This publication contains charts and tables compiled by the Data Desk staff of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The data are from the G-7 countries, selected emerging markets, and the euro area, including output, inflation, labor markets, interest rates, government budgets, trade, and more.
Dear Reader,

We welcome your comments addressed to:
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   Research Division
   Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
   P.O. Box 442
   St. Louis, MO 63166-0442
or to:
   stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

Thank you,

Chris Neely,
Editor, International Economic Trends
Real Gross Domestic Product for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent change from year ago
Real Gross Domestic Product for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago

- Mexico
- Brazil
- Russia
Real Gross Domestic Product for Korea, India, and China

Percent change from year ago

Korea  India  China

Annual Data

1 Annual Data
Nominal Gross Domestic Product for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent change from year ago
Nominal Gross Domestic Product for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent change from year ago
Nominal Gross Domestic Product for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago
Nominal Gross Domestic Product for Korea, India, and China

Percent change from year ago
Industrial Production for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago
Industrial Production for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent change from year ago

-25  -20  -15  -10  -5   0    5    10   15

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

-20

-15

-10

-5

0

5

10

15

Euro Area  France  Germany  Italy
Industrial Production for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago
Industrial Production for Korea, India, and China

Percent change from year ago

-20 -10 0 10 20 30
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Korea
India
China
Retail Sales for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago
Retail Sales for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy
Percent change from year ago

-12 -8 -4 0 4 8 12

Euro Area France Germany Italy

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Research Division
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Retail Sales for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, Korea, and China
Percent change from year ago
Capacity Utilization for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

90
80
70
60

Canada
Japan (2005 = 100)
United Kingdom
United States
Capacity Utilization for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent

Euro Area  France  Germany  Italy
Capacity Utilization for Mexico, Brazil, Korea, and China

Percent

Mexico, Brazil, Korea, and China's capacity utilization over the years from 1995 to 2012 is shown in the graph. The graph indicates fluctuations in capacity utilization for each country during this period.
Output per Worker for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent change from year ago
Output per Worker for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent change from year ago
Output per Worker for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, and Korea

Percent change from year ago
Earnings for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago

1 Hourly Earnings, 2 Monthly Earnings, 3 Weekly Earnings
Hourly Earnings for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy
Percent change from year ago
Earnings for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, Korea, and China

Percent change from year ago
Employment for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago

Canada Japan United Kingdom United States
Employment for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent change from year ago

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Euro Area
France
Germany
Italy
Employment for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, and Korea
Percent change from year ago

-10 -5 0 5 10 15 20


Mexico Brazil Russia Korea

Mexico
Brazil
Russia
Korea
Unemployment Rate for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent

Canada
Japan
United Kingdom
United States

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2


Canada
Japan
United Kingdom
United States
Unemployment Rate for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent

Euro Area
France
Germany
Italy

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
Unemployment Rate for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, and Korea

Percent change from year ago

Mexico Brazil Russia Korea

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
Consumer Price Index for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago

Canada | Japan | United Kingdom | United States

-4 | -2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6
**Consumer Price Index for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy**

Percent change from year ago

---

The diagram shows the Consumer Price Index for the Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy from 1995 to 2012. The y-axis represents the percent change from the previous year, ranging from -2 to 8. The x-axis represents the years from 1995 to 2012.

- **Euro Area** is represented by a light gray line.
- **France** is represented by a black line.
- **Germany** is represented by a red line.
- **Italy** is represented by a blue line.

The data indicates fluctuations in price indexes across these countries, with notable peaks and troughs corresponding to specific years.
Consumer Price Index for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago

1 Left Scale, 2 Right Scale
Consumer Price Index for Korea, India, and China
Percent change from year ago
Producer Price Index for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent change from year ago
Producer Price Index for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy
Percent change from year ago

Euro Area
France
Germany
Italy

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
Producer Price Index for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago
Producer Price Index for Korea, India, and China
Percent change from year ago

1 Annual Data
Government Gross Debt for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent of GDP, annual data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>United States</th>
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<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Government Gross Debt for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP, annual data
Government Net Debt for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent of GDP, annual data
Government Net Debt for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP, annual data
Government Debt for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Percent of GDP

Mexico Brazil Russia

0 40 80 120 160

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Mexico Brazil Russia
Government Debt for Korea, India, and China
Percent of GDP

*Data for Korean debt are on a non-consolidated basis.
Government Budget Balance for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent of GDP, annual data
Government Budget Balance for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP, annual data
Government Budget Balance for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent of GDP, annual data

1 Quarterly data.
Government Budget Balance for Korea, India, and China

Percent of GDP

* According to the OECD, the increasing budget surplus during 2004-2006 is related to the accumulated pension funds in the social security system.
International Trade - Imports of Goods and Services for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP

1 Imports of Goods Only
International Trade - Imports of Goods and Services for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Percent of GDP

