

Where You Live Affects What You Think about Trade

The issue of job security inevitably arises in any discussion about reducing international trade barriers. In 2006 the Chicago Council on Global Affairs and a number of partners surveyed public perceptions in the United States, China, India, and South Korea on a wide range of foreign policy issues.¹ Overall, the opinions expressed reveal similarities concerning the importance of protecting jobs as well as differences concerning the connection between international trade and job security. Specifically, responses from the U.S. survey help explain why international trade legislation in the United States is so controversial.

According to the 2006 survey, the American public feels that protecting the jobs of American workers should be the top U.S. foreign policy goal. The next three goals are preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, combating international terrorism, and securing adequate supplies of energy. In fact, the goal of protecting American jobs has been at or near the top of this survey's responses for more than twenty years.

The U.S. respondents see international trade as threatening American jobs. Although the majority of those surveyed think that international trade improves their standard of living, 67 percent of those surveyed also think that international trade adversely affects job security for American workers. Only 30 percent think international trade enhances job security.

Much job insecurity in the United States can be traced to the near doubling of the global pool of labor stemming from the integration of China and India into the world economy. China has become a major player in the export of manufactured goods, while India has become a major force in services. Perhaps surprisingly, this concern about job security does not translate into a desire for higher trade barriers. Although 36 percent do favor protectionism, 43 percent favor agreements that lower trade barriers so long as governmental assistance is provided to those who lose their jobs. An additional 15 percent would lower trade barriers without governmental assistance.

Like U.S. respondents, respondents in the Asian countries believe that protecting jobs in their countries should be a high priority for foreign policy. In China, protecting jobs was the highest-ranked foreign-policy priority; in South Korea, it was second behind promoting economic growth;

and in India it was in a three-way tie with promoting economic growth and combating world hunger. A key contrast between these three Asian countries and the United States involves their perception of the connection between international trade and job security. Recall that less than one-third of the American public believe that international trade contributes to job security. Meanwhile, the comparable percentages in India (49 percent) and South Korea (51 percent) are roughly one-half and the percentage in China (65 percent) is nearly two-thirds. Thus, Asians are much more inclined to believe that trade contributes to job security than job insecurity.

Although job security is not the only consideration that influences the public's position on trade liberalization, it certainly plays an important role. A comparison of American views with Chinese views on the desirability of free trade agreements provides some suggestive evidence on this claim. For example, the percentage of Americans who believe their country should have a free trade agreement with China, India, and South Korea was 34 percent, 36 percent, and 39 percent, respectively. Such a reluctance to support free trade agreements likely reflects concerns that freer trade will increase job insecurity. Meanwhile, the percentage of Chinese who think their country should have a free trade agreement with the United States, India, and South Korea was 66 percent, 59 percent, and 66 percent, respectively.

The survey results point to the following conclusion: Because jobs are very important, political support for trade liberalization will increase if the costs borne by those who are adversely affected are mitigated. The majority (62 percent) of respondents to a September 2006 survey by the German Marshall Fund of the United States, however, believe that the U.S. government does a poor job in helping workers adjust to new competition.² In today's political reality in the United States, without effective mitigation, the potential gains from trade liberalization are quite likely to remain unrealized.

—Cletus C. Coughlin

¹ Australia and Japan also participated. See www.thechicagocouncil.org/dynamic_page.php?id=56.

² See www.gmfus.org/doc/GMF_TradeSurvey%202006.pdf.

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Conventions used in this publication:

1. Charts and tables contain data that were current through April 2007. Unless otherwise indicated, data are quarterly.
2. The *percent change* refers to the percent change from the same period in the previous year. For example, the percent change in x between quarter $t-4$ and the current quarter t is: $[(x_t/x_{t-4})-1] \times 100$.
3. All data with significant seasonal patterns are adjusted accordingly.

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In response to the removal of reserve requirements and the declining importance of float, the Bank of Canada has revised its definitions of M1 and M2, replacing them with M1B and a new M2 series, respectively. The Bank's website provides additional information at the following: http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/rates/aggreg_note.html. *International Economic Trends* will present data from the new series.

Slovenia joined the euro area effective January 1, 2007. The Notes section details the data series that now incorporate Slovenia.

Real Gross Domestic Product

Percent change from year ago

	04.1	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4
Canada	1.98	3.44	4.07	3.70	3.22	2.95	2.73	2.85	3.23	2.89	2.59	2.30
Euro Area	1.66	2.09	1.78	1.53	1.20	1.25	1.66	1.80	2.23	2.85	2.79	3.33
France	1.74	2.57	1.81	2.06	1.63	0.84	1.38	0.98	1.35	2.62	1.95	2.46
Germany	0.98	1.23	0.71	0.15	0.42	0.80	1.45	1.71	1.91	2.83	3.12	3.72
Italy	0.99	1.32	1.31	0.66	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0.65	1.96	1.62	1.62	2.91
Japan	4.02	3.02	2.81	1.06	0.68	1.77	2.24	2.81	2.68	2.13	1.52	2.52
United Kingdom	3.50	3.84	3.10	2.62	2.19	1.74	1.88	1.91	2.43	2.75	2.90	2.96
United States	4.35	4.49	3.41	3.40	3.29	3.10	3.36	3.15	3.69	3.51	2.95	3.13

Nominal Gross Domestic Product

Percent change from year ago

	04.1	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4
Canada	3.65	7.21	7.25	7.38	6.28	5.31	6.21	7.16	7.11	5.92	4.12	2.80
Euro Area	3.79	4.28	3.44	3.34	3.17	2.93	3.55	3.92	4.07	4.79	4.76	5.03
France	3.47	4.52	3.54	3.65	3.55	2.52	3.25	2.95	3.50	4.74	4.13	4.58
Germany	1.99	2.27	1.36	0.90	1.28	1.24	2.02	2.38	2.09	3.12	3.51	3.92
Italy	4.88	5.14	2.96	2.95	1.74	2.01	2.59	3.44	3.43	3.66	3.64	4.16
Japan	2.67	1.53	1.51	0.72	-0.16	0.68	0.83	1.04	1.39	1.03	0.77	1.94
United Kingdom	5.93	6.54	5.70	5.70	5.16	3.97	3.70	4.02	4.42	4.79	6.02	5.63
United States	6.77	7.55	6.43	6.69	6.49	5.98	6.56	6.35	6.86	6.89	5.96	5.72

Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	2.19	2.00	2.27	2.14	1.90	2.66	2.23	2.42	2.60	1.72	1.32	.
Euro Area	2.24	2.28	2.31	2.07	2.03	2.32	2.33	2.36	2.48	2.15	1.76	1.89
France	2.63	2.42	2.29	1.90	1.82	2.04	1.83	2.01	2.21	1.93	1.51	1.29
Germany	1.92	2.03	2.15	1.73	1.65	2.09	2.20	2.08	2.15	1.62	1.31	1.90
Italy	2.30	2.30	2.16	2.07	2.20	2.17	2.39	2.24	2.33	2.32	1.98	2.02
Japan	-0.28	-0.11	0.51	0.01	-0.07	-0.30	-0.72	-0.14	0.18	0.60	0.33	.
United Kingdom	1.44	1.27	1.42	1.75	1.95	2.38	2.12	1.96	2.24	2.42	2.72	.
United States	2.82	2.73	3.35	3.00	2.92	3.78	3.75	3.70	3.99	3.36	1.95	2.43

Employment

Percent change from year ago

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	2.05	1.97	1.55	1.38	1.12	1.39	1.62	1.84	2.22	1.86	1.88	2.42
Euro Area	0.67	0.76	0.84	0.96	0.84	0.70	0.67	1.05	1.47	1.53	1.54	.
France	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.45	0.35	0.51	0.57	0.52	0.94	1.05	1.03	.
Germany	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.06	-0.33	-0.23	-0.05	0.11	0.72	1.00	1.13	.
Italy	0.33	0.38	0.03	0.43	0.07	-0.71	-0.51	1.09	2.04	1.88	1.51	.
Japan	0.19	0.23	0.12	0.19	0.44	0.59	0.50	0.55	0.25	0.13	0.72	.
United Kingdom	0.84	0.96	1.21	1.56	1.48	1.58	1.23	0.77	1.08	0.91	0.86	.
United States	0.90	1.46	1.28	1.38	1.88	1.99	1.85	2.12	1.81	1.62	2.08	1.87

Unemployment Rate

Percent

	04.1	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4
Canada	7.34	7.25	7.04	7.12	6.96	6.86	6.72	6.49	6.41	6.20	6.43	6.15
Euro Area	8.80	8.87	8.80	8.77	8.77	8.67	8.43	8.40	8.20	7.90	7.77	7.60
France	9.58	9.60	9.61	9.59	9.61	9.66	9.70	9.72	9.72	9.55	9.32	9.09
Germany	9.40	9.57	9.60	9.60	9.73	9.73	9.13	9.23	8.80	8.30	8.40	7.93
Italy	8.14	8.15	7.87	7.91	7.89	7.66	7.70	7.54	7.33	6.79	6.58	6.53
Japan	4.91	4.65	4.78	4.54	4.56	4.35	4.33	4.48	4.25	4.09	4.14	4.07
United Kingdom	4.70	4.70	4.61	4.65	4.64	4.64	4.71	5.04	5.16	5.37	5.44	5.34
United States	5.67	5.57	5.44	5.40	5.26	5.10	4.99	4.96	4.70	4.65	4.67	4.46

Reserve Money

Percent change from year ago

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	4.02	3.26	5.16	5.47	2.56	4.09	3.24	3.93	4.19	5.87	5.94	.
Japan	4.45	4.48	4.49	2.09	1.78	1.64	1.16	-1.05	-16.25	-21.21	-19.91	-19.18
United Kingdom	5.77	5.66	5.64	5.60	4.28	4.43	3.37	4.53	5.48	5.16	5.38	4.21
United States	4.43	5.17	4.97	4.84	4.09	3.27	3.09	4.04	4.20	3.24	2.78	1.91

Narrow Money

Percent change from year ago

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	10.59	8.09	8.27	7.95	6.97	6.33	7.70	7.21	7.73	9.78	10.53	.
Euro Area	9.05	9.34	8.65	8.97	16.49	16.77	17.69	16.15	9.34	7.35	7.37	.
Japan	4.18	3.83	3.87	4.76	4.93	4.77	5.45	4.82	4.00	1.49	-0.74	.
United Kingdom	10.00	9.98	9.14	9.28	9.09	9.31	9.12	9.37	9.16	7.98	7.92	.
United States	4.97	2.87	4.01	3.47	1.30	1.80	2.40	3.46	3.99	3.97	4.80	5.91

Broad Money

Percent change from year ago

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	6.95	6.00	5.89	5.86	5.51	4.93	5.57	5.46	6.10	7.90	8.73	.
Euro Area	5.35	5.95	6.35	6.48	7.77	8.50	8.15	8.82	8.36	8.67	9.20	.
Japan	1.85	1.86	2.01	2.09	1.62	1.98	1.95	1.45	1.20	0.52	0.66	.
United Kingdom	8.12	9.25	8.76	10.41	10.28	11.00	12.68	11.97	13.35	14.32	12.66	.
United States	4.81	3.74	5.31	5.35	3.86	4.13	4.06	4.66	4.73	4.50	5.02	5.70

Short-Term Interest Rates

Percent

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	2.10	2.40	2.58	2.64	2.58	2.90	3.48	3.93	4.43	4.32	4.32	4.34
Euro Area	2.08	2.12	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.34	2.61	2.89	3.22	3.59	.
Japan	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.38	0.42	.
United Kingdom	4.51	4.85	4.82	4.85	4.83	4.55	4.56	4.53	4.64	4.85	5.17	5.49
United States	1.25	1.70	2.25	2.78	3.23	3.74	4.30	4.72	5.18	5.39	5.32	5.31

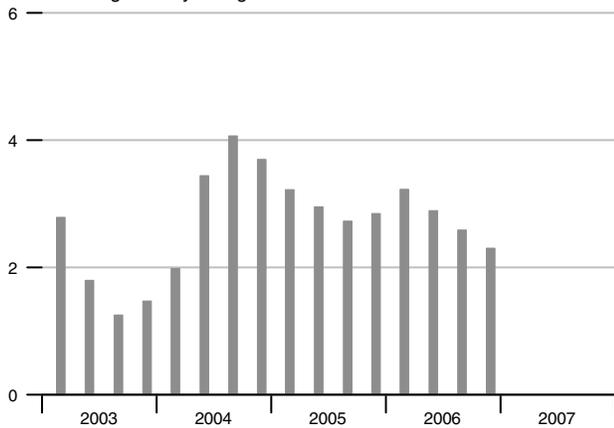
Long-Term Interest Rates

Percent

	04.2	04.3	04.4	05.1	05.2	05.3	05.4	06.1	06.2	06.3	06.4	07.1
Canada	4.78	4.68	4.46	4.28	4.03	3.90	4.06	4.13	4.43	4.27	4.02	4.08
Euro Area	4.32	4.19	3.83	3.65	3.38	3.24	3.40	3.55	4.03	3.96	3.84	4.08
France	4.31	4.16	3.83	3.64	3.37	3.23	3.39	3.51	3.99	3.90	3.79	.
Germany	4.22	4.11	3.75	3.60	3.30	3.17	3.34	3.48	3.94	3.88	3.76	4.00
Italy	4.46	4.32	3.97	3.74	3.54	3.39	3.55	3.72	4.26	4.17	4.03	4.24
Japan	1.59	1.64	1.45	1.40	1.28	1.36	1.53	1.58	1.90	1.80	1.71	1.68
United Kingdom	5.08	4.99	4.65	4.63	4.44	4.28	4.30	4.09	4.55	4.59	4.57	4.85
United States	5.22	4.91	4.72	4.65	4.46	4.45	4.73	4.74	5.26	5.06	4.80	4.86

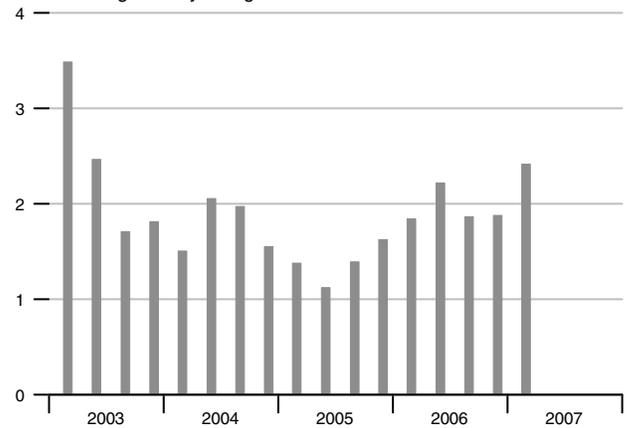
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



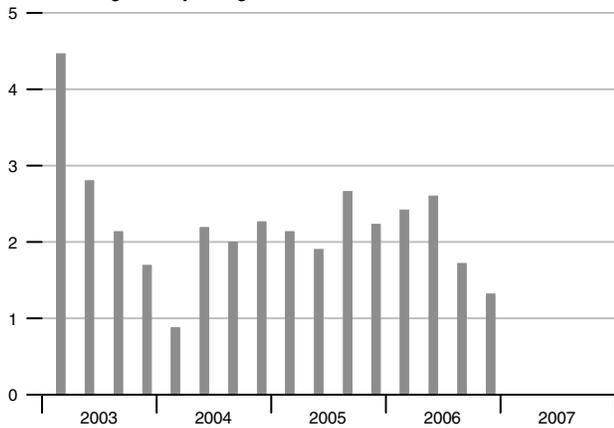
Employment

Percent change from year ago



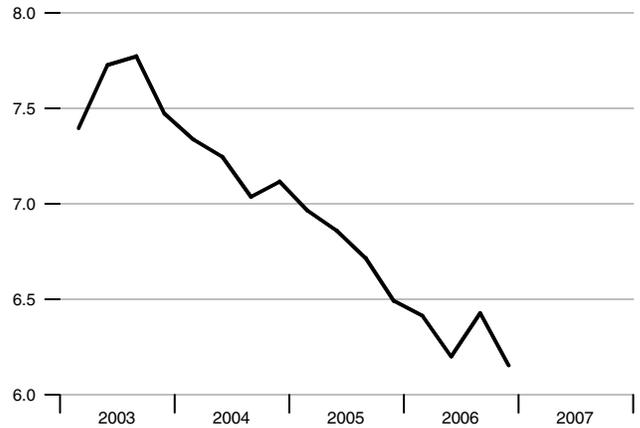
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



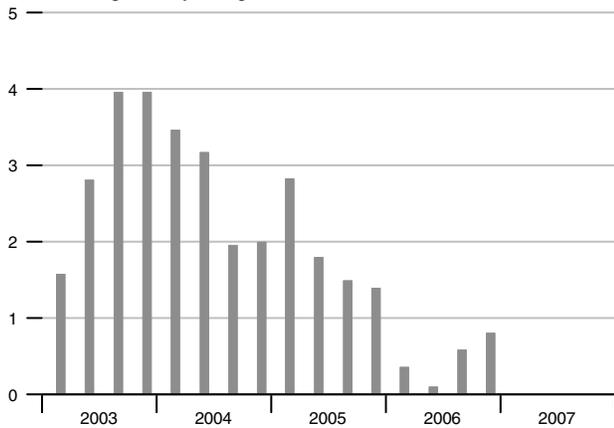
Unemployment Rate

Percent



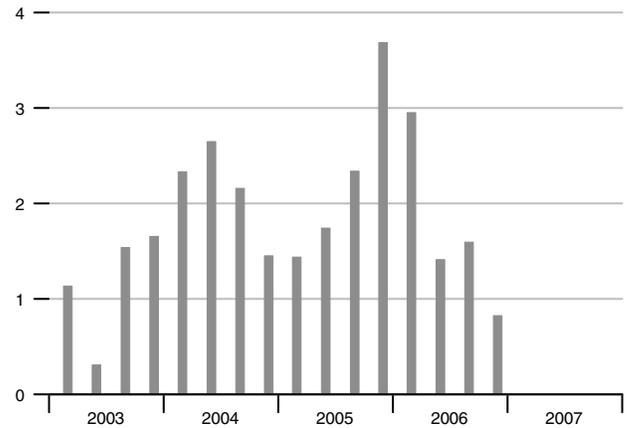
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



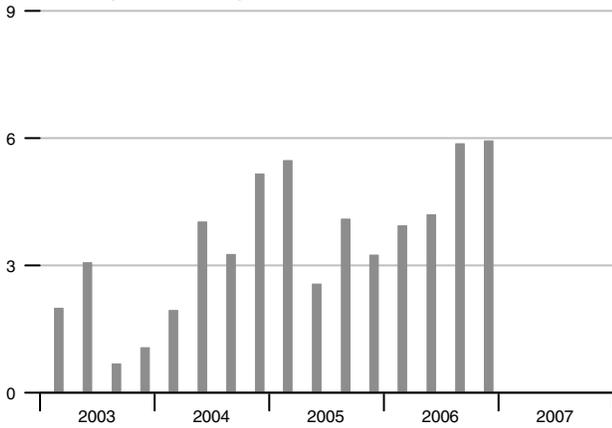
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



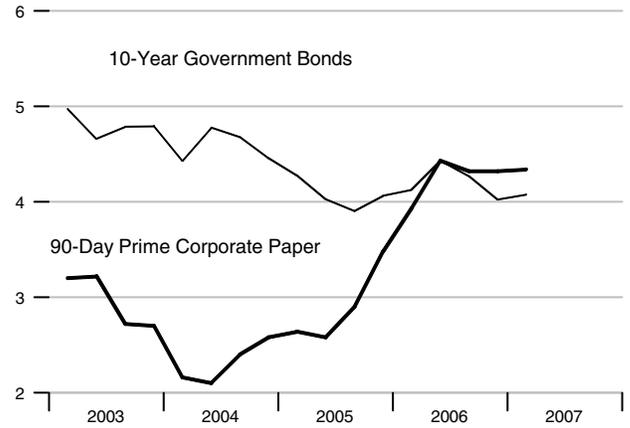
Reserve Money

Percent change from year ago



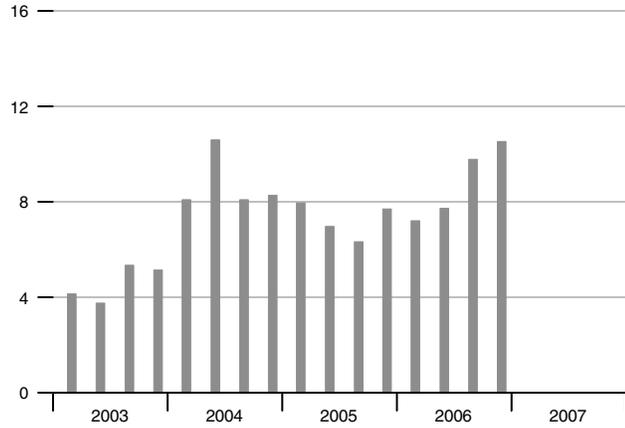
Interest Rates

Percent



M1B*

Percent change from year ago

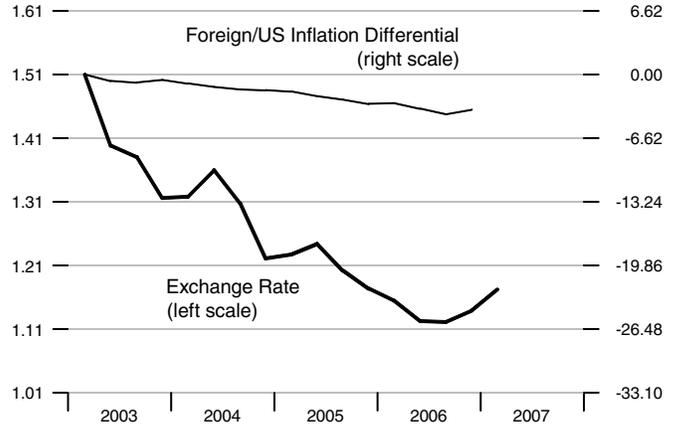


* Please see the important announcement on the contents page.

Exchange Rate and Inflation Differential

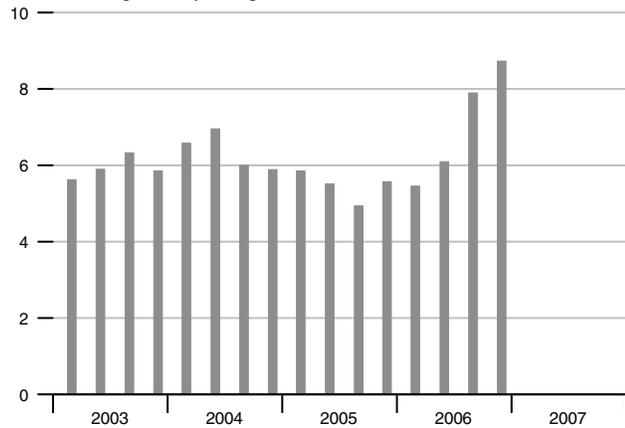
C\$/US\$

Percent



M2*

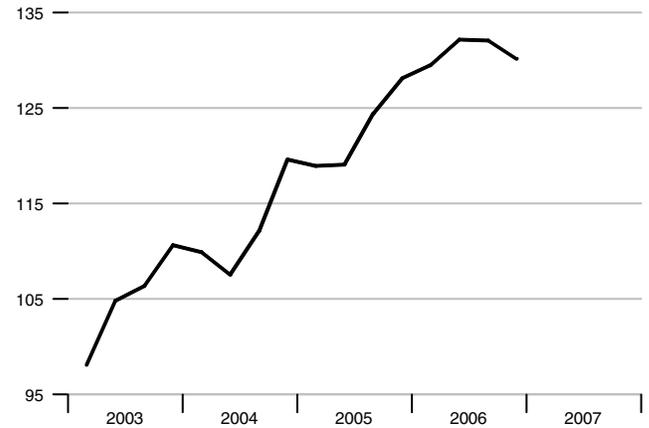
Percent change from year ago



* Please see the important announcement on the contents page.

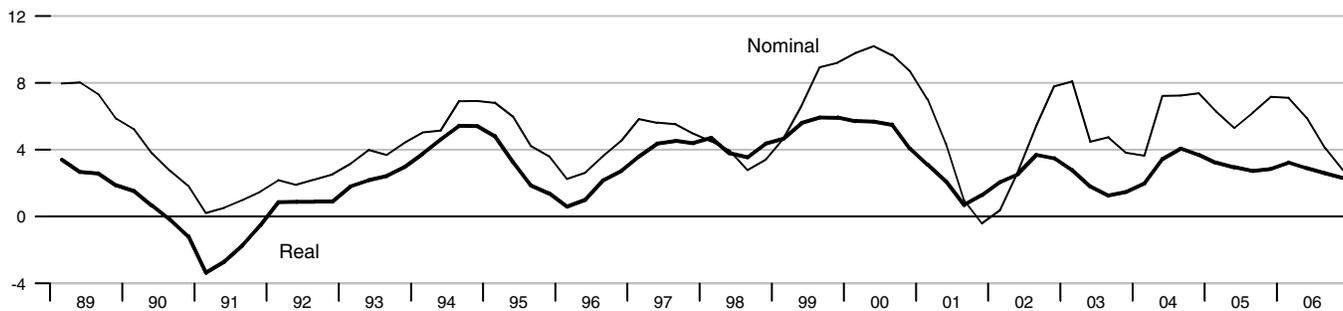
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



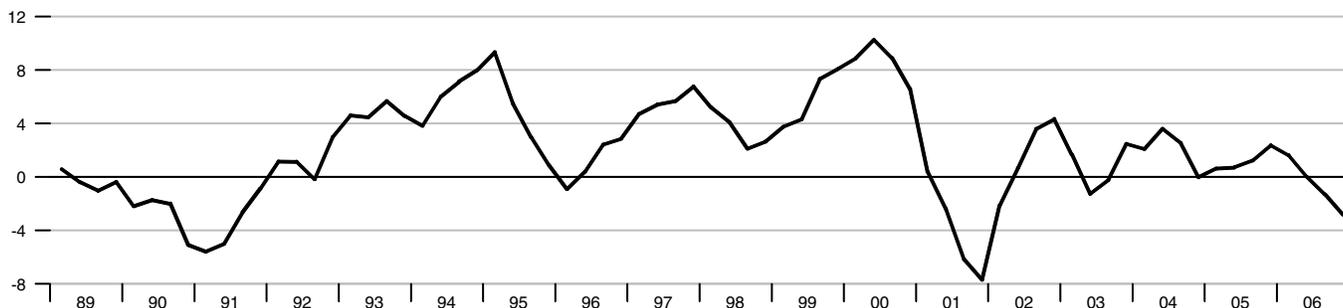
GDP

Percent change from year ago



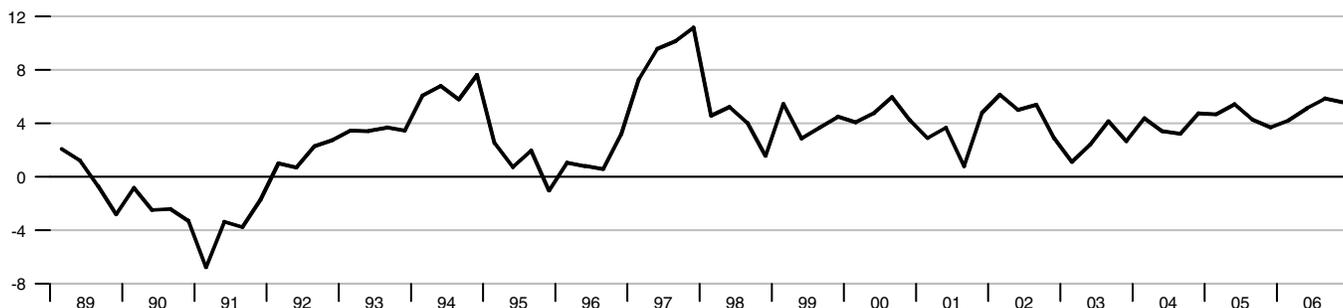
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



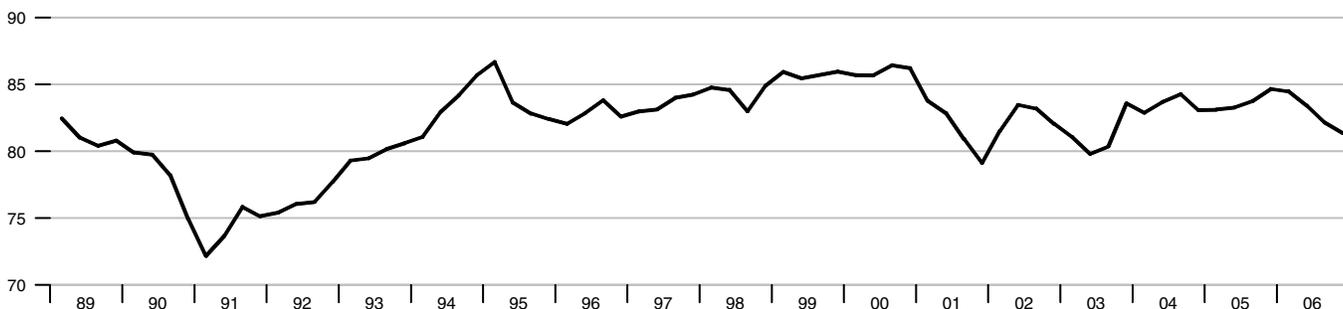
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago

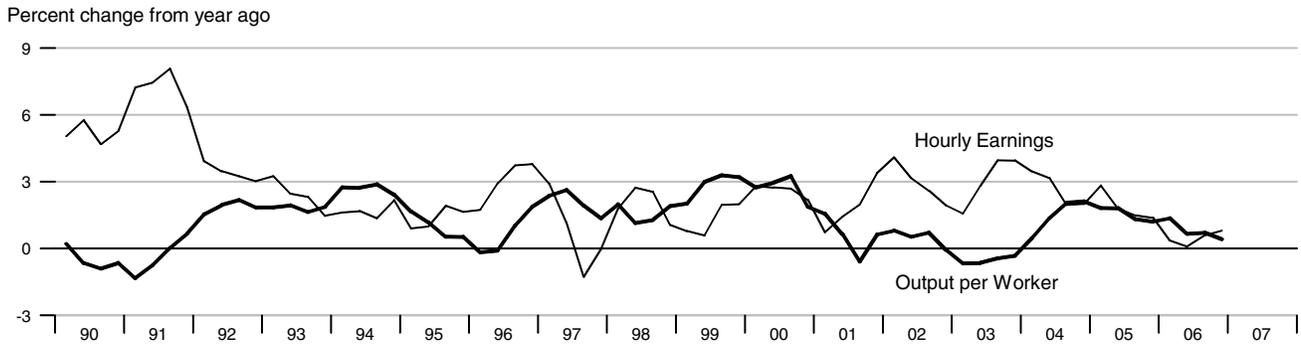


Capacity Utilization

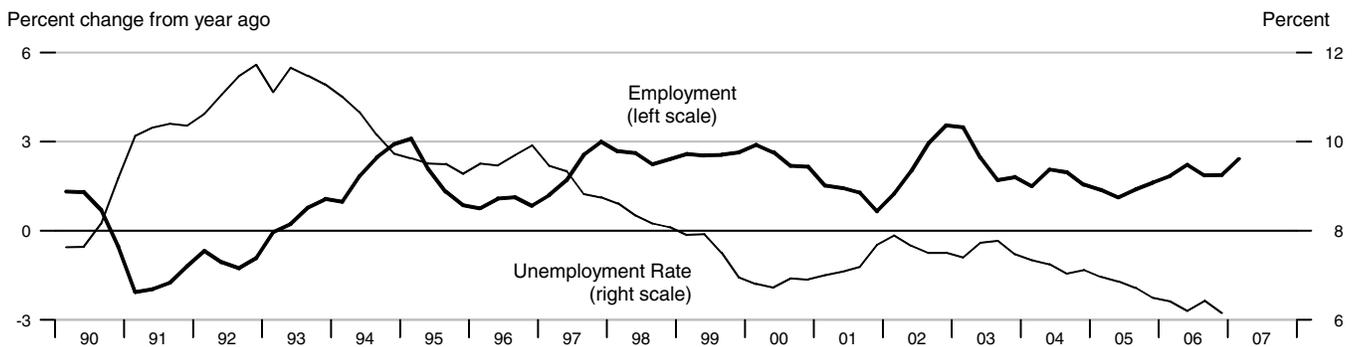
Percent



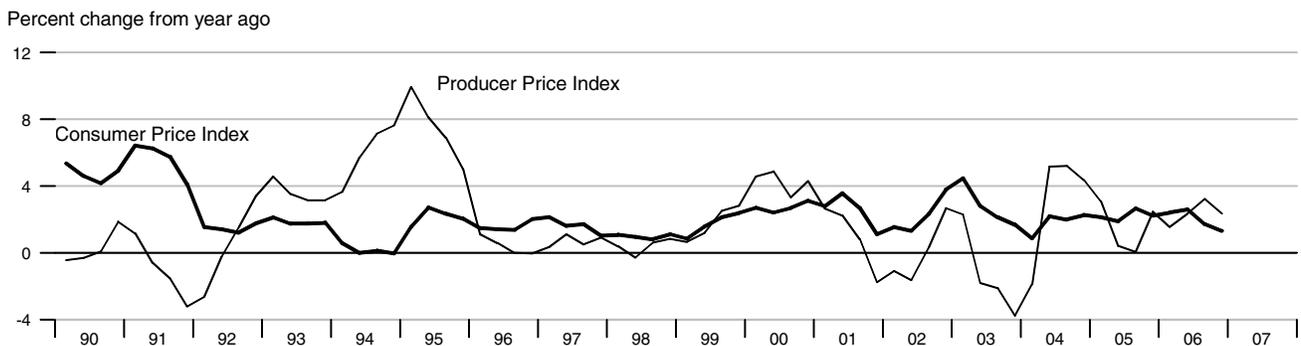
Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker



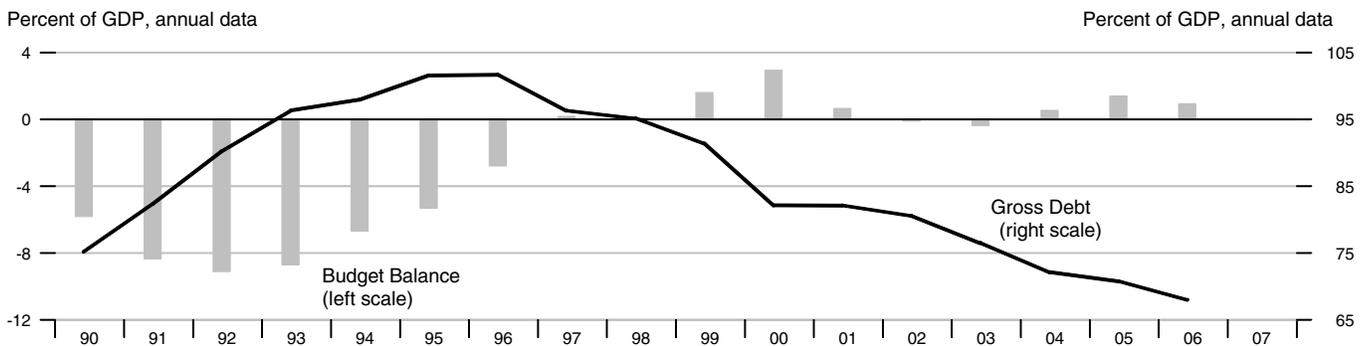
Labor Force Indicators



Inflation

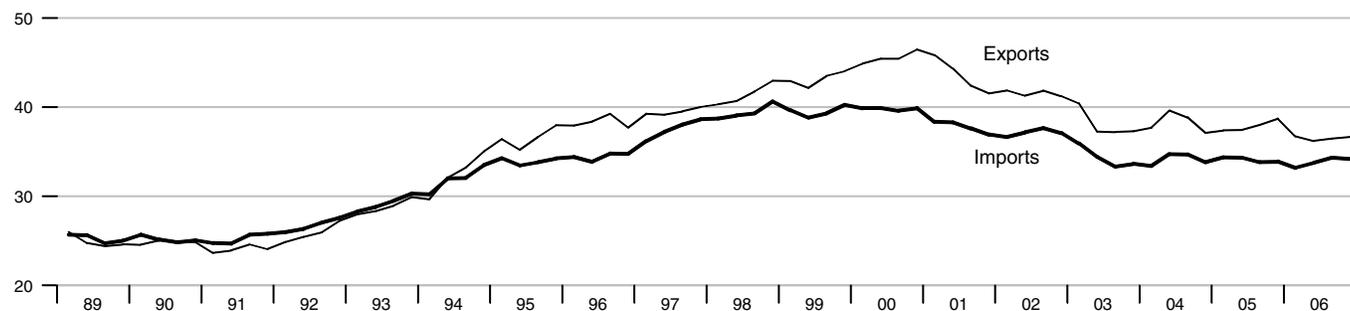


Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance



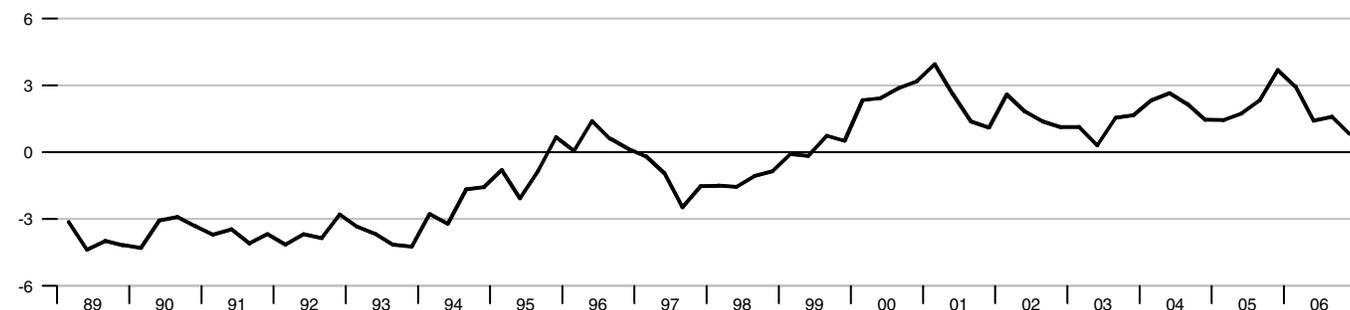
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



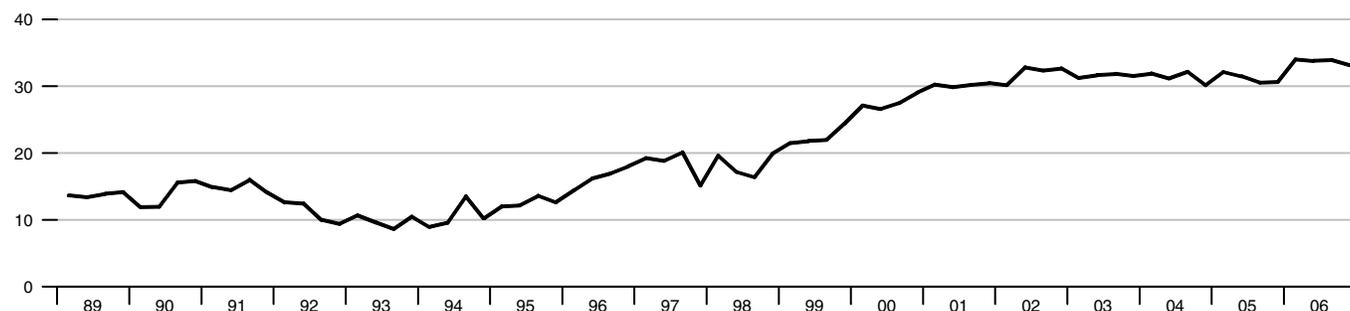
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



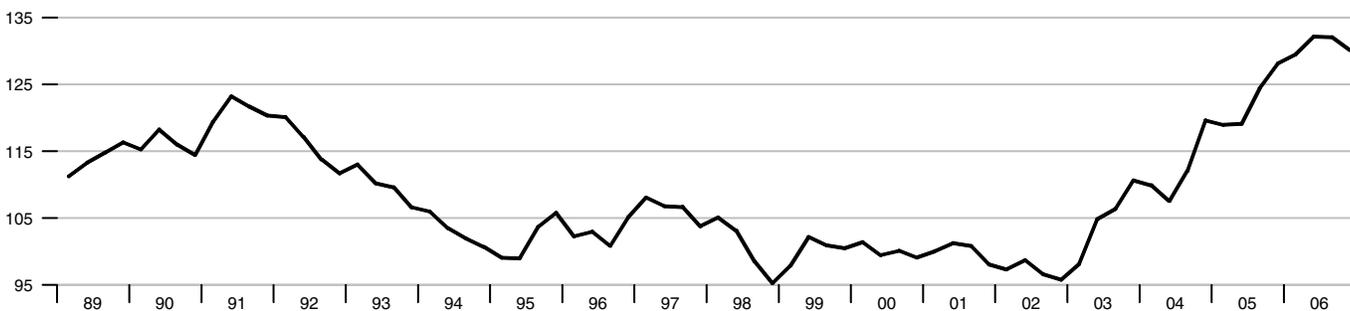
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



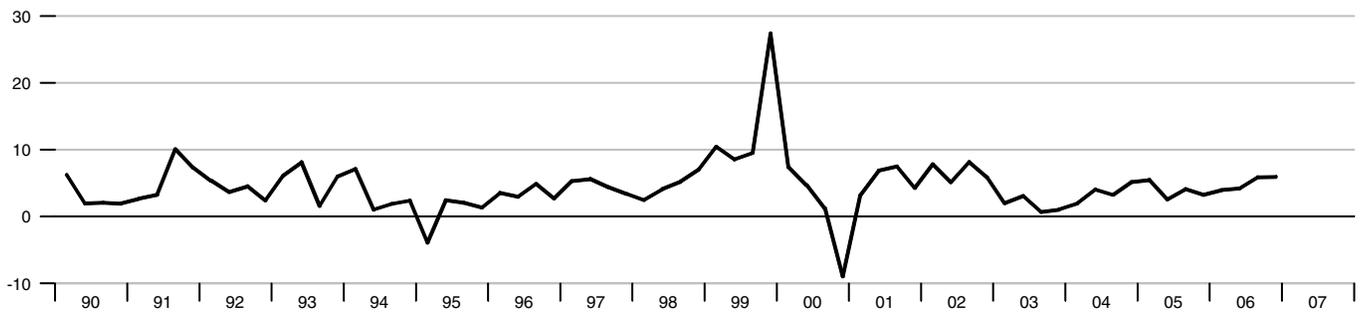
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



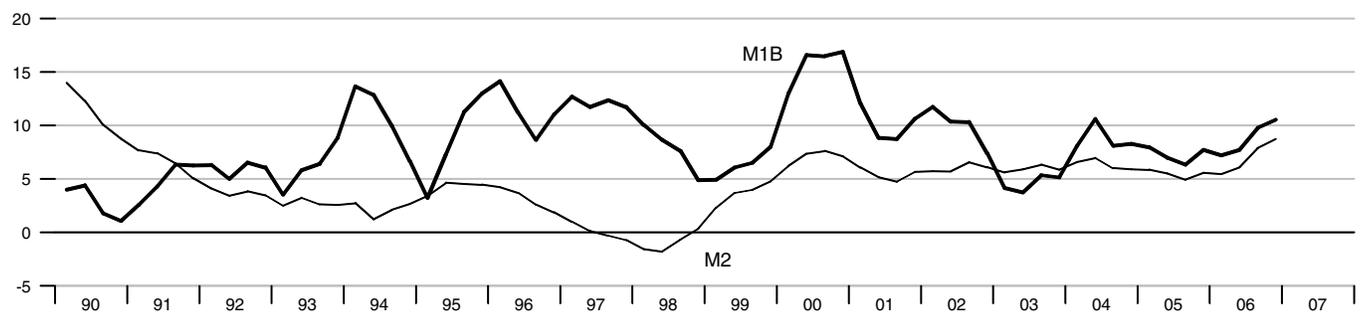
Reserve Money

Percent change from year ago



Monetary Aggregates*

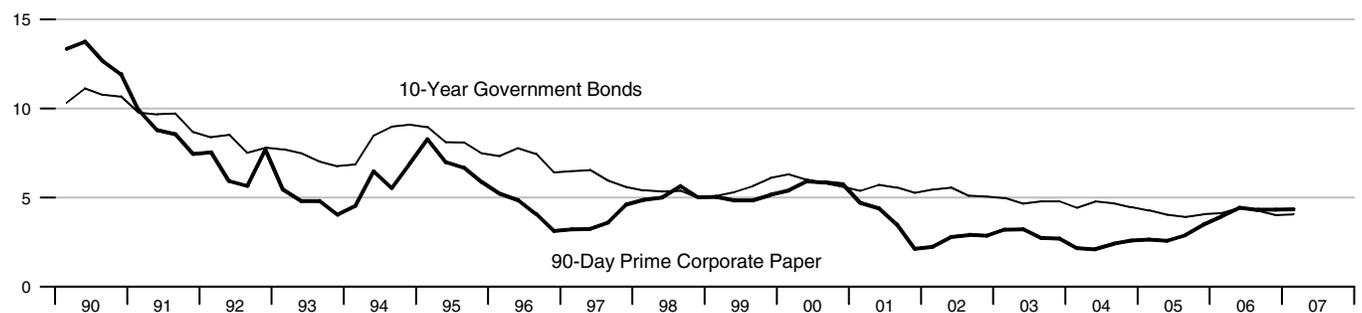
Percent change from year ago



* Please see the important announcement on the contents page.

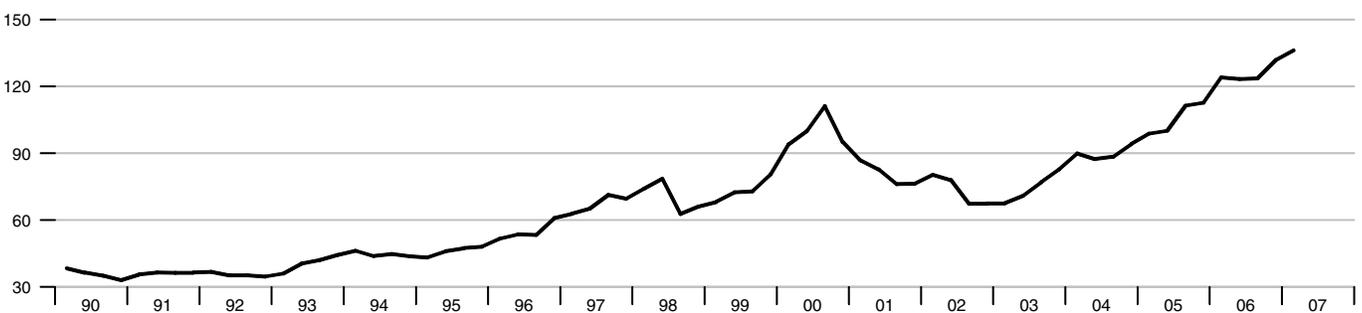
Interest Rates

Percent



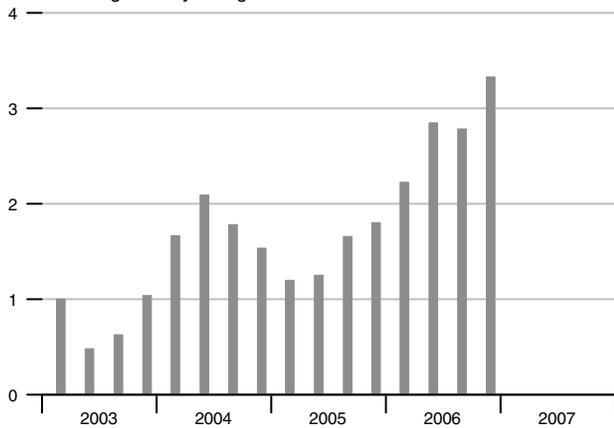
Stock Exchange Index - Toronto Stock Exchange

2000 = 100



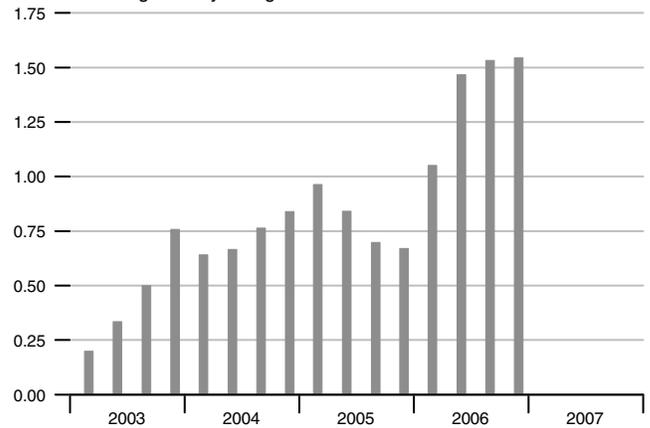
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



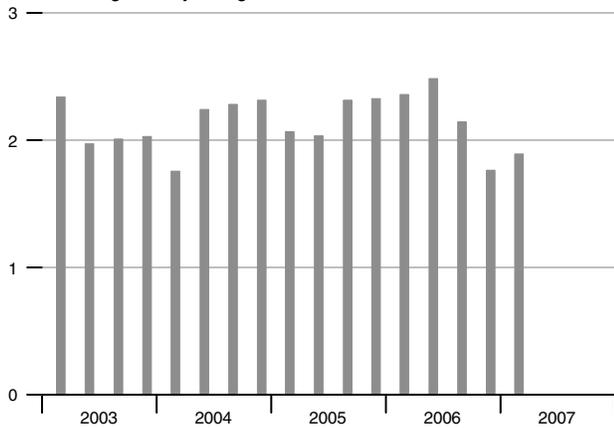
Employment

Percent change from year ago



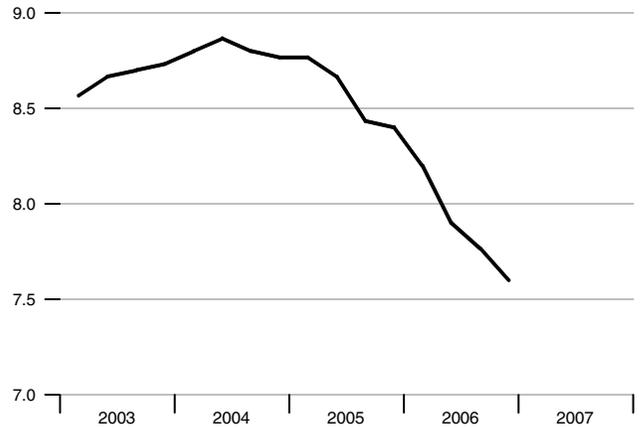
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



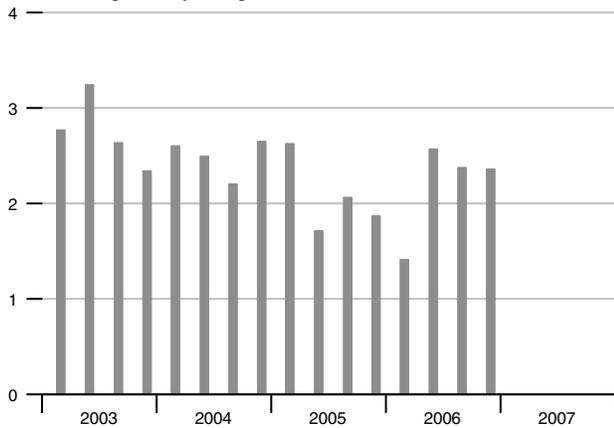
Unemployment Rate

Percent



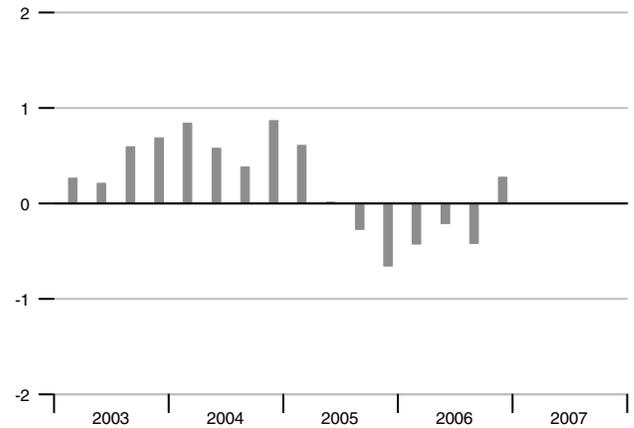
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



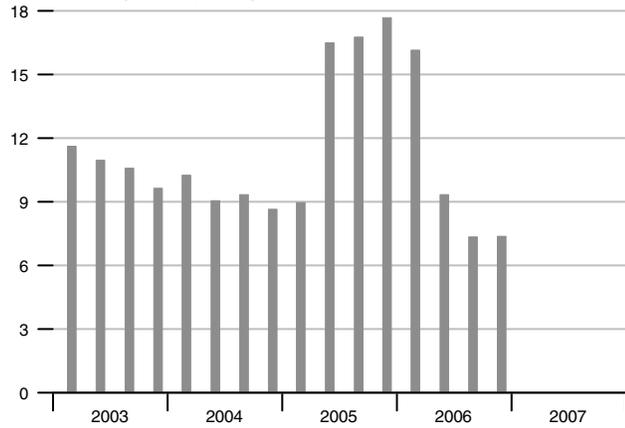
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



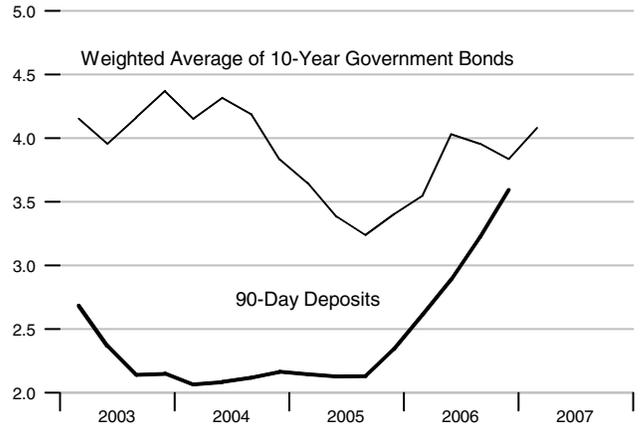
M1

Percent change from year ago



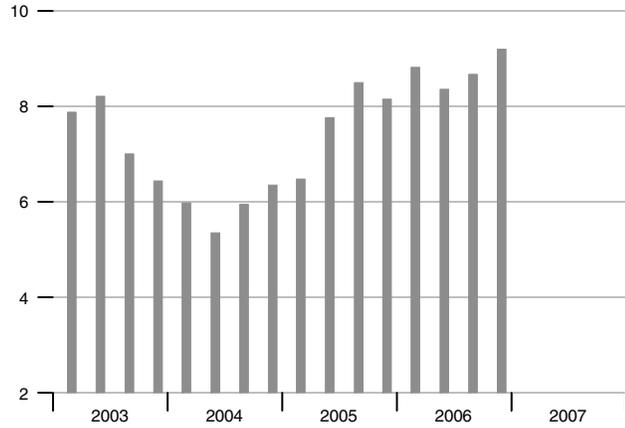
Interest Rates

Percent



M3

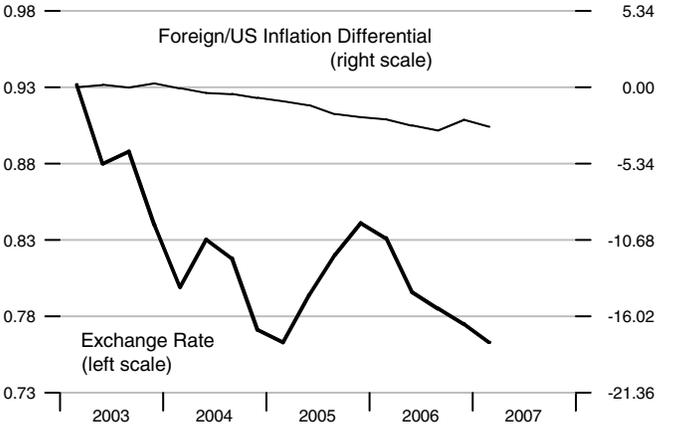
Percent change from year ago



Exchange Rate and Inflation Differential

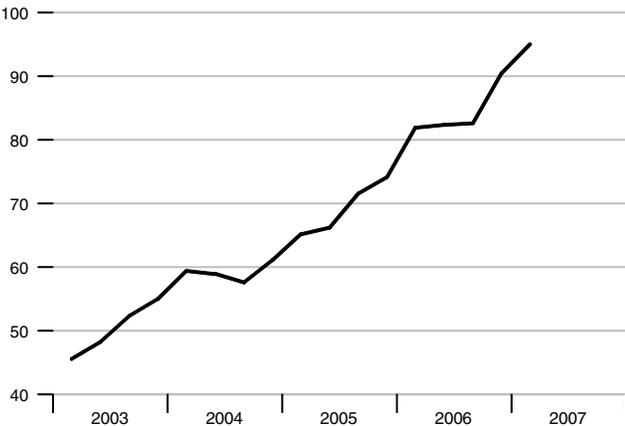
Euro/US\$

Percent



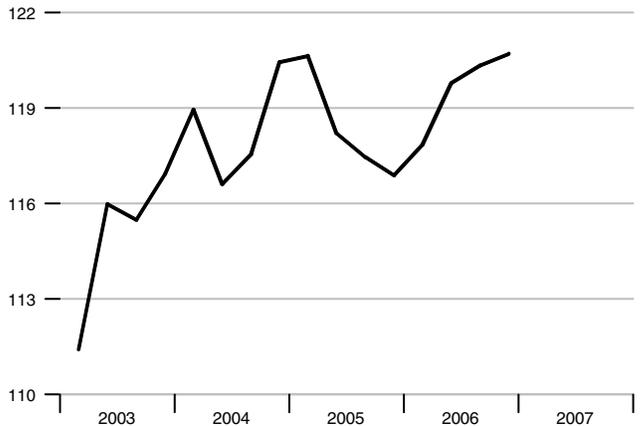
Stock Exchange Index - Dow Jones EURO STOXXSM

2000 = 100



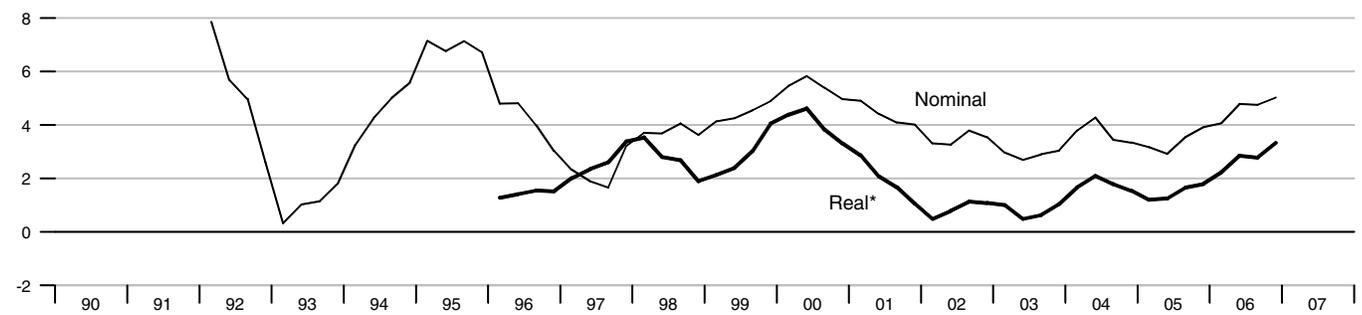
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



GDP

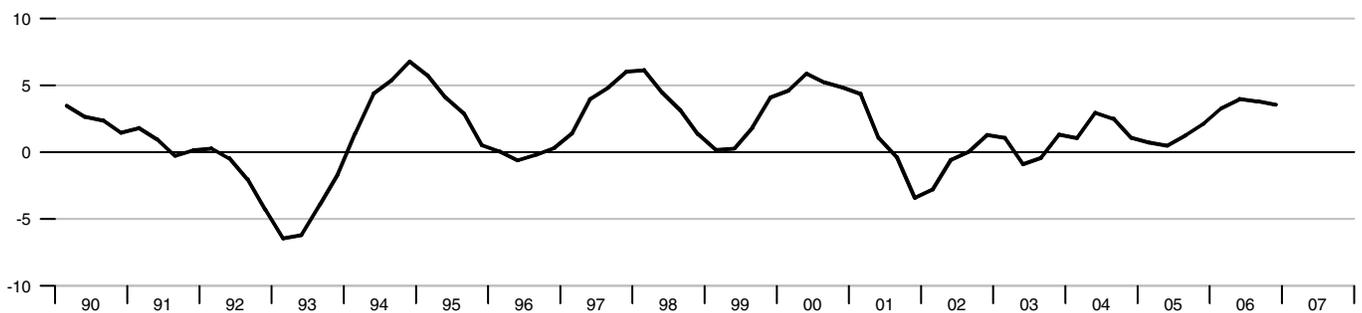
Percent change from year ago



* EUROSTAT has recently changed how it calculates GDP. Data are currently available back to 1995 but will soon be revised back to 1991.

