



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



This update: ⁽²⁾ 30-Nov-18
Next update: 18-Jan-19

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	17Q4	18Q1	18Q2	18Q3	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18
1. Output													
Economic Sentiment	<i>indicator</i>	100.0	110.8	114.3	114.0	112.5	111.5	112.3	112.1	111.6	110.9	109.7	109.5
Industrial confidence	<i>balance</i>	-6.0	5.0	8.9	8.5	7.0	5.4	6.9	5.8	5.6	4.7	3.0	3.4
Services confidence	<i>balance</i>	9.9	14.1	16.1	16.3	14.5	14.8	14.4	15.3	14.4	14.7	13.3	13.3
Industrial production (excluding construction)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			1.3	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	3.9	3.3	2.3	0.7	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	--	--
Gross domestic product	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.7						
Labour productivity	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4						
2. Private consumption													
Consumer confidence	<i>balance</i>	-12.0	-2.5	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-1.8	-0.6	-0.5	-1.9	-2.9	-2.7	-3.9
Retail confidence	<i>balance</i>	-8.9	2.1	3.9	2.8	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.9	2.4	-0.8	-0.6
Private consumption	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.2	0.5	0.2	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	--						
Retail sales	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.0	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.8	--	--
3. Investment													
Capacity utilisation	<i>level (%)</i>	81.0	83.1	84.2	84.0	84.5	84.3	84.2	84.2	--	--	83.9	--
Production expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	6.5	15.2	18.3	16.8	15.2	14.4	15.6	14.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	13.3
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			1.5	0.1	1.4	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.8	--						
- equipment investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			2.5	-0.1	2.6	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.6	7.1	6.0	7.1	--						
- construction investment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.9	3.1	1.1	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.3	5.3	6.2	6.4	--						
Change in stocks	<i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	--						
4. Labour market													
Employment expectations (manuf.)	<i>balance</i>	-8.2	6.7	10.7	10.4	9.0	7.3	9.3	7.7	7.0	7.3	6.4	6.3
Employment expectations (services)	<i>balance</i>	5.7	10.8	11.6	13.7	13.7	12.6	13.0	12.0	13.5	12.2	11.8	11.1
Employment	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3						
Employment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		2,459	467	650	578	313						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.7	0.4	0.7	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	--						
Unemployment expectations	<i>balance</i>	24.8	4.6	3.6	-0.5	-2.2	3.0	-1.8	-0.8	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2
Unemployment rate	<i>% of lab. force</i>		9.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	--
Unemployment (000)	<i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,489	-444	-252	-426	-308	-35	-139	-105	-4	12	--
5. International transactions													
World trade	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			1.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	-0.1	1.5	0.2	-1.1	--	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.7	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.7	2.3	--	--
Export order books	<i>balance</i>	-18.2	-1.5	3.2	3.9	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	-1.9	-2.9
Trade balance (merchandise)	<i>billion EUR</i>		234.3	59.7	56.2	50.9	42.6	16.5	12.3	16.8	13.4	--	--
Exports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			2.1	-0.7	1.0	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.9	5.2	6.3	3.8	3.8	--						
Imports of goods and services	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			1.5	-0.5	1.2	--						
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.7	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	--						
Current-account balance	<i>billion EUR</i>		353.3	96.0	105.8	94.0	60.9	28.0	19.6	24.3	17.0	--	--
Direct investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		84.6	-11.7	123.4	63.2	-25.1	27.3	-17.9	2.9	-10.1	--	--
Portfolio investment	<i>billion EUR</i>		283.0	67.4	18.0	40.6	100.6	-40.4	34.4	74.1	-7.9	--	--
6. Prices													
Consumer inflation expectations	<i>balance</i>	18.6	13.7	14.7	17.9	17.0	18.8	17.5	18.0	18.2	20.1	21.6	21.1
Headline inflation (HICP)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	--
Core HICP	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	--
Domestic producer prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.0	2.5	1.7	2.8	4.3	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	--	--
Import prices	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.2	1.2	-0.2	1.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD	<i>level</i>		54.7	61.5	67.3	75.0	75.8	76.0	75.1	73.7	79.0	80.6	66.2
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			17.8	9.5	11.4	1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.8	7.1	2.0	-17.8
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		21.3	20.3	23.3	47.6	45.4	59.5	53.1	41.8	42.6	39.8	5.3
Oil (Brent) in EUR	<i>level</i>		48.5	52.2	54.8	63.0	65.2	65.1	64.3	63.9	67.8	70.2	58.3
	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			17.5	4.9	15.0	3.6	0.0	-1.2	-0.6	6.0	3.6	-16.9
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		18.9	10.1	6.9	36.4	46.8	53.3	51.0	45.0	45.9	43.0	8.8
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			-0.1	1.4	3.4	-4.9	-1.1	-5.1	-0.4	-2.7	3.0	--
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		9.1	-5.6	-12.4	2.6	-0.5	9.2	0.9	-0.2	-2.1	1.5	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators													
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	<i>level</i>		-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	<i>level</i>		0.37	0.38	0.61	0.48	0.37	0.39	0.30	0.36	0.44	0.46	0.38
ECB repo rate	<i>level</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stock market (Eurostoxx)	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			3.3	-3.4	0.2	-1.6	-2.7	0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-3.8	-1.6
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		16.2	16.2	3.9	-1.9	-1.6	-3.0	-0.5	-0.5	-3.9	-10.4	-11.5
Money demand (M3)	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.9	--
Loans to households	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.1	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.9	--
	<i>level</i>		1.13	1.18	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.14
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.2	4.3	-3.1	-2.3	-1.3	0.0	-1.2	1.0	-1.5	-1.0
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.0	9.3	15.3	8.2	-1.0	4.1	1.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-3.2
Nominal effective exchange rate	<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>			0.1	0.9	-1.1	0.7	-0.3	1.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.6	-0.5
	<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.4	4.4	6.2	3.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

The euro area economy continued growing in the third quarter of 2018, but at a slower pace than before. According to Eurostat's flash estimate (released on 14 November), **real GDP** increased in the third quarter by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), compared with 0.4% in both the first and second quarter of 2018. As compared to 2017-Q3, GDP increased by 1.7% year-on-year (y-o-y). A slowing in the pace of growth was in line with the observed softening of survey and hard data. According to the Commission's autumn 2018 forecast, released on 8 November, GDP growth is projected at 2.1% in 2018 and 1.9% in 2019.

In November 2018, the Commission's **Economic Sentiment Indicator** decreased by 0.2 pts to 109.5 pts reflecting diverging developments in business and consumer confidence. While consumer confidence decreased markedly (-1.2 pts), business confidence remained stable (services, construction) or improved (+0.4 in industry, +0.2 in retail trade).

Industry confidence in November increased to 3.4 from 3.0 in October. It is the first increase since April. The increase reflects managers' more optimistic production expectations and views on current levels of order books, while their assessments of stocks of finished products worsened slightly.

The **Flash PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area decreased from 53.1 in October to 52.4 in November, which is the lowest reading since December 2014. The average PMI in the third quarter was the lowest since the last quarter of 2016.

In September, **industrial production** fell by 0.3% month-on-month (m-o-m). Among the main groups, production increased for capital goods (0.3%), while in other groups it decreased: energy (-1.7%), non-durable consumer goods (-1.3%), durable consumer goods (-0.7%) and intermediate goods (-0.3%).

2. Private consumption

In 2018-Q2, the growth of **private consumption** moderated to 0.2% q-o-q (0.5% in 2018-Q1) and contributed 0.1 pps. to GDP growth. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption was up by 1.4%. In November, **consumer confidence** indicator decreased markedly to -3.9 pts. from -2.7 pts. in October, due to a deterioration of all its components, i.e. consumers' unemployment and savings expectations and their views on their future financial situation as well as the future general economic situation; the decrease in the latter was particularly strong.

In September compared with August 2018, the volume of **retail trade** remained unchanged. This reflected both an increase of 0.4% of in sales of food, drinks and tobacco as well as for automotive fuel, as well as a 0.5% fall in non-food products. In November, **retail trade confidence** improved slightly to -0.6 from -0.8 in the previous month, caused by managers' more optimistic views on the present and expected business situation, which were partly offset by worsening appraisals of the volume of stocks.

3. Investment

In 2018-Q2, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 1.4% (q-o-q) in the euro area, up from 0.1% in 2018-Q1. As compared to 2017-Q2, it increased by 2.8%. In 2018-Q4, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing (survey conducted in October) decreased marginally to 83.9% (0.3 pts. lower than in 2018-Q3), while remaining for the sixth consecutive quarter at least 2 pps. above its long-term average. The rate of capacity utilisation in services decreased somewhat to 90.1% in 2018-Q4 from 90.6% in 2018-Q3.

4. Labour market

Labour market conditions remained favourable in recent months. In October, for the fourth consecutive month the **unemployment rate** remained stable at 8.1%. Compared with October 2017, it is 0.7 pps. lower.

