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Pocketbooks

Labour market statistics



2011 edition

Labour market statistics

2011 edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2011

ISBN 978-92-79-18518-2

doi:10.2785/15405

Cat. No KS-32-11-798-EN-C

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Pocketbooks

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Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON ELEMENTAL CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (ECF)

Foreword

Our pocketbook Labour market statistics provides you with a selection of the most relevant labour market data for Europe.

Labour market statistics measure the involvement of individuals, households and businesses in the labour market. Data available allow – amongst others – an insight into how people in Europe participate in the labour market, how long they work, what contracts they have, how much they earn, how many jobs are available to those looking for work, etc. I hope that you will find the labour market information presented here of interest both for your work and for your daily life.

From a political perspective, statistics on the labour market are used to monitor the Europe 2020 strategy, in particular the European Employment Strategy (EES), and respond to the requirements of economic and monetary policy in the European Union.

This pocketbook presents primarily annual data, focussing on structural aspects of the labour market. Latest short-term data as well as most recent annual data can be downloaded from Eurostat's website. A series of more analytical articles on the labour market can be found in Statistics Explained.

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union. Working together with national statistical authorities in the European Statistical System, we produce official statistics which meet the highest possible standards of quality.

I wish you an interesting reading experience!



Inna Šteinbuka

Director – Social and Information Society Statistics

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Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes that replace the real data:

- not applicable or real zero or zero by default
- 0 less than half of the unit used
- :
- not available

Flags are codes added to the data and defining a specific characteristic:

- b break in series
- c confidential
- e estimated value
- f forecast
- n not significant
- p provisional value
- u unreliable or uncertain data

Other symbols:

- % percent

Eurostat online data code

A code (such as 'Imp_expsumm') has been inserted as part of the source wherever Eurostat data is presented in this publication. This code allows the reader to easily access the complete and most recent data on the Eurostat website, by using the search function which is found in the upper-right corner of the Eurostat homepage, at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. The PDF version contains hyperlinks leading directly to the data set.

Country codes

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey

Country groupings

EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007: BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK.
EA-17	Euro area of BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI.

Abbreviations

AW	Average Worker
CV	Curriculum vitae
EA	Euro area
EC	European Community
EES	European Employment Strategy
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
EU LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
EUR	Euro
FTU	Full-time units
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPG	Gender Pay Gap
ILO	International Labour Office
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
JVR	Job Vacancy Rate
JVS	Job Vacancy Statistics
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LCS	Labour Cost Survey
LMP	Labour Market Policies
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NUTS	Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PES	Public Employment Services
PPP	Purchasing Power Parities
PPS	Purchasing Power Standards
SES	Structure of Earnings Survey

Introduction

Labour market issues such as employment, unemployment, quality of work, productivity, earnings and labour costs are at the heart of the social and political debate in the EU. Europe 2020, the EU's growth strategy for the coming decade, sets targets in several indicators, one of them in the area of employment. In line with the employment objectives, the European Employment Strategy (EES) seeks to create more and better jobs throughout the EU, and monitoring the implementation of the EES requires analytical and statistical support to help assess labour market developments.

This labour market statistics pocketbook aims at highlighting various aspects of the labour markets in Europe. The statistics shown refer to the labour market situation of individuals and households, their gross and net earnings as well as the labour cost incurred by enterprises, to labour demand, and labour market policy interventions.

A large share of Eurostat's labour market statistics is based on the results of the following major statistical surveys:

- EU Labour Force Survey
- Structure of Earnings Survey
- Labour Cost Survey

Other labour market data such as those on job vacancies, gross and net earnings, minimum wages and labour market policies are gathered through a variety of other data collections, either sample based or taken from administrative sources.

Please note that latest information and statistics on the labour market is provided on the Eurostat website and in targeted publications by Eurostat and other Directorates-General of the European Commission.

Data extracted: July 2011.

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For more information please consult http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/introduction

Active population

1

Active population

The economically *active population* (or *labour force*) encompasses all persons employed and all those who are unemployed. People are classified as *employed*, *unemployed* or *economically inactive* according to definitions of the International Labour Organisation (see the two following dedicated chapters for definitions of employment and unemployment). The *activity rate* is the share of the population that is economically active.

The estimates reported here are based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS). Respondents are classified as employed, unemployed or economically inactive based on information collected through the survey questionnaire, which mainly relates to their actual activity during a particular reference week. EU LFS estimates are available by various breakdowns – by age, sex, educational attainment, temporary employment, full-time/part-time distinction and many other dimensions.

The target population of the EU LFS are resident persons living in private households, excluding the population living in institutional households (such as workers' homes or prisons). Furthermore, economic activity is measured only for persons aged 15 years or older. Activity rates shown in this chapter refer to persons aged 15-64.

The EU LFS is a quarterly sample survey in the EU, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and Candidate Countries. The EU LFS sample size amounts approximately to 1.5 million individuals each quarter. The quarterly sampling rates vary between 0.2% and 1.6% in each country. In providing quarterly and annual data on employment, unemployment and inactivity, the EU LFS is an important source of information about the situation and trends on the labour market in the European Union. Further information on the EU LFS is available from: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction

The EU LFS also represents a rich micro data source for European policy-making and research purposes. Access to micro data is granted to researchers according to specific conditions, respecting statistical confidentiality. More information about access to micro data can be found here: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/lfs>

Table 1.1: Total population, active population and activity rates, 2000 and 2010 (1)

	Total population (1000)		Active population (1000)		Activity rate (%)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27	319 598	331 157	222 098	239 608	68.6	71.0
EA-17	208 303	216 421	141 711	156 987	67.6	71.4
BE	6 719	7 177	4 395	4 895	65.1	67.7
BG	5 491	5 046	3 355	3 401	60.7	66.5
CZ	7 116	7 400	5 126	5 269	71.3	70.2
DK	3 532	3 622	2 836	2 936	80.0	79.5
DE	55 062	53 546	39 603	41 684	71.1	76.6
EE	916	904	663	687	70.2	73.8
IE	2 546	3 002	1 767	2 135	68.2	69.5
EL	7 078	7 231	4 606	5 017	63.8	68.2
ES	27 373	31 261	17 486	23 089	65.4	73.4
FR	37 430	39 972	25 716	28 583	68.7	70.6
IT	38 642	39 546	23 468	24 975	60.1	62.2
CY	438	534	311	411	69.1	74.4
LV	1 600	1 549	1 094	1 157	67.2	73.2
LT	2 319	2 283	1 681	1 635	70.8	70.5
LU	288	335	186	231	64.1	68.2
HU	6 764	6 769	4 090	4 256	60.1	62.4
MT	263	290	154	177	58.0	60.2
NL	10 722	11 017 b	8 116	8 760 b	75.2	78.2 b
AT	5 375	5 606	3 849	4 284	71.0	75.1
PL	25 739	26 527	17 319	17 660	65.8	65.6
PT (2)	6 909	7 114	:	:	:	:
RO	15 231	14 999	11 474	9 965	68.4	63.6
SI	1 397	1 422	965	1 042	67.5	71.5
SK	3 693	3 926	2 587	2 707	69.9	68.7
FI	3 452	3 537	2 590	2 672	74.5	74.5
SE	5 708	6 101	4 494	4 962	77.3	79.5
UK	37 793	40 441	28 919	31 382	75.5	75.5
IS	:	203	:	179	:	84.7
NO	2 871	3 229	2 331	2 592	80.2	78.1
CH	4 820	5 291	:	:	80.5	82.4
HR	:	2 757	:	1 953	:	61.5
TR	:	47 533	:	25 290	:	51.9

(1) Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64.

(2) Unemployment data not available, therefore active population and activity rates cannot be calculated. For further information see table 3.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_act_a](#))

Table 1.2: Activity rates by sex and age groups, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(%)

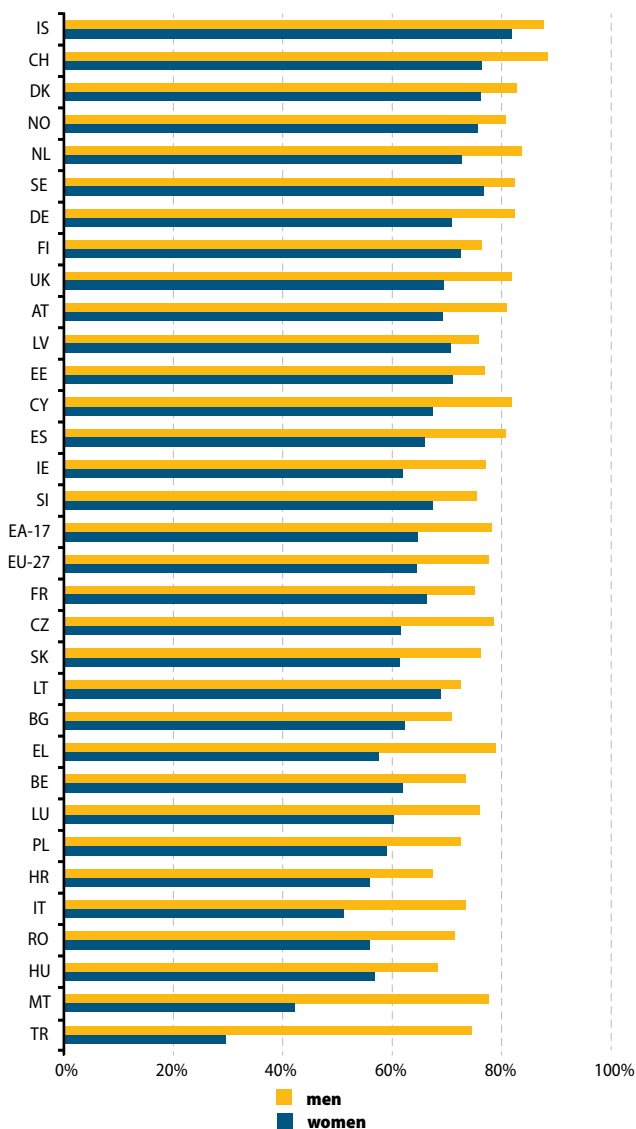
	Total	Men	Women	15-24	25-54	55-64
EU-27	71.0	77.7	64.5	43.1	84.9	49.7
EA-17	71.4	78.2	64.6	42.6	85.2	49.4
BE	67.7	73.4	61.8	32.5	86.3	39.2
BG	66.5	70.8	62.3	28.9	83.4	47.9
CZ	70.2	78.6	61.5	30.9	87.8	49.7
DK	79.5	82.7	76.1	67.4	89.0	61.1
DE	76.6	82.3	70.8	51.3	87.3	62.5
EE	73.8	76.8	71.0	38.3	88.2	64.2
IE	69.5	77.1	62.0	42.0	80.4	54.8
EL	68.2	78.9	57.6	30.3	83.3	45.1
ES	73.4	80.7	65.9	42.7	85.5	50.8
FR	70.6	75.0	66.3	39.7	88.9	42.5
IT	62.2	73.3	51.1	28.4	76.9	38.0
CY	74.4	81.7	67.4	40.6	87.2	59.6
LV	73.2	75.8	70.7	40.4	88.5	57.1
LT	70.5	72.4	68.8	29.6	88.5	56.8
LU	68.2	76.0	60.3	24.7	85.7	40.6
HU	62.4	68.3	56.7	24.9	80.9	37.3
MT	60.2	77.6	42.2	51.5	73.1	31.6
NL	78.2 b	83.7 b	72.6 b	69.0 b	87.9 b	55.9 b
AT	75.1	80.9	69.3	58.8	87.7	43.4
PL	65.6	72.4	59.0	34.5	84.1	36.7
PT ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	63.6	71.5	55.8	31.2	79.5	42.5
SI	71.5	75.4	67.4	39.9	90.0	36.5
SK	68.7	76.1	61.3	31.1	86.9	45.1
FI	74.5	76.4	72.5	49.4	87.5	60.2
SE	79.5	82.3	76.7	51.7	90.6	74.5
UK	75.5	81.7	69.4	59.2	85.0	59.9
IS	84.7	87.6	81.8	73.7	88.5	83.5
NO	78.1	80.6	75.5	56.7	87.3	69.6
CH	82.4	88.4	76.4	67.9	89.6	70.5
HR	61.5	67.4	55.9	37.7	79.0	38.4
TR	51.9	74.5	29.6	37.4	61.1	31.1

(1) Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64.

(2) Unemployment data not available, therefore active population and activity rates cannot be calculated. For further information see table 3.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_act_a](#))

Figure 1.1: Activity rates by sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64.

⁽²⁾ Unemployment data not available for PT, therefore the activity rate cannot be calculated. For further information see table 3.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_act_a](#))

Employment

2

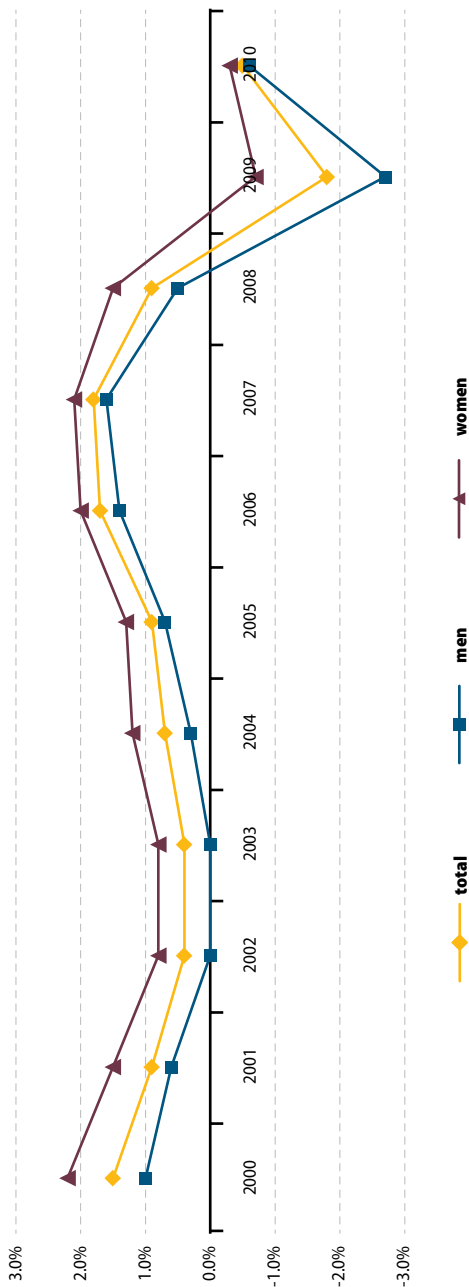
Employment

According to the definitions of the ILO, *persons in employment* are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent. ‘Work’ means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or payment in kind (i.e. payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Anyone who receives a wage for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services is also considered as being in employment. Self-employed and family workers are included too. *Employment rates* indicate the share of persons in employment in the total population; they are frequently broken down by sex and age groups.

The EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) and National Accounts are the two main sources of employment data. These two sources are not independent; indeed LFS is frequently an input to National Accounts employment estimates. Although using common definitions, LFS and National Accounts have, however, their own aims and measurement approaches, which may lead to different results. In addition, other statistics based on business surveys or administrative sources also provide estimates of employment which may differ from the LFS. These may also be used as input to the National Accounts. The main differences between LFS and National Accounts concern elements of geographical coverage (resident persons employed in the LFS vs. employment in resident production units in National Accounts), other coverage issues such as age boundaries and treatment of institutional households and some borderline differences regarding for example the recording of conscripts, unpaid apprentices and trainees or work in agriculture solely for own-consumption.

In order to ensure the consistency of productivity indicators, the primary source of information for employment growth and branches of activity is National Accounts data, while the EU LFS data are used for employment rates and for the gender and socio-economic breakdowns.

