STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

March 4, 2022
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

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Spotlight on Next Week
US CPI inflation nears 8%! Canada's unemployment rate to retreat again. The ECB meets against a worsening growth and inflation mix.

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The Economy

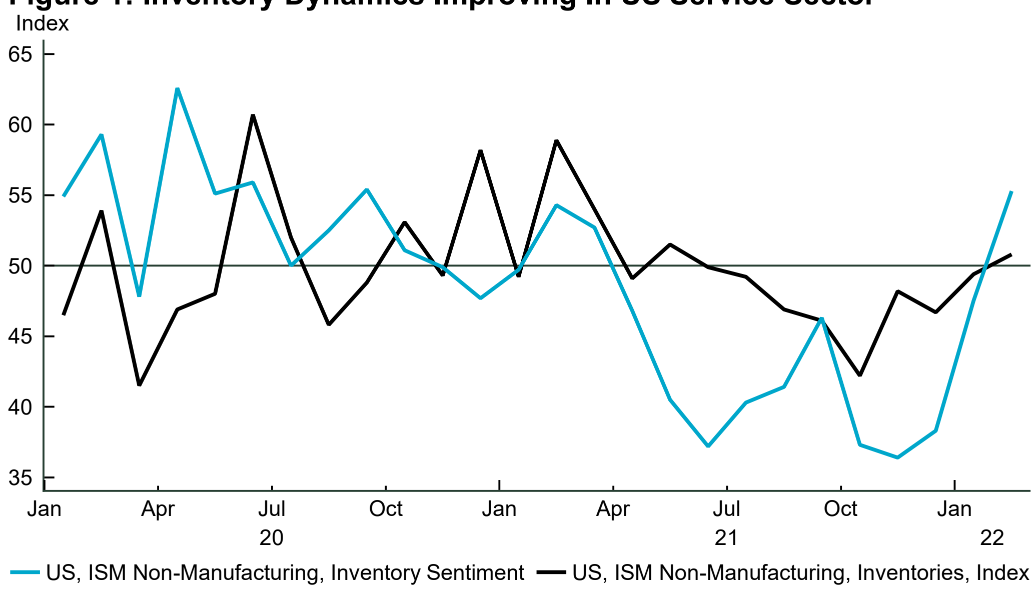
Another week of wild market swings and acute geopolitical concerns.

US

Given the fluid geopolitical situation, any signals from incoming macro data must be taken with a grain of salt. That aside, manufacturing activity, which had remained at robust levels throughout the Omicron wave, picked a little in February. The **ISM manufacturing index** rose 1.0 point in February, the first improvement in four months. Production improved 0.7 point (to 58.5), new orders jumped 3.8 (to 61.7) and export orders rose 3.4 (to a year-high of 57.1). After five consecutive gains, the employment metric moderated noticeably, but only to 52.9. Perhaps unsurprising given the improvement in new orders, backlogs rose. Price pressures remains intense; inventories are improving but customer inventories are still seen as too low.

Service activity continues to expand at a robust pace, though the steep acceleration that characterized most of 2021 is now clearly in the past. Having spent a record ten months above the "boom-y" 60 level through December 2021, the **ISM non-manufacturing index** dipped to 59.9 in January and retreated further to 56.5 in February. A very similar pattern was evident for the business activity metric (the old headline) and new orders. Meanwhile, new export orders, which dipped into contraction in February, rebounded 7.1 points to 53.0, likely a reflection of easing Omicron pressures. Oddly, employment deteriorated notably, down 3.8 points to just 48.5, the first contraction since June and the deepest since August 2020. Perhaps related to this, backlogs lengthened and supplier deliveries slowed. At the same time, the inventory situation is now starting to improve: not only did inventories increase for the first time since May, but inventory sentiment also improved sharply for the second month in a row. doesn't seem to be deteriorating anymore, though neither is there evidence of outright improvement. For now, inflationary pressures remain acute, with the price metric barely off record highs. However, if the inventory trends outlined above hold, we could also start to see these ease before long.

