



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

This update: 11-Jun-19

Next update: 05-Jul-19

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	18Q3	18Q4	19Q1	19Q2	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19
1. Output													
Economic Sentiment <i>indicator</i>	100.0	110.1	111.2	110.9	108.8	106.0	--	107.4	106.3	106.2	105.6	103.9	105.1
Industrial confidence <i>balance</i>	-5.5	5.6	6.6	5.9	3.6	-0.5	--	2.3	0.6	-0.4	-1.6	-4.3	-2.9
Services confidence <i>balance</i>	10.2	14.6	15.1	15.3	13.4	11.5	--	12.2	11.0	12.1	11.5	11.8	12.2
Industrial production <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.1	-1.2	0.8	--	-0.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.3	--	--
(excluding construction) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	0.9	0.5	-2.1	-0.3	--	-4.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	--	--
Gross domestic product <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.1	0.2	0.4	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	--						
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.1	-0.1	0.0	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	--						
2. Private consumption													
Consumer confidence <i>balance</i>	-10.7	-2.8	-7.8	-5.6	-7.8	-6.6	--	-7.8	-7.4	-6.9	-6.6	-7.3	-6.5
Retail confidence <i>balance</i>	-8.6	2.3	1.3	1.8	-0.3	-1.0	--	-0.1	-2.1	-1.3	0.3	-1.1	-1.2
Private consumption <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.1	0.3	0.5	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	--						
Retail sales <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.0	0.7	0.7	--	-1.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	--	0.8	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.4	--
3. Investment													
Capacity utilisation (manufacturing) <i>level (%)</i>	81.0	83.0	83.9	83.8	83.6	83.6	82.8	--	83.6	--	--	82.8	--
Production expectations (manufacturing) <i>balance</i>	7.3	16.5	16.1	15.6	14.1	8.8	--	12.3	10.0	9.0	7.3	3.5	7.4
Gross fixed capital formation <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.5	1.4	1.1	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.8	--						
- equipment investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.9	2.0	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.7	4.8	4.7	3.0	5.4	--						
- construction investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.9	4.8	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		5.4	5.7	4.8	5.6	7.7	--						
Change in stocks <i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	--						
4. Labour market													
Employment expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	-7.6	7.6	9.1	8.1	7.4	3.4	--	6.8	4.7	4.0	1.6	1.1	0.3
Employment expectations (services) <i>balance</i>	6.2	11.1	13.0	12.6	11.5	9.8	--	9.8	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.4	9.5
Employment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	0.3	0.3	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	--						
Employment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		2,450	2,334	394	480	553	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	0.4	0.4	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	--						
Unemployment expectations <i>balance</i>	26.7	4.6	10.8	7.5	10.8	8.1	--	10.8	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.3	5.7
Unemployment rate <i>% of lab. force</i>		9.1	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.8	--	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	--
Unemployment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,497	-1,369	-362	-163	-264	--	-102	-45	-79	-157	-64	--
5. International transactions													
World trade <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.1	-0.6	-0.3	--	-1.2	1.7	-1.1	0.5	--	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.8	3.3	3.7	1.6	0.4	--	-1.4	0.2	-0.3	1.2	--	--
Export order books <i>balance</i>	-17.8	-1.4	1.2	1.1	-2.6	-7.3	--	-4.5	-5.9	-6.6	-9.3	-8.3	-12.2
Trade balance (merchandise) <i>billion EUR</i>		239.4	194.5	41.8	44.3	55.7	--	16.0	17.2	20.6	17.9	--	--
Exports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	1.2	0.6	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.9	5.1	3.2	3.0	2.0	3.2	--						
Imports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.2	1.2	0.4	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.4	4.0	--						
Current-account balance <i>billion EUR</i>		360.6	335.9	71.9	79.6	90.2	--	25.4	37.6	27.9	24.7	--	--
Direct investment <i>billion EUR</i>		78.5	52.6	-13.9	-73.7	16.4	--	-56.9	-20.0	12.1	24.3	--	--
Portfolio investment <i>billion EUR</i>		297.0	214.0	44.3	105.9	-55.9	--	107.0	1.1	-17.0	-40.0	--	--
6. Prices													
Consumer inflation expectations <i>balance</i>	22.5	17.3	22.3	23.7	22.3	20.6	--	22.3	19.1	21.7	20.6	19.3	23.2
Headline inflation (HICP) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	--	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Core HICP <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	--	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0
Domestic producer prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.0	3.2	4.3	4.0	3.0	--	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	--
Import prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.2	1.2	2.5	1.6	1.0	--	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	--
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>level</i>		54.7	71.6	75.8	68.3	63.7	--	57.3	60.1	64.5	66.9	71.6	70.4
<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.2	-9.9	-6.8	--	-13.5	4.8	7.3	3.8	7.0	-1.7
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		21.3	30.8	45.4	11.2	-5.4	--	-10.8	-12.9	-2.0	0.0	-0.3	-8.5
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>level</i>		48.5	60.7	65.2	59.9	56.1	--	50.4	52.6	56.8	59.2	63.7	62.9
<i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				3.6	-8.2	-6.4	--	-13.6	4.5	7.9	4.3	7.6	-1.3
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		18.9	25.0	46.8	14.7	2.4	--	-7.1	-7.0	6.7	9.1	8.9	-3.3
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-4.9	0.1	3.1	--	-2.1	1.4	5.4	-0.7	0.9	-1.4
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		9.1	-3.0	-0.5	-0.3	1.5	--	-2.2	-2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	-3.4
7. Monetary and financial indicators													
Nominal interest rates (3 month) <i>level</i>		-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.31	--	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
Nominal interest rates (10 year) <i>level</i>		0.37	0.46	0.37	0.37	0.12	--	0.25	0.18	0.12	0.05	0.01	-0.08
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>				-1.6	-7.6	1.5	--	-4.2	1.2	4.2	3.5	4.0	-2.1
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		16.2	-3.1	-1.6	-12.0	-7.6	--	-14.2	-14.5	-6.1	-1.2	0.3	-4.2
Money demand (M3) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	--	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	--
Loans to households <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	--	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	--
Loans to non-financial corporations <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		3.1	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.6	--	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.9	--
<i>level</i>		1.13	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.14	--	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.12
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-2.3	-1.9	-0.5	--	0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.0	4.6	-1.0	-3.1	-7.5	--	-3.9	-6.4	-8.1	-8.4	-8.4	-5.4
Nominal effective exchange rate <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	-0.7	-1.2	--	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.6
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.4	2.5	0.6	-0.1	-2.2	--	-0.5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-0.8

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average

1. Output

According to Eurostat's flash estimate (t+65) **real GDP** growth accelerated slightly in 2019-Q1. GDP increased by 0.4% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), up from 0.2% in the fourth quarter of 2018. As compared to 2018-Q1, GDP increased by 1.2%, the same rate as in the previous quarter. Annual GDP growth in 2018 stood at 1.9%.

In May 2019, the Commission's **Economic Sentiment Indicator** increased in the euro area (by 1.2 pts. to 105.1 pts.) after a decline in each of the ten preceding months. The improvement resulted from higher confidence in industry and, to a lesser extent, in services and among consumers, while confidence remained virtually flat in retail trade and cooled down significantly in construction.

Industry confidence booked the first solid improvement (+1.4 to -2.9) in thirteen months, thanks to the sharpest increase in managers' production expectations in 6.5 years, as well as more favorable assessment of the stock of finished products. The current level of overall order books, was assessed more negatively.

The PMI Composite Output **Index** for the **euro** area increased marginally from 51.5 in April to 51.8 in May (higher than the flash reading of 51.6). The manufacturing PMI decreased from 47.9 in April to 47.7 in May and remained below the threshold signalling expansion for four months in a row (below-50 threshold). At the same time, growth in the service sector remained almost unchanged as signalled by a marginal increase in the PMI Services Business Activity Index (52.9 compared to 52.8 in April).

In **March**, **industrial production** (excluding construction) decreased by 0.3% (m-o-m) after a decrease of 0.1% in the previous month. In comparison to the same month of the previous year, industrial production declined by 0.6%. In the first quarter of 2019, industrial production picked up by 0.8% following two consecutive quarters of contraction.

2. Private consumption

In 2019-Q1, the growth rate of private consumption increased to 0.5% q-o-q (0.3% in 2018-Q4) and contributed 0.3 pps. to GDP growth. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption was up by 1.1%, the same as in the preceding quarter.

