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Developments for labour input indicators during the first quarter of 2002

Industrial employment down by 0.9% in the EU & euro-zone

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Industrial employment (excluding construction) in both the EU and the euro-zone¹ declined by 0.9% in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the quarter before. The number of hours worked in the EU's industrial economy declined by 1.0% in the first quarter of 2002 (again compared to the quarter before), whilst in the euro-zone there was a 1.2% reduction. Wages and salaries in the EU and the euro-zone rose at a moderate pace, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively in the first quarter of 2002.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data				Year on year growth rates, gross data			
	EU-15		Euro-zone		EU-15		Euro-zone	
Employment	Q1-02	-0.9	Q1-02	-0.9	Q1-02	-2.9	Q1-02	-2.6
Hours worked	Q1-02	-1.0	Q1-02	-1.2	Q1-02	-3.9	Q1-02	-3.9
Wages & salaries	Q1-02	0.1	Q1-02	0.2	Q1-02	0.8	Q1-02	0.8

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

Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

The first quarter of 2002 saw a continuation in the decline of industrial employment in both the EU and the euro-zone, as four consecutive quarter on quarter negative rates were registered. Moreover, the negative rates recorded in both the EU and the euro-zone continued to quicken at the start of 2002.

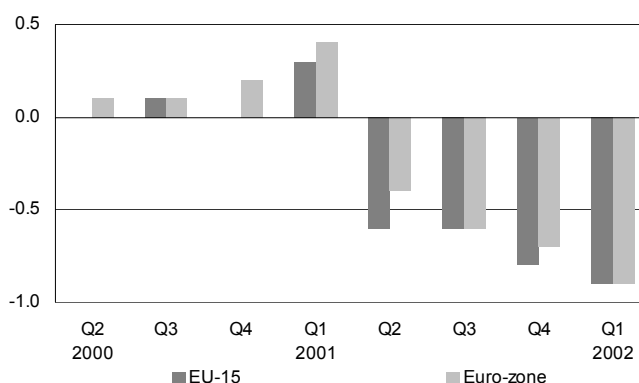


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

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.

On the basis of a comparison between one quarter and the next, there was a decline in employment in all but one of the Main Industrial Groupings (MIGs). The number of persons employed in the EU's consumer non-durables industries rose by 0.2% in the first quarter of 2002, in both areas, EU and the euro-zone.

Compared to the first quarter 2001, the number of persons employed in the EU fell by 2.9% in the first quarter of 2002. There was virtually no change in the number of persons employed in the capital goods sector or the consumer non-durables sector, whilst considerable decreases in employment were registered for the other three MIGs. Of these the differentials between the rates for the EU and the euro-zone were not very pronounced, other than for the energy sector, where employment fell by 3.0% in the euro-zone and 2.1% in the EU.

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-2.9
	Euro-zone	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-2.6
Energy	EU-15	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	-4.8	-4.0	-2.9	-2.7	-1.5	-2.1
	Euro-zone	-2.1	-0.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-4.7	-3.8	-3.0	-3.5	-2.4	-3.0
Intermediate goods	EU-15	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	-0.2	-1.4	-2.9
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-1.3	-2.7
Capital goods	EU-15	0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.1
	Euro-zone	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	-0.1
Consumer durables	EU-15	0.5	0.7	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.8	-0.5	-1.7
	Euro-zone	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.7	-0.3	-1.4
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
	Euro-zone	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1