Figure 2.1: EU-27 employment growth rate 2000-2010 (°)
(% change compared to previous year)



(°) Data refer to persons of all ages.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_grt_a](#))

Table 2.1: Employment and employment growth rates by sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

	Employment (1 000)			Employment growth rates (% change compared to previous year)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	221 373	120 946	100 427	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3
EA-17	145 131	79 806	65 325	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
BE	4 466	2 445	2 021	0.6	0.3	1.1
BG	3 506	1 847	1 659	-5.9	-6.9	-4.8
CZ	5 185 f	2 970	2 215	-0.8 f	-0.7	-0.9
DK	2 806	1 471	1 335	-2.1	-2.3	-1.8
DE	40 483	21 833	18 650	0.5	0.8	0.2
EE	551	266	285	-4.8	-5.1	-4.5
IE	1 847	989	858	-4.1	-5.2	-2.9
EL	4 658 p	2 788 p	1 870 p	-2.1 p	-2.8 p	-1.1 p
ES	18 744	10 451	8 294	-2.3	-3.3	-0.9
FR	25 610 f	13 449	12 161	0.1 f	0.2	0.1
IT	24 658	14 698	9 959	-0.7	-1.2	0.0
CY	393	215	178	0.1	-0.7	1.0
LV	933	451	482	-4.8	-5.3	-4.3
LT	1 343	640	703	-5.1	-5.9	-4.4
LU	358	203	155	1.6	0.7	2.8
HU	4 007	2 143	1 863	0.2	-0.9	1.5
MT	167	110	57	2.2	1.1	4.4
NL	8 590 b	4 644 b	3 945 b	-0.5 b	-0.5 b	-0.5 b
AT	4 120	2 210	1 910	1.0	1.1	0.9
PL	15 861	8 692	7 169	0.4	0.1	0.8
PT	4 937 p	2 623 p	2 314 p	-1.5 p	-1.6 p	-1.4 p
RO	9 035	4 998	4 037	-1.8	-1.5	-2.1
SI	949	514	435	-2.2	-2.0	-2.3
SK	2 154	1 194	960	-1.4	-2.5	0.0
FI	2 448	1 259	1 189	-0.4	0.4	-1.1
SE	4 523	2 389	2 134	1.1	1.9	0.3
UK	31 224	16 712	14 511	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9
IS	167 f	87	80	-0.6 f	-1.5	0.4
NO	2 601 f	1 368	1 234	-0.2 f	0.2	-0.6
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1 536 f	827	709	-4.3 f	-4.8	-3.7
TR	25 063 f	17 937	7 127	6.2 f	5.0	9.5

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons of all ages.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_grt_a](#))

Table 2.2: Employment rates by sex and gender gap, 2000 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾

(%)

	Total		Men		Women		Gender gap ⁽²⁾	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27	62.2	64.2	70.8	70.1	53.7	58.2	17.1	11.9
EA-17	61.4	64.2	71.4	70.4	51.4	57.9	20.0	12.5
BE	60.5	62.0	69.5	67.4	51.5	56.5	18.0	10.9
BG	50.4	59.7	54.7	63.0	46.3	56.4	8.4	6.6
CZ	65.0	65.0	73.2	73.5	56.9	56.3	16.3	17.2
DK	76.3	73.4	80.8	75.8	71.6	71.1	9.2	4.7
DE	65.6	71.1	72.9	76.0	58.1	66.1	14.8	9.9
EE	60.4	61.0	64.3	61.5	56.9	60.6	7.4	0.9
IE	65.2	60.0	76.3	63.9	53.9	56.0	22.4	7.9
EL	56.5	59.6	71.5	70.9	41.7	48.1	29.8	22.8
ES	56.3	58.6	71.2	64.7	41.3	52.3	29.9	12.4
FR	62.1	64.0	69.2	68.3	55.2	59.9	14.0	8.4
IT	53.7	56.9	68.0	67.7	39.6	46.1	28.4	21.6
CY	65.7	69.7	78.7	76.6	53.5	63.0	25.2	13.6
LV	57.5	59.3	61.5	59.2	53.8	59.4	7.7	-0.2
LT	59.1	57.8	60.5	56.8	57.7	58.7	2.8	-1.9
LU	62.7	65.2	75.0	73.1	50.1	57.2	24.9	15.9
HU	56.3	55.4	63.1	60.4	49.7	50.6	13.4	9.8
MT	54.2	56.0	75.0	72.3	33.1	39.2	41.9	33.1
NL	72.9	74.7 b	82.1	80.0 b	63.5	69.3 b	18.6	10.7 b
AT	68.5	71.7	77.3	77.1	59.6	66.4	17.7	10.7
PL	55.0	59.3	61.2	65.6	48.9	53.0	12.3	12.6
PT	68.4	65.6	76.5	70.1	60.5	61.1	16.0	9.0
RO	63.0	58.8	68.6	65.7	57.5	52.0	11.1	13.7
SI	62.8	66.2	67.2	69.6	58.4	62.6	8.8	7.0
SK	56.8	58.8	62.2	65.2	51.5	52.3	10.7	12.9
FI	67.2	68.1	70.1	69.4	64.2	66.9	5.9	2.5
SE	73.0	72.7	75.1	75.1	70.9	70.3	4.2	4.8
UK	71.2	69.5	77.8	74.5	64.7	64.6	13.1	9.9
IS	:	78.2	:	80.1	:	76.2	:	3.9
NO	77.5	75.3	81.3	77.3	73.6	73.3	7.7	4.0
CH	78.3	78.6	87.3	84.6	69.3	72.5	18.0	12.1
HR	:	54.1	:	59.5	:	48.8	:	10.7
TR	:	46.3	:	66.7	:	26.2	:	40.5

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-64.⁽²⁾ The gender gap is calculated as the difference between the male and female employment rates; a positive/negative gap indicates a higher/lower share of men in employment compared with women.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#))

Table 2.3: Employment rates by age group and sex, 2010 (1)
(%)

	15-24			25-54			55-64		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	34.1	36.2	31.8	77.6	83.9	71.3	46.3	54.6	38.6
EA-17	33.9	36.0	31.7	77.3	84.1	70.5	45.8	53.8	38.1
BE	25.2	27.3	23.1	80.0	85.5	74.4	37.3	45.6	29.2
BG	22.2	25.4	18.9	75.7	77.9	73.6	43.5	50.3	37.7
CZ	25.2	29.6	20.6	82.2	90.5	73.4	46.5	58.4	35.5
DK	58.1	56.9	59.4	83.2	85.9	80.6	57.6	62.7	52.5
DE	46.2	47.9	44.6	81.5	86.5	76.3	57.7	65.0	50.5
EE	25.7	27.4	24.0	74.8	75.7	73.9	53.8	52.2	54.9
IE	30.5	28.4	32.5	70.3	75.0	65.7	50.0	58.1	42.0
EL	20.4	24.5	16.2	73.3	85.3	61.1	42.3	56.5	28.9
ES	24.9	25.6	24.2	69.6	75.7	63.2	43.6	54.7	33.2
FR	30.8	33.9	27.7	81.8	87.1	76.7	39.7	42.1	37.5
IT	20.5	24.3	16.5	71.1	83.5	58.7	36.6	47.6	26.2
CY	33.8	33.9	33.7	82.5	88.4	76.6	56.8	71.2	43.0
LV	26.4	27.8	25.1	73.4	72.9	73.8	48.2	47.6	48.7
LT	19.2	20.2	18.2	73.8	71.4	76.1	48.6	52.3	45.8
LU	21.2	22.1	20.3	82.3	92.0	72.6	39.6	47.7	31.3
HU	18.3	20.0	16.6	72.5	77.9	67.1	34.4	39.6	30.1
MT	44.8	47.8	41.6	68.7	88.7	47.8	30.2	47.9	13.0
NL	63.0 b	62.6 b	63.5 b	84.7 b	90.0 b	79.3 b	53.7 b	64.5 b	42.8 b
AT	53.6	57.9	49.4	84.2	88.7	79.7	42.4	51.6	33.7
PL	26.3	30.3	22.1	77.1	82.6	71.7	34.0	45.3	24.2
PT	28.5	30.4	26.5	79.2	83.9	74.6	49.2	55.7	43.5
RO	24.3	28.1	20.4	74.4	81.5	67.2	41.1	50.3	33.0
SI	34.1	37.6	30.0	83.7	85.2	82.1	35.0	45.5	24.5
SK	20.6	23.8	17.4	75.8	81.4	70.1	40.5	54.0	28.7
FI	38.8	37.7	39.9	81.6	83.9	79.2	56.2	55.6	56.9
SE	38.7	38.2	39.2	85.0	88.0	82.0	70.5	74.2	66.7
UK	47.6	48.5	46.6	79.8	85.4	74.3	57.1	65.0	49.5
IS	61.7	58.2	65.3	82.9	86.2	79.6	79.8	83.2	76.4
NO	51.4	50.4	52.6	84.7	87.1	82.2	68.6	72.2	65.0
CH	62.5	64.1	60.9	85.8	92.0	79.5	68.0	77.6	58.5
HR	25.8	30.5	20.7	71.1	74.8	67.5	35.7	47.0	25.8
TR	30.0	40.2	20.2	55.4	80.5	30.1	29.6	42.7	17.1

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#))

Contractual arrangements

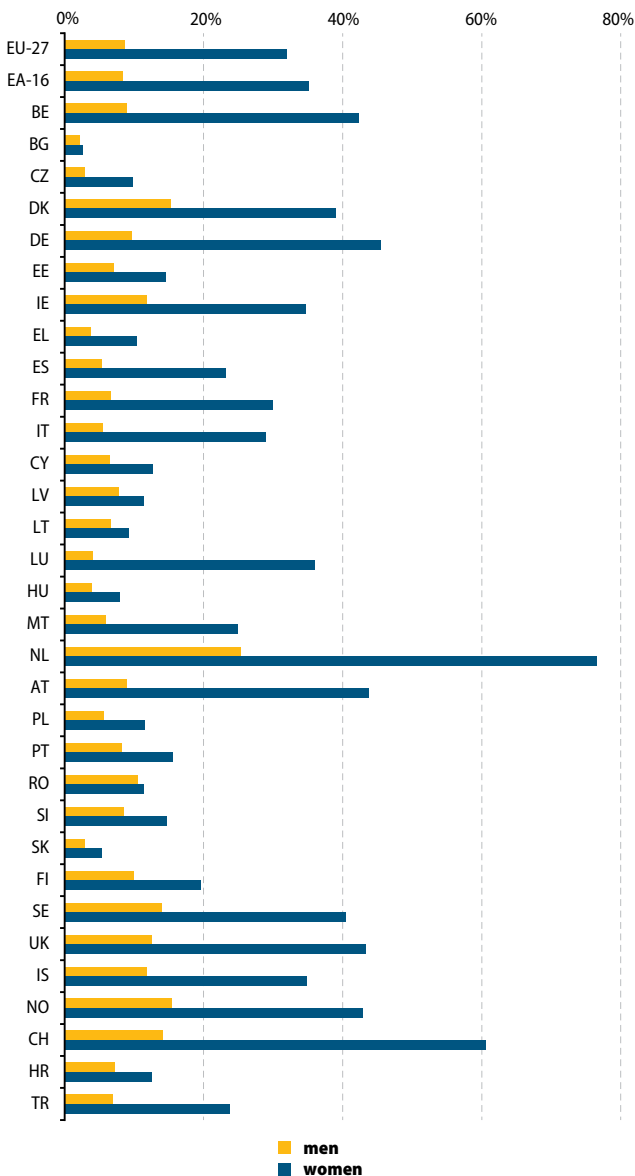
Employed persons can either work *full-time* or *part-time*. In the EU LFS this distinction refers to the main job and it is generally based on a spontaneous response by the respondent, except in a few countries which apply a fixed hours-worked threshold.

Employed persons can be distinguished by *professional status*, i.e. they can be either employee or self-employed, the latter category includes employers and family workers. *Employees* are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included. *Self-employed* persons are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ no other persons. *Employers* are self-employed employing one or more employees. *Family workers* are persons who help another member of the family to run a farm or other business provided they are not registered as employees.

Employees with a *contract of limited duration* are those whose main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. The following specific groups also belong to this category: persons with seasonal employment, persons engaged by an agency or employment exchange and hired to a third party to perform a specific task (unless there is a written work contract of unlimited duration with the agency or employment exchange), and persons with specific training contracts.

Figure 2.2: Persons employed part-time by sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

(%)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#))

Table 2.4: Persons employed part-time by sex, 2000 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(%)

	2000			2010		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	16.2	6.5	28.9	19.2	8.7	31.9
EA-17	15.6	5.4	29.8	20.4	8.4	35.1
BE	18.9	5.5	37.4	24.0	9.0	42.3
BG	:	:	:	2.4	2.2	2.6
CZ	5.3	2.2	9.3	5.9	2.9	9.9
DK	21.3	10.2	34.1	26.5	15.2	39.0
DE	19.4	5.0	37.9	26.2	9.7	45.5
EE	8.1	5.3	10.9	11.0	7.1	14.5
IE	16.4	6.9	30.3	22.4	11.8	34.7
EL	4.5	2.6	7.8	6.4	3.7	10.4
ES	7.9	2.8	16.8	13.3	5.4	23.2
FR	16.7	5.3	30.8	17.8	6.7	30.0
IT	8.4	3.7	16.5	15.0	5.5	29.0
CY	8.4	4.5	13.9	9.3	6.5	12.7
LV	11.3	9.7	12.8	9.7	7.8	11.4
LT	10.2	9.2	11.1	8.1	6.7	9.3
LU	10.4	1.7	25.1	17.9	4.0	36.0
HU	3.5	2.0	5.2	5.8	3.9	8.0
MT	6.8	3.0	15.5	12.4	5.9	24.9
NL	41.5	19.3	71.0	48.9 b	25.4 b	76.5 b
AT	16.3	4.1	32.2	25.2	9.0	43.8
PL	10.5	8.2	13.4	8.3	5.7	11.5
PT	10.9	6.4	16.4	11.6	8.2	15.5
RO	16.5	14.6	18.6	11.0	10.6	11.4
SI	6.5	5.3	7.8	11.4	8.6	14.7
SK	2.1	1.1	3.1	3.9	2.8	5.4
FI	12.3	8.0	17.0	14.6	10.0	19.6
SE	19.5	8.2	32.3	26.4	14.0	40.4
UK	25.1	8.9	44.4	26.9	12.6	43.3
IS	:	:	:	22.9	11.9	34.9
NO	25.8	10.6	43.0	28.4	15.4	42.9
CH	30.5	10.8	55.6	35.3	14.1	60.6
HR	:	:	:	9.7	7.3	12.5
TR	:	:	:	11.7	6.9	23.8

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#))

Table 2.5: Employment by professional status and sex, 2010⁽¹⁾
(%)

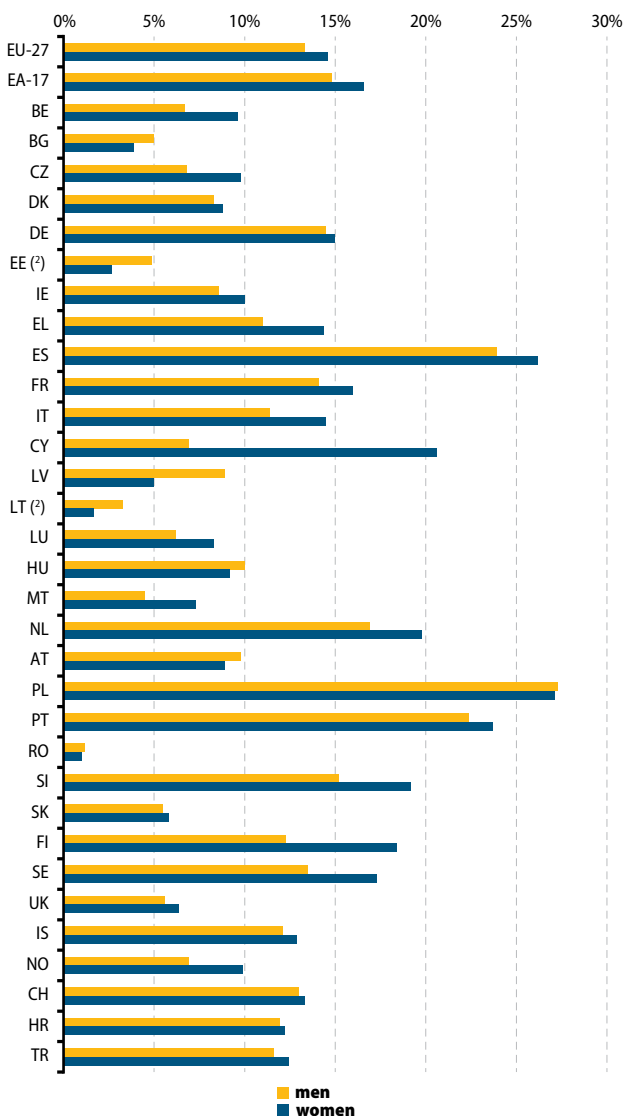
	Employees			Employers or self-employed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	84.0	80.5	88.1	14.5	18.5	9.8
EA-17	84.6	81.0	88.8	14.5	18.4	9.8
BE	86.1	83.2	89.5	13.0	16.6	8.8
BG	87.4	85.3	89.8	11.5	14.1	8.7
CZ	82.6	78.5	88.1	16.8	21.2	10.9
DK	91.6	88.6	94.9	8.1	11.3	4.7
DE	89.1	86.6	92.0	10.5	13.2	7.3
EE	91.9	88.7	95.0	7.9	11.2	4.9
IE	84.0	76.4	92.7	15.3	23.0	6.5
EL	65.0	61.9	69.4	29.6	35.0	21.7
ES	83.5	80.0	87.8	15.7	19.3	11.1
FR	88.8	85.3	92.6	10.7	14.5	6.6
IT	75.7	71.4	82.1	22.7	27.5	15.8
CY	83.1	79.0	88.0	15.5	20.4	9.8
LV	88.9	86.7	91.0	9.9	12.1	7.8
LT	89.3	87.3	91.1	9.1	11.3	7.0
LU	92.3	91.4	93.5	7.2	8.3	5.7
HU	87.9	85.0	91.3	11.7	14.8	8.2
MT	86.2	82.1	94.3	13.7	17.9	5.7
NL	85.6 b	82.7 b	89.0 b	13.8 b	17.0 b	10.0 b
AT	87.3	85.4	89.6	11.3	13.6	8.6
PL	77.8	75.5	80.7	18.5	22.2	14.0
PT	81.6	79.4	84.1	17.5	19.9	14.8
RO	68.7	67.4	70.2	19.5	25.7	11.7
SI	84.6	81.8	87.8	11.6	15.2	7.4
SK	84.1	78.8	90.6	15.8	21.1	9.2
FI	87.4	83.4	91.5	12.2	16.1	8.2
SE	90.0	86.3	94.0	9.8	13.5	5.8
UK	86.5	82.3	91.2	13.0	17.1	8.2
IS	87.5	83.9	91.4	11.9	15.5	8.1
NO	92.7	89.9	95.7	7.2	10.0	4.0
CH	85.9	84.2	88.0	12.5	14.7	9.9
HR	79.8	79.0	80.8	18.0	20.2	15.4
TR	62.3	66.5	51.9	24.2	28.4	13.7

(¹) Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_egaps](#))

Figure 2.3: Employees with a contract of limited duration by sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

(%)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employees.

