



## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



This update: 08-Jul-20  
Next update: 01-Oct-20

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA <sup>(1)</sup>	2018	2019	19Q3	19Q4	20Q1	20Q2	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20		
<b>1. Output</b>															
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.0	111.5	103.1	102.0	100.6	100.1	69.3	102.6	103.4	94.2	64.8	67.5	75.7	
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.7	6.7	-5.1	-7.1	-9.2	-8.1	-27.2	-7.0	-6.2	-11.2	-32.5	-27.5	-21.7	
Services confidence	balance	9.7	15.2	10.7	9.7	9.8	6.6	-39.3	11.0	11.1	-2.3	-38.6	-43.6	-35.6	
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				-0.6	-1.1	-3.5	--	1.9	-0.1	-11.9	-17.1	--	--	
	% ch. on prev. year		0.9	0.7	-1.3	-1.6	-2.1	-5.8	--	-2.1	-2.2	-13.5	-28.0	--	--
Gross domestic product <sup>(2)</sup>	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.1	-3.6	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	-3.1	--						
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.2	-0.2	-3.4	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-3.6	--						
<b>2. Private consumption</b>															
Consumer confidence	balance	-10.7	-4.9	-7.1	-6.8	-7.6	-8.8	-18.5	-8.1	-6.6	-11.6	-22.0	-18.8	-14.7	
Retail confidence	balance	-8.6	1.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-3.0	-26.4	-0.1	-0.2	-8.6	-30.1	-29.8	-19.4	
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	0.1	-4.7	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	-3.9	--						
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	0.3	-2.6	--	0.8	0.7	-10.6	-12.1	17.8	--	
	% ch. on prev. year		0.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.0	-1.4	--	2.2	2.6	-8.3	-19.6	-5.1	--
<b>3. Investment</b>															
Capacity utilisation (manufacturing)	level (%)	80.8	83.8	82.3	81.8	81.0	80.8	69.7	80.8	--	--	69.7	--	--	
Production expectations (manufacturing)	balance	7.2	16.7	4.6	2.8	0.7	0.0	-22.6	5.1	4.7	-9.8	-47.4	-20.0	-0.5	
Gross fixed capital formation <sup>(3)</sup>	% ch. on prev. period				-0.1	0.2	-4.6	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		1.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.1	-4.0	--						
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				-0.1	0.8	-10.8	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		4.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	-10.2	--							
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				1.1	1.0	-5.5	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		3.3	3.2	3.2	2.6	-4.2	--							
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	--							
<b>4. Labour market</b>															
Employment expectations (total economy)	indicator	100.2	113.8	107.0	105.5	105.1	101.4	70.6	105.3	105.0	93.8	58.9	70.1	82.8	
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-6.3	9.4	-1.4	-3.4	-6.1	-7.6	-23.5	-5.6	-7.4	-9.8	-27.3	-23.5	-19.6	
Employment expectations (services)	balance	6.0	13.0	9.4	8.6	9.4	5.4	-19.7	9.1	8.8	-1.6	-30.5	-20.3	-8.3	
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				0.1	0.3	-0.2	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	--							
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		2,357	1,919	216	424	-321	--							
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.1	-1.0	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.3	--							
Unemployment expectations	balance	26.7	4.0	10.9	12.1	16.2	16.4	57.9	13.4	12.9	22.8	61.7	60.4	51.6	
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	--	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	--	
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-1,382	-984	-111	-187	-239	--	18	-288	-112	267	158	--	
<b>5. International transactions</b>															
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	-0.4	-3.0	--	-1.6	-0.8	-2.4	-12.1	--	--	
	% ch. on prev. year		3.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-3.4	--	-2.5	-2.1	-5.4	-16.2	--	--	
Export order books	balance	-18.0	1.2	-13.4	-16.1	-18.6	-18.9	-46.5	-17.7	-18.1	-20.8	-42.0	-47.7	-49.7	
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		195.2	226.1	55.5	65.5	69.6	--	18.8	25.3	25.5	1.2	--	--	
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				0.7	0.1	-4.2	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		3.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	-3.5	--							
Imports of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	-0.5	-3.8	--							
	% ch. on prev. year		3.4	2.1	2.2	0.8	-3.7	--							
Current-account balance	billion EUR		355.5	324.1	92.9	78.7	49.3	--	13.4	22.7	13.2	14.4	--	--	
Direct investment	billion EUR		126.1	15.2	29.9	-33.0	20.6	--	15.2	19.4	-14.0	-15.9	--	--	
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		224.0	-59.8	-42.3	144.1	-195.5	--	-53.2	-31.3	-111.0	143.5	--	--	
<b>6. Prices</b>															
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	22.5	22.3	20.7	19.5	20.5	23.0	21.6	20.7	21.1	23.0	29.2	28.6	21.6	
Headline inflation (HICP) <sup>(2)</sup>	% ch. on prev. year		1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	--	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	--	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		3.2	0.7	-0.6	-1.2	-1.6	--	-0.7	-1.3	-2.8	-4.5	-5.0	--	
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		1.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	--	-0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-3.1	-3.2	--	
Oil (Brent) in USD	level		71.6	64.2	62.0	62.5	51.1	33.4	64.0	55.8	34.0	27.4	32.3	40.8	
	% ch. on prev. period				-9.5	0.7	-18.3	-34.7	-2.0	-12.9	-39.0	-19.6	18.0	26.5	
	% ch. on prev. year		30.8	-10.4	-18.2	-8.5	-19.8	-51.3	6.6	-13.5	-49.2	-61.8	-54.1	-35.6	
Oil (Brent) in EUR	level		60.7	57.3	55.8	56.4	46.3	30.3	57.7	51.1	30.7	25.2	29.6	36.3	
	% ch. on prev. period				-8.5	1.2	-17.9	-34.6	-2.0	-11.3	-39.9	-17.9	17.4	22.5	
	% ch. on prev. year		25.0	-5.6	-14.4	-5.7	-17.4	-50.3	9.6	-10.0	-48.2	-60.4	-52.9	-35.5	
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				0.9	-0.8	0.0	-5.5	1.3	-3.2	-3.4	-4.1	1.3	3.1	
	% ch. on prev. year		-3.0	3.3	6.3	5.3	2.1	-5.5	9.1	0.2	-2.5	-7.3	-4.8	-4.2	
<b>7. Monetary and financial indicators</b>															
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		-0.32	-0.36	-0.40	-0.40	-0.41	-0.30	-0.39	-0.41	-0.41	-0.25	-0.27	-0.38	
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		0.48	-0.22	-0.52	-0.36	-0.41	-0.43	-0.27	-0.44	-0.53	-0.42	-0.49	-0.40	
ECB repo rate	level		0.00	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)	% ch. on prev. period				1.2	5.6	-6.0	-12.7	1.0	-0.9	-24.2	0.3	2.6	11.4	
	% ch. on prev. year		-3.1	1.6	1.1	15.5	7.0	-12.3	21.9	15.9	-15.1	-18.2	-14.2	-4.7	
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		4.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	--	5.2	5.5	7.5	8.2	8.9	--	
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	--	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	--	
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	--	3.2	3.0	5.5	6.6	7.3	--	
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	level		1.18	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.13	
	% ch. on prev. period				-1.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	1.3	-1.8	0.5	3.2	
	% ch. on prev. year		4.6	-5.1	-4.4	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	-2.8	-3.9	-2.2	-3.4	-2.5	-0.3	
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	-0.8	-0.2	1.4	-0.4	-0.7	2.6	-0.7	0.2	1.5	
	% ch. on prev. year		2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.0	0.6	-1.9	-2.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average; (2) Flash estimate for the last month, if final data not available yet; (3) Data on total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and on imports of goods and services don't include Ireland.



### 1. Output

According to Eurostat's latest estimate, **real GDP** in 2020-Q1 decreased by 3.6% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) which is the sharpest decline in the history of the euro area. As compared to 2019-Q1, GDP decreased by 3.1%. According to European Commission's summer interim forecast, real GDP is expected to decrease by 8.7% in 2020 as a whole.

In June 2020, the recovery of the **Economic Sentiment Indicator** (ESI) intensified after a tentative start in May. Registering the sharpest month-on-month increase on record in the euro area (+8.2 points up to 75.7), the ESI has so far recovered about one third of the combined losses of March and April.

The Eurozone **PMI Composite Output Index** rebounded significantly for the second month in row in June (by 16.6 to 48.5), but it remained in contraction territory (below the 50 threshold). The **manufacturing PMI** increased from 39.4 in May to 47.4 in June. At the same time, the **services PMI** increased from 30.5 to 48.3.