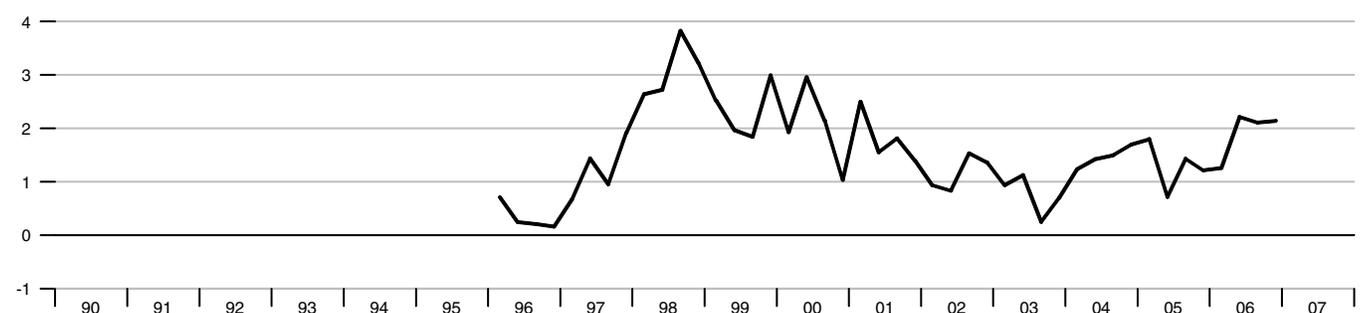
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



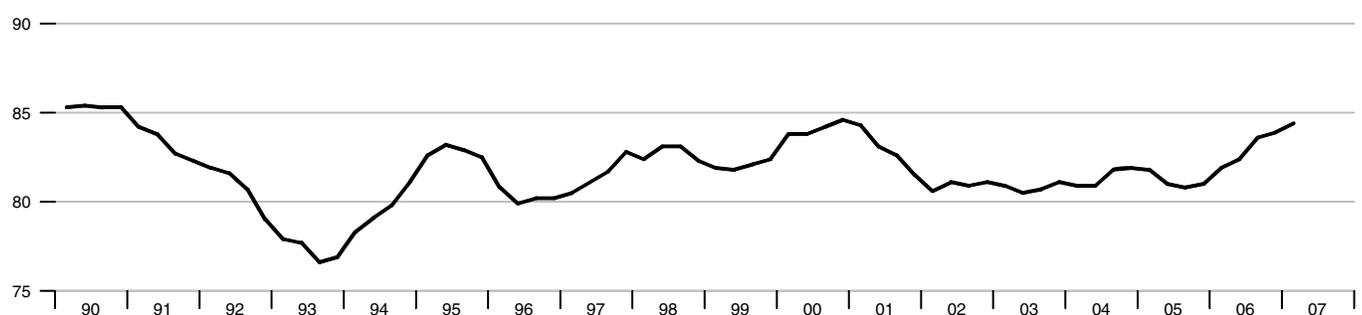
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago

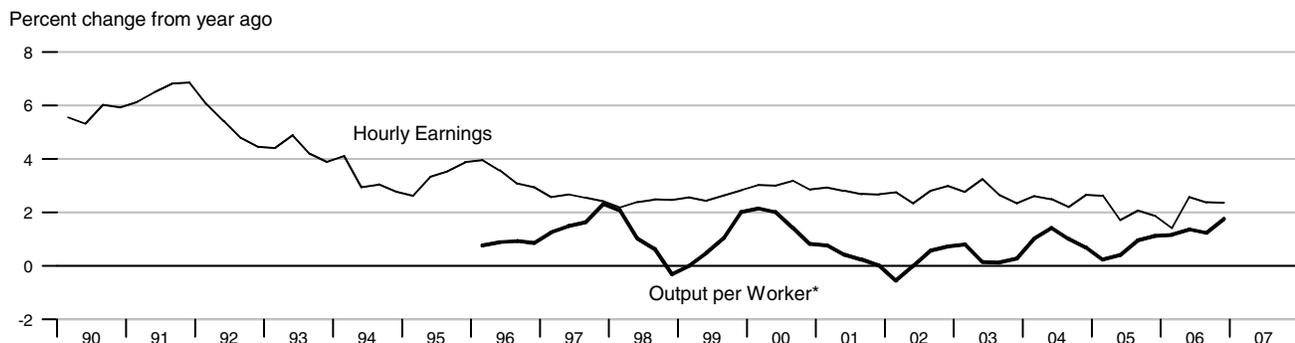


Capacity Utilization

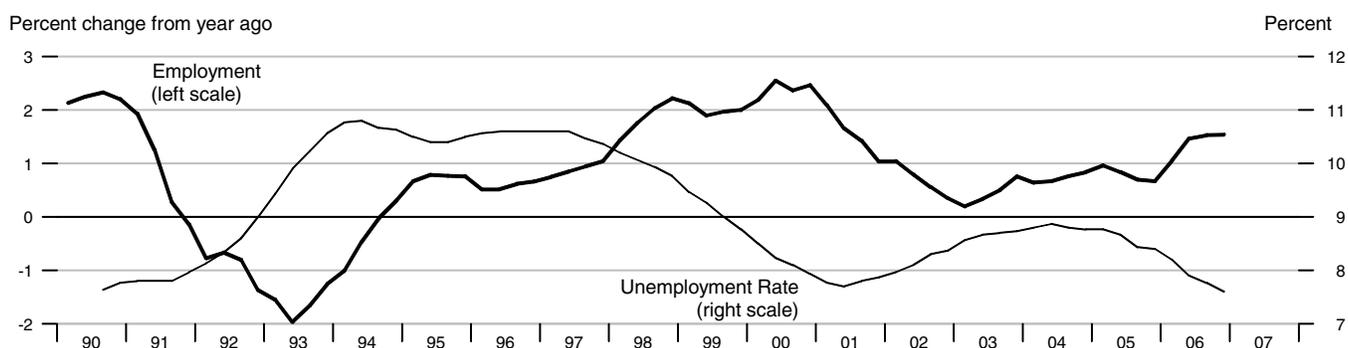
Percent



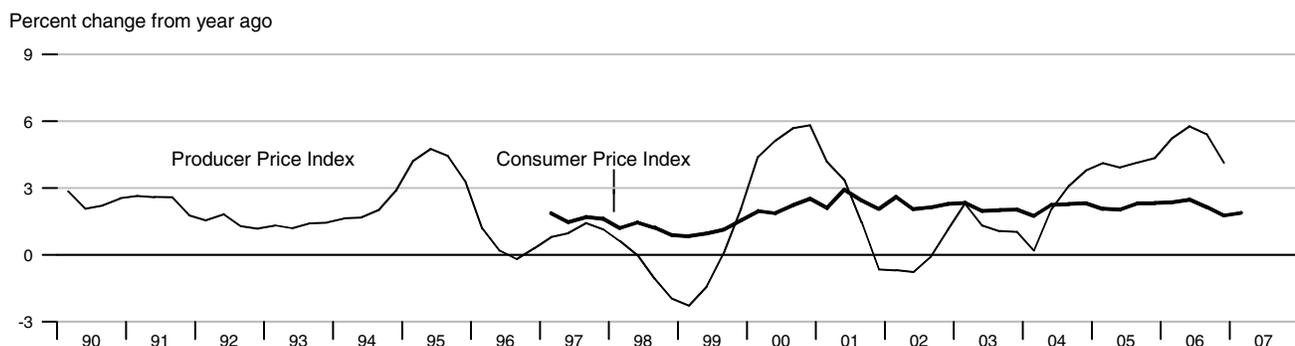
Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker



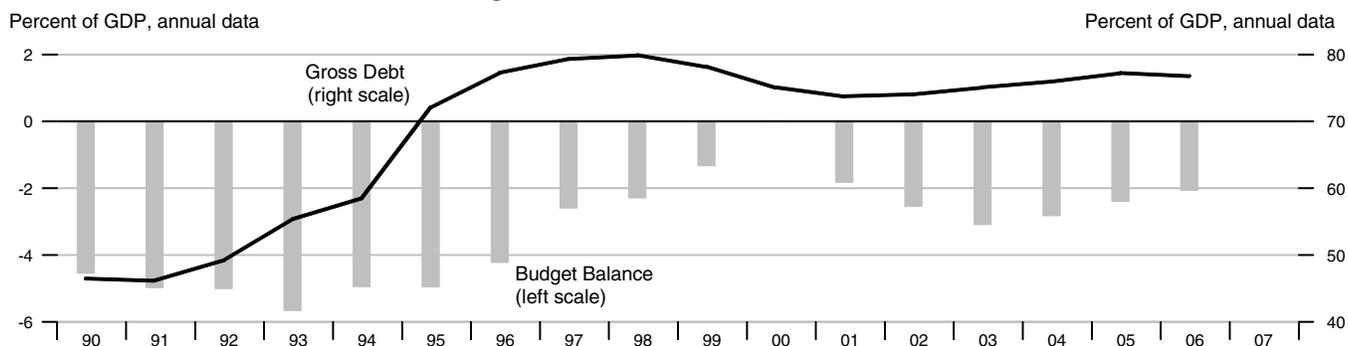
Labor Force Indicators



Inflation

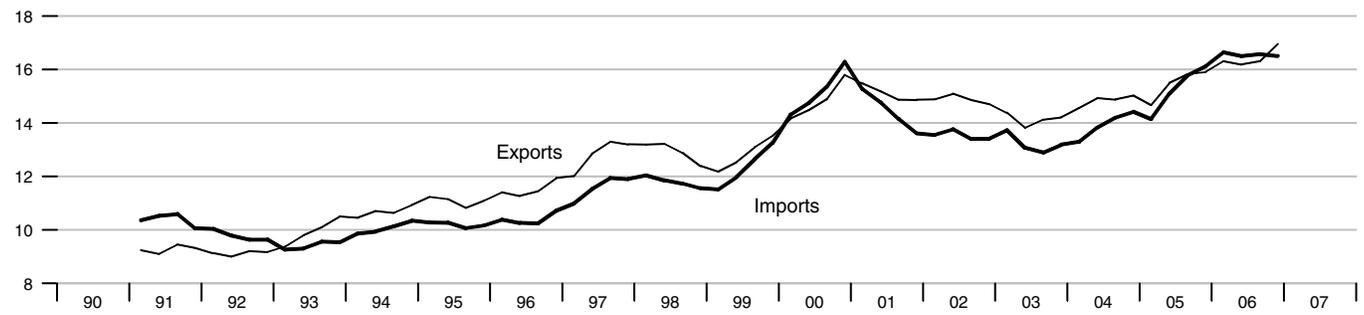


Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance



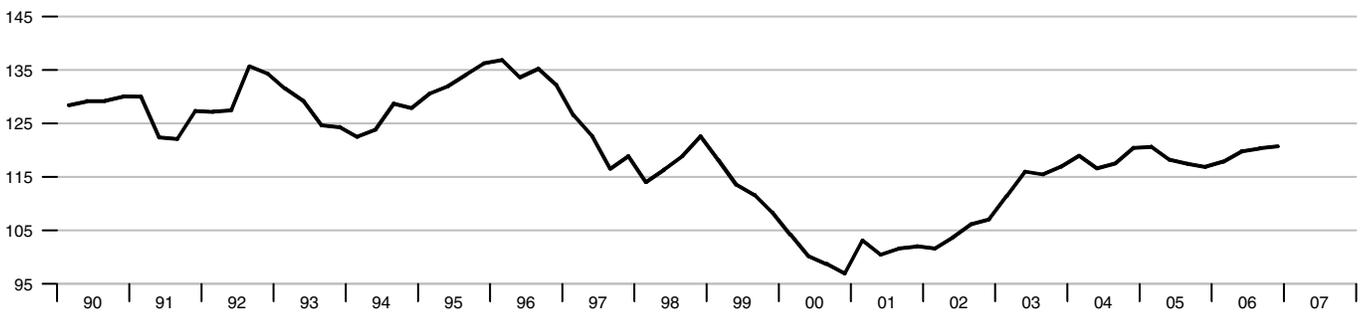
International Trade - Goods

Percent of GDP



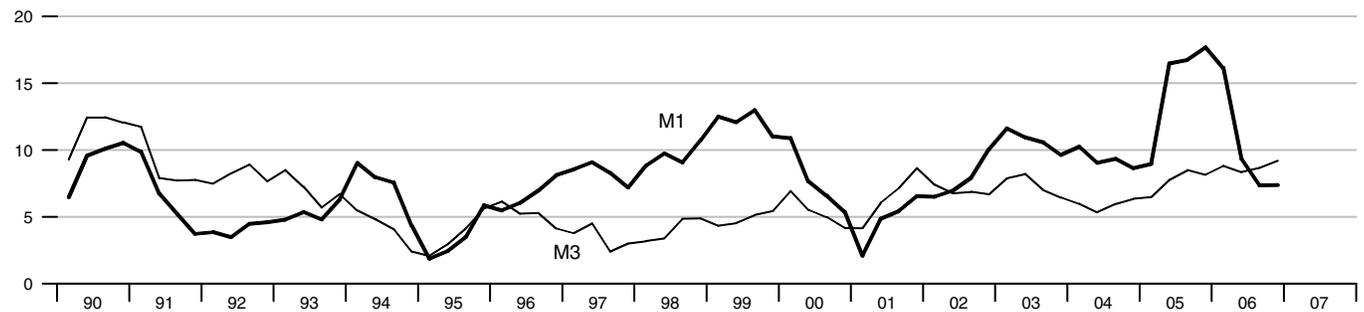
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



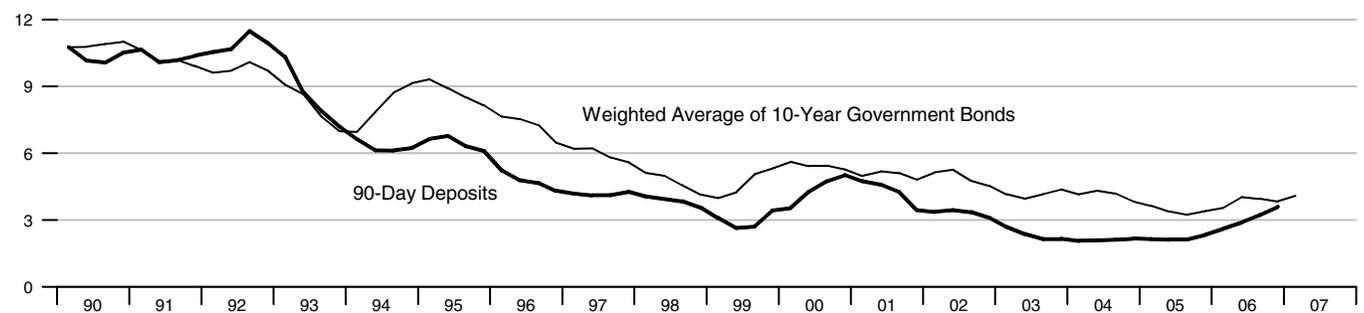
Monetary Aggregates

Percent change from year ago



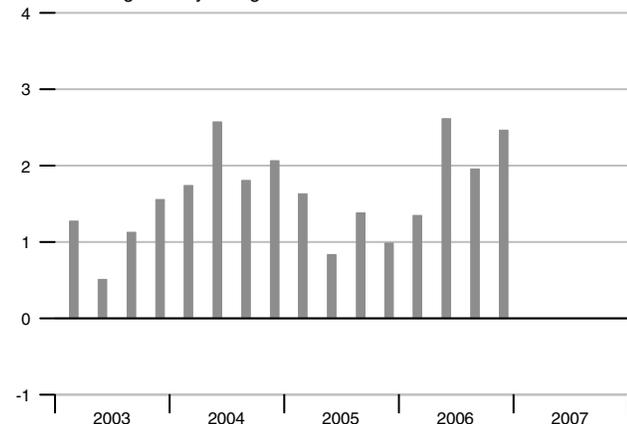
Interest Rates

Percent



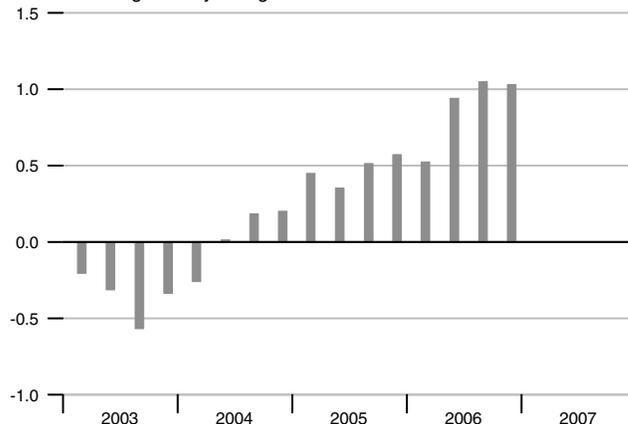
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



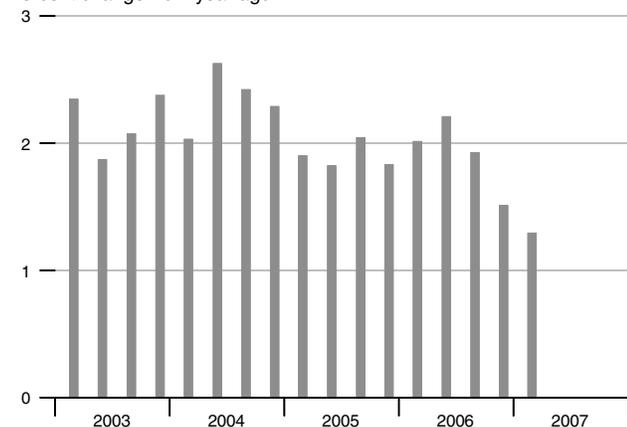
Employment

Percent change from year ago



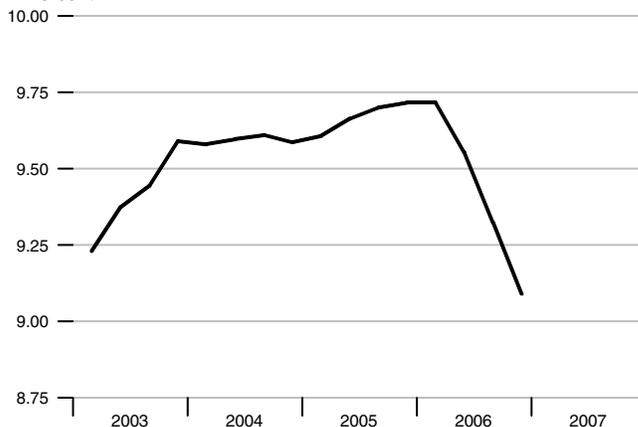
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



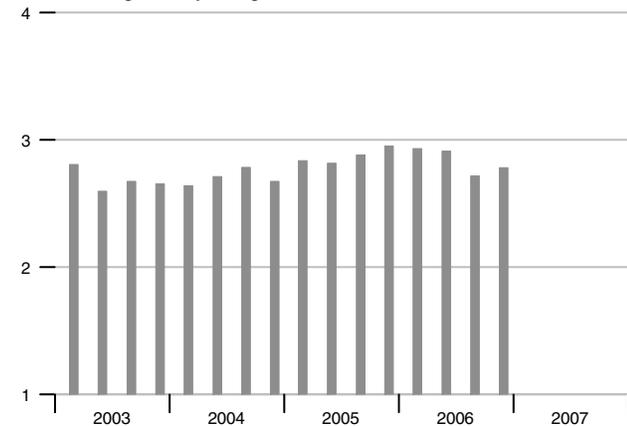
Unemployment Rate

Percent



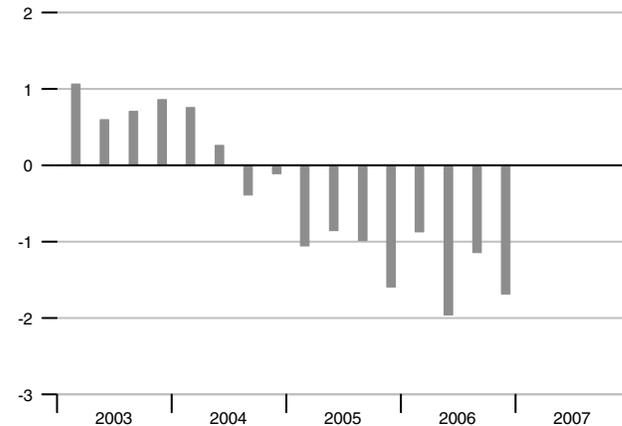
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



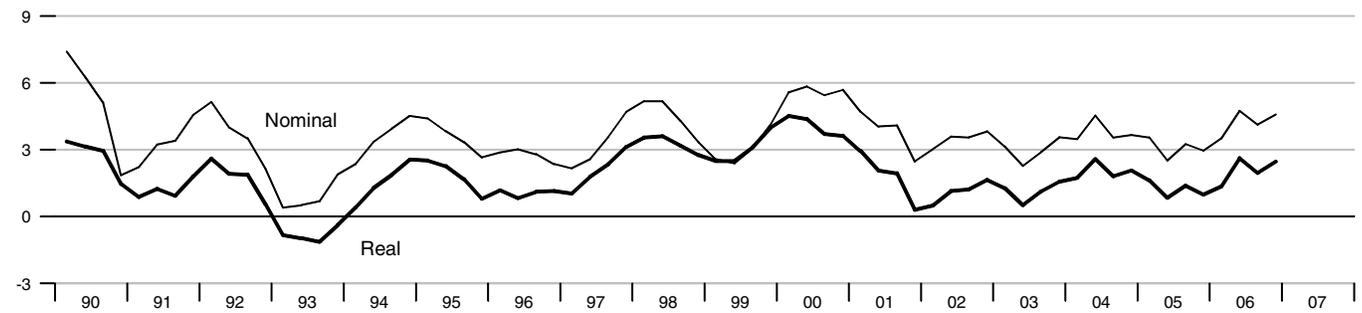
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



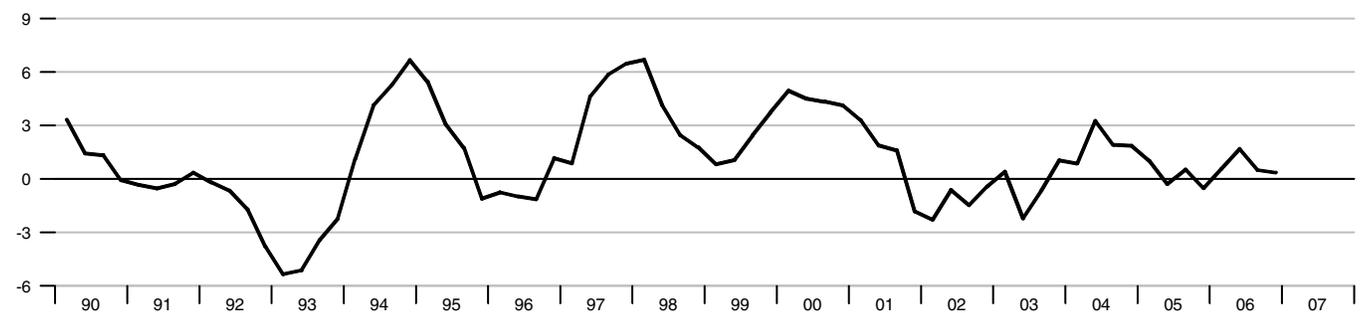
GDP

Percent change from year ago



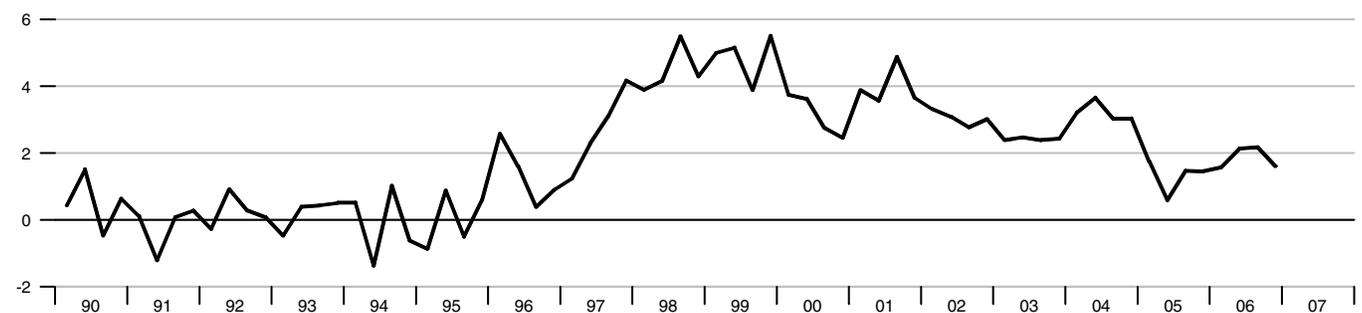
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



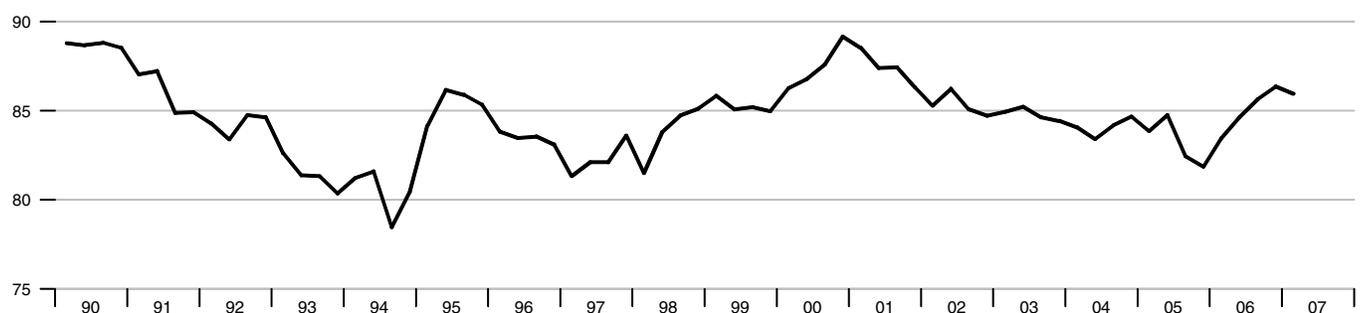
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago

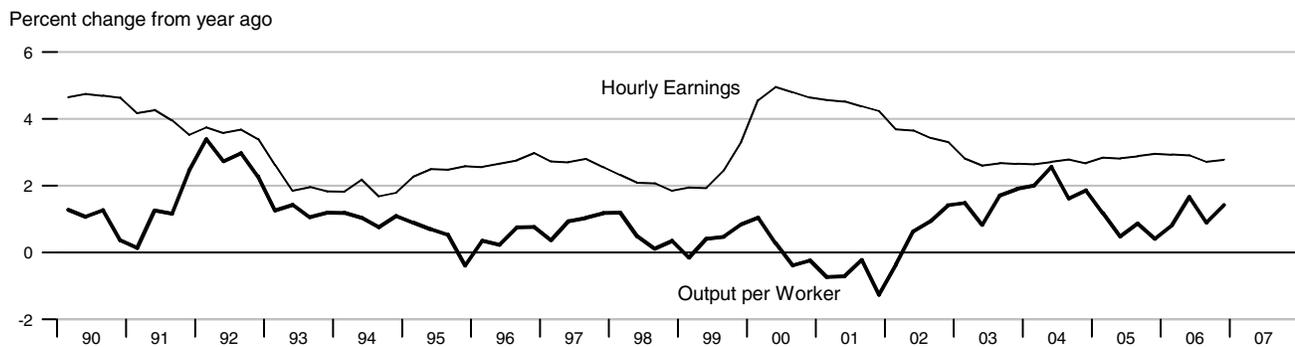


Capacity Utilization

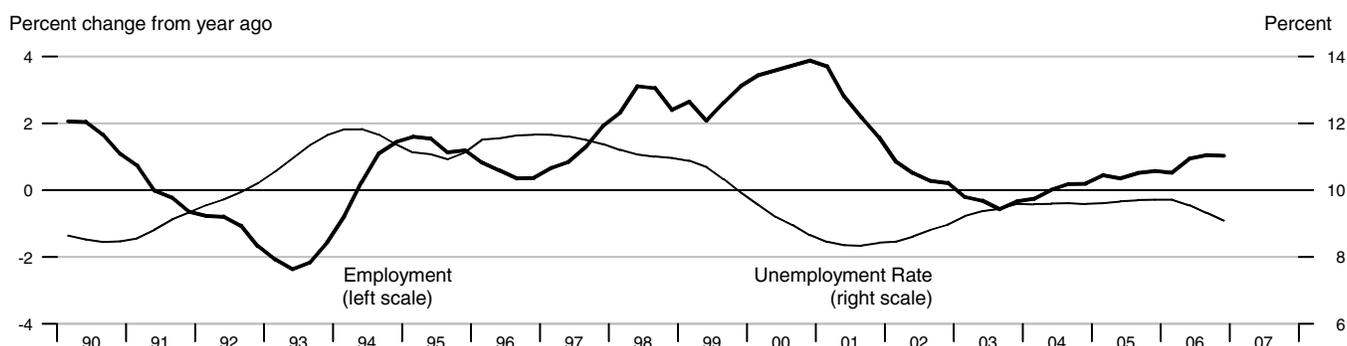
Percent



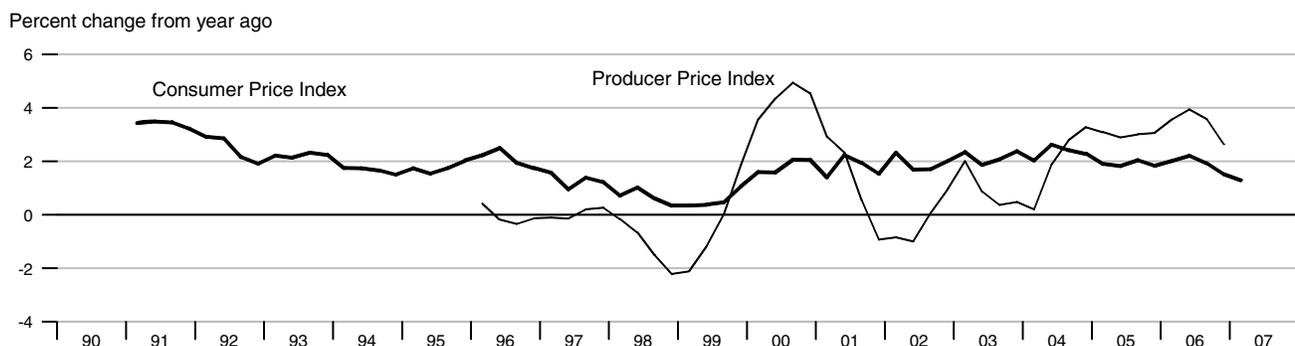
Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker



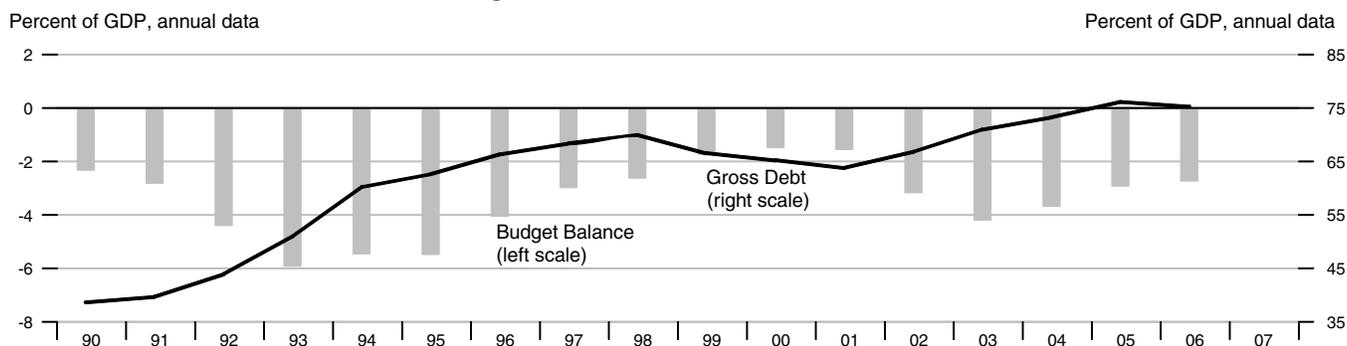
Labor Force Indicators



Inflation

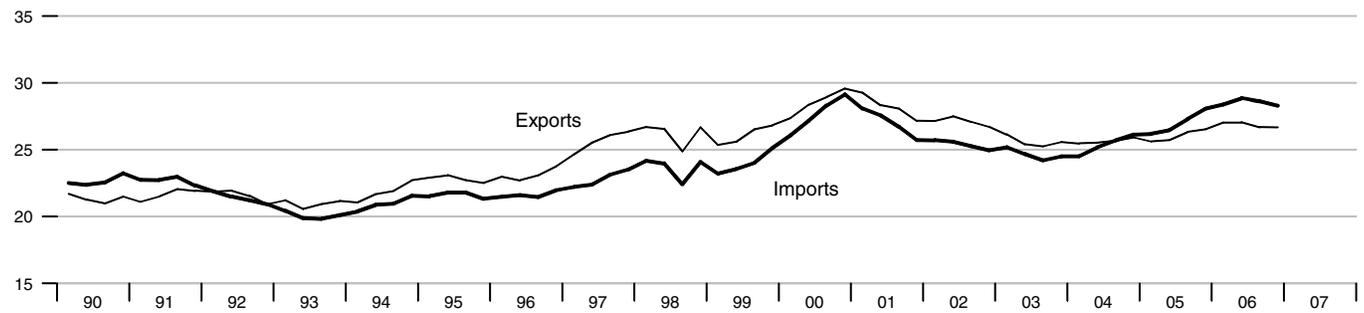


Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance



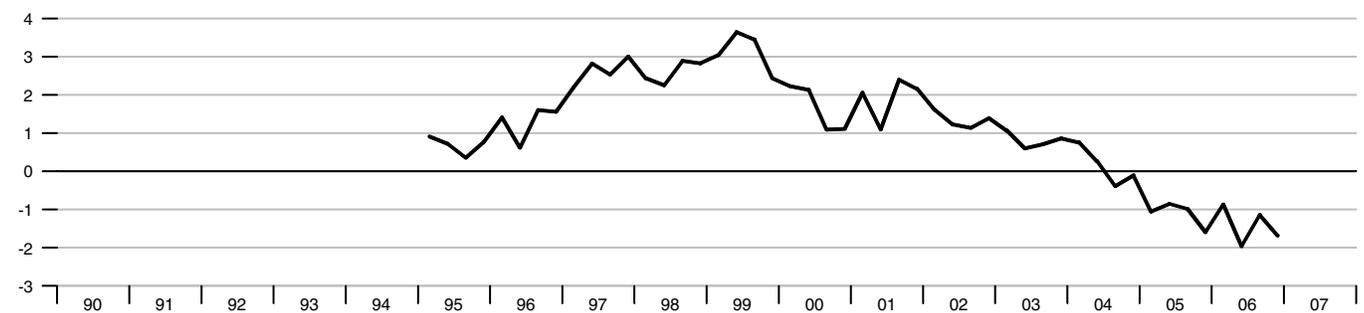
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



