

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Updated October 2022

Globalization Institute
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

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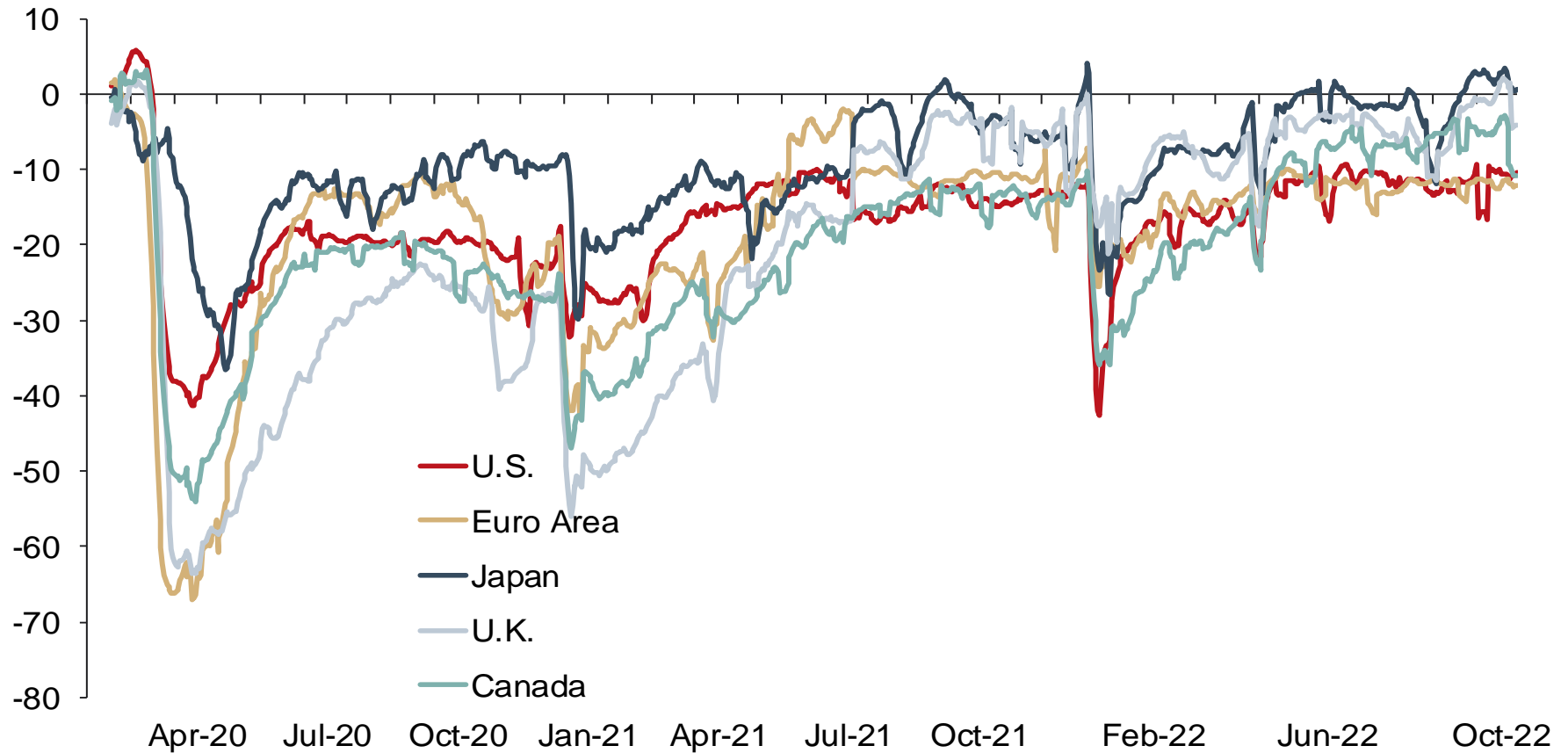
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Special Section: COVID-19

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7-Day Moving Average of the Google Mobility Index in Major Advanced Economies

Percent

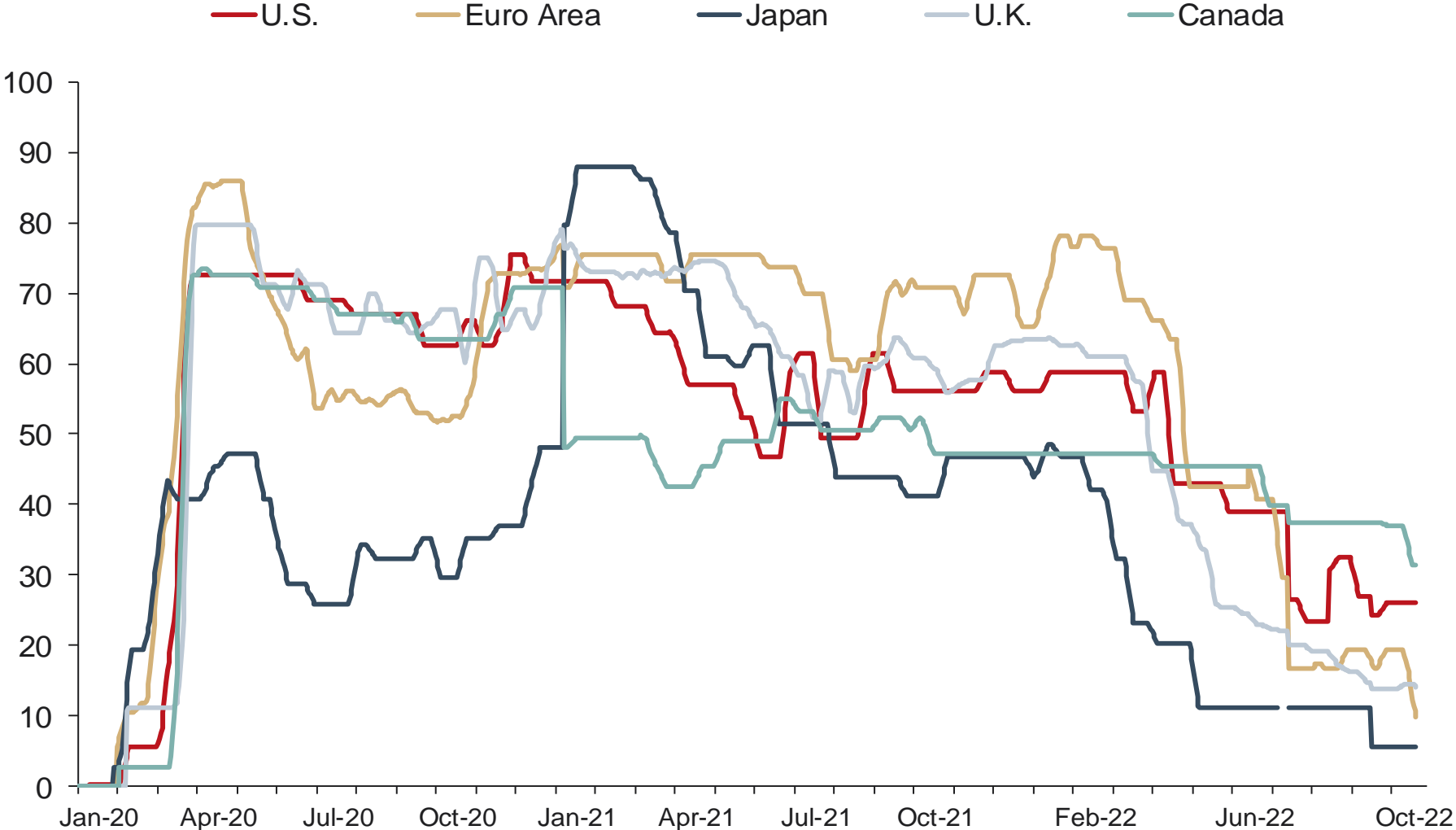


NOTES: Categories from the Google Mobility Index included in the 7-day simple average are retail & recreation, grocery & pharmacy, transit stations, and workplaces. Data last updated October 25, 2022.

SOURCE: Google Mobility Index, <https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/>.

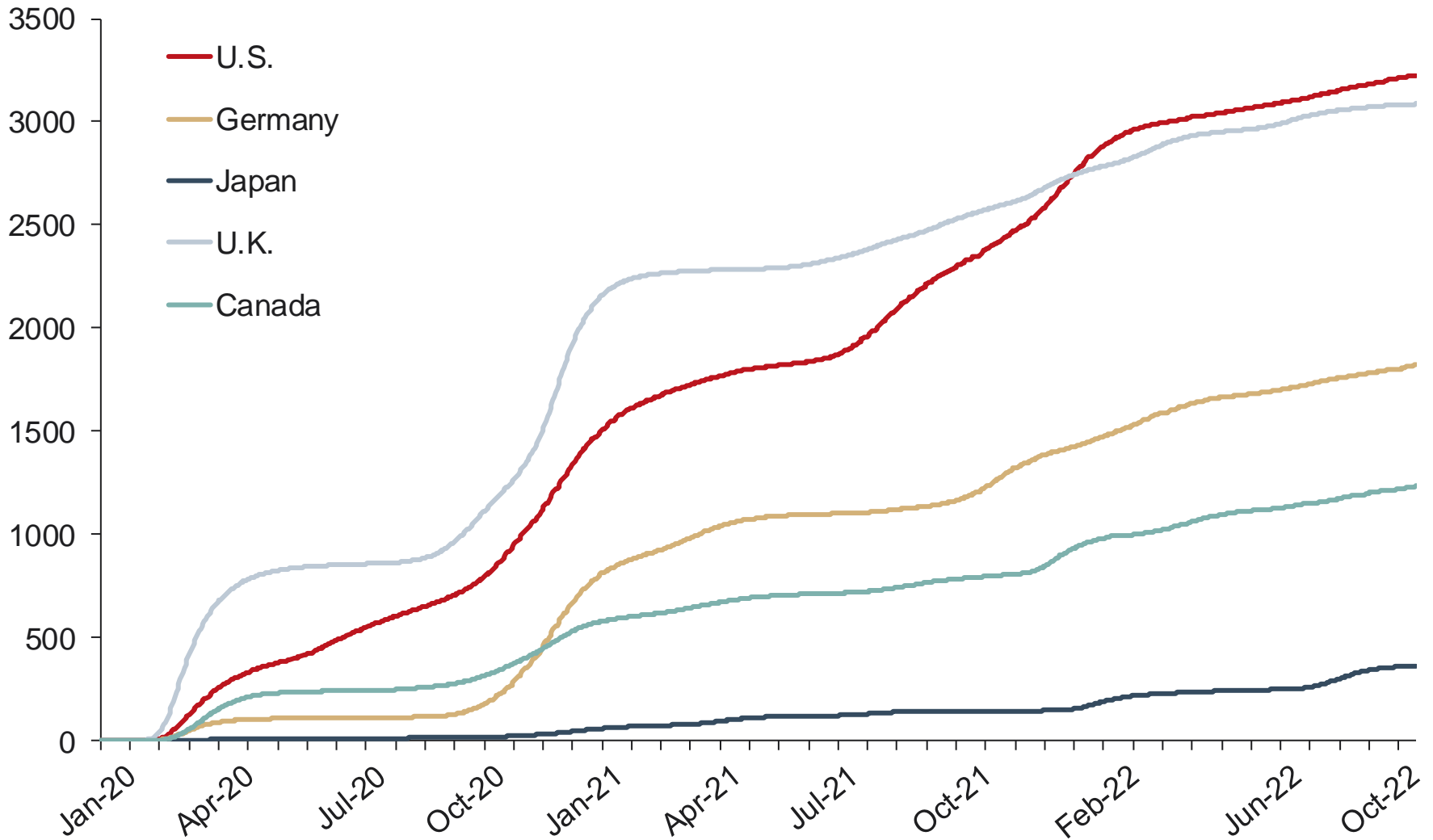
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Oxford Stringency Index in Major Advanced Economies



SOURCE: Hale, Thomas, Sam Webster, Anna Petherick, Toby Phillips, and Beatriz Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government. Data use policy: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY standard.

COVID-19 Cumulative Deaths Per Million in Major Advanced Economies



SOURCES: Haver, John Hopkins.

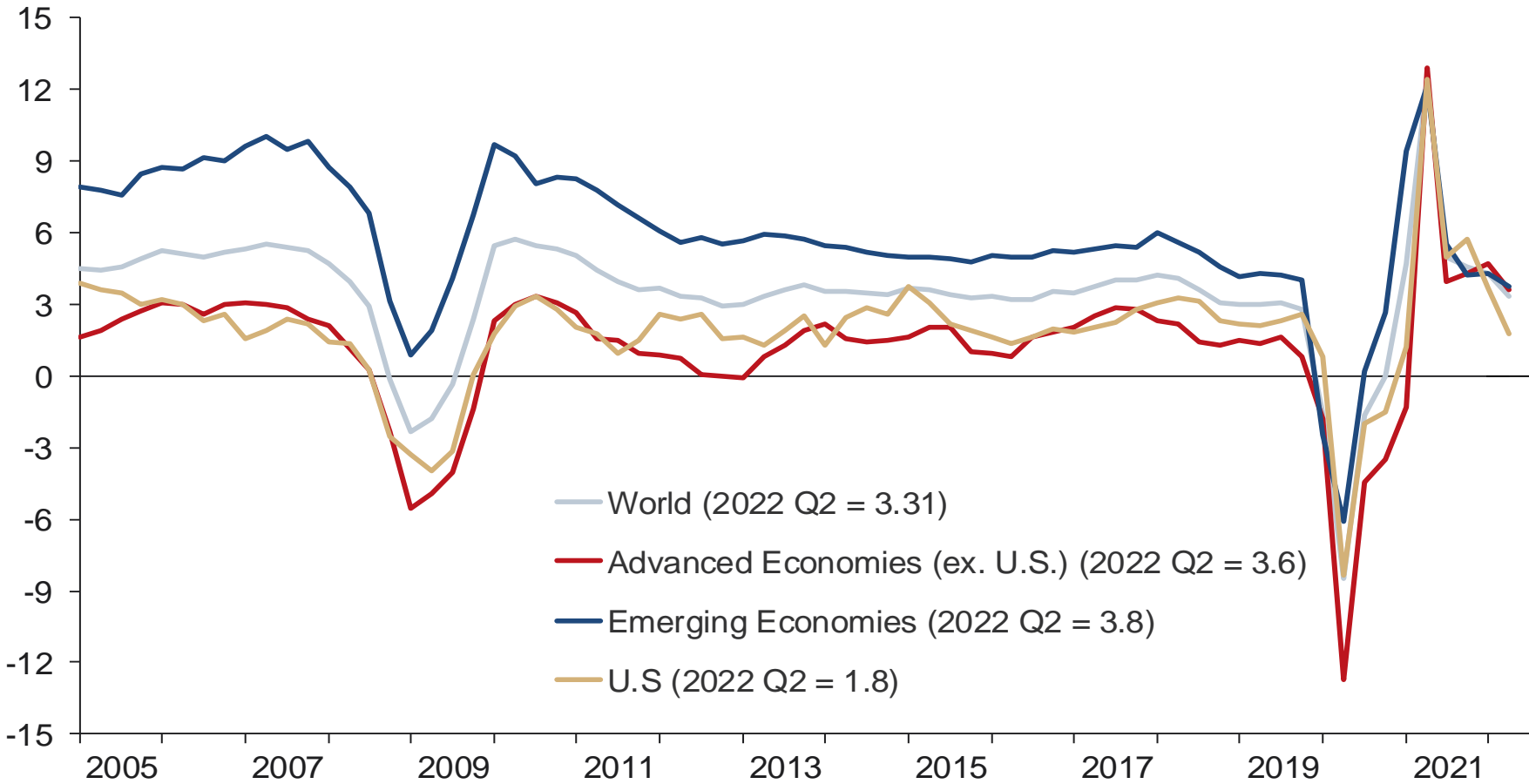
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Indicators of Real Activity

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Chart 1. Global GDP Growth

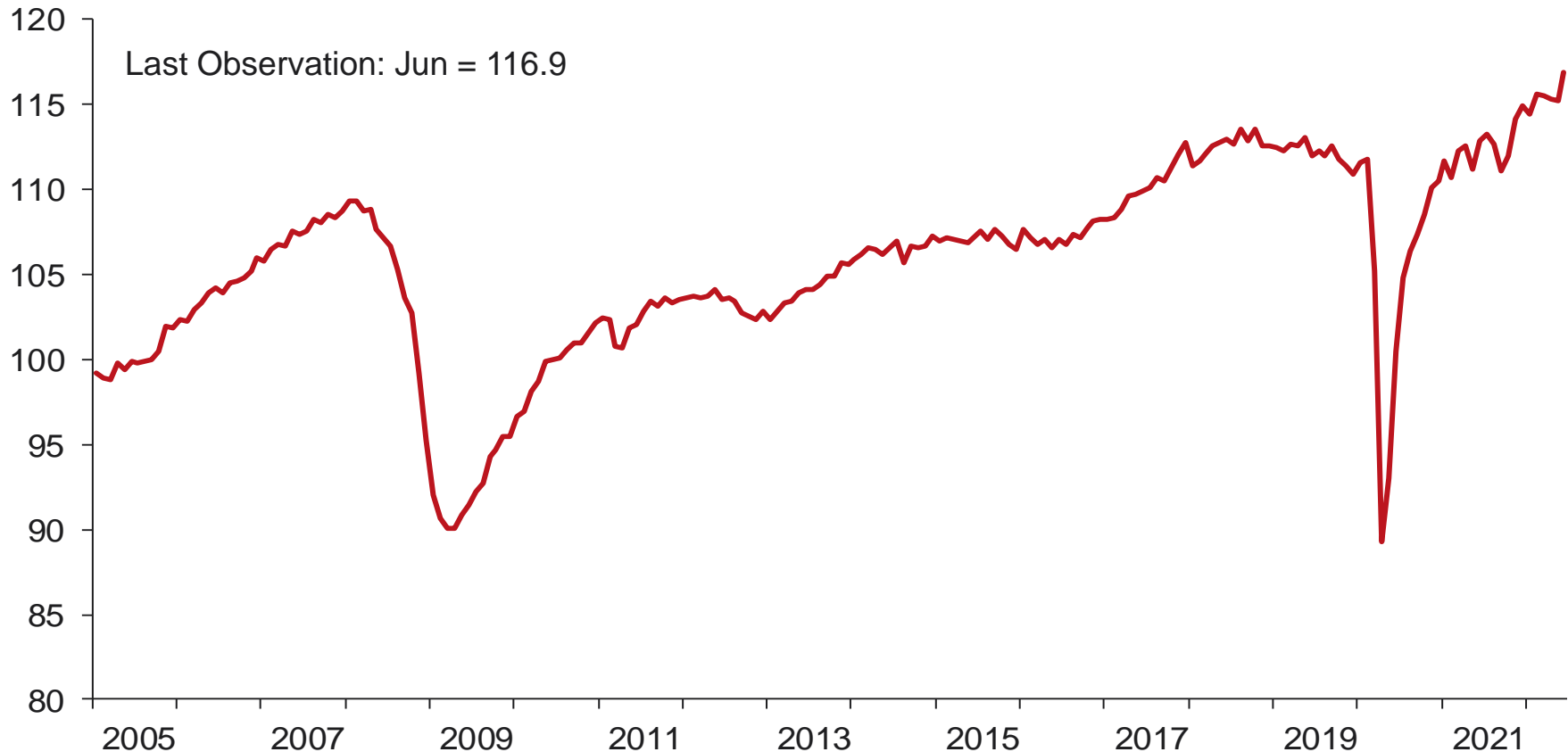
Percent, Year/Year



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.

