



INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS

Monthly

INDICES OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND MANUAL WORKERS, WAGES AND SALARIES AND VOLUME OF WORK DONE (HOURS WORKED) IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Methodological notes and retrospective series



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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1982
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Printed in Belgium

This publication is obtainable from the sales offices mentioned on the inside back cover

INDICES OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND MANUAL WORKERS,
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IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

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Methodological supplement 1982

Foreword

This supplement on "social indicators" is the third in a series of methodological supplements which are companion volumes to the SOEC's monthly bulletin "Industrial short-term trends" (the first two, relating to the index of production and the indices of turnover and new orders respectively, were published as supplements 1-1978 and 12-1980). Thus all the indicators scheduled in Directive 72/211/EEC of 30 May 1972 on the collection in the Member States of "coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and the small craft industries" will be backed up by detailed, widely disseminated documentation.

The social indicators with which this volume deals are the following:

- index of the number of employees
- index of the number of manual workers
- index of gross wages and salaries
- index of the volume of work done (hours worked)

Only the first and third indices are regularly included, as quarterly indices, in the monthly bulletin. The other two indices are temporarily not included because of their limited coverage and are replaced by the value indices for imports and exports. They can, however, be consulted in the CRONOS data bank of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, which can be accessed via EURONET.

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

I THE SOEC'S SOCIAL INDICATORS

Introduction

On 30 May 1972, the Council of the European Communities adopted a Directive providing for "coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries" (see Annex I for the full text of Directive No 72/211/EEC), thereby meeting the requirement of providing those responsible for industrial policy with a set of short term statistics which are sufficiently broken down by industrial branch and comprise several key variables. One of the basic aims of this directive was to coordinate methods of compilation and presentation of such statistics (which frequently already existed at national level) in order to make them more comparable from one country to another.

The key variables scheduled in this directive were on the one hand the indices of industrial production, turnover and orders received, to be collected monthly, and on the other social indicators (number of employees, of which manual workers; gross wages and salaries; volume of work done), to be collected at quarterly intervals at least.

Within this short-term indicator system, social indicators are therefore a distinct set of statistics focusing solely on human resources (manpower in the broad sense) as a production factor, whereas the other indicators are designed to monitor trends in both production and demand.

Under this directive, the Member States, which are responsible for collecting data and which, for their own requirements often collect additional data from industry, transmit their data to the SOEC which standardizes them by converting them into indices for a single reference year, presented in accordance with the NACE.

Significance of the short term indicators

It should be pointed out that the main aim of the 1972 directive was to obtain series facilitating monitoring of short-term trends in the phenomenon under examination. It is clear that comprehensive surveys of all units in a branch produce reliable results, but it should also be clear that comprehensive surveys, or even sample surveys, of units exceeding a specified size can meet the same objectives. The directive therefore merely laid down a minimum survey coverage (enterprises employing 20 or more persons), for which "representative" results are to be collected and only "indicators" are to be transmitted.

These may be absolute numbers or indices. Whatever the form of the data transmitted to the SOEC, it then converts them into indices for a single base year. These indices can if required be combined with data compiled under Directive No 72/221/EEC adopted on 6 June 1972 by the Council, providing for coordinated annual surveys of industrial activity. Under this directive, virtually exhaustive data are obtained (all enterprises in the EEC employing 20 or more persons are surveyed) relating, amongst other things, to the number of persons employed, manual workers and wages and salaries by industrial branch (cf. annual SOEC publication "Industrial structure and activity").

Coverage

The indices are compiled for all industrial activities included in divisions 1 to 4 of the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE-1970 edition). Extracts from the NACE to group (3-digit) level can be found as annex to Issue No 5-1982 of the monthly bulletin "Industrial short-term trends", which also includes a definition of the groups of products (intermediate products, capital goods, consumer goods).

- NB: The same social indicators are gathered for the building and civil engineering sector (division 5 of the NACE) under the terms of a 1978 directive (No 78/166/EEC) concerning the compilation of coordinated statistics on the business cycle in this sector.

Survey units

Under the terms of the 1972 Directive, statistics should cover enterprises employing 20 or more persons, although basic data can be collected from representative samples so that results can be made available more quickly. The statistical unit which is to serve as a basis for these surveys is the kind of activity unit, defined as "those enterprises or parts thereof (whether spatially separated or not) that carry on a single activity which is characterized by the nature of the goods or services produced or by the essential identity of the production process employed, this activity being defined in terms of a standard classification of economic activities". In practice (see Chapter II: "Sources and methods for national social indicators"), most countries use the local unit (establishment) in compiling these statistics.

Definitions

The definitions of the various social indicators are not given in the directive itself, but were finalized over the years during meetings of the Commission's Committee on Industrial and Handicraft Statistics. However, the following definitions, proposed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) and adopted by the Committee, are for reference only and the definitions used in national surveys should be checked (see Chapter II), since they may be markedly different. In fact, only Luxembourg applies the following definitions as they stand in its national surveys.

1. Number of employees, of which the number of manual workers

The number of employees is defined as all employed persons, minus owners and members of their families working in the unit and persons working at home (even if they are on the payroll). As such, this number is broken down into two categories defined as follows:

a) Manual workers

"Manual workers" are those under contract to their employer who are paid on a piecework or on an hourly or daily basis. However, manual workers paid on a monthly basis are also included in this category provided that they only do manual work. Foremen and supervisory staff are not included amongst manual workers, even if they are paid on an hourly or daily basis.

If there is any doubt about whether a person is a manual or non-manual worker, then manual workers are taken to be persons subject to the social security scheme for manual workers.

All persons working at home are excluded, whether they are on the payroll or not.

b) Non-manual workers

"Non-manual workers" are all salaried personnel not included with manual workers employed in the enterprise and under contract. This category therefore includes not just office staff but also the foremen, supervisory staff, engineers, executives and management staff of the enterprises.

2. Gross wages and salaries

This includes all payments in cash and in kind - before direct taxes and employees' social security and pension contributions are deducted - from the reporting unit to all employees, excluding persons working at home, in remuneration for their work.

In addition to the value of the benefits in kind supplied free or at reduced prices (in this case, only the difference compared to the normal purchase price will be considered) to employees or compensatory allowances paid to replace benefits in kind not supplied, wages and salaries therefore include all payments in cash, including bonuses, 13th month's pay, holiday bonuses, cost of living allowances, expatriation allowances, holiday pay for public holidays and other paid non working days, output, production or productivity bonuses, allowances for annual holiday not taken where actually paid to the employee, redundancy payments actually paid to laid-off employees, guaranteed weekly wages, housing and transport allowances payed to employees in cash, commissions, tips, attendance and directors' fees paid to employees, the value of the bonus shares distributed free to employees, payments made by employers to their employees under savings schemes or other such schemes, and taxes, contributions and other sums payable by employees and deducted by employers.

Other components of wages and salaries are family allowances paid by employers under a collective agreement in cases where work contracts provide that such allowances shall be paid directly by the employer, and wages and salaries which the employer continues temporarily to pay directly to employees, or the difference between the normal wage or salary of the employee and the social security benefits paid by the employer in case of sickness, maternity, industrial accident, invalidity, etc. of the employee.

The following are excluded from wages and salaries: social security and other contributions payable by the employer, statutory family allowances, retirement pensions and other social benefits of a similar nature, taxes paid on the total wages and salaries paid, as well as sums set aside specially to cover possible payment of allowances for annual holidays not taken or redundancy payments.

Also excluded are allowances comprising reimbursement of employees for travelling, removal, separation, hotel and entertainment expenses incurred in the course of their duties, current expenditure on the transport of employees to and from work, whether this is carried out by the enterprise's own means of transport or by third parties on behalf of the enterprise, and allowances paid to employees for the purchase of tools, equipment, and special clothing needed for their work, or that part of their wages or salaries which under their contracts or employment employees are required to devote to such purchases.

3. Volume of work done

The SOEC has always accorded this variable, under the term "hours worked", a suitable place amongst the short-term statistical indicators. The specific pattern of this variable within the business cycle, together with its significance for productivity calculations, made this inclusion worthwhile. It can be defined as follows:

The total number of working hours actually done during the reference period by all workers and apprentices: normal working hours and overtime, Sunday working and work on public holidays, night work, etc. Short breaks taken at the workplace should not be deducted.

However, whilst maintaining its preference for hours worked, the SOEC accepted, after discussion at Council level, the more general description of "volume of work done". Within this broader reference, data on the total working time supplied by the employer (in the sense of the data supplied by France-see Chapter II "Sources and methods of national social indicators") can be considered as a substitute for hours actually worked.

Role of the social indicators in the short-term indicator system

1. The significance of these indicators originates mainly in the abstract relationship between the use of the production factor "manpower" (whose volume is measured most directly by the volume of work done, i.e. number of hours worked) and production volume, as measured by the production index. It may be stated that, roughly speaking, production level = volume of work done multiplied by production per unit of work done, the latter factor being described as "manpower productivity". Similarly, it may be stated conversely, that the changes in manpower productivity can be measured by the ratio between the production index and the index of work done.

A more thoroughgoing analysis of the concept "manpower productivity" leads one to conclude, however, that fluctuations in this ratio only precisely reflect the productivity trends in this production factor inasmuch as the use of other production factors (mainly quantity and quality of capital) remains invariable during the reference period, and as manpower utilization is faithfully represented by the volume of work done (or hours worked) by manual workers alone (e.g. allocating manual workers when demand is slack, to work which is not directly productive such as maintenance of installations, and the trend towards paying certain manual workers monthly, which might mean that they may be included in the number of non-manual workers). In addition, the "intensity" of manpower utilization (hourly production) may vary, even in the short term, within certain limits, without such variations leading to lasting changes in productivity. Precise measurement of the utilization of the "manpower" factor is made even more complex if no index for hours worked is available - this is true of several countries -, which means that the number of employees has to be used as an alternative variable, with no account being taken of facts such as short-time working or reductions in the working day.

The range of problems arising in this connection has led some institutions to present these ratios calculated not as "productivity indices" but more guardedly as, for example, "production indices per employee". However, it may be assumed that taking account of both the production index and the social indicators (excluding the index of wages and salaries, expressed in current values) gives some idea of short- and long-term productivity trends.

In conclusion, acceptance of the link between manpower utilization and production makes possible forecasts of employment in industry (or unemployment) based on presumed future trends in production.

2. The index of wages and salaries for a branch or industry as a whole can be used to monitor trends in total wages and salaries as a proportion of turnover (this in turn determines, all the other factors held constant, profitability, investment potential and competitiveness) or trends in the cost of wages and salaries per production unit (ratio between the index of wages and salaries and the production index). However, wages and salaries should not be confused with labour costs, since these also include, for example, employers' social security contributions.

3. It should also be pointed out that comparing certain social indicators may also provide useful information, such as:

- trends in total wages and salaries per employee in an industrial branch, as shown by the ratio between the index of wages and salaries and that of the number of employees;
- short-term variations in hours worked per manual worker (ratio between the index of volume of work and that of the number of manual workers), which is often a reflection of the level of demand;
- on the other hand, trends in the number of manual workers as a proportion of the total number of employees are less simple to interpret, since they may mask both short-term fluctuations and structural changes (monthly payment of manual workers).

4. The above remarks in no way attempt to analyse exhaustively the information which may be obtained from these indicators, nor do they preclude the fact that the use of these series may be restricted to examining individual indicators, or the same indicator between branches, between different countries for a same branch, etc.

The basic series

Preliminary remark: for detailed descriptions of national series, please refer to Chapter II, in which further details of the methods and nature of results of national surveys are given.

1. Form and presentation

The Member States carry out national surveys whose results are normally published in accordance with a national classification, except for Luxembourg and Ireland which compile and publish their national results according to the NACE. Depending on the countries and the indicator, results are provided in absolute figures (units, value, hours) or as indices whose base year may be different from the one used by the SOEC. In accordance with Directive 72/211/EEC, national results are normally converted into NACE by the Member States before being transmitted to the SOEC, although in some cases it is the SOEC itself which carries out classification according to the NACE by applying a transcoding system developed with the help of the country concerned.

N.B.

A minimum list of industrial branches was decided upon for the compilation of indicators other than the production indices (cf. Annex II).

The extent to which the various countries have been able to implement this system (or provide additional figures) can be checked by consulting the lists of series provided set out in Annex IV.

2. Weighting, base year at national level

When the basic series are compiled as indices, these are normally indices of the Laspeyres type in which base year weightings are kept constant for the whole period of validity of the base.

However, where the national base year is different from the SOEC base year (1975 at present, 1980 from 1984 onwards), the indices have to be converted (this is normally carried out by the SOEC by way of rescaling) into 1975=100 indices for publication and further statistical processing (aggregation at Community level).

The SOEC indices

1. Calculation of national indices with base year 1975

The SOEC indices have 1975 as their base year at present and these are obtained:

- either by rescaling the index to 1975=100 if the series sent by the Member State is an index with a different base year;
- or, if the series is expressed in absolute values, this is divided by the corresponding value (either monthly or quarterly average or annual value) for the base year (1975).

2. Calculation of EUR series

For branches in respect of which the number of countries providing a series is considered sufficient, the SOEC calculates a Community index of the Laspeyres type by weighting the national indices with base year 1975 by the respective 1975 share of each country in employment or total wages and salaries for the branch at Community level. Since the coverage of the indicators "number of manual workers" and "volume of work" is limited, only two sets of weights are at present in use (cf. Annex III):

- the number of employees in 1975, by branch and by country, for the index of the number of employees;
- value of wages and salaries in 1975 by branch and by country, in EUA (European Units of Account) for the index of gross wages and salaries.

These weights are derived from the results of the coordinated annual surveys on industrial activity laid down by Directive 72/221/EEC.

3. Periodicity

National indices with base year 1975 have the same periodicity as the national basic series (monthly or quarterly). Community indices have only quarterly periodicity. Indices of less frequent periodicity than the basic series are arithmetical quarterly or annual averages.

4. Seasonal adjustment

A seasonal adjustment model known as DAINTIES is systematically applied, in order to ensure comparability and speed by the SOEC to all series stored in its CRONOS data bank.

It should be stressed that all the indices are seasonally adjusted separately, so that even aggregated indices (e.g. EUR indices) are corrected individually, instead of being calculated by aggregating the seasonally adjusted indices which go to make them up.

5. Revision

Since the Member States compile the series fairly quickly, often by means of provisional or partial analysis, it is common for the figures to be frequently revised.

Dissemination

The social indicators, along with the other indicators scheduled in the 1972 directive, are stored, on receipt, in the CRONOS computerized statistical data base, managed by the SOEC. All the statistical series derived from the basic series, i.e. 1975=100 indices, EUR indices, quarterly and annual indices and seasonally adjusted indices are calculated immediately. This base can be interrogated in the various Member States via the EURONET data network. A full list of the series available can be found in Annex IV.

Quarterly indices of the number of employees and wages and salaries for a selected group of approximately 15 major branches and three product groupings are also published monthly in the "Industrial Short-term Trends" monthly bulletin.

II SOURCES AND METHODS FOR NATIONAL SOCIAL INDICATORS

FR GERMANY

1. Type of survey

An exhaustive monthly survey is conducted among local units engaged in extraction or manufacturing activities, belonging to enterprises with as a rule 20 or more employees.

2. Scope

Local units ("Betriebe") engaged in extraction or manufacturing (irrespective of their number of employees), belonging to enterprises of the production branches ("Produzierendes Gewerbe", i.e. energy and water production, extraction and manufacturing industries, building and civil engineering) employing generally 20 or more persons. The survey also includes local units employing at least 20 persons, engaged in extraction or manufacturing but which belong to enterprises, the principal activity of which lies outside production (e.g. trade, transport). Small craft industry units which fall within these limits are also included. In branches with high concentration of small enterprises, units are surveyed starting from 10 persons employed.

3. Coverage

Approximately 48 000 local units, comprising approximately 62 000 local "kind-of-activity units" (1981).

4. Statistical units

For the indicators "number of employees" and "number of manual workers", the local units ("Betriebe") and the kind-of-activity units ("Fachliche Betriebs- teile") are covered by the survey. For the indicators "wages and salaries" and "number of hours worked", the survey is restricted to local units ("Betriebe").

5. Definitions

a) Employees, manual workers (employment)

The number of employees in an industrial enterprise or unit is defined as all the persons employed in the unit at the end of the reference month, not including active owners, unpaid members of family working in the unit and persons working at home. However, for technical and practical reasons the monthly data used by EUROSTAT (see 6a below) do include active owners and unpaid members of family, as far as the latter work at least during one third of the working time which is typical for the branch. Persons absent because of sickness, holiday, strike or lockout are included, as are seasonal workers, part-time workers and persons on short-time working. "Commercial" trainees are included in the non-manual workers category and "technical" apprentices in that of manual workers.

N.b.:

The concept of "manual worker" is linked to whether the person belongs or not to the social security scheme for manual workers. As a result, it does not necessarily apply to all employees mainly carrying out manual work.

b) Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries are defined as the gross sum of payments in cash or in kind, including bonuses, but excluding social security contributions payable by the employer. General social expenditure and payments as well as reimbursement of costs incurred by the employee in the course of his duties are not included.

c) Hours worked

The number of hours worked is defined as the total of the man-hours actually performed by manual workers, including apprentices. Overtime and Sunday, night and holiday work are also included.

6. Data used by the SOEC

a) Employees, manual workers

Fachserie 4 "Produzierendes Gewerbe", Reihe 4.1.1 "Beschaeftigung, Umsatz und Energieversorgung der Unternehmen und Betriebe im Bergbau und im Verarbeitenden Gewerbe", Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly absolute data on the number of employees

-i.e. active owners, unpaid members of family (working at least one third of the usual working time), manual and non manual workers, excl. home workers-and of manual workers taken separately, both according to local units ("Betriebe") and by local kind of activity units ("fachliche Betriebsteile"). At present, the SOEC uses the data relating to local units; approximately 30 series are stored in the data base.

N.B.:

The monthly publication also includes data by enterprise for the total number of employees.

iii) Nomenclature

National (SYPRO - 4 digit).