Mexico

Brazil

Russia

1 Imports of Goods Only
International Trade - Imports of Goods for Korea, India, and China

Percent of GDP

1 Left Scale, 2 Right Scale
International Trade - Exports of Goods and Services for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent of GDP
International Trade - Exports of Goods and Services for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP

1 Exports of Goods Only
International Trade - Exports of Goods and Services for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Percent of GDP

1 Exports of Goods Only
International Trade - Exports of Goods for Korea, India, and China

Percent of GDP

Korea
India
China

1 Left Scale, 2 Right Scale
Current Account Balance for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent of GDP

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Canada Japan United Kingdom United States
-8 -6 -4 -2

0 2 4 6 8

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Canada Japan United Kingdom United States
Current Account Balance for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Euro Area</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
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Current Account Balance for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent of GDP

Mexico Brazil Russia

-8 -4 0 4 8 12 16

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Mexico Brazil Russia
Current Account Balance for Korea, India, and China
Percent of GDP

Korea
India
China

1 Annual Data
Foreign Exchange Reserves for France, Germany, and Italy

Billions of US$
Foreign Exchange Reserves for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Billions of US$
Foreign Exchange Reserves for Korea, India, and China

Billions of US$

1 Left Scale, 2 Right Scale
Real Effective Exchange Rate for Canada, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Index 2005 = 100

Canada Euro Area Japan United Kingdom United States

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
Real Effective Exchange Rate for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Index 2005 = 100

Graph showing the real effective exchange rates for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia from 1994 to 2011.
Real Effective Exchange Rate for Korea, India, and China
Index 2005 = 100
Exchange Rates for Canada, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Canada</th>
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<th>Japan</th>
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<td>$1.45</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td>$1.45</td>
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<td>$1.70</td>
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1 Canadian dollar, Left Scale, 2 euro, Left Scale, 3 Japanese yen, Right Scale, 4 UK pound, Left Scale, 5 US TWEX, March 1973=100, Right Scale
Exchange Rates for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Per US$

Mexico 1
Brazil 2
Russia 3

1 Mexican peso, 2 Brazilian real, 3 Russian ruble
Exchange Rates for Korea, India, and China

Per US$

1 Korean won, Right Scale, 2 Indian rupee, Left Scale, 3 Chinese yuan, Left Scale
Reserve Money for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago

1 Reserve Money, 2 Adjusted Monetary Base, 3 Coins and Notes in Circulation
Monetary Base for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago
Reserve Money for Korea, India, and China
Percent change from year ago
Narrow Money for Canada, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent change from year ago
Narrow Money for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia
Percent change from year ago
Narrow Money for Korea, India, and China
Percent change from year ago

Korea
India
China

\(^1\text{M1}\)
Broad Money for Canada, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
Percent change from year ago
Broad Money for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Percent change from year ago

1 M3, 2 M2
Broad Money for Korea, India, and China
Percent change from year ago

Korea
India
China

1 M2, 2 M3
Short-Term Interest Rates for Canada, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Legend:
- Canada¹
- Euro Area²
- Japan³
- United Kingdom⁴
- United States³

¹ 90-Day Prime Corporate Paper, ² 90-Day Deposits, ³ 3-Month CDs, ⁴ 3-Month Interbank Loans
Short-Term Interest Rates for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Percent


Mexico
Brazil
Russia

1 3-Month T-Bill, 2 31-Day or longer T-Bill, 3 1-3 Month Interbank Rate
Short-Term Interest Rates for Korea, India, and China

Percent

1 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Korea\(^1\)  India\(^2\)  China\(^3\)

\(^1\) 91-Day CD, \(^2\) Bombay Interbank Money Market Rate, \(^3\) 3-Month Bill
Long-Term Interest Rates for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Percent

Canada
Japan
United Kingdom
United States

10-Year Government Bonds, Composite of Long-Term Government Bonds
Long-Term Interest Rates for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy

Percent

- Euro Area
- France
- Germany
- Italy

1 Weighted Average of 10-Year Government Bonds, 2 10-Year Benchmark Bonds, 3 7- to 15-Year Public Sector Bonds, 4 Government Bonds, 15- to 20-Year through 1990 and 10-Year starting in 1991
Long-Term Interest Rates for Mexico, Brazil, Russia, and Korea

Percent


Mexico\(^1\)  Brazil\(^2\)  Russia\(^3\)  Korea\(^4\)

\(^1\) Composite of Long-Term Government Bonds, Left Scale.\(^2\) unspecified, Left Scale.\(^3\)10-Year Government Bonds, Right Scale.\(^4\)10-Year Government Bonds, Left Scale.
Stock Exchange Indices for Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States

Index 2005 = 100

- Canada
- Japan
- United Kingdom
- United States

1 Toronto Stock Exchange  
2 Tokyo Stock Exchange  
3 Financial Times Stock Exchange  
4 New York Stock Exchange
Stock Exchange Indices for Euro Area, France, Germany, and Italy
Index 2005 = 100

Euro Area\(^1\)  France\(^2\)  Germany\(^3\)  Italy\(^4\)

\(^1\) Dow Jones EURO STOXX, \(^2\) SBF 250, \(^3\) CDAX, \(^4\) Milan Stock Exchange
Stock Exchange Indices for Mexico, Brazil, and Russia

Index 2005 = 100

Mexico
Brazil
Russia

1 Mexican IPC, 2 Brazilian Stock Exchange, 3 Russian MICEX
Stock Exchange Indices for Korea, India, and China

Index 2005 = 100

Korea

India

China

1 KCE KOSPI, 2 Indian Stock Exchange, 3 Shanghai Composite
Notes

**Euro-Area Data:** Euro-area countries are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Spain. Data series are break adjusted and include all euro area countries for the full sample, with these exceptions: Series for interest rates are not break adjusted.

