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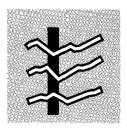
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NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT accounts summarize both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures, 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 **INDICATORS** are economic 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.



INTENTIONS data provide information on the plans of businessmen and consumers 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

ANTICIPATIONS



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 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 Economic Analysis 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 AND CHANGES FOR THIS ISSUE

1. The Composite index of 12 leading indicators in both inal (series 811) and reverse trend adjusted (series 810) has been replaced by a new index. The new index is the t of several changes expected to result from a comprehenreview of cyclical indicators begun in September 1972. Odic reviews of the indicators are necessary because of ging economic developments. This review by the Bureau of omic Analysis (BEA) is the first since 1966. It was directly Professor Victor Zarnowitz (Graduate School of Business, ersity of Chicago) under contract with BEA and in collaboration with the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). ious reviews were conducted by the NBER.

The new index includes only four of the series in the old k (Average workweek, Index of net business formation, Index ommon stock prices, and Index of new building permits). series in the new index (3 -- Layoff rate and 32 -- Vendor ormance), while not new to BCD, were not included in the old k; and one series (10 -- Contracts and orders for plant and oment), which was included in the old index in current ars, has been deflated (1967 dollars) for inclusion in the index. The other five series in the new index are new to Money balance (M1), 1967 dollars; Percent change in total id assets; Net change in inventories on hand and on order, dollars; New orders for consumer goods and materials, 1967 ars; and Percent change in sensitive prices (WPI, crude rials excluding food and feeds).

Background information on the composition and construction ne new index is provided in an article (see page v) by essor Zarnowitz and Dr. Charlotte Boschan of the NBER. It ld be noted that the charts in this article employ the sed NBER chronology of cyclical reference dates for the -World War II period. Appendixes to this article provide rmation on timing classification, construction of composite kes, and descriptions and historical data for component es not included in the previous composite index.

(Continued on page iv.)

June issue of <u>BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST</u> is scheduled for ase on June 30.

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 pracement of series in relation to other series, changes in composition of indexes, etc.

- 2. The old composite indexes of leading indicators (series 810 and 811) have been removed from the regular chart and table sections of <u>BCD</u>. However, they will be shown in appendix G each month for the rest of this year. The presentation in appendix G of the current-dollar and nonmonetary components of the old index has been discontinued.
- 3. The seasonally adjusted Consumer price indexes (series 782 and 783) and Wholesale price indexes (series 751 and 752) and the seasonally adjusted percent change in CPI, all items (series 781c) and in WPI industrial commodities (series 55c) have been revised for the period 1970 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's new seasonal adjustment of the basic data for these series. The revised data are shown in the charts for the entire period affected and in the tables for 1973 to date. Figures for the period prior to 1973 will be shown in a subsequent issue.

Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Prices and Living Conditions.

4. The series on productivity and costs (series 63, 745, 746, 770 and 858) have been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's adoption of Gross domestic product (rather than Gross national product) as the basis for computing data on output per man-hour and the inclusion of improved estimates of farm and nonfarm proprietor man-hours.

In addition, series 770, which is expressed in real (1967) units, is revised for the period 1970 to date to reflect the new seasonal adjustment of the CPI deflator. (See item 3, above.) The series on Real compensation of employees, private nonfarm economy (series 746) does not reflect revisions in the deflator. Revised data for this series, based on the revised CPI data, will be shown as soon as possible.

Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Productivity and Technology.

- 5. The series on Real average hourly earnings (series 741) and Real spendable average weekly earnings (series 859) have been revised from 1970 to date to reflect the new seasonal adjustment of their CPI deflators. (See item 3, above.) These revisions are shown graphically for the entire period affected and in the tables for 1973 to date. Figures for the period prior to 1973 will be shown in a subsequent issue.
- 6. Monthly data for the series on Delinquency rate, consumer installment loans (series 39) are now available from the source agency and will henceforth be shown in <u>BCD</u>. The monthly statistics are available beginning with January 1975 and will be published by the source agency on a quarterly basis i.e., at about the middle of each quarter, monthly data for each month of the previous quarter will become available.
- 7. The series on Change in money supply plus time deposits at bank and nonbank institutions (series 103) has been revised for the period 1959 to date. This revision reflects the source agency's incorporation of data for credit union shares into the basic statistics for this series. Further information concerning this revision may be obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Research and Statistics, Banking Section.

Cyclical Indicators: An Evaluation and New Leading Indexes

by Victor Zarnowitz and Charlotte Boschan

In September 1972, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) initiated a new comprehensive study of cyclical indicators. One broad objective of the project was to analyze a large collection of economic time series so as to assess their past and prospective usefulness as eids in the interpretation of current and prediction of future business developments. The other was to use the results of that review to recommend such changes in form and substance of Business Conditions Digest (BCD) as are judged most likely to enhance the informational value of the report. The BEA research project is now scheduled for completion in the next few months. The present paper surveys briefly the background, purposes, and methods of the study and then concentrates on some of its results, notably the new composite index of leading indicators. This first, selective progress report will be followed shortly by a monograph that will produce a complete account of the analysis, techniques, and findings of the study.

BACKGROUND

Since the review of indicators by Moore and Shiskin in 1966, several important developments had occurred which made it advisable to undertake another appraisal of this system of economic data,

Infletion. In 1970, for the first time in recorded U.S. history, GNP in current dollars and other comprehensive nominal aggregates showed only retardations, while GNP in constant dollars and other real indicators (such as inJustrial production and employment) generally showed contractions of the type associated with business recessions. This suggested the need to pay more attention to the distinction between nominal and real indicators in dating and analyzing business cycles, and we dealt rather extensively with this issue in our

Growth cycles. In the post-World War II era, economic fluctuations in the United States, and particularly in Western Europe and Japan, have become generally much mider than they were in earlier decades. Frequently, they have taken the form of alternating high and low rates of economic growth, rather than expansions and contractions, in major economic veriables. Turning points in the leading indicators have sometimes predicted reversals in cyclical activity (recessions and recoveries) and other times merely the transition from the vigorous to the sluggish phase of the growth cycle or vice versa. It would be most useful to develop a system of indicators which could distinguish, on a current basis, the signals of business cycle turns from those of growth cycle turns; but, set, we have not developed such a system, and it is indeed questionable whether such a distinction will be possible in practice. The treatment of growth cycles will be taken up in a subsequent report; in this paper we deal with business cycle peaks and troughs rather than of growth cycle turning points.

Exogenous disturbences and Government activities and policies. Recent times have witnessed major economic disturbances associated with external and political events. The occurrence or timing of such events is, in general, not predictable by means of the professional skills and tools of economists and statisticians, and their consequences are often difficult to foresee. In addition, both the weight of the Government and the extent of its intervention in the economy are much larger now than they used to be. These external and, in part, random factors reduce the effectiveness of cyclical indicators and of all forecasting approaches that rely mainly on the recurrent elements in the interplay of forces within the economy.

Improvements in the use of cyclical indicators (as in other methods of

Improvements in the use of cyclical indicators (as in other methods of economic forecasting) depend importantly on the advance of knowledge about the role of governmental stabilization policies and other activities; hence, the need for a review and inclusion of governmental policy variables in BCD. We believe it advisable, however, that such series be excluded from the composite indexes and that the series representing the major forces operating in the private

sector of the economy be kept separate from the series representing governmental policy actions and other forces external to the private sector. Separation of the two sets of data (which, of course, is possible only to a limited extent) is desirable so that interaction between them, and particularly between the leading series and the economic policy indicators, can be studied.

BUSINESS CYCLES AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDICATORS

Business cycles are recurrent sequences of cumulative expansions and directly observable in fluctuations of the major input and output series which reflect aggregate economic activity. White recurrent, the business cycles of experience are definitely nonperiodic; that is, their duration varies greatly, but they are sufficiently long to permit cumulative movements to develop in both downward and upward directions, which normally requires several years. They also vary considerably in intensity and scope but are clearly distinct from the much less synchronized and smaller movements of shorter duration. Although widely diffused throughout the economy, they typically affect some sectors and processes (e.g., manufacturing, inventory investment) much more than others (e.g., services, money wege determination). Business fluctuations of the type briefly described here have long been observed in modern well-developed economies with large private enterprise sectors.

As implied by the pervasiveness of business cycles, numerous time series display cyclical movements; i.e., "cyclical indicators" abound. It is possible to compare the different series with respect to how well they perform as indicators and to rank, select, and classify them accordingly. This is done according to a number of specific criteria which are explained in greater detail fater on. The selected indicators are those whose records stand out for the consistency with which their movements have peralleted business cycles; the regularity of their timing at turning points in aggregate economic activity; the prominence of their cyclical fluctuations relative to shorter erratic changes and longer trends; and the importance of the represented activities within the economic system and, particularly, for the processes of general business expansions and contractions. This latter "economic significance" criterion provides a direct link between the indicator analysis and economic theories bearing upon the nature, causes, and effects of business cycles.*

An analysis of the relationships among indicators shows that important and persistent timing sequences and amplitude differences exist among the various series. The sequential relationships that link the individual indicators have simple and sensible explanations, as illustrated by the following types:

- (a) The leads of series that represent early stages of the production and investment processes relative to those that represent late stages. Thus, for example, contracts and orders for plant and equipment show large swings that lead, while business fixed investment expenditures have smaller cyclical movements that coincide with or lag the fluctuations in aggregate output. Leads of new orders or contracts are necessarily involved where goods are made to order rather than sold from stock.
- (b) Timing reletions that reflect asquences of business decisions under conditions of uncertainty. For example, increased demand for output, calling for additional tabor input, is likely to be met first by lengthening the workweek and only letter, if still needed, by hiring new workers, because the former adjustment is less binding than the latter. Similarly, reductions in hours would precede layoffs in times of falling demand. In the vicinity of cyclical turning points, the uncertainty about the direction, size, and duration of current and impending movements in business activity is particularly large, so some time will elapse before the trend becomes clearer and the interim decisions on hours are followed by those that affect the number of persons on payrolls. Hence, cyclical changes in average hours worked precede those in employment, particularly in manufacturing.

¹ This project was performed under a research contract between BEA and Professor Victor Zarnowitz of the Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago. Dr. Zarnowitz is reponsible for the overall direction of the study. Major parts of the project were carried out by members of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) under the direction of Charlotte Boschan, Substantial contributions to this study were made by the staff of the Statistical Indicators Division of BEA. This staff is under the immediate direction of Felliss Tarnm, Chief of the Division, and is under the general supervision of Beatrice N. Vaccara, Associate Director for National Analysis and Projections, In addition, the study benefitted from the advice, suggestions, and guidance of the BCD Technical Committee. Edger R. Fiedler, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Chairmen, The authors also wish to thank Geoffrey H. Moore of NBER and Julius Shiskin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for helpful comments.

H. Moore of NBER and Julius Shiskin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for helpful comments.

The present review follows on a series of such reviews by NBER. The first selection of indicators, limited to revieals, was made in 1937, and the list was then extended to recessions and successively revised in 1950, 1960, and 1966. See W. C. Mitchell and A. F. Burns, Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revisels, New York: NBER Bulletin 69, 1938, G. H. Moore, Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revisels and Recessions, New York: NBER, 1961; and G. H. Moore, ed., Business Cycle Indicators, 2 vols., New York: NBER, 1961; and G. H. Moore and J. Shiskin, Indicators of Business Expansions and Contractions, New York: NBER, 1967.

²See Hse Mintz, "Dating U.S. Growth Cycles," Explorations in Economic Research, Occasional Papers of NBER, Vol. I, No. 1, Summer 1974.

Affectorically, the series used to estimate the reference dates of business cycle peaks and troughs included not only comprehensive input and output measures (such as total employment, GNP in constant dollars, industrial production) but also the related nominal indicators (e.g., national income, manufacturing and trade sales, and, for early periods not covered by national income accounts, bank debits and payrolls).

restonal income accounts, bank dibits and payrols).

The main factors in these theories can be roughly grouped as follows: (1) The interaction between investment and sixing functions, (2) the main factors in these theories can be roughly grouped as follows: (1) The interaction between investment and sixing functions, (2) changes in price-cost relations, profit margins and totals, and business expectations. This, of course, is but a starkly condensed list, which groups together several types of explanations, e.g., (1) includes accelerator-multiplier models, hypotheses that emphasize legs and nonlinearities in investment and saving functions, and views stressing the role of innovations and investment opportunities in particular industries; (2) contains both the older credit and the current monetarist theories; and (3) covers the concept of horizontal maladjustments resulting in price-cost imbalances as well as that of businessmen's errors of overoptimism and pessimism. For an owniew of business cycle theory and research, see V. Zarnowitz, "The Business Cycle Todey, New York NBER, 1972, pp. 1-38.

(c) Timing sequences that reflect stock-flow relationships. A stock series often undergoes retardation before reversal; hence, the corresponding flow series (or rate of change in the stock) tends to turn ahead of the stock. Thus, investment in inventories leads total inventories, net accession rate leads employment, and net change in bank loans to business leads the total of such loans outstanding. Other timing regularities are revealed when the inflows and outflows are observed separately. For example, the change in unfilled orders (i.e., the excess of new orders over shipments) leads new orders; hence, it also leads—by long intervals—shipments and total unfilled orders. This is so because new orders have both larger and earlier fluctuations than shipments.

However, the existence of these regular timing sequences among various economic time series is not enough to demonstrate that some indicators are likely to lead, other to have approximately coincident timing, and still others to lag at business cycle turns. The additional step that is needed is implied by our definition of business cycles as fluctuations in aggregate economic activity; thus the series that tend to coincide include the aggregates of input and output. The cyclical turns in these variables, and in their major sensitive components, usually occur in relatively close clusters in time about the turning points marking the transition from an expansion to a contraction or vice versa. Since series such as v orders, building contracts, and the average workweek tend to lead industrial production, construction work, and employment, respectively, they are also apt to lead at the reference dates of the business cycle. By the same token, inventories should lag the reference turn, because a decline (rise) in sales and output (when recognized as more than transient) creates pressures to reduce (increase) the stocks of materials and finished products. Short-term bank loans to business firms, which are used to a large extent for inventory financing, would therefore also tend to lag, and so would the interest rates charged on them.

The leading indicators, while helping to predict the more sluggish variables.

The leading indicators, while helping to predict the more sluggish variables, are themselves considerably more difficult to predict. One reason for this is that they are, in general, highly sensitive to disturbances of all kinds and so are particularly volatile. Many of them, too, are tied to expectations and decisions that are in pert "autonomous." However, mejor changes in some leading indicators can also be attributed in part to the prior behavior of the laggers. Thus, the downturn in inventories precedes, and may contribute to, the later upturn in new orders and then in production, etc., as the need for stocks to be replenished stimulates orders and helps to bring about the next recovery. The decline in interest rates during a recession would similarly assist in producing early upturns in housing starts, orders for capital goods, common stock prices, and profits.

In summary, the choice of the principal leading, coincident, and lagging indicators is guided by and is consistent with general economic considerations and logic. This seems worth stressing since it is sometimes asserted, without regard for evidence to the contrary, that the indicator approach has no theoretical justification. It is true, however, that the process of selecting and evaluating the individual indicators is based largely on empirical screening and scoring procedures applied according to certain specific criteria to large collections of monthly and quarterly time series. In the present state of knowledge, it is necessary to make wide, though careful, use of such methods in order to identify and to retain indicators which on the record have performed well even if their behavior has no completely satisfactory theoretical explanation; of course, the series whose economic significance in relation to business cycles is better understood are, cesuris paribus, much preferred.

MEASURES OF CYCLICAL BEHAVIOR AND SCORING OF INDICATOR PERFORMANCE

Six criteria were applied in assessing and selecting the indicators: (1) Economic significance—how well understood and how important is the role in business cycles of the variable represented by the data? (2) statistical adequacy—how well does the given series measure the economic variable or process in question? (3) timing at revivals and recessions—how consistently has the series led (or coincided, or lagged) at the successive business cycle turns? (4) conformity to historical business cycles—how regularly have the movements in the specific indicator reflected the expansions and contractions in the economy at large? (5) smoothness—how promptly can a cyclical turn in the series be distinguished from directional change associated with shorter (mainly irregular) movements? and (6) currency or timeliness—how promptly available are the statistics and how frequently are they reported?

A formal, detailed weighting scheme to score each series according to its relevant characteristics was first developed and applied in the 1966 indicator study by Moore and Shiskin. The present review uses an explicit scoring plan which is generally similar to theirs and deviates only in a number of details. The system disciplines and systematizes the judgment of both reviewer and user of the indicators. It is an effort to insure that all the important aspects of the evaluation problem are considered in a consistent and, to a significant extent, replicable way. Clearly, any scoring plan, no matter how carefully conceived, will include some subjective or arbitrary elements about which judgments could differ considerably, but these are largely matters of detail which seem unlikely to impair seriously the value of the system as a whole.

The maximum scores listed in table 1 show the weights assigned to each of the six principal criteria and their components (cols, 1-2). These weights reflect a broad judgment about the relative importance of each of the respective criteria for the assessment of the performance of the indicators. The main considerations on which the judgment is based are as follows:

(a) Scoring the economic significance characteristic is difficult and inevitably subjective, allowing by and large only for ordinal assessment. While this part of the evaluation is undoubtedly important, is seemed advisable to handle as much of it as possible by preselection. Thus, data representing variables judged to be of low economic significance have not been included in the review. This makes it possible to assign to this qualitative characteristic a weight of no more than 16.7 percent, or one-sixth of the total.

- (b) Statistical adequacy is judged equally important. Here a number of subcomponent scores are determined and summed so that the evaluation is largely quantitative rather than qualitative.
- (c) The consistency of cyclical timing is crucially important for the principal use of the indicators: timely recognition (ideally, for the leading series, reasonably successful prediction) of business cycle turning points. Hence, timing is accorded the highest weight (26.7 percent).
- (d) Conformity and smoothness receive the second and third largest weights, respectively, since it is highly desirable that the movements of an indicator parallel business cycles and not be obscured by relatively large and frequent irregular variations.

(e) Currency is given the smallest weight, Prompt availability of the data is certainly important for current analytical and forecasting uses. 8 But a series with a consistently long lead and adequate conformity and smoothness can be quite useful even if its currency is relatively low, whereas a series whose timing and conformity are poor is not likely to be of much help (regardless of its smoothness) even if it comes out promptly. Moreover, in order to distinguish the cyclical movements in a volatile series from short-term irregular changes, considerable smoothing may be needed, which implies a loss in currency.

considerable smoothing may be needed, which implies a loss in currency.

Our scores relate to the cyclical behavior of economic time series during the period 1947-70, while the Moore-Shiskin 1966 review related to the period before 1966 (as far back for each series as data were available). Because our scores are "rebased" in accordance with the post-World War II distribution of the cyclical timing comperisons, they differ appreciably in certain parts from those of the Moore-Shiskin review; yet the overall weighting systems adopted in the two studies are rather similar. (Compare cols. 1 and 3 in table 1.)

the two studies are rather similar. (Compare cols. 1 and 3 in table 1.)

To explain further the rationale and applications of our procedure, the scoring of indicators under each of the liv major criteria is now described in some detail. (The reader who is not interest—" in the more specific details may skip the remaining pages of this section.)

Economic agnificance. Two factors are considered liere: first, the importance of the economic process or variable which the permutar series stands for and, second, the breadth of coverage of the series in terms of the representation of the activity concerned. The series under review were classified by nine major "types of economic process" and each of these classes was subdivided into several "groups of variables." It is clearly these major categories that can be meaningfully compared in terms of "economic significance" rather than the individual series. Hence, as a first step, a broad hierarchy of three levels of economic variables was postulated, namely, in descending order:

(a) Comprehensive output and input aggregates in real and nominal terms (since they define best the general economic activity and also act as key determinants in economic decisionmaking).

- (b) The major components of the above aggregates and other variables to which causal roles in business cycles are attributed (e.g., investment, money flows, profits).
- (c) Variables whose role is primarily symptomatic rather than causal (e.g., the marginal employment adjustments, change in mortgage debt).

Depending on whether the given series has a broad or narrow coverage, it is accorded a score of 100 or 90 percent for economic significance if it belongs at the top level of this hierarchy; 90 or 80 percent if it is placed in the middle group; and 80 or 70 if in the low group. Thus, GNP was scored 100 percent and industrial production 90 percent; business expenditures for plant and equipment 90 percent and production of business equipment 80 percent; average weekly unemployment insurance claims 80 percent and the layoff rate in manufacturing 70 percent. No series that scored less than 70 percent for economic significance was included in the list of the principal indicators.

was included in the list of the principal indicators.

Statistical adequacy. Eight aspects of this characteristic are separately assessed as follows (the maximum contributions to the total score for statistical adequacy are given in parentheses): (1) Quality of the reporting system (15 percent)—whether set up directly for statistical purposes, a byproduct of an administrative program, or nonexistent (as for series that are based on indirect sources, e.g., estimated from related variables); (2) coverage of process (15 percent)—full enumeration, probability sample, or other sample classified by coverage; (3) coverage of time period (10 percent)—full month or quarter, 1 day per week or 1 week per month, or less te.g., 1 day each month); (4) availability

⁶For special rules relating to the currency requirements of series included in the leading composite index, see p. ix.

The major types of economic process are the following: I. Employment and Unemployment; II. Production and Income; III. Consumption, Saving, and Distribution; IV. Fixed Capital Investment; V. Inventory and Inventory Investment; V. Prices, costs, and Profits: VIII. Money and Credit; VIII. Foreign Trade and Payments; IX. Government Activities. There is strong family resemblance between this classification and that presently employed in BCD, but some modifications had to be made to accommodate the many new series considered. Groups II and III above correspond roughly to Group II. "Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade," in the present BCD division. See table 2 for the application of the new classification to the series in the leading composite index.

⁸ Those scores, first assigned by Josephine Su, NBER Data Bank Manager and Research Analyst, were reviewed by several statistical agencies of the Federal Government and reassessed on the basis of their comments, We are very indebted for this expert assistance, although the responsibility for any errors must remain ours.

TABLE 1. SCORING SYSTEMS FOR BUSINESS CYCLE INDICATORS

		Maxi	num scores (percent	t)
		BEA 1975	review 1	Moore-Shiskin
Line	Criteria	Principal characteristics	Component characteristics	1966 review ²
		(1)	(2)	(3)
	1. Economic significance	16.7		20.0
2	2. Statistical adequacy	16.7		20.0
3	a. Reporting system		2.5	
4	b. Statistical coverage of process		2.5	
5	c. Coverage of time unit,	Ì	1.7	
6	d. Measure of error		.8	
7	e. Frequency of revisions		3.3	
8	f. Length of series	i i	2.5	
9	g. Comparability over time	[2.5	
10	h. Other considerations		.8	
11	3. Timing	26.7		20.0
12	At business \[\text{a. Probability}	Ì	10.7	
13	cycle peaks b. Dispersion		2.7	Į.
14	At business \(\) a. Probability	l i	10.7	
15	cycle troughs \ b. Dispersion		2.7	
16	4. Conformity	16.7		20.0
17	a. Probability	İ	8.3	!
18	b. Extra turns		5.0	}
19	c. Amplitude		3.3	
20	5. Smoothness	13.3		10.0
21	6. Currency	10.0		10.0
22	Total	100.0		100.0

¹Entries in column 1 do not add up exactly to 100.0 because of rounding; entries in column 2 do not add up exactly to the corresponding entries in column 1 for the same reason.

of estimates of sampling and reporting errors (5 percent); (5) frequency of ravisions (20 percent)—none, once a reporting period, or more often; (6) length of series (15 percent if data begin in 1948 or earlier); (7) comparability over time (15 percent if no breaks since 1947); and (8) other considerations (miscellaneous shortcomlings handled by judgmental evaluation).

The above statistical adequacy scores consider only the frequency of revisions, not their size. However, because business forecasters must use preliminary estimates in lieu of the as yet unknown final values, series that are subject to large revisions which frequently involve directional changes are particularly troublesome. For this reason such series, regardless of their statistical adequacy score, are not included in the composite index of leading indicators.⁹

Timing. Measurement of the cyclical timing characteristics of the indicators has four phases: (1) identification and dating of the broad movements which constitute the so-called specific cycles in these time series; (2) deciding on the reference dates to be used, i.e., on the chronology of U.S. business cycle peaks and troughs; (3) matching the specific-cycle tuming points with the corresponding reference dates; and (4) scoring the cyclical timing performance of an indicator, based mainly on the probability that the observed number of timing comparisons of a given type will be equaled or exceeded by chance.

(1) In the first phase of the timing analysis, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) computer program for the selection of cyclical turning points has been extensively used. ** The specific cycles are defined as being always significantly longer and usually, but not always, larger than the seasonal and

irregular variations. All sufficiently long fluctuations are therefore recognized as cyclical, and others that are too short and shallow are screened out. The full specific cycles, whether measured from peak to peak or from trough to trough, must have a duration of at least 15 months, and any expansion or contraction phase must have a duration of at least 5 months.

(2) The timing measures are based on the reference chronology established by NBER. As new and revised data accumulate over time, there is increasing need for a review of business cycle reference dates. The latest NBER review resulted for a review of business cycle reference dates. The latest NBER review resulted in a few small changes. Two peaks were shifted forward and one backward, in each case by 1 month: from July to August 1957, from May to April 1960, and from November to December 1969. One trough date was shifted backward by 3 months, from August to May 1954. The dates of the other two peaks and four troughs of U.S. business cycles in the 1948-70 period remain unchanged. The revised chronology is used for the timing analysis in this article. ¹⁸

(3) It is not always easy to metch the specific (S) turns in a series with the

(3) It is not always easy to metch the specific (S) turns in a series with the reference (R) turns, particularly where the movements do not conform very well to the cyclical fluctuations in the economy at large. As a rule, S and R are matched only if there is (a) no other reference-cycle turn and (b) no other specific-cycle turn between them. Where both (a) and (b) are met, but there are two like S turns on opposite sides of R, then that S is matched which deviates no more then 3 months from R. 12 In a very small fraction of the cases (1 percent or less) these rules have been relaxed on judgmental grounds.

(4) To determine the probabilities for the various timing categories, the individual timing comparisons are classified into three nonoverlapping categories: leads (denoted by --), lags (by +), and exact coincidences (by 0). In addition, following the long practice in business cycle analysis, we distinguish a class of "rough coincidences," which includes short leads and short lags as well as

²See Indicators of Business Expansions and Contractions, as cited, Part II and appendix A, for further detail.

⁹ For the adopted method of estimating the magnitude and impact of past revisions, see Julius Shiskin, "Nessuring Current Economic Fluctuations," Annals of Economic and Social Meacurement, January 1973, pp. 1-15.

¹⁹Ove: 96 percent of nearly 3,000 computer-selected turns were accepted by judgment based on NBER rules and experience, less than 3 percent were rejected, and less than 1 percent were shifted. The program failed to identify about 4 percent of all finally selected turning points.

The programmed selection of cyclical turning points is fully described and critically evaluated in Gerhard Bry and Charlotte Boschan, Cyclical Analysis of Time Series: Selected Procedures and Computer Programs, New York. NBER, 1971, chapter 2.

¹¹ In this issue of 8CD, the new reference cycle dates are shown only for the charts of the new leading composite index and its components. The remaining series in 8CD are charted according to the old reference chronology. The new dates will be adopted for all series in the near future.

mear future.

²³Arthur F, Burns and Wesley C. Mitchell, Measuring Business Cycles, New York NBER, 1947, pp. 118-120.

"exact" coincidences.¹³ The overall distributions of nearly 1,500 timing comparisons for a representative sample of 188 indicator series show a heavy preponderance of leads over lags at the five business downturns of the period 1948-70. At the five upturns, on the other hand, the distribution was more nearly symmetrical. The timing comparisons for the 188 series examined yield the following tabulation of relative frequencies: ¹⁴

		R∕ Jgh	
	Leads (L)	coincidences (C)	Lags (Lg)
Peaks	0.7	0.3	0.2
Troughs	.4	.4	.4
All turns	.55	.35	.30

Using this distribution and the additional assumption that the results in successive cycles are independent, the probabilities corresponding to the observed timing records of the indicators are determined by application cumulative binomial distribution.¹⁸ Thus, the high relative frequency of leads at recent business downturns, when translated into the high probability that such leads are due to chance (p = 0.7), means that a series must have a highly consistent record of early timing in order to qualify as a leader at peaks. The corresponding probabilities for the other types of timing are much lower.¹⁸

recus are out a unarior up = 0.77, means that a series must have a highly consistent record of early timing in order to qualify as a leader at peaks. The corresponding probabilities for the other types of timing are much lower. **

The timing scores also take into account the dispersion of the leads and lags about their mean. The standard deviations of leads and lags tend to be much larger at peaks than at troughs, and our scores reflect this difference. The scoring for dispersion gets 20 percent of the weight in the overall acore for timing.

Conformity. A series conforms positively to business cycles if it rises during expansions in aggregate economic activity and declines during contractions; it conforms invertedly if it moves countercyclically, i.e., down in expansions and up in contractions. How well a series has conformed can be measured by relating the number of business cycle phases that are matched by the specific-cycle movements to the total number of phases covered, taking into account the direction of each movement and also the systematic leads or lags of the given series.¹⁷

Two other important aspects of cyclical conformity are included in the overall conformity score. One allows for the number of "axtra" specific cycles—movements in the indicators which do not match the general business expensions and contractions and can result in misleading "false signals." The other takes account of the amplitude of cyclical fluctuations in the series, since—other things being equal—larger movements will be more distinct, which is a positive feature in an indicator. To derive the amplitude measure, we compute the percentage change between the peak and trough values of the time series at successive reference dates (shifted by the median timing) and divide the results by the durations of the corresponding phases. ¹⁸ These per-month amplitudes are then averaged for all reference phases, with phase durations used as weights.

To conclude, conformity scores are computed on the 0-to-100 scale by adding up the following three components: Probability score, maximum 50 points; extra turns score, maximum 30 points; and amplitude score, maximum 20 points:

Smoothness. An indicator with a good performance record on cyclical conformity and timing may, nevertheless, be of little value for current business analysis and forecasting if its cyclical movements are obscured by large erratic variations. Indeed, insufficient smoothness is the main defect in many indicators higher degrees of smoothness can be achieved by certain simple, closely interrelated devices—longer time units, moving averages, comparisons over longer time intervals— but always at a loss in currency. Sometimes it is advantageous to

use smoothed data for erratic series that have long leads and come out relatively promptly. As shown later, we have sometimes done so. In these few cases, we have adjusted the scores to reflect the loss of currency incurred in the smoothing process.

Our measures of smoothness (like those used by Moore and Shiskin) are based on the relationship between the irregular and the cyclical component of a time series. For monthly data, the MCD (months for cyclical dominance) estimate is used. This identifies the shortest span in months for which the average percentage change (without regard to sign) in the trend-cycle component of the series is greater than that of the irregular component.¹⁹

Currancy. Two elements are considered here: periodicity (how frequently the

Currancy. Two elements are considered here: periodicity (how frequently the figures are compiled) and lag of release (how promptly after the period to which they refer the figures become available). The availability of daily or weekly figures is an advantage because they help to make early estimates for the current month and can be smoothed with a minimum loss of currency. The next best thing is a monthly series that comes out soon after each month covered. Our currency scores reflect the availability of the data to the BCD staff at the time of their publication deadline (about the 25th of each month).

COMBINING THE INDICATORS: RATIONALE, CRITERIA, AND METHOD

The scoring procedures described above were applied to a large and diversified collection of time series. Over 150 individual series already included in BCD and a similar number of new series were considered. Monthly data accounted for about two-thirds of that total, quarterly for the rest. Not all of these series equalified for full analysis as cyclical indicators, though the majority did. The qualifying series represent a large body of material which is of direct interest to business analysts and provides the data base for forthcoming changes in the full list of cyclical indicators in BCD. They will be presented in the comprehensive report on the results of this project; but here we can deal selectively with only a fragment of that material, namely, the principal indicators that lead at both peaks and troughs of business cycles. Thus, the focus of our attention in this article is on those series that are chosen to be included in the new composite index of leading indicators and on the comparison of the new with the old index.

Why should indicators be combined into indexes? If the scoring system works as intended, it will help us identify a group of series that are particularly useful in providing advance information about an impending business downturn or upturn. These series are chosen from the many reviewed on the strength of their performance on the average over the sample period, giving the preponderant weight to the observations near the turning points covered. When such indicators are used for analyzing and forecasting business conditions, it is, of course, assumed that they will retain their anticipatory qualities beyond the sample period, and each new recession or recovery will test afresh that working hypothesis. Failures of individual indicators do not refute the method; rather, they merely impair and, if repeated, ultimately invalidate the particular series concerned. On the other hand, even a failure on a single occasion, if it extended to the whole set of the principal leading series, would have strong negative implications for the indicator approach.

The reasons why a group of indicators should be more reliable over time than any of its individual members or subsets have to do with the nature and causes of business cycles. It has long been observed that each cycle has its unique characteristics as well as aspects which it shares with other cycles. There is no single proven and accepted cause of cyclical fluctuations nor a single invariable chain of symptoms. In other words, no set of simple, stable functions has yet been identified that would adequately explain or predict all the major fluctuations of the U.S. and other modern economies. ** Instead, we have a variety of plausible and not mutually exclusive hypotheses and a number of frequently observed regularities which, though they might be expected to persist, are certainly not immutable. Thus, how the individual indicators would perform in a particular episode is likely to depend on which presumptive causes of a cyclical reversal are then in operation and how (through which process) they work. Some leading indicators, then, would prove most useful in one set of conditions, others in a different set. To increase the chances of getting true signals and reduce those of getting false ones, it is advisable to rely on all such potentially useful leading indicators as a group. **

¹³Taking account of the systematic timing differences by type of turn which are strongly in evidence, the concept of rough coincidences was modified to include the intervals -3 to +1 months at peaks and -1 to +3 months at troughs. The percentages of rough coincidences so defined are 28 and 42 at business cycle peaks and troughs, respectively. Under the old definition (-3 to +3 months at either turn), the corresponding proportions would be 34 and 56 percent. The exact coincidences account for about 8 percent of the observations at peaks and 23 percent at troughs.

¹⁴ Because the concept of rough (rather than exact) coincidence was used, the entries in each line add up to 1.2, not 1.0, since some timing comparisons may be in two groups (L and C, or Lg and C), leads and legs are, of course, mutually exclusive. An exact coincidence is counted as a half-lead and a half-lag in the computation of the probabilities for leads and legs.

¹⁸ This general approach, first adopted by Moore in Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revivals and Recessions, New York: NBER, 1950, is workable for the purpose on hand, although the independence assumption can be questioned. Our procedure differs from that followed by Moore (1950) and Moore and Shiskin (1966) in that we use different probabilities and a modified concept of C, both reflecting the post-1947 timing distributions.

If in fact, a series may have more leads than rough coincidences at peaks and stitl score bettin if it is treated as a coincider rather than as a leader (in which case it is so treated). For exemple, the index of industrial production has four leads at business cycle downturns in 1943-69 (4, +1, -6, -3, -3). The probability that four leads but of five possible comparisons occurred by chance is 0.528 (based on p=0.7), while the probability for three rough coincidences tower p=0.3) is only 0.163.

¹⁷ This is done by shifting the reference peak dates by the median lead or lag of the series at peaks, and analogously for troughs. The average values of the series in 3-month periods centered on the so-accertained dates are then computed and compared to see whether the series rose, declined, or showed no change in each of the cyclical phases covered. See Bry and Boschan, op. cit., p. 105 ff.

¹⁶ Reference rather than specific-cycle amplitudes are used so as to have a measure based on only those movements in the given series that can be associated with business cycles. (In the 1966 study, amplitude scores were based on specific-cycle figures, see Moore and Shiskin, an cit. n. (3.1.)

^{3,9} For most series, a 13-term Henderson moving average is used to represent the trend-cycle component. This is one of three smooth and flexible averages which may be chosen on the basis of the relative amplitude of the irregular and cyclical movements. For relatively smooth series, a 9-month Henderson curve is used; for erratic series, a 23-month Henderson curve is used. The irregular component is obtained by dividing the trend-cycle component into the sessonally adjusted series. The ratio of the average percentage change in the irregular component to that in the trend-cycle component, \$\overline{1}\overline{C}\$, generally declines as the span fin months) over which the change is measured increases. MCD is the shortest span for which \$\overline{1}\overline{C} < 1.00\$. The MCD, \$\overline{1}\overline{C}\$, and related measures of variability are shown for many series in appendix A, part III of BCD. For more complete explanations, see J. Shiskin, "Electronic Computers and Business Indicators" and "Statistics for Short-Term Economic Forecasting," chapters 17 and 18 in Business Cycle Indicators, Volume 1.

¹⁰ It might be argued that if such an ideal model were available we would presumably have c"t that is needed for successful macroeconomic analysis—and forecasting and policymaking as well—if the model could be implemented with the available data acd used optimally for policy simulations and prescriptions.

simulations and prescriptions

21 For a similar interpretation of the composite index of leading indicators, see Saul H.
Hymans, "On the Use of Leading Indicators to Predict Cyclical Turning Points," Brookings
Papers on Economic Activity, 1973, Vol. 2, pp. 347-348.

Another important reason for combining the leading series into composite indexes is that the measurement errors in individual indicators (especially in the most recent observations based on preliminary date) are often large. To the extent that the data errors in the different indicators are independent, the risk of being misled can be reduced by evaluating the signals, not from any one series viewed in isolation, but from a number of series.²²

The leading indicators tend to be sensitive not only to sustained cyclical fluctuations in the economy but also to frequent disturbances of all kinds Hence, the month-to-month changes in these series (after elimination of seasonal elements) tend to reflect the short erratic fluctuations much more than the longer cyclical movements. By combining the leading series into an index, some of that "noise" is eliminated; that is, a property constructed composite index

or that hoose is eliminated, that is, a properly constituted components must can be much smoother than any of its individual components.

What requirements must the index meet? Each of its components must obviously rate well on two counts: (1) Timing of the proper type^{2,9} and (2) relatively high overall scores. However, the selection cannot be guided by the scores alone, since more is required of a good index then of a good single indicator. An important requirement of the composite index is diversified economic coverage. The component series should be drawn from all economic process groups that fit well into the given timing pattern. However, broad coverage in these terms cannot be achieved except at some expense in accepting

Prompt availability of reasonably accurate data is another requirement of an index that is to be useful in current business analysis and forecasting. We have therefore considered for the leading index only those series that are avail monthly with sufficiently short publication lags and are not subject to large

How are the induxes constructed?25 There are five basic steps: (1) For each component series, month-to-month percent changes are computed. (For se which are expressed as changes, month-to-month differences are computed.) (2) which are expressed as changes, month-to-month differences are computed.) (2) Each series of changes obtained in step 1 is standardized (i.e., divided by the long-run average of these changes without regard to sign). Standardization puts all the components on an equal basis (i.e., their average month-to-month change is 1) and prevents the more volatile series from dominating the index. (3) For each month, a weighted average of the standardized changes derived in stap 2 is computed, with the components weighted according to their overall scores as conjugate, with the computation suggests and the order scotter of the confidence of absolute month-to-month change in the composite index is 1, which provides a useful standard with which to compare changes in any particular period.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS

The new index consists of 12 series drawn from six economic process groups Group 11. Production and Income, is not represented because most series in this group have coincident timing. Four series are retained from the old index (table 2, items 1-4); five are substitutes for related series in the old index (items 5-9); and three are essentially new series representing activities not covered in the old index (items 10-12). The selected series, which are shown in chart 1, are as follows:

Employment and Unemployment. The new index, like the currently published one, includes two series on marginal employment adjustments. The average workweek of production workers is retained from the old index, but the layoff rate is somewhat preferable to, and replaces, initial unemployment

Consumption and Distribution. Two series are included from this economic is group. The orders series in the new leading index differs from that of the old index in that it includes nondurable goods industries with advance orders and excludes orders for capital goods and defense products. This exclusion removes the overlap with the series on contracts and orders for plant and equipment which existed in the old index. The orders component of the new index is expressed in constant (1967) dollars; of the old index, in current dollars. 28

The other series in this group is "vendor performance," which measures (inversely) the speed of deliveries as assessed by industrial purchasing agents. Delivery slowdowns spread in each expansion but begin to give way to speedups as the rate of economic growth and capacity utilization start falling, which typically occurs well before the general downturn. (The developments during contractions are reversed but analogous, with the vendor performance indereaching its trough well before the business upturn.) Despite limitations of coverage, this series is definitely useful as a constituent of the leading index because of favorable timing and other characteristics.²⁹

Fixed Capital Investment. Two series—net business formation and new building permits for housing—are retained unchanged from the old index. The third series, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, is now measured in

ntory Investment. Variables in this category are particularly difficult to measure. Moreover, rapid inflation can cause large shifts in the method of inventory reporting and large errors in inventory measurement, Perhaps largely because of this, the contribution to the old leading index of the change in book value of manufacturing and trade inventories (BCD series 31) was in recent years highly erratic, hence, of dubious value, Nevertheless, changes in inventory stment have long been recognized as an important contributory factor in business cycles, it was therefore judged important to include a measure of inventory change in the new composite index despite the fact that the rule on current availability had to be relaxed somewhat to insure this inclusion.

The inventory investment series used in the new composite index consists of the change in stocks "on hand" (corresponding to 9CD 31) combined with the change in stocks "on order"—goods ordered for further processing or resale but not yet received. The second component, change in inventories on order, is approximated by the change in unfilled orders of manufacturers, excluding unfilled orders for capital goods and defense products. The reason for the selection of this series is that the concept of "desired" inventory, though not directly observable, is better represented by the total of stocks on hand and on order than by either of its two components.³⁸ It is the on-order, not the on-hand, part of stocks that lands itself to prompt adjustments aimed to off the unwented changes in the overall inventory position. (The stock and unfilled order series from which the inventory change series has been computed were first defleted.)

While the sum of the two components is less erratic than either of them alone. the series does not score well on smoothness. However, the timing of the chang in total stocks on hand and on order is early enough to permit a tradeoff of

Amonth moving average was applied to this series.

Prices, Costs, and Profits. Two series from this group are included. We retain the stock price index, which continues to accumulate its long record of serving. well as a leading indicator of business recussions and recoveries. Stock price changes both mirror and affect the general state of expectations, and they have rarely failed to anticipate any of the major cyclical movements in the econ However, they also gave strong warning signals on two recent occasions (1962 and 1986) when business activity slowed down without declining.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of industrial materials prices, contained

in the old composite, either coincided or legged at the business cycle turning points in 1958, 1969, and 1970. However, price indexes for materials continue to be much more sensitive to changes in demand then other price series, and their short-period rates of change typically begin declining early in the last year of a business expansion and begin rising several months before the end of a contraction. Like most other economic data after differencing, these series are volatile. However, they still have good leading characteristics when smoothed with short moving averag es. A comparison of three related price indexes shows that, in this smoothed, percent-change form, the WPI for crude materials

²² This is, of course, a general argument that applies to other groups as well, e.g., to coincident and lagging indicators. It could be taken to suggest the use of overlapping info tion (i.e., different measurements for essentially the same or similar variables), but this is strable on other grounds: duplication should be avoided inasmuch as it results in unintended and uncontrolled multiple weighting of some elements in the index.

²³Our task here is to construct an index that would signal both types of turn, so all components must lead at both peaks and troughs and score well on that basis. (Each must have the timing classification L. L. L. see appendix A.) This excludes indicators which lead at either business downturns or upturns, but not at both. Such series could be used in composite indexes designed to anticipate, not business expansions and contractions, but the order of one or the other phase of the cycle. We have constructed such experimental separate indexes for peaks and troughs with a view to (1) broadening the coverage in terms of the diffe es and (2) obtaining earlier and more regular indications of recoveries (since consistent and sizable feeds at troughs have been at a premium in the recent cycles). Good progress was made with regard to the first, but not yet with regard to the second. Further efforts in this direction are believed warranted and will continue. The full report on the project will include the results of these experiments.

²⁴This is so especially if the indexes are restricted to series that I-od at both peaks and

troughs.

28 The task of constructing and testing the indexes was performed by the Statistical Indicators Division of BEA directed by Feliks Tamm, We thank in particular Morton Somer, Barry Beckman, and Kenneth Beckman of the SID staff for active assistance. The following discussion of the tachnique involved is starkly abbreviated. For further detail, see

 $^{^{8.6}\}mbox{For the procedures used for the "reverse trend adjusted" index, see appendix 8.$

²⁷ The layoff rate, which was used in an earlier (1960) index of leading series, had not been available promptly enough in the past, but this shortcoming has now been removed.

²⁸The adjustments for the effects of price changes are, here and elsew separately to each of the major parts of the aggregate. (See descriptions of the new series in

appendix ...,

39 The drawter the ack of the vendor performence data is that they are available only from a regional, not the national, survey of purchasing agents. However, because of the highly diversi-fied industry of the area covered by the Chicago surveys, despite their limited coverage, these data have a good record as a cyclical indicator. Efforts are under way to explore the possibility of extending the national survey to cover this variable.

³º See Ruth P. Mack, Information, Expectations, and Inveneory Fluctuations: A Study of Materials Stock on Hand and on Order, New York: NBER, 1967, for the development of this idea, also, Zamowitz, Orders, Production, and Investment—A Cyclical and Structural Analysis. New York: NBER, 1973, chapter 8, for further applications to inventories and orders for materials and supplies

³³ The moving averages must be "trailing" rather than centered so that the components of the leading index will be available promptly. Hence, they must have short periods so that they keep close to the drift of the data proper. We use a 4-month average with weights 1, 2, 2, 1. The lag is only 1 1/2 months. The scores for the series used in the construction of the are based on the smoothed data and so reflect the greater smoothness of the transformed indicator but also its shorter leads and effectively lower currency.

excluding foods and feeds, has a small advantage, so this series is selected for inclusion in the composite index.²² Priors of raw materials required for manufacturing and construction activities react early to changes in the demand for output of these industries and promptly reflect pressures to build up or draw down raw materials inventories. Although it would be highly desirable to have a direct measure of such demand, e.g., new orders for crude meterials, none is presently available, and the rate of change in prices is used as a substitute.

Two components of the old index classed in Group VI had to be dropped. One—corporate profits after taxes—is available only quarterly and with long

delays and sequences of revisions. The other component-price-per-unit-oflabor-cost index (P/ULC)-performed well in the past both as a leading indicator generally and as a monthly approximation to quarterly profit mergin data, but its recent behavior casts doubt upon the reliability of this series as a component of the leading index.33

TABLE 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS AND THE OLD INDEX

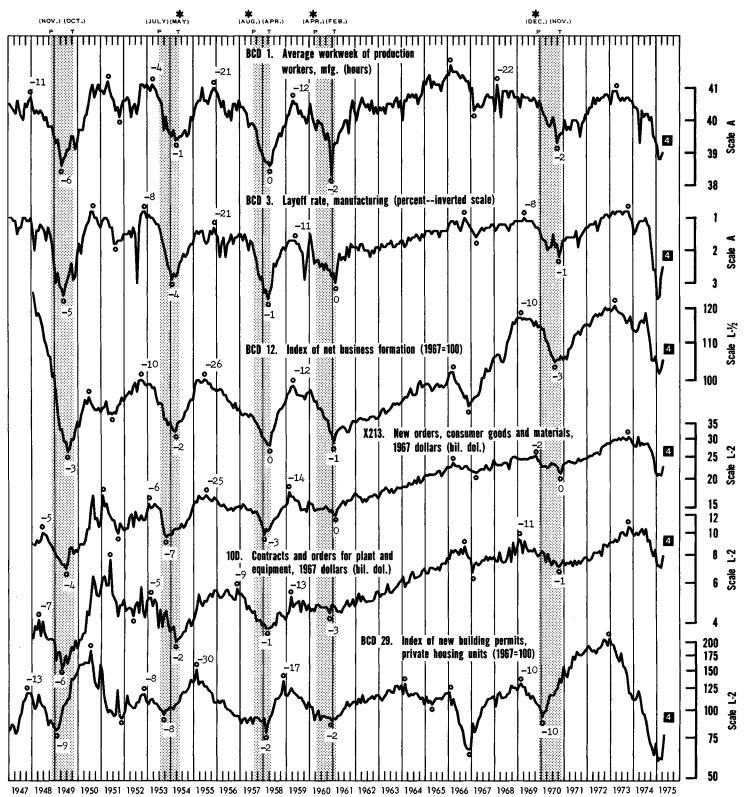
Line	Series in new index ²	Series in old index ¹	Reason for change
1	Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing (I)	Same (I)	
2	Index of net business formation (IV)	Same (IV)	
3	Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (VI)	Same (VI)	
4	Index of new building permits, private housing units (IV)	Same (IV)	
5	Layoff rate, manufacturing (inverted) (I)	Average weekly initial claims for unsuployment insurance (inverted) (I)	Layoff rate leads more consistently at troughs; classified L.L.L. Initial claims classified L.C.L.
6	New orders, consumer goods and materials, 1967 dollars (III)	New orders, durable goods (III, IV)	New series avoids duplication with orders for equipment. Deflation needed for better cyclical performance since the late 1960's.
7	Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, 1967 dollars (IV)	Same, current dollars (IV)	Deflation needed for better cyclical performance since the late 1960's.
8	Net change in inventories on hand and on order, 1967 dollars (smoothed) (V)	Change in book value, manufacturing and trade inventories (V)	Concept of including stocks on order is better. Deflation is needed for better cyclical performance since the late 1960's.
9	Percent change in sensitive prices, WPI of crude materials excluding foods and feeds (smoothed) (VI)	Index of industrial materials prices (VI)	Percent change is better than level. Leads are more consistent, especially since the late 1960's.
10	Vendor performance, percent of companies reporting slower deliveries (III)		Best available indicator of changes in delivery lags. Good record of timing and conformity.
11	Money belance (M1), 1967 dollars (VII)		Important measure of the quantity of money in real terms. Good scores for indicator performance.
12	Percent change in total liquid assets (smoothed) (VII)		Comprehensive measure of changes in wealth held in liquid form by private nonfinancial investors.
13		Corporate profits after taxes (VI)	Quarterly and tardy (low score for currency).
14		Change in consumer installment debt (VII)	Lacks timeliness. In recent period, wery erratic and more nearly coincident than leading at troughs.
15		Ratio, price to unit labor cost, manufacturing (VI)	Failed to lead at the last three business cycle troughs (1958-70). Work continuing on developing a satisfactory substitute.

Roman numerals in parentheses identify the economic process groups as given in footnote 7 of the text.

³⁷ The other two series are the industrial meterials spot market price index (BCD series 23) and the "sensitive price index" recently compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. (See A. J. Yests, "An Evaluation of the Predictive Ability of the FRB Sensitive Price Index," Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1973, pp. 782-787.) All these indexise were analyzed in the form of percentage changes smonthed with trailing weighted 4-month moving averages, (See footnote 31.)

³³ The P/ULC index (BCD series 17) coincided at the business cycle troughs in 1958 and 1961 and lagged at the 1970 upturn, It showed a very rapid rise in 1973-74. Since the cost of meterials is a major ingradient of the value of g-oss output, its variations over time may have considerable effect on profit mergins. Efforts were made to take into account the cost of meterials as well as of labor in constructing alternative monthly price-cost indexes for manufacturing. Good monthly measures of price-cost relations would undoubtedly be very valuable recovering. Occur more my measures or processes who as a substance of the cyclical analysis and probably prediction as well, but they are very difficult to construct with available data. The results obtained so far are interesting but not yet adequate for the present purpose, Research efforts will continue in this area with the hope that an appropriate substitute for BCO 17 can be found and incorporated into the composite index,

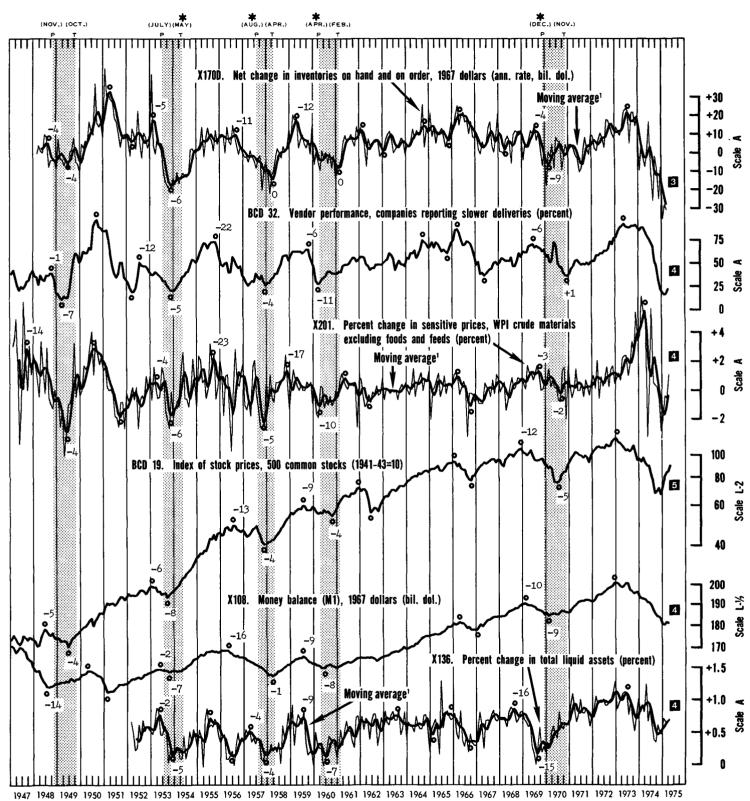
CHART 1. COMPONENTS OF THE NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS



NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (-) in months from reference turning dates.

*Revised reference turning dates, see page vii.

CHART 1. COMPONENTS OF THE NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS—Continued



NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (-) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

*Revised reference turning dates, see page vii.

1Weighted 4-term moving average (with weights, 1,2,2,1) placed at the terminal month of the span.

Money and Credit. Change in consumer Installment debt, the only series from this category included in the old leading index, while without doubt an important indicator, is not retained mainly because of lack of currency and failure to lead at the recent business upturns.³⁴ However, the new index contains two monetary indicators of major economic significance not previously used in the composite index.

