

Developments for labour input indicators

during the second quarter of 2004

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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Contents

Employment index for industry (excluding construction) 2

Employment index for services 3

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction) 6

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction) 8

Labour input indices for industrial Divisions of NACE 10

The industrial economy continued to shed jobs in the EU in the second quarter of 2004 when compared to the previous quarter, although the rhythm of decline abated somewhat – see Figure 1. The reduction in the number of persons employed in the EU-25's industrial sector was halved between the third quarter of 2003 (-0.6 %) and the second quarter of 2004 (-0.3 %). Nevertheless, industrial employment still declined on an annual basis by 1.8 % in the EU-25 and by 2.1 % in both the EU-15 and the euro-zone between the second quarters of 2003 and 2004.

The number of hours worked increased by 0.2 % in the second quarter of 2004 in comparison with the previous quarter for all three European aggregates. At the same time, the pace at which wages and salaries rose in the EU's industrial economy slowed, increasing by 0.2 % in the EU-25, and by 0.1 % in both the EU-15 and the euro-zone between the first and second quarters of 2004.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data			Year on year growth rates, gross data		
	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone
Employment	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.1
Hours worked	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4
Wages & salaries	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.0

Table 1: Recent growth rates for total industry (excluding construction), Q2/2004 (%); source: Eurostat STS

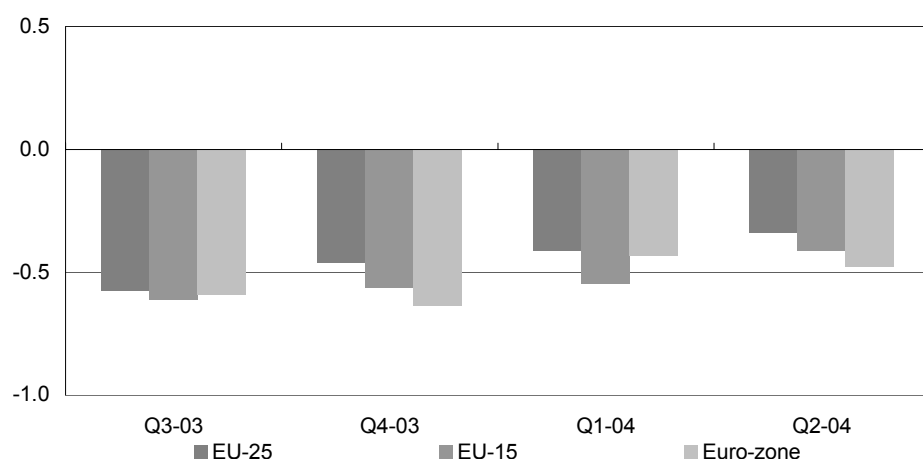


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%); source: Eurostat STS



Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

Energy (-0.8 %) and consumer goods (-0.7 % for non-durables and -0.6 % for durables) recorded the largest declines in their respective number of persons employed in the EU-25 between the first and the second quarters of 2004; the remaining MIGs reported a reduction in employment levels in the EU-25 (other than capital goods, where there was no change). On an annual basis, the largest losses were recorded for consumer non-durables, where employment contracted by 3.2 % in the EU-25 and the EU-15 and by 3.5 % in the euro-zone. In contrast, the number of persons employed within the consumer durables sector increased by 1.8 % in the EU-25.

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-25	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8
	EU-15	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-2.3	-2.1
	Euro-zone	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2	-2.1
Energy	EU-25	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.0	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5
	EU-15	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.6
	Euro-zone	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	-1.8
Intermediate goods	EU-25	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2
	EU-15	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9	-1.8
	Euro-zone	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.6	-1.7
Capital goods	EU-25	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-1.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.5	-1.9	-1.6
	EU-15	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.1
	Euro-zone	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3	-1.9
Consumer durables	EU-25	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	2.0	4.0	6.5	3.5	1.8
	EU-15	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	1.5	3.5	6.3	2.9	0.7
	Euro-zone	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	3.1	5.5	8.3	4.4	1.3
Consumer non-durables	EU-25	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-2.1	-2.5	-2.9	-3.7	-3.7	-3.2
	EU-15	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.2
	Euro-zone	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-3.2	-4.5	-4.2	-3.5

Table 2: Employment index for the MIGs, growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8
EU-15	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-2.3	-2.1
Euro-zone	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2	-2.1
BE	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-3.7	-4.2	-4.5	-4.4	-4.2
CZ	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.3
DK	1.8	-0.5	0.7	0.0	:	:	-7.6	-3.9	-6.1	4.4	:	:
DE	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-2.2	-2.0
EE	1.2	-1.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	-0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	0.0	-1.3	-0.4	-1.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	-0.9	-1.8	-3.0	-2.2	-1.2
FR	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-2.2	-2.4	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5
IE	-0.9	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	-3.9	-2.4	-4.4	-3.3	-3.5	-2.5
IT	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	-1.3	-2.2
CY	-1.3	1.5	-0.9	0.8	1.2	-0.3	-4.1	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	2.6	0.8
LV	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.4	0.6
LT	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.7	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7
LU	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	:	:	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	:	:
HU	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-0.3	-3.0	-1.9	-1.4	-1.4	-2.5	-2.4
MT	3.6	-2.2	-22.0	25.5	2.1	-0.3	5.1	2.6	-1.2	-0.8	-2.9	-1.3
NL	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-2.8	-3.1	-3.5	-3.4
AT	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.3	-0.8	0.1
PL	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	-2.8	-2.5	-1.9	-2.1	-0.8	-0.3
PT	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-4.9	-5.1	-4.9	-3.2	-2.8	-2.8
SI	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	-1.4
SK	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.6	-1.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1
FI	-0.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.4	-5.2	-4.0	-5.0	-3.5	-3.8	-2.3
SE	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-2.4	-1.4	-1.9	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9
UK	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-4.4	-4.0	-3.4	-2.8	-3.0	-2.7
BG	2.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	1.3	-0.3	3.8	3.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.8
RO	2.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-5.6	-6.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 3: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Employment index for services

