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Developments for labour input indicators during the second quarter of 2003

Industrial wages and salaries grow by 0.2 % in the EU

Romy Becker-Schneider

The most recent data available for the second quarter of 2003 shows few signs of a recovery in EU labour markets. In terms of employment, there were 2.3 % fewer persons employed in the EU's industrial economy in the second quarter of 2003 compared to the same quarter of a year before (-2.0 % in the euro-zone). The contraction in employment was also visible in the index of the number of hours worked, which fell by 3.0 % in the EU and 2.7 % in the euro-zone. Wage growth was muted, rising by 0.6 % in both the EU and the euro-zone over the same period.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data				Year on year growth rates, gross data			
	EU-15		Euro-zone		EU-15		Euro-zone	
Employment	Q2-03	-0.8	Q2-03	-0.6	Q2-03	-2.3	Q2-03	-2.0
Hours worked	Q2-03	-0.6	Q2-03	-0.5	Q2-03	-3.0	Q2-03	-2.7
Wages & salaries	Q2-03	0.2	Q2-03	0.1	Q2-03	0.6	Q2-03	0.6

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

Employment index for industry (excluding construction)

In the second quarter of 2003 the seasonally adjusted index of the number of persons employed in the EU's industrial economy fell by 0.8 % (-0.6 % in the euro-zone). This was the largest quarter on quarter reduction registered in the EU during the past three years, since employment growth turned negative.

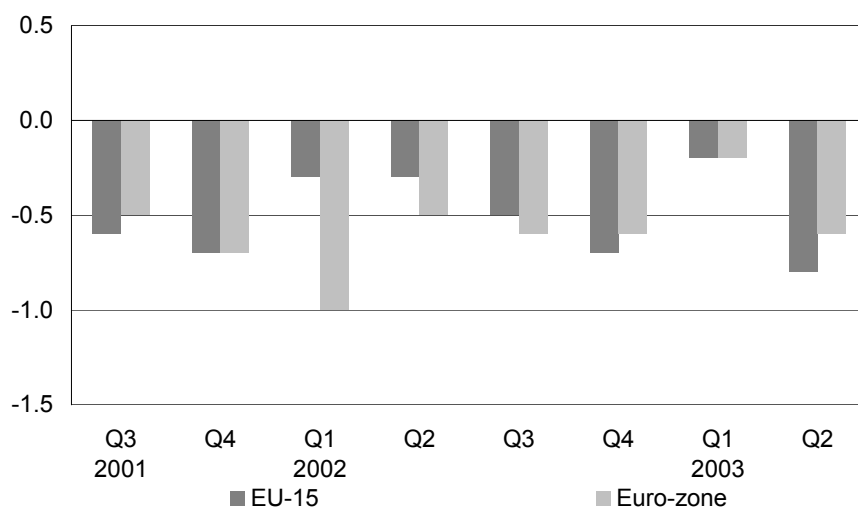


Figure 1: Employment index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

Quarter on quarter rates of change for the main industrial groupings (MIGs) showed that there was a contraction in the number of persons employed in all MIGs. The largest reductions were recorded in the consumer durables sector (-1.0 % in the EU and the euro-zone). This MIG also registered the largest losses in terms of a comparison with the same quarter of a year before, where employment was 3.3 % lower in the EU in the second quarter of 2003, and 2.9 % lower in the euro-zone.

Other than the 0.4 % increase in persons employed in the euro-zone's energy sector in the first quarter of 2003, there has not been a single quarter on quarter increase in employment levels recorded in the euro-zone among any of the five MIGs since the third quarter of 2001. In the EU the last time a quarter on quarter increase in the number of persons employed was recorded among any of the MIGs was back in the second quarter of 2001.

