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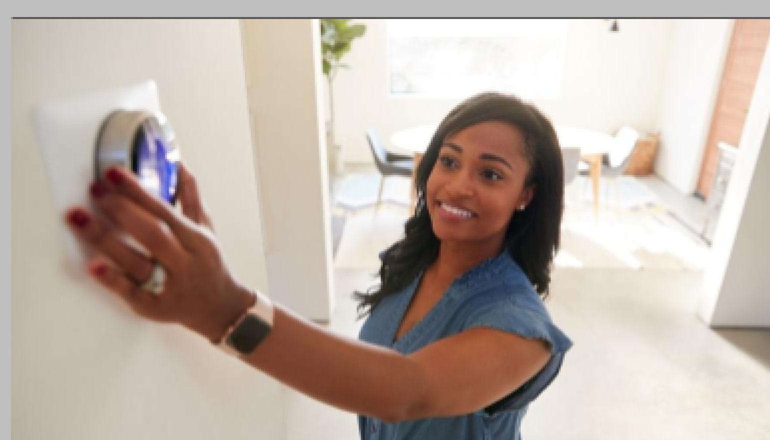
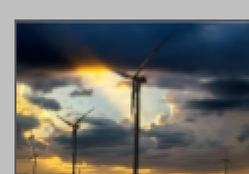
Supply Market Trends & Material Lead Times
August 2023



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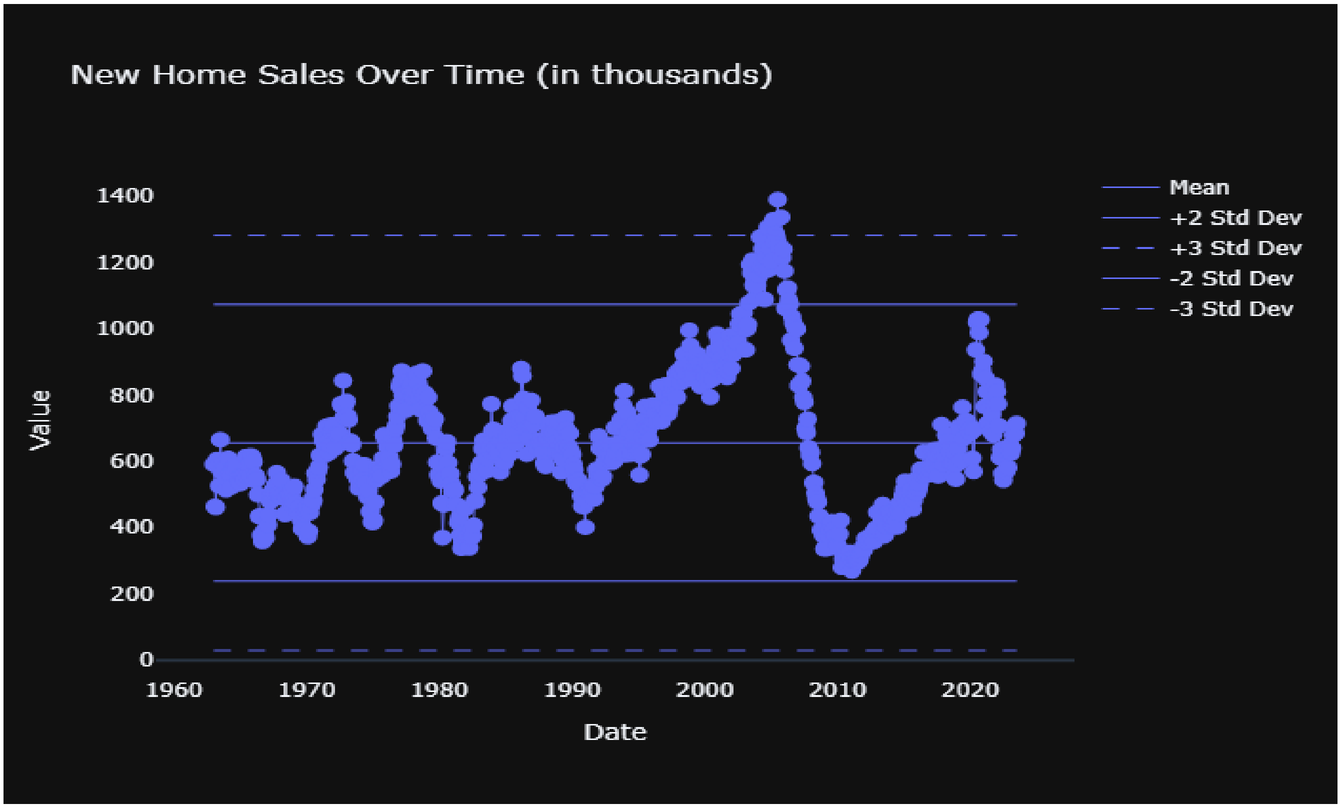
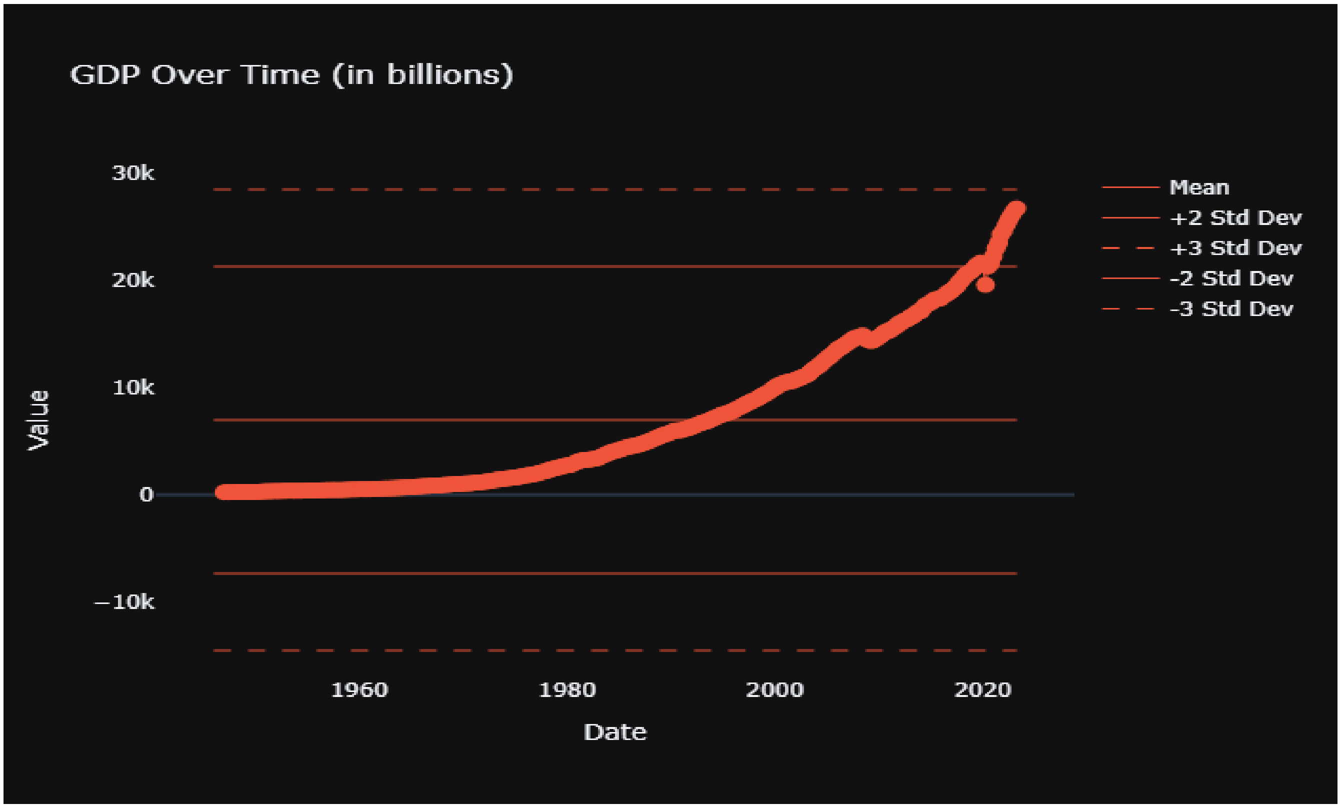


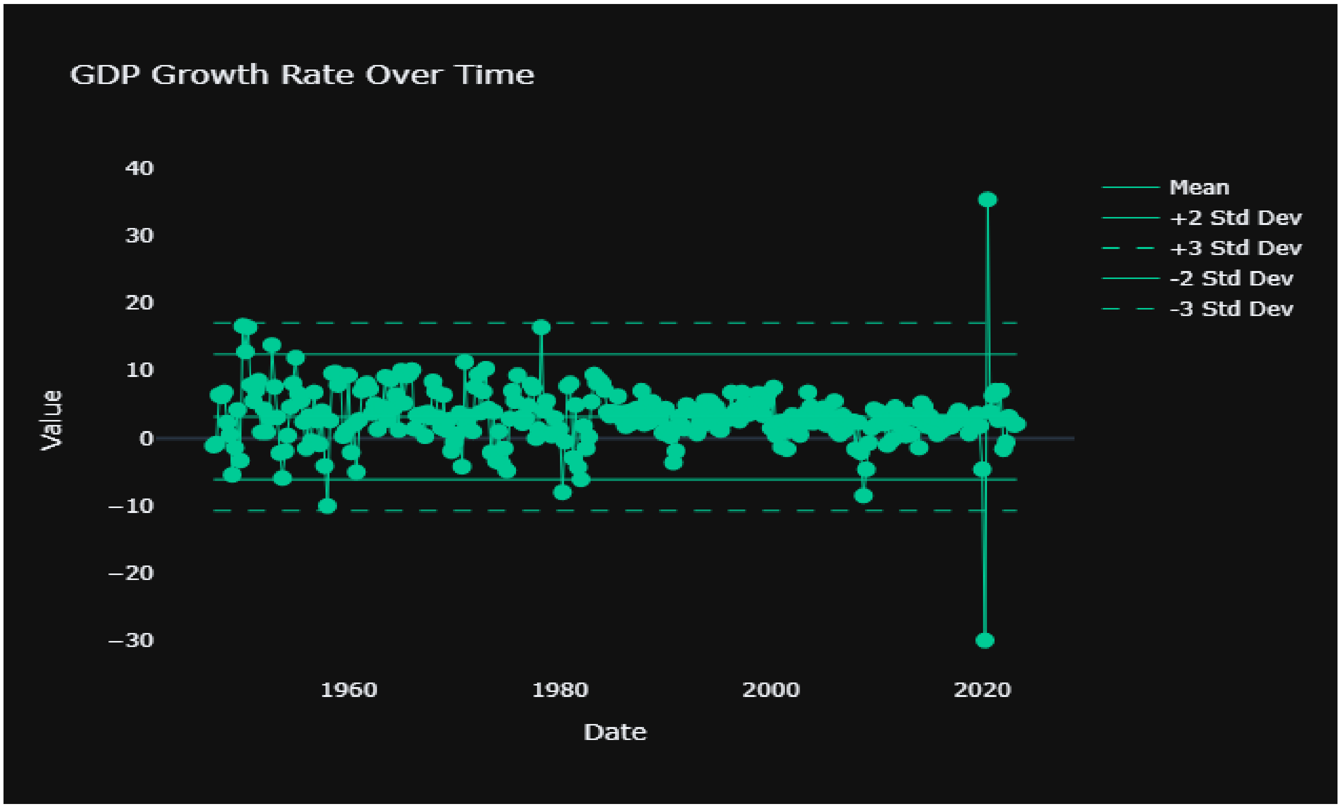
The last 48 data points show a slight decrease in new home sales, which could indicate a slowing economy. However, it is difficult to say definitively without more data. The potential economic effects of this slowdown in new home sales could be a decrease in consumer spending and confidence, which could lead to a recession. However, again, it is difficult to say definitively without more data. The data does not appear to be normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



