



KEY INDICATORS FOR THE EURO AREA



This update: ⁽²⁾ 20-Jan-17

Next update: 17-Feb-17

DG ECFIN - Directorate A - Policy, strategy, coordination and communication

	LTA ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	16Q1	16Q2	16Q3	16Q4	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17
1. Output													
Economic Sentiment <i>indicator</i>	100.0	104.2	104.9	104.0	104.3	104.3	106.9	103.5	104.9	106.4	106.6	107.8	--
Industrial confidence <i>balance</i>	-6.5	-3.1	-2.6	-3.8	-3.4	-2.9	-0.5	-4.3	-1.8	-0.6	-1.1	0.1	--
Services confidence <i>balance</i>	9.4	9.3	11.2	10.8	11.3	10.4	12.4	9.9	10.0	12.1	12.2	12.9	--
Industrial production <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.8	-0.2	0.5	--	1.9	-0.8	0.1	1.5	--	--
(excluding construction) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	--	2.4	1.4	0.8	3.2	--	--
Gross domestic product <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.5	0.3	0.3	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.5	2.0	--	1.7	1.7	1.7	--						
Labour productivity <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	0.0	0.1	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.8	1.0	--	0.3	0.3	0.4	--						
2. Private consumption													
Consumer confidence <i>balance</i>	-12.2	-6.2	-7.7	-8.3	-7.8	-8.2	-6.4	-8.5	-8.2	-8.0	-6.2	-5.1	--
Retail confidence <i>balance</i>	-8.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.3	1.7	-1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	3.2	--
Private consumption <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	0.2	0.3	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	1.8	--	1.9	1.7	1.6	--						
Retail sales <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.7	0.3	0.3	--	-0.1	-0.3	1.4	-0.4	--	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.6	2.7	-0.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	--	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.3	--	--
3. Investment													
Capacity utilisation <i>level (%)</i>	80.1	81.3	81.8	81.9	81.5	81.6	82.3	--	--	82.3	--	--	--
Production expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	5.9	8.0	8.3	6.9	7.3	8.0	11.1	7.2	9.4	10.8	10.7	11.8	--
Gross fixed capital formation <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.4	1.2	0.2	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.3	3.2	--	2.4	3.6	3.0	--						
- equipment investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.9	1.0	-1.1	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.6	--	5.0	6.0	3.8	--						
- construction investment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.5	-0.4	0.7	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.3	--	2.6	2.6	3.2	--						
Change in stocks <i>contrib. to GDP (pp.)</i>	0.0	-0.2		-0.2	-0.2	0.1	--						
4. Labour market													
Employment expectations (manuf.) <i>balance</i>	-9.7	-2.3	-1.2	-3.7	-2.6	-0.9	2.2	-1.0	-0.3	1.9	2.5	2.3	--
Employment expectations (services) <i>balance</i>	5.3	6.4	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.0	10.7	7.3	8.5	9.9	11.3	10.9	--
Employment <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.4	0.2	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	--						
Employment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		1,504	1,668	510	536	317	--						
Compensation of employees per head (nominal) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.3	0.1	0.4	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	1.9	1.3	-1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	--						
Unemployment expectations <i>balance</i>	26.4	13.8	15.5	18.1	13.7	15.2	14.9	16.2	17.2	19.1	14.3	11.2	--
Unemployment rate <i>% of lab. force</i>		10.9	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	--	--
Unemployment (000) <i>abs. ch. on prev. period</i>		-1,191	-1,138	-268	-255	-227	-251	-39	-112	-156	-15	--	--
5. International transactions													
World trade <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.1	-0.7	0.4	--	1.8	-0.5	-1.1	--	--	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		2.0	--	0.8	1.2	0.8	--	1.7	0.9	-0.7	--	--	--
Export order books <i>balance</i>	-19.0	-11.5	-11.9	-12.4	-12.9	-12.4	-9.9	-13.8	-12.1	-9.8	-10.5	-9.5	--
Trade balance (merchandise) <i>billion EUR</i>		232.3	244.5	64.0	71.4	66.5	42.6	22.8	23.7	19.9	22.7	--	--
Exports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.2	1.2	0.1	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	5.0	6.5	--	2.4	2.5	2.2	--						
Imports of goods and services <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-0.1	1.2	0.2	--						
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>	4.7	6.4	--	3.4	3.8	2.9	--						
Current-account balance <i>billion EUR</i>		319.3	333.3	84.9	95.1	88.8	64.4	29.5	29.3	28.3	36.1	--	--
Direct investment <i>billion EUR</i>		243.4	229.5	39.0	-38.1	125.2	103.4	42.2	51.2	71.3	32.1	--	--
Portfolio investment <i>billion EUR</i>		106.4	376.2	93.5	156.6	167.8	-41.7	70.4	38.6	-3.3	-38.4	--	--
6. Prices													
Consumer inflation expectations <i>balance</i>	18.9	1.6	4.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	6.5	3.3	4.7	4.3	6.3	8.8	--
Headline inflation (HICP) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	--
Core HICP <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	--
Domestic producer prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-2.7	-2.5	-3.7	-3.8	-2.0	0.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	0.1	--	--
Import prices <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-0.3	-2.2	-2.8	-3.7	-2.0	-0.1	-2.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	--	--
<i>level</i>		52.6	44.4	33.8	45.6	46.6	51.1	46.8	47.7	51.4	47.1	54.9	55.5
Oil (Brent) in USD <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-22.3	34.6	2.3	9.6	3.3	1.8	7.8	-8.3	16.6	1.0
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-47.2	-15.7	-38.6	-26.1	-7.5	17.3	0.5	0.1	6.1	6.4	44.6	80.8
<i>level</i>		47.4	40.2	30.6	40.4	41.7	47.4	41.8	42.5	46.6	43.7	52.1	52.5
Oil (Brent) in EUR <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-22.9	31.7	3.4	13.6	1.9	1.8	9.7	-6.3	19.4	0.8
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-36.7	-15.3	-37.5	-27.8	-8.1	19.3	-0.3	0.1	8.1	5.9	49.1	85.9
Non-energy commodity prices (EUR) <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				-1.9	7.6	2.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.2	4.0	8.6	4.8	--
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-7.5	-0.4	-14.6	-6.5	2.9	19.2	4.1	4.7	9.1	19.3	29.5	--
7. Monetary and financial indicators													
Nominal interest rates (3 month) <i>level</i>		-0.02	-0.26	-0.19	-0.26	-0.30	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30	-0.31	-0.31	-0.32	-0.32
Nominal interest rates (10 year) <i>level</i>		0.54	0.12	0.30	0.12	-0.12	0.19	-0.14	-0.09	0.04	0.24	0.30	0.27
ECB repo rate <i>level</i>		0.05	0.01	0.04	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>				-10.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.0	-0.5	6.0	3.1
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		9.5	-12.8	-13.6	-17.9	-12.1	-7.3	-13.1	-4.8	-7.1	-12.0	-2.5	9.1
Money demand (M3) <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.8	--	--
Loans to households <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	--	--
Loans to non-financial corporations <i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		0.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	--	--
<i>level</i>		1.11	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.06
Bilateral exchange rate EUR/USD <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				0.6	2.5	-1.1	-3.4	1.3	0.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.4	0.2
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-16.5	-0.2	-2.1	2.2	0.4	-1.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.9	0.6	-3.1	-2.7
Nominal effective exchange rate <i>% ch. on prev. period</i>				1.8	0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.1
<i>% ch. on prev. year</i>		-9.3	2.6	1.2	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	4.2	1.8	0.7

(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 third quarter of 2016. According to Eurostat's estimate (released on 6 December 2016), it increased by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), unchanged from the previous quarter. As compared to 2015-Q3, real GDP increased by 1.7% year-on-year (y-o-y). According to the **Commission's autumn 2016 forecast**, released on 9 November, GDP growth is projected at 1.7% in 2016, 1.5% in 2017 and 1.7% in 2018. Private consumption is set to continue benefitting from employment growth that helps offsetting the negative impact of rebounding inflation on the purchasing power of households. Many of the preconditions for stronger investment growth remain in place and construction investment is set to finally end a long period of decline, but elevated uncertainty is expected to exert a dampening impact.

In December 2016, the **Commission's Economic Sentiment Indicator** improved strongly by 1.2 pts. to 107.8, resulting from marked increases in confidence in retail trade, industry and among consumers and, to a lesser extent, in the services and construction sectors.

