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The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. Agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of this report.

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## ANTICIPATIONS

## AND

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 report.


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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $\$ 55.25$ a year $(\$ 13.85$ additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $\$ 4.35$. Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below),
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ars are invited to submit comments and ;tions concerning this publication. :ss them to Feliks Tamm, Statistical itors Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Jepartment of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20233

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. गdic reviews of the indicators are necessary because of jing economic developments. This review by the Bureau of mic Analysis (BEA) is the first since 1966. It was direct$\dagger$ Professor Victor Zarnowitz (Graduate School of Business, orsity of Chicago) under contract with BEA and in collaborawith 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 \& (Average workweek, Index of net business formation, Index mmon stock prices, and Index of new building permits). series in the new index ( 3 -- Layoff rate and 32 -- Vendor srmance), while not new to BCD, were not included in the old s; and one series (10 -- Contracts and orders for plant and ment), 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 cials excluding food and feeds).
Background information on the composition and construction 1e new index is provided in an article (see page v) by эssor 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 xes, and descriptions and historical data for component zs not included in the previous composite index.
(Continued on page iv.)
June issue of BUSINESS CONDITIONS DIGEST 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 placement 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 BCD. 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 BCD. 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 Analvis (BEA inizianed a new comprehensive study of cyclical indicators.' One broad objective of the project was to analyze a large colliection of economic tirmaseries so as to ansess their past and prospective usefulness as aicts in the interpretation of current and prediction of future business developments. ${ }^{2}$ The other was to use the resalts of that review to recommend such changes in form and substance of Businam Conditions Digent (BCDI as are judend most likely to mhance the informationst value of the report. The BEA resparch project is now scheduled for completion in the next few months. The present paper aurveys briefly the background, purpowes, 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 stortly by a monograph that will produce a complete account of the analysis, techniques, and findinge of the study.

## BACKGROUND

Since the review of indicators by Moore and Shishin in 1966, several important developments hed occurred which mede it advisable to undertake another appraisal of this syrtem of economic data.
infletion. In 1970, for the first time in recorded U.S. history, GNP in current dollars end other comprehensive nominal agpergates showed only revardations, while GNP in constant doltars and other real indichors (such as industrial production and employment) generaily showed contractions of the type associated with business recessions. This suggested the need to pay more attention to the distinction between norminal and real indicators in deting and analyzing business cycles, end we dealt rether externsively with this issue in our work.
Growth cyelme. In the post-Morld War II era, economic fluctuations in the United States, and particularly in Western Europe and Lapen. have becorra generally much milder than they were in earlier decades. Frequently, they have taken the form of altarnating high and low rates of economic growth, rather than expansions and contrections, in major economic veriables. ${ }^{3}$ Turning points in the heading indicators have sometimes predicted reverats in cyclical activity (recessions and recoveries) and other times merely the trensition from the vigorous to the sluggish phase of the growth cycle or vica 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 thicse of growth cycle turns; but, as yet, we have not developed such a system, and it is indeed questionable whether such a distinction will be possible in practics. The treatment of growth cycles will be taken up in a sabsequent report: in this paper we doal with business cycles. Accordingly, our interest here is in leading indicators as predictors of business cycle peaks and troughs rather than of growth cycte turning points.

Exagenour direurtmicst and Government activities and policive. Recent time have witnessed major coonomic disturbances associated with externsi and politics events. The occurrencs or timing of such events is, in general, not predictable by means of the professional skills and tools of economists and statisticians, and their consequenoes are often difficulh to foresce. 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 pert 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 econormy.

Improvements in the use of cyclical indicators fas in other methods of econumic forecastingl depend importantly on the advence of knowledge aboul the role of governmental stabilization policies and other activities; hence, the need for a review and inclusion of governmental policy varisbles in BCD. We believe it advisable, however, that such series be excluded from the composite indexes and that the series representing the major forcos cperating in the private

[^1]sactor of the economy be kept separate from the series representing governmentul policy actions and other forces externat to the privete sector. Separation of the two sets of data (which, of course, is possible only to a limized extent) is desirable so that interaction botween them, and particularly between the leading series and the economic policy indicators, an be studied.

## BUSINESS CYCLES AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDICATORS

Business cychas are recurvent sequences of cumulative expansions and contrections which are diffused over a mettitude of economic procerves and are directly observable in fluctuations of the major input end output series which reflect agrogite aconomic activity. While recurrent, the businest cyctes of experience are definitely nonperiodic, thet is, their duration varies greatly, but they are sufficiently long to premit aumulative movernents to develop in both downward and upwerd directions, which normalty requires several vears. They aso very considarably in impersity and soope but are clearty distinct from the much less syndronized and smeller movernertes of shorter duration. Although widely diffused throughout the economy, they typically sffect some sectors and procsest fe.g, manfacturing, inventory imvestment) much more than others (e.g., servicas, monay moje detarmination). Business fluctustions of the type briefly described hare heve long been observed in modern well-devetoped economies with large privete entiorpritise sectors.

As implied by the perveivenest of businass cycras mumerous time series displey cyclical movernentsi iss. "cydical indictors" abound. It is posible to compere the different serims with neapect to how well they periorm as indicutors and to rank, select, and closeify them apcordingly. This is done weoording to a number of specific eriturio which ere explained in greaver detail teter on. Th selected indicators are thoee whow records stand out for the consimpency with which their movernents have geralleted busines cycias: the moutarity of their timing at turning points in angrogite economic activity: the prominence of their cyclical fluctustions relative to shortur ermaic changes and longer trends; and the importance of the represented activities within the moconomic system and perticulerty. for the procmese of general businese expansions mid contractions. This urter "economic signiticence" criterion provides a direct link between the indicitor analysis and economic theories bearing upon the reture, cuases, and effects of businems cyclas ${ }^{8}$

An analysis of the retationatrips annong indicators shows than important and persistent timing sequences and amplitude differences exist tonong the various series. The sequential relationships that link the individual indicators heve simple and sensibis explanstions, at illustratied by the following typms:
(a) The and of arict that mpumite andy sume of the aroctration and
 example, contracts and orders for plent and equipment show targe awings tha lead, while business fixed inmetment expenditures have smaller cyclical movernents that coincide with or lag the fluctuations in argegete cutput. Leads of new orders or contracts are necomarily invohed where goods are mede to order rather than sold from stock.
 conditions of uncertinty. For exsmpte, increased dernend for outpur, calling for additionsl sabor input, is likely to be met first by lengithening the workweek and only later, if still needed, by hiring new workers, because the former adiustment is less binding than the beter. Simitaly, reductions in hours would prececte tayoffs in times of falling demend. In the vicinity of cyclical turning points, the uncertainty about the direction, size, and duration of ourrent and impending movements in business activity is perticulaily large. so some time will elape before the trend becomes cletrer and the interim decisions on hours are followed by those that affect the number of prersors on peyrols. Hence, cyclical changes in average hours worked precede thoce in employment, perticuiarly in manufacturing.

[^2] often undergoes retardation before reversi; hence, the corresponding flow series for rate of change in the stock! terxds to tum aheed of the stock. Thus, invostment in inventories leads total inventorias, nat socession rate luads employment, and net change in benk loans to business leads the total of auch loant outetending. Other timing regularities are revealed when the inflows and outfions are oberved seperatisty. For example, the change in unfiliod orders (i.e. the excees of new orders over shipments) laeds new orders; hence, it sleo leods-by long intervets-shipments and totd unfilled orders. This is 50 beceuse new orders have both targor and earliar fluctuntions then shipments.

However, the existence of these regular timing sequances arnong verious sonomic time series is not enough to demonstrate that some indicators are likely to laad, other to heve approximately opincident liming, and still others to lan at bersinese cyete erme. The additional step that is needed is implied by our definition of business cycles thectuations in aggregte economic activity; thus the series that tend to coincide include the aggregates of input and output. The cyclical tums in these varisbles, and in their major sansitive components, usually occur in relatively close dusters in time boout the turning points merking the transition from en expansion to a contraction or vice verse, Since series such as new orders, building contracts, and the awarage workweek tend to lead industriol production, construction work, and employment, respectively, they are also apt to laad at the reference dates of the business cycle. By the sme token imentories should las the reterence turn, because a dacline (riae) in sales and output (when recognized is more than transient) creates prassures 10 feduce (increase) the stocks of meterials and tinished products. Short-term bank loths to business firms, which are used to a large extent for imentory financing, would therefore also ternd to lag and so would the inferest rates cherged on them

The reeding indicators, while helping to predict the more sluggish variables are themaekes considerably more difficult to predict. One reason for this is that they are, in general, highly semsitive to disturbances of all kinds and so are particularly wolatile. Marry of them, too, are tied to expectations and decisions that are in part "autonomous." However. major changes in some leeding indicators can atso be attributed in part to the prior behavior of the laggers Thus, the oowntum 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 dectine in interest rates during a recession would similarly assist in oroducing early uptums in housing starts, orders for capital goods. common stock prices, and profits.

In summary, the choice of the principed leading, coincident, and lagging indicators is quided by and is consistent with general economic considerations and logic. This gems worth stresting since it is sometimes asserted, without regard for evidence to the contrary, thet the indicator approsch has no theoretical justifiction. It is true, however, that the process of selecting and evaluating the individual indicators is beeed lergety on empirical screening and scoring procedures applied socording to certain epecific eriteria to large collections of monthly and quarterly time eeries. In the present state of knowledge, it is necsemry to make wide, though careful, use of such methods in order to identify and so retain indicators which on the record have performed well even if their behavior has no completely satisfactory theoretical explana tion; of course, the series whose economic significance in relation to business cycles is better understood are, coparis pribus, 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 adeauacy-how well does the oiven 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 busimess cycle turns? (4) conformity to historica! business cycles-how regularly have the movernents in the specific indicator reffected 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 promplly available are the statistics and how frequently are they reported?

A formal, detailed waighting scherme to score each series according to its retevant characteristics was first developed and applied in the 1966 indicator study by Moore and Shiskin. The present review uses an explicit sowring 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 afl the important aspects of the evaluation problem are considered in a consistent and, to a significant extent, replicable wey. Clearly. any scoring plan, no matter how carefully conceived will include some subjective or arbitrary elements about which judgments could differ considerably, but these ase largely matters of detail which seem unlikely to impair striously the value of the system as a whole.

The maximum scores listed in table I show the weights assigned to each of the six principal criteria and their components (cols. 1-2). These weights reflect a braad 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 lagge only for ordinal assessment. While this part of
the evaluetion is undouptedly important, is sperned advisoble to handie 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 cheracteristic a waight of no more than 16.7 percent, or cre-sixth of the totsl.
(b) Statistical adequacy is judgrad equally important. Here a number of subcomponent scores are determined and summed so that the evaluation is largely quantitative rather than qualirative.
(c) The consistency of cyclical tirming is crucially important for the principal use of the indicators: timely recognition (ideally, for the leading series reasonebly successful prediction) of business cycle turning points. Hence, timing is accorded the highest weight (26.7 percent).
(d) Conformity and smopthness recpive the second and third largest weights. respectively, since it is highly desirable that the movernents of an indicator parallel businass cycles and not be obscured by relatively large and frequent irregular variations.
(e) Currency is given the smaliest weight. Prompt availability of the data is cortainly important for current analytican and forecasting uses. ${ }^{6}$ But a series with a consistently long leed and adequate conformity and smoothness can be quite useful even if its currency is relativaly low, whereas a serits whose timing and contormity 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 sarias from short-term irregulter changes considerable smoothing may be neaded, which implies a low in currency.

Our soorts relats to the cyclicel behwior of aconomic time series during the period 1947.70 , while the Moore-Shinkin 1908 review releted to the period
 scones are "rebased" in sccordme with them porthiorld ther Il distribution of the cydicel timing comperisons they differ eppreciebly in certain perts from those of the Moore-Shiskin review; vet the ovarall weighting systems adopted in the two studies are rather similar. (Compert cols 1 and 3 in telo i.)

To explain further the rationale end applications of our procedure, the scoring of indicstors under ench of the ir mion criteris is now dascribed in mome detail. The reader who is not intereer. ' in the more specific detaik may dkip the remaining pages of this esction.)

Eeonanic ajwifience. Two tactors ere conaidist liwe first, the importance of the economic process or varitble which the per whar wiws zands for and, second, the bresth of coverege of the siries in terme of the repreacotation of the activity concerrned. The gerims under reviow wore cleaified by nine majo "types of economic prooses" and men of them clames wes subativided into several "rroups of verisbles"' It is cleerly the major caterories inat can be meeningfully compered in terme of "econornic significince" rather than the individual series. Hence, as first step, broad hierarcty of three levels of economic variables was postulated, namely, in dewcending onder:
(a) Comprehensive output and input agregates in real and nominal terms fsince they define beet the ganeral economic activity and adso act as key determinants in economic decisionmaking).
(b) The major components of the above agregates and other variables to which causel roles in business cycles are attributed (e.g., investment, money flows, profits).
(c) Variables whose role is primwily symptomatic rather than causal (e.g., the marginat employment adjustments, change in mortgage debth.

Depending on whether the given saries has a broad or narrow coverage, it is accorded a score of 100 or 90 percent for economic significarce 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 pergent; business expenditures for plant and equipment 90 percent and production of bussiness equioment 80 percent; average weokly unemplovment insurance claims 80 percent and the layoff rate in monufacturing 70 percent. No serias that soored less than 70 percent for economic significance was included in the list of the principal indicators.

Setaistical adoquacy." Eight aspects of this characteristic ave separately aspessed as follows (the maximum contributions to the toral score for statistica edequacy 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 fas for series that are based on indirect sources. e.g., estimated from related variables); (2) coverage of process 115 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 \{e.g., I day each month): (4) availability

- For specied rules refating to the curfency requinements of serive included in the laydim composite index, see P. ix.
${ }^{T}$ The major rypes of conomic process are the following. I. Employment and Unemployment; II, Production and Income, III. Consumption. Seving. and Distribution, IV Fixed Capital Imestmenti V. Imentory and Imentory imvestment: Vi. Prices costs Profit: VII. Money and Credit; VIII. Foreign Trade and Paymens; IX. Govemment Activities. There is stiong family resemblance between this ciassification and that presentiy emploved in BCD, but some modifications had to be made to acoommodate the many new series con sidered. Growis II and If above correspond roughly to Group 11. "Production. Income Consumption, and Trade." in the present BCD division. Sete tible 2 for the application of the new classification to the series in the landing composite index.
"Thase scores, first assigned by losephine Sus. NBER Data Bank Manager and Research Analyst, were reviewed by severak shalistical agencies of the Federal Government and reas sessed on the basis of their comments. Whe are wivy indebted for this expen iasistance. although the responsibility for any errors must remain ours.

TABLE 1. SCORING SYSTEMS FOR EUSINESS CYCLE INDICATORS

| Line | Criteria | Haxime ecores (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | BEA 1975 revien ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moore-Shiskin } \\ & 1966 \text { review² } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Priacipal characterinticg <br> (1) | Compowent characteristics <br> (2) |  |
| 1 | 1. Economic Bignificence.......................... | 16.7 |  | 20.0 |
| 2 | 2. Statintical adequacy....................... . . . . | 16.7 |  | 20.0 |
| 3 | n. Roporting mytem. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 2.5 |  |
| 4 | b. Statistical coverege of proceas....... |  | 2.5 |  |
| 5 | c. Coverage of time unit................... |  | 1.7 |  |
| 6 | d. Measure of ertor........................... |  | . 8 |  |
| 7 | e. Prequency of revisitions................... |  | 3.3 |  |
| 8 | f. Length of serlea........................... |  | 2.5 |  |
| 9 | E. Conparebility ower time. ................ |  | 2.5 |  |
| 10 | h. Other considertitione. ................... |  | . 8 |  |
| 11 | 3. Tining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26.7 |  | 20.0 |
| 12 | At business $\{$ a. Probability......... |  | 10.7 |  |
| 13 | cycle peaks...... ${ }^{\text {b }}$ b, Dispersion.......... |  | 2.7 |  |
| 14 | At business $\}$ a. Probmbility......... |  | 10.7 |  |
| 15 |  |  | 2.7 |  |
| 16 | 4. Conforntty..................................... | 16.7 |  | 20.0 |
| 17 | 2. Probmbility................................... |  | 8.3 |  |
| 18 | b. Extre turus................................... |  | 5.0 |  |
| 19 | c. Amplitude.................................... |  | 3.3 |  |
| 20 | 5. Snoothuess . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.3 |  | 10.0 |
| 21 | 6. Currency. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.0 |  | 10.0 |
| 22 | Total...................................... | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Entries in columa 1 do not add up exactly to 100.0 becauce of roumingi entries in colvem 2 do not add up exactly to the corresponding ontrien in colvin 1 for the same reason.
isee Indicators of Business Expansions and Contructions, as eited, Part II and appoudix A, for further detail.
of estimates of sampling and reporting errors 15 percent); (5) frequency of revisions (20 percent)-none, once a reporting period, or more often; (6) iength 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 thortcomings hendled by judgmentsl ovaluation).

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, saries that are subject to large revisions which frequently involve directional changes are partioutarly troublesorne. For this reason such series, regardiess of their statistica! adequicy troublesorne. For this reason such series, regardiess of their statistical
score, are not included in the composite index of leading indicators.'

Timing. Measurement of the cyclicat timing characteristics of the indicators has four phases: (1) identification and dating of the broad movements which constitute the so-called specific cycies 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 14 ) scoring the cyclical timing periormance of an indicator, based mainly on the probability that the observed number of timing comparisons of a given type will be equaled or excseded by chance.
(1) In the first phase of the timing analysis, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) computer program to the selection of cyclical turning points has been extensively used. ${ }^{0}$. The specitic cycles are defined as being alweys significantly longer and usualiy, but not always, larser than the soasonal and

[^3]irregular variations. All sufficiently tong fluctustions are therefore recognized as cyelical, and athers that are too short and shallow sre screened out. The full specitic cycles, whether memarrod from peak to peak or from trough to trough. must hove a duration of at hent 15 months, and any expersion or conuraction phese must have a duration of at heast 5 months.
12) The tiving meavires are bead on the reference chronotogy estebliathed by NBER. As now and revised detes sccumulte over time, there is increasing need tor a revisw of bueinsist cycle reforance dinas. The tutue NBER reviow realsod in a fow small changer. Two pealos were shifiod forwerd and one beckwerd, in ewch case by 1 month: from Suly to Adarst 1557, Irom Mov to April 1900, and from Novenber to Decsmber 1909. Ore trough dete wes shiftud beckward by 3 montis, from August to Moy 195d. The rates of the other two peeks and four trougts of U.S. businues cycles in the 1948-70 period rumein unchanged. The revised chronology is uned for the timing analyis in this articie."
(3) it is not awoys ceay to math the specific (\$) turns in a suries with the reference (A) twrms, perticulariy where the movements do not conform wary well to the cyelical finctuations in the economy an targe. As a rule, $S$ and $A$ are matched only if there is $i$ al no other referenco-cycte tum and (b) no osther specificeycle turn between them. Whare both in) and (b) are mot, but there are two like $S$ turns on opposite sides of $R$, then that $S$ is matered which devizues no more then 3 months from $\boldsymbol{R}^{12}$ In a very small truction of the cress 11 percent of less) thase rules hive been relaxed on indymantel grounds.
(4) To dexerming the protebilitios for the various timing cavegories. the individual timing comperisons are clasified into three nonovertapping categories: leads (denoted by - l, lass (by + ), and exict coincidences foy 0 ). In addition following the lang practice in business cycte enalyis. we distinguish a class of "rough coincidences," which includes thor leads and short lags as well as

[^4]"exact" coincidences. ${ }^{13}$ Tha overall distributions of nearly 1,500 timing comperisons for a representative sample of 188 indicator series show a haen preponderance of leads over less at the five business downturns of the period 194B.70. At the five uptums, on the other hand, the distribution was more nearly symmetrical. The timing comparisons for the 183 series examined yield the following tabulation of relative frequencies: ${ }^{24}$

Leade (L)
R. دh
ade (L) sopipidencen (C)
Lage (L)
Peaks..................

## 0.7 .4 .55

Trought............... .43

Using this distribution and the additional asumption that the results in suocessive ayctes are independent, the probabilities corresponding to the observed timing records of the indicators are datermined by application of aumulative binomial distribution. ${ }^{13}$ Thus, the high relative frequency of leads at recent business downturns, when translated into the figh probability that such leach are due to chance ( $\mathrm{p}=0.7$ ), 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. 16
The timing scores also take into account the dispersion of the leads and lags about their meen. The standerd 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 goess 20 percent of the weight in the overall score for timing.

Conformity. A series conforms positivoly to business eycles if it rises during expansions in aggregate economic setivity and declines during contractions; it conforms imvertedly if it moves countercyclically, i.e., down in expansions and up in contrections. How well a series has conformed can be measured by relating the number of business cycle phases that are matched by the specific-cycle movernents to the total number of phowes covered, taking into account the direction of each movernent and also the systematic leeds or lags of the given series ${ }^{19}$

Two other important aspects of cyclical conformity are included in the overall conformity soore. One allows for the number of "extra" specific cyclesmovements in the indicators which do not match the general business expansions and contractions and can result in misieading "false signals." The other takes account of the amplitude of cyclical fluctuations in the series. since-other things being equal-larger movernents wlll be more distinct, which is a positive feanure in an indicator. To derive the amplitude meesure, 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 corrasponding phases. ${ }^{18}$ These per-month amplitudes are then averaged for all reference phases, with phase durations used as weights.

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

Smoothnest An indicator with a good pertormance 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

[^5]Lea smoothed data for erratic series that have long leads and come out relatively promptly. As thown later, we have sometimes done so. In these few cases, we have adjusted the scores to reflect the lass of currency incurred in the smoothing process.

Our mesoures of smoothness (like those used by Moore and Shiskin) are based on the relationship betwean the irregular and the cyclical component of a time series. For monthly data, tha MCD (months for cyclical dominance) estimate is ued. This identifies the shortest span in months for which the average percentege changs (without regard to sign) in the trend-cycle component of the series is greater than that of the irregular component. ${ }^{\text {is }}$

Currancy. Two elements are considered here: periodicity (how frequently the figures are compiled) and lag of relaste (how promptly after the period to which they reter the figures become avaitabtel. The availability of daity or weekly figures is an advantage because they halp to make early eatimates 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 deta to the BCO staff at the time of their publication deadtine \{about the 25th of each month).

## COMBINING THE INDICATORS: RATIONALE, CRITERIA, AND METHOD

The scoring procedures describad above wore 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 abcut two-thirds of that totai, quarterly for the rest. Not all of these series qualified for full analysis as eyclical indicators, though the majority did. The Qualifying series represent a large body of material which is of direct interest to business andilysts and provides the data base for forthcorning changes in the full list of cyclical indicators in BCD. They will be prosented in the comprehensive report on the results of this project; but here we can deal selectively with only a fragment of that material, nemety, the principal indicators that lead at both penict and troughs of businees cycles. Thus, the foous of our attention in this articie is on those series that are chosen to be included in the new composite index of leeding indicators and on the comparison of the new with the old index.

Why should indictort be combined into indexes? If the scoring system works as intended, it will help us identify a group of series that are pertiouiarly useful in providing advanca information about an impending businuas downtum or uptum. These series are chosen from the many reviewed on the strength of their performence on the everage over the sample period, giving the preponderant weight to the observations neser 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 sarnple 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 impeir 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 ghould 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 thet each cycle has its unique characteristics as well as aspects which it shares with other cycles. There is no single proven and accepted causta 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. ${ }^{2}$ 解stead, we have a variety of plausible and not mutually exclusive hypotheses and a number of trequently 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 couses of a cyclical reversal are then in operation and how (through which process' they work. Some leading indicators, then, would prove most useful in ore set of conditions, others in a different set. To ircraase the chances of getting true signals and reduce those of gerting ialse ones, it is advisabla to rely on all such potentially useful leading indicators as a group. ${ }^{\text {: }}$

[^6]Another importent mewon for combining the laeding zwries into composite indexes is thet the mevartement errors in individend indicators fespecielly in tha most recent observations besed on preliminary detis) are often large. To the extent that the dete errors in the different indieators ars independent, the risk of being misled cen be reduced by evaluatine the signas, not from any one saries viewed in isolation, but from a number of series ${ }^{22}$

The teading indicators terd to be sensitive not only to mustained cyolicel fluctuations is the economy but aso to trequant dieturbancas of sll kinds. Herce, the month-to-month changes in thase series lafter elimination of samonal elements) tand to reflect the short wratic 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 compoaite index can be much smoother than eny of its individual componments.

Whet requiroments murt the index murt? Each of its components must obviousty rate well on two counts: (1) Timing of the proper typer ${ }^{23}$ and (2) relasively high overall scores. However, the salection camot be guided by the scorts alone. since more is requirsd of good index then of a good single indicstor. An important requirement of the compotite index is diversified economic coverage. The component gerier should be drawn from th economic procest groups that fit well into the given timing pattern. However, broud coverags in thewe terms cannot be achived except at some expense in accepting fower scores ${ }^{24}$

Prompt availability of reasonsbly accurbte dats it another fequirement of an index that is to be uspfut in current businese analysis and forecesting we the therefore considered for the leading indox only thoee series thet owe wilable monthly with sufficiently short pubticstion legs and are not subject to lage revisions.

How an the incure constrictodfes There are five basic staps: (1) For each comporsent series, montr-tomonth percent change are computed. (For eeriot which are expresied as chenges, month-to-month differences ere computed.) (2) Esch series of chanyes obteined in stip ) is standerdiaed fir., tivided by the long-run avtrage of thowe changes without regerd to sign). Stendaroization puts all the components on an ecuad basis (i.e., their averge month-tomomth changt is 1$\}$ and prevents the more volatile swries from daminating the indae. (3) For each month, a waighted average of the standandized changas derived in stap 2 is computed, with the cornponants weightad socording to their overell scores as cyclical indictors. (4) The zerage changes from stap 3 are taso stand ritized (i.e.. divided by thair average without reyard to sign). (5) The standerdized average chenges from step 4 aro oumelated into a monthly index which is rebreed 50 that $1887=100.26$ Because of the sofjestment in step 4 , the iverage aboolete month-to-month change in the compogite index is 1 , which provides a useful standard with which to compere changes in any particular period.

## COMPOSITION OF THE NEW INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS

The new inclex consists of 12 series drewn from six econonic procses groups. Group It. Production and Income, is not representad beceuse mont series in this Group have coincident timing. Four series are retained from the odd index (tribe 2 items 1-4); five are substiutes for releted series in the old index (items 5.91; and three are gasentially new saries representing sctivities not covered in the old index (iterns 10-12). The selected geries, which are shown in chart 1 , are as follows:

Employmint and Unimployment. The now index, like the aurrently published one, includes two series on marginsl employment adjuetments. The average workweek of production workers is retained from the old index, but the layoff rate is somewhat prefersble to, and replaces, initial unemployment daims. ${ }^{29}$

[^7]Conmmption and Ontribution. Two series are inctuded from this economic proces group. The orders garies in the new leading index differs from that of the old index in that it incluches nondurable goods industries with advence orders and excludes ortery for capital goods and defense products. This exclusion remows the overiep 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 expresed in constent (1967) dollars; of the old index, in current doliars ${ }^{25}$
The other series in this group is "vendor performance," which measures (inversely) the speed of detiveries as assessed by induatrial purchasing agents. Defivery samolowis spreed in each expersion but begin to give way to speedups *5 the rate of economic growth end apacity utilization stert falling, which typicaly occurs wall before the general dowmum. The developments during contractions are reversed but anslogous, with the wendor pefformance index ceaching its rough well before the busines uptum.) Despite limitations of coveroge, this series is definitely usefal as a conatituent of the leading index because of favorable timing and other characteristica. ${ }^{19}$
Fhed Capilel minutmont. Two series-net business formation and new building perrnits for housing-we rotsined unchanged from the old index. The third zeries, conerecs and orders for plam and equipment. is now messured in 1967 doliar.
 meaaure. Moreover, rapid inflation an casese targe shifts in the method of inventory raporting and lerge errors in imentory meeaurement. Perhaps largoly because of this, the contribution to the ord leading index of the change in book velue of menufacturing and trade inventories (ECO saries 31) was in recent years highly erratic, hences, of dubious vathe. Nevertheless, dhanges in invention imvestment heve long been recognized as in important contributory factor in business cycles. It mas tharefore juded importunt to inckude a measure of imentory change in the now composite index despite the fact that the rule on current evailability had to be relaxed somentan to iname this inchusion.
The imentory investment mias used in the new compoite index consists of the chanpe in stocks "on hend" lcorreponding to ECO 31) combined with the chenge in stocks "on order"-goods ondered for further proceming or reple but not vet recieved. The second componant, chenge in invmorias on order, is approximeted by the chenge in unfilled onders of manuficturers, exchuding unfilsed orders for capitan goods and defense proquets. The rowion for the sulection of this suries is that the conctep of "dmaired" imentory, thouph not dircetty obtervabta, ie bettor rapresentad by the toetis of atocks on hand and on order than by sither of its two components.' it is the onorder. not the on-hend pert of stocks theit londe itself to prompt edjustriments simed to oftwot the unvinted chmaps in the overall inventory pocition. (The stock and unfiled order series from which the inventory thange series hes been computed were first defioted.)
While the sum of the two componense is lues erratic then either of them downe, the series dose not score will on smoothmans. Howew, the tirning of the change in totel stocks on hend and on order if enty mough to pemil a tuadeoff of shorter lemds for more smootivenes end thire aorne experimentation, a weighted 4 month moving suoregs was epolind to this series? ${ }^{\text {It }}$
Priome Coves and Profites Two series from this growp are inctuded. We retein the stock price index, which continuses to scammitate its long record of seving woll at a mading indictior of butinew recnasions and recoveries stock price dhemes both mirror and affect the gineral state of expectotions, and they have rarely faled to anticiplese any of the major cyclical movernents in the econony. Howow, they two geve strong werning signals on ewo recemt occmions (1902 and 1906 when besiness sctivity sfoned down withour declining.
The Burges of Lebor Stetiatics index of indurgrial materiets prices, contuined in the old composite, sithor coincided or lejpid at the businees cycle turning points in 1958. 1903, and 1970. However, price indexem for maveriats continue to be much more zersitive to chonges in demmond then other price series, and their thort-period radm of charepe typically boin declining earty in the lest year of a businas expansion and begin rising several months before the end of a contraction Like moat other economic dise ther differencing. these saries are volatile. However, they still heve good beabing characteristics when smoothed with short moving averages. A comparison of three related price indexes shows that, in this smoothed, peromi-change form, the Wipl for crude materials
 saparaty to ewch of the major parts of the miveres. (Sie dexaiptions of the new series in appendix C.
${ }^{10}$ The drantack of the vendor performance dexa is that they are waistie onty from a regionul, not the naional. survey of purchaing cipnts. thowew, tweave of the highty divers. fiut induty of the rete covered by the Chicigo wrutys. Ampite dheir limived coverage, these defe have a good record a icyclicel indicator. Effors tre under wiry to explore the possi. bility of extending the national sunvey to coutr this verisbit.
 Anerimb Syock on Hend and on Orcor. New York: NBER. 1967. for twe dovetopmert of this ides aso. Zenowitz. Ordert, Prodvation, and Immement-A Cyationd and Sirualural Anmbis New Youk: NBER, ig73, Chipter 6. for further apolictions to inventories and arders tor fraterials and supplies.
${ }^{33}$ The nowing twerages must be "treitimg" rather then centered so that the components of
 kopp dope to the thiti of the dist proper. Whe ue a 4 -month average with werghts 1.2.2.1 The lay is only $11 / 2$ monas. The soores for the series used in the comstruction of the inden are based on the smoothed data and so reflect the groate: smoothmess of the transtormed indicator but also its shor ter laanh and effoctively lower currency.
excluding toods and feeds, has a small adventage, so this series is selected for indusion in the composite index. ${ }^{32}$ Prices of raw materials required for manufacturing and construction sacivities react early to changes in the demend tor output of these industries and promptly reflect presures to buikd up or draw down raw materiats inventories. Although it would be highly dessirable to have a direct meesure of such demend, e.g., now orders for crude mpterials, none is presently available, and the rate of change in prices is used es a abbstitute.

Two components of the old indix dased in Group VI had to be dropped. One-corporate profits after taxes-is available only querterly and with long
${ }^{33}$ The other two sries tre the industrial maturials ePOA market priou index (BCD wries 23) and the "wruitive price inderx" recenty compied by the Federal finenve Boerd. (See A I
 tha Amaricen Swimided Ampermion, Ducurber 1973. DP. 782-787.1 All they indextis were anslyzed in the form of percentiges chenges umonated with trailing wighted 4 -month moving werrages (Sw footrote 31.1
delays and sequencas of revisions. The other component-price-per-unit-of labor-cost index IP/ULC\}-performed well in the past both as a leading indicator generally and as a inonthly approximation to quarterly profit mergin data, but its recent behavior casts doubt upon the reliability of this series as a component of the leeding index. ${ }^{33}$
${ }^{33}$ The PMLLC index (ECD mies 17) cuincided at the business cycle troughs in 1958 and 1981 and lagiod at the 1970 uprum. It thowid a very rapid rise in 1973-74. Sinct the cost of moterits is a maior ingredient of the value of goome outpul, is veristions over time may have
 mumian as wet in of labor in conntructing dilarnative monthly price-cont inctaxes for manc. fecturing Good manthly memarnas of prict cost reletions would undoubtedy be very valuable for cyeticul matris end probebly profiction an well, but they are very difticalt to construct
 present puppose. Remerch offors will continue in this wea with the hope that in soprooriate vubatitute for $\operatorname{BeD} 17 \mathrm{~cm}$ te found and incorporated into the composite index.

