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TOP 5 JOBS IN EUROPE

- Finance and sales associate professionals
 - 12 300 Vacancies
 - 3 400 Vacancies
 - 2 900 Vacancies
- 2) Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
 - 12 200 Vacancies
 - 10 800 Vacancies
 - 5 100 Vacancies
- 3) Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
 - 14 100 Vacancies
 - 7 500 Vacancies
 - 1 300 Vacancies
- 4) Shop salespersons and demonstrators
 - 6 700 Vacancies
 - 2 600 Vacancies
 - 2 200 Vacancies
- 5) Personal care and related workers
 - = 12 200 Vacancies
 - 1 600 Vacancies
 - 1 000 Vacancies

Based on figures of the EURES Job Mobility Portal (15 Nov 2010)

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ A new information source: The European Job Mobility Bulletin is the first publication to describe the pattern of vacancies posted on EURES the European Job Mobility Portal by national Public Employment Services. The portal is up-dated daily. On 22nd of October 2010, the EURES Portal offered almost one million job vacancies across 31 European countries.
 - >> Read more on page 2
- ▶ Good news for jobseekers and EURES advisers The number of vacancies posted on the EURES Portal in autumn 2010 is on the up.
 - >> Read more on page 3
- ▶ Job opportunities right across Europe for waiters and waitresses; cooks; receptionists and information clerks, as well as shop salespersons and demonstrators.
 - >> Read more on page 4
- High demand for skilled manual and non-manual occupations, but also considerable demand for lower skilled services.
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- Special Focus in the first issue the Czech Republic, Denmark and Sweden.
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- ► European Vacancy Monitor
- Quarterly Labour Market Review



EURES is a cooperation network of the European Commission and national Public Employment Services to promote free movement in Europe.

A job opportunity away from home is just one click away: http://eures.europa.eu

The European Job Mobility Bulletin is published quarterly by DG Employment, Social Affairs & Equal Opportunities of the European Commission

It is a new publication within the Europe 2020 flagship initiative "An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs". It will be further refined, taking into account readers' feedback. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission may be held responsible for the use that may be made of the information contained in this publication.

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A new Information Source

One of the main features of the European Union is its diversity. We can see this in the labour markets. The situation varies not just across the countries of the EU, but the regions within the member states are also very different.

There are a number of reasons for this - the different sorts of employment in the different economic areas, the development outlook within these economic areas, the job vacancies and the skills profile of the different populations. However, a problem common to all member states is a more or less pronounced "labour market mismatch". The mismatches reflect the difference between supply and demand for jobs, the existing skills of those willing and able to work, and the needs of business. So, one possible way to deal with this is to encourage labour mobility between countries and regions.

One way to encourage labour mobility is to provide the public with regular up-to-date information on short-term trends on the European and national labour markets so that jobseekers know where the best employment possibilities are.

Given the increasing unemployment levels as well as labour shortages in some European countries monitoring changes in European labour markets and producing accurate, up to date information on employment trends, job vacancies and related factors has become crucial as never before. Once a jobseeker is equipped with this information, he/she can make a better decision as how to benefit from the diversity of the European jobs market.

To help facilitate this, under the 'New Skills for New Jobs Initiative', the European Commission has launched the "Monitoring Labour Market Developments in Europe" project. The general idea of the project is to create a monitoring and information system, which will allow us to identify trends in occupational and skills demand, and could be used as an early warning tool for recognising labour shortages. At the heart of the project lies an analysis of job vacancies, using a wide range of sources to produce the relevant

data. Disseminating the results of the analysis is expected on a quarterly basis through two different publications - the European Vacancy Monitor (EVM) and the European Job Mobility Bulletin (EJMB).

The European Vacancy Monitor puts data scattered across a wide variety of sources into one single comprehensive picture.

The <u>European Vacancy Monitor</u> is generally aimed at policy-makers in employment and education (including vocational education and training). The European Job Mobility Bulletin is a guide for EURES advisers and jobseekers. By aiming our publications at these different groups, we expect that both publications help to promote labour mobility and to plan policy decisions in Europe.

