



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



This update: ⁽²⁾ 09-Mar-18

Next update: 22-May-18

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	17Q2	17Q3	17Q4	18Q1	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
1. Output													
Economic Sentiment <i>indicator</i>	100.0	104.3	110.7	109.5	111.5	114.3	--	112.5	113.5	114.0	115.3	114.9	114.1
Industrial confidence <i>balance</i>	-6.1	-2.7	4.5	3.3	5.4	8.3	--	6.7	8.0	8.1	8.8	9.0	8.0
Services confidence <i>balance</i>	9.7	11.2	14.6	13.4	14.9	16.9	--	15.4	16.2	16.4	18.0	16.8	17.5
Industrial production <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.3	1.3	1.5	--	-0.5	0.4	1.3	0.4	--	--
(excluding construction) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.9	1.5	2.9	2.6	3.6	4.3	--	3.4	3.9	3.7	5.2	--	--
Gross domestic product <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	0.7	0.6	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	--						
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.3	--	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	0.5		0.8	1.0	--	--						
2. Private consumption													
Consumer confidence <i>balance</i>	-12.3	-7.8	-2.5	-2.7	-1.5	-0.2	--	-1.2	-1.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1
Retail confidence <i>balance</i>	-7.7	1.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	5.3	--	3.0	5.5	4.3	6.0	5.2	4.3
Private consumption <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.5	0.3	0.2	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	--						
Retail sales <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.9	0.6	0.3	--	0.9	-1.2	2.0	-1.1	--	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.0	--	3.9	0.3	3.7	2.1	2.3	--
3. Investment													
Capacity utilisation <i>level (%)</i>	81.1	81.8	83.0	82.6	83.2	83.8	84.4	--	83.8	--	--	84.4	--
Production expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	6.3	8.3	15.2	13.4	15.9	18.2	--	18.0	17.6	18.0	18.9	19.0	16.0
Gross fixed capital formation <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.7	-0.2	0.9	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	4.6	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.5	--						
- equipment investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.6	2.4	1.3	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		6.4	5.1	4.5	6.0	6.4	--						
- construction investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.5	0.9	0.7	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	--						
Change in stocks <i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	--						
4. Labour market													
Employment expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	-9.1	-1.2	6.5	5.1	7.0	10.6	--	7.4	9.1	10.3	12.3	10.4	9.9
Employment expectations (services) <i>balance</i>	5.6	8.4	11.3	11.0	12.0	12.1	--	11.9	12.1	11.2	13.1	14.0	12.6
Employment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.4	--	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.3		1.6	1.7	--	--						
Employment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		2,020		680	600	--	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	0.4	--	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.1	1.3		1.6	1.7	--	--						
Unemployment expectations <i>balance</i>	25.4	15.3	4.6	2.4	3.5	3.6	--	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.4	-1.3	1.0
Unemployment rate <i>% of lab. force</i>		10.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	--	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	--
Unemployment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,219	-1,480	-522	-260	-359	--	-120	-123	-121	-122	-10	--
5. International transactions													
World trade <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.6	1.4	1.1	--	0.1	-1.2	2.7	0.3	--	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.5	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.6	--	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.5	--	--
Export order books <i>balance</i>	-18.1	-11.9	-2.8	-4.5	-1.6	2.2	--	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.5
Trade balance (merchandise) <i>billion EUR</i>		262.0	238.7	58.1	62.2	64.9	--	23.8	19.2	22.0	23.8	--	--
Exports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.2	1.6	1.9	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.9	3.4	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.1	--						
Imports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.8	0.6	1.1	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.7	--						
Current-account balance <i>billion EUR</i>		367.6	391.4	80.9	124.2	95.2	--	42.7	30.3	35.0	29.9	--	--
Direct investment <i>billion EUR</i>		222.8	0.5	8.8	15.9	-22.3	--	18.0	28.3	-17.2	-33.5	--	--
Portfolio investment <i>billion EUR</i>		416.6	384.9	26.0	148.4	111.3	--	29.8	46.6	32.7	31.9	--	--
6. Prices													
Consumer inflation expectations <i>balance</i>	18.6	4.1	13.7	13.2	12.5	14.7	--	14.2	14.6	15.9	13.6	19.6	18.0
Headline inflation (HICP) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	--	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	--
Core HICP <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	--	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	--
Domestic producer prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-2.3	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.5	--	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.5	--
Import prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-2.1		2.9	1.6	--	--	1.7	1.5	1.5	--	--	--
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>level</i>		45.1	54.7	50.8	52.2	61.5	--	--	57.7	62.9	64.3	69.0	65.8
<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-6.9	2.7	17.8	--	--	4.1	9.1	2.1	7.4	-4.7
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-15.8	21.3	8.0	11.0	20.3	--	--	12.6	34.4	16.9	24.0	17.3
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>level</i>		40.8	48.5	46.1	44.4	52.2	--	--	49.1	53.6	54.3	56.6	53.2
<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-9.9	-3.8	17.5	--	--	5.7	9.2	1.2	4.3	-6.0
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-15.6	18.9	10.8	5.5	10.1	--	--	5.6	23.5	4.0	8.0	1.0
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-11.8	-2.0	-0.1	--	-0.8	-0.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.1
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-0.4	9.1	8.9	4.2	-5.6	--	5.3	0.7	-6.2	-10.5	-11.1	-13.5
7. Monetary and financial indicators													
Nominal interest rates (3 month) <i>level</i>		-0.26	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	--	--	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
Nominal interest rates (10 year) <i>level</i>		0.13	0.37	0.30	0.45	0.38	--	--	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.54	0.73
ECB repo rate <i>level</i>		0.01	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>				6.2	-1.9	3.3	--	--	3.1	-0.3	-1.2	1.5	-5.1
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-12.7	16.2	19.3	16.9	16.2	--	--	18.9	19.2	11.0	9.4	4.1
Money demand (M3) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	--	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	--
Loans to households <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	--	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	--
Loans to non-financial corporations <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	--	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	--
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>level</i>		1.11	1.13	1.10	1.17	1.18	--	--	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.22	1.24
<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				3.3	6.7	0.2	--	--	-1.5	-0.1	0.9	3.0	1.3
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-0.3	2.0	-2.5	5.3	9.3	--	--	6.6	8.7	12.4	14.9	16.1
Nominal effective exchange rate <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.4	3.6	0.1	--	--	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.8	2.4	0.7	3.9	4.4	--	--	3.7	4.2	5.5	5.9	6.6

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

(2) Data available until the date of update

1. Output

Real GDP in the euro area continued growing in the fourth quarter of 2017. According to Eurostat's estimate (released on 7 March), it increased by 0.6% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q). As compared to 2016-Q4, real GDP increased by 2.7% year-on-year (y-o-y). Over the whole year 2017, GDP rose by 2.3% in the euro area. According to the **Commission's winter 2018 interim forecast**, released on 7 February, GDP growth is projected at 2.3% in 2018 and 2.0% in 2019. The European economy has performed better than expected in the second half of 2017 and survey data suggest that growth momentum should remain robust in early 2018.

In February 2018, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** decreased slightly by 0.8 points to 114.1, while remaining at historically high levels. The softening of the euro-area indicator resulted from decreases across all sectors except for services. The drop was marked among consumers, while smaller in the industry, retail trade and construction sectors. By contrast, confidence in services improved.

Industry confidence decreased by 1.0 point in February, resulting from a strong reduction in managers' production expectations, while their assessments of the current level of overall order books and the stocks of finished products remained broadly stable.

The **PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area fell to 57.1 in February, from January's near 12-year high of 58.8. The manufacturing sector again registered stronger output growth than services. Both sectors also continued to enjoy the best periods of expansion for seven years.

In December, **industrial production** rose by 0.4% month-on-month (m-o-m), due to production of durable consumer goods rising by 2.7%, intermediate goods by 1.4%, energy by 1.3% and non-durable consumer goods by 0.7%, while production of capital goods fell by 1.1%.

