



Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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Developments for labour input indicators during the last quarter of 2002

Industrial employment down by 0.7% in the EU

Romy Becker-Schneider

Industrial employment (excluding construction) in the EU declined by 0.7% between the third and final quarters of 2002 based on seasonally adjusted data, while the corresponding rate for the euro-zone was -0.6%. These rates of decline in the number of persons employed marked the third successive quarter that exactly the same rates of change were registered in both the EU and the euro-zone.

In the EU the seasonally adjusted number of hours worked fell by 0.6% between the third and last quarters of 2002, while in the euro-zone the corresponding reduction was 0.7%. Over the same period, there was a modest increase of 0.1% in wages and salaries both in the EU and the euro-zone, following no change the quarter before.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data		Year on year growth rates, gross data	
	EU-15	Euro-zone	EU-15	Euro-zone
Employment	Q4-02 -0.7	Q4-02 -0.6	Q4-02 -2.8	Q4-02 -2.6
Hours worked	Q4-02 -0.6	Q4-02 -0.7	Q4-02 -3.0	Q4-02 -2.8
Wages & salaries	Q4-02 0.1	Q4-02 0.1	Q4-02 0.3	Q4-02 0.2

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

Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

As shown below, on the basis of a seasonally adjusted comparison with the previous quarter, the employment index for industry continued to fall, a pattern that has been observed since the second quarter of 2001 in both the EU and the euro-zone.

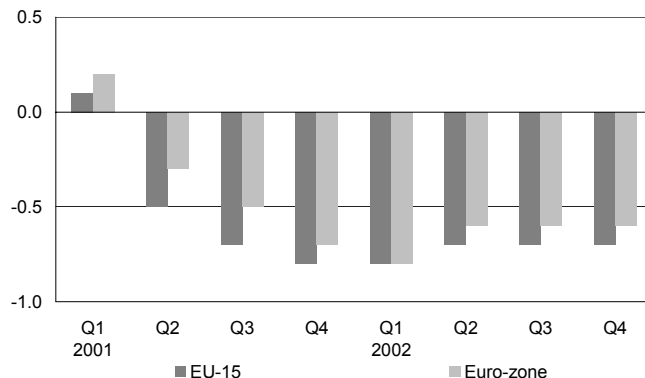


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

Comparing one quarter with the same quarter of the previous year, industrial employment in the EU fell by 2.8% in the final quarter of 2002 and by 2.6% in the euro-zone. These rates have been nearly identical for the last four quarters.

In every main industrial grouping (MIGs), the number of persons employed fell between the third and final quarters of 2002. The fastest decline was registered in the EU for energy and consumer durables (-0.7%), whilst the most modest rates of decline were recorded in both the EU and the euro-zone for intermediate goods (-0.3%).

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8
	Euro-zone	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
Energy	EU-15	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-2.1	-2.3	-3.5	-3.6	-3.1	-2.7
	Euro-zone	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-3.7	-3.4	-4.9	-4.4	-3.5	-2.8
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.6	-0.7	-3.0	-2.9	-2.9	-2.3
	Euro-zone	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	-3.0	-2.9	-2.9	-2.4
Capital goods	EU-15	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	2.2	1.5	-0.6	-1.4	-1.8	-2.3
	Euro-zone	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	2.2	1.5	-0.6	-1.5	-1.8	-2.2
Consumer durables	EU-15	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	0.8	-0.2	-3.0	-4.2	-3.0	-3.2
	Euro-zone	-1.2	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.9	0.0	-2.8	-4.0	-2.9	-3.0
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1.4

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

Looking at the available information by Member State, between the third and final quarters of 2002, all Member States experienced a decline in industrial employment. Indeed, rates of decline ranged between -0.3% for Luxembourg and Austria and -3.3% for Finland. Denmark's industrial employment fell by 1.1% after having recorded a 2.3% decline in the third quarter. On the other hand, Finland recorded a 3.3% decline following a 0.3% increase in the third quarter.

Looking at the change between the last quarter of 2002 and the same quarter of the previous year, Spain was the only Member State to register an increase in employment (0.6%).

