

Developments for labour input indicators

during the first quarter of 2001

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Statistics

in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE
AND SERVICES

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The index of employment for total industry (excluding construction) in the EU rose by 0.2% in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the quarter before, whilst the corresponding rate for the euro-zone¹ was 0.3%. There was a high increase in the number of hours worked in the euro-zone, up by 1.8% between the final quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. Wages and salaries grew by 1.5% in the EU in the first quarter of 2001 compared to the final quarter of 2000 and by 1.7% in the euro-zone.

	Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted				Growth rate, year on year, gross data			
	EU-15		Euro-zone		EU-15		Euro-zone	
Employment	Q1-01	0.2	Q1-01	0.3	Q1-01	0.1	Q1-01	0.6
Hours worked	Q1-01	0.5	Q1-01	1.8	Q1-01	-0.4	Q1-01	0.4
Wages & salaries	Q1-01	1.5	Q1-01	1.7	Q1-01	3.9	Q1-01	3.9

Table 1: Recent growth rates for total industry (excluding construction) (%)

Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

In the first quarter of 2001, euro-zone industrial employment grew for the fifth consecutive period (on the basis of a comparison with the previous quarter). In the EU, positive growth in the first quarter of 2001 marked an end to a period of three consecutive quarters when the employment index for total industry declined or was stagnant.

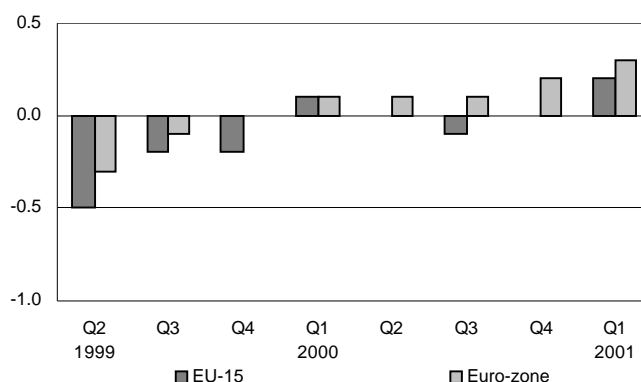


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

Data extracted on: 11.07.2001



¹ Euro-zone data up to the end of 2000 cover eleven Member States (B, D, E, F, IRL, I, L, NL, A, P and FIN); with Greece's entry into the euro-zone from the beginning of 2001, they cover twelve Member States.

Within the main industrial groupings (MIGs) there was a fairly uniform progression for the employment index in the first quarter of 2001. Indeed, the latest growth rates for intermediate goods and capital goods showed employment in the EU rising at the same rate as the total industry average (0.2%) - on the basis of a comparison with the previous quarter - whilst there was 0.3% higher employment in consumer durables industries. The main deviation to this pattern was observed for consumer non-durables, where the number of persons employed in the EU in the first quarter of 2001 fell by 0.4% when compared to the final quarter of 2000 and by 1.6% when compared to the first quarter of 2000. As with the aggregate figures for total industry, euro-zone growth rates for each of the MIGs were generally higher than those for the EU. The highest growth rate between the final quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 was recorded for intermediate goods industries, where the number of persons employed rose by 0.4%.

		Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
		Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15	Total industry	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
	Intermediate goods ind.	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.4
	Capital goods ind.	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Cons. durable goods ind.	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9
	Cons. non-durable goods ind.	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.7	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-1.6	-1.6
Euro-zone	Total industry	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
	Intermediate goods ind.	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8
	Capital goods ind.	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
	Cons. durable goods ind.	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.0
	Cons. non-durable goods ind.	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.2	0.0

Table 2: Employment index for the MIGs, growth rates (%)

The index of employment for total industry grew by as much as 1.0% in Denmark in the first quarter of 2001 (on the basis of a comparison to the final quarter of 2000). There were four other Member States that reported industrial employment growth in excess of 0.5%, Spain, Austria, France and Finland. At the other end of the range, four countries reported a decline in industrial employment during the same period: the Netherlands (-0.1%), Italy (-0.2%), Portugal and the United Kingdom (both -0.5%). With the exception of the Netherlands, these countries also reported a reduction in the number of persons employed between the first quarter of 2000 and that of 2001.

	Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Euro-zone	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
B	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.3
DK	-2.2	0.6	0.7	-1.2	-0.2	1.0	-4.9	-1.8	1.0	-2.2	-0.1	0.3
D	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5
F	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.9
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-2.3	-1.5	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2
L	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.7
NL	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
A	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	-1.7	-0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.9
P	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-3.6	-3.3	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.0
FIN	-0.3	-1.8	2.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	4.4	3.2	2.2	-0.2	-0.1	2.3
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-3.8	-3.6	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7

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

Employment index for services

Employment growth for the EU's retail trade sector was equal to 1.1% between the final quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 - considerably above the corresponding rate for total industry (0.2%) - see table 2 on the previous page. When compared to the same period of 2000, employment within the retail trade sector of the EU economy had expanded by 4.3% up to the first quarter of 2001. This latest figure marked a continuation of the strong rates of the third (4.8%) and fourth (4.6%) quarters of 2000.

Looking at the change in employment between the first quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001, there were only three country-activity pairings which reported a decline in employment, retail trade in Finland (-2.9%) and Germany (-0.5%) and transport and communication in Italy (-3.8%). The highest rates of growth for employment were recorded for business services in France (13.2%) and retail trade in Italy (10.2%).

		Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
		Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
Retail trade	EU-15	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	3.0	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.3
Division 52 (1)(2)	Euro-zone	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.0	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.4
	DK	0.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0
	D	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-2.9	-2.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5
	ES	5.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	6.6	5.0	10.1	6.9	7.1
	I	1.0	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.8	4.9	6.3	7.9	8.9	10.4	10.2
	L	0.2	0.1	:	:	:	:	2.1	1.1	:	:	:	:
	FIN	-1.0	0.9	-1.5	1.5	-2.1	-0.5	1.7	2.0	-2.0	0.9	-1.7	-2.9
Distribution (including retail trade)	F	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6
	I	0.6	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.7	4.1	5.0	6.5	7.7	9.4	9.3
	NL	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.2
Section G (2)													
Hotels & restaurants	F	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	3.5	4.0	6.5	6.7	4.6	3.6
	I	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.4	1.9	1.3	6.0	9.3	9.8	6.3	6.7	5.5
Section H	NL	1.4	2.1	0.2	1.3	1.4	-0.6	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.9	5.1	2.3
Transport & communication	F	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
	I	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-2.5	-2.9	-3.0	-3.0	-3.5	-3.8
Section I	NL	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.0
	FIN	-0.7	-0.8	4.7	0.8	-1.4	1.7	-2.3	-2.5	2.5	4.0	3.2	5.8
Financial intermediation	F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.5
	I	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.0
Section J	NL	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	-2.3	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.3	0.7
Business services	F	-3.1	4.3	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.3	9.5	7.3	7.0	5.9	12.7	13.2
	I	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	-1.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	0.9
Section K	NL	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	5.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	3.0

Table 4: Employment index for services, growth rates (%)

No data available for Member States not included in the table.

- (1) Data from the Netherlands and France have been used in the calculation of the European aggregates but cannot be published for confidentiality reasons;
- (2) Austrian gross figures are available, but because the data starts in the first quarter of 1999 seasonal adjustment is not possible.

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction)

After showing a fluctuating trend during 2000, the growth rate of the number of hours worked in industrial activities in the euro-zone grew by 1.8% in the first quarter of 2001 (compared to the final quarter of 2000). The corresponding growth rate for the EU was also positive, at 0.5%, following negative rates in the three previous quarters.

Finland (2.7%), Austria (2.3%), Germany (1.8%), Luxembourg (1.6%) and Italy (1.1%) all reported that the number of hours worked in industrial activities rose by more than 1.0% in the first quarter of 2001 (compared to the final quarter of 2000).

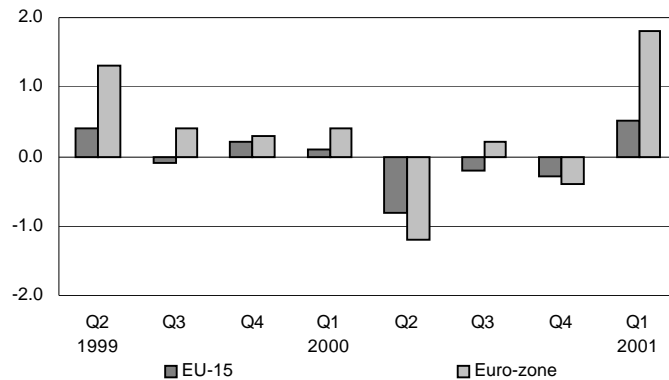


Figure 2: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
		Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15	Total industry	0.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.9	1.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.6	-0.4
	Intermediate goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Capital goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Cons. durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Cons. non-durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone	Total industry	0.3	0.4	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.4
	Intermediate goods ind.	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	1.5	-1.6	-1.0	-2.0	-0.2
	Capital goods ind.	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.8	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.5
	Cons. durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Cons. non-durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 5: Hours worked index for the MIGs, growth rates (%)

Missing MIGs are not calculated due to a lack of information from the Member States.

	Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15	0.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.9	1.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.6	-0.4
Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.4
B	-0.9	1.3	-0.5	-0.9	2.2	-0.5	0.3	2.8	1.4	-1.0	2.2	0.3
D	0.9	0.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.6	1.8	-0.8	1.8	-0.2	-0.5	-2.1	-0.5
I	0.1	0.1	-1.4	0.0	-0.2	1.1	0.9	4.2	-1.6	-1.8	-2.1	0.3
L	-0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.5	1.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-1.5	-0.3	1.0
NL	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
A	-1.2	0.3	0.8	-1.0	0.1	2.3	-2.3	1.0	-0.5	-1.1	0.3	2.3
P	-0.9	-0.6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-4.0	-2.3	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.3
FIN	1.7	-3.4	0.4	0.8	-3.2	2.7	3.8	3.2	-1.7	-0.3	-5.5	0.8
UK	-1.3	0.2	-1.0	-1.4	-2.0	0.5	-5.8	-3.0	-2.8	-3.4	-4.3	-3.9

Table 6: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%) (1)

No data available for Member States not included in the table.

(1) Data for France are available from 1999 onwards; however, due to a lack of data for the base year 1995, it is at present not possible to calculate indices.

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

Wages and salaries for industrial activities rose by 1.5% in the EU in the first quarter of 2001 (compared to the previous quarter). The corresponding growth rate for the euro-zone was 1.7%.

Using a comparison with the same quarter of the previous year, wage growth in the industrial economy was equal to 3.9% in both the EU and the euro-zone in the first quarter of 2001, with a high of 7.8% in Finland and 6.7% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

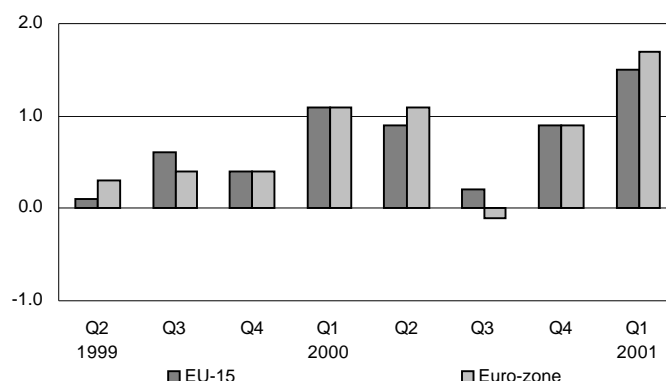


Figure 3: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

	Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15 Total industry	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.9
Intermediate goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods ind.	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.4	5.0
Cons. durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cons. non-durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone Total industry	0.4	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.9
Intermediate goods ind.	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	-0.1	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.7	4.7
Capital goods ind.	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	5.0
Cons. durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cons. non-durable goods ind.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 7: Wages and salaries index for the MIGs, growth rates (%)
Missing MIGs are not calculated due to a lack of information from the Member States.

	Growth rate, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted						Growth rate, year on year, gross data					
	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
EU-15	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.9
Euro-zone	0.4	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.9
B	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.6	4.7	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.0
DK	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	-0.9	2.9	4.8	1.9	2.0	3.6
D	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.9	-0.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.4
I	0.3	0.9	0.3	-0.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	5.6	3.2	-0.1	1.8	4.2
L	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.4	4.3	6.6	5.3	6.7
NL	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.0	6.7
A	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.8	3.9
P	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.6	4.3	2.5	3.1
FIN	0.3	0.9	3.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	4.0	6.8	8.4	4.8	5.4	7.8

Table 8: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%)
No data available for Member States not included in the table.