2. Private consumption

In 2017-Q4, the growth of **private consumption** decreased to 0.2% q-o-q (0.3% in 2017-Q3) and contributed 0.1 pps. to GDP growth. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption was up by 1.5%. In February, **consumer confidence** decreased 1.3 pts. reflecting more negative assessments of all its components

In January, the volume of **retail trade** decreased marginally by 0.1% compared to December 2017, due to falls of 0.3% for non-food products and of 0.2% for food, drinks and tobacco, while automotive fuel rose by 0.3. In February, **retail trade confidence** went lower (-0.9 pts.), which resulted from more negative views on both the present and the expected business situation, while managers' assessment of the adequacy of the volume of stocks remained virtually unchanged.

3. Investment

In 2017-Q4, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 0.9% (q-o-q) in the euro area. As compared to 2017-Q4, it increased by 2.5%. In 2018-Q1, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing (conducted in January) increased to 84.4% (0.6 pts. higher than in 2017-Q4), approaching further the historical maximum value of 85.1% registered in 2007-Q2. The rate of capacity utilisation in services offset the previous quarter's decline by returning in 2018-Q1 to 90.2 (+0.6 pts.).

4. Labour market

Labour market conditions continue to improve. In January, the **unemployment rate** was 8.6%, unchanged from December and thereby at the lowest level since December 2008. Compared to January 2017, unemployment was down by 1.0 pp.

In 2017-Q3, seasonally-adjusted **employment** was 0.4% higher than in 2017-Q2 and 1.7% higher than in 2016-Q3. According to the Commission's survey results, in February **employment expectations** were revised downward somewhat from historically high levels across business sectors. The decrease was small in industry and construction, while employment plans declined more markedly in services and retail trade.

5. International transactions

In December, the **world trade volume** (goods) increased 0.3% m-o-m, after a 2.7% increase in the previous month. In February, views on **export order books in manufacturing** were slightly more negative (2.5 pts., decrease by 0.8 pts.).

In December, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** was in surplus at €23.8 bn, from €22.0 bn in November. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** also recorded a surplus in December (€29.9 billion). This reflected surpluses for goods (€30.9 billion), services (€7.3 billion) and primary income (€3.7 billion), which were partly offset by a deficit for secondary income (€12.0 billion).

6. Prices

In February 2018, the rate of annual **HICP inflation** is estimated to have decreased to 1.2% (1.3% in January), according to Eurostat's Flash estimate. Looking at the main components, energy is expected to have the highest annual rate in February (2.1%, compared with 2.2% in January), followed by services (1.3%, compared with 1.2% in January), food, alcohol and tobacco (1.1%, compared with 1.9% in January) and non-energy industrial goods (0.7%, compared with 0.6% in January). Core inflation (all items excluding energy and unprocessed food) is estimated to have remained stable at 1.2%.

The **Commission's winter 2018 interim forecast** projects HICP inflation at 1.5% in 2018 and 1.6% in 2019. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** decreased in February to 18.0 pts. (from 19.6 pts. in January).

In January, **industrial producer prices** went up by 0.4% compared with December 2017. Compared to January 2017 they were 1.5% higher.

Brent crude **oil prices** had ended 2017 at three-year highs and continued their upward movement in early January, reflecting tighter market conditions. But thereafter upward revisions to the supply outlook, reflecting mainly increased levels of oil production in the US, put pressure on oil prices. On 8 March, Brent crude traded at 63.61 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 66.51 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have in recent months remained close to the ECB's deposit facility rate. On 8 March, the 3-month EURIBOR was at -0.327%.

At its meeting on 8 March, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB **policy interest rates** unchanged and continued to expect them to remain at their present levels for an extended period of time, and well past the horizon of the net asset purchases, i.e. the interest rates on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. As regards non-standard monetary policy measures, monthly asset purchases in 2018 will be at the monthly pace of €30 billion until September 2018, or beyond, if necessary, and in any case until the Governing Council sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with its inflation aim.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have increased in recent months, mainly reflecting revised market expectations of future monetary policy decisions. On 8 March the benchmark sovereign bond yield in the euro area stood at 0.63%.

According to the January 2018 **bank lending survey**, loan growth has continued to be supported by increasing loan demand across all categories and easing credit standards for loans to households. In the fourth quarter of 2017, credit standards for loans to enterprises were unchanged, whereas credit standards on loans to households for house purchase eased. These developments reflected competitive pressures and reduced risk perceptions related to the improved economic outlook.

In January 2018, **monetary developments** were characterised by a slight growth moderation. The annual rate of change of **M3** remained unchanged at 4.6%. The annual growth of loans to the private sector (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling) increased to 3.3% (from 2.9% in December). In particular, the annual growth of adjusted loans to households stood unchanged at unchanged at 2.9%, and the annual growth rate of adjusted loans to non-financial corporations increased to 3.4% (from 3.1% in December).

At its meeting on 30-31 January, the Federal Reserve's **FOMC** decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate between 1.25% to 1.50%. It reiterated that the stance of monetary policy remains accommodative, thereby supporting strong labour market conditions and a sustained return to 2 percent inflation. On 7 March, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 2.057%.

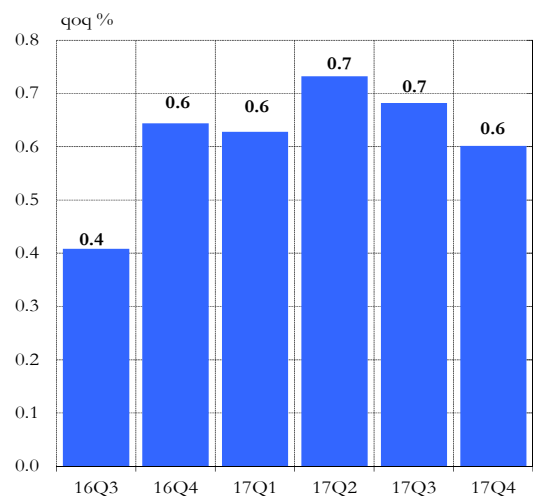
With regard to foreign exchange markets, the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has been fluctuating between 1.19 and 1.25 since the beginning of 2018. In mid-February the euro was trading vis-à-vis the US dollar near its highest in more than three years, standing on 8 March at 1.2421.

Stock market indices around the world had moved up strongly until early 2018. Between January 2017 and January 2018 (monthly average), the EURO STOXX had increased by 7.6% (the Nikkei 225 had gained 23.5% and the Standard&Poor's 500 increased by 22.6%). The declines observed in stock markets in early February 2018 have only partly offset previous gains, in particular as markets stabilised and recovered in the subsequent days.

1. OUTPUT

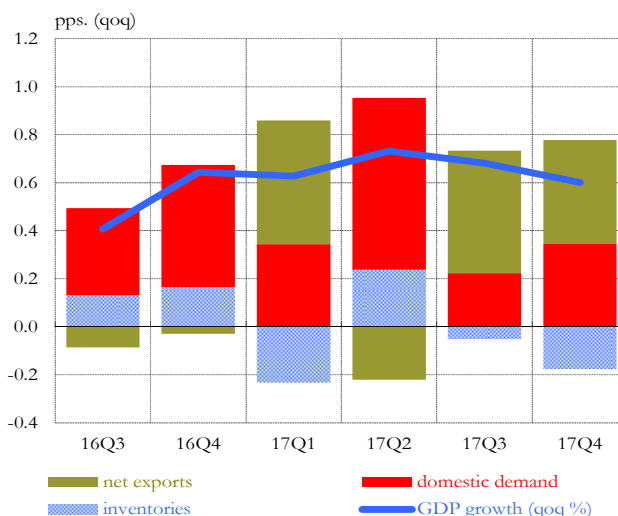
GDP

17Q4

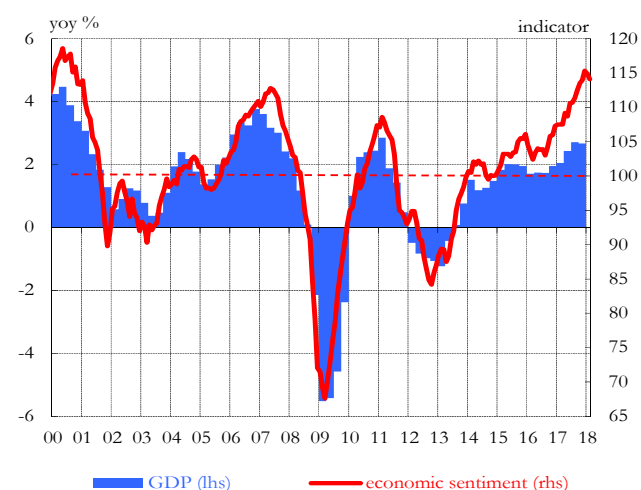


BE	0.5
DE	0.6
EE	2.2
IE	--
EL	--
ES	0.7
FR	0.6
IT	0.3
CY	1.1
LV	0.3
LT	1.4
LU	--
MT	--
NL	0.8
AT	0.8
PT	0.7
SI	2.0
SK	0.9
FI	0.7
EA	0.6

