



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

This update: 07-Oct-19

Next update: 05-Nov-19

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy and communication

		LTA ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	18Q4	19Q1	19Q2	19Q3	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19
1. Output														
Economic Sentiment	indicator	100.0	110.1	111.2	108.8	106.0	104.1	102.5	103.9	105.2	103.3	102.7	103.1	101.7
Industrial confidence	balance	-5.5	5.6	6.6	3.6	-0.5	-4.3	-7.3	-4.3	-2.9	-5.6	-7.3	-5.8	-8.8
Services confidence	balance	10.2	14.6	15.1	13.4	11.5	11.6	9.8	11.8	12.1	11.0	10.6	9.3	9.5
Industrial production (excluding construction)	% ch. on prev. period				-1.2	0.6	-0.6	--	-0.5	0.8	-1.4	-0.4	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		2.9	0.9	-2.0	-0.5	-1.3	--	-0.7	-0.8	-2.4	-2.0	--	--
Gross domestic product	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.4	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	--						
Labour productivity	% ch. on prev. period				0.0	0.1	0.0	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.7	1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	--						
2. Private consumption														
Consumer confidence	balance	-10.7	-5.4	-4.9	-6.4	-7.0	-7.0	-6.7	-7.3	-6.5	-7.2	-6.6	-7.1	-6.5
Retail confidence	balance	-8.6	2.3	1.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.1
Private consumption	% ch. on prev. period				0.4	0.4	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	--						
Retail sales	% ch. on prev. period				0.6	0.9	0.5	--	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.3	--
	% ch. on prev. year	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	--	2.2	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.1	--
3. Investment														
Capacity utilisation (manufacturing)	level (%)	81.0	83.0	83.9	83.6	83.6	82.8	81.9	82.8	--	--	81.9	--	--
Production expectations (manufacturing)	balance	7.3	16.5	16.1	14.1	8.8	4.9	2.5	3.5	7.3	3.8	2.6	3.7	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation	% ch. on prev. period				1.5	0.2	0.5	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	1.6	3.5	2.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	--						
- equipment investment	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	0.6	1.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		5.2	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	--						
- construction investment	% ch. on prev. period				1.3	4.6	0.0	--						
	% ch. on prev. year		4.8	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.1	--						
Change in stocks	contrib. to GDP (pp.)	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	--						
4. Labour market														
Employment expectations (manuf.)	balance	-7.6	7.6	9.1	7.4	3.4	-0.3	-3.8	1.1	0.2	-2.3	-3.9	-2.8	-4.8
Employment expectations (services)	balance	6.2	11.1	13.0	11.5	9.8	9.8	8.7	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.0	8.6
Employment	% ch. on prev. period				0.3	0.4	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	--						
Employment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		2,421	2,351	488	595	398	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal)	% ch. on prev. period				0.5	0.4	0.5	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	--						
Unemployment expectations	balance	26.6	6.7	4.0	8.9	8.3	7.2	12.1	8.3	5.7	7.5	9.6	13.1	13.5
Unemployment rate	% of lab. force		9.1	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	--	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	--
Unemployment (000)	abs. ch. on prev. period		-1,498	-1,367	-180	-290	-280	--	-64	-87	-93	-24	-115	--
5. International transactions														
World trade	% ch. on prev. period				-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	--	-0.7	0.6	-1.7	1.9	--	--
	% ch. on prev. year		4.9	3.4	1.6	0.5	-0.6	--	0.1	0.0	-1.8	-0.9	--	--
Export order books	balance	-17.8	-1.4	1.2	-2.6	-7.3	-11.6	-16.0	-8.3	-12.3	-14.1	-16.4	-13.1	-18.4
Trade balance (merchandise)	billion EUR		241.5	195.7	44.4	56.6	52.1	--	15.3	19.2	17.7	19.0	--	--
Exports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.0	0.9	0.0	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.9	5.4	3.5	1.9	3.4	2.4	--						
Imports of goods and services	% ch. on prev. period				1.0	0.4	0.2	--						
	% ch. on prev. year	4.6	4.8	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.6	--						
Current-account balance	billion EUR		349.5	359.1	85.5	95.2	57.1	--	19.0	23.1	15.0	20.5	--	--
Direct investment	billion EUR		3.4	20.9	-108.8	55.0	-59.3	--	-27.6	-7.1	-24.6	-19.0	--	--
Portfolio investment	billion EUR		331.1	241.5	130.0	-83.2	-40.9	--	3.3	-60.4	16.2	-29.0	--	--
6. Prices														
Consumer inflation expectations	balance	22.5	17.4	22.2	24.1	20.5	21.5	20.3	19.3	23.2	21.9	20.6	20.7	19.5
Headline inflation (HICP) ⁽²⁾	% ch. on prev. year		1.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
Core HICP	% ch. on prev. year		1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
Domestic producer prices	% ch. on prev. year		3.0	3.2	4.0	3.0	1.6	--	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.1	-0.8	--
Import prices	% ch. on prev. year		2.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	--	1.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	--
	level		54.7	71.6	68.3	63.7	68.5	62.0	71.6	70.4	63.5	64.2	59.6	62.1
Oil (Brent) in USD	% ch. on prev. period				-9.9	-6.8	7.6	-9.5	7.0	-1.7	-9.8	1.2	-7.3	4.3
	% ch. on prev. year		21.3	30.8	11.2	-5.4	-8.6	-18.2	-0.3	-8.5	-16.5	-14.5	-19.2	-21.3
	level		48.5	60.7	59.9	56.1	61.0	55.8	63.7	62.9	56.2	57.2	53.6	56.4
Oil (Brent) in EUR	% ch. on prev. period				-8.2	-6.4	8.8	-8.5	7.6	-1.3	-10.6	1.8	-6.4	5.4
	% ch. on prev. year		18.9	25.0	14.7	2.4	-3.1	-14.4	8.9	-3.3	-13.6	-11.0	-16.2	-16.7
	level				0.1	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	-1.4	2.5	4.3	-7.4	1.5
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR)	% ch. on prev. period				-0.3	1.5	0.2	6.3	4.1	-3.4	0.1	10.0	2.3	6.7
	% ch. on prev. year		9.1	-3.0										
7. Monetary and financial indicators														
Nominal interest rates (3 month)	level		-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.31	-0.32	-0.40	-0.31	-0.31	-0.33	-0.37	-0.41	-0.42
Nominal interest rates (10 year)	level		0.39	0.48	0.38	0.13	-0.10	-0.52	0.00	-0.07	-0.26	-0.35	-0.63	-0.59
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				-7.6	1.5	6.5	1.2	4.0	-2.1	0.3	3.1	-4.4	4.9
	% ch. on prev. year		16.2	-3.1	-12.0	-7.6	-1.8	1.1	0.3	-4.2	-1.3	1.3	-2.3	4.5
Money demand (M3)	% ch. on prev. year		4.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.6	--	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.7	--
Loans to households	% ch. on prev. year		2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	--	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	--
Loans to non-financial corporations	% ch. on prev. year		2.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.0	--	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	--
	level		1.13	1.18	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD	% ch. on prev. period				-1.9	-0.5	-1.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.9	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0
	% ch. on prev. year		2.0	4.6	-3.1	-7.5	-5.6	-4.4	-8.4	-5.4	-3.3	-3.9	-3.6	-5.6
Nominal effective exchange rate	% ch. on prev. period				-0.7	-1.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.4	0.6	-0.6
	% ch. on prev. year		2.4	2.5	-0.1	-2.2	-1.2	-1.5	-2.7	-0.8	0.0	-1.8	-0.9	-2.0

(1) LTA=Long-Term Average; (2) flash estimation for the last month, if final data not available yet

1. Output

According to Eurostat's estimate (t+65), **real GDP growth** slowed down in 2019-Q2. GDP increased by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), down from 0.4% in the first quarter, when growth was lifted by temporary factors, such as milder weather conditions and stockpiling in the UK. As compared to 2018-Q2, GDP increased by 1.2%, compared to 1.3% in the previous quarter.

In September 2019, the Commission's **Economic Sentiment Indicator** decreased markedly in the euro area (by 1.4 pts. to 101.7 pts.), due to a substantial deterioration of confidence in industry and a slight decline in retail trade. Meanwhile confidence improved among consumers and remained broadly stable in services and construction.

The **PMI Composite Output Index** decreased from 51.9 in August to 50.1 in September which is the lowest level since April 2013. The manufacturing PMI fell from 47.0 in August to 45.7 in September and thereby remained below the threshold of 50, now signalling contraction for eight months in a row. At the same time, the PMI Services Business Activity Index decreased from 53.5 in August to 51.6 in September.

