

Cities as Centers of Innovation

Cities have traditionally been seen as important centers of economic activity, particularly for manufacturing. Recently, economists have found that densely populated areas are increasingly providing the best environment to facilitate the diffusion of new ideas, in addition to serving as the location for the production of goods.¹ The reason is that the agglomeration of people and firms in urban areas promotes a faster exchange of information and ideas and this generates new technologies.

One way to measure technological innovation is to look at statistics on patents. Recently available data also provide a means to track patent activity by specific category and geographical area, making it possible to study the innovation performance of regions.²

During the last two decades, almost 90 percent of all utility patents in the United States were granted to residents of metropolitan areas.³ During the 1990s, the metro area with the highest patent count per 10,000 people was San Jose, California—the heart of Silicon Valley—with a rate of 162. Other cities with high innovation rates were Rochester, New York (with a rate of 112), Boulder, Colorado (with a rate of 100), Trenton, New Jersey, and Danbury, Connecticut (both with a rate of 89), and Boise, Idaho (with a rate of 84). Although the degree of innovation among U.S. cities varies substantially, essentially all metro areas generated patents at a faster rate in the 1990s than in the previous decade.

Cities have shifted away from the production of traditional manufacturing goods to become centers of innovation, a trend that can be seen by analyzing patent counts across technological fields. The total number of patents granted in metropolitan areas accelerated from a 3.4 percent annual rate of growth in the 1980s to a 6.8 percent annual rate in the 1990s. Specifically, as shown in the figure, the increase in patenting in the computers and communications sector and in the pharmaceutical and medical sector during the 1990s was remark-

able. Innovation in the computers and communications sector rose at an annual rate of 15.8 percent during the 1990s—about twice as fast as in the 1980s. In the pharmaceutical and medical sector, patent counts increased at an annual rate of 12.2 percent—about 4.3 percentage points faster than in the 1980s. Innovation in traditional goods-producing sectors (such as chemical, mechanical, and electrical and electronics) also increased more in the 1990s than in the 1980s, but the uptick in growth rates was not as large.⁴ This pattern in patent activity reflects the high-tech revolution associated with the emergence of information technologies and the life sciences, particularly in the latter part of the 1990s.

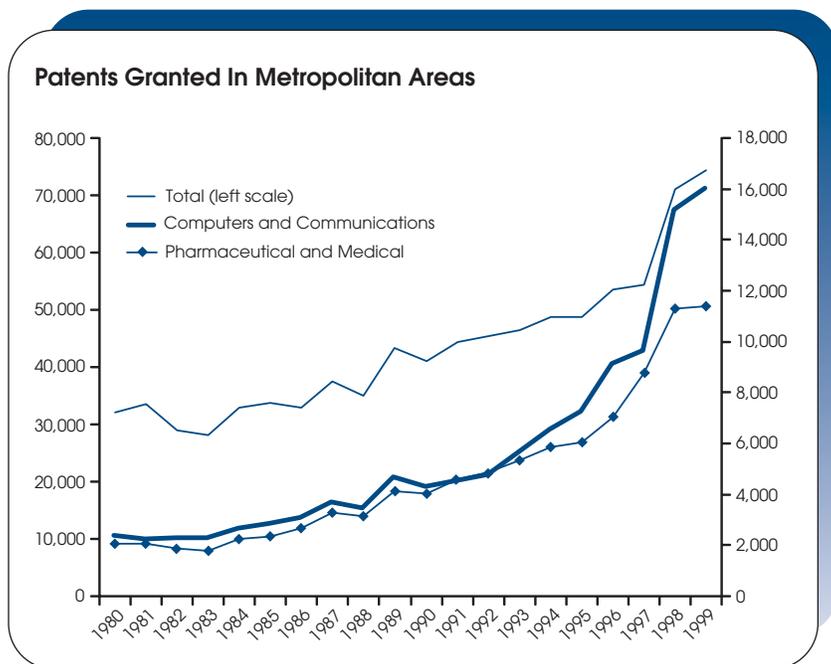
—Rubén Hernández-Murillo

¹Carlino, Gerald; Chatterjee, Satyajit and Hunt, Robert. “Knowledge Spillovers and the New Economy of Cities.” Working Paper No. 01-14, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, September 2001.

²Hall, Bronwyn H.; Jaffe, Adam B. and Trajtenberg, Manuel. “The NBER Patent Citations Data File: Lessons, Insights and Methodological Tools.” NBER Working Paper No. 8498, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2001.

³There are several patent categories, but utility patents constitute the large majority.

⁴The data used are from the NBER patent database. The calculations and matching of metropolitan areas were performed by the author.



Contents

Page

3	Economy at a Glance
4	Output and Growth
7	Interest Rates
8	Inflation and Prices
10	Labor Markets
12	Consumer Spending
14	Investment Spending
16	Government Revenues, Spending, and Debt
18	International Trade
20	Productivity and Profits
22	Quick Reference Tables
27	Notes and Sources

Conventions used in this publication:

1. Except where otherwise noted, solid shading indicates recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The NBER has not yet determined the end of the recession that began in March 2001; however, the hatched shading indicates this recession ended in November 2001, as determined by a statistical model for dating business cycle turning points developed by Marcelle Chauvet (“An Econometric Characterization of Business Cycle Dynamics with Factor Structure and Regime Switching,” *International Economic Review*, November 1998, pp. 969-96) and discussed by Marcelle Chauvet and Jeremy Piger (“Identifying Business Cycle Turning Points in Real Time,” *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, March/April 2003, pp. 47-62).
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: $[(x_t/x_{t-1})^4 - 1] \times 100$. For monthly data replace 4 with 12.
3. All data with significant seasonal patterns are adjusted accordingly, unless labeled NSA.

We welcome your comments addressed to:

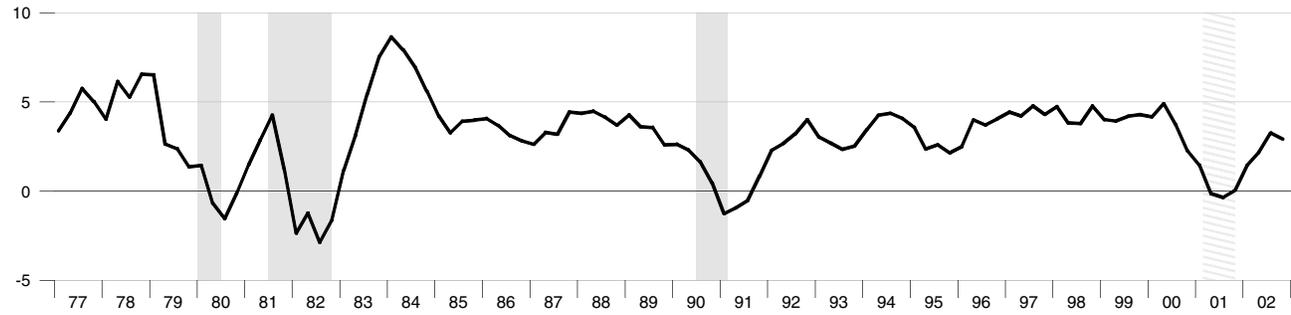
Editor, *National Economic Trends*
Research Division
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St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

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Real Gross Domestic Product

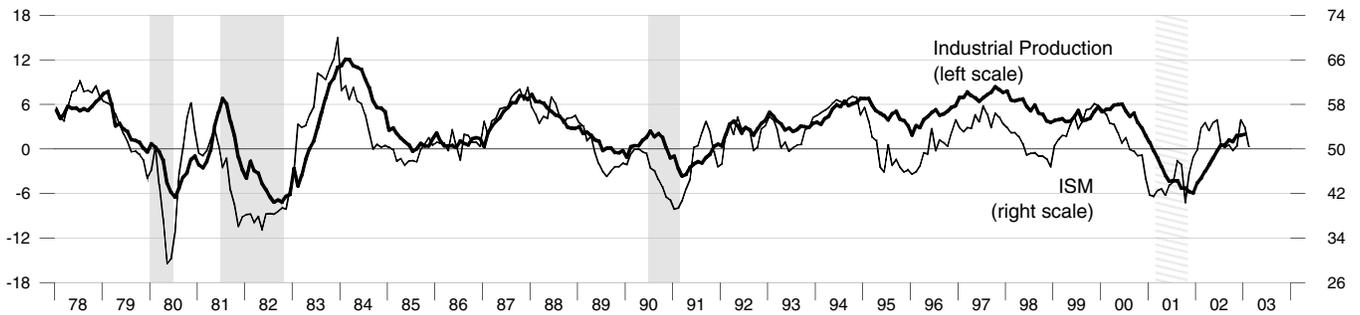
Percent change from year ago



Industrial Production and Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Indexes

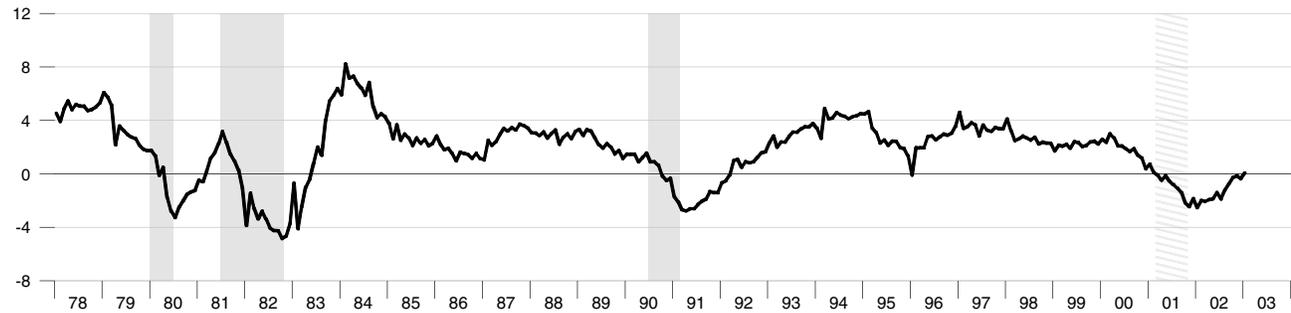
Percent change from year ago

Index



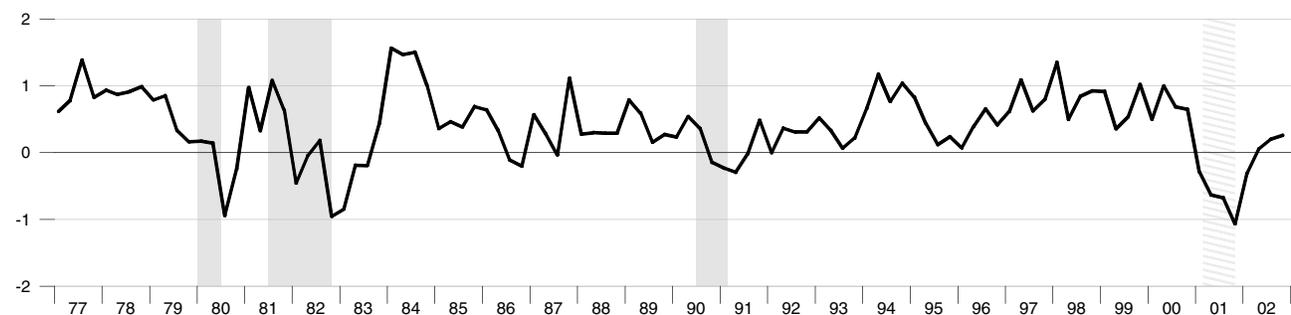
Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours

Percent change from year ago

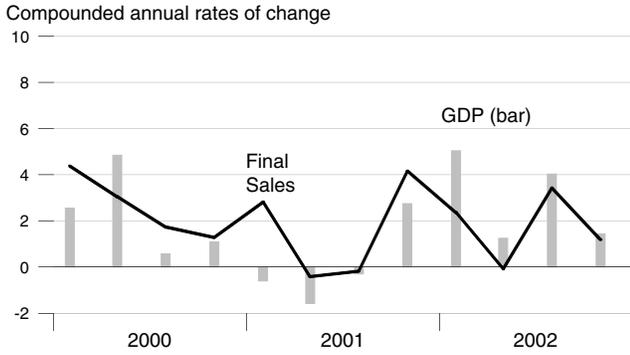


Real Change in Private Inventories

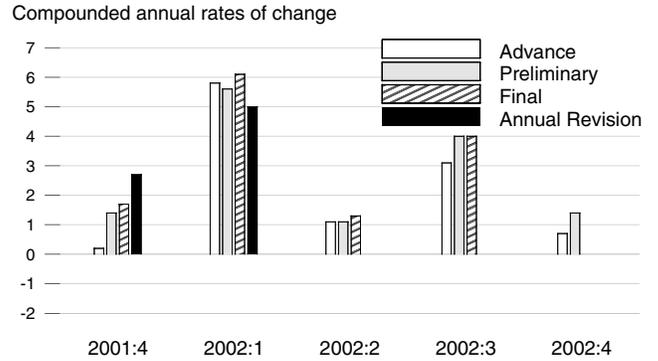
Percent of GDP



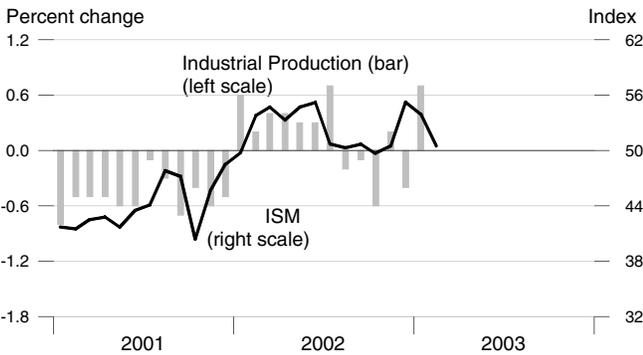
Real Final Sales and GDP



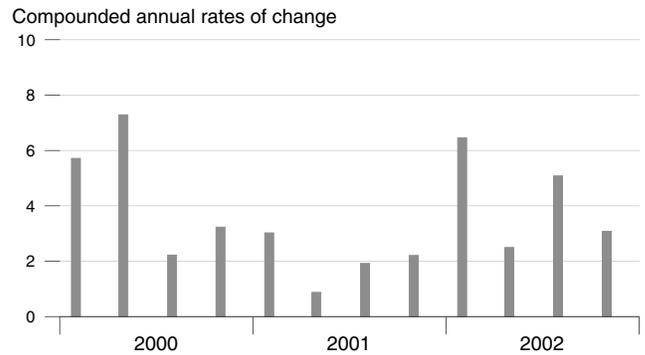
Real GDP Revisions



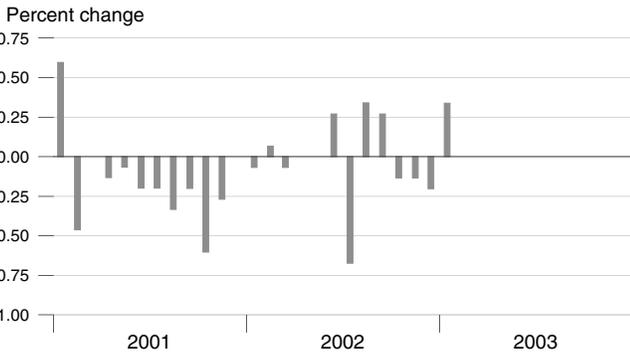
Industrial Production and ISM Index



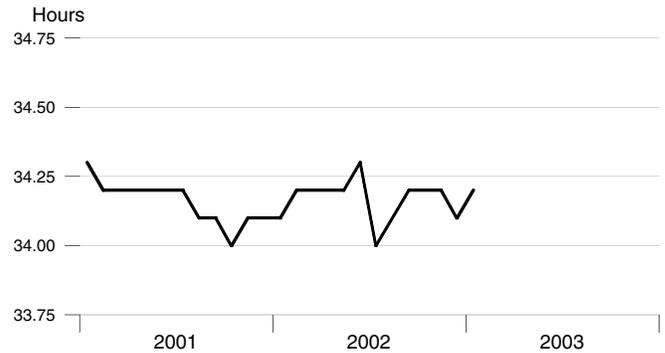
Nominal Gross Domestic Product



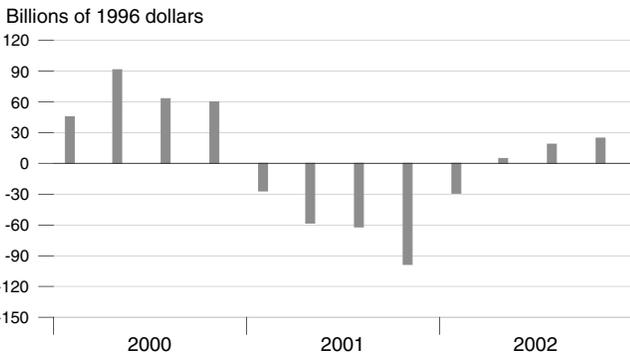
Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours



Average Weekly Private Nonfarm Hours



Real Change in Private Inventories

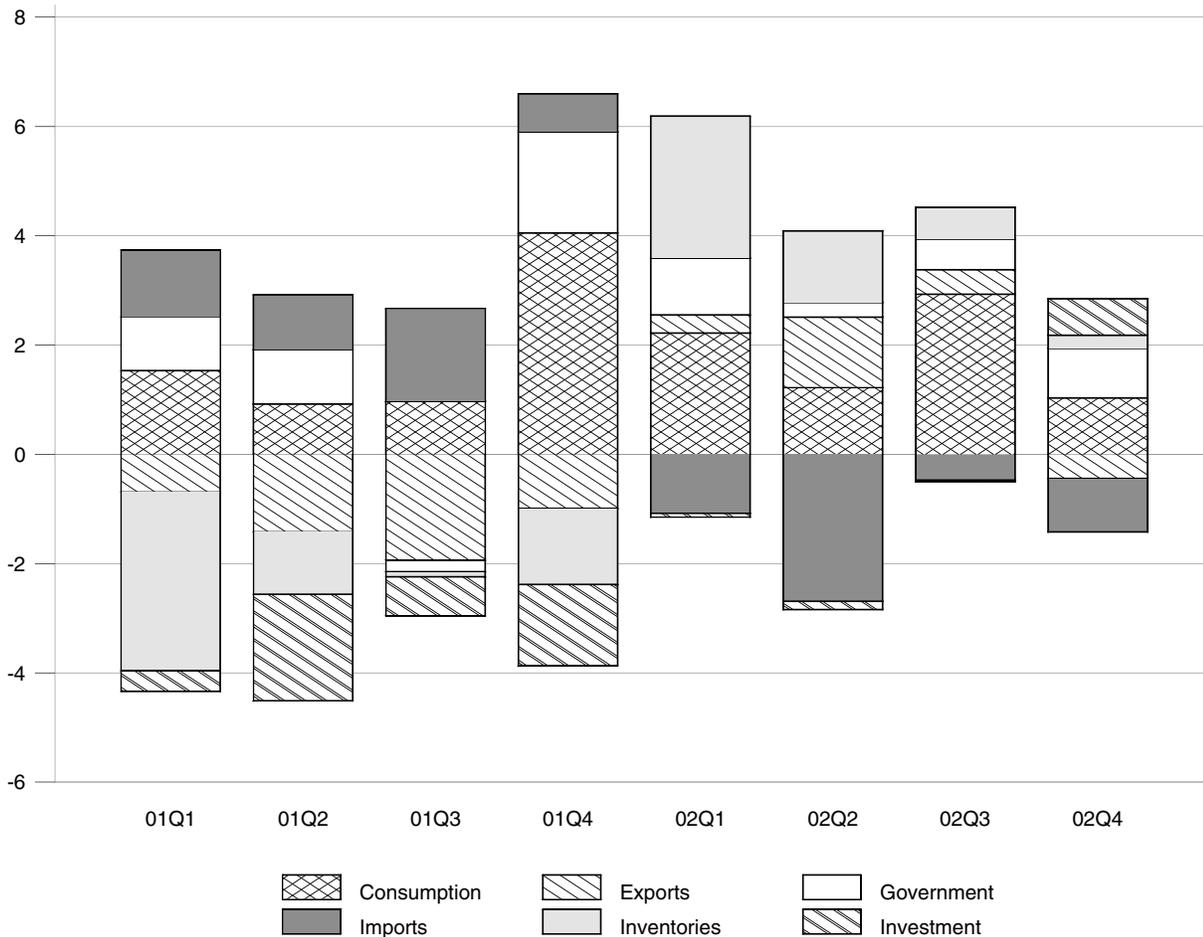


Inventory-Sales Ratio



Contribution of Components to Real GDP Growth

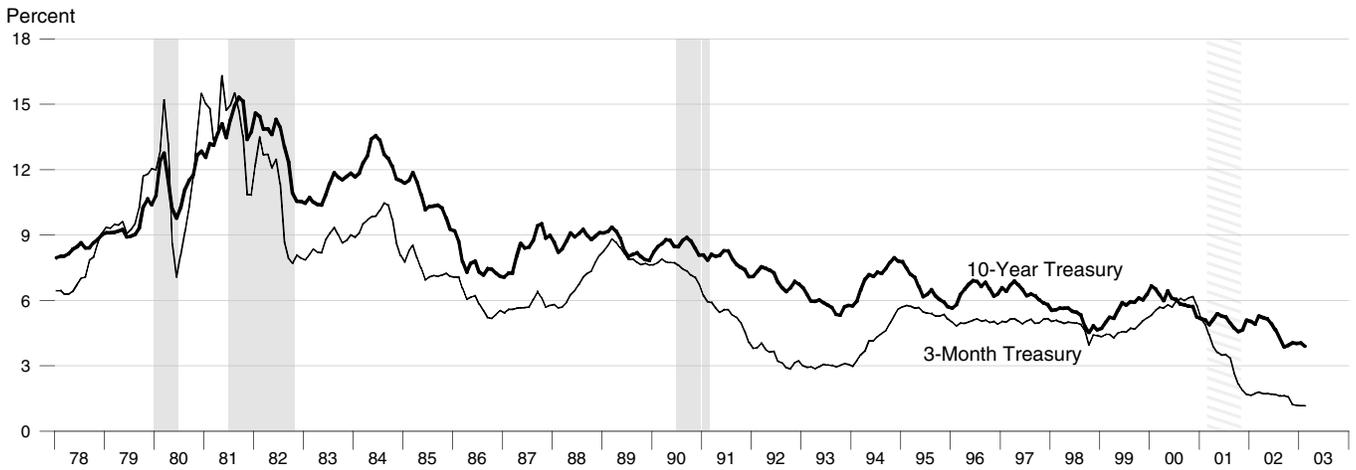
Percentage points at compounded annual rates



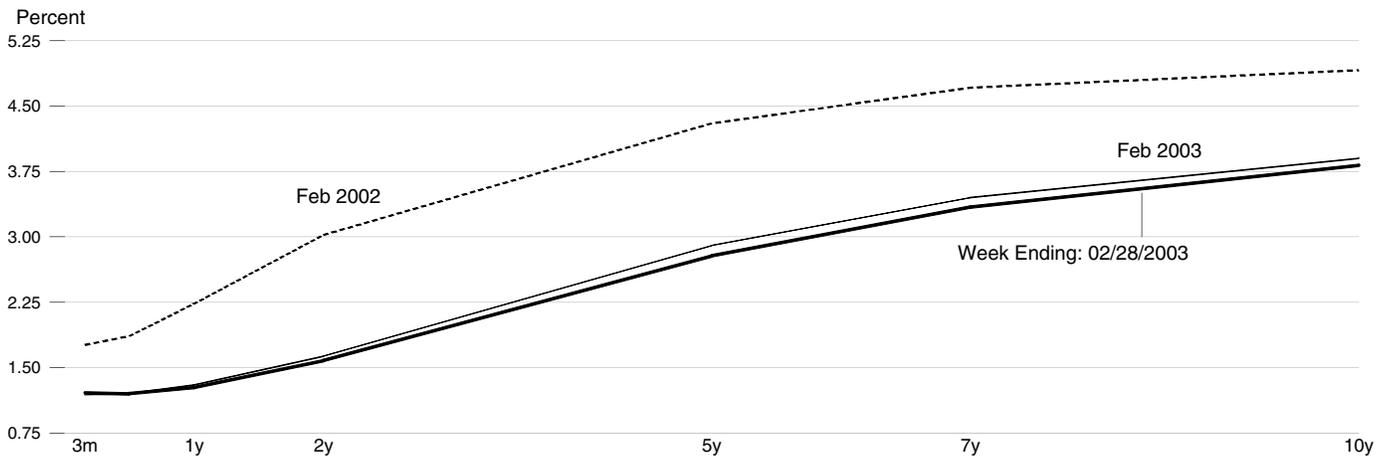
Contributions to Real GDP Growth Rate

	2001				2002			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Final Sales	2.67	-0.45	-0.20	4.13	2.44	-0.06	3.45	1.20
Change in Inventory	-3.27	-1.14	-0.09	-1.39	2.60	1.31	0.58	0.24
Consumption	1.53	0.92	0.97	4.05	2.22	1.22	2.93	1.03
Fixed Investment	-0.38	-1.95	-0.72	-1.49	-0.07	-0.15	-0.03	0.67
Nonresidential	-0.71	-1.93	-0.73	-1.33	-0.66	-0.27	-0.08	0.27
Residential	0.34	-0.02	0.02	-0.16	0.60	0.12	0.05	0.41
Government	0.99	1.00	-0.21	1.85	1.04	0.27	0.56	0.91
Federal	0.54	0.36	0.07	0.80	0.47	0.47	0.29	0.71
State and Local	0.45	0.64	-0.28	1.05	0.56	-0.21	0.27	0.20
Net Exports	0.53	-0.42	-0.24	-0.28	-0.75	-1.40	-0.01	-1.42
Exports	-0.69	-1.42	-1.94	-0.99	0.33	1.29	0.45	-0.44
Imports	1.22	1.00	1.70	0.70	-1.08	-2.69	-0.47	-0.98
Residual	0.45	0.50	0.07	0.42	-0.05	0.27	0.06	0.26
Real GDP Growth	-0.60	-1.59	-0.29	2.74	5.04	1.25	4.03	1.44

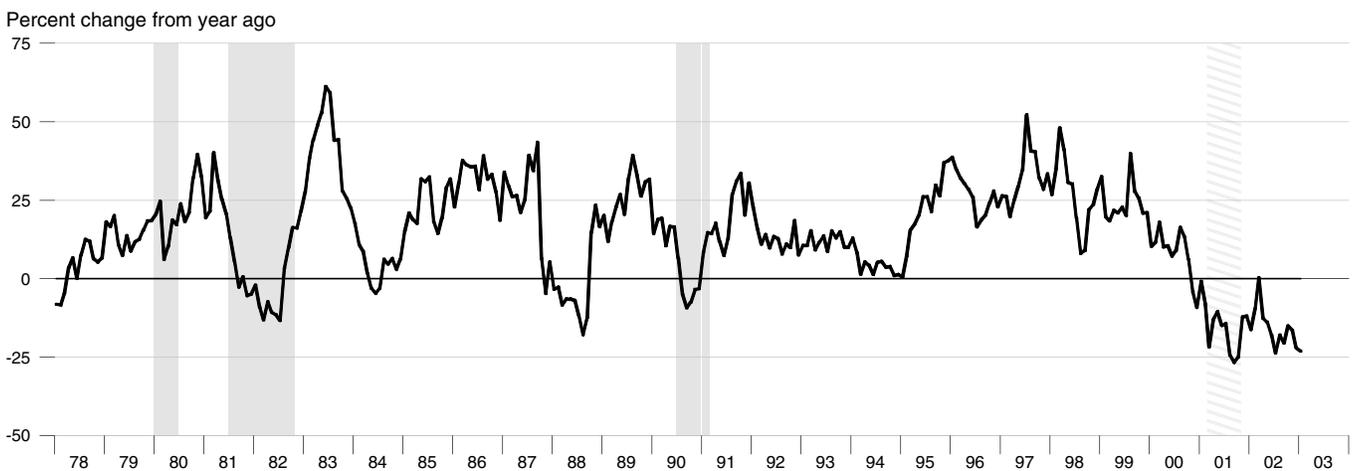
Interest Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

