

Major Economic Indexes (Core Market Drivers)

1. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** – The broadest measure of economic activity, reflecting total output; markets focus heavily on growth rate changes.
 2. **Real GDP** – GDP adjusted for inflation, showing true economic expansion.
 3. **Nominal GDP** – GDP measured at current prices without inflation adjustment.
 4. **GDP Deflator** – Inflation measure derived from GDP components.
 5. **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – Primary inflation gauge tracking price changes in a basket of consumer goods.
 6. **Core CPI** – CPI excluding volatile food and energy components; key for central banks.
 7. **Producer Price Index (PPI)** – Measures price changes at the production level; often leads CPI.
 8. **Core PPI** – PPI excluding food and energy; smoother inflation signal.
 9. **Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE)** – Preferred inflation metric of the Federal Reserve.
 10. **Core PCE** – Excludes food and energy; key policy indicator.
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◆ Labor Market Indicators (High Impact Events)

11. **Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)** – Monthly US employment report; one of the most market-moving releases globally.
 12. **Unemployment Rate** – Percentage of the workforce actively seeking work.
 13. **Participation Rate** – Share of working-age population in the labor force.
 14. **Average Hourly Earnings** – Wage inflation indicator, crucial for policy expectations.
 15. **Initial Jobless Claims** – Weekly indicator of layoffs and labor market health.
 16. **Continuing Claims** – Ongoing unemployment benefits; trend indicator.
 17. **ADP Employment Change** – Private-sector employment estimate ahead of NFP.
 18. **JOLTS Job Openings** – Measures labor demand and job vacancies.
 19. **Quit Rate** – Indicator of worker confidence and labor tightness.
 20. **Employment Cost Index (ECI)** – Broad measure of labor costs and wage pressure.
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◆ Business & Activity Indexes

21. **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** – Forward-looking survey of business activity (manufacturing/services).
 22. **ISM Manufacturing Index** – US manufacturing activity indicator; key leading signal.
 23. **ISM Services Index** – Tracks US service sector expansion or contraction.
 24. **Composite PMI** – Combined manufacturing and services outlook.
 25. **Chicago PMI** – Regional manufacturing index, often leading national data.
 26. **Empire State Index** – Regional manufacturing activity in New York.
 27. **Philadelphia Fed Index** – Manufacturing conditions in the mid-Atlantic region.
 28. **ZEW Economic Sentiment** – German investor expectations; key for Europe.
 29. **IFO Business Climate Index** – German business confidence indicator.
 30. **NFIB Small Business Index** – US small business sentiment gauge.
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◆ **Consumer & Spending Indicators**

31. **Retail Sales** – Monthly measure of consumer spending; key GDP driver.
 32. **Core Retail Sales** – Excludes volatile items (autos, fuel).
 33. **Consumer Confidence Index** – Measures consumer sentiment and expectations.
 34. **University of Michigan Sentiment** – Widely followed consumer confidence survey.
 35. **Personal Income** – Income earned by households; impacts spending power.
 36. **Personal Spending** – Total consumer expenditures.
 37. **Disposable Income** – Income available after taxes.
 38. **Savings Rate** – Portion of income saved rather than spent.
 39. **Credit Card Spending Data** – High-frequency consumption indicator.
 40. **Household Debt Levels** – Measures consumer leverage and risk.
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◆ **Housing Market Indicators**

41. **Housing Starts** – Number of new residential construction projects.
42. **Building Permits** – Leading indicator of future construction.
43. **Existing Home Sales** – Measure of housing market turnover.
44. **New Home Sales** – Sales of newly built homes.