Key sources of information are the Public Employment Services (PES), the national statistical offices, temporary work agencies, online recruitment services and research institutions. Some information is also collected by international bodies like Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and Eurociett, the European Confederation of Private Employment Agencies. Data on job vacancies, job finders and hiring will provide insight into areas of growth and those with recruitment difficulties reflecting a mismatch of skills needs and supply.

The European Job Mobility Bulletin focuses on recent changes in one particular part of the European job market.

The European Job Mobility Bulletin presents the results of the analysis of job vacancies registered by PES and channelled to the EURES Job Mobility Portal (http://eures.europa.eu). This site is up-dated on a daily basis and provides real-time statistics of general interest. Anyone can use the on-line "search for a job" tool, and get a list of job vacancies at any one time. However, the pattern of change on the vacancy market during any time period would be hardly visible on the portal even if you check it regularly. Changes in the pattern of vacancies over

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time are explained in the European Job Mobility Bulletin.

We assume that a mobile jobseeker would like to know more about the jobs available in a particular country before taking a decision about changing the country where they work and live. They would have questions such as how many vacancies were recently announced, the specific occupations where there are vacancies, the business activity where demand for jobs is high, and which vacancies are difficult to fill. This kind of information, as well as some wider analysis on job vacancies, available on the EURES Job Mobility Portal could be important for the EURES advisers who are in daily contact with jobseekers.

Progressive improvement of the European Job Mobility Bulletin

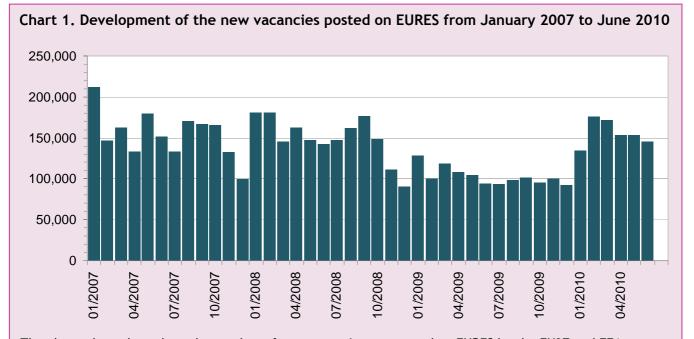
The "Monitoring Labour Market Developments in Europe" project was started in summer 2010. Labour market information will be built up step by step. The European Commission is continuously working with the national Public Employ-

ment Services to further improve the quality of the EURES Job Mobility Portal. The more countries use the opportunity to transfer all their nationally registered vacancies onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal, the more in-depth analysis will be possible. This can yield benefits for jobseekers and Public Employment Services. It would allow to give out more information about job opportunities in cross-border regions and to focus on job vacancies that are especially attractive to mobile jobseekers. All this would help to raise public awareness of the potential of the EURES Job Mobility Portal including an acknowledgement from both employers and jobseekers of the benefit they would get from using this tool.

Current Trends in the Job Vacancy Market

The EURES database covers only a segment of the broader job vacancy market because it operates with vacancies registered within national PES.

The size of this segment differs from country to



The above chart shows how the number of new vacancies announced on EURES by the EU27 and EEA countries changed from January 2007 to June 2010. Source: EURES database

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country. Comparing the total number of vacancies reported by Eurostat with the Job Vacancy Survey, the number of vacancies covered by national PES varies from 30 % to 100 % share of the national labour market.

In the first issue of the European Job Mobility Bulletin, we used the EURES database statistics from January 2006 to June 2010, as well as the information taken from the EURES Job Mobility Portal from 22nd to 25th of October 2010.

According to the EURES database, from January 2007 to July 2010, 5.8 million job vacancies all over Europe were advertised on the EURES portal.

The evolution of the number of vacancies posted on the EURES portal shows the impact of the economic crisis on the European labour market.

As can be seen in Chart 1, in 2009 the number of monthly job vacancies in the EU fell significantly, and only started to rise again in 2010. From 2008 to 2009, the monthly average of newly posted job vacancies in the EU dropped from 150 000 to 100 000. At the very beginning of 2010 the situation improved. The number of new vacancies announced on the EURES portal almost reached the level before the crisis, whereas it cannot be considered very stable.

For some countries the number of new job announcements remained high even during recession.

