

US Economic Indicators: Productivity Cycles

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thinking outside the box

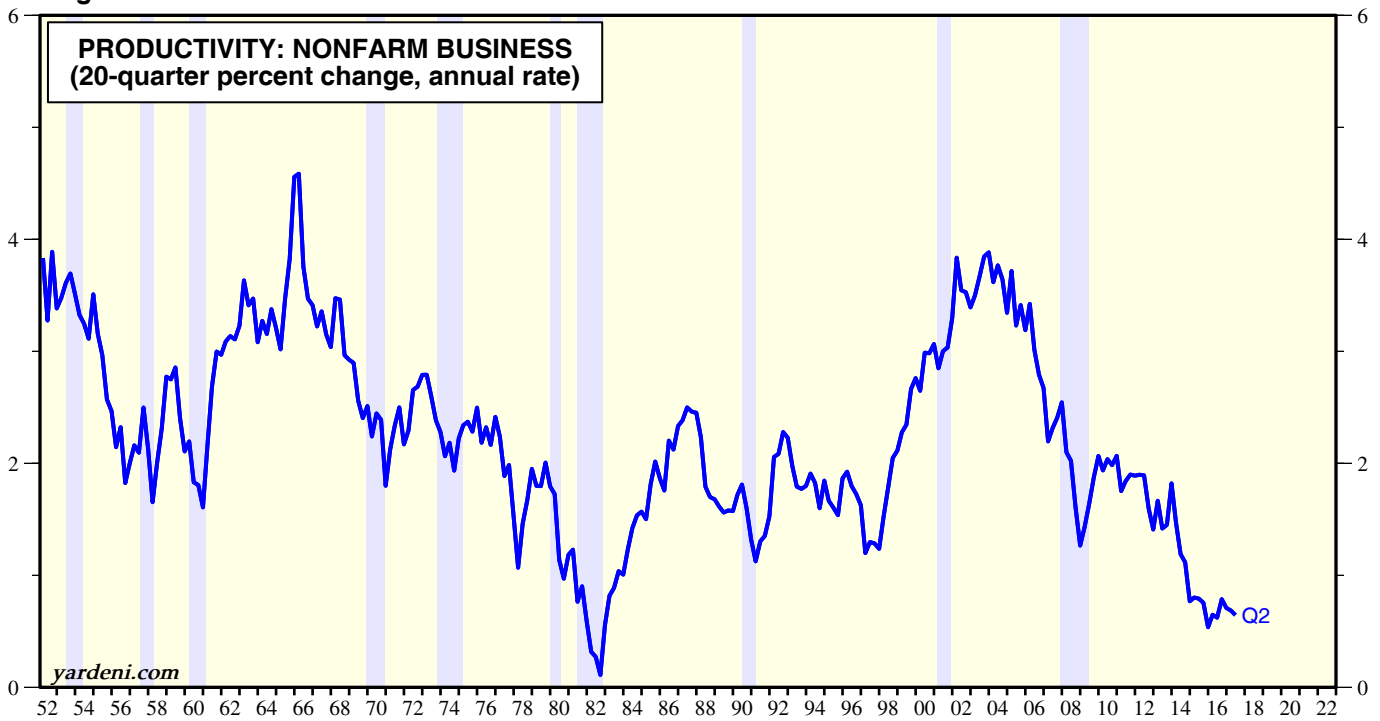
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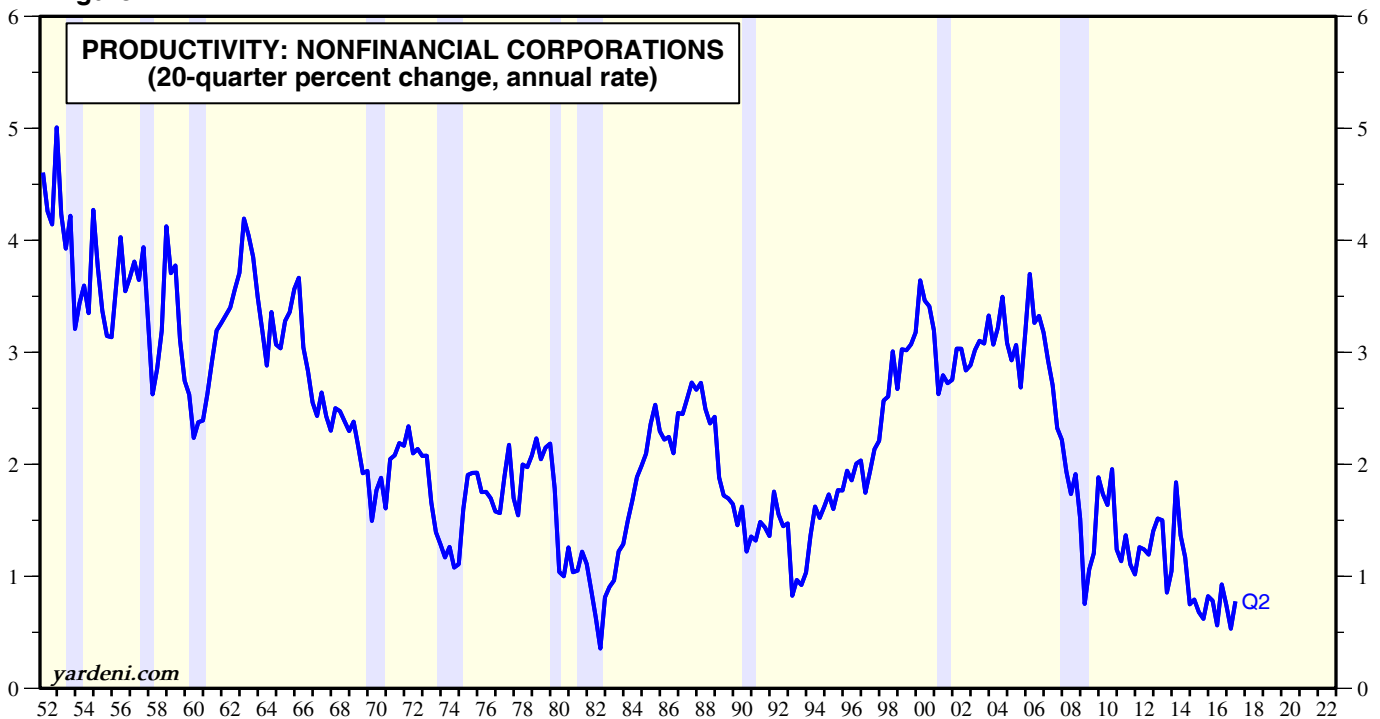
Productivity Cycles

