

28 May 20145

Quarterly Spanish National Accounts. Base 2010

First quarter of 2015

Quarterly National Accounts (GDP)

Latest data	Year-on-year growth rate	Quarter-on-quarter growth rate
First quarter of 2015	2,7	0,9

Main results

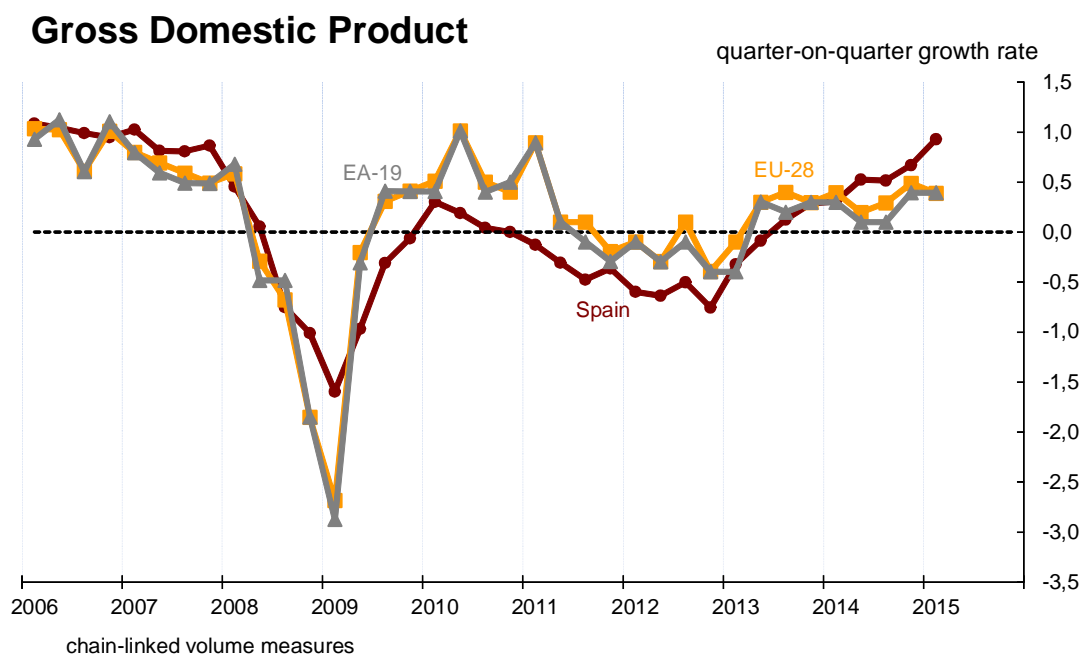
- The Spanish economy registers a **quarter-on-quarter increase in volume of 0.9%** in the first quarter of 2015, two tenths over that estimated in the fourth quarter of 2014 (0.7%).
- **GDP year-on-year growth** in the first quarter stands at **2.7%**, compared with **0.2%** that registered in the previous quarter.
- The quarterly growth figure is the same that the one published in the flash estimate of the Quarterly GDP on 30th April. In turn, the annual growth figure is a tenth higher (2.7% as compared to 2.6% estimated in April).
- The contribution of **national demand** to annual GDP growth registered in the first quarter is three tenths higher than that registered in the fourth quarter of 2014 (from 2.7 to 3.0 points), whereas the contribution of **external demand** to quarterly GDP increases four tenths as compared with the figure of the previous quarter (**from -0.7 to -0.3 points**).
- Full-time **employment** in the economy registers a **quarterly variation of 0.8%**. This rate is one tent higher than that registered in the previous quarter.
- **In annual terms, employment increases at a rate of 2.8%**, that is, four tenths greater than that registered in the fourth quarter of 2014, indicating an increase of 458 thousand full-time jobs in one year. This behaviour, together with the variation registered in the associated part-time working day, gave as a result a decrease in the actually worked hours annual rate of one tenth (from 2.0% to .9%).
- The annual growth in the **unit labour cost** stands at **1.0%** this quarter, five tenths higher than the implicit GDP deflator.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of volume chain-linked indices (reference year 2010), registered a 0.9% quarterly growth in the first quarter 2015¹. This rate was two tenths higher than that estimated for the previous quarter.