EU-15 labour input indices for industrial Divisions of the NACE classification

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment						Hours worked						Wages and salaries					
	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q4-99	Q1-00	Q2-00	Q3-00	Q4-00	Q1-01
Mining of coal and lignite 10	62.2	60.6	59.0	57.3	55.4	53.7	66.8	63.8	60.6	57.8	54.7	55.6	85.5	86.0	86.7	85.1	82.3	80.7
Gas and oil extraction 11	101.7	101.6	103.1	103.1	102.3	102.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining 14	91.7	91.6	92.5	89.9	89.9	88.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Food and beverages 15	100.2	100.3	100.7	101.1	101.3	101.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco 16	97.9	100.4	100.4	99.1	94.6	92.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textiles 17	88.5	88.0	87.8	87.0	86.7	87.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	98.4	99.1	99.0	99.2	98.7	100.8
Clothing 18	80.6	78.7	77.8	76.5	75.0	74.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Leather products 19	82.5	82.7	79.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wood products 20	99.4	101.2	102.0	102.8	103.0	102.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pulp & paper 21	94.0	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Publishing & printing 22	101.8	102.0	101.3	101.7	102.3	102.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fuel products 23	86.0	84.4	81.7	81.3	79.8	81.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chemicals 24	96.6	96.1	95.9	96.1	95.7	96.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	106.8	108.3	109.2	109.3	109.9	111.1
Rubber & plastic 25	101.4	102.4	103.3	103.2	102.9	103.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	111.9	112.6	114.0	113.7	115.1	117.4
Non-metallic minerals 26	94.9	95.4	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	104.3	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.5	108.2
Basic metals 27	92.6	93.1	93.5	93.8	94.4	95.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	105.2	106.0	107.6	108.9	108.8	111.4
Metal products 28	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.3	101.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	109.5	110.0	111.2	111.5	113.3	114.4
Machinery 29	97.5	97.5	97.7	97.5	97.4	98.5	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.7	107.9	108.9	109.7	110.1	111.5	113.4
Office machinery 30	98.5	98.1	96.7	98.1	100.3	99.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electrical machinery 31	96.6	96.7	97.1	97.8	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.8	99.1	100.1	104.1	105.1	105.7	105.9	107.3	110.9
Radio/TV/communication 32	102.0	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.1	107.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	114.6	116.7	118.4	120.8	122.6	125.3
Medical and optical 33	99.1	99.2	98.9	100.2	101.8	103.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Motor vehicles 34	105.1	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.5	106.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	117.7	118.4	120.4	121.3	122.3	124.3
Other transport 35	97.4	96.7	96.7	95.9	95.7	95.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Furniture & other manf. 36	98.6	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.1	99.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Recycling 37	114.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	122.7	124.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Energy/hot water supply 40	86.8	85.7	85.2	85.1	84.4	83.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Water 41	89.2	90.6	89.9	89.8	89.4	90.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Construction 45	107.7	108.5	108.7	108.0	107.8	107.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.5	102.6	103.5	:	:	:

Table 9: Indices for the EU, seasonally adjusted, 1995 = 100

Missing indicators are not calculated due to a lack of information from the Member States.

ØØ 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 Short Term Business Statistics unit of Eurostat (D3/EBT) handles in particular the following three labour input indicators:

The **number of persons employed index** 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 **hours worked index** shows the development in the total volume of work done.

Lastly, it is the objective of the **wages and salaries index** to show the evolution of the total amount of wages and salaries paid.

The **legal basis** for the labour indicators is the Council Regulation No 1165/98 of 19th of May 1998 concerning short-term statistics, which is currently in the process of implementation.

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 producing output of 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.

Related indices

This publication on labour input variables supplements the Eurostat publications on labour costs. In addition, the National Accounts contain information on the labour

input variables.

The **labour cost index** aims at providing information on the evolution of labour costs and thus has a different focus compared to the labour input variables of business statistics. For many Member States the actual source for the labour cost index is, at least partly, business statistics. Some Member States base themselves on the data from National Accounts, administrative employer files or separate earnings survey. A mixture of different sources might also be used.

The **National Accounts** provide information on labour input variables but in physical as well as in value forms. These variables complement other National Accounts aggregates and therefore need to be fully consistent with them. Business statistics are used by many Member States for short-term analysis in the context of quarterly National Accounts, in addition to information from labour force surveys. When revising these estimates later, more administrative data is taken into account.

Please note that the different sources may show some variations due to different practices of revisions, seasonal adjustment, characteristics of data sources, and aggregation methods.

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