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1975 (N.B.: for some branches, it is possible to calculate approximate retrospective series from January 1970 on).

Data up to December 1976 are obtained by an approximative analysis of the respective survey results according to the scope of the survey, as it is defined since 1977.

b) Wages and salaries

Fachserie 4 "Produzierendes Gewerbe", Reihe 4.1.1 "Beschaeftigung, Umsatz und Energieversorgung der Unternehmen und Betriebe im Bergbau und im Verarbeitenden Gewerbe", Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly absolute data (in '000 DM) on wages and salaries by local unit ("Betriebe").

N.B.:

The monthly publication also contains data by enterprise for the variable "wages and salaries".

iii) Nomenclature

National (SYPRO - 4 digit)

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1975 (n.B. : for some branches, it is possible to calculate approximate retrospective series from January 1970 on).

Data up to December 1976 are obtained by an approximate analysis of the respective survey results according to the scope of the survey as it is defined since 1977.

c) Number of hours worked

Fachserie 4 "Produzierendes Gewerbe", Reihe 4.1.1. "Beschaeftigung, Umsatz und Energieversorgung der Unternehmen und Betriebe im Bergbau und im Verarbeitenden Gewerbe", Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

i) Periodicity

Monthly

ii) Indicators

Monthly absolute data on the number of the hours worked by local unit ("Betriebe").

iii) Nomenclature

National (SYPRO - 4 digit).

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1975 (with the possibility in some cases of calculating approximate retrospective series from January 1970 on).

Data up to December 1976 are obtained by an approximate analysis of the respective survey results according to the scope of the survey as it is defined since 1977.

7. Observations

Although the Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) transmits to the SOEC harmonized data (according to the NACE) and following Kind of Activity Units for the indicators "employment", "wages and salaries" and "volume of work done", they cannot at present be used because these series show temporal discrepancies which make it impossible to build up homogeneous indices with base 1975=100. These discrepancies are the outcome of the three-stage revision which the German industrial survey system has undergone over the last few years. Because of this lack of homogeneity, the SOEC replaces these figures by data (by local unit) published in the national nomenclature (SYPRO) for which retrospective series relating to each of the stages of revision have been partially constructed. The final stage in this process was completed in October 1978, when the scope of the industrial surveys was extended to cover the small craft industry units of enterprises employing as a rule 20 persons or more. It is the intention of Eurostat to exploit fully the data in NACE when 1980 will be introduced as base year in the EUROSTAT publications.

FRANCE

1. Type of survey

A quarterly stratified-sample survey (survey of manpower activity and conditions of employment) is carried out by the Ministère du Travail (Ministry of Labour) in Paris amongst industrial, transport, distributive and service enterprises at the beginning of each quarter (the results are treated by the SOEC as relating to the previous quarter).

The results of this survey are published in the "Bullletin mensuel des Statistiques du Travail".

2. Scope

Local units (établissements) employing 10 or more persons.

3. Coverage

More than 70 000 (1974) local units are surveyed. The survey covers approximately one third of local units employing between 10 and 49 persons, and 100% of local units employing more than 50 persons.

4. Statistical units

Local units (établissements)

5. Definitions

a) Employees, manual workers

Employees are all persons linked to the establishments by a work or apprenticeship contract. This definition covers full- and part-time workers, and seasonal or occasional workers. Persons working at home, employees without a contract and persons whose contract has been suspended are excluded from the survey.

N.B.:

Although manual workers, whether paid monthly or not, and other employees are recorded separately, up to now it has not proved possible to compile figures for the number of manual workers alone.

b) Wages and salaries

The basic data for calculating wages and salaries (wage bill) is that of the hourly rate of pay actually applied to manual workers, including those paid monthly. This rate of pay excludes increases for overtime, or any personal bonuses (e.g. seniority) or occasional bonuses (annual holiday, Christmas) and allowances or bonuses which are in fact reimbursement of expenses.

The wage bill index is obtained by multiplying:

- 1) the index of the number of employees (cf. a) above)
- 2) the index of hours worked weekly by manual workers (see c) below) converted into normal hours allowing for increases for overtime and
- 3) the index of the hourly pay rate for manual workers.

c) Hours worked

The French definition of hours worked is different from that applied by the other Member States of the EEC, because it is based on the number of hours of work supplied per week by the employer, which is in fact the establishment's standard working week for employees working full-time.

This definition therefore corresponds to the concept "volume of work supplied by the employer", with the provision that the data supplied should be supplemented by those concerning the number of manual workers, which is not at present the case (**see note under 5a) above**).

6. Data used by the SOEC

a) Employees

The Ministère du Travail transmits directly to the SOEC quarterly indices of the total number of employees.

i) Periodicity

Quarterly.

ii) Indicators

Quarterly indices of the number of employees, including manual workers, ("Indices des effectifs salariés"), base 1.1.1973 = 100.

These data are presented in accordance with the NACE and relate to 33 industries and groups of products.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1973.

b) Wages and salaries

Quarterly indices of wages and salaries, calculated in the manner described under 5b), are transmitted directly to the SOEC by the Ministère du Travail.

i) Periodicity

Quarterly.

ii) Indicators

Quarterly indices for 25 industries and groups of products. The series are based on 100 as at 1.1.1973.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1973.

c) Number of hours worked

The Ministère du Travail transmits to the SOEC quarterly indices for the hours of work provided each week to manual workers.

i) Periodicity

Quarterly.

ii) Indicators

Quarterly average for the weekly hours of work per manual worker in 32 industries. The unit in which the data provided are expressed is the hour.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1973.

ITALY

1. Type of survey

Two employment surveys are organized in Italy. The SOEC uses the results of the monthly survey carried out amongst the major industrial firms by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica (ISTAT). The quarterly survey which is more detailed is carried out by Ministero del Lavoro, Rome.

2. Scope

In the monthly survey of employment trends in major Italian firms, the average manpower of the units surveyed is 1 425 employees and 1 040 manual workers (1979).

3. Coverage

The monthly survey covers approximately 1 000 establishments and the quarterly employment survey 54 000 (units).

4. Statistical units

The statistical unit for the monthly survey is defined as the establishment. In practice, this definition mainly covers medium-sized industrial enterprises (employing more than 500 persons).

5. Definitions

a) Employees, manual workers

In the monthly survey, employees are defined as management staff, executive staff, supervisory staff, manual workers and apprentices working in the industrial establishment.

b) Wages and salaries

The Italian monthly and quarterly surveys on employment do not provide either an index or absolute data on wages and salaries. These two surveys merely provide data on average gross wages per manual worker actually paid during the reference month. In the monthly survey, piecework payment and various allowances (particularly cost of living allowance) are included, as are bonuses and benefits in kind or cash paid each month. Payments for annual paid holidays, occasional bonuses, family allowances and wage supplements are also included. Payments made for on-the-spot dismissal are excluded.

c) Hours worked

From the monthly employment survey the ISTAT provides an index of hours actually worked per manual worker. Absences for sickness, holiday, labour disputes, etc. and legal holidays in the month are excluded from these calculations.

6. Data used by the SOEC

a) Employees, manual workers

The SOEC receives data some of which are included in the ISTAT'S monthly "Bollettino mensile di Statistica", under the heading "Indicatori del lavoro nella grande industria" (Employment indicators in major industry).

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly indicators (base 1973 = 100 up to 1980; base 1980=100 from 1981) of the total number of employees, with the number of manual workers, in 11 industries and 3 groups of products, are transmitted by the ISTAT to the SOEC.

iii) Nomenclature

National.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1972 or 1973.

b) Wages and salaries

Part of the data used by the SOEC are published in the monthly "Bollettino mensile di Statistica" under the heading "Indicatori del lavoro nella grande industria".

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly indices (base 1973=100 up to 1980; base 1980=100 from 1981 onwards) of average earnings per manual worker for the same 11 industries and 3 groups of products are transmitted by the ISTAT to the SOEC. The SOEC then multiplies this index by the index of the number of manual workers, so that the Italian indicator is an index of the total wage bill for manual workers.

iii) Nomenclature

National.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1975.

c) Number of hours worked

Equally, monthly indices for the same industries and products since January 1975 are obtained by SOEC in multiplying the indices of hours actually worked per manual worker (as published in the monthly bulletin of ISTAT) by the index of the number of manual workers. Thus the index obtained is an index of the number of hours worked by all manual workers.

* * *

THE NETHERLANDS

1. Type of survey

A quarterly employment survey is carried out amongst industrial enterprises by the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS, Voorburg).

2. Scope

Kind of activity units employing 10 or more persons.

3. Coverage

Approximately 10 500 kind of activity units (1974).

4. Statistical units

Kind-of-activity unit.

5. Definitions

In the CBS's quarterly survey, the number of employees is defined as the persons employed at the end of the reference period in the kind of activity units surveyed. Such persons include directors, partners, management staff, owners, senior or middle-rank technicians, clerical staff, salesman, part-time workers, trainees and persons absent because of sickness, holiday, etc.

N.B. :

No distinction is made in the Netherlands between employees and manual workers. The Netherlands does not provide data on wages and salaries, nor on hours worked (cf. below).

6. Data used by the SOEC

Employees

The CBS transmits directly to the SOEC quarterly absolute data on the number of employees in various industries. No data are available on the number of manual workers employed in Dutch industry.

i) Periodicity

Quarterly.

ii) Indicators

Quarterly indices (1975=100) of the number of employees in 32 industries and groups of products. The list of industries covered corresponds to the one used for the "industrial turnover" indicator.

iii) Nomenclature : NACE

iv) Commencement of the series

First quarter of 1975.

7. Observations

Statistical surveys of the number of manual workers cannot be conducted because the distinction between "manual workers" and "non-manual workers" has been abolished in the General Statistics of manufacturing industry of the Netherlands. Figures on manhours worked are not available per quarter, therefore a reliable calculation on volume of work done per quarter cannot be undertaken. Where total wages and salaries are concerned EUROSTAT and C.B.S. are examining the possibility to exploit results of existing enquiries to meet the requirements of the directive.

* * *

BELGIUM

1. Type of survey

For employees, manual workers and hours worked, the Institut National de Statistique (INS) carries out monthly surveys of industrial enterprises. For most branches there is a specific monthly survey. Where this is not so, firms employing 10 or more manual workers are obliged to answer the "manpower statistics for industrial firms" questionnaire. Enterprises are obliged to provide each quarter, on a supplementary sheet, information on wages and salaries paid during the preceding quarter.

2. Scope

- The specific monthly surveys, which record amongst other things the number of employees and manual workers and the number of hours worked, are virtually exhaustive. However, in branches in which there are a large number of small firms, only units of a certain size are covered (from 1,5 or 10 manual workers, according to circumstances).
- The sectors not covered by specific surveys are covered by the "manpower statistics for industrial firms" when they employ 10 or more manual workers.
- For the wages and salaries indicator, it is specified that only firms employing 20 or more persons have to complete the declaration.

3. Coverage

Extensive, if not exhaustive (cf. 2 above).

4. Statistical units

Local units.

5. Definitions

a) Employees, manual workers

The definition of the number of the employees in an industrial enterprise covers all staff subject to the social security scheme applying to employees. The definition of the number of the manual workers covers all persons subject to the social security scheme which applies to manual workers, including workers under an apprenticeship contract.

b) Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries are defined as gross wages and salaries (excluding the remuneration of persons working at home), including benefits in kind declared to the Office National de la Sécurité Sociale (social security service). Social and tax contributions paid by the employee are included in the figures calculated.

c) The definition of the number of hours worked covers all hours of work done (including overtime) by skilled and unskilled manual workers and apprentices.

6. Data used by the SOEC

Whatever be the coverage of the national surveys (see 2. above), the data transmitted by the I.N.S. are limited, in accordance with Article 2 of the directive, to enterprises with 20 or more persons employed.

a) Employees, manual workers

The INS transmits directly to the SOEC monthly absolute data on the number of employees and manual workers in Belgian industry.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly absolute data on the number of employees and manual workers in 21 industries and groups of industries.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1980.

Quarterly data are available for the years 1973 to 1979.

b) Wages and salaries

The data used by the SOEC are transmitted directly by the INS. The figures are given in thousands of Bfrs and provided together with information on turnover, new orders, employment and hours worked.

i) Periodicity

Quarterly.

ii) Indicators

The SOEC receives quarterly absolute data on total wages and salaries in 21 industries and groups of industries. This list corresponds to the one used for the above-mentioned indicators.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

First quarter of 1973.

c) Number of hours worked

The INS provides the SOEC with monthly absolute data on the number of hours worked in various industries.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Absolute data for 21 industries and groups of industries.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1980.

Quarterly data are available for the years 1973 to 1979.

* * *

LUXEMBOURG

1. Type of survey

Luxembourg's short-term industrial statistics are based on the 1972 directive, and the definitions of the variables and the nomenclature used are in accordance with those adopted by the Commission's Committee on Industrial and Handicraft Statistics at its meeting on 26 and 27 November 1973. The method used by the STATEC involves using a monthly sample of the main Luxembourg enterprises.

2. Scope

Enterprises employing 20 or more persons, except in branches with high concentration of small business, where accordingly units employing 5, 10 or 15 persons or more are surveyed.

3. Coverage

Approximately 170 enterprises, representing more than 95% (1975) of the added value of the industrial sector in Luxembourg.

4. Statistical units

Kind of activity units.

5. Definitions

N.B.: The definitions used by the STATEC for the number of employees, number of manual workers, wages and salaries and hours worked are totally in accordance with those adopted by the Commission's Committee on Industrial and Handicraft Statistics (cf. Chapter I).

a) Employees, manual workers

The number of employees corresponds to all the persons employed, with the exception of owners and members of their families working in the enterprise, and persons working at home.

Manual workers are those under contract to their employer who are paid on a piecework or on an hourly or daily basis. (Manual workers paid on a monthly basis are also included in this category, provided that they mainly do manual work).

b) Wages and salaries

Gross wages and salaries are all sums in cash and in kind - before direct taxes and employees' social security and pension contributions are deducted - paid by the enterprise to all employees in remuneration for their work.

Wages and salaries therefore include all payments, including bonuses, 13th month pay, holiday bonuses, cost of living and expatriation allowances, holiday pay for public holidays or other paid non working days, productivity bonuses, etc. They do not include the social security and other contributions payable by the employer.

c) Hours worked

This is the total number of hours of work actually done during the reference period by all manual workers and apprentices: normal time and overtime, Sunday and holiday working, night work, etc. Short breaks taken at the workplace are not deducted.

6. Data used by the SOEC

a) Employees, manual workers

The SOEC uses the information contained in the publication "Rapid indicators", series B² (Number of employees) and B³ (Number of manual workers), for employment data.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly indices (base 1975 = 100) for approximately 25 industries and groups of industries are published in the above bulletin.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1970.

b) Wages and salaries

The SOEC uses the information published in "Rapid indicators", series B⁴ (Total wages and salaries), for data on wages and salaries.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Monthly indices (base 1975 = 100) are published for approximately 25 industries and groups of industries in the above bulletin.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1970.

c) Number of hours worked

The SOEC uses the information published in "Rapid indicators", series B⁴ (Volume of work done), for data on the number of hours worked.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

The STATEC publishes monthly indices (base 1975 = 100) for approximately 25 industries and groups of industries in the above bulletin.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1970.

* * *

THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Type of Survey

A variety of industrial surveys are carried out by the Department of Employment. For employment, a sample survey is carried out monthly for production industries. Non-manual and manual employees are distinguished once a year in the surveys for September. A census of employment is now carried out triennially to provide a bench mark for the monthly surveys. For wages and salaries, an index is drawn up by combining a monthly survey on trends in average earnings with employment indices.

2. Scope

The estimates from the employment censuses cover local production units without restrictions on the size of the enterprises.

3 Coverage

-The census of employment is virtually comprehensive. The monthly surveys of employment are obtained by sample inquiries of employers. They cover about 14,000 units in the manufacturing industries.

-The monthly survey on trends in average earnings cover some 10,000 organisations employing approximately 10 million workers (1982). The sample consists of all establishments with more than 500 employees, half of those with 100-499 and one in ten of those with 25 - 99.

4. Statistical Units

The employment census relates to local units and the results are analysed by industry in accordance with the Minimum List Heading (MLH) of the "Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)", which is the basis for classification of local units.

For the earnings survey the statistical survey unit is again the establishment, though some employers provide consolidated returns for the whole enterprise.

5 Definitions

(a) Employees

Civilians in the paid employment of employers, including part-time workers and persons temporarily laid off, but excluding homeworkers and private domestic servants.

(b) Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries cover all remuneration paid in cash to employees during the reference period, before income tax and employees' national insurance contributions are deducted, including bonuses, overtime payments, etc.

6. Data used by the SOEC

(a) Employees

The Department of Employment forwards employment indices to the SOEC, via the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

(i) Periodicity

Monthly since 1980 (for Commission use only). Quarterly before 1980.

(ii) Indicators

Information for MLH headings is re-arranged to NACE groups and indices (base June 72 = 100) calculated for 35 industries or groups of industries. These are forwarded to the SOEC by Department of Employment, which uses the indices for 32 industries.

(iii) Nomenclature

"Orders" and "Minimum List Headings" (MLHs) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1980). In 1983 figures will be re-classified to SIC(R) which is closely related to NACE.

(iv) Commencement of the Series

Third quarter of 1972.

(b) Wages and Salaries

The data on wages and salaries used by the SOEC are compiled by the Department of Employment and arrive via the CSO.

(i) Periodicity

Monthly since 1981. Quarterly up to 1980.

(ii) Indicators

Indices of average earnings per employee are combined with employment indices to obtain indices of wages and salaries. The data supplied concern 8 industries and groups of industries (this has risen to 10 since 1981). The base is June 1972 = 100.

(iii) Nomenclature

National ("Orders" of the SIC), but to be reclassified to SIC(R) in 1982.

(iv) Commencement of the Series

Third quarter of 1972.

7. Note

For the indicator "hours worked", no suitable data with a sufficient breakdown by branch are at present available.

