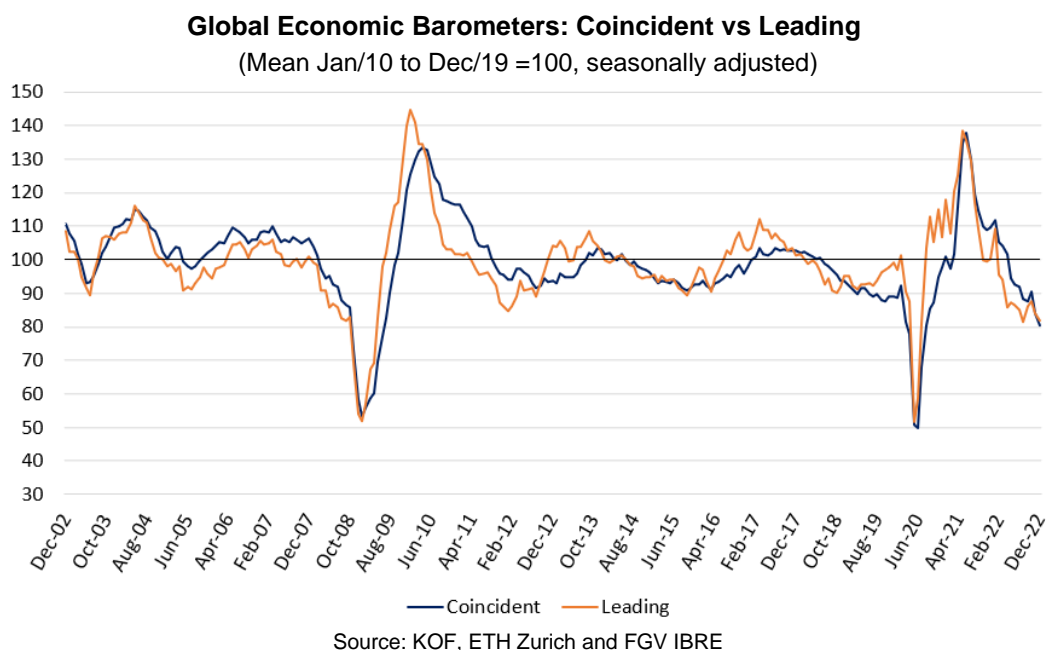


# Press Release

Rio de Janeiro and Zurich, December 09, 2022, 10 am (local time) – 1 pm (UTC).

## Global Barometers: world slowdown continues

The Global Barometers continue to signal a clear world economic slowdown at the end of 2022. After a second successive fall, both indicators reach levels which – apart from the worst period of the COVID-19 crisis – have not been seen since the financial crisis in 2008/2009.



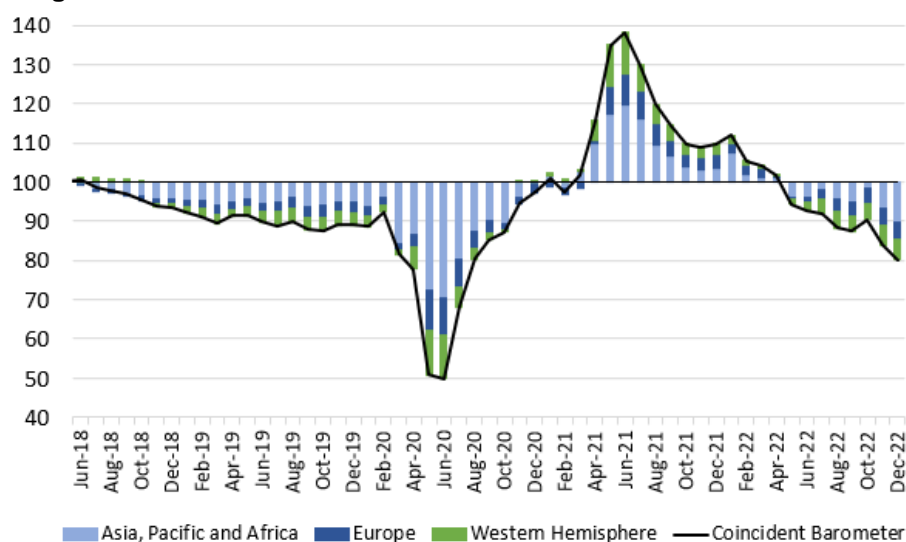
In December 2022, the Coincident Global Economic Barometer falls 3.7 points to 80.2 points, while the Leading Global Economic Barometer drops 2.3 points to 81.8. The decline in both indicators was mainly driven by the worsening of the economic environment in the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region.