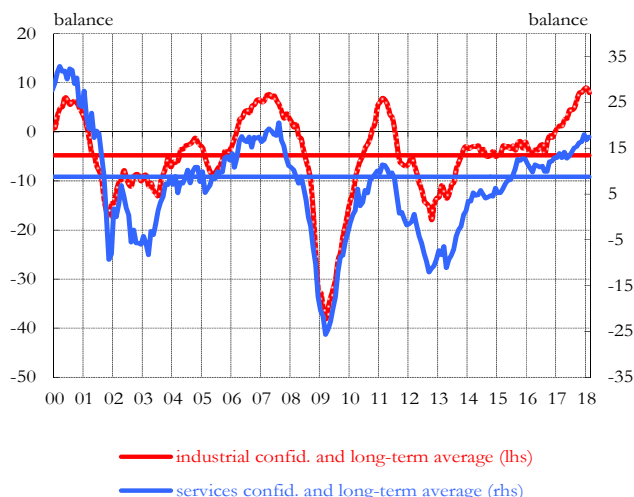
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

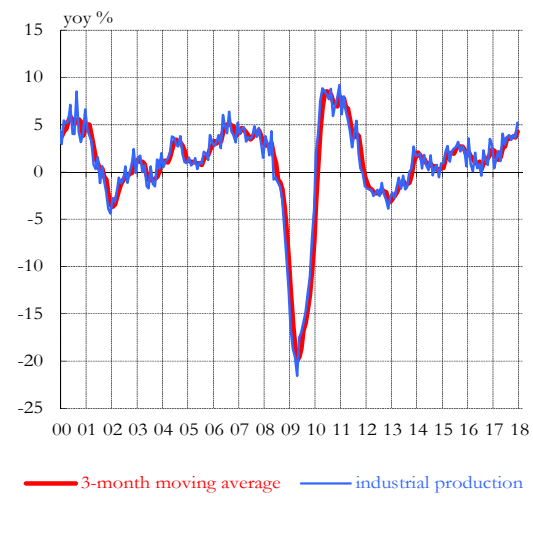


Industrial and services confidence



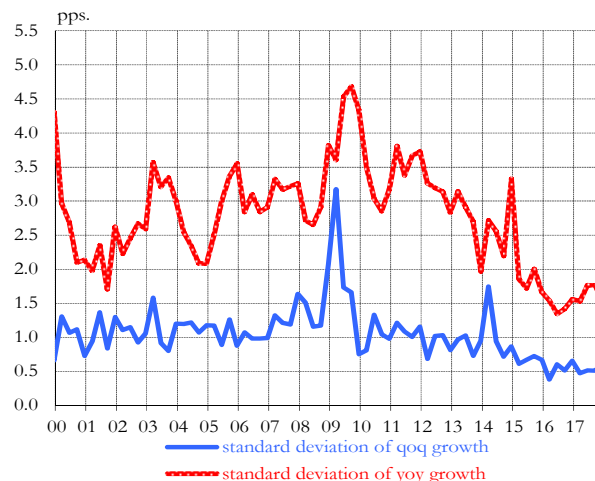
Industrial production

Dec-17



BE	-2.9
DE	6.8
EE	7.1
IE	3.8
EL	0.3
ES	6.5
FR	4.6
IT	4.9
CY	10.4
LV	5.5
LT	7.6
LU	-2.0
MT	-0.3
NL	3.4
AT	4.9
PT	0.6
SI	12.2
SK	-1.0
FI	4.3
EA	5.2

GDP growth divergence, euro area*

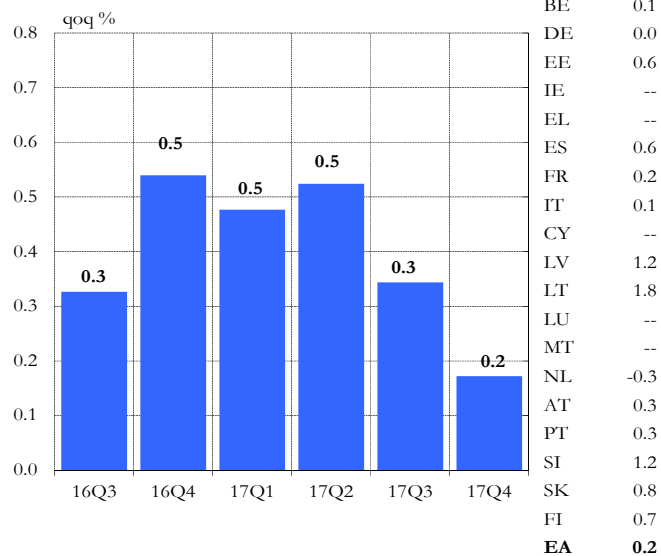


* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

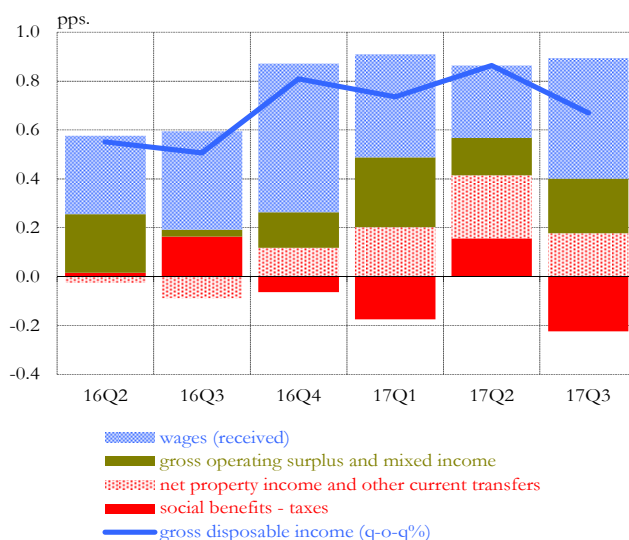
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