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

| Line | Serien in mev index ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | serites in old index ${ }^{1}$ | menson for change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Average worknepl of production morters. manufncturing (I) | 8eme (1) |  |
| 2 | Indox of set busimese formation (IV) | Same (iv) |  |
| 3 | 1adex of atock prices. 500 comon atock: (VI) | smes (VI) |  |
| 4 | Index of new buildint pernits, private mouning umits (IV) | Same (Iv) |  |
| 5 | Lajorf rete, manutacturing (inverted) (i) | Avarage weokly initial clainat for urempl cyent infurace (inverted) (I) | Layoff rete leads more consistently at troums: classified L.L.L. Initial claime clagsified L,C,L. |
| 6 | Wow ordern, coasumer coods and materiale, 1967 dollars (III) | Now onders, durable grods (111, IV) | Net earies aroido duplication vith ordore for equipment. Deflation meeded for botter cyciical performance since the lete 1960 's. |
| 7 | Contracta and oxdere for plant and equipment, 1967 dollara (IV) | Same, current dollers ( IV) | Deflation meeded for better cyclical performance aince the late 1960 g. |
| 8 | Net change in inventories on hand and on order, 1967 dollers (moothed) (v) | Chamge in book value, manufacturing and tride inventories ( $V$ ) | Coocept of including stocks on order is better. Deflation is needed for better cyelical performance mince the late 1900'm. |
| 9 | Percent chanye in sencitive prices, WPI of crude materinls excludint foods and feeds (smoothed) (VI) | Indez of imduatrial materiale prices (VI) | Percent change is better than level. Lends are more consiatent, especially Hince the late $1960^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$. |
| 10 | Vendor performence, perceat of companies reporting slower deliverie: (III) |  | Bent available indicator of changes in deli wery lage. Good record of tialiog and coaforaity. |
| 11 | Money balance (M1), 1967 dollare (VII) |  | Important measure of the quantity of mopey in real terme. Good seores for 1 ndicator performace. |
| 12 | Percent change in total liquid asmets (moothed) (VII) |  | Comprehonalve mensure of changea in wealth meld is 21 quid form by private monfinancial inventors. |
| 13 |  | Corporate profits after taxes (VI) | Quarterly and tardy (low score for currency). |
| 14 |  | Change in consumer installiment debt (VII) | Lacke timoliness. in recent period, very orratic and more nearly coincident than loadiag at trousta. |
| 15 |  | Ratio, price to unit labor cont, manufacturing (VI) | Failed to lead at the last three businesi eycle troughs (1958-70). Work continuing on developing a sutisfactory substitute. |

${ }^{1}$ Roman muerals in parentheeta identify the econonic procens groups as given in footnote 7 of the text.

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


Moner and Cradz. Chang in oonmunter lrmatlonant dobt, the only garim from this ceptuory inctuded in the old becing indios, while without doubt in important indicator, is not retaing mainly becese of mek of curninity and failure to land the recent buringer uptums ${ }^{34}$ However, the now inders conteins two monetiry indicatons of major economic significence not previouty und in the composite index.

One of thes new indicators, the apply of monoy in rual terms, playe an important role in modern mecroaconomic theory, whether ane consiviers the monetariat or the post-Keynation mortat. The obverved cyclical behevior of the sorios used to rapresent empirically the theoretical concept of "rual money balances" cin be interprated in wiys consistent with eithor approach. In the tate steges of busirwere expenaion, monetary growth shows a merked tendency to decline as bents are increaingly restricted by the owaitable reanves in their ability to expend deposits given the damende of businems firms and housetrolds for loans and cumency, ${ }^{35}$ At the zeme timm, the rise in conaumer prices unully accelerates due to legged effects of eerliar monetary expention and increseing cort asociated with high rates of capacity utilization, rising wages, and sther factors. (During contractions, the situation is reverted, with the rate of increaet in money supply picking up aarly 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 belances, a fact that has been recognized time and again by economic analysts and forecmsters. Heving extamined several monetary aggregates ${ }^{36}$ and alternative price deflatorn, we concludiad, on the basis of timing and overall scores, that the series MI detteted by the consumer prioe indem (M1/CP1) qualifies bert in this group.

The other new indicator from Group VII reflects total liquid amets broedty defined (M7). The nominal apregetes of money and liquid aseets are dominated by strong upward trencs, and their cyclical variation tends to consist of accelerations and e日tardations, or phases of high and low growth rates. In othew words shsolute declines in thase series are rere and short. To bring out the cyctical elements in such variables, it is necenery to use then in the form, not of levels, but of ratus of change. Since these ratas of change are highly erratic when taken monthly fin part because the differencing magnifies meaminement errors). we heve again smoothed the serise with thort moving averages. When scored and compared on that basis, the percentage change in total liquid asees of the private domestic nonfinancios sactor (M7) performs sighthy bether then the much narrower and more strictly monetary totats such as MI and M2. Ali thete totals are linked by substantisl positive correlations, but M1 and M2 show long loeds that heve occasionally exceeded the entife length of a businest cycle contraction, making interpretation difficult. The leacts of $\mathbf{M 7}$ were much strorter and less variable, averaging 6 months las agoinst 15 and 19 months for M1 and M2, respectively). Moreover, the relation between totel liquid assets and nominad GNP was rather clowe and stable; 0.9 . the quarterly ratics of M7 to GNP varied in $1952-73$ within the narrow range of 74.8 to 81.3 percent. In contrese, the ratio M1/GNP declined from 34.3 to 18.1 percent in the same period. (Theratios for M2, between 46 and 39 percent, were much more stable.) Lestly, the broeder 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 bext leading indicator in this subeat of the detw under review.

## THE RECORD OF LEADING INDEXES AND THEIR COMPONENTS

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

34 Transtormations such as the use of percentag. changes and smoothing did not produce sufficienty improved resulls either for this or other credir-fiow series, of which the change in comerercial and incustrial business loans from large banks is pariculariy interesting.

35 The federal Fhaserve Boand could, of counse, try to offyet such conseonences of either it own past policies or developments in the private sector iss reflected in chunges in the income velocity of money and the "money multipliea"I by increasing bank m-serves or restucing reserve requirements; but it moy not wish to do so out of concern about : fintion. Moreover, its interventions are undikely to be always timely and adequate.
${ }^{36}$ The estimates, compised by the Board of Govemors of the Federal Heserve crstem. includt seven increasingly comprehensive aggregates, from
$M 1=$ currency plus demand deposits held outside the Trewury. Federal Reserve Banks. And the vaults of commercial banks, and
MR2 = M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large negotiable certificates at deposit. to
$M 7=$ holdings by the pivate domestic nontinancial sector of currency, deposits at commurcial banks and nonbonk thrift institutions, savings bands. Credit union thares, trox-term marketable U.S. securities, and commercial paper. IA somewhat difforont version of this sesies which inchudes noldings by foreigners and the domestic financia sector has been used occasionaliy by others.)
Mit and M2 are avaitable for the entire petiod covered. M7 presenlly begins in 1952. but it probably will be possibte to extend the series beck to 1948.
We are indebted to Stephen Tayiu. Assistant Adviser. Division of Pipeearch and Sutistucs Federal Reserve Board, for claritying information concerning these data.
${ }^{37}$ It may be important to recall that money in constant-dollar units is definitely an excogenous variable, whereas the mominal guantity of money, though also in part influencod by the interne working of the economy ldecisions and dhanges emanating from the faivit? sector). is in targe 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 indek any saries that represent largely "policy indicators" or governenent aclivities.

Als garins inctudad in the nam incers ${ }^{36}$ laded on the amorere at both pooks and prough fes thowi by the medisis in tribla 3, cots. 13). Indeed, virtually all incluichal timing observetiont for theace indicetors are luads, and each of these cories is clemified L. L L. The seme applies to most components of the index currenty published (BCD 811), but one saries (initial unemployment clainst, line 131 hat a record of prodominantly coincident timing at troughe and is classified L. C. L. and enother (PAULC. line 19) lacks consistency in its timing at recent busines uptums and is clacified L. U, L. The haeds are generally much shorser at trougts then paiks, but these differences are on the overoge somewhat tes pronounced for the new set of indicators. (Compare cols. 1 and 2. lines 21 and 22]

The scores for economic significance (col. 4) vary from 70 to 90 and average sbout 80 for the series in the new, as well as those in the old, index. Statistica adequacy fool. 51 is scored betweon 50 and 65 (on the average, 73 for the new index and 71 for the old indexl. The cloes corrempondance in these two compontent soores is not surprising, since much the same standards vere applied in thase respects to the staction of indicatars for the two indexes. On the Whcte, hovever, the scones of the teries in the new index were hichor than those in the current index, mainfy ta a result of improvernents in timing, smoothness, and currency (cote 6-10). The higher scores for the now index are attributable primerily to differences in compodition, not in the applied oriteria or meights.

All sarigs included in the new index have timing scores ranging from 76 to 89 while fire components of the old index score below 76 (berwaen 54 and 72) Clower taxminetion showe that the improvements retale to the timing at both goaks and trought but are bugar for trounts. Homewor, in some caees, the choice of eaty linders vith desirible tirning charactioristics imposes the cost of accepting lower conformily scores. Three of the sarim in the new composite index heve conformity scores of lom than 50 percent winile only two in the ofd index beve such scorer.

Definite gaine in smoottruee are posted for the components of the new index. which on the everege rate 8 points higher in this regord then to the components of the old index. Arthough thres of the new indicators are used in the form of short moving seragos, which somewhet rechucs their currency scores, the new index atoo has an overalt advantage of earlier avilability. Only one of the new series-change in stocks on hand and on order-will not be avalabie eariy encugh to be neluded in the latert value of the index to appear in ench now inue of ©CO. (it will be included it the recomputed index the following month.) In contest, the firt rueding of BCO 811 wes beed on only eight suries; three of the mising figunes ware added to that index after i month and the bext of the 12 components only eftur 2 to 4 monthe. This contributed an erratic element to the most recent velues of the old inctax, theroty making them leas useful for current analyais and at times even potentially mishoding. ${ }^{2}$

Table 3 concludes with a mwofold summery: (1) Averages of timing and scores of the saries included in the indexes (fines 21 and 22) and (2) anodizn meocs and scores of the indexes thernatiot fi.e., emements of the indextes as two individual miat; lines $\mathbf{Z}$ and 24). Denpite the advantege of having component series with longar leads at troughs, the new index does not anticipate businep uptums by longer intervets than the old index. ${ }^{\text {at }}$ ICompere col. 2, lines 23 and 24.) The ovaril scores of each index for timing conformity, and smoothuess are considerably higher then the correpponding average scores of their respective componenc, swould be expected. ${ }^{11}$ (Compere cols. $6-8$ of lines 21 and 23 . and 22 and 24.) Moreover, on balance the total scores fevor the new index

Chart 2 shows tha now index and the old index prior to rovere trend adjustment (BCD 811) for the period Janury 1918-April 1975 Shaded aneed repressint businaes cycle contractions, 191870, scoording to the revised NBER chronology. Numbers indicate the leads (-1 in months from reference tuming detes. Severtl obervations help to compare the two indexes in the semple poriod throusis 1970:
fa) The new index, like the old, shows two major "extre" movements-the dectines in 1951 and 1905-connected with reterdetions but not contractions in aggregte economic ectivity. The subsequent expersions in 195263 and 196768 are much more pronounced in the new index than in the old one, which would heve facilitated current antytis.
(b) The new incax is visibly the smoother of the two; consequantly, it geve fewer "fatse signals" of downturns or upturns."

[^8](c) On most occusions the now inctex turnod upwerd move therply and cleurty before the end of a raceasion then did BCD B11. Alvo. it led at the ousinees cycte troughs in 1958 and 1970. wherees the timing of the old indax wes coincident. (However, theep heds of the now Index were very short.I)

The single eplecoie that stende cut most clemry in the chert. however, is the possemple period (after 1970) and, perticularly, the current receasion. Although the NBER ctronology is yot to be extended peact 1970, and there is some disagreenent emong economists about the dete of the last poak, most of the major coincident indicetors, inchuting real GNP and industrial production, point to the quarter $\rightarrow$ bout November-of 1973. ${ }^{-3}$ The old index dectined twice in 4 moritus before that dots but then moved sterply upward through the first 7 montirs of 1974. In contrest, the raw index bumed down in tune 1973 and since then decined almoet contiruously through Fetoruary 1975 ter a sherply acostoraced reve after Auguat 1974). Thus, it provided a timely werning of the current recemsion, and a much eerlier one thin BCD 811.

The strength and persistence of recent inflation is of course, the main reason for the noted discrepency between the two indexss las well os between other imporment real and nominal series). ECD 811 consists of seven nominal indicators finctuding both agprogstes in current doliars and price indexas) and five roal indicators (series in phyaical units, quantity indexes, and relative pricem such as the PNLC ratiol. It contains no deflated series. The new index consists of three nominal indicetors, four deflated serias, and five other reel indicators. The substitution of the new index for the old, therefore, amounts to 8 strone reduction of the dependence of the treding index on current-doller aggregates. However, it is not advisable to deflate all current-dollar series in the leeding index. ${ }^{14}$ and it is important that adjustments for price changes be applied with
${ }^{43}$ The index of detlated coincident indictions (825) putbintred in BCO would \%so agroe with this dive. as would the sabset of nat indicmors used in the recent NBER reviewiot the reterence ctronology. See $p$. vii.
 index of Leading Indicmors." New Enginud Econtomic Review, Juty/Augnt 1973, po. 3-17.
caution to selected series only. This is so because such adjustrients ave oftion difficult and sometimes unneeded: they may worsen the conformity or change the timing of a series; more generatly. they can cavee errors or distortions in the cote that are merious yet hard to identify.
The new index is abso thown with a reverse trend adjustment (see chart 3 and appendix B), which maker it compersble to the similarly adjusted index BCD 810. The reverse trend adjuatment adds to the upword movement of the index. moting its trend equel to thet of the index of coincident indicators. The adjusted indexes have shorter feeds at peaks and longer keads at troughs than the indexes without trend adjustments. Although the reverse trend adjustment trcilitates comperison between the leading and coincident indexes, the leading index has other was which do not cell for auch adjustrments. The retotion between the movements of the feding index and its components can be readily underatood only when the inderx is in its original form.

In conclusion. it mey te appropriate to remind the reader that no index of leeding indicators (or, for thet metter, any other economic forecasting device) can perform well if used mechenically and in isolation from other informational toots. Good reants 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 extemsi factors can occasionally distort the relations between the keding, coincident, and regying indicators of business expensions and contractions. Moreover, structural change in the economy, and possibly major unenticipeted thifts in the inflation retes, will affect these relationships. Continuous suidy of the indicators, not limited to any short list of series used in the compasite index, is needed to keep track of succh developments and make best use of the approach. ${ }^{4}$

4SPropouts are being radied for abbristion to the eCD Technical Committee concerning the composition of the new coincident and lapping indexes and the full list of cyclical indica tors. Subasquent isues of BCD, as wall sis the comprenersive report on the study. will include this msterial and verious ofher results, inchuing lests of the predictive performance of the new indexes.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE TMMNG AND SCORES, NEW AND OLD MDEXES OF LEADHMG INDACATORS AND THEIR COMPONENTS, 1947-1970

${ }^{1}$ Mumbers preceded by apteriske (n) refor to soriec included in the curroat indox (bicd alil). Mobera proceded by $x$ refor to
 shown in this table it prelidimary.
 Eiven.
suotghed average of scoren in coluns 4-9. For weighte seotable 1.
colume 1-3, gedians; colums $4-10$, means.



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


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.
${ }^{1}$ Original trend replaced by trend of deflated coincident index (BCD 825).
${ }^{2}$ Original trend replaced by trend of undeflated coincident index (BCD 820).
${ }^{3}$ This is not necessarily the peak but is the high for the available data.

## APPENDIXES

## A. Timing Clossification

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 (normaily, 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 madian leed. The areatment of the series classified as C or Lg is analogous. When a saries has a timing probsbility of 0.5 or more (in each of the three groups L, C, and LO), then it is paid to be "unctassified" (U).

The all-turns scores are computed in either of two ways: (I) as a simple average of the separately derived peak and trough scores or 12 ) from the distribu tion of the observations at all business cycle turns covered. (See last line in the mabuation on p. 00.) The first procedure (avergye scone) does not, and the second (combined score) does, assume that the observations at peaks and at roughs come from the seme universe. A comparison of the two all-turns scores provides a test. For series that have the seme 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 saries that have different classifications at
peaks and at troughs, two mutually exclusive outcormes are possible: (a) the werage soore is higher thian the combined one, in which case the series is classified U at all tums; (b) the combined soore is the higher one and the series is classified according to the timing that produces that score. Where the timing patterns differ starply, no maeningful dassification exists fi,e., (a) obtains), and so we will often observe configurations such as L. Lg, U. But where short leads or tags 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. ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{1}$ In these canes, of courge, the bert combined scone is for the sarne trpe of timing as prearibs at pagks and at troughs. For example, a series chesified as leading at both types of turn will also be so clasified at "Eall tuma" (It is then labeled "L, L. L'"-with the symbols reivring to peaks, tooughs, and till tums, reapectively.)
${ }^{2}$ Atso, wries that are unclasified at one of the two types of tum may quality for a timing desighation when the comparimons at peiks and troughs ane combingd; hence. there are case of U, C, C, or C, U, C.

## B. Notes on the Construction of Composite Indexes

Symmericel 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 saries that can assume negative values, arithmetic changes (first differenoes) are used.
syanchritization. For the naw 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 chiznges for the $1953-72$ period. The index standardization factor (step 4 ) is based on it:a period 1948-72 for the old index and 4948-74 for the new index.

Reure trud adistmant. The leading composite index may also be subjected to an adjustment introduced several vears 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 $\boldsymbol{c} \mathrm{mputed}$ by finding the average value of the eevliest spec fic 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 tatest to earlieat specific cycle averages. The trend of the coincident index is determined in the game way. The difference between these two irends is then added to the standerdized 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 caincident indicators has been constructed, it will provide the hasis for a revised reverse trend adjustment of the new leading index.

Probient: There are, of course, various ways to construct weighted composite indexes from groups of series, but many of the relevent options appear to have very similar outcomes." However, a few problems remain that deserve more attention. Average cyclical change (soy, in the Henderson curve) may be pref erable to the average change in the sarios proper as the divisor in the standardi zation procedure of step 2. The second standardization edjustment (in step 41 is probably beat treated as optional. The reverse trend adjustments may be applied soparately 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 dectine, the index may rise because of the added trendt Further work on these problems is needed and planned.
"See his "Reverge Trand Adivetment of Leading Indicztors." Revinw of Economice and Statistics, February 1967, pp. 4549. Since that innovation, the composite indexes of leading indicators heve been publizhed in BCD with and without the reverse wend adjustment tes series 810 and 811 ).
${ }^{2}$ For example, the use of first differences in natural logarithms might be vieved as more elegont" than that of symmetrical parcentaje changes. Standardization could take different forms. e.g. division of the series by their sterdard deviations.

## C. Tittes, Sources, and Descriptions of Series Included in the Nlew Composite Index of Leading Indicators

1. Averaye workweak of production workers, menufacturing-Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (See appendix G of August 1968 issue of BCD.)
2. Lyoff rate, manufacturing-Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See appendix G of August 1968 issue of BCD.)
3. Index of \{toek prices, 500 common stacks-Standard and Poor's Corporation. iSee appendix D of May 1969 issue of BCD.I
4. Index of new private housing units authorized by loced building permitsDepartment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (See appendix D of April 1969 issue of BCD.)
5. Vendor performance, percent of companies reporting slower deliveriesPurchasing Management Association of Chicago. ISee appendix D of December 1974 issue of BCD. ?
6. Index of net business formation-Depertment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. This series provides a monthly estimate of the net formation of business enterprises. There are no direct messures of the monthly change in the total business population; however, it is believed that this estimate derived from the avaitable information adequately represents the short-term moverment of new entries into, and departures from, the total business population.

The estimate is based on four component series as follows:
Now business incorporations, compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. This series measures the number of stock companies receiving charters each montr. 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 faiture is defined as "a ocincern that is involved in a court proceading or a voluntary action that is likely to result in loss to creditors." Firits which are diquidated, merged, sold, or otherwise discontinued withoul toss to creditors are
not considered failures. Data are for 48 States and the District of Colambia. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included.)
Number of businest talephore connucts and dipconnects, compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. These confidential data measure the number of business main telephones corimucited and disconnected each month. A business main is definud as a single telephore line (with a single number) serving a business tirm. Data cover all business ph:- 2es in the Bell System, which is estimated is inctude 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 Anatysis; McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company: and Deoartment 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. 121 value of contracts for privately owned nonbuilding construction. and (3) vatue of manufacturers' new orders in the machinery and equipment industries (BCD series 24).

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

Data on contracts for privetwy owned nonbuilding construction measure the value of nonbuidirg consiruction contracts awarded by pefivate individuals and agencies. Data include contracts for the following types of constiuction. Streets and highways, bridges, dems and reservoirs, watesfront developments. sewerage
C. Titles, Sources, and Descriptions of Series Included in thes systerns, parks and playgrounds, efectric light and pover, ges plants and meins, (exduding buildings), erc.
The conteruction contructs dete fluiliding and nonocitidingl are deflated by an implicit price deflator obtained by dividing the current-dollar value of norresidential construction put in place by the constant-doller value for this type of construction. Current-and constamt-dollar values are obrained by suburacting the values for private residential buildinga and public housing and redevelopment from the total value of new construction.

The manufictivers' new ordere component of this series messures new orders received by the machinery and equipment industry subgroup of durable goods manufacturers, specifically menufacturess in the following SIC categories: (1) Nonelectricar machinery (except farm machinery and equipment and machine shops): (2) electrical machinary (except household applitaces, communication equipment, and ejectronic components); and (3) thipbuiding and railroad equipmen. Beczuse of a chenge in the proosdure for reportirg nondefense products in the aircraft, communications, end ordrance industr :s data prior to 1968 had to be adjusted to the level of the later segment in cuse to provide a cominuous time series.

The individual three- and tourdigit SIC components of new ordars are doflated separately. using appropriate combinations of whotesale price indexes (with 1967 relative weights). The deflation is performed by the National Income and Weal:h Division of BEA.
X108. Money belance (M11), 1967 doltme-Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Depertment of Lebor, Bureen of Labor Statistics. This series is a measure of real money balancas. It consistr of money sacks (M1) deflated by the consurner price index.

M1 indudes (i) currency outside the Tressurv. Federal Reserve Banks, and veuts of all commercial banks, (2) demend deposits an all commercial banks other than those tue to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Government, less cash iterns in the prooess of colliection and Federal Reserve float, and (3) foreign demand balances at Federal Reserve Banks.
Meavures of M1 are averages of daily data for member banks. Estimetes 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 edjusted by the Federal Raserve Board using the ratio-to-moving everege method. They are defloted by the sasonsily arljusted consumer price index. Basic data for the deflator are published by the Burean of Labor Statistics.

X138. Percent change in wotal liquid ments (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 amets, consists of holdings by the private domestic nonfinancial sector of currency, deposits at commercial banks and nonbank thrift institutions, stavings boncts. credit union shares, short-term merketable U.S. securities, and commercial paper.

Data come from the following sources: Reserve benk summaries of member bank reports in their respective disticts; Menber Benk 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 Depariment records: and data from Reserve Bank records on Federal Reserve ficat.

Basic data for this series are seasonally adjusted by the Deoartment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
X170D. Net change in inventories on hand and on order. 1967 dellass (smoothed)-Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census; and Deportment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This series consists of two components-merufacturing 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 seperately
and then combined. Montthly changes are compured and smoothed by a weighted 4 -month moving averaye.
Mesufteturing and trand inviritarist consist of the sum of the end-of-month value of stocks on hand in manufacturing, retail, and merchant wholesslers' establighments. For the monutacturing sector, imentories ere reported as valued by the manufacturer. All manufacturing-aspociated imentories, regardless of stage of fabrication, are inctuded. The invemtories of recailers and merchant wholesalers are valued at coart. Goods hedd on a consignment basis by whotesaters are exciuded.
Bepinning in tanuary 1972, each of the componerts of manufacturing and trade inventories was deflated separately. Manulacturers' imventories mere deflated at the two-digit SIC level, and wholesplers' imemtories of durable and nondurable goods were deflated sepprately, at were churable and nondurable goods inventories of netaiters. The deflators are based on combinations of wholesshe price indexes with appropriste ligg structures developed from intormetion on stock/ales ratios and on inventory accounting practioss. The deflation is done by the National Incoms and Weath Division of BEA. (Prior to 1972, deflation wesp performed at the edgregate fovel using a lacepd 4-month moving average of the wholesele price index for industriel commoditien)
 facturers' ordars becktogs is of the end of the month. It consists of unfilied orders for durable goods (saxcuding capitsi goods end defense producest and for the four nonderrible goods industries for which unfilled onders exist. For deflotion of the unfilled orders segment, see the description of saries X213.

X213. Maw orters for conqumar goode and minarists, 1897 doftmss-Depertmem of Commerce, Buresu of Economic Andysis and Qurteu of the Census; and Depmiment of Lebor, Burem of Labor Statiatics This series consists of new orders for durable goods fexchuding capitey goods and defanse products) and for the four mondurabte goods indestries which heve unfilled orders: Textile milh products; peper and allied prodects; printinge, publiwhing and allied products; and trettier end leother products. Definion is done seperituety for each of the indue tries induded in this series, using approprivet combinations of wholeavele price indencers.

From 1953 to the prasent, the deflition of new orders for durithe goods was done seperataty for each of the 10 two-digit SIC industries inclucted in the totel and thus reflects amrent weidhting for each of the components. Prior to 1953. the deflation of durables wes at the aceregae lovel wing a fixed (1958) weight. ing of the wholestle price indextus for the 10 components:

From 1958 to the present, deflation of new orders for nondurabtes wes done sepprately for atol of the tour twodigit SIC industries included, Prior to 1956, the defitution procodure wes applied st the agregate nondurable level using fixed (1958) weighting of the wholvile price indexese for the four components.
 foode and feedel (mooched)-Departmint of Lebor, Burrm of Labor Staiatics

Crude meterias are beaic commodities which are entering the merket for the first tima. Thess inducte ary products, excupt those clamified by the Standerd Industrial Clasification as menutsctured products, which se entering the market of the production point or the emenbling point. Products of farms, mines, fisheries, quarries, and woll operation ars included, as are wetete materiats which can be ued in plece of rew materints Crude meteries moy be food or nonfood. Crude foods (thowe ready for uie by the conaumer and comsumed as such without processing other than preparation for merket, suct ts weshing and peckingl are exchuded from the present index, as are crude foodstufts, freed ind teodatuffs.

This price index contains the following componants: Plant and animed fibers. oilseods, lasf tobecco, hides and skins, fortilizer meterialis, crude natural rubber. waste paper, ivon ore, iron and steel scrap, nonlerrous metal scrip, sand, gravel and crushed stone, bituminous coal, ar.thracite conl, crude petroleum, and other cructe fuel.

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

| Year | Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 10 | 110 | 1110 | IV 0 |  |

×213. NEW ORDERS, CONSUMER GOODS AND MATERIALS, 1967 DOLLARS

| 1945. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,295 | 10, 2002 | 10,749 | 10,455 | 10,775 | 11,990 | 11,997 | 11,3i38 | 10,6i3 |
| 1949.. | 9:193 | 8,904 | 8,721 | 8,337 | 8,378 | 7,994 | 8,553 | 9,908 | 9,991 |
| 1950... | 10,302 | 10,346 | 10,283 | 10,759 | 11,997 | 12,096 | 15,070 | 16,875 | 13,331 |
| 1951... | 16,925 | 15,136 | 15,545 | 14,157 | 13,593 | 13,160 | 13,085 13,439 | 11,953 13,120 | 11,468 |
| 1952... | 12,054 | 12,125 | 13,541 15,035 | 13,979 15,550 | 12,310 | 14,294 14,865 | 13,439 14.715 | 13,120 12,85 | 13,843 11,499 |
| 1954... | 11,413 | 12,020 | 12,059 | 12,106 | 12,111 | 12,726 | 12,170 | 12,525 | 13,174 |
| 1955.. | 15,889 | 15,763 | 16,875 | 16,422 | 16,297 | 16,627 | 16,931 | 16,429 | 16,156 |
| 1956.. | 15,770 | 15,309 | 15,206 | 15,436 | 14,951 | 14,601 | 14,686 | 14,894 | 14,512 |
| 1957. | 14,846 11,383 | 15,467 12,052 | 15,147 11,824 | 14,662 | 14,599 12,699 | 14,720 | 14,139 | 14,306 13,686 | 14,354 14,229 14 |
| 1959... | 15,630 | 17,477 | 16,692 | 16,732 | 16,135 | 16,048 | 15,830 | 14,579 | 14,716 |
| 1960.. | 15,606 | 15,443 | 14,490 | 14,623 | 14,736 | 14,780 | 14,760 | 14,896 | 15,148 |
| 1961... | 13,912 | 13,800 | 14,773 | 15,145 | 15,620 | 15,987 | 15,338 | 16,099 | 16,048 |
| 1962. | 17,058 | 16,689 | 16,522 | 15,821 | 16,343 | 15,960 | 16,531 | 16,748 | 16,781 |
| 1963... | 17,034 | 17,719 | 17,887 | 18,323 | 17,929 | 17,380 | 18,101 | 17,311 | 17,801 |
| 1964... | 18,501 | 18,522 | 18,431 | 19,242 | 18,938 | 19,013 | 19,766 | 19.111 | 20,499 |
| 1965... | 20,777 | 20,705 | 20,958 | 20,802 | 20,937 | 21,034 | 21,625 | 21,727 | 20,518 |
| 1966.. | 22,433 | 22,588 | 23,562 | 22,916 | 22,723 | 22,805 | 22,239 | 22,207 | 22,114 |
| 1967.. | 21,625 | 21,429 | 21,226 | 21,595 | 21,917 | 22,126 | 22,048 | 23,075 | 22,226 |
| 19689... | 23,248 | 22,954 | 23,057 | 22,981 | 23,463 | 23,593 | 23,458 | 22,125 | 24,446 |
| 1969... | 24,503 | 24,386 | 24,405 | 24,462 | 24,420 | 24,451 | 24,835 | 24,800 | 25,126 |
| $1970 .$. | 22,594 23,437 | 22,754 | 22,725 23,985 | 22,361 23,635 | 22,823 23,567 | 23,470 23,396 | 23,229 23,652 | 22,998 24,595 | 22,551 |
| 1972... | 24,871 | 25,289 | 25,281 | 25,824 | 26,009 | 26,104 | 25,631 | 27,434 | 27,891 |
| 1973... | 29,039 | 29,531 | 29,694 | 29,643 | 30,235 | 29,733 | 30,391 | 30,032 | 29,612 |
| 1974... | 27,943 | 27,752 | 30,582 | 28,029 | 28,787 | 28,299 | 28,577 | 28,548 | 27,240 |
| 1975... | 20,576 | 20,913 | 20,494 | 22,572 |  |  |  |  |  |