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
EU-15	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
Euro-zone	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
DK	-1.2	2.7	-0.8	-2.3	:	:	0.3	4.5	2.9	-1.5	:	:
DE	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-2.6	-2.4	-2.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5
EE	-3.8	2.2	-0.2	-0.7	-2.6	-2.1	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-2.5	-1.4	-5.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
IE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
IT	1.5	1.6	2.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	5.7	6.2	7.6	5.5	4.8	4.3
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	-0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.7	5.8	5.7
LT	1.5	0.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	8.4	6.5	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.6
LU	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.8
HU	-0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	7.2	7.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.7	-2.1
AT	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3
PL	-1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	:	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	0.5	:
PT	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	-2.3	-3.4	-3.5	-2.7	-2.4
SI	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
SK	-10.4	-3.1	0.0	-0.5	2.1	0.2	-17.5	-17.6	-16.0	-13.6	-1.5	1.8
FI	1.4	-1.3	3.5	-2.9	1.6	-0.1	1.6	1.2	4.2	0.7	0.9	2.0
SE	0.3	2.7	-0.3	0.1	-0.8	2.1	-2.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.1
UK	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.5
BG	4.5	3.4	2.0	0.8	5.3	2.1	14.7	17.7	16.7	9.7	12.6	10.6
RO	3.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.5	4.0	0.1	6.6	4.7	2.4	-0.3	0.4	1.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 4: Employment index for distribution (NACE Section G), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2
EU-15	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2
Euro-zone	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.3
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
DK	-0.6	3.3	-1.8	-2.4	:	:	0.3	4.4	2.8	-1.5	:	:
DE	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-2.6	-2.2	-1.8	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4
EE	-8.3	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-4.4	0.6	-3.4	-5.8	-5.5	-8.8	-5.0	-4.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.8
FR	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
IE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
IT	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
CY	-1.9	0.4	-1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	-2.3	-0.6	-4.2	-1.0	1.0	1.0
LV	-1.7	1.2	1.8	2.0	-1.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.3	4.0	2.7
LT	-1.6	1.3	5.2	2.6	0.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	6.8	7.6	10.1	11.3
LU	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9
HU	-1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.5	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.9	9.6	8.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.8	-2.5
AT	0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1
PL	-0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
PT	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.2
SI	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-1.5	-1.8	-1.7	-0.3	0.9
SK	-1.0	-4.8	-0.7	-0.9	6.2	-0.2	-6.8	-10.3	-8.7	-7.3	-0.6	4.3
FI	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	-1.2	1.5	-0.3	-1.2	-0.5	1.5	-1.4	0.5	-1.0
SE	-1.4	4.8	0.4	-1.8	-1.4	3.9	-2.3	6.8	7.5	2.0	2.0	1.1
UK	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1
BG	5.9	4.6	1.2	3.0	7.1	3.0	14.8	19.9	18.6	14.6	17.6	15.2
RO	3.7	-2.7	-3.1	-3.1	2.3	-2.4	6.9	2.2	-1.5	-5.3	-6.6	-6.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 5: Employment index for retail trade (NACE Division 52), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Employment index for services (continued)

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
EU-15	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2
Euro-zone	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
DK	-2.1	2.9	-0.4	-1.6	:	:	0.3	4.3	2.8	-1.5	:	:
DE	-1.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-5.2	-3.9	-2.4	-1.0	0.6	0.2
EE	-2.2	1.2	3.9	0.7	4.3	1.7	6.7	3.8	5.1	3.6	10.6	10.8
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	2.0	0.9	2.6	0.5	-0.1
FR	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.0
IE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
IT	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	10.6	10.5	11.5	8.8	5.7	6.1
CY	-0.9	-0.9	1.7	-0.8	2.8	-1.2	-1.2	-2.6	-0.3	-1.0	2.7	2.4
LV	13.6	-0.3	1.4	3.6	3.5	5.1	19.6	16.7	16.2	18.9	8.3	14.2
LT	3.5	0.8	10.0	1.1	-2.1	2.4	8.2	5.8	17.9	16.0	9.7	11.4
LU	0.2	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.3	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.7	5.1
HU	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-1.6	-2.2	-3.0	-3.3	-2.5	-1.7
AT	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-10.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
PL	-2.5	-0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-3.5	-4.1	-3.3	-3.1	-1.0	0.2
PT	-0.6	-1.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	-3.6	-2.8	-2.6	-2.7	-1.2
SI	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.1
SK	0.1	-5.0	-3.2	-2.6	0.2	-1.8	-11.3	-12.5	-10.2	-10.4	-10.1	-7.1
FI	2.1	-3.7	-3.7	-1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-2.8	-7.3	-12.0	-6.8	-9.3	-6.6
SE	-1.8	-3.4	-1.3	2.6	-1.5	2.5	-0.9	-4.4	-7.4	-3.7	-3.8	2.9
UK	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	-0.1	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.9
BG	11.3	0.3	-6.1	8.8	6.1	0.4	17.0	25.7	14.8	14.0	8.7	8.8
RO	10.0	-2.4	-1.4	5.4	4.1	4.7	6.2	5.1	0.8	11.4	5.6	13.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 6: Employment index for hotels and restaurants (NACE Section H), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8
EU-15	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
DK	-1.2	-0.1	3.2	-3.7	:	:	3.6	2.9	8.6	-2.5	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	-3.5	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.7	-1.0	-1.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5
IE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
IT	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.9
CY	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	-2.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	1.0	3.2
LV	4.4	-0.7	0.3	1.2	-0.4	0.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	0.4	2.0
LT	2.0	-0.1	1.5	-1.2	3.3	0.1	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.6	3.7
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	-1.4	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0
AT	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.7	-0.5
PL	-1.4	0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.7	:	-2.9	-2.1	-2.1	-1.6	-0.9	:
PT	0.0	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-2.3	-2.6	-3.7	-2.4	-3.4	-3.3
SI	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.5
SK	-3.3	-1.9	-1.3	-1.8	0.8	-0.4	-6.3	-7.1	-7.9	-8.1	-4.2	-2.7
FI	2.2	-2.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	-5.4	1.2	-1.5	3.3	5.8	3.4	0.4
SE	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	0.9	0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.6	-2.7
UK	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-1.5	-1.8
BG	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.0
RO	-0.2	-0.6	-1.5	-3.6	0.3	-2.8	-4.3	-2.6	-2.1	-5.7	-5.3	-7.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 7: Employment index for transport and communication (NACE Section I), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Employment index for services (continued)

