

Short-term statistics

Focus on the services turnover index

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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Author

Anastassios GIANNOPLIDIS

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This short publication focuses on services turnover indices. Recent improvements in data availability and data coverage mean that it is now possible for Eurostat to release data for a wide range of service activities (as defined by the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification) for both the euro area and the European Union (EU-25) aggregates.

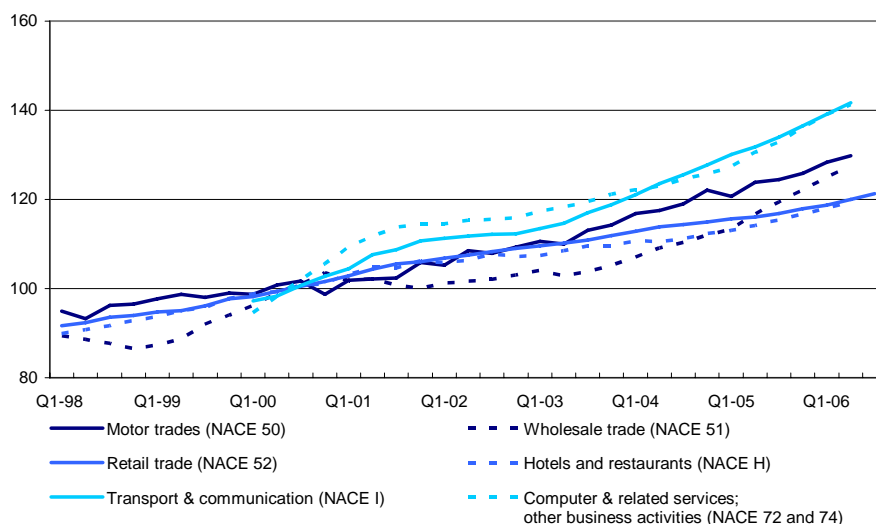
The objective of the turnover index is to show the evolution of the market for goods and services. Turnover is an important short-term indicator for all services and is particularly pertinent for distributive trades, as selling is generally the main part of this activity.

The European aggregation is compiled when sufficient countries become available.

The data presented in the following pages are quarterly indices; however, note that retail trade turnover also exists in a monthly periodicity.

Figure 1 below shows the evolution of turnover indices for six service activities. Note that each of these seasonally adjusted turnover indices displayed an upward trend over the last six years. Transport and communication services (NACE Section I), and computer, related services and other business activities (an aggregate of NACE Divisions 72 and 74) were the most dynamic services activities using this measure, as both of these activities averaged 1.5 % growth (on a quarter on quarter basis) between the second quarters of 2000 and 2006 (the common period for which all of the series are available). Average turnover growth from one quarter to the next for motor trades and wholesale trade was 1.1 %, while the turnover index for retail trade and for hotels and restaurants increased, on average, by 0.8 % each quarter.

Figure 1: services turnover indices, seasonally adjusted
EU-25 (2000=100)



source: Eurostat STS



Distributive trades, hotels and restaurants

Distributive trades cover motor trades, wholesale trade and retail trade. Motor trades are classified within NACE Rev. 1.1 Division 50, and include the sale and repair of vehicles and motorcycles, as well as the retail sale of automotive fuel.

From the second quarter of 2005 until the second quarter of 2006 (the latest data available) both European aggregates (EU-25 and the euro area) recorded growth each quarter. Among the Member States, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Malta and Sweden also posted systematic positive, quarter on quarter growth during the period shown in Table 1 below. On the other hand, the turnover index for motor trades in Austria fell in four of the last six quarters, while the remaining Member States generally reported rising turnover with the occasional quarter on quarter decrease.

Wholesale trades are classified in NACE Rev. 1.1 Division 51. As well as supplying retailers with consumer goods, wholesalers also supply industrial goods to all other activities, whether agricultural, industrial or services. Over the last six quarters for which data are available, the turnover index for wholesale trade grew consistently from one quarter to the next for both European aggregates, by at least 0.5 % each quarter. Among the Member States, this pattern of continuous growth was repeated in twelve countries. Portugal was the only Member State where three of the latest six quarter on quarter rates of change for the index of turnover were negative, with the remaining countries recording either one or two falls in turnover during the period considered.

