



Labour market

Labour market statistics are at the heart of many EU policies following the introduction of an employment chapter into the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997. The extraordinary European Council of Luxembourg in November 1997 endorsed an ambitious European employment strategy (EES) aimed at reducing unemployment and the gender gap, while promoting sustainable increases of employment rates. The Lisbon summit in the spring of 2000 put full employment with more and better jobs on the European agenda, setting ambitious EU targets for the year 2010, namely:

- 70 % for the total employment rate;
- 60 % for the female employment rate.

The Stockholm Council in the spring of 2001 subsequently added an employment rate target for persons aged between 55 and 64 years to reach 50 % in the EU by 2010.

In its mid-term review of the EES in 2005, the European Commission made a set of new proposals concerning employment guidelines for the period 2005-08, reflecting a switch of emphasis in favour of growth and employment, with the aim of:

- attracting and retaining more people in employment, increasing labour supply and modernising social protection systems;
- improving the adaptability of the workforce and the business sector;
- increasing investment in human capital through better education and skills.

A Council Decision on 7 July 2008 on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States⁽¹⁾ introduced a follow-on set of integrated guidelines for the period 2008-2010. These are based on three pillars: macroeconomic policies, microeconomic reforms and employment policies. The Decision introduces a range of guidelines and benchmarks designed to set priorities for the Member States employment policies, such that these reflect the revised Lisbon strategy and take account of common social objectives, including the goals of full employment, improving quality and productivity at work and strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion.

(1) <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st10/st10614-re02.en08.pdf>.



7.1 People in the labour market – employment

Introduction

EU citizens have the right to work in any Member State without the need for work permits. Although some temporary restrictions apply for workers from countries that joined the EU since 2004, this freedom of movement is designed to help create a single market for jobs and could potentially provide a boost to the economy while helping thousands of people to achieve their career and lifestyle aspirations.

All EU citizens that move to work in another Member State must be treated in the same way as nationals in terms of employment rights that cover work-related issues like pay and dismissal. It is also possible for job hunters to get their unemployment benefits paid in another EU country for a period of time while they try to secure employment.

Flexible working conditions – for example, part-time work or work from home – are thought to stimulate employment and activity rates, by encouraging more persons into the labour force. Other initiatives that may encourage a higher proportion of persons into the labour market include improvements in the availability of childcare facilities, or providing opportunities for lifelong learning. Nevertheless, job mobility within the EU remains relatively low, as just 2 % of the working age population of the EU currently lives and works in another Member State.

Central to this theme is the issue of ‘flexicurity’: policies that simultaneously address the flexibility of labour markets, work organisation and labour relations, while also taking into account the reconciliation of work and private life, employment security and social protection. It is often argued that if individuals and couples are unable to achieve their desired work/family life balance, not only is their welfare lower but economic development is also curtailed through a reduction in the supply of labour. In this way, flexible working arrangements can be viewed as encouraging more people into work, while liberating individuals to make family choices such as whether to try to have a family or spend more time with children. In contrast, an inflexible labour market can be seen as one reason behind a reduction in birth rates, which has clear repercussions for future labour supply, as well as the knock-on effects regarding the financial sustainability of social protection systems.

Definitions and data availability

Given the considerable interest in labour market policies post-Lisbon, the European Labour Force Survey (LFS) has grown in importance and has become a key tool for observing labour market developments. The LFS is a quarterly household sample survey carried out in the Member States of the European Union, candidate countries and EFTA countries (except

Liechtenstein). It is the main source of information concerning the situation and trends within the labour market of the EU. The LFS primarily reports on the EU's population of working age (15 years and more) which is composed of persons in employment, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons. It provides comprehensive information on these three categories, describing the employment situation of employed persons by reporting on, for example, their education level, the branches in which they work, their occupations, as well as their propensity to engage in part-time work, the duration of their work contracts, and their search for new jobs. Note that coverage in terms of labour force status is restricted to those aged 16 and over in Spain and the United Kingdom. In Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden (from 2001 onwards) and Norway, the coverage relates to those aged 15 to 74, while in Sweden (prior to 2001) and Iceland, coverage refers to those aged 16 to 74. The sample size amounts approximately to 1.5 million individuals each quarter, with quarterly sampling rates of between 0.2 % and 3.3 % in each country. During the period from 1998 to 2005, the survey underwent a transition towards a continuous quarterly survey. All EU Member States now provide quarterly results.

The economically **active population** (labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons. **Employment/activity rates** represent employed/active persons as a percentage of same age total population.

Employed persons are defined as persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week performed some work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for example, illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training. **Self-employed persons** work in their own business, farm or professional practice. A self-employed person is considered to be working if she/he meets one of the following criteria: works for the purpose of earning profit; spends time on the operation of a business, or; is in the process of setting-up a business. **Employees** are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included.

Annual employment growth gives the change in percentage terms from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area.

A **full-time/part-time** distinction in the main job is declared by the respondent, except in Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, where thresholds for usual hours worked are used.

The indicator for **employed persons with a second job** refers to persons with more than one job at the same time. Persons having changed job during the reference week are not counted as having two jobs.



A job is considered as **temporary** if employer and employee agree that its end is determined by objective conditions, such as a specific date, the completion of an assignment or return of the employee who was temporarily replaced. Typical cases include: 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); persons with specific training contracts.

The **dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates** shows regional differences in employment within countries and groups of countries (EU-27, euro area). It is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and will rise if there is an increase in the differences between employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for several countries as these comprise only one or a handful of NUTS level 2 regions. However, the employment rates of these countries are used to compute the indicator at a European level.

Main findings

The employment rate among the EU-27's population aged between 15 and 64 years old was 65.4 % in 2007. Although this represented a further rise in the employment rate since the relative low of 60.7 % recorded in 1997, it remains below the target of 70 % that the Lisbon European Council set for 2010. Employment rates above 70 % were achieved in seven of the Member States (Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, the United Kingdom, Cyprus and Finland). In contrast, employment rates below 60 % were recorded in Romania, Italy, Hungary, Poland and Malta.

Employment rates within the Member States often varied considerably according to regional patterns, with a relatively high dispersion (16.3 %) observed across Italy (as measured by the coefficient of variation for regions at NUTS 2 level). In contrast, there was relatively little divergence in employment rates across the regions of Austria, Greece, Portugal or Sweden (all below 4 %). The dispersion of regional employment across the whole of the EU-27 was seen to be converging, as the coefficient of variation declined from 13.2 % to 11.1 % between 2002 and 2007.

The Lisbon European Council of 2000 set a target employment rate for women of 60 % across the EU. In 2007, the employment rate for women was 58.3 % in the EU-27, a significantly higher rate than that recorded in 2001 (54.3 %), although considerably lower than the corresponding rate for men (72.5 %). Some 15 of the Member States recorded employment rates for women above the target of 60 % in 2007, with the rates in Denmark and Sweden exceeding 70 %.

The Stockholm European Council of 2001 set a target employment rate for older workers (aged between 55 and 64 years) of 50 % by 2010. The employment rate for older workers across the EU-27 was 44.7 % in 2007, much higher than the corresponding rate (37.7 %) recorded in 2001. The employment rate for older workers was higher than 50 % in 12 of the Member States, with the highest rates recorded in Sweden (70.0 %); note there is no official retirement age in this country.