Services continued to be the main area of employment growth within the EU, as the number of persons employed generally followed an upward path, in terms of both, quarterly and annual growth rates. Business services emerged as the most dynamic activity in terms of employment growth (see Table 8), with those employed rising by 2.4 % in the EU-25 and by 2.0 % in the EU-15 between the second quarters of 2003 and 2004. It is interesting to highlight the particularly vigorous growth reported in some of the new Member States within the business services sector, notably in Lithuania (+12.3 %), Latvia (+14.0 %) and Hungary (+15.8 %). In contrast, Finland (-1.8 %) and the Netherlands (-2.8 %) lost jobs in this sector.

Hotels and restaurants also displayed generally positive developments in terms of the number of persons employed in the second quarter of 2004 – see Table 6. The level of employment rose by 0.3 % in the second quarter of 2004 (when compared with the previous quarter) for all three European aggregates, with annual increases of 1.3 % in the EU-25 and the euro-zone and 1.2 % in the EU-15. At a national level, the Baltic States again emerged with some of the highest annual growth rates, exceeding 10.0 %, and led by Latvia (+14.2 %).

Distribution activities (table 4) play an important role in the economy and account for a relatively high proportion of employment (approximately one in six jobs). In the second quarter of 2004 those employed in distribution activities rose by 0.2 % compared with the previous quarter in the EU-25, while the corresponding rates in the EU-15 and the euro-zone were 0.1 %. In terms of an annual comparison, some 0.5 % more persons were employed in distribution activities in the EU-25 in the second quarter of 2004. More detailed figures reveal that this positive evolution was mainly due to an expansion in the number of persons employed in retail activities (table 5), where annual growth reached 1.2 % in the second quarter of 2004 both in the EU-25 and the EU-15, and 1.3 % in the euro-zone.

Transport and communication activities (table 7) were the only area of services (for which data are available) to report a decline in employment levels during the second quarter of 2004. Compared with the previous quarter, employment in transport and communication activities was down by 0.3 % in the EU-25 and by 0.4 % in the EU-15, while on an annual basis, losses reached 0.8 % both in the EU-25 and the EU-15.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.4
EU-15	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.0
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
DK	1.3	-3.8	0.8	-0.4	:	:	1.5	-6.6	-3.2	-1.9	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	-11.5	3.0	4.7	4.7	-2.9	2.5	5.3	2.9	-1.9	0.0	9.6	9.2
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	0.7	1.5
IE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
IT	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
CY	0.7	1.7	2.6	-0.3	0.7	0.9	2.4	3.2	6.3	4.6	4.7	3.8
LV	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.0	3.0	10.8	13.4	16.3	18.8	16.0	14.0
LT	6.3	4.7	2.3	4.0	-3.0	8.9	4.1	12.2	14.2	18.4	7.9	12.3
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	3.7	-3.1	4.2	5.4	1.3	4.1	14.0	7.8	9.5	10.4	7.8	15.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-2.2	-2.3	-3.1	-3.4	-2.8
AT	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.6	3.8	5.7
PL	-1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	-2.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.2
PT	-1.4	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.8	-2.8	-3.0	-2.2	0.8	4.3	4.9
SI	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.3	1.3	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.1
SK	-1.7	-0.6	-0.8	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	-1.5	-1.9	2.2	4.4
FI	2.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	7.3	1.7	0.9	-1.0	-2.7	-1.8
SE	-1.4	-2.3	-2.5	-0.2	-0.1	3.1	-4.1	-5.1	-4.2	-6.3	-5.0	0.3
UK	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 8: Employment index for business services (NACE Divisions 72 and 74), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction)

The long-term downward trend in the evolution of the number of hours worked in the EU's industrial economy appeared to have reached a minimum in the second quarter of 2004, with the volume of work rising on a quarterly basis – see Figure 2. When compared with the previous quarter, the number of hours worked in industry increased by 0.2 % in the EU-25, the EU-15 and the euro-zone and on a year on year bases, the number of hours worked declined by 0.4 % in the EU-25 and the euro-zone and 0.6 % in the EU-15. This was considerably lower than the reductions reported a year before, when the number of hour worked was declining by between 2.6 % and 3.0 % – see Table 9. All of the MIGs reported positive quarterly growth for the number of hours worked, with the exception of consumer non-durables in the EU-25 (where a reduction of 0.1 % was registered) and consumer durables in the euro-zone (where there was no change).

An annual comparison shows that the two consumer goods MIGs were the only ones in still recording a contraction in the number of hours worked in the second quarter of 2004, although the reductions were at a much slower pace than in previous reference periods. A similar pattern was seen among the Member States, with only three of the countries for which data are available reporting a marked decline in their respective number of hours worked in industry on a quarterly and annual basis: France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