In May, **consumer confidence** increased by 0.8 pts. to -6.5 pts., after a decrease by 0.7 pts. in the preceding month. The increase resulted from households' more optimistic expectations about the general economic situation and the assessment of their past and future financial situation which however did not change significantly their intentions to make major purchases.

In April 2019 compared with March, the volume of **retail trade** decreased by 0.4%, after having stagnated in the previous month. Compared with the same period of the previous year, the retail trade volume increased by 1.4% (1.9% in March). In the first quarter, retail trade increased by 0.7% (q-o-q), unchanged from the previous quarter.

In May, **retail trade confidence** was broadly stable (-0.1 pts. to -1.2pts.) due to improved views on the present and business situation, which were counterbalanced by lower assessment of the expected business situation and the adequacy of the volume of stocks.

3. Investment

In 2019-Q1, gross fixed capital **formation** increased by 1.1% (q-o-q) in the euro area, down from 1.4% in 2018-Q4. As compared to the same period of the previous year it increased by 4.8%, compared to 3.7% in the preceding quarter. In 2019-Q2, the capacity **utilisation** rate in manufacturing (survey conducted in April) decreased to 82.8% after 83.6% in the previous quarter. While it has been easing since the first quarter of 2018, it has remained above its historical average (81%) for the seventeenth consecutive quarter. The rate of capacity utilisation in services remained almost stable at 90.7% in 2019-Q2, close to the all-time high of 90.8% in 2019-Q1.

4. Labour market

Labour market **conditions** remain favourable. In April 2019, the unemployment rate stood at 7.6%, slightly down from 7.7% in March and down from 8.4% in April 2018. It is at its lowest level since August 2008.

In 2019-Q1, employment growth (in terms of employed persons) was up to 0.3% q-o-q, same as in the quarter before. Compared to the same period in 2018, employment increased by 1.3%, (1.4% in 2018-Q4).

According to the Commission's May survey, employment expectations remained **stable** in the retail trade sector, while they deteriorated markedly in construction and to a lesser extent also in industry and services. Nevertheless, all sectors continue to report balances well above long-term averages. Consumers' unemployment expectations decreased to 5.7 pts. in May, while remaining well below the long-term average.

5. International transactions

The CPB world trade volume (goods) **increased by 0.5%** (m-o-m) in March, after a decrease of 1.1% in February. The growth in trade in March has brought the momentum in world trade to -0.3% (3m-o-3m), up from -1.1% in February.

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

In May, the assessment of **export order books in manufacturing** decreased to -12.2 pts. (from -8.3 pts. in April) and reached its lowest level in 31 months.

In March, **the seasonally adjusted** trade balance stood at €17.9 bn, down from €20.6 bn in February. The seasonally adjusted current-account balance decreased from €27.9 bn in February to €24.7 bn in March.

6. Prices

In May 2019, the rate of annual HICP inflation increased to 1.2% **according to** Eurostat's flash estimate (down from 1.7% in April). Looking at the main components, energy is expected to have had the highest annual rate (3.8%, down from 5.3% in April), followed by food, alcohol & tobacco (1.6%, up from 1.5%) and services (1.1%, down from 1.9%), while the lowest inflation rate was recorded for non-energy industrial goods (0.3%, up from 0.2%). Core inflation (all items excluding energy and unprocessed food) is expected to have decreased to 1.0% (from 1.4% in April).

The *Commission's Spring 2019 forecast projects headline inflation* at 1.4% in 2019 and 2020. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** increased in May.

In April, **industrial producer prices** were down by 0.3% (m-o-m, -0.1% in March) and up by 2.6% (y-o-y, 2.9% in the previous month).

After having reached a 13-month low on 24 December, Brent crude oil prices recovered on the back of increasing demand **and returned** to above 70 USD/bbl in April with the local high at 74.57 on 24 April. In May and the beginning of June, prices tended to decrease. On 10 June 2019, Brent crude oil traded at 62.29 USD/bbl (55.05 EUR /bbl).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have remained close to the ECB's deposit facility rate since mid 2016. On 11 June, the 3-month EURIBOR stood at around -0.32%.

At its meeting on 6 June 2019, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the ECB interest rates on the **main refinancing operations**, on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility unchanged at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40%, respectively. In its modified forward guidance, the Governing Council expected them to remain at their present levels "*at least through the first half of 2020*".

Benchmark sovereign bond **yields** in the euro area have been decreasing since October 2018 from a monthly average of 0.46% to 0.08% in May 2019. On 10 June, the benchmark sovereign bond yield in the euro area stood at -0.22%.

The April 2019 ECB bank lending survey pointed to broadly **unchanged** credit standards in 2019-Q1 for loans to enterprises, whereas credit standards for loans to households (for house purchase, consumption and other lending) tightened. According to banks, the demand for loans from enterprises remained broadly stable after having increased since the second quarter of 2015. Households' demand for loans had increased across all loan categories in early 2019.

In April 2019, the annual growth in **M3** increased to 4.7% from 4.6% in March. Meanwhile, the annual growth rate of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) increased to 3.4% in April from 3.2% in March. The annual growth rate of adjusted **loans to households** stood at 3.4% in April, compared to 3.3% in March, while the growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** increased to 3.9%, from 3.6% a month before.

At its meeting on 30 April-1 May, the Federal Reserve's FOMC decided to maintain the target range for the **U.S. federal funds rate** at 2.25-2.50%. In its statement, the FOMC assessed that "the labour market remains strong" and that "economic activity rose at a solid rate". It made the decision to set the interest rate paid on required and excess reserve balances at 2.35%. On 4 June, the USD 3-month Libor rate stood at 2.47%.

Since October 2018, the EUR/USD exchange rate has been broadly stable, fluctuating between 1.11 and 1.16. On 10 June, the reference rate stood at 1.1301. In May, in nominal effective terms, the euro appreciated by 0.6% compared to April and weakened by 0.8% compared to May of the previous year.

Stock market indices were generally going up since January 2018 till May. Monthly averages were **higher in** almost every month for Dow Jones, EuroSTOXX 50 and Nikkei 225. Between December 2018 and April 2019 Dow Jones gained 11.1%, EuroSTOXX 13.5% and Nikkei 225 – 5.0%.

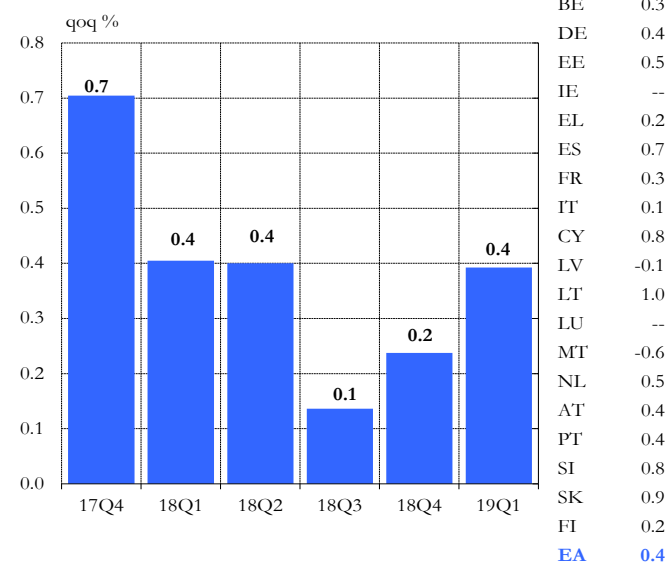
All the main market went down in May. Comparing its average level in May with its average level in April, Dow Jones lost 2.5%, Euro STOXX50 lost 2.2% and Nikkei 225 2.7%.

