Table of Contents

Special Section: COVID-19
  Average Daily Percent Change in the Google Mobility Index in Major Advanced Economies
  Oxford Stringency Index in Major Advanced Economies
  COVID-19 Deaths Per Million in Major Advanced Economies
  COVID-19 Tests Per Case in Major Advanced Economies

1. Indicators of Real Activity
   Chart 1. Global GDP Growth
   Chart 2. OECD Industrial Production
   Chart 3. Global Purchasing Managers Index
   Chart 4. Unemployment in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 5. Unemployment in OECD Economies
   Chart 6. Volume of World Merchandise Trade
   Chart 7. Volume of World Merchandise Trade Baltic Dry Index

2. Inflation Indicators
   Chart 9. Commodity Prices
   Chart 10. Inflation in OECD Economies (CPI)
   Chart 11. Global Inflation (Headline CPI)
   Chart 12. Inflation in Major Advanced Economies (Headline CPI)
   Chart 13. Inflation in Major Emerging Economies (Headline CPI)

3. Money and Capital Markets
   Chart 14. Money Market Spreads
   Chart 15. 10-Year Government Bond Yields in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 16. Stock Market Indexes in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 17. Stock Market Indexes in Major Emerging Economies

4. Public Finances
   Chart 18. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 19. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing in Major Emerging Economies
   Chart 20. General Government Gross Debt in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 21. General Government Gross Debt in Major Emerging Economies

5. Monetary Policy
   Chart 22. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 23. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Emerging Economies
   Chart 24. Money Supply Growth in Major Advanced Economies
   Chart 25. Money Supply Growth in Major Emerging Economies

6. U.S. External Accounts
   Chart 26. U.S. Terms of Trade
   Chart 27. U.S. Nominal Trade Balance, Customs Value
   Chart 28. U.S. Current Account Balance
   Chart 29. Nominal Value of the U.S. Dollar
   Chart 30. Real Value of the U.S. Dollar

7. Current Analysis
   Chart 31. Global Current Account Balances
   Chart 32. Bond Spreads for Select Euro Area Economies
Special Section: COVID-19
7-Day Moving Average of the Google Mobility Index in Major Advanced Economies

NOTES: Categories from the Google Mobility Index included in the 7-day simple average are retail & recreation, grocery & pharmacy, transit stations, and workplaces. Data last updated September 18, 2020.

SOURCE: Google Mobility Index, https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/.
Oxford Stringency Index in Major Advanced Economies

- U.S.
- Euro Area
- Japan
- U.K.
- Canada

COVID-19 Deaths Per Million in Major Advanced Economies

- U.S.
- Germany
- Japan
- U.K.
- Canada

SOURCES: Haver, John Hopkins.
COVID-19 Tests Per Case in Major Advanced Economies

NOTES: Data last updated October 19, 2020. COVID-19 tests per case is equal to the 7-day moving average of the number of tests divided by the number of cases per day.

SOURCE: Our World in Data (OWID).
Indicators of Real Activity
Chart 1. Global GDP Growth

NOTE: The advanced economies (ex. U.S.) aggregate includes the Euro Area, Japan, the U.K., Canada, Australia, South Korea, Switzerland and Sweden. The emerging economies aggregate includes China, Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, Indonesia, Turkey, Argentina, South Africa and Colombia. The world aggregate includes these countries, which make up approximately 80 percent of world GDP computed using purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted GDP weights.

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SOURCES: National Statistical Offices, International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 2. OECD Industrial Production

Index, 2005 = 100

Last Observation: Aug = 106.6

NOTE: Countries included in the industrial production index are all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States).

SOURCES: OECD; Haver Analytics
NOTE: This index measures purchasing managers' perspectives of current business conditions. An index value greater than 50 indicates economic expansion from the previous month, while a value below 50 indicates contraction.
Chart 4. Unemployment in Major Advanced Economies

NOTE: The chart plots harmonized unemployment data for the U.K.

SOURCES: National Statistical Offices, EUROSTAT; Haver Analytics
Chart 5. Unemployment in OECD Economies

Last Observation: Aug = 7.4

SOURCES: OECD; Haver Analytics

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Chart 6. Volume of World Merchandise Trade

Index, 2000 = 100

NOTE: This series includes data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and covers approximately 97 percent of total world trade. Trade volume is calculated as the arithmetic average of world export volumes and world import volumes.