On an annual basis, the growth rate of GDP was 2.7%, seven tenths over that recorded for the previous period. This was mainly caused by a greater contribution of the domestic demand to aggregate growth, and a less negative contribution of external demand.

Regarding the European area, in the first quarter of 2015 the European Union (EU-28) as a whole registered a positive quarterly growth (0.4%), the same figure than that registered the previous quarter. In turn, the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU-18) registered a variation of 0.4%, one tenth higher as compared with the previous quarter.

The main European economies presented mixed performances. On the one hand, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom registered growth rates lower than the ones registered in the previous quarter (Germany 0.3% as compared with 0.7%, the Netherlands 0.4% as compared with 0.8% and the United Kingdom 0.3% as compared with 0.6%). On the other hand, France and Italy registered greater growths as compared with the previous quarter (France 0.6% as compared with 0.0% and Italy 0.3% as compared with 0.0%).



¹ All the information presented in this press release corresponds to data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, unless stated otherwise.

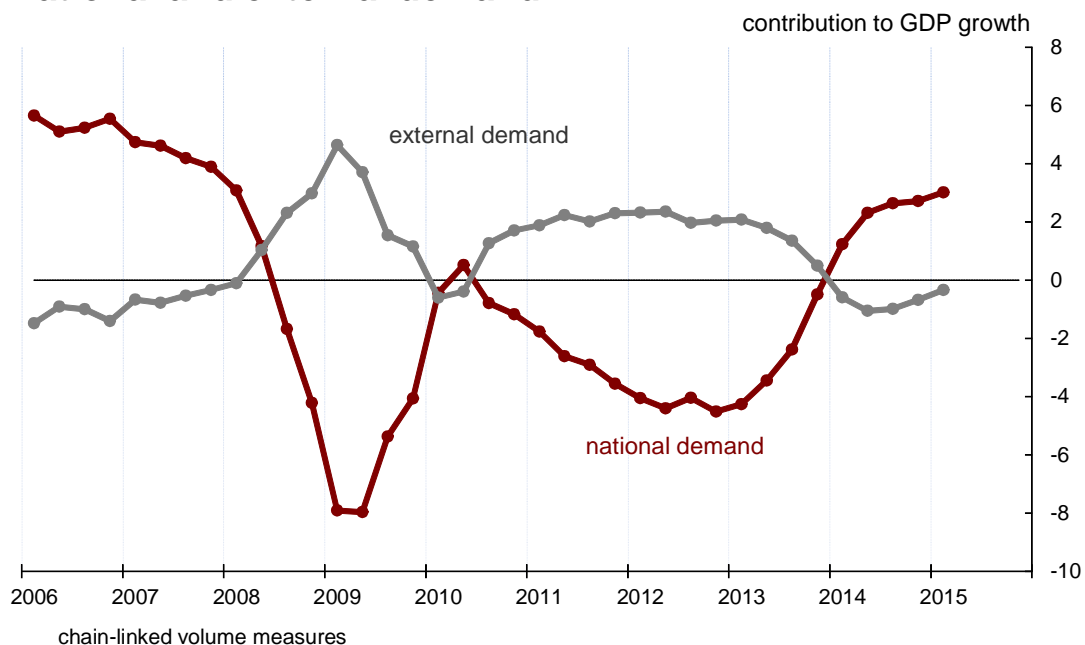
Demand and supply. Chain-linked volume measures.