17Q4

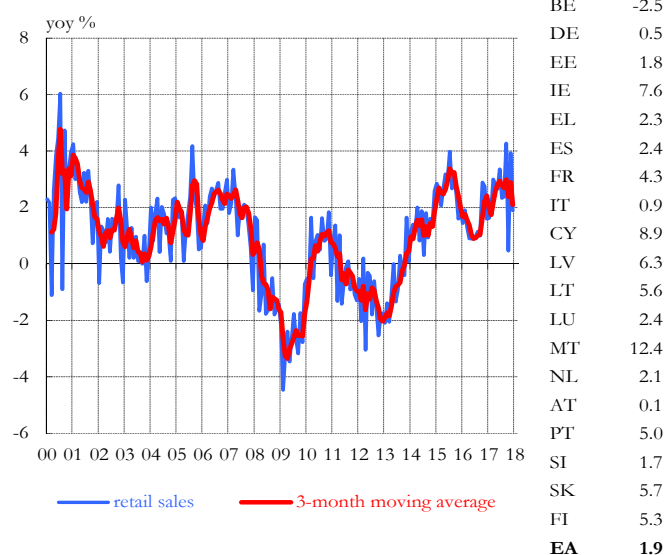


Household adjusted gross disposable income

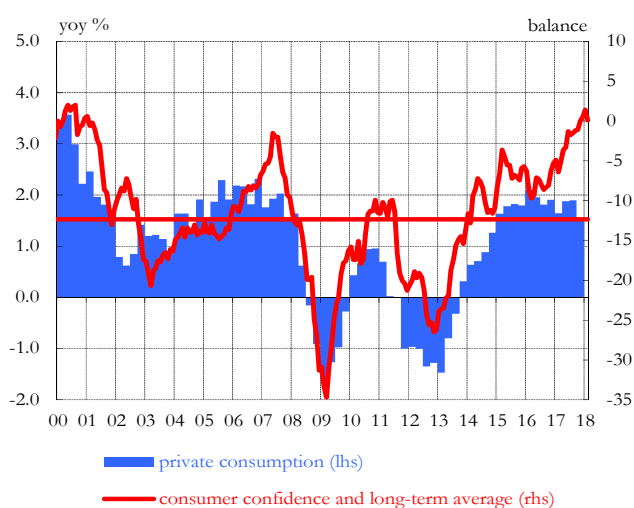


Retail sales

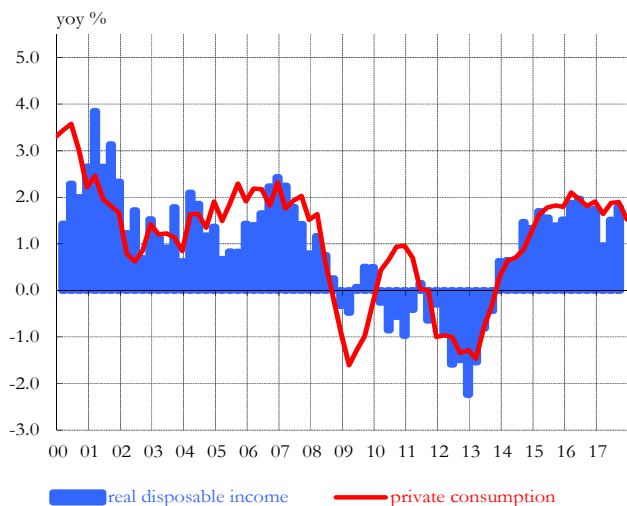
Dec-17



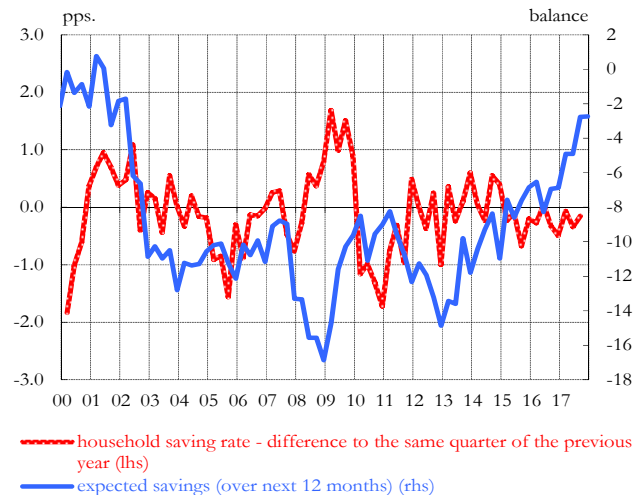
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



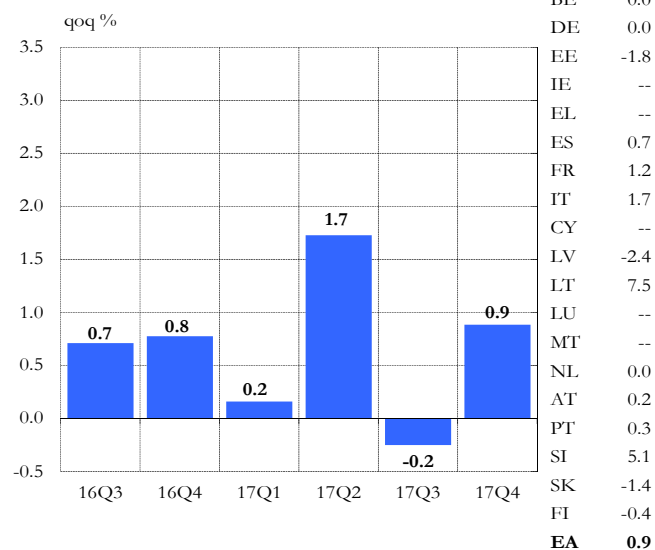
Households: actual saving rate and expected savings



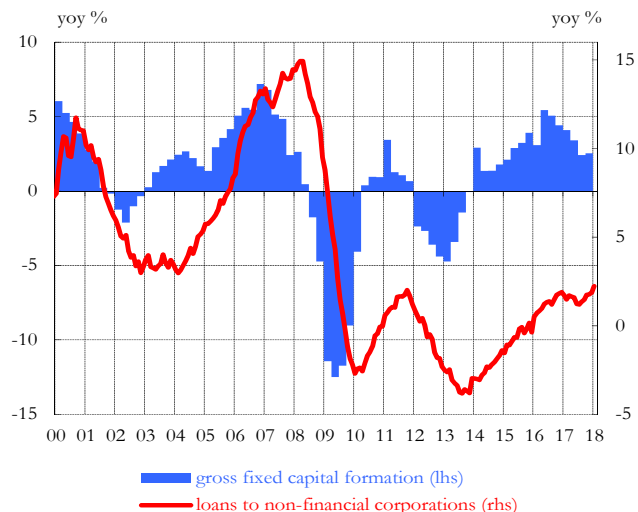
3. INVESTMENT

Gross fixed capital formation

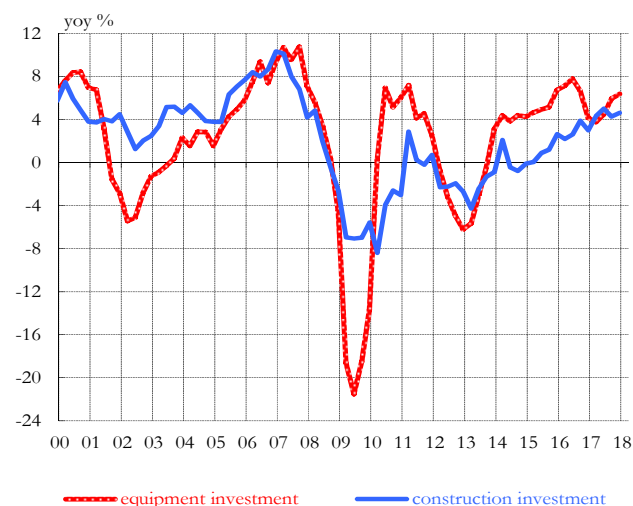
17Q4



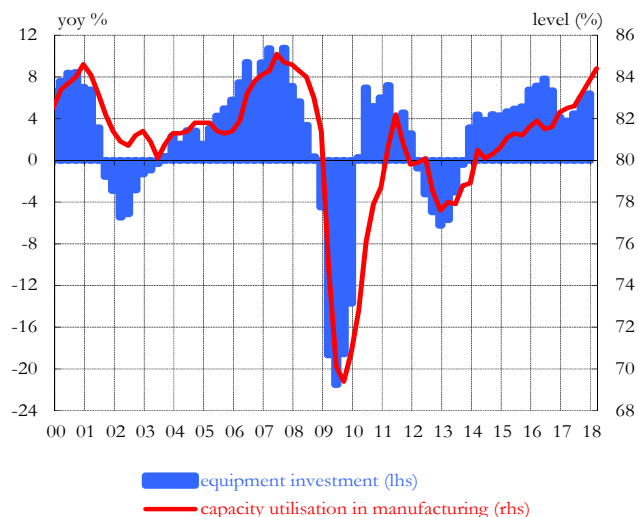
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