⁽²⁾ Unreliable or uncertain data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_etpga](#))

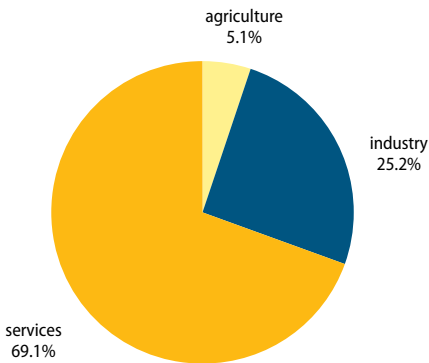
Economic activity and educational attainment

Economic activities are defined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE). Data on economic activity shown here refer to NACE Rev. 2.

Educational attainment is the highest level of education successfully completed according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 97). The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma, when there is a certification. In cases where there is no certification, successful completion must be associated with full attendance. When determining the highest level, both general and vocational education/training should be taken into consideration. Persons with no education are included in the code ISCED 0.

Employment data are also available by occupation. This publication does not report data on employment by occupation but these data are available in the online database (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_ifs/data/database). *Occupation* is a set of tasks and duties characterised by a high degree of similarity and executed, or meant to be executed, by one person. Occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88 (COM)).

Figure 2.4: Employment by economic activity, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons of all ages and are shown as a % of total employment.

⁽²⁾ Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture - section A, industry - sections B to F, services - sections G to U.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_egan2](#))

Table 2.6: Employment by economic activity and sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
(%)

	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	5.1	5.9	4.3	25.2	35.8	12.5	69.1	57.8	82.7
EA-17	3.6	4.4	2.6	25.2	36.0	12.1	70.5	58.9	84.7
BE	1.4	1.7	0.9	23.4	34.3 u	10.1	75.3	63.9 u	89.0
BG	6.8	8.2	5.2	33.3	40.9	24.8 u	59.9 u	50.5	69.9 u
CZ	3.1	4.0	1.9	38.0	49.0	23.2	58.9 u	47.0 u	74.9
DK	2.4	3.9	0.8	19.6	29.0	9.1 u	77.7 u	66.7	89.8 u
DE	1.6	2.0	1.2	28.4	40.3	14.3	70.0	57.5	84.4
EE	4.2	5.8	2.8 u	30.1 u	43.1 u	15.7	65.1 u	41.7 u	77.5 u
IE	4.6	7.7	1.1	19.5	28.7	8.5 u	75.5	63.1	89.7 u
EL	12.5	12.4	12.7	19.7	27.7	7.8 u	67.7	59.9 u	79.4 u
ES	4.3	5.7	2.5	23.1	33.9	9.5 u	72.6 u	60.4	88.0
FR	2.9	3.9	1.8	22.2	33.0 u	10.1	74.5 u	62.7 u	87.6 u
IT	3.8	4.5	2.8	28.8	38.7	14.1 u	67.5	56.8 u	83.1 u
CY	3.8	4.8	2.6	20.8 u	30.3 u	9.1	75.3	65.1 u	87.9 u
LV	8.8	12.0	5.8	24.0 u	33.8	12.6	66.9	53.1 u	79.8
LT	9.0	11.5	6.8	24.4 u	33.2 u	15.3 u	66.2 u	54.2 u	76.5 u
LU	1.0 u	1.3 u	:	12.0	17.7	4.5 u	81.1 u	73.8 u	88.7 u
HU	4.5	6.4	2.3	30.7	40.3	19.5	64.9 u	53.3	78.1 u
MT	1.3 u	1.8 u	:	24.6 u	29.3 u	10.9	72.9	65.2 u	81.5 u
NL	2.8 b	3.7 b	1.7 b	15.9 b,u	24.2 b,u	6.2 b,u	71.6 b	61.2 b	84.0 b
AT	5.2	5.4	5.0	24.9	36.5	11.4 u	69.9	58.0 u	83.3
PL	12.8	13.1	12.5	30.2	41.8	16.1	56.9	45.0	71.3
PT	10.9	11.1	10.7	27.7	37.8	16.0	61.4	51.0	73.0
RO	30.1	29.1	31.4	28.7	35.5	20.2	41.2	35.4 u	48.5 u
SI	8.8	9.0	8.5	32.5 u	42.6 u	20.4 u	58.3 u	47.9 u	70.7 u
SK	3.2	4.4	1.8	37.1	50.0	21.0	59.6	45.5	77.1 u
FI	4.4	6.0	2.8	23.2	35.8	9.8 u	71.9	57.8 u	86.8
SE	2.1	3.2	0.9	19.9	30.9	7.6 u	77.7	65.6	91.1
UK	1.2	1.7	0.6	19.1	29.3	7.4	78.9	68.2	91.3
IS	5.5	8.7	2.3	:	27.3	6.4	75.2	62.1	89.5
NO	2.5	3.9	1.0	19.7	31.1	6.5	77.6	64.9	91.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	14.9	13.7	16.3	27.3 u	38.2 u	13.2 u	57.6 u	47.5 u	68.6 u
TR	23.7	17.5	39.3	26.2	30.3	15.9	50.1	52.2	44.7

(¹) Data refer to persons of all ages and are shown as a % of total employment.

(²) Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture - section A, industry - sections B to F, services - sections G to U.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_egan2](#))

Table 2.7: Employment by level of educational attainment and sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

(%)

	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	22	23	20	49	50	48	29	26	32
EA-17	25	28	23	46	46	46	29	27	31
BE	21	23	17	39	41	37	41	36	46
BG	12	14	11	61	66	54	27	20	35
CZ	5	4	7	77	79	75	18	18	19
DK	24	25	23	41	44	38	32	29	35
DE	14	13	14	59	57	61	27	30	25
EE	8	10	6	54	61	47	38	28	48
IE	18	22	13	37	38	36	42	37	48
EL	32	37	26	40	39	41	28	24	33
ES	39	44	34	24	24	24	37	33	42
FR	23	23	22	44	47	42	33	30	36
IT	35	41	28	47	45	50	17	14	23
CY	22	23	22	39	43	35	39	35	43
LV	9	13	6	60	64	56	31	23	38
LT	4	5	3	56	63	50	40	32	47
LU	19	17	20	40	40	41	37	39	36
HU	11	11	12	64	69	59	24	20	29
MT	59	64	50	22	22	23	18	14	27
NL	25 b	27 b	23 b	42 b	41 b	44 b	32 b	32 b	32 b
AT	16	14	18	65	66	64	19	21	18
PL	7	8	6	65	70	59	28	22	35
PT	63	69	57	19	19	20	17	13	23
RO	22	21	24	61	64	57	17	15	19
SI	13	13	12	61	66	55	26	21	33
SK	4	4	4	76	79	72	20	17	23
FI	14	16	12	47	50	43	39	33	45
SE	16	17	15	50	55	45	34	28	40
UK	18	18	18	44	46	42	37	35	40
IS	37	37	37	33	38	28	30	25	35
NO	19	20	19	44	48	40	36	32	41
CH	16	15	18	50	46	54	33	38	28
HR	16	14	17	62	67	56	22	19	27
TR	63	63	64	20	22	15	16	15	20

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_egaed](#))

Working time

Working time is the time associated with productive activities, whether paid or unpaid. The EU LFS collects information on weekly working time corresponding to the survey's reference week. The most relevant working time variables are hours usually worked and hours actually worked.

Hours usually worked is the typical value of the hours actually worked per week over a long reference period, excluding weeks when an absence from work occurs (e.g. holidays, leaves, strikes). *Hours actually worked* are the hours the person spent in work activities, including production activities, ancillary activities, short pauses and education and training which is necessary for successfully carrying out of either the production or ancillary activities. Hours actually worked exclude travel time between home and the place of work, the main meal breaks, absences from work within the working period for personal reasons and education and training hours which are not necessary for carrying out the production or ancillary activities.

This publication reports data on hours usually worked per week; data on hours actually worked per week are available in the online database (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database).

Table 2.8: Average number of hours usually worked per week by sex, 2010 (1)

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	41.6	42.6	40.0	20.1	19.4	20.3
EA-17	41.5	42.4	39.8	20.1	19.4	20.2
BE	41.2	42.1	39.7	23.9	24.3	23.8
BG	41.6	41.9	41.3	20.5	20.8	20.3
CZ	42.5	43.5	41.0	21.4	20.6	21.8
DK	38.8	39.5	37.7	18.9	15.0	20.5
DE	41.8	42.5	40.5	18.3	17.3	18.6
EE	40.9	41.5	40.3	21.2	21.3	21.1
IE	39.6	41.5	36.8	18.8	19.8	18.5
EL	43.8	45.2	41.6	20.5	21.4	20.0
ES	41.7	42.6	40.3	18.8	18.2	18.9
FR	41.1	42.3	39.5	23.1	22.0	23.3
IT	40.7	42.0	38.1	21.6	21.6	21.5
CY	42.2	43.6	40.5	20.0	19.8	20.2
LV	40.6	41.0	40.2	21.9	22.3	21.6
LT	39.7	40.0	39.4	22.2	22.3	22.1
LU	40.6	41.4	39.3	20.7	18.6	21.0
HU	40.7	41.1	40.2	23.9	24.4	23.7
MT	41.4	42.2	39.5	20.8	20.9	20.7
NL	41.0 b	41.5 b	39.4 b	19.7 b	19.3 b	19.9 b
AT	43.6	44.4	42.1	20.4	18.5	20.8
PL	42.3	43.8	40.3	21.9	22.1	21.8
PT	41.3	42.2	40.3	19.1	19.7	18.8
RO	40.9	41.3	40.3	23.7	24.8	22.8
SI	41.9	42.4	41.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
SK	41.4	42.1	40.5	20.5	19.6	21.1
FI	40.2	41.5	38.7	19.9	19.2	20.3
SE	40.9	41.3	40.3	24.0	20.9	25.2
UK	42.8	44.2	40.4	18.9	18.4	19.1
IS	44.3	46.4	41.2	20.3	17.4	21.3
NO	39.0	39.6	38.2	19.5	17.6	20.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	41.9	42.4	41.4	21.1	22.5	20.2
TR	53.2	54.6	49.0	19.1	19.5	18.8

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_ewhun2](#))

Unemployment

3

Unemployment

The statistical definition of unemployment is based on the 'Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians', convened in 1982 by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). To improve comparability within the EU, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000 gives a more precise operational definition of unemployment. This definition is fully compatible with the ILO standards.

Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were:

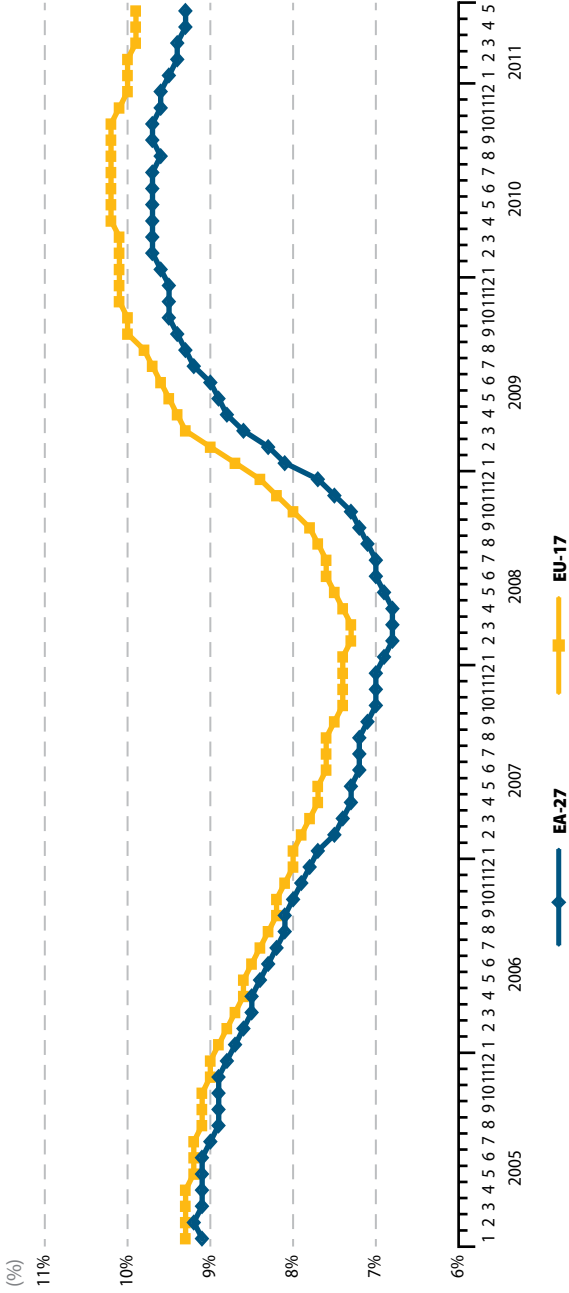
- a) without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
- b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months. The following search activities are considered as specific steps:
 - having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative,
 - having been in contact with a private agency to find work,
 - applying to employers directly,
 - asking among friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work,
 - placing or answering job advertisements,
 - studying job advertisements,
 - taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed,
 - looking for land, premises or equipment,
 - applying for permits, licences or financial resources.

The *unemployment rate* is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. The *youth unemployment rate* is the unemployment rate of people aged 15-24.

The *long-term unemployment rate* is the number of persons unemployed for 12 months or longer as a percentage of the labour force.

The EU LFS delivers quarterly and annual estimates of unemployment. Eurostat also produces monthly unemployment figures either directly from the EU LFS (only for some countries) or by combining the quarterly EU LFS with either monthly LFS estimates for the unemployment rates or additional sources such as unemployment registers. The resulting monthly harmonised unemployment rate – one of Eurostat's key short-term indicators – is published in a news release and in the online database. Monthly unemployment rates are released around 30 days after the end of the reference month.

Figure 3.1: Monthly unemployment rates, EU-27 and EA-17, seasonally adjusted, January 2005 - May 2011



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_m](#))

Table 3.1: Unemployed persons, unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2007 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾

	Unemployed persons (1 000)		Unemployment rates (%)		Long-term unemployment rates (%)	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
EU-27	17 027	23 158	7.2	9.7	3.1	3.8
EA-17	11 768	15 946	7.6	10.1	3.3	4.3
BE	353	406	7.5	8.3	3.8	4.1
BG	240	348	6.9	10.2	4.1	4.8
CZ	277	384	5.3	7.3	2.8	3.0
DK	111	218	3.8	7.4	0.6	1.4
DE	3 601	2 946	8.7	7.1	4.7	3.2
EE	32	116	4.7	16.9	2.3	7.7
IE	101	292	4.6	13.7	1.3	6.7
EL	407	629	8.3	12.6	4.1	5.7
ES	1 834	4 632	8.3	20.1	1.7	7.3
FR	2 384	2 847	8.4	9.8	3.4	3.9
IT	1 506	2 102	6.1	8.4	2.9	4.1
CY	16	26	4.0	6.3	0.7	1.3
LV	71	216	6.0	18.7	1.6	8.4
LT	69	291	4.3	17.8	1.4	7.4
LU	9	10	4.2	4.5	1.2	1.3
HU	312	475	7.4	11.2	3.4	5.5
MT	11	12	6.4	6.9	2.6	3.1
NL	306	390	3.6	4.5	1.4	1.2 b
AT	186	188	4.4	4.4	1.2	1.1
PL	1 619	1 699	9.6	9.6	4.9	3.0
PT ⁽²⁾	491 e	658 e	8.9 e	12.0 e	:	:
RO	641	725	6.4	7.3	3.2	2.5
SI	50	75	4.9	7.3	2.2	3.2
SK	296	389	11.1	14.4	8.3	9.2
FI	183	224	6.9	8.4	1.6	2.0
SE	298	416	6.1	8.4	0.9	1.5
UK	1 623	2 440	5.3	7.8	1.3	2.5
IS	:	:	:	:	0.2	1.3
NO	64	91	2.5	3.5	0.5	0.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	171	206	9.6	11.8	5.9	5.2
TR	2 013 b	2 697	8.8	10.7	2.3	2.8

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-74.