In July, **industrial production** (excluding construction) decreased by 0.4% (m-o-m), after decreasing in June by 1.4%. The biggest contraction was recorded for non-durable consumer goods (-0.8%) and energy (-0.7%), while increases were recorded for capital goods (+1.8%) and durable consumer goods (+1.2%). In comparison to the same month of the previous year, industrial production declined by 2.0%; it has failed to grow for the ninth consecutive month.

2. Private consumption

In 2019-Q2, the growth rate of **private consumption** decelerated to 0.2% q-o-q down from 0.4% in 2019-Q1. With respect to the same period of the preceding year, private consumption expanded by 1.2%, marginally up from 1.1% in the preceding quarter.

In September, **consumer confidence** increased by 0.6 pts. to -6.5 pts.,. This slight increase reflects households' more positive expectations about the general economic situation and, to a lesser extent, their own financial situation, while their assessment of their past financial situation and intentions to make major purchases remained broadly stable.

In August 2019 compared to July, the **retail trade volume** increased by 0.3%, after having decreased by 0.5% in the previous month. Compared with August 2018, the retail trade volume increased by 2.1% (2.2% in July).

In September, **retail trade confidence** decreased by 0.5 pts, driven by markedly more cautious views on the adequacy of the volumes of stocks, while retailers' business expectations improved and their assessment of the present business situation remained broadly stable.

3. Investment

In 2019-Q2, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 0.5% (q-o-q), up from 0.2% in 2019-Q1. As compared to the same period of the previous year it increased by 2.8%, compared to 4.0% in the preceding quarter. In 2019-Q3, the **capacity utilisation rate** in manufacturing (survey conducted in July) decreased to 81.9% from 82.8% in the previous quarter. While it has been easing since the first quarter of 2018, it has remained above its historical average (81.0%) for the eighteenth consecutive quarter. The rate of capacity utilisation in services remained almost stable at 90.5% in 2019-Q3, close to the all-time high of 90.8% in 2019-Q1.

4. Labour market

The **unemployment rate** remains relatively low, but the pace of employment growth has declined and employment expectations have become less positive. In August 2019, the unemployment rate stood at 7.4%, down from 7.5% in July and down from 8.0% in August 2018. It is at its lowest level since May 2008.

In 2019-Q2, **employment growth** (in terms of employed persons) was 0.2% q-o-q, down from 0.4% in the quarter before. Compared to the same period in 2018, employment increased by 1.2% (1.4% in 2019-Q1).

According to the Commission's September survey, **employment expectations** decreased markedly in industry (from -2.8 to -4.8). Meanwhile, employment plans of surveyed enterprises increased in services and marginally in construction. Consumers' **unemployment expectations** increased from 13.1 pts. in August to 13.5 in September and reached the highest level since November 2016, while remaining well below the long-term average (26.6 pts.).

5. International transactions

The **CPB world trade volume** (goods) increased by 1.9% (m-o-m) in July, after a decrease of 1.7% in June.

In September, the assessment of export order books in manufacturing decreased from -13.1 pts. in August to -18.4 pts. and reached its lowest level since August 2013 months. Meanwhile **export expectations** in the third quarter (survey conducted in July) decreased for the seventh consecutive quarter and are at the lowest level since the beginning of 2013.

In July, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** surplus stood at €19.0 bn, up from €17.7 bn in June. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** increased

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to €20.5 bn in July from €15.0 bn in June.

6. Prices

Euro area annual **HICP inflation** is expected to be 0.9% in September 2019 according to Eurostat's flash estimate, compared with 1% in the previous month. Looking at the main components of euro area inflation, food, alcohol & tobacco is expected to have the highest annual rate in September (1.6%, compared with 2.1% in August), followed by services (1.5%, compared with 1.3% in August), non-energy industrial goods (0.3%, stable compared with August) and energy (-1.8%, compared with -0.6% in August). Core inflation (all items excluding energy and unprocessed food) at 1.2% was marginally higher than in the previous month (1.1).

In August, **industrial producer prices** were down by 0.5% compared with July. The year-on-year change in August was negative for the first time since October 2016 (-0.8% compared with August 2018).

Brent crude oil prices are in the downward trend since May 2019. Their monthly average went down from 77.01USD/bbl in May to 62.29 USD/bbl in September. The attack on the Saudi Arabian oil facilities on 13 September caused a sudden surge in prices from 60.22 to 69.22 USD/bbl, but then prices decreased back to the levels before the attack. On 4 October 2019, Brent crude oil was traded at 58.37 USD/bbl (53.16 EUR/bbl).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

At its meeting on 12 September 2019, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the ECB interest rates on the main refinancing operations and on the marginal lending facility unchanged at 0.00% and 0.25% respectively, but to lower interest rate on the deposit facility by 10 basis points to -0.50%. It also announced that net purchases will be restarted under the asset purchase programme (APP) at a monthly pace of €20 billion as from 1 November. In its modified forward guidance, the Council expected them to remain at their present levels until *"the inflation outlook robustly converge to a level sufficiently close to, but below, 2% within its projection horizon, and such convergence has been consistently reflected in underlying inflation dynamics."*

Money market interest rates have remained close to the ECB's deposit facility rate since mid-2016. In August 2019 they went below this level in anticipation further decrease of the ECB's rates. Following the ECB's decision, they are again slightly below the deposit facility rate. On 7 October, the 3-month **EURIBOR** stood at around -0.42%.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have been decreasing since October 2018 from a monthly average of 0.46% to -0.63% in September 2019. On 3

September, the benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area reached their historically lowest level at -0.75%, before moving slightly up again. On 7 October they were at -0.61%.

According to the July 2019 ECB **bank lending survey**, banks tightened credit standards for loans to enterprises in 2019-Q2, whereas credit standards for loans to households for house purchase remained broadly unchanged. Conditions for consumer loans and other lending tightened. According to banks, the demand for loans from enterprises increased in the second quarter, after having decreased in the previous quarter. In the same time households' demand for loans had increased across all loan categories.

In August 2019, the annual growth in **M3** increased to 5.7% from 5.1% in July. Meanwhile, the annual growth rate of **loans to the private sector** (adjusted for loan sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling services) increased to 3.8% in August from 3.7% in July. The annual growth rate of **adjusted loans to households** stood at 3.4% in July, unchanged from the previous month, while the growth rate of **loans to non-financial corporations** stood at 4.3%, compared with 4.0% in July.

In its September meeting, the **Federal Reserve's FOMC** decided to lower the target range for the US federal funds rate by 25 basis points to 1.75-2.00%. On 4 October, the USD 3-month Libor rate stood at 2.13%.

From October 2018 until June 2019, the **EUR/USD exchange** rate has been broadly stable, fluctuating between 1.11 and 1.16. Since then, the euro is losing against the dollar. The average EUR/USD rate in September was 5.6% lower than a year ago and the lowest since April 2017. On 4 October, the reference rate stood at 1.098. In September, in nominal effective terms, the euro depreciated by 0.6%, and it stood 2.0% lower than in September 2018.

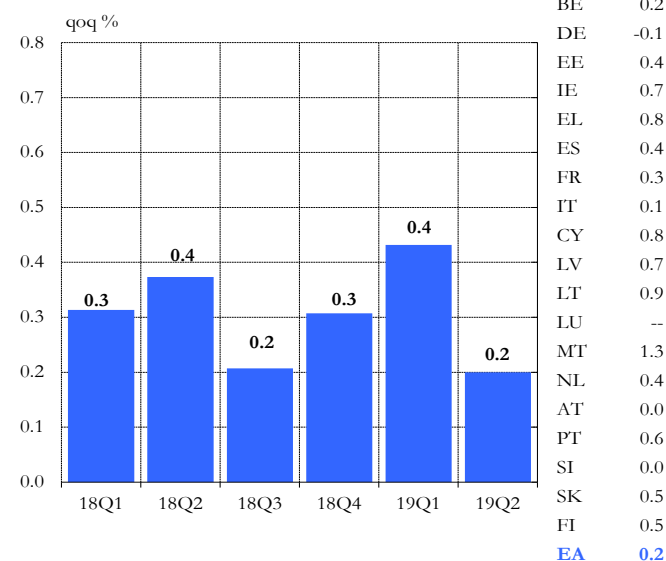
Stock market indices were generally going up between January 2019 and early May. Since then, their trend changed several times. Since the end of September, all the main indices are in downward trend. In September 2019 Dow Jones was 2.5% higher than a year ago, while EuroSTOXX 50 was 3.1% lower and Nikkei 225 was even 6.2% lower.