Figure 1: Inventory Dynamics Improving In US Service Sector



Sources: SSGA Economics, ISM

We were quite happy with the details of the February **employment report**. And while the solid headline was part of the reason, this was neither the only, not the main reason. Continuing evidence of improving labor supply and early evidence that this may be starting to temper wage growth were the bits we found most encouraging.

The economy added 678,000 jobs, well above expectations, and data for the prior two months was revised upward by 92,000. There was a very strong showing by goods producing sectors, with construction up 60,000 and manufacturing up 36, both welcome indications that the industrial and housing sectors continue to hum along. Service industries added 549,000 jobs, 125,000 more than in January. Most categories performed in line with recent trends, with the exception of the 112,000 jobs in education and medical care, which far outpaced recent prints. The household survey showed another uptick in the labor force participation rate, now at a new pandemic-era high of 62.3%. The participation rate is up six tenths since October, a notable gain given that it had barely managed a two-tenth improvement in the prior ten months. The **unemployment rate** declined two tenths to a new pandemic low of 3.8%. Improved labor supply following the end of supplemental unemployment benefits may be part of the explanation here. We are cautiously optimistic that the participation rate can move another 4-5 tenths higher, which should help alleviate wage pressures at the margin.

We saw some early indications to that effect in the February **wage data**, which surprised quite heavily to the downside. Total average hourly wages was unchanged during the month, having risen by 0.5% per month during the prior six months. Average hourly earnings for production and non-supervisory employees (a more homogenous group) also moderated noticeably to 0.3% m/m. Let’s be clear: we do not expect wage growth to stall altogether; but even a sustained shift to monthly gains of around 0.3%-0.4% per month would still allow for a gentle deceleration in wage inflation in coming months, alleviating fears of a looming price/wage upward spiral. If the wage data were soft, the hours data were very robust. The manufacturing workweek surged by 24 minutes to 40.7 hours, the longest since June 2019. We take this to suggest that supply chain challenges are easing enough to allow firms to deploy labor resources more intensely. Total manufacturing hours surged 1.3% and aggregate hours worked in the economy jumped 0.8%, speaking to a sharp pickup in overall labor effort. This will help support labor income despite tepid wage growth.

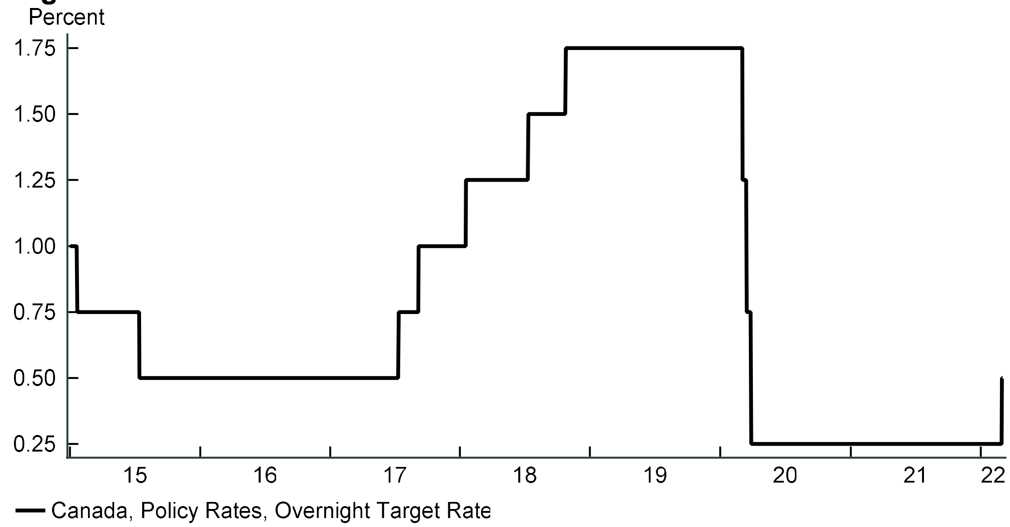
After a nearly 21% surge in January, **motor vehicle sales** retreated 6.4% in February, though only to 14.1 million annualized, which is still the second highest level since July. It remains to be seen to what extent the war in Ukraine places new strains on global supply chains, but at first glance, vulnerabilities in the auto industry specifically appear limited. As such, we hold out hope for continued improvement in auto production and hence, sales, through the course of 2022.