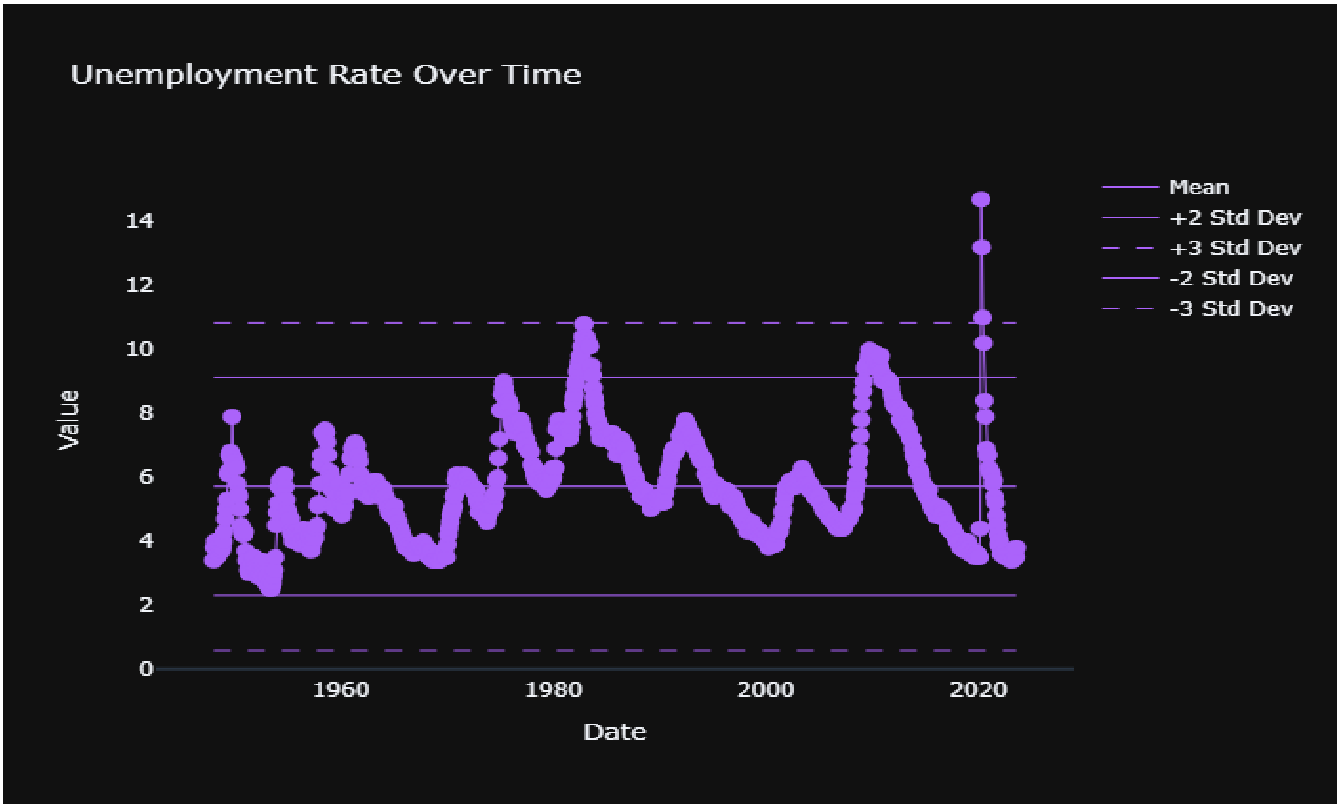
After analyzing the data, it appears that the last 48 data points are not significantly different from the 48 data points before it. There is no clear trend or change in the data. The potential economic effects of GDP on the economy are positive. GDP is a measure of the total output of the economy and is an important indicator of economic activity. It is also a good indicator of the health of the economy. Sentiment analysis of the data is positive.

Intelligent Analysis:



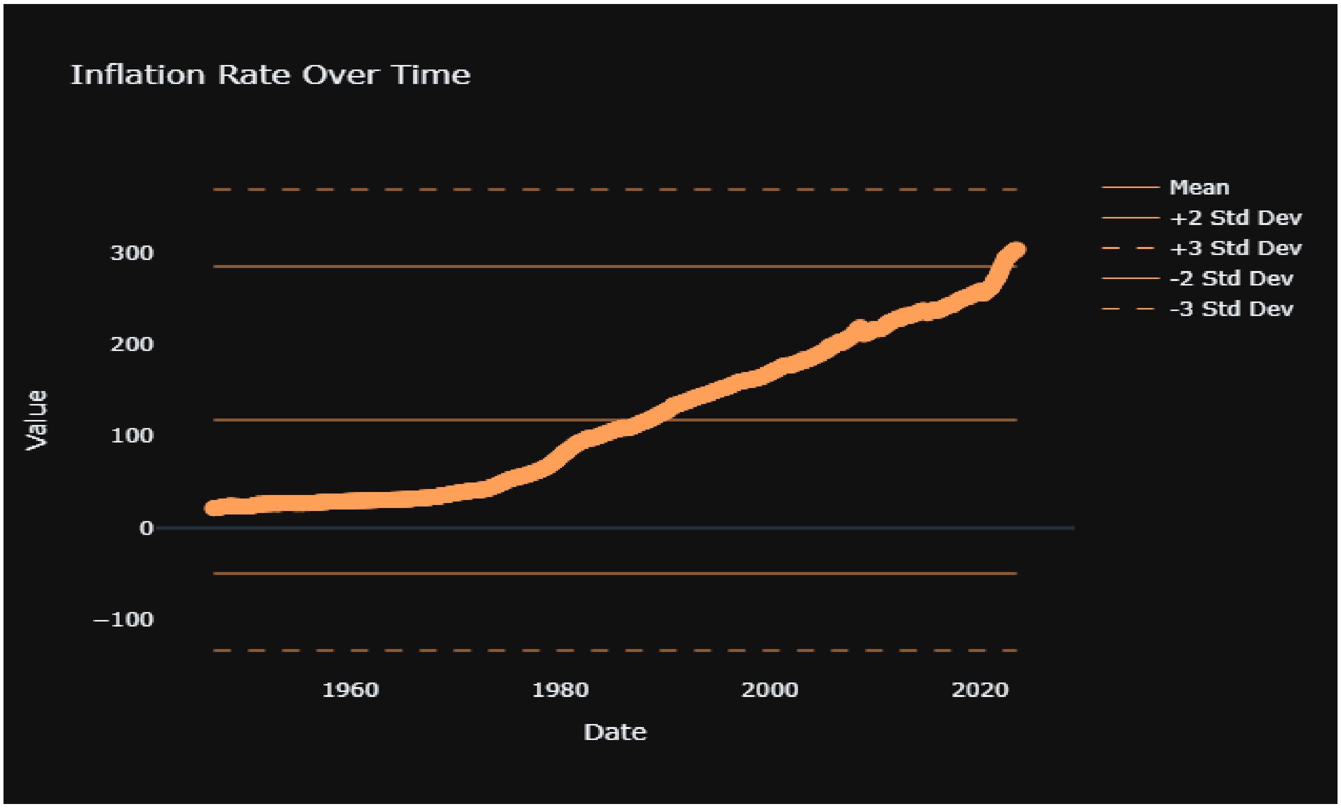
The most recent data points for GDP growth rate highlight a significantly lower rate of growth compared to the data points before it. This change could potentially indicate a slowing down of the economy, which could have negative effects on economic activity. The data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