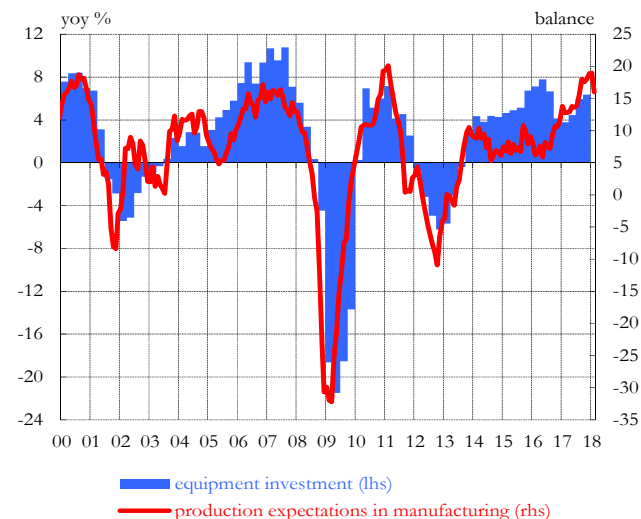
Equipment and construction investment



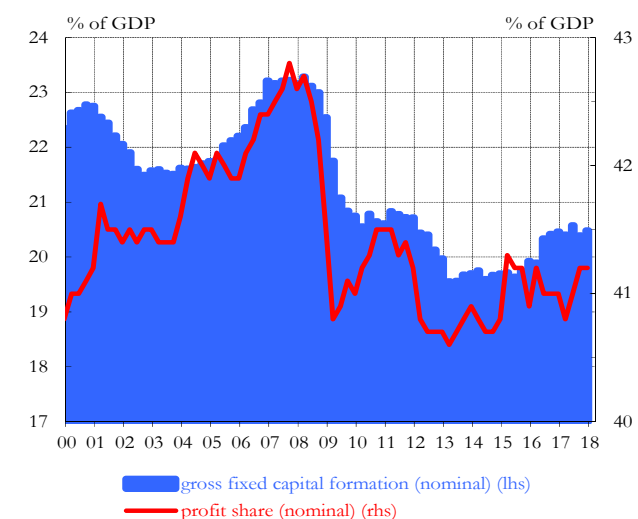
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



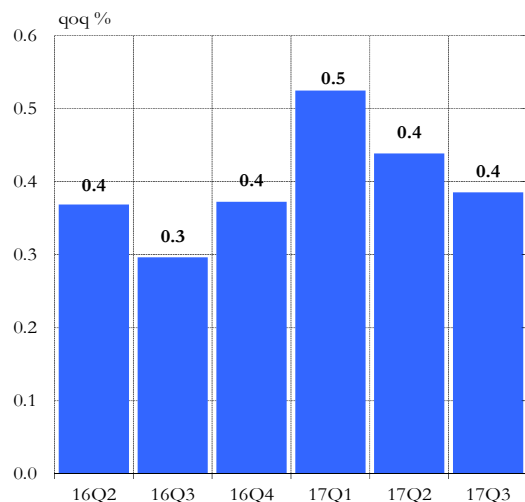
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



4. LABOUR MARKET

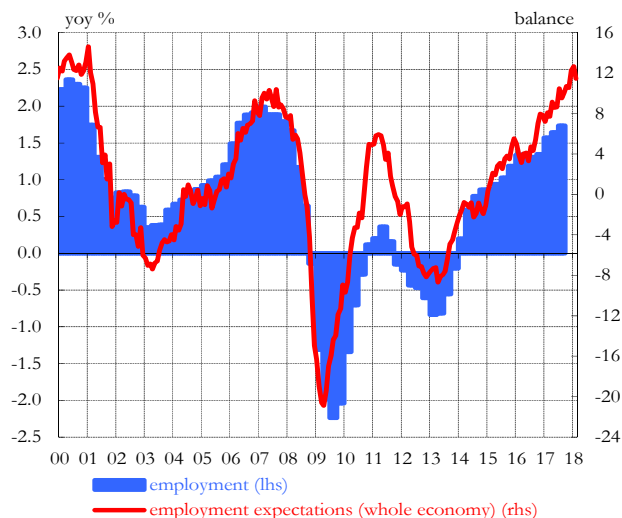
Employment

17Q3



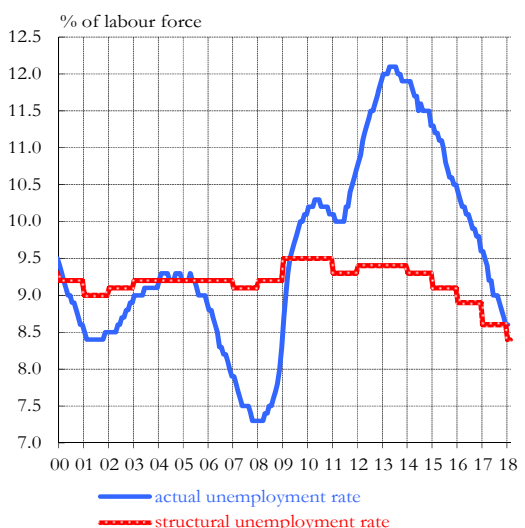
BE	0.2
DE	0.4
EE	1.3
IE	--
EL	0.1
ES	0.7
FR	0.2
IT	0.4
CY	0.7
LV	0.5
LT	-0.5
LU	0.7
MT	1.4
NL	0.5
AT	0.4
PT	0.6
SI	0.7
SK	0.6
FI	0.1
EA	0.4

Employment and employment expectations



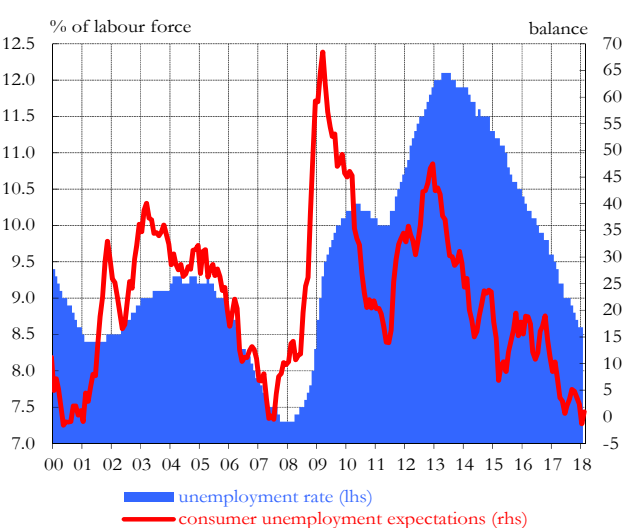
Actual and structural unemployment rate

Jan-18

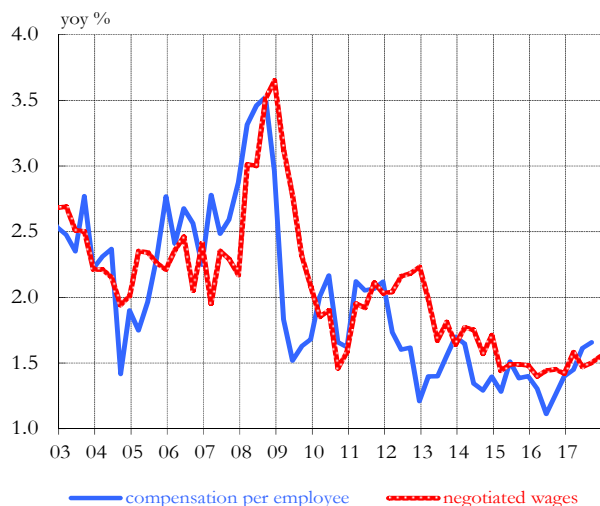


BE	6.6
DE	3.6
EE	--
IE	6.1
EL	9.8
ES	5.5
FR	8.5
IT	5.3
CY	7.3
LV	--
LT	7.5
LU	5.9
MT	7.9
NL	8.3
AT	4.2
PT	3.5
SI	16.3
SK	11.1
FI	9.0
EA	8.6

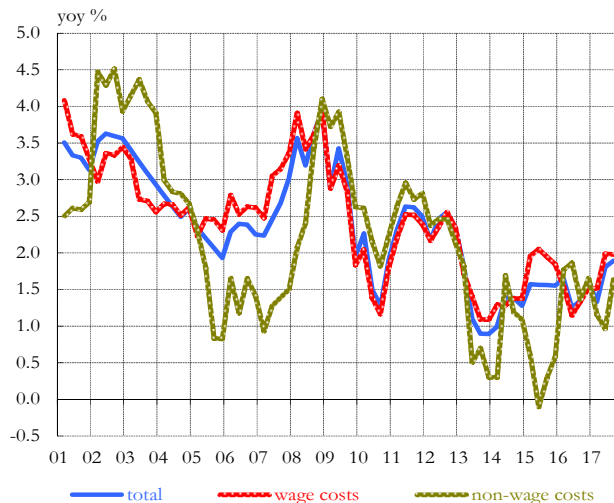
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