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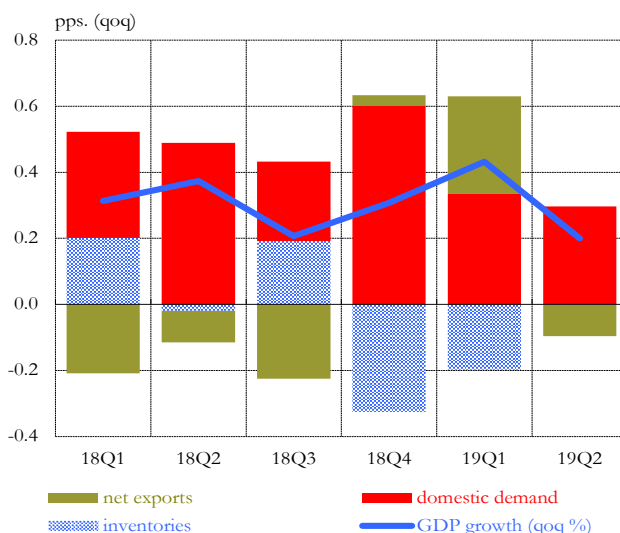
1. OUTPUT

GDP

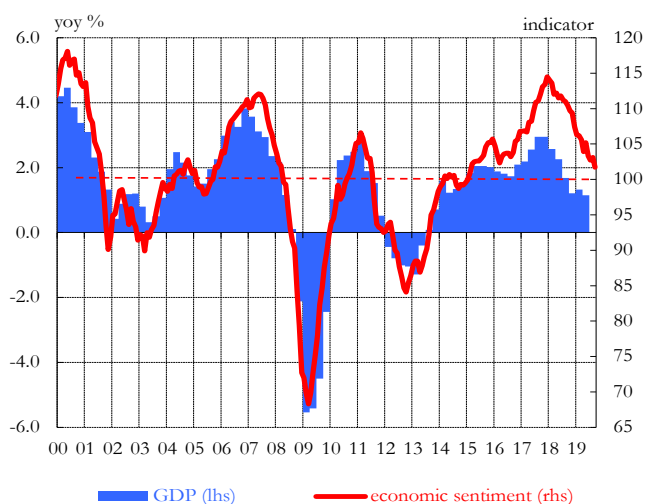
19Q2



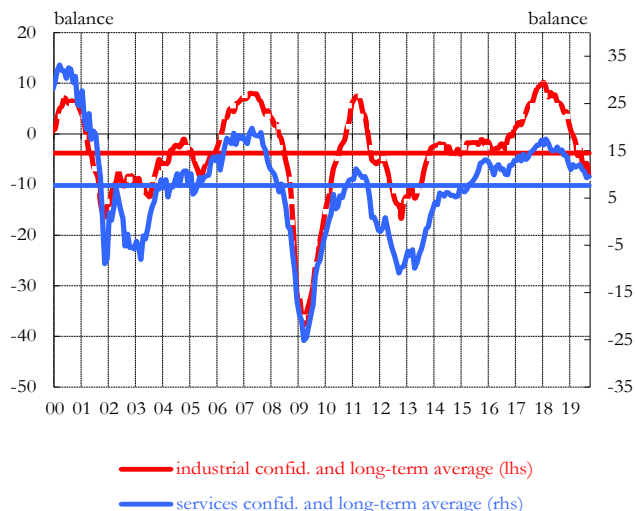
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

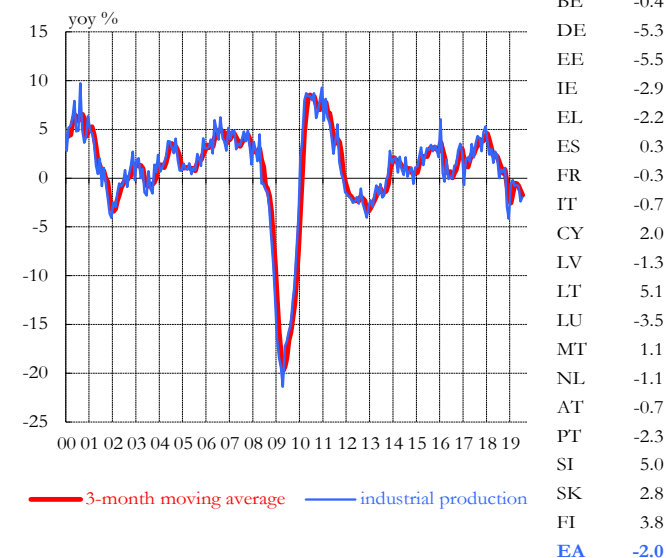


Industrial and services confidence

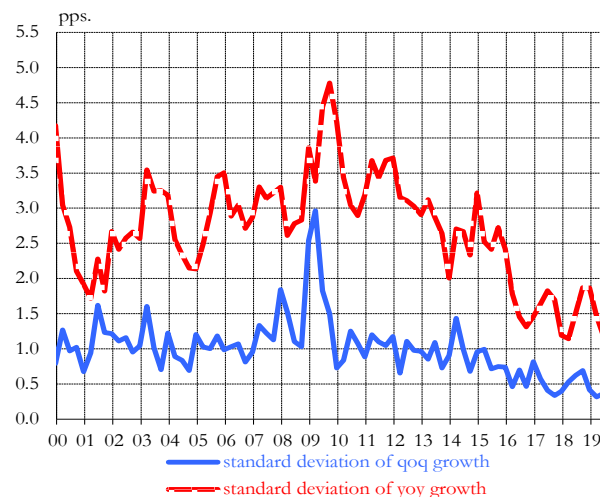


Industrial production

Jul-19



GDP growth divergence, euro area*



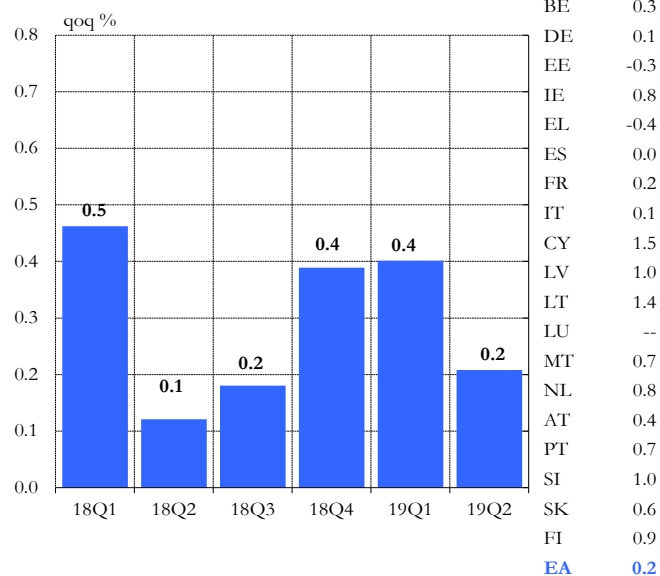
* Calculations since 2015 without Ireland.

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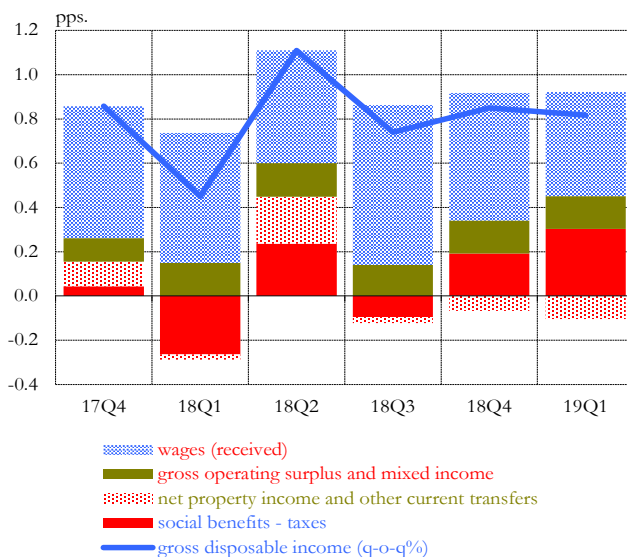
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

