

Nearly 2% of EU-27 GDP¹ spent on labour market policies in 2006

In 2006, the European Union countries spent 1.9% of GDP on Labour Market Policy (LMP) interventions. LMP interventions are used to activate and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the labour market.

Of the total expenditure on LMP, 57% was spent on unemployment benefits, more than 26% on active LMP measures, and 11% on LMP services for jobseekers.

Looking at expenditure for active LMP measures only, training interventions still account for more than 41%, but employment incentives are increasing in importance (24%).

The statistics shown are based on Eurostat's LMP database which collects information on labour market interventions implemented by the EU

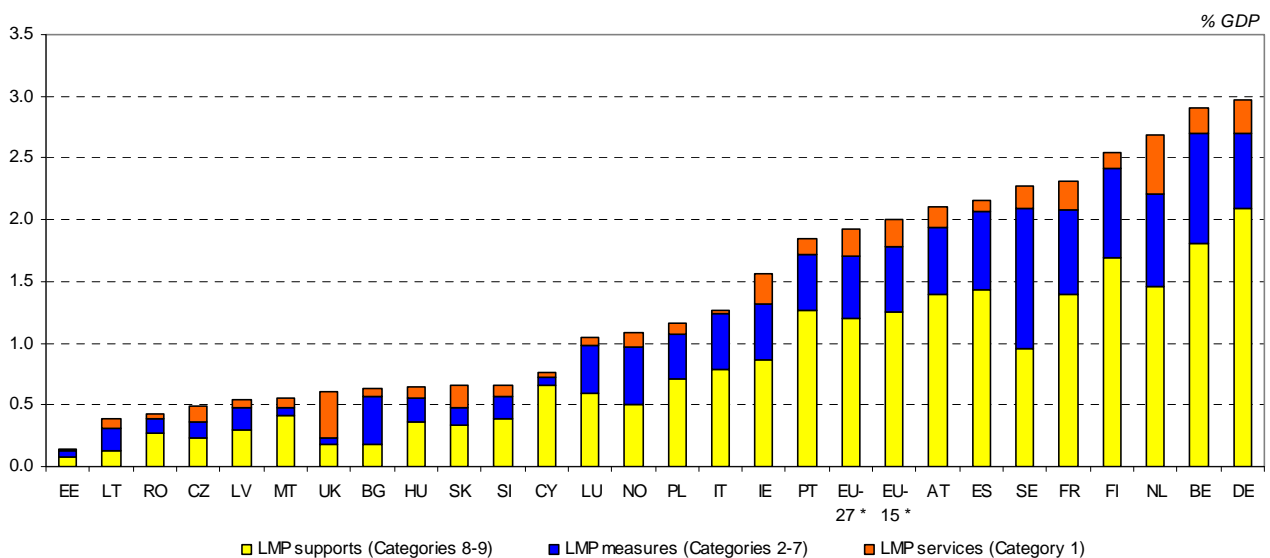
Member States and Norway. LMP interventions are classified into three main types – services, measures and supports – and into nine detailed categories according to the type of action (for details see 'Methodological notes').

Expenditure on LMP accounts for 1.9% of EU-27 GDP

In 2006, public expenditure on LMP in the European Union (EU-27)² was 1.9% of GDP (Table 1) but there were considerable variations in the level of expenditure between countries (Figure 1).

² Data for 2006 are not available for Denmark (DK) or Greece (EL) and EU-27 figures include estimates for these countries.

Figure 1: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, 2006



* Eurostat estimations. DK, EL: not available.

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

¹ Gross Domestic Product

In Germany and Belgium, LMP expenditure amounted to almost 3% of GDP and the Netherlands and Finland also spent more than 2.5% of GDP. In only four further countries – France, Sweden, Spain and Austria – was the level of expenditure above the EU average (2.0% of GDP in EU-15 and 1.9% of GDP in EU-27) and in the other seventeen countries for which data were available expenditure was below average. More than half of these countries spent less than 1% of GDP and in Estonia, Lithuania, Romania and the Czech Republic, LMP expenditure in 2006 represented less than 0.5% of GDP. Data on LMP are organised into three main types of intervention – services, measures and supports – and nine categories by type of action. *LMP services*

(category 1: labour market services) covers the costs of providing services for jobseekers together with all other expenditure of the public employment services (PES) in each country, including overheads and functions such as benefit administration where relevant. Expenditure on LMP services is particularly important in the Netherlands and United Kingdom, where it accounted for approaching 0.5% and 0.4% of GDP respectively in 2006 compared with an EU average of 0.2% of GDP. The only other countries with above average expenditure on LMP services are Germany, Ireland and France and in thirteen EU countries, expenditure on LMP services accounted for less than 0.1% of GDP.