Increasing **industry confidence** (by 1.2 pts.) was driven by a marked increase in managers' production expectations and improved assessments of overall order books and the stocks of finished products.

The final **PMI Composite Output Index** for the euro area rose to a 67-month high of 54.4 in December, up from 53.9 in November. The manufacturing sector led the increase, with the output component moving to the highest level since April 2014. The service sector index also rose solidly, with the services PMI staying close to November's 11-month high.

In November, **industrial production** rose by 1.5% month-on-month (m-o-m), after increasing by 0.1% in October. The sectoral breakdown showed the increase was broad-based with the production of non-durable consumer goods rising by 2.9%, intermediate goods by 1.6%, energy by 1.2% and capital goods by 0.1%, while that of durable consumer goods fell by 0.1%.

2. Private consumption

In 2016-Q3, the growth of **private consumption** marginally increased to 0.3% q-o-q (0.2% in 2016-Q2) and made therefore a higher contribution to GDP growth than in the previous quarter. With respect to the same period of the previous year, private consumption was up by 1.6%. In December, **consumer confidence** increased markedly (1.1 pts.), resulting from consumers' significantly more optimistic expectations regarding

future unemployment and more positive views on the future general economic situation and on their own future financial situation. Expectations concerning households' savings remained broadly stable.

In November, the volume of **retail trade** fell by 0.4% in the euro area compared to October, mainly driven by declines in non-food products and food, drinks and tobacco. In December, **retail trade confidence** increased (1.7 pts.) due to significantly brighter views on the present business situation and a slightly more positive assessment of the volume of stocks, while managers' business expectations remained broadly unchanged.

3. Investment

In 2016-Q3, **gross fixed capital formation** increased by 0.2% (q-o-q) down from 1.2% in the second quarter. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, investment increased by 3.0%. In 2016-Q4, the rate of **capacity utilisation** in manufacturing industry (data collected in October) stood at 82.3% (0.7 pts. higher than in July), whereas capacity utilisation in the services sector increased slightly, reaching its highest level (89.4) in the history of the series (since 2011).

4. Labour market

In November, the **unemployment rate** remained at 9.8%, unchanged from October, and thereby at the lowest level since July 2009. Compared to November 2015, unemployment was down by 0.7 pps.

In 2016-Q3, seasonally-adjusted **employment** was 0.2% higher than in 2016-Q2 and 1.2% higher than in 2015-Q3. According to the Commission's survey results, in December 2016 **employment expectations** saw a significant upward revision in construction, while they remained broadly unchanged in industry and worsened in the services and retail trade sectors.

5. International transactions

In October, the **world trade volume** (goods) fell by 1.1% (m-o-m), following a 0.5% decrease in September. In December, views on **export order books in manufacturing** were more positive (-9.5 pts.) than in November (-10.5 pts.), and above the long-term average.

In November, the seasonally adjusted **trade balance** was in surplus at €22.7 bn, from €19.9 bn in October. The seasonally adjusted **current-account balance** also recorded a surplus in November (€36.1 bn). This reflected surpluses for goods (€30.9 bn) and services (€4.8 bn) and primary income (€12.1 bn), which were partly offset by a deficit in secondary income (€11.7 bn).

6. Prices

In December, annual **HICP inflation** stood at 1.1%, up from 0.6% in November. Looking at the main components of euro area inflation, energy had the highest annual rate in December (2.6%, up from -1.1% in November), followed by services (1.3%, up from 1.1% in November), food, alcohol & tobacco (1.2%, up from 0.7% in November) and non-energy industrial goods (0.3%, also stable for a fifth consecutive month). **Core inflation** (all items except energy and unprocessed food) increased to 0.9% (0.8% in November).

In 2016, HICP inflation was 0.2%. The **Commission's autumn 2016 forecast** projects HICP inflation at 1.4% in both 2017 and 2018. According to the Commission surveys, **consumer price expectations** increased in December, from 6.3 points to 8.8 points.

In November, **industrial producer prices** rose by 0.3% in the euro area compared with October, and they were 0.1% higher than in November 2015.

Brent crude **oil prices** have been very volatile over the past months. After moving in the 40-50 USD/bbl. range for several months, in late November, the OPEC agreement on how to implement production cuts has pushed the price again above the 52 USD/bbl. mark. On 18 January, Brent crude traded at 53.94 USD/bbl. (corresponding to 50.58 EUR/bbl.).

7. Monetary and financial indicators

Money market interest rates have stabilised in recent months, remaining close to the ECB's deposit facility. On 18 January, the 3-month EURIBOR was at -0.329%.

At its meeting on 19 January, the ECB Governing Council decided to keep the key ECB **interest rates** unchanged, i.e. the interest rates on the main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility will remain at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. It continued to expect these rates to remain at present or lower levels for an extended period of time, and well past the horizon of the Eurosystem's net asset purchases. Monthly asset purchases of €80 bn are intended to run until the end of March 2017, followed by asset purchases of €60 bn until the end of December 2017, 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 target.

Benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area had fallen to negative territory between mid-July and mid-September 2016, reflecting the search for safe haven debt as global uncertainty increased and the global growth outlook deteriorated. Since then, benchmark sovereign bond yields in the euro area have picked up steadily, reaching 0.3079 on 18 January.

The January 2017 **bank lending survey** showed a broad stabilisation in loan supply conditions for loans to enterprises and households in the fourth quarter of 2016, as well as a continued increase in loan demand for all loan categories. Credit standards for loans to enterprises tightened in net terms. Credit standards on loans to households for house purchase remained broadly unchanged, whereas credit standards on consumer credit and other lending to households eased further.

The annual rate of change of **M3** in November 2016 increased to 4.8%, from 4.4% in October. The annual growth of loans to the private sector (adjusted for sales, securitisation and notional cash pooling) stood at 2.2% in November (stable from October). The annual growth of adjusted loans to households stood at 1.9% in November (from 1.8% in October), and the annual growth rate of adjusted loans to non-financial corporations stood at 2.2% (from 2.1 in October).

At its meeting on 13-14 December 2016, the **FOMC** decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to 0.50% and 0.75%. The stance of monetary policy remains accommodative, thereby supporting further improvement in labour market conditions and a return to 2% inflation. On 18 January, the US 3-month Libor rate stood at 1.0301%.

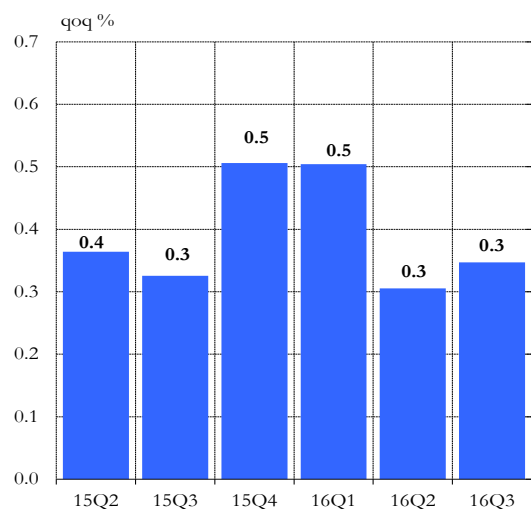
Between early November and early January, the **EUR/USD exchange rate** has fallen by about 5%, reflecting a strengthening of the euro vis-à-vis the currencies of non-euro area Member States (e.g. Hungary, Poland) and several other countries (e.g. Japan, Brazil, Mexico), in effective terms. A lot of volatility has been observed in recent months in the EUR/GBP exchange rate. Between the day of the UK Referendum on EU membership (June 23) and mid-October, the euro appreciated by about 18% against sterling, whereas sterling appreciated against the euro by about 4% between mid-October and 18 January.

Stock market indices in Europe joined the global rally following the US Presidential elections, which removed losses observed after the UK referendum. By 18 January, the EuroStoxx 50 had gained almost 15% since late June. The Dow Jones index has posted strong gains since the US elections, hitting multiple record highs in late December; on 18 January, the index stood about almost 10% higher than in late October. In Japan, the Nikkei index also posted strong gains in late December; on 18 January, the index noted almost 27% higher than the 2016-year low.