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

For the third consecutive quarter, the Finnish industrial economy posted a positive gain in employment, contrary to the general evolution in the EU. It reported growth of 1.4% in the first quarter of 2002 (compared with the previous quarter), while all other countries for which data are available had negative rates of change, other than Luxembourg (0.4% growth) and Denmark (no change). The most significant quarter on quarter declines in industrial employment were reported in Belgium, Portugal and Spain.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
EU-15	0.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-2.9
Euro-zone	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-2.6
B	0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-2.8	-6.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	-3.3	-9.5
DK	0.1	0.8	0.2	-2.4	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-2.3	-3.2
D	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-2.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	1.8	1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0	6.0	5.8	4.0	2.7	0.0	-2.5
F	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	-0.1	-1.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	-0.5	-0.3	-1.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-2.4	-2.2	-2.5	-3.4	-4.0	-4.6
L	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.7
NL	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
A	0.2	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.1	-1.4
P	-0.7	-0.9	-1.4	-1.2	-1.5	-1.4	-2.5	-2.7	-3.8	-4.1	-5.0	-5.5
FIN	-0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	-0.1	2.3	-0.6	0.1	1.0	2.0
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-0.7	-0.5	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-3.2	-2.9	-3.2	-3.4	-3.8	-4.2

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

Employment index for services

Employment growth in the EU's retail trade sector expanded at a modest pace in the first quarter of 2002; as the number of persons employed rose by 0.1% compared to the previous quarter; a similar rate was recorded in the euro-zone. This figure was considerably below the rates recorded throughout 2001 in both areas, when increases of between 0.5% and 1.6% were registered. As a result, when compared to the same quarter of a year before, EU retail trade employment rose by 2.4% (compared to 3.9% in the final quarter of 2001), whilst the corresponding rates in the euro-zone were 2.5% (and 4.0%).

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
Retail trade	EU-15	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.9	2.4
Division 52 (1)	Euro-zone	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.5
	DK	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.4
	D	-0.3	0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	-0.1
	E	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	-1.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	5.3	5.3	2.5
	I	2.0	3.0	1.5	0.1	3.0	0.4	10.4	10.2	8.8	6.8	7.9	5.1
	L	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	-0.9	1.1	2.2	3.0	4.1	4.6	2.9
	NL	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2
	FIN	-4.2	2.3	1.2	-1.2	3.4	0.6	-1.7	-2.9	1.3	-2.0	5.8	4.2
Distribution (including retail trade)	DK	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.6
	F	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
	I	1.9	2.8	1.3	-0.1	2.8	0.0	9.4	9.3	8.0	6.0	6.9	4.0
Section G (2)	L	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.4	3.7
	A	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2
	FIN	-3.5	1.9	1.6	-4.3	3.8	0.7	0.0	-0.7	3.1	-4.4	2.9	1.6
Hotels & restaurants	DK	-1.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	-2.6	0.7	-0.1	0.5	3.5	2.3
	D	-0.8	2.0	-2.0	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.5	1.2	-1.2	-0.7	0.3	-2.3
Section H (2)	F	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	4.3	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.9
	I	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.1	6.7	5.5	6.7	7.5	7.6	6.5
	L	1.3	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.0
	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	-2.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	-1.8	4.9
	FIN	1.1	-1.2	4.2	4.9	-2.3	2.1	-6.1	0.0	5.1	8.9	5.6	9.3
Transport & communication	DK	0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	2.5	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.2
	F	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.2
Section I (2)	I	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	-1.2	-3.5	-3.8	-4.2	-3.7	-2.8	-3.1
	A	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-2.5	-2.5	-2.1	-2.3	-1.0	-1.2
	FIN	-1.8	1.5	1.5	-2.8	0.2	-2.0	3.2	5.8	2.7	-1.7	0.3	-3.2
Financial intermediation	F	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.6
	I	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0
Section J (2)	A (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2
Business services	F	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	8.2	6.9	4.4	3.0	1.9	2.2
	I	0.6	-1.4	1.2	5.3	0.5	0.6	3.4	0.9	0.9	5.6	5.7	7.9
Section K (2)	A (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.3	8.8	7.2	5.2	3.2	2.7

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

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

- (1) French data are not published as they are confidential;
- (2) Dutch data no longer appear due to a revision in data collection procedures and methodology; as a result these figures are now confidential;
- (3) Because the data starts in the first quarter of 1999 the time-series is not long enough for seasonal adjustment.

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction)

The number of hours worked in the EU's industrial economy declined for the fourth consecutive quarter, down by 1.0% in the EU and 1.2% in the euro-zone in the first quarter of 2002 (compared to the quarter before).