Interestingly, changes in numbers of job announcements varied greatly from country to country during the crisis as companies behaved very differently. So from 2007-2009, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Poland and the UK ranked first in the EURES database. In contrast, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Portugal and Slovakia posted very few job vacancies which might be partly an effect of the economic recession.

It is also worth noting that in 2008-2009, the number of job vacancies posted by Austria, Germany and France was relatively low. Most probably, businesses tried to adapt by keeping hold of their staff through flexible or short-time working arrangements and by optimising their use of staff through the re-distribution of workload. This would mean that less recruitment was needed.

Since end 2009 a turn-up can be observed which is not yet very stable.

The situation has changed in 2010. According to the observations of the EURES Job Mobility Portal between 22nd and 25th of October 2010, most vacancies were posted to the EURES portal by Austria, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK. Every day, hundreds of thousands of job vacancies are advertised in these countries.

Some positive changes during 2010 can be seen in the Chart 2 which presents the evolution of the EURES Job Vacancy Index (JV index) over the last three years. This index is calculated by comparing the number of vacancies announced during a particular month with the monthly average calculated for the period 2007-2009.

The rise in new vacancies posted on the EURES portal is a good sign for both job seekers and EURES advisers. It appears that after summer period, the number of jobs available is going up all the time. In October alone, the number of job vacancies went up by as much 150,000 reaching 950,000 by the end of the month.

Most demanded occupations in services

In the European labour market, there are certain job categories in demand on a permanent basis. Europe-wide, this includes waiters and waitresses, bartenders; cooks; helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments; receptionists and information clerks, as well as shop salespersons and demonstrators.

These are all occupations with a high turnover caused by temporary contracts and often unfavourable working conditions such as inconvenient working hours and relatively low wages.

According to the EURES Job Mobility Portal on 22nd of October, despite of the end of summer

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holiday season, waiters and waitresses were in high demand in Belgium (1,100 open vacancies), the United Kingdom (over 5,700 vacancies), and Germany (4,900 vacancies) while France and the Netherlands both had about 1,500 vacancies. Cooks are also welcome everywhere. If one looks at the number of vacancies advertised, in theory the best chances of finding a job as a cook would be in the UK (about 8,500 vacancies), Germany (over 5,200 vacancies) and France (1,500 vacancies). Even smaller countries like the Czech Republic had over 400 vacancies, while Belgium had as many as 1,100 vacancies. The number of vacancies for receptionists and information clerks is also in the thousands.

So if a jobseeker has the relevant skills and is ready to move to other countries, there are a lot of vacancies in the EU.

A jobseeker can consult a EURES adviser to help him take the best and the most carefully thought out decision.

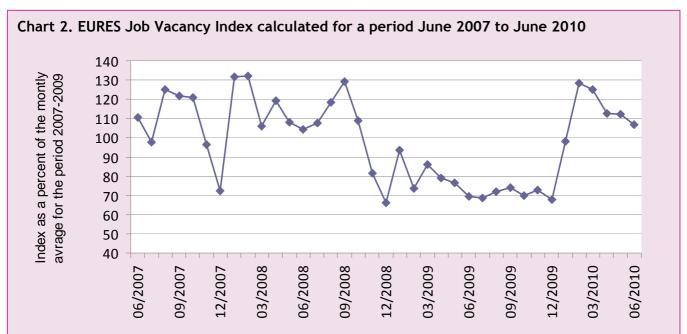
The contact details of the EURES Advisers can be found on the EURES portal (http://eures.europa.eu).

Before moving to another country, it is crucial to discuss the type of job contracts, experience required and the salary that might be possible working abroad. For all the mentioned occupations above - with exception of cleaners - it might be expected to have a good knowledge of the language of the chosen country.

Job vacancies which are "hard to fill"

It might seem surprising, but in several sectors labour shortages became more and more evident during the last two years. According to the EURES database, there are plenty of occupations for which a search for the right employee takes more than a month. This sort of discrepancy between labour demand (the needs of businesses) and labour supply (a population with relevant skills) is called a bottleneck.

Bottlenecks usually occur for the occupations where there is a high demand, but sometimes also in other situations.