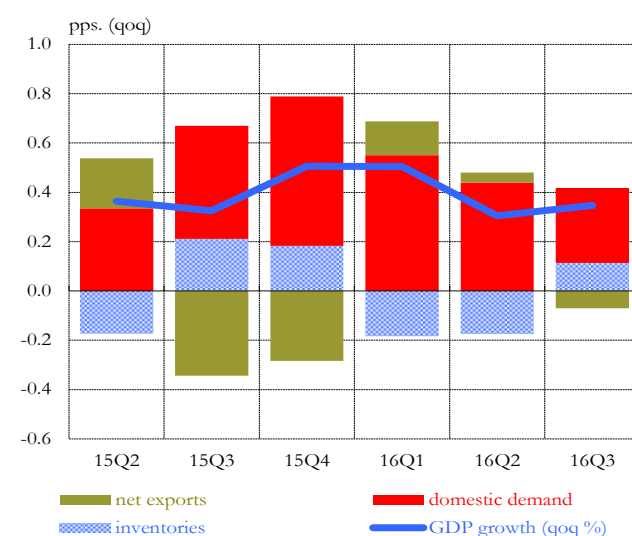
1. OUTPUT

GDP

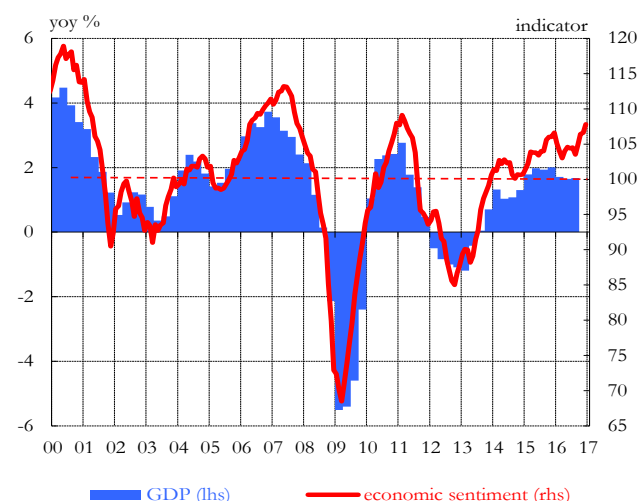
16Q3



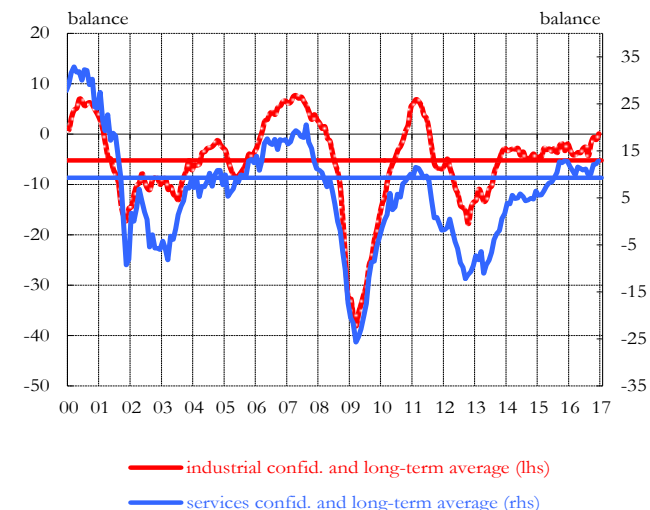
Contributions to GDP growth



GDP and Economic Sentiment Indicator

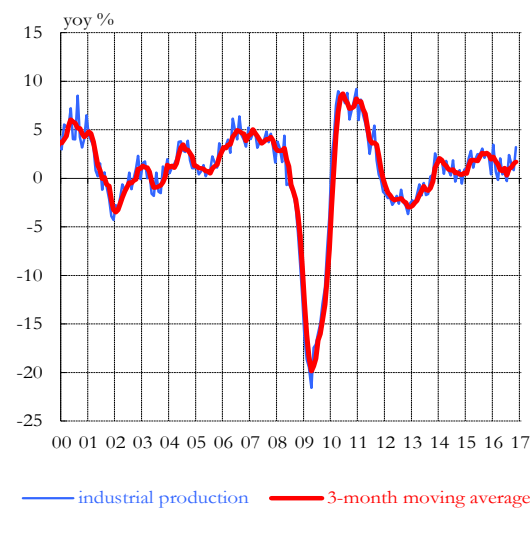


Industrial and services confidence

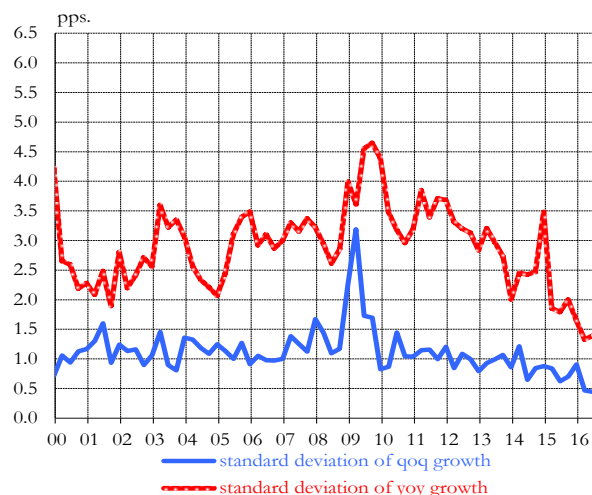


Industrial production

Nov-16



GDP growth divergence, euro area*

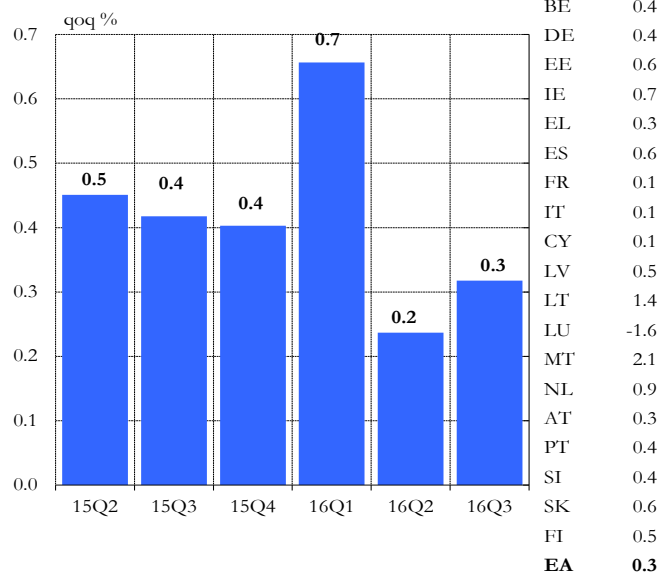


* Calculations for 2015-2016 without Ireland.

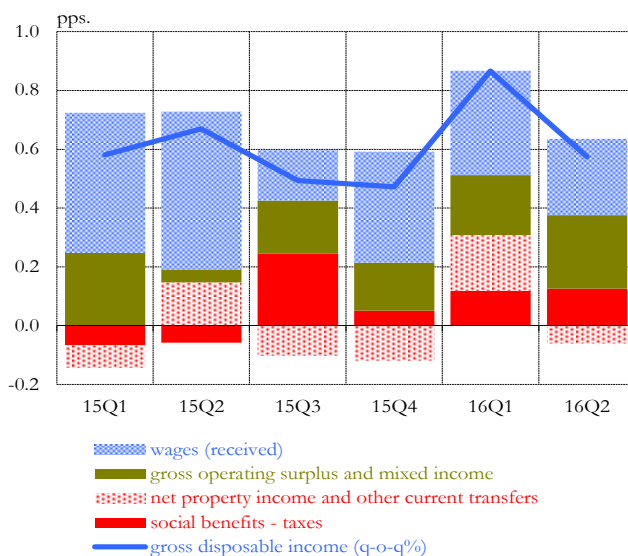
2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Private consumption