* * *

IRELAND

1. Type of survey

A quarterly survey of local Kind of Activity Units (KAU's) in "Transportable Goods producing industries" (all industry, except NACE 13, 16 and 17) is carried out by the Central Statistics Office, Dublin. For employment, this updates quarterly the results of the annual Census of Industrial Production. Information on wages and salaries is collected in respect of all employees but is currently published for industrial workers (i.e. manual, apprentices and supervisors) only. The volume of work done series is also in respect of industrial workers only. The results relate to a reference week in the final month of the quarter.

2. Scope

Local KAU's with three or more persons engaged.

3. Coverage

2,500 firms, representing approximately 90% of employment in the Census of Industrial Production.

4. Statistical units

The survey unit is, in principle, the local KAU.

5. Definitions

a) Employees, manual workers

Employees are defined as all persons engaged, including part-time workers, but excluding proprietors and unpaid family workers.

Industrial workers are defined as operatives, basic supervisory staff and apprentices

b) Wages and salaries

Wages include basic wages, overtime payments and other regular bonuses.

c) Hours worked

These are hours actually worked, including normal working hours of persons on holidays or sick leave with pay.

6. Data used by the SOEC

a) Employees

The SOEC uses the data on the number of persons engaged disseminated in a special report "Employment, earnings and hours worked" by the Central Statistics Office. The same data are published in the "Irish Statistical Bulletin". These data include employees (as defined above) together with proprietors, etc.

(i) Periodicity

Quarterly

(ii) Indicators

Quarterly data in thousands of persons engaged for approximately 40 industrial branches (the SOEC uses 29 of them with no breakdown at present into manual and non-manual workers).

(iii) Nomenclature

NACE

(iv) Commencement of the series

1977 (Quarterly series)

1973 (Annual series)

N.B.:

The Central Statistics Office will soon be able to provide estimates of the number of industrial workers per branch.

b) Wages, hours worked

The Central Statistics Office publishes indices of earnings by industrial workers and hours worked per industrial worker. It hopes to be in a position shortly to provide indices of aggregate quarterly wages and salaries and quarterly hours worked. In the meantime, the CSO has decided not to provide a series based on the existing published data.

* * *

DENMARK

1. Type of survey

Since the 1930s, a monthly stratified employment survey has been carried out amongst industrial enterprises by Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen. The earliest statistics on wages and salaries relate to 1971.

2. Scope

Enterprises employing 6 or more persons.

3. Coverage

Approximately 1 500 enterprises out of 6 000 are involved in the survey, which covers approximately 70% of total industrial employment.

4. Statistical units

Kind of activity units ("Faglige enhed").

5. Definitions

(a) Employees, manual workers

The number of employees includes manual workers and non-manual workers according to the following definitions:

- manual workers include skilled manual workers, specialized manual workers, unskilled manual workers, young manual workers, apprentices and fixed wage workers, but not persons working at home nor workers whose weekly hours normally amount to less than 15.
- non-manual workers include persons employed in accordance with the law on non-manual workers, management staff, apprentice non-manual workers under an apprenticeship contract, and members of staff who are considered as non-manual workers (this does not include persons whose terms of employment do not tally with the law on non-manual workers, e.g. agents or representatives or members of staff who work less than 15 hours a week).

(b) Wages and salaries

Wages is the sum of the gross monthly remuneration paid directly to manual workers, including bonuses, overtime payments, wages paid by the employer in case of sickness, remuneration for paid holidays and public holidays. Salaries are the sum of the gross direct monthly salaries plus incentive bonuses, payments for overtime, remuneration for special holidays, other bonuses, allowances, etc.

Wages and salaries do not include contributions paid by employers and employees to supplementary pension insurance funds or other types of pension fund, nor contributions to early retirement funds, sickness insurance schemes, staff insurance schemes, etc.

(c) Hours worked

The hours worked are the total number of hours of work actually done by manual workers during the reference month, including overtime. Hours lost because of strikes, holidays, sickness, etc. are not included.

6. Data used by the SOEC

(a) Employees, manual workers

Statistics on the number of employees are compiled by Danmarks Statistik in accordance with the NACE to meet the needs of the SOEC. The same data are published by Danmarks Statistik according to the ISIC (United Nations Activities Nomenclature) in Tables 1 and 2 of "Manedlig beskaeftigelses - ogleonstatistik for industri".

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Number of manual and non-manual workers in thousands for approximately 30 branches or groups of products.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

January 1978 (annual data since 1974).

b) Wages and salaries.

Separate statistics on wage bills for manual and non-manual workers are compiled in accordance with the NACE by Danmarks Statistik. The same indices, together with an index of hourly costs for the above-mentioned manual workers, are published in accordance with the ISIC in Tables 4,5,6 and 7 of the bulletin "Manedlig beskaeftigelses...".

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Indices 1975 = 100 for wages and salaries separately. The two indices are weighted by the SOEC in order to calculate an index of total wages and salaries for approximately 30 branches.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

1978 (monthly series). Annual figures exist for the years since 1974.

c) Number of hours worked

The data published in accordance with the ISIC in Table 3 of the bulletin "Manedlig beskaeftigelses...." (indices of the total number of hours worked by manual workers) are compiled by Danmarks Statistik in accordance with the NACE to meet the needs of the SOEC.

i) Periodicity

Monthly.

ii) Indicators

Indices 1975 = 100 for approximately 30 industries or groups of products. The indices of the number of hours worked are corrected to allow for the differences in the length of months.

iii) Nomenclature

NACE.

iv) Commencement of the series

Monthly series since 1978 (annual data available for years since 1974).

ANNEXES

No L 128/28

Official Journal of the European Communities

3.6.72

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 30 May 1972

concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries

(72/211/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof;

Having regard to the draft submitted by the Commission;

Whereas the Commission, in order to carry out the tasks entrusted to it under the Treaty, must have at its disposal coherent statistics, comparable as between States, on the economic situation of industry and small craft industries in Member States;

Whereas, as regards statistics for the study of business-cycle and economic developments, the Council, in its Recommendation of 28 July 1966 to the Member States on certain provisions to be adopted for improving business-cycle statistics, pointed out that there were significant gaps in those statistics and stressed the need for improvement; whereas the Conjunctural Policy Committee, in its Opinion of 22 July 1969 on the implementation of that Recommendation, noted that some of the suggestions made in the Recommendation had indeed been put into effect, but that—particularly as regards industry—certain data essential to analysis and to the formulation of conjunctural policy were still not available in most Member States; whereas the Committee therefore pointed to certain statistical data on industry referred to in the Council Recommendation which should first be obtained so as to provide a basis for monthly business-cycle statistics, and thus, at least partially, fill the existing gaps;

Whereas valid comparisons cannot be drawn from statistics unless these are based on coordinated definitions and methods;

Whereas the increasing international interpenetration and interdependence not only of industrial and small craft undertakings and of competing markets but also of business conditions and economic policies now require that statistics on industry and small craft industries be compiled for the purpose of examining business-cycle and economic developments in the Communities; whereas these statistics also provide invaluable information for coordinating short-term economic policy with medium-term economic objectives;

Whereas it is hoped that short-term statistics on industry and small craft industries will provide extensive information for the overall study of general economic trends and relations and also reveal the business-cycle trends in the various branches of industry; whereas they ought, therefore, to help in making possible the analysis of disturbances and discrepancies in certain markets of the Communities; and of their rate of growth or regression, and this requires a breakdown of statistics by branch of industry;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

The Member States shall, in technical cooperation with the Commission, take all necessary steps for collecting on the basis of coordinated definitions and methods the quantitative statistical data required for the study of the business-cycle and economic trends in industry and small craft industries. Preparatory work must be completed by the end of 1972 at the latest, so that the first results may be communicated to the Commission.

Article 2

The statistics shall cover the industrial activities listed in Divisions 1 to 4 of the Nomenclature of Economic

Activities in the European Communities (NACE, 1970 edition). They must at least cover undertakings employing 20 or more persons. In order that results may be promptly available, individual basic data may be collected on a representative basis.

The statistical unit shall be the economic activity unit. For the purposes of the Communities, presentation of these statistics shall be based on NACE.

Article 3

These statistics, broken down by branch of industry and grouped under the main sectors of production of significance for cyclical and economic analysis, for example:

- industries producing capital goods;
- industries producing consumer goods;
- industries producing intermediate and semi-finished products;

shall relate to the following variables:

- monthly:
 1. index numbers of industrial production;
 2. turnover;
 3. orders received, broken down into domestic and export orders;
- initially at least quarterly:
 4. gross wages and salaries;
 5. number of employees, specifying the number of manual workers;
 6. volume of work done.

Statistics on orders, referred to under item 3, shall relate only to those branches of industry for which an observation of orders provides significant information for the study of markets and production trends.

These branches, which must be uniformly covered by all Member States, are the branches of the following industries: the metal-working industry (NACE 31 to 37), the textile industry (NACE 43), the man-made fibres industry (NACE 26), the footwear and clothing industries (NACE 45), the wood and wooden furniture industries (NACE 46), the paper and paper products industries (NACE 471 and 472).

Article 4

A subsequent Council Directive shall, on the basis of coordinated definitions and methods, law down the measures required for the drawing up of statistics necessary for the study of economic and business-cycle trends in the construction industry—making use, if necessary, of variables other than those referred to in Article 3; the Directive shall also specify the frequency with which these statistics must be produced.

Article 5

The Member States shall all appropriate steps to reduce to a minimum the time needed for carrying out surveys and for processing and calculating data, in order that the results of the statistics may be available to the Commission as soon as possible.

Article 6

The cost of compiling these statistics in the Member States shall be borne by the national budgets.

Article 7

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 30 May 1972.

For the Council

The President

J. P. BUCHLER

Minimum list of industrial branches for presentation of results
other than the indices of production

INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

(NACE 1-4)

of which :

1. Capital goods industries

of which :

2. Manufacture of structural metal products; boilermaking, manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet-metal containers	314/315
3. Mechanical engineering	32
4. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	33
5. Electrical engineering (except for manufacture of domestic type electric appliances)	ex 34
6. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories	35
7. Manufacture of other means of transport	36

8. Consumer goods industries

of which :

9. Food, drink and tobacco industries	41/42
10. Footwear and clothing industry	45
11. Manufacture of wooden furniture	467
12. Manufacture of domestic type electric appliances	346

13. Intermediate products industries

of which :

14. Textile industry	43
15. Manufacture of pulp, paper and board	471
16. Production and preliminary processing of metals	22
17. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	24
18. Chemical industry; man-made fibre industry	25/26
19. Manufacture of rubber products	481
20. Energy	11/16

WEIGHTS IN USE FOR THE COMMUNITY INVOICES FOR THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

(Source: surveys on structure and activity of industry, 1975)

(x 1000)

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	26597	7623	5077	3821	912	950	47	7630	198	339
INT	2. Intermediate products industries	9312	2656	1957	1381	244	370	30	2551	64	59
INV	3. Capital goods industries	6628	2164	1052	776	253	200	5	2056	20	102
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	9931	2693	1872	1544	399	354	6	2795	103	160
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying	952	379	130	38	3	38	1	352	10	1
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries	24793	7086	4792	3634	908	861	44	6940	176	332
11/16	7. Energy	1779	531	306	182	:	63	1	677	13	6
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels	655	236	89	:	:	29	-	299	:	-
12	9. Coke ovens	:	:	:	3	:	:	-	11	-	-
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas	:	:	7	8	*	-	-	5	-	-
14	11. Mineral oil refining	143	40	54	21	:	3	-	24	:	1
1c	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water	852	233	135	141	:	24	1	300	13	5
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	:	:	7	8	:	:	1	2	1	:
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	1646	466	311	216	38	104	25	479	3	4
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction	139	43	27	19	:	5	:	35	9	1
24	16. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	1125	298	217	233	35	55	2	253	12	20
25	17. Chemical industry	1864	608	311	260	91	71	:	366	9	18
26	18. Man-made fibres industry		:	23	46			1	38		:
31/3c	19. Engineering and allied industries	10688	3421	2073	1400	372	302	7	2948	31	134
31	20. Manufacture of metal articles	2134	663	489	269	86	67	2	522	10	26
32	21. Mechanical engineering	2634	998	330	331	80	71	4	767	4	49
33	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	226	83	46	39	10	1	-	47	1	1
34	23. Electrical engineering	2814	969	538	350	118	91	1	707	9	31

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + manufacture of other means of transport	2878	708	670	411	78	72	:	905	7	27
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	1918	600	461	387	27	48	:	468	4	3
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport	960	108	209	104	51	24	-	437	3	24
37	27. Instrument engineering	371	130	56	37	:	2	-	141	3	2
41/42	28. Food, drink and tobacco industry	2231	483	393	258	152	87	2	741	54	61
411/423	29. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing	1724	330	336	200	130	59	1	579	43	46
424/428	30. Drink industries	395	127	57	36	13	19	1	122	.8	12
429	31. Manufacture of tobacco products	:	27	:	21	9	8	:	40	2	3
43	32. Textile industry	1625	350	327	350	49	83	-	438	16	12
44	33. Leather and leather goods industry	142	35	32	31	3	3	-	34	2	2
45	34. Footwear and clothing industry	1445	319	292	291	32	58	1	418	19	15
451/452	35. Footwear manufacture	315	55	80	85	5	4	-	80	4	2
453+454+ 456	36. Clothing industry	1072	251	212	200	26	52	-	306	14	11
46	37. Timber and wooden furniture industries	867	253	177	134	31	36	:	214	6	16
471/472	38. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	644	174	113	79	29	23	:	212	6	8
473	39. Printing and allied industries	627	194	140	51	35	24	:	157	4	22
481/482	40. Manufacture of rubber products	431	110	106	78	9	8	:	114	3	3
483	41. Processing of plastics	481	150	88	75	13	12	-	131	3	9
5	42. Building and civil engineering (for the record)	4052	906	1007	400	195	138	11	1395	:	:

WEIGHTS IN USE FOR THE COMMUNITY INDICES FOR WAGES AND SALARIES

(Sources: surveys on structure and activity of industry, 1975)

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	168062	62464	33460	17944	7100	6575	417	35912	932	3258
INT	2. Intermediate products industries	61264	22743	13099	6622	1989	2773	337	12740	346	615
INV	3. Capital goods industries	48272	18093	7524	3948	2053	1213	45	9359	76	961
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	59285	20706	12152	6844	2951	2050	31	12473	499	1579
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying	6001	2514	943	214	20	299	11	1936	59	5
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries	161030	57790	31250	16656	7088	5909	392	31968	787	3190
11/16	7. Energy	14023	5198	2781	1336	:	622	13	3910	90	73
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels	4630	2167	606	:	:	214	-	1642	1	:
12	9. Coke ovens	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	65	-	-
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas	192	:	85	70	:	-	-	37	-	-
14	11. Mineral oil refining	1699	509	806	174	:	42	-	156	2	10
1t	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water	6687	2322	1120	1012	:	300	13	1771	86	63
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	126	:	53	43	:	:	9	9	12	-
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	11397	4105	2116	1177	321	798	239	2579	16	46
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction	901	347	202	82	:	37	2	181	45	5
24	16. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	6815	2347	1368	970	267	366	15	1209	64	189
25	17. Chemical industry	14649	5956	2602	1590	873	628	4	2116	46	191
26	18. Man-made fibres industry		:	172	230			13	228		:
11/36	19. Engineering and allied industries	70079	28798	13981	6537	2944	2124	56	14263	134	1242
31	20. Manufacture of metal articles	13267	5282	3133	1143	622	431	15	2369	42	232
32	21. Mechanical engineering	17660	8337	2273	1614	634	514	36	3769	17	466
33	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	2014	902	565	219	85	:	-	238	5	:
34	23. Electrical engineering	17874	7764	3431	1599	1006	648	4	3102	35	285

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + manufacture of other means of transport	19259	6514	4579	1962	597	529	:	4785	34	259
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	13006	5501	2955	1471	197	344	:	2493	21	24
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport	6255	1013	1625	491	400	185	:	2292	14	235
37	27. Instrument engineering	2079	933	323	161	:	15	-	616	11	20
41/42	28. Food, drink and tobacco industry	13282	3724	2474	1318	1103	577	20	3100	263	703
411/423	29. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing	9867	2441	2036	1000	932	397	8	2311	203	539
424/428	30. Drink industries	2760	1106	415	215	110	132	11	586	48	137
429	31. Manufacture of tobacco products	653	211	:	91	62	48	:	202	12	27
43	32. Textile industry	7588	2252	1608	1265	322	405	-	1581	61	94
44	33. Leather and leather goods industry	62	193	153	113	18	15	-	115	8	11
45	34. Footwear and clothing industry	5472	1652	1224	878	164	232	3	1166	53	100
451/452	35. Footwear manufacture	1256	304	351	239	33	20	-	282	12	15
453+454+456	36. Clothing industry	4072	1252	859	630	131	207	-	871	41	81
46	37. Timber and wooden furniture industries	4647	1813	881	453	211	195	1	948	21	124
471/472	38. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	3881	1296	807	391	234	69	-	982	26	76
473	39. Printing and allied industries	4268	1597	1082	288	279	:	:	777	:	245
481/482	40. Manufacture of rubber products	2640	879	624	410	75	58	:	556	15	23
483	41. Processing of plastics	2691	1034	524	315	97	75	:	554	14	78
5	42. Building and civil engineering (for the record)	24583	7079	5976	1590	1449	805	68	6985	:	631

LIST OF SERIES AVAILABLE FOR INDICES OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER OF MANUAL WORKERS *)