⁽²⁾ Unemployment data prior to 2011 are estimates due to a break in the LFS series in the first quarter of 2011. Up to 2010 estimates are only available for some breakdowns.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [une_nb_a](#); [une_rt_a](#); [une_ltu_a](#))

Table 3.2: Unemployment rates by sex, 2007 and 2010 (1)
(%)

	2007			2010		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	7.2	6.6	7.9	9.7	9.7	9.6
EA-17	7.6	6.7	8.7	10.1	10.0	10.4
BE	7.5	6.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.5
BG	6.9	6.5	7.3	10.2	10.9	9.5
CZ	5.3	4.2	6.7	7.3	6.4	8.5
DK	3.8	3.5	4.2	7.4	8.2	6.6
DE	8.7	8.6	8.8	7.1	7.5	6.6
EE	4.7	5.4	3.9	16.9	19.5	14.3
IE	4.6	4.9	4.1	13.7	16.9	9.7
EL	8.3	5.2	12.8	12.6	9.9	16.2
ES	8.3	6.4	10.9	20.1	19.7	20.5
FR	8.4	7.8	9.0	9.8	9.4	10.2
IT	6.1	4.9	7.9	8.4	7.6	9.7
CY	4.0	3.4	4.6	6.3	6.2	6.5
LV	6.0	6.4	5.6	18.7	21.7	15.7
LT	4.3	4.3	4.3	17.8	21.2	14.5
LU	4.2	3.4	5.1	4.5	3.9	5.3
HU	7.4	7.1	7.7	11.2	11.6	10.7
MT	6.4	5.9	7.6	6.9	6.7	7.2
NL	3.6	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5
AT	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.2
PL	9.6	9.0	10.4	9.6	9.3	10.0
PT	8.9 e	8.0 e	10.0 e	12.0 e	11.8 e	12.2 e
RO	6.4	7.2	5.4	7.3	7.9	6.5
SI	4.9	4.0	5.9	7.3	7.5	7.1
SK	11.1	9.9	12.7	14.4	14.2	14.6
FI	6.9	6.5	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.6
SE	6.1	5.9	6.5	8.4	8.5	8.2
UK	5.3	5.6	5.0	7.8	8.6	6.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.0
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	9.6	8.4	11.2	11.8	11.4	12.3
TR	8.8 b	8.7 b	9.1 b	10.7	10.4	11.4

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15-74.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_a](#))

Table 3.3: Youth unemployment rates by sex, 2007 and 2010 (1)
(%)

	2007			2010		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	15.7	15.4	16.1	21.1	21.8	20.2
EA-17	15.5	14.7	16.5	20.9	21.4	20.3
BE	18.8	17.1	20.9	22.4	22.4	22.4
BG	15.1	14.5	15.9	23.2	24.1	21.7
CZ	10.7	10.6	11.0	18.3	18.2	18.5
DK	7.9	8.2	7.5	13.8	15.8	11.7
DE	11.9	12.6	11.1	9.9	10.9	8.8
EE	10.0	12.1	7.1	32.9	35.2	30.0
IE	8.9	9.8	7.8	27.8	34.0	21.5
EL	22.9	15.7	32.1	32.9	26.7	40.6
ES	18.2	15.2	21.9	41.6	43.2	39.8
FR	19.8	19.0	20.7	23.7	23.0	24.5
IT	20.3	18.2	23.3	27.8	26.8	29.4
CY	10.1	10.7	9.5	17.2	16.9	17.4
LV	10.7	11.2	10.0	34.5	35.4	33.5
LT	8.2	7.0	10.0	35.1	38.5	30.8
LU	15.6	13.7	18.2	15.6	17.6	13.4
HU	18.0	17.6	18.6	26.6	27.9	24.9
MT	13.8	15.6	11.6	13.1	13.6	12.5
NL	7.0	6.3	7.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
AT	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8
PL	21.7	20.0	23.8	23.7	22.4	25.4
PT	20.4 e	17.5 e	24.0 e	27.7 e	27.4 e	28.0 e
RO	20.1	21.1	18.7	22.1	22.3	21.8
SI	10.1	9.4	11.2	14.7	15.2	13.8
SK	20.3	20.4	20.2	33.6	34.6	31.9
FI	16.5	16.4	16.6	21.4	23.8	19.0
SE	19.2	18.7	19.8	25.2	26.7	23.7
UK	14.3	15.8	12.5	19.6	21.5	17.3
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.3	7.9	6.6	8.9	10.3	7.4
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	24.0	20.9	28.5	32.5	31.0	35.1
TR	17.2 b	17.0 b	17.5 b	19.7	19.3	20.6

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15-24.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_a](#))

Table 3.4: Unemployment rates by level of educational attainment and sex, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

(%)

	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	15.7	15.8	15.6	9.0	8.7	9.3	5.4	5.1	5.7
EA-17	16.2	15.9	16.7	8.8	8.4	9.2	5.8	5.3	6.5
BE	15.3	14.9	15.8	8.1	7.2	9.4	4.5	4.3	4.6
BG	22.8	22.7	22.9	9.7	9.9	9.4	4.5	4.6	4.4
CZ	25.0	26.8	23.6	6.9	6.0	8.2	2.8	2.6	3.0
DK	10.7	11.8	9.4	6.9	7.5	6.1	4.9	5.3	4.6
DE	14.9	16.7	12.9	6.9	7.5	6.3	3.1	2.9	3.3
EE	31.0	35.0	: u	19.3	19.4	19.1	9.3	11.8 u	7.8 u
IE	21.1	24.4	13.7	15.7	18.9	11.5	7.5	8.6	6.5
EL	12.5	11.0	15.6	14.4	10.7	19.1	9.8	6.9	12.8
ES	27.3	26.6	28.3	19.2	17.7	21.0	11.3	10.3	12.2
FR	15.4	15.3	15.4	8.7	7.8	9.9	5.5	5.4	5.6
IT	10.3	9.3	12.5	7.9	6.9	9.3	5.7	4.5	6.9
CY	7.2	8.7	5.2	6.3	5.8	7.0	5.6	4.5	6.7
LV	31.5	32.8	28.8	20.1	22.3	17.6	10.3	11.3	9.7
LT	39.2	42.1	34.5 u	21.7	24.1	18.9	7.7	9.0	6.9
LU	6.1 u	6.0 u	6.2 u	4.0	3.4 u	4.8 u	3.8	3.1 u	4.7 u
HU	24.9	26.9	22.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	4.7	4.9	4.5
MT	9.1	8.6	10.2	5.1 u	:	:	:	:	:
NL	7.2 b	7.0 b	7.6 b	3.9 b	3.8 b	4.1 b	2.8 b	2.9 b	2.7 b
AT	8.5	9.8	7.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.7
PL	17.6	17.5	17.7	10.5	9.7	11.7	5.0	4.5	5.3
PT ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.1	8.0	4.1	8.3	8.4	8.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
SI	11.7	13.3	9.8 u	7.5	7.2	7.9	4.3	4.1 u	4.4 u
SK	44.2	45.3	43.0	14.1	13.6	14.7	5.8	6.2	5.5
FI	16.1	15.7	16.7	8.9	9.5	8.1	4.4	4.6	4.3
SE	17.6	17.0	18.4	7.6	7.3	7.9	4.5	4.9	4.2
UK	13.7	15.5	11.7	8.2	8.6	7.5	4.1	4.5	3.7
IS	10.5	11.1	9.8	7.5	7.9	6.8	3.6	:	:
NO	7.3	8.4	6.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
CH	7.4	7.0	7.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.7
HR	11.9 u	13.5 u	10.5 u	13.1	12.0	14.6	8.0 u	7.6 u	8.3 u
TR	10.2	11.1	7.8	13.1	10.5	21.3	9.8	7.2	14.1

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-74. Level of educational attainment according to ISCED 1997.⁽²⁾ Unemployment data prior to 2011 are estimates due to a break in the LFS series in the first quarter of 2011. Up to 2010 estimates are only available for some breakdowns.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_urgaed](#))

Households

4

Households

The data collection on households covers a range of statistics on number, characteristics and typologies of households, based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS). The data collection also encompasses some labour market indicators broken down by household composition. The EU LFS covers the total population usually residing in Member States, except for persons living in collective or institutional households. While the EU LFS gathers demographic data for all age groups, questions relating to labour market variables are restricted to persons in the age group of 15 years or older.

The scope of the Labour Force Survey is the resident population. All individuals who belong to the same household are resident where the household has a centre of economic interest: this is where the household maintains a dwelling, or succession of dwellings, which members of the household treat, and use, as their principal residence. Persons temporarily absent from the household (i.e. for less than one year) are considered to be a member of the household. A seasonal worker, for example, who works every year 6 months in a country and 6 months in another country has to be surveyed in the country with the economic interests (the family dwelling). Students who are away from home during the week and who return to the family home at week-ends should consider the family home as their place of usual residence regardless of whether their place of study is elsewhere in the country or abroad.

Households are classified according to the number of their members, either adults or children. For this purpose, *children* are defined as persons aged less than 15 or those aged 15-24 living with their father and/or their mother and economically inactive (e.g. students at home). Other persons living in the household are adults.

Table 4.1: Adult population by household composition, 2009 ⁽¹⁾

	Adults in private households (1 000)	Adults in private households	Single adult with children	
			(%)	Single adult without children
EU-27	372 957	100	2	16
EA-17	255 039	100	2	17
BE	8 133	100	3	17
BG	6 052	100	1	14
CZ	8 155	100	3	14
DK	:	100	:	:
DE	66 110	100	2	23
EE	1 033	100	4	16
IE	3 232	100	3	10
EL	8 646	100	1	14
ES	36 318	100	1	9
FR	45 931	100	3	20
IT	47 502	100	1	16
CY	575	100	1	7
LV	1 767	100	3	13
LT	2 531	100	4	18
LU	356	100	3	18
HU	7 587	100	2	12
MT	321	100	1	8
NL	12 223	100	3	21
AT	6 608	100	2	19
PL	28 262	100	2	10
PT	8 334	100	2	8
RO	16 339	100	1	9
SI	1 576	100	2	13
SK	4 031	100	1	9
FI	4 111	100	1	24
SE	:	100	:	:
UK	47 227	100	4	17
IS	:	100	:	:
NO	:	100	:	:
CH	:	100	:	:
HR	3 386	100	1 u	13
TR	46 107	100	1	3

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15+. Persons aged 15-24 which are in full social and economic dependence from other household member/-s (parents/adults) are not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_hhindws](#))

Table 4.1: Adult population by household composition, 2009 (continued) ⁽¹⁾

	2 adults living in couple with child(ren)	2 adults living in couple without children	3 or more adults with child(ren) or other type of household with child(ren)	3 or more adults without children or other type of childless household
	(%)			
EU-27	23	27	11	21
EA-17	23	28	9	20
BE	22	27	12	19
BG	17	24	16	28
CZ	25	27	9	21
DK	:	:	:	:
DE	20	34	6	15
EE	24	23	11	21
IE	27	20	11	24
EL	23	25	8	30
ES	24	20	14	31
FR	27	32	6	11
IT	24	21	10	28
CY	28	24	14	27
LV	18	17	21	29
LT	23	18	18	20
LU	33	26	8	12
HU	21	22	16	27
MT	22	17	18	34
NL	27	36	5	9
AT	20	25	12	23
PL	23	19	22	24
PT	24	21	16	29
RO	23	18	25	25
SI	24	19	14	28
SK	21	17	22	29
FI	24	37	4	10
SE	:	:	:	:
UK	21	30	8	19
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:
HR	16	22	19	30
TR	32	13	30	20

(1) Data refer to persons aged 15+. Persons aged 15-24 which are in full social and economic dependence from other household member/-s (parents/adults) are not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_hhindws](#))

Table 4.2: Employment rates by household composition, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ (%)

	All private households	Single adult with children	Single adult without children	2 adults living in couple with child(ren)	2 adults living in couple without children	3 or more adults with child(ren) or other type of household with child(ren)	3 or more adults without children or other type of childless household
EU-27	55.9	67.2	40.5	78.6	41.8	63.7	55.6
EA-17	55.1	70.6	41.8	78.6	40.5	64.0	54.0
BE	54.0	62.5	40.0	83.0	31.7	68.6	54.6
BG	53.7	74.7	27.0	81.7	35.5	61.6	60.3
CZ	60.3	72.6	39.1	79.8	43.2	72.4	66.7
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	58.3	70.2	47.1	81.1	44.5	76.9	67.5
EE	57.5	78.1	54.5	73.7	50.2	55.3	46.0
IE	58.3	49.4	38.9	71.5	50.7	60.9	57.7
EL	52.0	73.5	34.0	75.3	32.4	61.8	54.9
ES	52.0	69.3	36.7	72.2	37.2	55.6	47.6
FR	55.4	70.4	40.4	82.1	39.4	67.2	53.6
IT	48.3	74.4	34.1	72.9	31.0	55.2	44.7
CY	65.9	78.9	43.8	84.3	46.4	79.1	62.5
LV	55.5	78.4	38.5	76.7	47.0	57.8	50.2
LT	55.8	75.7	31.8	79.9	44.7	60.5	52.3
LU	60.7	84.5	55.3	78.2	43.2	61.1	53.0
HU	49.8	68.2	26.9	70.9	34.3	55.7	51.1
MT	50.1	51.0 ^u	20.7	66.8	25.8	60.2	52.3
NL	64.8	71.1	49.9	86.8	52.3	80.6	71.5
AT	60.9	80.7	46.8	83.5	44.0	73.4	64.1
PL	55.8	68.5	28.5	79.0	35.5	62.3	53.5
PT	60.5	77.5	37.2	83.3	43.1	65.8	57.4
RO	56.6	72.1	30.4	76.6	43.4	58.1	55.2
SI	59.8	82.3	29.7	89.4	33.5	71.3	59.8
SK	58.6	81.8	25.9	77.5	36.5	65.4	62.0
FI	58.7	76.6	45.2	83.1	50.8	76.0	51.7
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	60.6	55.7	42.7	80.2	51.3	71.9	65.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	47.3	74.4 ^u	17.5	77.7	24.5	62.5	51.1
TR	46.1	30.3	25.3	52.6	34.3	48.5	43.6

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15+. In contrast to the age group 15-64, this includes many retired people, which can have a significant effect on employment-related indicators.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_hheredyt](#))

**Health risk factors at work,
unemployment of second
generation migrants,
entry of young people
into the labour market**

5

Health risk factors at work, unemployment of second generation migrants, entry of young people into the labour market

Since 1999, the EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) includes every year a so-called ad-hoc module. This module is an additional set of variables which supplement the core variables of the EU LFS. The subject of the module varies from year to year and one subject may be repeated after several years. A full list of the topics is available here: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/methodology/ad-hoc_modules

This pocketbook shows selected tables from the EU LFS ad-hoc modules 2007, 2008 and 2009.

In 2007 the focus was on work-related health issues. This module provides information on accidents at work of persons having worked in the last 12 months, work-related health problems, apart from accidental injuries, suffered during the last 12 months and factors at work that can affect mental well-being or physical health.

The EU LFS ad-hoc module of 2008 dealt with the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. It included information on country of birth of parents, reason for migration, restrictions to the labour market and host country language skills.

In 2009 the ad-hoc module was about entry of young people into the labour market. Information was collected on date of leaving formal education, characteristics of formal education, time and duration of first job, method to find first job, parents' educational and country of birth background.