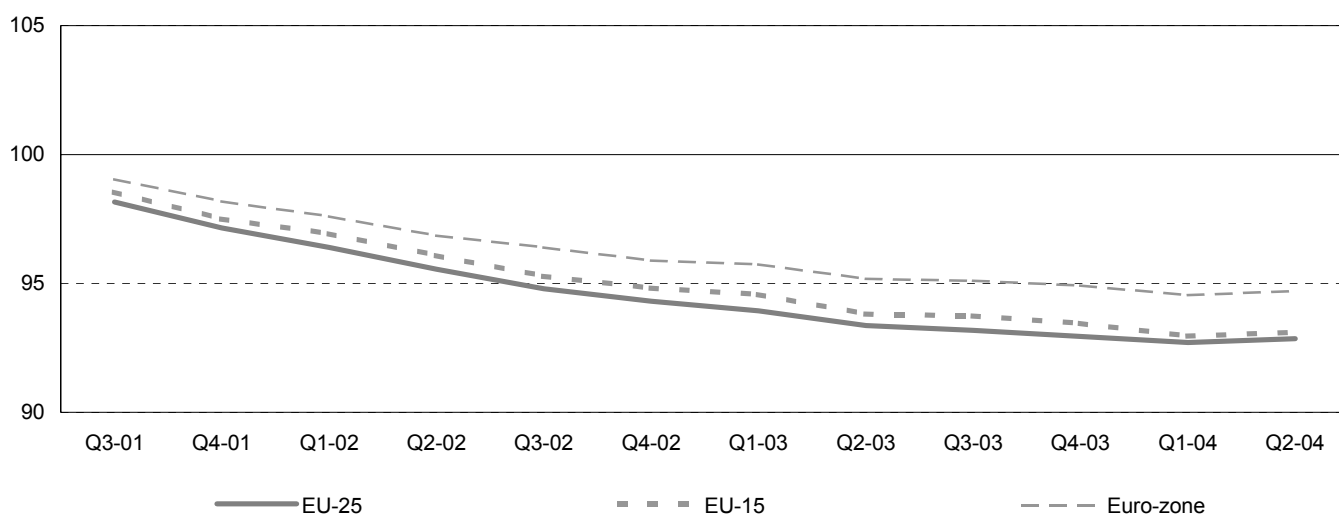


Figure 2: Index of hours worked for total industry (excluding construction), evolution over time, seasonally adjusted data (2000=100); source: Eurostat STS

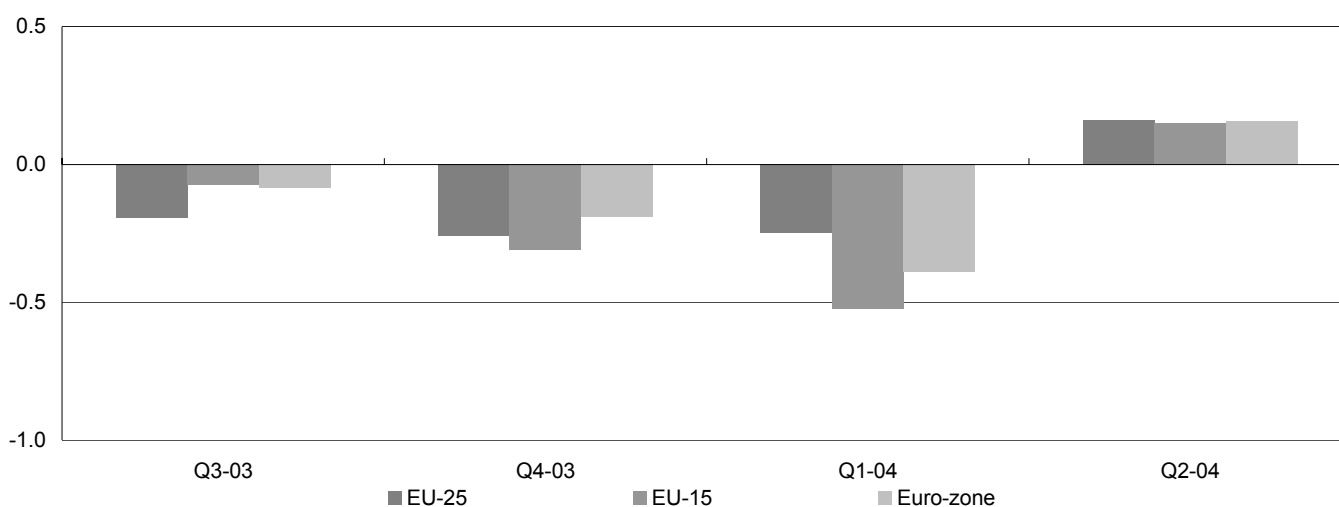


Figure 3: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%); source: Eurostat STS

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction) (continued)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-25	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-2.0	-2.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-0.4
	EU-15	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	-1.8	-3.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	-0.6
	Euro-zone	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-1.1	-2.6	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4
Energy	EU-25	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	-0.7	0.7	0.7	-3.2	-2.2	-0.5	-0.9	1.1	1.5
	EU-15	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.8	0.6	-3.1	-2.0	0.1	-0.5	1.9	2.5
	Euro-zone	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.0	-1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.2
Intermediate goods	EU-25	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.7	-2.4	-1.2	-0.9	0.0	0.5
	EU-15	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-1.7	-2.4	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.1
	Euro-zone	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	-1.1	-2.2	-1.3	-0.8	0.1	0.8
Capital goods	EU-25	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	-1.9	-0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1
	EU-15	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7
	Euro-zone	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0
Consumer durables	EU-25	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.6	-2.4	-4.1	-2.7	-1.7	-1.8	0.0
	EU-15	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	-3.0	-4.8	-3.5	-2.6	-3.0	-0.9
	Euro-zone	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-2.4	-3.8	-2.7	-1.9	-2.2	-0.9
Consumer non-durables	EU-25	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6	-2.6	-0.8	-1.7	-1.8	-0.7
	EU-15	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.5	-2.7	-0.7	-1.7	-1.9	-0.6
	Euro-zone	-0.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	-2.2	-0.7	-1.5	-1.5	-0.2