19Q2

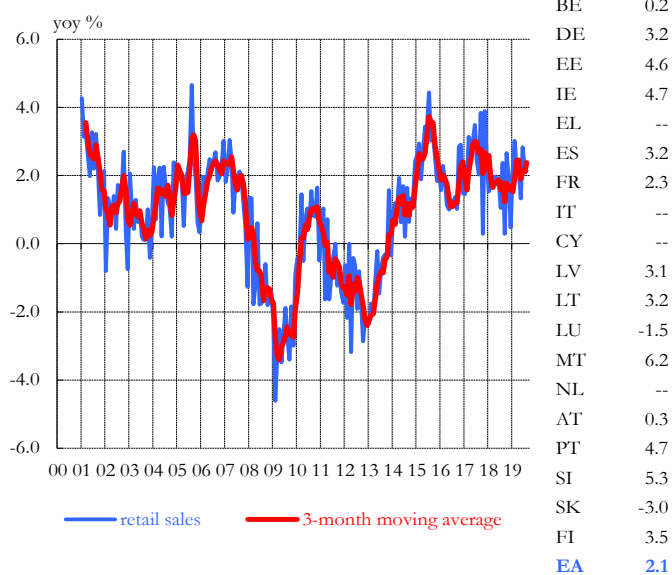


Household adjusted gross disposable income

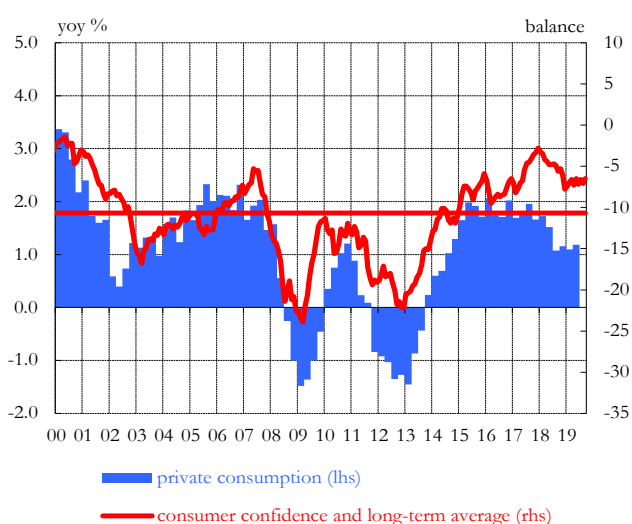


Retail sales

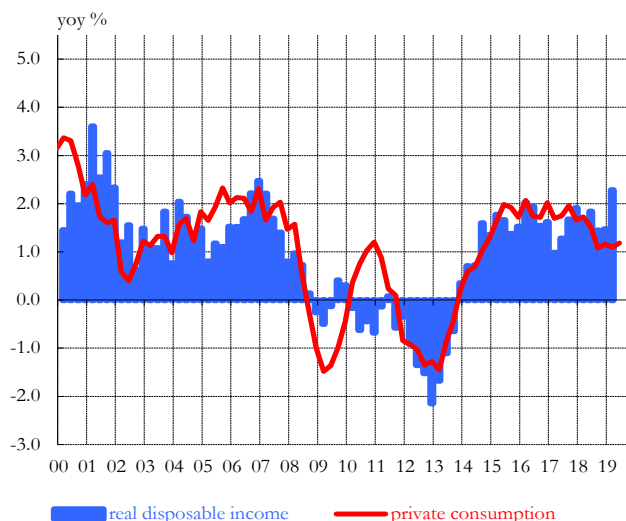
Aug-19



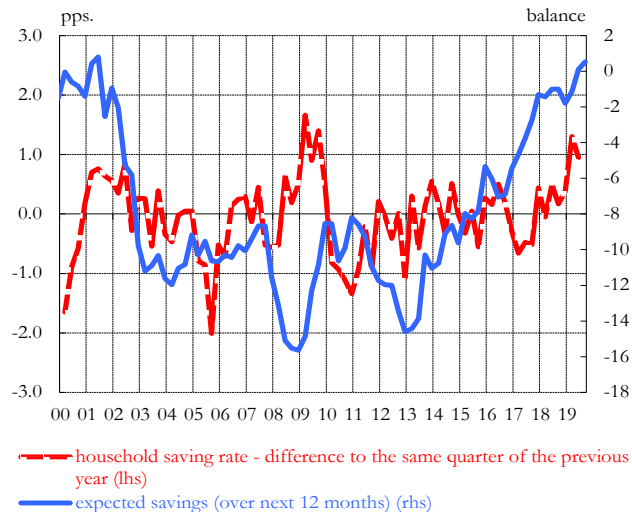
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption



Households: actual saving rate and expected savings

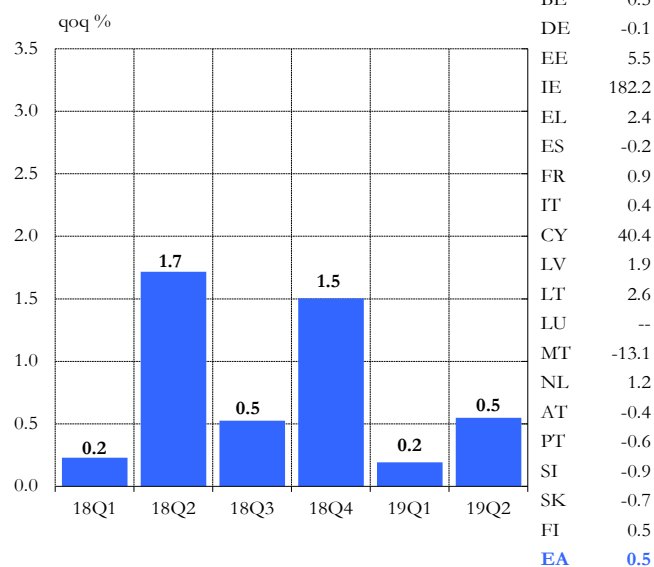


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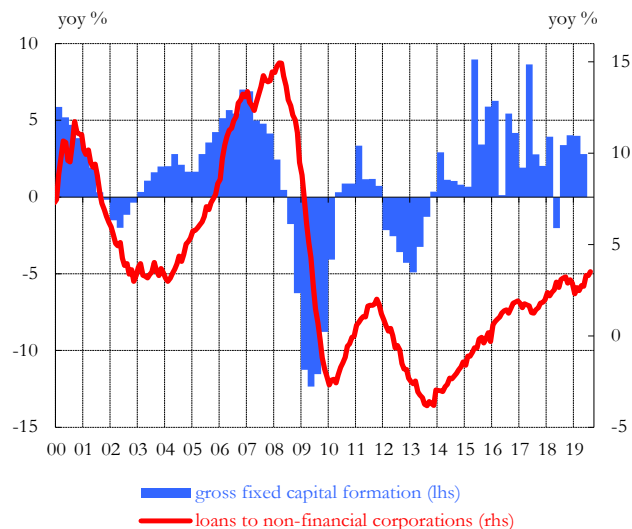
3. INVESTMENT

Gross fixed capital formation

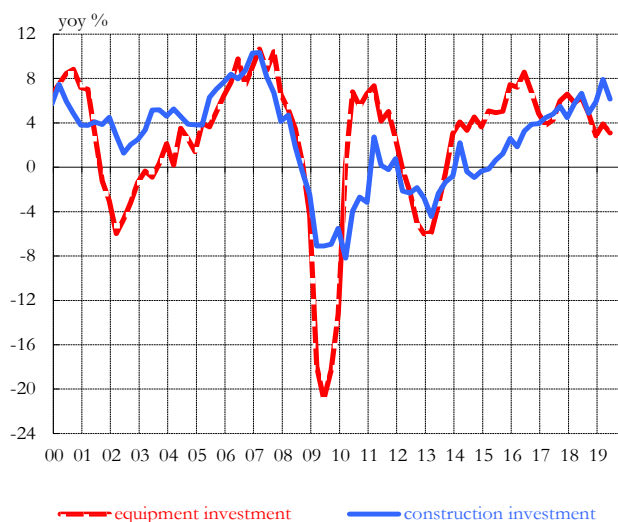
19Q2



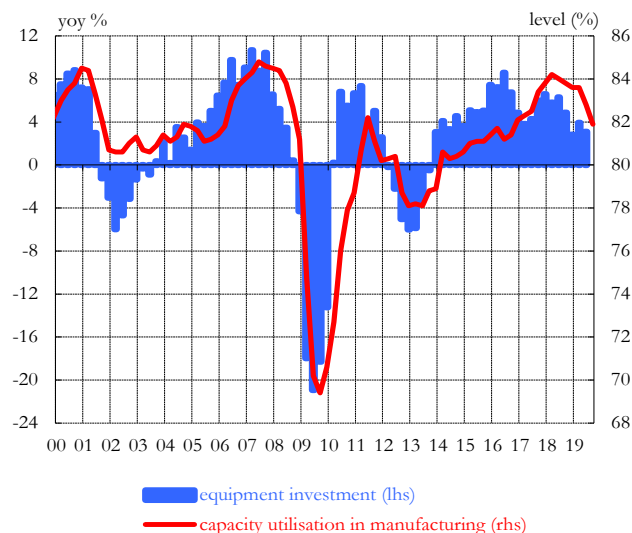
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