Factory orders continue to grow robustly. They rose 1.4% in January to settle 13.6% higher than a year ago. Durable orders increased 1.6% and core orders (non-defense capital goods excluding aircraft)—a leading indicator for business equipment investment (BEI) in the GDP accounts—were up 1.0%. The inventory to shipments ratio was steady at 1.5 months.

Canada

As widely expected, the **Bank of Canada** raised interest rates to 0.50% from a record-low 0.25%. This is the first hike since October 2018 and is seen as the first in a series of increases. According to the BoC, the unprovoked invasion of Ukraine by Russia is a major new source of uncertainty, which will add to global inflation and negative impacts on confidence and new supply disruptions could weigh on global growth. The BoC expects more near-term price acceleration than in its January forecast. CPI inflation surged to a 30-year high of 5.1% in January, the tenth consecutive month above the Bank's 1%-3% control range.

Figure 2: Canada's First Rate Hike Since 2018



Sources: SSGA Economics, BoC

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 1.6% in the fourth quarter, following a 1.3% advance in the third. Annualized Q4 growth touched 6.7%, not far from consensus expectations of a 6.5% gain but notably higher than BoC forecast of 5.8%. Performance was driven by business investment in engineering structures (+3.5% q/q) and home ownership transfer costs (+14.3% q/q) and accumulation of business non-farm inventories. Increases in international exports (+3.2% q/q) were offset by larger increases in imports (3.4% q/q). Surging prices also impacted the growth of household final consumption (+0.2% q/q vs. 4.7% q/q in Q3). The GDP outturn confirmed the BoC view that economic slack has been absorbed. Despite Omicron, there are expectations for a strong start to 2022 as household spending rebounds once public health restrictions are lifted and trade improves with global demand.

The value of Canadian **building permits** declined 8.8% in January. The residential sector (-11.6%) experienced broad declines in both multi-family and single family components; the non-residential sector (-2.7%) was dragged down by the commercial and institutional components.

UK

The final reading for the February manufacturing PMI showed a slight improvement to a three-month high of 58.0, besting the flat initial reading. The rates of expansion in production and new orders accelerated. Growth was supported by stronger domestic demand, fewer material shortages and easing supply chain pressures. Improved output and new order growth, alongside rising business optimism, underpinned job creation in February. Employment increased for the fourteenth month in a row. However, new export orders slipped back to contraction after January's uptick. Inflationary pressure also remained elevated although rates of increase in both price measures eased further from recent highs.

The services sector activity rebounded strongly in February, with the final **services PMI** reading at 60.5, up from 54.1 in January. Business activity and new orders were up sharply, with new business increasing at the fastest pace in eight months. There was also a most encouraging uplift in job creation figures although there were still reports of difficulties securing staff. February's rate of cost inflation the second highest on record, wage rises, energy costs and continuing raw materials shortages will add to the BoE concerns about the persistence of soaring inflation.

Mortgage approvals rose to a better than expected 74,000 in January, underlying the strength in UK housing market. This is now above the 12-month pre-pandemic average up to February 2020 of 66,700. House prices also surged again in February, with the nationwide house price index increasing 1.7% m/m after a 0.8% rise in January, the strongest reading for six months.

Eurozone

There was little new data coming out of the eurozone this week—mostly final readings on PMI indexes that confirmed the robust performance in manufacturing and the rebound in service activity in February. The reality, however, is that all these releases predate the Russian invasion of Ukraine and so do not capture either the shock to confidence, nor any supply chain deterioration associated with it, nor the effects of soaring energy costs. The European data flow looks poised to take a turn for the worse in coming weeks.

