

Statistics

in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE
AND SERVICES

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Developments for labour input indicators during the third quarter of 2002

Industrial employment down by 0.6% in the EU

Romy Becker-Schneider

Industrial employment (excluding construction) in the EU declined by 0.6% between the second and third quarters of 2002, while the corresponding rate for the euro-zone¹ was -0.5%. As such, the slight decrease in the rate of decline of the number of persons employed recorded in the second quarter of 2002 was confirmed in the third quarter.

In the euro-zone the number of hours worked fell by 0.2% between the second and third quarters of 2002, while in the EU the corresponding reduction was 0.7%. Over the same period, there was a modest decline of 0.1% in wages and salaries in the EU's industrial economy (the same rate was registered in the euro-zone).

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data				Year on year growth rates, gross data			
	EU-15		Euro-zone		EU-15		Euro-zone	
Employment	Q3-02	-0.6	Q3-02	-0.5	Q3-02	-2.8	Q3-02	-2.5
Hours worked	Q3-02	-0.7	Q3-02	-0.2	Q3-02	-3.0	Q3-02	-2.2
Wages & salaries	Q3-02	-0.1	Q3-02	-0.1	Q3-02	0.2	Q3-02	0.2

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

Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

In the third quarter of 2002 industrial employment declined for the sixth consecutive quarter in both the EU and the euro-zone on the basis of a comparison with the previous quarter (as shown below).

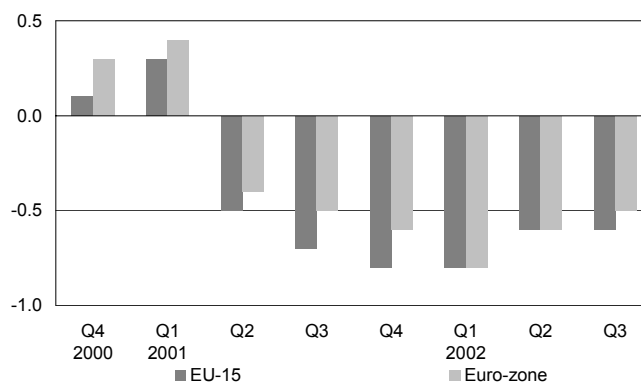


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

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.

Data extracted on: 20.01.2003



On the basis of a comparison between one quarter and the same quarter of the previous year, industrial employment in the EU fell by 2.8% (-2.5% in the euro-zone). This figure continued a series of negative rates for the EU that started in the second quarter of 2001.

The number of persons employed in the main industrial groupings (MIGs) fell for every MIG between the second and third quarter of 2002. The most significant reductions were registered for energy, intermediate goods, capital goods and consumer durables (in the euro-zone). On the other hand, the declines recorded in the EU's consumer durables and consumer non-durables sectors were modest (0.1% and 0.2% respectively).

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-2.7	-2.9	-2.8
	Euro-zone	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-2.3	-2.6	-2.5
Energy	EU-15	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.6	-1.6	-2.1	-2.3	-3.5	-3.6	-3.2
	Euro-zone	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.4	-3.2	-3.7	-3.4	-4.9	-4.7	-3.8
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	1.4	0.6	-0.7	-3.0	-3.4	-3.4
	Euro-zone	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	1.4	0.7	-0.6	-3.0	-3.3	-3.3
Capital goods	EU-15	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.6	-1.6	-2.0
	Euro-zone	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	-0.6	-1.7	-2.1
Consumer durables	EU-15	0.3	-1.5	-0.5	-1.3	-0.8	-0.1	2.6	0.7	-0.1	-3.0	-4.1	-2.7
	Euro-zone	0.4	-1.4	-0.4	-1.3	-1.3	-0.6	2.6	0.8	0.1	-2.7	-4.3	-3.6
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	-0.3	-0.5	-1.4
	Euro-zone	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1

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

Among the Member States, industrial employment declined between the second and third quarters of 2002 in all but two of the twelve Member States for which data are available. There was no change in industrial employment in Finland, while there was a 0.8% expansion in the number of persons employed in Spain (the second consecutive quarter that a positive rate had been registered). Quarter on quarter reductions of at least 1.0% were recorded in four of the Member States (Denmark, the United Kingdom, Austria and Portugal).