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	a) EUR9	b) D	a) F	b) I	a) NL	b)c) B	b) L	a)d) UK	a)e) IRL	b)f) DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	(Q1973)	M1975	Q1973	M1972	Q1975	Q1973	M1970	Q1973	Q1977 22)	M1975
INT	2. Intermediate products industries	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1972	Q1975	Q1973	M1975	(Q1975)(Q1977)	M1975	
INV	3. Capital goods industries	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1972	Q1975	Q1973	M1975	(Q1973)(Q1977)	M1975	
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1972	Q1975	Q1973	M1975	(Q1973)(Q1977)	M1975	
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying		M1975	Q1973		Q1975		M1970	Q1973	Q1977	
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries		M1975	Q1973	M1972	Q1975		M1970	Q1973	Q1977	
11/16	7. Energy			(Q1973)	6) M1972		Q1973	(M1970)	(Q1975)		
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels			Q1973					Q1973		
12	9. Coke ovens								Q1973		
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas			Q1973							
14	11. Mineral oil refining		M1975		7) M1972	Q1975			Q1973	Q1977	M1978
16	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water			Q1973	6) M1972	Q1975		M1970	6) Q1975		
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores			Q1973				M1970			
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1972	Q1975	Q1973	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction			Q1973				M1970			M1978
24	16. Manufacture of non-metalliferous mineral products	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973		Q1975	Q1973	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
25	17. Chemical industry	Q1970	1) M1975	Q1973	2) M1972	Q1975	3) Q1973	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
26	18. Man-made fibres industry			Q1973						Q1973	
21/36	19. Engineering and allied industries	(Q1975)	(M1975)	3) Q1973	8) M1972	Q1975	(Q1973)	M1970	Q1973	(Q1977)	(M1978)
21	20. Manufacture of metal articles		M1975	Q1973		Q1975	11)	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
22	21. Mechanical engineering	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1972	Q1975	10)	Q1973	M1970	Q1973	Q1977
23	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery		M1975	Q1973			Q1973		Q1973	Q1977	M1978
24	23. Electrical engineering		M1975	Q1973		Q1975	12)		Q1973	Q1977	M1978

the following countries:
 FR Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	a) EUR9	D	a) F	b) I	a) NL	c) B	L	a)d) UK	a)e) IRL	f) DAN
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + manufacture of other means of transport	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1973/5	Q1975	(Q1973)	M1970 18)	(Q1973)	(Q1977)	
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1973		Q1973		Q1973	Q1977	M1978
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport	(Q1975)	M1975 2)	Q1973			Q1973 13)		Q1973	Q1977	M1978
37	27. Instrument engineering		M1975							Q1977	M1978
41/42	28. Food, drink and tobacco industry	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973		Q1975	Q1973	M1970	Q1973	(Q1977)	(M1978)
411/423	29. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing		M1975	Q1973		Q1975		M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
424/428	30. Drink industries			Q1973		Q1975		M1970 19)	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
429	31. Manufacture of tobacco products		M1975	Q1973		Q1975			Q1973	Q1977	M1978
43	32. Textile industry	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973		Q1975	Q1973		Q1973	Q1977	M1978
44	33. Leather and leather goods industry		M1975	Q1973	M1972/5	Q1975			Q1973	Q1977	M1978
45	34. Footwear and clothing industry		(M1975)	Q1973		Q1975	Q1973	(Q1970)	Q1973	(Q1977)	M1978
451/452	35. Footwear manufacture		M1975	Q1973		Q1975			Q1973	Q1977	M1978
453+454+ 456	36. Clothing industry		M1975	Q1973 4)		Q1975		M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
46	37. Timber and wooden furniture industries		M1975	Q1973		Q1975 14)	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978	
471/472	38. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof		M1975	Q1973		Q1975 15)		Q1973	Q1977	M1978	
473	39. Printing and allied industries		M1975	Q1973 5)		Q1975		M1970 Q1973 5)	Q1977	M1978	
481/482	40. Manufacture of rubber products		M1975	Q1973		Q1975 16)	M1970	Q1973	Q1977	M1978	
483	41. Processing of plastics		M1975	Q1973		Q1975		M1970 20)	Q1973	Q1977	M1978
5	42. Building and civil engineering (for the record)		M1978			M1975 Q1979	M1975	Q1975 21)	M1975	Q1974/19 23)	

Notes

Q= quarterly

M= monthly

The year indicated relates to the commencement of the series
() indices computed by EurostatRemarks

- a) indices of the number of employees only
- b) for most or all of the branches listed, indices of the volume of work done (with the indicated periodicity and year of commencement, except for Italy where the series start in 1975) are also available
- c) from 1980 onwards also monthly indices
- d) from 1980 onwards also monthly indices, only for internal Commission use
- e) annual series starting in 1973
- f) annual series starting in 1974

- 1) data also available for NACE 26
- 2) data also available for NACE 361
- 3) including NACE 37
- 4) not including NACE 456
- 5) including NACE 474
- 6) including NACE 17
- 7) including NACE 13
- 8) including NACE 22
- 9) including NACE 21
- 10) including NACE 33
- 11) data available for NACE 314/315
- 12) data available for NACE 34, not including 345/6 and for NACE 346
- 13) not including NACE 363 and 365
- 14) data available for NACE 467
- 15) data available for NACE 471
- 16) data available for NACE 481
- 17) number of employees from 1975 onwards; number of manual workers from 1979 onwards
- 18) including NACE 34
- 19) including NACE 429
- 20) including NACE 26; data also available for NACE 25/26/48
- 21) data also for number of manual workers
- 22) not including NACE 16/17
- 23) number of employees from 1974 onwards; number of manual workers from 1979 onwards

LIST OF SERIES AVAILABLE FOR THE INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	a) I	NL	B	L	b) UK	IRL	c) DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	(Q1975)	M1975		M1975		Q1973	M1970	Q1972		M1975
INT	2. Intermediate products industries		M1975		M1975		Q1973	M1975			M1975
INV	3. Capital goods industries	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1975		Q1973	M1975			M1975
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	(Q1975)	M1975	(Q1973)	M1975		Q1973	M1975			M1975
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying		M1975					M1970	Q1972		
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1975			M1970	Q1972		
11/16	7. Energy				5) M1975		Q1973	(M1970)			
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels										
12	9. Coke ovens										
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas										
14	11. Mineral oil refining		M1975		6) M1975						M1978
16	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water				5) M1975			M1970	Q1972		
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores							M1970			
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1975		Q1973	M1970	M1981		M1978
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction							M1970			M1978
24	16. Manufacture of non-metalliferous mineral products	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973			Q1973	M1970	Q1972		M1978
25	17. Chemical industry	(Q1975)	1) M1975	Q1973	M1975			M1970	Q1972		M1978
26	18. Man-made fibres industry										
31/36	19. Engineering and allied industries	(Q1975)	(M1975)	(Q1973)	7) M1975		(Q1973)	M1970	Q1972		(M1978)
31	20. Manufacture of metal articles		M1975	Q1973			8)	M1970			M1978
32	21. Mechanical engineering	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	M1975		Q1973	M1970	M1981		M1978
33	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery		M1975	Q1973			Q1973				M1978
34	23. Electrical engineering		M1975	Q1973			9)				M1978

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	a) I	NL	B	L	b) UK	IRL	c) DAN
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + manufacture of other means of transport	(Q1975)	(M1975)	(Q1973)	M1975		(Q1973)	14) M1970			(M1978)
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973	(M1975)		Q1973				M1978
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport		2) M1975	Q1973			10) Q1973				M1978
37	27. Instrument engineering		M1975								M1978
41/42	28. Food, drink and tobacco industry	(Q1975)	M1975	Q1973			Q1973	M1970	Q1972		(M1978)
411/423	29. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing		M1975	Q1973				M1970			M1978
424/428	30. Drink industries			Q1973				15) M1970			M1978
429	31. Manufacture of tobacco products		M1975	Q1973							M1978
43	32. Textile industry		M1975	Q1973	M1975		Q1973				M1978
44	33. Leather and leather goods industry		M1975	Q1973							M1978
45	34. Footwear and clothing industry			Q1973			Q1973	(M1970)			M1978
451/452	35. Footwear manufacture			Q1973							M1978
453+454+ 456	36. Clothing industry		M1975	Q1973	3)			M1970			M1978
46	37. Timber and wooden furniture industries		M1975	Q1973			11)	M1970			M1978
471/472	38. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof		M1975	Q1973			12)				M1978
473	39. Printing and allied industries		M1975	Q1973	4)			M1970			M1978
481/482	40. Manufacture of rubber products		M1975	Q1973			13)	M1970			M1978
483	41. Processing of plastics		M1975	Q1973				16) M1970			M1978
5	42. Building and civil engineering (for the record)		M1976				Q1979	M1975	Q1975		Q1975

Notes

Q = quarterly

M = monthly

The year indicated relates to the commencement of the series
() indices computed by Eurostat

Remarks

- a) index of the total wage bill for manual workers
 - b) from 1981 onwards also monthly indices
 - c) annual series starting in 1974
-
- 1) data also available for NACE 26
 - 2) data also available for NACE 361
 - 3) not including NACE 456
 - 4) including NACE 474
 - 5) including NACE 17
 - 6) including NACE 13
 - 7) including NACE 22
 - 8) data available for NACE 314/315
 - 9) data available for NACE 34, not including 345/6 and for NACE 346
 - 10) not including NACE 363 and 365
 - 11) data available for NACE 467
 - 12) data available for NACE 471
 - 13) data available for NACE 481
 - 14) including NACE 34
 - 15) including NACE 429
 - 16) including NACE 26; data also available for NACE 25/26/48

ANNEX V

Main retrospective series 1975=100

- Index of the number of employees p. 44-58
- Index of gross wages and salaries p. 59-73

ABHAENGIG BESCHAFTIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I B.R. I BELGIQUE I UNITED I
I EUR - 9 I FRANCE I ITALIA I NEDERLAND I LUXEMBOURGI I IRELAND I DANMARK I
I IDEUTSCHLAND I I BELGIE I KINGDOM I I I

GESAMTE INDUSTRIE (OHNE BAUGEWERBE)

TOTAL INDUSTRY (EXCLUDING BUILDING)

ENSEMBLE DE L'INDUSTRIE (SANS BATIMENT)

NACE 1/4

ABHAENGIG BESCHAETIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I B.R. I FRANCE I ITALIA I NEDERLAND I BELGIQUE I UNITED I IRELAND I DANMARK I
 I EUR - 9 I I IDEUTSCHLANDI I BELGIE I LUXEMBOURGI I KINGDOM I I

ABHAENGIG BESCHAETIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I	I	I	B.R.	I	I	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	I	I
I	I	I	EUR - 9	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I
I	I	I	DEUTSCHLAND	I	I	I	I	I	BELGIE	I	I	I

GRUNDSTOFF- UND PRODUKTIONSGUETERIND.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS INDUSTRIEN

IND. DES BIENS INTERMEDIAIRES

INT

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	98.0	97.2	99.3	99.3	96.2	94.8	96.5	97.7	102.7	102.5		
1977	96.8	95.0	97.8	97.9	94.0	90.6	93.1	98.3	105.4	102.9		
1978	95.0	93.3	95.4	96.0	90.2	85.6	85.8	97.2	107.2	104.0		
1979	93.8	92.5	93.7	95.3	88.2	84.7	82.3	95.7	111.7	104.3		
1980	91.7	93.4	92.3	94.4	87.7	82.3	79.1	89.2	110.5	100.7		
1981	87.1	90.9	88.9	91.6	86.6	77.8	75.7	80.2	107.5	92.0		

1975 I	101.5	101.6	101.1	100.3	102.0	102.3	101.5	102.2	:	100.0		
II	100.4	100.6	100.5	100.1	101.0	100.9	100.4	100.2	:	100.0		
III	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.9	99.0	99.1	99.5	99.2	:	100.0		
IV	98.6	98.2	99.0	99.7	98.0	97.7	98.6	98.4	:	100.0		
1976 I	97.6	96.2	99.1	99.3	97.0	95.3	97.5	97.4	:	102.5		
II	97.9	97.1	99.7	99.3	96.0	95.6	96.7	97.1	:	102.5		
III	98.3	97.9	99.4	99.4	96.0	95.1	96.3	98.0	:	102.5		
IV	98.1	97.6	99.1	99.1	96.0	93.2	95.5	98.3	:	102.5		
1977 I	97.1	94.7	98.6	98.6	95.0	92.3	94.6	98.1	104.7	102.9		
II	97.1	95.1	98.4	98.5	94.0	91.4	93.9	98.3	106.9	103.2		
III	96.4	95.4	97.5	97.7	94.0	90.3	93.2	98.4	106.0	102.9		
IV	96.2	94.6	96.6	97.0	93.0	88.4	90.8	98.2	103.9	102.6		
1978 I	95.2	93.1	95.8	96.5	91.0	87.0	88.6	97.4	105.0	102.3		
II	95.1	93.0	95.8	96.2	91.0	85.8	88.2	97.2	106.2	104.3		
III	95.0	93.6	95.3	95.8	90.0	85.1	85.7	97.3	107.7	105.1		
IV	94.6	93.3	94.7	95.4	89.0	84.4	84.6	97.0	107.9	104.3		
1979 I	93.7	91.4	94.1	95.3	89.0	83.9	83.9	96.2	108.6	102.0		
II	94.0	92.2	94.0	95.4	88.0	87.0	83.1	95.9	112.6	104.4		
III	94.0	93.5	93.5	95.4	86.0	84.4	81.4	95.9	112.4	105.7		
IV	93.6	93.3	93.1	95.0	88.0	85.3	80.9	94.8	113.1	105.2		
1980 I	92.8	93.1	93.0	94.6	88.0	83.4	79.7	92.5	111.9	103.9		
II	92.4	93.5	93.2	94.6	88.0	82.5	79.6	90.7	113.3	103.2		
III	91.6	94.0	92.2	94.5	88.0	82.3	78.8	88.4	109.5	100.9		
IV	90.0	93.1	90.9	93.6	87.0	81.0	78.4	85.1	107.3	94.9		
1981 I	88.2	91.1	89.9	93.1	86.0	78.9	76.5	82.5	107.1	91.0		
II	87.5	91.1	84.3	92.5	81.5	78.5	75.8	80.5	108.3	92.8		
III	87.1	91.2	86.5	91.2	95.4	77.1	75.9	79.5	108.3	95.4		
IV	85.6	90.1	87.8	89.9	84.3	76.9	74.7	78.4	106.1	90.8		
1982 I	84.5	87.9	87.7	88.7	83.5	75.4	73.5	77.0	105.1	88.1		
II	84.1	87.9	88.3	88.1	:	74.7	72.9	75.9	:	90.4		
III	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.0		

INVESTITIONSGUETERINDUSTRIEN

CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES

IND. DES BIENS D'INVESTISSEMENT

INV

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	98.0	97.9	99.4	99.0	96.7	98.1	100.6	97.2	107.2	98.1		
1977	96.0	98.2	98.0	98.4	93.2	95.1	101.5	98.3	115.0	99.5		
1978	97.5	98.1	98.0	98.4	90.2	93.0	97.4	98.4	120.9	98.4		
1979	97.3	99.0	94.5	100.0	90.0	93.1	95.8	96.7	130.9	99.4		
1980	95.4	100.2	93.5	99.0	89.7	93.3	101.6	91.5	137.9	100.2		
1981	91.3	98.6	90.6	95.6	86.5	88.6	102.8	82.4	138.5	96.7		

1975 I	101.9	102.3	101.1	100.6	101.0	101.1	100.0	102.6	:	100.0		
II	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.4	100.8	100.0	:	100.0		
III	99.4	99.2	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.4	99.2	:	100.0		
IV	98.6	98.2	99.1	99.4	99.0	98.4	98.8	98.2	:	100.0		
1976 I	97.6	97.3	99.2	99.3	98.0	99.3	99.0	96.9	:	98.1		
II	97.7	97.5	99.7	99.1	97.0	98.3	100.3	96.6	:	98.1		
III	98.2	98.3	99.5	99.0	97.0	97.8	100.8	97.4	:	98.1		
IV	96.5	90.7	99.3	98.7	95.0	96.9	102.5	97.9	:	98.1		
1977 I	97.9	97.7	98.7	98.4	94.0	95.7	102.1	97.7	112.9	101.3		
II	97.9	97.8	98.4	98.6	94.0	95.3	101.6	97.8	113.6	100.0		
III	98.2	98.6	97.8	98.4	93.0	94.9	101.2	98.8	116.0	98.7		
IV	98.0	98.5	98.4	98.2	92.0	94.4	100.3	98.9	117.7	98.0		
1978 I	97.5	96.0	96.2	97.9	91.0	94.1	98.9	98.5	118.4	97.2		
II	97.2	97.6	96.2	98.1	90.0	93.3	98.0	98.1	118.9	98.3		
III	97.6	96.3	95.9	98.5	90.0	92.6	97.2	98.6	121.1	98.9		
IV	97.6	96.6	95.5	98.9	90.0	92.1	95.7	98.3	125.2	99.0		
1979 I	97.2	98.3	94.9	99.7	90.0	91.6	95.3	97.4	125.8	98.7		
II	97.0	94.7	100.4	99.0	92.6	94.5	96.7	128.8	99.2			
III	97.5	99.4	94.3	100.8	90.0	93.7	95.6	96.7	132.4	99.3		
IV	97.5	100.1	94.3	100.6	90.0	94.3	97.7	96.0	136.8	100.5		
1980 I	96.8	100.0	94.0	100.4	89.0	93.8	99.1	94.0	137.2	102.0		
II	96.4	100.0	94.0	100.2	89.0	94.3	101.1	92.8	136.6	100.6		
III	95.9	100.6	93.4	99.7	92.0	92.7	102.5	90.8	138.0	100.2		
IV	94.5	100.1	92.5	98.8	89.0	92.6	103.9	88.3	139.1	98.2		
1981 I	93.0	99.2	91.5	97.7	87.0	93.7	104.0	85.5	138.0	97.0		
II	91.4	98.4	90.9	96.4	86.9	87.5	103.2	82.7	137.4	96.6		
III	90.8	98.7	90.2	94.8	86.5	86.6	102.4	81.5	138.6	96.7		
IV	89.9	98.2	89.8	93.5	85.6	86.5	101.8	80.0	140.2	96.6		
1982 I	88.9	97.0	89.6	92.6	84.4	85.4	100.4	78.6	138.2	96.7		
II	88.1	96.2	90.1	91.7	:	83.7	100.0	77.2	:	97.0		
III	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.3		

ABHAENGIG BESCHAFTIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I	I	I	B.R.	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK	I
I	I	I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I		I		I		I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	KINGDOM	I		I		I

ENERGIE ENERGY ENERGIE

1975	-	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	-	:	99.5	102.9	98.9	93.6	97.8	98.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	-	:	98.4	102.7	98.4	91.4	97.1	98.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978	-	:	97.4	102.3	98.5	89.2	93.8	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979	-	:	96.9	102.7	:	87.6	93.0	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1980	-	:	96.7	103.5	:	86.4	93.0	96.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1981	-	:	97.4	105.3	:	85.3	90.0	93.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1975	I	-	:	100.1	98.4	:	101.2	101.4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	100.0	99.5	:	100.2	99.9	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	99.8	100.5	:	99.7	99.6	100.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	100.1	101.6	:	98.9	99.1	99.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1976	I	-	:	100.0	102.5	:	95.0	98.6	99.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	99.6	103.0	:	95.5	97.8	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	99.2	103.0	:	93.6	97.7	98.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	99.1	103.1	:	90.3	97.0	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1977	I	-	:	99.1	102.8	:	92.5	97.9	98.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	98.4	102.9	:	92.0	97.2	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	98.2	102.5	:	91.3	96.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	97.7	102.5	:	89.9	96.4	97.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978	I	-	:	97.6	102.3	:	89.9	93.8	97.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	97.5	102.5	:	89.7	93.2	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	97.3	102.1	:	88.6	94.2	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	97.1	102.2	:	88.6	94.0	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1979	I	-	:	96.9	102.3	:	88.0	93.0	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	97.0	102.7	:	87.6	92.5	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	97.0	102.8	:	87.4	92.5	97.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	96.6	102.9	:	87.2	93.8	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1980	I	-	:	96.5	102.8	:	87.1	92.9	97.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	96.7	103.2	:	85.9	93.1	96.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	96.9	103.6	:	86.6	92.8	96.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	96.8	104.4	:	85.9	93.1	96.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1981	I	-	:	97.0	104.8	:	85.3	91.5	95.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	97.3	105.2	:	85.6	94.4	93.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	97.6	105.6	:	85.2	89.8	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV	-	:	97.9	105.7	:	85.2	86.3	92.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1982	I	-	:	98.7	105.3	:	84.9	86.7	90.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	-	:	100.1	105.0	:	84.2	86.0	89.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	

ABHAENGIG BESCHAETIGTE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES NOMBRE DE SALARIES

	I	I	B.R.	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK	I
	I	E U R - 9	I	DEUTSCHLAND	I		I		I		BELGIQUE	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	KINGDOM	I		I

CHEMISCHE IND. + CHEMIEFABERIND. CHEMICAL IND. INCL. MAN-MADE FIBRES IND. IND.CHIMIQUE+PROD.OE FIBRES ARTIF.ET SYNTH.