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

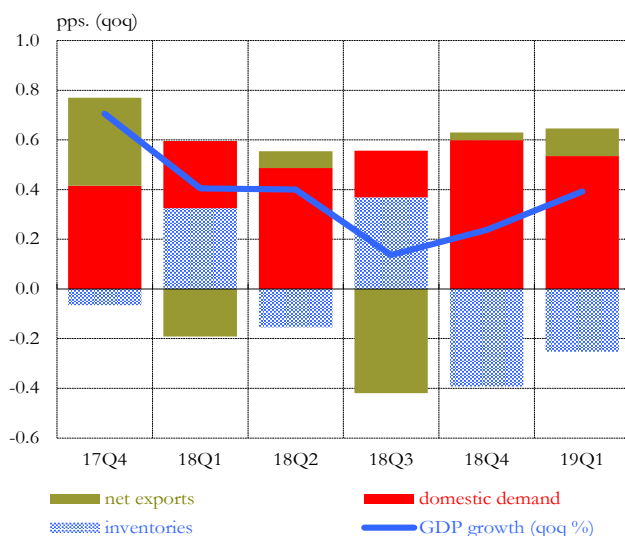
1. OUTPUT

GDP

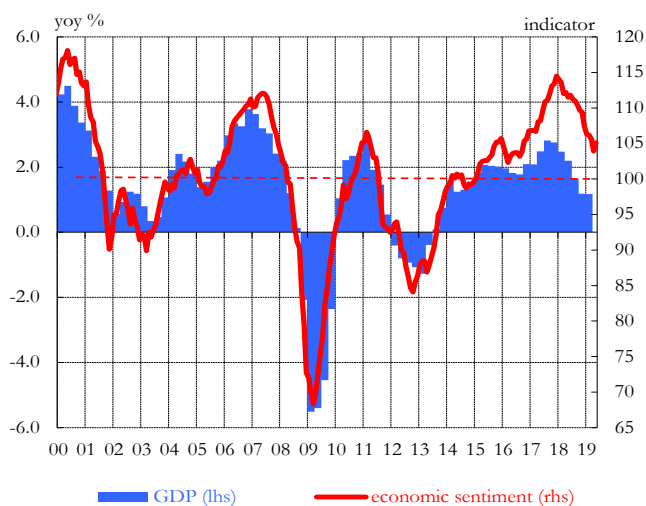
19Q1



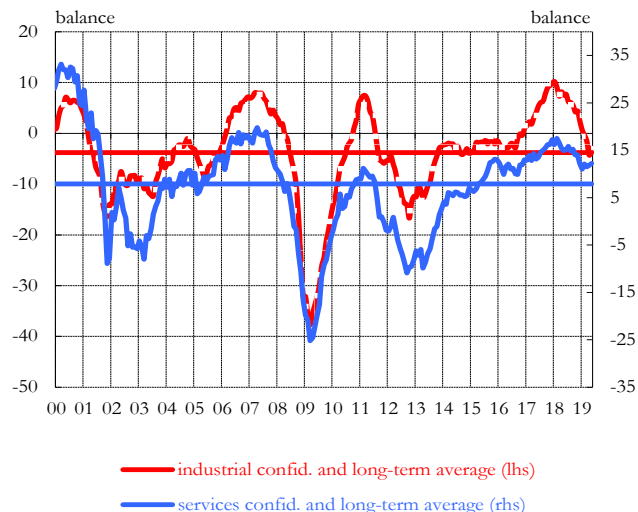
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

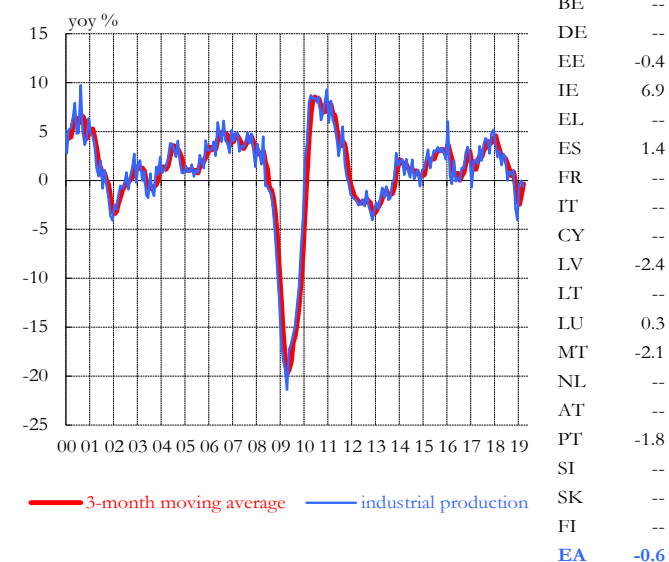


Industrial and services confidence

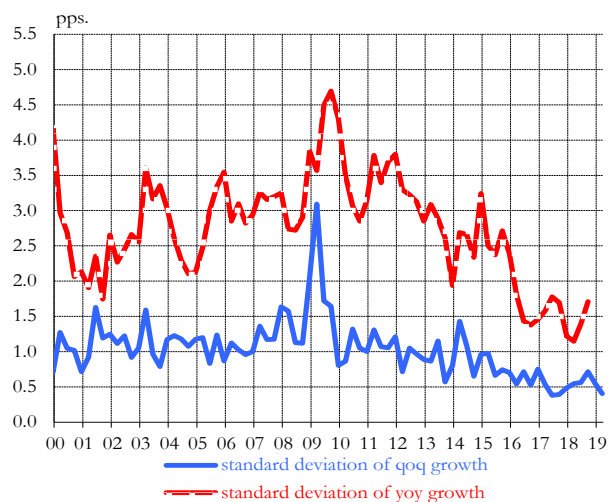


Industrial production

Apr-19



GDP growth divergence, euro area*



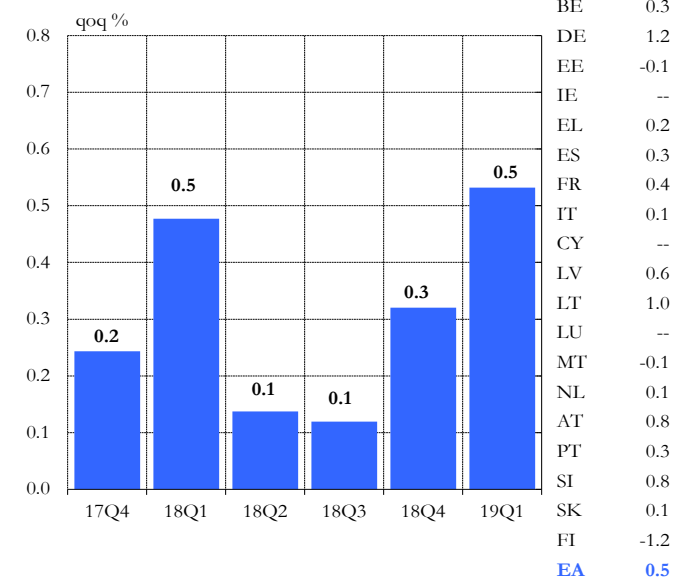
* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

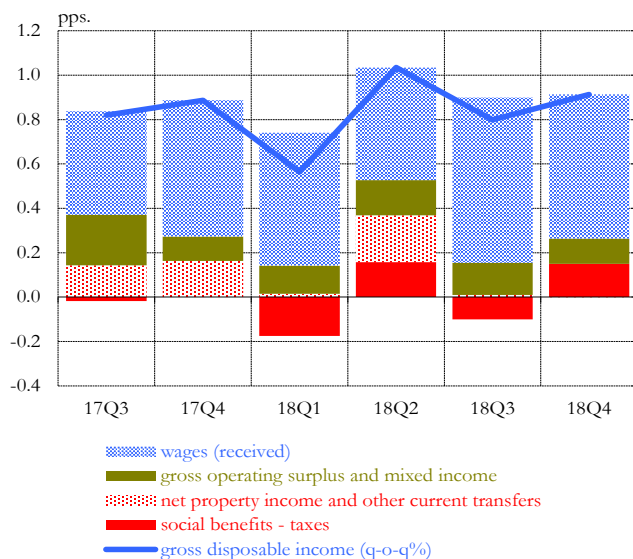
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