One of these new indicators, the supply of money in real terms, plays an important role in modern macroeconomic theory, whether one considers the monetarist or the post-Keynesian models. The observed cyclical behavior of the series used to represent empirically the theoretical concept of "real money balances" can be interpreted in weys consistent with either approach. In the late stages of business expension, monetary growth shows a marked tendency to decline as banks are increasingly restricted by the available reserves in their ability to expand deposits given the demands of business firms and households for loans and currency.²⁸ At the same time, the rise in consumer prices usually accelerates due to legged effects of earlier monetary expension and increasing cost associated with high rates of capacity utilization, rising wegas, and other factors. (During contractions, the situation is reversed, with the rate of increase in money supply picking up early and the rate of increase in prices diminishing gradually.) The combined effect of these two phenomena results in consistent and early leads of real money balances, a fact that has been recognized time and again by economic analysts and forecasters. Having examined several monetary aggregates³⁶ and alternative price defisitors, we concluded, on the basis of timing and overall scores, that the series MI deflated by the consumer price index (M1/CPI) qualifies best in this group.

The other new indicator from Group VII reflects total liquid essets broadly defined (M7). The nominal aggregates of money and liquid essets are dominated by strong upward trends, and their cyclical variation tends to consist of accelerations and retardations, or phases of high and low growth rates. In other words, absolute declines in these series are rare and short. To bring out the cyclical elements in such variables, it is necessary to use them in the form, not of levels, but of rates of change. Since these rates of change are highly erratic when taken monthly (in part because the differencing magnifies measurement errors), we have again smoothed the series with short moving averages. When scored and compared on that basis, the percentage change in total liquid assets of the private domestic nonfinancial sector (M7) performs slightly better then the much narrower and more strictly monetary totals such as M1 and M2 show long leads that have occasionally exceeded the entire length of a business cycle contraction, making interpretation difficult. The leads of M7 were much shorter and less variable, averaging 6 months (as against 15 and 19 months for M1 and M2, respectively). Moreover, the relation between total liquid assets and nominal GNP was rather close and stable; e.g., the quarterly ratios of M7 to GNP varied in 1952-73 within the narrow range of 74.8 to 81.3 percent. In contrast, the ratio M1/GNP declined from 34.3 to 18.1 percent in the same period. (The ratios for M2, between 46 and 39 percent, were much more stable.) Lastly, the broader aggregates are presumably more endogenous. ³⁷ For all these reasons, the percentage change in M7, smoothed with a weighted 4-month moving average, was selected as the best leading indicator in this subset of the data under review.

THE RECORD OF LEADING INDEXES AND THEIR COMPONENTS

Table 3 presents the average timing measures and scores for the sample period, 1947-70, for the leading indicators in both the new and old composite indexes.

All series included in the new index³⁸ leed on the average at both peeks and troughs tas shown by the medians in table 3, cots. 1-3). Indeed, virtually all individual timing observations for these indicators are leads, and each of these series is classified L, L. L. The same applies to most components of the index currently published (BCD 811), but one series (initial unemployment claims, tine 13) has a record of predominantly coincident timing at troughs and is classified L, C, L, and another (P/ULC, line 19) lacks consistency in its timing at recent business upturns and is classified L, U, L. The leads are generally much shorter at troughs than peaks, but these differences are on the average somewhat less pronounced for the new set of indicators, (Compare cots, 1 and 2, lines 21 and 22.)

The scores for economic significance (col. 4) vary from 70 to 90 and average about 80 for the series in the new, as well as those in the old, index. Statistical adequacy (col. 5) is scored between 50 and 85 (on the average, 73 for the new index and 71 for the old index). The close correspondence in these two component scores is not supprising, since much the same standards were applied in these respects to the selection of indicators for the two indexes. On the whole, however, the scores of the series in the new index are higher than those in the current index, mainly as a result of improvements in timing, smoothness, and currency (cols. 6-10). The higher scores for the new index are attributable primarily to differences in composition, not in the applied criteria or weights.

All series included in the new index have timing scores ranging from 76 to 89, while five components of the old index score below 76 (between 54 and 72). Closer examination shows that the improvements relate to the timing at both peeks and troughs but are larger for troughs. However, in some cases, the choice of early leaders with desirable timing characteristics imposes the cost of accepting lower conformity scores. Three of the series in the new composite index have conformity scores of less than 50 percent while only two in the old index have such scores.

Definite gains in smoothness are posted for the components of the new index, which on the average rate 8 points higher in this regard than do the components of the old index. Although three of the new indicators are used in the form of short moving averages, which somewhat reduces their currency scores, the new index also has an overall advantage of earlier availability. Only one of the new series—change in stocks on hand and on order—will not be available early enough to be included in the latest value of the index to appear in each new issue of BCD. (It will be included in the recomputed index the following month.) In contrast, the first reading of BCD 811 was based on only eight series; three of the missing figures were added to that index after 1 month, and the last of the 12 components only after 2 to 4 months. This contributed an erratic element to the most recent values of the old index, thereby making them less useful for current analysis and at times even potentially misleading.³⁹

Table 3 concludes with a twofold summary: (1) Averages of timing and scores of the series included in the indexes (lines 21 and 22) and (2) median leads and scores of the indexes themselves (i.e., assessments of the indexes as two individual series; lines 23 and 24). Despite the advantage of having component series with longer leads at troughs, the new index does not anticipate business upturns by longer intervals than the old index.⁴⁶ (Compere col. 2, lines 23 and 24.) The overall scores of each index for timing, conformity, and smoothness are considerably higher than the corresponding average scores of their respective components, as would be expected.⁴¹ (Compere cols. 6-8 of times 21 and 23, and 22 and 24,) Moreover, on balance the total scores favor the new index.

components, as would be expected." (Compare cost. 9-8 of fines 21 and 23, and 22 and 24.) Moreover, on belance the total scores favor the new index. Chart. 2 shows the new index and the old index prior to reverse trend adjustment (BCD 811) for the period January 1948-April 1975. Shaded areas represent business cycle contractions, 1948-70, according to the revised NBER chronology. Numbers indicate the leads (-) in months from reference turning dates, Several observations help to compare the two indexes in the sample period through 1970:

(a) The new index, like the old, shows two major "extra" movements—the declines in 1951 and 1966—connected with retardations but not contractions in aggregate economic activity. The subsequent expansions in 1952-53 and 1967-68 are much more pronounced in the new index than in the old one, which would have facilitated current analysis.

(b) The new index is visibly the smoother of the two; consequently, it gave fewer "false signals" of downturns or upturns.⁴²

³⁴ Transformations such as the use of percentage, changes and smoothing did not produce sufficiently improved results either for this or other credit-flow series, of which the change in commercial and industrial business loans from large banks is particularly interesting.

³⁵ The Federal Reserve Board could, of course, try to offset such consequences of either its own past policies or developments in the private sector (as reflected in changes in the income vectority of money and the "money multiplier") by increasing bank reserves or reducing reserve requirements; but it may not wish to do so out of concern about? flation. Moreover, its interventions are unlikely to be always timely and adequate.

³⁴The estimates, compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Heserve System, include seven increasingly comprehensive aggregates, from

M1 = currency plus demand deposits held outside the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks, and the vaults of commercial banks, and M2 = M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large negotiable certificates of

deposit, to

M7 = holdings by the private domestic nonfinancial sector of currency, deposits at communicial banks and nonbank thrift institutions, savings bonds, credit union shares, short-term marketable U.S. securities, and commercial paper. (A somewhat different version of this series which includes holdings by foreigners and the domestic financial sector has been used occasionally by others.)

M1 and M2 are available for the entire period covered. M7 presently begins in 1952, but it probably will be possible to extend the series back to 1948.

We are indebted to Stephen Taylor, Assistant Adviser, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, for clarifying information concerning these data.

³⁷ It may be important to recall that money in constant-dollar units is definitely an endogenous variable, whereas the nominal quantity of money, though also in part influenced by the internal working of the economy (decisions and changes emanating from the private sector), is in large measure exogenous, i.e., subject to controlling and correcting actions by monetary authorities. As noted early in this paper, it seems desirable not to include in the leading index any series that represent largely "policy indicators" or government activities.

³⁸The staff of the Statistical Indicators Division of BEA compiled the data for the new index and made the necessary adjustments for price changes, etc. Members of the NBER staff computed the acores. In this connection, we wish to thank particularly Betty F. Tunstall and Evelyn J. Crawford, BEA, and Chantal Dubrin, NBER.

^{3.9} Two of the missing sories are quite volatile and subject to large revisions. These are the series on change in manufacturing and trade inventories and change in consumer installment diebt. The missing profit series, while much smoother, is quarterly—reported with lags of up to 4 months and very tentative in its early estimates. The remaining missing series, net business formation, which is also included in the new composite index, will now be available in time for inclusion in the latest value of the index due to special efforts to speed up the release of the information.

⁴⁰ The reason is that some of the new indicators with early timing at troughs are volatile, and their effective contribution to the index, after the standardization procedures used, is rather small. On the basis of mean rather than median timing, however, the new index dues show a somewhat longer lead at troughs. The mean leads for the new index are \$1.1, 4.4, and 7.7 months at peaks, troughs, and all turns, respectively, the corresponding leads for BCO 811 are \$1.1, 2.2, and 7.6 months.

^{7.7} months as peans, was printed as a second of the first second of the first second of the composite index rather, the latter can only be evaluated according to the mean score of its components.

rather, the latter can only be evaluated according to the mean score or resconding to the Model of the same (MCD = 1), more sensitive measures of smoothness indicate that the frequency of directional change is 20 percent less in the new index than in the old.

(c) On most occasions, the new index turned upward more sharply and clearly before the end of a recession than did BCD 811. Also, it led at the business cycle troughs in 1958 and 1970, whereas the timing of the old index was coincident. (However, these leads of the new Index were very short.)

The single episode that stands out most clearly in the chart, however, is the postsample period (after 1970) and, perticularly, the current recession. Although the NBER chronology is yet to be extended past 1970, and there is some disagreement among economists about the date of the last peak, most of the major coincident indicators, including real GNP and industrial production, point to the last quarter—about November—of 1973.⁴³ The old index declined twice in 4 months of 1974. In contrast, the new index turned down in June 1973 and since then declined almost continuously through February 1975 (at a sherply accelerated rate after August 1974). Thus, it provided a timely warning of the current recession, and a much earlier one than BCD 811.

The strength and persistence of recent inflation is, of course, the main reason for the noted discrepancy between the two indexes (as well as between other important real and nominal series). BCD 811 consists of seven nominal indicators (including both aggregates in current dollars and price indexes) and five real indicators (series in physical units, quantity indexes, and relative prices such as the P/ULC ratio). It contains no deflated series. The new index consists of three nominal indicators, four deflated series, and five other real indicators. The substitution of the new index for the old, therefore, amounts to a strong reduction of the dependence of the leading index on current-dollar aggregates. However, it is not advisable to deflate all current-dollar series in the leading index,⁴⁴ and it is important that adjustments for price changes be applied with

caution to selected series only. This is so because such adjustments are often difficult and sometimes unneeded; they may worsen the conformity or change the timing of a series; more generally, they can cause errors or distortions in the data that are serious yet hard to identify.

The new index is also shown with a reverse trand adjustment (see chart 3 and appendix B), which makes it comparable to the similarly adjusted index BCD 810. The reverse trend adjustment adds to the upward movement of the index, making its trend equal to that of the index of coincident indicators. The adjusted indexes have shorter leads at peaks and longer leads at troughs than the indexes without trend adjustments. Although the reverse trend adjustment facilitates comparison between the leading and coincident indexes, the leading index has other uses which do not call for such adjustments. The relation between the movements of the leading index and its components can be readily understood only when the Index is in its original form.

In conclusion, it may be appropriate to remind the reader that no index of leading indicators for, for that matter, any other economic forecasting device) can perform well if used mechanically and in isolation from other informational tools. Good results can only be expected if the current behavior of such an index is interpreted with experienced judgment and in light of other evidence. Even then, of course, various external factors can occasionally distort the relations between the leading, coincident, and legging indicators of business expensions and contractions. Moreover, structural change in the economy, and possibly major unanticipated shifts in the inflation rates, will affect these relationships. Continuous study of the indicators, not limited to any short list of series used in the composite index, is needed to keep track of such developments and make best use of the approach.⁴⁵

⁴³The index of deflated coincident indicators (825) published in BCO would also agree with this date, as would the subset of real indicators used in the recent NBER review of the reference chronology. See p. vii.

reterence chronology, See p. vii.

44 For an approach in this direction, see Carol S. Greenwald, "A New Deflated Composite Index of Leading Indicators," New England Economic Review, July/August 1973, pp. 3-17.

⁴⁸ Proposals are being readed for submission to the BCD Technical Committee concerning the composition of the new coincident and lagging indexes and the full list of cyclical indicators. Subsequent issues of BCD, as well as the comprehensive report on the study, will include this material and various other results, including tests of the predictive performance of the new indexes.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE TIMING AND SCORES, NEW AND OLD INDEXES OF LEADING INDICATORS **AND THEIR COMPONENTS, 1947-1970**

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2 3. Layoff rate, aff.	1		_19		_8	70			40		80	73		
3 1213, New corders, consumer 1207 1201 1	2								"	1 -		,,,		
1097 dollars (111)			-11	-1	-6 1/2	70	**	79	80	● ●	20	76		
1987 dollars (III). -6 -1 -4 1/2 80 75 76 70 60 80	3 (1	i :		1	1	ł			
11 11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	- 1	1967 dollars (III)	-6	-1	-4 1/2	80	75	76	70	•	80	74		
5 vi3. Not bus, formation (IV) 6 10d. Contracts and orders, plant and equipment, 1987 dollars (IV)	- 1		-6	-5	-6	70	75	79	44			69		
plant and equipment, 1987 dollare (1V)	5											73		
1987 dollars (IV)	٥		Ì]	i	l	1	1	ļ		İ	l		
### ##################################	ı		-9	-2	-5 1/3	90	50	87	72	40		72		
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1987 dollars (Y) -5 -4 -4 1/2 90 53 83 60 80 40					-7 -7	1	"	-	1		-	~		
9 #19. Stock price index.									_			71		
SOO common Stocks (VI)	او] -3	- ·	-4 1/2			~			70	<i>"</i>		
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index for cruste materials (VI)15 -5 -5 1/2 70 80 83 60 80 86 81 11 8108. Money supply, 1967 dol. (BL/CPI) (VII) -10 -8 -9 90 85 80 41 100 80 80 81 82 80 41 100 80 80 81 83 80 41 100 80 80 80 81 84 41 80 86 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	10		-9	-4	-5 1/2	80			51		100	•		
11 X108. Money supply, 1967 dol. (BL/CPI) (VII) 12 X136. Pct. change, liquid assets (VII)			ł	ĺ	1			•		1		f		
12 1336 Pet. changs, liquid assets (VII)			-15	-5	-5 1/2	70	■ ■	-	eo	•	66	72		
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(inverted) (I)12	13	 Avg. weekly unemploy. 	}	}	Í		1		1	i	§ .	1		
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for plant and equip. (IV)	Ì		-10	-2	-3 1/3	80	80	#2	71	•		76		
(IV)	15		l	1	Į.	ļ		j	Ì	1	1	1		
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18 *16. Corp. profits after tames, quarterly (VI) *17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost, afg. (VI) *18. Change in consumer install. debt (VII). SUMMARY Average, 12 series, new index (lines 1-12)*	17		-10			70]		_		_		
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	22	Average, 12 series, BCD 611		1 _					ł		į	1		
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24 BCD 811 ⁶ 10 -2 -5 82 71 78 78 100 73												90		

^{&#}x27;Numbers preceded by asterisks (*) refer to series included in the current index (BCD 811). Humbers preceded by X refer to series not presently published in BCD. Roman numerals in parentheses identify the economic process groups. The numbering system shown in this table is preliminary.

*All scores are listed on the 0-to-100 scale. Timing scores are for "all turns"; the separate peak and trough scores are not

given.

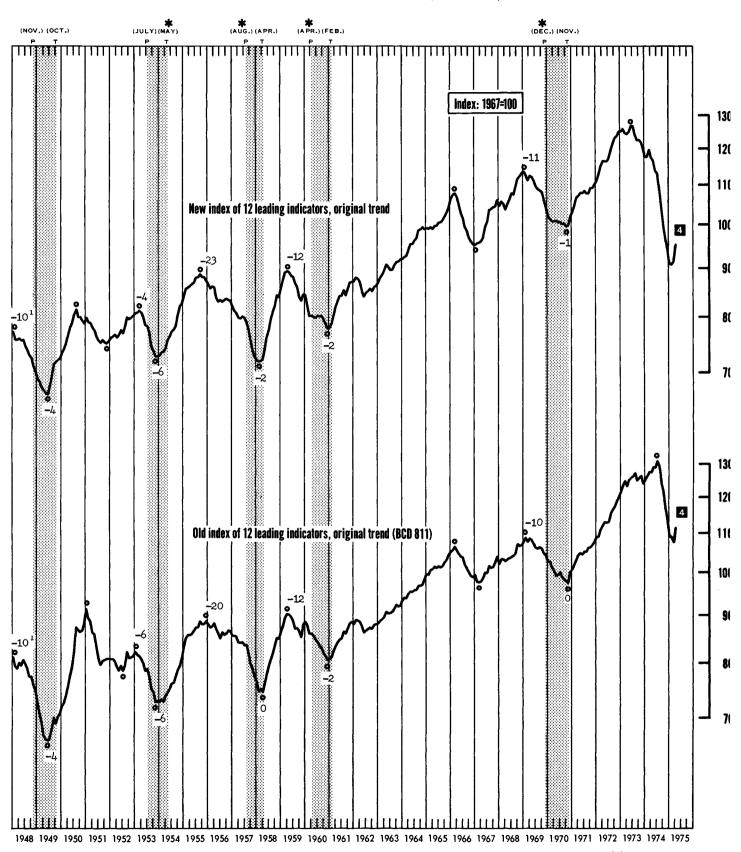
Tweighted average of scores in columns 4-9. For weights see table 1.

Columns 1-3, medians; columns 4-10, means.

Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 21.

Entries in columns 4, 5, and 9 are the same as the corresponding entries in line 22.

CHART 2. COMPARISON OF THE NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS WITH THE OLD INDEX (BCD 811)

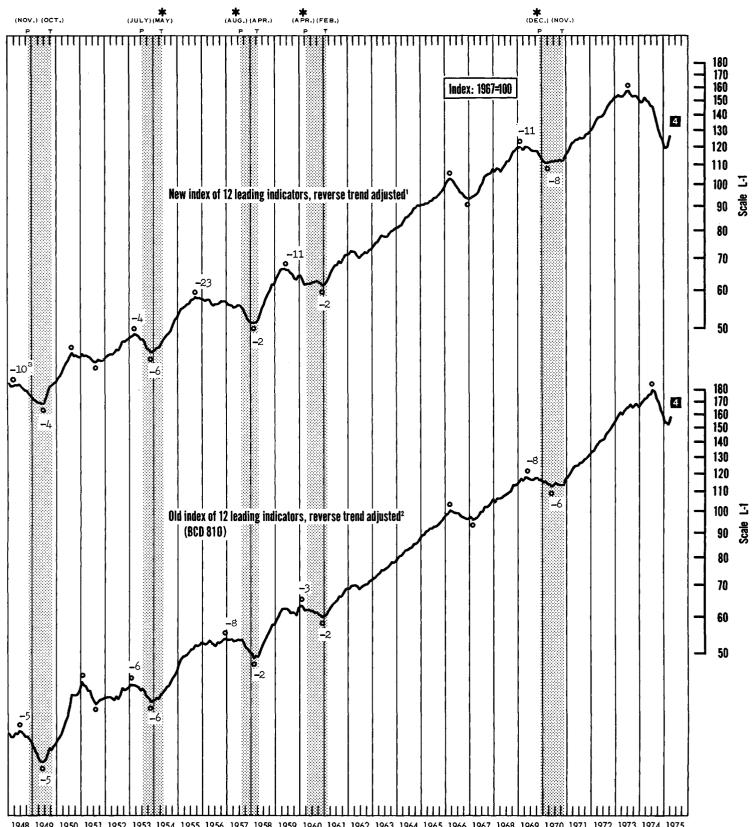


NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (-) in months from reference turning dates.

^{*}Revised reference turning dates, see page vii.

This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data.

CHART 3. COMPARISON OF THE NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS WITH THE OLD INDEX (BCD 810)



1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 NOTE: Circles entered on the chart indicate specific turning points; numbers indicate length of leads (-) in months from reference turning dates.

^{*}Revised reference turning dates, see page vii.

Original trend replaced by trend of deflated coincident index (BCD 825). Original trend replaced by trend of undeflated coincident index (BCD 820).

³This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data.

APPENDIXES

A. Timing Classification

To be classified as, say, leading (L) at either peaks or troughs or all turns, a series must earn a higher corresponding score for timing when viewed as L than under the next best treatment (normally, when viewed as C); have a probability of timing as L due to chance of less than 0.5, i.e., a positive score on that account; and have a median lead. The treatment of the series classified as C or Lg is analogous. When a series has a timing probability of 0.5 or more (in each of the three groups L, C, and Lg), then it is said to be "unclassified" (U).

The all-turns scores are computed in either of two ways: (1) as a simple average of the separately derived peak and trough scores or (2) from the distribution of the observations at all business cycle turns covered. (See last line in the sabulation on p. 00.) The first procedure (average score) does not, and the second (combined score) does, assume that the observations at peaks and at troughs come from the same universe. A comparison of the two all-turns scores provides a test. For series that have the same timing classifications at peaks and at troughs, procedure (2) gives better results; that is, the combined score is higher than the average score.\(^1\) For series that have different classifications at

peaks and at troughs, two mutually exclusive outcomes are possible: (a) the average score is higher than the combined one, in which case the series is classified U at all turns; (b) the combined score is the higher one and the series is classified according to the timing that produces that score. Where the timing patterns differ sharply, no meaningful classification exists (i.e., (a) obtains), and so we will often observe configurations such as L, Lg, U. But where short leads or lags prevail and the peak-trough contrasts are not so sharp, the outcome of our tests will be of type (b), e.g., L, C, L or C, Lg, C.²

¹ In these cases, of course, the best combined score is for the same type of timing as prevails at peaks and at troughs. For example, a series classified as leading at both types of turn will also be so classified at "all turns." (It is then labeled "L, L, L"—with the symbols referring to peaks, troughs, and all turns, respectively.)

² Also, series that are unclassified at one of the two types of turn may qualify for a timing designation when the comperisons at peaks and troughs are combined; hence, there are cases of U, C, C, or C, U, C.

B. Notes on the Construction of Composite Indexes

Symmetrical changes. To assure symmetrical treatment of increases and decreases in the index components, the base for the percent changes computed in step 1 of the index construction (see text) is the average of the 2 months rather than just the initial month. For series that can assume negative values, arithmetic changes (first differences) are used.

Standardization. For the new composite index, standardization factors for the individual components (step 2) are based on 60-term moving averages. In the old index, these standardization factors are based on average changes for the 1953-72 period. The index standardization factor (step 4) is based on the period 1948-72 for the old index and 1948-74 for the new index.

Reverse trend adjustment. The leading composite index may also be subjected to an adjustment introduced several years ago by Shiskin.³ This adjustment modifies the trend of the leading index, making it equal to the trend of the composite index of coincident indicators. To make this adjustment, the trend of the leading index is computed by finding the average value of the earliest specific cycle (peak to peak) and the average value of the latest specific cycle, centering each average in the middle of the cycle, and applying the compound interest formula to the ratio of the latest to earliest specific cycle averages. The trend of the coincident index is determined in the same way. The difference between these two trends is then added to the standardized average changes in step 4, and these modified changes are cumulated and rebased as in step 5.

For the new leading composite index, the reverse trend adjustment is based on the deflated coincident index (BCD series 825). When the new composite index of coincident indicators has been constructed, it will provide the basis for a revised reverse trend adjustment of the new leading index.

Problems. There are, of course, various ways to construct weighted composite indexes from groups of series, but many of the relevant options appear to have very similar outcomes. However, a few problems remain that deserve more attention. Average cyclical change (say, in the Henderson curve) may be preferable to the average change in the series proper as the divisor in the standardization procedure of step 2. The second standardization adjustment (in step 4) is probably best treated as optional. The reverse trend adjustments may be applied separately to groups of the index components with distinctly different trends rather than to the composite index as a whole. However, any such adjustments, by adding an upward drift to the index, can differentiate the movement of the latter from the balance of changes in the component series (e.g., though the majority of these series decline, the index may rise because of the added trend). Further work on these problems is needed and planned.

¹See his "Reverse Trend Adjustment of Leading Indicators," Review of Economics and Statistics, February 1967, pp. 45-49, Since that innovation, the composite indexes of leading indicators have been published in BCD with and without the reverse trend adjustment (as series 810 and 811).

²For example, the use of first differences in natural logarithms might be viewed as more "elegant" than that of symmetrical percentage changes. Standardization could take different forms, e.g., division of the series by their standard deviations.

C. Titles, Sources, and Descriptions of Series Included in the New Composite Index of Leading Indicators

- Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing—Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, (See appendix G of August 1968 issue of BCD.)
- 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing—Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See appendix G of August 1968 issue of BCD.)
- 19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks—Standard and Poor's Corporation, (See appendix D of May 1969 issue of BCD.)
- 29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits— Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (See appendix D of April 1969 issue of BCD.)
- 32. Vendor performance, percent of companies reporting slower deliveries— Purchasing Management Association of Chicago, (See appendix D of December 1974 issue of BCD.)
- 12. Index of net business formation—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. This series provides a monthly estimate of the net formation of business enterprises. There are no direct measures of the monthly change in the total business population; however, it is believed that this estimate derived from the available information adequately represents the short-term movement of new entries into, and departures from, the total business population.

The estimate is based on four component series as follows

Mew business incorporations, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This series measures the number of stock companies receiving charters each month; under the general business incorporation laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Number of business failures, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. A business failure is defined as "a concern that is involved in a court proceeding or a voluntary action that is likely to result in loss to creditors." Firms which are tiquidated, merged, sold, or otherwise discontinued without loss to creditors are

not considered failures. Data are for 48 States and the District of Columbia, (Alaska and Hawaii are not included.)

Number of business telephone connects and disconnects, compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. These confidential data measure the number of business main telephones connected and disconnected each month. A business main is defined as a single telephone line (with a single number) serving a business firm. Data cover all business phones in the Belt System, which is estimated to include almost 90 percent of the total business phones in the United States.

The net business formation series is itself a composite index computed from these four components, with the business failures and telephone disconnects data inverted.

10D. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, 1967 dollars—Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Econo.nic Analysis; McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company: and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This series measures the value, in 1967 dollars, of new contract awards to building and public works and utilities contractors and of new orders received by manufacturers in machinery and equipment industries. It is the sum of (1) value of commercial and industrial construction contracts, (2) value of contracts for privately owned nonbuilding construction, and (3) value of manufacturers' new orders in the machinery and equipment industries (BCD series 24).

Data on commercial and industrial contracts measure the value of contracts for work about to get underway on commercial buildings (banks, offices and lofts, stores, warehouses, garages, service stations) and manufacturing buildings (e.g., processing, mechanical). Since January 1956, theaters have been excluded and some nonindustrial warehouses have been included.

Data on contracts for privately owned nonbuilding construction measure the value of nonbuilding construction contracts awarded by private individuals and agencies. Data include contracts for the following types of construction. Streets and highways, bridges, dams and reservoirs, waterfront developments, severage

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C. Titles, Sources, and Descriptions of Series Included in the New Composite Index of Leading Indicators -- Continued

systems, parks and playgrounds, electric light and power, gas plants and mains, pipelines (oil and gas wells), water supply systems, railroad construction, airports (excluding buildings), etc.

The construction contracts data (building and nonbuilding) are deflated by an implicit price deflator obtained by dividing the current-dollar value of nonresidential construction put in place by the constant-dollar value for this type of construction, Current- and constant-dollar values are obtained by subtracting the values for private residential buildings and public housing and redevelopment from the total value of new construction.

The manufacturars' new orders component of this series measures new orders received by the machinery and equipment industry subgroup of durable goods manufacturers, specifically manufacturers in the following SIC categories: (1) Nonelectrical machinery (except farm machinery and equipment and machine shops); (2) electrical machinery (except household appliances, communication equipment, and electronic components); and (3) shipbuilding and railroad equipment. Because of a change in the procedure for reporting nondefense products in the sircraft, communications, and ordnance industries data prior to 1968 had to be adjusted to the level of the later segment in G-Se. to provide a continuous time series.

The individual three- and four-digit SIC components of new orders are deflated separately, using appropriate combinations of wholesale price indexes (with 1967 relative weights). The deflation is performed by the National Income and Wealth Division of BEA.

X108. Money belance (M1), 1967 dollars—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This series is a measure of real money belances. It consists of money stocks (M1) deflated by the consumer price index.

M1 includes (i) currency outside the Tressury, Federal Reserve Banks, and vaults of all commercial benks, (2) demand deposits at all commercial benks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Government, less cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float, and (3) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks.

Measures of M1 are everages of daily data for member banks. Estimates of nonmember bank deposits are based on June and December call report data and the relationship of nonmember and country bank deposits on those dates, Estimates are provided weekly and monthly.

Data on money stocks are seasonally adjusted by the Federal Reserve Board using the ratio-to-moving-everage method. They are deflated by the seasonally adjusted consumer price index, Basic data for the deflator are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

X136. Percent change in total liquid assets (smoothed)—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. This series is a weighted 4-month moving average of the percent change in total liquid assets. The basic series, total liquid assets, consists of holdings by the private domestic nonfinancial sector of currency, deposits at commercial banks and nonbank thrift institutions, savings bonds, credit union shares, short-term merketable U.S. securities, and commercial paper.

Data come from the following sources: Reserve bank summaries of member bank reports in their respective districts; Member Bank Call Reports; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Assets and Liabilities of all Operating Banks and Trust Companies; daily Treasury figures on currency in circulation; daily figures on tax and loan balances from Treasury Department records; and data from Reserve Bank records on Federal Reserve float.

Basic data for this series are seasonally adjusted by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

X170D. Net change in inventories on hand and on order, 1967 dollars (smoothed)—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census; and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This series consists of two components—manufacturing and trade inventories and unfilled orders (excluding unfilled orders for capital goods and defense products) received by manufacturers. The levels of the components are deflated separately

and then combined. Monthly changes are computed and smoothed by a weighted 4-month moving average,

Manufacturing and trade invariories consist of the sum of the end-of-month value of stocks on hand in manufacturing, retail, and merchant wholesalers establishments. For the manufacturing sector, inventories are reported as valued by the manufacturers. All manufacturing-esociated inventories, regardless of stage of fabrication, are included. The inventories of retailers and merchant wholesalers are valued at cost, Goods held on a consignment basis by wholesalers are excluded.

Beginning in January 1972, each of the components of manufacturing and trade inventories was deflated separately. Manufacturers' inventories were deflated at the two-digit SIC level, and wholeselers' inventories of durable and nondurable goods were deflated separately, as were durable and nondurable goods inventories of retailers. The deflators are based on combinations of wholesele price indexes with appropriate lag structures developed from information on stock/sales ratios and on inventory accounting practices. The deflation is done by the National Income and Weelth Division of BEA. (Prior to 1972, deflation was performed at the aggregate level using a lagged 4-month moving average of the wholesele price index for industrial commodities.)

The manufacturers' unfilled orders component measures the value of manufacturers' orders backlogs as of the end of the month, it consists of unfilled orders for durable goods (excluding capital goods and defense products) and for the four nondurable goods industries for which unfilled orders exist. For defiation of the unfilled orders segment, see the description of series X213,

X213. New orders for consumer goods and miserials, 1967 dollars—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census; and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, This series consists of new orders for durable goods (excluding capital goods and defense products) and for the four nondurable goods industries which have unfilled orders: Textile milt products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing and allied products; and leather and leather products. Deflation is done separately for each of the industries included in this series, using appropriate combinations of wholesale price industries.

From 1953 to the present, the deflation of new orders for durable goods was done separately for each of the 10 two-digit SIC industries included in the total and thus reflects current weighting for each of the components. Prior to 1953, the deflation of durables was at the aggregate level using a fixed (1958) weighting of the wholesale price indexes for the 10 components.

From 1958 to the present, deflation of new orders for nondurables was done apparately for each of the four two-digit SIC industries included, Prior to 1958, the deflation procedure was applied at the aggregate nondurable level using fixed (1958) weighting of the wholesele price indexes for the four components.

X201. Percent change in smaltive prices (WPI of crude materials excluding foods and feeds) (smoothed)—Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Crude meterials are basic commodities which are entering the market for the first time. These include any products, except those classified by the Standard Industrial Classification as manufactured products, which are entering the market at the production point or the assembling point. Products of farms, mines, fisheries, quarries, and well operation are included, as are weste materials which can be used in place of raw meterials. Crude meterials may be food or nonfood, Crude foods (those ready for use by the consumer and consumed as such without processing other than preparation for market, such as weshing and packing are excluded from the present index, as are crude foodstuffs, feed and insentint.

This price index contains the following components: Plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, leaf tobacco, hides and skins, fertilizer meterials, crude natural rubber, waste paper, iron one, iron and steel scrap, nonferrous metal scrap, sand, gravel and crushed stone, bituminous coal, anthracite coal, crude petroleum, and other crude fuel.

The indicator used is a weighted 4-month moving average of the percent changes in the index of sensitive prices.

D. Data for New Series and Indexes

		<u></u>				Mon	thly							Quar	terly		
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	ΙQ	ΙΙQ	III Q	IV Q	Annual
	X213. NEW ORDERS, CONSUMER GOODS AND MATERIALS, 1967 DOLLARS (MILLION DOLLARS)													TOTAL	FOR PERI	DD D	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	10,295 9,193 10,302 16,925 12,054 15,474 11,413	10,202 8,904 10,346 15,136 12,125 14,826 12,020	10,749 8,721 10,283 15,545 13,541 15,035 12,059	10,455 8,337 10,759 14,157 13,979 15,550 12,106	10,775 8,378 11,997 13,593 12,310 15,136 12,111	11,590 7,994 12,096 13,160 14,294 14,865 12,726	11,397 8,553 15,070 13,085 13,439 14,715 12,170	11,238 9,908 16,875 11,953 13,120 12,851 12,525	10,613 9,991 13,331 11,468 13,843 11,499	10,268 9,331 13,450 12,700 13,129 11,121 13,339	9,949 9,733 12,256 12,238 13,180 11,324 14,128	9,518 9,560 12,984 11,849 14,241 11,421 15,147	31,246 26,818 30,931 47,606 37,720 45,335 35,492	32,820 24,709 34,852 40,910 40,583 45,551 36,943	33,248 28,452 45,276 36,506 40,402 39,065 37,869	29,735 28,624 38,690 36,787 40,550 33,866 42,614	127,049 108,603 149,749 161,809 159,255 163,817 152,918
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	15,889 15,770 14,846 11,383 15,630 15,606 13,912 17,058 17,034 18,501	15,763 15,309 15,467 12,052 17,477 15,443 13,800 16,689 17,719 18,522	16,875 15,206 15,147 11,824 16,692 14,773 16,522 17,887 18,431	16,422 15,436 14,662 12,208 16,732 14,623 15,145 15,821 18,323 19,242	16,297 14,951 14,599 12,699 16,135 14,736 15,620 16,343 17,929 18,938	16,627 14,601 14,720 13,271 16,048 14,780 15,987 15,960 17,380 19,013	16,931 14,686 14,139 13,463 15,830 14,760 15,338 16,531 18,101 19,766	16,429 14,894 14,306 13,686 14,579 14,896 16,099 16,748 17,311 19,111	16,156 14,512 14,354 14,229 14,716 15,148 16,781 17,801 20,499	15,976 14,987 13,747 14,785 14,723 14,760 16,144 17,081 18,374 19,159	16,575 15,050 13,201 15,062 14,371 14,380 16,770 16,920 18,202 19,536	16,253 15,188 12,450 15,224 15,880 14,611 17,312 16,425 18,286 20,452	48,527 46,285 45,460 35,259 49,799 45,539 42,485 50,269 52,640 55,454	49,346 44,988 43,981 38,178 48,915 44,752 46,752 48,124 53,632 57,193	49,516 44,092 42,799 41,378 45,125 44,880 47,485 50,060 53,213 59,376	48,804 45,225 39,398 45,071 44,974 43,751 50,226 50,426 54,862 59,147	196,193 180,590 171,638 159,886 188,813 178,233 186,948 198,879 214,347 231,170
1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973 1975	20,777 22,433 21,625 23,248 24,503 22,594 23,437 24,871 29,039 27,943 20,576	20,705 22,588 21,429 22,954 24,386 22,754 23,642 25,289 29,531 27,752 20,913	20,958 23,562 21,226 23,057 24,405 22,725 23,281 29,684 30,582 20,494	20,802 22,916 21,595 22,981 24,462 22,361 23,635 25,824 29,643 28,029 22,572	20,937 22,723 21,917 23,463 24,420 22,823 23,567 26,009 30,235 28,787	21,034 22,805 22,126 23,593 24,451 23,470 23,396 26,104 29,733 28,299	21,625 22,239 22,048 23,458 24,835 23,652 23,652 25,631 30,391 28,577	21,727 22,207 23,075 22,125 24,800 22,998 24,595 27,434 30,032 28,548	20,518 22,714 22,226 24,446 25,126 22,551 23,871 27,891 27,612 27,240	21,334 22,786 21,879 24,944 25,195 21,446 24,202 28,166 30,628 26,354	21,981 22,045 22,536 25,048 23,951 21,152 24,544 28,611 29,971 24,700	22,554 21,842 24,253 24,666 23,798 23,080 24,544 28,522 28,571 21,392	62,440 68,583 64,289 69,259 73,294 68,073 71,064 75,441 88,264 86,277 61,983	62,773 68,444 65,638 70,037 73,333 68,654 70,598 77,937 89,611 85,115	63,870 67,160 67,349 70,029 74,761 68,778 72,118 80,956 90,035 84,365	65,869 66,673 68,668 74,658 72,944 65,678 73,290 85,299 89,170 72,446	254,952 270,860 265,935 283,983 294,332 271,183 287,070 319,633 357,080 328,203
	•	100	. CONTRA	CTS AND O		R PLANT		MENT, 19	67 DOLLA	RS				TOTAL	FOR PERI	OD	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953	3.37 2.71 3.33 6.28 4.51 5.15 3.77	3.86 2.94 3.37 6.40 4.60 5.16 3.85	3.71 2.91 3.60 5.83 4.66 4.72 3.27	4.12 2.49 3.62 5.83 4.50 8.36 5.36	3.49 2.59 4.48 7.59 4.85 3.41	4.05 2.83 4.31 5.36 4.79 3.79 3.50	3.61 2.60 5.18 5.19 4.57 3.67	3.40 2.82 6.40 4.93 4.42 3.68	3.34 3.11 5.93 4.27 5.75 4.33 3.98	3.38 2.99 5.27 4.77 4.51 4.53 4.15	3.33 3.32 5.22 4.77 4.21 3.97 3.85	3.32 3.05 5.59 5.06 4.99 3.67 4.09	10.94 8.56 10.30 18.51 13.77 15.03	11.66 7.91 12.41 18.78 13.64 13.72	10.35 8.53 17.51 14.32 15.11 12.74 11.33	10.03 9.36 16.08 14.60 13.71 12.17	42.98 34.36 56.30 66.21 56.23 53.66 44.58
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964	4.27 5.35 5.38 4.36 4.50 4.75 4.99 6.41	4.64 5.14 5.22 3.78 4.49 4.62 4.65 5.76	5.19 5.13 5.78 5.22 4.50 4.98 4.98 6.03	9249 9359 9359 93589 43524 4455 6	4.73 5.56 4.76 3.85 4.83 4.82 5.93 6.55	5.01 5.60 4.52 4.01 4.70 4.68 4.94 5.45 6.74	4.95 5.342 3.99 4.68 4.80 4.99 5.428	5.25 4.50 4.44 4.46 5.00 5.55 6.35	5.06 4.07 4.45 5.01 4.70 4.73 5.00 6.40	5.20 5.05 4.12 4.30 4.83 4.58 4.82 5.10 6.48	5.56 5.66 4.10 4.54 4.40 5.04 6.81	5.56 5.34 3.87 4.11 4.80 4.72 5.51 6.15	14.25 15.68 15.73 11.50 14.07 13.62 13.86 15.38 15.38	14.66 16.50 13.87 11.68 14.44 14.34 13.62 15.24 16.84	15.55 15.61 12.99 12.76 14.47 14.06 14.58 14.99 16.72	16.32 16.05 12.09 12.67 14.19 13.78 14.63 16.09 18.01 20.22	60.78 63.84 54.68 48.61 57.17 55.80 56.69 61.70 67.51
1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	6.60 7.66 6.68 7.48 9.37 8.31 7.17 7.53 9.13 9.72 7.14	6.61 8.37 7.26 7.47 9.21 8.13 7.38 7.58 9.06 10.02 7.07	7.02 8.18 7.38 8.21 8.13 7.42 7.28 7.78 9.76 7.70	7,02 8,42 7,18 7,51 9,19 8,10 7,48 8,20 9,11 10,14	6.91 8.23 7.32 7.39 8.58 7.53 7.10 8.16 9.40 10.39	6.85 8.00 7.59 7.46 8.27 7.17 7.56 8.18 10.03 9.79	7,05 8,52 7,54 7,80 8,38 7,55 7,19 8,33 10,08	6.80 8.05 7.89 8.60 8.25 7.42 7.53 7.89 9.75	7.28 8.70 7.54 7.43 8.53 7.14 7.29 8.88 9.70	7,33 8,08 7,85 9,02 8,07 7,05 7,59 8,81 10,62 8,38	7.28 7.70 7.64 8.00 7.86 7.28 7.75 8.64 10.42 7.87	7.77 7.70 7.85 8.56 8.08 7.61 7.83 9.00 9.95 8.44	20.23 24.21 21.32 23.16 26.71 23.86 21.83 22.89 27.56 29.50	20.78 24.65 22.09 22.36 26.04 22.80 22.14 24.54 28.54 30.32	21.13 25.27 22.97 23.83 25.16 22.11 22.01 25.10 29.53 28.81	22.38 23.34 25.58 24.01 21.94 23.17 26.45 30.99 24.69	84.52 97.61 89.72 94.93 101.92 90.71 89.15 98.98 116.62 113.32
				X108. N	ONEY BAL	ANCE (M1), 1967 (ARS)	OLLARS						AVERAG	E FOR PER	100	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1951 1951 1953	188.3 170.2 159.9 154.6 158.3 153.5 155.4 159.6 159.9	189.8 169.5 159.7 155.2 151.3 156.1 159.9 159.7	188.7 167.5 160.0 155.3 158.9 151.7 156.7 160.4	191.7 168.7 157.4 155.3 159.8 156.5 160.6 159.8	192.3 169.8 155.8 155.7 159.7 151.8 157.0 160.6 160.7	191.9 169.5 154.8 155.3 159.5 152.7 157.3 160.2 161.0	182.5 168.5 153.4 156.6 159.0 153.5 156.8 160.3 161.9	179.1 167.8 153.4 156.6 154.4 157.3 160.0 162.4	178.4 165.1 153.7 155.8 158.0 154.5 158.4 159.6 163.0	174.8 164.5 153.9 156.5 157.3 158.5 159.4 164.3	170.5 163.9 154.4 156.4 157.2 154.8 159.0 159.9 164.8	168.5 161.3 154.9 157.3 155.3 154.8 159.3 160.0 165.1	188.9 169.1 159.9 155.0 158.6 152.2 156.1 160.0 159.9	192.0 169.3 156.0 155.4 159.7 152.1 156.9 160.5 160.5	180.0 167.1 153.5 156.5 158.5 154.1 157.5 160.0 162.4	171.3 163.2 154.4 156.7 156.7 154.6 158.9 159.8 164.7	183.0 167.2 155.9 155.9 158.4 153.3 157.4 160.0
1955 1957 1957 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964	166.0 168.6 165.2 157.9 163.6 162.9 161.6 165.1 166.1	166.7 168.4 164.3 158.5 164.1 162.2 162.0 165.3 166.3	166.4 168.5 164.1 157.7 164.8 162.1 162.4 165.3 166.5	166.8 168.6 163.5 158.1 165.0 161.5 163.0 165.2 170.4	167.8 167.7 163.3 158.6 165.4 161.0 163.4 165.3 167.7 171.3	167.9 167.2 162.6 159.8 165.3 161.0 163.8 165.7 168.0 171.7	168.2 166.4 162.2 159.9 166.0 162.0 163.4 168.1 172.8	168.4 165.9 161.8 160.5 165.4 162.4 163.7 164.8 168.0 173.6	167.9 166.3 161.3 161.2 164.6 162.7 164.0 164.0 168.5 174.3	168.2 165.5 161.0 161.8 163.6 161.9 164.6 164.7 169.1	167.6 165.7 160.1 162.5 163.4 161.6 165.2 165.3 170.1	168.0 165.4 159.4 162.6 161.4 165.4 165.8 169.2 174.9	166.4 168.5 164.5 158.0 164.2 162.4 162.4 165.4 165.3 169.8	167.5 167.8 163.1 158.8 165.2 161.2 163.4 165.5 167.6	168.2 166.2 161.8 160.5 165.3 162.4 163.7 164.7 168.2 173.6	167.9 165.5 160.2 162.3 163.3 161.6 165.3 169.5 174.9	167.5 167.0 162.4 159.9 164.5 161.9 163.5 165.2 167.9 172.4
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1971 1971 1973 1974	175.3 180.7 177.6 183.9 189.9 185.6 186.1 191.1 200.8 193.4 180.3	175.5 180.2 179.2 184.2 190.2 184.1 187.5 192.2 200.4 192.8 180.2	175.8 180.4 180.3 184.2 189.4 184.8 188.6 194.0 198.8 192.4 181.3	175.8 181.2 179.4 184.7 189.1 185.2 189.4 194.7 198.4 192.1 180.9	175.6 180.6 180.6 185.9 189.1 185.2 190.6 194.7 199.5	175.9 180.8 181.8 186.6 188.6 184.9 191.1 195.4 200.6 190.7	176.6 179.4 182.4 186.9 188.4 185.0 191.5 196.3 200.5	177.1 178.5 182.7 187.2 187.3 186.0 191.5 197.2 197.0 187.3	178.0 179.1 183.4 187.9 186.8 186.7 191.9 198.0 196.3 185.3	179.1 177.8 183.9 187.9 186.6 196.2 192.0 198.6 195.3	179.2 177.8 183.8 188.8 186.0 186.1 191.7 199.2 195.8	179.5 177.9 184.0 189.6 184.8 185.8 191.1 200.9 196.0 182.9	175.5 180.4 177.0 184.1 189.8 187.4 192.4 200.0 192.9 180.6	175.8 180.9 180.6 185.7 188.9 185.1 190.4 194.9 199.5	177,2 179,1 182,8 187,3 187,5 185,9 191,6 197,2 197,9 187,3	179.3 177.8 183.9 188.8 185.8 186.0 191.6 199.6 195.7	177.0 179.6 181.6 186.5 168.0 185.5 190.2 196.0 198.3 188.8

D. Data for New Series and Indexes - Continued

Monthly Quarterly Year																	
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	10	ΙΙQ	111 0	IV Q	Annual
х	170D. NET	CHANGE	IN INVEN	TORIES ON	HAND AN	D ON ORD	ER, 1967 On Dollar	DOLLARS,	WEIGHTE	MOVING	AVERAGE			AVERAG	E FOR PER	100	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1953 1954	-3.84 -5.72 18.05 9.24 11.32 -16.69	-1.83 -2.64 25.45 6.84 17.21 -14.98	-0.90 1.61 31.35 5.37 16.32 -14.15	-2.44 4.42 32.24 9.65 -13.98	1.20 -4.75 6.78 29.03 7.51 4.09 -13.42	2.31 -5.54 9.99 26.61 9.67 4.40	4.57 -5.15 11.66 22.58 10.57 1.61	4.52 -3.12 15.94 17.79 9.10 -4.78 -12.29	0.94 0.47 20.11 12.38 6.39 -11.24	-3.38 2.33 21.54 8.65 4.88 -16.04 -4.99	-4.80 0.08 18.77 7.42 6.21 -18.07	-4.97 -4.29 14.05 8.54 6.39 -17.80	-2.19 -2.25 -2.25 24.95 7.15 14.95 -15.27	-4.24 7.06 29.29 7.84 6.05	3,34 -2.60 15.90 17.58 8.69 -4.80	-4.38 -0.63 18.12 8.20 5.83 -17.30 -1.49	-2.42 9.71 20.01 7.38 -0.28
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1961 1961 1963 1964	0.82 8.21 0.57 -9.88 6.34 4.60 -7.82 10.63 0.45 3.84	1.53 8.74 -0.64 -10.12 2.55 -8.65 11.48 1.15 2.72	8.00 -2.42 -13.75 13.85 -0.45 -7.65 -7.83 4.34 3.45	5.87 7.06 -2.68 -14.76 16.76 -4.14 -3.57 7.75 6.08	5.62 7.08 -2.13 -11.81 -4.58 1.36 1.88 9.53 8.19	6.08 7.20 -2.06 -5.91 11.06 -4.14 5.44 1.43 7.95 9.71	7.81 8.07 -3.53 -1.92 7.83 -2.16 7.07 3.30 4.69	9.44 8.68 -5.24 -0.28 6.73 -1.57 7.36 5.29 2.37	7.28 9.09 -4.92 -0.04 6.32 -2.22 7.46 5.79 2.48 12.75	5.84 6.48 -6.42 0.30 5.08 3.19 6.90 6.51 4.30	6.10 3.01 -9.30 1.42 3.74 3.93 7.01 5.17 5.82 13.40	7.15 1.46 -10.86 3.91 4.83 -5.55 8.31 2.48 5.45 11.18	2.26 8.32 -0.83 -11.36 10.10 2.23 -8.04 10.65 1.98 3.34	5.86 7.11 -2.29 -10.71 14.54 -4.29 1.09 8.41 7.99	8.18 8.61 -4.56 -0.75 6.96 -1.98 7.30 4.79 3.18 10.96	6.36 3.65 -8.86 1.88 4.55 0.52 7.41 4.72 5.19	5.66 6.92 -4.14 -5.24 -0.88 1.94 -0.88 1.94 5.78
1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1973 1973 1975	11.58 12.01 9.92 10.07 8.36 -4.46 2.11 4.75 10.70 13.47 -18.09	13.99 14.63 7.53 8.73 4.95 -6.66 3.11 6.40 10.84 6.35 -23.12	13.94 17.71 4.92 3.77 2.65 -6.00 3.42 5.47 11.32 0.65 -27.38	11.77 19.56 2.87 1.23 3.03 -2.90 2.75 3.79 11.51 -2.77	9.47 20.06 2.46 3.67 6.10 -0.68 0.51 4.95 13.25 -2.70	9.44 19.64 3.61 6.21 8.46 -0.36 -2.82 17.44 0.30	10.38 19.34 5.81 5.31 10.83 1.71 -6.06 7.84 21.33 2.98	11.29 19.07 9.34 3.35 11.24 4.42 -6.48 8.29 19.97 -2.06	9.53 16.62 11.44 4.38 10.46 3.90 -2.68 11.09 16.81 -9.61	7.13 14.74 9.10 8.07 8.59 -0.26 2.11 14.58 16.38 -12.32	6.33 13.34 5.68 10.80 4.40 -1.80 3.49 15.19 17.79 -11.77	8.80 11.53 7.21 10.84 0.54 -0.48 3.38 12.34 18.97 -12.61	13.17 14.78 7.46 7.52 5.32 -5.71 2.88 5.54 10.95 -82 -22.86	10.23 19.75 2.98 3.70 5.86 -1.31 0.15 5.41 14.07 -1.72	10.40 18.34 8.86 4.35 10.84 3.34 -5.07 9.07 19.37 -2.90	7.42 13.20 7.33 9.90 4.51 -0.85 2.99 14.04 17.71 -12.23	10.30 16.52 6.66 6.37 6.63 -1.13 0.24 8.51 15.53
X201. PE	RCENT CHA	NGE IN S	ENSITIVE	PRICES,	WPI CRUD	E MATERI PERCENT)	ALS EXCLU	DING FOO	DDS AND F	EEDS,WEIG	SHTED MOV	ING AVG.		AVERAG	E FOR PER	100	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1954	1.99 -0.59 0.04 1.77 -1.20 0.42 -1.31	1.72 -0.92 0.28 1.39 -0.82 0.40 -1.20	1.17 -1.44 0.74 0.82 -0.38 0.52 -1.08	0.94 -2.16 1.33 0.35 -0.30 -0.42 -0.38	2.12 1.32 -2.89 1.84 0.01 -0.17 0.09	0.19 1.48 -2.92 2.50 -0.36 -0.54 -0.02	0.09 1.44 -2.25 2.82 -0.99 -1.02 0.85	1.79 1.04 -1.13 2.79 -1.69 -1.12 0.59 -0.12	2.79 0.60 0.09 2.63 -1.90 -0.88 -0.17	2.28 -0.21 0.85 2.51 -1.56 -0.27	1.57 -0.82 1.04 2.42 -1.39 0.07 -1.78 0.68	1.79 -0.70 0.56 2.01 -1.31 0.42 -1.56 0.78	1.63 -0.98 0.35 1.33 -0.80 0.45 -1.20	1.25 -2.66 1.89 0.00 -0.34 0.50	1.56 1.03 -1.10 2.75 -1.53 -1.01 0.30	1.88 -0.58 0.82 2.31 -1.42 0.07 -1.57	0.83 -0.98 1.83 -0.40 -0.52 -0.17
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964	0.61 0.86 0.91 -1.12 0.16 -0.06 -0.47 -0.32 0.5 0.28	0.88 0.83 0.25 -0.27 -0.03 -0.50 -0.12 0.08 0.06 0.14	1.39 0.32 -0.60 0.09 0.49 -1.04 0.30 0.10 -0.03	1.39 0.12 -1.14 -0.10 0.83 -1.14 0.66 -0.51 -0.25	0.69 0.15 -0.77 -0.19 0.59 -0.77 0.79 -0.79	0.18 -0.66 0.17 -0.10 0.29 -0.35 0.56 -0.74 -0.09	0.52 -1.66 0.87 0.32 0.18 -0.40 0.34 -0.56	1.32 -1.10 0.65 0.60 0.13 -0.77 0.34 -0.42 -0.14 0.55	2.11 0.40 -0.59 0.70 0.16 -0.84 0.41 -0.23 -0.21	1.86 1.19 -1.74 1.07 0.24 -0.77 0.44 -0.01	0.96 0.94 -2.30 1.31 0.39 -0.77 -0.06 -0.09 0.09	0.62 0.91 -1.94 0.89 0.24 -0.66 -0.46 0.02 0.29	0.96 0.67 0.19 -0.43 0.21 -0.53 -0.10 -0.05 0.05	0.75 -0.13 -0.58 -0.13 -0.57 -0.75 -0.67 -0.68 -0.40	1.32 -0.79 0.31 0.54 0.16 -0.67 0.36 -0.40 -0.14	1.15 1.01 -1.99 1.09 0.29 -0.73 -0.03 -0.05 0.09	1.04 0.19 -0.52 0.27 0.31 -0.67 0.23 -0.29 -0.03 0.44
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1974 1975	0.44 0.49 -0.47 0.58 0.71 0.38 0.22 0.35 1.12 4.06 -1.39	-0.12 0.71 -0.62 0.46 0.53 0.72 0.26 0.56 0.95 4.42 -1.70	-0.39 0.74 0.30 0.59 0.87 0.23 0.87 0.90 4.94	-0.11 0.80 -0.83 0.05 0.89 0.14 0.83 1.16 5.46	0.54 0.40 -0.66 -0.32 1.20 0.58 0.41 0.69 1.59	0.62 0.21 -0.25 -0.54 1.21 0.37 0.50 0.53 2.08	0.40 0.27 0.12 -0.21 1.04 0.14 0.33 0.48 0.95	0.26 -0.21 0.15 0.30 1.12 -0.24 0.09 0.84 1.85 1.70	0.26 -0.92 0.08 0.43 1.26 -0.19 0.15 0.95 1.90 2.26	0.36 -1.12 0.10 0.43 1.12 0.38 0.23 1.03 2.36	0.34 -0.70 0.29 0.54 0.65 0.55 0.20 1.13 3.27	0.32 -0.32 0.55 0.72 0.32 0.39 0.22 1.18 3.88	-0.02 0.71 -0.61 0.45 0.61 0.66 0.24 0.59 0.99 4.47	0.35 0.47 -0.58 -0.27 1.10 0.58 0.35 0.68 1.61	0.31 -0.29 0.12 0.17 1.14 -0.10 0.19 0.76 1.97	0.34 -0.71 0.31 0.56 0.70 0.44 0.22 1.11 3.17	0.24 0.04 -0.19 0.23 0.89 0.40 0.25 0.79 1.94 2.53
		X136.	PERCENT	CHANGE I		LIQUID A PERCENT)	SSETS, WE	IGHTED A	10VING AV	ERAGE				AVERAG	E FOR PER	100	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1951 1951 1952 1953	0.54	0.53	0.60	0.72	0.40 0.76 0.19	0.35 0.66 0.22	0.40 0.55 0.24	0.51 0.53 0.27	0.56 0.46 0.33	0.58 0.33 0.43	0.58 0.19 0.47	0.56 0.16 0.44	0.56	0.71	0.49 0.51 0.28	0.57 0.23 0.45	0.50 0.29
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1961 1961 1962 1963 1964	0.42 0.45 0.40 0.18 0.66 0.15 0.68 0.67	0.42 0.45 0.22 0.64 0.25 0.29 0.65 0.72	0.37 0.38 0.49 0.24 0.59 0.32 0.36 0.64 0.70	0.34 0.50 0.50 0.25 0.59 0.32 0.42 0.66 0.59	0.44 0.16 0.45 0.25 0.63 0.23 0.48 0.62 0.71 0.59	0.62 0.13 0.41 0.26 0.70 0.14 0.54 0.59 0.75	0.71 0.14 0.38 0.24 0.72 0.15 0.58 0.60 0.75 0.63	0.65 0.15 0.38 0.26 0.67 0.20 0.53 0.69 0.74	0.62 0.22 0.34 0.34 0.53 0.32 0.43 0.69 0.71	0.64 0.32 0.24 0.44 0.34 0.38 0.42 0.57 0.65	0.62 0.39 0.15 0.56 0.21 0.37 0.52 0.51 0.63	0.54 0.39 0.14 0.60 0.16 0.30 0.63 0.56 0.61	0.40 0.42 0.45 0.21 0.63 0.30 0.66 0.70	0.47 0.19 0.45 0.25 0.64 0.23 0.48 0.72 0.60	0.66 0.17 0.37 0.28 0.64 0.21 0.51 0.66 0.73	0.60 0.37 0.18 0.53 0.24 0.35 0.55 0.63	0.53 0.28 0.36 0.32 0.54 0.26 0.45 0.62 0.69
1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	0.49 0.73 0.35 0.71 0.78 0.25 0.70 0.73 1.12 0.82 0.56	0.46 0.70 0.47 0.71 0.76 0.27 0.82 1.07 0.89 0.60	0.55 0.62 0.61 0.71 0.69 0.32 0.93 0.93 0.99 0.89	0,63 0,57 0,62 0,68 0,64 0,41 0,92 0,97 0,99 0,93 0,68	0.55 0.56 0.55 0.68 0.56 0.49 0.82 0.98 1.06	0.57 0.52 0.54 0.73 0.43 0.51 0.79 0.97	0.68 0.44 0.62 0.81 0.26 0.53 0.84 0.98 1.06 0.83	0.78 0.35 0.70 0.85 0.16 0.59 0.87 0.96 0.98	0.80 0.35 0.74 0.81 0.22 0.63 0.85 0.95 0.89	0.76 0.36 0.77 0.75 0.32 0.63 0.82 0.97 0.79	0.78 0.36 0.76 0.73 0.35 0.61 1.02 0.71	0.75 0.35 0.72 0.76 0.29 0.63 0.73 1.10 0.72 0.52	0.50 0.68 0.48 0.71 0.74 0.28 0.82 0.83 1.06 0.87	0.58 0.55 0.57 0.70 0.54 0.47 0.84 0.97 1.05	0.75 0.38 0.69 0.82 0.21 0.58 0.85 0.96 0.96	0.76 0.36 0.75 0.75 0.32 0.62 0.78 1.03 0.74 0.49	0.65 0.49 0.62 0.74 0.46 0.49 0.82 0.95 0.95

NOTE: Data shown for these series are weighted 4-term moving averages (with weights 1,2,2,1) placed at the terminal month of the span.