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
EU-15	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8
Euro-zone	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
B	-0.3	-1.0	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-2.0	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	-3.2
DK	-1.9	-0.5	-1.2	1.3	-2.3	-1.1	-1.4	-2.3	-3.1	-2.4	-2.9	-3.3
D	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-2.0	-2.7	-3.1	-3.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	1.2	0.5	-0.4	2.7	0.0	-2.5	-0.4	0.6	0.6
F	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-1.8	-2.1	-2.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	-1.5	-1.1	-0.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.9	-3.4	-4.0	-4.6	-4.7	-4.0	-3.8
L	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.6
NL	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.5
A	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3	0.8	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	-2.9	-2.6
P	-0.5	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-0.6	-1.2	-3.3	-3.8	-3.9	-4.4
FIN	0.6	0.7	0.4	-2.4	0.3	-3.3	0.1	1.0	2.0	-0.7	-1.0	-4.6
S (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-3.8	-4.5	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-3.8

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

(1) S, information from 2000 onwards; indices not computable.

Employment index for services

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
Retail trade	EU-15	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.1	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.5
Division 52 (1)	Euro-zone	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.5
	DK (2)	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
	D (2)	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	-1.1	-1.7	-2.5
	E (2)	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	5.3	5.3	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.8
	F	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.6
	IRL (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	4.5	3.6	1.6	3.7	:
	I	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	6.8	7.9	5.1	4.5	5.0	5.9
	L (2)	1.3	1.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	4.1	4.6	3.3	1.9	0.7	-0.2
	NL (2)	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
	A (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2
	P (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.7	4.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3
	FIN	-0.5	4.1	-1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.7	-2.0	5.8	4.2	2.9	3.3	-2.8
	UK (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	3.4	1.8	2.0	:	:
Distribution (including retail trade)	DK	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-2.3	-1.9	-2.1	-1.0
	D	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-2.0	-2.5
	F	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.3
Section G (1) (5)	IRL (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
	I	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.3	6.0	6.9	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.9
	L	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	2.0	1.3
	A	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2
	FIN	-3.8	3.9	0.1	-0.9	1.6	0.0	-4.4	2.9	1.6	-0.9	4.7	0.8
	UK (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	:	:
Hotels & restaurants	DK	0.9	0.3	0.4	-0.9	-1.5	-1.8	0.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	-0.2
	D	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-0.7	1.2	1.4	-1.6	-1.8	-3.1	-3.4
Section H (1) (5)	F	0.1	0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.4	3.2	-0.4	0.8	2.1
	IRL (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.7	-0.9	1.9	-0.1	-3.3	:
	I	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	7.5	7.6	6.5	3.3	3.0	5.1
	L	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	8.0
	A (4)	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	:	1.0	-1.8	4.9	1.9	1.7	:
	P (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.4	3.8	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
	FIN	3.8	0.9	1.0	-0.4	1.8	-8.2	8.9	5.6	9.3	5.2	1.8	-6.0
	UK (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	:	:
	NO (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.1	0.4	0.2	-1.8	1.2	1.3
Transport & communication	DK	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6
	F	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
Section I (1) (5)	IRL (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.8	5.1	1.4	-0.7	0.1	:
	I	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-3.7	-2.8	-3.1	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4
	A (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.6	-2.1	:
	P (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.1	0.1	-1.1	-2.1	-2.2	-3.4
	FIN	-2.5	0.6	-3.4	0.4	1.8	-2.4	-1.7	0.3	-3.2	-4.9	-0.8	-2.7
	UK (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	-0.6	-1.6	-1.4	:	:
Business services	DK	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	10.2	7.7	4.3	1.7	4.3	2.1
	F	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3
Section K (1) (5)	IRL (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.1	7.3	4.2	5.0	-3.5	:
	I	3.9	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	5.6	5.7	7.9	7.0	3.6	3.0
	A (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.2	3.2	2.7	4.1	4.4	:
	P (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.7	-1.9
	FIN	4.0	3.1	-0.8	1.6	-1.3	3.6	7.9	6.7	2.4	6.5	2.9	3.6
	UK (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	-0.5	0.7	-0.2	:	:

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

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

(1) Some Member States have started to send data based on the year 2000=100; this re-basing could cause differences in the data published compared to that in the previous publication. S, data only available for the third and fourth quarters of 2002.