Figure 1.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

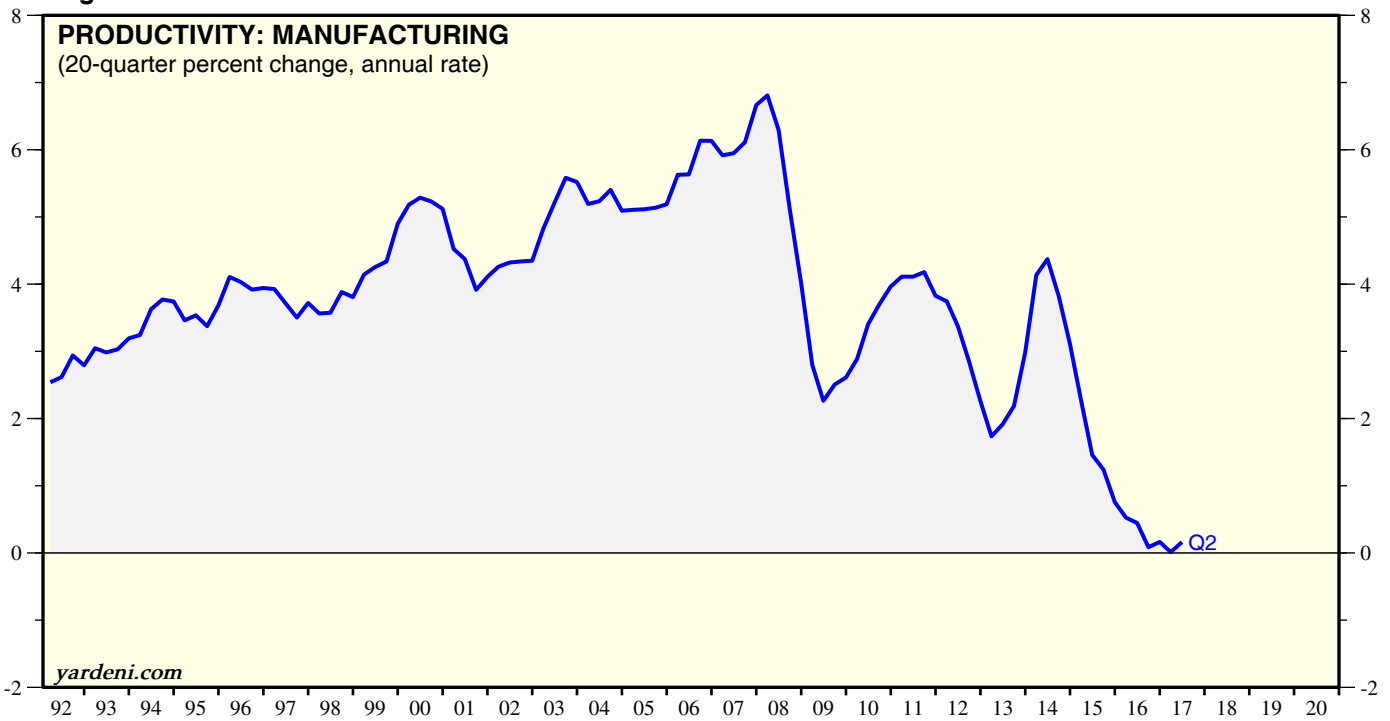
Figure 2.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