In 2018-Q3, **employment** was 0.2% higher than in 2018-Q2 (in terms of employed persons) and 1.3% higher than in 2017-Q3 (Eurostat's flash estimate). According to the Commission's November survey, employment expectations improved strongly in construction and to lesser extent, retail trade, while they deteriorated in services and remained broadly stable in industry.

5. International transactions

In September, the **world trade volume** (goods) decreased by 1.1% (m-o-m), after a 0.2% increase in the previous month. In November, the assessment of **export order books in manufacturing** decreased significantly (from -1.9 pts. to -2.9 pts.).

In September, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** surplus stood at €13.4 bn, down from €16.8 bn in August. In September, the seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** recorded a surplus of €17.0 billion. This reflected surpluses for goods (€16.4 billion), services (€8.7 billion) and primary income (€5.3 billion), which were partly offset by a deficit in the secondary income balance (€13.3 billion).



6. Prices

In November 2018, according to Eurostat's flash estimate, the rate of annual **HICP inflation** decreased to 2.0% (2.2% in October). Looking at the main components, energy had the highest annual rate (9.1%, down from 10.7% in October), followed by food, alcohol and tobacco (2.0%, down from 2.2% in October), while the lowest inflation rates were recorded for non-energy industrial goods (0.4%, stable compared to October) and services (1.3%, down from 1.5% in October). Core inflation (all items excluding energy and unprocessed food) decreased to 1.1% from 1.2% in October.

The Commission's autumn 2018 forecast projects HICP inflation at 1.8% in both 2018 and in 2019. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** eased somewhat in November.

In September, **industrial producer prices** went up by 0.5% (m-o-m), up from 0.4% in August. The main contribution came from the energy component which increased by 1.6% (m-o-m). The prices of intermediate goods rose by 0.1%, while of the prices of durable consumer goods, non-durable consumer goods and capital goods remained stable. Compared to September 2017, producer prices were up by 4.5%, with the highest rates of change observed for energy (12.7%) and intermediate goods (2.8%).

Brent crude **oil prices** ended 2017 at a three-year high and continued their upward trend till beginning of October 2018, when they reached the level of around 86 USD/bbl. Since then prices fell amid concerns over excess supply and the global economic outlook. On 28 November, Brent crude traded at 58.76 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 52.11 EUR/bbl.), which is its lowest level since October 2017.

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have remained close to the ECB's deposit facility rate. On 29 November, the 3-month EURIBOR stood at around -0.32%.

At its meeting on 25 October, the ECB Governing Council decided that the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility **will remain unchanged** at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. The Governing Council expects them to remain at their present levels "at least through the summer of 2019".

Purchases under the **asset purchase programme** (APP) will be continued at the monthly pace €15 billion until the end of December 2018, and then, subject to incoming

data confirming the medium-term inflation outlook, net purchases will end.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have barely changed since the end of October. On 29 November the benchmark sovereign bond yield in the euro area stood at 0.32% (compared with 0.37% on 30 October).

According to the October 2018 ECB **bank lending survey**, credit standards continued to ease for loans to enterprises in the third quarter of 2018, while demand for loans also increased across all loan categories. This lent further support to loan growth, especially in the case of loans to enterprises.

In October 2018, the annual rate of change of **M3** increased to 3.9% from 3.6% in September. Meanwhile the recovery of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) proceeded with an annual growth rate of 3.3% (3.4% in September). The annual growth rate of adjusted **loans to households** stood at 3.2% in October, unchanged from September, while the growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** decreased to 3.9% in October from 4.3% in September.

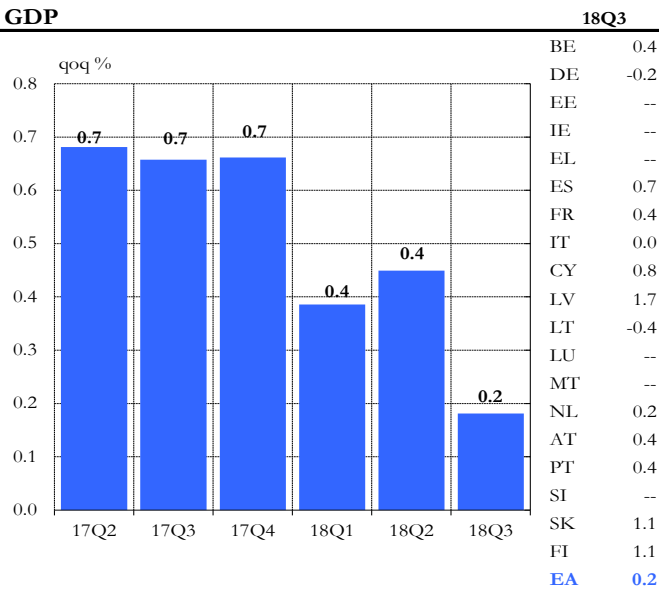
At its meeting on 7-8 November, the Federal Reserve's FOMC decided to maintain the target range for the **U.S. federal funds rate** at 2.00-2.25%. In its statement, the FOMC said that "the labor market has continued to strengthen and that economic activity has been rising at a strong rate" and "further gradual increases in the target range for the federal funds rate will be consistent with sustained expansion of economic activity, strong labor market" and inflation close to target over the medium term. On 29 November, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 2.7381%.

Since late May 2018 the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has been fluctuating in the range between 1.13 and 1.19 and thus markedly below the three-year high of 1.2493, which had been observed on 15 February. Since the end of September EUR/USD exchange rate was in a downward trend. On 29 November the reference rate stood at 1.1389. The nominal effective exchange rate of the euro has moved lower in the past two months, mainly reflecting the weakening of the euro against USD.

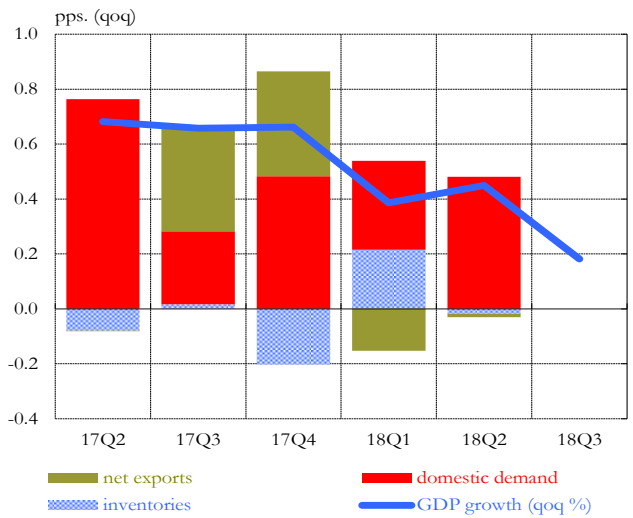
Stock market indices around the world had differing performances. Between November 2017 and November 2018 (monthly average till 29 November), the EURO STOXX decreased by 11.5%. During the same period, the average monthly value of Dow Jones had increased by 7.0% and the Nikkei 225 lost 2.6%.