The above chart shows the evolution of the EURES JV Index. It is calculated by comparing the number of vacancies announced during a particular month with the monthly average calculated for the period 2007 to 2009. Source: EURES database.

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According to the EURES database, at the end of the second quarter of 2010 the Top 5 'most difficult to fill' occupations were (in descending order):

- 1. shop, stall and market salespersons;
- 2. receptionists and information clerks;
- 3. personal care and related workers;
- 4. waiters, waitresses and bartenders; and finally
- 5. door-to-door and telephone salespersons.

Beyond working conditions an explanation can be seen in the impact of the crisis. It had a bad effect not just on the purchasing power of the consumers but also on their confidence. This period is a tough time for business. That is why during the time of the crisis, and as we come out of crisis, some jobs are difficult to fill like vacancies for shop, stall and market salespersons and demonstrators, technical and commercial sales representatives and door-to-door sellers.

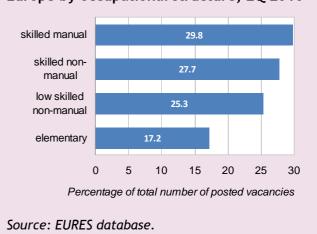
At the same time, the ageing of the population requires greater labour supply in health and long-term care, nursing, and the care of elderly people generally. The increasing proportion of women joining labour market has led to an increase in opportunities working in child care. So it is not surprising that among job vacancies that are hard to fill, there are vacancies for 'personal care and related workers'.

The faster pace of life in urban areas, and the vast amount of information which we now all come across in our daily lives, means that more and more people need some assistance when dealing with all this information. They could get such help from receptionists and information clerks, who are expected to provide information and make appointments for clients and patients for hospitals, doctors' surgeries, dentists and others.

Table 1. Occupational structure

Skilled non- manual	Legislators, senior officials and managers Professionals Technicians and associate
	professionals
Low skilled	Clerks
non-	Service and shop and market
manual	sales workers
	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
Skilled	Craft and related trades work-
manual	ers
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers
Elementary	Elementary

Chart 3. Distribution of job vacancies in Europe by occupational structure, 2Q 2010



All in all, demand remains higher for the skilled.

According to the EURES database, in the second quarter of 2010, there was highest demand for skilled manual occupations (Chart 3, see also table 1), but also a significant number of vacancies for skilled and lower skilled non-manual occupations.

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Top 5 in Europe and in selected countries

According to the data of the EURES Portal on 24th October (ISCO 3 digit), the Top 5 occupational groups most in demand in **Europe** are:

- 1. Finance and sales associate professionals,
- 2. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers,
- 3. Shop sales persons and demonstrators,
- 4. Personal care and related workers,
- 5. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters.

For the larger countries the list of Top 5 occupations more or less corresponds to this pattern, while a certain variety is normal, given different national economies and labour markets.

Top 5 occupations in **Austria** (24th of October):

- 1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (12,000 vacancies),
- 2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (2,200 vacancies).
- 3. Physics and engineering science technicians (1,500 vacancies),
- 4. Finance and sales associate professionals (1,000 vacancies),
- 5. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (1,000 vacancies).

In neighbouring **Germany**, however, the Top 5 list is slightly different:

- 1. Building finishers and related trades workers (17,000 vacancies),
- 2. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (13,800 vacancies),
- 3. Personal care workers (12,400 vacancies),
- 4. Finance and sales associate professionals (11,900 vacancies),
- 5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (11,000 vacancies),

In the **UK***, the Top 5 list is the following:

- 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (45,000 vacancies),
- 2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (41,300 vacancies),
- 3. Personal care and related workers (18,000 vacancies),
- 4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (13,000 vacancies),
- 5. Computing professionals (8,800 vacancies).
- *) the data for the UK should be treated with some caution as the numbers are partly too high due to specifics of transcoding