The number of hours worked decreased in all the five MIGs, with particularly large decreases recorded in the energy sector (-5.4% in both the EU and the euro-zone), whilst reductions of at least 1.0% were also recorded in intermediate goods (-1.3%) and consumer durables (-1.0%).

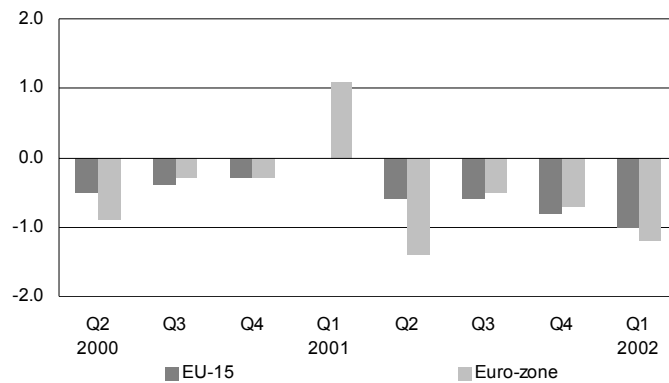


Figure 2: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-2.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.3	-1.8	-3.9
	Euro-zone	-0.3	1.1	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-3.9
Energy	EU-15	-2.6	2.9	-2.1	-0.9	-0.2	-5.4	-7.8	-3.9	-3.1	-2.8	-0.4	-8.3
	Euro-zone	-2.6	2.9	-2.1	-0.9	-0.2	-5.4	-7.8	-3.9	-3.1	-2.8	-0.4	-8.3
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.4	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	-1.8	-2.4	-4.4
	Euro-zone	-0.4	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	-1.8	-2.4	-4.4
Capital goods	EU-15	-0.1	2.6	-2.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-3.4
	Euro-zone	-0.1	2.6	-2.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-3.4
Consumer durables	EU-15	-0.5	1.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-3.4
	Euro-zone	-0.5	1.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-3.4
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-0.7	1.2	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-2.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-2.5
	Euro-zone	-0.7	1.2	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-2.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-2.5

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

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
EU-15	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-2.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.3	-1.8	-3.9
Euro-zone	-0.3	1.1	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-3.9
B	1.5	0.6	-2.0	-0.1	-0.7	-2.7	1.8	0.7	-1.3	0.1	-1.8	-5.7
D	-0.9	1.9	-1.9	-0.3	-2.1	-1.9	-2.0	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-2.5	-6.1
F	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-1.7
I	-0.5	1.3	-1.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-2.1	0.3	-1.6	-1.3	-0.7	-3.0
L	0.4	1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-1.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-3.0	-4.5
NL	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.8
A	-0.1	2.7	-1.6	-1.0	0.5	-0.7	0.0	2.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5	-2.8
P	-1.1	-0.2	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-2.3	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.3	-3.7	-7.1
FIN	-3.8	2.5	-1.8	-1.2	1.0	-0.1	-5.5	0.8	-2.1	-4.4	0.4	-2.0
UK	-1.2	0.3	-0.5	-1.1	-1.9	-0.3	-4.1	-3.5	-2.6	-2.4	-3.4	-3.8

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

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

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

As industrial employment and the number of hours worked fell during 2001, there was a slowdown in the rate at which wages and salaries increased in the EU. In the fourth quarter of 2001 there was a 0.1% decrease in wages and salaries in the EU and a 0.2% reduction in the euro-zone, which was followed by moderate growth of 0.1% in the EU and 0.2% in the euro-zone in the first quarter of 2002 (all compared to the quarter before).