Table 9: Hours worked index for the MIGs, growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-2.0	-2.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-0.4
EU-15	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	-1.8	-3.0	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	-0.6
Euro-zone	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-1.1	-2.6	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4
BE	-1.8	0.0	0.2	-1.5	0.5	-1.1	-4.0	-4.1	-2.4	-4.0	0.3	-0.2
CZ	-0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	-2.8	-2.2	-0.5	0.0	4.3	4.6
DK	2.5	-0.4	-2.9	4.7	:	:	-6.1	-6.8	-8.4	3.9	:	:
DE	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.9	-2.9	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.4
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	-0.3	-2.0	2.1	0.0	-2.0	0.7	1.9	-4.2	0.0	-0.3	-2.0	0.8
FR	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-2.6	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.7	0.3	1.1	2.6	4.3	3.7	6.2	4.4
CY	0.2	1.8	-0.7	5.2	-3.2	-1.1	-3.8	-1.5	-1.4	6.7	3.0	0.0
LV	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.8	1.5	0.0	1.9	2.8	4.3	0.0
LT	3.6	1.6	1.3	0.2	2.0	-0.2	5.1	5.4	4.3	7.0	5.3	3.4
LU	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	:	:	-1.6	-1.7	0.9	-0.1	:	:
HU	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-2.2	-2.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
MT	6.2	-0.4	-4.4	0.3	-0.2	2.5	10.8	7.2	-0.7	1.4	-4.7	-1.9
NL	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-3.2	-2.7	-2.9	-3.3	-3.7	-3.7
AT	1.2	-0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	-1.3	-1.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.9
PL	-2.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	1.8	0.0	-4.8	-2.9	-2.0	-4.2	1.7	0.9
PT	-1.5	-3.5	0.7	-1.0	-0.6	0.8	-3.8	-6.4	-4.7	-5.1	-2.9	0.0
SI	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.3	-0.4
SK	-1.9	1.6	2.3	-0.4	0.1	2.5	-5.0	-2.8	0.5	1.6	3.6	4.5
FI	-1.4	-1.0	-1.9	0.4	-0.5	:	-5.0	-7.4	-6.9	-3.2	-3.4	:
SE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
UK	-2.1	-1.0	0.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.5	-5.7	-5.1	-1.6	-4.1	-3.1	-2.5
BG	0.8	1.0	-0.3	0.3	1.6	-0.6	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.6	3.5	0.5
RO	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 10: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

The rhythm at which wages and salaries grew in the EU-25's industrial sector somewhat abated in the second quarter of 2004 after particularly rapid growth in the first quarter of 2004 (the highest for 3 years). In comparison with the quarter before, wages and salaries rose by 0.2 % in the EU-25 and by 0.1 % in both the EU-15 and the euro-zone during the second quarter of 2004.

Among the MIGs, industrial wages and salaries in the EU-25 declined for capital goods (-0.1 %) and remained unchanged for consumer non-durables and energy. Intermediate goods and consumer durables both saw wages and salaries increase by 0.2 %.

At a national level, the evolution of wages and salaries shows wide discrepancies from one country to the next. One pattern did however emerge, insofar as wage and salary growth tended to be considerably higher among the ten new Member States than it was among the countries that make-up the EU-15 – see Table 12.

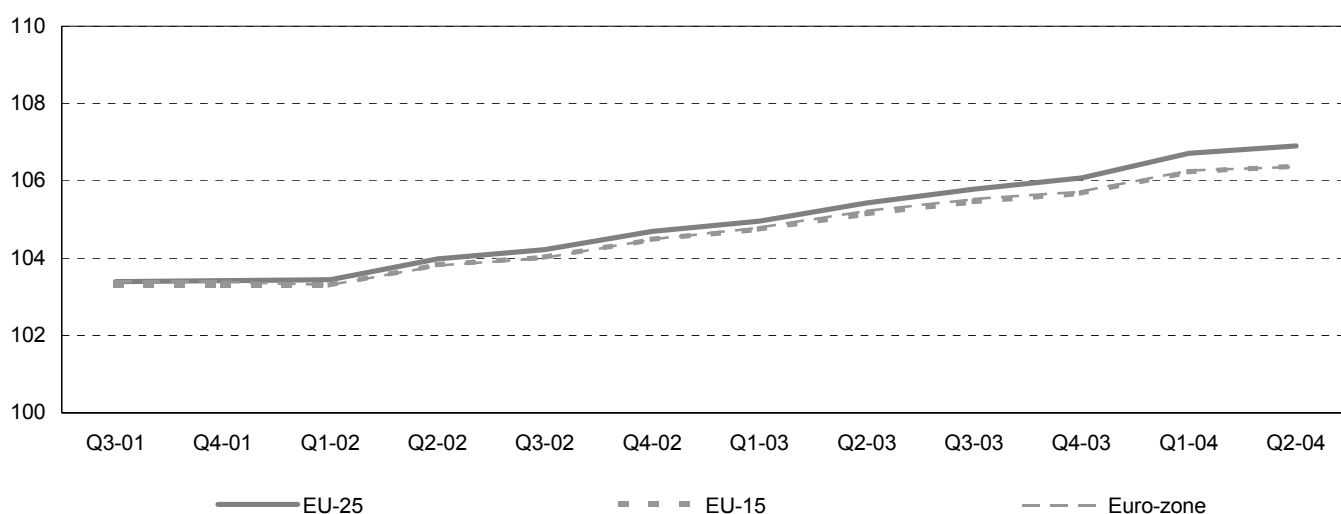


Figure 4: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), evolution over time, seasonally adjusted data (2000=100); source: Eurostat STS