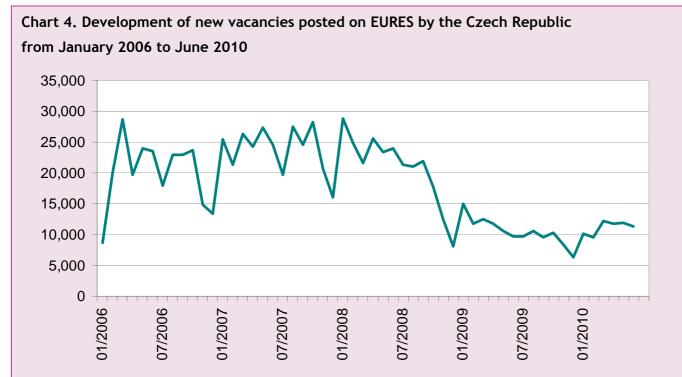
In the **Netherlands**, the national Top 5 is:

- 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,800 vacancies),
- 2. Physical and engineering science technicians (2,700 vacancies),
- 3. Building finishers and related trade workers (2,300 vacancies),
- 4. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (1,200 vacancies),
- 5. Personal care and related workers (1,000 vacancies).

The list of Top 5 occupations for **France** looks as the following:

- 1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (2,900 vacancies),
- 2. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,900 vacancies),
- 3. Shop sales persons and demonstrators (1,700 vacancies),
- 4. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,500 vacancies),
- 5. Building finishers and related trade workers (1,300 vacancies).

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The above chart shows that even in the crisis a considerable number of vacancies were posted on EURES by the Czech Republic. Source: EURES database.

Special focus: Job opportunities in the Czech Republic, Denmark and Sweden

The section gives some useful detailed information about job vacancy developments in the Czech Republic, Denmark and Sweden. These countries were chosen because together with Ireland, Slovenia and Finland they belong to the group of six countries whose national Public Employment Services transfer all their data on job vacancies onto the European Job Mobility Portal. They share this information with everyone in Europe, and provide all Europeans with an opportunity for a wider job search.

In this section, we have information for each of these countries on:

 The number of vacancies posted monthly onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal and their occupational distribution (based on data from the EURES database),

- The variety of contracts offered (EURES database data from the second quarter of 2010),
- The Top 5 list of the most demanded occupations (EURES Job Mobility Portal on 22nd of October 2010, ISCO 3-digit),
- Trends of the Top 5 for the last four years (EURES database, ISCO 4-digit),
- The regional distribution of job vacancies first notified 22nd of October 2010,
- Labour shortages (based on the EURES database data of the second quarter of 2010).

1. Job opportunities in the Czech Republic

On 22nd of October 2010, over 24,000 jobs vacancies posted on EURES were available in the Czech Republic.

It is worth knowing that there is no Job Vacancy survey in the Czech Republic. Job Vacancy statistics are solely based on the administrative data provided by the national PES. Due to com-

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Table 2. Top 5 Czech vacancies posted onto the EURES portal in October 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (ISCO 3 digit)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
1st	Building frame and related trades workers	Building frame and related trades workers	Building frame and related trades workers	Finance and sales associate professionals
2nd	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades work- ers	Assemblers	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades work- ers	Building frame and related trades workers
3rd	Motor-vehicle drivers	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades work- ers	Assemblers	Housekeeping and restaurant services work- ers
4th	Metal mould- ers, welders, sheet-metal workers	Motor-vehicle drivers	Metal mould- ers, welders, sheet-metal workers	Motor vehicle drivers
5th	Assemblers	Manufacturing labourers	Motor-vehicle drivers	Physical and engineering science techni- cians

pulsory registration of vacancies the PES is supposed to cover 100 per cent of the national vacancy market.

As can be seen in the Chart 4, during the last three years, the Czech Republic saw significant demand for labour. Although the number of new job vacancies posted monthly onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal dropped at the end of 2008 by 50 per cent, it was still high during 2009. Up to 10,000 vacancies per month were posted onto the EURES Portal.

The EURES database shows that skilled non-manual and skilled manual jobs were almost equally in demand (making together over 70 % of all job vacancies posted on the EURES Job Mobility Portal). As a consequence the demand for less skilled or unskilled jobs is low.

The majority of vacancies are for full-time permanent contracts. This can be a decisive factor for those who would like to move abroad but are still nervous of the risks involved in taking on a temporary job.

The most recent Top 5 occupations in the Czech Republic are the following:

- Finance and sales associate professionals, 1,000,
- 2. Physical and engineering science technicians 900,
- 3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers, 900,
- 4. Motor -vehicle drivers, 600,
- 5. Building frame and related trades workers, 400.

