I Introduction

A US GDP/Unemployment

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), adjusted for inflation
Figure 2: Unemployment Rate: People looking and unable to find work, as a percentage of the total employed and unemployed.
Figure 3: Participation Rate: People looking or working, as a percentage of the total able to work.
Figure 4: U6 unemployment rate: People looking and unable to find work, or working part time but unable to find full time, or discouraged from looking.
Figure 5: Average real GDP growth, 1980-2006, selected countries.
Figure 6: GDP per person (Mean income) in thousands of dollars, across countries. Adjusted for differences in purchasing power across countries.
Figure 7: Average unemployment rate, 1980-2006 across countries.
C Recessions

Figure 8: Real GDP: Last 4 recessions
Figure 9: Unemployment: Last 4 recessions
Figure 10: Fixed Investment: purchase of goods and services by firms and new housing. Last 4 recessions
Figure 11: Residential Investment: New housing. Last 4 recessions
Figure 12: Consumer Price Index (CPI): Cost of a basket of goods purchased by a typical urban family. Scaled so that the cost in 1983 is $100.
Figure 13: Consumer Price Index Inflation: Percentage change in the CPI.
Figure 14: M1, 1929-2011
Figure 15: M1, 1959-present
E  Interest rates

Figure 16: Federal Funds Rate (FED Funds): Overnight lending rate between banks. The Federal Reserve is a government institution that lends and borrows in the FED funds market and therefore controls the FED funds rate. The Taylor Rule represents the typical FED funds rate targeted by the FED given current economic conditions.