1. OUTPUT

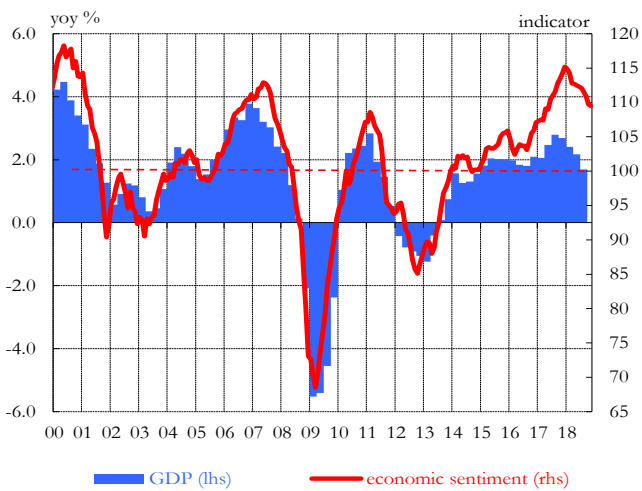
GDP



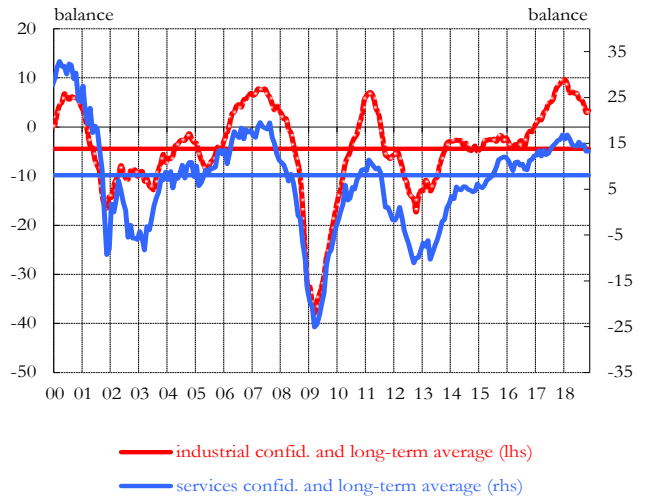
Contributions to GDP growth



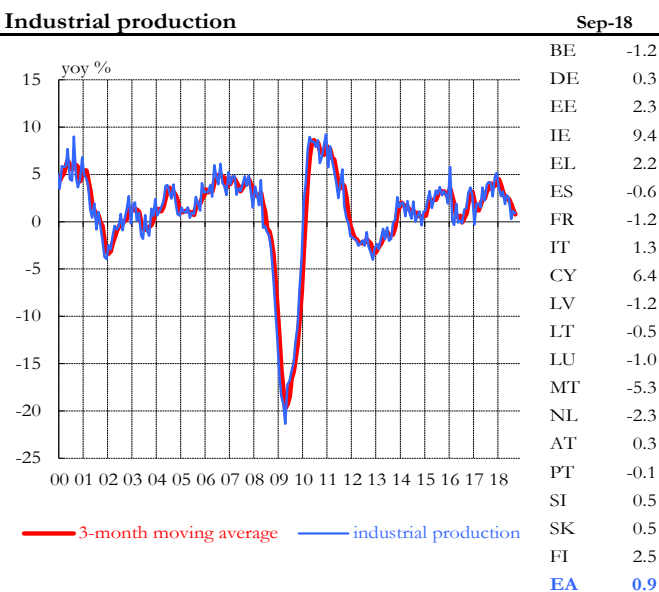
GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



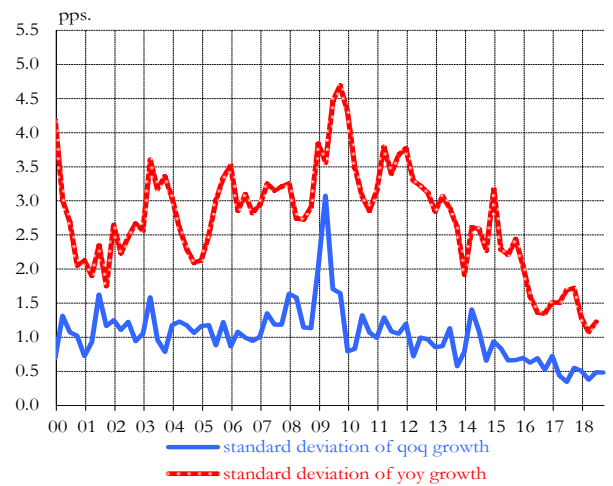
Industrial and services confidence



Industrial production



GDP growth divergence, euro area*

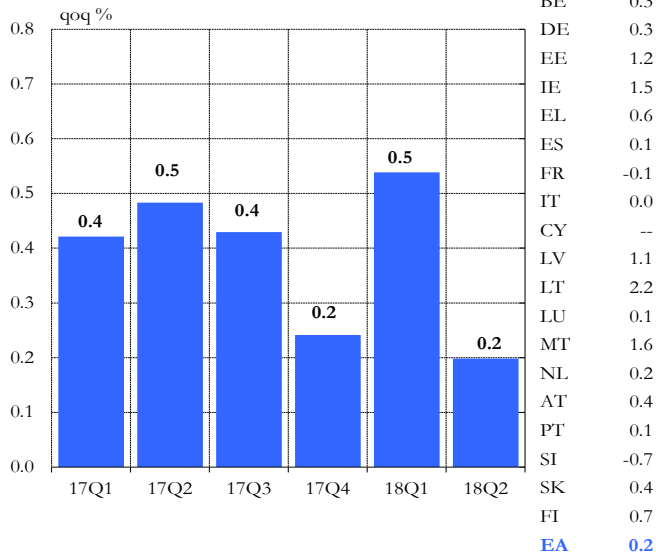


* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

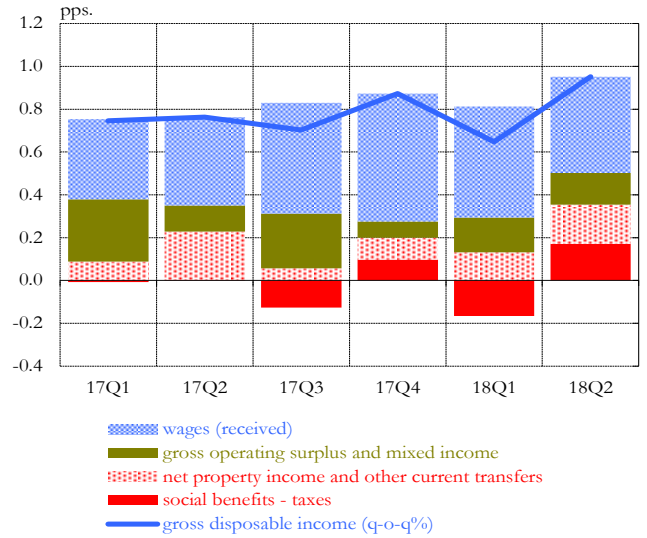
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

18Q2

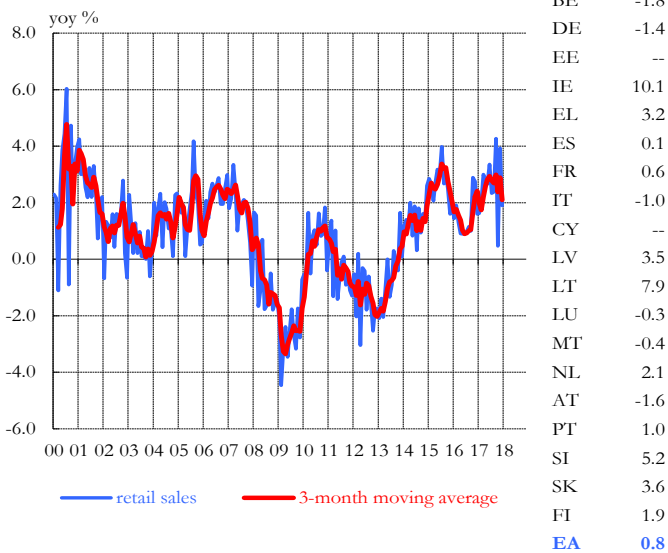


Household adjusted gross disposable income

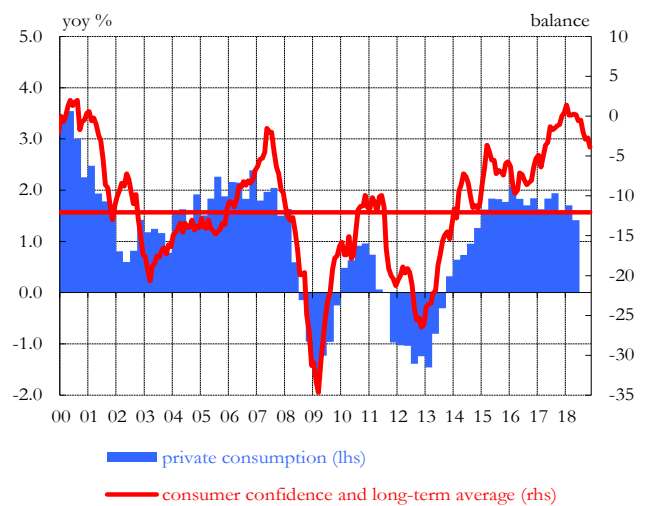


Retail sales

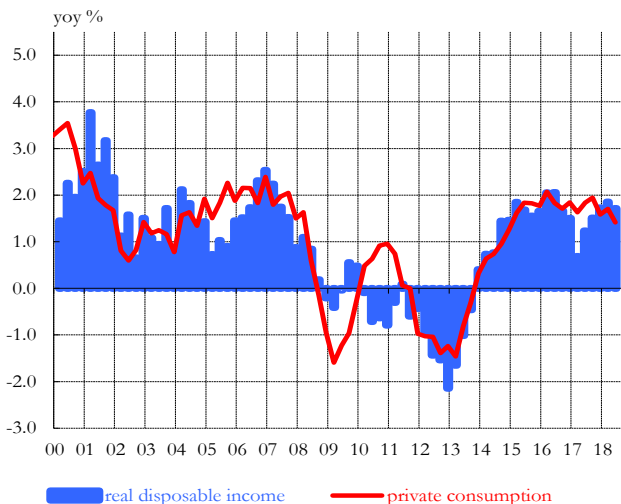
Sep-18



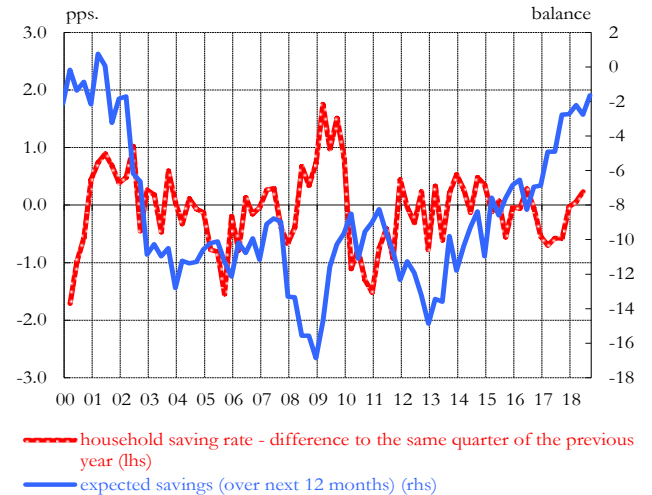
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



