



## Die Another Day? Budget Deficits and Interest Rates

In January 2002, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected that the federal government, operating under current fiscal policies, would run a cumulative budget surplus of about \$2.25 trillion for fiscal years 2003-12. By August, this projected surplus had been cut in half, and the CBO now projects modest deficits (averaging less than 1 percent of GDP) through fiscal year 2005. (In fiscal year 2002, the unified budget deficit totaled \$157 billion, with a deficit of \$145 billion projected for 2003.)

The swing from projected budget surpluses to actual budget deficits has led some economists to warn of the economic consequences of a return to deficit financing. Indeed, Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan has argued that larger budget deficits may lead to higher interest rates and, as a consequence, slower growth of investment and labor productivity.<sup>1</sup> These warnings are particularly relevant given proposed new legislation for a Medicare drug prescription plan and extension of the expiring tax provisions in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001.

The classic argument is that large deficits raise interest rates because government borrowing “crowds out” private borrowing. As the government competes with private borrowers to take a larger share of a fixed pool of saving, the *real* interest rate rises. Conversely, rising surpluses should be expected to lower interest rates.

Empirically, the linkage between budget deficits/surpluses and interest rates is weak, as a series of papers published in the 1980s showed.<sup>2</sup> However, most large macroeconomic forecasting models presume that larger deficits lead to higher interest rates. The past five years provide a natural experiment to test this hypothesis. After all, sharply larger surpluses were projected until 2001, with much smaller projected surpluses thereafter (and even modest-sized deficits over the near term).

The figure provides some countervailing evidence against the view that real interest rates move inversely to large changes in the federal government’s projected budget balance. The figure plots the CBO’s biannual 10-year cumulative surplus projections against the yield on 10-year (on-the-run) Treasury

Inflation-Indexed Securities (TIIS), which the Treasury began issuing in 1997. As the figure shows, projections of ever larger budget surpluses from 1997:Q3 to 2001:Q1 were essentially associated with rising real interest rates, not falling rates. From 1997:Q1 to 2000:Q1, the yield on the 10-year TIIS rose from 3.36 percent to 4.23 percent. Since then, 10-year TIIS yields have fallen to just under 2.5 percent, as has the size of the projected cumulative budget surpluses.

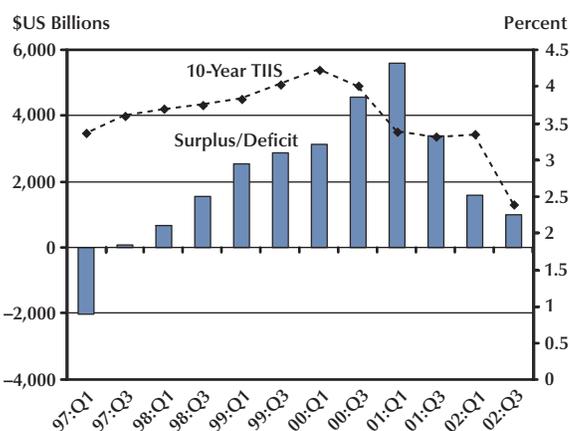
The evidence presented here suggests that changes in the economy’s *expected* growth rate greatly affect both projected surpluses and real interest rates. When economic growth is expected to be strong, particularly labor productivity and investment, the return to capital (the real rate of interest) is thus high, as is the growth of taxable incomes (and hence tax receipts). When growth slows, the opposite tends to occur. Large budget deficits or surpluses may affect interest rates, but other factors appear to be more important.

—Kevin L. Kliesen

<sup>1</sup>Greenspan, Alan. “Current Fiscal Issues.” Testimony before the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives, 12 September 2002.

<sup>2</sup>Evans, Paul. “Do Large Deficits Produce High Interest Rates?” *American Economic Review*, March 1985, 75(1), pp. 68-87.

### Cumulative 10-Year Surplus/Deficit Projections and Yield on 10-Year TIIS



NOTE: TIIS yields are daily averages for the quarter indicated.

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## ***Conventions used in this publication:***

1. Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
2. *Percent change* refers to simple percent changes. *Percent change from year ago* refers to the percent change from the same month or quarter during the previous year. *Compounded annual rate of change* shows what the growth rate would be over an entire year if the same simple percent change continued for four quarters or twelve months. The compounded annual rate of change of  $x$  between the previous quarter  $t-1$  and the current quarter  $t$  is:

$$100 \times \left[ \left( \frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} \right)^4 - 1 \right]$$

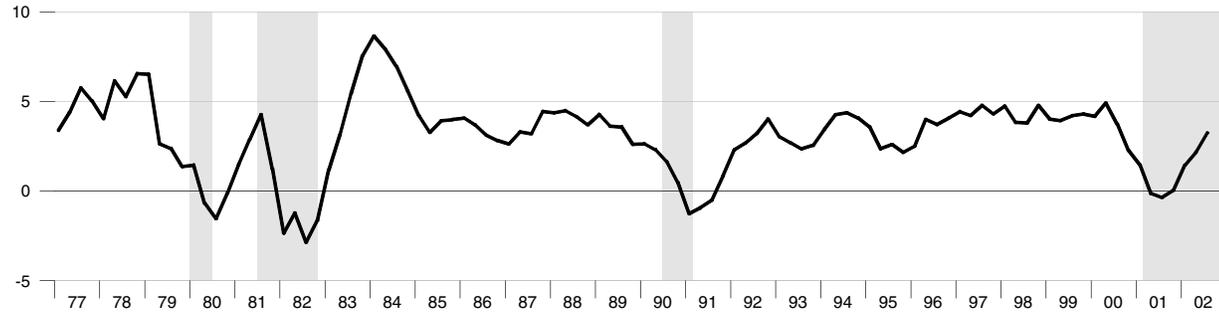
For monthly data replace 4 with 12.

3. All data with significant seasonal patterns are adjusted accordingly, unless labeled NSA.



**Real Gross Domestic Product**

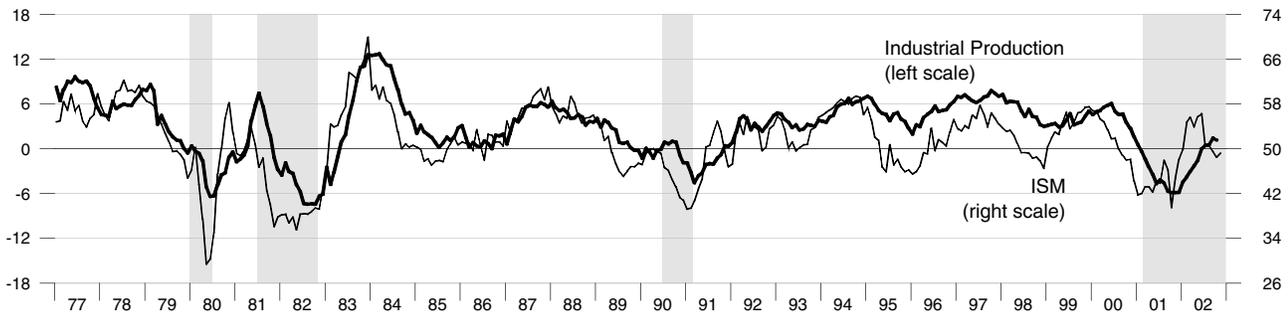
Percent change from year ago



**Industrial Production and Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Indexes**

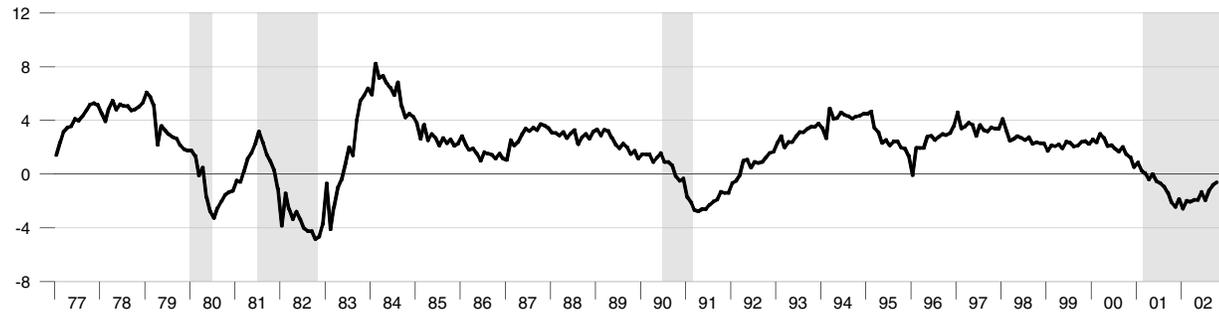
Percent change from year ago

Index



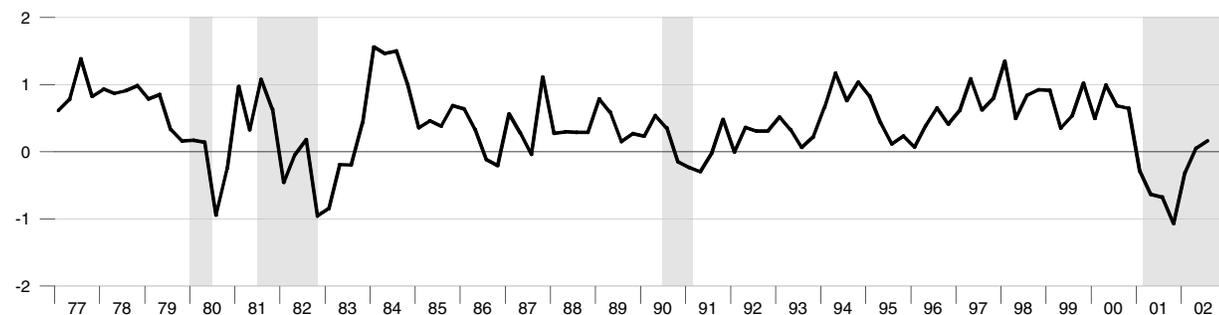
**Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours**

Percent change from year ago

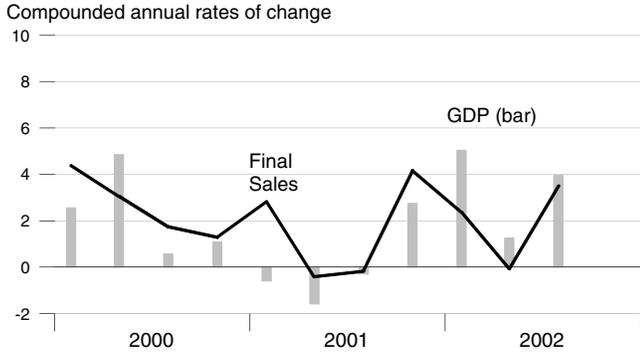


**Real Change in Private Inventories**

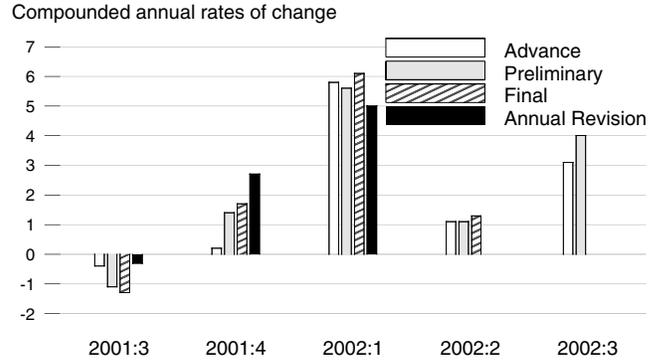
Percent of GDP



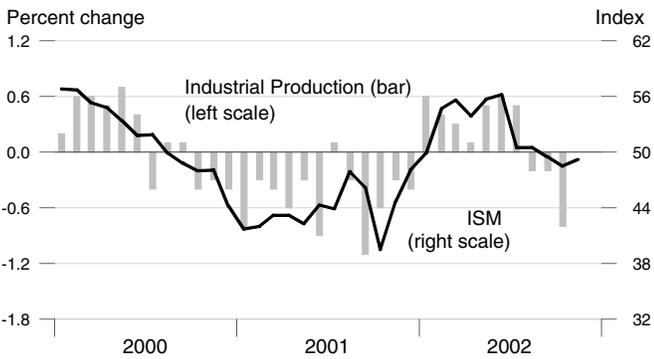
**Real Final Sales and GDP**



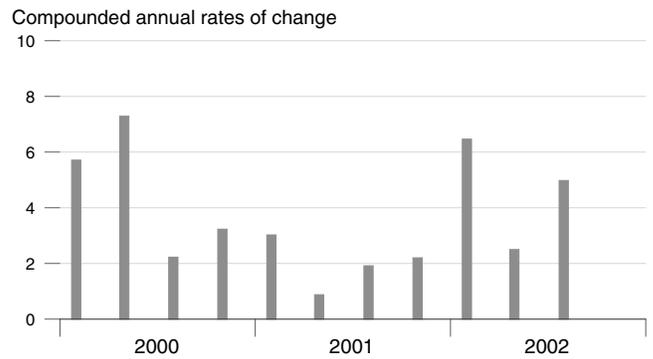
**Real GDP Revisions**



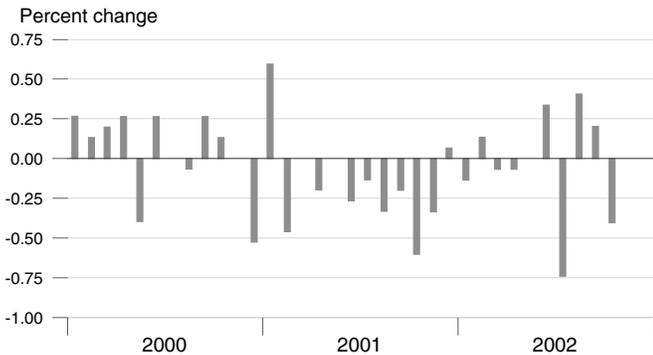
**Industrial Production and ISM Index**



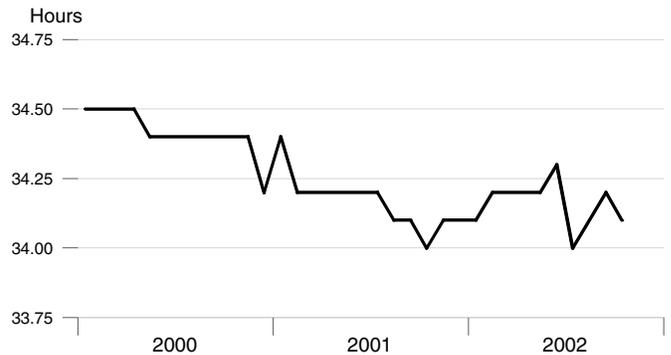
**Nominal Gross Domestic Product**



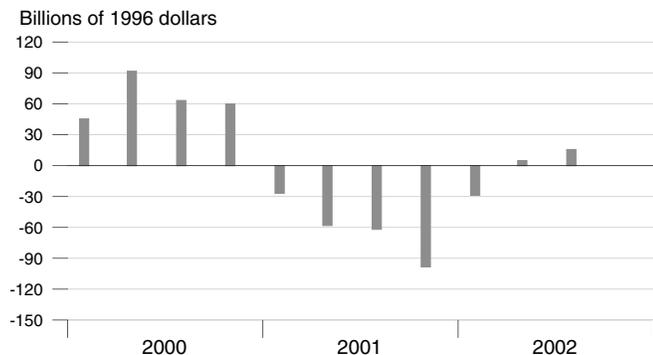
**Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours**



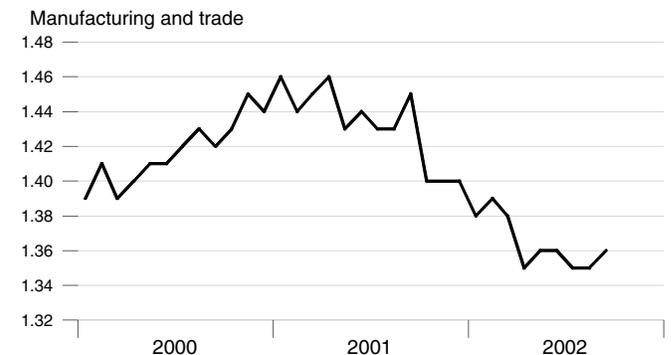
**Average Weekly Private Nonfarm Hours**



