

### Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Data as of July 24, 2020, unless otherwise stated

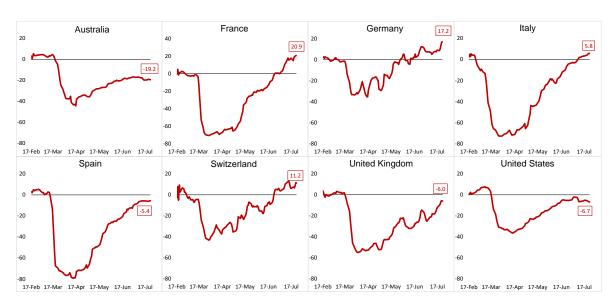
### **Figure 1. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Aggregate Non-Residentials Mobility** (Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

Hong Kong, China Cambodia Indonesia 20 20 20 0 0 0 -20.0 -21.8 -20 -20 -20 -23.0 -40 -40 40 -60 -60 -60 -80 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul Lao PDR Japan Korea 20 20 20 0.2 0 0 -8.4 -20 -10.4 -20 -20 -40 -40 -40 -60 -60 -60 -80 -80 -80 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul Malaysia Myanmar Philippines 20 20 20 0 0 0 -16.1 -10.7 -20 -20 -20 -39.8 -40 -40 -40 -60 -60 -60 -80 80 .80 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul Thailand Vietnam Singapore 20 20 20 0 0 0 -10.9 -3.4 -20 -20 -20 -26.2 -40 -40 40 -60 -60 -60 -80 -80 -80 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul 17-Feb 17-Mar 17-Apr 17-May 17-Jun 17-Jul

Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: Google Community Mobility data show how visits and lengths of stay at different places change compared to a baseline. The changes are calculated with the same kind of aggregated and anonymized data used to show popular times for places in Google Maps. Changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period. Brunei and China data are not available. "Non-residentials" refer to the aggregated mobility data for places such as groceries and pharmacies, retail and recreation facilities, parks, transit stations and workplaces (see Appendix I). The percentage change in non-residential mobility is calculated based on a change in total visitors, compared to the baseline period.

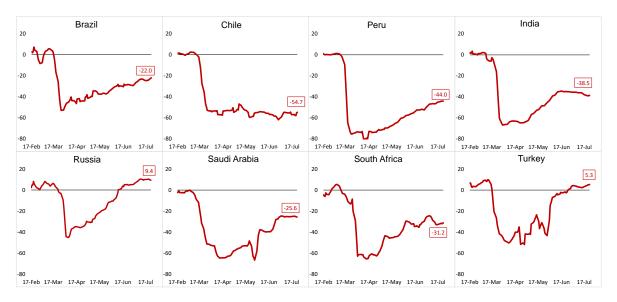
Prepared by Edmond Choo, Marthe Hinojales (both Regional Surveillance), and Prashant Pande (Financial Surveillance).

**Figure 2. Selected Non-Regional Economies: Aggregate Non-Residentials Mobility** (Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)



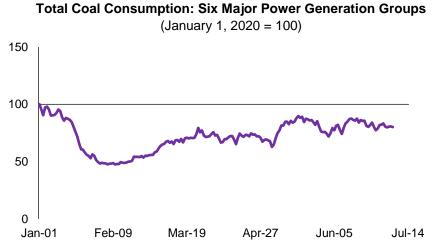
### **Advanced Economies**

### **Emerging Market Economies**



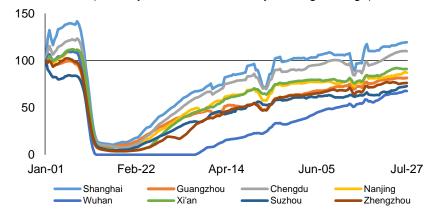
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: Google Community Mobility data show how visits and lengths of stay at different places change compared to a baseline. The changes are calculated with the same kind of aggregated and anonymized data used to show popular times for places in Google Maps. Changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period. "Non-residentials" refer to the aggregated mobility data for places such as groceries and pharmacies, retail and recreation facilities, parks, transit stations and workplaces (Appendix I). The percentage change in non-residential mobility is calculated based on a change in total visitors, compared to the baseline period.