In comparison to the same quarter of a year before, industrial employment was lower in every Member State except Spain, where the number of persons employed had grown by 0.6%.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
EU-15	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-2.7	-2.9	-2.8
Euro-zone	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-2.3	-2.6	-2.5
B	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0
DK	-0.2	-1.7	-1.2	0.0	0.4	-2.2	-0.2	-1.4	-2.3	-3.1	-2.4	-3.0
D	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-2.0	-2.7	-3.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9	1.5	0.8	4.0	2.7	0.0	-2.5	-0.4	0.6
F	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-1.8	-2.1
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-2.5	-3.4	-4.0	-4.6	-4.7	-4.0
L	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.6	1.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.8
NL	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-2.1
A	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	-2.9
P	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	-3.3	-3.8	-3.9
FIN	-0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	-2.8	0.0	-0.6	0.1	1.0	2.0	-0.7	-1.0
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-3.4	-3.8	-4.5	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3

Table 3: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%) (1)

(1) S: information from 2000 onwards; index not computable.

Employment index for services

Employment in the EU's retail trade sector increased by 0.5% between the second and third quarters of 2002, while there were 2.0% more persons employed compared to the third quarter of 2001. In Germany and Luxembourg there were three successive quarter on quarter decreases in the number of persons employed in the retail trade sector. The highest rate of growth was recorded in Spain, where 1.8% more persons were employed (following 2.2% growth the quarter before).

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
Retail trade	EU-15	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.0
Division 52	Euro-zone	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.0
	DK	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.7	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.8
	D	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.8
	E	1.4	1.2	1.3	-1.4	2.2	1.8	6.8	5.3	5.3	2.5	3.5	3.6
	F	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.0
	I	1.6	0.4	2.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	8.8	6.8	7.9	5.1	4.5	5.0
	L (1)	0.9	1.2	1.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	3.0	4.1	4.6	2.9	1.9	0.0
	NL	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4
	FIN	1.1	-1.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	-0.7	1.3	-2.0	5.8	4.2	2.9	3.3
Distribution (including retail trade)	DK	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4	-2.3	-1.9	-2.0
	F	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
	I	1.3	0.1	2.7	-0.1	0.8	0.6	8.0	6.0	6.9	4.0	3.5	4.0
Section G (2)	L (1)	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.2	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	1.8
	A	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.9
	FIN	1.6	-4.4	3.8	0.7	-0.9	1.1	3.1	-4.4	2.9	1.6	-0.9	4.7
Hotels & restaurants	DK	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.9
	D	-1.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	-1.9	-1.6	-3.0
Section H (2)	F	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	-2.7	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.2	-0.4	0.8
	I	2.8	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	6.5	3.3	3.0
	L (1)	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.2	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.3
	A	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	-1.8	4.9	1.9	1.7
	FIN	4.2	4.8	-2.2	2.1	0.8	1.2	5.1	8.9	5.6	9.3	5.2	1.8
Transport & communication	DK	0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.7	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-1.4
	F	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.5	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.7
Section I (2)	I	-1.2	-0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-4.2	-3.7	-2.8	-3.1	-2.3	-2.1
	A	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-2.1	-2.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.6	-2.1
	FIN	1.5	-2.9	0.2	-2.0	-0.3	1.3	2.7	-1.7	0.3	-3.2	-4.9	-0.8
Financial intermediation	F	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.0	1.1	1.0
	I	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0
Section J (2)	A (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Business services	F	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.6	4.5	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8
	I	1.4	4.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	5.6	5.7	7.9	7.0	3.6
Section K (2)	A (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.2	5.2	3.2	2.7	4.1	4.4
	FIN	-1.4	2.9	2.2	-1.3	2.6	-0.6	7.0	7.9	6.7	2.4	6.5	2.9

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

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

- (1) Provisional data for the latest quarter.
- (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)

As with the employment index, the number of hours worked in the EU's industrial economy declined for the sixth consecutive quarter. The reduction in the third quarter of 2002 was 0.7% (-0.2% in the euro-zone). Compared to the third quarter of 2001, the number of hours worked in the EU's industrial economy fell by 3.0% (-2.2% in the euro-zone).