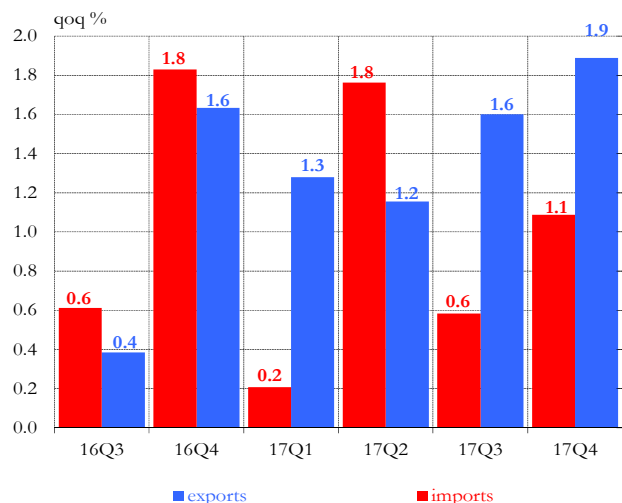


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

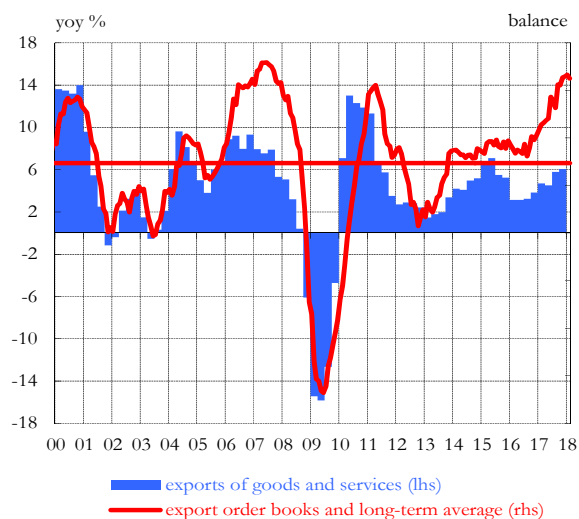


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

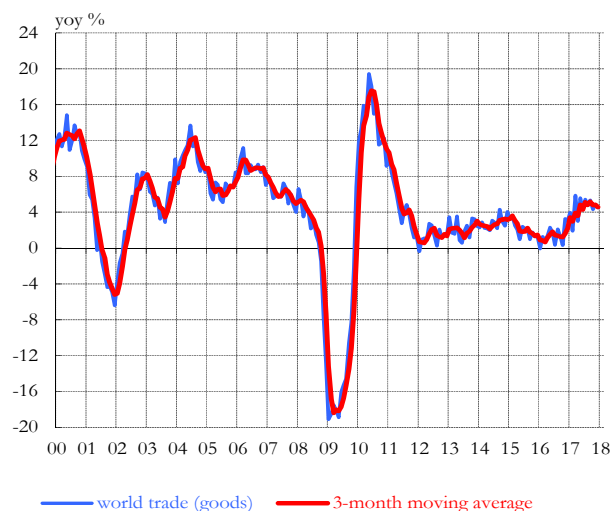
Exports and imports of goods and services



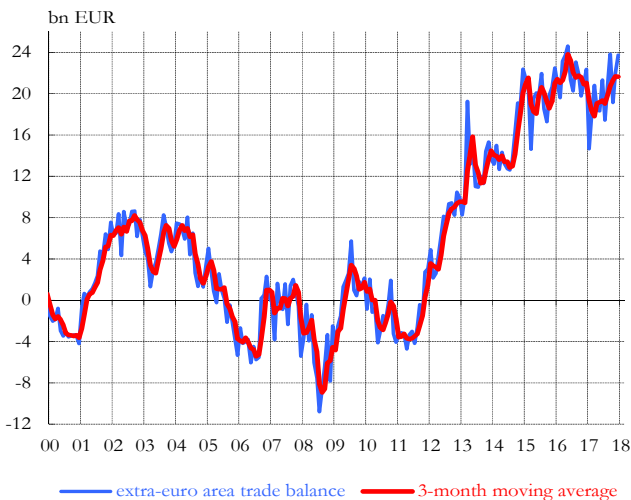
Exports and export order books



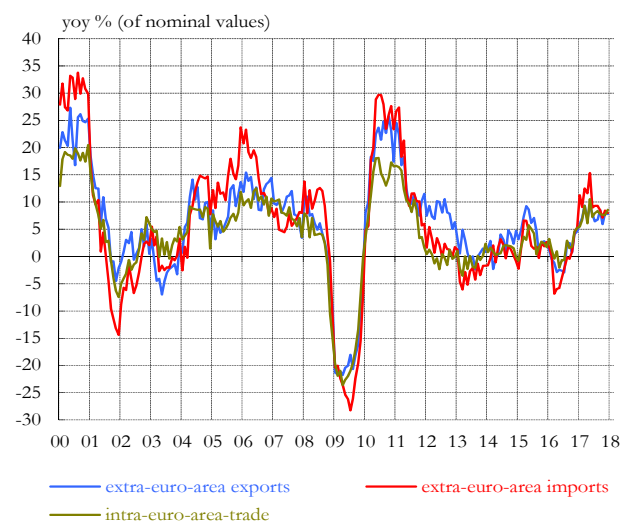
World trade



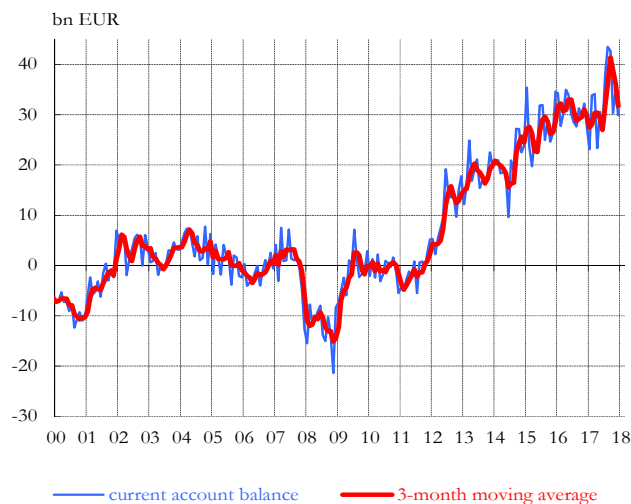
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



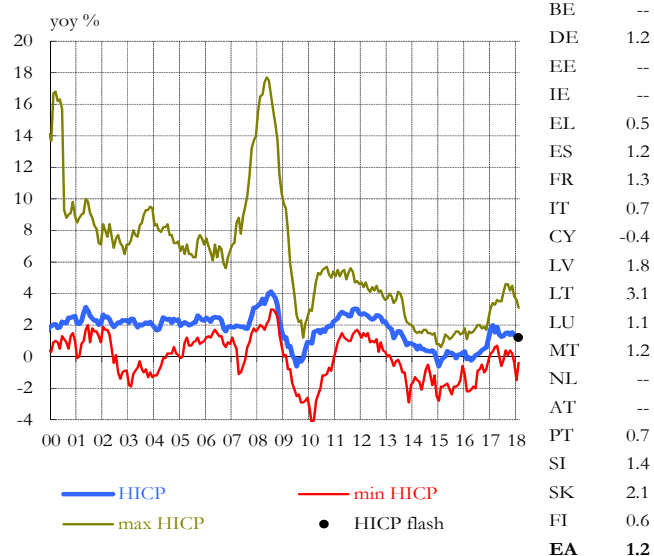
Current-account balance



6. PRICES

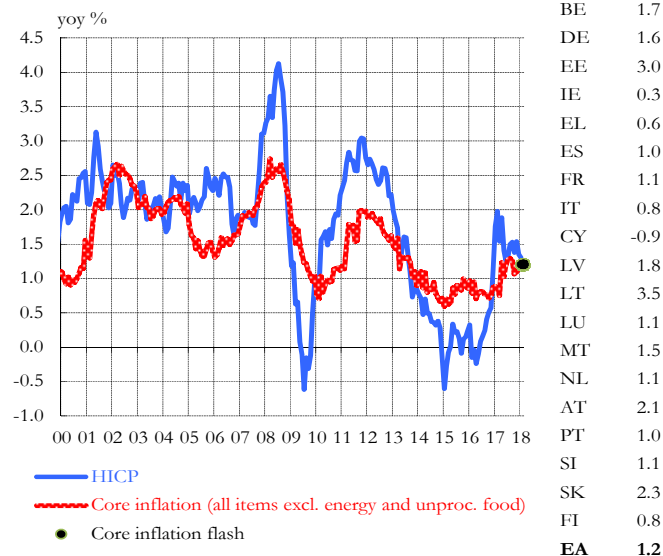
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Feb-18