**Real Change in Private Inventories**

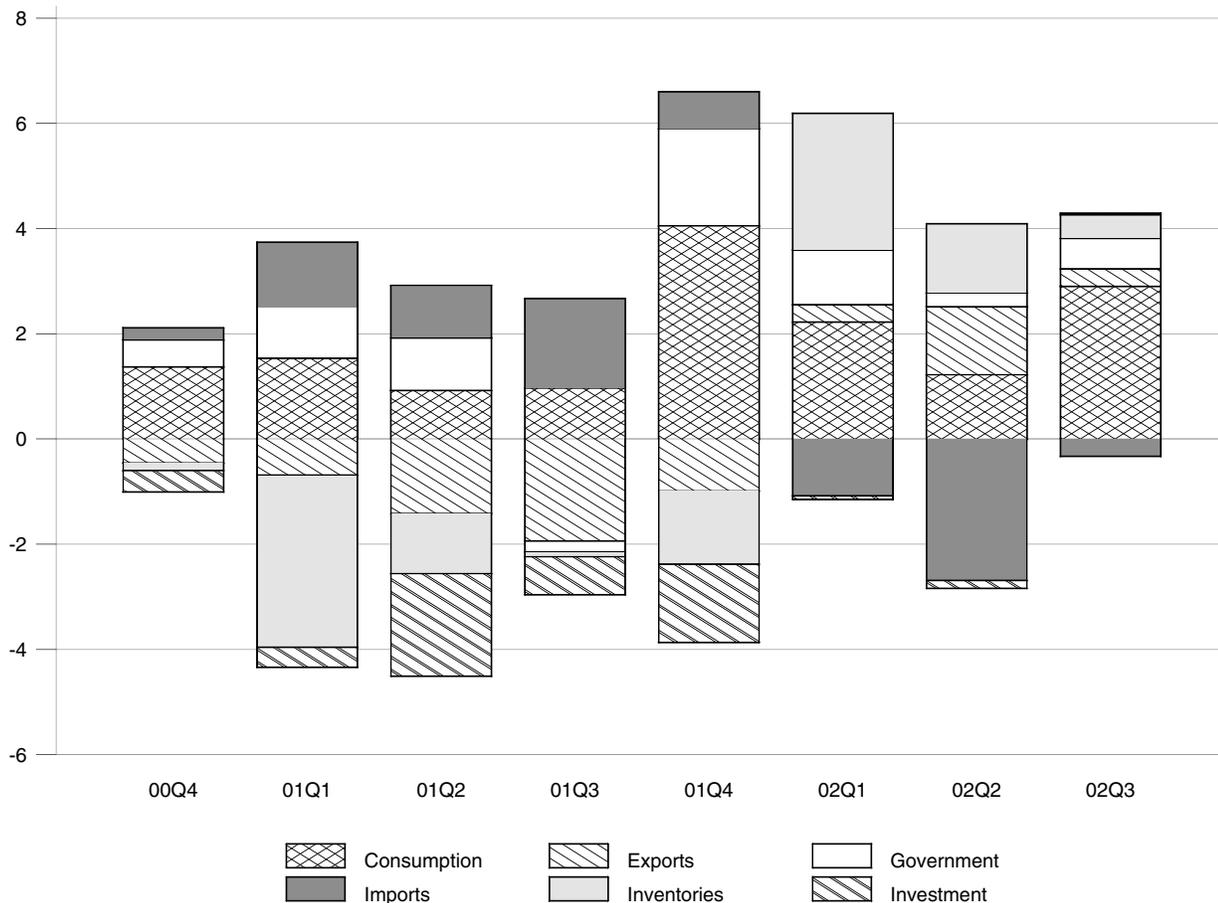


**Inventory-Sales Ratio**



### Contribution of Components to Real GDP Growth

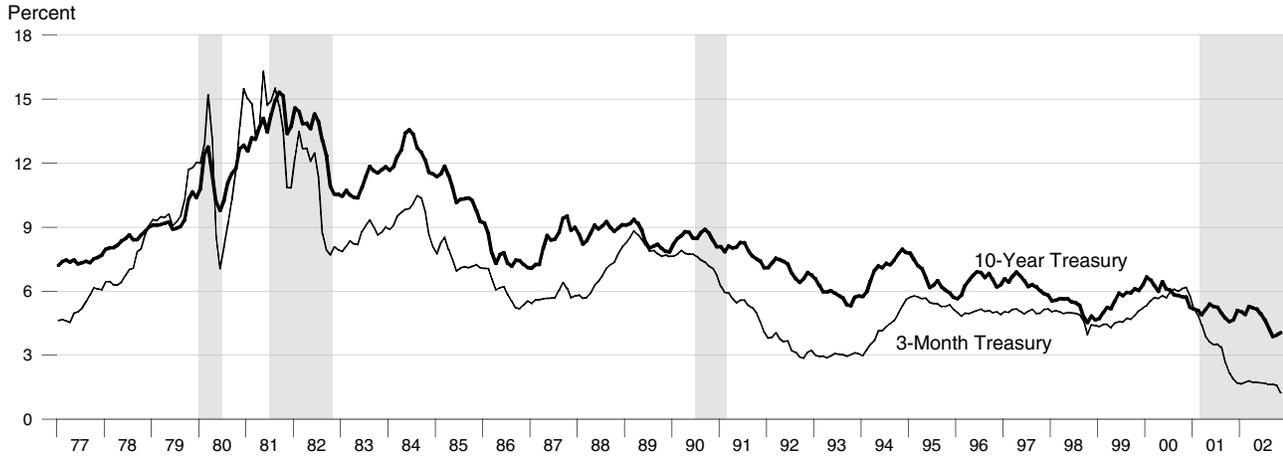
Percentage points at compounded annual rates



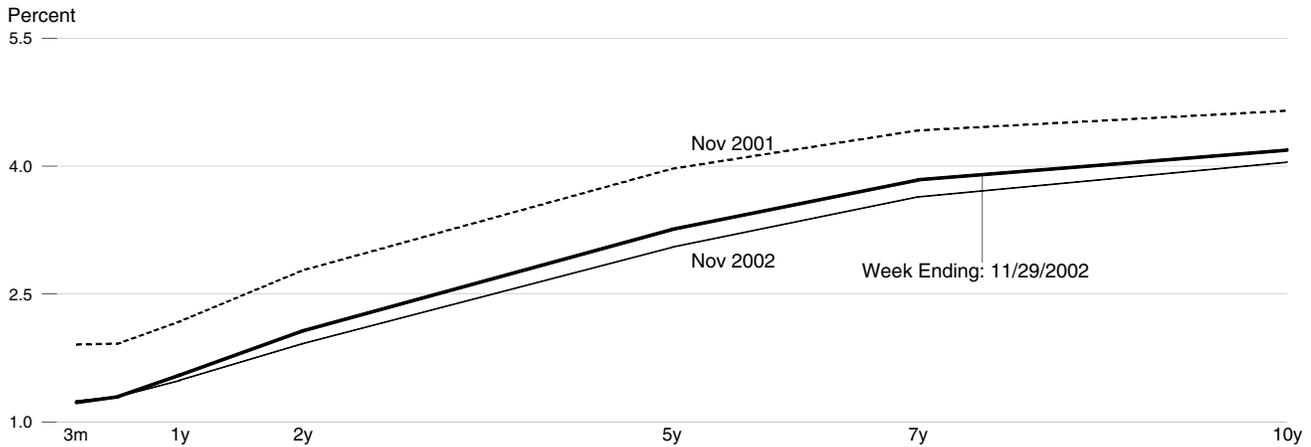
### Contributions to Real GDP Growth Rate

	2000		2001			2002		
	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Final Sales</b>	1.23	2.67	-0.45	-0.20	4.13	2.44	-0.06	3.51
<b>Change in Inventory</b>	-0.14	-3.27	-1.14	-0.09	-1.39	2.60	1.31	0.45
<b>Consumption</b>	1.37	1.53	0.92	0.97	4.05	2.22	1.22	2.90
<b>Fixed Investment</b>	-0.41	-0.38	-1.95	-0.72	-1.49	-0.07	-0.15	0.03
Nonresidential	-0.41	-0.71	-1.93	-0.73	-1.33	-0.66	-0.27	-0.07
Residential	0.00	0.34	-0.02	0.02	-0.16	0.60	0.12	0.10
<b>Government</b>	0.51	0.99	1.00	-0.21	1.85	1.04	0.27	0.58
Federal	0.12	0.54	0.36	0.07	0.80	0.47	0.47	0.28
State and Local	0.39	0.45	0.64	-0.28	1.05	0.56	-0.21	0.30
<b>Net Exports</b>	-0.23	0.53	-0.42	-0.24	-0.28	-0.75	-1.40	0.00
Exports	-0.46	-0.69	-1.42	-1.94	-0.99	0.33	1.29	0.33
Imports	0.23	1.22	1.00	1.70	0.70	-1.08	-2.69	-0.33
<b>Residual</b>	0.06	0.45	0.50	0.07	0.42	-0.05	0.27	0.06
<b>Real GDP Growth</b>	1.09	-0.60	-1.59	-0.29	2.74	5.04	1.25	3.96

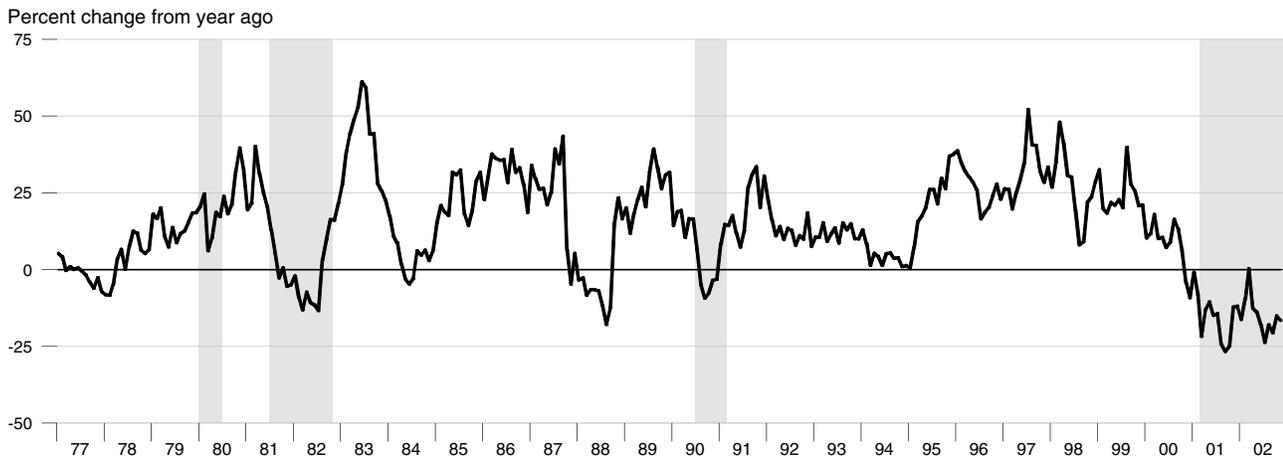
### Interest Rates



### Treasury Yield Curve

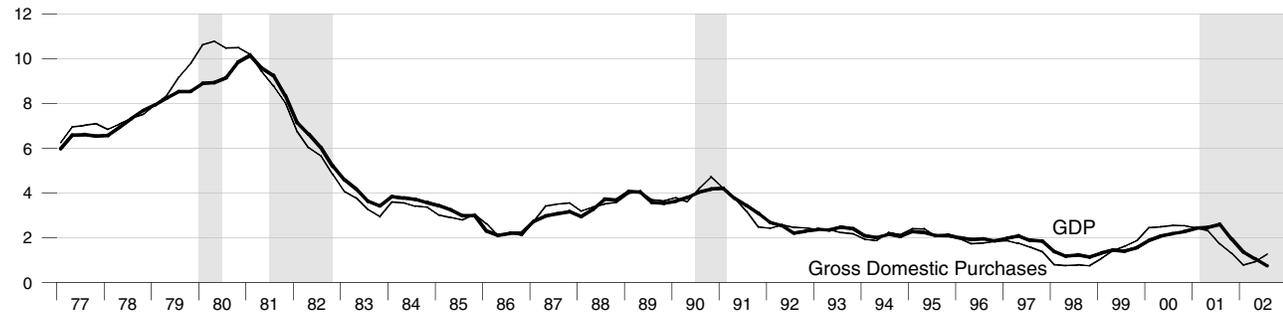


### Standard and Poor's 500 Index with Reinvested Dividends



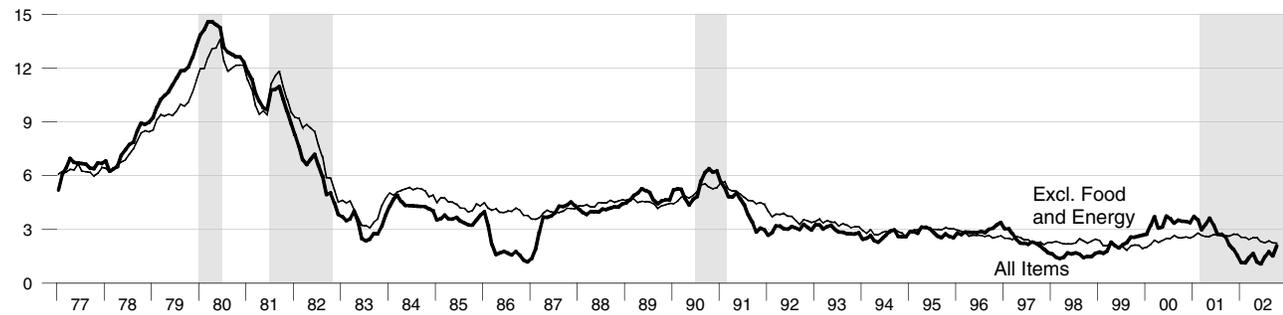
**NIPA Chain Price Indexes**

Percent change from year ago



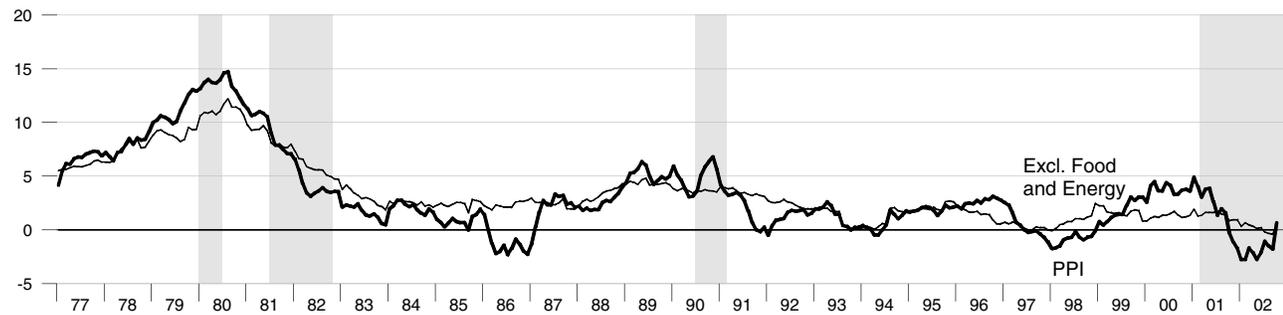
**Consumer Price Index**

Percent change from year ago



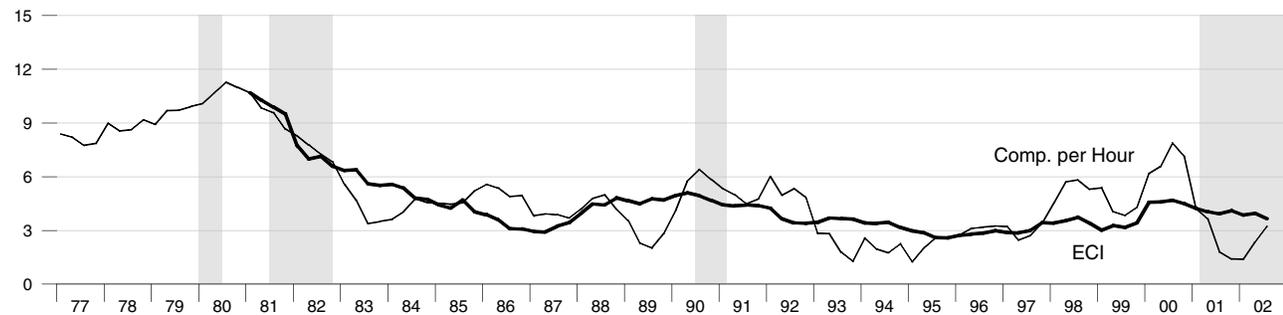
**Producer Price Index, Finished Goods**