Chart 2. OECD Industrial Production

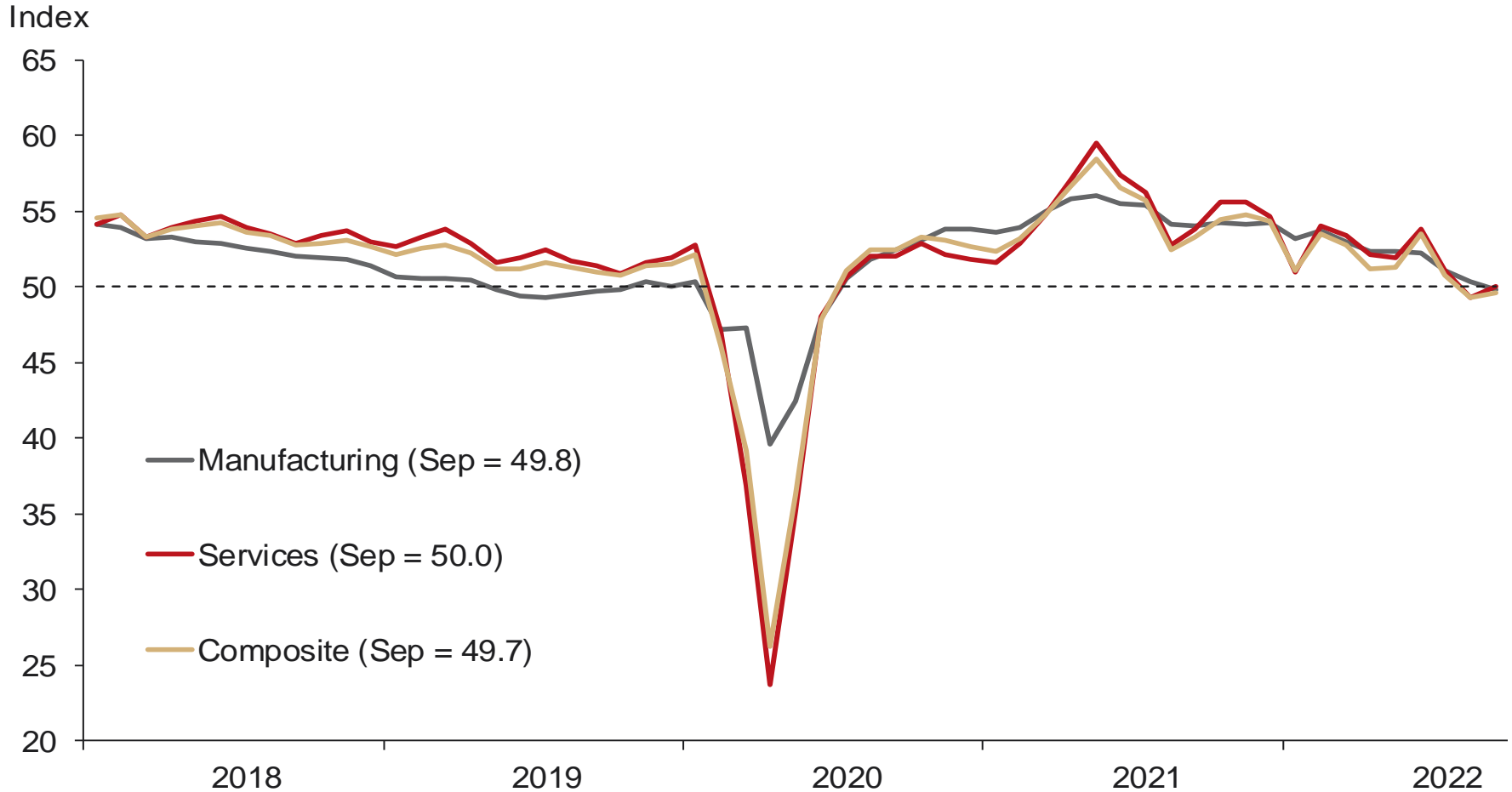
Index, 2005 = 100



Last Observation: Jun = 116.9

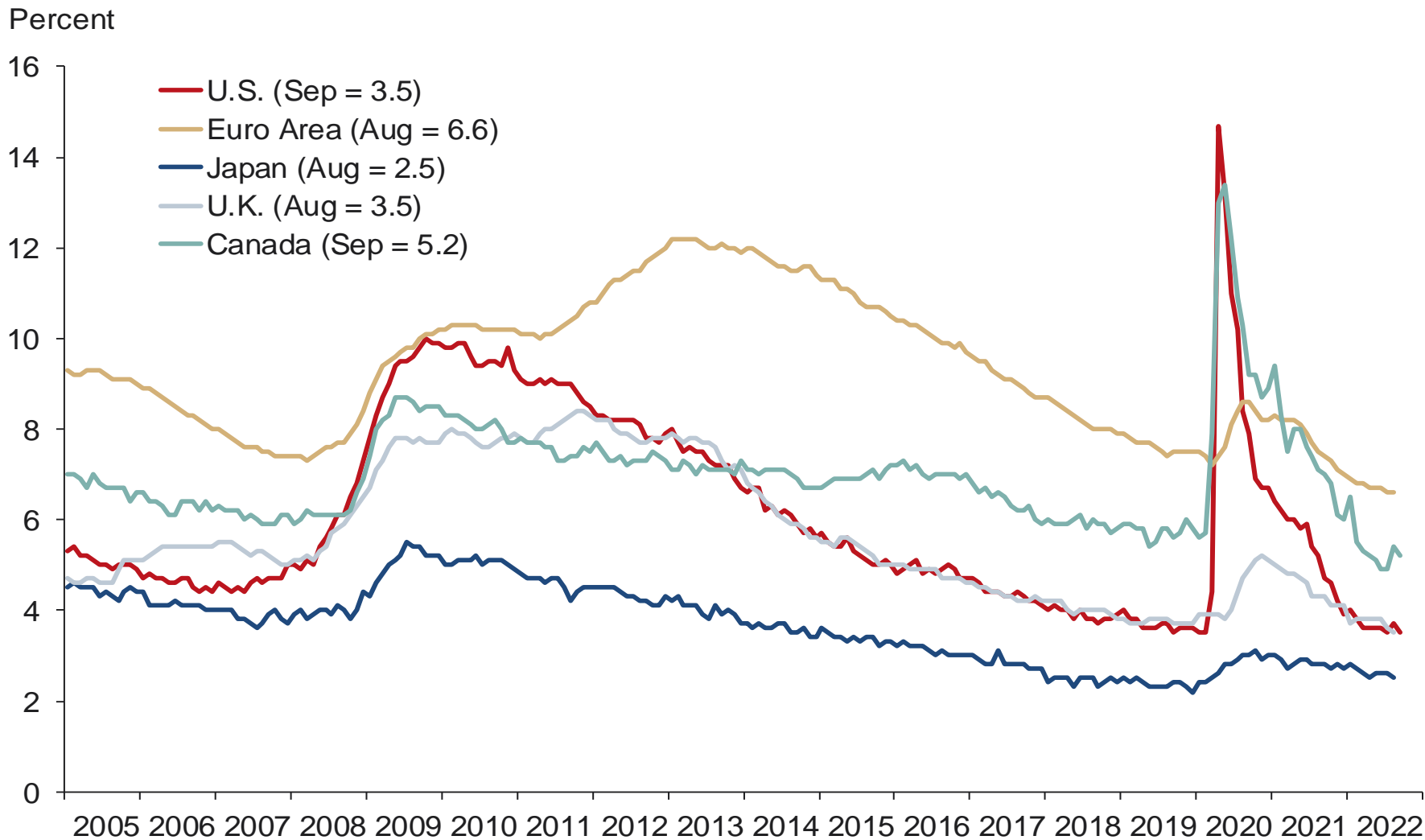
NOTE: Countries included in the industrial production index are all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy,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

Chart 3. Global Purchasing Managers Index



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.

Chart 5. Unemployment in OECD Economies

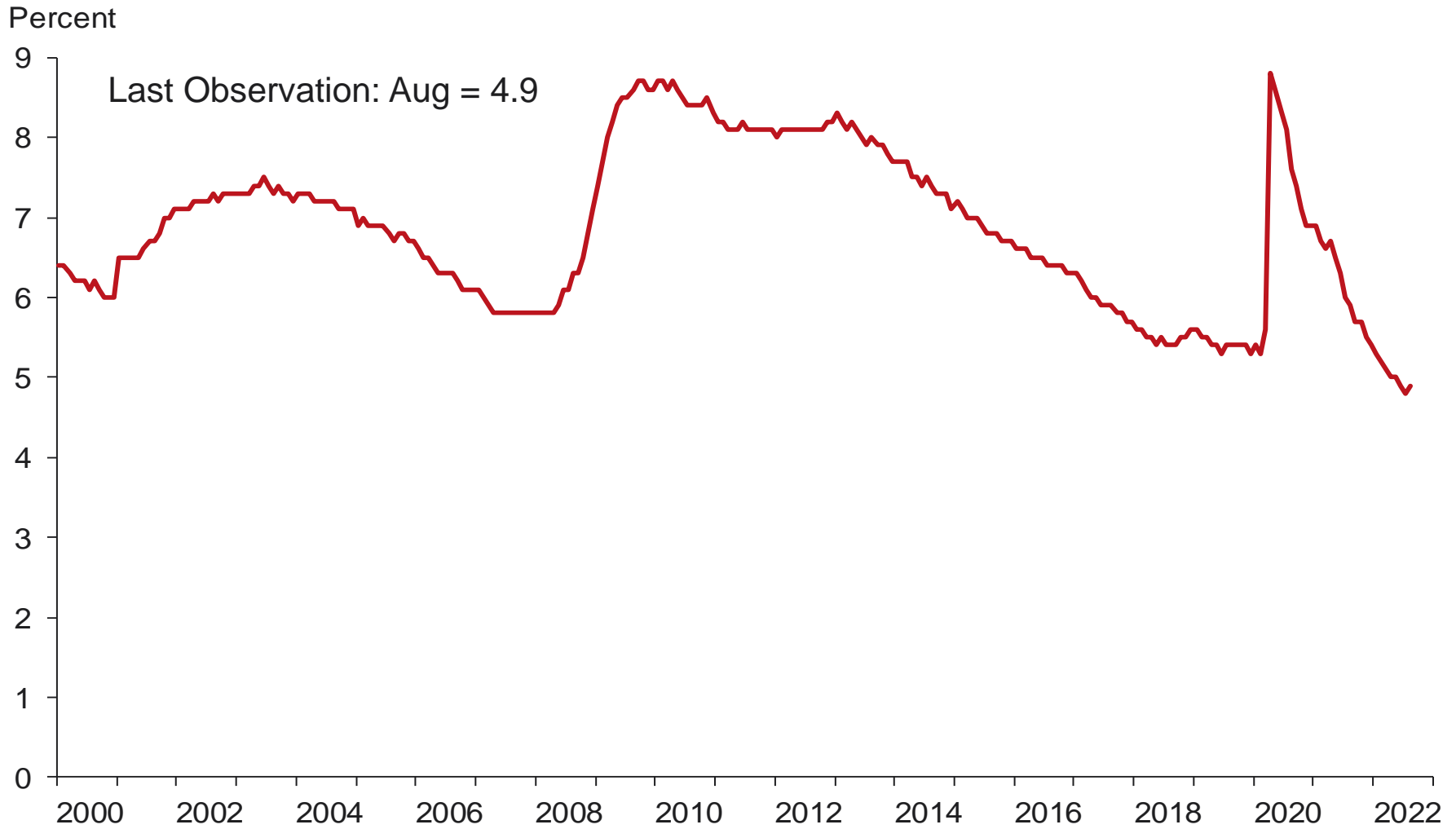
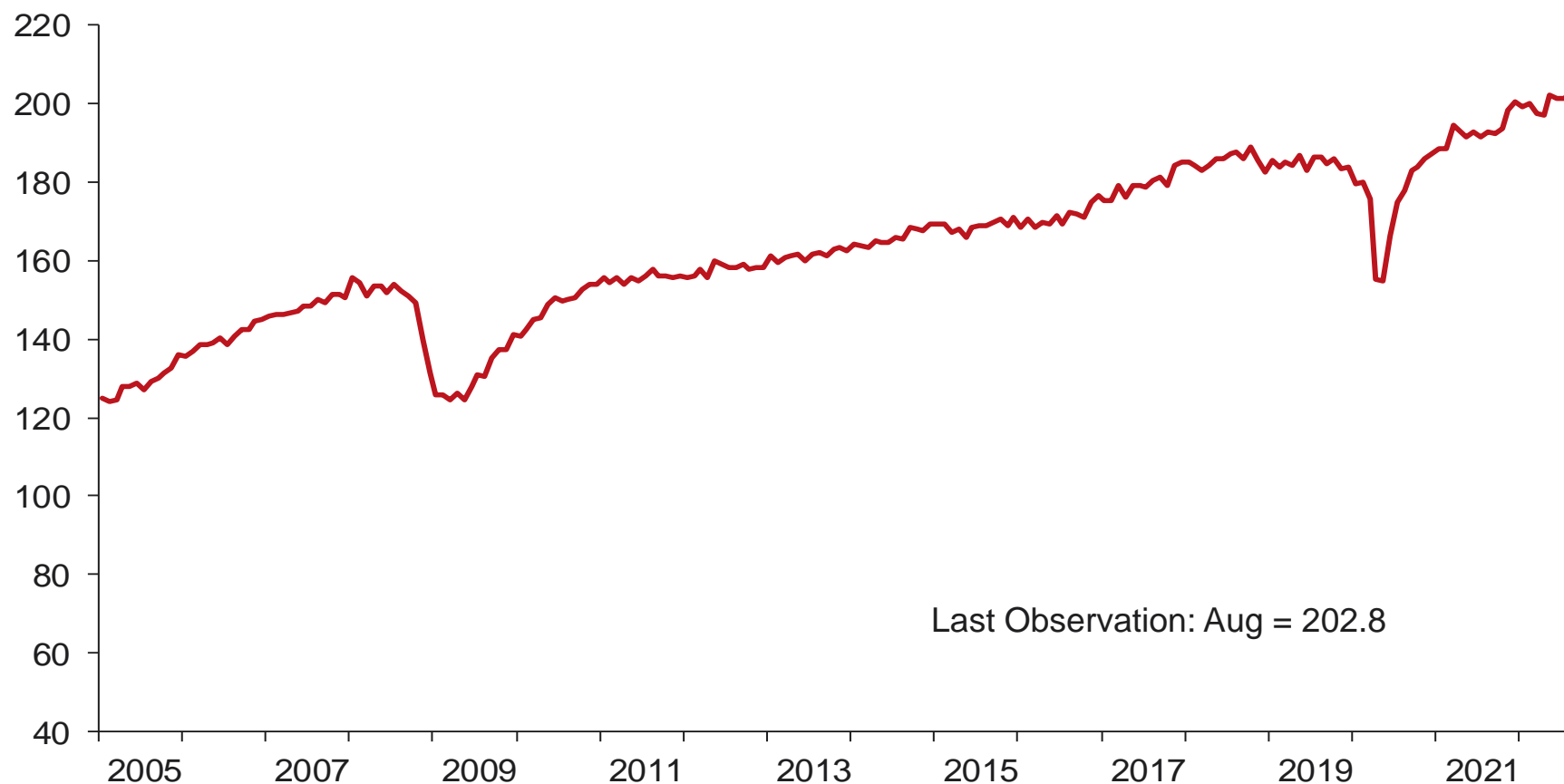