In contrast to the data for employment, there were decreases in the number of hours worked between the second and third quarters of 2002 only in the consumer durables sector of the EU's industrial economy.

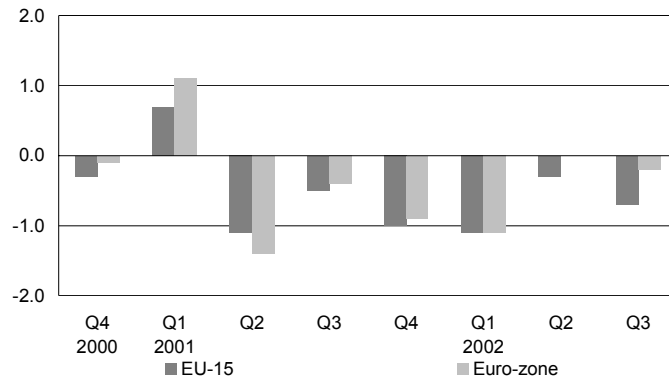


Figure 2: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-1.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-2.1	-3.9	-2.9	-3.0
	Euro-zone	-1.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-3.8	-2.4	-2.2
Energy	EU-15	-1.6	-1.0	-0.4	-5.7	0.2	0.6	-2.6	-2.4	-0.4	-8.3	-6.8	-5.5
	Euro-zone	-1.6	-1.0	-0.4	-5.7	0.2	0.6	-2.6	-2.4	-0.4	-8.3	-6.8	-5.5
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-2.0	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-2.3	-4.2	-2.5	-1.4
	Euro-zone	-2.0	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-2.3	-4.2	-2.5	-1.4
Capital goods	EU-15	-1.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-3.7	-2.3	-1.8
	Euro-zone	-1.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-3.7	-2.3	-1.8
Consumer durables	EU-15	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-3.8	-4.2	-4.5
	Euro-zone	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-3.8	-4.2	-4.5
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-2.5	-1.5	-1.2
	Euro-zone	-1.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-2.5	-1.5	-1.2

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					
	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
EU-15	-1.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-2.1	-3.9	-2.9	-3.0
Euro-zone	-1.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-3.8	-2.4	-2.2
B	-1.7	-0.5	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.0	-3.2	-6.1	-3.8	-2.6
D	-2.0	-0.4	-2.1	-1.8	0.3	0.2	-1.0	-1.2	-2.5	-6.1	-3.9	-3.3
F	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	-1.3	-1.9	-2.4	-2.7
I	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.6	-1.6	-1.3	-0.7	-3.0	0.2	1.6
L	-1.6	-0.9	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	-1.5	-0.3	-0.9	-3.0	-4.8	-2.9	-3.5
NL	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-2.4
A	-2.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	-0.2	-0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	-4.6	-2.8	-2.4
P	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-4.3	-3.6	-2.8
FIN	-2.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.9	-2.1	-4.4	0.4	-2.0	0.7	0.6
UK	-0.7	-0.9	-2.0	-0.7	-1.8	-2.3	-3.4	-3.2	-4.1	-4.3	-5.0	-6.8

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) S: information from 2000 onwards; index not computable.

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

There was a modest decline in industrial wages and salaries between the second and third quarters of 2003 that was equal to 0.1% in both the EU and the euro-zone. As such, there were four successive quarters with little or no wage growth registered in the EU and euro-zone.

Among the Member States, wages and salaries fell in five of the nine countries for which data are available. There was no change in the level of wages and salaries in Italy or Finland, while Germany (0.3%) and Austria (2.6%) were the only countries reporting increases.