16Q3

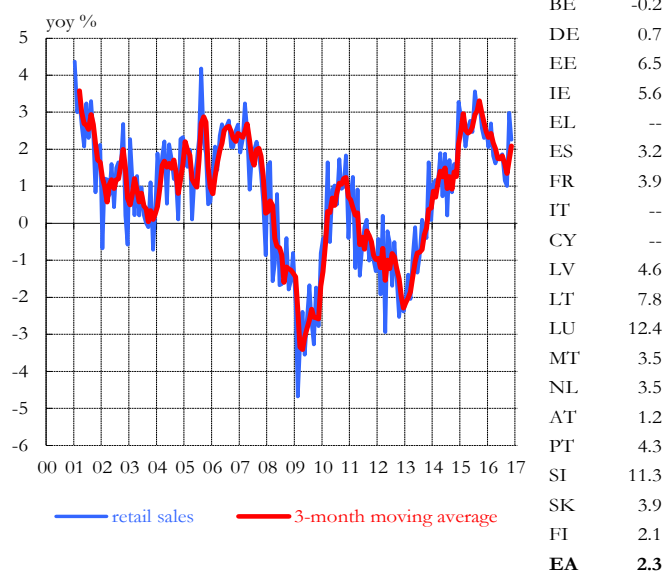


Household adjusted gross disposable income

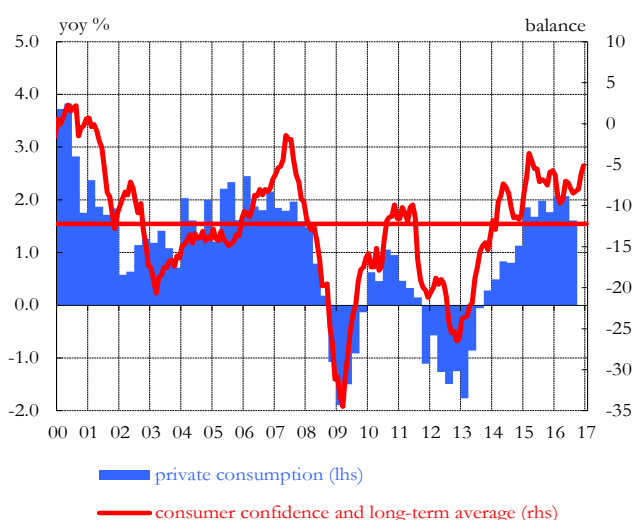


Retail sales

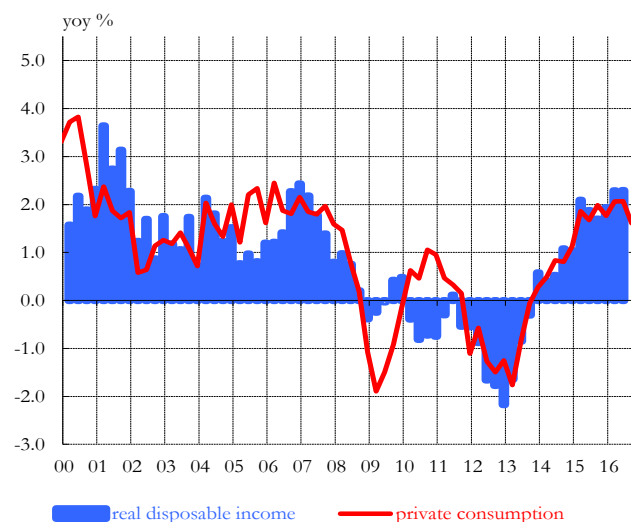
Nov-16



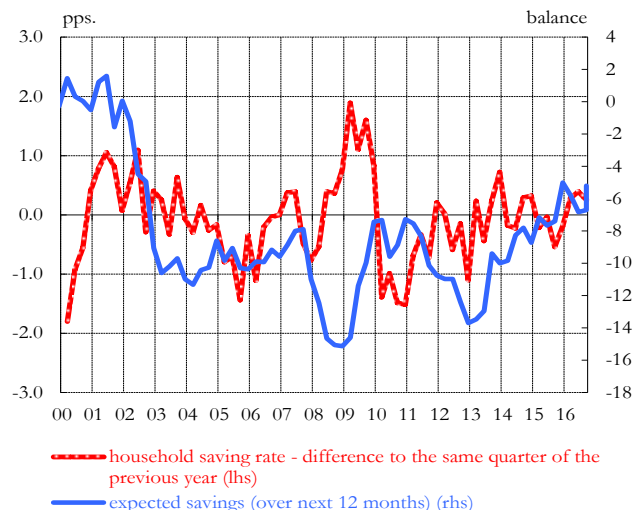
Consumer confidence and private consumption



Households: real disposable income and consumption

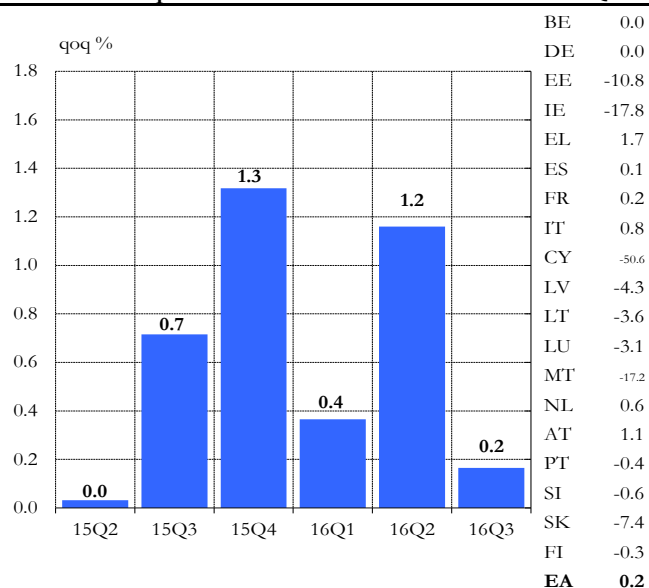


Households: actual saving rate and expected savings

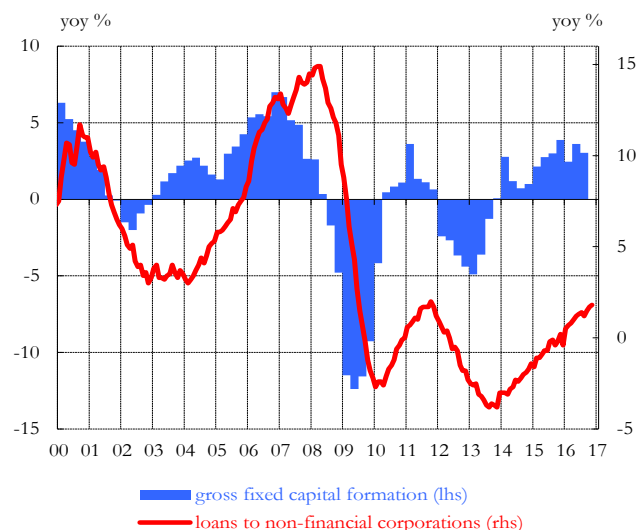


3. INVESTMENT

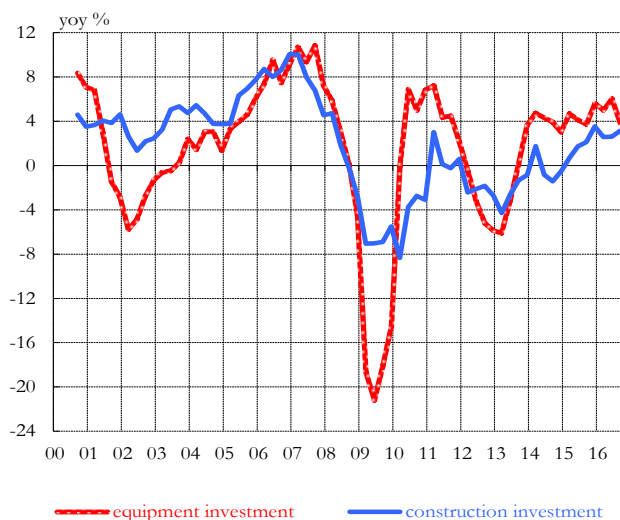
Gross fixed capital formation



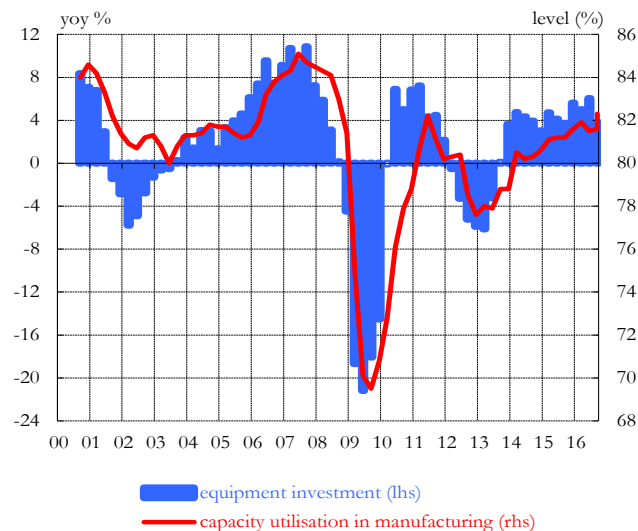
Gross fixed capital formation and corporate loans