10D. CONTRACTS AND ORDERS FOR PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, 1967 DOLLARS

| 1945... | $\cdots$ | -•• | $\cdots$ | -* | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -•• |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946... | .. | ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 1947... | 3.37 | 3.86 | $3.7 i$ | 40 | 3.40 | $4.0 \cdot 5$ | 3.61 | 3.40 |
| 1949... | 2.71 | 2.94 | 2.91 | 2.49 | 2.59 | 2.83 | 2.60 | 2.82 |
| 1950... | 3.33 | 3.37 | 3.60 | 3.62 | 4.48 | 4:31 | 5.18 | 6.40 |
| 1951... | 6.28 | 6.40 | 5.83 | 5.83 | 7.59 | 5.36 | 5.12 | 4.93 |
| 1952... | 4.51 | 4.60 | 4.66 | 4.59 | 4.26 | 4.79 | 4.94 | 4.42 |
| 1953... | 5.15 | 5.16 | 4.72 | 5.08 | 4.85 | 3.79 | 4.57 | 3.84 |
| 1954... | 3.77 | 3.85 | 3.27 | 3.36 | 3.41 | 3.50 | 3.67 | 3.68 |
| 1955... | 4.27 | 4.64 | 5.34 | 4.92 | 4.73 | 5.01 | 4.95 | 5.21 |
| 1956... | 5.35 | 5.14 | 5.19 | 5.34 | 5.56 | 5.60 | 5.30 | 5.25 |
| 1957... | 5.38 | 5.22 | 5.13 | 4.59 | 4.76 | 4.52 | 4.42 | 4.50 |
| 1958... | 3.94 | 3.78 | 3.78 | 3.82 | 3.85 | 4.01 | 3.90 | 4.41 |
| 1959... | 4.36 | 4.49 | 5.22 | 4.69 | 4.83 | 4.92 | 4.99 | 4.47 |
| 1960... | 4.50 | 4.62 | 4.50 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 4.70 | 4.68 | 4.68 |
| 1961... | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.46 | 4.51 | 4.43 | 4.68 | 4.80 | 5.05 |
| 1962... | 4.99 | 5.41 | 4.98 | 5.27 | 5.03 | 4.94 | 4.99 | 5.00 |
| 1963... | 5.21 | 5.37 | 5.36 | 5.46 | 5.93 | 5.45 | 5.42 | 5.58 |
| 1964... | 6.41 | 5.76 | 6.03 | 6.04 | 6.55 | 6.74 | 6.28 | 6.35 |
| 1965... | 6.60 | 6.61 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 5.91 | 6.85 | 7.05 | 6.80 |
| 1966... | 7.66 | 8.37 | 8.18 | 8.42 | 8.23 | 8.00 | 8.52 | 8.05 |
| 1967... | 6.68 | 7.26 | 7.38 | 7.18 | 7.32 | 7.59 | 7.54 | 7.89 |
| 1968... | 7.48 | 7.47 | 8.21 | 7.51 | 7.39 | 7.46 | 7.80 | 8.60 |
| 1969... | 9.37 | 9.21 | 8.13 | 9.19 | 8.58 | 8.27 | 8.38 | 8.25 |
| 1970... | 8.31 | 8.13 | 7.42 | 8.10 | 7.53 | 7.17 | 7.55 | 7.42 |
| 1971... | 7.17 | 7.38 | 7.28 | 7.48 | 7.10 | 7.56 | 7.19 | 7.53 |
| 1972... | 7.53 | 7.58 | 7.78 | 8.20 | 8.16 | 8.18 | 8.33 | 7.89 |
| 1973... | 9.13 | 9.06 | 9.37 | 9.11 | 9.40 | 10.03 | 10.08 | 9.75 |
| 1974... | 9.72 | 10.02 | 9.76 | 10.14 | 10.39 | 9.79 | 10.40 | 9.15 |
| 1975... | 7.14 | 7.07 | 7.02 | 7.94 |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1945 . . . \\ & 1946 . . . \end{aligned}$ | 188.3 | 189.8 | 188.7 | 191.7 | 192.3 | 191.9\% | 182.9 | 179.1 | 178.4 | 174.8 | 170.5 | 168.5 | 188.9 | 192.0 | 180.0 | 171.3 | 183.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947... | 170.2 | 169.5 | 157.5 | 168.7 | 169.8 | 169.5 | 168.5 | 167.8 | 165.1 | 164.5 | 163.9 | 161.3 | 169.1 | 169.3 | 167.1 | 163.2 | 167.2 |
| 1948... | 159.9 | 159.7 | 160.0 | 157.4 | 155.8 | 154.8 | 153.4 | 153.4 | 153.7 | 153.9 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 159.9 | 156.0 | 153.5 | 154.4 | 155.9 |
| 1949... | 154.6 | 155.2 | 155.3 | 155.3 | 155.7 | 155.3 | 156.6 | 156.4 | 155.8 | 156.5 | 156.4 | 157.3 | 155.0 | 155.4 | 156.3 | 156.7 | 155.9 |
| 1950... | 158.3 | 158.5 | 158.9 | 159.8 | 159.7 | 159.5 | 159.0 | 158.6 | 158.0 | 157.7 | 157.2 | 155.3 | 158.6 | 159.7 | 158.5 | 156.7 | 158.4 |
| 1951... | 153.5 | 151.3 | 151.7 | 151.8 | 151.8 | 152.7 | 153.5 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 152.2 | 152.1 | 154.1 | 154.6 | 153.3 |
| 1952... | 155.4 | 156.1 | 156.7 | 156.5 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 156.8 | 157.3 | 158.4 | 158.5 | 159.0 | 159.3 | 156.1 | 156.9 | 157.5 | 158.9 | 157.4 |
| 1953... | 159.6 | 159.9 | 180.4 | 160.6 | 160.6 | 160.2 | 160.3 | 160.0 | 159.6 | 159.4 | 159.9 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.5 | 160.0 | 159.8 | 160.0 |
| 1954... | 159.9 | 159.7 | 160.1 | 159.8 | 160.7 | 161.0 | 161.9 | 162.4 | 163.0 | 164.3 | 164.8 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 160.5 | 162.4 | 164.7 | 161.9 |
| 1955... | 166.0 | 166.7 | 166.4 | 166.8 | 167.8 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.4 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 167.6 | 168.0 | 166.4 | 167.5 | 168.2 | 167.9 | 167.5 |
| 1956... | 168.6 | 168.4 | 168.5 | 168.6 | 167.7 | 167.2 | 166.4 | 165.9 | 166.3 | 165.5 | 165.7 | 165.4 | 168.5 | 167.8 | 166.2 | 165.5 | 167.0 |
| 1957... | 165.2 | 164.3 | 164.1 | 163.5 | 163.3 | 162.6 | 162.2 | 161.8 | 161.3 | 161.0 | 160.1 | 159.4 | 164.5 | 163.1 | 161.8 | 160.2 | 162.4 |
| 1953... | 157.9 | 158.5 | 157.7 | 158.1 | 158.6 | 159.8 | 159.9 | 180.5 | 161.2 | 161.8 | 162.5 | 162.6 | 158.0 | 158.8 | 160.5 | 162.3 | 159.9 |
| 1959... | 163.6 | 164.1 | 164.8 | 165.0 | 165.4 | 165.3 | 166.0 | 165.4 | 164.6 | 163.6 | 163.4 | 162.8 | 164.2 | 165.2 | 165.3 | 163.3 | 164.5 |
| 1960... | 162.9 | 162.2 | 162.1 | 161.5 | 161.0 | 161.0 | 162.0 | 162.4 | 162.7 | 161.9 | 161.6 | 161.4 | 162.4 | 161.2 | 162.4 | 161.6 | 161.9 |
| 1961... | 161.6 | 162.0 | 162.4 | 163.0 | 163.4 | 163.8 | 163.4 | 163.7 | 164.0 | 164.6 | 165.2 | 165.4 | 162.0 | 163.4 | 163.7 | 165.1 | 163.5 |
| 1962.. | 165.5 | 165.3 | 165.3 | 165.5 | 165.3 | 165.7 | 165.3 | 164.8 | 164.0 | 164.7 | 165.3 | 165.8 | 165.4 | 165.5 | 164.7 | 165.3 | 165.2 |
| 1963... | 166.1 | 166.3 | 166.5 | 167.2 | 167.7 | 168.0 | 168.1 | 168.0 | 168.5 | 169.1 | 170.1 | 169.2 | 166.3 | 167.6 | 168.2 | 169.5 | 167.9 |
| 1964... | 169.3 | 169.9 | 170.3 | 170.4 | 171.3 | 171.7 | 172.8 | 173.6 | 174.3 | 174.7 | 175.0 | 174.9 | 169.8 | 171.1 | 173.6 | 174.9 | 172.4 |
| 1965... | 175.3 | 175.5 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 175.6 | 175.9 | 176.6 | 177.1 | 178.0 | 179.1 | 179.2 | 179.5 | 175.5 | 175.8 | 177.2 | 179.3 | 177.0 |
| 1966.. | 180.7 | 180.2 | 180.4 | 181.2 | 180.8 | 180.8 | 179.8 | 178.5 | 179.1 | 177.8 | 177.8 | 177.9 | 180.4 | 180.9 | 179.1 | 177.8 | 179.6 |
| 1967.. | 177.6 | 179.2 | 180.3 | 179.4 | 180.6 | 181.8 | 182.4 | 182.7 | 183.4 | 183.9 | 183.8 | 184.0 | 179.0 | 180.6 | 182.8 | 183.9 | 181.6 |
| 1968.. | 183.9 | 184.2 | 184.2 | 184.7 | 185.9 | 186.6 | 186.9 | 187.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 188.8 | 189.6 | 184.1 | 185.7 | 187.3 | 188.8 | 186.5 |
| 1969... | 189.9 | 190.2 | 189.4 | 189.1 | 189.1 | 188.6 | 188.4 | 187.3 | 186.8 | 186.6 | 186.0 | 184.8 | 189.8 | 188.9 | 187.5 | 185.8 | 188.0 |
| 1970... | 185.6 | 184.1 | 184.8 | 185.2 | 185.2 | 184.9 | 185.0 | 186.0 | 186.7 | 186.2 | 186.1 | 185.8 | 184.8 | 185.1 | 185.9 | 186.0 | 185.5 |
| 1971... | 186.1 | 187.5 | 188.6 | 189.4 | 190.6 | 191.1 | 191.5 | 191.5 | 191.9 | 192.0 | 191.7 | 191.1 | 187.4 | 190.4 | 191.6 | 191.6 | 190.2 |
| 1972... | 191.1 | 192.2 | 194.0 | 194.7 | 194.7 | 195.4 | 196.3 | 197.2 | 198.0 | 198.6 | 199.2 | 200.9 | 192.4 | 194.9 | 197.2 | 199.6 | 196.0 |
| 1973... | 200.8 | 200.4 | 198.8 | 198.4 | 199.5 | 200.6 | 200.5 | 197.0 | 196.3 | 195.3 | 195.8 | 196.0 | 200.0 | 199.5 | 197.9 | 195.7 | 198.3 |
| 1974... | 193.4 | 192,8 | 192.4 | 192.1 | 190.8 | 190.7 | 189.4 | 187.3 | 185.3 | 184.2 | 183.8 | 182.9 | 192.9 | 191.2 | 187.3 | 183.6 | 188.8 |
| 1975... | 180.3 | 180.2 | 181.3 | 180.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 180.6 |  |  |  |  |


| Year | Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 10 | 110 | 1110 | IV 0 |  |

X170D. NET CHANGE IN INVENTORIES ON HAND AND ON ORDER, 1967 DOLLARS, WEIGHTED MOVING AVERAGE

| 1945... | -•* |  | $\cdots$ | . | ** | -* | -•• |  | -•• | ... | -•• | . $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946... | . $\cdot$. | . | ... | . | . | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | . . | ... |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1947 . . . \\ & 1948 . . . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 1.20 | $2 \cdot 3 i$ | 4.97 | 4.52 | $\because 9.9$ | ${ }^{\circ 18}$ |  |  |
| 1949... | -3.84 | -1.83 | -0.90 | -2.44 | -4.75 | -5.54 | -5.15 | -3.12 | 0.47 | -3.38 2.33 | -4.80 | -4.97 -4.29 |
| 1950... | -5.72 | -2.64 | 1.61 | 4.42 | 6.78 | 9.99 | 11.66 | 15.94 | 20.11 | 21.54 | 18.77 | 14.05 |
| 1951.. | 18.05 | 25.45 | 31.35 | 32.24 | 29.03 | 26.61 | 22.58 | 17.79 | 12.38 | 8.65 | 7.42 | 8.54 |
| 1952... | 9.24 | 6.84 | 5.37 | 6.35 | 7.51 | 9.67 | 10.57 | 9.10 | 6.39 | 4.88 | 6.21 | 6.39 |
| 1953... | 11.32 | 17.21 | 16.32 | 9.65 | 4.09 | 4.40 | 1.61 | -4.78 | -11.24 | -16.04 | -18.07 | -17.80 |
| 1954... | -16.60 | -14.98 | -14.15 | $-13.98$ | $-13.42$ | -12.90 | -12.25 | -12.29 | -9.94 | -4.99 | -0.58 | 1.09 |
| 1955... | 0.82 | 1.53 | 4.44 | 5.87 | 5.62 | 6.08 | 7.81 | 9.44 | 7.28 | 5.84 | 6.10 | 7.15 |
| 1956... | 8.21 | 8.74 | 8.00 | 7.06 | 7.08 | 7.20 | 8.07 | 8.68 | 9.09 | 6.48 | 3.01 | 1.46 |
| 1957... | 0.57 | -0.64 | -2.42 | -2.68 | -2.13 | -2.06 | -3.53 | -5.24 | -4.92 | -6.42 | -9.30 | -10.86 |
| 1958... | -9.88 | -10.45 | -13.75 | -14.76 | -11.47 | -5.91 | -1.92 | -0.28 | -0.04 | 0.30 | 1.42 | 3.91 |
| 1959... | 6.34 | 10.12 | 13.85 | 16.76 | 15.81 | 11.06 | 7.83 | 6.73 | 6.32 | 5.08 | 3.74 | 4.83 |
| 1960... | 4.60 | 2.55 | -0.45 | -4.14 | -4.58 | -4.14 | -2.16 | -1.57 | -2.22 | 3.19 | 3.93 | -5.55 |
| 1961... | -7.82 | -8.65 | -7.65 | -3.54 | 1.36 | 5.44 | 7.07 | 7.36 | 7.46 | 6.90 | 7.01 | 8.31 |
| 1962... | 10.63 | 11.48 | 9.83 | 5.57 | 1.88 | 1.43 | 3.30 | 5.29 | 5.79 | 6.51 | 5.17 | 2.48 |
| 1963... | 0.45 | 1.15 | 4.34 | 7.75 | 9.53 | 7.95 | 4.69 | 2.37 | 2.48 | 4.30 | 5,82 | 5.45 |
| 1964... | 3.84 | 2.72 | 3.45 | 6.08 | 8.19 | 9.71 | 10.13 | 10.01 | 12.75 | 14.06 | 13.40 | 11.18 |
| 1965... | 11.58 | 13.99 | 13.94 | 11.77 | 9.47 | 9.44 | 10.38 | 11.29 | 9.53 | 7.13 | 6.33 | 8.80 |
| 1966.. | 12.01 | 14.63 | 17.71 | 19.56 | 20.06 | 19.64 | 19.34 | 19.07 | 16.62 | 14.74 | 13.34 | 11.53 |
| 1967... | 9.92 | 7.53 | 4.92 | 2.87 | 2.46 | 3.61 | 5.81 | 9.34 | 11.44 | 9.10 | 5.68 | 7.21 |
| 1968... | 10.07 | 8.73 | 3.77 | 1.23 | 3.67 | 6.21 | 5.31 | 3.35 | 4.38 | 8.07 | 10.80 | 10.84 |
| 1969... | 8.36 | 4.95 | 2.65 | 3.03 | 6.10 | 6.46 | 10.83 | 11.24 | 10.46 | 8.59 | 4.40 | 0.54 |
| 1970... | -4.46 | -6.66 | -6.00 | -2.90 | -0.68 | -0.36 | 1.71 | 4.42 | 3.90 | -0.26 | -1.80 | -0.48 |
| 1971... | 2.11 | 3.11 | 3.42 | 2.75 | 0.51 | -2.82 | -6.06 | -6.48 | -2.68 | 2.11 | 3.49 | 3.38 |
| 1972... | 4.75 | 6.40 | 5.47 | 3.79 | 4.95 | 7.48 | 7.84 | 8.29 | 11.09 | 14.58 | 15.19 | 12.34 |
| 1973... | 10.70 | 10.84 | 11.32 | 11.51 | 13.25 | 17.44 | 21.33 | 19.97 | 16.81 | 16.38 | 17.79 | 18.97 |
| 1974... | 13.47 | 6.35 | 0.65 | -2.77 | -2.70 | 0.30 | 2.98 | -2.06 | -9.61 | -12,32 | -11.77 | -12.61 |
| 1975... | -18.09 | -23.12 | -27.38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1945... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946...: |  |  |  |  | 2.13 | $0: 19$ | 0.09 | 1:79 | 2:79 | 2:28 | 1.57 | 1:79 |  |  | 10.96 | 1.88 | $\because$ |
| 1948.: | - $\begin{array}{r}1.99 \\ -0.59\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1+72}$ | ${ }_{-1.17}^{1.17}$ | -0.94 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.32 \\ & -2.89\end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{1.48}$ | -1.44 | -1.04 | 0.60 | -0.21 | -0.82 |  | 1.63 | -1.25 | 1:03 | -0.58 | -0.83 |
| 1950. | -0.04 | ${ }_{0} 0.28$ | -1.74 | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{1.84}$ | -2.50 | -2.82 | ${ }_{2.79}$ | 2.63 | 2.51 | 2.42 | 2.01 | ${ }^{-0.35}$ | ${ }_{1.89}$ |  | 2.31 | 1.83 |
| 1951 | 1.77 | 1.39 | 0.82 | 0.35 | 0.01 | -0.36 | -0.99 | ${ }_{-1.69}$ | -1.90 | -1.56 | -1.39 | -1.31 | 1.33 | 0.00 | -1:53 | -1.42 | -0.40 |
| 1 | -1.20 | -0.82 | -0.38 | -0.30 | -0.17 | ${ }^{-0.54}$ | -1.02 | -1.12 | -0.88 | -0.27 | 0.07 | -0.42 | -0.80 | -0.34 | -1.01 | 0.07 | -0.52 |
| 1954:.: | -1.31 | $-1.20$ | -1.08 | -0.38 | 0.66 | ${ }_{1}^{1.22}$ | 0.85 | -0.12 | -0.0.64 | -0.07 | -1.68 | -1.78 | -1.20 | 0.50 | 0.03 | -1.46 | -0.05 |
| 1955. | O.61 | - 0.88 | ${ }_{0}^{1.39}$ | ${ }^{1.39}$ | 0.69 0.15 | $\begin{array}{r}0.18 \\ -0.65 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | - 0.52 | - 1.32 | 2.11 0.40 0.40 | ${ }^{1.86}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.96}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.62}$ | 0.96 | -0.75 | -1.32 | 1.15 | 1.04 |
| 1 | - 0.81 | - | - $\begin{array}{r}1.32 \\ -0.60\end{array}$ | ¢ | -0.15 | -0.17 | -1.86 | -1.10 | -0.40 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}0.94 \\ -2.30\end{array}$ | -0.91 | -0.67 | -0.13 | -0.79 | -1.91 | - |
| 1955 | -1.12 | -0.27 | -0.09 | -0.10 | ${ }^{-0.19}$ | -0.10 | -. 32 | ${ }^{0.60}$ | 0.70 | 1 | 1.31 | ${ }_{0} 0.89$ | -0.43 | -0.13 | . 54 | 1.09 | 0. 27 |
| 1960. | - | -0.50 | -0.49 | ${ }_{-1.14}$ | -0.77 | -0.35 | -0.40 | -0.77 | -0.84 | -0.77 | -0.77 | -0.66 | $\bigcirc$ | -0.75 | ${ }_{-0.67}$ | -0.73 | -0.67 |
| 1961.0 | -0.47 | -0.12 | - 0.30 | -0.36 | -0.79 | -0.56 | 0.884 -0.56 -0.56 | -0.34 | -0.41 | -0.4 | -0.06 | -0.46 | -0.10 | 0.67 -0.68 -0.68 | -0.36 | -0.03 | - 0.23 |
| 1963.. | 0.05 | 0.06 | -0.03 | -0.10 | -0.05 | -0.09 | -0.07 | -0.14 | ${ }_{-0.21}$ | -0.11 | $\stackrel{0.09}{ }$ | 0.29 | ${ }_{0} 0.03$ | ${ }_{-0.08}$ | -0.14 | -0.09 |  |
| 1964. | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0. | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.55 | 0.76 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.6 | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.65 | 0.44 |
| 1965 | 0.44 | -0.12 | -0.39 | -0.11 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.40 | 0.26 | -0.26 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.32 | ${ }^{-0.02}$ | 0.35 | -0.31 | 0.34 | 0.24 |
| 1966 | -0.49 | - 0.71 | -0.93 | - 0.80 | -0.40 | -0.21 | -0.27 | -0.21 | -0.92 | -1.12 | -0.70 | $\begin{array}{r}-0.32 \\ -0.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -0.71 | -0.47 | - $\begin{array}{r}0.29 \\ 0.12\end{array}$ | - | - 0.04 |
| 1968. | - 0.58 | -0.46 | O. 0.50 0.59 0 | - ${ }^{0.09}$ | -0.32 1.20 | -0.54 | $\xrightarrow{-0.21}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 1.12\end{aligned}$ | 3.43 1.26 | - 0.43 | ( 0.54 | -. 32 | -0.45 | -0.27 | - | - 0.56 | -.23 |
| 1970. | 0.38 | 0.72 | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.14 | -0.24 | -0.19 | 0.38 | 0.55 | 0.39 | 0.66 | 0.58 | -0.10 | 0.44 | 0.40 |
| 11971 | 0.22 0.35 0.35 | 0.26 0.56 0.55 | 0.23 0.87 0.85 | - 0.14 | 0.41 | 0.50 0.53 0.58 | 0.48 | - ${ }_{\text {O }}^{0.81}$ | 0.15 0.95 0.95 | - | 0.20 1.13 1.27 | 0.22 1.18 1.18 | -0.24 | 0.35 <br> 0.68 <br> 0.6 | 0.19 <br> 0.76 <br> 1.75 | (0.22 | 0.25 0.79 |
| $1973 .:$ <br> 1974 | 1.12 4.06 | 0.95 4.42 | 0.90 4.94 | 1.16 <br> 5.46 | 1.59 4.02 | 2.08 1.61 | 2.16 0.95 | 1.85 | 1.90 2.26 | 2.36 1.29 | 3.27 0.18 | 3.88 -0.53 | 0.99 4.47 | $\frac{1.61}{3.70}$ | 1.97 1.64 | 3.17 0.31 | ${ }_{2}^{1.94}$ |
| 1975...: | -1.39 | -1.70 | ${ }_{-1.28}$ | 5.46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1.46 |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | average for period |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1945 .$. | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | , |  |  | . | . |
| 1947\%:.: | $\cdots$ | : $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | : $:$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| 1948.:. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1950 .:$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... |  | $\because$ |  |
| $195 . .$. |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0.40 | 0.35 | $\bigcirc 0.40$ | $0: 51$ | 0.96 | $0.98{ }^{\text {0. }}$ | 0.58 | 0.56 |  |  | 0.49 | 0.57 |  |
| 19534: $:$ : | 0.54 | 0.25 | 0.60 0.24 | 0.72 | -0.76 | 0.26 | 0.55 | 8.25 | 0.46 | 0.33 | 0.19 0.47 | 0.16 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.71 | 0.51 | - 0.23 | O. 29 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1955} 19 . .0$ | 0.42 0.45 | 0.42 0.42 | 0.37 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.44 0.46 | - 0.62 | 0.71 0.14 | O.65 | 0.62 0.22 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.54 0.39 | 0.40 0.42 | 0.47 0.19 | 0.66 | 0.60 0.37 | -.53 |
| $1957 . .:$ | 0.40 | 0.45 | $\stackrel{0}{0.49}$ | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.41 | $\bigcirc \cdot 36$ | 0.38 | -0.22 | -0.32 | 0.15 | -0.14 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.157 | $\bigcirc \cdot 18$ | 36 |
| ${ }_{1959} 19 .$. | 0.48 0.66 | 0.22 0.64 | 0.24 0.59 | 0.25 | -0.25 | - 0.76 | -0.24 | - 0.26 | 0.34 | - 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.60 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.53 | . 54 |
| $1950 .:$ | 0.18 | - 0.25 | - | $\bigcirc .32$ | 0.23 | 0.14 | - | (0.67 | 0.53 0.32 | 0.34 | - 0.21 | 0.16 0.30 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.24 0.35 | . 24 |
| 1961... | 0.25 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.42 | ${ }^{0.48}$ | 0.54 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.30 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 45 |
| ${ }_{1983}^{1962 .:}$ | 0.68 0.67 |  | 0.64 0.70 0.70 | 0.68 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.15 0.75 0.75 | 0.120 0.75 | - 0.79 | -0.79 |  | 0.51 0.63 | 0.56 0.61 0.62 | - 0.70 | - 0.62 | -0.76 | 0.653 | .692 |
| 1964.:. | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.67 | . 62 |
| 1965. | 0.49 0.73 | 0.46 0.70 | 0.55 0.62 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.57 0.52 | 0.68 0.44 | O.78 | 0.80 0.35 | 0.76 0.36 0.3 | 0.78 0.36 | 0.75 0.35 0.35 | 0.50 0.68 | 0.58 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.76 0.36 | . 49 |
| 1967...: | 0.35 | 0.47 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.55 |  | 0.62 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0.85 0.74 | -0.77 | 0.76 | 0.72 | -.48 | 0.57 | 0.69 | 0.75 | 62 |
| ${ }_{1}^{19686} 9$ | -0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.68 | -0.68 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.75 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.82 | 0.75 | . 74 |
| $1970 . .:$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.27 | 0.32 | -:41 | 0.48 | -:51 | -0. 53 | - | -0.22 | - | $\stackrel{0}{0.61}$ | -0.63 | - | \%.54 | -0.58 | - | .49 |
| ${ }_{197271 .:}^{19}$ | -0.70 | - 0.82 | 0.93 | -0.92 | - 0.82 | - 0.79 | -0.84 | -8.97 | -0.85 | - 0.82 | (0.78 | - 0.73 | 0.82 0.85 | 0.84 | - | - 0.78 | . 95 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1977} \times$ | - | 1.07 | 0.98 | 0.99 | ${ }^{1.06}$ | ${ }^{1} .109$ | ${ }^{1.06}$ | -9.98 | 0.89 | 0.79 | 0.71 0.48 | -0.72 | - 1.06 | ${ }^{1.05}$ | ${ }^{0.989}$ | 0.74 | \%96 |
| 19745...: | 0.82 0.56 | 0.89 0.60 | - 0.65 | 0:98 |  | 0.93 | 0.83 |  | 0.55 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.52 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.87 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | 0.94 | 0.69 | 0.49 | . 74 |

D. Data for New Series and Indexes-Continued

| Year | Monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarterly |  |  |  | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | 10 | 110 | 1110 | $1 \vee 0$ |  |
| NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS, ORIGINAL TREND (1967=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE FOR PERIOD |  |  |  |  |
| 1945... | -•• | -•* | -. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | -•• | -* | $\cdots$ | -•• | -* | -•• | $\cdots \cdot$ | *** | -•• | -• | -• | - | $\cdots$ | -•• |
| 1946... | -.. | ... | ... |  |  | ... |  |  | ... | -•• | . . . | ... | ... | . $\cdot$. | ... |  | ... |
| 1947... | 70.9 | 75.4 | 75.4 | $7{ }^{\circ} 9.7$ | $7{ }^{\text {P.0. }}$ | 75.4 | 74.3 | 73.5 | 72.6 | 72.0 | 70.8 | 69.8 | $7 \stackrel{\square}{5}, \dot{9}$ | 75.5 | 73.9 | 70.9 | 73.9 |
| 1949... | 68.6 | 68.1 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 66.2 | 67.6 | 69.3 | 71.2 | 71.6 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 66.5 | 69.4 | 71.9 | 68.9 |
| 1950... | 73.2 | 73.9 | 74.9 | 76.5 | 77.8 | 78.7 | 80.3 | 81.2 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.0 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 77.7 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 77.8 |
| 1951... | 79.6 | 78.7 | 78.6 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 74.9 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 75.3 | 79.0 | 77.0 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 76.6 |
| 1952... | 75.8 | 76.1 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 76.4 | 77.3 | 76.7 | 78.0 | 79.7 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 76.1 | 76.5 | 78.1 | 79.7 | 77.6 |
| 1953... | 80.5 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 80.6 | 79.7 | 78.2 | 78.0 | 76.7 | 74.2 | 73.5 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 80.7 | 79.5 | 76.3 | 72.9 | 77.3 |
| 1954... | 72.7 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 74.1 | 75.4 | 76.2 | 77.1 | 77.4 | 78.2 | 80.2 | 81.9 | 82.4 | 73.1 | 75.2 | 77.6 | 81.5 | 76.9 |
| 1955... | 83.9 | 85.5 | 85.7 | 86.0 | 86.4 | 86.7 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.0 | 85.0 | 86.4 | 88.0 | 87.5 | 86.7 |
| 1956... | 86.4 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.7 | 83.6 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 83.4 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 85.9 | 84.0 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 84.0 |
| 1957... | 81.8 | 80.9 | 80.5 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 78.7 | 77.3 | 75.4 | 73.5 | 72.4 | 81.1 | 79.7 | 78.5 | 73.8 | 78.3 |
| 1958... | 71.9 | 71.7 | 71.8 | 72.2 | 73.9 | 76.1 | 77.4 | 79.3 | 80.9 | 82.0 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 71.8 | 74.1 | 79.2 | 83.3 | 77.1 |
| 1959... | 85.7 | 87.3 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 87.9 | 86.6 | 85.7 | 83.8 | 83.0 | 84.3 | 87.3 | 88.7 | 86.7 | 83.7 | 86.6 |
| 1960.*. | 84.2 | 82.1 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 80.0 | 79.4 | 78.5 | 77.6 | 82.1 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 78.5 | 80.1 |
| 1961... | 77.8 | 78.5 | 80.0 | 81.9 | 82.9 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 85.2 | 84.1 | 85.5 | 86.8 | 86.9 | 78.8 | 82.9 | 84.4 | 86.4 | 83.1 |
| 1962... | 87.0 | 87.8 | 87.5 | 86.8 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 85.0 | 85.9 | 86.1 | 87.4 | 85.2 | 85.0 | 85.7 | 85.8 |
| 1963... | 86.8 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 89.3 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 91.7 | 87.7 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 91.4 | 89.7 |
| 1964... | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 93.9 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 92.3 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 98.9 | 95.8 |
| 1965... | 99.0 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 102.8 | 104.1 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 100.6 | 102.9 | 100.4 |
| 1966... | 106.3 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 106.6 | 104.8 | 102.7 | 101.3 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 96.6 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 107.0 | 104.7 | 99.6 | 95.8 | 101.8 |
| 1967... | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 95.9 | 96.9 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 105.9 | 95.3 | 97.3 | 102.6 | 104.8 | 100.0 |
| 1968... | 104.4 | 105.6 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 107.3 | 109.4 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 113.0 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 108.1 | 112.2 | 107.6 |
| 1969... | 113.4 | 112.4 | 111.0 | 112.3 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 108.7 | 108.4 | 108.0 | 105.8 | 104.1 | 112.3 | 111.7 | 108.9 | 106.0 | 109.7 |
| 1970... | 101.9 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 100.6 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.6 |
| 1971... | 103.0 | 104.5 | 106.6 | 107. 1 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 110.1 | 104.7 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 109.4 | 107.4 |
| 1972... | 110.9 | 112.8 | 115.0 | 116.4 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 117.3 | 119.6 | 121.4 | 123.0 | 123.5 | 125.0 | 112.9 | 116.3 | 119.4 | 123.8 | 118.1 |
| 1973... | 125.0 | 125.7 | 124.5 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 123.9 | 122.3 | 122.4 | 121.7 | 119.8 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 124.2 | 121.3 | 124.0 |
| 1974... | 117.5 | 117.7 | 119.6 | 117.4 | 116.5 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 108.8 | 104.3 | 100.2 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 118.3 | 115.9 | 108.7 | 97.3 | 110.0 |
| 1975... | 90.9 | 90.6 | 91.5 | 95.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91.0 |  |  |  |  |
| NEW COMPOSITE INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS, REVERSE TREND ADJUSTED (1967:100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE FOR PERIOD |  |  |  |  |
| 1945... | -•• | -.. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots \cdot$ | -•• | $\cdots$ | -•• | *. $\cdot$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | *. | -• | - | -* | -** |
| 1946... | . | -•• | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$. | -•* | ... | ... | -•* | -.. | . $\cdot$. | ... | ... | -.. | . . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | -.. |
| 1947... | $3 \ddot{3}$ | 370 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37 9 | 38. | $37 \%$ | $37 \cdot 3$ | 37. | 16.9 | $30 \cdot 3$ | 35.9 | $\stackrel{\square}{9}$ | 30** | $7{ }^{*}$ | 36.4 | 74 |
| 1948... | 38.3 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 37.4 |
| 1949... | 35.4 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 36.5 | 38.2 | 36.2 |
| 1950... | 39.2 | 39.6 43.7 | 40.3 | 41.3 43.5 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 39.7 | 42.0 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 42.3 |
| 1951... | 44.1 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 43.1 |
| 1952... | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 45.1 | 44.9 | 45.7 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 47.1 | 47.5 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 45.8 | 47.1 | 45.3 |
| 1953... | 47.9 | 48,1 | 48.5 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 46.6 | 45.3 | 45.0 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 48.2 | 47.9 | 46.4 | 44.7 | 46.8 |
| 1954... | 44.9 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 47.1 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 48.8 | 49.4 | 50.8 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 48.9 | 51.8 | 48.2 |
| 1955... | 53.7 | 54.8 | 55.1 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.5 | 54.5 | 55.9 | 57.5 | 57.7 | 56.4 |
| 1956... | 57.3 | 56.9 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 56.2 | 56.8 | 56.6 |
| 1957... | 56.2 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 54.4 | 53.2 | 52.0 | 51.4 | 55.9 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 52.2 | 54.6 |
| 1958... | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 51.9 | 53.3 | 55.0 | 56.2 | 57.7 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 51.3 | 53.4 | 57.6 | 61.1 | 55.8 |
| 1959... | 63.3 | 64.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 66.3 | 65.4 | 63.7 | 65.0 |
| 1960... | 64.4 | 63.0 | 61.6 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 61.8 | 62.3 | 62.4 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 61.9 | 61.4 | 63.0 | 61.8 | 62.5 | 61.9 | 62.3 |
| 1961... | 61.7 | 62.5 | 63.8 | 65.5 | 66.5 | 67.6 | 67.8 | 69.0 | 68.3 | 69.7 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 62.7 | 66.6 | 68.4 | 70.6 | 67.0 |
| 1962... | 71.5 | 72.4 | 72.3 | 72.0 | 70.7 78.1 | 70.0 | 70.8 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 71.4 | 72.6 | 71.7 |
| 1963... | 74.0 81.1 | 75.1 81.7 | 75.7 82.2 | 76.8 83.7 | 78.1 85.2 | 77.8 85.4 | 77.6 86.4 | 77.7 87.2 | 78.9 89.0 | 79.7 89.5 | 80.1 90.3 | 80.8 90.1 | 74.9 81.7 | 77.6 84.8 | 78.1 87.5 | 80.2 90.0 | 77.7 86.0 |
| 1965... | 90.7 | 90.7 | 91.3 | 91.2 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 96.9 | 98.5 | 90.9 | 91.9 | 94.0 | 97.1 | 93.5 |
| 1966... | 100.8 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 100.6 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 95.5 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 96.5 | 93.7 | 98.1 |
| 1967... | 93.4 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 95.2 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 100.7 | 103.8 | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 107.6 | 94.0 | 96.9 | 103.0 | 106.1 | 100.0 |
| 1968... | 106.4 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 106.4 | 108.? | 109.8 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 114.2 | 116.7 | 117.8 | 119.0 | 107.3 | 108.1 | 112.6 | 117.8 | 211.5 |
| 1969... | 119.8 | 119.1 | 118.0 110.8 | 119.7 | 119.6 111.7 | 118.9 111.6 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 117.3 112.4 | 117.2 111.9 | $115 . \frac{1}{3}$ | 113.6 115.2 | 119.0 111.1 | 119.4 111.5 | 117.4 112.1 | 115.3 | 117.8 112.0 |
| 1970... | 111.5 116.8 | 11.18 | 110.8 | 1111.3 | 123.7 | 111.6 124.1 | 1125.1 | 111.8 | 112.4 125.1 | 111.9 | 1127.6 | 115.2 | 111.1 119.1 | 111.5 | 112.1 125.0 | 113.1 | 112.0 |
| 1972... | 130.5 | 133.1 | 136.0 | 138.1 | 138.4 | 138.8 | 140.5 | 143.7 | 146.3 | 148.6 | 149.7 | 152.0 | 133.2 | 138.4 | 143.5 | 150.1 | 141.3 |
| 1973... | 152.4 | 153.6 | 152.7 | 152.6 | 154.1 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 154.3 | 152.8 | 153.2 | 152.9 | 150.9 | 152.9 | 154.5 | 154.7 | 152.3 | 153.6 |
| 1974... | 148.5 | 149.1 | 152.0 | 149.7 | 149.0 | 146.0 | 145.3 | 140.3 | 135.0 | 130.1 | 126.0 | 123.8 | 149.9 | 148.2 | 140.2 | 126.6 | 141.2 |
| 1975... | 119.1 | 119.0 | 120.6 | 125.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119.6 |  |  |  |  |

## 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 longterm 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 $X-11 Q$ 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 Survev 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

THS REPORT is organized into sx mapor shbunt sections, as follows:
A. Patisnai income and Procuct Gychear motcators
-. A Ahripations and intentions
L. Other key indioators
Li. rnalytwal veasures

Samanomal Cumparsons
bach ct hese sections is described brieth n this introduction Data for each of the Gwe sections are shown both in Part : (charts) and in Part !! (tables) of the re wht Most chats begin with 1953 cexcept in secta, C whene they begin with 1957); The rates rontan data for arly the last tryears Exemt for section $\%$, the chats whan shoding whioh imdioates periods of arsinm formal busises actity

In adounon to the charts and robles de scribed above each issue ontains a cum mary table which showe the curent be Dan of mary of the semes, ard sesea apoondixes when present hstonical bata Geries desuritions sescorat adtustment
 rov appear at the baw of esch isswe 't hat noted hat tre sutes mmborg


Sgembe Achustments
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 colidays are usually accounted for by the seasonal adjustment process; however, a separate holiday adjustment is occasionally required for holidays with variable Jates, such as Easter. An additional adustment is sometimes necessary for series which contain considerable varia:ion 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.