“Despite the cooling of the supply chain problems caused by the pandemic, price increases have become generalized with the contribution of shocks to energy prices and pressures on labour markets in most countries. The perception of the need for a sufficiently long cycle of restrictive monetary policy to bring prices back to pre-pandemic levels is reflected in the results of the global barometers, which signal a strong slowdown in economic activity over the coming months.”, evaluates Paulo Picchetti, researcher of FGV IBRE.

## Coincident Barometer – regions and sectors

In December, the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region contributes 3.5 points to the 3.7-point decrease in the Coincident indicator, while the *Western Hemisphere* contributes -0.3 points and *Europe* +0.1 point. The sharp decline in the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region reflects, among other things, the consequences of the restrictions related to the ‘Zero Covid’ policy in China, which has led to a wave of protests. The continued low levels of the regional indicators constitute a negative scenario for economic growth for the coming months. The graph below illustrates the contribution of each region to the deviation of the Coincident Barometer from the historical mean of 100 points.

**Regional Contributions to the Coincident Global Economic Barometer**

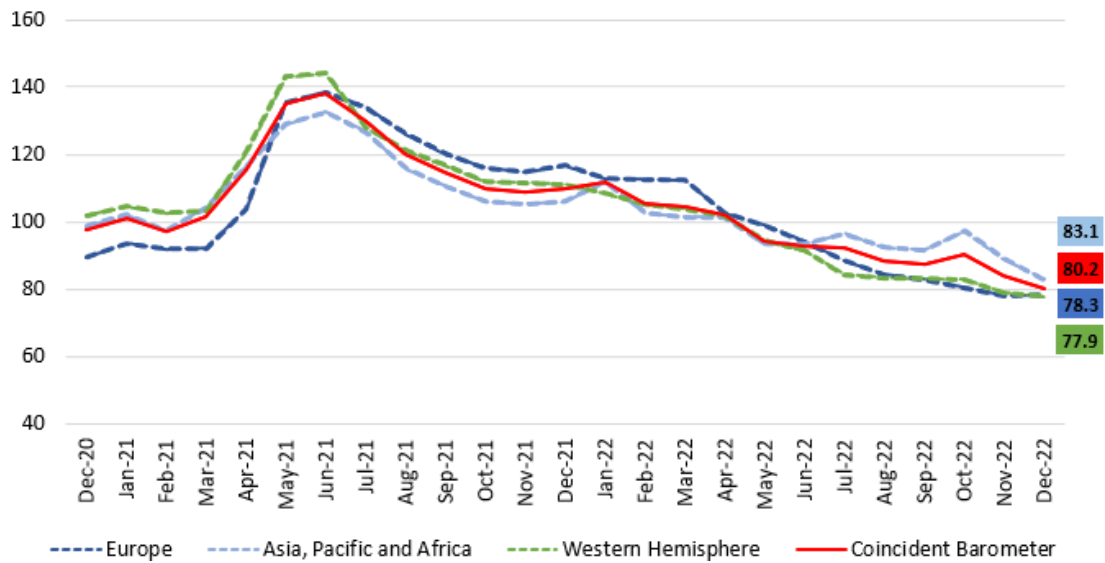