19Q1

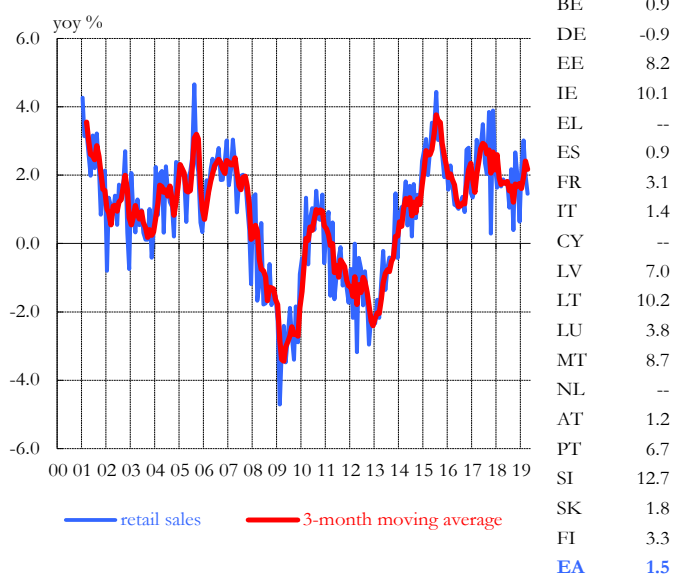


Household adjusted gross disposable income

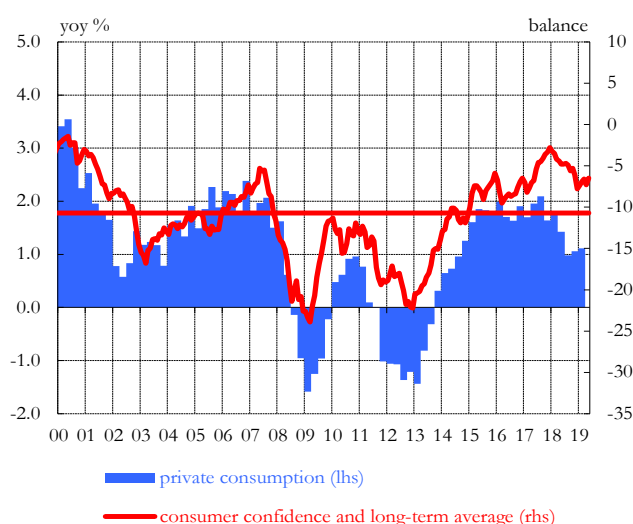


Retail sales

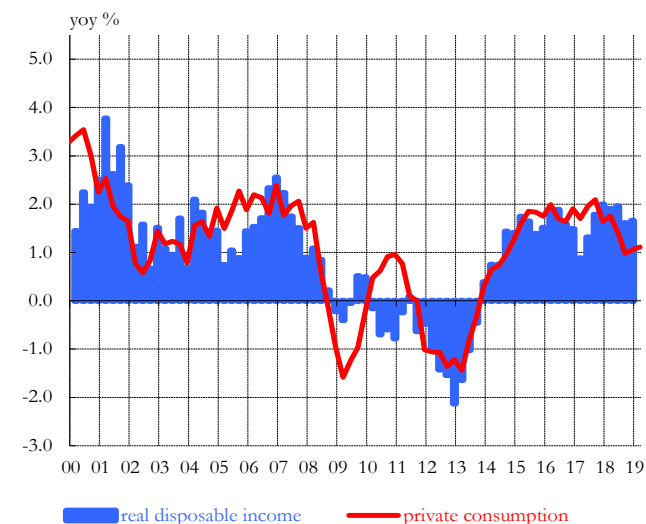
Apr-19



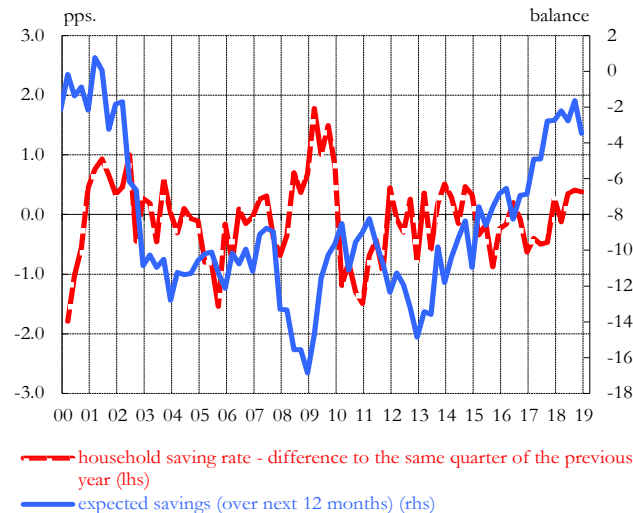
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



Households: actual saving rate and expected savings

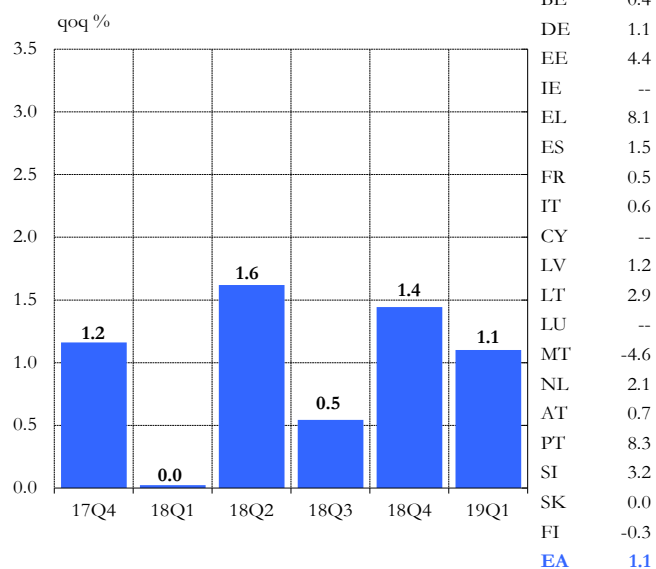


KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

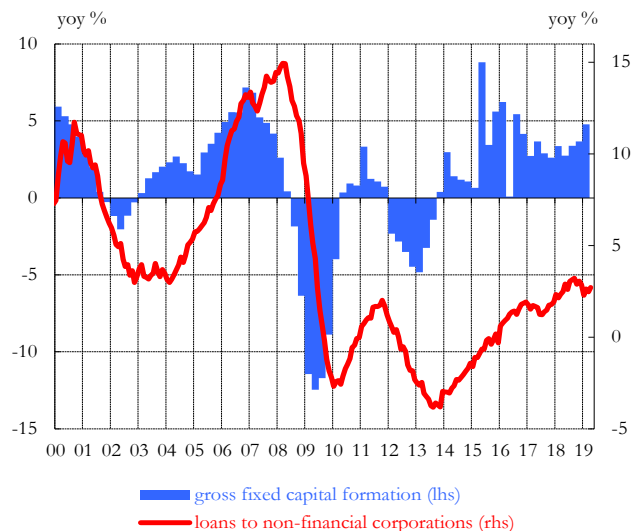
3. INVESTMENT

Gross fixed capital formation

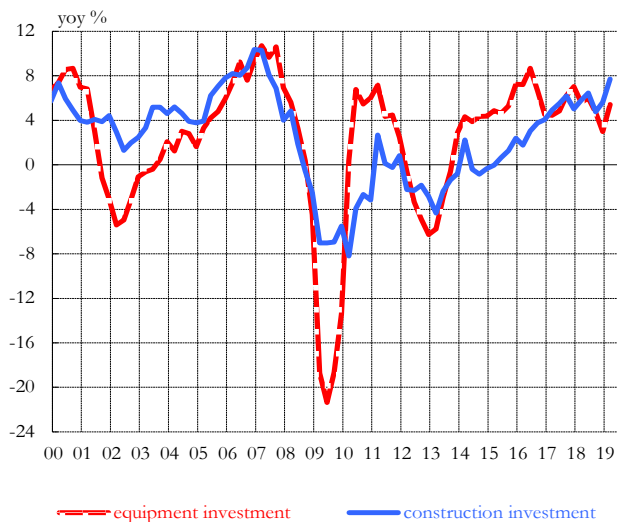
19Q1



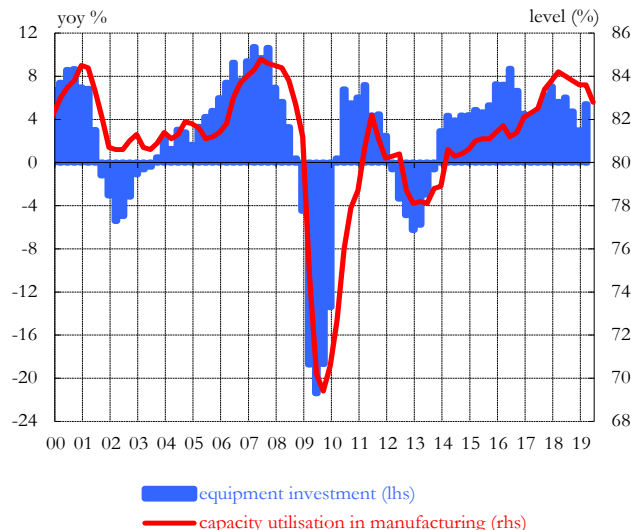
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