Table 1: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, 2006

	LMP services (Category 1)	LMP measures (Categories 2-7)	LMP supports (Categories 8-9)	Total LMP expenditure
EU-27 *	0.22	0.51	1.20	1.92
EU-15 *	0.22	0.53	1.25	2.00
BE	0.20	0.89	1.81	2.90
BG	0.06	0.39	0.18	0.63
CZ	0.13	0.13	0.23	0.49
DK	:	:	:	:
DE	0.27	0.61	2.09	2.97
EE	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.15
IE	0.24	0.46	0.86	1.57
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	0.09	0.63	1.43	2.16
FR	0.24	0.68	1.39	2.32
IT	0.03	0.45	0.79	1.27
CY	0.03	0.06	0.66	0.76
LV	0.07	0.17	0.30	0.54
LT	0.09	0.18	0.13	0.39
LU	0.06	0.39	0.59	1.04
HU	0.09	0.19	0.36	0.64
MT	0.08	0.07	0.41	0.56
NL	0.47	0.75	1.46	2.68
AT	0.18	0.54	1.39	2.11
PL	0.09	0.36	0.71	1.16
PT	0.13	0.45	1.26	1.84
RO	0.04	0.11	0.28	0.43
SI	0.09	0.18	0.39	0.66
SK	0.17	0.14	0.34	0.65
FI	0.13	0.72	1.69	2.54
SE	0.19	1.13	0.96	2.28
UK	0.37	0.05	0.19	0.60
NO	0.12	0.47	0.50	1.08

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

* Eurostat estimations. Some of these values may be estimated (or include estimated values). See 'notes on the data'.

LMP measures cover active interventions to help the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups (categories 2-7: training, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation and start-up incentives). In 2006, expenditure on LMP measures exceeded 1% of GDP only in Sweden. Expenditure was also high in Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland (over 0.7% of GDP) compared to the average of 0.5% throughout the Union (EU-27 and EU-15). In contrast, in Malta, Cyprus, Estonia and the United Kingdom, expenditure on active interventions amounted to less than 0.1% of GDP.

LMP supports (categories 8-9: out-of-work income maintenance and support and early retirement), which largely relate to unemployment benefits, accounted for the largest share of total LMP expenditure in every country except Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Lithuania and Sweden and for 1.2% of GDP in the EU-27 as a whole. In Germany, expenditure on LMP supports accounted for more than 2% of GDP and Belgium and Finland also spent more than 1.5% of GDP. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria and Lithuania each spent less than 0.2% of GDP on LMP supports and Estonia less than 0.1%.

Eliminating price level differences only slightly reduces discrepancies between countries