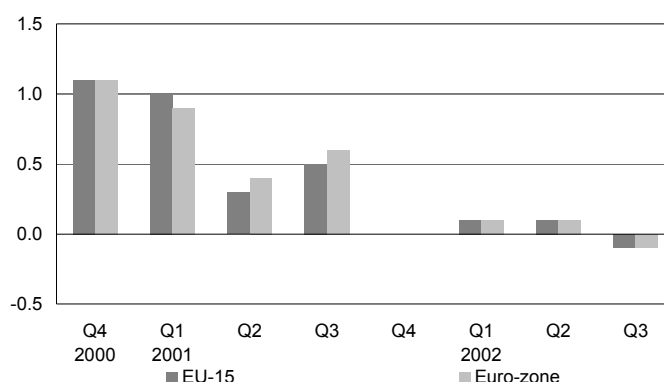


Figure 3: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.2
	Euro-zone	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
Energy	EU-15	0.8	0.7	-2.6	7.5	-3.1	-1.2	0.1	2.1	-0.5	6.3	2.2	0.3
	Euro-zone	0.6	0.7	-2.6	7.5	-3.2	-1.1	-0.1	2.0	-0.6	6.2	2.0	0.2
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	3.4	2.3	0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5
	Euro-zone	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	3.4	2.3	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5
Capital goods	EU-15	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.1	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.4
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	4.1	4.3	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.4
Consumer durables	EU-15	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	3.1	2.0	1.4	-0.4	-1.6	-2.1
	Euro-zone	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	3.1	2.0	1.6	-0.2	-1.5	-2.0
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	-0.5
	Euro-zone	0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	-0.2

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					
	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
EU-15	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.2
Euro-zone	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.2
B	-0.6	0.0	-1.1	0.2	0.0	-0.7	2.3	1.5	-1.8	-1.6	-0.6	-1.6
DK	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	0.8	2.6	-1.3
D	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2
F	0.6	0.4	-0.6	1.1	0.7	-1.4	4.6	4.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	-0.4
I	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	7.2	2.2	5.5	3.3	1.1
L	1.1	0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.2	6.3	3.7	1.9	1.0	0.0	-0.6
A	1.1	-0.9	0.0	1.5	-0.2	2.6	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	0.3	3.9
P	1.6	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.1	-1.5	5.9	3.4	3.5	1.4	-0.1	-1.8
FIN	0.5	0.0	0.5	-1.6	2.1	0.0	6.8	4.4	3.9	-1.3	0.5	1.3

Table 8: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates (%) (1)

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

(1) S: information from 2000 onwards; index not computable.