There were considerable differences between employment rates, according to the level of educational attainment. The employment rate of those aged 25 to 64⁽²⁾ who had completed tertiary education

(2) For statistics on education level attainment, the age group 25 to 64 is used instead of 15 to 64.

was 85.3 % across the EU-27 in 2007, much higher than the rate (57.2 %) for those who had only attained a low educational level (primary or lower secondary education).

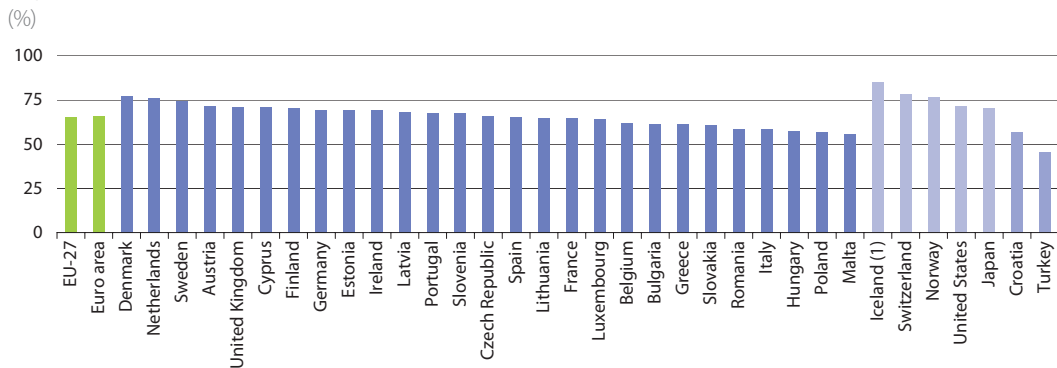
The proportion of the workforce working part-time in the EU-27 increased steadily from 15.9 % in 1997 to 18.2 % by 2007. The highest proportion of people working part-time was found in the Netherlands (46.8 % in 2007), followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark, where part-time work accounted in each case for about a quarter of those in employment. In contrast, part-time employment was relatively uncommon in Bulgaria (1.7 % of those in employment), Slovakia (2.6 %) and Hungary (4.1 %). A little less than one third (31.2 %) of the women employed in the EU-27 did so on a part-time basis in 2007, a much higher proportion than the corresponding share

(7.7 %) for men. Three quarters (75.0 %) of all women employed in the Netherlands worked on a part-time basis in 2007, by far the highest rate among the Member States⁽³⁾.

Slightly less than one third (31.7 %) of employees in Spain were employed on a temporary basis in 2007, and this share was more than a quarter (28.2 %) of employees in Poland. There was a considerable range in the propensity to use limited duration contracts between Member States that may, at least to some degree, reflect national practices, the supply and demand of labour and the ease with which employers can hire or fire. Among the remaining Member States, the proportion of employees working on a contract of limited duration ranged from 22.4 % in Portugal down to just 1.6 % in Romania.

(3) Anyone working fewer than 35 hours a week is considered as working part-time in the Netherlands.

Figure 7.1: Employment rate, 2007



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010)

**Table 7.1: Employment rate**

(%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	60.7	61.2	61.8	62.2	62.5	62.3	62.6	62.9	63.5	64.5	65.4
Euro area	58.5	59.2	60.4	61.5	62.2	62.4	62.7	63.2	63.8	64.8	65.7
Belgium	56.8	57.4	59.3	60.5	59.9	59.9	59.6	60.3	61.1	61.0	62.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	50.4	49.7	50.6	52.5	54.2	55.8	58.6	61.7
Czech Republic	:	67.3	65.6	65.0	65.0	65.4	64.7	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1
Denmark	74.9	75.1	76.0	76.3	76.2	75.9	75.1	75.7	75.9	77.4	77.1
Germany (1)	63.7	63.9	65.2	65.6	65.8	65.4	65.0	65.0	66.0	67.5	69.4
Estonia	:	64.6	61.5	60.4	61.0	62.0	62.9	63.0	64.4	68.1	69.4
Ireland	57.6	60.6	63.3	65.2	65.8	65.5	65.5	66.3	67.6	68.6	69.1
Greece	55.1	56.0	55.9	56.5	56.3	57.5	58.7	59.4	60.1	61.0	61.4
Spain (1)	49.5	51.3	53.8	56.3	57.8	58.5	59.8	61.1	63.3	64.8	65.6
France	59.6	60.2	60.9	62.1	62.8	63.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	64.6
Italy (2)	51.3	51.9	52.7	53.7	54.8	55.5	56.1	57.6	57.6	58.4	58.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	65.7	67.8	68.6	69.2	68.9	68.5	69.6	71.0
Latvia	:	59.9	58.8	57.5	58.6	60.4	61.8	62.3	63.3	66.3	68.3
Lithuania	:	62.3	61.7	59.1	57.5	59.9	61.1	61.2	62.6	63.6	64.9
Luxembourg	59.9	60.5	61.7	62.7	63.1	63.4	62.2	62.5	63.6	63.6	64.2
Hungary	52.4	53.7	55.6	56.3	56.2	56.2	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3
Malta	:	:	:	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.2	54.0	53.9	54.8	55.7
Netherlands	68.5	70.2	71.7	72.9	74.1	74.4	73.6	73.1	73.2	74.3	76.0
Austria (2)	67.8	67.9	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.7	68.9	67.8	68.6	70.2	71.4
Poland	58.9	59.0	57.6	55.0	53.4	51.5	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0
Portugal (3)	65.7	66.8	67.4	68.4	69.0	68.8	68.1	67.8	67.5	67.9	67.8
Romania (4)	65.4	64.2	63.2	63.0	62.4	57.6	57.6	57.7	57.6	58.8	58.8
Slovenia	62.6	62.9	62.2	62.8	63.8	63.4	62.6	65.3	66.0	66.6	67.8
Slovakia	:	60.6	58.1	56.8	56.8	56.8	57.7	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7
Finland	63.3	64.6	66.4	67.2	68.1	68.1	67.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.3
Sweden (1)	69.5	70.3	71.7	73.0	74.0	73.6	72.9	72.1	72.5	73.1	74.2
United Kingdom (5)	69.9	70.5	71.0	71.2	71.4	71.3	71.5	71.6	71.7	71.5	71.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	53.4	53.4	54.7	55.0	55.6	57.1
Turkey	:	:	:	48.8	47.8	46.9	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.9	45.8
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	83.3	82.3	83.8	84.6	85.1
Norway	:	:	:	77.5	77.2	76.8	75.5	75.1	74.8	75.4	76.8
Switzerland	76.9	78.0	78.4	78.3	79.1	78.9	77.9	77.4	77.2	77.9	78.6
Japan	70.0	69.5	68.8	68.8	68.7	68.2	68.3	68.6	69.2	69.9	70.6
United States	73.5	73.8	73.9	74.0	73.1	71.9	71.2	71.2	71.5	71.9	71.7

(1) Break in series, 2005.

(2) Break in series, 2004.

(3) Break in series, 1998.