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Regional Contributions to Changes in the Coincident Barometer				
Period	Contributions per Regions			Monthly Variation
	Asia, Pacific and Africa	Europe	Western Hemisphere	Coincident Barometer
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-May/20	-23.8	-8.4	-9.4	-41.6
Cum. Contrib. Jun/20-Dec/21	31.5	13.6	13.8	58.9
Jan-22	3.6	-0.9	-0.6	2.1
Feb-22	-5.5	0.0	-0.8	-6.4
Mar-22	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1
Apr-22	0.0	-1.9	-0.5	-2.5
May-22	-4.9	-0.8	-1.8	-7.4
Jun-22	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-1.6
Jul-22	2.0	-1.2	-1.6	-0.8
Aug-22	-2.6	-0.8	-0.3	-3.7
Sep-22	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.8
Oct-22	3.5	-0.5	-0.1	2.9
Nov-22	-5.1	-0.5	-0.9	-6.5
<b>Dec-22</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Cum. Contrib. Last 12 months	-13.8	-7.8	-7.9	-29.5
Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-Dec/22	-6.1	-2.6	-3.5	-12.2

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

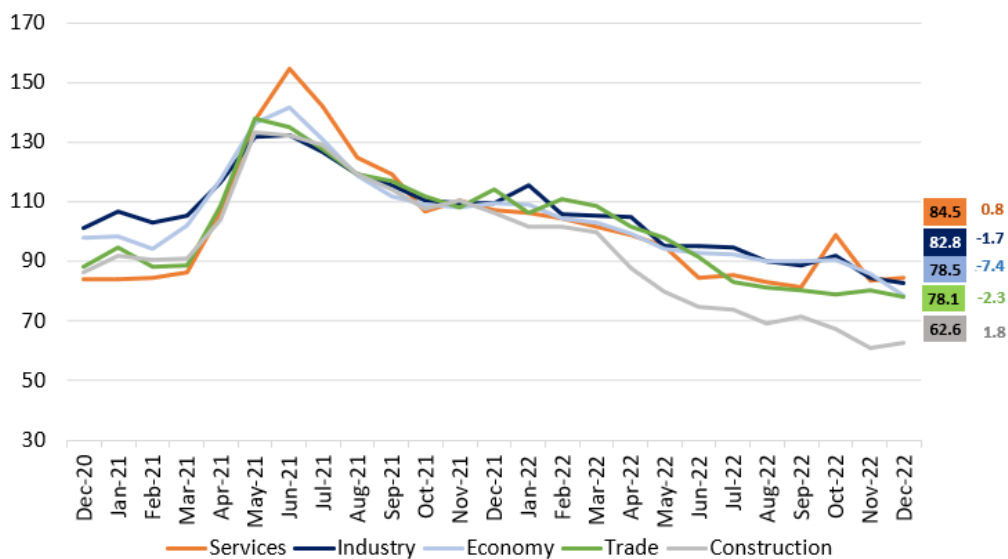
### Coincident Global Barometers – Regions



Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Among the coincident sector indicators, the *Economy* (aggregated business and consumer evaluations), *Industry*, and *Trade* decrease this month, while *Services* and *Construction* move in the opposite direction. All the sectorial indicators end 2022 far from the historic mean of 100 points and signal an economic slowdown spread across the sectors.