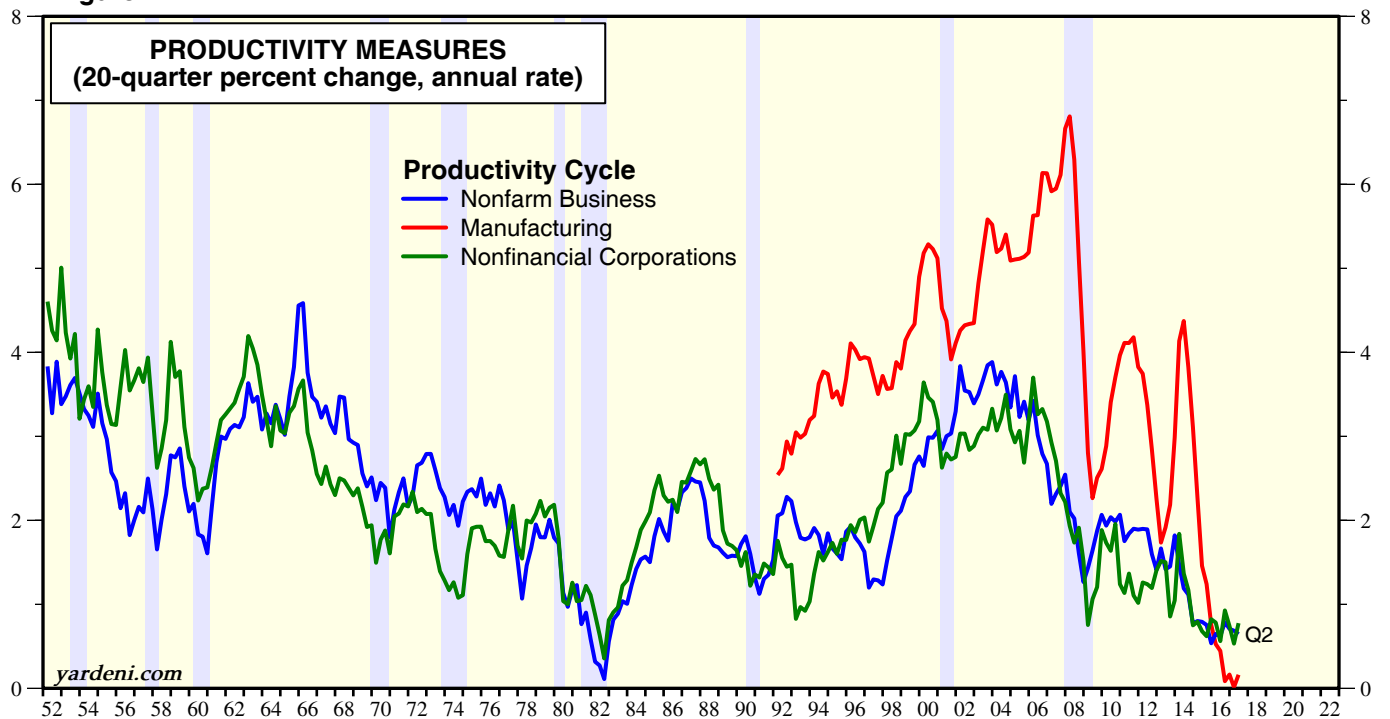
Productivity Cycles

Figure 3.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

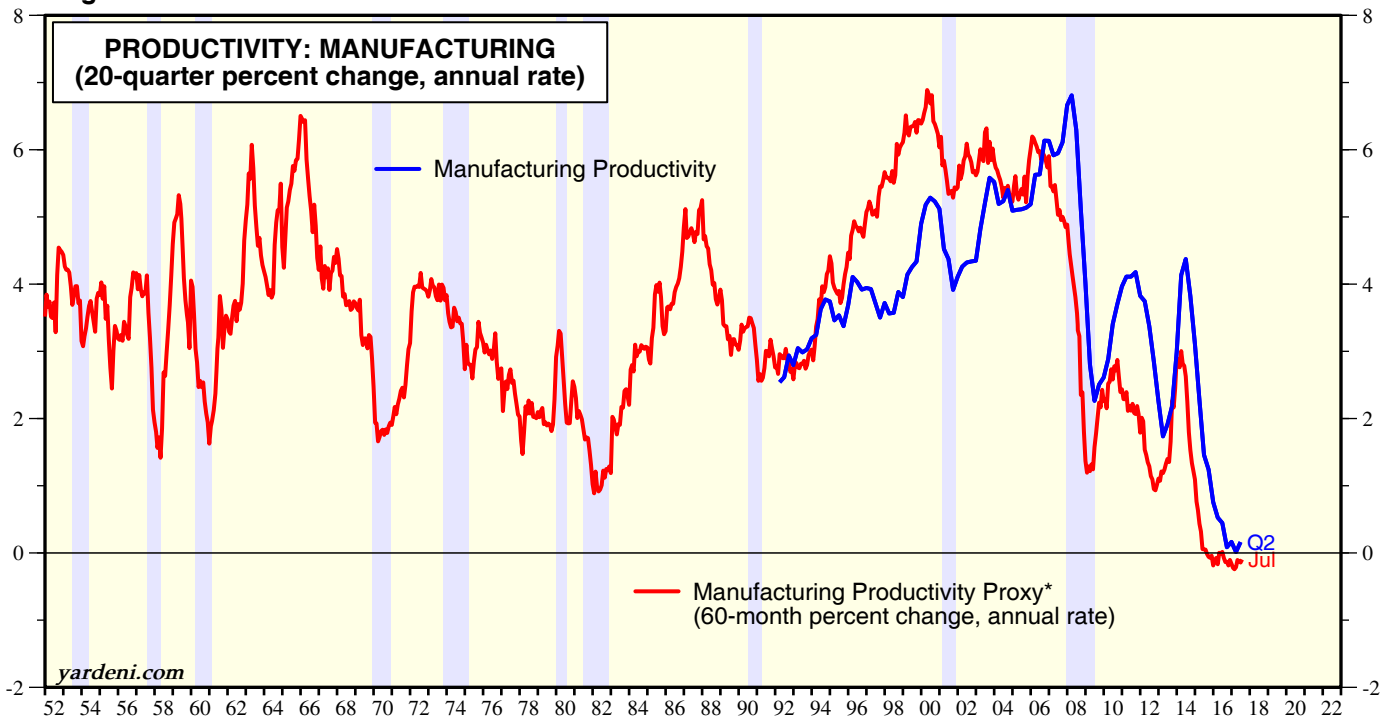