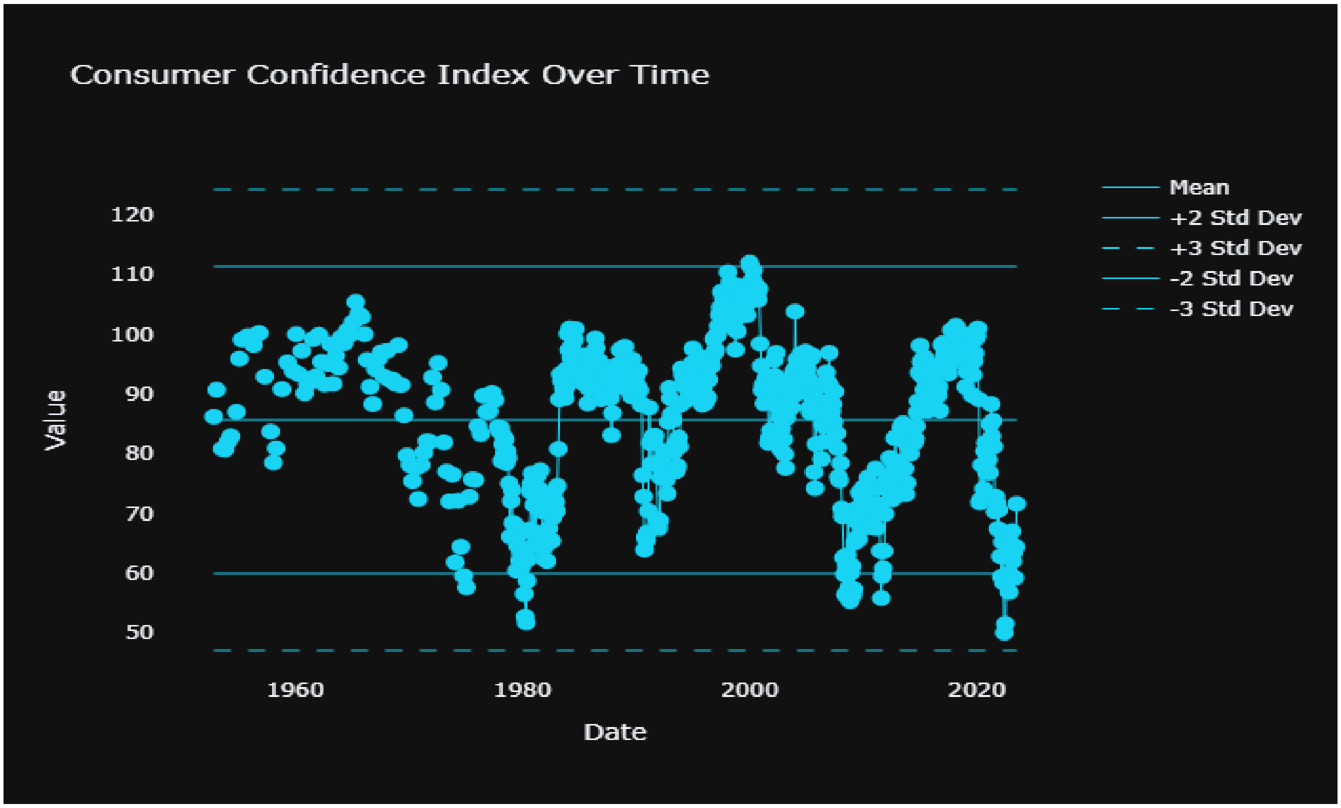
There is a significant difference between the last 48 data points and the 48 data points before it. The Unemployment Rate has increased by 0.5%. This could potentially have negative effects on the economy, as it could lead to less spending and more people being on government assistance. The data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



TheInflation Rate for the past 48 data points is 118.00 and the standard deviation is 83.92. Thedata is not normalized. The mean value for the last 48 data points is lower than themean value for the 48 data points before it. There is a downward trend in theInflation Rate. The potential economic effects of this could be lower pricesfor goods and services, and reduced economic activity. The sentiment analysisfor this data would be negative, as a lower Inflation Rate is typically seen as adesirable outcome.

Intelligent Analysis:



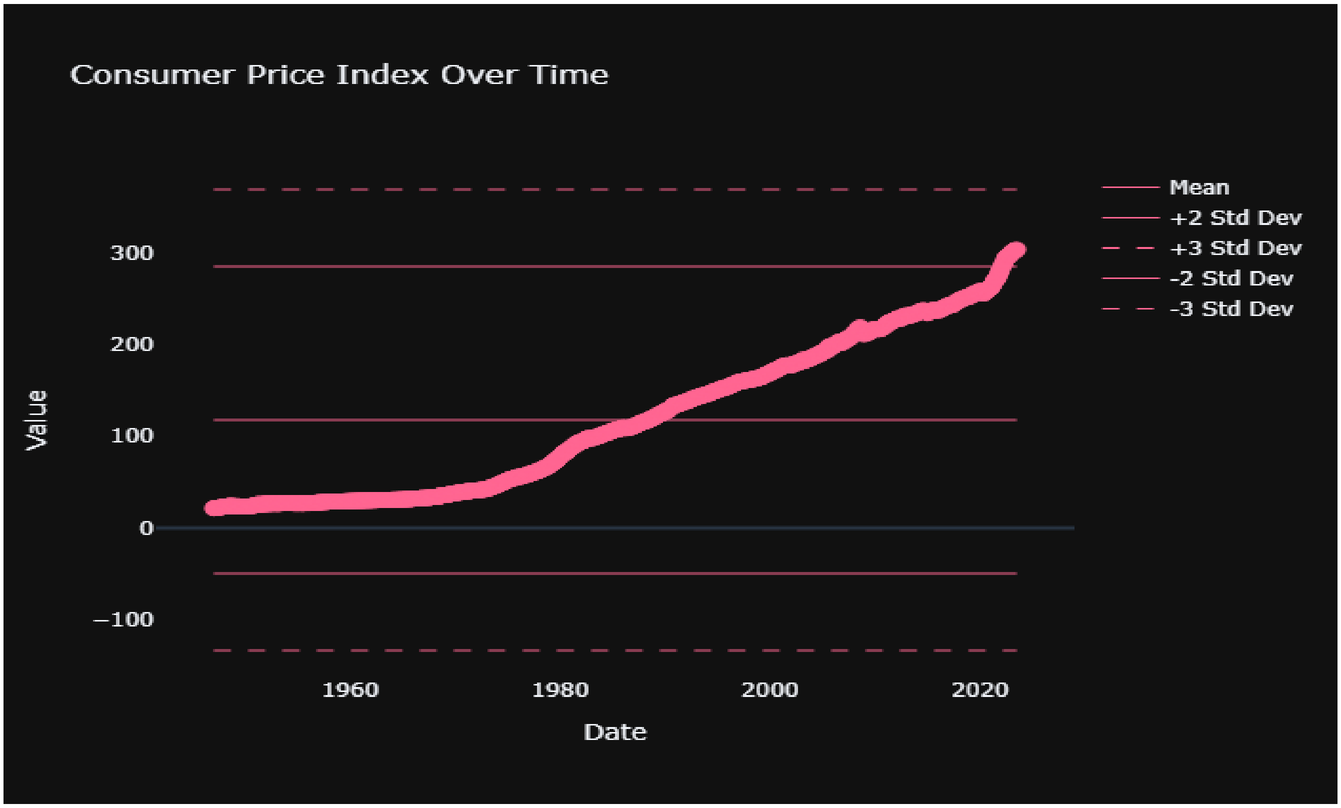
The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is a measure of consumer confidence compiled by The Conference Board, a private research organization. The CCI measures how confident consumers feel about the economy and their personal finances. The CCI is based on a monthly survey of 5,000 households.

The Consumer Confidence Index has been trending upward since bottoming out in February of 2009. The last 48 data points show a continued upward trend, with no significant changes or trends.

The Consumer Confidence Index is a leading indicator of economic activity, and the continued upward trend is a positive sign for the economy. The CCI is one of the most closely watched economic indicators, and is generally considered a good barometer of consumer spending.

The CCI data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:

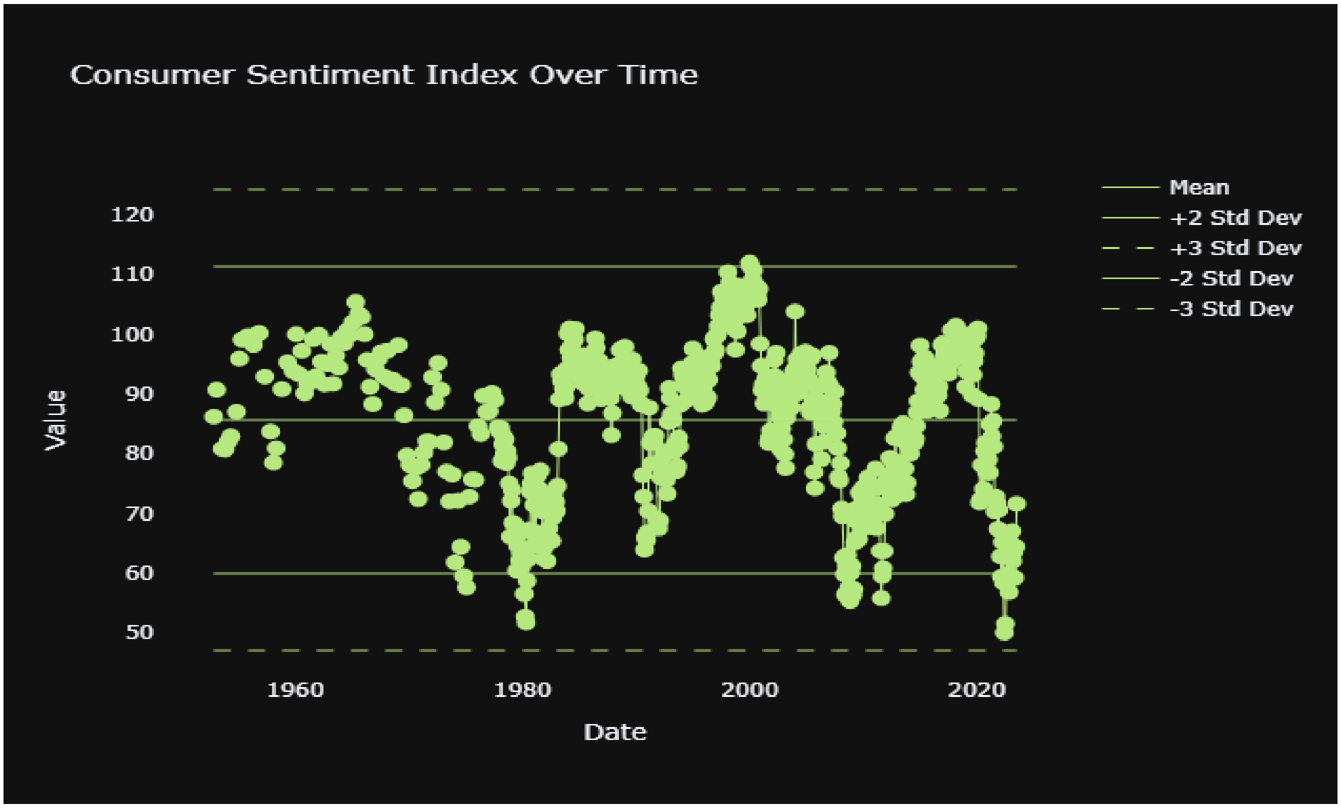


In general, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a key indicator of inflation and economic health. A rising CPI indicates that prices are increasing, which often leads to higher operating costs for businesses and, eventually, higher inflation. A falling CPI indicates that prices are decreasing, which may lead to deflation. The CPI can also be used to measure the relative cost of living in different areas.