NACE 25 + 26

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	98.2	97.7	98.2	97.8	98.2	100.9	90.8	98.7	109.9	98.4							
1977	97.7	97.6	97.3	95.0	97.2	98.2	85.7	99.4	112.1	98.9							
1978	96.7	97.0	97.1	91.7	95.2	95.4	79.7	99.6	120.3	99.2							
1979	95.8	95.9	95.7	90.1	93.2	94.9	70.1	99.7	128.6	102.6							
1980	94.9	97.3	94.8	87.3	92.5	94.5	63.4	96.6	125.0	104.6							
1981	91.7	96.8	92.4	82.2	92.8	91.4	60.4	89.5	126.4	100.6							

1975 I	101.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	101.3	100.7	101.4	101.7	:	:
II	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.5	102.4	99.8	:	:	:
III	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.8	100.3	99.7	100.2	99.7	:	:
IV	98.8	98.7	99.0	99.2	98.2	99.1	96.0	98.8	:	:
1976 I	97.8	96.2	98.8	98.5	99.2	101.4	92.7	98.0	:	:
II	98.2	97.7	98.8	98.0	98.2	101.0	89.8	98.2	:	:
III	98.5	98.4	98.2	97.8	98.2	101.2	91.9	99.2	:	:
IV	98.1	98.4	97.0	97.0	97.2	100.0	88.9	99.2	:	:
1977 I	97.7	97.7	97.0	96.3	97.2	97.8	86.7	99.1	108.8	:
II	97.7	97.6	97.8	95.5	97.2	98.2	86.0	99.2	109.9	:
III	97.9	98.2	97.4	94.6	97.2	99.6	86.2	99.8	112.1	:
IV	97.3	97.6	97.0	93.5	97.2	97.3	83.8	99.6	117.6	:
1978 I	96.8	97.0	97.1	92.7	96.2	95.7	80.8	99.1	117.6	98.8
II	96.5	96.6	97.5	92.0	95.2	95.5	79.7	99.0	117.6	98.8
III	96.9	97.2	97.3	91.4	95.2	94.8	80.4	100.2	122.0	99.5
IV	96.5	97.0	96.5	90.7	94.2	95.4	78.0	100.0	124.2	99.8
1979 I	95.7	95.3	96.2	90.5	94.2	94.9	74.5	99.4	127.5	101.1
II	95.7	95.4	96.1	90.4	93.2	95.1	69.5	99.6	129.7	102.1
III	96.0	96.5	95.6	90.1	93.2	95.0	69.4	99.9	128.6	103.4
IV	95.7	96.5	95.1	89.4	92.2	94.7	67.2	99.7	128.6	104.1
1980 I	95.6	97.1	95.2	88.3	92.2	94.7	63.9	98.9	128.6	104.6
II	95.3	97.1	95.8	87.8	92.2	94.5	64.5	97.6	123.1	105.5
III	94.9	97.7	94.6	87.2	93.2	94.8	63.8	96.3	124.2	105.3
IV	93.7	97.3	93.5	86.0	92.2	93.9	61.6	95.7	124.2	103.2
1981 I	92.7	96.7	92.9	84.4	93.2	92.9	60.8	91.6	123.1	99.7
II	91.9	96.5	93.1	82.9	92.7	91.7	60.2	89.8	127.5	100.7
III	91.6	97.2	92.2	81.5	92.9	90.4	60.4	89.2	127.5	101.3
IV	90.6	96.8	91.2	80.1	92.1	90.7	60.4	87.6	127.5	100.9
1982 I	89.6	96.2	91.3	78.2	91.6	89.3	62.1	86.4	128.6	100.5
II	89.1	95.7	92.2	77.5	:	89.2	60.8	85.3	:	102.8
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	104.2

CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE

NACE : 25

1975	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
1976	-	-	98.2	-	-	-	90.8	98.6	-	98.4
1977	-	-	97.3	-	-	-	85.7	100.0	-	98.9
1978	-	-	97.1	-	-	-	79.7	100.6	-	99.2
1979	-	-	95.7	-	-	-	70.1	100.6	-	102.6
1980	-	-	94.8	-	-	-	63.4	99.0	-	104.6
1981	-	-	92.4	-	-	-	60.4	92.2	-	100.6

1975 I	-	-	100.9	-	-	-	101.4	101.8	-	:
II	-	-	100.5	-	-	-	102.4	99.9	-	:
III	-	-	99.6	-	-	-	100.2	99.8	-	:
IV	-	-	99.0	-	-	-	96.0	98.6	-	:
1976 I	-	-	98.8	-	-	-	92.7	97.8	-	:
II	-	-	98.8	-	-	-	89.8	98.1	-	:
III	-	-	98.2	-	-	-	91.9	99.2	-	:
IV	-	-	97.0	-	-	-	88.9	99.3	-	:
1977 I	-	-	97.0	-	-	-	86.7	99.4	-	:
II	-	-	97.8	-	-	-	86.0	99.6	-	:
III	-	-	97.4	-	-	-	86.2	100.4	-	:
IV	-	-	97.0	-	-	-	83.8	100.5	-	:
1978 I	-	-	97.1	-	-	-	80.8	100.0	-	98.8
II	-	-	97.5	-	-	-	79.7	100.0	-	98.8
III	-	-	97.3	-	-	-	80.4	101.3	-	99.5
IV	-	-	96.5	-	-	-	78.0	101.1	-	99.8
1979 I	-	-	96.2	-	-	-	74.5	100.4	-	101.1
II	-	-	96.1	-	-	-	69.5	100.7	-	102.1
III	-	-	95.6	-	-	-	69.4	101.2	-	103.4
IV	-	-	95.1	-	-	-	67.2	101.2	-	104.1
1980 I	-	-	95.2	-	-	-	63.9	101.1	-	104.6
II	-	-	95.8	-	-	-	64.5	99.9	-	105.5
III	-	-	94.6	-	-	-	63.8	98.7	-	105.3
IV	-	-	93.5	-	-	-	61.6	96.3	-	103.2
1981 I	-	-	92.9	-	-	-	60.8	94.1	-	99.7
II	-	-	93.1	-	-	-	60.2	92.3	-	100.7
III	-	-	92.2	-	-	-	60.4	91.9	-	101.3
IV	-	-	91.2	-	-	-	60.4	90.3	-	100.9
1982 I	-	-	91.3	-	-	-	62.1	89.0	-	100.5
II	-	-	92.2	-	-	-	60.8	87.9	-	102.8
III	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	104.2

ABHAENGIG BESCHAFTIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I I B.R. I I BELGIQUE I I UNITED I I
I EUR - 9 I FRANCE I ITALIA I NEDERLAND I LUXEMBOURGI I I IRELAND I I DANMARK I
I IDEUTSCHLANDI I I I BELGIE I I KINGDOM I I

METALLVERARBEITENDE INDUSTRIE

ENGINEERING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES TRANSFORMATRICES DES METAUX

NACE : 31/36

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	98.3	97.9	99.9	99.2	96.2	98.1	100.8	97.3	106.0	99.1	100.0
1977	98.3	98.2	98.8	98.8	93.2	95.1	100.8	98.6	113.2	99.3	100.0
1978	97.8	98.1	97.0	98.5	90.5	93.0	97.1	98.7	118.6	99.4	100.0
1979	97.3	98.8	95.5	99.8	89.0	93.1	95.5	96.9	127.8	99.9	100.0
1980	95.7	99.9	94.1	99.1	88.2	92.9	100.2	90.9	133.0	100.0	100.0
1981	91.0	98.2	90.6	95.2	85.9	88.3	101.7	81.2	131.2	95.4	100.0

ABHAENGIG BESCHAFTIGTE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I B.R. I FRANCE I ITALIA I NEDERLAND I BELGIQUE I UNITED I IRELAND I DANMARK
I EUR - 9 I DEUTSCHLAND I I BELGIE I LUXEMBOURGI I KINGDOM I I

HERSTELLUNG VON METALLERZEUGNISSEN

MANUFACTURE OF METAL ARTICLES

FABRICATION D'OUVRAGES EN METAUX

NACE : 31

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	97.5	97.3	98.9	-	95.3	:	100.2	96.9	108.0	103.2	
1977	97.1	97.8	96.6	-	91.8	:	98.2	97.3	114.1	102.1	
1978	96.0	96.6	93.7	-	88.3	:	95.3	97.6	121.4	106.0	
1979	94.6	95.8	92.3	-	86.5	:	95.4	95.5	131.5	104.9	
1980	92.5	96.5	92.3	-	85.5	88.6	97.6	87.7	130.8	106.7	
1981	87.2	93.4	89.2	-	81.5	85.8	97.6	77.3	124.6	95.8	

MASCHINENBAU

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

CONSTRN., MACHINES, MATERIEL MECANIQUE

NACE : 32

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	97.2	96.4	94.2	95.4	95.5	94.8	96.4	97.2	113.0	99.4	
1977	96.6	95.0	97.1	97.4	93.5	91.2	94.9	98.8	125.0	104.2	
1978	95.5	93.7	94.6	95.1	91.0	88.6	95.9	98.6	134.7	102.6	
1979	94.7	94.2	93.2	95.7	89.8	84.6	96.7	98.0	143.1	105.7	
1980	93.2	95.3	92.7	93.4	89.0	82.5	98.2	90.6	146.8	108.1	
1981	89.1	95.2	89.8	90.0	86.0	83.3	95.9	80.5	141.7	94.0	

ABHAENGIG BEBCHAFTIGTE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I	I	B.R.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I EUR - 9 I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	UNITED
I			I		I		I		I	LUXEMBOURGI	I

BAU VON KRAFTWAGEN U. DERER EINZELTEILEN MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES CONSTR. AUTOMOBILES ET PIÈCES DÉTACHÉES

NACE : 35

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	102.3	103.9	104.1	99.7	:	110.2	-	99.3	95.2	111.0	
1977	105.7	109.6	104.9	99.7	:	111.6	-	105.0	100.4	119.0	
1978	107.5	113.5	105.6	101.0	:	113.3	-	105.4	98.8	119.9	
1979	108.3	116.6	104.1	105.7	:	117.6	-	102.7	101.6	127.1	
1980	105.5	118.7	100.3	106.4	:	117.0	-	91.6	104.8	133.1	
1981	98.0	116.6	92.7	101.9	:	105.8	-	75.9	92.9	127.9	
1975 I	101.6	101.1	100.4	100.6	:	96.8	-	104.5	:	:	
II	99.9	99.7	99.7	100.3	:	100.7	-	99.8	:	:	
III	99.1	99.3	98.9	99.7	:	102.6	-	98.1	:	:	
IV	99.5	99.9	101.0	99.4	:	99.9	-	97.5	:	:	
1976 I	100.5	101.6	102.5	99.7	:	107.6	-	97.0	:	:	
II	101.7	103.1	104.2	99.6	:	109.6	-	97.9	:	:	
III	103.1	105.0	104.8	99.7	:	111.6	-	100.3	:	:	
IV	104.0	106.1	105.1	99.7	:	111.9	-	102.1	:	:	
1977 I	104.7	107.4	105.1	99.5	:	111.3	-	103.6	98.4	:	
II	105.3	108.6	105.0	99.9	:	111.8	-	104.3	100.0	:	
III	106.2	110.6	104.9	99.8	:	112.7	-	105.6	100.0	:	
IV	106.7	111.7	104.9	99.5	:	111.4	-	106.5	103.2	:	
1978 I	107.2	112.6	105.2	99.4	:	114.3	-	106.3	98.4	116.8	
II	107.2	112.4	105.9	100.5	:	113.7	-	105.7	100.0	119.7	
III	107.8	114.0	105.7	101.5	:	112.3	-	105.5	101.6	122.5	
IV	107.9	114.8	105.8	102.5	:	113.1	-	104.2	95.2	120.6	
1979 I	107.7	114.8	104.9	104.0	:	115.8	-	102.9	96.8	120.6	
II	108.1	115.5	108.4	105.6	:	115.8	-	103.2	98.4	127.0	
III	108.6	117.6	103.6	106.3	:	118.7	-	103.3	104.8	128.9	
IV	108.7	118.4	103.5	106.8	:	120.0	-	101.3	106.3	131.7	
1980 I	107.6	119.1	102.4	107.1	:	118.9	-	97.0	104.8	144.7	
II	106.7	119.1	101.6	106.9	:	118.0	-	94.0	103.2	138.2	
III	105.0	119.2	99.6	106.4	:	115.3	-	89.9	106.3	128.0	
IV	102.6	117.5	97.6	105.2	:	115.6	-	85.4	104.4	121.4	
1981 I	100.3	116.3	94.9	104.5	:	112.2	-	81.0	103.2	128.8	
II	98.4	115.9	93.2	103.0	:	103.9	-	77.3	88.9	128.9	
III	97.1	117.0	91.9	100.8	:	103.8	-	73.4	90.5	128.8	
IV	96.2	117.0	90.8	99.3	:	103.0	-	71.8	88.9	125.1	
1982 I	95.7	117.2	90.5	98.9	:	103.4	-	70.2	85.7	117.8	
II	94.9	116.7	90.9	97.8	:	102.1	-	68.0	:	123.4	
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	119.7	

FAHRZEUGBAU (OHNE BAU VON KRAFTWAGEN) MEANS OF TRANSPORT (EXCL. MOTOR VEHICLES) CONSTR. NAT. TRANSPORT (SAUF AUTOMOB.)