(2) Provisional data for the latest quarter. (3) The time-series is not long enough for seasonal adjustment. (4) No data has been provided for the final and/or third quarter of 2002. (5) NL, confidential.

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction)

For the eleventh consecutive quarter the number of hours worked in the EU industrial economy has declined. In the final quarter of 2002 the seasonally adjusted number of hours worked fell by 0.6% in the EU and by 0.7% in the euro-zone compared to the quarter before. The rates were the same for the euro-zone during the third and the fourth quarters of 2002, whereas the latest figure for the EU showed a slight improvement compared to the decline of 0.8% registered in the third quarter of 2002.

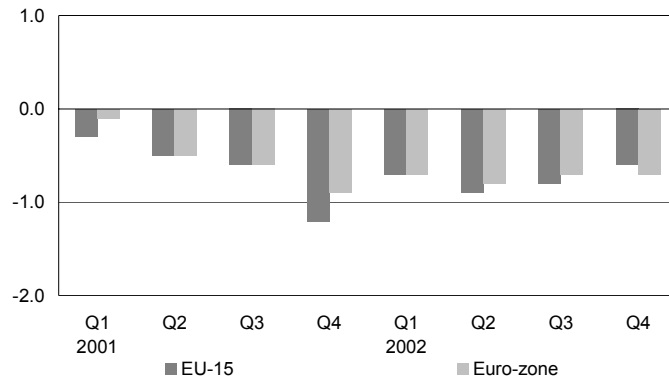


Figure 2: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.6	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-2.2	-4.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0
	Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.8	-3.9	-2.5	-2.2	-2.8
Energy	EU-15	-1.0	-1.6	-2.6	-2.4	-1.1	-1.7	-2.4	-0.5	-8.3	-6.9	-5.4	-7.5
	Euro-zone	-1.1	-1.6	-2.9	-2.4	-0.8	-1.8	-2.4	-0.5	-8.3	-6.9	-5.4	-7.5
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.9	-0.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-2.3	-4.2	-2.5	-1.4	-2.1
	Euro-zone	-0.9	-0.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-2.3	-4.2	-2.5	-1.4	-2.1
Capital goods	EU-15	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-3.7	-2.3	-1.8	-2.6
	Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-3.7	-2.3	-1.8	-2.6
Consumer durables	EU-15	-0.5	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-1.2	-3.8	-4.3	-4.7	-4.4
	Euro-zone	-0.5	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-1.2	-3.8	-4.3	-4.7	-4.4
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-2.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.9
	Euro-zone	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-2.5	-1.5	-1.1	-2.9

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					
	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
EU-15	-0.6	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-2.2	-4.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0
Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.8	-3.9	-2.5	-2.2	-2.8
B	-0.4	-1.8	-1.4	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-3.2	-6.1	-3.8	-2.7	-2.7
D	-1.0	-1.7	-1.0	-1.3	-0.3	-1.3	-1.2	-2.5	-6.1	-3.9	-3.3	-4.0
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.8	-0.3	-5.0	1.6	-1.1	0.6
F	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9	-2.4	-2.7	-2.7
I	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-3.0	0.2	1.6	-0.7
L	-0.5	-2.1	-0.4	0.1	-1.6	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-4.8	-2.9	-3.5	-1.5
NL	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-2.4	-2.8
A	-0.1	-1.1	-1.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	1.3	1.0	-4.6	-2.8	-2.4	-2.1
P	0.1	-1.7	-0.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	-4.3	-3.6	-2.8	-3.2
FIN	-1.1	2.5	-1.5	-1.1	0.5	-3.2	-4.4	0.4	-2.0	0.7	0.6	-4.1
UK	-0.7	-2.6	-0.3	-1.7	-2.1	0.1	-3.2	-4.1	-4.3	-5.0	-6.8	-3.8

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

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

(1) E, provisional, the time-series is not long enough for seasonal adjustment; S, confidential.

