Macroeconomic analysis is a significant part of evaluating the entire economic performance since analyzing and comprehending the major economic indicators can assist us in recognizing the signals these indicators provide to represent a potential change in the markets.Some examples of housing indicators: 1- Home ownership rate: In the United States of America, the ownership rate was stable at 65.60% in the second quarter of 2024 As for the average, the average was 65.27% in 1965 to 2024, where the highest level was recorded at 69.20% in the second quarter of 2004 and the lowest was 62.90% in the second quarter of 1965 2- Housing index: The housing index in America rose to 432.30 points in October compared to 430.30 points in September 2024 As for the average, it reached 201.83 points in 1991 to 2024, the highest point was 432.30 points and the lowest point was 100 points in January 1991 3- Price to rent ratio: In America, the price to rent ratio decreased to 133.63 in the third quarter of 2024 compared to B 134.25 in the second quarter of the same year As for the average, it reached 102.29 from 1970 to 2024, and the highest level was recorded at 140.87 in the second quarter of 2022, and the lowest was 88.56 in the third quarter of 1982 4- Residential real estate prices: In the United States of America, residential real estate prices rose by 3.44% in September 2024 compared to the same month of the previous year As for the average, real estate prices rose by 6.04% from 1971 to 2024, the highest level was 18.67% in the first quarter of 2022, and the lowest was -16.92% in the fourth quarter of 2008Therefore, we have selected the most commonly used indicators by experts, so it could offer us a clear and detailed overview of the economy, these indicators are: Interest rate Inflation Unemployment rate Balance of Trade GDP (Gross domestic product) CCI (Consumer confidence index) Yield curve slope Housing units Indicators: 04 Interest rate Interest rate which is consider one of the influencing macroeconomics indicators that can help the investors, businesses and decision makers to make the best financial decisions that can serve the economy.It reflects the overall rise in the cost of living and is measured by indices such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation impacts the economy by reducing purchasing power, increasing living costs, and raising production expenses.Meanwhile, exports rose 2.7% to a record high of $273.4 billion, led by sales of other petroleum products, passenger cars, pharmaceutical preparations, crude oil, plastic materials, trucks, buses, and special purpose vehicles and civilian aircraft engines.Imports rose 3.4% as a result of purchases of foods, feeds, and beverages The trade deficit in the US widened to $78.2 billion in November 2024 compared to a revised $73.6 billion gap in October and roughly in line with forecasts.As for (S&P Global Ratings), it predicts that in 2025 U.S. Real GDP is going to experience a deceleration from outperforming the trend growth to underperforming the trend, joined by an additional increase in unemployment rate and reduced inflation.Imports rose 3.4% to $351.6 billion, the biggest gain since March 2022, led by purchases of foods, feeds, and beverages, semiconductors, passenger cars, civilian aircraft, nonmonetary gold and crude oil.In 2020, global inflation initially decreased due to lower demand and commodity prices but rose later that year as demand increased and oil prices surged globally.However, with the value still below 100, it indicates lingering caution among consumers, as many remain hesitant to spend and prefer saving amid ongoing economic uncertainties.Interest rate has a critical impact on economy; In fact, lower interest rates will lead to more borrowing money, this will encourages individual and investor to increases spending and investment which goes to affect economy in positive way (Economic recovery).The unemployment rate averaged 4.0% last year compared to 3.6% in 2023.The impact on the unemployment rate was minimal, although the jump to 4.3% in July, which prompted the Federal Reserve to cut interest rates in September, was revised down to 4.2%.This chart shows unemployment rates since 2020 (Covid-19 pandemic).Balance of Trade Balance of trade (BOT) is the difference between the value of a country's exports and imports during a specific period.The US deficit was little changed with China ($-25.4 billion vs $-25.5 billion) and Mexico ($-15.4 billion) but widened with the European Union ($-20.5 billion vs $-17.1 billion), namely Germany ($-6.9 billion vs $-5.4 billion) and France ($-2.2 billion vs $-0.09 billion), as well as with Vietnam ($-11.3 billion vs $-11 billion).The growth in Q3 real GDP is mainly driven by the rise in household spending, fixed investments in non-residential assets, exports & imports and federal-level government spending.10 Y i e l d c u r v e s l o p e 11 Housing units A housing indicator is a metric or statistical measure used to assess and monitor various aspects of the housing market, housing conditions, or housing-related policies.