Percent change from year ago

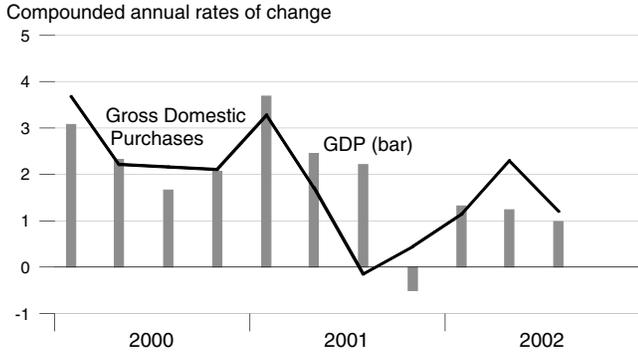


**Employment Cost Index and Compensation per Hour**

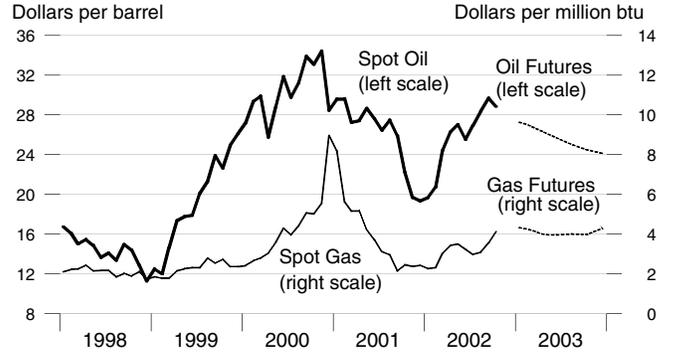
Percent change from year ago



**NIPA Chain Price Indexes**

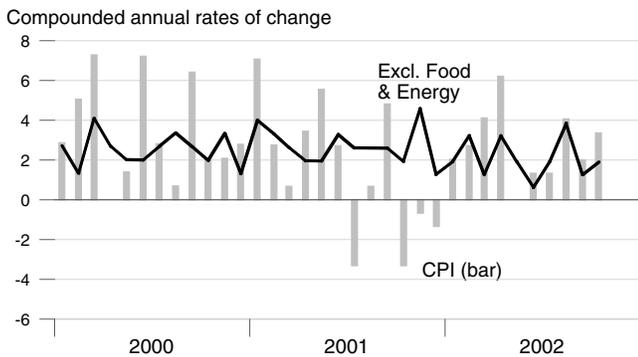


**Oil & Natural Gas Prices: Spot & Futures**

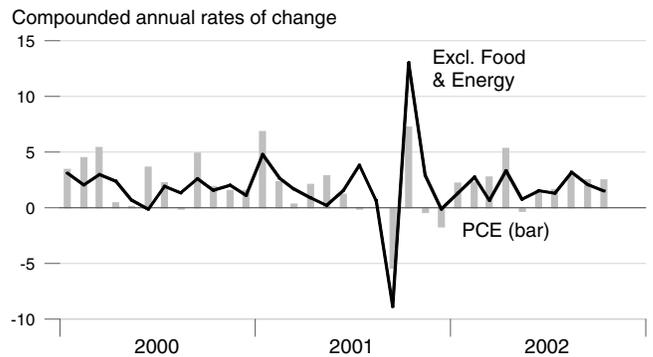


Note: Futures prices as of 12/02/2002

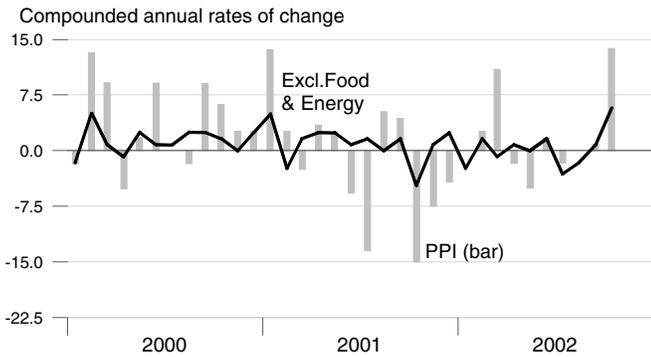
**Consumer Price Index**



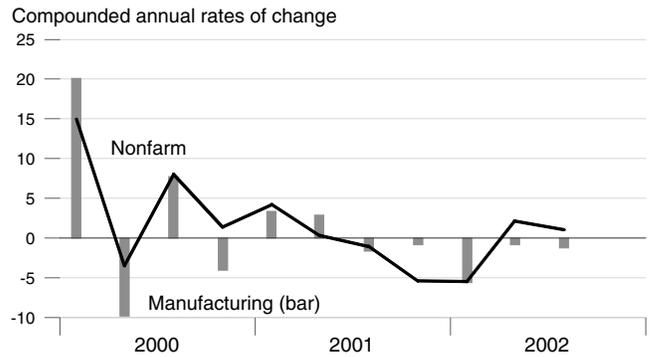
**Consumption Chain Price Index**



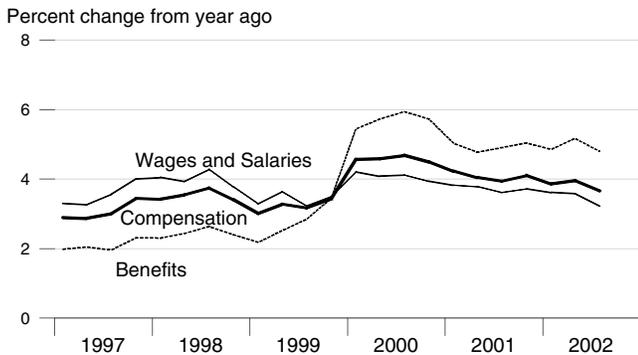
**Producer Price Index, Finished Goods**



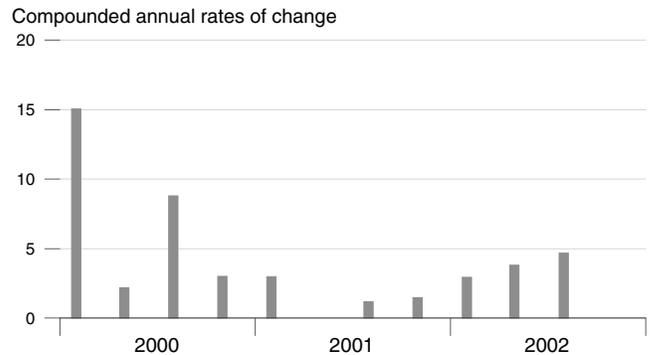
**Unit Labor Cost**



**Employment Cost Index**

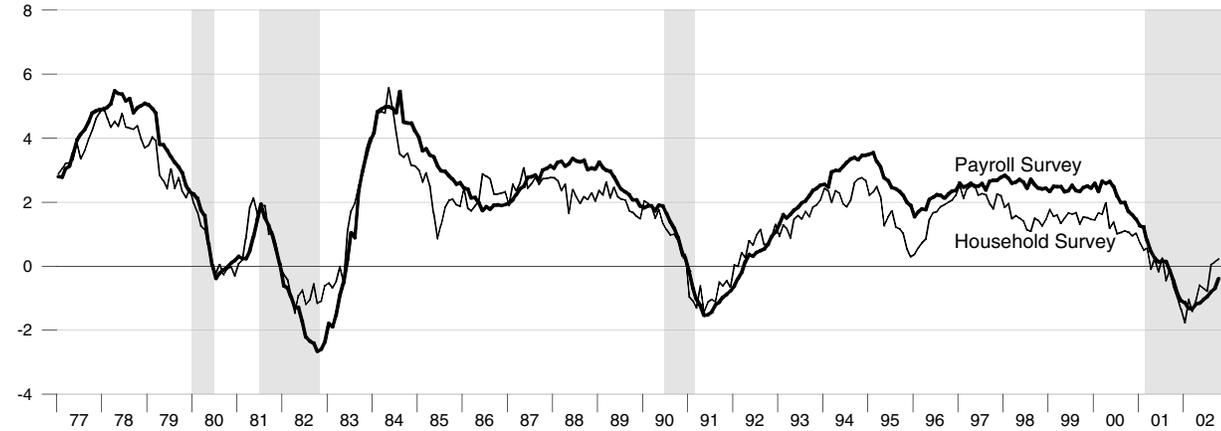


**Compensation per Hour**



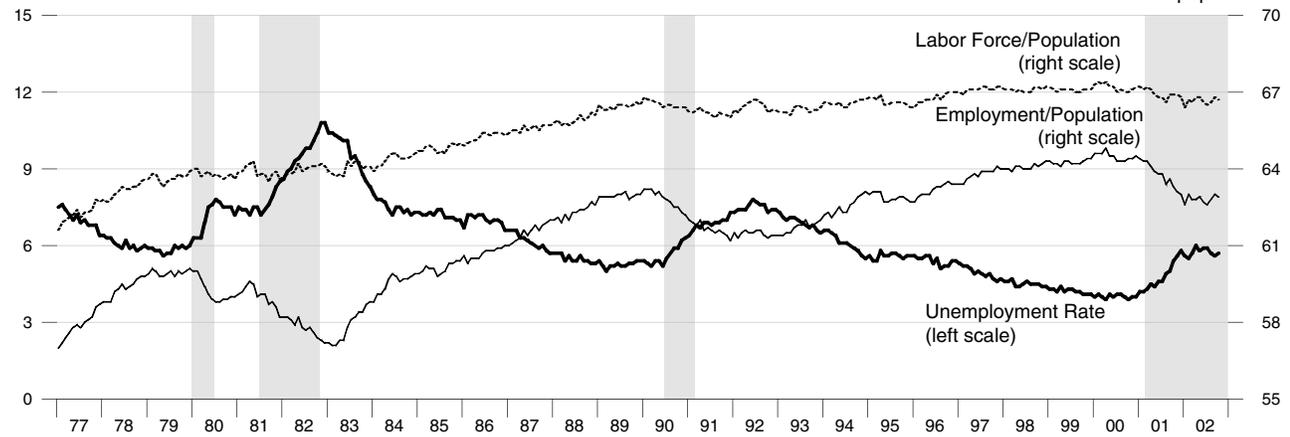
### Employment

Percent change from year ago



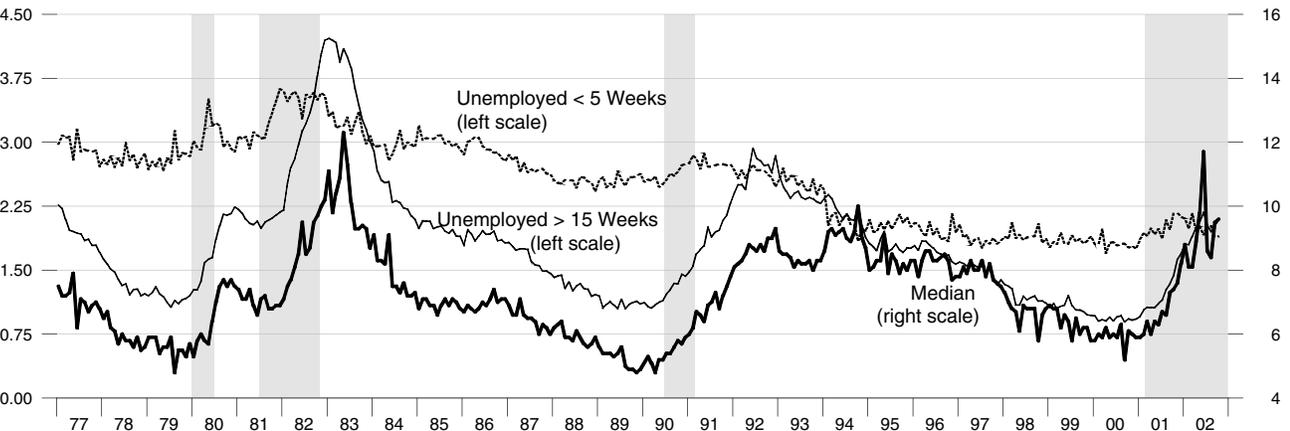
### Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Employment Rates

Percent of labor force

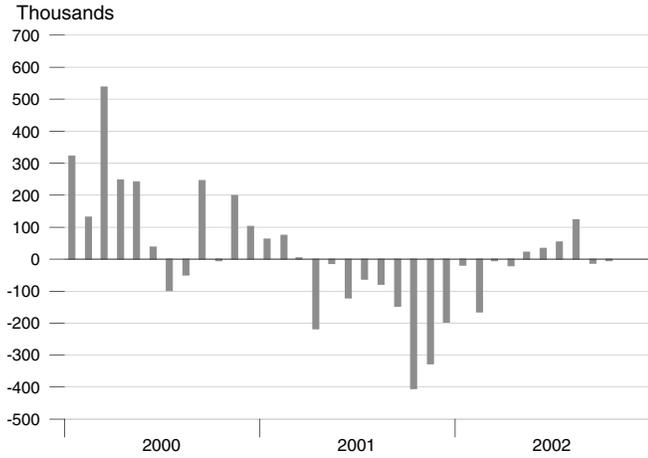


### Duration of Unemployment

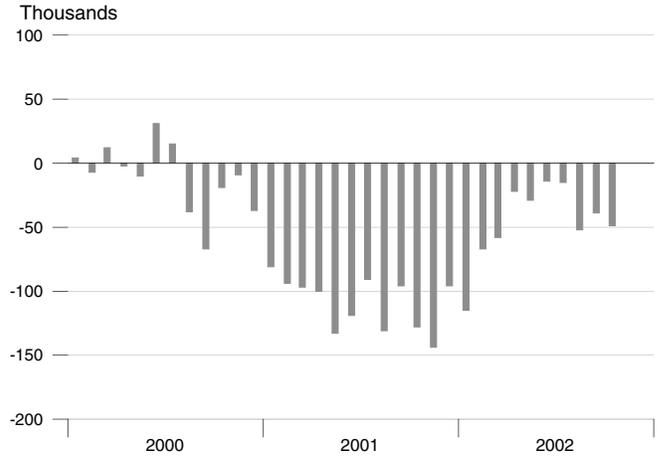
Percent of labor force



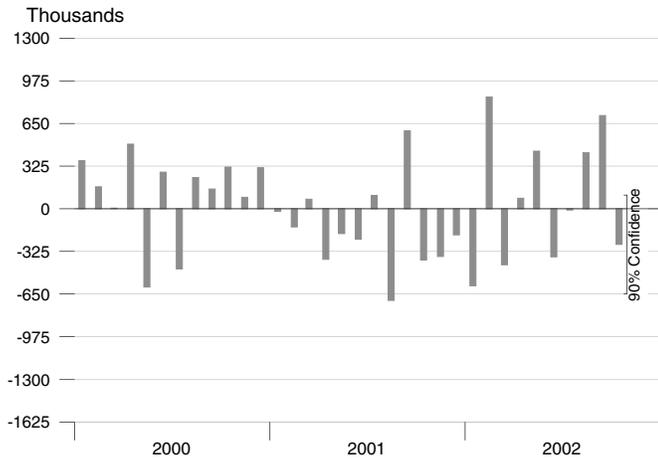
**Change in Nonfarm Payrolls**



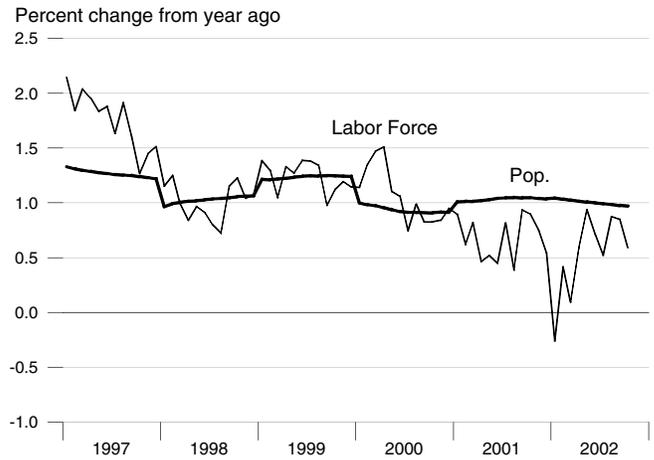
**Change in Manufacturing Payrolls**



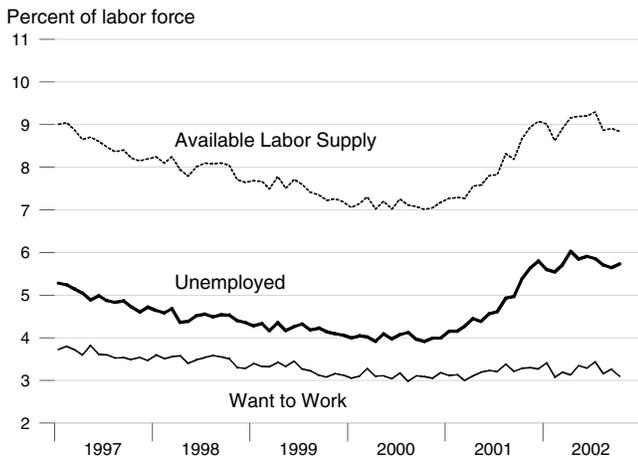
**Change in Household Employment**



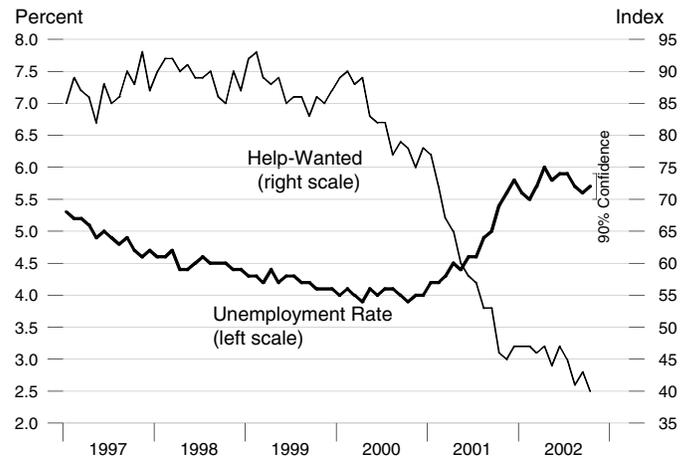
**Labor Force and Population**



**Available Labor Supply and Components**

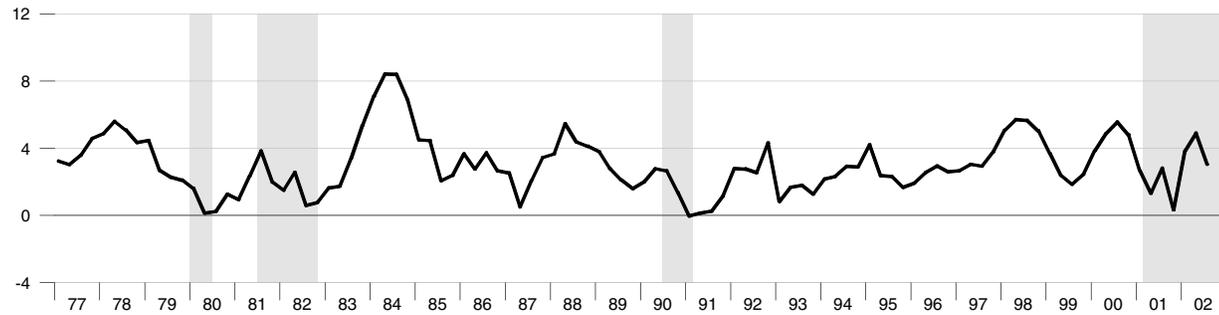


**Unemployment Rate & Help-Wanted Index**



### Real Disposable Personal Income

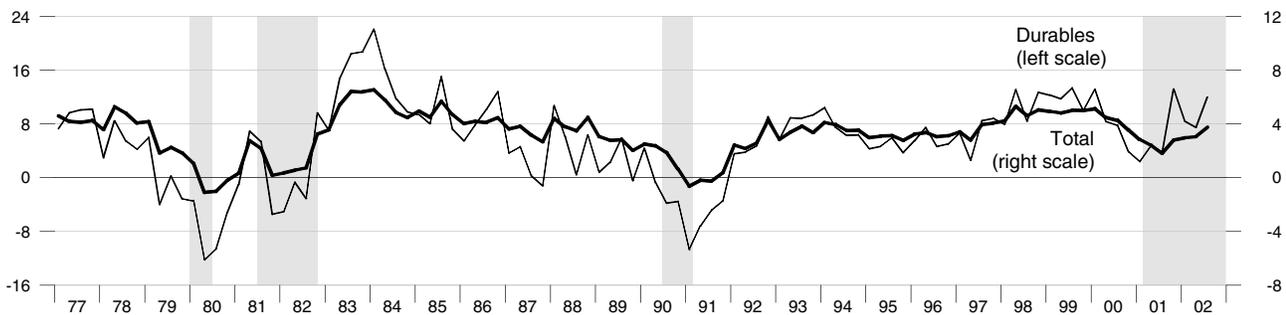
Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