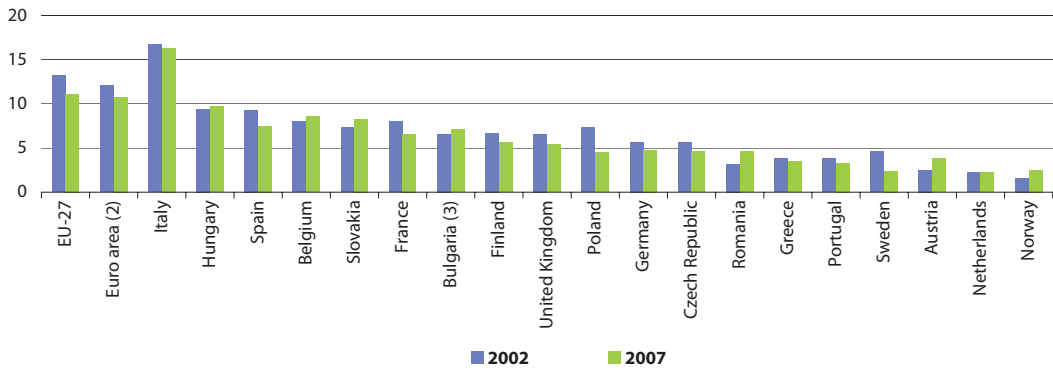
(4) Break in series, 2002.

(5) Break in series, 2000.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010)

Figure 7.2: Dispersion of regional employment rates (1)

(coefficient of variation of employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level))



(1) At the NUTS 2 level: Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and Iceland are treated as one region; Ireland has two regions.

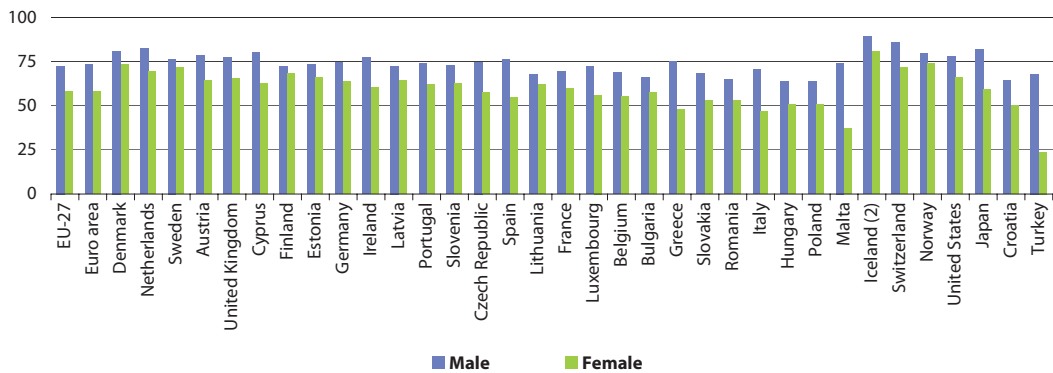
(2) EA-13 instead of EA-15.

(3) 2003 instead of 2002.

Source: Eurostat (tsisc050)

Figure 7.3: Employment rate by gender, 2007 (1)

(%)



(1) The figure is ranked on the average of male and female.

(2) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010)

**Table 7.2:** Employment rates for selected population groups

(%)

	Male		Female		Older workers	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	70.3	72.5	54.4	58.3	38.5	44.7
Euro area	71.7	73.4	53.1	58.0	36.4	43.3
Belgium	68.3	68.7	51.4	55.3	26.6	34.4
Bulgaria	53.7	66.0	47.5	57.6	27.0	42.6
Czech Republic	73.9	74.8	57.0	57.3	40.8	46.0
Denmark	80.0	81.0	71.7	73.2	57.9	58.6
Germany	71.8	74.7	58.9	64.0	38.9	51.5
Estonia	66.5	73.2	57.9	65.9	51.6	60.0
Ireland	75.4	77.4	55.4	60.6	48.0	53.8
Greece	72.2	74.9	42.9	47.9	39.2	42.4
Spain	72.6	76.2	44.4	54.7	39.6	44.6
France	69.5	69.3	56.7	60.0	34.7	38.3
Italy	69.1	70.7	42.0	46.6	28.9	33.8
Cyprus	78.9	80.0	59.1	62.4	49.4	55.9
Latvia	64.3	72.5	56.8	64.4	41.7	57.7
Lithuania	62.7	67.9	57.2	62.2	41.6	53.4
Luxembourg	75.1	72.3	51.6	56.1	28.1	32.0
Hungary	62.9	64.0	49.8	50.9	25.6	33.1
Malta	74.7	74.2	33.9	36.9	30.1	28.3
Netherlands	82.4	82.2	66.2	69.6	42.3	50.9
Austria	76.4	78.4	61.3	64.4	29.1	38.6
Poland	56.9	63.6	46.2	50.6	26.1	29.7
Portugal	76.5	73.8	61.4	61.9	51.4	50.9
Romania	63.6	64.8	51.8	52.8	37.3	41.4
Slovenia	68.2	72.7	58.6	62.6	24.5	33.5
Slovakia	62.4	68.4	51.4	53.0	22.8	35.6
Finland	70.0	72.1	66.2	68.5	47.8	55.0
Sweden	74.9	76.5	72.2	71.8	68.0	70.0
United Kingdom	77.6	77.3	65.2	65.5	53.4	57.4
Croatia	60.5	64.4	46.7	50.0	24.8	35.8
Turkey	66.9	68.0	27.0	23.8	35.7	29.5
Iceland	:	89.1	:	80.8	:	84.7
Norway	79.9	79.5	73.7	74.0	66.2	69.0
Switzerland	86.2	85.6	71.5	71.6	64.6	67.2
Japan	79.8	81.7	56.5	59.4	61.6	66.1
United States	77.9	77.7	66.0	65.9	59.4	61.8

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010 and tsiem020)

**Table 7.3:** Total employment rate, by highest level of education, 2007

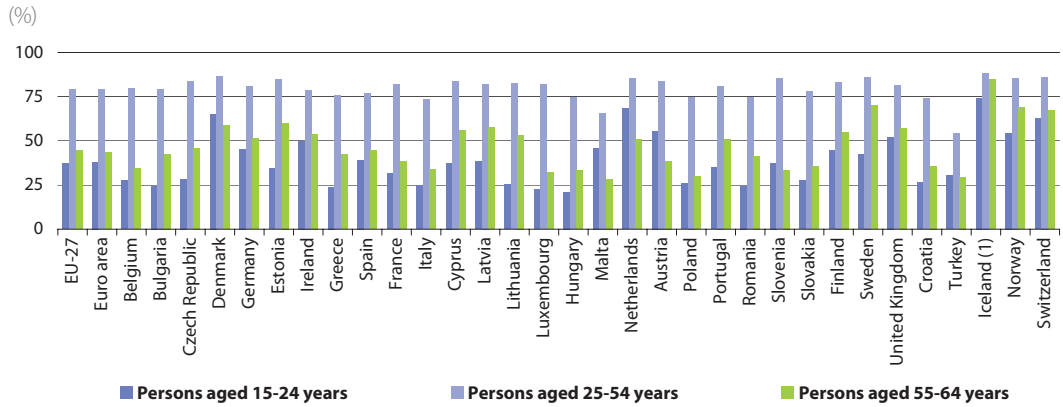
(% of age group 25-64 years)