In April 2020, **industrial production** (excluding construction) slumped by 17.1% (m-o-m), after a decline of 11.9% in March. Among the largest euro area countries, the largest decline was seen in Italy (-28.4%), followed by France (-20.3%), Spain (-22.4%) and Germany (-21.0%). In comparison to the same month of the previous year, industrial production declined by 28.0%.

### 2. Private consumption

In 2020-Q1, **private consumption** decreased by 4.7% (q-o-q), following an increase of 0.1% in 2019-Q4. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption declined by 3.9%, after an increase by 1.3% recorded in the preceding quarter.

In June 2020, **consumer confidence** (+4.1) continued last month's recovery on the back of households' much improved expectations in respect of their financial situation, their intentions to make major purchases and, particularly, the general economic situation. Households' assessments of their past financial situation continued to deteriorate, but on a smaller scale than in May.

In May 2020, compared to the previous month the **retail trade volume** increased by 17.8% (after declines by 12.1% in April and 10.6% in March). Retail trade increased by 38.4% for automotive fuels, by 34.5% for non-food products and by 2.2% for food, drinks and tobacco. In the same month, new passenger car registrations increased by 139.9% (m-o-m), but were still about 50% lower than in May 2019.

In June, **retail trade confidence** bounced back (+10.4 points) from rock bottom, thanks to managers' drastically improved business expectations and views on the

adequacy of the volume of stocks, as well as, to a lesser extent, more benign appraisals of the present business situation.

### 3. Investment

In 2020-Q1, **gross fixed capital formation** (excluding Ireland) declined by 4.6% quarter-on-quarter, following an increase by 0.2% in the preceding quarter, and by 4.0% year-on-year, after expanding by 2.1% in the preceding quarter.

In 2020-Q2, the **capacity utilisation rate** in manufacturing (survey conducted in April) decreased sharply to 69.7% from 80.8% in the first quarter. It was just 0.3 pps. above its historical low in 2009-Q3 and over 10 pps. lower than its long-term average. The rate of capacity utilisation in services decreased from 90.3% in 2020-Q1 to 85.6% in 2020-Q2, which is the lowest since these data are recorded (2011-Q3).

### 4. Labour market

In 2020-Q1, **employment** (in terms of employed persons) decreased by 0.2%. In terms of hours worked, however, employment decreased by 3.1% (q-o-q). In May 2020, the **unemployment rate** stood at 7.4%, just 0.1 ppt. higher than in April 2020 and still below the 7.6% recorded in May 2019. The labour market impact of the economic downturn was limited by strong policy support (e.g. extended short-time work schemes) and some statistical issues. Some laid-off workers have not been able to actively look for jobs during the lockdowns or withdrew from the labour market to care for relatives and were therefore not counted as unemployed. Moreover, in some countries dismissal bans prevented companies from laying off staff. In June, the **Employment Expectations Indicator** (EEI) improved sharply for the second month in row (by 12.7 points to 82.8). According to the Commission's surveys, **employment expectations** increased by 12.0 pts. to -8.3 in services; by 7.4 to -5.7 construction, by 6.4 to -11.6 in retail trade and by 3.9 to -19.6 in industry. Consumers' unemployment expectations decreased by 8.8 to 51.6 in June.

### 5. International transactions

The CPB **world trade volume** (goods) decreased by 12.1% (m-o-m) in April 2020, after a decrease of 2.4% in March. Compared with April 2019 it was 16.2% lower.

The assessment of **export order books in manufacturing** decreased by 2.0 pts. to -49.7 pts. in June, after decreasing by 5.7 pts. in May. It is at the lowest level since the Great Recession. Meanwhile, export expectations in the second quarter of 2020 (survey conducted in April) decreased to their lowest level since these data are collected (January 1980).



## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



In April 2020, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** stood at €1.2 bn, down from €25.5 bn in March. Despite this, the seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** increased from €13.2 bn in March to €14.4 bn in April.

### 6. Prices

Eurostat's flash estimate for annual **HICP inflation** stood at 0.3% in June 2020, up from 0.1% in May. Core inflation is expected to be at 1.1% (down from 1.2% in May). Prices of food, alcohol & tobacco are expected to keep rising fast, but at somewhat lower pace than in May (3.1%, compared with 3.4% in May). This is especially the case for unprocessed food prices (5.9%, compared with 6.7% in May). At the same time, energy prices declined significantly (-9.4%, compared with -11.9% in May).

In May 2020, **industrial producer prices** decreased for the fourth month in a row, by 0.6% in m-o-m terms (-2.0% in April) and by 5.0% y-o-y (-4.5% in April).

**Brent crude oil prices** have recently exhibited substantial volatility. They slumped from 59.6 USD/bbl. on 19 February 2020 to just 19.66 USD/bbl. on 21 April, the lowest since February 2002. Since then, prices seem to have followed an upward trend. On 6 July, Brent oil was traded at 43.07 USD/bbl., corresponding to 38.07 EUR/bbl.

### 7. Monetary and financial indicators

At its meeting on 4 June 2020, the ECB Governing Council decided on several measures to strengthen its **comprehensive package of policy measures** in reaction to the coronavirus outbreak, including an increase in the volume of the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) and its extension to at least the end of June 2021. Net purchases under the asset purchase programme (APP) will continue at a monthly pace of €20 billion, together with the purchases of the additional €120 billion until the end of the year. At the same time, **ECB policy interest rates** remained unchanged on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.50% respectively.

**Money market interest rates** reached a new all-time low with the 3-month Euribor at -0.49% on 12 March 2020. After a gradual increase up to -0.16 on 23 April, they declined again to a level close to March's record low. On 7 July, the 3-month Euribor was -0.44%.

**Benchmark sovereign bond yields** (10-year German Bund) reacted to concerns about the impact of the pandemic. Yields went down in late February and beginning of March and reached their historical low of -0.85% on 9 March. Since then, they recovered and currently fluctuate at a similar level as before the outbreak of the pandemic (-0.46% on 7 July).

According to the April 2020 ECB **bank lending survey**, credit standards for loans to enterprises tightened in the first quarter of 2020, but banks expected a considerable net easing in the second quarter. The demand for loans from enterprises had surged on account of firms' emergency liquidity needs and was expected to increase further. Credit standards for housing loans tightened in 2020-Q1 to a level above their historical average and further tightening was expected. At the same time, banks reported a lower net increase in demand for housing loans, but expected a strong decrease in the next quarter (-67%).

In May 2020, the annual growth of **M3** increased to 8.9%, the highest since August 2008 (compared with 8.2% in April). Meanwhile, the annual growth rate of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) stood at 5.3% in May (the highest since March 2009), compared with 4.9% in the previous month. The annual growth rate of adjusted **loans to households** stood at 3.0%, unchanged from April. The growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** increased from 6.6% in April to 7.3% in May, the highest rate since March 2009.

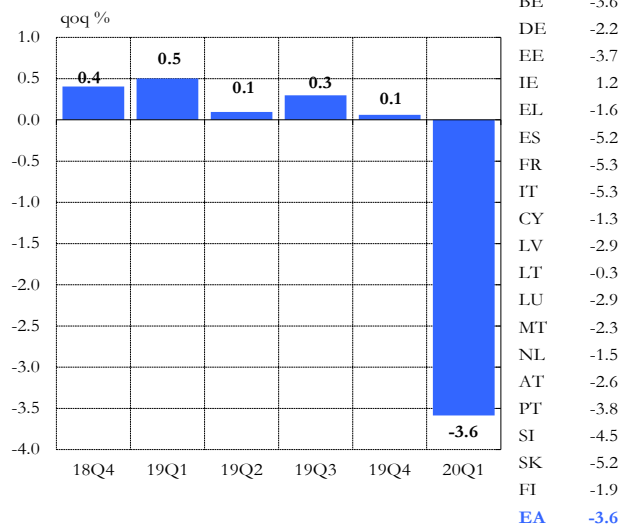
At its meeting on 9-10 June, the Federal Reserve's FOMC stated that "the virus and the measures taken to protect public health have induced sharp declines in economic activity and a surge in job losses" and decided to maintain the target range for the **US federal funds rate** at 0.00-0.25%. On 7 July, the USD 3-month Libor rate stood at 0.27%.