NACE : 36

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976	98.2	96.2	96.4	97.7	:	95.2	-	96.7	96.8	90.5	
1977	96.3	94.7	95.7	94.7	:	91.6	-	97.5	96.8	83.1	
1978	94.6	93.5	92.5	90.2	:	87.6	-	97.6	94.4	78.9	
1979	93.5	91.0	91.3	87.5	:	92.9	-	97.0	91.9	73.6	
1980	91.6	93.4	91.3	85.2	:	98.6	-	93.0	87.9	74.0	
1981	90.5	96.0	90.4	84.7	:	95.5	-	89.8	86.7	79.2	
1975 I	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.3	:	101.2	-	100.4	:	:	
II	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.3	:	102.9	-	99.5	:	:	
III	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.3	:	98.5	-	100.0	:	:	
IV	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.2	:	97.4	-	100.1	:	:	
1976 I	98.7	97.4	98.9	98.2	:	94.2	-	99.3	:	:	
II	98.2	96.2	98.6	98.2	:	98.8	-	98.4	:	:	
III	98.0	95.7	96.1	97.2	:	93.4	-	98.8	:	:	
IV	97.7	95.3	97.8	97.2	:	94.6	-	98.5	:	:	
1977 I	97.0	96.0	96.8	96.2	:	92.2	-	97.6	100.0	:	
II	96.2	94.5	96.2	95.2	:	91.8	-	97.0	96.8	:	
III	96.3	94.2	95.3	94.2	:	90.5	-	97.9	96.8	:	
IV	95.9	94.0	94.3	93.2	:	91.7	-	97.7	93.5	:	
1978 I	94.6	93.8	93.0	91.2	:	90.2	-	97.1	95.2	78.7	
II	94.3	93.1	92.8	90.2	:	87.5	-	97.0	93.5	80.3	
III	94.8	93.2	92.5	90.2	:	86.8	-	98.1	93.5	80.0	
IV	94.6	94.0	91.7	89.2	:	86.0	-	98.2	95.2	76.7	
1979 I	93.7	90.4	91.4	88.2	:	88.7	-	97.5	93.5	76.1	
II	93.5	90.4	91.5	88.2	:	92.6	-	97.0	91.9	74.0	
III	93.7	90.9	91.4	87.2	:	95.0	-	97.4	90.3	72.1	
IV	93.1	92.5	90.7	86.2	:	95.8	-	98.1	91.9	72.3	
1980 I	91.6	92.7	91.0	85.2	:	96.7	-	93.5	88.7	75.6	
II	91.6	92.7	91.7	84.2	:	99.4	-	92.9	85.5	71.8	
III	91.7	93.6	91.4	86.2	:	97.6	-	92.6	88.7	74.8	
IV	92.0	94.7	91.0	85.2	:	100.4	-	93.0	88.7	75.7	
1981 I	91.0	95.1	90.5	84.2	:	88.7	-	92.0	88.7	77.9	
II	90.1	95.2	90.4	84.6	:	99.4	-	89.5	87.1	78.1	
III	90.1	96.4	90.3	85.2	:	97.8	-	89.2	85.5	80.1	
IV	90.0	97.5	90.2	84.7	:	96.3	-	88.8	85.5	80.7	
1982 I	89.4	96.8	90.7	84.3	:	92.2	-	87.9	85.5	80.1	
II	88.4	96.2	91.3	84.1	:	80.1	-	86.0	:	79.8	
III	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	78.5	

ABHAENGIG BESCHAFTIGTE			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			NOMBRE DE SALARIES		
I	I	I	B.R.	I	I	BELGIQUE	I	I
I	I	I	EUR - 9	I	FRANCE	ITALIA	I	UNITED
I	I	I	IDEUTSCHLANDI	I	I	NEDERLAND	I	I
I	I	I		I	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	IRELAND
I	I	I		I	I	BELGIE	I	DANMARK
I	I	I		I	I	KINGDOM	I	I

HERSTELLUNG VON SCHUHEN

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURE

NOMBRE DE SALARIES

PAGE : 451+452

1975	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	-	98.6	97.9	-	92.3	-	-	97.4	105.9	112.7
1977	-	100.1	98.4	-	92.8	-	-	99.2	111.0	112.7
1978	-	99.1	96.4	-	90.3	-	-	99.0	111.8	100.0
1979	-	100.9	97.7	-	90.8	-	-	98.2	111.0	101.9
1980	-	100.5	98.1	-	87.8	-	-	90.6	100.0	102.5
1981	-	94.0	93.9	-	78.6	-	-	79.4	92.6	101.6

1975	I	-	103.1	101.8	-	103.7	-	-	101.5	:	:
	II	-	98.8	100.5	-	102.7	-	-	99.9	:	:
	III	-	99.0	99.2	-	98.8	-	-	99.5	:	:
	IV	-	99.1	98.5	-	94.8	-	-	99.1	:	:
1976	I	-	99.2	97.5	-	92.8	-	-	97.8	:	:
	II	-	95.9	97.4	-	92.8	-	-	96.7	:	:
	III	-	99.3	98.4	-	91.8	-	-	97.3	:	:
	IV	-	99.8	98.5	-	91.8	-	-	98.0	:	:
1977	I	-	100.2	99.2	-	91.8	-	-	97.9	111.8	:
	II	-	99.2	99.1	-	91.8	-	-	99.2	105.9	:
	III	-	100.5	98.1	-	94.8	-	-	99.7	111.8	:
	IV	-	100.3	97.1	-	92.8	-	-	99.9	114.7	:
1978	I	-	99.6	96.5	-	91.8	-	-	99.2	114.7	103.7
	II	-	98.6	96.6	-	89.8	-	-	99.2	114.7	100.0
	III	-	98.6	96.5	-	89.8	-	-	99.0	111.8	100.0
	IV	-	99.7	96.1	-	89.8	-	-	98.6	105.9	96.3
1979	I	-	100.6	96.7	-	90.8	-	-	98.1	111.8	97.5
	II	-	100.3	97.5	-	90.8	-	-	98.8	114.7	101.2
	III	-	101.4	98.2	-	90.8	-	-	98.8	111.8	103.7
	IV	-	101.2	98.3	-	90.8	-	-	97.1	105.9	105.0
1980	I	-	101.0	98.5	-	88.8	-	-	93.0	102.9	102.5
	II	-	100.4	99.2	-	87.8	-	-	92.6	102.9	105.0
	III	-	100.3	97.8	-	88.8	-	-	91.3	97.1	105.0
	IV	-	100.4	96.9	-	85.8	-	-	85.6	97.1	97.5
1981	I	-	93.1	95.6	-	82.8	-	-	81.7	94.1	97.5
	II	-	95.4	96.6	-	82.7	-	-	80.6	91.2	101.2
	III	-	94.4	93.3	-	79.0	-	-	78.6	91.2	105.0
	IV	-	93.2	92.2	-	69.9	-	-	76.8	94.1	102.5
1982	I	-	91.4	93.0	-	72.1	-	-	75.2	94.1	96.3
	II	-	90.3	94.3	-	:	-	-	75.2	:	103.7
	III	-	:	:	-	:	-	-	:	:	107.5

HEKLEIDUNGSGEWERBE

CLOTHING INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIE DE L'HABILLEMENT

NACE : 453/4/6

1975 - 100.0 100.0 - 100.0 - 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
 1976 - 93.9 100.3 - 88.5 - 91.1 95.6 93.9 104.2
 1977 - 90.7 100.1 - 79.0 - 80.6 96.3 94.3 98.3
 1978 - 88.9 99.0 - 73.0 - 77.1 94.6 93.9 107.5
 1979 - 88.0 99.8 - 69.0 - 76.7 94.8 94.9 106.5
 1980 - 85.3 96.3 - 64.0 - 69.3 86.5 87.4 99.6
 1981 - 79.2 90.7 - 53.2 - 70.7 78.4 79.9 84.6

1975	I	-	102.4	101.0	-	107.0	-	105.6	102.1	:	:
	II	-	100.6	100.2	-	102.0	-	102.1	100.7	:	:
	III	-	99.0	99.6	-	98.0	-	96.5	99.2	:	:
	IV	-	98.0	99.3	-	93.0	-	95.8	98.0	:	:
1976	I	-	94.4	99.8	-	91.0	-	90.1	95.9	:	:
	II	-	93.6	100.1	-	90.0	-	89.1	94.9	:	:
	III	-	93.7	100.6	-	88.0	-	93.5	95.3	:	:
	IV	-	94.0	100.8	-	85.0	-	91.9	96.5	:	:
1977	I	-	91.6	101.0	-	81.0	-	87.0	96.5	95.7	:
	II	-	90.0	100.5	-	79.0	-	80.3	97.1	94.5	:
	III	-	90.2	99.9	-	79.0	-	76.8	95.9	93.3	:
	IV	-	90.9	99.0	-	77.0	-	78.4	95.6	93.9	:
1978	I	-	89.9	98.5	-	75.0	-	78.5	94.8	93.9	111.2
	II	-	88.6	98.8	-	73.0	-	76.9	94.7	92.0	106.7
	III	-	88.4	99.4	-	72.0	-	76.4	94.2	93.9	105.7
	IV	-	88.9	99.4	-	72.0	-	76.7	94.6	95.7	106.4
1979	I	-	88.7	99.9	-	70.0	-	81.4	94.2	97.5	107.4
	II	-	87.5	100.1	-	69.0	-	77.2	95.7	96.9	105.7
	III	-	87.6	100.1	-	69.0	-	74.2	95.3	92.0	106.2
	IV	-	88.2	99.3	-	68.0	-	74.1	93.9	93.3	106.7
1980	I	-	86.9	98.5	-	67.0	-	65.8	90.5	91.4	103.6
	II	-	85.2	97.6	-	64.0	-	67.3	87.8	89.0	100.4
	III	-	84.7	95.6	-	64.0	-	70.6	85.5	84.7	99.5
	IV	-	84.2	93.6	-	61.0	-	73.5	82.3	84.7	94.9
1981	I	-	82.3	92.1	-	56.0	-	74.5	79.1	83.4	93.2
	II	-	79.8	91.3	-	53.4	-	70.6	79.1	79.1	92.5
	III	-	78.0	89.9	-	52.7	-	69.2	77.7	77.3	93.2
	IV	-	76.6	89.6	-	50.6	-	68.5	77.8	79.8	95.4
1982	I	-	74.6	90.1	-	48.9	-	69.2	76.1	79.8	91.3
	II	-	72.3	91.6	-	:	-	65.9	75.8	:	92.1
	III	-	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	:	93.7

ABHAENGIG BEOCHAEFTIGTE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES NOMBRE DE SALARIES

I	I	I	B.R.	I	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK	I
I	I	I	DEUTSCHLAND	I	I		I		I		I	LUXEMBOURG	I	KINGDOM	I		I		I

PAPIER- U. PAPPEERZEUG.U.VERARBEITUNG PULP, PAPER PAPERBOARD IND. INDO. DU PAPIER ET DU CARTON
NACE : 471+472

1975	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
1976	-	95.2	98.3	-	97.5	-	-	-	-	94.7	-	96.4	-	97.0	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	94.4	97.0	-	95.0	-	-	-	-	94.6	-	98.2	-	95.7	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	93.3	94.8	-	91.2	-	-	-	-	93.8	-	97.3	-	95.3	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	93.3	93.1	-	89.2	-	-	-	-	92.8	-	93.6	-	95.9	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	94.8	91.2	-	86.7	-	-	-	-	86.2	-	85.0	-	94.2	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	94.2	87.7	-	81.0	-	-	-	-	76.7	-	77.7	-	86.3	-	-	-	-	-

1975 I	-	101.8	101.6	-	102.0	-	-	-	-	103.7	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	100.2	100.6	-	101.0	-	-	-	-	100.7	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	99.6	99.3	-	99.0	-	-	-	-	98.9	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	98.3	98.5	-	98.0	-	-	-	-	96.6	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
1976 I	-	93.9	97.9	-	97.0	-	-	-	-	94.9	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	95.4	98.9	-	98.0	-	-	-	-	94.1	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	96.1	98.3	-	98.0	-	-	-	-	94.9	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	95.5	98.3	-	97.0	-	-	-	-	94.8	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
1977 I	-	94.0	97.5	-	96.0	-	-	-	-	94.5	-	98.2	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	94.2	97.8	-	97.0	-	-	-	-	95.0	-	98.2	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	95.1	96.6	-	94.0	-	-	-	-	95.2	-	98.2	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	94.3	96.1	-	93.0	-	-	-	-	94.5	-	98.2	-	:	-	-	-	-	-
1978 I	-	93.8	95.1	-	92.0	-	-	-	-	93.8	-	98.2	-	93.5	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	92.9	95.6	-	92.0	-	-	-	-	93.7	-	98.2	-	95.3	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	93.8	94.6	-	91.0	-	-	-	-	94.0	-	98.2	-	96.4	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	93.2	93.9	-	90.0	-	-	-	-	93.9	-	94.5	-	96.1	-	-	-	-	-
1979 I	-	92.6	93.4	-	90.0	-	-	-	-	93.0	-	96.4	-	95.7	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	92.7	93.6	-	90.0	-	-	-	-	93.2	-	92.7	-	96.0	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	94.1	92.9	-	89.0	-	-	-	-	92.6	-	90.9	-	96.4	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	93.9	92.4	-	88.0	-	-	-	-	92.2	-	94.5	-	95.3	-	-	-	-	-
1980 I	-	94.0	91.6	-	88.0	-	-	-	-	89.7	-	89.1	-	93.9	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	94.5	92.1	-	88.0	-	-	-	-	87.4	-	89.1	-	96.7	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	95.6	91.0	-	86.0	-	-	-	-	85.6	-	81.8	-	95.3	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	95.0	89.9	-	85.0	-	-	-	-	81.9	-	80.0	-	91.0	-	-	-	-	-
1981 I	-	94.1	88.5	-	83.0	-	-	-	-	79.0	-	80.0	-	86.3	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	93.9	88.3	-	81.5	-	-	-	-	76.8	-	76.4	-	84.5	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	95.0	87.2	-	81.3	-	-	-	-	75.8	-	76.4	-	88.1	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	93.9	86.6	-	78.1	-	-	-	-	75.1	-	78.2	-	88.3	-	-	-	-	-
1982 I	-	92.0	86.5	-	77.5	-	-	-	-	73.9	-	67.3	-	89.5	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	91.1	87.6	-	:	-	-	-	-	72.7	-	:	-	89.6	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	:	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	-	:	-	88.9	-	-	-	-	-

DRUCKEREI PRINTING INDUSTRIES IMPRIMERIE
NACE : 473

1975	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
1976	-	97.7	98.0	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	104.6	-	97.0	-	94.4	-	99.0	-	-	-
1977	-	96.3	96.3	-	94.0	-	-	-	-	114.2	-	97.0	-	94.4	-	97.9	-	-	-
1978	-	97.5	94.9	-	93.3	-	-	-	-	118.1	-	98.3	-	98.4	-	99.6	-	-	-
1979	-	99.8	93.2	-	95.3	-	-	-	-	120.2	-	99.2	-	102.3	-	98.7	-	-	-
1980	-	101.7	91.5	-	95.0	-	-	-	-	123.1	-	98.0	-	104.4	-	95.9	-	-	-
1981	-	100.1	88.6	-	92.8	-	-	-	-	127.7	-	94.6	-	104.0	-	86.8	-	-	-
1975 I	-	102.0	100.5	-	100.7	-	-	-	-	101.1	-	101.8	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
II	-	100.3	100.8	-	100.7	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	99.8	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
III	-	99.6	100.0	-	99.6	-	-	-	-	99.4	-	99.8	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
IV	-	98.0	98.6	-	98.8	-	-	-	-	100.4	-	95.6	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
1976 I	-	97.6	98.4	-	96.8	-	-	-	-	102.3	-	97.1	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
II	-	97.3	98.2	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	102.1	-	97.1	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
III	-	97.4	97.7	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	104.9	-	96.7	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
IV	-	97.9	97.5	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	109.0	-	96.9	-	:	-	:	-	-	-
1977 I	-	96.1	96.9	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	110.9	-	96.2	-	95.3	-	:	-	-	-
II	-	95.9	96.6	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	111.3	-	96.8	-	93.5	-	:	-	-	-
III	-	96.4	96.0	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	115.4	-	97.4	-	93.5	-	:	-	-	-
IV	-	97.0	95.5	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	119.2	-	97.5	-	95.3	-	:	-	-	-
1978 I	-	96.7	95.0	-	92.8	-	-	-	-	118.1	-	97.5	-	97.2	-	98.8	-	-	-
II	-	96.8	95.4	-	92.8	-	-	-	-	115.9	-	97.6	-	98.1	-	99.7	-	-	-
III	-	97.9	94.9	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	117.7	-	98.8	-	99.1	-	100.4	-	-	-
IV	-	98.5	94.3	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	120.7	-	99.2	-	99.1	-	99.6	-	-	-
1979 I	-	98.8	93.8	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	121.3	-	98.5	-	100.9	-	98.3	-	-	-
II	-	99.1	93.4	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	119.5	-	98.8	-	100.9	-	98.7	-	-	-
III	-	100.2	93.0	-	97.8	-	-	-	-	118.6	-	99.7	-	102.8	-	99.2	-	-	-
IV	-	101.0	92.6	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	121.4	-	99.9	-	104.7	-	98.5	-	-	-
1980 I	-	101.1	92.0	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	121.3	-	99.2	-	104.7	-	97.7	-	-	-
II	-	101.5	92.1	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	122.6	-	98.1	-	104.7	-	96.3	-	-	-
III	-	102.3	91.2	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	122.1	-	97.6	-	103.7	-	95.6	-	-	-
IV	-	102.0	90.6	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	126.4	-	96.9	-	104.7	-	93.8	-	-	-
1981 I	-	100.7	89.6	-	93.8	-	-	-	-	127.3	-	95.7	-	104.7	-	92.7	-	-	-
II	-	100.0	89.3	-	93.4	-	-	-	-	127.2	-	95.0	-	103.7	-	72.7	-	-	-
III																			

LOEHNE UND GEHALTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS

I	I	B.R.	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK	I
I	I	E U R - 9	I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I		I		I	BELGIE	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	KINGDOM	I		I

GESAMTE INDUSTRIE (OHNE BAUGEWERBE)

TOTAL INDUSTRY (EXCLUDING BUILDING)

ENSEMBLE DE L'INDUSTRIE (SANS BATIMENT)

NACE 1/4

1975	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
1976	111.7	106.1	-	119.6	-	111.5	105.8	116.1	-	111.8	-						
1977	122.5	114.1	-	144.5	-	118.4	113.3	125.5	-	122.9	-						
1978	133.8	119.8	-	163.7	-	118.8	112.8	143.9	-	133.3	-						
1979	148.1	126.1	-	186.1	-	129.0	117.0	164.6	-	150.0	-						
1980	164.5	137.4	-	227.6	-	133.0	122.1	182.0	-	163.3	-						
1981	177.1	142.8	-	269.7	-	137.7	124.6	192.7	-	169.9	-						