Figure 4.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

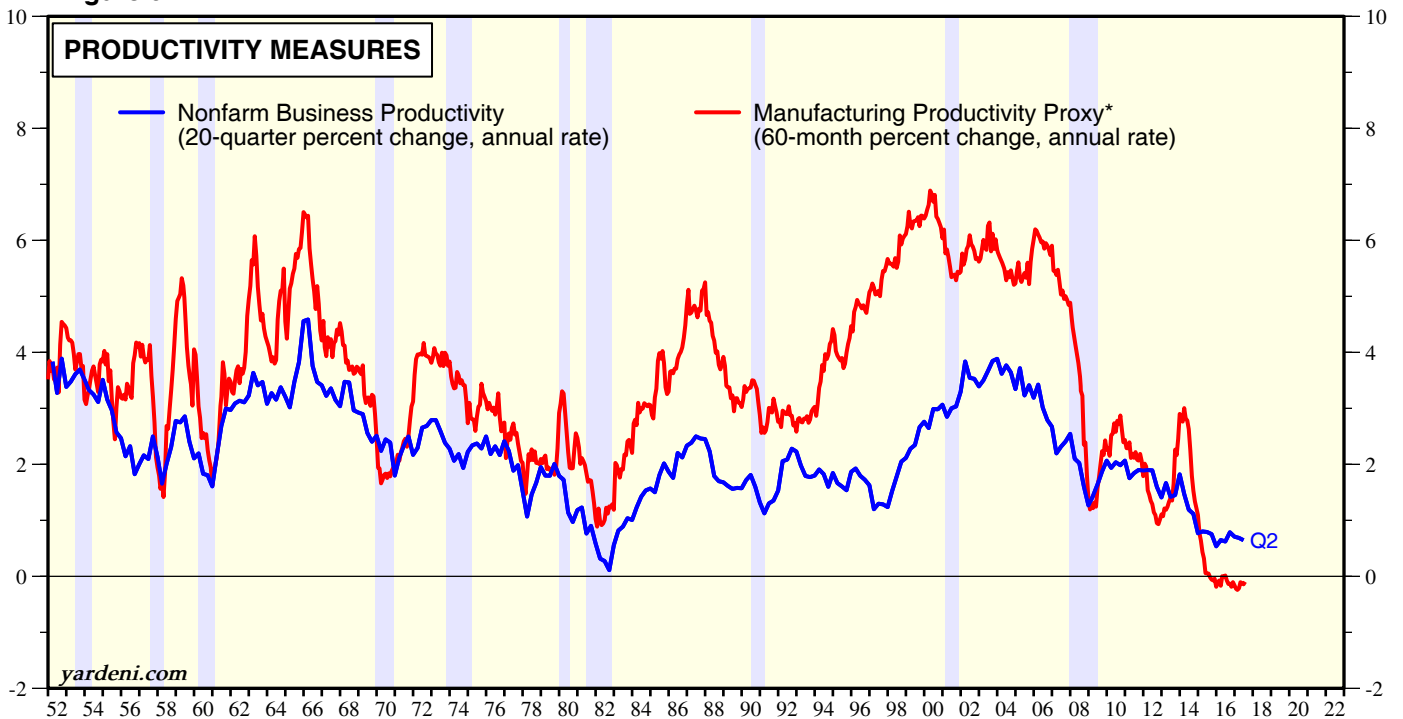
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Figure 5.



