

## Stable Interest Rates Follow Stable Prices

In the 1980s, the United States and most other developed countries adopted monetary policies based on the goal of first achieving, and then maintaining, price stability. Price stability can be defined as an economic environment in which people can make plans and contracts without worrying about inflation. Interest rates are a good indicator of expectations about future inflation because most long-term shifts in the level of interest rates are due to changes in the market's expectations about future inflation.

During the long period of achieving price stability in the United States—from about 1983 until the mid-1990s—interest rates declined. In 1984, the yields on the 3-month Treasury bill and the 10-year bond peaked at 10.90 percent and 13.56 percent, respectively. By 1993, the yield on the 3-month bill had fallen to 3 percent and the yield on the 10-year bond dipped to 5.33 percent. Since the mid-1990s, inflation and interest rates have been relatively stable, reflecting the relative success of monetary policy in maintaining price stability.

The table shows statistics for short- and long-term interest rates for two periods. The first period, from January 1983 until December 1996, is one of declining inflation and inflation expectations. The average 3-month interest rate over this period was 6.36 percent and the average 10-year rate was 8.35 percent.

The second period, from January 1997 to the present, is one of relative price stability. A comparison of the two periods clearly shows the advantage of price stability: Interest rates shown in the bottom panel are, on average, 2 to 3 percentage points lower across all maturities, with the largest declines in the longest maturities. At the short end, monthly average rates have varied from a low of 0.90 percent to a high of 6.36 percent,

which was the average in the earlier period. At the long end, the yield on 10-year bonds has averaged 5.02 percent and, on a monthly average basis, has never risen as high as 7 percent.

Another benefit of price stability is that it stabilizes people's expectations about inflation. Hence, indications of strong economic growth are less likely to foment expectations of a long-lasting shift in the inflation rate. Also, under price stability, monetary policymakers are less compelled to quell inflation fears during periods of fast economic growth by raising short-term interest rates. The table illustrates this benefit by showing the average monthly standard deviations of the respective interest rates, calculated from daily data. This measure shows that expectations in the current era of price stability have been well anchored—that is, intra-month developments, such as data releases, have less effect on interest rates.

—William T. Gavin

**U.S. Treasury Constant-Maturity Yields (% annual rates)**

Term to maturity	3-Month	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
<b>1983:01 to 1996:12</b>				
Average	6.36	6.87	7.98	8.35
Minimum	2.93	3.18	4.71	5.33
Maximum	10.90	12.08	13.48	13.56
Monthly standard deviation	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13
<b>1997:01 to 2007:04</b>				
Average	3.69	3.94	4.66	5.02
Minimum	0.90	1.01	2.27	3.33
Maximum	6.36	6.33	6.76	6.89
Monthly standard deviation	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.10

Page	
3	Economy at a Glance
4	Output and Growth
7	Interest Rates
8	Inflation and Prices
10	Labor Markets
12	Consumer Spending
14	Investment Spending
16	Government Revenues, Spending, and Debt
18	International Trade
20	Productivity and Profits
22	Quick Reference Tables
27	Notes and Sources

## Conventions used in this publication:

1. Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
2. *Percent change* refers to simple percent changes. *Percent change from year ago* refers to the percent change from the same month or quarter during the previous year. *Compounded annual rate of change* shows what the growth rate would be over an entire year if the same simple percent change continued for four quarters or twelve months. The compounded annual rate of change of  $x$  between the previous quarter  $t-1$  and the current quarter  $t$  is:  $[(x_t/x_{t-1})^4 - 1] \times 100$ . For monthly data replace 4 with 12.
3. All data with significant seasonal patterns are adjusted accordingly, unless labeled NSA.

We welcome your comments addressed to:

Editor, *National Economic Trends*  
 Research Division  
 Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
 P.O. Box 442  
 St. Louis, MO 63166-0442

or to:

stlsFRED@stls.frb.org

## Notes

*Pages 4, 5: Final Sales* is gross domestic product (GDP) minus change in private inventories. **Advance, Preliminary, and Final GDP Growth Rates** are released during the first, second, and third months of the following quarter. Changes result from incorporation of more complete information. Real GDP is measured in 2000 dollars. The **ISM** (formerly Purchasing Managers') **Index** is a weighted average of diffusion indexes for new orders, production, supplier deliveries, inventories, and employment. **Aggregate and Average Weekly Hours** are paid hours of production and nonsupervisory employees. The **Inventory-Sales Ratio** uses nominal (current-dollar) inventory and sales data.

*Page 6:* For information on how to calculate the **Contribution** of a component to the overall GDP growth rate, see the October 1999 issue of the Survey of Current Business, p. 16. The sign is changed for **Imports**.

*Page 7:* Ten-year **Treasury Yields** are adjusted to constant maturity; three-month yields are secondary market averages. All rates used in the yield curves are adjusted to constant maturity. The 30-year constant maturity series was discontinued by the Treasury Department as of Feb. 18, 2002. **Standard and Poor's 500 Index with Reinvested Dividends** shows the total return: capital gains plus dividends.

*Pages 8, 9: Oil* (West Texas intermediate) and **Natural Gas** (Henry Hub) spot and futures **prices** are listed in the *Wall Street Journal*. Spot prices are monthly averages of daily prices; futures prices are usually taken from the last trading day of the month. **Consumer Price Index** is for all urban consumers. The **Consumption Chain Price Index** is the index associated with the personal consumption expenditures component of GDP. The **Employment Cost Index (ECI)** covers private nonfarm employers. **ECI Compensation** refers to a fixed sample of jobs, while **Compensation per Hour** covers all workers in the nonfarm business sector in a given quarter. In both cases, compensation is wages and salaries plus benefits.

*Pages 10, 11:* Effective with the May 2003 **Employment Situation**, the establishment survey data for employment, hours, and earnings have been converted from the 1987 SIC system to the 2002 NAICS system. For more information see <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>. **Nonfarm Payroll Employment** is counted in a survey of about 400,000 establishments (Current Employment Statistics). It excludes self-employed individuals and workers in private households, but double-counts individuals with more than one job. The **Household Survey** (Current Population Survey) of about 60,000 households provides estimates of civilian employment, unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, and employment-population ratio. **Population** is civilian, noninstitutional, 16 years and over. The 90 percent confidence intervals for the unemployment rate ( $\pm 0.2$  percentage points) and change in household survey employment ( $\pm 290,000$ ) measure uncertainty due to sample size. Because the household survey was changed in January 1994, data prior to this date are not strictly comparable. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced several revisions to the Household Survey on Feb. 7, 2003, with the release of the January 2003 data. For more information, see [www.bls.gov/cps/](http://www.bls.gov/cps/). The **Job Openings rate** is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

*Page 13:* The **Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index** shows changes in a summary measure of consumers' answers to five questions about their current and expected financial situation, expectations about future economic conditions, and attitudes about making large purchases. The survey is based on a representative sample of U.S. households.

*Page 15:* **Gross Private Saving** is the sum of personal saving, undistributed corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj (see notes for pp. 18-19), and private wage accruals less disbursements. **Gross Government Saving** is net government saving (surplus/deficit) plus consumption of fixed capital. **Balance on Current Account (NIPA)** is net capital transfer payments to the rest of the world plus net lending or net borrowing (international trade and income flows).

*Pages 16, 17:* **Government Consumption and Investment** is current expenditures on goods and services, including capital consumption (depreciation) and gross investment, as reported in the NIPAs. The **Unified Federal Budget**

**Surplus/Deficit** differs from **NIPA Basis** in four main ways: (1) NIPA excludes transactions involving existing assets; (2) NIPA outlays exclude government investment and include consumption of government capital, while unified budget outlays do the reverse; (3) NIPA accounts exclude Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; and (4) various timing issues are handled differently. **Outlays and Receipts** are from the NIPAs, except as noted. Since 1977, the federal **Fiscal Year** starts on October 1. Excluded agency debt was 0.6 percent of federal debt at the end of fiscal 1997. **Federal Debt Held by the Public** includes holdings of the Federal Reserve System and excludes holdings of the social security and other federal trust funds. Federal grants in aid to state and local governments appear in both state and local receipts and federal outlays.

*Pages 18, 19:* The **Trade Balance** (shown on a balance of payments basis) is the difference between exports and imports of goods (merchandise) and services. It is nearly identical in concept to the **Net Exports** component of GDP, but differs slightly in accounting details. The **Investment Income Balance** equals income received from U.S.-owned assets in other countries minus income paid on foreign-owned assets in the U.S. The investment income balance is nearly identical in concept to the difference between gross national product and gross domestic product, but differs in accounting details. The **Current Account Balance** is the trade balance plus the balance on investment income plus net unilateral transfers to the U.S. from other countries.

*Pages 20, 21:* **Output per Hour (Y/H)**, **Unit Labor Cost (C/Y)**, and **Compensation per Hour (C/H)** are indexes which approximately obey the following relationship:  $\%(Y/H) + \%(C/Y) = \%(C/H)$  with  $\%(C)$  meaning percent changes. Unit labor cost is shown on page 9. **Real Compensation per Hour** uses the CPI to adjust for the effects of inflation. Nonfarm business accounted for about 76 percent of the value of GDP in 1996, while nonfinancial corporations accounted for about 54 percent. **Inventory Valuation Adjustments (IVA)** remove the effect of changes in the value of existing inventories from corporate profits and proprietors' income. (This change in value does not correspond to current production and therefore is not part of GDP). **Capital Consumption Adjustments (CCAAdj)** increase profits and proprietors' income by the difference between estimates of economic depreciation and depreciation allowed by the tax code. Components of national income not shown are rental income of persons and net interest.

**NOTE:** Most measures of economic activity are now based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaces the 1987 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system.

## Sources

*Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce*  
 National income and product accounts, international trade and investment data (except by country), auto and light truck sales.

*Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce*  
 Inventory-sales ratios, retail sales, capital goods orders, housing starts, exports and imports by country.

*Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Dept. of Labor*  
 All employment-related data, employment cost index, consumer and producer price indexes, unit labor cost, output per hour, compensation per hour, multifactor productivity.

*United States Department of Treasury*  
 Unified budget receipts, outlays, deficit, debt.

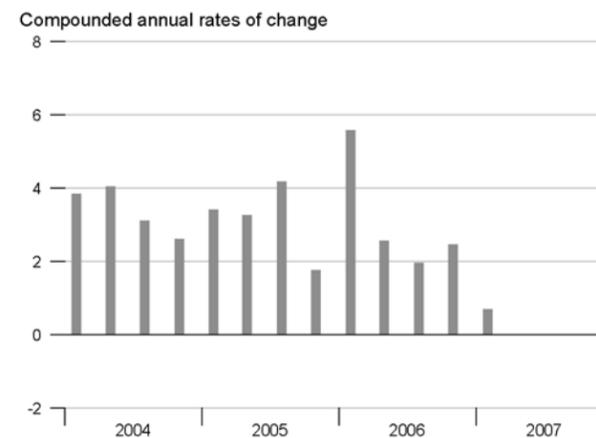
*Federal Reserve Board*  
 Index of industrial production, treasury yields, exchange rates, capacity utilization, household debt.

*The Survey Research Center, The University of Michigan*  
 Consumer sentiment index.

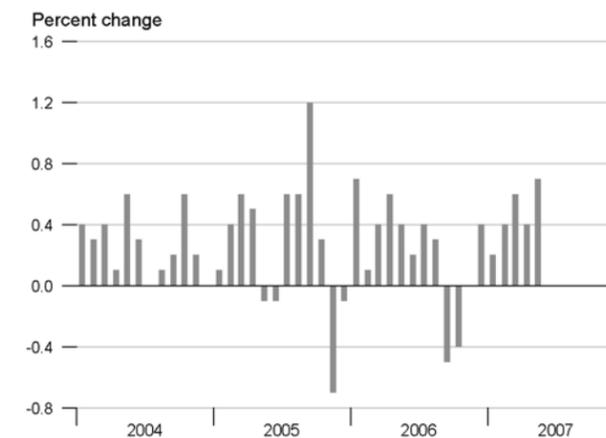
*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*  
 GDP for major trading partners (not available on FRED).