The **EUR/USD exchange rate** was very volatile in February and March, reaching both a 1-year high and a 3-year low in March. After fluctuating around 1.09 in April and May, it increased again and remained in the range 1.12-1.14 in June. On 7 July it stood at 1.129. In June, in nominal effective terms, the euro appreciated 1.5% compared with the previous month, and stood 1.1% higher than in June 2019.

**Stock market indices** slumped between 20 February and 23 March in reaction to the evolving pandemic. In this period, EuroSTOXX and Dow Jones lost around 35%, and Nikkei 225 around 29%. However, between 23 March and early May all main indices rebounded strongly and since mid-June seem to be relatively stable. On 7 July, the Dow Jones stood just 10.8% below its pre-pandemic level, the EuroSTOXX around 12.1% and the Nikkei225 – around 4.2%.

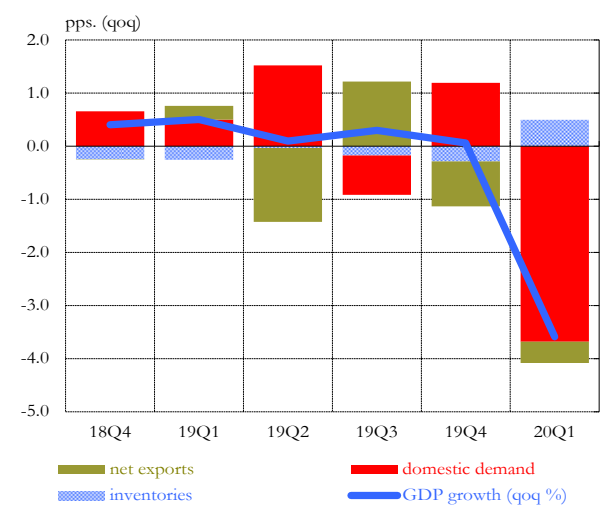
## 1. OUTPUT

### GDP

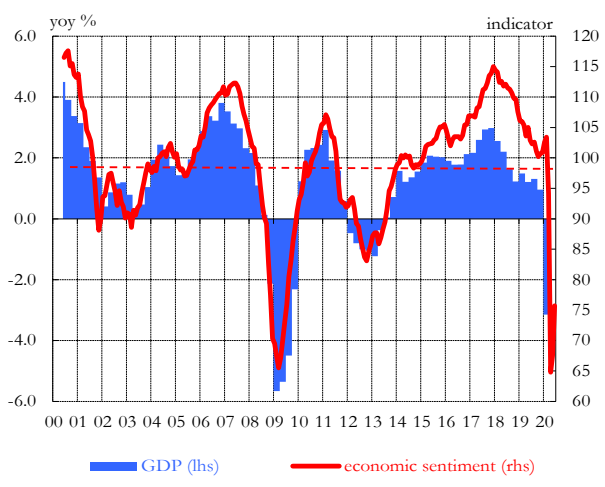


20Q1	
BE	-3.6
DE	-2.2
EE	-3.7
IE	1.2
EL	-1.6
ES	-5.2
FR	-5.3
IT	-5.3
CY	-1.3
LV	-2.9
LT	-0.3
LU	-2.9
MT	-2.3
NL	-1.5
AT	-2.6
PT	-3.8
SI	-4.5
SK	-5.2
FI	-1.9
EA	-3.6

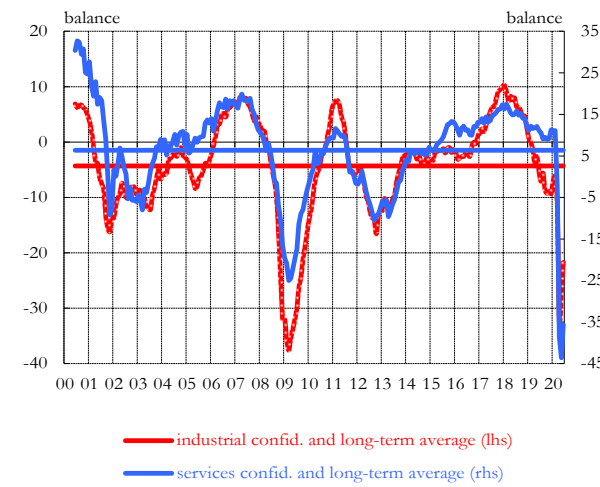
### Contributions to GDP growth



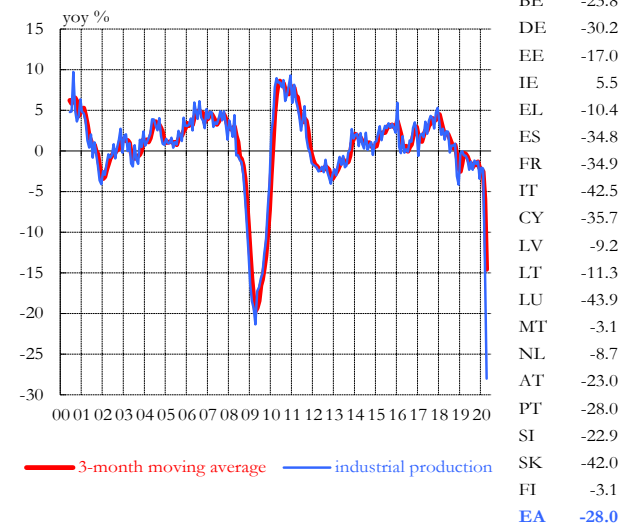
### GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator



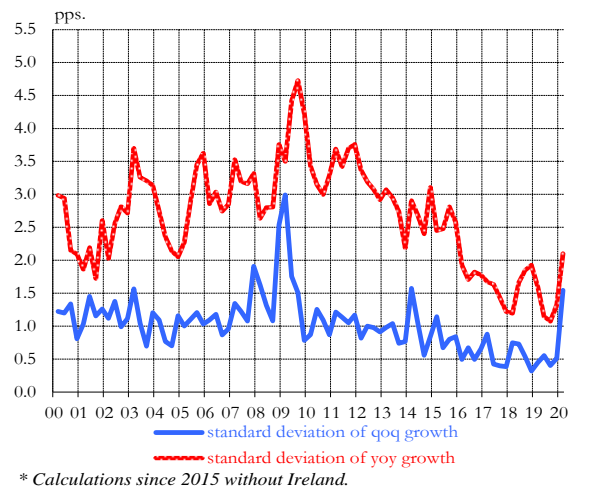
### Industrial and services confidence



### Industrial production



### GDP growth divergence, euro area\*

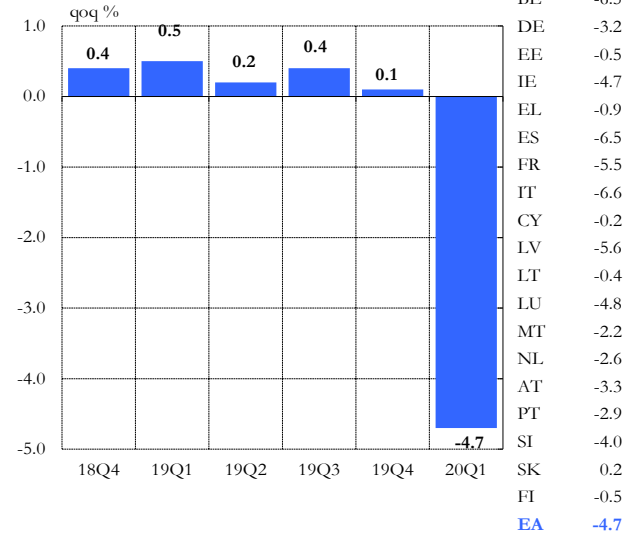


\* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

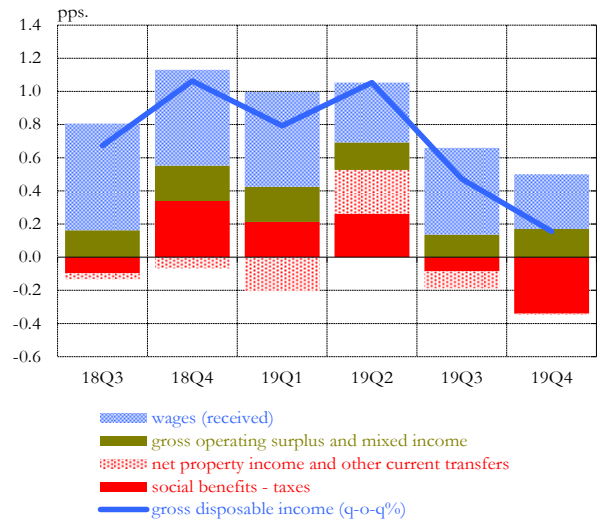
## 2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