### Coincident Global Barometers – Sectors

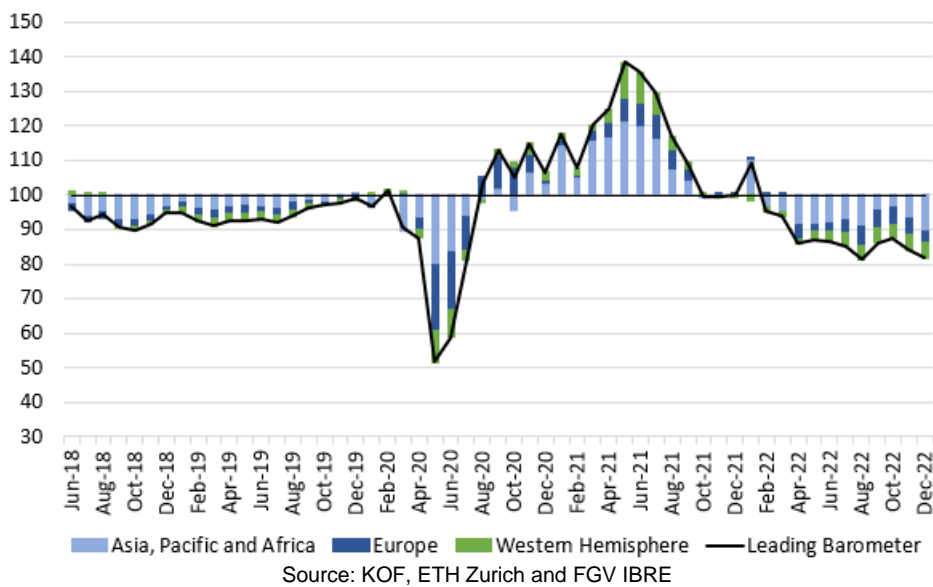


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

### Leading Barometer – regions and sectors

The Leading Global Barometer leads the world economic growth rate cycle by three to six months on average. In December, only the *Asia, Pacific & Africa* region causes a further decline in the indicator, with -4.0 points. In contrast, the *Western Hemisphere* and *Europe* contribute positively with 1.6 and 0.1 points, respectively. The levels of the indicators nevertheless suggest an unfavorable development in the coming months.

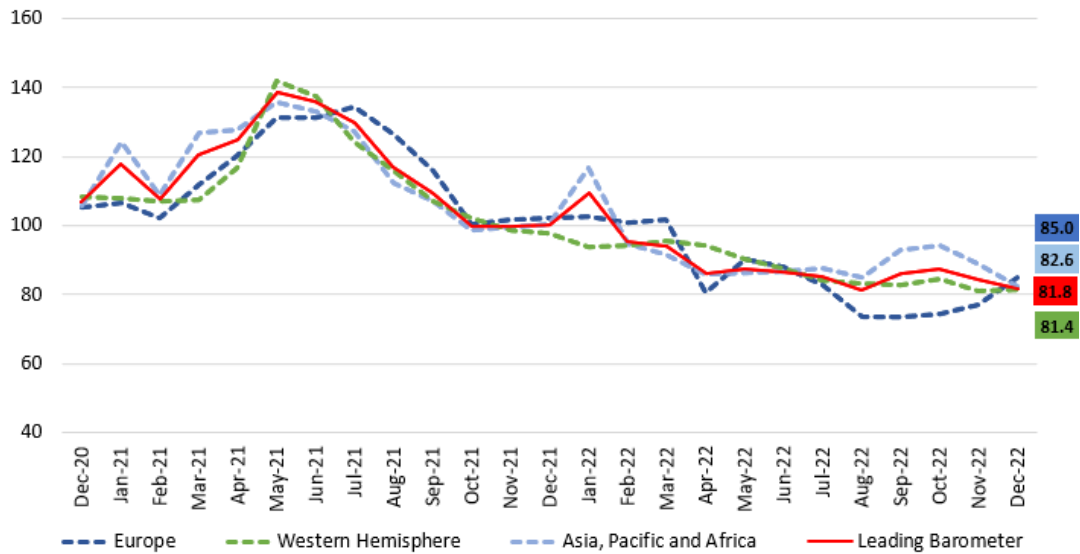
**Regional Contributions to the Leading Global Economic Barometer**