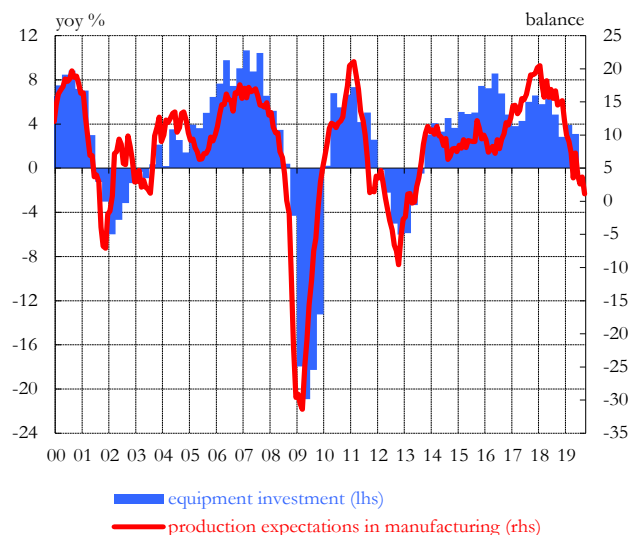
Equipment and construction investment



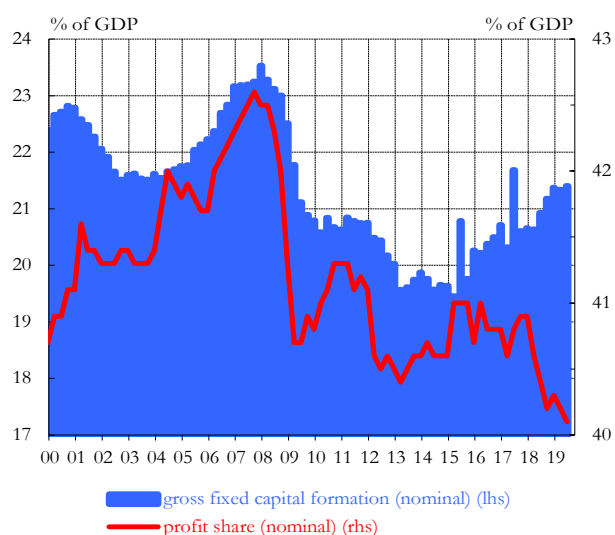
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations



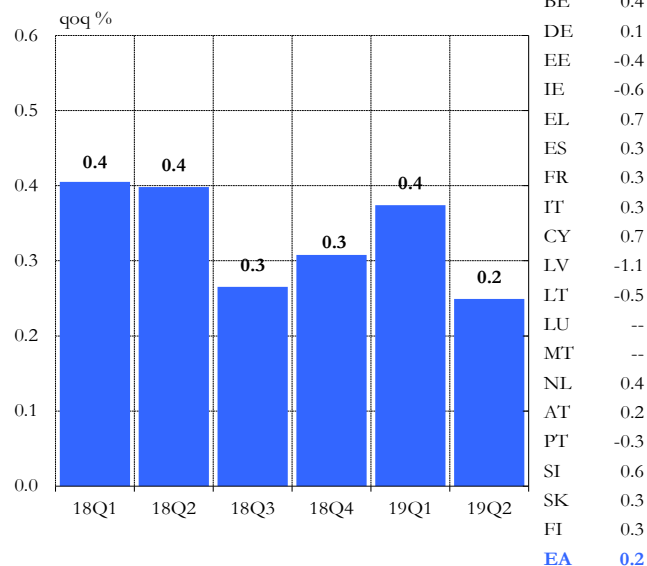
Gross fixed capital formation and profit share



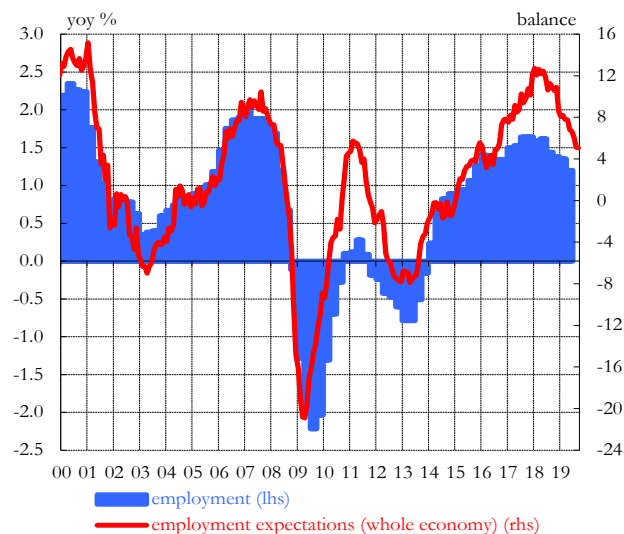
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

