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ABOUT THE REPORT


NATIONAL IN. COME AND PRODUCT ac counts sum. marize both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures, which equals the total of the receipts, is known as gross national product, the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output. GNP is defined as the total market value of the final output of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy.


CYCLICAL INDI. CATORS are eco. nomic time series which have been singled out as leaders, coinciders, or laggers in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. In this report, the series on the NBER's list of cyclical indicators are classified by economic process and by cyclical timing. These indicators were selected primarily on the basis of their cyclical behavior, but they have also proven useful in forecasting, measuring, and interpreting other short-term fluctuations in aggregate economic activity.


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## ANTICIPATIONS

 AND INTEN. TIONS data provide informa. tion on the plans of businessmen and con. sumers regarding their major economic activities in the near future. This information is considered to be a valuable aid to economic forecasting either directly or as an indication of the state of confidence concerning the economic outlook. A number of surveys by various organizations and government agencies have been developed in recent years to ascertain anticipations and intentions. The results of some of these surveys, expressed as time series, are presented in this report.

This monthly report brings together many of the economic time series found most useful by business analysts and forecasters. Its predecessor, Business Cycle Developments, emphasized the cyclical indicators approach to the analysis of business conditions and was based largely on the list of leading, roughly coincident, and lagging indicators maintained by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Some other approaches commonly used by students of economic conditions include econometric models and anticipations and intentions data. The econometric model concept utilizes historical and mathematical relationships among consumption, private investment, government, and various components of the major aggregates to generate forecasts of gross national product and its composition. Anticipations and intentions data express the expectations of businessmen and the intentions of consumers. Most of the content of Business Cycle Developments has been retained in this new report and additional data reflecting the emphasis of other approaches have been added to to make it more generally useful to those concerned with an evaluation of current business conditions and prospects.

The use of the National Bureau's list of indicators and business cycle turning dates in the cyclical indicators section of this report, as well as the use of other concepts, is not to be taken as implying endorsement by the Bureau of the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.

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NEW FEATURES<br>AND CHANGES<br>FOR THIS ISSUE

## hanges in this issue are as follows:

1. Expansion and Revision of $B C D$. $B C D$ has undergone a major xpansion and revision this month. Most of the content of Business iycle Developments has been retained while additional data reflectng the emphasis of other approaches to the analysis of current usiness conditions and prospects have been added to make it more enerally useful for this purpose.

The expansion consists of new sections on GNP and its major omponents, anticipations and intentions surveys, and the balance f payments accounts. In addition, composite indexes of leading, oincident, and lagging indicators have been included in the eport. The revision consists of a reorganization of the cyclical ndicators series to show the 72 indicators classified by economic rocess with timing subgroups, and the "short list" classified by iming.

The title has been changed to Business Conditions Digest to aflect the broader scope. An order form for the report appears a page lll.

This enlarged publication will take longer to print and to istribute. To speed up the availability of these indicators to he public, an advance release of the expanded summary table table l) will be sent to subscribers about one week before the ggular issue. The advance release will contain most of the urrent figures that will be shown in that table printed in BCD.
2. The series on manufacturing and trade sales and inven-rries--series 31, 71, 56 (formerly 816), and 851--have been zvised for the period January 1961 to date. These series now icorporate the recent revisions in data on retail sales and mufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders. For more mplete information concerning these revisions, see the Monthly stail Trade Report, August 1968 (series BR-68-8) and Manufac2rers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1961-1968 (series i-1.1), both issued by the Bureau of the Census, and the svember 1968 issue of the Survey of Current Business, issued - the Office of Business Economics.

Continued on page iv.


#### Abstract

A limited number of changes are made from time to time to incorporate recent findings of economic research, newly available time series, and revisions made by source agencies in concept, composition, comparability, coverage, seasonal adjustment methods, benchmark data, etc. Changes may result in revisions of data, additions or deletions of series, changes in placement of series in relation to other series, changes in composition of indexes, etc.


Changes in this issue--Continuer
3. The series on U.S. industrial production (series 47 and 853) are revised for the period January through December 1967 due to the source agency's annual updating of seasonal adjustment factors. These revisions are also reflected in diffusion indexes D47. Further information concerning this revision may be obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Business Conditions Section.
4. Series 17 (price per unit of labor cost) and series 62 (labor cost per unit of output) have been revised for the period beginning December 1964 to incorporate recent revisions in industrial production data and national income and product accounts data.
5. Data on manufacturers' new orders of defense products (series 648) are now shown in addition to the series previously shown on new orders received by "defense products industries" (series 647, formerly series 99). The new series on defense products includes defense activity (including the Department of Defense, but excluding contracts with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Atomic Energy Comnission) in the shipbuilding, ordnance, communications, complete aircraft, and aircraft parts industries; whereas, the series on defense products industries exclude shipbuilding and include both defense and nondefense work in the other four industries. Additional information concerning these series may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division.
6. Appendix $F$ includes historical data for all series included in section C (Anticipations and Intentions), for the composite indexes in section $B 7$ (series 810, 820, and 830), and for series 17.
7. Appendix G includes descriptions for all series in section C, for the composite indexes in section B7, and for series 17, 47, 62, and 853.

## METHOD OF PRESENTATION

THIS REPORT is organized into six major subject sections, as follows:
A. National Income and Product
3. Cyclical Indicators
C. Anticipations and Intentions
D. Other Key Indicators
E. Analytical Measures
F. International Comparisons

Each of these sections is described briefly in this introduction. Data for each of the above sections are shown both in Part I (charts) and in Part 11 (tables) of the report. The charts begin with 1948 (except in section C where they begin with 1957); the tables contain data for only the last few years. Except for section $F$, the charts contain shading which indicates periods of recession in general business activity.

In addition to the charts and tables described above, each issue contains a sum. mary table which shows the current behavior of many of the series, and several appendixes which present historical data, series descriptions, seasonal adjustment factors, and measures of variability. An index appears at the back of each issue. It should be noted that the series numbers used are for identification purposes only and do not reflect relationships or order.

## Seasonal Adjustments

Adjustments for average seasonal fluctuations are often necessary to bring out the underlying trends of time series. Such adjustments allow for the effects of repetitive intrayear variations resulting primarily from normal differences in weather conditions and from various institutional arrangements. Variations attributable to holidays are usually accounted for by the seasonal adjustment process; however, a separate holiday adjustment is occasionally required for holidays with variable dates, such as Easter. An additional adjustment is sometimes necessary for series which contain considerable variation due to the number of working or trading days in each month. As used in this report, the term "seasonal adjustment" includes trading-day and holiday adjustments where they have been made.

Most of the series in this report are presented in seasonally adjusted form and, in most cases, these are the official figures released by the source agencies. However, for the special purposes of this report, a number of series not ordinarily published in seasonally adjusted form are shown here on a seasonally adjusted basis.

## MCD Moving Averages

Month-to-month changes in a series are often dominated by erratic movements. MCD (months for cyclical dominance) is an estimate of the appropriate span over which to observe cyclical movements in a monthly series. (See appendix A.) It is the smallest span of months for which the average change in the cyclical factor is greater than that in the irregular factor. The more erratic a series is, the larger the MCD will be; thus, MCD is 1 for the smoothest series and 6 for the most erratic. MCD
moving averages (that is, moving averages of the period equal to MCD) tend to have about the same degree of smoothness for all series. Thus, a 5 -term moving average of a series with an MCD of 5 will show its cyclical movements about as clearly as the seasonally adjusted data for a series with an MCD of 1.

The charts for sections $B$ and $D$ include centered MCD moving averages for all series with an MCD greater than 4. The seasonally adjusted data are also plotted to indicate their variation about the moving averages and to provide observations for the most recent months.

## Reference Turning Dates

The historical business cycle turning dates used in this report are those designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (NBER). They mark the approximate dates when, according to the NBER, aggregate economic activity reached its cyclical high or low levels. As a matter of general practice, neither new reference turning dates nor the shading for recessions will be entered on the charts until after both the new reference peak and the new reference trough bounding the shading area have been designated. This policy is followed because of the conceptual and empirical difficulties of designating a current recession and the practical difficulties of terminating the shading of a current recession without including part of a new expansion.


SECTION A

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

The national income and product accounts, compiled by the Office of Business Economics (OBE), summarize both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures (including additions to business inventories), which equals the total of the receipts (mainly incomes), is known as gross national product (GNP). GNP is defined as the total market value of the final output of goods and services produced by the Na tion's economy. It is the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output.

Gross national product consists of four major components: (1) Personal consumption expenditures, (2) gross private domestic investment, (3) net exports of goods and services, and (4) government purchases of goods and services.

Personal consumption expenditures is the market value of goods (durable and nondurable) and services purchased by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and finan-
cial services received by them as income in kind. The total purchase cost is covered, including sales taxes. Home purchases are excluded, but the estimated rental value of owner-occupied homes is included.

Gross private domestic investment combines gross fixed investment and net changes in business inventories. Fixed investment consists of producers' durable equipment and private (as opposed to government) structures, including owneroccupied residential units. The estimates are gross in the sense that there is no deduction for capital consumption. The inventory component measures the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at current replacement cost.

Net exports of goods and services measures the excess of exports over imports of goods and services. Exports include both domestic output sold abroad and the contribution to production abroad made by U.S. owned resources. Imports include both U.S. purchases of foreign output and the contribution made to production in the United States by foreign-owned resources. More detail on U.S. balance of payments is provided in section D.

Government purchases of goods and services includes general government expenditures for compensation of employees, net purchases from business and from abroad, payments to private nonprofit institutions for research and development, and the gross fixed investment of government enterprises. Not included are current outlays of government enterprises, acquisitions of land, transfer payments, subsidies, loans, and interest payments to domestic creditors.

A breakdown of the goods output portion of GNP, covering durable and nondurable goods and both final sales and changes in business inventories, is also included in section A. Other major aggregates taken from the national income and product accounts are described below.

National income is the total earnings arising from the current production of goods and services and accruing to the labor and property employed in production. The components of national income are compensation of employees, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, corporate profits and the inventory valuation adjustment, and net interest.

Personal income measures the current income of individuals, owners of unincorporated businesses, nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insur. ance.
Disposable personal income is the personal income available for spending or saving. It consists of personal income less personal taxes and other nontax payments to general government.

Gross saving represents the difference between income and spending during an ac-
counting period. It is the total of personal saving, undistributed corporate profits, corporate inventory valuation adjustment, the excess of wage accruals over disbursements (usually negligible), government surplus or deficit, and capital consumption allowances.

Most of the series in this section are on a current-doliar basis, but some are shown on a constant (1958) dollar basis so that the effects of price changes are eliminated. The implicit price deflator (computed by dividing the current-dollar data by the con-stant-dollar data) for total GNP is also shown.


## SECTION B

## CYCLICAL

 INDICATORSThe business cycle is generally described as consisting of alternating periods of expansion and contraction in aggregate economic activity; that is, the complex of activities represented by such concepts as total production, employment, income, consumption, trade, and the flow of funds. Although a recurrent pattern has been characteristic of American economic history, many economists do not consider it inevitable.
One of the techniques developed in business cycle research is widely used as a
tool for analyzing current economic conditions and prospects. This is the cyclical indicators concept, which singles out certain economic time series as being leaders, coinciders, or laggers in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. The NBER has, since 1938, maintained a list of such indicators and has periodically subjected the list to extensive review. Their most recent (1966) list of 72 cyclical indicators is the basis for this section of BCD. These indicators were selected primarily for their cyclical behavior, but they have also proven useful in forecasting, measuring, and interpreting other short-term fluctuations in aggregate economic activity, such as change in the rate of growth.

The NBER employs a dual classification scheme which groups the indicators by cyclical timing and by economic process, and this report uses the same classification groupings. The diagram below summarizes the cross-classification system used in this section. The 72 cyclical indicators are presented with economic process as the principal basis of classification and cyclical timing as the secondary basis. Each of the major processes is subdivided into minor processes which exhibit rather distinct differences in cyclical timing. The timing classification takes into account a series' historical record of timing at business cycle peaks and troughs. Leading indicators are those which usually reach peaks or troughs before the corresponding turns in aggregate economic activity; roughly coincident indicators are direct measures of aggregate economic activity or move roughly together with it; lagging indicators usually reach their turning points
after the turns in aggregate economic activity.

The NBER has also specified a "short list" of indicators. This more selective and substantially unduplicated group of principal indicators is drawn from the full list and provides a convenient summary of the current situation. The short list consists of 2.6 series: 12 leading, eight roughly coincident, and six lagging. Only five of these are quarterly series; the rest are monthly. The short list is classified only by timing and is charted separately.

Also included in this section is a group of composite indexes. These indexes provide simple summary measures of the average behavior of selected groups of indicators. Each component of an index is weighted according to its value in forecasting or identifying short-term movements in aggregate economic activity. The components are standardized so that each indicator has, aside from its weight, an equal opportunity to influence the index, and the index is standardized so that its average month-to-month change during the postwar period is 1.0 percent per month.
The composite indexes presented in this report are based on groups of indicators selected by timing. Thus, there is an index of leading indicators, another of coincident indicators, and a third of lagging indicators. These indexes indicate the underlying cyclical trends of each group of indicators and the relative magnitude of their short-term changes. The index of 12 leading indicators has been "reverse trend adjusted'" so that its long-run trend parallels that of the coincident index. This facilitates comparisons among the leading,

Cross-Classification of Cyclical Indicators by Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

|  | I. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (14 series) | II. PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE (8 series) | 1II. FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT ( 14 series) | IV. INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT (9 series) | V. PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS (10 series) | VI. MONEY AND CREDIT (17 series) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEADING INDICATORS (36 series) | Marginal employment adjustments ( 5 series) |  | Formation of business enterprises (2 series) <br> New investment commitments (8 series) | Inventory investment and purchasing ( 7 series) | Sensitive commodity prices (1 series) <br> Stock prices (1 series) Profits and profit margins (4 series) | Flows of money and credit (6 series) Credit difficulties (2 series) |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT indicators (25 series) | Job vacancies (2 series) Comprehensive employment (3 series) <br> Comprehensive unemployment (3 series) | Comprehensive production (3 series) Comprehensive income (2 series) Comprehensive consumption and trade ( 3 series) | Backlog of investment commitments (2 series) |  | Comprehensive wholesale prices (2 series) | Bank reserves <br> (1 series) <br> Money market interest rates <br> (4 series) |
| LAGGING INDICATORS (11 series) | Long duration unemployment (1 series) |  | Investment expenditures (2 series) | Inventories (2 series) | Unit labor costs (2 series) | Outstanding debt (2 series) Interest rates on business loans and mortgages ( 2 series) |

coincident, and lagging indexes and tends to shorten the leads of the leading index at business cycle peaks while lengthening them at troughs; it also reduces the variability of the leads and lags.


Most businessmen and many individual consumers have some type of plans as to their major economic activities in the near future. Information on these plans is regarded as a valuable aid to economic forecasting either directly or as an indication of the state of confidence concerning the economic outlook. In recent years, much progress has been made in compiling such information, and a number of surveys by various organizations and government agencies ascertain anticipations and intentions of businessmen and consumers. The results of some of these surveys, expressed as time series, are presented in this section of the report.

The business analyst who uses these series should be aware of their limitations. These data reflect only the respondents' anticipations (what they expect others to do) or intentions (what they plan to do) and are not firm commitments. Among both businessmen and consumers, some responses may not be very reliable; that is, the plans may be conjectural or the respondent may make little effort to reply accurately to the survey questions. Also, many plans are subject to modification or even complete abandonment due to unforeseen and uncontrollable developments. In some cases, the anticipations (or intentions) may have a systematic bias; for example, the anticipations (or intentions) data may tend to be lower than the subsequent actual data under certain economic conditions and higher under other conditions. Sometimes they merely project what has already occurred and hence appear to lag behind actual changes. Actual data are included in this section to indicate their historical relationship to the anticipations and intentions. Some of the series are diffusion indexes, a concept explained in the description for section $\mathbf{E}$.

Many economic series are available which, although not included in the three main sections of the report, are nevertheless important for an overall view of the economy. This section presents a number of such series, though by no means a comDigitized for sRACHE
prehensive selection. In general, these series reflect processes which are not direct measures of economic activity but which do have a significant bearing on business conditions.

The foreign trade and payments series include data on imports and exports and their balance, export orders, and the balance of payments. Many of the components of the balance-of-payments accounts are shown. Some are charted in a manner which emphasizes the balance between receipts and expenditures for each component; for example, comparisons of exports of goods and services with imports of goods and services, and income on U.S. investments abroad with payments on foreign investments in the United States. In addition, balances are shown for U.S. Government grants and capital transactions and for capital transactions of the private sector (banks and U.S. residents other than banks). Finally, net and cumulative changes are shown for other components; for example, U.S. liquid liabilities to all foreigners and U.S. official reserve assets. Because these data are influenced by foreign as well as domestic conditions, the cyclical shading has been omitted from the balance-of-payments charts.

The Federal Government activities series include Federal receipts and expenditures and their balance, and selected Federal defense activities. The receipts and expenditures data are from the national income and product accounts, but are not shown in section A of this report. The defense series included are only a few of the many available. For a more comprehensive picture of defense activities, see Defense Indicators, a monthly Bureau of the Census publication.

The price movements series consist of consumer and wholesale price indexes and their major components. Additional data on prices and costs are shown in several other sections.


This section begins by comparing gross national product in constant dollars with a measure of potential GNP. In effect, these two series reflect the relationships between the economy's productive capacity and total demand, the excess of potential over actual GNP indicating the degree to which potentially productive resources are not fully utilized. The measure of potential GNP, developed by the Council of Economic Advisers in the early 1960's, takes into account increases in both available man-hours and output per man-hour.

The NBER list of cyclical indicators includes some series which measure the relationship between different economic variables (for example, the series on labor cost
per unit of output). There are, however, additional analytical ratios which have proven useful in evaluating business conditions and prospects. A number of such ratios are shown in the second part of this section.

The third part presents diffusion indexes for selected economic activities. Many of the series throughout this report are ag. gregates compiled from a number of components. A diffusion index is a simple summary measure which expresses, for a particular aggregate, the percentage of components rising over a given timespan. It reflects only directions of change among the components, not magnitudes. Cyclical changes in diffusion indexes tend to lead those of the corresponding aggregates. Since diffusion indexes are highly erratic, long-term (6- or 9 -month span) diffusion indexes are shown to bring out the underlying trends and short-term (month-tomonth) indexes are shown to indicate the most recent developments. Most of the diffusion indexes are based on aggregate series shown in section B, and have the same series numbers preceded by the letter " $D$ ". The diffusion indexes are classified according to the cyclical timing of the aggregates to which they relate.

The final part (E4), which appears only as a table, lists many of the components used in computing the diffusion indexes. Where possible, recent data for the components are shown and the month-tomonth directions of change are indicated.


SECTION F

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Because this report is designed as an aid to the analysis of U.S. business conditions, all previous sections are based on data which relate directly to that purpose. But many business analysts examine economic developments in other important countries with a view to their impact on the United States. This section is provided to facilitate a quick review of basic economic conditions in six of the nations with which we have important trade relationships.

Data on consumer prices, industrial production, and stock prices are shown for Canada, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Japan, and Italy and are compared with the corresponding U.S. series. Also included is an industrial production index for the European countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The industrial production series provide a comprehensive measure of output and the consumer price indexes measure an important sector of prices, while stock prices tend to be important as leading indicators. In this section, the U.S. business cycle shading has been omitted from the charts.

## HOW TO READ CHARTS

Peak ( $\mathbf{P}$ ) of cycle indicates end of expansion and beginning of Recession (shaded areas) as designated by NBER.

Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order.

Solid line indicates monthly data. (Data may be actual monthly figures or MCD moving averages.*)

Broken line indicates actual monthly data for series where an MCD moving average* is plotted.

Parallel lines indicate a break in continuity (data not available, changes in series definitions, extreme values, etc.)

Solid line with plotting points in dicates quarterly data.


Scale shows percent of compo-

Diffusion Indexes
Solid line indicates monthly data over 6 - or 9 -month spans.

Broken line indicates monthly data over 1 -month spans.

Solid line with plotting points indicates quarterly data over various spans.
*Many of the more irregular series are shown in terms of their MCD moving averages as well as their actual monthly data. In such cases, the 4 -, 5 -, or 6 -term moving averages are plotted $11 / 2,2$, or $21 / 2$ months, respectively, behind the actual data. See appendix A for a description of MCD moving averages.
nents rising.
Arabic number indicates latest month for which data are used in computing the indexes. (" 6 " $=$ June)

Roman number indicates latest quarter for which data are used in computing the indexes. (" 1 "" = first quarter)

Broken line with plotting points indicates quarterily data over various spans.

NOTE: Some of the charts of anticipations and intentions data (section C) and balance of payments data (section D) do not conform to the above method of presentation. Deviations are ade quately explained as they occur.

## HOW TO LOCATE A SERIES

To locate a series in $B C D$, consult the Index-Series Finding Guide in the back of the book where series are arranged into six sections and various subsections. The back cover, which lists series titles and sources in numerical order within each of the six sections, also indicates the charts and tables in which they appear.

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Percent Changes for Principal Indicators