### Private consumption

20Q1

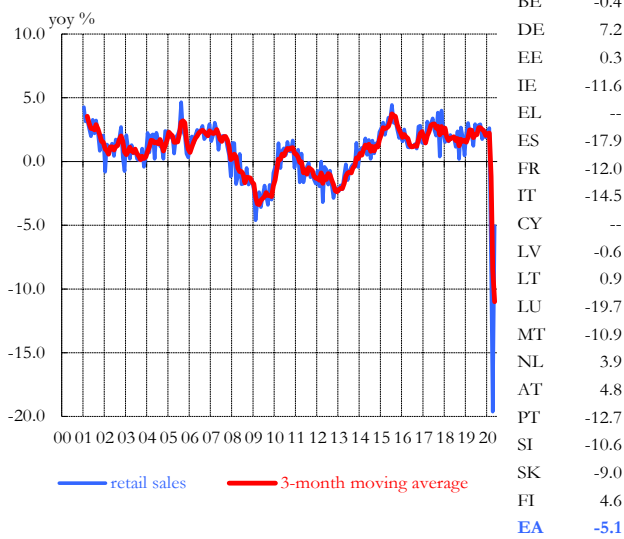


### Household adjusted gross disposable income

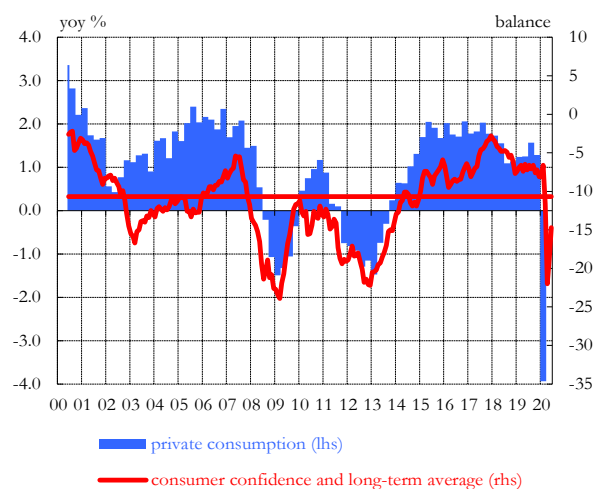


### Retail sales

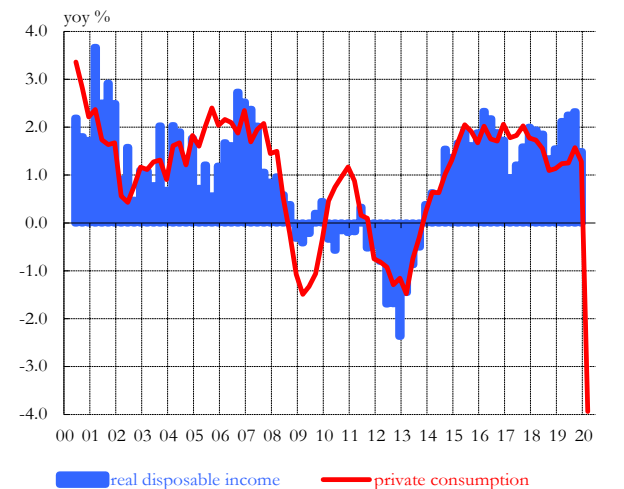
May-20



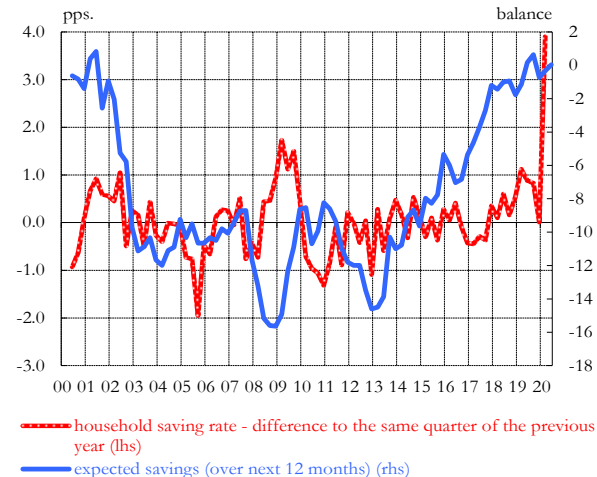
### Consumer confidence and private consumption



### Households: real disposable income and consumption



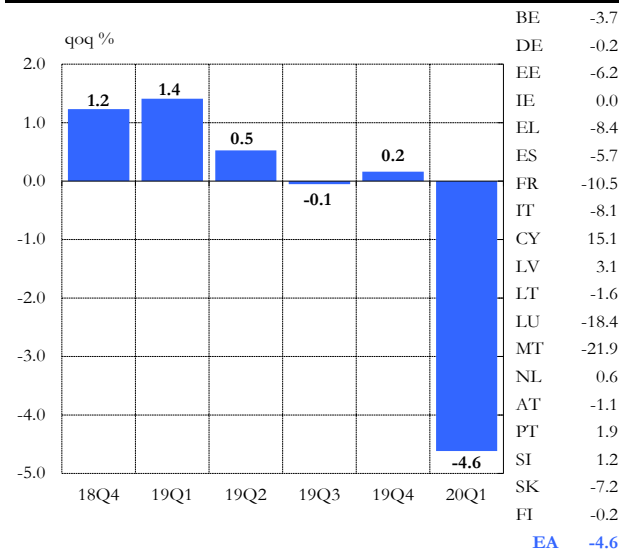
### Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



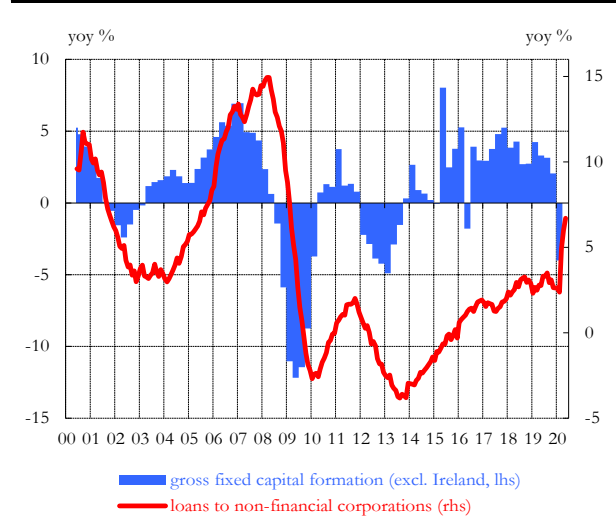


## 3. INVESTMENT

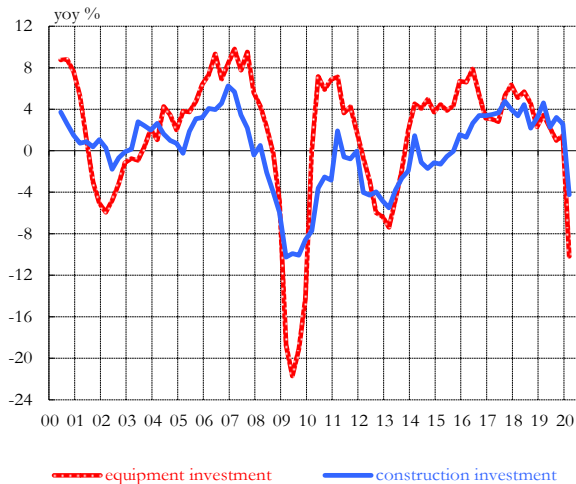
### Gross fixed capital formation (excl. Ireland)



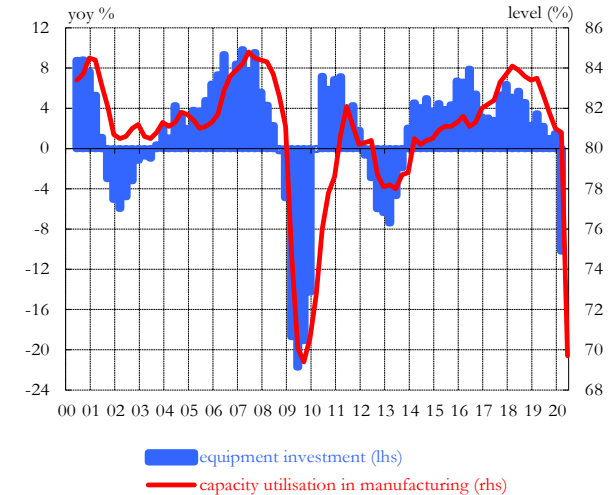
### Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