### Figure 3. China: Selected Daily Activity Indicators, 2020



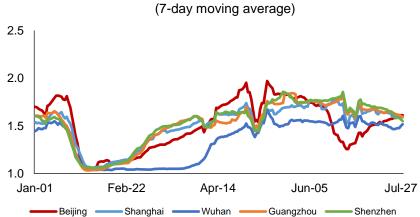
(Data as of July 28, 2020)

**Selected Cities: Metro Passenger Volumes** (January 1, 2020 = 100, 7-day moving average)



Sources: Wind; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Data is as of July 6, 2020, as three out of the six generation groups have ceased reporting their data.

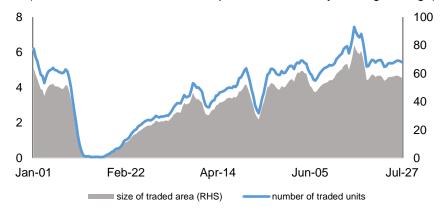


# Daily Traffic Congestion Index

Sources: Wind; and AMRO staff calculations.

### 30 Major Cities: Daily Property Trading Volume

(thousand units; ten thousand square meters, 7-day moving average)



Sources: Wind; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Congestion delay index = the travel time under traffic congestion/ travel time under free flow.

Sources: Wind; and AMRO staff calculations.

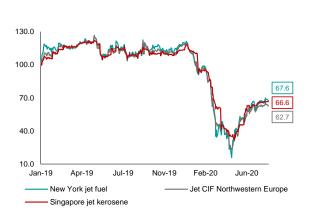
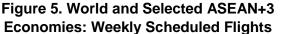
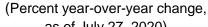


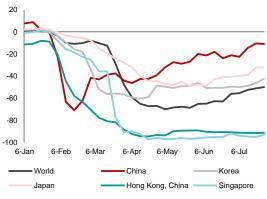
Figure 4. Price of Jet Fuel

(January 1, 2020 = 100, as of July 28, 2020)





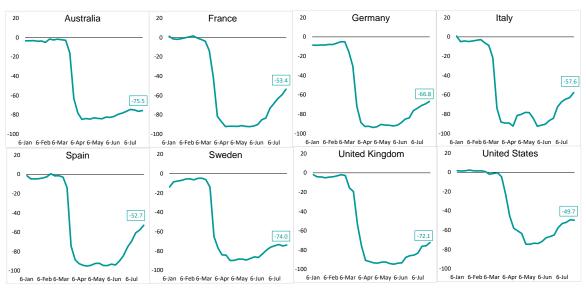
as of July 27, 2020)



Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P; and AMRO staff calculations.

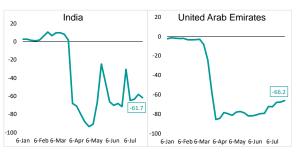
Sources: Official Aviation Guide; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: Data include international and domestic flights

Figure 6. Selected Non-Regional Economies: Weekly Scheduled Flights (Percent year-over-year change, as of July 27, 2020)



### **Advanced Economies**

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Sources: Official Aviation Guide; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Data include international and domestic flights. The spike in India's number of scheduled flights in the week of May 18 is due to its sudden resumption of domestic flights.

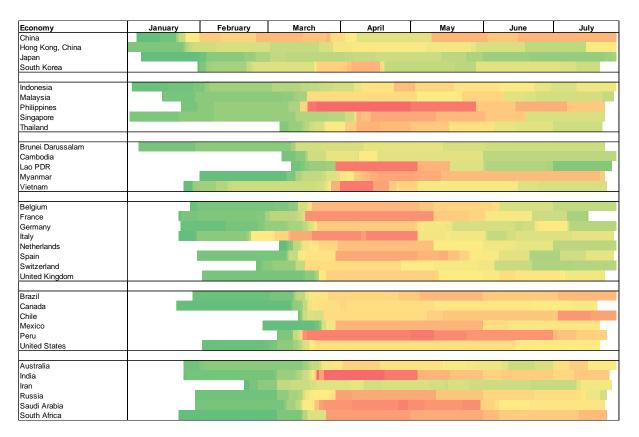
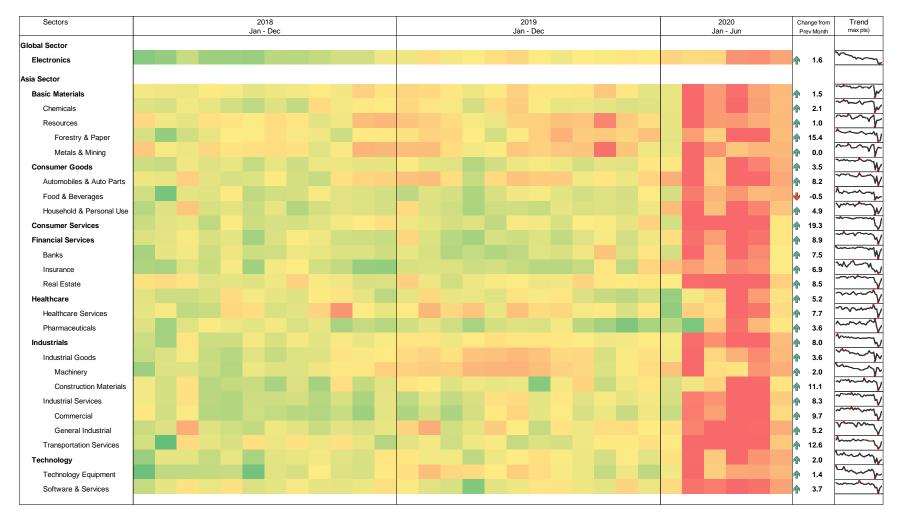


Figure 7. Selected Economies: COVID-19 Government Response Stringency, 2020

(Daily index, as of July 28, 2020)

Sources: Thomas Hale, Sam Webster, Anna Petherick, Toby Phillips, and Beatriz Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government. Via Our World in Data.

Note: The index records the number and "strictness" of government policies for containing COVID-19, using nine closure indicators (including school, work, and border travel). The redder the color, the more stringent the set of policies vis-a-vis the rest of the world, and can be taken to mean that the COVID-19 infections are still not under control.



# Figure 8. Monthly Purchasing Manager Index (PMI): Global Electronics and Asia Sectors

#### Source: IHS Markit.

Note: The PMI headings are coded by colors. The deeper the red the further below (< 40) from the diffusion level of 50; greener denotes the further above (> 60) from 50. A PMI reading above 50 denotes an increasing in business activity over previous month, and a reading below 50 denotes otherwise.

### Figure 9. ASEAN+3: Market Recovery Indicators,

(Percentage change since February 17, 2020; Data as of July 28, 2020)

Sector	CN	нк	JP	KR	ID	MY	РН	SG	тн	VN
Communication Services	1.6	15.7	0.5	28.4	-9.4	-9.5	15.7	-21.8	-11.1	2.9
Consumer Discretionary	18.0	-13.9	-10.3	-10.6	-17.4	-26.3	-30.0	-23.1	7.7	-24.4
Consumer Staples	51.6	0.3	-10.3	-2.0	-6.3	-0.2	-10.5	-8.6	2.2	0.5
Energy	-11.8	-18.8	-25.7	-10.1	-5.5	3.8	-51.3		-14.7	-18.4
Financials	-2.9	-11.6	-20.4	-14.2	-16.1	-9.4	-33.6	-19.8	-27.6	-18.2
Health Care	40.5	13.4	8.4	70.9	13.8	119.3			5.6	-3.6
Industrials	8.2	-17.1	-15.0	-2.3	-26.0	-2.1	-15.2	-27.6	-16.7	-13.7
Information Technology	3.0	5.0	-7.7	-6.0	-6.2			3.1	23.1	-1.9
Materials	12.9		-13.0	7.6	-8.6	-6.3			-1.3	11.3
Real Estate	9.3	-19.0	-32.1	-3.9	-35.1		-25.1	-15.7	-18.7	-13.5
Utilities	6.3	-22.6	-7.6	-23.2	-20.0	-5.9	-3.8		-5.2	-18.2
Equity Index	8.2	-11.4	-3.7	0.7	-12.9	4.7	-19.1	-19.6	-12.2	-13.0
FX (vs USD)	-0.4	0.2	4.2	-1.3	-6.5	-2.6	2.7	0.7	-1.1	0.2
10yr yield (bp)	2.8	-104.1	6.4	-31.8	24.0	-28.3	-160.0	-80.3	10.0	12.5

Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P.; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Changes are in percent, except for the 10-year yield. The stocks included in the benchmark indices are classified into sectors as per MSCI GICS classification.

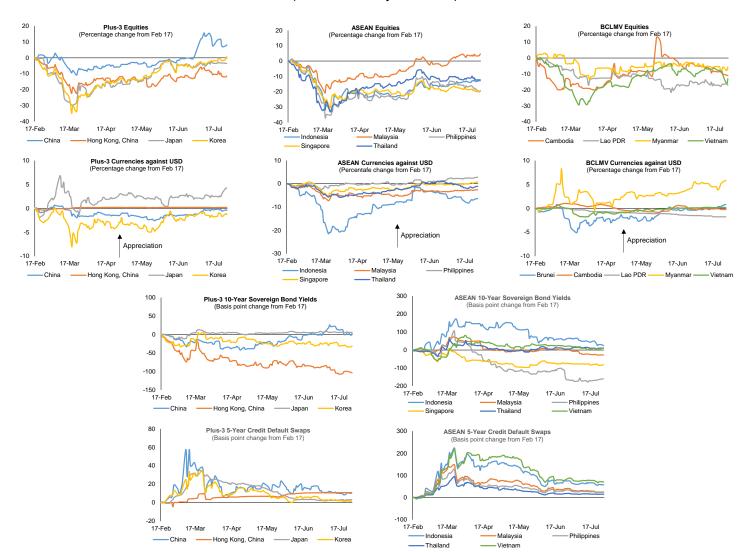
# Figure 10. ASEAN+3: Sectoral Equity Indices

(Percentage change from baseline: February 17, 2020 = 0; Data as of July 28, 2020)



Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P; and AMRO staff calculations.

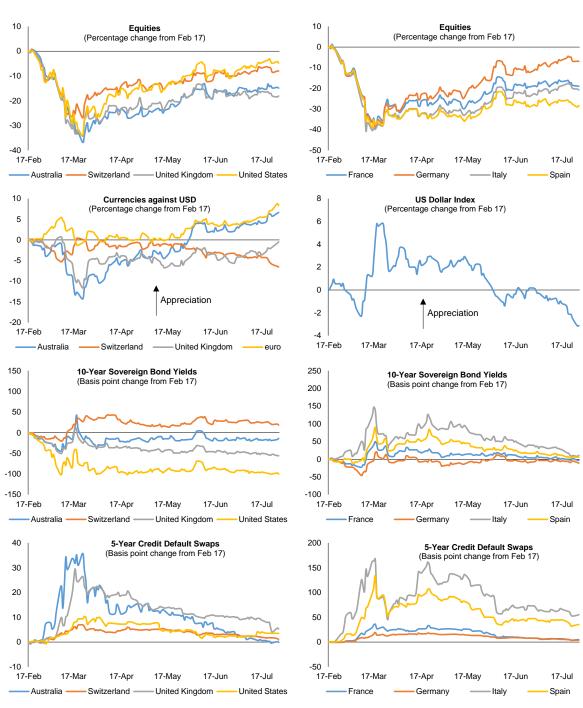
Note: The regional equity indices are weighted using stock market capitalization, in US dollar values, as of February 17, 2020. The stocks included in the benchmark indices are classified into sectors as per MSCI GICS classification.



# Figure 11. ASEAN+3: Market Recovery Indicators, by Economy (Data as of July 28, 2020)

Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P; and AMRO staff calculations.



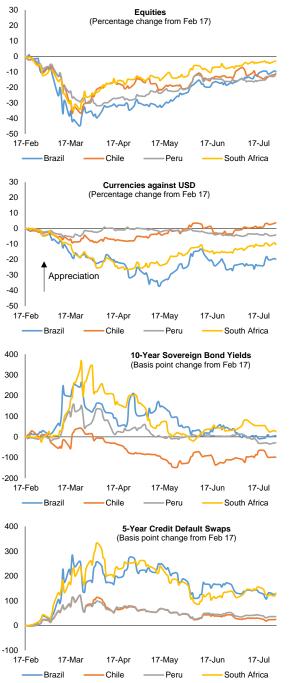


**Advanced Economies** 

Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P; and AMRO staff calculations.

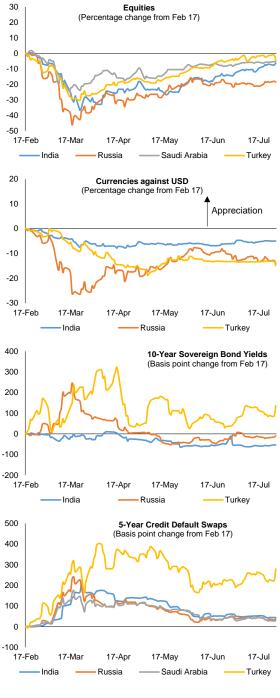
Figure 12. Non-regional Economies: Market Recovery Indicators, by Economy

(Continued; Data as of July 28, 2020)



### **Emerging Market Economies**

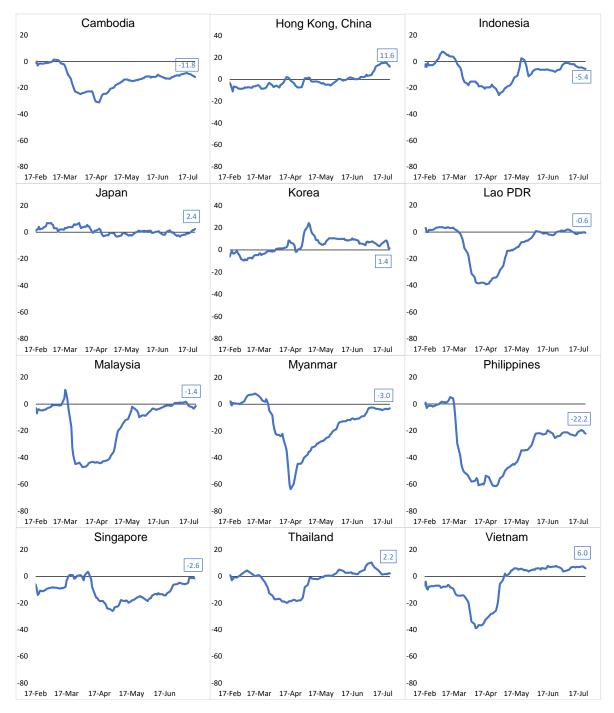
Sources: Bloomberg Finance, L.P; and AMRO staff calculations.



### Appendix I. Non-Residentials Mobility: Individual Places

# Appendix Figure 1. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Visits to Groceries and Pharmacies

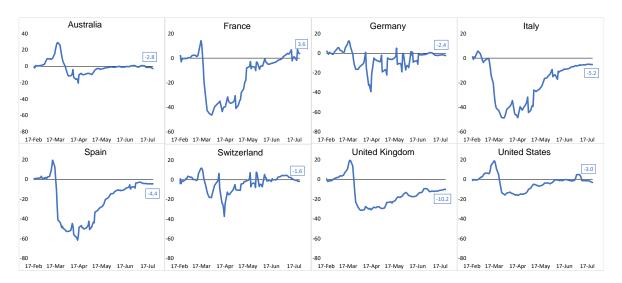
(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Groceries and Pharmacies" include grocery markets, food warehouses, farmers' markets, specialty food shops, drug stores, and pharmacies. "Non-residentials" refer to the aggregated mobility data for places such as groceries and pharmacies, retail and recreation facilities, parks, transit stations, and workplaces.

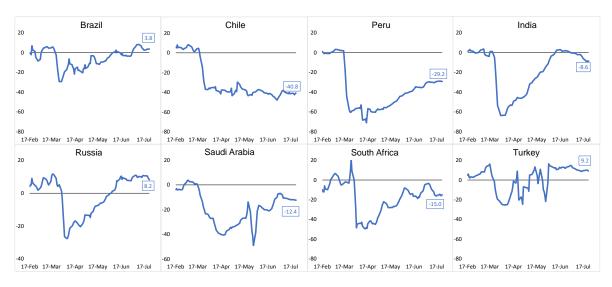
# Appendix Figure 2. Selected Non-Regional Economies: Visits to Groceries and Pharmacies

(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

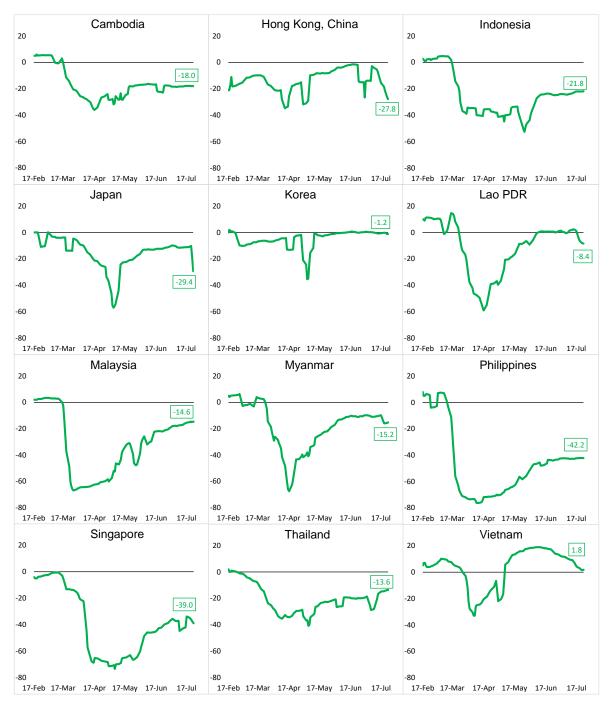


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Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Groceries and Pharmacies" include grocery markets, food warehouses, farmers' markets, specialty food shops, drug stores, and pharmacies. "Non-residentials" refer to the aggregated mobility data for places such as groceries and pharmacies, retail and recreation facilities, parks, transit stations, and workplaces.



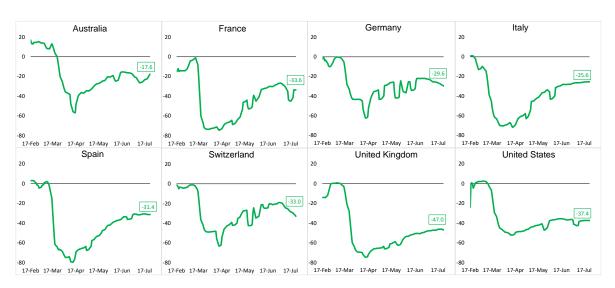
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Appendix Figure 3. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Visits to Workplaces
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(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations.

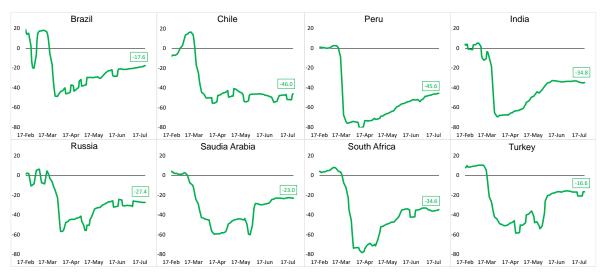
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(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