| Series title | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { measure } \end{gathered}$ | Basic data ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 2d Q 1967 | 3d Q 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Q } \\ & 1967 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st Q } \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{Q} \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } Q \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { 1st } Q \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } Q \\ \text { to } \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{Q} \\ 1968 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { Q } \\ & \text { to } \\ & 3 \mathrm{~d} \text { Q } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A1. Gross National Product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200. GNP in current dollars | Ann.rate,bil.dol. . | 684.9 | 747.6 | 789.7 | 780.2 | 795.3 | 811.0 | 831.2 | 852.9 | 871.0 | +2.5 | +2.6 | +2.1 | 200 |
| 205. GNP in 1958 dollars. | ..... do...... | 617.8 | 657.1 | 673.1 | 669.2 | 675.6 | 681.8 | 692.7 | 703.4 | 712.3 | +1.6 | +1.5 | +1.3 | 205 |
| 210. Implicit price deflator | 1958=100. | 110.9 | 113.8 | 117.3 | 116.6 | 117.7 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 121.2 | 122.3 | +0.9 | +1.0 | +0.9 | 210 |
| 215. Per capita GNP in current dollars | Ann. rate, dol | 3,518 | 3,796 | 3,965 | 3,924 | 3,988 | 4,055 | 4,147 | 4,245 | 4,323 | +2.3 | +2.4 | +1.8 | 215 |
| 217. Per capita GNP in 1958 dollars......... | . . . . . do. | 3,174 | 3,337 | 3,380 | 3,365 | 3,388 | 3,409 | 3,456 | 3,501 | 3,536 | +1.4 | +1.3 | +1.0 | 217 |
| A2. National and Personal Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 220. National income, current dollars | Ann.rate, bil.dol. . | 564.3 | 620.8 | 652.9 | 645.1 | 656.9 | 670.9 | 688.1 | 705.4 | 722.0 | +2.6 | +2.5 | +2.4 | 220 |
| 222. Personal income, current dollars. | ..... do...... | 538.9 | 586.8 | 628.8 | 621.6 | 633.7 | 645.2 | 662.7 | 678.1 | 694.3 | +2.7 | +2.3 | +2.4 | 222 |
| 224. Disposable personal income, current dol. . . | . . do | 473.2 | 511.6 | 546.3 | 541.5 | 550.0 | 559.6 | 574.4 | 586.3 | 592.7 | +2.6 | +2.1 | +1.1 | 224 |
| 225. Disposable personal income, constant dol. . | . do | 435.0 | 459.2 | 478.0 | 476.3 | 479.5 | 483.7 | 491.8 | 497.1 | 499.2 | +1.7 | +1.1 | +0.4 | 225 |
| 226. Per capita disposable personal income, current dollars | Ann. rate, dol... | 2,432 | 2,598 | 2,744 | 2,723 | 2,758 | 2,798 | 2,866 | 2,918 | 2,942 | +2.4 | +1.8 | +0.8 | 226 |
| 227. Per capita disposable personal income, constant dollars. | do | 2,235 | 2,332 | 2,401 | 2,395 | 2,404 | 2,418 | 2,454 | 2,474 | 2,478 | +1.5 | +0.8 | +0.2 | 227 |
| A3. Personal Consumption Expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 230. Total, current dollars | Ann.rate, bil.dol. . | 432.8 | 465.5 | 492.2 | 490.3 | 495.5 | 502.2 | 519.4 | 527.9 | 541.1 | +3.4 | +1.6 | +2.5 | 230 |
| 231. Total, constant dollars | ..... do...... | 397.7 | 417.8 | 430.5 | 431.2 | 431.8 | 434.1 | 444.9 | 447.5 | 455.7 | +2.5 | +0.6 | +1.8 | 231 |
| 232. Durable goods, current dollars. | . do. | 66.3 | 70.5 | 72.6 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 81.0 | 85.1 | +6.5 | +2.5 | +5.1 | 232 |
| 233. Durable goods, exc. autos, current dollars. | do | 40.5 | 45.2 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.7 | 48.9 | 50.6 | 52.0 | 53.5 | +3.5 | +2.8 | +2.9 | 233 |
| 234. Automobiles, current dollars ............ | do | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 31.6 | +12.3 | +2.1 | +9.0 | 234 |
| 236. Nondurable goods, current dollars | do. | 191.1 | 206.7 | 215.8 | 215.3 | 216.4 | 218.4 | 226.5 | 228.2 | 232.7 | +3.7 | +0.8 | +2.0 | 236 |
| 237. Services, curient dollars... | do | 175.5 | 188.3 | 203.8 | 201.6 | 205.9 | 209.6 | 213.9 | 218.7 | 223.4 | +2.1 | +2.2 | +2.1 | 237 |
| A4. Gross Private Domestic Investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 240. Gross private domestic investment, total . . | do. | 108.1 | 120.8 | 114.3 | 107.6 | 114.7 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 127.3 | 127.1 | -1.7 | +6.3 | -0.2 | 240 |
| 241. Fixed investment, total nonresidential.... | do. | 71.3 | 81.3 | 83.6 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 87.0 | 90.1 | +4.2 | -1.8 | +3.6 | 241 |
| 242. Fixed investment, nonresidential structures | do. | 25.5 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 28.8 | +6.9 | -3.7 | +1.1 | 242 |
| 243. Fixed investment, producers' dur. equip. . | do. | 45.8 | 52.8 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 61.3 | +3.0 | -0.8 | +4.8 | 243 |
| 244. Fixed investment, residential structures. | do. | 27.2 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 29.5 | +2.1 | +1.4 | 0.0 | 244 |
| 245. Change in business inventories, total ${ }^{2} \cdots$ | do. | $+9.6$ | $+14.7$ | +6.1 | +2.3 | +5.3 | +8.3 | +2.1 | +10.8 | $+7.5$ | -6.2 | +8.7 | -3.3 | 245 |
| A5. Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250. Net exports of goods and services?...... | do. | +6.9 | +5.1 | +4.8 | +5.1 | +5.4 | +3.4 | +1.5 | +2.0 | +3.3 | -1.9 | +0.5 | +1.3 | 250 |
| 252. Exports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do. | 39.2 | 43.1 | 45.8 | 45.5 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 49.9 | 52.6 | +3.3 | +5.1 | +5.4 | 252 |
| 253. Imports. | do | 32.3 | 38.1 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 47.9 | 49.4 | +8.0 | +4.1 | +3.1 | 253 |
| A6. Government Purchases of Goods and Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 260. Total. | . do. | 137.0 | 156.2 | 178.4 | 177.3 | 179.6 | 183.5 | 190.5 | 195.7 | 199.6 | +3.8 | +2.7 | +2.0 | 260 |
| 262. Federal | do. | 66.9 | 77.4 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | +3.9 | +3.0 | +1.2 | 262 |
| 264. National defense | ..... do...... | 50.1 | 60.6 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 74.6 | 76.8 | 79.0 | 79.6 | +2.9 | +2.9 | +0.8 | 264 |
| 266. State and local | ..... do...... | 70.1 | 78.8 | 87.8 | 87.2 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 98.4 | +3.8 | +2.4 | +2.9 | 266 |
| A7. Final Sales and Inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 270. Durable goods output, final sales ....... . <br> 271. Durable goods output, change in business | . do. | 133.0 | 145.7 | 156.4 | 157.1 | 157.3 | 159.9 | 166.7 | 169.1 | 175.1 | +4.3 | +1.4 | +3.5 | 270 |
| inventories ${ }^{2}$ | do. | +6.7 | +10.2 | +3.0 | $+0.6$ | +3.8 | +4.2 | +1.5 | +6.2 | +4.9 | -2.7 | +4.7 | -1.3 | 271 |
| 274. Nondurable goods output, final sales..... | ..... do. ..... | 204.7 | 221.8 | 234.5 | 234.7 | 236.2 | 236.6 | 246.1 | 248.5 | 254.4 | +4.0 | +1.0 | +2.4 | 274 |
| 275. Nondurable goods output, change in business inventories ${ }^{2}$.' | ..... do...... | +3.0 | +4.5 | +3.1 | +1.7 | +1.6 | +4.1 | +0.6 | +4.6 | +2.5 | -3.5 | +4.0 | -2.1 | 275 |
| A8. National Income Components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 280. Compensation of employees. . . . . . . . . . | . do. | 393.8 | 435.6 | 468.2 | 461.8 | 471.5 | 482.7 | 496.8 | 507.1 | 519.7 | +2.9 | +2.1 | +2.5 | 280 |
| 282. Proprietors' income.................. | . do. | 57.3 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 63.4 | +1.1 | +1.3 | +1.3 | 282 |
| 284. Rental income of persons ............. | ..... do | 19.0 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | +1.0 | +1.0 | +0.5 +0.5 | 284 |
| 286. Corp. profits and inventory valuation adj... | do. | 76.1 | 83.9 | 80.4 | 79.6 | 80.2 | 82.3 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 91.2 | +1.8 | +6.4 | +0.5 +2.2 | 286 |
| 288. Net interest. | do | 18.2 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 26.7 | +2.9 | +3.2 | $+3.5$ | 288 |
| A9. Saving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 290. Gross saving, total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . do. | 115.3 | 126.3 | 119.5 | 113.0 | 120.1 | 126.9 | 123.3 | 130.1 | 132.4 | -2.8 |  | $+1.8$ | 290 |
| 292. Personal saving . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . . . . do. . . . . . | 28.4 | 32.9 | 40.2 | 37.0 | 40.5 | 43.4 | 40.8 | 44.0 | 37.1 | -6.0 | $+7.8$ | -15.7 | 292 |
| 294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustrient | . do. | 24.9 | 27.5 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 20.4 | 23.6 | 24.8 | -17.7 | +15.7 | +5.1 | 294 |
| 296. Capital consumption allowances ......... |  | 59.8 | 64.1 | 69.2 | 68.4 | 70.0 | 71.2 | 72.3 | 73.7 | 74.9 | +1.5 | +1.9 | +1.6 | 296 |
| 298. Government surplus or deficit, total ${ }^{2}$..... | . do | +2.2 | +1.7 | -13.8 | -15.9 | $-14.0$ | -12.5 | -10.3 | -11.3 | -4.3 | +2.2 | $-1.0$ | +7.0 | 298 |
| E1. Actual and Potential GNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 207. GNP gap (potential less actual) ${ }^{2}$ | ..... do.. | +5.0 | -10.0 | -0.1 | +0.4 | +0.6 | +1.1 | -3.1 | -7.0 | -9.0 | -4.2 | -3.9 | -2.0 | 207 |

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Percent Changes for Principal Indicators - Con.

| Series title | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { measure } \end{gathered}$ | Basic data ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1966 | 1967 | 1 1st Q 1968 | 2d Q | 3d Q 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> to <br> Sept. 1968 | Sept. <br> to <br> Oct. <br> 1968 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } Q \\ \text { to } \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { Q } \\ \text { to } \\ 3 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS <br> B7. Composite Indexes <br> 810. 12 leading indicators, reverse trend adj .. <br> 820. 5 coincident indicators $\qquad$ <br> 830. 6 lagging indicators. $\qquad$ <br> B1. Employment and Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jan. 1948= | 270.3 | 271.3 | 285.4 | 290.0 | 297.2 | 296.5 | 299.5 | 304.4 | +1.0 | +1.6 | +1.6 | +2.5 | 810 |
|  | Jat | 288.5 | 304.8 | 322.2 | 329.1 | 335.6 | 335.2 | 337.4 | 340.3 | +0.7 | +0.9 | +2.1 | +2.0 | 820 |
|  |  | 329.4 | 355.2 | 373.6 | 385.9 | 394.8 | 395.9 | 393.2 | 399.4 | +0.6 | +0.3 | +3.3 | +2.3 | 830 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING INDICATORS <br> Marginal Employment Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *1. Average workweek, prod. workers, mfg ... | Hours. | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | +1.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | +0.7 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| *4. Nonagri. placements, all industries ..... | Ann. rate, thous. . | 6,542 | 5,838 | 5,884 | 5,656 | 5,896 | 5,784 | 5,760 | 5,580 | -0.4 | -3.1 | -3.9 | +4.2 | * 4 |
| 2. Accession rate, manufacturing ${ }^{2}$. $\ldots . . .$. | Per 100 employ . . | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5,4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | (NA) | +0.2 | (NA) | +0.2 | 0.0 | 2 |
| 5. Avg. weekly initial claims, State unemployment insurance (inverted ${ }^{3}$ ).... | Thousands..... | 198 | 226 | 200 | 191 | 200 | 201 | 186 | 178 | $+7.5$ | $+4.3$ | +4.5 | -4.7 | 5 |
| 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing (inverted $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{2} \ldots$ | Per 100 employ.. | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | (NA) | +0.1 | (NA) | +0.1 | 0.0 | 3 |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORSJob Vacancies:49. Nonagri. job openings unfilled ..46. Heip-wanted advertising. . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thous., EOP.... | 404 | 345 | 368 | 388 | 388 | 365 | 388 | 376 | $+6.3$ | -3.1 | +5.4 | 0.0 | 49 |
|  | 1957.59 = $100 \ldots$ | 190 | 182 | 193 | 188 | 201 | 198 | 219 | 212 | +10.6 | -3.2 | -2.6 | +6.9 | 46 |
| Comprehensive Employment: <br> 48. Man-hours in nonagri. establishments.... | Ann. rate, bil. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | man-hours.. | 129.3 | 131.8 | 133.4 | 134.7 | 136.2 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 136.2 | +0.1 | -0.2 | +1.0 | +1.1 | 48 |
| * 41. Employees on nonagri. payrolls ........ . <br> 42. Persons engaged in nonagri. activities... | Millions | 64.0 | 66.0 | 67.4 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 68.5 | +0.1 | +0.1 | +0.7 | +0.6 | * 41 |
|  | . do | 68.9 | 70.5 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 72.2 | 72.4 | 72.5 | +0.3 | +0.1 | +0.6 | +0.6 | 42 |
| Comprehensive Unemployment: <br> *43. Unemployment rate, total (inverted $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{2} \ldots$ <br> 45. Avg. weekly insured unemploy. tate (inverted ${ }^{3}$ <br> 40. Unemployment rate, married males (inverted ${ }^{3}$ ) ${ }^{2}$ | Percent. . . . . . . | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | *43 |
|  |  | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | +0.2 | +0.1 | +0.1 | 0.0 | 45 |
|  | . do...... | 1.9 | .1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -0.1 | +0.1 | 0.0 | 40 |
| LAGGING INDICATORS <br> Long Duration Unemployment: <br> *44. Unemploy. rate, 15 weeks and over (inverted $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.1 | 0.0 | *44 |
| B2. Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Comprehensive Production: <br> *200. GNP in current doltars. |  | 747.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *205. GNP in 1958 dollars. . |  | 657.1 | 673.1 | 692.7 | 703.4 | 712.3 |  |  |  |  |  | +2.6 | +2.1 +1.3 |  |
| *47. Industrial production | $\dddot{1957} 7.59=100$ | 156.3 | 158.1 | 162.1 | 164.0 | 164.6 | 163.9 | 164.4 | 165.0 | +0.3 | +0.4 | +1.2 | +0.4 | * 47 |
| Comprehensive Income: <br> *52. Personal income . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Ann.rate,bil.dol. . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *52 |
| 53. Wages, salaries in mining, mfg, constr... | Annorate, bil.dol.. | 156.6 | 163.9 | 172.7 | 175.9 | 178.9 | 178.3 | 180.6 | 181.4 | $+1.3$ | +0.4 | +1.9 | +1.7 | 53 |
| Comprehensive Consumption and Trade: <br> *56. Manufacturing and trade sales. | . . . . . do | 1,047 | 1,069 | 1,126 | 1,152 | 1,178 | 1,167 | 1,186 | (NA) | $+1.6$ | (NA) | +2.3 | +2.3 |  |
| 57. Final sales............... |  | 732.8 | 783.6 | 829.1 | 842.1 | 863.5 |  |  |  |  | ( | + 7.6 | +2.3 +2.5 | 57 |
| *54. Sales of retail stores. |  | 303.6 | 313.8 | 330.4 | 337.0 | 347.1 | 348.4 | 347.3 | 345.5 | -0.3 | -0.5 | +2.0 | $+3.0$ | *54 |
| B3. Fixed Capital Investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING INDICATORS <br> Formation of Business Enterprises: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *12. Index of net business formation . . . . . . . | 1957-59 = $100 \ldots$ | 105.5 | 107.7 | 113.9 | 115.1 | 120.3 | 119.7 | 122.1 | (NA) | +2.0 | (NA) | +1.1 | +4.5 | ${ }^{*} 12$ |
| 13. New business incorporations . . . . . . . . . . | Amn, rate, thous. . | 200.3 | 207.8 | 212.8 | 226.6 | 243.3 | 240.6 | 254.8 | (NA) | +5.9 | (WA) | +6.5 | $+7.4$ | 13 |
| New Investment Commitments: <br> *6. New orders, durable goods industries .... | Ann.rate, bil.dol. . | 308.1 | 302.3 | 326.6 | 325.0 | 329.1 | 326.5 | 339.1 | 365.4 | +3.9 | -7.8 | -0.5 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 8. Construction contracts, total value..... | 1957.59 = 100.... | 147 | 155 | 164 | 159 | 187 | 192 | 183 | 365.4 200 | -4.7 | 7.8 +9.3 | -0.5 -3.0 | +1.3 +17.6 | 8 |
| *10. Contracts and orders, plant, equipment... | Ann.rate, bil.dol. . | 75.5 | 75.4 | 78.7 | 80.1 | 88.0 | 94.2 | 86.4 | 100.8 | -8.3 | $+16.7$ | +1.8 | +9.9 | *10 |
| 11. New capital appropriations, manufacturing | . .do . | 25.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 24.9 |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | $-3.6$ | -9.2 | 11 24 |
| 24. New orders, mach. and equip. industries. . <br> 9. Construction contracts, commercial | ..... do. Ann ..... | 63.3 | 63.0 | 64.9 | 67.6 | 70.6 | 72.4 | 71.0 | 77.9 | -1.9 | +9.7 | -4.2 | $+4.4$ | 24 |
| 9. Construction contracts, commercial and industrial buildings. | Ann,rate,mil.sq. ft.floor space. | 769.7 | 702.9 | 770.0 | 721.6 | 797.6 | 793.8 | 739.1 | 955.6 | -6.9 | -29.3 | -6.3 | +10.5 | 9 |
| 7. Private nonfarm housing starts......... . | Ann. rate, thous. | 1,149 | 1,273 | 1,469 | 1,418 | 1,524 | 1, 496 | 1,570 | 1,519 | 4.9 | -3.2 | -3.5 | +7.5 | 7 |
| *29. New bldg. permits, private housing...... . | $1957.59=100 \ldots .$ | 86.2 | 95.6 | 112.9 | 109.2 | 110.6 | 107.8 | 116.4 | 113.4 | $+8.0$ | -2.6 | -3.3 | +1.3 | * 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96. Unfilled orders, durable goods industries. <br> 97. Backlog of capital approp. manufacturing. | Bil. dol., EOP... | 77.99 | 80.58 | 81.75 | 80.97 | 80.57 | 80.18 | 80.57 | 81.56 | 0.5 | +1.2 | -1.0 | -0.5 | 96 |
|  | , | 20.72 | 20.41 | 20.48 | 20.60 | 21.06 |  |  |  |  | ... | +0.6 | +2.2 | 97 |
| LAGGING INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * 61 . Business expend., new plant and equip... 69. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures .... | Ann.rate, bil.dol.. | 60.54 | 61.69 | $64.90$ | 62.75 | $\mathrm{a} 64.90$ |  | $\cdots$ <br> 84. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -3.3 | +3.4 | $* 61$ 69 |

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Percent Changes for Principal Indicators - Con.

| Series title | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { measure } \end{gathered}$ | Basic data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1966 | 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Q } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \mathrm{~d} Q$ 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ | Sept. 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1968 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> to <br> Sept. <br> 1968 | Sept. <br> to <br> Oct. <br> 1968 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st Q } \\ \text { to } \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { Q } \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ \text { to } \\ 3 \mathrm{~d} Q \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS--Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B4. Inventories and Inventory Investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING indicators Inventory Investment and Purchasing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 245. Change in business inventories, al! industries ${ }^{2}$. | Ann. rate, bil. dol. | +14.7 | -6.1 | +2.1 | +10.8 | +7.5 |  |  |  |  |  | +8.7 | -3.3 | 245 |
| *31. Change in book value, manufacturing and trade inventories ${ }^{2}$ | . . . . do | +16.0 | +6.6 | +5.5 | +13.5 | +7.4 | $+10.3$ | +5.5 | (NA) | -4.8 | (NA) | +8.0 | -6.1 | * 31 |
| 37. Purchased materials, percent reporting higher inventories" | Percent . . . . . . | 53 | 44 | 53 | 55 | 51 | 55 | 40 | 42 | -15 | +2 | +2 | -4 | 37 |
| 20. Change in book value, manufacturers inventories of materials, supplies'. | Ann. rate, bil. dol | +3.0 | 14 +0.1 | 5 +0.5 | +3.5 | +2.1 | +2.0 | +0.9 | (NA) | -1.1 | (NA) | +3.0 | -1.4 | 20 |
| 26. Buying policy, production materials, commitments 60 days or longer (1)..... |  | 71 | 65 | 63 |  | 65 |  |  | 62 | -6 | +2 | +3 | -1 | 26 |
| 32. Vendor performance, percent reporting slower deliveries. 10. |  | 73 | 44 | 53 |  |  |  |  | 52 |  | +6 | -1 | -3 | 32 |
| 25. Change in unfilled orders, durable goods industries". | Ann. rate, bil. do! | 23.0 | 2.6 | -4.7 | $-3.2$ | -1.6 | т5.9 | 4.8 | 11.9 | -1.1. | 7.1 | -7.9 | 1.6 | 25 |
| LAGGING Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *71. Book value, manufacturing and traúe inventories. | Bil. doi., EOP... | 137.2 | 143.8 | 145.2 | 148.5 | 150.4 | 149.9 | 150.4 | (NA) | +0.3 | (NA) | +2.3 | +1.3 | * 71 |
| 65. Book value, manufacturers' inventories of finished goods. | do | 25.14 | 26.81 | 27.21 | 27.64 | 28.44 | 28.15 | 28.44 | (NA) | +1.0. | (NA) | -1.6 | +2.9 | 65 |
| B5. Prices, Costs, and Profits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sensifive Commodity Prices: <br> *23. Industrial materiais prices (a) | 1957-59-100 ... | 115.2 | 100.4 | 99.8 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 96.1. | 97.5 | +1.4 | +1.5 | -3.1 | -1.7 | *23 |
| Stork Prices: <br> *19. Stock prices, 500 conmon stocks(1). | $194143=10$ | 85.3 | 91.9 | 91.6 | 98.0 | 99.9 | 98.1 | 101.3 | 103.8 | +3.3 | +2.5 | +7.0 | +1.9 | *19 |
| Profits and Profit Margins: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *16. Corporate profils, after taxes ..... | Ann.rate,bil.dol . | 51.0 | 48.1 | 49.1 | 50.7 | 51.0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | +3.3 | $=0.6$ | *16 |
| 22. Ratio, profits to income originating. corporate, all industries. | Percent | 13.5 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | -0.3 | 22 |
| 18. Profits per dollar of sales, mfg. | Cents | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | (NA) | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | +0.2 | (NA) | 18 |
| *17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost, manufacturing | 1957-59-100 .. | 104.5 | 100.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 97.9 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -1.4 | * 17 |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive Wholesale Prices: <br> 55. Wholesale prices, indus commodities |  | 104.7 | 106.3 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 108.9 | 109.2 | 109.7 | +0.3 | 10.5 | +0. 5 |  |  |
| 55. Wholesale prices, indus. con 58. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods(2). | 1957-59 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $100 . .$. | 105.7 | 106.7 | 108.6 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 110.0 | +0.3 +0.4 | $+0.7$ | +0.5 +0.6 | +0.3 +0.5 | 58 |
| LAGGING INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit Labor Costs: <br> 68. Labor cost per unit of gross product, nonfinancial corporations | Dollars . . . . . . | 0.677 | 0.706 | 0.721 | 0.721 | 0.725 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | +0.6 | 68 |
| *62. Labor cost per unit of output, mifg...... | 1957-59-100 ... | 101.1 | 106.0 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 112.4 | +0.6. | -0.2 | +0.7 | +1.9 | * 62 |
| B6. Maney and Credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADINGINDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flows of Money and Credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98. Change in money supply and time deposits ${ }^{2}$. | Ann. rate, percent | +5.1 | +10.5 | +5.8 | +5.9 | 11.0 | +13.3 | +6.2 | +11.5 | -7.1 | +5.3 | +0.1 | 5.1 | 98 |
| 85. Change in mioney supply ${ }^{2}$........... | ..... do..... | +2.2 | +6.2 | +4.6 | +8.7 | +4.5 | +5.8 | -5.0 | +5.0 | -10.8 | +10.0 | +4.1 | -4.2 | 85 |
| 33. Change in mortgage debt ${ }^{2}$........... | Ann.rate, bil.dol . | 15.4 | +16.8 | +18.6 | +19.7 | $+18.5$ | +19.3 | +17.9 | (NA) | -1.4 | (NA) | +1.1 | -1.2 | 33 |
| *113. Change in consumer installment debt ${ }^{2}$... | ...... do ..... | +6.1 | +3.4 | +6.1 | +7.1 | +8.9 | 10.2 | +8.3 | (NA) | -1.9 | (NA) | $+1.0$ | +1.3 | *113 |
| 112. Change in business loans ${ }^{2} \ldots \ldots . . .$. . | . do |  | $+4.6$ | +4.8 |  | $+4.5$ | -4.3 | +4.1 | +10.1 | +8.4 | +6.0 | $+4.6$ | -4.7 | 112 |
| 110. Total private borrowing. ............ | do | 62.0 | 66.4 | 63.6 | 71.0 | 86.3 | . $\cdot$. | ... | ... | . | $\ldots$ | +11.6 | +21.5 | 110 |
| Credit Difficulties: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Liabilities of business failures (inverted ${ }^{3}$ ) | do | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 0.95 | 0.83 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.92 | -4.6 | -35.3 | +14.4 | 12.6 | 14 |
| 39. Delinquency rate, instaliment loans (inverted ${ }^{3}$ ) | Percent, EOP... | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.51 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.56 | ... | (NA) | ... | ( NA ) | -0.06 | +0.01 | 39 |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Bank Reserves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93. Free reserves (inverted $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{2}$ (1) . . . . . . . . | Mil. dollars . . . | -276 | +194 | -44 | -360 | -183 | -190 | -132 | $-186$ | -58 | +54 | +316 | -177 | 93 |
| Money Market Interest Rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114. Treasury bill rate (1). | Percent....... | 4.88 | 4.33 | 5.06 | 5.51 | 5.23 | 5.10 | 5.20 | 5.33 | +0.10 | +0.13 | +0.45 | -0.28 | 114 |
| 116. Corporate bond yields? | ..... do.... | 5.67 | 6.08 | 6.65 | 6.94 | 6.71 | 6.54 | 6.69 | 6.88 | +0.15 | +0.19 | $+0.29$ | -0.23 | 116 |
| 115. Treasury bond yields? @ | ..... do ..... | 4.65 | 4.85 | 5.24 | 5.30 | 5.07 | 5.04 | 5.09 | 5.24 | +0.05 | +0.15 | +0.06 | -0.23 | 115 |
| 117. Municipa! bond yields (@) | do | 3.81 | 3.94 | 4.38 | 4.46 | 4.31 | 4.21 | 4.38 | 4.49 | +0.17 | +0.11 | +0.08 | -0.15 | 117 |

Table 1. Summary of Recent Data and Current Percent Changes for Principal Indicators - Con.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except for those indicated by (1), which appear to contain no seasonal movement. *Series included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators: all these series, except series 54,200 , and 205 , are included in composite indexes, section $B 7$. NA $=$ not available. $\quad a=$ anticipated. $\quad E O P=$ end of period.
${ }^{l}$ Except for series expressed at annual rate or end of period (see "Unit of measure"), quarterly fifures for monthiv series and anmual fipures are averages for the quarter or year covered.
${ }^{2}$ Differences rather than percent changes are shown for this series.
${ }^{3}$ Inverted series. Since this series tends to move counter to the moverments in general business activity, the sirns of the chances are reveraed.


NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

## Chart A1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



## Chart A2 NATIONAL AND PERSONAL INCOME




Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Chart A4 GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT


Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PGC
Chart A5 FOREIGN TRADE



Chart A7 FINAL SALES AND INVENTORIES


Section A NATMOAL TNOOME HOU PReDUCT
Chart A8 NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS


Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PTCOUK?
Chart A9 SAVING



CYCLICAL MLHATORS:
Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

## Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## Leading Indicators



Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT-Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATOES Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT-Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators-Con.


Lagging Indicators


## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE

## Roughly Coincident Indicators



Section B CVCLICAL INSICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE-Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators-Con.


## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

## Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

## Leading Indicators


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Leading Indicators-Con.


## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

```
Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT-Con
```


## Roughly Coincident Indicators



Lagging Indicators


Chart B4 : INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT

Leading Indicators

*31. Change in book values, manufacturing and trade inventories

37. Purchased materials, percent of companies reporting higher inventories

20. Change in book vats, manufacturers' inventories of materials and supplies [am. rate, bill. dot, MeD moving avg-6-tem]



## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT-Con.