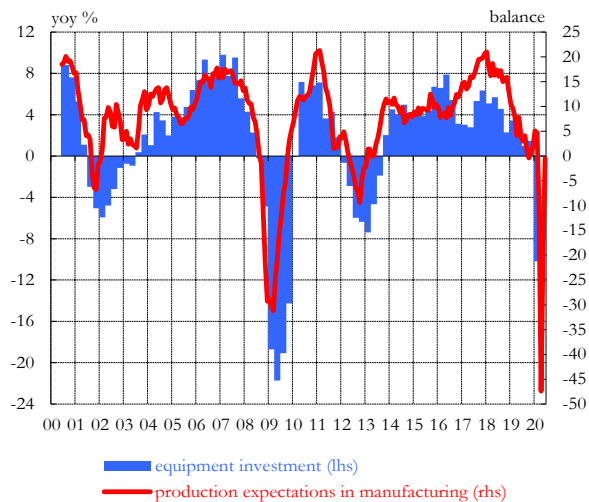
### Equipment and construction investment



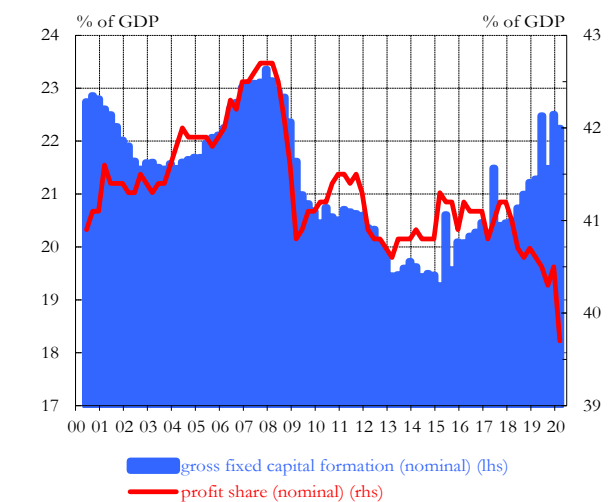
### Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



### Equipment investment and production expectations

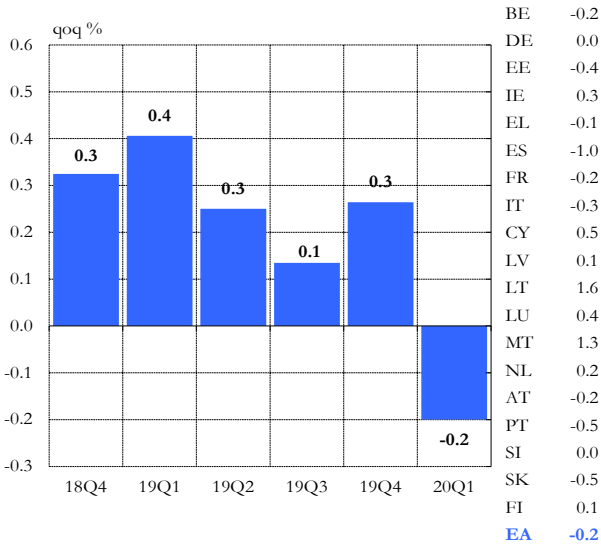


### Gross fixed capital formation and profit share

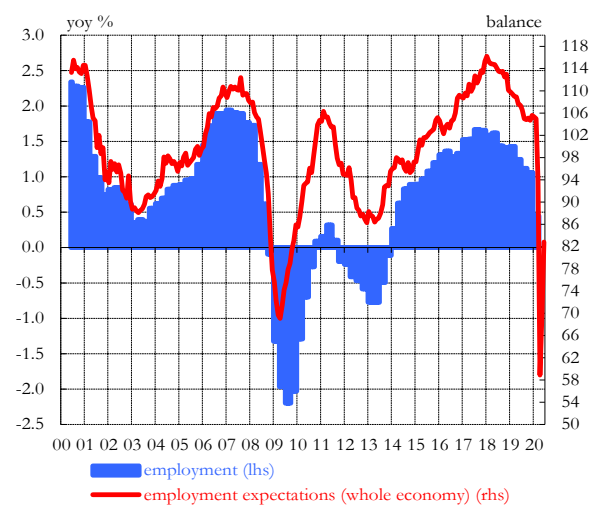


4. LABOUR MARKET

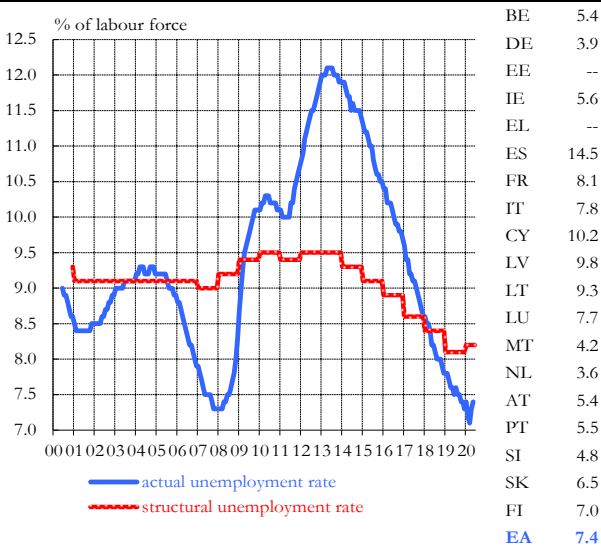
Employment



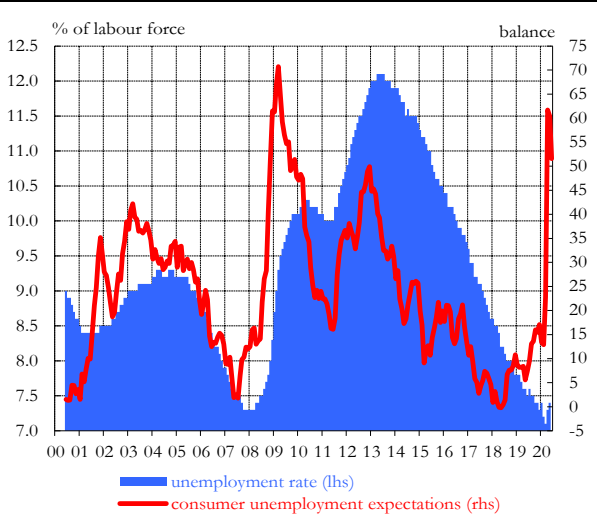
Employment and employment expectations



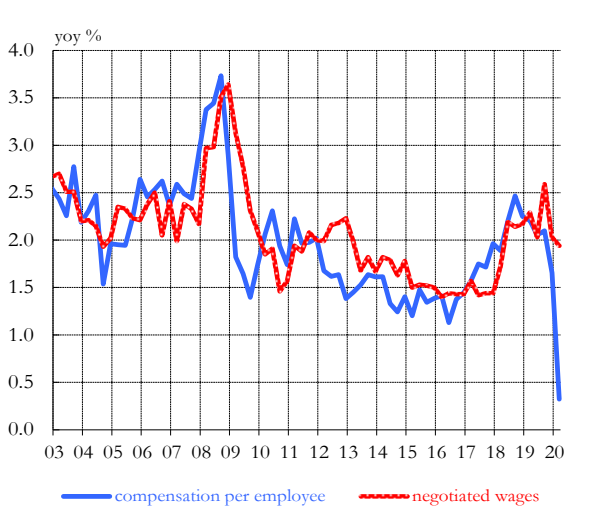
Actual and structural unemployment rate



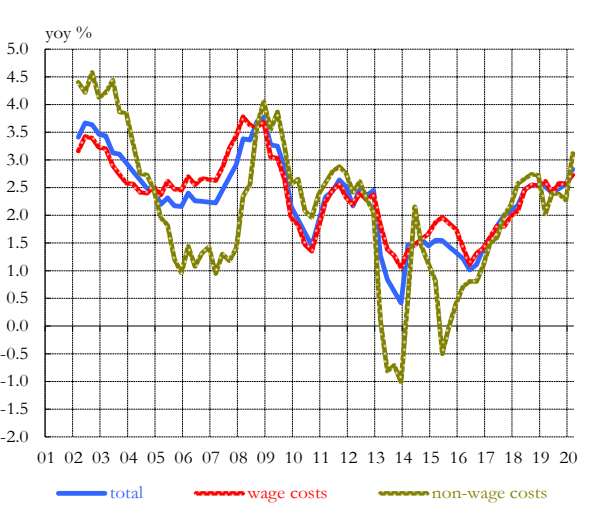
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