Quarter-on-Quarter growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0,3	-0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,9
Household final consumption expenditure	-0,8	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,7
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	1,1	0,2
Final consumption expenditure by government	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2	-0,1	1,0	-0,4	-0,1	-1,0	1,6
Gross fixed capital formation	-0,8	-1,0	1,2	0,2	0,4	2,0	1,1	1,4	1,3
- Tangible fixed assets	-0,8	-1,4	1,6	0,1	0,3	2,2	1,2	1,6	1,5
• Construction	-1,9	-5,5	-0,3	-0,9	-0,9	1,3	0,5	1,4	1,5
• Equipment and cultivated assets	1,3	6,3	4,7	1,7	2,3	3,6	2,2	1,9	1,4
- Intellectual property products	-1,1	1,3	-1,0	0,5	1,0	1,1	0,7	0,2	0,0
Exports of goods and services	-1,2	6,1	0,5	-0,2	0,1	0,7	3,9	0,0	1,0
Imports of goods and services	-4,1	6,5	1,4	0,2	1,1	2,1	5,0	-0,6	0,8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-0,3	-0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,9	6,5	-0,1	4,1	-0,4	-2,0	3,6	-4,5	0,4
Industry	0,1	-0,6	0,6	-0,6	1,1	0,8	0,2	0,0	1,8
- Manufacturing industry	0,4	-0,2	0,4	-0,2	1,5	0,7	0,2	0,5	1,3
Construction	-0,7	-3,8	-1,3	-0,3	-0,9	0,7	0,5	3,1	1,4
Service activities	-0,6	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,6
- Wholesale and retail trade	-0,6	0,0	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,8	1,1	1,4	1,0
- Information and communication	-2,7	0,3	0,1	0,7	0,1	-0,1	1,3	1,1	0,2
- Financial and insurance activities	-2,1	-3,8	-1,0	-1,4	-0,4	-2,5	-1,2	-0,6	-0,3
- Real estate activities	0,1	0,2	-0,1	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,3
- Professional activities	0,3	-0,4	1,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	1,6	2,6	1,3
- Public administration, health and education activities	-1,2	0,7	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	1,0	-0,1	-0,2	0,5
- Arts, entertainment and other services	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,9	-0,1	1,0	1,2	0,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	-0,5	0,4	-1,4	0,9	0,1	1,0	-0,8	0,7	1,5

Analysing the annual growth of Spanish GDP in the first quarter of 2015 as compared with the same period of the previous year from expenditure perspective, a more positive contribution of national demand was observed (3.0 points as compared with the 2.7 points registered in the previous quarter) and a less negative contribution of the external demand was registered (-0.3 as compared with the -0.7 registered in the previous quarter).

National and external demand



Demand. Chain-linked volume measures. Year-on-year growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-2,2	-1,7	-1,0	0,0	0,6	1,2	1,6	2,0	2,7
Household final consumption expenditure	-3,8	-3,1	-2,2	-0,1	1,3	2,3	2,8	3,4	3,5
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	-0,7	-0,4	0,0	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,8	1,9
Final consumption expenditure by government	-4,5	-3,6	-2,4	-1,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	-0,5	0,1
Gross fixed capital formation	-6,3	-5,5	-2,6	-0,5	0,8	3,9	3,9	5,1	6,0
- Tangible fixed assets	-7,0	-6,4	-2,6	-0,5	0,7	4,3	3,9	5,5	6,7
• Construction	-7,4	-11,4	-9,7	-8,3	-7,4	-0,7	0,1	2,4	4,9
• Equipment and cultivated assets	-6,2	3,4	11,4	14,7	15,8	12,9	10,2	10,3	9,4
- Intellectual property products	-2,3	0,0	-2,7	-0,3	1,8	1,7	3,4	3,1	2,0
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*)	0,3	0,3	-0,1	-0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	-0,1	-0,1
NATIONAL DEMAND (*)	-4,3	-3,5	-2,4	-0,5	1,2	2,3	2,6	2,7	3,0
Exports of goods and services	0,0	7,3	4,9	5,1	6,4	1,0	4,5	4,7	5,7
Imports of goods and services	-7,3	1,3	0,5	3,8	9,4	4,9	8,6	7,7	7,4

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

National demand

Regarding the two main components of the national demand, both final consumption expenditure and investment in fixed capital registered a greater annual variation than that registered in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Household final consumption expenditure registered an annual increase of 3.5%, one tenth over that registered in the fourth quarter 2014, due to the behaviour of durable goods and non-durable non-alimentary goods.