D. Data for New Series and Indexes - Continued

						Mon	thly							Quar	terly		
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	۱۵	ИQ	111 0	IV Q	Annual
	NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS, ORIGINAL TREND (1967=100)													AVERAG	E FOR PER	IOD	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1951 1951 1953 1954	76.9 68.6 73.2 79.6 75.8 80.5 72.7	75.4 68.1 73.9 78.7 76.1 80.6 73.3	75.4 67.2 74.9 78.6 76.4 81.0 73.4	75.7 66.5 76.5 77.7 75.9 80.6 74.1	75.3 66.4 77.8 77.2 76.4 79.7	75.4 66.2 78.7 76.0 77.3 78.2 76.2	74.3 67.6 80.3 75.3 76.7 78.0 77.1	73.5 69.3 81.2 74.9 78.0 76.7 77.4	72.6 71.2 79.7 75.5 79.7 74.2 78.2	72.2 71.6 79.7 75.0 79.4 73.5 80.2	70.8 71.9 79.0 74.8 79.6 72.5 81.9	69.8 72.2 78.5 75.3 80.0 72.6 82.4	75.9 68.0 74.0 79.0 76.1 80.7	75.5 66.5 77.7 77.0 76.5 79.5	73.5 69.4 80.4 75.2 78.1 76.3	70.9 71.9 79.1 75.0 79.7 72.9 81.5	73.9 68.9 77.8 76.6 77.6 77.3
1955 1956 1957 1958 1950 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	83.9 86.4 81.8 71.9 85.7 84.2 77.8 87.0 86.8 91.9	85.5 85.5 80.9 71.7 87.3 82.1 78.5 87.8 92.3	85.7 85.9 80.5 71.8 88.9 80.0 87.5 88.4 92.6	86.0 85.7 79.6 72.2 89.1 80.0 81.9 86.8 89.3 93.9	86.4 83.6 79.5 73.9 88.9 89.9 85.0 90.6 95.3	86.7 82.8 79.9 76.1 88.2 79.6 84.0 83.8 90.0 95.3	87.8 83.1 79.6 77.4 87.9 80.0 84.0 84.6 89.4 96.1	87.8 82.8 78.7 79.3 86.6 79.9 85.2 85.0 89.4 96.7	88.5 83.1 77.3 80.9 85.7 80.0 84.1 85.5 90.5	87.8 83.4 75.4 82.0 83.8 79.4 85.5 85.0 91.1 98.7	87.8 83.1 73.5 84.1 83.0 78.5 86.8 85.9 91.3 99.2	87.0 82.9 72.4 83.7 84.3 77.6 86.9 86.1 91.7 98.7	85.0 85.9 81.1 71.8 87.3 82.1 78.8 87.4 87.7	86.4 84.0 79.7 74.1 88.7 79.8 82.9 85.2 90.0 94.8	88.0 83.0 78.5 79.2 86.7 80.0 84.4 85.0 89.8 97.1	87.5 83.1 73.8 83.7 78.5 86.4 85.7 91.4 98.9	86.7 84.0 78.3 77.1 86.6 80.1 85.8 89.7 95.8
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	99.0 106.3 95.0 104.4 101.9 103.0 110.9 125.0 117.5 90.9	98.8 107.2 95.4 105.6 112.4 101.1 104.5 112.8 125.7 117.7 90.6	99.2 107.6 95.6 105.0 111.0 100.6 115.0 124.5 119.6 91.5	98.8 106.6 95.9 103.5 112.3 100.7 107.1 116.4 124.1 117.4 95.3	99.5 104.8 96.9 104.9 111.9 100.8 107.9 116.3 124.9 116.5	99.5 102.7 99.2 106.1 110.9 107.8 116.3 126.6 113.8	100.3 101.3 100.6 107.7 109.5 100.5 108.3 117.3 126.5 112.9	100.4 99.2 103.4 107.3 108.7 100.0 107.7 119.6 123.9 108.8	101.0 98.3 103.7 109.4 108.4 100.2 107.7 121.4 122.3 104.3	101.9 96.6 104.1 111.5 108.0 99.5 109.1 123.0 122.4 100.2	102.8 95.7 104.3 112.2 105.8 99.6 109.1 123.5 121.7 96.8	104.1 95.2 105.9 113.0 104.1 101.8 110.1 125.0 119.8 94.8	99.0 107.0 95.3 105.0 112.3 101.2 104.7 112.9 125.1 118.3 91.0	99.3 104.7 97.3 104.8 111.7 100.6 107.6 116.3 125.2 115.9	100.6 99.6 102.6 108.1 108.9 100.2 107.9 119.4 124.2 108.7	102.9 95.8 104.8 112.2 106.0 100.3 109.4 123.8 121.3 97.3	100.4 101.8 100.0 107.6 109.7 100.6 107.4 118.1 124.0 110.0
		NEW C	OMPOSITE	INDEX OF		ING INDI 1967=100	CATORS, R	EVERSE 1	REND ADJ	USTED				AVERAG	E FOR PER	IOD	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953	38.3 35.4 39.1 44.1 43.5 47.9	37.7 35.2 39.6 43.7 43.9 48.1 45.4	37.8 34.9 40.3 43.8 44.1 48.5 45.6	38.0 34.3 41.3 43.5 44.0 48.4 46.1	37.9 34.7 42.1 43.3 44.4 48.0 47.1	38.1 34.7 42.7 42.8 45.1 47.3 47.7	37.7 35.7 43.7 42.9 47.3 48.4	37.3 36.5 44.3 42.4 45.7 46.6 48.8	37.0 37.6 43.7 42.9 46.9 45.3 49.4	36.9 37.9 43.8 42.7 46.8 45.0 50.8	36.3 38.2 43.5 42.7 47.1 44.5 52.1	35.9 38.5 43.1 47.5 44.6 52.5	37.9 35.2 39.7 43.9 43.8 48.2 45.3	38.0 34.0 42.0 43.2 44.5 47.9	37.3 36.5 43.9 42.6 45.8 46.4 48.9	36.4 38.6 42.8 47.1 44.7 51.8	37.4 36.2 42.3 43.1 45.8 46.8 48.2
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	53.7 57.3 56.2 51.2 63.3 64.4 61.7 71.5 74.0	54.8 56.9 55.8 51.2 64.6 63.0 62.5 72.4 75.1 81.7	55.1 57.3 55.7 51.4 66.0 61.8 75.3 75.7 82.2	55.5 57.3 55.2 51.9 66.4 61.5 72.0 76.8 83.7	56.0 56.1 55.3 53.3 66.4 61.9 670.7 78.1 85.2	56.3 55.7 55.7 55.0 66.1 61.8 67.6 70.0 77.8	57.2 56.1 55.7 56.2 66.3 67.8 77.6 86.4	57.4 56.1 55.2 57.7 65.3 62.4 69.0 71.4 77.7 87.2	58.0 56.4 54.4 59.8 642.7 682.0 78.0 78.0	57.7 56.8 53.2 60.0 63.6 62.7 71.8 79.7 89.5	57.8 56.8 52.0 61.7 63.1 61.9 70.9 72.8 80.1 90.3	57.5 56.8 51.4 61.6 64.3 71.2 73.2 80.8 90.1	54.5 57.2 55.9 51.3 64.6 63.0 62.7 72.1 74.9 81.7	55.9 56.4 55.4 53.4 66.3 66.6 70.9 77.6	57.5 56.2 55.1 57.6 65.5 68.4 71.4 78.1 87.5	57.7 56.8 52.2 61.1 63.7 61.9 70.6 72.6 80.2 90.0	56.4 56.6 54.6 55.0 62.3 67.0 71.7 86.0
1965 1966 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	90.7 100.8 93.4 106.4 111.5 116.8 130.5 152.4 148.5 119.1	90.7 102.0 94.1 107.9 119.1 111.0 118.9 133.1 153.6 149.1	91.3 102.7 94.6 107.6 118.0 121.7 136.0 152.7 152.0 120.6	91.2 102.0 95.2 106.4 119.7 111.3 122.7 138.1 152.6 149.7 125.9	92.1 100.6 96.4 108.2 119.6 111.7 123.9 138.4 154.1 149.0	92.4 98.9 99.0 109.8 118.9 111.6 124.1 138.8 156.7 146.0	93.5 97.8 100.7 111.8 117.7 112.1 125.1 140.5 157.0 145.3	93.9 96.1 103.8 111.7 111.8 124.7 143.7 154.3 140.3	94.7 95.5 104.4 114.2 117.3 125.1 146.3 152.8	95.8 94.2 105.1 116.7 117.2 111.9 127.2 148.6 153.2 130.1	96.9 93.5 105.7 117.8 112.3 127.6 149.7 152.9 126.0	98.5 93.3 107.6 119.0 113.6 115.2 129.1 152.0 150.9 123.8	90.9 101.8 94.0 107.3 119.0 111.1 119.1 133.2 152.9 149.9 119.6	91.9 100.5 96.9 108.1 119.4 111.5 123.6 138.4 154.5 148.2	94.0 96.5 103.0 112.6 117.4 112.1 125.0 143.5 154.7 140.2	97.1 93.7 106.1 117.8 115.3 113.1 128.0 150.1 152.3 126.6	93.5 98.1 100.0 111.5 117.8 112.0 123.9 141.3 153.6 141.2

6 SESA PROJECTS

for economic analysis

BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST A monthly report for analyzing economic fluctuations over a short span of years.

This report brings together approximately 600 economic time series in a form convenient for analysts whether their approach to the study of current business conditions and prospects is the national income model, the leading indicators, anticipations and intentions, or a combination of these. Other types of data such as foreign trade, Federal Government activities, and international series are included to facilitate a more complete analysis.

Data are presented in charts and tables. Appendixes provide historical data, series descriptions, seasonal adjustment factors, and measures of variability. A computer tape containing data for most of the series is available for purchase.

DEFENSE INDICATORS A monthly report for analyzing the current and prospective impact of defense activity on the national economy.

This report brings together the principal time series on defense activities which influence short-term changes in the national economy. These include series on obligations, contracts, orders, shipments, inventories, expenditures, employment, and earnings. The approximately 60 time series included are grouped in accordance with the time at which the activities they measure occur in the defense order-production-delivery process. Charts and analytical tables facilitate interpretation.

LONG TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH A report for the study of economic trends over a long span of years, 1860–1970.

This report has been developed from available statistics to provide a comprehensive, long-range view of the U.S. economy. It is a basic research document for economists, historians, investors, teachers, and students. It brings together under one cover, in meaningful and convenient form, the complete statistical basis for a study of long-term economic trends. A computer tape file of the time series included in the report is available for purchase.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR TIME SERIES ANALYSIS The source statements for FORTRAN IV programs used by SESA in its analysis of time series are available on a single computer tape.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS.—Two variants of the Census computer program for measuring and analyzing seasonal, trading-day, cyclical, and irregular fluctuations. They are particularly useful in analyzing economic fluctuations which take place within a year. The X-11 variant is used for adjusting monthly data and the X-11Q for quarterly data. These programs make additive as well as multiplicative adjustments and compute many summary and analytical measures.

DIFFUSION INDEX PROGRAM.—A computer program for computing diffusion indexes, cumulated diffusion indexes, and summary measures of the properties of each index.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS A monthly report for analyzing current economic developments.

This report provides a useful combination of current data for more than 2,500 statistical series and significant articles analyzing economic developments. These data and analyses include such areas as the national income and product accounts, the balance of payments accounts, plant and equipment expenditures, regional personal income, and the input-output accounts.

BUSINESS STATISTICS A biennial reference volume containing statistical series reported currently in the *Survey of Current Business*.

This report provides historical data back to 1947 for nearly 2,500 time series. The series are accompanied by concise descriptions as to their composition, methods of compilation, comparability, revisions, and availability. Also listed are the names and addresses of organizations which provide the basic data for the series.

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

cach 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 II (tables) of the report. Most charts begin with 1953 (except in section C where they begin with 1957); the lables contain data for only the last few years. Except for section F, the charts contain shading which indicates periods of excession in general business activity.

In addition to the charts and tables described above, each issue contains a summary 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 sent are to 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 nolidays 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 adustment is sometimes necessary for series which contain considerable variation due to the number of working or rading days in each month. As used in his report, the term "seasonal adjustment" ncludes trading-day and holiday adjustnents where they have been made.

Most of the series in this report are presented in seasonally adjusted form and, n 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 n seasonally adjusted form are shown here on a seasonally adjusted basis.

ACD Moving Averages

Month-to-month changes in a series are often dominated by erratic movements. MCD (months for cyclical dominance) is in estimate of the appropriate span over which to observe cyclical movements in a nonthly series. (See appendix A.) It is the imallest span of months for which the inverage 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 shaded 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 Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), 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 Nation'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 non-durable) 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 owner-occupied 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. Exports include receipts from domestic output sold abroad, transportation, travel, other services, fees and royalties and income on investments in foreign areas. Imports include purchases of foreign goods, payments for transportation, travel and other services, military expenditures as well as payments of income on foreign investments in the United States. 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 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 insurance.

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 accounting 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-dollar 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 constant-dollar data) for total GNP is also shown.



SECTION B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS

The 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 73 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.

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 79 cyclical indicators are presented with economic process as the principal basis of classification and cyclical timing as the secondary basis. The major processes are divided 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 26 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 shown separately in chart B8.

Included in this section are a number of composite indexes which 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 has, aside from its weight, an equal opportunity to influence the index. Each index is standardized so that its average month-to-month percent change is 1 (without regard to sign).

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. In addition, there are five indexes based on leading indicators which have been grouped by economic process. 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, coincident,

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

Economic Process Cyclical Timing	I. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (13 series)	II. PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE (9 series)	III. FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT (14 series)	JV. INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT (9 series)	V. PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS (14 series)	VI. MONEY AND CREDIT (20 series)
LEADING INDICATORS (40 series)	Charles and Control of			Providence to continue and the province of the		Princip Control one Coult One of the Countrol
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS (26 series)	John Company		pelacoptioneumit constituents 2 agree		Cartiveterated	Dank receives (1 works) statement rates (3 decima)
LAGGING INDICATORS (13 series)	Long-Acception unscription/mark (F. Smith)		accentration accordings Discussion	Henrights 5 © Method 5	Observations O series (Control of the control of t	Orientending debt. Orientesi Interest atles Orientesi Orientesi

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlo2sfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 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.

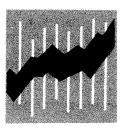


SECTION C

ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

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), 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 E.



SECTION D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

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 com-

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, cumulative changes are shown for other components; for example, U.S. liquid liabilities to all foreigners and U.S. official reserve assets.

The Federal Government activities series include Federal receipts and expenditures, and their balance, and selected defense activities. The receipts and expenditures data are from the national income and product accounts. The defense series are only a few of the many available. For a more comprehensive picture of defense activities, see Defense Indicators, a monthly Bureau of Economic Analysis publication

Three other groups of series are included in this section. The price movements series consist of consumer and wholesale price indexes and their major components. The series on wages and productivity include measures of hourly earnings and output per man-hour and also rates of change for most of these measures. The final group of series measures the civilian labor force and its major components, including unemployment rates for selected segments of the labor force.



SECTION E

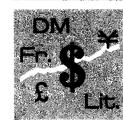
ANALYTICAL MEASURES

This section begins by comparing gross national product in constant dollars with a measure of potential GNP. In effect, these two series reflect the relationship 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 a selection of diffusion indexes. Many series in this report are aggregates compiled from a number of components. A diffusion index is a summary measure expressing, for a particular aggregate, the percentage of components rising over a given timespan (half of the unchanged components are considered rising). 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) indexes are used to indicate underlying trends and short-term (1month span) indexes are used to show recent developments. Most of the indexes are constructed from components of series shown in section B, and these indexes have the same identification numbers as the corresponding aggregates. The diffusion indexes are classified by the cyclical timing of the aggregates to which they relate. Recent data and directions of change for many of the components are shown in table E4.

The final part (E5) presents, in chart form, rates of change for a selected group of economic series. Percent changes are shown for 1- and 3-month spans or for 1-quarter spans.



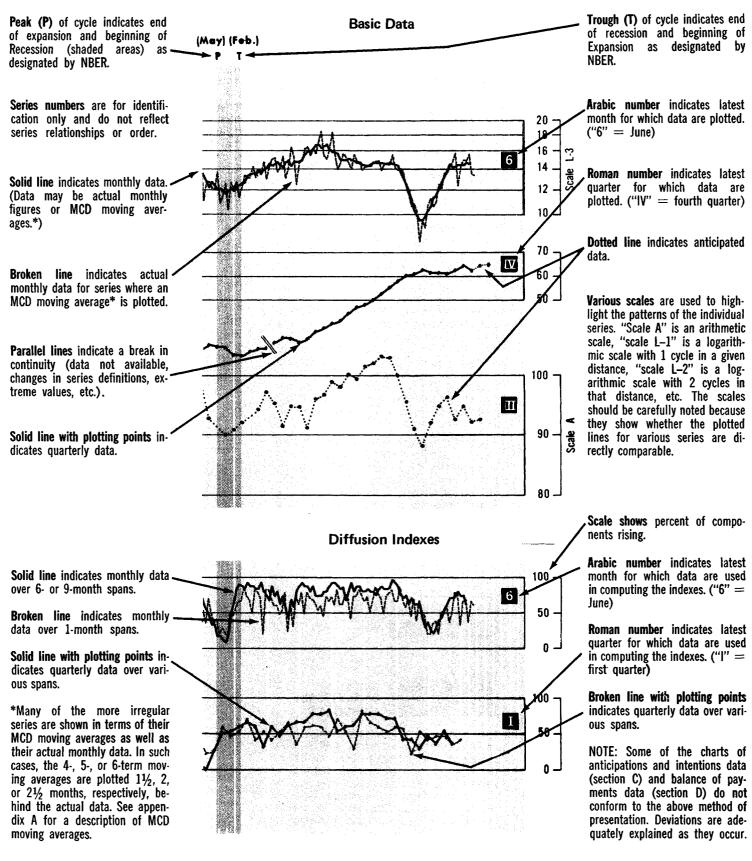
SECTION F

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



HOW TO LOCATE A SERIES

- See ALPHABETICAL INDEX-SERIES FINDING GUIDE in the back of the report where series are arranged alphabetically according to subject matter and key words and phrases of the series titles, or Digitized for FRASER
- See TITLES AND SOURCES OF SERIES where series are listed in numerical order according to series numbers within each of the Digest's six sections.

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

		Basic data ¹								Percent change					
Series title	Unit of		Average		4th Q	1st Q	2d Q	3d Q	4th Q	1st Q	2d Q to	3d Q to	4th Q to	Series number	
	measure	1972	1973	1974	1973	1974	1974	1974	1974	1975	3d Q 1974	4th Q 1974	1st Q 1975	Series	
A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT						_									
A1. Gross National Product															
200. GNP in current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol	1158.0 792.5	1294.9 839.2	1397.4 821.2	1344.0 845.7	1358.8	1383.8 827.1	1416.3 823.1	1430.9	1417.1 780.2	2.3	1.0 -2.3	-1.0 -3.0	200 205	
210. Implicit price deflator	1958=100		6,154	170.2	158.9	163.6 6,428	167.3 6,536	172.1 6,676	178.0 6.730	6,654	2.9	3.4 0.8	2.0 -1.1	210 215	
217. Per capita GNP in 1958 dollars	do	3,794	3,988	3,874	4,007	3,929	3,907	3,880	3,782	3,664	-0.7	-2,5	-3.1	217	
A2. National and Personal Income 220. National income, current dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol	046 5	1065 6	1142 5	1106 3	1110 8	1130 2	1155.5	1165 (1140 8	2,2	0.9	-1.3	220	
222. Personal income, current dollars	do	944.9	1055.0	1150.5	1099.3	1112.5	1134.6	1168.2 993.1	1186.9	1193.4	3.0	1.6	0.5	222	
225. Disposable personal income, 1958 dollars226. Per capita disposable personal income,	do	580.5	619.6	602.8	622.9	610.3	603.5	602.9	594.8	591.0	-0.1	-1.3	-0,6	225	
current dollars	Ann. rate, dol	3,843 2,779		4,623 2,845	4,452 2,952	4,497 2,887	4,565 2,850	4,681 2,842	4,745 2,798	4,768 2,775	2.5 -0.3	1.4 -1.5	0.5 -0.8	226 227	
A3. Personal Consumption Expenditures												:			
230. Total, current dollars		729.0 527.3		876.7 539.5	823.9 546.3	840.6 539.7	869.1 542.7	901.3 547.2	895.8 528.2		3.7 0.8	-0.6 -3.5	1.9	230 231	
232. Durable goods, current dollars	do	118.4 78.8	86.9	127.5 90.0	124.3 86.3	123.9 88.1	129.5 91.5	136.1 92.5	120.7 88.1	124.9 89.6	5.1 1.1	-11.3 -4.8	3.5 1.7	232 233	
234. Automobiles, current dollars	do	39.7 299.7	43.4 338.0	37.5 380.2	38.0 352.1	35.8 364.4	38.0 375.8	43.6 389.0	32.6 391.7	35.3 398.8	14.7 3.5	-25.2 0.7	8.3 1.8	234 236	
237. Services, current dollars	00	310.9	336.9	369.0	347.4	352.4	363.8	376;2	383.5	389,5	3.4	1.9	1.6	237	
240. Gross private domestic investment, total		179.3	209.4	209.4	224.5	210.5	211.8	205.8	209.4	163.1	-2.8	1.7	-22.1	240	
241. Fixed investment, total nonresidential	do	116.8 41.1	136.8 47.0	149.2 52.0	141.9 49.3	145.2 51.3	149.4 52.2	150.9 51.0	151.2 53.7	146.9 52.8	1.0 -2.3	0.2 5.3	-2.8 -1.7	241 242	
243. Fixed investment, producers' durable equip 244. Fixed investment, residential structures	do	75.7 54.0 8.5	89.8 57.2 15.4	97.1 46.0	92.6 53.6 28.9	93.9 48.4	97.2 48.8	99.9 46.2 8.7	97.5 40.4	94.2 35.3	2.8 -5.3	-2.4 -12.6	-3.4 -12.6	243 244	
A5. Foreign Trade		0.5	15.4	14.2	20.9	16.9	13.5	0.7	17.8	-19.2	-4.8	9.1	-37.0	245	
250. Net exports of goods and services ²		-6.0	3.9	2.1	9.3	11.3	-1.5	-3,1	1.9	9.3	-1.6	5.0	7.4	250	
252. Exports	do	72.4 78.4	100.4 96.4		113.6 104.3	131.2 119.9	138.5 140.0		147.5 145.7		3.7 4.8	2.7 -0.7	-2.8 -8.0	252 253	
A6. Government Purchases of Goods and Services															
260. Total		255.7 104.9			286.4 108.4	296.3	304.4 114.3	312.3 117.2	323.8 124.5	331.6 126.5	2.6 2.5	3.7	2.4	260 262	
264. National defense	do	74.8	74.4	78.7	75.3	111.5 75.8 184.8	76.6 190.1	78.4 195.1	84.0	84.7	2.3	6.2 7.1 2.2	1.6 0.8 2.9	264 266	
A7. Final Sales and Inventories						201,00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,								
270. Final sales, durable goods	ما ا	214.3 7.1	0.7		240.6 14.8	242.3 8.7	248.5 -1.8			252.9 -13.4	4.5 7.5	-5.2	2.7 -31.7	270 271	
274. Final sales, nondurable goods	do	321.0 1.4	366.5 6.0	406.9					418.6 -0.5	433.2 -5.7	2.6	12.6 1.3 -3.5	3.5	274	
A8. National Income Components						•••		,,,							
280. Compensation of employees		707.1 75.9	786.0 96.1	855.8 93.0	814.8 103.2	828.8 98.4	848.3 89.9	868.2 92.1	877.7 91.6	875.6 84.9	2.3 2.4	1.1	-0.2 -7.3	280 282	
	do	25.9 92.2	26.1	26.5 105.6	26.4 106.4	26.4 107.7	26.3 105.6	26.6 105.8	26.8	27.0	1.1	-0.5 0.8 -2.3	0.7	284 286	
288. Net interest	do	45.6	52.3	61.6	55.5	57.5	60.1	62.8	65.9	68.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	288	
A9. Saving 290. Gross saving, total	Ann.rate. bil.dol.	173.4	214.4	207.5	231.7	224.5	206.3	196.4	202.9	165.7	-4.8	3,3	-18.3	290	
292. Personal saving		52.6		77.0	89.3	84.4	71.5	65.5	86.5		-8.4	32.1	-12.3	292	
inventory valuation adjustment	do	23.3 102.9	110.8		26.2 113.9	23.9 115.8	17.1 118.6		122.9	125.2	1.8	82.8	16.0	294 296	
298. Government surplus or deficit, total ² A10. Real GNP (1958 dollars)		-5.1	3.5	-6.3	2.3	0.4	-1.0	0.2	-24.6	-56,4	1.2	-24.8	-31.8	298	
273. Final sales, 1958 dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol	785.4		812.5	825.7	819.9	818.9		793.1	791.9	-0.1	-3,1	-0.2	273	
246. Change in bus. inventories, 1958 dollars ² 247. Fixed investment, nonresidential, 1958 dollars . 248. Fixed investment, residential struc., 1958 dol.	do do	7.0 83.7	94.4	8.7 94.0		10.6 96.3	96.5	94.1	89.2	83,8	-2.5	5.9 -5.2	-22.6 -6.1	246 247	
249. Gross auto product, 1958 dollars		34.3 39.1		24.0 33.6	29.8 41.6	26.4 29.2	25.7 32.6		20.4 33.6		-8.2 19.3	-13.6 -13.6	-15.2 -20.5	248 249	
and services, 1958 dollars		61.0	57.3	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.5	57.0	57.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	263	
goods and services, 1958 dollars	do	82,1	87.0	89.5	89.3	89.7	89.5	89.4	89.3	90.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	267	
E1. Actual and Potential GNP	Ann seta hit dat			22.0			.) A= =	,,,,,			70 -		
207. GNP gap (potential less actual), 1958 dol. ²	AINLITATE, DILGOL	26.3	12.4	64.6	18.4	42.1	54.1	66,8	94.7	127.4	12.7	27,9	32.7	207	

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

		· <u>- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>			Basic o		Percent change							
Series title	Unit of	Average								Feb. Mar.				Series number
	measure	1973	1974	3d Q 1974	4th Q 1974	1st Q 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Apr. 1975	to Mar. 1975	to Apr. 1975	to 4th Q 1974	to 1st Q 1975	Series
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS B7. Composite Indexes														
12 leading indicators: 3 New index, original trend New index, reverse trend adjusted Old index, reverse trend adj. (810) 820, 5 coincident indicators 825, 5 coincident indicators, deflated 830, 6 lagging indicators	do	124.0 153.6 163.4 155.5 138.5 164.4	110.0 141.2 171.2 165.8 136.8 205.1	108.7 140.2 176.6 169.2 138.1 213.8	97.3 126.6 163.3 165.5 132.2 219.7	91.0 119.6 152.5 156.1 123.7 213.7	90.6 119.0 153.2 156.4 124.0 212.3	91.5 120.6 151.5 154.0 121.9 211.6	95.3 125.9 157.8 153.8 121.6 209.1	1.0 1.3 -1.1 -1.5 -1.7 -0.3	4.2 4.4 4.2 -0.1 -0.2 -1.2	-10.5 -9.7 -7.5 -2.2 -4.3 2.8	-6.5 -5.5 -6.6 -5.7 -6.4	810 820 825 830
LEADING INDICATOR SECTORS 813. Marginal employment adjustments 814. Capital investment commitments 815. Inventory investment and purchasing 816. Profitability 817. Sensitive financial flows	do do	102.0 120.3 123.2 118.6 118.1	92.6 114.9 133.0 125.0 110.7		85.5 108.9 124.6 122.9 100.1	81.3 104.3 111.8 115.7 90.2	80.9 104.3 111.8 115.7 91.0	81.8 104.3 110.5 114.5 89.2	NA 109.2 111.7 115.3 NA	1.1 0.0 -1.2 -1.0 -2.0	NA 4.7 1.1 0.7 NA	-9.1 -6.1 -8.9 -3.7 -10.5	-4.9 -4.2 -10.3 -5.9 -9.9	815
B1. Employment and Unemployment														
LEADING INDICATORS Marginal Employment Adjustments: *1, Average workweek, prod, workers, mfg. 21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manufacturing ² 2. Accession rate, manufacturing ²	do	40.7 3.8 4.8	40.0 3.2 4.1	40.1 3.4 4.3	39.7 2.9 3.2	38.9 2.3 3.3	38.8 2.3 3.3	38.8 2.3 3.5	39.0 2.2 3.9	0.0 0.0 0.2	0.5 -0.1 0.4	-1.0 -0.5 -1.1	-2.0 -0.6 0.1	1 21 2
5. Average weekly initial claims, State unemployment insurance (inverted) 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing (inverted*)2	Thousands	240 0.9	349 1.5	328 1.2	457 2.4	548 3.2	550 3.4	545 2.8	517 2.5	0.9	5.1 0.3	-39.3 -1.2	-19.9 -0.8	5
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Job Vacancies: 46. Help-wanted advertising		122	106	112	86	71	71	70	71	-1.4	1.4	-23.2	-17.4	46
Comprehensive Employment: 48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments		76,833	78,337	78,661	78,320	146.87 76,760 80,821	76,708	76,346	76,293	-0.3 -0.5 -0.1	0.4 -0.1 0.3	-0.8 -0.4 -0.7	-2.5 -2.0 -1.9	48 41 42
Comprehensive Unemployment: *43. Unemployment rate, total (inverted*)² 45. Average weekly insured unemployment	1	4.9	5.6 3.5	5.5	6.6	8.4	8.2	8.7 6.4	8•9 6•8	-0.5 -0.4	-0.2 -0.4	-1.1	-1.8	43 45
rate (inverted ⁴) ² 40. Unemployment rate, married males (inverted ⁴) ²	1	2.7	2.7	3,3 2,7	4.3 3.4		6.0 4.7	i i	5.6	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0 -0.7	-1.4	40
LAGGING INDICATORS Long Duration Unemployment: *44. Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over (inverted ⁴) ²			1.0				2.0		2.6	-0.2	~0.4	-0.2	-0.8	44
B2. Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade	}						l							1
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Comprehensive Production: *200. GNP in current dollars *205. GNP in 1958 dollars *47. Industrial production	do	1294.9 839.2 125.6	821.2	1416.3 823.1 125.4	804.0	780.2	111.2	109.8	109.4	-1.3	-0.4	1.0 -2.3 -3.3	-1.0 -3.0 -8.0	200 205 47
Comprehensive Income: *52. Personal income 53. Wages, salaries in mining, mfg., construction		1055.0 247.6	1150.5 266.2	1168.2 271.3	1186.8 268.8	1193.4 257.3	1193.4 255.4	1195.7 255.2	1202.4 255.1	0.2 -0.1	0.6	1.6 -0.9	0.6	52 53
Comprehensive Consumption and Trade: *56. Manufacturing and trade sales	Ann.rate, bil.dol Mil. dol	1279.6	1383.2 53,786	1407.6 46,530	1413.1 45,031	161.09 1436.3 46,237 30,954	46,819	45,937	NA 46,584 30,829	-2.5 -1.9 -2.6	NA 1.4 0.8	-1.9 0.4 -3.2 -6.2	-3.7 1.6 2.7 1.6	56 57 54 59
B3. Fixed Capital Investment												ļ		
LEADING INDICATORS Formation of Business Enterprises: *12. Index of net business formation 13. New business incorporations			112.4 26,584			102.5 24,506				1.3 2.1	2.1 NA	-8.1 -5.8	-2.8 -3,2	12 13
New Investment Commitments: *6. New orders, durable goods industries	1967=100	41.22 184 12.28 10.82 10.32	171 13.54 14.16	178 14.25 16.40	159 12.95 12.45	141 11.39 NA	135 11.34	153 11.44		-4.1 13.3 0.9 -4.5	9.8 23.5 15.4	-12.2 -10.7 -9.1 -24.1 -10.9	-13.9 -11.3 -12.0 NA -8.9	6 8 10 11 24
9. Construction contracts, commercial and industrial buildings 28. New private housing units started, total *29. New building permits, private housing		85.73 2,045 157.1		1,209	57.81 1,001	46.87 991	46.54 1,000 61.5	974	990	-2.6	43.4 1.6 27.1	-25.4 -17.2 -14.9	-18.9 -1.0 -9.9	9 28 29
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Backlog of Investment Commitments: 96. Unfilled orders, durable goods industries ⁵ 97. Backlog of capital appropriations, mfg. ⁵	Bil. dol., EOP	109.86 36.66	129.94 50.42	135.70 50.31	129.94 50.42	120.10 NA	123.25	120.10	118.31	-2. 6	-1.5	-4.2 0.2	-7.6 NA	96 97

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

	• .				Basic	Percent change								
Series title	Unit of	Ave	rage	3d Q	4th Ω	1st Q	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar. to	3d Q to	4th Q	Series number
	neasure	1973	1974	1974	1974	1975	1975	1975	1975	Mar. 1975	Apr. 1975	4th Q 1974	1st Q 1975	Serie
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS—Con. B3. Fixed Capital Investment—Con. LAGGING INDICATORS Investment Expenditures: *61. Business expend., new plant and equip 69. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures	Ann.rate, bil.dol.				116.22	a113.22 153.21	155 70	150.86	· · ·	-3.1	 NA	2.0	-2.6 -3.2	61
consciuction expenditures		154.71	152.00	152,01	150,55	133,21	155,70	130.00	144	-7.1	NA	J.,	-5,2	87
B4. Inventories and Inventory Investment LEADING INDICATORS Inventory Investment and Purchasing:	:													
245. Change in bus. inventories, all indus. *31. Change, mfg. and trade inven., book value 37. Purchased materials, percent reporting	Ann.rate, bil.dol	15.4 26.9	14.2 47.8	8.7 59.2	17.8 52.9	-19.2 -11.6	-11.8	-23,1	NA	-11,3	NA	9.1 -6.3	-37.0 -64.5	245 31
higher inventories ²	Percent	63	55	56	46	32	30	30	26	٥	-4	-10	-14	37
supplies, book value ²	Ann.rate, bil.dol	6.4	13.9	17.7	11.2	1.5	2.1	-6.1	NA	-8,2	NA	-6,5	-9.7	20
commitments 60 days or longer ² 32. Vendor performance, percent reporting	Percent	78	83	84	75	62	64	58	57	- -6	-1	-9	-13	26
slower deliveries ² (1)	do Bil. dol	88 2.41	66 1.67	64 3.20	-1.92	17 -3,28	16 -2,63	17. -3.15	22 -1.79	-0.52	5 1.36	-31 -5.12	-16 -1,36	. 32 25
LAGGING INDICATORS Inventories:														
*71. Mfg. and trade inventories, book value ⁵ 65. Mfrs.' inven. of finished goods, book value ⁵			271.84 46.73	258.62 43.41	271.84 46.73	268.94 47.73	270.86 47.70		NA NA	-0.7 0.1	NA NA	5.1 7.6	-1.1 2.1	71 65
B5. Prices, Costs, and Profits														
LEADING INDICATORS Sensitive Commodity Prices: *23. Industrial materials prices	1967=100	173.1	219.0	222.4	194.7	181.2	181.1	182.3	186.4	0.7	2.2	-12,5	-6.9	23
Stock Prices: *19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks@	1941-43=10	107.43	82.84	75.66	69.42	78.81	80,10	83.78	84.72	4.6	1.1	-8.2	13.5	19
Profits and Profit Margins: *16. Corporate profits, after taxes, current dol 18. Corporate profits, after taxes, 1958 dollars	Ann.rate, bil.dol	72.9 50.2	85.0 53.1	94.3 58.2	79.5 46.9	61.8 35.6	•••	•••		•••	•••	-15.7 -19.4	-22.3 -24.1	16 18
22. Ratio, profits to income originating in corporate business? 15. Profits (after taxes) per dol. of sales, mfg.? 17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost, mfg. 34. Net cash flow, corporate, current dollars 35. Net cash flow, corporate, 1958 dollars	Percent	11.2 5.0 106.1 114.5 79.0	12.1 5.6 116.1 129.0 81.3	13.5 5.9 118.7 138.6 86.4	11.1 4.9 120.8 125.5 74.0	9.2 NA 115.9 109.1 62.2	116.3	113,9	114.3	-2,1	0.4	-2.4 -1.0 1.8 -9.5 -14.4	-1.9 NA -4.1 -13.1 -15.9	22 15 17 34 35
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Comprehensive Wholesale Prices: 55. Wholesale prices, industrial commodities @ 55c. Chg, in whsle, prices, indus. commod. S/A ² 58. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods @	1967=100	125.9 0.9 129.2	154.1 1.9 153.8	160.8 2.1 160.2	165.6 0.9 166.1	168.3 0.3 168.0	168.4 0.4 168.0	168.9 0.1 167.8	169.7 0.1 168.7	0.3 -0.3 -0.1	0.5 0.0 0.5	3.0 -1.2 3.7	1.6 -0.6 1.1	55 55 58
LAGGING INDICATORS Unit Labor Costs: 63. Unit labor cost, total private economy 68. Labor cost per unit of gross product, nonfinancial corporations	Dollars	131.1 0.879	146.5 0.978	0.993		157.6 1.044	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3.4 3.0	2.6 2.1	63 68
*62. Labor cost per unit of output, mfg	1967=100	121.7	132.5	134.7	138.5	145.1	144.4	147.0	147.3	1.8	0.2	2.8	4.8	62
B6. Money and Credit														
LEADING INDICATORS Flows of Money and Credit: 85. Change in money supply (M1) ²	Ann.rate,percent	5.98	4,66	1.00	5,25	2.42	5,53	11.01	4.19	5.48	-6,82	4.25	-2.83	85
102. Change in money supply plus time deposits at commercial banks (M2) ²	do	8.51	6.99	4.20	6.66	8.36	9,36	11.80	7.66	2,44	-4,14	2.46	1.70	102
banks and nonbank institutions (M3) ² 33. Change in mortgage debt ²	do Ann.rate, bil.dol	8.50 48.01	6.56 35.75	3.80 34.36	6.89 23.10	10.31 28.04		13.98	11.68 NA	3.52 -1.25	-2.30	3.09 -11.26	3.42 4.94	103 33
112. Change in business loans ² *113. Change in consumer installment debt ²	do	21.00	21.97 8.41	26.58 14.05	15.18	-23.79 -2.40 89.20	-34,55	-25.22 -5.24		9.33	5,28		-38.97 0.85 -37.2	112 113 110
Credit Difficulties: 14. Liabilities of business failures (inverted*) (1.39. Delinquency rate, installment loans (inv.*) 2.5.	Mil. dol Percent, EOP	191.55 2.27	254.43 2.80		298.03 2.80	385.98 2.94	423.45 2.71	343,35 2,94	NA NA	18.9 -0.23	NA NA		-29.5 -0.14	14 39
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS Bank Reserves: 93. Free reserves (inverted*) ² ①	Mil. dol	-1,389	-1,797	-2,982	-959	-60	95	167	133	-7 2	34	-2,023	-899	93
Interest Rates: 119. Federal funds rate ² (0). 114. Tressury bill rate ² (0). 116. Corporate bond yields ² (0). 115. Tressury bond yields ² (0). 117. Municipal bond yields ² (0).	ldoi	7.03	7.87 9.42 6.98	8.28 10.31 7.27	9.29 7.33 9.66 6.97 6.74	6.30 5.87 9.16 6.70 6.65	6.24 5.58 8.84 6.66 6.39	5.54 5.54 9.48 6.77 6.74	5.49 5.69 9.81 7.05 6.95	-0.70 -0.04 0.64 0.11 0.35	-0.05 0.15 0.33 0.28 0.21	-0.95	-2.99 -1.46 -0.50 -0.27 -0.09	119 114 116 115 117

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

					Basic	Percent change								
Series title	Unit of measure	Aver	1974	3d Q 1974	4th Q 1974	1st Q 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Apr. 1975	Feb. to Mar. 1975	Mar. to Apr. 1975	3d Q to 4th Q 1974	4th Q to 1st Q 1975	Series number
B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS—Con. B6. Money and Credit—Con.														
LAGGING INDICATORS Outstanding Debt: 66. Consumer installment debt ⁵ * *72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	Bil. dol., EOP Bil. dol	144.52 106.08	152.93 125.35	153.74 129.49	152.93 133.40	152.33 131.20	152.77 130.94	152.33 128.84	NA 127.17	-0.3 -1.6	NA -1.3	-0.5 3.0	-0.4 -1.6	66 72
Interest Rates: 109. Average prime rate charged by banks ² *67. Bank rates on short-term business loans ² 118. Mortgage yields, residential ²	Percent	8.02 8.30 8.19	10.80 11.28 9.55	12.40	11.00 11.64 NA	8.98 9.94 8.84	8.96 8.84	7.93 8.69	7.50 NA	-1.03 -0.15	-0.43 NA	-0.99 -0.76 NA	-2.02 -1.70 NA	109 67 118
D. OTHER KEY INDICATORS D1. Foreign Trade														
500. Merchandise trade balance ² 502. Exports, excluding military aid 506. Export orders, dur. goods exc. motor vehicles, 508. Export orders, nonelectrical machinery 512. General imports	do	119 5,905 2,343 189 5,786	-190 8,166 3,186 207 8,357	-598 8,361 3,144 215 8,959	-158 8,836 3,378 192 8,995	696 8,972 3,369 178 8,277	917 8,789 3,166 172 7,872	1,380 8,716 3,647 176 7,336	557 8,570 NA NA 8,013	463 -0.8 15.2 2.3 -6.8	-823 -1.7 NA NA 9.2	440 5.7 7.4 -10.7 0.4	854 1.5 -0.3 -7.3 -8.0	500 502 506 508 512
D2. U.S. Balance of Payments														i
250. Balance on goods and services ² 515. Bal. on goods, services, and remittances ² 517. Balance on current account ² 519. Balance on curr acct. and long-term capital ² 521. Net liquidity balance ² 522. Official reserve transactions balance ²	do do do	596 112 -257 -1,902	353 -1,007 -1,364	-3,874 -4,463	826 363 -310 -5,866 -7,407 -4,531	NA NA NA NA 2,690 2,805		•••	•••	• • •		1,073 1,066 1,165 -1,992 -2,944 -4,211	NA NA NA NA 10,097	250 515 517 519 521 522
D3. Federal Government Activities					.,	2,000	•••				•••	,,,,,,	17,120	
600. Federal surplus or deficit, NIA ² . 601. Federal receipts, NIA 602. Federal expenditures, NIA 604. National defense purchases 616. Defense Department obligations, total 621. Defense Department obligations, procurement 648. New orders, defense products 625. Military contract awards in U.S.	do do do Mil. dol	-5.6 258.5 264.2 74.4 7.085 1.571 1.71 2.954	-8.1 291.1 299.1 78.7 7,753 1,741 1.90 3,457	-1.9 302.8 304.7 78.4 8,052 1,818 2.10 3,716	-23.7 295.6 319.3 84.0 7,990 1,742 1.81 3,490	-54.7 283.8 338.5 84.7 7,780 1,761 1.83 3,499	7,508 1,509 2,15 3,987	8,223 2,349 1.70 2,817	NA NA NA 1.72	9.5 55.7 -20.9 -29.3	NA NA NA 1.2	-21.8 -2.4 4.8 7.1 -0.8 -4.2 -13.8 -6.1	-31.0 -4.0 6.0 0.8 -2.6 1.1 1.1	600 601 602 264 616 621 648 625
D4. Price Movements														ŀ
211. Fixed wtd. price index, gross priv. product 781. Consumer prices, all items (9) 781c. Change in consumer prices, all items, S/A ² 750. Wholesale prices, all commodities (9)	1958=100 1967=100 Percent 1967=100	149.6 133.1 0.7 134.7	167.0 147.7 1.0 160.1	169.6 149.9 1.0 165.4	174.7 154.2 0.9 171.2	178.0 157.0 0.5 171.2	0.5	157.8 0.3 170.4	158.6 0.6 172.1	0.4 -0.2 -0.5	0.5 0.3 1.0	3.0 2.9 -0.1 3.5	1.9 1.8 -0.4 0.0	211 781 781 750
D5. Wages and Productivity	}											l		
740. Average hourly earnings, production workers in private nonfarm economy	•	146.6	158.3	160.3	164.0	167.3	167.2	168,8	168.8	1.0	0.0	2,3	2.0	740
workers in private nonfarm economy 859. Real spendable avg. weekly earnings,		110.1	107.2	1	106.4			107.0	106.4	0.7	-0,6	-0.6	0.0	741
nonagri, prod. or nonsupv. workers	1967 dol	95.73 148.8 111.8 115.2 113.7			89.80 167.7 108.6 110.8 109.4	88.28 171.6 108.9 110.7 111.7	88.08	87.69	87.59	-0.4	-0.1	-1.3 2.3 -0.5 -1.2 -0.8	-1.7 2.3 0.3 -0.1 2.1	859 745 746 770 858
D6. Civilian Labor Force and Major Components											i	ĺ		
841. Total civilian labor force	Thousands	84,410		86,360	85,732	84,146	84,027	83,849	92,262 84,086 8,176	0.3 -0.2 -6.6	0.5 0.3 -2.5	0.4 -0.7 -20.2	0.0 -1.8 -26.6	841 842 843
E. ANALYTICAL MEASURES E2. Analytical Ratios														
850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing ² 851. Ratio, inventories to sales, mfg. and trade 852. Ratio, unfilled orders to shipments,	Percent	83.0 1.46	79.0 1.51	79.4 1.49	75.7 1.60	68.3 1.68	1,66	1.69	NA.	1.8	NA	-3.7 7.4	-7.4 5.0	850 851
manufacturers' durable goods industries 853. Ratio, prod., bus. equip. to consumer goods 854. Ratio, personal savings to disposable	do 1967=100	2.87 93.2	3.31 100.8	3.42 101.0	3.42 103.2		3.44 100.4	3.48 99.2	NA 96.9	1.2 -1.2	NA -2.3	0.0 2,2	1.5 -2.6	852 853
persons unemployed	Ratio	0.082		0.066	0.086		0.282	0.261	0.259	-7.4	-0.8	30,3 -35,6	-12.8 -35.4	854 860
857. Vacancy rate in total rental housing ² (1)	Percent	5.8	6.2	6,2	6.0	6.1		•••		•••	•••	-0.2	0.1	857

NOTE: Series are sessonally adjusted except for those indicated by ②, which appear to contain no sessonal movement. *Series included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators. NA = not excitable. a = anticipated. EOP = end of period. S/A=sessonally adjusted (used for special emphasis). For complete series titles (including composition of composite indexes) and sources, see "Titles and Sources of Series" in the beck of BCD.

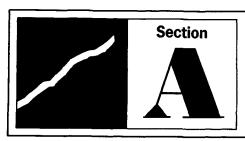
¹For a few series, data shown here have been rounded to fewer digits than those shown in the tables in part II. Where available, annual figures are those published by the source agencies; otherwise, they (and the quarterly figures for monthly series) are averages of the data as shown in part II.

²Differences rather than percent changes are shown for this series.

³For the latest month, new indexes are based on 11 components, old index on 9.

⁴Inverted series. Since this series tends to move counter to movements in general business activity, signs of the changes are reversed.

³End-of-period series. The annual figures (and quarterly figures for monthly series) are the last figures for the period.



NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Chart A1

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

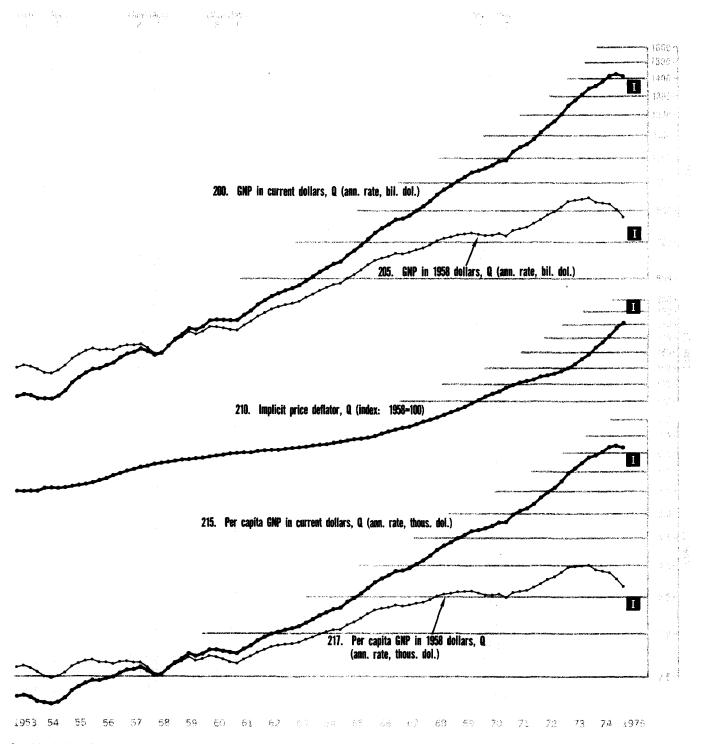


Chart A2

NATIONAL AND PERSONAL INCOME

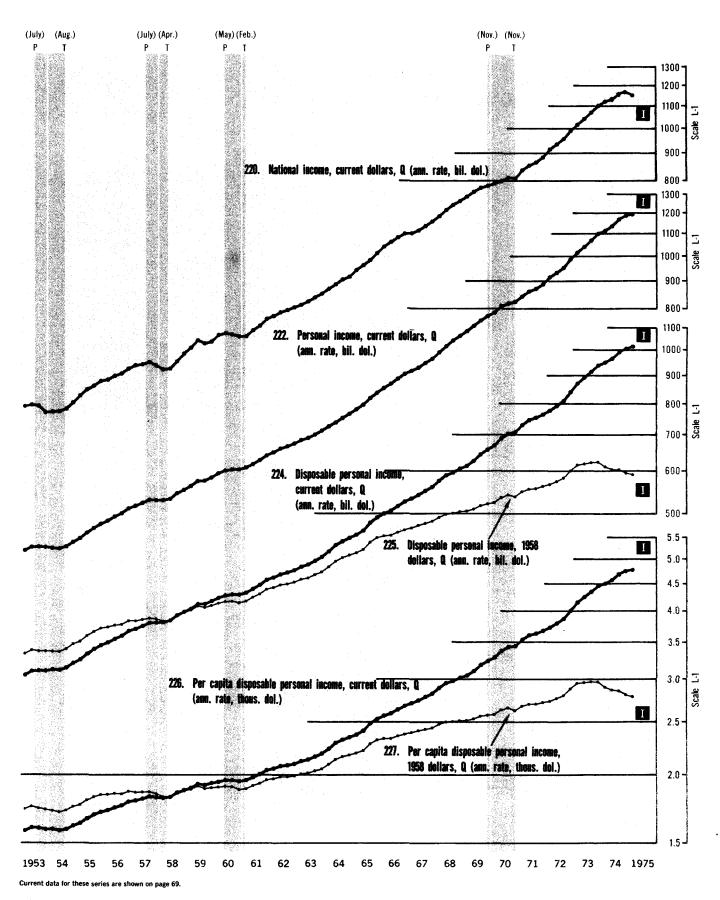


Chart A3

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES

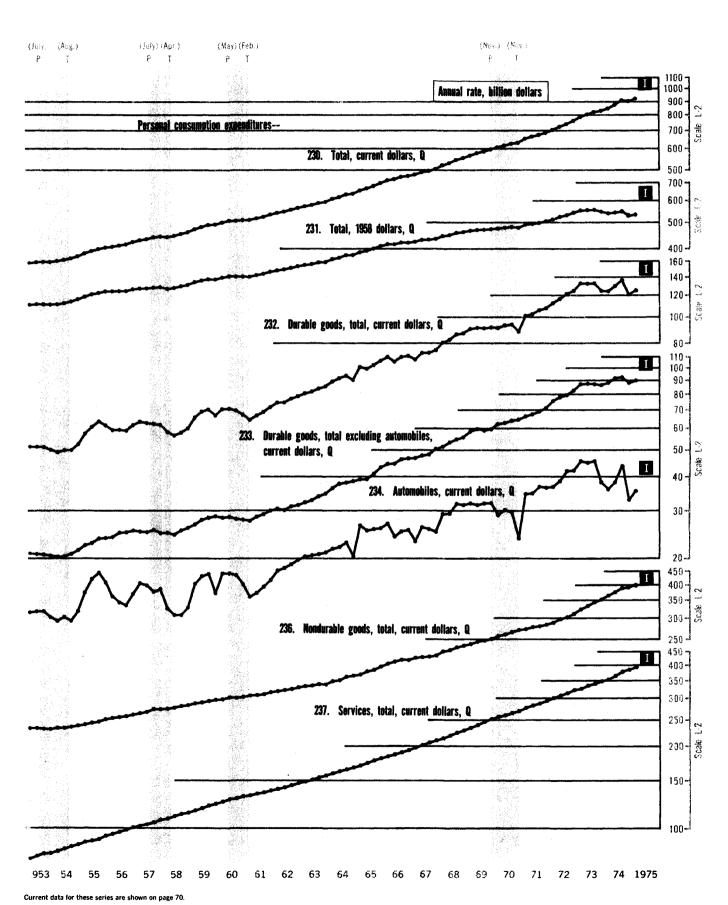
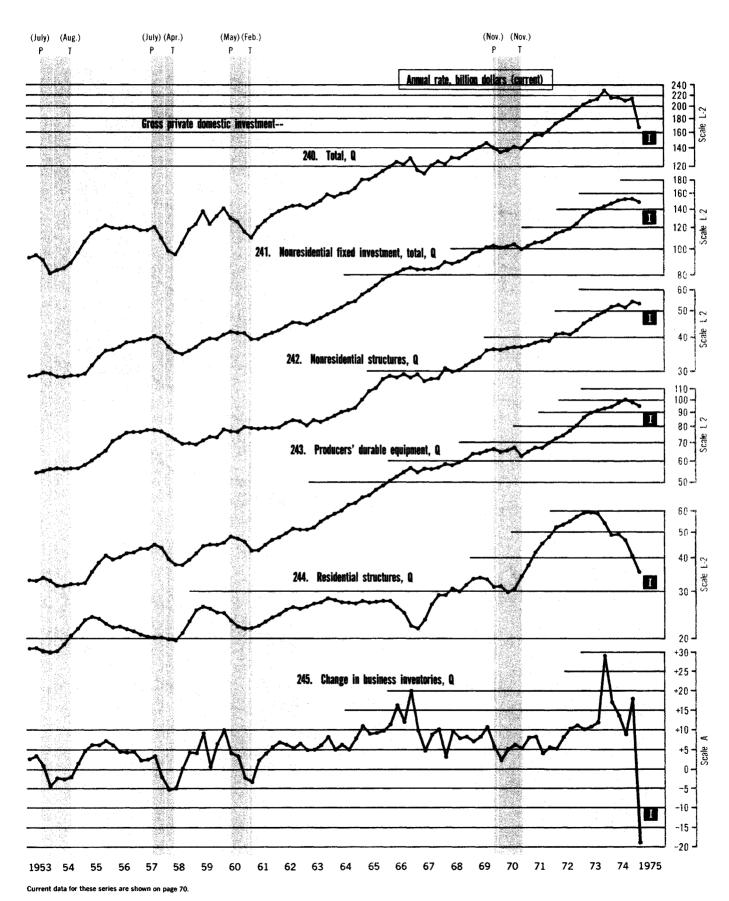


Chart A4

GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT



Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Chart A5

FOREIGN TRADE

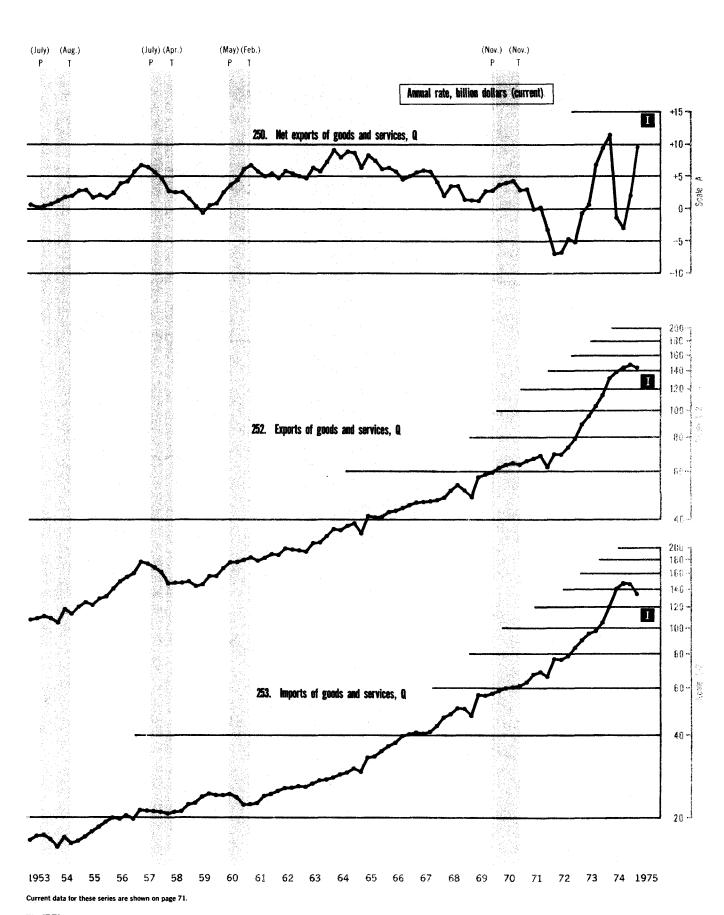
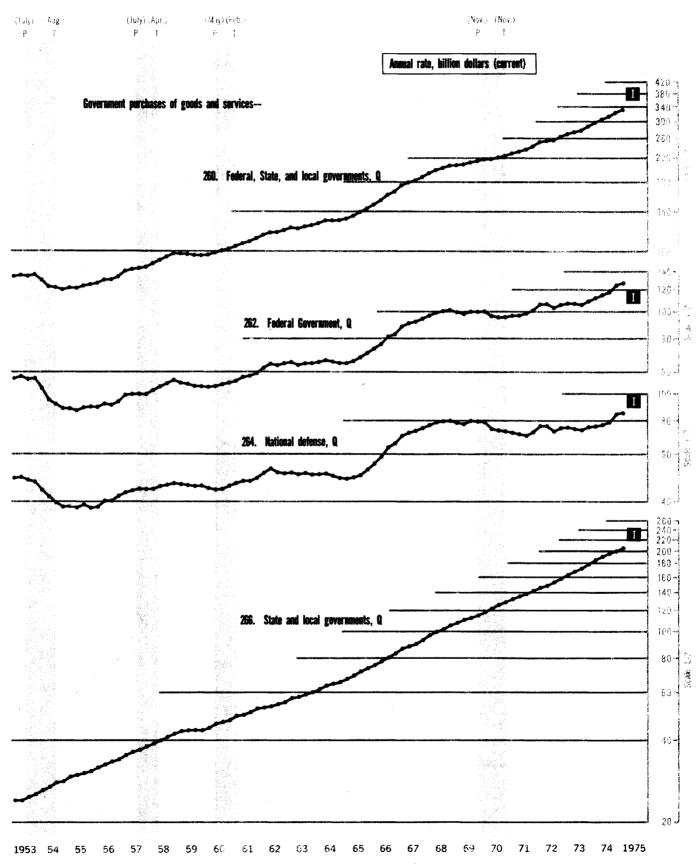


Chart A6

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES



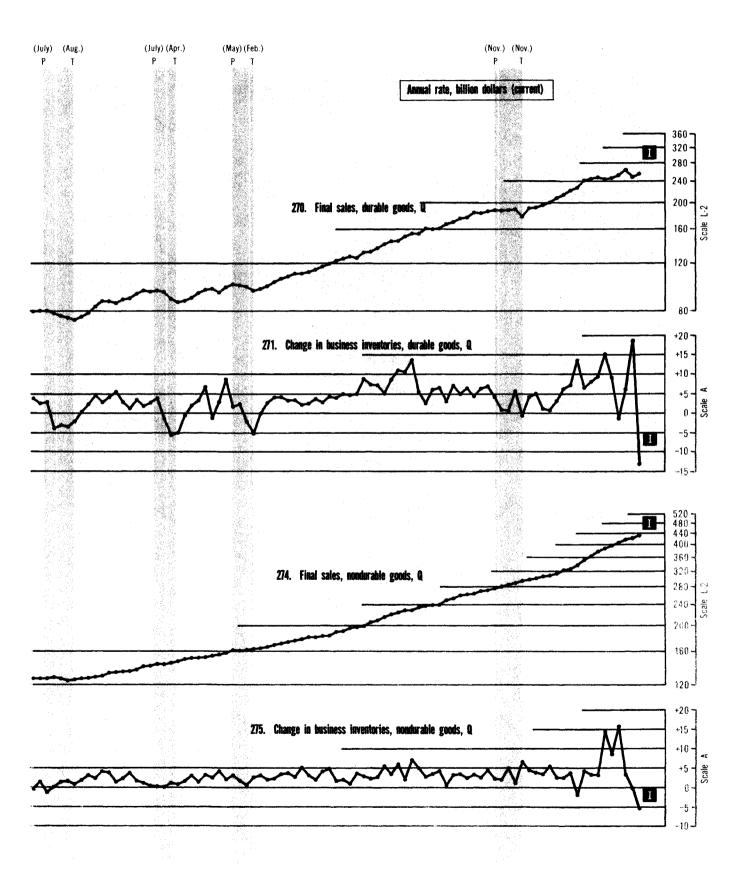
Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

Section A

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

Chart A7

FINAL SALES AND INVENTORIES



1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 6° 68 69 70 71 **72 73 74 1975**

Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS

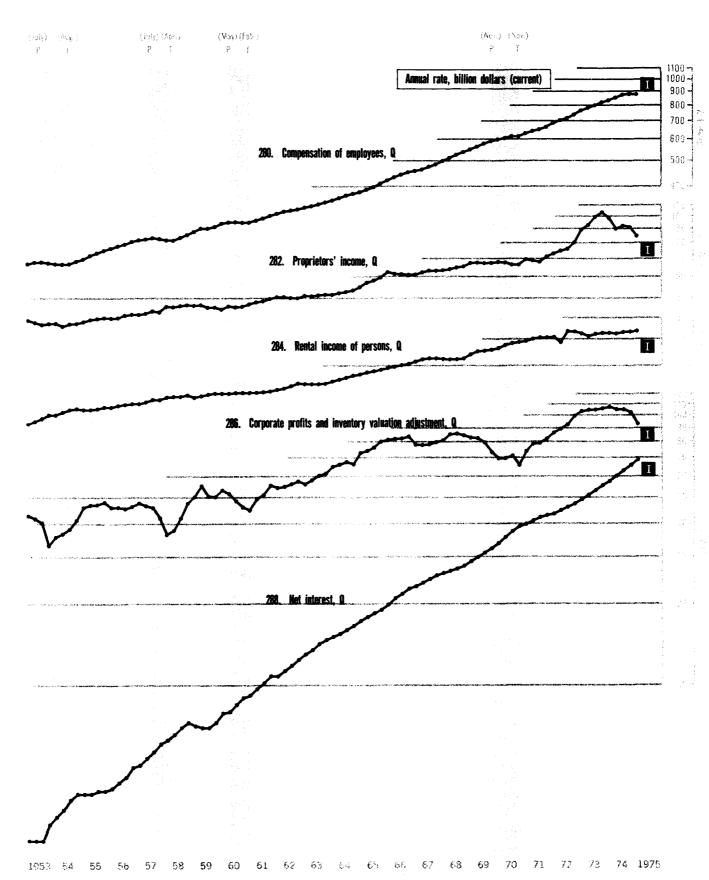
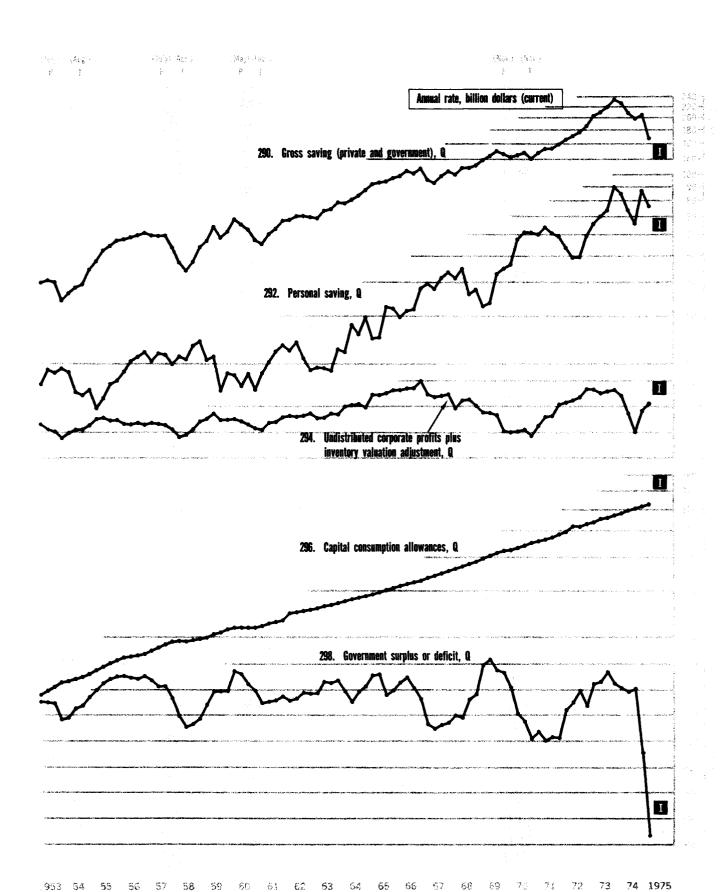


Chart A9

SAVING



Section A

Chart A10

REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

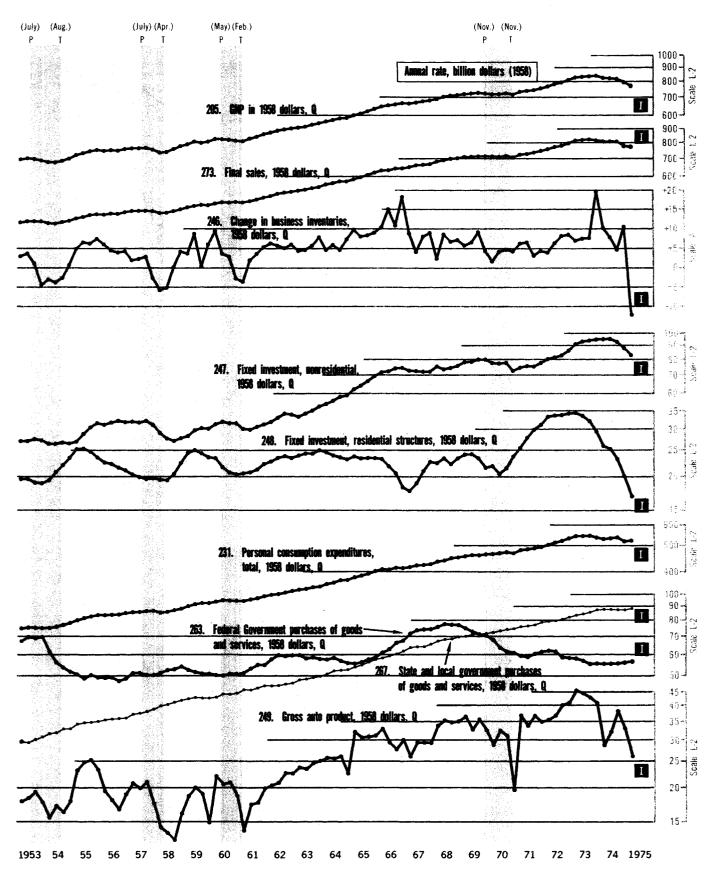
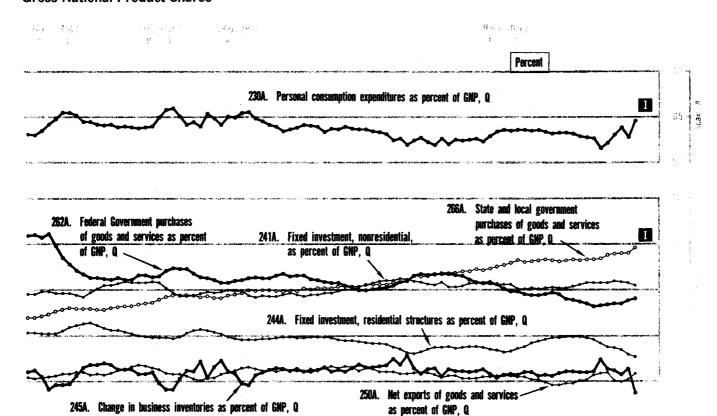


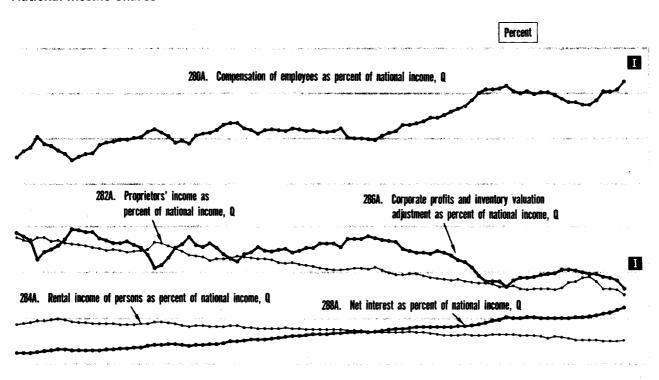
Chart A11

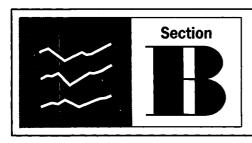
SHARES OF GNP AND NATIONAL INCOME

Gross National Product Shares



National Income Shares





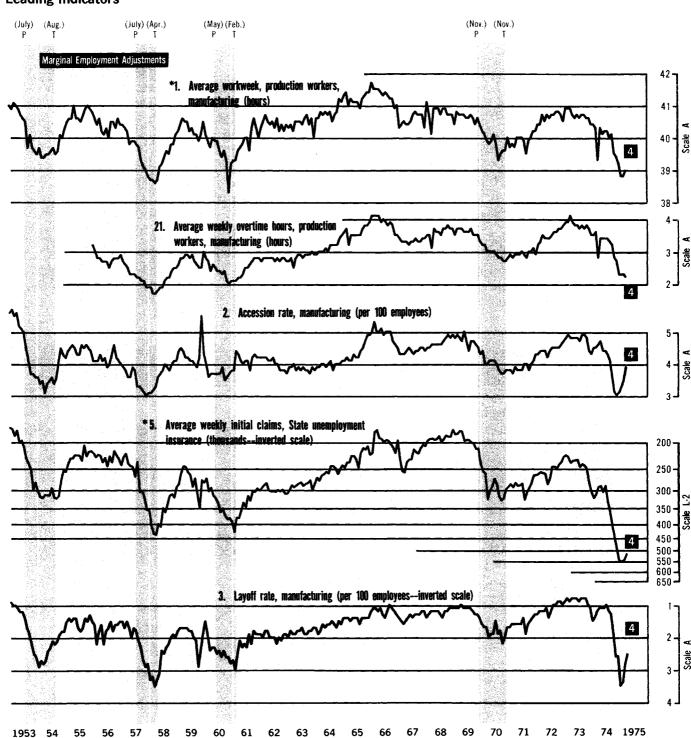
CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B1

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Leading Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 74.

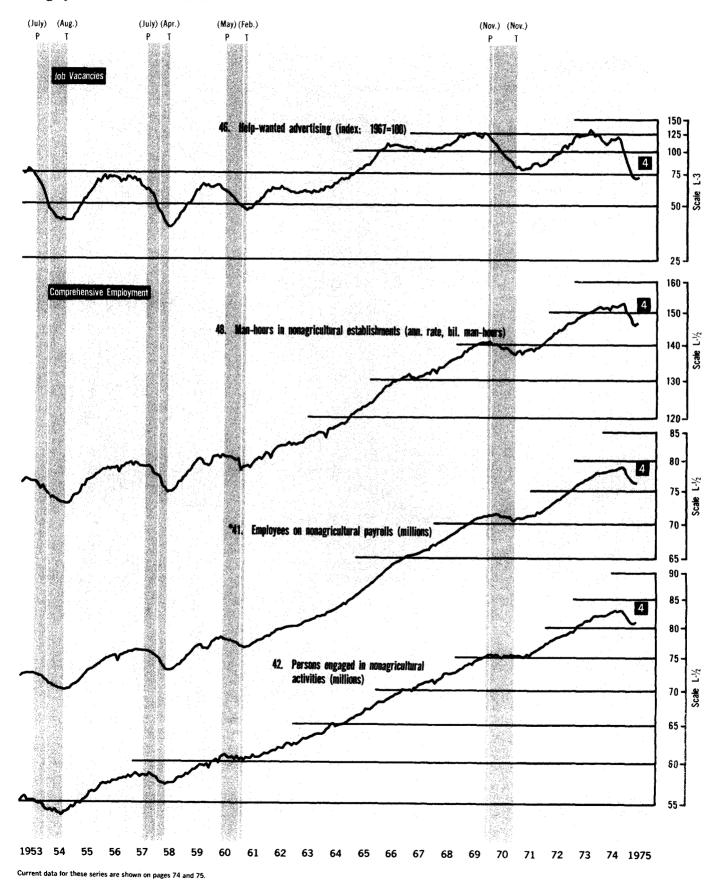
Section B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B1

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators

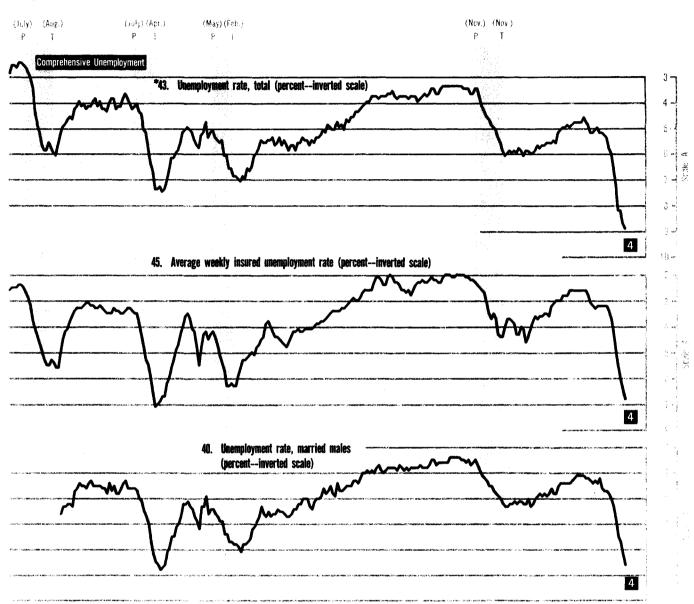


Section B CYCLICAL Medical ORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B1

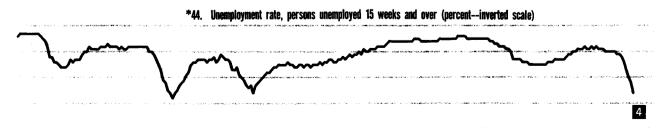
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.



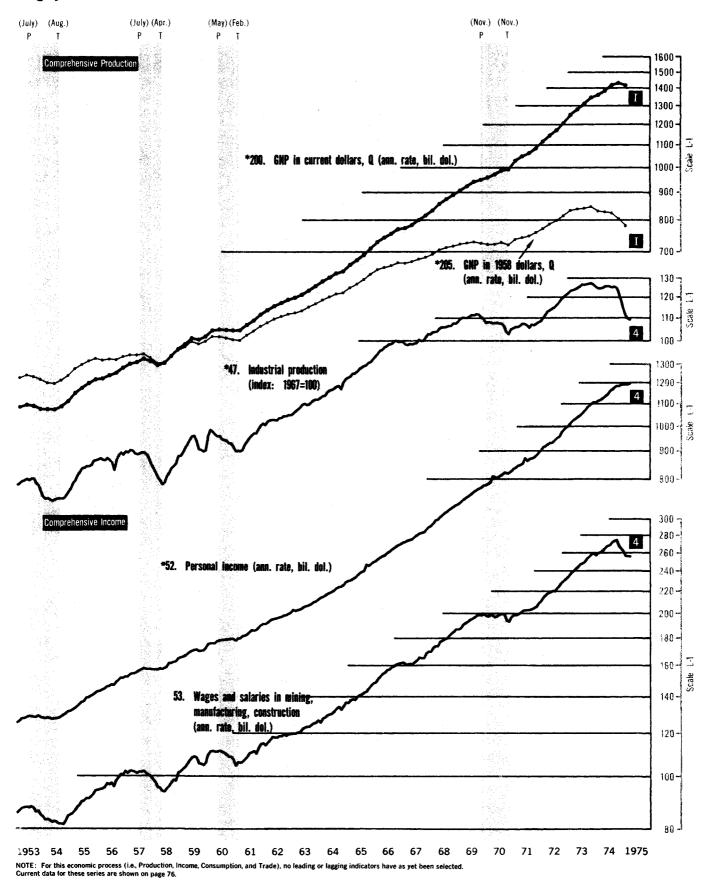
Lagging Indicators

Long-Duration Unemployment



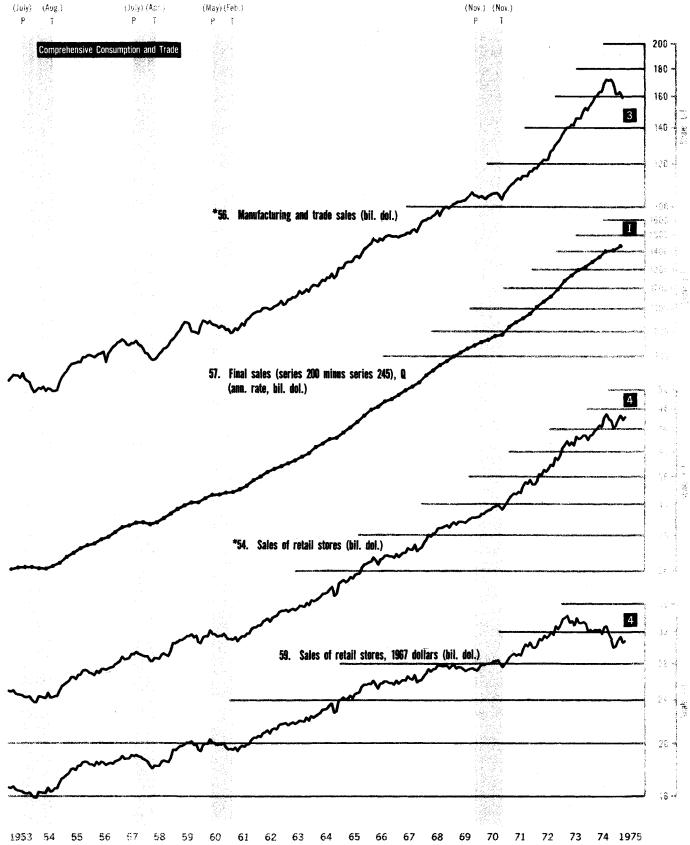
PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE

Roughly Coincident Indicators



PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.



NOTE: For this economic process (i.e., Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade), no leading or lagging indicators have as yet been selected. Current data for these series are shown on page 76.

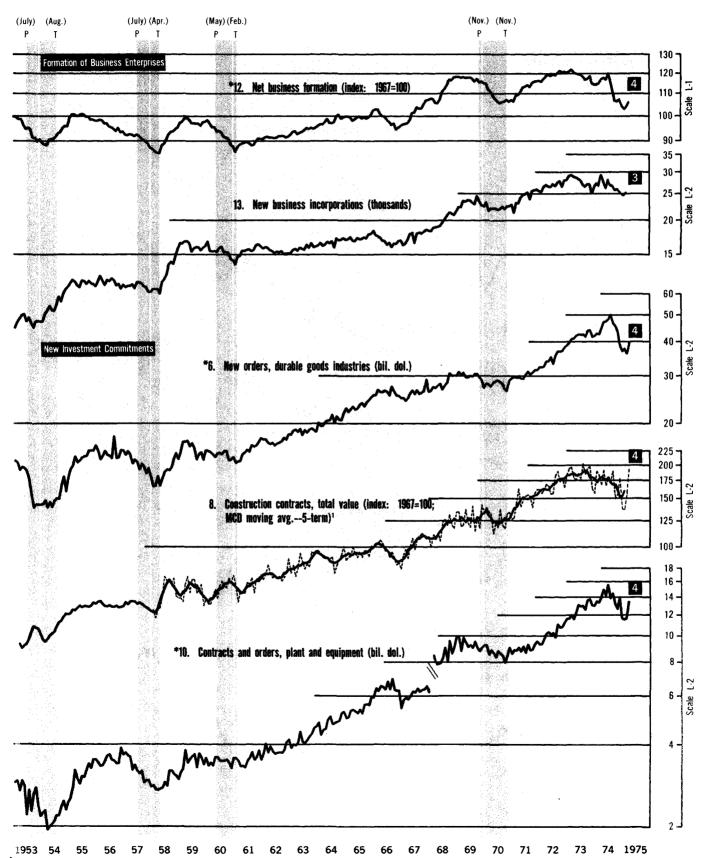
Section B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B3

FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Leading Indicators



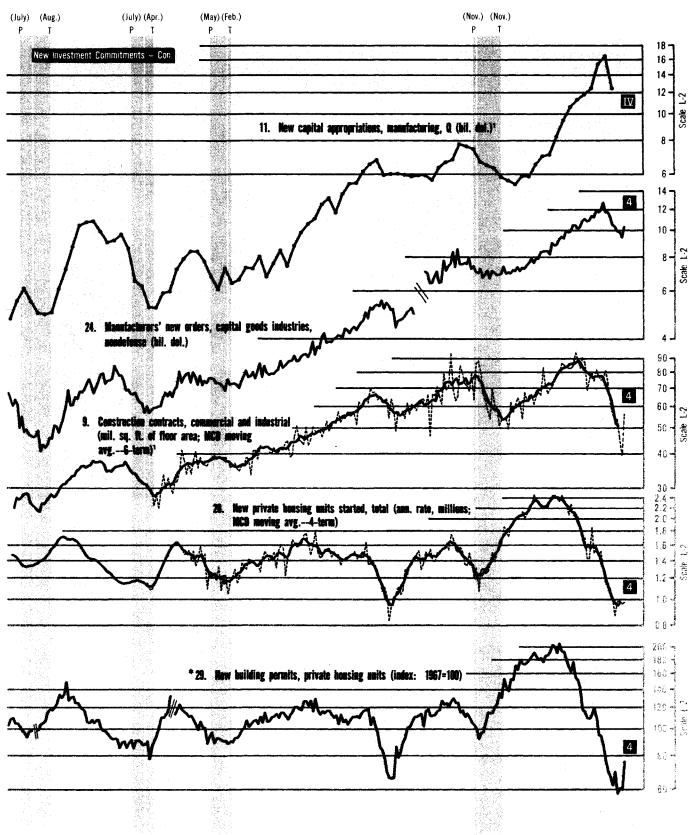
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Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B3

FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.

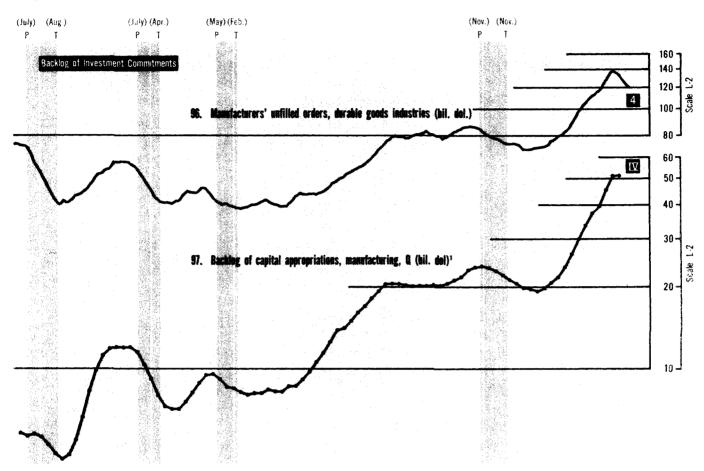


70 71 72 73 74 1975 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 1953 54 55 56 57 58 59

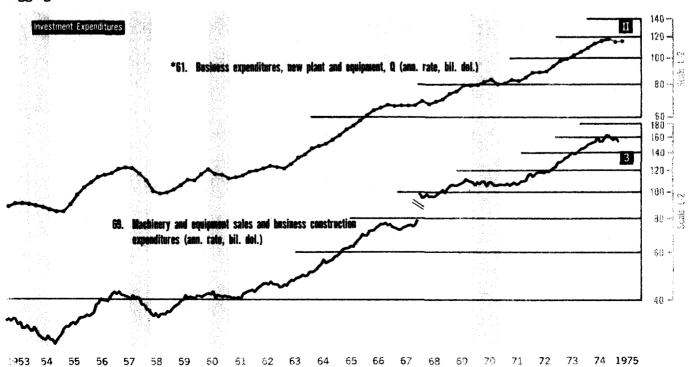
¹This is a copyrighted series used by permission: it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source agency. Current data for these series are shown on pages 77 and 78.

FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators



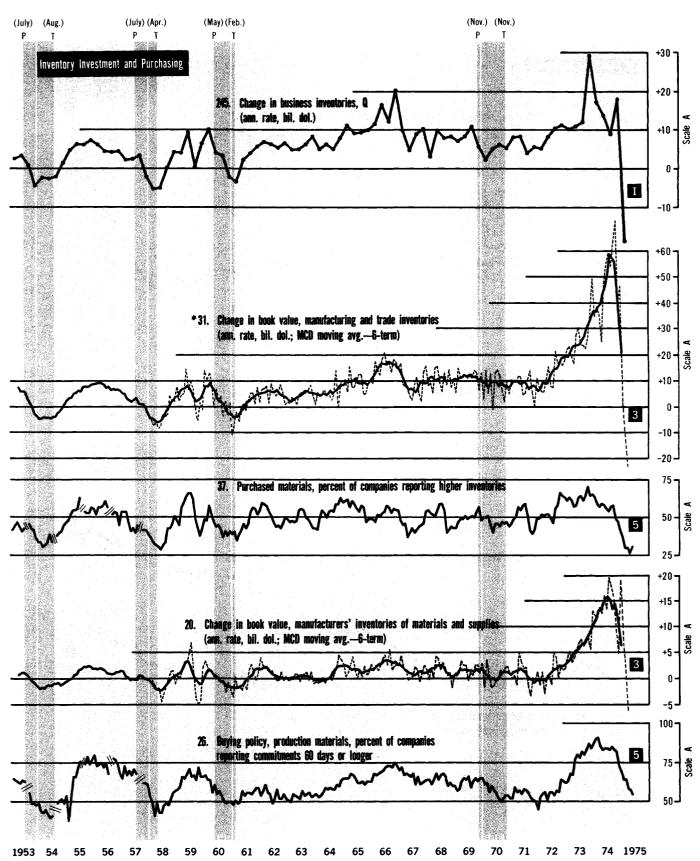
Lagging Indicators



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INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT

Leading Indicators

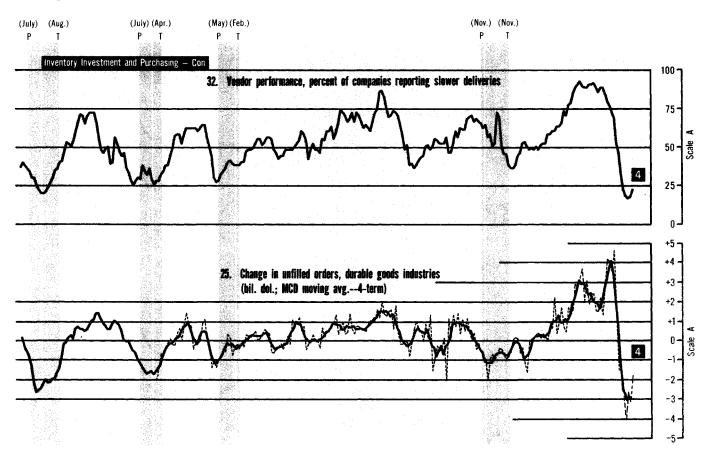


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

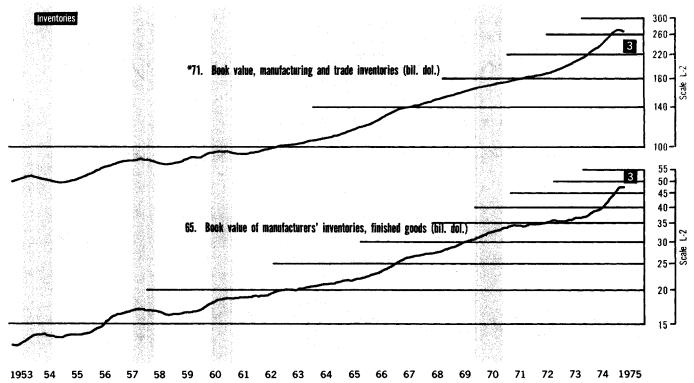
Chart B4

INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



Lagging Indicators



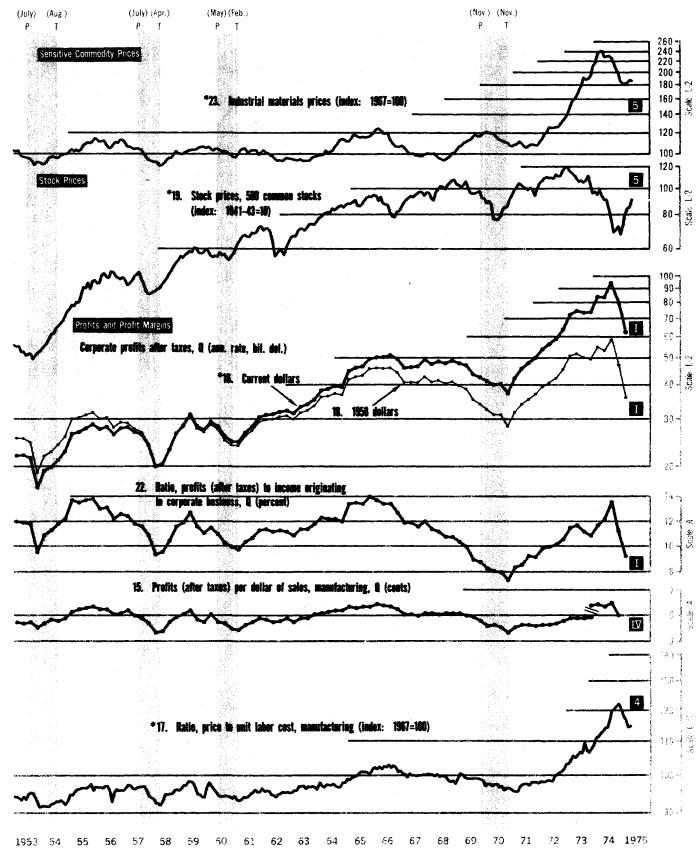
NOTE: For this economic process (i.e., Inventories and Inventory Investment), no roughly coincident indicators have as yet been selected. Current data for these series are shown on page 79.

Section B

Chart B5

PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS

Leading Indicators

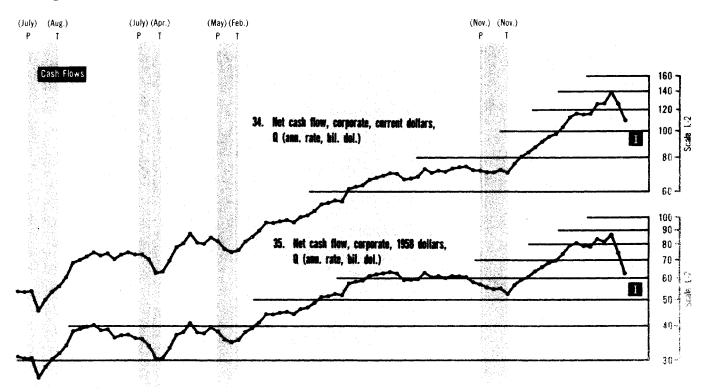


Section B

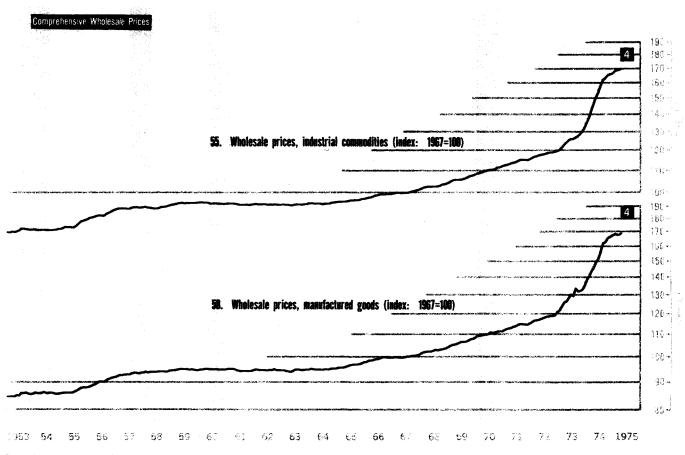
Chart B5

PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



Roughly Coincident Indicators



CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B5

PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS—Con.

Lagging Indicators

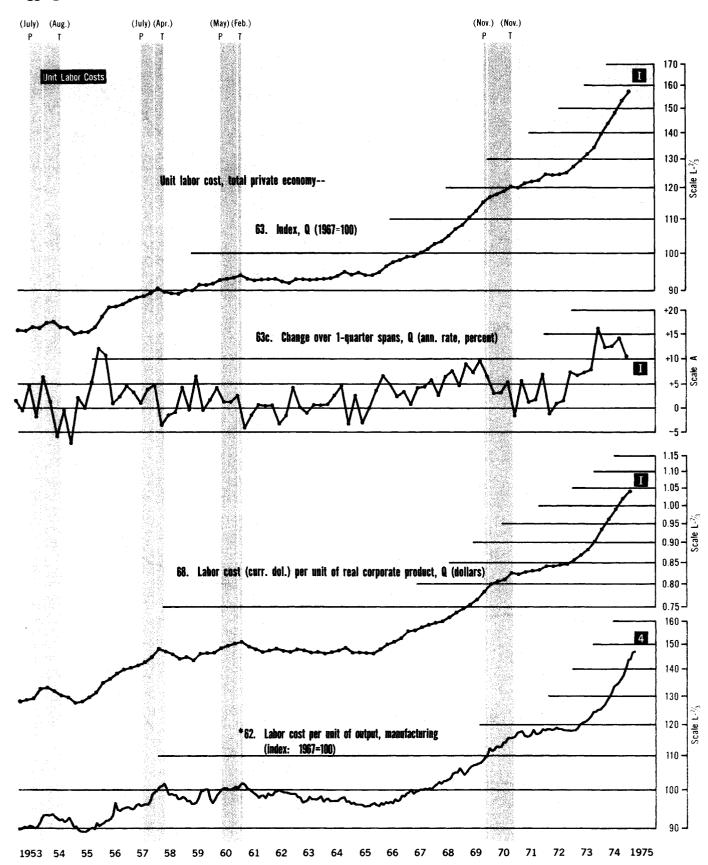
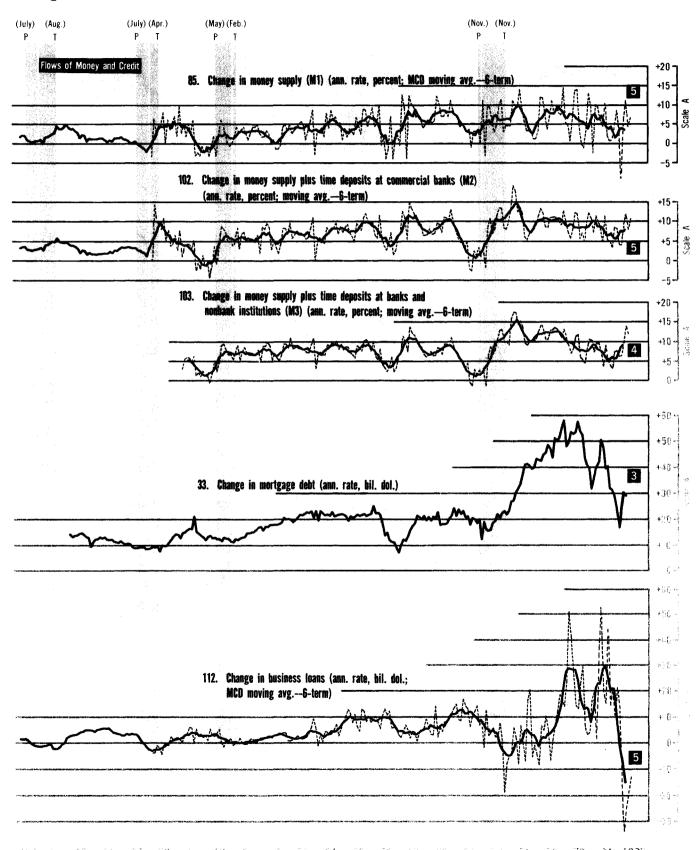


Chart B6

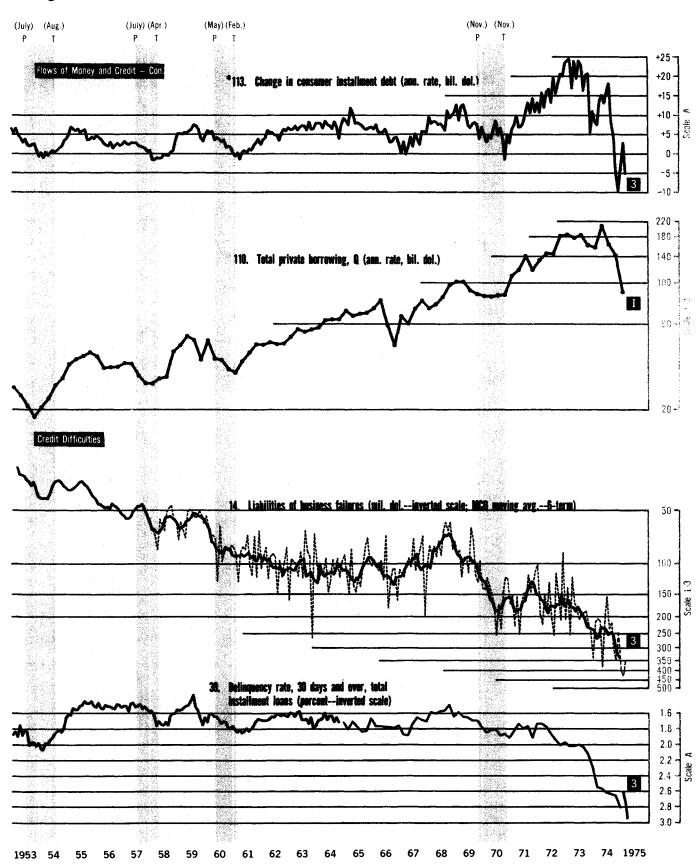
MONEY AND CREDIT

Leading Indicators



MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



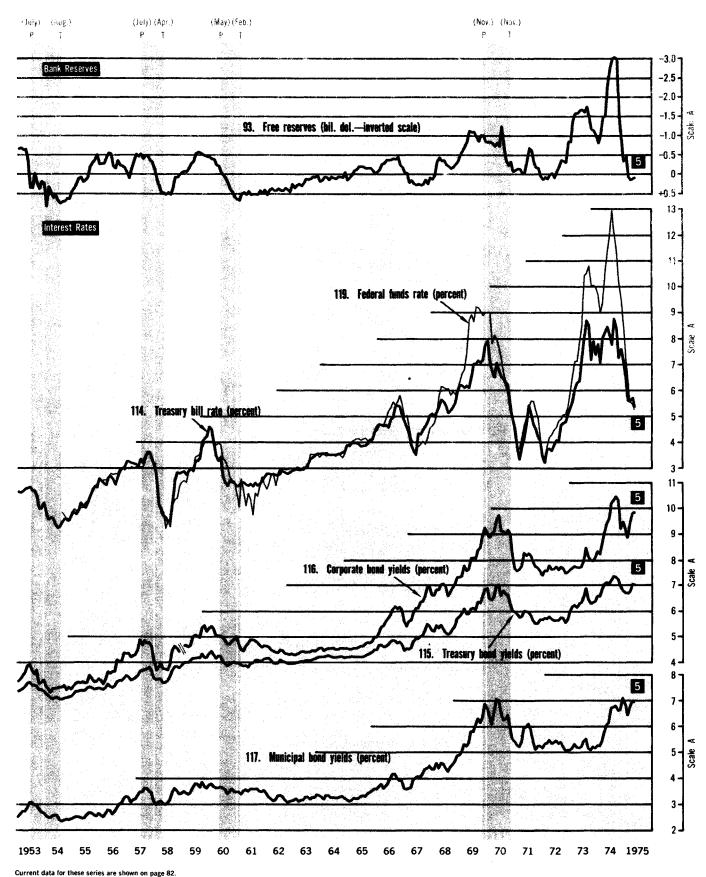
Section B

CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B6

MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators



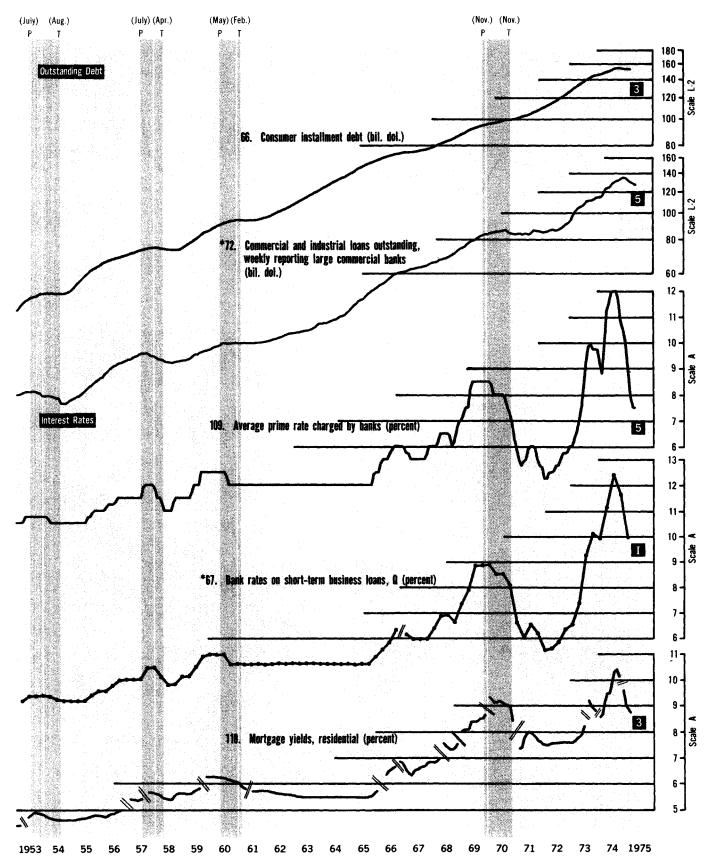


CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B6

MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.