Last Observation: Jul = 173.5

SOURCES: Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis; Haver Analytics

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NOTE: Import and export series include data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and cover approximately 97 percent of total world trade.
NOTE: The Baltic Dry Index is a maritime shipping index that measures charter rates for shipping dry bulk commodities such as coal, grain and iron ore.
Inflation Indicators
Chart 9. Commodity Prices

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- Precious Metals (Oct 16 = 283.0)
- Agriculture and Livestock (Oct 16 = 117.4)
- Energy (Oct 16 = 66.8)
- Industrial Metals (Oct 16 = 79.0)

SOURCES: Goldman Sachs; Haver Analytics
Globalization Institute
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 10. Inflation in OECD Economies (CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

- Headline Inflation (Mar = 1.7)
- Core Inflation (Mar = 0.1)


NOTE: The headline consumer price index (CPI) is the broadest measure of price changes consumers face in their day-to-day living expenses. The core CPI excludes energy and food prices.

SOURCES: OECD; Haver Analytics

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 11. Global Inflation (Headline CPI)


SOURCES: Database of Global Economic Indicators; Haver Analytics.

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 12. Inflation in Major Advanced Economies (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

- U.S. (Sep = 1.4)
- Euro Area (Sep = -0.3)
- Japan (Aug = 0.2)
- U.K. (Aug = 0.2)
- Canada (Aug = 0.4)

SOURCES: National Statistical Offices, European Central Bank; Haver Analytics

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 13. Inflation in Major Emerging Economies (Headline CPI)

Brazil (Sep = 3.9)
Russia (Sep = 3.7)
India (Aug = 5.6)
Indonesia (Sep = 1.4)
China (Sep = 1.7)
South Africa (Aug = 3.0)

SOURCES: National Statistical Offices; Haver Analytics
Money and Capital Markets
Chart 14. Money Market Spreads

NOTE: The chart plots the spread, or difference, between 3-month interbank offered rates (Libor for the dollar, yen and pound sterling; Euribor for the euro) and the overnight index swap rate for each currency.
Chart 15. 10-Year Government Bond Yields in Major Advanced Economies

U.S. (Oct 16 = 0.8)
Euro Area (Oct 16 = -0.6)
Japan (Oct 16 = 0.0)
U.K. (Oct 15 = 0.2)
Canada (Oct 16 = 0.6)
Chart 16. Stock Market Indexes in Major Advanced Economies

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- U.S. (Oct 16 = 230)
- Euro Area (Oct 16 = 79)
- Japan (Oct 19 = 137)
- U.K. (Oct 16 = 96)
- Canada (Oct 16 = 132)

NOTE: Stock market indexes are the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index for the U.S, the EURO STOXX 50 Price Index for the Euro Area, the Nikkei 225 Average Index for Japan, the FTSE 100 Index for the U.K. and the S&P/TSX Composite Index for Canada.

SOURCES: Financial Times, Wall Street Journal; Haver Analytics
Chart 17. Stock Market Indexes in Major Emerging Economies

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

- Brazil (Oct 16 = 234)
- Russia (Oct 16 = 63)
- India (Oct 19 = 298)
- Indonesia (Oct 19 = 288)
- China (Oct 19 = 116)
- South Africa (Oct 16 = 227)

NOTE: Stock market indexes are the Bovespa Index for Brazil, the RTS Index for Russia, the Bombay SENSEX for India, the Jakarta Composite for Indonesia, the New Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index for China and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Top 40 Index for South Africa.