### Real Consumption

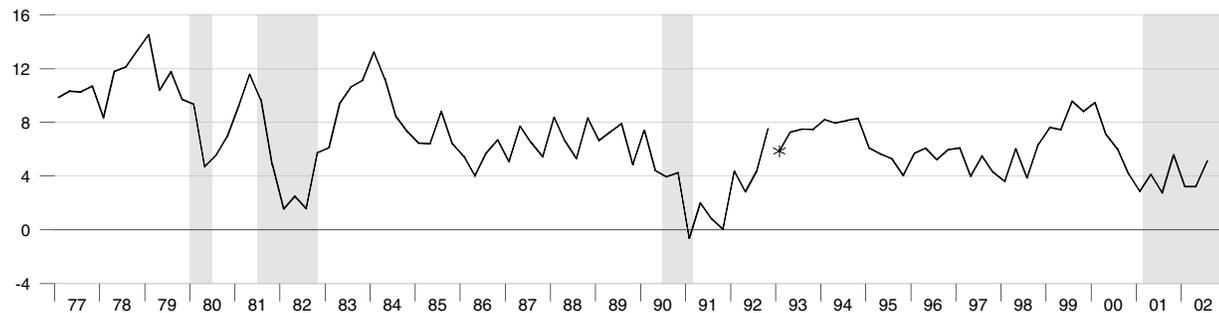
Percent change from year ago, quarterly data

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



### Retail and Food Services Sales

Percent change from year ago, quarterly average

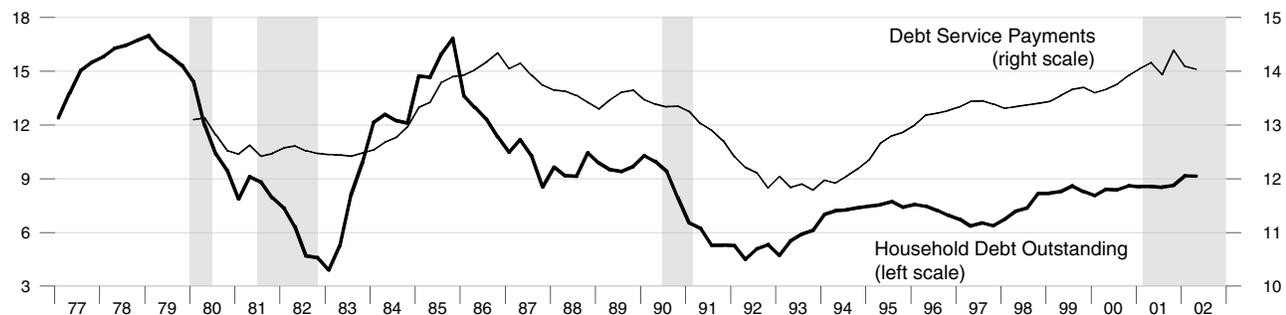


\*Data before January 1992 are not strictly comparable (see End Notes).

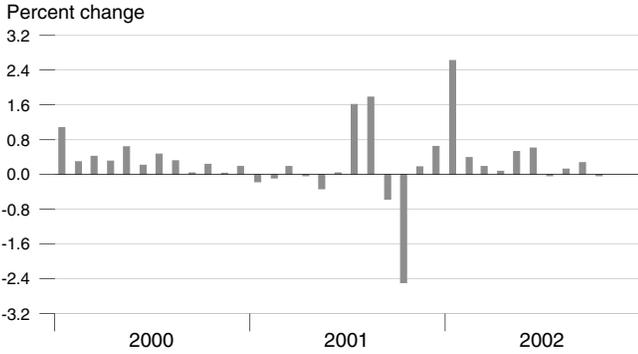
### Debt Service Payments and Household Debt Outstanding

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data

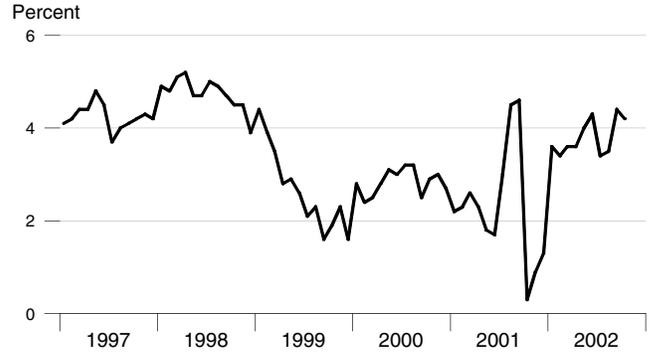
Percent of disposable personal income



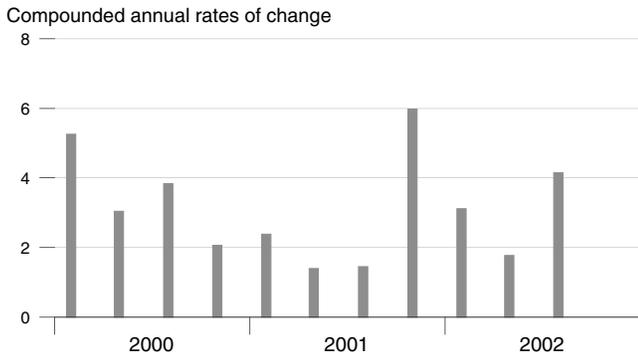
**Real Disposable Personal Income**



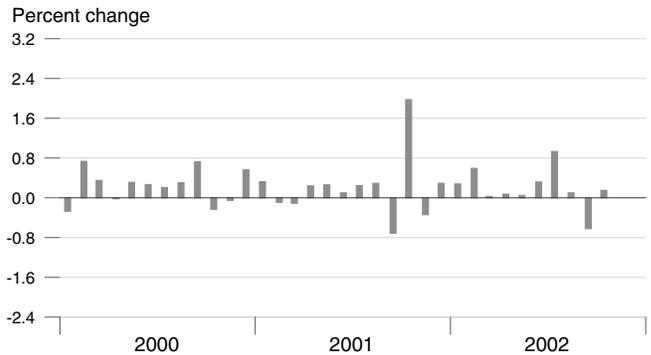
**Personal Saving Rate**



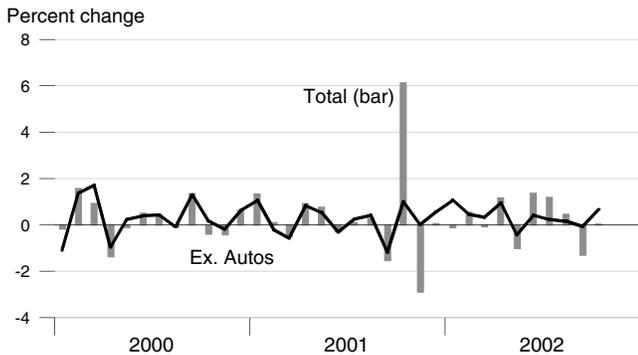
**Real Consumption**



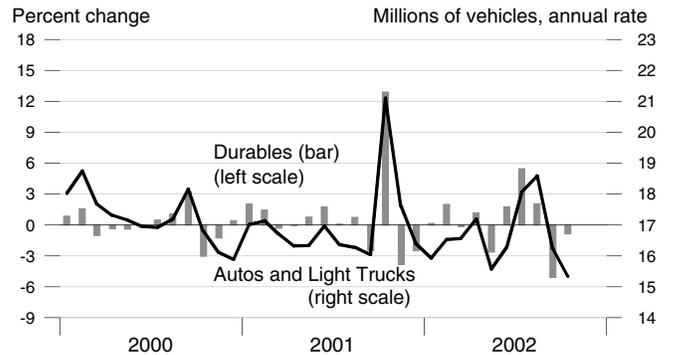
**Real Consumption**



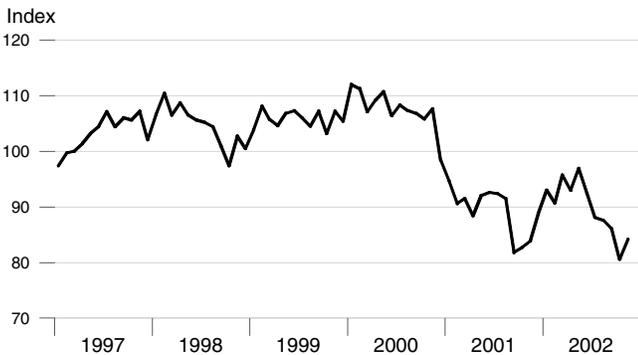
**Retail & Food Services**



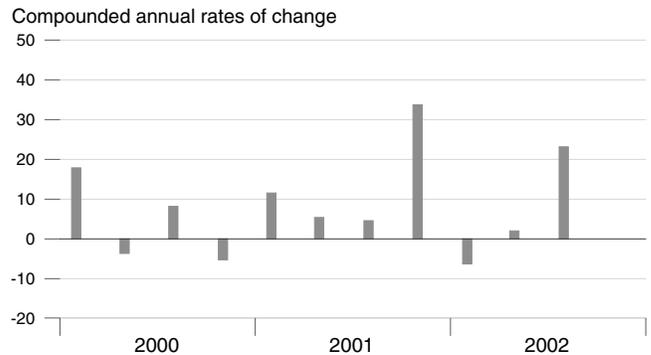
**Real Durables Consumption & Vehicle Sales**



**Consumer Sentiment (U. of Michigan)**

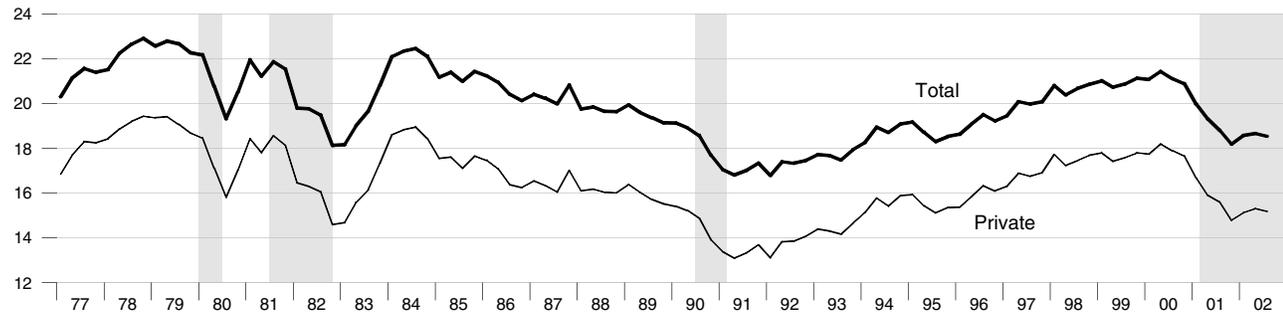


**Real Durables Consumption**



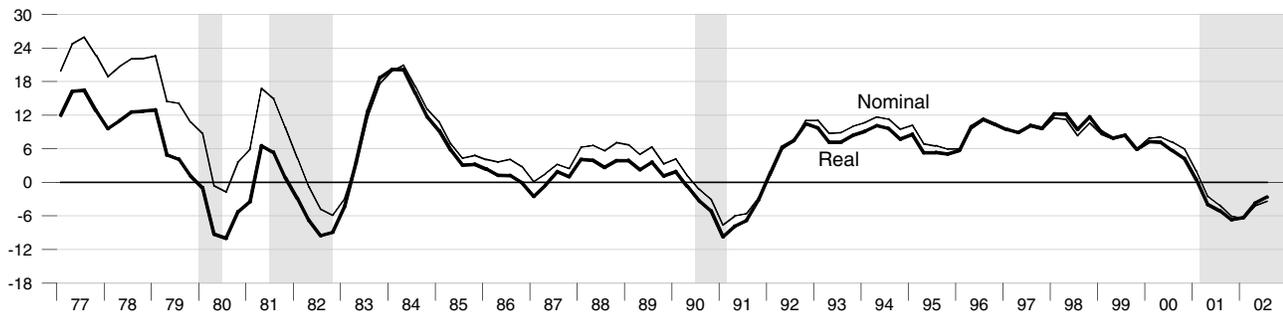
### Investment

Percent of nominal GDP



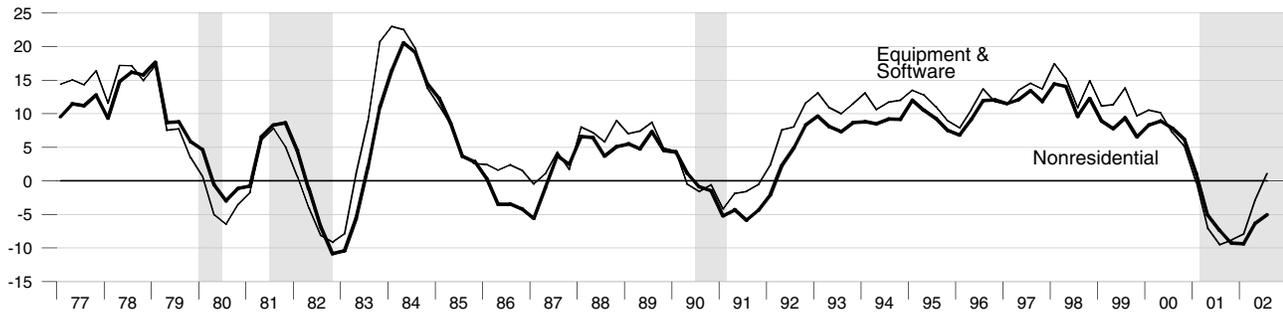
### Private Fixed Investment

Percent change from year ago



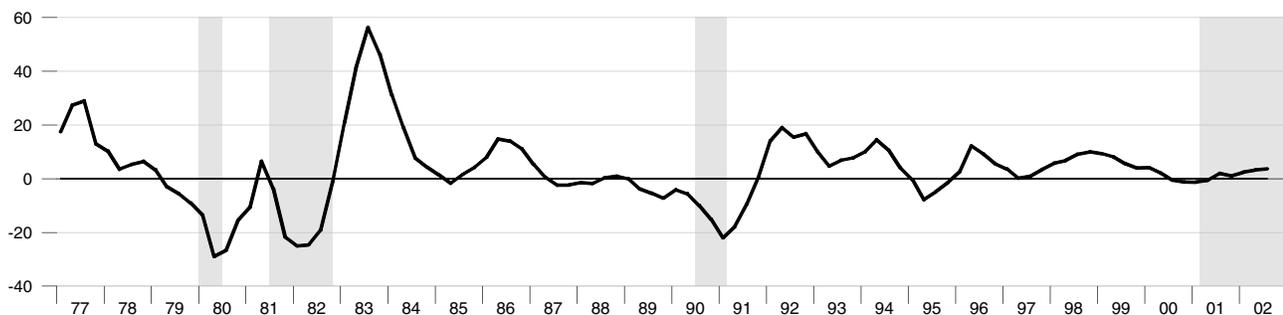
### Real Nonresidential Fixed and Equipment & Software Investment