Lagging Indicators

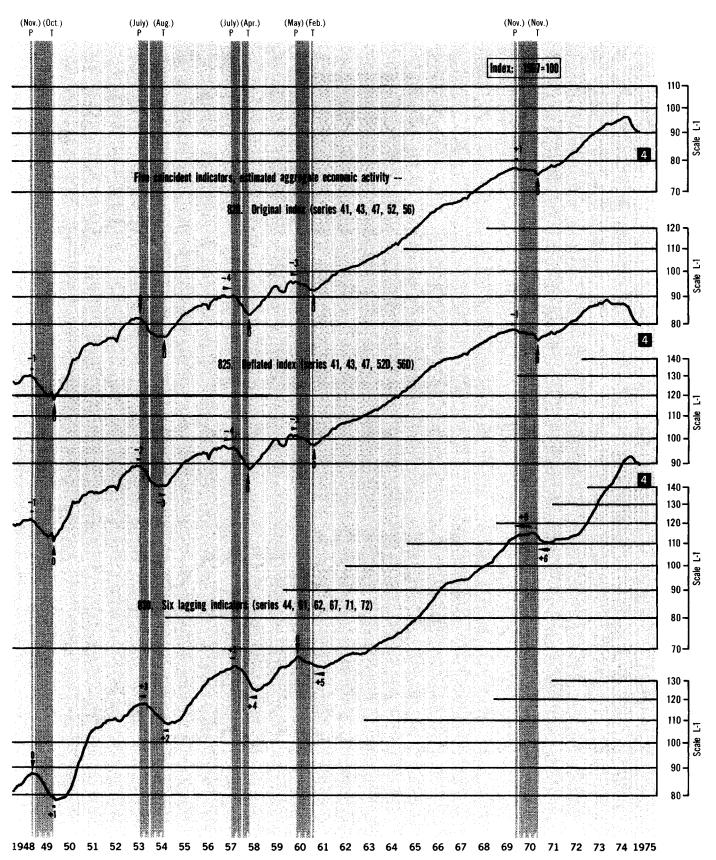


CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing

Chart B7

COMPOSITE INDEXES

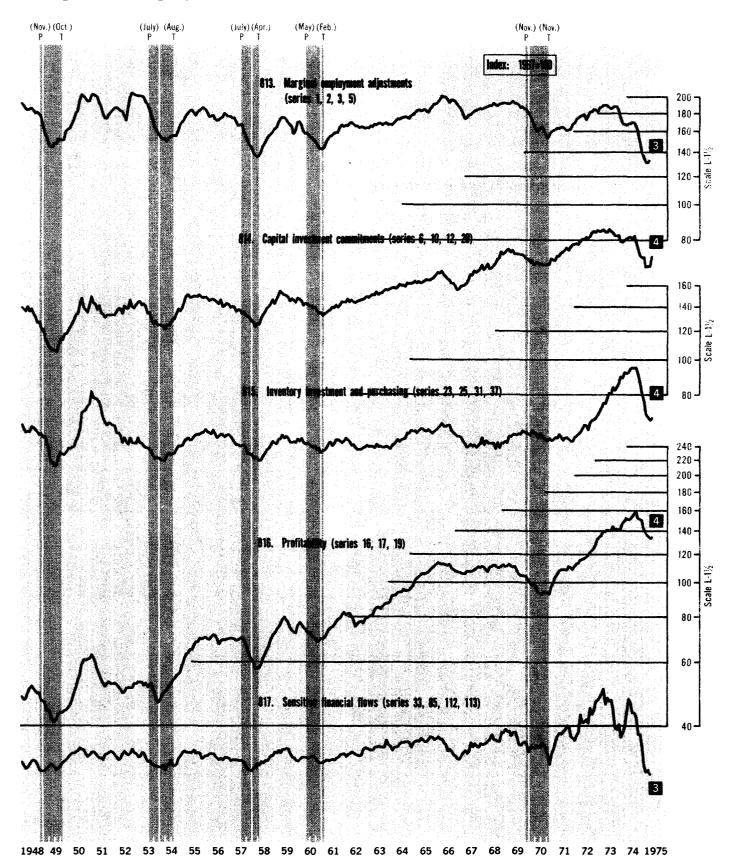
Coincident and Lagging Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on page 83. Numbers entered on the chart indicate length of leads (-) and lags (+) in months from reference turning dates.

COMPOSITE INDEXES—Con.

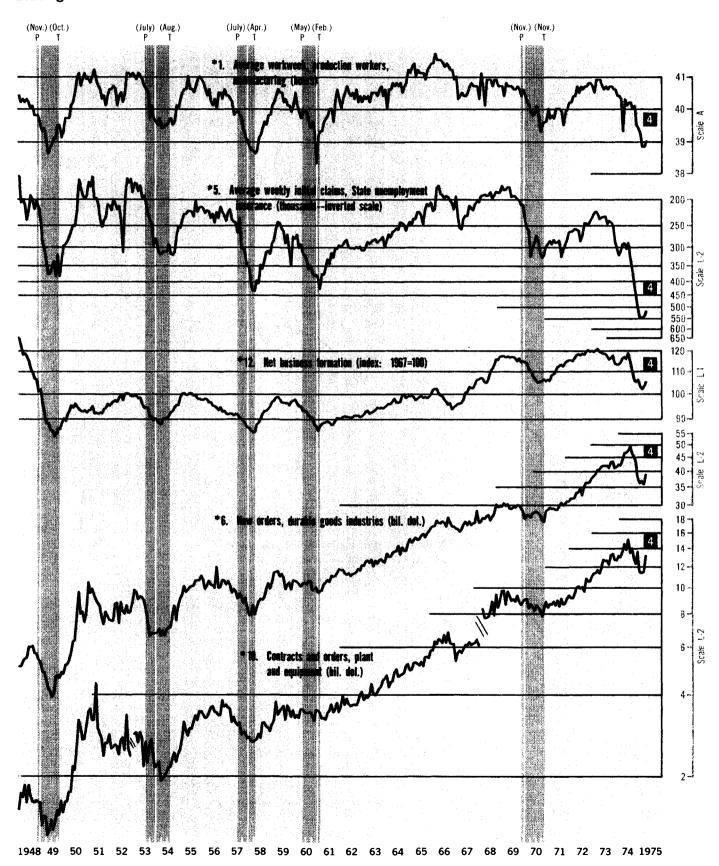
Leading Indicator Subgroups



Current data for these series are shown on page 83.

NBER SHORT LIST

Leading Indicators



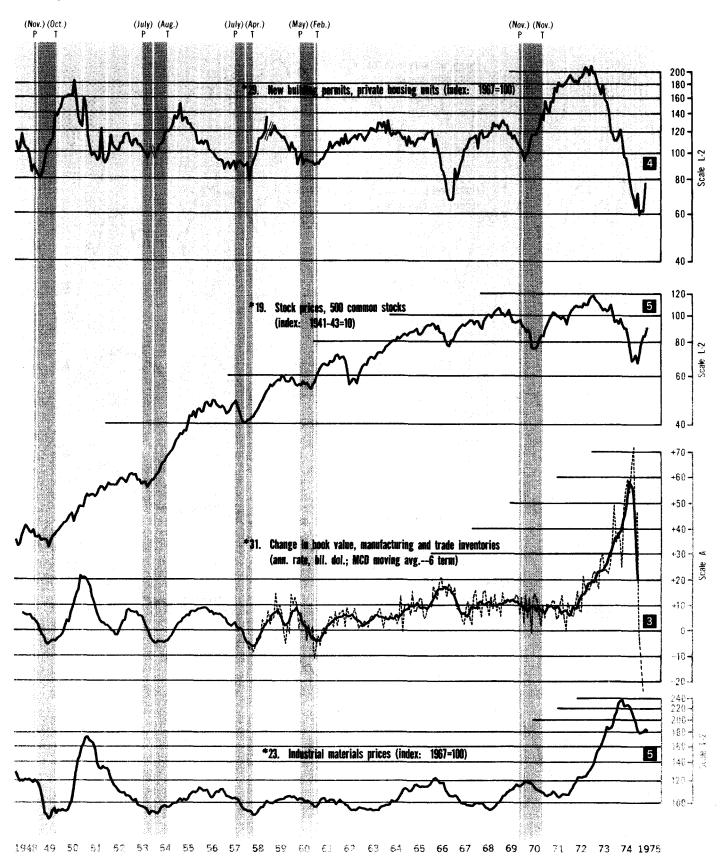
Current data for these series are shown on pages 74 and 77.

Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing

Chart B8

NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



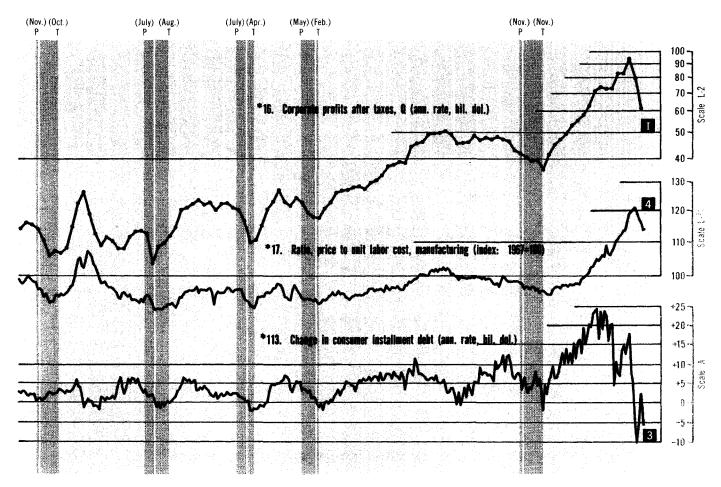
Current data for these series are shown on pages 78 and 79.

Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing

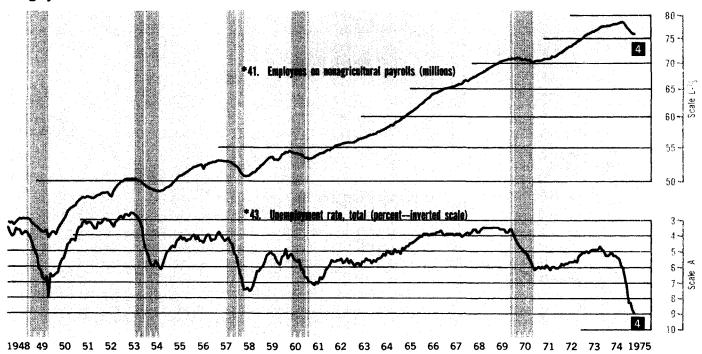
Chart B8

NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

Leading Indicators—Con.



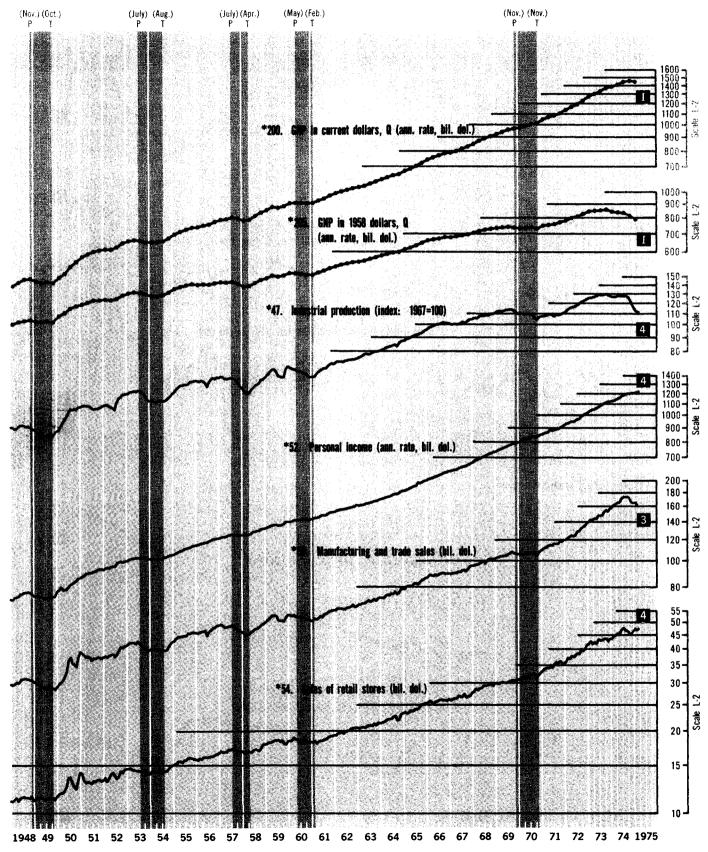
Roughly Coincident Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on pages 75, 79, 80, and 81.

NBER SHORT LIST—Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators—Con.

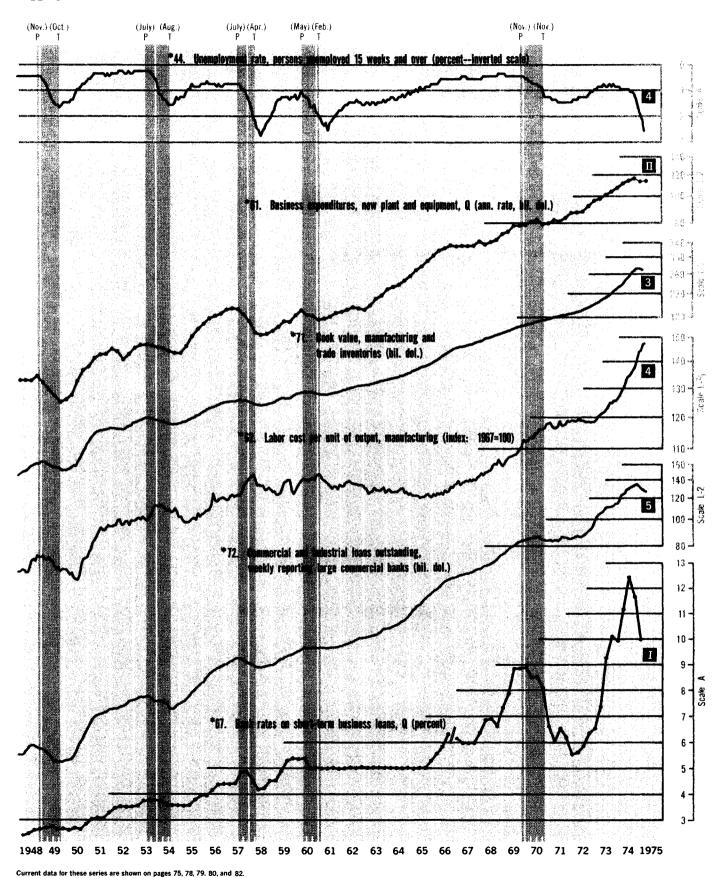


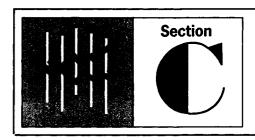
Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing

Chart B8

NBER SHORT LIST-Con.

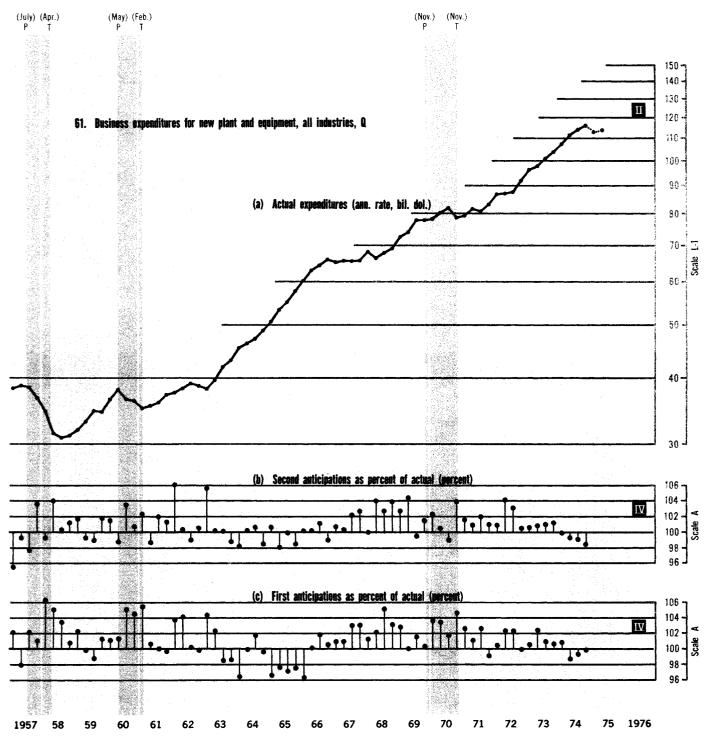
Lagging Indicators





ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Chart C1 AGGREGATE SERIES



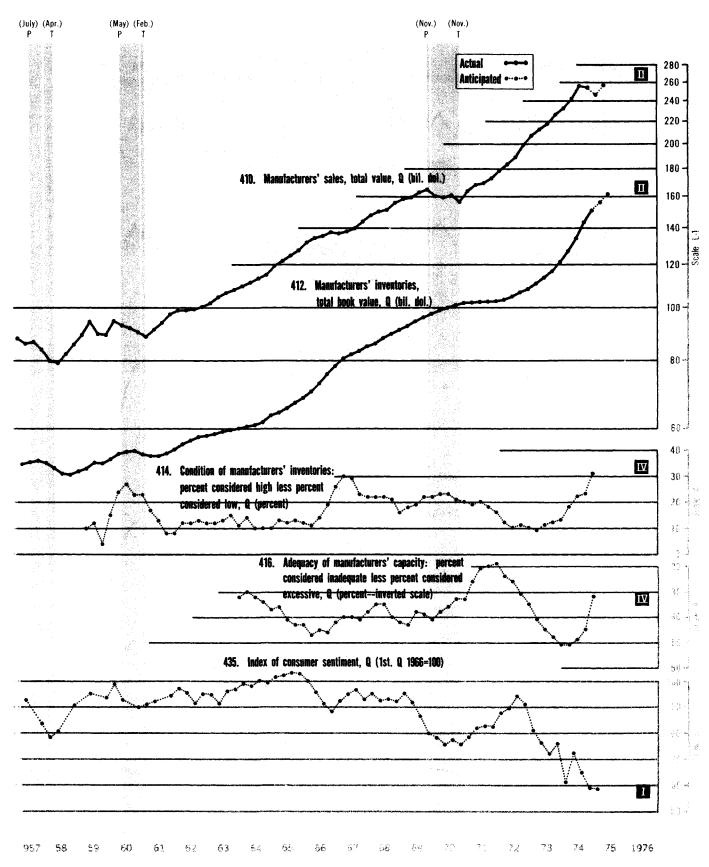
Current data for these series are shown on page 84.

Section C

ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Chart C1

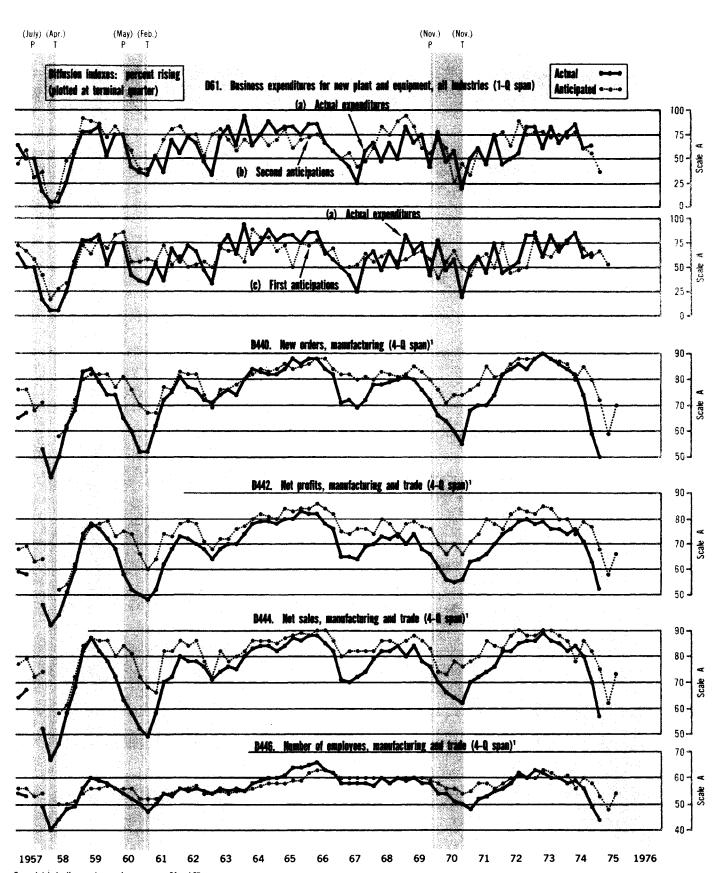
AGGREGATE SERIES-Con.



Section C ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

Chart C2

DIFFUSION INDEXES

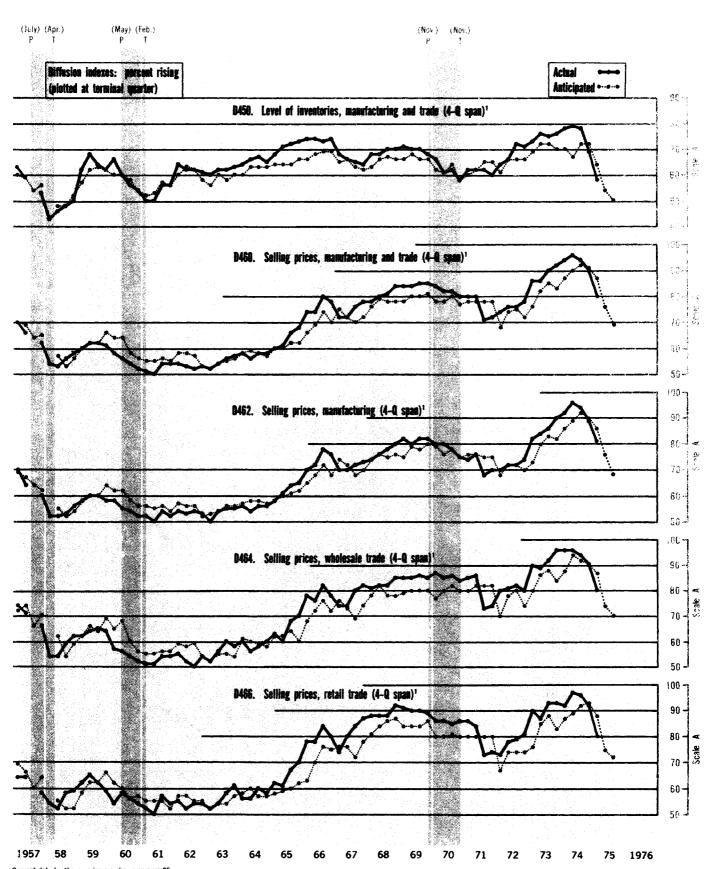


Current data for these series are shown on pages 84 and 85.

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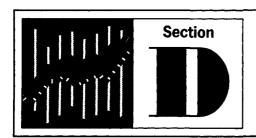
Chart C2

DIFFUSION INDEXES—Con.



Current data for these series are shown on page 85.

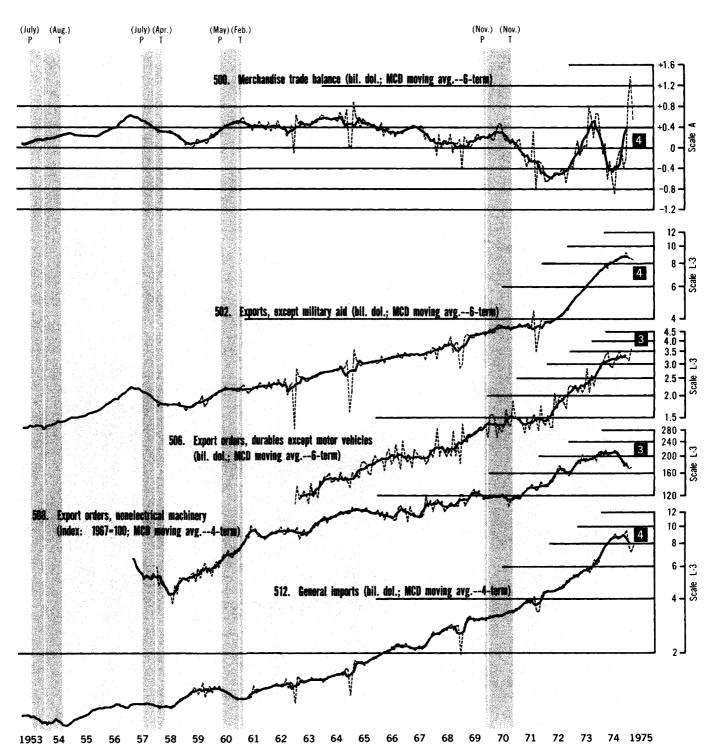
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OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D1

FOREIGN TRADE

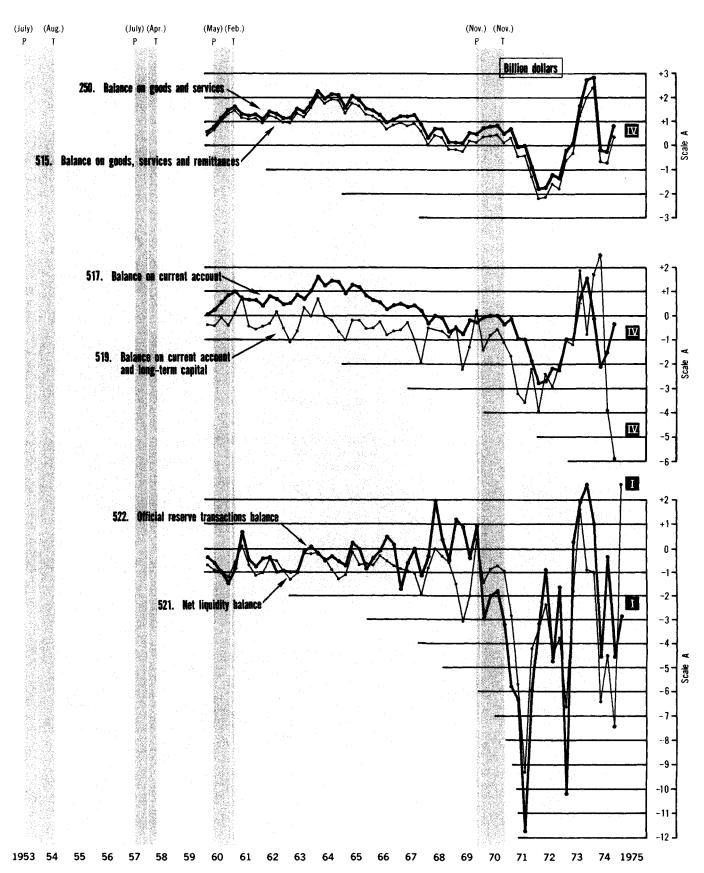


Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

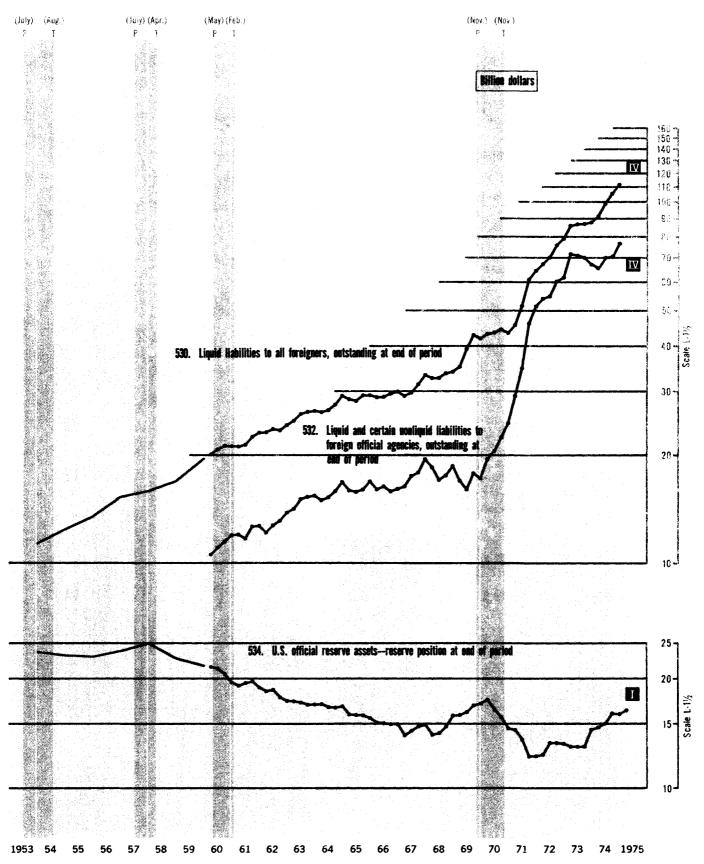
Chart D2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS



Current data for these series are shown on page 87.

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



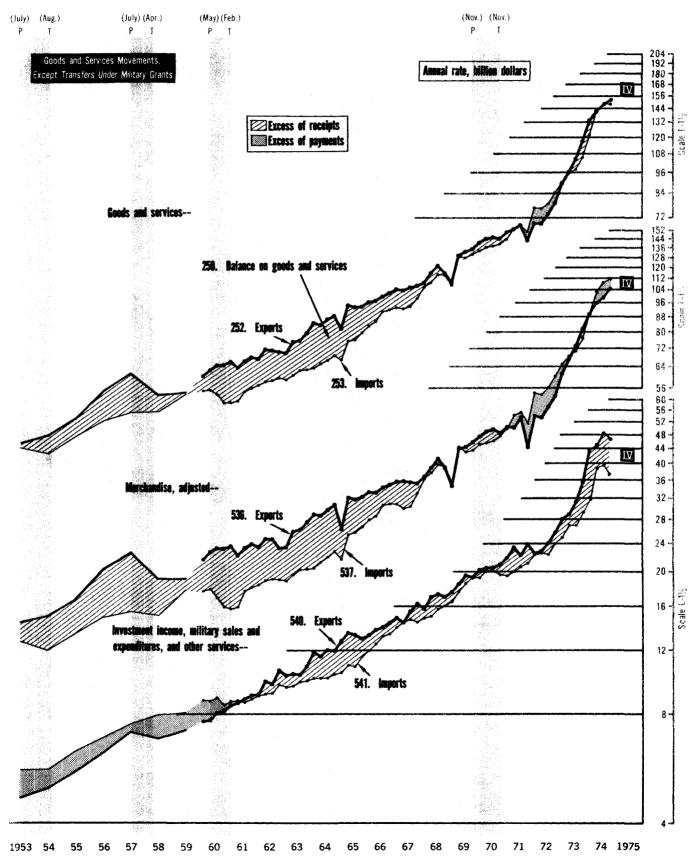
Current data for these series are shown on page 87. End-of-year figures are used prior to 1960.

Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2

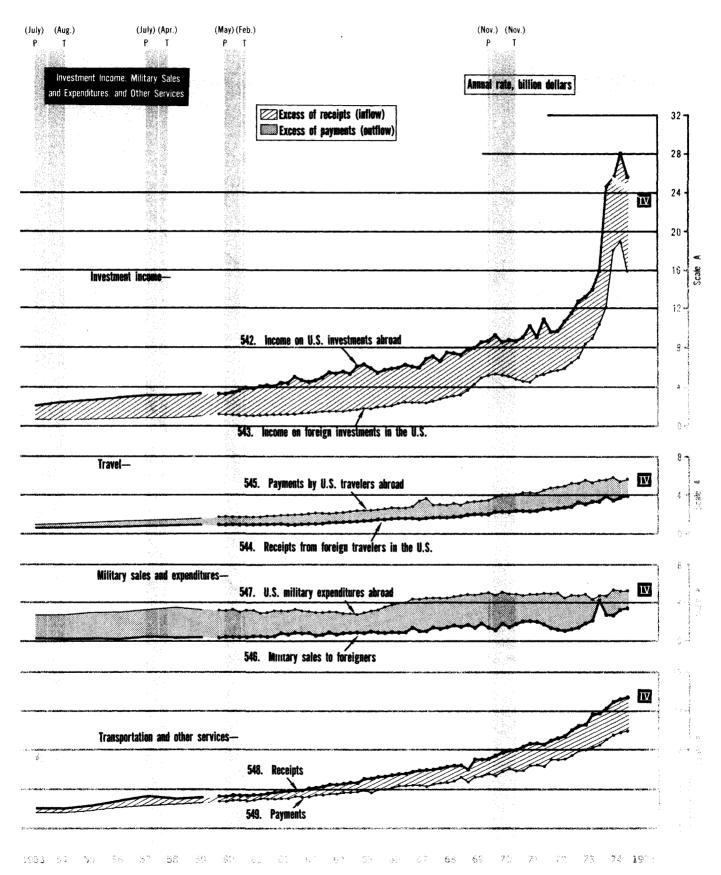
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.



Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS-Con.



Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.

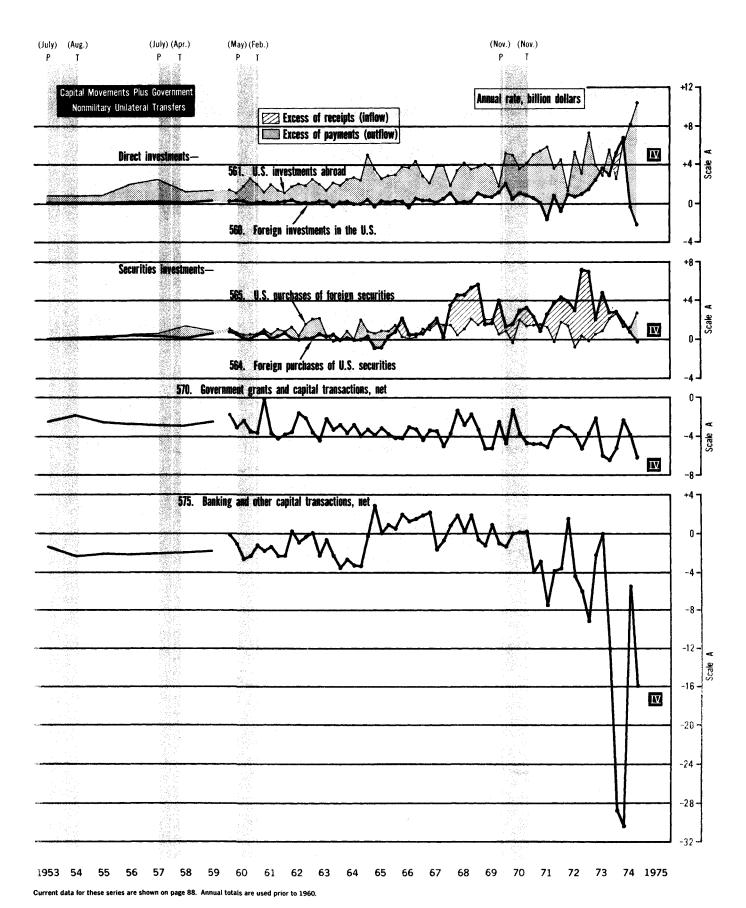
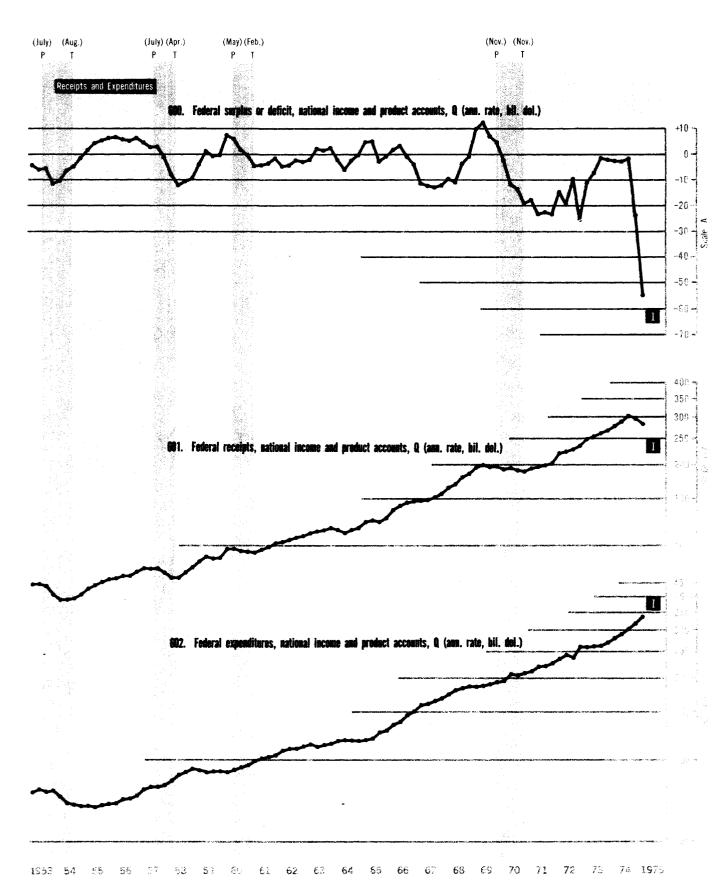


Chart D3

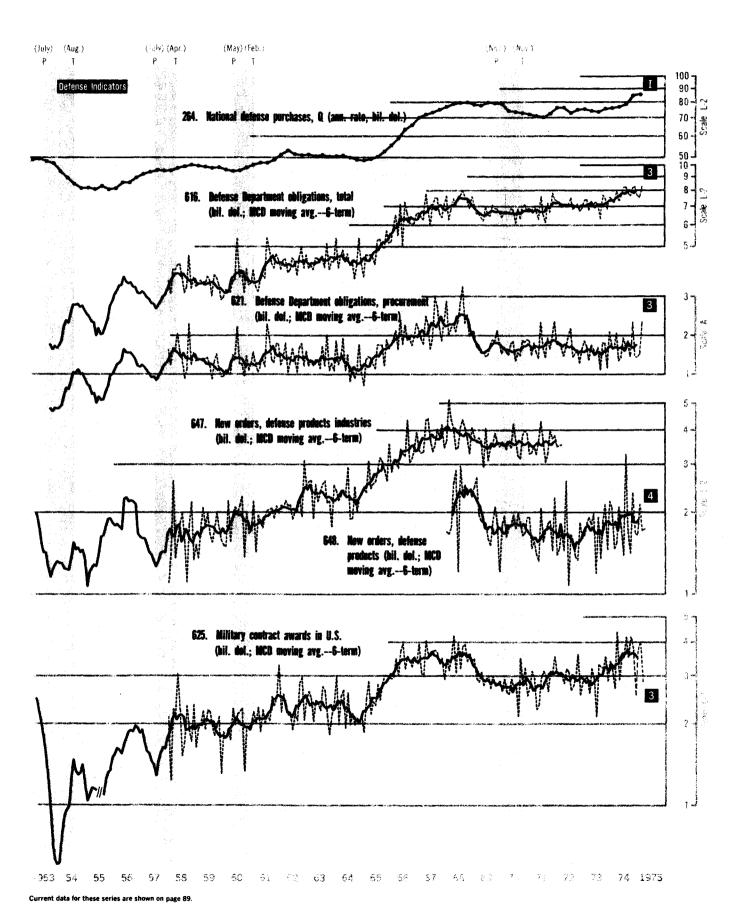
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES



Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES—Con.

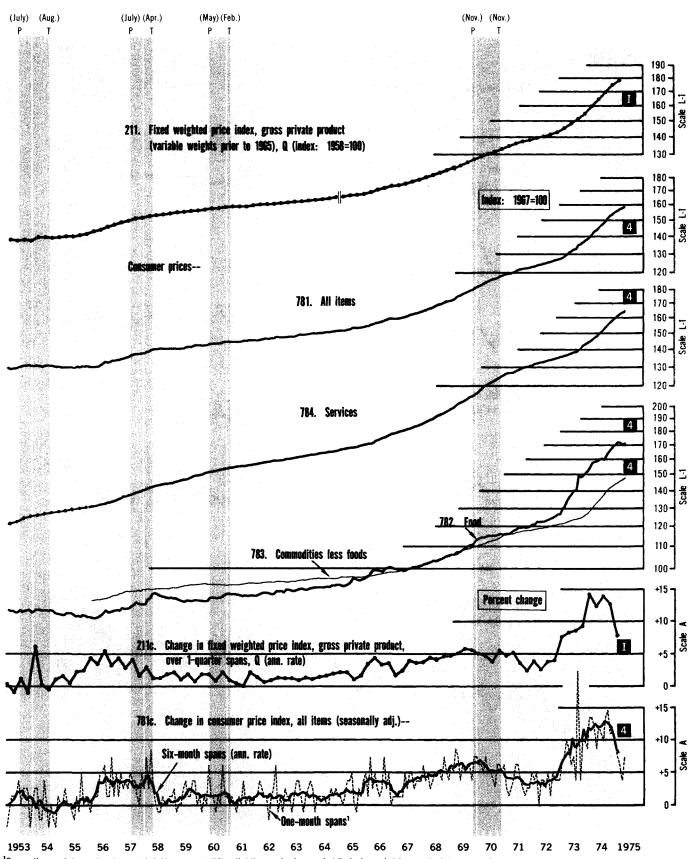


Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D4

PRICE MOVEMENTS

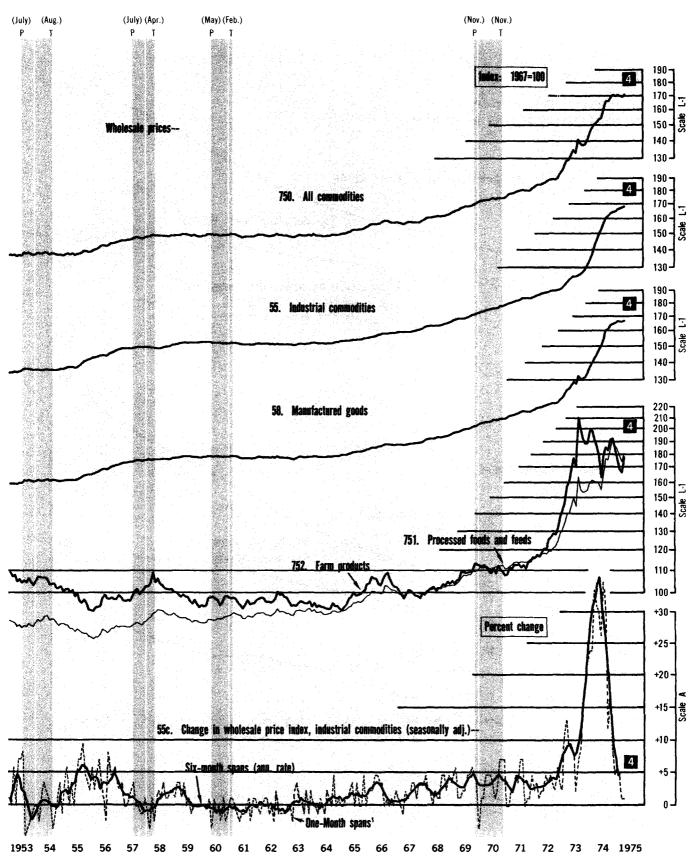


Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D4

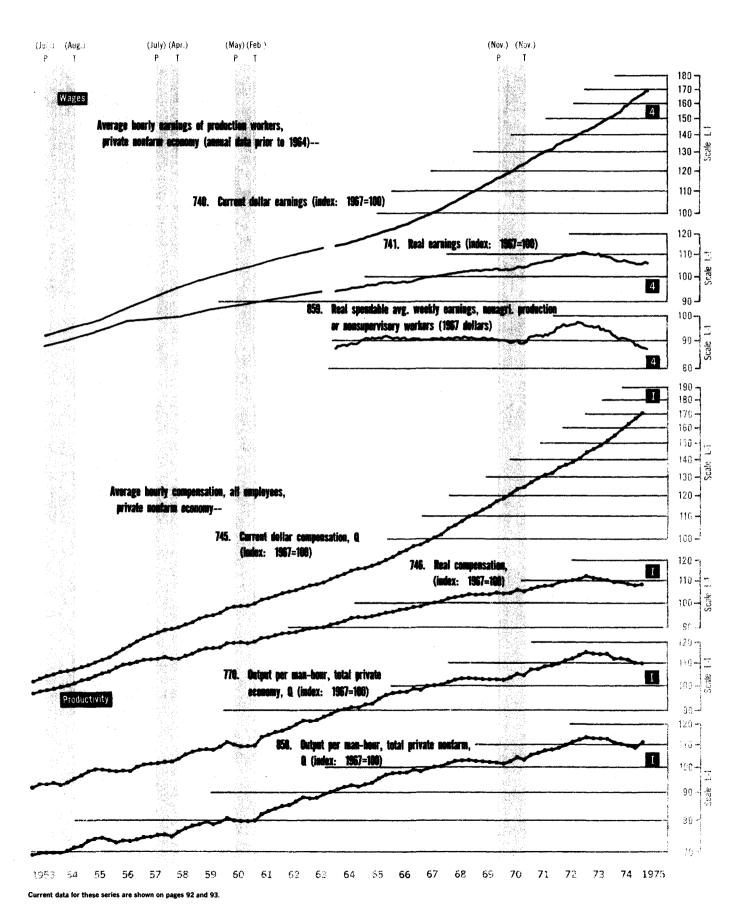
PRICE MOVEMENTS-Con.



¹One-month percent changes have been multiplied by a constant (12) so that they may be shown against the background of the annualized changes over 6-month spans. See basic data table for actual 1-month percent changes. Current data for these series are shown on page 91.

Chart D5

WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY

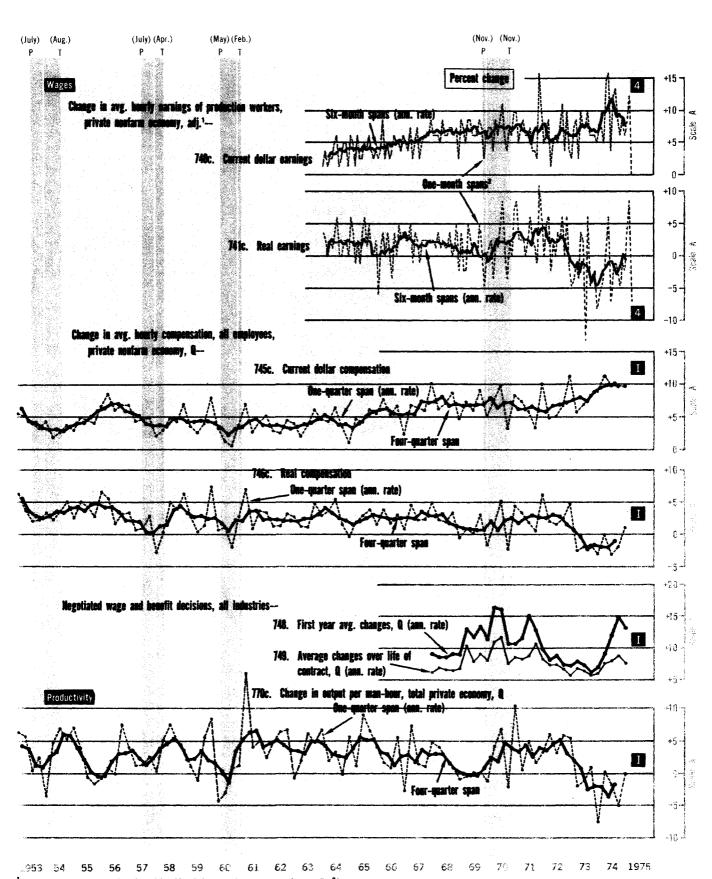


Section D

OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D5

WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY—Con.

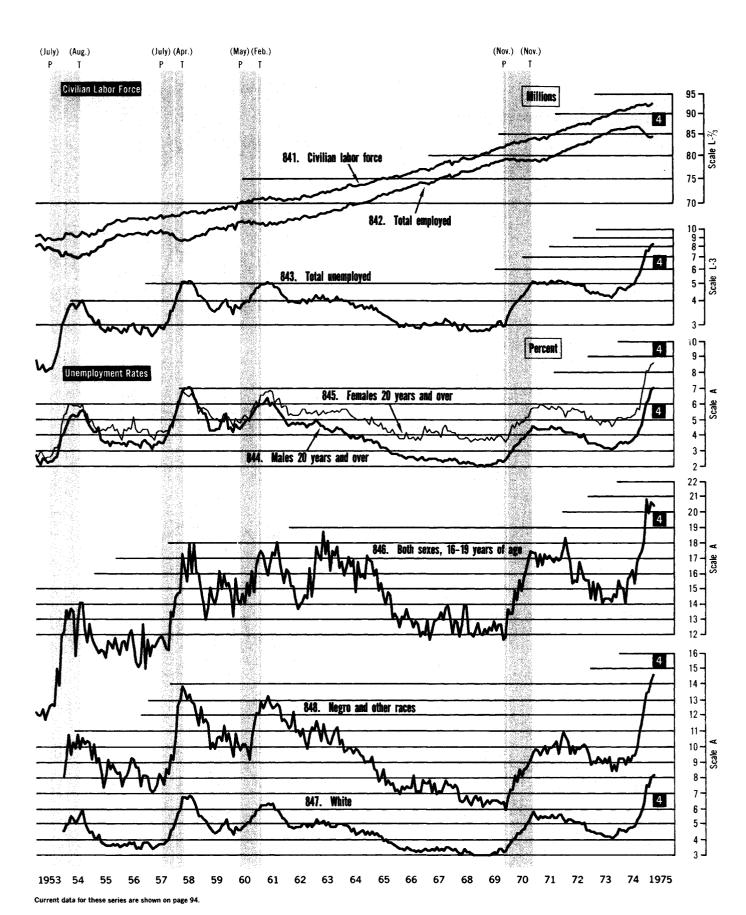


Adjusted for overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts and seasonality. One-month percent changes have been multiplied by a constant (12) so that they may be shown against the background of the annualized changes over 6-month spans. See basic data table for actual 1-month percent changes.

Current data for these series are shown on pages 92 and 93.

Chart D6

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND MAJOR COMPONENTS

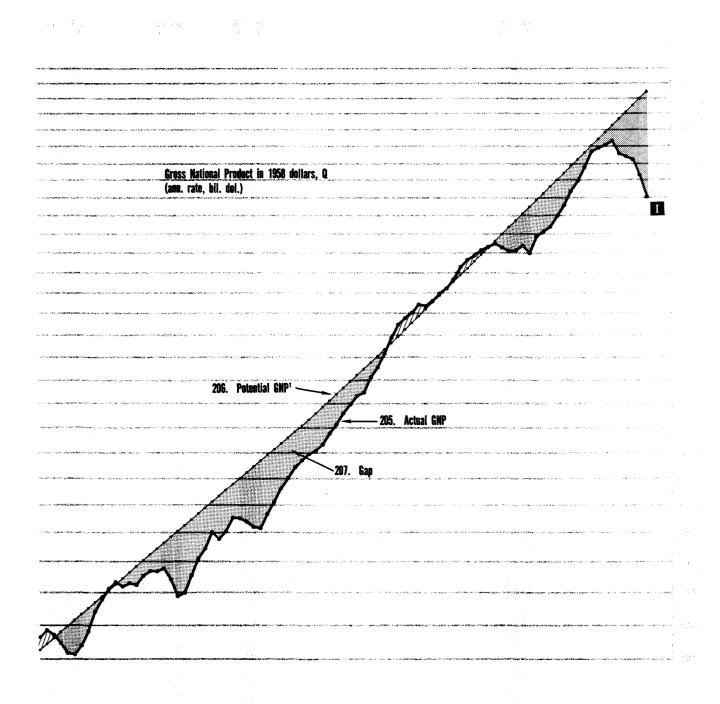




ANALYTICAL MEASURES

Chart E1

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



1**953 54 55 56** 57 **58 59 6**0 61 62 63 64 67 56 67 **68 69** 70 71 72 73 74 1975

Current data for these series are shown on page 95.

¹Trend line of 3.5 percent per year (intersecting actual line in middle of 1955) from 1st quarter 1952 to 4th quarter 1962, 3.75 percent from 4th quarter 1962 to 4th quarter 1965, and 4 percent from 4th quarter 1965 to 1st quarter 1975. See special note on page 95.