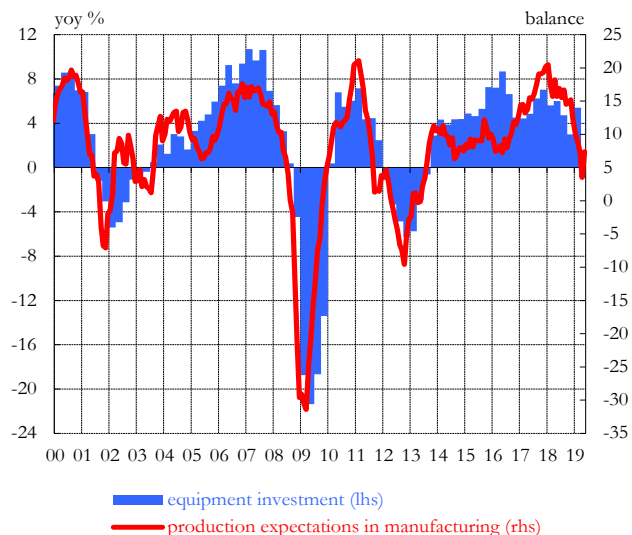
Equipment and construction investment



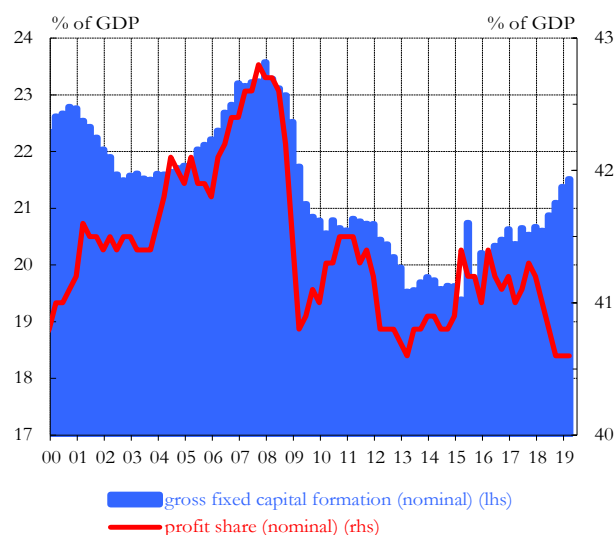
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



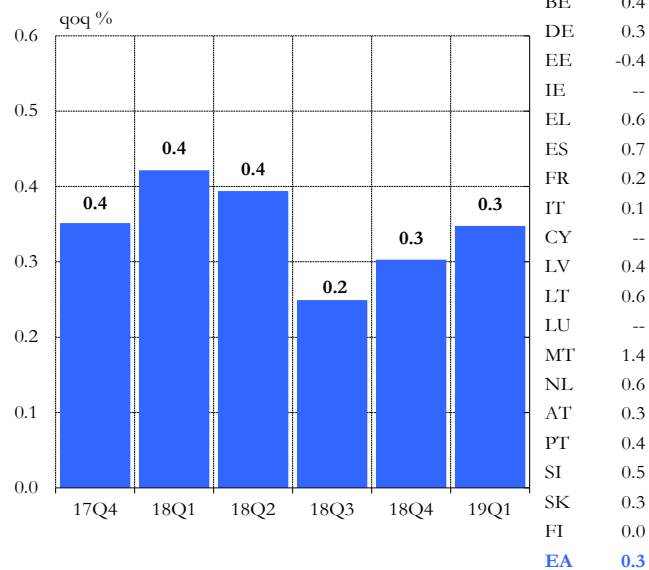
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



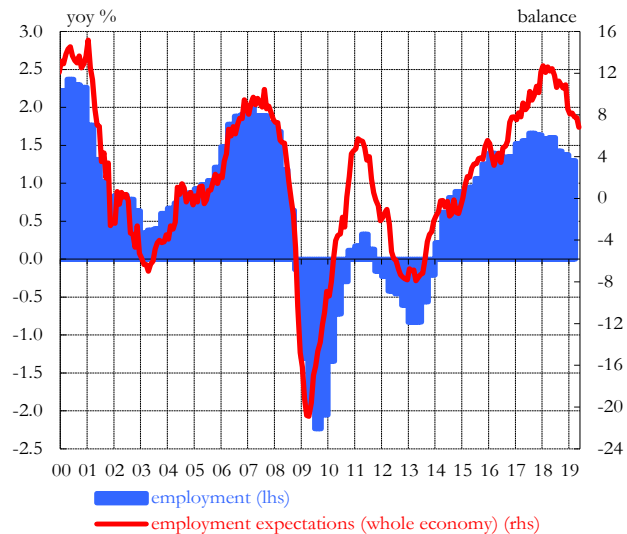
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

4. LABOUR MARKET

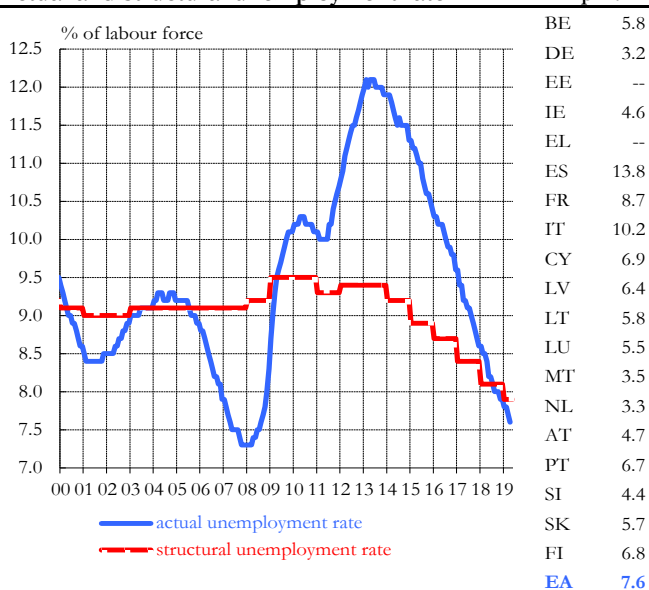
Employment



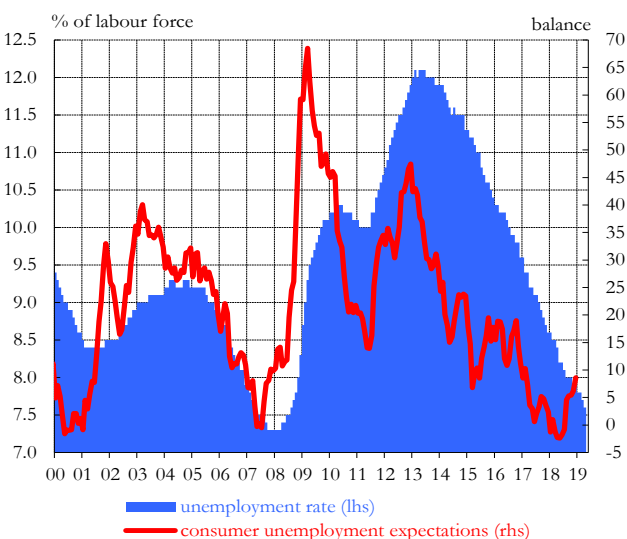
Employment and employment expectations



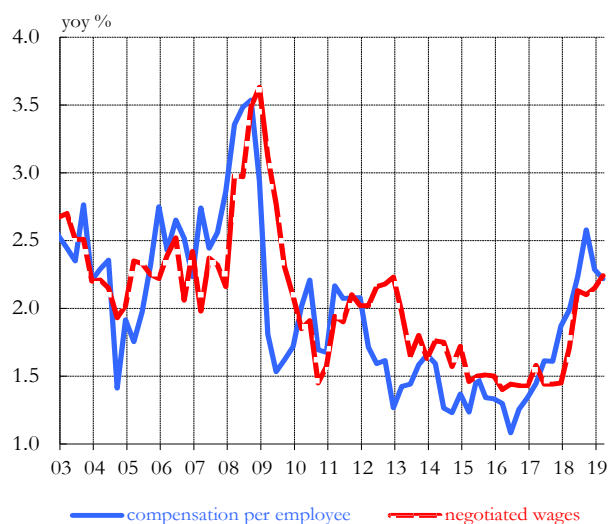
Actual and structural unemployment rate



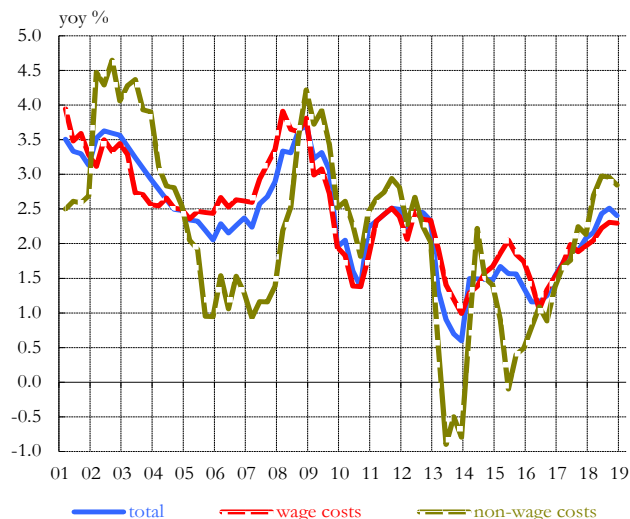
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