The **labor market** has improved considerably and is quite tight by historical norms. In *Germany*, the seasonally- and workday-adjusted unemployment rate eased one tenth to 5.0%, back to where it stood pre-Covid. The non-seasonally adjusted rate, which garners more attention domestically, has pushed up a little from recent lows, but at 5.3%, it, too, is close to pre-Covid levels. The ***Italian*** **unemployment rate** eased two tenths to 8.8%, it's lowest level since May 2020.

Japan

There were few data releases in Japan this week and they leaned towards the weaker side. Retail sales declined 1.9% in January, the second sizable decline in a row. Sales still managed a 1.6% increase y/y.

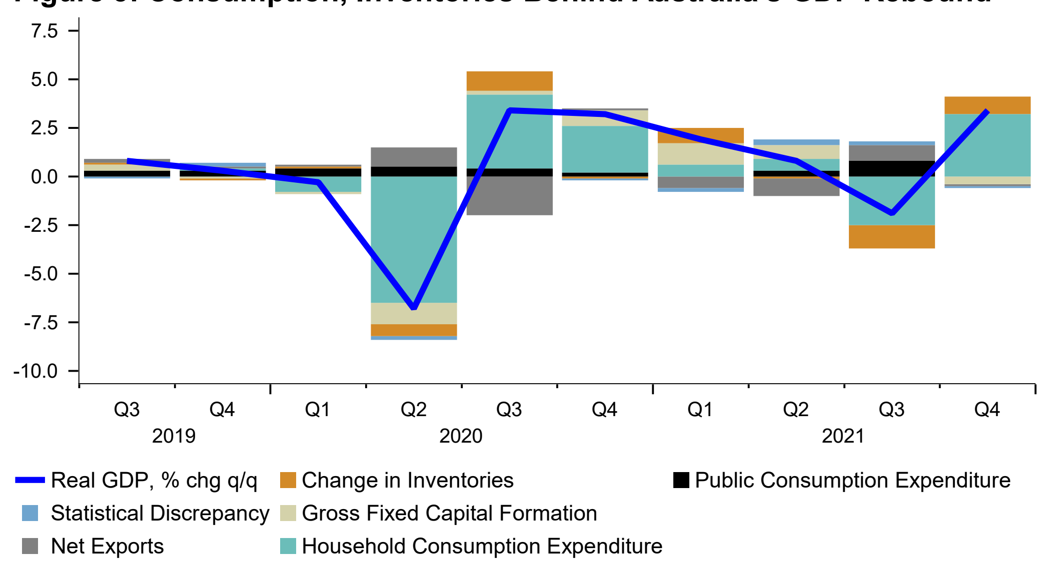
The Jibun manufacturing PMI eased to a five-month low of 52.7 in February, still well entrenched in expansion territory. Nevertheless, compared to the performance seen in the US and Europe, this is a relatively soft print. It is made worse by the fact that the output component lapsed into contraction territory at 49.3, the first time this has happened since September.

Australia

Patience is a virtue—that was the key message from the latest **RBA policy meeting**. While the economy is doing well and inflation has picked up a little faster than expected, there is no urgency to lift interest rates. The last passage from Governor Lowe's statement summarized RBA's position perfectly: "The Board will not increase the cash rate until actual inflation is sustainably within the 2 to 3 per cent target range. While inflation has picked up, it is too early to conclude that it is sustainably within the target range. There are uncertainties about how persistent the pick-up in inflation will be given recent developments in global energy markets and ongoing supply-side problems. At the same time, wages growth remains modest and it is likely to be some time yet before growth in labor costs is at a rate consistent with inflation being sustainably at target. The Board is prepared to be patient as it monitors how the various factors affecting inflation in Australia evolve."

