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Seasonally adjusted industrial production increased by 3.7 per cent in November over the previous month. When compared to the corresponding month in 2012, the index adjusted for working days went down by 8.1 per cent.

Index of Industrial Production: November 2013

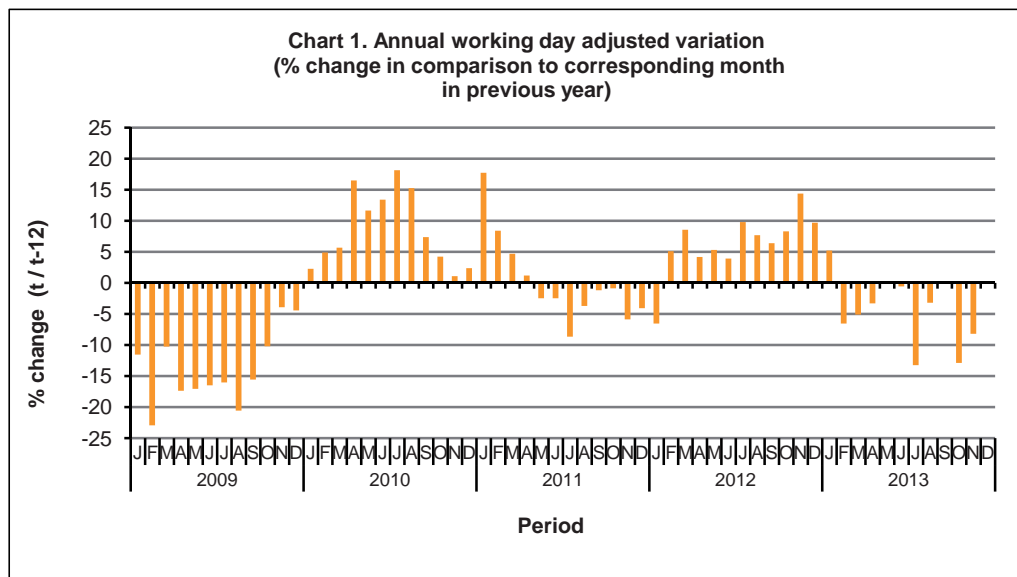
Cut-off date:
7 January 2014

Monthly comparison

In November, the overall index of industrial production increased by 3.7 per cent to 99.0 points when compared to October. Increases were registered in the production of intermediate goods (+4.8 per cent), capital goods (+5.1 per cent) and consumer goods (+4.4 per cent). On the other hand, the production of energy went down by 1.6 per cent.

Annual comparison

When compared to the corresponding month in 2012, the overall index of industrial production fell by 8.1 per cent. Decreases were registered in the production of intermediate goods (-16.8 per cent), energy (-0.2 per cent) and consumer goods (-11.5 per cent). On the other hand, the production of capital goods went up by 19.8 per cent ■



Compiled by:

**Unit B2: Short-term
Statistics**

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Table 1. Industrial production indices (2010=100)
(seasonally adjusted)

Main industrial grouping	Nov 12	Dec 12	Jan 13	Feb 13	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13
TOTAL PRODUCTION	108.0	105.3	107.9	101.1	103.1	103.4	103.8	102.4	95.4	101.9	103.0	95.5	99.0
Intermediate goods	109.9	109.3	108.5	99.5	104.6	100.7	96.9	99.0	91.0	96.9	101.0	87.2	91.4
Energy	106.9	105.1	104.0	102.1	104.0	106.0	106.0	104.4	103.0	105.1	106.4	108.3	106.6
Capital goods	98.6	101.1	102.7	101.1	105.7	107.6	109.1	108.7	109.1	109.3	111.7	111.9	117.6
Consumer goods	111.9	103.2	107.5	102.0	98.9	102.6	107.1	102.9	92.4	101.6	102.0	94.7	98.9
Durable consumer goods	83.0	78.8	83.7	90.0	81.0	85.7	79.1	79.7	81.0	79.4	85.2	76.2	75.6
Non-durable consumer goods	114.4	104.6	109.7	103.5	100.5	104.3	109.6	104.8	93.5	103.7	103.6	96.3	101.0

Table 2. Monthly variation by main industrial groupings (% change in comparison with previous month)
(seasonally adjusted)

Main industrial grouping	Nov 12	Dec 12	Jan 13	Feb 13	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13
TOTAL PRODUCTION	5.1	-2.5	2.5	-6.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	-1.3	-6.8	6.8	1.1	-7.3	3.7
Intermediate goods	5.4	-0.5	-0.7	-8.3	5.1	-3.7	-3.8	2.2	-8.1	6.5	4.2	-13.7	4.8
Energy	4.4	-1.7	-1.0	-1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	-1.5	-1.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	-1.6
Capital goods	4.9	2.5	1.6	-1.6	4.5	1.8	1.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	5.1
Consumer goods	8.2	-7.8	4.2	-5.1	-3.0	3.7	4.4	-3.9	-10.2	10.0	0.4	-7.2	4.4
Durable consumer goods	0.5	-5.1	6.2	7.5	-10.0	5.8	-7.7	0.8	1.6	-2.0	7.3	-10.6	-0.8
Non-durable consumer goods	8.6	-8.6	4.9	-5.7	-2.9	3.8	5.1	-4.4	-10.8	10.9	-0.1	-7.0	4.9

The calculation of growth rates from the indices tables may slightly differ from the growth rates published due to rounding. Data are provisional and subject to revision.

