

Week Ahead Economic Overview

- **US third quarter GDP and non-farm payroll reports**
- **BoE and ECB policy announcements**
- **Manufacturing and services PMIs**

The week sees the services and remaining manufacturing PMI updates released worldwide amid policy announcements from the Bank of England and the ECB. The first estimate of third quarter US GDP and the October non-farm payrolls report are also highlights of the week.

Final manufacturing and services PMIs are published for the eurozone, including a detailed country breakdown. The [flash estimates](#) showed the region growing for the fourth month running in October, albeit at a frustratingly sluggish pace. This uneven recovery is what the ECB anticipated, meaning policymakers are not likely to cut the main policy rate at its meeting on Thursday. It is likely, though, that the ECB will seek to talk down the euro, which has risen to a two-year high against the US dollar, and even consider another LTRO.

The eurozone also sees retail sales and producer prices numbers, while trade and industrial production figures are both published in Germany and France.

In the UK, official data showed economic growth to have quickened slightly to [0.8% in the third quarter](#), and the construction and services PMIs for October will provide one of the earliest signs as to whether strong expansion can be sustained in the final quarter.

The Bank of England meanwhile announces their monetary policy decision on Thursday. No change is expected, given the unemployment rate remains well above the 7.0% target set under forward guidance. Other highlights in the UK are industrial output numbers and latest current account figures.

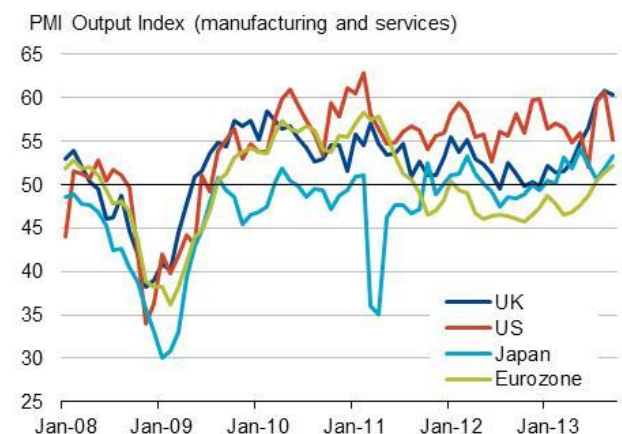
A busy week for the US sees the ISM non-manufacturing index, the first estimate of GDP in the third quarter and the October non-farm payrolls report.

GDP is expected to have slowed from an annualised rate of 2.5% in the second quarter to 2.1%, according to a Reuters poll, and early indications suggest that the

government shutdown will negatively impact the final quarter as well. The latter will further be illustrated by the latest [non-farm payrolls](#) report, which is likely to show the rate of job creation easing further in October, after a disappointing 148k rise in September.

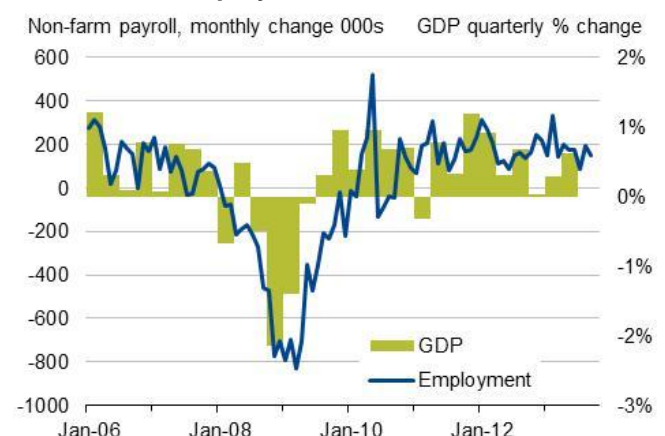
Chinese trade and money supply data are published on Friday. Although exports surprisingly fell in September, improving economic conditions in key export markets may lead to higher overseas demand. [Flash PMI data](#) already pointed to the fastest rate of new export orders growth for 11 months in October.

Composite PMIs*



*Updated to September 2013. Sources: Markit, ISM.

US GDP and employment



Source: EcoWin.

Monday 4 November

Manufacturing PMIs for the eurozone are published by Markit. The UK construction PMI follows.

The sentix indicator is also published in the eurozone. Durable goods order numbers are meanwhile released in the US.

Tuesday 5 November

An update on UK retail sales is provided by BRC. The Reserve Bank of Australia announces their latest monetary policy decision. Services and whole economy PMIs are out for some emerging market economies, as well as the UK and Ireland.

Producer prices numbers are published for the eurozone.

In the US, consumer confidence indicators from IBD and the ISM non-manufacturing survey indices are the highlights.

Wednesday 6 November

Services PMI data are published for Japan, Russia and the eurozone. Industrial production figures are released in the UK, followed by factory order numbers for Germany.

Retail sales numbers are published in the eurozone.

The leading indicator from the Conference Board is issued in the US.

The Bank of Japan publishes the minutes from its previous monetary policy meeting.

UK manufacturing*



*Updated to September 2013. Sources: Markit, ISM.

Thursday 7 November

Markit Global Sector PMI data are published, as well as the HSBC Emerging Markets Index.

The preliminary estimate of the leading indicator is published in Japan by the Cabinet Office.

Industrial production figures are released in Germany and Spain.

Both the Bank of England and the ECB announce their latest monetary policy decisions.

The first estimate of GDP in the third quarter is published in the US, alongside initial claims and consumer credit numbers.

Friday 8 November

The KPMG/REC Report on Jobs is published in the UK.

Money supply numbers are released in China.

International trade data are out in China, the UK, Germany and France.

France also sees industrial production numbers.

Non-farm payrolls and personal income and outlays data are published in the US. The preliminary estimate of consumer confidence (University of Michigan) is also released.

Canada similarly sees unemployment data.

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