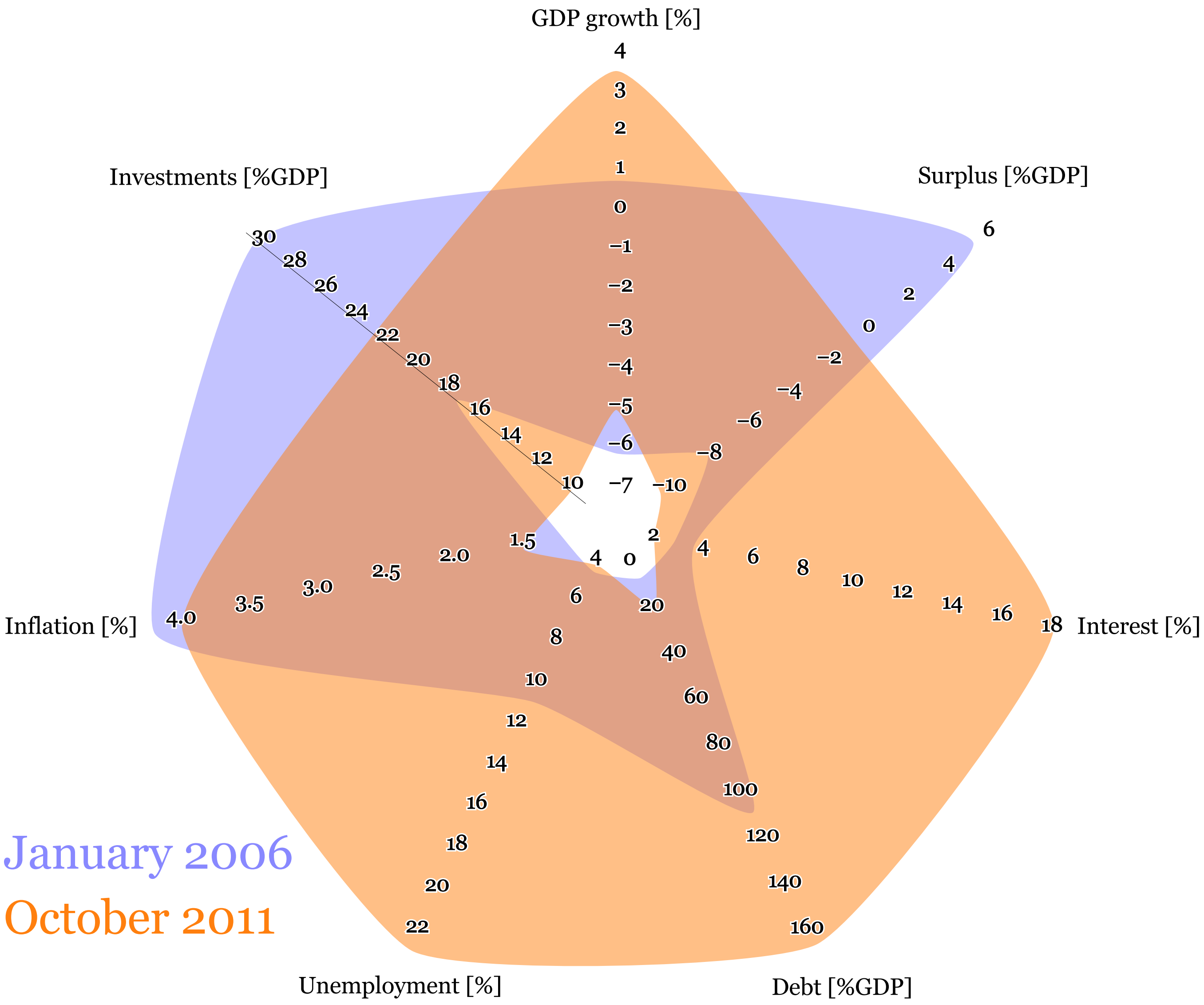

Eurozone crisis

This graphic attempts to visualise how the Eurozone crisis developed over time. Seven key indicators are shown. The outer radius of the ring shows the maximum within the Eurozone and the inner radius the minimum.

The scales of the indicators are arranged such that up in the graph means good and down bad. The indicators are grouped such that the ones on the left affect the private sector and population more whereas the ones on the right affect the public sector and the government.

The indicators are as follows.
GDP growth - Increase in total economic output.
Surplus - Government surplus or deficit.
Interest - Interest rate payable on government 10 year bonds.
Debt - Total government debt.
Unemployment - Overall unemployment rate.
Inflation - Change in price levels.
Investments - Gross fixed capital formation.

Compared to 2006, the picture at the end of 2011 is different in two main ways. First, the ring has moved down by a lot, indicating that the overall state of the economy is worse. Second, the ring is much thicker, indicating that the discrepancies within the Eurozone are much higher. This is especially true for interest rates and unemployment. Inflation on the other hand is low and similar for all Eurozone countries. This shows the effect of the common currency and its centralised governance.

The data comes from the ECB, EuroStat, the IMF, the OECD and the World Bank. Some of the numbers for October 2011 are estimates provided by the IMF.