		Consumer Price Index				Consumer Price Index less Food and Energy				Producer Price Index Finished Goods					
		Index	Percent change			Index	Percent change			Index	Percent change				
			Monthly/quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago		Year to date	Monthly/quarterly	Annual rate		Year ago	Year to date	Monthly/quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago
2002		179.867		1.6		190.442		2.3		138.9		-1.3			
2003		183.967		2.3		193.225		1.5		143.3		3.2			
2004		188.900		2.7		196.625		1.8		148.5		3.6			
2005		195.258		3.4		200.892		2.2		155.7		4.9			
2006		201.583		3.2		205.925		2.5		160.3		2.9			
2005	1	192.133	0.5	2.1	3.0	199.500	0.6	2.6	2.3	152.7	0.8	3.2	4.7		
	2	193.967	1.0	3.9	2.9	200.433	0.5	1.9	2.2	154.0	0.9	3.5	4.1		
	3	196.633	1.4	5.6	3.8	201.167	0.4	1.5	2.1	156.8	1.8	7.3	5.6		
	4	198.300	0.8	3.4	3.7	202.467	0.6	2.6	2.1	159.4	1.7	7.0	5.2		
2006	1	199.233	0.5	1.9	3.7	203.667	0.6	2.4	2.1	159.4	-0.0	-0.1	4.4		
	2	201.700	1.2	5.0	4.0	205.333	0.8	3.3	2.4	160.9	0.9	3.7	4.4		
	3	203.233	0.8	3.1	3.4	206.867	0.7	3.0	2.8	161.1	0.2	0.7	2.8		
	4	202.167	-0.5	-2.1	1.9	207.833	0.5	1.9	2.7	159.9	-0.8	-3.1	0.3		
2007	1	204.068	0.9	3.8	2.4	209.010	0.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	162.5	1.7	6.8	2.0	
2005	May	194.000	0.1	0.6	2.9	3.4	200.500	0.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	153.9	-0.2	-2.3	3.6
	Jun	194.000	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.8	200.600	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.1	154.0	0.1	0.8	3.8
	Jul	195.100	0.6	7.0	3.1	3.4	200.900	0.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	155.3	0.8	10.6	4.7
	Aug	196.200	0.6	7.0	3.6	3.9	201.200	0.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	156.1	0.5	6.4	5.2
	Sep	198.600	1.2	15.7	4.7	5.1	201.400	0.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	158.9	1.8	23.8	6.8
	Oct	199.200	0.3	3.7	4.4	5.0	202.000	0.3	3.6	2.1	2.1	159.8	0.6	7.0	5.8
	Nov	197.900	-0.7	-7.6	3.5	3.8	202.500	0.2	3.0	2.1	2.2	158.7	-0.7	-8.0	4.3
Dec	197.800	-0.1	-0.6	3.4	3.4	202.900	0.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	159.8	0.7	8.6	5.5	
2006	Jan	199.000	0.6	7.5	4.0	7.5	203.200	0.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	160.3	0.3	3.8	5.6
	Feb	199.100	0.1	0.6	3.6	4.0	203.600	0.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	158.6	-1.1	-12.0	3.9
	Mar	199.600	0.3	3.1	3.4	3.7	204.200	0.3	3.6	2.1	2.6	159.3	0.4	5.4	3.6
	Apr	200.800	0.6	7.5	3.6	4.6	204.800	0.3	3.6	2.3	2.8	160.4	0.7	8.6	4.0
	May	201.900	0.5	6.8	4.1	5.0	205.300	0.2	3.0	2.4	2.9	160.7	0.2	2.3	4.4
	Jun	202.400	0.2	3.0	4.3	4.7	205.900	0.3	3.6	2.6	3.0	161.5	0.5	6.1	4.9
	Jul	203.200	0.4	4.8	4.2	4.7	206.400	0.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	161.3	-0.1	-1.5	3.9
	Aug	203.800	0.3	3.6	3.9	4.6	206.900	0.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	161.9	0.4	4.6	3.7
	Sep	202.700	-0.5	-6.3	2.1	3.3	207.300	0.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	160.2	-1.1	-11.9	0.8
	Oct	201.800	-0.4	-5.2	1.3	2.4	207.600	0.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	157.8	-1.5	-16.6	-1.3
	Nov	201.900	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	207.800	0.1	1.2	2.6	2.6	160.3	1.6	20.8	1.0
	Dec	202.800	0.4	5.5	2.5	2.5	208.100	0.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	161.5	0.7	9.4	1.1
2007	Jan	203.153	0.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	208.632	0.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	160.6	-0.6	-6.5	0.2
	Feb	203.906	0.4	4.5	2.4	3.3	209.135	0.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	162.7	1.3	16.9	2.6
	Mar	205.146	0.6	7.5	2.8	4.7	209.263	0.1	0.7	2.5	2.3	164.3	1.0	12.5	3.1
	Apr	205.999	0.4	5.1	2.6	4.8	209.634	0.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	165.5	0.7	9.1	3.2
	May	207.387	0.7	8.4	2.7	5.5	209.948	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	167.0	0.9	11.4	3.9

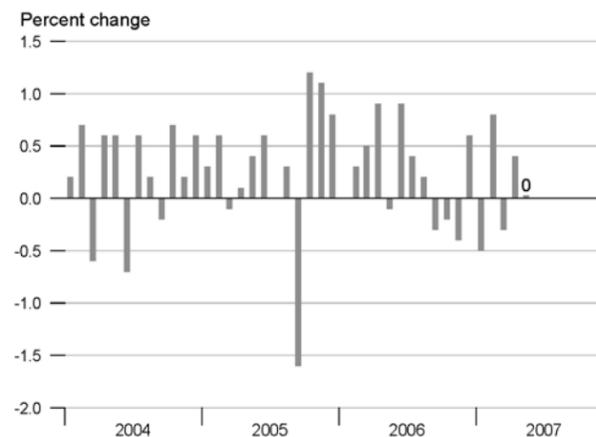
Real GDP Growth



Consumer Price Index



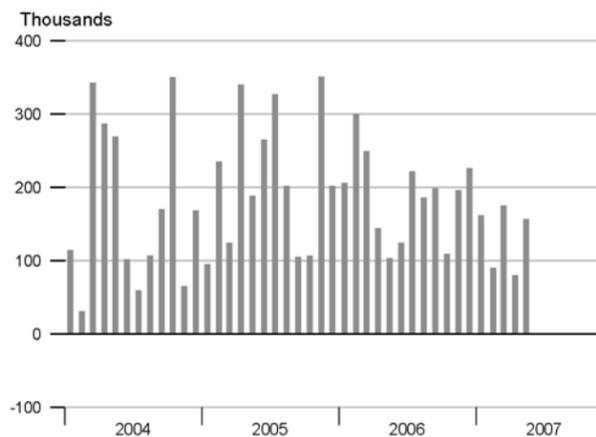
Industrial Production



Interest Rates



Change in Nonfarm Payrolls

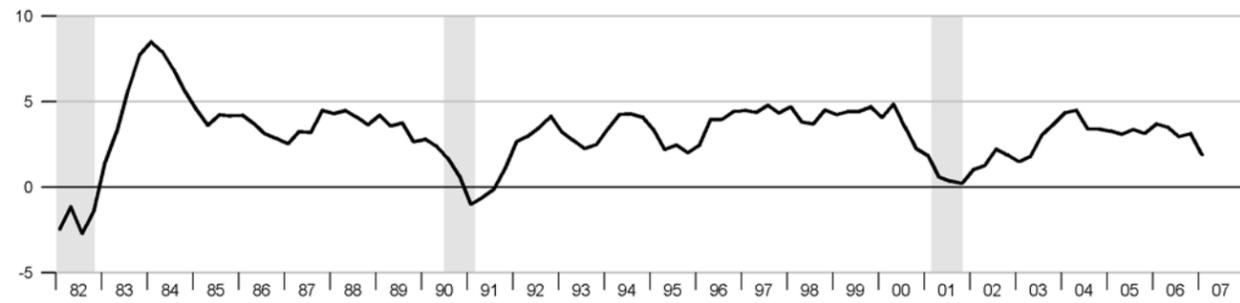


Unemployment Rate



**Real Gross Domestic Product**

Percent change from year ago



**Industrial Production and Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Indexes**

Percent change from year ago

Index



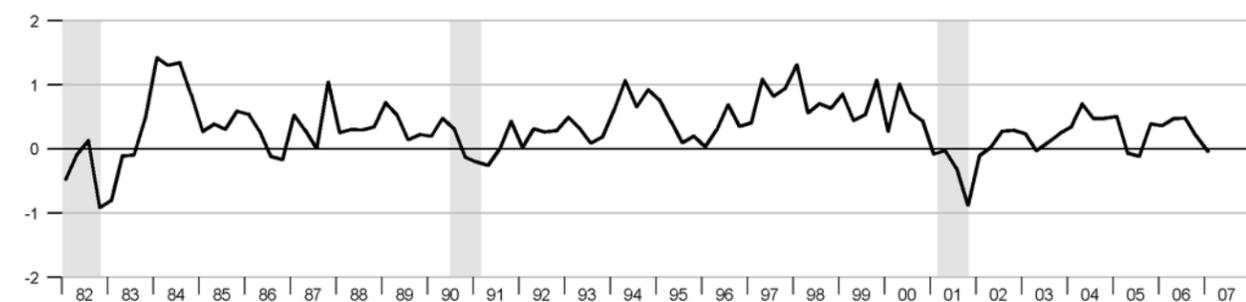
**Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours**

Percent change from year ago



**Real Change in Private Inventories**

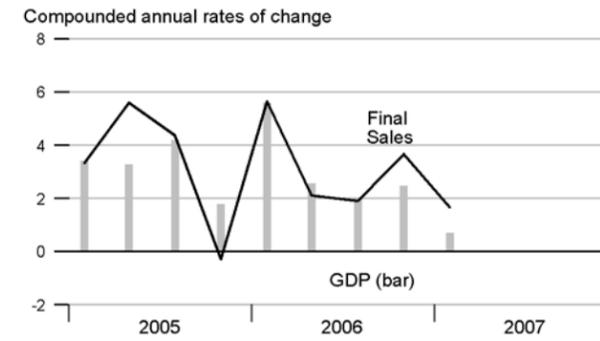
Percent of GDP



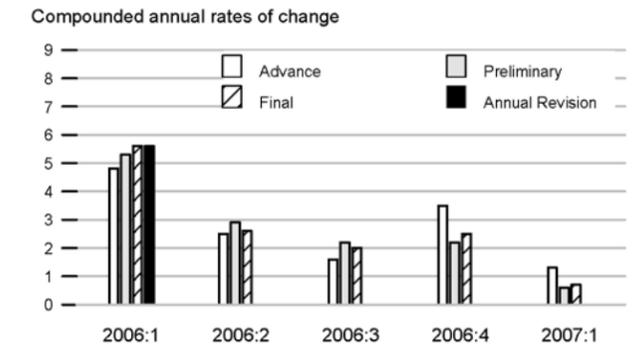
	Unempl. Rate	Retail and Food Services Sales			Industrial Production			Treasury Yields			
		Billions of dollars	Percent change		Index	Percent change		(Percent)			
			Monthly/quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago		Monthly/quarterly	Annual rate	Year ago	3-mo	10-yr
2002	5.8	3467.263			2.4	100.0000			0.0	1.60	4.61
2003	6.0	3614.093			4.2	101.0619			1.1	1.01	4.02
2004	5.5	3833.271			6.1	103.5734			2.5	1.37	4.27
2005	5.1	4085.340			6.6	106.9340			3.2	3.15	4.29
2006	4.6	4336.268			6.1	111.2407			4.0	4.73	4.79
2005	1	994.839	1.0	4.1	6.0	105.9764	1.1	4.6	3.3	2.54	4.30
	2	1015.843	2.1	8.7	7.2	106.6983	0.7	2.8	3.4	2.86	4.16
	3	1034.026	1.8	7.4	7.4	106.9113	0.2	0.8	3.1	3.36	4.21
	4	1040.632	0.6	2.6	5.7	108.1499	1.2	4.7	3.2	3.83	4.49
2006	1	1072.960	3.1	13.0	7.9	109.4847	1.2	5.0	3.3	4.39	4.57
	2	1080.560	0.7	2.9	6.4	111.2261	1.6	6.5	4.2	4.70	5.07
	3	1090.193	0.9	3.6	5.4	112.3327	1.0	4.0	5.1	4.91	4.90
	4	1092.555	0.2	0.9	5.0	111.9193	-0.4	-1.5	3.5	4.90	4.63
2007	1	1109.368	1.5	6.3	3.4	112.1521	0.2	0.8	2.4	4.98	4.68
	2									4.74	4.85
2005	Jun	342.125	1.8	23.5	8.8	107.2787	0.6	7.9	4.2	2.97	4.00
	Jul	347.880	1.7	22.2	9.0	107.3023	0.0	0.3	3.6	3.22	4.18
	Aug	342.635	-1.5	-16.7	7.4	107.5921	0.3	3.3	3.6	3.44	4.26
	Sep	343.511	0.3	3.1	5.8	105.8396	-1.6	-17.9	2.1	3.42	4.20
	Oct	345.231	0.5	6.2	5.7	107.0570	1.2	14.7	2.5	3.71	4.46
	Nov	347.671	0.7	8.8	6.2	108.2431	1.1	14.1	3.4	3.88	4.54
	Dec	347.730	0.0	0.2	5.1	109.1496	0.8	10.5	3.6	3.89	4.47
2006	Jan	359.254	3.3	47.9	9.0	109.1081	-0.0	-0.5	3.3	4.24	4.42
	Feb	356.451	-0.8	-9.0	7.2	109.3862	0.3	3.1	3.0	4.43	4.57
	Mar	357.255	0.2	2.7	7.4	109.9597	0.5	6.5	3.6	4.51	4.72
	Apr	361.376	1.2	14.8	7.1	110.9443	0.9	11.3	4.5	4.60	4.99
	May	359.961	-0.4	-4.6	7.1	110.8746	-0.1	-0.8	4.0	4.72	5.11
	Jun	359.223	-0.2	-2.4	5.0	111.8594	0.9	11.2	4.3	4.79	5.11
	Jul	363.968	1.3	17.1	4.6	112.3067	0.4	4.9	4.7	4.95	5.09
	Aug	364.247	0.1	0.9	6.3	112.5208	0.2	2.3	4.6	4.96	4.88
	Sep	361.978	-0.6	-7.2	5.4	112.1707	-0.3	-3.7	6.0	4.81	4.72
	Oct	361.980	0.0	0.0	4.9	111.9994	-0.2	-1.8	4.6	4.92	4.73
	Nov	363.234	0.3	4.2	4.5	111.5291	-0.4	-4.9	3.0	4.94	4.60
	Dec	367.341	1.1	14.4	5.6	112.2295	0.6	7.8	2.8	4.85	4.56
2007	Jan	367.230	-0.0	-0.4	2.2	111.6827	-0.5	-5.7	2.4	4.98	4.76
	Feb	369.287	0.6	6.9	3.6	112.5319	0.8	9.5	2.9	5.03	4.72
	Mar	372.851	1.0	12.2	4.4	112.2418	-0.3	-3.1	2.1	4.94	4.56
	Apr	372.631	-0.1	-0.7	3.1	112.7308	0.4	5.4	1.6	4.87	4.69
	May	377.885	1.4	18.3	5.0	112.6889	-0.0	-0.4	1.6	4.73	4.75
	Jun									4.61	5.10