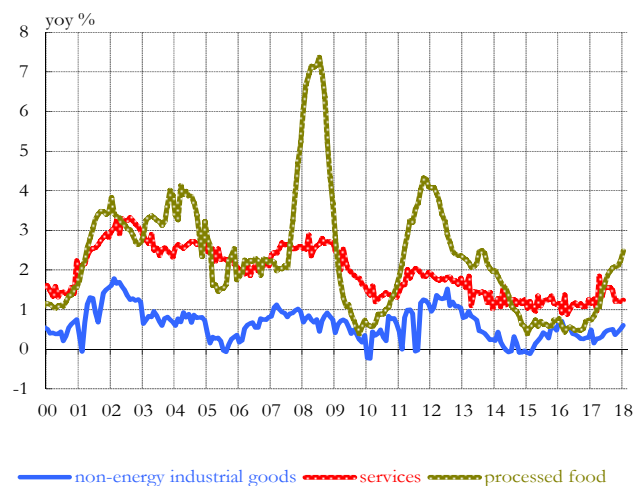


HICP headline and core inflation

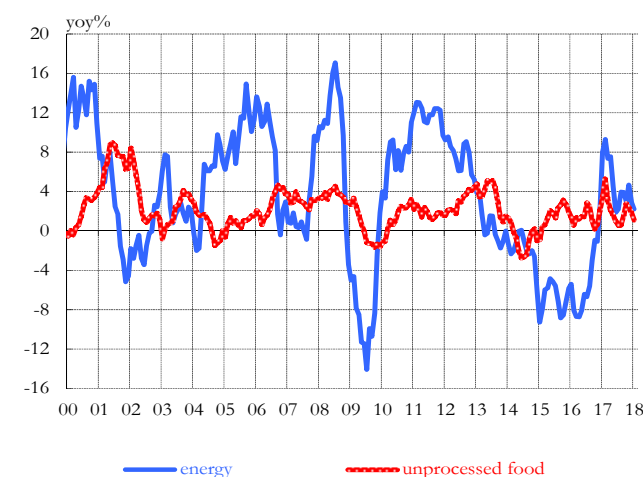
Jan-18



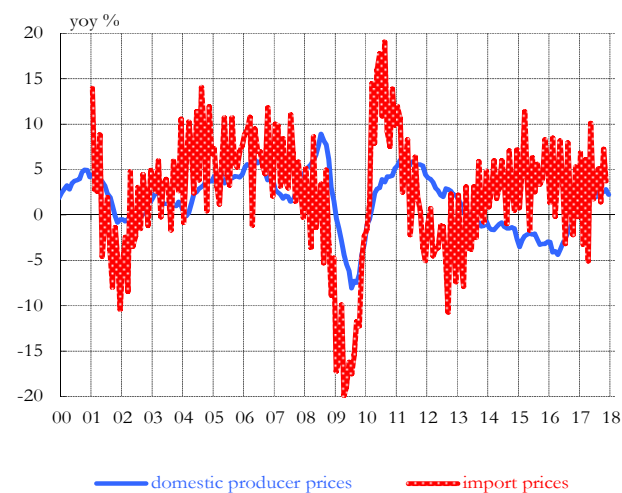
Breakdown of core inflation



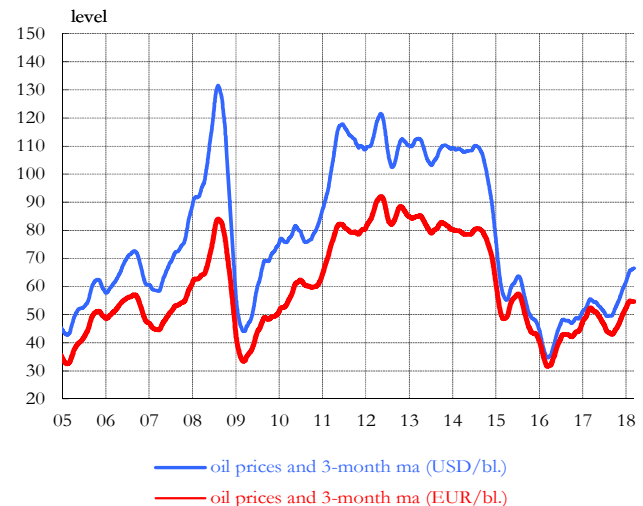
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