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 69 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.


**Capacity Utilization** covers the manufacturing sector for Canada, China, France, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the euro area; manufacturing excluding food, beverage, and tobacco for Germany; mining and manufacturing for Italy; installed capacity utilization for Brazil.

**Consumer Price Index** is for all items. The current index is based on goods and services consumed by all individuals for Brazil, Canada, India, Mexico, and Russia; 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; all households except farming and fishing for Korea; all urban households for the United States; all urban and rural residents for China. 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.

**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; hourly earnings for Mexico, monthly earnings in manufacturing for Brazil, China, Japan, and Russia; monthly earnings for wage earners in manufacturing for Korea, and weekly earnings in manufacturing for the United Kingdom.

German real earnings data prior to 2007 are not strictly comparable with the new figures: Before 2007, gross hourly earnings covered full-time wage earners only. Since the first quarter of 2007, the data refer to the index of gross hourly earnings (excluding extra payments) of full-time wage earners and salaried employees.

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 2005. 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, Korea, Russia, and the United States; industrial employment for France; and total employment for Brazil, the euro area, Mexico, 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.

**Net Government Debt** measures the gross financial liabilities of the general government sector less the financial assets of the general government sector. For China and India general government gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable.

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

**Long-Term Interest Rate** data refer to 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 Mexico and the United States; long-term public and semi-public sector 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, Korea, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

**Reserve Money** data refer to the adjusted monetary base for Japan and the United States; monetary base for Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Russia; 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/qh050304.pdf].


**M1B** Canada: currency outside banks, chartered bank checkable deposits, less inter-bank checkable deposits.
**Abbreviations**

**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (BOG)**

**Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce (BEA)**


**International Monetary Fund**

**International Financial Statistics (IMF)**

**World Economic Outlook (WEO)**

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**

**Economic Outlook (OECD1)**

**Main Economic Indicators (OECD2)**

**National Accounts Quarterly (OECD3)**

**Sources**

**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, net 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, net government debt, and budget balance.
- OECD2: current account balance, GDP, 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, net 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.
- Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: employment.
- OECD1: gross government debt, net 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.
- Instituto Nazionale di Statistica: employment.
- OECD1: gross government debt, net 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, net government debt, and budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account balance, employment, M1, M2, producer price index, retail sales, short-term interest rate, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

**United Kingdom**
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, and real effective exchange rate.
OECD1: gross government debt, net government debt, budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account balance, GDP, industrial production, interest rates, M2, M4, producer price index, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

**United States**
BOG: capacity utilization, exchange rate, industrial production index, M2, and interest rates.
BEA: GDP, current account balance, merchandise and service trade, 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, net government debt, budget balance.
OECD2: hourly earnings, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

**Brazil**
Banco Central Do Brazil: capacity utilization, employment, gross government debt, and long-term interest rate.
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, monetary base, producer price index, and short-term interest rate.
OECD1: budget balance.
OECD2: consumer price index, current account balance, GDP, industrial production, M1, M3, monthly earnings, real effective exchange rate, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

**China**
IMF: foreign exchange reserves and reserve money.
OECD1: budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, exchange rate, industrial production, M1, M2, merchandise trade, monthly earnings, nominal GDP, producer price index, real effective exchange rate, retail sales, short-term interest rate, stock exchange index, and unemployment.
WEO: current account as a percentage of GDP, government debt, and real GDP.

**India**
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, reserve money, and short-term interest rate.
OECD1: budget balance.
OECD2: consumer price index, exchange rate, GDP, industrial production, M1, M3, merchandise trade, producer price index, real effective exchange rate, and stock exchange index.
WEO: current account as a percentage of GDP and government debt.

**Korea**
BOG: exchange rate.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, merchandise and service trade, monthly earnings, and reserve money.
OECD1: gross government debt and budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account, employment, GDP, industrial production, interest rates, M1, M2, producer price index, real effective exchange rate, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment.

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

**Russia**
BOG: exchange rate.
Central Bank of Russia: government debt.
IMF: foreign exchange reserves, monetary base, and merchandise and service trade.
OECD1: budget balance.
OECD2: capacity utilization, consumer price index, current account, employment, GDP, industrial production, interest rates, M1, M2, monthly earnings, producer price index, retail sales, stock exchange index, and unemployment.