Percent change from year ago

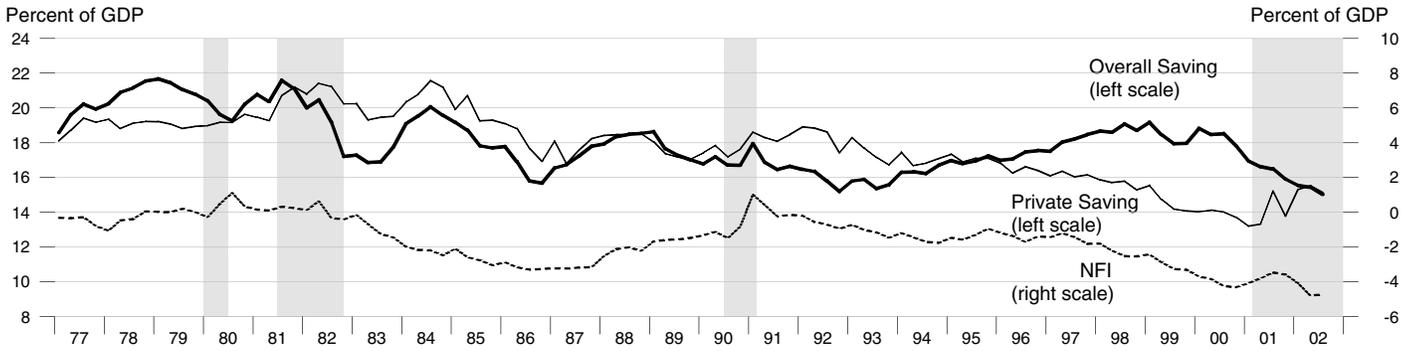


### Real Residential Fixed Investment

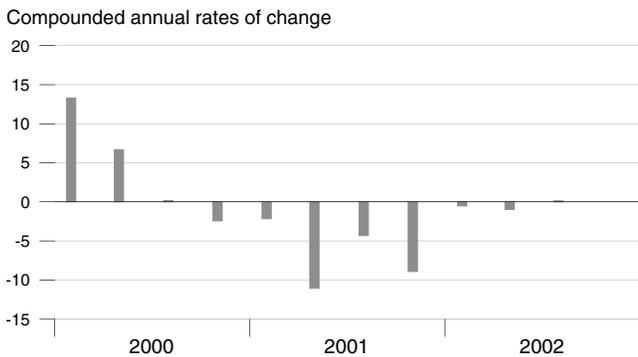
Percent change from year ago



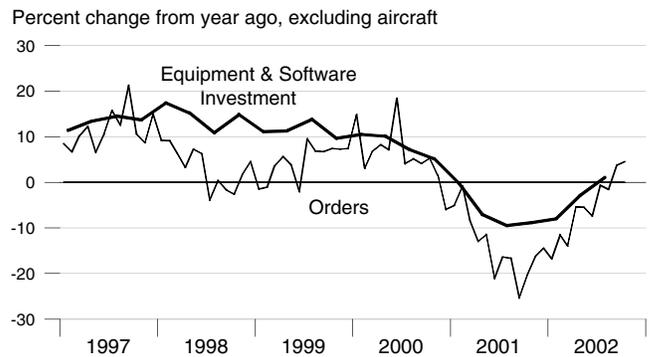
Gross Saving Rates and Net Foreign Investment



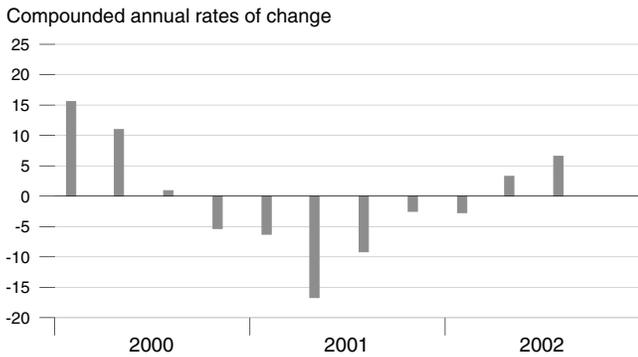
Real Private Fixed Investment



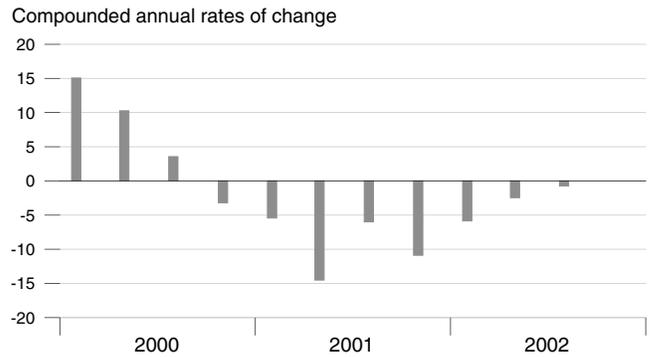
Nondefense Capital Goods Orders



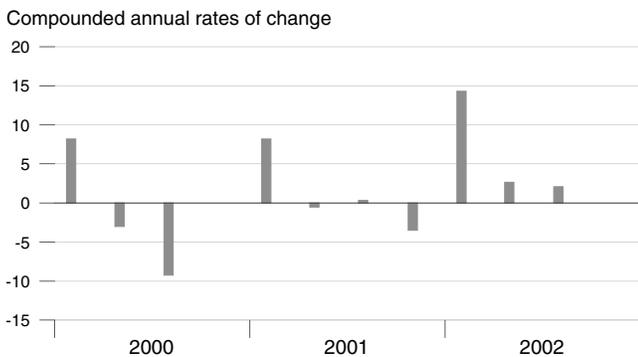
Real Equipment & Software Investment



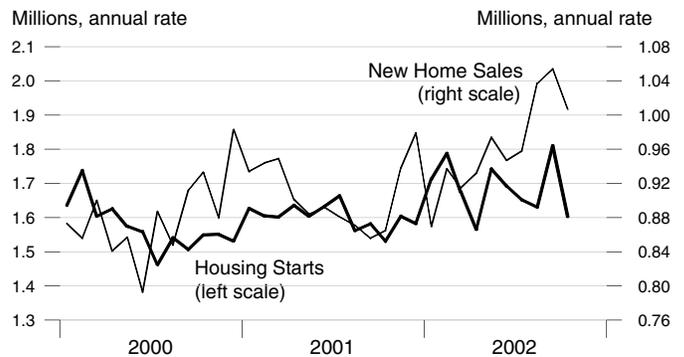
Real Nonresidential Fixed Investment



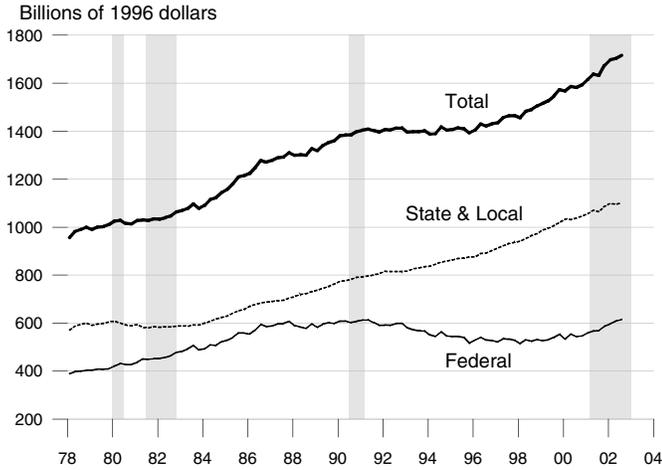
Real Residential Fixed Investment



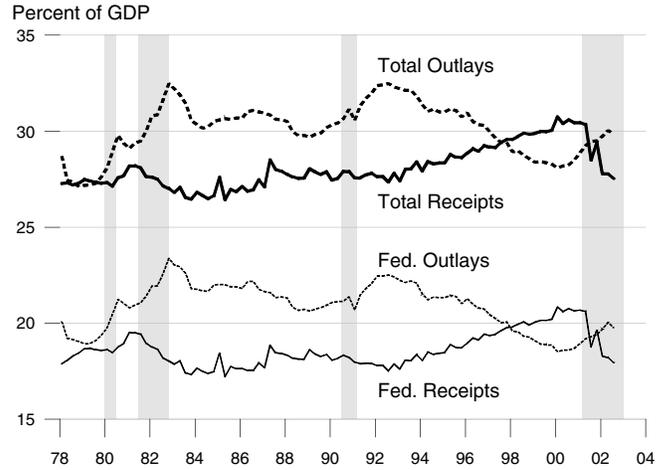
Housing Starts and New Home Sales



**Govt. Consumption and Investment**



**Government Receipts and Outlays**



**Government Budgets**

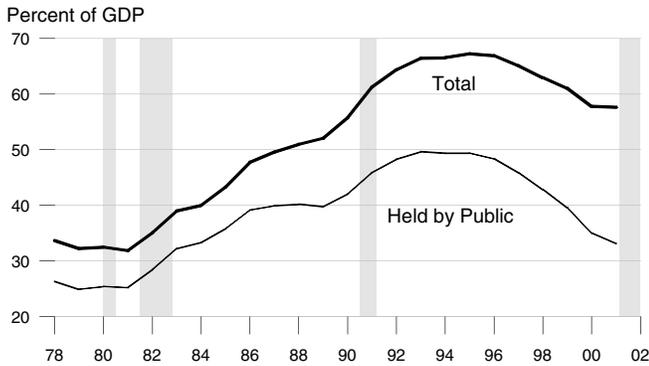
Billions of dollars

**National Income Accounts**  
Calendar Years

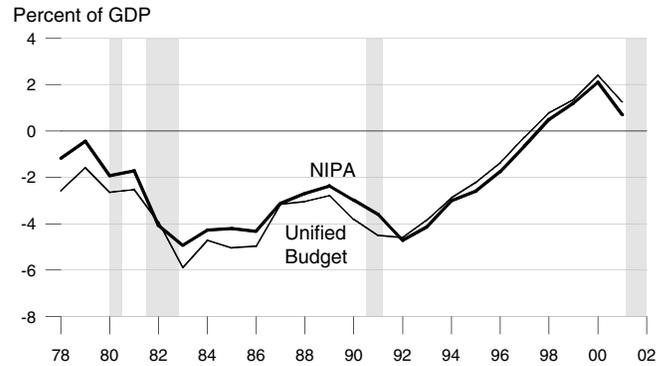
**Unified Budget**  
Fiscal Years

	State and Local			Federal			Federal		
	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)
1991	716.0	723.8	-7.8	1072.3	1287.6	-215.3	1055.0	1324.4	-269.4
1992	772.2	777.2	-5.0	1121.3	1418.9	-297.6	1091.3	1381.7	-290.4
1993	823.2	821.7	1.5	1197.3	1471.5	-274.2	1154.4	1409.5	-255.1
1994	873.8	865.2	8.6	1293.7	1506.0	-212.3	1258.6	1461.9	-203.3
1995	917.9	902.5	15.4	1383.7	1575.7	-192.0	1351.8	1515.8	-164.0
1996	960.4	939.0	21.4	1499.1	1635.9	-136.8	1453.1	1560.6	-107.5
1997	1011.3	980.3	31.0	1625.5	1678.8	-53.3	1579.3	1601.3	-22.0
1998	1074.4	1033.7	40.7	1749.7	1705.9	43.8	1721.8	1652.6	69.2
1999	1144.1	1105.8	38.3	1867.2	1755.3	111.9	1827.5	1701.9	125.5
2000	1214.2	1196.2	18.0	2033.9	1827.1	206.8	2025.2	1788.8	236.4
2001	1261.3	1292.6	-31.3	2008.4	1936.4	72.0	1991.0	1863.9	127.1
1999Q4	1179.1	1139.5	39.6	1922.4	1793.6	128.8	443.6	463.9	-20.3
2000Q1	1195.9	1163.2	32.7	2009.6	1786.4	223.2	433.7	448.7	-15.0
2000Q2	1204.7	1184.5	20.2	2022.9	1825.7	197.2	656.0	444.3	211.8
2000Q3	1225.4	1206.2	19.2	2049.1	1835.9	213.2	491.7	431.3	60.4
2000Q4	1230.8	1231.0	-0.2	2054.1	1860.3	193.8	462.0	464.3	-2.3
2001Q1	1247.3	1263.8	-16.5	2072.9	1899.1	173.8	459.8	482.2	-22.5
2001Q2	1261.1	1293.4	-32.3	2072.3	1927.8	144.5	660.3	466.5	193.7
2001Q3	1253.6	1299.8	-46.2	1896.0	1947.7	-51.7	409.0	450.7	-41.7
2001Q4	1283.2	1313.3	-30.1	1992.3	1971.0	21.3	466.3	501.7	-35.4
2002Q1	1273.3	1329.1	-55.8	1884.7	2030.5	-145.8	412.6	509.2	-96.6
2002Q2	1302.5	1347.6	-45.1	1889.0	2079.3	-190.3	522.6	506.9	15.6
2002Q3	1313.2	1365.1	-51.9	1884.8	2075.0	-190.2	451.8	493.2	-41.4

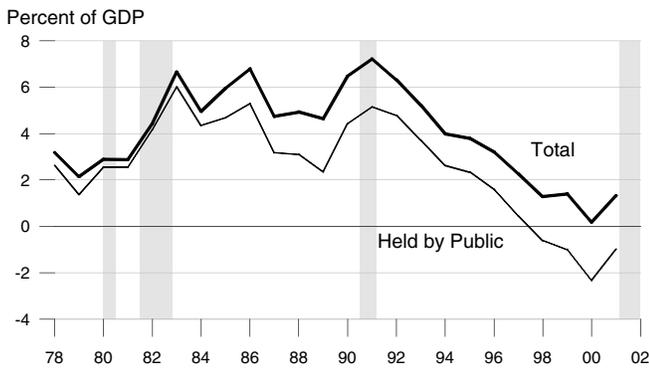
**Federal Debt**



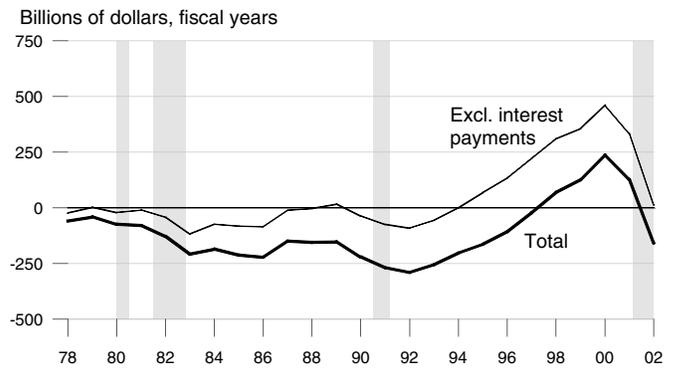
**Federal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)**



**Change in Federal Debt**



**Federal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-), Unified Basis**

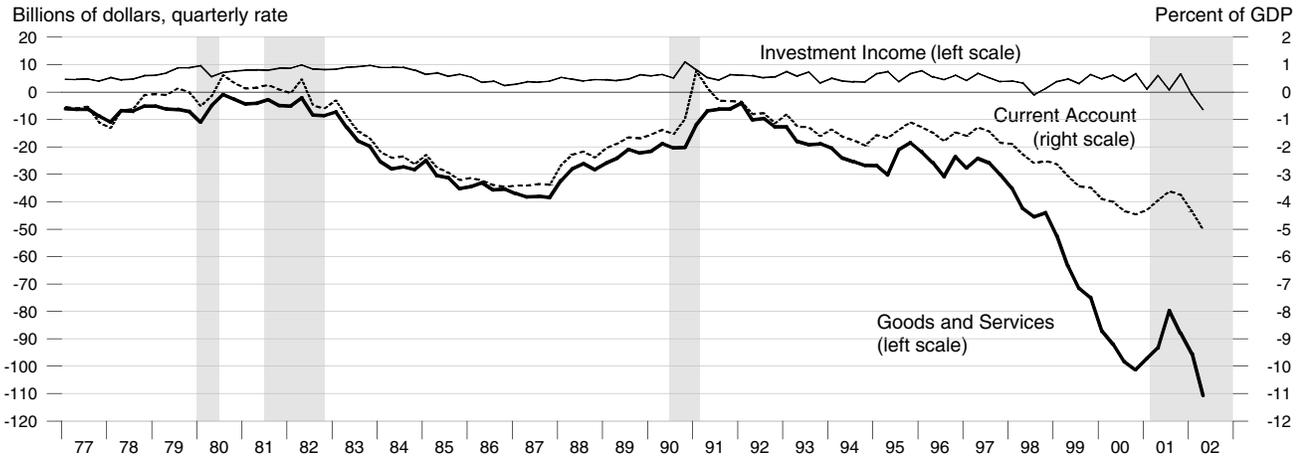


**Federal Government Debt**

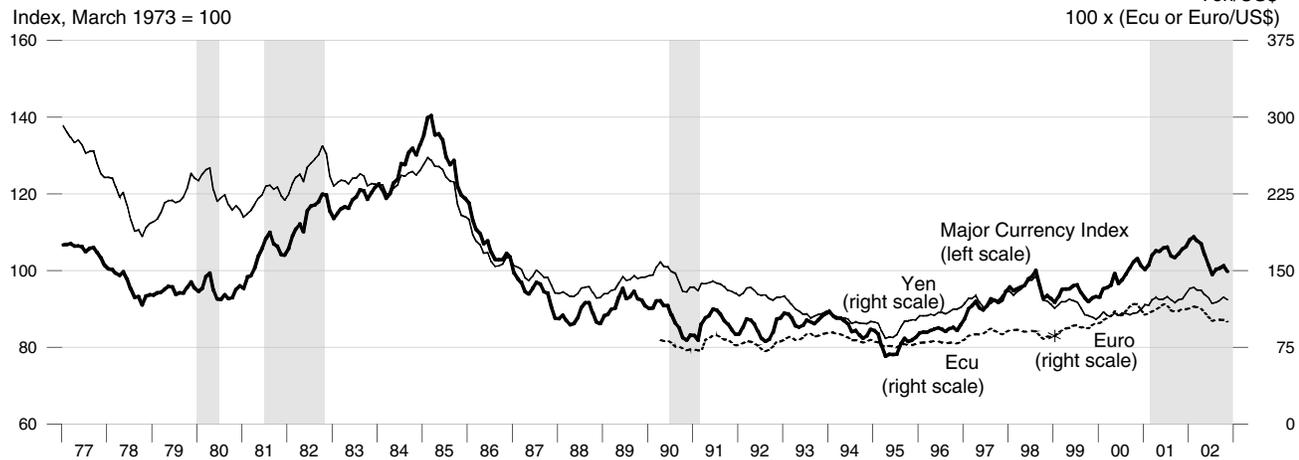
Billions of dollars, end of month or fiscal year  
Excludes Agency-issued debt

		Total Public Debt	Held by Agencies and Trusts	Held by Public		Held by Private Investors	
				Total	Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Foreign and International
1999		5656.3	1989.1	3667.2	489.0	3175.4	1281.4
2000		5674.2	2235.7	3438.5	511.4	2936.2	1057.9
2001		5807.5	2468.8	3338.7	534.1	2779.7	1004.3
1999	March	5651.6	1857.1	3794.6	465.7	3327.5	1272.3
	June	5638.8	1953.6	3685.2	484.9	3199.2	1258.8
	September	5656.3	1989.1	3667.2	489.0	3175.4	1281.4
	December	5776.1	2060.6	3715.5	478.0	3233.9	1268.7
2000	March	5773.4	2085.4	3688.0	501.7	3182.8	1106.9
	June	5685.9	2190.2	3495.7	505.0	2987.4	1082.0
	September	5674.2	2235.7	3438.5	511.4	2936.2	1057.9
	December	5662.2	2248.7	3527.4	511.7	2880.4	1034.2
2001	March	5773.7	2339.4	3434.4	523.9	2892.9	1029.9
	June	5726.8	2452.6	3274.2	535.1	2722.6	1000.5
	September	5807.5	2468.8	3338.7	534.1	2779.7	1004.3
	December	5943.4	2549.7	3393.8	551.7	2819.5	1053.1
2002	March	6006.0	2562.4	3443.7	575.4	2849.5	1047.5
	June	6126.5	2662.9	3463.5	590.7	2819.8	1072.4

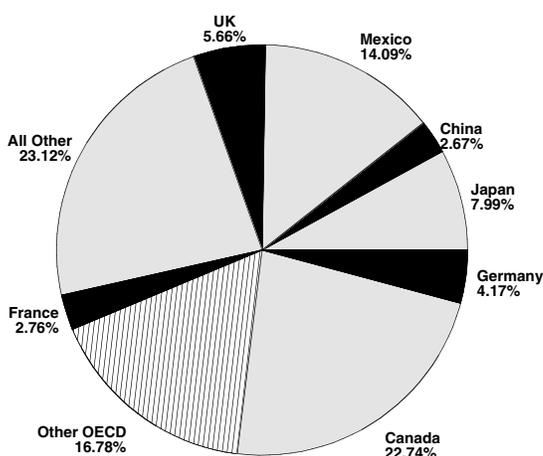
**Current Account, Trade and Investment Income Balances**



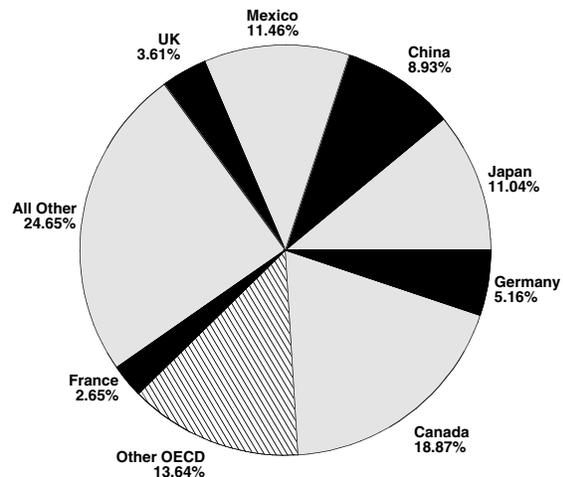
**Exchange Rates**



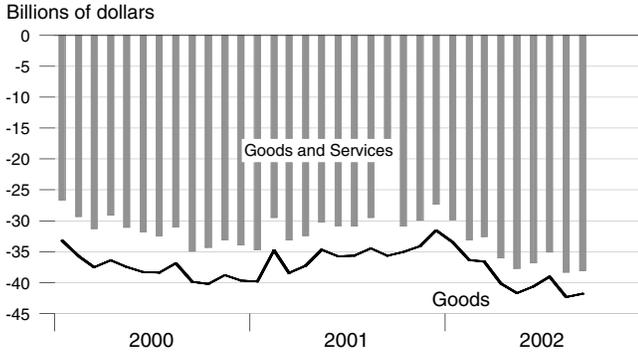
**Goods Export Shares, 2001**



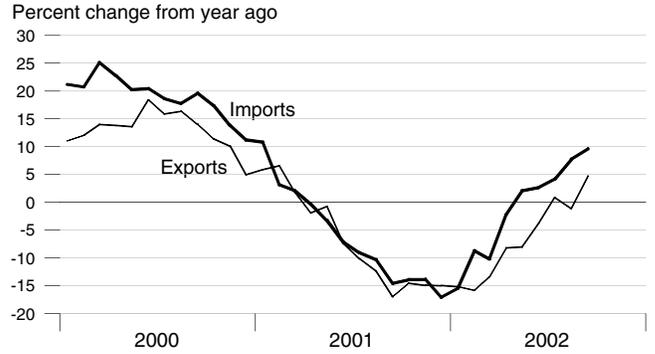
**Goods Import Shares, 2001**



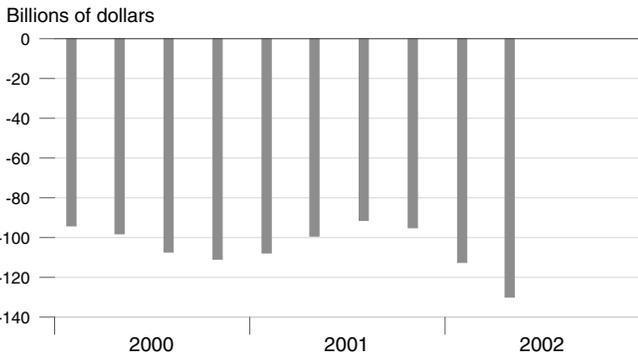
**Trade Balance**



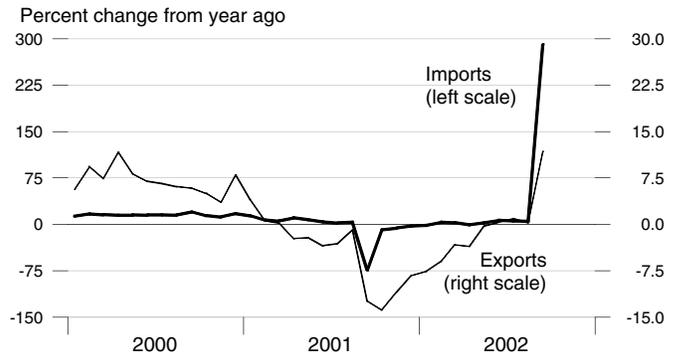
**Goods Trade**



**Current Account Balance**



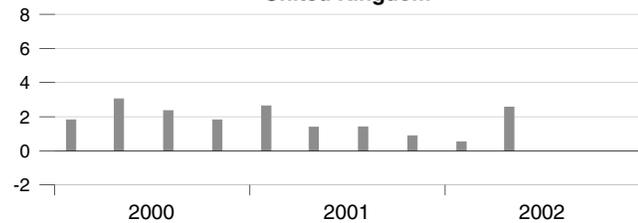
**Services Trade**



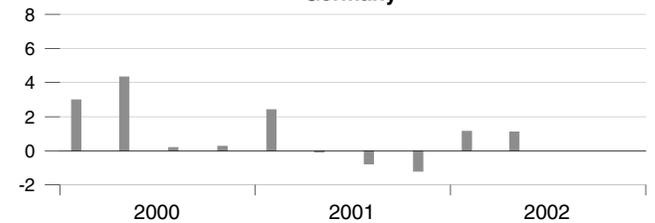
**Real GDP Growth of Major Trading Partners**

Compounded annual rates of change

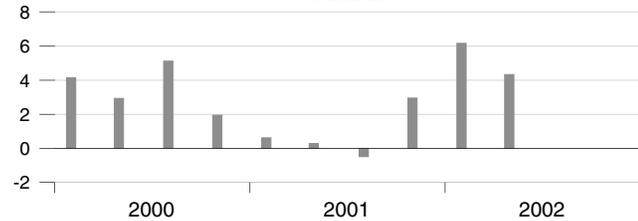
**United Kingdom**



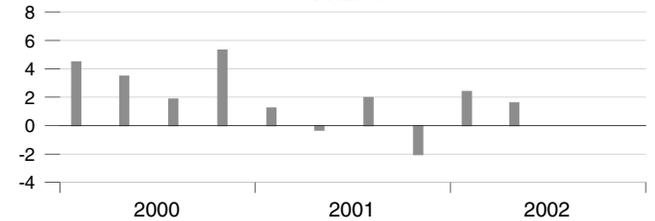
**Germany**



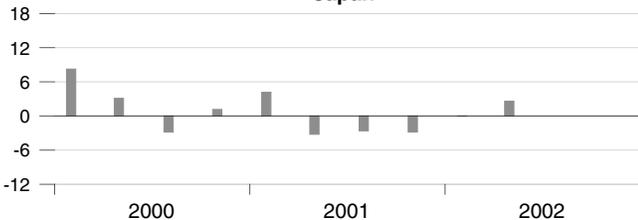
**Canada**



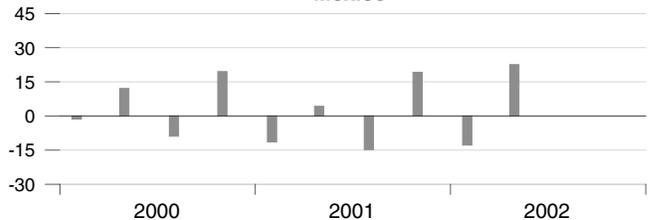
**France**



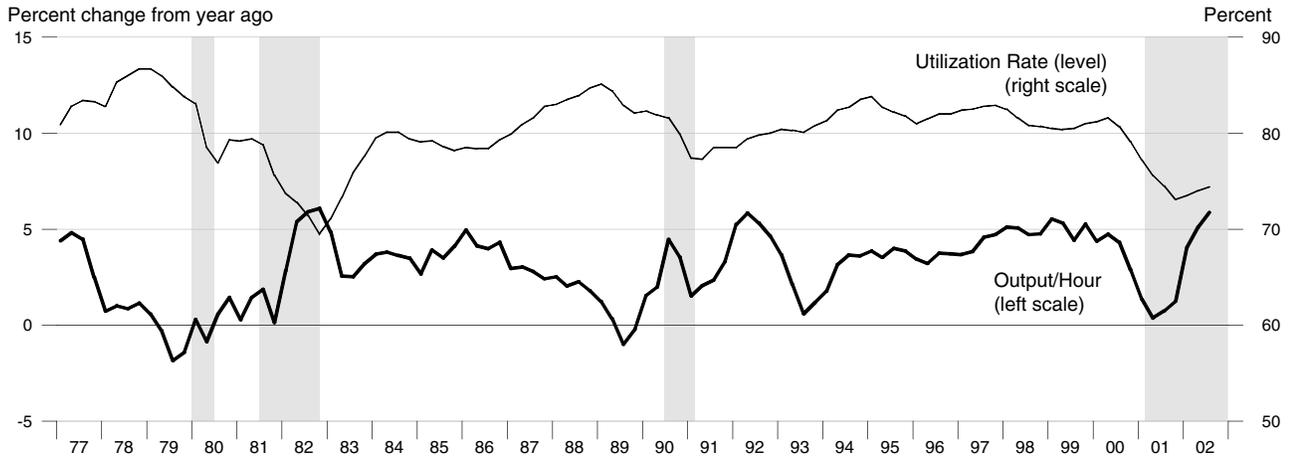
**Japan**



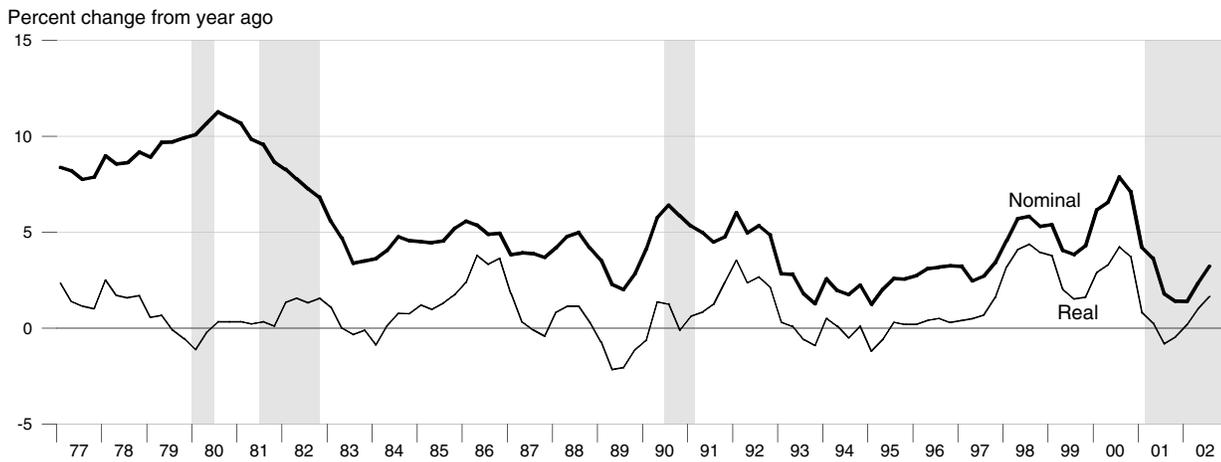
**Mexico**



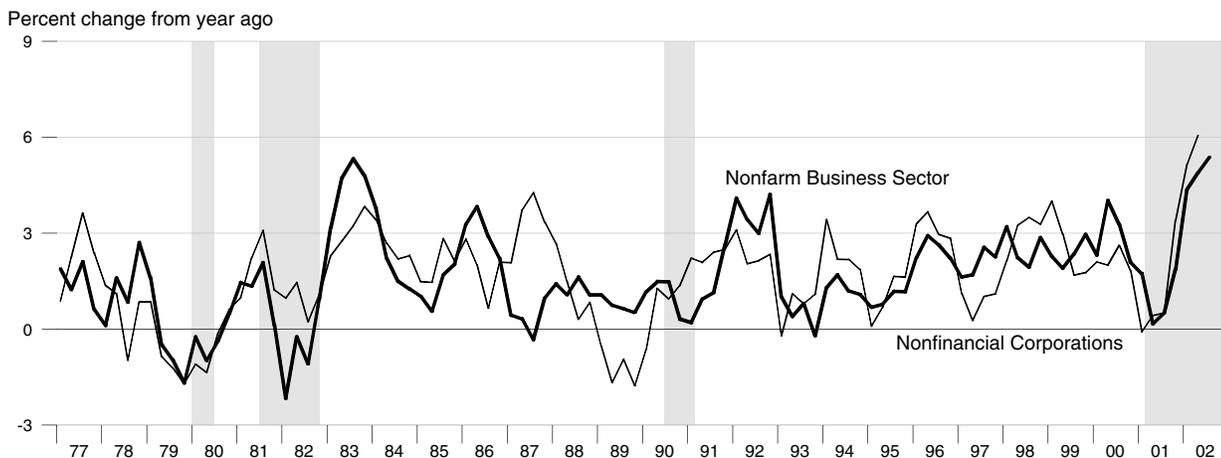
### Output per Hour and Capacity Utilization, Manufacturing