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8	-2.2	-2.3
	Euro-zone	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-1.9	-2.0
Energy	EU-15	-1.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-3.2	-3.4	-3.1	-2.7	-1.5	-1.4
	Euro-zone	-1.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.7	-4.3	-3.9	-3.3	-2.8	-1.2	-1.2
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-3.4	-3.4	-3.1	-2.5	-1.9	-2.2
	Euro-zone	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-3.2	-3.1	-2.9	-2.3	-1.6	-2.0
Capital goods	EU-15	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-2.2	-2.8	-2.7	-2.8	-2.2	-1.8
	Euro-zone	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	-1.8	-1.3
Consumer durables	EU-15	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	-1.0	-3.2	-3.9	-3.4	-3.8	-3.1	-3.3
	Euro-zone	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	-2.7	-3.5	-2.9	-3.4	-2.7	-2.9
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-2.5
	Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.9	-1.6	-2.4

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

Among the Member States for which data are available, Denmark reported the only quarter on quarter increase in industrial employment during the second quarter of 2003, with 0.5 % growth. Spain recorded the largest reduction (1.2 %), after having registered positive rates of change in three of the previous four quarters. As a result, the year on year growth rate of industrial employment in Spain, which had in the first quarter of 2003 been the only positive rate among the Member States, turned negative (-0.9 %). This figure was nevertheless the smallest decline between the second quarter of 2002 and 2003, with 4.0 % or more of the industrial workforce lost in Denmark, Portugal and Finland.

	Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
EU-15	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8	-2.2	-2.3
Euro-zone	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-1.9	-2.0
BE	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-0.9	-3.1	-3.6	-3.9	-3.2	-3.7	-3.8
DK	-1.1	1.0	-2.1	-1.0	-1.4	0.5	-3.1	-2.4	-2.9	-2.7	-3.9	-4.0
DE	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-2.0	-2.7	-3.1	-3.1	-1.2	-1.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	-1.0	1.6	0.7	-0.7	0.3	-1.2	-2.5	-0.4	0.6	0.6	1.9	-0.9
FR	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-1.9	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.3
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-4.9	-4.8	-4.1	-3.5	-3.5	-3.1
LU	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.5
NL	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-1.6	-2.4	-3.0	-2.7	-2.8
AT	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	:	:	-1.1	-1.6	-2.5	-2.3	:	:
PT	-1.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-3.3	-4.0	-4.2	-4.6	-4.6	-4.3
FI	0.3	-2.3	0.3	-3.1	0.0	-1.2	2.0	-0.7	-1.0	-4.6	-5.2	-4.0
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4