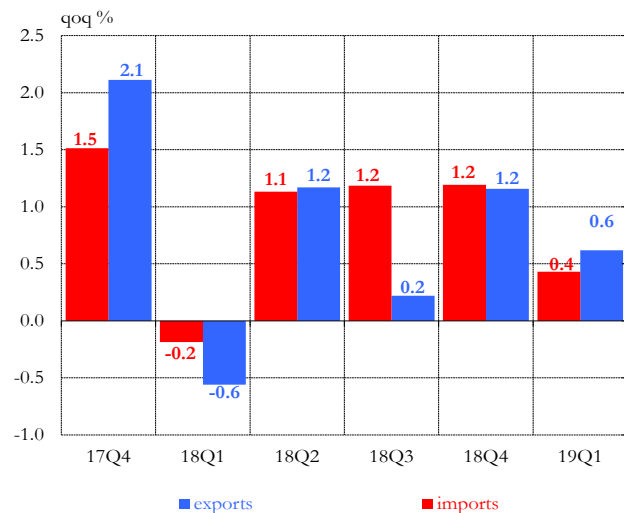
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



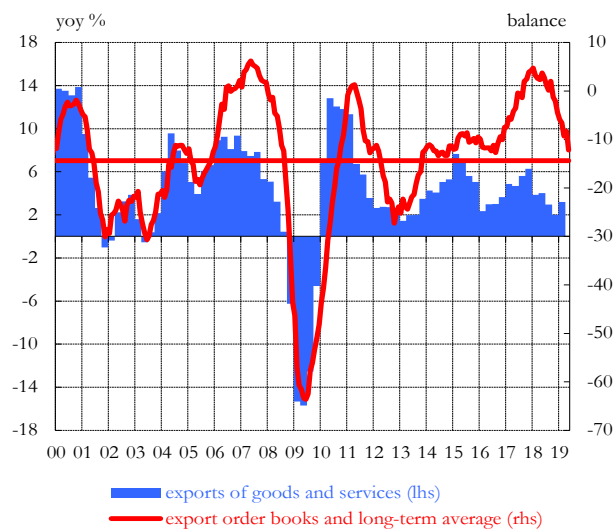
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

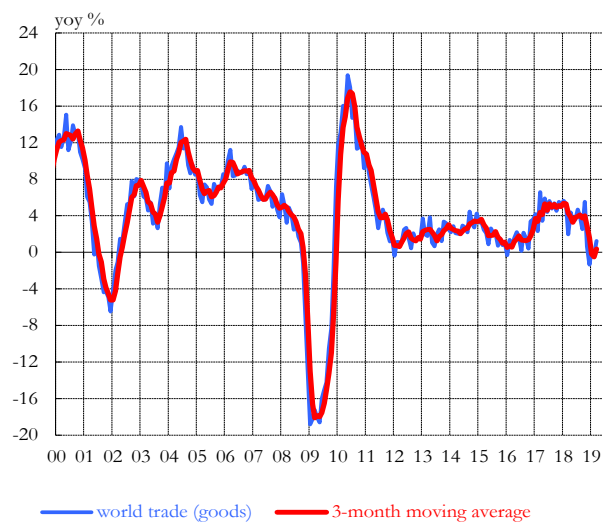
Exports and imports of goods and services



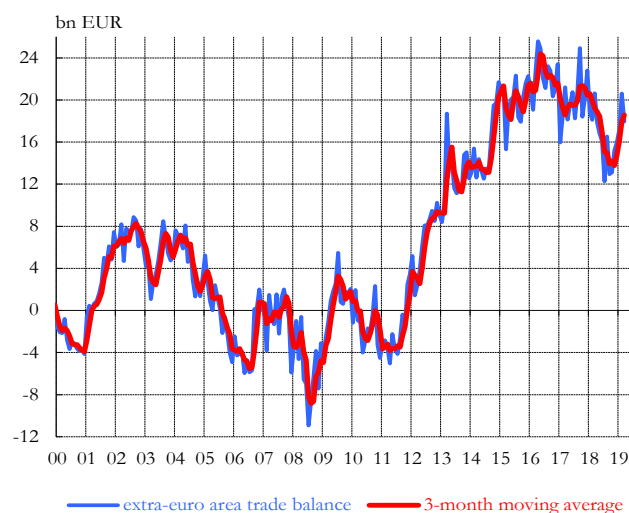
Exports and export order books



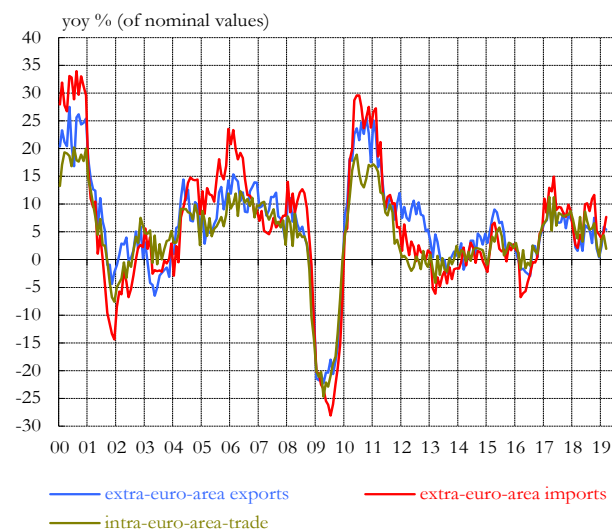
World trade



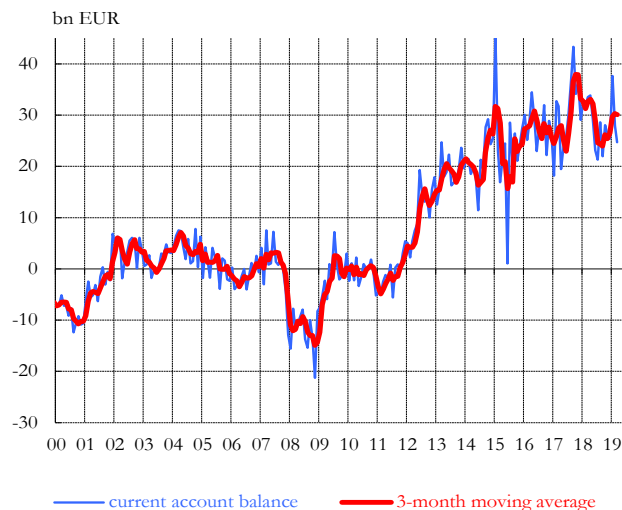
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



Current-account balance

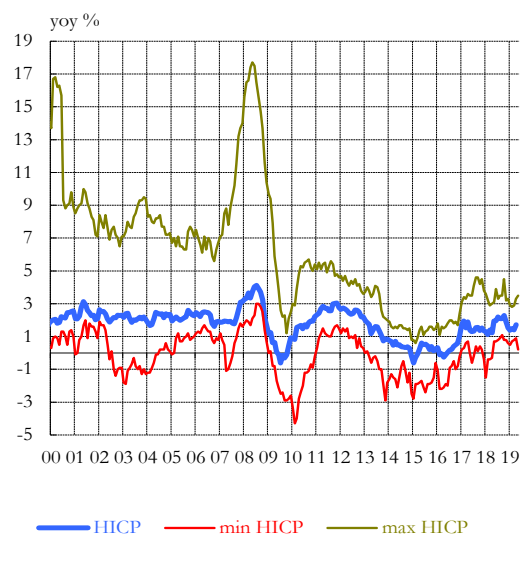


KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

6. PRICES

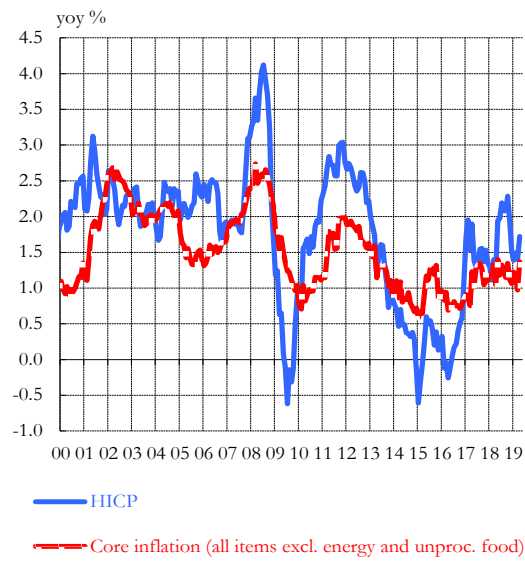
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