* Manufacturing industrial production divided by payroll employment in manufacturing.
 Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve Board.

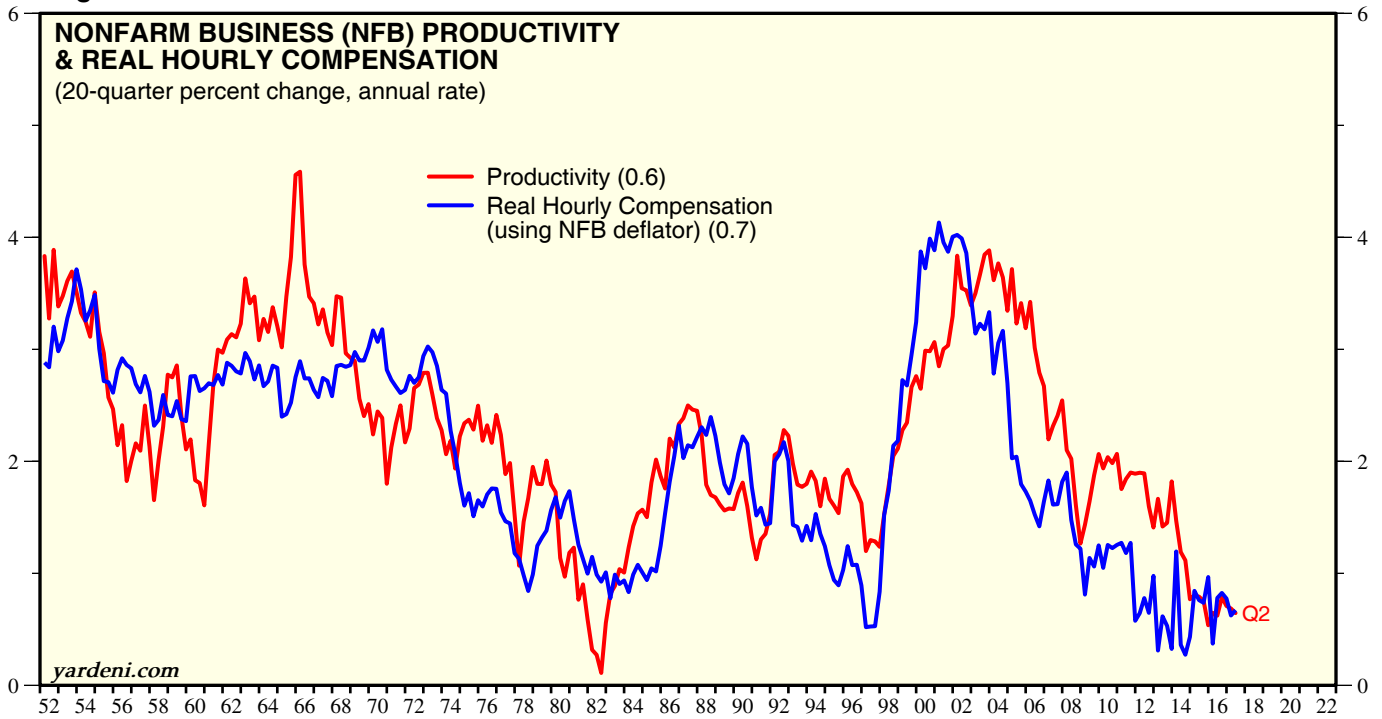
Figure 6.