Chart 6. Volume of World Merchandise Trade

Index, 2000 = 100



Last Observation: Aug = 202.8

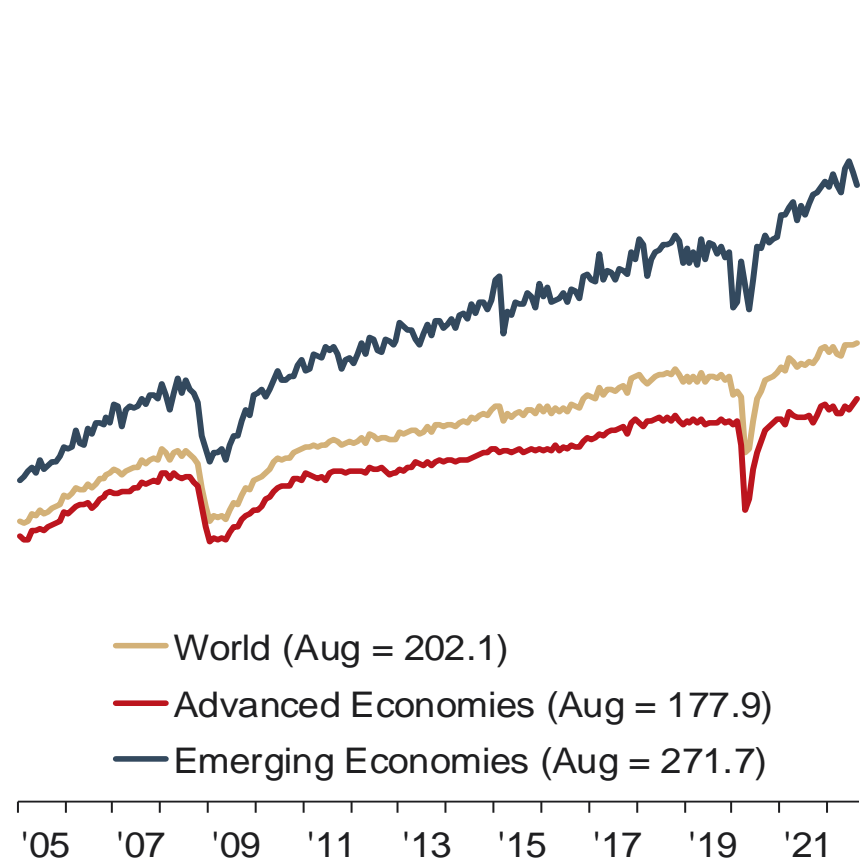
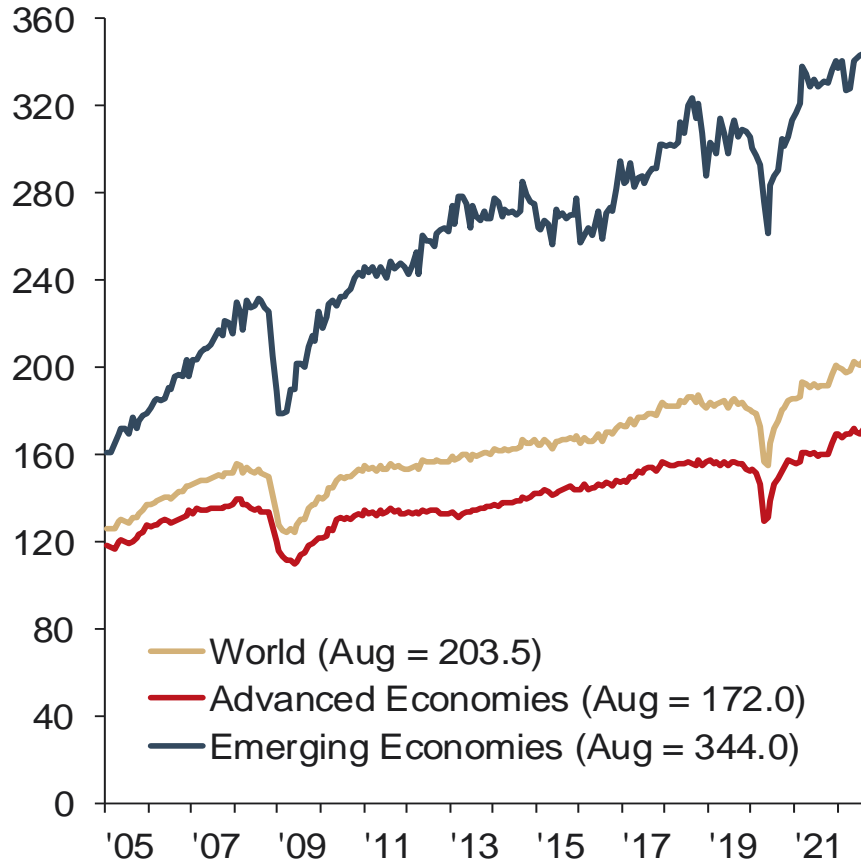
NOTE: This series includes data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and covers approximately 97 percent of total world trade. Trade volume is calculated as the arithmetic average of world export volumes and world import volumes.

Chart 7. Volume of World Merchandise Trade

Imports

Exports

Index, 2000 = 100



NOTE: Import and export series include data from 23 industrialized and 60 emerging market economies and cover approximately 97 percent of total world trade.

Chart 8. Baltic Dry Index

Index, 1/4/1985 = 1,000



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

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Chart 9. Commodity Prices

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100

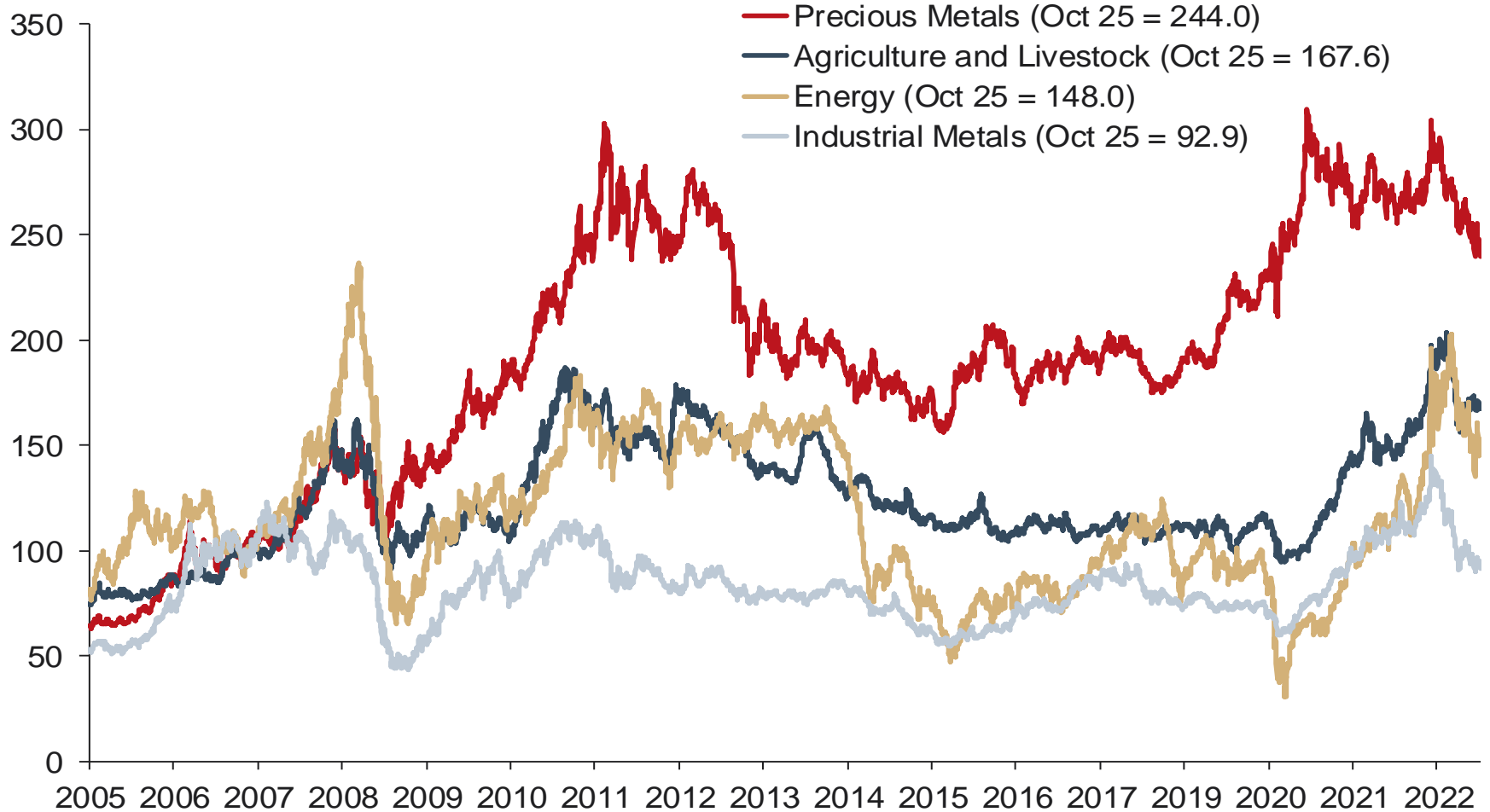
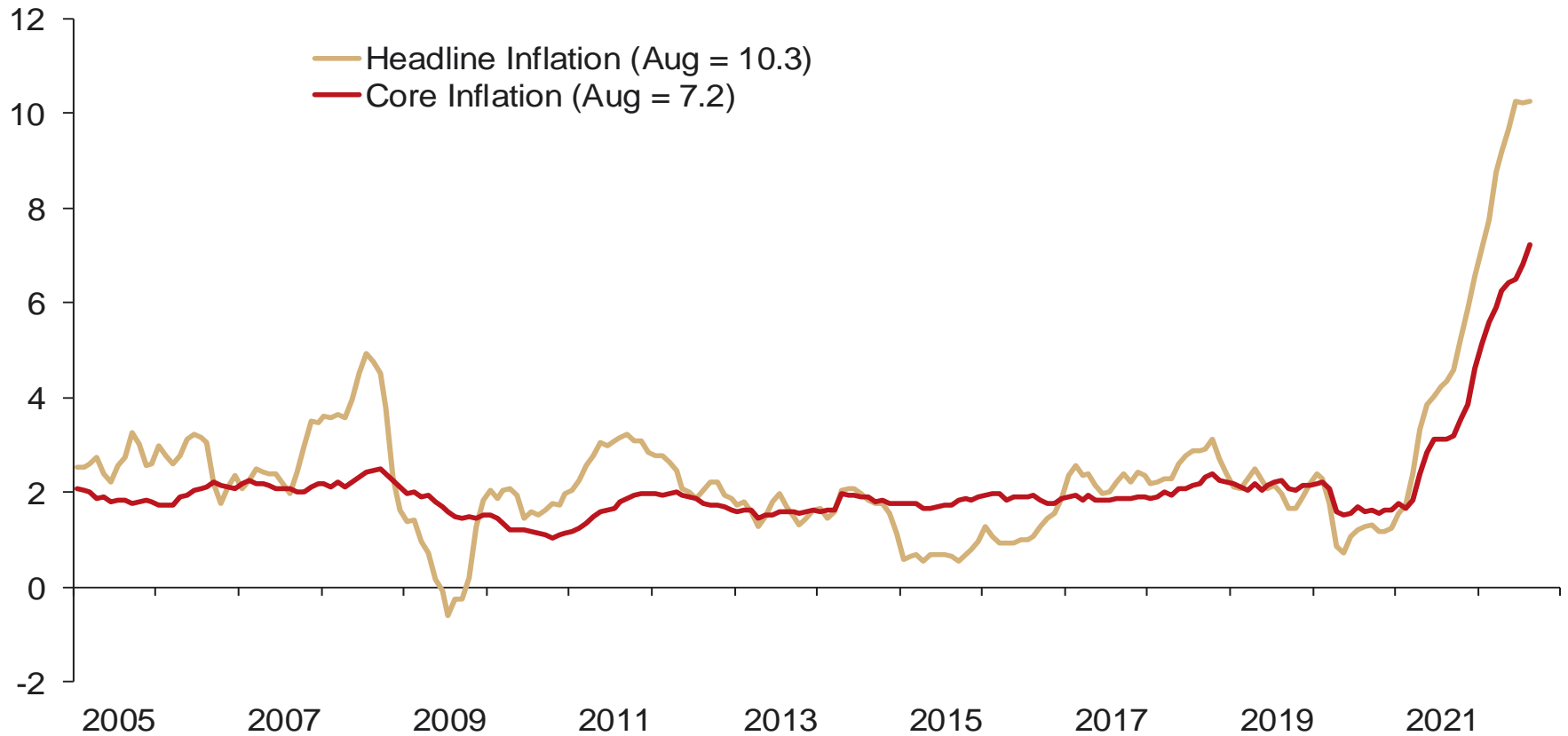


Chart 10. Inflation in OECD Economies (CPI)

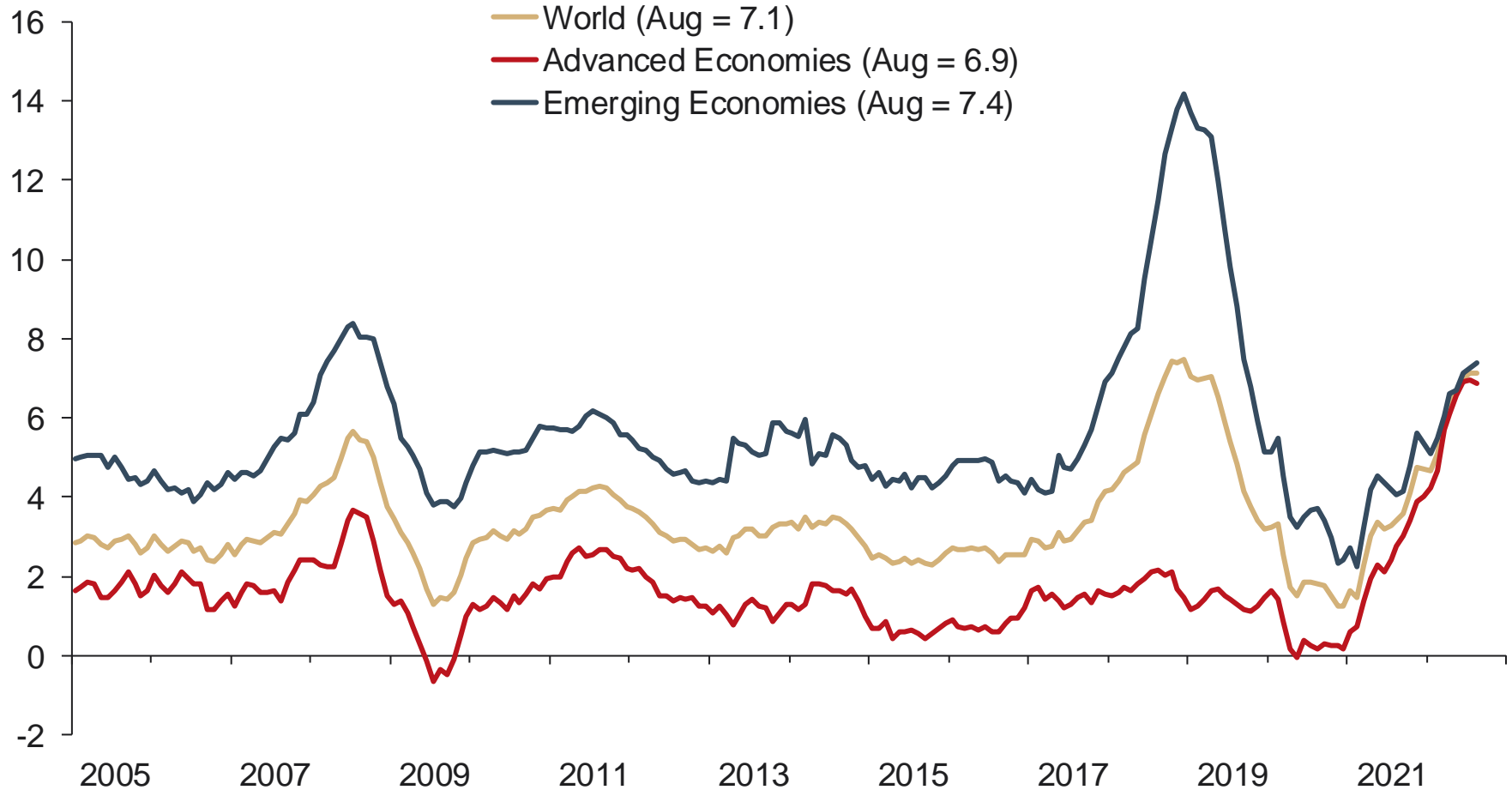
Percent, Year/Year



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.