	Household Survey Employment				Nonfarm Payroll Employment				Nonfarm Aggregate Hours			
	Thousands	Change	Percent change		Thousands	Change	Percent change		Index	Monthly rate	Percent change	
			Annual rate	Year ago			Annual rate	Year ago			Annual rate	Year ago
2002	136481	-458		-0.3	130347	-1485		-1.1	100.0			-2.0
2003	137730	1249		0.9	129990	-357		-0.3	98.6			-1.4
2004	139242	1512		1.1	131423	1433		1.1	100.2			1.6
2005	141715	2473		1.8	133696	2273		1.7	102.7			2.5
2006	144419	2705		1.9	136175	2478		1.9	105.7			2.9
2005	1	140385	326	0.9	132656	427	1.3	1.6	101.5	0.3	1.2	2.2
	2	141501	1116	3.2	133371	715	2.2	1.6	102.4	0.9	3.5	2.5
	3	142319	818	2.3	134107	736	2.2	1.9	103.1	0.7	2.8	2.6
	4	142655	336	0.9	134652	546	1.6	1.8	103.9	0.8	3.3	2.7
2006	1	143366	711	2.0	135393	741	2.2	2.1	104.8	0.8	3.4	3.2
	2	144065	699	2.0	135913	520	1.5	1.9	105.6	0.8	3.1	3.1
	3	144618	553	1.5	136442	529	1.6	1.7	106.0	0.3	1.4	2.8
	4	145629	1011	2.8	136951	509	1.5	1.7	106.5	0.5	2.0	2.5
2007	1	146043	415	1.1	137447	496	1.5	1.5	106.8	0.3	1.1	1.9
2005	May	141569	340	2.9	133345	188	1.7	1.5	102.2	-0.2	-2.3	1.9
	Jun	141704	135	1.2	133610	265	2.4	1.6	102.6	0.4	4.8	2.8
	Jul	142084	380	3.3	133937	327	3.0	1.9	102.8	0.2	2.4	2.5
	Aug	142423	339	2.9	134139	202	1.8	1.9	103.0	0.2	2.4	2.6
	Sep	142449	26	0.2	134244	105	0.9	1.9	103.5	0.5	6.0	2.6
	Oct	142586	137	1.2	134351	107	1.0	1.7	103.6	0.1	1.2	2.4
	Nov	142597	11	0.1	134702	351	3.2	1.9	104.0	0.4	4.7	3.0
	Dec	142782	185	1.6	134904	202	1.8	1.9	104.2	0.2	2.3	2.7
2006	Jan	143099	317	2.7	135110	206	1.8	2.0	104.5	0.3	3.5	3.2
	Feb	143319	220	1.9	135410	300	2.7	2.0	104.8	0.3	3.5	3.1
	Mar	143680	361	3.1	135659	249	2.2	2.1	105.1	0.3	3.5	3.3
	Apr	143763	83	0.7	135803	144	1.3	2.0	105.6	0.5	5.9	3.1
	May	144045	282	2.4	135906	103	0.9	1.9	105.4	-0.2	-2.2	3.1
	Jun	144386	341	2.9	136030	124	1.1	1.8	105.8	0.4	4.7	3.1
	Jul	144330	-56	-0.5	136252	222	2.0	1.7	106.0	0.2	2.3	3.1
	Aug	144618	288	2.4	136438	186	1.7	1.7	105.9	-0.1	-1.1	2.8
	Sep	144906	288	2.4	136636	198	1.8	1.8	106.0	0.1	1.1	2.4
	Oct	145337	431	3.6	136745	109	1.0	1.8	106.3	0.3	3.4	2.6
	Nov	145623	286	2.4	136941	196	1.7	1.7	106.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Dec	145926	303	2.5	137167	226	2.0	1.7	106.9	0.6	7.0	2.6
2007	Jan	145957	31	0.3	137329	162	1.4	1.6	106.7	-0.2	-2.2	2.1
	Feb	145919	-38	-0.3	137419	90	0.8	1.5	106.4	-0.3	-3.3	1.5
	Mar	146254	335	2.8	137594	175	1.5	1.4	107.3	0.8	10.6	2.1
	Apr	145786	-468	-3.8	137674	80	0.7	1.4	107.0	-0.3	-3.3	1.3
	May	145943	157	1.3	137831	157	1.4	1.4	107.5	0.5	5.8	2.0

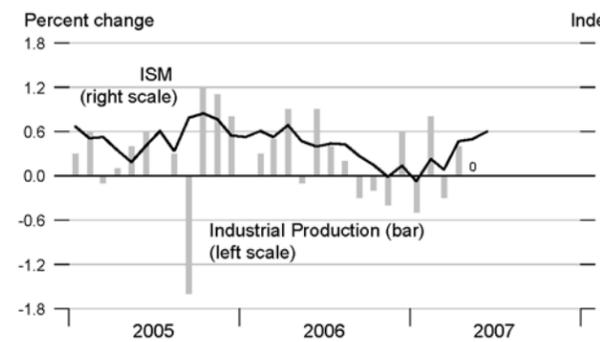
Real Final Sales and GDP



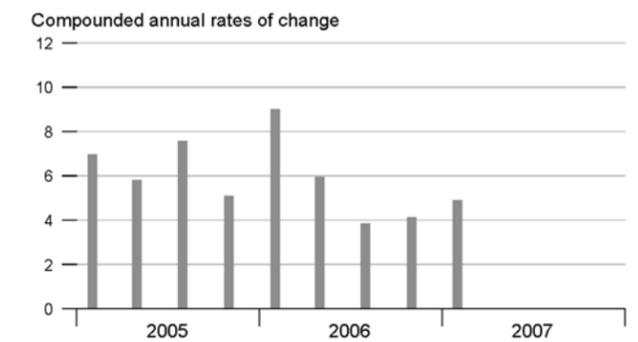
Real GDP Revisions



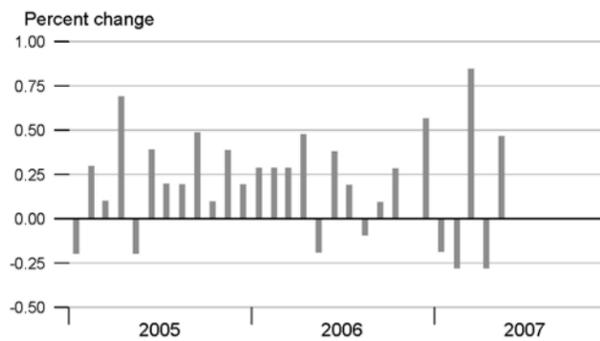
Industrial Production and ISM Index



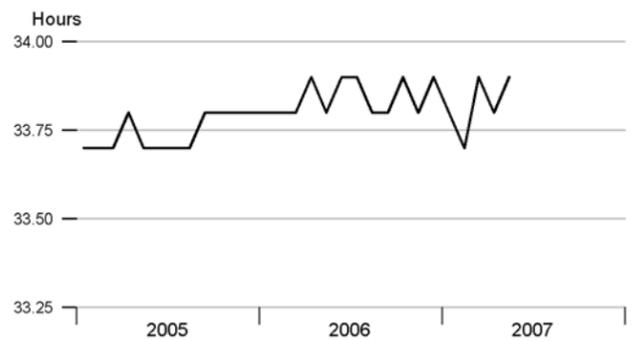
Nominal Gross Domestic Product



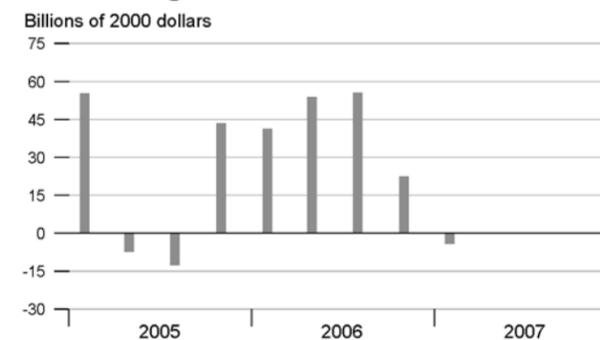
Aggregate Private Nonfarm Hours



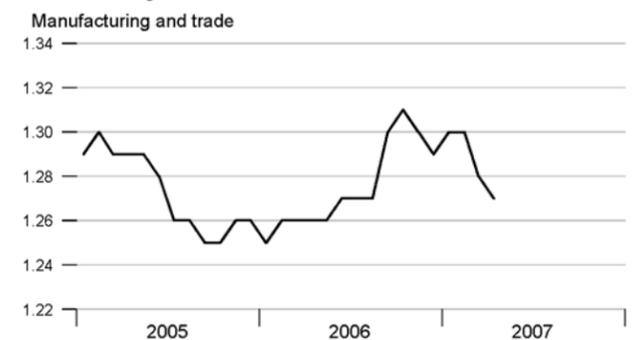
Average Weekly Private Nonfarm Hours



Real Change in Private Inventories



Inventory-Sales Ratio



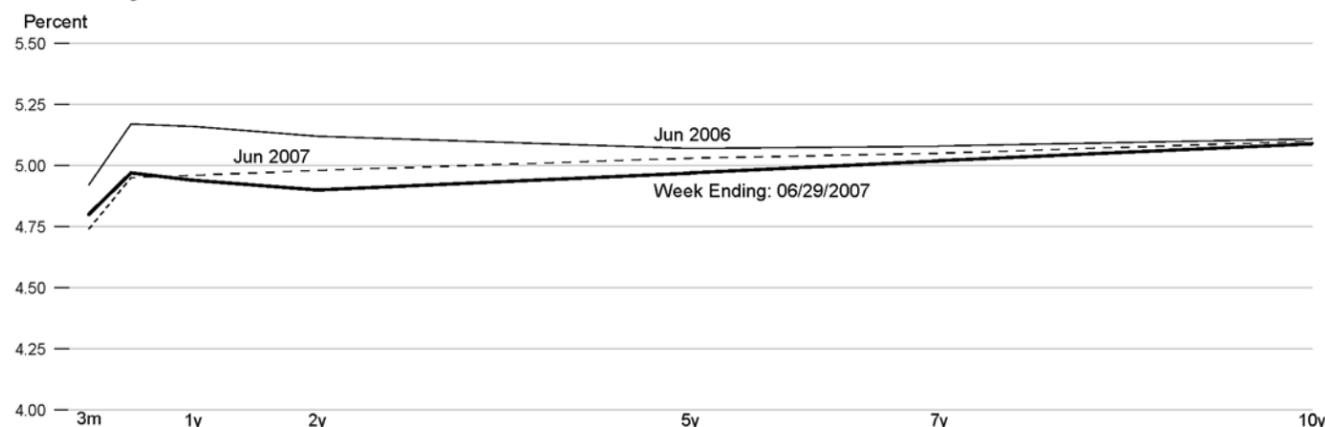


	Nominal GDP			Real GDP			Final Sales			Change in Private Inventories		
	Billions of \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$		
		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago	Last qtr	Year/Year ago	
2003	10960.8		4.7	10301.044		2.5	10285.104		2.5		14.282	
2004	11712.5		6.9	10703.539		3.9	10648.291		3.5		53.350	
2005	12455.8		6.3	11048.606		3.2	11025.241		3.5		19.646	
2006	13246.6		6.3	11415.270		3.3	11365.759		3.1		43.192	
2004 1	11430.9	7.8	6.8	10566.298	3.9	4.3	10528.725	3.4	4.2	35.889	17.184	
2004 2	11649.3	7.9	7.5	10671.536	4.0	4.5	10596.073	2.6	3.7	74.725	36.529	
2004 3	11799.4	5.3	6.4	10753.312	3.1	3.4	10700.119	4.0	3.0	50.764	46.587	
2004 4	11970.3	5.9	6.7	10822.914	2.6	3.4	10768.247	2.6	3.1	52.023	53.350	
2005 1	12173.2	7.0	6.5	10913.819	3.4	3.3	10856.482	3.3	3.1	55.154	58.167	
2005 2	12346.1	5.8	6.0	11001.779	3.3	3.1	11005.329	5.6	3.9	-7.396	37.636	
2005 3	12573.5	7.6	6.6	11115.067	4.2	3.4	11123.529	4.4	4.0	-12.653	21.782	
2005 4	12730.5	5.1	6.4	11163.759	1.8	3.1	11115.525	-0.3	3.2	43.481	19.647	
2006 1	13008.4	9.0	6.9	11316.413	5.6	3.7	11268.960	5.6	3.8	41.206	16.160	
2006 2	13197.3	5.9	6.9	11388.077	2.6	3.5	11328.011	2.1	2.9	53.686	31.430	
2006 3	13322.6	3.9	6.0	11443.543	2.0	3.0	11381.596	1.9	2.3	55.435	48.452	
2006 4	13458.2	4.1	5.7	11513.047	2.5	3.1	11484.471	3.7	3.3	22.441	43.192	
2007 1	13620.2	4.9	4.7	11532.779	0.7	1.9	11532.200	1.7	2.3	-4.185	31.844	
	Consumption			Durables Consumption			Private Fixed Investment			Nonresidential Fixed Investment		
	Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change		Billions of 2000 \$	Percent change	
		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago		Annual rate	Year ago
2003	7295.309		2.8	1020.572		5.8	1596.874		3.4	1081.810		1.0
2004	7577.083		3.9	1085.658		6.4	1713.899		7.3	1145.767		5.9
2005	7841.199		3.5	1145.340		5.5	1841.971		7.5	1223.770		6.8
2006	8091.449		3.2	1202.859		5.0	1894.741		2.9	1312.393		7.2
2004 1	7479.833	4.7	4.1	1066.985	6.1	9.8	1658.006	2.2	7.9	1111.232	1.7	6.1
2004 2	7534.355	2.9	3.9	1071.439	1.7	6.1	1704.412	11.7	8.2	1130.711	7.2	5.2
2004 3	7607.073	3.9	3.5	1093.938	8.7	4.2	1736.078	7.6	6.7	1158.840	10.3	5.5
2004 4	7687.069	4.3	4.0	1110.263	6.1	5.6	1757.132	4.9	6.6	1182.298	8.3	6.9
2005 1	7739.367	2.7	3.5	1116.781	2.4	4.7	1790.628	7.8	8.0	1199.670	6.0	8.0
2005 2	7819.768	4.2	3.8	1150.805	12.8	7.4	1835.776	10.5	7.7	1214.837	5.2	7.4
2005 3	7895.316	3.9	3.8	1175.910	9.0	7.5	1864.201	6.3	7.4	1232.382	5.9	6.3
2005 4	7910.210	0.8	2.9	1137.855	-12.3	2.5	1877.280	2.8	6.8	1248.190	5.2	5.6
2006 1	8003.753	4.8	3.4	1190.466	19.8	6.6	1914.587	8.2	6.9	1288.823	13.7	7.4
2006 2	8054.972	2.6	3.0	1190.250	-0.1	3.4	1906.813	-1.6	3.9	1302.770	4.4	7.2
2006 3	8111.178	2.8	2.7	1208.820	6.4	2.8	1901.272	-1.2	2.0	1334.238	10.0	8.3
2006 4	8195.892	4.2	3.6	1221.900	4.4	7.4	1856.293	-9.1	-1.1	1323.740	-3.1	6.1
2007 1	8280.674	4.2	3.5	1247.705	8.7	4.8	1838.109	-3.9	-4.0	1332.266	2.6	3.4