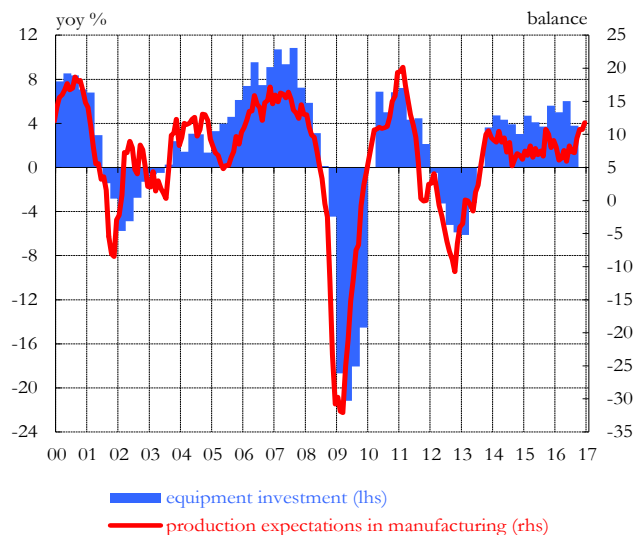
Equipment and construction investment



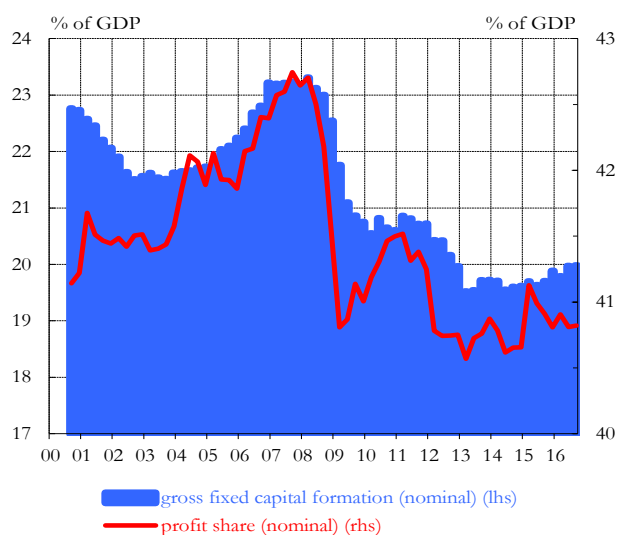
Equipment investment and capacity utilisation