Chart 11. Global Inflation (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year



NOTES: Calculations are based on a representative sample of 40 countries. Aggregated using U.S. trade weights.

Chart 12. Inflation in Major Advanced Economies (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

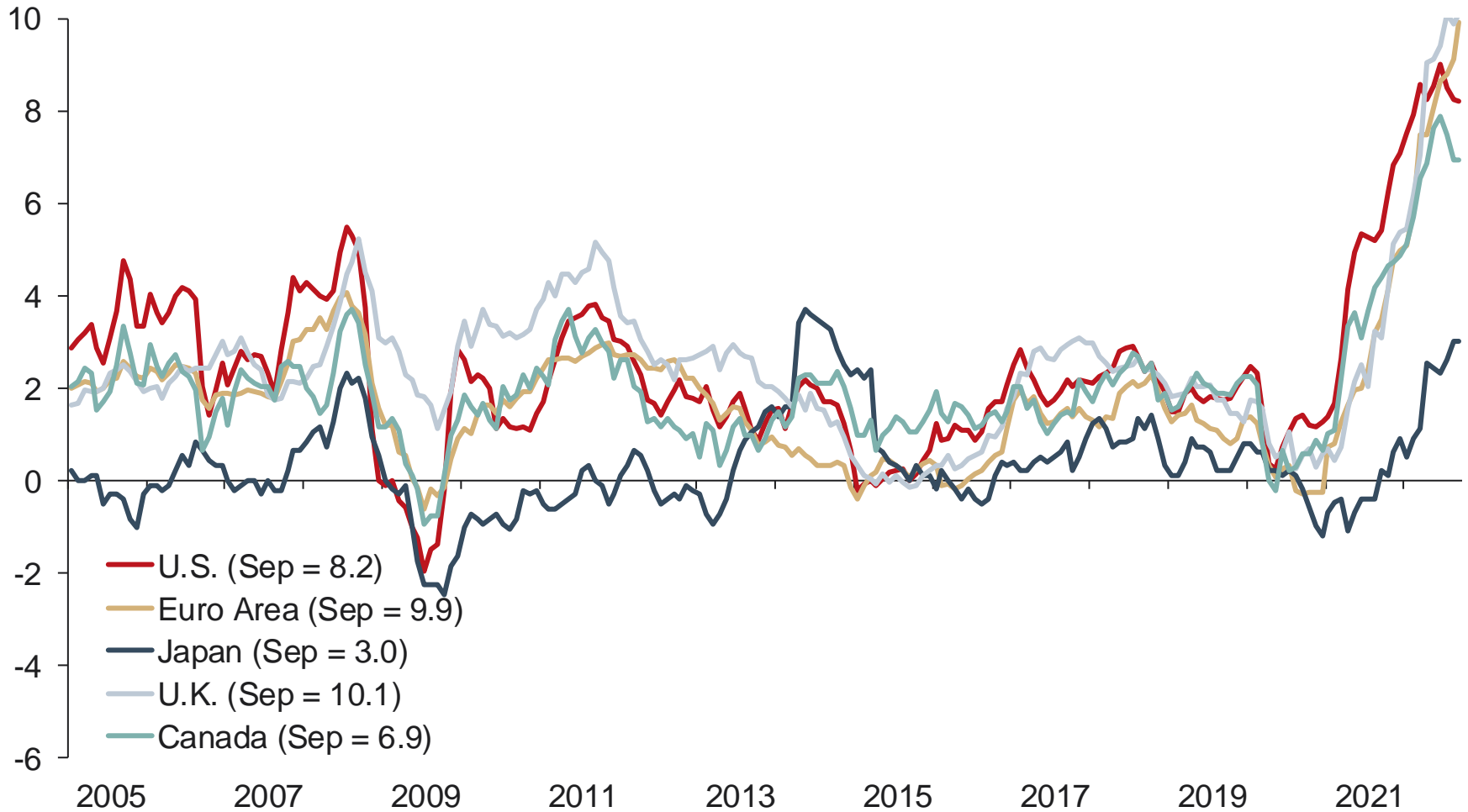
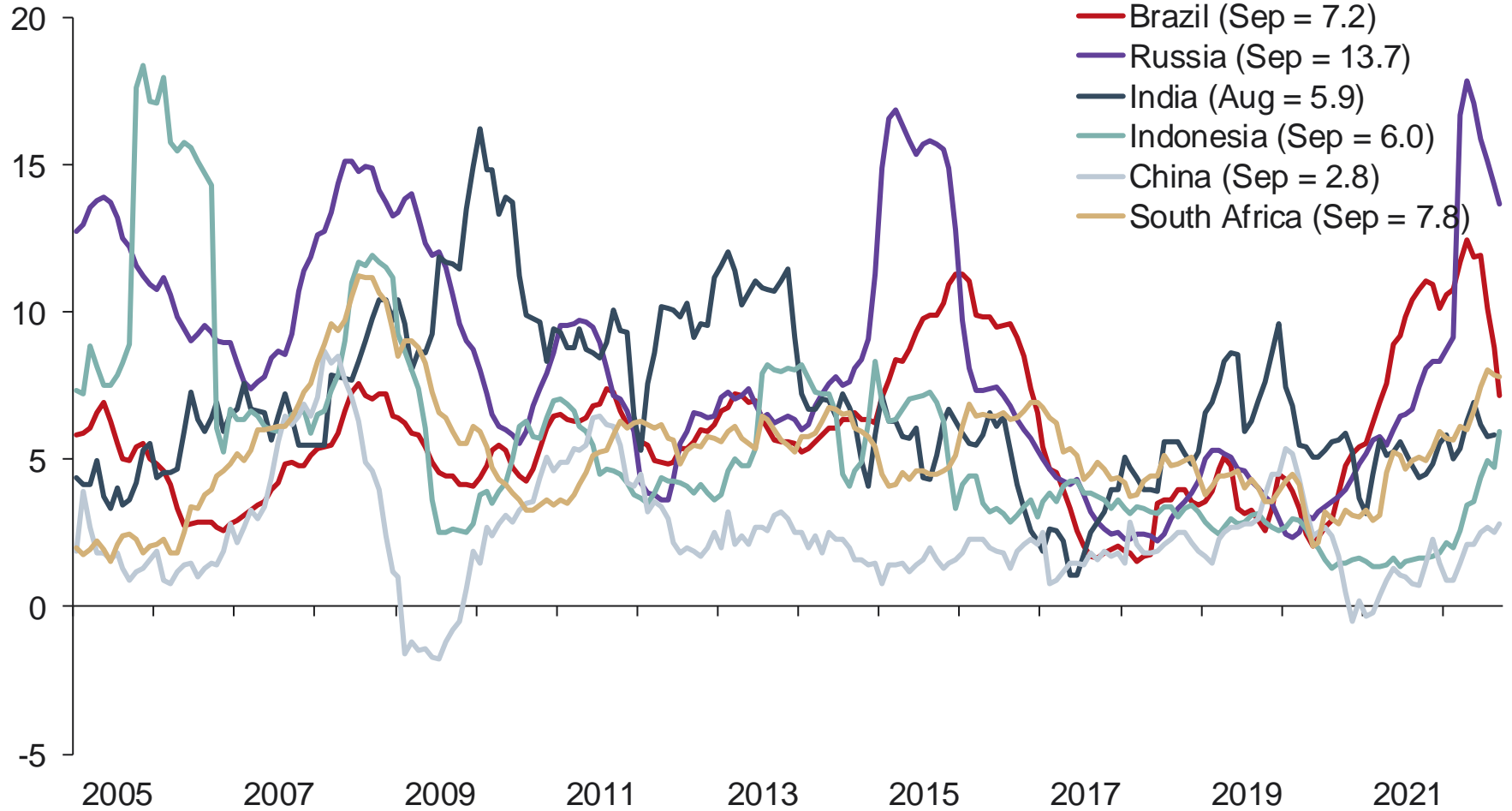


Chart 13. Inflation in Major Emerging Economies (Headline CPI)

Percent, Year/Year

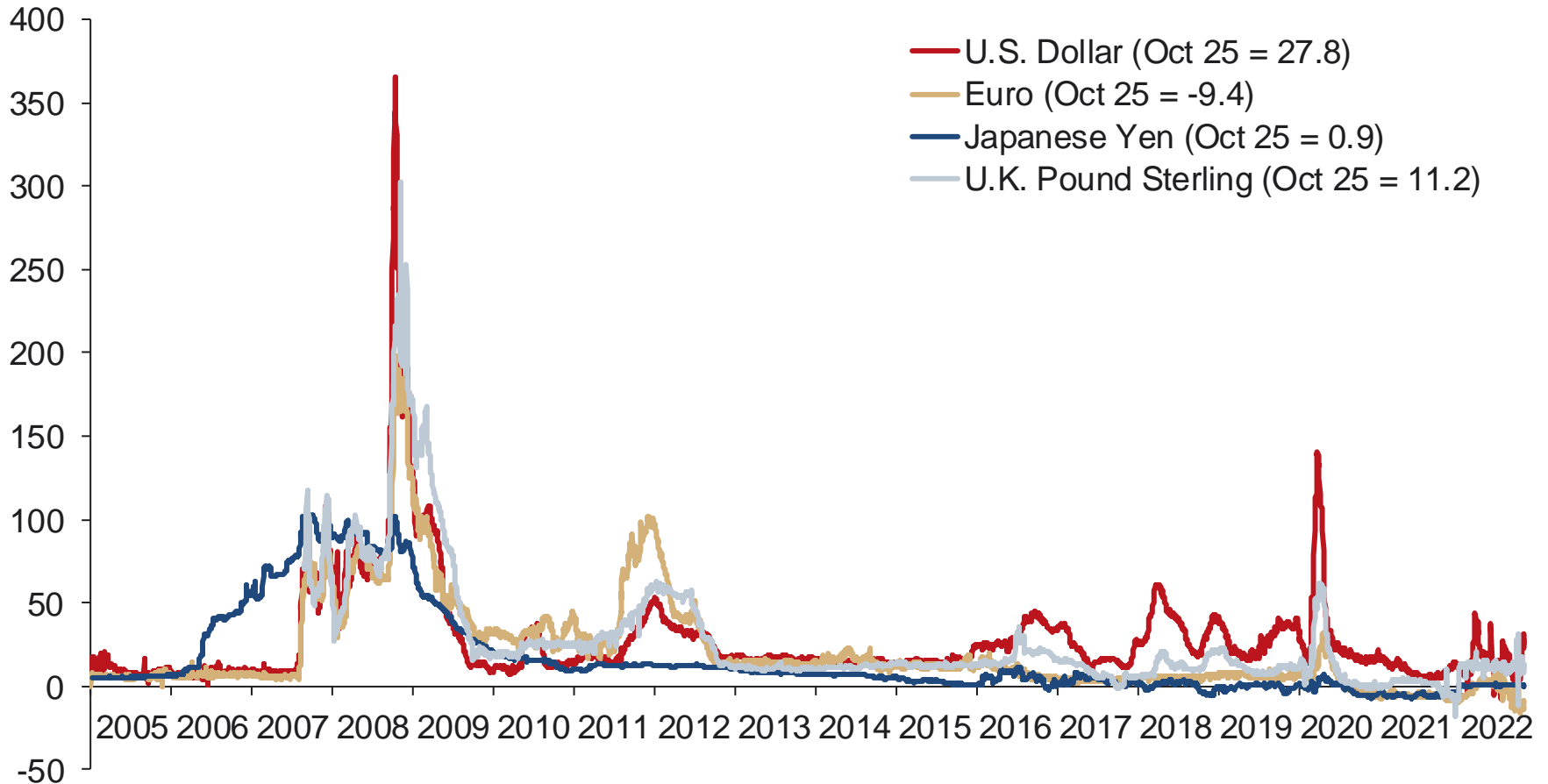


Money and Capital Markets

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Chart 14. Money Market Spreads

Basis Points



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

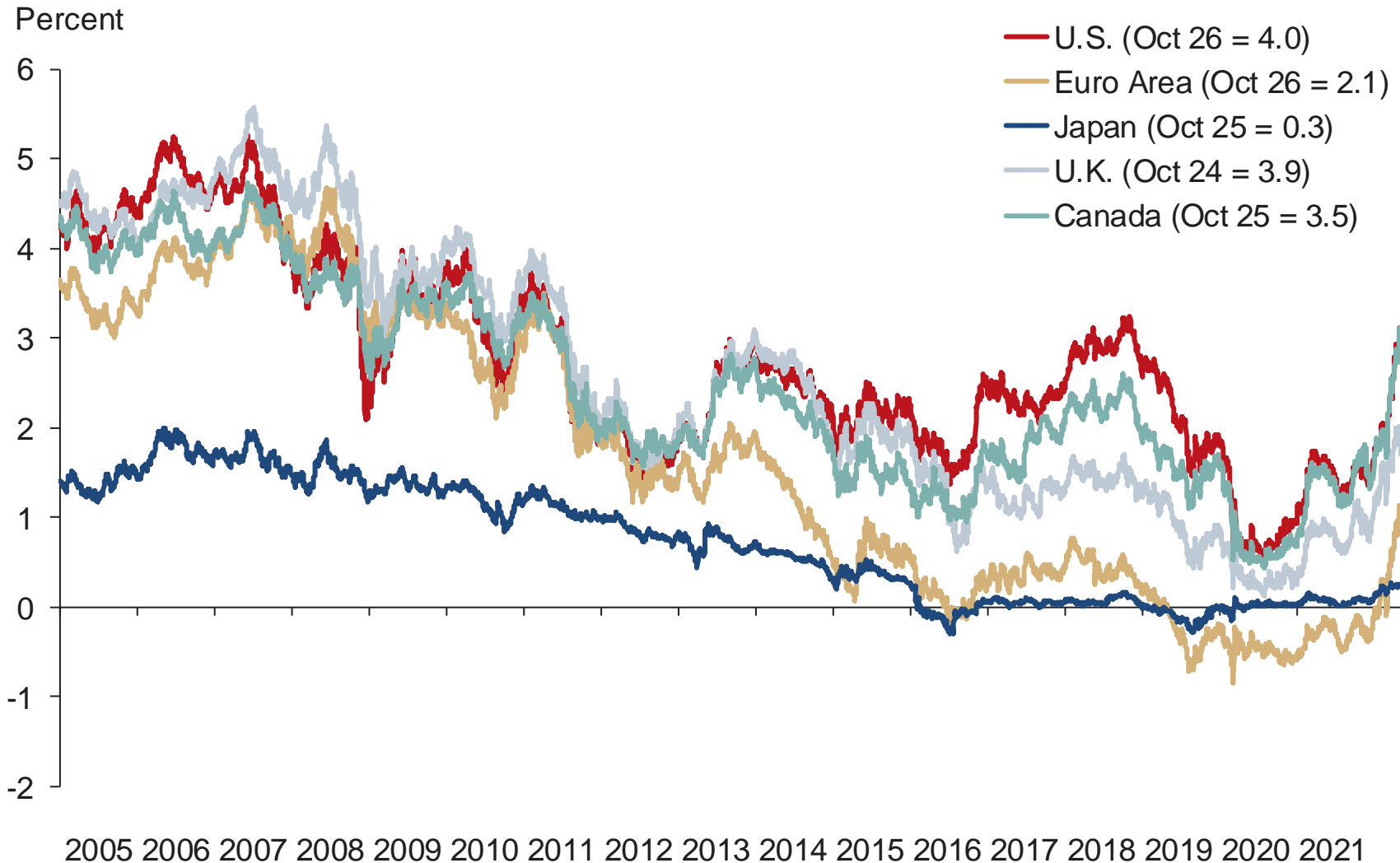
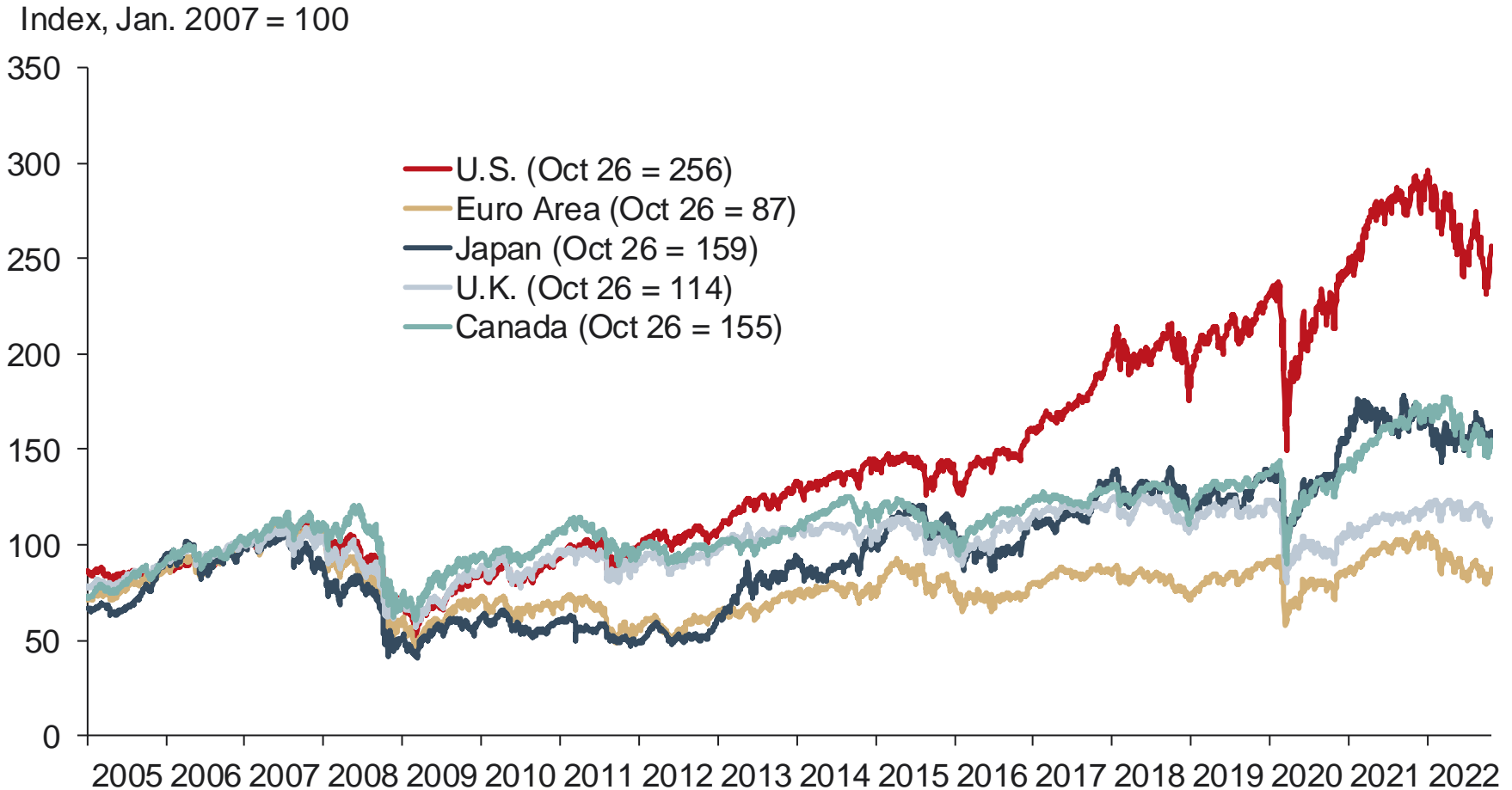


