## Earnings and Productivity Statistics in February 2015

In February 2015, the total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 7,331 thousand, decreased by 26 thousand (or 0.34\%) than last month. In comparison with February 2014, payroll employees increased by 129 thousand (or $1.80 \%$ ). The average employment since January 2015 was 7,344 thousand, increased by 138 thousand (or $1.93 \%$ ) than the same period of last year. The average monthly hours of work for industry and service sector in February 2015 was 136.7 hours, mainly impacted by the Chinese Lunar New Year holidays, the working-hour was 40.7 hours less than last month and 12.3 hours less than February of last year. The average working-hour since January 2015 was 157.1 hours, 3.4 hours less than the same period of last year. The average regular earnings in February 2015 was NT\$38,148, which was $1.03 \%$ less than last month and $1.64 \%$ more than the same month of last year. Mainly influenced by year-end bonuses and production bonuses were granted in this month, the average earnings (including regular and irregular earnings) were $\$ 86,666$, which was $66.77 \%$ more than last month and was $107.58 \%$ more than the same month of last year. The average regular earnings since January 2015 was NT\$38,347, which increased $1.62 \%$ than the same period of last year. The average monthly earnings since January 2015 was NT\$69,287, 6.55\% more than the same period of last year.

## Employees

In February 2015, the total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 7,331 thousand, decreased by 26 thousand (or $0.34 \%$ ) than last month. Mainly by the impact of the leave after Chinese Lunar New Year holidays. Among all industries, the service sector had shared 56.10\%. In comparison from February 2014 through February 2015, payroll employees increased by 129 thousand (or $1.80 \%$ ). The average employment since January 2015 was 7,344 thousand, increased by 138 thousand (or $1.93 \%$ ) than the same period of last year. The industrial sector increased $1.65 \%$ and the service sector increased $2.14 \%$. Among all industries, the employees increased mostly in Manufacturing ( 52 thousand), followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade (26 thousand) and Accommodation and Food Services Activities (17 thousand).

## Turnover Rate

The average accession rate within industry and service sectors in February 2015 came to 1.84 percent, decreased by 0.32 percentage point than last month and decreased by 0.42 percentage point than the same month of last year, while the separation rate of 2.18 percent, increased by 0.16 percentage point than last month and decreased by 0.16 percentage point than the same month of last year.

The average accession rate since January 2015 was 2.00 percent, decreased by 0.21 percentage point than the same period of last year. Between them, the industrial sector decreased 0.11 percentage point and the service sector decreased 0.30 percentage point. The average separation rate was $2.11 \%$, down by 0.12 percentage point than the same period of last year. The industrial sector increased by 0.03 percentage point, while the service sector decreased 0.30 percentage point.

## Earnings

Average monthly regular earnings per employee at the industry and service sector in February 2015 was NT\$38,148, which was $1.03 \%$ less than last month and $1.64 \%$ more than the same month of last year. Mainly influenced by year-end bonuses and production bonuses were granted in this month, the average earnings (including regular and irregular earnings) were $\$ 86,666$, which was $66.77 \%$ more than last month and was $107.58 \%$ more than the same month of last year.

The average regular earnings since January 2015 was NT\$38,347, which increased $1.62 \%$ than the same period of last year and reached the highest level in history. The irregular earnings (includes
year-end bonus, performance bonus and overtime paid) was NT\$30,940, which increased $13.37 \%$ than the same period of last year. Together with regular and irregular earnings, the average monthly earnings since January 2015 was NT\$69,287, 6.55\% more than the same period of last year. Mainly affected by the economy improved steadily, the payment of year-end bonuses and performance bonuses were more in this year. After deflating by the consumer price index increasing rate ( $-0.57 \%$ ), the real average earnings based on 2011 price was NT\$67,617, which increased $7.16 \%$ than the same period of last year. The real regular earnings was NT\$37,423, $2.20 \%$ more than the same period of last year.

## Hours of work

The average monthly hours of work for industry and service sector in February 2015 was 136.7 hours, mainly impacted by the Chinese Lunar New Year holidays, the working-hour was 40.7 hours less than last month and 12.3 hours less than February of last year. The average working-hour since January 2015 was 157.1 hours, 3.4 hours less than the same period of last year. The normal hour reduced by 3.6 hours, while the overtime was increased by 0.2 hours.

## Labor Productivity and Unit Output Labor Cost

In February 2015, the manufacturing sector's labor productivity index was 116.51 (2011=100), increased by $10.30 \%$ than last month and increased by $11.73 \%$ than the same month of last year. The manufacturing unit output labor cost index were 222.15 (2011=100), up by $103.34 \%$ than last month and up by $105.66 \%$ than the same month of last year.

The average labor productivity index since January 2015 was $6.77 \%$ more than the same period of last year, while the unit output labor cost index since January 2015 was reported $5.05 \%$ increasing.

Summary of Earnings and Productivity Statistics in Taiwan Area


Unit of compiled: DGBAS, EXECUTIVE YUAN
Notes: 1. Numbers in quotation are time-increased, time-decreased or percentage.
2. Monthly earnings of all employees are the total of regular (basic salary, monthly bonus, fixed subsidy and good attendance reward) and irregular (over-time, annul bonus, flexible bonus not paid by month) earnings of employees on payroll, but exclude the non-working reward such as insurance and pension.
3. Both Industry \& Services and Services Sectors statistics covered Education Industry (only other education and educational support activities are included) since January 2009.