Equipment investment and production expectations

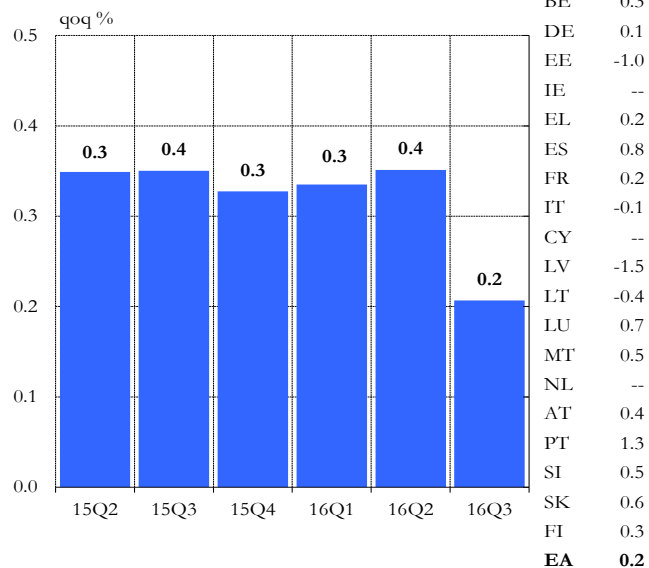


Gross fixed capital formation and profit share

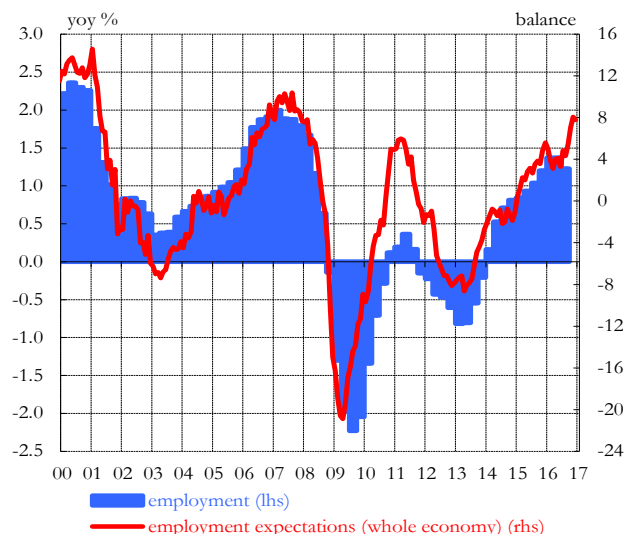


4. LABOUR MARKET

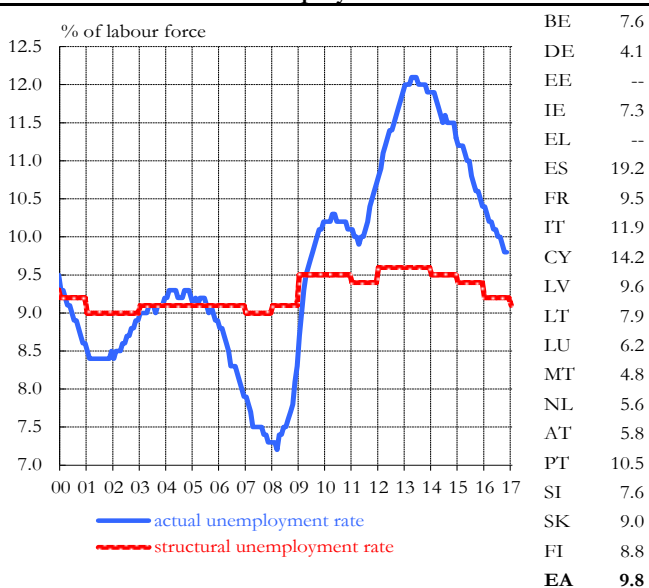
Employment



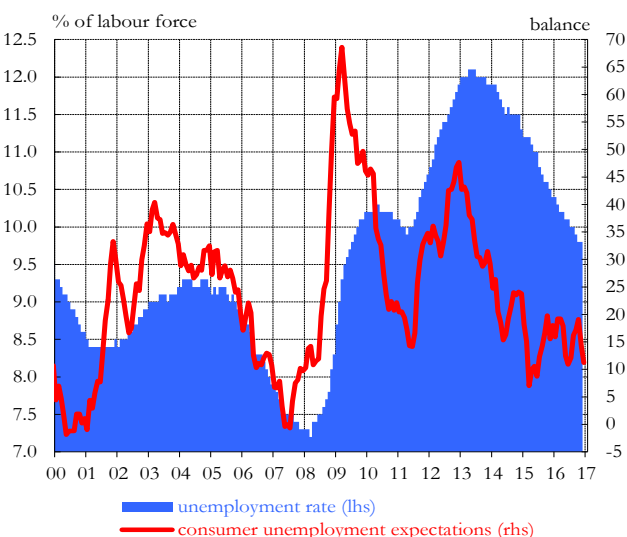
Employment and employment expectations



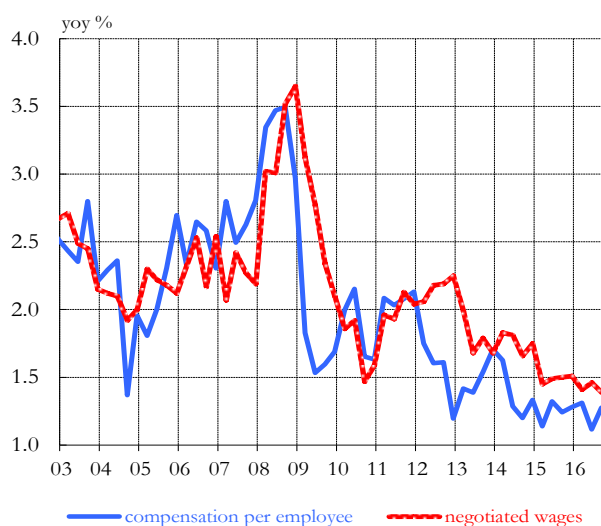
Actual and structural unemployment rate



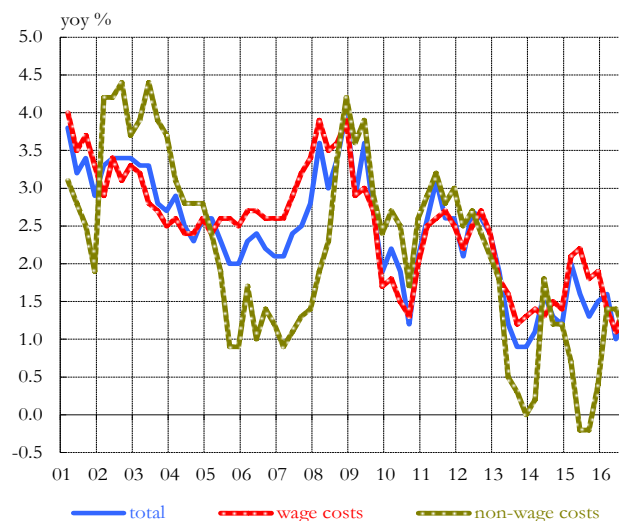
Unemployment rate and unemployment expectations



Compensation per head and negotiated wages (nominal)

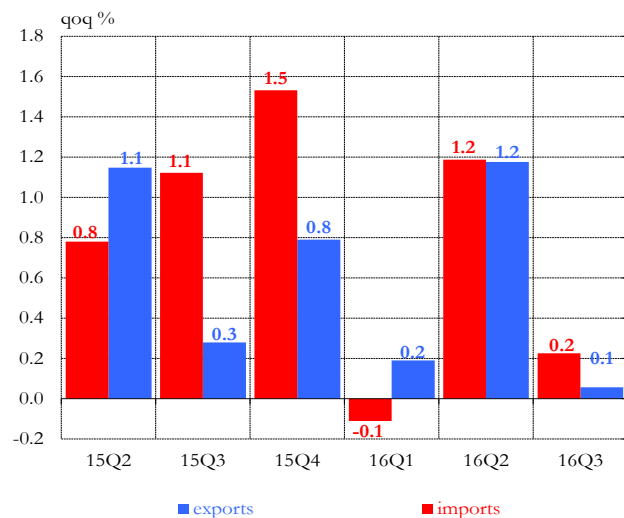


Labour costs in the private business sector (nominal)

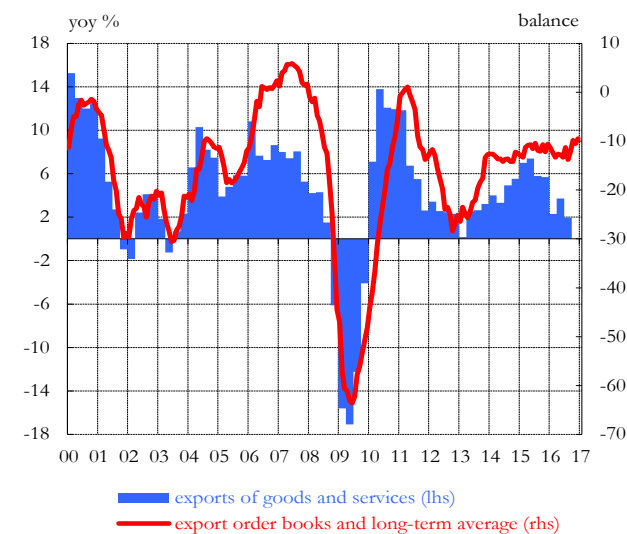


5. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

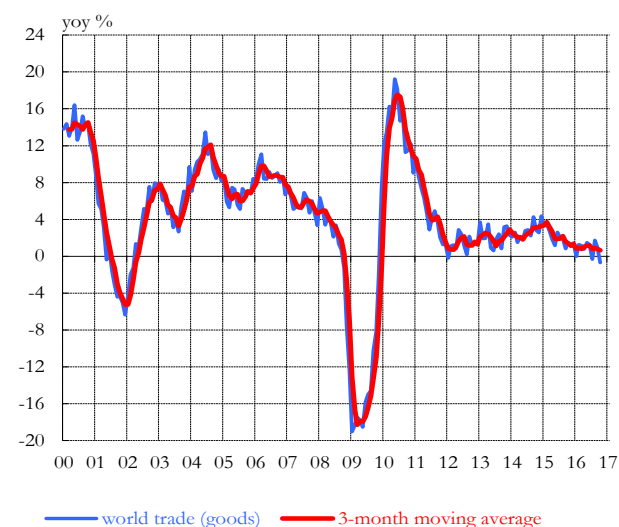
Exports and imports of goods and services