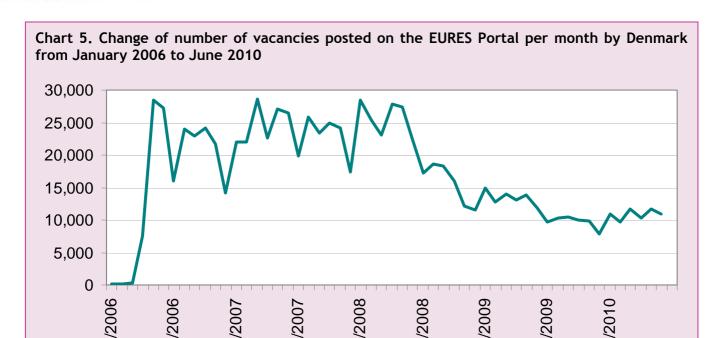
On 22 October, the number of vacancies for sales repre-

sentatives exceeded 1,000. Job vacancies for physical and engineering science technicians stood at about 900, almost evenly distributed among the different regions of the Czech Republic. This is not typical as in general, the majority of vacancies are concentrated in Prague, the capital, and the Central Bohemian region around Prague, thanks to its attractive strategic location for foreign investors and strong provision of services, primarily in the tourist sector.

The EURES database provides an opportunity to look back on the job vacancies posted onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal starting from January 2006. It also allows identifying changes in the Top 5 list for the Czech Republic (Table 2).

Obviously, the crisis had an effect: the previous demand for metal, machinery and related trade

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The above chart shows the development of the monthly number of new vacancies posted on EURES by Denmark. Source: EURES database.

workers decreased significantly. However, there is continued demand for labour in the construction sector and for motor-vehicle (heavy truck and lorry) drivers. In times of crisis, finance and sales professionals are in greater demand.

According to the EURES database, for a number of occupations employers have recruitment difficulties. So, workers qualified in these areas who have lost their job in their own country could check out an option to move to the Czech Republic.

The highest labour shortage (occupations with vacancies open for longer than a month) identified at the end of the second quarter of 2010 in the Czech Republic was for rubber-products machine operators, electrical mechanics and fitters as well as for plumbers and pipe fitters.

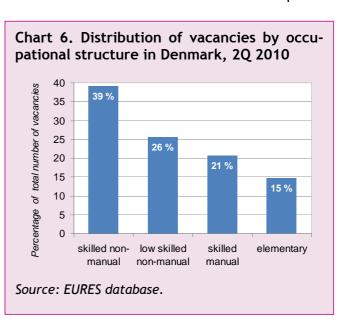
2. Vacancy market in Denmark

In recent years, Denmark has been among the ten most competitive countries in the world.

Up until 2008, Denmark was well-known for high employment and very low unemployment, and

the number of commuters from Sweden and Germany in particular grew strongly. Meanwhile, the economic crisis has led to a rise in unemployment, which reached 7% in September 2010.

The evolution of the number of vacancies posted



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on the EURES portal (Chart 4) clearly reflects the drop in labour demand in the second half of 2008 and the beginning of recovery in 2010; in the meantime it also shows that every month more than 10,000 new vacancies were registered within the Public Employment Services and posted onto the EURES portal.

Although according to the data of the EURES database, the *skilled non-manual jobs* are the most in demand, the variety of job vacancies posted onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal (Chart 6) would indicate that even a *low-skilled* person might get a job there.

The list of Top 5 occupations in Denmark is rather volatile and heavily influenced by seasonal demand for certain jobs. As an example, at the end of June 2010 the two top positions of

the list were shared by "food processing and related trades workers" (up to 1,000 vacancies) and "philologists, translators and interpreters" (over 500 vacancies posted on EURES). However, by the end of October, these vacancies did not exist anymore.

According to the data on the EURES Job Mobility Portal, the *Top 5* job vacancies in **Denmark** are:

- 1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers, 400,
- 2. Personal care and related workers, 350,
- 3. Shop salespersons and demonstrators, 300
- 4. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers, 250,
- 5. Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals, 200.