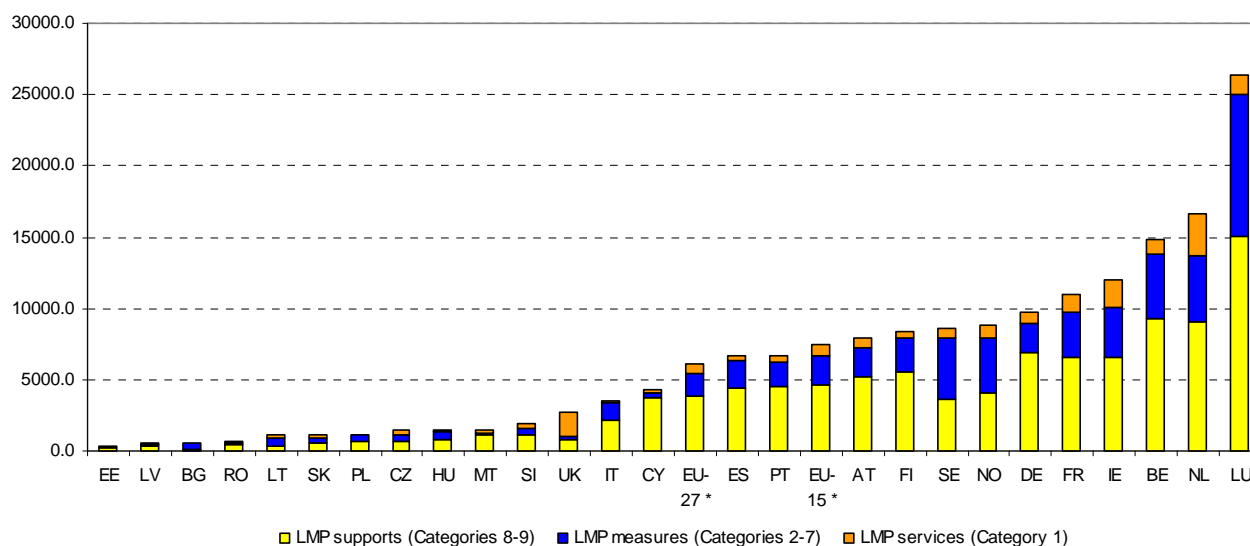
LMP expenditure is related, at least in part, to the current situation in the labour market and the numbers of persons who are unemployed or would like to work if circumstances allowed. It is interesting, therefore, to consider expenditure in absolute terms in relation to the number of persons wanting to work¹, which represents the part of the population of working-age potentially eligible to benefit from any form of labour market intervention. By also considering expenditure in terms of PPS (purchasing power standards) rather than euro, price differentials are also theoretically eliminated, allowing a fairer comparison of spending in absolute terms.

In terms of expenditure (in PPS) per person wanting to work, (see Figure 2), Luxembourg spends by some way the most (26,390), followed by the Netherlands (16,598), with Belgium, Ireland and France the only other countries to have expenditure above 10,000 PPS per person

wanting to work. On the other hand, total LMP expenditure in 2006 was below 2,000 in all new EU countries (less than 1,000 in Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Estonia), Cyprus being the only exception (4,271). Given that expressing expenditure in PPS should eliminate the main impact of price differentials, the low levels of expenditure per person wanting to work seen in the new EU countries might reflect the relatively high levels of unemployment (in some cases) and a general lack of tradition for government intervention in this area.

¹ Persons wanting to work are defined as the ILO unemployed plus the labour reserve. Unemployed according to the ILO definition are persons without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work. The labour reserve covers those inactive persons wanting to work but who are not counted as unemployed because they are not actively seeking work or not currently available for work. Data are taken from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Figure 2: LMP expenditure in PPS per person wanting to work, 2006



Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database and European Labour Force Survey

* Eurostat estimations. DK, EL not available.

Spending on unemployment benefits accounts for more than half of total LMP expenditure

In 2006, expenditure on LMP supports (categories 8-9) accounted for 62% of EU expenditure on LMP and the largest share of expenditure in almost all countries (Table 2). This expenditure was most important in Cyprus, Malta and Germany (more than 70% of the total) followed by Portugal, Finland, Spain and Austria with a share of more than 66% of the total. In contrast, LMP supports consume the lowest share of expenditure in Bulgaria (29%), the United Kingdom (31%) and Lithuania (32%). Sweden, Norway, and the Czech Republic are the only other countries to use less than 50% of LMP expenditure on compensation/support for persons who are unemployed or retiring early from the labour market.

The most important part of LMP supports relates to the provision of different forms of unemployment benefit (full, partial, and part-time), which are covered by sub-categories 8.1 to 8.3. Overall, these account for around 57% of total LMP expenditure in EU-27. Unemployment benefits accounted for the highest share of LMP expenditure in Malta and Germany (73% and 67% respectively) whilst the share was less than 25% in Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

In addition to unemployment benefits, the other main component of LMP supports is early retirement benefits, which are covered by LMP category 9. These benefits, which effectively remove the obligation for older

unemployed persons to continue seeking work as they approach retirement age, accounted for around 4% of total EU expenditure on LMP in 2006. However, expenditure on early retirement benefits is particularly high in Poland and Slovakia, where it accounts for 39% and 33% of total LMP expenditure respectively. Expenditure was also high in Luxembourg, Finland, Belgium and Austria (12% or more).