EU-15 labour input indices for industrial Divisions of NACE

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment						Hours worked						Wages and salaries					
	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q2-01	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02
Mining of coal and lignite 10	53.0	51.2	50.5	49.5	48.7	47.7	51.1	49.3	48.0	47.0	47.5	46.2	64.6	60.7	61.6	58.3	56.3	55.9
Gas and oil extraction 11	98.5	101.6	101.7	101.0	99.9	99.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining 14	89.2	89.4	90.5	91.0	91.6	91.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	97.1	96.9	96.7	96.3	96.4	96.0
Food and beverages 15	102.2	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.6	102.8	96.5	96.2	96.2	95.7	95.7	95.5	115.5	116.6	117.2	117.8	118.3	118.5
Tobacco 16	92.3	86.6	84.7	85.2	85.2	85.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textiles 17	85.8	84.6	83.1	82.2	81.5	80.8	87.2	87.2	86.1	85.8	84.7	84.3	101.6	101.7	101.5	101.0	101.2	100.4
Clothing 18	71.9	71.1	69.9	68.7	68.2	66.5	78.8	77.6	76.8	75.8	75.2	75.5	91.4	93.3	90.5	92.1	88.9	88.0
Leather products 19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wood products 20	101.9	101.3	100.3	99.6	98.5	97.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.5	100.5	99.6	98.7	97.5	96.5
Pulp & paper 21	93.6	92.1	92.3	91.3	91.2	91.6	92.0	92.8	92.9	92.2	93.3	92.0	110.6	110.8	111.9	111.9	112.7	112.6
Publishing & printing 22	100.4	100.5	100.0	99.6	98.7	98.3	99.6	98.8	98.3	97.2	96.2	96.4	115.5	117.8	115.4	115.4	114.8	114.4
Fuel products 23	89.3	89.4	88.7	87.7	87.8	88.1	78.8	79.3	80.9	80.1	82.7	83.7	99.3	102.6	100.7	103.6	107.3	104.0
Chemicals 24	97.0	97.2	96.5	96.3	96.8	96.1	92.9	93.0	92.1	92.1	92.5	92.1	108.8	109.0	108.9	108.8	108.7	108.6
Rubber & plastic 25	102.6	101.7	101.1	100.4	100.0	100.4	100.8	100.6	99.1	98.8	98.2	98.8	116.8	116.3	116.2	116.3	116.3	117.2
Non-metallic minerals 26	96.1	95.3	93.6	92.9	92.9	92.4	89.4	88.6	87.7	86.9	86.0	85.9	104.0	104.0	103.5	103.1	102.8	101.8
Basic metals 27	94.4	93.1	92.2	91.4	90.9	90.5	90.9	90.0	89.6	89.8	89.8	89.6	108.0	107.6	106.8	106.5	107.1	106.7
Metal products 28	100.6	99.9	98.8	98.2	98.0	97.3	99.8	99.4	98.4	97.3	97.3	97.5	114.6	113.9	114.6	114.1	114.6	113.6
Machinery 29	99.6	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.1	97.6	96.4	95.8	95.2	94.4	94.1	93.7	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.6	114.5
Office machinery 30	95.2	92.3	90.2	87.9	87.2	84.9	90.7	88.9	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.3	90.3	89.8	88.9	88.2	87.6	86.8
Electrical machinery 31	97.1	96.1	95.4	93.9	92.5	90.9	95.0	94.1	92.0	90.6	90.8	91.1	111.5	110.8	109.3	109.9	111.5	111.5
Radio/TV/communication 32	106.6	104.7	102.7	99.1	96.7	94.9	107.0	105.4	104.2	101.6	100.2	101.0	132.7	132.5	132.0	131.3	131.0	129.9
Medical and optical 33	104.7	104.6	104.8	103.9	103.0	102.9	99.6	99.1	98.5	98.5	98.1	97.9	117.0	117.5	118.2	118.3	119.9	120.2
Motor vehicles 34	107.4	107.3	107.1	106.0	105.5	105.5	104.5	105.3	103.6	102.8	103.1	103.6	127.9	128.6	129.6	130.2	131.7	133.0
Other transport 35	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.5	97.9	96.8	89.9	90.0	89.8	89.1	89.2	89.1	106.4	107.2	107.6	107.9	109.1	109.5
Furniture & other manf. 36	98.3	97.3	96.0	95.1	94.5	94.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.0	100.9	100.2	99.5	98.4	97.8
Recycling 37	123.5	125.5	124.0	125.1	123.1	122.1	117.0	119.0	118.3	118.2	117.9	115.7	144.2	143.8	145.4	145.5	146.7	147.7
Energy/hot water supply 40	82.4	81.5	80.7	79.9	79.7	79.7	81.1	80.3	78.7	50.4	51.9	52.9	100.5	101.2	97.7	106.4	102.9	101.9
Water 41	95.0	95.1	94.0	95.2	94.5	93.7	94.4	94.1	93.6	64.8	67.0	67.3	112.4	112.6	113.7	116.6	116.8	118.3
Construction 45	107.2	107.6	107.7	108.3	107.1	106.6	96.0	95.8	95.3	94.8	94.1	92.9	109.2	109.7	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.1

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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