

OECD System of Unit Labour Cost and Related Indicators

News Release

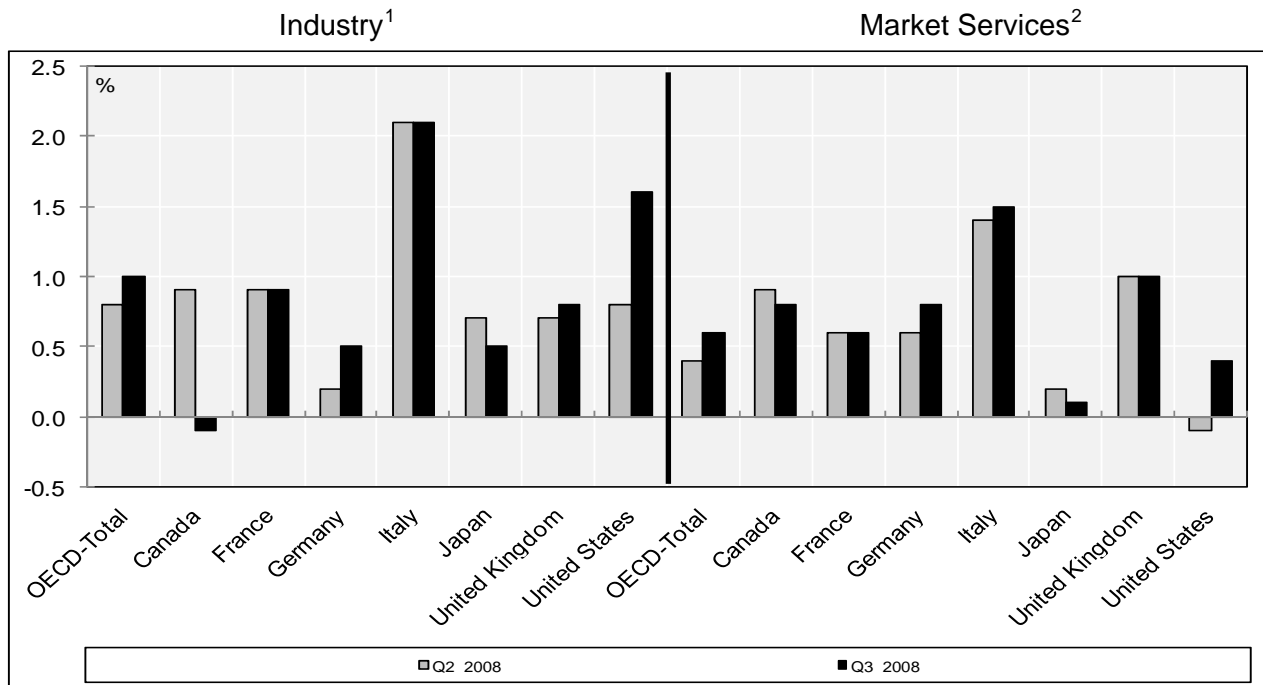
OECD unit labour costs accelerated in third quarter of 2008

Unit labour costs in **industry** rose 1.0% quarter-on-quarter in the **OECD area** in the third quarter of 2008 (0.8% in second quarter) and resulting in a year-on-year growth rate of 2.6%. **Italy** maintained the highest growth rate in **industry** among the **major seven** economies with 2.1% growth in the third quarter, accumulating to 7.8% on an annual basis. **German industry** unit labour costs rose 0.5% in the third quarter of 2008 from 0.2% in the second quarter and giving a relatively modest 0.7% annual increase. Growth in **Japanese** unit labour costs for **industry** slowed to 0.5% in the third quarter of 2008 from the 0.7% growth recorded in the previous quarter.

Unit labour costs in **market services** in the **major seven** economies grew by 0.5% in the third quarter of 2008 (1.9% on an annual basis), reversing the decelerating trend of the two previous quarters. The **United States**, with 0.4% growth in the third quarter of 2008 (negative 0.1% in second quarter), is one of the slower growing **major seven** economies for **market services** along with **Japan** at 0.1%. Higher growth rates in unit labour costs for **market services** were recorded in the **OECD area** and the **Euro area** in the third quarter of 2008 compared to the second quarter. In the **Euro area** they rose in the third quarter by 1.0% and 3.9%, on a quarterly and an annual basis respectively.

Quarterly Unit Labour Costs

Percentage change on the previous quarter (trend-cycle data)



¹ ISIC Divisions: Mining and quarrying (C); Manufacturing (D); and Electricity, gas and water supply (E).

² ISIC Divisions: Wholesale and retail trade (G); Hotels and restaurants (H); Transport, storage and communication (I); Financial intermediation (J); and Real estate, renting and business activities (K).

OECD System of Unit Labour Cost and Related Indicators
Quarterly Unit Labour Costs¹
Percentage change on the previous quarter (trend-cycle² data)

	Industry					Market Services				
	2007		2008			2007		2008		
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
OECD Area ³	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Major Seven	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Euro Area	-0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Australia	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.3
Austria	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Belgium	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Canada	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Czech Republic	-0.5	0.3	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Denmark	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0
Finland	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
France	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Germany	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Greece	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.8
Hungary	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4
Ireland	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.3	1.9
Italy	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5
Japan	-0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Korea	-1.4	-2.1	-1.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4
Luxembourg	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
Netherlands	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
New Zealand	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Norway	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	3.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Poland	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.7
Portugal	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.7
Slovak Republic	-1.7	1.2	3.8	3.8	2.7	0.5	-0.1	0.5	2.0	2.2
Spain	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Sweden	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8
Turkey ⁴										
United Kingdom	-0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0
United States	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.8	1.6	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.4

Full time series for all countries are available at:

<http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/Default.aspx?QueryName=427&QueryType=View&Lang=en>

Notes:

1. An increase in unit labour costs indicates that growth in average employee compensation exceeds growth in labour productivity, which may create pressure on producer prices.
2. The trend-cycle data can be interpreted as a short-term trend or smoothed seasonally adjusted series, where the degree of smoothing depends on the historical volatility of the series and will thus vary from country to country.
3. Excludes Switzerland.
4. Last data point for quarterly compensation of employees received from National Statistics Office of Turkey (TurkStat) is Q4 2006.