Table 5.1: Persons reporting an accident at work in the past 12 months, by occupation, 2007

(%)

	Total	Managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals	Clerks and sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers and elementary occupations	Armed forces
EU-27	3.2	1.8	2.6	5.6	4.5	4.3
EA-17	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	3.2	2.3	2.4	6.1	4.3	13.6
BG	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	:
CZ	2.7	1.0	1.8	5.7	3.5	1.4
DK	5.0	2.9	4.4	10.7	6.6	14.8
DE	2.9	1.6	2.2	6.4	3.8	1.3
EE	2.4	0.8	2.1	5.0	3.1	1.1
IE	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.2	0.7
EL	1.9	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.3	0.7
ES	4.0	1.8	3.1	7.5	5.0	4.4
FR	5.4	2.6	5.1	9.4	8.4	7.5
IT	2.8	1.5	2.1	5.4	3.8	2.9
CY	3.0	1.4	2.1	6.3	4.4	1.9
LV	2.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	4.1	:
LT	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	:
LU	3.5	1.3	4.7	6.4	5.7	2.2 u
HU	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.3	1.4	2.1
MT	3.3	1.8	2.9	6.3	4.3	:
NL	2.5	1.4	1.7	6.3	5.1	7.2
AT	5.1	2.8	3.5	10.1	7.0	0.8 u
PL	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	:
PT	3.1	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.0	2.8
RO	2.3	0.7	0.7	3.5	2.7	1.5
SI	3.8	2.1	3.1	5.5	5.9	10.1 u
SK	1.7	0.3	0.8	4.1	2.2	:
FI	6.8	3.8	5.6	13.5	9.7	12.2
SE	5.2	3.3	5.4	8.7	7.3	9.8
UK	3.2	2.1	2.9	5.8	4.8	6.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3.2	1.9	2.7	7.1	4.5	4.5
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.1 u
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_ac7)

Table 5.2: Persons exposed to risk factors at work affecting physical health, by type, 2007 ⁽¹⁾

(%)

	Chemicals, dusts, fumes, smoke or gases	Noise or vibration	Difficult work postures, work movements or handling of heavy loads	Risk of accident
EU-27	8.4	5.4	16.0	9.9
EA-17	:	:	:	:
BE	5.6	3.9	7.8	2.2
BG	9.3	9.2	11.9	14.2
CZ	6.1	5.1	9.0	10.6
DK	3.3	3.0	14.4	6.4
DE	2.7	2.9	7.7	0.6
EE	10.5	8.3	15.8	8.7
IE	9.2	2.8	8.1	3.1
EL	12.0	3.0	15.8	10.6
ES	8.2	5.3	16.8	17.5
FR	15.2	8.1	30.7	16.0
IT	8.0	4.6	11.5	14.2
CY	8.2	3.2	18.9	17.6
LV	5.6	3.4	4.7	6.2
LT	7.2	7.2	7.9	6.7
LU	2.5	0.8	3.5	0.6
HU	5.8	4.5	8.1	9.9
MT	10.7	8.0	11.9	11.5
NL	7.5	6.1	25.2	:
AT	15.3	7.9	19.6	:
PL	9.3	8.2	16.9	11.9
PT	10.3	4.6	14.7	11.4
RO	5.4	4.8	21.9	9.5
SI	28.3	10.5	9.0	4.0
SK	5.1	3.6	5.9	11.5
FI	11.1	7.3	24.6	7.7
SE	7.5	11.8	21.6	7.0
UK	9.5	4.6	15.5	12.6
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	2.4	1.4	12.3	2.5
CH	:	:	:	:
HR	14.9	6.6	7.6	5.9
TR	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ The persons reported the risk factor at work which they considered the most negative for their health.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hsw_exp4](#))

5 Health risk factors at work, unemployment of second generation migrants, entry of young people into the labour market

Table 5.3: Unemployment rates by country of birth and country of birth of parents, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

(%)

	Persons born in this country		Persons foreign born	
	Parents born in EU-27	Parents born in non-EU country	Parents born in EU-27	Parents born in non-EU country
EU-27	6	11	8	13
EA-17	7	11	8	14
BE	5	22	7	21
BG	:u	:u	:u	:u
CZ	:u	:u	:u	:u
DK	3	:u	:u	13 u
DE	7	12	8	17
EE	:u	:u	:u	:u
IE	5	:u	7	8
EL	7	8	7 u	7
ES	10	20	14	18
FR	6	12	7 u	15
IT	7	11	8	9
CY	:u	:u	:u	:u
LV	:u	:u	:u	:u
LT	:u	:u	:u	:u
LU	4	0	4	19
HU	:u	:u	:u	:u
MT	:u	:u	:u	:u
NL	2	5	5	7
AT	3	10	6	8
PL	:u	:u	:u	:u
PT	7	16	7	10
RO	:u	:u	:u	:u
SI	:u	:u	:u	:u
SK	:u	:u	:u	:u
FI	:u	:u	:u	:u
SE	5	19	9 u	23
UK	5	9	4	9
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:u	:u	:u	:u
CH	3	2	4	8
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to persons aged 15-64. For several countries, the low numbers of foreign born do not allow to show reliable results.

⁽²⁾ Based on the country of birth of the father and the mother a country of birth of the parents is determined. If both parents are born abroad this is the country of birth of the mother. If one of the parents is born abroad it is the country of birth of this parent.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [Ifso_08cobs](#))

Table 5.4: Average age when leaving formal education, 2009 ⁽¹⁾

	Average age when leaving education for the last time ⁽²⁾			
	Total	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education
EU-27	21	17	20	24
EA-17	:	:	:	:
BE	21	19	20	23
BG	20	14	18	24
CZ	21	15	19	24
DK	23	18	22	27
DE	22	18	21	26
EE	21	17	20	24
IE	21	17	19	23
EL	21	17	19	23
ES	20	17	20	23
FR	21	18	19	23
IT	21	16	20	25
CY	21	15	19	23
LV	22	17	20	25
LT	22	17	20	24
LU	22	18	21	24
HU	22	17	21	24
MT	19	16	18	23
NL	23	20	21	25
AT	21	17	20	26
PL	22	17	20	25
PT	22	20	22	25
RO	20	14	19	24
SI	23	17	21	26
SK	20	15	19	24
FI	23	19	21	26
SE	22	19	20	25
UK	20	17	18	23
IS	22	18	22	26
NO	22	18	21	25
CH	23	18	21	26
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	18	15	18	23

⁽¹⁾ Persons aged 15-34. Data are provisional.

⁽²⁾ For persons leaving education within the last 5 years.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [edat_lfso_09t1](#))

Job vacancies

6

Job vacancies

Job vacancy statistics provide information on the demand side of the labour market.

A *job vacancy* is defined as a paid post that is newly created, unoccupied, or about to become vacant, and

- a) for which the employer is taking active steps and is prepared to take further steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned; and
- b) which the employer intends to fill either immediately or within a specific period of time.

A *vacant post* that is only open to internal candidates is not treated as a 'job vacancy'.

Quarterly job vacancy statistics are used as a short-term indicator for analysing the business cycle; movements in job vacancies lead economic activity at peaks and lag at troughs. Quarterly data are available around 75 days after the end of the reference quarter. They are broken down by economic activity and enterprise size.

Annual job vacancy statistics, which provide additional breakdowns by occupation and by region (NUTS level 2), are suited to identify labour mismatches between supply and demand and to identify bottlenecks.

Job vacancy statistics are predominantly presented in terms of the Job Vacancy Rate (JVR), which measures the proportion of total posts that are vacant:

$$\text{JVR} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of Job Vacancies}}{\text{Number of occupied posts} + \text{Number of Job Vacancies}} \right) \times 100$$

Of particular interest is the relationship between vacancies and unemployment, the so-called Beveridge curve. The curve reflects the negative relationship between vacancies and unemployment. Fluctuations in aggregate demand generate movements along the curve. During contractions, there are few vacancies and high unemployment while during expansions there are more vacancies and the unemployment rate is low. Structural changes in the economy can generate shifts in the Beveridge curve. Concurrent increases in the vacancy and unemployment rates can be identified at times of uneven growth across regions or industries when the matching efficiency between labour supply and demand decreases. Concurrent decreases can be observed when the matching efficiency of the labour market improves. This could be, for example, due to a better flow of information on job vacancies thanks to the internet. The empirical analysis of the curve can be challenging as both, movements along the curve and shifts, might be taking place at the same time with different intensities.

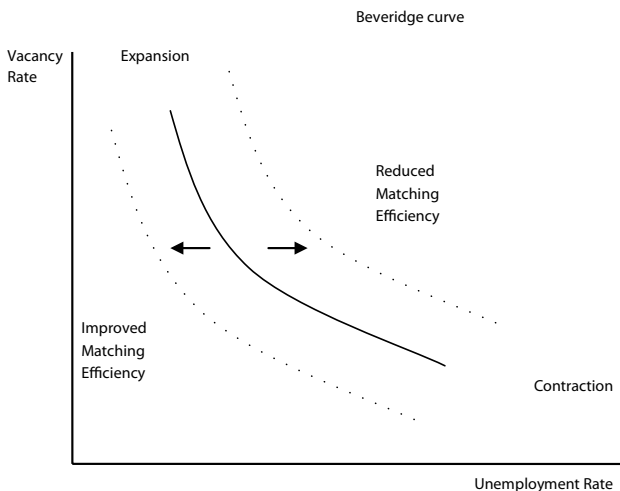
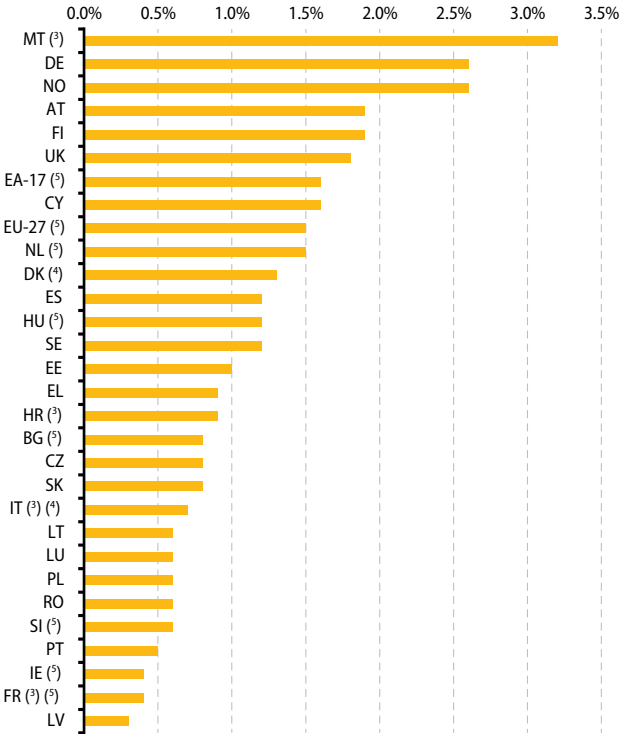


Figure 6.1: Job vacancy rate, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and cover NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S.

⁽²⁾ BE, MK, IS, CH, TR: data not available.

⁽³⁾ Job vacancy rate for enterprises with 10 or more employees.

⁽⁴⁾ NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N.

⁽⁵⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [jvs_a_nace2](#))

Table 6.1: Job vacancies and job vacancy rate, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

	Job vacancies (1 000)				Job vacancy rate (%)			
	2010 1 st quarter	2010 2 nd quarter	2010 3 rd quarter	2010 4 th quarter	2010 1 st quarter	2010 2 nd quarter	2010 3 rd quarter	2010 4 th quarter
EU-27	:	:	:	:	1.3 p	1.4 p	1.4 p	1.5 p
EA-17	:	:	:	:	1.4 p	1.5 p	1.4 p	1.6 p
BE	:c	:c	:	:	1.8 p	1.8 p	:	:
BG	16 080 p	15 520 p	15 903 p	16 322 p	0.8 p	0.7 p	0.8 p	0.8 p
CZ	32 293	32 422	34 032	32 366	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
DK ⁽²⁾	19 094	20 019	23 792	18 462	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
DE	:c	:c	:c	976 278 p	1.9 p	2.0 p	2.1 p	2.6 p
EE	4 574	5 191	5 756	4 703	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
IE	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.4 p	0.6 p	0.5 p	0.6 p
EL	43 242	24 700	20 638	12 561	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6
ES	186 413 b	193 297	154 890	143 400	1.4 b	1.4	1.1	1.1
FR ⁽²⁾	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.3 p	0.4 p	0.4 p	0.6 b,p
IT ^{(2) (3)}	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.7 p	0.7 p	0.7 p	0.6 p
CY	4 986	5 953	5 239	3 188	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1
LV	1 643	1 783	2 244	2 313	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
LT	6 136	6 032	8 208	6 110	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
LU	1 509	1 721	2 232	2 308	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
HU	28 886 p	27 411 p	25 449 p	24 892 p	1.1 p	1.0 p	0.9 p	1.0 p
MT ⁽²⁾	4 216	4 191	3 616	3 633	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0
NL	115 000 p	123 500 p	122 200 p	123 300 p	1.4 p	1.6 p	1.5 p	1.6 p
AT	57 983	63 005	76 321	78 916	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2
PL	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
PT	11 661 b	13 408	12 672	12 417	0.4 b	0.5	0.5	0.4
RO	28 183	23 571	22 726	19 960	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
SI	4 081 p	5 092 p	5 000 p	5 386 p	0.5 p	0.6 p	0.6 p	0.7 p
SK	13 116	12 549	13 821	13 809	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
FI	48 247	47 770	36 521	31 412	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4
SE	43 600	56 829	48 283	49 952	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2
UK	441 000	489 000	470 000	485 000	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	60 246	67 439	63 629	55 566	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR ⁽²⁾	8 801	9 516	9 094	9 246	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and cover NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S.

⁽²⁾ Job vacancy rate for enterprises with 10 or more employees.

⁽³⁾ NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [jvs_q_nace2](#))

Table 6.2: Job vacancy rate by selected economic activity, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (%)

	Industry, construction and services (except activities of households as employers and extra-territorial organisations and bodies)	Industry (except construction)	Construction	Services of the business economy	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities
EU-27	1.5 p	:	:	:	:	:
EA-17	1.6 p	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	0.8 p	0.6 p	0.1 p	0.4 p	1.9 p	0.9 p
CZ	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.9
DK ⁽²⁾	:	0.9	0.9	:c	:	:
DE	2.6	1.4	1.9	4.0	1.4	2.3
EE	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.1
IE	0.4 p	0.5 p	0.4 p	0.5 p	0.4 p	0.6 p
EL	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.2	8.6
ES	1.2	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
FR ⁽²⁾	0.4 p	0.3 p	0.4 p	0.4 p	0.8 p	0.6 p
IT ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	:	0.5	0.7	:c	:	:
CY	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.4
LV	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
LT	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
LU	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8
HU	1.2 p	1.1 p	0.8 p	0.8 p	2.1 p	0.9 p
MT ⁽²⁾	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.7	:c	:c
NL	1.5 p	1.4 p	1.6 p	1.8 p	1.1	1.8 p
AT	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.7	0.8	1.8
PL	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.8
PT	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
RO	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
SI	0.6 p	0.5 p	0.9 p	0.7 p	0.4 p	0.4 p
SK	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7
FI	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.3
SE	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.1
UK	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.9
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.6	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR ⁽²⁾	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

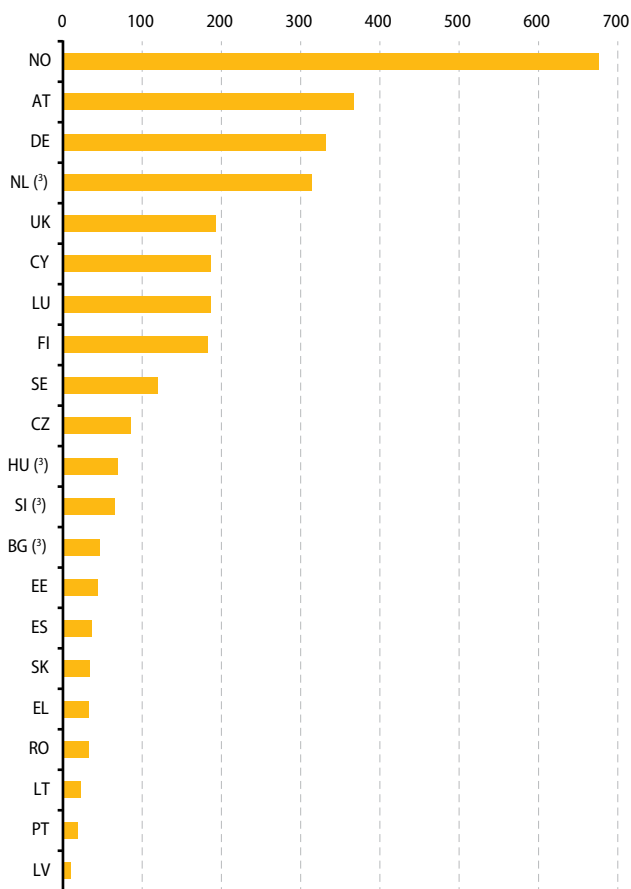
⁽¹⁾ Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and to NACE Rev. 2.

⁽²⁾ Job vacancy rate for enterprises with 10 or more employees.

⁽³⁾ NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [jvs_a_nace2](#))

Figure 6.2: Number of job vacancies per 1000 unemployed, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

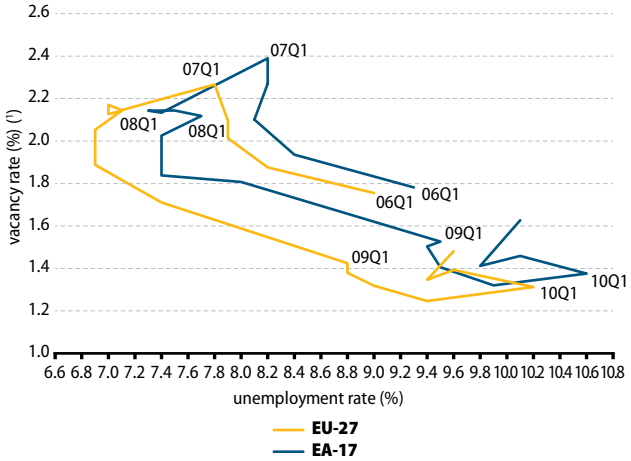


⁽¹⁾ BE, DK, FR, IT, MT, HR: vacancies for the whole population of enterprises and NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S not available.

