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CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE FIELD OF SERVICES

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ABSTRACT
The article clearly shows that economic indicators are important in the field of services, and the nature of economic indicators, its impact. We will have data on categories of economic indicators, prices and examples from foreign countries.
KEYWORDS: ***Economy, service, categories, feature, statistics.***

At a time when the pandemic is having a significant impact on the economies of all countries, it is natural to observe declines in some sectors and crises in others. Strict measures taken in this direction in our country serve to prevent such serious losses. The 3% increase in GDP in the first three months of 2021 is a practical confirmation of this.

Economic indicators are simply any economic statistical indicator, such as the unemployment rate, GDP, or inflation rate, that indicates how well the economy is developing and how well the economy will improve in the future. If a set of economic indicators predicts that the economy will be better or worse than expected in the future, they may decide to change their investment strategy.

To understand economic indicators, we need to understand the differences in economic indicators. Each economic indicator has the following main features :

1. **Attitude to the business cycle / economy.** Economic indicators can have one of three different relationships with the economy:
2. **Procyclic.** A procyclic (or cyclical) economic indicator is an indicator that moves in the same direction as the economy. If the economy is doing well, that number is usually growing, and if we are in a recession, that figure is declining. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a periodic economic indicator.
3. **Opposite** : The opposite economic indicator is an indicator that moves the economy in the opposite direction. As the economy deteriorates, the unemployment rate will continue to rise, so it is an economic indicator to resist.
4. **Frequency of data.** In most countries, GDP figures are published quarterly (every three months), and the unemployment rate is announced monthly. Some economic indicators, such as the Dow Jones index, are available immediately and change every minute.
5. **Time.** Economic indicators can be leading, lagging behind, or random , indicating that their change over time relative to how the economy as a whole has changed.

Leader economic indicators are _ _ _ economy o ' without change before o ' changing indicators . _ _ Expensive paper _ _ market profitability leadership indicator _ _ because it is fond market usually economy until it subsides decline begins and economy from recession exit from the beginning before improves . Leader economic indicators _ _ investors for eng important tur because it is they are in the future economy how to be _ guess to do help gives _

It's too late. Delayed economic performance is an indicator that does not change direction for up to a quarter after the economy is implemented . Unemployment is an indicator of economic decline, as unemployment rises by 2 or 3 quarters once the economy begins to improve.

Coincidence : A random economic indicator is simply an indicator that the economy is moving at the same time. Gross domestic product is a random indicator.

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Indicators are divided into seven broad categories:

1. Overall result, income and expenditure
2. Employment, unemployment and wages
3. Production and business activities
4. Prices
5. Money, credit and security markets
6. Federal Finance
7. International statistics

Each of the statistics in this category helps to create an idea of the results of the economy and the future development of the economy.

These are the broadest measure of economic performance and include the following statistics.

- Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Real GDP per quarter
- Uncertain price deflator for GDP on a quarterly basis
- Quarterly business results
- National income quarterly
- Consumer spending on a quarterly basis
- Corporate profit quarterly
- Real gross domestic private investment on a quarterly basis

Gross domestic product is used to measure economic activity and is therefore a periodic and random economic indicator. The invisible price deflator is a measure of inflation. Inflation is cyclical because it declines and declines during periods of economic growth. Inflation figures are also random . Consumption and consumption spending are both periodic and random.These statistics show how strong the labor market is and they include the following.

- Unemployment rate per month
- Civil labor rate is monthly
- Weekly average working hours, hourly earnings and monthly earnings
- Quarterly labor productivity

Unemployment is lagging behind, a cyclical cycle. Civil employment measures how many people are employed, so it is periodic. Unlike the unemployment rate, this is a random economic indicator.

These statistics provide information on how much enterprises produce and the level of new construction in the economy:

- Monthly industrial production and capacity utilization
- New construction every month
- New private housing and vacancy rates every month
- Monthly sales and inventory
- Manufacturers shipments, inventory, and orders on a monthly basis

Changes in inventories in enterprises are an important leading economic indicator because they reflect changes in consumer demand. New construction, including new housing construction, is another progressive indicator that is being closely monitored by investors .

This category includes both the prices paid by consumers and the prices paid by enterprises for raw materials:

- Manufacturer price every month
- Consumer prices every month
- Prices received and paid monthly by farmers

These measures represent all changes in the price level and thereby measure inflation. Inflation is a cyclical and random economic indicator.

Statistics measures the amount of money in the economy, as well as interest rates, and includes:

- Money reserves (M1, M2 and M3) per month
- Monthly bank loans in all commercial banks
- Consumer credit every month
- Interest rates and bond yields are weekly and monthly
- Weekly and monthly stock prices and earnings

Nominal interest rates affect inflation, which, like inflation, is a periodic and random economic indicator. The profitability of the stock market is also periodic, but they are a leading indicator of economic performance. These are government spending and government deficit and debt measures:

- Federal revenues (revenues) each year
- Federal costs (expenses) annually
- Federal debt every year

In general, governments try to stimulate the economy in times of recession and increase spending without raising taxes for it. This leads to an increase in government spending and public debt during the downturn, so they are cyclical indicators . They fall into the business cycle.

International trade about speaks as long as we are country how much export doing and how much import doing The measure is :

- Industrial production and consumer prices of major industrial countries
- International trade in U.S. goods and services
- U.S. international operations

When it's good, people tend to spend more money on both domestic and imported goods. Export rates tend not to change much during production. Thus, the trade balance (or net exports) is proportional because imports are higher than exports during the boom period. Measures of international trade are random economic indicators.We cannot fully predict the future, economic indicators can help us understand where we are and where we are going.

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