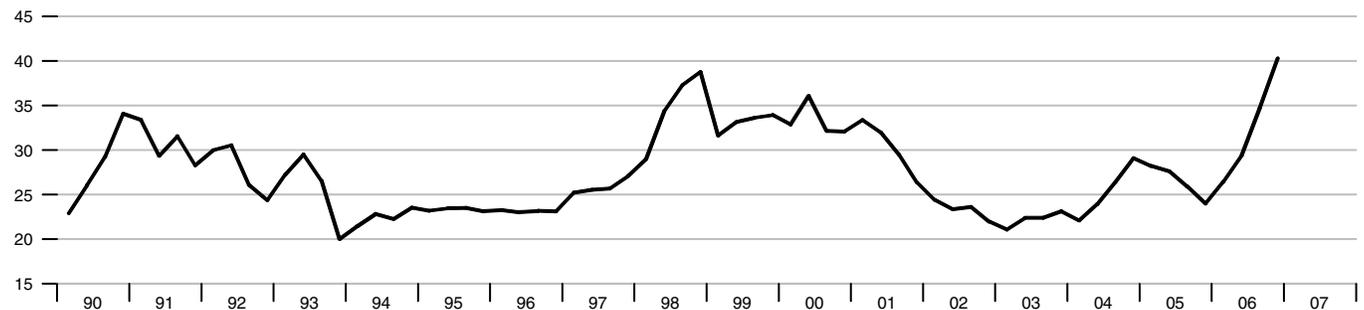
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



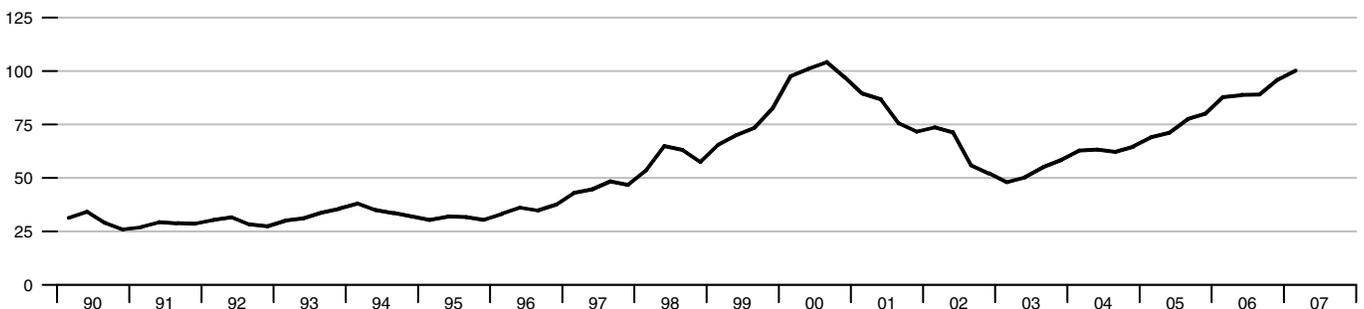
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



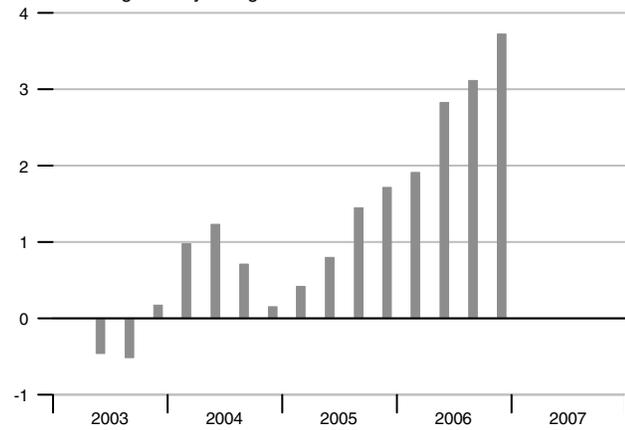
Stock Exchange Index - SBF 250

2000 = 100



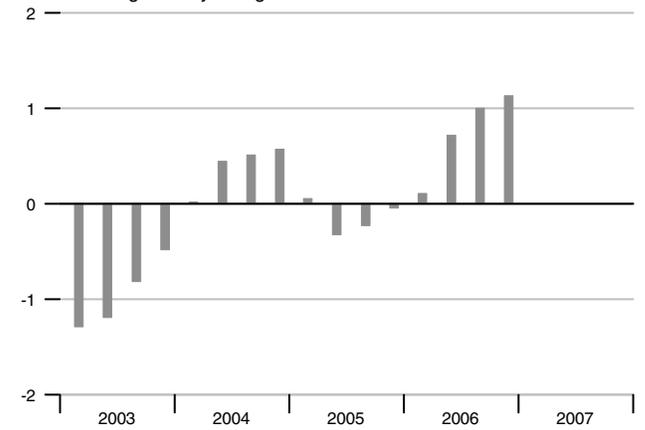
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



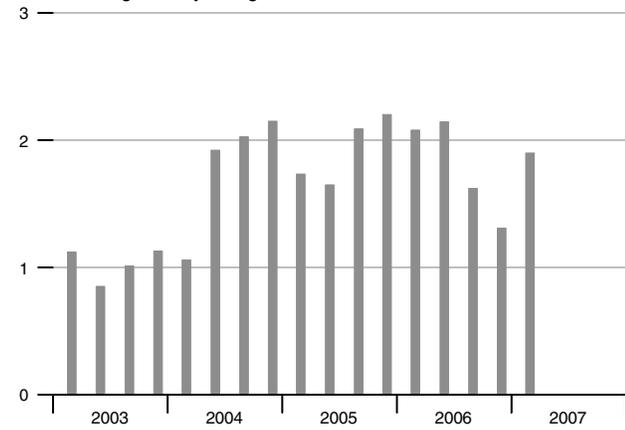
Employment

Percent change from year ago



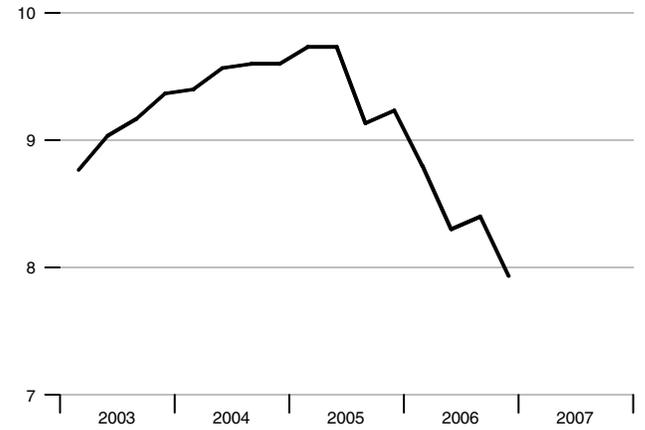
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



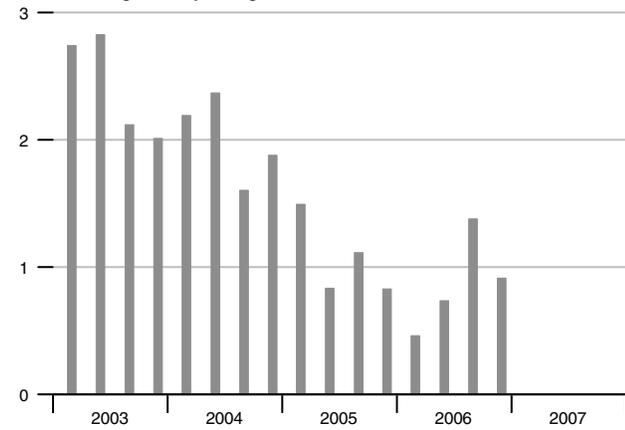
Unemployment Rate

Percent



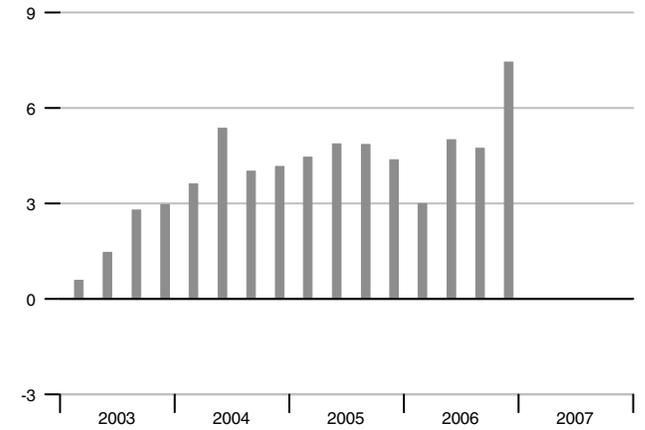
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



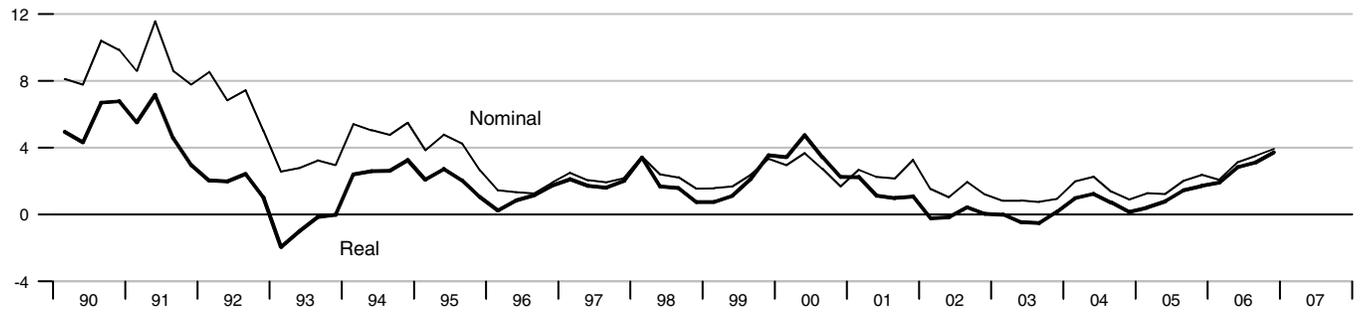
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



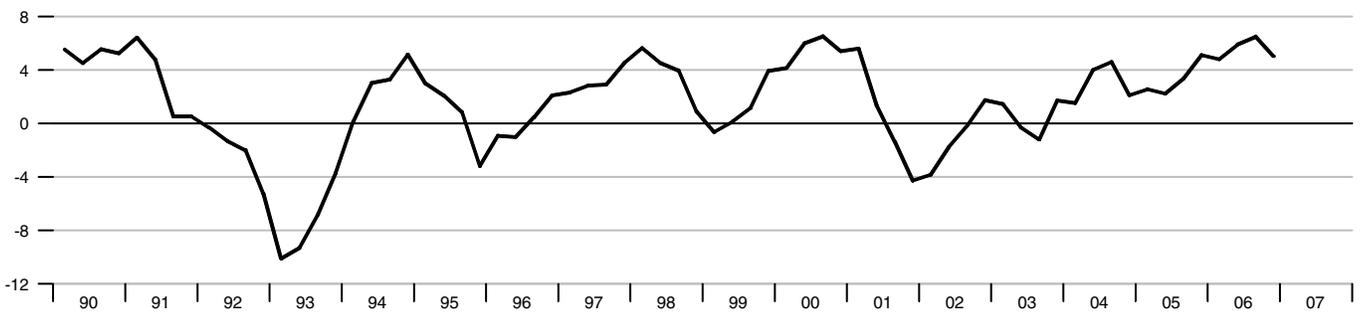
GDP

Percent change from year ago



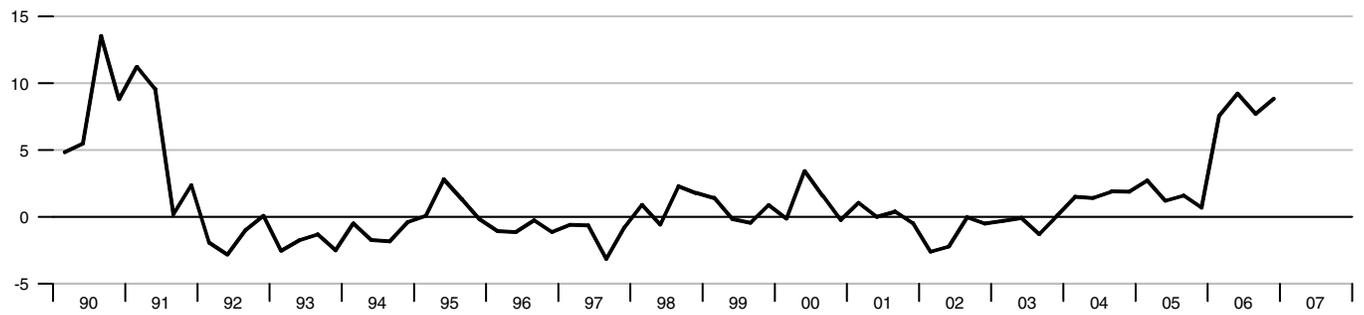
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



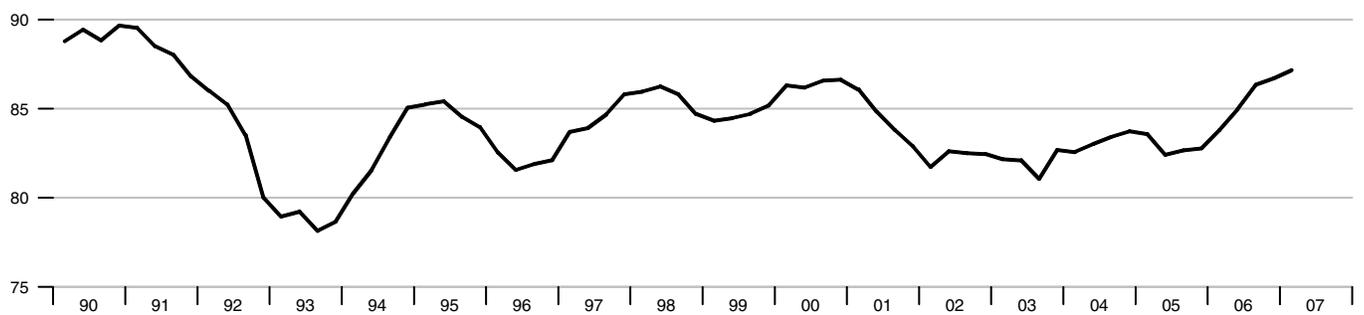
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago



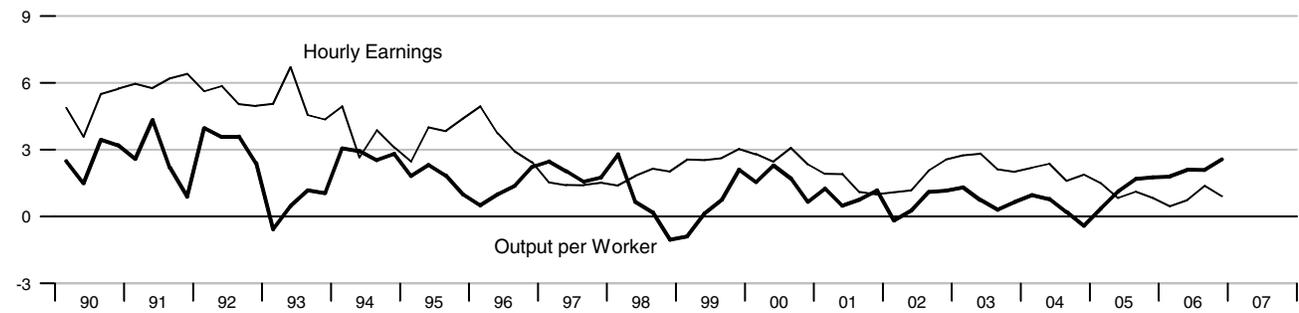
Capacity Utilization

Percent



Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker

Percent change from year ago



Labor Force Indicators

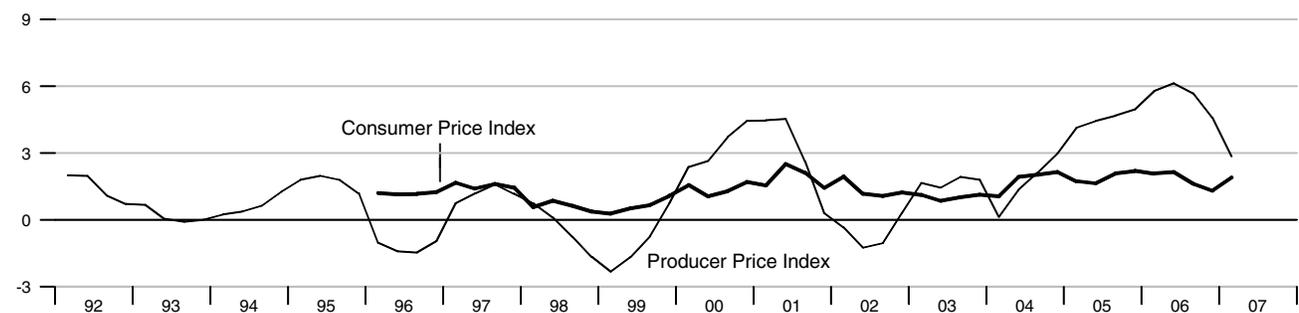
Percent change from year ago

Percent



Inflation

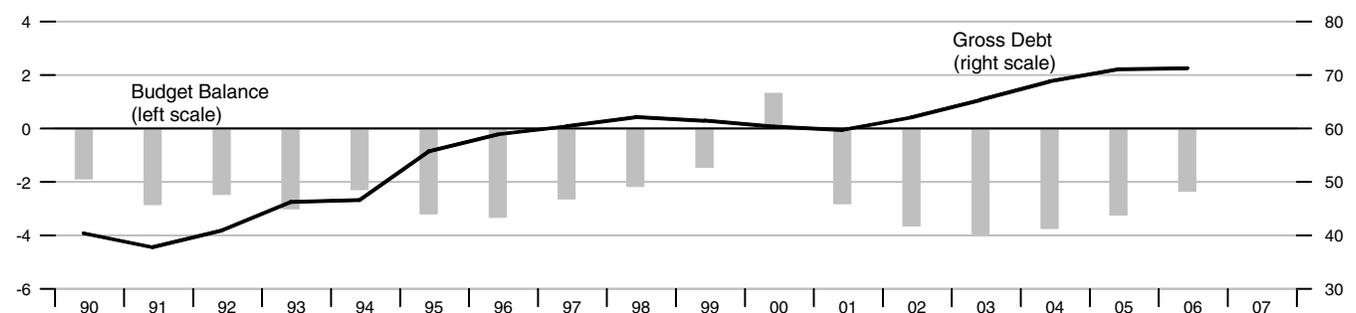
Percent change from year ago



Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance

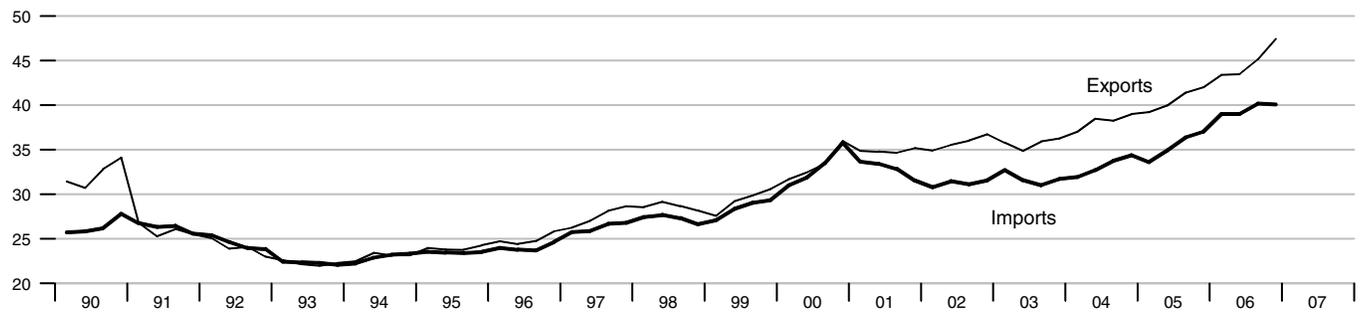
Percent of GDP, annual data

Percent of GDP, annual data



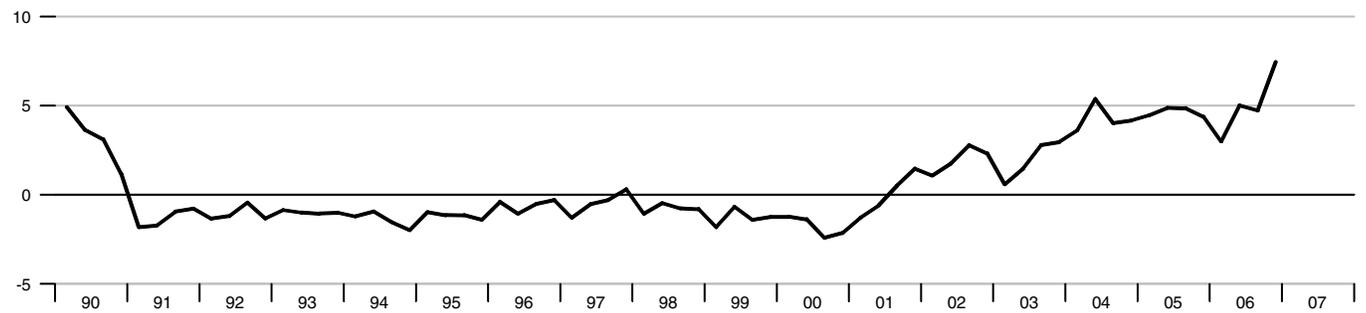
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



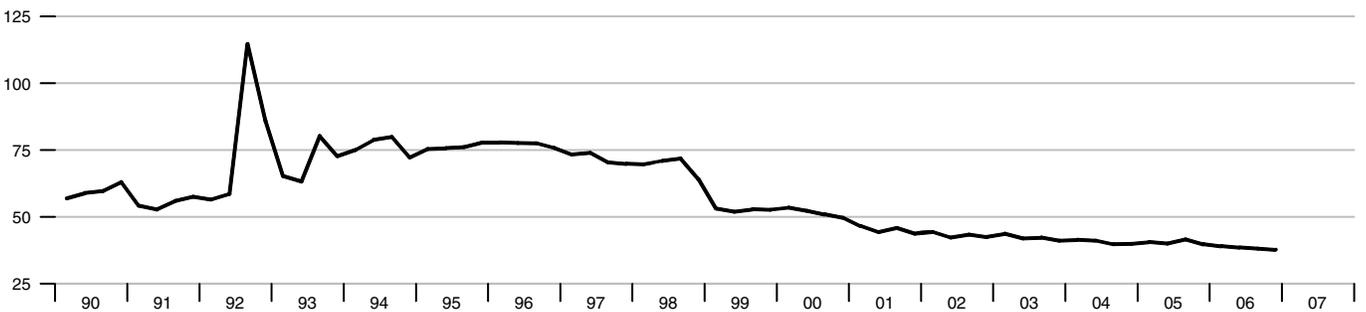
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



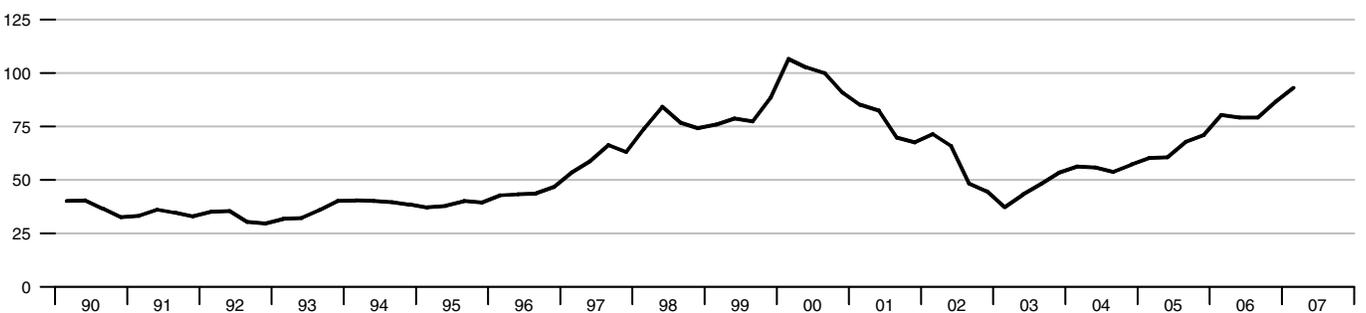
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



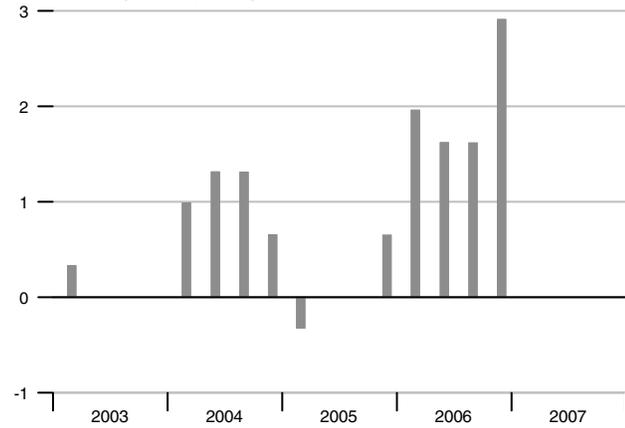
Stock Exchange Index - CDAX

2000 = 100



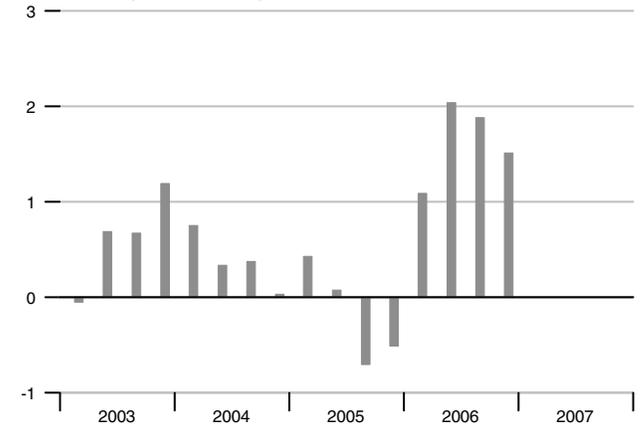
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



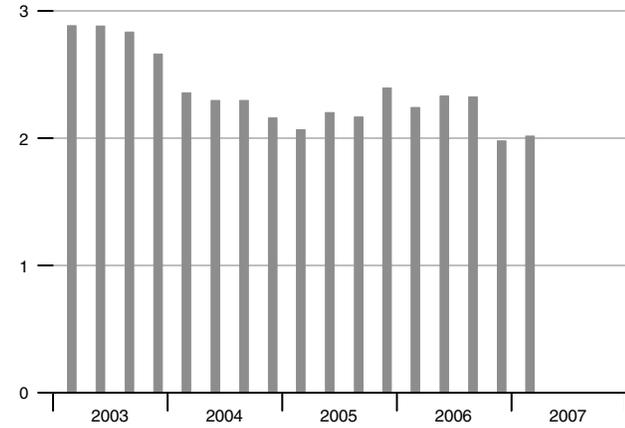
Employment

Percent change from year ago



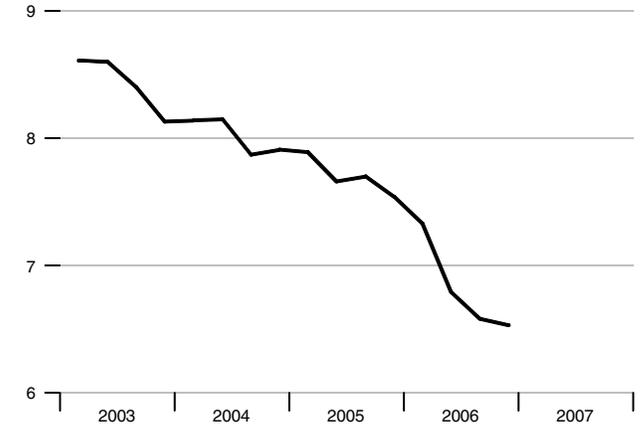
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



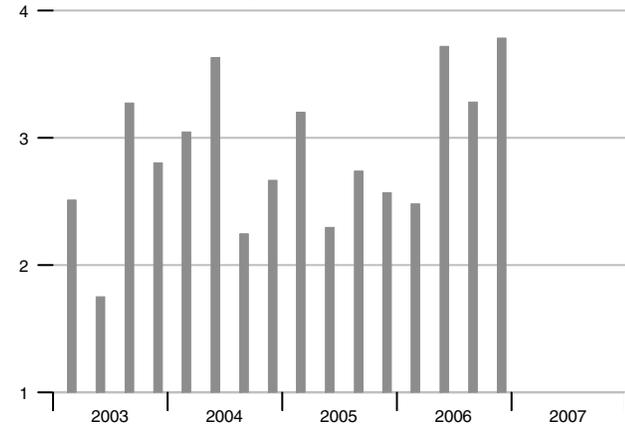
Unemployment Rate

Percent



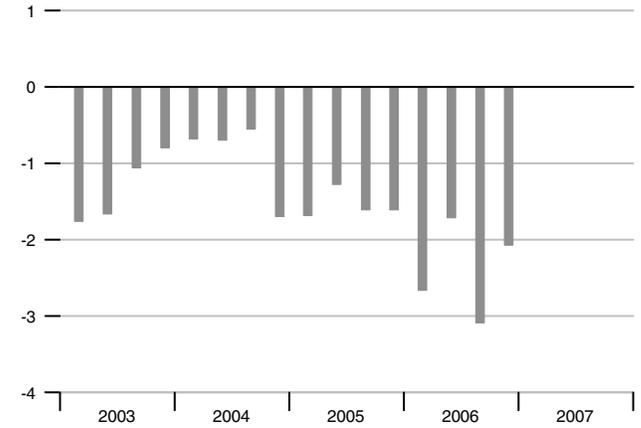
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



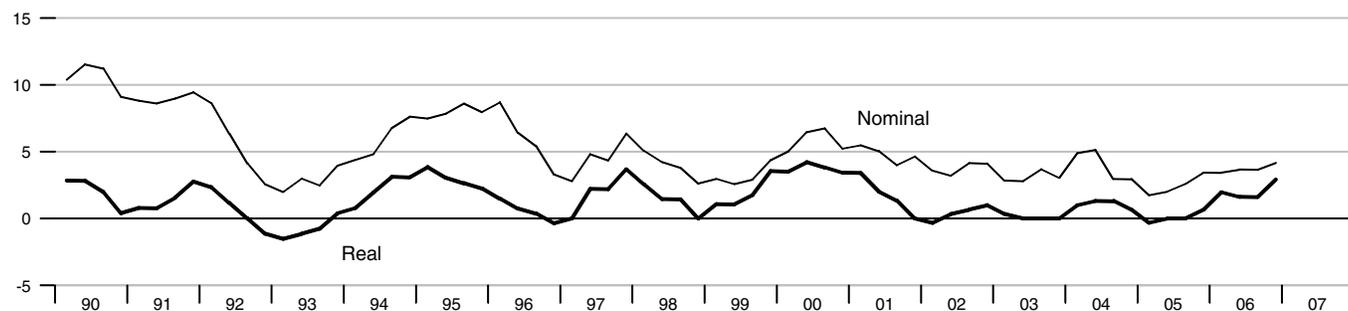
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