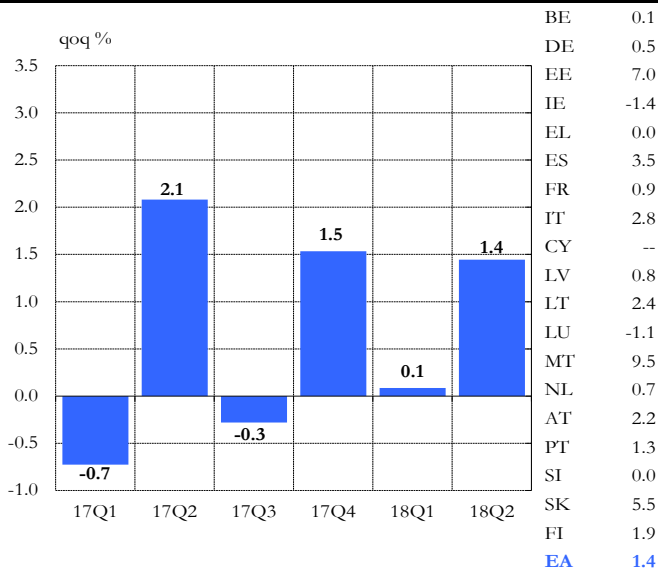
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



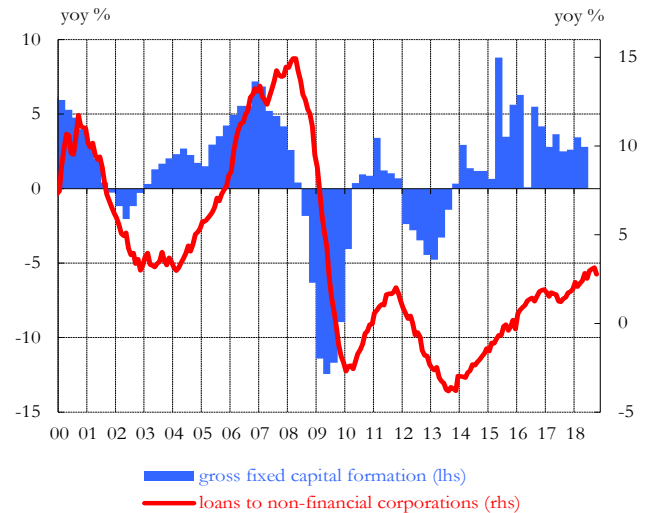
3. INVESTMENT

Gross fixed capital formation

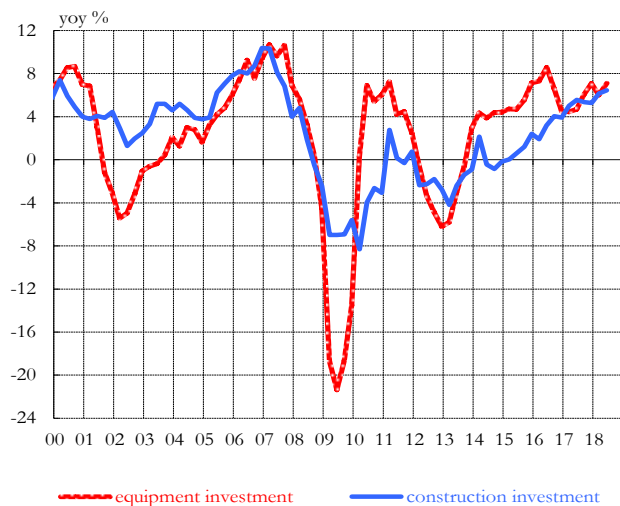
18Q2



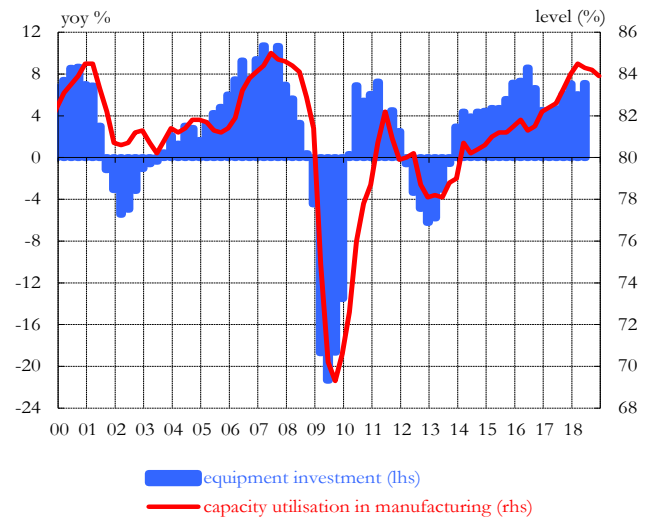
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



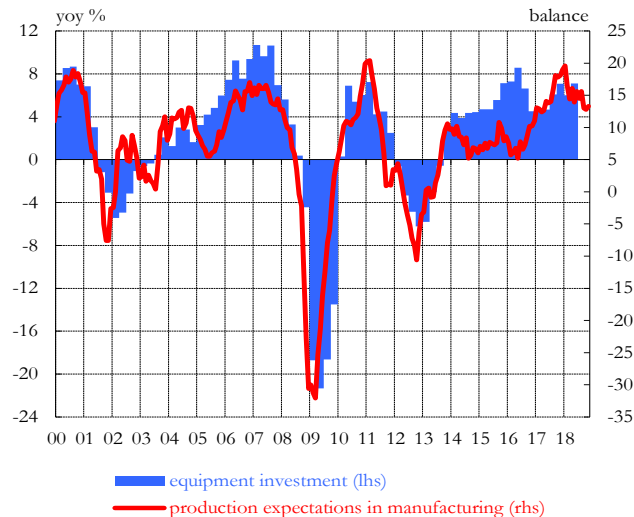
Equipment and construction investment



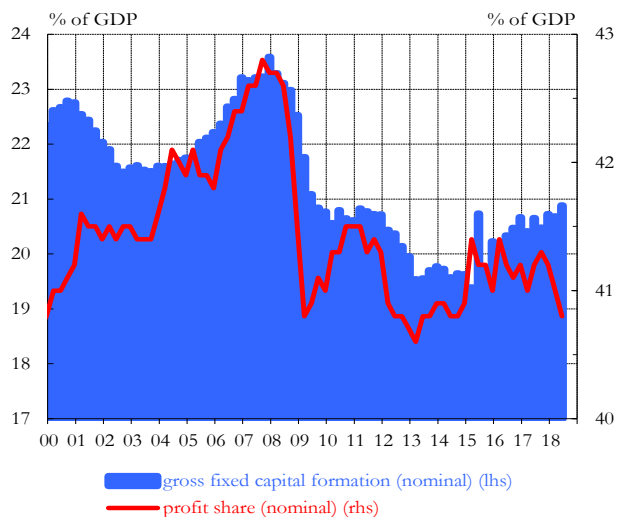
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations

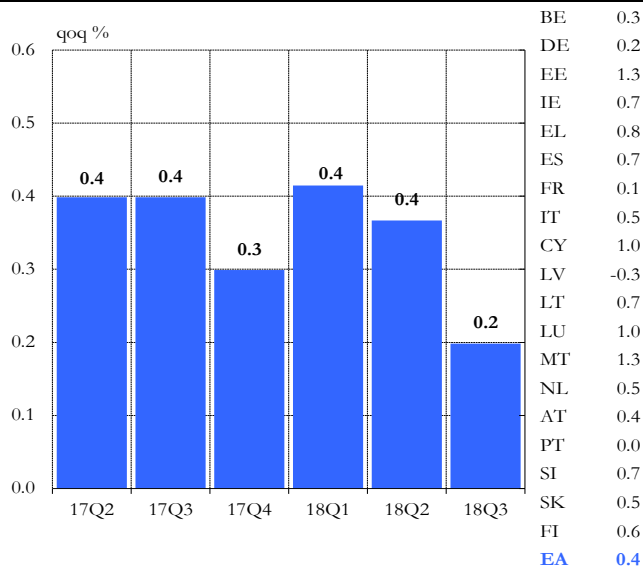


Gross fixed capital formation and profit share

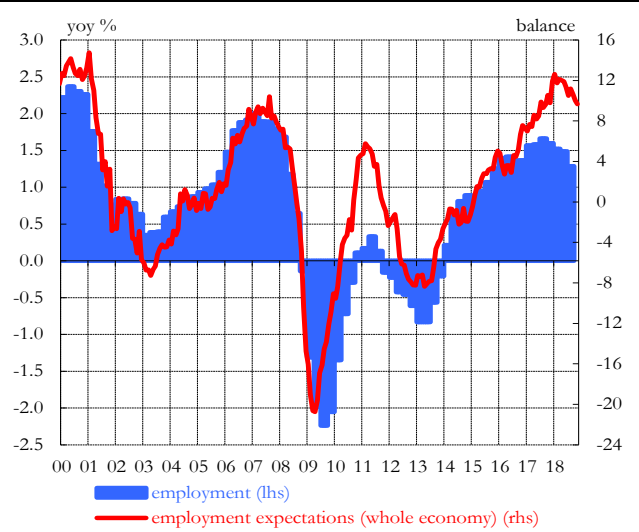


4. LABOUR MARKET

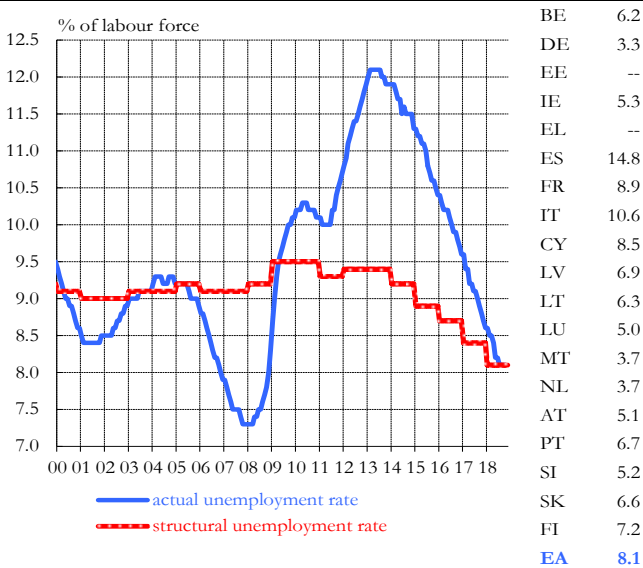
Employment



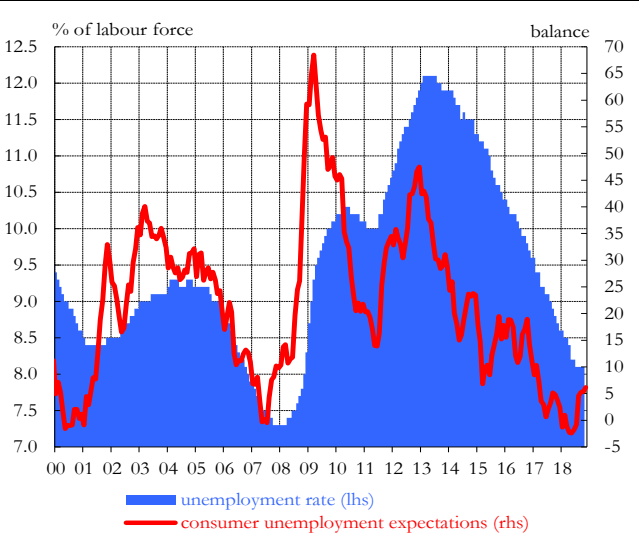
Employment and employment expectations



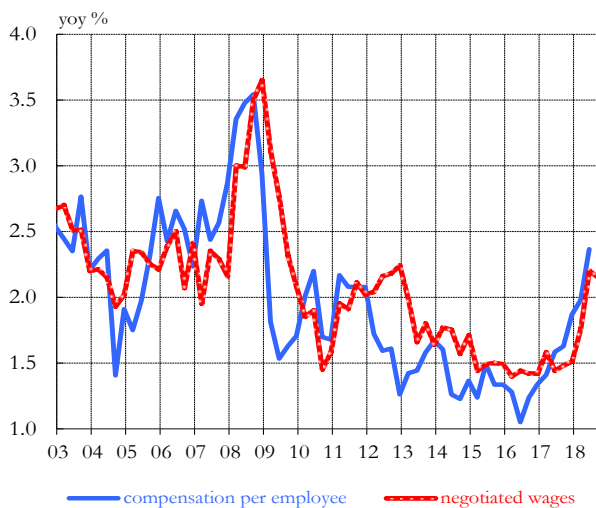
Actual and structural unemployment rate



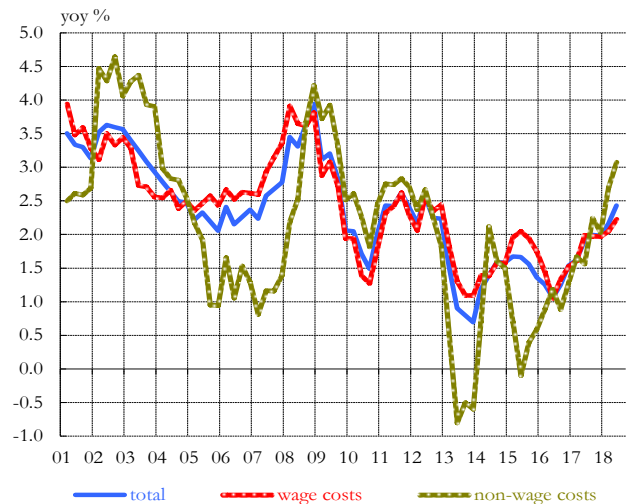
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

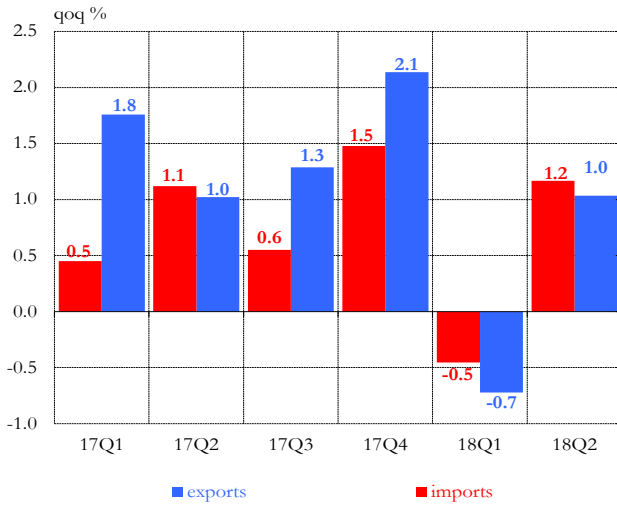


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

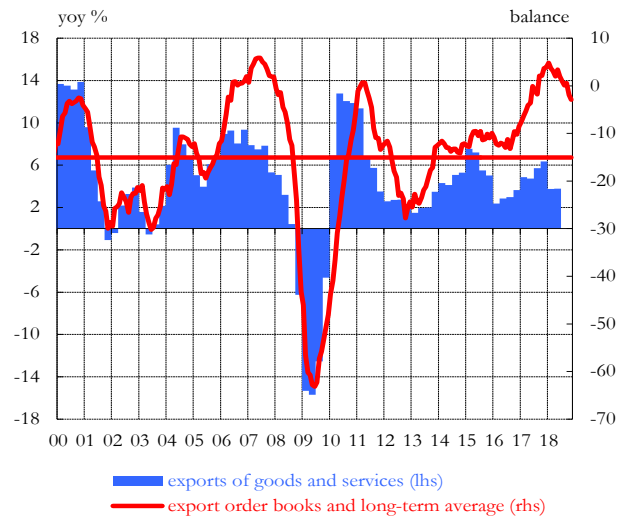


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

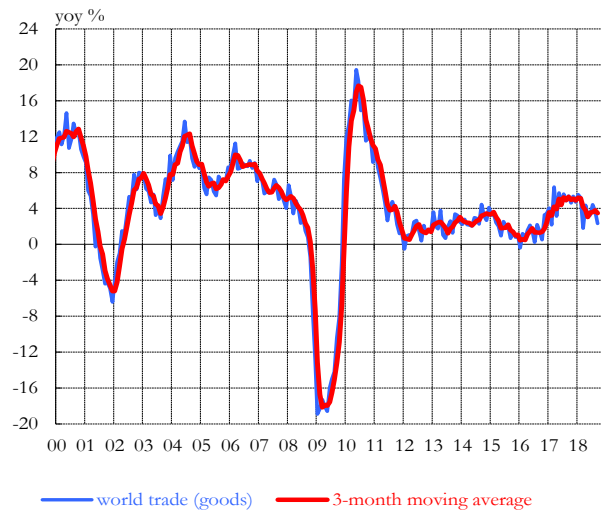
Exports and imports of goods and services