	Pre-primary, primary & lower secondary - ISCED levels 0-2	Upper secondary & post-secondary non-tertiary - ISCED levels 3-4	Tertiary - ISCED levels 5-6
EU-27	57.2	74.6	85.3
Belgium	49.8	74.2	84.9
Bulgaria	44.5	75.7	85.1
Czech Republic	45.7	76.1	85.2
Denmark	66.6	82.5	87.8
Germany	54.9	74.9	86.1
Estonia	56.7	79.4	87.4
Ireland	58.7	77.1	86.7
Greece	59.9	69.5	83.0
Spain	60.6	76.3	84.4
France	58.0	75.8	83.5
Italy	52.8	74.5	80.2
Cyprus	66.1	79.3	87.6
Latvia	59.7	77.7	87.3
Lithuania	49.1	75.8	89.4
Luxembourg	62.3	73.9	84.5
Hungary	38.5	70.2	80.4
Malta	47.1	81.4	86.6
Netherlands	61.9	80.3	87.7
Austria	57.9	76.9	86.8
Poland	41.0	65.2	84.5
Portugal	71.6	79.8	85.9
Romania	53.8	70.1	86.9
Slovenia	56.2	75.1	87.7
Slovakia	29.1	73.2	84.2
Finland	58.6	76.2	85.2
Sweden	66.6	83.1	88.5
United Kingdom	64.3	81.2	88.0
Croatia	44.6	67.8	82.2
Turkey	45.3	62.3	75.6
Iceland	84.1	88.6	92.2
Norway	65.8	83.2	90.5
Switzerland	66.3	81.4	90.1

Source: Eurostat (tsdec430)



Figure 7.4: Employment rate by age group, 2007

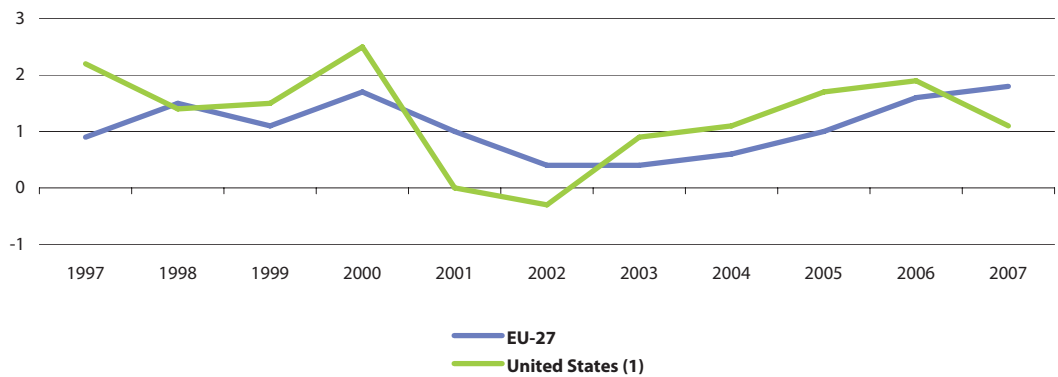


(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

Figure 7.5: Annual employment growth

(% change compared with previous year)



(1) Estimate, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb050)

Table 7.4: Annual employment growth

(% change compared with previous year)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.8
Euro area	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.8
Belgium	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.7
Bulgaria	-3.9	-0.2	-2.1	4.9	-0.8	0.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.8
Czech Republic	0.2	-1.5	-3.4	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.8
Denmark	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	-1.1	-0.6	0.9	1.6	1.6
Germany	-0.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.7
Estonia	0.0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.0	5.4	0.7
Ireland	5.6	8.6	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6
Greece	-0.5	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.5	1.2
Spain	3.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.1
France	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.3
Italy	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.1
Cyprus	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	1.8	3.2
Latvia	4.4	-0.3	-1.8	-2.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	4.8	3.5
Lithuania	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-4.0	-3.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	2.5	1.7	2.9
Luxembourg	3.1	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	3.2	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.2
Hungary	0.2	1.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.1
Malta	:	:	:	8.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	-0.6	1.3	1.3	2.6
Netherlands	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.5	1.8	2.4
Austria	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.2
Poland (1)	2.6	1.3	-0.9	-2.4	-3.2	-1.9	-12.5	-0.3	1.0	1.9	4.5
Portugal	2.6	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	-1.7	-1.5	2.8	1.3
Slovenia	-1.9	-0.2	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.7
Slovakia	-1.0	-0.5	-2.5	-2.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	-0.2	1.4	2.3	2.1
Finland	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.2
Sweden	-1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	1.7	2.3
United Kingdom	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
Croatia	3.2	-3.0	-3.3	4.0	-5.4	4.2	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	2.0
Turkey	-2.5	2.8	2.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.8	-1.0	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
Norway	2.9	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	3.4	4.0
United States	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.0	-0.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.1

(1) 2003, break in series.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb050)



Table 7.5: Persons working part-time and persons with a second job
(% of total employment)

	Persons employed working part-time			Persons in employment with second job		
	1997 (1)	2002	2007 (2)	1997 (3)	2002	2007 (4)
EU-27	15.9	16.2	18.2	:	3.6	3.9
Euro area	14.7	16.3	19.6	:	2.8	3.4
Belgium	15.2	19.1	22.1	2.7	3.4	3.9
Bulgaria	:	2.5	1.7	:	0.8	0.8
Czech Republic	5.7	4.9	5.0	3.9	2.4	1.7
Denmark	22.5	20.0	24.1	7.3	10.6	9.9
Germany (5)	17.6	20.8	26.0	2.6	2.2	3.8
Estonia	8.6	7.7	8.2	9.2	4.4	3.6
Ireland	13.6	16.5	16.8	2.1	2.0	2.7
Greece	4.8	4.4	5.6	3.8	3.2	3.2
Spain (6)	7.9	8.0	11.8	1.6	1.7	2.6
France	17.0	16.4	17.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
Italy (7)	6.8	8.6	13.6	1.5	1.3	1.8
Cyprus	:	7.2	7.3	:	5.0	4.4
Latvia	12.8	9.7	6.4	5.1	7.1	6.2
Lithuania	:	10.8	8.6	6.1	6.7	6.1
Luxembourg	8.2	10.7	17.8	1.2	1.1	2.0
Hungary	3.7	3.6	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.6
Malta	:	8.3	11.1	:	4.7	5.3
Netherlands	37.9	43.9	46.8	5.4	5.9	7.2
Austria (7)	14.7	19.0	22.6	4.1	3.7	4.3
Poland	10.6	10.8	9.2	9.5	8.2	7.7
Portugal (8)	10.6	11.2	12.1	6.5	6.8	6.7
Romania (9)	14.9	11.8	9.7	8.3	4.6	3.9
Slovenia	:	6.1	9.3	2.6	2.2	3.8
Slovakia	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.1
Finland	10.9	12.8	14.1	4.2	3.9	4.3
Sweden (6)	20.2	21.5	25.0	7.9	9.6	8.1
United Kingdom (10)	24.6	25.4	25.5	4.8	4.2	3.7
Croatia	:	8.3	8.6	:	3.6	3.1
Turkey	:	6.9	8.8	:	:	2.7
Iceland	:	:	21.7	16.6	17.7	11.8
Norway	:	26.4	28.2	8.1	8.8	7.9
Switzerland	29.4	31.7	33.5	5.3	6.3	7.4

(1) The Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia, 1998.

(2) Ireland, 2004.

(3) Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia, 1998.

(4) Iceland, 2006.

(5) 2005, break in series for part-time.

(6) 2005, break in series.

(7) 2004, break in series.

(8) 1998, break in series.