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

Employment index for services

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
Retail trade Division 52	EU-15	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1
	Euro-zone	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	.	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	.
	DK	-3.5	5.4	0.4	0.8	6.3	-4.9	-0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	19.7	-0.1
	DE (1)	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	-1.2	-2.1	-2.9	-2.5
	ES (1)	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
	FR	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.3
	IE (1)	2.4	-1.3	0.4	2.6	2.8	.	3.6	1.6	2.2	4.0	4.7	.
	IT	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.6	6.5	7.7
	LU (1)	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.1	3.6	1.9	0.2	-1.5	-0.6	0.3
	NL	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	-0.1
	AT (1)	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	-0.4	0.3	1.4	1.0
	PT (1)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7
	FI (1)	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.5	1.1	0.9	4.5	3.0	3.4	-2.9	-1.3	-0.6
	SE (1) (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	-6.4	-3.0	-2.3	6.8
UK	-4.7	0.7	-1.0	5.8	-5.9	.	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.5	-0.7	-1.1	
Distribution (including retail trade) Section G	EU-15	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	.	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	.
	DK	-1.7	1.8	-0.4	1.1	2.5	-3.0	-2.2	-1.8	-1.9	-0.9	8.6	-0.7
	DE	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	.	-1.1	-1.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.6	.
	FR	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
	IE	1.8	-1.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	.	1.1	-0.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	.
	IT	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.5	6.9
	LU	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
	AT	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-1.0
	PT	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	1.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6	-2.7
	FI	0.5	-0.9	1.1	0.1	1.4	-1.3	1.7	-0.8	4.6	0.8	1.6	1.2
	SE (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-2.0	-3.9	-1.7	-1.7	-0.7
	UK	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.2
	Hotels & restaurants Section H	EU-15	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.6
Euro-zone		0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.0	-0.4	0.2
DK		-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-1.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	-1.1	-0.6	-2.2
DE		-0.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	0.1	-1.7	-1.9	-3.5	-4.8	-5.2	-3.7
FR		0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.0
IE		1.1	-0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	.	1.9	-0.1	0.2	3.0	1.7	.
IT		3.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	12.0	11.2	9.3	6.9	3.1	3.5
LU		1.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	6.7	5.6	4.9	6.7	3.2	2.7
AT		0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	.	.	4.9	1.9	1.7	3.0	.	.
PT		-0.9	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-1.2	1.6	1.1	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	-1.5
FI		0.7	0.0	1.8	-8.2	4.1	-4.7	9.3	5.2	1.8	-6.0	-2.8	-7.3
SE (2)		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-0.5	-2.5	0.5	-0.9	-4.4
UK		0.5	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	2.1	5.7	5.0	5.2	4.7
Transport & communica- tion Section I		EU-15	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.7	-1.0
	DK	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-1.3	-2.1	-2.6	-2.2	-2.5
	FR	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.4
	IE	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	.	0.8	-2.1	0.9	0.7	1.7	.
	IT	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	-5.1	-4.7	-4.3	-3.9	-2.1	-1.9
	AT	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	.	.	-1.0	-1.1	-1.9	-2.3	.	.
	PT	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-0.7	-0.6	-1.1	-1.8	-1.8	-3.9	-3.4	-2.7
	FI	-3.6	0.7	1.9	-2.1	1.3	-2.5	-3.2	-4.9	-0.8	-2.7	1.2	-1.5
	SE (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.5	-0.4	2.0	1.8	-1.3
	UK	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.8	-1.9	-0.6	-1.1
Business services Divisions 72 and 74 (3)	DK	1.5	0.9	1.2	-0.1	-2.4	-0.2	4.2	1.7	4.2	2.9	-3.3	-5.5
	FR	0.4	0.8	-0.8	1.1	-1.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1
	IE	-2.0	1.2	-2.8	-1.6	2.1	.	5.1	6.1	-0.2	-5.1	-1.2	.
	IT (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.3	6.3	2.5	1.8	2.7	4.2
	AT	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	.	.	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.8	.	.
	PT (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.5	3.5	3.0	-0.3	-1.4	-3.0
	FI	-1.2	1.8	-1.4	3.1	3.3	-2.9	1.5	5.5	2.6	3.0	7.3	1.8
	SE (2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.1	-7.6	-3.9	-4.1	-5.1
UK	0.6	0.0	0.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.2	1.7	0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2	-0.3	

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

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

(1) Excluding Group 52.7. (2) Time-series not long enough for seasonal adjustment. (3) European aggregates are not calculated due to a lack of information from the Member States.

Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction)

The number of hours worked in the industrial economy continued to decline in the second quarter of 2003, falling 0.6 % in the EU and 0.5 % in the euro-zone (compared to the quarter before). Negative quarter on quarter figures were recorded from the final quarter of 2000 onwards in the EU and the first quarter of 2001 onwards in the euro-zone.

A comparison with the same quarter of a year before shows the number of hours worked declined by 3.0 % in the EU and by 2.7 % in the euro-zone in the second quarter of 2003.