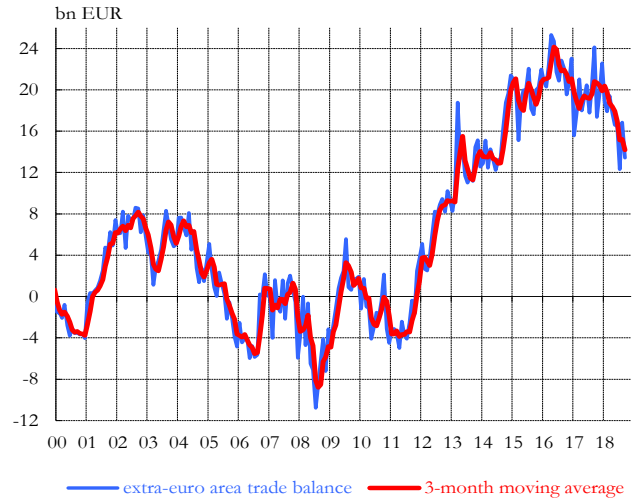
Exports and export order books



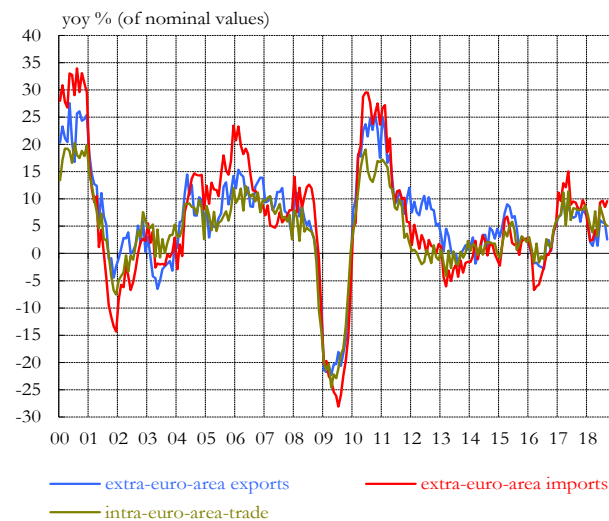
World trade



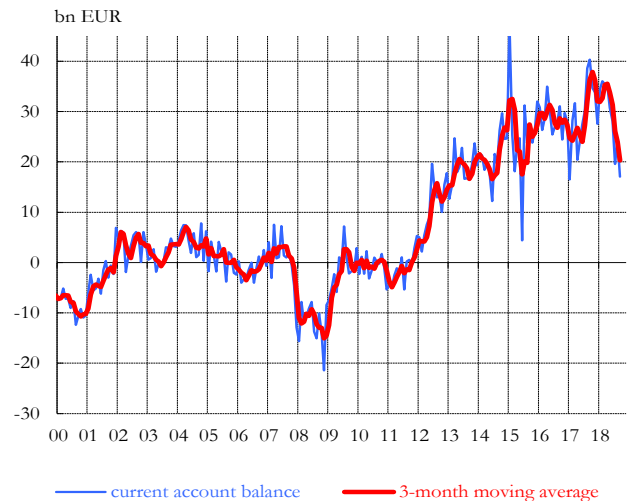
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade

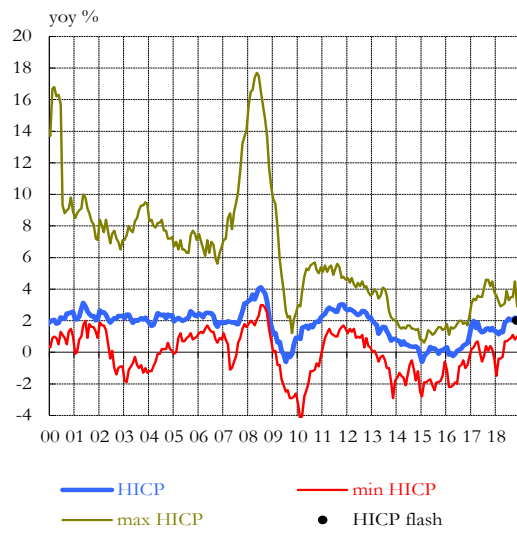


Current-account balance

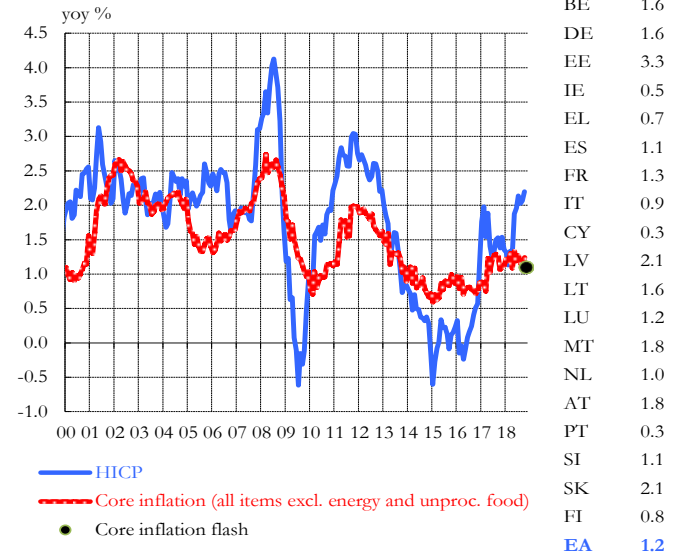


6. PRICES

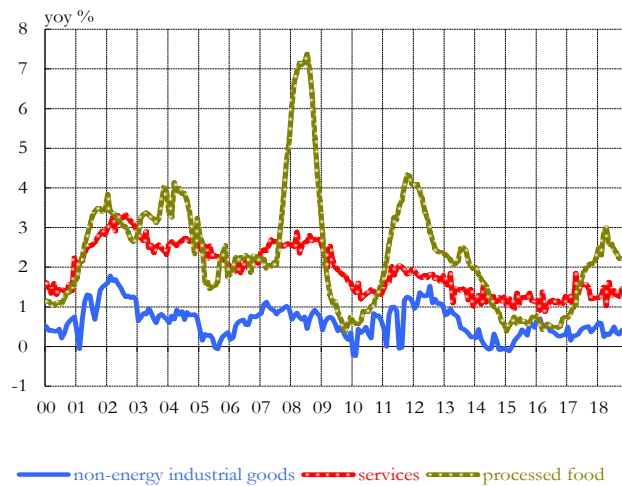
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



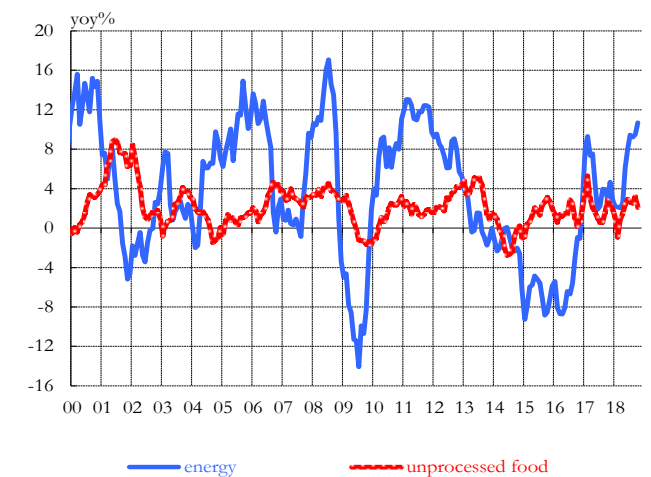
HICP headline and core inflation



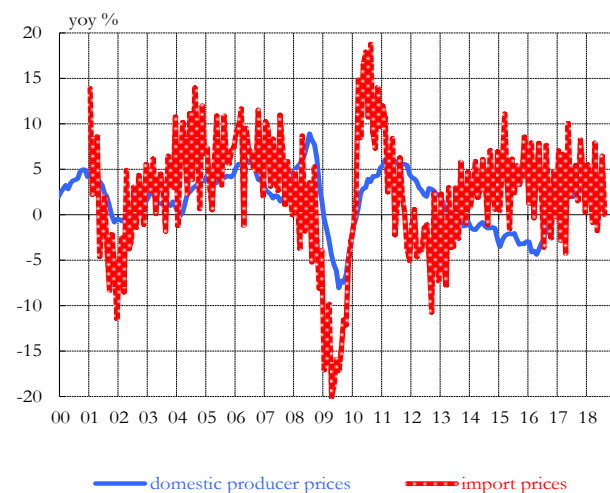
Breakdown of core inflation



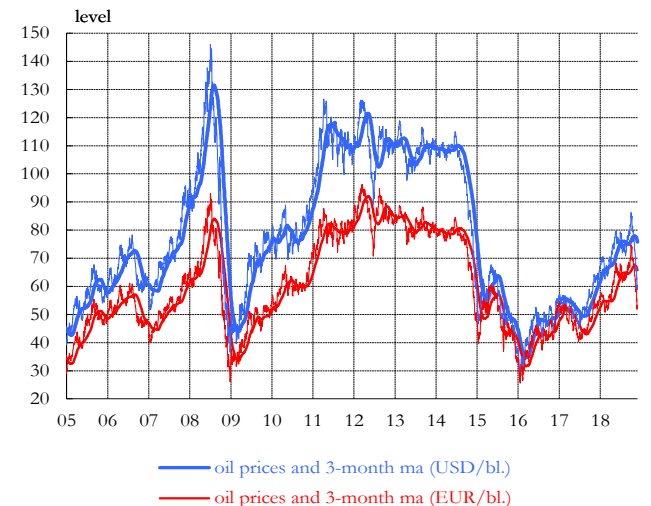
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