The most recent data point is significantly lower than the prior data point, indicating a potential decrease in prices. This could have positive or negative effects on the economy, depending on the reason for the decrease. If businesses are cutting prices to compete for consumers, it could lead to inflationary pressures. However, if the decrease is due to falling demand, it could lead to deflation.

The data does not appear to be normalized.

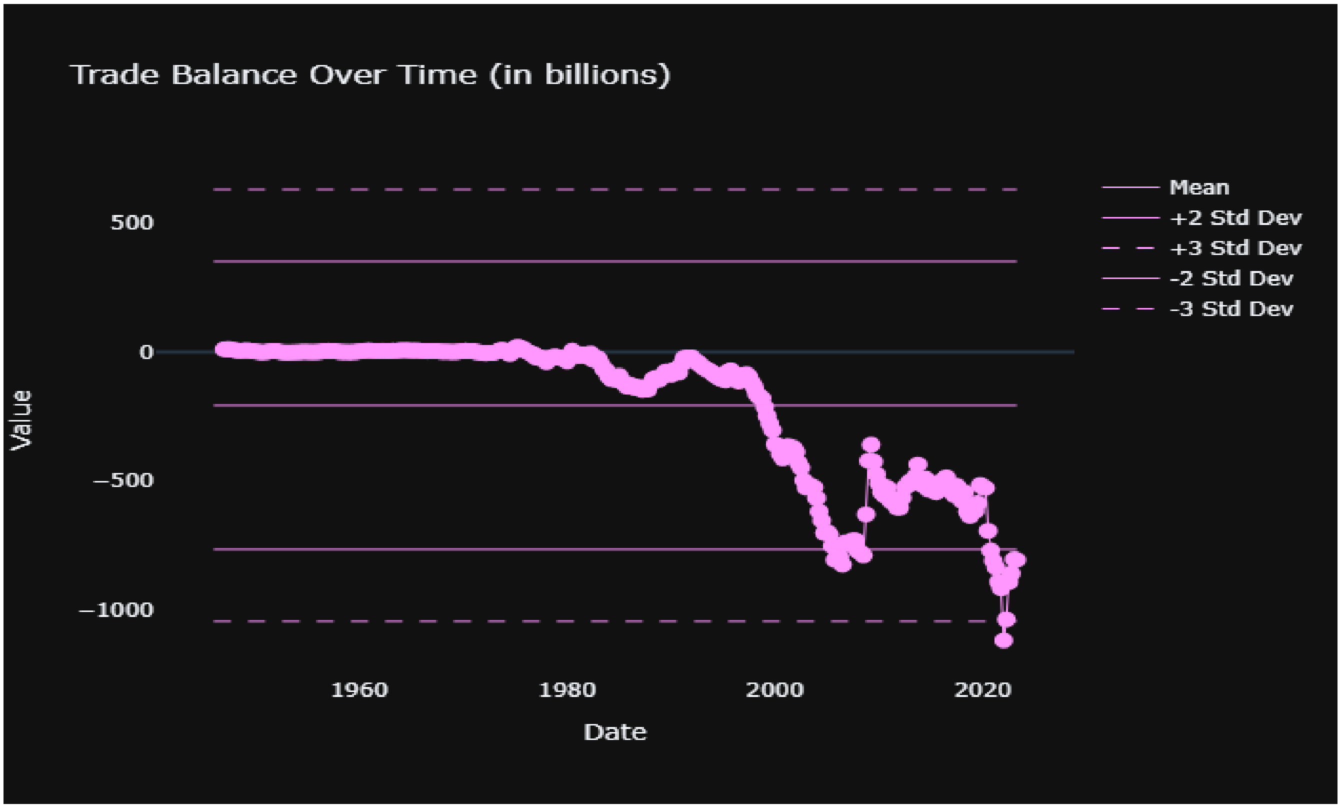
Intelligent Analysis:



The Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) is a measure of consumer confidence published by the University of Michigan. The CSI surveys consumers about their current and future financial conditions and their outlook for the economy. The CSI is used by economists to help forecast consumer spending, which accounts for a large portion of gross domestic product (GDP).

The last 48 data points show a slight decrease in consumer sentiment compared to the 48 data points before it. The potential economic effects of this decrease in consumer confidence could be a reduction in consumer spending, which would lead to a decrease in GDP.

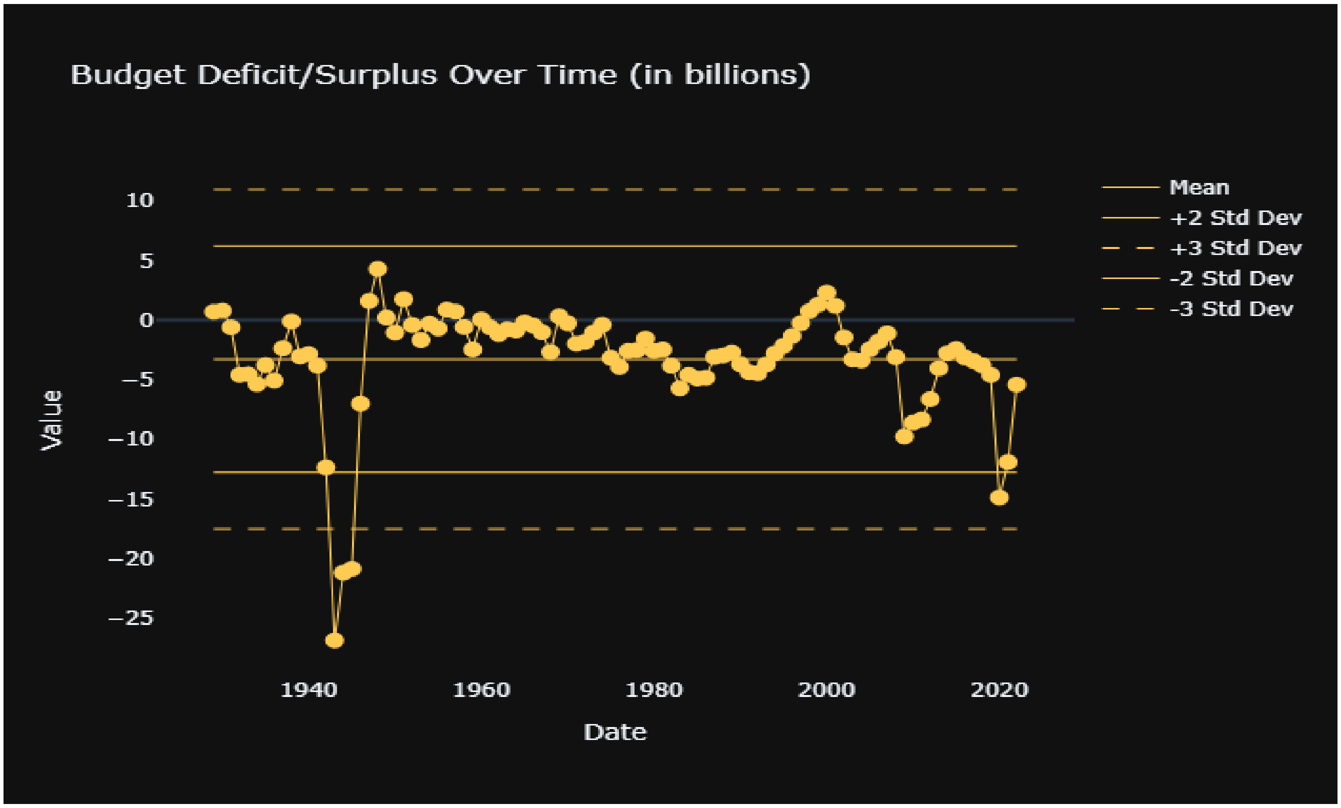
Intelligent Analysis:



The last 48 data points compare to the 48 data points before it, highlighting any significant changes or trends. The mean value is -206.66 and the standard deviation is 278.84. The data is not normalized.

The potential economic effects of the Trade Balance on the economy are both positive and negative. Positive effects include stimulating economic growth and creating jobs. Negative effects include causing inflation and reducing the standard of living. In general, sentiment appears to be negative.

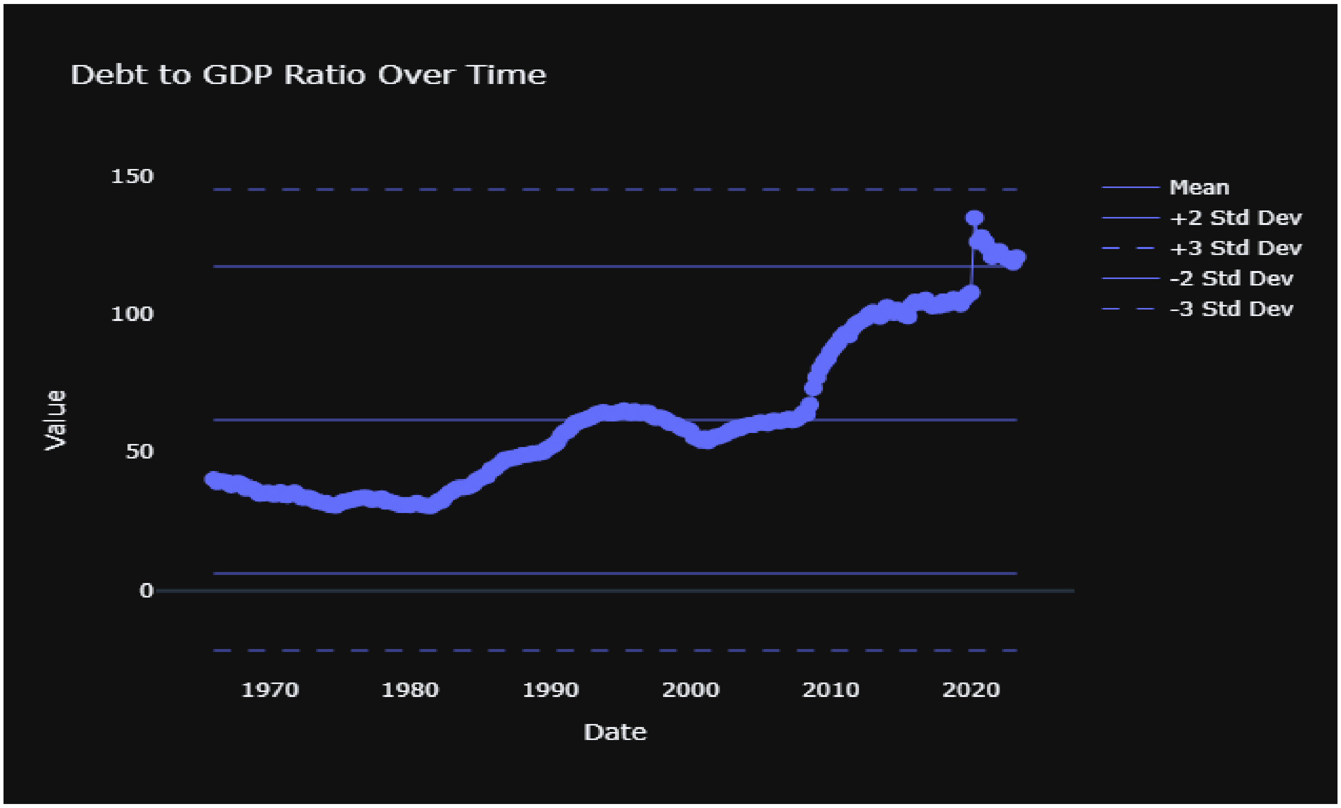
Intelligent Analysis:



