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Since sales rise sharply with the approach of Christmas, the fact that the corresponding week last year was two days nearer Christmas becomes significant in comparing weekly data. In general, this causes weekly data to show a less favorable comparison with the previous year than if strictly comparable calendar periods were available. This should be taken into consideration in evaluating weekly percentage changes from a year ago.

WEEKLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Percentage charge from corresponding period a (Based on retail dollar amounts)							
Federal Reserve District	One week ending				Four weeks ending	Jan. 1	
	Dec.15 1	ec. 8	Dec. 1	Nov.	24	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland	- 4	- 4 - 2 - 4 - 4	- 4 r+ 5 - 1 + 1	+ 1 r+ 4 0 - 7		- 3 + 1 - 3 - 1	+ 2 + 5 + 3 + 3
Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis	+ 1 - 2 + 3 + 3	- 4 - 2 - 4 - 9	- 3 - 1 + 6 + 4	+ 1 + 8 + 6 + 4		- 1 0 + 2 0	+ 2 + 4 + 3 + 3
Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	+ 3 + 3	+ 3 - 9 - 5	+ 1	- 1 + 2		+ 5 - 2 - 3 - 4	+ 4 + 1 + 2 + 1
U. S. Total		- 3	r 0	r+ 2		0	+ 3
U. S. weekly index, without seasonal adjustment, 1947-49=100 1/							
1956 Nov. 17 151 Nov. 24 r149 Dec. 1 r197 Dec. 8 r227 Dec. 15 260	<u>199</u>	Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec.	26 1 3 1 10 2	42 46 97 35		1954 Nov. 20 Nov. 27 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 Dec. 18	134 133 192 224 240

r -- Revised.

^{1/} For description and weekly indexes for the period January 1937 to March 1952 See Federal Reserve <u>Bulletin</u> for April 1952, pp. 359-362. Indexes for the period April 1952 to date may be obtained upon request from the Division of Research and Statistics.

weekly indexes at the district and city levels are published by several of the Federal Reserve Banks.