### Nonfarm Compensation per Hour

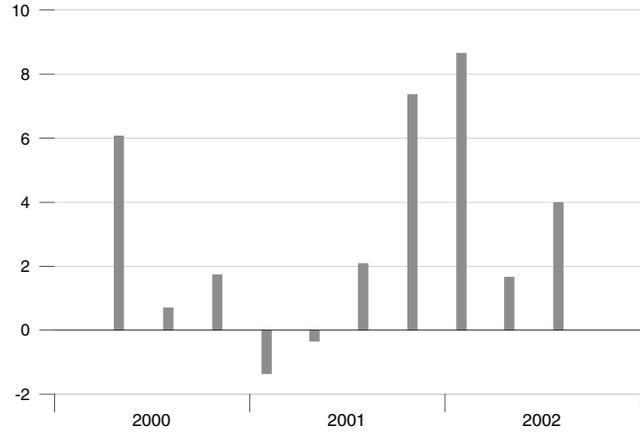


### Output per Hour, Nonfarm Business and Nonfarm, Nonfinancial Corporations



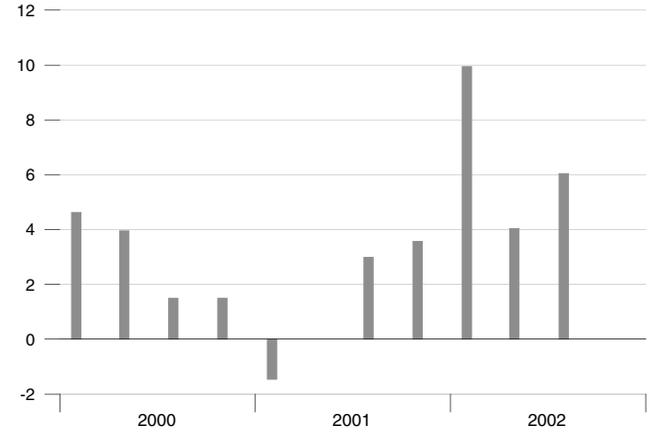
**Nonfarm Output per Hour**

Compounded annual rates of change



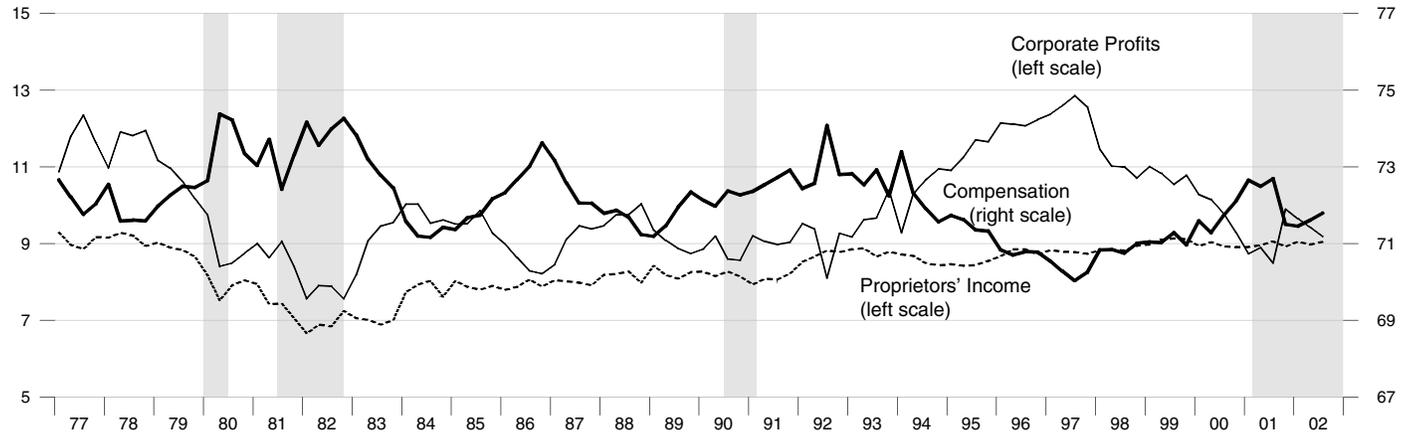
**Manufacturing Output per Hour**

Compounded annual rates of change



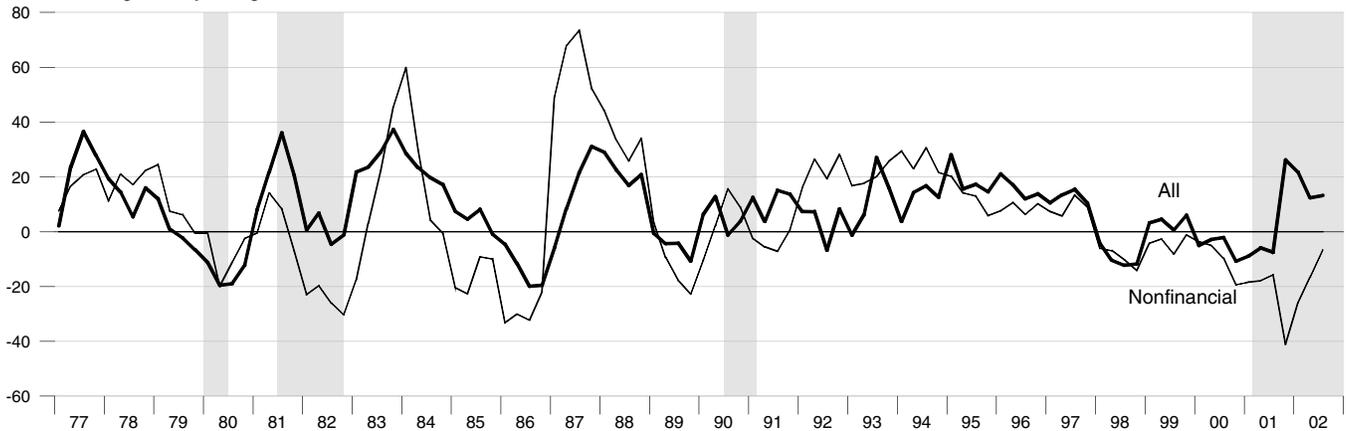
**Selected Component Shares of National Income**

Percent



**Corporate Profits after Tax (with IVA and CCAdj)**

Percent change from year ago



	Nominal GDP			Real GDP			Final Sales			Change in Private Inventories			
	Billions of \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$			
		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago	Last qtr	Year/Year ago		
1998	8781.5		5.6	8508.933		4.3	8431.826		4.2		76.727		
1999	9274.3		5.6	8858.963		4.1	8793.899		4.3		62.755		
2000	9824.6		5.9	9191.413		3.8	9121.104		3.7		64.976		
2001	10082.2		2.6	9214.540		0.3	9258.399		1.5		-61.357		
1999	1	9092.7	4.9	5.4	8733.171	3.0	4.0	8654.269	3.1	4.4	80.016	68.445	
	2	9171.7	3.5	5.5	8775.518	2.0	3.9	8740.974	4.1	4.1	31.181	65.746	
	3	9316.5	6.5	5.7	8886.934	5.2	4.2	8833.593	4.3	4.5	47.626	59.706	
	4	9516.4	8.9	5.9	9040.072	7.1	4.3	8946.605	5.2	4.2	92.198	62.755	
2000	1	9649.5	5.7	6.1	9097.421	2.6	4.2	9042.883	4.4	4.5	45.335	54.085	
	2	9820.7	7.3	7.1	9205.711	4.8	4.9	9111.141	3.1	4.2	91.496	69.164	
	3	9874.8	2.2	6.0	9218.681	0.6	3.7	9150.447	1.7	3.6	63.136	73.041	
	4	9953.6	3.2	4.6	9243.840	1.1	2.3	9179.789	1.3	2.6	59.938	64.976	
2001	1	10028.1	3.0	3.9	9229.932	-0.6	1.5	9243.767	2.8	2.2	-26.918	46.913	
	2	10049.8	0.9	2.3	9193.054	-1.6	-0.1	9234.349	-0.4	1.4	-58.297	9.465	
	3	10097.8	1.9	2.3	9186.413	-0.3	-0.4	9230.535	-0.2	0.9	-61.772	-21.762	
	4	10152.9	2.2	2.0	9248.762	2.7	0.1	9324.945	4.2	1.6	-98.441	-61.357	
2002	1	10313.1	6.5	2.8	9363.225	5.0	1.4	9379.350	2.4	1.5	-28.937	-61.862	
	2	10376.9	2.5	3.3	9392.446	1.3	2.2	9377.871	-0.1	1.6	4.931	-46.055	
	3	10503.7	5.0	4.0	9484.016	4.0	3.2	9458.816	3.5	2.5	15.460	-26.747	
	Consumption			Durables Consumption			Private Fixed Investment			Nonresidential Fixed Investment			
	Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		
		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago	
1998	5683.734		4.8	726.658		10.5	1479.986		11.4	1135.921		12.5	
1999	5964.464		4.9	812.539		11.8	1595.205		7.8	1228.392		8.1	
2000	6223.930		4.4	878.945		8.2	1691.893		6.1	1324.199		7.8	
2001	6377.231		2.5	931.888		6.0	1627.414		-3.8	1255.132		-5.2	
1999	1	5851.439	4.7	4.9	777.640	5.5	12.3	1560.473	7.7	9.0	1197.451	7.7	8.9
	2	5932.777	5.7	4.8	804.185	14.4	11.7	1587.565	7.1	7.9	1220.423	7.9	7.8
	3	6000.079	4.6	5.0	824.116	10.3	13.3	1610.569	5.9	8.4	1243.250	7.7	9.4
	4	6073.613	5.0	5.0	844.213	10.1	10.0	1622.199	2.9	5.9	1252.433	3.0	6.6
2000	1	6151.862	5.3	5.1	879.506	17.8	13.1	1673.617	13.3	7.3	1297.108	15.0	8.3
	2	6198.213	3.0	4.5	871.338	-3.7	8.4	1700.940	6.7	7.1	1329.083	10.2	8.9
	3	6256.821	3.8	4.3	888.464	8.1	7.8	1701.667	0.2	5.7	1340.677	3.5	7.8
	4	6288.822	2.1	3.5	876.479	-5.3	3.8	1691.347	-2.4	4.3	1329.929	-3.2	6.2
2001	1	6326.008	2.4	2.8	900.596	11.5	2.4	1682.070	-2.2	0.5	1311.445	-5.4	1.1
	2	6348.006	1.4	2.4	912.358	5.3	4.7	1633.538	-11.1	-4.0	1260.978	-14.5	-5.1
	3	6370.946	1.5	1.8	922.616	4.6	3.8	1615.663	-4.3	-5.1	1241.712	-6.0	-7.4
	4	6463.964	6.0	2.8	991.988	33.6	13.2	1578.384	-8.9	-6.7	1206.409	-10.9	-9.3
2002	1	6513.825	3.1	3.0	975.898	-6.3	8.4	1576.408	-0.5	-6.3	1188.412	-5.8	-9.4
	2	6542.422	1.8	3.1	980.664	2.0	7.5	1572.624	-1.0	-3.7	1181.099	-2.4	-6.3
	3	6609.200	4.1	3.7	1032.966	23.1	12.0	1573.085	0.1	-2.6	1179.004	-0.7	-5.1

	GDP Chain Price Index			Employment Cost Index			ECI: Wages			ECI: Benefits			
	Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change		
		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago	
1998	103.200		1.2	138.0		3.5	135.6		4.0	143.6		2.4	
1999	104.690		1.4	142.4		3.2	140.3		3.4	147.6		2.8	
2000	106.890		2.1	149.0		4.6	146.0		4.1	156.0		5.7	
2001	109.420		2.4	155.0		4.1	151.4		3.7	163.7		4.9	
1999	1	104.120	1.8	1.3	140.2	1.1	3.0	138.1	1.8	3.3	145.2	0.0	2.2
	2	104.520	1.5	1.5	141.8	4.6	3.3	139.7	4.7	3.6	146.7	4.2	2.5
	3	104.840	1.2	1.4	143.1	3.7	3.2	140.9	3.5	3.2	148.2	4.2	2.8
	4	105.280	1.7	1.6	144.6	4.3	3.4	142.3	4.0	3.5	150.2	5.5	3.4
2000	1	106.080	3.1	1.9	146.6	5.6	4.6	143.9	4.6	4.2	153.1	7.9	5.4
	2	106.690	2.3	2.1	148.3	4.7	4.6	145.4	4.2	4.1	155.1	5.3	5.7
	3	107.130	1.7	2.2	149.8	4.1	4.7	146.7	3.6	4.1	157.0	5.0	5.9
	4	107.680	2.1	2.3	151.1	3.5	4.5	147.9	3.3	3.9	158.8	4.7	5.7
2001	1	108.660	3.7	2.4	152.8	4.6	4.2	149.4	4.1	3.8	160.8	5.1	5.0
	2	109.320	2.5	2.5	154.3	4.0	4.0	150.9	4.1	3.8	162.5	4.3	4.8
	3	109.920	2.2	2.6	155.7	3.7	3.9	152.0	2.9	3.6	164.7	5.5	4.9
	4	109.780	-0.5	2.0	157.3	4.2	4.1	153.4	3.7	3.7	166.8	5.2	5.0
2002	1	110.140	1.3	1.4	158.7	3.6	3.9	154.8	3.7	3.6	168.6	4.4	4.9
	2	110.480	1.2	1.1	160.4	4.4	4.0	156.3	3.9	3.6	170.9	5.6	5.2
	3	110.750	1.0	0.8	161.4	2.5	3.7	156.9	1.5	3.2	172.6	4.0	4.8
		Exports			Imports			Nonfarm Output per Hour			Nonfarm Compensation per Hour		
		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Billions of 1996 \$	Percent change		Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change	
			Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago
1998		1002.420		2.1	1223.500		11.8	110.3		2.6	119.1		5.3
1999		1036.329		3.4	1356.816		10.9	112.9		2.4	124.3		4.4
2000		1137.199		9.7	1535.958		13.2	116.2		2.9	133.0		7.0
2001		1076.121		-5.4	1492.010		-2.9	117.5		1.1	136.6		2.7
1999	1	1007.490	-6.9	0.4	1290.659	8.4	9.0	112.1	2.5	2.3	123.2	7.1	5.4
	2	1018.076	4.3	2.5	1337.698	15.4	10.0	111.9	-0.7	1.9	123.4	0.7	4.0
	3	1044.100	10.6	5.7	1383.736	14.5	12.6	112.9	3.6	2.4	124.5	3.6	3.8
	4	1075.631	12.6	4.9	1415.153	9.4	11.9	114.7	6.5	3.0	126.3	5.9	4.3
2000	1	1095.781	7.7	8.8	1464.619	14.7	13.5	114.7	0.0	2.3	130.8	15.0	6.2
	2	1133.877	14.6	11.4	1528.465	18.6	14.3	116.4	6.1	4.0	131.5	2.2	6.6
	3	1165.469	11.6	11.6	1578.615	13.8	14.1	116.6	0.7	3.3	134.3	8.8	7.9
	4	1153.668	-4.0	7.3	1572.152	-1.6	11.1	117.1	1.7	2.1	135.3	3.0	7.1
2001	1	1135.809	-6.0	3.7	1540.311	-7.9	5.2	116.7	-1.4	1.7	136.3	3.0	4.2
	2	1098.832	-12.4	-3.1	1513.594	-6.8	-1.0	116.6	-0.3	0.2	136.3	0.0	3.7
	3	1048.017	-17.3	-10.1	1466.988	-11.8	-7.1	117.2	2.1	0.5	136.7	1.2	1.8
	4	1021.827	-9.6	-11.4	1447.158	-5.3	-8.0	119.3	7.4	1.9	137.2	1.5	1.4
2002	1	1030.560	3.5	-9.3	1477.140	8.5	-4.1	121.8	8.6	4.4	138.2	2.9	1.4
	2	1065.526	14.3	-3.0	1552.919	22.2	2.6	122.3	1.7	4.9	139.5	3.8	2.3
	3	1074.250	3.3	2.5	1561.760	2.3	6.5	123.5	4.0	5.4	141.1	4.7	3.2

		Household Survey Employment				Nonfarm Payroll Employment				Nonfarm Aggregate Hours			
		Thousands	Change	Percent change		Thousands	Change	Percent change		Index	Percent change		
				Annual rate	Year ago			Annual rate	Year ago		Monthly rate	Annual rate	Year ago
1997		129572	2852		2.3	122671	3082		2.6	141.4			3.5
1998		131472	1900		1.5	125851	3180		2.6	145.2			2.7
1999		133503	2031		1.5	128904	3053		2.4	148.4			2.2
2000		135219	1716		1.3	131719	2814		2.2	151.3			2.0
2001		135043	-176		-0.1	131925	207		0.2	150.2			-0.8
2000	1	134995	703	2.1	1.6	130995	882	2.7	2.5	150.9	0.6	2.5	2.7
	2	135246	251	0.7	1.5	131819	824	2.5	2.6	151.3	0.3	1.1	2.3
	3	134987	-259	-0.8	1.1	131876	57	0.2	2.1	151.5	0.1	0.4	1.9
	4	135649	662	2.0	1.0	132185	309	0.9	1.6	151.6	0.1	0.4	1.1
2001	1	135804	155	0.5	0.6	132433	249	0.8	1.1	151.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.4
	2	135221	-583	-1.7	-0.0	132193	-240	-0.7	0.3	150.9	-0.4	-1.7	-0.3
	3	134839	-381	-1.1	-0.1	131943	-250	-0.8	0.1	150.0	-0.6	-2.4	-1.0
	4	134308	-532	-1.6	-1.0	131130	-813	-2.4	-0.8	148.4	-1.0	-4.1	-2.1
2002	1	133894	-414	-1.2	-1.4	130759	-371	-1.1	-1.3	148.2	-0.1	-0.5	-2.2
	2	134149	255	0.8	-0.8	130706	-53	-0.2	-1.1	148.3	0.0	0.2	-1.7
	3	134568	419	1.3	-0.2	130868	162	0.5	-0.8	148.0	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3
2000	Oct	135485	318	2.9	1.1	132018	-5	-0.0	1.7	151.9	0.1	1.6	1.5
	Nov	135573	88	0.8	0.9	132217	199	1.8	1.6	151.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Dec	135888	315	2.8	1.0	132319	102	0.9	1.5	151.1	-0.5	-6.1	0.5
2001	Jan	135870	-18	-0.2	0.7	132382	63	0.6	1.3	152.0	0.6	7.4	0.9
	Feb	135734	-136	-1.2	0.5	132457	75	0.7	1.2	151.3	-0.5	-5.4	0.3
	Mar	135808	74	0.7	0.6	132461	4	0.0	0.8	151.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Apr	135424	-384	-3.3	-0.1	132243	-218	-2.0	0.5	151.0	-0.2	-2.4	-0.4
	May	135235	-189	-1.7	0.2	132229	-14	-0.1	0.3	151.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jun	135003	-232	-2.0	-0.2	132108	-121	-1.1	0.1	150.6	-0.3	-3.1	-0.5
	Jul	135106	103	0.9	0.2	132045	-63	-0.6	0.2	150.4	-0.1	-1.6	-0.7
	Aug	134408	-698	-6.0	-0.5	131966	-79	-0.7	0.1	149.9	-0.3	-3.9	-0.9
	Sep	135004	596	5.5	-0.1	131819	-147	-1.3	-0.2	149.6	-0.2	-2.4	-1.4
	Oct	134615	-389	-3.4	-0.6	131414	-405	-3.6	-0.5	148.7	-0.6	-7.0	-2.1
	Nov	134253	-362	-3.2	-1.0	131087	-327	-2.9	-0.9	148.2	-0.3	-4.0	-2.4
	Dec	134055	-198	-1.8	-1.3	130890	-197	-1.8	-1.1	148.3	0.1	0.8	-1.9
2002	Jan	133468	-587	-5.1	-1.8	130871	-19	-0.2	-1.1	148.1	-0.1	-1.6	-2.6
	Feb	134319	851	7.9	-1.0	130706	-165	-1.5	-1.3	148.3	0.1	1.6	-2.0
	Mar	133894	-425	-3.7	-1.4	130701	-5	-0.0	-1.3	148.2	-0.1	-0.8	-2.0
	Apr	133976	82	0.7	-1.1	130680	-21	-0.2	-1.2	148.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.9
	May	134417	441	4.0	-0.6	130702	22	0.2	-1.2	148.1	0.0	0.0	-1.9
	Jun	134053	-364	-3.2	-0.7	130736	34	0.3	-1.0	148.6	0.3	4.1	-1.3
	Jul	134045	-8	-0.1	-0.8	130790	54	0.5	-1.0	147.5	-0.7	-8.5	-1.9
	Aug	134474	429	3.9	0.0	130913	123	1.1	-0.8	148.1	0.4	5.0	-1.2
	Sep	135185	711	6.5	0.1	130900	-13	-0.1	-0.7	148.4	0.2	2.5	-0.8
	Oct	134914	-271	-2.4	0.2	130895	-5	-0.0	-0.4	147.8	-0.4	-4.7	-0.6