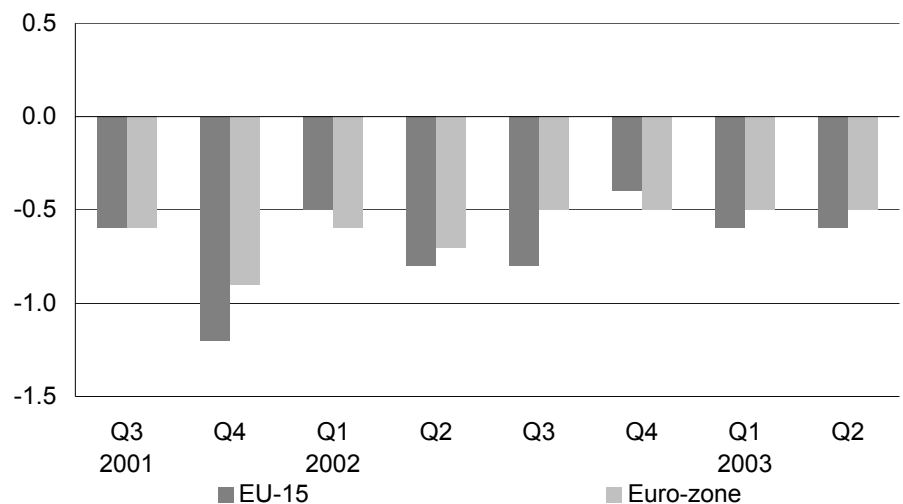


Figure 2: Hours worked index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-3.9	-2.5	-2.8	-2.5	-1.9	-3.0
	Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-3.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.4	-1.3	-2.7
Energy	EU-15	-1.8	-1.2	-1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	-2.6	-4.2	-4.3	-4.3	-2.5	-1.1
	Euro-zone	-2.3	-1.5	-1.2	-0.1	0.8	0.4	-4.8	-4.9	-5.2	-5.0	-1.3	-0.5
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-3.2	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.8
	Euro-zone	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-2.9	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Capital goods	EU-15	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-3.5	-1.9	-2.4	-2.1	-1.2	-2.5
	Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-3.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.8	-0.3	-1.8
Consumer durables	EU-15	-0.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	-0.3	-3.3	0.8	2.4	3.2	6.3	1.7
	Euro-zone	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.6	-2.0	2.5	5.1	5.8	8.5	3.8
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	-0.5	-0.6	-1.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-2.8	-2.1	-3.3	-2.5	-2.8	-3.5
	Euro-zone	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-2.7	-1.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.6	-3.6

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					
	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
EU-15	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-3.9	-2.5	-2.8	-2.5	-1.9	-3.0
Euro-zone	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-3.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.4	-1.3	-2.7
BE	-1.8	-0.8	-0.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.3	-6.1	-3.6	-2.6	-2.9	-4.0	-4.1
DE	-1.4	-1.2	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.6	-6.1	-3.9	-3.3	-4.0	-0.9	-3.0
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	-5.0	1.6	-1.1	0.6	1.9	-4.2
FR	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.8	-2.4	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.7
IT	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	5.8	3.9	1.6	3.8	1.1	2.6
LU	-0.4	0.1	-1.6	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-4.8	-2.9	-3.5	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
NL	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	-2.4	-2.8	-2.8	-3.0
AT	-1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	:	:	-3.7	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	:	:
PT	-1.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4	-3.1	-4.7	-3.9	-3.3	-3.6	-3.7	-6.0
FI	-1.2	-1.1	0.2	-3.5	-0.9	-1.2	-2.0	0.7	0.6	-4.1	-5.0	-7.4
UK	-1.3	-0.9	-1.9	0.3	-1.9	-1.2	-4.4	-5.0	-6.8	-3.6	-5.1	-4.3

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

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

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

Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction)

For the fourth quarter in succession wages and salaries in the EU grew by 0.2 % (compared to the quarter before); in the euro-zone the increase was 0.1 %. As a result of the slowdown in wage growth since the second quarter of 2002, wages and salaries grew overall by 0.6 % during the year to the second quarter of 2003 in both the EU and the euro-zone.

Germany, France and Luxembourg reported that industrial wages and salaries declined in the second quarter of 2003 (compared to the quarter before), while the highest wage growth was in Denmark and Finland (up 1.4 %).