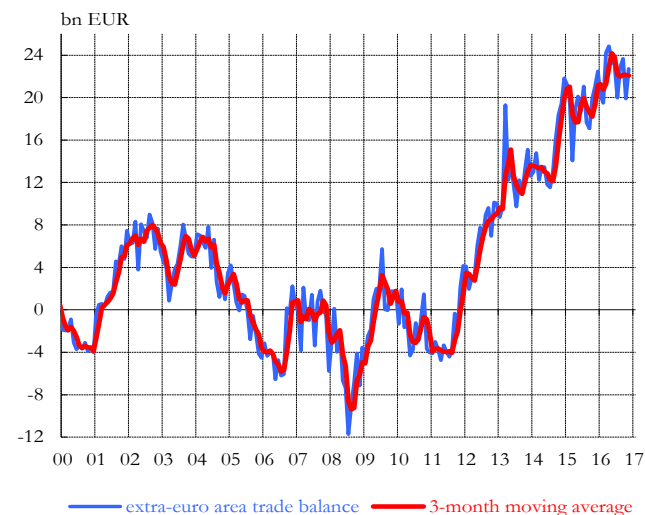
Exports and export order books



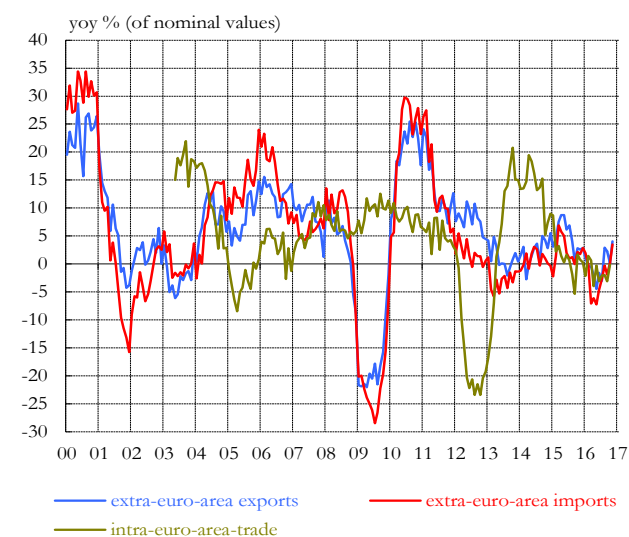
World trade



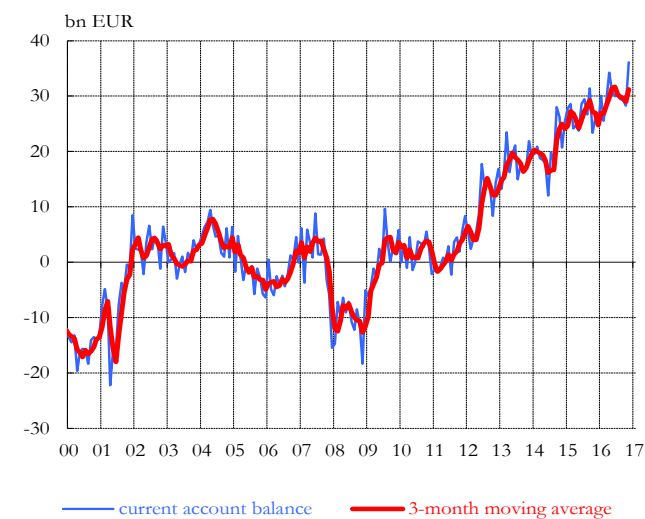
Extra euro-area trade balance



Extra- and intra-euro-area trade



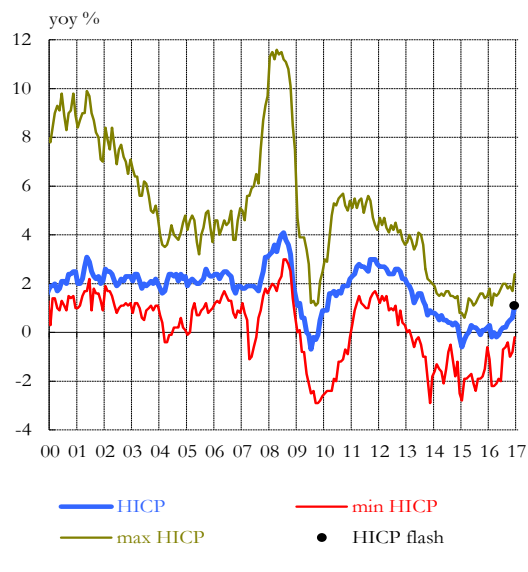
Current-account balance



6. PRICES

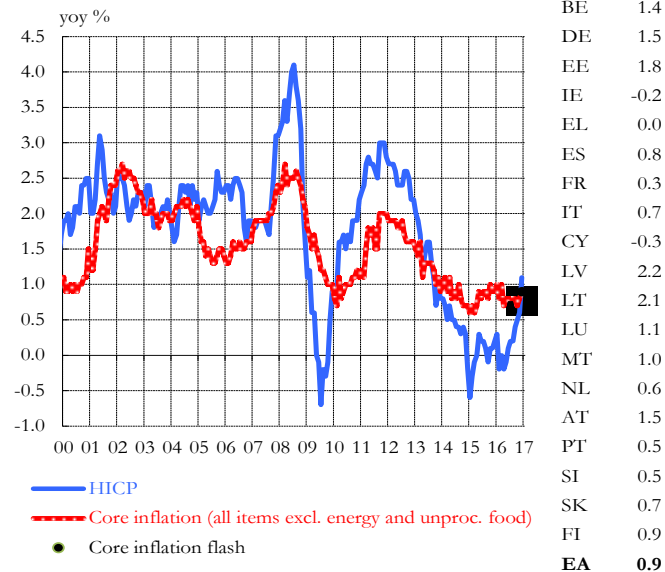
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Dec-16