		Unempl. Rate	Retail and Food Services Sales				Industrial Production				Treasury Yields	
			Billions of dollars	Percent change		Year ago	Index	Percent change		Year ago	3-mo Percent	10-yr Percent
			Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate			Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate				
1997		4.9	2769.532			5.0	127.944			6.9	5.06	6.35
1998		4.5	2907.356			5.0	134.504			5.1	4.78	5.26
1999		4.2	3151.004			8.4	139.447			3.7	4.64	5.64
2000		4.0	3360.754			6.7	145.732			4.5	5.82	6.03
2001		4.8	3489.613			3.8	140.392			-3.7	3.39	5.02
2000	1	4.0	835.780	2.8	11.7	9.5	144.033	1.4	5.8	4.9	5.52	6.48
	2	4.0	834.314	-0.2	-0.7	7.1	146.480	1.7	7.0	5.8	5.71	6.18
	3	4.1	843.734	1.1	4.6	6.1	146.686	0.1	0.6	4.8	6.02	5.89
	4	4.0	846.926	0.4	1.5	4.2	145.730	-0.7	-2.6	2.6	6.02	5.57
2001	1	4.2	859.776	1.5	6.2	2.9	143.457	-1.6	-6.1	-0.4	4.82	5.05
	2	4.5	868.614	1.0	4.2	4.1	141.309	-1.5	-5.9	-3.5	3.66	5.27
	3	4.8	867.084	-0.2	-0.7	2.8	139.606	-1.2	-4.7	-4.8	3.17	4.98
	4	5.6	894.139	3.1	13.1	5.6	137.197	-1.7	-6.7	-5.9	1.91	4.77
2002	1	5.6	887.519	-0.7	-2.9	3.2	138.090	0.7	2.6	-3.7	1.72	5.08
	2	5.9	896.843	1.1	4.3	3.2	139.503	1.0	4.2	-1.3	1.72	5.10
	3	5.7	911.427	1.6	6.7	5.1	140.720	0.9	3.5	0.8	1.64	4.26
2000	Nov	4.0	281.316	-0.4	-5.0	4.0	145.789	-0.3	-3.8	2.7	6.17	5.72
	Dec	4.0	283.086	0.6	7.8	2.8	145.135	-0.4	-5.3	1.6	5.77	5.24
2001	Jan	4.2	286.878	1.3	17.3	4.4	143.934	-0.8	-9.5	0.5	5.15	5.16
	Feb	4.2	287.182	0.1	1.3	2.9	143.509	-0.3	-3.5	-0.4	4.88	5.10
	Mar	4.3	285.716	-0.5	-6.0	1.4	142.928	-0.4	-4.8	-1.3	4.42	4.89
	Apr	4.5	288.366	0.9	11.7	3.8	142.007	-0.6	-7.5	-2.5	3.87	5.14
	May	4.4	290.567	0.8	9.6	4.7	141.595	-0.3	-3.4	-3.4	3.62	5.39
	Jun	4.6	289.681	-0.3	-3.6	3.9	140.326	-0.9	-10.2	-4.7	3.49	5.28
	Jul	4.6	289.971	0.1	1.2	3.5	140.402	0.1	0.7	-4.2	3.51	5.24
	Aug	4.9	290.791	0.3	3.4	3.9	139.954	-0.3	-3.8	-4.6	3.36	4.97
	Sep	5.0	286.322	-1.5	-17.0	0.9	138.461	-1.1	-12.1	-5.7	2.64	4.73
	Oct	5.4	303.871	6.1	104.2	7.6	137.670	-0.6	-6.6	-5.9	2.16	4.57
	Nov	5.6	295.036	-2.9	-29.8	4.9	137.240	-0.3	-3.7	-5.9	1.87	4.65
	Dec	5.8	295.232	0.1	0.8	4.3	136.682	-0.4	-4.8	-5.8	1.69	5.09
2002	Jan	5.6	294.852	-0.1	-1.5	2.8	137.557	0.6	8.0	-4.4	1.65	5.04
	Feb	5.5	296.468	0.5	6.8	3.2	138.125	0.4	5.1	-3.8	1.73	4.91
	Mar	5.7	296.199	-0.1	-1.1	3.7	138.589	0.3	4.1	-3.0	1.79	5.28
	Apr	6.0	299.642	1.2	14.9	3.9	138.777	0.1	1.6	-2.3	1.72	5.21
	May	5.8	296.567	-1.0	-11.6	2.1	139.419	0.5	5.7	-1.5	1.73	5.16
	Jun	5.9	300.634	1.4	17.8	3.8	140.313	0.6	8.0	-0.0	1.70	4.93
	Jul	5.9	304.218	1.2	15.3	4.9	141.020	0.5	6.2	0.4	1.68	4.65
	Aug	5.7	305.616	0.5	5.7	5.1	140.716	-0.2	-2.6	0.5	1.62	4.26
	Sep	5.6	301.593	-1.3	-14.7	5.3	140.425	-0.2	-2.5	1.4	1.63	3.87
	Oct	5.7	301.695	0.0	0.4	-0.7	139.293	-0.8	-9.3	1.2	1.58	3.94
	Nov										1.23	4.05

		Consumer Price Index					Consumer Price Index less Food and Energy					Producer Price Index Finished Goods			
		Percent change					Percent change					Percent change			
		Index	Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago	Year to date	Index	Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago	Year to date	Index	Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago
1997		160.5			2.3		169.5			2.4		131.8			0.4
1998		163.0			1.5		173.4			2.3		130.7			-0.9
1999		166.6			2.2		177.0			2.1		133.0			1.8
2000		172.2			3.4		181.3			2.4		138.0			3.7
2001		177.1			2.8		186.1			2.7		140.7			2.0
2000	1	170.1	1.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	179.5	0.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	136.4	1.1	4.4	3.7
	2	171.5	0.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	180.7	0.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	137.4	0.7	3.0	3.9
	3	173.0	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	181.9	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	138.3	0.7	2.7	3.6
	4	174.2	0.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	183.0	0.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	139.9	1.2	4.7	3.7
2001	1	175.9	1.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	184.4	0.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	141.8	1.4	5.5	4.0
	2	177.3	0.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	185.5	0.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	142.1	0.2	0.8	3.4
	3	177.6	0.2	0.8	2.7	2.6	186.7	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	140.6	-1.1	-4.2	1.6
	4	177.5	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	1.9	187.9	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	138.4	-1.5	-5.9	-1.0
2002	1	178.1	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	189.0	0.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	138.4	-0.0	-0.1	-2.4
	2	179.6	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.4	190.0	0.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	138.8	0.3	1.1	-2.3
	3	180.4	0.5	1.9	1.6	2.2	191.0	0.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	138.5	-0.2	-0.7	-1.4
2000	Oct	173.9	0.2	2.1	3.5	3.6	182.6	0.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	139.6	0.5	6.2	3.7
	Nov	174.2	0.2	2.1	3.4	3.4	183.1	0.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	139.9	0.2	2.6	3.8
	Dec	174.6	0.2	2.8	3.4	3.4	183.3	0.1	1.3	2.5	2.5	140.2	0.2	2.6	3.6
2001	Jan	175.6	0.6	7.1	3.7	7.1	183.9	0.3	4.0	2.6	4.0	141.7	1.1	13.6	4.9
	Feb	176.0	0.2	2.8	3.5	4.9	184.4	0.3	3.3	2.8	3.7	142.0	0.2	2.6	4.0
	Mar	176.1	0.1	0.7	3.0	3.5	184.8	0.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	141.7	-0.2	-2.5	3.1
	Apr	176.6	0.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	185.1	0.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	142.1	0.3	3.4	3.8
	May	177.4	0.5	5.6	3.6	3.9	185.4	0.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	142.4	0.2	2.6	3.9
	Jun	177.8	0.2	2.7	3.3	3.7	185.9	0.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	141.7	-0.5	-5.7	2.6
	Jul	177.3	-0.3	-3.3	2.7	2.7	186.3	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	140.0	-1.2	-13.5	1.4
	Aug	177.4	0.1	0.7	2.7	2.4	186.7	0.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	140.6	0.4	5.3	2.0
	Sep	178.1	0.4	4.8	2.6	2.7	187.1	0.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	141.1	0.4	4.4	1.6
	Oct	177.6	-0.3	-3.3	2.1	2.1	187.4	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	139.2	-1.3	-15.0	-0.3
	Nov	177.5	-0.1	-0.7	1.9	1.8	188.1	0.4	4.6	2.7	2.9	138.3	-0.6	-7.5	-1.1
	Dec	177.3	-0.1	-1.3	1.5	1.5	188.3	0.1	1.3	2.7	2.7	137.8	-0.4	-4.3	-1.7
2002	Jan	177.6	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.0	188.6	0.2	1.9	2.6	1.9	137.8	0.0	0.0	-2.8
	Feb	178.0	0.2	2.7	1.1	2.4	189.1	0.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	138.1	0.2	2.6	-2.7
	Mar	178.6	0.3	4.1	1.4	3.0	189.3	0.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	139.3	0.9	10.9	-1.7
	Apr	179.5	0.5	6.2	1.6	3.8	189.8	0.3	3.2	2.5	2.4	139.1	-0.1	-1.7	-2.1
	May	179.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	190.1	0.2	1.9	2.5	2.3	138.5	-0.4	-5.1	-2.7
	Jun	179.7	0.1	1.3	1.1	2.7	190.2	0.1	0.6	2.3	2.0	138.7	0.1	1.7	-2.1
	Jul	179.9	0.1	1.3	1.5	2.5	190.5	0.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	138.5	-0.1	-1.7	-1.1
	Aug	180.5	0.3	4.1	1.7	2.7	191.1	0.3	3.8	2.4	2.2	138.5	0.0	0.0	-1.5
	Sep	180.8	0.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	191.3	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	138.6	0.1	0.9	-1.8
	Oct	181.3	0.3	3.4	2.1	2.7	191.6	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	140.1	1.1	13.8	0.6

## Notes

Pages 4, 5: **Final sales** is gross domestic product (GDP) minus change in private inventories. **Advance, preliminary, and final GDP growth rates** are released during the first, second, and third months of the following quarter. Changes result from incorporation of more complete information. Real GDP is measured in 1996 dollars. The **ISM** (formerly Purchasing Managers') **index** is a weighted average of diffusion indexes for new orders, production, supplier deliveries, inventories, and employment. **Aggregate and average weekly hours** are paid hours of production and nonsupervisory employees. The **inventory-sales ratio** uses nominal (current-dollar) inventory and sales data.

Page 6: For information on how to calculate the **contribution** of a component to the overall GDP growth rate, see the October 1999 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, p. 16. The sign is changed for **imports**.

Page 7: Ten-year **Treasury yields** are adjusted to constant maturity; three-month yields are secondary market averages. All rates used in the yield curves are adjusted to constant maturity. The 30-year constant maturity series was discontinued by the Treasury Department as of Feb. 18, 2002. **Standard & Poor's 500 Index with Reinvested Dividends** shows the total return: capital gains plus dividends.

Pages 8, 9: **Oil** (West Texas intermediate) and **Natural Gas** (Henry Hub) spot and futures **prices** are listed in the *Wall Street Journal*. Spot prices are monthly averages of daily prices; futures prices are usually taken from the last trading day of the month. **Consumer price index** is for all urban consumers. The **consumption chain price index** is the index associated with the personal consumption expenditures component of GDP. The **Employment Cost Index (ECI)** covers private nonfarm employers. **ECI compensation** refers to a fixed sample of jobs, while **compensation per hour** covers all workers in the nonfarm business sector in a given quarter. In both cases, **compensation** is wages and salaries plus benefits.

Pages 10, 11: **Nonfarm payroll employment** is counted in a survey of about 390,000 establishments (Current Employment Survey). It excludes self-employed individuals and workers in private households, but double-counts individuals with more than one job. The **household survey** (Current Population Survey) of about 50,000 households provides estimates of civilian employment, unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, and employment-population ratio. **Population** is civilian, noninstitutional, 16 years and over. The 90 percent confidence intervals for the unemployment rate ( $\pm 0.2$  percentage points) and change in household survey employment ( $\pm 376,000$ ) measure uncertainty due to sample size. The **available labor supply** is the sum of the unemployed and those persons not in the labor force but who want to work now. Because the household survey was changed in January 1994, data prior to this date are not strictly comparable.

Page 13: The **Michigan consumer sentiment index** shows changes in a summary measure of consumers' answers to five questions about their current and expected financial situation, expectations about future economic conditions, and attitudes about making large purchases. The survey is based on a representative sample of U.S. households.

Pages 14, 15: Overall **gross saving** includes government saving, which is the sum of the government surplus and capital consumption (see notes for pp. 16-17). **Net foreign investment (NFI)** is U.S. investment abroad minus foreign investment in the U.S. Aside from a statistical discrepancy, NFI also equals the difference between gross domestic investment and saving. The comprehensive revision introduced the **equipment & software** component of business investment.

Pages 16, 17: **Government consumption and investment** is current expenditures on goods and services, including capital consumption (depreciation) and gross investment, as reported in the NIPAs. The **unified federal budget surplus/deficit** differs from **NIPA basis** in four main ways: (1) NIPA excludes transactions involving existing assets; (2) NIPA outlays exclude government investment and include consumption of government capital, while unified budget outlays do

the reverse; (3) NIPA accounts exclude Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; and (4) various timing issues are handled differently. **Outlays and receipts** are from the NIPAs, except as noted. Since 1977, the federal **fiscal year** starts on October 1. Excluded agency debt was 0.6 percent of federal debt at the end of fiscal 1997. **Federal debt held by the public** includes holdings of the Federal Reserve System and excludes holdings of the social security and other federal trust funds. Federal grants in aid to state and local governments appear in both state and local receipts and federal outlays.

Pages 18, 19: The **trade balance** (shown on a balance of payments basis) is the difference between exports and imports of goods (merchandise) and services. It is nearly identical in concept to the **net exports** component of GDP, but differs slightly in accounting details. The **investment income balance** equals income received from U.S.-owned assets in other countries minus income paid on foreign-owned assets in the U.S. The investment income balance is nearly identical in concept to the difference between gross national product and gross domestic product, but differs in accounting details. The **current account balance** is the trade balance plus the balance on investment income plus net unilateral transfers to the U.S. from other countries.

Pages 20, 21: **Output per hour (Y/H)**, **unit labor cost (C/Y)**, and **compensation per hour (C/H)** are indexes which approximately obey the following relationship:  $\%(Y/H) + \%(C/Y) = \%(C/H)$  with  $\%()$  meaning percent changes. Unit labor cost is shown on page 9. **Real compensation per hour** uses the CPI to adjust for the effects of inflation. Nonfarm business accounted for about 76 percent of the value of GDP in 1996, while nonfinancial corporations accounted for about 54 percent. **Inventory valuation adjustments (IVA)** remove the effect of changes in the value of existing inventories from corporate profits and proprietors' income. (This change in value does not correspond to current production and therefore is not part of GDP). **Capital consumption adjustments (CCAdj)** increase profits and proprietors' income by the difference between estimates of economic depreciation and depreciation allowed by the tax code. Components of national income not shown are rental income of persons and net interest.

**NOTE:** Measures of retail sales (pp. 12-13), manufacturers' orders, shipments and inventories (p. 15), and the total business inventory-to-sales ratio (p. 5) are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Before January 1992, data are on the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

## Sources

*Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce*

National income and product accounts, international trade and investment data (except by country), auto and light truck sales

*Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce*

Inventory-sales ratios, retail sales, capital goods orders, housing starts, exports and imports by country

*Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Dept. of Labor*

All employment-related data, employment cost index, consumer and producer price indexes, unit labor cost, output per hour, compensation per hour, multifactor productivity

*United States Department of Treasury*

Unified budget receipts, outlays, deficit, debt

*Federal Reserve Board*

Index of industrial production, treasury yields, exchange rates, capacity utilization, household debt

*The Survey Research Center, The University of Michigan*

Consumer sentiment index

*The Conference Board*

Help-wanted advertising index

*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*

GDP for major trading partners (not available on FRED)