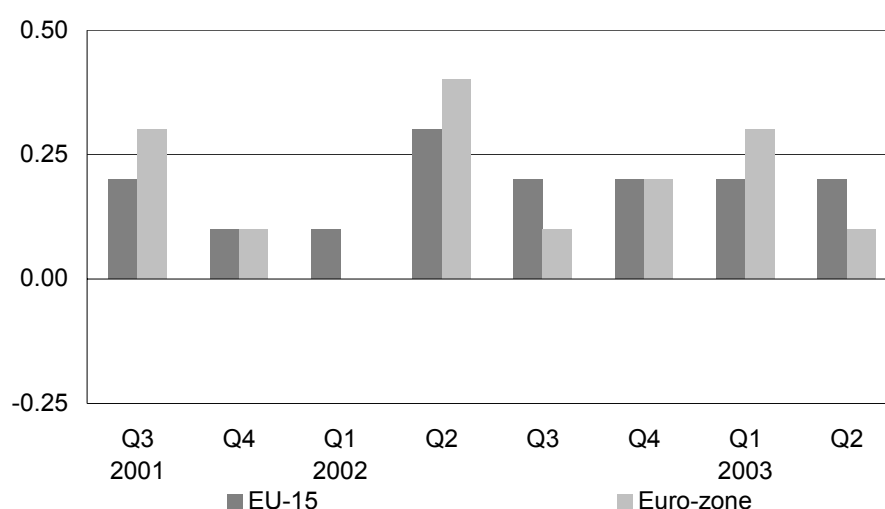


Figure 3: Wages and salaries index for total industry (excluding construction), growth rates, quarter compared to previous quarter, seasonally adjusted (%)

		Quarter on quarter growth rates, seasonally adjusted data						Year on year growth rates, gross data					
		Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
	Euro-zone	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
Energy	EU-15	1.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	-0.6	-0.9	0.0
	Euro-zone	1.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.3
Intermediate goods	EU-15	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	0.9
	Euro-zone	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.0	0.9
Capital goods	EU-15	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.7
	Euro-zone	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.9
Consumer durables	EU-15	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	:	:	-0.4	-1.3	-1.5	-2.2	-2.1	-3.2
	Euro-zone	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-1.9	-1.8	-3.1
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.6
	Euro-zone	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.6

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					
	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
EU-15	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Euro-zone	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
BE	0.3	0.1	-0.2	6.0	-2.0	:	-1.6	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-3.1	-2.9
DK	0.6	-1.3	0.4	0.7	-0.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	-1.6	1.5	1.6	-0.2
DE	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9	1.5	1.0
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	4.2	3.9	5.1	5.0	4.7
FR	0.7	0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.5	-0.3	1.3	1.6	-0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.7
IT	2.4	1.0	0.9	-1.3	-1.6	0.8	0.8	3.0	4.9	3.0	-1.1	-1.3
LU	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.6	1.4	0.7	-0.4
NL	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.8
AT	0.7	0.3	-0.8	-0.9	:	:	0.6	1.2	0.6	-0.7	:	:
PT	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.2
FI	-1.0	1.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	1.4	-0.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5

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

No data available for Member States excluded from the table.