Final consumption expenditure of the Public Administrations registered an annual variation in volume of 0.1%, six tenths over that registered in the previous quarter.

Gross formation of fixed capital registered a growth rate of 0.6%, nine tenths over than that registered the previous quarter. Considering the different types of assets, tangible assets registered a rate of 6.7%, 1.2 points more than in the previous quarter. Investment in intellectual property products showed an increase of 2.0%, decreasing the rate of the fourth quarter in 1.1 points.

Investment in **Construction** assets increased two and a half points its annual rate, turning from 2.4% to 4.9%, due to the improvement of the behaviour of investment both in housing and in civil engineering and other buildings.

Demand for **capital goods** assets registered an increase of 9.4% in the first quarter as compared with the increase of 10.4% registered in the previous quarter, in line with the evolution of industrial production indicators and value of its turnover of this kind of goods. The rate of increase of investment in transport equipment assets (14.2%) was more intense than that registered by investment in machinery (6.7%).

External demand

The contribution of the net external demand of the Spanish economy to the annual growth of the quarterly GDP was -0.3 points, four tenths less negative as compared with that registered in the previous quarter. Exports of goods and services registered an increase as compared to the previous quarter. In turn, the total of imports of goods and services recorded lower increases than those of the fourth quarter.

Exports of goods and services registered an increase of one point, passing from 4.7% to 5.7%. Regarding exports of goods, a 1.9 points deceleration was registered (from 5.3% to 3.4%). Exports of non-tourism services registered an increase of 17.8%, that is, 14.3 points over that registered in the previous quarter (3.5%). Finally, purchases by non-residents in the Euro economic area registered a decrease of 1.9 points in its growth rate (from 3.3% to 1.4%).

Finally, **imports** of goods and services registered a deceleration of their growth rate (from 7.7% to 7.4%). Regarding its components, imports of goods registered a decrease of 0.7 points as compared with the previous quarter (the annual variation rate went to 6.8% from 7.5%). Imports of non-tourism services registered a 10.4% growth rate, 1.6 points higher than the variation in the previous quarter (8.8%). Finally, purchases by residents in economic areas other than the European Union registered an increase of 1.7 points in their growth rates this quarter (from 8.7% to 10.4%).

Supply

The analysis of the macroeconomic table, from the supply perspective, presented a better annual behaviour of all the activity branches in the aggregated level than that registered in the fourth quarter of the previous year.

Supply. Chain-linked volume measures. Year-on-year growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-2,2	-1,7	-1,0	0,0	0,6	1,2	1,6	2,0	2,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,3	21,9	17,2	18,4	10,3	1,6	5,3	-3,4	-2,6
Industry	-3,3	-2,4	-0,9	-0,5	0,5	1,9	1,5	2,1	2,7
- Manufacturing industry	-2,9	-1,2	-0,6	0,4	1,5	2,4	2,3	3,0	2,8
Construction	-8,8	-9,6	-8,0	-6,0	-6,2	-1,7	0,0	3,4	5,8
Service activities	-1,5	-1,6	-1,1	0,0	0,9	1,4	1,7	2,3	2,6
- Wholesale and retail trade	-1,5	-1,5	-0,8	0,9	1,9	2,6	3,0	3,7	4,3
- Information and communication	-3,2	-2,9	-3,5	-1,6	1,3	0,8	2,0	2,4	2,4
- Financial and insurance activities	-6,2	-9,1	-7,9	-8,2	-6,5	-5,3	-5,4	-4,6	-4,5
- Real estate activities	1,7	1,6	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,9	2,5	2,3	2,0
- Professional activities	-2,4	-2,4	-1,0	1,3	1,4	2,0	2,3	4,8	5,8
- Public administration, health and education activities	-1,9	-1,8	-0,9	-0,7	0,2	0,6	0,6	0,5	1,2
- Arts, entertainment and other services	-0,3	1,1	1,4	3,8	3,6	2,4	2,5	3,0	2,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	-2,9	-1,5	-1,1	-0,6	0,0	0,5	1,1	1,0	2,4