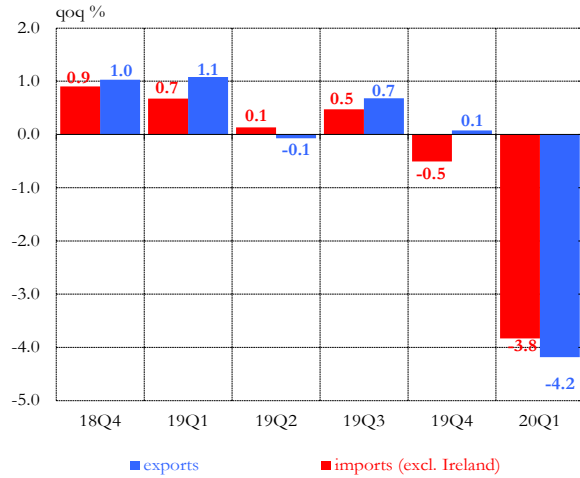


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

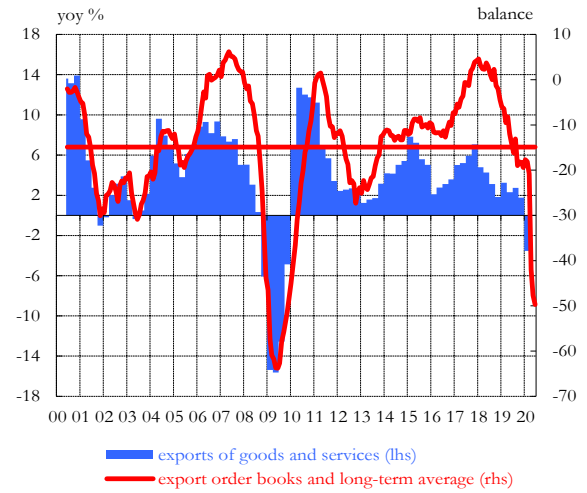


## 5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

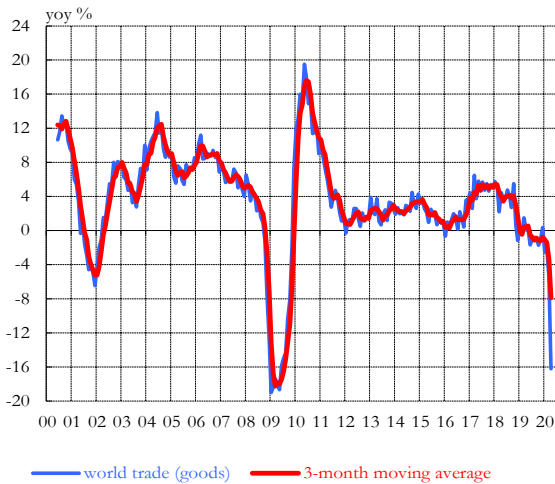
### Exports and imports of goods and services



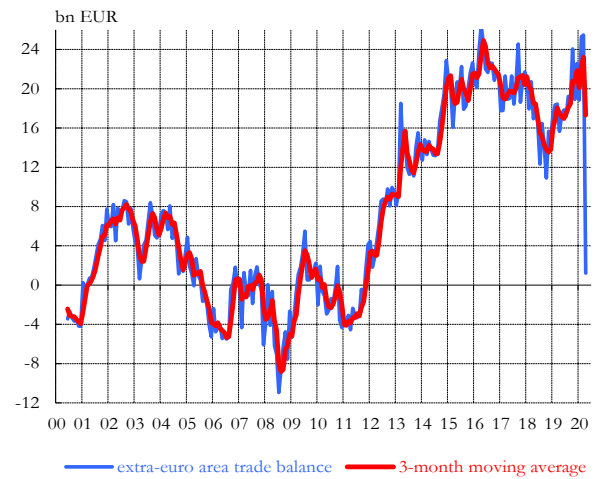
### Exports and export order books



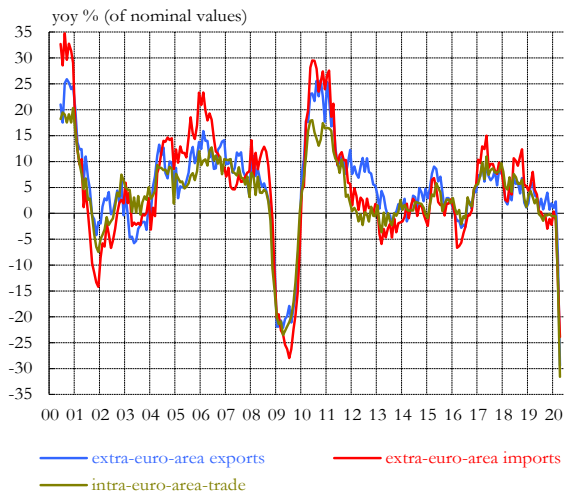
### World trade



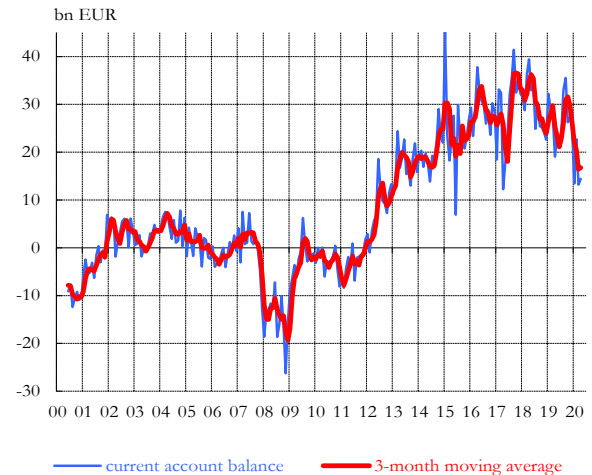
### Extra euro-area trade balance



### Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



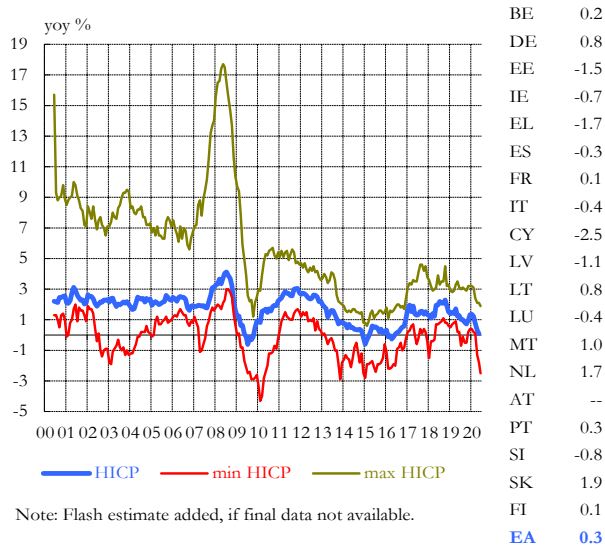
### Current-account balance



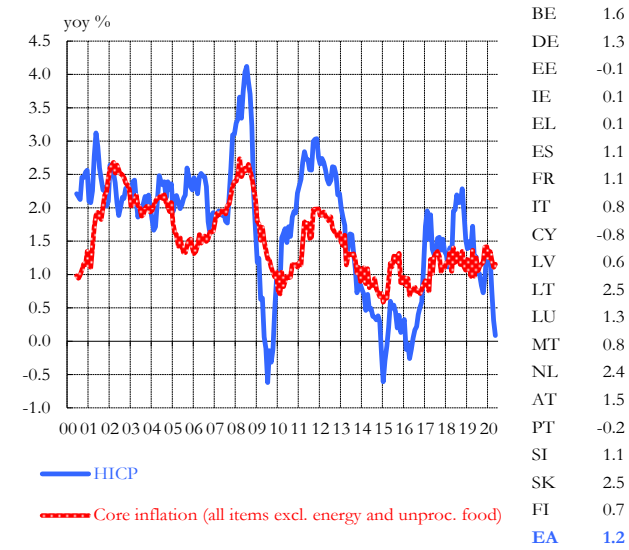


## 6. PRICES

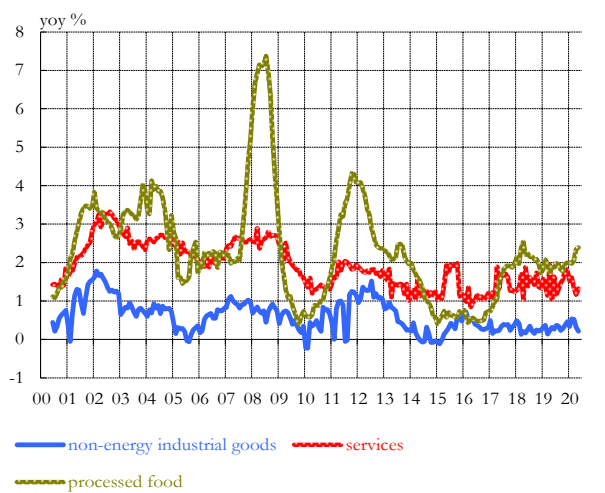
### Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) Jun-20