4. LABOUR MARKET

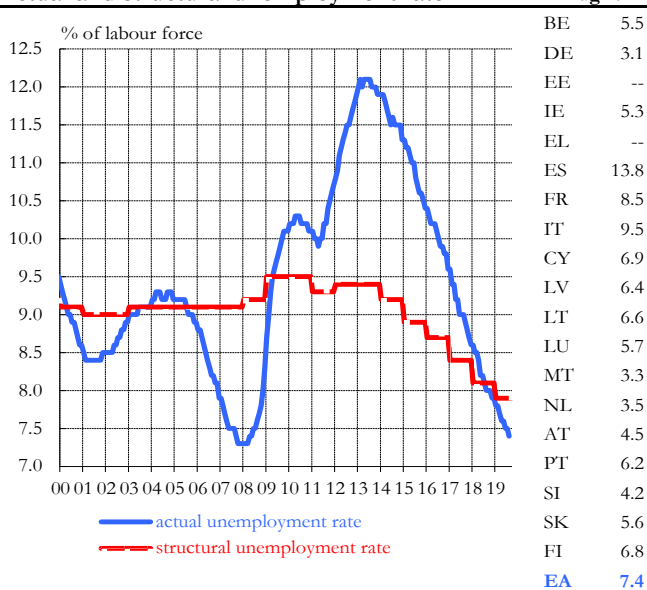
Employment



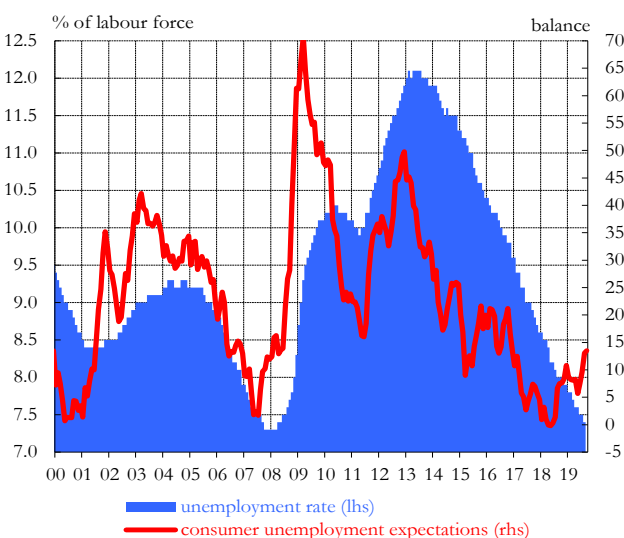
Employment and employment expectations



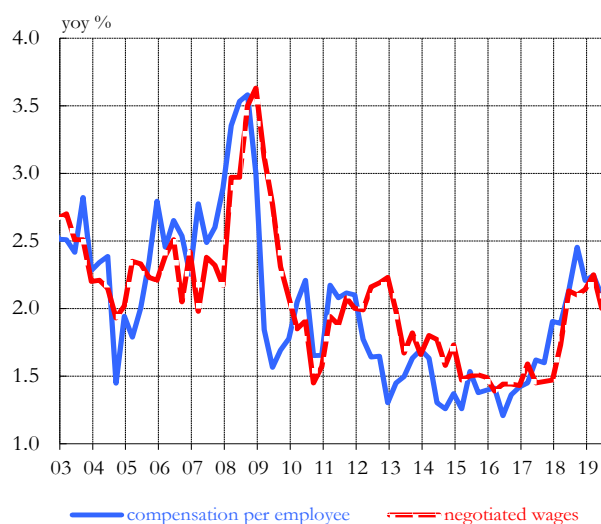
Actual and structural unemployment rate



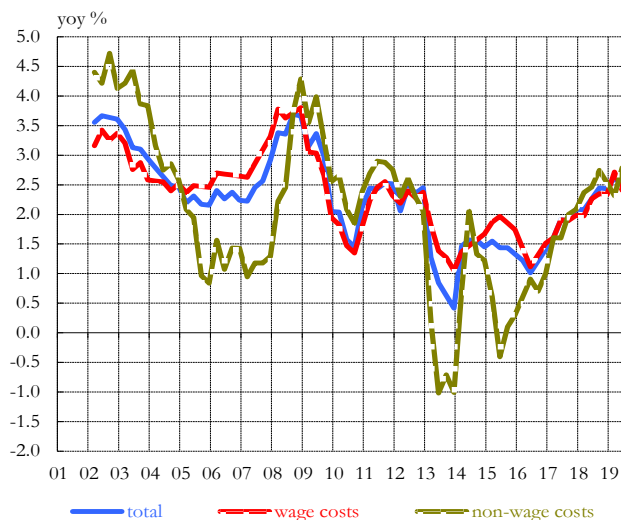
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)



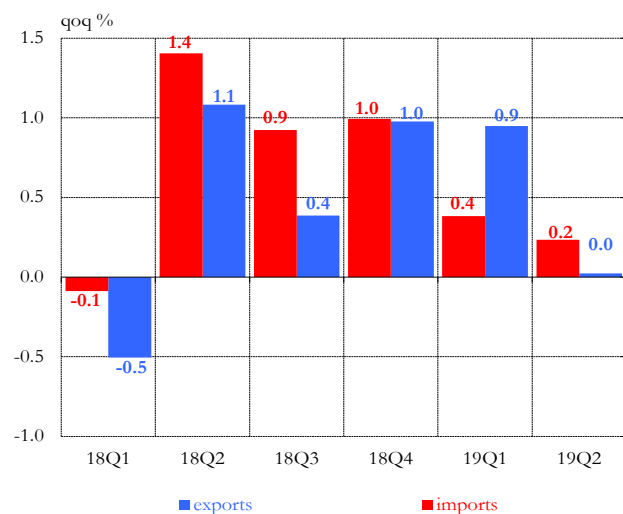
Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)



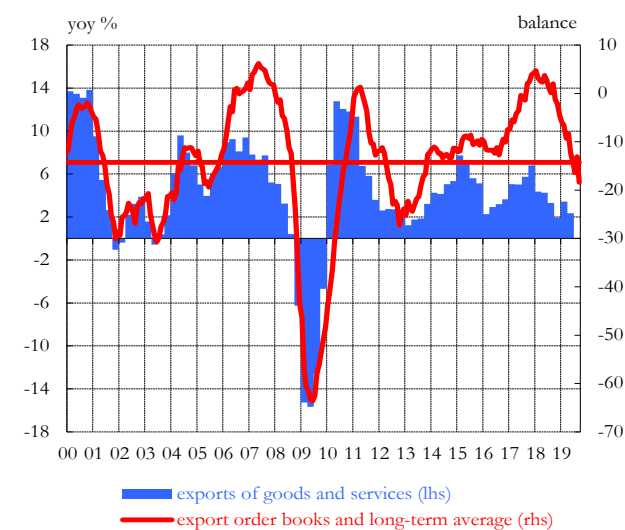
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

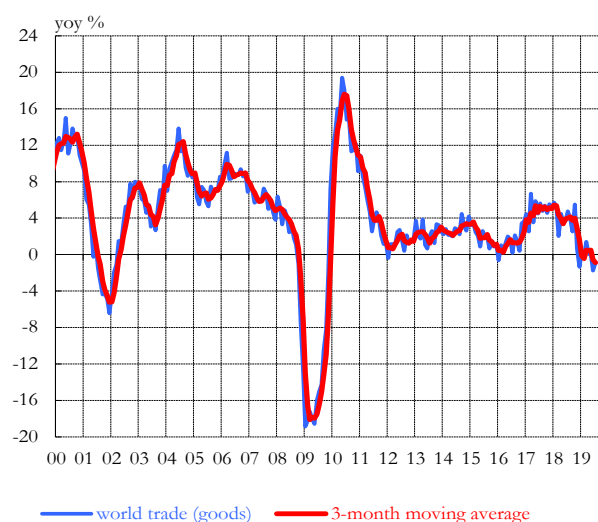
Exports and imports of goods and services



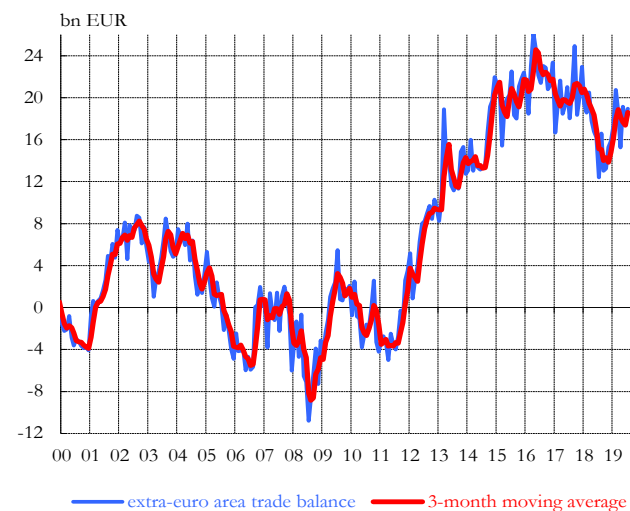
Exports and export order books



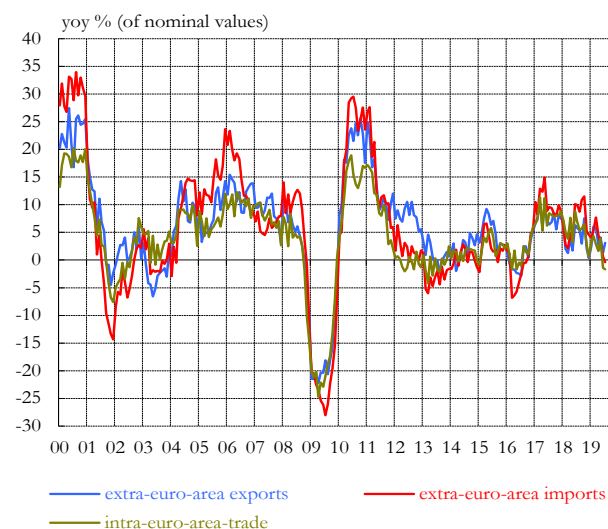
World trade



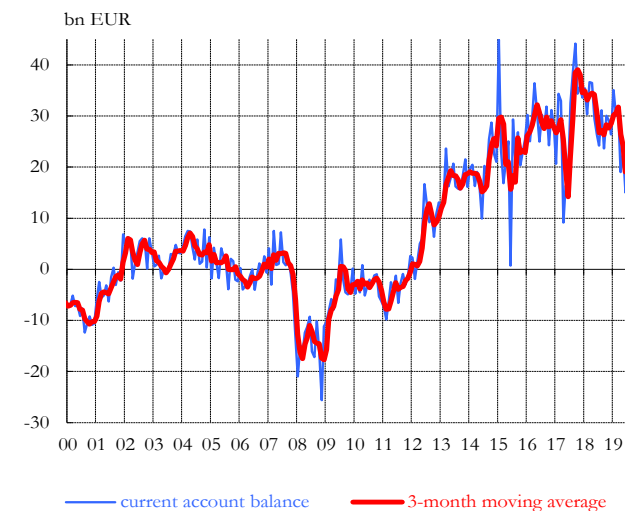
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



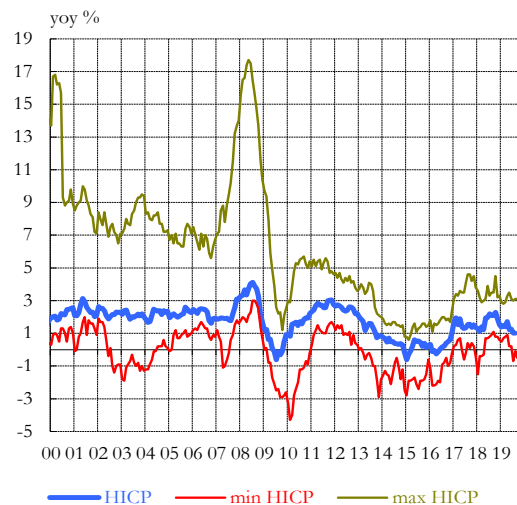
Current-account balance



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

6. PRICES

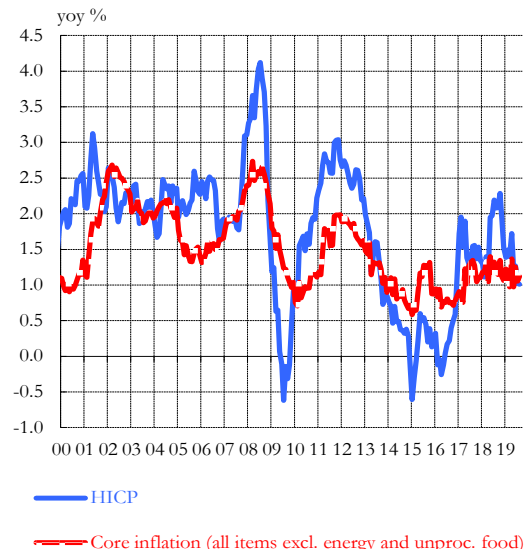
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)



Note: Flash estimate added, if final data not available.