May-19

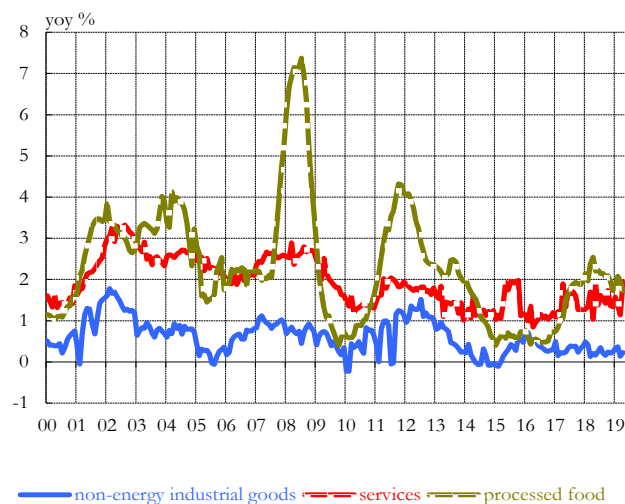


HICP headline and core inflation

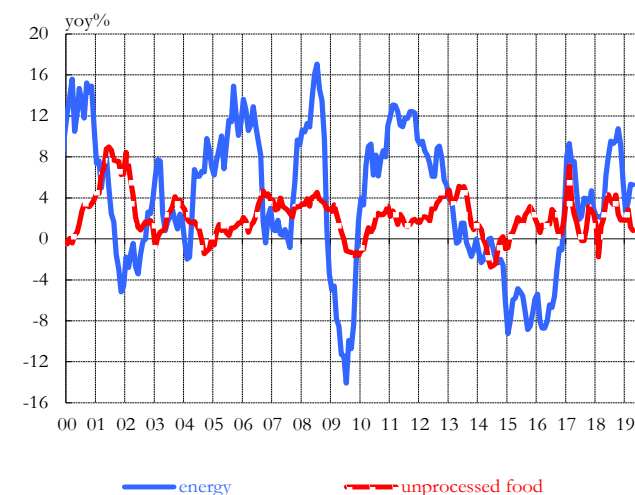
Apr-19



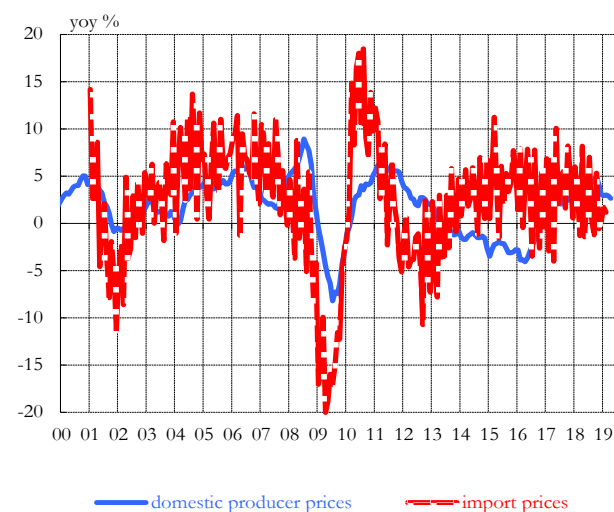
Breakdown of core inflation



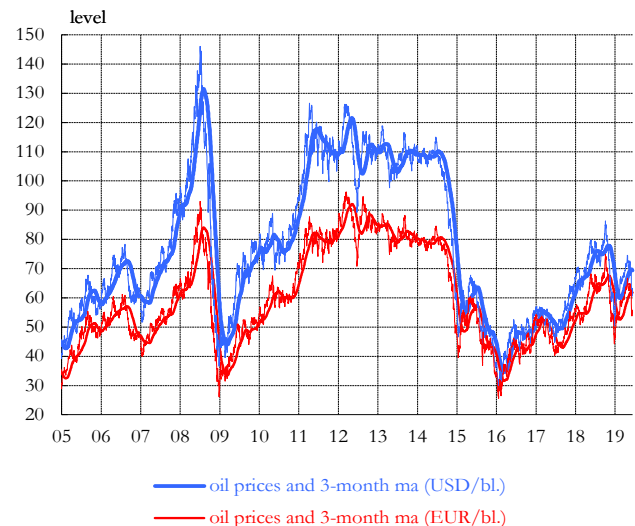
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



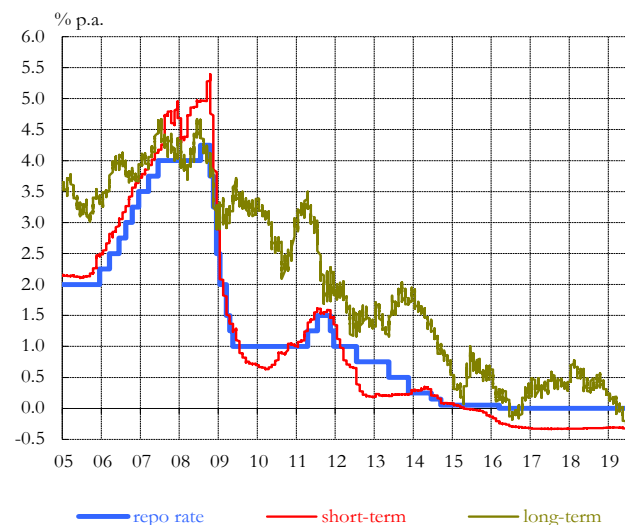
Oil prices



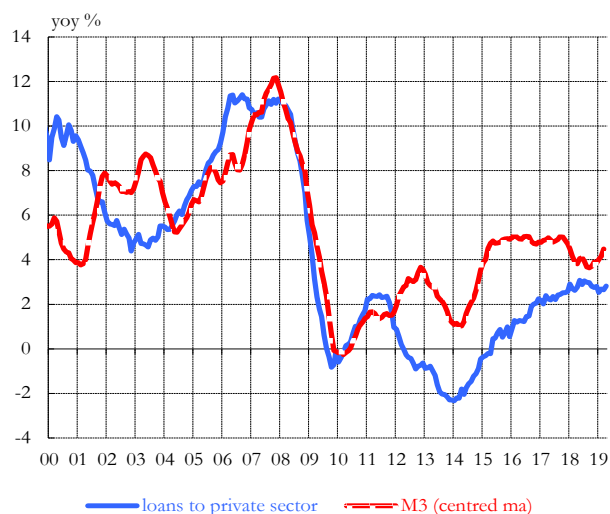
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

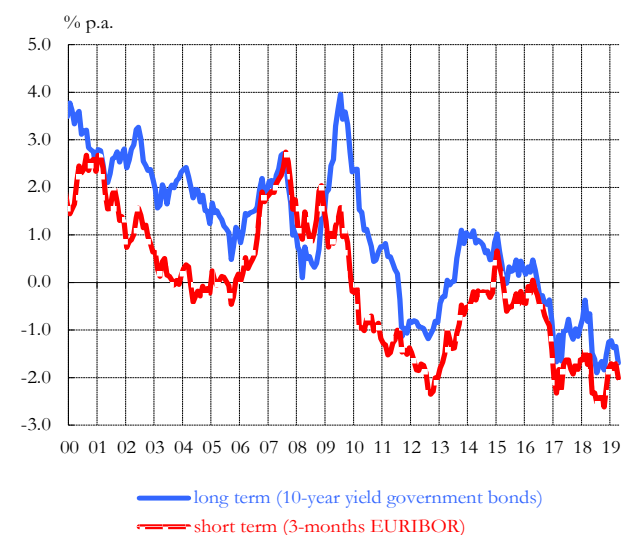
Nominal interest rates



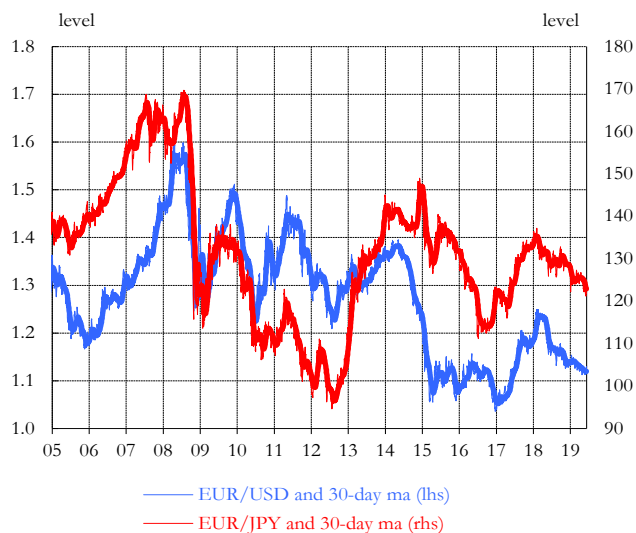
Loans to private sector and money supply