SOURCES: Financial Times, Wall Street Journal; Haver Analytics
Public Finances
Chart 18. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for 2018 are estimates for all except U.K.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 19a. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

Brazil (2019 = -6.0)

Percent of GDP

Russia (2019 = 1.9)

Percent of GDP

India (2019 = -8.2)

Percent of GDP

Indonesia (2019 = -2.2)

Percent of GDP

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for Russia in 2018 is an estimate.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 19b. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

NOTE: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for South Africa in 2018 is an estimate.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 20. General Government Gross Debt

U.S. (2019 = 106.2)
Euro Area (2019 = 83.9)
U.K. (2019 = 85.6)
Canada (2019 = 87.5)

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for 2018 are estimates for all except U.K.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

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Chart 21a. General Government Gross Debt

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for Russia in 2018 is an estimate.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics
Chart 21b. General Government Gross Debt

NOTES: Data for 2019 are estimates; data for South Africa in 2018 is an estimate.
SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

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Monetary Policy
Chart 22. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Advanced Economies

Notes: The chart plots the federal funds rate for the U.S., the main refinancing operation rate for the Euro Area, the base rate for the U.K., the overnight target rate for Canada and the uncollateralized overnight call rate for Japan applied until April 3, 2013, before the main operating policy target changed to expanding the monetary base. On February 16, 2016, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) adopted negative interest rates applied to excess reserves that financial institutions hold at the BoJ. The Bank also introduced an interest rate target of around 0 percent for its 10-year government bond yields in September 2016.
NOTE: The Reserve Bank of India utilizes the repo rate to inject liquidity into the monetary system and the reverse repo rate to remove liquidity. On August 19, 2016, the Bank of Indonesia changed its policy rate from the BI rate to the 7-day reverse repo rate.
Chart 23b. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Emerging Economies

**China**
- 1-Year Lending Rate (Nov 21 = 4.15)
- 1-Year Deposit Rate (Oct 16 = 1.50)

**South Africa**
- Average Repo Rate (Oct 19 = 3.50)

 SOURCES: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 24. Money Supply Growth in Major Advanced Economies

NOTE: The chart plots MZM in the U.S, M2 in the Euro Area, Japan and Canada and M4 in the U.K.

SOURCES: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 25. Money Supply Growth in Major Emerging Economies

Percent, Year/Year

- Brazil (Aug = 28.5)
- Russia (Aug = 16.2)
- India (Sep = 18.1)
- Indonesia (Aug = 13.3)
- China (Sep = 10.9)
- South Africa (Aug = 15.8)

NOTE: The chart plots M2 for each country.

SOURCES: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics
U.S. External Accounts
Chart 26. U.S. Terms of Trade

Index, Jan. 1990 = 100

- Terms of Trade (Sep = 102.5)
- Terms of Trade (Excluding Oil) (Sep = 88.8)

NOTE: U.S. terms of trade are calculated as the import price index/export price index.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Haver Analytics

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Chart 27. U.S. Nominal Trade Balance, Customs Value

NOTE: The chart plots the nominal trade balance in goods.

SOURCES: Census Bureau; Haver Analytics
Chart 28. U.S. Current Account Balance

NOTE: All values are nominal.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Haver Analytics

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Chart 29. Nominal Value of the U.S. Dollar

Index, Jan. 2000 = 100

- Nominal Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar (Sep = 110.9)
- U.S. Dollar vs. Major Currencies (Sep = 93.2)
- U.S. Dollar vs. Other Important Trading Partners (Sep = 138.2)

NOTE: Countries or regions whose currencies are included in the major currencies index are the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden. Countries included in the other important trading partners index are Mexico, China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia. An increase in each index represents an appreciation of the U.S. dollar and a decrease represents a depreciation.

SOURCES: Federal Reserve Board; Haver Analytics
Chart 30. Real Value of the U.S. Dollar

Index, Jan. 2000 = 100

- Real Exchange Value of the U.S. Dollar (Sep = 104.2)
- U.S. Dollar vs. Major Currencies (Sep = 106.3)
- U.S. Dollar vs. Other Important Trading Partners (Sep = 104.0)

NOTE: Countries or regions whose currencies are included in the major currencies index are the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden. Countries included in the other important trading partners index are Mexico, China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia. An increase in each index represents an appreciation of the U.S. dollar and a decrease represents a depreciation.

SOURCES: Federal Reserve Board; Haver Analytics

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Current Analysis
NOTE: Oil exporting countries are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The remaining countries not already listed for which there is data comprise "Others". Striped columns denote forecasts.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

Globalization Institute
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Chart 32. Bond Spreads for Select Euro Area Economies

NOTE: The chart shows the spread, or difference, in interest rates between 10-year government bonds for various countries and German 10-year government bonds.

SOURCES: Reuters; Haver Analytics