Vost of the series in this report are presented in seasonally adjusted form and, n most cases, these are the official figures eleased by the source agencies. However, or the special purposes of this report, a umber of series not ordinarily published n seasonally adjusted form are shown vere on a seasonally adjusted basis.

## ACO Mowng Averages

Uonth-to-month changes in a series are ffen dominated by erratic movements. UCD (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 iverage change in the cyclical factor is ,reater than that in the irregular factor. he more erratic a series is, the larger the ACD 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.

## Reterence Tuming 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.


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 Na tion's economy. It is the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output.

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

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

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

Net exports of goods and services measures the excess of exports over imports. 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 serv. ices 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


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.

## $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1\end{array}$ <br> SECTION C <br> ANTICIPATIONS <br> 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 $E$.


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.

## 

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 varia-
bles (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.


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.

Peak (P) of cycle indicates end of expansion and beginning of Recession (shaded areas) as designated by NBER.

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

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

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

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

Solid line with plotting points in. dicates quarterly data.


Trough (T) of cycle indicates end of recession and beginning of Expansion as designated by NBER.

Arabic number indicates latest month for which data are plotted. (" 6 " $=$ June)

Roman number indicates latest quarter for which data are plotted. ("IV" = fourth quarter)

Dotted line indicates anticipated data.

Various scales are used to highlight the patterns of the individual series. "Scale $A$ " is an arithmetic scale, "scale $\mathrm{L}-1$ " is a logarithmic scale with 1 cycle in a given distance, "scale L-2" is a log. arithmic scale with 2 cycles in that distance, etc. The scales should be carefully noted because they show whether the plotted lines for various series are directly comparable.

Scale shows percent of components rising.

Arabic number indicates latest month for which data are used in computing the indexes. (" 6 " = June)

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

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

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

## HOW TO LOCATE A SERIES

1. 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
2. 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

| Series titie | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { measure } \end{gathered}$ | Basic data ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { th } 0 \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st } 0 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Q } \\ & \text { 1974 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { st } 0 \\ 1975 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ 10 \\ 3 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{sd} 0 \\ \text { to } \\ 4 \text { th } 0 \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { th } 0 \\ \text { to } \\ 15 t+0 \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT <br> A1. Gross National Product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200. GNP in current dollars | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 1158.0 | 1294.9 | 1397.4 | 1344.0 | 1358.8 | 1383.8 | 1416.3 | 1430.9 | 1417.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 200 |
| 205. GNP in 1958 dollars | do | 792.5 | 839.2 | 821.2 | 845.7 | 830.5 | 827.1 | 823.1 | 804.0 | 780.2 | -0.5 | -2.3 | -3.0 | 205 |
| 210. Implicit price deflator | 1958=100 | 146.1 | 154.3 | 170.2 | 158.9 | 163.6 | 167.3 | 172.1 | 178.0 | 181.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 210 |
| 215. Per capita GNP in current dollars | Ann. rate, dol. | 5,544 | 6,154 | 6,592 | 6,369 | 6,428 | 6,536 | 6,676 | 6,730 | 6,654 | 2.1 | 0.8 | -1.1 | 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, bildol. | 946.5 | 1065.6 | 1142.5 | 1106.3 | 1118.8 | 1130.2 | 1155.5 | 1165.4 | 1149.8 | 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 | 1186.9 | 1193.4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 222 |
| 224. Disposabie personal income, current dollars | do | 802.5 | 903.7 | 979.7 | 939.4 | 950.6 | 966.5 | 993.1 | 1008.8 | 1015.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 224 |
| 225. Disposable personal income, 1958 dollars . | 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 |
| 226. Per capita disposable personal income, current doliars | Ann. rate, dol. | 3,843 | 4,295 | 4,623 | 4,452 | 4,497 | 4,565 | 4,681 | 4,745 | 4,768 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 228 |
| 227. Per capita disposable pers. income, 1958 dol. | ......do.. | 2,779 | 2,945 | 2,845 | 2,952 | 2,887 | 2,850 | 2,842 | 2,798 | 2,775 | -0.3 | -1.5 | -0.8 | 227 |
| A3. Personal Consumption Expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 230. Total, current dollars. | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 729.0 | 805.2 | 876.7 | 823.9 | 840.6 | 869.1 | 901.3 | 895.8 | 913.2 | 3.7 | -0.6 | 1.9 | 230 |
| 231. Total, 1958 dollars | . . do. | 527.3 | 552.1 | 539.5 | 546.3 | 539.7 | 542.7 | 547.2 | 528.2 | 531.5 | 0.8 | -3.5 | 0.6 | 231 |
| 232. Durable goods, current dollars. | . do | 118.4 | 130.3 | 127.5 | 124.3 | 123.9 | 129.5 | 136.1 | 120.7 | 124.9 | 5.1 | $-11.3$ | 3.5 | 232 |
| 233. Durable goods, exc. autos, current dollars | . do | 78.8 | 86.9 | 90.0 | 86.3 | 88.1 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 88.1 | 89.6 | 1.1 | -4.8 | 1.7 | 233 |
| 234. Automobiles, current dollars. | do | 39.7 | 43.4 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 35.8 | 38.0 | 43.6 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 14.7 | -25.2 | 8.3 | 234 |
| 236. Nondurable goods, current dollars | do | 299.7 | 338.0 | 380.2 | 352.1 | 364.4 | 375.8 | 389.0 | 391.7 | 398.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 236 |
| 237. Services, current dollars.. | do | 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 |
| A4. Gross Private Domestic Investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 240. Gross private domestic investment, total | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 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 | 136.8 | 149.2 | 141.9 | 145.2 | 149.4 | 150.9 | 151.2 | 146.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | -2.8 | 241 |
| 242. Fixed investment, nonresidential structures | . . do | 41.1 | 47.0 | 52,0 | 49.3 | 51.3 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 53.7 | 52.8 | -2.3 | 5.3 | -1.7 | 242 |
| 243. Fixed investment, producers' durable equip. | do | 75.7 | 89.8 | 97.1 | 92.6 | 93.9 | 97.2 | 99.9 | 97.5 | 94.2 | 2.8 | -2.4 | -3.4 | 243 |
| 244. Fixed investment, residential structures | do | 54.0 | 57.2 | 46.0 | 53.6 | 48.4 | 48.8 | 46.2 | 40.4 | 35.3 | -5.3 | -12.6 | -12.6 | 244 |
| 245. Change in business inventories, total ${ }^{2}$. | do | 8.5 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 28.9 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 17.8 | -19.2 | -4.8 | 9.1 | -37.0 | 245 |
| A5. Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250. Net exports of goods and services ${ }^{2}$ | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | -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 | 100.4 | 140.2 | 113.6 | 131.2 | 138.5 | 143.6 | 147.5 | 143.4 | 3.7 | 2.7 | -2.8 | 252 |
| 253. Imports | do | 78.4 | 96.4 | 138.1 | 104.3 | 119.9 | 140.0 | 146.7 | 145.7 | 134.1 | 4.8 | -0.7 | -8.0 | 253 |
| A6. Government Purchases of Goods and Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 260. Total | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 255.7 | 276.4 | 309.2 | 286.4 | 296.3 | 304.4 | 312.3 | 323.8 | 331.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 260 |
| 262. Federal | do | 104.9 | 106.6 | 116.9 | 108.4 | 111.5 | 114.3 | 117.2 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 262 |
| 264. National defense | ....... do | 74.8 | 74.4 | 78.7 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 76.6 | 78.4 | 84.0 | 84.7 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 264 |
| 266. State and local . | ......do | 150.8 | 169.8 | 192.3 | 177.9 | 184.8 | 190.1 | 195.1 | 199.3 | 205.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 266 |
| A7. Final Sales and Inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 270. Final sales, durable goods | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 214.3 | 240.9 | 249.2 | 240.6 | 242.3 | 248.5 | 259.8 | 246.2 | 252.9 | 4.5 | -5.2 | 2.7 | 270 |
| 271. Change in business inventories, dur. goods ${ }^{2}$ | . do. | 7.1 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 8.7 | -1.8 | 5.7 | 18.3 | -13,4 | 7.5 | 12.6 | -31.7 | 271 |
| 274. Final sales, nondurable goods .......... | ...... do | 321.0 | 366.5 | 406.9 | 384.1 | 392.8 | 402.9 | 413.2 | 418.6 | 433.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 274 |
| 275. Change in bus. inventories, nondur. goods ${ }^{2}$. | ..... do | 1.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 14.1 | 8.2 | 15.4 | 3.0 | -0.5 | -5.7 | -12.4 | -3.5 | -5.2 | 275 |
| A8. National Income Components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 280. Compensation of emplovees | Ann.rate, bil.dol. . | 707.1 | 786.0 | 855.8 | 814.8 | 828.8 | 848.3 | 868.2 | 877.7 | 875.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 280 |
| 282. Proprietors' income .. | . do | 75.9 | 96.1 | 93.0 | 103.2 | 98.4 | 89.9 | 92.1 | 91.6 | 84.9 | 2.4 | -0.5 | -7.3 | 282 |
| 284. Rental income of persons | do | 25.9 | 26.1 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 284 |
| 286. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adj. . | do | 92.2 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 106.4 | 107.7 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 103.4 | 93.4 | 0.2 | $-2.3$ | -9.7 | 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 ............... | do | 52.6 | 74.4 | 77.0 | 89.3 | 84.4 | 71.5 | 65.5 | 86.5 | 75.9 | -8.4 | 32.1 | -12.3 | 292 |
| 294. Undistributed corporate profits plus inventory valuation adjustment . | ..do . | 23.3 | 25.7 | 17.3 | 26.2 | 23.9 | 17.1 | 9.9 | 18.1 | 21.0 | -42.1 | 82.8 | 16.0 | 294 |
| 296. Capital consumption allowances ... | ...do. | 102.9 | 110.8 | 119.5 | 113.9 | 115.8 | 118.6 | 120.7 | 122.9 | 125.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 296 |
| 298. Government surplus or deficit, total ${ }^{2}$ | do | -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 |
| A10. Real GNP (1958 dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 273. Final sales, 1958 dollars | Ann.rate, bil. dol. . | 785.4 | 828.4 | 812.5 | 825.7 | 819.9 | 818.9 | 818.1 | 793.1 | 791.9 | -0.1 | -3.1 | -0.2 | 273 |
| 246. Change in bus inventories, 1958 dollars ${ }^{2}$..... | ......do....... | 7.0 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 20.0 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 10.9 | $-11.7$ | -3.2 | 5.9 | -22.6 | 246 |
| 247. Fixed investment, nonresidential, 1958 doliars. | ......do. | 83.7 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 96.0 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 94.1 | 89.2 | 83.8 | -2.5 | -5.2 | -6.1 | 247 |
| 248. Fixed investment, residential struc., 1958 dol. . | do | 34.3 | 32.9 | 24.0 | 29.8 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 23.6 | 20.4 | 17.3 | -8.2 | -13.6 | -15.2 | 248 |
| 249. Gross auto product, 1958 dollars .......... | do | 39.1 | 44.2 | 33.6 | 41.6 | 29.2 | 32.6 | 38.9 | 33.6 | 26.7 | 19.3 | -13.6 | -20.5 | 249 |
| 263. Federal Government purchases of goods and services, 1958 dollars | do | 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 |
| 267. State and local government purchases of 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 207. GNP gap (potential less actual), 1958 dol. ${ }^{2}$. | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | 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

| Series title | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { measure } \end{gathered}$ | Basic data ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th } 0 \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } 0 \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { f975 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { P975 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \\ & \hline 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ \text { 1975 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3d } 0 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 4th } 0 \\ \text { 1974 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { th } 0 \\ \text { to } \\ 1 \text { sto } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS <br> B7. Composite Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New index, original trend | 1967=100 | 124.0 | 110.0 | 108.7 | 97.3 | 91.0 | 90.6 | 91.5 | 95.3 | 1.0 | 4.2 | -10.5 | -6.5 |  |
| New index, reverse trend adjusted | . do | 153.6 | 141.2 | 140.2 | 126.6 | 119.6 | 119.0 | 120.6 | 125.9 | 1.3 | 4.4 | -9.7 | -5.5 |  |
| Oid index, reverse trend adj. (810) | .do | 163.4 | 171.2 | 176.6 | 163.3 | 152.5 | 153.2 | 151.5 | 157.8 | -1.1 | 4.2 | -7.5 | -6.6 | 810 |
| 820. 5 coincident indicators | ...... do | 155.5 | 165.8 | 169.2 | 165.5 | 156.1 | 156.4 | 154.0 | 153.8 | -1.5 | -0.1 | -2.2 | -5.7 | 820 |
| 825. 5 coincident indicators, deflated | do | 138.5 | 136.8 | 138.1 | 132.2 | 123.7 | 124.0 | 121.9 | 121.6 | -1.7 | -0.2 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 825 |
| 830. 6 lagging indicators | do | 164.4 | 205.1 | 213.8 | 219.7 | 213.7 | 212.3 | 211.6 | 209.1 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 2.8 | -2.7 | 830 |
| LEADING INDICATOR SECTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 813. Marginal employment adjustments | . . . do. | 102.0 | 92.6 | 94.1 | 85.5 | 81.3 | 80.9 | 81.8 | NA | 1.1 | NA | -9.1 | -4.9 | 813 |
| 814. Capital investment commitments | $\ldots .$. do. | 120.3 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 108.9 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 109.2 | 0.0 | 4.7 | -6.1 | -4.2 | 814 |
| 815. Inventory investment and purchasing | ..... do | 123.2 | 133.0 | 136.7 | 124.6 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 110.5 | 111.7 | -1.2 | 1.1 | -8.9 | -10.3 | 815 |
| 816. Profitability .. | do | 118.6 | 125.0 | 127.6 | 122.9 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 114.5 | 115.3 | -1.0 | 0.7 | -3.7 | -5.9 | 816 |
| 817. Sensitive financial flows | do | 118.1 | 110.7 | 111.8 | 100.1 | 90.2 | 91.0 | 89.2 | NA | -2.0 | NA | -10.5 | -9.9 | 817 |
| B1. Employment and Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING INDICATORS <br> Marginal Employment Adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | do | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 21 |
| 2. Accession rate, manulacturing ${ }^{2}$...... | Per 100 employ. . | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 0.1 | 2 |
| *5. Average weekly initial claims, State unemployment insurance (inverted ${ }^{4}$ ) | Thousands | 240 | 349 | 328 | 457 | 548 | 550 | 545 | 517 | 0.9 | 5.1 | -39.3 | -19.9 | 5 |
| 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing (inverted $\left.{ }^{4}\right)^{2}$ | Per 100 employ. . . | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -1.2 | -0,8 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive Employment:48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments .. Ann. rate, billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *41. Employees on nonagricutural payrolls ...... | Thousands ...... | 76,833 | 78,337 | 78,651 | 78,320 | 76,760 | 76,708 | 76,346 | 76,293 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -2.0 | 41 |
| 42. Persons engaged in nonagria activities ........ | ......do. | 80,957 | 82,443 | 82,902 | 82,347 | 80,821 | 80,701 | 80,584 | 80,848 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.7 | -1.9 | 42 |
| Comprehensive Unemployment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate (inverted $\left.{ }^{4}\right)^{2}$ | do | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -1.7 | 45 |
| 40. Unemployment rate, married males $\left(\text { inverted }{ }^{4}\right)^{2}$ | do | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.6 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -1.4 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B2. Production, Income, Consumption, and Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *205. GNP in 1958 dollars . | ......do. | 839.2 | 821.2 | 823.1 | 804.0 | 780.2 |  |  |  |  |  | -2,3 | -3.0 | 205 |
| *47. Industrial production | 1967=100.. | 125.6 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 121.3 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 109.8 | 109,4 | -1.3 | -0.4 | -3.3 | -8.0 | 47 |
| Comprehensive Income: <br> *52. Personal income <br> 53. Wages, salaries in mining, mfg., construction . . | Ann.rate, hil.dol. | 1055.0 | 1150.5 | 1168.2 | 1186.8 | 1193.4 | 1193.4 | 1195.7 | 1202.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 |  | 0.6 | 52 |
|  | . ..... do ...... | 247.6 | 266.2 | 271.3 | 268.8 | 257.3 | 255.4 | 255.2 | 255.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.9 | -4.3 | 53 |
| Comprehensive Consumption and Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57. Final sales ................... | Ann.rate, bilidol. | 1279.6 | 1383.2 | 1407.6 | 1413.1 | 1436.3 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 1.6 | 57 |
| *54. Sales of retail stores | Mil, dol. ........ | 41,943 | 53,786 | 46,530 | 45,031 | 46,237 | 46,819 | 45,937 | 46,584 | -1.9 | 1.4 | -3.2 | 2.7 | 54 |
| 59. Sales of retail stores, deflated | ......do ....... | 33,477 | 31,855 | 32,469 | 30,466 | 30,954 | 31,398 | 30,581 | 30,829 | -2.6 | 0.8 | -6.2 | 1.6 | 59 |
| B3. Fixed Capital Investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEADING INDICATORS Formation of Business Enterprises: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *12. Index of net business formation 13. New business incorsorations... | 1967=100. Number | 117.9 27.443 | 112,4 26,584 | 114.8 26.866 | 25,321 | 102.5 24,506 | 101,7 24,298 | 103.0 | 105.2 | 1.3 2.1 | $\stackrel{2.1}{\text { NA }}$ | -8.1 | -2.8 -3.2 | 12 13 |
| 13. New business incorporations . | Number . | 27,443 | 26,584 | 26,866 | 25,321 | 24,506 | 24,298 | 24,815 | NA | 2.1 | NA | -5.8 | -3.2 | 13 |
| New Investment Commitments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *6. New orders, durable goods industries | Bil. dol.... | 41.22 | 44.43 | 47.86 | 42.03 | 36.19 | 37.02 | 35.49 | 38.98 | $-4.1$ | 9.8 | $-12.2$ | -13.9 | 6 |
| 8. Construction contracts, total value ........ | 1967=100 | 184 | 171 | 178 | 159 | 141 | 135 | 153 | 189 | 13.3 | 23.5 | -10.7 | -11.3 | 8 |
| *10. Contracts and orders for plant, equipment ... | Bil. dol. | 12.28 | 13.54 | 14.25 | 12.95 | 11.39 | 11.34 | 11.44 | 13.20 | 0.9 | 15.4 | $-9.1$ | -12.0 | 10 |
| 11. New capital appropriations, manufacturing ... | do | 10.82 | 14.16 | 16.40 | 12.45 | NA |  | - . |  |  |  | -24.1 | NA | 11 |
| 24. New orders, cap. goods indus., nondefense ... |  | 10.32 | 11.53 | 12.14 | 10.82 | 9.86 | 9.97 | 9.52 | 10.50 | -4.5 | 10.3 | -10.9 | -8.9 | 24 |
| 9. Construction contracts, commercial and industrial buildings | Mil. sq. feet floor space | 85.73 | 72.90 | 77.50 | 57.81 | 46.87 | 46.54 | 39.69 | 56.90 | -14.7 | 43.4 | -25.4 | -18.9 | 9 |
| 28. New private housing units started, total | Ann. rate, thous | 2,045 | 1,336 | 1,209 | 1,001 | 991 | 1,000 | 974 | 990 | -2.6 | 1.6 | -17.2 | -1.0 | 28 |
| *29. New building permits, private housing | 1967=100 .. | 157.1 | 90.6 | 78.7 | 67.0 | 60.4 | 61.5 | 60.8 | 77.3 | -1.1 | 27.1 | -14.9 | -9.9 | 29 |
| ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96. Unfilled orders, durable goods industries ${ }^{5}$ | Bii. dol., EOP | 109.86 | 129.94 | 135.70 | 129.94 | 120.10 | 123.25 | 120.10 | 118.31 | -2.6 | -1.5 | -4.2 | -7.6 | 96 97 |
| 97. Backlog of capital appropriations, mfg. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. . . |  | 36.66 | 50.42 | 50.31 | 50.42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97 |

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


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

| Series title | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unit } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { measure } \end{aligned}$ | Basic data ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  | 衰 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~d} 0 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th o } \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st } 0 \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr, } \\ & \text { 1975 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3d } 0 \\ \text { to } \\ 4 \text { th } 0 \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th 0 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1sto } \\ \text { 1975 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 1973 | 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. CYCLICAL INDICATORS-CON. B6. Money and Credit-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAGGING INDICATORS Outstanding Debt: <br> 66. Consumer installment debt ${ }^{5}$ <br> *72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bil. dol., EOP .... | 144.52 | 152.93 | 153.74 | 152.93 133 | 152.33 | 152.77 | 152.33 | ${ }^{\text {NA }}$ | -0.3 | NA | -0.5 | -0.4 | 66 |
|  | Bil, dol. ........ | 106.08 | 125,35 | 129.49 | 133.40 | 131.20 | 130.94 | 1.28.84 | 127.17 | -1.6 | -1.3 | 3.0 | -1.6 | 72 |
| Interest Rates: <br> 109. Average prime rate charged by banks ${ }^{2}$ (l). <br> *67. Bank rates on short-term business loans ${ }^{2}$ (1). 118. Mortgage yields, residential ${ }^{2}$ (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percent | 8.02 | 10.80 | 11.99 | 11.00 | 8.98 | 8.96 | 7.93 | 7.50 | -1.03 | -0.43 | -0.99 | -2.02 | 109 |
|  | ..... do | 8.30 | 11.28 | 12.40 | 11.64 | 9.94 |  | . ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | - $1 \cdot$ |  | -0.76 | -1.70 | 67 |
|  | do | 8.19 | 9.55 | 10.18 | NA | 8.84 | 8.84 | 8.69 | NA | -0.15 | NA | NA | NA | 118 |
| 118. Mortgage yields, residential ${ }^{2}$ (1) <br> D. OTHER KEY INDICATORS <br> D1. Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500. Merchandise trade balance ${ }^{2}$ <br> 502. Exports, excluding military aid <br> 506. Export orders, dur. goods exc. motor vehicles . <br> 508. Export orders, nonelectrical machinery ...... <br> 512. General imports. | Mil. dol. | 119 | -190 | -598 | -158 | 696 | 917 | 1,380 | 557 | 463 | -823 | 440 | 854 | 500 |
|  | ......do | 5,905 | 8,166 | 8,361 | 8,836 | 8,972 | 8,789 | 8,716 | 8,570 | -0,8 | -1.7 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 502 |
|  | do | 2,343 | 3,186 | 3,144 | 3,378 | 3,369 | 3,166 | 3,647 | NA | 15.2 | NA | 7.4 | -0.3 | 506 |
|  | 1967=100 | 189 | 207 | 215 | 192 | 178 | 172 | 176 | NA | 2.3 | NA | $-10.7$ | -7.3 | 508 |
|  | Mil. dol. | 5,786 | 8,357 | 8,959 | 8,995 | 8,277 | 7,872 | 7,336 | 8,013 | -6.8 | 9.2 | 0.4 | -8.0 | 512 |
| 512. General imports <br> D2. U.S. Balance of Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250. Balance on goods and services ${ }^{2}$ <br> 515. Bal. on goods, services, and remittances ${ }^{2}$ <br> 517. Balance on current account ${ }^{2}$ <br> 519. Balance on curr. acct. and long-term capita ${ }^{2}$ <br> 521. Net liquidity balance ${ }^{2}$ <br> 522. Official reserve transactions balance ${ }^{2}$ | Mil. dol. | 4,327 | 3,191 | -247 | 826 | NA | ... | -•• | $\cdots$ | -•• | -•• | 1,073 | NA | 250 |
|  | do | 596 | 353 | -703 | 363 | NA | ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... | 1,066 | NA | 515 |
|  | do | 112 | -1,007 | -1,475 | -5-310 | NA |  | ... | $\cdots$ | -.. | ... | 1,165 | NA | 517 |
|  | do | - -257 | -1,364 | -3,874 | -5,866 | NA | ... | -.. | . $\cdot$. | ... | ... | -1,992 | NA | 519 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { d } \end{aligned}$ | $-1,902$ $-1,326$ | $-4,809$ $-2,082$ | -4,463 | $-7,407$ $-4,531$ | 2,690 |  | -.. | ... | ... | ... | -2,944 | 10,097 | 521 |
| D3. Federal Government Activities |  |  |  | -320 |  | -2,805 | . | -• | - | . | * $\cdot$ | , 211 | 1.726 | 522 |
| 600. Federal surplus or deficic, N1A $^{2}$ | Ann.rate, bil.dol. | -5.6 | -8.1 | -1.9 | -23.7 | -54.7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -•• | - | -21.8 | -31.0 | 600 |
| 601. Federai receipts, NIA ... | . . . do | 258.5 | 291.1 | 302.8 | 295.6 | 283.8 | ... | ... | -•• | ... | - | 2.4 | -4.0 | 601 |
| 602. Federal expenditures, NIA | . do | 264.2 | 299.1 | 304.7 | 319.3 | 338.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.8 | 6.0 | 602 |
| 264. National defense purchases | Mi...do | 74.4 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 84.0 | 84.7 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 7.1 | 0.8 | 264 |
| 616. Defense Department obligations, total | Mil. dol. | 7,085 | 7,753 | 8,052 | 7,990 | 7,780 | 7,508 | 8,223 | NA | 9.5 | NA | -0.8 | -2.6 | 616 |
| 621. Dofenss Department obligations, procurement | ......do | 1,571 | 1,741 | 1,818 | 1,742 | 1,761 | 1,509 | 2,349 | NA | 55.7 | NA | -4.2 | 1.1 | 621 |
| 625. Military contract awards in U.S. <br> D4. Price Movements | Bil. dol.. | 1.71 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 1,81 | 1.83 | 2.15 | 2.70 | 1.72 | -20.9 | 1.2 | -13.8 | 1.1 | 648 |
|  | Mil. dol. | 2,954 | 3,457 | 3,716 | 3,490 | 3,499 | 3,987 | 2,817 | NA | -29.3 | NA | -6.1 | 0.3 | 625 |
| 211. Fixed wid. price index, gross priv. product | 1958=100 | 149.6 | 167.0 | 169.6 | 174.7 | 178.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.9 | 211 |
| 781. Consumer prices, all items@. ............. | 1967=100 | 133.1 | 147,7 | 149.9 | 154.2 | 157.0 | 157.2 | 157.8 | 158.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 781 |
| 781 c . Change in consumer prices, all items, $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{A}^{2} \ldots$ | Percent | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 781 |
| 750. Wholesale prices, all commodities (1)....... | 1967=100 | 134.7 | 160.1 | 165.4 | 171.2 | 171.2 | 171.3 | 170.4 | 172.1 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 750 |
| D5. Wages and Productivity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 740. Average hourly earnings, production workers in private nonfarm economy | do | 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 |
| 741. Real average hourly earnings, production workers in private nanfarm economy | do | 110.1 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.3 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 741 |
| 859. Real spendable avg. weekly earnings, nonagri. prod. or nonsupv. workers | 1987 dol. | 95.73 | 90.97 | 90.95 | 89.80 | 88.28 | 88.08 | 87.69 | 87.59 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -1.3 | -1.7 | 859 |
| 745. Avg. hourly compensation, private nonfarm | 1967=100 | 148.8 | 161.9 | 163.9 | 167.7 | 171.6 | ... | \% |  | 0.4 |  | -12.3 | 1.7 2.3 | 859 745 |
| 746. Real avg. hourly comp., private nonfarm.... | . do | 111.8 | 109.6 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 108.9 |  | ... |  | ... |  | -0.5 | 0.3 | 746 |
| 770. Output per man-hour, total private economy | . do | 115.2 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 110.8 | 110.7 | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... |  | -1.2 | -0.1 | 770 |
| 858. Output per men-hour, total private nonfarm . | do | 113.7 | 110.6 | 110.3 | 109.4 | 111.7 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | -0.8 | 2.1 | 858 |
| D6. Civilian Labor Force and Major Components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 841. Total civilian lator force <br> 842. Total civilian employment <br> 843. Number of persons unemployed (inverted) ${ }^{4}$ | Thousands | 88,716 | 91,011 | 91,396 | 91,785 | 91,810 | 91,511 | 91,829 | 92,262 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 841 |
|  | .....do | 84,410 | 85,936 | 86, 360 | 85,732 | 84,146 | 84,027 | 83,849 | 84,086 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.7 | -1.8 | 842 |
|  | do | 4,306 | 5,076 | 5,036 | 6,053 | 7,664 | 7,484 | 7,980 | 8,176 | -6.6 | -2.5 | -20.2 | -26.6 | 843 |
| E. ANALYTICAL MEASURES <br> E2. Analytical Ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 850. Ratio, output to capacity, manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | Percent | 83.0 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 75.7 | 68.3 |  | 0 | $\because$ | - |  | -3.7 | -7.4 | 850 |
| 851. Ratio, inventories to sales, mfg. and trade852. Ratio, unfilled orders to shipments,manufacturers durable goods industries | Ratio | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.60 | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.69 | na | 1.8 | NA | 7.4 | 5.0 | 851 |
|  |  | 2.87 | 3.31 | 3.42 | 3.42 | 3.47 | 3.44 | 3.48 | NA | 1.2 | NA | 0.0 | 1.5 | 852 |
| 853. Ratio, prod., bus. equip. to consumer goods854. Ratio, personal savings to disposablepersonal income ...................... | 1967=100 | 93.2 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 103.2 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 99.2 | 96.9 | -1.2 | -2.3 | 2.2 | -2.6 | 853 |
|  | Ratio | 0.082 | 0.079 | 0.066 | 0.086 | 0.075 | - | ... |  | -•• | ... | 30.3 | -12.8 | 854 |
| 860. Ratio, help-wanted advertising topersons unamploved $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |  | 0.844 | 0.634 | 0.666 | 0.429 | 0.277 | 0.282 | 0.261 | 0.259 | -7.4 | -0.8 | -35.6 | -35.4 | 860 |
|  | Percent | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | ... | .... | $\cdots$ | . | . | -0.2 | 0.1 | 857 |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except for those indicated by (1), which appear to contain no seasonal movement. "Series included in the 19 se6 NBER "short list" of indicators. NA $=$ not evailable. a a anticipated.
EOP = end of period. S/A=seasonally adjusted (used for special emphasis). For complete series titles (including composition of composite indexes) and sources, see "Tities and Sources of Series" in the back of BCD.
${ }^{1}$ For a few aeries, 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 serses) are averages of the data as ahow in part II.
${ }^{2}$ Differences rather than percent changes are shown for this series.
${ }^{3}$ For the latest month, new indexes are based on 11 components, old index on 9.
${ }_{5}$ Inverted series. Since this series tends to move counter to movements in general buainess activity, signs of the changes are reversed.
${ }^{5}$ End-of-period series. The annual figures (and quarterly figures for monthly series) are the last figures for the period.


## Chart A1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



Current data for these series are shown on page 69.



Current data for these series are shown on page 70.

## Section A NATIONAL INCONE AND PRODUCT

Chart A4
GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

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

Current data for these series are shown on page 70.

## Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODU4.

## Chart A5 FOREIGN TRADE

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { (July) } & \text { (Aug.) } \\ \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{T}\end{array}$
252. Exports of goods and services, a
253. mparts of goods and services, a

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

Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

## Section A

## Chart A6 GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES



[^9]Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT
Chart A7 FINAL SALES AND INVENTORIES

275. Change in business inventaries, mandurable groak, a

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}953 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60 & 61 & 62 & 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 6 & 68 & 69 & 70 & 71 & 72 & 73 & 74 & 1975\end{array}$
Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

## Section A

## Chart A8 NATIONAL INCOME COMPONENTS




Current data for these series are shown on pages 71 and 72.

## Section A NATIONAL INCONE AND PRO

## Chart A9 SAVING



Section A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

21. Persomal cususumpion expanilitres, thall, 1558 miluse, e


$\begin{array}{llllllll}1953 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60\end{array}$
Current data tor these series are shown on pages 69, 70, and 72.

Gross National Product Shares


National Income Shares
Percent

200A. Compensation of employeess as percent of national income, Q



## CYCLICAL INDICATORS

Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

Chart B1
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Leading Indicators


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

## Roughly Coincident Indicators



Roughly Coincident Indicators-Con.


## Lagging Indicators

## Long-Duration Unemployment



## Roughly Coincident Indicators

| (July) | (Aug.) | (July) (Apr.) | (May) (Feb.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P | T | $\mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{T}$ | $\mathrm{P} \quad$ I |

## Section B

Chart B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE-Con.

Roughly Coincident Indicators-Con.


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT

## Leading Indicators

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

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Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT-Con.

Leading Indicators-Con.

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}1953 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60 & 61 & 62 & 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 67 & 68 & 69 & 70 & 71 & 72 & 73 & 74 & 197\end{array}$ This 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 .

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


## Roughly Coincident Indicators



Lagging Indicators


## Leading Indicators



Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT-Con.

Leading Indicators-Con.


Lagging Indicators
Inventories
"71. Boakk value, manutacturing and trade inventories (bil. dol.)