Interest Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

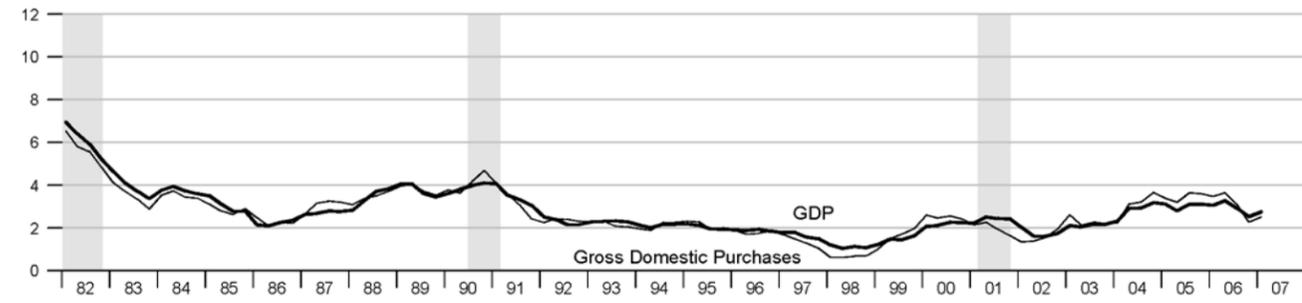


Standard and Poor's 500 Index with Reinvested Dividends



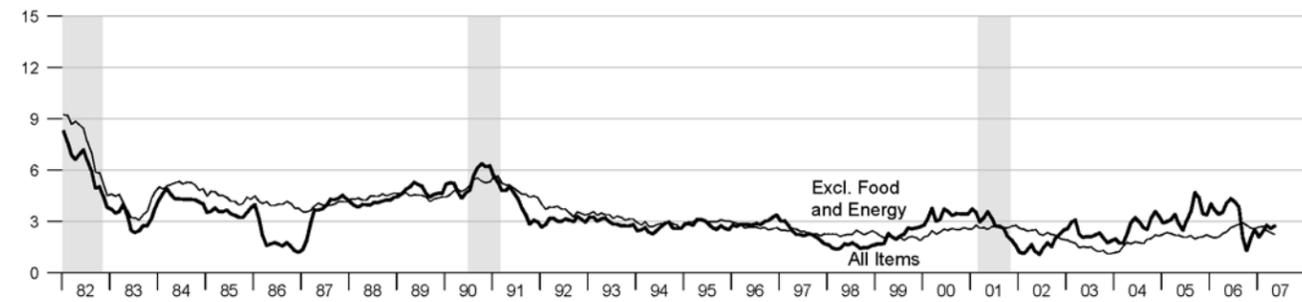
**NIPA Chain Price Indexes**

Percent change from year ago



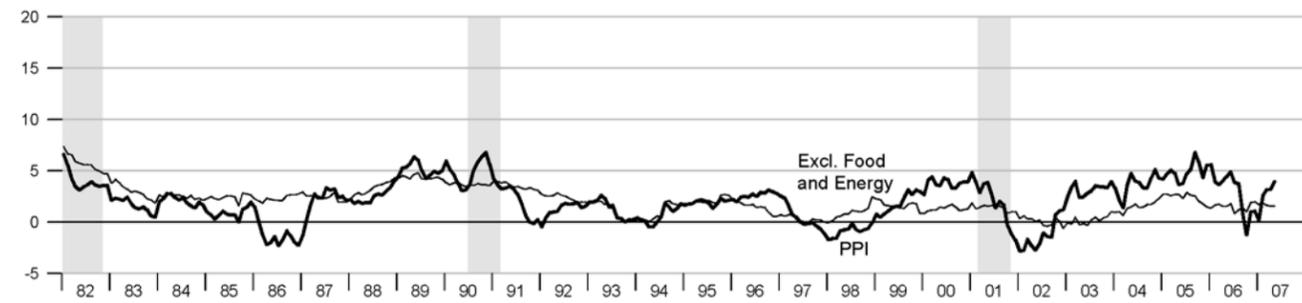
**Consumer Price Index**

Percent change from year ago



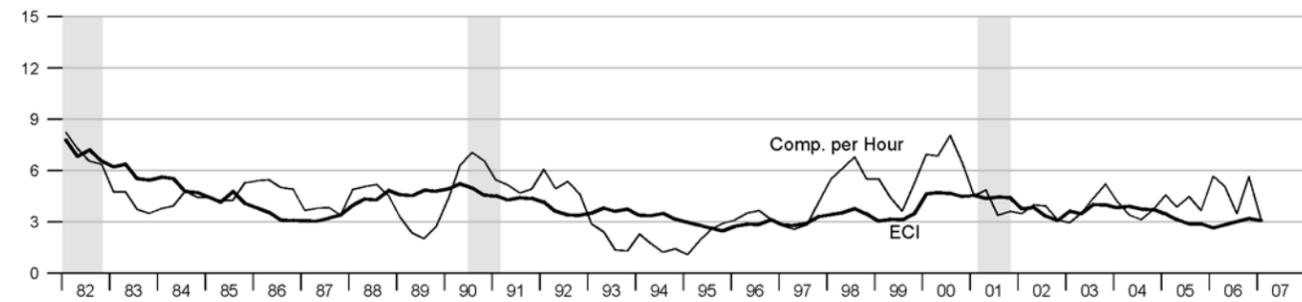
**Producer Price Index, Finished Goods**

Percent change from year ago



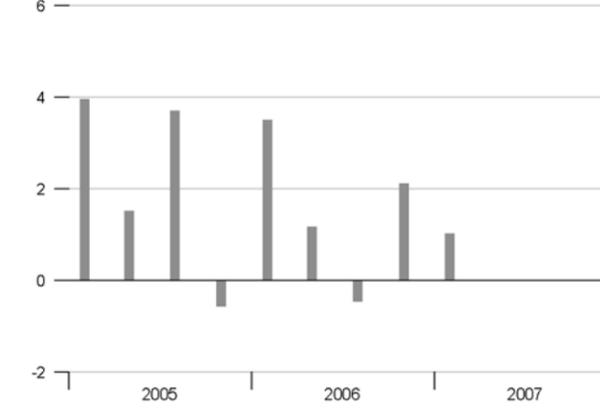
**Employment Cost Index and Compensation per Hour**