Table 1: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Motor trades (NACE Division 50)						Wholesale trade (NACE Division 51)							
	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	III-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	III-06
EU-25	-1.1	2.7	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.2	:	1.2	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	:
Euro area	-1.1	2.5	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.9	:	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	:
BE	-5.7	3.4	1.4	1.4	6.4	-1.8	:	0.8	1.9	3.7	2.5	-1.0	1.2	:
CZ	-3.1	4.8	3.8	0.3	1.2	5.2	:	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	0.1	:
DK	0.2	8.5	-0.6	3.6	-0.2	4.8	:	-0.6	9.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	1.0	:
DE	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	:	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.7	3.6	0.9
EE	5.3	7.8	9.8	3.5	9.9	5.6	:	17.0	2.8	8.4	5.9	-3.1	7.7	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2.0	4.3	0.0	-0.2	2.3	0.2	:	0.6	4.7	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.8	:
FR	-0.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	:	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	:
IE	7.2	3.2	4.7	7.1	12.6	:	:	-0.6	10.7	4.3	6.0	8.1	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.4	1.0	:
CY	-1.0	-2.4	1.0	1.6	-2.6	c	:	1.7	0.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	:	:
LV	12.2	13.3	5.8	10.2	25.8	0.4	:	14.1	4.4	8.2	7.4	6.8	10.8	:
LT	-3.2	9.4	13.5	6.3	6.0	2.4	:	4.4	7.2	8.8	7.4	-9.4	6.6	:
LU	2.2	-0.6	5.0	2.1	1.1	6.5	:	4.5	1.8	4.0	1.0	0.7	2.7	:
HU	c	c	c	c	c	c	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	8.5	35.2	8.2	11.4	14.7	c	:	-1.0	5.7	-0.6	0.5	4.9	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	-8.1	6.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.8	3.5	:	-1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	-1.4	3.2	:
PL	-5.1	-2.0	-2.0	6.2	1.7	2.0	:	-1.2	3.0	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	:
PT	-8.5	1.8	-6.8	0.5	2.4	-2.1	:	10.2	-1.1	-1.8	2.6	-0.1	0.0	:
SI	8.0	1.5	6.8	8.7	-1.2	1.9	3.8	1.0	2.2	1.5	3.8	1.1	4.1	:
SK	-5.8	5.4	4.9	2.9	3.2	4.5	:	6.7	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.6	:
FI	1.4	2.7	-0.7	4.6	1.8	3.5	:	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	:
SE	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.9	0.7	3.9	:	3.2	4.0	1.8	4.1	2.2	2.6	:
UK	-2.5	1.6	-0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	:	4.0	5.4	4.0	4.1	5.2	1.6	:
BG	0.2	11.3	5.9	3.4	5.5	9.4	:	1.4	4.7	3.9	3.0	0.3	6.7	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.5	4.5	2.6	-0.6	-1.6	3.4	:
RO	22.3	11.7	-7.6	33.0	-11.8	13.7	12.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	-6.4	3.8	1.4	2.2	-2.8	6.1	:	-2.9	12.2	0.0	1.2	12.9	-8.1	:

Source: Eurostat STS

As well as being a measure of output of retail trade activity, retail trade turnover provides an indicator of quarterly household consumption. Retail trade and repair activities are classified in NACE Rev. 1.1 Division 52. The NACE Groups 52.1 to 52.6 cover retail trade activities, while Group 52.7 concerns the repair of personal and household goods.

Over the last six quarters for which data are available (see Table 2 below), both European aggregates showed continuous quarter on quarter growth for retail trade turnover. Among the Member States, developments for the index of turnover were generally positive or unchanged. However, three out of four quarter on quarter rates were negative in Malta. The latest quarter for which data is available (third quarter of 2006) showed that the highest turnover growth was in two of the Baltic countries, Latvia and Lithuania (6.6% and 4.2% respectively).

The concept of turnover within other service activities (compared with distributive trades) is somewhat different, as in many services there is no re-sale of a good, rather the turnover reflects more closely the true value of the service provided to third parties.