65. Boak value of mamuicacurers' inventiories, finished goods (ini. dol.)

Section B CYCUICAE NDHCATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

## Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS

## Leading Indicators



[^10]Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

```
Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS-Con.
```

Leading Indicators-Con.


Roughly Coincident Indicators
Comprehensive Wholesale Prices


Current data for these series are shown on page 80.

Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing Chart B5 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS-Con.

## Lagging Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on pase 80 .

Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing
Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT

## Leading Indicators




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

Leading Indicators-Con.


Credit Difficulties


Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

## Chart B6 MONEY AND CREDIT-Con.

## Roughly Coincident Indicators

Hiy
$p$
(Uuig) (Apr) May)(feo:
$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { (Nov. } \\ 0\end{array}\right)$

Current data for these series are shown on page 82.

## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

```
Chart B6
MONEY AND CREDIT-Con.
```

Lagging Indicators


## Chart B7 <br> COMPOSITE INDEXES

## Coincident and Lagging Indicators



[^11]Section B CYCAER wematOYS Selected Indicators by Timing

```
Chart B7
    COMPOSITE INDEXES--Con.
```


## Leading Indicator Subgroups



Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing
Chart B8 NBER SHORT LIST

## Leading Indicators



## Section B CYCLICAL INDICATORS Selected Indicators by Timing

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

Leading Indicators-Con.


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.

Roughly Coincident Indicators-Con.


## Lagging Indicators



Current data for these series are shown on pages 75, 78, 79, 80, and 82.

## Chart C1 AGGREGATE SERIES




| 1957 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 1976 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Current data for these series are shown on page 84.

## Section C ANTICIPATIONS AND INTENTIONS

## Chart Cl

AGGREGATE SERIES-Con.

$95 \quad 59$ 5\% 50 6
Current data for these series are shown on page 84.

## Section C ANTICIPATIONS AND IATENTIONS

## Chart C2 DIFFUSION INDEXES

| (July) (Apr.) |
| :---: |
| P |

(May) (Fed.)
(Nov.) (Nov.)
PI

| Actual |
| :--- | :--- |
| Anticipateal $\cdot \cdots \cdots$ |

(a) Actual mpatiors
$\left.\begin{array}{c}100 \\ 75 \\ 50 \\ 25 \\ 0\end{array}\right]$
${ }^{100} 7$
(a) Actinal eventitires

440. Hew errors, mamfacturiag (4-0 span)




Current data for these series are shown on pages 84 and 85 .
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Section C ANTICIPATIONS AND M
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


## Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS—Con.




## Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS--Con.

546. Murrary sales to foreigners


[^12]
## Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

Chart D2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MAJOR COMPONENTS-Con.


Current data for these series are shown on page 88. Annual totals are used prior to 1960.

## Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES


$\qquad$


Current data for these series are shown on page 89.

Section D OTHER KEY BDDICATOF
Chart D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES-Con.

62. Militry comract awarts in U.S.



## Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

## Chart D4 PRICE MOVEMENTS



## Section o OTHER KEY INDICATORS

## Chart D4

PRICE MOVEMENTS-Con.



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


## Section D OTHER KEY INDICATORS

## Chart D6 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND MAJOR COMPONENTS




ANALYTICAL MEASURES

Chart E1 ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT


(laty) (Aug.)
(July) (Apr)
(May) (Feb.)
(Nov.) (Mov.)


1.8
1.8
1.6
$1.5-5$
1.4

1. 2
3
3
3
3
3
2. Ratio, promection of musiness equipment to consumer_gonols


$$
\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllll}
1953 & 54 & 55 & 56 & 57 & 58 & 59 & 60 & 61 & 62 & 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 67 & 68 & 69 & 70 & 71 & 72 & 73 & 74 & 1975
\end{array}
$$

[^13]Section E ANALYTICAL MEASURES
Chart E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES

Leading Indicators


B6. Hew orders, durable goods industries- -35 industries ( 9 -mo. span -, $1-\mathrm{mo}$. span---)




B34. Profilis, FIICB of NY , percent roporting highter profits--about 1,000 mammacturing corporations ( $1-\AA$ span)


D19. Stock prices, 500 common stocks-65-82 industries $(9-\mathrm{mo}$. span -, 1 -mo. span---)


D23. Industrial materials prices-13 industrial materials ( $9-\mathrm{mo}$. span —, 1 -mo. span---)


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


## Section E ANALYTICAL MEASURES

## Chart E3 <br> DIFFUSION INDEXES-Con.

## Roughly Coincident Indicators



Q47. Indistrial prodiction--24 industries (6-mo. span -, 1-mo. span---)

051. Wholesale prices, manufactured goods--22 industries (6-mo. span - 1 , mo. spant--)


B54. Sales of retail stores-23 types of stores ( 9 -mo. spanin -, 1-mo. span---)


## Section E ANALYTICAL MEASURES

Chart E5 RATES OF CHANGE
July) (Apr.)
(May) (Feb.)
(Nov.) (Nov.)
$\mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{T} \quad \mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{T}$
$\mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{T}$

Peccant change, amman rate

205. (c) EXP in constant dollars (1-Q span)


1-mo. span $-\cdots--$
020. Composite index of 5 coincident indicators (series 41, 43, 47, 52, 55)

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllllllllll}1957 & 58 & 59 & 60 & 61 & 62 & 63 & 64 & 65 & 66 & 67 & 68 & 69 & 70 & 71 & 72 & 73 & 74 & 75 & 1976\end{array}$
To locate basic data for these rates of change, consult "Alphabetical Index--Series Finding Guide," pp. 106-109.


## Chart Fi CONSUMER PRICES



Current data for these series are shown on page 103.

## Section F INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONE

## Cha:t F2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



## Section F

## Chart F3 STOCK PRICES


$\begin{array}{llllll}1535 & 54 & 55 & 55 & 5 \% & 56\end{array}$


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (@l). 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 9,10 , and 65.


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


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

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


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

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


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by ©l. 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 19.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC <br> PROCESS ........ | BI EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT |
| INDICATORS |  |  |


| Year and month | *1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing <br> (Hours) | 21. Average weekly overtime hours, production workers, manufacturing <br> (Hours) | 2. Accession rate, manufacturing <br> (Per 100 employees) | *5. Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, State programs ${ }^{1}$ (Thous.) | 3. Layoff rate, manufacturing <br> (Per 100 employees) | 46. Index of help-wanted advertising in newspapers $(1967=100)$ | 48. Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments <br> (Ann. rate, bil. man-hours) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 40.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 226 | 0.9 | 122 | 147.00 |
| February . | 40.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | (H) 223 | 0.8 | 119 | 147.98 |
| March | 40.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 227 | 0.9 | 121 | 148.42 |
| April . | (H)40.9 | (4)4.1 | 4.8 | 238 | 0.8 | 121 | 148.88 |
| May | 40.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 234 | 0.8 | 122 | 149.15 |
| June | 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 |
| August..... | 40.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 247 | 0.8 | 126 | 150.12 |
| September . . | 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 |
| November | 40.6 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 251 | 1.0 | 120 | 151.43 |
| December | 40.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 284 | 1.1 | 114 | 151.65 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| May . | 40.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 291 | 1.1 | 115 | 151.90 |
| June . | 40.1 | 3.4 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 306 | 1.1 | 116 | 151.79 |
| July | 40.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 290 | 1.0 | 119 | 151.59 |
| August . | 40.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 332 | 1.2 | 115 | 151.96 |
| September... | 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 | 86 | 150.23 |
| December ... | 39.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 504 | 2.6 | 79 | 149.16 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . ... | 39.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 548 |  | 73 |  |
| February | 38.8 | r2. 3 | 3.3 | 550 545 | r3.4 | 71 | r146.39 |
| March ... | 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 |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . .. <br> December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (l). Current high values are indicated by $H$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by ( $\mathbf{B}$ ). 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 " $N A$ ", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 20, 21, and 39.
${ }^{1}$ Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

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


| Year and month | *41. Number of employees on nonagricultural payrolis, establishment survey <br> (Thous.) | 42. Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities, labor force survey <br> (Thous.) | *43. Unemployment rate, total <br> (Percent) | 45. Average weekly insured unemployment rate, State programs ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Percent) | 40. Unemployment rate, married males <br> (Percent) | *44. Unemployment rate, persons unemployed 15 weeks and over <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |
| May . | 76,508 | 80,669 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| June . | 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 |
| August . . . . . | 77,163 | 81,148 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| September. | 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 |
| November | 77,915 | 82,006 | 4.8 | (H)2.6 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| December | 77,924 | 82,011 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | (1)0.8 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 77,925 | 82,051 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| February | 78,053 | 82,050 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| March | 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 |
| May . | 78,357 | 82,565 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| June | 78,421 | 82,755 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| July . . | 78,479 | (H) 82,970 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| August | 78,661 | 82,823 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| September .. | 78,844 | 82,913 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| October . . . | (-78,865 | 82,864 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| November | 78,404 | 82,314 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.2 |
| December | 77,690 | 81,863 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.4 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . |  |  | 8.2 |  |  | 1.7 |
| February .... | r76,708 | 80,701 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| March ............. | r76,346 | 80,584 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.2 |
| April .... | p76,293 | 80,848 | 8.9 | p6.8 | 5.6 | 2.6 |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July ................ . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ...... . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by @l. Current high values are indicated by $\langle\boldsymbol{H}\rangle$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$ ). 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 " $N A^{\prime \prime}$, not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages $21,22,41$, and 43.
${ }^{1}$ Data exclude Puerto Rico which is included in figures published by source agency.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B2 PRODUCTION, INCOME, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  |  |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Comprehensive Production | Comprehensive Income | Comprehensive Consumption and Trade |


| Year and month | *200. Gross na tional product in current dollars <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | *205. Gross national product in 1958 dollars <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | *47. Index of industrial production$(1967=100)$ | *52. Personal income <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 53. Wages and salaries in mining, manufacturing and construction <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | *56. Manufacturing and trade sales <br> (Mil. dol.) | 57. Final sales (series 200 minus series 245) <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | Sales of retail stores |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *54. Current dollar sales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 59. Deflated } \\ & \text { (1967 dollar) } \\ & \text { sales } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Mil. dol.) | (Mil. dol.) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | ... |  | 122.2 | 1,002.0 | 235.1 | 135,848 |  | 40,707 | 33,930 |
| February | 1,248.9 | 832.8 | 123.4 | 1,014.4 | 238.0 | 138,047 | 1,238.9 | 41,242 | (H) 34,106 |
| March .. | ... | ... | 123.7 | 1,024.5 | 239.8 | 140,074 | ... | 41,979 | (H) 34,393 |
| April |  |  | 124.1 | 1,031.7 | 242.2 | 140,022 |  | 41,185 | 33,384 |
| May . . . . . | 1,277.9 | 837.4 | 124.9 | 1,038.9 | 244.1 | 141,726 | 1,267.2 | 41,723 | 33,553 |
| June ......... | ... | . | 125.6 | 1,047.2 | 246.8 | 141,354 | . | 41,167 | 32,832 |
| July . . | ... | $\ldots$ | 126.7 | 1,056.1 | 248.4 | 145,583 | $\cdots$ | 42,767 | 34,011 |
| August | 1,308.9 | 840.8 | 126.5 | 1,067.6 | 249.7 | 145,584 | 1,297.0 | 42,355 | 33,349 |
| September . . | ... | ... | 126.8 | 1,080.4 | 253.4 | 145,679 | ... | 42,529 | 33,339 |
| October ... |  |  | 127.0 | 1,090.8 | 255.7 | 149,789 | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 42,970 | 33,494 |
| November | 1,344.0 | (H)845.7 | (H)127.5 | 1,100.0 | 258.7 | 152,335 | 1,315.1 | 42,976 | 33,209 |
| December | ... |  | 126.5 | 1,107.1 | 259.9 | 150,711 | ... | 42,116 | 32,121 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January |  | ... | 125.4 | 1,107.0 | 257.4 | 154,064 |  | 42,932 | 32,393 |
| February | 1,358.8 | 830.5 | 124.6 | 1,113.4 | 260.0 | 156,098 | 1,341.9 | 43,134 | r32,104 |
| March . | ... | ... | 124.7 | 1,117.1 | 260.7 | 159,239 | ... | 43,872 | r32,395 |
| April |  | ... | 124.9 | 1,125.2 | 262.7 | 160,675 | 1... | 44,283 | r32,360 |
| May. | 1,383.8 | 827.1 | 125.7 | 1,135.2 | 265.3 | 162,924 | 1,370.3 | 44,894 | r32,415 |
| June | ... | ... | 125.8 | 1,143.5 | 267.9 | 163,052 | ... | 44,593 | r31,786 |
| July . . . . . . |  | $\cdots$ | 125.5 | 1,159.5 | 268.6 | 168,824 |  | 46,356 | r32,755 |
| August.... | 1,416.3 | 823.1 | 125.2 | 1,167.2 | 271.7 | 171,644 | 1,407.6 | (1)47,056 | r32,878 |
| September | , | ... | 125.6 | 1,178.0 | 273.5 | 170,862 | ... | 46,177 | r31,774 |
| October . . |  | , | 124.8 | 1,185.0 | (H) 274.6 | (H) 171,647 |  | 45,803 | r31,181 |
| Novernber | (H) $1,430.9$ | 804.0 | 121.7 | 1,184.5 | 267.4 | 168,335 | 1,413.1 | 44,469 | r30,019 |
| December . |  | ... | 117.4 | 1,191.0 | 264.3 | 161,809 | . | 44,821 | r30,198 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | . | . | 113.7 | 1,191.1 | 261.2 | 161,754 |  | 45,955 | r30,883 |
| February .. | rl,417.1 | r780.2 | r111.2 | 1,193.4 | 255.4 | r162,814 | (H)r1,436.3 | r46,819 | r31,398 |
| March ..... |  |  | r109.8 | rl,195.7 | r255.2 | p158,691 |  | r45,937 | r30,581 |
| April ...... |  |  | p109.4 | [Hppl,202.4 | p255.1 | (NA) |  | p46,584 | p30,829 |
| May . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August . . . . . . <br> September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movernent. Unadjusted series are indicated by (L). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $(\mathbb{H}$. 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 23,24 , and 42 .

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS |  | B3 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . . . |  | LEADING INDICATORS |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Formation of Business Enterprises | New Investment Commitments |


| Year and month | *12. Index of net business formation$(1967=100)$ | 13. Number of new business incorporations <br> (Number) | *6. Value of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries <br> (Bil. dol.) | 8. Index of construction contracts, total value ${ }^{1}$$(1967=100)$ | *10. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment <br> (Bil. dal.) | 11. Newly approved capital appropriations, 1,000 manufacturing corporations ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Bil. dol.) | 24. Value of manufacturers' new orders, capital goods industries, nondefense <br> (Bil. dol.) | 9. Construction contracts for commercial and industrial buildings, floor space ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Million sq. feet) | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Million } \\ \text { sq. meters) }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 119.1 | 27,796 | 38.37 | 185 | 11.33 | . | 9.57 | 87.48 | 8.13 |
| February | 119.9 | 28,752 | 39.02 | 191 | 11.36 | 9.50 | 9.45 | 85.89 | 7.98 |
| March . | (H) 120.8 | 28,964 | 40.40 | 193 | 11.69 | ... | 10.04 | 84.71 | 7.87 |
| April | 119.3 | 28,522 | 40.62 | 177 | 11.30 | ... | 9.94 | 83.61 | 7.77 |
| May | 118.8 | 28,286 | 41.51 | 173 | 11.94 | 10.63 | 10.04 | 83.73 | 7.78 |
| June | 118.5 | 27,999 | 41.95 | 183 | 12.76 | -• | 10.56 | 85.79 | 7.97 |
| July . . | 118.2 | 27,664 | 41.84 | 175 | 12.62 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10.57 | (H) 95.42 | (H) 8.86 |
| August . . . . . | 117.2 | 26,689 | 41.98 | (H)199 | 12.65 | 11.32 | 10.28 | 89.80 | 8.34 |
| September | 115.6 | 26,240 | 41.15 | 182 | 12.26 | ... | 10.39 | 83.77 | 7.78 |
| October | 116.2 | 26,809 | 43.30 | 191. | 13.29 | ... | 10.93 | 91.60 | 8.51 |
| November | 117.6 | 26,718 | 43.48 | 194 | 13.40 | 11.82 | 11.16 | 87.47 | 8.13 |
| December | 114.0 | 24,881 | 41.03 | 161 | 12.73 | -• | 10.94 | 69.51 | 6.46 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . | 113.3 | 26,511 | 41.52 | 155 | 12.66 | -•• | 11.00 | 76.53 | 7.11 |
| February ... | 113.0 | 27,056 | 42.27 | 187 | 13.17 | 12.46 | 11.42 | 80.67 | 7.49 |
| March | 113.9 | 26,458 | 41.97 | 181 | 13.01 | ... | 11.30 | 75.07 | 6.97 |
| April | 115.9 | (H)29,071 | 44.12 | 167 | 13.67 |  | 11.92 | 82.77 | 7.69 |
| May . | 116.3 | 27,562 | 46.73 | 188 | 14.57 | 15.31 | 11.80 | 77.98 | 7.24 |
| June | 115.7 | 25,785 | 46.85 | 166 | 13.84 | ... | 12.01 | 75.83 | 7.04 |
| July ... | 118.6 | 27,790 | 47.71 | 177 | ( H 15.16 |  | (H) 12.80 | 76.64 | 7.12 |
| August . | r114.6 | 26,495 | (H) 49.46 | 170 | 13.52 | (H) 16.40 | 11.80 | 82.17 | 7.63 |
| September | r111.1 | 26,313 | 46.40 | 187 | 14.08 | . $\cdot$ | 11.83 | 73.70 | 6.85 |
| October | r105.2 | 25,404 | 45.08 | 148 | 12.87 | $\cdots$ | 11.38 | 62.47 | 5.80 |
| November | r105.1 | 25,555 | 43.18 | 154 | 12.34 | pl2. 45 | 10.62 | 56.71 | 5.27 |
| December | r106.3 | 25,003 | 37.84 | 176 | 13.64 |  | 10.46 | 54.25 | 5.04 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | r102.9 | 24,406 | 36.06 | 135 | 11.39 |  | 10.08 | 54.39 | 5.05 |
| February | r101.7 | r24,298 | 37.02 | 135 | 11.34 | (NA) | 9.97 | 46.54 | 4.32 |
| March . . | p103.0 | 24,815 | r35.49 | 153 | r11.44 |  | r9.52 | 39.69 | 3.69 |
| April | el05.2 | (NA) | p38.98 | 189 | p13.20 |  | pl0.50 | 56.90 | 5.29 |
| May June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... December ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 25,26 , and 39 .
${ }^{1}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from the source agency: McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division (series 8 and 9), or The Conference Board (series 11).
${ }^{2}$ Converted to metric units by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | 83 FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | B4 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, thous.) | *29. Index of new private housing units authorized by local building permits ${ }^{1}$ $(1967=100)$ | 96. Manufacturers' unfilled orders, durable goods industries (Bil. dol.) | 97. Backlog of capital appropriations, manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Bil. dol.) | *61. Business expenditures on new plant and equipment, total <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 69. Machinery and equipment sales and business construction expenditures (Ann. sate, bill. dol.) | 245. Change in business inventories | *31. Change in book value of mfg. and trade inventories, total | 37. Purchased materials, companies reporting higher inventories <br> (Percent reporting) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 2,486 | 195.4 | 82.27 | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$ | 126.80 | ... | +22.2 | 61 |
| February ........... | 2,376 | 194.4 | 83.91 | . | 96.19 | 126.51 | +10.0 | +23.4 | 63 |
| March . ............ | 2,309 | 182.8 | 86.80 | 25.94 | ... | 128.52 | ... | +19.6 | 61 |
| April | 2,096 | 171.2 | 89.60 | -•• | -•• | 131.73 | ... | +16.7 | 57 |
| May . | 2,313 | 163.9 | 92.74 | *. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 97.76 | 132.41 | +10.7 | +27.8 | 58 |
| June . ............. | 2,087 | 178.4 | 96.41 | 29.42 | ... | 135.14 | -•• | +30.5 | 63 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,120 | 156.3 | 98.46 | -•• | 100.9 | 137.47 | , | $+24.0$ | 64 |
| August............. | 2,058 | 153.1 | 101.54 | -•• | 100.90 | 135.53 | +11.8 | +23.9 | 61 |
| September . . . . . . . . | 1,861 | 142.7 | 103.45 | 33.02 | ... | 137.26 | . | +22.6 | 64 |
| October . . . . . . . . . | 1,692 | 118.8 | 105.87 | -•• | -•• | 139.91 |  | +26.9 | (H)70 |
| November .......... | 1,721 | 117.3 | 108.30 | -••* | 103.74 | 142.39 | (H)+28.9 | +35.7 | 64 |
| December $\qquad$ $1974$ | 1,441 | 110.7 | 109.86 | 36.66 | ... | 142.81 | ... | +49.6 | 65 |
| January . . . . . . . . . | 1,437 | 110.5 | 111.38 | ... | . | 144.58 |  | +35.0 | 63 |
| February ........... | 1,881 | 114.2 | 113.58 | \% 0 | 107.27 | 147.63 | +16.9 | +38.7 | 59 |
| March . ............ | 1,511 | 121.5 | 114.93 | 38.89 | - | 149.04 | - | +35.8 | 57 |
| April | 1,580 | 111.7 | 117.82 | -•• | . | 149.90 |  | +25.2 | 59 |
| May. | 1,467 | 96.5 | 122.02 | $\cdots$ | 111.40 | 151.29 | +13.5 | $+48.0$ | 58 |
| June | 1,533 | 95.3 | 126.08 | 44.67 | -• | 156.85 | ... | +55.4 | 56 |
| July .. | 1,314 | 87.6 | 129.67 | ... | $\cdots$ | 151.21 | $\cdots$ | +59.3 | 54 |
| August ............. | 1,156 | 77.6 | (H) 134.30 | 50.3i | 113.99 | 151.16 | +8.7 | +54.4 +63.8 | 57 58 |
| September .......... | 1,157 | 70.9 | (H) 135.70 | 50.31 | -•• | 155.46 | -•• | +63.8 | 58 |
| October | 1,106 | 67.4 | 134.22 | -•• | (176 ${ }^{\circ}$ | [H] 160.04 | "•• | $\left[\begin{array}{rl}{[71.9}\end{array}\right.$ | 49 |
| November .......... | 1,017 | 62.9 | 132.66 | (H)p50** | (H)116.22 | 159.26 | +17.8 | +40.0 | 47 |
| December $\qquad$ 1975 | 880 | 70.8 | 129.94 | (H) p 50.42 | . . | 155.69 | ... | $+46.7$ | 41 |
| January . . . . . . . . . | 999 | 58.8 | 125.87 | ... | . | 153.06 | $\cdots$ | +0.1 | 37 |
| February ........... | r1,000 | 61.5 | 123.25 |  | all3.22 | $\begin{array}{r}155.70 \\ \hline 150.86\end{array}$ | r-19.2 | r-11.8 | 30 |
| March . ............ | r974 | r60.8 | r120.10 | (NA) | ... | p150.86 |  | p-23.1 | 30 |
| April .............. | p990 | p77.3 | p118.31 |  |  | (NA) |  | (NA) | 26 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | all3.83 |  |  |  | 31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { November ........... } \\ & \text { December ......... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by @l. Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by ( $H$ ). 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 $26,27,28,40$, 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 reached in December 1972.
${ }^{2}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | 34 INVENTORIES AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT-Con. |  | B5 PRICES, COSTS, ANO PROFITS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS .... | LEADING INDICATORS-COn. | LAGGING INDICATORS | LEADING INDICATORS |  |  |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Inventory Investment and Purchasing-Con. | Inventories | Sensitive Commodity Prices | Stock Prices | Profits and Profit Margins |


| Year and month | 20. Change in book value, mfrs.' inventories of mtis. and supplies <br> 〈Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 26. Prod. materials, companies reporting commitments 60 days or longer (a) (Percent reporting) | 32. Vendor performance, companies reporting slower deliveries (1) <br> (Percent reporting) | 25. Change in unfilled orders, durable goods industries <br> (Bil. dol.) | *71. Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value <br> (Bil. dol.) | 65. Mfrs.' inventories of finished goods, book value(Bil. dol.) | *23. Index of industrial materials prices (ㄴ)$(1967=100)$ | *19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (1)$\mid(1941-43=10)$ | Corporate profits after taxes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *16. Current dollars <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 18. Constant (1958) dollars (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | +4.1 | 63 | 78 | +1.36 | 198.94 | 35.72 | 139.3 | (H) 118.42 |  |  |
| February | +5.3 | 68 | 84 | +1.64 | 200.89 | 35.87 | 147.5 | 114.16 | 71.5 | 50.5 |
| March | +3.2 | 67 | 88 | +2.89 | 202.52 | 36.19 | 155.3 | 112.42 | ... | ... |
| April | +4.2 | 77 | 90 | +2.80 | 203.91 | 36.08 | 158.2 | 110.27 |  |  |
| May | +5.3 | 80 | (H)92 | +3.14 | 206.23 | 36.45 | 162.9 | 107.22 | 74.0 | 51.4 |
| June | +6.9 | 78 | 89 | +3.67 | 208.77 | 36.84 | 170.1 | 104.75 | ... | ... |
| July . | +7.6 | 82 | 88 | +2.05 | 210.77 | 36.85 | 178.1 | 105.83 |  |  |
| August. | +6.3 | 80 | 88 | +3.09 | 212.76 | 36.74 | 189.8 | 103.80 | 72.9 | 49.8 |
| September | +7.0 | 83 | 90 | +1.90 | 214.64 | 37.04 | 186.3 | 105.61 | ... | ... |
| October . | +7.9 | 87 | 90 | +2.42 | 216.89 | 37.12 | 188.1 | 109.84 |  | ... |
| November | $+5.7$ | 84 | 91 | +2.42 | 219.87 | 37.33 | 192.4 | 102.03 | 73.2 | 49.1 |
| December | +13.1 | 87 | 88 | +1.56 | 224.00 | 37.95 | 208.9 | 94.78 | ... | ... |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | +12.2 | 90 | 85 | +1. 52 | 226.92 | 38.46 | 215.9 | 96.11 | ... | ... |
| February | +11.8 | (H)91 | 88 | +2.20 | 230.14 | 38.89 | 232.0 | 93.45 | 83.2 | 54.5 |
| March .. | $+13.8$ | 85 | 88 | +1.34 | 233.12 | 39.11 | 237.2 | 97.44 | ... | -•• |
| April | +12.6 | 83 | 84 | +2.89 | 235.22 | 39.35 | (H) 238.4 | 92.46 | . | ... |
| May . | +16.0 | 84 | 79 | +4.20 | 239.22 | 39.76 | 226.2 | 89.67 | 83.1 | 52.9 |
| June | +13.5 | 84 | 76 | +4.07 | 243.83 | 40.39 | 227.5 | 89.79 | ... | ... |
| July . . | ( $\boldsymbol{+}$ + +19.7 | 83 | 72 | +3.58 | 248.78 | 41.34 | 228.2 | 82.82 |  |  |
| August | $+17.9$ | 85 | 68 | [ $\mathbf{H}+4.64$ | 253.31 | 42.09 | 224.2 | 76.03 | (H)94.3 | (1)58.2 |
| September.. | +15.5 | 83 | 52 | +1.39 | 258.62 | 43.41 | 214.7 | 68.12 | -•• | ... |
| October . . | +9.5 | 82 | 46 | -1.47 | 264.61 | 44.27 | 204.4 | 69.44 |  |  |
| November | +4.8 | 73 | 32 | -1.57 | 267.95 | 45.58 | 196.4 | 71.74 | 79.5 | 46.9 |
| December ... $1975$ | +19.2 | 69 | 22 | -2.71 | 271.84 | 46.73 | 183.4 | 67.07 | ... | . |
| January ..... | +8.4 | 64 | 18 | -4.07 | (H)271.84 | 47.60 | 180.1 | 72.56 |  |  |
| February .. | +2.1 | 64 | 16 | $\begin{array}{r}-2.63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r270.86 | (1)47.70 | 181.1 | 80.10 | p61.8 | p35.6 |
| March | -6.1 | 58 | 17 | r-3.15 | p268.94 | (H) 47.73 | 182.3 | 83.78 |  |  |
| April . | (NA) | 57 | 22 | p-1.79 | (NA) | (NA) | 186.4 | 884.72 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { June . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ |  | 54 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 185.4$ | ${ }^{2} 90.14$ |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . . . <br> December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal moverment. Unadjusted series are indicated by (a). Current high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by ( $H$ ). 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 $28,29,30,40,41$, and 43 .
${ }^{1}$ Average for May 6, 13, and 20. ${ }^{2}$ Average for May 7, 14, and 21.

B CYCLICAL INDICATORS-Economic Process and Cyclical Timing

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | 85 PRICES, COSTS, AND PROFITS-Con. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . . . | LEADING INDICA |  | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS | LAGGING INDICATORS |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Profits and Profit Margins-Con. | Cash Flows | Comprehensive Wholesale Prices | Unit Labor Costs |


| Year and month | 22. Ratio, profits to income orig. in corporate . business <br> (Percent) | 15. Profits (after taxes) per dollar of sales, all mig. corp. ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Cents) | *17. Ratio, price to unit labor cost index, mfg.$(1967=100)$ | Net cash flows, corporate |  | 55. Index of wholesale prices, industrial commod.(1)$(1967=100)$ | 58. Index of wholesale prices, mfd. goods (1)$(1967=100)$ | Unit labor cost, total private economy |  | 68. Labor cost (cur. dol.) per unit of gross prod. (1958 dol.), corp. <br> (Doliars) | *62. Index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg.$(1967=100)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 34. Current dollars <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 35. Constant (1958) dol. <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) |  |  | 63. Index (1967=100) | 63c. Change over 1-0 spans (Ann. rate, percent) |  |  |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Revised ${ }^{2}$ | Revised ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| January |  |  | 103.0 | $\cdots$ | . | 120.0 | 121.6 | $\cdots$ | 7.5 | $\ldots$ | 118.4 |
| February | 11.4 | 4.7 | 104.1 | 112.0 | 79.1 | 121.3 | 123.6 | 127.6 | ... | 0.858 | 118.4 |
| March . . . . | ... | ... | 105.3 | ... | ... | 122.8 | 125.7 | ... | . . | ... | 119.0 |
| April . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 104.7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 124.2 | 126.4 | $\cdots$ | 6.8 | $\ldots$ | 120.2 |
| May ... | 11.6 | 4.7 | 105.6 | 115.7 | 80.5 | 125.3 | 128.3 | 129.8 | ... | 0.870 | 120.7 |
| June . |  | $\cdots$ | 106.4 | . $\cdot$ | ... | 126.0 | 130.1 | ... | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | 121.2 |
| July . . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 106.0 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 126.1 | 129.1 | $\cdots$ | 7.4 | $\ldots$ | 121.6 |
| August . | 11.1 | 4.7 | 109.3 | 114.8 | 78.5 | 126.7 | 133.4 | 132.1 | ... | 0.884 | 122.4 |
| September. | ... | ... | 106.9 | ... | ... | 127.4 | 131.8 | ... | ... | ... | 123.3 |
| October | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 106.3 | . | ... | 128.5 | 132.0 | $\cdots$ | 8.0 | $\ldots$ | 124.7 |
| November | 10.8 | 5.7 | 107.5 | 115.5 | 78.1 | 130.1 | 132.8 | 134.7 | ... | 0.905 | 124.8 |
| December | ... | ... | 108.6 | . . | ... | 132.2 | 135.1 | . . | . $\cdot$ | ... | 125.4 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 110.7 | ... | ... | 135.3 | 138.6 | $\cdots$ | (H) 16.5 | . 3 | 125.6 |
| February | 11.6 | 5.8 | 111.2 | 125.7 | 83.4 | 138.2 | 140.9 | 139.9 | ... | 0.937 | 126.5 |
| March | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | 112.2 | . $\cdot$ | ... | 142.4 | 143.6 | ... | . . | . . . | 127.4 |
| April | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 112.8 | $\ldots$ | ... | 146.6 | 146.0 | $\cdots$ | 12.6 | $\cdots$ | 129.0 |
| May . . | 12.1 | 5.6 | 113.9 | 126.3 | 81.5 | 150.5 | 149.3 | 144.1 | ... | 0.964 | 130.2 |
| June | ... | ... | 114.0 | . $\cdot$ | ... | 153.6 | 151.5 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 131.8 |
| July . |  |  | 116.7 |  |  | 157.8 | 156.4 | $\cdots$ | 12.8 | $\cdots$ | 134.0 |
| August . . | H13.5 | (H)5.9 | 119.5 | (H) 138.6 | (H) 86.4 | 161.6 | 161.8 | 148.5 | ... | 0.993 | 134.6 |
| September | ... | ... | 120.0 | ... | ... | 162.9 | 162.4 | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | 135.5 |
| October . . . | ... | ... | 120.9 | , | ... | 164.8 | 165.2 | $\ldots$ | 14.4 | $\ldots$ | 136.8 |
| November | 11.1 | 4.9 | (H) 121.5 | 125.5 | 74.0 | 165.8 | 166.2 | 153.6 | ... | 1.023 | 138.1 |
| December | ... | ... | 119.9 | . . | ... | 166.1 | 166.9 | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | 140.5 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .... | $\ldots$ |  | r117.5 | . | $\cdots$ | 167.5 | 168.2 |  | 10.8 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | r144.0 |
| February | p9.2 | (NA) | r116.3 | pl09.1 | p62.2 | 168.4 | 168.0 | (H) 157.6 |  | (H)pl. 044 | r144.4 |
| March |  |  | r113.9 |  |  | 168.9 | 167.8 |  |  |  | r147.0 |
| April |  |  | p114.3 |  |  | (H)169.7 | [H] 68.7 |  |  |  | (H)pl47.3 |
| May . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (①). Cursent high values are indicated by $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by ( $H$ ). 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. Seriespreceded by an asterisk (*) are included in the 1966 NBER "short list" of indicators (chart $B 8$ ). The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; " $e$ ", estimated; " $a$ ", anticipated; and " $N A$ ", not available.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages $30,31,32,41$, and 43 .
${ }^{1}$ Data beginning with the 4 th 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 4 th quarter 1973 on the old basis is 4.8 .
${ }^{2}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B6 MONEY AND CREDIT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . . . | LEADING INDICATORS |  |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Flows of Money and Credit | Credit Difficulties |