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

EU-15 labour input indices for industrial Divisions of NACE

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Employment						Hours worked						Wages and salaries					
	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q1-02	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03
Mining of coal and lignite 10	85.4	84.0	82.0	80.8	79.0	77.2	84.5	81.9	79.5	76.9	77.0	75.3	83.6	81.2	81.4	74.3	79.2	77.4
Gas and oil extraction 11	103.7	102.4	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uranium & thorium mining 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mining of metal ores 13	:	:	:	:	:	:	106.1	105.2	101.6	98.6	90.4	87.7	116.5	115.2	114.2	115.3	102.3	103.0
Other non-metallic mining 14	98.7	99.4	99.3	98.7	98.9	97.0	97.2	97.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	92.9	100.8	101.4	101.9	102.6	:	:
Food and beverages 15	99.2	99.3	99.1	98.7	98.9	98.4	99.3	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.1	97.8	104.1	104.9	105.5	106.2	106.7	107.2
Tobacco 16	91.1	91.0	90.3	90.8	88.2	86.8	99.1	97.8	95.0	92.4	89.0	85.8	99.8	104.9	103.7	102.1	102.9	100.7
Textiles 17	94.9	93.9	92.7	90.9	89.4	87.7	97.0	97.5	96.1	95.8	94.1	92.8	97.8	98.2	97.6	97.1	96.3	95.5
Clothing 18	90.7	89.3	87.0	86.4	83.6	82.5	93.7	93.2	91.5	91.1	90.1	87.7	95.0	94.2	93.9	92.7	91.4	90.4
Leather products 19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wood products 20	97.9	96.5	95.6	94.7	93.7	93.3	94.1	94.1	93.2	92.2	91.4	89.8	97.8	97.3	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.0
Pulp & paper 21	96.4	96.1	96.2	96.5	95.6	94.6	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.4	103.2	103.8	103.6	104.0	104.6	104.8
Publishing & printing 22	99.1	98.3	97.8	96.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	98.6	98.0	97.4	97.0	96.5	102.6	102.4	101.3	101.5	101.1	100.8
Fuel products 23	101.5	101.9	101.6	99.3	97.9	97.3	101.6	102.5	101.8	102.0	99.2	98.8	109.7	108.9	106.9	106.4	103.6	103.4
Chemicals 24	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.8	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.7	102.8	103.5	104.1	105.0	105.8	106.3
Rubber & plastic 25	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.5	97.8	97.8	98.4	98.7	98.2	98.2	98.5	97.9	102.0	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.4
Non-metallic minerals 26	97.0	97.0	96.3	95.7	95.5	94.7	96.5	97.2	96.0	96.0	95.3	94.7	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.0	99.0
Basic metals 27	96.9	96.7	96.5	95.9	95.8	95.2	98.6	98.0	97.3	96.9	94.8	94.2	101.3	102.2	102.1	101.3	101.8	101.5
Metal products 28	98.4	98.2	97.8	97.1	96.8	96.4	100.2	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.0	103.2	103.7	104.2	104.5	104.7	104.8
Machinery 29	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	98.5	99.0	99.7	99.3	98.7	99.3	98.8	103.0	103.3	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4
Office machinery 30	85.2	83.2	80.4	78.7	77.8	76.4	87.3	85.2	83.5	80.9	81.0	79.6	92.5	90.2	88.6	87.1	87.6	87.1
Electrical machinery 31	96.2	95.0	93.5	93.1	92.7	91.3	98.8	98.5	98.6	98.1	97.7	97.0	102.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	103.8	103.3
Radio/TV/communication 32	94.4	92.0	90.4	89.0	88.7	87.5	95.9	95.9	93.7	93.0	91.4	90.2	101.6	102.1	101.4	101.8	101.0	100.0
Medical and optical 33	101.8	101.9	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.4	99.8	100.9	99.2	99.9	100.7	98.8	105.0	105.5	106.1	105.9	106.7	107.1
Motor vehicles 34	99.8	99.5	99.6	99.5	98.8	99.0	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.1	99.8	99.4	105.9	106.8	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.8
Other transport 35	100.6	99.6	98.6	97.8	97.5	96.6	100.8	102.0	101.0	100.6	100.5	99.5	104.6	106.7	107.3	107.7	108.1	107.8
Furniture & other manf. 36	96.2	96.0	95.8	95.8	96.5	96.6	98.0	97.7	97.2	96.2	95.6	94.4	100.2	99.7	99.3	98.5	97.9	96.9
Recycling 37	106.2	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.5	105.7	106.5	107.2	105.9	106.1	106.6	106.4	114.2	116.5	117.5	121.0	123.2	124.1
Energy/hot water supply 40	95.4	94.9	94.9	94.2	:	:	76.1	68.9	61.3	59.8	:	:	106.3	104.7	103.6	103.4	:	:
Water 41	101.6	100.9	101.0	102.3	103.0	104.2	82.1	75.8	69.2	63.9	:	:	107.5	106.6	107.3	106.7	:	:
Construction 45	100.7	99.7	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.6	96.3	96.0	94.9	94.6	95.5	94.9	103.1	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.2

Table 9: Indices for the EU, seasonally adjusted, 2000 = 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 **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.

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

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

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

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

Employment index

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

Hours worked index

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

Wages and salaries index

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

The seasonally adjusted euro-zone 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:

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