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

After having experienced no change between the second and third quarters of 2002, both the EU and euro-zone wages and salaries index rose by 0.1% in the final quarter of 2002. Wages and salaries remained unchanged for the intermediate goods sector, decreased for energy and consumer durables and rose for consumer non-durables and capital goods.

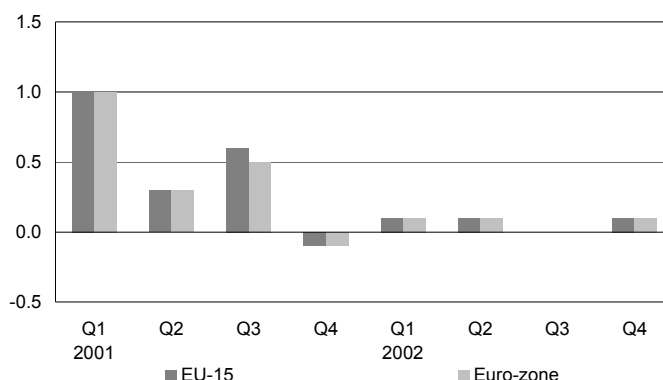


Figure 3: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

Wages and salaries rose in five of the nine Member States for which data are available for the third and final quarters of 2002. There was a decline of 3.1% in the level of wages and salaries in Austria, the largest reduction among the Member States reporting data.

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
	Euro-zone	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
Energy	EU-15	0.9	-1.9	6.0	-2.4	-1.6	-0.9	1.9	-0.7	6.1	2.2	-0.3	0.7
	Euro-zone	1.0	-1.9	6.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.8	1.9	-0.9	6.0	2.3	-0.4	0.7
Intermediate goods	EU-15	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
	Euro-zone	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	2.3	0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Capital goods	EU-15	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.1
	Euro-zone	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.4	2.5	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.1
Consumer durables	EU-15	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	2.1	1.4	-0.4	-1.8	-2.2	-3.0
	Euro-zone	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	2.2	1.6	-0.2	-1.7	-2.1	-3.0
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	-0.2	0.6
	Euro-zone	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5

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

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

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
EU-15	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
Euro-zone	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
B	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.5	-1.8	-1.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
DK	0.6	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	3.4	3.0	0.8	2.0	-1.3	1.5
D	0.0	-0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	1.8	0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.2	4.6	2.9	4.2	3.9	5.1
F	0.5	-0.5	1.1	0.8	-1.2	-0.2	3.9	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.6
I	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	7.2	2.2	5.5	3.3	1.1	3.3
NL	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.4
A	-1.0	0.6	1.6	-0.9	1.6	-3.1	2.4	1.2	1.7	0.3	3.9	-1.4
P	0.8	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	-0.8	0.4	3.4	3.5	1.4	-0.1	-1.8	0.1
FIN	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	1.6	-0.3	0.7	4.7	3.7	-0.9	0.5	1.2	1.1

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

(1) E, provisional, the time-series is not long enough for seasonal adjustment; NL, provisional; S, confidential.