- 45. **Case-Shiller Index** – Tracks US home price changes.
 - 46. **FHFA House Price Index** – Alternative housing price measure.
 - 47. **Mortgage Rates** – Cost of borrowing for housing; impacts demand.
 - 48. **Pending Home Sales** – Forward-looking indicator of housing activity.
 - 49. **Housing Affordability Index** – Measures ability to purchase homes.
 - 50. **Construction Spending** – Total spending on construction projects.
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◆ **Central Bank Events & Policy Signals**

- 51. **Interest Rate Decision** – Central bank policy announcement; primary market driver.
 - 52. **FOMC Statement** – Federal Reserve policy summary and outlook.
 - 53. **Dot Plot** – Fed projections of future interest rates.
 - 54. **Press Conference (Central Bank)** – Provides tone and forward guidance.
 - 55. **Forward Guidance** – Signals about future policy direction.
 - 56. **Quantitative Easing (QE)** – Asset purchases to stimulate the economy.
 - 57. **Quantitative Tightening (QT)** – Reduction of central bank balance sheet.
 - 58. **Balance Sheet Policy** – Central bank asset holdings strategy.
 - 59. **Inflation Targeting** – Central bank goal for inflation levels.
 - 60. **Policy Rate Corridor** – Range within which short-term rates fluctuate.
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◆ **Bond Market & Yield Indicators**

- 61. **Yield Curve** – Relationship between short- and long-term interest rates.
- 62. **Yield Curve Inversion** – When short-term yields exceed long-term; recession signal.
- 63. **10-Year Treasury Yield** – Benchmark global interest rate indicator.
- 64. **2-Year Yield** – Reflects expectations for central bank policy.
- 65. **Real Yields** – Inflation-adjusted bond yields.
- 66. **Breakeven Inflation Rate** – Market-implied inflation expectations.
- 67. **Term Premium** – Compensation for holding long-term bonds.
- 68. **Bond Auction Results** – Demand for government debt.

69. **Credit Spreads** – Difference between corporate and government bond yields.

70. **High-Yield Spreads** – Risk appetite indicator in credit markets.

◆ **Global Trade & Macro Flows**

71. **Trade Balance** – Difference between exports and imports.

72. **Current Account Balance** – Broader measure including investment flows.

73. **Capital Flows** – Movement of money across borders.

74. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** – Long-term investments in a country.

75. **Portfolio Flows** – Investment in stocks and bonds.

76. **Currency Reserves** – Central bank holdings of foreign currencies.

77. **Terms of Trade** – Ratio of export prices to import prices.

78. **Commodity Price Indexes** – Track global commodity trends.

79. **Oil Inventories (EIA Report)** – Weekly US crude stock data.

80. **Global Supply Chain Index** – Measures supply chain stress.

◆ **Market Sentiment & Risk Indicators**

81. **Volatility Index (VIX)** – Measures expected market volatility.

82. **Risk-On / Risk-Off** – Investor appetite for risk assets.

83. **Safe Haven Flows** – Movement into assets like gold, USD, bonds.

84. **Equity Index Futures** – Market expectations before open.

85. **Market Breadth Indicators** – Measure participation in market moves.

86. **Put/Call Ratio** – Options sentiment indicator.

87. **Liquidity Conditions** – Availability of capital in markets.

88. **Financial Conditions Index (FCI)** – Composite measure of market stress.

89. **Credit Default Swaps (CDS)** – Measure of default risk.

90. **Margin Debt** – Borrowed funds used to invest; risk signal.

◆ **High-Impact Events & Macro Shocks**

- 91. **Economic Calendar Release** – Scheduled macroeconomic data publication.
- 92. **Earnings Season** – Quarterly corporate reporting period.
- 93. **Central Bank Surprise** – Unexpected policy move causing volatility.
- 94. **Geopolitical Event** – Wars, elections, or crises impacting markets.
- 95. **Black Swan Event** – Rare, unpredictable event with major impact.
- 96. **Recession Signal** – Indicators suggesting economic contraction.
- 97. **Stagflation** – High inflation with weak growth.
- 98. **Debt Ceiling Crisis** – Government borrowing limit conflict.
- 99. **Currency Intervention** – Central bank action to influence FX markets.
- 100. **Global Liquidity Cycle** – Expansion or contraction of worldwide liquidity.