The country is a service and knowledge society. Obviously, the service sector has more demand for labour. A review of the job vacancies posted onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal in 2006-2009 shows that this has been the case for the last four years. According to the EURES database, the Top 5 list did not change a lot over the last five years (Table 3).

For those jobseekers who would be interested in getting employment in pre-primary education institutions (kindergartens and nurseries) in Denmark, we would recommend to find out whether this occupation is in the list of the regulated professions, and whether there are special requirements for these jobs in Denmark.

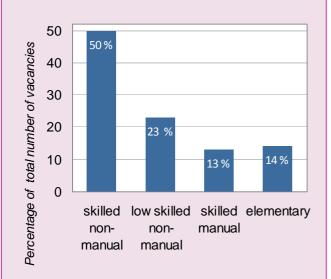
Table 3. Top 5 vacancies posted by Denmark onto the EURES portal in October 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
1st	Food processing and related trades workers	Personal care and related workers	Food processing and related trades workers	Food processing and related trades workers
2nd	Personal care and related workers	Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	Personal care and related workers	Personal care and related workers
3rd	Housekeep- ing and res- taurant ser- vices work- ers	Housekeep- ing and res- taurant ser- vices workers	Shop sales- persons and demonstrators	Pre-primary education teaching as- sociate pro- fessionals
4th	Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	Shop sales- persons and demonstrators	Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	Housekeep- ing and res- taurant ser- vices workers
5th	Street ven- dors and related workers	Food processing and related trades workers	Pre-primary education teaching as- sociate pro- fessionals	Nursing and midwifery associate professionals

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According to the EURES database, the significant *labour shortage* (up to 1,000 vacancies open for longer than for a month) identified at the end of

Chart 7. Distribution of job vacancies by occupational structure in Sweden, 2Q 2010



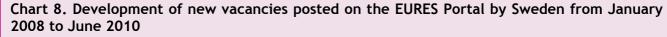
Source: EURES database.

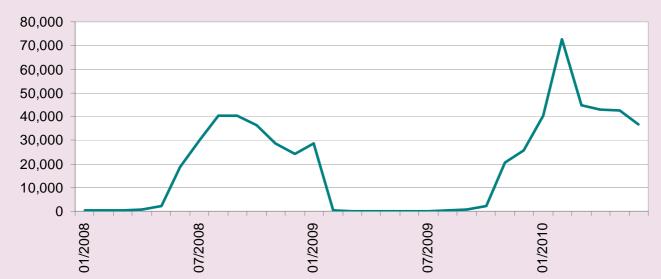
the second quarter of 2010 in Denmark was for helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments, transport labourers and freight handlers as well as shop, stall and market salespersons.

As it says on the EURES Job Mobility Portal "Denmark. Short overview of the labour market", in the coming years the public sector in particular will be characterised by a shortage of qualified workers, such as health workers and care workers in the eldercare sector. In addition, there will be a need for well-qualified specialists in the private sector, including in the areas of IT and biotechnology / pharmaceuticals.

3. Job opportunities in Sweden

Employment growth has been strong in the Swedish labour market in recent years, but the weakening economy has meant fewer jobs and rising unemployment (8 % in September 2010). Industry is being hardest hit by the fall in employment.





The above chart shows that the number of new vacancies posted onto the EURES Portal fully reflects deteriorating of Swedish economy in 2009. Source: EURES database.

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Table 4. Top 5 vacancies posted by Sweden onto the EURES portal in October 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 st	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers	Building frame and related trades work- ers	Finance and sales associate professionals	Personal care and related workers
2 nd	Computer associate professionals	Housekeeping and restau- rant services workers	Street ven- dors and re- lated workers	Finance and sales associate professionals
3 rd	Electrical and elec- tronic equipment mechanics and fitters	Forestry and related workers	Shop sales- persons and demonstrators	Shop salesper- sons and dem- onstrators
4 th	Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	Computing professionals	Housekeeping and restau- rant services workers	Housekeeping and restaurant services work- ers
5 th	Building fin- ishers and related trades work- ers	Architects, engineers and related professionals	Computing professionals	Street vendors and related workers

According to the data on the EURES database, during the last three years the number of new vacancies posted on the EURES portal by Sweden has been neither very stable nor high (Chart 8), but in 2010 the situation improved.