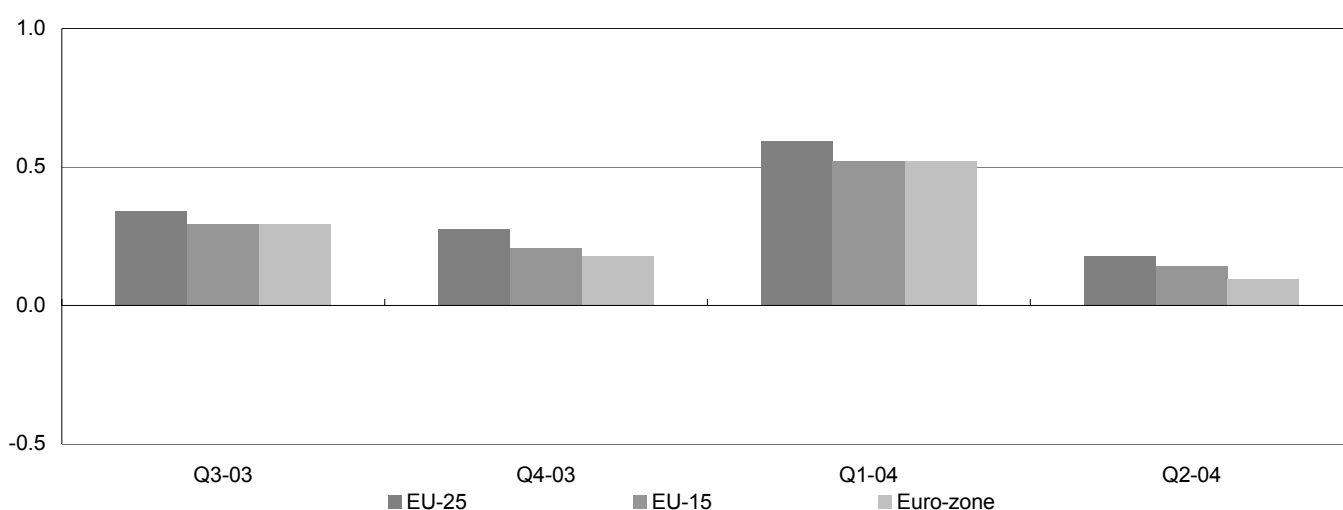


Figure 5: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%); source: Eurostat STS

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction) (continued)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-25	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.3
	EU-15	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.1
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.0
Energy	EU-25	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.8
	EU-15	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	-0.1	2.7	0.7
	Euro-zone	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	1.3	0.1	-0.3	2.6	0.7
Intermediate goods	EU-25	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.5
	EU-15	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.2
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.3
Capital goods	EU-25	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.1	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.3
	EU-15	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	-0.1	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.1
	Euro-zone	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	-0.2	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	0.8
Consumer durables	EU-25	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.8	-1.8	-0.7	-1.1	-0.3	0.5
	EU-15	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.0	-0.2
	Euro-zone	-0.3	-0.9	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.2	-2.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	-0.2
Consumer non-durables	EU-25	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.4
	EU-15	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.3
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.1

Table 11: Wages and salaries index for the MIGs, growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adj. data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04
EU-25	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.3
EU-15	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.1
Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.0
BE	-1.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.9	-0.8	:	-3.1	-6.4	-1.7	-2.3	-1.6	:
CZ	0.9	1.9	1.0	2.5	2.2	0.7	2.6	4.2	3.2	6.3	8.1	6.6
DK	-0.8	0.9	-0.2	0.1	:	:	0.4	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	:	:
DE	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0
EE	1.1	1.1	5.2	1.0	2.7	0.0	13.2	7.7	10.6	8.5	10.3	9.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	2.8	3.1	2.3
FR	0.8	0.2	-0.7	0.4	1.4	-0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.1
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.2
CY	13.8	-6.5	1.8	2.2	-0.2	:	23.6	8.5	9.3	10.7	-2.9	:
LV	2.3	5.2	-0.2	3.6	6.0	0.2	10.4	13.8	9.9	11.3	15.4	9.7
LT	0.0	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.4	4.3	5.0	4.5	6.2	8.2	5.2
LU	0.0	-0.5	1.2	0.3	:	:	0.6	-0.6	1.7	1.6	:	:
HU	1.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.7	6.3	7.0	7.2	8.1	10.5	9.0
MT	2.3	1.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	-0.6	15.0	10.4	3.9	4.8	7.1	1.8
NL	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	0.5	-0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	-1.4	-0.9	-1.7
AT	2.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.2	2.3
PL	-1.7	0.2	2.8	0.9	1.7	-1.1	-1.4	0.6	0.3	2.3	5.8	4.4
PT	-1.2	-0.4	-1.6	-0.5	2.6	-0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-2.9	-3.1	0.9	0.3
SI	0.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.0	7.9	6.5
SK	-0.1	4.4	0.8	0.2	4.3	2.7	5.4	7.2	5.9	5.2	9.9	8.2
FI	-0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.1	4.1	2.0
SE	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	3.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	3.7	1.2	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.4	7.4
RO	7.3	2.6	4.0	3.6	5.4	1.8	20.2	16.5	17.1	18.3	17.0	15.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 12: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%); source: Eurostat STS