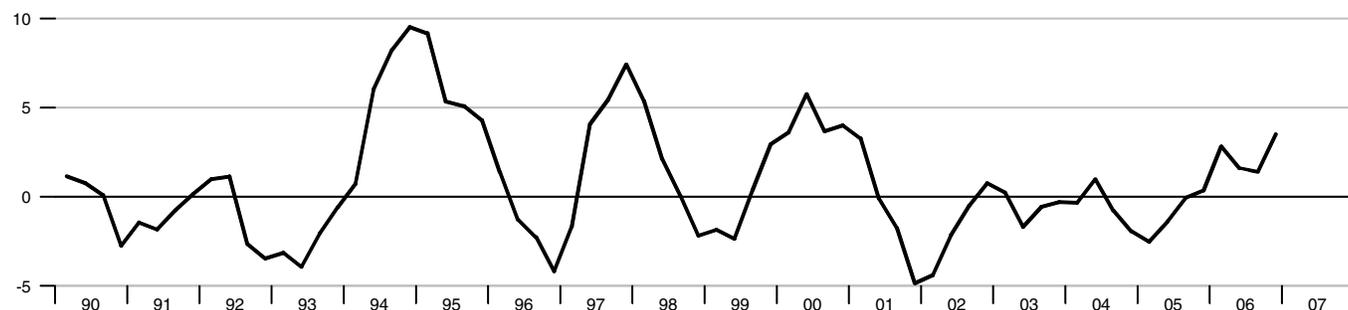
GDP

Percent change from year ago



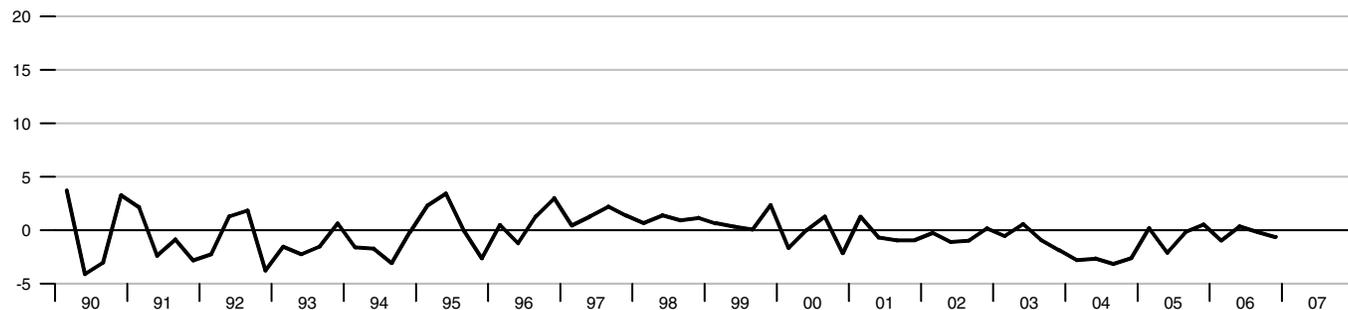
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



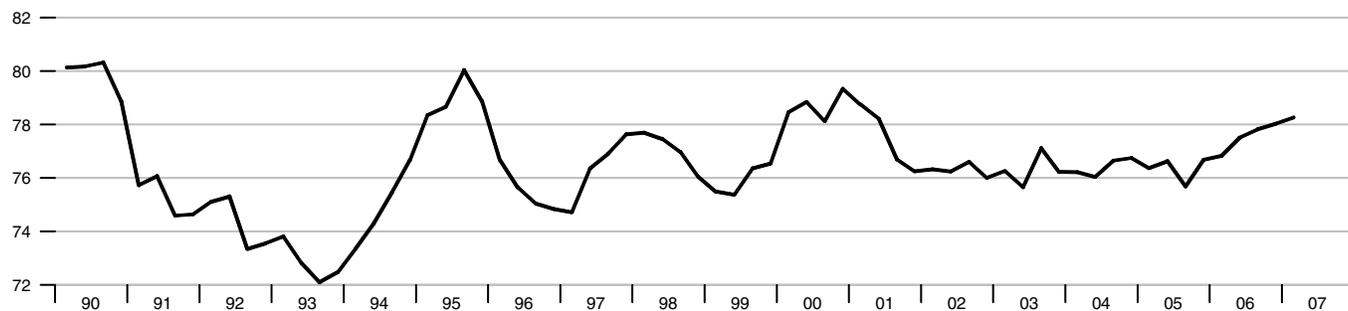
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago



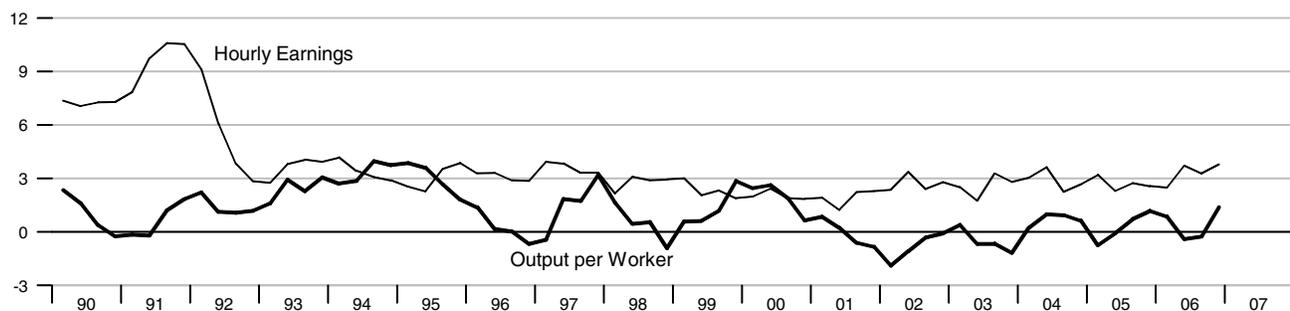
Capacity Utilization

Percent



Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker

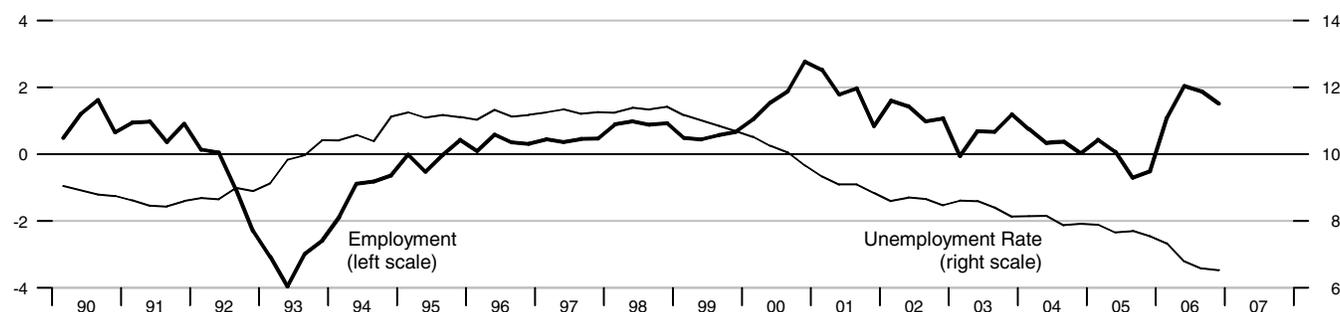
Percent change from year ago



Labor Force Indicators

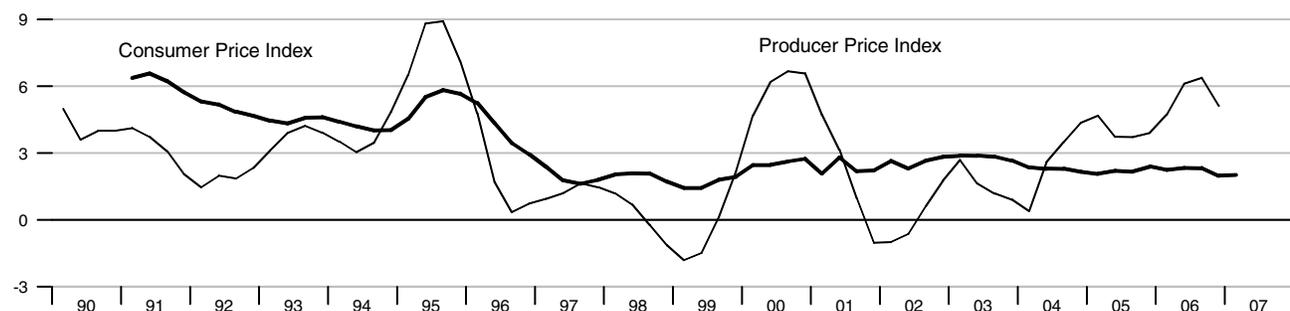
Percent change from year ago

Percent



Inflation

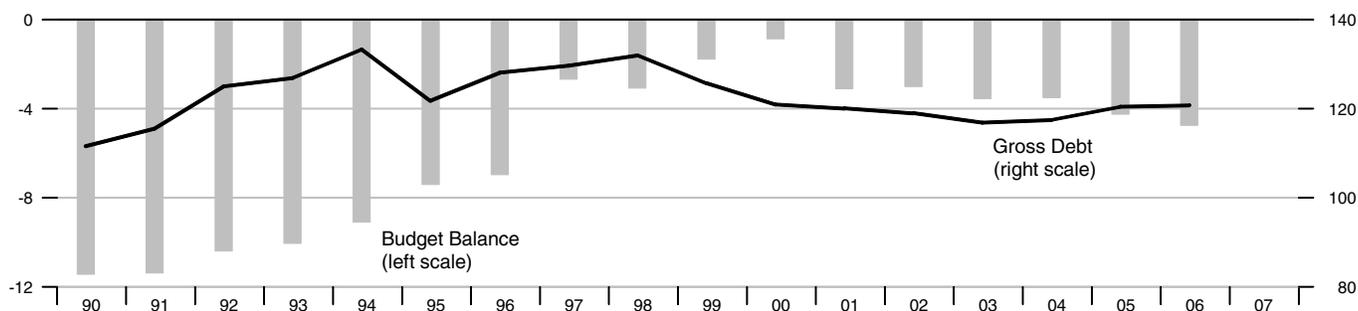
Percent change from year ago



Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance

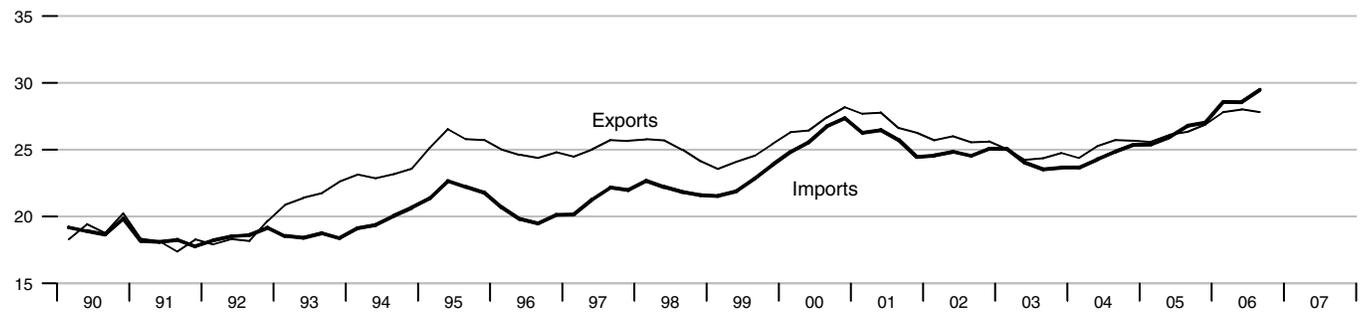
Percent of GDP, annual data

Percent of GDP, annual data



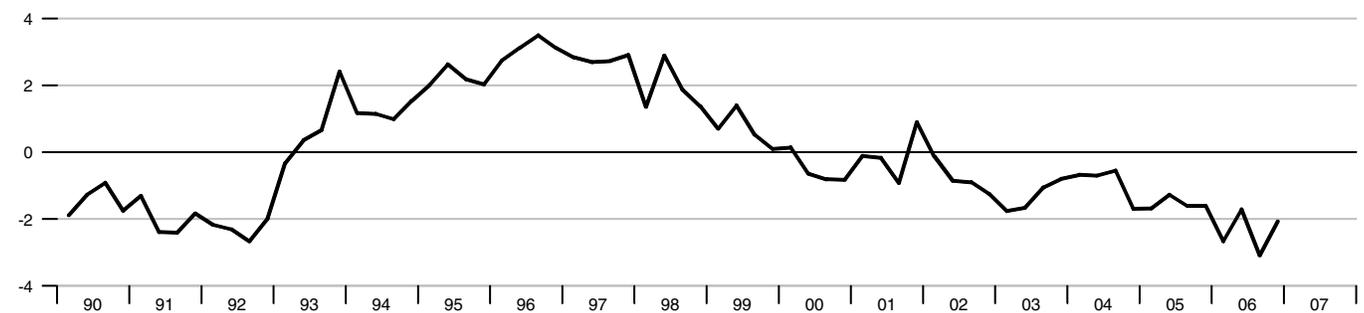
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



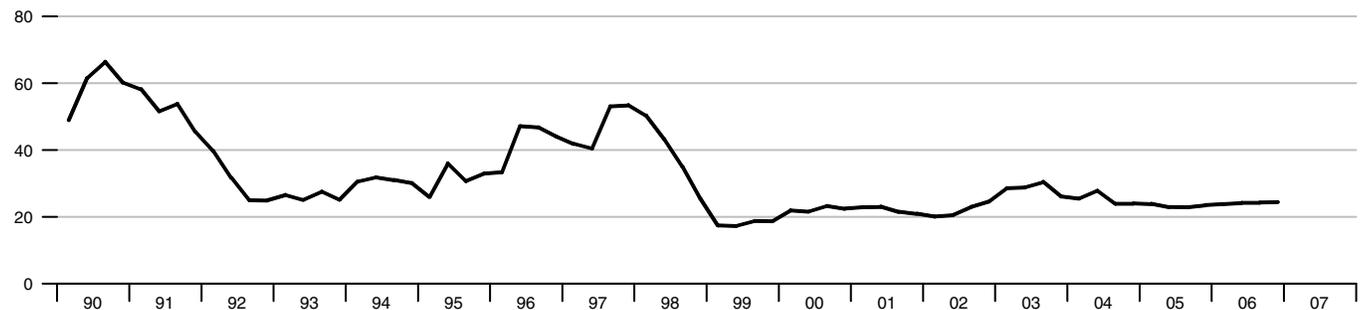
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



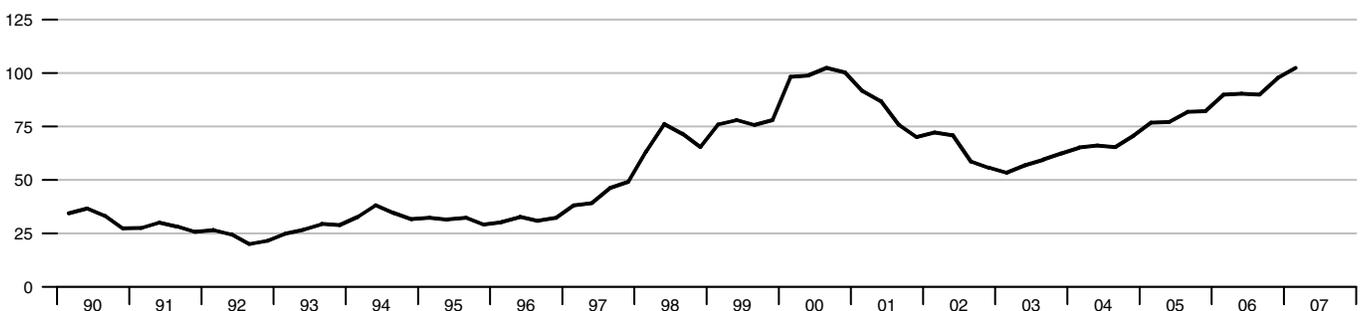
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



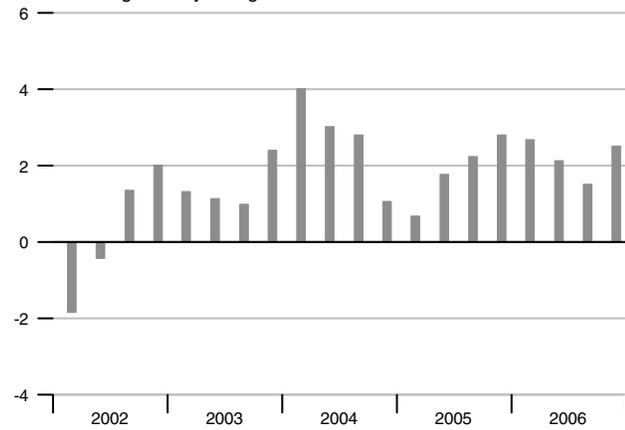
Stock Exchange Index - Milan Stock Exchange

2000 = 100



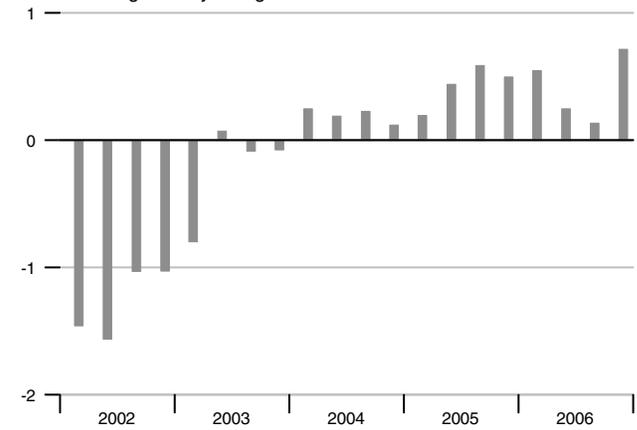
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



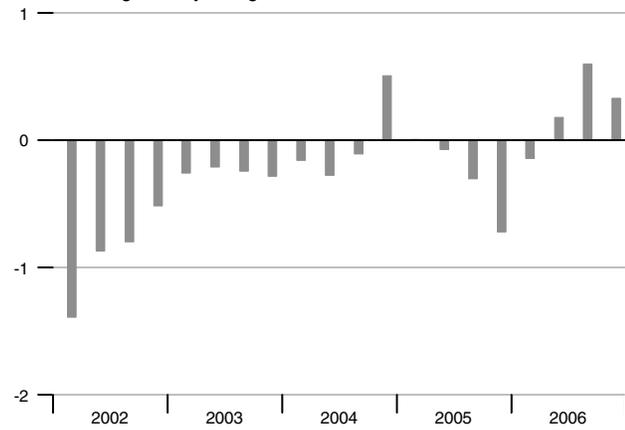
Employment

Percent change from year ago



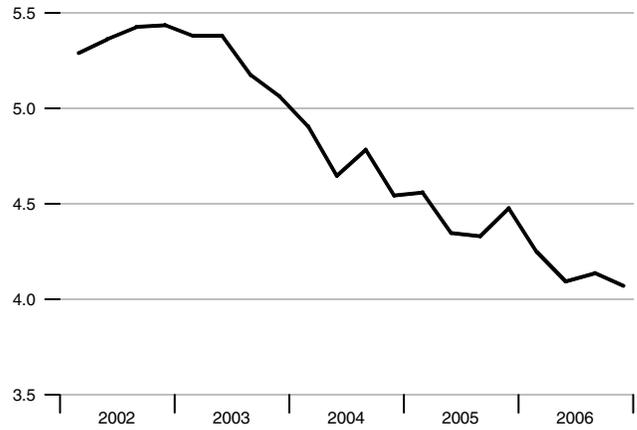
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



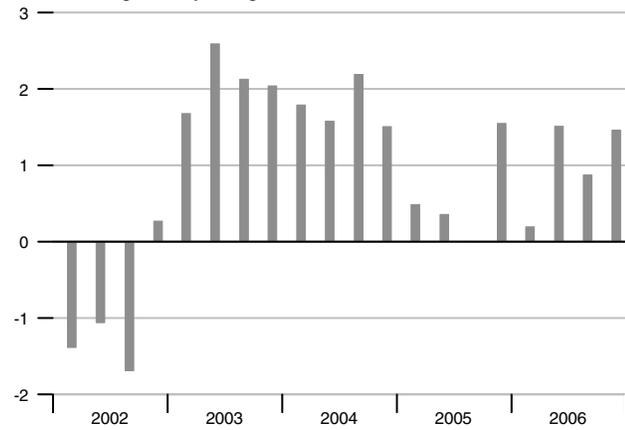
Unemployment Rate

Percent



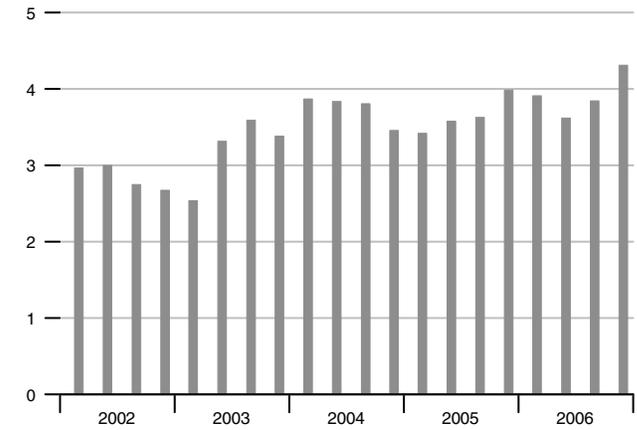
Real Monthly Earnings

Percent change from year ago

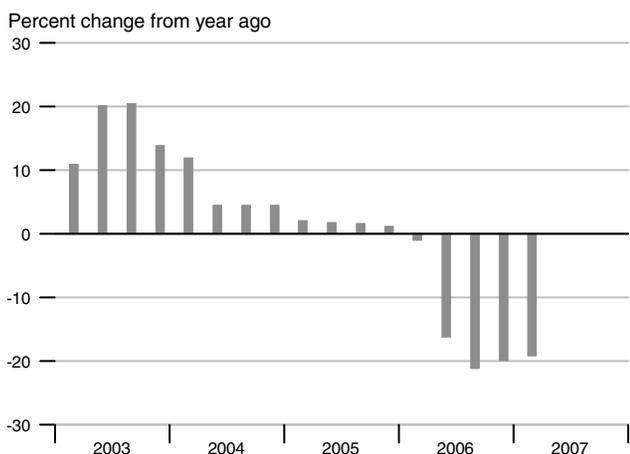


Current Account Balance

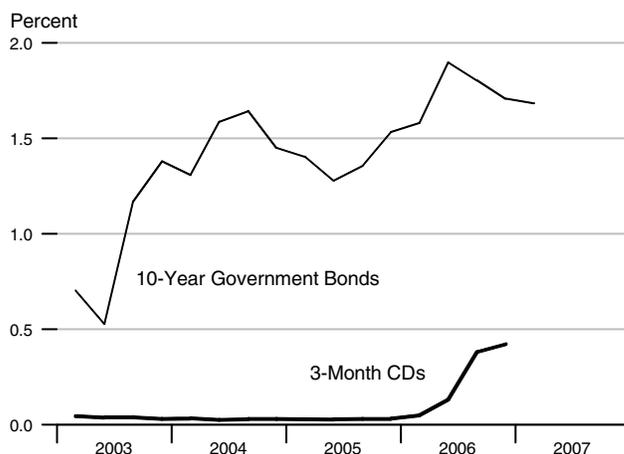
Percent of GDP



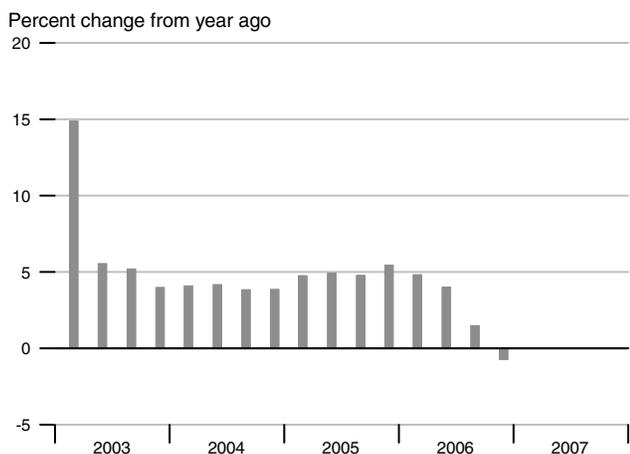
Adjusted Monetary Base



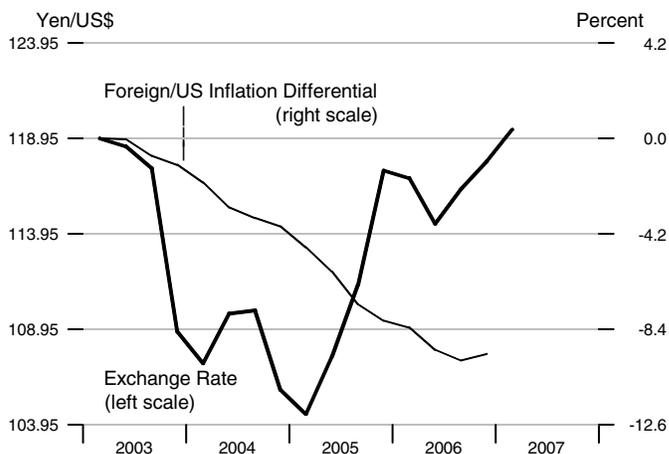
Interest Rates



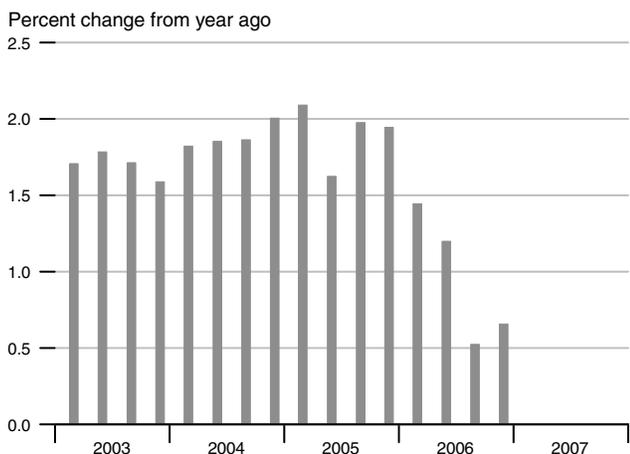
M1



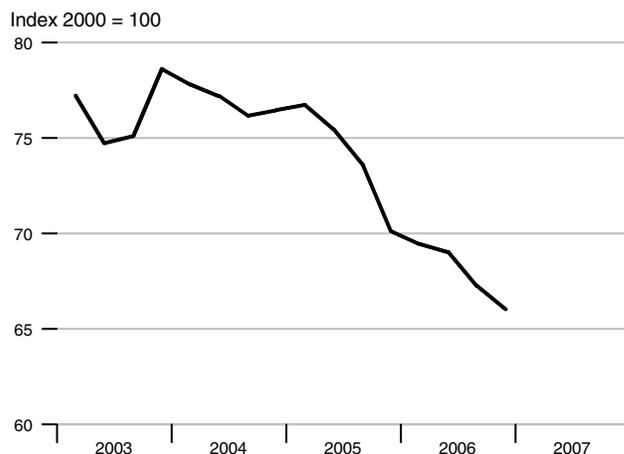
Exchange Rate and Inflation Differential



M2

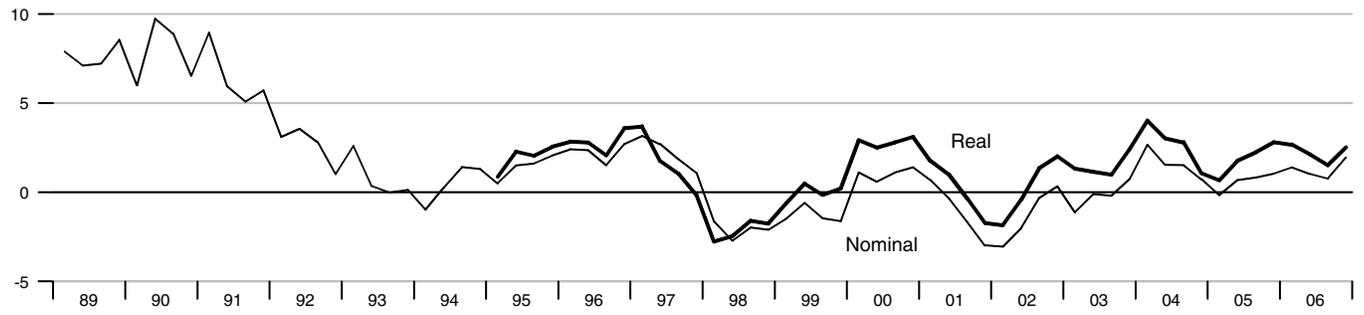


Real Effective Exchange Rate



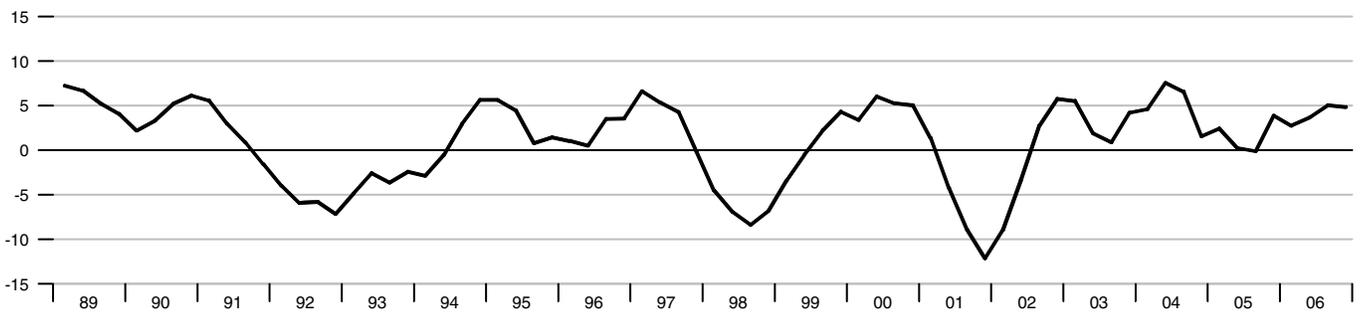
GDP

Percent change from year ago



Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



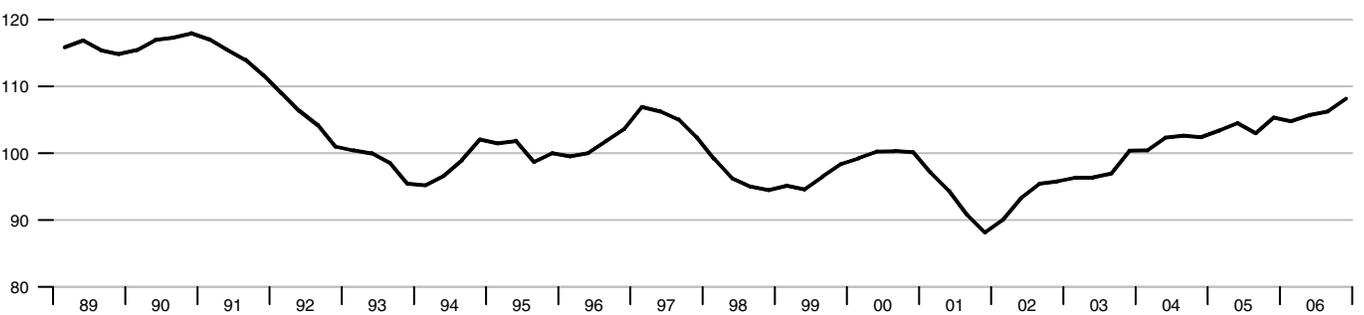
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago

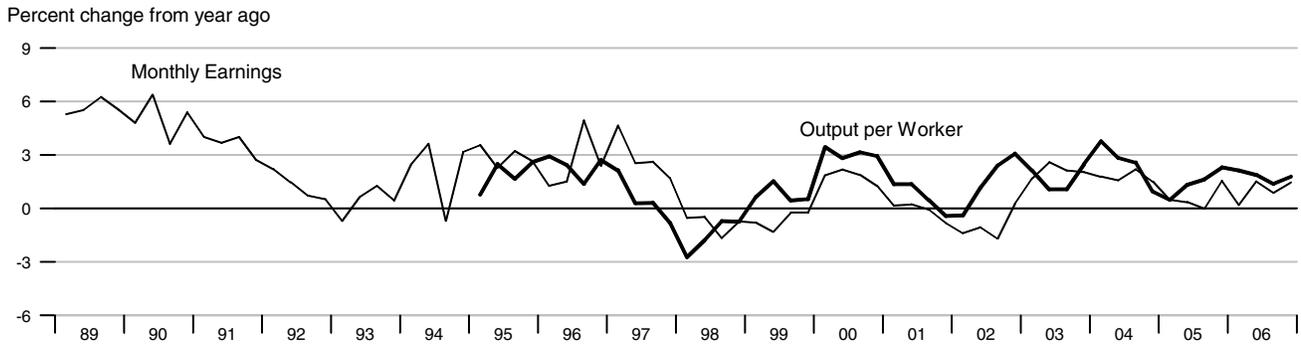


Capacity Utilization

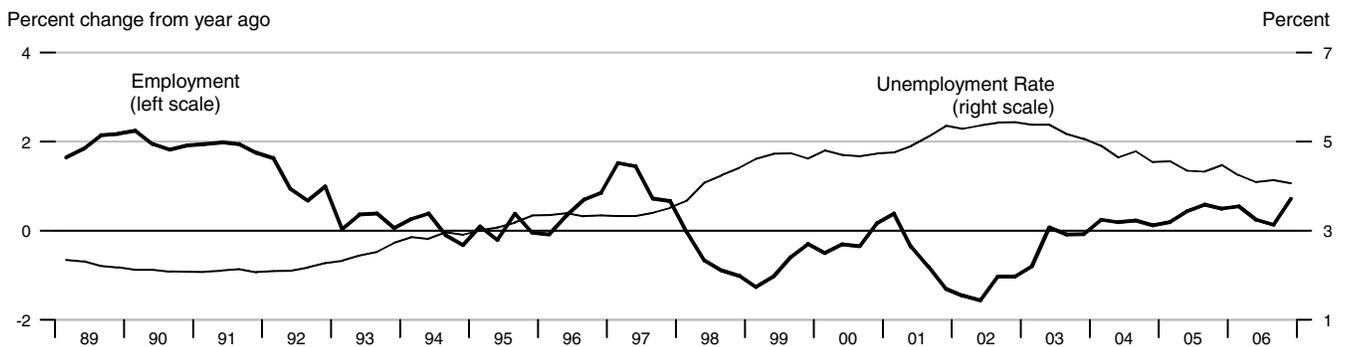
2000 = 100



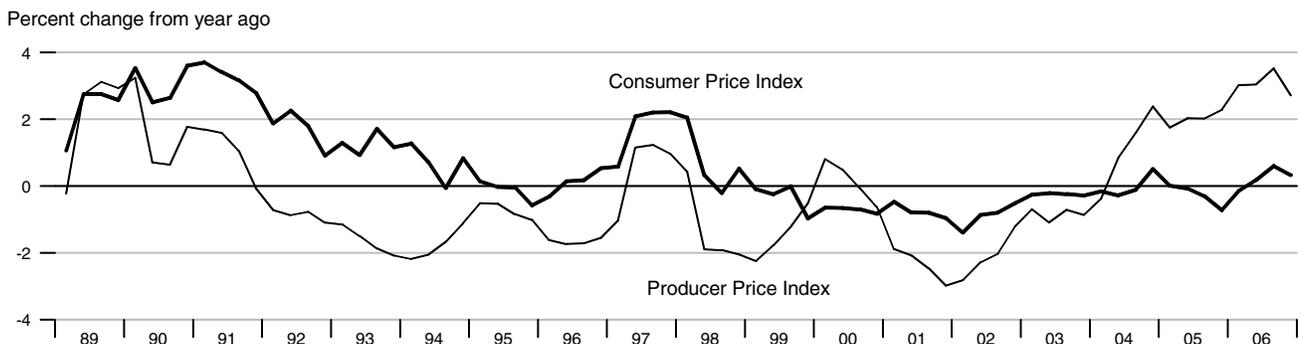
Real Monthly Earnings and Output per Worker



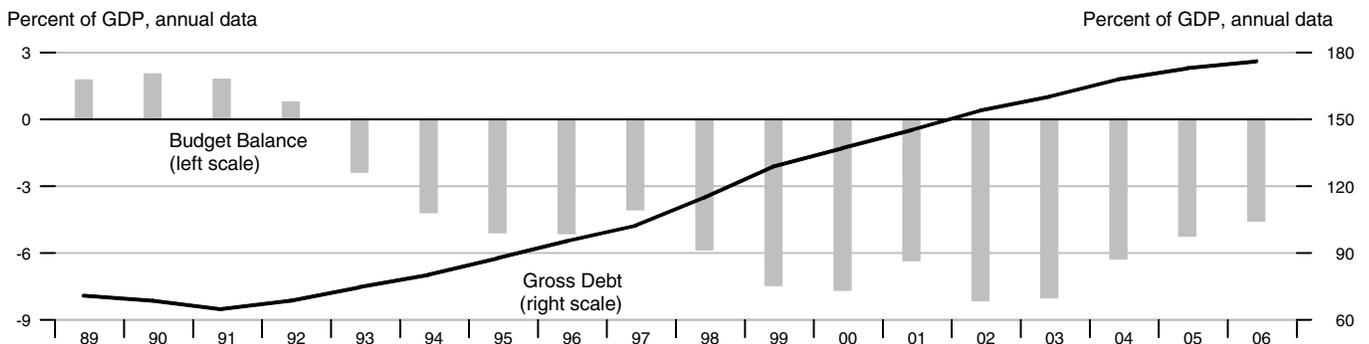
Labor Force Indicators



Inflation

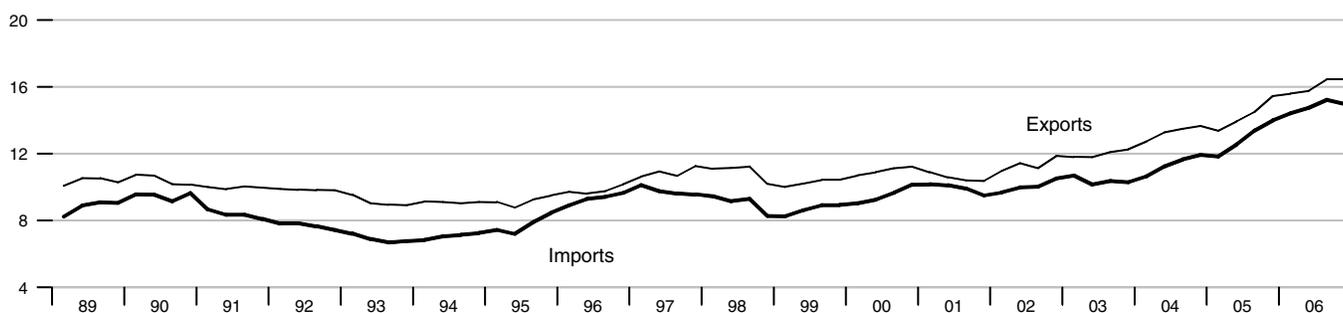


Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance



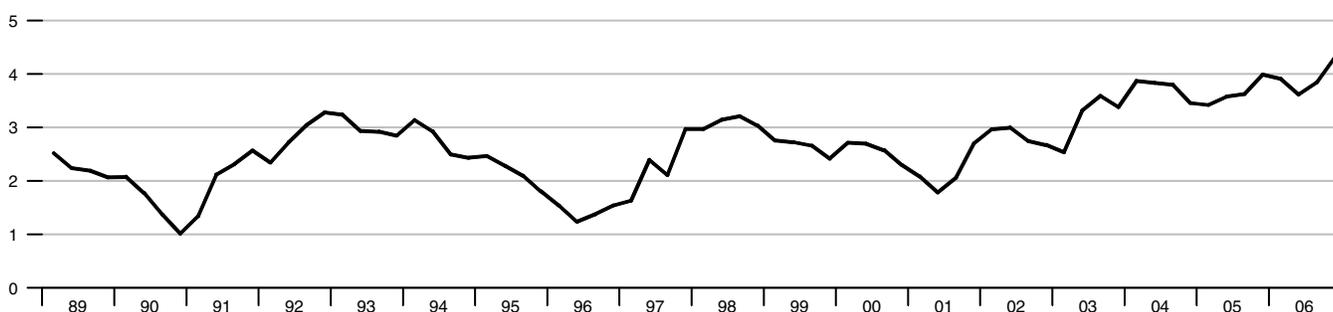
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



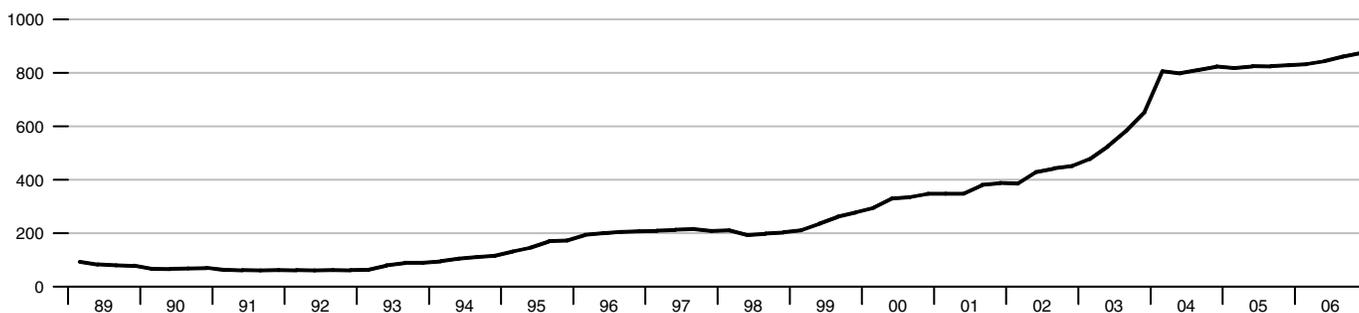
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



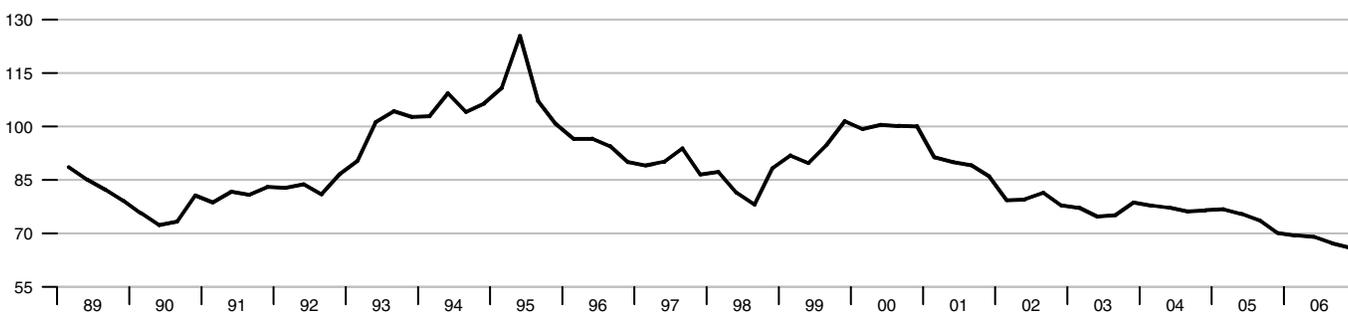
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



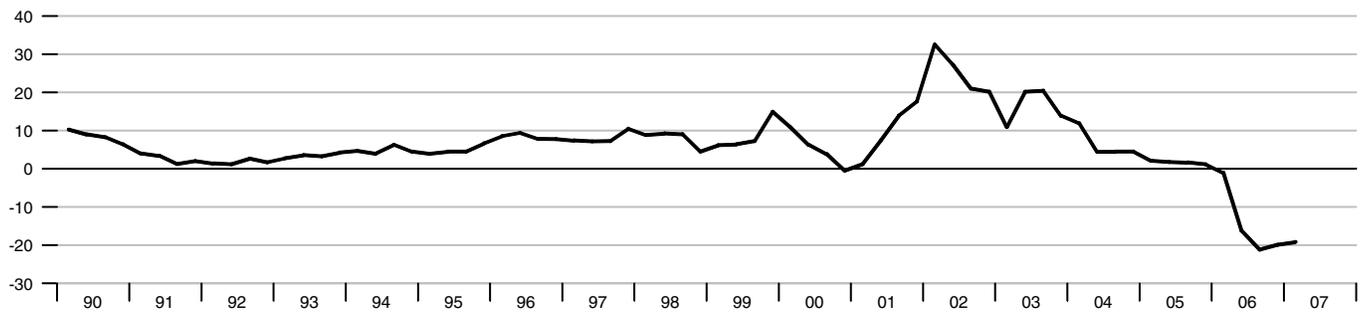
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



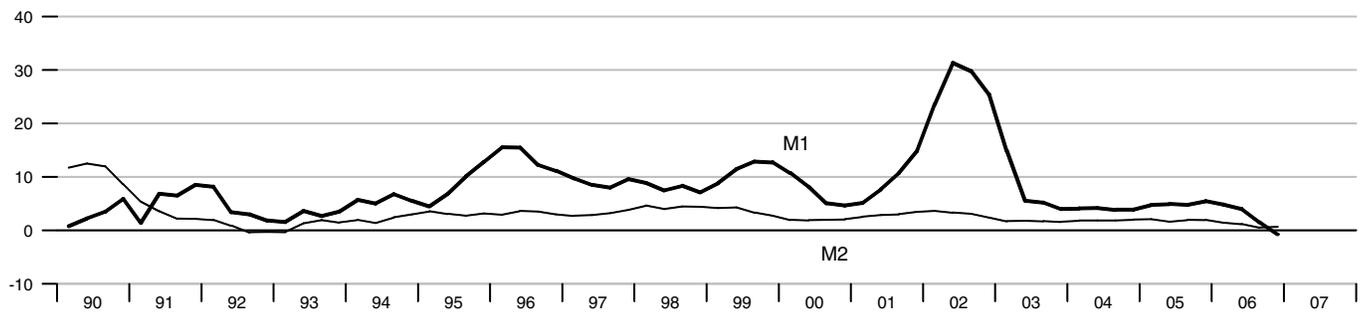
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



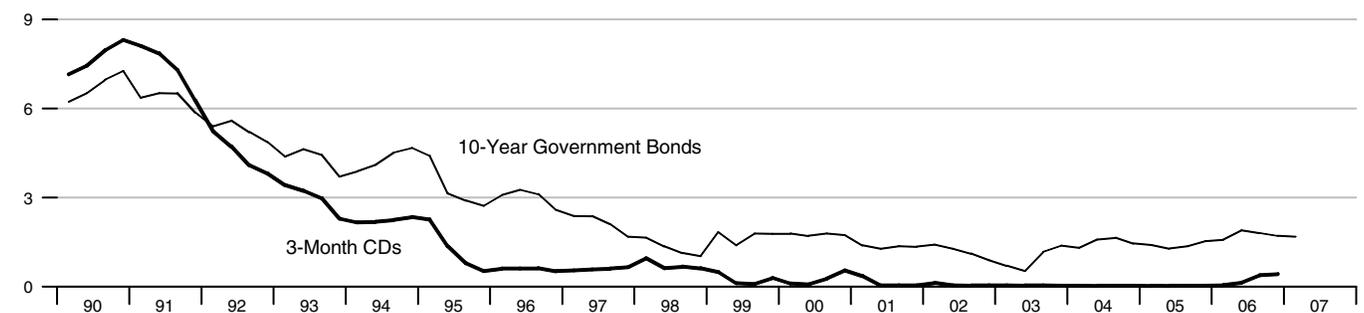
Monetary Aggregates

Percent change from year ago



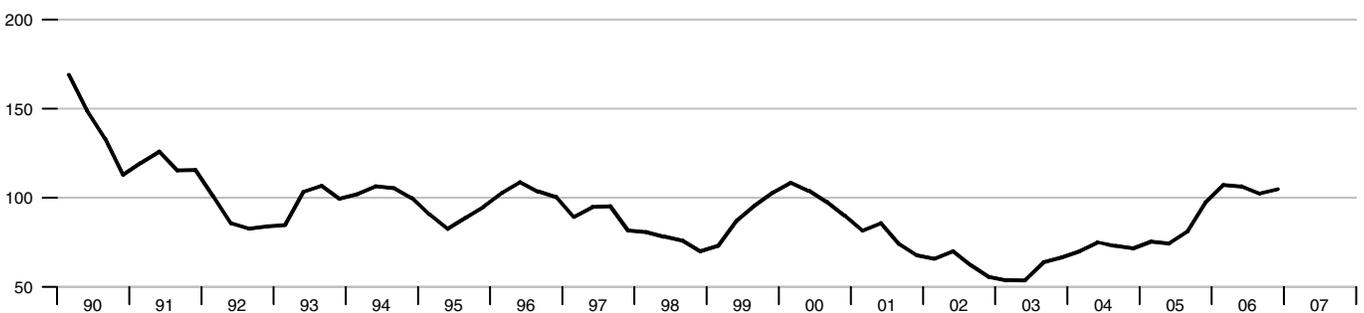
Interest Rates

Percent



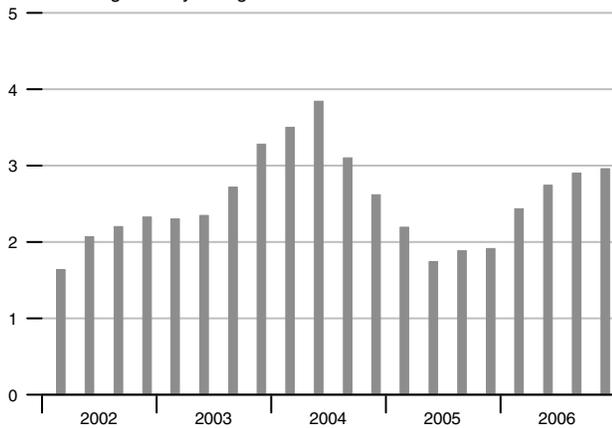
Stock Exchange Index - Tokyo Stock Exchange

2000 = 100



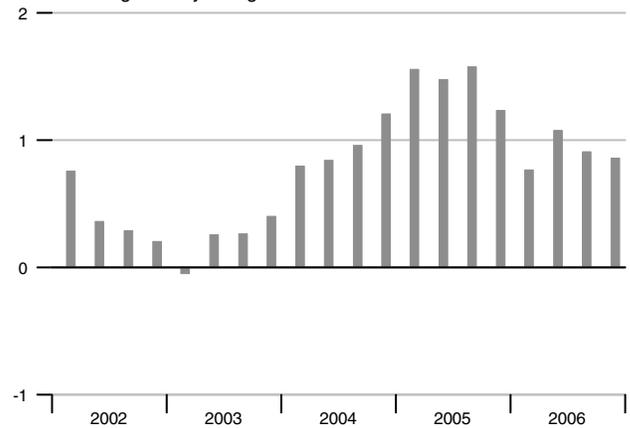
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



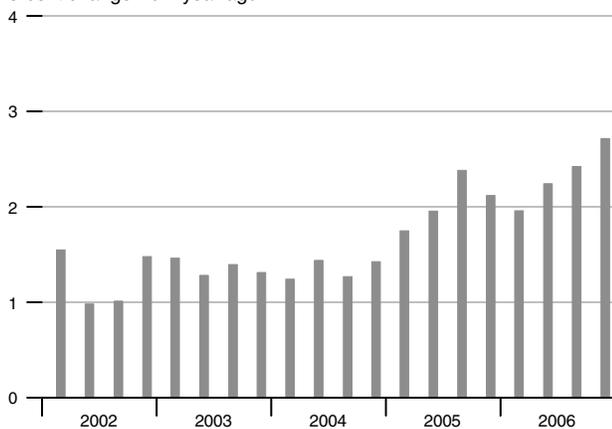
Employment

Percent change from year ago



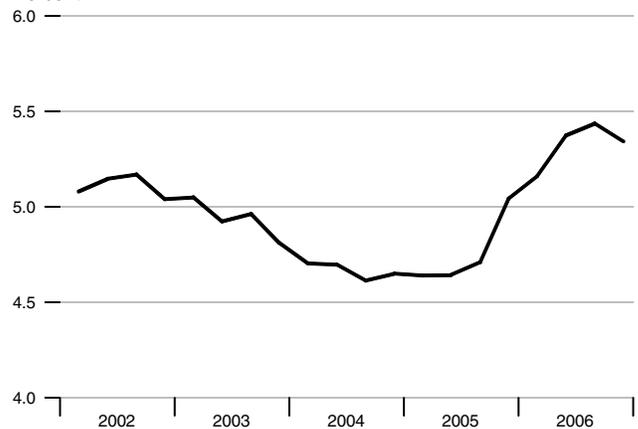
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



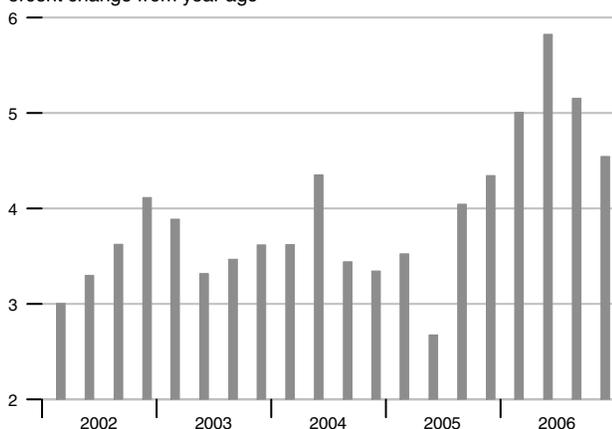
Unemployment Rate

Percent



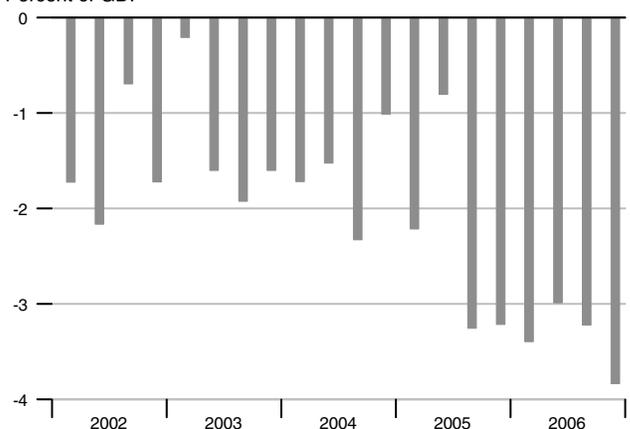
Real Weekly Earnings

Percent change from year ago

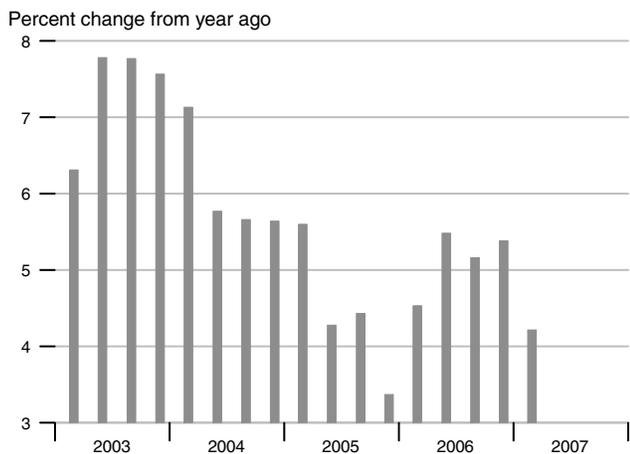


Current Account Balance

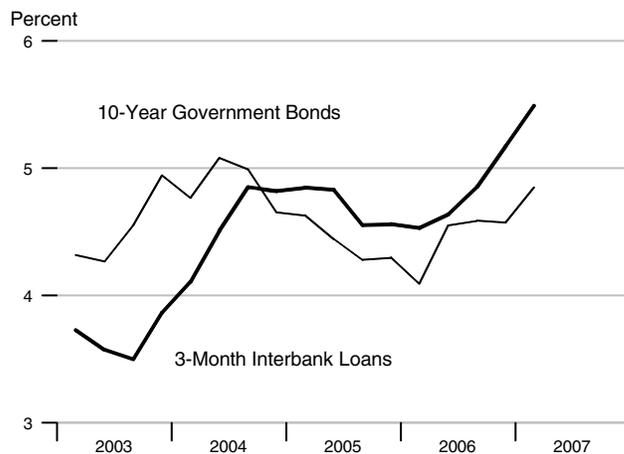
Percent of GDP



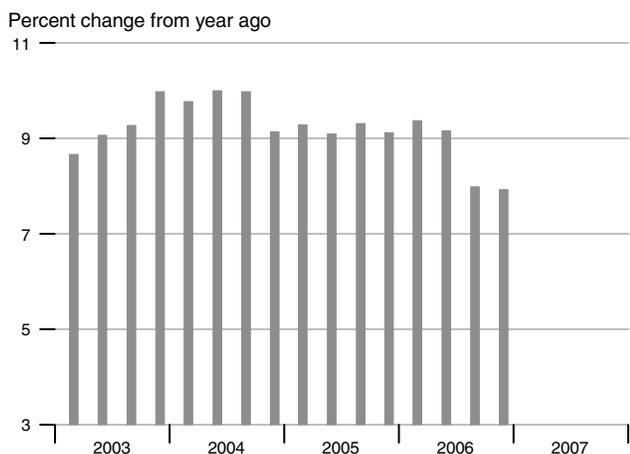
Notes and Coins in Circulation



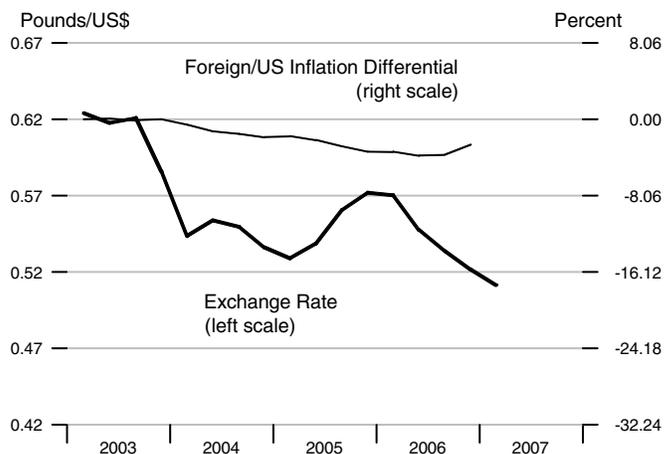
Interest Rates



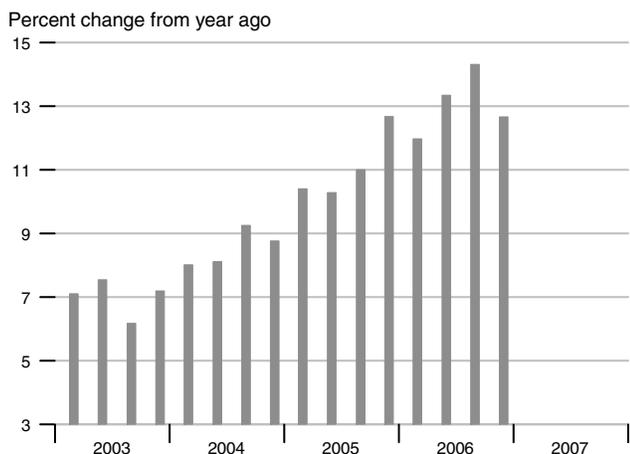
M2



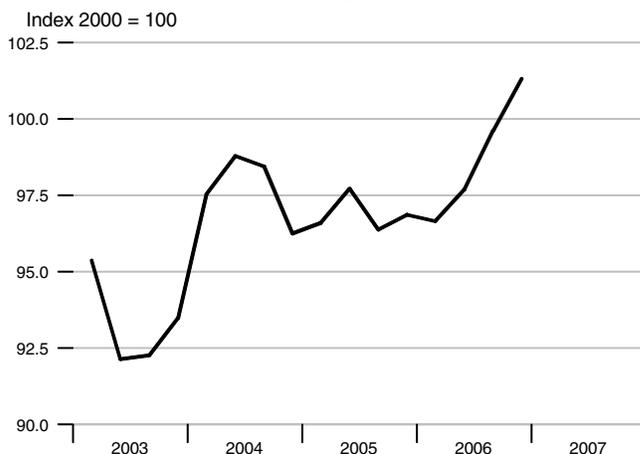
Exchange Rate and Inflation Differential



M4

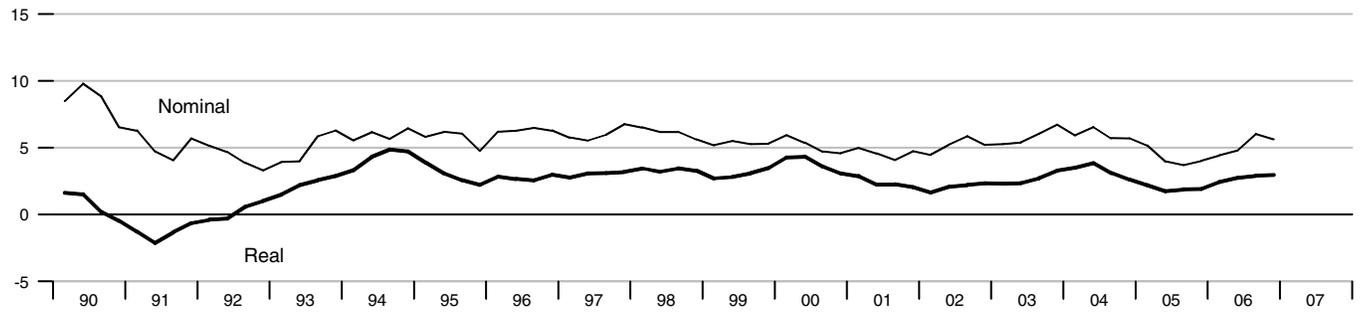


Real Effective Exchange Rate



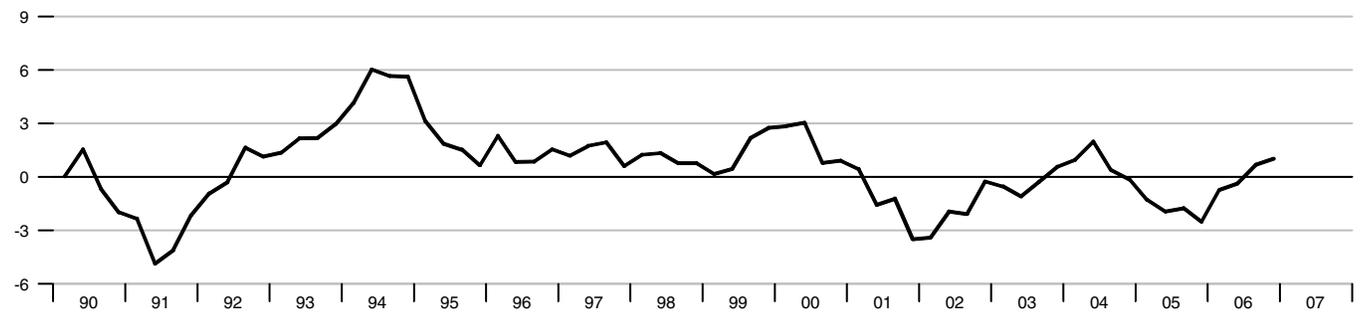
GDP

Percent change from year ago



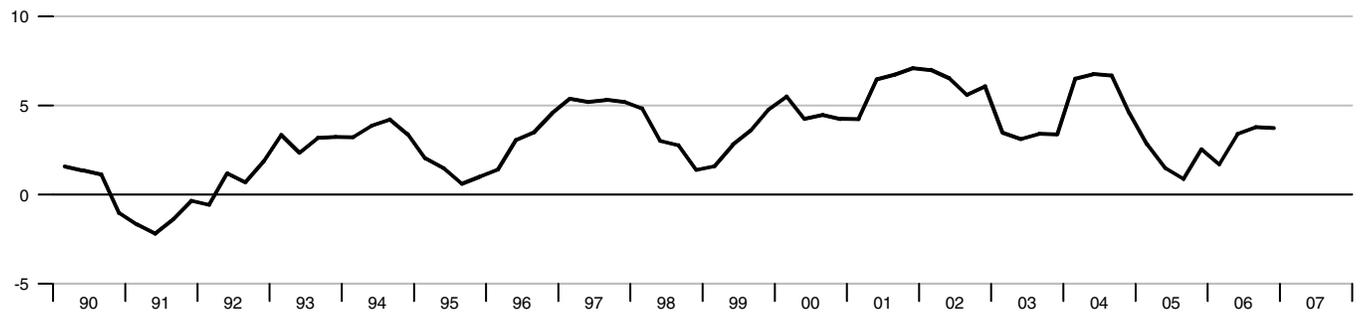
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