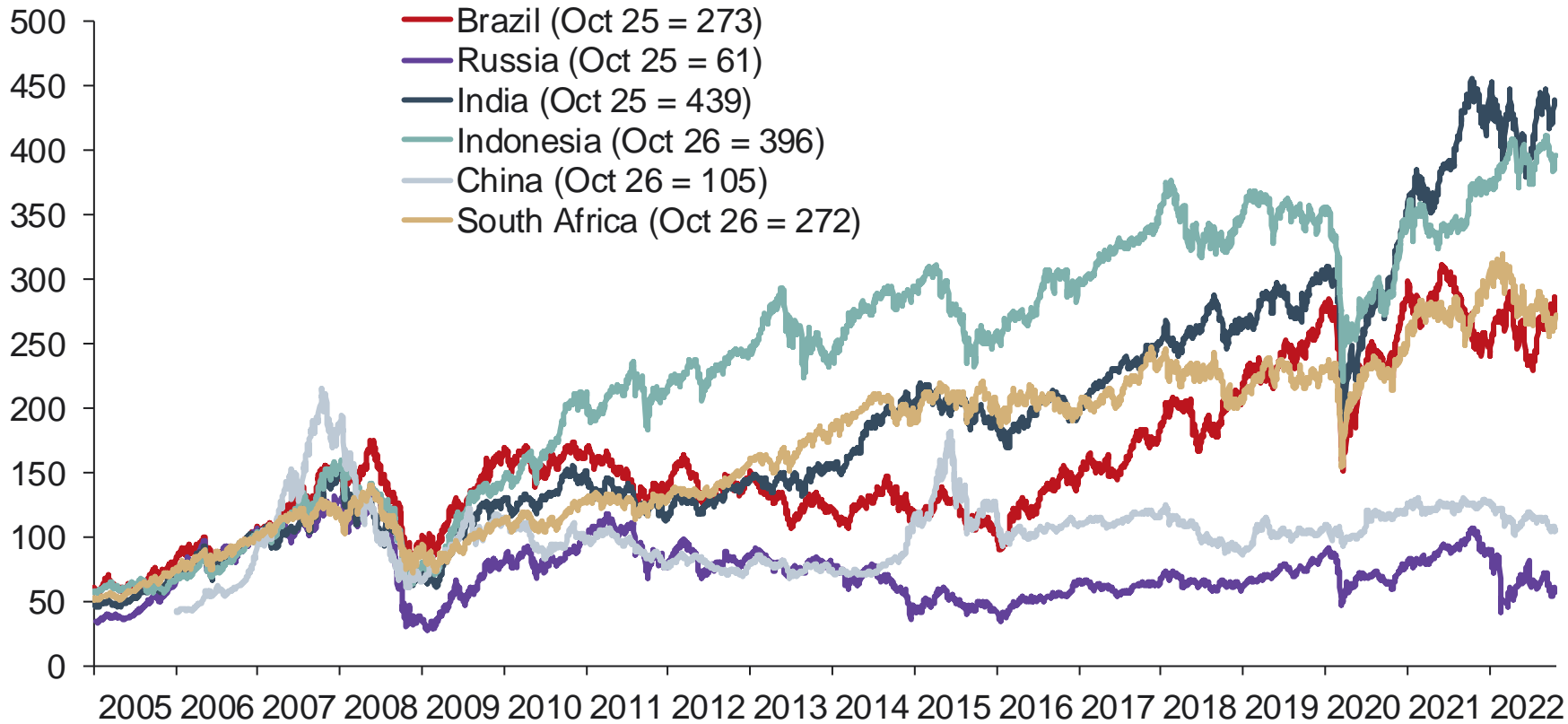
Chart 16. Stock Market Indexes in Major Advanced Economies



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.

Chart 17. Stock Market Indexes in Major Emerging Economies

Index, Jan. 2007 = 100



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.

Public Finances

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Chart 18. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

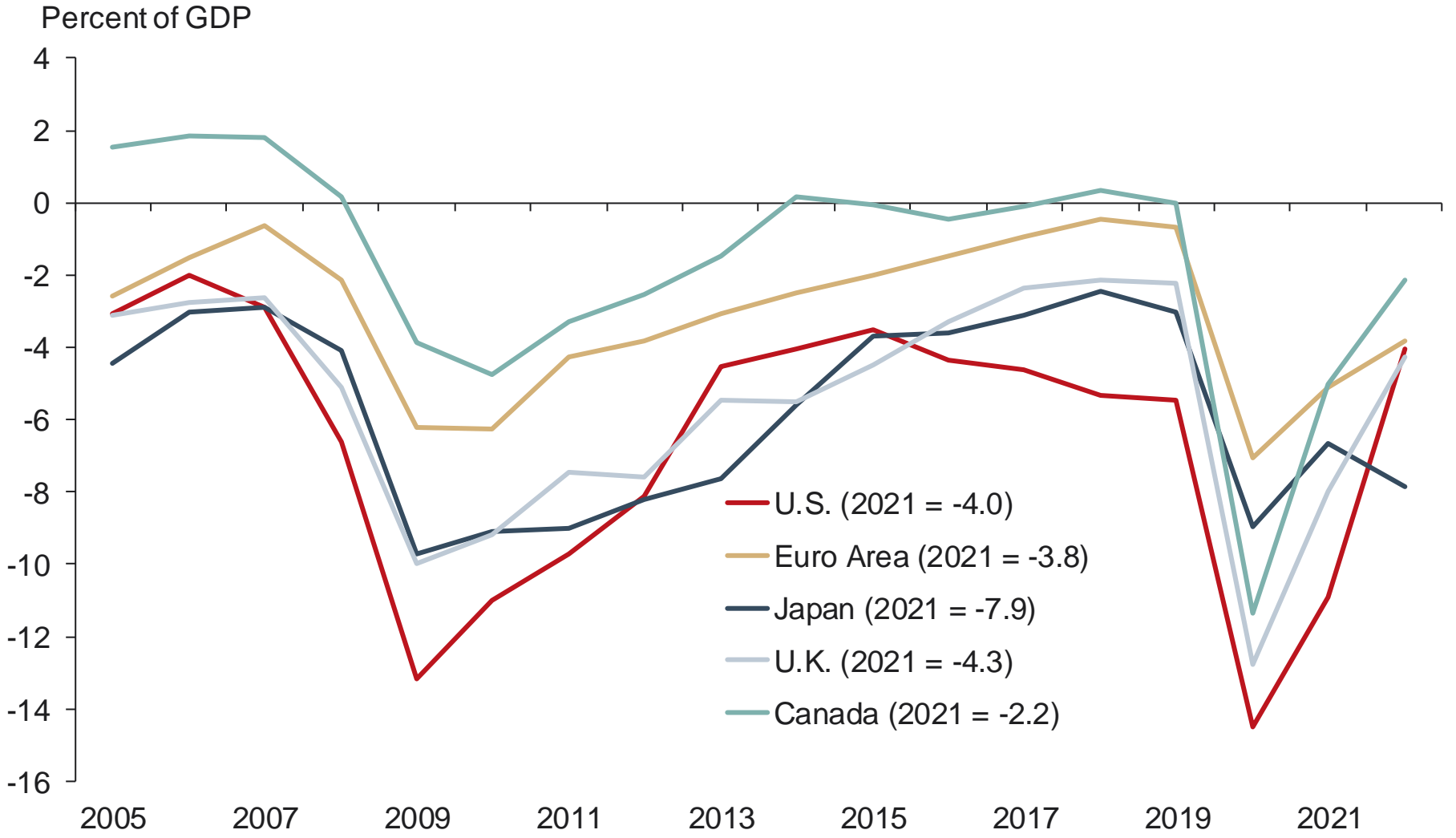
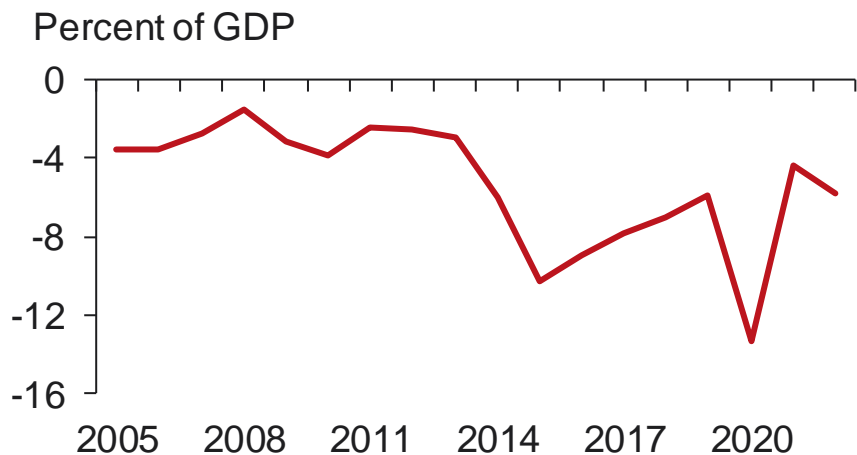
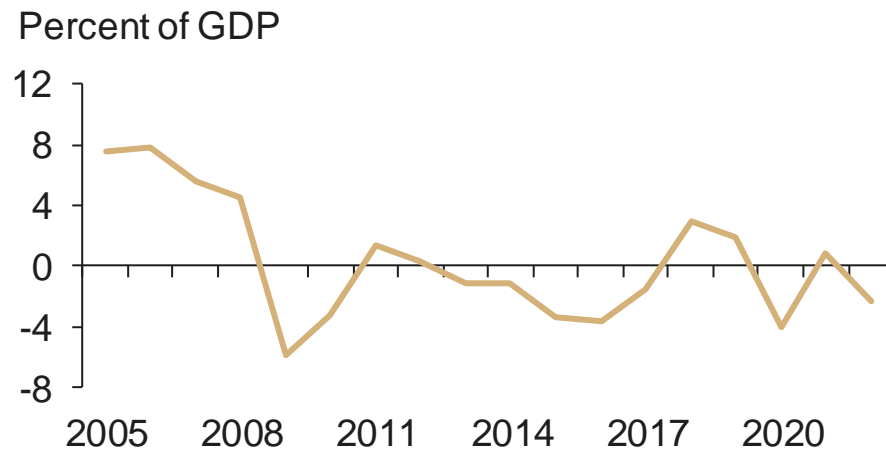


Chart 19a. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

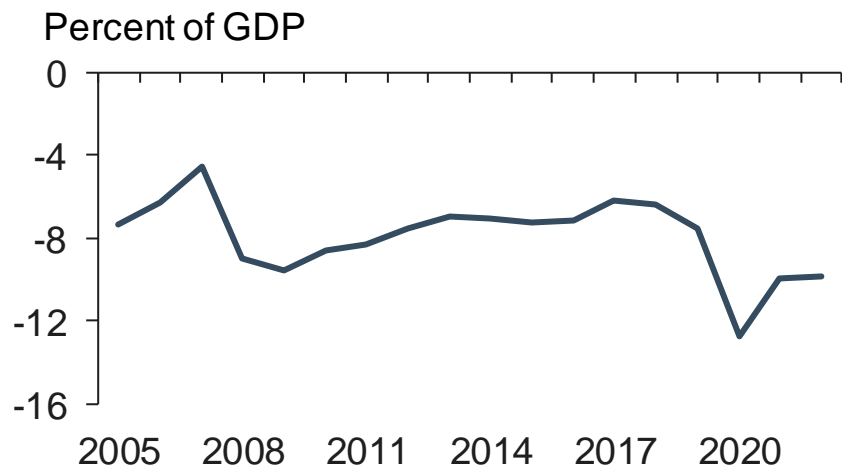
Brazil (2021 = -5.8)



Russia (2021 = -2.3)



India (2021 = -9.9)



Indonesia (2021 = -3.9)

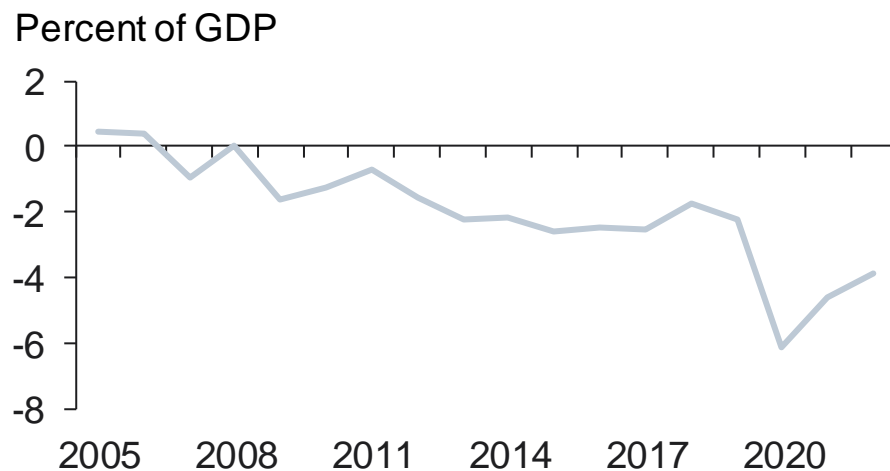
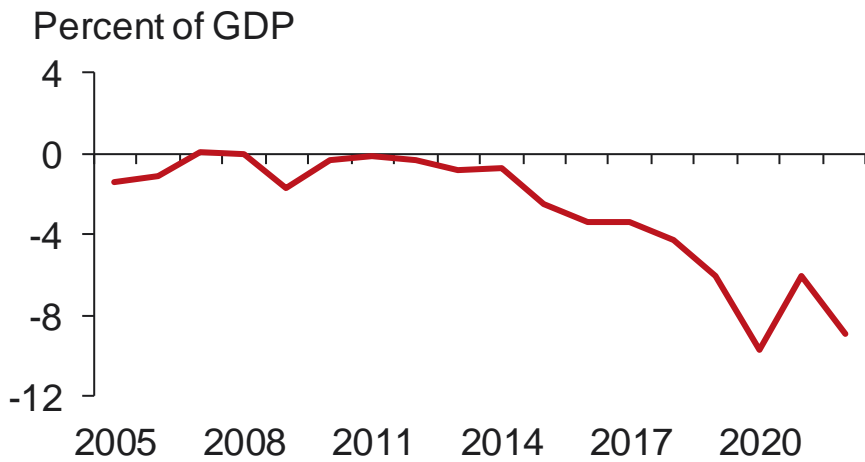


Chart 19b. General Government Net Lending/Borrowing

China (2021 = -8.9)



South Africa (2021 = -4.9)