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Quarterly Unit Labour Costs¹
Percentage change on the same quarter of the previous year (trend-cycle² data)

	Industry					Market Services				
	2007		2008			2007		2008		
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
OECD Area ³	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.3
Major Seven	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9
Euro Area	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	2.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9
Australia	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.5
Austria	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.3
Belgium	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9
Canada	1.8	2.3	3.9	4.9	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3
Czech Republic	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7
Denmark	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.2
Finland	-3.8	-2.8	-1.1	-0.1	0.2	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.7	7.1
France	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Germany	-2.7	-1.7	-0.9	-0.4	0.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
Greece	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.2	7.4	-1.7	0.4	3.0	3.6	2.0
Hungary	0.6	1.0	2.0	3.7	5.7	8.1	9.1	10.2	10.8	10.8
Ireland	-1.7	0.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	6.1	11.7	17.1	17.6	15.4
Italy	2.6	3.8	5.2	6.6	7.8	1.7	4.4	6.3	6.7	7.1
Japan	-3.6	-2.6	-0.6	0.7	2.0	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9
Korea	-1.0	-4.5	-6.4	-5.5	-4.4	1.1	0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-2.0
Luxembourg	8.8	8.4	6.5	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.5
Netherlands	0.1	-1.3	-1.1	0.3	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
New Zealand	1.7	2.4	4.3	5.4	4.7	0.7	1.3	2.8	4.5	5.7
Norway	12.8	10.9	9.0	8.7	10.4	3.7	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.1
Poland	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.8	5.7	5.2
Portugal	-2.6	-1.6	0.3	1.8	2.4	0.7	1.2	2.5	3.5	4.1
Slovak Republic	-2.9	-2.4	1.5	7.1	11.9	3.4	3.0	2.0	2.9	4.6
Spain	1.6	2.7	4.1	5.1	5.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.4
Sweden	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.2	1.8	5.5	5.1	3.5	2.5	2.2
Turkey										
United Kingdom	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.1
United States	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.5	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.2

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Notes:

1. An increase in unit labour costs indicates that growth in average employee compensation exceeds growth in labour productivity, which may create pressure on producer prices.
2. The trend-cycle data can be interpreted as a short-term trend or smoothed seasonally adjusted series, where the degree of smoothing depends on the historical volatility of the series and will thus vary from country to country.
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Methodological Notes

Unit labour costs measure the average cost of labour per unit of output. They are calculated as the ratio of total labour costs to real output, or equivalently, as the ratio of mean labour costs per hour to labour productivity (output per hour). As such, a unit labour cost (ULC) represents a link between productivity and the cost of labour in producing output. An increase in unit labour costs indicates that growth in average employee compensation exceeds growth in labour productivity, which may create pressure on producer prices.

The *OECD System of Unit Labour Cost Indicators* compiles annual and quarterly ULC and related indicators according to a specific methodology to ensure data are comparable across countries. This system is principally based on national accounts concepts and data but also brings together a wide range of proxy sources for quarterly data. The compilation of the quarterly ULC indicators presented in this news release involves the following stepwise process:

- Identifying suitable quarterly indicator data. The target variable for total labour costs is compensation of employees and proxy variables in order of preference include: gross wages and salaries; labour cost index multiplied by hours worked; earnings or wage series multiplied by total employment. The target variable for real output is constant price value added with production indices being used as proxies if required and available.
- Benchmarking to more reliable annual data to form a consistent set of temporally disaggregated quarterly time series of total labour costs and real output.
- Taking the quotient of the above input series as the raw ULC series and deriving both seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series, the latter being a combination of a long-term trend and business cycle series, produced using the TRAMO-SEATS software.

Given the inherent volatility in a derived indicator such as the unit labour cost, the OECD presents the trend-cycle series as the headline indicator in this news release, for the key economic sectors of industry and market services. The [trend-cycle series](#) can be regarded as a short-term trend or smoothed seasonally adjusted series, where the degree of smoothing is dependent on the historical volatility of the series and will thus vary from country to country.

All time series together with detailed methodological information and country data sources are freely available through the OECD System of Unit Labour Cost Indicators web portal at: <http://stats.oecd.org/mei/default.asp?rev=3>. Data are available for all OECD Member countries and the Euro area for total economy, manufacturing, industry, construction, trade transport & communication, financial and business services, market services and the business sector excluding agriculture. Quarterly data are available as raw, seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series. Annual time series also include related series such as labour productivity, labour compensation per unit labour input, exchange rate adjusted ULC and labour income share ratios. The latter variables can differ from other data sources, such as the OECD Structural Analysis and Productivity Databases, due to statistical coverage, frequency of updates or other comparability issues. Users are therefore encouraged to refer to the methodological information provided for more detailed explanations.

Contacts:

For further information data users are invited to contact the OECD's Media Relations Division on (33) 1 45 24 97 00 or email news.contact@oecd.org. For technical questions please contact stat.contact@oecd.org.

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