Leading Indicators-Con.


Lagging Indicators

Inventories


Section B CvClicAl INDMCATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS

Leading Indicators


## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators


Section B CYCUCA ROMCATORG: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT

Leading Indicators

*113. Change fa consumer installienit debt (am. rate, bit. dol.)



Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT-Con.

Leading Indicators-Con.


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT-Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT-Con.

## Lagging Indicators



Section B Cretwan math Selected Indicators by Timing
Chart B7 COMPOSITE INDEXES


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Selected Indicators by Timing

```
Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST
```


## Leading Indicators



```
Leading Indicators-Con.
```



Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Selected Indicators by Timing

```
Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST-_Con.
```


## Roughly Coincident Indicators



## Section B CVCLCAL MOICATORE Selected Indicators by Timing

Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST-Con.

## Lagging Indicators




ANTMFATINS ANO TMENTIONS

## Chart Cl AGGREGATE SERIES





## Chart C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES



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## Chart D1 FOREIGN TRADE



Section D OTHER KEY INDTCATORS
Chart D2 U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS


Major components, except military grants of goods and services [ann. rate, hil. dol.]


Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS
Chart D2
U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS-Con.


## Chart D2 U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS_Con.



Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS
Chart D2 U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS-Con.

Investment income-


Travel-

545, Payments by U.S. travelers ahroad


## 544. Receipts from foreign travalers in the U.S.

Military sales and expenditures-


| 1948 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 57 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

HOTE: Annual totals used prior to 1960.

Section D OTMER KEY mbleature
Chart D2 U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS-Con.

Capital movements, including errors and omissions (ann. rate, bil. dol.)
$\square \triangle$ Excess of receipts (nflow) Excess of payments (outfiow)

## Direct investments-



## Securities investments-


570. Govermment grants and capital transactions, net


Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS
Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES


```
Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES-Con.
```



## Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D4 PRICE MOVEMENTS


Chart D4 PRICE MOVEMENTS-Con.




Chart E1 ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



## Section E

## Chart E2 ANALYTICAL RATIOS



Leading Indicators


D6. New orders, duty goods industries - 36 industries $[9-\mathrm{mo}$. span-, 1 -mo. span-a]


D11. Newly approved capital appropriations - 17 industries, NICB [3-0 spano-a, 1-0 span -and


D34. Profits, FHCB of NY, percent reporting higher profits - about 1,000 manufacturing corporations ( $1-Q$ span)


D19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks -77 industries (9-mo. span-, 1-mo. span ---1


D23. Industrial materials prices - 13 industrial materials ( $9-$ mo. span - , 1-mo. span-..-)


D5. Initial slams, State unemployment hsurance -47 areas [percent declining; $9-m o$. span-, 1-mo. span --1


## Section E ANALYTICAL MEASURES

## Chart E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES-Con.

## Roughly Coincident Indicators

$\%$ is
39y
\%

## Percent rising

D41. Enployees on nonagricultural payrolls - 30 industries ( 6 -mo. span - , 1-mo. span $\cdots$ )


10

D47. Industrial production - 24 industries ( 6 -mo. span 一, 1-mo. span $\cdots-$-)


10



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

## Chart F1 CONSUMER PRICES



## Section F INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

## Chart F2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}1947 & 49 & 50 & 51 & 52 & 53 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60 & 61 & 62 & 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 67 & 58 & 69 & 1970\end{array}$





| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ...... | BI EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |
| Minor EConomic <br> Process........ | Marginal Employment Adjustments | Job Vacancies |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | *1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Hours) | *4. Nonagricultural placements, all industries ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Thous.) | 2. Accession rate, manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Per 100 employees) | 5. Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Thous.) | 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Per 100 employees) | 49. Nonagricultural job openings unfilled ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Thous.) | 46. Index of helpwanted advertising in newspapers <br> (1957-59=100) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January........... | 41.0 | 534 | 4.6 | 203 | 1.4 | 392 | 189 |
| February.......... | 40.3 | 519 | 4.3 | 242 | 1.5 | 375 | 190 |
| March............. | 40.4 | 497 | 4.1 | 256 | 1.7 | 362 | 184 |
| April ............. | 40.5 | 474 | 4.2 | 263 | 1.4 | 353 | 181 |
| May ............... | 40.5 | 448 | 4.6 | 234 | 1.4 | 351 | 174 |
| June.............. | 40.4 | 487 | 4.5 | 225 | 1.4 | 351 | 171 |
| July.............. | 40.5 | 484 | 4.4 | 261 | 1.4 | 344 | 169 |
| August............ | 40.6 | 486 | 4.4 | 215 | 1.3 | 350 | 180 |
| September .......... | 40.9 | 480 | 4.4 | 209 | 1.3 | 373 | 185 |
| October........... | 40.7 | 474 | 4.5 | 209 | 1.2 | 360 | 186 |
| November .......... | 40.7 | 476 | 4.5 | 201 | 1.2 | 352 | 187 |
| December ......... | 40.7 | 479 | 4.4 | 198 | 1.2 | 345 | 190 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .......... | 40.2 | 498 | 4.5 | 214 | 1.4 | 356 | 184 |
| February ........... | 40.8 | 479 | 4.5 | 199 | 1.4 | 360 | 193 |
| March.............. | 40.7 | 494 | 4.1 | 188 | 1.2 | 368 | 202 |
| April ............. | 40.1 | 466 | 4.7 | 190 | 1.1 | 382 | 188 |
| May .............. | 40.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 193 | 1.3 | 396 | 187 |
| June.............. | 40.9 | 504 | 4.5 | 190 | 1.1 | r388 | 189 |
| July ............. | 40.9 | 512 | 4.6 | 214 | 1.2 | 368 | 185 |
| August............September....... | r40.7 | 482 | 4.5 | 201 | rl. 3 | 365 | 198 |
|  | r41.1 | 480 | p4.7 | 186 | pl. 2 | 388 | (1) r 219 |
| October........... | p41.0 | p465 | (NA) | \# 178 | (NA) | p376 | p212 |
| November |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { November ........... } \\ & \text { December ......... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{D}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by is . Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk ( ${ }^{*}$ ) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Series that reached their high values prior to 1967 are as follows: Series 1, high value (4I.6) reached Feb. 1966; Series 4, high value ( 600 ) reached Feb. 1966; Series 2, high value (5.2) reached Mar. 1966; Series 3, high value (1.0) reached Oct. 1966; Series 49, high value (438) reached Sept. 1966.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ${ }^{\text {c-Con. }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . . . | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  | LAGGING INDICATORS |
| Minor Economic Process. . . . | Comprehensive Employment | Comprehensive Unemployment | Long-Duration Unemployment |


| Year and month | 48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments <br> (Ann. rate, bil. man-hours) | *41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, establishment survey <br> (Thous.) | 42. Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities, labor force survey <br> (Thous.) | *43. Unemploy ment rate, total <br> (Percent) | 45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Percent) | 40. Unemployment rate, married males <br> (Percent) | *44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January............ | 131.56 | 65,524 | 70,104 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| February ............ | 131.07 | 65,646 | 70,187 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| March.............. | 131.00 | 65,672 | 69,964 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| April . | 130.67 | 65,619 | 70,096 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| May ............... | 130.95 | 65,677 | 69,822 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| June.............. | 131.39 | 65,821 | 70,430 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . . | 131.52 | 65,920 | 70,631 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| August. ............ | 132.22 | 66,186 | 70,708 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| September......... | 132.40 | 66,123 | 70,941 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| October . . . . . . . . . . | 132.23 | 66,286 | 71,017 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| November . . . . . . . . | 133.72 | 66,778 | 71,166 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| December ......... | 133.23 | 67,060 | 71,361 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . | 132.16 | 67,058 | 71,164 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| February . . . . . . . . . | 134.38 | 67,600 | 71,604 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . . | 133.80 | 67,656 | 71,788 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| April . . . . . . . . . . . | 134.01 | 67,755 | 71,656 | 3.5 | 2.1 | (H) 1.5 | 0.5 |
| May . . . . . . . . . . . | 134.68 | 67,792 | 71,936 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| June.............. | 135.46 | 68,039 | 72,197 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| July ............... | 135.89 | 68,170 | 72,202 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| August. . . . . . . . . . . | r136.26 | r68,314 | 72,196 | (H) 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| September.......... | H r 136.47 | r68,389 | 72,355 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| October . . . . . . . . . . | p136.16 | H $\mathrm{p} 68,525$ | H 72,471 | 3.6 | (H) 2.0 | 1.7 | (1) 0.5 |
| December . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seplember......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November <br> December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (@). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by他 $\boldsymbol{D}$. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; "a", anticipated; and " NA ", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ....... | B2 | PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... |  | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  |
| Minor ECOnomic <br> Process........ | Comprehensive Production | Comprehensive Income | Comprehensive Consumption and Trade |



NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}^{-1}$. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ....... | B3 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT |  |  |  |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS |  |  |
| Minor ECOnomic <br> Process......... | Formation of Business <br> Enterprises | Inventory Investment and Purchasing |  |



NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $\mathbb{H} \boldsymbol{S}$. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.
${ }^{2}$ This series reached its high value (6.69) in II Qtr. 1966.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT.-Con. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . . . | LEADING INDICATORS | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS | LAGGING INDICATORS |
| Minor Economic Process. | New Investment Commitments | Backlog of Investment Commitments | Investment Expenditures |


| Year and month | 9. Construction contracts, commercial and industrial buildings ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Mil. sq. ft. floor space) | 7. New private nonfarm housing units started ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Ann. rate, thous.) | *29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits ${ }^{2}$ $(1957-59=100)$ | 96. Manufacturers ${ }^{*}$ unfilled orders, durable goods industries <br> (Bil. dol.) | 97. Backlog of capital appropria tions, manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Bil. dol.) | *61. Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, total <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol. | 69. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . | 49.09 | 1,079 | 83.1 | 77.36 | $\ldots$ | ... | 76.75 |
| February........... | 57.84 | 1,132 | 78.9 | 77.02 |  | 61.65 | 76.90 |
| March............. | 56.14 | 1,067 | 81.9 | 76.04 | 20.42 | 61.65 | 75.53 |
| April ............. | 58.27 | 1,099 | 90.7 | 75.88 | . $\cdot$ |  | 74.67 |
| May ............... | 54.72 | 1,254 | 91.1 | 76.52 |  | 61.50 | 74.92 |
| June.............. | 62.30 | 1,214 | 97.9 | 77.31 | 20.25 | ... | 76.28 |
| July............... | 56.72 | 1,356 | 96.4 | 77.82 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 76.64 |
| August. ............ | 61.66 | 1,381 | 99.4 | 77.94 |  | 60.90 | 77.90 |
| September ......... | 60.45 | 1,415 | 102.3 | 77.94 | 20.42 | ... | 78.58 |
| October........... | 58.42 | 1,478 | 106.9 | 78.82 | $\ldots$ |  | 76.79 |
| November . . . . . . . . | 63.17 | 1,567 | 102.2 | 79.13 |  | 62.70 | 77.92 |
| December . . . . . . . | 64.08 | 1,235 | 116.7 | 80.58 | 20.41 | ... | 79.94 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ............ . | 64.51 | 1,430 | 97.2 | 80.49 | $\ldots$ |  | 80.77 |
| February . . . . . . . . . | 61.39 | 1,499 | 120.0 | 80.59 | . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | (1) 64.90 | 80.79 |
| March.............. | 66.61 | 1,479 | 121.4 | 81.75 | 20.48 | - 64.0 | 80.59 |
| April | 47.09 | 1,562 | 113.7 | - 82.24 | ... | ... | 81.59 |
| May .............. | 66.96 | 1,345 | r106.9 | - 81.90 | ... | 62.75 | 80.32 |
| June.............. | 66.35 | 1,348 | r107.0 | 80.97 | r20.60 | ... | 80.86 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . | 71.65 | 1,507 | r107.7 | 79.68 | $\ldots$ |  | 80.09 |
| August. ............ | 66.15 | r1,496 | r107.8 | 80.18 |  | 264.90 | r82.40 |
| September......... | 61.59 | rl, 570 | r116.4 | r80.57 | p21.06 | ... | (1) P 4.50 |
| October . . . . . . . . . | (H) 79.63 | pl,519 | p113.4 | p81.56 |  |  | (NA) |
| November <br> December |  |  |  |  |  | 265.15 |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April . ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ........ December . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by [1] Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and " NA ", not available.
${ }^{1}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division.
${ }^{2}$ Series that reached their high values prior to 1967 are as follows: Series 7, high value ( 1,833 ) reached Oct. 1963; Series 29 , Digitized for FRA迫欴 value (124.6) reached Feb. 1964; Series 97, high value (20.77) reached III Qtr. 1966.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ...... | B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS | LAGGING INDICATORS |
| Minor ECOnomic <br> Process........ | Inventory !nvestment and Purchasing | Inventories |


| Year and month | 245. Change in bus. inventories after valuation adjustment, all indus.? <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | *31. Change in book value of mfg . and trade inventories, total ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 37. Purchased materials, companies reporting higher inventories ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Percent reporting) | 20. Change in book value of mfrs.' inventories of mtls. and supplies ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 26. Production materials, companies reporting commitments 60 days or longer(1) (Percent reporting) | 32. Vendor performance, companies reporting slower deliveries(@) ${ }^{1}$ (Percent reporting) | 25. Change in unfilled orders, durable goods industries ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Bil. dol.) | *71. Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value <br> (Bil. del.) | 65. Manufacturers' inventories of finished goods, book value <br> (Bil. dol.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  | Revised ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Revised ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| January ............ | . | +12.8 | 48 | +2.6 | 72 | 48 | -0.63 | 138.25 | 25.43 |
| February ........... | +8.4 | $+5.7$ | 45 | +0.4 | 67 | 51 | -0.34 | 138.73 | 25.68 |
| March.............. | ... | +5.0 | 46 | +0.6 | 68 | 38 | -0.98 | 139.15 | 25.82 |
| April . | $\ldots$ | +6.4 | 37 | -1.6 | 67 | 39 | -0.17 | 139.68 | 26.22 |
| May .............. | +2.3 | +2.9 | 40 | -0.4 | 66 | 36 | +0.65 | 139.92 | 26.41 |
| June.............. | ... | -0.7 | 43 | -0.9 | 68 | 38 | +0.79 | 139.87 | 26.36 |
| July ............... |  | +5.6 | 40 | +1.4 | 61 | 41 | +0.50 | 140.34 | 26.43 |
| August. ............ | +5.3 | +6.7 | 42 | +0.2 | 66 | 43 | +0.12 | 140.90 | 26.61 |
| September . . . . . . . . | ... | $+4.2$ | 44 | -2.2 | 61 | 44 | +0.01 | 141.25 | 26.64 |
| October........... |  | +2.6 | 45 | +0.1 | 62 | 50 | +0.88 | 141.46 | 26.63 |
| November . . . . . . . . | +8.3 | +13.1 | 46 | +0.6 | 63 | 51 | +0.31 | 142.55 | 26.70 |
| December . . . . . . . . |  | +14.6 | 54 | +0.3 | 64 | 48 | $+1.45$ | 143.77 | 26.81 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jaṇuary . . . . . . . . . |  | $+4.0$ | 55 | -0. 5 | 64 | 50 | -0.09 | 144.11 | 26.97 |
| February........... | +2.1 | +8.6 | 53 | +1.2 | 61 | 55 | +0.10 | 144.82 | 27.09 |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . | $\ldots$ | +4.0 | 52 | +0.9 | 64 | 54 | +1.16 | 145.15 | 27.21 |
| April .............. |  | +16.0 | 51 | +4.0 | 68 | 52 | +0.48 | 146.49 | 27.35 |
| May . . . . . . . . . . . . | +10.8 | $+15.9$ | 55 | $+4.7$ | 64 | 52 | -0.34 | 147.81 | 27.59 |
| June. . . . . . . . . . . . | $\ldots$ | +8.6 | 59 | +1.7 | 67 | 52 | -0.93 | 148.52 | 27.64 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . | . $\cdot$ | +6.5 | 59 | +3.5 | 68 | 56 | -1.29 | 149.06 | 27.79 |
| August. . . . . . . . . . . | $\mathrm{r}+7.5$ | +10.3 | 55 | +2.0 | 66 | 46 | +0.49 | 149.92 | 28.15 |
| September......... |  | p+5.5 | 40 | +0.9 | 60 | 46 | $\mathrm{r}+0.40$ | $\boldsymbol{- 1} \mathrm{P} 150.38$ | H-28.44 |
| October $\qquad$ November |  | (NA) | 42 | (NA) | 62 | 52 | p+0.99 | (NA) | (NA) |
| December .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October........... . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{I D}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by佔 Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; " e ", estimated; "a", anticipated; preceded "Ny not available.
${ }^{1}$ Series that reached their high values prior to 1967 are as follows: Series 245, high value (+19.8) reached IV Qtr. 1966 ; Series 31, high value ( +20.0 ) reached June 1966; Series 37, high value (63) reached Nov. 1964; Series 20, high value ( +5.7 ) reached Aug. 1966; Series 26, high value (75) reached Oct. 1966; Series 32, high value ( 86 ) reached Mar. 1966; Series 25, high value ( +1.82 )
ederal Re
Bank of St. Louis

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS |  |  | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS | LAGGING INDICATORS |
| Minor Economic Process. . . . . . . . . | Sensitive Commodity Prices | Stock Prices | Profits and Profit Margins | Comprehensive Wholesale Prices | Unit Labor Costs |


| Year and month | *23. Index of industrial materials prices@1 ${ }^{1}$ $(1957.59=100)$ | *19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks(1) $(1941-43=10)$ | *16. Corporate profits after taxes ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 22. Ratio of profits to income originating, corporate, all indus. ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Percent) | 18. Profits (before taxes) per dollar of sales, all mfg. corp. ${ }^{1}$ (Cents) | *17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost index, $\mathrm{mfg}^{2}{ }^{2}$ $(1957-59=100)$ | 55. Index of wholesale prices, indus. commod. (1) $(1957-59=100)$ | 58. Index of wholesale prices, mfd. goods(1) $(1957.59=100)$ | 68. Labor cost (cur. dol.) per unit of gross prod. ( 1958 dol.), nonfin. corp. (Dollars) | *62. Index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. $(1957-59=100)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  | Revised ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Revised ${ }^{2}$ |
| January........... | 106.8 | 84.45 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 102.1 | 105.8 | 106.4 | $\ldots$ | 104.2 |
| February ........... | 105.2 | 87.36 | 47.1 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 101.9 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 0.701 | 104.4 |
| March............. | 102.5 | 89.42 | ... | ... |  | 101.2 | 106.0 | 106.3 | . . . | 105.0 |
| April . | 100.1 | 90.96 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 101.4 | 106.0 | 106.2 |  | 104.7 |
| May . .............. | 99.6 | 92.59 | 47.3 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 200.8 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 0.701 | 105.5 |
| June.............. | 99.8 | 91.43 | ... | ... | ... | 100.3 | 106.0 | 106.6 | ... | 106.3 |
| July. | 98.3 | 93.01 |  | . | $\cdots$ | 100.3 | 106.0 | 106.8 |  | 106.5 |
| August............ | 98.1 | 94.49 | 47.6 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 100.2 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 0.708 | 106.6 |
| September......... | 97.8 | 95.81 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 99.6 | 106.5 | 107.1 | . . . | 107.5 |
| October. | 97.7 | 95.66 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 100.0 | 106.8 | 107.1 |  | 107.1 |
| November . ........ | 99.1 | 92.66 | 50.3 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 100.2 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 0.715 | 107.1 |
| December ......... | 100.1 | 95.30 | ... | ... | ... | 100.9 | 107.4 | 107.6 | . . | 106.6 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . | 99.8 | 95.04 |  |  |  | 99.8 | 107.8 | 108.1 |  | 108.3 |
| February.......... | 99.5 | 90.75 | 49.1 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 99.7 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 0.721 | 109.0 |
| March.............. | 100.1 | 89.09 | ... | ... | ... | 100.0 | 108.6 | 108.9 | ... | 108.9 |
| April .............. | 98.3 | 95.67 |  |  |  | 100.0 | 108.8 | 109.1 |  | 109.1 |
| May .............. | 96.1 | 97.87 | 50.7 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 99.5 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 0.721 | 109.7 |
| June................ | 95.6 | 100.53 | ... | ... |  | 99.6 | 108.8 | 109.4 |  | 109.8 |
| July .............. | 94.4 | 100.30 |  |  |  | 99.5 | 108.8 | 109.7 |  | 110.2 |
| August. ............ | 94.8 | 98.11 | p51.0 | p11. 4 | (NA) | 97.9 | 108.9 | 109.5 | A pO 0.725 | 111.9 |
| September .......... | 96.1 | 101.34 |  |  |  | 97.6 | 109.2 | 109.9 |  | (H) 112.6 |
| October . . . . . . . . . | 37.5 | 103.76 |  |  |  | p97.9 | r109.7 | (H) 110.0 |  | pl12. 4 |
| November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ | ${ }^{3} 101.1$ | 1106.14 |  |  |  |  | (1)pl09.9 |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by in $\boldsymbol{s}$. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; " e ", estimated; " a ", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Series that reached their high values prior to 1967 are as follows: Series 23, high value (123.5) reached Mar. 1966; Series 16, high value ( 51.6 ) reached III Qtr. 1966; Series 22, high value (13.9) reached I Qtr. 1966; Series 18, high value (9.8) reached I Qtr. 1966; Series 17, high value (105.2) reached July 1966. "See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.
${ }^{3}$ Average for November 19, 20, and 21. ${ }^{4}$ Average for November 19, 21, and 22.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ....... | B6, MONEY AND CREDIT |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS |  |
| Minor Economic <br> Process........ | Flows of Money and Credit | Credit Difficulties |


| Year and month | 98. Change in money supply and time deposits <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 85. Change in U.S. money supply <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 33. Net change in mortgage debt held by fin. inst. and life insurance companies ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. tate, bil. dol.) | *113. Net change in consumer installment debt <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 112. Change in business loans ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 110. Total private borrowing <br> (Ann. rate, mil. dol.) | 14. Current liabilities of business failures ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Mil. dol.) | 39. Delinquency rate, 30 days and over, total installment loans <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. ......... | +10.20 | -0.72 | $+9.40$ | +3.36 | $+7.04$ |  | 118.61 |  |
| February ........... | (1) +14.52 | +10.56 | +11.78 | +2.59 | +0.86 | 60,804 | 111.23 | 1.82 |
| March.............. | +13.56 | $+9.72$ | +11.47 | +3.17 | $+6.83$ | ... | 108.87 |  |
| April .............. | +5.28 | -4.80 | $+11.87$ | +2.56 | $+9.25$ |  | 110.80 | 1.90 |
| May ............... | +13.68 | H + +13.20 | +16.01 | +2.32 | +1.63 | 61,864 | 93.00 |  |
| June............... | +14.28 | $+11.04$ | +18.00 | +3.50 | +8.09 | 61, | 87.20 | 1.72 |
| July ............... | +13.80 | +12.24 | +16.84 | +2.70 | +16.09 |  | 76.85 |  |
| August. . . . . . . . . . | +11.88 | +7.44 | $+22.88$ | $+4.13$ | -9.19 | 66,044 | 91.13 | 1.65 |
| September . . . . . . . . | +8.04 | +1.32 | $\mathrm{r}+20.78$ | $+3.41$ | -2.15 | ... | 91.29 |  |
| October . . . . . . . . . . | +7.68 | +7.32 | +21.02 | +3.73 | $+5.36$ |  | 95.81 | 1.66 |
| November . . . . . . . . | +7.32 | +5.28 | +22.07 | +5.02 | +2.66 | 76,936 | 85.55 |  |
| December .......... | +6.00 | $+2.04$ | +19.87 | +4.60 | +8.39 | ... | 192.56 | 1.74 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . | +5.28 | +6.60 | +18.49 | +4.78 | $+12.53$ |  | 116.62 |  |
| February . . . . . . . . . | $+4.92$ | $+2.64$ | +19.20 | +6.79 | -2.28 | r63,600 | 81.06 | (H) 1.51 |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . | +7.20 | +4.56 | +17.96 | +6.79 | $+4.07$ | . . . | 80.46 | - |
| April .............. | +4.20 | +5.88 | +19.00 | +6.50 | +19.64 |  | 80.43 | 1.59 |
| May ............... | $+7.44$ | +11.76 | +22.96 | +7.32 | +2.23 | r71,044 | 93.95 |  |
| June............... | +6.12 | $+8.40$ | $+17.14$ | +7.58 | +6.41 | -1, | 62.32 | 1.57 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . | $+13.44$ | +12.84 | $+18.28$ | +8.18 | +13.81 |  | 96.96 |  |
| August. ............ | +13.32 | $r+5.76$ | +19.31 | $\xrightarrow{+1}+10.24$ | -4.33 | $\square>p 86,276$ | 54.58 | 1.56 |
| September......... | +6.24 | r-5.04 | $p+17.90$ | +8.27 | +4.13 |  | 56.72 | . |
| October . . . . . . . . . . | $p+11.52$ | p+5.04 | (NA) | (NA) | p+10.09 |  | 76.92 | (NA) |
| November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . . . . . . . December........$~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by © for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $\mathbb{P}$. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right.$ ) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $\mathrm{e}^{"}$, estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
 112, high value ( +21.11 ) reached July 1966; Series 14 , high value ( 52.86 ) reached Aug. 1963.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B6 MONEY AND CREDIT--Con. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  | LAGGING INDICATORS |  |
| Minor Economic Process. . . . | Bank Reserves | Money Market Interest Rates | Outstanding Debt | Interest Rates on Business Loans and Mortgages |