NACE Rev. 1.1 Section H (Division 55) includes the provision of lodging and/or prepared meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. There was continuous quarter on quarter growth for the index of turnover for hotels and restaurants for both European aggregates during the latest six quarters for which data are available. Among the Member States, developments were quite mixed with most countries reporting a number of quarter on quarter increases and decreases, with no clear trend. However, a group of eight Member States posted six successive quarter on quarter positive rates: Estonia, Spain, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom.

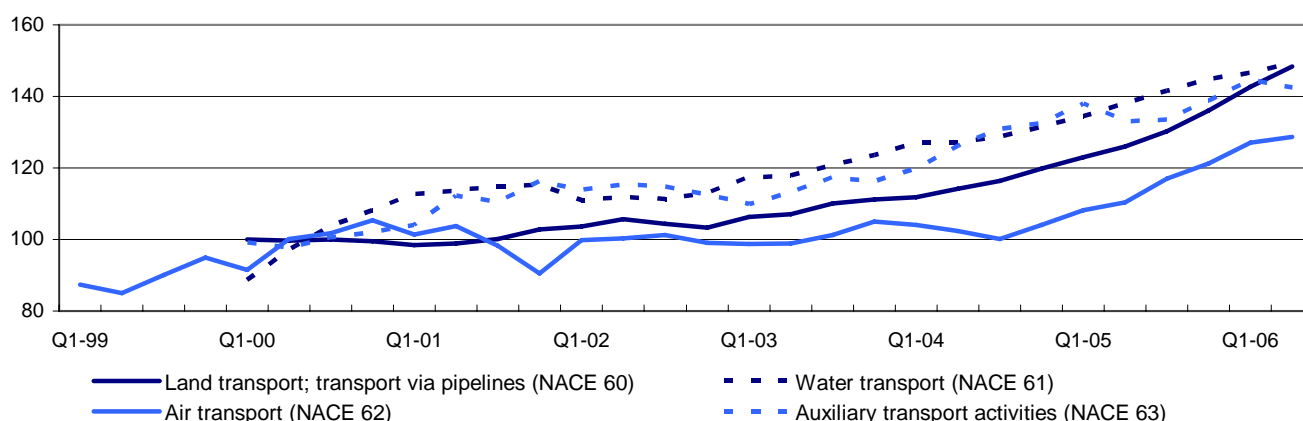
Table 2: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Retail trade (NACE Division 52)						Hotels and restaurants (NACE Division 55)					
	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	III-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06
EU-25	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
Euro area	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2
BE	0.9	1.3	0.2	-4.5	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.0	2.5	2.2	-0.9
CZ	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.2	:	0.9	-1.6	0.2	1.0	-0.5	0.9
DK	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	-0.1	1.8	4.7	-0.5	3.5	0.6	0.9
DE	0.3	0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.1	2.3
EE	3.2	3.9	4.6	4.1	5.2	:	6.5	6.8	5.5	3.0	3.5	1.7
EL	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	4.5	c	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.9	2.8
FR	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	-0.4	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
IE	1.0	2.3	1.3	3.0	2.7	c	1.4	0.3	3.1	9.0	-10.9	:
IT	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0.4	0.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	c	2.7	1.0	3.7	-0.2	-2.6	-1.7
LV	3.5	5.7	6.7	3.8	5.8	6.6	23.0	9.7	7.4	0.6	-3.6	18.3
LT	5.2	2.9	4.0	0.2	1.8	4.2	8.5	8.1	3.3	5.4	0.7	1.2
LU	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	3.2	:	5.8	1.5	0.3	2.0	-1.0	0.7
HU	2.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
MT	-17.7	-2.2	3.3	-12.7	:	:	-0.9	-0.4	10.5	2.9	7.7	:
NL	-0.7	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	:	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.5
AT	-0.1	1.5	-0.4	0.7	1.8	:	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	1.6	2.2	3.3
PL	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	4.7	-0.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
PT	0.6	-1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.1	-0.5	1.3	-1.0	1.1	-1.0
SI	2.2	2.6	1.4	-1.7	1.8	0.1	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.9	2.5	2.6
SK	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.0	4.0	2.9	-1.4	-3.0	9.4	-4.3	24.3	-4.9
FI	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1
SE	0.5	2.2	2.0	1.3	3.1	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	0.3	-0.5	-1.8
UK	-0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.3	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.6	2.4	1.3
BG	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	5.2	:	11.0	2.7	6.8	0.9	-3.9	11.0
HR	3.0	1.7	0.6	3.0	3.1	:	1.9	1.4	3.9	0.1	-1.1	0.5
RO	2.7	3.6	9.1	9.6	7.8	5.6	47.5	1.0	-0.2	16.0	-12.1	8.7
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	:	:

Source: Eurostat STS

Transport services

Figure 2: transport services turnover indices, seasonally adjusted, EU-25 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat STS

Table 3: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Land transport (NACE Division 60)						Water transport (NACE Division 61)					
	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06
EU-25	2.7	2.4	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.9
Euro area	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	-1.5
BE	-3.6	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.1	2.3	16.9	-3.2	-2.1	26.6	-13.1	11.7
CZ	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.5	16.6	8.0	36.2	-16.2	4.2	-17.4
DK	0.7	8.7	-0.2	3.6	2.8	-0.1	4.2	4.9	5.5	-0.7	2.3	14.4
DE	1.4	1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-2.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	1.5	-3.2	-6.4
EE	-2.6	9.3	7.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	4.5	-9.7	4.4	-0.7	-0.3	33.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	-0.1	4.5	0.3	1.7	2.7	1.2	3.0	1.0	5.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
FR	0.2	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.9	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.9	2.4	3.3	1.2
IE	3.8	6.0	-12.3	3.5	1.6	:	1.4	6.3	-13.7	13.0	13.1	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.5	-1.6	0.4	-1.2	1.5
CY	5.8	3.6	-2.2	-0.5	-1.2	-0.4	28.6	-20.9	-15.6	-3.9	-3.6	38.3
LV	6.9	12.3	5.8	9.4	-3.5	7.6	c	c	c	c	c	c
LT	9.0	5.8	7.8	11.8	-1.2	7.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	5.3	-14.9
LU	6.7	0.5	2.2	4.2	0.7	4.2	19.2	17.9	53.7	-24.1	5.5	-35.0
HU	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
MT	4.7	-0.1	-2.9	14.9	-6.0	:	-20.9	11.1	-1.2	-0.8	22.0	:
NL	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
AT	0.7	-0.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	5.9	-0.7	5.4	3.3	-9.5	9.6
PL	2.2	0.2	4.5	3.0	2.6	0.2	-14.7	16.2	11.8	-7.2	-2.9	1.2
PT	20.0	1.9	-2.5	7.4	2.0	-2.7	-2.4	3.0	3.2	-2.8	-0.3	-3.1
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	5.2	1.4	1.1	4.2	4.1	1.4	-4.3	7.0	7.4	-14.5	-4.3	3.4
FI	2.3	-1.6	4.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.2	1.2	0.5	0.4
SE	1.0	1.8	3.5	0.8	3.0	1.1	4.5	2.4	8.8	3.3	-1.1	0.0
UK	21.0	-9.5	10.1	18.7	31.2	-0.9	-6.1	-3.0	-0.8	4.3	6.6	3.2
BG	-8.5	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.6	c	c	c	c	c	c
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.3	-11.0	12.7	2.6	-4.3	16.6	-28.9	5.6	-9.0	17.5	-7.6	4.7
NO	-1.0	3.3	2.1	-2.0	:	:	-0.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.7	:	:

Source: Eurostat STS

Table 4: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Air transport (NACE Division 62)						Auxiliary transport services (NACE Division 63)						
	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	III-06
EU-25	3.9	2.0	5.9	3.7	4.8	1.3	-4.0	3.7	-0.3	-3.8	-4.0	1.3	:
Euro area	3.5	-2.2	6.1	1.7	4.2	1.3	-1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.6	-2.0	-2.3	:
BE	15.7	-25.0	80.9	-29.0	17.2	-5.5	-2.6	-1.1	-4.4	-3.5	0.4	-8.1	:
CZ	6.1	1.8	3.6	0.0	-0.2	0.5	2.4	0.1	-1.5	-0.7	-3.5	-0.9	:
DK	19.9	1.1	8.4	-21.4	-3.5	-10.5	-1.8	-3.1	-3.5	-4.3	2.4	2.6	:
DE	6.7	-4.9	2.8	6.3	2.8	4.0	-2.6	-1.1	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	-2.7	:
EE	14.1	5.3	-0.8	-0.1	3.7	0.6	9.6	-7.3	-11.7	-10.5	-4.5	6.5	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2.1	-1.0	6.2	0.4	4.6	6.8	1.2	-2.4	-4.0	0.8	-3.4	-1.6	:
FR	-7.9	8.5	1.4	7.3	-11.4	9.1	-1.6	0.0	-1.4	-1.8	-0.9	-2.2	:
IE	c	c	c	c	c	:	c	c	c	c	c	:	:
IT	-3.3	7.9	-4.1	0.6	4.9	3.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	5.4	2.5	1.5	1.2	-0.4	4.0	-7.6	-4.4	0.6	1.0	4.9	-1.1	:
LV	c	c	c	c	c	c	-10.1	-6.3	-4.8	-4.9	-3.8	-5.6	:
LT	5.7	-2.7	1.4	-7.6	-2.4	2.2	-28.0	-5.4	-10.4	-5.7	3.0	-14.7	:
LU	4.6	3.9	1.5	2.0	-2.8	2.4	0.1	-2.6	-2.1	-9.3	-4.1	3.0	:
HU	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:
MT	-19.2	-13.1	35.3	-11.4	0.9	:	15.6	8.0	4.6	-0.9	-10.0	:	:
NL	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	:
AT	-1.3	3.3	2.7	-0.9	5.1	3.0	2.0	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	0.2	-1.1	:
PL	c	c	c	c	c	c	2.4	-0.6	-2.1	-4.7	-3.9	-3.1	:
PT	13.0	-6.7	10.3	-2.8	0.8	9.7	15.1	-0.4	-2.0	3.7	-11.5	0.3	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	14.5	27.3	7.5	10.2	5.4	3.6	-5.5	-15.3	5.7	-6.7	-8.2	4.9	:
FI	c	c	c	c	c	c	-1.7	-0.4	-3.5	-2.2	-1.1	-2.2	:
SE	c	c	c	c	c	c	-2.8	-2.1	-5.0	-2.2	-2.0	-2.5	:
UK	4.1	6.4	10.6	8.3	7.4	-0.4	-12.2	19.2	6.1	-9.9	-11.4	13.8	:
BG	33.4	5.7	-6.6	-10.2	37.8	-2.3	6.9	3.9	-12.9	5.9	-10.9	3.9	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	-6.6	2.6	1.0	12.1	6.4	3.7	-29.3	-4.2	-13.0	2.6	24.5	-3.0	-10.5
NO	0.2	1.4	-3.7	1.3	:	:	-0.3	-1.6	-1.1	-1.8	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat STS

An analysis of the time-series for the four NACE divisions that compose transport service activities shows that between the first quarter of 2000 and the second quarter of 2006, the seasonally adjusted index of turnover grew at its fastest rhythm for water transport. The EU-25 index for water transport grew, on average, by 2.1 % each quarter during this period. The corresponding rate of growth for land transport; transport via pipelines was 1.6 % on average, while growth averaged 1.5 % each quarter for auxiliary transport activities and 1.4 % for air transport.