* Manufacturing industrial production divided by payroll employment in manufacturing.
 Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve Board.

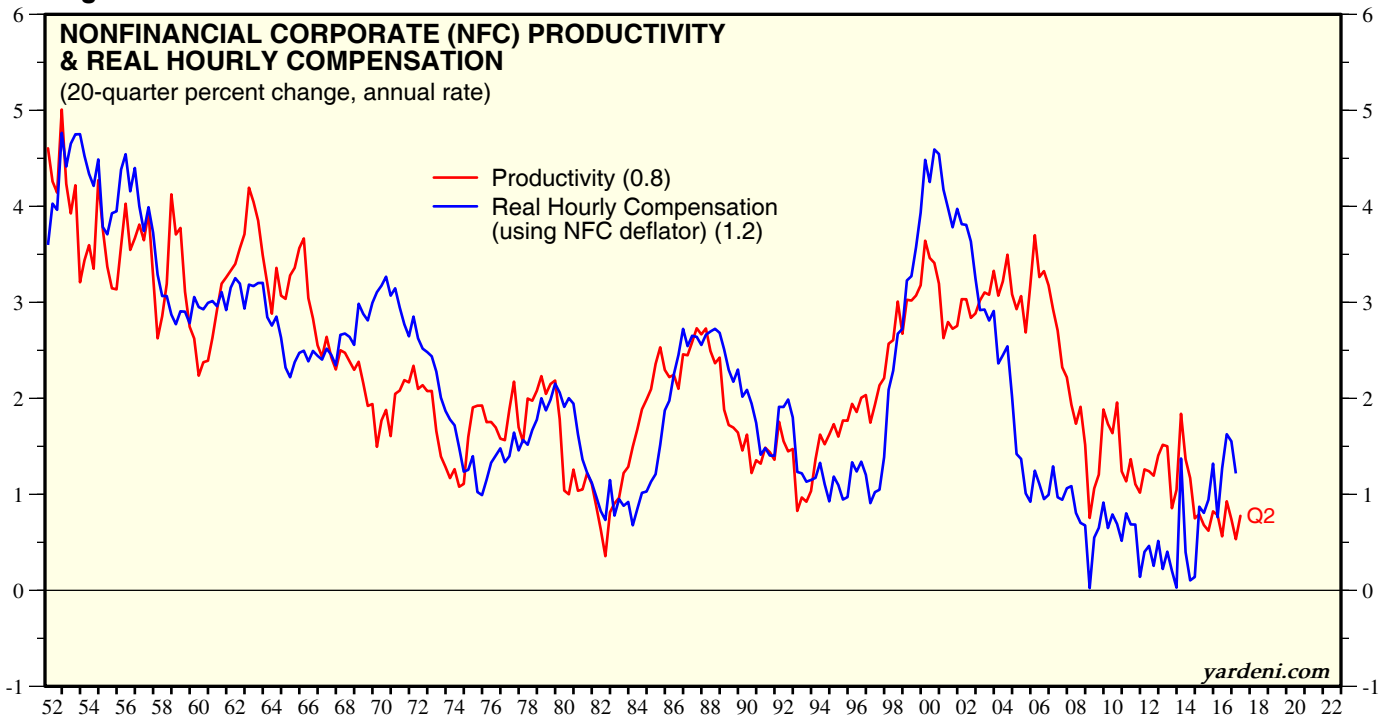
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Figure 7.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