Chart E2

Section E

ANALYTICAL RATIOS

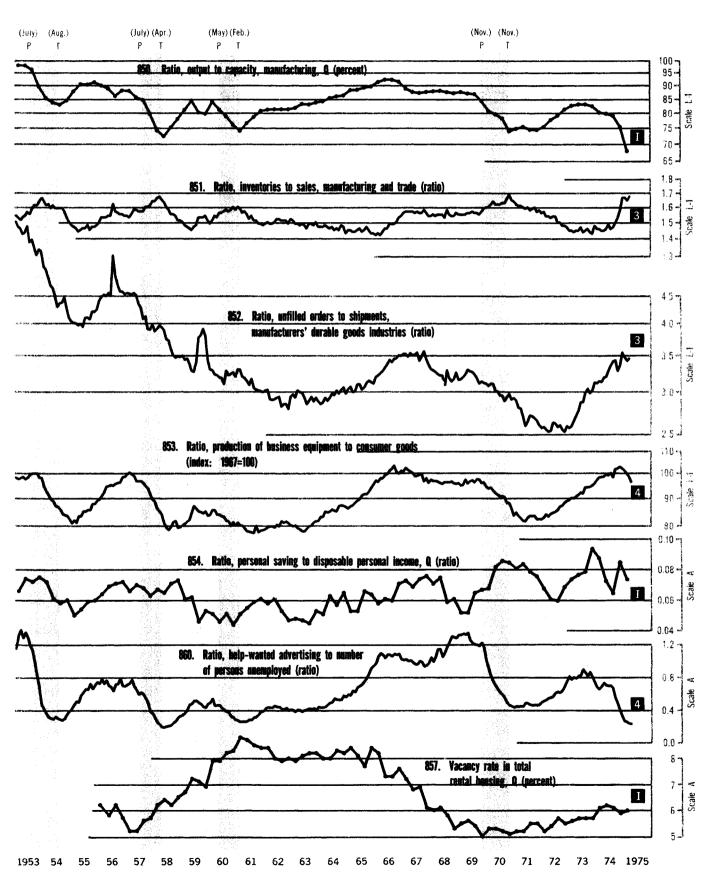


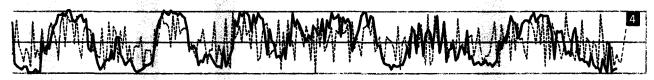
Chart E3

DIFFUSION INDEXES

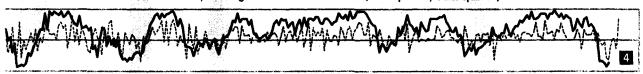
Leading Indicators

(Nov. (Aug.) (May) (Apr.) (May) (feb.) (Nov.) (Nov.) P. T. P

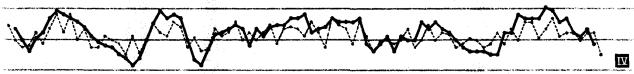
D1. Average workweek, production workers, manufacturing--21 industries (9-mo. span----, 1-me. span----)



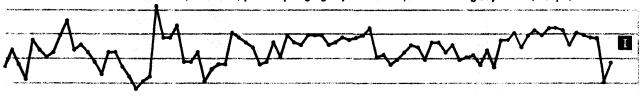
DG. New orders, durable goods industries--35 industries (9-mo. span----, 1-mo. span----)



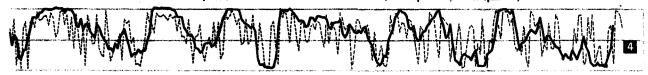
D11. Newly approved capital appropriations—17 industries (3-Q span →→→, 1-Q span →→→)¹



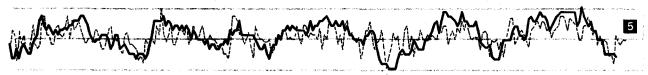
B34. Profits, FNCB of NY, percent reporting higher profits-about 1,000 manufacturing corporations (1-Q span)



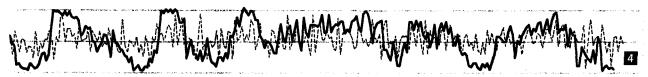
D19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks--65-82 industries (9-mo. span----, 1-mo. span----)



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

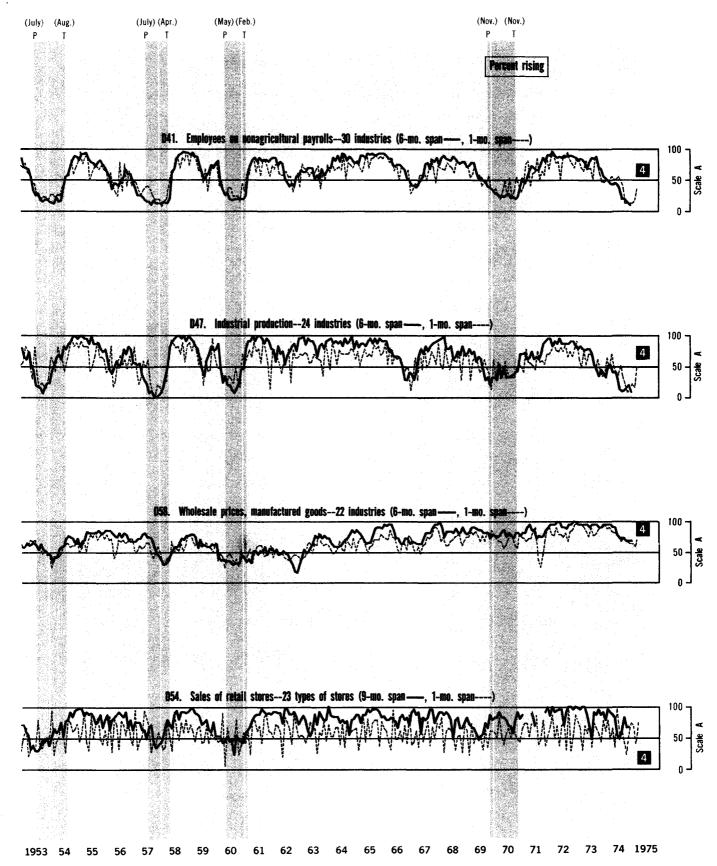


D5. Initial claims, State unemployment insurance-47 areas (percent declining; 9-mo. span----, 1-mo. span----)



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Roughly Coincident Indicators

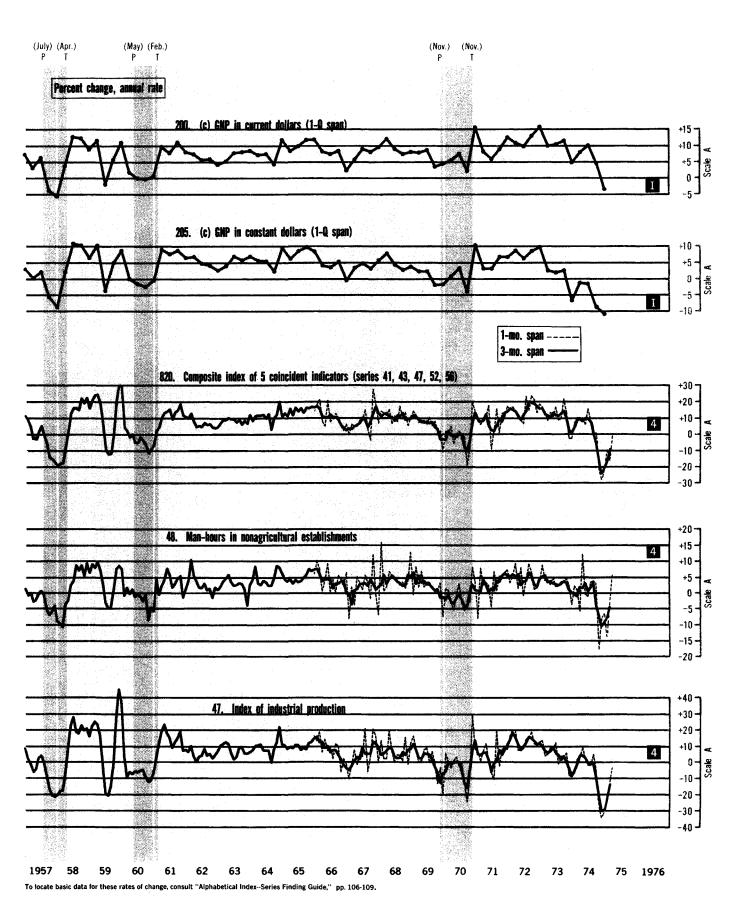


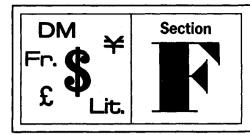
Section E

ANALYTICAL MEASURES

Chart E5

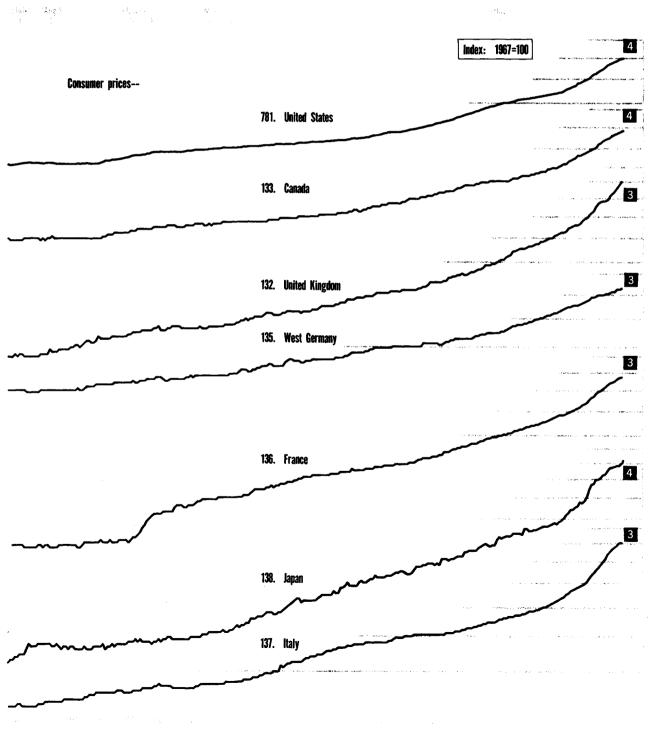
RATES OF CHANGE





INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Chart F1 CONSUMER PRICES



Section F INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Chart F2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

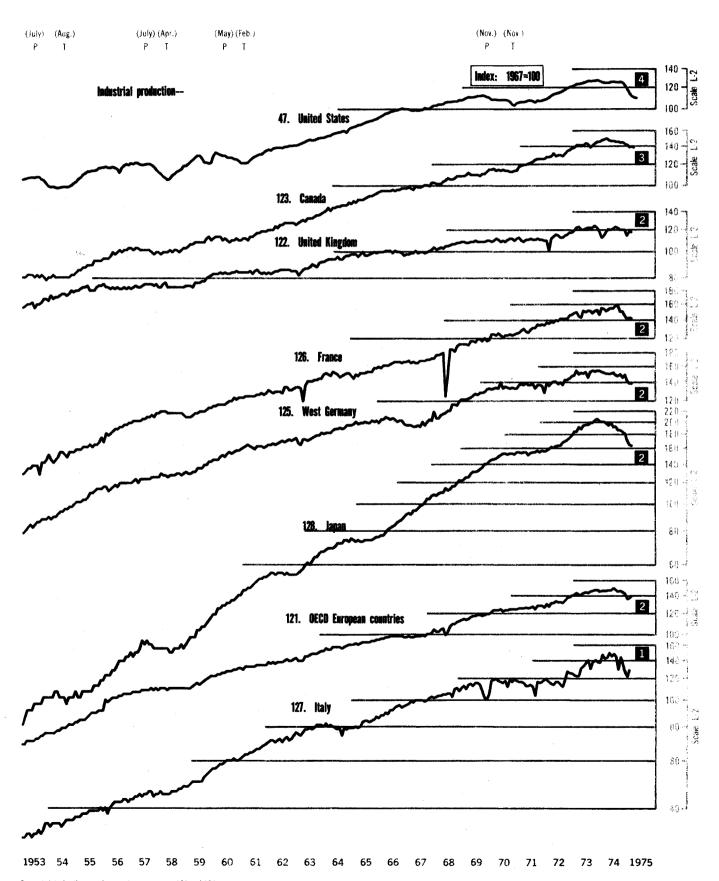
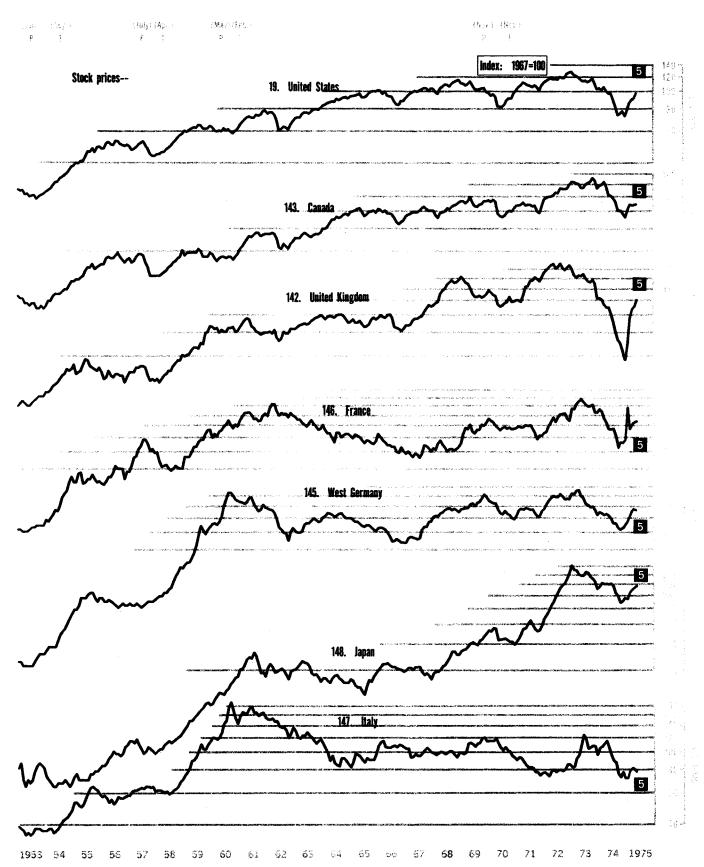


Chart F3 STOCK PRICES





					A1 GR	OSS NAT	IONAL F	RODUCT					
Year	20	00. Current dollars	3		205.	Constant	(1958) d	ollars		210. Implicit price deflator			
and quarter	a. Total	b. Difference	c. Percent change at annual	a. To		b. Diff		c. Percer change at annual		a. Total		b. Difference	c. Percent change at annual
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	rate		nn. rate, I. dol.)		. rate, dol.)	rate		(Index: 1958=100))	(Index: 1958=100)	rate
1972													
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1,115.0 1,143.0 1,169.3 1,204.7	+31.8 +28.0 +26.3 +35.4	+12.2 +10.5 +9.5 +12.7		770.9 786.6 798.1 814.2	+	11.8 15.7 11.5 16.1	+8 +6	.4	144.6 145.3 146.5 148.0	3	+1.9 +0.7 +1.2 +1.5	+5.5 +1.9 +3.3 +4.1
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1,248.9 1,277.9 1,308.9 1,344.0	+44.2 +29.0 +31.0 +35.1	+15.5 +9.6 +10.1 +11.2		832.8 837.4 840.8 845.7	+	18.6 +4.6 +3.4 +4.9	+2 +1	6 23	150.0 152.6 155.7 158.9	5 7	+2.0 +2.6 +3.1 +3.2	+5.5 +7.3 +8.3 +8.6
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1,358.8 1,383.8 1,416.3 1,430.9	+14.8 +25.0 +32.5 +14.6	+4.5 +7.6 +9.7 +4.2		830.5 827.1 823.1 804.0		15.2 -3.4 -4.0 19.1	-1 -1	6 9	163.6 167.3 172.1 178.0	3	+4.7 +3.7 +4.8 +5.9	+12.3 +9.4 +11.9 +14.4
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	rl,417.1	r-13.8	r-3.8	r	780.2	r-	23.8	r-11	.•3	r181.6	6	r+3.6	r+8.5
		SS NATIONAL DDUCT-Con.				Į.	2 NATI	ONAL ANI) PERS	ONAL INCO	ME		
Year and	215. Per capita GNP, current dollars	217. Per capit GNP, constant (1958) dollars	income in c	ur-	222. Per income i rent doll	n cur-				Disposable pe	ersonal	l income	
quarter		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					224. C dollars	urrent		Constant 3) dollars		i. Per capita, rent dollars	227. Per capita, constant (1958) dollars
	(Ann. rate, dollars)	(Ann. rate, dollars)	(Ann. ra bil. dol.		(Ann. bil. c			n. rate, . dol.)		nn. rate, il. dol.)	(,	Ann. rate, dollars)	(Ann. rate, dol.)
1972								;				ı	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1973	5,354 5,478 5,593 5,750	3,702 3,770 3,818 3,880	932	•5 •3	9 <u>:</u> 9:	13.3 30.9 50.3 35.0		774.7 790.0 807.2 838.1		566.2 573.6 581.9 600.1		3,720 3,787 3,861 4,000	2,719 2,749 2,784 2,864
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	5,951 6,079 6,215 6,369	3,969 3,982 3,992 4,000	1,051	.2 .3	1,00 1,00	13.6 39.2 68.0 99.3		869.5 892.1 913.9 939.4		615.1 618.2 621.8 622.9		4,143 4,244 4,339 4,452	2,931 2,941 2,952 2,952
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	6,428 6,536 6,676 6,730	3,929 3,907 3,880 r 3,782	7 1,130. 1,155.	.2 .5	1,1	12.5 34.6 68.2 36.9		950.6 966.5 993.1 008.8		610.3 603.5 602.9 594.8		4,497 4,565 4,681 4,745	2,887 2,850 2,842 2,798
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r6,654	r3,662	p1,149	.8	rl,19	93.4	rl,	015.5		591.0		r4,768	2,775

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 9, 10, and 65.



				A3 PERSON	AL CONSUM	MPTION EX	(PENDITURES			
Year and quarter	230. Total in current dollars	231. Total in constant (1958) dollars	goods,	Durable total, in it dollars	233. Dura goods, tot autos, in o dollars	al except	234. Automo in current doll		236. Nondurable goods in current dollars	237. Services in current dollars
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)		Ann. rate, pil. dol.)	(Ann. bil. o		(Ann. rate bil. dol.)		(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972										
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	701.5 720.6 736.8 757.2	512.8 523.2 531.2 542.2	523.2 531.2		112.1 75.5 116.2 77.9 121.2 79.4 124.3 82.4		36.6 38.3 41.8 41.9		288.4 297.4 302.0 310.9	301.0 307.0 313.6 322.0
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	781.7 799.0 816.3 823.9	552.9 553.7 555.4 546.3		132.4 132.1 132.4 124.3		87.0 87.3 87.0 86.3	44 45	.4 .8 .4 .0	323.3 332.7 343.8 352.1	325.9 334.2 340.1 347.4
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	840.6 869.1 901.3 895.8	539.7 542.7 547.2 528.2		123.9 129.5 136.1 120.7		88.1 91.5 92.5 88.1	38 43	.8	364.4 375.8 389.0 391.7	352.4 363.8 376.2 383.5
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r913.2	r531.5		r124.9	1	r89.6	r35	.3	r398.8	r389.5
		A4	GROS	S PRIVATE DI	OMESTIC IN	VESTMEN	IT IN CURREN	L DOLL	ARS	
Year and quarter	240. Total	241. Nonresident fixed investment	tial	242. Nonresi structures	dential	243. Pro durable e	ducers' quipment	244. R structu	desidential res	245. Change in business inventories
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. doi.)		(Ann. r bil. do			nn. rate, I. dol.)		Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	169.2 175. 182.1 190.2	11.	2.7 4.7 7.5 2.5	.7 .5		40.7 41.0 40.6 42.2			51.8 52.9 54.5 56.7	+5.0 +8.0 +10.2 +11.0
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	199.0 205.1 209.0 224.5	13	0.5 5.6 9.0 1.9		44.6 46.2 47.9 49.3		85.9 89.4 91.1 92.6		58.5 58.7 58.1 53.6	+10.0 +10.7 +11.8 +28.9
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	210.4 211.8 205.8 209.2	3 14 3 15	5.2 9.4 0.9 1.2		51.3 52.2 51.0 53.7		93.9 97.2 99.9 97.5		48.4 48.8 46.2 40.4	+16.9 +13.5 +8.7 +17.8
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r163.1	L rl4	6.9		52.8		r94.2		r35.3	r -19. 2

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 11 and 12.



Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



	A5 FOREIG	IN TRADE IN CURREN	NT DOLLARS	A6 GOV		ES OF GOODS AND SE ENT DOLLARS	ERVICES
Year and quarter	250. Net exports of goods and services	252. Exports of goods and services	253. Imports of goods and services	260. Total	262. Federal	264. National defense	266. State and local
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-7.1 -6.9 -4.8 -5.3	69.1 68.8 73.3 78.5	76.1 75.7 78.1 83.8	251.1 253.8 255.1 262.6	105.6 105.9 102.7 105.2	75.9 75.9 72.6 74.7	145.5 147.9 152.4 157.4
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1974	-0.8 +0.5 +6.7 +9.3	88.8 95.4 103.7 113.6	89.5 94.9 96.9 104.3	269.0 273.3 276.9 286.4	106.4 106.2 105.3 108.4	75.0 74.0 73.3 75.3	162.6 167.1 171.6 177.9
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1975	+11.3 -1.5 -3.1 +1.9	131.2 138.5 143.6 147.5	119.9 140.0 146.7 145.7	296.3 304.4 312.3 323.8	111.5 114.3 117.2 124.5	75.8 76.6 78.4 84.0	184.8 190.1 195.1 199.3
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r+9.3	r143.4	r134.1	r331.6	rl26.5	r84.7	205.1
	A7 FINA	AL SALES AND INVEN	TORIES IN CURRENT	DOLLARS	A8 NAT	TONAL INCOME COM IN CURRENT DOLL	
Year and	Durabl	e goods	Nondural	ole goods 280. Compensa of employees		282. Proprietors' income	284. Rental income . of persons
quarter	270. Final sales	271. Change in business inventories	274. Final sales	275. Change in business inventories			
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	204.6 210.6 218.3 223.6	+2.7 +5.8 +6.8 +13.2	309.7 318.9 322.7 332.6	+2.2 +2.2 +3.4 -2.2	683.8 699.0 712.6 732.9	72.9 74.6 75.8 80.1	25.5 24.4 26.8 26.7
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	237.8 241.2 243.9 240.6	+6.1 +7.7 +9.0 +14.8	347.9 359.7 374.2 384.1	+3.9 +3.0 +2.9 +14.1	759.1 776.7 793.3 814.8	89.1 92.8 99.3 103.2	26.3 25.7 26.2 26.4
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	242.3 248.5 259.8 246.2	+8.7 -1.8 +5.7 +18.3	392.8 402.9 413.2 418.6	+8.2 +15.4 +3.0 -0.5	828.8 848.3 868.2 877.7	98.4 89.9 92.1 91.6	26.4 26.3 26.6 26.8
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r252.9	r-13.4	r433,2	r-5.7	r875.6	r84.9	27.0

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 13, 14, 15, and 16.



		COME COMPONENTS T DOLLARS—Con.		A9 SA	VING IN CURRENT D	OLLARS	
Year and quarter	286. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	288. Net interest	290. Gross saving	292. Personal saving	294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustment	296. Capital consumption allowances	298. Government surplus or deficit
	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rata,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,
	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	86.5	43.6	164.4	53.3	21.3	98.9	-8.2
	89.5	44.9	169.4	49.0	22.1	103.7	-5.2
	92.9	46.2	175.0	49.3	23.3	103.3	-0.6
	99.8	47.5	184.6	58.9	26.5	105.8	-6.5
1973 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	103.9	49.2	201.1	65.3	26.3	107.4	+2.1
	105.0	51.1	207.9	69.6	24.9	110.5	+3.0
	105.2	53.2	217.0	73.2	25.6	111.5	+6.7
	106.4	55.5	231.7	89.3	26.2	113.9	+2.3
1974 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	107.7	57.5	224.5	84.4	23.9	115.8	+0.4
	105.6	60.1	206.3	71.5	17.1	118.6	-1.0
	105.8	62.8	196.4	65.5	9.9	120.7	+0.2
	103.4	65.9	202.9	86.5	18.1	122.9	-24.6
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	p93•4	r68.9	pl65.7	r75.9	p21.0	r125.2	p=56.4
			A10 REA	L GROSS NATIONAL	PRODUCT		
Year and quarter	273. Final sales, constant (1958) dollars	246. Change in business inventories, constant (1958) dollars	247. Fixed investment, non- residential, constant (1958) dollars	248. Fixed invest- ment, residential structures, constant (1958) dollars	249. Gross auto product, constant (1958) dollars	263. Federal Gov- ernment purchases of goods and services, constant (1958) dollars	267. State and local government pur- chases of goods and services, constant (1958) dollars
	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,
	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. doi.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)
1972							
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	766.7	+4.2	81.3	33.8	36.1	62.9	80.9
	780.0	+6.6	82.4	34.2	37.5	62.5	81.3
	789.7	+8.5	83.8	34.3	40.9	59.5	82.4
	805.3	+8.8	87.2	34.8	41.8	59.2	83.8
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	825.5	+7.3	92.2	35.0	46.3	58.9	85.2
	829.6	+7.8	94.3	34.1	45.2	57.7	86.2
	832.7	+8.0	95.1	32.6	43.6	56.2	87.5
	825.7	+20.0	96.0	29.8	41.6	56.4	89.3
1974 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1975	819.9	+10.6	96.3	26.4	29.2	56.3	89.7
	818.9	+8.2	96.5	25.7	32.6	56.3	89.5
	818.1	+5.0	94.1	23.6	38.9	56.5	89.4
	793.1	+10.9	89.2	20.4	33.6	57.0	89.3
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r791.9	r-11.7	r83.8	r17.3	r26.7	r57•4	r90.2

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 16, 17, and 18.



	-		A11 SHAR	ES OF GNP AI	ND NATIONA	AL INCOME				
Year				rcent of Gross N				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
and quarter	230A. Personal consumption expenditures	241A. Fixed investment, nonresidential	244A. Fixed investment, residential structures	245A. (in busine inventor	ess	250A. Net exports of goods and services	262A. Feder Govt. purcha goods and ser	ses of	266A. State and local govt. purchases of goods and services	
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Pe	rcent)	(Percent)	(Percen	t)	(Percent)	
1972							•		:	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	62.9 63.0 63.0 62.9	10.1 10.0 10.0 10.2	4. 4. 4.	6 7	+0.4 +0.7 +0.9 +0.9	-0.6 -0.6 -0.4 -0.4		9.5 9.3 8.8 8.7	13.0 12.9 13.0 13.1	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	62.6 62.5 62.4 61.3	10.4 10.6 10.6 10.6	4. 4. 4.	6 4	+0.8 +0.8 +0.9 +2.2	-0.1 0.0 +0.5 +0.7	ļ	8.5 8.3 8.0 8.1	13.0 13.1 13.1 13.2	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	61.9 62.8 63.6 62.6	10.6 10.8 10.7 10.6	3. 3. 3. 2.	5 3	+1.2 +1.0 +0.6 +1.2	+0.8 -0.1 -0.2 +0.1		8.2 8.3 8.3 8.7	13.6 13.7 13.8 13.9	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r 64.4	10.4	2.	5	r-1.4	r+0.7	r	8.9	14.5	
			A11 SHARE	S OF GNP AN	D NATIONAL	L INCOME—Con.				
Year and				Percent of Nat	ional Income					
quarter	280A. Compensation of employees	282A. Pro income	pprietors'	284A. Renta of persons	l income		286A. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment		288A. Net interest	
	(Percent)		(Percent)	(Pe	rcent)	(Perce	nt)	(Percent)		
1972										
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	7	75.0 75.0 74.7 74.3	8.0 8.0 7.9 8.1		2.8 2.6 2.8 2.7	5	9.5 9.6 9.7 10.1		4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	7	73.9 73.9 73.6 73.6	8.7 8.8 9.2 9.3		2.6 2.7 2.7 2.7	<u> </u>	10.1 10.0 9.8 9.6		4.8 4.9 4.9 5.0	
1974 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	77	74.1 75.1 75.1 75.3	8.8 8.0 8.0 7.9		2.4 2.3 2.3 2.3	3	9.6 9.3 9.2 8.9		5.1 5.3 5.4 5.7	
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	p7	6.2	p7.4		p2.4	4	p8.1		p6. 0	

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Graphs of these series are shown on page 19.





MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	BI EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT						
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS		COINCIDENT CATORS				
Minor Economic Process	Marginal Employment Adjustments	Job Vacancies	Comprehensive Employment				

Year and month	*1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing	21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manu- facturing	2. Accession rate, manufac- turing	*5. Average weekly initial claims for unem- ployment insurance, State programs ^t	3. Layoff rate, manufacturing	46. Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers	48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments
	(Hours)	(Hours)	(Per 100 employees)	(Thous.)	(Per 100 employees)	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate, bil. man-hours)
1973							
January February	40.5	3.8	4.7	226	0.9	122	147.00
	40.9	3.9	4.8	H)223	0.8	119	147.98
	40.9	3.9	4.9	227	0.9	121	148.42
April	H)40.9	H)4.1	4.8	238	0.8	121	148.88
	40.7	3.9	4.8	234	0.8	122	149.15
	40.6	3.8	4.8	233	0.8	123	149.70
July	40.7	3.8	4.8	232	0.9	H >131	149.90
	40.6	3.7	4.7	247	0.8	126	150.12
	40.7	3.8	4.9	241	0.8	120	150.52
October	40.7	3.7	H)4•9	244	H) 0.8	123	150.90
	40.6	3.8	4•8	251	1.0	120	151.43
	40.6	3.7	4•4	284	1.1	114	151.65
January	40•4	3.5	4•3	306	1.5	111	151.05
February	40•4	3.5	4•5	323	1.4	108	151.27
March	40•3	3.6	4•5	312	1.2	111	151.32
April	39•3	2.8	4.6	293	1.1	116	150 . 52
	40•3	3.4	4.7	291	1.1	115	151 . 90
	40•1	3.4	4.4	306	1.1	116	151 . 79
July	40.2	3•4	4•4	290	1.0	119	151.59
	40.2	3•4	4•3	332	1.2	115	151.96
	40.0	3•3	4•1	362	1.3	103	152.36
October	40.1	3.2	3.6	410	1.9	94	H)152.72
November	39.5	2.8	3.1	458	2.6	8 6	150.23
December	39.4	2.7	3.0	504	2.6	79	149.16
1975 January	39.2	2.3	3.1	548	3.5	73	148.29
	38.8	r2.3	3.3	550	r3.4	71	r146.39
	r38.8	r2.3	3.5	545	2.8	70	r145.92
April	p39.0	p2.2	p3.9	p517	p2.5	p71	p146.55
July August September			:				
October							

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (1). Current high values are indicated by (11). series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series 3, 14, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 93), current low values are indicated by [8]. 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.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 20, 21, and 39.

Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.





MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	B1 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—Con.						
TIMING CLASS	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS—Con. LAGGING INDICATORS						
Minor Economic Process	Comprehensive Employment—Con.	Comprehensive Unemployment	Long-Duration Unemployment				

Year and month	*41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, establishment survey	42. Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities, labor force survey	*43. Unemploy- ment rate, total	45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs ¹	40. Unemploy- ment rate, married males	*44. Unemploy- ment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)
1973						
January	75,472	79,182	5.0	2.8	2.4	1.1
February	75,851	79,863	5.0	2.8	2.4	1.0
March	76,111	80,256	4.9	2.8	2.4	1.0
April	76,339	80,521	5.0	2.6	2.4	0.9
	76,508	80,669	4.9	2.6	2.3	0.9
	76,787	81,022	4.8	2.6	2.2	0.9
July	76,867	81,144	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.8
	77,163	81,148	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.9
	77,315	81,626	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.9
October	77,649	82,024	H)4.6	2.6	H)2.1	0.8
	77,915	82,006	4.8	H)2.6	2.2	0.9
	77,924	82,011	4.9	2.8	2.2	H)0.8
January	77,925	82,051	5.2	3.1	2.3	0 .9
	78,053	82,050	5.2	3.2	2.4	0 . 9
	78,089	82,126	5.1	3.3	2.3	0 . 9
April	78,226	82,272	5.0	3.2	2.4	1.0
	78,357	82,565	5.2	3.2	2.2	1.0
	78,421	82,755	5.2	3.2	2.6	1.0
July	78,479	∰82,970	5•3	3.2	2.7	1.0
	78,661	82,823	5•4	3.2	2.7	1.0
	78,844	82,913	5•8	3.4	2.8	1.1
October	H)78,865	82,864	6.0	3.7	3.0	1.1
	78,404	82,314	6.6	4.2	3.3	1.2
	77,690	81,863	7.2	4.9	3.8	1.4
1975 January February March	77,227	81,179	8.2	5.5	4.5	1.7
	176,708	80,701	8.2	6.0	4.7	2.0
	176,346	80,584	8.7	6.4	5.2	2.2
April	p76 , 293	. 80 , 848	8.9	p6.8	5.6	2.6
July	,					
October						

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 . Current high values are indicated by . 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 . 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 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 21, 22, 41, and 43.

¹Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.





MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE							
TIMING CLASS		ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS						
Minor Economic Process	Comprehensive Production	Comprehensive Production Comprehensive Income Comprehensive Consumption and Trade						

	*200. Gross na-	*205. Gross na-	*47. Index of	*52. Personal	53. Wages and	*56. Manufac-	57. Final sales	Sales of re	tail stores
Year and month	tional product in current dol- lars	tional product in 1958 dollars	industrial pro- duction	income	salaries in min- ing, manufactur- ing and con- struction	turing and trade sales	(series 200 minus series 245)	*54. Current dollar sales	59. Deflated (1967 dollar) sales
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)
1973									
January February March	1,248.9 	832.8	122.2 123.4 123.7	1,002.0 1,014.4 1,024.5	235.1 238.0 239.8	135,848 138,047 140,074	1,238.9	40,707 41,242 41,979	33,930 34,106 H)34,393
April	1,277.9	837.4	124.1 124.9 125.6	1,031.7 1,038.9 1,047.2	242.2 244.1 246.8	140,022 141,726 141,354	1,267.2	41,185 41,723 41,167	33,384 33,553 32,832
July	1,308.9	840. 8	126.7 126.5 126.8	1,056.1 1,067.6 1,080.4	248.4 249.7 253.4	145,583 145,584 145,679	1,297.0	42,767 42,355 42,529	34,011 33,349 33,339
October	1,344.0	H >845.7	127.0 H)127.5 126.5	1,090.8 1,100.0 1,107.1	255.7 258.7 259.9	149,789 152,335 150,711	1,315.1 	42,970 42,976 42,116	33,494 33,209 32,121
1974			125.4	1,107.0	257.4	154,064		42 , 932	32 , 393
January February March	1,358.8	830.5	124.6 124.7	1,113.4	260.0 260.7	156,098 159,239	1,341.9	43,134 43,872	r32,104 r32,395
April	1,383.8	827.1	124.9 125.7 125.8	1,125.2 1,135.2 1,143.5	262.7 265.3 267.9	160,675 162,924 163,052	1,370.3	44,283 44,894 44,593	r32,360 r32,415 r31,786
July	1,416.3	823.1 	125.5 125.2 125.6	1,159.5 1,167.2 1,178.0	268.6 271.7 273.5	168,824 171,644 170,862	1,407.6	46,356 H)47,056 46,177	r32,755 r32,878 r31,774
October November December	H >1,430.9	804.0	124.8 121.7 117.4	1,185.0 1,184.5 1,191.0	H)274.6 267.4 264.3	H)171,647 168,335 161,809	1,413.1	45,803 44,469 44,821	r31,181 r30,019 r30,198
1975 January February March	rl,417.1	r780.2	113.7 r111.2 r109.8	1,191.1 1,193.4 r1,195.7	261.2 255.4 r255.2	161,754 r162,814 p158,691	H)r1,436.3	45,955 r46,819 r45,937	r30,883 r31,398 r30,581
April			p109.4	[H ⟩p1,202.4	p255.1	(NA)		p46,584	p30,829
July									
October November 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 . 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 . 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 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 23, 24, and 42.

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MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS		B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT						
TIMING CLASS		LEADING INDICATORS						
Minor Economic Process	Formation of Business Enterprises	New Investment Commitments						

Year and month	*12. Index of net business formation	13. Number of new business incorporations	*6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries	8. Index of construction contracts, total value ¹	*10. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment	11. Newly ap- proved capital appropriations, 1,000 manufac- turing corpora- tions ¹	24. Value of manufacturers' new orders, capital goods industries, nondefense	for commerc trial build	tion contracts cial and indus- dings, floor ace ¹ (Million
	(1967=100)	(Number)	(Bil. dol.)	(1967=100)	(Bil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	sq. feet)	sq. meters) ²
1973									
January February March	119.1 119.9 H)120.8	27,796 28,752 28,964	38•37 39•02 40•40	185 191 193	11.33 11.36 11.69	9.50	9.57 9.45 10.04	87.48 85.89 84.71	8.13 7.98 7.87
April	119.3 118.8 118.5	28,522 28,286 27,999	40.62 41.51 41.95	177 173 183	11.30 11.94 12.76	10.63	9.94 10.04 10.56	83.61 83.73 85.79	7.77 7.78 7.97
July	118.2 117.2 115.6	27,664 26,689 26,240	41.84 41.98 41.15	175 H)199 182	12.62 12.65 12.26	11.32	10.57 10.28 10.39	H)95.42 89.80 83.77	H)8.86 8.34 7.78
October	116.2 117.6 114.0	26,809 26,718 24,881	43.30 43.48 41.03	191 194 161	13.29 13.40 12.73	11.82	10.93 11.16 10.94	91.60 87.47 69.51	8.51 8.13 6.46
1974 January	113.3 113.0 113.9	26,511 27,056 26,458	41.52 42.27 41.97	155 187 181	12.66 13.17 13.01	12.46	11.00 11.42 11.30	76.53 80.67 75.07	7.11 7.49 6.97
April	115.9 116.3 115.7	⊞ 29,071 27,562 25,785	44.12 46.73 46.85	167 188 166	13.67 14.57 13.84	15.31	11.92 11.80 12.01	82.77 77.98 75.83	7.69 7.24 7.04
July	118.6 r114.6 r111.1	27,790 26,495 26,313	47•71 H)49•46 46•40	177 170 187	H)15.16 13.52 14.08	H)16.40	H)12.80 11.80 11.83	76.64 82.17 73.70	7.12 7.63 6.85
October	r105.2 r105.1 r106.3	25,404 25,555 25,003	45.08 43.18 37.84	148 154 176	12.87 12.34 13.64	pl2.45	11.38 10.62 10.46	62.47 56.71 54.25	5.80 5.27 5.04
1975 January	r102.9 r101.7 p103.0	24,406 r24,298 24,815	36.06 37.02 r35.49	135 135 153	11.39 11.34 rll.44	(NA)	10.08 9.97 r9.52	54•39 46•54 39•69	5.05 4.32 3.69
April	el05.2	(NA)	p38.98	189	p13.20		p10.50	56.90	5,29
July							!		
October November 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 . Current high values 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. 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.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 25, 26, and 39.

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²Converted to metric units by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.





MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	В3	FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT-	Con.	B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT	
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS—Con.	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	LAGGING INDICATORS	LEADING INDICATORS	
Minor Economic Process	New Investment Commitments-Con.	Backlog of Investment Commitments	Investment Expenditures	Inventory Investment and Purchasing	

Year and month	28. New private housing units started, total ¹ (Ann. rate, thous.)	*29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits ² (1967=100)	ers' unfilled	97. Backlog of capital appro- priations, manu- facturing	*61. Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	69. Machinery and equipment sales and busi- ness construc- tion expendi- tures (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	245. Change in business inventories (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	*31. Change in book value of mfg. and trade inventories, total (Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	37. Purchased materials, companies reporting higher inventories (Percent reporting)
1973	3								
January	2,486 2,376 2,309	195.4 194.4 182.8	82.27 83.91 86.80	25.94	96.19	126.80 126.51 128.52	+10.0	+22.2 +23.4 +19.6	61 63 61
April	2,096 2,313 2,087	171.2 163.9 178.4	89.60 92.74 96.41	29.42	97.76	131.73 132.41 135.14	+10.7	+16.7 +27.8 +30.5	57 58 63
July	2,120 2,058 1,861	156.3 153.1 142.7	98.46 101.54 103.45	33.02	100.90	137.47 135.53 137.26	+11.8	+24.0 +23.9 +22.6	64 61 64
October	1,692 1,721 1,441	118.8 117.3 110.7	105.87 108.30 109.86	36.66	103.74	139.91 142.39 142.81	H)+28.9	+26.9 +35.7 +49.6	H)70 64 65
1974 January February March	1,437 1,881 1,511	110.5 114.2 121.5	111.38 113.58 114.93	38.89	107.27	144.58 147.63 149.04	+16.9	+35.0 +38.7 +35.8	63 59 57
April	1,580 1,467 1,533	111.7 96.5 95.3	117.82 122.02 126.08	44.67	111.40	149.90 151.29 156.85	+13.5	+25.2 +48.0 +55.4	59 58 56
July	1,314 1,156 1,157	87.6 77.6 70.9	129.67 134.30 H)135.70	50.31	113.99	151.21 151.16 155.46	+8.7	+59•3 +54•4 +63•8	54 57 58
October	1,106 1,017 880	67.4 62.9 7 0.8	134.22 132.66 129.94	H) p50.42	H)116.22	H)160.04 159.26 155.69	+17.8	H)+71.9 +40.0 +46.7	49 47 41
January February March	999 rl,000 r974	58.8 61.5 r60.8	125.87 123.25 r120.10	 (NA)	all3.22	153.06 155.70 p150.86	r-19.2	+0.1 r-11.8 p-23.1	37 30 30
April	p990	p77.3	pl18.31		all3.83	(NA)		(NA)	26 31
July									
October									

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 26, 27, 28, 40, and 43.

1 Series that reached their high values prior to 1973 are: Series 28, 2,494 reached in January 1972; and Series 29, 208,5

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reached in December 1972.

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MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY	INVESTMENT—Con.	B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS			
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS-Con.	LAGGING INDICATORS	LEADING INDICATORS			
Minor Economic Process	Inventory Investment and Purchasing—Con.	Inventories	Sensitive Com- modity Prices	Profits and Profit Margins		

	20. Change in book value, mfrs.' inven-	26. Prod. ma- terials, com- panies report-	32. Vendor performance, companies re-	25. Change in unfilled orders, dur-	*71. Manufac- turing and trade invento-	65. Mfrs.' inventories of finished	*23. Index of industrial materials	*19. Index of stock prices, 500 common	Corporate p	
Year and month	tories of mtls. and supplies	ing commit- ments 60 days	porting slower deliveries (1)	able goods industries	ries, book value	goods, book value	prices (1)	stocks (1)	*16. Current dollars	18. Constant (1958) dollars
'	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	or longer (3) (Percent reporting)	(Percent reporting)	(Bil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	(1967=100)	(1941-43=10)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1973										
January	+4.1 +5.3 +3.2	63 68 67	78 84 88	+1.36 +1.64 +2.89	198.94 200.89 202.52	35.72 35.87 36.19	139.3 147.5 155.3	H)118.42 114.16 112.42	71.5	50.5
April	+4.2 +5.3 +6.9	77 80 78	90 H)92 89	+2.80 +3.14 +3.67	203.91 206.23 208.77	36.08 36.45 36.84	158.2 162.9 170.1	110.27 107.22 104.75	74.0	51.4
July	+7.6 +6.3 +7.0	82 80 83	88 88 90	+2.05 +3.09 +1.90	210.77 212.76 214.64	36.85 36.74 37.04	178.1 189.8 186.3	105.83 103.80 105.61	72.9	49.8
October	+7.9 +5.7 +13.1	87 84 87	90 91 88	+2.42 +2.42 +1.56	216.89 219.87 224.00	37.12 37.33 37.95	188.1 192.4 208.9	109.84 102.03 94.78	73.2	49.1
1974	į						1		ŀ	
January February March	+12.2 +11.8 +13.8	90 (H)91 85	85 88 88	+1.52 +2.20 +1.34	226.92 230.14 233.12	38.46 38.89 39.11	215.9 232.0 237.2	96.11 93.45 97.44	83.2	54.5
April	+12.6 +16.0 +13.5	83 84 84	84 79 76	+2.89 +4.20 +4.07	235.22 239.22 243.83	39•35 39•76 40•39	H)238.4 226.2 227.5	92.46 89.67 89.79	83.1	52.9
July	H>+19.7 +17.9 +15.5	83 85 83	72 68 52	+3.58 H)+4.64 +1.39	248.78 253.31 258.62	41.34 42.09 43.41	228.2 224.2 214.7	82.82 76.03 68.12	H >94.3	⊞)58.2
October November December	+9.5 +4.8 +19.2	82 73 69	46 32 22	-1.47 -1.57 -2.71	264.61 267.95 271.84	44.27 45.58 46.73	204.4 196.4 183.4	69.44 71.74 67.07	79.5	46.9
January	+8.4 +2.1 -6.1	64 64 58	18 16 17	-4.07 -2.63 r-3.15	H)271.84 r270.86 p268.94	47.60 47.70 H)47.73	180.1 181.1 182.3	72.56 80.10 83.78	p61.8	p35.6
April	(NA)	57 54	22	p-1.79	(NA)	(NA)	186.4 185.4	84.72 290.14		
July										
October										

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by ②. Current high values are indicated by 任); 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 任). 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 88). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, and 43.

Average for May 6, 13, and 20. Average for May 7, 14, and 21.





MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS		PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS—Con.								
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATOR	RS—Con.	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	LAGGING INDICATORS						
Minor Economic Process	Profits and Profit Margins—Con.	Cash Flows	Comprehensive Wholesale Prices	Unit Labor Costs						

V	22. Ratio, profits to income	15. Profits (after taxes) per dollar of	*17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost	Net cash flow	ws, corporate	55. Index of wholesale prices,	58. Index of wholesale prices, mfd.	Unit labor private e	cost, total conomy	68. Labor cost (cur. dol.) per	*62. Index of labor cost per
Year and month	orig, in corporate , business	sales, all mfg. corp.	index, mfg.	34. Current dollars	35. Constant (1958) dol.	industrial commod.	goods (Q)	63. Index	63c. Change over 1-Q spans	unit of gross prod. (1958 dol.), corp.	unit of out- put, mfg.
	(Percent)	(Cents)	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, _bil. dol.)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate, percent)	(Dollars)	(1967=100)
1973								Revised ²	Revised		
January February March	11.4	4.7 	103.0 104.1 105.3	112.0	79.1	120.0 121.3 122.8	121.6 123.6 125.7	127.6	7.5 	0.858	118.4 118.4 119.0
April	11.6	4.7	104.7 105.6 106.4	115.7	80.5	124.2 125.3 126.0	126.4 128.3 130.1	129.8	6.8	0.870	120.2 120.7 121.2
July	11.1	4.7	106.0 109.3 106.9	114.8	78.5	126.1 126.7 127.4	129.1 133.4 131.8	132.1	7.4 	0.884	121.6 122.4 123.3
October	10.8	5.7	106.3 107.5 108.6	115.5	78.1	128.5 130.1 132.2	132.0 132.8 135.1	134.7 	8.0 	0.905	124.7 124.8 125.4
1974]						200 (ED-1 (*		707 (
January	11.6	5.8 	110.7 111.2 112.2	125.7	83.4	135.3 138.2 142.4	138.6 140.9 143.6	139.9	H)16.5	0.937	125.6 126.5 127.4
April	12.1 	5.6 	112.8 113.9 114.0	126.3	81.5	146.6 150.5 153.6	146.0 149.3 151.5	144.1	12.6	0.964	129.0 130.2 131.8
July	H)13.5	H)5.9	116.7 119.5 120.0	H ⟩138.6	⊞)86.4	157.8 161.6 162.9	156.4 161.8 162.4	148.5 	12.8	0.993	134.0 134.6 135.5
October	11.1	4.9	120.9 H)121.5 119.9	125.5	74.0	164.8 165.8 166.1	165.2 166.2 166.9	153.6	14.4	1.023	136.8 138.1 140.5
January February March	 p9.2	(NA)	rl17.5 rl16.3 rl13.9	pl09.1	p62.2	167.5 168.4 168.9	168.2 168.0 167.8	H)157.6	10.8	∰)p1.044	r144.0 r144.4 r147.0
April			p114.3		t	H)169.7	H)168.7				H)p147.3
July						:					
October							į				

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by ①. Current high values are indicated by Ĥ); 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 Ĥ). 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 "" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 30, 31, 32, 41, and 43.

¹ Data beginning with the 4th quarter 1973 are not comparable with earlier data due to changes in the definition of profits and in the rules for consolidation. The figure for the 4th quarter 1973 on the old basis is 4.8.

² See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

MAY 1975 **BCD**



MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS	B6 MONEY AND CREDIT	B6 MONEY AND CREDIT						
TIMING CLASS	LEADING INDICATORS							
Minor Economic Process	Flows of Money and Credit	Credit Difficulties						

Year and month	85. Change in U.S. money supply (M1)	102. Change in money supply plus time deposits at commercial banks (M2) ¹ (Ann. rate,	103. Change in money supply plus time deposits at banks and nonbank institutions (M3)¹ (Ann. rate,	33. Net change in mortgage debt held by financial institutions and life insurance companies ² (Ann. rate,	112. Net change in bank loans to businesses (Ann. rate,	*113. Net change in consumer installment debt	110. Total private borrowing (Ann. rate,	14. Current liabilities of business failures (1)	39. Delinquency, rate, 30 days and over, consumer installment loans ¹
[percent)	percent)	percent)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	bil. dol.)	mil, dol)	(Mil. dol.)	(Percent)
1973		,	Revised ⁴			!			
January February March	+5.16 +4.67 +0.47	+9.36 +7.02 +5.40	+10.65 +8.45 +6.99	+47.92 +49.33 +53.46	+23.70 +50.95 +41.00	+23.39 +23.96 H >+24.53	185,696	205.84 137.16 252.35	2.01
April	+6.51 +13.42 +13.72	+7.85 +12.03 +11.69	+8.20 +11.18 +11.76	+52.75 +53.51 +57.43	+26.14 +14.32 +13.07	+16.85 +23.89 +19.34	178,460	119.34 167.95 180.21	2.01 1.99
July	+3.62 -0.45 -1.35	+5.24 +6.96 +4.54	+5.96 +5.26 +4.43	+53.60 +52.30 +43.74	+22.94 +29.40 +6.02	+23.98 +22.74 +16.31	184 , 496	206.19 190.15 189.47	2.02
October	+4.06 +12.60 +9.35	+9.48 +11.97 +10.58	+8.42 +10.49 +10.27	+40.69 +39.76 +31.66	+3.13 +4.31 +17.00	+20.40 +20.71 +4.92	161,928 	185.66 218.67 245.62	2.11
January	-2.65 +9.75 +9.23	+6.92 +11.26 +9.50	+7.31 +9.47 +9.65	+36.94 +39.94 r+41.94	+19.79 +1.04 +30.01	+11.00 +8.05 +7.40	r157,216	337.28 213.13 204.59	2.54
April	+6.10 +4.34 +10.37	+7.99 +4.48 +11.16	+7.53 +3.68 +8.98	H)+50.86 +47.59 +39.40	H)+52.21 +20.42 +14.92	+13.84 +15.14 +13.03	H)r207,192	209.76 375.69 215.50	2.56 2.61
July	r+1.71 r+0.43 r+0.86	r+5.02 r+4.60 r+2.99	+4.90 +3.63 +2.87	+40.28 +31.58 +31.21	+44.54 +14.17 +21.02	+15.90 +18.14 +8.12	r164,088	153.40 232.68 217.01	2.63
October	r+3.85 r+8.52 r+3.38	r+8.35 r+7.90 r+3.73	+7.34 +7.42 +5.90	+28.81 +24.23 +16.25	+9.90 +21.42 +14.22	+4.82 -4.80 -9.77	r142,088	306.83 344.66 242.59	2.65 2.80
1975 January	r-9.28 r+5.53 r+11.01	r+3.91 r+9.36 r+11.80	+6.48 +10.46 +13.98	+24.80 +30.29 r+29.04	-11.59 -34.55 -25.22	-4.81 +2.84 -5.24	p89,200	391.14 423.45 343.35	2.59 2.71 2.94
April	p+4.19 5+6.69	p+7.66 5+10.68	p+11.68	(NA)	p-19.94 5-13.15	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)
July								i i	
October November 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 . 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 BB). The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 33, 34, and 41. ¹ Series that reached their high values prior to 1973 are: Series 85, +14.24 reached in December 1972; Series 102, +18.98 reached in February 1971; Series 103, +17.49 in February 1971; Series 14, 86.79 reached in December 1972; and Series 39, 1.71 in December 1971. ² Data include conventional mortgages held by the Government National Mortgage Association. ³Data beginning October 1974 are not strictly comparable with earlier data. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," on page iii of the October 1974 issue. ⁴See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii. ^Average for weeks ended May 7 and 14.

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BCD MAY 1975



MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS		B6 MONEY AND CREDIT—Con.								
TIMING CLASS	<u></u>	ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS	LAGGING INDICATORS							
Minor Economic Process	Bank Reserves	Interest Rates	Outstanding Debt	Interest Rates						

Year and month	93. Free reserves 🕦	119. Fed- eral funds rate (1)	114. Treasury bill rate (1)	116, Corporate bond yields (1)	yiélds 🕦	117. Munic- ipal bond yields (1)	66. Consumer installment debt	*72. Commercial and industrial loans outstand- ing, weekly re- porting large commercial banks ¹	109. Average prime rate charged by banks (1)	*67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 35 cities (1)	118. Mort- gage yields, residen- tial (1)
	(Mil. dol.)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)
1973											
January February March	-823 -1,388 -1,563	5.94 6.58 7.09	5.31 5.56 6.05	7.61 7.67 7.75	5.96 6.14 6.20	5.05 5.13 5.29	126,388 128,385 130,429	93,885 98,131 101,548	6.00 6.02 6.30	6.52	7.55 7.56 7.63
April	-1,564 -1,638 -1,653	7.12 7.84 8.49	6.29 6.35 7.19	7.70 7.69 7.73	6.11 6.25 6.32	5.15 5.14 5.18	131,833 133,824 135,436	103,726 104,919 106,008	6.60 7.01 7.49	7.35	7.73 7.79 7.89
July	-1,584 -1,734 -1,477	10.40 10.50 10.78	8.02 8.67 8.48	7.97 8.45 8.10	6.53 6.85 6.41	5.40 5.48 5.10	137,434 139,329 140,688	107,920 110,370 110,872	8.30 9.23 9.86	9.24	8.19 (NA) 9.18
October	-1,141 -1,111 -995	10.01 10.03 9.95	7.16 7.87 7.36	7•97 7•95 8•09	6.25 6.30 6.35	5.05 5.18 5.12	142,388 144,114 144,524	111,133 111,492 112,909	9.94 9.75 9.75	10.08	8.97 8.86 8.78
1974 January February March	-790 -980 -1,444	9.65 8.97 9.35	7.76 7.06 7.99	8.32 8.21 8.60	6.56 6.54 6.81	5.22 5.20 5.40	145,441 146,112 146,729	114,558 114,645 117,146	9.73 9.21 8.83	9.91	(NA) 8.54 8.66
April	-1,506 -2,282 -2,739	10.51 11.31 11.93	8.23 8.43 8.14	9.04 9.39 9.59	7.04 7.09 7.02	5.73 6.02 6.13	147,882 149,144 150,230	121,497 123,199 124,442	10.02 11.25 11.54	11.15	9.17 9.46 9.46
July	-2,982 H)-3,008 -2,957	H)12.92 12.01 11.34	7.75 H8.74 8.36	10.18 10.30 H)10.44	7.18 H)7.33 7.30	6.68 6.71 6.76	151,555 153,067 153,744	128,154 129,335 130,988	11.98 12.00 H)12.00	H)12.40	9.85 10.30 H)10.38
October	-1,585 -960 -332	10.06 9.45 8.35	7.24 7.58 7.18	10.29 9.22 9.47	7.22 6.93 6.77	6.57 6.61 H)7.05	H)154,146 153,746 152,932	131,813 133,598 H)134,783	11.68 10.83 10.50	11.64	10.13 (NA) 9.51
January	-441 +95 r+167	7.13 6.24 5.54	6.49 5.58 5.54	9.17 8.84 9.48	6.68 6.66 6.77	6.82 6.39 6.74	152,531 152,768 152,331	133,817 130,938 128,836	10.05 8.96 7.93	9.94	8.99 8.84 8.69
April	p+133 °+94	25.49 25.25	5.69 ³ 5.34	9.81 49.85	7.05 47.02	6.95 ⁵6.94	(NA)	p127,174 6126,078	7.50 77.47		(NA)
July											
October											

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 . Current high values are indicated by . 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 . 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 "" indicates revised, "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not-available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 35, 36, and 43.