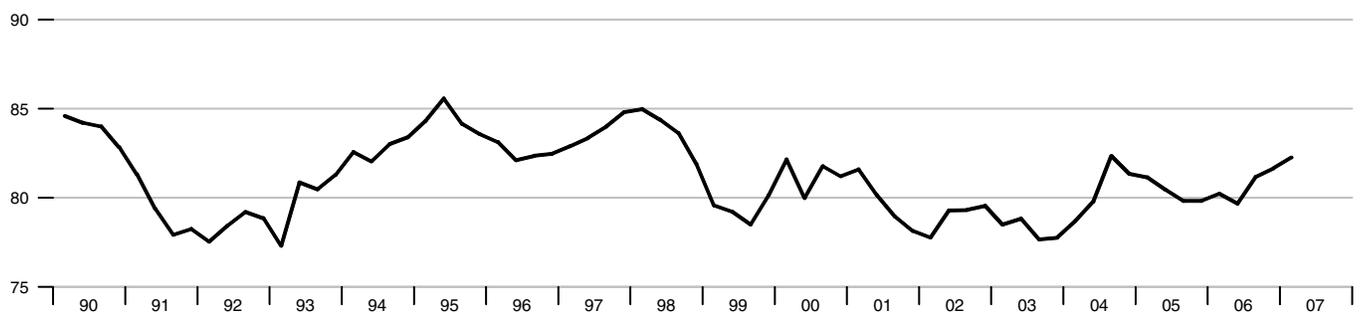
Retail Sales

Percent change from year ago



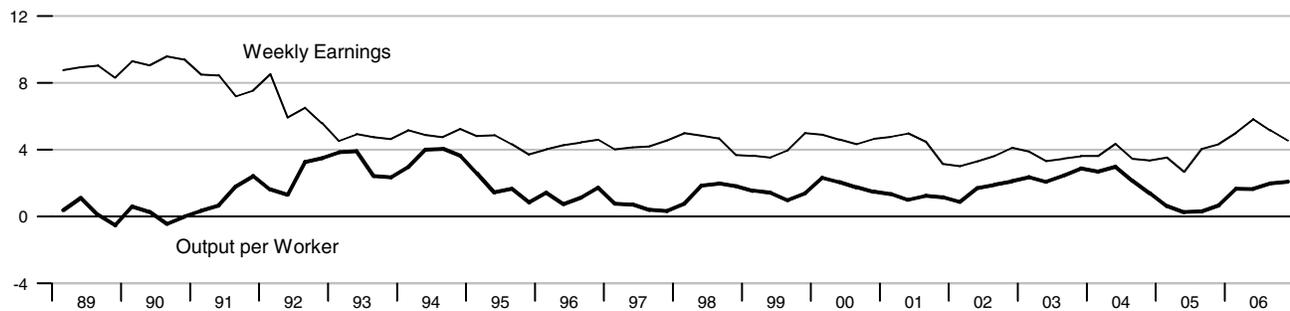
Capacity Utilization

Percent



Real Weekly Earnings and Output per Worker

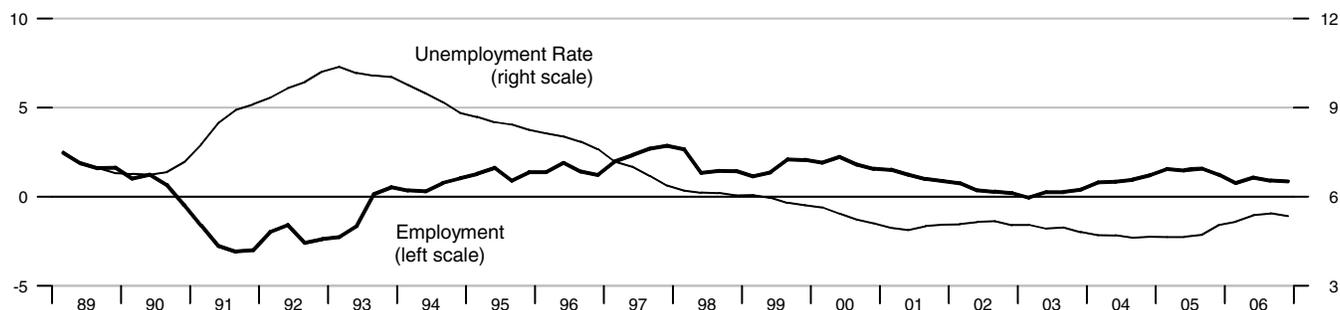
Percent change from year ago



Labor Force Indicators

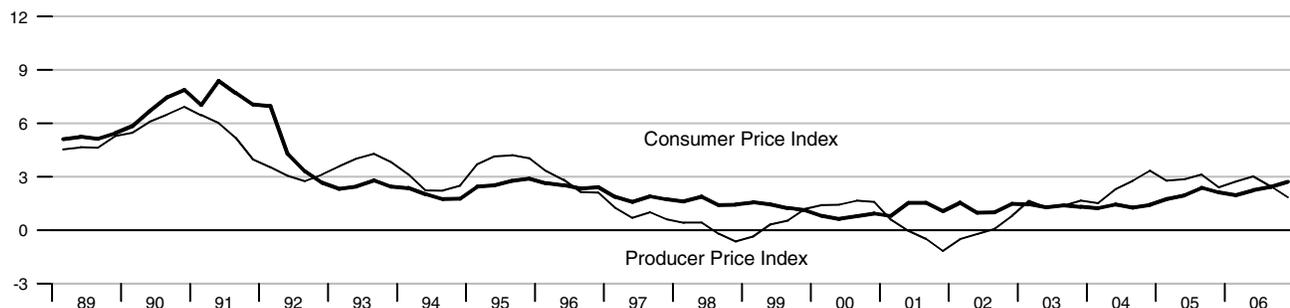
Percent change from year ago

Percent



Inflation

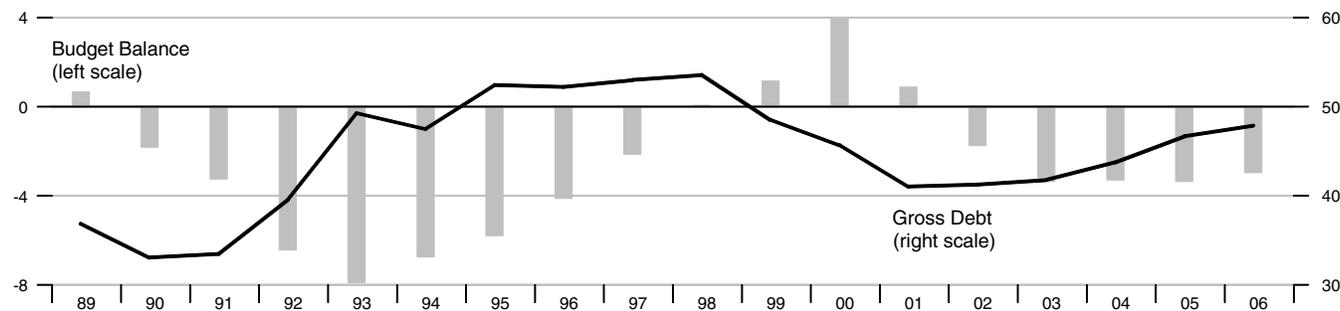
Percent change from year ago



Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance

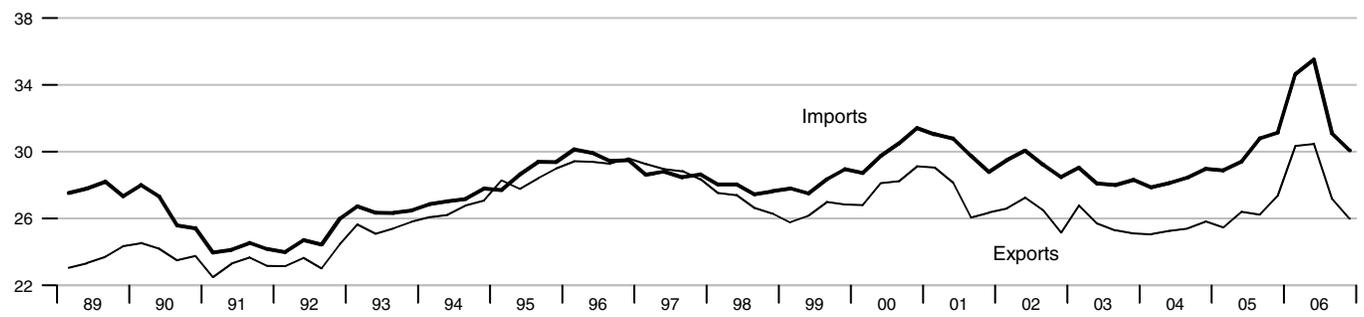
Percent of GDP, annual data

Percent of GDP, annual data



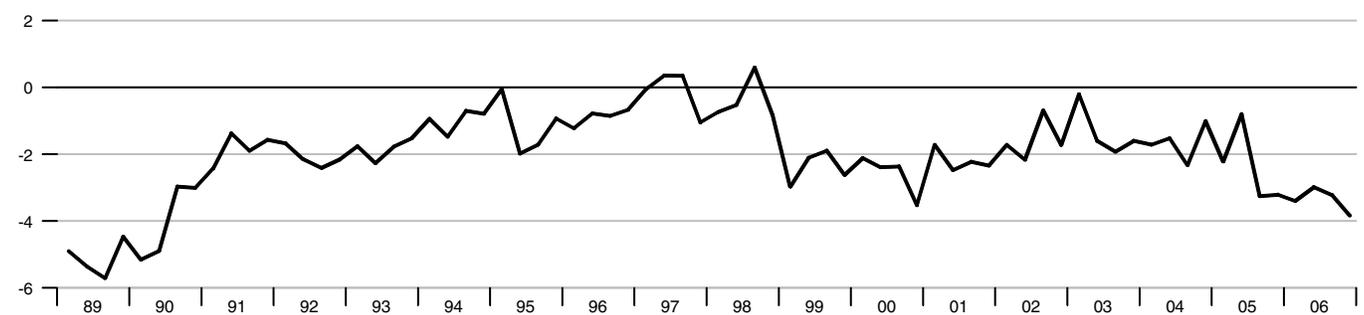
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



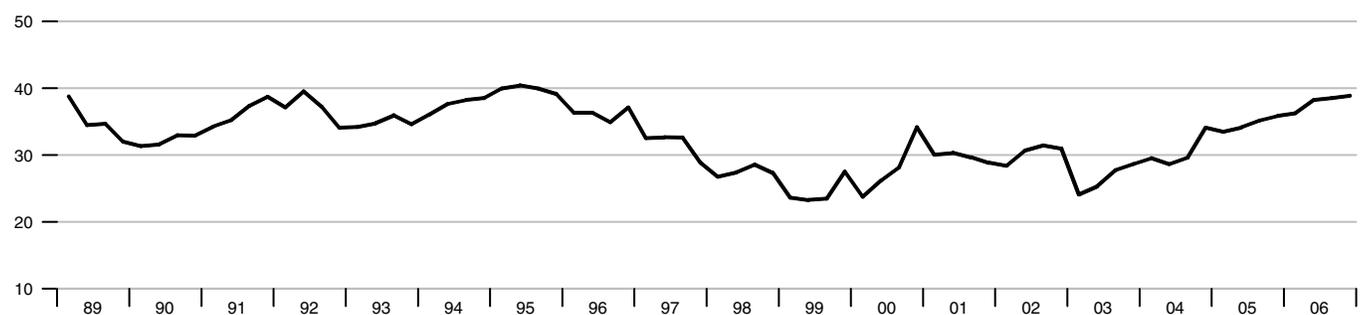
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



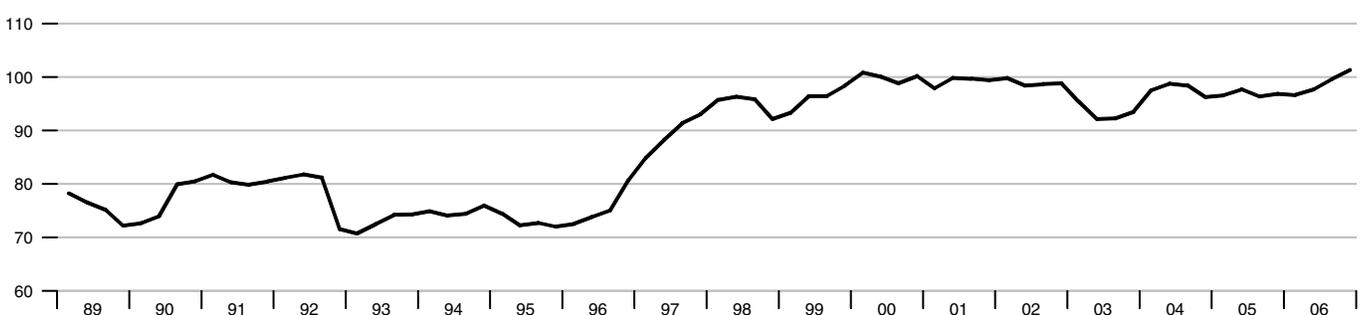
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



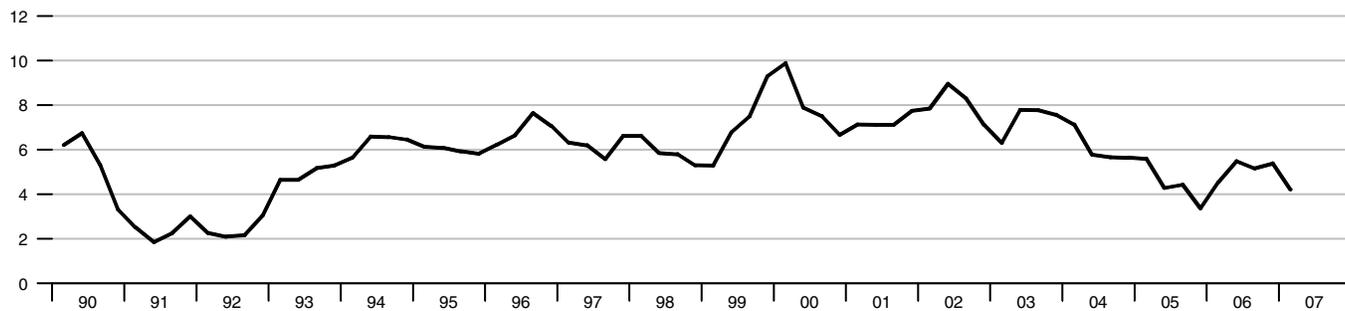
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



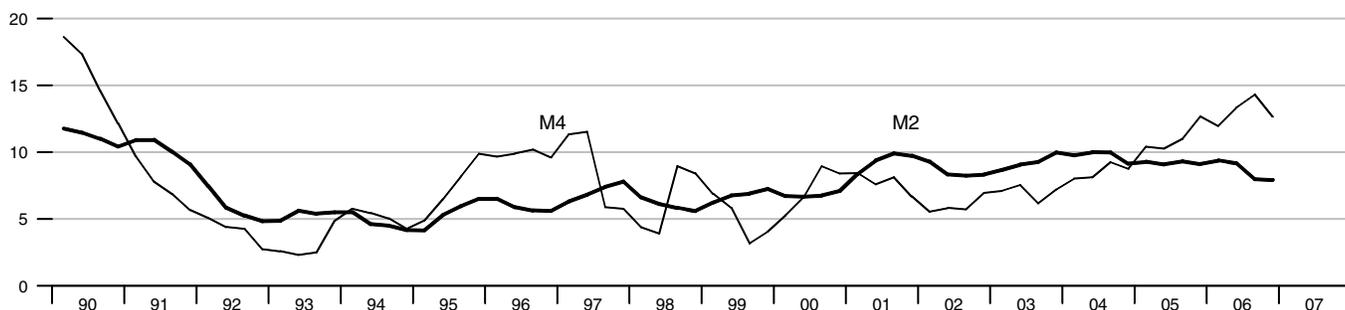
Notes and Coins in Circulation

Percent change from year ago



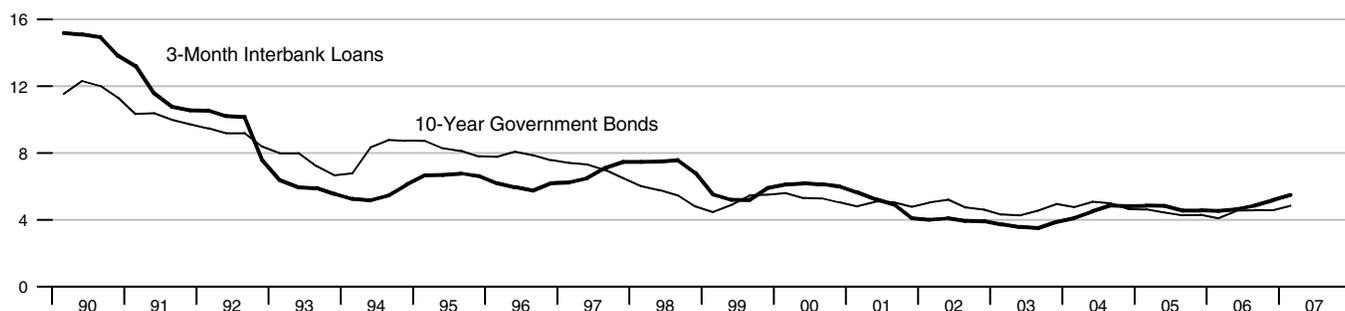
Monetary Aggregates

Percent change from year ago



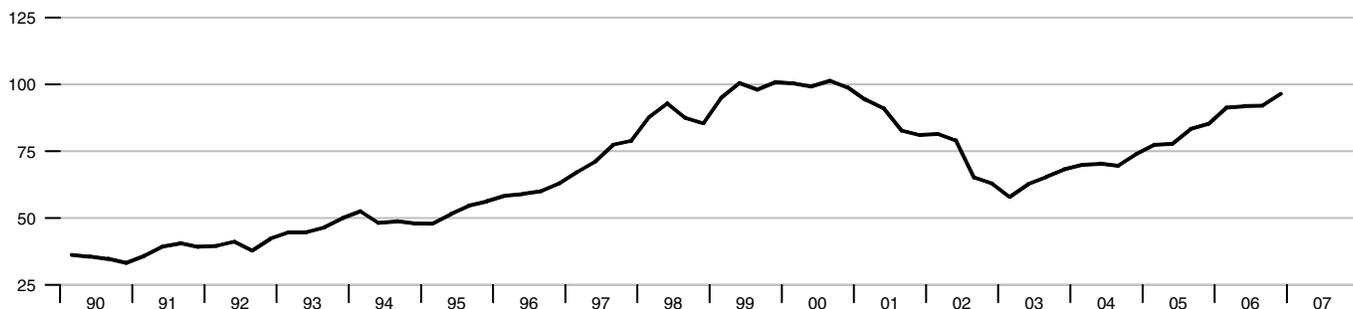
Interest Rates

Percent



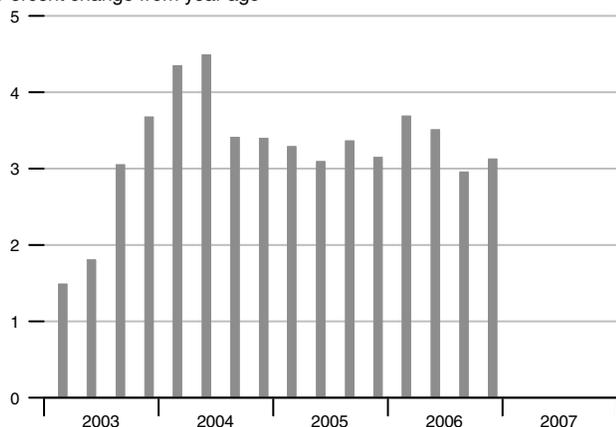
Stock Exchange Index - Financial Times Stock Exchange

2000 = 100



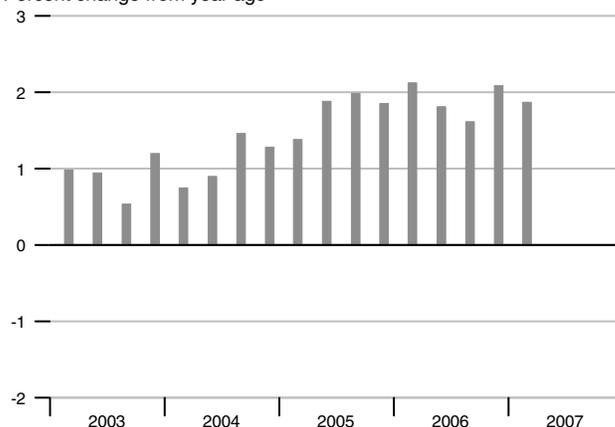
Real GDP

Percent change from year ago



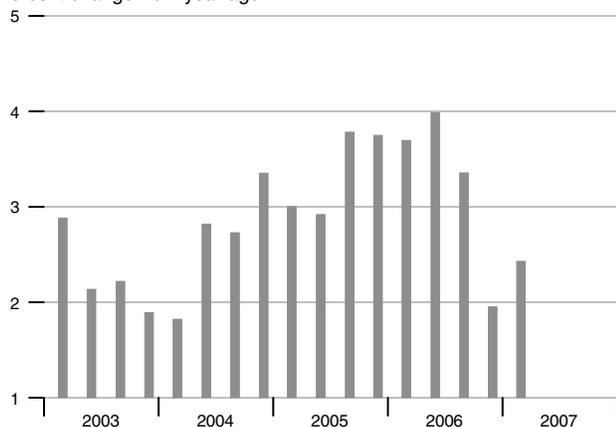
Employment

Percent change from year ago



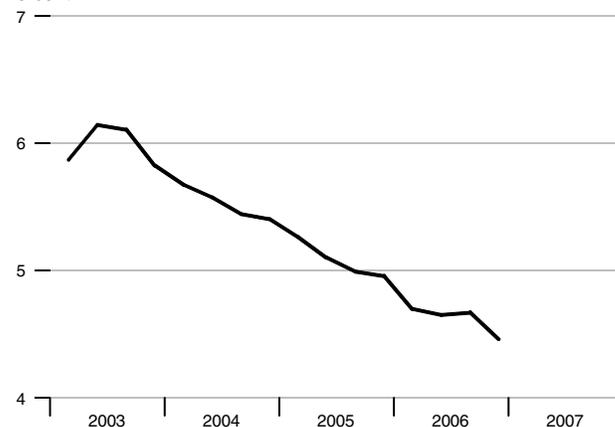
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from year ago



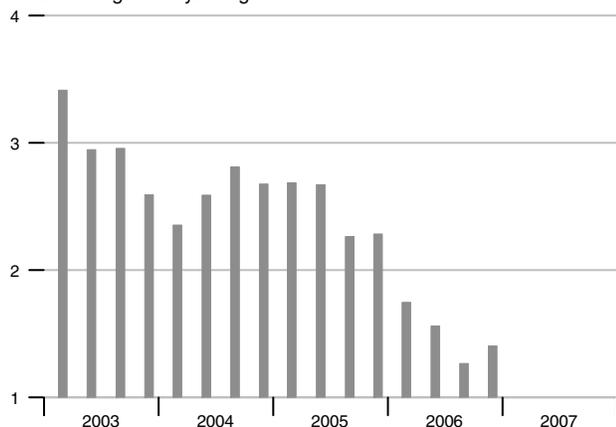
Unemployment Rate

Percent



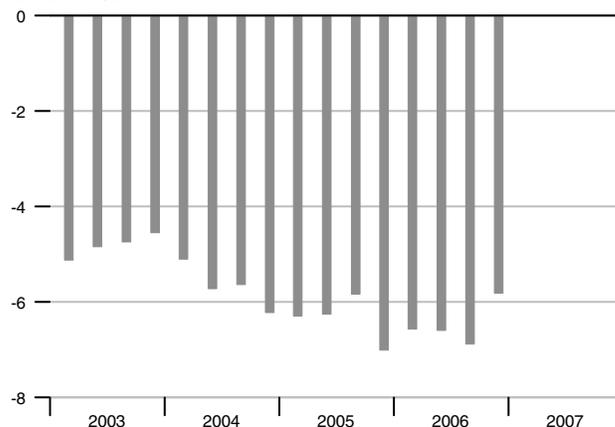
Real Hourly Earnings

Percent change from year ago



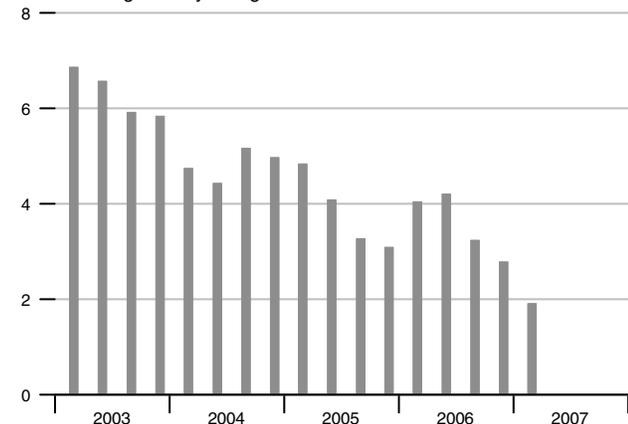
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



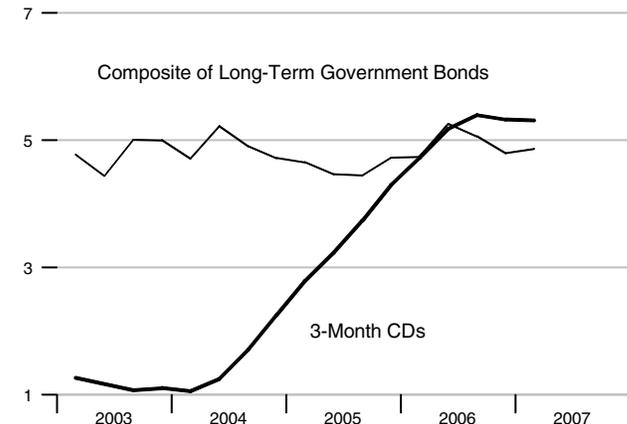
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



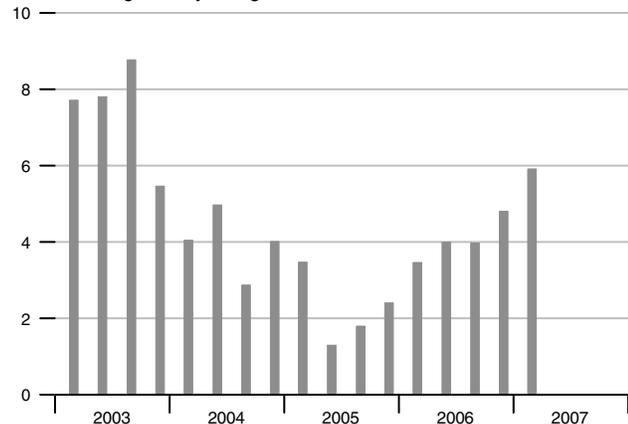
Interest Rates

Percent

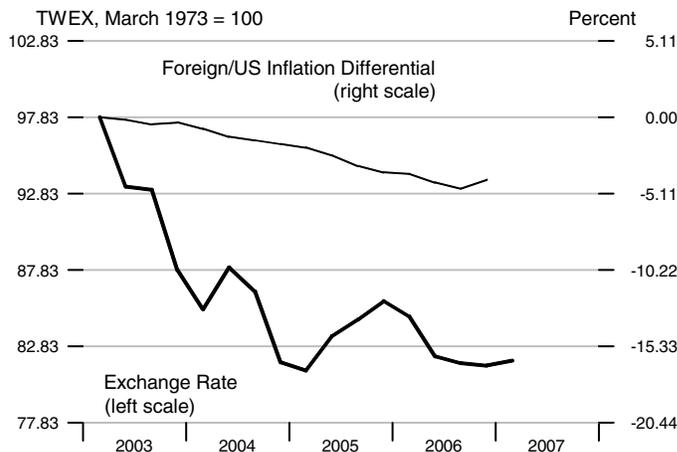


MZM

Percent change from year ago

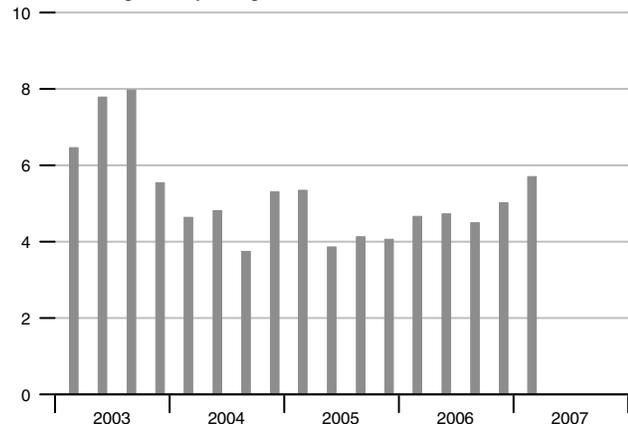


Exchange Rate and Inflation Differential



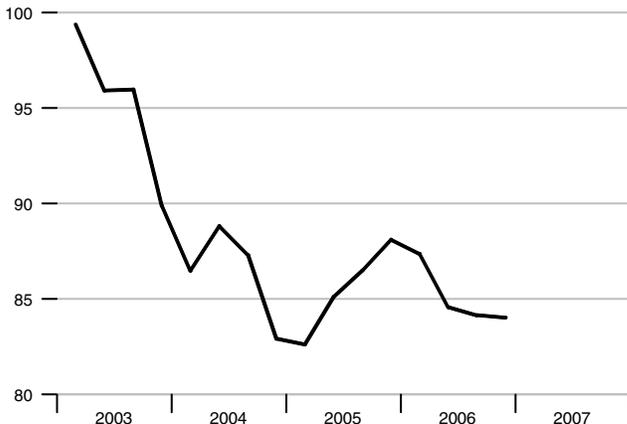
M2

Percent change from year ago



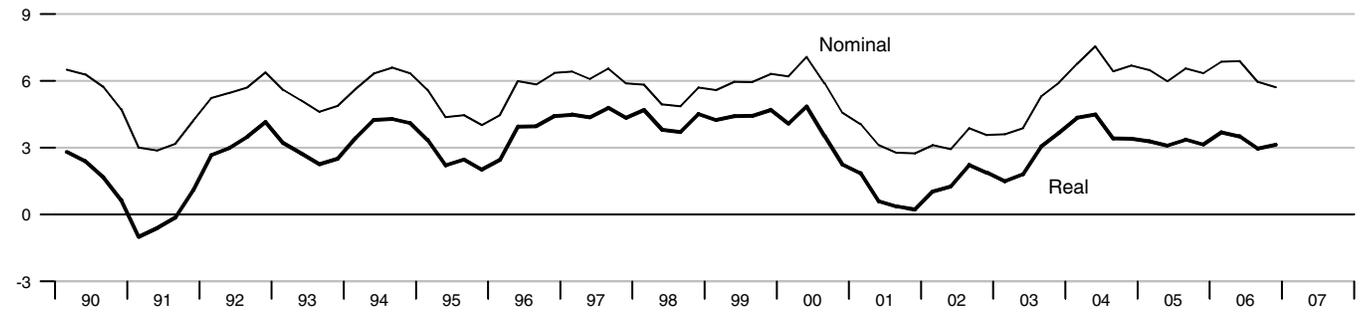
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