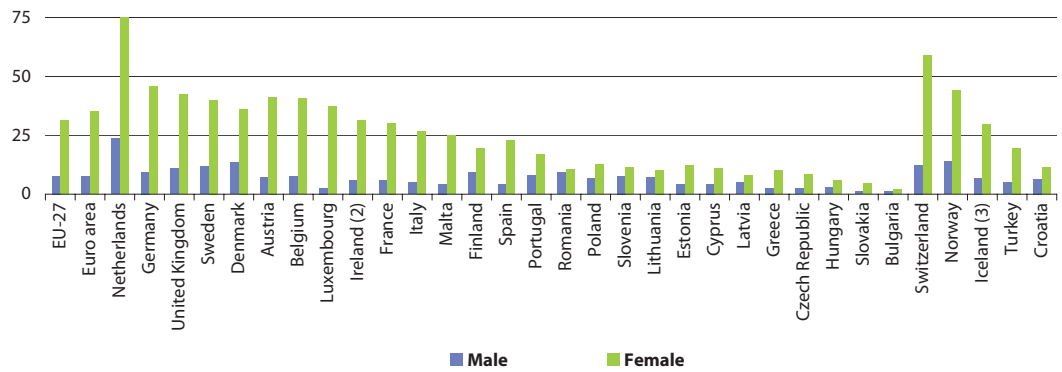
(9) 2002, break in series.

(10) 1999, break in series for part-time.

Source: Eurostat (tps00159, tps00074 and lfsi_emp_a)

Figure 7.6: Persons employed part-time, 2007

(% of total employment)



(1) The figure is ranked on the average of male and female.

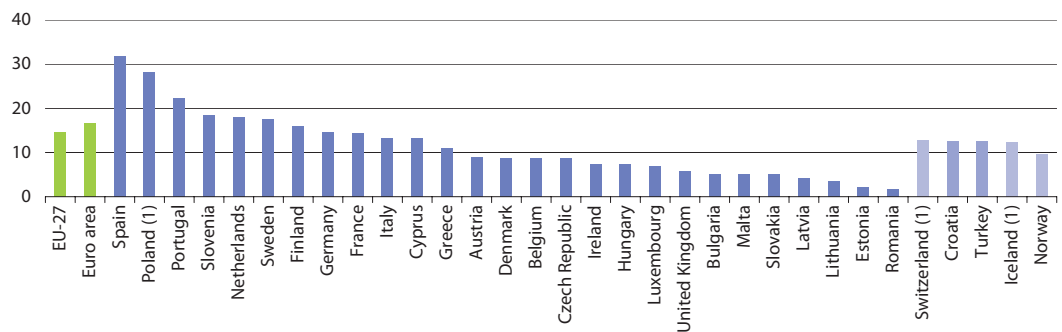
(2) 2004.

(3) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tps00159)

Figure 7.7: Proportion of employees with a contract of limited duration, 2007

(% of total employees)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tps00073)



7.2 People in the labour market – unemployment

Introduction

Youth and long-term unemployment rates appear to be more susceptible to cyclical economic changes than the overall unemployment rate. Indeed, social policy-makers are often challenged to remedy these situations by designing ways to increase the employment opportunities open to various (disadvantaged) groups of society, those working in particular economic activities, or those living in specific regions.

Globalisation and technological progress have an ever-increasing effect on many daily lives, and the demand for different types of labour and skills is evolving at a rapid pace. While enterprises need to be increasingly innovative and productive, some of their risk may be passed on to the labour force, as increased flexibility is demanded both from those in employment and from those searching for a new job.

Within the context of the European Employment Strategy, there are a number of measures that are designed to help encourage people to remain in work or find a new job, including: the promotion of a lifecycle approach to work, encouraging lifelong learning, improving support to those seeking a job, as well as ensuring equal opportunities.

The integrated employment guidelines for 2008-2010 encouraged Member States to:

- work with renewed endeavour to build employment pathways for young people and reduce youth unemployment, in particular, through adapting education and training systems in order to raise quality, broaden supply, diversify access, ensure flexibility, respond to new occupational needs and skills requirements;
- take action to increase female participation and reduce gender gaps in employment, unemployment and pay, through better reconciliation of work and private life and the provision of accessible and affordable childcare facilities and care for other dependants;
- give support to active ageing, including initiatives for appropriate working conditions, improved health and incentives to work and discouragement of early retirement;
- develop modern social protection systems, including pensions and healthcare, ensuring their social adequacy, financial sustainability and responsiveness to changing needs, so as to support participation, better retention in employment and longer working lives.

The guidelines also set a number of additional benchmarks, whereby Member States were encouraged:

- to ensure that by 2010 every unemployed person was offered a job, apprenticeship, additional training or another employability measure (for young persons leaving school within 4 months, and for adults within no more than 12 months);
- to work towards 25 % of the long-term unemployed participating in training, retraining, work practice, or other employability measures by 2010;
- to guarantee that job seekers throughout the EU are able to consult all job vacancies advertised in the national employment services of each Member State.

Definitions and data availability

Unemployed persons are defined as those persons aged 15-74⁽⁴⁾ who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. For the purposes of this final point, the following are considered as specific steps in the search for a job: having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative (renewing registration for administrative reasons only is not an active step); having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specialising in recruitment, etc.) 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. This definition is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

Unemployment data are generally presented as rates. The **unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons over the total number of active persons in the labour market; active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed.

This rate can then be broken down into a number of more detailed groups – for example, **unemployment according to educational attainment**, where the indicator provides a measure of the difficulties that people with different levels of education face in the labour market, offering some information on the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed. The unemployment rate is also available according to the duration of unemployment, namely: the **long-term unemployment rate** defined as the number of persons who have been unemployed for at least 12 months, expressed as a share of the total number of active persons in the labour market; the **very long-term unemployment rate** representing the number of persons who have been unemployed for at least 24 months, again expressed as a share of the total number of active persons in the labour market.

(4) In Spain and the United Kingdom this is restricted to persons aged 16 to 74 years old.



Main findings

The average unemployment rate across the EU-27 in 2007 was 7.1 %, which represented a further improvement from the relative peak of 9.0 % that was recorded in 2003 and 2004. This latest figure marked a reduction of 1.1 percentage points in comparison with 2006, which was the largest change in unemployment (in either a positive or negative direction) since the series for the EU-27 was established in 2000.

There remain considerable differences in unemployment rates between Member States: the highest rates of 11.1 % and 9.6 % being recorded in Slovakia and Poland; and the lowest (less than 4 %) in Cyprus, Denmark and the Netherlands. Nevertheless, the distribution of unemployment rates across the EU narrowed considerably, as the gap between the highest and the lowest unemployment rates peaked in 2001 at 17.6 percentage points, falling in every subsequent year (and most rapidly in 2006 and 2007), such that it stood at 7.9 percentage points in 2007.

Long-term unemployment is one of the main concerns of governments and social planners/policy-makers. Besides its effects on personal life, long-term unemployment limits social cohesion and, ultimately, hinders economic growth. Some 3.1 % of those actively seeking work in the EU-27 in 2007 had been unemployed for more than one year and 1.8 % were unemployed for more than two years.

The unemployment rate for women (7.8 %) in the EU-27 in 2007 remained higher than that for men (6.6 %); this pattern was reflected in the majority of

Member States, with exceptions limited to the Baltic Member States, Romania, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Germany. The difference in unemployment rates between the sexes was particularly marked in the Mediterranean Member States.