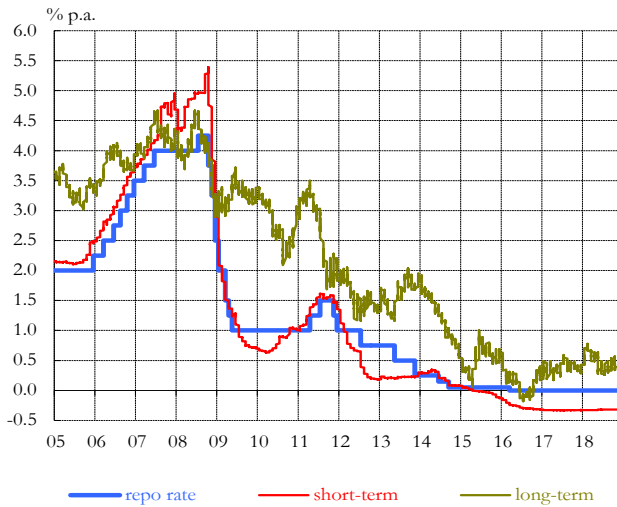


Oil prices

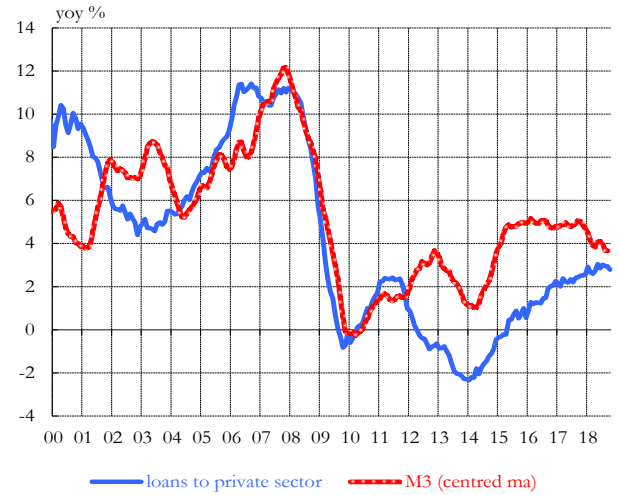


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

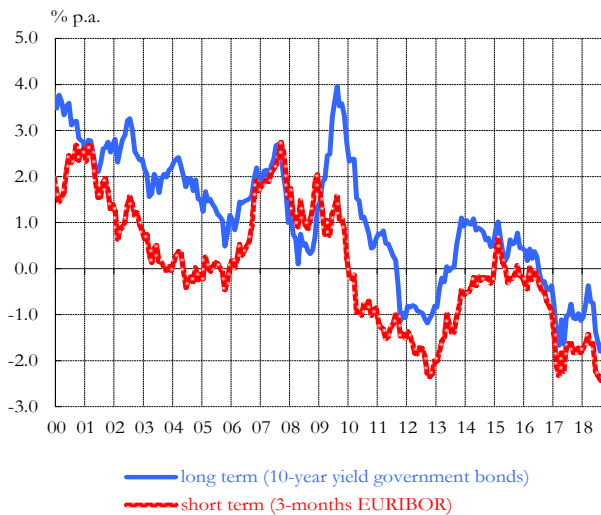
Nominal interest rates



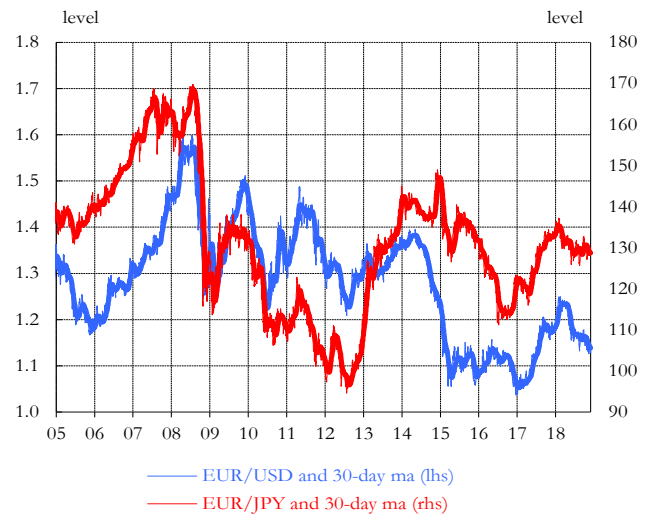
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



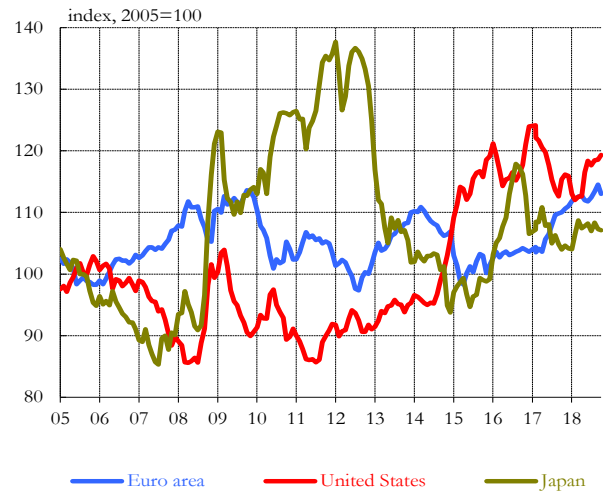
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