| Year and month | 93. Free reserves (4) ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Mil. dol.) | 114. Treasury bill rate (1) <br> (Percent) | 116. Corporate bond yields (a) <br> (Percent) | 115. Treasury bond yields (u) <br> (Percent) | 117. Municipal bond yields(4) <br> (Percent) | 66. Consumer installment debt <br> (Mil. dol.) | *72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly re-portinglargecommercial banks (Mil. dol.) | *67. Bank rates on shortterm business loans, 35 cities (1) <br> (Percent) | 118. Mortgage yields, residential (a) <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . | -16 | 4.76 | 5.53 | 4.40 | 3.54 | 73,746 | 60,875 |  | 6.62 |
| February......... | -4 | 4.55 | 5.35 | 4.47 | 3.52 | 73,962 | 60,525 | 6.13 | 6.46 |
| March.............. | +236 | 4.29 | 5.55 | 4.45 | 3.55 | 74,226 | 61,167 | ... | 6.35 |
| April . . . . . . . . . . . | +175 | 3.85 | 5.59 | 4.51 | 3.60 | 74,439 | 62,407 |  | 6.29 |
| May .............. | +269 | 3.64 | 5.90 | 4.76 | 3.89 | 74,632 | 61,898 | 5.95 | 6.44 |
| June............... | +279 | 3.48 | 6.06 | 4.86 | 3.96 | 74,924 | 63,326 | 5.95 | 6.51 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . | +272 | 4.31 | 6.06 | 4.86 | 4.02 | 75,149 | 64,309 |  | 6.53 |
| August. . . . . . . . . . | +298 | 4.28 | 6.30 | 4.95 | 3.99 | 75,493 | 62,944 | 5.95 | 6.60 |
| September . . . . . . . . | $+268$ | 4.45 | 6.33 | 4.99 | 4.12 | 75,777 | 63,309 | . | 6.63 |
| Oclober . . . . . . . . . . | +160 | 4.59 | 6.53 | 5.19 | 4.30 | 76,088 | 63,592 |  | 6.65 |
| November . ........ | $+270$ | 4.76 | 6.87 | H 5.4 .4 | 4.34 | 76,506 | 63,797 | 5.96 | 6.77 |
| December .......... | +107 | 5.01 | 6.93 | 5.36 | 4.43 | 76,889 | 64,845 | ... | 6.81 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January........... | +14.4 | 5.08 | 6.57 | 5.18 | 4.29 | 77,287 | 65,518 |  | 6.81 |
| February.......... | +38 | 4.97 | 6.57 | 5.16 | 4.31 | 77,853 | 65,450 | 6.36 | 6.78 |
| March.............. | -315 | 5.14 | 6.80 | 5.39 | 4.54 | 78,419 | 65,789 | ... | 6.83 |
| April .............. | -413 | - 5.36 | 6.79 | 5.28 | - 4.34 | 78,961 | 67,844 |  | 6.94 |
| May ............... | -326 | H 4.62 | 7.00 | 5.40 | (1) 4.54 | 79,571 | 67,391 | 6.84 | (NA) |
| June............... | -341 | 5.54 | (1) 7.02 | 5.23 | 4.50 | 80,203 | 68,016 | ... | (1) 7.52 |
| July .............. | -226 | 5.38 | 6.91 | 5.09 | 4.33 | 80,885 | 69,739 |  | 7.42 |
| August. . . . . . . . . . | r-190 | 5.10 | 6.54 | 5.04 | 4.21 | - 81,738 | 68,753 | H 6.89 | 7.35 |
| September . . . . . . . . | r-132 | 5.20 | 6.69 | 5.09 | 4.38 | (1) 82,427 | 69,217 |  | 7.28 |
| October........... | p-186 | 5.33 | 6.88 | 5.24 | 4.49 | (NA) |  |  | 7.29 |
| November December |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 7.27 |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April <br> May <br> June. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. <br> September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . . . . .NovemberDecember . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by if . Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. Series preceded by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right.$ ) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart B8). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ This series reached its high value (-431) in Oct. 1966.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Selected Indicators by Timing

${ }^{1}$ All series on the short list except series 54, 200, and 205 are included.
${ }^{2}$ Reverse trend adjusted index of 12 leaders contains the same trend as the index of 5 coincident indicators.

ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Anticipated purchases for January-June 1969.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e^{\prime \prime}$, estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Net diffusion indexes: percent rising less percent declining (placed at terminal quarter).
${ }^{2}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "r" indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Net diffusion indexes: percent rising less percent declining (placed at terminal quarter).

D


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (a). Series numbers are for identification only.and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The "f" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; " e ", estimated; " a ", anticipated; and " $N A$ ", not available.


[^0]november 1968


D OTHER KEY INDICATORS


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete tities and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " e ", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

## E <br> ANALYTICAL MEASURES




NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (a). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| Year and month | E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES: Leading Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D1. Average workweek, manufacturing (21 industries) |  | D6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries ( 35 industries) |  | D11. Newly approved capital appropriations, NICB (17 industries) |  |
|  | 1-month span | 9-month span | 1-month span | 9-month span | 1-quarter span | 3-quarter span |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January....... | 69.0 | 11.9 | 40.0 | 34.3 | 47 | 53 |
| February .... | 81.1 | 9.5 | 54.3 | 34.3 |  | . . |
| March...... | 81.0 | 9.5 | 32.9 | 38.6 | $\cdots$ | . |
| April ......... | 40.5 | 16.7 | 48.6 | 65.7 | 53 | 41 |
| May .......... | 28.6 | 38.1 | 54.3 | 61.4 | 53 | $\ldots$ |
| June........... | 64.3 | 31.0 | 64.3 | 65.7 | . . . |  |
| July . . | 71.4 | 76.2 | 40.0 | 74.3 | 53 | 59 |
| August. . | 59.5 | 61.9 | 72.9 | 91.4 | 5 |  |
| September . . . . | 76.2 | 40.5 | 42.9 | 70.0 | . . . | ... |
| October . . . | 28.6 | 81.0 | 60.0 | 71.4 | 41 | 41 |
| November .... | 71.4 | 69.0 | 54.3 | 71.4 | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$ |
| December $\qquad$ 1968 | 45.2 | 14.3 | 74.3 | 68.6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| January.. | 14.3 | 57.1 | 51.4 | 57.1 | 47 | r 53 |
| February.. | 90.5 | 64.3 | 55.7 | 71.4 | ... | , |
| March. ........ | 21.4 | 64.3 | 50.0 | 68.6 | . . . | - |
| April .. | 11.9 | r33.3 | 40.0 | 68.6 | r71 | p59 |
| May ... | 90.5 | r85.7 | 54.3 | 68.6 | - | ps |
| June......... | 73.8 | p95.2 | 51.4 | p78.6 |  |  |
| July.......... | 35.7 |  | 51.4 |  | p53 |  |
| August........ | $r 38.1$ |  | 44.3 |  |  |  |
| September.... | r90.5 |  | r78.6 |  |  |  |
| October.......... p38.1  <br> November $\ldots . . . .$.  p65.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November .... December ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising and are centered within spans: 1 -month indexes are placed on latest month and 9 -month indexes are placed on the 6th month of span; 1-quarter indexes are placed on the 1 st month of the 2 d quarter and 3 -quarter indexes are placed on the 1 st month of the $3 d$ quarter. Seasonally adjusted components are used. Table E4 identifies the components for most of the indexes shown. The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; and "NA", not available.


NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising and are centered within spans: 1-month indexes are placed on latest month and 9-month indexes are placed on the 6th month of span; 1-quarter indexes are placed on the 1st month of the $2 d$ quarter. Seasonaliy adjusted components are used except in index D19 which requires no adjustment and index D34 which is adjusted only for the index. Table E4 identifies the components for most of the indexes shown. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by (l).
${ }^{1}$ Based on 77 components through June 1967; on 76 components, Juiy 1967 through August 1968; and on 75 components thereafter.
2Average for November 19, 20, and 21.

| Year and month | E3. DIFFUSION INDEXES: Roughly Coincident Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D41. Number of employees in nonagricultural establishments (30 industries) |  | D47. Index of industrial production (24 industries) |  | D58. Index of wholesale prices (22 manufacturing industries) (l) |  | D54. Sales of retail stores ( 23 types of stores) |  |
|  | 1-month span | 6-month span | 1-month span | 6-month span | 1-month span | 6-month span | 1-month span | 9-month span |
| 1967 |  |  | (1) | (1) |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . | 75.0 | 48.3 | r29.2 | r45.8 | 77.3 | 63.6 | 87.0 | 69.6 |
| February...... | 41.7 | 43.3 | r20.8 | 29.2 | 72.7 | 68.2 | 39.1 | 91.3 |
| March......... | 36.7 | 41.7 | r43.8 | r27.1 | 56.8 | 65.9 | 43.5 | 95.7 |
| April .......... | 38.3 | 35.0 | r 52.1 | r29.2 | 47.7 | 63.6 | 60.9 | 87.0 |
| May . . . . . . . . | 40.0 | 43.3 | r16.7 | r41.7 | 54.5 | 63.6 | 34.8 | 91.3 |
| June......... | 60.0 | 36.7 | r50.0 | r41.7 | 47.7 | 63.6 | 82.6 | 56.5 |
| July . . . . . . | 46.7 | 48.3 | r47.9 | r 54.2 | 63.6 | 72.7 | 43.5 | 82.6 |
| August. . | 60.0 | 68.3 | r75.0 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 81.8 | 60.9 | 78.3 |
| September... | 46.7 | 78.3 | 41.7 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 81.8 | 76.1 | 82.6 |
| October . . | 78.3 | 73.3 | 56.2 | 75.0 | 72.7 | 81.8 | 37.0 | 95.7 |
| November | 88.3 | 83.3 | r87.5 | 77.1 | 77.3 | 90.9 | 67.4 | 95.7 |
| December . | 86.7 | 88.3 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 90.9 | 95.5 | 47.8 | 73.9 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 63.3 | 91.7 | 37.5 | 77.1 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 73.9 | 82.6 |
| February.... | 71.7 | 80.0 | 70.8 | r83.3 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 91.3 |
| March. . . | 58.3 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 68.2 | 90.9 | 82.6 | 91.3 |
| April . . | 56.7 | 83.3 | 41.7 | 83.3 | 72.7 | 75.0 | 26.1 | r87.0 |
| May . . . . . . . . | 70.0 | 75.0 | 70.8 | r66.7 | 63.6 | 84.1 | 60.9 | p91. 3 |
| June... | 75.0 | r76.7 | 75.0 | r70.8 | 61.4 | 81.8 | 65.2 | p87.0 |
| July... | 60.0 | p7.1.7 | 45.8 | p75.0 | 68.2 | 84.1 | 63.0 |  |
| August... | 75.0 |  | r58.3 |  | 70.5 |  | r 58.7 |  |
| September..... | r46.7 |  | r66.7 |  | 72.7 |  | r34.8 |  |
| October....... | p63.3 |  | p60.4 |  | 79.5 |  | p82.6 |  |
| November . . . . December .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ....... <br> February |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April <br> May <br> June. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August. <br> September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October....... November December |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising and are centered within spans: 1 -month indexes are placed on latest month, 6 -month indexes are placed on the 4th month, and 9 -month indexes are placed on the 6th month of span Seasonally adjusted components are used except in index D58 which requires no adjustment. Table E4 identifies the components for the indexes shown. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; and "NA", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by (a).
${ }^{1}$ See "New Features and Change for This Irsue," page iii.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change

| Diffusion index components | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October P |
| DI. AVERAGE WORKWEEK OF PRODUCTION WORKERS, MANUFACTURING ${ }^{1}$ (Average weekly hours) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries . . . <br> Percent rising of 21 components | 40.7 $(21)$ | - $\begin{array}{r}40.1 \\ (12)\end{array}$ | 40.9 $+\quad(90)$ | $\begin{array}{r}\hline 00.9 \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\hline 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -r $\begin{array}{r}40.7 \\ (38)\end{array}$ | r41.1 $+(90)$ | - $\begin{array}{r}41.0 \\ \hline(38)\end{array}$ |
| Durable goods industries: Ordnance and accessories. | $\text { - } \quad 41.9$ |  |  | $+\quad 41.6$ |  | + r41.6 | + r42.1 | 41.6 |
| Lumber and wood products. | - 40.5 | - 40.1 | 41.5 $+\quad 40.3$ | +40.6 $+\quad 40.7$ | - 41.3 | $\begin{array}{ll}+ & 141.6 \\ 0 & r 40.7\end{array}$ | $+\quad r 42.1$ $+\quad r 41.0$ | - 41.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | - 40.9 | - 40.0 | + 41.2 | - 41.1 | - 40.7 | - 40.6 | $+\mathrm{r} 40.8$ | - 40.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | - 41.7 | $\bigcirc \quad 41.7$ | $+\quad 41.8$ | + 42.0 | - 41.9 | - r 4.41 .9 | + r42.1 | - 42.1 |
| Primary metal industries . | - 41.8 | + 42.3 | - 42.0 | + 42.1 | - 41.9 | - r40.2 | + r41.3 | + 41.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | $+41.5$ | - 40.4 | + 41.7 | + 41.9 | - 41.7 | - 41.7 | + r42.1 | + 42.3 |
| Machinery, except electrical | - 42.1 | - 41.0 | + 41.9 | + 42.0 | - 42.0 | - 41.9 | + r 42.4 | - 42.3 |
| Electrical machinery.. | - 40.2 | - 39.5 | + 40.2 | + 40.6 | - 40.3 | + 40.5 | + 40.8 | - 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment. . | + 42.4 | - 41.1 | + 42.9 | - 42.5 | + 42.6 | - $\quad 241.9$ | + r42.? | - 42.4 |
| Instruments and related products ..... | - 40.8 | - 39.6 | + 40.5 | + 40.6 | - 40.5 | - r 40.5 | + r40.6 | + 40.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industrie | - 39.5 | - $\quad 38.5$ | + 39.7 | - 39.7 | - 39.2 | - r39.2 | + r39.7 | - 39.5 |
| Nondurable goods industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products. | - 40.7 | - $\quad 40.4$ | + 40.7 | + 41.1 | - 40.8 | + 41.1 | - r $\quad$ 40.9 | - 40.8 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | - 37.9 | - $\quad 34.1$ | + 38.0 | $+\quad 38.5$ | - 38.1 | + 38.9 | - r38.4 | - 37.6 |
| Textile mill products. . | - 41.6 | - 40.6 | $+\quad 41.2$ | + 41.3 | + 41.5 | - 41.1 | + 41.7 | - 41.1 |
| Apparel and related products | - $\quad 36.2$ | - $\quad 35.0$ | $+\quad 36.3$ | + 36.4 | - 36.1 | - 36.0 | $+\mathrm{r} 36.5$ | - 36.5 |
| Paper and allied products | - 42.7 | - 42.0 | $+\quad 43.0$ | - 43.0 | + 43.1 | - 42.9 | + 43.3 | $\text { - } \quad 43.1$ |
| Printing and publishing ..... | - 38.2 | - $\quad 37.8$ | $+\quad 38.1$ | + 38.2 | + 38.3 | $\pm \quad 38.4$ | + 38.5 | + 38.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | - $\quad 41.6$ | - $\quad 41.4$ | + 41.6 | $+\quad 41.7$ | - 41.7 | $\begin{array}{lr} 20.4 \\ 0 & \mathrm{r} 41.7 \end{array}$ | + r42.0 | - 41.9 |
| Petroleum and related products | - 42.2 | + 42.7 | - 42.5 | - 42.3 | $+\quad 42.8$ $+\quad 41.8$ | - 42.1 | $+\quad \mathrm{r} 42.4$ | + +42.7 |
| Rubber and plastic products. | - 41.4 | - 40.3 | $+\quad 41.7$ | - 41.7 | + 41.8 | - 41.4 | $+\quad \mathrm{r} 41.6$ | + 41.7 |
| Leather and leather products | - 38.7 | - $\quad 38.1$ | + 38.8 | - $\quad 38.7$ | - 38.1 | - 37.8 | + r38.3 | + 38.4 |
| D6. VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES ${ }^{1}$ (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All durable goods industries | + 28,005 | - 27,373 | - 27,172 | - 26,701 | + 26,808 | $+27,212$ | +r28,264 | + 30,450 |
| Percent rising of 35 components | (50) | (40) | (54) | (51) | (51) | (44) | (79) | (66) |
| Primary metals | 4,244 | + 4,244 | 3,900 | 3,867 | 3,859 | 3,491 | r4,092 | 4,399 |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills | - 2,262 | + 2,396 | - 2,014 | - 1.755 | + 1,791 | - 1,400 | + 1,682 | + (NA) |
| Nonferrous metals. | + ... | - ... | + ... |  | - $\quad$. | + | + | - |
| Iron and steel foundries. | - ... | - $\quad$. | - $\quad$. | - ... | + ... | - ... | + $\quad$. | + |
| Other primary metals. |  | + $\quad$. | + ... |  | - ... | - $\quad$. | + ... | $+$ |
| Fabricated metal products | 2,775 | 2,819 | 2,941 | 2,824 | 2,755 | 2,917 | 3,103 | (NA) |
| Metal cans, barrels, and drums. . | + ... | - ... | + ... | - ... | + ... | - $\quad$. | - | + |
| Hardware, structural metal and wire prodid | $\cdots$ | + ... | + ... | - ... | - $\quad$. | + | + | - |
| Other fabricated metal products. | - ... | - ... | - ... | - ... | + | + | $1+$ |  |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 4,464 | 4,658 | 4,665 | 4,810 | 4,923 | 4,766 | 5,184 | (NA) |
| Steam engines and turbines** | - 331 | + +104 | - | $+\quad 386$ | + + | - 285 | + 414 | $+{ }_{+}^{+}$(NA) |
| Farm machinery and equipment. | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | + | + |  |  |  |
| Construction, mining, and material hand | 575 | + 631 | 698 | 636 | + 666 | - 661 | + 748 | - ( $\mathrm{NA}^{\text {a }}$ |
| Metalworking machinery*. | 263 | + 339 | 340 | - 294 | $+\quad 374$ | 257 | + 330 | - (NA) |
| Miscellaneous equipment* | + ... | - ... | - ... | + |  | , | + $\ldots$ | + $\ldots$ |
| Machine shops. | - $\quad$. | - .. | - .. | + ... | + ... | + | - ... | + |
| Special industry machinery*.. | $\cdots$ | + $\quad$. |  | + $\quad$. | - $\quad$. | $+$ | + |  |
| General industrial machinery* | 453 | 393 | 493 | 476 | 431 | + 453 | + 508 | - ( $\mathrm{NA} \dot{\text { - }}$ |
| Office and store machines** |  | 3 | , | + ... | 431 | + $\ldots$ | - $\quad$. | - $\quad$. |
| Service industry machinery*. |  | + ... | - ... | - . | + ... | - ... |  | + $\ldots$ |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, ( 0 ) = unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. NA = not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=$ revised. *Denotes machinery and equipment industries that comprise series 24.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by source agency.

## E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change-Con.

| Diffusion index components | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |
| D6. VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES ${ }^{1}$-Continued (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,530 | 3,366 | 3,313 | 3,725 | 3,476 | 3,501 | 3,668 | (NA) |
| Electrical transmission, distr. equipment* . . . . . Electrical industrial apparatus*. . . . . . . . | - 701 | + 710 | - 648 | - 608 | $+\quad 684$ + | - 809 | + $-\quad 567$ | + + |
| Household appliances . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + | - ... | - | + | - ... | - ... | + ... | - ... |
| Radio and TV. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - $\quad$. | - $\quad$. | + | + | $\cdots$ | - $\quad \cdots$ | + $\quad .$. | - $\quad \ldots$ |
| Communication equipment $\dagger$ | - 941 | - 919 | - 794 | + 955 | - 946 | + 1,085 | + 1,093 | + (NA) |
| Electronic components. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + . | - ... | + | - . | - | - | + $\quad .$. | - ... |
| Other electrical machinery*.................. . | + | - | $+\quad \ldots$ | + . | - | - .. | + ... | - |
| Transportation equipment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,089 | 7,326 | 7,343 | 6,259 | 6,632 | 7,362 | r6,879 | p8,257 |
| Motor vehicles and parts, total . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $+\quad \ldots$ | , | + $\ldots$ |  | - .. | + . | + $\quad$. | + $\quad .$. |
| Complete aircraft $\dagger$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + | - ... | - ... | - ... | $+$ | - ... | + . | + $\ldots$ |
| Aircraft parts $\dagger$. . | - $\quad$. | + ... | - ... | - ... | + | + | - ... | + ... |
| Shipbuilding and railroad equipment* | + | - ... | - ... | + | - ... | + | - | + |
| Other transportation equipment.... | - | + | $+$ | $+$ | + | + | $+$ | - |
| Instruments, total | + | - ... |  |  | - - | + | - | + |
| Lumber, total . | + | - ... | + | + | + | - ... | + | + |
| Furniture, total. . | - ... | + ... | + | - ... | + | - ... | $\bigcirc$ | + $\quad$. |
| Stone, clay, and glass, total | - ... | + ... |  | - ... | - ... |  | + |  |
| Other durable goods, total. | - ... | - ... | . | + | - ... | - ... | + . | + |
| D19. INDEX OF STOCK PRICES, 500 COMMON STOCKS ${ }^{2}$$(1941-43=10)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index of 500 stock prices | - 89.09 | + 95.67 | + 97.87 | $+100.53$ | - 100.30 | - 98.11 | +101.34 | + 103.76 |
| Percent rising of 76 components ${ }^{3}$. | (21) | (95) | (84) | (80) | (49) | (18) | (87) | (83) |
| Coal, bituminous. | - ... | + ... | + $\quad$. | + $\ldots$ | - ... | - ... | + ... | + $\ldots$ |
| Food composite. | - ... | + ... | + | + | + | - ... | + ... | + $\quad$. |
| Tobacco (cigarette manufacturers) | - ... | + | + | + | + ... | - ... | + ... | + ... |
| Textile products . . | - ... | + ... | + $\quad$. | + | - ... | - ... | + . | + ... |
| Paper.... | - $\quad$. | + ... | $+$ | + | + ... | + $\quad$. | + | + ... |
| Publishing | - ... | + ... | + | + | - ... | - ... | + | + |
| Chemicals. | - ... | + | - $\quad$. | + | + ... | - ... | + | + |
| Drugs... | - ... | + $\quad$. | + | + | - ... | - $\quad$. | - | + |
| Oil composite . . . . . . . | - ... | + ... | + | + | + ... | + | $+$ | + ... |
| Building materials composite. | - $\quad . \cdot$ | + $\quad$. | + | + | + $\quad$. | + ... | + . | - ... |
| Steel.. | - ... | + ... | + | $+$ | - ... | - ... | + | + |
| Metai fabricating. | - ... | + | + | - ... | - ... | - ... | $+$ | + |
| Machiner y composite. | - ... | + | + | + $\quad$. | - ... | - ... | + . . | + ... |
| Office and business equipment. | - ... | + | + $\quad$. | $+$ | - ... | - ... | + | - |
| Electric household appliances. | + ... | + | + | + | - ... | - ... | + . | + .. |
| Electronics.. | - ... | + . | + ... | + | - ... | - ... | + | + |
| Automobiles . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - ... | + | + | - | - ... | - ... | $+$ | + . |
| Radio and television broadcasters | - ... | + | + | + | - ... | - ... | $+$ | + |
| Telephone companies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - ... | + ... | - ... | + | + ... | - ... | + | + |
| Electric companies. | - ... | + ... | - ... | + | + | - ... | - ... | - ... |
| Natural gas distributors. | - ... | + .. | + | + | + | - ... | + | + |
| Retail stores composite. | + | + $\ldots$ | + | + | + $\quad$. | - ... | + | + ... |
| Life insurance.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - ... | $\cdots$ | + . | + | + | - | + | + |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. $N A=$ not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=$ revised. *Denotes machinery and equipment industries that comprise series 24 . + These industries plus ordnance comprise series 647 .
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
${ }^{2}$ Data are not seasonally adjusted. The components shown here include 18 of the more important industries and 5 composites representing an additional 23 of the industries used in computing the diffusion index in table E3.
${ }^{3}$ Based on 76 components through August 1968, and on 75 components thereafter.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change-Con.