In 2006, nearly 27% of total LMP expenditure (EU-27) was spent on LMP measures in categories 2-7. Bulgaria was the only country in which expenditure on active measures exceeded half of total LMP expenditure (62%) but Sweden, Lithuania and Norway also spent more than 40%. By contrast, Romania, Portugal, Slovakia, Germany and Malta all used 25% or less of total LMP expenditure on active measures, and Cyprus and the United Kingdom less than 10%.

Table 2: Share of LMP expenditure by main type of intervention, 2006

	LMP services Category 1	LMP measures Categories 2-7	LMP supports		
			Categories 8-9	Sub-categories 8.1 - 8.3 ¹ (Unemployment benefits)	Category 9 (Early retirement benefits)
EU-27 *	11.2	26.6	62.2	56.9	4.4
EU-15 *	11.2	26.5	62.3	57.5	3.9
BE	7.0	30.5	62.5	46.9	14.3
BG	9.5	61.6	28.9	28.9	-
CZ	26.5	25.9	47.6	46.4	-
DK	:	:	:	:	:
DE	9.0	20.6	70.5	67.4	1.8
EE	15.4	33.7	50.9	41.1	-
IE	15.5	29.4	55.1	44.8	4.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	4.4	29.2	66.4	63.4	1.8
FR	10.5	29.4	60.1	58.2	2.0
IT	2.5	35.1	62.4	54.0	8.4
CY	4.5	8.5	86.9	52.5	-
LV	13.2	31.4	55.4	53.1	-
LT	22.6	45.5	31.9	23.2	1.4
LU	5.3	37.7	57.0	38.3	16.7
HU	14.2	30.1	55.7	54.6	1.1
MT	15.0	12.0	73.0	73.0	-
NL	17.5	27.8	54.6	54.6	-
AT	8.3	25.6	66.1	48.2	12.0
PL	8.1	30.8	61.1	22.3	38.8
PT	6.9	24.5	68.6	59.3	7.9
RO	9.8	25.0	65.2	62.1	-
SI	14.3	26.9	58.8	58.8	-
SK	26.4	21.9	51.8	17.8	33.3
FI	5.1	28.4	66.5	50.3	15.9
SE	8.2	49.7	42.1	41.0	-
UK	61.2	7.7	31.1	31.1	-
NO	10.7	43.2	46.1	45.3	-

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

* Eurostat estimations. ¹ 8.1 Full unemployment benefits; 8.2 Partial unemployment benefits; 8.3 Part-time unemployment benefits. Some of these values may be estimated (or include estimated values). See 'notes on the data'.

LMP services (category 1) represented the most important part of total expenditure in the United Kingdom only (more than 61%), reflecting the policy approach to help jobseekers through active job-search assistance rather than placement in traditional full-time measures, though it should be noted that for the UK the costs include the administration of most working-age benefits.

Indeed, the UK expenditure on LMP services is so significant that it accounts for nearly 28% of the total amount spent in the Union. Elsewhere, expenditure on LMP services only exceeded 20% of total LMP expenditure in the Czech Republic (26%), Slovakia (26%) and Lithuania (23%) and accounted for around 5% or less in Luxembourg, Finland, Cyprus, Spain and Italy.

Training remains the most important part of expenditure on active interventions

Table 3 shows the composition of expenditure on LMP measures by category for 2006. Measures providing training (category 2) accounted for the largest share of EU expenditure (41%). Indeed, training is the most

significant area of expenditure on LMP measures in almost half of the countries for which data are available and in Estonia and Austria, training accounted for more than or nearly three-quarters of active expenditure (86%

and 74% respectively). In contrast, in the Czech Republic and Slovakia expenditure on LMP measures accounted for less than 10% of the total spent on LMP.

The second most important category of active expenditure was employment incentives (category 4), which accounted for 24% of the EU-27 total. These measures support the recruitment of unemployed people into regular market jobs, typically through wage-subsidies or exemptions to employer's social contributions. The extent to which employment incentives are used as an instrument of active labour market policy

varies considerably between countries. In Cyprus (62%), Luxembourg (51%), Romania (51%), Spain (50%), Sweden (45%) and Hungary (42%), employment incentives represented the most important area of active expenditure in 2006 and spending was also above average in Malta (43%), Italy (40%), Lithuania (32%), Portugal (29%) and Latvia (29%). However, in Germany, Estonia, Ireland and Norway employment incentives were little used and consumed less than 10% of expenditure on LMP measures.