Labour input indices for industrial Divisions of NACE

EU-25

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment					Hours worked					Wages and salaries					
	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	
Mining of coal and lignite	10	82.6	81.6	80.3	79.4	78.3	80.0	79.9	80.8	80.9	81.6	84.8	83.2	82.7	86.5	84.6
Gas and oil extraction	11	91.8	90.9	89.8	88.2	87.7	97.8	98.9	98.3	91.7	91.7	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining	12	86.9	86.9	86.8	87.1	88.7	89.4	91.4	89.5	92.1	93.5	:	:	:	:	:
Mining of metal ores	13	89.3	:	:	:	:	89.0	88.3	84.8	87.0	84.7	115.2	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining	14	92.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	89.0	83.7	84.4	83.3	83.8	82.9	102.1	102.3	102.2	103.6	104.1
Food and beverages	15	98.3	97.9	97.5	97.3	97.1	95.4	95.3	95.1	95.0	95.2	108.4	108.7	109.1	109.3	109.5
Tobacco	16	90.9	92.2	92.7	93.9	93.6	83.9	85.2	84.7	85.6	85.5	103.9	105.6	107.6	107.8	109.2
Textiles	17	86.1	84.5	83.1	82.3	81.1	89.1	88.8	88.5	88.2	88.2	98.1	98.2	97.4	97.5	97.7
Clothing	18	83.9	81.3	79.4	78.9	78.1	82.2	82.7	81.5	80.5	80.3	95.5	95.2	95.2	95.2	94.9
Leather products	19	90.4	88.8	86.3	84.7	82.8	82.6	83.1	80.4	79.0	77.9	101.5	102.5	101.4	101.4	101.8
Wood products	20	95.0	94.6	94.2	94.4	94.5	91.0	91.2	91.5	91.8	91.0	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.5	100.8
Pulp & paper	21	95.6	95.5	95.4	95.4	94.9	96.5	95.9	96.1	95.9	95.9	106.1	106.5	106.7	107.3	108.0
Publishing & printing	22	95.6	95.7	95.2	94.7	94.8	95.9	95.3	95.5	94.4	93.8	101.6	101.2	100.9	101.2	100.6
Fuel products	23	92.4	91.3	91.1	88.9	88.9	91.7	90.4	91.2	90.2	89.9	104.5	104.1	104.8	105.8	106.1
Chemicals	24	98.5	98.0	97.3	96.5	95.9	97.7	97.6	97.3	97.0	96.9	108.4	109.0	109.3	109.7	109.9
Rubber & plastic	25	101.2	101.0	101.5	101.8	101.1	99.4	99.3	98.7	100.3	101.2	107.0	107.7	108.7	109.6	110.9
Non-metallic minerals	26	94.3	93.5	93.1	92.4	91.5	92.8	93.4	92.7	93.0	92.5	101.6	101.8	102.1	102.3	102.2
Basic metals	27	91.8	91.5	91.0	90.1	89.6	89.7	89.3	89.0	89.1	89.2	102.6	102.9	102.1	104.3	104.0
Metal products	28	98.6	98.2	97.8	98.1	98.9	96.8	96.9	97.0	97.4	98.0	106.9	107.6	107.7	108.8	109.2
Machinery	29	96.7	96.2	96.0	95.2	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.2	95.9	96.2	106.3	106.4	106.8	107.9	108.3
Office machinery	30	82.5	81.9	81.0	80.0	78.4	83.7	83.9	84.1	82.8	83.0	91.0	90.5	89.1	86.1	84.3
Electrical machinery	31	95.8	94.7	94.5	95.0	95.0	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.4	98.1	105.8	106.1	105.5	108.6	108.1
Radio/TV/communication	32	87.7	85.9	85.4	85.1	84.8	86.6	86.4	86.7	86.9	87.5	102.7	102.8	101.9	102.3	102.2
Medical and optical	33	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.8	102.2	98.4	99.3	98.9	101.2	100.6	108.9	109.1	110.0	112.7	112.5
Motor vehicles	34	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.3	98.8	99.8	100.4	101.7	101.3	111.7	112.0	112.9	114.3	113.8
Other transport	35	95.2	94.8	94.3	94.0	93.5	94.6	94.9	94.2	93.5	94.0	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.5	112.4
Furniture & other manf.	36	97.1	96.6	95.9	95.7	95.0	94.2	93.9	93.1	94.1	93.8	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.2	99.8
Recycling	37	113.5	113.6	114.9	115.5	115.2	106.2	105.9	106.0	106.1	106.0	114.1	122.0	122.9	122.8	123.4
Energy/hot water supply	40	92.4	91.9	91.1	90.5	90.1	121.6	127.7	125.3	121.7	120.2	107.6	107.0	107.6	108.9	108.2
Water	41	102.8	102.4	102.9	103.9	102.6	112.2	114.4	113.7	113.4	112.9	111.8	111.7	111.7	112.7	112.7
Construction	45	99.9	99.5	99.4	100.5	99.4	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.2	93.9	104.0	104.4	104.8	105.2	105.6

EURO-ZONE

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment					Hours worked					Wages and salaries					
	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q4-03	Q1-04	Q2-04	
Mining of coal and lignite	10	76.2	75.2	73.6	73.2	72.6	75.9	75.8	75.4	75.5	73.9	77.0	74.3	72.8	76.7	76.6
Gas and oil extraction	11	92.0	90.3	90.8	90.1	88.9	97.3	95.6	95.2	95.7	96.0	109.8	110.0	111.9	111.8	113.1
Uranium & thorium mining	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mining of metal ores	13	80.6	77.3	79.2	80.7	77.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining	14	100.6	99.5	98.4	96.9	95.8	92.9	92.3	92.4	92.6	92.4	103.2	103.5	103.5	104.8	105.4
Food and beverages	15	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.9	99.8	97.5	97.5	97.3	97.4	97.5	108.2	108.9	108.7	109.2	109.1
Tobacco	16	94.5	97.4	98.1	101.2	99.7	87.2	87.7	86.8	87.3	86.8	105.6	106.4	108.4	107.1	107.8
Textiles	17	87.8	86.2	84.5	83.6	81.8	92.9	92.4	93.2	91.6	91.8	97.9	98.0	96.9	96.9	97.3
Clothing	18	87.9	85.3	83.4	83.1	82.3	87.9	89.0	88.0	86.7	87.7	95.5	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.0
Leather products	19	95.3	93.8	91.4	89.8	87.8	:	:	:	:	:	102.0	103.2	102.0	101.9	102.4
Wood products	20	95.7	94.9	93.2	93.1	92.8	90.3	90.3	89.9	89.5	89.2	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.9	99.0
Pulp & paper	21	96.5	96.2	96.0	96.3	95.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.6	97.4	105.9	106.4	106.5	107.1	107.8
Publishing & printing	22	96.3	95.9	95.7	95.2	95.4	97.2	96.8	96.6	96.1	95.9	102.1	101.7	101.1	101.6	101.0
Fuel products	23	97.8	97.2	97.1	95.3	96.0	98.9	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.4	104.5	104.1	104.8	105.5	106.3
Chemicals	24	99.6	99.2	98.6	97.7	97.2	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.7	99.7	107.7	108.2	108.3	108.8	109.0
Rubber & plastic	25	100.9	100.3	100.8	100.4	99.3	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.9	99.4	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.3	109.6
Non-metallic minerals	26	97.0	96.0	95.6	94.9	93.7	94.7	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.4	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.5
Basic metals	27	97.5	97.2	96.7	95.9	95.2	94.6	94.7	94.6	95.0	94.9	103.0	103.3	102.3	104.1	104.0
Metal products	28	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	99.5	98.2	98.5	98.8	98.8	99.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	108.3	108.5
Machinery	29	100.0	99.4	98.9	98.0	97.5	99.2	99.6	99.9	99.8	100.3	106.6	106.1	106.1	108.1	108.3
Office machinery	30	79.5	77.6	77.6	76.7	75.2	79.9	79.7	80.6	78.1	78.5	89.8	88.8	87.1	85.3	83.4
Electrical machinery	31	94.1	92.8	92.2	93.0	92.4	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.5	97.4	103.4	103.7	103.5	105.1	104.8
Radio/TV/communication	32	93.0	90.8	89.6	88.2	87.8	92.0	92.2	92.8	92.1	92.1	103.5	103.7	102.9	103.6	103.4
Medical and optical	33	102.6	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.0	100.8	102.0	102.2	103.2	102.9	109.7	109.9	110.8	112.8	112.4
Motor vehicles	34	101.4	101.3	101.1	101.4	101.3	99.8	100.4	101.1	101.9	102.0	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.5	113.6
Other transport	35	99.0	98.5	98.0	98.1	97.9	99.5	99.9	99.3	98.1	98.2	110.2	111.2	111.4	112.0	112.9
Furniture & other manf.	36	96.5	95.6	94.7	93.6	92.6	94.4	93.5	93.4	92.5	92.2	99.5	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.4
Recycling	37	114.5	115.7	116.1	116.4	116.2	106.4	105.8	104.6	105.3	104.4	112.4	120.9	121.7	120.7	121.1
Energy/hot water supply	40	93.3	92.6	91.8	91.3	90.9	141.9	141.0	143.1	142.0	142.0	107.2	106.2	106.8	108.4	107.6
Water	41	107.6	107.3	108.9	109.2	108.6	128.8	127.4	128.5	128.3	131.2	110.5	109.6	109.0	110.4	110.3
Construction	45	102.2	101.4	101.3	102.0	101.2	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.1	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.9	101.8