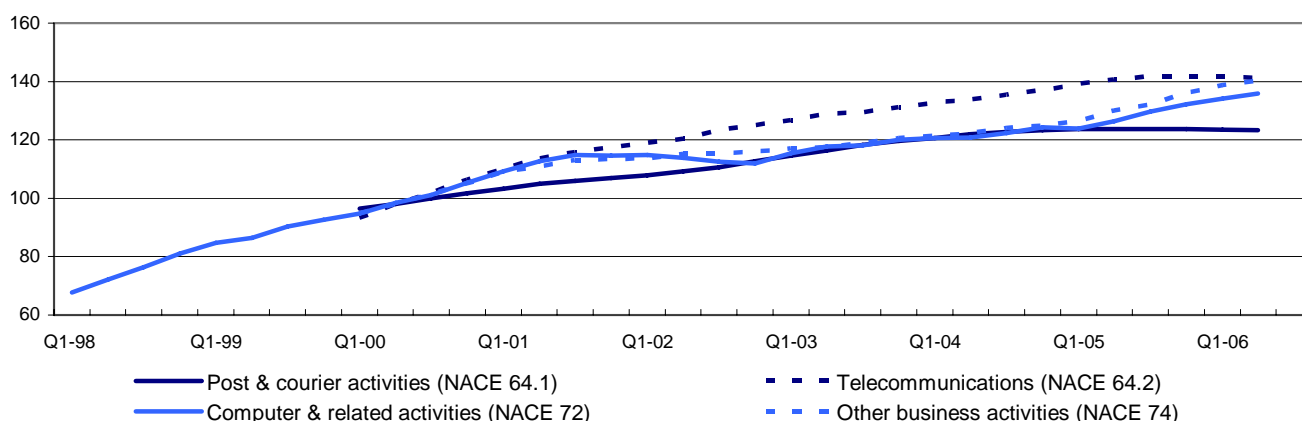
An analysis based on the latest six quarters for which data is available shows that the index of turnover for both European aggregates for land transport showed continuous turnover growth from the first quarter of 2005 to the second quarter of 2006, with growth rates of at least 4.0 % for the EU-25 during the last three quarters. This was the only one of the four transport activities where the EU-25 turnover index systematically grew at a faster pace than for the euro area during the

six quarters considered (with considerable differences in the rates). Auxiliary transport services were the only of the four NACE divisions to show considerable reductions in turnover for both European aggregates over the period observed.

Among the Member States Germany and Cyprus stood out from the rest of the countries for land transport, displaying systematic reductions in turnover from one quarter to the next. For water transport activities, France and Spain posted continuous turnover growth over the six quarter period observed. Air transport was marked by patterns of alternating growth and reductions in turnover, with Slovakia being the only Member State to record six successive positive quarters on quarter rates. Turnover for auxiliary transport services generally went down in the majority of the Member States during the most recent six quarters for which data are available, the largest decreases in the second quarter of 2006 being registered for Lithuania (-14.7 %) and for Belgium (-8.1 %).

Communications, computer and business services

Figure 3: transport services turnover indices, seasonally adjusted, EU-25 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat

Table 5: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Post and courier activities (NACE Group 64.1)						Telecommunications (NACE Group 64.2)					
	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06
EU-25	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Euro area	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4.4	2.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.0
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	2.7	1.1	1.8	-2.3	1.7
DE	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	-0.8	-2.6	-2.0	1.0
EE	20.3	6.1	5.4	5.8	-6.5	3.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	3.4	1.8	7.7
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	3.4	4.5	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.4
FR	0.1	2.3	0.8	2.5	-0.2	1.2	3.3	2.2	1.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.2
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	1.5	-1.3	1.9	0.9	-1.1	-1.7	4.2	0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	c	c	c	c	c	c	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.1
LT	-7.5	5.3	7.9	-4.0	10.7	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.2	1.0	2.2	3.0
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
AT	1.0	2.0	0.1	3.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	c	-2.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	-2.7	c	4.6	3.4	-0.2	-2.3	-1.3
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.3	4.7	2.6	0.0	4.2	2.2	3.0	-1.5	3.2
FI	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
SE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
UK	0.8	-2.5	-2.7	-2.8	-4.2	-2.3	-0.9	1.4	2.1	0.2	-1.6	-0.7
BG	9.2	7.8	-3.7	5.6	3.7	-0.8	7.1	5.8	4.7	6.9	-3.5	2.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	c	c	c	c	c	c
RO	-0.1	3.7	3.8	4.5	16.7	1.5	41.4	-11.9	1.5	2.5	0.7	7.5
NO	-6.8	15.4	4.0	:	:	:	0.3	1.8	0.7	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat STS

Table 6: turnover index, quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25 (2000=100)