Percent change from year ago



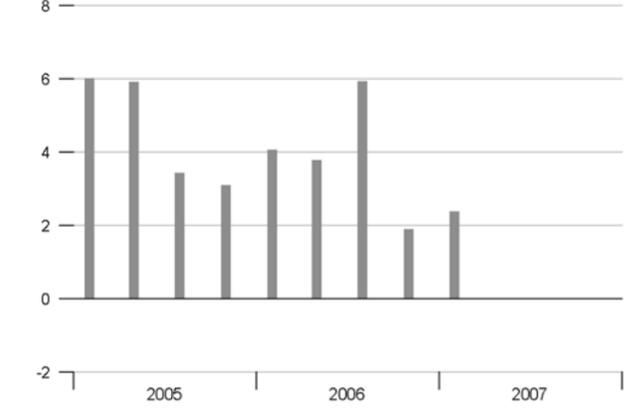
**Nonfarm Output per Hour**

Compounded annual rates of change

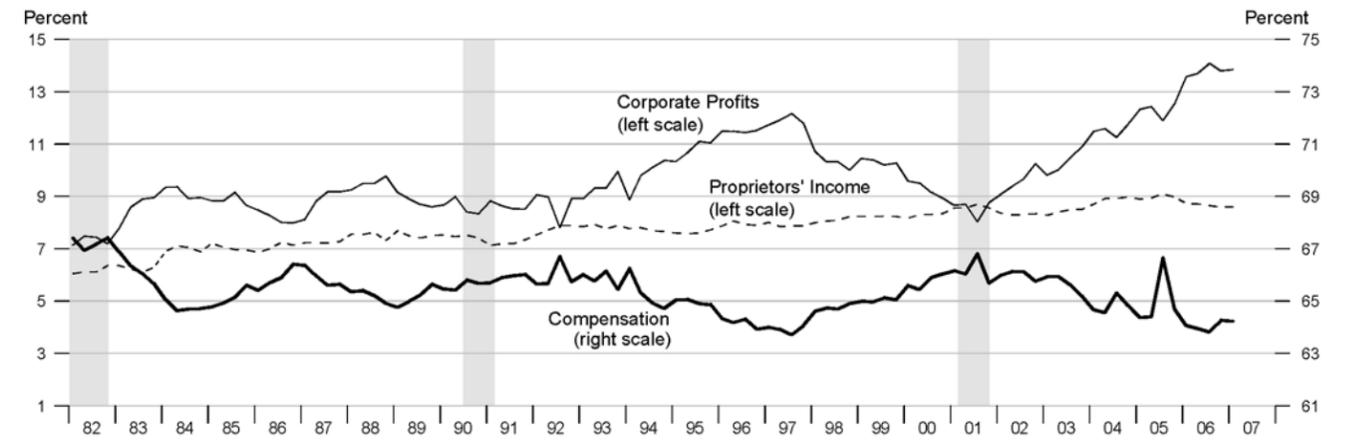


**Manufacturing Output per Hour**

Compounded annual rates of change

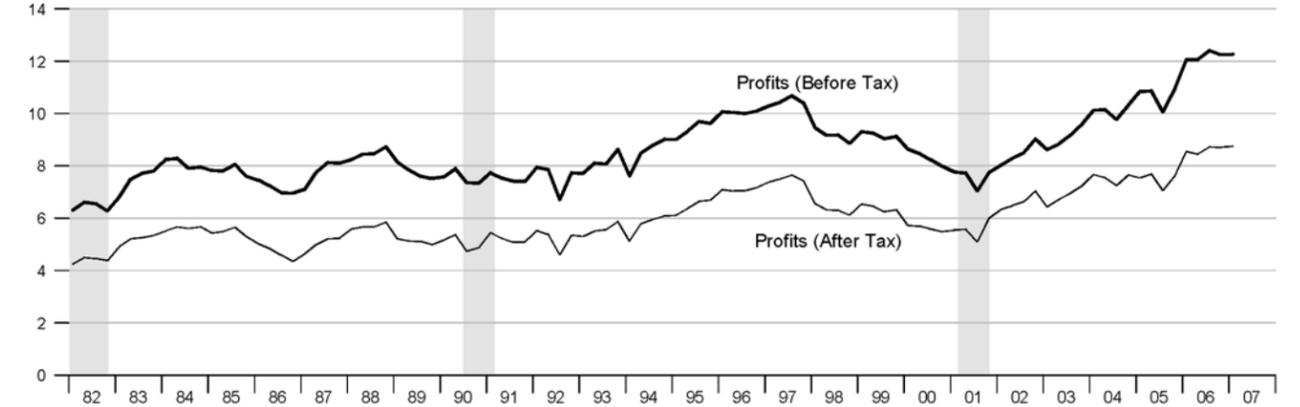


**Selected Component Shares of National Income**

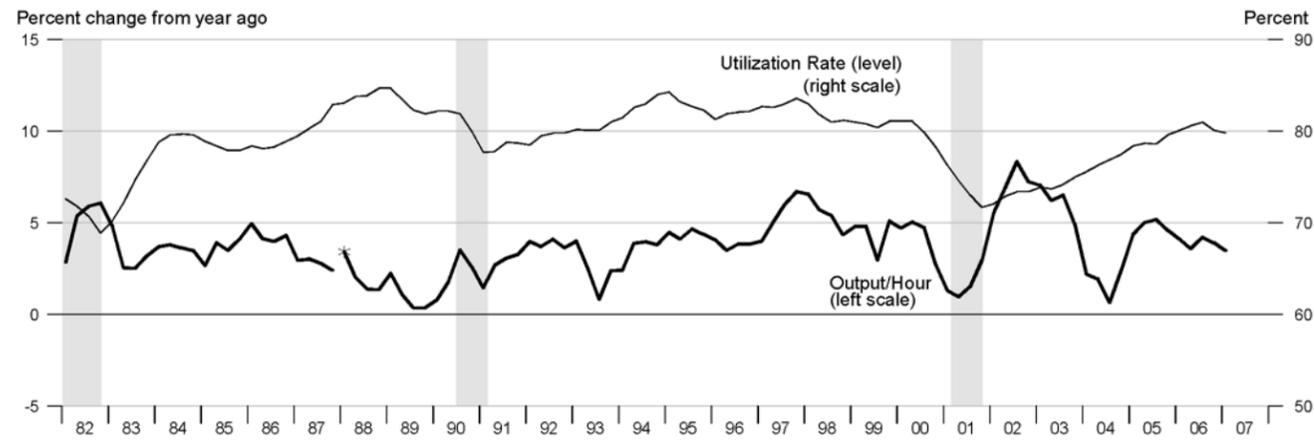


**Corporate Profits**

Percent of GDP

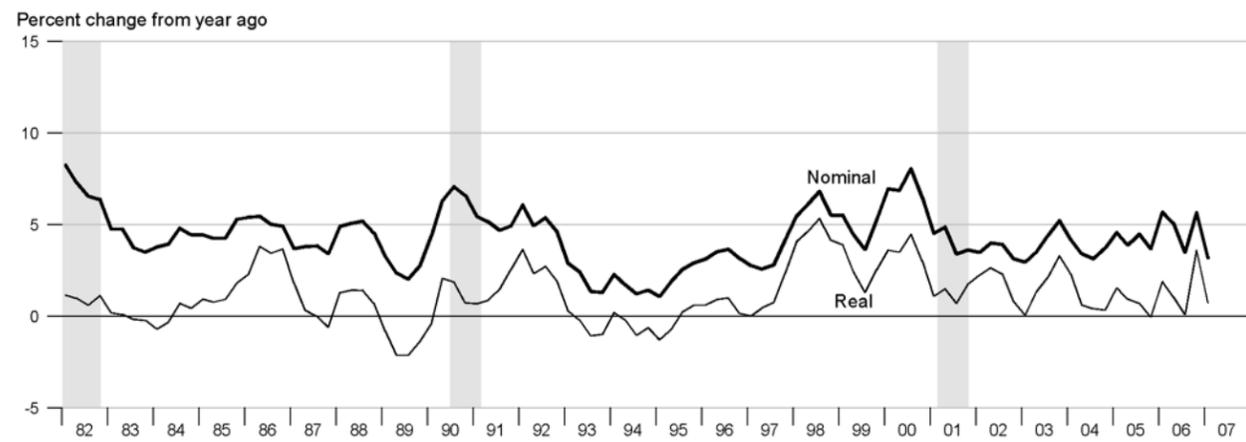


**Output per Hour and Capacity Utilization, Manufacturing**

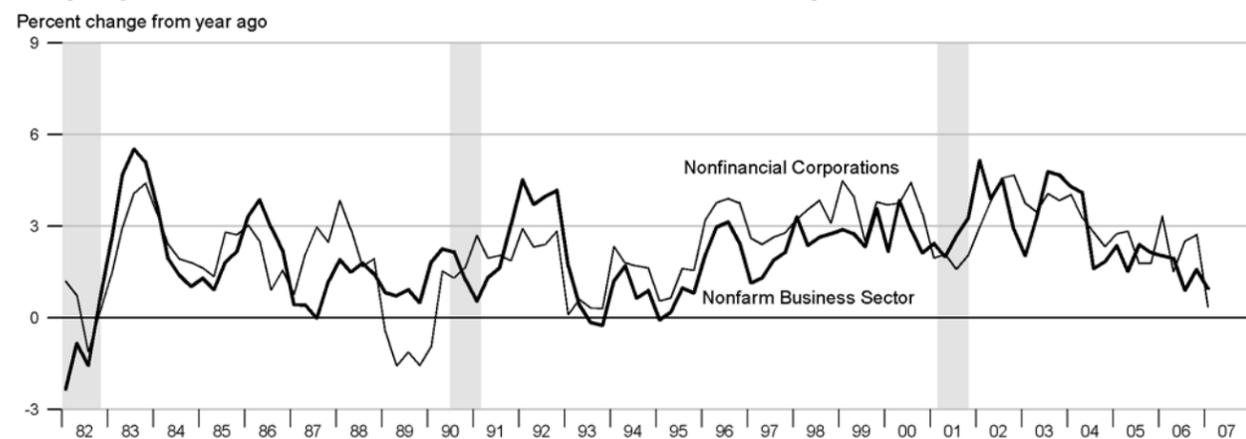


\*Data from 1987 to the present are on a NAICS basis; data prior to 1987 are on an SIC basis and are not strictly comparable (see End Note).

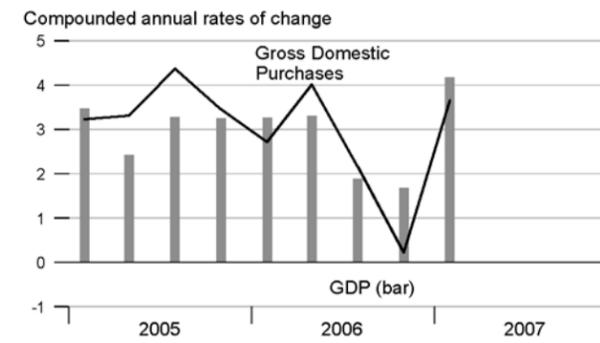
**Nonfarm Compensation per Hour**



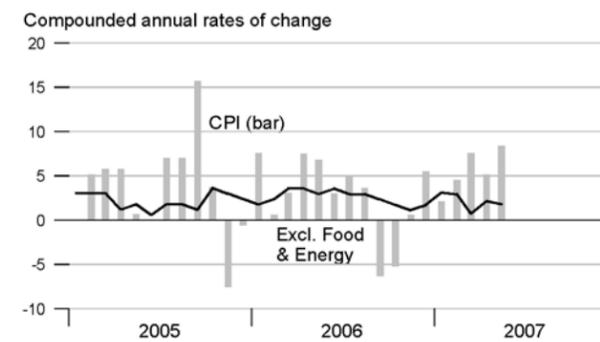
**Output per Hour, Nonfarm Business and Nonfinancial Corporations**



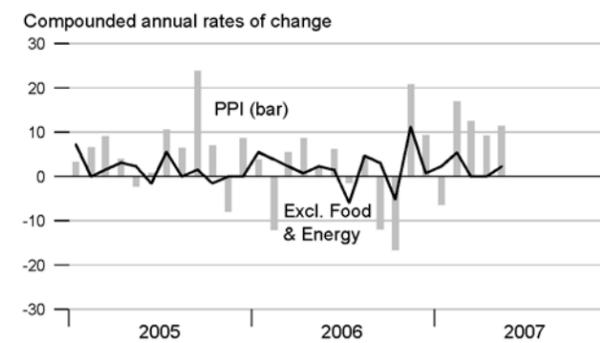
**NIPA Chain Price Indexes**



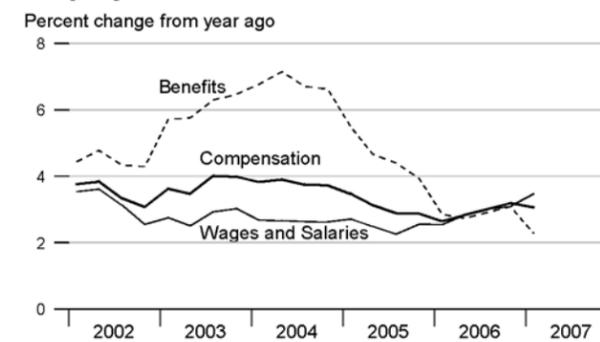
**Consumer Price Index**



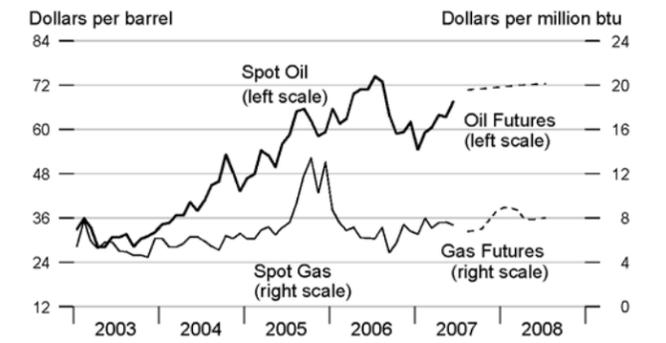
**Producer Price Index, Finished Goods**



**Employment Cost Index**

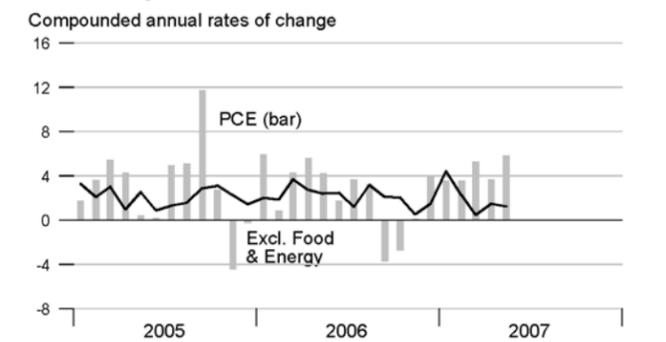


**Oil & Natural Gas Prices: Spot & Futures**

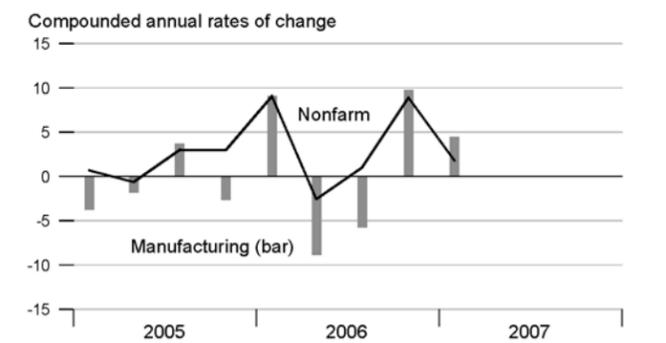


Note: Futures prices as of 06/29/2007.

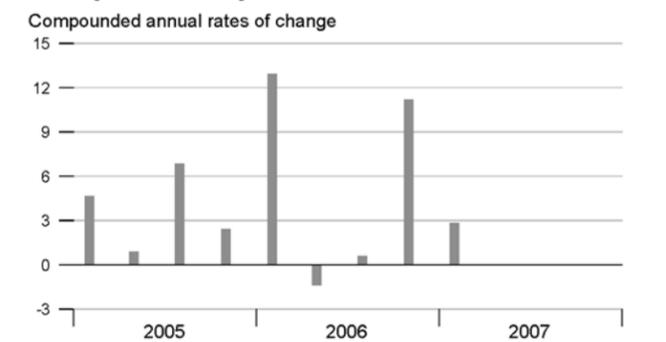
**Consumption Chain Price Index**



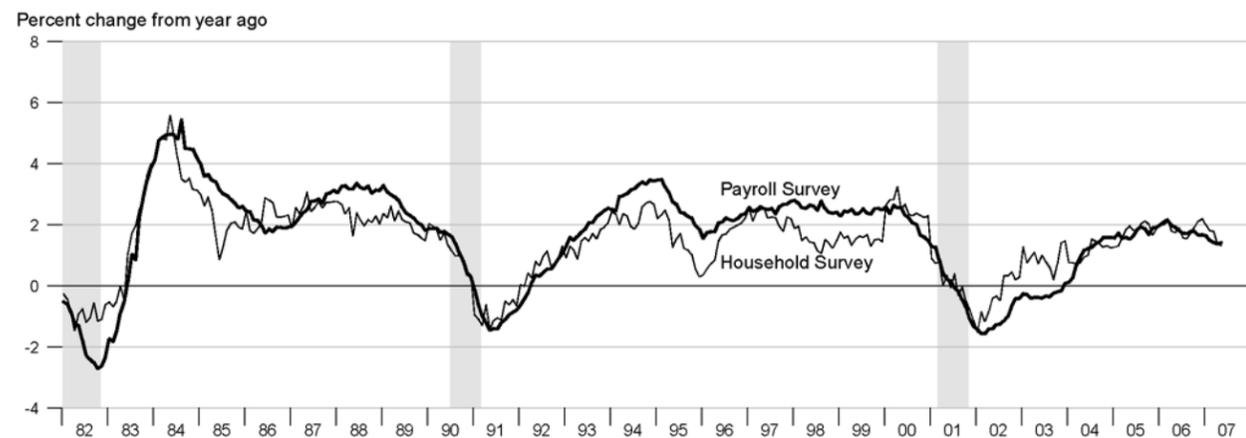
**Unit Labor Cost**



**Compensation per Hour**



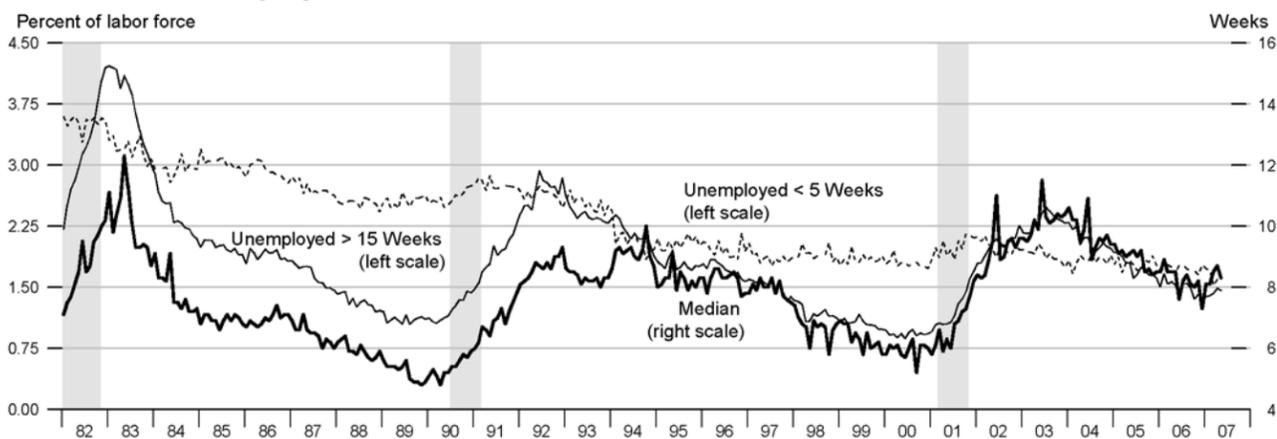
**Employment**



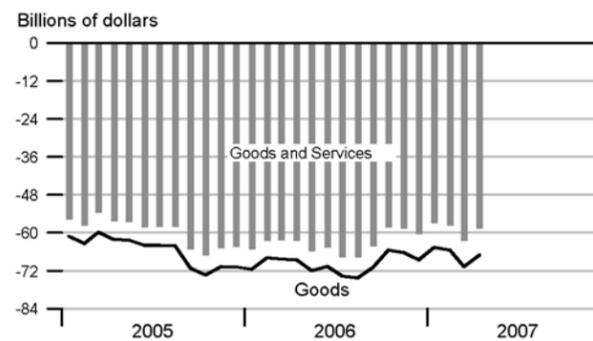
**Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Employment Rates**