Unemployment rates by age group show that persons under the age of 25 tend to face the most difficulty in securing a job. The average unemployment rate among 15 to 24 year olds who were actively seeking employment was 15.3 % across the EU-27 in 2007. The highest youth unemployment rate was in Greece (22.9 %) and the same country reported the largest difference between unemployment rates for those aged 25 or more and those aged less than 25 (15.8 percentage points). This measure of the relative difficulty facing young job seekers was also particularly high in Italy (15.4 percentage points difference), Romania (15.2 percentage points difference) and Sweden (14.8 percentage points difference). In contrast, youth unemployment rates were closest to (but never lower than) the overall unemployment rate in Germany, the Netherlands, Lithuania and Denmark – all less than 5 percentage points difference.

A lack of qualifications can be another discriminating factor for job seekers, as unemployment rates tend to decrease according to the level of education attained. This was a characteristic noted in almost every Member State in 2007, as the average unemployment rate in the EU-27 for those having attained at most a lower secondary education was 9.2 % in 2007, almost three times the rate of unemployment (3.6 %) for those that had a tertiary education.

Table 7.6: Unemployment rate

(%)

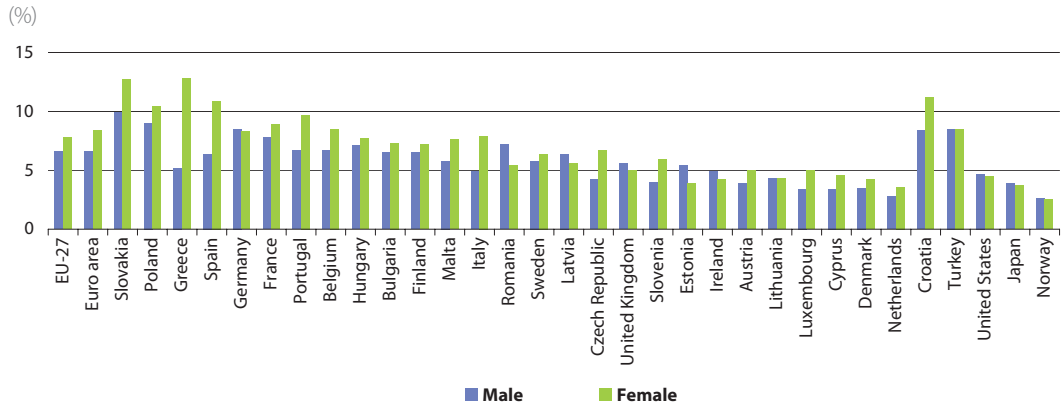
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	:	:	:	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.1
Euro area	10.5	10.0	9.2	8.3	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.4
Belgium	9.2	9.3	8.5	6.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	16.4	19.5	18.2	13.7	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9
Czech Republic	:	6.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3
Denmark	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8
Germany	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4
Estonia	9.6	9.2	11.3	12.8	12.4	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7
Ireland	9.9	7.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6
Greece	9.8	10.8	12.0	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3
Spain	16.7	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3
France	11.5	11.0	10.4	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.3
Italy	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.6	3.9
Latvia	:	14.3	14.0	13.7	12.9	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0
Lithuania	:	13.2	13.7	16.4	16.5	13.5	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3
Luxembourg	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.1
Hungary	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4
Malta	:	:	:	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2
Austria	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.4
Poland	10.9	10.2	13.4	16.2	18.3	20.0	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6
Portugal	6.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1
Romania	:	:	7.1	7.3	6.8	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4
Slovenia	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9
Slovakia	:	12.6	16.4	18.8	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1
Finland	12.7	11.4	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9
Sweden (1)	9.9	8.2	6.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.4	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.2	9.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	8.5
Norway	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.6
Japan	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9
United States	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6

(1) Break in series, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem110)



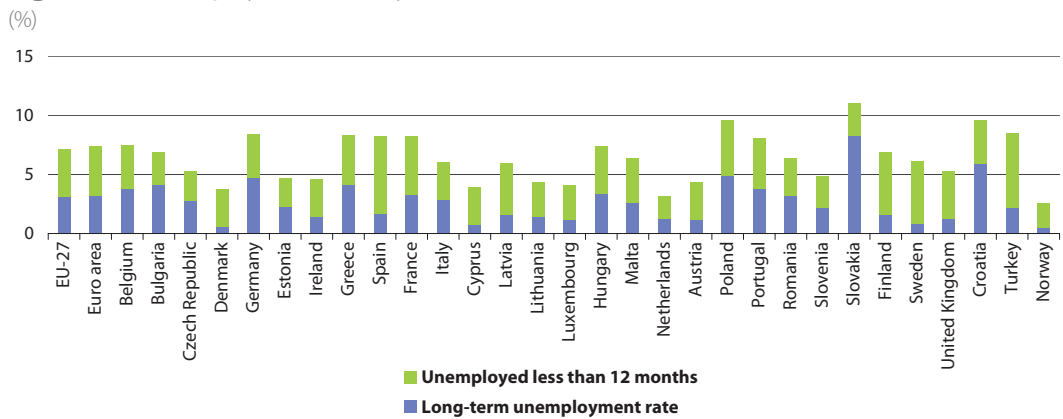
Figure 7.8: Unemployment rates, 2007 (1)



(1) The figure is ranked on the average of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem110)

Figure 7.9: Unemployment rates by duration, 2007



Source: Eurostat (tsiem110 and tsisc070)

**Table 7.7:** Unemployment rates by age and gender, 2007

(%)

	Gender		Age	
	Male	Female	< 25 years	> 25 years
EU-27	6.6	7.8	15.3	6.1
Euro area	6.6	8.4	14.8	6.5
Belgium	6.7	8.5	18.8	6.3
Bulgaria	6.5	7.3	15.1	6.1
Czech Republic	4.2	6.7	10.7	4.8
Denmark	3.5	4.2	7.9	3.1
Germany	8.5	8.3	11.1	8.0
Estonia	5.4	3.9	10.0	4.0
Ireland	4.9	4.2	9.1	3.8
Greece	5.2	12.8	22.9	7.1
Spain	6.4	10.9	18.2	7.0
France	7.8	8.9	19.4	7.0
Italy	4.9	7.9	20.3	4.9
Cyprus	3.4	4.6	10.0	3.3
Latvia	6.4	5.6	10.7	5.3
Lithuania	4.3	4.3	8.2	3.9
Luxembourg	3.4	5.0	15.3	3.3
Hungary	7.1	7.7	18.0	6.5
Malta	5.8	7.6	13.8	4.7
Netherlands	2.8	3.6	5.9	2.6
Austria	3.9	5.0	8.7	3.7
Poland	9.0	10.4	21.7	8.1
Portugal	6.7	9.7	16.6	7.2
Romania	7.2	5.4	20.1	4.9
Slovenia	4.0	5.9	10.1	4.2
Slovakia	9.9	12.7	20.3	10.0
Finland	6.5	7.2	16.5	5.4
Sweden	5.8	6.4	19.1	4.3
United Kingdom	5.6	5.0	14.3	3.6
Croatia	8.4	11.2	24.0	8.0
Turkey	8.5	8.5	16.8	6.7
Norway	2.6	2.5	7.3	1.8

Source: Eurostat (tsiem110 and une_rt_a)