Table 3: Share of expenditure on LMP measures by category, 2006

	2. Training	3. Job rotation and job sharing	4. Employment incentives	5. Supported employment and rehabilitation	6. Direct job creation	7. Start-up incentives
EU-27 *	41.1	0.7	24.2	12.2	14.1	7.7
EU-15 *	41.5	0.7	24.3	11.7	14.1	7.7
BE	22.6	-	23.4	13.9	39.8	0.4
BG	11.5	-	11.6	2.1	73.6	1.2
CZ	8.8	-	23.5	42.3	22.1	3.4
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	55.4	0.0	9.5	1.3	14.4	19.4
EE	85.5	-	7.4	0.8	-	6.3
IE	45.7	-	7.2	1.9	45.2	-
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	23.1	1.2	50.2	3.4	9.7	12.5
FR	42.4	-	18.0	9.8	28.4	1.4
IT	48.3	0.6	40.0	-	2.0	9.1
CY	12.2	-	61.9	7.6	-	18.3
LV	60.0	-	28.8	3.3	7.9	-
LT	39.7	0.0	32.0	1.8	26.5	0.1
LU	31.1	-	51.2	2.3	15.4	0.1
HU	31.9	-	42.3	-	24.3	1.6
MT	51.5	-	42.8	-	5.4	0.4
NL	17.4	-	17.2	65.4	-	-
AT	74.1	0.0	10.2	6.6	8.2	1.0
PL	28.2	0.0	13.5	43.6	4.5	10.3
PT	55.6	0.0	29.2	8.2	6.5	0.5
RO	16.4	-	50.8	-	32.0	0.8
SI	32.2	-	15.8	-	41.3	10.6
SK	6.8	-	16.0	8.1	38.1	31.1
FI	51.9	7.2	13.3	13.3	11.8	2.6
SE	29.1	5.6	45.4	17.3	-	2.6
UK	42.5	-	24.0	24.4	9.1	-
NO	55.5	-	4.8	27.5	11.8	0.5

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

* Eurostat estimations. Some of these values may be estimated (or include estimated values). See 'notes on the data'.

Direct job creation measures (category 6), which use public money to create community and similar non-market jobs for the unemployed, accounted for 14% of total EU expenditure on LMP measures in 2006 and was the most important category in Bulgaria (74%), Slovenia (41%), Belgium (40%) and Slovakia (38%). This type of measure was also significant in Ireland (45%), and Romania (32%). On the other hand, direct job creation measures accounted for less than 5% of active expenditure in Italy and Poland and were not used at all in Estonia, Cyprus, the Netherlands or Sweden.

Supported employment and rehabilitation (category 5) covers measures that aim to promote the labour market integration of persons with reduced working capacity. The EU-27 average of 12% of active expenditure in 2006 conceals considerable differences between Member States. These differences are, at least in part, a reflection of policy design since countries with a policy of mainstreaming disadvantaged groups are likely to have

less expenditure in this category than those that prefer to provide tailored interventions for the disabled and other groups. In 2006, measures for category 5 constituted the largest share of active LMP expenditure in the Netherlands (65%), Poland (44%) and the Czech Republic (42%) but in two thirds of the countries covered by the database this category accounted for less than 10% of expenditure on LMP measures or was not used at all.

Start-up incentives (category 7) aim to promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the unemployed and other target groups to start their own business or to become self-employed. Overall the category is relatively small, accounting for just under 8% of EU expenditure on LMP measures. However, in Slovakia start-up incentives are the second most important type of active intervention and accounted for 31% of expenditure on LMP measures in 2006. In Germany and Cyprus the expenditure was also relatively high (19% and 18% respectively) but

expenditure was minimal or zero in Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Another seven countries reported spending less than 1% for this category (Belgium, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Norway).

Finally, expenditure on job rotation and job sharing measures (category 3) – where unemployed people

replace fully or partially employees on leave or reducing hours – accounts for less than 1% of all active LMP expenditure in the Union. Indeed, this type of measure is not used in almost all countries and is only significant in Finland and Sweden, where it consumes 7% and 6% respectively of active expenditure.