EU-15 labour input indices for industrial Divisions of NACE

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment						Hours worked						Wages and salaries					
	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q3-01	Q4-01	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02
Mining of coal and lignite 10	53.6	52.6	51.7	51.0	50.1	49.6	48.9	48.5	47.9	46.8	46.0	43.6	59.1	61.3	57.0	55.4	54.7	50.6
Gas and oil extraction 11	100.9	101.5	101.4	100.0	99.1	98.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other non-metallic mining 14	89.2	90.0	91.0	91.7	91.8	90.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.5	96.3	96.0	96.3	95.9	95.6
Food and beverages 15	100.7	101.0	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.2	96.0	95.8	95.5	95.1	94.7	94.3	109.7	110.1	110.8	111.3	111.6	112.2
Tobacco 16	85.9	83.2	84.5	84.6	85.0	88.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textiles 17	84.8	83.4	82.6	81.6	80.7	79.1	88.1	86.9	86.2	85.1	84.4	83.1	101.9	101.8	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.1
Clothing 18	70.2	68.8	67.6	67.1	65.5	65.2	77.9	76.8	77.3	74.7	74.9	73.4	92.2	90.2	91.2	88.6	86.7	89.1
Leather products 19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wood products 20	101.0	100.3	99.5	98.3	97.5	96.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.6	99.5	98.5	97.4	96.4	95.5
Pulp & paper 21	91.3	90.7	90.7	90.2	90.3	91.1	93.1	93.3	92.8	92.7	92.1	91.5	110.2	111.6	111.5	112.2	112.1	112.4
Publishing & printing 22	100.3	100.2	99.8	98.9	98.4	97.1	99.1	98.3	97.8	96.1	95.9	94.1	115.8	114.5	114.5	113.8	112.7	112.7
Fuel products 23	91.0	90.4	89.5	90.0	89.5	87.1	80.0	80.5	81.7	81.7	83.3	83.5	103.1	103.7	104.7	105.6	104.4	104.3
Chemicals 24	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.9	92.1	91.9	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	106.5	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.1	107.7
Rubber & plastic 25	102.1	101.4	100.6	100.4	100.7	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	97.9	116.4	116.6	116.6	116.6	117.4	117.3
Non-metallic minerals 26	95.1	93.5	92.8	93.0	92.3	91.7	88.8	87.6	87.1	86.0	85.4	84.8	102.9	102.4	102.0	101.8	101.0	100.7
Basic metals 27	92.5	91.7	90.7	90.1	89.7	89.0	90.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	89.3	88.3	106.6	106.0	105.5	106.1	105.7	105.0
Metal products 28	99.8	98.8	98.2	97.8	97.2	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.0	97.3	96.8	95.3	114.0	114.0	114.6	114.6	113.9	113.8
Machinery 29	99.1	98.9	98.5	98.0	97.6	97.1	96.4	95.2	94.8	94.1	93.9	93.0	113.3	113.6	113.7	113.8	113.9	113.5
Office machinery 30	92.8	88.8	86.0	85.5	83.2	82.5	87.0	86.0	84.2	82.2	80.2	77.3	97.3	95.8	96.7	95.6	93.6	90.2
Electrical machinery 31	95.6	94.7	93.4	91.9	90.3	89.9	94.2	92.7	91.6	90.5	90.7	90.0	110.2	108.9	109.1	110.9	110.8	110.2
Radio/TV/communication 32	105.1	102.4	99.1	96.5	94.6	93.7	106.3	104.5	102.7	101.1	99.7	98.1	132.1	131.4	130.8	130.4	129.4	129.0
Medical and optical 33	104.3	104.5	103.4	102.4	101.9	101.0	98.7	97.5	97.5	96.4	95.4	94.6	116.8	117.2	117.3	118.2	118.0	117.7
Motor vehicles 34	107.4	107.1	106.1	105.7	105.5	105.1	105.4	103.8	103.6	103.0	103.0	103.1	128.8	130.0	130.3	131.8	132.8	133.9
Other transport 35	99.6	99.3	99.1	97.8	96.9	96.5	89.5	89.1	88.8	88.6	88.2	87.9	106.4	107.4	107.4	108.7	109.1	109.5
Furniture & other manf. 36	98.0	96.7	95.6	94.9	94.5	93.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.6	101.2	100.3	99.0	98.4	97.4
Recycling 37	132.1	131.2	130.6	129.3	129.6	130.8	118.1	117.6	117.1	116.9	115.0	114.8	148.3	150.5	151.9	152.4	152.7	151.3
Energy/hot water supply 40	81.1	80.3	79.7	79.2	79.4	78.9	83.4	70.7	57.0	52.2	48.1	49.0	99.7	99.0	104.0	102.2	101.0	100.9
Water 41	97.7	96.6	97.7	97.2	96.9	97.7	95.9	85.1	72.4	67.7	62.6	62.4	117.3	118.4	122.3	121.9	122.4	121.7
Construction 45	106.7	107.2	107.1	106.2	105.9	105.6	95.6	95.3	94.7	93.9	92.6	91.8	109.7	110.2	110.5	110.7	110.5	110.3

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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