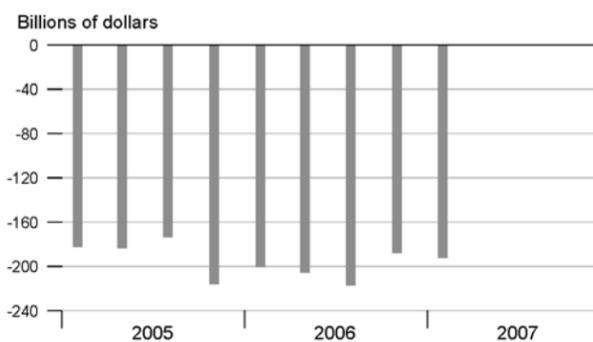
**Duration of Unemployment**



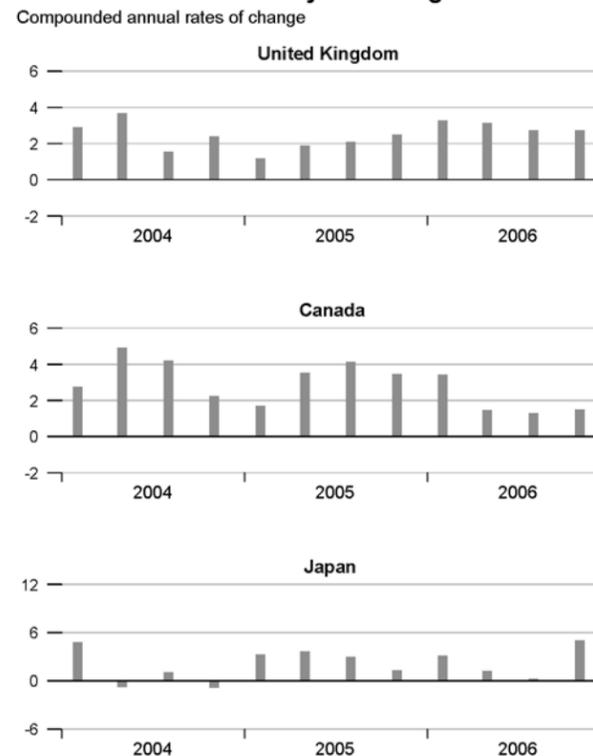
**Trade Balance**



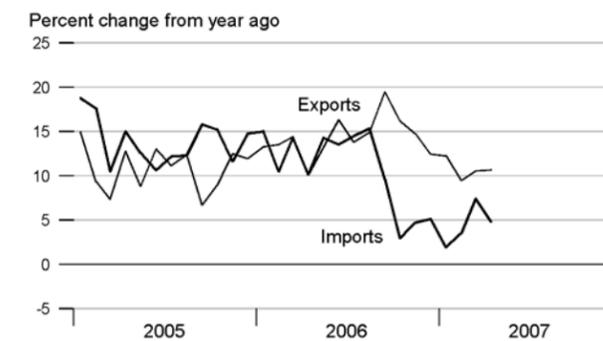
**Current Account Balance**



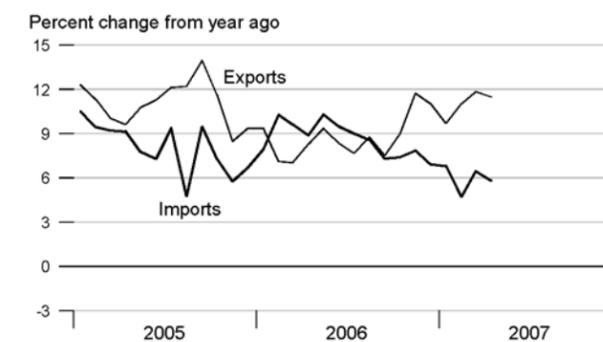
**Real GDP Growth of Major Trading Partners**



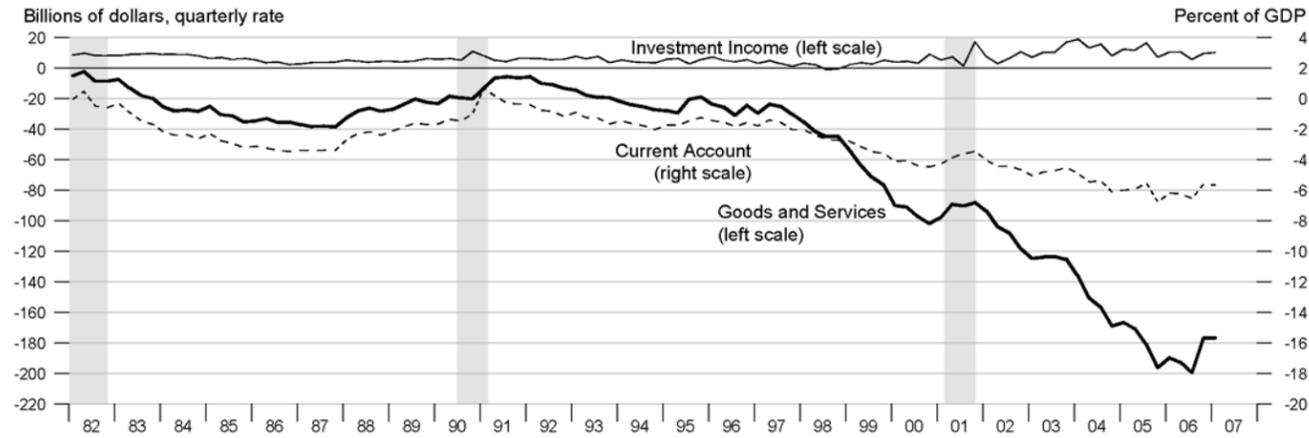
**Goods Trade**



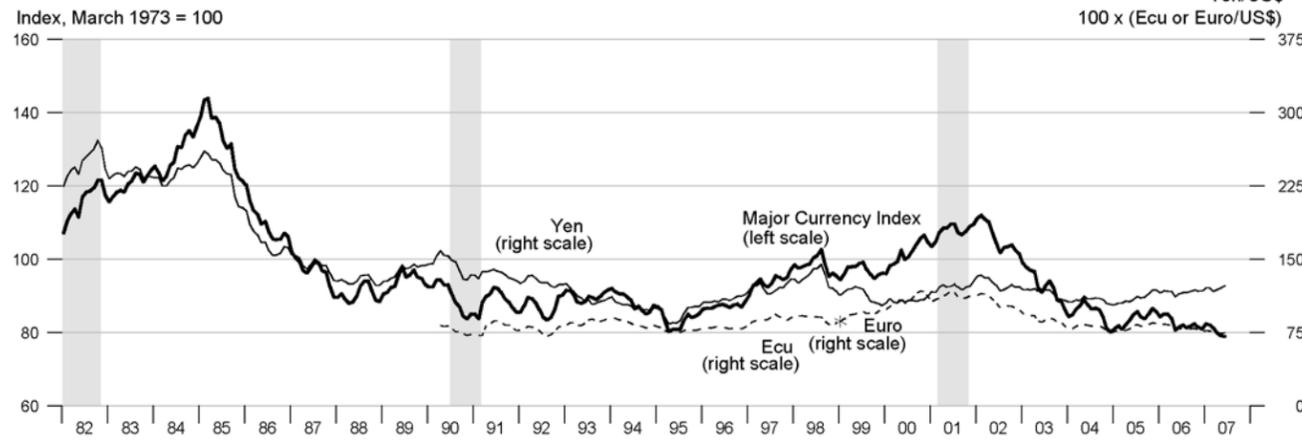
**Services Trade**



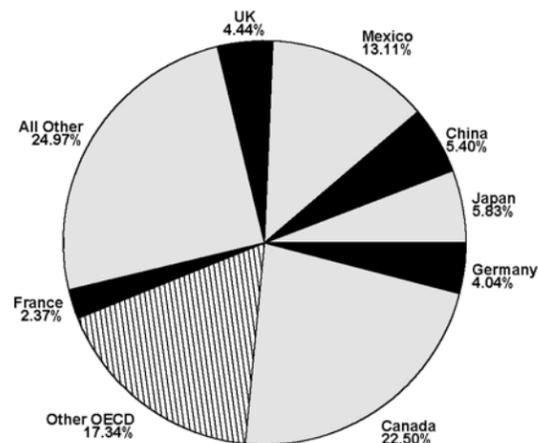
**Current Account, Trade and Investment Income Balances**