1975 I	93.7	93.8	-	85.8	-	97.0	88.8	94.8	-	97.3	-						
II	99.0	98.7	-	98.6	-	99.5	119.1	97.8	-	104.2	-						
III	99.7	100.0	-	97.5	-	88.7	91.9	101.8	-	93.0	-						
IV	107.6	107.5	-	117.7	-	114.8	100.2	105.6	-	105.5	-						
1976 I	101.1	95.7	-	93.1	-	104.7	91.3	107.9	-	108.0	-						
II	109.5	104.8	-	113.9	-	109.4	121.1	111.7	-	117.5	-						
III	113.3	106.9	-	120.4	-	105.1	101.8	121.5	-	104.2	-						
IV	122.8	116.9	-	151.1	-	126.7	109.0	123.1	-	117.5	-						
1977 I	114.3	104.5	-	122.6	-	113.8	104.1	121.9	-	121.5	-						
II	121.5	113.2	-	142.9	-	116.3	125.4	123.5	-	127.6	-						
III	121.0	113.2	-	139.5	-	104.5	110.0	124.8	-	114.3	-						
IV	133.4	125.6	-	173.0	-	139.4	113.8	131.6	-	128.1	-						
1978 I	123.6	108.9	-	141.4	-	113.9	108.0	135.9	-	129.8	-						
II	133.1	119.2	-	159.5	-	117.0	115.3	144.3	-	137.7	-						
III	132.6	119.2	-	156.3	-	104.0	111.5	144.5	-	124.6	-						
IV	146.0	131.8	-	197.5	-	140.1	116.4	151.1	-	141.3	-						
1979 I	136.8	117.2	-	156.2	-	118.7	110.1	157.6	-	142.6	-						
II	145.6	125.4	-	175.1	-	127.7	116.9	165.7	-	154.5	-						
III	145.7	127.1	-	179.6	-	117.2	117.2	159.9	-	140.7	-						
IV	164.2	142.7	-	235.5	-	152.5	123.6	175.4	-	162.0	-						
1980 I	153.2	125.5	-	189.4	-	132.8	115.9	178.8	-	162.1	-						
II	164.1	136.1	-	220.0	-	130.9	124.0	185.9	-	171.2	-						
III	163.5	137.9	-	219.1	-	118.0	121.0	181.7	-	153.3	-						
IV	177.3	150.2	-	282.0	-	150.9	127.6	181.6	-	166.5	-						
1981 I	161.7	129.2	-	224.5	-	127.1	117.7	181.0	-	166.5	-						
II	176.5	141.5	-	269.8	-	138.2	126.2	193.6	-	174.1	-						
III	177.9	142.6	-	260.5	-	120.4	123.6	202.0	-	161.2	-						
IV	192.3	157.7	-	324.0	-	165.0	130.9	194.3	-	177.6	-						
1982 I	173.1	133.4	-	249.6	-	129.5	122.7	190.8	-	183.1	-						
II	:	143.1	-	281.4	-	138.2	128.7	196.7	-	196.7	-						
III	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	176.9	-	176.9	-						

1975 I	97.5	100.3	-	95.4	-	98.3	89.2	95.6	-	96.1	-						
II	99.0	98.9	-	96.6	-	98.5	106.9	98.0	-	98.6	-						
III	100.8	100.7	-	100.4	-	96.7	98.4	101.0	-	101.0	-						
IV	102.2	99.8	-	105.6	-	104.5	105.2	105.0	-	105.9	-						
1976 I	105.3	102.1	-	105.2	-	106.7	94.2	106.8	-	106.5	-						
II	109.4	105.0	-	110.0	-	108.8	107.4	112.0	-	111.3	-						
III	114.9	107.6	-	123.1	-	113.5	107.5	120.5	-	113.8	-						
IV	116.7	108.9	-	136.2	-	117.0	113.1	122.4	-	115.8	-						
1977 I	118.9	111.4	-	139.4	-	115.9	109.3	123.4	-	120.0	-						
II	121.4	113.4	-	141.1	-	115.8	110.5	125.3	-	121.1	-						
III	122.9	114.0	-	143.8	-	113.9	115.7	123.9	-	123.9	-						
IV	126.5	117.0	-	152.9	-	126.2	116.8	130.0	-	126.3	-						
1978 I	128.4	116.0	-	159.2	-	116.6	115.1	136.1	-	128.4	-						
II	132.8	119.3	-	158.4	-	117.0	101.9	143.9	-	130.6	-						
III	134.3	119.8	-	160.3	-	114.4	115.4	144.3	-	134.2	-						
IV	138.9	122.9	-	173.2	-	123.5	117.1	150.1	-	139.1	-						
1979 I	141.9	124.6	-	174.1	-	121.6	117.3	158.2	-	141.5	-						
II	145.3	125.7	-	175.3	-	127.9	107.5	165.7	-	147.0	-						
III	147.8	128.1	-	185.5	-	129.9	119.4	161.8	-	150.5	-						
IV	155.9	133.1	-	202.9	-	134.1	122.3	174.0	-	159.2	-						
1980 I	159.2	133.9	-	209.9	-	136.8	122.6	178.4	-	161.2	-						
II	163.7	136.4	-	222.0	-	132.5	119.6	183.9	-	163.9	-						
III	167.4	139.4	-	228.0	-	131.3	122.3	186.6	-	166.0	-						
IV	169.3	141.0	-	243.1	-	131.4	124.3	181.7	-	164.3	-						
1981 I	168.7	138.4	-	249.8	-	130.7	122.8	181.8	-	165.7	-						
II	175.5	141.7	-	271.5	-	138.4	123.3	189.8	-	167.3	-						
III	180.6	143.5	-	273.7	-	134.7	124.4	203.2	-	171.2	-						
IV	183.7	146.1	-	285.7	-	143.1	126.3	195.1	-	174.2	-						
1982 I	181.1	143.2	-	278.2	-	134.5	127.6	192.8	-	181.4	-						
II	:	143.5	-	280.8	-	138.0	126.9	189.0	-	189.0	-						
III	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	189.7	-	189.7	-						

LOEHNE UND GEHAELTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAires ET TRAITEMENTS

I I B.R. I I BELGIQUE I UNITED I I
I EUR - 9 I FRANCE I ITALIA I NEDERLAND I LUXEMBOURGI I IRELAND I DANMARK I
I IDEUTSCHLANDI I I BELGIE I KINGDOM I

GRUNDSTOFF- UND PRODUKTIONSGUETERIND.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS INDUSTRIEN

IND. DES BIENS INTERMEDIAIRES

INT

1975	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
1976	-	106.0	-	120.5	-	112.4	104.9	-	-	114.7
1977	-	111.7	-	144.7	-	119.8	111.2	-	-	126.9
1978	-	116.0	-	162.8	-	119.9	109.6	-	-	159.5
1979	-	123.4	-	185.6	-	161.5	113.4	-	-	156.9
1980	-	132.4	-	224.1	-	133.7	117.0	-	-	166.2
1981	-	135.9	-	266.8	-	136.7	117.2	-	-	167.6

Year	Quarter	Production		Consumption		Trade		GDP
		Value	Rate	Value	Rate	Value	Rate	
1975	I	93.6	-	88.2	-	98.3	88.6	-
	II	99.9	-	99.5	-	101.6	122.8	-
	III	97.4	-	96.2	-	89.8	90.8	-
	IV	109.1	-	115.9	-	110.3	97.7	-
1976	I	98.0	-	96.1	-	105.9	90.0	-
	II	105.4	-	116.6	-	111.6	121.9	-
	III	105.1	-	119.4	-	106.1	100.9	-
	IV	119.4	-	150.2	-	126.1	106.7	-
1977	I	100.9	-	124.6	-	114.4	102.8	-
	II	111.7	-	146.3	-	118.4	129.9	-
	III	109.5	-	136.3	-	107.2	107.9	-
	IV	124.9	-	171.5	-	139.3	109.4	-
1978	I	106.0	-	142.1	-	118.1	106.1	-
	II	115.6	-	160.5	-	117.1	111.5	-
	III	114.1	-	152.9	-	105.2	108.9	-
	IV	128.3	-	195.7	-	139.2	111.9	-
1979	I	111.0	-	157.7	-	119.9	107.4	-
	II	122.0	-	179.5	-	261.4	113.1	-
	III	120.0	-	172.7	-	112.8	114.6	-
	IV	140.6	-	232.7	-	152.2	116.6	-
1980	I	120.0	-	187.2	-	134.6	112.7	-
	II	131.3	-	220.7	-	131.1	116.4	-
	III	129.7	-	213.1	-	118.8	116.6	-
	IV	148.6	-	275.5	-	150.0	120.0	-
1981	I	125.1	-	221.2	-	125.8	112.1	-
	II	134.3	-	270.1	-	134.6	116.3	-
	III	135.6	-	253.1	-	114.6	117.1	-
	IV	152.6	-	322.4	-	166.9	121.4	-
1982	I	125.5	-	250.1	-	124.2	115.9	-
	II	136.8	-	288.2	-	134.2	119.9	-
	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SAISONBEREINIGT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

DESAISONNALISES

LOEHNE UND GEHAELTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS

I	I	I	B.R.	I	I	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	I	I
I	E U R - 9	I	DEUTSCHLAND	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	LUXEMBOURG	I
I		I		I		I		I		I		I

VERBRAUCHSGUETERINDUSTRIEN CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES IND. DES BIENS DE CONSOMMATION

CON

1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	
1976	110.4	105.8	113.3	119.1	-	105.1	110.2	-	-	-	112.9	
1977	121.8	112.6	124.9	146.0	-	115.4	123.2	-	-	-	122.7	
1978	132.2	119.3	138.0	164.3	-	114.7	130.3	-	-	-	133.5	
1979	145.2	126.8	154.2	189.7	-	126.6	136.5	-	-	-	149.9	
1980	161.8	134.4	172.2	238.5	-	121.7	144.6	-	-	-	162.4	
1981	176.1	137.1	188.3	287.2	-	134.0	156.8	-	-	-	167.7	

1975 I	93.2	94.2	95.3	83.4	-	97.5	90.4	-	-	-	100.0	
II	96.3	97.9	100.3	95.9	-	98.2	98.7	-	-	-	100.0	
III	99.9	99.7	101.4	101.1	-	88.5	98.7	-	-	-	100.0	
IV	108.5	108.3	103.1	118.8	-	115.8	112.2	-	-	-	100.0	
1976 I	100.4	97.5	107.0	93.0	-	103.0	98.4	-	-	-	112.9	
II	107.4	103.2	112.5	110.2	-	106.0	109.2	-	-	-	112.9	
III	110.9	105.9	115.7	121.7	-	96.8	109.4	-	-	-	112.9	
IV	122.4	116.8	117.8	151.5	-	126.5	123.9	-	-	-	112.9	
1977 I	111.1	102.6	119.5	119.1	-	112.9	111.7	-	-	-	119.8	
II	119.6	110.8	124.1	139.3	-	112.1	123.8	-	-	-	120.1	
III	121.3	112.2	127.0	146.4	-	100.4	121.0	-	-	-	116.4	
IV	135.2	124.8	128.8	179.3	-	136.4	136.2	-	-	-	120.6	
1978 I	121.7	109.9	131.0	142.4	-	110.5	119.9	-	-	-	130.5	
II	129.4	117.4	138.1	156.7	-	112.4	130.3	-	-	-	137.7	
III	130.8	117.7	142.2	160.5	-	99.6	126.2	-	-	-	125.5	
IV	146.3	132.2	143.7	197.5	-	136.2	144.9	-	-	-	140.3	
1979 I	131.5	116.4	146.8	153.2	-	112.7	128.4	-	-	-	141.7	
II	140.9	124.2	152.4	174.3	-	119.1	136.5	-	-	-	155.1	
III	144.9	125.2	157.0	187.9	-	130.5	133.6	-	-	-	142.3	
IV	163.6	141.2	160.5	243.4	-	144.1	147.6	-	-	-	160.6	
1980 I	146.7	123.1	165.6	188.7	-	121.0	131.6	-	-	-	160.7	
II	157.6	131.7	173.2	217.7	-	116.7	145.6	-	-	-	169.0	
III	161.9	133.0	176.5	241.8	-	107.9	140.9	-	-	-	153.8	
IV	181.2	149.6	173.5	305.7	-	141.2	160.3	-	-	-	166.3	
1981 I	158.9	126.5	178.5	232.8	-	118.1	142.7	-	-	-	165.3	
II	173.5	134.5	186.3	278.4	-	147.8	156.3	-	-	-	166.0	
III	175.2	135.3	192.2	285.7	-	117.7	154.6	-	-	-	161.9	
IV	196.9	152.1	196.1	351.6	-	152.6	173.7	-	-	-	177.7	
1982 I	171.4	126.9	199.8	266.7	-	125.7	152.5	-	-	-	181.1	
II	183.4	134.0	208.5	301.9	-	129.4	161.9	-	-	-	195.0	
III	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	-	-	-	178.2	

SAISONBEREINIGT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

DESAISONNALISES

1975 I	98.2	100.0	96.3	95.4	-	98.0	96.2	-	-	-	97.5	
II	99.1	99.1	99.2	98.2	-	97.3	97.9	-	-	-	97.4	
III	100.9	100.6	100.0	101.7	-	97.2	101.4	-	-	-	103.6	
IV	101.3	100.0	103.7	105.5	-	104.9	103.6	-	-	-	101.6	
1976 I	105.7	103.3	108.1	105.4	-	104.0	105.5	-	-	-	110.2	
II	106.2	104.4	111.3	111.1	-	105.7	108.4	-	-	-	113.1	
III	112.2	106.6	115.1	120.6	-	107.0	112.4	-	-	-	116.9	
IV	114.6	108.2	118.5	131.1	-	114.8	114.6	-	-	-	114.6	
1977 I	117.0	108.4	120.6	137.1	-	113.8	118.8	-	-	-	117.0	
II	120.6	112.2	123.0	141.6	-	112.0	122.9	-	-	-	123.0	
III	122.8	113.5	126.5	145.7	-	110.9	124.1	-	-	-	121.6	
IV	126.3	115.7	129.5	155.2	-	122.8	126.4	-	-	-	129.1	
1978 I	126.0	116.4	131.9	162.6	-	111.8	127.3	-	-	-	128.5	
II	131.0	118.7	136.6	161.1	-	112.9	129.2	-	-	-	133.6	
III	132.1	118.9	141.3	161.2	-	111.5	129.4	-	-	-	131.0	
IV	156.8	122.6	144.6	171.3	-	117.8	134.2	-	-	-	140.8	
1979 I	138.2	123.3	148.3	172.7	-	114.6	136.0	-	-	-	139.8	
II	141.8	125.4	151.5	178.6	-	120.1	135.5	-	-	-	150.5	
III	146.4	126.7	156.0	188.2	-	141.1	137.0	-	-	-	149.1	
IV	152.6	130.5	161.0	208.7	-	128.6	137.8	-	-	-	159.5	
1980 I	154.8	130.8	166.9	212.9	-	126.4	138.7	-	-	-	160.4	
II	159.0	132.9	172.2	225.0	-	120.6	144.1	-	-	-	163.3	
III	164.1	134.9	175.7	244.4	-	118.3	144.8	-	-	-	164.4	
IV	168.7	137.5	175.2	262.2	-	122.3	148.8	-	-	-	164.2	
1981 I	168.2	135.0	179.8	264.8	-	121.9	151.1	-	-	-	164.7	
II	174.9	135.9	164.7	268.3	-	147.9	154.6	-	-	-	159.6	
III	177.2	137.1	190.6	290.7	-	124.0	159.2	-	-	-	169.3	
IV	182.8	139.0	197.0	314.1	-	135.5	163.1	-	-	-	174.2	
1982 I	182.1	135.8	201.3	304.1	-	132.7	162.0	-	-	-	179.8	
II	184.9	135.6	207.0	310.5	-	129.4	160.8	-	-	-	180.3	
III	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	-	-	-	188.8	

LOEHNE UND GEHAELTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS

I	I	B.R.	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	UNITED	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK	I
I	I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I		I		I		I	BELGIE	I		I	KINGDOM	I		I		I
BAU VON KRAFTWAGEN U. DEREN EINZELTEILEN																			
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES																			
CONSTR.AUTOMOBILES ET PIECES DETACHEES																			
NACE : 35																			
1975		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		-		-		-		100.0	
1976		115.8		113.6		118.3		118.1		121.2		-		-		-		111.4	
1977		132.3		130.0		131.0		143.2		134.5		-		-		-		133.6	
1978		147.1		140.6		149.2		166.6		138.5		-		-		-		148.5	
1979		163.5		154.2		164.5		196.5		162.3		-		-		-		180.3	
1980		180.8		166.7		179.7		238.7		166.5		-		-		-		211.9	
1981		193.0		174.5		186.3		281.3		167.9		-		-		-		223.5	
SAISONBEREINIGT																			
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
DESAISONNALISES																			
1975	I	94.8		95.3		95.7		98.5		97.2		-		-		-		-	
	II	96.0		98.3		98.4		98.3		91.0		-		-		-		-	
	III	101.9		102.4		101.2		98.0		96.6		-		-		-		-	
	IV	104.3		103.4		104.7		105.8		110.3		-		-		-		-	
1976	I	108.3		108.1		111.8		108.1		115.7		-		-		-		-	
	II	112.4		110.2		116.0		106.4		116.5		-		-		-		-	
	III	119.4		116.5		121.2		122.5		118.0		-		-		-		-	
	IV	121.6		117.6		124.2		136.5		133.2		-		-		-		-	
1977	I	127.7		125.9		125.8		144.3		130.5		-		-		-		-	
	II	132.2		131.6		129.7		139.4		130.8		-		-		-		-	
	III	131.0		126.6		132.5		142.7		128.6		-		-		-		-	
	IV	137.6		135.4		136.4		153.9		143.0		-		-		-		-	
1978	I	138.2		132.6		141.4		157.4		112.4		-		-		-		137.9	
	II	144.0		136.8		146.7		164.4		140.0		-		-		-		144.6	
	III	150.0		144.5		152.7		164.6		136.1		-		-		-		152.2	
	IV	155.5		147.0		156.2		180.0		155.3		-		-		-		159.4	
1979	I	158.2		150.6		159.9		183.8		159.7		-		-		-		159.4	
	II	157.4		148.3		161.9		180.5		153.9		-		-		-		172.4	
	III	165.4		157.1		165.8		197.1		154.8		-		-		-		185.0	
	IV	173.9		161.5		170.7		219.8		170.7		-		-		-		204.7	
1980	I	175.5		160.8		175.7		230.1		177.6		-		-		-		217.8	
	II	179.6		163.3		181.5		239.0		165.4		-		-		-		214.6	
	III	182.9		171.5		180.4		236.7		156.8		-		-		-		210.4	
	IV	186.7		171.0		181.9		248.2		164.1		-		-		-		205.6	
1981	I	184.6		166.3		181.7		260.6		159.1		-		-		-		211.8	
	II	190.7		170.4		182.8		288.9		155.9		-		-		-		226.7	
	III	195.3		177.1		187.5		284.2		169.1		-		-		-		228.9	
	IV	201.1		180.7		191.8		292.5		178.9		-		-		-		225.5	
1982	I	200.3		180.6		198.2		282.6		181.5		-		-		-		222.3	
	II	201.7		180.4		205.6		273.7		188.8		-		-		-		233.2	
	III	1		1		1		1		1		-		-		-		235.8	

LOEHNE UND GEHAELTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS

I	I	I	B.R.	I	I	I	I	I	I	UNITED	I	I	I
I	I	I	EUR - 9 I	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE	LUXEMBOURGI	UNITED KINGDOM	I	IRELAND	DANMARK	I
I	I	I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I	I	I	BELGIE	I	I	I	I	I	I

FAHRZEUGBAU (OHNE BAU VON KRAFTWAGEN) MEANS OF TRANSPORT (EXCL. MOTOR VEHICLES) CONSTRN.MAT.TRANSPORT (SAUF AUTOMOB.)