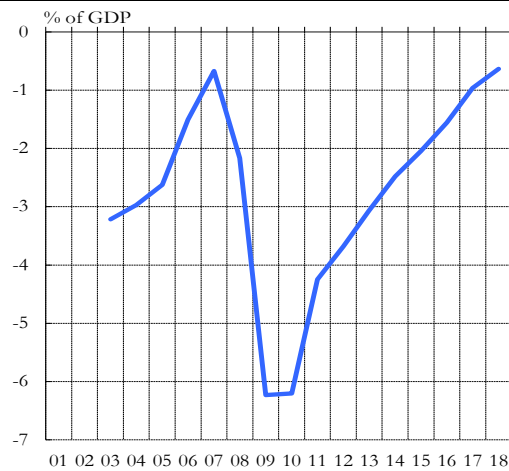
Nominal effective exchange rates



8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

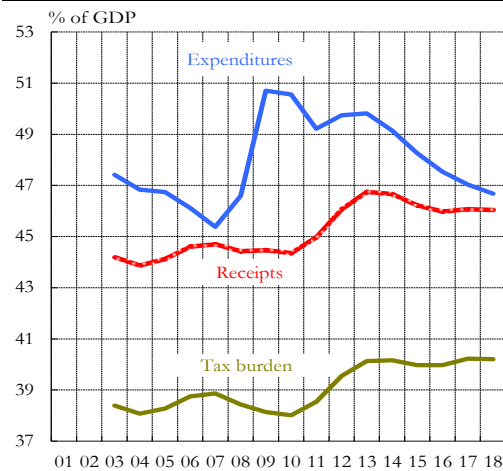
2017



General government expenditure and receipts

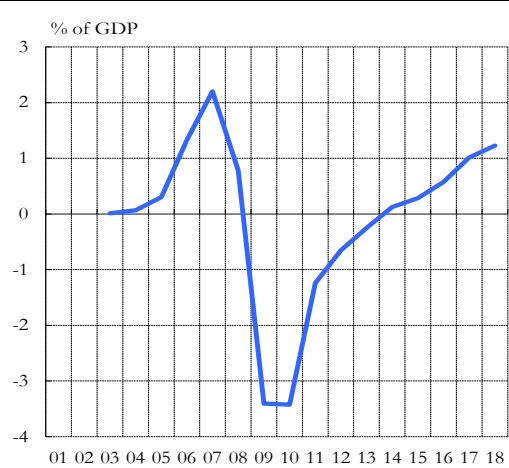
tax burden

2017



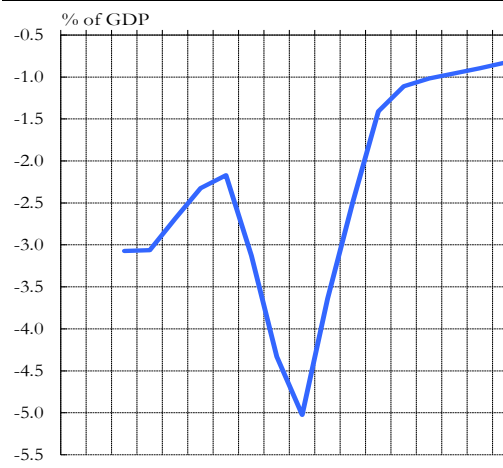
Primary balance

2017



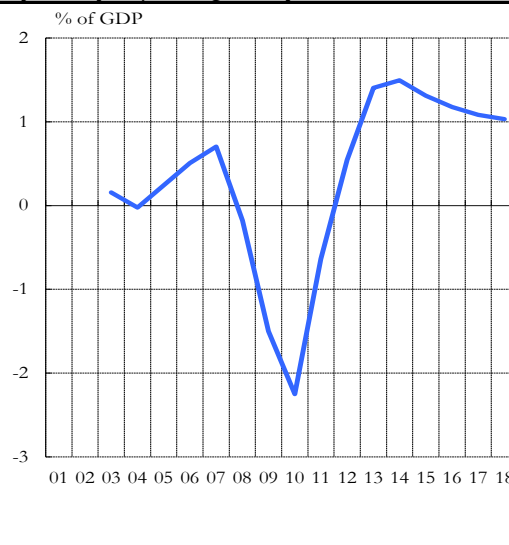
Cyclically adjusted balance

2017



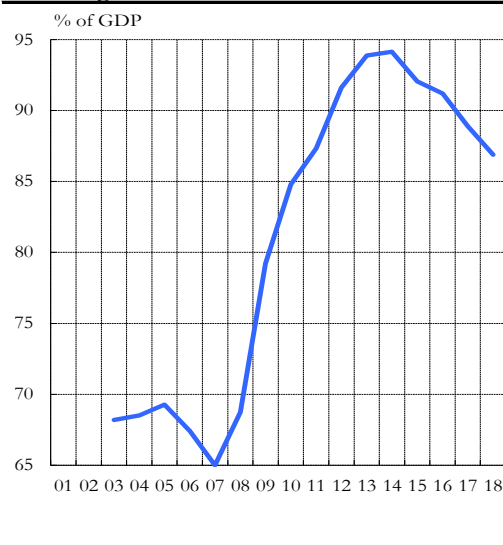
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2017



General government debt

2017



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2018 forecast

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro area	Indicators as from 2011 refer to Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK) and Finland (FI).	
Indicator	Note	Source
1. Output		
Sentiment Indicator	The economic sentiment indicator is the weighted average (of the industrial confidence indicator (40%), the services confidence indicator (30%), the consumer confidence indicator (20%), the construction confidence indicator (5%) and the retail trade confidence indicator (5%)). Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Industrial confidence indicator	The industrial confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on production expectations, order books and stocks (the latter with inverted sign) from the survey of manufacturing industry. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Services confidence indicator	The services confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on business situation and recent and expected evolution of demand from the survey of services. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Industrial production	Monthly Industry Production Index (2015=100), NACE Rev.2, Total industry (excluding construction). Mom% and qoq% ch. are seasonally and working day adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Real gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Labour productivity defined as the difference between GDP growth and employment growth.	Eurostat
GDP divergence	Standard deviation of GDP growth rates of the euro-area Member States.	Eurostat
2. Private consumption		
Consumer confidence indicator	The consumer confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on the financial situation of households, general economic situation, unemployment expectations (with inverted sign) and savings; all over next 12 months. The long-term average refers to the period as from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Retail confidence indicator	The retail confidence indicator is the arithmetic average of the balances (%) referring to the questions on the present and the future business situation and the volume of stocks (with inverted sign). The long-term average refers to the period from publishing of the indicator up to now. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Private consumption	Real household & NPISH final consumption expenditure at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Retail sales	Retail trade (NACE Rev.2 G47) excluding motor vehicles, motorcycles; Deflated turnover, mom% ch. and qoq% ch. are seasonally adjusted, yoy% ch. are working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
3. Investment		
Capacity utilisation	In percent of full capacity in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted (collected in January, April, July and October).	DG ECFIN
Production expectations	Production expectations in manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Gross fixed capital formation	Real gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2010), ESA 2010), EUR, real machinery and equipment and weapons systems. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Construction investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2010), ESA 2010), EUR, dwellings and other buildings and structures. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Change in stocks	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (at prices of previous year).	Eurostat
Profit share	Ratio of nominal gross operating surplus and gross mixed income to nominal GDP	Eurostat

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



4. Labour market		
Employment expectations (manufacturing)	Managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment expectations (services)	Managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the services sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment expectations (whole economy)	Weighted average of managers' employment expectations over the next three months in the manufacturing (19%), services (65%), construction (6%) and retail sectors (10%). Weights in brackets according to value-added share on GDP of the respective sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Employment	Total domestic employment (number of persons). Data are seasonally adjusted for Ireland, Greece, France, Cyprus, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, and seasonally and working day adjusted data for the remaining Member States.	Eurostat
Compensation of employees per head	Nominal compensation of employees divided by the number of employees. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Unemployment expectations	Consumers' unemployment expectations over the next twelve months. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Unemployment rate	Harmonised unemployment rate (in percent of labour force), ILO definition. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Structural unemployment rate	Non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Total labour costs	Nominal wage- and non-wage costs less subsidies in the private business sector. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Wage costs	Nominal wage and salary costs include direct remuneration, bonuses, and allowances, payments to employees saving schemes, payments for days not worked and remuneration in kind. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Non-wage costs	Nominal non-wage costs include the employers' social contributions plus employment taxes less subsidies. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Ratio between GDP and employment. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	DG ECFIN
5. International transactions		
World trade	Volume, 2010=100, seasonally adjusted	CPB
Export order books	Managers' export order expectations in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Extra-euro area exports	Nominal extra-euro area exports of goods, fob. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Extra-euro area imports	Nominal extra-euro area imports of goods, cif. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Extra-euro area trade balance	Difference between extra-euro area exports and extra-euro area imports. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Intra-euro area trade	Nominal intra-euro area trade in goods, fob. Data are seasonally adjusted.	Eurostat
Current-account balance	Transactions in goods and services plus income and current transfers between residents and non-residents of the euro area. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	ECB
Exports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and working-day adjusted.	Eurostat
Direct investment	Nominal transactions/positions in assets abroad by euro-area residents less nominal transactions/positions in euro-area assets by non-residents. To be regarded as a direct investment, ownership in an enterprise must be equivalent to more than 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power.	ECB
Portfolio investment	Nominal transactions/positions in securities (including equities) abroad by euro-area residents less nominal transactions/positions in euro-area securities (including equities) by non-residents. To be regarded as a portfolio investment, ownership in an enterprise must be equivalent to less than 10% of the ordinary shares or voting power.	ECB

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



6. Prices		
HICP	Harmonised index of consumer prices (index 2015=100)	Eurostat
Core HICP	HICP excluding energy and unprocessed food (index 2015=100)	Eurostat
Producer prices	Domestic producer price index, total industry excluding construction (index 2015=100)	Eurostat
Selling price expectation	Managers' selling-price expectations in the manufacturing sector. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
Import prices	Import price index, manufacturing (index 2015=100)	Eurostat
Oil prices	Price of north sea Brent in USD/barrel and EUR/barrel	ICE
Non-energy commodity prices	Market price for non-fuel commodities in EUR terms (index 2015=100)	HWWI
7. Monetary and financial indicators		
Nominal interest rate (3-month)	3-month EURIBOR interbank rate (360 days)	ECB/ Macrobo nd
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/ Macrobo nd
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/ Macrobo nd
Money demand (M3)	Monetary aggregate including currency in circulation (banknotes and coins), operational deposits in central bank, money in current accounts, saving accounts, money market deposits, certificates of deposit, all other deposits and repurchase agreements. Data are seasonally adjusted.	ECB
Loans to private sector	Loans by MFI (monetary and financial institutions) to euro area residents (excl government). Data are seasonally adjusted.	ECB
Real long-term interest rates	Nominal interest rate (10-year) deflated by HICP index	DG ECFIN
Real short-term interest rates	Nominal interest rate (3-month) deflated by HICP index	DG ECFIN
Stock markets	Eurostoxx50, Dow Jones and Nikkei indices (1.1.1999=100)	Macrobo nd
Exchange rates	EUR/USD and EUR/JPY reference rates	ECB
Nominal effective exchange rate	Graph – Monthly Nominal Effective Exch. Rates vs. rest of IC36 (index 2005 = 100) Table - ECB Nominal effective exch. rate, based on weighted averages of bilateral euro exchange rates (EA19) against the currencies of the EER-18 group.	DG ECFIN/ ECB
8. Public finance		
General government balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government	DG ECFIN
Primary government balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government minus interest payment	DG ECFIN
Cyclically adjusted balance	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government corrected for the influence of the business cycle	DG ECFIN
Cyclically adjusted primary balance	Primary government balance corrected for the influence of the business cycle	DG ECFIN
General government expenditures and receipts	Nominal expenditures and receipts; tax burden includes taxes on production and imports (incl. taxed paid to EU), current taxes on income and wealth (direct taxes) and actual social contributions	DG ECFIN
General government debt	Cumulative sum of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) positions of general government	DG ECFIN