| Diffusion index components | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November ${ }^{1}$ |
| D23. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS PRICES ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial materials price index ( $1957-59=100$ ). | + 100.1 | - 98.3 | - 96.1 | - 95.6 | - 94.4 | + 94.8 | + 96.1 | + 97.5 | + 101.1 |
|  | (Dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent rising of 13 components Copper scrap (lb.) | (54) .520 | $(46)$ $-\quad .421$ | $(54)$ $-\quad .388$ | $(50)$ $+\quad .396$ | $(46)$ $+\quad .403$ | $(65)$ $-\quad .393$ | $\begin{array}{r}(58) \\ +\quad .414 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $(69)$ $-\quad .410$ | (77) .411 |
| Lead scrap (lb.). | $+\quad .062$ | + $\quad .426$ | - $\quad .056$ | - .056 | -. .054 | - 0.052 | + .414 | - +.410 | $+\quad .411$ $+\quad .055$ |
| Steel scrap (ton) | - 26.136 | - 25.471 | - 24.802 | - 22.562 | - 21.202 | - 20.548 | + 22.307 | + 22.460 | + 24.515 |
| Tin (lb.). | + 1.500 | - 1.462 | - 1.428 | - 1.419 | - 1.141 | + 2.415 | + 1.452 | + 1.500 | + 1.663 |
| Zinc ( 10. ) | - .139 | $+\quad .140$ | $+.141$ | $+.141$ | - .141 | $\bigcirc .141$ | - . 141 | - . 140 | - . 140 |
| Burlap (yd.). | - . 125 | + . 125 | + . 126 | + . 131 | + . 139 | $+.145$ | - . 143 | + . 149 | + . 166 |
| Cotton (lb.), 15-market average. | - .249 | - . 244 | - . 241 | - . 240 | + . 298 | + 310 | + . 312 | - .302 | . 274 |
| Print cloth (yd.), average. . . | - . 198 | + . 198 | + . 202 | $+\quad .204$ | - . 204 | . 202 | + . 202 | + . 203 | $+\quad .207$ |
| Wool tops (lb.). | $+1.640$ | - 1.619 | + 1.631 | - 1.632 | - 2.573 | + 1.576 | + 1.597 | + 1.631 | + 1.638 |
| Hides (lb.). | + . 159 | - .157 | - .151 | - $\quad .139$ | - .137 | $+\quad .144$ | $+\quad .160$ | + .168 | + . 176 |
| Rosin (100 tb.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 10.743 | - 10.711 | + 10.775 | - 10.764 | + 10.894 | + 10.971 | - 10.971 | - 10.948 | - 10.915 |
| Rubber (lb.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | + . 174 | $+\quad .174$ | + . 186 | + . 208 | + . 208 | + . 212 | - . 2.21 | + . 220 | + . 231 |
| Tallow (b.). | $\pm .046$ | + . 047 | $+. .047$ | - . 047 | - . 044 | $+\quad .046$ | - . 044 | $+. .045$ | + . 049 |
| D5. INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, STATE PROGRAMS ${ }^{3}$ <br> (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. weekly initial claims . . . | $+188$ | - 190 | - 193 | + 190 | - 214 | + 201 | + 186 | + 1778 |  |
| Percent rising of 47 components | (26) | (64) | (51) | (53) | (57) | (40) | (64) | (66) |  |
| Northeast region: Boston (7) | + |  |  | $\cdots$ | + ... |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo (20) ${ }^{\circ}$ | - $\quad .$. |  |  | + $\quad \cdots$ | - $\quad .$. | - $\quad \ldots$ | . | $+\quad$ + |  |
| Newark (12). | + ... | - ... | + $\quad$. | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | + $\quad$ - |  |
| New York (1) | - ... | + ... | + | - ... | + ... | - ... | + ... | + ... |  |
| Paterson (22). | - ... | - ... | + ... | $\cdots$ | + ... | $\cdots$ | + $\quad .$. | - |  |
| Philadelphia (4) | - ... | $\dagger$ | - ... | + | . $\cdot$ | . . | . . | - .. |  |
| Pittsburgh (9).. | - ... | + ... | + | + ... | - ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Providence (25) | - ... | + ... | + $\cdot$. | - ... | + . . | + ... | - ... | + ... |  |
| North Central region: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago (2) | + ... | + $\cdot$. | - $\quad$. | + $\quad$. | - ... | + $\quad$. | - . | + |  |
| Cincinnati (21). | - ... | + | - ... | - ... | + . . | + ... | + .. | + |  |
| Cleveland (10) | - ... | + | $+$ | - ... | - ... | - ... | ... | + |  |
| Columbus (26). | + | - ... | + | - ... | ... | + $\quad .$. | $\ldots$ | + $\quad$. |  |
| Detroit (5) . | - $\quad$. | + ... | - ... |  | + $\ldots$. |  | - ... | + $\ldots$ |  |
| Indianapolis (23). | - $\quad .$. | + $\quad \cdots$ | - $\quad .$. | $+\quad \cdots$ | + | + | + $+\cdots$ | $+\quad \cdots$ |  |
| Kansas City (19). | - ... | + $\quad$. | + | - ... | + ... | - ... |  | + |  |
| Milwaukee (18).. | - ... | - ... | . | + | - ... | + ... |  | $+$ |  |
| Minneapolis (13). | - $\quad .$. | + $\ldots$ | . | + | + $\quad .$. | + $\quad .$. | + $\quad$. | - |  |
| St. Louis (8)... | - ... | + $\quad$. | - $\quad .$. |  |  | - $\ldots$ | + $\quad$.. | + $\quad \cdots$ |  |
| South region: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta (17) ............. . . . | - ... | + . . | + $\quad$. | - ... | + $\quad$. | - ... | ... |  |  |
| Baltimore (11) . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - ... | + ... | - ... | + | - | - ... | + ... | - $+\ldots$ |  |
| Dallas (15) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - ... | + ... | - ... | + | + | - $\quad$. | $+{ }_{+}^{+} \quad \cdots$ | $+{ }^{+}+\cdots$ |  |
| Houston (14).. | - ... | + | + $\quad$. | + | + . . . | - . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | - .. | + + |  |
| West region: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles (3) . | - ... | - . | - .. | - . | + ... | - ... | - ... | + |  |
| Portland (24) | - | + | - ... | + | + | - ... | + | - |  |
| San Francisco (6)............. | + ... | $+$ | . | $+$ | + | + $\ldots$ | $+$ | + |  |
| Seattle (16) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - . | - ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | . | - ... | - |  |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. $N A=$ not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=$ revised.
${ }^{1}$ Average for November 19, 20, and 21.
${ }^{2}$ Series components are seasonaliy adjusted by the Bureau of the Census. The industrial materials price index is not seasonally adjusted. Directions of change are computed before figures are rounded.
${ }^{3}$ The signs are reversed because this series usually rises when generaj business activity falls and falls when business rises: $(-)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(+)=$ falling. Series components are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census before the direction of change is determined. Data used are for the week inciuding the l2th of the month. Directions of change are shown separately for only the 26 largest labor market areas. The number following the area designation indicates its size rank.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change-Con.


NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown atong with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. $N A=$ not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=r e v i$ sed.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
${ }^{2}$ Where actual data for separate industries are not available, estimates are used to compute the percent rising. Directions of change for the most recent spans are computed before figures for the current month are rounded.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change-Con.

| Diffusion index components | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |
| D47. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{1}$-Continued (1957-59=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles, apparel, and leather |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+\mathrm{r} 144.9$ | $+\mathrm{pl} 45$ |
| Textile mill products. | + 149.9 | - 146.3 | + 14.7 .2 | + 149.8 | - r149.6 | - rl49.3 | + pl50.0 | (NA) |
| Apparel products. . . . | + 148.5 | + 148.9 | + 149.6 | + 151.3 | - r150.4 | - pl48.6 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Leather and products. | + 113.7 | $+114.6$ | + 118.0 | - 115.8 | - rl07.0 | + pl09.4 | (NA) |  |
| Paper and printing. |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  | + pl58 |
| Paper and products.. | + 159.2 | + 159.5 | + 161.1 | + 162.9 | + r164.1 | - rl62.5 | + pl65.5 | (NA) |
| Printing and publishing. | + 146.8 | - 145.8 | + 149.8 | - 149.6 | - 149.5 | + r151.1 | - rl51.0 | - pl51 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber. |  |  | - 0 |  |  |  | + 207.4 | + p209 |
| Chemicals and products. . . . . | $+\quad 215.0$ | $+\quad 215.2$ $+\quad 137$ | $+\quad 216.6$ | + 219.4 | +r222.3 | - r220.4 | + p221.3 | (NA) |
| Petroleum products........ | $+\quad 136.1$ $+\quad 215.7$ | $+\quad 137.3$ <br> $+\quad 209.4$ | $+\quad 139.9$ $+\quad 214.3$ | $+\quad 140.6$ $+\quad 215.8$ | - rl39.5 + r 217.5 | $+r 139.7$ $+\quad \mathrm{p} 218.8$ | $+\mathrm{pl41.5}$ | (NA) |
| Rubber and plastics products. | + 215.7 | - 209.4 | + 214.3 | + 215.8 | + r217.5 | + p218.8 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Foods, beverages, and tobacco. |  | + 135 |  |  |  |  | - r133.5 | $+\quad \mathrm{p} 135$ |
| Foods and beverages... | + 134.5 | + 135.3 | - 134.0 | + 135.5 | - 135.1 | + r135.3 | - p134.4 | (NA) |
| Tobacco products . . . . . | - 122.9 | - 112.1 | + 120.0 | + 122.8 | + 123.4 | - pl23.1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Minerals: |  |  |  |  | - 126.6 |  |  |  |
| Coal . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $+\quad 126.0$ $+\quad 126.0$ | - 124.4 | - 120.4 | +126.7 $+\quad 127.9$ | - 126.6 | - 121.8 | - r r 121.2 | $\begin{array}{rr} - & \mathrm{p} 87 \\ - & \mathrm{p} 127 \end{array}$ |
| Metal, stone, and earth minerals. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - rl31.5 | - pl30 |
| Metal mining. . . . . . . . . . | + 108.7 | + 139.9 | - 131.4 | - 130.8 | + 134.1 | + r134.5 | - pl24.9 | (NA) |
| Stone and earth minerals | - 141.2 | - 137.1 | - 135.0 | + 136.9 | + 137.1 | + r137.5 | - pl36.4 | (NA) |

D58. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES² (1957-59=100)

| All manufacturing industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . Percent rising of 22 components. . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 108.9 \\ (68) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.1 \\ (73) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 0 & 109.1 \\ & (64) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.4 \\ (61) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.7 \\ (68) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -\quad 109.5 \\ (70) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 109.9 \\ (73) \end{array}$ | + | $\begin{array}{r} 110.0 \\ (80) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods: Lumber and | + 113.9 | + 115.8 | + 117.0 | + 117.2 | + 119.2 | + 120.5 | + 122.6 | + | 124.9 |
| Furniture and other household d | + 103.6 | + 103.8 | + 104.0 | - 103.9 | + 104.1 | + 104.2 | 104.4 | + | 104.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | + 107.3 | + 107.4 | + 107.8 | + 108.3 | + 108.4 | + 108.7 | - 108.7 | + | 108.9 |
| Iron and steel. | - 105.4 | - 105.0 | - 104.9 | - 104.8 | - 104.8 | - 104.8 | + 106.7 | - | 106.7 |
| Nonferrous metals | + 133.2 | - 131.0 | - 124.1 | - 123.6 | - 122.3 | - 121.7 | - 121.5 | + | 121.9 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | + 106.8 | + 107.1 | - 106.7 | + 107.5 | + 107.6 | + 107.9 | + 108.4 | + | 108.8 |
| Miscellaneous metal products... | - 115.3 | + 115.5 | - 115.5 | + 115.7 | - 1115.7 | + 115.8 | + 116.7 | + | 117.5 |
| General purpose machinery and equipment | + 116.5 | + 116.8 | + 117.0 | + 117.2 | + 117.3 | + 117.6 | + 117.9 | + | 118.2 |
| Miscellaneous machinery | + 112.7 | + 113.0 | + 114.2 | + 114.3 | -114.3 | + 114.6 | 114.5 | + | 115.0 |
| Electrical machinery and equipm | - 102.6 | + 103.0 | - 102.9 | - 102.7 | - 102.7 | + 102.9 | + 103.1 | + | 103.2 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | - 104.3 | - 104.3 | - 104.2 | + 104.5 | - 104.2 | + 104.4 | - 104.1 | $+$ | 106.5 |
| Miscellaneous products. | + 111.5 | + 111.8 | $\bigcirc 111.8$ | - 1111.8 | - 111.5 | + 111.6 | + 111.9 | + | 112.0 |
| Nondurable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processed foods and feeds. | - 112.9 | - 112.8 | + 113.6 | $+114.6$ | + 115.9 | - 114.9 | + 115.3 | - | 114.4 |
| Cotton products | - 105.0 | + 105.2 | - 104.9 | - 104.7 | + 105.2 | + 105.3 | + 105.4 | - | 105.3 |
| Wool products | + 103.1 | - 103.0 | + 103.5 | + 103.8 | + 103.9 | + 104.1 | - 104.1 | + | 104.7 |
| Manmade fiber textile product | - 89.3 | - 89.3 | + 89.7 | + 89.9 | + 90.4 | + 90.7 | + 92.5 | + | 92.7 |
| Apparel. | + 109.1 | + 109.3 | + 109.4 | + 110.1 | + 110.7 | + 110.9 | + 111.0 | + | 111.7 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied product | - 105.2 | - 105.2 | + 105.5 | - 104.7 | + 104.9 | -104.9 | + 105.1 | + | 105.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | + 98.6 | + 98.8 | - 98.7 | - 98.5 | - 98.2 | - 98.1 | - 97.9 | - | 97.8 |
| Petroleum products, refined | - 99.5 | + 100.3 | + 100.5 | + 103.1 | - 102.8 | - 101.0 | - 100.9 | - | 99.3 |
| Rubber and rubber products | + 99.7 | - 99.7 | + 99.8 | + 99.9 | + 1.00 .7 | 100.6 | + 100.7 | + | 101.0 |
| Hides, skins, leather, and related products | + 117.9 | + 118.3 | 118.8 | - 118.7 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 120.7 | + | 122.3 |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. $N A=$ not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=$ revised.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
${ }^{2}$ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

## E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Direction of Change-Con.

| Diffusion index components | 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | September | October ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| D54. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail sales. | $+28,145$ | - 27,675 | $+28,132$ | $+\mathrm{r} 28,451$ | + r28,802 | $+29,037$ | - r28,941 | - 28,789 |
| Percent rising of 23 components ${ }^{2}$.......... | (83) | (26) | (61) | (65) | (63) | (59) | (35) | (83) |
| Grocery stores | + 5,626 | + 5,658 | + 5,717 | + 25,773 | - r5,720 | + 5,779 | - p5,739 | $+\quad$ (NA) |
| Eating and drinking places | 2,117 | - 2,099 | + 2,119 | - r2,114 | - r2,068 | + 2,139 | + p2,160 | + (NA) |
| Department stores . . . . . . | 2,689 | - 2,680 | + 2,698 | + 2,725 | + 2,907 | - 2,861 | - p2,724 | + (NA) |
| Mail-order houses (department store merchandise) . . | $+\quad 267$ | - 266 | 249 | $+\quad 271$ | + 278 | $+\quad 280$ | - p269 | + (NA) |
| Variety stores | 528 | 497 | $+\quad 521$ | 516 | + 527 | 519 | - 10494 | + (NA) |
| Men's and boys' wear stores. | 405 | 380 | + 385 | - 366 | + 380 | - 380 | - p365 | + (NA) |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores | 621 | 580 | 599 | + 634 | + 662 | $+\quad 665$ | - p650 | + (NA) |
| Shoe stores. | 274 | - 249 | - 245 | + 257 | + 278 | + 292 | - p283 | + (NA) |
| Furniture, home furnishings stores . . . . . . . . . . . | + 843 | 837 | 882 | + 884 | 859 | 855 | + p879 | - (NA) |
| Household appliance, TV, radio stores . . . . . . . . . . | - 440 | 422 | 415 | + 429 | 446 | 475 | - p440 | + (NA) |
| Lumber yards, building materials dealers ........ | 948 | - 932 | 874 | 904 | 899 | 924 | + p931 | + (NA) |
| Hardware stores. | 254 | + 259 | - 259 | 266 | + 282 | 273 | - p269 | + (NA) |
| Passenger car and other automotive dealers. . . . . . | 4,921 | - 4,744 | + 5,027 | + 5,219 | - 5,213 | + 5,347 | + p5,558 | - (NA) |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers. | 386 | - $\quad 373$ | 372 | + 385 | - 385 | + 389 | - p387 | - (NA) |
| Gasoline service stations. . | 2,054 | - 2,041 | - 2,042 | + 2,055 | - 2,050 | + 2,073 | - p2,028 | + (NA) |
| Drug and proprietary stores. | 921 | + 934 | 959 | 956 | + 967 | 972 | - p969 | $+\quad$ (NA) |
| Liquor stores. . . . . . . . . . | 588 | - 554 | + 589 | - 578 | + 596 | 589 | + p595 | + (NA) |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. Only the directions of change are shown when numbers are held confidential by the source agency. $N A=$ not available. $p=$ preliminary. $r=$ revised.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
${ }^{2}$ The diffusion index includes estimates for six types of stores not show separately.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; "e", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and " $N A$ ", not available.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (@). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; " e ", estimated; " a ", anticipated; and " NA ", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
${ }^{2}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u). Series numbers are for identification oniy and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. The " r " indicates revised; " p ", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

| Series |
| :--- |

NOTE: These data are not published by the source agency in seasonally adjusted form. Seasonal adjustments were made by the Bureau of the Census or the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. They are kept current by the Bureau of the Census. Seasonally adjusted data prepared by the source agency will be substituted whenever they are published. For adescription of the method used to compute these factors, see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 15, The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program.
${ }^{1}$ Factors are products of seasonal and trading-day factors. Seasonally adjusted data resulting from the application of these combined factors may differ slightly from those obtained by separate applications of seasonal and trading-day factors due to rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Quarterly series; figures are placed in middle month of quarter.
${ }^{3}$ These quantities, in millions of dollars, are to be subtracted from the month-to-month net change in the unadjusted monthly totals to yield the seasonally adjusted net change. They were computed by the additive version of the X -ll variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.
${ }^{4}$ Bimonthly series. Data are for even-numbered months (February, April, June, etc.).
${ }^{5}$ Factors apply to monthly totals before month-to-month changes are computed.
${ }^{6}$-quarter diffusion index: Figures are placed on the lst month of the quarter. The unadjusted diffusion index is computed and the factors, computed by the additive version of the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{ll}$ variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program, are subtracted to yield the seasonally adjusted index.

## C. Historical Data for Selected Series

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NOTE: The series on this page are introduced in this issue. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.
NOVEMBER 1968

## C. Historical Data for Selected Series-Continued

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Guide, for the latest issue in which historical data for each series were published. Current data are shown in tables A1-9, B1-7, C1-2, $01 \cdot 4$, E1-3, and Fl-3. Data are seasonally adjusted unless the symbol (Q) (indicating unadiusted data) follows the series title. Official source agency quarterly and or annual totals are presented in this table wherever possible. These figures are often calculated from data with more digits of from data which have not been seasonally adjusted: therefore, they may differ slightly from totals and averages computed from data presented herein.


NOTE: Series 830 is introduced in this issue. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page ili. Series 17 is revised beginning with December 1964. ${ }^{1}$ Ratio, index of wholesale prices of manufactured goods (series 58) to index of labor cost per unit of output (series 62 ).

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| Year | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual | Year | Quarteriy |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV |  |  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| 6la. Expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries-actual expenditures (ann. rate, bil. dol.) |  |  |  |  | Average | 6lb. Expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries--second anticipations as a percent of actual (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947... | 19.70 | 20.30 | 21.05 | 21.35 | 20.60 | 1947... | 102.0 | 90.4 | 92.4 | 95.6 |  |
| 1948... | 22.35 | 21.80 | 21.95 | 22.25 | 22.09 | 1948... | 100.9 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 95.7 |  |
| 1949... | 21.05 | 19.70 | 18.85 | 17.80 | 19.35 | 1949... | 97.6 | 100.5 | 97.6 | 101.1 |  |
| 1950... | 18.40 | 19.25 | 21.05 | 23.30 | 20.50 | 1950... | 103.5 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 98.1 |  |
| 1951... | 23.75 | 25.45 | 26.50 | 26.55 | 25.56 | 1951... | 98.7 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 102.4 |  |
| 1952... | 27.05 | 26.55 | 25.55 | 26.70 | 26.49 | 1952... | 100.6 | 101.5 | 103.3 | 103.9 |  |
| 1953... | 27.85 | 28.10 | 28.80 | 28.55 | 28.32 | 1953... | 101.1 | 101.4 | 98.3 | 99.6 |  |
| 1954... | 27.45 | 26.90 | 26.85 | 26.20 | 26.85 | 1954... | 100.2 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 101.0 |  |
| 1955... | 25.65 | 27.20 | 29.65 | 31.45 | 28.49 | 1955... | 101.6 | 102.4 | 91.2 | 98.1 |  |
| 1956... | 32.80 | 34.50 | 35.85 | 36.45 | 34.90 | 1956... | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 102.5 |  |
| 1957... | 36.90 | 37.05 | 37.75 | 36.25 | 36.99 | 1457... | 100.0 | 100.8 | 98.7 | 103.3 |  |
| 1958... | 32.40 | 30.30 | 29.60 | 29.95 | 30.56 | 1958... | 105.1 | 103.5 | 102.4 | 100.0 |  |
| 1957... | 30.60 | 32.50 | 33.35 | 33.60 | 32.51 | 1959... | 101.8 | 99.4 | 102.8 | 101.0 |  |
| 1960... | 35.15 | 36.30 | 35.90 | 35.50 | 35.71 | 1960... | 100.4 | 102.1 | 102.8 | 100.4 |  |
| 1961... | 33.85 | 33.50 | 34.70 | 35.40 | 34.36 | 1961... | 101.6 | 101.0 | 100.3 | 101.4 |  |
| 1362... | 35.70 | 36.95 | 38.35 | 37.95 | 37.24 | 1962... | 101.1 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 101.1 |  |
| 1963... | 36.95 | 38.05 | 40.00 | 41.20 | 39.05 | 1963... | 102.7 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 98.9 |  |
| 1964... | 42.55 | 43.50 | 45.65 | 47.75 | 44.86 | 1954... | 96.9 | 99.7 | 97.6 | 97.8 |  |
| 1965... | 49.00 | 50.35 | 52.75 | 55.35 | 51.86 | 1965... | 99.7 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 99.1 |  |
| 1966... | 58.00 | 60.10 | 61.25 | 62.80 | 60.54 | 1966... | 98.6 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 99.7 |  |
| 6lc. Expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries--first anticipations as a percent of actual (percent) |  |  |  |  |  | 410. Manufacturers' sales, total value (bil. dol.) |  |  |  |  | Total |
| 1947... | 116.2 | 91.9 | 89.8 | 90.6 |  | 1947... | 43.5 | 45.4 | 46.7 | 50.6 | 186.2 |
| :948... | 96.9 | 100.2 | 94.1 | 96.9 |  | 1948... | 50.1 | 51.6 | 53.6 | 52.6 | 207.9 |
| 1949... | 97.9 | 103.6 | 105.6 | 101.7 |  | 1949... | 50.9 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 46.1 | 193.6 |
| 1950... | 103.3 | 99.2 | 94.5 | 93.6 |  | 1950... | 48.4 | 52.9 | 60.8 | 61.5 | 223.6 |
| 1951... | 93.3 | 99.0 | 102.8 | 104.9 |  | 1951... | 66.2 | 65.5 | 64.0 | 64.9 | 260.6 |
| 1952... | 100.7 | 99.8 | 107.0 | 106.9 |  | 1952... | 65.5 | 65.6 | 66.6 | 72.5 | 270.2 |
| 1953... | 105.2 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.5 |  | 1953... | 75.4 | 76.1 | 75.5 | 71.2 | 298.2 |
| 1954... | 102.0 | 101.3 | 99.3 | 98.1 |  | 1954... | 70.4 | 69.7 | 69.2 | 71.0 | 280.3 |
| 1955... | 100.8 | 100.9 | 97.3 | 94.6 |  | 1955... | 76.3 | 79.5 | 80.2 | 81.9 | 317.9 |
| 1956... | 96.3 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 104.3 |  | 1956... | 81.6 | 83.3 | 81.0 | 86.5 | 332.4 |
| 1957... | 102.8 | 102.6 | 100.4 | 102.5 |  | 1957... | 88.0 | 86.1 | 86.7 | 83.9 | 344.7 |
| 1958... | 109.6 | 107.4 | 102.4 | 103.5 |  | 1958... | 80.0 | 79.2 | 82.3 | 85.7 | 327.2 |
| 1959... | 99.7 | 98.6 | 100.1 | 105.2 |  | 1959... | 89.2 | 94.3 | 89.6 | 89.3 | 362.4 |
| 1960... | 97.9 | 101.7 | 104.5 | 104.1 |  | 1960... | 94.6 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 90.2 | 369.4 |
| 1961... | 103.1 | 101.0 | 99.7 | 101.4 |  | 1961... | 88.6 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 96.9 | 370.5 |
| 1962... | 102.2 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 100.0 |  | 1962... | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 397.4 |
| 1963... | 102.0 | 101.6 | 99.9 | 99.9 |  | 1963... | 101.8 | 104.6 | 106.2 | 107.7 | 420.3 |
| 1964... | 95.8 | 98.2 | 97.0 | 96.6 |  | 1964... | 109.3 | 111.2 | 112.9 | 114.8 | 448.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1965 \ldots \\ & 1966 . \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 97.8 | 98.6 98.0 | 96.3 100.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 95.7 \\ 101.2 \end{array}$ |  | 1965... | $\begin{aligned} & 119.0 \\ & 131.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.6 \\ & 134.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.3 \\ & 135.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.4 \\ & 137.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492.3 \\ & 538.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 414. Condition of manufacturers' inventories: percent considered high less percent considered low (percent) |  |  |  |  | Fnd of year value | 416. Adequacy of manufacturers' capacity: percent considered inadequate less percent considered excessive (percent) |  |  |  |  | End of year value |
| 1959... | 10 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 1959... | -•• | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | -** |
| 1960... | 24 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 1960... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ |
| 1961... | 17 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1961... | . . | -•• | -•• | -•• | . . |
| 1962... | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 1962... | $\cdots$ | -•• | -•• | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| 1963... | 12 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 1963... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 32 | 32 |
| 1964... | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1964... | 30 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 37 |
| 1965... | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 1965... | 36 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1966... | 11 | 14 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 1966... | 47 | 45 | 46 | 42 | 42 |