⁽²⁾ IE, PL: confidential data.

⁽³⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [une_nb_a](#); [jys_a_nace2](#))

Figure 6.3: Beveridge curve, EU-27 and EA-17, 2006-2010

(1) Data from 2006Q01 to 2008Q04 cover NACE Rev. 1.1 sections A to O; data from 2009Q04 onwards cover NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [jvs_q_nace2](#); [une_rt_q](#))

Earnings

7

Earnings

Gross earnings are the most important part of labour costs. The tables included in this pocketbook provide information on average gross annual earnings per employee (full-time, part-time, full-time units). The figures are taken from the annual data collection on average annual gross earnings. The results of these statistics provide harmonised information on annual average gross earnings per employees by country, economic activity, enterprise size class, sex, full/part-time, and full-time unit workers where available. The data shown in this publication refer to enterprises of the business economy (NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N) employing 10 or more employees.

Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid directly by the employer, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid (13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, occasional commissions, etc., except severance payments) are included in the annual data.

In addition to the annual earnings statistics, the four-yearly *Structure of Earnings Surveys* (SES) provides more detailed information on the relationship between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees (such as sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational level) and their employer (such as economic activity, size of the enterprise, collective agreement coverage, economic control). Eurostat's online database presents tables on hourly, monthly and annual earnings, hours paid, annual holidays and number of employees for SES 2002 and SES 2006: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/earnings/database. The next SES is carried out for the reference year 2010, and data are expected to become available in the second half of 2012.

The SES also represents a rich micro data source for European policy-making and research purposes. Access to micro data is granted to researchers according to specific conditions and respecting statistical confidentiality. More information about access to micro data can be found here: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/ses>

Table 7.1: Average gross annual earnings by sex, business economy, 2005 and 2009 ⁽¹⁾

(EUR)

	2005			2009 ⁽²⁾		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-17	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	36 673	37 822	32 715	40 698	41 741	37 350
BG	1 978	2 199	1 697	4 085	4 475	3 540
CZ	7 405	8 285	5 925	10 663	11 939	8 576
DK	47 529	50 676	40 884	56 044	59 608	48 891
DE	38 700	41 200	31 500	41 100	43 400	33 900
EE	6 417	:	:	:	:	:
IE ⁽³⁾	40 462	43 478	33 726	39 858	42 965	32 768
EL	:	:	:	29 160	31 233	25 921
ES	20 333	21 772	17 187	26 316	28 059	22 761
FR	30 521	32 316	26 586	33 574	35 501	29 456
IT ⁽³⁾	22 657	:	:	23 406	:	:
CY	20 549	23 726	15 887	24 775	29 283	20 049
LV	4 246	4 700	3 674	8 727	9 653	7 648
LT ⁽³⁾	4 770	5 176	4 205	7 406	8 130	6 504
LU	42 135	44 392	35 880	48 914	50 948	43 147
HU	7 798	9 905	7 000	9 603	10 270	8 578
MT	14 706	:	:	16 158	:	:
NL	38 700	40 300	30 900	44 412	46 427	35 253
AT	36 032	40 022	26 514	33 384	36 700	25 499
PL	6 270	:	:	10 787	:	:
PT	14 042	15 350	11 949	17 129	18 394	14 917
RO	3 155	3 430	2 774	5 450	5 698	5 071
SI ⁽³⁾	12 985	:	:	16 282	:	:
SK	6 374	7 168	5 125	10 387	11 434	8 740
FI	33 290	35 660	28 940	39 197	42 032	34 151
SE	34 027	35 750	29 024	34 746	36 408	30 347
UK	42 866	46 518	33 562	38 047	41 469	29 568
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	45 560	:	:	51 343	53 075	46 286
CH	:	:	:	47 088	49 545	38 886
HR	9 634	10 122	8 820	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Enterprises with 10 employees or more, full-time employees. NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to K (2005), NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N (2009).

⁽²⁾ PL (2008, full-time units - FTU). NACE Rev. 1.1: IE (2007), IT (2006, FTU). All enterprises: BE (2008), CZ (FTU), FR (2008), MT (2008), AT, NO, CH (2008).

⁽³⁾ Full-time units (FTU): EE (2005), IT (2005), LT (2005, 2009), SI (2005, 2009).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [earn_gr_nace](#); [earn_gr_nace2](#))

Table 7.2: Average gross annual earnings by economic activity, 2009 ⁽¹⁾

(EUR)

	Business economy	Industry (except construction)	Wholesale and retail trade; transport; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication	Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
EU-27	:	:	:	:
EA-17	:	:	:	:
BE ⁽²⁾	40 698	42 923	39 086	46 314
BG	4 085	3 723	4 318	4 939
CZ ⁽²⁾	10 663	10 378	10 404	12 736
DK	56 044	54 378	54 553	62 622
DE	41 100	41 800	38 800	46 600
EE ⁽²⁾	6 417	6 105	:	:
IE ⁽²⁾	39 858	40 665	:	:
EL	29 160	28 672	30 130	30 417
ES	26 316	27 183	24 443	29 487
FR ⁽²⁾	33 574	34 539	31 502	37 725
IT ⁽²⁾	23 406	22 701	:	:
CY	24 775	22 209	22 024	34 006
LV	8 727	7 866	8 443	11 009
LT	7 406	7 410	6 949	9 160
LU	48 914	46 006	43 032	62 382
HU	9 603	9 197	9 273	12 315
MT ⁽²⁾	16 158	18 112	14 837	19 471
NL	44 412	43 271	42 278	48 473
AT ⁽²⁾	33 384	37 141	29 759	37 257
PL ⁽²⁾	10 787	10 468	10 469	12 756
PT	17 129	14 587	21 019	23 701
RO	5 450	5 097	5 559	7 115
SI	16 282	15 125	16 825	19 912
SK	10 387	9 670	10 663	12 517
FI	39 197	41 052	37 390	39 746
SE	34 746	35 001	33 587	36 924
UK	38 047	35 486	33 297	47 385
IS	:	:	:	:
NO ⁽²⁾	51 343	53 537	49 200	55 547
CH ⁽²⁾	47 088	48 033	43 309	57 982
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ NACE Rev. 2. Enterprises with 10 employees or more, full-time employees. CZ, LT, SI (full-time units - FTU). All enterprises: CZ, AT, NO.

⁽²⁾ PL (2008, FTU). NACE Rev. 1.1: IE (2007), IT (2006, FTU), EE (2005). All enterprises: BE (2008), CZ (FTU), FR (2008), MT (2008), AT, NO, CH (2008).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [earn_gr_nace](#); [earn_gr_nace2](#))

Gender pay gap

Article 141(1) of the EC Treaty sets out the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value, and Article 141(3) provides the legal basis for legislation on the equal treatment of men and women in employment matters. The European Commission Communication of September 2010 on the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015¹ is the latest review of this principle (among others).

The *unadjusted Gender Pay Gap* (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male employees and of female employees expressed as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male employees. The GPG covers all economic activities except agriculture, fishing and public administration (NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S excluding O, see glossary) and businesses with at least 10 employees. Gross hourly earnings include paid overtime and exclude non-regular payments (such as bonuses); part-time workers are included. Average earnings used for the GPG are calculated as arithmetic means.

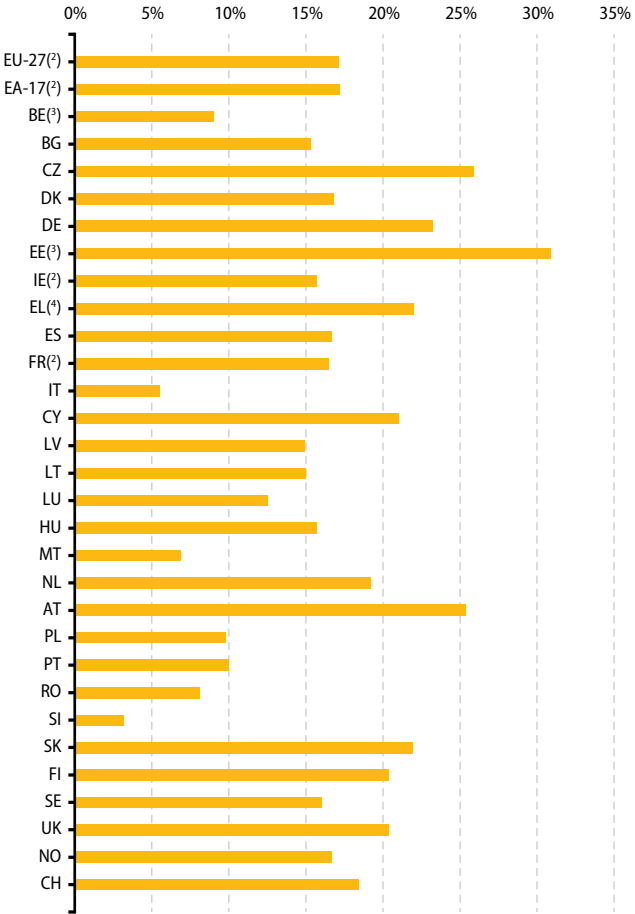
This indicator has been defined as unadjusted (e.g. not adjusted with a view to individual characteristics that may explain part of the earnings difference) because it is meant to give an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay. The GPG is the consequence of various inequalities (structural differences) in the labour market such as different kind of jobs, different working patterns, differences in institutional mechanisms and systems of wage setting. Consequently, the pay gap is linked to a number of legal, social and economic factors which go far beyond the single issue of equal pay for equal work.

While the size of the GPG certainly gives an indication of the situation women and men face in the labour market, it generally makes sense to take into account other labour market indicators as well to get a fuller picture of the possible reasons underlying the pay gap in a particular Member State.

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) is based on the concepts and definitions underlying the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES).

(¹) COM(2010) 491 final; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0491:FIN:EN:PDF>

Figure 7.1: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Enterprises employing 10 or more employees. NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S excluding O.

⁽²⁾ Provisional.

⁽³⁾ 2007, NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O excluding L.

⁽⁴⁾ 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsiem040](#))

Tax rate indicators

Tax rate indicators aim at monitoring work attractiveness. They are calculated by the OECD according to a generally-accepted model. Tax rate indicators (tax wedge on labour costs, unemployment trap and low wage trap) are based on annual average gross and net earnings. The transition from annual gross to annual net earnings requires the deduction of income taxes and employees' social security contributions from the gross amounts and the addition of family allowances. Different family situations are considered, all referring to an 'average worker' (AW). Differences exist with respect to marital status (single vs. married), number of earners (only for couples) and number of dependent children.

The following indicators are presented in this pocketbook:

- *Tax rate*, defined as the income tax on gross wage earnings plus the employee's social security contributions less universal cash benefits, expressed as a percentage of gross wage earnings.
- *Tax wedge on labour costs*, defined as income tax on gross wage earnings plus the employee's and the employer's social security contributions, expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs of the earner. The total labour costs of the earner are defined as his/her gross earnings plus the employer's social security contributions plus payroll taxes (where applicable). The tax wedge on labour costs indicator is available for single persons without children earning 67% of the average earnings of an average worker in NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N (business economy).
- *Unemployment trap*, measuring the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment, and other, benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This indicator is available for single persons without children earning 67% of the average worker in NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N (business economy).
- *Low wage trap*, measuring the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through the combined effects of income taxes, social security contributions and any withdrawal of benefits when gross earnings increase from 33% to 67% of the average worker in NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N (business economy). This indicator is available for single persons without children and one-earner couples with two children.

Table 7.3: Tax rate indicators, 2009

(%)

	Tax rate	Tax rate on low wage earners - tax wedge on labour costs	Tax rate on low wage earners - unemployment trap	Tax rate on low wage earners - low wage trap	
				Single person without children, 33% of AW	One-earner married couple, 33% of AW, with two children
EU-27	30	39	75	48	60
EA-17	31	42	77	48	55
BE	42	49	93	59	46
BG	22	34	82	22	22
CZ	22	39	79	46	44
DK	40	38	89	75	96
DE	41	46	75	60	85
EE	19	38	62	23	9
IE	21	23	73	48	92
EL	21	34	67	27	32
ES	20	34	81	23	13
FR	28	45	78	53	77
IT	30	44	79	38	-1
CY (1)	9	12	61	6	115
LV	28	42	87	30	52
LT	22	39	86	26	92
LU	26	27	86	55	107
HU	38	46	81	39	122
MT	17	18	58	19	27
NL	32	33	84	74	63
AT	33	43	67	39	61
PL	24	33	75	61	53
PT	23	33	82	22	61
RO	28	43	62	30	30
SI	33	40	83	53	68
SK	21	34	42	27	39
FI	29	37	72	52	100
SE	25	41	76	43	79
UK	25	29	65	51	84
IS	24	22	80	28	66
NO	29	34	76	38	93
CH	16	18	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
TR	27	35	:	:	:

(1) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [earn_nt_taxrate](#); [tsiem050](#); [earn_nt_unemtrp](#); [earn_nt_lowwtrp](#))

Minimum wages

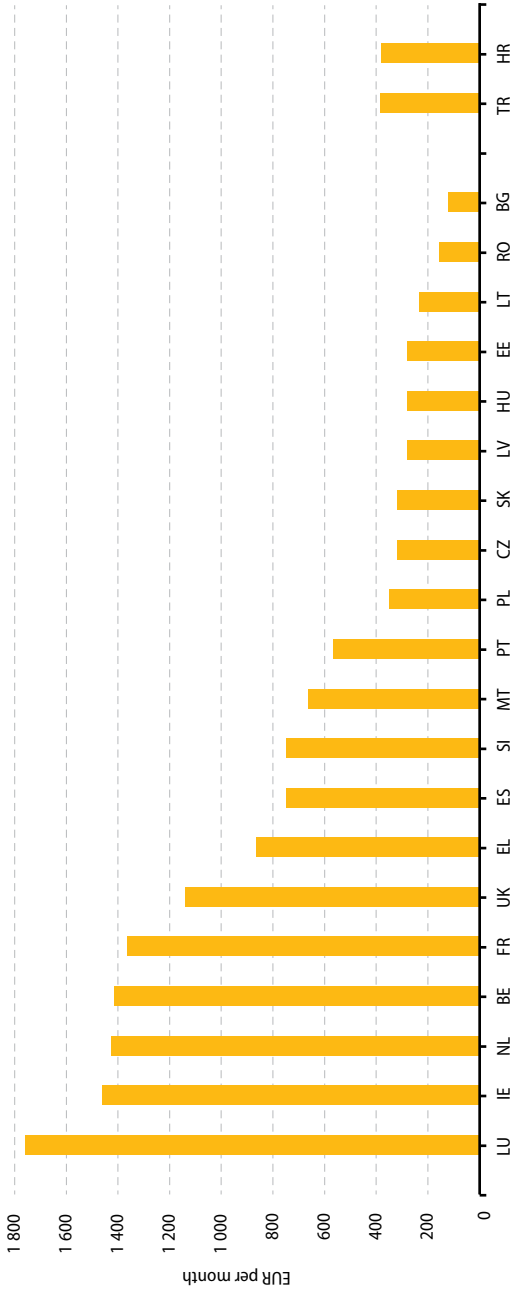
In January 2011, 20 of the EU's 27 Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom) and two candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey) had national legislation setting a minimum wage by statute or by national inter-sectoral agreement.

The *national minimum wage* usually applies to all employees, or at least to a large majority of employees in the country. It is enforced by law, often after consultation with the social partners, or directly by national inter-sectoral agreement (this is the case in Belgium and Greece).

Minimum wage statistics published by Eurostat refer to monthly national minimum wages. For countries where the national minimum wage is not set monthly (e.g. hourly or weekly) the rates are converted into monthly rates. Minimum wages are gross amounts, that is, before deduction of income tax and social security contributions. Such deductions vary from country to country.

Statutory minimum wages vary considerably between countries, and reflect to some degree the price levels in each economy. In order to remove the effect of differences in price levels between countries, special conversion rates called Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are applied. PPPs for household final consumption expenditure in each country were used to convert the minimum monthly wages expressed in national currencies to an artificial common unit called the Purchasing Power Standard (PPS).