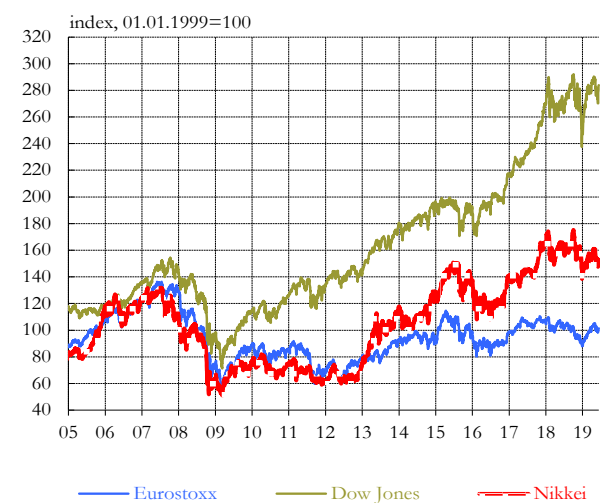
Real interest rates



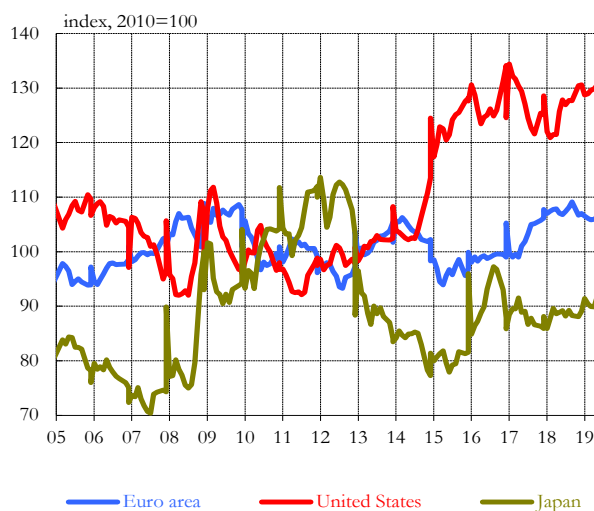
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



Nominal effective exchange rates

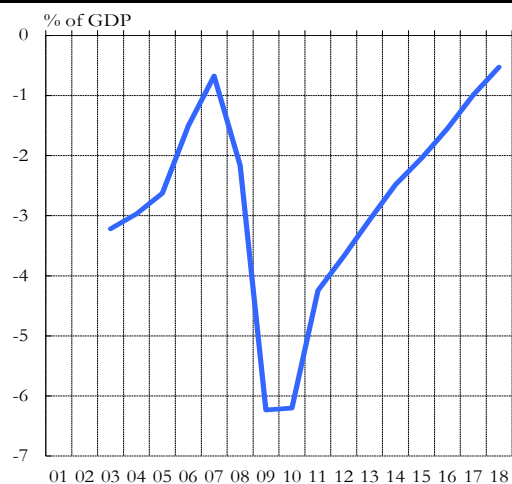


KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

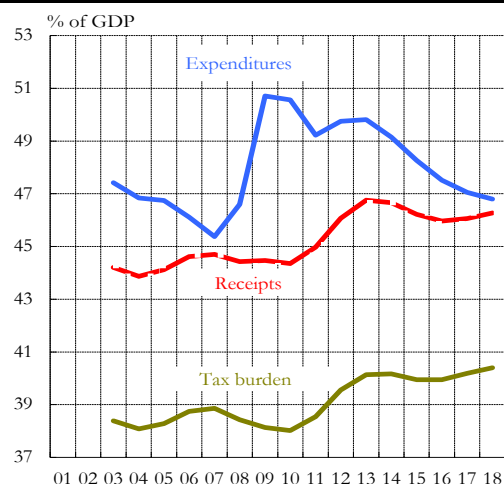
2018



General government expenditure and receipts

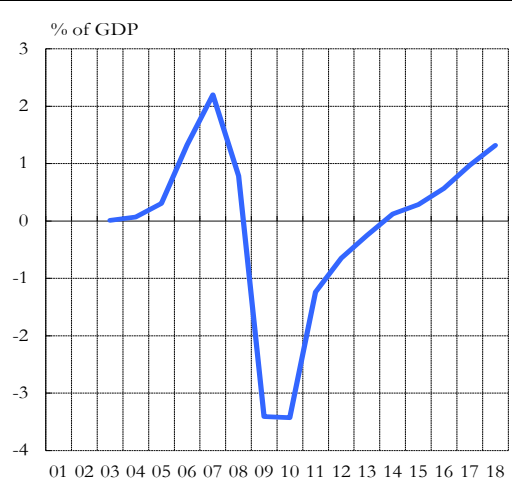
tax burden

2018



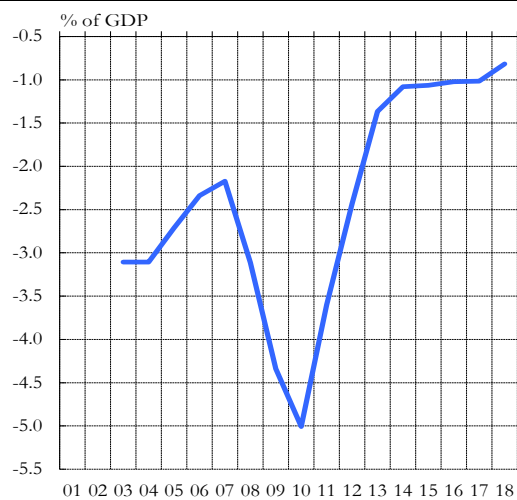
Primary balance

2018



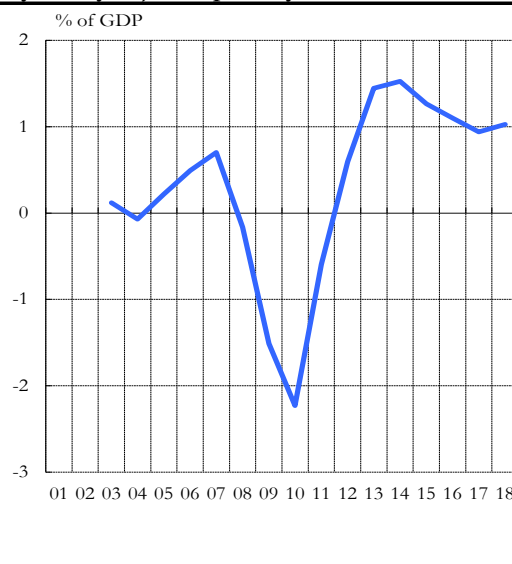
Cyclically adjusted balance

2018



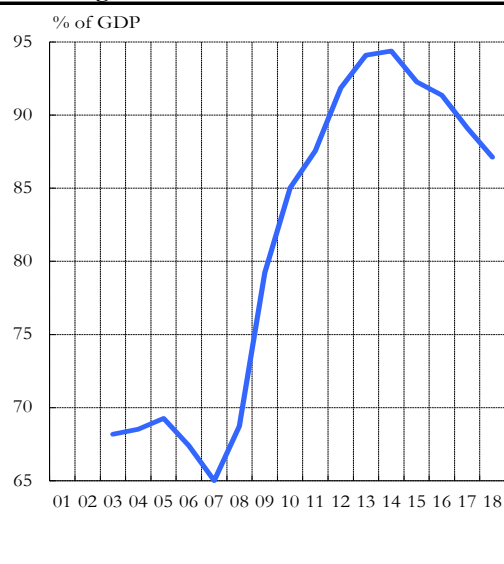
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2018



General government debt

2018



* Figures are from the Commission's spring 2019 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 calendar adjusted.	Eurostat
Gross domestic product	Real gross domestic product at constant market prices (chain-linked volumes (2010), 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
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 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
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 calendar 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 calendar 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 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 (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 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 2010), 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 2010), 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