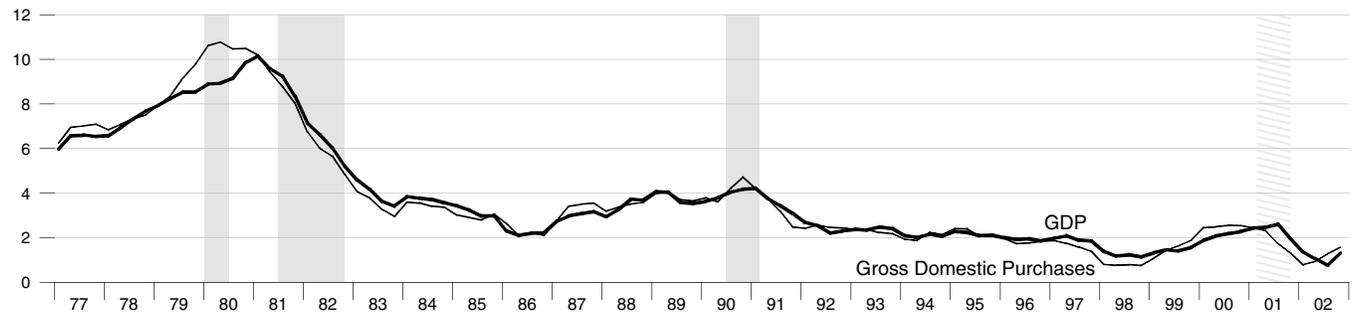


Standard and Poor's 500 Index with Reinvested Dividends



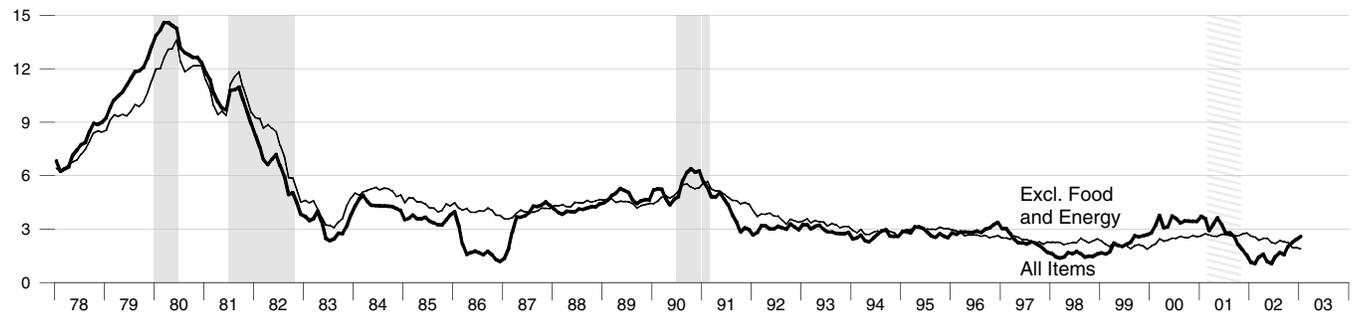
NIPA Chain Price Indexes

Percent change from year ago



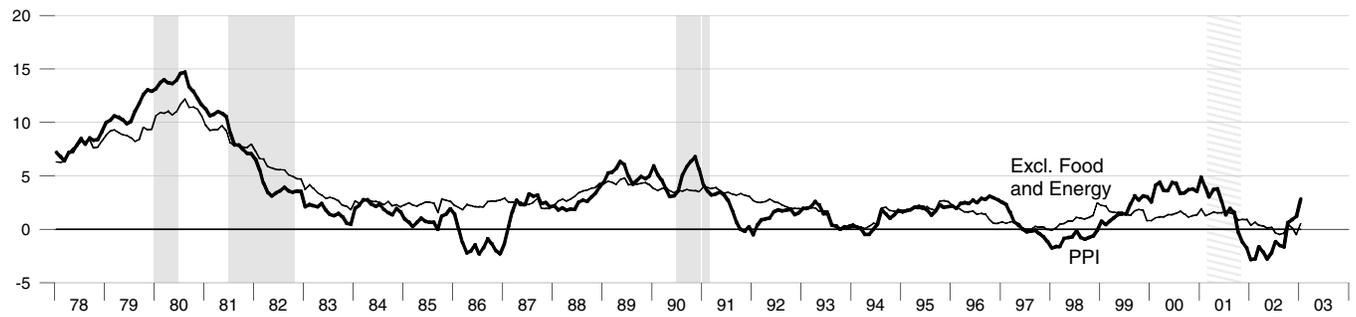
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



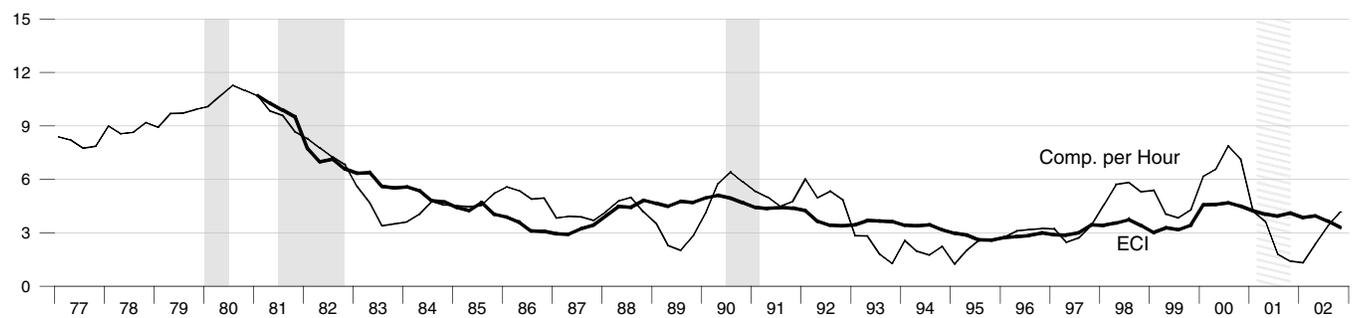
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods

Percent change from year ago

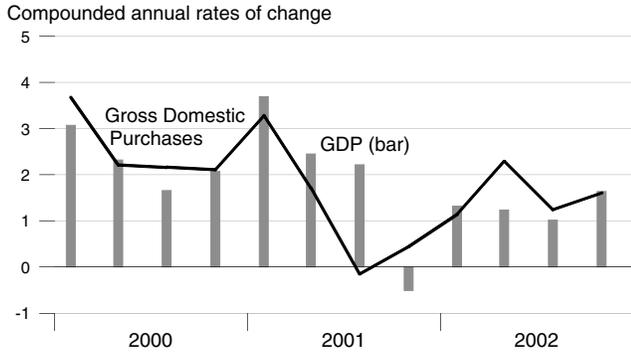


Employment Cost Index and Compensation per Hour

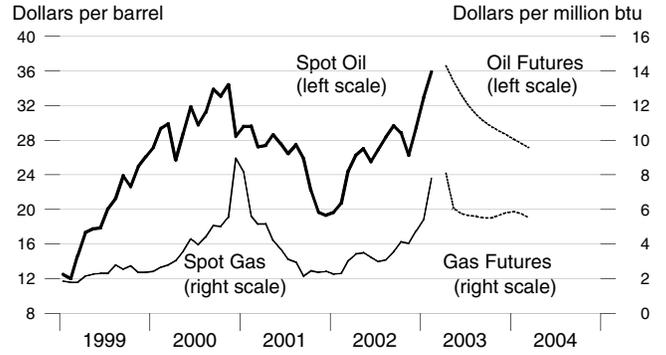
Percent change from year ago



NIPA Chain Price Indexes

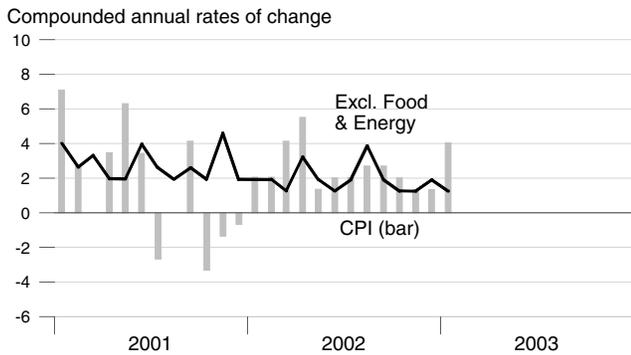


Oil & Natural Gas Prices: Spot & Futures

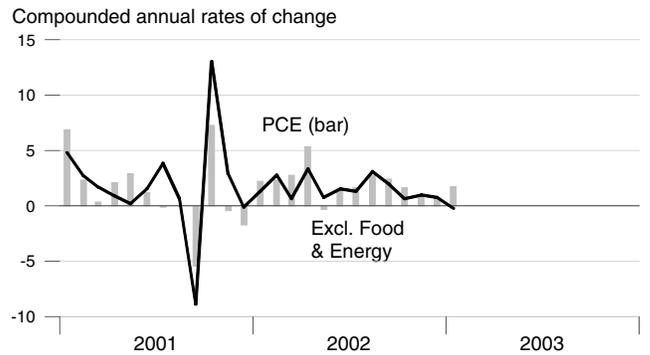


Note: Futures prices as of 2/28/2003.

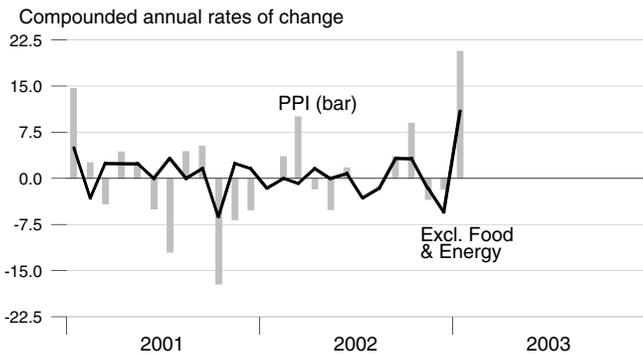
Consumer Price Index



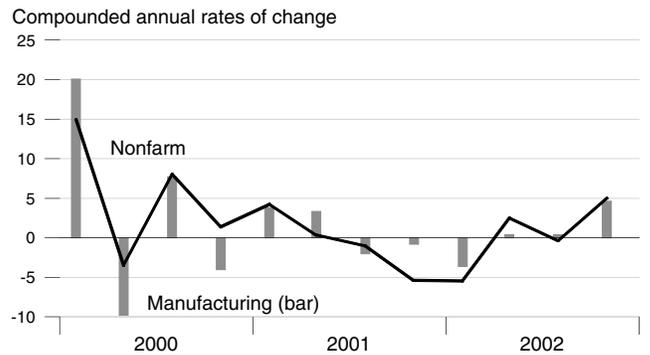
Consumption Chain Price Index



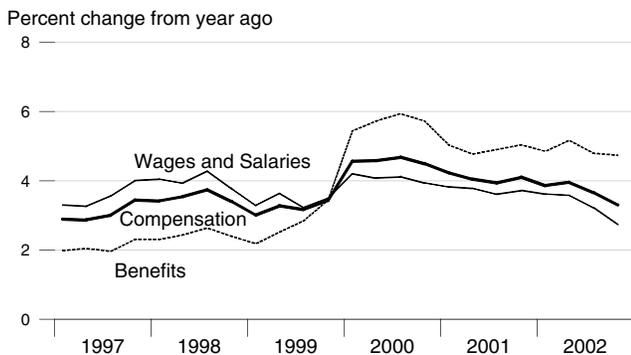
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods



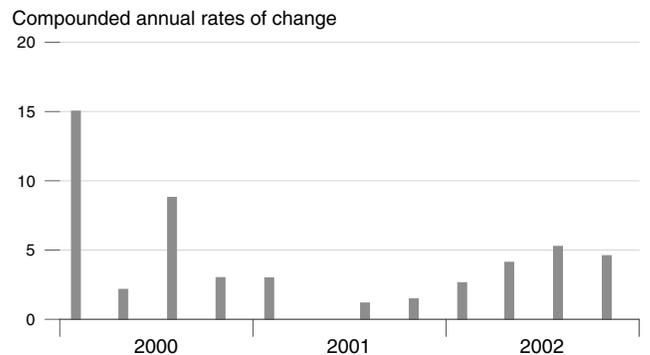
Unit Labor Cost



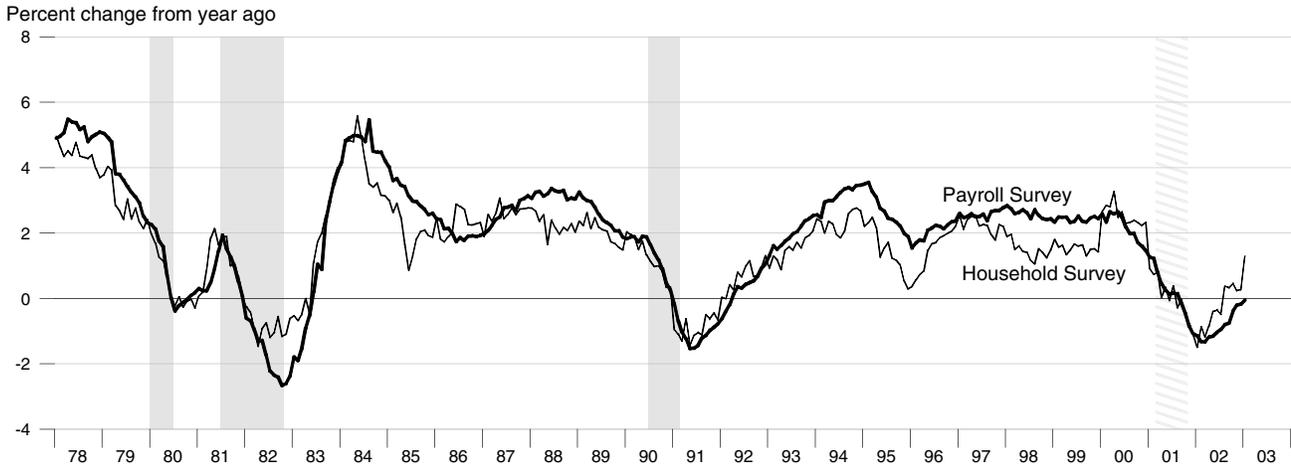
Employment Cost Index



Compensation per Hour

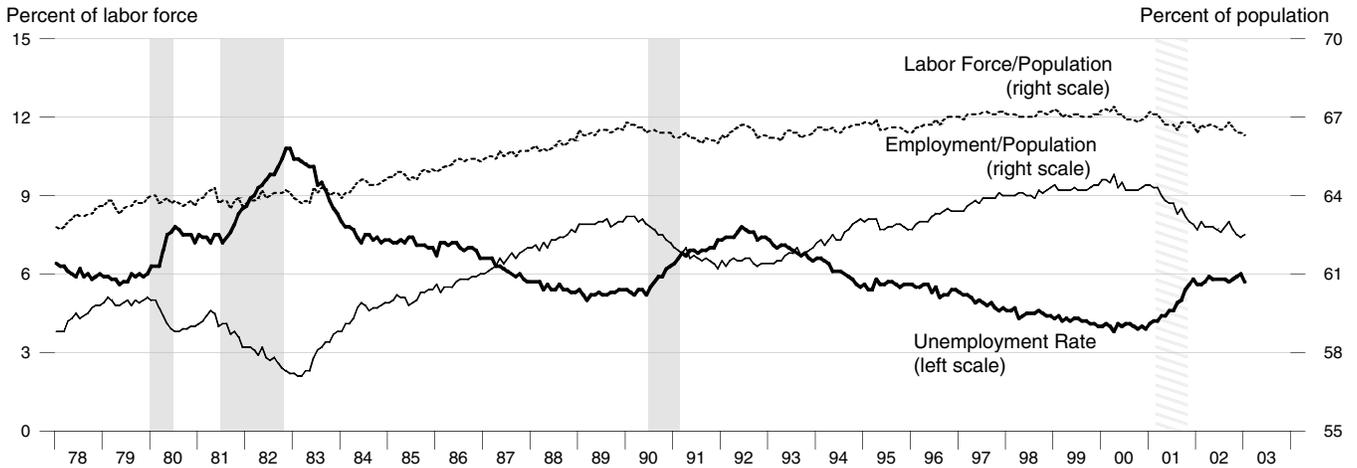


Employment

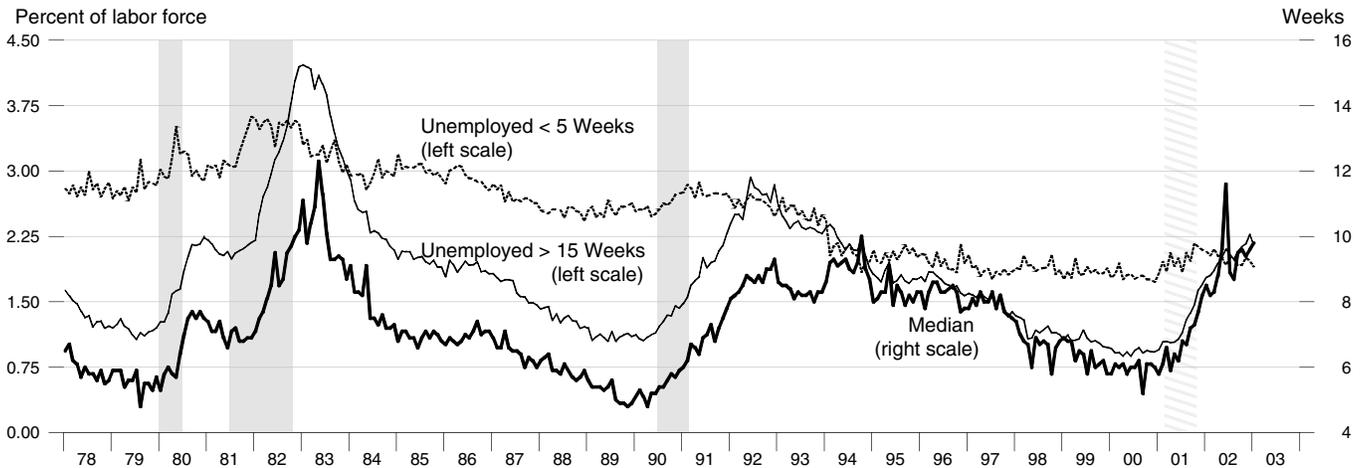


See the Notes section at the end of this publication for the Feb. 7, 2003, revisions to the Household Survey.

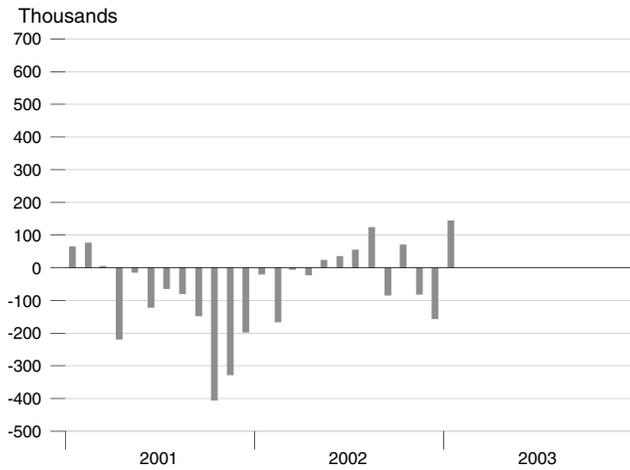
Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Employment Rates



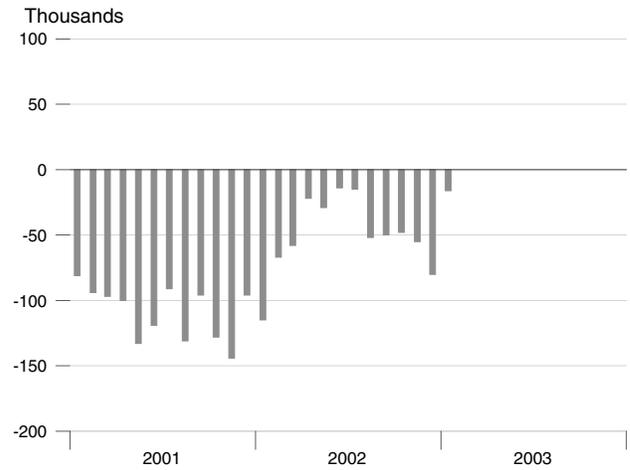
Duration of Unemployment



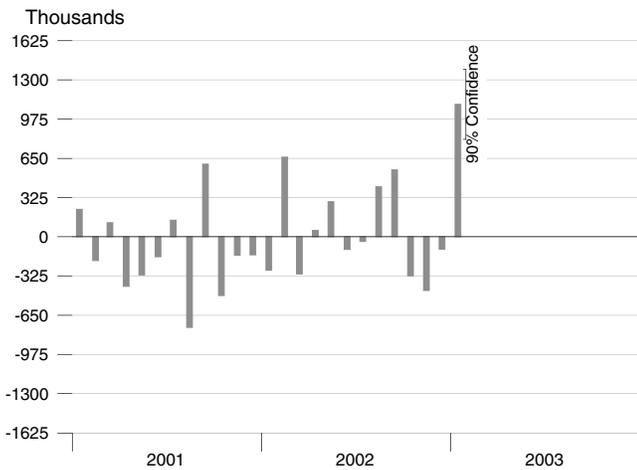
Change in Nonfarm Payrolls



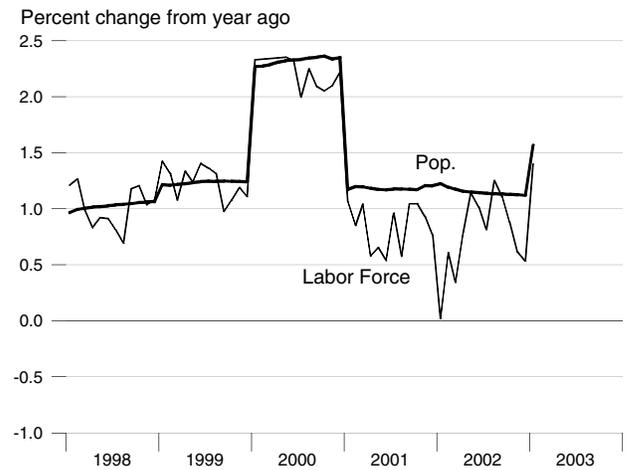
Change in Manufacturing Payrolls



Change in Household Employment



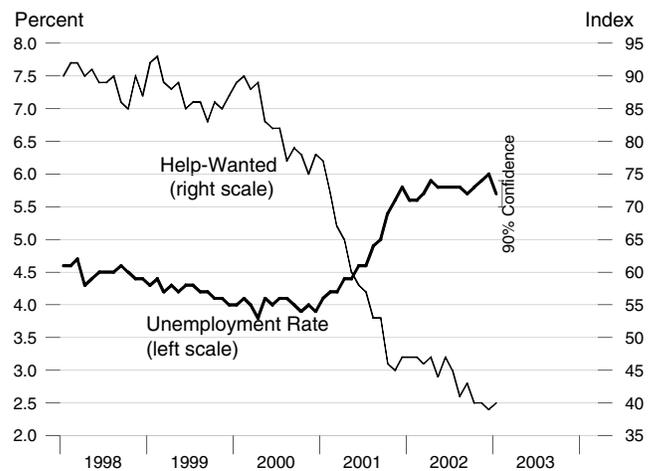
Labor Force and Population



Available Labor Supply and Components

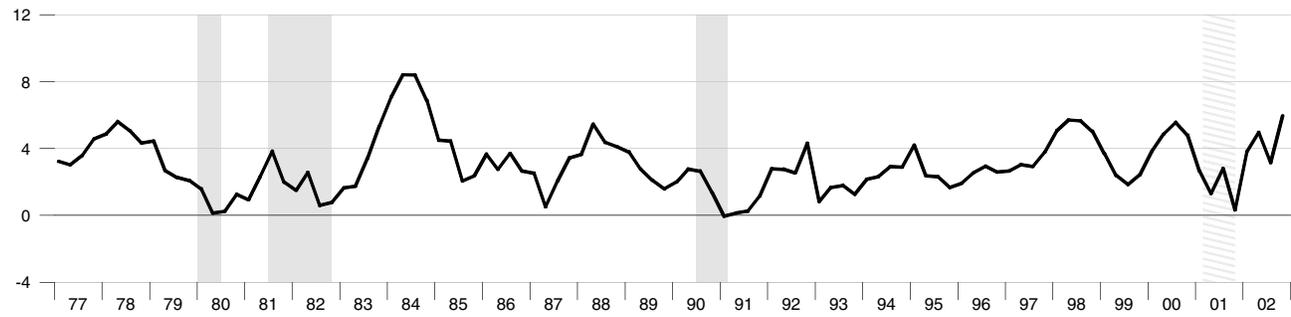


Unemployment Rate & Help-Wanted Index



Real Disposable Personal Income

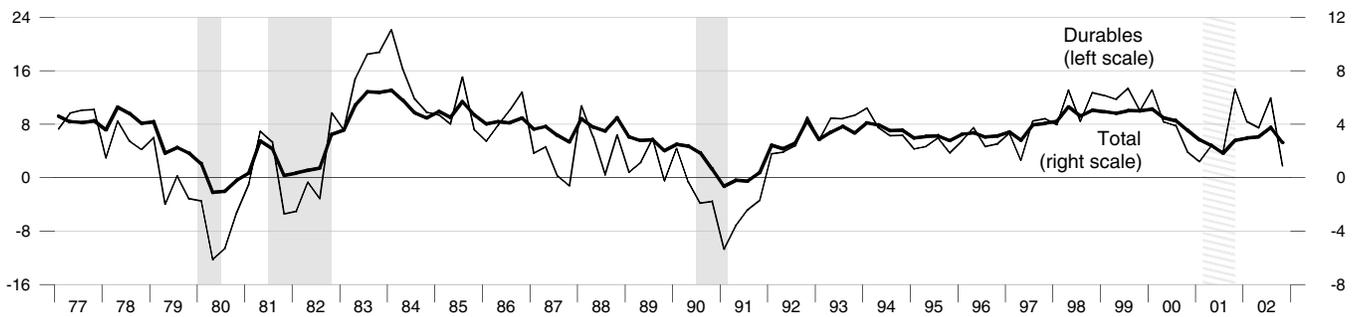
Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



Real Consumption

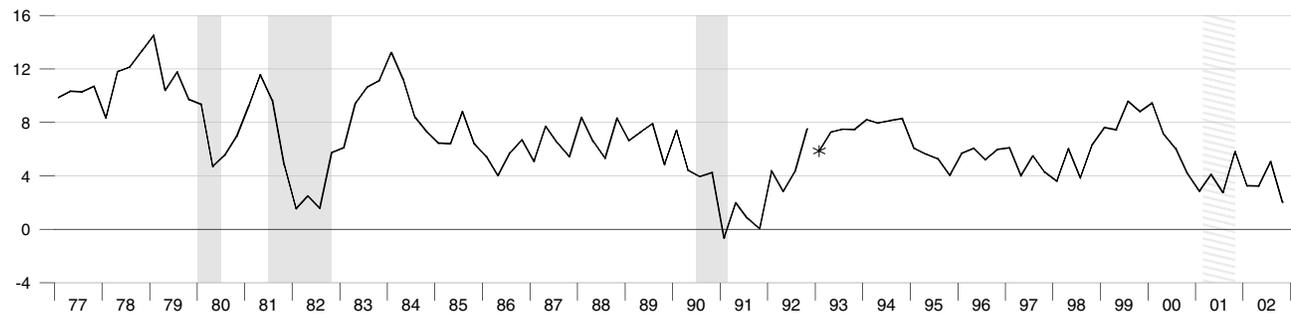
Percent change from year ago, quarterly data

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



Retail and Food Services Sales

Percent change from year ago, quarterly average

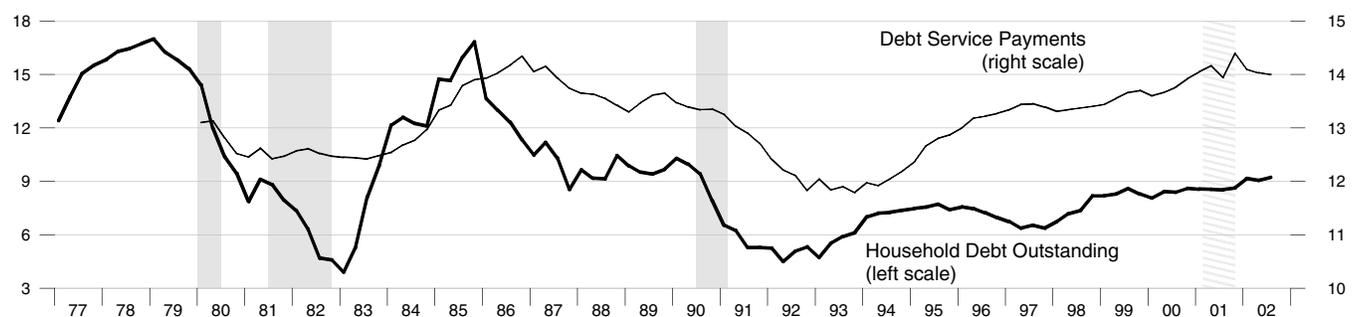


*Data before January 1992 are not strictly comparable (see End Notes).