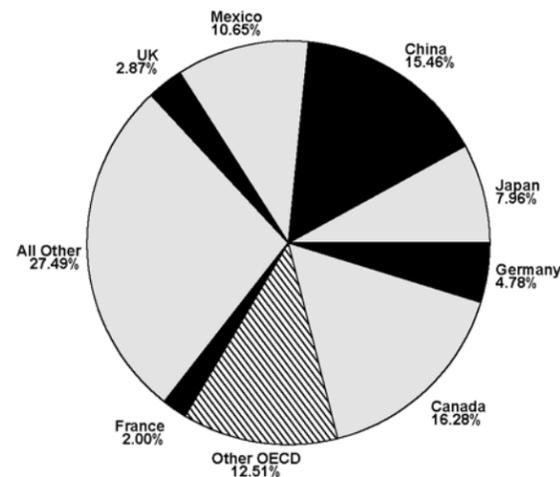
**Exchange Rates**



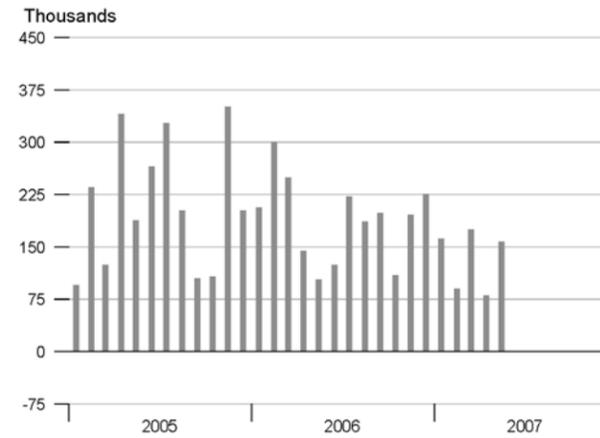
**Goods Export Shares, 2006**



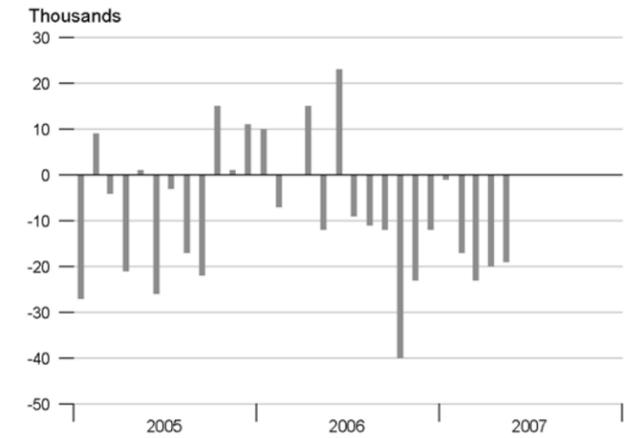
**Goods Import Shares, 2006**



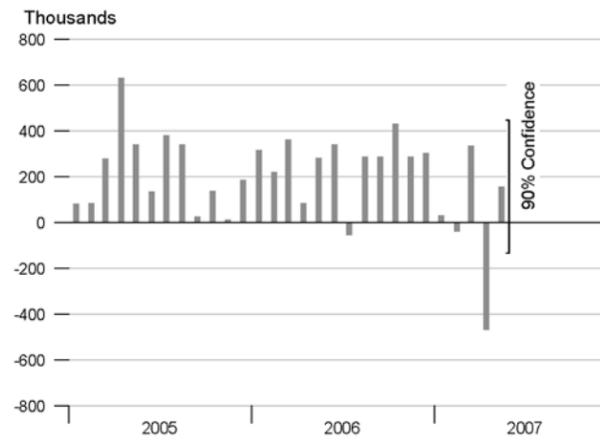
**Change in Nonfarm Payrolls**



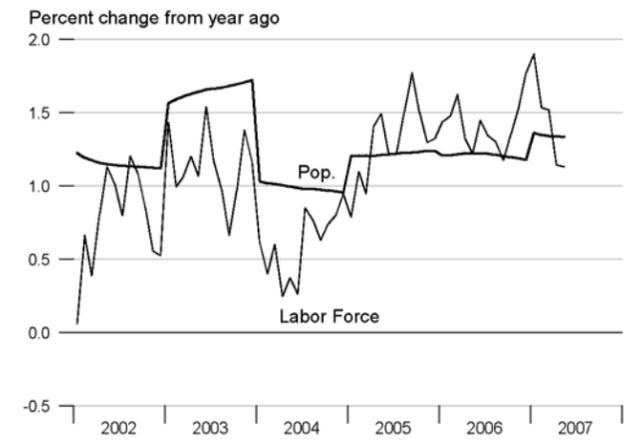
**Change in Manufacturing Payrolls**



**Change in Household Employment**



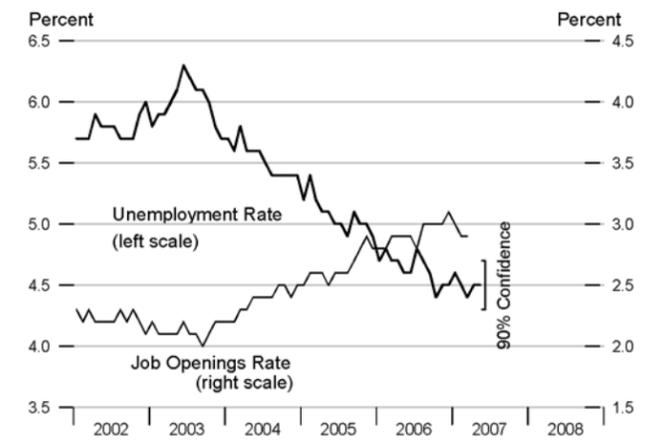
**Labor Force and Population**



**Available Labor Supply and Components**

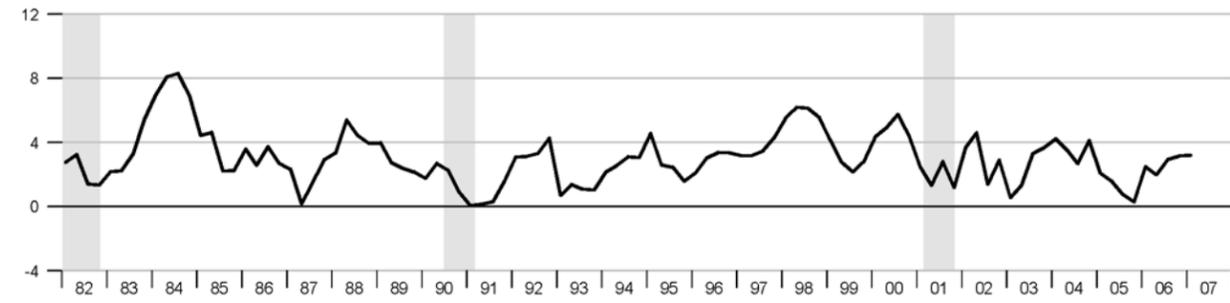


**Unemployment Rate & Job Openings Rate**



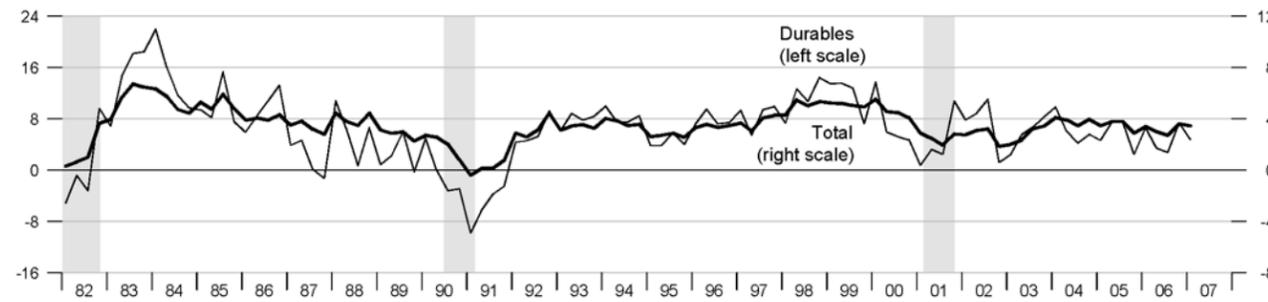
**Real Disposable Personal Income**

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



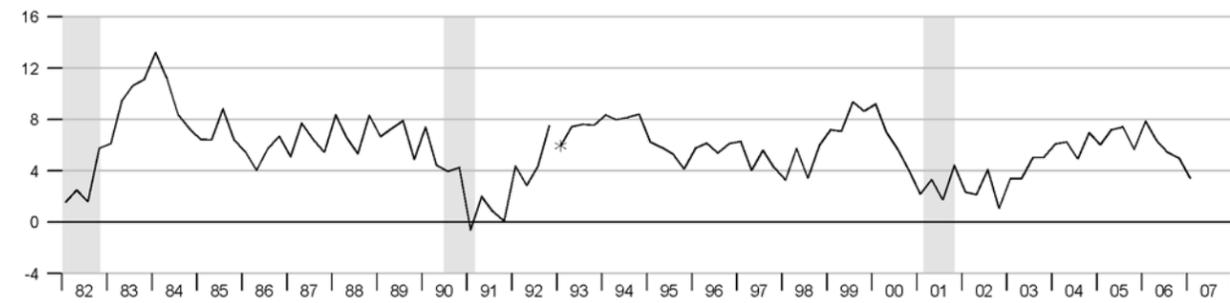
**Real Consumption**

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



**Retail and Food Services Sales**

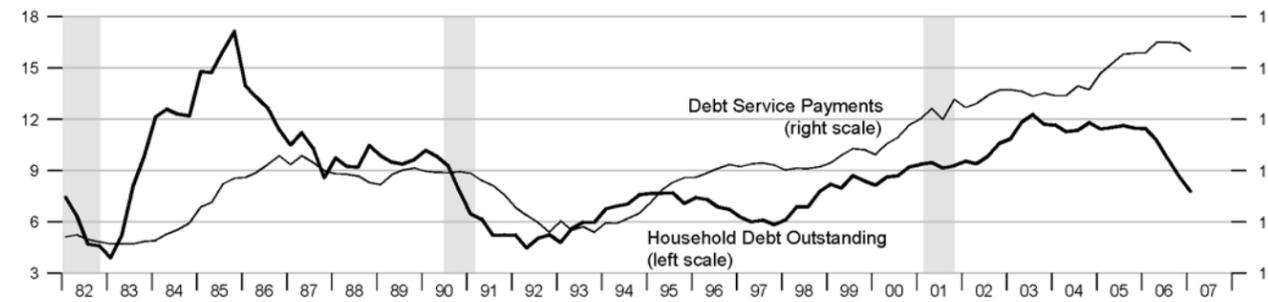
Percent change from year ago, quarterly average



\*Data from Jan. 1992 to the present are on a NAICS basis; data prior to Jan. 1992 are on an SIC basis and are not strictly comparable (see End Note).

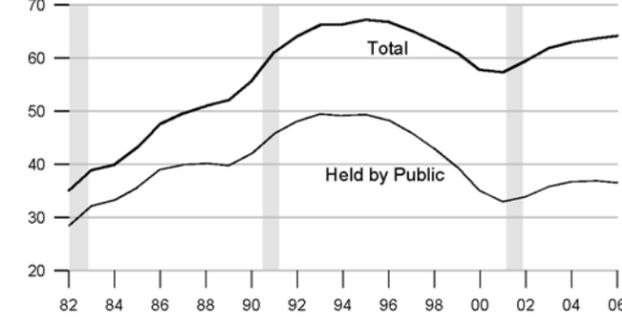
**Debt Service Payments and Household Debt Outstanding**

Percent change from year ago, quarterly data



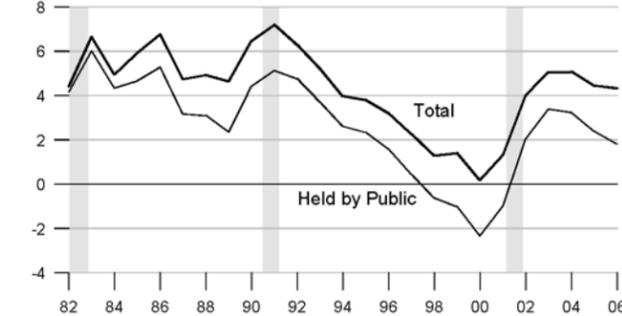
**Federal Debt**

Percent of GDP



**Change in Federal Debt**

Percent of GDP



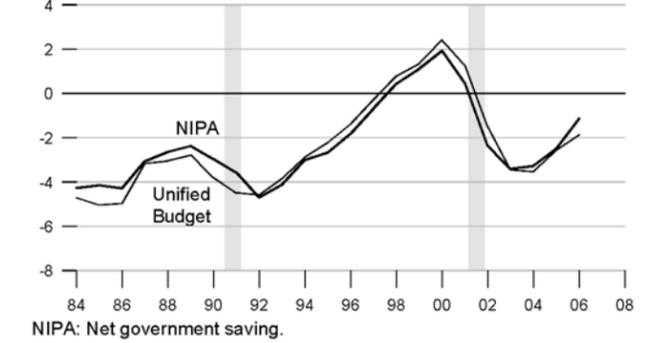
**Federal Government Debt**

Billions of dollars, end of month or fiscal year  
Excludes Agency-issued debt

	Total Public Debt	Held by Agencies and Trusts	Held by Public		Held by Private Investors	
			Total	Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Foreign and International
2004	7379.1	3075.7	4303.4	700.3	3607.0	1798.7
2005	7932.7	3331.1	4601.6	736.4	3864.9	1930.6
2006	8507.0	3663.8	4843.2	768.9	4074.2	2027.2
2004 March	7131.1	2954.4	4176.7	674.1	3502.8	1677.1
June	7274.3	3055.6	4218.7	687.4	3531.5	1739.6
September	7379.1	3075.7	4303.4	700.3	3607.0	1798.7
December	7596.1	3189.8	4406.4	717.8	3690.6	1853.4
2005 March	7776.9	3204.5	4572.4	717.3	3855.4	1956.3
June	7836.5	3308.9	4527.6	724.7	3803.0	1879.6
September	7932.7	3331.1	4601.6	736.4	3864.9	1930.6
December	8170.4	3455.8	4714.6	744.2	3970.6	2036.0
2006 March	8371.2	3498.4	4872.8	758.5	4114.0	2084.5
June	8420.0	3622.6	4797.5	766.4	4030.8	1979.7
September	8507.0	3663.8	4843.2	768.9	4074.2	2027.2
December	8680.2	3779.0	4901.2	778.9	4122.1	2104.6
2007 March	8849.7	3795.4	5054.3	780.9	4273.1	2199.0

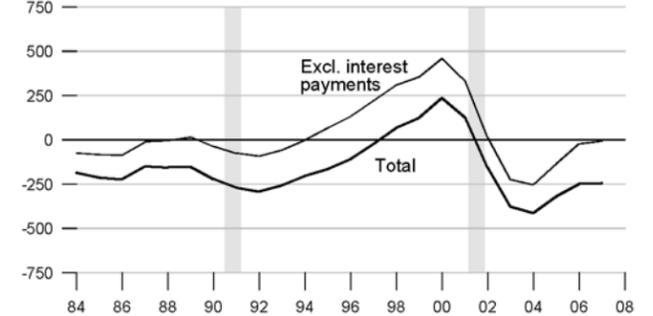
**Federal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)**

Percent of GDP

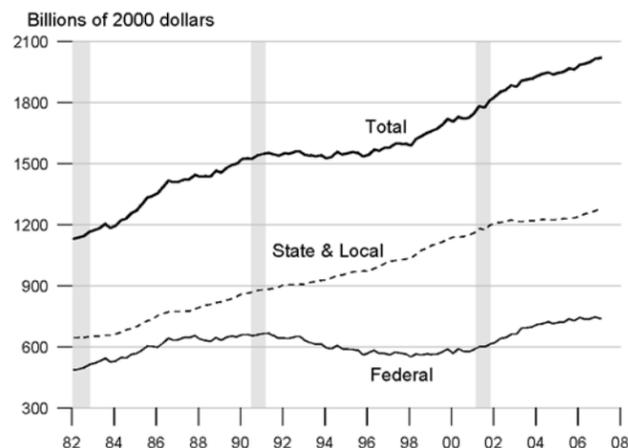


**Federal Surplus (+) / Deficit (-), Unified Basis**

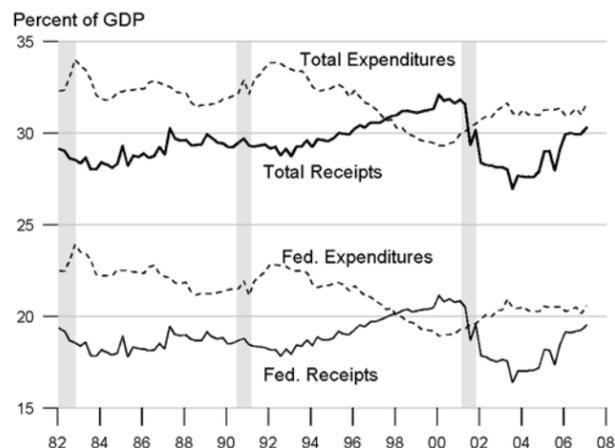
Billions of dollars, fiscal years



Govt. Consumption and Investment



Govt. Current Receipts and Expenditures

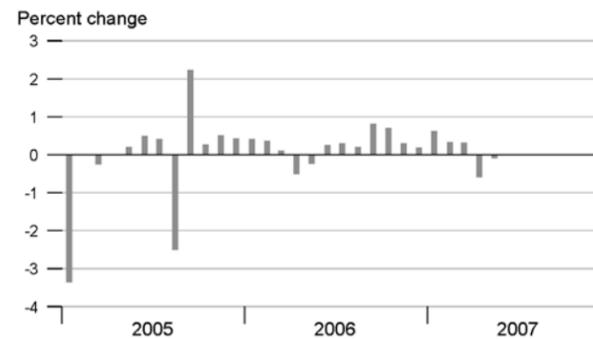


Government Budgets

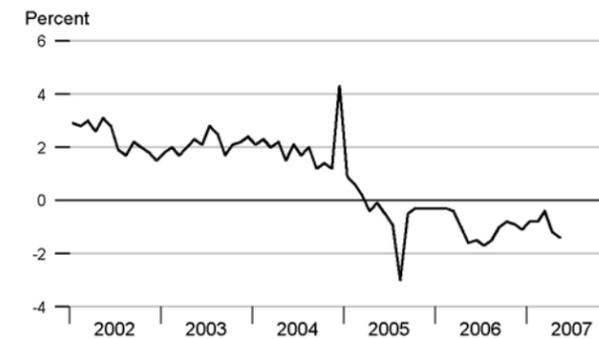
Billions of dollars

Calendar Years	National Income Accounts			Unified Budget		
	State and Local	Federal	Federal	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)
	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus or Deficit (-)
1991	789.2	793.3	-4.1	1101.3	1315.0	-213.7
1992	845.7	845.0	0.7	1147.2	1444.6	-297.4
1993	886.9	886.0	0.9	1222.5	1496.0	-273.5
1994	942.9	932.4	10.5	1320.8	1533.1	-212.3
1995	990.2	978.2	12.0	1406.5	1603.5	-197.0
1996	1043.3	1017.5	25.8	1524.0	1665.8	-141.8
1997	1097.4	1058.3	39.1	1653.1	1708.9	-55.8
1998	1163.2	1111.2	52.0	1773.8	1734.9	38.9
1999	1236.7	1186.3	50.4	1891.2	1787.6	103.6
2000	1319.5	1269.5	50.0	2053.8	1864.4	189.4
2001	1373.0	1368.2	4.8	2016.2	1969.5	46.7
2002	1410.1	1444.3	-34.2	1853.2	2101.1	-247.9
2003	1494.2	1514.5	-20.3	1879.9	2252.1	-372.2
2004	1592.6	1605.5	-12.9	2001.0	2383.0	-382.0
2005	1700.6	1703.9	-3.3	2246.8	2555.9	-309.1
2006	1787.6	1785.0	2.6	2540.8	2691.7	-150.9
2005Q2	1702.9	1690.5	12.4	2240.3	2529.9	-289.6
2005Q3	1697.8	1717.2	-19.4	2182.4	2578.5	-396.1
2005Q4	1729.6	1746.8	-17.2	2349.8	2613.3	-263.5
2006Q1	1755.4	1742.7	12.7	2490.9	2637.9	-147.0
2006Q2	1795.5	1769.4	26.1	2523.2	2686.2	-163.0
2006Q3	1798.7	1808.9	-10.2	2557.2	2730.2	-173.0
2006Q4	1800.8	1819.2	-18.4	2591.9	2712.7	-120.8
2007Q1	1838.9	1875.3	-36.4	2658.6	2801.5	-142.9
				Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)
				665.2	620.9	44.2
				549.2	618.4	-69.2
				530.2	649.6	-119.4
				507.4	691.0	-183.6
				772.1	675.7	96.5
				596.9	638.7	-41.7
				573.5	653.9	-80.4
				547.4	725.4	-178.0