| Year and month | 85. Change in U.S. money ${ }_{1}$ supply (M1) ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 102. Change in money supply plus time deposits at commercial banks (M2) ${ }^{1}$ (Ann. rate, percent) | 103. Change in money supply plus time deposits at banks and nonbank institutions (M3) ${ }^{1}$ (Ann. rate, percent) | 33. Net change in mortgage debt held by financial institutions and life insurance companies ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 112. Net change in bank loans to businesses ${ }^{3}$ <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | *113. Net change in consumer installment debt <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 110. Total private borrowing <br> (Ann. rate, mil. dol) | 14. Current liabilities of business failures (©) ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ <br> (Mil. dol.) | 39. Delinquency rate, 30 days and over, consumer installment loans ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 |  |  | Revised ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| January | +5.16 | $+9.36$ | +10.65 | +47.92 | +23.70 | +23.39 |  | 205.84 |  |
| February | +4.67 | +7.02 | +8.45 | +49.33 | +50.95 | $+23.96$ | 185,696 | 137.16 | 2.01 |
| March .. | +0.47 | +5.40 | +6.99 | +53.46 | $+41.00$ | ( $\boldsymbol{H}+24.53$ | ... | 252.35 | ... |
| April | $+6.51$ | $+7.85$ | $+8.20$ | $+52.75$ | +26.14 | +16.85 | 1780 | 119.34 | 2.01 |
| May . | +13.42 | +12.03 | +11.18 | +53.51 | $+14.32$ | +23.89 | 178,460 | 167.95 |  |
| June | +13.72 | +11.69 | +11.76 | $+57.43$ | $+13.07$ | +19.34 | ... | 180.21 | 1.99 |
| July . | +3.62 | $+5.24$ | +5.96 | +53.60 | +22.94 | +23.98 | $\cdots$ | 206.19 |  |
| August . | -0.45 | +6.96 | +5.26 | +52.30 | +29.40 | +22.74 | 184,496 | 190.15 | 2.02 |
| September.... | -1.35 | $+4.54$ | $+4.43$ | $+43.74$ | +6.02 | +16.31 | ... | 189.47 | . . |
| October | +4.06 | $+9.48$ | +8.42 | +40.69 | +3.13 | +20.40 | $\ldots$ | 185.66 | 2.11 |
| November | +12.60 | +11.97 | +10.49 | +39.76 | +4.31 | +20.71 | 161,928 | 218.67 |  |
| December | $+9.35$ | +10.58 | +10.27 | +31.66 | $+17.00$ | +4.92 | ... | 245.62 | 2.27 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | -2.65 | +6.92 | +7.31 | +36.94 | +19.79 | +11.00 | $\ldots$ | 337.28 | . $\cdot$ |
| February | +9.75 | +11.26 | $+9.47$ | +39.94 | +1.04 | +8.05 | r157,216 | 213.13 | 2.54 |
| March .. | +9.23 | +9.50 | +9.65 | $r+47.94$ | +30.01 | +7.40 | ... | 204.59 | ... |
| April | +6.10 | +7.99 | +7.53 | $\underline{H}+50.86$ | (H)+52.21 | +13.84 |  | 209.76 | 2.56 |
| May . | +4.34 | $+4.48$ | +3.68 | +47.59 | $+20.42$ | +15.14 | Hr207,192 | 375.69 |  |
| June . | +10.37 | +11.16 | $+8.98$ | +39.40 | +14.92 | +13.03 | - | 215.50 | 2.61 |
| July . . | r+1.71 | r+5.02 | $+4.90$ | +40.28 | +4.54 | +15.90 | - | 153.40 |  |
| August ... | r +0.43 | $\mathrm{r}+4.60$ | +3.63 | +31.58 | +14.17 | +18.14 | r164,088 | 232.68 | 2.63 |
| September . | r+0.86 | r+2.99 | +2.87 | +31.21 | +21.02 | +8.12 | ... | 217.01 | ... |
| October . . | r+3.85 | r+8.35 | $+7.34$ | +28.81 | +9.90 | +4.82 |  | 306.83 | 2.65 |
| November | r+8.52 | r+7.90 | $+7.42$ | $+24.23$ | +21.42 | -4.80 | r142,088 | 344.66 |  |
| December | $r+3.38$ | r+3.73 | +5.90 | +16.25 | $+14.22$ | -9.77 | , | 242.59 | 2.80 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ... | r-9.28 | r+3.91 | +6.48 |  | -11.59 | -4.81 | $\cdots$ | 391.14 | 2.59 |
| February | r+5.53 | r+9.36 | +10.46 | $+30.29$ | -34.55 | +2.84 | p89,200 | 423.45 | 2.71 |
| March | r+11.01 | r+11.80 | +13.98 | r+29.04 | -25.22 | -5.24 |  | 343.35 | 2.94 |
| April | $p+4.19$ $5+6.69$ | - $\begin{gathered}p+7.66 \\ +10.68\end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{p}+11.68$ | (NA) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p}-19.94 \\ & 5_{-13.15} \end{aligned}$ | (NA) |  | (NA) | (NA) |
| June ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (1). Current high values are indicated by ( $\mathbf{H}$ ) ; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $(\mathbb{H}$ ). 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 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, l.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. ${ }^{4}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii. Average for weeks ended May 7 and 14.

| MAJOR ECONOMIC PROCESS | B6 MONEY AND CREDIT-Con. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIMING CLASS . ... |  | ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS |  |  |
| Minor Economic Process $\qquad$ | Bank Reserves | Interest Rates | Outstanding Debt | Interest Rates |


| Year and month | 93. Free reserves (1) (Mil. dol.) | 119. Federal funds rate (L) <br> (Percent) | 114. Treasury bill rate (1) <br> (Percent) | 116. Corporate bond vields (1) <br> (Percent) | 115. Treasury bond vields (1) <br> (Percent) | 117. Municipal bond yields (1) <br> (Percent) | 66. Consumer instaliment debt (Mil. dol.) | *72. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding, weekly reporting large commercial banks ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Mil. dol.) | 109. Average prime rate charged by banks (1) <br> (Percent) | *67. Bank rates on short-term business loans, 35 cities (u) (Percent) | 118. Mortgage yields, residential (1) <br> (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | -823 | 5.94 | 5.31 | 7.61 | 5.96 | 5.05 | 126,388 | 93,885 | 6.00 |  | 7.55 |
| February | -1,388 | 6.58 | 5.56 | 7.67 | 6.14 | 5.13 | 128,385 | 98,131 | 6.02 | 6.52 | 7.56 |
| March .. | -1,563 | 7.09 | 6.05 | 7.75 | 6.20 | 5.29 | 130,429 | 101,548 | 6.30 | ... | 7.63 |
| April | -1,564 | 7.12 | 6.29 | 7.70 | 6.11 | 5.15 | 131,833 | 103,726 | 6.60 |  | 7.73 |
| May .. | -1,638 | 7.84 | 6.35 | 7.69 | 6.25 | 5.14 | 133,824 | 104,919 | 7.01 | 7.35 | 7.79 |
| June | -1,653 | 8.49 | 7.19 | 7.73 | 6.32 | 5.18 | 135,436 | 106,008 | 7.49 | ... | 7.89 |
| July .. | -1,584 | 10.40 | 8.02 | 7.97 | 6.53 | 5.40 | 137,434 | 107,920 | 8.30 | ... | 8.19 |
| August . | -1,734 | 10.50 | 8.67 | 8.45 | 6.85 | 5.48 | 139,329 | 110,370 | 9.23 | 9.24 | (NA) |
| September | -1,477 | 10.78 | 8.48 | 8.10 | 6.41 | 5.10 | 140,688 | 110,872 | 9.86 | ... | 9.18 |
| October | -1,141 | 10.01 | 7.16 | 7.97 | 6.25 | 5.05 | 142,388 | 111,133 | 9.94 | ... | 8.97 |
| November | -1,111 | 10.03 | 7.87 | 7.95 | 6.30 | 5.18 | 144,114 | 111,492 | 9.75 | 10.08 | 8.86 |
| December | -995 | 9.95 | 7.36 | 8.09 | 6.35 | 5.12 | 144, 524 | 112,909 | 9.75 | , | 8.78 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | -790 | 9.65 | 7.76 | 8.32 | 6.56 | 5.22 | 145,441 | 114,558 | 9.73 |  | (NA) |
| February . | -980 | 8.97 | 7.06 | 8.21 | 6.54 | 5.20 | 146,112 | 114,645 | 9.21 | 9.91 | 8.54 |
| March | -1,444 | 9.35 | 7.99 | 8.60 | 6.81 | 5.40 | 146,729 | 117,146 | 8.83 | ... | 8.66 |
| April | -1,506 | 10.51 | 8.23 | 9.04 | 7.04 | 5.73 | 147,882 | 121,497 | 10.02 |  | 9.17 |
| May. | -2,282 | 11.31 | 8.43 | 9.39 | 7.09 | 6.02 | 149,144 | 123,199 | 11.25 | 11.15 | 9.46 |
| June | -2,739 | 11.93 | 8.14 | 9.59 | 7.02 | 6.13 | 150,230 | 124,442 | 11.54 | ... | 9.46 |
| July. | -2,982 | (T) 12.92 | 7.75 | 10.18 | 7.18 | 6.68 | 151,555 | 128,154 | 11.98 |  |  |
| August .... | (H)-3,008 | 12.01 | (H)8.74 | 10.30 | (H)7.33 | 6.71 | 153,067 | 129,335 | 12.00 | H 12.40 | 19.30 |
| September .. | -2,957 | 11.34 | 8.36 | (H) 10.44 | 7.30 | 6.76 | 153,744 | 130,988 | H12.00 | - | (H)10.38 |
| October . . . | -1,585 | 10.06 | 7.24 | 10.29 | 7.22 | 6.57 | (H) 154,146 | 131,813 | 11.68 | $\cdots$ | 10.13 |
| November | -960 | 9.45 | 7.58 | 9.22 | 6.93 | 6.61 | 153,746 | 133,598 | 10.83 | 11.64 | (NA) |
| December | -332 | 8.35 | 7.18 | 9.47 | 6.77 | (H)7.05 | 152,932 | (H) 134,783 | 10.50 | ... | 9.51 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | -447 | 7.13 | 6.49 | 9.17 | 6.68 | 6.82 | 152,531 | 133,817 | 10.05 |  | 8.99 |
| February | +95 +167 | 6.24 | 5.58 | 8.84 | 6.66 | 6.39 | 152,768 | 130,938 | 8.96 | 9.94 | 8.84 |
| March | $r+167$ | 5.54 | 5.54 | 9.48 | 6.77 | 6.74 | 152,331 | 128,836 | 7.93 |  | 8.69 |
| April May . | $p+133$ $2+94$ | 5.49 2.25 | 5.69 35.34 | 9.81 49.85 | 7.05 47.02 | 6.95 56.94 | (NA) | ${ }^{\mathrm{p}} 127 \mathrm{127,174}$ | 7.50 77.47 |  | (NA) |
| June .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... <br> December ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 $\mathbb{H}$; for series that move counter to movements in general business activity (series $3,5,14,39,40,43,44,45$, and 93 ), current low values are indicated by $(\boldsymbol{H}$ ). 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", notavailable.

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 35,36 , and 43.
${ }^{1}$ 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. ${ }^{2}$ Average for weeks ended May 7, 14, and 21. ${ }^{3}$ Average for weeks ended May 3 , 10, 17, and 24. ${ }^{4}$ Average for weeks ended May 2, 9, 16, and 23. ${ }^{5}$ Average for weeks ended May 1, 8, 15, and 22. ${ }^{6}$ Average for weeks ended May 7 and 14. ${ }^{7}$ Average for May 1 through 22.

| Year and month | 87 composite indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 820. Five coinciders, estimated aggregate economic activity (series 41, 43, 47, 52, 56)$(1967=100)$ | 825. Five coinciders, estimated aggregate economic activity, deflated (series 41, 43, 47, 52D, 560)$(1967=100)$ | 830. Six laggers (series 44, 61, 62, 67. 71,72) | Leading Indicator Subgroups |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 813. Marginal employment adjustments (series 1, 2, 3, 5) <br> (1967=100) | 814. Capital investment commitments (series 6, 10, 12, 29) $(1967=100)$ | 815. Inventory investment and purchasing (series 23, $25,31,37$ ) <br> (1967=100) | 816. Profitability (series 16, 17, 19) $(1967=100)$ | 817. Sensitive financial flows (series 33, 85, 112.113) $(1967=100)$ |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 147.6 | 134.9 | 145.6 | 102.2 | 121.2 | 114.8 | 115.6 | 124.2 |
| February | 149.4 | 136.1 | 149.2 | 102.5 | 121.6 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 125.9 |
| March .. | 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 |
| May . | 153.3 | 137.4 | 158.3 | 103.2 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 119.0 | 123.7 |
| June | 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 |
| August. | 157.4 | 138.7 | 171.0 | 102.2 | 120.5 | 126.9 | 120.8 | 117.4 |
| September | 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 |
| November | 162.6 | (H) 142.2 | 178.9 | 100.8 | 119.2 | 129.1 | 119.0 | 110.6 |
| December | 162.1 | 140.5 | 182.2 | 97.7 | 116.1 | 132.9 | 119.5 | 104.7 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 161.6 | 138.8 | 184.3 | 95.3 | 115.7 | 132.1 | 122.8 | 106.9 |
| February | 162.4 | 138.4 | 186.4 | 95.2 | 116.6 | 135.2 | 123.7 | 109.6 |
| March .. | 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 |
| May . | 165.9 | 138.6 | 199.8 | 95.6 | 118.4 | 137.3 | 125.0 | 121.0 |
| June | 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 | r115.9 |
| August . . . | 169.5 | 138.2 | 214.5 | 94.3 | r1115.9 | (H) 138.0 | (1)129.4 | r113.7 |
| September. | 169.5 | 137.3 | 216.3 | 92.3 | r113.3 | 134.4 | 125.4 | r105.7 |
| October . . | (H)169.5 | 136.1 | 219.0 | 88.5 | r109.6 | 129.4 | 124.9 | 106.1 |
| November . | 165.9 | 132.3 | (H)220.4 | 85.0 | r108.2 | 124.0 | 124.4 | r101.1 |
| December . | 161.2 | 128.2 | 219.8 | 83.1 | r108.8 | 120.3 | r119.3 | r93.2 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 157.8 | 125.2 | r217.3 | 81.2 | 104.2 | 113.0 | r116.9 | 90.3 |
| February | r156.4 | r124.0 | r212.3 | r80.9 | r104.3 | r111.8 | r115.7 | r91.0 |
| March .. | 154.0 | 121.9 | 211.6 | p81.8 | r104.3 | r110.5 | r114.5 | r89.2 |
| April ....... | ${ }^{1} 153.8$ | ${ }^{1} 121.6$ | p209.1 | (NA) | pl09.2 | p111.7 | pll5.3 | (NA) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May . ......... } \\ & \text { June ......... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August . . . . . . September . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by@1. Current high values are indicated by $[\mathbb{B}$; 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 ( $\mathbf{H}$ ). 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 37 and 38.
${ }^{1}$ Excludes series 56 for which data are not yet available.


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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 44,45 , and 46.
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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 46 and 47.
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| Year and month | 01 FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 arders, nonelectrical machinery | 512. General imports, total |
|  | (Mil. dol.) | (Mil. dol.) | (Mil. dol.) | (1967=100) | (Mil. dol.) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ....... | -289 | 4,9555,070 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,304 \\ & 2,248 \end{aligned}$ | 164 | 5,24,45,483 |
| February ...... | -4,13 |  |  |  |  |
| March ........ | -102 | 5,311 | 2,307 | 184 | 5,414 |
| April ......... | +133 | 5,494 | 2,111 | 193 | 5,360 |
| May . . . . . . . . | -142 | 5,561 | 2,258 | 184 | 5,7035,775 |
| June ......... | -47 | 5,728 | 2,109 | 207 |  |
| July . . . | $+37$ | 5,865 | 2,228 | 189 | 5,8296,010 |
| August........ | $+776$ | 6,042 | 2,853 | 192 |  |
| September .... |  | 6,420 | 2,104 | 194 | 6,010 5,644 |
| October ... | +589 | 6,5856,879 | 2,6332,291 | 195 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,996 \\ & 6,684 \\ & 6,291 \end{aligned}$ |
| Novernber . | $+194$ |  |  | 205 |  |
| December | +658 | 6,949 | 2,665 | 191 |  |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ...... | +653 | 7,150 | 2,828 | 213 | 6,497 |
| February ..... | +232-116 | 7,549 | 2,872 | 216 | 7,3177,742 |
| March ....... |  | 7,625 | 3,115 | 205 |  |
| April ......... | $+83$ | 8,108 | 3,3753,520 | 219 | 8,0258,264 |
| May . . . . . . . . . | -612-257 | 7,652 |  | 206 |  |
| June ......... |  | 8,317 | 2,960 | 210 | 8,573 |
| July . . . . . . . . | -610 | 8,308 | 2,900 | 211 | 8,918 |
| August ........ | -882 -302 | 8,3808,396 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,204 \\ & 3,327 \end{aligned}$ | 219215 | 9,262 |
| September .... | -302 |  |  |  |  |
| October ..... | $\begin{array}{r} -96 \\ +9 \\ -388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,673 \\ & 8,974 \\ & 8,862 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,565 \\ & 3,264 \\ & 3,305 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 190 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,769 \\ & 8,965 \\ & 9,250 \end{aligned}$ |
| Novernber ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| December ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ...... | $\begin{array}{r} -210 \\ +917 \\ +1,380 \end{array}$ | 9,4128,7898,716 | 3,2953,166$\mathrm{p}, 647$ | 187172p176 | 9,6227,8727,336 |
| February ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| March ........ |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ....... | $+557$ | 8,570 | (NA) | (NA) | 8,013 |
| May ......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ....... |  |  |  |  |  |
| September .... |  |  |  |  |  |
| October November December |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (1). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete tites 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.


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 " $N A^{\prime}$ ", not available.
Graphs of these series are shown on pages 49,50 . and 51 .
${ }^{1}$ Amount outstanding at end of quarter. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Reserve position at end of quarter. ${ }^{3}$ Balance of payments basis: Excludes transfers under military grants and Department of Defense sales contracts (exports) and Department of Defense purchases (imports)


NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by @l. 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 52 and 53.

| Year and month | D3 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts and Expenditures |  |  | Defense Indicators |  |  |  |  |
|  | 600. Federal surplus ( + ) or deficit (-), national income and product accounts <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 601. Federal receipts, national income and product accounts <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 602. Federal expenditures, national income and product accounts <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 264. National defense purchases <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 616. Defense Department obligations, total, excluding military assistance <br> (Mil. dol.) | 621. Defense Department obligations, procurement <br> (Mil. dol.) | 648. New orders, defense products (Bil. dol.) | 625. Military prime contract awards to U.S. business firms and institutions <br> (Mil. dol.) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | . |  | . |  | 6,840 | 1,631 | 1.62 | 2,824 |
| February ..... | -11.2 | 249.1 | 260.2 | 75.0 | 7,337 | 1,838 | 1.63 | 2,899 |
| March ........ | ... |  | ... | ... | 7,361 | 1,704 | 1.80 | 2,947 |
| April ........ | - | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,739 | 1,349 | 1.90 | 2,568 |
| May . . . . . . . . | -7.4 | 255.0 | 262.4 | 74.0 | 7,269 | 1,730 | 1.79 | 3,171 |
| June ......... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,069 | 1,633 | 1.96 | 2,897 |
| July ......... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,203 | 1,483 | 1.18 | 2,106 |
| August....... | -1.7 | 261.8 | 263.4 | 73.3 | 7,039 | 1,676 | 1.90 | 3,276 |
| September.... | ... | ... | -•• | ... | 6,260 | 1,099 | 1.34 | 3,222 |
| October . . | - 3 | 96..] | 270] | $\cdots$ | 7,671 | 1,788 | 1.83 | 3,176 |
| November | -2.3 | 268.3 | 270.6 | 75.3 | 7,443 | 1,771 | 2.12 | 3,515 |
| December | -•• | ... | ... | ... | 6,794 | 1,149 | 1.45 | 2,850 |
| January $\qquad$ <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March $\qquad$ <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ <br> July $\qquad$ <br> August $\qquad$ <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ <br> 1975 <br> January $\qquad$ <br> February $\qquad$ <br> April $\qquad$ <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ <br> July $\qquad$ <br> August <br> September $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> October <br> November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | , | $\cdots$ | 7,527 | 2,077 | 2.18 | 3,378 |
|  | -2.8 | 278.1 | 281.0 | 75.8 | 7,348 | 1,708 | 2.06 | 3,147 |
|  | ... | ... | - | -•• | 7,186 | 1,642 | 1.46 | 2,677 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | -.. | ... | 7,883 | 2,040 | 1.53 | 4,343 |
|  | -3.0 | 288.6 | 291.6 | 76.6 | 7,302 | 1,330 | 2.08 | 2,881 |
|  | . . . | -•• | *. | -•• | 7,663 | 1,412 | 1.75 | 3,440 |
|  | "•• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,177 | 1,919 | 1.38 | 3,494 |
|  | -1.9 | 302.8 | 304.7 | 78.4 | 8,199 | 1,692 | 3.23 | 4,153 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,781 | 1,842 | 1.68 | 3,502 |
|  | $\cdots \cdots$ |  | 319 | 80 | ${ }^{1}, 603$ | 1,446 | 1.40 | 4,161 |
|  | r-23.7 | r295.6 | 319.3 | 84.0 | 8,138 | 2,349 | 2.35 | 3,777 |
|  | - | .. | . | ... | 8,228 | 1,431 | 1.67 | 2,532 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 7,609 | 1,424 | 1.64 | 3,693 |
|  | p-54.7 | p283.8 | r338.5 | r84.7 | 7,508 | 1,509 | 2.15 | 3,987 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,223 | 2,349 | 1.70 | 2,817 |
|  |  |  |  |  | (NA) | (NA) | p1. 72 | (NA) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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


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

Graphs of these series are shown on page 56.
${ }^{1}$ Percent changes are centered within the spans: l-month changes are placed on the 2 d month, l-quarter changes are placed on list month of the 2 d quarter, and 6 -month changes are placed on the 4 th month.
${ }^{2}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.


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

Graphs of these series are shown on page 57.
${ }^{1}$ Percent changes are centered within the spans: 1-month percent changes are placed on the 2 d month and 6 month percent changes are placed on the 4 th month.
${ }^{2}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| Year and month | 05 WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average hourly earnings, production workers, private nonfarm economy, adj. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 859. Real spendable avg. weekly earnings of nonagri. prod. or nonsupv. workers | Average hourly compensation, all employees, private nonfarm economy |  |  |
|  | Current dollar earnings |  |  | Real earnings |  |  |  | Current dollar compensation |  |  |
|  | 740. Index $(1967=100)$ | 740c. Change over 1-month spans ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Percent) | 740c. Change over 6-month spans ${ }^{2}$ (Ann. rate, percent) | 741. Index $(1967=100)$ | 741c. Change over 1-month spans ${ }^{2}$ <br> (Percent) | 741c. Change over 6 -month spans ${ }^{2}$ (Ann. rate, percent) |  | 745. Index $(1967=100)$ | 745 c. Change over 1 -quarter spans ${ }^{2}$ (Ann. rate, percent) | 745c. Change over 4-quarter spans ${ }^{2}$ (Ann. rate, percent) |
| 1973January . . .February $\ldots$March . . . . | 142.3 | 0.3 |  | (3) | (3) | (3) | Revised ${ }^{3}$ | Revised ${ }^{3}$ | Revised ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
|  |  |  | 5.9 | 111.2 | -0.2 | r-0.8 | 96.42 | ... | 11.2 |  |
|  | 142.7 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 110.8 | -0.4 | r-1. 3 | 96.32 | 145.3 | ... | 7.5 |
|  | 143.5 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 110.5 | -0.3 | -1.9 | 96.17 | ... | - | $\ldots$ |
| April . | 144.4 | 0.7 | 6.4 | r110.4 | r-0.1 | r-1.0 | 96.34 | ... | 5.6 |  |
| May .. | 144.8 | 0.2 | 7.1 | r110.1 | -0.3 | r-2.6 | 95.83 | 147.3 | - | r7.9 |
| June . . . . . . | 146.0 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 110.4 | r0.3 | r-1.0 | 95.89 | ... | -•• | ... |
| July . . . | 146.8 | 0.6 | 7.2 | r110.6 | r0.2 | r-1.5 | 96.23 | -•• | 6.8 | ... |
| August...... | 147.7 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 109.4 | r-1.1 | r-1.6 | 94.78 | 149.7 | - | r7. 3 |
| September.... | 148.9 | 0.8 | 7.2 | r110.0 | r0. 5 | -2.3 | 95.40 | ... | ... | ... |
| October . | 149.6 | 0.5 | 6.7 | r109.6 | r-0.4 | r-4.2 | 94.58 | ... | 8.2 | . $\cdot$. |
| November | 150.3 | 0.5 | 6.9 | r109.3 | -0.3 | r-2.9 | 94.43 | 152.7 | - | r8.7 |
| December | 151.1 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 109.1 | r-0.2 | r-4.7 | 94.22 | - | ... | ... |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 151.7 | 0.4 | 6.5 | r108. 3 | -0.7 | r-4.4 | 92.75 | ... | 8.8 | . |
| February | 152.6 | 0.6 | 7.8 | rl07. 8 | r-0.5 | r-3.5 | 92.52 | 156.0 | $\cdots$ | 9.4 |
| March | 153.6 | 0.6 | 9.6 | r107.4 | -0.4 | -2.4 | 91.77 | ... | -•• | ... |
| April | 154.3 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 107.2 | r-0.2 | r-2.0 | 91.16 | ... | 11.2 |  |
| May . | 156.1 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 107.3 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 91.62 | 160.2 | -•• | r9.8 |
| June . | 158.2 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 107.8 | r0. 5 | r-0.9 | 91.55 | ... | -•• | ... |
| July . . | 158.7 | 0.3 | 11.7 | r107.2 | r-0.6 | r-0.9 | 91.18 | $\ldots$ | 9.7 | $\ldots$ |
| August ... | 160.2 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 107.0 | r-0.2 | r-1.9 | 90.90 | 163.9 | -• | 10.0 |
| September . | 161.9 | 1.1 | 8.9 | r106.9 | r-0.1 | -2.9 | 90.78 | -•• | -•• |  |
| October . | 163.1 | 0.7 | 9.3 | r106.7 | r-0.2 | r-2.1 | 90.31 | . | 9.6 |  |
| November | 163.9 | 0.5 | r8. 9 | r106. 3 | -0.4 | r-1. 3 | 88.79 | 167.7 | ... |  |
| December | 165.1 | 0.7 | r8.7 | 106.2 | r-0.1 | 0.2 | 89.08 | ... | - |  |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . | 166.0 | 0.5 | p7.1 | r106.0 | r-0.2 | p-0.7 | 88.08 | . 6 | 9.6 |  |
| February | r167.2 | r0.7 |  | r106.3 | r0.3 |  | 87.69 | 171.6 |  |  |
| March | r168.8 | r1.0 |  | rl07.0 | 0.7 |  | 87.59 |  |  |  |
| April ... | pl68.8 | p0.0 |  | p106.4 | p-0.6 |  | p87.46 |  |  |  |
| May . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... <br> December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.
$1_{\text {Adjusted }}$ for overtime (in manufacturing only) and interindustry employment shifts.
${ }^{2}$ Percent changes are centered within the spans: I-month changes are placed on the 2 d month, 1 -quarter changes are placed on the lst month of the $2 d$ quarter, 6 -month changes are placed on the 4 th month, and 4-quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.
${ }^{3}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | 05 WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average hourly compensation, all employees, private nonfarm economy-Con. |  |  | Negotiated wage and benefit decisions, all industries (1) |  | Output per man-hour, total private economy |  |  | 858. Output per man-hour, total private nonfarm$(1967=100)$ |
|  | Real compensation |  |  | 748. First year average changes <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 749. Average changes over life of contract <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 770. Index | 770c. Change over 1-quarter spans ${ }^{1}$ | 770c. Change over 4-quarter spans ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | 746. Index $(1967=100)$ | 746c. Change over 1-quarter spans ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, percent) | 746c. Change over 4-quarter spans ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Ann. rate, percent) |  |  |  | (Ann. rate, percent) | (Ann. rate, percent) |  |
| 1973 | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | Revised ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | Revised ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Revised ${ }^{\text {z }}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | Revised ${ }^{2}$ |
| January . . . . |  | 4.7 |  | 7.1 | 5.6 |  | 5.3 |  |  |
| February .... | 112.8 | ... | 0.6 | ... | ... | 115.8 | ... | r1. 8 | 114.1 |
| March ....... | -•• | -•• | -•• | -•• | - | -•• | -.. | -* | -•• |
| April ........ | $\cdots$ | -2.6 | $\cdots$ | 7.8 | 6.7 | -•• | -2.1 |  |  |
| May . | r112.0 | . | r-0.4 | ... | ... | 115.1 | ... | r0.6 | 113.7 |
| June . | -• | -•• | $\cdots$ | ... | -•• | -•• | ... | ... | -•• |
| July . . . |  | -2.0 | $\cdots$ | 7.2 | 6.3 | - 0 | -1.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| August ....... | r111. 5 | -• | -2.4 | -•• | -•• | 114.8 | ... | -2.6 | 113.6 |
| September .... | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | -•• | -•• | $\cdots$ | -•• | -.. | ... | . . |
| October . . . . . |  | -1.7 | -•• | 6.1 | 5.6 |  | 0.8 |  | . $\cdot$ |
| November .... | 111.0 | ... | r-1.7 | ... | -•• | 115.0 | ... | -2.1 | 113.4 |
| December .... <br> 1974 | -•• | -•• | ... | ... | -• | -•• | -•• | -•• | ... |
| January . .... | $\cdots$ | -3.1 | -•• | p6. 9 | p5.9 | -•• | -7.6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| February ..... | 110.1 | . | r-2.0 | ... | ... | 112.7 | ... | r-2.2 | 111.6 |
| March ........ | -•• | - | -•• | -• | . | -•• | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | -•• |
| April ........ |  | -0.1 | $\cdots$ | rp9.2 | p7.5 | $\cdots$ | 0.1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| May . . . . . . | r110.1 | -.. | -2.1 | ... | ... | 112.8 | -•• | r-3.7 | 111.0 |
| June ......... | -•• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -•• | -.. | -•• | . $\cdot$ | -•• |
| July . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | -3.2 |  | pll. 9 | p7.9 | $\cdots$ | -1.9 | $\cdots$ | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| August . . . . . . | rl09.2 | ... | p-1.1 | ... | -•• | 112.2 | ... | -1.8 | 110.3 |
| September . . . . | -•• | -•• |  | -•• | ... | -•• | - |  | ... |
| October . . . | - | -2.0 |  | rp14.6 | p8.7 |  | -5.1 |  | . |
| November .... | r108.6 | ... |  |  | ... | 110.8 | ... |  | 109.4 |
| December ... | ... | - |  | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | -•• | $\cdots$ |  | -•• |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . . . |  | pl. 0 |  | p13.0 | p7. 5 |  | -0.2 |  |  |
| February <br> March | pl08.9 |  |  |  |  | 110.7 |  |  | 111.7 |
| April ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August . . . . . . . <br> September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Graphs of these series are shown on pages 58 and 59.
${ }^{1}$ Percent changes are centered within the spans: l-quarter changes are placed on the 1 st month of the 2 d quarter and 4 -quarter changes are placed on the middle month of the 3d quarter.
${ }^{2}$ See "New Features and Changes for This Issue," page iii.

| Year and month | DG CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND MAJOR COMPONENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Civilian labor force |  |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |
|  | 841. Total <br> (Thous.) | 842. Employed <br> (Thous.) | 843. Unemployed <br> (Thous.) | 844. Males 20 years and over <br> (Percent) | 845. Females 20 years and over <br> (Percent) | 846. Both sexes 16-19 years of age <br> (Percent) | 847. White <br> (Percent) | 848. Negro and other races <br> (Percent) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 86,964 | 82,633 | 4,331 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 8.8 |
| February .... | 87,703 | 83,276 | 4,427 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 9.0 |
| March ....... | 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 |
| May . . . . . . . . | 88,325 | 84,021 | 4,304 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 15.0 | 4.4 | 9.1 |
| June .... | 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 |
| August ........ | 88,816 | 84,582 | 4,234 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 8.9 |
| September .... | 89,223 | 84,983 | 4,240 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 9.3 |
| October . . . . | 89,568 | 85,452 | 4,116 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 8.4 |
| November . | 89,852 | 85,577 | 4,275 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 8.8 |
| December ..... $1974$ | 90,048 | 85,646 | 4,402 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 14.4 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 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 |
| May | 90,753 | 86,062 | 4,691 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 15.6 | 4.7 | 9.3 |
| June ........ | 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 |
| August...... | 91,199 | 86,274 | 4,925 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 15.3 | 4.9 | 9.4 |
| September ... | 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 |
| November | 91,708 | 85,689 | 6,019 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 11.6 |
| December ... <br> 1975 | 91,803 | 85,202 | 6,601 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 18.1 | 6.4 | 12.5 |
| January | 92,091 | 84,562 | 7,529 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 20.8 | 7.5 | 13.4 |
| February ... | 91,511 | 84,027 | 7,484 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 13.5 |
| March ... | 91,829 | 83,849 | 7,980 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 20.6 | 8.0 | 14.2 |
| April <br> May | 92,262 | 84,086 | 8,176 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 20.4 | 8.1 | 14.6 |
| June ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August . . . . . . <br> September ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October November December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Graphs of these series are shown on page 60.

| Year and quarter | E1 ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GNP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars |  |  |
|  | 205. Actual GNP <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 206. Potential GNP <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) | 207. GNP gap (potential less actual) <br> (Ann. rate, bil. dol.) |
| 1972 |  |  |  |
| First quarter . . . . . . | 770.9 | 806.8 | +35.9 |
| Second quarter . . . . | 786.6 | 814.7 | +28.1 |
| Third quarter . . . . . . | 798.1 | 822.8 | $+24.7$ |
| Fourth quarter ..... | 814.2 | 830.9 | $+16.7$ |
| $1973$ |  |  |  |
| First quarter . . . . . . | 832.8 | 839.1 | +6.3 |
| Second quarter ..... | 837.4 | 847.3 | $+9.9$ |
| Third quarter . . . . . . . | 840.8 | 855.7 | $+14.9$ |
| Fourth quarter ..... | 845.7 | 864.1 | +18.4 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |
| First quarter . . . . . . | 830.5 | 872.6 | $+42.1$ |
| Second quarter ..... | 827.1 | 881.2 | $+54.1$ |
| Third quarter . . . . . . . | 823.1 | 889.9 | $+66.8$ |
| Fourth quarter ..... | 804.0 | 898.7 | $+94.7$ |
| 1975 |  |  |  |
| First quarter . ....... | r780.2 | 907.6 | $\mathrm{r}+127.4$ |
| Second quarter ..... |  |  |  |
| Third quarter . . . . . . . Fourth quarter |  |  |  |

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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 Economic Report 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 Economic Report.


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Graphs of these series are shown on page 62.

| Year and month | E3 DIFFUSION INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Leading Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | D1. Average workweek of production workers, manufacturing (21 industries) |  | D6. Vaiue of manufacturers' new orders, durable goods industries (35 industries) |  | D11. Newly approved capital appropriations, The Conference Board (17 industries) |  | D34. Profits, mfg., FNCB labout 1,000 corporations) | D19. Index of stock prices, 500 common stocks (65-71 industries) ${ }^{2}$ (L) |  | D23. Index of industrial materials prices (13 industrial materials) |  |
|  | 1-month span | $\underset{\text { span }}{\text { 9-month }}$ | 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 | 50.0 | 65.7 | 90.0 | 82 | 94 | 62 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 84.6 | 92.3 |
| February | 95.2 | 28.6 | 61.4 | 85.7 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 14.5 | 19.1 | 84.6 | 92.3 |
| March .. | 59.5 | 33.3 | 77.1 | 91.4 | ... | ... | ... | 19.6 | 25.0 | 76.9 | 92.3 |
| April | 50.0 | 26.2 | 61.4 | 82.9 | 53 | 76 | 61 | 21.7 | 19.1 | 61.5 | 92.3 |
| May . | 28.6 | 61.9 | 54.3 | 88.6 | ... | - | ... | 14.7 | 17.6 | 80.8 | 92.3 |
| June | 19.0 | 71.4 | 48.6 | 85.7 | ... | ... | ... | 15.4 | 30.9 | 76.9 | 92.3 |
| July . . | 57.1 | 33.3 | 48.6 | 82.9 | 59 | 82 | 55 | 66.2 | 23.9 | 73.1 | 92.3 |
| August. | 28.6 | 19.0 | 48.6 | 62.9 | - | ... | ... | 41.9 | 16.4 | 65.4 | 69.2 |
| September | 83.3 | 21.4 | 52.9 | 68.6 | ... | ... | ... | 88.2 | 26.9 | 46.2 | 76.9 |
| October . . . | 16.7 | 16.7 | 65.7 | 82.9 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 89.0 | 35.8 | 46.2 | 100.0 |
| November | 54.8 | 16.7 | 55.7 | 74.3 |  | ... | ... | 7.5 | 53.7 | 69.2 | 84.6 |
| December | 50.0 | 9.5 | 34.3 | 68.6 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 13.4 | 35.8 | 69.2 | 76.9 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . . | 21.4 | 28.6 | 65.7 | 82.9 | 47 | 53 | 59 | 85.8 | 28.8 | 84.6 | 69.2 |
| February | 50.0 | 11.9 | 57.1 | 85.7 | ... | ... | ... | 50.7 | 10.6 | 69.2 | 76.9 |
| March . | 42.9 | 7.1 | 57.1 | 71.4 | ... | ... | . $\cdot$ | 91.0 | 6.1 | 53.8 | 61.5 |
| April . | 7.1 | 7.1 | 57.1 | 74.3 | 59 | 65 | 58 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 61.5 | 61.5 |
| May . | 92.9 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 68.6 | ... | ... | ... | 27.3 | 10.6 | 38.5 | 46.2 |
| June | 57.1 | 19.0 | 47.1 | 60.0 | ... | ... | ... | 39.4 | 4.6 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| July . . . . | 14.3 | 9.5 | 60.0 | 45.7 | 59 | P41 | 58 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 38.5 | 46.2 |
| August... | 50.0 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 14.3 | ... | ... | . . | 7.6 | 3.1 | 46.2 | 23.1 |
| September | 35.7 | 47.6 | 40.0 | 14.3 | ... |  | ... | 1.5 | 10.8 | 42.3 | 23.1 |
| October . | 40.5 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 11.4 | p24 | (NA) | r40 | 66.2 | 23.1 | 19.2 | 23.1 |
| November | 11.9 | 4.8 | 18.6 | $\begin{array}{r}5.7 \\ \hline 12.4\end{array}$ | p24 |  | , | 70.8 | 38.5 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| December $1975$ | 28.6 | p7.1 | 17.1 | p12.9 | ... |  | . . . | 9.2 | 70.8 | 7.7 | 23.1 |
| January .. | 16.7 |  | 48.6 |  | (NA) |  | 48 | 95.4 |  | 53.8 | ${ }^{3} 19.2$ |
| February . March . . | r16.7 r42.9 |  | 51.4 34.3 |  |  |  |  | 93.8 86.2 |  | 42.3 38.5 |  |
| April | p69.0 |  | p82.9 |  |  |  |  | 69.2 |  | 46.2 |  |
| May . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 46.2$ |  |
| June ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July <br> August <br> September <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ <br> 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 2d month and 9 -month indexes are placed on the 6 th month of span; 1-quarter indexes are placed on the 1 st month of the 2 d quarter and 3 -quarter indexes are placed on the 1 st month of the 3 d quarter. Seasonally adjusted components are used except in index D 19 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 " $N A$ ", not available. Unadjusted series are indicated by (u)

Graphs of these series are shown on page 63.
${ }^{1}$ This is a copyrighted series used by permission; it may not be reproduced without written permission from The Conference Board.
${ }^{2}$ 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 $\mathrm{E}_{4}$ but are available from the source agency.
${ }^{3}$ Average for May b, 13, ana 20.


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 2 d month, 6 -month indexes are placed on the 4th month, and 9 -month indexes are placed on the 6 th month of span. Seasonally adjusted components are used except in index 058 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 @l.

Graphs of these series are stown on pages 63 and 64.
${ }^{1}$ Component data are not available for publication and therefore are not shown in table E4.

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

| Diffusion index components | 1974 |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}$ | April ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| D1. AVERAGE WORKWEEK OF PRODUCTION WORKERS, MANUFACTURING ${ }^{1}$ (Average weekly hours) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries | - 40.0 | $+40.1$ | - 39.5 | - 39.4 | - 39.2 | - 38.8 | - 38.8 | + 39.0 |
| Percent rising of 21 components | (36) | (40) | (12) | (29) | (17) | (17) | (43) | (69) |
| Durable goods industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories . | + 41.5 | - 41.4 | $+41.9$ | - 41.8 | + 42.1 | $-\mathrm{r} 41.2$ | - 41.2 | + 47.5 |
| Lumber and wood products | - 39.2 | - $\quad 38.9$ | - 38.5 | - 38.1 | - 37.9 | + r 38.6 | - 37.7 | + 37.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures | - 38.8 | - 38.6 | - 37.7 | - 37.3 | - 36.4 | - r36.3 | + 36.4 | + 37.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | - 41.3 | $+41.4$ | - 47.2 | - 41.0 | - 40.9 | - $\quad 240.2$ | - 39.4 | + 40.6 |
| Primary metal industries .... | + 42.1 | $+42.2$ | - 47.7 | - 41.1 | - 40.5 | - 40.2 | - 39.8 | - 39.2 |
| Fabricated metal products . | + 41.2 | - 41.0 | - 40.4 | $+40.6$ | - 40.4 | - 39.7 | - 39.7 | - 39.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | - 42.7 | - 42.4 | - 42.3 | - 42.1 | - 41.8 | - r41.2 | - 41.0 | + 41.3 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies | + 39.8 | - 39.7 | - 39.4 | + 39.5 | - 39.4 | - 39.0 | + 39.1 | + $\quad 39.2$ |
| Transportation equipment . | - 40.2 | $+40.6$ | - 39.5 | - 39.5 | - 39.5 | - r39.1 | - 39.0 | + 40.1 |
| Instruments and related products | - 40.1 | - 39.9 | - 39.9 | - 39.8 | - 39.5 | - r38.9 | + 39.0 | + 39.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries . | - 38.6 | - 38.4 | - 38.0 | + 38.1 | - 38.1 | - r37.6 | + 37.7 | + 38.3 |
| Nondurable goods industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | - 40.3 | - 40.3 | - 40.0 | $\bigcirc \quad 40.0$ | - 39.9 | - 39.9 | + 40.4 | - 40.0 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | $+38.5$ | - 37.0 | + 37.4 | + 37.7 | - 37.3 | + 37.6 | + 39.1 | - 38.7 |
| Textile mill products | - 39.2 | - 38.3 | - 37.6 | - 36.6 | - 36.0 | + 36.1 | + 36.7 | + 37.7 |
| Apparel and other textile products | - 35.3 | + 35.4 | - 34.4 | - 34.2 | - 34.0 | - 33.6 | - 33.6 | + 34.4 |
| Paper and allied products. | - 41.9 | - 47.7 | - 41.3 | - 41.2 | - 41.1 | - r40.5 | - 40.5 | + 40.9 |
| Printing and publishing | - 37.6 | + 37.7 | - 37.4 | - 37.3 | + 37.5 | - 37.2 | - 36.9 | - 36.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | - 41.5 | - 41.4 | - 41.2 | - 41.0 | - 40.6 | - 40.5 | - 40.4 | - 40.2 |
| Petroleum and coal products | $+42.2$ | + 42.6 | - 42.2 | $+42.3$ | - 42.0 | - r41.9 | - 41.8 | - 40.3 |
| Rubber and plastic products, n.e.c. | - 40.5 | $+40.8$ | - 39.8 | - 39.5 | - 39.5 | - r38.7 | - 38.5 | $+\quad 39.3$ $+\quad 36.3$ |
| Leather and leather products. | - $\quad 36.7$ | + 37.0 | - 36.6 | - 36.1 | - 35.7 | - r35.3 | - 35.0 | + 36.3 |
| D6. VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' NEW ORDERS, DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES ${ }^{1} 2$(Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | - 8,378 | - 7,863 | - 6,297 | - 5,071 | + 5,378 | - 4,961 | + 5,423 |
| Fabricated metal products | + 5,871 | - 5,555 | - 5,226 | - 4,387 | + 4,720 | + 4,784 | - 4,449 | + 4,703 |
| Machinery, except electrical | - 8,120 | - 8,001 | - 7,559 | - 7,426 | - 6,837 | - 6,805 | - 6,759 | + 7,037 |
| Electrical machinery | - 5,149 | + 5,192 | - 4,926 | - 4,439 | + 4,919 | + 4,931 | - 4,662 | + 5,268 |
| Transportation equipment | - 10,623 | - 10,012 | - 9,775 | - 8,050 | - 7,253 | + 8,030 | - 7,705 | + 8,802 |
| Other durable goods industries | - 8,028 | - 7,946 | - 7,833 | - 7,243 | + 7,262 | - 7,095 | - 6,956 | + 7,744 |

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


NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(t)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $\rho$ ". preliminary; and " $N A^{\prime}$ ", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Average for week of May 6, 13, and 20.
${ }^{2}$ Series 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.
${ }^{3}$ Data 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.

| Diffusion index components | 1974 |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}$ | March ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}$ | April ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| D41. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL. PAYROLLS-CON. ${ }^{1}$ (Thousands of employees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining | + 682 | + 692 | $+693$ | 662 | + 700 | + r702 | + r706 | - 700 |
| Contract construction | - 3,939 | - 3,911 | - 3,861 | - 3,798 | - 3,789 | - r3,596 | - r3,478 | - 3,462 |
| Transportation and public utilities | - 4,679 | + 4,699 | - 4,697 | - 4,668 | - 4,607 | - r4,561 | - r4, 511 | - 4,499 |
| Wholesale trade. | + 4,275 | + 4,287 | - 4,283 | - 4,267 | - 4,242 | - r4,222 | - r4,207 | - 4,207 |
| Retail trade | + 12,891 | - 12,873 | - 12,765 | - 12,645 | - 12,621 | - r12,610 | - r12,581 | + 12,587 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | + 4,176 | + 4,185 | - 4,183 | - 4,182 | - 4,173 | - r4,164 | - r4,156 | + 4,164 |
| Service | + 13,647 | + 13,705 | + 13,721 | + 13,734 | + 13,747 | + r13,771 | - r13,752 | + 13,773 |
| Federal Government | + 2,747 | + 2,748 | - 2,746 | - 2,738 | - 2,733 | - 2,733 | - r2,732 | + 2,734 |
| State and local government | + 11,696 | + 11,783 | + 11,822 | + 11,850 | + 11,897 | + r12,052 | + 12,069 | + 12,109 |
| D47. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{1}$ (1967=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industrial production | + 125.6 | - 124.8 | - 121.7 | - 117.4 | - 113.7 | - 111.2 | - 109.8 | - 109.4 |
| Percent rising of 24 components ${ }^{2}$ | (52) | (33) | (21) | (8) | (17) | (23) | (17) | (50) |
| Durable manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary and fabricated metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metals . . . . . . | + 123.0 | + 126.0 | - 121.0 | - 108.6 | - r107.2 | - 102.0 | 97.9 | - 94.0 |
| Fabricated metal products | + 132.0 | - 129.6 | - 128.2 | - 124.1 | - r118.2 | - 113.2 | - 111.2 | + 111.3 |
| Machinery and allied goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.5 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | + 137.8 | - 137.4 | - 135.1 | - 132.5 | - r126.7 | - 123.1 | - 120.1 | - 118.5 |
| Electrical machinery | + 126.4 | - 124.0 | - 121.7 | 116.3 | - r111.5 | - 107.9 | - 105.5 | - 105.4 |
| Transportation equipment | + 100.4 | $+102.1$ | - 93.7 | - 83.6 | - r78.9 | - 77.1 | + 77.6 | + 81.9 |
| Instruments . . . . . . | - 144.9 | - 142.0 | + 142.3 | - 139.5 | - r139.1 | - 134.7 | - 132.8 | + 133.0 |
| Lumber, clay, and glass. | $\cdots$ | … |  |  |  |  |  | + 105.1 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products | - 123.0 | - 122.9 | - 118.8 | - $\quad 116.9$ | - r115.3 | - 109.2 | - 107.6 | (NA) |
| Lumber and products ... Furniture and miscellaneous | 116.6 | - 109.3 | - 105.2 | 101.3 | - r99.9 | - 99.4 | - 97.5 | (NA) $+\quad 1179$ |
| Furniture and miscellaneous Furniture and fixtures . | - 129.4 | - 125.5 | - 120.5 | - 120.4 | - r110.6 | - 109.6 | - 108.4 | 117.9 $+\quad$ NA |
| Misceilaneous manufactures | - 147.5 | - 146.9 | - 136.9 | - 135.7 | - r128.9 | - 127.0 | - 125.5 | (NA) |
| Nondurable manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles, apparel, and leather. |  | 919.9 |  |  |  |  | 88.8 | + 91.2 |
| Textile mill products ... | - 121.9 | - 119.1 | - 112.8 | - 102.9 | - r95.6 | - 94.0 | + 95.0 | (NA) |
| Apparel products ... | - 102.5 | + 102.8 | - 100.1 | - $\quad 98.0$ | - r94.0 | - 90.9 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Leather and products | + 74.2 | 70.6 | + 74.7 | 69.7 | - r66.1 | + 73.9 | - 73.3 | (NA) |
| Paper and printing |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  |  | - 103.9 |
| Paper and products | + 135.3 | - 133.9 | - 124.3 | - 116.1 | - r114.3 | - 109.5 | - 108.3 | (NA) |
| Printing and publishing | $+114.4$ | - 111.9 | - 110.0 | - 109.8 | - r104.1 | + 104.7 | - 104.0 | 101.7 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 131.1 |
| Chemicals and products | + 158.3 | - 155.9 | - 148.3 | - 143.1 | - ri39.0 | - 134.5 | - 133.5 | 132.9 |
| Petroleum products | - 121.9 | + 125.4 | + 127.0 | - 125.8 | + r126.8 | - 124.1 | - 122.4 | - 122.0 |
| Rubber and plastics products | - 168.6 | - 161.8 | - 155.7 | - 148.9 | - rl35.4 | - 131.8 | - 1330.9 | (NA) |
| Foods and tobacco |  | -.. |  |  |  |  | - 120.6 | $+120.7$ |
| Foods | - 125.7 | - 122.4 | + 125.4 | + 125.7 | - rl21.2 | $+\quad 122.7$ | - 121.5 | + 121.6 |
| Tobacco products | + 106.0 | + 110.3 | - 103.8 | - 96.2 | $+104.7$ | + 108.4 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | + 112.1 | - 110.3 | $\text { - } \quad 67.6$ | $+\quad 85.3$ | + rlll. 3 | $+\quad 116.5$ | $-\quad 115.1$ | $-\quad 112.0$ |
| Oil and gas extraction . . . . . . . | - 107.1 | + 107.4 | - 106.4 | - 103.6 | - r102.9 | - 102.9 | + 103.1 | $\begin{array}{ll} + & 103.7 \\ - & 110.7 \end{array}$ |
| Metal, stone, and earth minerals Metai mining . .......... | + 130.5 | $+141.4$ | - 136.8 | - 134.7 | - r133.8 | - 131.1 | + 135.2 | - $\begin{array}{r}110.7 \\ \text { (NA) }\end{array}$ |
| Stone and earth minerals | - 105.0 | + 107.5 | + 109.8 | 106.4 | + r109.0 | - 106.5 | 106.1 | (NA) |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and ( - ) = falling. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $\rho$ ", preliminary; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency.
$2_{\text {Where a }}$ 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 | 1974 |  |  |  | 1975 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |
| D54. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ${ }^{1}$ (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail sales | - 46,177 | - 45,803 | - 44,469 | + 44,821 | + 45,955 | + r46,819 | - r45,937 | + 46,584 |
| Percent rising of 23 components ${ }^{2}$ | (61) | (44) | (22) | (52) | (74) | (67) | (39) | (74) |
| Grocery stores | + 9,626 | + 9,698 | + 9,740 | - 9,610 | + 9,945 | - r9,925 | + 10,162 | (NA) |
| Eating and drinking places | + 3,530 | + 3,623 | + 3,715 | + 3,721 | + 3,784 | + r3,828 | - 3,798 | (NA) |
| Department stores...... | - 4,737 | - 4,712 | - 4,627 | - 4,608 | - 4,497 | + r4,743 | + 4,878 | (NA) |
| Mail-order houses (department store merchandise) | + 514 | - 513 | - 499 | 415 | $+\quad 485$ | + r489 | - 455 | (NA) |
| Variety stores | - 745 | + 753 | - 732 | 684 | + 720 | + r746 | - 737 | (NA) |
| Men's and boys' wear stores | - 495 | - 477 | - 450 | 444 | + 473 | $+\quad \mathrm{r} 518$ | - $\quad 514$ | (NA) |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores | + 824 | 817 | 766 | + 800 | 144 $+\quad 323$ | - r828 | - 820 | (NA) |
| Shoe stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - 318 | + 321 | - 307 | 303 | $+\quad 323$ | $+\quad$ r344 | - 312 | (NA) |
| Furniture, home furnishings stores | + 1,335 | - 1,282 | - 1,240 | - 1,193 | + 1,237 | - r1,235 | - 1,208 | (NA) |
| Household appliance, TV, radio stores | - 676 | - 638 | - 629 | - 617 | + 625 | + r633 | + 655 | (NA) |
| Lumber yards, building materials dealers | $+1,514$ | + 1,517 | - 1,465 | - 1,412 | $+1.424$ | - r1,415 | - 1,345 | (NA) |
| Hardware stores. | $+\quad 444$ | - 440 | - 427 | + 431 | $+471$ | + $\quad$ r477 | $+\quad 488$ | (NA) |
| Passenger car and other automotive dealers | - 7,477 | - 6,814 | - 6,254 | + 6,668 | + 6,971 | + r7,580 | - 6,561 | (NA) |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers .......... | + 716 | - 700 | - 665 | + 690 | + 725 | + r745 | + 747 | (NA) |
| Gasoline service stations .... | + 3,503 | + 3,507 | - 3,397 | $+3,399$ | $+3,465$ | $\bigcirc \mathrm{r} 3,465$ | - 3,432 | (NA) |
| Drug and proprietary stores | $+1,415$ | + 1,429 | - 1,402 | $+1,461$ | - 1,436 | + r1,449 | + 1,497 | (NA) |
| Liquor stores | $+888$ | + 891 | - 884 | + 886 | 871 | $+\quad$ r882 | + 908 | (NA) |
| D58. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ${ }^{3}$ (1967=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries Percent rising of 22 components | $\begin{array}{r} 162.4 \\ \hline(68) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165.2 \\ (73) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166.2 \\ (68) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166.9 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline+\quad 168.2 \\ \\ \hline 64) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168.0 \\ (64) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167.8 \\ (59) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168.7 \\ (70) \end{array}$ |
| Durable goods: |  |  |  |  |  | + 169.3 | + 169.6 | + 174.9 |
| Lumber and wood products .... Furniture and household durables | $\begin{aligned} & -180.4 \\ & +\quad 132.8 \end{aligned}$ | + 169.4 | - 165.8 | $-\quad 165.4$ <br> $+\quad 137.7$ | $-\quad 164.7$ <br> $+\quad 138.8$ | $+\quad 169.3$ $+\quad 139.1$ | $+\quad 169.6$ $-\quad 138.5$ | + 1748.9 |
| Nonmetallic minerals products | + 159.8 | $+162.2$ | + 163.4 | + 164.3 | $+168.5$ | $+170.3$ | + 170.8 | + 173.0 |
| Iron and steel | + 198.1 | + 199.0 | + 199.7 | 196.7 | + 199.4 | $+200.5$ | + 200.6 | + 201.1 |
| Nonferrous metals | 197.0 | - 190.8 | - 187.2 | - 181.8 | - 178.8 | - 176.1 | - 173.9 | - 172.2 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | + 179.9 | + 182.0 | $+182.5$ | + 182.9 | $+185.4$ | $+\quad 189.4$ | + 189.9 | - 188.4 |
| Miscellaneous metal products | + 170.9 | + 174.1 | + 175.6 | + 176.7 | $+178.3$ | + 178.7 | + 180.0 | + 180.1 |
| General purpose machinery and equipment | $+161.8$ | $+166.1$ | $+168.9$ | + 170.9 | + 172.6 | + 173.9 | + 174.8 | $+176.1$ |
| Miscellaneous machinery | $+145.0$ | $+149.5$ | + 152.7 | + 153.1 | $+158.1$ | $+158.6$ | - 158.5 | + 160.3 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | $+\quad 130.4$ | $+132.4$ | $+135.4$ | $+\quad 136.5$ | $+138.1$ | $+138.7$ | + 139.1 | + 139.5 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment . . . . . | + 130.6 | + 138.1 | + 138.9 | + 140.7 | - 140.2 | $+114.5$ | $+143.0$ | - 143.0 |
| Miscellaneous products. | $+136.3$ | + 137.1 | + 140.7 | $+142.4$ | + 145.5 | $+146.4$ | $+\quad .46 .8$ | + 147.3 |
| Nondurable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processed foods and feeds | 176.8 | + 183.5 | + 189.7 | - 188.2 | - 186.4 | 182.6 | 177.3 | + 179.4 |
| Cotton products | 179.3 | - 173.4 | - 170.8 | 165.7 | 162.0 | 158.0 | 156.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 158.1 \\ & +\quad 303.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wool products . | 116.5 | $112.3$ | - 107.3 | - 107.3 | $103.8$ | $\begin{aligned} - & 103.8 \\ - & 720.3 \end{aligned}$ | 102.0 | $+\quad 103.5$ |
| Manmade fiber tex tile products | $-\quad 137.7$ $+\quad 133.0$ | $-\quad 135.1$ $+\quad 133.1$ | -134.2 $+\quad 133.6$ | $\square$ $+\quad 132.3$ $+\quad 133.7$ | $+\quad 130.7$ $+\quad 133.8$ | - 129.3 | 121.7 133.3 | -121.7 $-\quad 133.0$ |
| Apparel | + 133.0 | + 133.1 | + 133.6 | + 133.7 | + 133.8 | 133.6 | 133.3 | - 133.0 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products | $+\quad 164.2$ | + 166.0 | + 166.9 | + 167.2 | $+\quad 169.8$ | - 169.8 | + 170.0 | $-\quad 169.7$ $+\quad 182.4$ |
| Chemicals and allied products | + 161.7 | $+\quad 168.5$ | + 172.9 | $+\quad 174.0$ $+\quad 2385$ | + 176.0 | 178.1 | $+\quad 181.8$ $+\quad 212.3$ | $+\quad 182.4$ <br> $+\quad 243.6$ |
| Petroleum products, refined | - 243.0 | $+\quad 244.3$ | - 238.2 | $+238.5$ | + 242.3 | $-\quad 240.7$ | + 242.3 | $+\quad 243.6$ $-\quad 149.4$ |
| Rubber and plastic products ..... | $+\quad 145.6$ $+\quad 148$ | + 147.5 | + 148.5 | $+\quad 149.4$ | $+\quad 149.6$ $-\quad 142.1$ | $\begin{array}{ll} + & 150.0 \\ - & 141.7 \end{array}$ | + 149.7 $+\quad 143.2$ | $+\quad 149.4$ <br> $+\quad 147.5$ |
| Hides, skins, leather, and related products. | + 148.1 | 145.2 | - 144.5 | 143.2 | - 142.1 | 141.7 | + 143.2 | + 147.5 |

NOTE: To facilitate interpretation, the month-to-month directions of change are shown along with the numbers: $(+)=$ rising, $(0)=$ unchanged, and $(-)=$ falling. The " $r$ " indicates revised; " $p$ ", preliminary; and "NA", not available.
${ }^{1}$ Data are seasonally adjusted by the source agency. Data for the latest month shown are preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ The diffusion index includes estimates for six types of stores not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

| Year and month | Fi CONSUMER PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  | F2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 781. United States, index of consumer prices(1) $\mid(1967=100)$ | 133. Canada, index of consumer prices (u) (1967=100) | 132. United Kingdom, index of consumer prices(L) $(1967=100)$ | 135. West Germany, index of consumer prices(1) $(1967=100)$ | 136. France, index of consumer prices(1) $(1967=100)$ | 138. Japan, index of consumer prices(1) $(1967=100)$ | 137. Italy, index of consumer prices(1) $(1967=100)$ | 47. United States, index of industrial production $(1967=100)$ | 123. Canada, index of industrial production $(1967=100)$ | 122. United Kingdom, index of industrial production $\text { ( } 1967=100\rangle$ | 126. France, index of industrial production (1967=100) |
| 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 128 | 125 | 144 | 126 | 136 | 138 | 127 | 122 | 139 | 120 | 150 |
| February | 129 | 126 | 144 | 127 | 136 | 140 | 128 | 123 | 142 | 123 | 151 |
| March .. | 130 | 126 | 145 | 128 | 137 | 143 | 130 | 124 | 142 | 124 | 146 |
| April | 131 | 128 | 148 | 129 | 138 | 145 | 131 | 124 | 142 | 121 | 144 |
| May . | 132 | 129 | 149 | 129 | 139 | 148 | 133 | 125 | 142 | 121 | 153 |
| June | 132 | 130 | 150 | 130 | 140 | 148 | 134 | 126 | 144 | 122 | 151 |
| July . . . . . . . | 133 | 131 | 151 | 130 | 141 | 150 | 135 | 127 | 143 | 123 | 153 |
| August. | 135 | 133 | 151 | 130 | 142 | 151 | 136 | 126 | 139 | 123 | 153 |
| September | 136 | 133 | 152 | 131 | 143 | 155 | 137 | 127 | 142 | 123 | 150 |
| October . | 137 | 134 | 155 | 132 | 145 | 154 | 138 | 127 | 144 | 125 | 153 |
| November | 138 | 135 | 157 | 133 | 146 | 156 | 139 | 128 | 146 | 123 | 154 |
| December | 138 | 136 | 158 | 134 | 147 | 160 | 141 | 126 | 146 | 119 | 148 |
| 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 140 | 137 | 161 | 135 | 150 | 167 | 144 | 125 | 148 | 113 | 157 |
| February | 142 | 138 | 163 | 137 | 152 | 173 | 147 | 125 | 149 | 115 | r157 |
| March | 143 | 139 | 165 | 137 | 153 | 174 | 149 | 125 | 150 | 119 | 153 |
| April | 14.4 | 140 | 170 | 138 | 156 | 179 | 151 | 125 | 148 | 121 | 155 |
| May . | 146 | 143 | 173 | 139 | 158 | 179 | 154 | 126 | 147 | 121 | 157 |
| June | 147 | 144 | 175 | 139 | 159 | 181 | 157 | 126 | 147 | 122 | 157 |
| July .. | 148 | 146 | 176 | 139 | 161 | 184 | 160 | 126 | 146 | 124 | 160 |
| August . . | 150 | 147 | 176 | 140 | 163 | 185 | 163 | 125 | 146 | 123 | 160 |
| September | 152 | 148 | 177 | 140 | 165 | 189 | 168 | 126 | 145 | 121 | 152 |
| October | 153 | 149 | 182 | 141 | 167 | 193 | 171 | 125 | 145 | 121 | 152 |
| November . | 154 | 151 | 185 | 142 | 168 | 194 | 174 | 122 | 143 | 121 | 147 |
| December . | 155 | 152 | 188 | 142 | 169 | 195 | 176 | 117 | 142 | 115 | 143 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .. | 156 | 153 | 192 | 144 | 171 | 196 | 178 | 114 | 139 | $r 119$ | 144 |
| February | 157 | 154 | 196 | 344 | 173 | 196 | rl81 | 111 | 140 | p119 | pl4 |
| March | 158 | 155 | 200 | 145 | 174 | 198 | 181 | 110 | pl39 | (NA) | (NA) |
| April ........ | 159 | 156 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 203 | (NA) | pl09 | (NA) |  |  |
| May . . . . . . June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Series are seasonally adjusted except those series that appear to contain no seasonal movement. Unadjusted series are indicated by (1). Series numbers are for identification only and do not reflect series relationships or order. Complete titles and sources are shown at the back of the book. 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.


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

Graphs of these series are shown on pages 67 and 68.
${ }^{1}$ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## APPENDIXES

## G. Experimental Data and Analyses

## Composite Indexes



| Series 810: |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1973- | 155.9 | 158.8 | 161.3 | 159.7 | 162.9 | 164.3 | 165.6 | 167.3 | 165.1 | 166.8 | 168.1 | 165.6 |
|  | 1974- | 167.8 | 170.2 | 172.3 | 173.0 | 175.6 | 176.1 | [ $\mathbf{H}$ 179.6 | r178.0 | r172.2 | r168.5 | rl62.5 | r159.0 |
|  | 1975- | r152.9 | r153.2 | 151.5 | ${ }^{3} 157.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series 811: | 1973- | 121.5 | 123.3 | 124.8 | 123.1 | 125.1 | 125.7 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 124.9 | 125.7 | 126.2 | 123.9 |
|  | 1974- | 125.1 | 126.3 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 128.9 | 128.8 | (H)130.9 | r129.2 | r124.5 | r121.4 | rli6.7 | r113.7 |
|  | 1975- | r108.9 | rl08.7 | 107.2 | ${ }^{2} 111.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Current high values are indicated by (H); "r" indicates revised.
${ }^{1}$ Reverse trend adjusted index contains the same trend as the index of 5 coincident indicators (series 820).
${ }^{2}$ Excludes series 16, 31, and 113 for which data are not yet available.

"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; Cl , composite index; O , diffusion index
GPDI, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.


[^14]GPOI, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.

| Series titles <br> (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | Series number | Current issue (page numbers) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Historical } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{array}\right.$ | Series descriptions (issue date) | Series titles <br> (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | Series number | Current issue (page numbers) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Historical } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{array}\right.$ | Series descriptions (issue date) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |
| Income-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | Investment, capital-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proprietors' income, NIA | 282 | 16 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 | 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 | *61 | 27,43,44 | 78,84 | 12/74 | 11/68 |
| Rental income of persons, percent of national income, NIA | 284A | 19 | 73 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Plant and equipment, new business expenditures, ol Investment, foreign, BOP | 061 | 46 | 84 | 12/74 | 11/68 |
| Wage and benefit decisions, first year | 748 | 59 | 93 | 10/74 | 6/72 | Foreign direct investments in the U.S. . . . . . . . . . . | 560 | 53 | 88 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| Wage and benefit decisions, life of contract . | 749 | 59 | 93 | 10/74 | 6/72 | Foreign purchases of U.S. securities | 564 | 53 | 88 | 7/74 | 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 materiais prices, components | 023 |  | 100 |  |  | Investment income of foreigners, military |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial materials prices, Ol | 023 |  | 97 | 10/74 | 4/69 | expenditures and services | 541 | 51 | 87 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| Industrial production - See also International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  | Investment income, U.S., military soles and services . | 540 | 51 | 87 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| U.S., components | 047 |  | 101 | 75 | ..... | U.S. direct investments abroad .............. | 561 | 53 | 88 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| U.S., OI | 047 | 64 | 98 | 3/75 |  | U.S. purchases of foreign securities | 565 | 53 | 88 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| U.S., index | *47 | 23,42 67 | 76,103 | 3/75 | 11/68 | Italy - See International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. wkly. initial claims for unemployment insur. | *5 | 20,39 | 74 | 4/74 | 6/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avg. wkly. initial claims for unemployment insur., Oi | 05 | 63 | 98 | 4/74 | 6/69 | J |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly insured unemployment rate | 45 | 22 | 75 | 3/75 | 6/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest, net, NIA | 288 | 16 | 72 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Japan - See International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest, net, as percent of national income, N/A | 288A | 19 | 73 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Japan - See International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business loans, shor-term, tank rates | *67 | 36,43 | 82 | 7/74 | 12/74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate bond yields. | 116 | 35 | 82 | 6/74 | 7/64 | L |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal funds rate ...... | 119 | 35 | 82 | $6 / 74$ | 11/73 | Labor cost per unit of gross product | 68 | 32 | 80 | 8/74 | 7/68 |
| Morrtgage vields, residential | 118 | 36 | 82 | $6 / 74$ | 7/64 | Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing | ${ }^{6} 62$ | 32,43 | 80 | 8/74 | 11/68 |
| Municipal bond yields...... | 117 109 | 35 36 | 82 82 82 | $6 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | $7 / 64$ $11 / 73$ | Labor cost per unit of output, total private economy .... | 63 | 32 | 80 | 4/75 | 10/72 |
| Preasury bill rate ........ | 114 | 36 35 | 82 82 | $6 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | 7/64 | Labor cost per unit of output, total private economy, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury bond yields | 115 | 35 | 82 | 6/74 | 7/64 | percent change ........ | ${ }_{* 17}^{63 C}$ | 32,41 | 80 | $8 / 74$ | 11/68 |
| International comparisons Consumer prices |  |  |  |  |  | Labor force- See Employment and unemployment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ..... | 133 | 66 | 103 | 11/74 | 9/72 | Lagging indicators, six. Cl . | 830 | 37 | 83 | $5 / 74$ $3 / 75$ | 11/68 $8 / 68 \%$ |
| France | 136 | 66 | 103 | 11/74 | 9/72 | Lavoff rate, manufacturing . . . . . . . . . Leading indicators - See Composite indexes. |  | 20 | 74 | 3/75 |  |
| Italy | 137 | 66 | 103 | 11/74 | 9/72 | Leading ind lities, liquid, to all foreigners, BOP | 530 | 50 | 87 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| Japan United Kingdom | 138 132 | 66 66 | 103 | $11 / 74$ $11 / 74$ | 9/72 9/72 | Liabilities, liquid and certain nonliquid, to foreign |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States... | 781 | 56,66 | 90,103 | 6/74 | 5/69 | official agencies, BOP...... | 532 | 50 | 87 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| West Germany | 135 | 66 | 103 | 11/74 | 9/72 | Liabitities of business failures | 14 | 34 | 81 | 4/75 | $\ldots$ |
| Industrial production |  |  |  |  |  | Liquidity balance, net, BOP. | 521 | 49 | 87 | 7/74 |  |
| Canada | 123 | 67 | 103 | 7/74 | 10/72 | Loans - See Credit. |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | 126 | 67 | 103 | 1/74 | 10/72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy | 127 | 67 | 104 | 1/74 | 10/72 | M |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan. | 128 | 67 | 104 | 7/74 | 10/72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OECD, European countries | 121 | 67 | 104 | 1/74 | 10\%72 | Machinery - See Investment, capital. |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 122 | 67 67 | ${ }_{76,103}$ | 1/74 | 10/72 $11 / 68$ | Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments. | 48 | 21 | 74 | 3/75 | 8/68* |
| United States. West Germany | *47 | 23,42,67 | 76,103 | 3/75 | 11/68 | Man-hours in nonagricultural establishments, rate of cihg. | 48 | 65 |  | 3/75 | 8/68* |
| West Germany Stock prices | 125 |  | 104 | 1/74 | 10/72 | Marginal employment adjustments, CI $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 813 | 38 | 83 | 5/74 |  |
| Canada . | 143 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 |  | Merchandise trade - See Balance of payments and Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | 146 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 |  | trade. <br> Military - See Oufense |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy | 147 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 |  | Military - See Oefense. <br> Money supply, change in |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan ......... | 148 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 | $\cdots$ | Money supply (M1) | 85 | 33 | 81 | 1/75 | 10/72 |
| United Kingdom | 142 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 |  | Money supply plus time deposits (M2) | 102 | 33 | 81 | 1/75 | 10/72 |
| United States. | 145 | 68 68 | 104 104 | 12/74 | . | Money supply, time deposits and deposits at |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories $\begin{aligned} & \text { West Germany }\end{aligned}$ | 145 | 68 | 104 | 11/74 | $\ldots$ | nonbank thrift institutions (M3) ........ | 103 | 33 | 81 | 1/75 | 10/72 |
| - ${ }^{\text {Euventories }}$ Business inventories, change in, NIA |  |  |  |  |  | Mortgage debt, net change. | 33 | 33 | 81 | 4/75 |  |
| Durable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . | 271 | 15 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Mortgage yields, residential | 118 | 36 | 82 | 6/74 | 7/64 |
| Nondurable goods | 275 | 15 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, constant dollars | 246 | 18 | 72 | 9/74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, current dollars. | 245 | 12,28 | 70,78 | 9,74 | 10/69 | $N$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, percent of GNP | 245A | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 | $N$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, book value, manutacturers' | ${ }^{65}$ | 29 | 79 | 4/74 | 9/68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to sales, ratio, mfg. and trade | 851 | 62 | 96 | 12/74 | 2/69 | National defense - See Defense. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory investment and purchasing, Cl . . Inventory valuation adjustment - See Profits. | 815 | 38 | 83 | 5/74 | ..... | National Government - See Government. National income - See Income. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers', book value ... | 412 | 45 | 84 | 1/75 | 11/68 | New orders, manufacturers' |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers', condition of | 414 | 45 | 84 | 1/75 | 11/68 | Capital goods industries, nondefense | 24 | 26 | 77 | 8/74 | 9/68 |
| Manufacturing and trade, book value | ${ }^{4} 71$ | 29,43 | 79 | 12/74 | 2/69 | Contracts and orders for plant and equipment ..... | *10 | 25,39 | 77 | 4/75 | 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 | 0450 | 47 | 85 | 12/74 | 11/68 | Defense products industries. | 647 | 55 |  | 8/72 | 9/68* |
| Materials and supplies, manufacturers', change in, book value | 20 | 28 | 79 | 4/74 | 9/68 | Durabte goods industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Components ..................... | *6 ${ }_{06}$ | 25,39 | 77 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 ........... | 506 | 48 | 86 | 4/74 | 8/68* |
| Investment, capital |  |  |  |  |  | Export orders, nonelectrical machinery ........... | 508 | 48 | 86 | 5/74 |  |
| Capital appropriations, manufacturing, backlog | 97 | 27 | 78 | 5/74 | $\ldots$ | New orders, manufacturing, DI | D440 | 46 | 84 | 12/74 | 11/68 |
| Capital appropriations, new, manufacturing ....... | 11 | 26 | 77 | 5/74 | ..... | Nonresidential fixed investment, GPDI, NIA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital appropriations, new, manufacturing, DI .... | 011 | 63 | 97 | 5/74 | $\ldots$ | Constant dallars, total. | 247 | 18 | 72 | 9/74 |  |
| Capital investment commitments, Cl . | 814 | 38 | 83 | 5/74 |  | Current dollars, total. | 241 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 |
| Construction contracts, commercial and industrial | 9 | 26 | 77 | 4/74 | $\ldots$ | Percent of GNP, total | 241 A | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 |
| Construction contracts, total value ... | 8 | 25 | 77 |  |  | Structures | 242 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 |
| Construction expenditures, business, and machinery and equipment sales | 69 | 27 | 78 | 8/74 | 9/68\# |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment, business, ratio to consumer goods | 853 | 62 | 96 | 3/75 | 11/68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment, NIA |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment, producers' durable .............. | 243 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories, business, change in - See Inventories. Nonresidential, total, constant dollars | 247 | 18 | 72 | 9/74 |  | OECD. European countries, industrial production | 121 | 67 | 104 | 1/74 |  |
| Nonresidential, total, current dollars . | 241 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Orders - See New orders and Unfilled orders. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonresidential, total, percent of GNP | 241A | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Output, labor cost per unit of | *62 | 32,43 | 80 | 8/74 | 11/68 |
| Structures, nomresidential | 242 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Dutput per man-hour, total private economy .......... | 770 | 58 | 93 | 4/75 | 10/72 |
| Structures, residential, constant dollars | 248 | 18 | 72 | 9/74 |  | Qutput per man-hour, total private economy, change in .. | 770C | 59 | 93 | 4/75 | 10/72 |
| Structures, residential, current dolliars. | 244 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Output per manhour, total private nonfarm ........... | 858 | 58 | 93 | 4/75 | 6/68 |
| Structures, residential, percent of GNP | 244A | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Output to capacity, manulacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 850 | 62 | 96 | 8/74 |  |
| Tota! | 240 | 12 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Overtime hours of production, mfg., avg. weekly ..... | 21 | 20 | 74 | 2/75 | 12/74 |

*Denates 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; CI, composite index; DI, diffusion index:
GPDI, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.

| Series titles <br> (See complete tities in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index) | Series number | Current issue (page numbers) |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Historical } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { (issue date) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Series } \\ \text { descriptions } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{array}\right\|$ | Series titles <br> (See complete titles in "Titles and Sources of Series," following this index\} | Series | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current issue } \\ & \text { (page numbers) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Historical } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Series } \\ \text { descriptions } \\ \text { (issue date) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |  |  | Charts | Tables |  |  |
| P |  |  |  |  |  | Sales |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Final sales, NIA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personai consumption expenditures, NIA |  |  |  |  |  | Durable goods | 270 | 15 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, Automabiles | 234 | 11 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Nondurable goods. | 274 | 15 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/6 |
| Durable goods | 232 | 11 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Total, constant dollars | 273 | 18 | 72 | 10/74 |  |
| Durable goods, except autos | 233 | 11 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Total, current dollars ................ | ${ }_{851}^{57}$ | ${ }_{6}^{24}$ | 76 | 8/74 | 7/68 |
| Nondurable goods. | 236 | 11 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Inventories to sales, manufacturing and trade Machinery and equipment sales and business |  | 62 | 96 | 12/74 | 2/69 |
| Services. | ${ }_{231}^{237}$ | 11 | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Machinstruction expenditures . ............. | 69 | 27 | 78 | 8/74 | 9/68* |
| Total, constant dollars | 231 230 | ${ }_{11}^{11,18}$ | 70 70 | 9/74 $9 / 74$ $9 / 74$ | $10 / 69$ $10 / 69$ | Manufacturers' sales, total value | 410 | 45 | 84 | 1/75 | 11/68 |
| Total, percent of GNP | 230A | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Manufacturing and trade sales ................. | *56 | 24,42 | 76 | 12/74 | 2/69 |
| Personal income - See income. |  |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing and trade sales, net, DI | 0444 | 46 24 | 85 | 12/74 | 11/6 |
| Plant and equipment - See also Investment, capital. |  |  |  |  |  | Retail sales, constant dollars | *54 | 24,42 | 76 | 4/75 $3 / 75$ | 6/72 |
| Business expenditures for | ${ }^{* 61}$ | 27,43,44 | 78,84 | 12/74 | 11/68 | Components ....... | 054 |  | 102 |  |  |
| Business expenditures for, Ol | ${ }_{-10}^{061}$ |  | 84 77 | 12/74 | 11/68 | Diffusion index | 054 | 64 | 98 | 3/75 | 6/72 |
| Contracts and orders for | ${ }^{10} 106$ | ${ }_{61}^{25,39}$ | 77 95 | 4/75 $1 / 75$ | 9/68 | Saving, NIA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potential gross national product Price indexes | 206 |  |  | 1/75 | ..... | Capital consumption aliowances | 296 | 17 | 72 | 10/74 | 10/69 |
| Consumer - See also International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  | Gross saving, private and government Personal saving | 290 | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | 72 | $10 / 74$ $10 / 74$ | 10/69 |
| All items. | 781 | 56,66 | 90,103 | $6 / 74$ | 5/69 | Personal saving ................... | 292 | 17 62 | 72 96 | 10/74 | 10/69 |
| All items, change in | ${ }^{7812}$ | 56 | 90 | $6 / 74$ | 5/69 | Prsfits, und istributed corporate, plus inventory |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities less food | 783 | 56 56 | 90 90 | $6 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | 5/69 | valuation adjustment .......... | 294 | 17 | 72 | 10/74 | 10/69 |
| Food. | 784 | 56 56 | 90 90 | $6 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | 5/69 $5 / 69$ | Surplus or deficit, government | 298 | 17 | 72 | 10/74 | 10/69 |
| Deflators, NIA ${ }^{\text {Sol }}$ | 184 | 56 | 90 | $6 / 74$ |  | Securities purchases, BOP |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed weighted, gross private product | 211 | 56 | 90 | $8 / 74$ | $\ldots$ | Foreign purchases of U.S. securities U.S. purchases of foreign securities. | 565 | ${ }_{53}^{53}$ | 88 88 | $7 / 74$ $7 / 74$ | $5 / 69$ $5 / 69$ |
| Fixed weighted, gross private product, change in | 2116 | 56 | 90 | $8 / 74$ |  | Selling prices - See Prices, selling. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator, GNP | ${ }_{210}^{210}$ | 9 | 69 | $8 / 74$ $8 / 74$ | 10/69 | Sensitive financial flows, CI . . | 817 | 38 | 83 | 5/74 |  |
| Differences.... | ${ }_{2100}^{2108}$ |  | 69 69 | $8 / 74$ $8 / 74$ | $10 / 69$ $10 / 69$ | Shipments, ratio of manutacturers' unfilled orders to | 852 | 62 | 96 | 8/74 | 9/68 |
| Industrial materials | *23 | 30,40 | 79 | 10/74 | 4/69 | State and local government - See Governmment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| industrial materials, components | ${ }^{203}$ |  | 100 |  |  | Stock prices - See also International comparisons. 500 common stocks | *19 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial materials, DI | ${ }^{2} 23$ | 63 | 97 | 10/74 | 4/69 | 500 commmon stocks ${ }^{\text {a }}$, il ............... | 019 | ${ }_{63}^{30,40}$ | 79 97 | 10/74 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 / 69 \\ & 5 / 69 \end{aligned}$ |
| Labor cost, price per unit of | *17 | 30,41 | 80 | 8/74 | 11/68 | Surplus - See Government. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stock - See also International compar500 common500 commecommon stocks, $01 . \ldots \ldots .$. | *19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | D19 | 30,40 63 | 79 | 10/74 | 5/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 97 | 10/74 | 5/69 | T |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities | 750 | 57 | 91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm products. | 752 | 57 | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ | $7 / 74$ | 6/69 | Transportation ond other services, payments, BOP | 549 | 52 | 88 | 1/75 | 5/69 |
| Foods and feeds, processed | 751 | 57 | 91 | 7/74 | 6/69 | Transportation and other services, receipts, BOP.. | 548 | 52 | 88 | 1/75 | 5/69 |
| Industrial commodities ........ | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }_{\text {37 }}^{31,57}$ | 80,91 91 | $7 / 74$ $7 / 74$ | 6/69 | Travel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial commodities, change in Manufactured goods | ${ }_{58}^{556}$ | $\stackrel{57}{51,57}$ | $\stackrel{91}{80,91}$ | $7 / 74$ $7 / 74$ | $6 / 69$ $6 / 69$ | Payments by U.S. travelers abroad, BOP ....... | 545 | 52 | 88 | 7/74 | 5/69 |
| Manufactured goods, components | D58 | 31,37 | ${ }_{102}$ | 714 | $6 / 69$ | Reccipts from foreign travelers in the U.S., BOP . | 544 114 | 52 35 | 88 82 | $7 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | 5/69 |
| Manufactured goods, DI . ...... | D58 | 64 | 98 | 7/74 | 6/69 | Treasury bill rate ... Treasury bond y yilds | 115 | 35 <br> 35 | 82 82 | $6 / 74$ $6 / 74$ | $7 / 64$ $7 / 64$ |
| Price to unit laber cost, manufacturing | *17 | 30,41 | 80 | 8/74 | 11/68 | Treasury bond yields |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, selling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, DI....... | 0462 | 47 | 85 | 12/74 | 11/68 | U |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade, OI | 0460 | 47 | 85 | $12 / 74$ | 11/68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade, D! Wholesale trade, Ol | 0466 | 47 | 85 | $12 / 74$ | 11/68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prime rate charged trade, by banks | 046 | 47 | 85 | 12/74 | 11/68 | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prime rate charged by banks .................. Producers' durabie equipment, GPDI, NIA ......... | 109 | 36 | ${ }^{82}$ | 6/74 | 11/73 | Help-wanted advertising to persons unemployed, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durabie equipment, GPDI, NIA Production - See Industrial production and GNP. | 243 |  | 70 | 9/74 | 10/69 | ratio ............................... | 860 |  | 96 | 3/75 |  |
| Production Sete inusstrial iroduction and G.... | 26 | 28 | 79 |  |  | Initial claims, vvg. weekly unemployment insur. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | *5 | ${ }_{63}^{20,39}$ | 74 98 | $4 / 74$ $4 / 74$ | $6 / 69$ $6 / 69$ |
| Production of business equip. to consumer goods, ratio | 853 | 62 | 96 | ${ }_{3 / 75}^{11 / 74}$ | 11/68 | Initial claims, avg. weekly, unemployment insur., of Layoff rate, manufacturing ................ | ${ }_{3}^{05}$ | 63 20 | 98 74 | $4 / 74$ <br> $3 / 75$ | 8/69 ${ }_{\text {8/68 }}$ |
| Productivity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 843 | ${ }_{60}$ | 94 | $3 / 75$ $3 / 74$ | 8/68* |
| Output per man-hour, total private economy | 770 | 58 | 93 | 4/75 | 10/72 | Persons lonemployed, civilian labor force. | 843 | 60 | 94 | 2/74 | 4/72 |
| Jutput per man-hour, total private economy, change in | 770 C | 59 | 93 |  |  | Both sexes, 16 -19 years... | ${ }_{845}^{846}$ | 60 | 94 | 2/74 | $4 / 72$ $4 / 72$ |
| Output per manhoiur, total private nonfarm econ. .. | 858 | 58 | 93 | 4/75 | 6/68 | Females, 20 years and over 15 weeks and over | - 844 |  | 94 75 | $2 / 74$ $2 / 74$ | $4 / 72$ $4 / 72$ |
| Profits |  |  |  |  |  | 15 weeks and over . 1 Isured, average weekly | +44 | ${ }_{22}^{22,43}$ | 75 75 | $2 / 74$ $3 / 75$ | $4 / 72$ $6 / 69$ |
| Corporate, after taxes, constant dollars. | ${ }^{18}$ | 30 | 79 | $8 / 74$ | 1/72 | Males, 20 years and over | 844 | 60 | 75 94 | 3/74 | ${ }_{4}^{6 / 72}$ |
| Corporate, and inventory valuation adjustment, NIA | ${ }^{*} 168$ | ${ }_{16}^{30,41}$ | 79 | 8/74 | 7/68 | Married males, spouse present ................ |  | 22 | 75 | 2/74 | 4/72 |
|  | 286 | 16 | 72 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Negro and other races . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 848 | 60 | 94 | 2/74 | 4/72 |
| Corporate, and inventory valuation adjustment. percent of national income, NIA | 286A | 19 | 73 | 10/74 | 10/69 | Total $\ldots$.... White . | $\stackrel{* 43}{847}$ | ${ }_{60}^{22,41}$ | 75 94 | 2/74 | $4 / 72$ $4 / 72$ |
| Corporate, undistributed, plus inventory valuation adjustment, NIA. |  |  |  |  |  | Unfilled orders, manufacturers | 84 |  | 94 | 2/74 | 4/72 |
|  | $\stackrel{294}{234}$ | ${ }_{63}^{17}$ | 72 97 | ${ }_{1}^{10 / 74} 1$ | 10/69 | Durable goods industries. | 96 | 27 | 78 | $8 / 74$ | 9/68 |
| Manufacturing, DI .a..................... | 034 0442 | 63 46 | 97 85 | $1 / 75$ $12 / 74$ |  | Durable goods industries, change in ............. | ${ }_{85}^{25}$ | 29 | 79 | 8/74 | 9/68 |
| Per dollar of siles, manufacturing ............... | 15 | 30 | 88 | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 74}$ | 3/69 | Unfilled orders to shipments, durable goods indus. United Kingdom-See International comparisons. | 852 | 62 | 96 | 8/74 | 9/68 |
| Profitability, CI ............................ | 816 | 38 | 83 | 5/74 |  | United Kingdom - See international comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio, protits to income originating in corp. bus. | 22 | 30 | 80 | 8/74 | 7/68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proprietors' income, N1A ................... | ${ }_{282 \mathrm{~A}}^{282}$ | 16 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 | v |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proprietors' income, percent of national income, NIA | 282A | 19 | 73 | 10/74 | 10/69 | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased materials, percent of companies reporting higher inventories | 37 | 28 | 78 | 4/75 | 12/74 | Vacancy rate in rental housing | 857 | 62 | 96 |  | 10/72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Vendor performance .. | 32 | 29 | 79 | 11/74 | 12/74 |
| R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 284 | 16 | 71 | 10/74 | 10/69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rental income of persons, NIA <br> Rental income of persons, as percent of national income, NIA |  |  |  |  |  | Wages and salaries - See Compensation. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2844 | 19 | 73 | 10/74 | $10 / 69$ | West Germany - See International comparisons. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve position, U.S, ${ }^{\text {R }}$, BOP ..... Reserve transations balance | 534 522 | 50 49 | 87 87 | 7/74 | 5/6 | Wholesale prices |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve transactions balance, BOP | ${ }_{93} 92$ | ${ }_{35}^{49}$ |  | 7/74 |  | All commodities ................ | 750 | 57 | 91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
| Residential structures - See also Housing. <br> Residential structures, constant dollars, GPDI, NIA Residential structures, current dollars, GPDI, NIA Residential structures, percent of GNP GPDI, NIA | 93 | 35 | 82 | 10/74 | 11/72 | Farm products. | 752 | 57 | 91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Foods and feeds, processed | 751 |  |  | 7/74 | 6/69 |
|  |  | 18 | 72 | 9/74 |  | Industrial commodities | 55 | 31,57 | 80,91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
|  | ${ }_{2444}^{244}$ | 12 | 70 73 | $9 / 74$ $9 / 74$ | $10 / 69$ $10 / 69$ | Industrial commodities, change in | 55C |  | 91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
|  |  | 19 | 73 | 9/74 | 10/69 | Manufactured goods | 58 | 31,57 | 80,91 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
| Salaries - See Compensation. |  |  |  |  |  | Manufactured goods, components | ${ }^{058}$ |  | 102 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufactured goods, DI | 058 |  | 98 | 7/74 | 6/69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Workweek of production workers, manufacturing | * 1 | 20,39 | 74 | 2/75 | 8/68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Workweek of production workers, mfg., components | 01 |  | 99 |  | ..... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Workweek of production workers, manulacturing, OI . | 01 | 63 | 97 | 2/75 |  |

[^15]GPDI, gross private domestic investment; and NIA, national income and product account.

Look Ahead
With

## AREA ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS 1990

- States and Regions
- BEA Economic Areas
- SMSA's
- Non-SMSA Portions of BEA Economic Areas


## Prepared by the <br> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Social and Economic Statistics Administration Bureau of Economic Analysis


[^0]:    The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through September 1, 1975.

[^1]:    This project wes performed under a research contrict beeween BEA and Protwor Victor Zannowitz of the Graduate School of Business, University of Chicapo. Dr. Zamowitu is re sponsibie for the overall diroction of the study. Neyor parts of one proyect wret carricd out by members of the Netional Burseu of Econorric Aesterch (NBER) under the direction of Charlotive Boschem. Subetantial contributions to this study wer made by the staff of the Staistical indicatons Division of BEA. This staft is under the immediate direction of feliks tamm. Onief of the Division, and is under the generd supervision of Buatrice N. Vactura. Associase Director for Nationsl Andysis and Projections In addition, the study benefitted from the asvice, lugpestions, and gidence of the ecD Tectnical Committie. Edgo A. Fiedier, U.S. Department of the Tresury, Onsirmien. The suthors wso with to thenk Geolftey H. Moore of NBER and bulius Shiskin of the Bureas of Labor Stuistics for hetpful comments.
    ${ }^{2}$ The present review follows on a series of such reviews by NBER. The first alection of indicators, limited to revivals, wein made in 1937, and the list wist then extended to rectanions and accresively revised in 1950, 1960, and 1966. Soe W. C. Mitotuil and A. F. Burns. Sutixtion Indicstors of Cyaticel Reviels, Naw York: NBER Bulletin 60 , 1938 G. H. Mocre
    
     J. Shiskin, indicmors of Businven Expenioms ind Contructions. New York: NBER. 1967.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sen lise Minta, "Dating U.S Grown Cydes." Exptorations in Economic Remerth Occasional Paders of NBER. Vol. I. No, I. Summer 1974.

[^2]:    Hfistorically, the saries uned to extimme the reference dies of turginem cycte penks and troughs induded not only comprehersive input and output mamers tach as toed emptov ment, GNP in constent dollars, induatrid protuctions but ato the retated nomind indicators
     tutiond income sccounts, bank debits and perolis).
     between irnestmant and find dermene, or between the investment and exing functoonc (2)
     (3) charips in price-cost relations, profit oreyins and totis. and burines expectations. This.
     eg. (II incluctes cockerator-multiplitr modis, hypotheses that emphaike baf and nonlure arities in investment and swing functions, find views stresting the role of innovations and irvestment opportunitios in pertioula intugtrieg; (2) contrins both the older credht and the oursent monatiwigt theories; and (3) covers the conctat of horizontal maldustments rexitume in price-cost imbelances a will as that of bubinemruan's eront of overoptormen and peas
     Cycle Todry: An introduction." in Zemowi, et., The Bubiew Crote Todoy. Nuw York NBEA, 1972, pp. 1-38.

[^3]:    'For the adopred method of estimating the magritude and impaci of pant revisions. see dulius Shiskin. "Mrasuring Current Economic Fluctuations." Ammis of Economic and Sociel Mencirement, temuary 1973, pp. 1-15.
    ${ }^{19}$ Over 96 percent of nevity 3.000 computer-elected turns weve mocepted by judgment besed on NBER ruies and experience. tess than 3 percent were rejected, and lemt than 1 percent were shifted. The progran failed to identify about 4 percent ot all findly selectod turning points.
    The progamened selection of opticest tuming points is fully described and criticaliv evalu-
     adures and Compule Propami, Now York. NBEA, 1971, ctupter 2.

[^4]:    I' In this itape of BCD, the new reterence cyde dates are frown andy for the charts of the new leading compocite index and its components. The remaning serses in $8 C D$ are chated roconding to the old referenct ctronolog. The new dates will be aooprod for all geres in the nemer future.
    ${ }^{12}$ Arther F. Burns and Wedey C. Mirathel, Momaring tuminess Crchen Now Yurk NBCR. 1947, cp. 118120.

[^5]:    ${ }^{13}$ Taking account of the systematic timing differences by type of tum 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, reapectively. Under the old definition $(-3$ to +3 montus at either tum), the corresponding proportions would be 34 and 56 percent. The extet coincidences account for about 8 percent of the observations at peaks and 2t 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 comparisors moy be in two groups $i L$ and C , or Lg and Cl . leads and lass are, of course, mulually exclusive. An exact coincidence is counted as a half-lead and a halftas in the computation of the probibilities for lesas and lags.
    ${ }^{15}$ This general approach. first adopted by Moore in Statiaticel indicators of Cyctical fitwiols and Rmestions, New York: NGER. 1950, is workable tor the purpose on hand. although the independence assumption can be questioned. Oul procedure difters from that although the independence assumplion can be questioned. Our procedure differs from
    followed by Moone $(1950)$ and Moore and Shiskin (1966) in that we use different probabil followed by Moore (1950) and Moore and Shiskin (1966) in that we use different
    ities and a modified concept of C. both reflecting the post-1947 timing disti ibutions.
    ities wid a modified concept of C. both reflecting the post-1947 timing distibutions. bettr if it is treated as a coincider rather than as ateader (in which case it is so treated). For exo aple, the index of industrial production has four leads at business cycle downturns ' 7 $19 \times 3-69(4,+1,-6,-3,-3)$. The probabitity that four leads out of five possible comparisons occurted thy chance is 0528 (hased on $p=0.7$ ) while the protability for three rough concuried by chance is 0.528 (bised on
    ${ }^{17}$ This is done by shilting the reference peak dates by the median lead or lag of the series at reaks. and analogously for uoughs. The average valucs of the series in 3 -monin periods centered on the sompcertained dates are then computed and compared to see whether the serses rowe, deatined. on showed no change in each of the cyclical phases covered. Seee Bry and Bocctian. 00. eri., D. 105 ft.
    "Relerence ratiner thaci specificrycle anplitudes are used so as to have a measure based on only those movernents in the given series that can be associated with busuness cycles. In the 1966 study, amplitude scores mere hased on specitic-cycle figures, see Mocre and Shish in op.cit. 0.91.1

[^6]:    ${ }^{17}$ 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 cyelical movements. For relatively smooth series, a 9 month Henderson curve is used; for arratic series, a 23 -month thenderson curw is used. The irregular component is obtained by dividing the trend-cycle component into the seasonally adjusted series. The ratio of the aretage percentage change in the irregular component to that in the trend-cycle component. T/C, generally declines as the span fin months) over which the change is measured increases. MCD is the shortest span for which $\overline{1} / \overline{\mathrm{C}}<1,00$. The MCD. $\overline{/} / \bar{C}$, 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 "Statustics for Short-Term Economic Forecasting." chapters 17 and 18 in Businees Cycle Indicators. Volume 1.
    ${ }^{20}$ It might be argued that if such an idead model were avaitable we would presurnady nowe i" that is needed for succersful macroeconomic analysis-and forecasting and polikymaking as well-if the model coutd be implemented with the available data an.t used optumallv for policy simulations and prescriotions
    ${ }^{21}$ For a similar interpretation of the composite index of leading indicators. see Sant $H$. Hymans, "On the Use of Leading indicators to Predict Cyclical Turning Points." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity. 1973. Vol. 2. po. 347-348.

[^7]:    ${ }^{22}$ This is. of courst. aperil argument that applies to other groups as mall, ect. to coincident and laging indicators. It could te taken to sugeot the uet of overtapping intormstion (ia. difturent meacurements for mantialiv the seme or similay varibbles), but this is undesirable on other grounds: duplication should be avoided inumbuch as it readis in unintencted and uncontrolied multiple weighting of some elervents in the index.
    ${ }^{31}$ Our wek here is to constouct an index thes would signel both types of turn, so al components muat lead at both peaks and troughs and wore wall on thet tasis. (Each must have the timing classification L. L. Li see appendix A.) This exdudes indicators which lead at sither businas downturns or cupturns, but not at both. Such series could be used in composite indexes tevigned to minticipati, noi bupiness exparaions and contractions. but the onmet of ont or the othe phtse of the cycie we hive constructed auch experimentil seaporate indextes for poaks and tougts with a view to (11 browdening the covernge in twrrs of the difiment economic procestes and (2) obtaining eartier and more repular indications of recoveries frinco consistent and sizable fagds at troughs have been at a memium in the recont cycles). Good progress west made with reard to the firs. but not yet with rtgerd to the seond. Further progress with mide with regid to died direction are telievod werrented and will continue. The full raport on the propect wut include the resplts of these experiments.
    ${ }^{24}$ This is so enpecisity if the indexes are restriceed to series that 1 mad at both peoks and roughs.
    ${ }^{33}$ The task of corstructing and teating the indexts was performed by the Sestistica Indicators Diwsion of BEA directed by Feliks Tamm. We thank in perticular Morton Somer, Barry Beckman, and Kerneth Beckman of the SID staff for active assistunce. The following discuscion of the tachnique inwolved is starkly abbreviated. For turther detail, se mpendix: $B$.
    ${ }^{24}$ For the procedures used for the "reverse trend adiusted" index, we wopndix $\mathbf{B}$.
    21 The loyott rate, which was used in an earlier (1900) incex of leadung ser les. had nat been wailable prompty enough in the best, but this shortcoming has now bew removed.

[^8]:    TA The staft of the Statiztica Indicators Division of BEA Compiled the data for the mew indak and mode the necescriy adjustrments for price changes, etc. Mermbers of the NBER statf computed the scorres. In this connuction, we with to duant particulonly Betry F. Tunstal and Evelyn J, Crawtord, BEA, and Onantal Oubrin. NBER.
    ${ }^{10}$ Two of the missing series wre quite volatite and subject to targe revisions. Thest are the series on change in cronufacturing and trade inventories and change in consumer instatmen debt, The missing profit series. While mach smootter, is quarterly-reported with lags of up to 4 months and very tentative in its earfy eatimates. The remaining missing series, mel business formation, which is also included in the now composive index. will now be awatathe in tume for indusion in the lazest value of the index due to special efforts to speed up the release of the information.
    *The reason is that some of the new indicators with early timing at troughs de volatide and their effective contribution to the inder, after the standadiation procedures usid, is rather smali. On the basis of mean rather than median timing. however. the new indian durs show a somewhat forgiger lead at troughs. The mean lears for the mew inder are il i, 4.4, and 7.7 months at peaks, troughs, and all turns, respectivety, the corresponding leads for 8CO 81 are 11.1. 2.2 and 7.6 months.
     rather, the latter can only be evaluated axcording to the memen siup of its componemis
    ${ }^{2}$ Despite the fect that surouthress siores for the two indexes ase the same thicD is
     20 percent less in the new index than in the ovd.

[^9]:    Current data for these series are shown on page 71.

[^10]:    Current data for these series are shown on pages 79 and 80 .

[^11]:    Current data for these series are shown on page 83. Numbers entered on the chart indicate length of leads ( $\cdot$ ) and lags ( + ) in months from reterence turning dates.

[^12]:    Current data for these series are shown on page 88. Annual totals are used prior to 1960.

[^13]:    Current data for these series are shown on page 96.

[^14]:    *Denotes series on the 1966 NEER "short list" of indicators. \#The "number" for this series title was changed since the publication date shown. BOP means balance of payments; CI, composite index; DI , diffusion index;

[^15]:    *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; CI, composite index; OI, diffusion index:

