

Country Data and Graphs for Ecuador

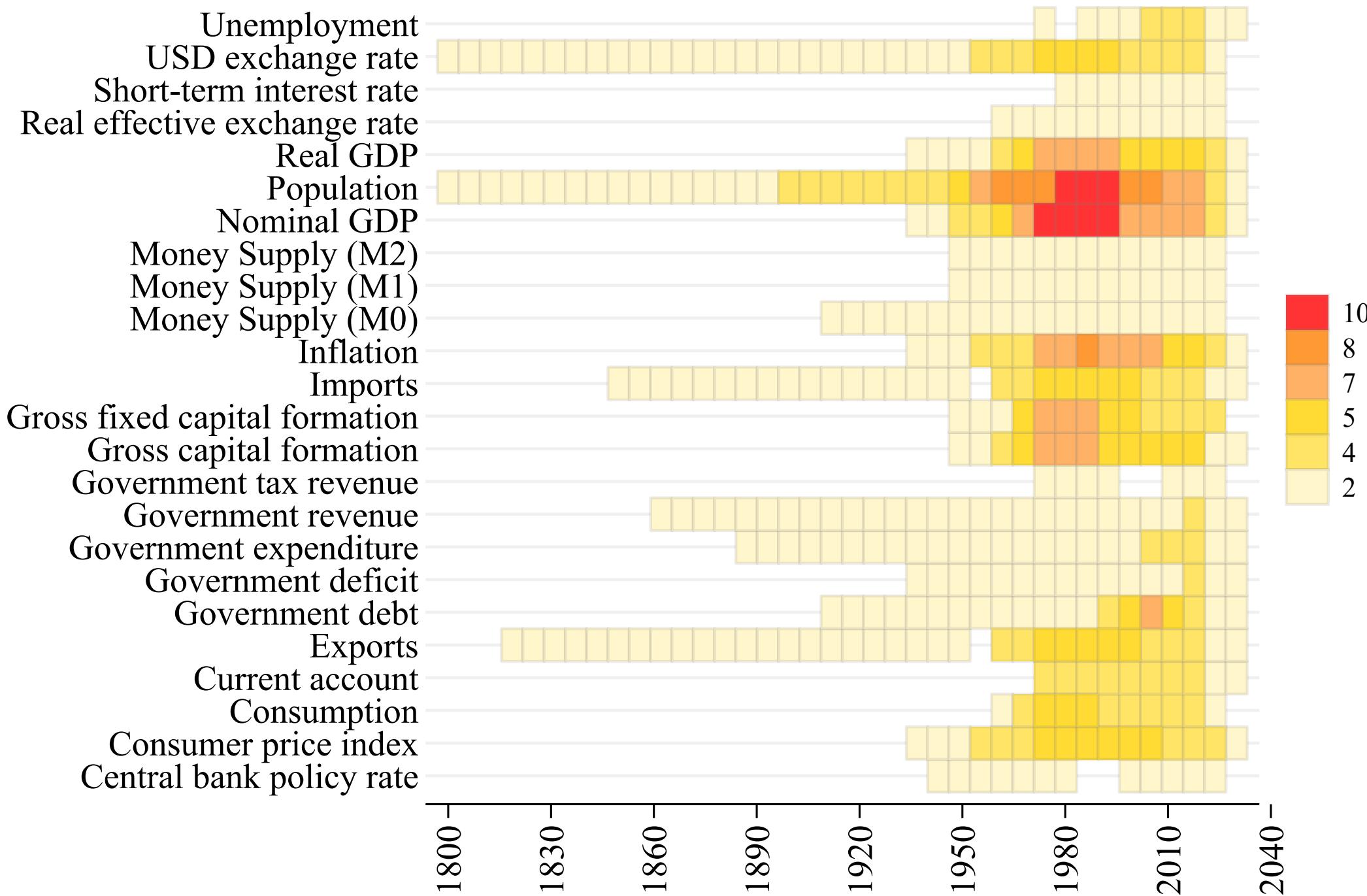
January 31, 2025

Contents

Data availability heatmap	3
Current account balance	4
Consumer price index	5
Money supply (M0)	6
Money supply (M1)	7
Money supply (M2)	8
Real effective exchange rate	9
USD exchange rate	10
Central bank policy rate	11
Total consumption	12
Total consumption to GDP ratio	13
Exports	14
Exports to GDP ratio	15
Fixed investment	16
Fixed investment to GDP ratio	17
Government debt	18
Government deficit	19
Government expenditure	20
Government expenditure to GDP ratio	21
Government revenue	22
Government revenue to GDP ratio	23
Government tax revenue	24
Government tax revenue to GDP ratio	25
Imports	26
Imports to GDP ratio	27
Inflation	28

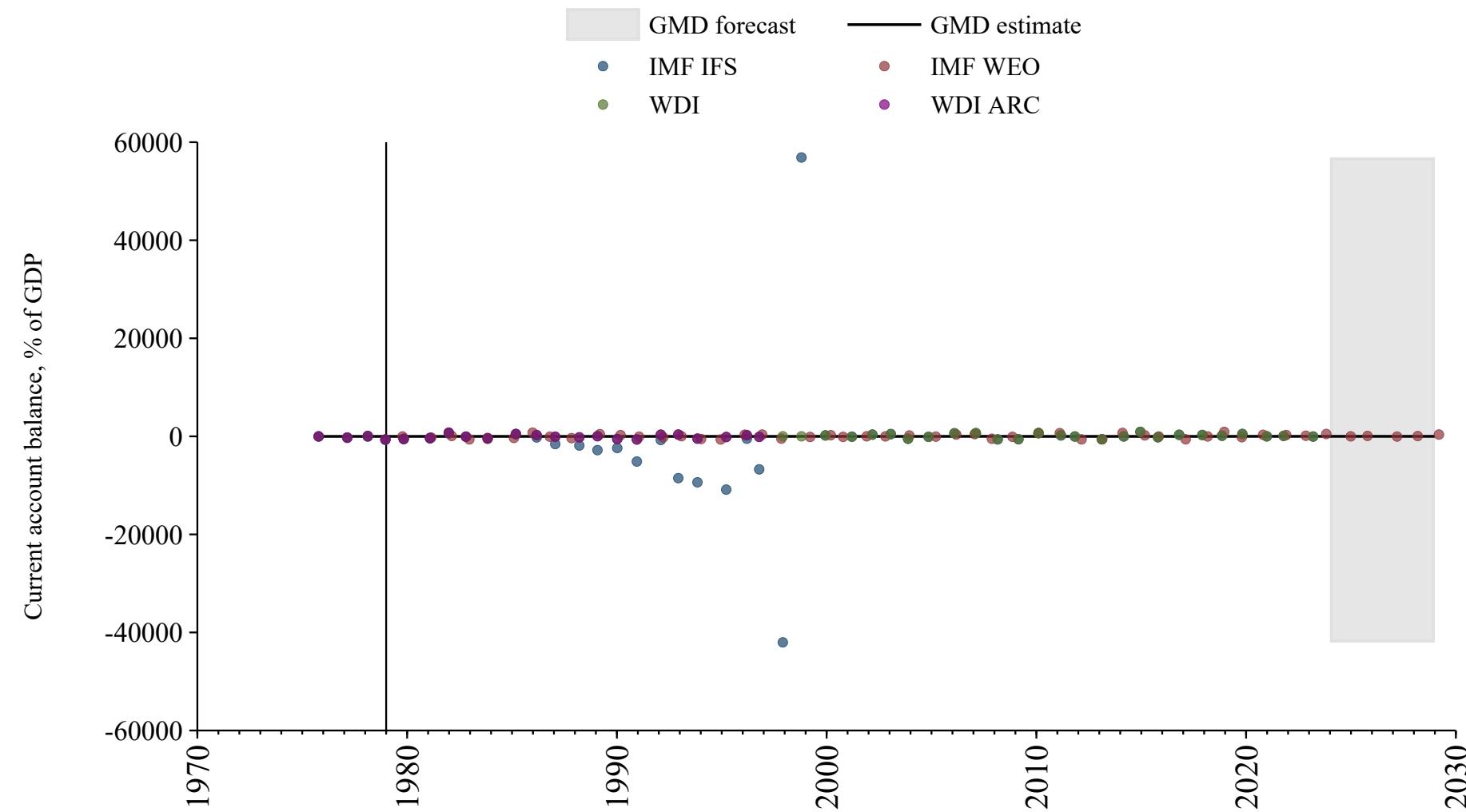
Investment	29
Investment to GDP ratio	30
Nominal GDP	31
Population	32
Real GDP	33
Real total consumption	34
Short term interest rate	35
Unemployment	36
References	37

Data availability heatmap



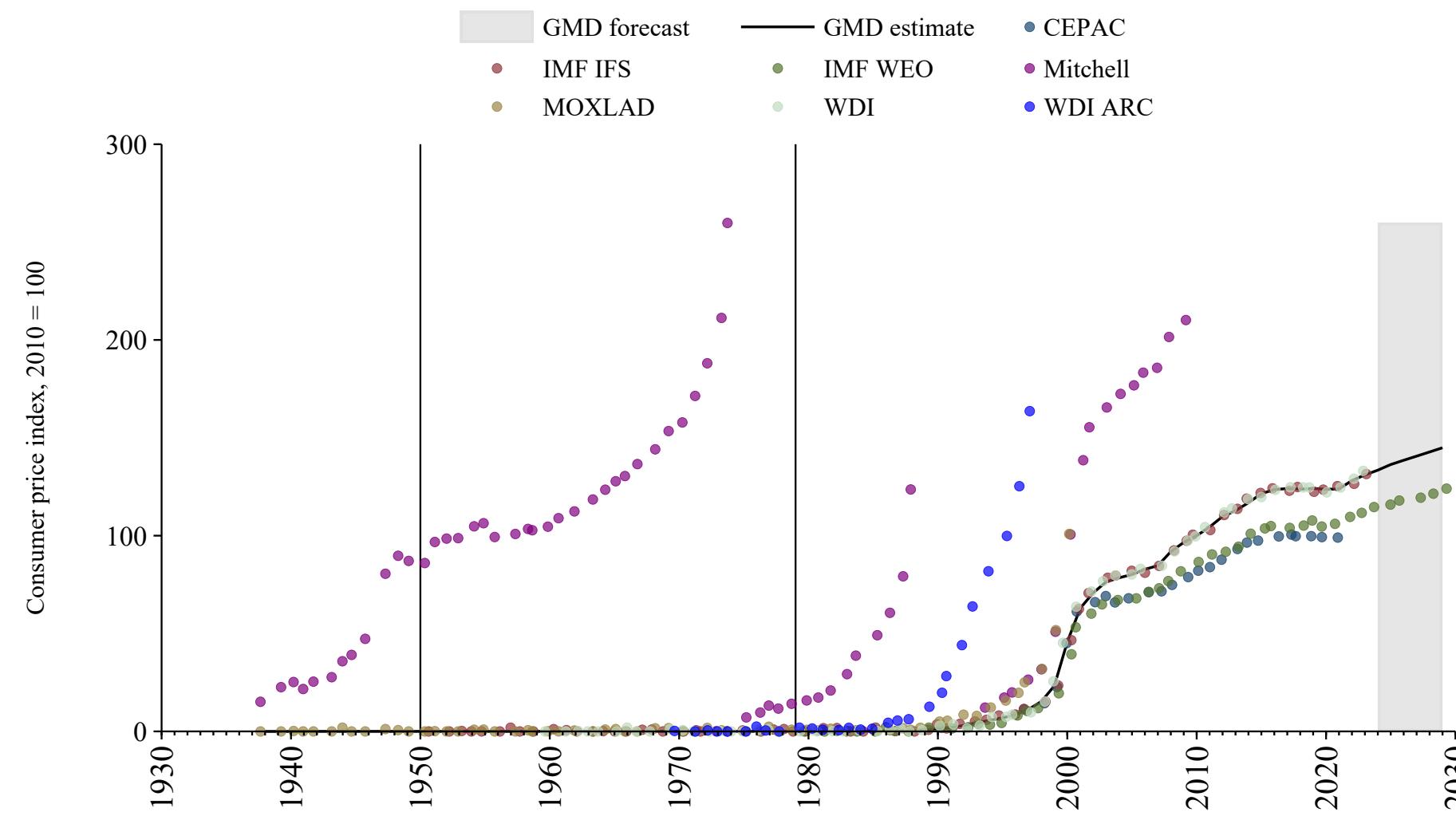
Current account balance

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1976 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



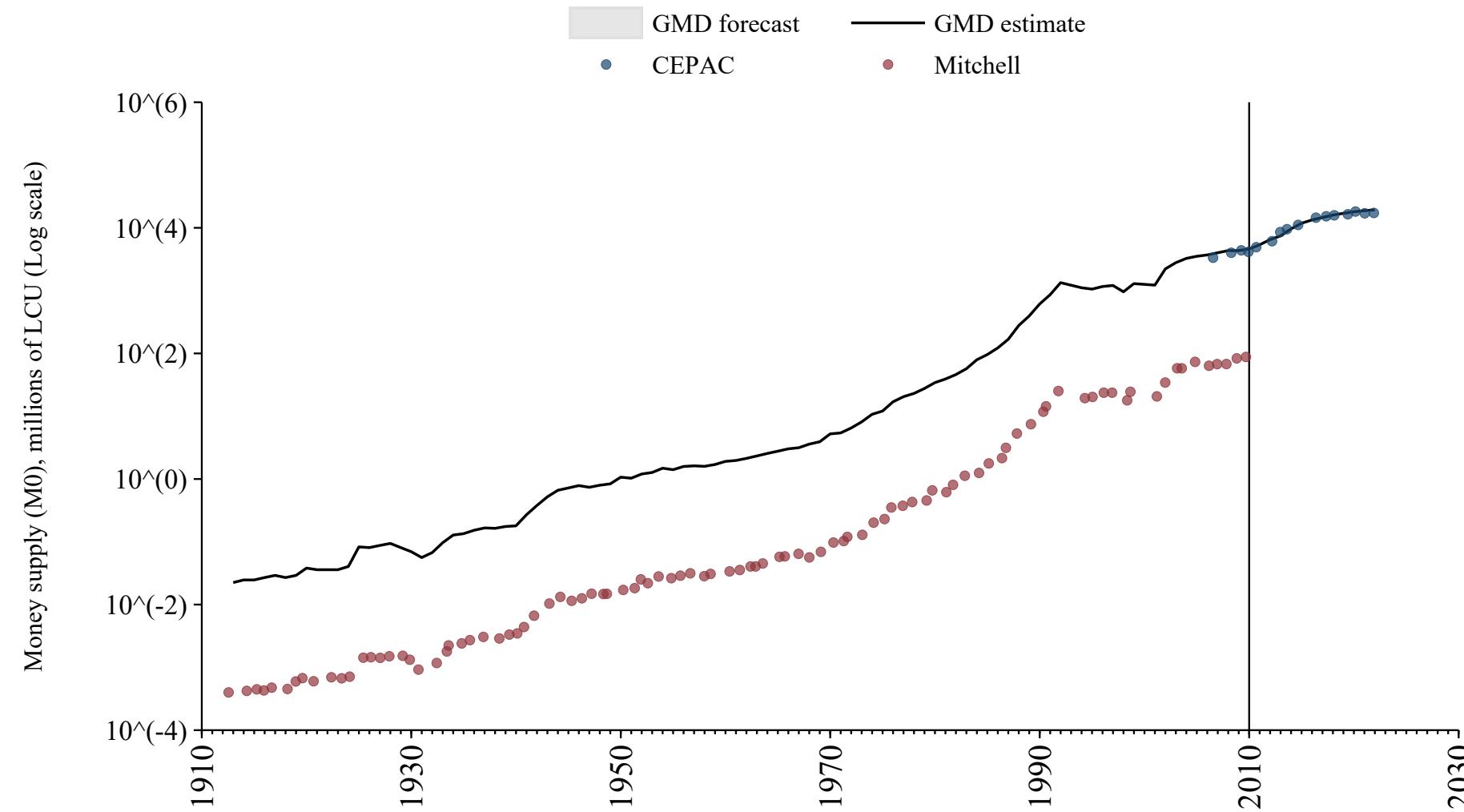
Consumer price index

Source	Time span	Notes
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1938 - 1950	Spliced using overlapping data in 1951: (ratio = 39.6%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1951 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 83.6%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



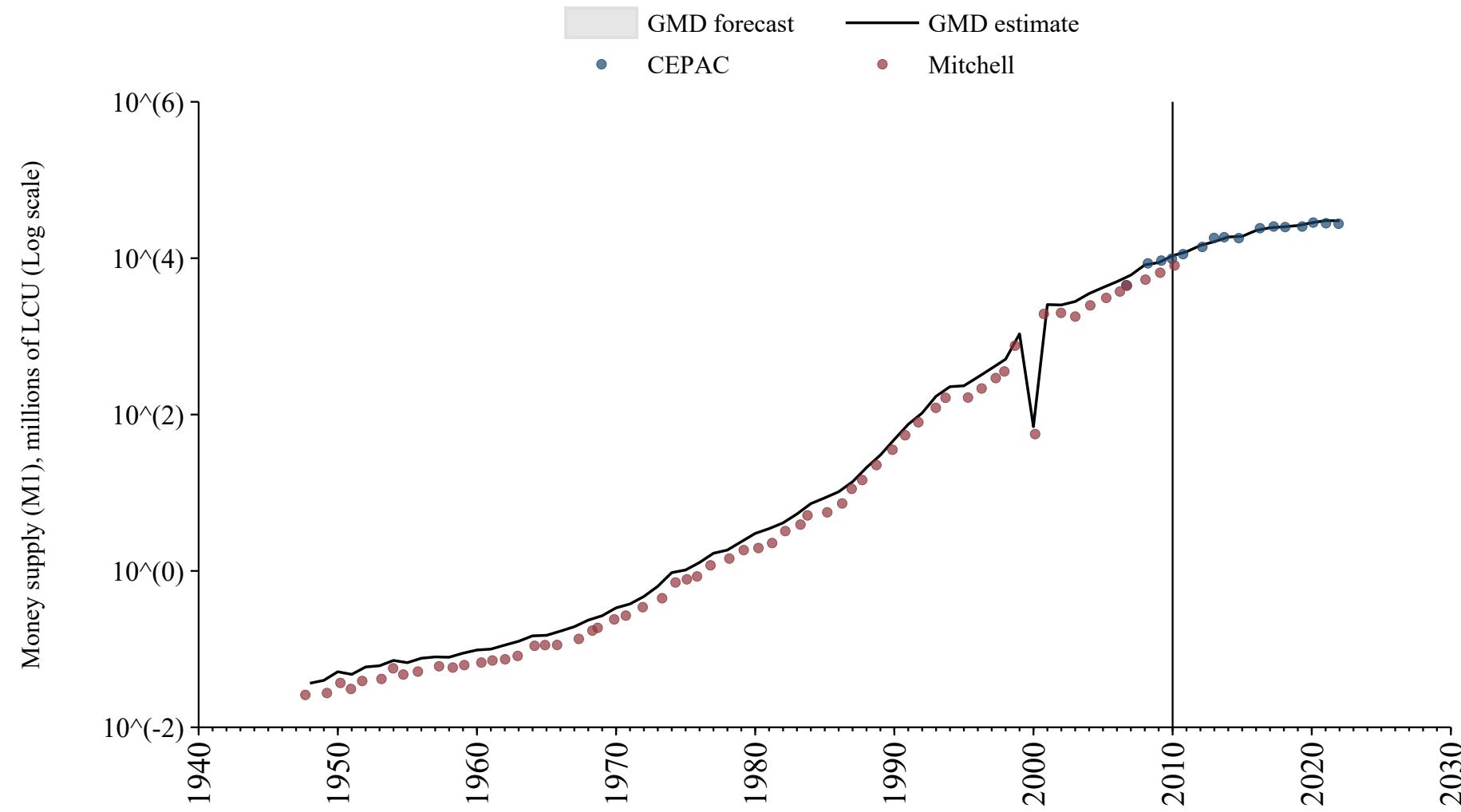
Money supply (M0)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1913 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 5614.2%).
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



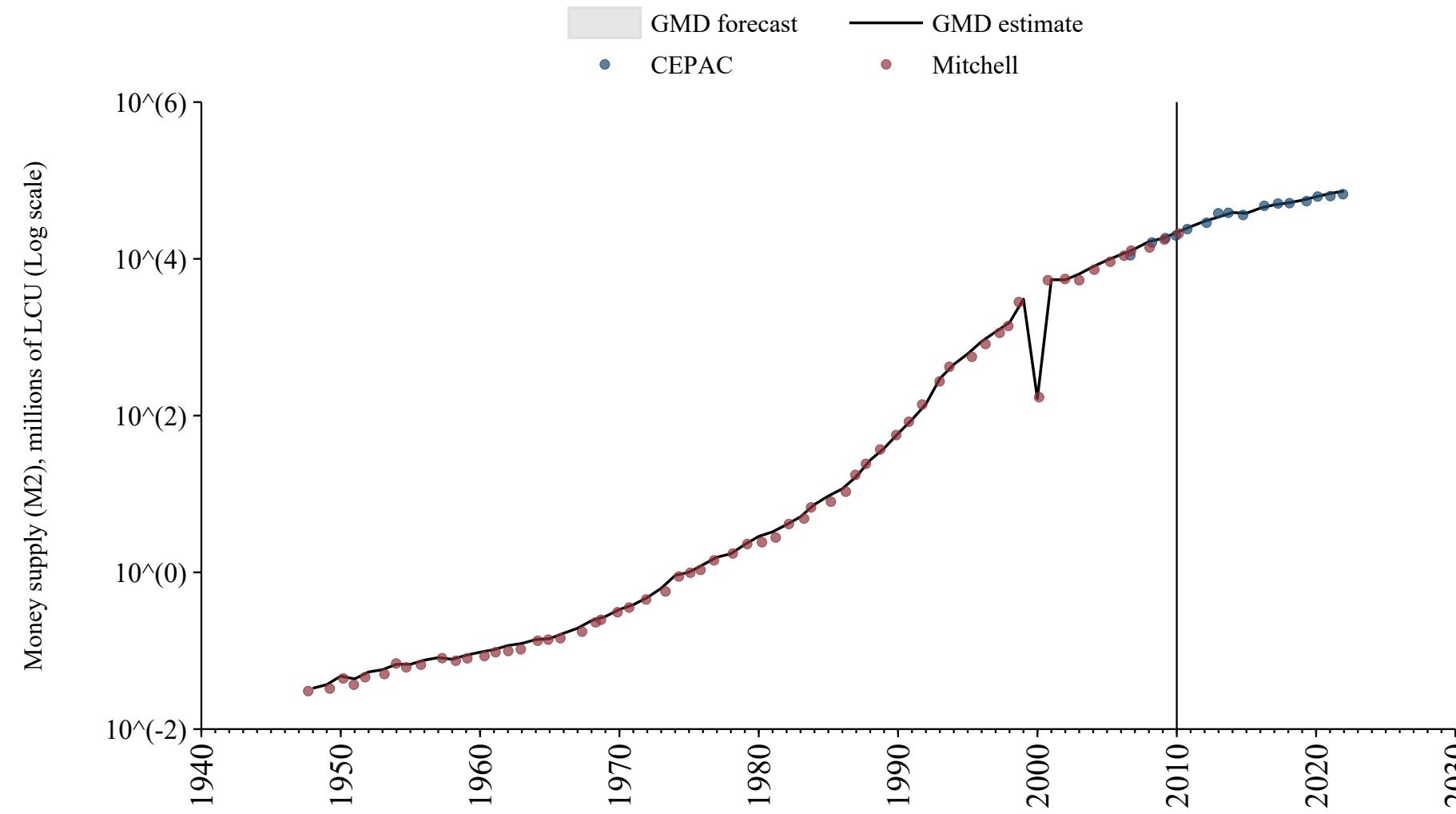
Money supply (M1)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 140.7%).
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



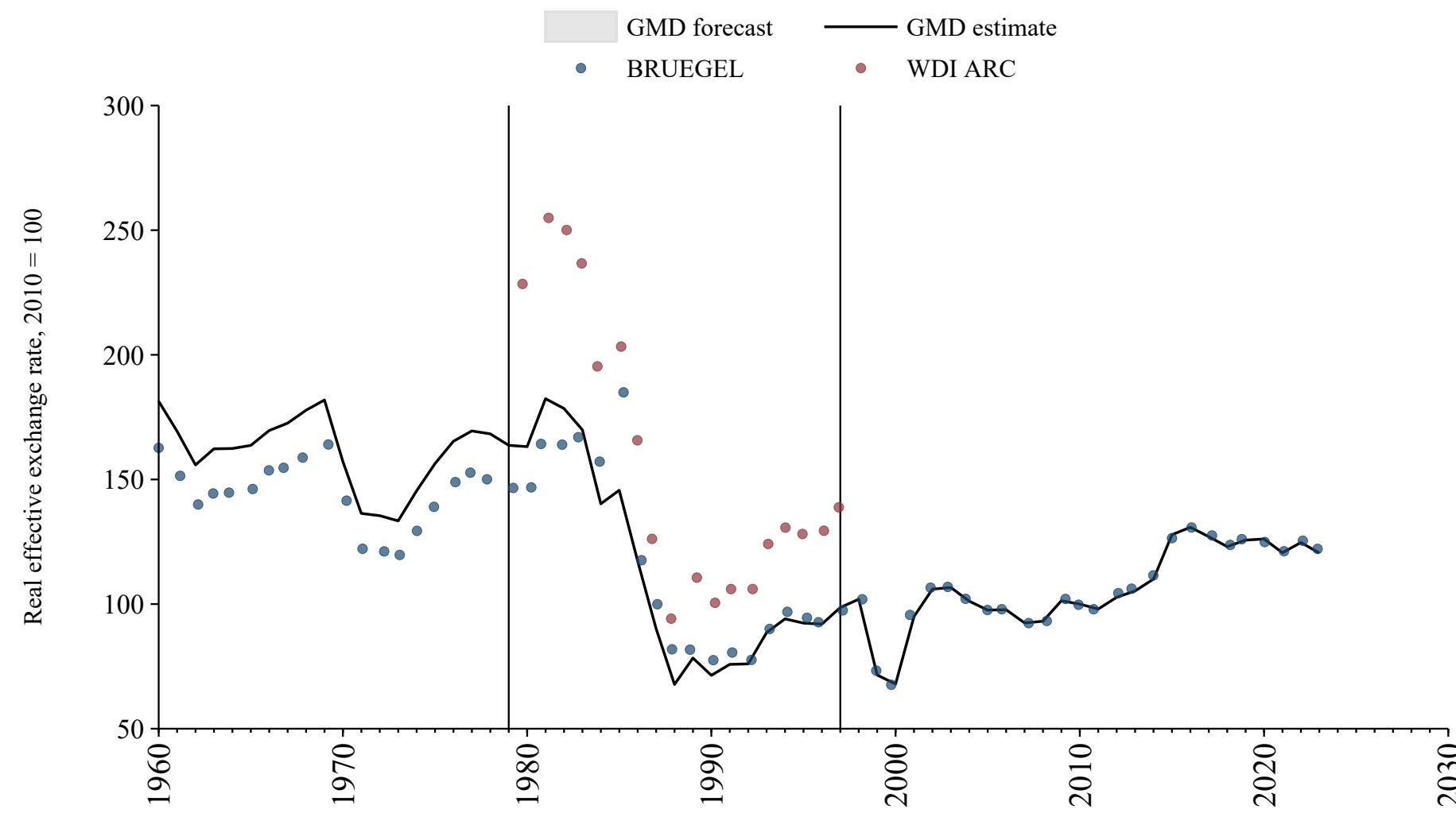
Money supply (M2)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 108.6%).
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



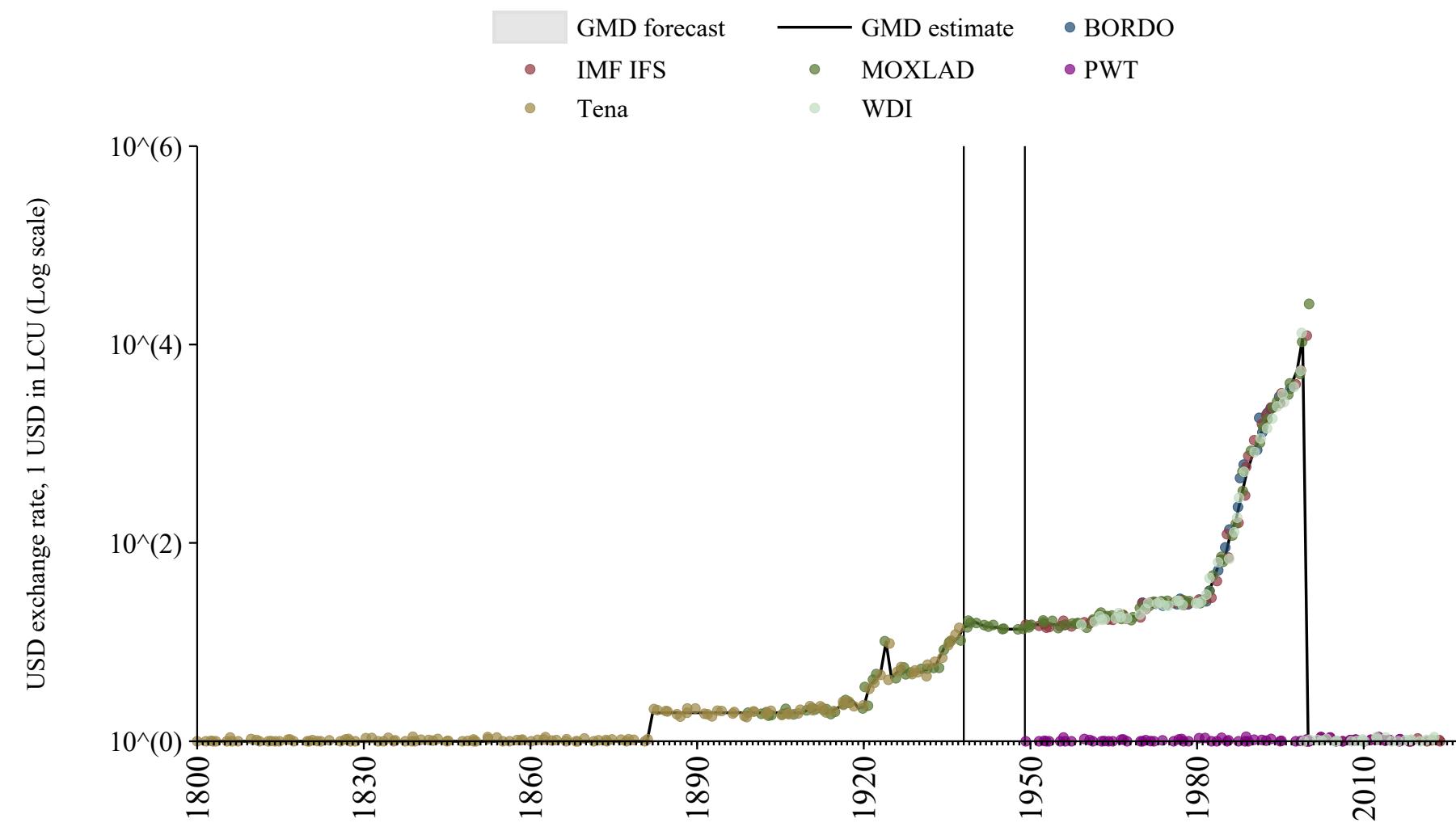
Real effective exchange rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Darvas (2021)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 111.5%).
World Bank (Archives) (1999)	1980 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998: (ratio = 71.4%).
Darvas (2021)	1998 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



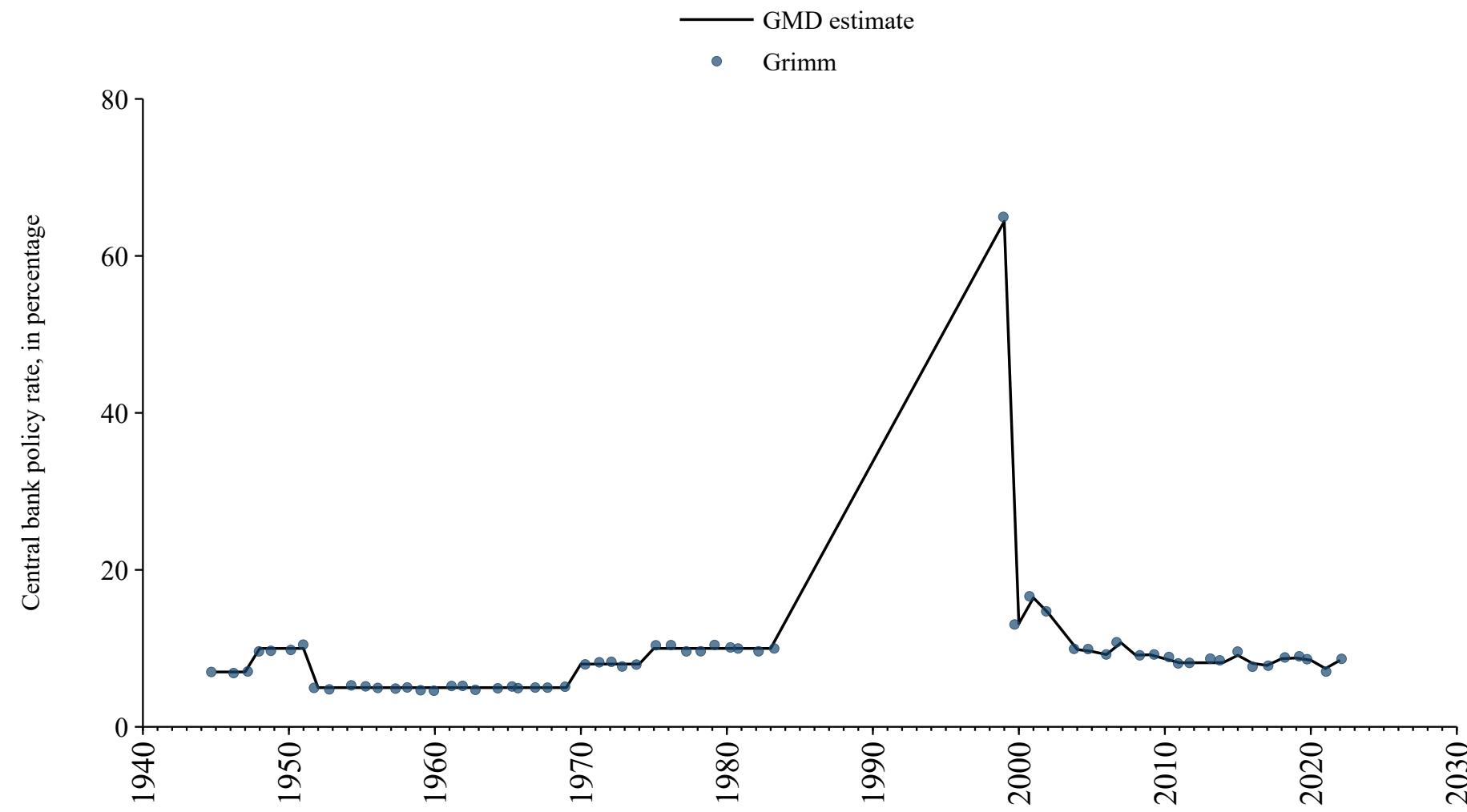
USD exchange rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1800 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1939 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 2024	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



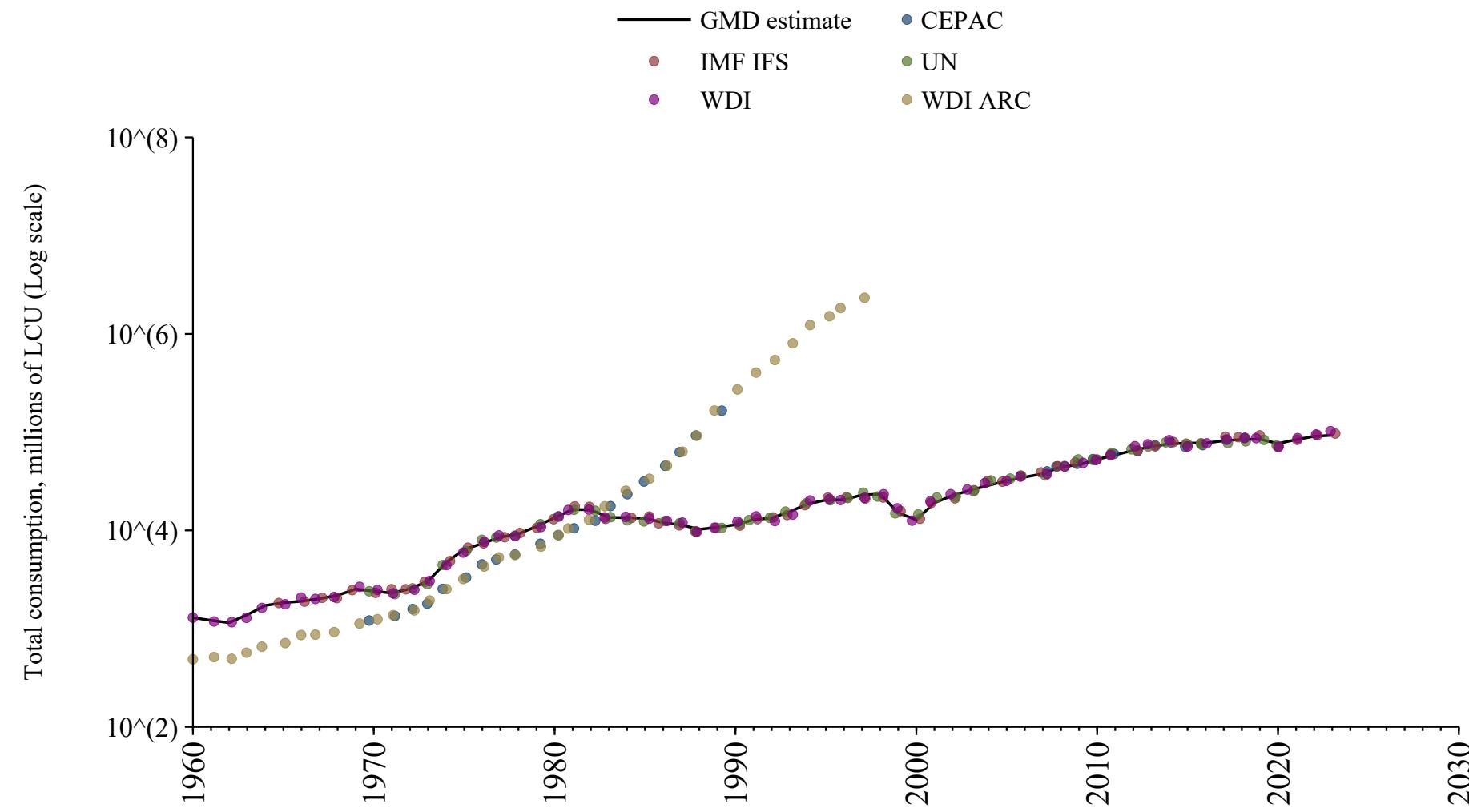
Central bank policy rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Grimm (2024)	1945 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



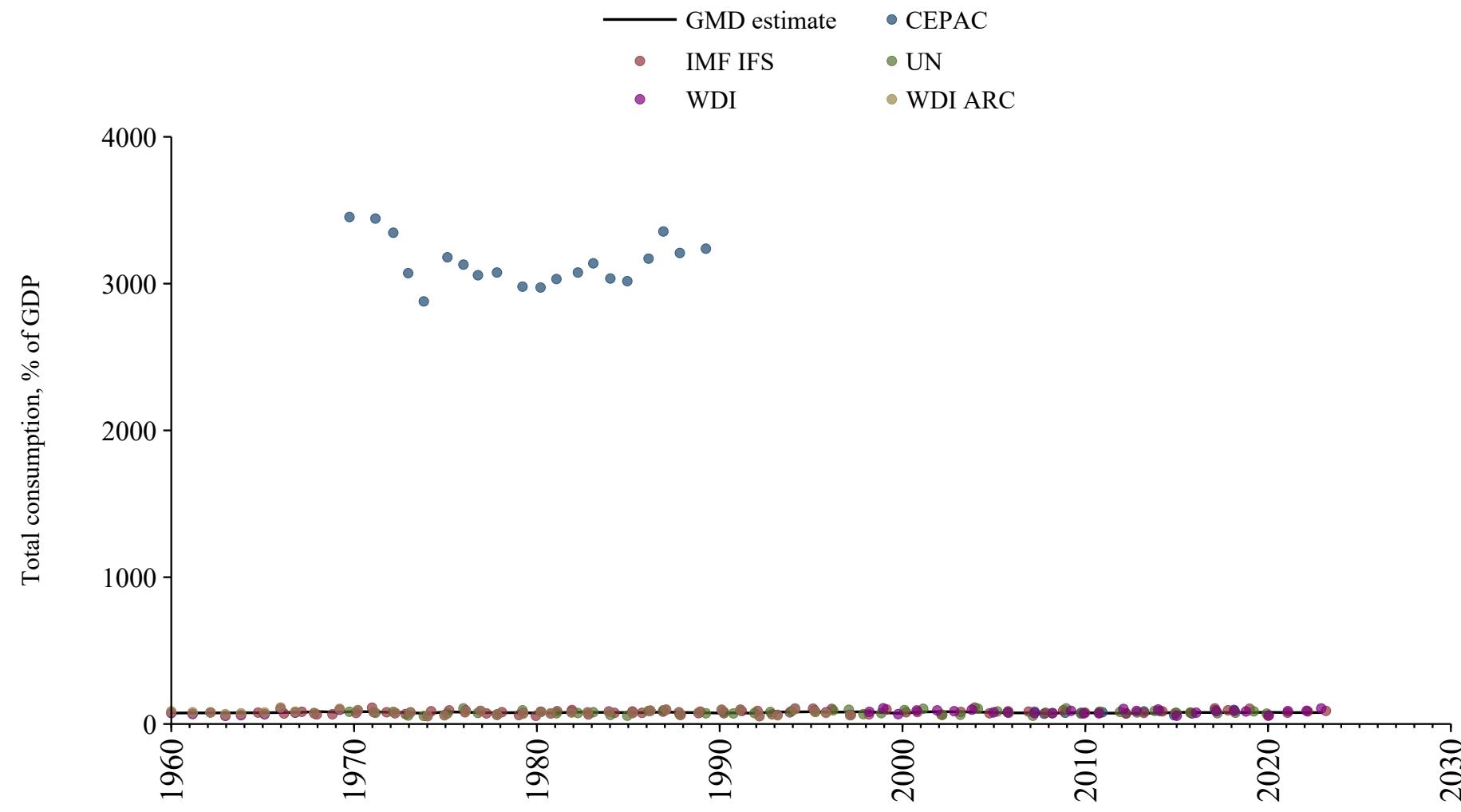
Total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



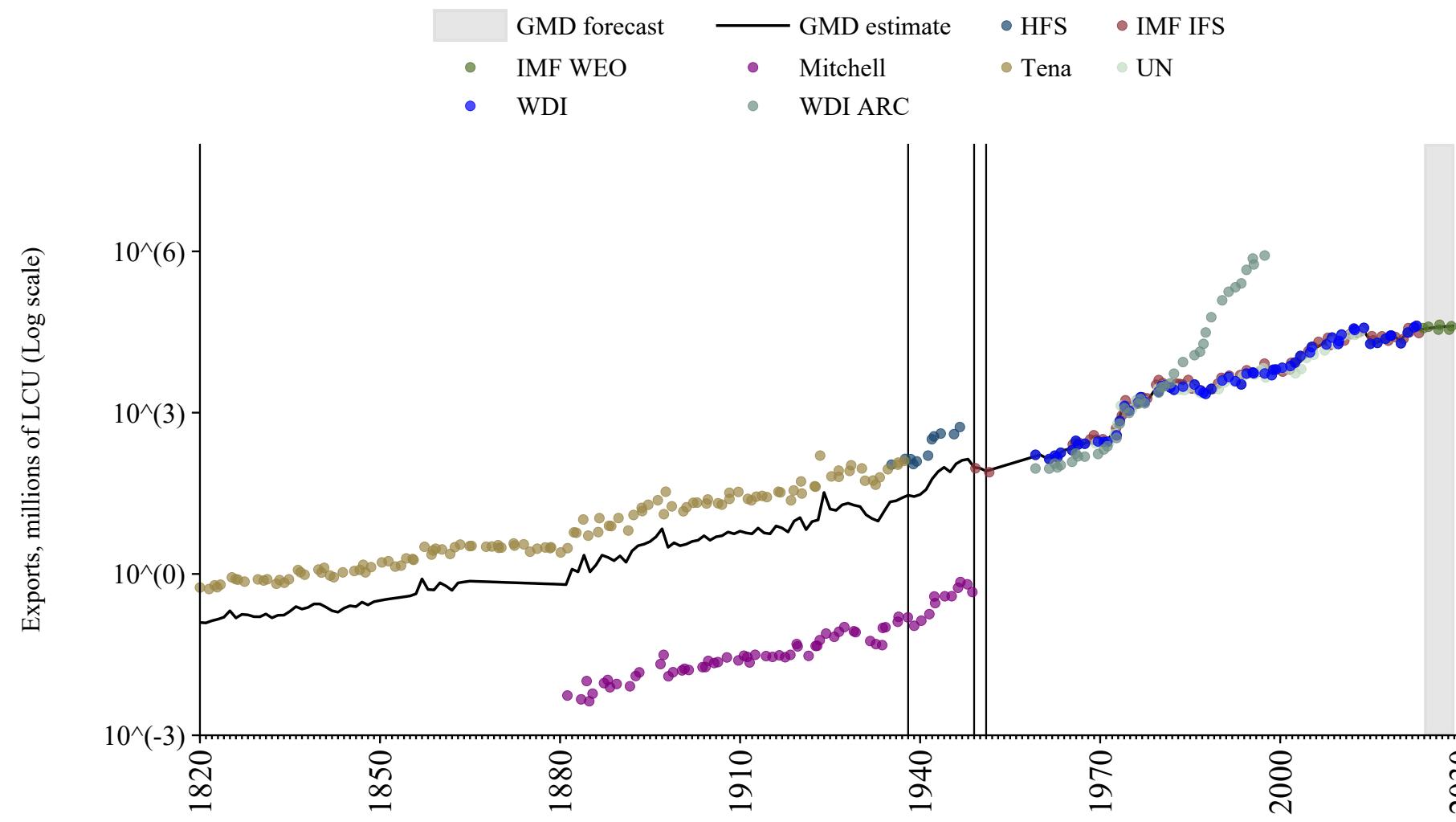
Total consumption to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



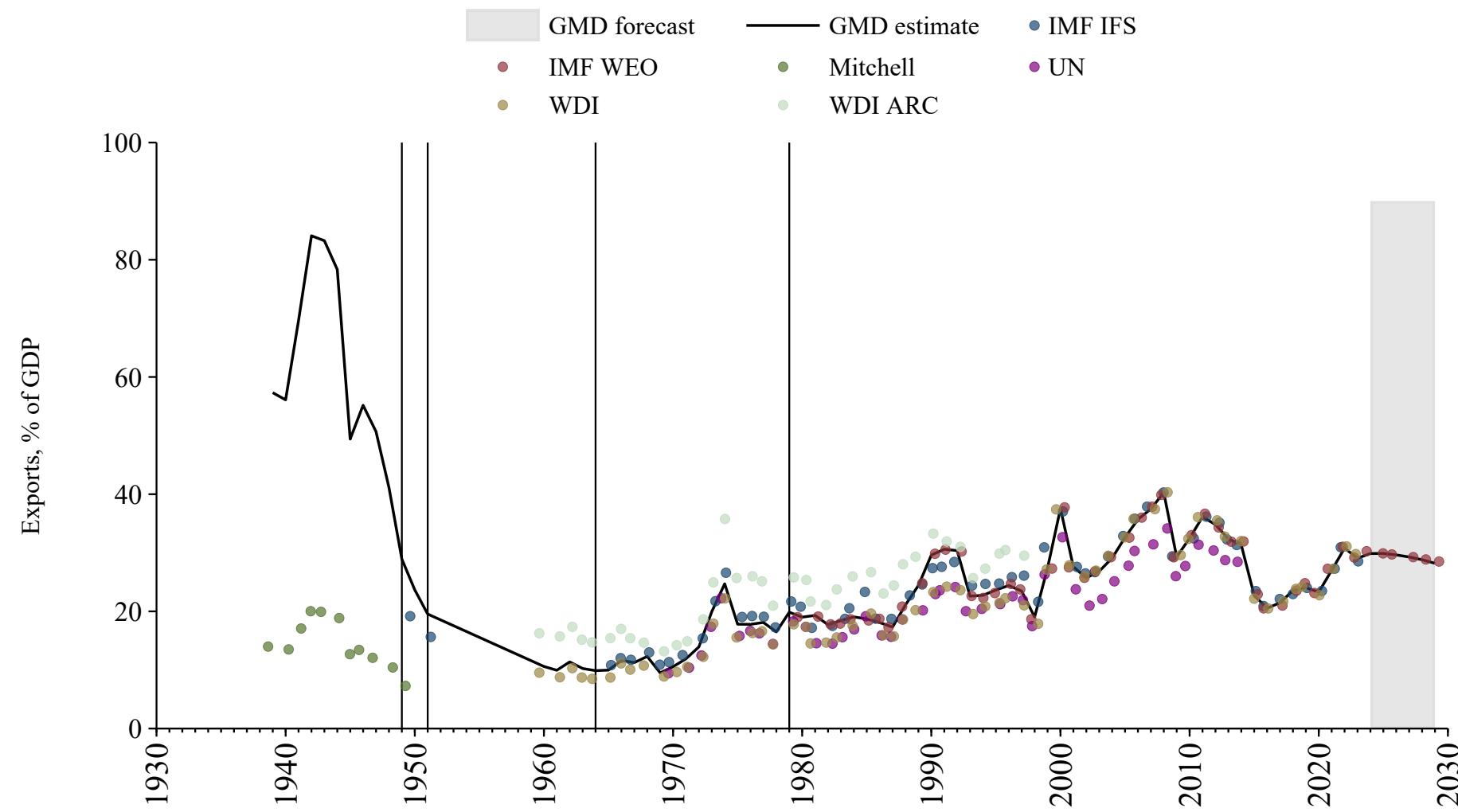
Exports

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1820 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939: (ratio = 22.4%).
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 21890.2%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952
WEO (2024)	1952 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



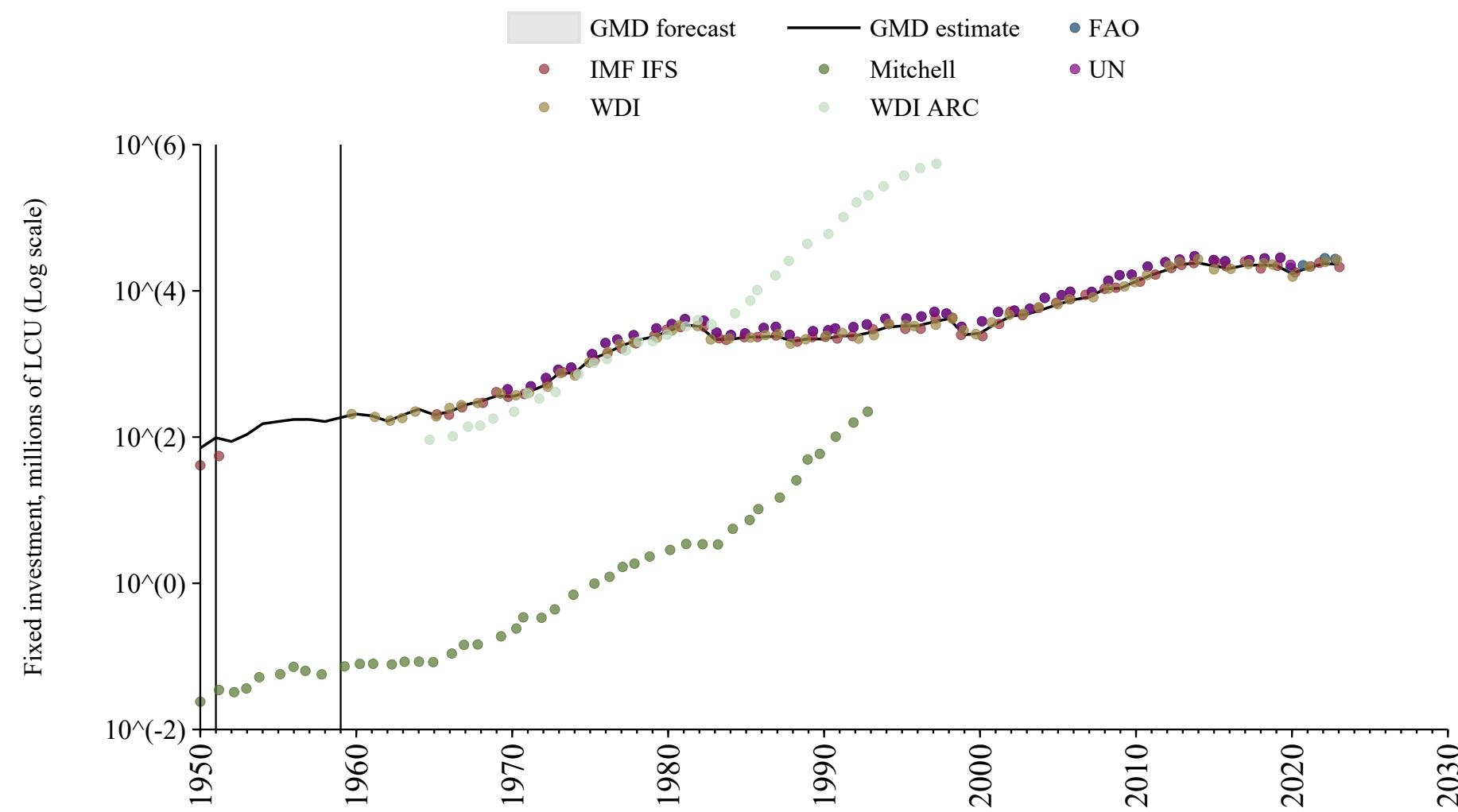
Exports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 409.5%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 123.4%).
World Bank (2024)	1952 - 1964	Spliced using overlapping data in 1965: (ratio = 111.1%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1965 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 92.8%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



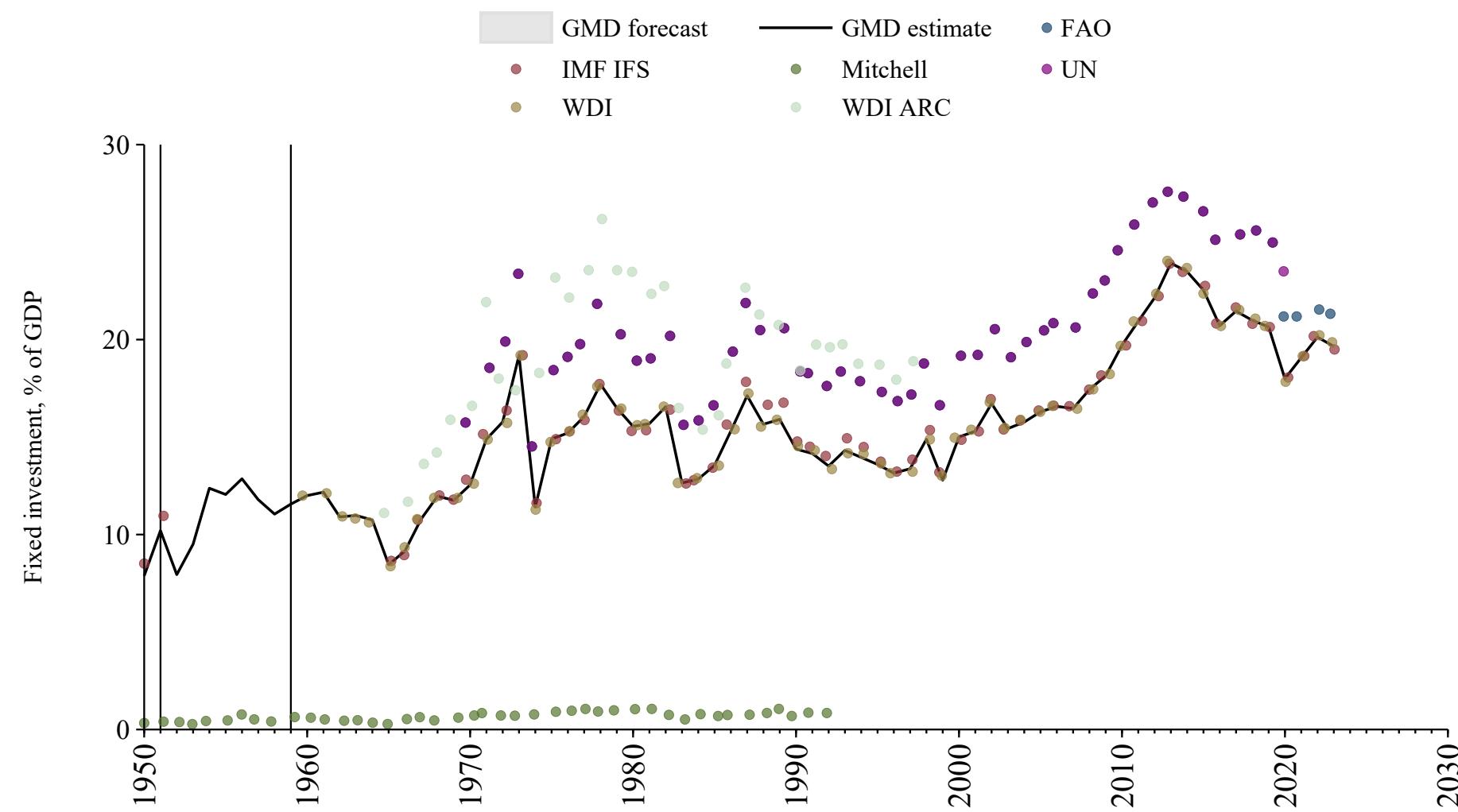
Fixed investment

Source	Time span	Notes
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 171.9%).
Mitchell (2013)	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 272144.5%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



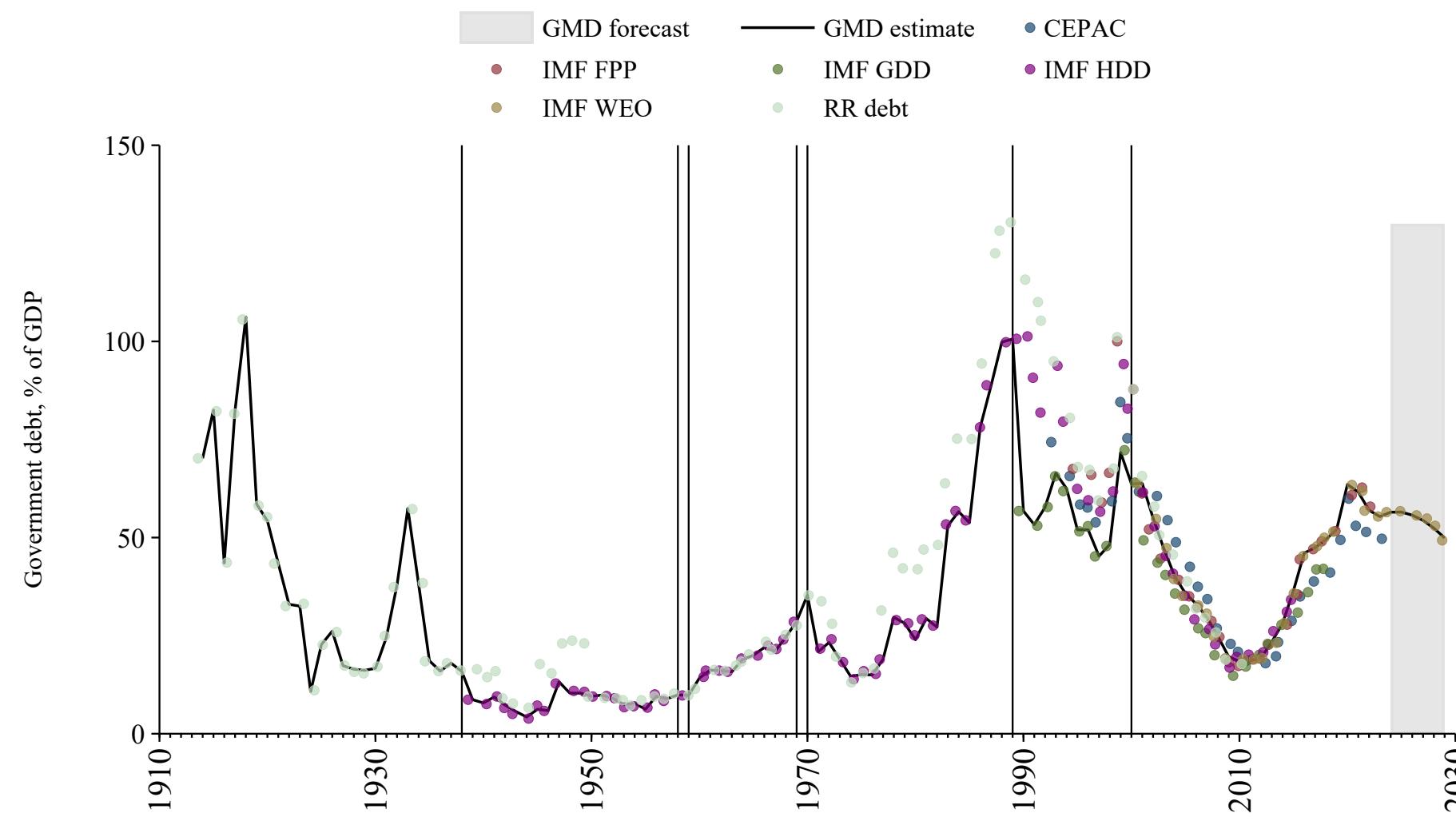
Fixed investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 92.6%).
Mitchell (2013)	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 2210.3%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



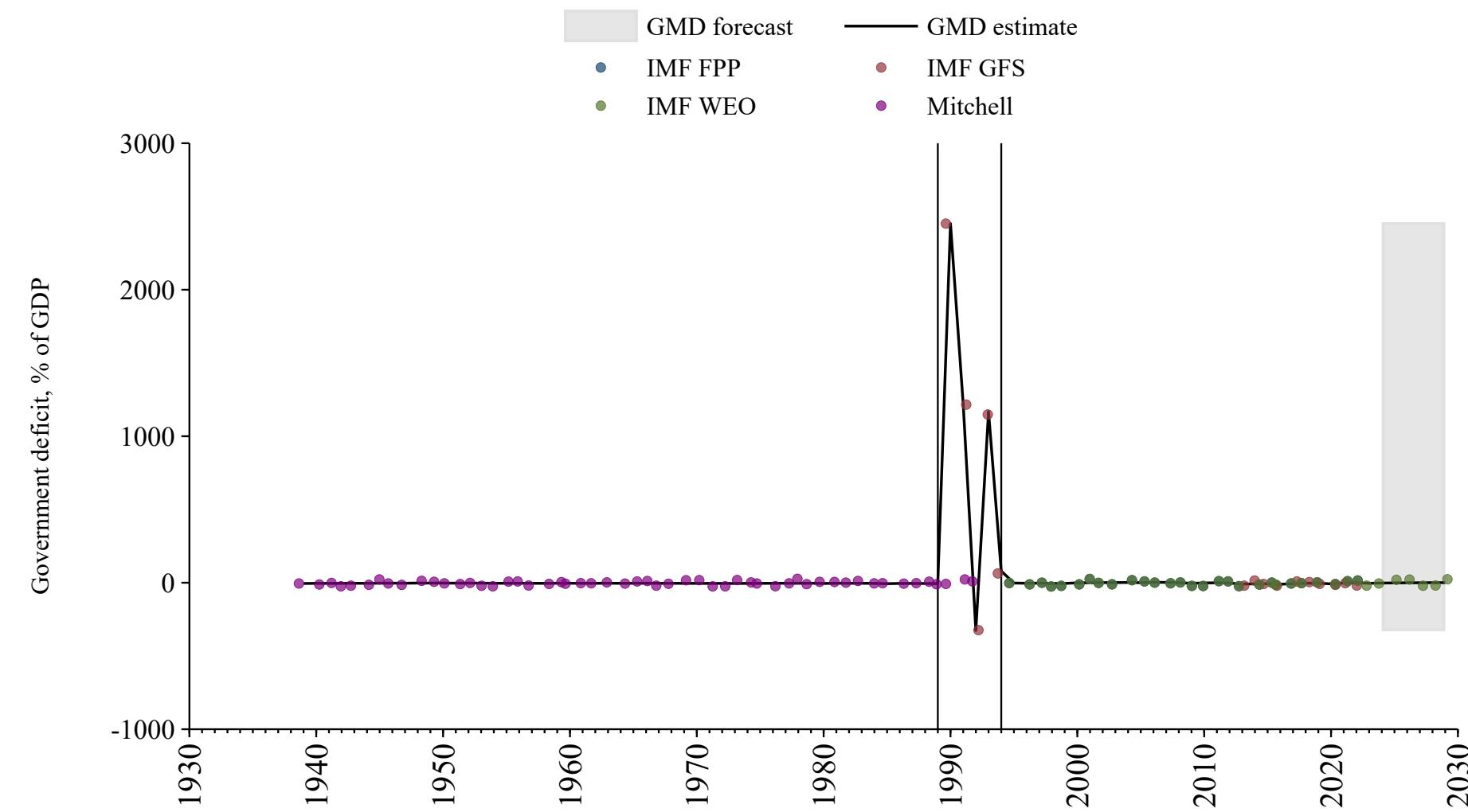
Government debt

Source	Time span	Notes
Reinhart and Rogoff (2010)	1914 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939
International Monetary Fund (2010)	1939 - 1958	Spliced using overlapping data in 1959
Reinhart and Rogoff (2010)	1959 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960
International Monetary Fund (2010)	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970
Reinhart and Rogoff (2010)	1970 - 1970	Spliced using overlapping data in 1971
International Monetary Fund (2010)	1971 - 1989	Spliced using overlapping data in 1990
Mbaye et al. (2018)	1990 - 2000	Spliced using overlapping data in 2001
WEO (2024)	2001 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



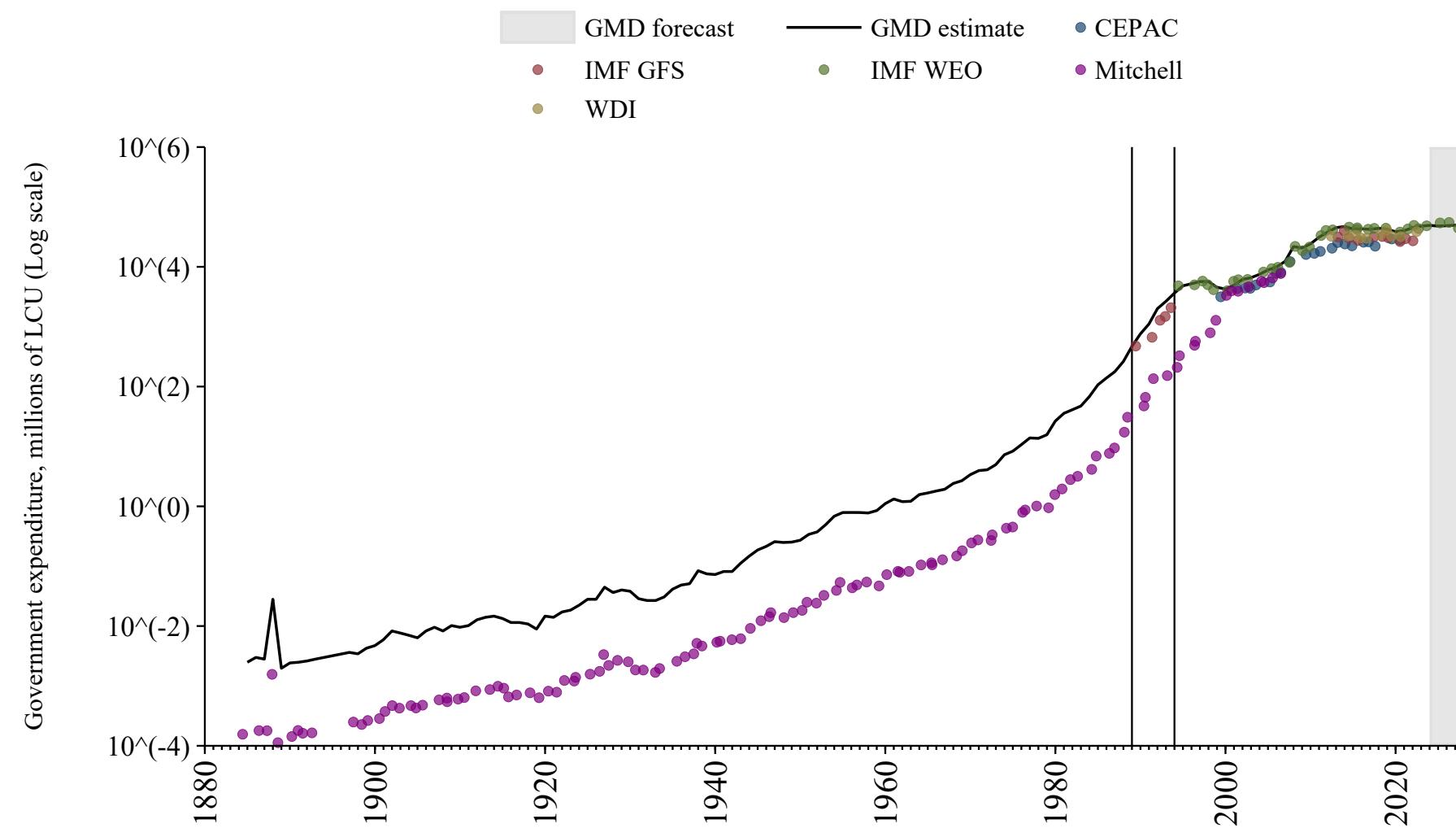
Government deficit

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1992	Spliced using overlapping data in 1993
WEO (2024)	1993 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



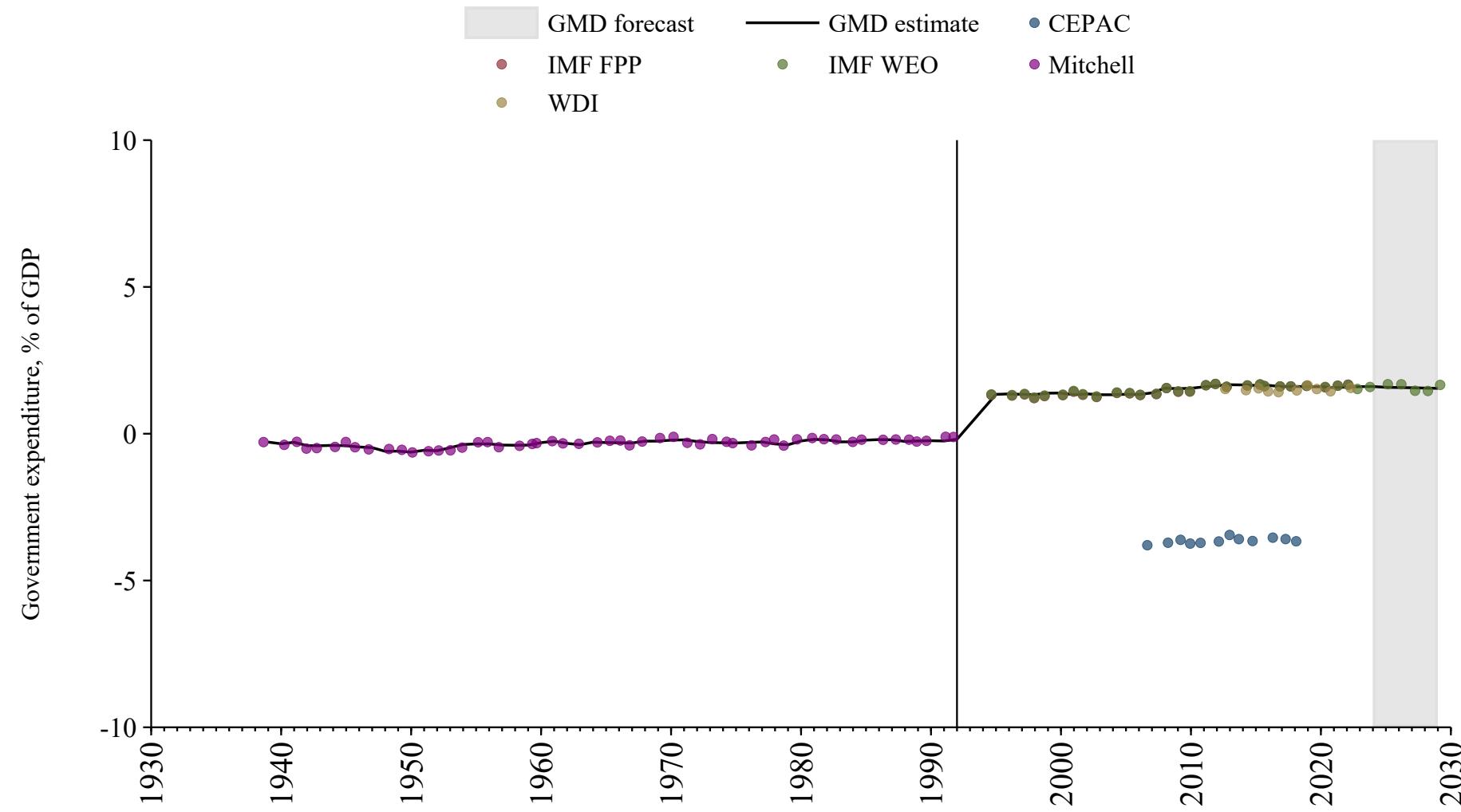
Government expenditure

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1885 - 1989	Spliced using overlapping data in 1990: (ratio = 1592.9%). Data refers to central government.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1990 - 1994	Spliced using overlapping data in 1995: (ratio = 159.3%).
WEO (2024)	1995 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to general government.



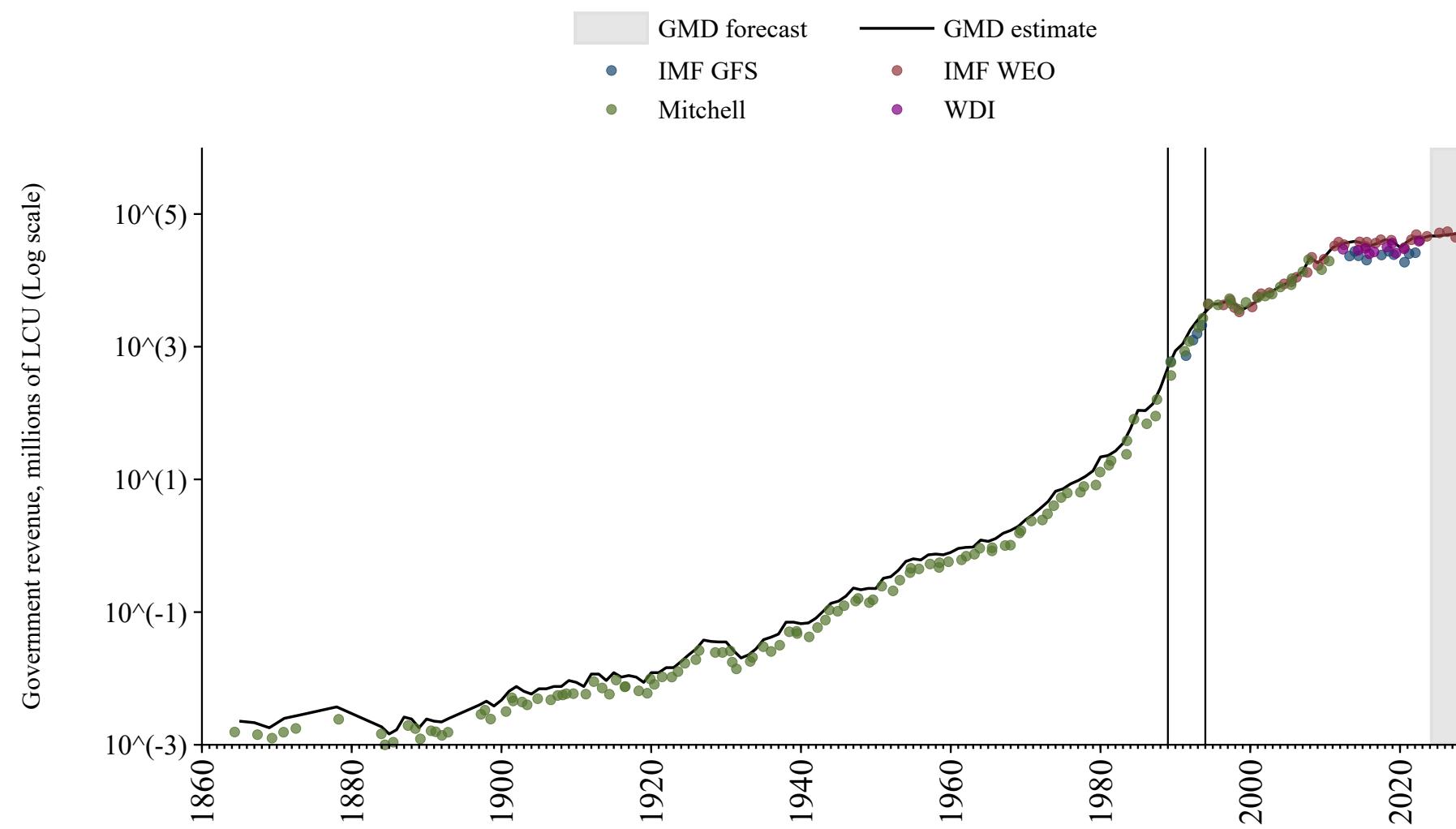
Government expenditure to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1992	Spliced using overlapping data in 1993 Data refers to central government.
WEO (2024)	1993 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to general government.



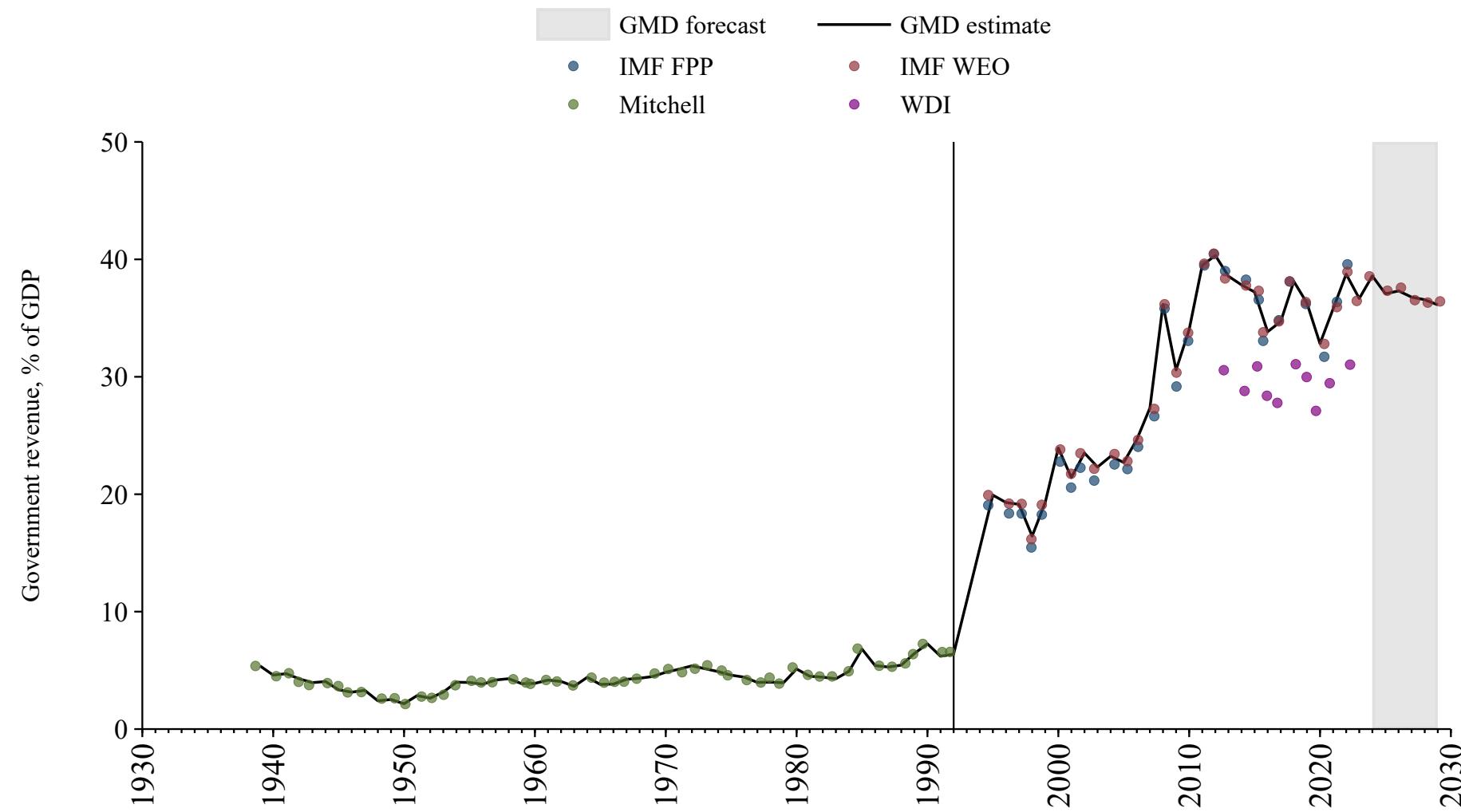
Government revenue

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1865 - 1989	Spliced using overlapping data in 1990: (ratio = 145.6%). Data refers to central government.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1990 - 1994	Spliced using overlapping data in 1995: (ratio = 145.6%). Data refers to central government.
WEO (2024)	1995 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to general government.



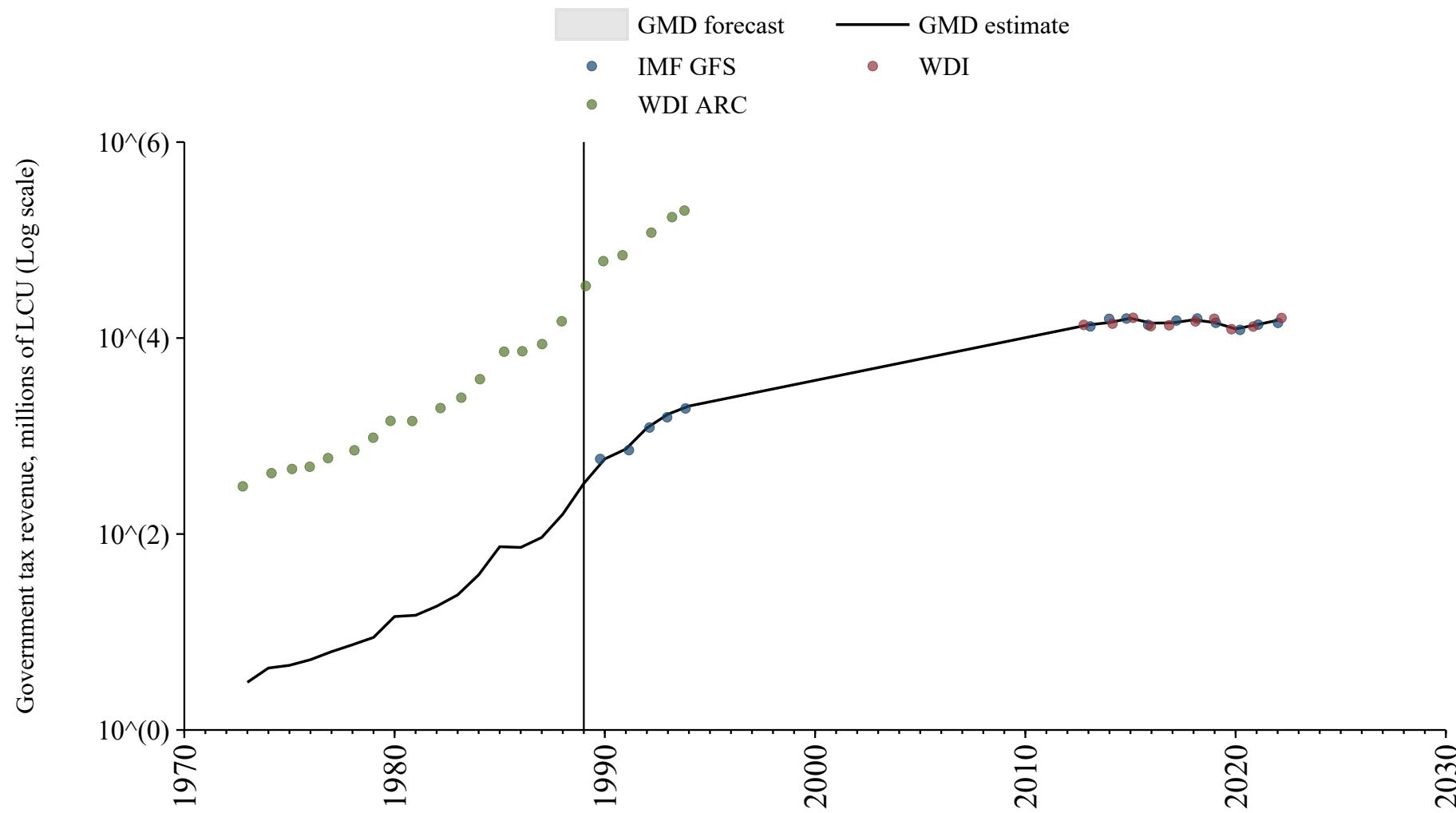
Government revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1992	Spliced using overlapping data in 1993 Data refers to central government.
WEO (2024)	1993 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to general government.



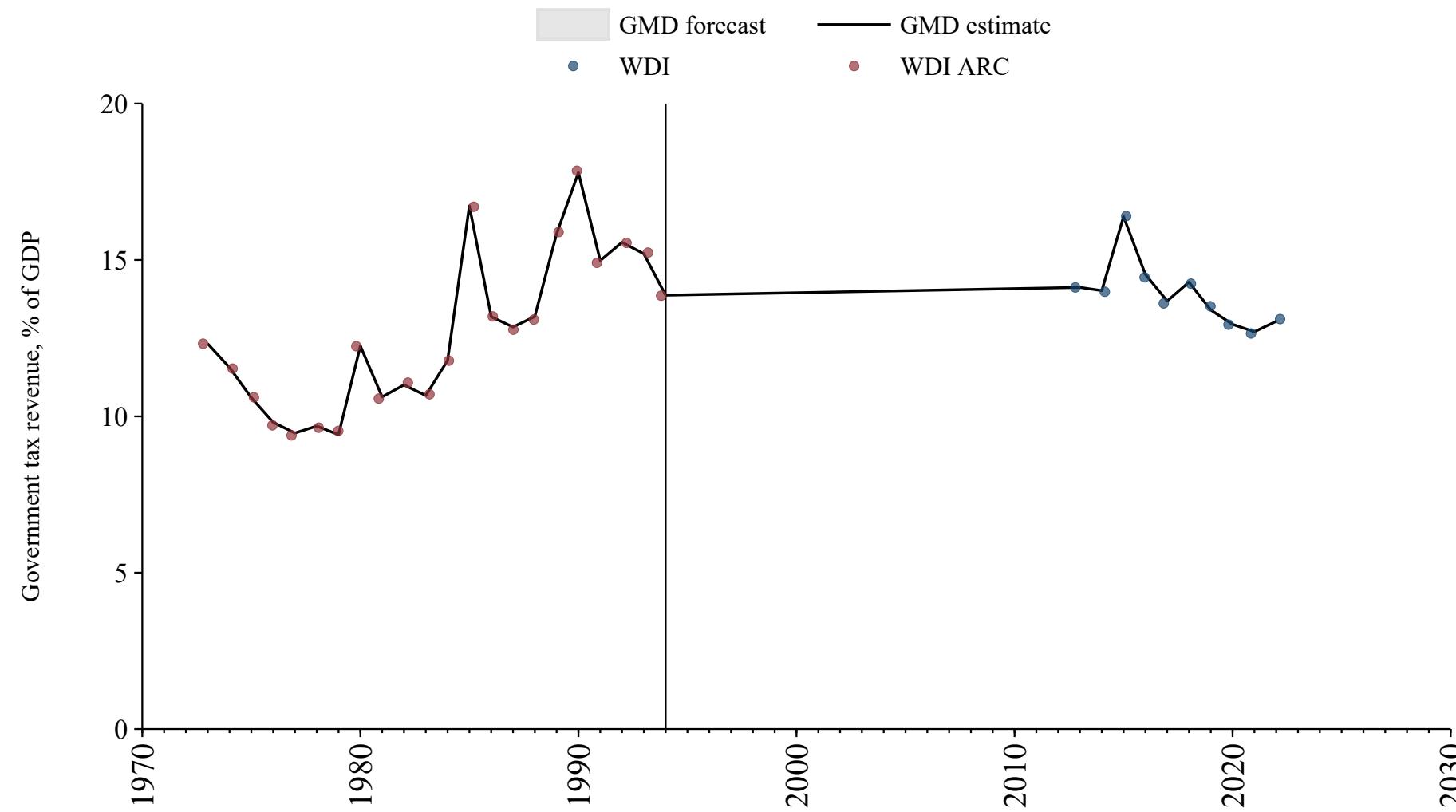
Government tax revenue

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (Archives) (1999)	1973 - 1989	Spliced using overlapping data in 1990: (ratio = 1%). Data refers to central government.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1990 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to central government.



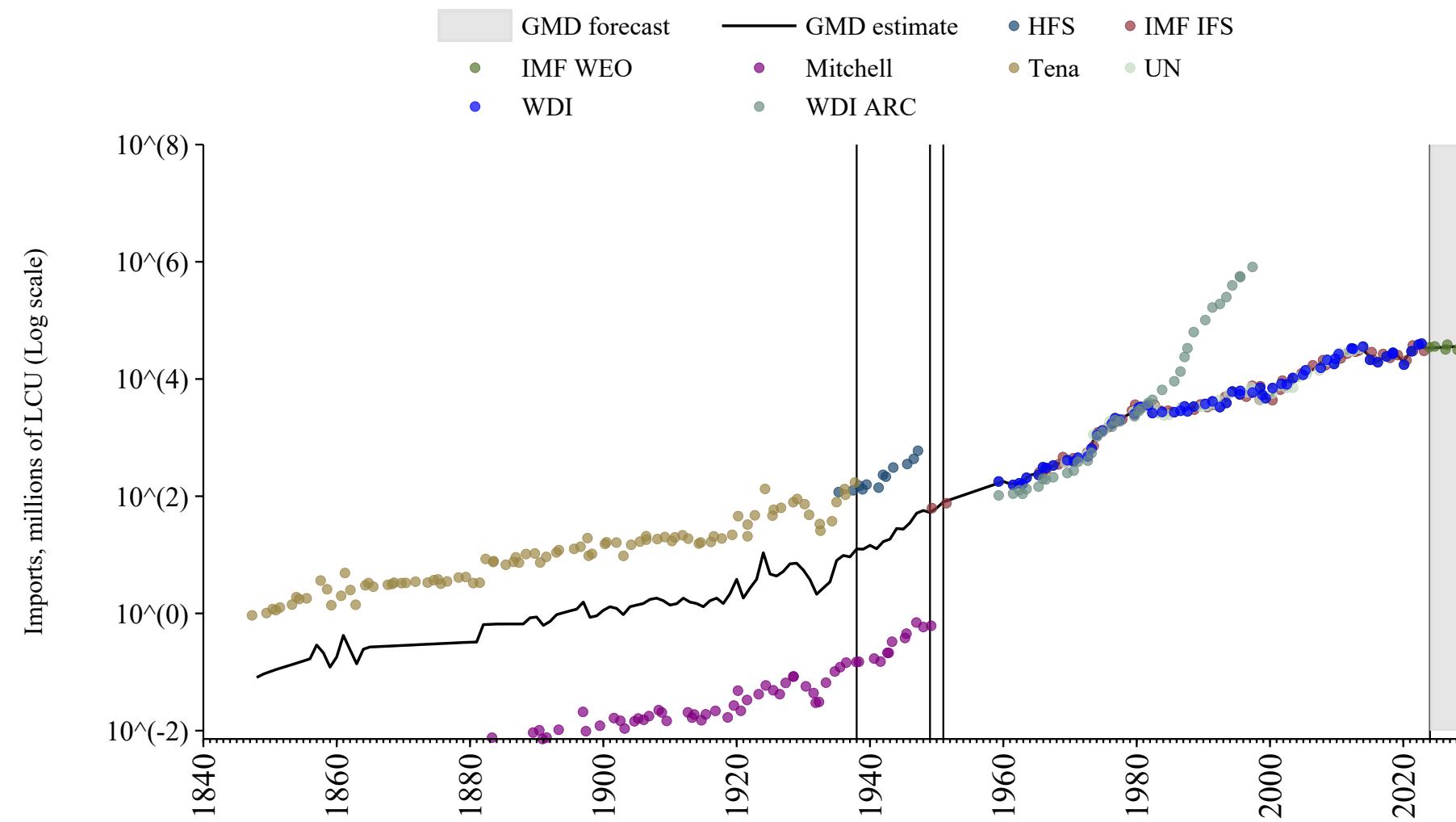
Government tax revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (Archives) (1999)	1973 - 1994	Spliced using overlapping data in 1995 Data refers to central government.
World Bank (2024)	1995 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018 Data refers to central government.



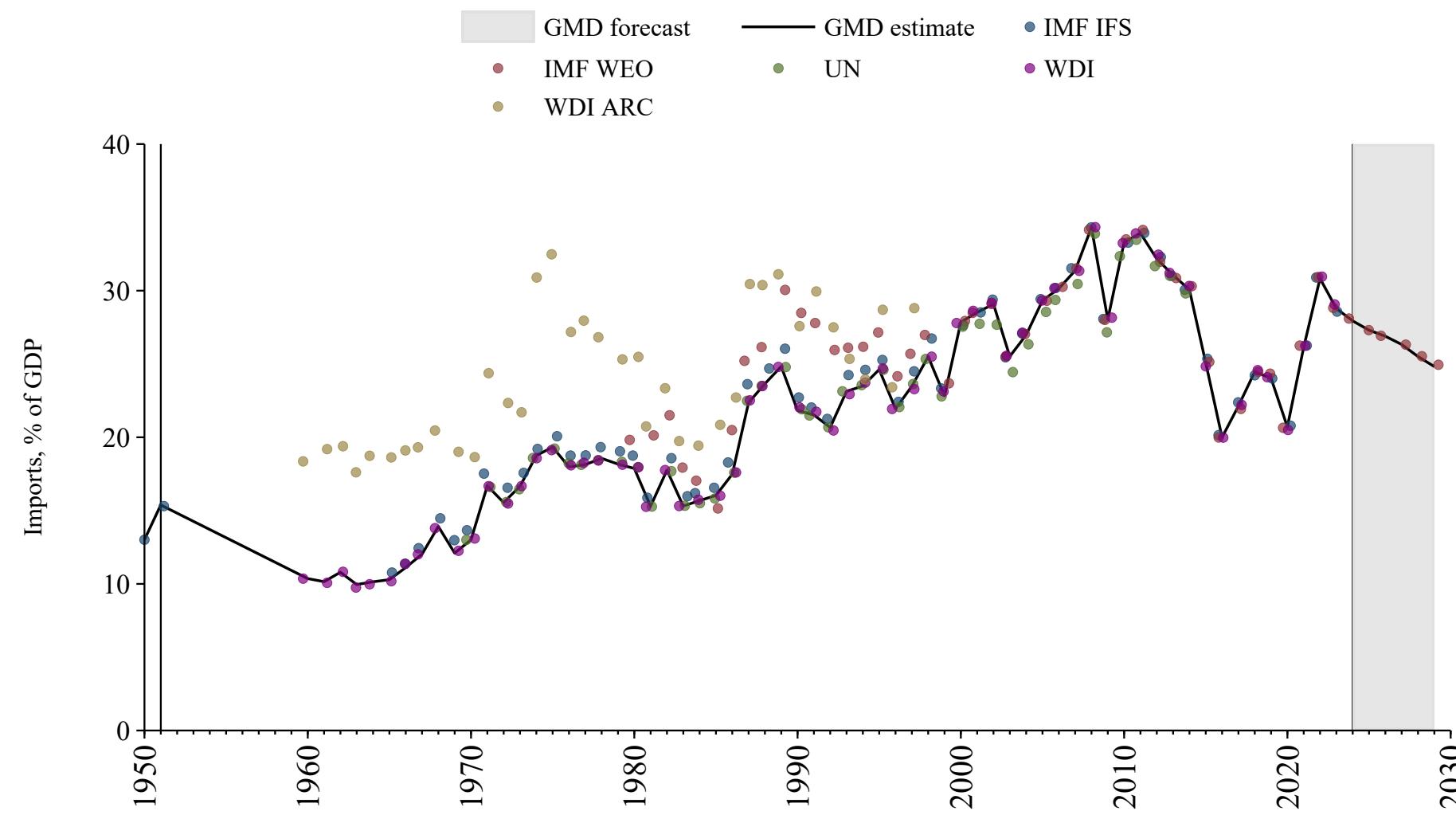
Imports

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1848 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939: (ratio = 8.7%).
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 8503.8%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952
World Bank (2024)	1952 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018
WEO (2024)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030



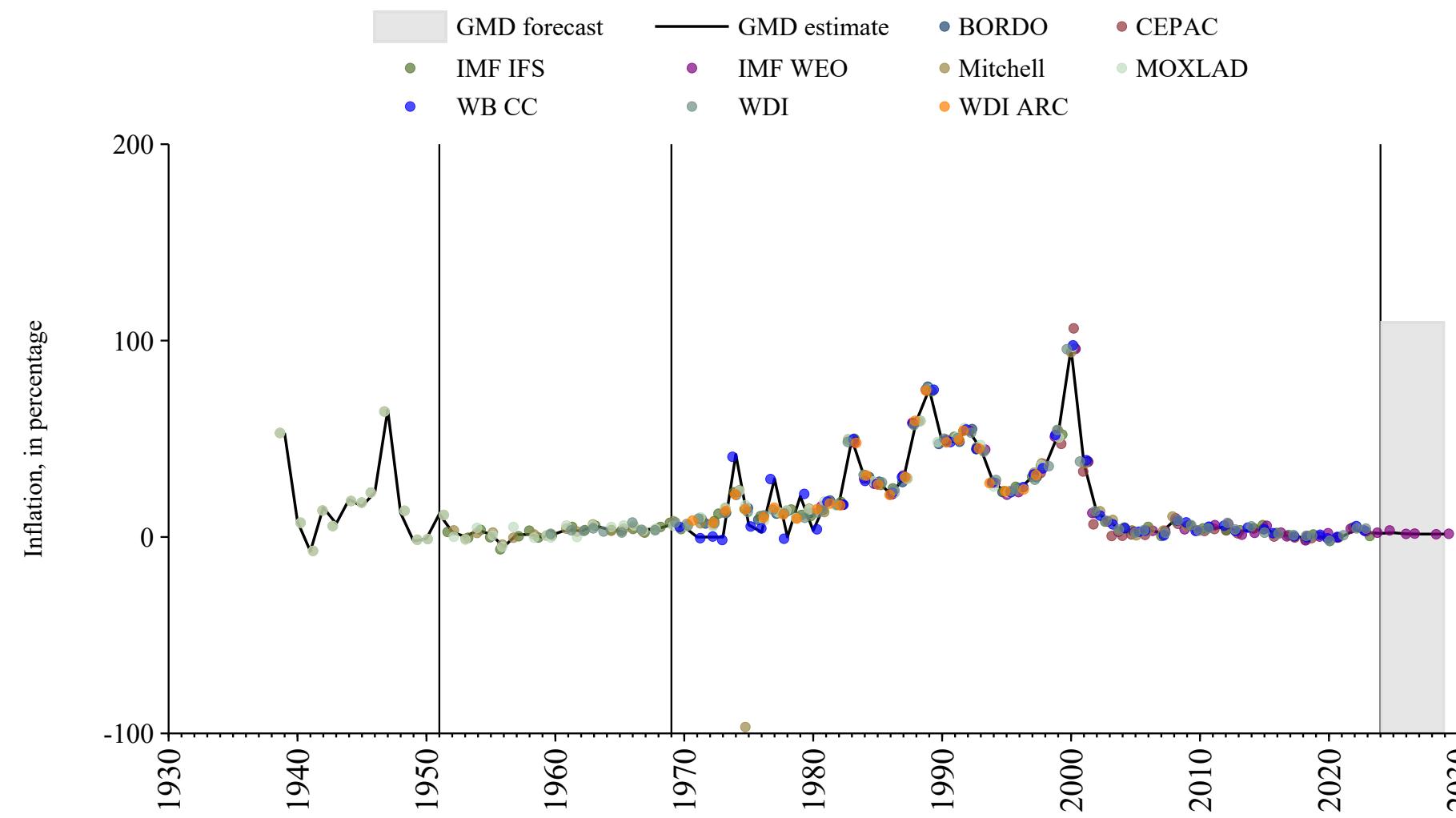
Imports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952
World Bank (2024)	1952 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018
WEO (2024)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030



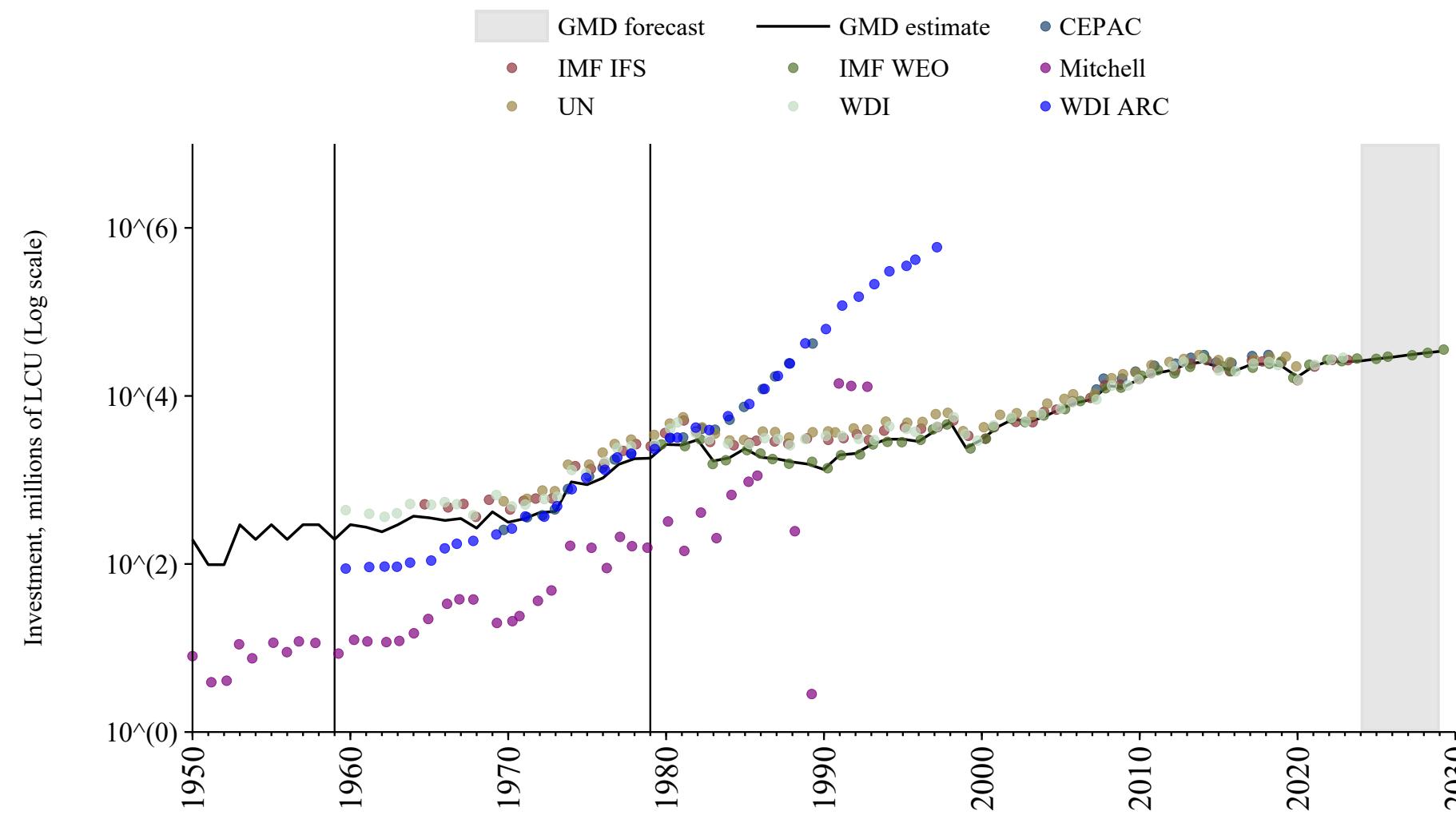
Inflation

Source	Time span	Notes
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1939 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1952 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970
Ha et al. (2023)	1970 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018
WEO (2024)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030



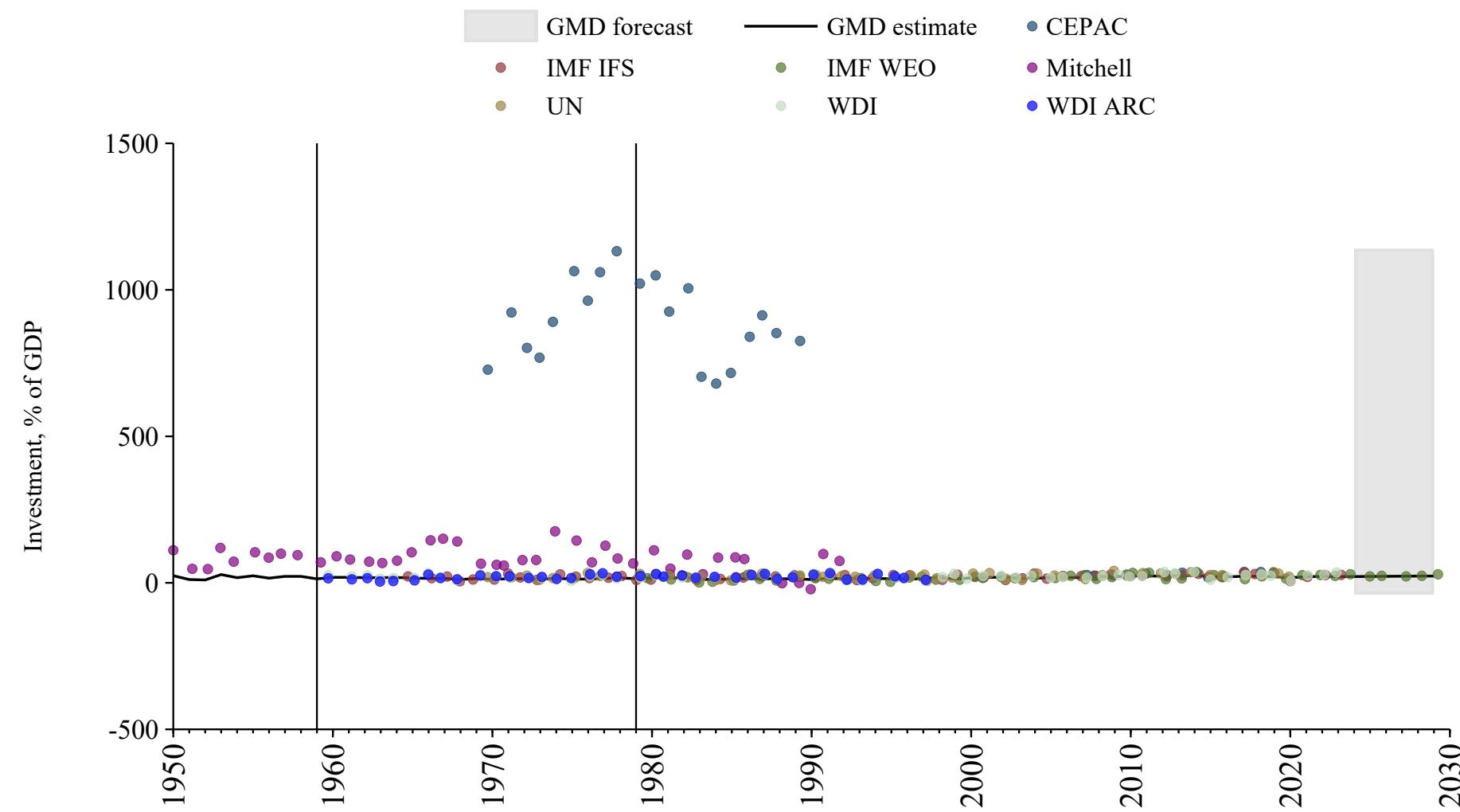
Investment

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 2434.9%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 67.1%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



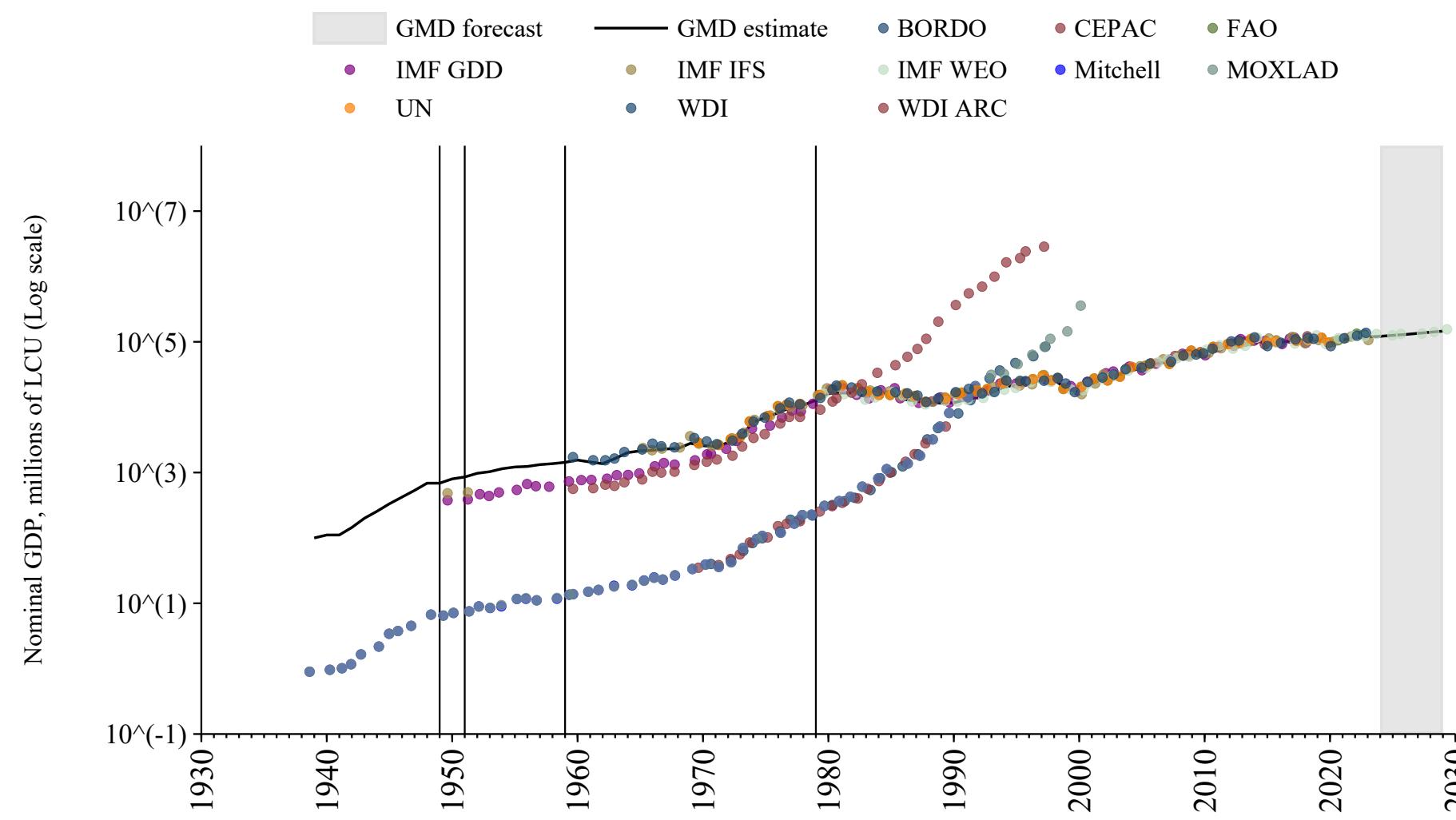
Investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 21.9%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 74.4%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



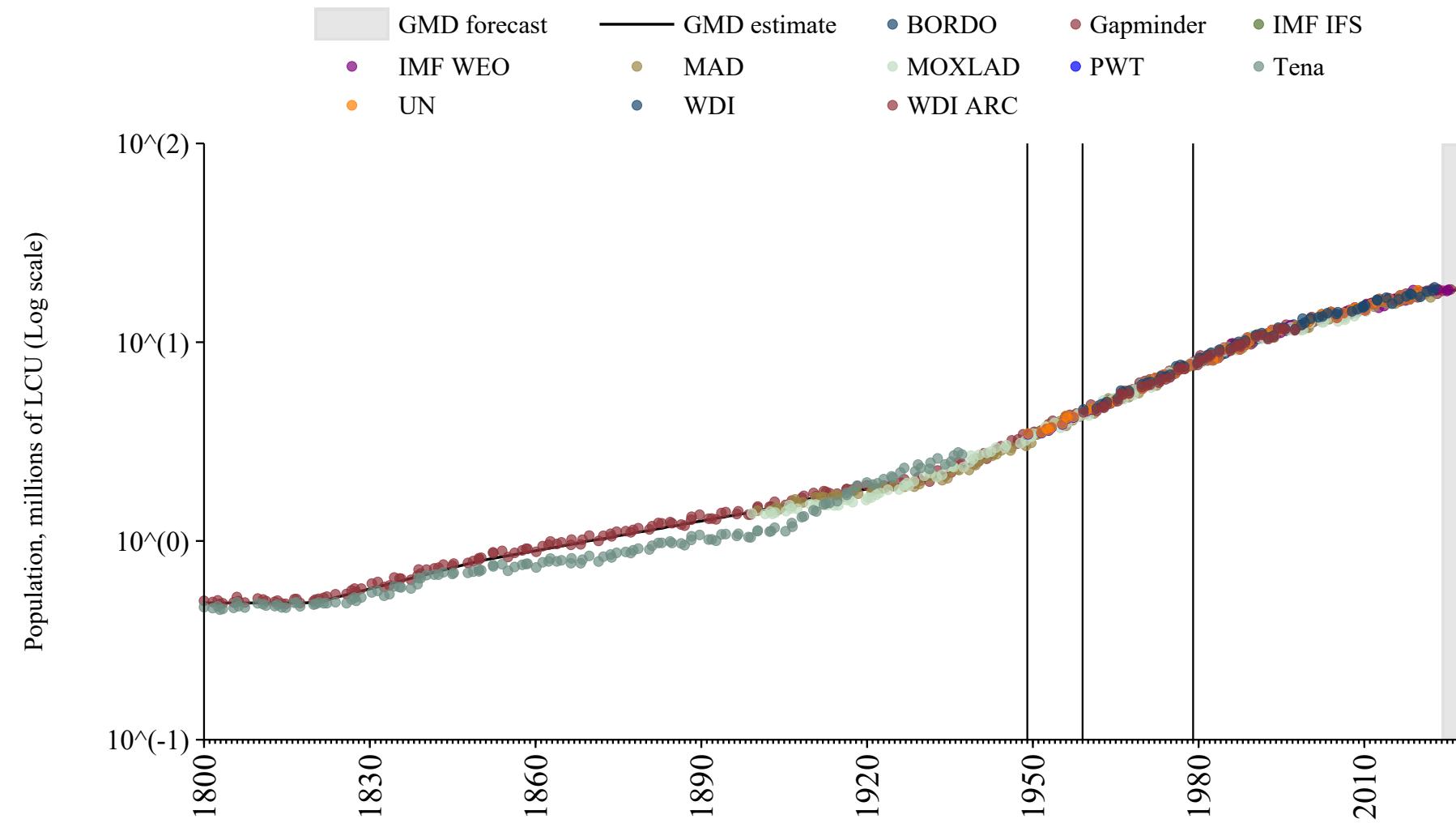
Nominal GDP

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1939 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 11105%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 165.5%).
Mbaye et al. (2018)	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 212%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 90.2%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



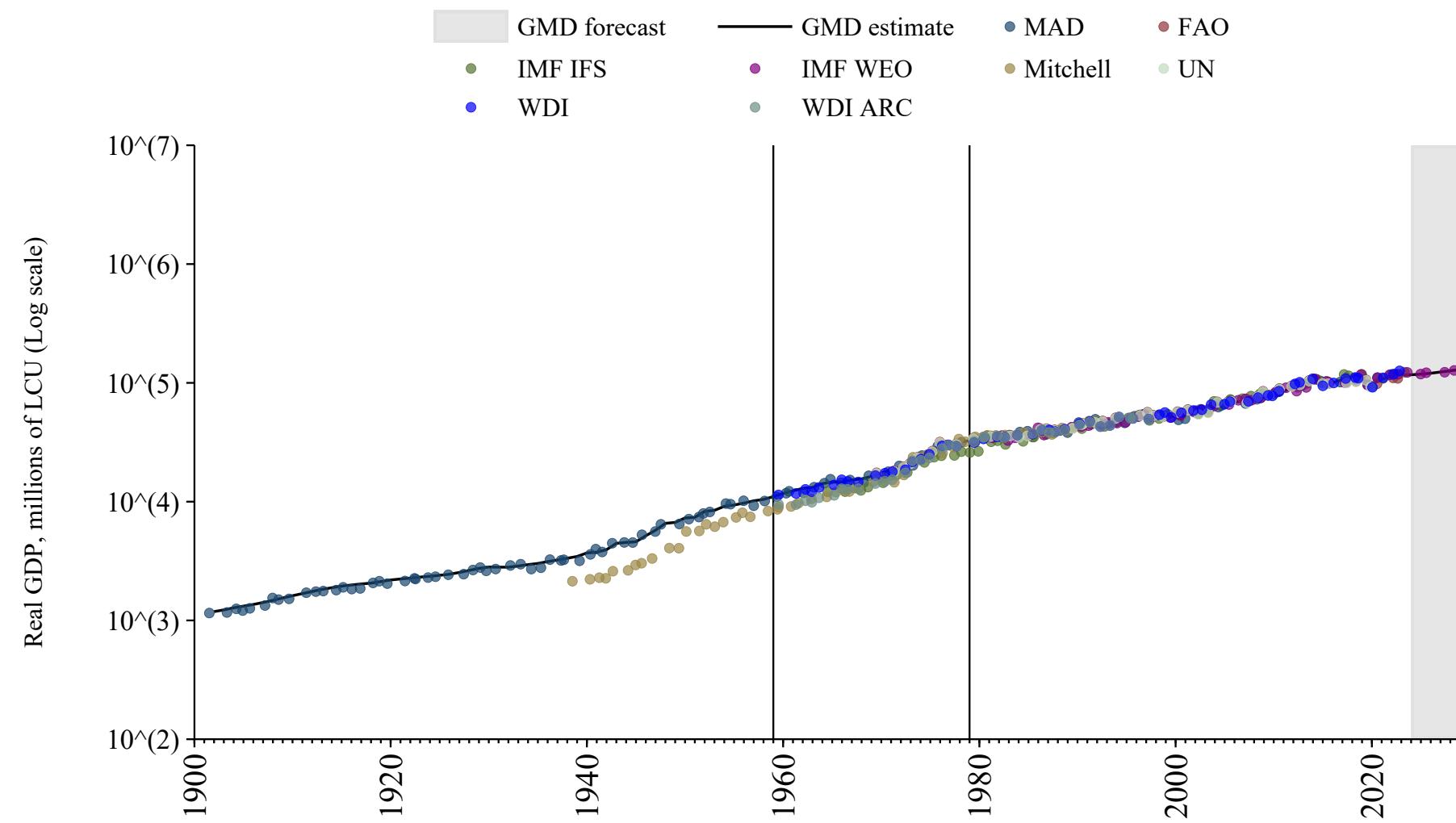
Population

Source	Time span	Notes
Gapminder (2024)	1800 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 97.6%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 99%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 97.9%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018
Gapminder (2024)	2030 - 2030	Spliced using overlapping data in 2031: (ratio = 98.8%).



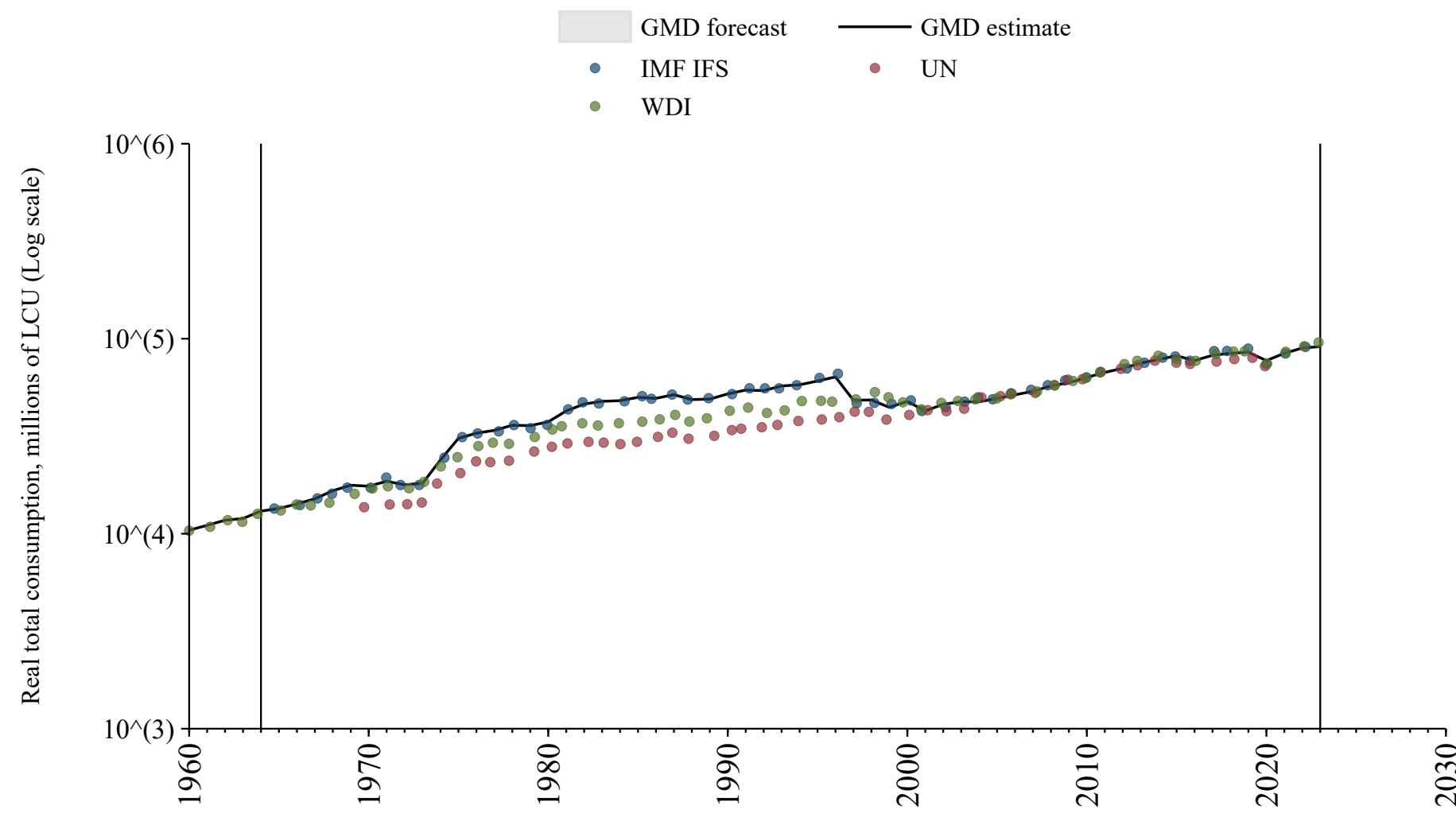
Real GDP

Source	Time span	Notes
Bolt et al. (2018)	1902 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 102.8%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 102.8%).
WEO (2024)	1980 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



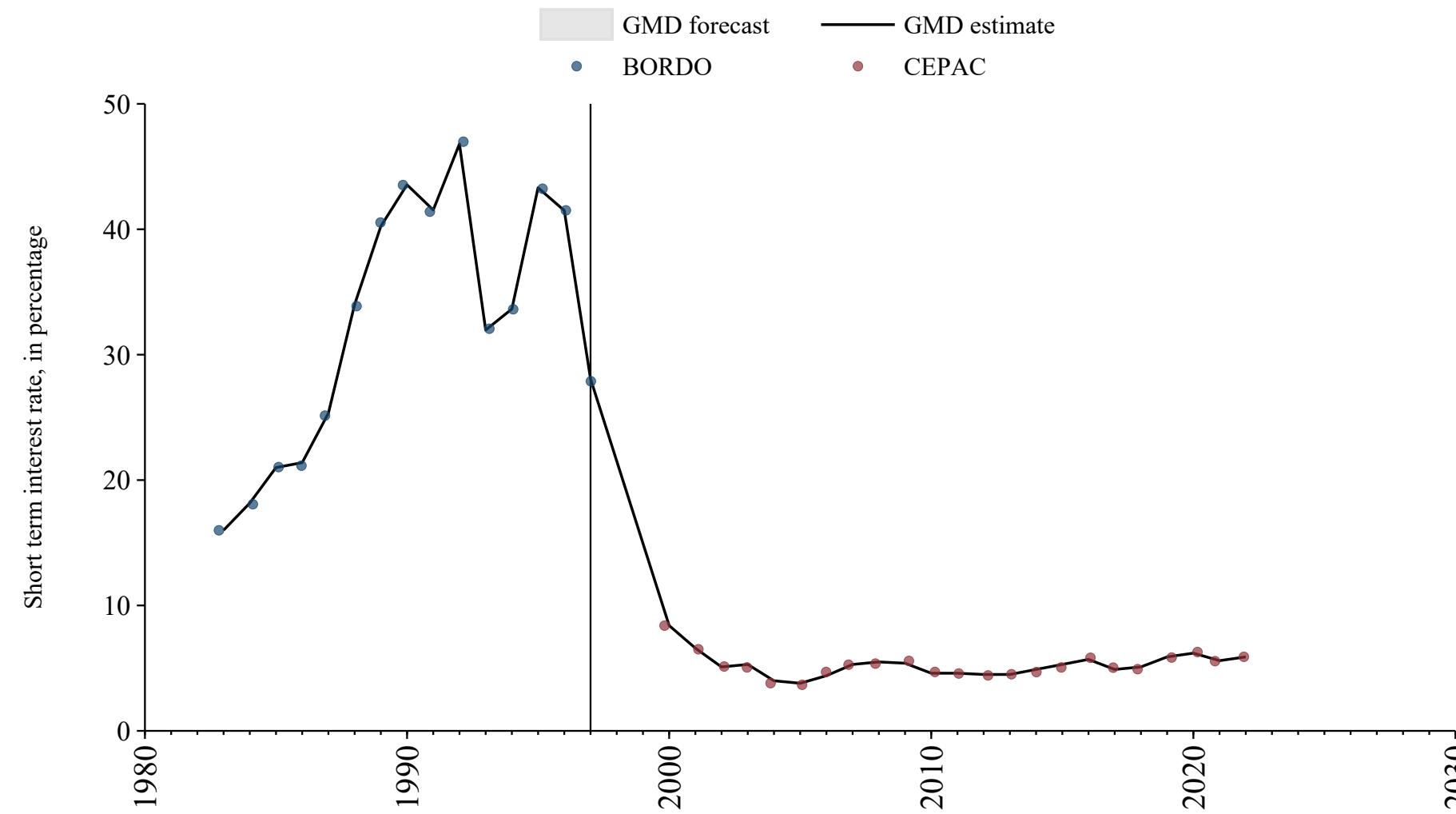
Real total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1964	Spliced using overlapping data in 1965: (ratio = 100.4%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1965 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018
World Bank (2024)	2023 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024



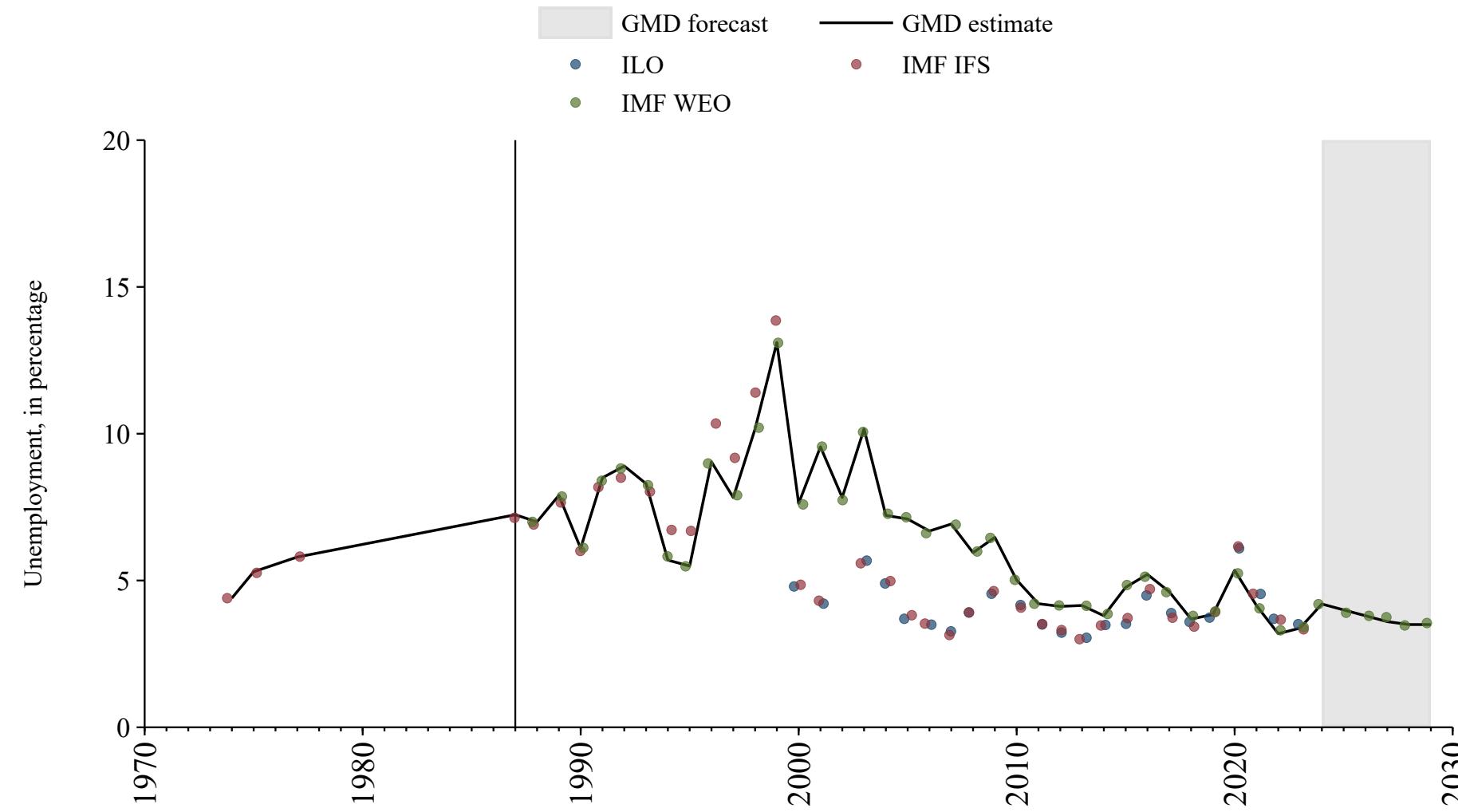
Short term interest rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Bordo et al. (2001)	1983 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	1998 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



Unemployment

Source	Time span	Notes
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1974 - 1987	Spliced using overlapping data in 1988
WEO (2024)	1988 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018



References

References

- Bolt, Jutta, Robert Inklaar, Herman de Jong, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. “Rebasing ‘Maddison’: New Income Comparisons and the Shape of Long-run Economic Development.” *Maddison Project Working Paper 10*, Maddison Project (2018). Accessed: 2024-04-04.
- Bordo, M., B. Eichengreen, D. Klingebiel, and M. S. Martinez-Peria. “Is the Crisis Problem Growing More Severe?” *Economic Policy*, 16(2001), 52–82.
- Bértola, Luis and María Rey. “The Montevideo-Oxford Latin American Economic History Database (MOxLAD): Origins, Contents and Sources.” *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 33(2018), 209–224.
- Darvas, Zsolt. “Timely Measurement of Real Effective Exchange Rates.” Working Paper 2021/15, Bruegel (2021).
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. “Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-06-18.
- Federico, Giovanni and Antonio Tena-Junguito. “World Trade, 1800-1938: a New Synthesis.” *Revista de Historia Económica-Journal of Iberian and Latin America Economic History*, 37(2019).
- Gapminder. “Gapminder: Total Population.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-08-14.
- Grimm, Maximilian. “The Effect of Monetary Policy on Systemic Bank Funding Stability.” (2024).
- Ha, Jongrim, M. Ayhan Kose, and Franziska Ohnsorge. “One-Stop Source: A Global Database of Inflation.” *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 137(2023), 102896.
- International Monetary Fund. “A Historical Public Debt Database.” IMF Working Papers 2010/245, International Monetary Fund (2010).
- . “Government Finance Statistics.” (2024a).
- . “International Financial Statistics.” (2024b).
- Mbaye, S., M. Moreno-Badia, and K. Chae. “Global Debt Database: Methodology and Sources.” IMF Working Papers 2018/111, International Monetary Fund (2018).
- Mitchell, Brian. *International Historical Statistics*. International Historical Statistics. Palgrave Macmillan London, 1 edition (2013).
- Reinhart, Carmen M. and Kenneth S. Rogoff. “Debt-to-GDP Ratios Dataset.” (2010). Historical debt-to-GDP ratios for 70 countries.
- WEO. “World Economic Outlook Database.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-08-05.
- World Bank. “World Development Indicators.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-04-21.
- World Bank (Archives). “World Development Indicators.” (1999). Accessed: 2024-07-21.