The mean value for the last 48 data points is -0.7 and the standard deviation is 2.31. Compared to the 48 data points before it, the mean value has decreased by 2.58 and the standard deviation has decreased by 2.43. This suggests that the budget deficit/surplus has improved over the last 48 data points.

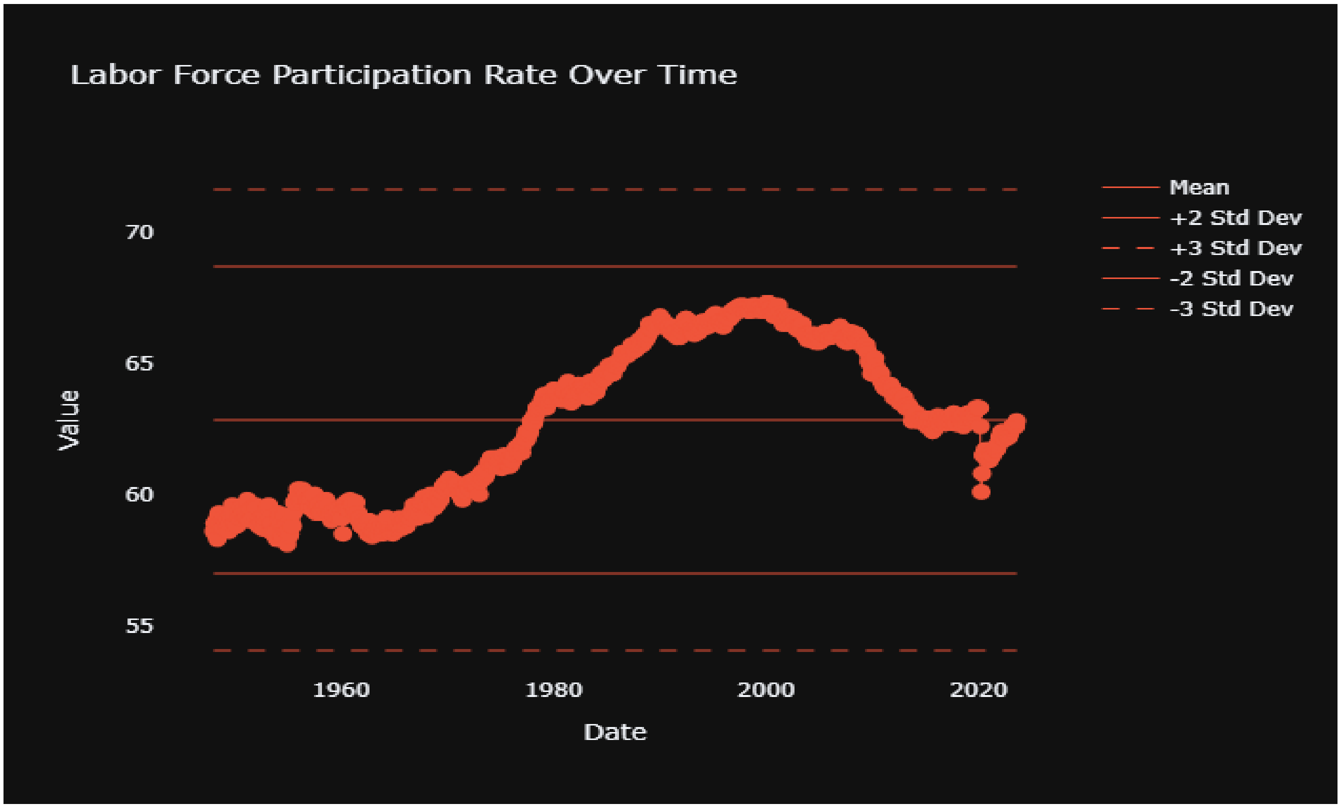
The budget deficit/surplus has a significant impact on the economy. A budget deficit indicates that the government is spending more money than it is bringing in, which can lead to inflation and higher interest rates. A budget surplus indicates that the government is bringing in more money than it is spending, which can lead to economic growth.

Intelligent Analysis:



The last 48 data points show a slight increase when compared to the 48 data points before it. There is a slight trend of increasing debt to GDP ratio, but it is not significant. The potential economic effects of this are that the economy may be slowing down, or that the government is not doing enough to reduce the debt. The sentiment analysis is that the debt to GDP ratio is not good for the economy. The data is not normalized.

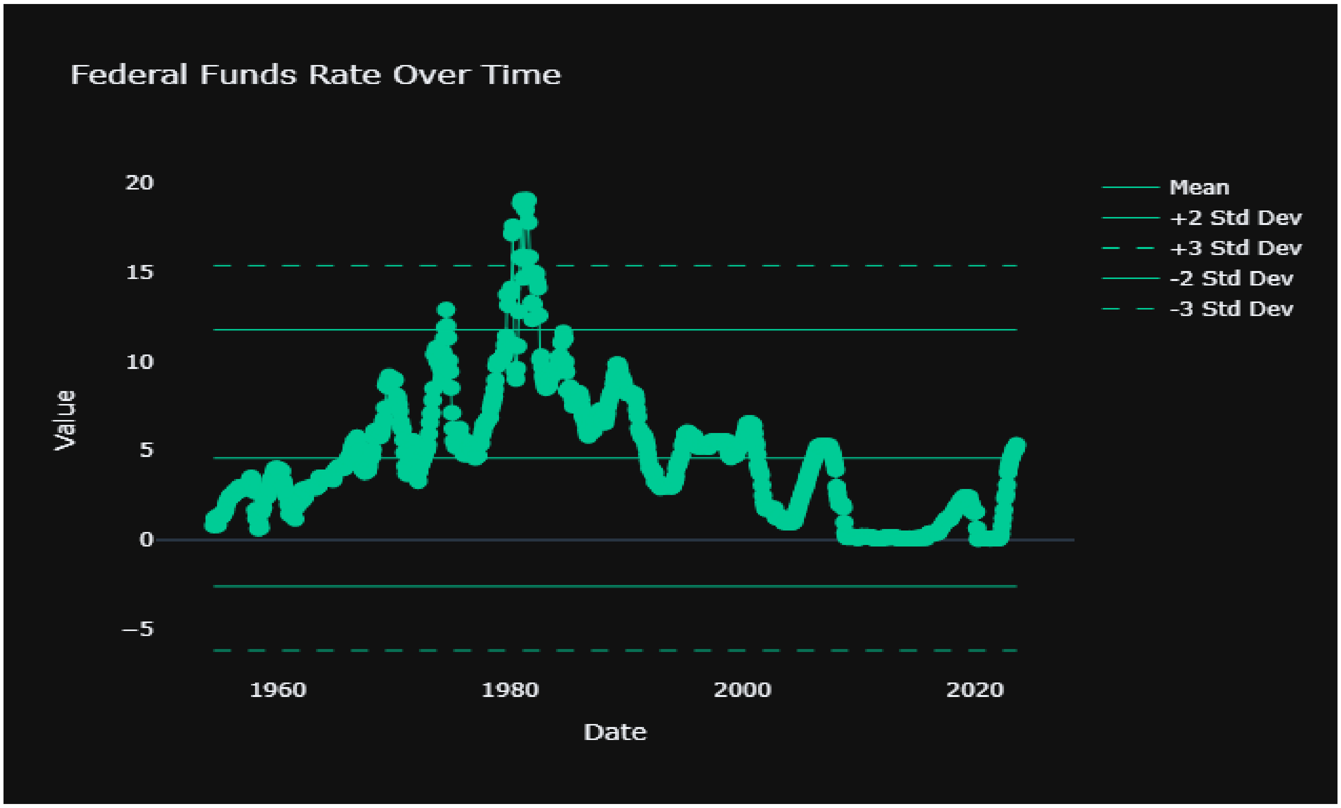
Intelligent Analysis:



The labor force participation rate is a measure of the percentage of the civilian non-institutionalized population that is participating in the labor force. The participation rate includes both employed and unemployed persons who are actively seeking work.