The gross added value of the **industrial branches** registered an increase of 0.6 points, from 2.1% to 2.7%. In the case of **manufacturing industry**, it can be observed a deceleration of its annual rate, (from 3.0% to 2.8%), in line with the evolution of the national demand for this type of goods.

Also in line with the demand for **Construction** and employment assets in this activity, the gross added value of the said sector registered a 2.4 points-increase, from 3.4% to 5.8%.

In turn, the added value of the **Services branches** increased its growth rate from 2.3% to 2.6%, due to the better behaviour of almost all the activity branches.

Lastly, the **primary branches** registered an annual variation of -2.6% as compared with the -3.4% of the previous quarter.

Employment

Employment, measured in terms of full-time equivalent jobs, registered a quarterly variation of 0.8%, that is, on tenths over that registered in the previous quarter (0.7%).

In annual terms, employment registered a growth rate of 2.8%, four tenths higher than that registered in the fourth quarter (2.4%). This evolution indicated a net increase of 458 thousand full-time jobs in one year.

On an aggregate scale, *Industry*, *Construction* and *Services* registered better behaviour in terms of employment.

The annual variation rate of *Agriculture* was -5.8% as compared with the -4.1 recorded in the previous quarter. In turn, *Industry* registered a variation of 3.5%, as compared with the 2.9% variation registered in the previous quarter. Regarding *Construction*, this variation was 6.4 points higher, standing at 9.7%. Finally, employment in *Services* improved its previous rate by one tenth, standing at 2.7%.

Employment. Full-time equivalent jobs. Year-on-year growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Total	-4,3	-3,9	-3,0	-1,8	-0,4	1,0	1,7	2,4	2,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-5,8	3,1	-0,6	-0,1	8,7	-1,4	-2,8	-4,1	-5,8
Industry	-4,7	-4,7	-5,3	-3,7	-2,8	-0,4	2,1	2,9	3,5
- Manufacturing industry	-4,7	-4,6	-5,2	-3,5	-2,8	-0,3	2,1	2,9	3,5
Construction	-13,0	-15,1	-11,8	-8,7	-9,2	-4,0	0,0	3,3	9,7
Service activities	-3,4	-3,1	-2,0	-1,0	0,2	1,8	1,9	2,6	2,7
- Wholesale and retail trade	-3,6	-2,7	-1,6	-0,4	0,0	1,8	1,9	2,3	3,1
- Information and communication	-4,4	-5,6	-1,3	0,0	-3,0	-0,6	1,6	2,0	2,3
- Financial and insurance activities	-3,7	-3,2	-2,7	-2,6	-2,6	-2,8	-2,8	-2,4	-2,1
- Real estate activities	-7,3	-9,2	0,7	-2,8	5,7	6,6	2,8	1,7	1,9
- Professional activities	-2,4	-4,3	-4,1	-1,7	-1,6	3,5	2,8	5,9	6,6
- Public administration, health and education activities	-4,1	-3,6	-1,9	-1,5	1,4	1,6	2,0	1,8	1,0
- Arts, entertainment and other services	-1,2	0,2	-1,2	-0,4	1,7	1,4	2,2	3,5	1,5
Employees	-5,2	-4,9	-3,6	-2,0	-0,3	1,6	2,1	2,9	3,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-8,5	3,7	-0,6	0,4	18,6	2,4	-0,1	-3,0	-8,2
Industry	-4,6	-4,5	-5,4	-3,9	-2,8	-0,4	2,1	3,1	3,5
- Manufacturing industry	-4,7	-4,4	-5,3	-3,8	-2,8	-0,3	2,1	3,0	3,5
Construction	-14,2	-16,9	-12,7	-9,6	-9,6	-3,5	-0,9	3,1	10,0
Service activities	-4,4	-4,2	-2,6	-1,1	0,3	2,3	2,4	3,0	3,1
- Wholesale and retail trade	-5,1	-4,3	-2,3	-0,4	0,4	2,9	2,7	3,0	3,9
- Information and communication	-4,0	-6,0	-1,3	-0,2	-2,9	-1,0	1,3	1,6	2,1
- Financial and insurance activities	-4,3	-3,8	-3,1	-2,7	-2,7	-2,7	-2,8	-2,8	-2,6
- Real estate activities	-9,5	-13,2	-2,3	-7,4	3,8	5,4	2,4	1,1	1,6
- Professional activities	-3,2	-5,5	-5,2	-2,4	-2,2	4,0	3,3	6,7	8,3
- Public administration, health and education activities	-4,1	-3,8	-2,2	-1,6	1,2	1,5	1,8	1,7	0,9
- Arts, entertainment and other services	-3,9	-1,3	-1,4	0,6	2,9	3,2	4,3	5,2	2,8