Figure 7.2: Monthly minimum wages, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR per month)



⁽¹⁾ Data refer to 1st of January.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [earn_mw_cur](#))

Table 7.4: Monthly minimum wages, 2001 and 2011 ⁽¹⁾

	EUR		NAC ⁽²⁾		PPS ⁽³⁾	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-17	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1 118	1 415	1 118	1 415	1 084	1 249 e
BG	40	123	79	240	99	233 e
CZ	143	319	5 000	8 000	294	432 e
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-
DE	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE	102	278	102	278	167	363 e
IE	945	1 462	945	1 462	792	1 160 e
EL	544	863	544	863	660	894 e
ES	506	748	506	748	592	766 e
FR	1 083	1 365	1 083	1 365	1 041	1 196 e
IT	-	-	-	-	-	-
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	87	282	50	200	151	386 e
LT	116	232	430	800	222	350 e
LU	1 259	1 758	1 259	1 758	1 216	1 452 e
HU	151	281	40 000	78 000	294	433 e
MT	530	665	503	665	717	833 e
NL	1 155	1 424	1 155	1 424	1 121	1 307 e
AT	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	197	349	760	1 386	319	554 e
PT	390	566	390	566	462	638 e
RO	41	157	100	670	92	274 e
SI	395	748	352	748	524	887 e
SK	100	317	146	317	234	438 e
FI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SE	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	977	1 139	610	980	840	1 156 e
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	-	-	-	-	-	-
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-
HR	-	381	-	2 814	-	517 e
TR	224	385	140	797	266	575 e

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to 1st of January.

⁽²⁾ National currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries).

⁽³⁾ 2009 PPS have been used to convert minimum wages in PPS.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [earn_mw_cur](#))

Labour cost

8

Labour cost

Labour cost statistics provide a detailed picture of the level, structure and short-term development of labour costs. Labour costs refer to the expenditure incurred by employers in order to employ personnel. They include employee compensation (wages, salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions), vocational training costs, other expenditure such as recruitment costs, spending on working clothes and employment taxes regarded as labour costs minus any subsidies received.

The four-yearly *Labour Cost Survey* (LCS) provides detailed data on the structure and the level of labour costs, hours worked and hours paid. Data are broken down by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) and enterprise size. Regional data according to the NUTS classification is also available. The data collection is based on legislation which provides the relevant definitions. The LCS covers the economic activities of industry and services (excluding public administration). The provision of data on small companies (1-9 employees) and on NACE Rev. 2 section O (public administration) is optional. This pocket-book presents results of the LCS 2008 related to hourly labour costs and selected labour cost components expressed as a percentage of total labour costs for a range of economic activities.

The quarterly *Labour Cost Index* (LCI) shows the short-term development of the total hourly costs incurred by the employers of maintaining their employees. The LCI measures the cost pressure arising from the production factor 'labour'. The index is available broken down by cost items (wages and salaries component, employers' social contributions) as well as by economic activity. In addition to the index numbers, annual and quarterly growth rates of labour cost are also available. LCI data become available around 75 days after the end of the reference period.

National Accounts calculate several labour cost indicators amongst which the nominal unit labour cost index is closely related to labour market statistics and therefore shown here. The nominal unit labour cost index compares the evolution of remuneration and productivity. When the value of the index is more than 100 it means that remuneration per employee increased more than the productivity per person employed and, hence, an inflationary impulse is generated. When the value of the index is less than 100, increases in remuneration were more than offset by increases in productivity and the cost competitiveness improved.

Table 8.1: Hourly labour costs by selected economic activity, 2008 ⁽¹⁾

(EUR per hour worked)

	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Accommodation and food services activities	Financial and insurance activities
EU-27	22.00	29.03	19.36	18.38	13.26	37.62
EA-17	27.69	41.16	22.42	22.14	15.31	44.08
BE	36.70	: c	28.72	30.88	: c	55.74
BG	2.21	6.12	2.01	2.20	1.55	5.32
CZ	8.75	14.39	8.75	8.82	5.36	17.69
DK	34.76	43.04	34.81	33.26	25.80	52.36
DE	33.37	44.99	23.87	24.48	14.97	43.85
EE	7.19	9.34	8.99	7.50	5.21	15.33
IE	28.12	: c	28.83	21.70	15.76	45.68
EL	15.77	30.82	15.58	13.94	11.39	26.23
ES	20.28	44.94	17.91	15.86	12.84	35.89
FR	33.16	46.66	28.61	27.27	21.70	49.26
IT	24.02	37.45	22.37	22.53	15.80	48.32
CY	12.39	33.45	14.08	11.84	10.39	32.89
LV	5.17	8.42	5.56	5.16	3.73	12.68
LT	5.48	8.06	6.58	5.28	3.31	11.31
LU	28.29	: c	21.25	21.05	16.44	54.69
HU	7.47	14.73	6.24	6.73	4.80	17.10
MT	11.30	: c	8.56	9.57	8.10	18.83
NL	30.26	42.18	30.34	25.03	17.67	49.67
AT	29.99	44.59	27.95	23.11	13.58	42.80
PL	6.85	11.98	7.13	6.46	4.85	12.64
PT	9.89	25.81	9.71	10.83	8.50	31.71
RO	3.28	8.07	3.54	3.47	2.55	10.38
SI	12.33	20.34	11.23	12.45	10.51	22.58
SK	7.31	11.77	6.97	7.03	4.61	13.27
FI	30.12	32.27	28.38	25.29	20.83	37.90
SE	34.51	41.14	31.22	30.68	20.87	53.45
UK	21.48	30.74	23.86	17.24	12.51	32.25
IS	20.31	:	22.41	18.27	:	36.68
NO	36.86	44.67	32.66	31.55	24.46	55.70
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	: c	: c
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ NACE Rev. 2. Enterprises employing 10 or more employees. Data exclude apprentices.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lc_n08cost_r2](#))

Table 8.2: Structure of labour costs, 2008 ⁽¹⁾

	Hourly labour costs (including apprentices)	Total hourly labour costs	Wages and salaries	Employers' actual social contributions	Employers' imputed social contributions	Other expenditures paid by the employer	Taxes paid by the employer	Subsidies received by the employer
	EUR	(%)						
EU-27 ⁽²⁾	21.78	100	76.5	22.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
EA-17 ⁽²⁾	26.22	100	74.2	24.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
BE	32.97	100	72.8	28.3	0.3	0.2	-	1.6
BG	2.56	100	81.6	18.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
CZ	9.16	100	73.2	25.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2
DK	34.98	100	91.4	7.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.8
DE	28.91	100	78.0	21.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
EE	7.85	100	73.6	25.4	0.7	0.4	-	0.1
IE	28.92	100	85.9	13.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.3
EL	16.81	100	80.4	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
ES	19.39	100	73.9	25.4	0.4	1.2	-	0.8
FR ⁽²⁾	31.53	100	66.9	28.3	2.1	0.1	2.8	0.1
IT	25.50	100	72.2	27.7	0.2	0.6	-	0.8
CY	16.72	100	84.3	15.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-
LV	5.88	100	79.0	20.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
LT	5.87	100	72.1	27.7	0.2	0.0	-	0.1
LU	31.27	100	86.0	13.0	0.9	0.3	-	0.2
HU	7.84	100	70.5	26.4	1.1	2.0	:	0.1
MT	11.30	100	91.8	8.3	0.4	0.6	-	1.1
NL	29.75	100	76.9	20.0	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.6
AT	27.13	100	74.1	23.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.4
PL	7.65	100	82.3	15.5	0.6	1.6	:	:
PT	12.22	100	80.9	18.3	0.4	0.4	-	-
RO	4.20	100	76.9	21.8	0.3	1.0	-	0.0
SI	13.90	100	83.1	15.0	:	:	1.3	:
SK	7.37	100	74.3	24.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
FI	27.08	100	77.2	22.1	0.6	0.4	-	0.3
SE	31.64	100	67.1	29.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4
UK	21.05	100	84.8	14.6	0.6	-	-	-
IS	: c	100	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c
NO	38.21	100	80.9	6.3	0.8	1.0	11.0	:
CH	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	9.16	100	84.6	15.2	0.7	0.5	:	0.9
TR	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S excluding O. Enterprises employing 10 or more employees.

(2) France: NACE Rev. 2 section P (division 85) not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lc_n08cost_r2](#); [lc_n08struc_r2](#))

Table 8.3: Average hours worked per year by economic activity, 2008 ⁽¹⁾

	Industry, construction and services (except public administration, defence, compulsory social security) ⁽²⁾			Industry and construction		
	Full-time unit	Full-time employee	Part-time employee	Full-time unit	Full-time employee	Part-time employee
EU-27	1 746	1 749	903	1 733	1 735	922
EA-17	1 655	1 659	877	1 668	1 669	908
BE	1 530	1 541	899	1 512	1 512	994
BG	1 753	1 755	835	1 751	1 752	780
CZ	1 735	1 735	1 014	1 709	1 709	977
DK	1 584	1 588	658	1 627	1 627	736
DE	1 653	1 650	847	1 629	1 629	820
EE	1 757	1 760	923	1 745	1 745	928
IE	1 479	1 492	667	1 565	1 576	609
EL	1 712	1 707	929	1 797	1 797	848
ES	1 738	1 738	921	1 750	1 750	855
FR	1 578	1 583	938	1 581	1 582	1 022
IT	1 618	1 614	920	1 685	1 685	918
CY	1 714	1 711	:	1 790	1 789	:
LV	1 807	1 806	888	1 805	1 804	904
LT	1 734	1 734	844	1 734	1 734	860
LU	1 777	1 790	991	1 793	1 798	912
HU	1 782	1 782	1 079	1 774	1 774	1 190
MT	1 832	1 840	857	1 923	1 923	830
NL	1 695	1 747	840	1 763	1 767	1 104
AT	1 770	1 774	941	1 732	1 734	883
PL	1 718	1 698	1 213	1 738	1 738	895
PT	1 716	1 716	:	1 737	1 738	:
RO	1 850	1 852	820	1 844	1 846	784
SI	1 719	1 719	:	1 710	1 710	:
SK	1 715	1 715	1 036	1 699	1 699	977
FI	1 647	1 656	744	1 714	1 723	446
SE	1 680	1 665	944	1 669	1 665	1 080
UK	2 108	2 126	957	2 141	2 150	1 031
IS	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
NO	1 887	1 876	916	1 943	1 943	784
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1 625	1 624	924	1 820	1 820	921
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Enterprises employing 10 or more employees, excluding apprentices.

(2) EU-27, EA-17, FR: NACE Rev. 2 section P (division 85) not included for France.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lc_n08num2_r2](#))

Table 8.3: Average hours worked per year by economic activity, 2008 (continued) ⁽¹⁾

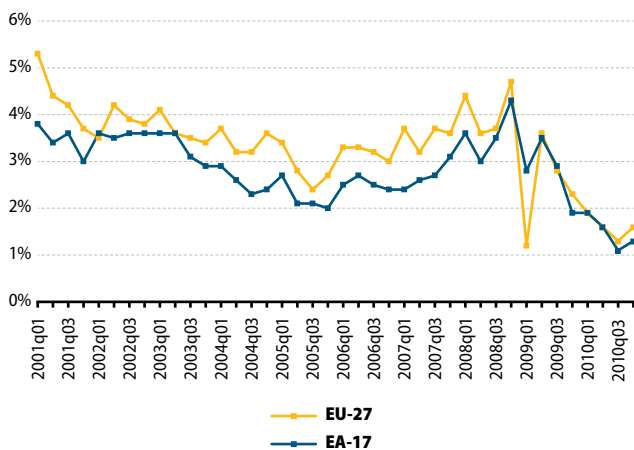
	Services of the business economy			Education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities ⁽²⁾		
	Full-time unit	Full-time employee	Part-time employee	Full-time unit	Full-time employee	Part-time employee
EU-27	1 787	1 794	880	1 687	1 678	929
EA-17	1 693	1 699	859	1 555	1 545	894
BE	1 563	1 579	973	1 504	1 518	841
BG	1 795	1 798	872	1 668	1 670	767
CZ	1 764	1 765	1 083	1 744	1 745	969
DK	1 613	1 614	478	1 512	1 515	889
DE	1 669	1 669	792	1 663	1 660	948
EE	1 802	1 804	952	1 699	1 707	898
IE	1 475	1 484	673	1 397	1 403	664
EL	1 788	1 786	1 021	1 502	1 491	716
ES	1 788	1 789	994	1 582	1 581	784
FR	1 606	1 614	933	1 496	1 486	913
IT	1 684	1 683	931	1 396	1 385	883
CY	1 771	1 768	1 058	1 394	1 391	569
LV	1 823	1 822	923	1 780	1 779	840
LT	1 774	1 773	887	1 673	1 671	799
LU	1 793	1 805	1 002	1 635	1 650	987
HU	1 794	1 793	1 035	1 774	1 774	1 054
MT	1 871	1 883	851	1 663	1 666	873
NL	1 760	1 802	797	1 522	1 570	843
AT	1 807	1 813	950	1 740	1 746	950
PL	1 783	1 760	1 362	1 551	1 487	1 205
PT	1 754	1 753	918	1 613	1 614	788
RO	1 862	1 864	813	1 844	1 845	879
SI	1 743	1 743	865	1 693	1 693	:
SK	1 766	1 769	1 101	1 664	1 658	996
FI	1 647	1 660	773	1 581	1 582	702
SE	1 715	1 700	953	1 651	1 625	921
UK	2 118	2 141	922	2 071	2 080	992
IS	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
NO	1 911	1 903	885	1 743	1 672	1 019
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1 821	1 821	993	1 773	1 772	937
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Enterprises employing 10 or more employees, excluding apprentices.

(2) EU-27, EA-17, FR: NACE Rev. 2 section P (division 85) not included for France.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lc_n08num2_r2](#))

Figure 8.1: Labour cost index, EA-17 and EU-27, 2001-2010 (¹)
 (Total nominal hourly labour cost, % change compared to the same quarter of the previous year, working days adjusted)



(¹) NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lc_lci_r2_q](#))

Table 8.4: Nominal unit labour cost index
(2000=100)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	100	107.1	108.3	110.6	111.8	113.2	114.2
EA-17	100	109.1	110.1	111.8	115.9	120.4	119.7
BE	100	108.7	110.7	113.0	118.0	123.1	122.6
BG	100	120.1	123.8	135.3	152.1	171.5	172.9
CZ	100	117.7	118.9	122.4	128.6	133.1	133.9
DK	100	113.2	115.7	121.2	129.4	135.4	133.9
DE	100	101.0	99.4	99.3	101.7	106.9	105.8
EE	100	119.8	130.3	153.0	177.8	179.8	165.6
IE	100	118.7	123.0	127.3	134.8	134.0	127.4
EL	100	118.1 p	120.2 p	124.5 p	132.1 p	138.7 p	137.2 p
ES	100	115.8	119.5	124.3	130.4	131.4	129.4
FR	100	110.7	112.6	114.5	118.2	121.9	122.7 f
IT	100	116.6	119.0	121.3	127.0	131.6	131.4
CY	100	120.5	121.3	122.6	124.5	129.8	131.8
LV	100	125.6	144.7	184.1	224.5	208.8	186.6
LT	100	108.6	119.6	127.5	140.6	136.7	126.3
LU	100	114.0	115.4	117.2	123.6	131.9	131.5
HU	100	138.5	141.6	149.6	156.7	159.6	157.8
MT	100	117.9	121.9	121.9	124.1	131.3	128.5
NL	100	112.6	113.3	115.1	118.5	124.6	123.3
AT	100	104.3	105.2	106.4	109.4	114.9	115.4
PL	100	98.9 b	97.8	100.4	107.9	110.3	115.6
PT	100	116.5	117.5	118.9	123.1	127.1 p	125.4 p
RO	100	220.5	231.4	266.5	327.6	323.4	326.0
SI	100	126.8	128.1	131.6	139.6	151.8	152.7
SK	100	119.8	121.7	121.8	126.7	136.2	132.6
FI	100	107.5	107.9	108.4	114.9	123.5	121.8
SE	100	105.1	104.6	109.0	112.3	117.7	115.7
UK	100	113.3	116.3	119.7	122.4	129.9	132.7
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	113.5	120.9	130.2	141.4	148.1	153.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	100	114.5 f	105.5 f	109.8 f	118.4 f	126.3 f	122.4 f
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_aux_ulc](#))

Labour market policy

9

Labour market policy

Labour market policy (LMP) statistics provide information on publicly funded interventions to support and assist the unemployed and other groups with difficulties in the labour market. In most countries the primary target group is people registered as unemployed by national Public Employment Services (PES). However, policy objectives aimed at increasing participation in the labour market are increasingly focused not only on the unemployed but on a range of people receiving some form of social benefit, who may be capable of working given the right support and opportunities.

The types of LMP intervention used, and the groups that are targeted, vary between countries depending on national circumstances and priorities. Information on the LMP interventions implemented in each country is collected annually from administrative sources and categorised according to the Eurostat LMP methodology in order to ensure that the data are as consistent and comparable as possible between types of interventions and countries and through time.

LMP interventions are classified by type of action into three broad types – services, measures and supports – and into 9 detailed categories.

LMP services cover all services and activities of the PES together with any other publicly funded services for jobseekers. Services include the provision of information and guidance about jobs, training and other opportunities that are available and advice on how to get a job (e.g. assistance with preparing CVs, interview techniques, etc.).

1. Labour market services

LMP measures cover interventions that aim to provide people with new skills or experience of work in order to improve their employability or that encourage employers to create new jobs and take on unemployed people and other target groups. They are mostly short-term and temporary actions but ongoing support for jobs that would otherwise not be sustained in the regular labour market is also covered.

2. Training
3. Job rotation and job sharing
4. Employment incentives

5. Supported employment and rehabilitation
6. Direct job creation
7. Start-up incentives

LMP supports cover financial assistance that aims to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary and to support them during job-search (i.e. mostly unemployment benefits) or which facilitates early retirement.

8. Out-of-work income maintenance and support
9. Early retirement

LMP statistics include information on the expenditure and participants of each intervention:

- *Expenditure*: Data on expenditure cover the direct costs of each LMP intervention, that is the total value of all transfers or foregone revenue provided to individual beneficiaries, employers or service providers. Any other indirect costs (e.g. salary costs of staff involved in administering programmes) are covered only as a sub-category of PES costs.
- *Participants*: Various observations of participants in LMP interventions are collected. The most widely used, and shown here, is the annual average stock, which refers to the average number of persons participating in an intervention at a given moment during the year. Usually this figure is calculated from the administrative data as an average of the stock at the end of each month. In the Eurostat online database, data on participant flows – the number of people joining (entrants) or leaving an intervention (exits) during the year – are also available.

As part of the strategy to boost labour market participation and reduce structural unemployment, the Europe 2020 integrated guidelines reinforce the principles of flexicurity and, in particular, the use of active labour market policies (LMP services and measures) and the provision of adequate income security (LMP supports) to support positive transitions in the labour market. LMP interventions are, therefore, key instruments within the Europe 2020 strategy and a series of indicators based on LMP data is used for monitoring progress.

Table 9.1: Public expenditure on labour market policies (LMP), 2009

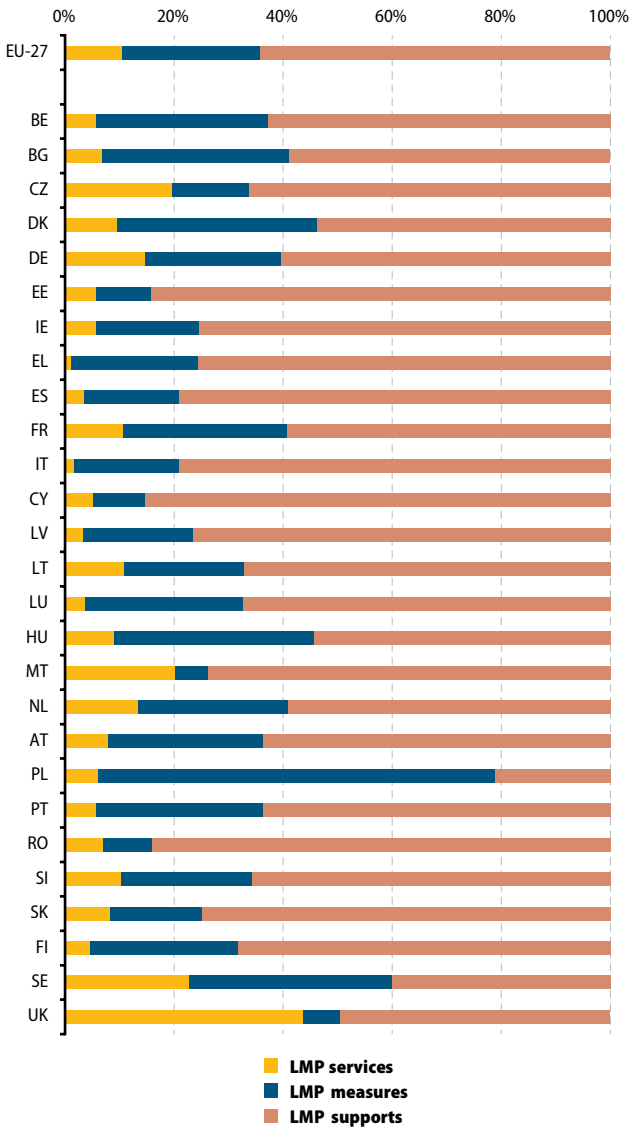
(% of GDP)

	Total LMP	LMP services	LMP measures	LMP supports
EU-27	2.17 e	0.23 e	0.55 e	1.40 e
EA-17	:	:	:	:
BE	3.79	0.22	1.19	2.38
BG	0.65	0.04	0.22	0.38
CZ	0.66	0.13	0.09	0.44
DK	3.22 e	0.31	1.17	1.73 e
DE	2.52 e	0.37 e	0.63 e	1.52 e
EE	1.50	0.09	0.15	1.26
IE	3.47	0.20	0.65	2.62
EL	0.91 e	0.01 e	0.21 e	0.69
ES	3.75	0.13	0.65	2.96
FR	2.40	0.26	0.72 e	1.42
IT	1.75	0.03 e	0.34	1.39
CY	0.70 p	0.04 e	0.07	0.59 p
LV	1.34	0.04	0.27 e	1.03
LT	0.91	0.10	0.20	0.61
LU	1.29	0.05 e	0.37 e	0.87
HU	0.98	0.09	0.36	0.53
MT	0.51	0.10	0.03	0.37
NL	2.87 e	0.39 e	0.79 e	1.70 e
AT	2.35	0.19	0.67	1.50
PL	1.59	0.10 e	1.16	0.34
PT	2.06 b	0.12	0.63 b	1.31
RO	0.46	0.03 e	0.04	0.38
SI	0.96	0.10	0.23	0.63
SK	0.90	0.08	0.15	0.67
FI	2.77	0.13	0.75	1.89
SE	1.80 e	0.41 e	0.67 e	0.72
UK	0.66	0.29	0.05 e	0.33
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	0.47	0.50
CH	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_expsumm](#))

Figure 9.1: Public expenditure on labour market policies (LMP), 2009 (1)

(% of total LMP expenditure)



(1) IS, CH, HR, TR: data not available; NO: incomplete data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_expsumm](#))

Table 9.2: Share of expenditure on LMP measures by category, 2009

(% of total LMP measures)

	LMP measures	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	100	42.6 e	0.4	23.8 e	14.4	12.1 e	6.8 e
EA-17	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	100	13.5 e	-	43.5	11.6 e	31.1	0.3
BG	100	6.1	-	16.1	2.0	74.6	1.2
CZ	100	3.5	-	8.4	75.6	8.6	3.9
DK	100	25.4	0.1	16.3	58.1	-	-
DE	100	56.0 e	0.0 e	17.2 e	5.8 e	10.0 e	10.9
EE	100	88.6	-	0.6	0.2	-	10.6
IE	100	51.3	-	7.5	1.8	39.4	-
EL	100	8.0 e	-	48.4 e	-	-	43.7 e
ES	100	26.9	1.5	40.0	4.2	12.3	15.1
FR	100	49.8 e	-	13.2	10.4	21.2	5.4 e
IT	100	47.5	0.8	44.0	-	1.8	6.0
CY	100	23.6	-	68.6	7.7	-	0.1
LV	100	54.5 e	-	12.8	-	32.2	0.5
LT	100	42.0	0.6	42.7	5.1	9.6	-
LU	100	8.5	-	74.5	2.6 e	14.1 e	0.2
HU	100	13.6	-	19.4	-	65.3	1.7
MT	100	24.6	-	66.1	-	4.7 e	4.5
NL	100	16.1 e	-	20.6 e	63.4	-	-
AT	100	77.3	0.0	8.0	6.2	7.6	0.9
PL	100	57.9	-	14.0	18.4	2.4	7.3
PT	100	68.1 b	-	19.1	6.7	5.8	0.2
RO	100	8.7	-	74.6	-	16.7	0.1
SI	100	28.3	-	20.3	-	26.9	24.5
SK	100	7.7	-	20.2	17.8	9.5	44.9
FI	100	57.4	6.8	10.2	12.6 e	10.1	3.0
SE	100	9.4 e	-	55.4 e	33.4	-	1.8 e
UK	100	36.3 e	-	32.3 e	21.6 e	9.8 e	-
IS	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	48.0	-	5.8	37.0	8.8	0.4
CH	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	100	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_expsumm](#))

Table 9.3: Participants in LMP measures and LMP supports, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

(1 000)

	Total LMP measures	LMP measures			
		Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation
EU-27	10 542.2 u	3 240.0 u	117.1 u	4 308.4 u	1 199.7 u
EA-17	:	:	:	:	:
BE	550.6	126.4	-	226.4	37.2
BG	60.7 u	6.1	-	7.7	0.9
CZ	38.9	4.5	-	2.8	26.0
DK	162.4	64.9	0.2	30.8 e	66.5
DE	1 547.7 u	801.4	0.2	259.7	43.5
EE	3.0	2.7	-	0.1	0.0
IE	92.4 u	56.1 u	-	2.2	3.4
EL	91.9 e	1.6 e	-	64.7 e	-
ES	3 063.3 u	341.6 u	91.0	2 183.1	53.0
FR	1 488.9 u	580.8 u	-	:	145.3 e
IT	1 352.1 u	730.5 u	18.8 u	582.0 u	-
CY	7.0 u	0.4 u	-	6.4	0.2
LV	11.9	4.9	-	1.9	-
LT	15.3 u	5.4	0.1	:	0.2
LU	15.7 u	0.8 u	-	14.0 e	0.1
HU	56.3	13.5	-	27.5	-
MT	0.8	0.5	-	0.1	-
NL	360.8 e	178.3 e	-	27.8	154.7
AT	195.2	113.1	0.2	69.1 e	1.9
PL	764.8 u	3.1	-	141.1 u	602.8
PT	204.3 u	81.6 u	-	79.4	5.6
RO	44.8	10.0	-	27.0	-
SI	43.3 e	33.5 e	-	2.6	-
SK	63.9 u	0.9	-	13.3 u	2.8
FI	93.2	48.7	6.6	13.3	7.9 e
SE	145.0	10.5	-	87.4	44.2
UK	67.8 u	:	-	38.2 u	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	54.8	25.2	-	4.8	14.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to the annual stock in 1000s.⁽²⁾ u: Unreliable or uncertain data - participant data complete for interventions covering >=80% but <100% of expenditure.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_partsumm](#))

Table 9.3: Participants in LMP measures and LMP supports, 2009 (continued) ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

(1 000)

	LMP measures		Total LMP supports	LMP supports	
	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives		Out-of-work income maintenance and support	Early retirement
EU-27	894.7	782.3 u	18 085.9 u	17 036.4 u	1 049.5 u
EA-17	:	:	:	:	:
BE	159.3	1.4	907.1	694.3	212.9
BG	43.4	2.6 u	123.6	123.6	-
CZ	2.4	3.2	188.1	188.1	-
DK	-	-	173.8	126.2	47.6 e
DE	295.5	147.4 u	4 390.3	4 295.2	95.1
EE	0.0	0.3	39.6	39.6	-
IE	24.9	5.7	427.5	420.1	7.5
EL	-	25.5 e	184.2 u	184.2 u	:
ES	:	394.3 u	2 681.2 u	2 681.2	:
FR	224.6	145.3 e	2 379.4	2 355.4	24.0
IT	20.9	- u	1 669.1	1 348.2	320.9
CY	-	-	13.0	13.0	-
LV	5.1	0.1	62.9	62.9	-
LT	2.7	-	70.4 u	70.4 u	-
LU	0.9	-	18.9	17.6	1.3
HU	13.8	1.4	239.0	239.0	-
MT	0.1	0.0	11.3	11.3	-
NL	-	-	670.3 e	670.3 e	-
AT	7.4	3.5	319.7	272.3	47.4
PL	11.1	6.7 e	536.2	380.0	156.2
PT	31.7	6.1 u	366.7	335.9	30.8
RO	7.7	:n	324.7	324.7	-
SI	3.1	4.1	61.9	61.9	-
SK	20.0	26.9	106.7	50.3	56.4
FI	11.6	5.1	284.3	234.8	49.5
SE	-	2.8	253.1	253.1	-
UK	8.0	-	1 583.0	1 583.0	-
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	10.3	0.3	80.4 e	80.4 e	-
CH	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Data refer to the annual stock in 1000s.

(2) u: Unreliable or uncertain data - participant data complete for interventions covering >=80% but <100% of expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [Imp_partsumm](#))

Table 9.4: Share of participants in LMP measures by category, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

(% of total LMP measures)

	LMP measures	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	100	30.7u	1.1 e	40.9 u	11.4 u	8.5 u	7.4 u
EA-17	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	100	23.0	-	41.1	6.8	28.9	0.2
BG	100	10.1	-	12.7	1.5	71.4	4.2 u
CZ	100	11.5	-	7.3	67.0	6.1	8.1
DK	100	40.0	0.1	19.0 e	41.0	-	-
DE	100	51.8	0.0	16.8	2.8	19.1	9.5 u
EE	100	87.6	-	2.1	1.1	1.0	8.2
IE	100	60.8 u	-	2.4	3.7	27.0	6.2
EL	100	1.8 e	-	70.4 e	-	-	27.8 e
ES	100	11.1 u	3.0	71.3	1.7	-	12.9 u
FR	100	39.0 u	-	:	9.8 e	15.1	9.8 e
IT	100	54.0 u	1.4 u	43.0 u	-	1.5 u	- u
CY	100	5.2 u	-	91.5	3.3	-	-
LV	100	40.7	-	15.8	-	43.0	0.5
LT	100	35.1	0.7	:	1.0	17.6	-
LU	100	4.8 u	-	89.1 e	0.3	5.8	-
HU	100	24.1	-	48.8	-	24.6	2.5
MT	100	72.2	-	10.8	-	15.4	1.6
NL	100	49.4 e	-	7.7	42.9	-	-
AT	100	57.9	0.1	35.4 e	1.0	3.8	1.8
PL	100	0.4	-	18.4 u	78.8	1.5	0.9 e
PT	100	39.9 u	-	38.8	2.7	15.5 u	3.0 u
RO	100	22.3	-	60.4	-	17.3	:n
SI	100	77.5 e	-	5.9	-	7.1	9.4
SK	100	1.5	-	20.8 u	4.3	31.4	42.0
FI	100	52.2	7.1	14.2	8.5 e	12.4	5.5
SE	100	7.3	-	60.3	30.5	-	2.0
UK	100	:	-	56.3 u	:	11.7	-
IS	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	46.0	-	8.8	26.1	18.7	0.5
CH	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	100	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Data refer to the annual average stock.⁽²⁾ u: Unreliable or uncertain data - participant data complete for interventions covering >=80% but <100% of expenditure.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_partsumm](#))

Glossary

GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a summary measure for economic production. It is generally considered to be an overall indicator of the development of the economy.

For further information see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/national_accounts/introduction

ISCED – International Standard Classification of Education

Data by level of education in this pocketbook refer to ISCED 1997.

Level of education	Code
Pre-primary education	0
Primary education, first stage of basic education	1
Lower secondary education, second stage of basic education	2
(Upper) secondary education	3
Post-secondary non tertiary education	4
First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	5
Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	6

For presentational reasons, codes 0 to 2, 3 to 4 and 5 to 6 are commonly grouped together. For further information see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

ISCO – International Standard Classification of Occupations

Data by occupation in this pocketbook refer to ISCO-88(COM). ISCO-88(COM) is the European Union variant of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). ISCO-88(COM) should not be regarded as a different classification from ISCO-88, but rather it is the result of a coordinated effort to implement ISCO-88 for census and survey coding purposes.

For further information see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

NACE – Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

Most data by economic activity in this pocketbook refer to NACE Rev. 2. The following sections are used:

Section	Description
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B-E	Industry (except construction)
B-F	Industry and construction
B-N	Business economy
B-S	Industry, construction and services (except activities of households as employers and extra-territorial organisations and bodies)
B-S excl. O	Industry, construction and services (except public administration, defence, compulsory social security)
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G-J	Wholesale and retail trade; transport; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication
G-N	Services of the business economy
G-U	Services
I	Accommodation and food services activities
K	Financial and insurance activities
K-N	Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
O-Q	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities
P85	Education
P-S	Education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities
R-S	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities

Some data refer to NACE Rev. 1.1. The following sections are used.

Section	Description
A-O	All NACE activities - Total (except activities of households and extra-territorial organizations)
C-K	Industry and services (except public administration and community services; activities of households and extra-territorial organizations)
C-O excl. L	All NACE activities (except agriculture; fishing; public administration; activities of households and extra-territorial organizations)

For further information see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) and Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)

The purchasing power parity (PPP) is a conversion rate that uses the prices of a selection of comparable products and thus takes account of the real purchasing power of a currency. The amounts obtained using this rate are called purchasing power standards (PPS).

For further information see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/prc_ppp_esms.htm

European Commission

Labour market statistics

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2011 — 109 pp. — 10.5 x 21 cm

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Pocketbooks

ISBN 978-92-79-18518-2

doi:10.2785/15405

Cat. No KS-32-11-798-EN-C

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Labour market statistics

2011 edition

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ISBN 978-92-79-18518-2



Publications Office

9 789279 185182