In more than half the countries the largest share of expenditure on LMP measures is transferred to employers

In the LMP database, data on expenditure are broken down by type of expenditure, which describes the ways in which public funds are issued in order to benefit target groups. The classification is two-tier and identifies firstly the direct recipient of the public money and secondly the type of expenditure involved (cash payment, reimbursement, or reductions in social contributions or taxes).

Table 4 shows the breakdown of expenditure on LMP measures and supports by direct recipient, including the amounts where the breakdown is for some reason not specified. The direct recipient of expenditure for LMP supports was – as would be expected in respect of unemployment and early retirement benefits – almost exclusively the individual beneficiaries. The exceptions being Austria and Ireland where more than 10% of total expenditure on LMP supports was disbursed through transfers to employers and, to a lesser extent Luxembourg, Germany, France, Italy and Spain with a very small amount. This reflects situations such as temporary lay-off or redundancy where the public support is transferred to the employer who then compensates the affected employees.

In more than half of the countries providing detailed information, the largest share of expenditure on LMP measures (categories 2-7) is accounted for by transfers to employers – well over 80% in Bulgaria (89%) and the Czech Republic (88%); 70% or more in Hungary (75%), Italy (71%) and Slovenia (70%) and over 60% in Spain (68%), France (65%), Romania (64%) and Poland (61%) compared to an EU-27 average of 44%. In Bulgaria this expenditure relates primarily to direct job creation whilst in the other countries mentioned employment incentives are more important. At the other extreme, transfers to employers represented less than 7% of expenditure in the Netherlands, Cyprus and the United Kingdom (though the direct recipient is not specified for almost 15% of UK expenditure) and just 1% in Ireland.

Readers should be aware that this expenditure covers not only transfers of cash as wage subsidies but also revenue foregone by the state through reductions or exemptions to obligatory levies. Indeed, in Italy, almost all of the transfers to employers, and 70% of total expenditure on active measures, are accounted for by reductions in employers' social contributions.

Table 4: Share of LMP expenditure by direct recipient, 2006

	LMP measures (Categories 2-7)					LMP supports (Categories 8-9)				
	Total	Transfers to individuals	Transfers to employers	Transfers to service providers	Not specified	Total	Transfers to individuals	Transfers to employers	Transfers to service providers	Not specified
EU-27 *	100	26.9	44.1	26.4	2.6	100	98.3	1.7	-	-
EU-15 *	100	26.9	43.5	26.9	2.6	100	98.3	1.7	-	-
BE	100	26.8	60.4	12.8	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
BG	100	2.6	89.3	5.4	2.7	100	100.0	-	-	-
CZ	100	3.6	88.1	8.3	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	100	33.7	12.8	44.9	8.6	100	96.6	3.4	-	-
EE	100	15.8	13.1	71.1	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
IE	100	73.4	0.9	19.2	6.4	100	89.9	10.1	-	-
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	100	9.8	68.3	21.9	-	100	100.0	0.0	-	-
FR	100	21.2	65.2	13.6	-	100	99.9	0.1	-	-
IT	100	21.7	71.3	7.0	-	100	100.0	0.0	-	-
CY	100	86.5	2.8	10.7	:	100	100.0	-	:	:
LV	100	2.3	39.9	57.8	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
LT	100	16.5	59.1	24.4	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
LU	100	59.9	36.7	3.4	-	100	92.7	7.3	-	-
HU	100	25.2	74.8	-	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
MT	100	9.0	16.0	22.3	52.7	100	100.0	-	-	-
NL	100	7.2	6.7	86.1	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
AT	100	43.7	26.2	23.5	6.6	100	86.6	13.4	-	-
PL	100	35.2	60.6	4.2	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
PT	100	46.3	36.0	17.8	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
RO	100	14.9	63.9	21.0	0.2	100	100.0	-	-	-
SI	100	14.8	70.4	14.8	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
SK	100	39.2	57.8	3.0	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
FI	100	52.1	28.0	19.9	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
SE	100	36.4	52.8	10.8	-	100	100.0	-	-	-
UK	100	28.9	2.9	53.4	14.9	100	100.0	-	-	-
NO	100	68.7	11.9	19.2	0.2	100	100.0	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

* Eurostat estimations. Some of these values may be estimated (or include estimated values). See 'notes on the data'.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The Labour Market Policy (LMP) database

The LMP database is based upon the collection of information from administrative sources, relating to public expenditure and to participants, covering both stocks and flows for each labour market intervention. It also includes much qualitative information.