The increase of four tenths in the annual rate of full-time equivalent jobs, together with the five tenth decrease of associated part-time working day (from -0.4% to -0.9%), had as a result a deceleration in the annual rate of actually worked hours in this quarter (from 2.0% to 1.9%).

Using the joint consideration of the growth of quarterly GDP and the occupied employment data, it was possible to deduce that the annual variation of the apparent productivity by equivalent job post increased three tenths, from -0.4% to -0.1% .

In turn, the growth of the apparent productivity per hour actually worked reached a 0.8% rate, seven tenths higher than that registered in the previous quarter (0.1%).

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

The variation of the GDP valued at current prices registered an annual variation of 3.2% in the first quarter of 2015, that is, 1.8 points higher than that registered in the previous quarter (1.4%).

As a result of the evolution of the GDP, in terms of both current prices and volume, the implicit deflator of the economy registered a rate of 0.5%, an increase of 1.1 points as compared with that registered in the previous quarter (-0.6%).

Demand and supply. Current prices. Year-on-year growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-1,4	-0,7	-0,7	0,5	0,0	0,8	1,4	1,4	3,2
Household final consumption expenditure	-1,9	-2,1	-1,6	0,0	1,2	2,6	2,6	3,1	2,3
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	-0,2	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,5	-0,5	-0,1	0,7	1,0
Final consumption expenditure by government	-4,0	-3,3	-2,0	4,6	-0,4	-0,7	-0,1	-1,8	1,5
Gross fixed capital formation	-9,1	-8,8	-5,3	-3,5	-1,0	3,6	3,5	5,3	6,5
- Tangible fixed assets	-10,3	-10,3	-6,0	-4,1	-1,6	3,9	3,5	5,7	7,2
• Construction	-10,8	-15,0	-12,3	-11,4	-9,3	-1,2	-0,5	2,3	5,4
• Equipment and cultivated assets	-9,3	-1,2	6,3	9,9	13,1	12,3	9,9	10,8	10,0
- Intellectual property products	-1,5	0,8	-1,5	0,4	2,6	2,2	3,6	3,3	2,3
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (*)	0,3	0,3	-0,1	-0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	-0,1	-0,2
NATIONAL DEMAND (*)	-3,6	-3,4	-2,5	0,1	0,6	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,7
Exports of goods and services	0,7	7,5	3,5	2,3	3,9	-1,1	3,3	3,6	6,1
Imports of goods and services	-7,0	-1,9	-2,7	1,1	6,5	3,8	7,3	7,5	4,9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-1,4	-0,7	-0,7	0,5	0,0	0,8	1,4	1,4	3,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,1	28,4	8,6	4,6	-5,5	-12,6	-6,4	-13,1	-2,2
Industry	0,0	0,4	2,2	0,7	-1,5	1,4	0,3	0,9	4,5
- Manufacturing industry	-1,4	-0,3	-0,3	-1,5	-0,5	1,0	0,9	1,4	2,4
Construction	-10,7	-11,5	-8,7	-6,4	-7,9	-3,2	-1,0	2,5	5,1
Service activities	-1,7	-2,3	-1,5	0,2	0,7	1,5	1,7	1,8	3,2
- Wholesale and retail trade	-1,1	-1,4	-1,4	-0,6	0,7	2,0	2,1	2,1	3,3
- Information and communication	-7,3	-7,3	-8,5	-6,4	-3,6	-3,6	-2,7	-2,1	-0,8
- Financial and insurance activities	-12,5	-15,5	-10,9	-12,0	1,0	4,9	8,3	7,5	5,8
- Real estate activities	2,8	2,7	1,6	1,7	2,2	2,6	2,7	2,4	2,3
- Professional activities	-3,0	-3,1	-1,7	-0,5	0,3	0,6	0,9	3,2	5,7
- Public administration, health and education activities	-0,9	-2,1	-0,1	4,9	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,2	2,9
- Arts, entertainment and other services	-1,5	-0,4	-0,4	1,6	3,0	2,1	1,9	2,1	3,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	2,6	11,3	3,7	5,3	4,5	0,7	4,1	2,5	1,5