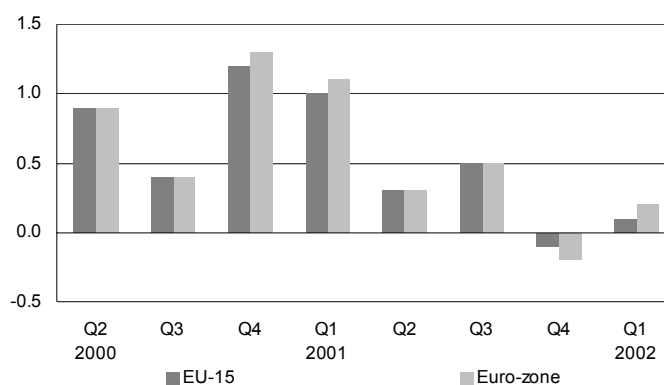


Figure 3: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

Amongst the Member States the pattern was not as clear, with wages and salaries rising at a relatively fast pace in France, Italy, Luxembourg and Austria in the first quarter of 2002.

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.1	2.7	4.2	3.2	3.6	1.4	0.8
	Euro-zone	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.4	0.8
Energy	EU-15	-1.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	-3.9	8.4	-2.3	-2.3	-0.2	1.8	-0.9	6.1
	Euro-zone	-1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	-3.9	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	-0.4	1.7	-1.0	6.0
Intermediate goods	EU-15	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	3.2	5.0	3.4	2.4	0.6	-1.1
	Euro-zone	1.0	2.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	3.2	5.0	3.4	2.4	0.6	-1.1
Capital goods	EU-15	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.5	4.4	4.6	2.9	1.2
	Euro-zone	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.5	4.4	4.7	2.9	1.3
Consumer durables	EU-15	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.1	-0.8
	Euro-zone	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	1.2	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5	-0.5
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.5	0.9
	Euro-zone	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	1.3	1.1

Table 7: Wages and salaries index for the MIGs, growth rates (%)

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
EU-15	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.1	2.7	4.2	3.2	3.6	1.4	0.8
Euro-zone	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.4	0.8
B	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.8	0.6	-0.2
DK	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.2	1.7	3.1	3.4	2.4	0.4
D	0.4	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.8	0.6	-1.2
F	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.9	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.2	2.1	1.3
I	4.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.8	4.2	2.5	7.2	2.2	5.5
L	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	-0.3	1.1	5.3	6.5	6.3	3.7	1.9	1.9
A	1.1	0.6	-0.5	6.8	-7.0	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.8	7.7	-1.1	0.8
P	0.0	0.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	2.2	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.3	-0.6
FIN	1.7	2.5	0.9	-0.3	0.6	-2.2	5.4	8.0	6.8	4.4	3.9	-1.6