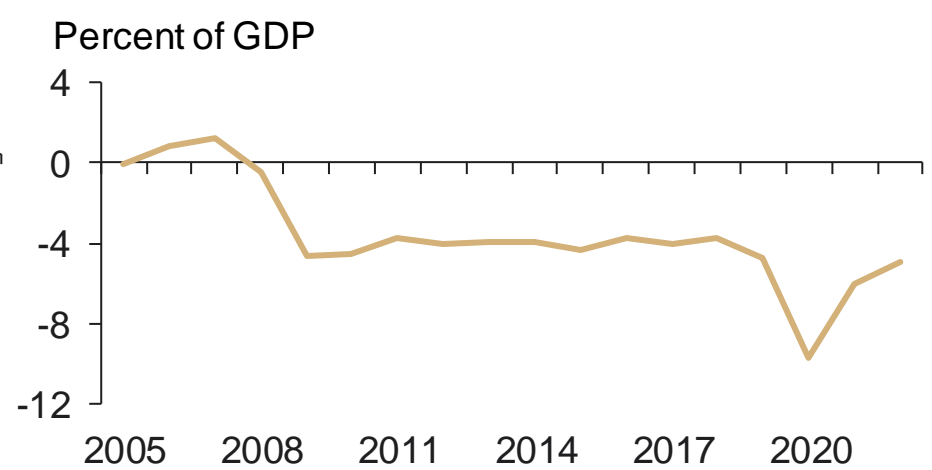


Chart 20. General Government Gross Debt

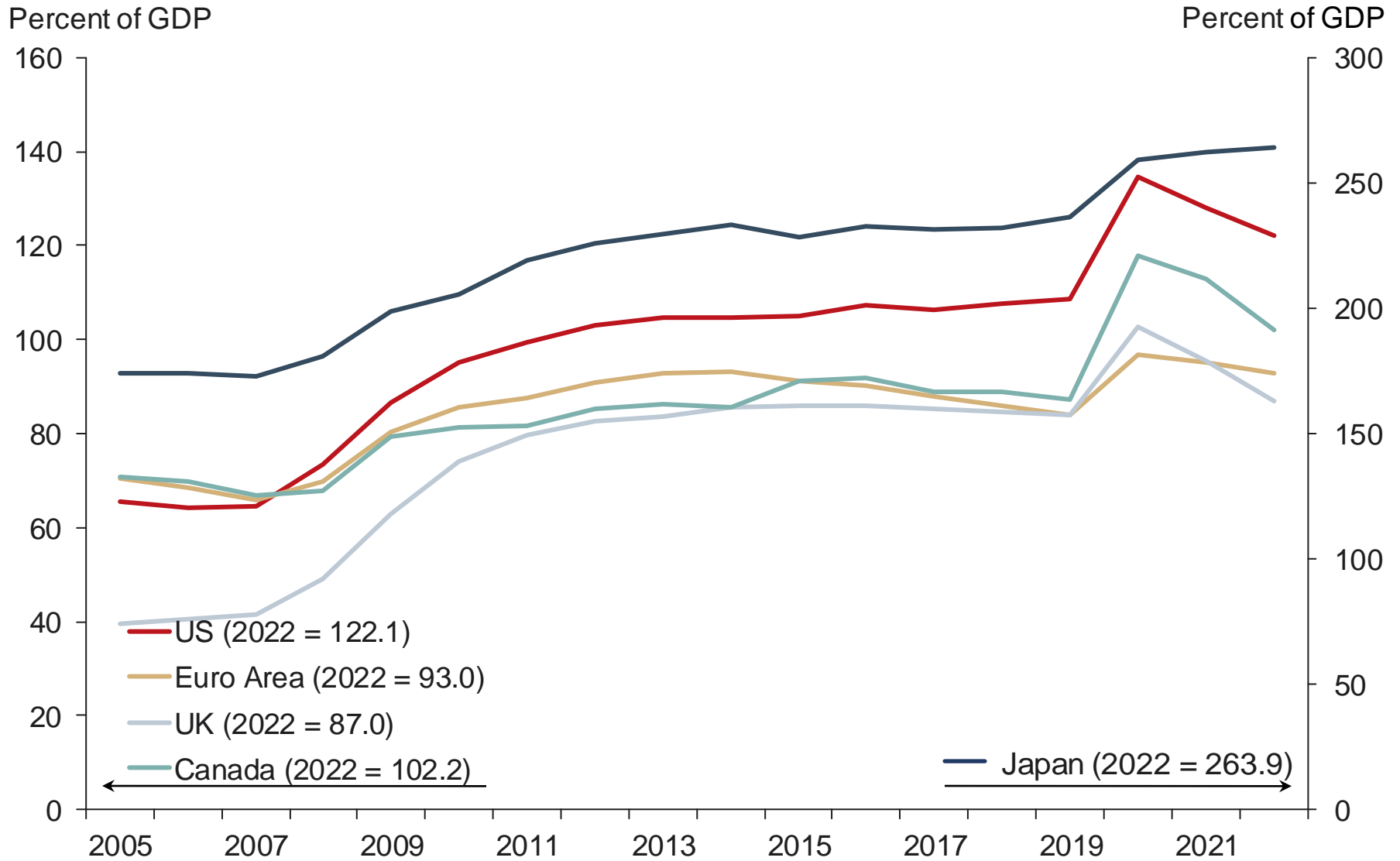
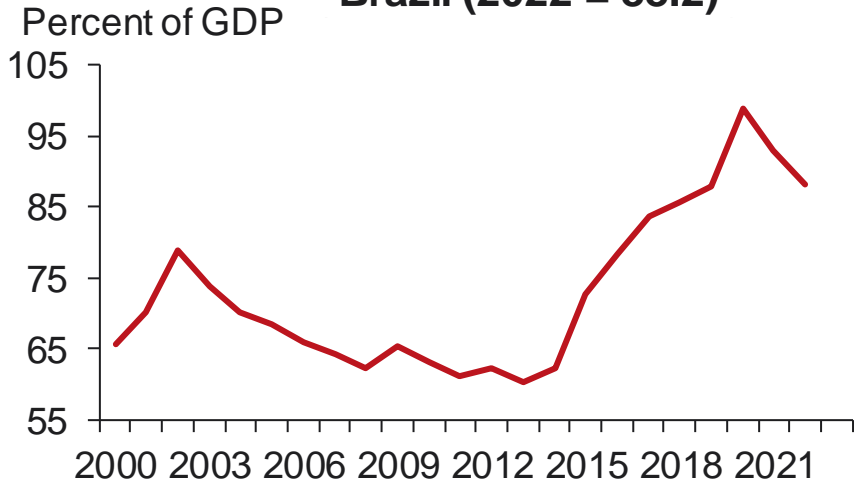
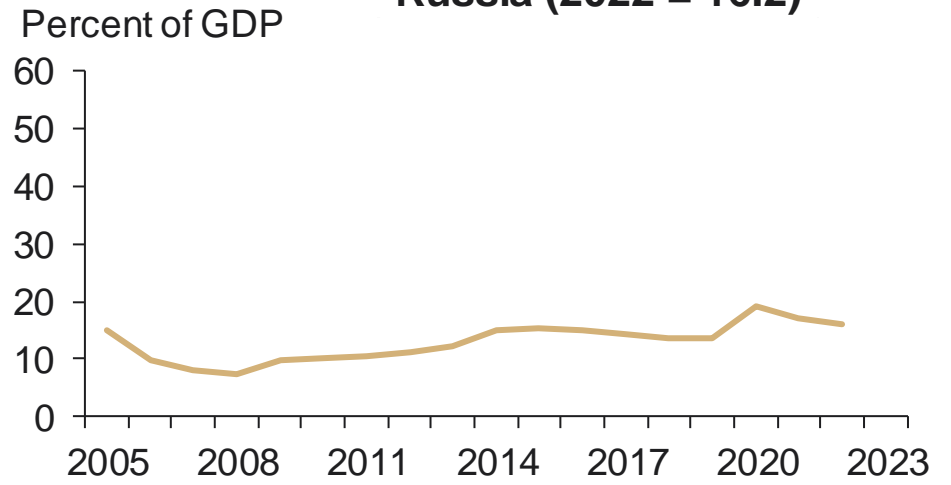


Chart 21a. General Government Gross Debt

Brazil (2022 = 88.2)



Russia (2022 = 16.2)



India (2022 = 83.4)



Indonesia (2022 = 40.9)

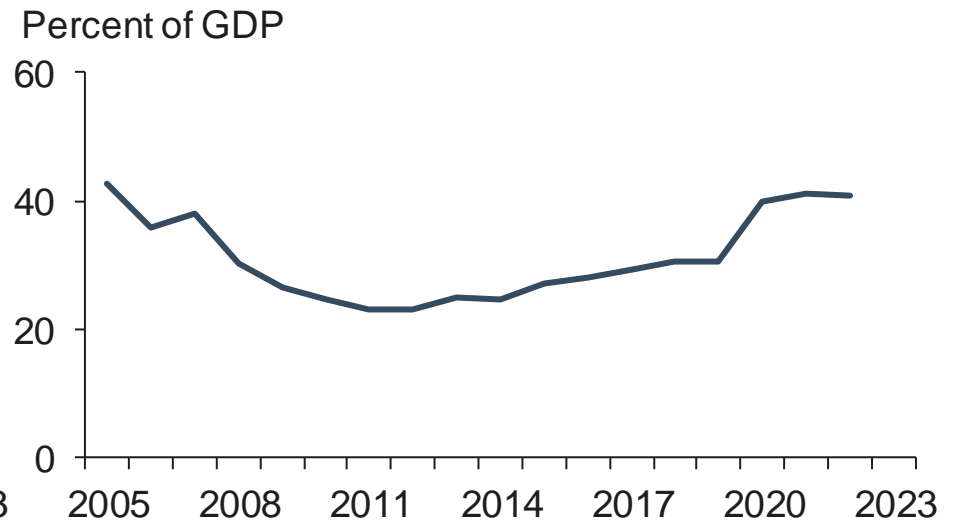
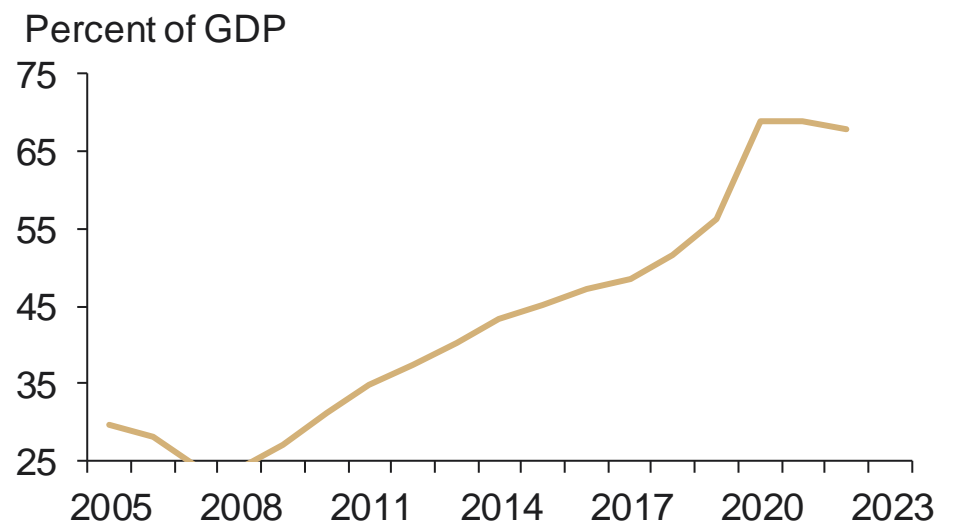


Chart 21b. General Government Gross Debt

China (2022 = 76.9)



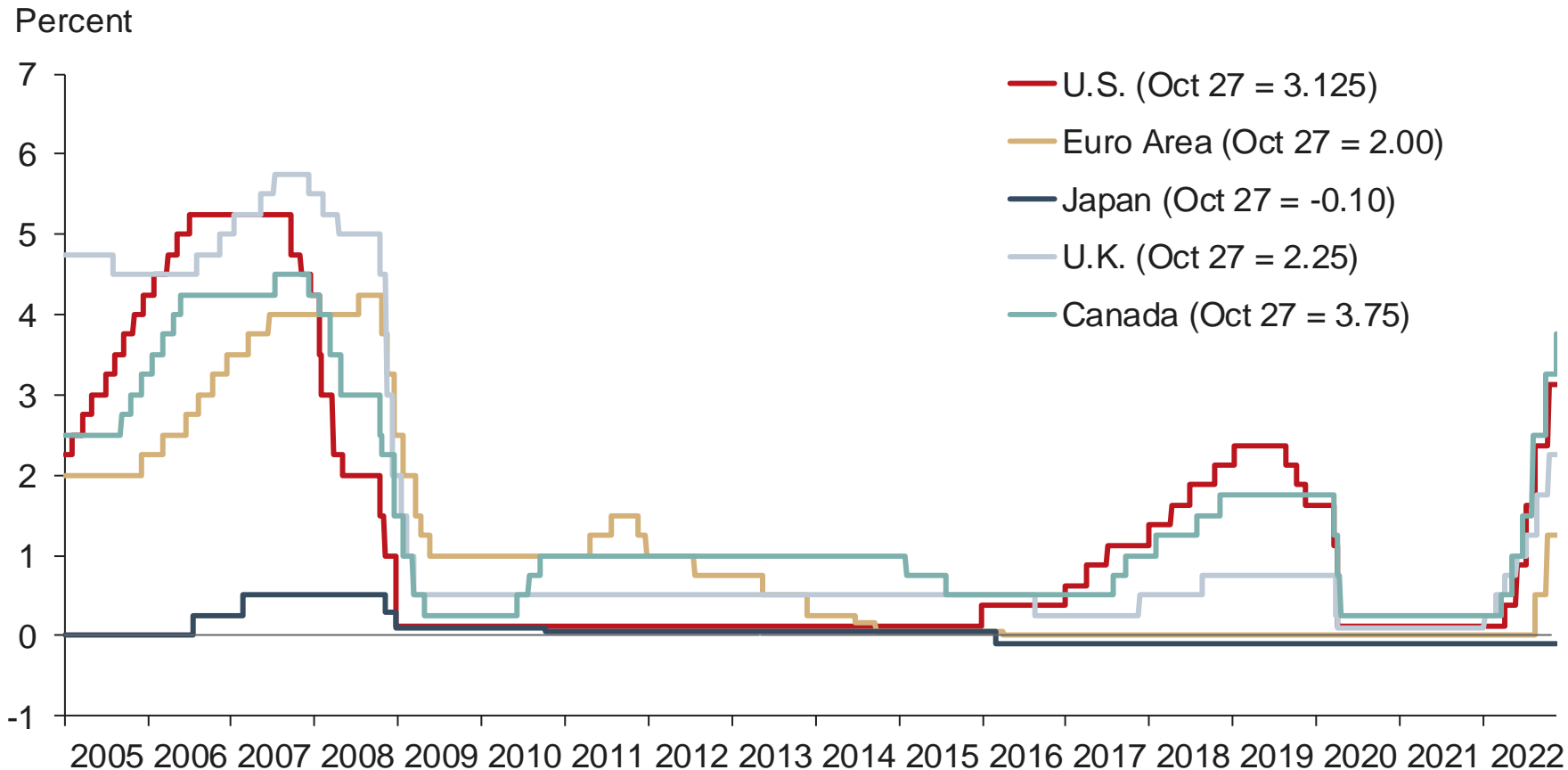
South Africa (2022 = 68.0)



Monetary Policy

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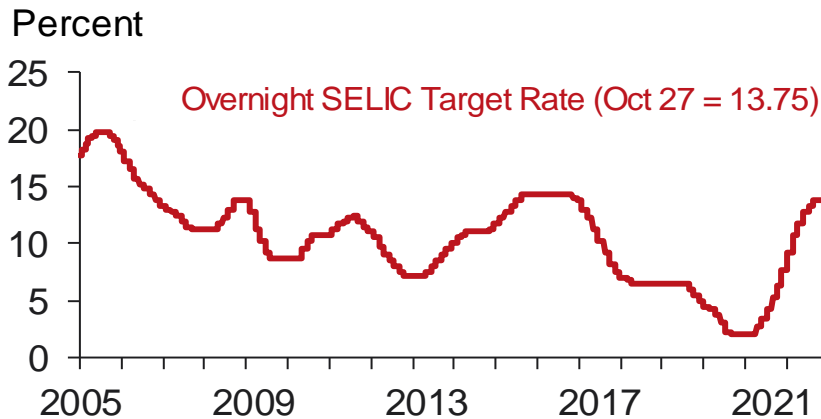
Chart 22. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Advanced Economies



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.