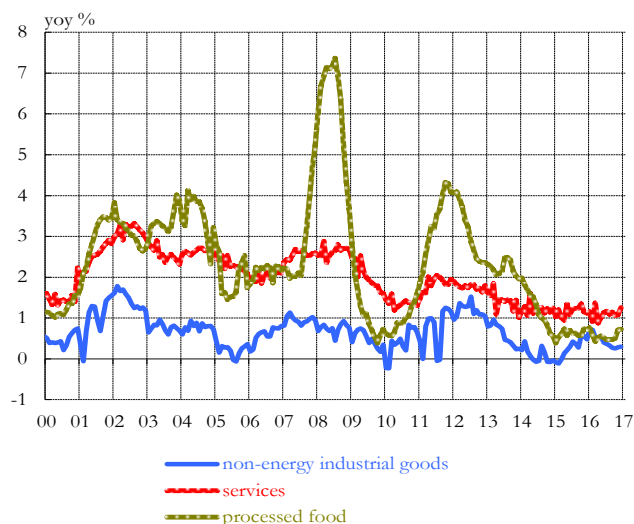


HICP headline and core inflation

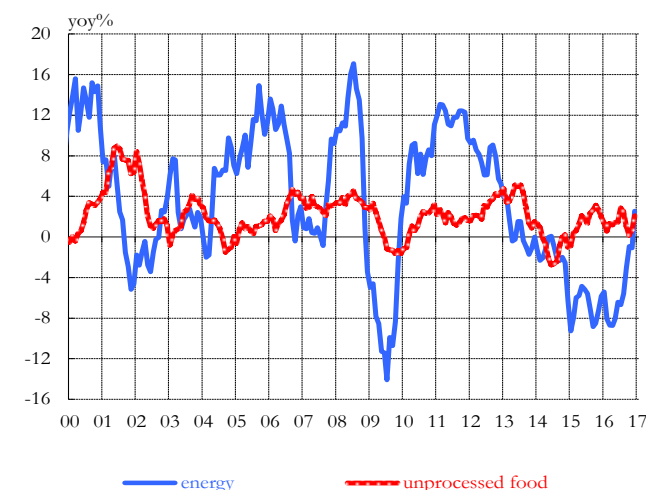
Dec-16



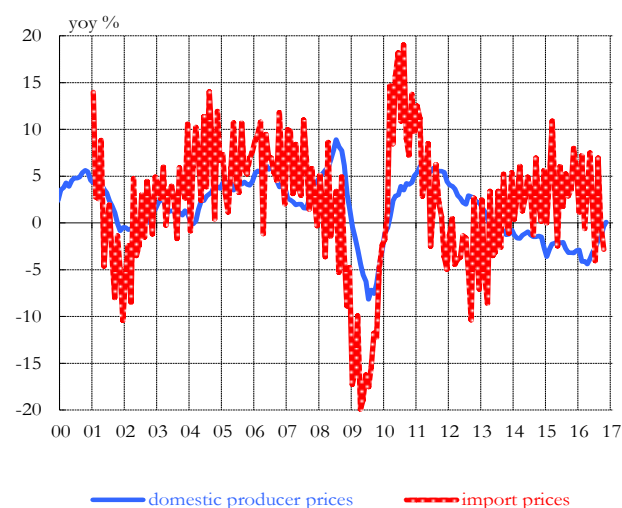
Breakdown of core inflation



Energy and unprocessed food



Domestic producer prices and import prices

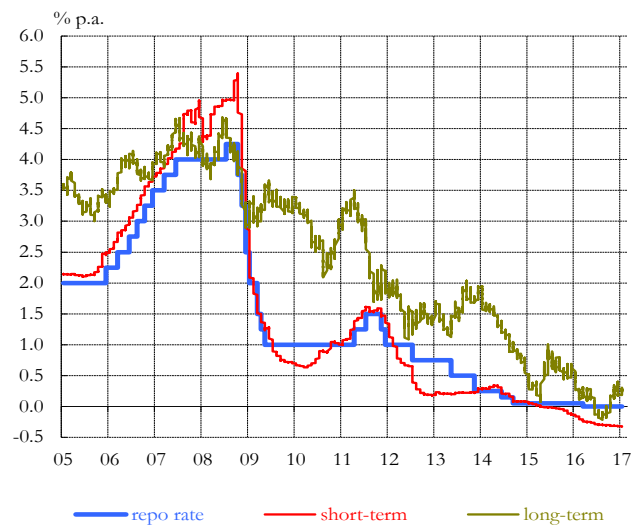


Oil prices

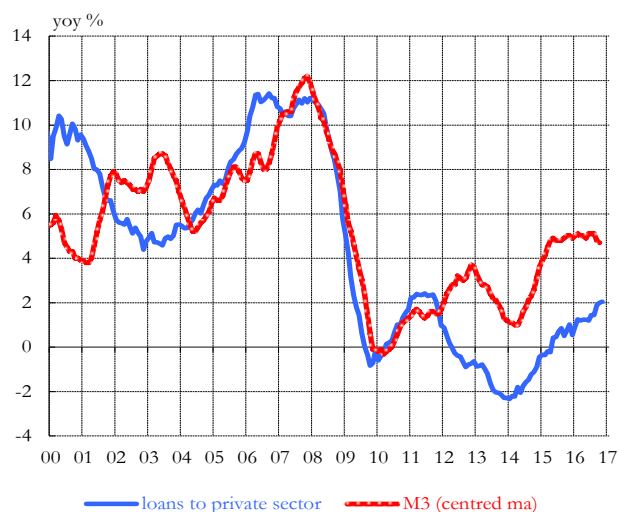


7. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

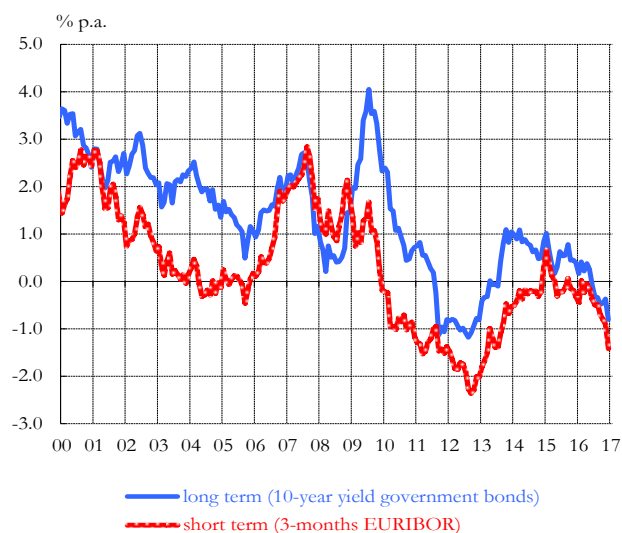
Nominal interest rates



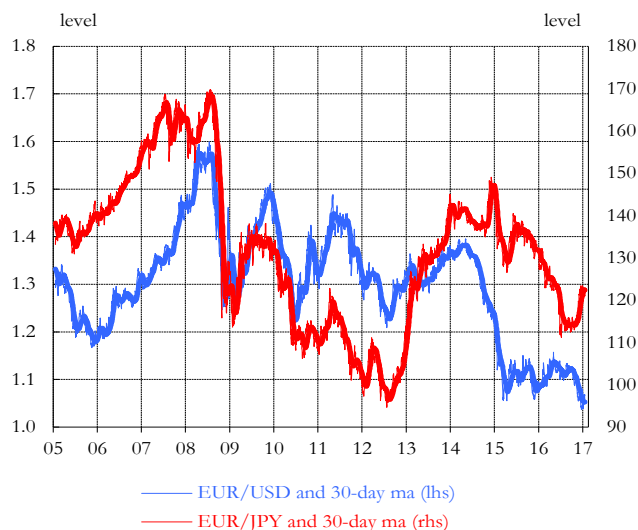
Loans to private sector and money supply



Real interest rates



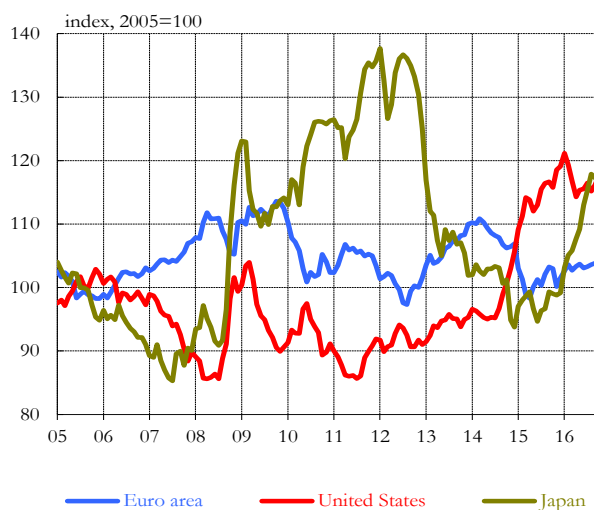
Euro vis-à-vis US dollar and JP yen



Stock market indices



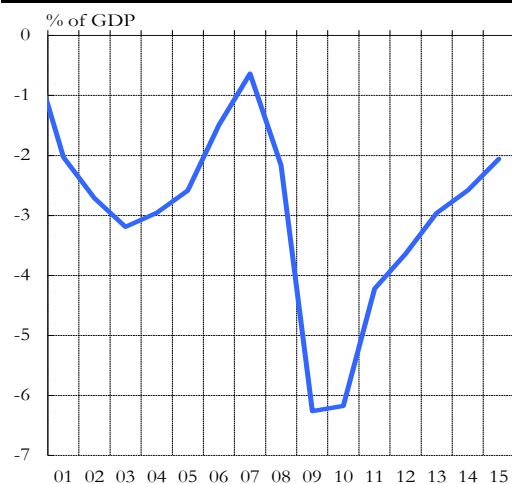
Nominal effective exchange rates



8. PUBLIC FINANCES

General government balance

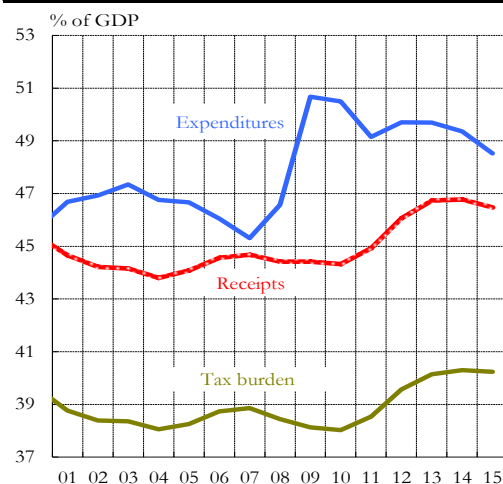
2015



General government expenditure and receipts

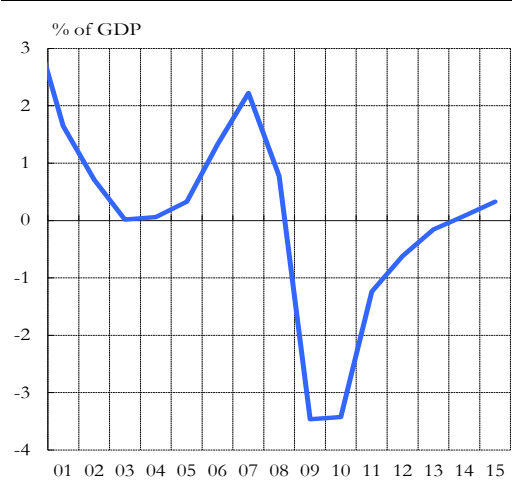
tax burden

2015



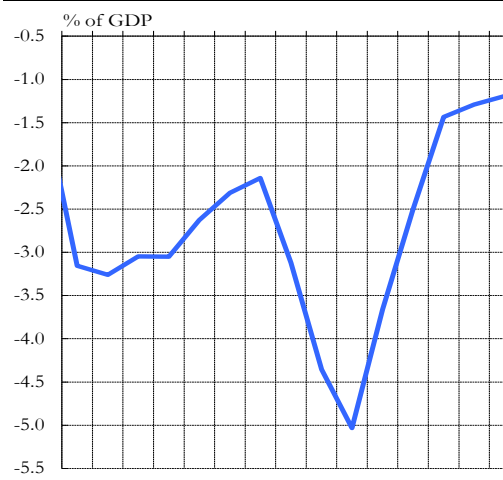
Primary balance

2015



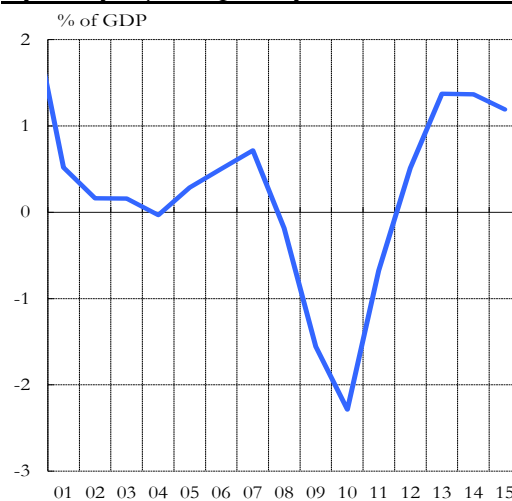
Cyclically adjusted balance

2015



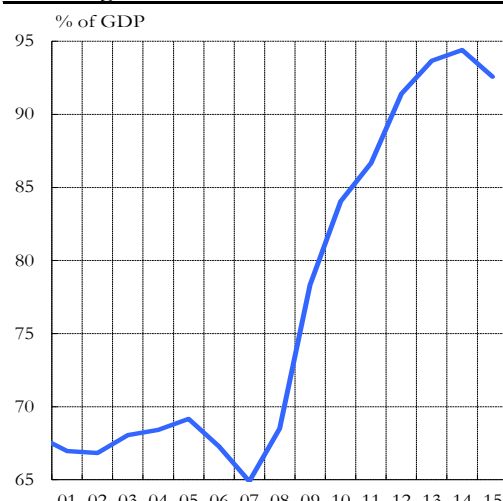
Cyclically adjusted primary balance

2015



General government debt

2015



* Figures are from the Commission's autumn 2016 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