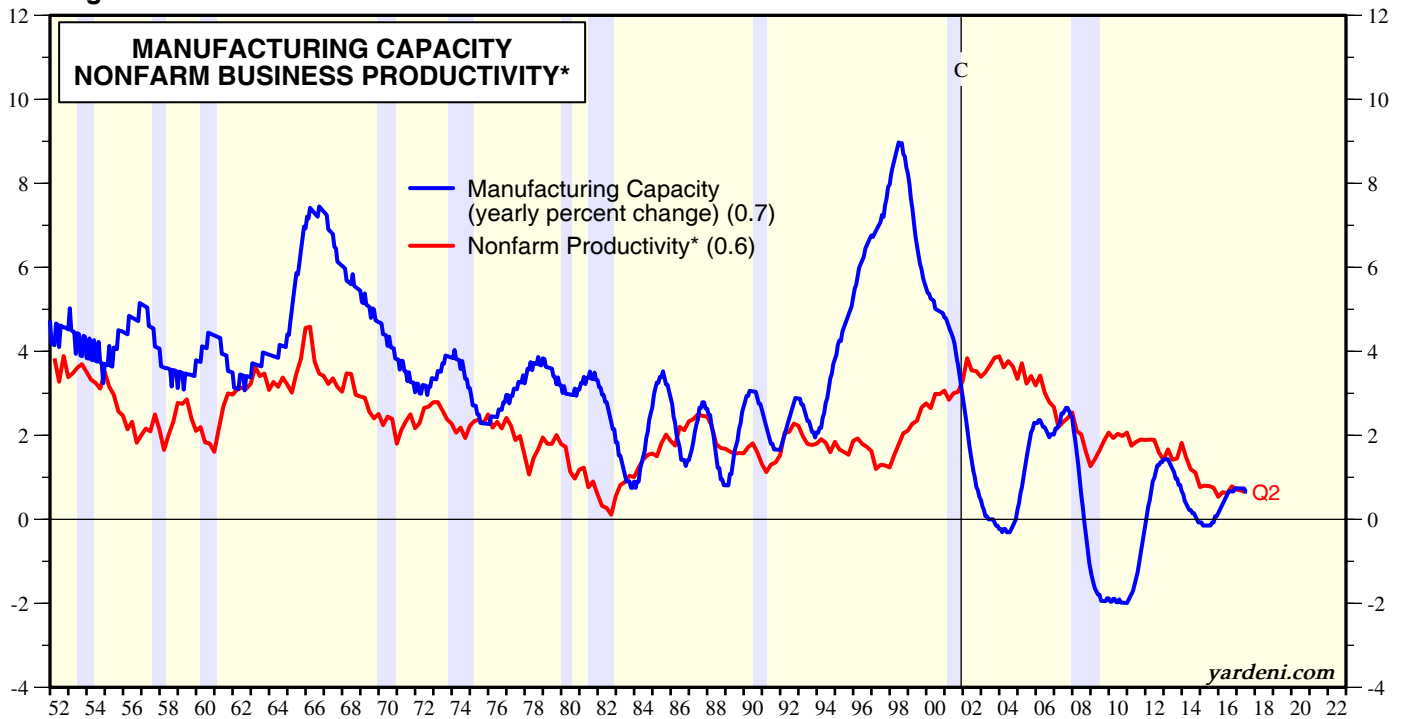
Figure 8.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