Chart 23a. Central Bank Policy Rates in Major Emerging Economies

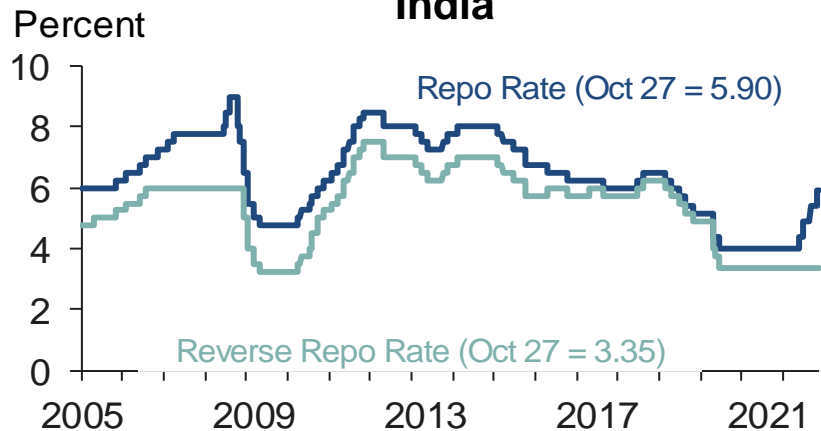
Brazil



Russia



India



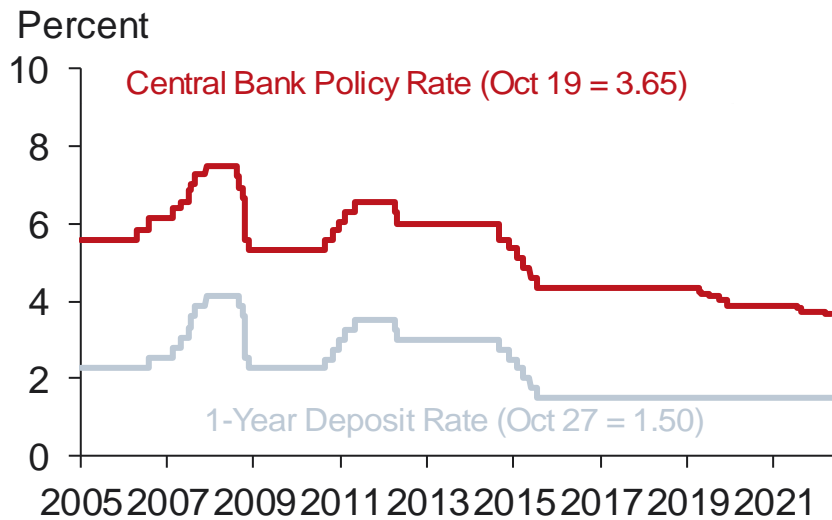
Indonesia



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



South Africa

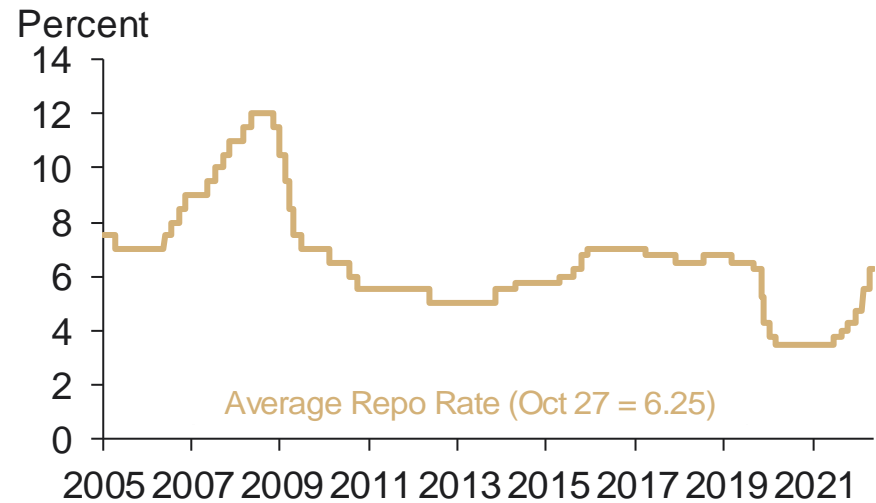
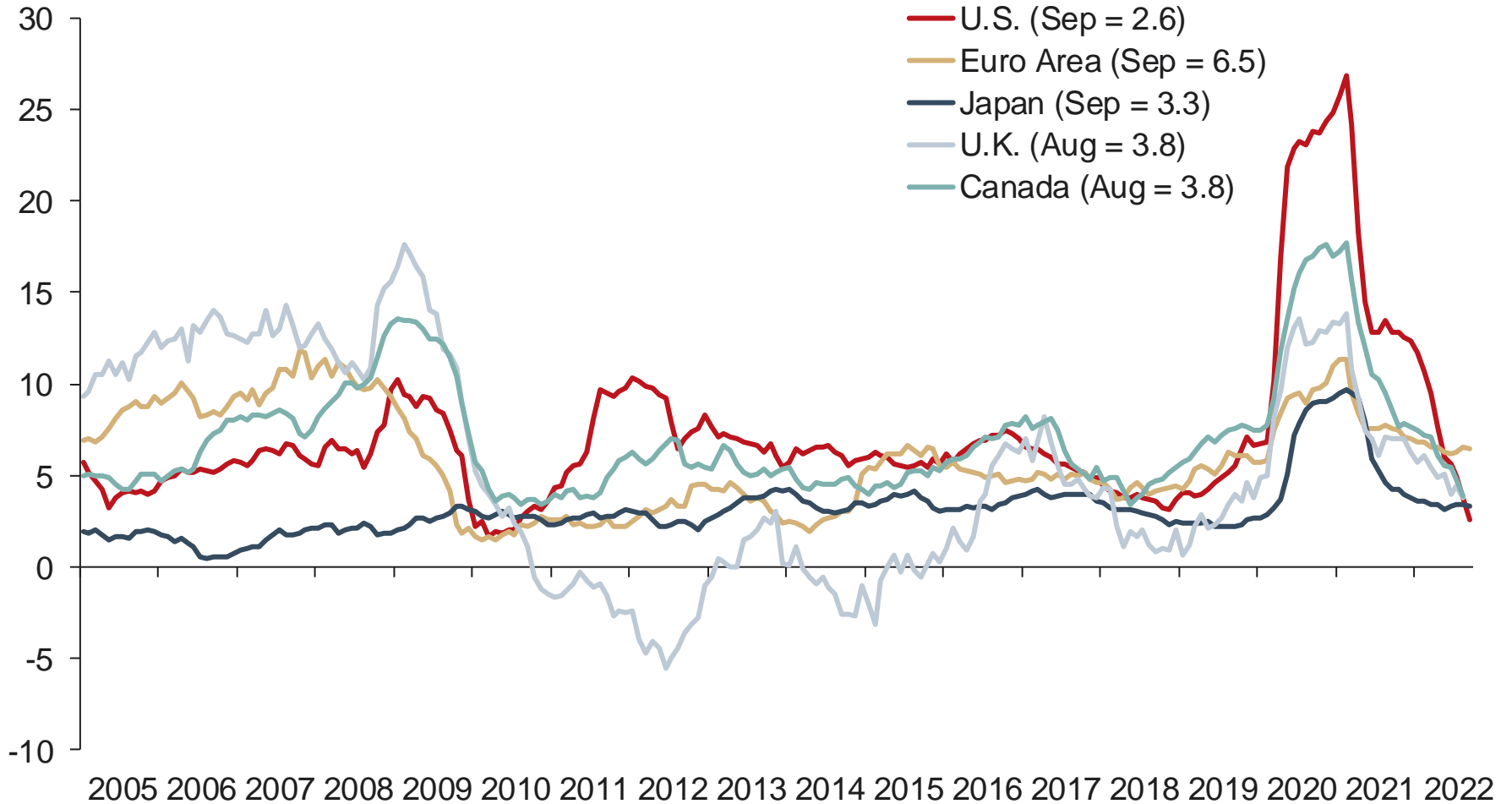


Chart 24. Money Supply Growth in Major Advanced Economies

Percent, Year/Year



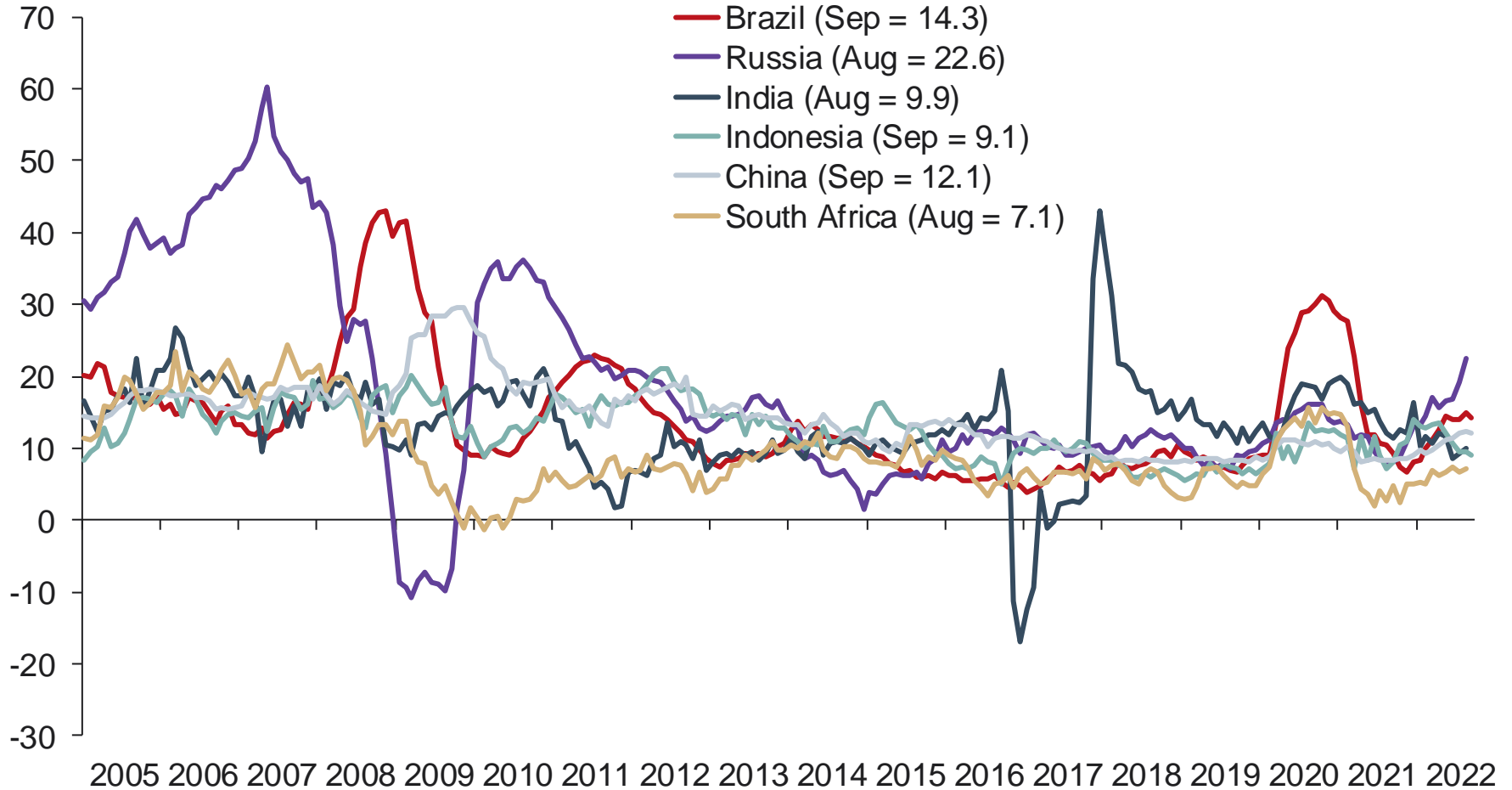
NOTE: The chart plots M2 in the Euro Area, U.S., Japan and Canada and M4 in the U.K.

SOURCES: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics

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Chart 25. Money Supply Growth in Major Emerging Economies

Percent, Year/Year



NOTE: The chart plots M2 for each country.

SOURCES: National Central Banks; Haver Analytics

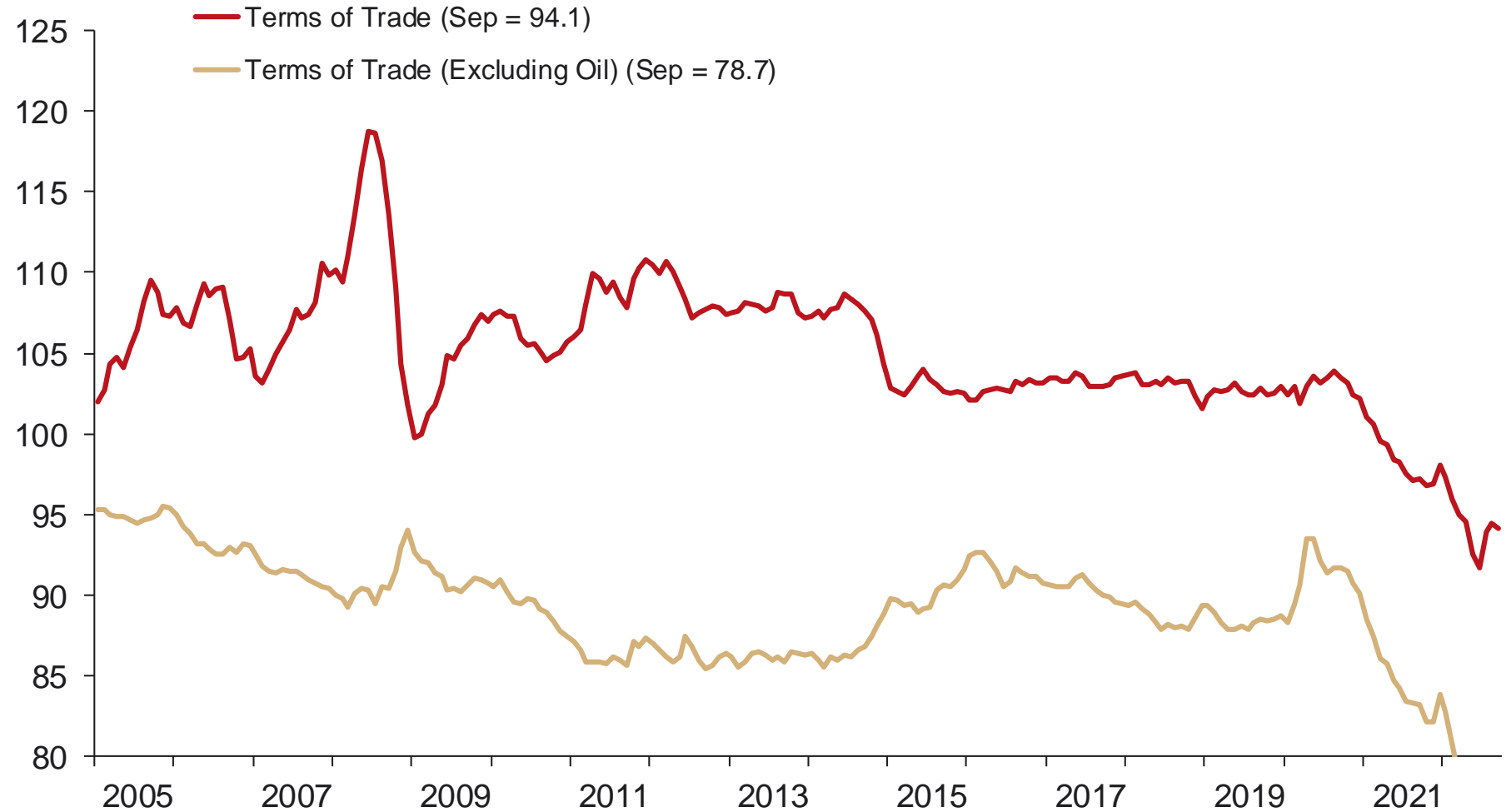
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U.S. External Accounts

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Chart 26. U.S. Terms of Trade

Index, Jan. 1990 = 100

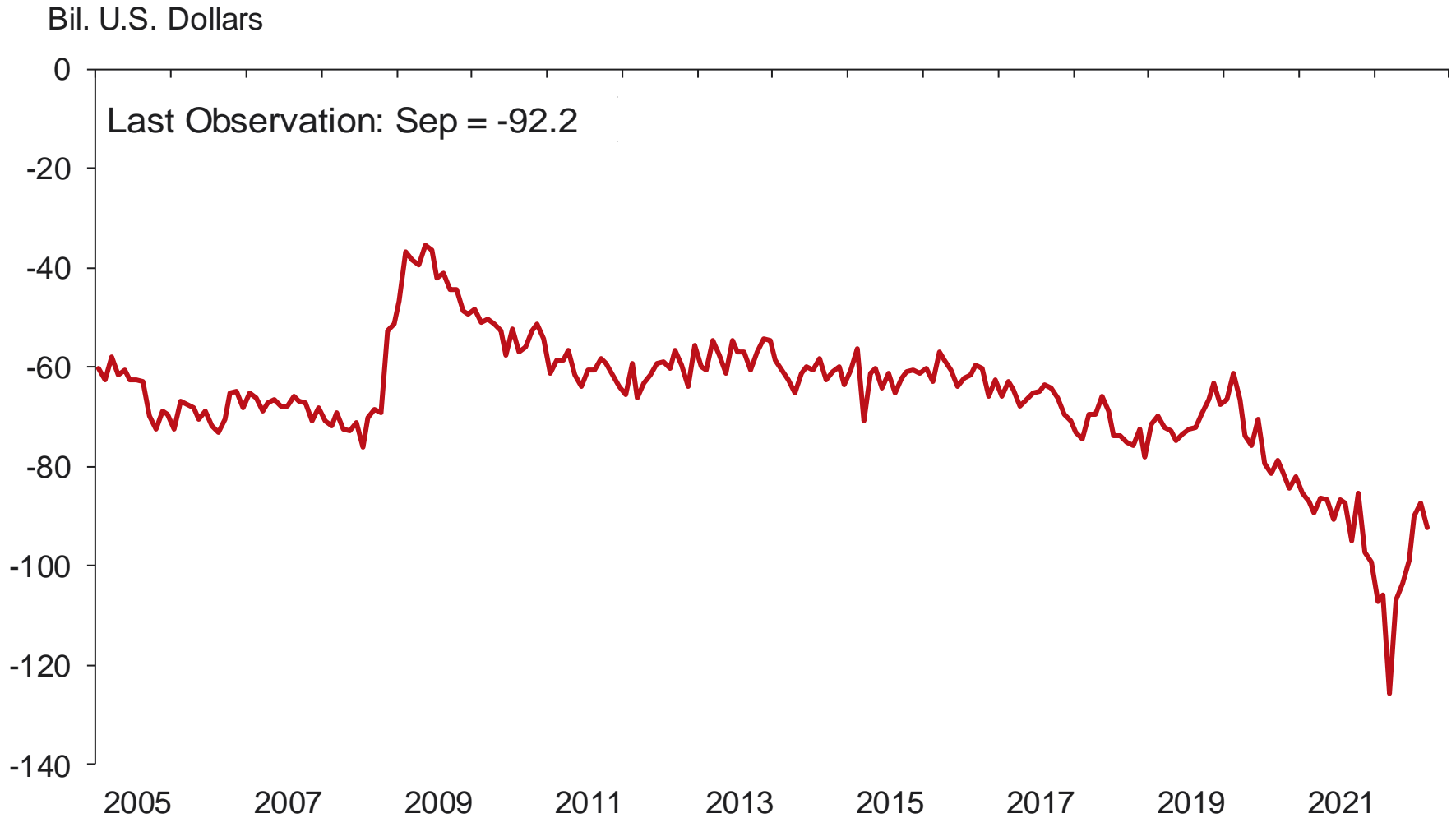


NOTE: The terms of trade is defined as export prices/import prices.