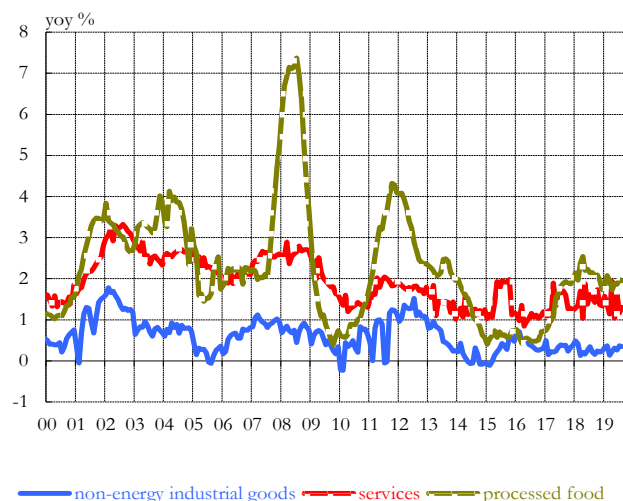
Sep-19
BE 0.6
DE 0.9
EE --
IE --
EL 0.3
ES 0.2
FR 1.1
IT 0.3
CY -0.5
LV 2.3
LT 2.0
LU 1.1
MT 1.7
NL 2.7
AT --
PT -0.3
SI 1.7
SK 3.1
FI 1.0
EA 0.9

HICP headline and core inflation

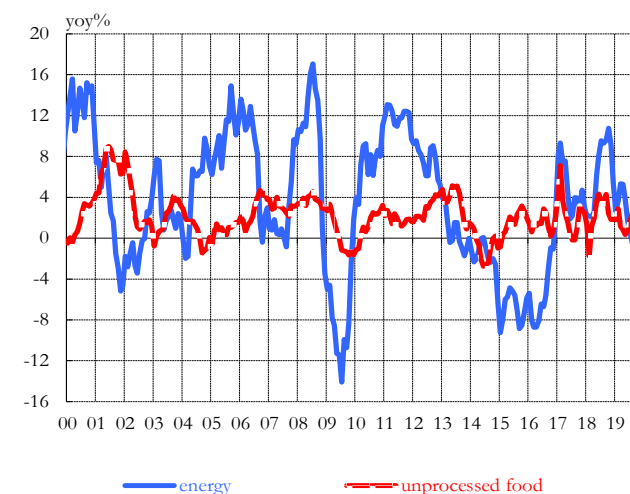


Aug-19
BE 1.5
DE 1.0
EE 2.1
IE 0.8
EL 0.3
ES 1.1
FR 1.1
IT 0.6
CY 1.5
LV 3.0
LT 2.6
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SI 2.4
SK 2.7
FI 1.3
EA 1.1

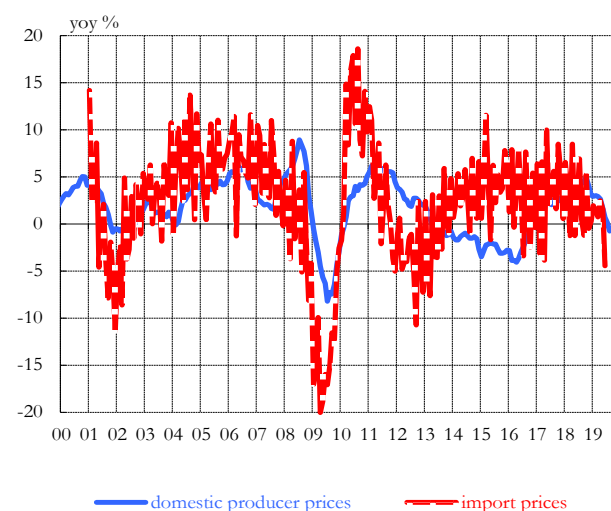
Breakdown of core inflation



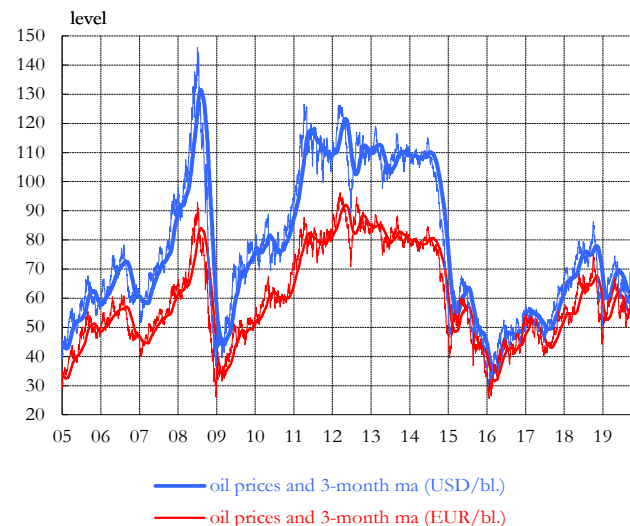
Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices



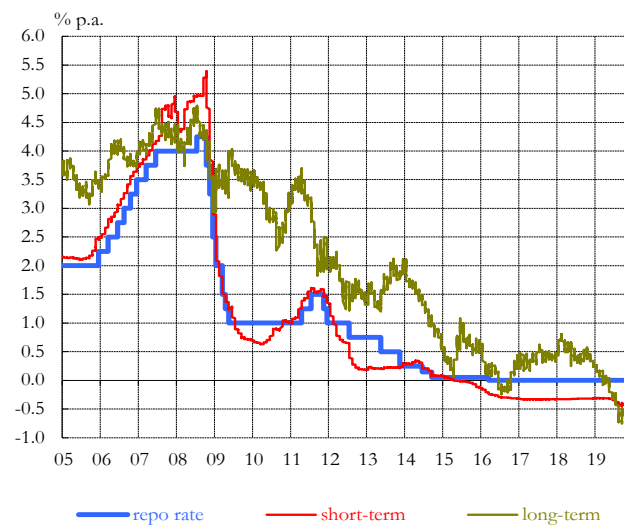
Oil prices



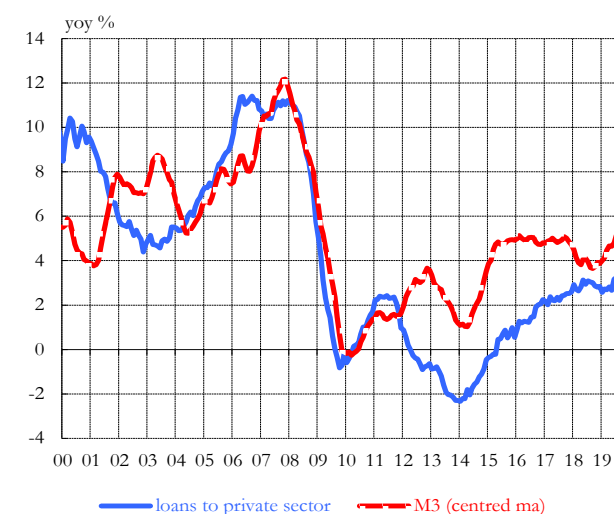
KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