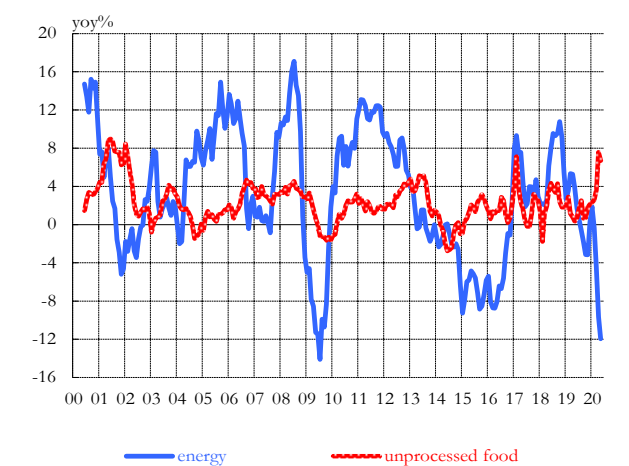
### HICP headline and core inflation May-20



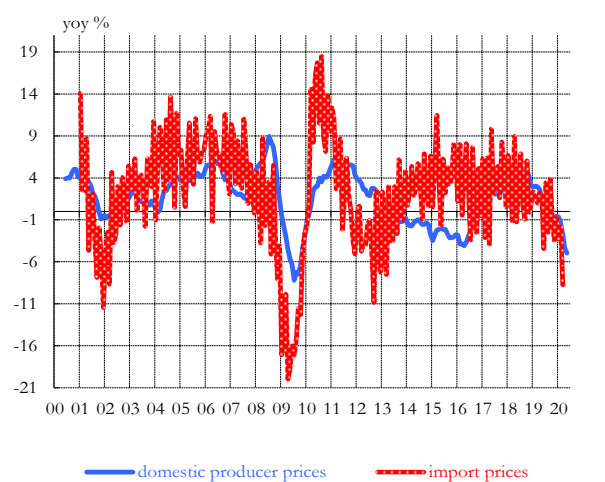
### Breakdown of core inflation



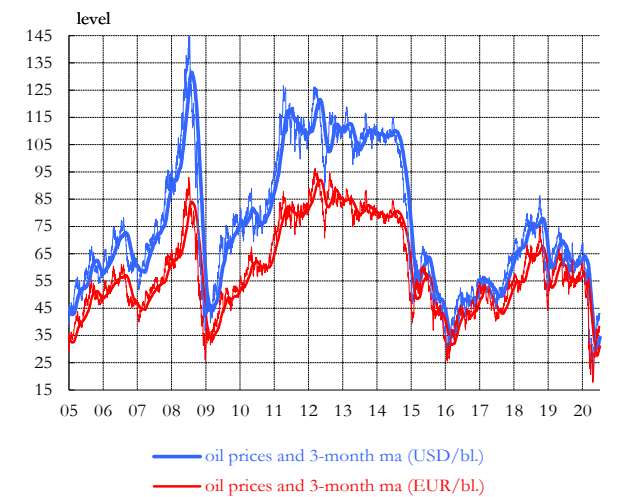
### Energy and unprocessed food



### Domestic producer prices and import prices



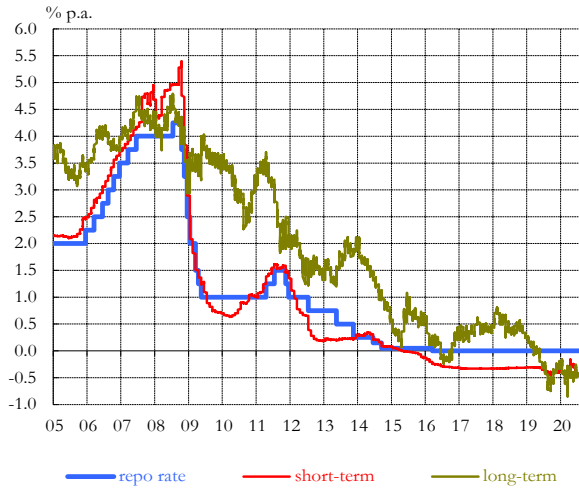
### Oil prices



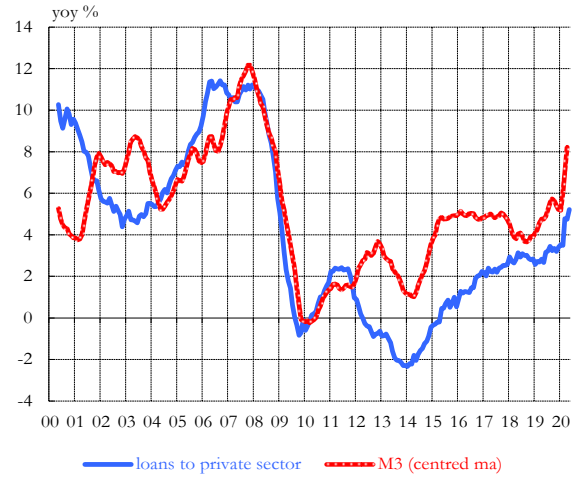
# KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

## 7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

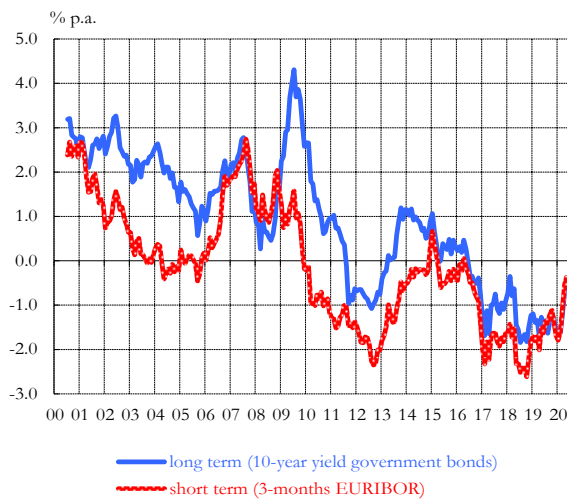
### Nominal interest rates



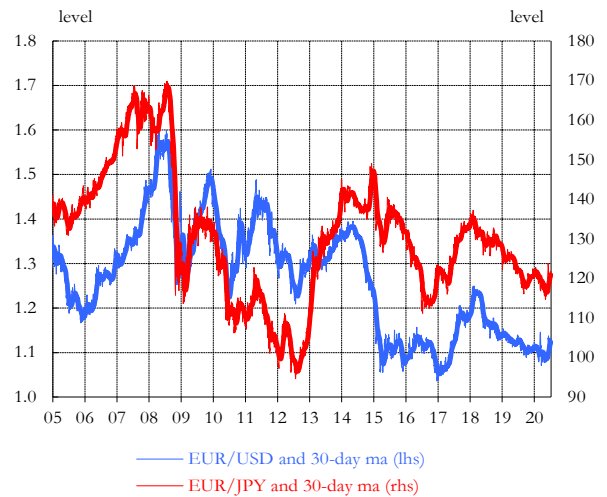
### Loans to private sector and money supply



### Real interest rates



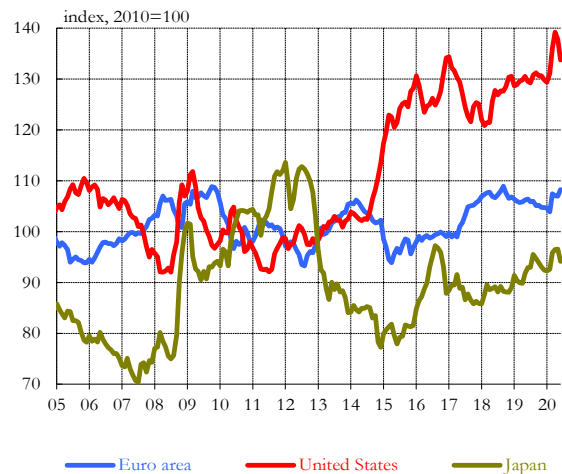
### Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