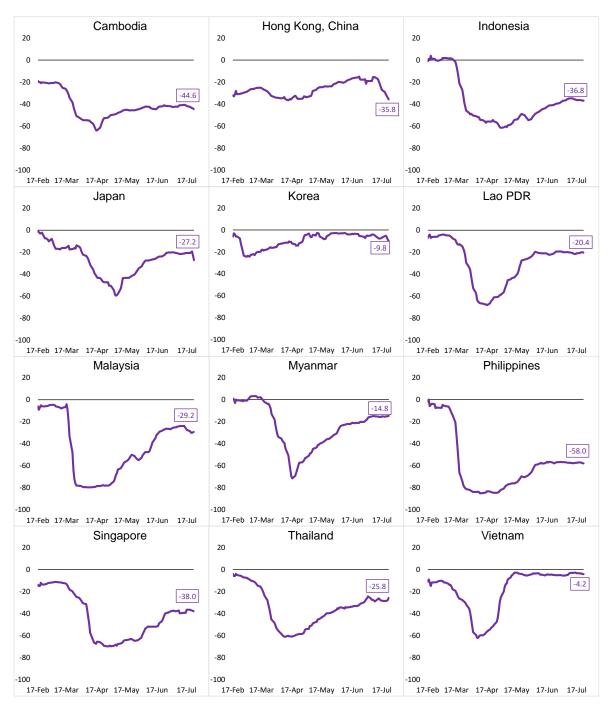


### **Advanced Economies**

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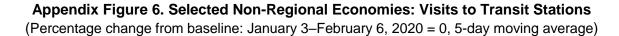


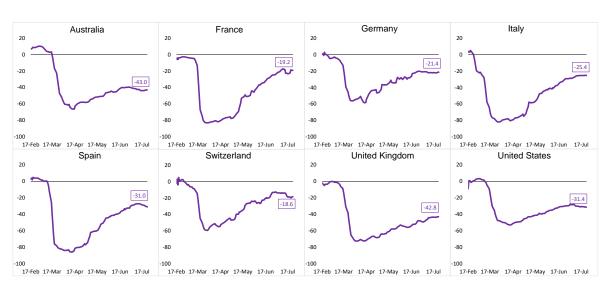
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations.



Appendix Figure 5. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Visits to Transit Stations (Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

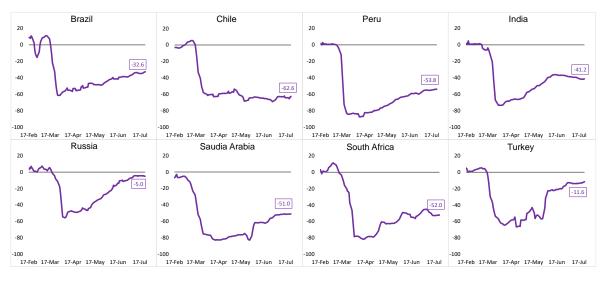
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Transit Stations" include public transport hubs such as subway, bus, and train stations.



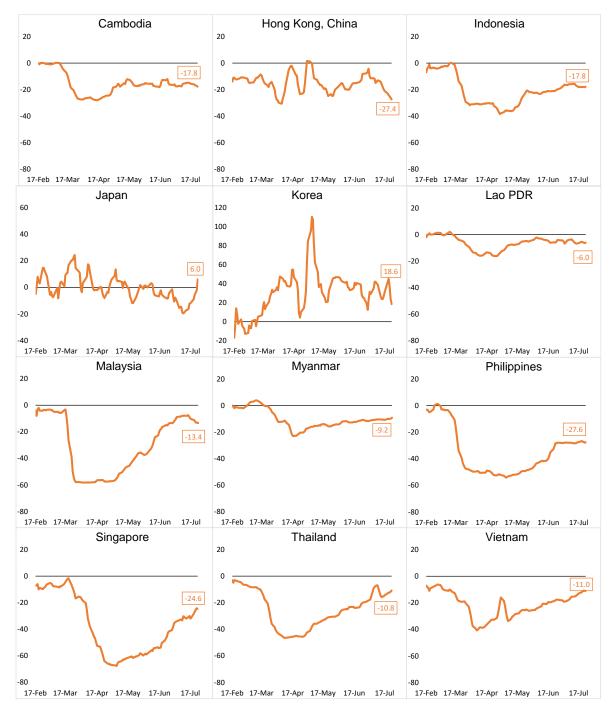


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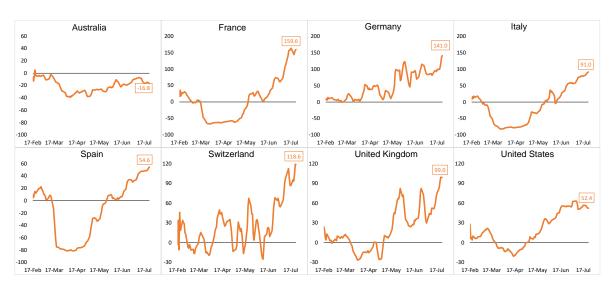
Appendix Figure 7. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Visits to Parks

(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)

Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Parks" include local parks, national parks, public beaches, marinas, dog parks, plazas, and public gardens.

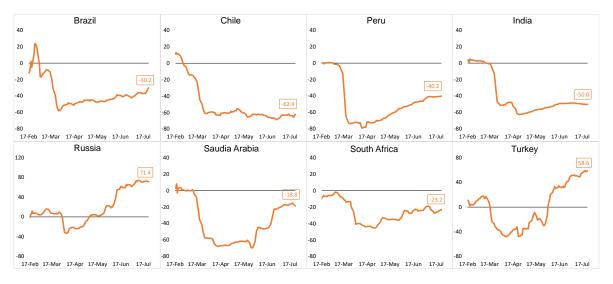
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(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)



### **Advanced Economies**

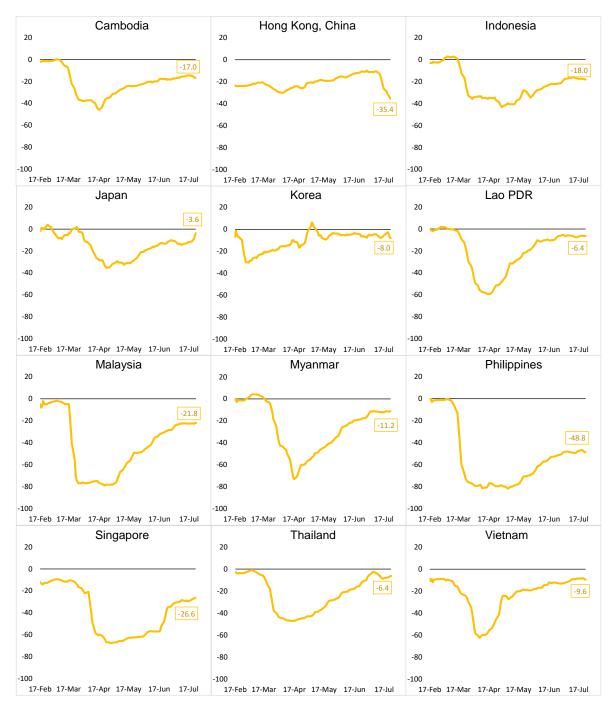
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Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Parks" include local parks, national parks, public beaches, marinas, dog parks, plazas, and public gardens.

# Appendix Figure 9. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Visits to Retail and Recreation Facilities

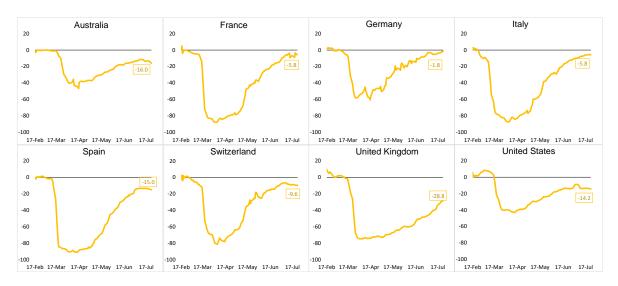
(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)



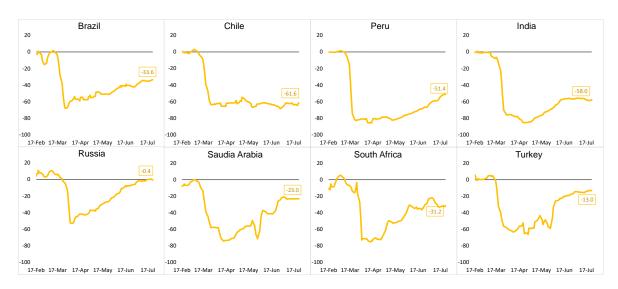
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Retail and Recreation Facilities" include restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, museums, libraries, and movie theaters.

# Appendix Figure 10. Selected Non-Regional Economies: Visits to Retail and Recreation Facilities

(Percentage change from baseline: January 3–February 6, 2020 = 0, 5-day moving average)



### **Advanced Economies**



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Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports; and AMRO staff calculations. Note: "Retail and Recreation Facilities" include restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, museums, libraries, and movie theaters.