NOTE: The series on this page are introduced in this issue. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

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${ }^{1}$ Net diffusion indexes: percent rising less percent declining (placed at terminal quarter).
${ }^{2}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written pexmission from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

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| Year | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual | Year | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |
| D460. Manufacturing and trade-actual ( $4-\Omega$ span) ${ }^{1,3}$ |  |  |  |  | Average | D460. Manufacturing and trade--anticipated (4-Q span) ${ }^{2} 2$ |  |  |  |  | Average |
| 19,7... | 40 | 32 | NA | 24 | Na | 1957... | 40 | 38 | 29 | 30 | 34 |
| 1958... | 7 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 1958... | NA | 14 | 6 | 12 | NA |
| 1959... | 19 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 1959... | 20 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 25 |
| 1760... | 15 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 1960... | 27 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 21 |
| 1901... | 2 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1961... | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| $1+62 \ldots$ | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1962... | 16 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 13 |
| 1703... | 3 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 1963... | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 9 |
| 2.96... | 15 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 1964... | 17 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 16 |
| 1765... | 19 | 22 | 31 | 35 | 27 | 1965... | 20 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 22 |
| 1766... | 49 | 47 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 1966... | 32 | 38 | 47 | 41 | 40 |
| D462. Manufacturing--actual (4-Q span $)^{\text {l }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | Average | D462. Manufacturing--anticipated ( $4-Q$ span) $1 \times 2$ |  |  |  |  | Average |
| 1957... | 39 | 29 | NA | 20 | NA | 1957... | 38 | 34 | 29 | 25 | 32 |
| 1758... | 5 | 4 | 19 | 11 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1958... | NA | 10 | 21 | ${ }_{28}^{9}$ | NA |
| 1759... | 16 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 1959... | 16 | 20 | 21 | 28 | 21 |
| 1750... | 17 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 1960... | 25 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 20 |
| 1*6.1.. | 3 | -1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1961... | 12 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| 1702... |  | - | 7 | 6 | 7 | 1962... | 14 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 10 |
| 1963... | 1 | 7 4 | 10 | 10 | 12 |  | $1{ }^{6}$ | 8 17 | 11 |  | 10 |
| 1764... | 13 15 | 4 22 | 13 29 | 13 30 | 12 24 | 1964... | 14 17 | 17 19 | 16 22 | 14 24 | 15 20 |
| 1406... | 41 | 43 | 55 | 52 | 48 | 1966... | 30 | 35 | 43 | 36 | 36 |
| D464. Wholesale trade-actual (4-Q span) \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | Average | D464. Wholesale trade--anticipated (4-Q span) ${ }^{1,2}$ |  |  |  |  | Average |
| 1757... | 47 | 42 | Na | 32 | NA | 1957... | 43 | 48 | 31 | 39 | 40 |
| 1458... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 1958... | NA | 24 | 7 | 18 | NA |
| 1959... | 24 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 1959... | 25 | 32 | 29 | 38 | 31 |
| 1960... | 14 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 1960... | 30 | 37 | 19 | 12 | 24 |
| 1*61... | 2 | 2 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 8 | 5 | 1961... | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 1762... | 10 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1962... | 18 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 15 |
| 1153... | 5 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 1963... | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| 1764... | 19 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 1964... | 22 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 19 |
| 1.465... | 26 | 21 | 36 | 40 | 31 | 1965... | 24 | 24 | 27 | 21 | 24 |
| 1766... | 57 | 52 | 63 | 56 | 57 | 1966... | 36 | 44 | 51 | 44 | 44 |
| D466. Retail trade--actual (4-Q span) ${ }^{3}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | Average | D466. Retail trade-anticipated ( $4-\mathrm{Q}$ span) ${ }^{1,}$ : |  |  |  |  | Average |
| 127... | 29 | 27 | na | 15 | NA | 1957.. | 38 | 32 | 20 | 29 | 30 |
| 1.75... | 3 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 1958.. | NA | 10 | 5 | 4 | NA |
| 1+59... | 23 | 29 | 25 | 18 | 24 | 1959... | 15 | 25 | 24 | 32 | 24 |
| 1780... | 7 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 1960... | 25 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| 1701... |  | 1 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 1961.. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 9 |
| 1ヵ2... | 10 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1962.. | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| 1063... | 4 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 1963... | 5 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| 1 $1+54$. | i3 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 1964... | 15 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 1965... | 23 | 22 | 34 | 41 | 30 | 1965... | 17 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 20 |
| 1+66... | 36 | 57 | 67 | 61 | so | 1966... | 26 | 39 | 51 | 50 | 42 |

NoTE: The series on this page are introduced in this issue. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.
Net diffusion indexes: percent rising less percent declining (placed at terminal quarter).
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## C. Historical Data for Selected Series--Continued

This appendix contains historical data for Business Conditions Digest series extending back to 1945 or to the eartizst date thereafter for which data are available. Data are published in this appendix for (a) new series which have bein added to Business Conditions Digest, (b) series which have been revised recently, and (c) series which have not been shown historically for a long period of time. See the ladex, Series finding Guide, for the latest issue in which historical data for each series were published. Current data are shown in tables Al-9, B1-7, CI-2, D1-4, E1-3, and Fl-3. Data are seassoũatily adjusted unless the symbol @ (indicating unadjusted data) follows the series titte. Official source agency quarterly and/or annual totals are presented in this table wherever possible. These figures are often calculated from data with more digits of from data which have not been seasonaliy adjusted; therefore, they may differ slightly from totals and averages computed from data presented herein.

| Year | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual | Year | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 11 | III | IV |  |  | 1 | 11 | 111 | IV |  |
| D6la. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries--actual expenditures (percent) |  |  |  |  | Average | 480. Change in freight carloadings (mil. of cars--4-Q span) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947... | -•* | 43.8 | 12.5 | 31.2 | NA | 1946... | -81 | -426 | 156 | 224 |  |
| 1948... | 75.0 | 6.2 | 25.0 | -6.2 | 25.0 | 1947... | 177 | 423 | 15 | 90 |  |
| 1949... | -50.0 | -75.0 | -56.2 | -43.8 | -56.2 | 1948... | -154 | -45 | -21 | -143 |  |
| 1950... | -5.2 | 18.8 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 43.8 | 1949... | -203 | -271 | - 541 | -589 |  |
| 1951... | 56.2 | 87.5 | 50.0 | -6.2 | 45.9 | 1950... | -213 | -10 | 354 | 543 |  |
| 1952... | 31.2 | -62.5 | -37.5 | 43.8 | -6.2 | 1951... | 332 | 151 | -42 | -78 |  |
| 1953... | 37.5 | 18.8 | 12.5 | -25.0 | 11.0 | 1952... | -34 | -291 | -178 | -60 |  |
| 1954... | -62.5 | $-18.8$ | $-37.5$ | -12.5 | -32.8 | 1953... | -77 | 209 | 129 | -183 |  |
| 1955... | -43.8 | 68.8 | 75.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 1954... | -241 | -358 | -329 | - 72 |  |
| 1956... | 75.0 | 62.5 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 59.4 | 1955... | 77 | 235 | 296 | 231 |  |
| 1957... | 12.5 | 6.2 | -12.5 | -50.0 | $-11.0$ | 1956... | 155 | 94 | -190 | -27 |  |
| 1958... | -100.0 | -62.5 | -43.8 | 0.0 | -51.6 | 1957... | - 74 | $-170$ | 24 | -303 |  |
| 1759... | 37.5 | 62.5 | 50.0 | 31.2 | 45.3 | 1958... | -389 | -420 | -325 | -80 |  |
| 1960... | 50.0 -43.8 | 43.8 -6.2 | 12.5 12.5 | -31.2 18.3 | 18.8 4.7 | 1959... | 134 | 321 -146 | -173 | -73 |  |
| 1901... | -43.8 | -6.2 | 12.5 | 18.3 | 4.7 | 1960... | 8 | $-146$ | 96 | $-103$ |  |
| 1962... | 31.2 | 37.5 | 31.2 | -6.2 | 23.4 | 1961... | -279 | -212 | -26 | 79 |  |
| 1963... | $-18.8$ | 31.2 | 50.0 | 43.8 | 26.6 | 1962... | 125 | 62 | -68 | $-96$ |  |
| 1964... | 43.8 | 25.0 | 68.8 | 93.8 | 57.8 | 1963... | $-67$ | $29$ | $39$ | $44$ |  |
| 1905... | 12.5 | 50.0 | 68.7 | 50.0 | 44.8 | 1964... | 4 | -60 | -9 | 24 |  |
| 1966... | 66.7 | 60.7 | 11.1 | 50.0 | 48.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1965 . . \\ & 1966 . . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 20 1 |  |
| D61b. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries--second anticipations (percent) |  |  |  |  | Average | D61c. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries--first anticipations (percent) |  |  |  |  | Average |
| 1958... | *** | -•• | -•• | -18.8 | NA | 1958... | ** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1459... | 6.2 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 31.2 | 37.4 |
| 1959... | 68.8 | 75.0 | 68.8 | 43.8 | 64.1 | 1960... | 6.2 | 62.5 | 50.0 | 12.5 | 32.8 |
| 1960... | 68.8 | 43.8 | 43.8 | -12.5 | 36.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961... | -25.0 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 31.2 | 9.4 | 1961... | -31.2 | -6.2 | 6.2 | 25.0 | - 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1962... | 18.8 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 43.8 | 20.3 |
| 1962... | 25.0 | 37.5 | 31.2 | 37.5 | 32.8 | 1963... | -31.2 | 43.4 | 56.2 | 25.0 | 23.4 |
| 1963... | 0.0 | 50.0 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 36.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 37.5 | 21.9 | 1+04... | 6.2 | 43.8 | 31.2 | 37.5 | 29.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1965... | 18.8 | 62.5 | 56.2 | 50.2 | 48.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1965 \ldots \\ & 1966 \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.2 \\ & 25.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.5 \\ & 43.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.2 \\ -25.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.8 \\ & 31.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.2 \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1766... | 12.5 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 37.5 |
| D480. Freight carloadings-actual carloadings (4-Q span) |  |  |  |  | Average | D480. Freight carloadings--anticipations ( $4-Q$ span) |  |  |  |  | Averase |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | NA |
| 1947... | 79.0 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 68.4 | 76.4 | 1447... | 100.0 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 92.0 |
| 1948... | 47.4 | 25.8 | 15.8 | -15.8 | 15.8 | 1 748. | 68.4 | 79.0 | 47.4 | 36.8 | 57.9 |
| 1949... | -15.8 | -26.4 | -47.4 | -68.4 | -39.5 | 1349... | 57.8 | -26.4 | -47.4 | -26.4 | -10.6 |
| 1950... | -26.4 | 36.8 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 42.1 | 1959... | -5.2 | 26.4 | 57.8 | 89.4 | 42.1 |
| 1951... | 79.0 | 26.4 | -15.8 | -36.8 | 13.2 | 1+ち1... | 79.0 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 25.4 | 44.8 |
| 1952... | -15.8 | -57.8 | -26.4 | -15.8 | $-29.0$ | 1, $52 \ldots$ | 5.2 | -25.4 | 5.2 | 36.8 | 5.2 |
| 1953... | 5.2 | 57.8 | 57.8 | -47.4 | 18.4 | 1953... | 57.8 | 47.4 | 57.8 | $-15.8$ | 36.8 |
| 1954... | -57.8 | -57.8 | -79.0 | -15.8 | -52.6 | 1 $554 \ldots$ | -36. $\%$ | -47.4 | -47.4 | $-36.8$ | -42.1 |
| 1955... | 26.4 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 42.2 | 1453... | 57.8 | 64.4 | 89.4 | 79.0 | 71.6 |
| 1956... | 26.4 | 5.2 | -47.4 | -15.8 | -7.9 | 1156... | 100.0 | 68.4 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 65.9 |
| 1957... | -68.4 | -57.8 | -36.8 | -89.4 | 63.1 | :157... | 26.4 | 36.9 | 35.8 | -5.2 | 23.7 |
| 1958... | -68.4 | -79.0 | -36.8 | -26.4 | - 52.6 | i) ${ }^{\text {jab... }}$ | -26.4 | -57.9 | -73.1) | 5.2 | -37.5 |
| 1959... | 36.8 | 68.4 | 5.2 | -15.8 | 23.6 | 1754... | 26.4 | 79.9 | 57.8 | 68.4 | 57.9 |
| 1960... | 15.8 | -47.4 | -36.8 | -36.8 | $-26.3$ | 1763.. | 79.0 | 15.8 | 35.8 | 57.3 | 47.4 |
| 1961... | -57.8 | -47.4 | -26.4 | 36.8 | -23.7 | 1361... | 0.0 | -15.9 | 79.0 | 47.4 | 27.5 |
| 1962... | 47.4 | 26.4 | 15.8 | 26.4 | 29.0 | 1)92... | 79.0 | 79.0 | 39.4 | 79.0 | 81.5 |
| 1963... | -15.8 | 26.4 | 47.4 | 15.8 | 18.4 | ito3... | 30.8 | 20.4 | 57.8 | 36.8 | 39.4 |
| 1964... | 57.8 | 36.8 | 68.4 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 1704... | 57.6 | 47.4 | 36.8 | 89.4 | 57.8 |
| 1965... | 5.2 | 5.2 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 15.8 | 1,05... | 79.0 | 79.0 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 73.7 |
| 1966... | 47.4 | 47.4 | 15.8 | 5.2 | 29.0 | 1360... | 47.4 | 79.9 | 69.4 | 57.8 | 53.2 |

NOTE: The series on this page are introduced in this issue. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.
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## D. Descriptions and Sources of Series

810, 820, 830. Composite Indexes
The composite indexes combine selected indicators in each timing classification into weighted indexes representative of the class. Thus, series that usually lead in the business cycle are combined into one index, those that roughly coincide with the cycle into another, and those that lag into a third.

The series selected for inclusion in each of the indexes are homogeneous in a special sense; namely, they measure related aspects of business change, are sensitive to business cycles, and experience similar timing behavior during cyclical fluctuations. While the series included in each index are heterogeneous in that they are not expressed in a common unit, the index nevertheless provides a simple measure of a significant complex of economic activities which experience business cycle fluctuations with roughly similar timing. From this point of view, some of the best known aggregates are heterogeneous. For example, gross national product includes the change in inventories, a leading indicator; consumption expenditures, a coincident indicator; and investment expenditures, a lagging indicator. The indexes presented here concentrate upon homogeneity in cyclical behavior.

The practice in index number construction is to utilize weights that are directly related to the purpose of the measure being compiled. For example, in constructing an index of market output, value-added or value-of-product weights are used, but where indexes of output are constructed to determine man-hour requirements, man-hour weights are utilized. Similarly, in constructing a forecast of, say, gross national product by means of an econometric model, a number of variables expressed in heterogeneous units are weighted by coefficients that, directly or indirectly, express their estimated effect upon GNP. The analogous procedure here is to apply weights based upon the components series' value in forecasting or identifying short-term movements in aggregate economic activity. Such weights, in the form of scores ranging up to 100 , were developed for each of the series, and are applied in constructing the amplitude-adjusted indexes.

The procedure used in constructing these indexes allows for the fact that some indicators, such as new orders, typically move in wide swings while others, such as the average workweek, experience narrow (but nevertheless significant) fluctuations. Each indicator is therefore adjusted in such a way that, apart from its weight, it has the same opportunity to influence the index as any other indicator. The indexes themselves are adjusted in a similar manner, with the result that their swings are of the same order of magnitude on the average (namely 1.0 percent per month) and can readily be compared. For example, if the most recent monthly increase in an index is 2.0 , it is rising twice as fast as its average rate of change in the past; whereas, if the increase is 0.5 , it is rising only half as fast as the historical average.

The index for the leading group is also subject to a further adjustment, designed to make its long-run trend the same as that of the index of coincident series. The major difference that remains is in cyclical timing, with the leading index typically moving first, the roughly coincident index next, and the lagging index last. The series included in each index are shown on chart B7. (For further information about these indexes, see "Composite Indexes of Leading, Coinciding and Lagging Indicators, 1948-67," by Julius Shiskin and Geoffrey H. Moore, Supplement to National Bureau Report 1, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., January 1968, and the references cited therein.)
$61 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, and c . Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment

Expenditures for new plant and equipment cover all private business except farming, real estate, the professions, and nonprofit and other institutions. Expenditures charged off as current expense are excluded. New plant and equipment expenditures refer to all costs (both replacement and expansion) chargeable to fixed asset accounts and for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. Included in the totals are expenditures for new construction, machinery, and new equipment (automobiles, trucks, and other transportation equipment). The figures do not include expenditures for land and mineral rights, maintenance and repair, used plant and equipment, and expenditures made in foreign countries.

Two anticipated estimates of plant and equipment expenditures and one actual figure are published for each quarter. The first anticipated estimate is published in the month preceding the quarter to which it refers. The second anticipated estimate is published in the closing month of the quarter to which it refers. Actual data are published during the third month after the end of the quarter.

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

D61 a, b, and c. Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment (Net Diffusion Index.)

These series are based on the 18 industries which make up the aggregate series (see series 61, above). Data are the percent of the 18 industries reporting (or anticipating) an increase in plant and equipment expenditures less the percent reporting (or anticipating) a decrease in plant and equipment expenditures.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.
410. Manufacturers' Sales, Total Value

This series measures the value of manufacturers' sales (or shipments) and includes receipts, billings, or the value of products shipped, less discounts, returns, and allowances. Shipments for export as well as those for domestic use are included. Shipments by foreign subsidiaries are excluded, but shipments to a foreign subsidiary by a domestic firm are included. Also, the shipments figures include interplant transfers as well as commercial sales.

Value of shipments includes received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, and excluding freight charges and excise taxes. However, where the products of an industry are customarily delivered by the manufacturing establishments (bakery products, fluid milk, and soft drinks, for example), the value of shipments is based on the delivered price of the goods rather than the f.o.b. plant price. Also included are receipts for contract work and for miscellaneous activities such as sale of scrap and refuse, installation work by manufacturing plant employees, research and development work, and repair work. In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer is requested to report as sales the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company (i.e., other manufacturing plants, separate sales branches, or retail stores).

## D. Descriptions and Sources of Series--Continued

Two anticipated estimates of sales and one actual figure are published for each quarter. The first anticipated estimate is published in the month preceding the quarter to which it refers. The second anticipated estimate is published in the closing month of the quarter to which it refers. Actual data are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

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

## 412. Manufacturers' Inventories, Total Book Value

Data on Manufacturers' inventories refer to book values of stocks on hand at the end of the quarter, and include materials and supplies, goods in process, and finished goods. Inventories associated with the nonmanufacturing activities of a company are excluded. In general, inventories are as valued by the manufacturer. Goods for which the title does not lie with the company, such as Government or customerowned goods, are excluded. Inventories include, however, progress or partial payment.

Two anticipated estimates of inventories and one actual figure are published for each quarter. The first anticipated estimate is published in the month preceding the quarter to which it refers. The second anticipated estimate is published in the closing month of the quarter to which it refers. Actual data are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

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

## 414. Percent of Total Book Value of Inventories Held by Manufacturers Classifying Their Holdings as High. Less Percent Classifying Holdings as Low

This series is based on a percentage distribution of end-of-quarter book values. Book values are classified as "high," "about right" or "low" according to the respondent companies' characterization of inventories relative to sales and unfilled orders. The series shown is the percent of total end-of-quarter book value held by companies classifying their holdings as high less the percent held by companies classifying their holdings as low.

Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
416. Percent of Total Gross Capital Assets Held by Companies Classifying Their Existing Capacity as Inadequate for Prospective Operations Over the Next 12 Months, Less Percent Classifying Existing Capacity as Excessive

This series is based on a percentage distribution of end-of-quarter gross capital assets. Assets are classified as "inadequate," "about adequate," or "excessive" according to the respondent companies' characterization of their plant and equipment facilities, taking into account their current and prospective sales for the next 12 months. The series shown is the percent of total gross capital assets held by companies classifying their existing facilities as inadequate less the percent held by companies classifying their existing facilities as excessive.

Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
$420 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, and c. Current Income of Households Compared to Income a Year Ago

These measures of recent income change represent the percentage of households reporting income as higher, lower, or unchanged, in the survey quarter compared with a year earlier.

Source: Consumer Buying Indicators (Current Population Reports, Series P-65), U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Additional information concerning the design and rationale of this survey is contained in Consumer Buying Intentions and Purchase Probability by F. Thomas Juster (Occasional Paper 99 of the National Bureau of Economic Research, 1966) and "The Census Bureau's New Survey of Consumer Buying Expectations" by John M. McNeil and Thomas L. Stoterau (paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, December 1967).
$425 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, and c. Mean Probability of Substantial Changes in Income of Households

These income expectation series measure the mean probability of a substantial increase, a substantial decrease, and the difference between the mean probability of a substantial increase and decrease in family income. The mean probability for a group of households is determined by averaging the possibilities (expressed by a respondent as a percent) of experiencing an income change.

Source: Same as series 420. See above.

## 430. Number of New Cars Purchased by Households

This series measures the actual and anticipated levels of household purchases of new cars. Since this series is based on a survey of households, it excludes some purchases by persons (such as purchases by persons residing in group quarters) and purchases by business and governments. Thus, in 1967, the sum of passenger car sales of domestic manufacturers and registration of imported cars was 8.3 million units while the household survey estimate was 7.1 million, about 85 percent of the total.

The figure for anticipated new car purchases refers to the level of purchases for the 6 -month period beginning with the quarter following the survey.

Anticipated purchases are estimated by means of a regression relating actual purchases to an index of expected new car purchases. The index of new car purchases is based upon the distribution of households by their reported probabilities of purchasing a car within 6,12 , and 24 months and by whether the car is likely to be new or used. The expected total number of new car purchases is obtained by multiplying the number of households in each category by the average new car purchase rate of households who had fallen in that category in previous surveys. Since households can be classified by either their $6-, 12$-, or 24 -month probabilities, three estimates of expected total purchases can be obtained. The three estimates are then averaged to obtain a final figure for expected total new car purchases.

[^1]
## D. Descriptions and Sources of Series-Continued

## 435. Index of Consumer Sentiment

This index, prepared by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, is based on the responses to the following five questions:
"Would you say that you and your family are better off or worse off financially than you were a year ago?"
"Now looking ahead--Do you think that a year from now you people will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?"
"Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole--Do you think that during the next 12 months we'll have good times financially, or bad times, or what?"
"Looking ahead--Which would you say is more likely: That in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times during the next 5 years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression, or what?" and
"About the big things people buy for their homes, such as furniture, house furnishings, refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. For people in general--Do you think now is a good or a bad time to buy major household items?"

The answers received are grouped into three categories:

1. Up, or better, or good
2. Same, or no change, or uncertain
3. Down, or worse, or bad

The following formula is applied to each question:
$P_{U}-P_{D}+100$
The proportion of "down" responses $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}\right)$ is subtracted from the proportion of "up" responses ( $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{U}}$ ) and 100 is added to avoid negative numbers.

These five answers are then averaged (unweighted), and the average is then converted to an index in which the first quarter of $1966=100$.

Differences in the index values exceeding 1.3 points are significant on the one-standard-error level.

The quarterly surveys contain many questions, in addition to the index questions, because the surveys place great emphasis on the study of factors which make for changes in consumer attitudes and expectations.

Source: Survzy of Consumer Finances, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

D440, D442, D444, D446, D450, D460, D462, D464, D466. Actual and Anticipated Movements in New Orders, Net Profits, Net Sales, Number of Employees, Level of Inventories and Selling Prices (Net Diffusion Indexes)

Businessmen's actual and expected changes in new orders, net profits, net sales, employment, inventories, and selling prices are based on a percentage distribution of business firms. Business executives are asked to report, for each of
the above measures, the level, of the preceding quarter relative to that of the corresponding quarter 1 year earlier; and the expected level for the coming quarter compared with the corresponding quarter 1 year earlier. The series presented here represent the percentage reporting (or expecting) an increase less the percentage reporting (or expecting) a decrease.