Comparing the number of vacancies opened at the end of the second quarter of 2010 by the EURES database with the number of vacancies reported by Eurostat (Job vacancy survey) we could assume that the national Public Employment service shares 62 % of the national vacancy market.

At the end of October 2010, 30,000 vacancies posted onto the EURES Job Mobility Portal by Swedish Public Employment Services were waiting to be filled in by a successful candidate.

The majority of vacancies are concentrated in Stockholm, the capital, and the Västa Gotäland, which is in the south-west. So, before taking the decision to move, every jobseeker is recommended either to check the EURES Job Mobility Portal independently, or to talk to the nearest EURES adviser to find out about the exact location of the vacancy that is of interest.

As far as the occupational structure of vacancies is concerned, most jobs advertised in Sweden (according to data of the EURES database as of the second quarter of 2010) require higher education. However, this is not automatically reflected in the TOP 5 list.

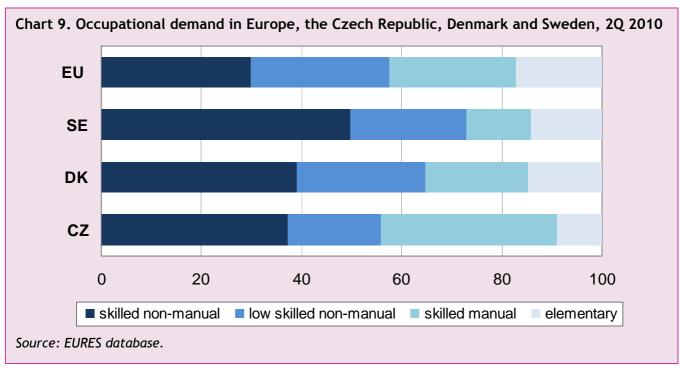
According to the EURES database, permanent full-time contracts are much more frequent in the sorts of jobs

offered. 82 % of job offers are permanent fulltime, the rest are temporary full-time contracts. The Top 5 occupations in **Sweden** on 22nd of October were:

- 1. Finance and sales associate professionals, 2,000,
- 2. Computing professionals, 1, 700,
- 3. Personal care and related workers, 800,
- 4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers, 800,
- 5. Shop salespersons and demonstrators, 800.

The list of the Top 5 occupations changed somewhat during the last four years. While there is continued demand for IT staff, finance and sales professionals have taken the leading

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position and the services sector has seen more demand for labour.

According to the EURES database, the *labour* shortage (vacancies open for longer than a month) identified at the end of the second quarter of 2010 in Sweden, was for transport labour-

ers, medical doctors, nursing and midwifery professionals, and artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals.

Conclusions

There are interesting differences and similarities

in the job vacancy situation in the countries we analysed in this Special Focus for the first issue of the EJMB.

The table of the Top 5 Occupations for the three selected countries clearly shows, as one would expect, that there are similarities between Denmark and Sweden: labour demand in the service sector is prominent, while for the Czech Republic the Top 5 occupations are more country-specific and shows continued demand in the construction sector, as well as job opportunities for electrical and electronic equipment mechanics.

Table 5. Top 5 Occupations in October 2010 for three selected countries

Czech Republic	Denmark	Sweden
Finance and sales associate professionals	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	Finance and sales associate professionals
Physical and engi- neering science technicians	Personal care and related workers	Computing professional
Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	Shop salespersons and demonstrators	Personal care and related workers
Motor-vehicle driv- ers	Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
Building frame and related trades workers	Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals	Shop salespersons and demonstrators

Source: EURES Job Mobility Portal (24 October 2010)

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The distribution of job vacancies by type of contract was not similar. Permanent full-time contracts were much more frequent in the Czech Republic and Sweden, much less in Denmark. This is what one would expect given the characteristics of the labour force in these countries.

Occupational demand in the selected countries differs from the pattern in the rest of Europe. These countries are mostly looking for skilled non-manual jobs. Higher education qualifications are much more expected in Sweden; and slightly less in the Czech Republic and Denmark. Above all in the Czech Republic demand is rather high for skilled manual workers.

While there are labour shortages in all three countries; the most prominent is in the service sector in Denmark.