Regional Contributions to Changes in the Leading Barometer				
Period	Contributions per Regions			Monthly Variation
	Asia, Pacific and Africa	Europe	Western Hemisphere	Leading Barometer
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-May/20	-20.3	-19.9	-9.5	-49.6
Cum. Contrib. Jun/20-Dec/21	20.4	19.8	8.3	48.4
Jan-22	10.0	0.1	-0.9	9.1
Feb-22	-13.7	-0.3	0.1	-13.8
Mar-22	-1.7	0.1	0.3	-1.4
Apr-22	-3.6	-4.3	-0.3	-8.2
May-22	0.2	2.0	-1.0	1.3
Jun-22	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
Jul-22	0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-1.4
Aug-22	-1.6	-1.9	-0.3	-3.8
Sep-22	4.8	0.1	-0.1	4.7
Oct-22	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.5
Nov-22	-3.1	0.6	-0.9	-3.5
<b>Dec-22</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Cum. Contrib. Last 12 months	-11.0	-3.5	-3.9	-18.4
Cum. Contrib. Mar/20-Dec/22	-10.9	-3.6	-5.1	-19.6

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

### Leading Global Barometers – Regions

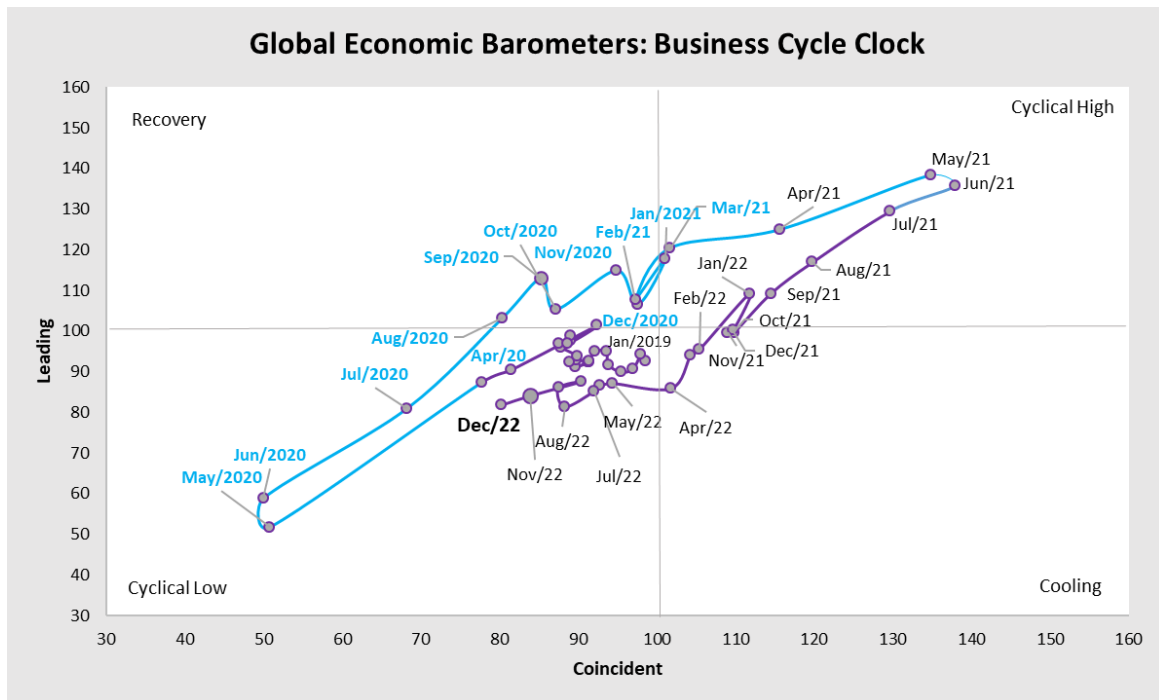


Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

Among the sectors, only the *Services* leading indicator does not decrease in December. All sectoral indicators signal a pessimistic outlook for the coming months.