	Computer and related activities (NACE Division 72)						Other business activities (NACE Division 74)					
	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06	I-05	II-05	III-05	IV-05	I-06	II-06
EU-25	-0.9	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.2
Euro area	-0.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.5
BE	0.1	4.8	0.8	-0.2	8.0	-2.7	4.2	6.6	3.3	18.1	1.1	-1.9
CZ	8.8	-2.3	4.6	1.7	5.9	-0.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.0
DK	0.6	9.4	7.0	-1.1	-4.6	-2.6	2.3	5.3	2.8	5.4	3.4	1.7
DE	0.8	-0.1	2.4	0.7	-0.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.1
EE	1.0	9.9	3.5	8.1	5.5	2.0	1.8	-3.6	16.0	8.2	9.6	-4.7
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	1.0	4.3	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	0.7	2.5	1.8
FR	-0.1	1.4	3.6	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
IE	c	c	c	c	c	:	1.5	10.2	3.3	0.6	0.2	:
IT	-2.6	2.9	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	-9.9	10.5	3.1	8.2	10.4	2.2	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.2	3.6	1.7
LV	-6.5	13.7	4.7	3.2	24.3	-4.5	4.0	13.0	7.9	8.6	10.3	5.2
LT	14.9	1.8	7.8	8.8	-3.6	-3.8	8.6	15.2	4.0	10.8	-3.7	-0.4
LU	12.1	3.4	6.5	6.1	-6.0	-3.4	-2.6	5.7	0.5	-0.4	3.3	8.0
HU	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
MT	15.1	21.9	-18.7	10.5	3.7	:	12.3	-14.9	-3.4	-6.2	8.4	:
NL	-0.8	2.4	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
PL	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.3	0.8	0.3	8.4	7.6	3.1	0.7	6.6	-0.1
PT	26.0	-5.3	-1.7	1.2	6.6	-4.6	c	5.0	-9.7	7.2	-5.5	4.4
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	1.4	3.1	9.7	11.9	2.5	3.5	5.6	2.1	4.2	0.1	9.7	2.5
FI	1.6	5.7	1.8	3.4	1.8	0.2	3.9	2.9	2.1	3.6	1.4	2.5
SE	1.4	-4.3	3.8	1.8	3.1	3.2	-0.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.1
UK	-0.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	0.8	3.7	2.7	1.3	3.5	2.3	0.1
BG	3.5	3.8	6.5	7.3	7.0	8.5	3.7	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	-16.5	11.8	36.3	14.0	2.5	13.0	-7.9	-1.2	6.1	25.0	29.0	28.8
NO	5.2	6.5	1.7	3.0	5.4	0.1	-3.6	11.3	4.5	2.8	7.2	-1.3

Source: Eurostat

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Short-term statistics give information on a wide range of economic activities according to the NACE Rev.1.1 classification (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community). The legal basis for the STS indices is Council Regulation No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998¹ concerning short-term statistics (STS-R) and Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98. The definitions of short-term statistics variables are laid down in Commission Regulation No 588/2001 of 26 March 2001 implementing Council Regulation No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of variables.

The objective of the **services turnover index** is to show the evolution of the market for services. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period. This corresponds to market sales of services supplied to third parties. It includes all duties and taxes on the services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

There are different **deadlines for data transmission** to Eurostat depending on the index. Therefore, the retail trade turnover has to be transmitted within 60 days and other services turnover index within 90

days. **Seasonal adjustment** is used in this publication, a statistical technique to remove the effects of seasonal influences within a series.

The **European aggregation** is successive, compiled when sufficient countries become available, such that a 60% threshold of the total weight is reached. No back casting of the national series is performed; therefore the final European aggregate is a compilation based on data for a number of countries that increases with time.

Dissemination

Eurostat publishes detailed data and time series in the Industry, trade and services theme on the Eurostat Internet site.

Abbreviations and symbols

:

Not available

c

Confidential

Further information

anastassios.giannoplidis@cec.eu.int

¹ Official Journal No L 162, of 5 June 1998.


Further information:


Reference publication:


Title [Quarterly Panorama of European business statistics - No. 3/2006](#)
Catalogue number KS-DL-06-003-EN-N


Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Industry, trade and services/Data](#)

 Industry, trade and services - horizontal view

 *Short-term Business Statistics - Monthly and Quarterly (Industry, Construction, Retail Trade and Other Services)*

 Industry (NACE Rev.1 C-F)

 Construction (NACE Rev.1 F) - Building and civil engineering

 Trade and other services (NACE Rev.1 G-K)

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