### Stock market indices

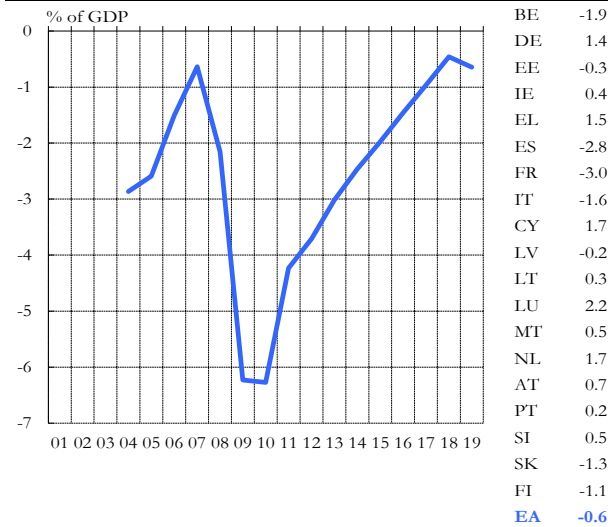


### Nominal effective exchange rates

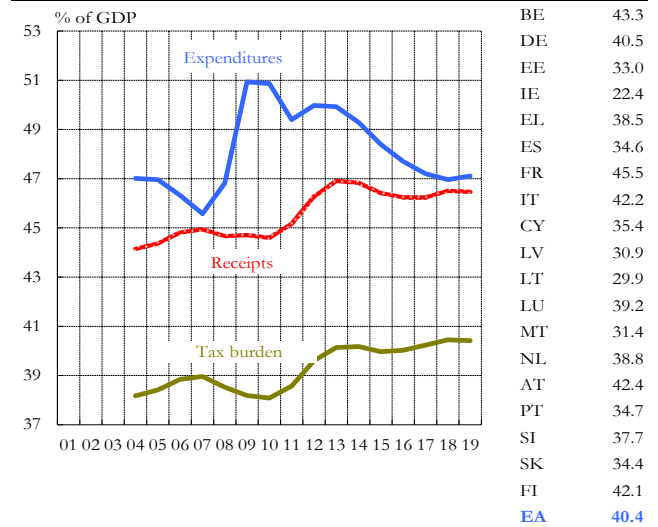


## 8. PUBLIC FINANCES

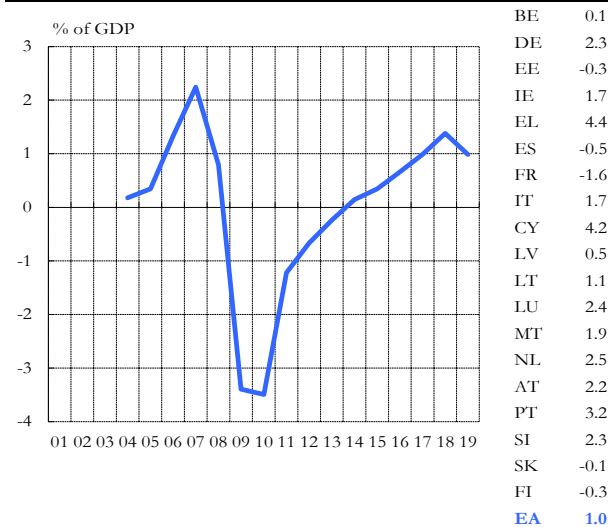
### General government balance



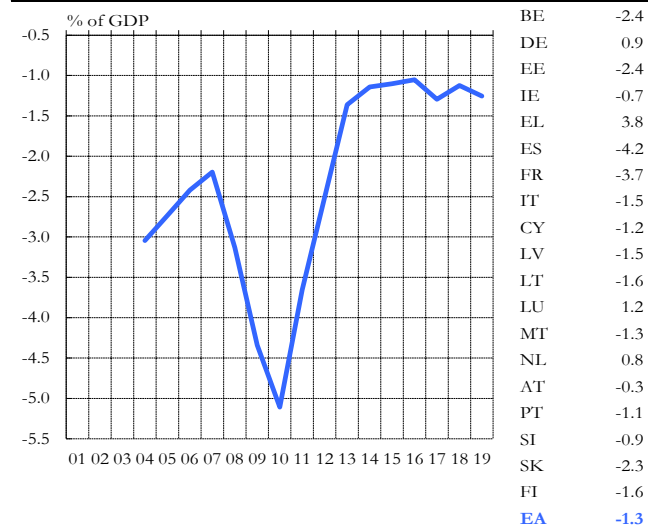
### General government expenditure and receipts



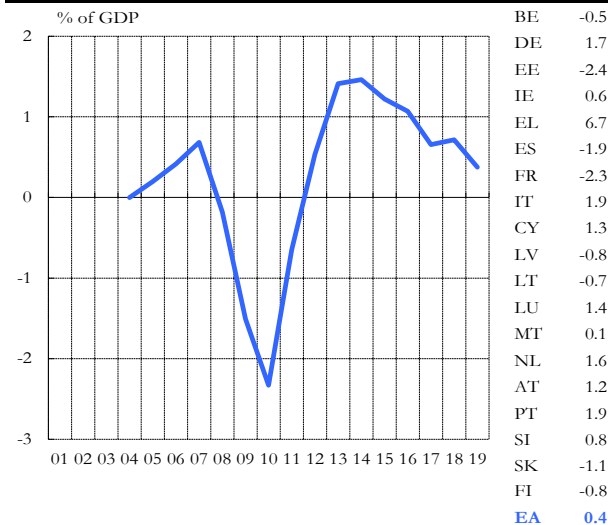
### Primary balance



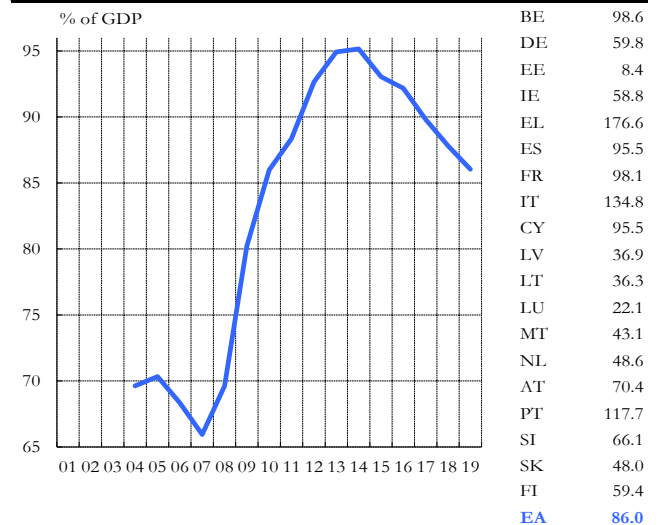
### Cyclically adjusted balance



### Cyclically adjusted primary balance



### General government debt



\* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2020 forecast

## KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro area	<b>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).</b>	
Indicator	Note	Source
<b>1. Output</b>		
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 (sections B-D). Mom% and qoq% ch. are seasonally and working day adjusted, yoy% ch. are calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Real gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar 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
<b>2. Private consumption</b>		
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 (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
<b>3. Investment</b>		
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 (2015), ESA 2010), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Equipment investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2015), ESA 2010), EUR, real machinery and equipment and weapons systems. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Construction investment	Gross fixed capital formation at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year (2015), ESA 2010), EUR, dwellings and other buildings and structures. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 (total economy)	The Employment Expectations Indicator is made up of four seasonally adjusted balances (in percentage points) which summarise managers' answers to a question about their employment plans in, respectively, the industry, services, retail trade and construction sector. Before being summarised in one composite indicator, the four balance series are weighted so that the relative importance of each economic sector for overall employment is adequately reflected. Data are seasonally adjusted.	DG ECFIN
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	Total domestic employment (number of persons). Data are seasonally adjusted for Ireland, Greece, France, Cyprus, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia, and seasonally and calendar 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 calendar-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 calendar 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 calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Non-wage costs	Nominal non-wage costs include the employers' social contributions plus employment taxes less subsidies. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Labour productivity	Ratio between GDP and employment. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 calendar adjusted.	ECB
Exports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2015), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes, reference year 2015), EUR. Data are seasonally and calendar 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 IC37 (index 2010 = 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