Except for new orders, data for each series cover all concerns (i.e., manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers). Data for new orders refer to manufacturers only. Selling prices are also shown separately for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Source: Business Economics, Businessmen's Expectations, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (These series are used by permission and may not be reproduced without written permission from the source.)

480, D480 a and b. Freight Carloadings (Net Diffusion Indexes)
These series represent the percent of actual or anticipated increase in freight carloadings for 19 commodity groups compared with the corresponding quarter 1 year earlier less the percent of actual or anticipated decrease. The change in the actual total number of carloadings is also shown.

These series are based on the number of cars of revenue freight loaded by reporting Class I railroads. For statistical purposes, a "carload" is a shipment of not less than 10.000 pounds of one commodity from one consignor to one consignee; "revenue freight" is defined shipments from which earnings accrue to the carrier on the basis of tariff rates; and a "Class I railroad" is one whose annual revenue exceeds $\$ 3,000,000$. The figures cover all cars of revenue freight originated for initial road haul on reporting roads.

## Source: Association of American Railroads

62. Index of Labor Cost Per Unit of Output (Ratio of index of compensation of employees in manufacturing to index of industrial production, manufacturing)
63. Price Per Unit of Labor Cost Index (Ratio of index of wholesale prices of manufactured goods to index of compensation of employees per unit of output)

The index of labor cost per unit of output (series 62) measures the relationship between the volume of production of manufactured goods and the cost of the labor involved in that production.

The compensation of employees, manufacturing. component (labor cost) measures the income received by persons in an employee status as remuneration for their work, including (1) wage and salary disbursements--the compensation of empoyees commonly regarded as wages and salaries, including compensation of executives, commissions, payment in kind, bonuses, and tips; and (2) supplements to wages and salaries--or "fringe benefits," including supplements to wages and salaries, such as employers' contributions to social insurance; private pension. health, and welfare funds; compensation for injuries; military reserve pay; etc.

Industrial production index, manufacturing, is a measure of the changes in physical output of manufacturing in the United States. Total manufacturing accounted for 86.45 percent of the Federal Reserve total industrial production

## D. Descriptions and Sources of Series--Continued

index for the base period, 1957-59. It includes 11 major groups of durable goods and 10 major groups of nondurable goods. It also includes measures of the manufacturing activity of the Department of Defense (durable goods) and the Atomic Energy Commission (nondurable goods).

In computing labor cost per unit of output (series 62), seasonally adjusted data on compensation of employees (wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing, plus supplements to wages and salaries) are converted to an index, 1957-59=100, and divided by the index of manufacturing production ( $1957-59=100$ ) to yield the seasonally adjusted index of labor cost per unit of output.

The price per unit of labor cost index (series 17) measures the relationship between the wholesale prices of manufactured goods and an index of labor cost per unit of output.

The wholesale price index, manufacturing is designed to measure the direction and rate of change of prices of manufactured commodities. The prices used in this index are transaction prices as obtained from manufacturers, taking into account trade and quantity discounts. Cash and seasonal discounts are also deducted when it is determined that most buyers avail themselves of these discounts. Nominal or published prices are used when they are considered indicative of the market situation or when no other price is available. These data are not seasonally adjusted.

The other component of price per unit of labor cost index (labor cost per unit of output index) is described above.

To compute the seasonally adjusted price per unit of labor cost index (series 17), the index of wholesale prices of manufactured goods (unadjusted) is divided by the seasonally adjusted index of labor cost per unit of output (series 62).

The compensation of employees and industrial production components are seasonally adjusted by their respective source agencies. (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, for the compensation of employees components; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the indistrial production component; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the wholesale price component.)

## 47. Index of Industrial Production

This series measures the estimated changes in the physical output of manufacturing and mining establishments and electric and gas utilities. The index (1957-59=100) of industrial production is prepared monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and is based on data com-
piled by government agencies and by various trade organizations and publications. The industries covered by the index produce about 35 percent of the value of the total output of goods and services in the United States.

The 210 component series of the index are based on physical product data (tons of steel produced, etc.) and production worker man-hours, ad justed for estimated changes in productivity, for products or industries for which monthly data are not available. The monthly index through 1957 was adjusted to levels determined by benchmark production indexes based on detailed data from the census of manufactures, annual census surveys, and other data. A major revision of the index from 1953 on is now underway.

Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.)

## 853. Ratio of Production of Business Equipment to Production of Consumer Goods

This index (1957-59=100) is derived from the ratio of the production of business equipment to the production of consumer goods. These components are published as "market categories" of the index of industrial production. (The industrial production index is described elsewhere in this appendix. See description for series 47.)

Business equipment production includes production of commercial, industrial, freight and passenger, and farm equipment. This component is a secondary classification under the major market category "equipment," which includes defense equipment as well as business equipment. The equipment category accounted for 15 percent of total industrial production in the base period (1957-59); business equipment is 12 percent and defense equipment is 3 percent.

Consumer goods production includes automotive products, home goods (appliances, furniture, television, etc.), apparel, and consumer staples (processed foods; beverages and tobacco; drugs, soap, and toiletries; newspapers, magazines, and books; fuel oil and gasoline; residential utilities). This major market category accounted for 32 percent of the total industrial production index in the 1957-59 base period.

To compute the ratio of production of business equipment to production of consumer goods shown in BCD, the seasonally adjusted business equipment index is divided by the seasonally adjusted consumer goods index and multiplied by 100 .

Basic data for this series are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.)


BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST, the successor to Business Cycle Developments, is published monthly by the Bureau of the Census. This publication presents almost 500 economic indicators in a form that is convenient for analysts with different approaches to the study of current business conditions and prospects (e.g., the national income model, the leading indicators, and anticipations and intentions) as well, of course, as for analysts who use combinations of these approaches. Various other types of data (such as the balance of payments) and analytical measures (such as the gap between actual and potential output) are also provided to facilitate complete analysis.

The new report is organized into six major sections, as follows:
A. National Income and Product
B. Cyclical Indicators
C. Anticipations and Intentions
D. Other Key Indicators
E. Analytical Measures
F. International Comparisons

Data are presented in charts beginning (in most cases) with 1948 and in tables for the current and two most recent years. In addition, several appendixes present historical data, series descriptions, seasonal adjustment factors, and measures of variability.

The subscription price includes a separate summary table which will be mailed in advance of the monthly report.


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Series Finding Guide
(See table of contents (page i) for chart and table tittes)

| Series titles (shown in chart table sequence) ( See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this intex) | Current issue (page numbers) |  | Historical data (issue date) | Seriesdescriptions(issue date) | Series titles (shown in chart table sequence) (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | Current issue (page numbers) |  | ```# Historical``` | Series descriptions (issue date) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Charts | Tables |  |  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |
| A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT |  |  |  |  | B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Con |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gross National Product |  |  |  |  | B2. Production, Income, Consumption, Trade |  |  |  |  |
| 00. GNP in current dollars | 9,21,37 | 5,63,69 | July 168\# | July 68 \#t | 200. GNP in current | 9,21,37 | 6,63,69 | July '68\# | Juiy 168\# |
| 05. GNP in 1958 dollars | 9,21,37,55 | 5,63,69,85 | July 168\# | July 163\# | *205. GNP in 1958 dollars. | 9,21,37,55 | 6,63,69,85 | Juiy '68\# | July '68\# |
| 10. Implicit price deflator |  | 5,63 | ........ |  | *47. Industrial production | 21,37,61 | 6,69,97 | Dec. 167 | Nov. 68 |
| 115. Per capita GNP in current dollars | 5 | 5.63 |  |  | *52. Personal income | 21,37 | 6,69 | July 168 | July 68 |
| ?17. Per capita GNP in 1958 dollars | c | 5,63 |  |  | 53. Wages, salaries in mining. mfg. | 21 | 6,69 | July 168 | July '68 |
| 2. National and Personal Income |  |  |  |  | *56. Manufacturing and trade sales | 22,37 | 6,69 | Apr. '67\# |  |
| :20. National income, current dollars. | 10 | 5,63 |  |  | 57. Final sales. |  | 0,69 | July '68 | July 68 |
| 122. Personal income current dollars | 10 | 5,63 |  |  | *54. Sales of retail stores | 22,37 | 6,69 | May 168 |  |
| 124. Disposable personal income current dol. | 10 | 5,63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| '25. Disposable personal income. constant dot. | 10 | 5.63 |  |  | B3. Fixed Capital Investment |  |  |  |  |
| 26 . Per capita disposable personal income. current dollars | 10 | 5,63 |  |  | *12. Index of net business formation | 23,35 | 6,70 | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Mr. }}$ '68\# |  |
| 27. Per capita disposable personal income. | 10 | 2,63 |  |  | 13. New business incorporations ...... | 23 23, | 6,70 6,70 | Mar. '68 <br> Sep. 168 |  |
| constant dollars . | 10 | 5,63 |  |  | 8. Construction contracts, total value. | 23, | 6,70 | Sep. 68 | Sep. 68 |
| 3. Personal Consumption E |  |  |  |  | *10. Contracts and orders, plant, equipment | 23,35 | 6,70 | Sep. 168 | Sep. '68 |
| 30. Total. current dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | 11. New capital appropriations, manufacturing | 24 | 6,70 | Aug. 167 |  |
| 31. Total constant dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | 24. New orders, mach. and equip. industries. . | 24 | 6,70 | Sep. 168 | Sep. ' 68 |
| 32. Durable goods, current dolla | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | 9. Constr. contracts, com. and indus. | 24 | 6,71 | May 167 |  |
| 33. Durable goods, exc. autos. current dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | 7. Private nonfarm housing starts. | 24 | 6,71 | May 168 |  |
| 334. Automobiles, current dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | *29. New bldg, permits, private housing | 24,35 | 6,71 | June '68 |  |
| 136. Nondurable goods. Current dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37. Services. current dollars | 11 | 5,64 |  |  | 96. Unfilled orders, durable goods industries . | 25 | 6,71 | Sep. 168 | Sep. ' 68 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 97. Backlog of capital approp., manufacturing . <br> *61. Business expend, new plant and equip |  | 6,71 $6,71,77$ | Aug. 167 |  |
| 4. Cross Pivote Domestic Investment <br> 340. Uross private domestic investment, total | 12 | 5,64 |  |  | 61. Business expend., new plant and equip .. 69. Machinery and equipment sales and | 25,38,39 | 6,71,77 | Nov. ' 68 | Nov. '68 |
| 241. Nonresidential fixed investment | 12 | 5,64 |  |  | business construction expenditures | 25 | 6,71 | Sep. '68\# | Sep. '68\# |
| 242. Nonresidential structures | 12 | 5,64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 243. Producers' durable equipment | 12 | 5,64 |  |  | B4. Inventories and Inventory Investment |  |  |  |  |
| 244. Residential structures...... | 12 | ${ }_{5}^{5,64}$ |  |  | 245. Change in bus. inventories, all indus. | 12,26 | 7,64,72 |  |  |
| 245. Change in business inventorie | 12,26 | 5,64,71 | July '68\# | July '68\# | *31. Change in mfg. and trade inventories.... | -26,36 | 7,72 | Nov. 166 | July 68\# |
| 5. Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  | 37. Purchased materials, higher inventories.. | 26 | 7,72 | Mar. ${ }^{168}$ |  |
| 350. Net exports of goods and servic | 13,46 | 5,65,81 |  |  | 20. Change in materials, supplies inventories | 26 | 7,72 | Sep. 168 | Sep. '68 |
| i52. Exports of goods and services. | 13,48 | 5,65,81 |  |  | 26. Buying policy, production materials.... | 26 | 7,72 | Mar. 168 |  |
| 253. Imports of goods and services | 13,48 | 5,65,81 |  |  | 32. Vendor performance, slower deliveries | K7 | 7,72 | Jan. '68 |  |
| 6. Gov. Purchases, Goods and Services |  |  |  |  | 25. Change in unfilled orders, dit. goods.. | 27 | 7,72 | Sep. 168 | Sep. '68 |
| 260. Federal, State, and local governnients | 14 | 5,65 |  |  | *71. Book value, mig. and trade inventories. ... 65. Book value, mfis.' inven. finished goods. | 27,38 | 7,72 7,72 | Apr. 167 |  |
| 262. Federal Goverinent .... | 14 | 5,65 |  |  | 65. Book value, mftrs. inven., finished goods. |  | 7,72 | Sep. '6 | Sep. |
| 264. National defense | 14,52 | 5,65,83 | July 168\# | July '68if |  |  |  |  |  |
| 266. State and local governments | 14 | 5,65 |  |  | 25. Prices, Costs, ond Profits <br> *23. Industrial materials prices. | 28,36 | 7,73 | Dec. 167 |  |
| 7. Final Sales and Inventories |  |  |  |  | *19. Stock prices. 500 common stocks. | 28,36,62 | 7,73,98 | Mar. 168 |  |
| 270. Final sales. durable goods output. . . . | 15 | 5,65 |  |  | *16. Corporate profits, after taxes. | 28,36 | 7,73 | July : 68 | July 68 |
| 271. Change in busmess inventories. durable goots output | 15 | 5,65 |  |  | 22. Ratio. profits to income originating. corporate. all industries. . . . . . . | 28 | 7,73 | July 168 | July '68 |
| 274. Final sales, nondurable goods output | 15 | 5,65 |  |  | 18. Profits per dollar of sales. mfg. | 28 | 7,73 | Apr. '67 |  |
| 275. Change in business inventories. nondurable goods output . . . . . |  |  |  |  | *17. Ratio. price to unit labor cost. mfg.. | 28,36 | 7,73 | Liov. 168 | Yiov. 168 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55. Wholesale prices. indus. commodities | 29 | 7,73 | May 168 |  |
| 8. National Income Components |  |  |  |  | 58. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods . . . 68. Labor cost per unit of gross product | 29,54 | 7,73,84 | May 168 |  |
| 230. Compensation of employees | le |  |  |  | 68. Labor cost per unit of gross product. |  |  |  |  |
| 282. Proprietors' income | $1 E$ | 5,65 |  |  | nonfinancial corporations | 29 | 7,73 | July 168 | July '68 |
| 284. Rental income of persons | 16 | 5,65 |  |  | *62. Labor cost per unit of output. ang. | 29,38 | 7,73 | July 167 | Nov. 168 |
| 28f. Corp. profits and inventory valuation adj . . | 16 | 5,66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 288. Net interest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16 | 5,66 |  |  | B6. Maney and Credit |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Suving |  |  |  |  | 98. Change in money supply and time deposits. | 30 | 7,74 | Aug. ' 68 | Aug. ' 68 |
| 290. Gross saving, private and government | 17 | 5,66 |  |  | 85. Change in money supply | 30 | 7,74 | Aug. ' 68 | Aug. '68 |
| 292. Personal saving. . . . . . . . . | 17 | 5,66 |  |  | 33. Change in mortgage debt. | 30 | 7,74 | Apr. 67 |  |
| 294. Undistributed corporate profits pla inventory valuation adjustment | 17 | 5,66 |  |  | *113. Change in consumer instaliment debt | 30,36 | 7,74 | Dec. 167 | July '64 |
| 296. Capital consumption al lowances | 17 | 5,66 |  |  | 112. Change in business loans | 30, | 7,74 | Apr. 167 | July 1.64 |
| 298. Government surpius or deficit | 17 | 5,66 |  |  | 110. Total private borrowing. | $31$ | 7,74 | Mar. 168 | July 164 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14. Liabilities of business failu 39. Delinquency rate, installment | $\cdot \frac{37}{37}$ | 7,74 | $\text { Mar. }{ }^{1} 68$ |  |
| B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS |  |  |  |  | 39. Delinquency rate, installment | 31 | 7,74 | Apr. ${ }^{67}$ |  |
| 1. Employment and Unemployment |  |  |  |  | 93. Free reserves. | 32 | 7,75 | Jan. 68 |  |
| 1. Average workweek. prod. workers. mfg. | 18,35 | 6,67 | Aug. 168 | Aug. ${ }^{168}$ | 114. Treasury bill rate | 32 | 7,75 | Apr. 168 | July 164 |
| 4. Nonagri. placements, all industries. | 18,35 | 6,67 | Apr. '68\# | ....... | 116. Corporate bond yields | 32 | 7,75 | June 168 | July 164 |
| 2. Accession rate manufacturing. | 18 | 6,67 | Aug. 168 | Aug. '68 | 115. Treasury bond yields | 32 | 7,75 | Jan. 168 | July '64 |
| 5. Initial claims. State unemploy. insurance. . | 18 | 6,67 | Apr. ${ }^{168}$ | ........ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing ............ | 18 | 6,67 | Aug. 168 | Aug. '68 | 117. Municipal bond yields . . . . <br> 66. Consumer installment debt. | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,75 \\ & 8,75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan. } & 168 \\ \text { Dec. } & 167\end{array}$ | July 164 |
| 49. Nonagricuitural job openings unfilled | 19 | 6,67 | Feb. '68\# |  | 72. Com. and industrial loans outstanding | 33,38 | 8,75 | Apr. 167 |  |
| 46. Help-wanted advertising. | 19 | 6,67 | June '68 | ......... | *67. Bank rates on short-term bus. loans | 33,38 | 8,75 | Jan. 168 |  |
| 48. Nan-hours in nonagri. establishments | 19 | 6,68 | $\text { Aug. ' } 68 \#$ | Aug. '68\# | 118. Mortgage yields. residential. | 33 | 8,75 | Jan. '68 | July 164 |
| *41. Employees on nonagri. payrolls. | 19,37 | 6,68 | Aug. 168 | Aug. '68 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42. Persons engaged in nonagri. activities | 19 | 6,68 | Feb. '68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "43. Unerriployment rate, total ... | 20,37 | 6,68 | Feb. '68 |  | B7. Composit Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| 45. Avg. weekly insured unemploy, rate | 20 | 6,68 | Dec. '67 |  | 810. 12 leading indicators, reverse trend adj... | 34 | 6,76 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 |
| 40. Unemployment rate, married males. . . . . . | 20 | 6,68 | Feb. 168 |  | 820. 5 coincident indicators | 34 | 6,76 | Nov. ${ }^{168}$ | Nov. 168 |
| "44. Unemploy. rate. 15 weeks and over | 20,38 | 6,68 | Feb. '68\# |  | 830. 6 lagging indicators. | 34 | 6,76 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 |

*Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are on the 1966 NBER "sthort list" of indicators.
RT The "number" for this series title was changed since the publication date shown.

## Series Finding Guide--Continued

(See table of contents (page i) for chart and table titles)

| Series titles (shown in cliart/table sequence) (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | Current issue (page numbers) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Historical } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{array}\right.$ | Series descriptions (issue date) | Series titles (shown in chart table sequence) (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current issue } \\ \text { (page numbers) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Historical data (issue date) | Serie:descripti(issue di |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Charts | Tables |  |  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |
| C. ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS | 25,38,39 | 71,77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C1. Aggregate Series |  |  |  |  | D3. Federal Government Activities--Con. |  |  |  |  |
| 61. Bus. expend., new plant and equip |  |  |  |  | 616. Defense Dept. obligations, | 52 | 8,83 | Dec. 167\# |  |
| 410. Manufacturers' sales, total. |  | 77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | 621. Defense Dept. obligations, procure | 52 | 8,83 | Sep. '68\# | Sep. ' |
| 412. Mfrs.' inventories, book value | 40 | 77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | 647. New orders, defense products industries | 52 | 8,83 | Mar. '68\# |  |
| 414. Condition of mfrs.' inventories. | 40 | 77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | 648. New orders, defense products | 52 | 83 |  |  |
| 416. Adequacy of manufacturers' capacity | 40 | 77 | Nov. ${ }^{168}$ | Nov. 168 | 625. Military contract awards in U.S. | . 52 | 8,83 | Aug. 167\# |  |
| 420. Household income compared to year ago. | 41 | 77 |  | Nov. 168 | D4. Price Movements |  |  |  |  |
| 425. Probability of change, household income. | 41 | 77 |  | Nov. 168 | 781. Consumer price index, all items. | 53,60 | 8,84,96 | May 168\# | ...... |
| 430. New cars purchased by households...... | 41 | 77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 | 782. Consumer price index, food . . ......... |  | 84 | May |  |
| 435. Index of consumer sentiment . .... | 42 | 77 | Nov. 168 | Nov. ${ }^{168}$ | 783. Consumer price index, commodities...... . . <br> 784. Sonsumer price index, services . . . . . . . . | 53 53 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 84 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| C2. Diffusion Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D440. New orders, manufacturing. | 42 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. ${ }^{168}$ | 750. Wholesale price index, all commodities ... | 54 | 8,84 |  |  |
| D442. Net profits, manufacturing and trade | 42 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | 58. Wholesale price index, indus. commodities. | 29,54 | 84,73 | May 168 |  |
| D444. Net sales, manufacturing and trade. | 42 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | 751. Wholesale price index, proc. foods, feeds. |  |  |  |  |
| D446. Number of employees, mfg. and trade | 42 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 | 752. Wholesale price index, farm products..... | 54 | 84 |  |  |
| D450. Level of inventories, mfg. and trater | 43 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 | E. ANALYTICAL MEASURES |  |  |  |  |
| D460. Selling prices, mfg. and trade. | 43 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 |  |  |  |  |  |
| D462. Selling prices, manufacturing | 43 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. '68 | E1. Actual and Potential GNP |  |  |  |  |
| D464. Selling prices, wholesale trade | 43 | 78 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 | 205. Actual GNP in 1958 dollars | 9,21,37,55 | 6,63,69,85 | July 168 \# | July 't |
| D466. Selling prices, retail trade. | 43 | 78 | Nov. '68 | Nov. '68 | 206. Potential GNP in 1958 dollars. 207. GNP gap (potential less actual) |  | 85 5,85 |  |  |
| D61. Bus. expend., new plant and equip. | 44 | 79 | Nov. ' 68 | Nov. 168 |  |  |  |  |  |
| D480. Freight carloadings | 44 | 79 | Nov. 168 | Nov. 168 | E2. Analytical Ratios |  |  |  |  |
| 480. Change in freight carloadings | 44 | 79 | Nov. 168 | Nov. ${ }^{168}$ | 850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing . | 56 | 8,86 | July 167 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 851. Ratio, inventories to sales, mfg. and trade. | 56 | 8,86 | July 167 |  |
| D. OTHER KEY INDICATORS |  |  |  |  | 852. Ratio, unfilled orders to shipments, durables | 56 | 8,86 | Sep. 68 | Sep. 't |
| D1. Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  | 853. Ratio, prod. of bus. equip. to consumer |  |  |  |  |
| 500. Merchandise trade balance .. <br> 502. Exports excluding military aid | 45 | 8,80 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Apr. } & 167 \# \\ \text { Apr. } & 1674\end{array}$ |  | goods <br> 854. Ratio personal saving to disposable | 56 | 8,86 | July 167 | Nov. '1 |
| 502. Exports, excluding military aid. . . . 506. Export orders, durable goods except | 45 | 8,80 | Apr. '67\# |  | 854. Ratio, personal saving to disposable personal income. | 57 | 8,86 | July '68 | July 't |
| motor vehicles.. | 45 | 8,80 | Aug. 168\# | Aug. '68\# | 855. Ratio, nonagricultural job openings |  |  | Juiy 68 | July |
| 508. Export orders, nonelectrical mach | 45 | 8,80. | Apr. $167 \#$ |  | . unfilled to persons unemployed. | 57 | 8,86 | Feb. '68 |  |
| 512. General imports | 45 | 8,80 | Apr. ${ }^{1674}$ |  | 858. Output per man-hour, total private nonfarm. | 57 | 8,86 | Sep. ' 68 | Sep. 't |
| D2. Bolance of Payments and Components |  |  |  |  | 856. Real avg. hourly earnings, prod. workers. . 859. Real spendable average weekly earnings, | 57 | 8,86 | June '68 | June 't |
| 520. U.S. balance of payments, liquidity balance basis |  |  |  |  | 857. Vanagri. production or nonsupv. workers . | 57 57 | 8,86 | $\text { June } 168$ | June 't |
| balance basis <br> 522. U.S. balance of payments, official | 46 | 8,81 | Sep. '68\# | Sep. '68\# | 857. Vacancy rate, total rental housing. . . . . . . | 57 | 8,86 | Feb. 168 |  |
| 525. settlements basis.................... | 46 | 8,81 | Sep. '68\# | Sep. '68\# | E3. Diffusion Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| 525. Net capital movements, liquidity balance basis. | 46 | 81 |  |  | DI. Average workweek, prod. workers, mfg D6. New orders, durable goods industries | 5 | 87,90 87,90 | Sep. ' 68 <br> Oct. 168 | Sep. ' $€$ |
| 527. Net capital movements, official se.tile.....is |  |  |  |  | D11. New capital appropriations, mfg.. | 58 |  | Aug. 167 |  |
| basis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 46 | 81 |  |  | D34. Profits, manufacturing | 58 | 88 | Oct. '64 |  |
| 250. Balance on goods and services | 13, 46 | 65,81 |  |  | D19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks . . . . . . . <br> D23. Industrial materials prices. ............. | 588 | 88,91 88,92 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 165 \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 530. Liquid liabilities to foreigners . . . . . . . . | 47 | 81 |  |  | D5. Initial claims, State unemploy. insurance . | 58 | 88,92 | May 165 |  |
| 532. Liquid and nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies | 47 | 81 |  |  | D41. Employees on nonagri. payrolls ........ | 59 | 89,93 | Sep. '68 | Sep. 'e |
| 534. U.S. official reserve assets . . . . . . . . . . | 47 | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 252. Exports of goods and services ......... | 13,48 | 81 |  |  | D58. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods.... <br> D54. Sales of retail stores | 59 59 | 89,94 89,95 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Apr. } & 167 \\ \text { Apr. } & 165 \end{array}$ |  |
| 253. Imports of goods and services | 13,48 | 81 |  |  | D54. Sales of retail stores... | 59 | 89,95 | Apr. '65 |  |
| 536. Merchandise exports, adjusted | 48 | 81 |  |  | F. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS |  |  |  |  |
| 537. Merchandise imports, adjusted ...... | 48 | 81 |  |  | F1. Consumer Price Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| 540. Investment income, military sales, and services, exports | 48 | 81 |  |  | 781. United States ........ <br> 133. Canada | 53,60 | 84,96 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 168 \# \\ \text { Oct, } & 167 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 132. United Kingdom. | 60 | 96 | Oct. 167 |  |
| expend., and services, imports.... <br> 542. Income on U.S. investments abroad | 48 | 81 82 |  |  | 135. West Germany .. | 60 | 96 | Oct. '67 |  |
| 543. Income on foreign | 49 | 8 |  |  | 136. France | 60 | 96 | Oct. ${ }^{167}$ |  |
| 543. Income on | 49 | 82 |  |  | 138. Japan | 60 | 96 | Oct. 167 |  |
| 545. Payments by U.S. travelers abroad | 49 | 82 |  |  |  | 60 | 96 | Oct. '67 |  |
| 544. Receipts from foreigners in U.S. | 49 | 82 |  |  | F2. Industrial Production Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| 547. U.S. military expenditures abroad | 49 | 82 |  |  | 47. United States | 21,37,61 | 69,97 | Dec. ${ }^{6} 7$ |  |
| 546. Military sales to foreigners... | 49 | 82 |  |  | 123. Canada. | EI | 97 | July 167 |  |
| 548. Receipts, transportation and services 549. Payments, transportation and services | 49 | 82 |  |  | 122. United Kingdom. | GI | 97 | Nov. 167 |  |
| 549. Payments, transportation and services | 49 | 82 |  |  | 126. France. | € | 97 | Nov. 167 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 125. West Germany | EI | 97 | June 168 |  |
| 561. U.S. direct investments abroad $\ddot{\text { 560 }}$. Foreign direct investments in | 50 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 128. Japan. | ¢1 | 97 | Apr. 168 |  |
| 560. Foreign direct investments in U.S. - | 50 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 121. OECD European countries | ¢1 | 97 | June '68 |  |
|  | 50 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 127. Italy. | 61 | 97 | Nov. '67 |  |
| 564. Foreign purchases of U.S. Securities. 570. Gov. grants and capital transactions. | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 / 5$. Banking and other capital transactions |  |  |  |  | 143. Canada... |  | 98 | Oct. 167 |  |
| D3. Federal Government Activities |  |  |  |  | 142. United Kingdom | E2 | 98 | Oct. 167 |  |
| 600. Fed. balance, nat'l income and prod. acct. . | 51 | 8,83 | July 688 | July 168\# | 146. France... | E2 | 98 | Oct. 167 |  |
| 601. Fed. receipts, nat'l income and prod. acct. | 51 | 8,83 | July '68\# | July 168\# | 145. West Germany | 62 | 98 | Oct. 167 |  |
| 602. Fed. expend., nat'1 income and prod. acct. | 51 | 8,83 | July '68\# | July '68\# | 148. Japan. | 62 | 98 | Oct. 167 |  |
| 264. National defense purchases | 14,52 | 8,65,83 | July '68\# | July '68\# | 147. Italy. | E2 | 98 | Oct. ' 67 |  |