Sectoral Leading Indicators					
Period	Construction	Economy	Industry	Trade	Services
Feb-20	97.6	101.9	100.3	104.1	106.2
Mar-20	104.2	80.6	90.9	104.0	102.5
Apr-20	91.7	84.6	92.3	72.8	82.5
May-20	62.9	66.3	50.6	52.9	28.3
Worst pandemic moment: Cum. Variation. Mar/20-May/20	-34.6	-35.6	-49.7	-51.1	-77.8
Cum. Variation Jun/20-Dec/21	44.7	29.6	47.5	60.5	82.8
Jan-22	98.4	92.7	119.9	100.9	107.6
Feb-22	97.4	98.3	91.8	102.2	104.0
Mar-22	93.6	92.2	94.5	92.5	102.5
Apr-22	91.9	83.2	84.8	98.8	93.2
May-22	97.9	79.2	87.7	94.2	101.4
Jun-22	88.9	85.8	87.5	87.0	87.5
Jul-22	80.3	87.6	86.9	77.2	84.5
Aug-22	76.8	84.5	82.4	83.4	77.0
Sep-22	82.7	90.7	86.5	83.8	81.4
Oct-22	92.1	83.6	91.8	79.1	83.6
Nov-22	88.6	85.0	85.6	79.8	79.5
<b>Dec-22</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>
Cum. Variation Last 12 months	-30.1	-17.0	-12.6	-33.8	-28.4
Cum. Variation Mar/20-Dec/22	-20.1	-22.9	-14.8	-24.4	-23.4

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE



Period	<i>Global Coincident Barometer</i> Vintages		<i>Global Leading Barometer</i> Vintages	
	<i>December 2022</i>	<i>November 2022</i>	<i>December 2022</i>	<i>November 2022</i>
Dec-21	109.7	109.4	100.2	99.1
Jan-22	111.8	111.5	109.3	109.2
Feb-22	105.4	105.2	95.5	95.5
Mar-22	104.3	104.2	94.1	94.1
Apr-22	101.8	101.7	85.9	85.4
May-22	94.4	94.3	87.2	86.8
Jun-22	92.8	92.7	86.6	85.9
Jul-22	92.0	91.9	85.2	85.7
Aug-22	88.3	88.3	81.4	81.4
Sep-22	87.5	87.6	86.1	86.5
Oct-22	90.4	90.6	87.6	87.6
Nov-22	83.9	84.1	84.1	84.2
Dec-22	80.2		81.8	

Source: KOF, ETH Zurich and FGV IBRE

\*The Global Barometer series are revised monthly to reflect updates in the component series and revision of the seasonal adjustment.

## The Global Economic Barometers

The Global Economic Barometers are a system of indicators enabling timely analysis of global economic development. They represent a collaboration between the KOF Swiss Economic Institute of the ETH Zurich in Switzerland and Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV), based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The system consists of two composite indicators, the Coincident Barometer and the Leading Barometer. The Coincident Barometer reflects the current state of economic activity, while the Leading Barometer provides a cyclical signal roughly six months ahead of current economic developments.

The two Barometers comprise the results of economic tendency surveys conducted in more than 50 countries with the aim of achieving the broadest possible global coverage. The advantages of economic tendency surveys are that their results are usually readily available and are not substantially revised after first publication.

The Coincident Barometer includes more than 1,000 different time series, while the Leading Barometer consists of over 600 time series. Cross-correlation analysis is used to decide which individual time series are included in the barometers. This involves correlating the individual time series with a reference series. The reference series used is the year-on-year growth rate of global gross domestic product (GDP), in which individual national GDPs are aggregated at purchasing power parity to form global GDP. A time series is only included in a Barometer if it shows a sufficiently high correlation and a suitable synchronization or lead with the reference series.

The series of the two Barometers are revised each month at publication and are standardized to have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10 for the 10-year period previous to the most recent

**More information on the Global Economic Barometers is available on the KOF website:**

<https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalbaro.html> →

**The Global Barometers methodology is described in** Klaus Abberger, Michael Graff, Aloisio Campelo Jr, Anna Carolina Lemos Gouveia, Oliver Müller and Jan-Egbert Sturm (2020), The Global Economic Barometers: Composite indicators for the world economy. KOF Working Papers, vol. 471, Zurich: KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zurich, 2020.

**KOF Swiss Economic Institute:** Corporate Communications | Phone +41 44 633 99 48 | [kofcc@kof.ethz.ch](mailto:kofcc@kof.ethz.ch)