**Table 7.8:** Unemployment rates, EU-27

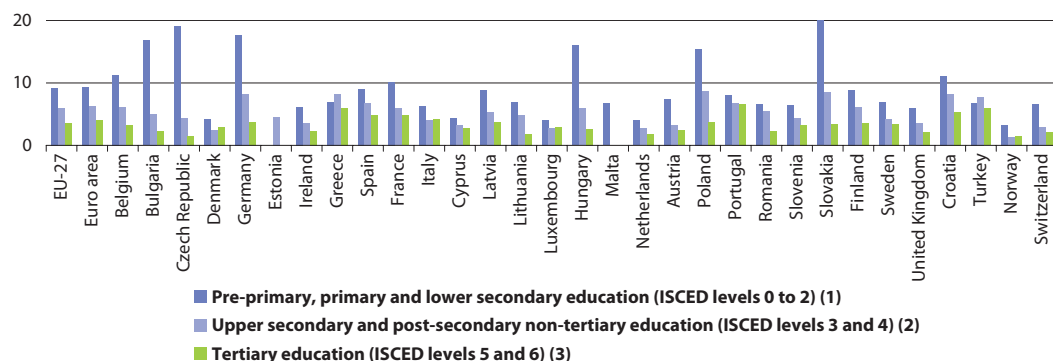
(%)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Male	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.6	6.6
Female	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	8.9	7.8
< 25 years	17.3	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.3	17.1	15.3
> 25 years	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.1
Long-term unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.1
Male	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.8
Female	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.3
Very long-term unemployment rate	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8

Source: Eurostat (tsiem110, une_rt_a, tsisc070 and une_ltu_a)

Figure 7.10: Unemployment rates (among persons aged 25-64 years) by level of educational attainment, 2007

(%)



(1) Estonia, not available; Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Croatia, unreliable data; Slovakia, y-axis has been cut, 41.5 %.

(2) Malta, not available; Estonia and Luxembourg, unreliable data.

(3) Estonia and Malta, not available; Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Croatia, unreliable data.

Source: Eurostat (tps00066)

7.3 Job vacancies

Introduction

Policy developments in this area have principally focused on trying to improve the labour market by more closely matching supply and demand, through: the modernisation and strengthening of labour market institutions, notably employment services; removing obstacles to mobility for workers across Europe; better anticipating skill needs, labour market shortages and bottlenecks; providing appropriate management of economic migration; improving the adaptability of workers and enterprises so that there is a greater capacity to anticipate, trigger and absorb economic and social change.

The EU believes that job seekers throughout the EU should be able to consult all job vacancies advertised in each of the Member States' employment services. With this goal in mind, the EU set up EURES, the European jobs and mobility portal, which can be found at: www.eures.europa.eu. This website provides access to a range of job vacancies for 31 European countries (each of the Member States, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland). At the time of writing (autumn 2008) there were more than 1.2 million job vacancies advertised by over 18 000 registered employers on the website, while 314 thousand people had posted their CVs.

The 2008 European Job Days marked the third annual edition of another EU initiative in this domain. During September and October 2008, a wide range of events (around 500) took place all over Europe with the aim of raising awareness about

the opportunities and practicalities of living and working in another European country. The events typically included job fairs, seminars, lectures, workshops and cultural events, all aimed at improving labour mobility.

Definitions and data availability

A **job vacancy** is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant), which the employer:

- is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps; and
- intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.

Under this definition, a job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside the enterprise. However, this does not exclude the possibility of the employer appointing an internal candidate to the post. A vacant post that is open only to internal candidates is not treated as a job vacancy.

The **job vacancy rate (JVR)** measures the percentage of total posts that are vacant, in line with the definition of a job vacancy above, expressed as follows: $JVR = \frac{\text{number of job vacancies}}{\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies}} \times 100$. An occupied post is a post within an organisation to which an employee has been assigned.

Data on job vacancies and occupied posts are broken down by economic activity, occupation, size of enterprise and region. The national institutions responsible for



compiling job vacancy statistics send aggregated statistics to Eurostat. These national data are then used to compile the job vacancy rate at EU-27 and euro area levels. At present, job vacancy statistics at the level of the Member States do not provide complete coverage and as a result there are currently no EU totals for the number of job vacancies or occupied posts. The EU job vacancy rate is calculated simply on the basis of the information available; no estimates are made for any country not participating in the collection. As a result, it is also not possible to provide EU-27 job vacancy rates broken down by economic activity, occupation or size of enterprise.

Main findings

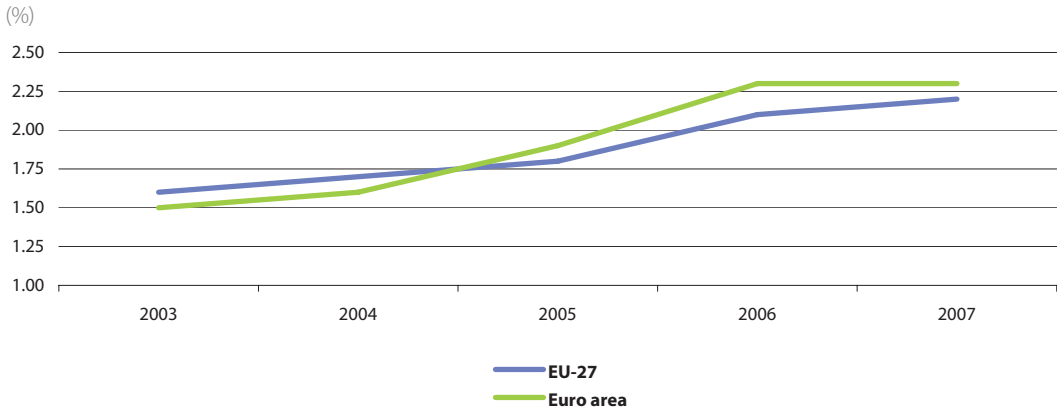
The job vacancy rate, in part, reflects the unmet demand for labour, as well as a potential mismatch between the skills and availability of those who are unemployed and those sought by employers.

Job vacancy statistics are used by the European Commission and the European Central Bank to analyse and monitor the evolution of the labour market at national and European level. These statistics are also a key indicator used for the assessment of the business cycle and for structural analysis.

There was a broad upward development in the job vacancy rate in the EU-27, reaching 2.2 % in 2007. Among the Member States for which data are available, the job vacancy rate in 2007 was highest in Cyprus (4.6 %), Germany (3.5 %) and Estonia (3.3 %), and lowest in Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal (2006), where rates were below 1.0 %.



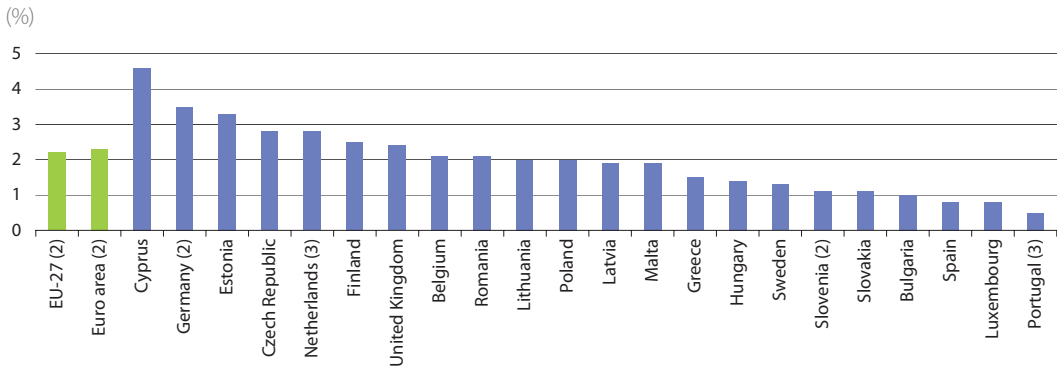
Figure 7.11: Job vacancy rate (1)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a)

Figure 7.12: Job vacancy rate, 2007 (1)



(1) Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy and Austria, not available.