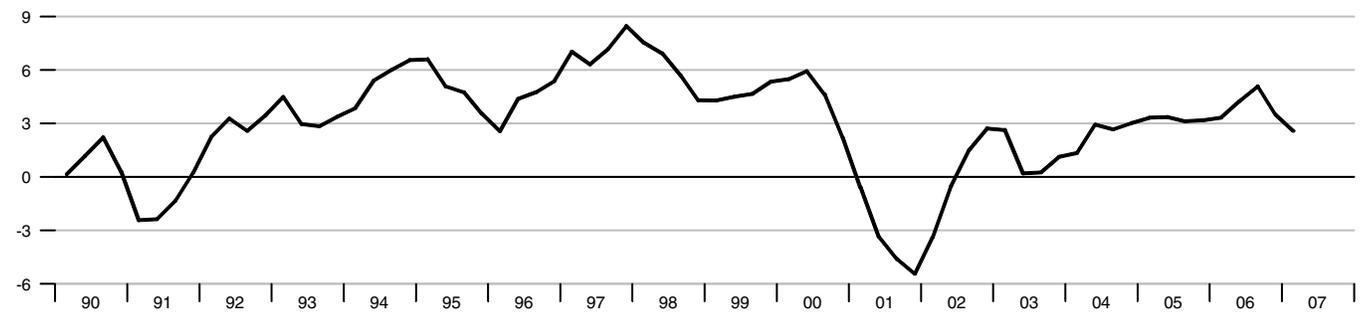
GDP

Percent change from year ago



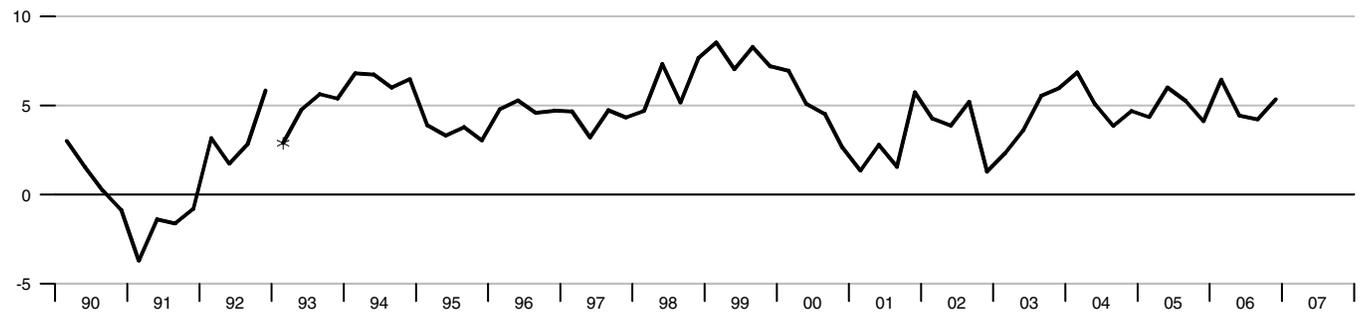
Industrial Production

Percent change from year ago



Retail Sales

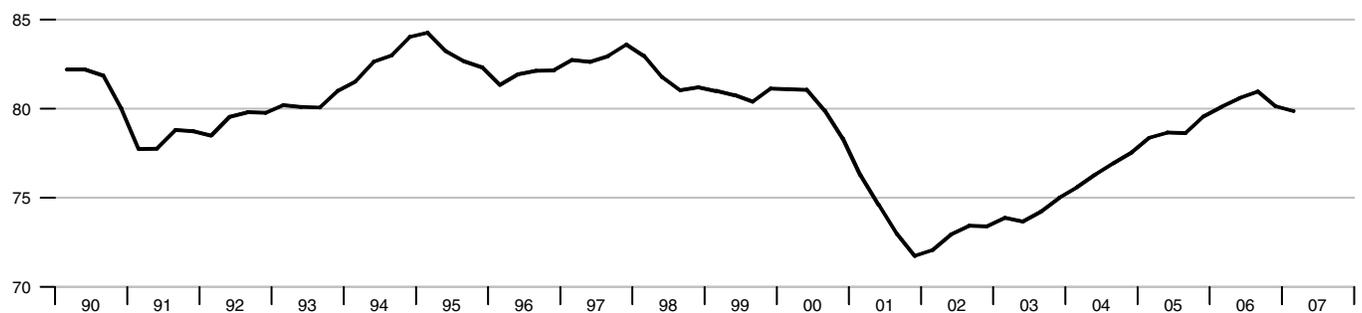
Percent change from year ago



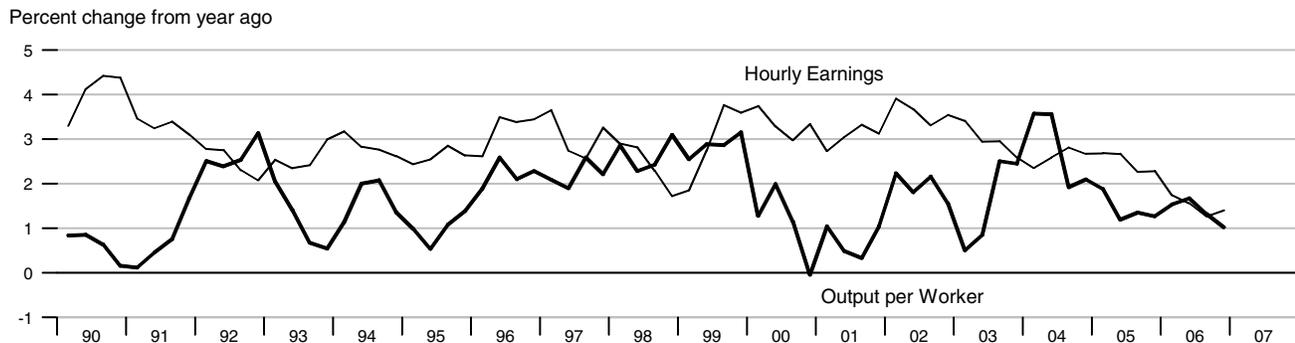
*Data prior to 1993 may not be strictly comparable with later figures (see Notes).

Capacity Utilization

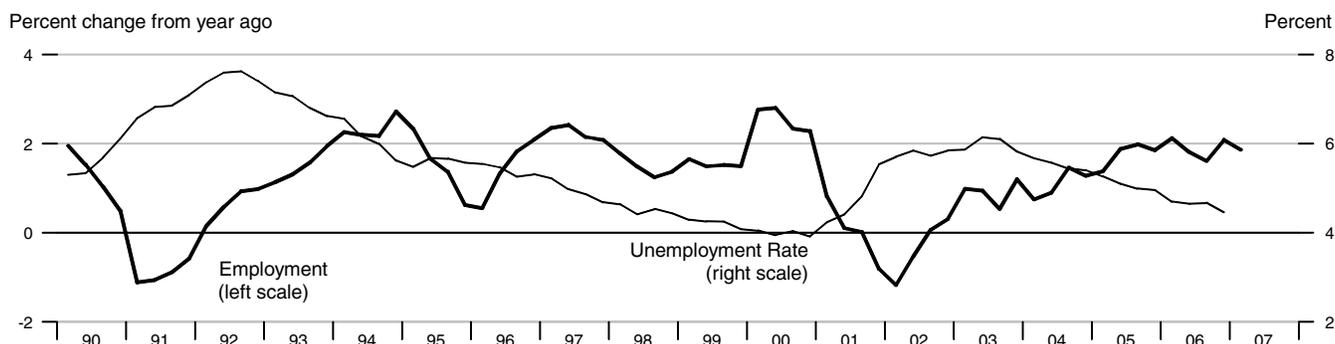
Percent



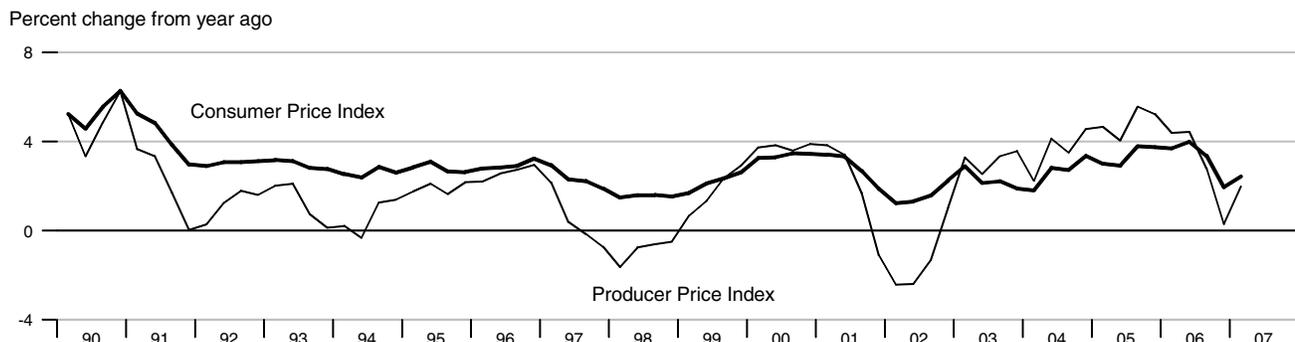
Real Hourly Earnings and Output per Worker



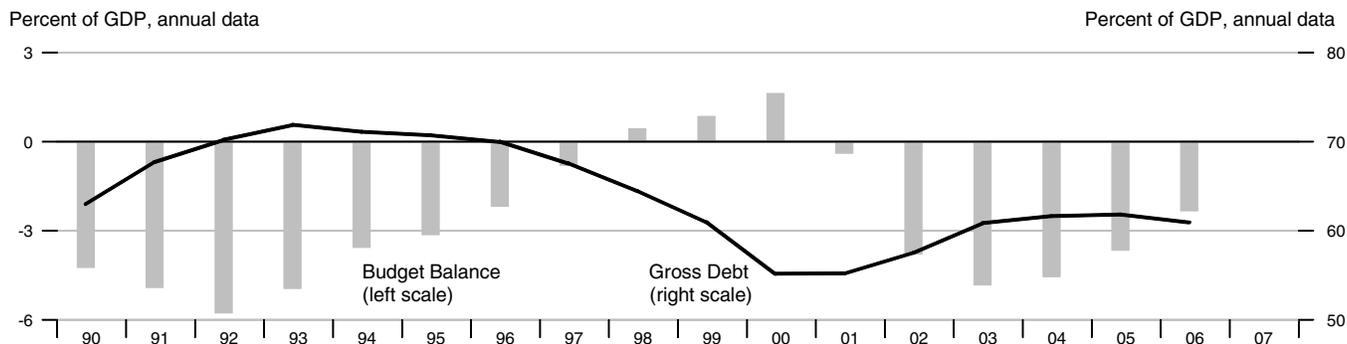
Labor Force Indicators



Inflation

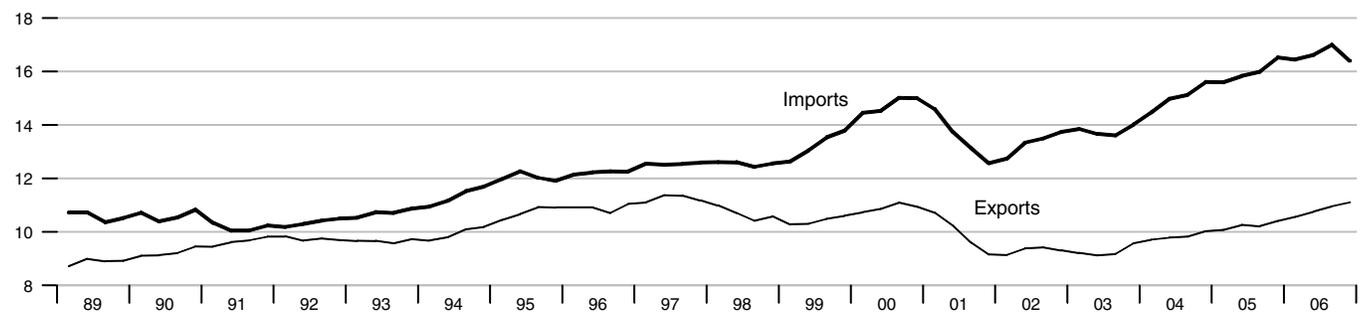


Gross Government Debt and Budget Balance



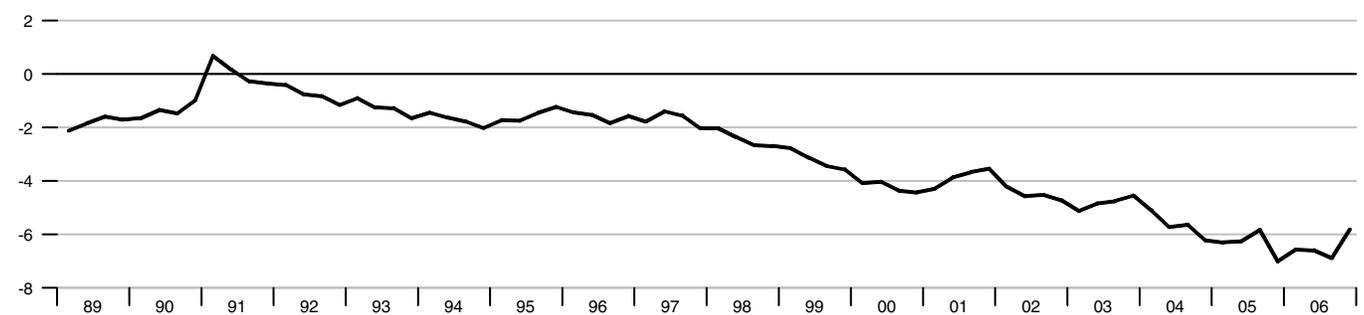
International Trade - Goods and Services

Percent of GDP



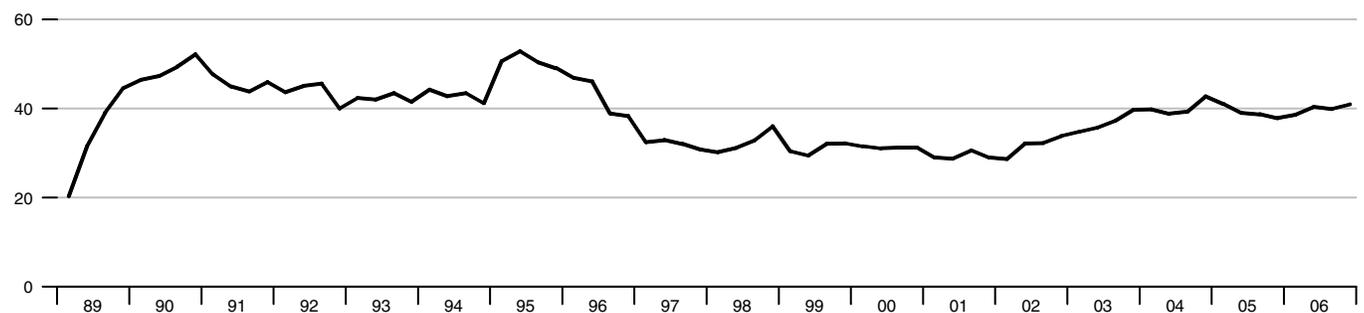
Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



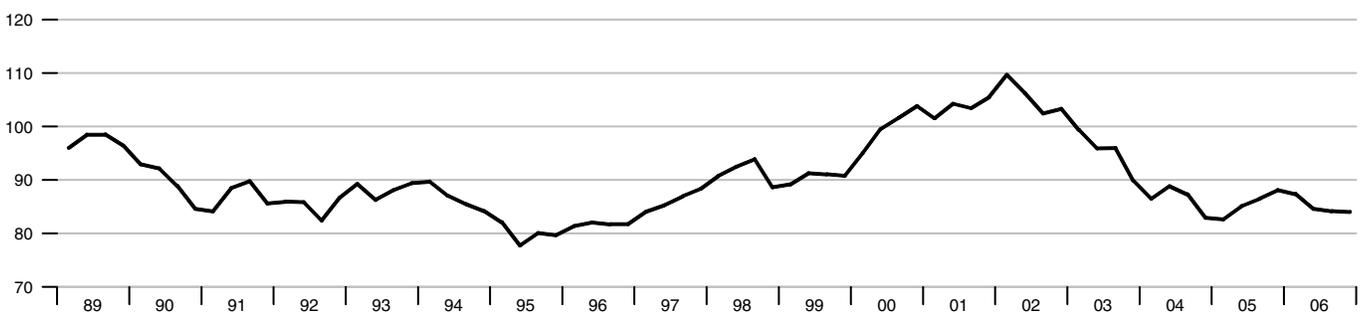
Foreign Exchange Reserves

Billions of US\$



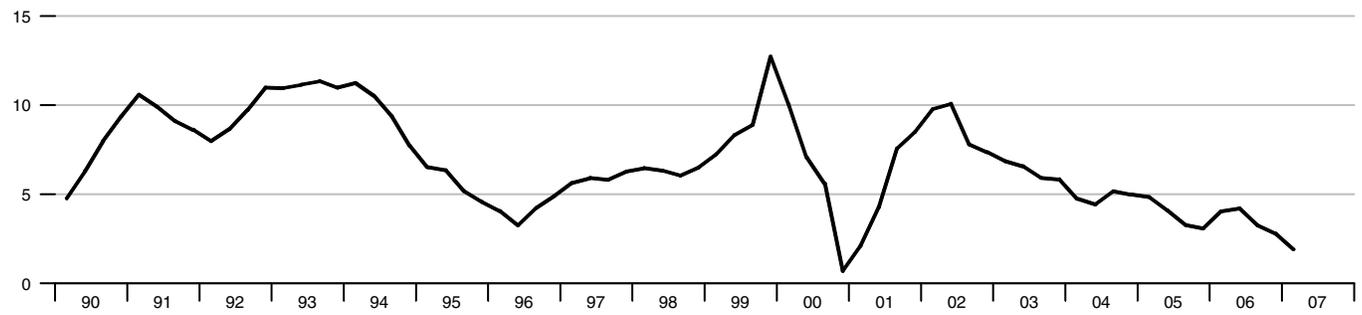
Real Effective Exchange Rate

Index 2000 = 100



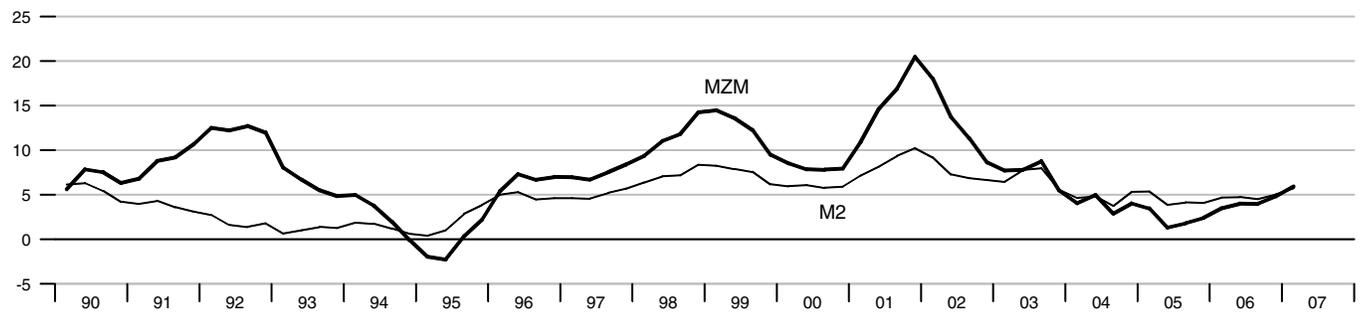
Adjusted Monetary Base

Percent change from year ago



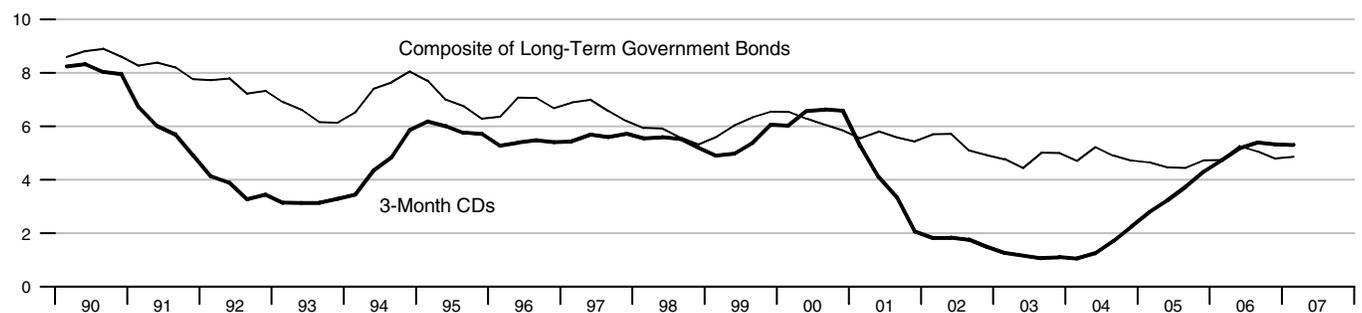
Monetary Aggregates

Percent change from year ago



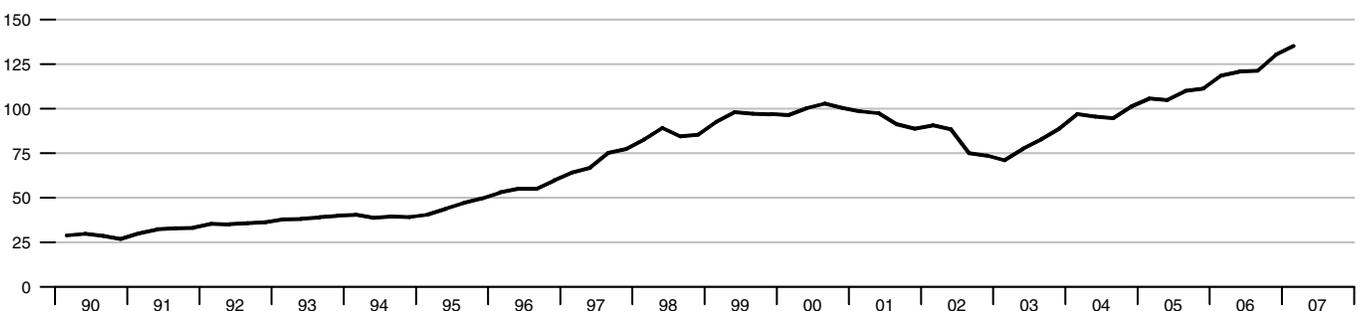
Interest Rates

Percent



Stock Exchange Index - New York Stock Exchange

2000 = 100



Notes

Euro-Area Data: The euro area was enlarged to include Greece on January 1, 2001, and Slovenia on January 1, 2007. Historical euro-area series for earnings, employment, government debt and budget balance, gross domestic product (GDP), and industrial production include Greece. Capacity utilization, the consumer price index, current account balance, merchandise trade, monetary aggregates, and the producer price index include Greece and Slovenia. The series for interest rates, and retail sales include Greece starting in January 2001 and Slovenia starting January 2007. The series for unemployment, the real effective exchange rate, and the stock exchange index include Greece starting in January 2001.

Euro-area interest rates prior to December 1998 are calculated on the basis of national government yields weighted by GDP. Starting in 1999, short-term rates are euro interbank offered rates. Long-term rates are calculated on the basis of national government bond yields weighted by the nominal outstanding amounts of government bonds in each maturity band.

The euro/dollar exchange rate used in the chart on page 12 is a synthetic rate prior to January 1999. This is constructed by calculating a weighted average of the exchange rates of the euro-area countries, excluding Greece and Luxembourg, against the dollar. The weights are based on 1997 GDP shares.

German Data: As a result of reunification, data for all of Germany are now incorporated in the statistical series. The starting periods for unified German data are listed below. Care should be exercised when interpreting the data around these break periods.

Third quarter 1990: current account balance, international trade, and unemployment.

First quarter 1991: consumer price index, GDP, industrial production, output per worker.

Third quarter 1992: capacity utilization.

First quarter 1993: stock exchange index.

Third quarter 1993: employment.

First quarter 1995: hourly earnings.

Capacity Utilization covers the manufacturing sector for Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the euro area; manufacturing excluding food, beverage, and tobacco for Germany; and mining and manufacturing for Italy.

Consumer Price Index is for all items. The current index is based on goods and services consumed by all individuals for Canada; all multi-person households excluding those mainly engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for Japan; all households except pensioners dependent on state pension and high income households for the United Kingdom; and all urban households for the United States. Data for the euro area, France, Germany, and Italy are based on the harmonized index of consumer prices.

Current Account Balance is the sum of merchandise and service exports and income receipts on domestic assets abroad minus the sum of merchandise and service imports and income payments from foreign assets in the domestic economy plus net unilateral transfers.

Real Earnings are based on hourly earnings in manufacturing for Canada, Germany, the United States, and the euro area; hourly earnings in manufacturing excluding construction for France, hourly earnings in industry for Italy; monthly earnings in manufacturing for Japan; and weekly earnings in manufacturing for the United Kingdom.

The **Exchange Rate** for all countries except the United States is expressed as units of local currency per U.S. dollar. For the United States the trade-weighted exchange rate, **TWEX**, is used. This is a weighted average of the exchange value of the U.S. dollar relative to the major international currencies—the euro, Canadian dollar, Japanese yen, British pound, Swiss franc, Australian dollar, and Swedish kronor. Prior to 1999, the currencies of the euro-area countries (with the exception of Greece) are used instead of the euro.

Real Effective Exchange Rate uses normalized unit labor costs in manufacturing. The weighting scheme used to construct the rates, for all except the euro area, is based on disaggregated data for trade among 21 industrial countries in manufactured goods for 2000. For the euro area the weights relate to the trade of the euro area with the other countries. The weights reflect the relative

importance of a country's trading partners in its direct bilateral trade relations and competition in third markets. Normalized unit labor costs in manufacturing are calculated by dividing an index of actual hourly compensation per worker by a five-year moving average index of output per man-hour.

Employment data refer to civilian employment for Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States; industrial employment for France; and total employment for the euro area and the United Kingdom.

Foreign Exchange Reserve data are end of period. The dollar value of reserves may fluctuate as a result of changes in reserve holdings and/or changes in the value of the currencies held vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar.

Government Budget Balance is the difference between general government current receipts and total outlays. Total outlays consist of current expenditures and net capital expenditures. **Gross Government Debt** incorporates all financial liabilities of the general government sector. The general government sector consolidates the accounts of the central, state, local, and social security sectors.

Cumulative Inflation Differential is the cumulative change in the foreign consumer price index (CPI) over the change in the U.S. CPI, in percentage terms. The base period for the cumulative rate of change is taken to be the first period of the chart. For example, if the base period is 2002:Q1, then the cumulative inflation differential for Japan for 2006:Q3 is as follows:

$$\text{inflation differential} = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{P_{2006Q3}^J / P_{2006Q3}^{US}}{P_{2002Q1}^J / P_{2002Q1}^{US}} - 1 \right)$$

where P_{2006Q3}^J is the Japanese CPI in the third quarter of 2006. For the U.S. chart on page 41, foreign CPI is calculated as the weighted average of the CPIs of countries whose currencies are used in the major currency trade-weighted exchange rate index. Starting in 1999, the euro-area harmonized consumer price index is used for the euro area. Prior to 1999, the price levels for the individual euro area countries (excluding Greece and Luxembourg) are used. The cumulative inflation differential is shown because the theory of purchasing power parity states that exchange rate changes should be systematically positively related to this variable.

Industrial Production measures the change in the volume of output in the mining, manufacturing, oil, electricity, gas, and water industries.

The **Short-Term Interest Rate** table on page 4 uses the relevant 3-month interest rate shown in the country pages.

The **Long-Term Interest Rate** table on page 4 uses the government bond rate. The government bond rate is a composite of yields on federal government bonds with maturities of more than 10 years for the United States; 10-year benchmark bonds for France; 7- to 15-year public sector bonds for Germany; 15- to 20-year government bonds through 1990 and 10-year government bonds starting in 1991 for Italy; and 10-year government bonds for Canada, the euro area, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

The **Reserve Money** table on page 4 refers to the adjusted monetary base for Japan and the United States; reserve money for Canada; and M0 for the United Kingdom. **Reserve Money** is currency in circulation, deposits of the deposit money banks, and demand deposits of other residents (with the exception of the central government) with the monetary authority.

Adjusted Monetary Base

Japan: currency in circulation and current deposits at the Bank of Japan.

United States: the sum of currency in circulation outside Federal Reserve banks and the U.S. Treasury, deposits of depository financial institutions at Federal Reserve banks, and an adjustment for the effects of changes in statutory reserve requirements on the quantity of base money held by depositories.

Notes and Coins in Circulation

United Kingdom: After reforming the rules governing bank reserves, the Bank of England discontinued its M0 series in May 2006 because the data would not be comparable to previous data. *IET* now presents a related series, "Notes and Coins in Circulation," in place of M0. The Bank of England directs interested parties to "Publication of narrow money data: the implication of money market reform" in its Autumn 2005 *Quarterly Bulletin* (<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/quarterlybulletin/qb050304.pdf>).

M1

Japan: cash, currency in circulation, and deposit money.
Euro area: currency in circulation and overnight deposits.

M1B

Canada: currency outside banks, chartered bank checkable deposits, less inter-bank checkable deposits.

MZM

United States: currency in circulation, travelers' checks, total publicly-held checkable deposits minus cash items in the process of collection and Federal Reserve float, savings deposits, shares in retail money market mutual funds (funds with initial investments of less than \$50,000), net of retirement accounts, and institutional money market mutual funds.

M2

Canada: currency outside banks, chartered bank demand and notice deposits, chartered bank personal term deposits, adjustments to M2 (continuity adjustments and inter-bank demand and notice deposits).

United Kingdom: currency in circulation and sterling retail deposits with the U.K. banks and building societies.

United States: MZM less institutional money market mutual funds plus small denomination (less than \$100,000) time deposits.

M2 + CDs

Japan: M1 plus private deposits, public deposits less demand deposits, and certificates of deposit.

M3

Euro area: M1 plus deposits with a maturity up to 2 years, deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months, repurchase agreements, money market funds, and debt securities up to 2 years.

M4

United Kingdom: M2 plus wholesale deposits with the U.K. banks and building societies.

Output Per Worker is the ratio of real GDP to employment.

Producer Price Index covers manufacturing for Canada and the United Kingdom; and total industry for Japan and the United States. Data for the euro area, France, Germany, and Italy are based on the harmonized index of total industry excluding construction.

Retail Sales are based on a volume index. The percent change in retail sales for the United States is based on the Standard Industrial Classification system through 1992 and the North American Industrial Classification System from 1993 on.

Stock Exchange Index refers to all share prices except for the United Kingdom, which excludes financial firms.

Unemployment Rate is the standardized unemployment rate. It is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The unemployed are all persons of working age who are without work, readily available for work, and actively seeking work. The standardized rate may differ from the national unemployment rate calculations.

Sources

Abbreviations

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (BOG)
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce (BEA)
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS)
International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (IMF)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development,
Economic Outlook (OECD1)
Main Economic Indicators (OECD2)
National Accounts Quarterly (OECD3)

Canada

Bank of Canada: M1B and M2.
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, real effective exchange rate, and reserve money.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account balance, GDP, hourly earnings, industrial production, interest rates, producer price index, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment rate.
Statistics Canada: employment.

Euro Area

European Central Bank: current account balance and employment.
Eurostat: capacity utilization, consumer price index, GDP, interest rates, merchandise trade, producer price index, and retail sales.
Haver Analytics: synthetic euro exchange rate.
IMF: real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: hourly earnings, industrial production, M1, M3, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

France

BOG: exchange rate.
Eurostat: capacity utilization, consumer price index, and producer price index.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: employment.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: current account balance, GDP, hourly earnings, industrial production, retail sales, interest rates, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

Germany

BOG: exchange rate.
Bundesanstalt Fur Arbeit: employment.
Eurostat: capacity utilization, consumer price index, and producer price index.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: current account balance, GDP, hourly earnings, industrial production, M1, M3, retail sales, interest rates, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

Italy

BOG: exchange rate.
Eurostat: capacity utilization, consumer price index, and producer price index.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica: employment.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: current account balance, GDP, hourly earnings, industrial production, long-term interest rates, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

Japan

Bank of Japan: adjusted monetary base and long-term interest rate.
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account balance, employment, GDP, hourly earnings, industrial production, M1, M2, producer price index, retail sales, short-term interest rate, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

United Kingdom

Bank of England: M2.
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account balance, GDP, industrial production, interest rates, M4, producer price index, retail sales, stock exchange index, unemployment, and weekly earnings.
U.K. Office for National Statistics: employment and Notes and Coins in Circulation.

United States

BOG: capacity utilization, exchange rate, industrial production index, M2, and interest rates.
BEA: GDP, current account balance, merchandise and service trade, and retail sales.
BLS: employment, consumer price index, and producer price index.
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis: adjusted monetary base and MZM.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves and real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: hourly earnings, stock exchange index, and unemployment.