Unsurprisingly given the strength of high-frequency data, **real GDP** rebounded 3.4% in the fourth quarter, leaving output 4.2% higher than a year earlier. Household consumption, which suffered a massive 4.8% contraction in the third quarter amid severe lockdowns, surged 6.3%. The downside surprise came from investment, with nearly all categories experiencing non-trivial declines. Housing fixed investment declined 2.2%, driving a 1.5% contraction in overall private fixed investment. Government fixed investment contracted 3.2%. Inventories rose, retracing about half of the third-quarter decline. Net trade softened overall as exports declined more than imports. Having grown 4.8% in 2021, the Australian economy seems poised to slow modestly to a rate close to 4.0% this year.

Figure 3: Consumption, Inventories Behind Australia's GDP Rebound



Note: sector bars represent contributions to growth, in percentage points
Sources: Macrobond, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Week in Review (February 28– March 4)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, February 28					
CA	Industrial Product Price (Jan, m/m)	1.0%	3.0%	0.5% (↓)	Strong data
JN	Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg (Feb, final)	n/a	52.7	55.4	Soft compared to most other countries.
JN	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	-0.7%	-1.9%	-1.2%	Weak.
AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	0.10%	0.1%	0.10%	Patience is a virtue!
AU	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	0.3%	1.8%	-4.4%	Encouraging start to the year.
Tuesday, March 1					
US	ISM Manufacturing (Feb)	58.2	58.6	57.6	Stronger new orders.
US	Wards Total Vehicle Sales (Feb,m)	14.4	14.1	15.0	Two-month average well above Q4.
CA	Q4 GDP	6.5%	6.7%	5.4%	Strong
UK	Mortgage Approvals (Jan, thous)	72.0	74.0	71.2	UK housing market is strong
UK	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, final)	57.3	58.0	57.3	Robust growth
EC	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, final)	58.4	58.2	58.7	Good.
GE	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, final)	58.5	58.4	59.8	Good.
GE	CPI YoY (Feb, prelim)	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	No surprise here, just pain.
FR	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, final)	57.6	57.2	55.5	Good.
IT	Manufacturing PMI (Feb)	58.0	58.3	58.3	Good.
IT	CPI NIC incl. tobacco YoY (Feb, prelim)	5.3%	5.7%	4.8%	
AU	Q4 GDP	3.0%	3.4%	-1.9%	Supported by consumption, inventories.
Wednesday, March 2					
CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%	Setting stage for more future rate hikes
UK	Nationwide House PX (Feb, m/m)	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	Strongest reading for six months.
GE	Unemployment Claims Rate (Feb)	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	This, at least, looks great!
Thursday, March 3					
US	Nonfarm Productivity (Q4, final)	6.7%	6.6%	-5.2%	Close enough to preliminary estimate.
US	Initial Jobless Claims (26 Feb, thous)	227	215	233 (↑)	Are they resuming the downtrend?
US	Continuing Claims (19 Feb, thous)	n/a	1,476	1,474 (↓)	Very low.
US	ISM Services Index (Feb)	61.0	56.5	59.9	Employment declined, inventories rose.
US	Factory Orders (Jan)	0.5%	1.4%	0.7%(↑)	Good.
US	Durable Goods Orders (Jan, final)	n/a	1.6%	1.2%	Robust.
UK	Services PMI (Feb, final)	60.8	60.5	54.1	Fastest since June.
EC	Services PMI (Feb, final)	55.8	55.5	51.1	Good.
GE	Services PMI (Feb, final)	56.6	55.8	52.2	Good.
IT	Unemployment Rate (Jan)	9.0%	8.8%	9.0%	Good.
Friday, March 4					
US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (Feb, thous)	400	678	481(↑)	Good report, soft wages actually encouraging.
US	Unemployment Rate (Feb)	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	Participation rose another tenth; good sign!
CA	Building Permits (Jan, m/m)	0.0%	-8.8%	-2.4% (↓)	Weak data
CA	Labor Productivity (Q4, q/q)	n/a	-0.5%	-1.2% (↑)	Sixth consecutive quarterly decline
FR	Industrial Production (Jan, m/m)	0.5%	1.6%	-0.1% (↑)	Good.
IT	Q4 GDP (final)	0.6%	0.6%	2.5% (↓)	Confirming earlier release.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Week Preview (March 7 -March 11)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, March 7				
US	Consumer Credit (Jan, $bn)	24.0	18.9	
GE	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	1.9%	-4.6%	
GE	Factory Orders (Jan, m/m)	1.0%	2.8%	
JN	Labor Cash Earnings (Jan, y/y)	0.1%	-0.4%	
AU	NAB Business Confidence (Feb)	n/a	3	
Tuesday, March 8				
US	NFIB Small Business Optimism (Feb)	97.4	97.1	Stuck at uninspiring level.
US	Trade Balance (Jan, $bn)	-87.5	-80.7	
EC	GDP (Q4, q/q, final)	0.30%	0.30%	
GE	Industrial Production (Jan, m/m)	0.50%	-0.30%	
IT	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	n/a	0.90%	
JN	GDP (Q4, q/q, final)	1.40%	1.30%	
JN	Leading Index CI (Jan, prelim)	103.6	104.8	
AU	Westpac Consumer Conf Index (Mar)	n/a	100.8	
Wednesday, March 9				
IT	Industrial Production (Jan, m/m)	-0.5%	-1.0%	
US	JOLTS Job Openings (Jan, thous)	10,968	10,925	Openings might decline a little given recent strong hiring.
JN	PPI (Feb, y/y)	8.6%	8.6%	
Thursday, March 10				
US	CPI (Feb, y/y)	7.9%	7.5%	And given latest energy price surge, this might not be the peak!
US	Initial Jobless Claims (5 Mar, thous)	220	215	
US	Continuing Claims (26 Feb, thous)	n/a	1476	
US	Real Avg Weekly Earnings (Feb, y/y)	n/a	-3.0%	
US	Monthly Budget Statement (Feb, $bn)	n/a	118.7	
EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	0.0%	0.0%	Really tough spot for ECB here!
IT	PPI (Jan, y/y)	n/a	27.8%	
Friday, March 11				
US	U. of Mich. Sentiment (Mar, prelim)	61.5	62.8	
CA	Unemployment Rate (Feb)	6.3%	6.5%	Strong labor market continues
UK	Industrial Production (Jan, m/m)	0.2%	0.3%	Weak growth
GE	CPI (Feb, y/y, final)	5.1%	4.9%	
FR	Bank of France Ind. Sentiment (Feb)	106	106	