Debt Service Payments and Household Debt Outstanding

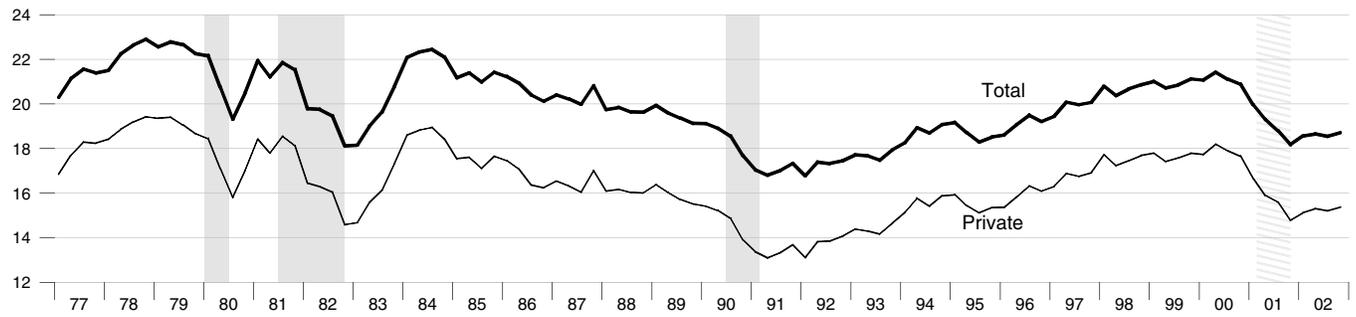
Percent change from year ago, quarterly data

Percent of disposable personal income



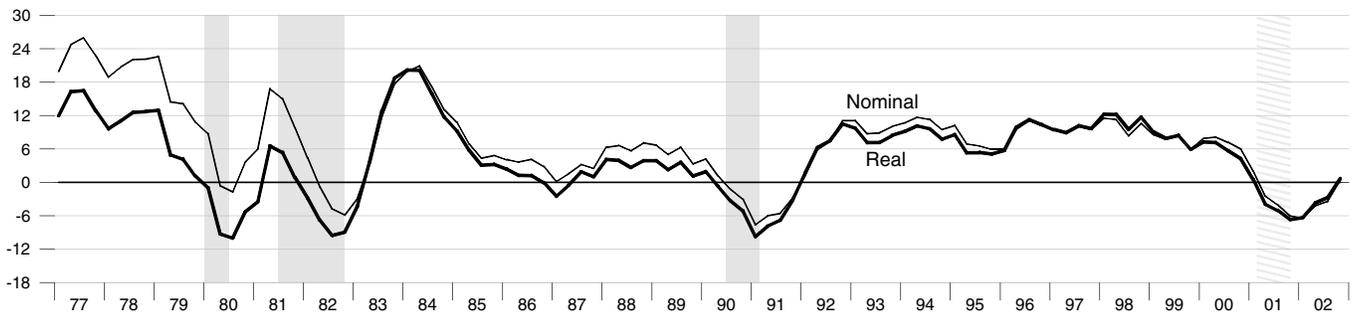
Investment

Percent of nominal GDP



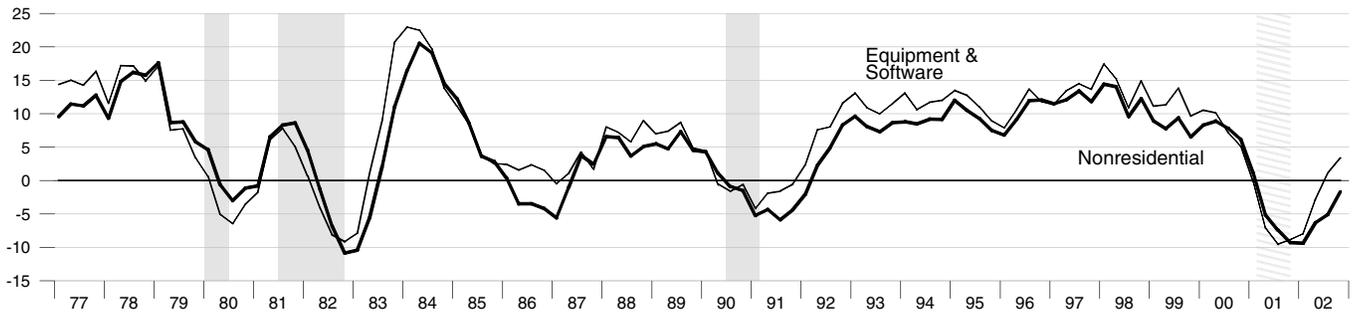
Private Fixed Investment

Percent change from year ago



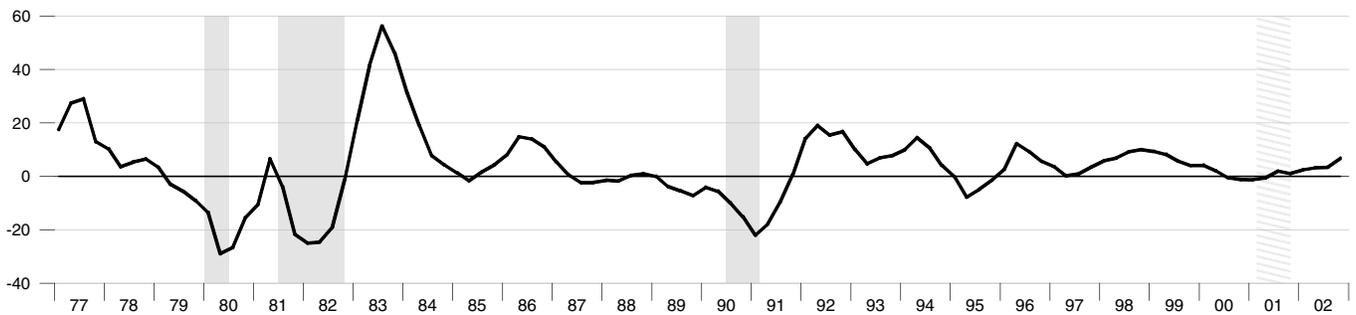
Real Nonresidential Fixed and Equipment & Software Investment

Percent change from year ago

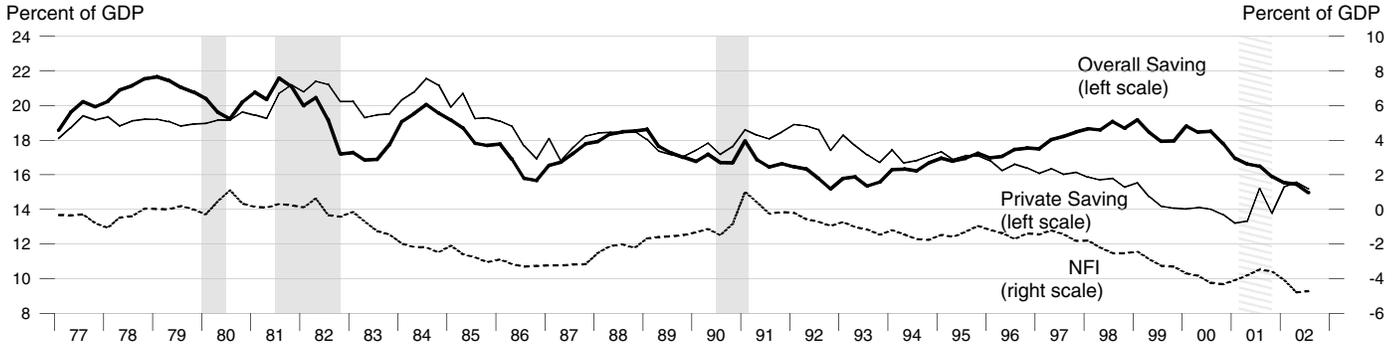


Real Residential Fixed Investment

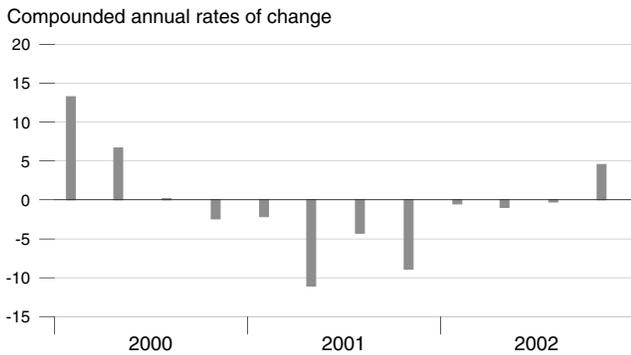
Percent change from year ago



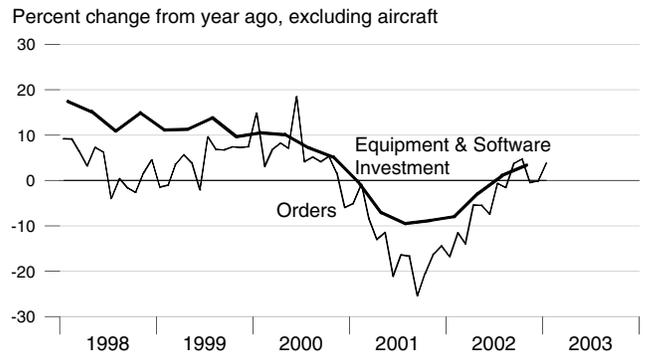
Gross Saving Rates and Net Foreign Investment



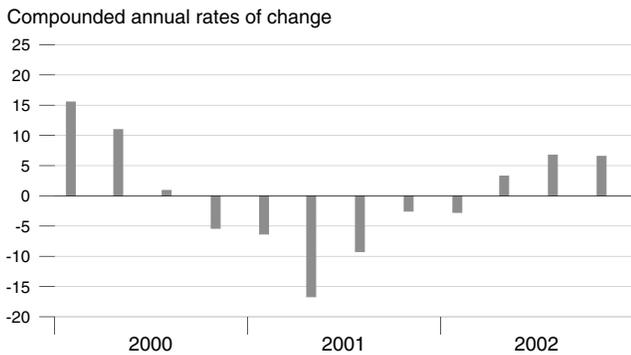
Real Private Fixed Investment



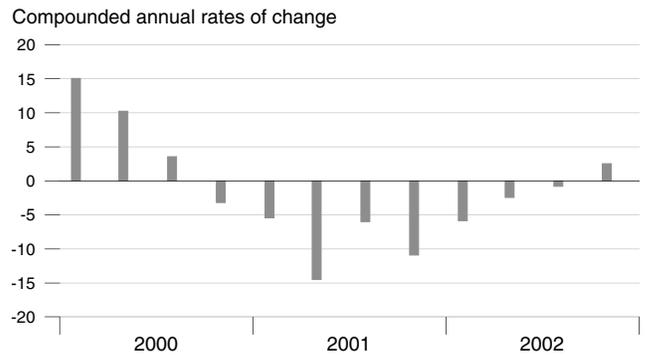
Nondefense Capital Goods Orders



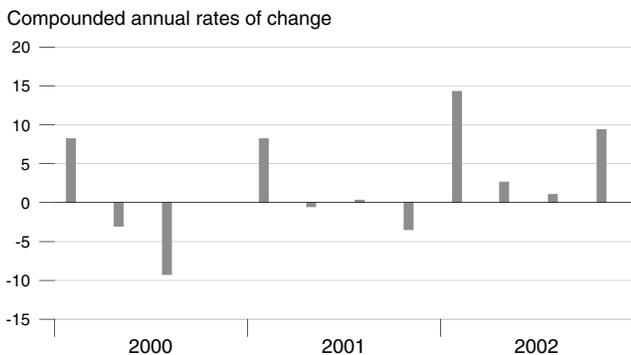
Real Equipment & Software Investment



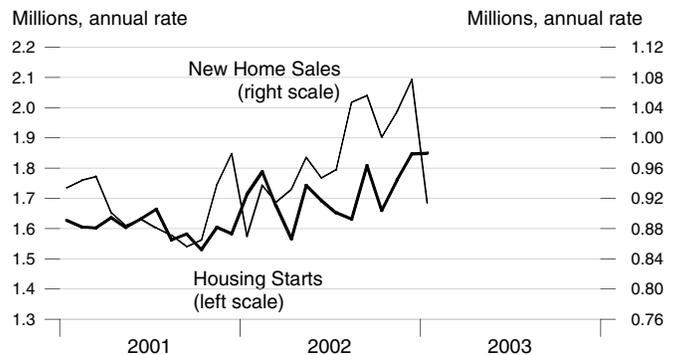
Real Nonresidential Fixed Investment



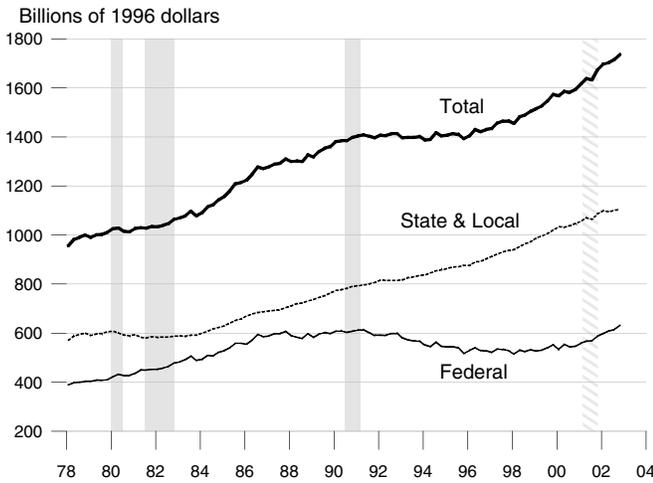
Real Residential Fixed Investment



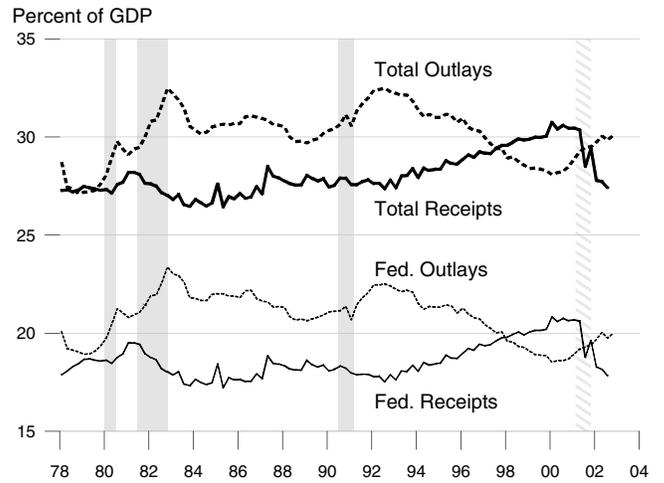
Housing Starts and New Home Sales



Govt. Consumption and Investment



Government Receipts and Outlays



Government Budgets

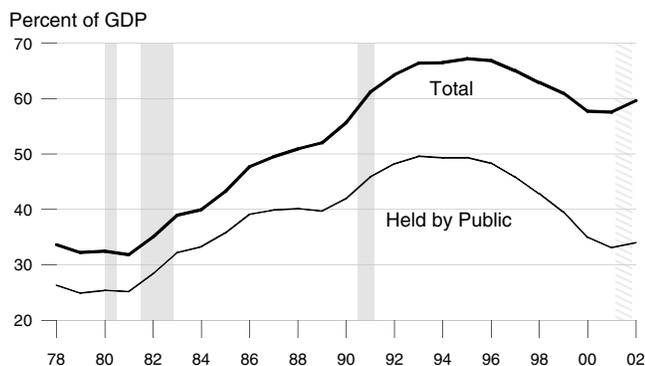
Billions of dollars

National Income Accounts
Calendar Years

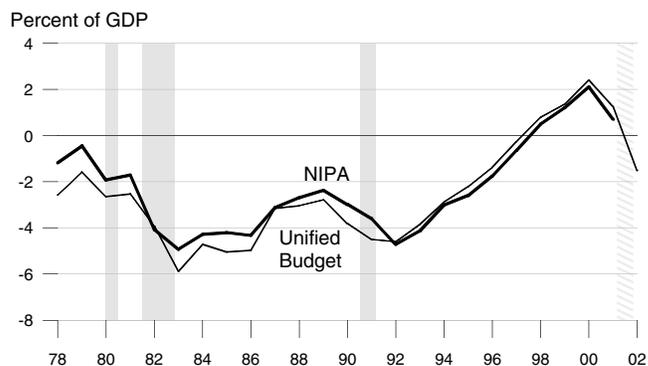
Unified Budget
Fiscal Years

	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
2002	.	1356.5	.	.	2075.4	.	1853.2	2011.0	-157.8
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	1883.7	2079.3	-195.6	522.6	506.9	15.6
2002Q3	1312.6	1365.0	-52.4	1874.0	2074.6	-200.6	451.7	493.2	-41.5
2002Q4	.	1384.2	.	.	2117.1	.	427.4	536.1	-108.7