Data beginning with September 1974 are not strictly comparable with earlier data. See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," on page iii of the October 1974 issue. Average for weeks ended May 7, 14, and 21. Average for weeks ended May 3, 10, 17, and 24. Average for weeks ended May 2, 9, 16, and 23. Average for weeks ended May 1, 8, 15, and 22. Average for weeks ended May 7 and 14. Average for May 1 through 22.

MAY 1975 BCD



CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Selected Indicators by Timing

				В7 СОМРО	SITE INDEXES			
Year	820. Five coinciders,	825. Five coinciders, es-	830. Six laggers		Lea	iding Indicator Subgr	oups	
and month	estimated aggregate economic activity (series 41, 43, 47, 52, 56)	timated aggre- gate economic activity, deflated (series 41, 43, 47, 52D, 56D)	(series 44, 61, 62, 67, 71, 72)	813. Marginal employment adjustments (series 1, 2, 3, 5)	814. Capital investment commitments (series 6, 10, 12, 29)	815. Inventory investment and purchasing (series 23, 25, 31, 37)	816. Profit- ability (series 16, 17, 19)	817. Sensitive financial flows (series 33, 85, 112, 113)
ļ	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)
1973								
January	147.6	134.9	145.6	102.2	121.2	114.8	115.6	124.2
	149.4	136.1	149.2	102.5	121.6	116.6	116.3	125.9
	150.9	136.5	151.9	103.2	122.2	118.8	118.5	H)128.6
April	151.8	136.7	155.6	H)103.3	120.8	118.6	118.1	120.4
	153.3	137.4	158.3	103.2	120.9	121.3	119.0	123.7
	154.5	137.6	162.5	102.3	H)122.4	123.9	118.8	121.9
July	156.4	139.5	167.4	101.7	121.1	123.6	118.6	122.5
	157.4	138.7	171.0	102.2	120.5	126.9	120.8	117.4
	158.5	139.9	173.6	102.8	118.9	125.3	119.2	108.7
October	161.0	141.6	177.2	102.6	118.9	127.1	119.6	108.2
	162.6	H)142.2	178.9	100.8	119.2	129.1	119.0	110.6
	162.1	140.5	182.2	97.7	116.1	132.9	119.5	104.7
January	161.6	138.8	184.3	95.3	115.7	132.1	122.8	106.9
	162.4	138.4	186.4	95.2	116.6	135.2	123.7	109.6
	163.6	138.5	190.8	94.8	117.3	134.6	125.6	115.8
April	164.8	138.7	195.1	95.6	118.3	135.3	124.8	123.1
	165.9	138.6	199.8	95.6	118.4	137.3	125.0	121.0
	166.6	138.2	204.5	96.1	117.7	138.0	126.4	r116.1
July	168.5	138.8	210.5	95.8	118.9	137.8	128.0	rll5.9
	169.5	138.2	214.5	94.3	r115.9	138.0	H)129.4	rll3.7
	169.5	137.3	216.3	92.3	r113.3	134.4	125.4	rl05.7
October	H)169.5	136.1	219.0	88.5	r109.6	129.4	124.9	106.1
	165.9	132.3	H)220.4	85.0	r108.2	124.0	124.4	r101.1
	161.2	128.2	219.8	83.1	r108.8	120.3	rl19.3	r93.2
1975 January	157.8	125.2	r217.3	81.2	104.2	113.0	rl16.9	90.3
	r156.4	r124.0	r212.3	r80.9	r104.3	rll1.8	rl15.7	r91.0
	154.0	121.9	211.6	p81.8	r104.3	rl10.5	rl14.5	r89.2
April	¹153.8	¹ 121.6	p209.1	(NA)	p109.2	pl11.7	pl15.3	(NA)
July								
October								

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 . Current high values are indicated by . 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 . 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 "" indicates revised, "p", preliminary; "e", estimated; "a", anticipated; and "NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 37 and 38.

Lexcludes series 56 for which data are not yet available.



ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

				C1	AGGREG	ATE SERI	ES				
Year and quarter		. Business expenditure and equipment, all i		es		410. Mar turers' sa total valu	les,	ers' in	Manufactur- ventories, ook value	of man	ondition ufacturers' iries: per-
quarter	a. Actual expenditures (Ann. rate,	b. Second anticipations as percent of actual		c. First anticipations percent of ac						high les	nsidered ss percent ered low
	bil. dol.)	(Percent)		(Perce	ent)	(B	iil. dol.)	<u> </u>	(Bil. dol.)		(Percent)
1972											
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	86.79 87.12 87.67 91.94	104 103	.1		100.4 102.3 102.3 99.9		177.8 182.7 188.2 198.3		103.0 104.3 106.2 107.7		12 10 11 10
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	96.19 97.76 100.90 103.74	100	8.0 1.0		100.5 102.4 100.9 100.6		206.1 211.6 216.7 225.4		110.2 113.0 116.1 120.9		9 11 12 13
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	107.27 111.40 113.99 116.22	99	9.9 9.3 9.1 3.4		100.8 98.7 99.3 99.8		231.6 241.3 255.7 253.7		126.5 133.5 143.0 150.4		18 22 23 31
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	all3.22 all3.83		IA)		(NA)		ra246.1 a256.1		ral55.6 al61.3		(NA)
	C1 AGGREGA	TE SERIES-Con.				C	–	INDEX	 		
Year	416. Adequacy of mfrs.' capac-	435. Index of consumer			Business exp and equipm). New or oufacturi	
and quarter	ity: percent considered inade- quate less per- cent considered excessive	sentiment (1)	a. Ac exper tures	ndi-	b. Second antici- pations		c. First antici- pations		Actual	Aı	nticipated
	(Percent)	1966=100)		(1-Q span)	(1-0	span)	(1-Q spa	n)	(4-Q span)	+	(4-Q span)
1972 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	24 26 31 35	87.5 89.3 94.0 90.8		44•4 50•0 55•6 83•3		77.8 63.9 88.9 75.0	2	75.0 14.4 17.2 50.0	82 84 86 84		82 86 88 88
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	41 45 48 51	80.8 76.0 71.8 75.7		83.3 61.1 83.3 66.7		77.8 77.8 72.2 75.0	6	36.1 53.9 51.1 72.2	88 90 88 86		88 90 88 87
1974 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1975	51 49 45 32	60.9 72.0 64.5 58.4		77.8 86.1 61.1 63.9		72.2 77.8 61.1 55.6	8	75.0 36.1 59.4 51.1	84 82 74 59		86 80 85 80
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	(NA)	58.0		(NA)		36.1		66.7 52.8	50		72 59 70

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.

MAY 1975 **BCD**

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 44,45, and 46.

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ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

				C2 DIFFUSION	I INDEXES—Con.			
Year and		rofits, manu- and trade ¹ (Q)		sales, manu- and trade ¹ (1)		per of employ- and trade ¹ (1)	D450. Level o manufacturin	f inventories, g and trade ¹ @
quarter	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated
	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)
1972								
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	74 76 79 80	76 82 84 83	82 82 85 86	83 88 90 88	56 58 62 60	58 60 61 60	64 66 72 71	61 66 66 66
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	78 79 76 76	82 85 84 80	86 89 86 85	88 90 90 88	63 62 60 60	60 63 62 60	73 76 75 76	69 72 72 70
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	74 76 71 63	80 74 79 7 7	82 84 80 70	86 78 86 82	58 59 56 49	61 56 60 58	78 79 78 69	70 67 72 72
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	52	68 58 66	57	75 62 73	44	53 48 54	58	64 54 50
				C2 DIFFUSION	I INDEXES—Con.			
Year				Selling	prices			
and quarter		nufacturing rade ¹ (1)	D462. Man	ufacturing¹ (1)	D464. Who	lesale trade ¹ @	D466. Re	ail trade¹ @
i	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated
-	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)	(4-Q span)
1972								
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	74 76 76 78	68 74 75 72	70 72 72 74	68 72 72 70	80 81 82 80	70 78 80 74	73 78 79 81	67 74 74 74
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	86 86 90 92	76 82 85 83	82 84 86 90	73 80 83 82	90 8 9 92 96	80 86 88 84	90 87 93 93	76 85 88 83
1974 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	94 96 94 90	87 90 92 91	92 96 94 89	86 89 92 90	96 96 94 91	88 94 92 91	92 97 96 92	87 89 92 93
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	80	87 76 69	81	86 76 68	80	87 74 70	80	88 75 72

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by **Q**. 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.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 46 and 47.

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			D1 FOREIGN TRADE		
Year and month	500. Merchandise trade balance (series 502 minus series 512)	502. Exports, excluding military aid shipments, total	506. Manufacturers' new orders for export, durable goods except motor vehicles and parts	508. Index of export orders, nonelectrical machinery	512. General imports, total
	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(1967=100)	(Mil. dol.)
1973					
January	-289	4,955	2,304	164	5,244
	-413	5,070	2,248	172	5,483
	-102	5,311	2,307	184	5,414
April	+133	5,494	2,111	193	5,360
	-142	5,561	2,258	184	5,703
	-47	5,728	2,109	207	5,775
July	+37	5,865	2,228	189	5,829
	+32	6,042	2,853	192	6,010
	+776	6,420	2,104	194	5,644
October	+589	6,585	2,633	195	5,996
	+194	6,879	2,291	205	6,684
	+658	6,949	2,665	191	6,291
January	+653	7,150	2,828	213	6,497
February	+232	7,549	2,872	216	7,317
March	- 116	7,625	3,115	205	7,742
April	+83	8,108	3,375	219	8,025
	-612	7,652	3,520	206	8,264
	-257	8,317	2,960	210	8,573
July	-610	8,308	2,900	211	8,918
	-882	8,380	3,204	219	9,262
	-302	8,396	3,327	215	8,698
October	-96	8,673	3,565	207	8,769
	+9	8,974	3,264	190	8,965
	-388	8,862	3,305	178	9,250
1975 January	-210	9,412	3,295	187	9,622
	+917	8,789	3,166	172	7,872
	+1,380	8,716	p3,647	p176	7,336
April	+557	8,570	(NA)	(NA)	8,013
July					
October November December					

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.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 48.



	i		D2 BAL	ANCE OF	PAYMEN ⁻	rs and ma	JOR CO	MPONENTS			
Year and quarter	250. Balance on goods and services	515. Balance on goods, service and remittances	517. Balanc on current account	е	519. Bala current ac and long-t capital	count	521. No liquidity	et / balance	522. Offi reserve tra actions ba	ans-	530. Liquid liabilities to all foreigners ¹ (1)
	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. d	ol.)	(Mil. o	dol.)	(M	il. dol.)	(Mil.	. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)
1972											
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-1,763 -1,722 -1,194 -1,330	-2,1 -2,1 -1,5 -1,7	.18 -	2,753 2,676 2,152 2,226		-3,898 -2,383 -2,908 -2,044		-3,327 -2,346 -4,445 -3,736		-3,147 -872 -4,722 -1,611	66,925 69,880 75,498 78,679
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	-185 116 1,659 2,736			-946 -940 762 1,572		-1,008 -1,170 1,891 -741		-6,614 -1,777 1,652 -869		-10,195 286 1,942 2,661	85,524 86,380 86,560 r87,533
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	2,816 -206 -247 p826	-7	673 - 703 -	-135 2,108 1,475 p-310		1,719 2,563 -3,874 -5,866		-970 -6,396 -4,463 r-7,407	1	1,046 -4,522 -320 r-4,531	r91,040 r98,805 r105,346 r111,663
First quarter	(NA)	(1)	IA)	(NA)		(NA)		p2,690]	p - 2,805	(NA)
			D2 BALAN	CE OF PA	YMENTS A	AND MAJO	я сомр	ONENTS-Con.			
Year	532. Liquid	534. U.S.		Goods	s and Servi	ces Moveme	nts, Excl	uding Transfers	Under Mil	litary Grants	
and quarter	and certain nonliquid lia- bilities to foreign official	official reserve assets² ©	Goods a	nd services Me			erchandis	e, adjusted ³			vestment, military s, other services
	agencies ¹ ®		252. Exports	253. Im	ports	536. Exp	orts	537. Imports	s 540	0. Exports	541. Imports
	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Mil.	. dol.)	(Mil. o	lol.)	(Mil. dol.)		(Mil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)
1972 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	53,806 54,604 60,075 61,526	12,270 13,339 13,217 13,151	17,265 17,212 18,323 19,618	1	.9,028 .8,934 .9,517 20,948	11 12	,655 ,534 ,357 ,222	13,4 13,3 13,9 14,9	29 53	5,610 5,678 5,966 6,396	5,546 5,605 5,564 5,958
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	71,335 70,701 69,777 66,810	12,931 12,914 12,927 14,378	22,193 23,847 25,922 29,012	2	22,378 23,731 24,263 26,276	16 18	,230 ,679 ,152 ,216	16,1 17,0 17,5 19,0	42 74	6,963 7,168 7,770 8,796	6,194 6,689 6,689 7,270
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	65,527 69,994 r70,606 r76,570	14,588 14,946 15,893 15,883	33,067 35,046 36,766 p37,768	3	80,251 85,252 87,013 86,942	23 24	,212 ,921 ,731 ,217	22,3 25,5 27,2 p27,7	95 05	10,855 11,125 12,035 pl1,551	7,864 9,657 9,808 p9,167
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	(NA)	16,256	(NA)		(NA)		(NA)	(N	A)	(NA)	(NA)

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 49, 50, and 51.

Amount outstanding at end of quarter. ¹Amount outstanding at end of quarter. ²Reserve position at end of quarter. ³Balance of payments basis: Excludes transfers under military grants and Department of Defense sales contracts (exports) and Department of Defense purchases (imports)



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D2 BA	\LAN(CE OF PAYMENTS A	AND MAJOR COMP	ONENT	S-Con.			
Year		Inco	me on Investments	, Milita	ary Transactions and	Other Services (com	ponents	of series 540	and 541)		
and quarter	Income on	investments		Tra	avel	Military t	ransacti	ons	Transport	ation a	nd other services
	542. U.S. invest- ments abroad (Mil. dol.)	543. Foreign investments in the U.S. (Mil. dol.)	544. Receip from foreigr elers in the (Mil. dol	n trav- U.S.	545. Payments by U.S. travelers abroad (Mil. dol.)	546. Sales under military con- tracts (Mil. dol.)	exper abroa	Military Iditures d W Iil. dol.)	548. Receipt from (Mil. dol.		549. Payments for (Mil. dol.)
1972											! }
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	2,411 2,435 2,679 2,894	1,391 1,41 1,46 1,618	7 6	545 572 590 710	1,191 1,212 1,233 1,308	326 281 252 295		1,222 1,242 1,109 1,185	2,2	228 290 345 497	1,742 1,734 1,755 1,847
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	3,194 3,308 3,502 3,980	1,747 2,100 2,241 2,602	5 8	118 173 142 143	1,308 1,392 1,323 1,384	342 446 520 1,046		1,175 1,209 1,067 1,169	2,6	609 641 906 927	1,964 1,988 2,054 2,115
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	6,149 6,382 7,021 p6,390	3,044 4,512 4,739 p3,968	2 8	978 866 918 973	1,391 1,454 1,358 pl,419	666 651 805 p844		1,166 1,319 1,278 pl,302			2,262 2,372 2,433 p2,478
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	(NA)	(NA)	1)	IA)	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	(1	NA)	(NA)
			D2 BA	LANC	CE OF PAYMENTS A	ND MAJOR COMP	ONENT	S-Con.			
Year			Capital	Moven	nents plus Governmei	nt Nonmilitary Unila	ateral T	ansfers			
and quarter	0	irect investments			Securities i	nvestments		570. Govern			Banking and other tal transactions, net
	560. Foreign inves ments in the U.S. (Mil. dol.)	aproad	.S. investments (Mil. dol.)		Foreign purchases .S. securities (Mil. dol.)	565. U.S. purchas of foreign securiti (Mil. dol.)		transactions (Mil.	ns, net		(Mil. dol.)
1070	(WIII. 001.)		(11111. 001.)	\vdash	(Min. doi.)	(44111 4011)		,,,,,,,		┢	(
1972 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1973	-	-215 216 158 224	1,121 314 1,318 765		1,059 961 718 1,769	_	437 346 •209 79		-757 -807 -986 -1,334		-923 365 -1,125 -1,523
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter		351 588 886 712	1,815 973 710 1,374		1,718 489 1,173 670		-51 124 209 525		-943 -555 -1,514 -1,628		-2,310 -579 -26 -3,034
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1,	,281 ,677 –89 -561	627 1,527 2,047 p2,600		687 419 168 p - 75		646 313 306 686		-1,320 -597 -974 p-1,546		-7,194 -7,606 -1,361 p-4,015
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter		(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	((NA)		(NA)		(NA)

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 52 and 53.

			D	FEDERAL GOVE	RNMENT ACTIVIT	IES						
V	Re	ceipts and Expenditu	res		Defense Indicators							
Year and month	600. Federal surplus (+) or deficit (-), na- tional income and product accounts	601. Federal receipts, na- tional income and product accounts	602. Federal expenditures, national income and product accounts	264. National defense pur- chases	616. Defense Department obligations, total, excluding military assistance	621. Defense Department obligations, procurement	648. New or- ders, defense products	625. Military prime contract awards to U.S. business firms and institutions				
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Mil. dof.)	(Mil. dol.)	(Bil. dol.)	(Mil. dol.)				
1973												
anuary ebruary March	-11.2	249.1	260.2	75.0	6,840 7,337 7,361	1,631 1,838 1,704	1.62 1.63 1.80	2,82 2,89 2,94				
April	-7.4	255 . 0	262.4	74.0	6,739 7,269 7,069	1,349 1,730 1,633	1.90 1.79 1.96	2,56 3,17 2,89				
luly	-1.7	261.8	263.4	73.3	7,203 7,039 6,260	1,483 1,676 1,099	1.18 1.90 1.34	2,10 3,27 3,22				
October November December	-2.3	268.3	270.6	75.3	7,671 7,443 6,794	1,788 1,771 1,149	1.83 2.12 1.45	3,17 3,51 2,85				
1974 January					7,527	2,077	2.18	3 , 37				
February	-2.8	278.1	281.0	75.8	7,348 7,186	1,708 1,642	2.06 1.46	3,14				
April	-3.0	288.6	291.6	76.6	7,883 7,302 7,663	2,040 1,330 1,412	1.53 2.08 1.75	4,34 2,88 3,44				
July	-1.9	302.8	304.7	78.4	8,177 8,199 7,781	1,919 1,692 1,842	1.38 3.23 1.68	3,49 4,19 3,50				
October	r-23.7	r295.6	319.3	84.0	7,603 8,138 8,228	1,446 2,349 1,431	1.40 2.35 1.67	4,16 3,77 2,53				
January February March	p-54.7	p283.8	r338.5	r84.7	7,609 7,508 8,223	1,424 1,509 2,349	1.64 2.15 1.70	3,69 3,98 2,81				
April					(NA)	(NA)	pl.72	(NA				

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 54 and 55.

November December

				D4 PRICE	MOVEMENTS			
Year		ed price index, vate product			Consumer	price indexes		
and month	211. Index	211c. Change over 1-quarter spans ¹		All items		782. Food	783. Commodities less	784, Services @
	(1958=100)	(Ann. rate,	781. Index ① (1967=100)	781c. Change over 1-month spans ¹ (Percent)	781c. Change over 6-month spans ¹ (Ann. rate, percent)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967≈100)
1973	(1936-100)	регсепт)	(1907-100)	(s)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(1507~100)
January February March	145.1	7.4	127.7 128.6 129.8	0.5 0.6 r0.8	r6.8 r7.3 7.9	129.2 r131.0 r134.0	rl21.0 121.4 121.9	135.7 136.2 136.6
April	148.0	8.1	130.7 131.5 132.4	r0.7 r0.5 r0.6	r7.5 r10.0 r8.7	r136.2 r137.9 r139.8	122.4 122.8 123.3	137.1 137.6 138.1
July	151.0	8.4 	132.7 135.1 135.5	r0.3 r1.7 r0.3	r8.9 r9.6 9.7	139.9 r148.8 148.0	rl23.5 rl23.9 rl24.2	138.4 139.3 140.6
October November December	154.4	9 . 1	136.6 137.6 138.5	0.8 0.8 r0.7	rl1.4 rl0.0 ll.7	r149.0 r150.9 r152.1	125.0 125.9 r126.8	142.2 143.0 143.8
1974 January February March	159.5	14.1	139.7 141.5 143.1	1.1 r1.1 r1.0	rll.3 rll.8 12.3	rl54.6 rl57.4 rl58.2	rl28.4 rl29.8 l31.5	144.8 145.8 147.0
April	164.2	12.2	143.9 145.5 146.9	r0.7 rl.0 0.9	rll.8 rll.8 rl2.1	r158.3 r159.7 r160.3	r132.9 134.2 135.8	147.9 149.4 150.9
July	r169.6	13.8	148.0 149.9 151.7	r0.8 r1.1 r1.2	rl2.7 rl2.5 l2.2	159.4 r162.2 r164.8	r137.5 r139.3 r140.8	152.5 154.2 155.9
October November December	r174.7	12.6	153.0 154.3 155.4	C.9 0.9 r0.8	rl1.7 rl0.4 r8.5	166.9 r168.8 170.4	141.8 142.9 r143.8	157.3 158.6 160.0
1975 January	r178.0	r7.7	156.1 157.2 157.8	0.6 r0.5 0.3	7.8	rl71.9 rl71.4 rl70.3	rl44.5 rl45.6 l46.4	161.3 162.6 163.2
April			158.6	0.6		170.9	147.5	164.1
July								
October November December								

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Graphs of these series are shown on page 56.

1 Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month changes are placed on the 2d month, 1-quarter changes are placed on 1st month of the 2d quarter, and 6-month changes are placed on the 4th month.

²See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.



			D4	PRICE MOVEMENTS	G-Con.		
Year				Wholesale price indexe	es		
and month	750. All commodities @	58. Manufactured goods (1)	751. Processed foods and feeds	752. Farm products		Industrial commodities	3
					55. Index (1)	55c. Change over 1-month spans ¹	55c. Change over 6-month spans ¹ (Ann. rate,
	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(Percent)	percent)
40-0			Revised ²	Revised ²		(²)	Revised ²
1973				1		}	
January	124.5	121.6	131.7	143.3	120.0	0.2	8.0
February	126.9 129.8	123.6 125.7	135.5 140.4	147.5 158.1	121.3 122.8	r0.9	8.6
Marcii	127.0	12,001	140.4	1,0.1	122.0	1.1	9.3
April	130.5	126.4	141.5	161.7	124.2	r0.8	9.4
May	133.2	128.3	145.9	170.2	125.3	r0.8	8.6
June	136.0	130.1	150.7	178.4	126.0	0.7	7.8
July	134.3	129.1	145.5	172.1	126.1	r0.2	8.4
August	142.1	133.4	164.9	211.8	126.7	0.6	10.0
September	139.7	131.8	156.3	201.8	127.4	r0.7	12.3
October	138.7	132.0	154.5	193.6	128.5	rl.l	16.5
November	139.2	132.8	154.8	189.9	130.1	1.5	19.8
December	141.8	135.1	155.7	189.9	132.2	rl.8	24.9
1974						1	
January	146.6	138.6	161.1	200.6	135.3	2.0	28.5
February	149.5	140.9	162.6	200.4	138.2	r2.0	31.1
March	151.4	143.6	161.5	193.5	142.4	r2.8	.32.2
April	152.7	146.0	161.4	187.9	146.6	r2.6	34.4
May	155.0	149.3	160.0	180.8	150.5	r2.5	35.6
June	155.7	151.5	156.0	164.5	153.6	2.2	30.8
July	161.7	156.4	166.9	180.8	157.8	r2.9	27.9
August	167.4	161.8	177.9	186.8	161.6	2.5	23.8
September	167.2	162.4	177.0	184.4	162.9	1.0	19.5
October	170.2	165.2	185.0	193.1	164.8	rl.5	14.0
November	171.9	166.2	193.8	194.0	165.8	r0.8	9.5
December	171.5	166.9	188.2	186.1	166.1	r 0.4	7.6
1975	ł				1		
January	171.8	168.2	185.3	177.9	167.5	0.5	4.7
February	171.3	168.0	180.3	170.2	168.4	r0.4	
March	170.4	167.8	175.7	168.1	168.9	ró.1	1
April	172.1	168.7	181.9	179.3	169.7	0.1	İ
May	1			1	1		1
June	ł		1	1	1	ļ	1
July	1						
. ,	1					1	
October	1	ļ	1	1	1	1	
November]			1	1	1	1
December	1	l .	I	1	1	1	1

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Graphs of these series are shown on page 57.

Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month percent changes are placed on the 2d month and 6-month percent changes are placed on the 4th month.

²See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

				0.5	WAGES AND	PRODUCTIVIT	Y			
Year	Avera	age hourly earnin	gs, production w	859. Real spendable		Average hourly compensation, all empl private nonfarm economy				
and month	Cur	rent dollar earnir	ngs		Real earnings		avg. weekly earnings of nonagri. prod.	Current dollar compensation		
	740. Index (1967=100)	740c. Change over 1-month spans ² (Percent)	740c. Change over 6-month spans ² (Ann. rate, percent)	741. Index (1967=100)	741c. Change over 1-month spans ² (Percent)	741c. Change over 6-month spans ² (Ann. rate, percent)	or nonsupv. workers (1967 dol.)	745. Index (1967=100)	745c. Change over 1-quarter spans ² (Ann. rate, percent)	745c. Change over 4-quarter spans ² (Ann. rate, percent)
1973	(1307-1007	() c/cont/	porconty	(3)	(3)	(3)	Revised ³	Revised ³	Revised ³	(3)
January February March	142.3 142.7 143.5	0.3 0.2 0.6	5.9 5.9 5.9	111.2 110.8 110.5	-0.2 -0.4 -0.3	r-0.8 r-1.3 -1.9	96.42 96.32 96.17	145.3	11.2	7.5
April	144.4 144.8 146.0	0.7 0.2 0.8	6.4 7.1 7.7	rl10.4 rl10.1 110.4	r-0.1 -0.3 r0.3	r-1.0 r-2.6 r-1.0	96.34 95.83 95.89	147.3	5.6	r7.9
July August September	146.8 147.7 148.9	0.6 0.6 0.8	7.2 7.8 7.2	rl10.6 109.4 rl10.0	r0.2 r-1.1 r0.5	r-1.5 r-1.6 -2.3	96.23 94.78 95.40	149.7	6.8	r7.3
October	149.6 150.3 151.1	0.5 0.5 0.5	6.7 6.9 6.5	rl09.6 rl09.3 109.1	r-0.4 -0.3 r-0.2	r-4.2 r-2.9 r-4.7	94.58 94.43 94.22	152.7	8.2	r8.7
January February March	151.7 152.6 153.6	0.4 0.6 0.6	6.5 7.8 9.6	rl08.3 rl07.8 rl07.4	-0.7 r-0.5 -0.4	r-4.4 r-3.5 -2.4	92.75 92.52 91.77	156.0	8.8	9•4
April	154.3 156.1 158.2	0.4 1.2 1.3	9.5 10.2 11.1	107.2 107.3 107.8	r=0.2 0.1 r0.5	r-2.0 -1.4 r-0.9	91.16 91.62 91.55	160.2	11.2	r9.8
July August September	158.7 160.2 161.9	0.3 1.0 1.1	11.7 10.3 8.9	r107.2 107.0 r106.9	r-0.6 r-0.2 r-0.1	r-0.9 r-1.9 -2.9	91.18 90.90 90.78	163.9	9.7	10.0
October November December	163.1 163.9 165.1	0.7 0.5 0.7	9.3 r8.9 r8.7	rl06.7 rl06.3 106.2	r-0.2 -0.4 r-0.1	r-2.1 r-1.3 0.2	90.31 88.79 89.08	167.7	9.6	
1975 January February March	166.0 r167.2 r168.8	0.5 r0.7 r1.0	p7.1	r106.0 r106.3 r107.0	r-0.2 r0.3 0.7	p=0.7	88.08 87.69 87.59	171.6	9.6	
April	p168.8	p0.0		p106.4	p-0.6		p87.46			
July										
October November December										

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MAY 1975 **BCD**

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.

Adjusted for overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts.

Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month changes are placed on the 2d month, 1-quarter changes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter, 6-month changes are placed on the 4th month, and 4-quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.

³See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.



				D5 WAGES	S AND PRODUCT	IVITY-Con.			
Year		ly compensation, a nonfarm economy			ge and benefit industries @	Ouț	put per man-hour, private economy	total	858. Output per man-hour, total private
and month		Real compensation		748. First year average changes	749. Average changes over life of	770. Index	770c. Change over 1-quarter spans ¹	770c. Change over 4-quarter spans ¹	nonfarm
	746. Index (1967=100)	746c. Change over 1-quarter spans ¹ (Ann. rate, percent)	746c. Change over 4-quarter spans ¹ (Ann. rate, percent)	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(1967=100)	(Ann. rate,	(Ann. rate,	(1967=100)
1973	(8)	Revised ²	(²)			Revised ²	Revised ²	(_s)	Revised ²
January	112.8	4.7	0.6	7.1	5.6	115.8	5 . 3	rl.8	114.1
April	rl12.0	-2.6	r-0.4	7.8	6.7	115.1	-2.1 ···	ro.6	113.7
July	rll1.5	-2.0	-2.4	7.2	6.3	114.8	-1.3 	-2.6	113.6
October	111.0	-1.7	r-1.7	6.1	5.6	115.0	0.8	-2.1	113.4
1974									
January February March	110.1	-3.1 	r-2.0	p6.9	p5.9	112.7	-7.6 	r-2.2	111.6
April	rl10.1	-0.1	-2.1	rp9.2	p7.5	112.8	0.1	r-3.7	111.0
July	r109.2	-3·2 ···	p-1.1	pll.9	p7.9	112.2	-1. 9	 -1.8	110.3
October	r108.6	-2.0 		rp14.6	p8.7	110.8	-5.1 		109.4
1975 January February March	pl08.9	pl.0		pl3.0	p7•5	110.7	-0.2		111.7
April									
July									
October									:

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by ②. 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



[&]quot;NA", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.

1 Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-quarter changes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter and 4-quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.

²See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

			C	IVILIAN LABOR F	ORCE AND MAJOR	COMPONENTS		
Year		Civilian labor force	,			Unemployment rates	}	
and month	841. Total	842. Employed	843. Unem- ployed	844. Males 20 years and over	845. Females 20 years and over	846. Both sexes 16-19 years of age	847. White	848. Negro and other races
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Thous.)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)
1973			:					
January	86,964	82,633	4,331	3•4	5.2	14.3	4•5	8.8
	87,703	83,276	4,427	3•4	4.9	15.4	4•5	9.0
	88,043	83,686	4,357	3•4	4.9	14.2	4•4	8.9
April	88,296	83,877	4,419	3•3	4.8	15.3	4•4	9.3
	88,325	84,021	4,304	3•3	4.6	15.0	4•4	9.1
	88,791	84,487	4,304	3•2	4.9	14.0	4•3	8.9
July	88,902	84,679	4,223	3.1	4.8	14.3	4.2	9•2
	88,816	84,582	4,234	3.1	4.9	14.3	4.2	8•9
	89,223	84,983	4,240	3.1	4.8	14.3	4.2	9•3
October November December	89,568	85,452	4,116	3.0	4.5	14.1	4.1	8.4
	89,852	85,577	4,275	3.1	4.7	14.6	4.2	8.8
	90,048	85,646	4,402	3.2	5.0	14.4	4.4	8.4
January	90,465	85,800	4,665	3•4	5.1	15.5	4.7	9.2
February	90,551	85,861	4,690	3•5	5.1	15.0	4.6	9.2
March	90,381	85,779	4,602	3•4	5.0	15.0	4.6	9.2
April	90,324	85,787	4,537	3.5	5.0	14.0	4.5	8.8
	90,753	86,062	4,691	3.4	5.1	15.6	4.7	9.3
	90,857	86,088	4,769	3.5	5.1	15.8	4.8	9.0
July	91,283	86,403	4,880	3.6	5.2	16.2	4.8	9•4
	91,199	86,274	4,925	3.8	5.3	15.3	4.9	9•4
	91,705	86,402	5,303	3.9	5.7	16.7	5.3	9•9
October	91,844	86,304	5,540	4.3	5.6	17.1	5.5	10.9
	91,708	85,689	6,019	4.6	6.6	17.4	5.9	11.6
	91,803	85,202	6,601	5.3	7.2	18.1	6.4	12.5
January February March	92,091	84,562	7,529	6.0	8.1	20.8	7•5	13.4
	91,511	84,027	7,484	6.2	8.1	19.9	7•4	13.5
	91,829	83,849	7,980	6.8	8.5	20.6	8•0	14.2
April	92,262	84,086	8,176	7.0	8.6	20.4	8.1	14.6
July								
October								

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.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 60.



		ET ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GNP	
Year		Gross national product in constant (1958) do	ollars
and quarter	205. Actual GNP	206. Potential GNP	207. GNP gap (potential less actual)
	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)	(Ann. rate, bil. dol.)
1972			
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	770.9 786.6 798.1 814.2	806.8 814.7 822.8 830.9	+35.9 +28.1 +24.7 +16.7
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	832.8 837.4 840.8 845.7	839.1 847.3 855.7 864.1	+6.3 +9.9 +14.9 +18.4
First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	830.5 827.1 823.1 804.0	872.6 881.2 889.9 898.7	+42.1 +54.1 +66.8 +94.7
1975 First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	r780.2	907.6	r+127.4

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Graphs of these series are shown on page 61.

Special Note on Potential GNP

The following note has been provided by the Council of Economic Advisers regarding potential GNP.

The idea of potential GNP has had a long history. Its measurement by the Council of Economic Advisers was started in the <u>Economic Report</u> of the Council in 1962. Since that time, it has been used as a standard with which to evaluate the past and future behavior of the economy.

Potential GNP purports to measure what the economy would produce if all of its resources were fully utilized given the technology and institutional arrangements that have existed at the time. "Fully utilized" has never meant the kind of utilization that would prevail, say, under wartime conditions but rather the utilization that could be expected under conditions of reasonable price stability. This has always been less than complete utilization. Under ordinary circumstances, some unemployment is present because some workers are in the process of changing jobs; similarly, some old plants are idle because market conditions do not permit them to operate profitably. In the past, this degree of utilization has been reflected in an overall unemployment rate of 4 percent. The rate of inflation associated with that degree of unemployment has typically not been specified. Furthermore, notions of what constitutes reasonable price stability can vary over time

Potential GNP is not something ordinarily observable. In practice, the

Council in 1962 made the judgment that the economy was operating at 100 percent of potential in mid-1955. Since that time potential GNP has been estimated to grow at differing annual rates, as follows: 3.5 percent from the first quarter of 1952 to the fourth quarter of 1962, 3.75 percent from the fourth quarter of 1962 to the fourth quarter of 1965, 4 percent from the fourth quarter of 1965 to the fourth quarter of 1969. At the beginning of 1970, the Council estimated that after the fourth quarter of 1969 potential was growing at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, reflecting a rise of 1.8 percent in the potential labor force, a 0.2 percent decline in annual hours of work, and a 2.7 percent rise in output per manhour at potential. Drawing on a new study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics ("The United States Economy in 1985", Monthly Labor Review, December 1973), the Council has lowered its estimate of potential growth after 1969 to 4 percent per annum, reflecting the following component changes: labor force, 1.8 percent; annual hours, —0.3 percent; output per manhour, 2.5 percent.

Although potential is presented in the chart on page 61 and the table above as a point estimate each quarter, it is clearly subject to a margin of error and consequently, as with any measure of capacity, should be used with considerable caution. There are uncertainties regarding both the growth and the level of potential. It cannot be reasonably assumed that potential grows in each year or quarter at the same annual rate. Some qualifications about the measure of potential appear on pages 64-65 of the 1974 <u>Economic Report</u>.

ANALYTICAL MEASURES

			E2	ANALYTICAL RATI	0\$		
Year and month	850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing	851. Ratio, inventories to sales, manufacturing and trade	852. Ratio, manu- facturers' unfilled orders to shipments, durable goods industries	853. Ratio, production of business equipment to consumer goods	854. Ratio, personal saving to disposable personal income	860. Ratio, help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed	857. Vacancy rate in total rental housing (1)
	(Percent)	(Ratio)	(Ratio)	(1967=100)	(Ratio)	(Ratio)	(Percent)
1973							Ì
January	p82.8	1.46 1.46 1.45	2.59 2.61 2.67	90.1 90.8 90.7	0.075	0.839 0.800 0.827	5.7
April	p83.3	1.46 1.46 1.48	2.73 2.79 2.89	91.4 92.0 92.9	0.078	0.815 0.844 0.851	5.8 •••
July	p83.3	1.45 1.46 1.47	2.89 3.01 3.06	92.6 95.0 95.1	0.080	0.923 0.886 0.843	5.8
October November December	p82.6	1.45 1.44 1.49	3.00 3.04 3.14	95.2 95.7 96.6	0.095	0.890 0.836 0.771	5.8
January	p80.5	1.47 1.47 1.46	3.13 3.16 3.15	98.1 99.2 99.3	0.089	0.708 0.686 0.718	6.2
April	p80.1	1.46 1.47 1.50	3.21 3.22 3.30	99.5 100.4 100.0	0.074	0.761 0.730 0.724	6.3
July	p79.4	1.47 1.48 1.51	3.38 3.44 3.45	101.0 99.2 102.7	0.066	0.726 0.695 0.578	6.2
October	p75.7	1.54 1.59 1.68	3.30 3.38 3.57	103.0 103.7 103.0	0.086	0.505 0.425 0.356	6.0
January February March	p68.3	1.68 1.66 pl.69	3.50 r3.44 3.48	rl01.8 rl00.4 r99.2	r0.075	0.289 0.282 0.261	6.1
April		(NA)	(NA)	p96.9		p0.259	
July							
October							

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.

Graphs of these series are shown on page 62.

					E3 D	IFFUSION IN	DEXES				
Year					Le	eading Indicato	ors				
and month	D1. Average of productio manufac (21 indu	n workers, cturing	06. Value facturers' n durable good (35 indu	ew orders, is industries	D11. Newly capital appr The Confere (17 indu	opriations, nce Board	D34. Profits, mfg., FNCB (about 1,000 corporations)	D19. Index prices, 500 co (65-71 indu	mmon stocks	D23. Index of material (13 industrial	s prices
	1-month span	9-month span	1-month span	9-month span	1-quarter span	3-quarter span	1-quarter span	1-month span	9-month span	1-month span	9-month span
1973											
January	35•7 95•2 59•5	50.0 28.6 33.3	65.7 61.4 77.1	90.0 85.7 91.4	82 	94	62	26.8 14.5 19.6	26.5 19.1 25.0	84.6 84.6 76.9	92.3 92.3 92.3
April	50.0 28.6 19.0	26.2 61.9 71.4	61.4 54.3 48.6	82.9 88.6 85.7	53	76 •••	61	21.7 14.7 15.4	19.1 17.6 30.9	61.5 80.8 76.9	92.3 92.3 92.3
July	57.1 28.6 83.3	33.3 19.0 21.4	48.6 48.6 52.9	82.9 62.9 68.6	59 •••	82	55	66.2 41.9 88.2	23.9 16.4 26.9	73.1 65.4 46.2	92.3 69.2 76.9
October November December	16.7 54.8 50.0	16.7 16.7 9.5	65.7 55.7 34.3	82.9 74.3 68.6	59 •••	59 •••	60	89.0 7.5 13.4	35.8 53.7 35.8	46.2 69.2 69.2	100.0 84.6 76.9
1974 January	21.4 50.0 42.9	28.6 11.9 7.1	65.7 57.1 57.1	82.9 85.7 71.4	47 •••	53	59	85.8 50.7 91.0	28.8 10.6 6.1	84.6 69.2 53.8	69.2 76.9 61.5
April	7.1 92.9 57.1	7.1 0.0 19.0	57.1 65.7 47.1	74.3 68.6 60.0	59 •••	65 •••	58	9.7 27.3 39.4	6.1 10.6 4.6	61.5 38.5 53.8	61.5 46.2 46.2
July	14.3 50.0 35.7	9.5 0.0 47.6	60.0 45.7 40.0	45.7 14.3 14.3	59 •••	p41 	58	4.5 7.6 1.5	4.6 3.1 10.8	38.5 46.2 42.3	46.2 23.1 23.1
October November December	40.5 11.9 28.6	0.0 4.8 p7.1	45.7 18.6 17.1	11.4 5.7 pl2.9	p24	(NA)	r40	66.2 70.8 9.2	23.1 38.5 70.8	19.2 23.1 7.7	23.1 23.1 23.1
1975 January	16.7 r16.7 r42.9		48.6 51.4 34.3	i.	(NA)		48	95.4 93.8 86.2		53.8 42.3 38.5	³19.2
April	p69.0		p82.9					69.2		46.2 ³ 46.2	
July											
October											

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising (half of the unchanged components are considered rising). Data are centered within spans: 1-month indexes are placed on 2d month and 9-month indexes are placed on the 6th month of span; 1-quarter indexes are placed on the 1st month of the 2d quarter and 3-quarter indexes are placed on the 1st month of the 3d quarter. Seasonally 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 ①

³Average for May 6, 13, and 20.



Graphs of these series are shown on page 63.

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Board.

Based on 71 components in January 1973, on 69 components through April 1973, on 68 components through October 1973, on 67 components through April 1974, on 66 components through September 1974, and on 65 components thereafter. Component data are not shown in table E4 but are available from the source agency.

ANALYTICAL MEASURES

					E3 DIFFUSION	N INDEXES-Cor		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		
Van	Leading Ind	icators—Con.			<u> </u>	Roughly Coinc	ident Indicators			
Year and month	unemployme State progra	of claims for ent insurance, ams, week in- 2th (47 areas) ¹	on nonagricu	r of employees lural payrolls lustries)		of industrial 24 industries)		of wholesale anufacturing ries)@	D54. Sales of (23 types	
	1-month	9-month	1-month	6-month	1-month	6-month	1-month	6-month	1-month	9-month
	span	span	span	span	span	span	span	span	span	span
1973										
January	67.0	68.1	70.0	86.7	79.2	83.3	95•5	100.0	87.0	100.0
	74.5	66.0	86.7	81.7	91.7	79.2	97•7	95.5	76.1	97.8
	36.2	74.5	83.3	85.0	62.5	83.3	95•5	95.5	65.2	95.7
April	53.2	38.3	70.0	83.3	50.0	79.2	95•5	95•5	30.4	100.0
	36.2	68.1	65.0	78.3	77.1	77.1	90•9	95•5	69.6	100.0
	57.4	57.4	81.7	68.3	54.2	79.2	84•1	95•5	56.5	87.0
July	63.8	57.4	68.3	80.0	70.8	79.2	75.0	90.9	73•9	69.6
	46.8	8.5	70.0	86.7	70.8	70.8	91.0	95.5	34•8	47.8
	44.7	8.5	51.7	85.0	62.5	54.2	77.3	95.5	73•9	91.3
October	46.8	38.3	86.7	88.3	45.8	45.8	79.5	95.5	65.2	87.0
	72.3	29.8	75.0	71.7	62.5	35.4	86.4	90.9	56.5	95.7
	2.1	23.4	60.0	68.3	45.8	45.8	90.9	90.9	43.5	87.0
1974 January February March	53.2	19.1	48.3	56.7	35•4	39.6	90.9	95.5	78.3	91.3
	83.0	14.9	48.3	53.3	37•5	33.3	95.5	95.5	60.9	78.3
	40.4	34.0	51.7	50.0	64•6	52.1	88.6	95.5	78.3	95.7
April	51.1	12.8	48.3	45.0	47.9	54.2	91.0	95•5	47.8	91.3
	56.4	55.3	56.7	43.3	70.8	41.7	84.1	90•9	65.2	87.0
	34.0	44.7	51.7	46.7	50.0	41.7	81.8	90•9	34.8	82.6
July	75.5	0.0	51.7	45.0	39.6	31.3	81.8	77.3	95.7	52.2
	48.9	6.4	56.7	36.7	37.5	12.5	77.3	72.7	52.2	45.7
	28.7	8.5	48.3	20.0	52.1	10.4	68.2	72.7	60.9	65.2
October	46.8	2.1	41.7	20.0	33.3	rl2.5	72.7	72.7	43.5	r82.6
	8.5	4.3	13.3	16.7	20.8	rl6.7	68.2	68.2	21.7	r65.2
	53.2	2.1	15.0	r13.3	8.3	r20.8	65.9	68.2	52.2	p65.2
1975 January February March	55.3 29.8 55.3		13.3 rl3.3 rl6.7	p10.0	r16.7 r22.9 r16.7	p8.3	63.6 63.6 59.1	68.2	73.9 r67.4 r39.1	
April	44.7		p36.7		p50.0		70.5		p73.9	
July										
October November December										

NOTE: Figures are the percent of series components rising (half of the unchanged components are considered rising). Data are centered within spans: 1-month indexes are placed on the 2d 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 most of the indexes shown. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by **3**.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 63 and 64.

Component data are not available for publication and therefore are not shown in table E4.

MAY 1975 **BCD**

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

				19	374							19	975			
Diffusion index components	Se	ptember	0	ctober	No	ovember	De	ecember	J	anuary	F	ebruary		March ^r		April ^P
D1. AV	industries: India accessories															
All manufacturing industries	-	40.0	+	40.1	-	39.5	-	39.4	-	39.2	-	38.8	0	38.8	+	39.0
Percent rising of 21 components		(36)		(40)		(12)		(29)		(17)		(17)		(43)		(69)
Durable goods industries:														47.0		,,, r
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	-	39.2	=	41.4 38.9 38.6	+ - -	41.9 38.5 37.7	-	41.8 38.1 37.3	+ - -	42.1 37.9 36.4	+	r41.2 r38.6 r36.3	0 - +	41.2 37.7 36.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	41.5 37.9 37.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	o +		++	41.4 42.2	-	41.2 41.7	- -	41.0 41.1	- -	40.9 40.5	-	r40.2 40.2	-	39.4 39.8	+	40.6 39.2
Fabricated metal products		41.2 42.7	-	41.0 42.4	-	40.4 42.3	+	40.6 42.1	-	40.4 41.8	<u>-</u>	39.7 r41.2	° -	39.7 41.0	0 +	39.7 41.3
Electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment			- +	39.7 40.6	<u>-</u>	39.4 39.5	+	39.5 39.5	-0	39.4 39.5	 -	39.0 r39.1	+	39.1 39.0	+ +	39.2 40.1
Instruments and related products			-	39.9 3 8. 4	0 -	39.9 38.0	+	39.8 38.1	- 0	39.5 38.1		r38.9 r37.6	++	39.0 37.7	++	39.4 38.3
Nondurable goods industries:																
Food and kindred products			ı	40.3 37.0	+	40.0 37.4	o +	40.0 37.7	-	39.9 37.3	o +	39.9 37.6	++	40.4 39 . 1	-	40.0 38.7
Textile mill products			+	38.3 35.4	-	37.6 34.4	-	36.6 34.2	- -	36.0 34.0	+ -	36.1 33.6	+	36.7 33.6	+	37.7 34.4
Paper and allied products	- -		+	41.7 37.7	-	41.3 37.4	-	41.2 37.3	- +	41.1 37.5	- -	r40.5 37.2	° -	40.5 36.9	+	40.9 36.8
Chemicals and allied products		41.5 42.2	- +	41.4 42.6	-	41.2 42.2	+	41.0 42.3	- -	40.6 42.0	=	40.5 r41.9	-	40.4 41.8	-	40.2 40.3
Rubber and plastic products, n.e.c		40.5 36.7	++	40.8 37.0	-	39.8 36.6	-	39.5 36.1	o -	39•5 35•7	-	r38.7 r35.3	-	38.5 35.0	+	39.3 36.3
D6. VALUE	E OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, DURABLE GOODS (Millions of dollars)						GOODS I	NDU:	STRIES ¹	2				<u></u>	<u> </u>	
All durable goods industries	_	46,402	-	45,084	-	43,182	_	37 , 842	-	36 , 062	+	37,023	-	35 , 492	+	38,977
Percent rising of 35 components		(40)		(46)		(19)		(17)		(49)		(51)		(34)		(83)
Primary metals	- +	8,611 5,871	- -	8,378 5,555	-	7,863 5,226	-	6,297 4,387	- +	5,071 4,720	+		-	4,961 4,449	+	5,423 4,703
Machinery, except electrical	<u>-</u>	8,120 5,149	+	8,001 5,192	-	7,559 4,926	<u>-</u>	7,426 4,439	- +	6,837 4,919	- +	6,805 4,931	-	6,759 4,662	+	7,037 5,268
Transportation equipment	<u>-</u>	10,623 8,028	-	10,012 7,946	-	9,775 7,833	-	8,050 7,243	- +	7,253 7,262	+	8,030 7,095	- -	7,705 6,956	+	8,802 7,744



NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (-) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

1Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.

2Data for most of the 35 diffusion index components are not available for publication; however, they are all included in the totals and directions of change for six major industry groups shown here.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

Diffusion index components		19	974				1975		
וווטפא compunents וווטפארווט	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May ¹
	D23.	INDEX OF	INDUSTRIAL	MATERIALS	PRICES ²				
Industrial materials price index (1967=100)	- 214.7	- 204.4	- 196.4	- 183.4	- 180.1	+ 181.1	+ 182.3	+ 186.4	- 185.4
	ļ				(Dollars)				
Percent rising of 13 components	(42)	(19)	(23)	(8)	(54)	(42)	(38)	(46)	(46)
Copper scrap (pound) (kilogram)	- 0.495 1.091	- 0.480 1.058			- 0.397 0.875	+ 0.399 0.880	+ 0.400 0.882	- 0.399 0.880	- 0.381 0.840
Lead scrap (pound)	- 0.115 0.254	- 0.112 0.247		- 0.098 0.216	+ 0.099 0.218	- 0.091 0.201	- 0.086 0.190	- 0.081 0.179	- 0.073 0.163
Steel scrap (kilogram) (U.S. ton)	- 116.959	- 115.230	- 112.821	- 86.762	- 75.758	0 75.744	- 72.206	+ 84.830	- 77.788
(metric ton) (pound)	128.924 + 4.198	127.018 - 3.664		95.638	83.508 + 3.700	83.493 + 3.723	79.593	93.508	85.746
(kilogram)	+ 4.198 9.255	8.078			8.157	8.208	7.747	7.456	7.264
Zinc (pound)	+ 0.387				+ 0.394	- 0.391	- 0.379	- 0.376	+ 0.378
(kilogram) (yard)	0.853 + 0.280	0.860 0.280			0.869 + 0.236	0.862	0.836	0.829	- 0.199
(meter)	0.306	0.306			0.258	0.261	0.248	0.230	0.218
Cotton, 12-market average (pound)	- 0.497	- 0.475			- 0.388	+ 0.401	+ 0.406	+ 0.424	+ 0.435
(kilogram)	1.096 0 0.584	1.047 + 0.596			0.855	0.884	0.895	0.935 + 0.590	0.959
(meter)	0.639	0.652	0.641	0.630	0.633	0.631	0.638	0.645	0.635
Wool tops (pound) (kilogram)	+ 2.495 5.500	- 2.152 4.744			- 1.967 4.336	- 1.802 3.973	+ 1.860 4.101	- 1.849 4.076	+ 2.143 4.724
Hides (pound)	- 0.248					- 0.166	+ 0.201	+ 0.227	+ 0.255
(kilogram)	0.547	0.456				0.366	0.443	0.500	0.562
Rosin	+ 42.882 94.538	- 42.778 94.308				- 42.097 92.807	92.113	- 40.972 90.327	+ 41.918 92.412
Rubber (pound)	- 0.329	- 0.314	- 0.279	+ 0.307	- 0.288	+ 0.294	- 0.287	+ 0.291	- 0.274
(kilogram) (pound)	0.725 - 0.142	0.692 - 0.141			0.635	0.648	0.633 - 0.108	+ 0.116	+ 0.12/
(kilogram)	0.313	0.311	0.322			0.262	0.238	0.256	0.273
	D41. NUMB		OYEES ON NO nousands of em		JRAL PAYROL	LS³			
All nonagricultural payrolls	+ 78,844	+ 78,865	- 78,404	- 77,690	- 77,227	-r76,708	-r76,346	- 76,293	T
Percent rising of 30 components	(48)	(42)	(13)	(15)	(13)	(13)	(17)	(37)	
Ordnance and accessories	+ 86	o 86	85	+ 86	- 85	o r85	o r85	- 84	1
Lumber and wood products							o r449	- 448	
Furniture and fixtures	~ (0			- 390 - 516	- 371 - 499	- r360 - r486	- r356 - r478		İ
Primary metal industries	+ 1,082	+ 1,084	_ 1,068	- 1,035	- 1,011	- r969	- r941	- 920]
Fabricated metal products					- 1,011			1	ł
Machinery, except electrical							- rl,380 - rl,137	- 1,342 - 1,129	
Transportation equipment	+ 1,277	+ 1,285	- 1,249	- 1,176	- 1,126	- rl,060	+ rl,102	- 1,099	
Instruments and related products							- r297 - r301	o 297 o 301	
Food and kindred products	+ 1,180			1	1		- rl,123		
Tobacco manufactures	- 61	+ 64	. 62	+ 63	+ 66	- 65	- r63	~ 62	
Textile mill products	- 876 - 1,152				1	1 '		+ 750 + 1,012	
Paper and allied products	- 547	- 536	528	- 516	- 504	- r489		- 470	
Printing and publishing							- r639		
Chemicals and allied products									
Rubber and plastic products, n.e.c.	- 544	- 542	517	- 493	- 477	- 446	- r435	0 435	1
Leather and leather products	- 242	- 237						0 213	<u> </u>

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (-) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.

MAY 1975 **BCD**

Average for week of May 6, 13, and 20.