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Economic Indicators

Central Bank Policy Targets

Region	Target	Year/Year % Change in Target				
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	Target: PCE price index 2.0% y/y	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.1
Canada	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1
UK	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	3.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.5
Eurozone	Target: CPI below but close to 2.0% y/y	3.4	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.1
Japan	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5
Australia	Target Range: CPI 2.0%-3.0% y/y	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates

	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
US (top of target range)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Canada (Overnight Rate)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
UK (Bank Rate)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.50
Eurozone (Refi)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan (OCR)	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
Australia (OCR)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP

									Forecast	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
US	-2.7	-2.5	-3.5	-4.2	-5.2	-6.1	-10.7	-8.8	-8.3	-7.1
Canada	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-8.1	-6.6	-2.7	-1.0
UK	-4.9	-4.4	-3.3	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	1.4	-5.6	-4.9	-3.5
Eurozone	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-4.6	-5.9	-3.1	
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	-3.1	-5.7	-1.6	-0.3
France	-2.5	-2.1	-1.9	-1.9	-1.6	-2.1	-6.3	-7.5	-4.6	-3.9
Italy	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.6	-1.7	-0.9	-5.9	-7.1	-3.8	-3.3
Japan	-5.7	-4.4	-4.3	-3.5	-2.7	-2.6	-9.2	-8.0	-3.6	-2.0
Australia	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	-4.1	-7.9	-8.1	-5.8	-3.8