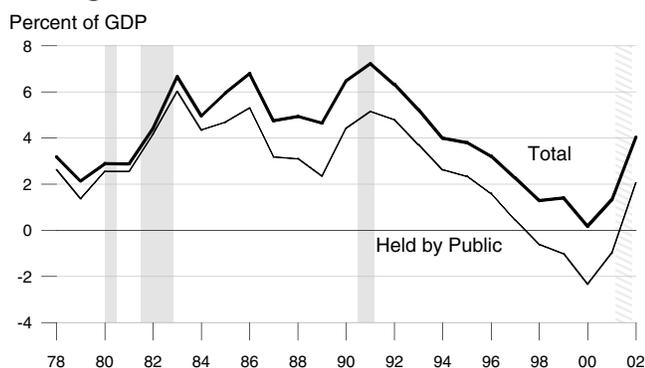
Federal Debt



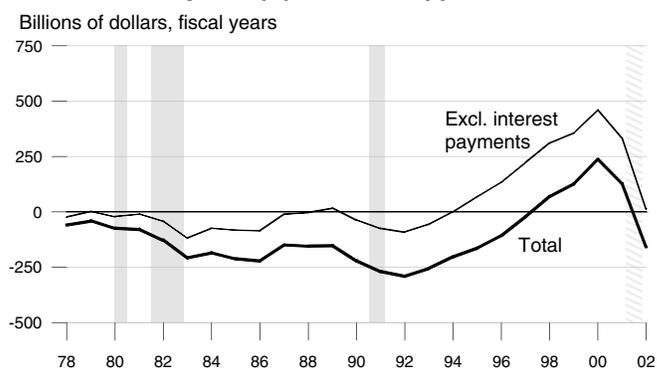
Federal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)



Change in Federal Debt



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

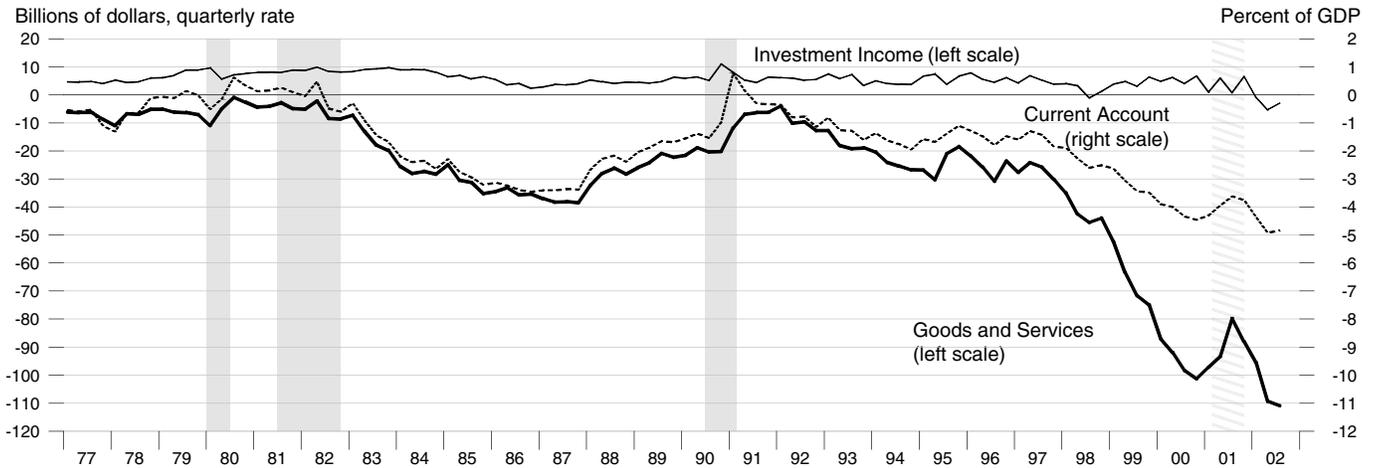


Federal Government Debt

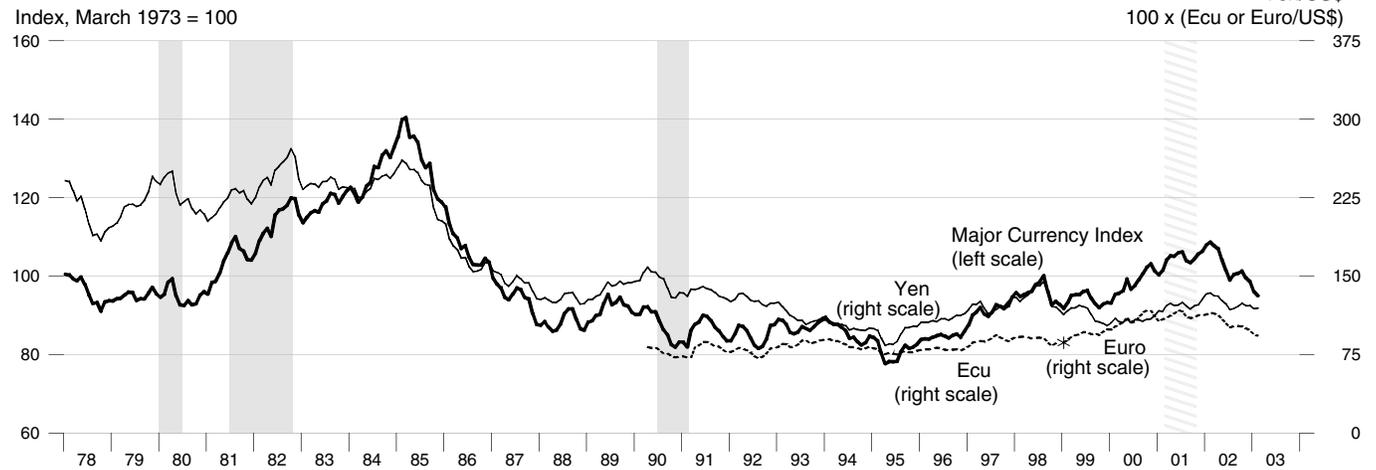
Billions of dollars, end of month or fiscal year
Excludes Agency-issued debt

	Total Public Debt	Held by Agencies and Trusts	Held by Public		Held by Private Investors	
			Total	Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Foreign and International
2000	5674.2	2235.7	3438.5	511.4	2936.2	1057.9
2001	5807.5	2468.8	3338.7	534.1	2779.7	1005.5
2002	6228.2	2675.7	3552.6	604.2	2924.8	1133.7
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	1005.5
December	5943.4	2549.7	3393.8	551.7	2819.5	1053.1
2002						
March	6006.0	2562.4	3443.7	575.4	2849.2	1055.7
June	6126.5	2662.9	3463.5	590.7	2849.8	1071.3
September	6228.2	2675.7	3552.6	604.2	2924.8	1133.7

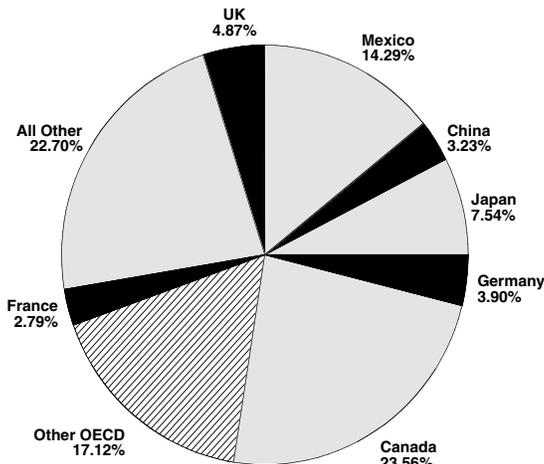
Current Account, Trade and Investment Income Balances



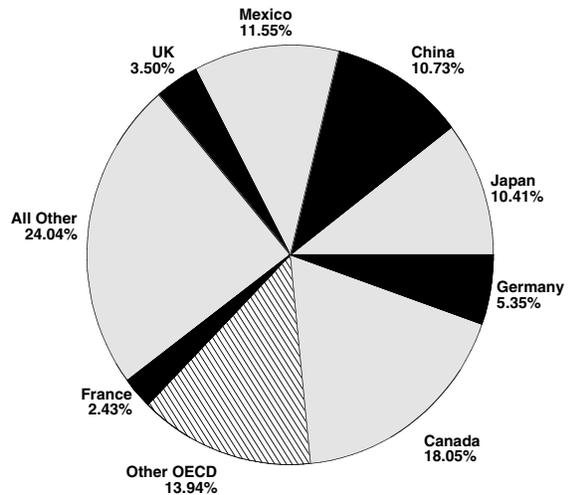
Exchange Rates



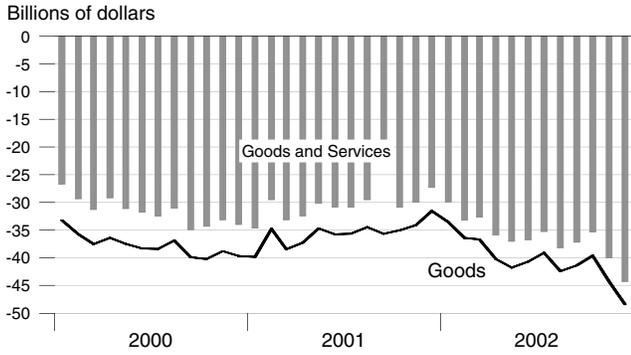
Goods Export Shares, 2002



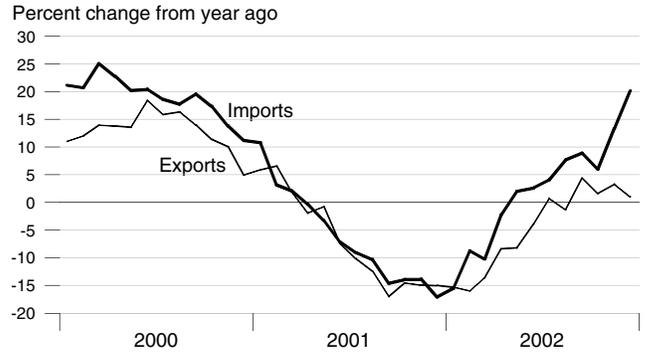
Goods Import Shares, 2002



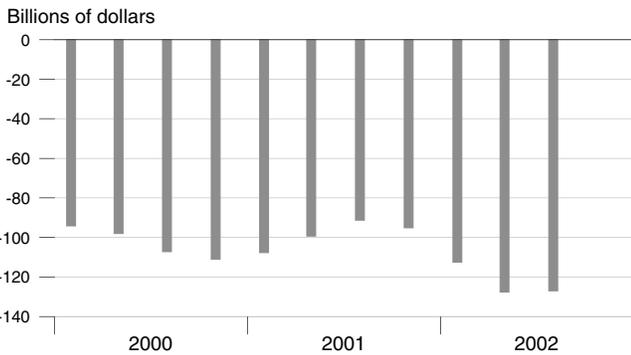
Trade Balance



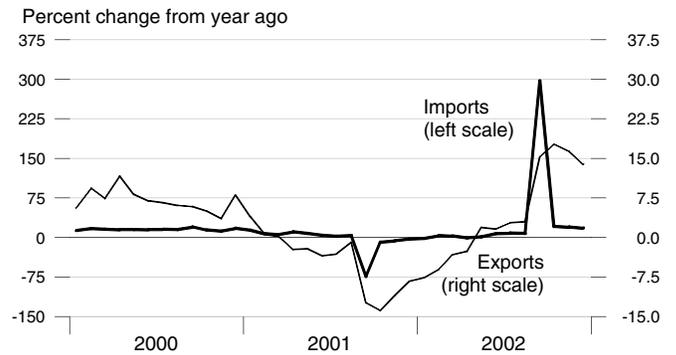
Goods Trade



Current Account Balance



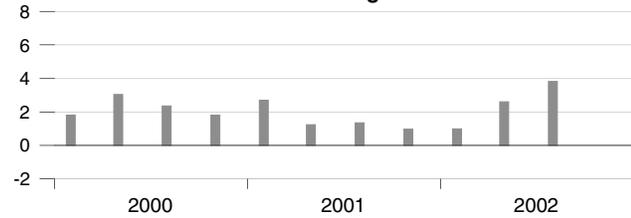
Services Trade



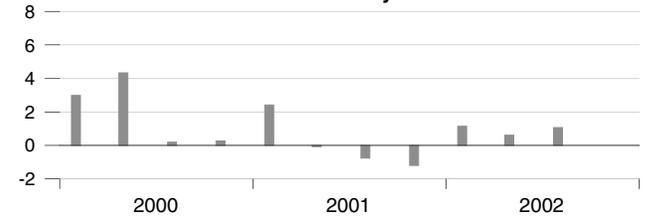
Real GDP Growth of Major Trading Partners