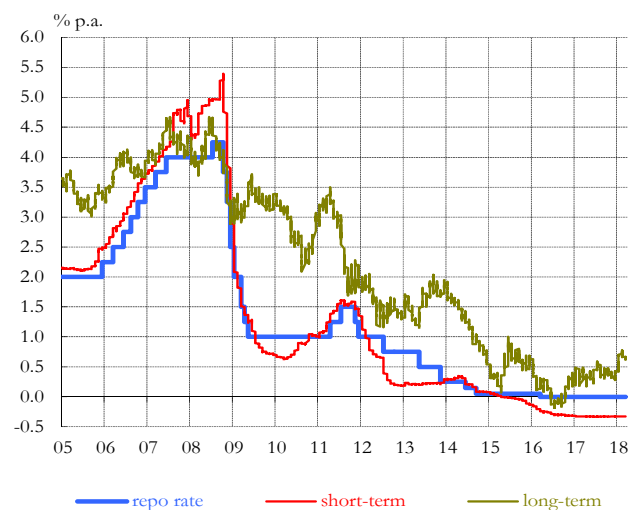


Oil prices

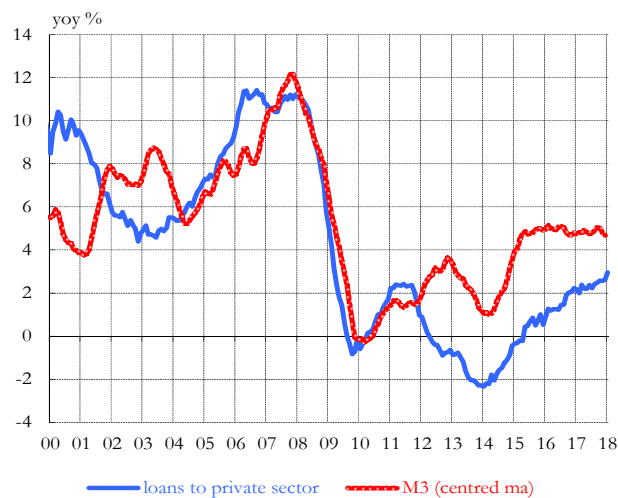


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

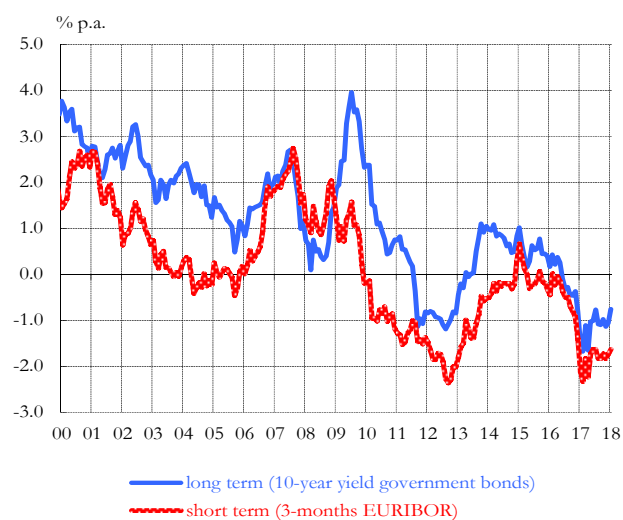
Nominal interest rates



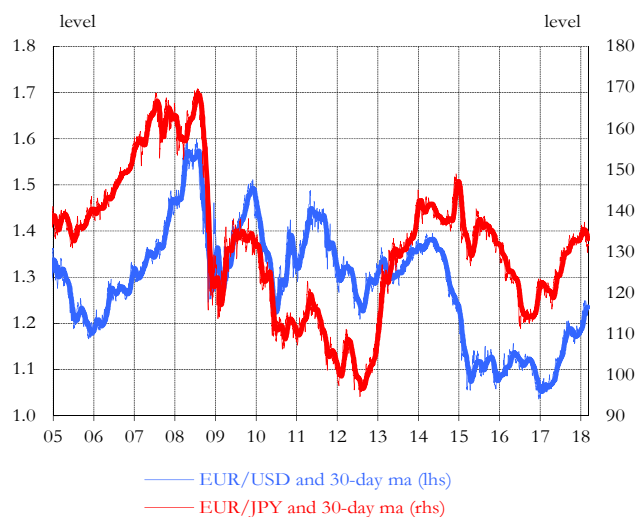
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



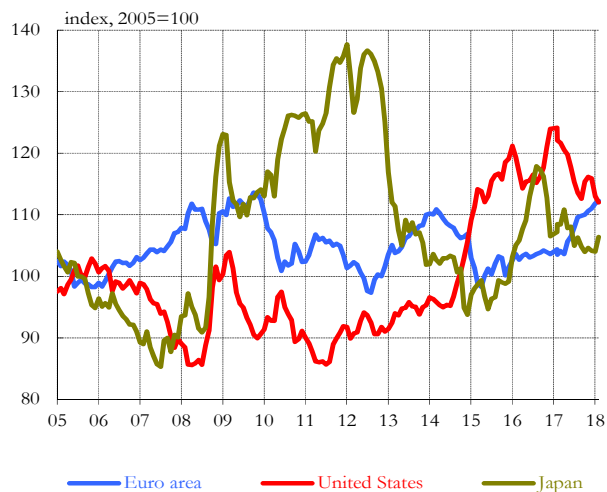
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



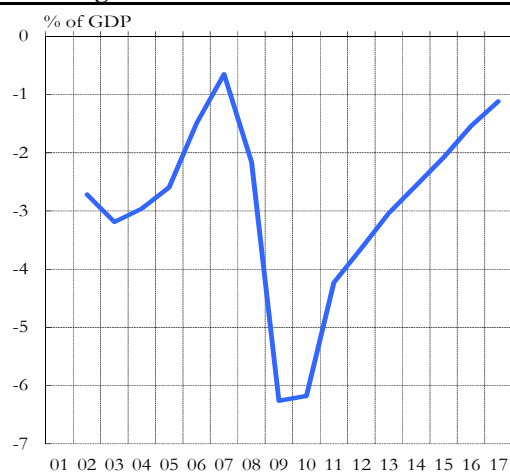
Nominal effective exchange rates



8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

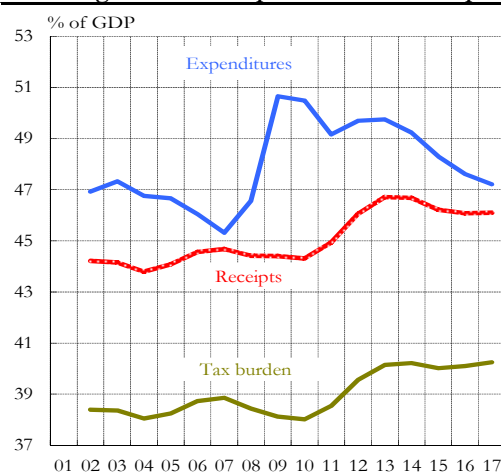
2017



General government expenditure and receipts

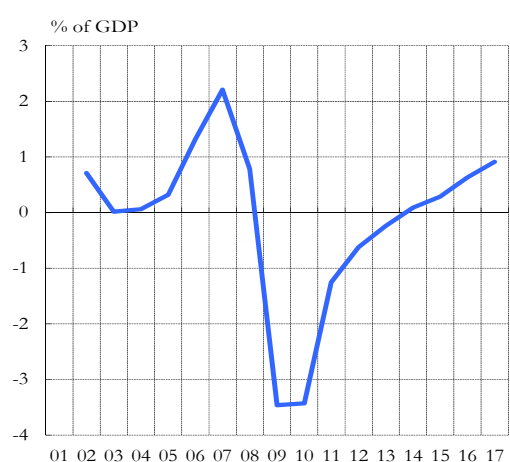
tax burden

2017



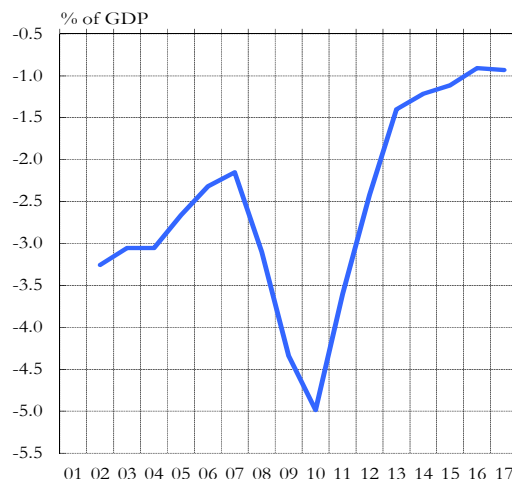
Primary balance

2017



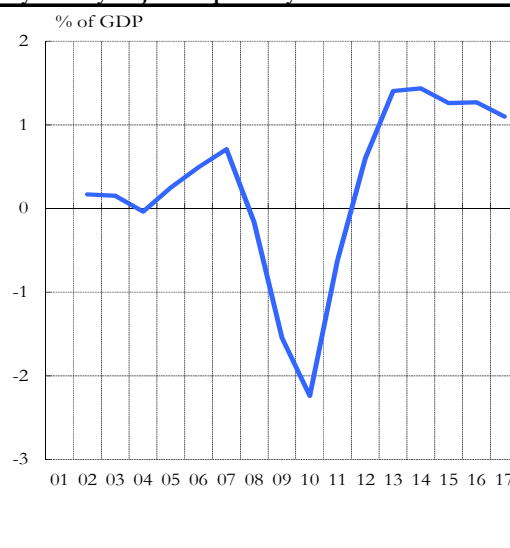
Cyclically adjusted balance

2017



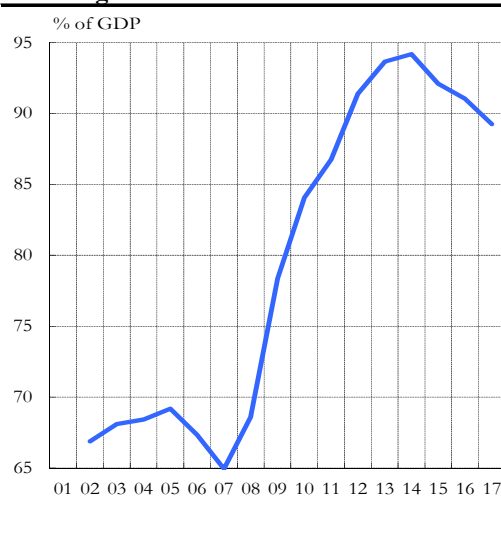
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2017



General government debt

2017



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2017 forecast

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



Euro area	Indicators as from 2011 refer to Belgium (BE), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (GR), 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 (2010=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 2010=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 2010=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 2010=100)	HWWI
	7. Monetary and financial indicators	
Nominal interest rate (3-month)	3-month EURIBOR interbank rate (360 days)	ECB/ Global Insight
Nominal interest rate (10-year)	10-year interest rate on government bonds for euro area (based upon the 10-year German government bond)	ECB/ Global Insight
ECB repo rate	Minimum bid rate of main refinancing operations, end of period.	ECB/ Global Insight
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)	Global Insight
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