(*) Contribution to GDP growth

Income

Regarding the primary distribution of income, compensation per employee went from 2.4% to 4.1% in annual rate. This was the result of the three tenths increase in the variation rate of the number of employees (from 2.9% to 3.2%) and the 1.4 points increase in the average compensation per employee, from -0.5% to 0.9%.

In this way, the growth of the product unit labour cost (ULC) stood at 1.0%, standing five tenths over the variation of the implicit deflator of the economy (0.5%).

The annual variation of the gross operating surplus / gross mixed income of the economy went from -0.2% to 3.2%. Finally, taxes on production and net imports of subsidies registered a deceleration of 5.2 points in its growth (from 3.7 to -1.5%).

Income. Current prices. Year-on-year growth rates

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	-1,4	-0,7	-0,7	0,5	0,0	0,8	1,4	1,4	3,2
Compensation of employees	-4,7	-3,9	-2,2	1,8	-0,3	1,5	1,8	2,4	4,1
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	-1,6	-1,3	-0,6	2,0	-1,1	-0,3	-0,3	-0,1	1,0
Compensation per employee	0,5	1,0	1,4	3,8	-0,1	0,0	-0,3	-0,5	0,9
Productivity per worker	2,2	2,3	2,0	1,8	1,1	0,2	0,0	-0,4	-0,1
Salary rate	-0,9	-1,0	-0,6	-0,2	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	1,4	0,5	0,1	-1,7	-0,7	0,3	0,2	-0,2	3,2
Net taxes on production and imports	3,4	11,1	3,8	4,7	5,6	-0,9	4,5	3,7	-1,5

Regarding the contributions of these operations to the growth of the implicit GDP deflator, the compensation per employee contributed by 0.7 points to the variation of the aforementioned index. The contribution of the gross operating surplus / gross mixed income was 0.2 points, and that of net taxes on production and imports was -0.4 points.

Income. Components of the GDP deflator. Contributions

	2013				2014				2015
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at market prices	0,8	1,0	0,4	0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,3	-0,6	0,5
Compensation of employees	-1,3	-1,1	-0,6	0,8	-0,5	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,7
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	-0,8	-0,6	-0,3	0,9	-0,5	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	0,5
Compensation per employee	0,3	0,5	0,7	1,8	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	0,4
Productivity per worker	-1,1	-1,1	-1,0	-0,8	-0,5	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1
Salary rate	-0,4	-0,5	-0,3	-0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	1,6	1,0	0,5	-0,8	-0,6	-0,4	-0,6	-1,0	0,2
Net taxes on production and imports	0,5	1,1	0,4	0,4	0,5	-0,2	0,3	0,2	-0,4