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation

	CPI Year/Year % Change						PPI Year/Year % Change				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.5			8.8	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.7
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1			15.1	16.6	17.1	15.9	16.9
UK	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.5			7.1	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.9
Eurozone	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.1			16.1	21.9	23.7	26.3	30.6
Germany	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.1		14.2	18.4	19.2	24.2	25.0
France	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.6		11.2	14.3	16.7	17.2	20.1
Italy	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.8	5.7		13.3	20.4	22.2	22.6	
Japan	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5			6.5	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.6
Australia	3.5	3.5	3.5				2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	

Source: Macrobond

Economic Indicators

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)

	Quarter/Quarter % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Q4-20	Q1-21	Q2-21	Q3-21	Q4-21		Q4-20	Q1-21	Q2-21	Q3-21	Q4-21
US	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.7		-2.3	0.5	12.2	4.9	5.6
Canada	2.2	1.2	-0.9	1.3	1.6		-3.1	0.2	11.7	3.8	3.3
UK	1.5	-1.2	5.6	1.0	1.0		-6.4	-5.0	24.6	7.0	6.5
Eurozone	-0.3	-0.2	2.2	2.3	0.3		-4.4	-1.1	14.4	3.9	4.6
Germany	0.7	-1.7	2.2	1.7	-0.3		-2.9	-2.8	10.4	2.9	1.8
France	-1.1	0.2	1.3	3.1	0.7		-4.3	1.7	19.0	3.5	5.4
Italy	-1.7	0.3	2.7	2.6	0.6		-6.4	-0.3	17.3	4.0	6.4
Japan	1.8	-0.5	0.6	-0.7	1.3		-0.8	-1.8	7.3	1.2	0.7
Australia	3.2	1.9	0.8	-1.9	3.4		-0.8	1.3	9.6	4.0	4.2

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (M/M Seasonally Adjusted)

	Month/Month % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	-1.2	1.4	0.9	-0.1	1.4		4.4	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.1
Canada	0.1	1.4	0.1	-0.4			5.6	7.1	4.8	3.2	
UK	-0.5	-0.8	0.7	0.3			1.8	0.1	-0.2	0.4	
Germany	-0.3	2.3	0.3	-0.3			-0.5	-1.4	-2.2	-4.2	
France	-1.5	1.4	-0.8	-0.1	1.6		0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-1.5
Italy	0.1	-0.6	2.1	-1.0			4.6	2.0	6.4	4.6	
Japan	-5.4	1.8	7.0	-1.0	-1.3		-2.3	-2.6	3.5	2.7	-1.8

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22
US	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8
Canada	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	
UK	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1			
Eurozone	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	
Germany	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0
France	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.0	
Italy	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.8	
Japan	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	
Australia	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	

Source: Macrobond

Current Account Balance as a % of GDP (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Q2-19	Q3-19	Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20	Q1-21	Q2-21	Q3-21	Q4-21
US	-2.3	-2.2	-1.9	-2.1	-3.2	-3.3	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	-3.7	
Canada	-1.3	-2.2	-1.6	-3.2	-1.1	-2.0	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
UK	-2.9	-2.5	0.5	-2.6	-1.6	-1.5	-4.7	-2.0	-2.3	-4.2	
Eurozone	1.8	3.1	1.7	0.6	1.6	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.3
Germany	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	5.4	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.5	6.7	5.5
France	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-3.6	-2.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-2.0
Japan	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Australia	-1.5	-2.5	-2.8	-3.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.2	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	

Source: Macrobond

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* Pensions & Investments Research Center, as of December 31, 2020.

† This figure is presented as of December 31, 2021 and includes approximately $61.43 billion of assets with respect to SPDR products for which State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC (SSGA FD) acts solely as the marketing agent. SSGA FD and State Street Global Advisors are affiliated..

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