One of the aims of developing a database on labour market expenditure and participants is to provide comparable data for the follow-up of some aspects of the Employment Guidelines whilst taking into account national specificities.

The scope of the LMP database covers all labour market interventions which can be described as: *Public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and correcting disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy interventions in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market.*

Public interventions refer to actions taken by general government in this respect which involve expenditure, either in the form of actual disbursements or of foregone revenue (reductions in taxes, social contributions or other charges normally payable).

Three different types of intervention are recognised:

Services refer to labour market interventions where the main activity of participants is job-search related and where participation usually does not result in a change of labour market status.

Measures refer to labour market interventions where the main activity of participants is other than job-search related and where participation usually results in a change in labour market status. An activity that does not result in a change of labour market status may still be considered as a measure if the intervention fulfils the following criteria: (a) the activities undertaken are not job-search related, are supervised and constitute a full-time or significant part-time activity of participants during a significant period of time, and (b) the aim is to improve the vocational qualifications of participants, or (c) the intervention provides incentives to take-up or to provide employment (including self-employment).

Supports refer to interventions that provide financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to individuals for labour market reasons or which compensate individuals for disadvantage caused by labour market circumstance.

Classification of interventions by type of action

LMP services: 1 Labour market services

LMP measures: 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: 8 Out-of-work income maintenance and support; 9 Early retirement.

Expenditure by type

The LMP database collects data on the public expenditure associated with each intervention. For each intervention, the expenditure required should cover the whole of transfers and foregone revenue provided to the direct recipients as a result of the intervention. Any other indirect costs are considered as part of the administration costs of an intervention and should be reported in sub-category 1.2 only.

This expenditure may include: (a) transfers in the form of cash payments or reimbursements; (b) the value of directly provided goods and services; (c) amounts of revenue foregone through reductions in obligatory levies.

Details of the methodology are provided in Labour Market Policy Database Methodology Revision of June 2006.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BF-06-003/EN/KS-BF-06-003-EN.PDF

Notes on the data

2006 data for Denmark (DK) and Greece (EL) are not available.

EU-27 and EU-15: Eurostat estimations.

BE: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for category 1 and 5.

BG: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated by Eurostat for categories 2 and 6.

DE: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for categories 1 to 7.

IE: The expenditure for some interventions is estimated for categories 1, 2, 4 and 8. Total expenditure on Back to Work Allowances (Employees and Enterprise) is shown under category 4; normally this expenditure should be split between category 4 and 7. The breakdown is not available.

ES: Data from Baleares, Cataluña, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Galicia y Madrid are missing for some interventions.

FR: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for categories 1, 4, 5 and 7. For category 2 data is estimated for one measure (24% of total of category 2).

IT: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated by Eurostat for categories 1 and 4. Mixed measure in categories 4 and 7. The breakdown by component is not known so all expenditure (small amount) has been allocated to category 4.

CY: Expenditure of some interventions is estimated for category 1, 5 and 7.

LV: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for categories 1.

LU: Data are estimated for category 1. Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for categories 4 and 5.

MT: Expenditure of some interventions is estimated for category 2 and 4.

NL: Small expenditure of some interventions is estimated for categories 1 and 2.

AT: The category 2 includes small expenditure of categories 3 and 7.

PL: Data estimated for category 1.

RO: Data estimated for category 1.

FI: Expenditure of some interventions is estimated for category 5 (around 40% of total category 5).

SE: Expenditure of some interventions is estimated for category 1 (35% of total of category 1).

UK: Expenditure of some measures is estimated for categories 1, 2, 4 and 5 (around 50% of total of each category for category 2 and 5). Category 6 is estimated.

Symbols

":" not available

"-" 'not applicable', 'real zero' or 'zero by default'

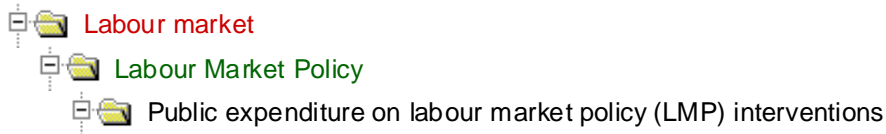
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