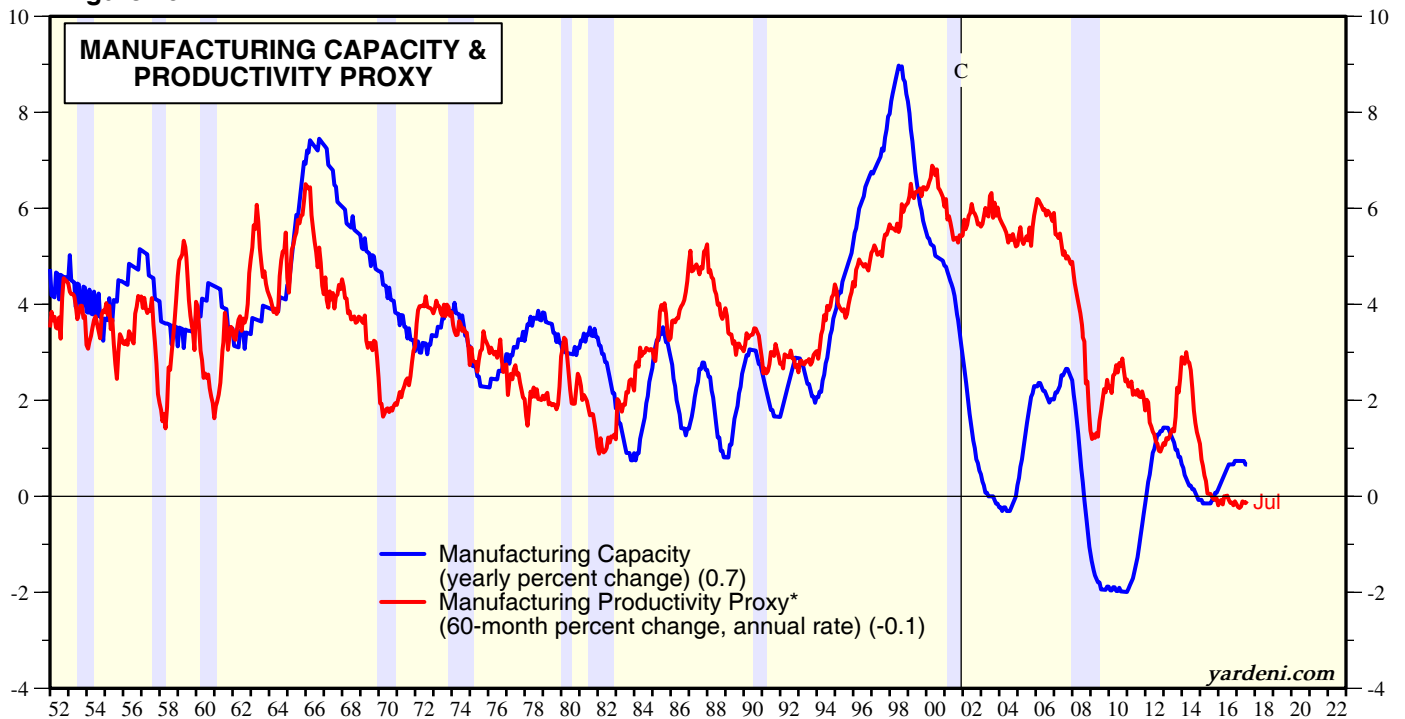
Productivity Cycles

Figure 9.



* 20-quarter percent change, annual rate
 Note: C = China joined WTO on December 11, 2001. Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve Board.

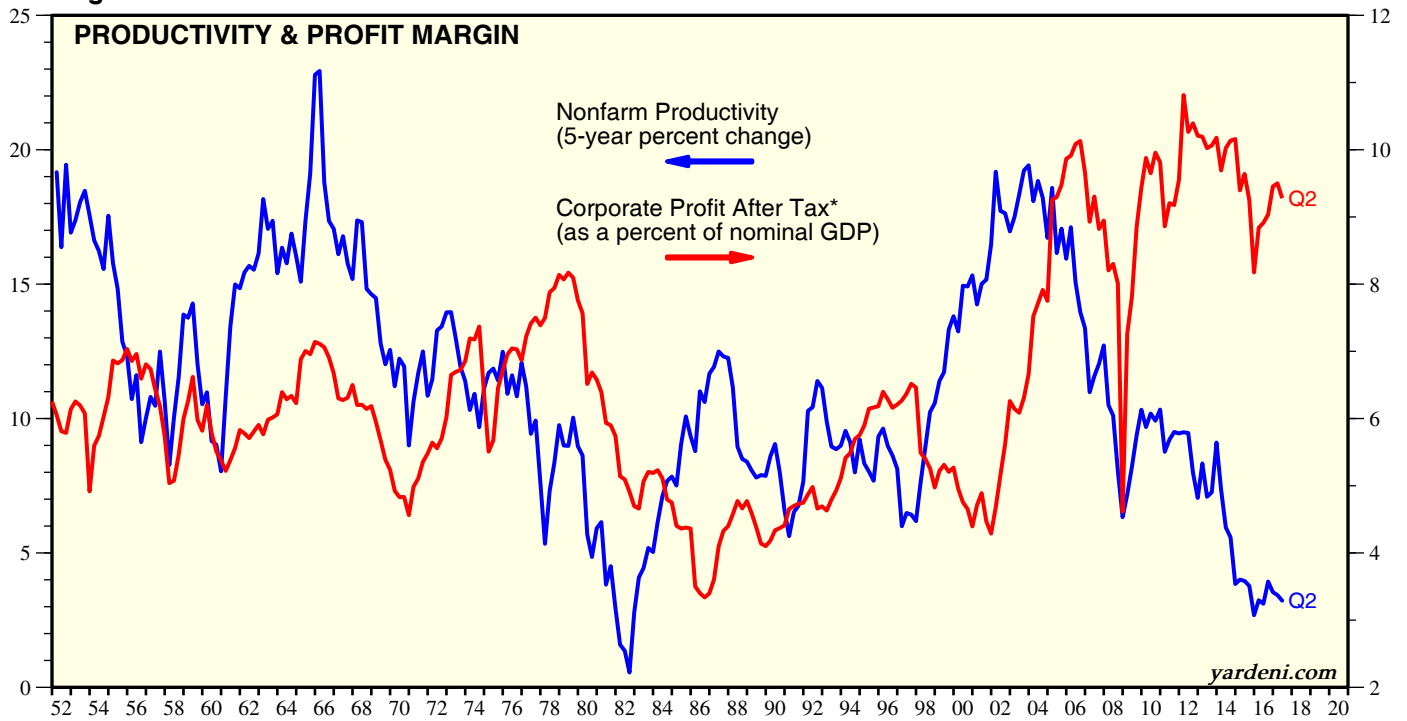
Figure 10.



* Manufacturing industrial production divided by payroll employment in manufacturing.
 Note: C = China joined WTO on December 11, 2001. Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve Board.

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Figure 11.



* After-tax profits as reported to IRS excluding Inventory Valuation Adjustment (IVA) and Capital Consumption Adjustment (CCAdj), which restate the historical cost basis used in profits tax accounting for inventory withdrawals and depreciation to the current cost measures used in GDP.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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