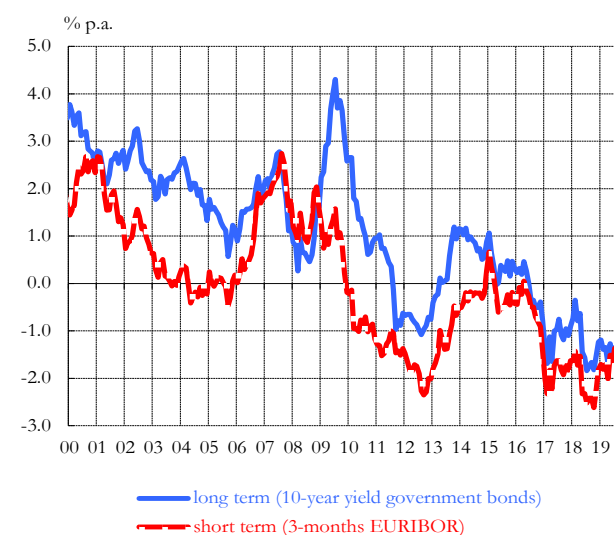
Nominal interest rates



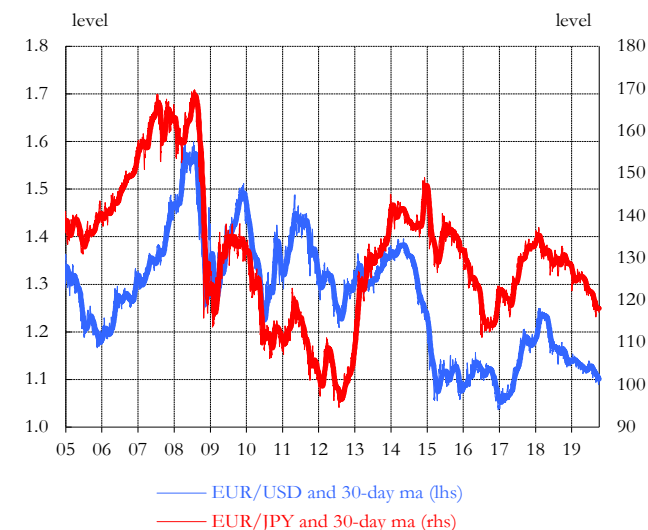
Loans to private sector and money supply



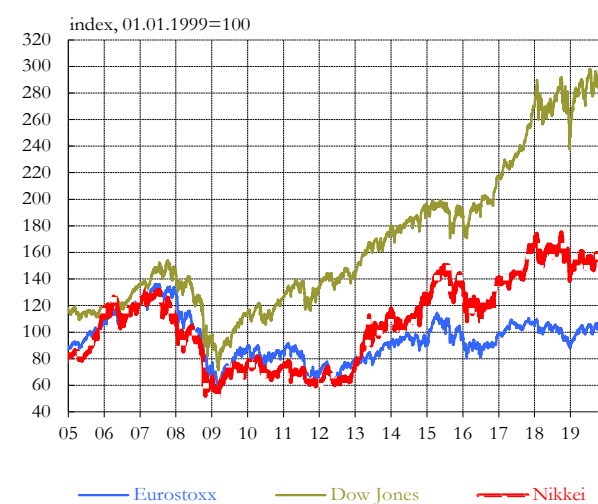
Real interest rates



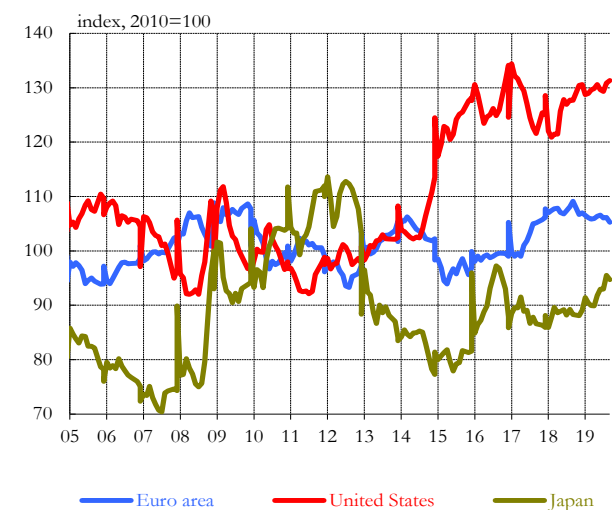
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



Nominal effective exchange rates

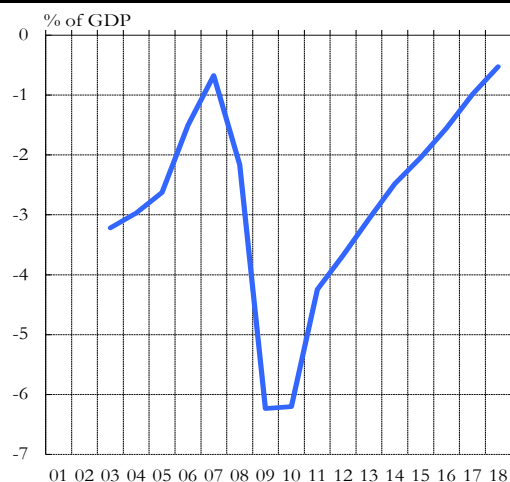


KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA

8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

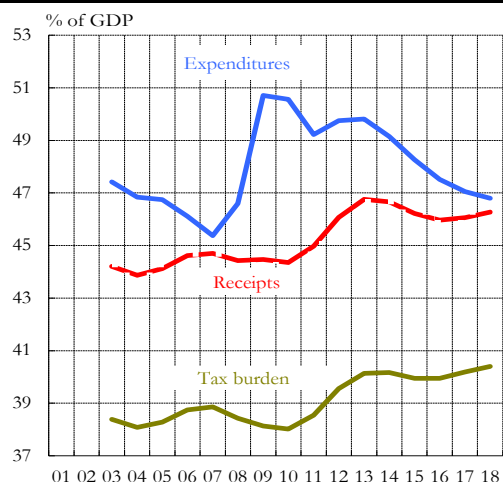
2018



General government expenditure and receipts

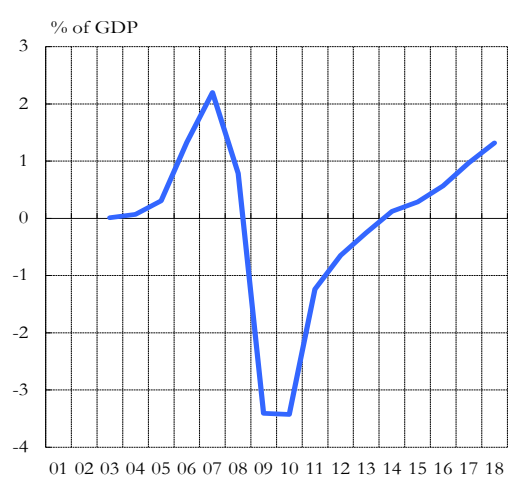
tax burden

2018



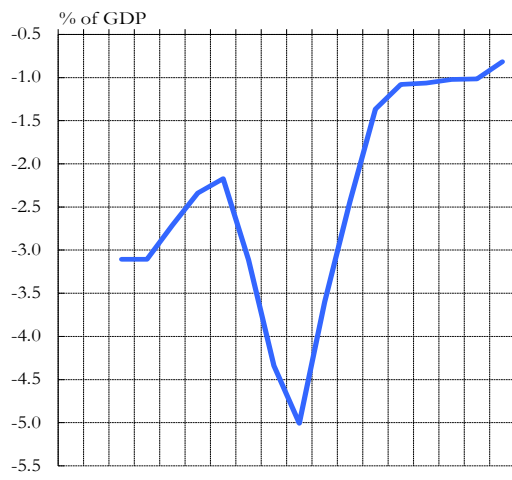
Primary balance

2018



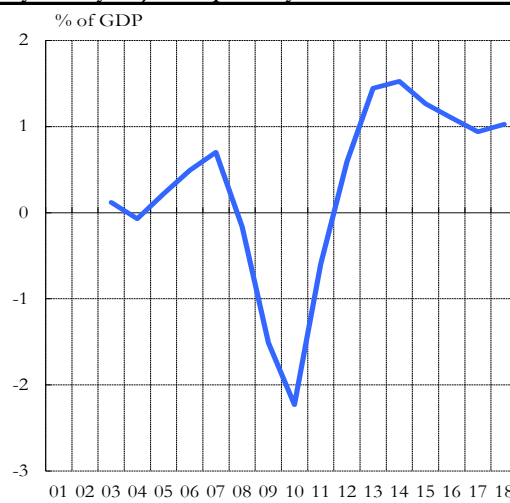
Cyclically adjusted balance

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 (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 (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