*Series preceded by an asterisk (*) are on the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators.
\# The "number" for this series title was changed since the publication date shown.

## Titles and Sources of Series

Within each of the six sections, series are listed in numerical order The numbers assigned to the series are for identification purposes only and do not reflect series relationships or ader. " $M$ " indicates monthly series; " $Q$ " indicates quarterly series. Data apply to the whole period except for series designated by "EOM" (end of the month) or "EOQ" (end of the quarter).

The alphabetic-numeric designations following the series titles indicate all charts and tables in which the series may be found. See the Contents for chart and table titles and Series Finding Guide for page numbers. The series in section B preceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators, chart B8.

The " $D$ " preceding a number indicates a diffusion index. Diffusion indexes and corresponding aggregate series bear the same number and are obtained from the sarne sources.

## A National Income and Product

200. Gross national product in current dollars (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A1, B2, B8)
201. Gross national product in 1958 dollars (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A1, B2, B8, E1)
202. Implicit price deflator, gross, national product (Q). -- Depart ment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A1)
203. Per capita gross national product in current dollars (Q). -Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census

A1)
217. Per capita gross national product in 1958 dollars ( Q ). - - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census
(Al)
220. National income in current dollars (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A)
222. Personal income in current dollars ( Q ). . . Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A2)
224. Disposable personal income in current dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A2)
225. Disposable personal income in 1958 dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A2)
226. Per capita disposable personal income in current dollars $(Q)$. .Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A2)
227. Per capita disposable personal income in 1958 dollars (Q). .Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A2)
230. Personal consumption expenditures, total, in current dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
31. Personal consumption expenditures, total, in 1958 dollars ( Q ). .Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A3)
232. Personal consumption expenditures, durable goods, in current dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
233. Personal consumption expenditures, durable goods except automobiles, in current dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
234. Personal consumption expenditures, automobiles, in current dollars (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
236. Personal consumption expenditures, nondurable goods, in current dollars ( Q ). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
237. Personal consumption expenditures, services, in current dollars (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A3)
40. Gross private domestic investment, total ( Q ). .- Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics
241. Gross private domestic fixed investment, total nonresidential (Q). - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
242. Gross private domestic fixed investment, nonresidential structures (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
243. Gross private domestic fixed investment, producers' durable equipment (Q). - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
244. Gross private domestic fixed investment, residential structures (Q). - Deparment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A4)
245. Gross private domestic investment, change in business inventories (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
250. Balance on goods and services, excluding transfers under military grants (Q). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A5, D2)
252. Exports of goods and services, excluding transfers under military grants ( $\mathbf{Q}$ ). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A5, D2)
253. Imports of goods and services (Q). - Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics
(A5, D2)
260. Government purchases of goods and services, total ( Q ). . . Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A6)
262. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, total (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A6)
264. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, national defense (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A6, D3)
266. State and local government purchases of goods and services, total (Q). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
270. Final sales, durable goods output (Q). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A7)
271. Change in business inventories, durable goods output (Q). Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A7)
274. Final sales, nondurable goods output ( Q ). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
275. Change in business inventories, nondurable goods output (Q)..Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A7)
280. Compensation of employees (Q), -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A8)
282. Proprietors' income (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A8)
284. Rental income of persons ( Q ). .-Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
286. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment (Q). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (A8)
288. Net interest (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
290. Gross saving -- private saving plus government surplus or deficit (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A9)
292. Personal saving (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustment (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
296. Capital consumption allowances, corporate and noncorporate (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A9)
298. Government surplus or deficit, total (Q). .. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(A9)

## B Cyclical Indicators

*1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing (M). .. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
$(B 1, B 8, E 3, E 4)$
2. Accession rate, manufacturing (MI). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
3. Layoff rate, manulacturing (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
*4. Nonagricultural placements, all industries (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
(Bl, B8)
5. Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs (M). .. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
(Bl, E3, E4)
*6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries (M). --Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B3, B8, E3, E4)
7. New private nonfarm housing units started (M). .- Department of Conmerce, Bureau of the Census

## (B3)

8. Index of construction contracts, total value (M). -- McGrawHill Information Systems Company
9. Construction contracts awarded for commercial and industrial buildings, floor space (M). -- McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
(B3)
*10. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment (MI). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
(B3, B8)
10. Newly approved capital appropriations, 1,000 manufacturing corporations (Q). - National Industrial Conference Board; component industries are seasonally adjusted and added to obtain seasonally adjusted total
(B3, E3)
*12. Index of net business formation (M). -- Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., and Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
(B3, B8)
11. Number of new business incorporations (M). -- Dun and 1 dstreet, lnc.; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census nid National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
(B3)
12. Current liabilities of business failures (M). .- Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
*16. Corporate profits after taxes (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(B5, B8)
*17. Price per unit of labor cost index -- ratio, wholesale prices of manufactured goods index (unadjusted) to seasonally adjusted index of compensation of employees (sum of wages, salaries, and supplements to wages and salaries) per unit of output (M).-Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; Department of Labor, Bureas of Labor Statistics; and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
(B5, B8)
13. Profits (before taxes) per dollar of sales, all manufacturing corporations (Q). .- Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
*19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (Mi). .- Standard and Poor's Corporation; no seasonal adjustment (B5, B8, E3, E4, F3)
14. Change in book value of manufacturers' inventories of materials and supplies (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the the Census
15. Ratio of profits (after taxes) to income originating, corporate, all industries ( Q ). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
*23. Index of industrial materials prices (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment
( $B 5, B 8, E 3, E 4$ )
16. Value of manufacturers' new orders, machinery and equipment industries (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B3)
17. Change in manufacturers' unfilled orders, durable goods industries (M). -- Department of Conmerce, Bureau of the Census
(B4)
18. Buying policy - production materials, percent reporting commitments 60 days or longer (M). .- National Association of Purchasing Managenent; no seasonal adjustment
*29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B3, B8)
*31. Change in book value of manufacturing and trade inventories, total (M). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census
(B4, B8)

## Titles and Sources of Series

## (Continued from page 115)

32. Vendor performance, percent reporting slower deliveries (M). .. Chicago Purchasing Agents Association; no seasonal adjust ment
33. Net change in mortgage debt held by financial institutions and life insurance companies (M). .- Institute of Life Insurance, Federal National Mortgage Association, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, U.S. Savings and Loan League, and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
34. Percent reporting higher inventories, purchased materials (M)... National Association of Purchasing Management: seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
35. Percent of consumer installment loans delinquent 30 days and over (EOM). . American Bankers Association; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (Bimonthly since December 1964)
36. Unemployment rate, married males, spouse present (M). -Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Department of Comimerce, Bureau of the Census
*41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, establishment survey (M). .- Departinent of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics B1, B8, E3, E4)
37. Total number of persons engaged in nonagricultural activities labor force survey (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Department of Conmerce, Bureau of the Census
*43. Unemployment rate, total (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B1, B8)
*44. Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
( $\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{B} 8$ )
38. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security (Bl)
39. Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers (M). .- National. Industrial Conference Board
(BI)
*47. Index of industrial production (M). .- Board of Governars of the Federal Reserve System

B2, B8, E3, E4, F2)
48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments (M). - Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
(B1)
49. Nonagricultural job openings unfilled (EOM). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
*52. Personal income (M). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (B2, B8)
53. Wage and salary income in mining, manufacturing, and construction (mi). -- Department of Comnerce, Office of Business Economics
*54. Sales of retail stores (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B2, B8, E3, E4)
55. Index of wholesale prices, industrial commodities (M)... Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: no seasonai adjustment
*56. Manufacturing and trade sales (fll). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census
57. Final sales (series 200 minus series 245) (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
58. Index of wholesale prices, manufactured goods (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment
(B5, D4, E3, E4)
*61. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, total (Q).. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (B3, B8, C1, C2)
*62. Index of labor cost per unit of output, total manufacturing -ratio, index of compensation of employees in manufacturing (the sum of wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries) to index of industrial production, manufacturing (M). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Board of Govemors of the Federal Reserve System
(B5, B8)
65. Manufacturers' inventories of finished goods, book value, all manufacturing industries (EOM). - - Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(B4)
66. Consumer installment debt (EOM). -- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. FRS seasonally adjusted net change added to seasonally adjusted figure for previous month to obtain current figure (B6)
*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 35 cities (Q). -Board of Govemors of the Federal Reserve System; no seasonal adjustnent
68. Labor cost (current dollars) per unit of gross product (1958 dollars), nonfinancial corporations (ratio of current-dollar compensation of employees to gross corporate product in 1958 dolJars) (Q). -- Depaitment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, National Income Division
(B5)
69. Manufacturers' machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures (industrial and commercial construction put in place) (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*71. Manufacturing and trade inventories, total book value (EOM). .Departrent of Commerce. Office of Business Econonics and Bureau of the Census
( $\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~B} 8$ )
*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks (EOM). -- Board of Govemors of the Federal Reserve System; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census

B6. B8)
85. Percent change in total U.S. money supply (demand deposits plus currency) (M). .- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Systern
(B6)
93. Free reserves (member bank excess reserves minus borrowings) (M). - Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Systen; no seasonal adjustment
(B6)
96. Manufacturers' unfilled orders, durable goods industries (EOM). .- Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (B3)
97. Backlog of capital appropriations, manufacturing (EOQ). .National Industrial Conference Board; component industries are seasonally adjusted and added to obtain seasonally adjusted total
(B3)
98. Percent change in total U.S. money supply (demand deposits plus currency) and commercial bank time deposits (M). Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (B6)
110. Total funds raised by private nonfinancial borrowers in credit markets (Q). .- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
(B6)
112. Net change in bank loans to businesses (M). .. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
(B6)
113. Net change in consumer installment debt (M). .- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
(B6. B8)
114. Discount rate on new issues of 91 -day Treasury bills (M). .. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; no seasonal adjustment
(B6)
115. Yield on Iong-term Treasury bonds (M). -- Treasury Department; no seasonal adjustment
(B6)
116. Yield on new issues of high-grade corporate bends (M). - First National City Bank of New York and Treasury Department; no seasonal adjustment
(B6)
117. Yield on municipal bonds, 20 -bond average (M). .- The Bond Buyer: no seasonal adjustment
118. Secondary market yields on FHA mortgages (M). .- Federal Housing Administration; no seasonal adjustment (B6)
200. Gross national product in current dollars $(Q)$. See in section $A$.
*205. Gross national product in 1958 dollars (Q). See in section $A$.
245. Change in business inventories (GNP component) ( Q ). See in section $A$
810. Twelve leading indicators .- reverse trend adjusted composite index (includes series $1,4,6,10,12,16,17,19,23,29,31$, and 113 (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
820. Five coincident indicators .. composite index (includes series 41, 43, 47, 52, and 56) (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
830. Six lagging indicators - composite index (includes series 44 , 61, 62, 67, 71, 72) (M). . . Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## C Anticipations and Intentions

61. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, all industries (Q). See in section B
62. Manufacturers' sales, total value (Q). -- Department of Con merce. Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economic
63. Manufacturers' inventories, total book value (EOQ). -- Depar ment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Busi ness Economics
64. Percent of total book value of inventories held by manufa turers classifying their holdings as high, less percent class fying holdings as low (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Offic of Business Economics
65. Percent of total gross capital assets held by companies class fying their existing capacity as inadequate for prospectis operations over the next 12 months, less percent classifyin existing capacity as excessive (Q). -- Department of Con merce. Office of Business Economics
66. Current income of households compared to income a year as (percent higher, lower, and unchanged) (Q). .- Department Commerce, Bureau of the Census
67. Mean probability (average chances in 100 ) of substarti changes (increase, decrease, and increase less decrease) income of households (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Burea of the Census
68. Number of new cars purchased by households (Q)... Departnier of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
69. Index of consumer sentiment (Q). .- University of Michigal Survey Research Center

D440. New orders, manufacturing (Q). -- Dun and Bradstreet, Inı Used by permission. This series may not be reproduced witt out witten permission from the source.)

D442. Net profits, manufacturing and trade (Q). -- Dun and Bradstree Inc. Used by permission. This series may not be reproduce without written permission from the source.)

D444. Net sales, manufacturing and trade ( $\mathbf{Q}$ ). .- Dun and Bradstree Inc. (Used by permission. This series may not be reproducer without written permission from the source.)
0446. Number of employees, manufacturing and trade (Q). .- Dun an Bradstreet, Inc. (Used by permission. This series may no: $t$ reproduced without witten permission from the source.) ( $\mathrm{C}_{2}$
D450. Level of inventories, manufacturing and trade (Q). -- Dun an Bradstreet, Inc. (Used by permission. This series may nor: b reproduced without written permission from the source.) ( 12

D460. Selling prices, manufacturing and trade (Q). .- Dun and Brac street, lnc. (Used by permission. This series may not b reproduced without written permission from the source.) (D2
462. Selling prices, manufacturing (Q). -- Dun and Bradstreet. Inc (Used by permission. This series may not be reproduced with out written permission from the source.)
D464. Selling prices, wholesale trade ( $\mathbf{Q}$ ). .- Dun and Bradstreet Inc. (Used by permission. This series may not be reproducet without written permission from the source.)
D466. Selling prices, retail trade (Q). .- Dun and Bradstreet. Inc (Used by permission. This series may nol be reproduced with out written permission from the source.)
D480. Freight carloadings (Q). .- Association of American Railroads
480. Change in freight carloadings (0). .- Association of American railroads

## D Other Key Indicators

58. Index of wholesale prices, manufactured goods (M). See in section B.
59. Balance on goods and services, excluding transfers under military grants: U.S. balance of payments (Q). .- See in section $A$.
60. Exports of goods and services, excluding transfers under military grants; U.S. balance of payments (Q). $\cdot$ See in sect on A.
61. Imports of goods and services: U.S. balance of payments (Q). $\cdots$ See in section $A$.
62. Federal Government purchases of goods and seivices, national defense $(Q)$. . See in section $A$.
63. Merchandise trade balance (Series 502 minus series 512 ) (M) .Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
64. Exports, excluding military aid shipments, total (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## Titles and Sources of Series

## (Continued from page 116)

506. Manufacturers' new orders for export, durable goods except motor vehicles and parts (m). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
507. Index of export orders for nonelectrical machinery (M). .-McGraw-Hill, Department of Economics; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
(D1)
508. General imports, total (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(D1)
509. U.S. balance of payments on liquidity balance basis (change in U.S. official reserve assets and change in liquid liabilities to all toreigners) (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
510. U.S. balance of payments on official settlements basis (change in U.S. official reserve assets, and change in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign monetary official agencies) (Q). $\cdots$ Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
511. Net capital movements (including unilateral transfers $\cdot$ - except military grants -. and errors and omissions) on liquidity balance basis: U.S. balance of payments (Q). $\cdots$ Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(02)
512. Net capital movements (including unilateral transfers - except military grants -- and errors and omissions) on official settlements basis: U.S. balance of payments ( Q ). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
513. Liquid liabilities (excluding military grants) to all foreigners, total outstanding: U.S. balance of payments (EOQ). . Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
514. Liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities (excluding military grants) to foreign official agencies, total outstanding: U.S. balance of payments (EOQ). $\cdots$ Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
515. U.S. official reserve (assets) position, excluding military grants: U.S. balance of payments (EOQ). $\cdot$ Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
516. Merchandise exports, adjusted, excluding military grants: U.S. balance of payments ( $Q$ ). $\cdots$ Department of Commerce, office of Business Economics
517. Merchandise imports, adjusted, excluding military: U.S. balance of payments ( $Q$ ). - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
518. U.S. investment income, military sales, and other services exports, excluding military grants: U.S. balance of payments (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
519. Foreigners' investment income, military expenditures and other services imports: U.S. balance of payments ( $Q$ ).-- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
520. Income on U.S. investments abroad: U.S. balance of payments (Q). ㅇ Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
521. Income on foreign investments in the U.S.: U.S. balance of payments (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
522. Receipts from foreign travelers in the U.S.: U.S. balance of payments (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
523. Payments by U.S. travelers abroad: U.S. balance of payments (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
524. Military sales to foreigners: U.S. balance of payments ( Q ). Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (D2)
525. U.S. military expenditures abroad: U.S. Balance of payments (Q). ․- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
526. Receipts for transportation and other services: U.S. balance of payments ( $($ ). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
527. Payments for transportation and other services: U.S. balance of payments ( Q$)$. - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
528. Foreign direct investments in the U.S.: U.S. balance of payments (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
529. U.S. direct investments abroad: U.S. balance of payments (Q). Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (D2)
530. Foreign purchases of U.S. securities: U.S. balance of payments (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
531. U.S. purchases of foreign securities: U.S. balance of payments (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
532. Government grants and capital transactions, net: U.S. balance of payments ( Q ). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D2)
533. Banking and other capital transactions, net: U.S. balance of payments ( Q ). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
534. Federal Government surplus or deficit, national income and product account (Q). .- Department of Cormmerce, Office of Business Economics
535. Federal Government receipts, national income and product account (Q). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
(D3)
536. Federal expenditures, national income and product account (Q). . - Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (D3)
537. Defense Department obligations incurred, total (MI). -- Department of Defense, Fiscal Analysis Division; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
538. Defense Department obligations incurred, procurement (M). -. Department of Defense, Fiscal Analysis Division; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
(D3)
539. Military prime contract awards to U.S. business firms and institutions (M). .. Department of Defense, Directorate for Statistical Services; seasonal adjustment by Bureau of the Census
540. New orders, defense products industries (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(D3)
541. New orders, defense products (M). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(D3)
542. Index of wholesale prices, all commodities (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment (D4)
543. Index of wholesale prices, processed foods and feeds (M). .Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, no seasonal adjustment
544. Index of wholesale prices, farm products (M). - Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment (D4)
545. Index of consumer prices (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment (D4, F1)
546. Index of consumer prices, food (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment (D4)
547. Index of consumer prices, commodities less food (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjust ment
(D4)
548. Index of consumer prices, services (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; no seasonal adjustment

## E Analytical Measures

205. Gross national product in 1958 dollars (Q). See in section A .
206. Potential level of gross national product in 1958 dollars (Q). -Council of Economic Advisers
(E1)
207. Gap -- the potential GNP (series 206) less the actual GNP (Series 205) (Q). $\cdots$ Council of Economic Advisers (El)
208. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing (Q). .- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Department of Commerce, and McGraw-Hill Economics Department (E2)
209. Ratio, inventories (series 71) to sales (series 56), manufacturing and trade total (M). .- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
210. Ratio, unfilled orders (series 96) to shipments, manufacturers' durable goods (M). .- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
211. Ratio, production of business equipment to production of consumer goods (index: 1957-59-100) (M). -- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Systerm. (Based upon components of the Federal Reserve index of industrial production.) (E2)
212. Ratio, personal saving to disposable personal income (series 292 divided by series 224) (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
213. Ratio, nonagricultural job openings unfiled (series 49) to number of persons unemployed (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security and Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (E2)
214. Real average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, 1957-59 dollars (M). -- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
215. Vacancy rate in rental housing -- unoccupied rental housing units as a percent of total rental housing (Q). -- Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(E2)
216. Index of output per man-hour, total private nonfarm ( Q ), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
217. Real spendable average weekly eamings of nonsupervisory production workers (with 3 dependents) on private nonagricultural payrolls, 1957-59 dollars (M). .- Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## F International Comparisons

19. United States, index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (M). See in section B.
20. United States, index of industrial production (M). See in section B.
21. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, European Countries, index of industrial production (M). Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)
22. United Kingdom, index of industrial production (M) - Central Statistical Office (London)
23. Canada, index of industrial production (M). .- Dominion Bureau of Statistics (0ttawa)
(F2)
24. West Germany, index of industrial production (M). -- Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden); seasonally adjusted by OECD (F2)
25. France, index of industrial production (M). .- Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris) (F2)
26. Italy, index of industrial production (M). .- Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome)
27. Japan, index of industrial production (M). -- Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo)
28. United Kingdom, index of consumer prices (M). .- Ministry of Labour (London)
(F1)
29. Canada, index of consumer prices (M). -- Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Dttawa)
(F1)
30. West Germany, index of consumer prices (M). -- Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden)
31. France, index of consumer prices (M). -- Insitut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris) (F1)
32. Italy, index of consumer prices (M). .- Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome)
33. Japan, index of consumer prices (M). .- Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo)
34. United Kingdom, index of stock prices (M). .- The Financial Times (London)
(F3)
35. Canada, index of stock prices (M). -- Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa)
(F3)
36. West Germany, index of stock prices (M). .- Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden)
(F3)
37. France, index of stock prices (M). -- Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris)
38. Italy, index of stock prices (M). -- Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome)
(F3)
39. Japan, index of stock prices (M). .- Tokyo Stock Exchange (Tokyo)
40. United States, index of consumer prices (M). See in section D.

## Diffusion Indexes

The "D" preceding a number indicates a diffusion index. Diffusion indexes and corresponding aggregate series bear the same number and are obtained from the same sources. See section B for titles and sources of D1, D5, D6, D11, D19, D23, D41, D47, D54, D58, D61, and section C for D440, D442, D444, D446, D450, D460, D462, D464, D466, and D480. Sources for other diffusion indexes are as follows:

D34. Profits, manufacturing, FNCB (Q). -- First National City Bank of New York; no seasonal adjustment of series components Diffusion indexes are seasonally adjusted by Bureau of the Census and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (E3)

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Series 520 minus series 250.
    ${ }^{2}$ Series 522 minus series 250 .
    ${ }^{3}$ Amounts outstanding at the end of quarter.
    ${ }^{4}$ Reserve position at the end of quarter.

[^1]:    Source: Same as series 420. See above.