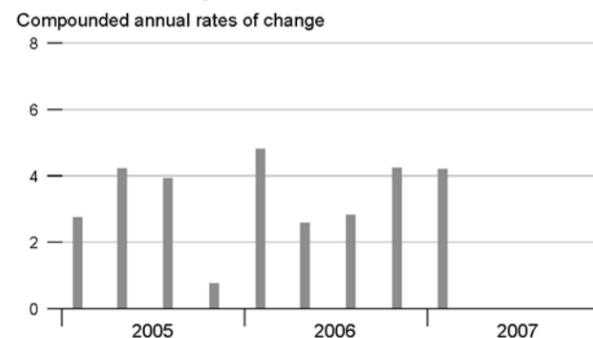
Real Disposable Personal Income



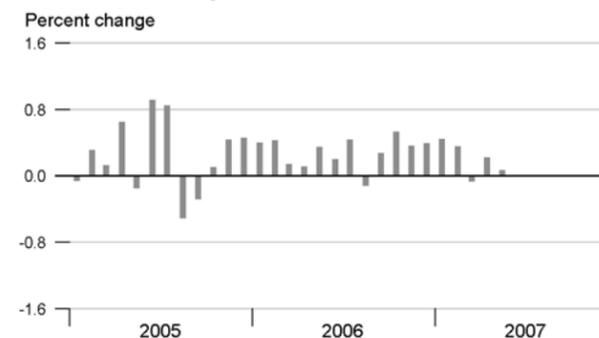
Personal Saving Rate



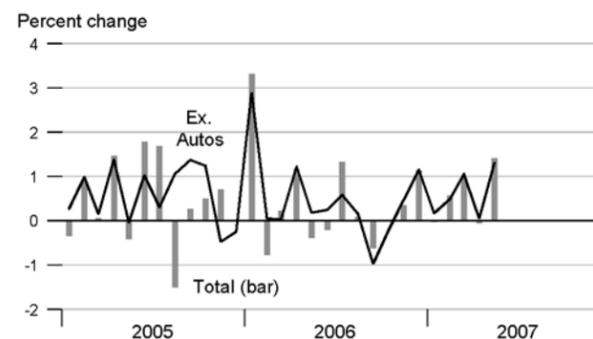
Real Consumption



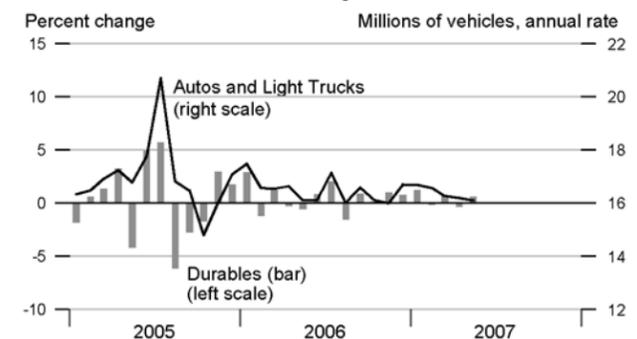
Real Consumption



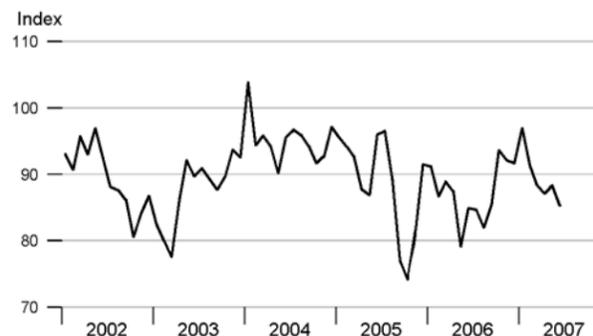
Retail & Food Services



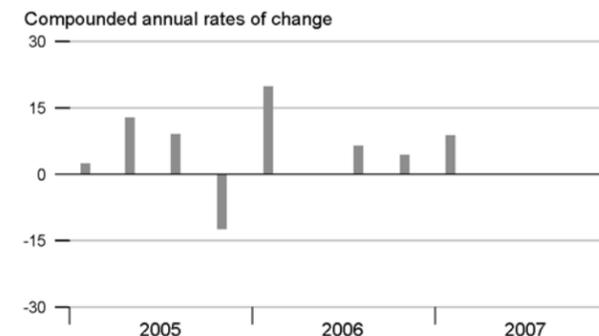
Real Durables Consumption & Vehicle Sales



Consumer Sentiment (U. of Michigan)

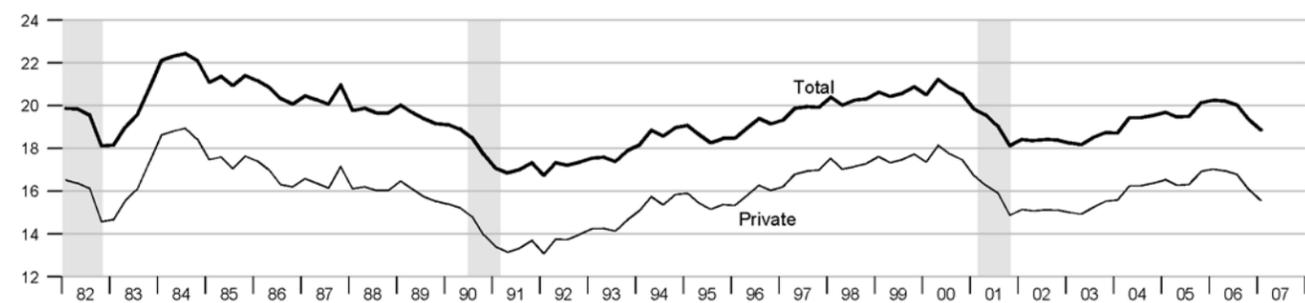


Real Durables Consumption



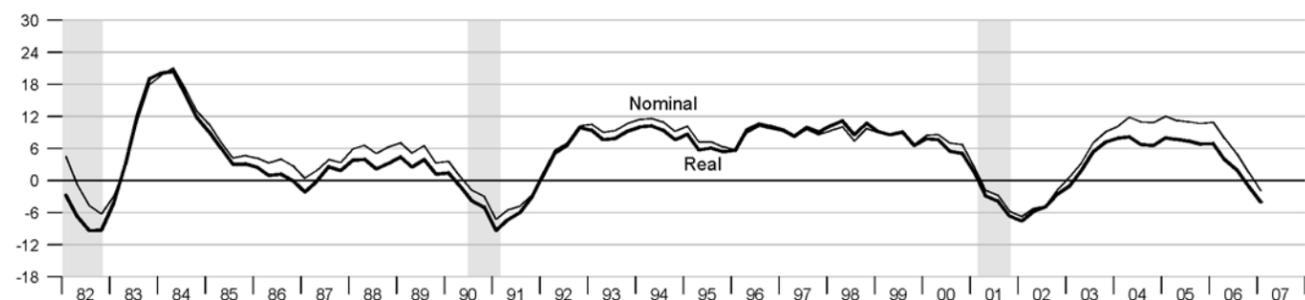
**Investment**

Percent of nominal GDP



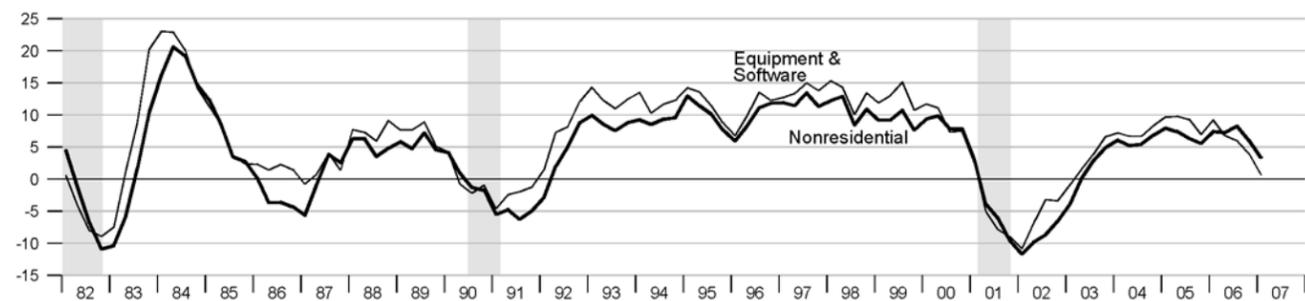
**Private Fixed Investment**

Percent change from year ago



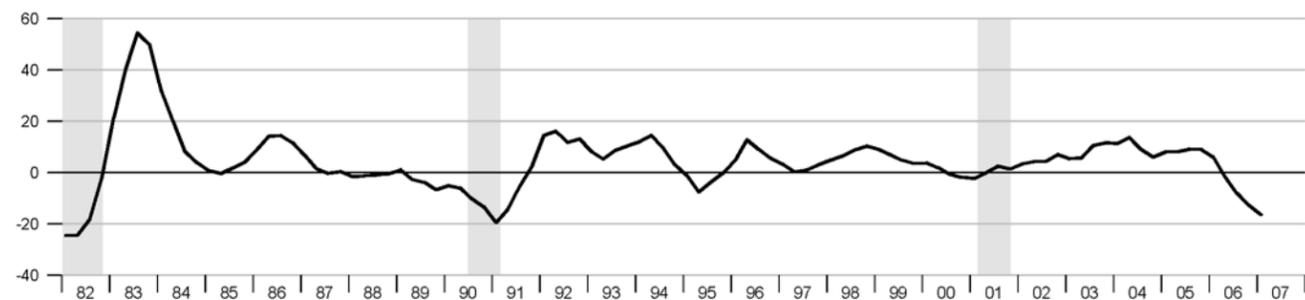
**Real Nonresidential Fixed and Equipment & Software Investment**

Percent change from year ago



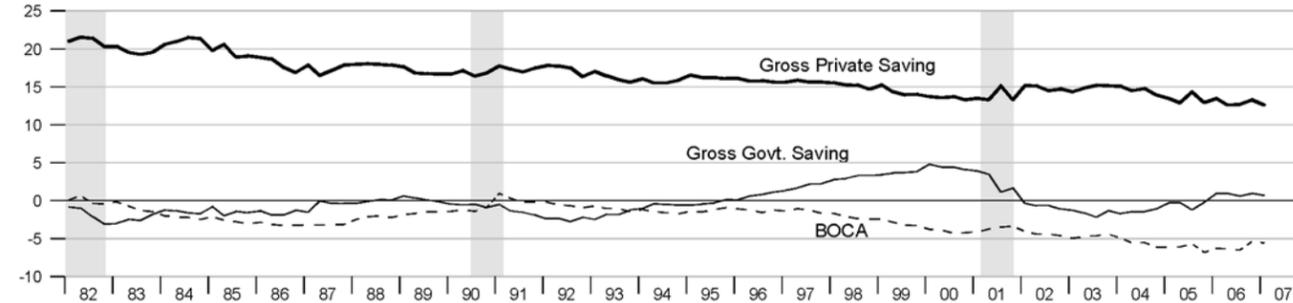
**Real Residential Fixed Investment**

Percent change from year ago



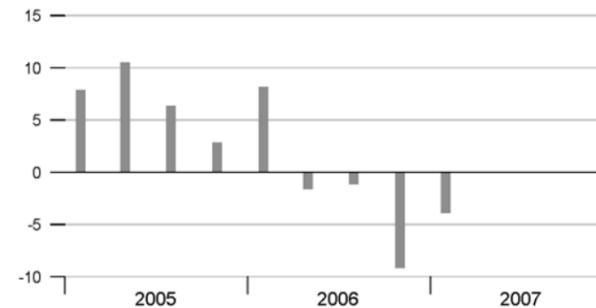
**Gross Saving Rates and Balance on Current Account (NIPA)**

Percent of GDP



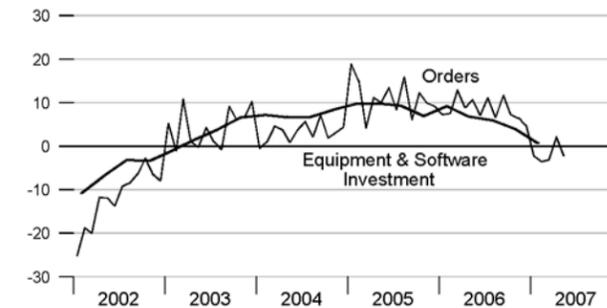
**Real Private Fixed Investment**

Compounded annual rates of change



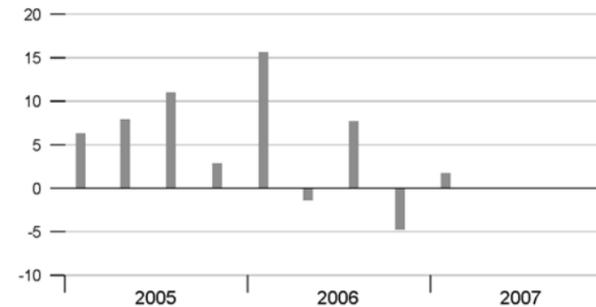
**Nondefense Capital Goods Orders**

Percent change from year ago, excluding aircraft



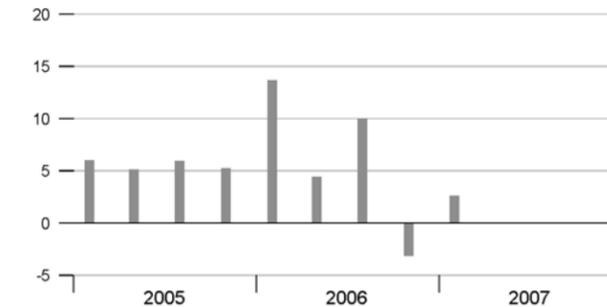
**Real Equipment & Software Investment**

Compounded annual rates of change



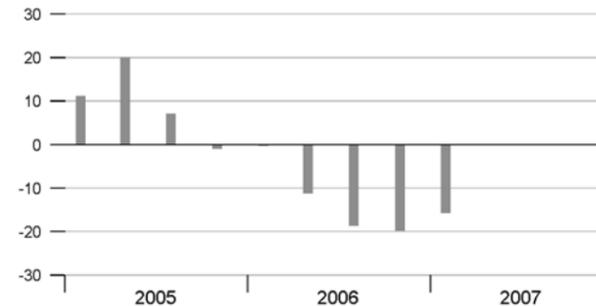
**Real Nonresidential Fixed Investment**

Compounded annual rates of change



**Real Residential Fixed Investment**

Compounded annual rates of change



**Housing Starts and New Home Sales**

Millions, annual rate