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

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



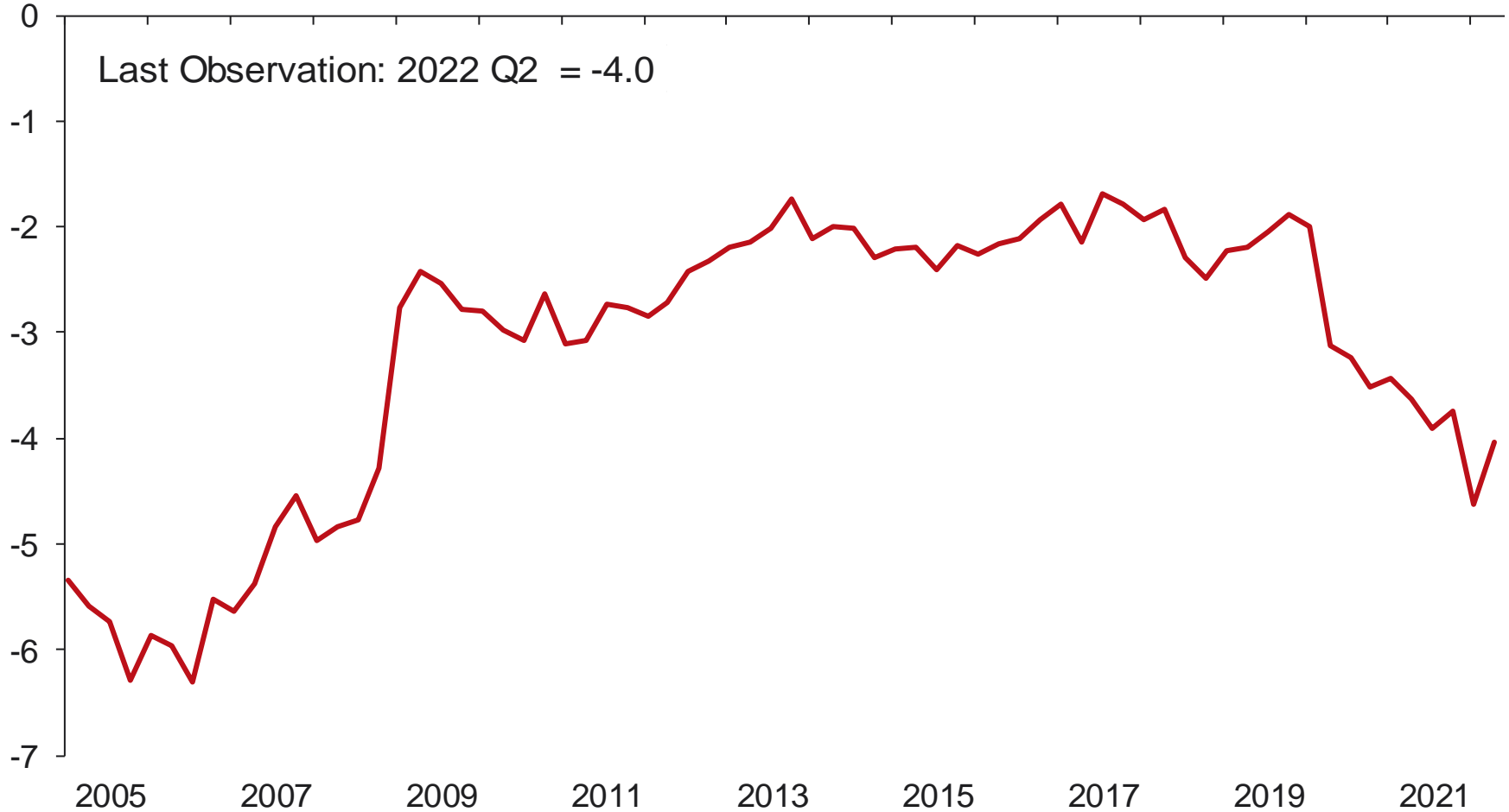
NOTE: The chart plots the nominal trade balance in goods.

SOURCES: Census Bureau; Haver Analytics

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Chart 28. U.S. Current Account Balance

Percent of GDP



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

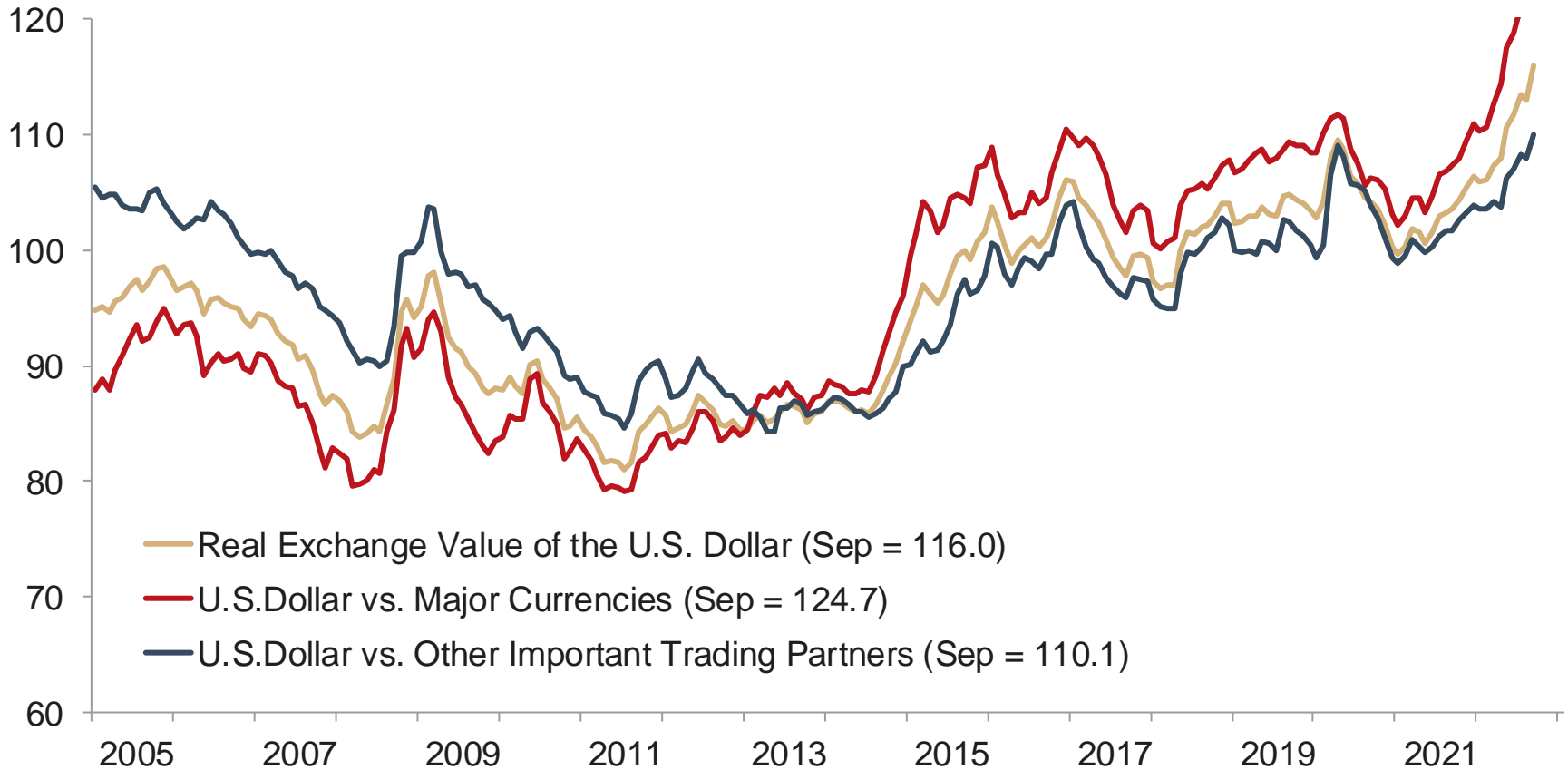
Index, Jan. 2000 = 100



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.

Chart 30. Real Value of the U.S. Dollar

Index, Jan. 2000 = 100

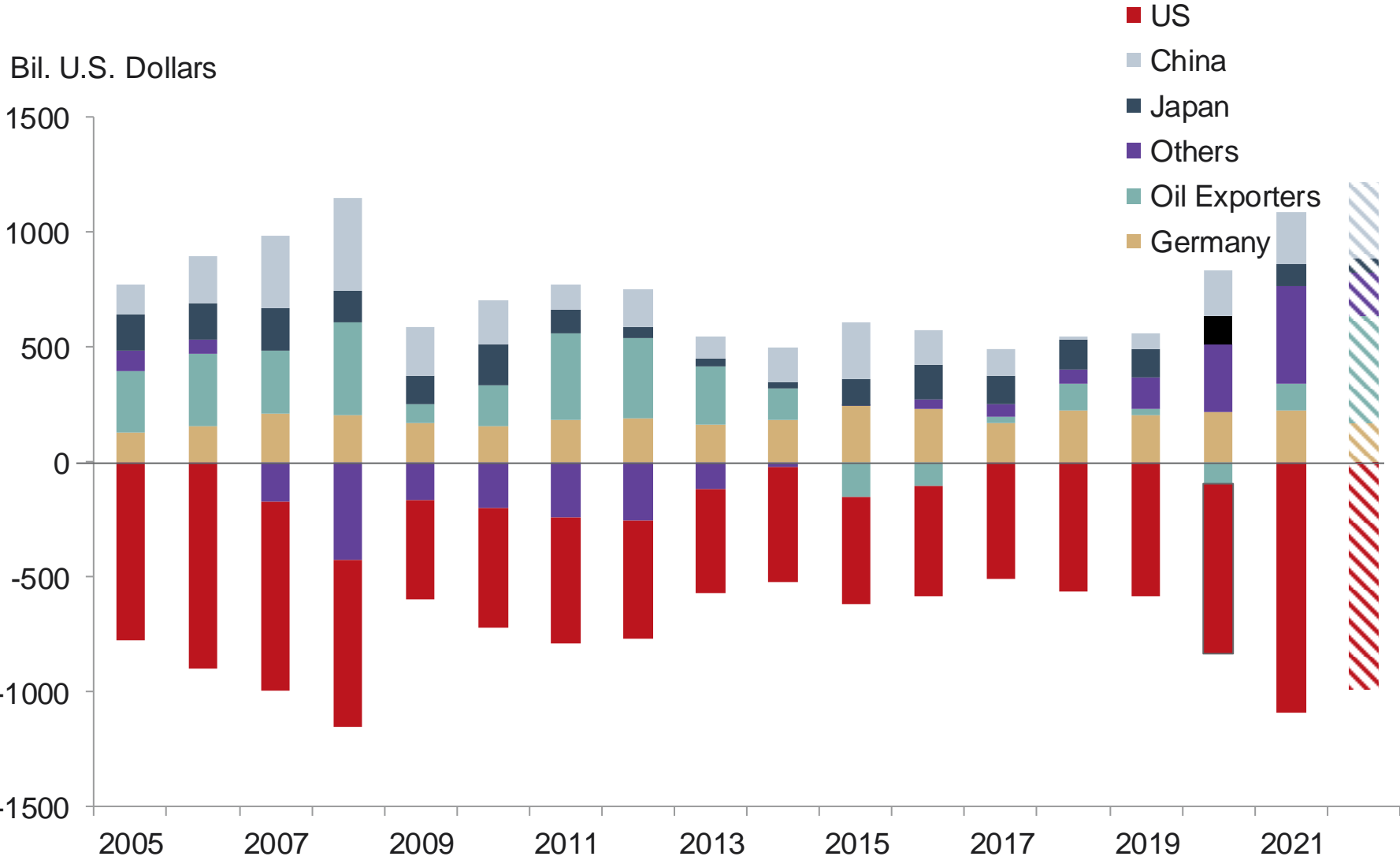


NOTE: Countries or regions whose currencies are included in the major currencies index are the Euro Area, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden. Countries included in the other important trading partners index are Mexico, China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, 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.

Current Analysis

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Chart 31. Global Current Account Balances

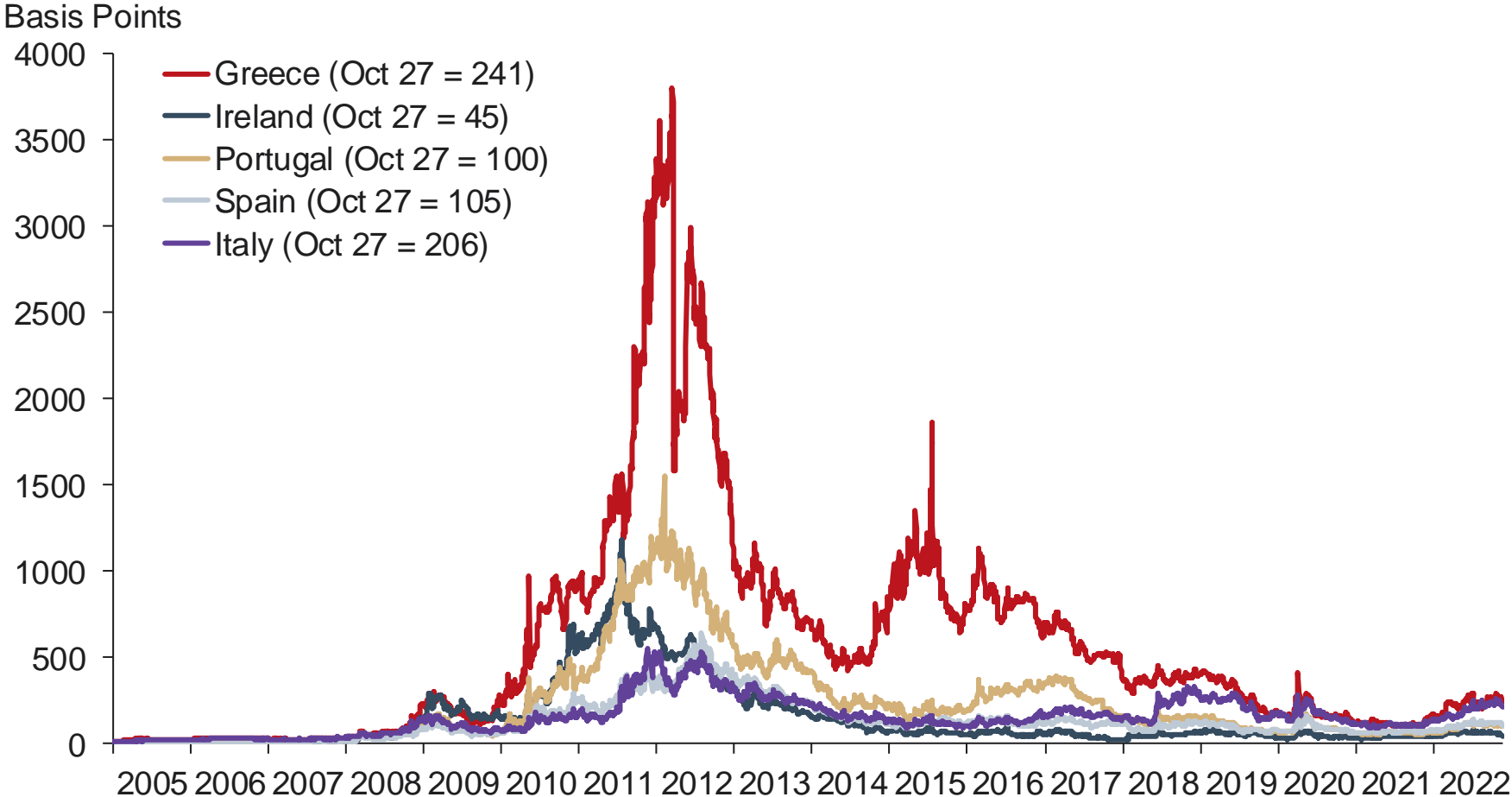


NOTE: Oil exporting countries are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The remaining countries not already listed for which there is data comprise "Others". Striped columns denote forecasts.

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics

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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.