(2) Provisional.

(3) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a)



7.4 Labour market policy interventions

Introduction

Labour market policy (LMP) interventions are generally targeted at providing assistance to the unemployed and other groups of people with particular difficulties to enter the labour market. The primary target groups in most countries remain those people that are registered as unemployed by national public employment services (PES). However, public expenditure on labour market policies should not be interpreted exclusively as demonstrating the strength of the political will to combat unemployment. Indeed, policy objectives are increasingly focused on a broader range of inactive persons within society. As such, LMP interventions are increasingly being targeted at women, the young, the elderly, or other groups of society that may face disadvantages and barriers that prevent them from joining the labour force.

Definitions and data availability

The **LMP methodology** provides guidelines for the collection of data on labour market policy interventions: which interventions to cover and how to classify interventions by type of action, how to measure expenditure associated with each intervention and how to calculate the numbers of participants in these interventions (stocks, entrants and exits).

LMP statistics cover 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'.

The scope of LMP statistics is limited to public interventions which are explicitly targeted at groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market: the unemployed, persons employed but at risk of involuntary job loss and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market.

LMP interventions are classified into three main types:

- **LMP 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.
- **LMP 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: 1) 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 2) the aim is to improve the vocational qualifications of participants, or 3) the intervention provides incentives to take-up or to provide employment (including self-employment).

- **LMP 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 circumstances.

These main types are further broken down into nine detailed categories according to the 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.

Main findings

The breakdown of expenditure and participants for different labour market policy interventions across the Member States was extremely varied, reflecting the different characteristics and problems faced within individual labour markets, as well as the political convictions of different governments. Within the EU-27,

the highest level of relative expenditure on labour market policy interventions in 2006 was reported in Germany and Belgium (almost 3 % of GDP); this share was lowest in the Czech Republic, Romania, Lithuania and Estonia (all below 0.5 % of GDP). There was also a wide range of expenditure patterns in terms of spending on labour market policy services, with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom reporting the highest relative expenditure (around twice the EU-27 average).

The largest share of expenditure on active labour market policy measures in the EU-27 went on training (41.1 %) to improve the employability of the unemployed and other target groups. Almost one quarter (24.2 %) of EU-27 expenditure was accounted for by employment incentives, with roughly another quarter (26.3 %) being relatively equally shared between programmes developed to promote labour market integration among persons with reduced working capacity and programmes to create additional jobs.

An estimate of the participation in labour market policy initiatives suggests that some 11.4 million persons were engaged in the different types of action across the EU-27 in 2006. Of these, the most common types of action were employment incentives (4.6 million) and training (3.8 million).



Table 7.9: Labour market policy measures, participants by type of action, 2006 (1)
(annual average stock in 1 000)

	Training	Job rotation & job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment & rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	3 816.1	106.9	4 606.3	773.6	1 336.9	712.2
Belgium	96.0	-	116.1	38.6	108.9	1.0
Bulgaria	11.6	-	14.3	1.8	74.3	4.6
Czech Republic	7.4	-	16.6	21.0	9.5	4.2
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	1 585.4	0.4	126.8	23.2	372.9	407.8
Estonia	1.1	-	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ireland	26.8	-	4.3	1.6	23.8	4.4
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	262.9	68.7	2 591.1	42.9	222.8	158.7
France	553.8	-	556.2	129.5	279.3	76.4
Italy	:	17.4	579.4	-	35.1	8.2
Cyprus	0.1	-	1.1	:	-	0.1
Latvia	5.0	-	2.6	0.5	1.5	-
Lithuania	7.1	0.0	:	:	6.5	0.2
Luxembourg	2.3	-	:	0.1	1.1	-
Hungary	13.9	-	35.4	-	17.0	3.3
Malta	1.5	-	0.4	-	0.0	:
Netherlands	178.5	-	46.7	144.4	-	-
Austria	90.1	0.0	61.0	:	7.6	2.2
Poland	98.8	:	98.0	:	8.2	3.4
Portugal	48.0	:	79.1	5.7	21.2	4.3
Romania	15.1	-	51.4	-	17.4	:
Slovenia	12.0	-	2.4	-	3.3	3.3
Slovakia	2.3	-	13.1	1.9	104.6	20.6
Finland (2)	50.2	7.8	16.1	8.4	13.8	4.5
Sweden	52.0	13.0	118.8	36.9	-	5.4
United Kingdom	39.0	-	30.0	7.2	8.3	-
Norway	34.5	-	4.6	12.6	7.6	0.5

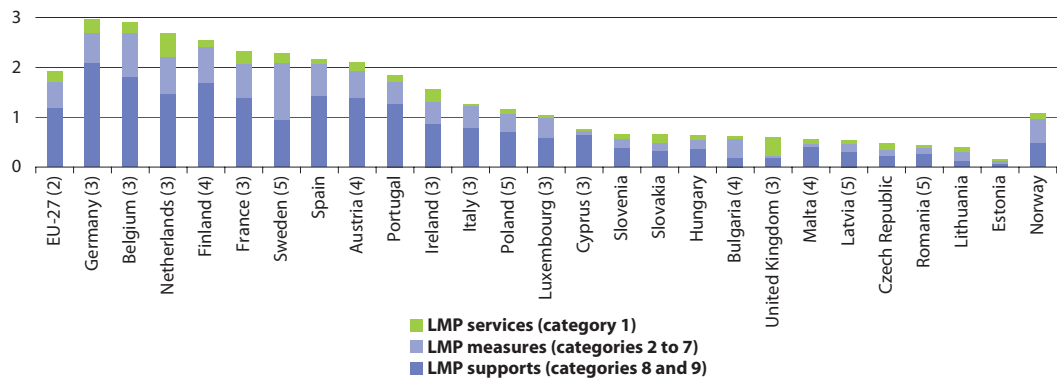
(1) A large number of the cells are unreliable.

(2) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_partsumm)

Figure 7.13: Public expenditure on labour market policy interventions, 2006 (1)

(% of GDP)

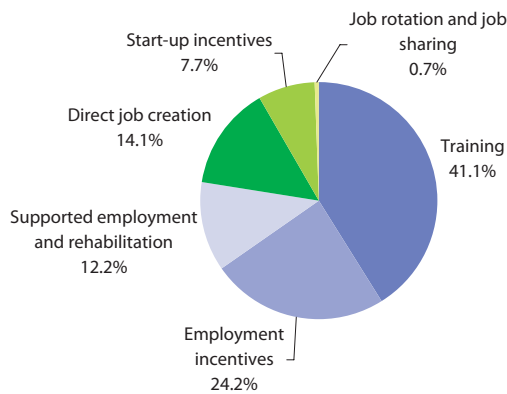


- (1) Denmark and Greece, not available.
- (2) Estimates.
- (3) Categories 1 to 7, estimates.
- (4) Categories 2 to 7, estimates.
- (5) Category 1, estimate.

Source: Eurostat (lmp_expsumm)

Figure 7.14: Public expenditure on labour market policy measures, EU-27, 2006 (1)

(% of total)



- (1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (tps00077)