ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50. Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division under the direction of Julius Shiskin, Chief. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—
Felix Tam—Technical supervision and review,
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing,
Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects,
Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods,
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data.
Editorial supervision is provided by Geraldine Censky of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.
The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. The agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of this report.

December 1968

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50.
Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office...
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division under the direction of Julius Shiskin, Chief. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—

Feliks Tammm—Technical supervision and review,
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing,
Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects,
Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods,
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 440-1550)

Editorial supervision is provided by Geraldine Censky of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

A NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNT accounts summarizing both receipts and final expenditures for the personal, business, foreign, and government sectors of the economy and provide useful measures of total economic activity. The total of the final expenditures, which equals the total of the receipts, is known as gross national product, the most comprehensive single measure of aggregate economic output. GNP is defined as the total market value of the final output of goods and services produced by the nation’s economy.

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

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the nation’s economy.

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50.

Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.
ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation’s economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—
Feliks Tamm—Technical supervision and review.
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing.
Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects.
Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods.
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 440-1596)
Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Division.

The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. The agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of 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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation’s economy.

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50.

Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are:

- Felix Tamm—Technical supervision and review
- Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing
- Gerald F. Donovan—New projects
- Morton Sommer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods
- Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 440-1596)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division. The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. The agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of this report.

This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are:

- Felix Tamm—Technical supervision and review
- Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing
- Gerald F. Donovan—New projects
- Morton Sommer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods
- Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 440-1596)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division. The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. The agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of 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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50. Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—Feliks Tam—Technical supervision and review, Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing, Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects, Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods, Betty F. Funstad—Collection and compilation of basic data. (Telephone 440-1596) Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division. The cooperation of various government and private agencies which provide data is gratefully acknowledged. The agencies furnishing data are indicated in the list of series and sources at the back of 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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy. Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—

Feliks Tamr—Technical supervision and review, Barry A. Backman—Specifications for computer processing, Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects, Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods, Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data.

(telephone 440-1596)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a governmental interagency committee established by the Bureau of the Budget. This committee presently consists of the following persons:

JULIUS SHISKIN, Bureau of the Budget, Chairman
A. ROSS ECKLER, Bureau of the Census
GEORGE F. MOORE, Bureau of Labor Statistics
WILLIAM H. BRANSON, Council of Economic Advisers
KENNETH WILLIAMS, Federal Reserve Board

ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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 model 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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are:

Feliks Tamm—Technical supervision and review, 
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing, 
Gerald F. Donohoe—New projects, 
Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods, 
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data. 
(Phone 440-1956)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a technical committee established by the Bureau of the Budget. This committee consists of the following persons:

Julius Shiskin, Bureau of the Budget 
Chairman

William H. Branson, Council of Economic Advisers 
A. Ross Eckler, Bureau of the Census 
George Jaszi, Office of Business Economics 
Geoffrey H. Moore, Bureau of Labor Statistics 
Kenneth Williams, Federal Reserve Board

ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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 aide 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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—

Feliks Tam—Technical supervision and review,
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing,
Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects,
Morton Soner—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods,
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data.
(Telephone 440-1596)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a technical committee established by the Bureau of the Budget. This committee consists of the following persons:

Julius Shiskin, Bureau of the Budget
Chairman

William H. Branson, Council of Economic Advisers
A. Ross Eckler, Bureau of the Census
George Jaszki, Office of Business Economics
Geoffrey H. Moore, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kenneth Williams, Federal Reserve Board

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Maurice H. Stans, Secretary
Rocco C. Siciliano, Under Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
George Hay Brown, Director
Robert F. Drury, Deputy Director

EDWIN D. GOLDFIELD, Assistant Director

ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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 interested in an evaluation of current business conditions and prospects.

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

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

Subscription price, including supplements, is $16 a year ($4 additional for foreign mailing). Single issues are $1.50. Airmail delivery is available at an additional charge. For information about domestic or foreign airmail delivery, write to the Superintendent of Documents (address below), enclosing a copy of your address label. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.
ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—
Feliks Tam—Technical supervision and review,
Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing,
Gerald F. Donahoe—New projects,
Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods,
Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data.
(telephone 440-1596)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a technical committee established by the Bureau of the Budget. This committee consists of the following persons:

Julius Shiskin, Bureau of the Budget
Chairman
William H. Branson, Council of Economic Advisers
A. Ross Eckler, Bureau of the Census
George Jaszi, Office of Business Economics
Geoffrey H. Moore, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kenneth Williams, Federal Reserve Board

EDWIN D. GOLDFIELD, Assistant Director

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 the Census or any other government agency of any particular approach to economic analysis. This report is intended only to provide statistical information so arranged as to facilitate the analysis of the course of the Nation's economy.

Almost all of the basic data presented in this report have been published by their source agencies. A series finding guide, as well as a complete list of series titles and data sources, is shown at the back of this report.
This report was prepared in the Statistical Analysis Division. Technical staff and their responsibilities for the publication are—

Falliks Tamm—Technical supervision and review, Barry A. Beckman—Specifications for computer processing, Gerald F. Donahue—New projects, Morton Somer—Selection of seasonal adjustment methods, Betty F. Tunstall—Collection and compilation of basic data.

(Telephone 440-1956)

Editorial supervision is provided by Maureen Padgett of the Administrative and Publications Services Division.

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

This publication is prepared under the general guidance of a technical committee established by the Bureau of the Budget. This committee consists of the following persons:

Julius Shiskin, Bureau of the Budget
Chairman

William H. Branson, Council of Economic Advisers
A. Ross Eckler, Bureau of the Census
George Jaszi, Office of Business Economics
Geoffrey H. Moore, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kenneth Williams, Federal Reserve Board

ABOUT THE REPORT

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

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

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

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