**Table 3. Industrial production indices (2010=100)
(working day adjusted)**

Main industrial grouping	Nov 11	Nov 12	Dec 12	Jan 13	Feb 13	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13
TOTAL PRODUCTION	92.4	105.7	93.6	104.1	95.8	109.1	105.7	105.9	105.5	103.2	97.2	106.5	98.1	97.1
Intermediate goods	98.5	111.9	106.2	108.9	91.0	108.1	102.3	93.9	102.5	90.8	87.2	107.6	92.5	93.1
Energy	94.5	96.9	98.1	100.8	91.5	96.8	94.0	100.3	104.6	124.4	129.8	114.4	109.9	96.7
Capital goods	97.9	97.9	88.8	98.4	94.3	115.6	110.4	110.8	116.1	106.9	102.3	120.6	116.2	117.3
Consumer goods	84.2	106.6	79.7	103.2	103.4	112.5	113.5	119.2	104.5	105.4	90.3	98.2	93.3	94.3
Durable consumer goods	89.4	90.9	71.0	82.3	84.5	81.0	86.4	81.6	80.7	86.1	71.4	84.8	81.2	82.8
Non-durable consumer goods	83.8	108.0	80.4	105.1	105.1	115.2	116.0	122.5	106.6	107.2	91.9	99.4	94.4	95.2

**Table 4. Annual variation by main industrial groupings (% change in comparison with corresponding month in previous year)
(working day adjusted)**

Main industrial grouping	Nov 11	Nov 12	Dec 12	Jan 13	Feb 13	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jul 13	Aug 13	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13
TOTAL PRODUCTION	-5.9	14.4	9.7	5.2	-6.5	-5.1	-3.3	-0.1	-0.5	-13.2	-3.2	0.0	-12.9	-8.1
Intermediate goods	-0.9	13.6	20.1	6.3	-0.4	8.3	-2.7	-7.4	-5.0	-14.4	-6.4	-2.8	-21.6	-16.8
Energy	2.7	2.4	0.9	-1.5	-8.0	-1.4	0.4	-0.5	-5.3	-5.3	-3.5	2.5	-0.6	-0.2
Capital goods	-2.4	0.0	-0.7	1.8	-1.3	2.4	4.5	4.8	7.4	8.2	5.6	11.3	6.1	19.8
Consumer goods	-15.4	26.6	5.5	8.4	-11.7	-18.8	-6.2	5.1	3.8	-20.3	-3.9	0.0	-15.1	-11.5
Durable consumer goods	-21.8	1.7	-0.8	-6.5	1.5	-6.8	0.5	-3.5	-4.3	-2.8	-7.5	1.6	-9.7	-8.9
Non-durable consumer goods	-14.7	28.9	5.9	9.6	-12.5	-19.5	-6.6	5.6	4.5	-21.2	-3.7	0.0	-15.5	-11.9

The calculation of growth rates from the indices tables may slightly differ from the growth rates published due to rounding. Data are provisional and subject to revision.

Methodological Notes

1. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is regarded as one of the most important measures of economic activity. Developments in the industrial production index describe the economic cycles of industry. For short-term statistics this index is the reference indicator for economic development and it is used in particular to identify change in trends at an early stage. The index of industrial production has been compiled since January 2000 onwards. The index monitors the changes in production in leading products from a sample of industrial enterprises. These sampled enterprises cover over 95 per cent of total industrial production.
2. The index numbers in this release are working-day and seasonally adjusted. These statistical methods aid interpretation of data by removing regularly recurring variations from a time-series.
 - a. Working-day adjustment is a statistical method for removing the calendar effect from an economic time series. The calendar effect is the variation caused by the changing number of working days in different months. The number of working days for a given month may depend on the timing of certain public holidays, the possible overlap of certain public holidays and non-working days and the occurrence of a leap year. This method is used to compare data with the corresponding month of the previous year.
 - b. Seasonal adjustment removes variations which include effects due to month lengths, holidays and particular events such as Christmas. Statistically, seasonal adjustment takes place after a time series has already been cleared of calendar effects by way of working-day adjustment. This method is used to compare data with the previous month. In seasonal and working day adjustments, the direct approach is used, meaning that each time series is adjusted on an individual basis.
3. Figures for the past 26 months, including the reference month, are to be considered as provisional and are therefore subject to revision.
4. The number of enterprises surveyed in this sample is 187. Data on physical quantities are collected from 86 enterprises. Furthermore, 35 enterprises have their turnover deflated by use of the Industrial Producer Prices, while production for 66 other enterprises is estimated according to the number of hours worked.
5. A Laspeyres-type index is used for calculating the index of industrial production with 2010 as the base year.
6. The NSO has adopted methodologies and guidelines recommended by Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
7. The objective of MIGs (Main Industrial Groupings) is to provide an activity breakdown of industry (NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D and E). There are five MIGs. These regroup all the activities between NACE sections B to E and cover economic activities of companies in quarrying, manufacturing and energy.

The weights for the aggregates are shown below:

Main Industrial Grouping	Value added
TOTAL	100.0
Intermediate goods	35.8
Energy	16.3
Capital goods	11.7
Consumer goods	36.2
Durable consumer goods	2.9
Non-durable consumer goods	33.3