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 NACE

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment						Hours worked						Wages and salaries					
	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q4-00	Q1-01	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02
Mining of coal and lignite 10	56.4	54.8	53.7	51.9	51.1	50.0	52.3	53.2	52.2	49.6	48.9	47.5	67.4	65.5	64.7	61.8	61.9	59.6
Gas and oil extraction 11	98.8	98.9	99.3	102.1	102.0	100.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining 14	90.2	89.4	89.6	89.6	90.3	90.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	97.0	97.4	97.0	96.6	96.1	95.9
Food and beverages 15	102.0	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.0	98.3	98.9	98.1	97.8	97.8	97.3	108.1	108.8	109.5	110.4	111.0	111.7
Tobacco 16	95.5	93.0	92.9	87.8	86.5	86.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textiles 17	86.6	86.8	86.3	85.3	83.9	83.1	89.6	90.0	88.4	88.2	87.2	86.1	101.4	104.1	102.5	102.1	102.0	102.6
Clothing 18	73.7	73.9	72.5	71.7	70.6	69.4	81.2	81.5	78.5	78.1	76.4	76.7	92.8	93.3	91.9	93.4	91.6	93.1
Leather products 19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wood products 20	101.9	101.0	101.2	100.8	99.6	98.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.7	102.3	101.6	100.7	99.5	98.6
Pulp & paper 21	95.4	94.5	94.1	92.6	92.8	91.9	93.7	94.3	93.3	93.9	94.2	93.5	109.2	111.4	111.9	111.4	112.8	112.8
Publishing & printing 22	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.8	102.9	103.9	103.1	102.3	102.2	100.9	115.1	116.1	116.5	116.8	116.9	117.1
Fuel products 23	84.6	85.9	86.5	86.0	85.9	84.7	83.7	83.9	81.3	81.4	82.9	80.5	96.1	94.7	97.6	98.4	93.8	98.4
Chemicals 24	97.0	97.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	96.6	99.1	99.9	99.0	98.8	98.1	97.8	108.0	109.1	109.9	110.3	110.3	110.2
Rubber & plastic 25	102.1	102.9	102.0	101.1	100.4	99.7	101.9	102.7	101.3	100.7	99.6	98.6	114.1	115.9	116.1	116.1	115.9	115.9
Non-metallic minerals 26	96.3	96.7	96.3	95.4	93.8	93.2	91.9	92.2	90.5	89.7	88.8	87.7	104.7	104.8	104.6	104.1	103.7	103.5
Basic metals 27	94.6	95.3	94.7	93.5	92.6	91.6	94.4	96.1	93.2	92.6	92.2	92.1	107.4	110.4	109.2	109.1	107.9	107.4
Metal products 28	101.7	100.8	100.8	100.1	99.0	98.3	101.0	102.0	100.5	100.5	99.3	97.8	112.5	114.3	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.1
Machinery 29	98.5	99.4	99.6	99.1	98.8	98.8	97.6	97.9	97.6	97.0	95.8	94.3	111.4	113.5	113.8	114.0	113.8	114.5
Office machinery 30	101.8	101.3	99.9	97.7	95.7	94.0	94.1	97.3	95.6	94.3	95.1	92.9	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.1	94.6	94.2
Electrical machinery 31	98.4	98.3	97.9	96.8	96.1	94.6	97.4	98.8	97.3	96.4	94.5	92.6	109.3	113.0	112.2	111.7	109.5	110.2
Radio/TV/communication 32	106.0	107.0	105.5	103.4	101.1	98.0	108.5	110.8	107.8	106.5	105.8	102.8	126.7	132.2	131.5	131.2	131.0	130.7
Medical and optical 33	102.9	104.5	105.1	104.9	105.2	104.4	100.0	102.1	101.2	101.0	100.4	100.9	114.1	116.8	118.0	118.6	118.7	119.5
Motor vehicles 34	108.2	108.7	108.2	108.2	107.9	106.9	106.2	107.9	105.5	106.2	104.5	103.6	125.3	128.2	128.5	129.4	130.3	130.9
Other transport 35	97.6	98.3	98.6	98.1	98.4	98.2	90.8	91.6	91.0	91.1	91.0	90.2	103.4	105.4	106.4	106.9	107.6	108.0
Furniture & other manf. 36	99.7	99.4	98.6	97.6	96.2	94.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.7	101.9	101.5	101.6	100.6	99.8
Recycling 37	131.0	132.6	132.3	133.7	133.3	133.7	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.5	117.2	116.7	153.1	158.4	161.2	159.8	161.7	162.1
Energy/hot water supply 40	82.1	81.7	81.4	80.4	79.5	78.8	131.9	130.8	128.0	126.9	128.0	99.2	99.0	99.7	100.1	101.1	97.7	106.2
Water 41	81.5	81.4	80.7	80.4	79.6	79.8	101.0	101.7	101.4	100.8	101.0	72.9	112.8	112.6	114.0	114.5	115.3	118.3
Construction 45	106.7	107.3	108.4	108.6	108.8	109.9	98.1	97.2	97.0	96.5	96.5	96.2	110.2	111.5	111.7	113.3	115.5	119.2

Table 9: Indices for the EU, seasonally adjusted, 1995 = 100 (1)

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

➤ 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 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.

The **legal basis** for these labour input 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 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 and EU-15 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 and EU-15 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 and EU-15 data;

c) the euro-zone and EU-15 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.

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 this index on data from National Accounts, administrative employer files or a separate earnings survey. A mixture of different sources may be used.

The **National Accounts** provide information on labour input variables 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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Further information:

➤ Reference publications

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