Compounded annual rates of change

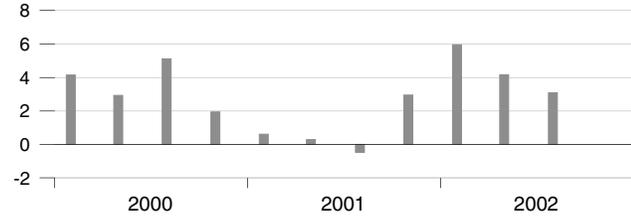
United Kingdom



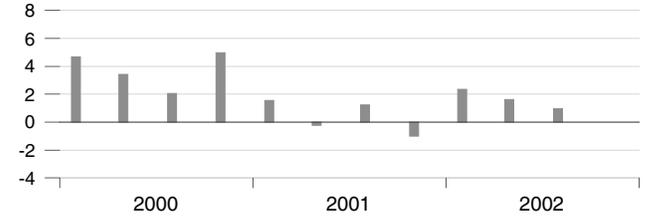
Germany



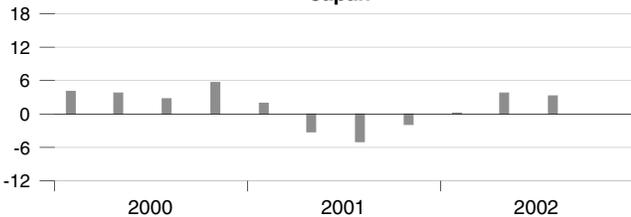
Canada



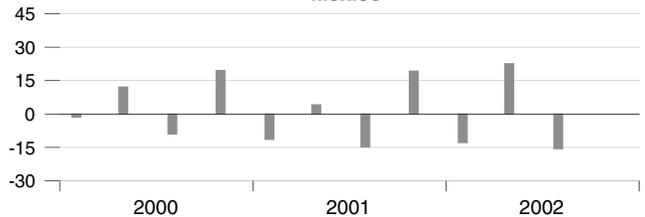
France



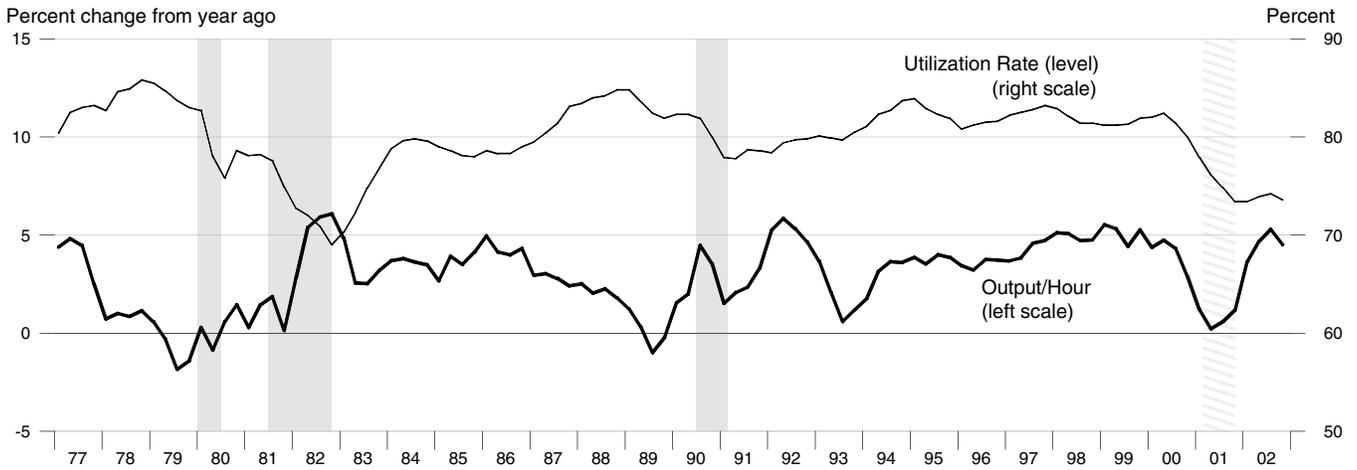
Japan



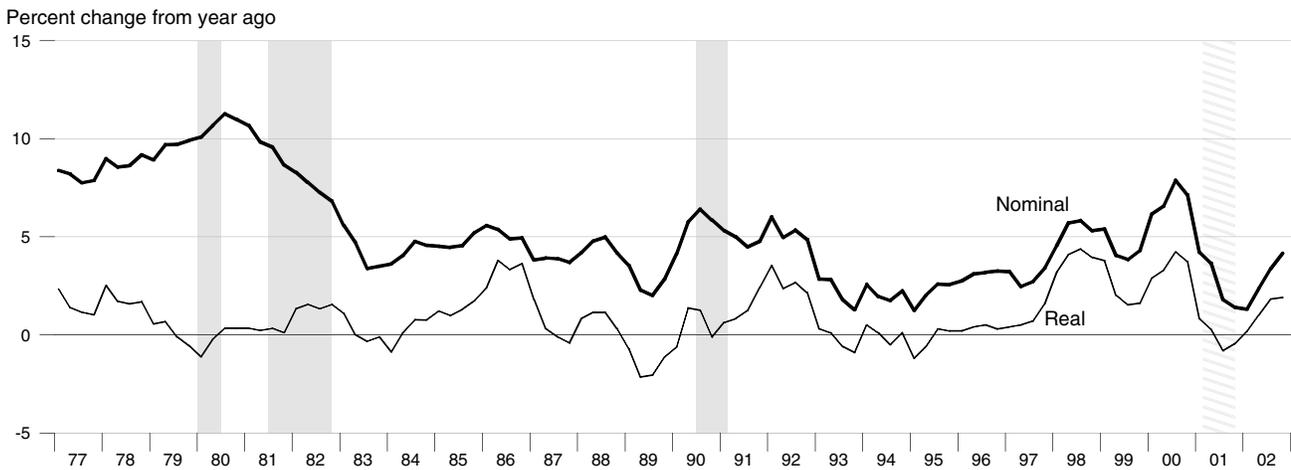
Mexico



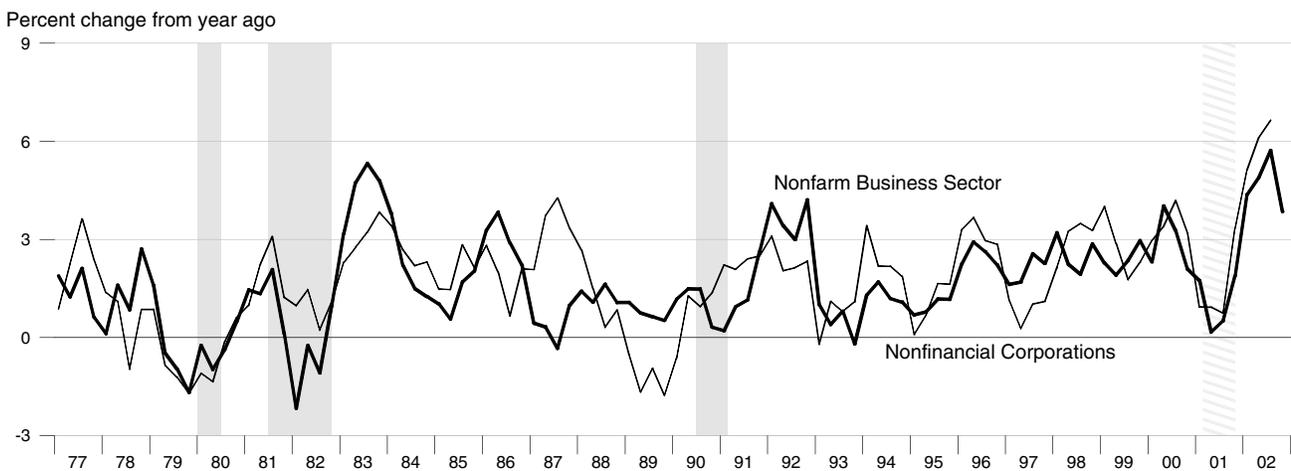
Output per Hour and Capacity Utilization, Manufacturing



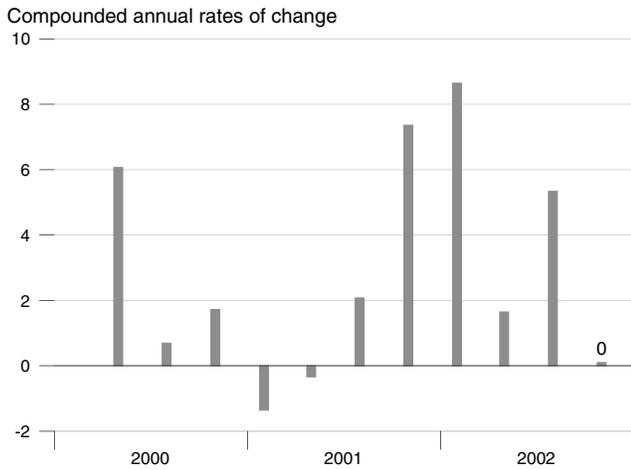
Nonfarm Compensation per Hour



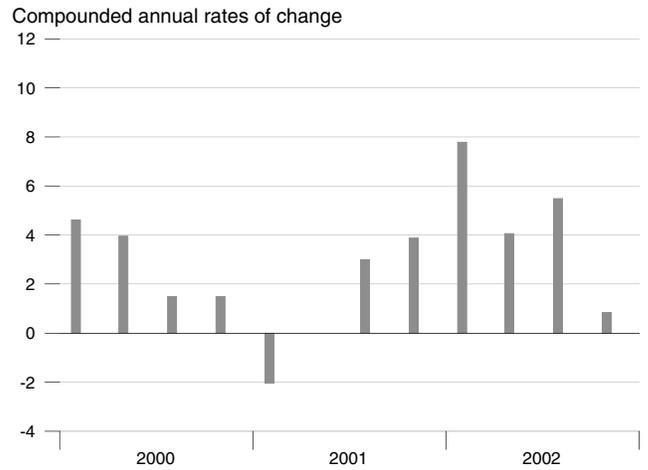
Output per Hour, Nonfarm Business and Nonfarm, Nonfinancial Corporations



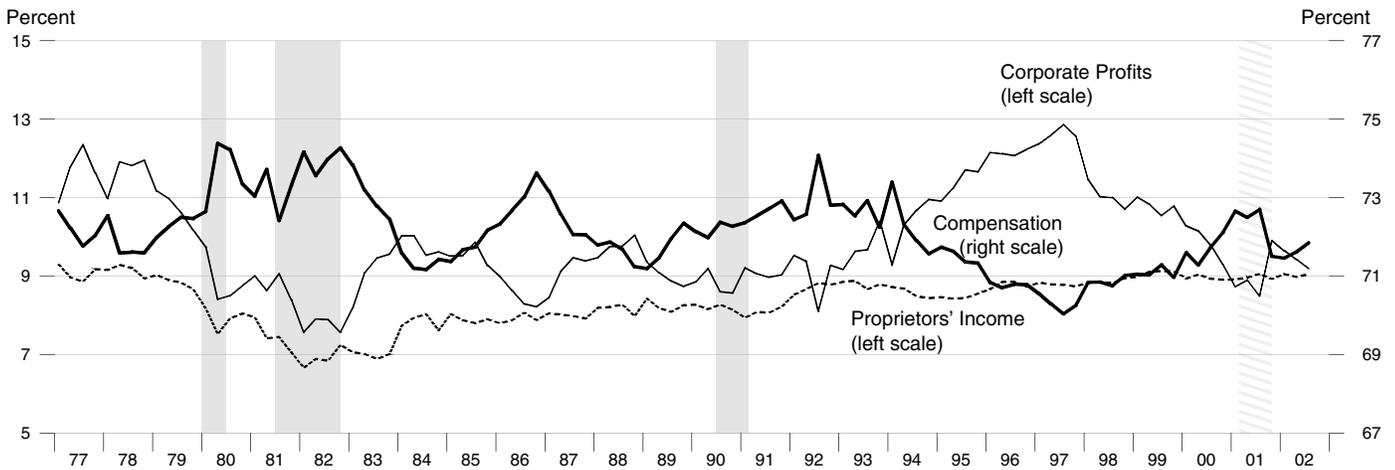
Nonfarm Output per Hour



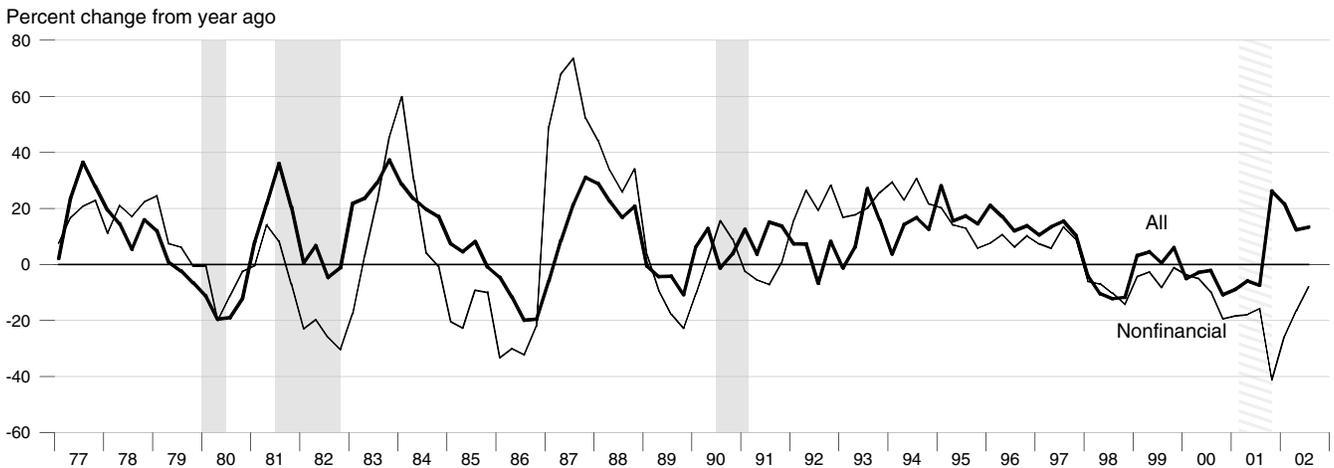
Manufacturing Output per Hour



Selected Component Shares of National Income



Corporate Profits after Tax (with IVA and CCAdj)



	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		
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			
2002	10445.6		3.6	9440.185		2.4	9424.920		1.8	4.876			
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	10506.2	5.1	4.0	9485.579	4.0	3.3	9457.181	3.4	2.5	18.836	-25.903	
	4	10586.3	3.1	4.3	9519.488	1.4	2.9	9485.279	1.2	1.7	24.673	4.876	
		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
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
2002		6575.065		3.1	999.668		7.3	1577.448		-3.1	1183.559		-5.7
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	6609.881	4.2	3.8	1032.423	22.8	11.9	1571.593	-0.3	-2.7	1178.662	-0.8	-5.1
	4	6634.130	1.5	2.6	1009.687	-8.5	1.8	1589.165	4.5	0.7	1186.064	2.5	-1.7

	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	
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	
2002	110.650		1.1	160.8		3.7	156.4		3.3	171.7		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	110.760	1.0	0.8	161.4	2.5	3.7	156.9	1.5	3.2	172.6	4.0	4.8
	4	111.210	1.6	1.3	162.5	2.8	3.3	157.6	1.8	2.7	174.7	5.0	4.7
		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	Annual rate	Year ago	Annual rate	Year ago
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
2002		1059.818		-1.5	1547.205		3.7	123.0		4.7	140.5		2.9
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	138.1	2.6	1.3
	2	1065.526	14.3	-3.0	1552.919	22.2	2.6	122.3	1.7	4.9	139.5	4.1	2.3
	3	1077.659	4.6	2.8	1565.680	3.3	6.7	123.9	5.3	5.7	141.3	5.3	3.4
	4	1065.526	-4.4	4.3	1593.081	7.2	10.1	123.9	0.0	3.9	142.9	4.6	4.2

		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
	1998	131476	1904		1.5	125851	3180		2.6	145.2			2.7
	1999	133498	2022		1.5	128904	3053		2.4	148.4			2.2
	2000	136899	3401		2.5	131719	2814		2.2	151.3			1.9
	2001	136941	42		0.0	131925	207		0.2	150.0			-0.8
	2002	136486	-455		-0.3	130775	-1150		-0.9	148.0			-1.4
2000	1	136641	2389	7.3	2.8	130995	882	2.7	2.5	150.9	0.6	2.5	2.7
	2	136947	306	0.9	2.8	131819	824	2.5	2.6	151.3	0.2	1.0	2.3
	3	136680	-267	-0.8	2.3	131876	57	0.2	2.1	151.4	0.1	0.3	1.8
	4	137329	648	1.9	2.3	132185	309	0.9	1.6	151.5	0.1	0.3	1.0
2001	1	137752	424	1.2	0.8	132433	249	0.8	1.1	151.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.3
	2	137086	-666	-1.9	0.1	132193	-240	-0.7	0.3	150.7	-0.4	-1.6	-0.4
	3	136707	-379	-1.1	0.0	131943	-250	-0.8	0.1	149.8	-0.6	-2.5	-1.1
	4	136218	-488	-1.4	-0.8	131130	-813	-2.4	-0.8	148.2	-1.0	-4.0	-2.2
2002	1	136128	-90	-0.3	-1.2	130759	-371	-1.1	-1.3	148.0	-0.1	-0.5	-2.2
	2	136355	227	0.7	-0.5	130706	-53	-0.2	-1.1	148.1	0.1	0.3	-1.7
	3	136804	449	1.3	0.1	130844	138	0.4	-0.8	147.9	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3
	4	136656	-148	-0.4	0.3	130792	-52	-0.2	-0.3	147.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2
2001	Jan	137846	226	2.0	0.9	132382	63	0.6	1.3	151.8	0.6	7.4	0.7
	Feb	137648	-198	-1.7	0.7	132457	75	0.7	1.2	151.1	-0.5	-5.4	0.1
	Mar	137763	115	1.0	0.8	132461	4	0.0	0.8	151.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	Apr	137353	-410	-3.5	0.0	132243	-218	-2.0	0.5	150.9	-0.1	-1.6	-0.5
	May	137036	-317	-2.7	0.3	132229	-14	-0.1	0.3	150.8	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1
	Jun	136869	-167	-1.5	-0.1	132108	-121	-1.1	0.1	150.5	-0.2	-2.4	-0.5
	Jul	137006	137	1.2	0.4	132045	-63	-0.6	0.2	150.2	-0.2	-2.4	-0.8
	Aug	136256	-750	-6.4	-0.3	131966	-79	-0.7	0.1	149.7	-0.3	-3.9	-1.1
	Sep	136858	602	5.4	-0.0	131819	-147	-1.3	-0.2	149.4	-0.2	-2.4	-1.4
	Oct	136370	-488	-4.2	-0.5	131414	-405	-3.6	-0.5	148.5	-0.6	-7.0	-2.2
	Nov	136218	-152	-1.3	-0.8	131087	-327	-2.9	-0.9	148.1	-0.3	-3.2	-2.4
	Dec	136067	-151	-1.3	-1.1	130890	-197	-1.8	-1.1	148.1	0.0	0.0	-1.9
2002	Jan	135791	-276	-2.4	-1.5	130871	-19	-0.2	-1.1	148.0	-0.1	-0.8	-2.5
	Feb	136450	659	6.0	-0.9	130706	-165	-1.5	-1.3	148.1	0.1	0.8	-2.0
	Mar	136143	-307	-2.7	-1.2	130701	-5	-0.0	-1.3	148.0	-0.1	-0.8	-2.1
	Apr	136196	53	0.5	-0.8	130680	-21	-0.2	-1.2	148.0	0.0	0.0	-1.9
	May	136487	291	2.6	-0.4	130702	22	0.2	-1.2	148.0	0.0	0.0	-1.9
	Jun	136383	-104	-0.9	-0.4	130736	34	0.3	-1.0	148.4	0.3	3.3	-1.4
	Jul	136343	-40	-0.4	-0.5	130790	54	0.5	-1.0	147.4	-0.7	-7.8	-1.9
	Aug	136757	414	3.7	0.4	130913	123	1.1	-0.8	147.9	0.3	4.1	-1.2
	Sep	137312	555	5.0	0.3	130829	-84	-0.8	-0.8	148.3	0.3	3.3	-0.7
	Oct	136988	-324	-2.8	0.5	130898	69	0.6	-0.4	148.1	-0.1	-1.6	-0.3
	Nov	136542	-446	-3.8	0.2	130817	-81	-0.7	-0.2	147.9	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1
	Dec	136439	-103	-0.9	0.3	130661	-156	-1.4	-0.2	147.6	-0.2	-2.4	-0.3
2003	Jan	137536	1097	10.1	1.3	130804	143	1.3	-0.1	148.1	0.3	4.1	0.1

		Unempl. Rate	Retail and Food Services Sales				Industrial Production				Treasury Yields	
			Billions of dollars	Percent change			Index	Percent change			(Percent)	
				Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago		Monthly/ quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago	3-mo	10-yr
1998		4.5	2907.356			5.0	105.622			5.6	4.78	5.26
1999		4.2	3151.004			8.4	110.131			4.3	4.64	5.64
2000		4.0	3360.754			6.7	115.252			4.7	5.82	6.03
2001		4.8	3491.584			3.9	111.229			-3.5	3.39	5.02
2002		5.8	3610.110			3.4	110.418			-0.7	1.60	4.61
2000	1	4.0	835.780	2.8	11.7	9.5	113.864	1.3	5.4	5.2	5.52	6.48
	2	4.0	834.314	-0.2	-0.7	7.1	115.828	1.7	7.1	6.0	5.71	6.18
	3	4.1	843.734	1.1	4.6	6.1	115.888	0.1	0.2	4.8	6.02	5.89
	4	3.9	846.926	0.4	1.5	4.2	115.427	-0.4	-1.6	2.7	6.02	5.57
2001	1	4.2	859.776	1.5	6.2	2.9	113.631	-1.6	-6.1	-0.2	4.82	5.05
	2	4.5	868.614	1.0	4.2	4.1	111.847	-1.6	-6.1	-3.4	3.66	5.27
	3	4.8	867.084	-0.2	-0.7	2.8	110.542	-1.2	-4.6	-4.6	3.17	4.98
	4	5.6	896.110	3.3	14.1	5.8	108.895	-1.5	-5.8	-5.7	1.91	4.77
2002	1	5.6	887.862	-0.9	-3.6	3.3	109.268	0.3	1.4	-3.8	1.72	5.08
	2	5.8	896.843	1.0	4.1	3.2	110.459	1.1	4.4	-1.2	1.72	5.10
	3	5.8	911.015	1.6	6.5	5.1	111.375	0.8	3.4	0.8	1.64	4.26
	4	5.9	914.390	0.4	1.5	2.0	110.569	-0.7	-2.9	1.5	1.33	4.01
2001	Feb	4.2	287.182	0.1	1.3	2.9	113.622	-0.5	-5.9	-0.3	4.88	5.10
	Mar	4.2	285.716	-0.5	-6.0	1.4	113.075	-0.5	-5.6	-1.2	4.42	4.89
	Apr	4.4	288.366	0.9	11.7	3.8	112.550	-0.5	-5.4	-2.4	3.87	5.14
	May	4.4	290.567	0.8	9.6	4.7	111.847	-0.6	-7.2	-3.6	3.62	5.39
	Jun	4.6	289.681	-0.3	-3.6	3.9	111.145	-0.6	-7.3	-4.4	3.49	5.28
	Jul	4.6	289.971	0.1	1.2	3.5	110.996	-0.1	-1.6	-4.3	3.51	5.24
	Aug	4.9	290.791	0.3	3.4	3.9	110.696	-0.3	-3.2	-4.3	3.36	4.97
	Sep	5.0	286.322	-1.5	-17.0	0.9	109.933	-0.7	-8.0	-5.3	2.64	4.73
	Oct	5.4	304.043	6.2	105.6	7.6	109.512	-0.4	-4.5	-5.3	2.16	4.57
	Nov	5.6	296.278	-2.6	-26.7	5.3	108.845	-0.6	-7.1	-5.8	1.87	4.65
	Dec	5.8	295.789	-0.2	-2.0	4.5	108.327	-0.5	-5.6	-5.9	1.69	5.09
2002	Jan	5.6	295.195	-0.2	-2.4	2.9	108.967	0.6	7.3	-4.6	1.65	5.04
	Feb	5.6	296.468	0.4	5.3	3.2	109.197	0.2	2.6	-3.9	1.73	4.91
	Mar	5.7	296.199	-0.1	-1.1	3.7	109.641	0.4	5.0	-3.0	1.79	5.28
	Apr	5.9	299.642	1.2	14.9	3.9	110.113	0.4	5.3	-2.2	1.72	5.21
	May	5.8	296.567	-1.0	-11.6	2.1	110.447	0.3	3.7	-1.3	1.73	5.16
	Jun	5.8	300.634	1.4	17.8	3.8	110.818	0.3	4.1	-0.3	1.70	4.93
	Jul	5.8	304.218	1.2	15.3	4.9	111.577	0.7	8.5	0.5	1.68	4.65
	Aug	5.8	305.616	0.5	5.7	5.1	111.305	-0.2	-2.9	0.6	1.62	4.26
	Sep	5.7	301.181	-1.5	-16.1	5.2	111.242	-0.1	-0.7	1.2	1.63	3.87
	Oct	5.8	301.551	0.1	1.5	-0.8	110.580	-0.6	-6.9	1.0	1.58	3.94
	Nov	5.9	303.385	0.6	7.5	2.4	110.807	0.2	2.5	1.8	1.23	4.05
	Dec	6.0	309.454	2.0	26.8	4.6	110.319	-0.4	-5.2	1.8	1.19	4.03
2003	Jan	5.7	306.570	-0.9	-10.6	3.9	111.129	0.7	9.2	2.0	1.17	4.05
	Feb										1.17	3.90

		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
	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
	2002	179.9			1.6		190.4			2.3		138.9			-1.3
2000	1	170.1	1.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	179.5	0.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	136.3	1.1	4.3	3.7
	2	171.5	0.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	180.7	0.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	137.4	0.8	3.1	3.9
	3	173.0	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	181.9	0.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	138.5	0.8	3.2	3.7
	4	174.2	0.7	2.9	3.4	3.4	183.0	0.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	139.9	1.0	4.1	3.7
2001	1	175.9	0.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	184.3	0.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	141.7	1.3	5.4	4.0
	2	177.3	0.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	185.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	142.0	0.2	0.8	3.4
	3	177.7	0.2	1.0	2.7	2.7	186.7	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	140.7	-0.9	-3.5	1.6
	4	177.4	-0.2	-0.6	1.8	1.8	188.0	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	138.4	-1.7	-6.6	-1.1
2002	1	178.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	189.0	0.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	138.3	-0.0	-0.1	-2.4
	2	179.5	0.9	3.5	1.3	2.4	190.0	0.5	2.1	2.4	2.1	138.7	0.2	1.0	-2.3
	3	180.5	0.5	2.2	1.6	2.3	191.0	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	138.7	0.0	0.2	-1.4
	4	181.4	0.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	191.8	0.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	139.7	0.7	2.7	0.9
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	14.6	4.9
	Feb	176.0	0.2	2.8	3.6	4.9	184.3	0.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	142.0	0.2	2.6	4.0
	Mar	176.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.2	184.8	0.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	141.5	-0.4	-4.1	3.1
	Apr	176.5	0.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	185.1	0.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	142.0	0.4	4.3	3.7
	May	177.4	0.5	6.3	3.6	3.9	185.4	0.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	142.3	0.2	2.6	3.8
	Jun	177.9	0.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	186.0	0.3	4.0	2.7	3.0	141.7	-0.4	-4.9	2.6
	Jul	177.5	-0.2	-2.7	2.8	2.9	186.4	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	140.2	-1.1	-12.0	1.4
	Aug	177.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	186.7	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.8	140.7	0.4	4.4	2.0
	Sep	178.1	0.3	4.1	2.6	2.7	187.1	0.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	141.3	0.4	5.2	1.6
	Oct	177.6	-0.3	-3.3	2.1	2.1	187.4	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	139.1	-1.6	-17.2	-0.3
	Nov	177.4	-0.1	-1.3	1.8	1.8	188.1	0.4	4.6	2.7	2.9	138.3	-0.6	-6.7	-1.2
	Dec	177.3	-0.1	-0.7	1.5	1.5	188.4	0.2	1.9	2.8	2.8	137.7	-0.4	-5.1	-1.7
2002	Jan	177.6	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.0	188.7	0.2	1.9	2.6	1.9	137.7	0.0	0.0	-2.8
	Feb	177.9	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.0	189.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	1.9	138.1	0.3	3.5	-2.7
	Mar	178.5	0.3	4.1	1.4	2.7	189.2	0.1	1.3	2.4	1.7	139.2	0.8	10.0	-1.6
	Apr	179.3	0.4	5.5	1.6	3.4	189.7	0.3	3.2	2.5	2.1	139.0	-0.1	-1.7	-2.1
	May	179.5	0.1	1.3	1.2	3.0	190.0	0.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	138.4	-0.4	-5.1	-2.7
	Jun	179.8	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.8	190.2	0.1	1.3	2.3	1.9	138.6	0.1	1.7	-2.2
	Jul	180.1	0.2	2.0	1.5	2.7	190.5	0.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	138.6	0.0	0.0	-1.1
	Aug	180.5	0.2	2.7	1.7	2.7	191.1	0.3	3.8	2.4	2.2	138.6	0.0	0.0	-1.5
	Sep	180.9	0.2	2.7	1.6	2.7	191.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	139.0	0.3	3.5	-1.6
	Oct	181.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	191.6	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	140.0	0.7	9.0	0.6
	Nov	181.4	0.1	1.3	2.3	2.5	191.8	0.1	1.3	2.0	2.0	139.6	-0.3	-3.4	0.9
	Dec	181.6	0.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	192.1	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	139.4	-0.1	-1.7	1.2
2003	Jan	182.2	0.3	4.0	2.6	4.0	192.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	1.3	141.6	1.6	20.7	2.8

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 and 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 (± 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. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced several revisions to the Household Survey on Feb. 7, 2003, with the release of the January 2003 data. They introduced the Census 2000 population controls (which affect data back to 2000 and cause a break in the data in January 2000), a new seasonal adjustment procedure, and new seasonal factors back to January 1998. For more information, see <www.bls.gov/cps/>.

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)