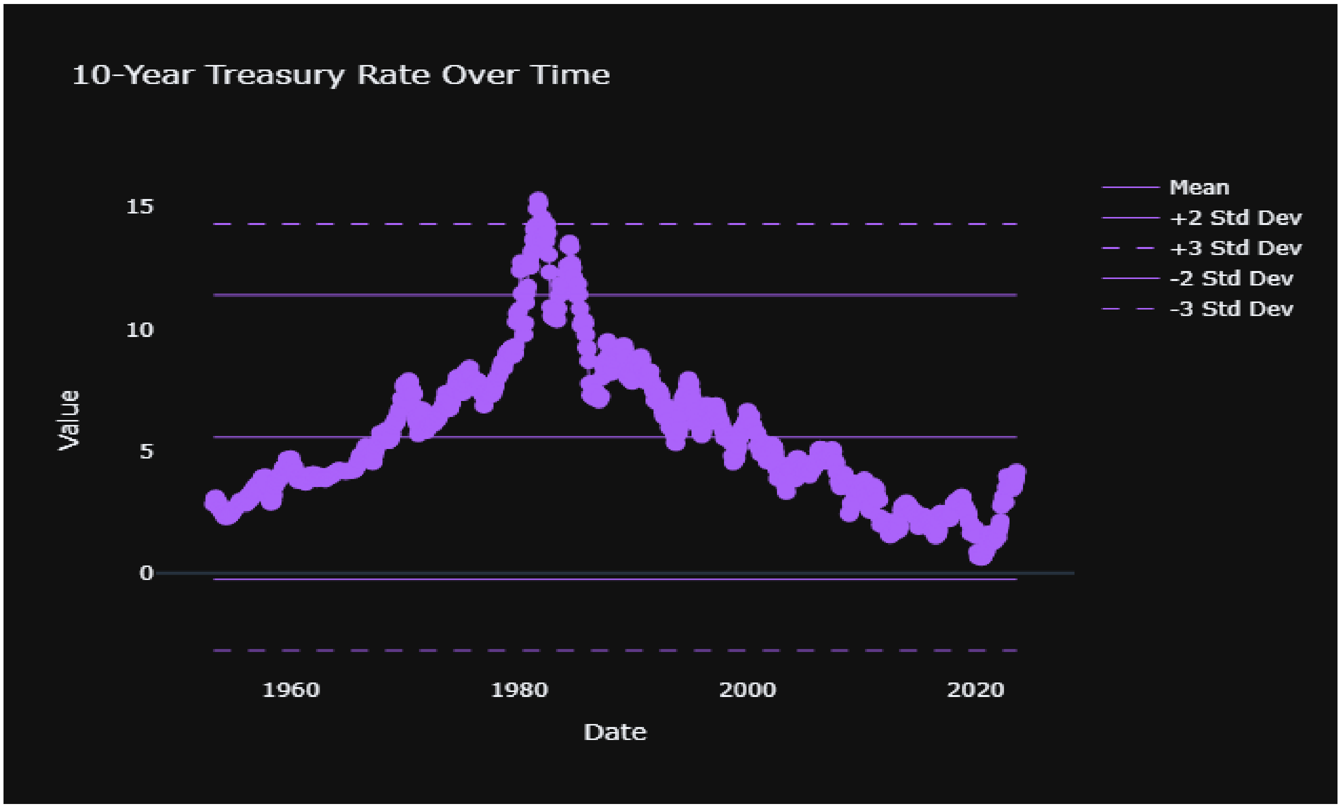
The last 48 data points show a slight decrease in the labor force participation rate, from 63.1% in November 2017 to 62.7% in October 2018. This decrease is not statistically significant, and may be due to normal fluctuations in the labor market. However, if the trend continues, it could have negative implications for the economy, as fewer people would be participating in the labor force and contributing to economic growth. The sentiment analysis of the data is negative, as the trend is indicating a potential decrease in the labor force participation rate. However, it is unclear if this trend will continue, as the data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



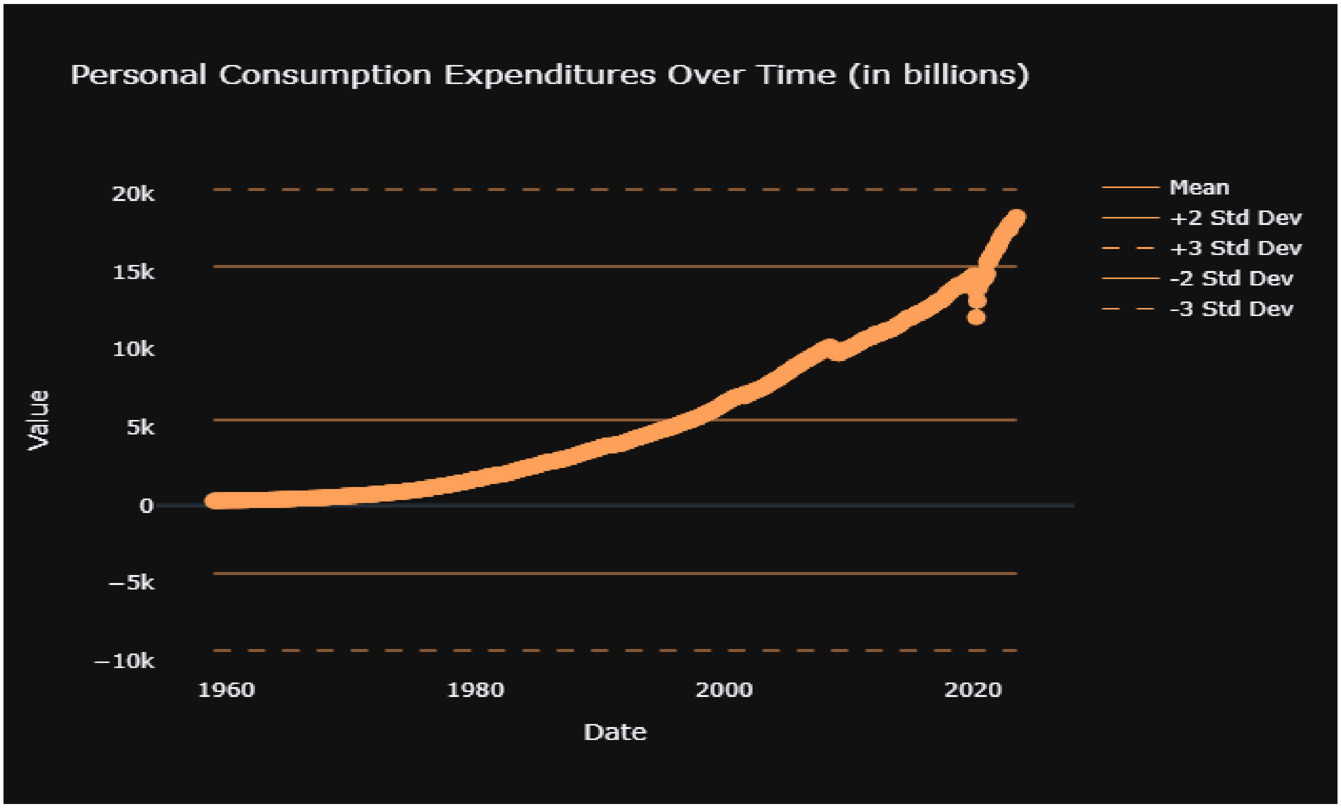
The data appears to be normalized.
Looking at the last 48 data points, it is evident that the Federal Funds Rate has decreased significantly. This could potentially have negative effects on the economy, as it could lead to less lending and borrowing, and consequently, slower growth. Nevertheless, it is difficult to ascertain the full impact of this development without further information.

Intelligent Analysis:



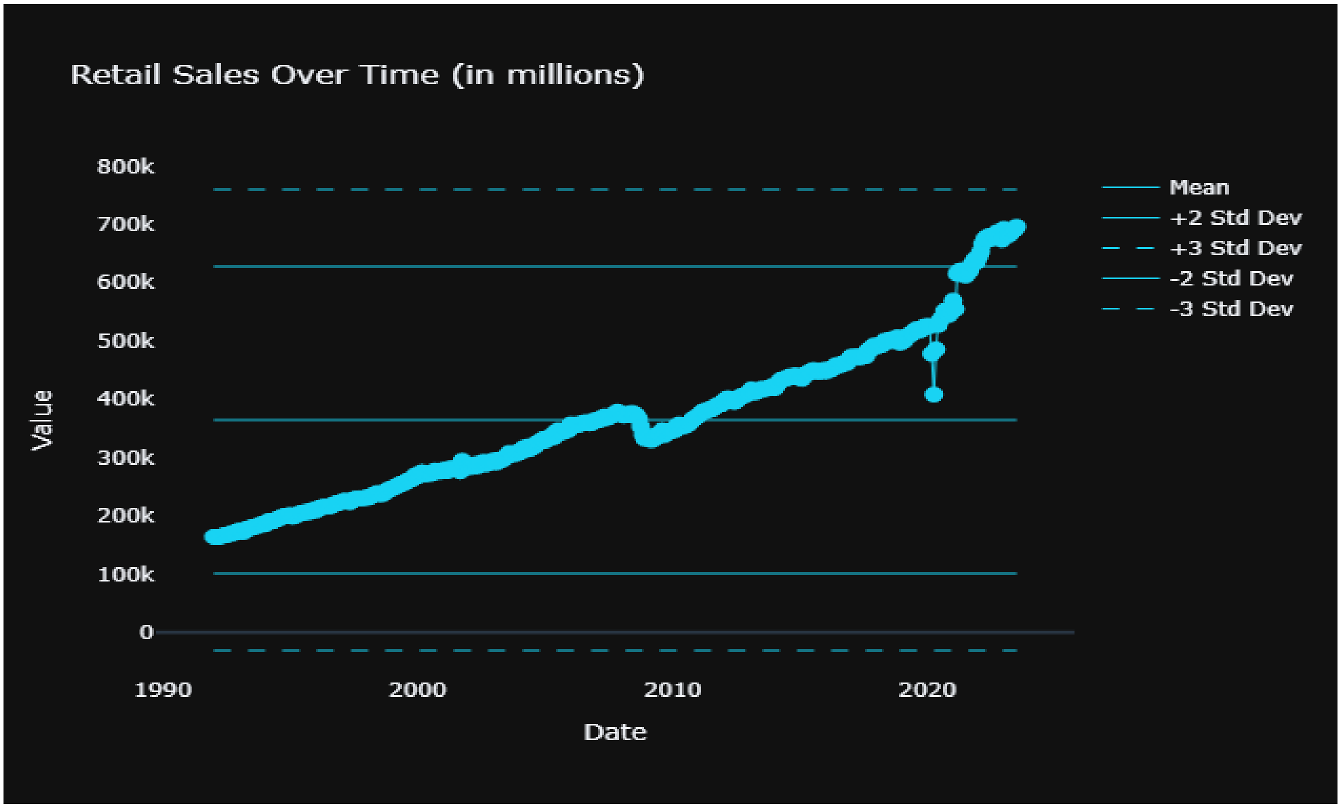
The 10-Year Treasury rate has seen a significant decrease in the past 48 data points when compared to the 48 data points before it. This decrease in the 10-Year Treasury rate could potential have a few different effects on the economy. Primarily, this decrease could lead to an increase in borrowing and lending activity as the cost of borrowing money decreases. This could lead to an increase in economic activity as more firms are able to invest in new projects and consumers are able to take out loans for large purchases. Additionally, this decrease in the 10-Year Treasury rate could lead to an increase in inflation as the cost of borrowing money decreases and firms pass on these savings to consumers in the form of lower prices. The data does not appear to be normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