Table 13: Indices in the EU, seasonally adjusted, 2000=100 (1); source: Eurostat STS

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Labour input indices shown in this publication represent in general the evolution of the labour market in the economy. Business statistics aim at providing information for the analysis of the economic cycle.

The **legal basis** for these labour input indicators is the Council Regulation No 1165/98 of 19th of May 1998 concerning short-term statistics.

The Short Term Business Statistics section of Eurostat (D3/EBT) compiles in particular the following three labour input indicators:

The index of the **number of persons employed** monitors the development of employment in industry and services in terms of total numbers. This indicator may be approximated by the number of employees.

The index of **hours worked** shows the development in the total volume of work done. Lastly, it is the objective of the index of **wages and salaries** to show the evolution of the total amount of wages and salaries paid.

Employment index

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons working in an observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the payroll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the payroll. The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the observation unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Hours worked index

The total number of hours worked by employees represents the aggregate number of hours actually worked for the observation unit during the reference period. This variable excludes hours paid but not actually worked such as for annual leave, holidays and sickness leave. It also excludes meal breaks and commuting between home and work. Included are hours actually worked during normal working hours; hours worked in addition to those; time which is spent at the place of work on tasks such as preparing the site and time corresponding to short periods of rest at the work place. If the exact number of hours actually worked is not known, it may be estimated on the basis of the theoretical number of working hours and the average rate of absences (sickness, maternity, etc.).

Wages and salaries index

Wages and salaries include all gratuities, bonuses, ex gratia payments, 13th month payments, severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of-living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc. received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer. Payments for agency workers are not included in wages and salaries.

The seasonally adjusted euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 series are calculated by aggregating the gross series supplied by each Member States and then performing an adjustment for seasonal effects on the resulting series. Therefore, the seasonally adjusted figures for total industry (excluding construction) are based directly on the gross series for European aggregates and not on an aggregation of the seasonally adjusted indices for individual Member States. Figures may therefore differ from those for the aggregation of the MIGs mainly for the following reasons:

- a) the minimum threshold required for euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 totals to be calculated is 60%. Hence, depending on the countries that provide data, there may be different countries used from one aggregate to another and one series to another;
- b) there may be a lack of coherence in Member States data between the MIGs and total industry that affects the overall coherence of the euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 data;

- c) the euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 indices correspond exactly to the aggregation of the countries' respective indices; however, the data published are growth rates of these indices and as such this may create small discrepancies;
- d) discrepancies may also be introduced by conversions done to create monthly and quarterly data in all presentations.

The **weights** for the index come from the Structural Business Statistics database or directly from Member States. Weights and base year are revised every five years. **The current base year is 2000.**

Member States shall transmit a gross index, although they may also transmit seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle indices. Eurostat publishes nationally adjusted data if available, otherwise, it performs the adjustment itself.

Gross data from Member States are aggregated in order **to compile euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 series**. Seasonally adjusted euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 series are then produced using the TRAMO & SEATS method. Missing components for euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25 aggregates are estimated using an ARIMA method. When calculating the data for European aggregates (euro-zone, EU-15 and EU-25) Eurostat makes use of confidential data.

Abbreviations and symbols

- : not available
c confidential

For more information please contact the short-term statistics section of unit D3, Eurostat:

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Further information:

➤ **Reference publications**

Title Quarterly panorama of European business statistics
Subscription code VPA000 Price EUR 100

➤ **Databases**

[EUROSTAT website/Industry, trade and services/Industry, trade and services - horizontal view/Short-term Business Statistics - Monthly and Quarterly \(Industry, Construction, Retail Trade and Other Services\)/Industry \(NACE Rev.1 C-F\) -labour indices and Trade and other services \(NACE Rev. 1 G-K\)](#)

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