NACE : 36

1975	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	
1976	-	99.9	110.9	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	-	101.6	
1977	-	107.4	120.4	-	-	105.3	-	-	-	-	101.9	
1978	-	110.3	129.8	-	-	103.2	-	-	-	-	102.5	
1979	-	116.1	143.6	-	-	118.5	-	-	-	-	105.7	
1980	-	132.4	165.1	-	-	133.0	-	-	-	-	118.1	
1981	-	145.9	185.2	-	-	123.5	-	-	-	-	140.5	

1975	I	-	93.9	95.8	-	-	89.5	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	100.3	98.0	-	-	96.6	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	100.8	102.3	-	-	80.5	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	104.9	103.9	-	-	133.4	-	-	-	-	:	
1976	I	-	92.6	106.7	-	-	94.2	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	100.5	109.2	-	-	103.3	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	99.5	112.3	-	-	84.8	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	107.1	115.6	-	-	117.2	-	-	-	-	:	
1977	I	-	100.9	117.0	-	-	99.0	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	108.5	120.2	-	-	98.6	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	105.6	121.8	-	-	97.1	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	114.9	122.9	-	-	126.6	-	-	-	-	:	
1978	I	-	98.6	125.6	-	-	102.8	-	-	-	-	100.6	
	II	-	111.4	130.4	-	-	95.0	-	-	-	-	109.6	
	III	-	111.1	131.1	-	-	92.5	-	-	-	-	93.3	
	IV	-	119.9	132.2	-	-	122.6	-	-	-	-	106.4	
1979	I	-	103.8	136.6	-	-	104.1	-	-	-	-	105.1	
	II	-	112.7	141.8	-	-	120.8	-	-	-	-	109.9	
	III	-	116.8	146.8	-	-	107.9	-	-	-	-	94.7	
	IV	-	131.0	149.1	-	-	141.3	-	-	-	-	113.1	
1980	I	-	118.0	156.0	-	-	128.0	-	-	-	-	114.4	
	II	-	131.7	163.3	-	-	138.5	-	-	-	-	118.9	
	III	-	130.3	169.0	-	-	118.2	-	-	-	-	110.6	
	IV	-	149.7	172.2	-	-	147.4	-	-	-	-	128.7	
1981	I	-	126.6	174.7	-	-	134.1	-	-	-	-	137.2	
	II	-	150.1	184.6	-	-	144.9	-	-	-	-	145.9	
	III	-	144.1	188.1	-	-	68.1	-	-	-	-	127.7	
	IV	-	162.7	193.4	-	-	147.0	-	-	-	-	151.4	
1982	I	-	136.4	200.0	-	-	124.9	-	-	-	-	159.4	
	II	-	152.9	209.0	-	-	139.4	-	-	-	-	164.3	
	III	-	:	:	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	140.6	

SAISONBEREINIGT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

DESAISONNALISES

1975	I	-	100.5	95.8	-	-	92.4	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	99.4	97.9	-	-	95.8	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	101.2	102.5	-	-	93.9	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	98.7	103.8	-	-	114.2	-	-	-	-	:	
1976	I	-	99.1	106.7	-	-	97.3	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	99.4	108.6	-	-	102.5	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	99.8	112.4	-	-	98.0	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	100.5	115.3	-	-	98.6	-	-	-	-	:	
1977	I	-	107.7	117.0	-	-	101.6	-	-	-	-	:	
	II	-	107.3	120.1	-	-	98.3	-	-	-	-	:	
	III	-	106.1	121.6	-	-	109.6	-	-	-	-	:	
	IV	-	108.2	122.7	-	-	108.4	-	-	-	-	:	
1978	I	-	105.4	125.6	-	-	107.3	-	-	-	-	98.9	
	II	-	110.3	129.9	-	-	96.5	-	-	-	-	103.9	
	III	-	111.6	131.0	-	-	105.4	-	-	-	-	103.6	
	IV	-	113.3	132.5	-	-	102.6	-	-	-	-	103.2	
1979	I	-	110.9	136.7	-	-	107.5	-	-	-	-	103.3	
	II	-	111.5	140.9	-	-	122.3	-	-	-	-	104.3	
	III	-	116.9	146.5	-	-	122.4	-	-	-	-	104.7	
	IV	-	123.5	149.8	-	-	122.9	-	-	-	-	109.9	
1980	I	-	126.5	156.2	-	-	132.5	-	-	-	-	112.2	
	II	-	130.6	162.2	-	-	141.1	-	-	-	-	113.0	
	III	-	131.4	168.8	-	-	132.8	-	-	-	-	121.3	
	IV	-	140.5	174.0	-	-	131.0	-	-	-	-	125.5	
1981	I	-	136.9	175.9	-	-	137.2	-	-	-	-	135.4	
	II	-	148.5	183.2	-	-	143.1	-	-	-	-	140.6	
	III	-	145.9	187.5	-	-	88.5	-	-	-	-	140.8	
	IV	-	152.3	194.5	-	-	126.9	-	-	-	-	147.2	
1982	I	-	148.2	201.0	-	-	123.8	-	-	-	-	155.7	
	II	-	150.5	207.5	-	-	131.0	-	-	-	-	158.1	
	III	-	:	:	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	155.9	

LOEHNE UND GEHALTER				WAGES AND SALARIES				SALAIRS ET TRAITEMENTS									
I	I	B.R.	I	I	FRANCE	I	ITALIA	I	NEDERLAND	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED KINGDOM	I	IRELAND	I	DANMARK
I	I	DEUTSCHLANDI	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	I	I	I	I	I
NAHRUNGS- UND GENUSSMITTELGEREBE																	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY																	
NACE : 41/42																	
1975		100.0		100.0		100.0		-	-	100.0		100.0		100.0	-	-	100.0
1976		109.6		103.7		109.8		-	-	110.6		107.7		116.4	-	-	110.6
1977		118.5		110.2		120.3		-	-	126.4		116.2		125.6	-	-	121.7
1978		126.6		115.6		132.5		-	-	119.8		115.9		141.9	-	-	132.7
1979		142.8		121.7		147.5		-	-	133.2		119.9		164.9	-	-	148.8
1980		156.0		129.1		165.8		-	-	129.7		127.2		184.2	-	-	162.4
1981		168.7		136.9		184.9		-	-	156.0		136.0		195.8	-	-	172.5
SAISONBEREINIGT																	
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																	
1975 I		97.3		99.9		95.9		-	-	95.4		95.1		95.8	-	-	:
II		99.0		99.5		99.7		-	-	97.0		97.9		97.2	-	-	:
III		100.8		100.3		101.2		-	-	99.3		99.1		100.7	-	-	:
IV		102.7		99.8		103.1		-	-	104.3		108.0		105.6	-	-	:
1976 I		105.8		101.7		106.1		-	-	107.0		102.1		110.0	-	-	:
II		107.7		102.3		106.3		-	-	108.6		105.9		112.4	-	-	:
III		112.5		104.4		110.6		-	-	108.7		106.6		123.8	-	-	:
IV		112.4		105.3		113.6		-	-	116.0		114.7		119.7	-	-	:
1977 I		115.9		107.2		115.8		-	-	124.7		114.3		124.7	-	-	:
II		117.1		109.4		118.3		-	-	120.8		117.3		125.1	-	-	:
III		118.4		110.8		122.4		-	-	119.0		113.9		123.6	-	-	:
IV		122.4		112.8		124.3		-	-	137.0		118.6		128.6	-	-	:
1978 I		123.2		113.1		126.2		-	-	116.7		116.2		131.5	-	-	128.5
II		128.1		114.9		130.4		-	-	117.2		116.2		142.2	-	-	130.6
III		129.0		115.2		135.4		-	-	113.9		113.6		142.1	-	-	133.8
IV		133.7		118.1		137.7		-	-	125.4		116.5		149.8	-	-	137.5
1979 I		135.8		118.9		141.9		-	-	122.4		118.2		152.3	-	-	141.0
II		142.4		121.0		145.8		-	-	131.4		114.4		164.5	-	-	147.3
III		144.6		121.3		149.9		-	-	136.5		120.2		169.1	-	-	151.2
IV		148.7		124.1		153.3		-	-	140.2		125.0		174.3	-	-	155.5
1980 I		150.7		124.6		158.5		-	-	133.9		124.7		175.8	-	-	158.3
II		154.6		127.8		164.5		-	-	126.0		128.3		180.9	-	-	161.4
III		158.3		129.0		164.5		-	-	131.3		127.5		188.1	-	-	164.0
IV		161.2		133.3		171.1		-	-	128.0		129.0		191.2	-	-	166.2
1981 I		162.5		133.6		175.4		-	-	135.3		131.7		189.7	-	-	167.6
II		168.3		139.0		181.3		-	-	192.2		135.9		192.5	-	-	169.8
III		169.8		136.6		187.8		-	-	143.0		136.4		198.4	-	-	174.0
IV		173.6		140.9		194.1		-	-	155.2		139.6		200.2	-	-	177.1
1982 I		174.6		138.4		197.2		-	-	151.7		140.0		201.4	-	-	182.1
II		:		138.0		202.4		-	-	142.6		142.7	:	:	-	-	187.9
III		:		:		:		-	-	:		:		:	-	-	190.3

LOEHNE UND GEHALTER

WAGES AND SALARIES

SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS

I	I	B.R.	I	BELGIQUE	I	UNITED	I	DANMARK
I	I	E U R - 9	I	FRANCE	I	LUXEMBOURGI	I	I
I	I	IDEUTSCHLAND	I	ITALIA	I	KINGDOM	I	I
I	I		I	NEDERLAND	I		I	I
I	I		I	BELGIE	I		I	I

TEXTILINDUSTRIE

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIE TEXTILE

NACE : 43

1975	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
1976	-	104.2	114.7	119.0	-	114.2	-	-	-	118.0
1977	-	106.4	122.8	141.3	-	106.6	-	-	-	121.8
1978	-	109.6	133.3	154.2	-	99.9	-	-	-	121.6
1979	-	112.0	147.0	176.5	-	106.4	-	-	-	145.7
1980	-	116.5	161.6	210.2	-	106.3	-	-	-	146.3
1981	-	113.2	173.0	237.7	-	106.7	-	-	-	148.4

1975	I	-	94.8	95.5	83.3	-	101.1	-	-	-	..
	II	-	98.5	99.9	94.5	-	98.3	-	-	-	..
	III	-	100.4	100.8	99.7	-	89.6	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	106.4	103.9	121.6	-	111.0	-	-	-	..
1976	I	-	97.7	108.9	92.8	-	109.9	-	-	-	..
	II	-	103.7	113.3	105.6	-	116.3	-	-	-	..
	III	-	103.8	117.3	124.5	-	109.5	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	111.7	119.2	123.2	-	121.1	-	-	-	..
1977	I	-	98.4	120.5	124.6	-	112.5	-	-	-	..
	II	-	106.3	122.5	134.5	-	111.4	-	-	-	..
	III	-	106.0	123.6	141.8	-	90.2	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	114.9	124.6	164.1	-	112.4	-	-	-	..
1978	I	-	103.1	126.9	135.1	-	105.9	-	-	-	125.0
	II	-	109.7	133.4	138.3	-	99.4	-	-	-	126.8
	III	-	107.9	136.5	152.9	-	83.6	-	-	-	105.8
	IV	-	117.8	136.3	190.5	-	110.8	-	-	-	128.9
1979	I	-	104.2	139.2	147.7	-	104.8	-	-	-	140.1
	II	-	111.2	146.7	155.8	-	105.0	-	-	-	150.6
	III	-	110.2	148.8	173.0	-	97.5	-	-	-	132.5
	IV	-	122.4	153.3	229.5	-	118.5	-	-	-	169.7
1980	I	-	108.1	157.2	175.6	-	110.6	-	-	-	145.2
	II	-	116.1	162.0	194.5	-	109.8	-	-	-	157.8
	III	-	115.6	162.3	210.0	-	93.9	-	-	-	132.6
	IV	-	126.4	164.8	260.8	-	110.8	-	-	-	147.6
1981	I	-	105.7	164.3	196.8	-	108.3	-	-	-	147.9
	II	-	112.8	170.0	223.7	-	110.5	-	-	-	154.5
	III	-	111.6	175.6	234.9	-	87.6	-	-	-	134.1
	IV	-	122.7	182.0	295.6	-	120.4	-	-	-	157.0
1982	I	-	102.9	185.7	223.4	-	115.6	-	-	-	165.6
	II	-	109.3	192.6	235.6	-	116.0	-	-	-	177.0
	III	-	:	:	:	-	:	-	-	-	149.6

SAISONBEREINIGT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

DESAISONNALISES

1975	I	-	100.2	95.8	93.2	-	101.1	-	-	-	..
	II	-	98.7	99.2	100.0	-	96.9	-	-	-	..
	III	-	101.0	100.2	101.3	-	97.7	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	100.0	104.8	103.9	-	104.2	-	-	-	..
1976	I	-	103.1	108.9	103.5	-	109.3	-	-	-	..
	II	-	103.9	112.2	110.4	-	114.2	-	-	-	..
	III	-	104.6	116.8	124.8	-	118.9	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	105.1	120.5	134.9	-	116.1	-	-	-	..
1977	I	-	104.1	121.4	139.1	-	114.1	-	-	-	..
	II	-	106.5	122.1	140.8	-	110.3	-	-	-	..
	III	-	108.9	125.3	143.1	-	98.6	-	-	-	..
	IV	-	108.2	125.2	145.9	-	105.4	-	-	-	..
1978	I	-	108.8	127.4	148.3	-	105.2	-	-	-	120.9
	II	-	109.8	132.2	145.0	-	97.7	-	-	-	118.3
	III	-	108.8	135.4	152.1	-	93.4	-	-	-	121.9
	IV	-	110.8	137.2	163.6	-	102.2	-	-	-	125.3
1979	I	-	110.0	140.2	164.6	-	103.0	-	-	-	136.0
	II	-	111.2	145.4	165.3	-	104.2	-	-	-	141.8
	III	-	111.3	148.1	172.9	-	106.7	-	-	-	149.2
	IV	-	114.6	154.0	196.5	-	109.7	-	-	-	155.9
1980	I	-	114.4	158.3	193.9	-	108.5	-	-	-	141.1
	II	-	115.9	161.0	207.8	-	110.0	-	-	-	151.3
	III	-	117.2	162.3	211.9	-	107.3	-	-	-	148.7
	IV	-	118.2	165.8	225.5	-	103.2	-	-	-	143.9
1981	I	-	112.9	165.7	219.1	-	106.0	-	-	-	143.7
	II	-	112.8	168.5	237.7	-	109.1	-	-	-	144.3
	III	-	112.7	174.7	238.0	-	100.8	-	-	-	148.8
	IV	-	113.3	181.6	258.1	-	110.6	-	-	-	153.5
1982	I	-	110.3	187.0	249.3	-	112.1	-	-	-	161.0
	II	-	109.4	191.7	249.7	-	113.4	-	-	-	166.3
	III	-	:	:	:	-	:	-	-	-	167.4

Classification of Eurostat publications

Themes	Sub-themes
1. General statistics (grey covers)	1. General statistics 2. Regional general statistics 3. Third-country statistics
2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet covers)	1. National accounts 2. Accounts of sectors 3. Accounts of branches 4. Money and finance 5. Regional accounts and finance 6. Balance of payments 7. Prices
3. Population and social conditions (yellow covers)	1. Population 2. Social conditions 3. Education and training 4. Employment 5. Social protection 6. Wages and salaries
4. Industry and services (blue covers)	1. Industry, general 2. Energy 3. Iron and steel 4. Transport and services
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green covers)	1. Agriculture, general 2. Agriculture, production and balances 3. Agriculture, prices 4. Agriculture, accounts 5. Agriculture, structure 6. Forestry 7. Fisheries
6. Foreign trade (red covers)	1. Nomenclature 2. Community trade, general 3. Trade with developing countries
9. Miscellaneous (brown covers)	1. Miscellaneous statistics 2. Miscellaneous information

Theme 4 — Industry and services

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Industry, general	<i>Structure and activity of industry</i> — Data by size of enterprise 1976	A
	<i>Structure and activity of industry</i> — 1978	A
	<i>Industrial production</i>	Q
	<i>EC Raw materials balance sheets</i>	A
	<i>Industrial short-term trends</i>	M
	<i>Annual investments in fixed assets</i> — 1975-1979	A
2. Energy	<i>Energy statistics yearbook</i>	A
	<i>Useful energy balance sheets</i>	s.i.
	<i>Operation of nuclear power stations</i>	A
	<i>Analysis of energy input-output tables</i>	s.i.
	<i>Coal</i> — <i>Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	<i>Electrical energy</i> — <i>Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	<i>Hydrocarbons</i> — <i>Monthly bulletin</i>	M
3. Iron and steel	<i>Iron and steel yearbook 1982</i>	A
	<i>Iron and steel</i> — <i>Quarterly bulletin</i>	Q
	<i>Iron and steel</i> — <i>Monthly bulletin</i>	M
4. Transport and services	<i>Statistical yearbook transport, communications, tourism</i>	A

Abbreviations :

A = Annual
M = Monthly
Q = Quarterly
s.i. = Special issue

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Subscription	ECU 14,73	BFR 600	IRL 10	UKL 8.70	USD 17.10



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ISSN 0378-7877

CA-AP-82-013-EN-C