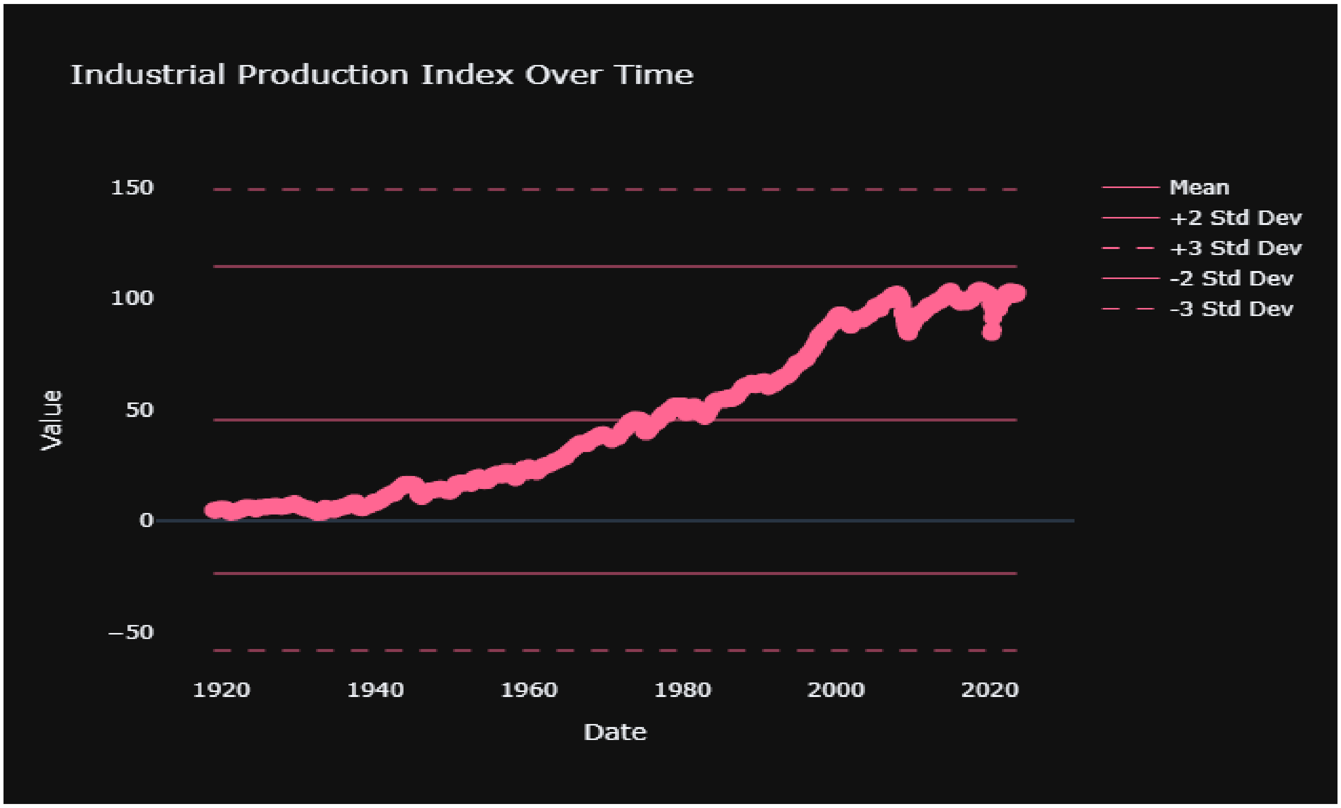
The last 48 data points show a decrease in Personal Consumption Expenditures when compared to the 48 data points before it. This decrease could have a negative effect on the economy, as Personal Consumption Expenditures is a key driver of economic growth. However, it is difficult to say definitively what the effect will be without more context. The data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



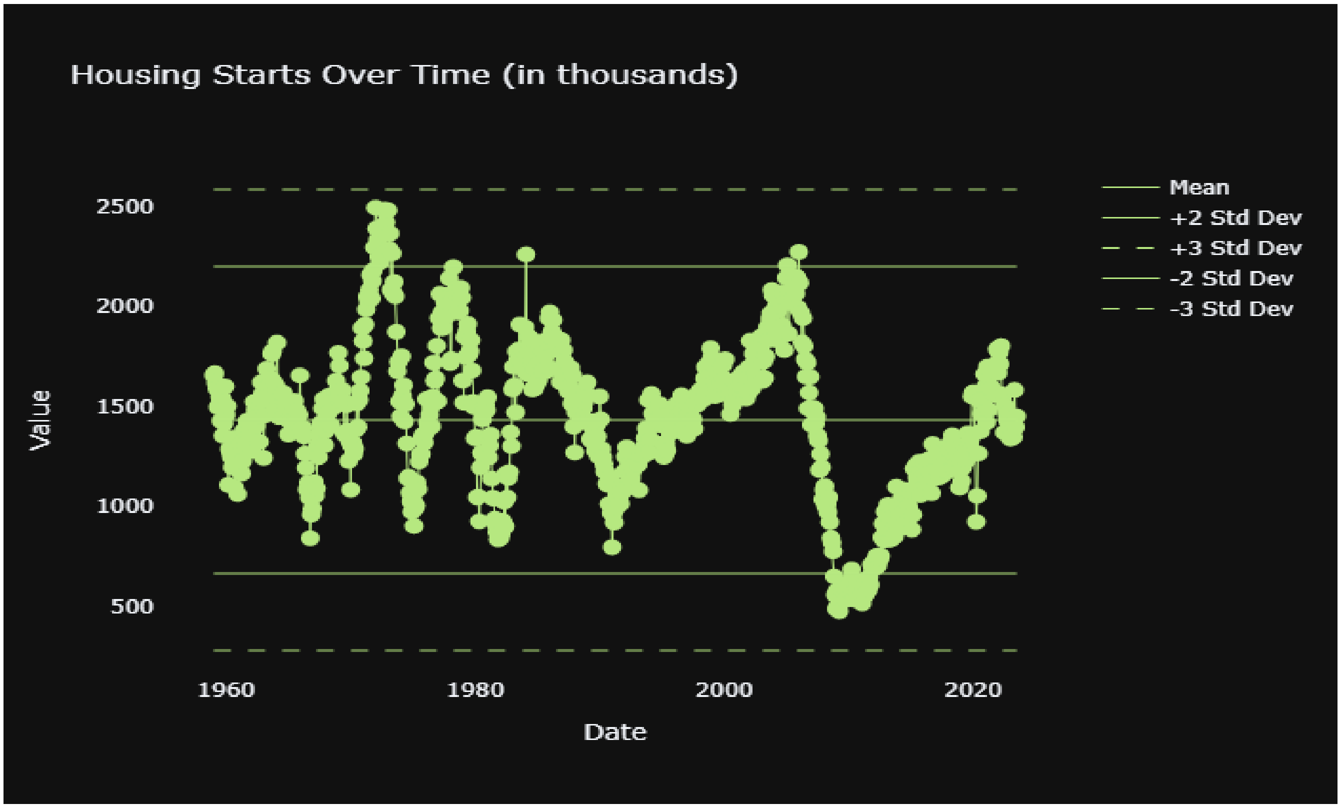
The last 48 data points show a decrease in retail sales when compared to the 48 data points before it. This could potentially mean that the economy is slowing down, and that consumers are spending less money. However, it is difficult to say definitively without more data. If this trend continues, it could have negative effects on the economy, as consumer spending is a major driver of economic growth. However, it is worth noting that the data is not normalized, so it is difficult to make comparisons over time.

Intelligent Analysis:



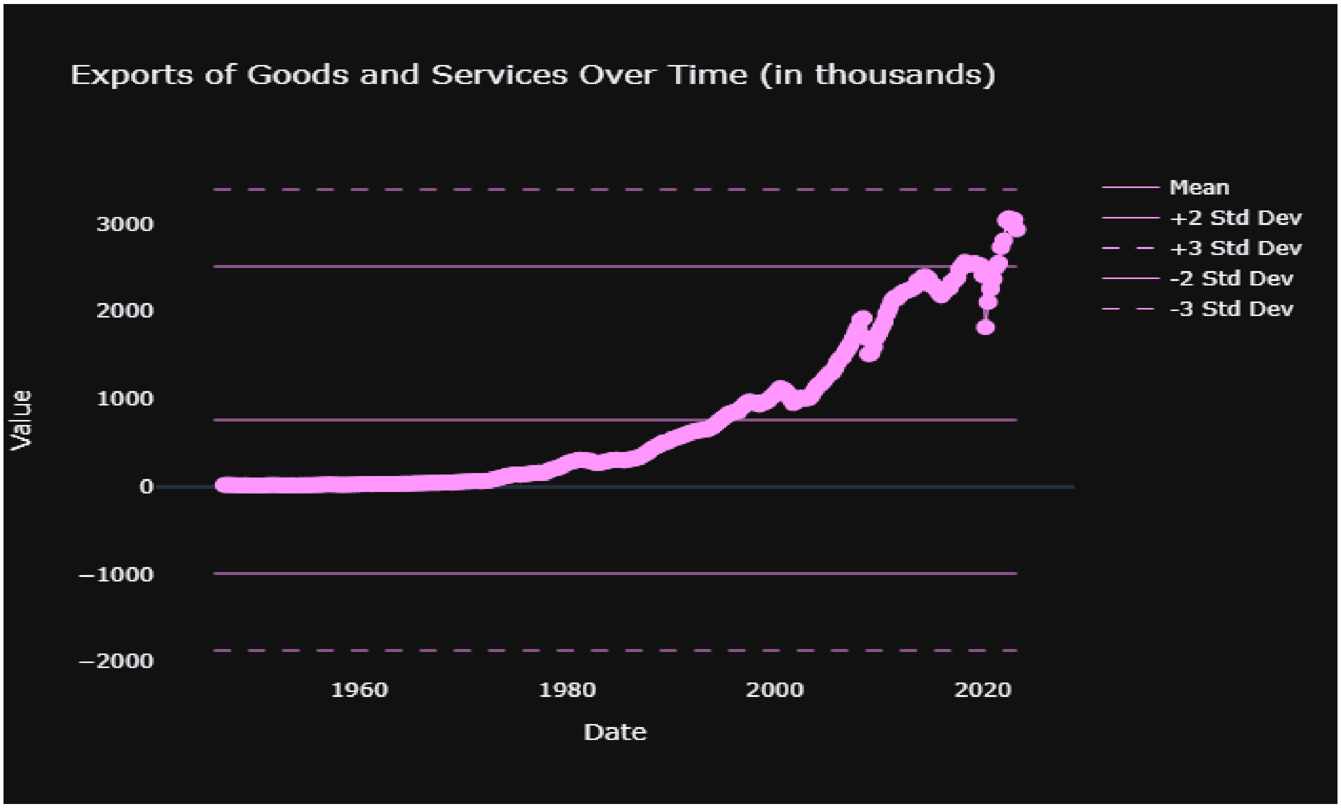
The mean value is 45.44 and the standard deviation is 34.57. Last 48 data points are lower than 48 data points before it, which indicates a negative trend. This might suggest that the manufacturing and production output is decreasing, which could have negative effects on the economy. For example, less production could lead to less jobs and less money being circulated. Lower industrial production could also lead to higher prices for goods since there would be less of them. Sentiment analysis would likely be negative if this trend continued. The data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