²Series components are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The industrial materials price index is not seasonally adjusted. Components are converted to metric units by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

³Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. Data for the latest month shown are preliminary.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

			19	74							19	75			
Diffusion index components	September		October	N	lovember	D	ecember	J	anuary	F	ebruary r	N	March ^r		April ^p
D41	. NUMBER)F EN	PLOYEES OF		INAGRICUL ds of employ		AL PAYRO	LLS-	-Con, ¹						
Mining Contract construction Transportation and public utilities Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, real estate Service Federal Government State and local government	- 3,9	39 79 75 91 76 47	692 3,911 4,699 4,287 12,873 4,185 13,705 2,748 11,783	+ + - +	693 3,861 4,697 4,283 12,765 4,183 13,721 2,746 11,822		662 3,798 4,668 4,267 12,645 4,182 13,734 2,738 11,850	+ + - +	700 3,789 4,607 4,242 12,621 4,173 13,747 2,733 11,897	- - - +	r702 r3,596 r4,561 r4,222 r12,610 r4,164 r13,771 2,733 r12,052	- - -	r706 r3,478 r4,511 r4,207 r12,581 r4,156 r13,752 r2,732 12,069	++++	700 3,462 4,499 4,207 12,587 4,164 13,773 2,734 12,109
		D47.	INDEX OF		JSTRIAL PR 7=100)	ODU	CTION1								
All industrial production	+ 125		- 124.8 (33)	-	121.7	-	117.4	-	113.7	-	(23)	-	109.8	-	109.4 (50)
Durable manufactures: Primary and fabricated metals Primary metals Fabricated metal products Machinery and allied goods Nonelectrical machinery Electrical machinery Transportation equipment Instruments Lumber, clay, and glass Clay, glass, and stone products Lumber and products Furniture and miscellaneous Furniture and fixtures Miscellaneous manufactures	+ 137 + 126 + 100 - 144 - 123 - 116	.00 .8 .4 .4 .9 .0 .64	+ 126.0 - 129.6 - 137.4 - 124.0 + 102.1 - 142.0 - 122.9 - 109.3 - 125.5 - 146.9	+	121.0 128.2 135.1 121.7 93.7 142.3 118.8 105.2 120.5 136.9	11 1111 11 11	108.6 124.1 132.5 116.3 83.6 139.5 116.9 101.3	11 111 11 11	rl07.2 rl18.2 rl26.7 rl11.5 r78.9 rl39.1 rl15.3 r99.9 rl10.6 rl28.9	11 111 11	102.0 113.2 123.1 107.9 77.1 134.7 109.2 99.4 109.6 127.0		97.9 111.2 120.1 105.5 77.6 132.8 107.6 97.5	-++++++	94.0 111.3 118.5 105.4 81.9 133.0 (NA) (NA) 117.9 (NA)
Nondurable manufactures: Textiles, apparel, and leather. Textile mill products Apparel products Leather and products Paper and printing Paper and products Printing and publishing Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber Chemicals and products Petroleum products Petroleum products Foods and tobacco Foods Tobacco products	- 121 0 102 + 74 + 135 + 114 + 158 - 121 - 168	.5 .2 .3 .4 .3 .9 .67	- 119.1 + 102.8 - 70.6 - 133.9 - 111.9 - 155.9 + 161.8 - 122.4 + 110.3		112.8 100.1 74.7 124.3 110.0 148.3 127.0 155.7 125.4 103.8		102.9 98.0 69.7 116.1 109.8 143.1 125.8 148.9 	1 + - 1+	r95.6 r94.0 r66.1 r114.3 r104.1 r139.0 r126.8 r135.4 r121.2		94.0 90.9 73.9 109.5 104.7 134.5 124.1 131.8		88.8 95.0 (NA) 73.3 108.3 104.0 133.5 122.4 130.9 120.6 (NA)	- +	91.2 (NA) (NA) (NA) 103.9 (NA) 101.7 131.1 132.9 122.0 (NA) 120.7 121.6 (NA)
Mining: Coal Oil and gas extraction Metal, stone, and earth minerals Metal mining Stone and earth minerals	+ 130 - 105	.5	- 110.3 + 107.4 + 141.4 + 107.5	-	67.6 106.4 136.8 109.8	+ - -	85.3 103.6 134.7 106.4	+ +	rlll.3 rl02.9 rl33.8 rl09.0	0	116.5 102.9 131.1 106.5	+	115.1 103.1 135.2 106.1	+	112.0 103.7 110.7 (NA) (NA)

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (—) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.



¹Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
²Where actual data for separate industries are not available, estimates are used to compute the percent rising.

E4 Selected Diffusion Index Components: Basic Data and Directions of Change—Con.

	Diffusion index components September October November December January February March April															
Diffusion index components	Se	ptember	C	October	N	ovember	D	ecember		January	J	ebruary		March		April
	D54. SALES OF RETAIL STORES¹ (Millions of dollars) - 46,177 - 45,803 - 44,469 + 44,821 + 45,955 + r46 ag of 23 components² (61) (44) (22) (52) (74) + 9,626 + 9,698 + 9,740 - 9,610 + 9,945 - r5 places + 3,530 + 3,623 + 3,715 + 3,721 + 3,784 + r5 - 4,737 - 4,712 - 4,627 - 4,608 - 4,497 + r2 department store merchandise) + 514 - 513 - 499 - 415 + 485 + - 745 + 753 - 732 - 684 + 720 + ar stores - 495 - 477 - 450 - 444 + 473 + accessory stores + 824 - 817 - 766 + 800 + 844 - - 318 + 321 - 307 - 303 + 323 + mishings stores + 1,335 - 1,282 - 1,240 - 1,193 + 1,237 - r e, TV, radio stores - 676 - 638 - 629 - 617 + 625 +															
All retail sales	_	46,177	-	45,803	-	44,469	+	44,821	+	45 , 955	+	r 46 ,8 19	-	r45,937	+	46,584
Percent rising of 23 components ²		(61)		(44)		(22)		(52)		(74)		(67)		(39)		(74)
Grocery stores Eating and drinking places Department stores Mail-order houses (department store merchandise)	+	3,530 4,737	+	3,623 4,712	+	3,715 4,627	-	3,721 4,608	+	3 , 784 4 , 497	+	r9,925 r3,828 r4,743 r489	+ - + -	10,162 3,798 4,878 455		(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Variety stores Men's and boys' wear stores Women's apparel, accessory stores Shoe stores	- + -	495 824	-	477 817	-	450 766	+	444 800	++	473 844	+	r746 r518 r828 r344		737 514 820 312		(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Furniture, home furnishings stores Household appliance, TV, radio stores Lumber yards, building materials dealers Hardware stores							- - +		+			r1,235 r633 r1,415 r477	+ - +	1,208 655 1,345 488		(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
Passenger car and other automotive dealers	1++++	7,477 716 3,503 1,415 888		6,814 700 3,507 1,429 891	-	6,254 665 3,397 1,402 884	+ + + +	6,668 690 3,399 1,461 886	+ + +	6,971 725 3,465 1,436 871	+ + 0 + +	r7,580 r745 r3,465 r1,449 r882	- + - + +	6,561 747 3,432 1,497 908		(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
D58. II	NDE	OF WHO	LESA	LE PRICE: (1967=			JRIN	g industi	RIES	;3						
All manufacturing industries	+	162.4	+	165.2	+	166.2	+	166.9	+	168.2	<u> </u>	168.0	-	167.8	+	168.7
Percent rising of 22 components		(68)		(73)		(68)		(66)		(64)		(64)		(59)		(70)
Durable goods: Lumber and wood products Furniture and household durables Nonmetallic minerals products Iron and steel Nonferrous metals	_	180.4 132.8 159.8 198.1 197.0	+ + +	169.4 135.5 162.2 199.0	+++-	187.2	++	165.4 137.7 164.3 196.7	+ + +	164.7 138.8 168.5 199.4 178.8	+ + -	169.3 139.1 170.3 200.5	+ + +	169.6 138.5 170.8 200.6 173.9	+ 0 + +	174.9 138.5 173.0 201.1 172.2
Fabricated structural metal products	+ + +	179.9 170.9 161.8	+	182.0 174.1 166.1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	182.5 175.6 168.9	+ + +	182.9 176.7 170.9		185.4 178.3 172.6	+	189.4 178.7 173.9	+ + +	189.9 180.0 174.8	++	188.4 180.1 176.1
Miscellaneous machinery Electrical machinery and equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Miscellaneous products	+ + +	145.0 130.4 130.6 136.3	++	149.5 132.4 138.1 137.1	++++		+ + + +	153.1 136.5 140.7 142.4	-	158.1 138.1 140.2 145.5	+++++	158.6 138.7 141.5 146.4	++	158.5 139.1 143.0 146.8	+ + 0 +	160.3 139.5 143.0 147.3
Nondurable goods: Processed foods and feeds Cotton products Wool products Manmade fiber textile products Apparel	- - - +	176.8 179.3 116.5 137.7 133.0	<u>-</u> -	183.5 173.4 112.3 135.1 133.1	+ +	170.8 107.3 134.2	0-+	188.2 165.7 107.3 132.3 133.7	- - +		0 -	129.3 133.6	- - -	177.3 156.0 102.0 121.7 133.3	+ 0 -	179.4 158.1 103.5 121.7 133.0
Pulp, paper, and allied products Chemicals and allied products Petroleum products, refined Rubber and plastic products Hides, skins, leather, and related products	+ + - + +	164.2 161.7 243.0 145.6 148.1	++++		+ + + -	172.9 238.2 148.5	+ + + -	167.2 174.0 238.5 149.4 143.2	+ +	176.0 242.3	+ -	178.1 240.7	++	170.0 181.8 242.3 149.7 143.2	+	169.7 182.4 243.6 149.4 147.5

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: (+) = rising, (o) = unchanged, and (-) = falling. The "r" indicates revised; "p", preliminary; and "NA", not available.



¹Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. Data for the latest month shown are preliminary.

²The diffusion index includes estimates for six types of stores not shown separately.

³Data are not seasonally adjusted.



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

			FI CO	NSUMER PRIC	CES		:	F2	INDUSTRIAL	PRODUCTION	
Year and month	781. United States, index of consumer prices (1)	133. Canada, index of consumer prices (1)	132. United Kingdom, index of consumer prices (1)	135. West Germany, index of consumer prices (1)	136. France, index of consumer prices (1)	138. Japan, index of consumer prices (1)	137. Italy, index of consumer prices (1)	47. United States, index of industrial production	123. Canada, index of industrial production	122. United Kingdom, index of industrial production	126. France, index of industrial production
	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)
1973							!				
January	128	125	144	126	136	138	127	122	139	120	150
	129	126	144	127	136	140	128	123	142	123	151
	130	126	145	128	137	143	130	124	142	124	146
April	131	128	148	129	138	145	131	124	142	121	144
	132	129	149	129	139	148	133	125	142	121	153
	132	130	150	130	140	148	134	126	144	122	151
July	133	131	151	130	141	150	135	127	143	123	153
	135	133	151	130	142	151	136	126	139	123	153
	136	133	152	131	143	155	137	127	142	123	150
October November December	137	134	155	132	145	154	138	127	144	125	153
	138	135	157	133	146	156	139	128	146	123	154
	138	136	158	134	147	160	141	126	146	119	148
1974 January	140	137	161	135	150	167	144	125	148	113	157
	142	138	163	137	152	173	147	125	149	115	r157
	143	139	165	137	153	174	149	125	150	119	153
April	144	140	170	138	156	179	151	125	148	121	155
	146	143	173	139	158	179	154	126	147	121	157
	147	144	175	139	159	181	157	126	147	122	157
July August September	148	146	176	139	161	184	160	126	146	124	160
	150	147	176	140	163	185	163	125	146	123	160
	152	148	177	140	165	189	168	126	145	121	152
October	153	149	182	141	167	193	171	125	145	121	152
	154	151	185	142	168	194	174	122	143	121	147
	155	152	188	142	169	195	176	117	142	115	143
1975 January February March	156	153	192	144	171	196	178	114	139	rl19	144
	157	154	196	144	173	196	r181	111	140	pl19	p144
	158	155	200	145	174	198	181	110	pl39	(NA)	(NA)
April	159	156	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	203	(NA)	p109	(NA)		ř
July											
October November December											

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by ③. 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.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 66 and 67.



INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	F2 IN	OUSTRIAL PRO	ODUCTION-C	on.			F3	STOCK PRICES			
Year and month	125. West Germany, index of industrial production	128. Japan, index of industrial production	121. OECD, ¹ European countries, index of industrial production	127. Italy, index of industrial production	19. United States, index of stock prices, 500 common stocks	143. Canada, index of stock prices@	142. United Kingdom, index of stock prices (1)	146. France, index of stock prices (1)	145. West Germany, index of stock prices (1)	148. Japan, index of stock prices@	147. Italy, index of stock prices (1)
	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)	(1967=100)
1973				,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
January February March	150	186	142	124	129	146	182	174	167	387	83
	156	186	144	123	124	145	168	173	165	364	84
	151	193	142	123	122	143	164	185	173	363	93
April	153	190	142	132	120	142	168	191	174	344	97
	152	196	144	134	117	135	167	196	161	339	109
	154	197	145	138	114	135	171	190	157	338	125
July	147	197	144	141	115	141	161	183	146	355	118
	154	200	146	131	113	144	156	179	144	351	105
	156	201	147	139	115	146	154	180	140	333	107
October	155	205	148	141	119	153	159	183	141	325	109
	156	207	148	139	111	148	151	166	135	313	108
	156	203	146	138	103	134	126	166	126	285	97
1974 January February March	154	202	147	148	104	139	126	173	131	293	106
	r153	202	147	143	102	141	124	167	129	308	108
	r152	199	147	144	106	146	116	153	126	304	112
April	r152	196	r148	150	101	136	112	145	128	305	116
	r152	200	r148	146	98	123	112	134	125	303	106
	r153	193	150	149	98	122	103	134	120	306	97
July	r150	194	148	r146	90	118	r 94	135	11.3	295	90
	r149	188	r146	r130	83	113	82	125	11.3	270	88
	151	188	147	145	74	101	74	106	1.07	261	76
October November December	r147	185	145	135	76	101	71	114	104	239	74
	r150	182	143	127	78	97	65	113	106	245	79
	143	173	137	122	73	93	58	117	110	255	72
1975 January	140 p140 (NA)	166 p165 (NA)	r138 p140 (NA)	p130 (NA)	79 87 91	103 109 rp108	69 99 109	177 134 144	pl16 pl24 pl34	250 271 284	72 80 82
April					92 p98	rp109 p110	115 pl24	rp147 p149	p140 p138	290 p297	rp80 p78
July											
October November December											

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.

MAY 1975 **BCD**

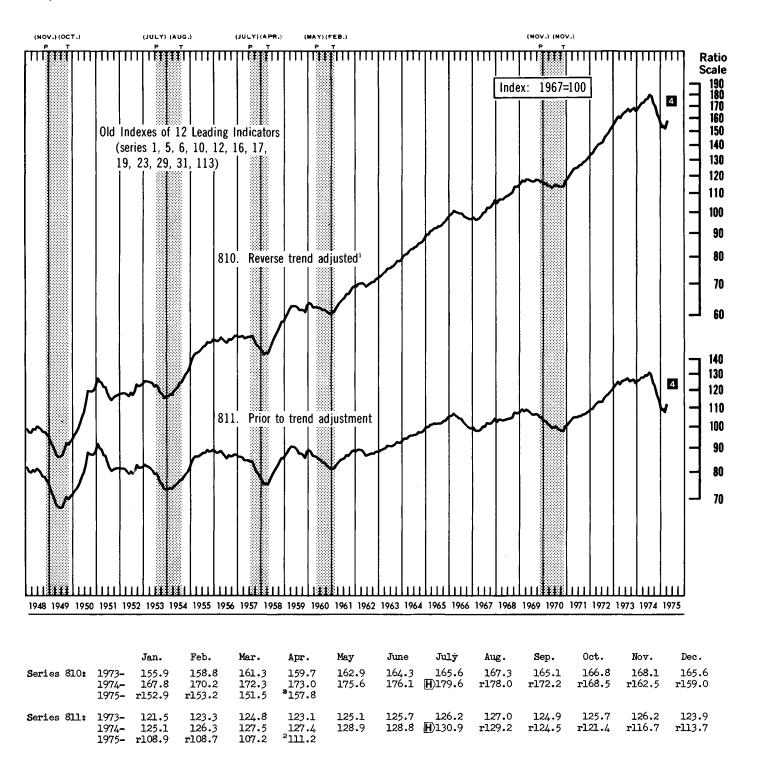
Graphs of these series are shown on pages 67 and 68.

10rganization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

APPENDIXES

G. Experimental Data and Analyses

Composite Indexes



Current high values are indicated by [H]; "r" indicates revised.

²Excludes series 16, 31, and 113 for which data are not yet available.

Reverse trend adjusted index contains the same trend as the index of 5 coincident indicators (series 820).

ALPHABETICAL INDEX-SERIES FINDING GUIDE

Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series	Currer (page n		Historical data	Series descriptions	Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series		nt issue iumbers)	Historical data	Series descriptions
Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables		(issue date)	Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables		(issue date)
				i					1 1 1 1 1 1 1		<u> </u>
A						Civilian labor force, total	841	60	94	2/74	4/72
						Coincident indicators, five, CI	820	37 65	83	5/74 6/74	11/68 11/68
Accession rate, manufacturing	2	20	74	3/75	8/68	Coincident indicators, five, CI, rate of change	820 825	37	83	5/74	11/00
Anticipations and intentions Business expenditures, new plant and equipment	*61	27,43,44	78 84	12/74	11/68	Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	*72	36,43	82	4/75	10/72
Business expenditures, new plant and equipment, DI	D61	46	84	12/74	11/68	Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, net change . Compensation	112	33	81	4/75	11/72
Capacity, manufacturers' adequacy	416 435	45	84	1/75	11/68	Compensation, average hourly, all employees,					
Employees, manufacturing and trade, DI	435 D446	45 46	84 85	1/75 12/74	11/68 11/68	private nonfarm	745	58	92	4/75	10/72
Inventories, manufacturers', book value	412	45	84	1/75	11/68	Compensation, average hourly, all employees, private nonfarm, percent change	745C	59	92	4/75	10/72
Inventories, manufacturers', condition of	414 D450	45 47	84 85	1/75	11/68 11/68	Compensation of employees, NIA	280	16	71	10/74	10/69
Orders, new, manufacturing, DI	D440	46	84	12/74	11/68	Compensation of employees, as percent of national income, NIA	280A	19	73	10/74	10/69
Prices, selling, manufacturing, DI	D462	47	85	12/74	11/68	Compensation, real average hourly, all employees,	20UA	13	/"	10/14	10/05
Prices, selling, retail trade, DI	D460 D466	47 47	85 85	12/74 12/74	11/68 11/68	private nonfarm	746	58	93	4/75	10/72
Prices, selling, wholesale trade, DI	D464	47	85	12/74	11/68	Compensation, real average hourly, all employees, private nonfarm, percent change	746C	59	93	4/75	10/72
Profits, net, manufacturing and trade, DI	D442 410	46 45	85 84	12/74	11/68 11/68	Earnings, average hourly, production workers,	7400	"	""		ļ
Sales, net, manufacturing and trade, D1	D444	46	85	1/75	11/68	private nonfarm	740	58	92	1/75	6/72
Automobiles						Earnings, average hourly, production workers, private nonfarm, percent change	740C	59	92	1/75	6/72
Expenditures, personal consumption, NIA	234 249	11 18	70 72	9/74 9/74	10/69	Earnings, real average hourly, production	7400	100	32	l '	1
Gross duto product, constant dundrs, NIA	443	10		3/ 1/2		workers, private nonfarm	741	58	92	1/75	6/72
_				J	J	Earnings, real average hourly, production workers, private nonfarm, percent change	741C	59	92	1/75	6/72
В				1	1	Earnings, real spendable, average weekly	859	58	92	2/75	10/72
Balance of payments				-		Wage and benefit decisions, first year	748	59	93	10/74 10/74	6/72
Balances Banking and other capital transactions, net	575	53	88	7/74	5/69	Wage and benefit decisions, life of contract	749 53	59 23	93 76	8/74	6/72 7/68
Current account	517	49	87	7/74		Composite indexes	~			1	'
Current account and long-term capital	519 250	49 49,51	87 87	7/74		Coincident indicators	820	37	83	5/74	11/68
Goods, services and remittances	250 515	49,51	87	7/74		Five coinciders Five coinciders, deflated	820 825	37	83	5/74	11/68
Government grants and capital transactions, net	570	53	88	7/74	5/69	Five coinciders, rate of change	820	65		6/74	11/68
Liabilities, liquid	530 532	50 50	87 87	7/74 7/74	5/69 5/69	Lagging indicators, six	830	37	83	5/74	11/68
Liquidity, net	521	49	87	7/74		Capital investment commitments	814	38	83	5/74	
Merchandise trade	500	48	86	1/75	5/69	Inventory investment and purchasing	815	38	83	5/74	
Reserve position, U.S. official	534 522	50 49	87 87	7/74	5/69	Marginal employment adjustments	813 816	38	83	5/74 5/74	
Exports	322		07	7/74		Sensitive financial flows	817	38	83	5/74	
Goods and services	252	51 52	87	7/74	5/69 5/69	Twelve leaders, original trend	811	••••		5/74	5/74
Income on U.S. investments abroad	542 560	53	88 88	1/75 7/74	5/69	Twelve leaders, reverse trend adjusted	810	••••	•••••	5/74	5/74
Investment income, military sales and services	540	51	87	7/74	5/69	Building permits, new private housing	*29	26,40	78	4/75	4/69
Merchandise, adjusted	536 546	51 52	87 88	7/74 7/74	5/69 5/69	Contracts, total value	8	25 26	77 77	4/74	
Orders, new, manufacturers' durable goods	506	48	86	4/74	8/68#	Expenditures, business, and machinery and	,	-"	} ``	} -,	
Orders, new, nonelectrical machinery	508	48	86	5/74		equipment sales	69	27	78	8/74	9/68#
Securities, U.S., purchases by foreigners	564 502	53 48	88 86	1/74	5/69 5/69	Housing starts	28 248	26 18	78 72	4/75 9/74	6/72
Transportation and services, receipts	548	52	88	1/75	5/69	Residential structures, GPDI, current dollars, NIA	244	12	70	9/74	10/69
Travelers, foreign, receipts from	544	52	88	7/74	5/69	Consumer goods, ratio of business equipment to	853	62	96	3/75	11/68
Imports Goods and services	253	51	87	7/74	5/69	Consumer installment debt	66 *113	36 34,41	82 81	3/75 3/75	10/72 10/72
Income on foreign investment in the U.S.	543	52	88	1/75	5/69	Consumer installment loans, delinquency rate	39	34	81	4/74	11/72
Investment income of foreigners, military		51	87	- (-4	5/69	Consumer prices - See also International comparisons.	701	EC CC	00 100	6/74	5/69
expenditures and services	541 561	51	88	7/74	5/69	All items	781 781C	56,66 56	90,103	6/74	5/69
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military	537	51	87	7/74	5/69	Commodities less food	783	56	90	6/74	5/69
Military expenditures abroad, U.S	547 565	52 53	88 88	7/74	5/69 5/69	Food	782 784	56 56	90	6/74 6/74	5/69 5/69
Total, general	512	48	86	1/75	5/69	Consumer sentiment, index	435	45	84	1/75	11/68
Transportation and services, payments for	549	52	88	1/75	5/69	Consumption expenditures, personal - See Personal	[\			1
Travelers abroad, U.S., payments by	545 *72	52 36,43	88 82	7/74 4/75	5/69 11/72	consumption expenditures. Contracts and orders, plant and equipment	*10	25,39	77	4/75	9/68
Bank loans to businesses, net change	112	33	81	4/75	11/72	Corporate profits - See Profits.	-	1			
Bank rates - See Interest rates. Banking and other capital transactions, net, BOP	575	53	88	7/74	5/69	Costs - See Labor costs and Price indexes. Credit			1		1
Bonds - See Interest rates.	373	""	~	· · · · ·	3,03	Bank loans to businesses, change in	112	33	81	4/75	11/72
Borrowing - See Credit.				-		Borrowing, total private	110	34	81	10/74	7/64
Budget - See Government. Building - See Construction.						Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	*72 66	36,43 36	82 82	4/75 3/75	11/72 10/72
Building permits, new private housing	*29	26,40	78	4/75	4/69	Consumer installment debt, net change	*113	34,41	81	3/75	10/72
Business equipment, ratio to consumer goods	853	62 27,43,44	96 78,84	3/75 12/74	11/68 11/68	Consumer installment loans, delinquency rate	39 33	34 33	81 81	4/74	11/72
Business expenditures, new plant and equipment	*61 D61	27,43,44 46	78,84 84	12/74	11/68	Mortgage debt, change in	517	49	81	7/74	
Business failures, current liabilities	14	34	81	4/75		Current account and long-term capital, balance, BOP	519	49	87	7/74	••••
Business formation Business incorporations	*12 13	25,39 25	77 77	4/74 4/74				ŀ	1		
Business inventories - See Inventories.	'3		١	*′ **	1	D	1	ļ	1	1	1
Business Ioans - See Bank Ioans.				1	1.0/	_			1	1	1
Buying policy, production materials	26	28	79	11/74	12/74	Defense				4 = -	1
		[1	Contract awards, military prime	625	55 52	89 88	4/74 7/74	5/69
С		1	1	1		Military expenditures abroad, U.S., BOP	547 546	52	88	7/74	5/69
		1	1			Obligations incurred, procurement	621	55	89	4/74	
Canada - See International comparisons.	410	45	.,	1,775	11/00	Obligations incurred, total	616 648	55 55	89 89	4/74 8/74	
Capacity, manufacturers', adequacy of	416 850	62	84 96	1/75 8/74	11/68	Orders, new, defense products	648	55		8/72	9/68#
Capital appropriations, manufacturing, backlog	97	27	78	5/74		Purchases of goods and services, NIA	264	14,55	71,89	10/74	10/69
Capital appropriations, mfg., newly approved	11	26	77	5/74	•••••	Deficit - See Government.				1	
Capital appropriations, newly approved, DI	D11 296	63 17	97 72	5/74 10/74	10/69	Deflators - See Price indexes. Delinquency rate, consumer installment loans	39	34	81	4/74	11/72
	1	1				Depreciation, NIA	296	17	72	10/74	10/69
Capital investment - See Investment, capital.		1 .									
Capital investment - See Investment, capital. Capital investment commitments, CI	814 35	38 31	83 80	5/74 8/74	1/72	Diffusion indexes Business expenditures, new plant and equipment	D61	46	84	12/74	11/68

^{*}Denotes series on the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators. #The "number" for this series title was changed since the publication date shown. BOP means balance of payments; C1, composite index; D1, diffusion index; GPD1, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX-SERIES FINDING GUIDE-Continued

Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series		nt issue numbers)	Historical data	Series descriptions	Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series		nt issue iumbers)	Historical data	Serie descrip
Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables	(issue date)	(issue date)	Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables	(issue date	(issue c
ffusion indexes—Con. Employees, manufacturing and trade	D446	46	85	12/74	11/68	Government – Con. Government grants and capital transactions, BOP	570	53	88	7/74	5/69
Employees, manufactoring and trade Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	D446	64	98	2/75		Government purchases of goods and services, NIA	370	"] °°	17.14	3/03
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, components .	D41	••••	100			Federal Government, constant dollars	263	18	72	10/74	11/7
Industrial materials prices	D23 D23	63	97 100	10/74	4/69	Federal Government, current dollars	262 262A	14 19	71 73	9/74	10/6
Industrial production	D23	64	98	3/75		Federal, State and local governments	260	14	71	9/74	10/6
Industrial production, components	D47		101			National defense	264	14,55	71,89	10/74	10/6
Initial claims, avg. wkly., unemployment insurance	05 D450	63 47	98 85	12/74	6/69 11/68	State and local governments, constant dollars State and local governments, current dollars	267 266	18 14	72 71	10/74 10/74	11/3
Orders, new, durable goods industries	D6	63	97	10/74		State and local governments, current donars	266A	19	73	10/74	10/6
Orders, new, durable goods industries, components .	D6		99			Gross national product			_	1	l
Orders, new, manufacturing	D440	46 63	97	12/74	11/68 5/69	Auto product, gross, constant dollars, NIA	249 *205	18 9,18,23,	72 69.76.	9/74	••••
Prices, 500 common stocks Prices, selling, manufacturing	D19 D462	47	85	10/74	11/68	GNP, constant dollars, NIA	203	42,61	95	8/74	10/
Prices, selling, manufacturing and trade	D460	47	85	12/74	11/68	GNP, constant dollars, differences, NIA	205B		69	8/74	10/0
Prices, selling, retail trade	D466	47	85	12/74	11/68	GNP, constant dollars, percent changes, NIA	205C *200	65 9,23,42	69 69,76	8/74 8/74	10/0
Prices, selling, wholesale trade Prices, wholesale, manufactured goods	D464 D58	47 64	85 98	12/74 7/74	11/68 6/69	GNP, current dollars, NIA	200B	9,23,42	69	8/74	10/0
Prices, wholesale, manufactured goods, components	D58		102	1		GNP, current dollars, percent changes, NIA	200C	65	69	8/74	10/
Profits, manufacturing	D34	63	97	1/75		GNP, gap (potential less actual)	207	61	95	1/75	• • • •
Profits, net, manufacturing and trade	D442 D444	46 46	85	12/74	11/68	GNP, potential, constant dollars	206 217	61 9	95 69	1/75 8/74	10/6
Sales, net, manufacturing and trade	D54	64	85 98	12/74 3/75	11/68 6/72	Per capita GNP, current dollars, NIA	215	9	69	8/74	10/0
Sales, retail stores, components	D54		102		*,	Price deflator, implicit, NIA	210	9	69	8/74	10/0
Workweek, average, production workers, mfg	D1	63	97	2/75		Price deflator, implicit, differences, NIA	210B	•••••	69	8/74	10/0
Workweek, average, production workers, mfg., components	D1	l	99		1	Price deflator, implicit, percent changes, NIA	210C	•••••	69	8/74	10/
sposable personal income - See Income.	٥,	•••••	00			product, NIA	211	56	90	8/74	
	İ	1	1	1]	Price index, fixed weighted, gross private		۱		1	1
E			1	ĺ	Í	product, change in, NIA	2110	56	90	8/74	
E		1				Capital.				1	
arnings - See Compensation.					1	·					
nployment and unemployment				1		н					
Accession rate, manufacturing	2	20 60	74 94	3/75 2/74	8/68 4/72	"	l		ľ		i
Civilian labor force, total	841 842	60	94	2/74	4/72	Help-wanted advertising in newspapers	46	21	74	3/75	12/
Employees, manufacturing and trade, DI	D446	46	85	12/74	11/68	Help-wanted advertising, ratio to number of persons	1			1	'
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	*41	21,41	75	2/75	8/68	unemployed	860	62	96	3/75	• • •
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, components . Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, DI	D41 D41	64	100 98	2/75		Hours of production workers, manufacturing Average weekly overtime	21	20	74	2/75	12/
Help-wanted advertising in newspapers	46	21	74	3/75	12/74	Average workweek	*1	20,39	74	2/75	8/6
Help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed	860	62	96	3/75		Components	D1		99		
Initial claims, average weekly, unemployment	٠. ا		l			Diffusion index	D1	63	97	2/75	• • •
Insurance	*5 D5	20,39 63	74 98	4/74	6/69 6/69	Housing Housing starts	28	26	78	4/75	6/7
Layoff rate, manufacturing	3	20	74	3/75	8/68#	Housing units authorized by local bldg. permits	*29	26,40	78	4/75	4/6
Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments	48	21	74	3/75	8/68#	Residential structures, constant dollars, GPDI, NIA .	248	18	72	9/74	
Man-hours in nonagric, establishments, rate of chg	48 813	65	1::	3/75	8/68#	Residential structures, current dollars, GPDI, NIA	244 244A	12 19	70 73	9/74	10/
Marginal employment adjustments, CI Overtime hours, production workers, mfg	21	38	83 74	5/74 2/75	12/74	Residential structures, percent of GNP, GPDI, NIA . Vacancy rate, rental housing	857	62	96	9/74 5/74	10/
Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities	42	21	75	2/74	4/72	1			ĺ	1	1
Unemployed persons in civilian labor force, total	843	60	94	2/74	4/72						
Unemployment rate, both sexes, 16-19 years	846 845	60 60	94	2/74	4/72	1					
Unemployment rate, 15 weeks and over	*44	22,43	75	2/74	4/72			١.		1	
Unemployment rate, insured, average weekly	45	22	75	3/75	6/69	Implicit price deflator, GNP	210 210B	9	69 69	8/74 8/74	10/
Unemployment rate, males 20 years and over	844	60	94	2/74	4/72	Percent changes	210C	:::::	69	8/74	10/
Unemployment rate, married males, spouse present . Unemployment rate, Negro and other races	40 848	60 60	75 94	2/74	4/72	Imports - See Balance of payments and Foreign trade.				1	1
Unemployment rate, total	*43	22,41	75	2/74	4/72	Income	200		l .	10/74	١.,,
Unemployment rate, white	847	60	94	2/74	4/72	Compensation of employees, NIA	280	16	71	10/74	10/
Workweek, production workers, manufacturing	*1 D1	20,39	74	2/75	8/68	national income, NIA	280A	19	73	10/74	10/
Workweek, production workers, mfg., components Workweek, production workers, manufacturing, DI	D1	63	99 97	2/75		Compensation, average hourly, all employees,				1.775	
uipment - See Investment, capital.]		1	~, .,		private nonfarm	745	58	92	4/75	10/
ports - See Balance of payments and Foreign trade.		1	1			private nonfarm, percent change	745C	59	92	4/75	10/
		1	1	1	1	Compensation, real average hourly, all employees,		[l	1	[
F		!			!	private nonfarm	746	58	93	4/75	10/
		_]	private nonfarm, percent change	746C	59	93	4/75	10/
deral funds rate	119	35	82	6/74	11/73	Disposable personal income, constant dollars, NIA	225	10	69	8/74	10,
deral Government - See Government. al sales - See Sales.		1	1	ł	l	Disposable personal income, current dollars, NIA	224	10	69	8/74	10/
ancial flows, sensitive, Cl	817	38	83	5/74		Disposable personal income, per capita, constant dollars, NIA	227	10	69	9/74	10/
ed weighted price index, NIA	211	56	90	8/74		Disposable personal income, per capita, curr. dol., NIA	226	10	69	9/74	10/
reign series - See International comparisons.		1	1			Earnings, average hourly, production werkers,	740		92	1.755	6/7
reign trade - See also Balance of payments. Balance, goods and services, NIA	250	13	71	9/74	5/69	private nonfarm	740	58	34	1/75	18/7
Balance, merchandise trade	500	48	86	1/75	5/69	private nonfarm, percent change	740C	59	92	1/75	6/7
Exports, goods and services, NIA	252	13	71	9/74	5/69	Earnings, real average hourly, production workers,	l	١	١	1	1.
Exports, merchandise, excl. military aid shipments Imports, goods and services, NIA	502 253	48 13	86 71	1/75 9/74	5/69 5/69	private nonfarm	741	58	92	1/75	6/7
Imports, goods and services, NTA	512	48	86	1/75	5/69	private nonfarm, percent change	741C	59	92	1/75	6/7
Net exports of goods and services, NIA	250	13	71	9/74	5/69	Earnings, real spendable, average weekly	859	58	92	2/75	10/
Net exports of goods and services, percent of		,,	7.0	0.77	10.00	Income on foreign investments in U.S., BOP	543	52	88	1/75	5/6
GNP, NIA	250A	19	73	9/74	10/69	Income on U.S, investments abroad, BOP	542 288	52 16	88 72	1/75	10/
once - See International comparisons.	93	35	82	10/74	11/72	Interest, net, NIA	288 288A	16	72	10/74	10/
	1 33	1	1	1	/	Investment income, military sales and services, BOP.	540	51	87	7/74	5/6
	l	1			1	Investment income of foreigners, military		ł			
G					1	expenditures and services, BOP	541	51	87	7/74	5/6
vernment - See also Balance of Payments and Defense.	l	1		1	1	National income, NIA	220 *52	10 23,42	69 76	8/74 8/74	10/ 7/6
Budget, NIA	1	1		1	1	Personal income, MIA	222	10	69	8/74	10/
Federal expenditures	602	54	89	8/74	7/68#	Profits, corporate, and inventory valuation	ĺ	l	ĺ	1	
Federal receipts	601	54 54	89 89	8/74 8/74	7/68#	adjustment, NIA	286	16	72	10/74	10/
Federal surplus or deficit	l 600				7/68#	Profits, corporate, and inventory valuation	i				

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Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series	Current issue (page numbers)		Historical data	Series descriptions	Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series	Current issue (page numbers)		Historical data	Series descriptions
Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables		(issue date)	Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables	(issue date)	
		Citatis	Tables					Cliatics	Lapies	<u> </u>	
Income-Con.						In antenna control Con]
Proprietors' income, NIA	282	16	71	10/74	10/69	Investment, capital—Con. Orders, new, capital goods industries, nondefense	24	26	77	8/74	9/68
Proprietors' income, pct. of national income, NIA	282A	19	73	10/74	10/69	Plant and equipment, contracts and orders	*10	25,39	77	4/75	9/68
Rental income of persons, NIA	284	16	71	10/74	10/69	Plant and equipment, new business expenditures Plant and equipment, new business expenditures, DI	*61 D61	27,43,44 46	78,84 84	12/74	11/68 11/68
income, NIA	284A	19	73	10/74	10/69	Investment, foreign, BOP					
Wage and benefit decisions, first year	748 749	59 59	93 93	10/74	6/72 6/72	Foreign direct investments in the U.S. Foreign purchases of U.S. securities	560 564	53 53	88 88	7/74 7/74	5/69 5/69
Wages and salaries, mining, mfg., and construction	53	23	76	8/74	7/68	Income on foreign investments in the U.S	543	52	88	1/75	5/69
Industrial materials prices	*23	30,40	79	10/74	4/69	Income on U.S. investments abroad	542	52	88	1/75	5/69
Industrial materials prices, components	D23 D23	63	100 97	10/74	4/69	Investment income of foreigners, military expenditures and services	541	51	87	7/74	5/69
Industrial production - See also International comparisons.					1	Investment income, U.S., military sales and services .	540	51	87	7/74	5/69
U.S., components U.S., DI	D47 D47	64	101 98	3/75		U.S. direct investments abroad U.S. purchases of foreign securities	561 565	53 53	88 88	7/74 7/74	5/69
U.S., index	*47	23,42 67	76,103	3/75	11/68	Italy - See International comparisons.	000	33	**	1/14	5/69
U.S., rate of change	47	65		11/74	11/68						Į.
Avg. wkly. initial claims for unemployment insur	*5	20,39	74	4/74	6/69				Î		
Avg. wkly. initial claims for unemployment insur., DI	D5	63	98	4/74	6/69	J	1	1			
Average weekly insured unemployment rate	45 288	22 16	75 72	3/75	6/69 10/69						1
Interest, net, as percent of national income, NIA	288A	19	73	10/74	10/69	Japan - See International comparisons.			ļ	ļ	
Interest rates Business loans, short-term, bank rates	*67	26.42	82	7/74	12/74						
Corporate bond yields	116	36,43 35	82	6/74	7/64	i i					1
Federal funds rate	119	35	82	6/74	11/73	Labor cost per unit of gross product	68	32	80	8/74	7/68
Mortgage yields, residential	118 117	36 35	82 82	6/74 6/74	7/64 7/64	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	*62	32,43 32	80 80	8/74 4/75	11/68 10/72
Prime rate charged by banks	109	36	82	6/74	11/73	Labor cost per unit of output, total private economy Labor cost per unit of output, total private economy,	63	32	**	ļ	
Treasury bill rate	114 115	35 35	82 82	6/74 6/74	7/64 7/64	percent change	63C	32	80	4/75	10/72
International comparisons	'''	"	02	", "	1 .,	Labor cost, price per unit of	*17	30,41	80	8/74	11/68
Consumer prices	133	66	103	11/74	9/72	Lagging indicators, six, Cl	830	37	83	5/74	11/68
Canada France	136	66	103	11/74	9/72	Layoff rate, manufacturing	3	20	74	3/75	8/68#
Italy	137	66	103	11/74	9/72	Leading indicators - See Composite indexes. Liabilities, liquid, to all foreigners, BOP	530	50	87	7/74	5/69
Japan	138 132	66 66	103 103	11/74	9/72 9/72	Liabilities, liquid and certain nonliquid, to foreign	1	i	1		5 //00
United States	781	56,66	90,103	6/74	5/69	official agencies, BOP	532 14	50 34	87 81	7/74 4/75	5/69
West Germany	135	66	103	11/74	9/72	Liquidity balance, net, BOP.	521	49	87	7/74	
Canada	123	67	103	7/74	10/72	Loans - See Credit.					1
France	126	67	103	1/74	10/72		ł	i			
Japan	127 128	67 67	104 104	1/74 7/74	10/72	M	1		1		1
OECD, European countries	121	67	104	1/74	1:::::	Machinery - See Investment, capital.	1		İ		1
United Kingdom	122 *47	67 23,42,67	103 76,103	1/74 3/75	10/72 11/68	Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments	48	21	74	3/75	8/68#
West Germany	125	67	104	1/74	10/72	Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments, rate of chg Marginal employment adjustments, Cl	48 813	65 38	83	3/75 5/74	8/68#
Stock prices Canada	143	68	104	11/74		Merchandise trade - See Balance of payments and Foreign	0.5) "	",]
France	146	68	104	11/74		trade.	1		ł		ì
Itafy	147	68	104	11/74		Military - See Defense. Money supply, change in					
Japan	148	68 68	104 104	11/74		Money supply (M1)	85	33	81	1/75	10/72
United States	19	68	104	12/74		Money supply plus time deposits (M2) Money supply, time deposits and deposits at	102	33	81	1/75	10/72
West Germany	145	68	104	11/74		nonbank thrift institutions (M3)	103	33	81	1/75	10/72
Business inventories, change in, NIA	ļ	1			İ	Mortgage debt, net change	33 118	33	81	4/75	7/04
Durable goods	271	15	71	10/74 10/74	10/69	Mortgage yielus, residentiar	'''	36	82	6/74	7/64
Nondurable goods		15 18	71 72	9/74	10/69						
Total, current dollars	245	12,28	70,78	9/74	10/69	N			i		1
Total, percent of GNP	245A 65	19 29	73 79	9/74 4/74	10/69 9/68		1		l		
Inventories to sales, ratio, mfg. and trade	851	62	96	12/74	2/69	National defense - See Defense.	1				1
Inventory investment and purchasing, Cl Inventory valuation adjustment - See Profits.	815	38	83	5/74		National Government - See Government. National income - See Income.		Ì	1		1
Manufacturers', book value	412	45	84	1/75	11/68	New orders, manufacturers'	۱	1	1		1
Manufacturers', condition of	414 *71	45 29,43	84 79	1/75	11/68 2/69	Capital goods industries, nondefense		26 25,39	77	8/74 4/75	9/68 9/68
Manufacturing and trade, change in	*31	28,40	78	12/74	2/69	Defense products	648	55	89	8/74	
Manufacturing and trade, DI	D450	47	85	12/74	11/68	Defense products industries		55	77	8/72 8/74	9/68#
Materials and supplies, manufacturers', change in, book value	20	28	79	4/74	9/68	Durable goods industries		25,39	99	8/74	9/68
Materials purchased, higher inventories	37	28	78	4/75	12/74	Diffusion index	D6	63	97	10/74	
Production materials, buying policy	26	28	79	11/74	12/74	Export orders, durables except autos Export orders, nonelectrical machinery	506 508	48	86 86	4/74 5/74	8/68#
Capital appropriations, manufacturing, backlog	97	27	78	5/74		New orders, manufacturing, DI	D440	46	84	12/74	11/68
Capital appropriations, new, manufacturing	11 D11	26 63	77 97	5/74 5/74		Nonresidential fixed investment, GPDI, NIA	247	1.0	70	9/74	
Capital appropriations, new, manufacturing, DI Capital investment commitments, CI	814	38	83	5/74		Constant dollars, total		18 12	72 70	9/74	10/69
Construction contracts, commercial and industrial	9	26	77	4/74		Percent of GNP, total	241A	19	73	9/74	10/69
Construction contracts, total value	8	25	77			Structures	242	12	70	9/74	10/69
and equipment sales	69	27	78	8/74	9/68#		1			1	l
Equipment, business, ratio to consumer goods	853	62	96	3/75	11/68		1			1]
Gross private domestic investment, NIA Equipment, producers' durable	243	12	70	9/74	10/69	0		ì	1	1	1
Inventories, business, change in - See Inventories.		Į.	Į.		}			1			
Nonresidential, total, constant dollars	247	18	72 70	9/74 9/74	10/69	OECD, European countries, industrial production Orders - See New orders and Unfilled orders.	121	67	104	1/74	
Monrecidential total current dellare	241		1 10				*62	32,43	1 00	8/74	11/68
Nonresidential, total, current dollars	241 241A	12 19	73	9/74	10/69	Output, labor cost per unit of			80		
Nonresidential, total, percent of GNP	241A 242	19 12	70	9/74	10/69	Output per man-hour, total private economy	770	58	93	4/75	10/72
Nonresidential, total, percent of GNP	241A	19 12 18	70 72	9/74 9/74	10/69	Output per man-hour, total private economy Output per man-hour, total private economy, change in	770 770C				10/72 10/72 6/68
Nonresidential, total, percent of GNP	241A 242 248	19 12	70	9/74	10/69	Output per man-hour, total private economy	770 770C	58 59	93 93	4/75 4/75	10/72 10/72

^{*}Denotes series on the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators. #The "number" for this series title was changed since the publication date shown. BOP means balance of payments; C1, composite index; D1, diffusion index; GPD1, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX-SERIES FINDING GUIDE-Continued

Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index)	Series (page nun		Historical		Series descriptions	Series titles (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of	Series	Current issue (page numbers)		Historical data	Series description
	number	Charts	Tables		(issue date)	Series," following this index)	number	Charts	Tables	(issue date)	
P						Sales Final sales, NIA		l I			
A						Durable goods	270	15	71	10/74	10/69
ersonal consumption expenditures, NIA Automobiles	234	11	70	9/74	10/69	Nondurable goods	274	15	71	10/74	10/69
Durable goods	232	11	70	9/74	10/69	Total, constant dollars	273 57	18	72	10/74	
Durable goods, except autos	233	11	70	9/74	10/69	Total, current dollars	851	24 62	76 96	8/74 12/74	7/68
Nondurable goods	236 237	11 11	70 70	9/74	10/69 10/69	Machinery and equipment sales and business	•••	02	50	12/11	2,03
Total, constant dollars	231	11,18	70	9/74	10/69	construction expenditures	69	27	78	8/74	9/68
Total, current dollars	230	11	70	9/74	10/69	Manufacturers' sales, total value	410 *56	45 24.42	84 76	1/75 12/74	2/69
Total, percent of GNP	230A	19	73	9/74	10/69	Manufacturing and trade sales, net, DI	D444	46	85	12/74	11/68
ersonal income - See Income. lant and equipment - See also Investment, capital.				1		Retail sales, constant dollars	59	24	76	4/75	
Business expenditures for	*61	27,43,44	78,84	12/74	11/68	Retail sales, current dollars	*54 D54	24,42	76 102	3/75	6/72
Business expenditures for, DI	D61	46	84	12/74	11/68	Components	D54	64	98	3/75	6/72
Contracts and orders forotential gross national product	*10 206	25,39 61	77 95	4/75 1/75	9/68	Saving, NIA		ł		ŀ	1
rice indexes	200	ρŢ	95	1//3	• • • • • •	Capital consumption allowances	296	17	72	10/74	10/69
Consumer - See also International comparisons.	l			ļ	ŀ	Gross saving, private and government Personal saving	290 292	17	72 72	10/74	10/6
All items	781	56,66	90,103	6/74	5/69	Personal saving to disposable personal income	854	62	96	8/74	7/68
All items, change in	781C 783	56 56	90	6/74	5/69	Profits, undistributed corporate, plus inventory			1		ł
Food	782	56	90	6/74 6/74	5/69 5/69	valuation adjustment	294	17	72	10/74	10/69
Services	784	56	90	6/74	5/69	Surplus or deficit, government	298	17	72	10/74	10/69
Deflators, NIA	١	l <u>.</u> .	l		i	Foreign purchases of U.S. securities	564	53	88	7/74	5/69
Fixed weighted, gross private product	211 211C	56 56	90	8/74 8/74		U.S. purchases of foreign securities	565	53	88	7/74	5/69
Implicit price deflator, GNP	210	9	69	8/74	10/69	Selling prices - See Prices, selling.	017	00	00		
Differences	210B		69	8/74	10/69	Sensitive financial flows, Cl	817 852	38 62	83 96	5/74 8/74	9/68
Percent changes	210C	20. 40	69 79	8/74	10/69	State and local government - See Government.	***	"	1	", " "	"/"
Industrial materials	*23 D23	30,40	79 100	10/74	4/69	Stock prices - See also International comparisons.			1	1	
Industrial materials, DI	D23	63	97	10/74	4/69	500 common stocks	*19 D19	30,40	79	10/74	5/69
Labor cost, price per unit of	*17	30,41	80	8/74	11/68	500 common stocks, DI	פוע	63	97	10/74	5/69
Stock - See also International comparisons.	*19		İ			outplus occ dovernment.	ł	1			1
500 common stocks	D19	30,40 63	79 97	10/74	5/69		l	1	ļ		1
Wholesale	1 513	03	97	10/74	5/69	ļ T]			1	
All commodities	750	57	91	7/74	6/69		1	1			1
Farm products	752 751	57 57	91	7/74	6/69	Transportation and other services, payments, BOP	549	52	88	1/75	5/69
Foods and feeds, processed	55	31,57	91 80,91	7/74	6/69 6/69	Transportation and other services, receipts, BOP	548	52	88	1/75	5/69
Industrial commodities, change in	55C	57	91	7/74	6/69	Travel	545	52	88	7/74	5/69
Manufactured goods	58	31,57	80,91	7/74	6/69	Payments by U.S. travelers abroad, BOP	544	52	88	7/74	5/69
Manufactured goods, components ,	D58	64	102 98			Treasury bill rate	114	35	82	6/74	7/64
Manufactured goods, DI Price to unit labor cost, manufacturing	*17	30,41	80	7/74 8/74	6/69 11/68	Treasury bond yields	115	35	82	6/74	7/64
Prices, selling		1		",	12,00		l	1		1	
Manufacturing, DI	D462	47	85	12/74	11/68	υ		1			į
Manufacturing and trade, DI	D460 D466	47	85 85	12/74	11/68 11/68						
Wholesale trade, DI	D464	47	85	12/74	11/68	11					1
Prime rate charged by banks	109	36	82	6/74	11/73	Unemployment Help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed,		İ			1
Producers' durable equipment, GPD1, NIA	243	12	70	9/74	10/69	ratio	860	62	96	3/75	
Production - See Industrial production and GNP. Production materials, buying policy	26	28	79	11/74	12/74	Initial claims, avg. weekly, unemployment insur	*5	20,39	74	4/74	6/69
Production of business equip, to consumer goods, ratio	853	62	96	3/75	11/68	Initial claims, avg. weekly, unemployment insur., DI Layoff rate, manufacturing	D5	63 20	98 74	4/74 3/75	6/69 8/68
Productivity				1		Persons unemployed, civilian labor force	843	60	94	2/74	4/72
Output per man-hour, total private economy Output per man-hour, total private economy,	770	58	93	4/75	10/72	Unemployment rates			İ		1
change in	770C	59	93	4/75	10/72	Both sexes, 16-19 years	846 845	60	94	2/74	4/72
Output per man-hour, total private nonfarm econ	858	58	93	4/75	6/68	Females, 20 years and over	*44	60 22,43	94 75	2/74 2/74	4/72
Profits Corporate, after taxes, constant dollars	18	30	79	0/7:		Insured, average weekly	45	22	75	3/75	6/69
Corporate, after taxes, constant dollars	*16	30,41	79 79	8/74	1/72 7/68	Males, 20 years and over	844	60	94 75	2/74	4/72
Corporate, and inventory valuation adjustment, NIA	286	16	72	10/74	10/69	Married males, spouse present	40 848	22 60	75 94	2/74 2/74	4/72
Corporate, and inventory valuation adjustment,	2004					Total	*43	22,41	75	2/74	4/72
percent of national income, NIA	286A	19	73	10/74	10/69	White	847	60	94	2/74	4/72
adjustment, NIA	294	17	72	10/74	10/69	Unfilled orders, manufacturers' Durable goods industries	96	27	78	8/74	9/68
Manufacturing, DI	D34	63	97	1/75		Durable goods industries, change in	25	29	79	8/74	9/68
Manufacturing and trade, net, DI	D442 15	46 30	85 80	12/74 8/74	11/68 3/69	Unfilled orders to shipments, durable goods indus	852	62	96	8/74	9/68
Profitability, Cl	816	38	83	5/74	3/69	United Kingdom - See International comparisons.				1	1
Ratio, profits to income originating in corp. bus	22	30	80	8/74	7/68					1	
Proprietors' income, NIA	282 282A	16	71	10/74	10/69	V		1		1	
Proprietors' income, percent of national income, NIA	202A	19	73	10/74	10/69				1	1	
higher inventories	37	28	78	4/75	12/74	Vacancy rate in rental housing	857	62	96	5/74	10/7
	1					Vendor performance	32	29	79	11/74	12/7
R					1		1		1		
		1			1	w	1		1		
Rental income of persons, NIA	284	16	71	10/74	10/69	1		1	1	ļ	
Rental income of persons, as percent of national income,		1				Wages and salaries - See Compensation.		1			
NIA	284A 534	19	73	10/74 7/74	10/69	West Germany - See International comparisons.	i		1		1
Reserve position, U.S., BOP	522	50 49	87 87	7/74	5/69	Wholesale prices	750			7/74	0.700
Reserves, free	93	35	82	10/74	11/72	All commodities	750 752	57 57	91 91	7/74	6/69
Residential structures - See also Housing.				1		Foods and feeds, processed	751	57	91	7/74	6/69
Residential structures, constant dollars, GPDI, NIA	248 244	18	72	9/74	10/60	Industrial commodities	55	31,57	80,91	7/74	6/69
Residential structures, current dollars, GPDI, NIA Residential structures, percent of GNP, GPDI, NIA .	244 244A	12 19	70 73	9/74 9/74	10/69	Industrial commodities, change in	55C	57	91	7/74	6/69
		1.0	,,,	3/14	10/69	Manufactured goods		31,57	80,91 102	7/74	6/69
_					1	Manufactured goods, components	D58	64	98	7/74	6/69
s	1				1	Workweek of production workers, manufacturing	*1	20,39	74	2/75	8/68
	ł	1	1	1	1	Workweek of production workers, mfg., components	D1	1	99		1
Salaries - See Compensation.	1	1			1	Workweek of production workers, manufacturing, DI	l D1	63	97	2/75	

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