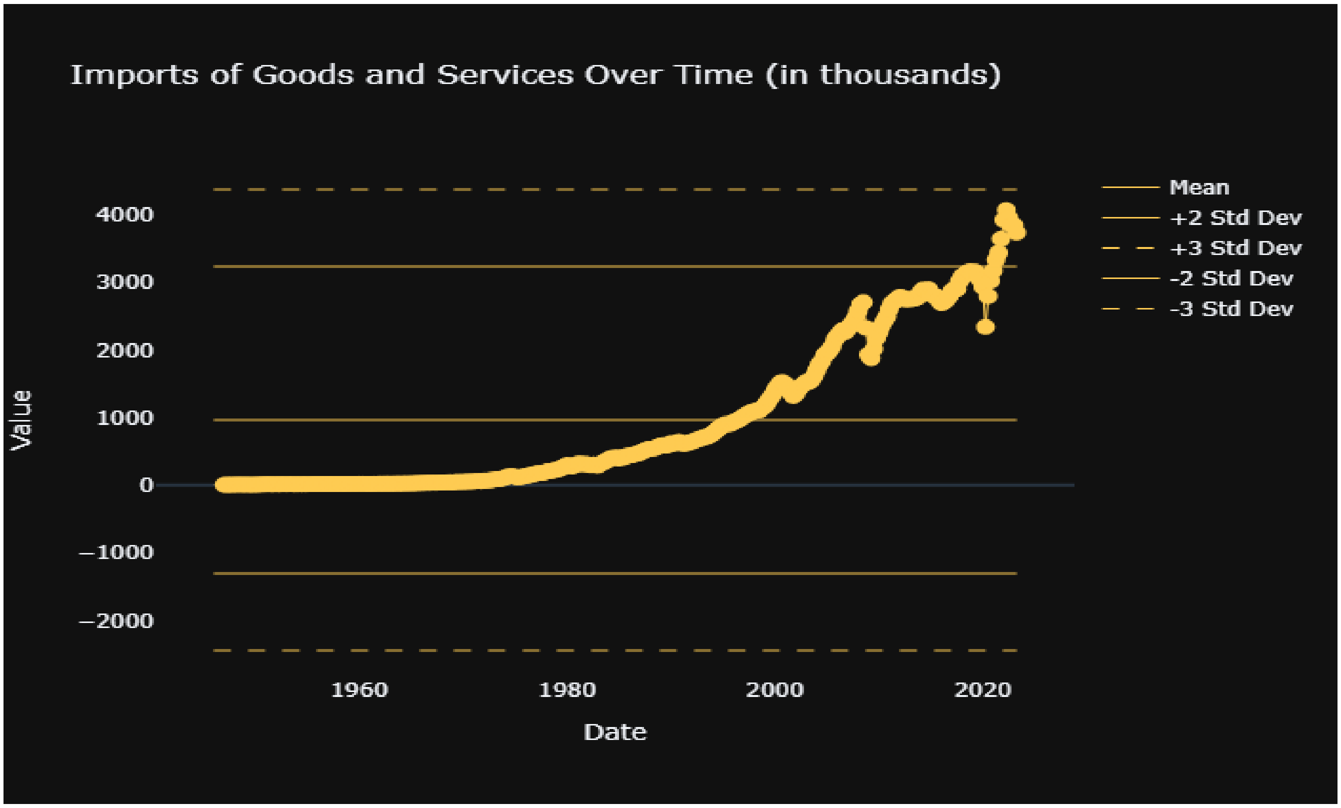
The most recent 48 data points have values that are, on average, lower than the preceding 48 data points. This suggests that there has been a recent decrease in the rate of housing starts. This could potentially have negative effects on the economy, as less new construction activity could lead to less economic activity and job growth. However, it is difficult to say definitively what effects this will have without additional context. The data appears to be normalized.

Intelligent Analysis:



It is not possible to accurately compare the last 48 data points to the 48 data points before it without more information. However, based on the data provided, it appears that the Exports of Goods and Services have increased significantly over the last 48 data points. This could potentially have a positive effect on the economy, as exports increase economic activity and generate jobs. However, it is difficult to say definitively without more information.

Intelligent Analysis:

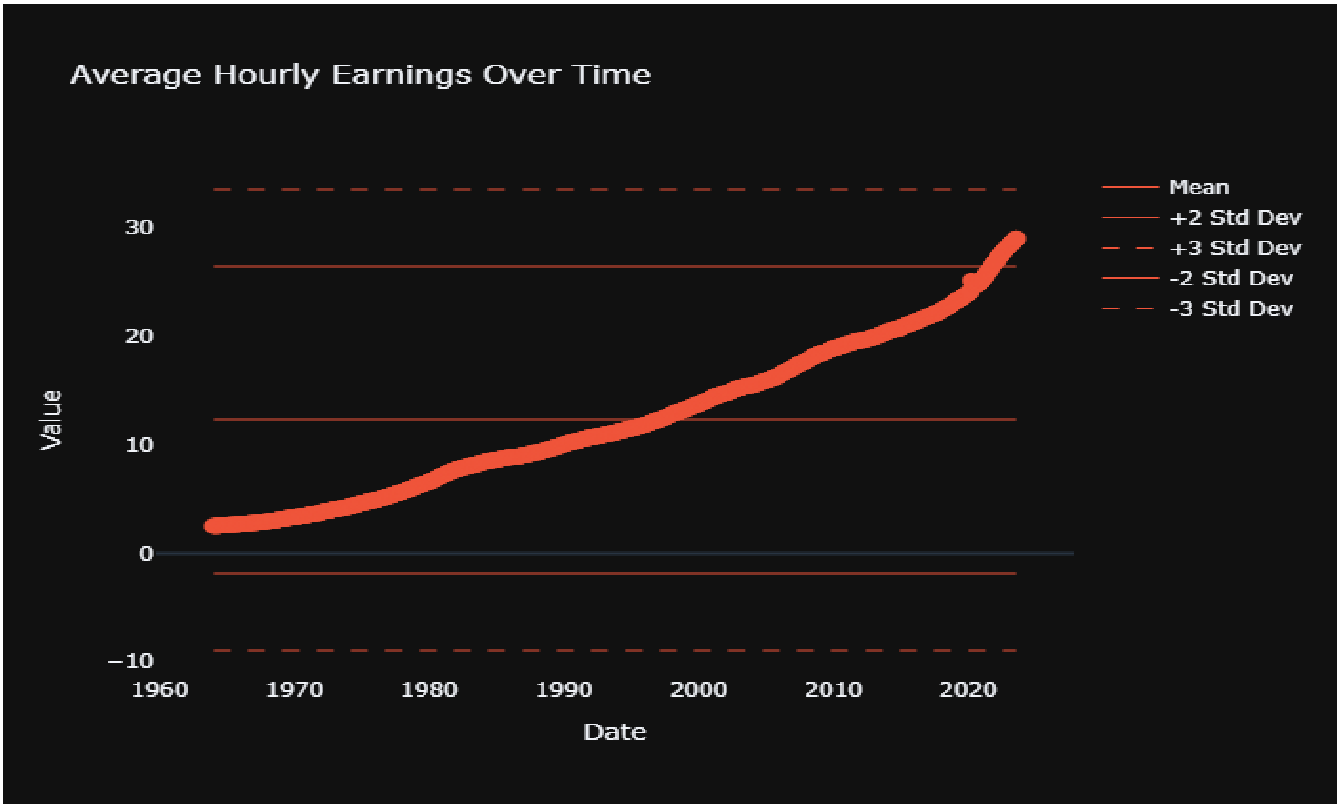


The data for imports of goods and services does not appear to be normalized. There is a significant decrease in the last 48 data points compared to the 48 data points before it. This could potentially have negative effects on the economy, as it may indicate a decrease in demand for imported goods and services. However, without more information it is difficult to say definitively what the effects might be. The sentiment analysis for this data is generally negative, as the trend is downwards.

Intelligent Analysis:

The data is not normalized. The last 48 data points have been relatively steady compared to the 48 data points before it. There have been no significant changes or trends. The potential economic effects of Nonfarm Payrolls on the economy are positive. The data indicates that the economy is improving and that jobs are being created.

Intelligent Analysis:



There does not seem to be any significant changes or trends in the data. The potential economic effects of Average Hourly Earnings on the economy are difficult to determine without more context. Based on the mean and standard deviation, it appears that the data is not normalized.

Intelligent Analysis: