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Pocketbooks

Labour market statistics



2009 edition

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Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes that replace the real data:

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

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

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

Other symbols:

%	percent
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Eurostat data code

A code (such as 'Imp_expsumm') has been inserted as part of the source wherever Eurostat data is presented in this publication. This code allows the reader to easily access the complete and most recent data on the Eurostat website, by using the search function. The PDF version contains hyperlinks leading directly to the data set. Please consult 'The Eurostat data code' on the Eurostat home page for more details (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>).

Country codes

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

Country groupings

EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK).
EA-16	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI.

Abbreviations

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

Introduction

Labour market issues such as employment, unemployment, quality of work, productivity, earnings and labour costs are at the heart of the social and political debate in the EU. The Lisbon strategy – re-launched in 2005 – clearly focuses on growth and jobs. The implementation of the European Employment Strategy (EES), which is a key component of the Lisbon process, requires analytical and statistical support to help assess and monitor labour market developments.

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

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

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

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

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

Data extracted July 2009.

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



1

Active population

Active population

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

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

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

The EU LFS is a quarterly sample survey in the EU, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and Candidate Countries. The EU LFS sample size amounts approximately to 1.5 million individuals each quarter. The quarterly sampling rates vary between 0.2% and 3.3% across countries. In providing quarterly and annual data on employment, unemployment and inactivity, the EU LFS is an important source of information about the situation and trends on the labour market in the European Union. Further information on the LFS is available from: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction

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

Table 1.1: Total population, active population and activity rates, 2000 and 2008

	Total population (1000)		Active population (1000)		Activity rate (%)	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
EU-27	319 597.6	330 375.2	222 049.1	238 523.2	68.6	70.9
EA-16	207 387.2	215 171.6	141 005.7	156 078.7	67.6	71.5
BE	6 719.2	7 073.3	4 394.7	4 779.1	65.1	67.1
BG	5 491.2	5 169.4	3 355.4	3 560.4	60.7	67.8
CZ	7 116.1	7 410.4	5 126.1	5 232.5	71.3	69.7
DK	3 532.3	3 590.8	2 835.7	2 951.8	80.0	80.8
DE	55 062.0	54 066.0	39 603.4	42 020.9	71.1	76.5
EE	916.0	907.4	656.5	695.0	70.2	74.0
IE	2 546.2	3 040.8	1 768.7	2 235.0	68.2	72.0
EL	7 078.3	7 231.9	4 605.5	4 937.4	63.8	67.1
ES	27 373.3	31 251.8	17 485.7	22 848.4	65.4	72.6
FR	37 430.1	39 676.8	25 716.4	28 234.0	68.7	70.4
IT	38 642.1	39 181.8	23 464.8	25 096.4	60.1	63.0
CY	438.3	523.8	310.7	397.4	69.1	73.6
LV	1 600.2	1 567.8	1 093.9	1 215.0	67.2	74.4
LT	2 319.4	2 316.1	1 680.5	1 614.0	70.8	68.4
LU	288.1	318.2	185.7	212.9	64.1	66.8
HU	6 764.4	6 794.2	4 090.1	4 208.7	60.1	61.5
MT	263.0	288.6	153.9	170.5	58.0	58.8
NL	10 722.2	10 970.1	8 100.2	8 835.9	75.2	79.3
AT	5 374.6	5 575.9	3 849.0	4 252.1	71.0	75.0
PL	25 739.3	26 265.7	17 318.9	17 010.6	65.8	63.8
PT	6 908.8	7 145.1	5 226.4	5 625.1	71.4	74.2
RO	15 230.8	15 042.3	11 474.1	9 944.6	68.4	62.9
SI	1 396.5	1 422.0	965.4	1 041.8	67.5	71.8
SK	3 692.7	3 891.8	2 586.6	2 689.5	69.9	68.8
FI	3 451.8	3 513.8	2 589.5	2 702.9	74.5	76.0
SE	5 708.1	6 045.8	4 493.5	4 895.7	77.3	79.3
UK	37 792.5	40 093.7	28 919.2	31 116.4	75.5	75.8
HR	:	2 061.2	:	1 487.0	:	63.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	45 817.1	:	23 797.6	:	50.8
IS	:	204.1	:	182.4	:	86.2
NO	2 871.3	3 152.3	2 331.3	2 578.9	80.2	80.0
CH	4 819.8	5 171.6	:	:	80.5	82.3

Notes: Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_act_a)

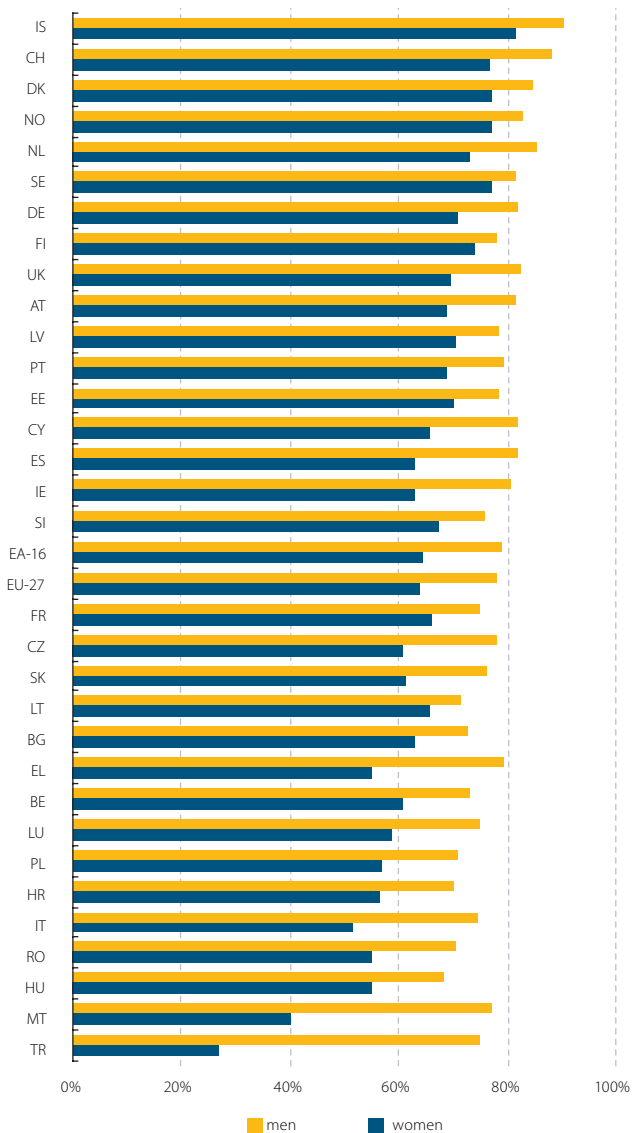
Table 1.2: Activity rates (%) by sex and age groups, 2008

	Total	Men	Women	15-24	25-54	55-64
EU-27	70.9	78.0	63.9	44.5	84.8	48.1
EA-16	71.5	78.8	64.1	44.7	85.3	47.1
BE	67.1	73.3	60.8	33.4	85.7	36.1
BG	67.8	72.5	63.1	30.1	85.5	48.7
CZ	69.7	78.1	61.0	31.1	87.3	49.5
DK	80.8	84.4	77.1	72.5	90.2	58.7
DE	76.5	82.1	70.8	52.5	87.9	58.8
EE	74.0	78.3	70.1	41.4	88.1	65.1
IE	72.0	80.7	63.1	52.7	81.6	55.4
EL	67.1	79.1	55.1	30.2	82.0	44.2
ES	72.6	81.8	63.2	47.7	83.8	49.2
FR	70.4	75.0	65.9	39.3	88.8	40.2
IT	63.0	74.4	51.6	30.9	78.1	35.5
CY	73.6	82.0	65.7	41.7	86.5	56.6
LV	74.4	78.6	70.5	42.9	88.9	63.3
LT	68.4	71.4	65.5	30.8	85.5	55.6
LU	66.8	74.7	58.7	29.0	83.4	35.1
HU	61.5	68.3	55.0	25.0	80.1	33.1
MT	58.8	76.9	40.1	52.2	70.8	30.3
NL	79.3	85.3	73.3	73.2	88.5	54.7
AT	75.0	81.4	68.6	60.8	87.3	41.9
PL	63.8	70.9	57.0	33.1	82.5	33.3
PT	74.2	79.5	68.9	41.6	88.0	54.4
RO	62.9	70.6	55.2	30.4	78.3	44.2
SI	71.8	75.8	67.5	42.9	90.1	34.2
SK	68.8	76.4	61.3	32.4	87.8	41.9
FI	76.0	77.9	73.9	53.5	88.6	59.7
SE	79.3	81.7	76.9	52.8	90.4	72.8
UK	75.8	82.4	69.4	61.7	84.9	59.9
HR	63.1	69.9	56.4	34.3	81.0	38.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	50.8	74.8	26.9	36.9	59.1	30.8
IS	86.2	90.3	81.7	78.1	89.1	84.3
NO	80.0	82.7	77.2	62.0	88.5	69.9
CH	82.3	88.0	76.6	67.1	89.8	70.2

Notes: Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_act_a)

Figure 1.1: Activity rates (%) by sex, 2008



Notes: Data refer to resident persons living in private households and aged 15-64. MK: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_act_a)

2

Employment

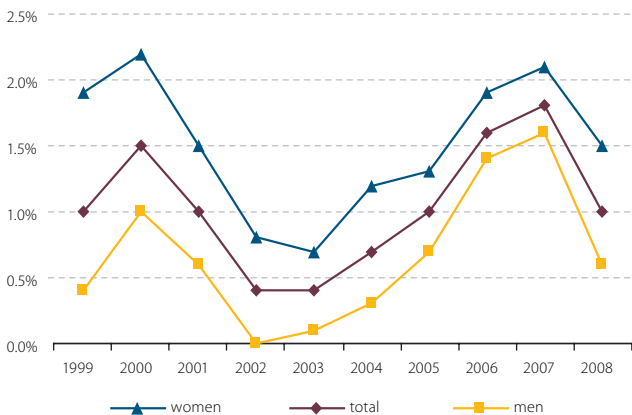
Employment

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

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

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

Figure 2.1: EU-27 employment growth rate (% change compared to previous year), 1999-2008



Notes: Data refer to persons of all ages.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_grt_a)

Table 2.1: Employment and employment growth rates by sex, 2008

	Employment (1000)			Employment growth rates (% change compared to previous year)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	226 330.3	125 017.8	101 312.5	1.0	0.6	1.5
EA-16	147 928.7	82 460.7	65 468.0	0.8	0.2	1.6
BE	4 436.3	2 455.4	1 980.9	1.6	0.8	2.7
BG	3 835.6	2 046.2	1 789.3	3.3	3.5	3.0
CZ	5 304.7	3 036.1	2 268.6	1.5	1.9	1.0
DK	2 922.3	1 553.9	1 368.3	0.9	0.6	1.1
DE	40 331.0	21 856.0	18 475.0	1.4	1.2	1.7
EE	642.9	324.0	318.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
IE	2 097.8	1 178.8	919.0	-0.8	-2.2	1.0
EL	4 758.7	2 896.7	1 862.1	1.2	0.7	2.1
ES	20 532.2	11 879.5	8 652.6	-0.5	-2.2	2.0
FR	25 841.1	13 696.0	12 145.1	0.5	0.3	0.8
IT	25 262.8	15 180.1	10 082.7	0.3	-0.4	1.4
CY	394.9	218.9	176.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
LV	1 120.3	570.0	550.3	0.8	0.1	1.6
LT	1 521.5	769.4	752.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
LU	348.8	199.1	149.7	4.7	6.6	2.2
HU	4 129.6	2 246.9	1 882.7	-1.2	-1.5	-0.8
MT	163.1	108.9	54.2	2.5	0.6	6.6
NL	8 743.0	4 757.7	3 985.3	1.5	0.9	2.2
AT	4 239.6	2 303.4	1 936.2	1.9	0.9	3.0
PL	15 783.2 f	8 708.5 f	7 074.7 f	4.0 f	4.1 f	3.9 f
PT	5 147.0	2 769.8	2 377.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
RO	9 395.6 f	5 172.0 f	4 223.6 f	0.3 f	0.9 f	-0.5 f
SI	990.3	539.7	450.5	2.9	2.4	3.5
SK	2 237.1 e	1 253.5 e	983.5 e	2.8 e	2.7 e	2.8 e
FI	2 533.6	1 316.1	1 217.5	1.6	2.0	1.2
SE	4 559.0	2 403.9	2 155.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
UK	31 535.0	17 008.6	14 526.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4
HR	1 635.2 f	905.4 f	729.8 f	1.1 f	0.6 f	1.7 f
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	23 052.2 f	16 926.1 f	6 126.1 f	1.8 f	1.1 f	3.7 f
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2 616.0	1 376.9	1 239.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons of all ages.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_grt_a)

Table 2.2: Employment rates (%) by sex and gender gap, 2000 and 2008

	Total		Men		Women		Gender gap	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
EU-27	62.2	65.9	70.8	72.8	53.7	59.1	17.1	13.7
EA-16	61.4	66.1	71.4	73.3	51.4	58.8	20.0	14.5
BE	60.5	62.4	69.5	68.6	51.5	56.2	18.0	12.4
BG	50.4	64.0	54.7	68.5	46.3	59.5	8.4	9.0
CZ	65.0	66.6	73.2	75.4	56.9	57.6	16.3	17.8
DK	76.3	78.1	80.8	81.9	71.6	74.3	9.2	7.6
DE	65.6	70.7	72.9	75.9	58.1	65.4	14.8	10.5
EE	60.4	69.8	64.3	73.6	56.9	66.3	7.4	7.3
IE	65.2	67.6	76.3	74.9	53.9	60.2	22.4	14.7
EL	56.5	61.9	71.5	75.0	41.7	48.7	29.8	26.3
ES	56.3	64.3	71.2	73.5	41.3	54.9	29.9	18.6
FR	62.1	65.2	69.2	69.8	55.2	60.7	14.0	9.1
IT	53.7	58.7	68.0	70.3	39.6	47.2	28.4	23.1
CY	65.7	70.9	78.7	79.2	53.5	62.9	25.2	16.3
LV	57.5	68.6	61.5	72.1	53.8	65.4	7.7	6.7
LT	59.1	64.3	60.5	67.1	57.7	61.8	2.8	5.3
LU	62.7	63.4	75.0	71.5	50.1	55.1	24.9	16.4
HU	56.3	56.7	63.1	63.0	49.7	50.6	13.4	12.4
MT	54.2	55.2	75.0	72.5	33.1	37.4	41.9	35.1
NL	72.9	77.2	82.1	83.2	63.5	71.1	18.6	12.1
AT	68.5	72.1	77.3	78.5	59.6	65.8	17.7	12.7
PL	55.0	59.2	61.2	66.3	48.9	52.4	12.3	13.9
PT	68.4	68.2	76.5	74.0	60.5	62.5	16.0	11.5
RO	63.0	59.0	68.6	65.7	57.5	52.5	11.1	13.2
SI	62.8	68.6	67.2	72.7	58.4	64.2	8.8	8.5
SK	56.8	62.3	62.2	70.0	51.5	54.6	10.7	15.4
FI	67.2	71.1	70.1	73.1	64.2	69.0	5.9	4.1
SE	73.0	74.3	75.1	76.7	70.9	71.8	4.2	4.9
UK	71.2	71.5	77.8	77.3	64.7	65.8	13.1	11.5
HR	:	57.8	:	64.9	:	50.7	:	14.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	45.9	:	67.7	:	24.3	:	43.4
IS	:	83.6	:	87.3	:	79.6	:	7.7
NO	77.5	78.0	81.3	80.5	73.6	75.4	7.7	5.1
CH	78.3	79.5	87.3	85.4	69.3	73.5	18.0	11.9

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64. The gender gap is calculated as the difference between the male and female employment rates; a positive/negative gap indicates a higher/lower share of men in employment compared with women.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

Table 2.3: Employment rates (%) by age group and sex, 2008

	15-24			25-54			55-64		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	37.6	40.4	34.6	79.6	86.9	72.3	45.6	55.0	36.9
EA-16	37.8	40.7	34.8	79.5	87.5	71.6	44.3	53.3	35.7
BE	27.4	29.7	25.0	80.5	87.0	73.8	34.5	42.8	26.3
BG	26.3	29.3	23.1	81.3	84.7	77.9	46.0	55.8	37.7
CZ	28.1	32.4	23.5	83.8	92.1	75.2	47.6	61.9	34.4
DK	67.0	68.3	65.7	88.0	91.3	84.6	57.0	64.3	49.8
DE	46.9	48.8	45.0	81.8	87.2	76.3	53.8	61.8	46.1
EE	36.4	39.5	33.2	83.9	88.5	79.5	62.4	65.2	60.3
IE	46.0	46.8	45.2	77.3	85.5	69.0	53.6	66.0	41.0
EL	23.5	28.5	18.5	76.1	90.2	61.9	42.8	59.1	27.5
ES	36.0	39.3	32.5	75.3	84.4	65.9	45.6	60.9	31.1
FR	32.2	35.0	29.3	83.2	89.2	77.4	38.3	40.6	36.1
IT	24.4	29.1	19.4	73.5	86.7	60.2	34.4	45.5	24.0
CY	38.0	39.4	36.7	83.7	91.4	76.2	54.8	70.9	39.4
LV	37.2	42.4	31.9	82.6	85.4	79.9	59.4	63.1	56.7
LT	26.7	30.9	22.2	81.2	82.7	79.7	53.1	60.2	47.8
LU	23.8	27.0	20.6	80.0	90.2	69.5	34.1	38.7	29.3
HU	20.0	23.2	16.8	74.4	81.0	67.9	31.4	38.5	25.7
MT	45.8	47.7	43.8	67.3	89.5	44.1	29.1	46.4	12.4
NL	69.3	69.8	68.8	86.8	93.0	80.5	53.0	63.7	42.2
AT	55.9	59.5	52.3	84.4	90.2	78.6	41.0	51.8	30.8
PL	27.3	31.0	23.7	77.5	84.0	71.0	31.6	44.1	20.7
PT	34.7	38.5	30.8	81.6	87.6	75.8	50.8	58.5	43.9
RO	24.8	29.1	20.2	74.4	80.9	67.8	43.1	53.0	34.4
SI	38.4	43.0	33.2	86.8	88.6	84.8	32.8	44.7	21.1
SK	26.2	30.8	21.5	80.1	86.4	73.7	39.2	56.7	24.2
FI	44.7	44.3	45.1	84.3	87.3	81.2	56.5	57.1	55.8
SE	42.2	42.2	42.1	86.5	89.4	83.5	70.1	73.4	66.7
UK	52.4	53.8	51.0	81.4	87.7	75.2	58.0	67.3	49.0
HR	26.9	32.3	21.1	75.2	81.3	69.2	36.6	49.0	25.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	30.3	41.4	19.9	54.3	80.8	27.3	29.5	43.0	16.5
IS	71.7	70.1	73.5	87.3	92.3	82.0	82.9	88.4	77.2
NO	57.3	56.5	58.1	86.8	89.4	84.0	69.2	74.1	64.2
CH	62.4	63.6	61.2	87.2	93.7	80.6	68.4	77.0	60.0

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

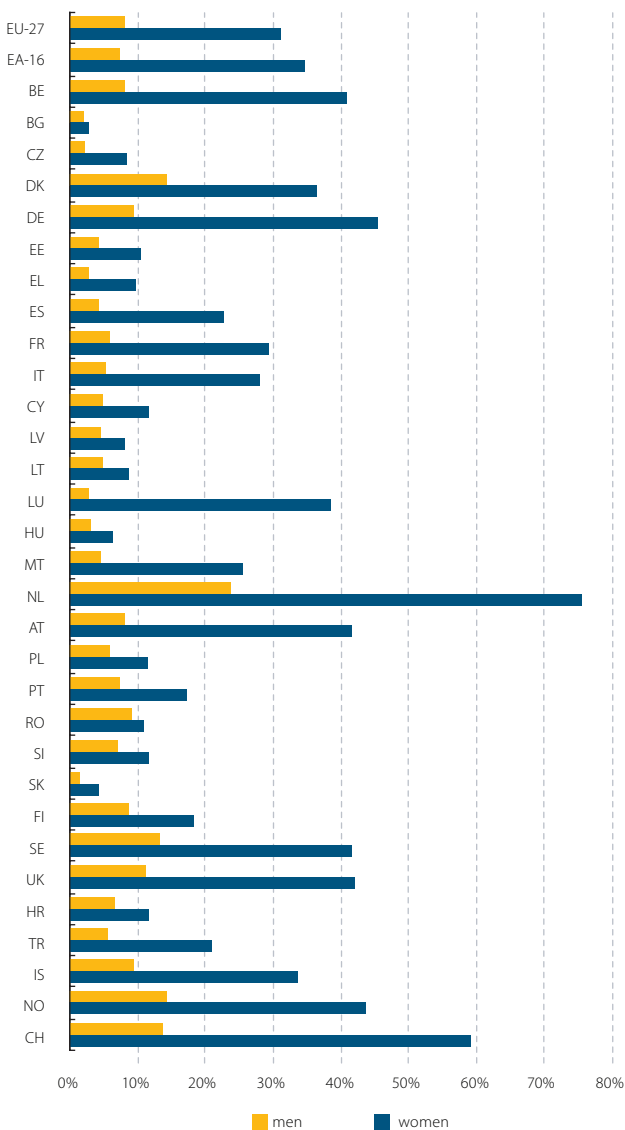
Contractual arrangements

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

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

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

Figure 2.2: Persons employed part-time (%) by sex, 2008



Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment. IE, MK: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

Table 2.4: Persons employed part-time (%) by sex, 2000 and 2008

	2000			2008		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	16.2	6.5	28.9	18.2	7.9	31.1
EA-16	15.6	5.4	29.9	19.5	7.5	34.5
BE	18.9	5.5	37.4	22.6	7.9	40.9
BG	:	:	:	2.3	2.0	2.7
CZ	5.3	2.2	9.3	4.9	2.2	8.5
DK	21.3	10.2	34.1	24.6	14.2	36.5
DE	19.4	5.0	37.9	25.9	9.4	45.4
EE	8.1	5.3	10.9	7.2	4.1	10.4
IE	16.4	6.9	30.3	:	:	:
EL	4.5	2.6	7.8	5.6	2.8	9.9
ES	7.9	2.8	16.8	12.0	4.2	22.7
FR	16.7	5.3	30.8	16.9	5.8	29.4
IT	8.4	3.7	16.5	14.3	5.3	27.9
CY	8.4	4.5	13.9	7.8	4.8	11.4
LV	11.3	9.7	12.8	6.3	4.5	8.1
LT	10.2	9.2	11.1	6.7	4.9	8.6
LU	10.4	1.7	25.1	18.0	2.7	38.3
HU	3.5	2.0	5.2	4.6	3.3	6.2
MT	6.8	3.0	15.5	11.5	4.5	25.5
NL	41.5	19.3	71.0	47.3	23.9	75.3
AT	16.3	4.1	32.2	23.3	8.1	41.5
PL	10.5	8.2	13.4	8.5	5.9	11.7
PT	10.9	6.4	16.4	11.9	7.4	17.2
RO	16.5	14.6	18.6	9.9	9.1	10.8
SI	6.5	5.3	7.8	9.0	7.1	11.4
SK	2.1	1.1	3.1	2.7	1.4	4.2
FI	12.3	8.0	17.0	13.3	8.9	18.2
SE	19.5	8.2	32.3	26.6	13.3	41.4
UK	25.1	8.9	44.4	25.3	11.3	41.8
HR	:	:	:	8.9	6.7	11.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	9.6	5.6	20.8
IS	:	:	:	20.5	9.5	33.7
NO	25.8	10.6	43.0	28.2	14.4	43.6
CH	30.5	10.8	55.6	34.3	13.5	59.0

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

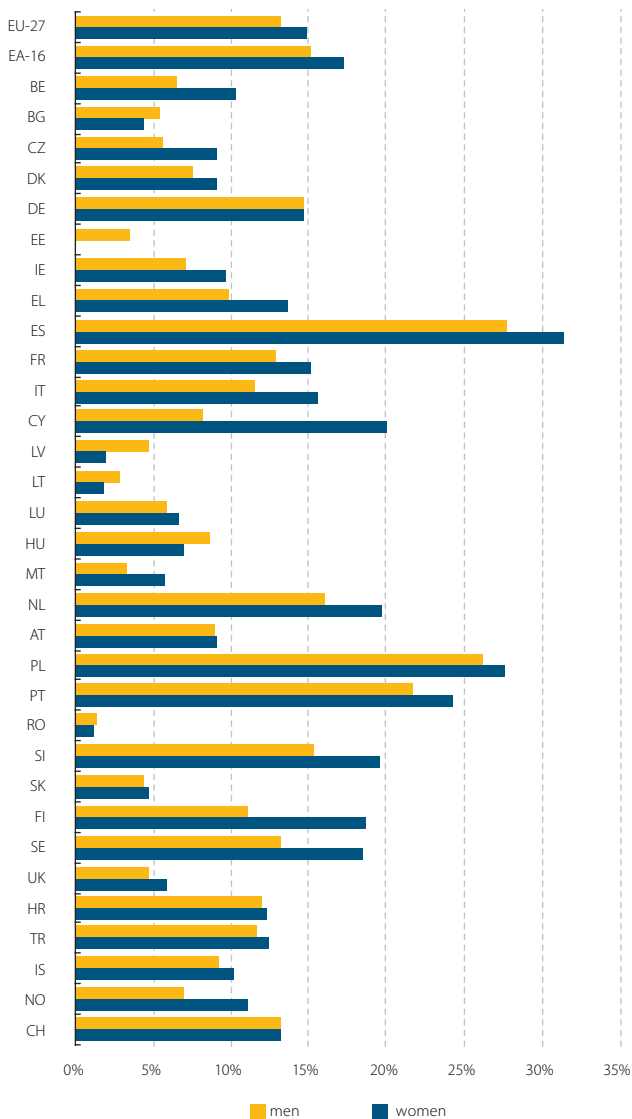
Table 2.5: Employment (%) by professional status and sex, 2008

	Employers or self-employed			Employees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	14.4	18.1	9.8	85.6	81.9	90.2
EA-16	14.4	18.0	10.0	85.6	82.0	90.0
BE	12.8	16.2	8.6	87.2	83.8	91.4
BG	11.1	13.6	8.1	88.9	86.4	91.9
CZ	15.3	19.7	9.5	84.7	80.3	90.5
DK	8.1	11.4	4.4	91.9	88.6	95.6
DE	10.3	12.9	7.1	89.7	87.1	92.9
EE	7.6	10.3	4.7	92.4	89.7	95.3
IE	15.8	23.1	6.5	84.2	76.9	93.5
EL	30.6	35.1	23.0	69.4	64.9	77.0
ES	16.5	19.9	11.8	83.5	80.1	88.2
FR	9.8	12.8	6.3	90.2	87.2	93.7
IT	23.3	27.5	16.8	76.7	72.5	83.2
CY	17.1	23.1	9.8	82.9	76.9	90.2
LV	8.6	11.3	5.9	91.4	88.7	94.1
LT	10.1	13.2	6.9	89.9	86.8	93.1
LU	6.2	6.5	5.7	93.8	93.5	94.3
HU	11.7	14.7	8.0	88.3	85.3	92.0
MT	13.2	16.7	6.2	86.8	83.3	93.8
NL	12.2	14.8	9.0	87.8	85.2	91.0
AT	11.3	13.4	8.7	88.7	86.6	91.3
PL	19.1	22.3	15.0	80.9	77.7	85.0
PT	18.9	20.4	17.2	81.1	79.6	82.8
RO	20.4	25.3	13.6	79.6	74.7	86.4
SI	9.6	12.9	5.6	90.4	87.1	94.4
SK	13.7	18.4	7.6	86.3	81.6	92.4
FI	11.8	15.4	7.9	88.2	84.6	92.1
SE	9.4	13.1	5.3	90.6	86.9	94.7
UK	12.6	17.0	7.5	87.4	83.0	92.5
HR	17.7	20.1	14.7	82.3	79.9	85.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	30.1	32.7	19.3	69.9	67.3	80.7
IS	12.1	16.3	7.1	87.9	83.7	92.9
NO	7.1	9.9	4.0	92.9	90.1	96.0
CH	13.3	15.8	10.3	86.7	84.2	89.7

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egaps)

Figure 2.3: Employees with a contract of limited duration (%) by sex, 2008



Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employees. EE (for women), MK: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_etgad)

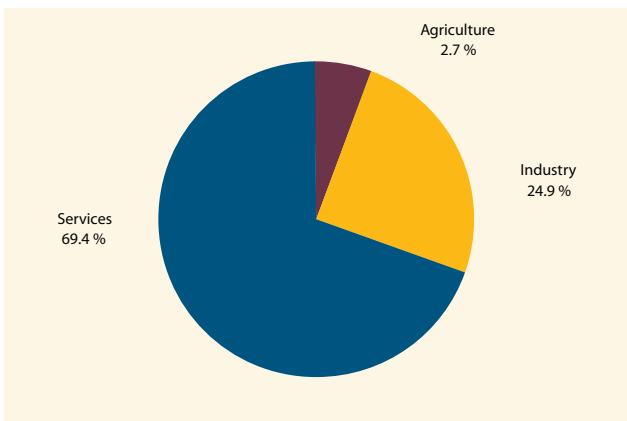
Economic activity, educational attainment and occupation

Economic activities are defined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE).

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

Occupation is a set of tasks and duties characterised by a high degree of similarity and executed, or meant to be executed, by one person. Occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88 (COM)). This publication reports no data on employment by occupation; these data are available in the online database (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_ifs/data/database).

Figure 2.4: Employment (%) by economic activity, EU-27, 2008



Notes: Data refer to persons of all ages and are shown as a % of total employment. Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1: Agriculture - sections A-B, industry - sections C-F, services - sections G-P.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_grt_a)

Table 2.6: Employment (%) by economic activity and sex, 2008

	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	5.7	6.5	4.7	24.9	34.7	12.9	69.4	58.8	82.5
EA-16	3.8	4.7	2.8	24.6	34.7	12.0	71.6	60.6	85.2
BE	1.8	2.5	1.0	19.9	29.5	8.3	78.3	68.0	90.6
BG	19.3	:	:	28.3	:	:	52.5	:	:
CZ	3.5	4.2	2.5	38.0	47.7	25.1	58.6	48.1	72.5
DK	2.9	4.3	1.2	20.8	29.2	11.1	76.3	66.5	87.7
DE	2.1	2.7	1.5	25.3	35.9	13.3	72.5	61.4	85.2
EE	3.9	5.4	2.4	34.7	47.2	22.4	61.4	47.4	75.3
IE	5.8	9.1	1.5	25.6	37.6	10.3	68.6	53.3	88.2
EL	11.4	11.2	11.7	19.5	27.1	8.0	69.1	61.7	80.3
ES	4.3	5.5	2.6	27.3	39.4	10.9	68.5	55.1	86.5
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	3.9	4.6	2.9	28.2	37.1	15.2	67.9	58.3	81.9
CY	4.2	5.5	2.7	20.3	29.6	8.9	75.5	64.9	88.5
LV	7.9	10.1	5.6	28.0	39.3	16.2	64.1	50.6	78.2
LT	7.9	9.9	5.8	30.4	41.4	19.2	61.7	48.7	75.0
LU	1.4	1.7	1.1	21.8	29.6	9.6	76.7	68.8	89.3
HU	7.5	10.4	4.1	31.7	40.2	21.2	60.8	49.5	74.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	3.0	3.8	1.9	16.7	24.8	7.1	80.3	71.4	91.0
AT	6.4	6.5	6.3	23.6	34.2	11.2	70.1	59.3	82.5
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	11.6	11.1	12.2	27.9	37.8	16.3	60.5	51.1	71.5
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	8.6	:	:	34.6	:	:	56.8	:	:
SK	3.6 e	5.0 e	1.9 e	34.4 e	45.5 e	21.0 e	62.0 e	49.6 e	77.1 e
FI	4.8	6.6	2.9	25.6	39.2	10.9	69.6	54.2	86.2
SE	2.2	:	:	22.7	:	:	75.1	:	:
UK	1.5	2.1	0.9	17.7	26.6	7.4	80.7	71.3	91.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.8	4.1	1.3	20.9	32.0	8.2	76.3	63.9	90.4
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons of all ages and are shown as a % of total employment. Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1: Agriculture - sections A-B, industry - sections C-F, services - sections G-P.

Source: Eurostat (lfsi_grt_a)

Table 2.7: Employment (%) by level of educational attainment and sex, 2008

	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	23.3	25.0	21.2	49.8	50.4	49.0	27.0	24.6	29.8
EA-16	27.3	29.8	24.2	45.8	45.2	46.6	26.9	25.1	29.2
BE	21.4	23.9	18.2	40.8	42.6	38.5	37.8	33.5	43.2
BG	14.6	16.2	12.8	60.0	64.2	55.3	25.4	19.7	32.0
CZ	5.7	4.3	7.7	78.7	80.4	76.6	15.5	15.4	15.7
DK	23.7	24.5	22.8	43.5	45.9	40.9	32.8	29.6	36.3
DE	14.4	13.9	15.1	59.4	57.8	61.4	26.1	28.3	23.5
EE	10.3	13.0	7.5	55.4	60.9	49.9	34.3	26.1	42.6
IE	22.8	27.8	16.6	39.8	40.1	39.3	37.4	32.1	44.1
EL	33.9	38.5	26.8	39.8	38.5	41.7	26.3	23.0	31.4
ES	42.5	47.0	36.2	24.0	23.1	25.3	33.5	29.9	38.4
FR	23.7	24.5	22.7	45.2	47.8	42.2	31.2	27.7	35.1
IT	37.4	42.9	29.3	45.6	43.5	48.9	16.9	13.6	21.9
CY	21.8	23.9	19.4	40.3	43.1	37.0	37.9	33.0	43.7
LV	12.2	16.3	8.0	61.2	64.1	58.2	26.6	19.6	33.8
LT	5.9	7.7	4.1	59.5	64.4	54.5	34.6	27.9	41.3
LU	28.0	27.8	28.3	40.7	41.3	39.8	31.3	30.9	31.9
HU	12.4	11.6	13.2	64.7	68.8	59.7	23.0	19.6	27.0
MT	59.3	63.7	50.5	22.3	21.2	24.7	18.4	15.2	24.9
NL	25.5	26.6	24.2	42.8	41.9	43.8	31.7	31.5	32.0
AT	17.3	14.7	20.3	64.6	65.8	63.2	18.1	19.5	16.5
PL	8.5	9.5	7.2	68.2	72.3	63.1	23.4	18.2	29.7
PT	68.1	72.6	62.9	16.1	15.5	16.8	15.8	11.9	20.3
RO	20.9	19.4	22.8	63.6	66.5	60.0	15.5	14.1	17.2
SI	13.7	13.7	13.7	62.1	67.3	56.0	24.2	19.1	30.3
SK	4.5	3.7	5.4	78.9	81.0	76.2	16.6	15.2	18.3
FI	16.4	18.6	14.0	47.2	50.3	43.8	36.4	31.1	42.2
SE	13.8	15.8	11.5	54.8	58.0	51.2	31.5	26.2	37.3
UK	20.7	20.3	21.2	45.7	48.0	43.0	33.6	31.6	35.8
HR	16.2	14.8	17.9	64.1	68.5	58.6	19.7	16.6	23.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	64.2	64.0	64.5	21.5	23.1	17.0	14.3	12.8	18.5
IS	40.2	38.9	41.7	32.2	36.6	27.0	27.7	24.5	31.4
NO	20.9	21.6	20.2	44.4	47.9	40.5	34.7	30.6	39.3
CH	15.8	14.0	17.9	52.0	47.9	56.7	32.3	38.1	25.4

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64 and are shown as a % of total employment.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egaed)

Working time

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

Hours usually worked shown in this pocket book are the typical value of the hours actually worked per week over a long reference period, excluding weeks when an absence from work occurs (e.g. holidays, leaves, strikes).

Hours actually worked are the hours the person spent in work activities, including production activities, ancillary activities, short pauses and education and training which is necessary for successfully carrying out of either the production or ancillary activities. Hours actually worked exclude travel time between home and the place of work, the main meal breaks, absences from work within the working period for personal reasons and education and training hours which are not necessary for carrying out the production or ancillary activities.

Table 2.8: Average number of hours usually worked per week by sex, 2008

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	41.8	42.8	40.0	20.0	19.2	20.2
EA-16	41.5	42.5	39.8	19.9	19.0	20.1
BE	40.9	41.7	39.3	23.6	24.1	23.4
BG	42.0	42.4	41.5	21.6	22.8	20.8
CZ	42.7	43.9	41.1	22.2	21.5	22.4
DK	40.2	41.4	38.5	19.7	15.3	21.7
DE	41.7	42.4	40.4	17.9	16.4	18.3
EE	40.9	41.6	40.2	20.4	20.0	20.6
IE	40.0	41.8	37.1	18.9	19.8	18.7
EL	43.7	45.1	41.4	20.5	21.4	20.1
ES	41.9	42.8	40.3	19.1	18.9	19.2
FR	41.0	42.1	39.3	23.4	22.4	23.6
IT	41.1	42.4	38.3	21.4	21.2	21.4
CY	41.9	43.2	40.1	20.5	20.9	20.3
LV	41.3	42.0	40.7	21.0	22.3	20.4
LT	40.1	40.5	39.7	22.0	22.0 ^u	22.0
LU	40.0	40.0	39.8	22.2	24.7	22.0
HU	40.8	41.3	40.3	24.0	24.3	23.9
MT	41.2	42.0	39.1	21.8	22.0	21.8
NL	40.8	41.3	39.2	19.5	19.1	19.7
AT	44.0	44.8	42.4	20.3	18.2	20.8
PL	42.7	44.4	40.6	21.9	22.2	21.7
PT	41.6	42.4	40.6	19.5	19.9	19.2
RO	41.1	41.7	40.4	24.4	25.7	23.3
SI	42.5	43.2	41.6	19.9	19.8	20.0
SK	41.5	42.4	40.4	21.2	20.1	21.7
FI	40.3	41.6	38.7	19.7	18.9	20.1
SE	40.9	41.3	40.2	23.8	20.5	25.1
UK	43.0	44.4	40.4	18.8	18.1	19.1
HR	42.0	42.6	41.3	21.2	21.7	20.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	53.7	55.0	49.2	19.9	20.4	19.4
IS	46.1	48.5	42.3	20.7	17.8	21.6
NO	39.2	39.7	38.3	19.5	17.3	20.3
CH	42.7	43.2	41.3	20.2	22.0	19.7

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ewhuna)



3

Unemployment

Unemployment

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

Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were:

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

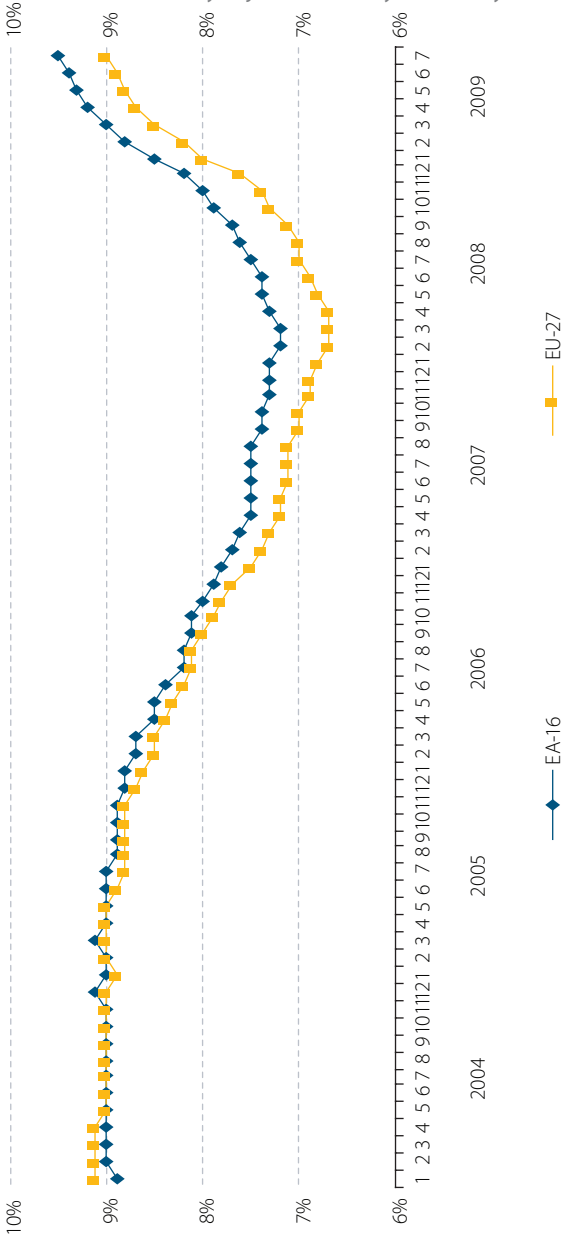
The *unemployment rate* is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. The *youth unemployment rate* is the unemployment rate of people aged 15-24.

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

The EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) delivers quarterly and annual estimates of unemployment. Eurostat also produces monthly unemployment figures by combining the quarterly EU LFS with either monthly LFS estimates for the unemployment rates or additional sources such as unemployment registers.

The resulting monthly harmonised unemployment rate – one of Eurostat’s key short-term indicators – is published in a news release and in the online database. Monthly unemployment rates are released around 30 days after the end of the reference month.

Figure 3.1: Monthly unemployment rates (%), EU-27 and EA-16, seasonally adjusted, January 2004 - July 2009



Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-74.

Source: Eurostat (une_rt_m)

Table 3.1: Unemployed persons, unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2000 and 2008

	Unemployed persons (1000)		Unemployment rates (%)		Long-term unemployment rates (%)	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
EU-27	19 509.0	16 764.8	8.7	7.0	4.0	2.6
EA-16	12 188.4	11 843.4	8.5	7.5	4.1	3.0
BE	301.9	333.4	6.9	7.0	3.7	3.3
BG	560.8	199.7	16.4	5.6	9.4	2.9
CZ	444.5	229.8	8.7	4.4	4.2	2.2
DK	122.4	98.0	4.3	3.3	0.9	0.5
DE	3 137.2	3 141.2	7.5	7.3	3.8	3.8
EE	83.9	38.4	12.8	5.5	5.9	1.7
IE	76.6	133.7	4.3	6.0	1.6	1.6
EL	516.7	377.9	11.2	7.7	6.2	3.6
ES	1 979.6	2 590.6	11.1	11.3	4.6	2.0
FR	2 385.2	2 234.0	9.0	7.8	3.5	2.9
IT	2 385.0	1 691.9	10.1	6.8	6.3	3.1
CY	15.2	14.4	4.9	3.7	1.2	0.5
LV	150.3	90.5	13.7	7.5	7.9	1.9
LT	276.6	94.3	16.4	5.8	8.0	1.2
LU	4.2	10.4	2.2	4.9	0.5	1.6
HU	260.9	329.1	6.4	7.8	3.1	3.6
MT	10.4	10.1	6.7	6.0	4.5	2.5
NL	229.8	243.0	2.8	2.8	0.8	1.0
AT	138.4	162.3	3.6	3.8	1.0	0.9
PL	2 793.2	1 210.7	16.1	7.1	7.4	2.4
PT	205.5	427.1	4.0	7.7	1.7	3.7
RO	821.2	575.5	7.3	5.8	3.8	2.4
SI	64.7	45.5	6.7	4.4	4.1	1.9
SK	484.9	255.7	18.8	9.5	10.3	6.6
FI	253.1	172.1	9.8	6.4	2.8	1.2
SE	253.2	302.7	5.6	6.2	1.4	0.8
UK	1 553.7	1 752.5	5.4	5.6	1.4	1.4
HR	:	149.2	:	8.4	:	5.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	2 278.0	:	9.8	:	2.2
IS	:	:	:	:	:	0.1
NO	76.2	65.0	3.2	2.5	0.3	0.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-74.

Source: Eurostat (une_nb_a; une_rt_a; une_ltu_a)

Table 3.2: Unemployment rates (%) by sex, 2000 and 2008

	2000			2008		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	8.7	7.8	9.8	7.0	6.6	7.5
EA-16	8.5	7.1	10.2	7.5	6.9	8.3
BE	6.9	5.6	8.5	7.0	6.5	7.6
BG	16.4	16.7	16.2	5.6	5.5	5.8
CZ	8.7	7.3	10.3	4.4	3.5	5.6
DK	4.3	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.0	3.7
DE	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2
EE	12.8	13.8	11.7	5.5	5.8	5.3
IE	4.3	4.4	4.2	6.0	7.1	4.6
EL	11.2	7.4	17.1	7.7	5.1	11.4
ES	11.1	7.9	16.0	11.3	10.1	13.0
FR	9.0	7.5	10.8	7.8	7.3	8.4
IT	10.1	7.8	13.6	6.8	5.5	8.5
CY	4.9	3.2	7.2	3.7	3.2	4.3
LV	13.7	14.4	12.9	7.5	8.0	6.9
LT	16.4	18.6	14.1	5.8	6.1	5.6
LU	2.2	1.8	2.9	4.9	4.1	5.9
HU	6.4	7.0	5.6	7.8	7.6	8.1
MT	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.6
NL	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.0
AT	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.1
PL	16.1	14.4	18.2	7.1	6.4	8.0
PT	4.0	3.2	5.0	7.7	6.6	9.0
RO	7.3	8.0	6.5	5.8	6.7	4.7
SI	6.7	6.5	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.8
SK	18.8	18.9	18.6	9.5	8.4	10.9
FI	9.8	9.1	10.6	6.4	6.1	6.7
SE	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.5
UK	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.1
HR	:	:	:	8.4	7.0	10.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	9.8	9.7	10.0
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-74.

Source: Eurostat (une_rt_a)

Table 3.3: Youth unemployment rates (%) by sex, 2000 and 2008

	2000			2008		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	17.4	16.6	18.2	15.4	15.6	15.3
EA-16	16.3	14.7	18.1	15.4	15.3	15.5
BE	16.7	14.5	19.5	18.0	17.3	18.7
BG	33.7	36.1	30.7	12.7	13.7	11.4
CZ	17.8	18.5	17.0	9.9	9.8	9.9
DK	6.2	6.6	5.7	7.6	6.9	8.4
DE	7.5	8.8	6.2	9.9	10.7	9.0
EE	23.9	23.8	24.1	12.0	12.6	11.3
IE	6.9	6.8	7.1	12.6	15.2	9.7
EL	29.1	21.5	38.1	22.1	17.0	28.9
ES	24.3	18.1	32.5	24.6	23.7	25.8
FR	19.6	17.6	21.9	19.1	19.2	19.0
IT	27.0	23.1	31.9	21.3	18.9	24.7
CY	10.1	6.9	13.0	9.0	8.6	9.3
LV	21.4	21.2	21.6	13.1	13.2	13.1
LT	30.6	32.3	28.3	13.4	12.6	14.6
LU	6.6	6.0	7.2	16.9	12.6	22.1
HU	12.4	13.6	10.8	19.9	19.1	20.9
MT	13.7	14.9	12.3	11.9	13.7	9.8
NL	5.7	4.9	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.2
AT	5.3	4.7	6.0	8.0	7.9	8.2
PL	35.1	33.4	37.1	17.3	15.2	19.9
PT	8.6	6.2	11.6	16.4	13.3	20.2
RO	20.0	22.2	17.2	18.6	18.8	18.3
SI	16.3	14.6	18.3	10.4	9.9	11.3
SK	36.9	39.7	33.8	19.0	18.5	19.8
FI	21.4	21.1	21.6	16.5	17.1	15.8
SE	10.5	11.0	9.9	20.0	19.6	20.5
UK	12.2	13.2	11.0	15.0	17.0	12.7
HR	:	:	:	21.9	18.5	27.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	18.5	18.3	18.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	9.8	9.5	10.0	7.2	7.9	6.5
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-24.

Source: Eurostat (une_rt_a)

Table 3.4: Unemployment rates (%) by level of educational attainment and sex, 2008

	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education			Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education			Tertiary education		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	11.3	10.7	12.1	6.5	5.9	7.1	3.8	3.3	4.3
EA-16	11.5	10.4	13.1	6.8	6.1	7.7	4.2	3.6	5.0
BE	12.4	11.5	13.9	6.9	5.7	8.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
BG	14.6	13.4	16.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	2.3	2.0 u	2.5 u
CZ	19.1	19.9	18.5	3.7	2.8	4.8	1.7	1.5	1.8
DK	5.2	4.9	5.6	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
DE	15.1	16.1	14.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	3.2	2.8	3.8
EE	12.0 u	11.5 u	: u	5.8	5.6	6.0 u	2.9 u	: u	: u
IE	9.6	10.8	6.9	6.1	6.9	5.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
EL	7.4	5.1	12.1	8.8	5.4	13.2	6.3	4.4	8.3
ES	15.3	13.6	18.3	10.6	8.8	12.7	6.3	5.1	7.6
FR	11.8	11.3	12.3	6.9	6.0	8.0	4.5	4.3	4.6
IT	8.4	6.9	11.6	6.1	4.9	7.8	4.6	3.3	5.8
CY	4.9	4.2	5.9	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.4
LV	13.9	14.2	13.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	4.0	3.3	4.4
LT	12.9 u	12.8 u	: u	6.7	6.5	6.8	3.0 u	2.9 u	3.1 u
LU	6.6	5.4 u	8.2 u	5.9	5.5 u	6.4 u	2.5 u	: u	: u
HU	18.7	19.8	17.5	7.1	6.7	7.8	2.8	2.3	3.2
MT	8.5	7.5	10.8	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u
NL	4.6	4.1	5.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
AT	7.8	7.9	7.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.5 u	2.0 u
PL	12.1	11.8	12.6	7.5	6.4	9.0	3.8	3.3	4.2
PT	7.9	6.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	9.5	6.9	5.0	8.2
RO	7.1	10.0	4.0	6.0	6.3	5.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
SI	6.2 u	6.1 u	6.2 u	4.4	3.8	5.1	3.4 u	3.0 u	3.6 u
SK	39.3	41.6	37.2	8.1	6.9	9.7	3.5	2.8	4.3
FI	12.5	11.6	13.7	6.4	5.8	7.1	3.3	2.8	3.6
SE	13.4	11.6	16.1	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.4	3.6	3.2
UK	10.1	11.5	8.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	2.8	3.0	2.7
HR	9.5 u	9.3 u	9.7 u	9.1	7.0	12.1	4.8 u	4.7 u	5.0 u
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	8.9	9.9	6.1	11.2	9.2	17.8	9.0	7.1	12.5
IS	4.6	5.4	3.8	1.9	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u
NO	5.9	6.5	5.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
CH	6.2	5.6	6.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	1.9	1.6	2.4

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15-74. Level of educational attainment according to ISCED 1997.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgaed)

4

Households

Households

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

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

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

Table 4.1: Population by household composition, 2007

	Persons in private households	Persons in private households	Single adult with children	Single adult without children
	(1000)		(%)	
EU-27	:	:	:	:
EA-16	270 618.8	100	1.9	17.0
BE	8 831.9	100	3.2	16.2
BG	6 640.9	100	1.4	12.7
CZ	8 845.1	100	2.5	13.8
DK	:	:	:	:
DE	70 335.4	100	2.3	23.0
EE	1 137.8	100	3.9	15.9
IE	3 458.7	100	:	:
EL	9 207.3	100	0.9	13.1
ES	38 109.8	100	1.1	7.9
FR	49 084.7	100	3.1	19.6
IT	50 552.8	100	1.1	14.8
CY	610.9	100	1.4	7.1
LV	1 963.4	100	3.2	12.3
LT	2 846.8	100	3.0	15.2
LU	378.1	100	1.9	17.2
HU	8 396.9	100	1.9	12.4
MT	341.1	100	1.0	6.0
NL	13 220.5	100	2.6	20.2
AT	6 904.9	100	1.7	19.0
PL	31 392.1	100	2.0	9.0
PT	8 969.6	100	1.2	7.9
RO	18 247.9	100	0.9	9.2
SI	1 733.8	100	1.5	11.0
SK	4 508.8	100	1.3	8.5
FI	4 370.6	100	1.0	23.2
SE	:	:	:	:
UK	49 098.1	100	4.3	17.7
HR	3 651.7	100	0.8 u	12.5
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	49 219.7	100	1.1	2.7
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15+.

Source: Eurostat (lfst_hhindws)

Table 4.1: Population by household composition, 2007
(continued)

	2 adults living in couple with child(ren)	2 adults living in couple without children	3 or more adults with child(ren) or other type of household with child(ren)	3 or more adults without children or other type of childless household
	(%)			
EU-27	:	:	:	:
EA-16	23.2	27.1	9.4	21.3
BE	22.3	26.3	11.3	20.7
BG	18.4	24.0	17.0	26.6
CZ	25.4	26.4	10.0	21.8
DK	:	:	:	:
DE	19.7	33.4	6.1	15.5
EE	22.8	21.2	13.1	23.2
IE	:	:	:	:
EL	23.1	24.2	8.5	30.3
ES	23.0	18.7	15.7	33.7
FR	27.0	31.9	6.1	12.3
IT	24.0	20.7	10.7	28.8
CY	28.1	23.0	13.7	26.7
LV	17.4	17.1	21.0	29.1
LT	21.6	15.0	25.0	20.2
LU	31.0	27.2	8.9	13.8
HU	22.1	21.9	15.1	26.6
MT	24.3	16.7	17.1	35.0
NL	27.6	35.4	5.0	9.2
AT	20.0	24.4	12.4	22.5
PL	23.3	17.5	24.6	23.6
PT	24.3	20.5	16.6	29.5
RO	23.2	17.5	25.2	24.0
SI	22.8	17.8	17.5	29.4
SK	21.0	15.4	23.9	29.9
FI	25.2	36.9	4.1	9.7
SE	:	:	:	:
UK	21.3	30.3	8.3	18.1
HR	17.5	20.4	18.5	30.3
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	33.7	12.0	31.6	18.9
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to persons aged 15+.

Source: Eurostat (lfst_hhindws)

Table 4.2: Employment rates (%) by household composition, 2007

	All private households	Single adult with children	Single adult without children	2 adults living in couple with child(ren)	2 adults living in couple without children	3 or more adults with child(ren) or other type of household with child(ren)	3 or more adults without children or other type of childless household
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	56.1	72.7	42.3	79.0	40.2	67.4	56.1
BE	54.3	63.7	41.1	82.7	31.0	69.7	53.8
BG	54.1	74.9	25.1	81.0	34.4	63.4	60.2
CZ	61.4	71.1	37.8	80.3	44.2	73.5	68.5
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	57.4	70.3	46.5	79.5	42.7	77.7	67.4
EE	63.8	82.0	60.8	83.0	52.8	67.9	51.8
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	52.5	77.2	32.5	75.7	32.8	63.4	55.5
ES	57.1	75.5	37.9	76.1	39.7	65.1	53.9
FR	56.5	74.2	42.3	81.7	40.0	69.1	55.9
IT	49.4	77.2	33.6	73.9	31.1	57.3	46.4
CY	67.1	70.9	47.6	84.4	45.5	80.6	65.7
LV	62.5	82.2	45.8	81.7	48.4	67.8	60.5
LT	61.1	79.8	32.9	85.8	44.3	67.5	57.8
LU	59.9	81.9	54.5	78.7	42.6	67.2	51.1
HU	51.7	68.0	26.1	73.0	34.9	59.0	54.5
MT	49.5	:	16.7	65.0	22.6	59.6	52.5
NL	64.3	68.5	49.9	85.4	51.8	80.8	71.0
AT	60.9	80.1	47.3	82.2	43.3	72.5	64.9
PL	54.3	63.4	26.7	77.2	32.8	60.1	51.6
PT	62.2	77.3	38.2	84.0	43.8	69.1	59.2
RO	57.6	71.5	31.4	76.8	44.6	59.2	56.5
SI	60.9	85.1	27.8	90.2	31.6	72.5	60.0
SK	59.1	73.1	26.2	78.1	32.8	65.7	62.6
FI	60.2	74.2	46.6	83.9	52.1	80.3	51.7
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	61.6	55.5	44.1	80.7	51.5	74.1	69.1
HR	48.4	73.3 u	18.0	78.3	24.6	61.1	51.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	48.5	28.6	24.4	53.3	35.3	51.6	48.0
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Source: Eurostat (lfst_hheredy)

5

**Ad-hoc modules
of the EU Labour
Force Survey**

Ad-hoc modules of the EU Labour Force Survey

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

This pocket book shows selected tables from the ad-hoc modules 2004, 2005 and 2006.

In 2006 the focus was on transition from work into retirement. This module provides extra information on reduction of working hours in preparation to full retirement, planned age of retirement, reason for (early) retirement, arrangement to postpone retirement and pension benefits.

The ad-hoc module of 2005 dealt with the reconciliation between work and family life. Information was collected on childcare arrangements, flexibility of working time in relation to care responsibilities and parental leave.

In 2004 the ad-hoc module was about work organisation and working time arrangements. It included variables on control over work methods, overtime, working times and variability of working hours.

Table 5.1: Average age to start receiving a retirement pension, 2006

	Total	Unemployed	In retirement or early retirement	Long term sick or disabled	Other
EU-27	58.7	59.9	58.4	58.7	58.9
EA-16	59.2	60.4	59.1	58.6	59.2
BE	60.1	59.3	60.0	59.4	61.0
BG	56.1	55.7	56.1	55.9	:
CZ	57.5	56.4	57.5	58.1	57.0
DK	61.2	62.0	61.5	57.2	61.3
DE	60.4	60.9	60.5	58.5	60.6
EE	57.5	58.9	57.0	59.2	57.4 u
IE	61.2	59.9 u	61.3	60.9	:
EL	59.3	:	59.3	57.9	61.3
ES	61.0	60.9	62.1	59.3	59.3
FR	59.0	60.0	58.7	59.1	60.2
IT	57.1	57.9	57.1	55.7	57.2
CY	60.5	61.1 u	60.1	61.6	62.3
LV	57.3	58.9	57.0	58.1	:
LT	57.6	58.8 u	57.5	58.7 u	:
LU	59.5	:	59.5	60.2	:
HU	56.6	56.9	56.6	56.7	56.7
MT	60.6	:	60.7	:	:
NL	62.4	62.8	:	63.2	61.8
AT	57.9	57.5	58.1	56.0	:
PL	57.0	57.4	56.4	60.5	57.3
PT	58.6	59.9	59.0	57.1	57.4
RO	55.5	56.0	55.4	:	58.8 u
SI	61.2	59.8 u	61.6	61.0 u	59.5
SK	56.3	57.0	56.3	57.4	55.7
FI	61.6	62.6	61.1	62.7	61.5
SE	63.0	62.8	63.1	62.9	61.8
UK	58.9	58.2	59.1	58.3	58.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	61.4	61.0	62.5	59.5	59.9
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Breakdown by main labour status just after leaving last job or business.

Source: Eurostat (lfso_06stafags)

Table 5.2: Share of adults regularly taking care of children or disabled adults (% of persons aged 15-64)

	All persons taking care of other children up to 14 or people older than 15 in need of care			The person regularly takes care of other children up to 14		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	11.1	8.2	13.9	4.8	3.6	6.0
EA-16	10.6	7.7	13.5	4.2	3.1	5.3
BE	8.8	7.1	10.4	4.3	3.5	5.1
BG	12.5	9.5	15.5	4.3	2.7	5.9
CZ	15.9	12.4	19.4	7.6	5.7	9.6
DK	12.0	9.3	14.7	9.0	7.2	10.9
DE	5.2	:	6.7	1.5	1.1	2.0
EE	7.4	:	8.4	2.6	2.1	3.0
IE	6.9	4.4	9.5	2.4	1.2	3.6
EL	9.0	5.8	12.1	1.9	0.8	3.1
ES	13.9 u	9.5 u	18.3 u	4.3 u	2.8 u	5.8 u
FR	12.5	9.6	15.4	6.7	5.2	8.0
IT	14.0	10.2	17.8	4.9	3.5	6.3
CY	19.7	14.8	24.4	8.5	6.4	10.5
LV	7.9	:	:	4.0	2.3	5.5
LT	3.8	:	5.7	2.0	0.9 u	3.0
LU	:	:	:	2.5	1.8	3.3
HU	12.7	9.4	15.9	7.7	5.7	9.7
MT	10.2	:	:	1.4	:	2.0 u
NL	13.0	9.7	16.4	7.5	5.7	9.4
AT	12.2	10.3	14.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
PL	11.7	8.8	14.5	5.0	3.3	6.7
PT	8.8	4.9	12.5	4.8	2.7	6.9
RO	11.4	10.0	12.9	6.9	6.0	7.8
SI	9.4	7.1	11.9	3.7	2.5	4.9
SK	8.6	6.7	10.4	3.4	2.5	4.3
FI	15.9	13.7	18.2	6.0	5.7	6.3
SE	9.1 u	7.7 u	10.6 u	4.8 u	4.3 u	5.4 u
UK	12.3	9.2	15.2	5.9	4.7	7.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5.0	3.7	6.2	1.9	1.6	2.1
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (lfs0_05regcp)

Table 5.2: Share of adults regularly taking care of children or disabled adults (% of persons aged 15-64) (continued)

	The person regularly takes care of relatives/friends aged 15 or more in need of care			The person regularly takes care of other children up to 14 and of relatives/friends aged 15 or more in need of care		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	5.3	4.1	6.6	0.9	0.6	1.3
EA-16	5.6	4.2	7.0	0.8	0.5	1.2
BE	3.7	3.1	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
BG	7.3	6.2	8.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
CZ	6.5	5.7	7.3	1.7	1.0	2.4
DK	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
DE	3.5	2.5	4.5	0.2	:	0.3
EE	4.5	4.1	4.9	0.3 u	:	0.4 u
IE	4.2	3.0	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
EL	6.1	4.8	7.3	1.0	0.2	1.7
ES	8.4 u	6.1 u	10.8 u	1.1 u	0.6 u	1.7 u
FR	4.7	3.6	5.7	1.2	0.7	1.7
IT	8.0	6.0	9.9	1.2	0.7	1.7
CY	9.2	7.4	10.9	2.0	1.1	3.0
LV	3.4	2.4	4.4	0.5	:	:
LT	1.4	0.7 u	2.1	0.4 u	:	0.6 u
LU	0.8	0.5 u	1.1	:	:	:
HU	3.8	3.0	4.5	1.2	0.6	1.7
MT	8.1	5.6	10.5	0.7 u	:	:
NL	4.6	3.5	5.7	0.9	0.5	1.3
AT	7.5	5.8	9.1	0.7	0.5	0.8
PL	6.1	5.1	7.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
PT	3.3	1.9	4.7	0.6	0.3	0.9
RO	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.4
SI	5.2	4.1	6.3	0.6 u	0.5 u	0.7 u
SK	4.8	4.0	5.5	0.4	0.2 u	0.6
FI	8.8	7.2	10.3	1.2	0.9	1.6
SE	3.5 u	2.7 u	4.3 u	0.8 u	0.7 u	0.9 u
UK	5.3	4.0	6.7	1.0	0.6	1.5
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.8	2.0	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (lfso_05regcp)

Table 5.3: Share (%) of employees by variability of working hours, 2004

	Fixed start and end of a working day	Variable working hours				
		Staggered working hours, banded start and end	Working time banking with possibility only to take hours off	Working time banking with possibility to take full days off (besides taking hours off)	Start and end of working day varying by individual agreement	Determines own work schedule (no formal boundaries)
EU-27	64.6	7.1	4.2	5.8	6.3	3.9
EA-16	62.2	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.2	3.4
BE	65.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	6.5	3.6
BG	89.2	1.9	0.8	1.4	4.4	1.0
CZ	77.4	4.1	7.4	2.9	3.9	0.9
DK	37.5	6.6	1.0	18.0	24.4	11.5
DE	38.3	4.1	14.8	15.7	3.9	1.7
EE	83.2	6.0	1.5 u	2.5	3.4	3.1
IE	68.7	8.1	2.0	1.7	3.0	1.6
EL	80.2	6.7	1.0	0.8	2.7	0.9
ES	82.9	3.8	1.0	0.2	5.6	1.2
FR	70.0	2.9	1.0	2.3	13.3	9.1
IT	66.3	21.5	0.4	1.0	5.2	1.9
CY	89.6	4.3	:	:	1.1	1.0
LV	79.9	4.3	0.5 u	:	8.1	3.9
LT	82.4	13.4	:	0.9 u	1.5 u	0.7 u
LU	61.5	14.7	10.5	1.2	5.1	3.2
HU	80.6	8.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.2
MT	81.8	7.1	:	:	2.8	2.4 u
NL	68.4	9.2	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.0
AT	62.9	3.5	5.6	8.7	10.0	7.5
PL	82.2	8.4	0.5	1.4	5.6	0.9
PT	80.0	9.3	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.7
RO	89.2	4.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	1.0
SI	70.0	21.7	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.5
SK	79.9	4.4	5.2	1.3	3.7	0.9
FI	49.4	11.7	7.0	15.8	6.2	6.4
SE	38.7	30.0	5.7	15.6	2.5	5.2
UK	60.8	3.1	2.3	7.1	7.9	8.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	75.0	15.5	1.1	6.3	:	:
NO	48.7	8.0	2.1	24.0	10.8	4.1
CH	54.4	3.7	2.9	20.7	:	8.6

Source: Eurostat (lfs0_04vawkisco)

6

Job vacancies

Job vacancies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{JVR} = \left(\frac{\text{number of job vacancies}}{\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies}} \right) \times 100$$

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

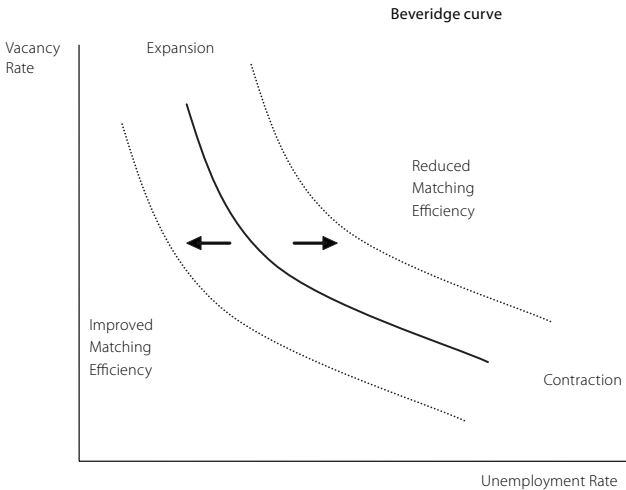


Table 6.1: Job vacancies and job vacancy rate, 2008

	Job vacancies (1000)				Job vacancy rate (%)			
	2008 1st quarter	2008 2nd quarter	2008 3rd quarter	2008 4th quarter	2008 1st quarter	2008 2nd quarter	2008 3rd quarter	2008 4th quarter
EU-27	:	:	:	:	2.1 p	2.1 p	1.9 p	1.7 p
EA-16	:	:	:	:	2.1 p	2.0 p	1.8 p	1.8 p
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	25 p	24	23	19 p	1.0 p	1.0	0.9	0.8 p
CZ	144	150	148	117	3.3 p	3.4 p	3.4 p	2.7 p
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	1 143 p	1 127 p	998 p	1 091 p	3.2 p	3.2 p	2.9 p	3.0 p
EE	17	16	16	10	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.8
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	61	33	33	19	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.8
ES	102	78	79	86	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
FR (1)	:	:	:	:	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
IT (1)	:	:	:	:	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
CY	13	14	14	9	4.3	4.4	4.6	2.9
LV	15	13	8	6	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
LT	26	23	26	13	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.0
LU	2	2	2	2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
HU	:	:	:	:	1.4 p	1.4 p	1.2 p	1.0 p
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	250	256	238	188	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.9
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	101	97	99	72 p	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5 p
SI	9 p	8 p	9 p	5 p	1.1 p	1.0 p	1.0 p	0.6 p
SK	29	24	25	22	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
FI	80	60	42	28	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.2
SE	57	55	48	36	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
UK	658	658	620	529	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and cover NACE Rev. 1.1 sections A to O.

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 10+ employees.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_q_nace1)

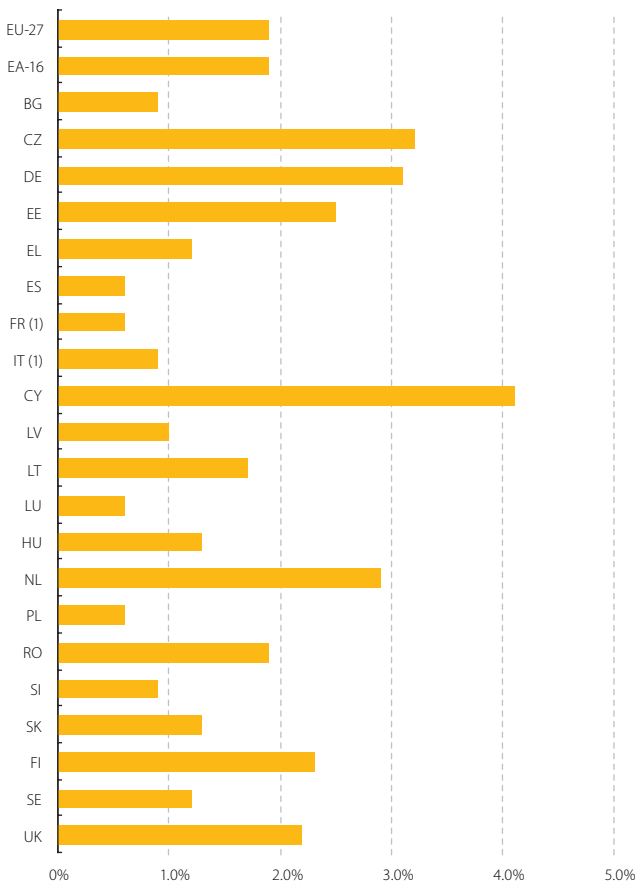
Table 6.2: Job vacancy rate (%) by selected economic activity, 2008

	Total industry (excluding construction)	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.8
CZ	3.6	7.1	3.3	3.3	1.9	6.1	0.9
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	1.1 p	2.0 p	1.7 p	4.4 p	3.1 p	7.0 p	3.0 p
EE	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.9
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.5
ES	0.4	0.8	:	:	:	0.6	1.0
FR (1)	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7
IT (1)	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	:
CY	6.1	5.7	4.2	6.8	2.1	3.6	1.9
LV	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.2	1.4
LT	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.8
LU	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.6
HU	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2.6	4.1	2.9	3.9	2.5	3.4	2.4
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1.4	4.8	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.7
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	4.0
SI	0.6 p	2.1 p	0.9 p	1.4 p	0.9 p	1.4 p	0.5 p
SK	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0
FI	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.1
SE	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.7
UK	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and to NACE Rev. 1.1.

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 10+ employees.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a_nace1)

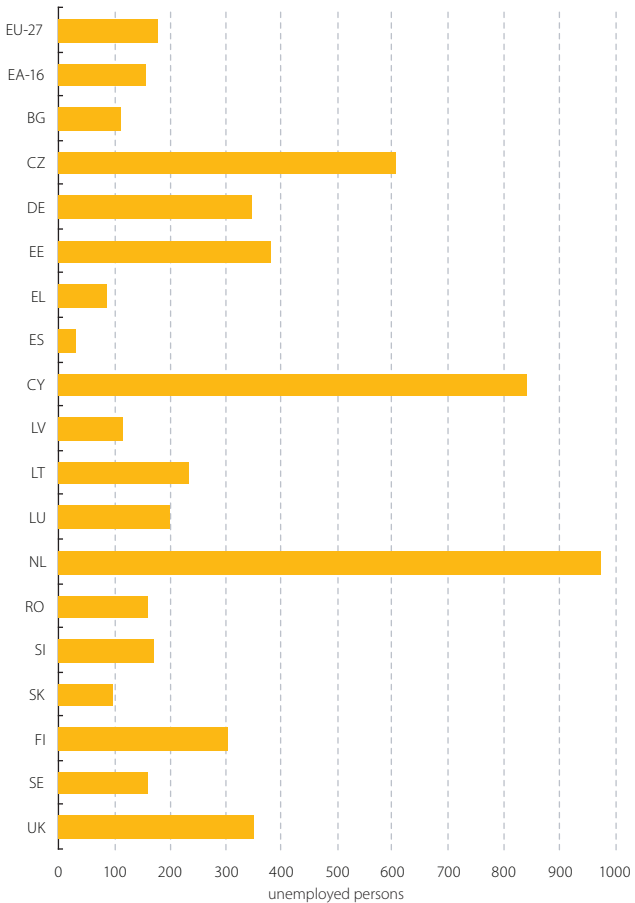
Figure 6.1: Job vacancy rate (%), 2008

Notes: Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and cover NACE Rev. 1.1 sections A to O. BE, DK, IE, MT, AT, PT, HR, MK, TR, IS, NO, CH: data not available.

(1) Data refer to enterprises with 10+ employees.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a_nace1)

Figure 6.2: Number of job vacancies per 1000 unemployed, 2008



Notes: BE, DK, IE, MT, AT, PT, HR, MK, TR, IS, NO, CH: data not available. FR, IT, HU, PL: confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a; une_nb_a)

Figure 6.3: Beveridge curve, EU-27 and EA-16, 2006-2008



Source: Eurostat (jvs_q; une_rt_q)



7

Earnings

Earnings

Gross earnings are the most important part of labour costs. The tables included in this pocket book provide information on average gross monthly earnings with different breakdowns. They are taken from the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES). The results of this four-yearly survey provide comparable information at EU-level on the relationship between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees (such as sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational level) and their employer (such as economic activity, size of the enterprise). In addition, Eurostat's online database provides tables on hourly and annual earnings, hours paid, annual holidays and number of employees.

Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid directly by the employer, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid (13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, occasional commissions, etc.) are included in the annual data. The monthly data shown here exclude these elements as they refer to a given reference month.

The statistics cover all economic activities except agriculture, fishing and public administration (i.e. the economic activities as defined in sections C to O excluding L of NACE Rev. 1.1, see glossary). Tables shown in this publication refer to enterprises with 10+ employees as the provision of data for the size class 1 to 9 employees is only optional. Part-time workers are included.

Data are available online for reference years 2002 and 2006. The next SES will be carried out for the reference year 2010, and data are expected to become available in the second half of 2012.

The SES data collection is based on legislation: Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs. The main definitions on earnings are set up in Commission Regulation (EC) 1738/2005 of 21 October 2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 1916/2000 as regards the definition and transmission of information on the structure of earnings implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999.

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

Table 7.1: Average gross monthly earnings by occupation and sex, EUR, 2006

	Total			Legislators, senior officials and managers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 222	2 468	1 932	4 363	4 876	3 337
EA-16	2 313	2 545	2 015	4 624	5 084	3 548
BE	2 830	2 997	2 592	5 740	5 945	5 060
BG	197	210	183	459	474	434
CZ	726	811	614	1 499	1 714	1 020
DK	3 268	3 668	2 888	5 928	6 313	4 814
DE	2 770	3 079	2 368	5 876	6 434	3 996
EE	627	770	529	1 209	1 388	954
IE	3 327	3 789	2 882	4 804	5 469	3 692
EL	1 651	1 837	1 400	3 334	3 502	2 833
ES	1 691	1 843	1 468	4 011	4 315	2 913
FR	2 474	2 693	2 204	4 767	5 323	3 836
IT	2 099	2 271	1 865	5 637	5 895	4 546
CY	1 830	2 077	1 555	4 327	4 413	3 943
LV	465	511	428	832	911	735
LT	472	528	421	842	956	690
LU	3 325	3 471	3 061	7 419	7 688	6 104
HU	630	682	577	1 265	1 395	1 067
MT	1 276	1 345	1 157	2 146	2 278	1 756
NL	2 573	2 911	2 184	4 025	4 365	3 059
AT	2 342	2 624	1 909	5 642	5 944	4 045
PL	672	739	597	1 527	1 743	1 192
PT	1 161	1 228	1 089	3 225	3 471	2 658
RO	334	347	319	913	926	891
SI	1 203	1 254	1 143	2 961	3 074	2 725
SK	529	606	446	1 235	1 418	921
FI	2 571	2 904	2 267	4 881	5 402	3 786
SE	2 856	3 088	2 635	4 728	5 054	4 035
UK	3 284	3 811	2 760	5 373	6 013	4 178
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	614	615	611	1 516	1 507	1 545
IS	3 337	3 874	2 874	6 032	6 950	4 687
NO	3 938	4 242	3 504	6 024	6 385	5 031
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations). Occupation refers to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-88(COM).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_48)

Table 7.1: Average gross monthly earnings by occupation and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Professionals			Technicians and associate professionals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	3 150	3 711	2 623	2 489	2 825	2 192
EA-16	3 365	3 869	2 830	2 585	2 919	2 256
BE	3 956	4 196	3 619	3 004	3 177	2 854
BG	303	361	273	252	284	231
CZ	1 002	1 147	870	813	935	713
DK	4 497	4 931	4 008	3 677	4 338	3 269
DE	4 376	4 787	3 761	3 081	3 651	2 563
EE	844	1 051	744	701	913	609
IE	4 431	5 099	3 937	3 687	4 102	3 307
EL	2 447	2 664	2 016	1 717	1 911	1 531
ES	2 464	2 766	2 215	2 032	2 271	1 712
FR	3 661	4 135	3 042	2 540	2 705	2 390
IT	2 572	3 068	2 248	2 378	2 679	2 031
CY	2 793	3 010	2 625	1 954	2 294	1 684
LV	651	740	618	529	601	489
LT	569	639	539	460	551	427
LU	4 953	5 005	4 830	4 234	4 304	4 151
HU	930	1 130	813	678	779	627
MT	1 560	1 676	1 438	1 360	1 456	1 235
NL	3 420	3 849	2 984	2 784	3 253	2 404
AT	3 793	4 093	3 285	3 074	3 308	2 490
PL	835	1 012	747	715	818	637
PT	2 220	2 377	2 132	1 548	1 712	1 334
RO	553	574	537	373	388	363
SI	2 019	2 223	1 891	1 369	1 475	1 277
SK	700	809	613	577	705	499
FI	3 419	3 718	3 104	2 633	2 978	2 385
SE	3 465	3 821	3 157	3 028	3 351	2 745
UK	4 894	5 216	4 538	3 519	3 887	3 243
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	1 056	1 124	959	753	784	683
IS	4 124	4 959	3 681	3 488	4 627	3 003
NO	4 760	5 216	4 286	4 315	4 742	3 803
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations). Occupation refers to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-88(COM).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_48)

Table 7.1: Average gross monthly earnings by occupation and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Clerks			Service workers and shop and market sales workers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 079	2 362	1 931	1 605	1 701	1 563
EA-16	2 216	2 532	2 022	1 661	1 863	1 564
BE	2 652	2 876	2 485	2 178	2 341	2 100
BG	170	173	169	122	129	118
CZ	591	676	559	454	511	421
DK	2 979	3 056	2 945	2 311	2 342	2 301
DE	2 822	3 308	2 531	1 851	2 202	1 727
EE	506	631	482	420	488	402
IE	2 682	3 025	2 572	2 193	2 620	1 921
EL	1 413	1 546	1 325	1 278	1 375	1 204
ES	1 460	1 708	1 304	1 268	1 443	1 177
FR	1 889	2 008	1 832	1 736	1 784	1 713
IT	2 189	2 449	1 964	1 683	1 881	1 528
CY	1 349	1 653	1 228	1 225	1 493	1 058
LV	406	488	384	293	362	270
LT	384	452	364	288	337	271
LU	2 964	3 149	2 838	2 159	2 291	2 066
HU	521	538	514	392	406	385
MT	1 103	1 136	1 081	984	: c	: c
NL	2 267	2 645	2 079	1 926	2 319	1 748
AT	2 419	2 839	2 158	1 682	2 027	1 517
PL	544	558	537	381	418	361
PT	979	1 050	934	714	812	671
RO	308	317	304	195	197	193
SI	1 110	1 136	1 097	835	949	774
SK	439	516	411	342	398	316
FI	2 178	2 350	2 125	1 912	2 106	1 874
SE	2 357	2 430	2 325	2 419	2 520	2 391
UK	2 319	2 536	2 260	1 903	2 055	1 854
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	638	677	586	447	453	427
IS	2 688	3 238	2 571	2 496	3 058	2 188
NO	3 337	3 435	3 261	2 924	3 111	2 817
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations). Occupation refers to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-88(COM).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_48)

Table 7.1: Average gross monthly earnings by occupation and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			Craft and related trades workers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	1 638	1 733	1 292	1 738	1 854	958
EA-16	1 641	1 714	1 410	1 963	2 040	1 339
BE	:	:	:	2 359	2 414	1 958
BG	122	120	126	180	201	136
CZ	587	625	542	620	653	464
DK	2 852	2 954	2 593	3 280	3 325	2 664
DE	1 831	1 969	1 529	2 458	2 519	1 757
EE	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c
IE	2 432	2 491	3 441	3 379	3 430	2 341
EL	: c	: c	: c	1 751	1 755	1 582
ES	1 356	1 379	1 082	1 540	1 569	1 218
FR	1 723	: c	: c	1 903	1 917	1 688
IT	: c	: c	: c	1 767	1 856	1 410
CY	1 168	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c
LV	284	300	272	390	413	309
LT	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c
LU	: c	: c	:	2 478	2 499	1 910
HU	361	: c	: c	490	519	379
MT	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c
NL	1 697	1 766	1 429	2 732	2 750	2 304
AT	:	:	:	2 098	2 133	1 521
PL	473	494	414	562	607	365
PT	630	640	601	715	803	505
RO	195	205	174	276	299	215
SI	: c	: c	: c	929	959	840
SK	324	361	302	454	493	334
FI	1 791	1 846	1 722	2 461	2 499	2 025
SE	2 132	2 159	2 054	2 578	2 595	2 233
UK	: c	: c	: c	3 150	3 187	2 359
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	465	471	:	477	494	383
IS	:	:	:	3 486	3 591	2 593
NO	:	:	:	3 622	3 644	3 247
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations). Occupation refers to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-88(COM).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_48)

Table 7.1: Average gross monthly earnings by occupation and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Plant and machine operators and assemblers			Elementary occupations		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	1 744	1 866	1 245	1 471	1 648	1 277
EA-16	2 000	2 088	1 581	1 555	1 696	1 404
BE	2 513	2 583	2 073	1 981	2 176	1 758
BG	179	192	153	116	117	116
CZ	594	639	497	426	483	383
DK	3 188	3 315	2 787	2 353	2 586	2 039
DE	2 422	2 506	1 757	1 855	2 049	1 653
EE	562	649	444	341	:	295
IE	2 849	3 053	2 213	2 340	2 654	1 966
EL	1 600	: c	: c	1 124	1 188	1 055
ES	1 547	1 606	1 198	1 161	1 236	1 075
FR	1 993	2 069	1 681	1 597	1 684	1 518
IT	1 948	2 020	1 652	: c	: c	: c
CY	: c	: c	: c	1 218	: c	: c
LV	390	399	358	271	336	229
LT	406	415	362	272	318	240
LU	2 674	2 737	1 947	: c	: c	1 865
HU	514	545	434	365	370	361
MT	1 147	1 199	1 050	927	972	792
NL	2 689	2 783	1 911	1 704	1 805	1 585
AT	2 283	2 342	1 727	1 648	1 845	1 450
PL	574	594	469	391	429	362
PT	838	888	614	680	708	658
RO	268	297	222	176	184	168
SI	: c	: c	: c	677	758	607
SK	457	492	370	311	354	283
FI	2 444	2 553	2 097	1 908	2 102	1 752
SE	2 531	2 570	2 339	2 221	2 309	2 158
UK	2 696	: c	: c	2 055	2 299	1 707
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	485	499	384	410	418	373
IS	3 289	3 417	2 370	2 459	2 713	2 072
NO	3 584	3 668	3 108	2 868	3 040	2 709
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations). Occupation refers to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-88(COM).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_48)

Table 7.2: Average gross monthly earnings by age group and sex, EUR, 2006

	Total			Less than 30 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 222	2 468	1 932	1 662	1 707	1 611
EA-16	2 313	2 545	2 015	1 654	1 709	1 588
BE	2 830	2 997	2 592	2 240	2 318	2 143
BG	197	210	183	166	170	161
CZ	726	811	614	640	670	595
DK	3 268	3 668	2 888	2 280	2 439	2 131
DE	2 770	3 079	2 368	1 815	1 876	1 739
EE	627	770	529	634	743	541
IE	3 327	3 789	2 882	2 528	2 700	2 392
EL	1 651	1 837	1 400	1 129	1 156	1 102
ES	1 691	1 843	1 468	1 332	1 387	1 267
FR	2 474	2 693	2 204	1 860	1 892	1 822
IT	2 099	2 271	1 865	1 601	1 660	1 522
CY	1 830	2 077	1 555	: c	: c	: c
LV	465	511	428	466	504	427
LT	472	528	421	458	501	406
LU	3 325	3 471	3 061	2 443	2 439	2 450
HU	630	682	577	543	553	531
MT	1 276	1 345	1 157	1 101	1 131	1 072
NL	2 573	2 911	2 184	1 736	1 805	1 667
AT	2 342	2 624	1 909	1 710	1 822	1 545
PL	672	739	597	533	566	490
PT	1 161	1 228	1 089	831	834	828
RO	334	347	319	269	274	264
SI	1 203	1 254	1 143	958	968	945
SK	529	606	446	482	524	430
FI	2 571	2 904	2 267	2 147	2 291	1 994
SE	2 856	3 088	2 635	2 422	2 475	2 368
UK	3 284	3 811	2 760	: c	: c	: c
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	614	615	611	474	466	492
IS	3 337	3 874	2 874	2 557	2 795	2 320
NO	3 938	4 242	3 504	3 068	3 223	2 864
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_20)

Table 7.2: Average gross monthly earnings by age group and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Between 30 and 39 years			Between 40 and 49 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 264	2 500	1 980	2 428	2 784	2 025
EA-16	2 306	2 504	2 051	2 531	2 830	2 151
BE	2 777	2 912	2 592	3 043	3 224	2 777
BG	199	220	179	207	225	191
CZ	776	892	625	755	883	620
DK	3 489	3 938	3 056	3 750	4 304	3 256
DE	2 915	3 182	2 531	3 039	3 447	2 526
EE	726	929	585	629	794	535
IE	3 574	3 911	3 217	3 818	4 430	3 173
EL	1 535	1 660	1 388	1 884	2 096	1 564
ES	1 687	1 797	1 532	1 857	2 049	1 561
FR	2 406	2 569	2 209	2 594	2 837	2 285
IT	1 964	2 086	1 803	2 194	2 394	1 930
CY	1 777	2 008	1 550	2 076	2 352	1 755
LV	508	573	457	469	513	438
LT	487	558	428	473	530	428
LU	3 378	3 463	3 227	3 730	3 891	3 403
HU	651	715	579	633	701	574
MT	1 374	1 437	1 267	1 383	1 455	1 194
NL	2 832	3 134	2 482	3 021	3 530	2 438
AT	2 467	2 757	2 023	2 684	3 070	2 118
PL	712	804	615	690	779	612
PT	1 162	1 233	1 093	1 312	1 418	1 195
RO	324	342	305	345	362	327
SI	1 212	1 286	1 134	1 247	1 324	1 176
SK	562	673	449	533	635	447
FI	2 649	2 961	2 329	2 703	3 100	2 364
SE	2 903	3 123	2 673	3 032	3 356	2 743
UK	3 669	4 200	3 086	3 701	4 515	2 929
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	677	654	772	791	801	736
IS	3 595	4 131	3 082	3 802	4 618	3 188
NO	4 059	4 313	3 678	4 355	4 724	3 826
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_20)

Table 7.2: Average gross monthly earnings by age group and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Between 50 and 59 years			60 years and over		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 512	2 839	2 116	2 573	2 861	2 119
EA-16	2 735	3 068	2 286	2 919	3 281	2 283
BE	3 306	3 504	2 965	3 883	4 267	2 979
BG	207	220	194	206	206	203
CZ	726	812	616	755	818	600
DK	3 684	4 184	3 222	3 611	3 939	3 097
DE	3 165	3 628	2 609	3 181	3 603	2 522
EE	567	687	492	505	597	426
IE	3 875	4 659	3 058	3 162	3 671	2 589
EL	2 187	2 401	1 741	2 461	2 616	1 767
ES	2 038	2 258	1 611	2 220	2 429	1 669
FR	2 911	3 284	2 442	4 413	5 534	2 742
IT	2 521	2 774	2 144	2 847	3 167	2 201
CY	2 297	2 632	1 865	: c	: c	: c
LV	440	486	407	400	427	375
LT	470	531	420	462	506	410
LU	4 057	4 332	3 341	5 129	5 570	4 235
HU	662	731	600	798	851	725
MT	1 332	1 364	1 237	1 598	1 677	1 070
NL	3 036	3 503	2 385	2 804	3 020	2 377
AT	2 798	3 169	2 120	2 996	3 416	1 989
PL	745	796	675	917	971	774
PT	1 461	1 506	1 404	1 357	1 555	1 109
RO	408	408	409	521	525	508
SI	1 362	1 385	1 325	2 761	2 765	2 745
SK	531	592	456	540	574	461
FI	2 664	3 140	2 291	2 769	3 273	2 336
SE	2 981	3 293	2 705	2 893	3 204	2 611
UK	3 491	4 175	2 841	2 938	3 363	2 382
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	972	983	903	1 205	1 200	1 259
IS	3 676	4 503	3 064	3 228	3 852	2 705
NO	4 269	4 663	3 688	4 130	4 524	3 556
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations).

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_20)

Table 7.3: Average gross monthly earnings by economic activity and sex, EUR, 2006

	Total industry (excluding construction)			Construction		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 107	2 355	1 522	1 949	1 983	1 655
EA-16	2 428	2 633	1 892	1 996	2 019	1 792
BE	2 923	3 012	2 583	2 488	2 490	2 463
BG	193	223	161	168	165	189
CZ	699	773	563	721	732	634
DK	3 696	3 905	3 214	3 357	3 387	3 010
DE	2 990	3 230	2 304	2 411	2 457	2 045
EE	612	723	498	801	828	626
IE	3 406	3 708	2 750	3 797	3 998	2 594
EL	1 597	1 743	1 286	1 473	1 499	1 365
ES	1 827	1 952	1 440	1 504	1 513	1 402
FR	2 614	2 763	2 224	2 132	2 145	1 976
IT	2 032	2 172	1 694	1 935	1 929	1 985
CY	1 561	1 831	1 096	1 875	1 920	1 569
LV	441	483	386	471	477	434
LT	458	524	381	603	614	521
LU	3 197	3 312	2 637	2 505	2 498	2 606
HU	635	706	521	485	481	511
MT	1 288	1 365	1 075	1 061	1 062	1 047
NL	2 916	3 063	2 389	3 225	3 288	2 553
AT	2 552	2 736	1 967	2 274	2 304	1 995
PL	681	744	542	640	638	656
PT	886	1 044	665	900	883	1 027
RO	299	345	246	298	294	325
SI	1 069	1 163	905	1 085	1 057	1 336
SK	537	615	421	515	524	455
FI	2 805	: c	: c	2 622	: c	: c
SE	2 939	3 022	2 691	2 896	2 898	2 868
UK	3 486	3 718	2 697	3 753	3 890	2 763
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	582	608	479	425	420	473
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4 255	4 423	3 697	3 817	3 836	3 572
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees. Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1.

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_19)

Table 7.3: Average gross monthly earnings by economic activity and sex, EUR, 2006 (continued)

	Services (excluding public administration)			Education; health and social work; other community, social, personal service activities		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	2 251	2 557	1 871	2 343	2 785	2 160
EA-16	2 256	2 530	1 916	2 375	2 779	2 193
BE	2 820	3 044	2 489	2 788	3 079	2 671
BG	208	213	201	198	217	191
CZ	782	893	643	678	782	635
DK	3 202	3 626	2 690	3 127	3 636	2 958
DE	2 591	2 926	2 194	2 835	3 359	2 603
EE	670	831	560	561	715	519
IE	3 024	3 571	2 505	3 738	4 548	3 452
EL	1 519	1 707	1 309	1 964	2 298	1 623
ES	1 613	1 851	1 346	1 867	2 149	1 713
FR	2 499	2 728	2 197	2 387	2 788	2 211
IT	2 156	2 368	1 864	2 130	2 476	1 960
CY	1 726	2 102	1 377	2 334	2 540	2 209
LV	478	549	420	460	479	455
LT	466	501	431	446	495	431
LU	3 414	3 783	2 860	3 927	4 270	3 768
HU	662	711	605	611	674	587
MT	1 302	1 406	1 118	1 283	1 342	1 233
NL	2 471	2 784	2 039	2 489	2 975	2 299
AT	2 234	2 587	1 828	2 376	2 902	2 069
PL	685	757	607	650	740	618
PT	1 190	1 325	1 027	1 509	1 860	1 398
RO	354	348	362	399	424	387
SI	1 226	1 329	1 116	1 448	1 687	1 367
SK	579	660	490	450	507	426
FI	2 560	2 910	2 222	2 388	2 961	2 249
SE	2 995	3 225	2 684	2 701	3 018	2 601
UK	3 283	3 806	2 595	3 166	3 892	2 880
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	675	653	741	714	727	699
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3 862	4 251	3 314	3 875	4 255	3 679
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees. Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1.

Source: Eurostat (earn_ses06_19)

Gender pay gap

Article 141(1) of the EC Treaty sets out the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value, and Article 141(3) provides the legal basis for legislation on the equal treatment of men and women in employment matters. The European Commission Communication of March 2006 on a roadmap for equality between women and men 2006-2010¹ is the latest review of this principle (among others).

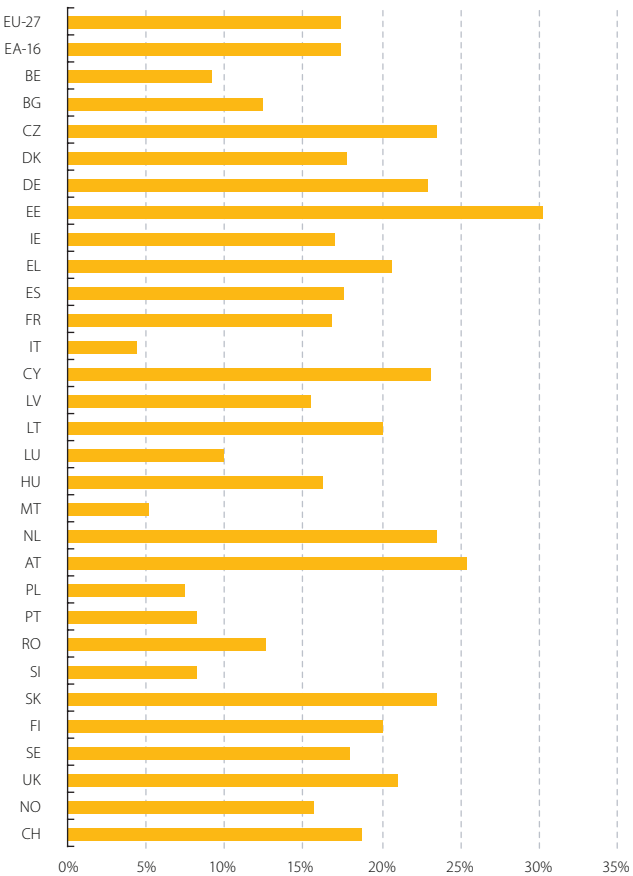
The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male employees and of female employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male employees expressed in percent. The GPG covers all economic activities except agriculture, fishing and public administration (NACE Rev. 1.1. sections C to O excluding L, see glossary) and businesses with at least 10 employees. Gross hourly earnings include paid overtime and exclude non-regular payments; part-time workers are included. Average earnings used for the GPG are calculated as arithmetic means.

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

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

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) is based on the concepts and definitions underlying the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES). The indicator belongs both to the Structural Indicators and to the Sustainable Development Indicators.

¹ COM(2006) 92 final; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0092:FIN:EN:PDF>

Figure 7.1: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (%), 2007

Notes: Data refer to 10+ employees and to NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O not L (all sections except agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations).

EU-27, EA-16, EE, EL, ES, IT and MT: provisional data. HR, MK, TR, IS: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (earn_gr_gpg)

Tax rate indicators

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

The following indicators are presented in this pocket book:

- *Tax rate*, defined as the income tax on gross wage earnings plus the employee's social security contributions less universal cash benefits, expressed as a percentage of gross wage earnings.
- *Tax wedge on labour costs*, defined as income tax on gross wage earnings plus the employee's and the employer's social security contributions, expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs of the earner. The total labour costs of the earner are defined as his/her gross earnings plus the employer's social security contributions plus payroll taxes (where applicable). The tax wedge on labour costs indicator is available for single persons without children earning 67% of the average earnings of an average worker in NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to K (total industry and services excluding public administration).
- *Unemployment trap*, measuring the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment, and other, benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This indicator is available for single persons without children earning 67% of the average worker in NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to K (total industry and services excluding public administration).
- *Low wage trap*, measuring the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through the combined effects of income taxes, social security contributions and any withdrawal of benefits when gross earnings increase from 33% to 67% of the average worker in NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to K (total industry and services excluding public administration). This indicator is available for single persons without children and one-earner couples with two children.

Table 7.4: Tax rate indicators (%), 2007

	Tax rate	Tax rate on low wage earners - tax wedge on labour costs	Tax rate on low wage earners - unemployment trap	Tax rate on low wage earners - low wage trap	
				Single person without children, 33% of AW	One-earner married couple, at 33% of AW, with two children
EU-27	31.7	40.5	74.6	49.7	63.0
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	42.0	49.6	83.0	59.0	48.1
BG	21.1	32.3	75.8	19.1	19.1
CZ	22.9	40.5	72.0	48.0	43.7
DK	41.0	39.3	90.0	81.0	89.8
DE	42.8	47.4	74.0	57.0	84.0
EE	20.2	38.7	63.0	24.0	22.0
IE	13.9	15.0	80.6	55.8	87.0
EL	26.1	36.7	59.0	22.0	16.0
ES	20.4	35.6	82.0	26.0	14.0
FR	27.8	44.4	77.6	44.0	60.7
IT	28.5	42.0	72.8	33.0	-10.4
CY	8.5	11.9	61.0	6.0	115.0
LV	28.6	41.2	87.0	32.0	67.0
LT	25.3	41.3	80.0	30.0	58.0
LU	29.1	31.4	88.0	51.6	110.0
HU	38.7	45.9	81.0	37.0	55.0
MT	17.8	18.6	62.0	24.0	30.0
NL	35.4	40.2	81.0	68.0	80.7
AT	33.6	44.1	68.0	38.0	65.0
PL	31.1	41.6	78.0	63.0	68.5
PT	22.5	32.6	82.0	23.1	61.1
RO	27.8	41.8	70.9	30.3	23.9
SI	32.9	40.9	80.7	51.0	67.4
SK	22.4	35.6	43.5	23.0	30.0
FI	30.1	38.2	75.0	63.0	100.0
SE	27.6	43.3	82.0	47.0	80.0
UK	27.0	30.8	68.0	57.0	85.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	30.3	41.7	:	:	:
IS	24.4	23.6	82.0	39.0	57.0
NO	29.5	34.2	76.0	35.0	93.0
CH	21.8	26.8	:	:	:

Notes: AW = average worker.

Source: Eurostat (earn_nt_taxrate; earn_nt_taxwedge; earn_nt_unemtrp; earn_nt_lowwtrp)

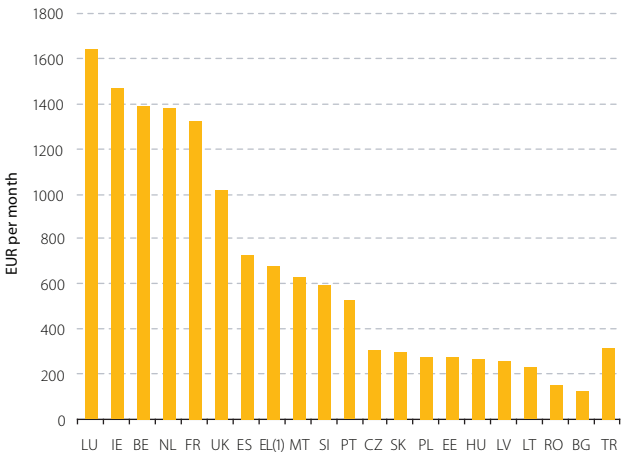
Minimum wages

20 of the 27 Member States of the European Union (Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Estonia, Greece, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom) and one candidate country (Turkey) have national legislation setting statutory minimum wages.

Minimum wages considered here are enforced by law and apply nationwide to the majority of full-time employees in each country. Other types of minimum wages can be applied for certain groups taking into account the employee's age, length of service, skills or physical and mental capabilities, or the economic conditions affecting the enterprise.

Minimum wages are gross amounts, that is, before the deduction of income tax and social security contributions. Such deductions vary from country to country. A comparison based on the net wage can affect the relative position of the countries, depending on the family situation assumed. For most countries, the minimum wage is agreed in terms of a monthly rate; otherwise, for purposes of comparison, the hourly rates have been converted to a monthly rate.

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

Figure 7.2: Monthly minimum wages, 2009

Notes: Data refer to 1st January. (1) Data refer to July 2008.

Source: Eurostat (earn_minw_cur)

Table 7.5: Monthly minimum wages, 2000 and 2009

	EUR		PPS	
	2000	2009	2000	2009 (2)
EU-27	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:
BE	1 096	1 388	1 075	1 254
BG	38	123	100	240
CZ	111	306	234	443
DK	-	-	-	-
DE	-	-	-	-
EE	:	278	:	362
IE	945	1 462	823	1 153
EL (1)	526	681	628	724
ES	425	728	500	760
FR	1 049	1 321	991	1 189
IT	-	-	-	-
CY	-	-	-	-
LV	84	254	152	343
LT	106	232	221	347
LU	1 191	1 642	1 174	1 413
HU	100	270	200	408
MT	500	630	725	804
NL	1 092	1 382	1 092	1 336
AT	-	-	-	-
PL	159	281	289	468
PT	371	525	447	606
RO	25	153	53	263
SI	375	589	597	710
SK	:	296	:	409
FI	-	-	-	-
SE	-	-	-	-
UK	970	1 010	832	1 154
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	-	-	-	-
TR	205	319	306	480
IS	-	-	-	-
NO	-	-	-	-
CH	-	-	-	-

Notes: Data refer to 1st January. (1) Data refer to July 2008.

(2) 2008 PPPs have been used to convert minimum wages in PPS.

Source: Eurostat (earn_minw_cur)

8

Labour cost

Labour cost

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

Labour cost statistics are based on several data sources.

The four-yearly *Labour Cost Survey* (LCS) provides detailed data on the structure and the level of labour costs, hours worked and hours paid. Data are broken down by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1) and enterprise size. Regional data according to the NUTS classification is also available. The data collection is based on legislation which provides the relevant definitions.² The LCS covers the economic activities of industry and services (excluding public administration). The next data collection round refers to 2008 and the results are expected to be available at the end of 2010.

The *annual labour cost* data collection provides information about a selection of labour cost core variables broken down by economic activity and main categories; it is based on a gentlemen's agreement. Data presented in this pocket book relate to the following core indicators:

- *average hourly labour costs*, defined as total labour costs divided by the corresponding number of hours worked;
- *structure of labour costs* (wages and salaries; employers' social security contributions; other labour costs), expressed as a percentage of total labour costs.

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

² Commission Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 of 21 October 2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 1726/1999 as regards the definition and transmission of information on labour costs implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs.

growth rates of labour cost are also available. LCI data become available around 75 days after the end of the reference period.

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

Table 8.1: Hourly labour cost, industry, 2007

	EUR	Total hourly cost	Total wages and salaries	Social security paid by employer	Other labour costs
				(%)	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	35.09	100	65.0	34.5	0.5
BG	1.87	100	78.8	21.1	0.1
CZ	7.50	100	72.3	26.6	1.0
DK	33.91	100	85.8	12.6	1.6
DE	30.60	100	76.2	23.4	0.4
EE	6.65	100	73.7	25.0	1.3
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	17.06	100	72.2	26.0	1.7
FR	25.47	100	66.8	30.0	3.2
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY (1)	12.78	100	81.8	18.2	0.0
LV	4.36	100	78.4	20.9	0.7
LT	5.17	100	72.6	27.2	0.2
LU	27.39	100	84.7	14.7	0.6
HU	6.57	100	74.0	23.4	2.6
MT (1)	7.48	100	92.2	7.8	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	29.06	100	74.6	22.8	2.6
PL	6.64	:	:	:	:
PT	9.45	100	78.8	20.0	1.2
RO	3.28	100	72.1	25.8	2.1
SI	11.05	100	83.3	13.6	3.1
SK	6.32	100	73.7	25.3	1.0
FI	29.00	100	77.8	21.2	1.1
SE	33.63	100	66.0	30.7	3.3
UK	27.72	100	77.9	19.8	2.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS (1)	28.76	100	84.7	15.3	0.0
NO	:	:	:	:	:
CH (1)	32.58	100	82.9	15.5	1.6

Notes: Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1. (1) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (lc_an_costh; lc_an_struc)

Table 8.2: Hourly labour cost, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication, 2007

	EUR	Total hourly cost	Total wages and salaries	Social security paid by employer	Other labour costs
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	35.09	100	72.4	27.3	0.3
BG	1.69	100	80.6	19.3	0.1
CZ	7.65	100	72.3	27.2	0.5
DK	31.64	100	87.2	11.5	1.3
DE	23.00	100	76.5	23.4	0.1
EE	6.16	100	73.5	25.1	1.3
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	14.19	100	73.8	24.6	1.7
FR	21.97	100	68.7	27.7	3.7
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY (1)	10.42	100	86.6	13.4	0.0
LV	3.95	100	78.7	20.4	0.9
LT	4.76	100	69.6	30.2	0.3
LU	26.07	100	83.9	14.8	1.3
HU	6.60	100	69.1	25.3	5.6
MT (1)	8.18	100	92.9	7.1	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	23.89	100	71.7	25.3	3.0
PL	6.20	:	:	:	:
PT	11.89	100	75.1	23.5	1.4
RO	3.08	100	75.2	23.9	0.9
SI	12.09	100	83.0	13.8	3.2
SK	5.95	100	75.5	23.7	0.8
FI	24.77	100	78.7	20.2	1.1
SE	29.61	100	67.2	30.0	2.8
UK	23.48	100	73.8	23.1	3.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS (1)	29.19	100	83.6	16.4	0.0
NO	:	:	:	:	:
CH (1)	28.86	100	83.8	14.7	1.6

Notes: Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1. (1) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (lc_an_costh; lc_an_struc)

Table 8.3: Hourly labour cost, financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities, 2007

	EUR	Total hourly cost	Total wages and salaries	Social security paid by employer		Other labour costs
				(%)		
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	34.90	100	70.5	28.9		0.7
BG	2.56	100	82.9	17.0		0.1
CZ	9.65	100	72.4	27.1		0.5
DK	40.96	100	83.3	12.2		4.6
DE	29.00	100	77.9	21.3		0.8
EE	7.54	100	73.5	25.0		1.5
IE	:	:	:	:		:
EL	:	:	:	:		:
ES	19.12	100	74.5	23.7		1.8
FR	29.37	100	65.9	27.3		6.8
IT	:	:	:	:		:
CY (1)	15.51	100	86.2	13.8		0.0
LV	5.71	100	79.7	19.7		0.6
LT	5.88	100	73.4	25.9		0.7
LU	43.77	100	83.0	16.2		0.8
HU	8.92	100	71.3	25.2		3.6
MT (1)	11.32	100	93.7	6.4		:
NL	:	:	:	:		:
AT	32.12	100	70.6	26.2		3.2
PL	8.44	:	:	:		:
PT	15.03	100	78.4	20.2		1.3
RO	4.94	100	74.9	24.0		1.1
SI	15.63	100	80.3	15.4		4.3
SK	7.58	100	77.1	22.0		0.9
FI	30.78	100	78.6	19.6		1.8
SE	38.08	100	65.4	30.6		3.7
UK	31.55	100	79.6	18.3		2.1
HR	:	:	:	:		:
MK	:	:	:	:		:
TR	:	:	:	:		:
IS (1)	53.03	100	81.5	18.5		0.0
NO	:	:	:	:		:
CH (1)	44.54	100	83.9	14.5		1.6

Notes: Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1. (1) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (lc_an_costh; lc_an_struc)

Table 8.4: Hourly labour cost, education; health and social work; other community, social, personal service activities, 2007

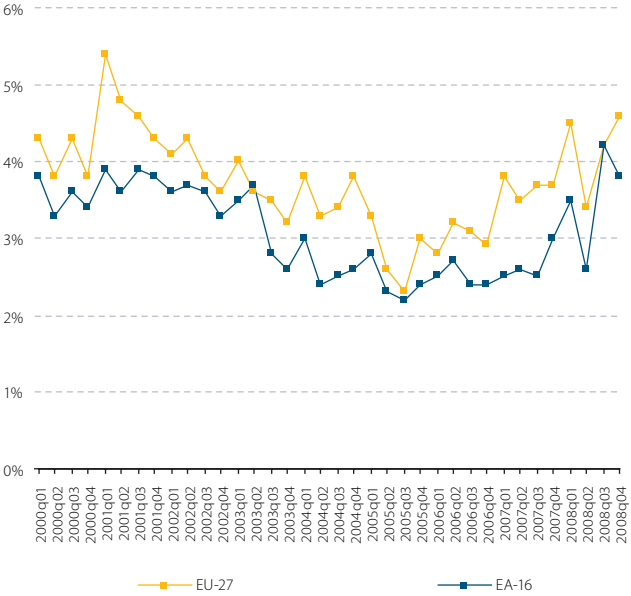
	EUR	Total hourly cost	Total wages and salaries	Social security paid by employer	Other labour costs
				(%)	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	28.17	100	78.4	27.3	-5.7
BG	1.98	100	79.5	20.4	0.1
CZ	7.12	100	73.6	26.5	-0.1
DK	30.08	100	90.7	12.8	-3.5
DE	26.60	100	74.6	25.3	0.1
EE	5.98	100	73.8	25.0	1.2
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	19.51	100	76.0	23.2	0.8
FR	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY (1)	15.61	100	88.6	11.4	0.0
LV	4.60	100	79.4	20.5	0.1
LT	4.46	100	75.2	24.8	0.0
LU	36.49	100	88.3	13.0	-1.2
HU	6.94	100	70.5	26.5	2.9
MT (1)	12.04	100	85.8	14.2	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	26.36	100	76.1	23.3	0.7
PL	7.69	:	:	:	:
PT	16.66	100	85.4	14.4	0.2
RO	3.79	100	75.8	23.6	0.6
SI	14.14	100	82.1	14.4	3.5
SK	5.25	100	74.6	25.0	0.4
FI	22.04	100	81.7	18.5	-0.2
SE	26.89	100	67.8	30.2	2.0
UK	26.38	100	75.2	22.0	2.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:
CH (1)	34.74	100	83.3	15.1	1.6

Notes: Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 1.1. (1) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (lc_an_costh; lc_an_struc)

Figure 8.1: Labour cost index, EA-16 and EU-27, 2000-2008

Total nominal hourly labour cost, % change compared to the same quarter of the previous year, working days adjusted



Notes: Data refer NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to K (Industry and services, excluding public administration).

Source: Eurostat (lc_lci_r1_q)

Table 8.5: Nominal unit labour cost index (2000=100)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	100	102.3	104.4	104.4	105.4	107.2	108.4	110.6	111.5
EA-16	100	102.2	104.7	106.7	107.6	108.9	110.0	111.8	115.4
BE	100	104.3	106.5	107.3	106.9	108.5	110.3	113.4	117.9
BG	100	109.8	111.5	114.8	115.7	118.3	123.5	141.1	163.9
CZ	100	110.6	129.6	129.9	131.7	140.6	149.5	157.3	182.4
DK	100	104.4	108.2	110.6	110.9	113.2	115.6	120.6	129.1
DE	100	100.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	101.0	99.8	100.2	102.2
EE	100	102.7	105.3	111.3	115.4	119.4	130.0	155.7	183.0
IE	100	104.6	105.1	108.4	112.5	117.7	121.5	125.9	134.7
EL	100	98.5	108.5	109.1	111.8	115.0	113.5	120.6	127.4
ES	100	103.2	106.4	109.4	112.1	115.8	119.4	123.0	127.2
FR	100	102.3	105.4	107.2	108.4	110.3	112.6	114.6	117.7
IT	100	103.1	106.7	111.0	113.4	116.6	119.0	121.0	126.1
CY	100	101.6	106.6	115.1	117.3	120.0	120.9	120.6	123.6
LV	100	97.6	93.4	89.4	91.6	100.9	116.3	146.9	180.2
LT	100	99.5	104.9	106.1	109.6	116.2	128.0	141.3	156.2
LU	100	106.5	108.9	110.4	112.0	113.6	114.0	118.0	126.6
HU	100	112.4	128.8	131.1	139.6	146.4	139.3	154.3	163.6 f
MT	100	109.3	108.8	110.7	110.0	109.0	110.9	111.5	115.4
NL	100	105.0	110.1	112.8	113.1	112.6	113.5	115.7	:
AT	100	101.4	101.6	103.1	102.9	104.3	105.3	106.7	109.9
PL	100	102.2	95.1	80.7	76.7	86.6 b	88.5	92.6	106.3 f
PT	100	103.8	107.3	111.3	112.4	116.2	117.7	119.3 f	123.6 f
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	100	103.5	106.2	107.2	108.7	109.4	110.6	113.3	122.2
SK	100	101.3	106.7	114.6	122.2	132.2	139.1	154.3	175.5 e
FI	100	103.4	104.7	105.8	106.1	108.6	108.4	109.9	116.5
SE	100	96.1	97.6	98.6	97.8	96.2	96.1	100.7	99.4
UK	100	101.4	102.2	95.6	99.3	101.0	103.2	105.9	93.1
HR	100	101.8	107.7	101.6	113.5	118.4 f	111.1 f	114.5 f	125.5 f
MK	100	102.4	105.4	108.1	98.6	93.5	105.8	97.3	105.2 f
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	104.9	115.9	110.5	106.7	114.9	121.9	130.9	136.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (nama_aux_ulc)

9

Labour market policy

Labour market policy

Labour market policy (LMP) statistics provide information on *labour market interventions*, which are government actions to help and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the transition from unemployment or inactivity to work.

LMP statistics are an important source of data for monitoring of Guideline 19 of the European Employment Strategy (EES) which advocates active and preventive labour market measures as part of an integrated policy approach towards full employment and inclusive labour markets for job-seekers and disadvantaged people.

The scope of LMP statistics is limited to interventions that are explicitly targeted at groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market. The primary target groups in most countries are those people who are registered as unemployed by national public employment services (PES) or who are currently employed but at risk of involuntary job loss due to difficult economic circumstances for their employer. However, policy objectives at European and national levels are increasingly focused not only on these groups but on a wider range of people who face disadvantages and barriers that may prevent them from joining or rejoining the labour force – for example, women re-entering work after a family break, young people looking for their first job, older workers and disabled workers. Therefore, people currently considered as inactive but who would like to enter the labour market are also treated as an important LMP target group.

Each country has a different approach to LMP and implements interventions that are customised to the situation of the national labour market and the different groups of people that are struggling to find work. Information on national interventions is collected annually from administrative sources in each country and is then categorised according to the Eurostat LMP methodology in order to ensure that the information on LMP interventions undertaken across Europe is presented in a way that is as consistent and comparable as possible between types of interventions and countries and through time.

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

LMP services cover all services and activities of the Public Employment Services (PES) together with any other publicly funded

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

1. Labour market services

LMP measures cover interventions that aim to provide people with new skills or experience of work in order to improve their employability or that encourage employers to create new jobs and take on unemployed people and other target groups. Measures include various forms of intervention that ‘activate’ the unemployed and other groups by obliging them to participate in some form of activity in addition to basic job search, with the aim of improving their chances of finding regular employment afterwards. They are mostly short-term and temporary actions but ongoing support for jobs that would otherwise not be sustained in the regular labour market is also covered.

2. Training

3. Job rotation and job sharing

4. Employment incentives

5. Supported employment and rehabilitation

6. Direct job creation

7. Start-up incentives

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

8. Out-of-work income maintenance and support

9. Early retirement

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

- *Expenditure*: Data on expenditure cover the direct costs of each LMP intervention – public expenditure that may include cash payments either directly (benefits for individuals or subsidies to employers) or as reimbursements for costs incurred; the value of directly provided goods and services (e.g. the cost of training courses); or the value of revenue foregone through reductions in obligatory levies (e.g. temporary exemption to social security contributions for employers taking on an unemployed

person). Any other indirect costs are considered as part of the administration costs of an intervention and are covered only in sub-category 1.2 Other activities of the PES (Public Employment Services).

- *Participants*: Various observations of participants in LMP interventions are collected. The most widely used, and shown here, is the annual average *stock*, which refers to the average number of persons participating in an intervention at a given moment during the year. Usually this figure is calculated from the administrative data as an average of the stock at the end of each month. In the Eurostat online database, data on participant flows – the number of people joining (entrants) or leaving an intervention (exits) during the year – are also available.

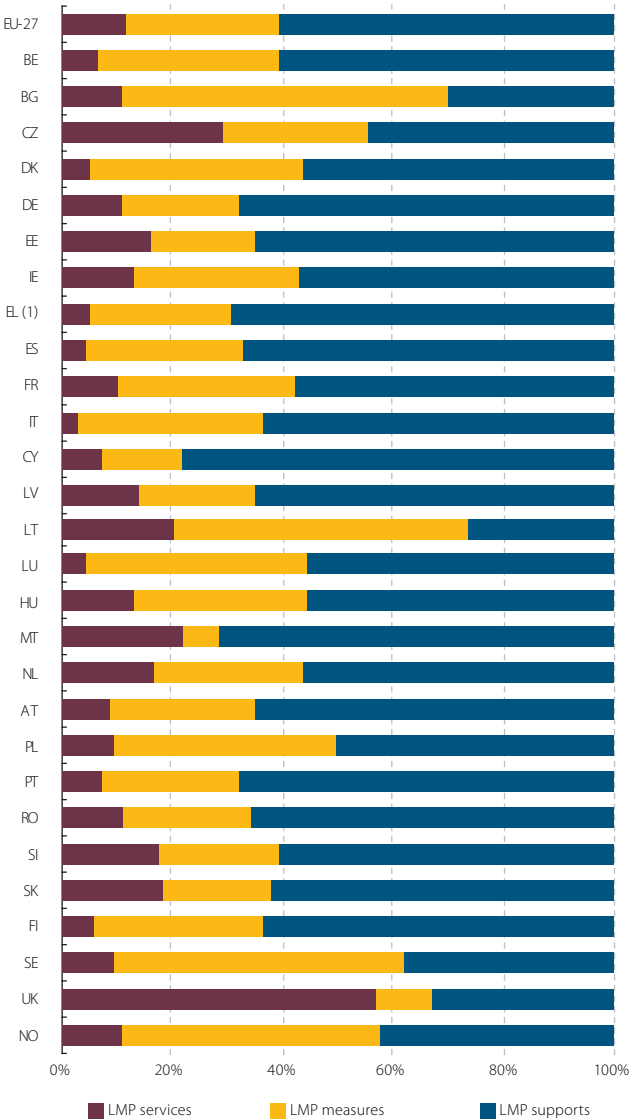
Table 9.1: Public expenditure on labour market policy as % of GDP, 2007

	Total LMP	LMP services	LMP measures	LMP supports
EU-27	1.68 s	0.19 s	0.47 s	1.02 s
EA-16	:	:	:	:
BE	3.29 e	0.22	1.08 e	2.00
BG	0.51	0.05	0.31	0.15
CZ	0.46	0.13	0.12	0.20
DK	2.67 e	0.15	1.02	1.50 e
DE	2.40 s	0.27 e	0.51 s	1.63
EE	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.10
IE	1.59 e	0.21	0.47 e	0.91
EL (1)	0.55 e	0.03	0.14 e	0.38
ES	2.17 e	0.09	0.63 e	1.45 e
FR	2.15 e	0.22 e	0.69 e	1.24
IT	1.12 s	0.04 s	0.37	0.71
CY	0.61 e	0.04 e	0.09 e	0.48
LV	0.46 e	0.06 e	0.10	0.30
LT	0.43	0.09	0.23	0.11
LU	0.97 e	0.05 e	0.39 e	0.54
HU	0.65	0.08	0.21	0.36
MT	0.50 e	0.11	0.03 e	0.36
NL	2.49 e	0.41 e	0.68 e	1.39 e
AT	1.93 e	0.17	0.51 e	1.25
PL	1.02 e	0.10 e	0.41	0.51
PT	1.60	0.12	0.39	1.09
RO	0.35 e	0.04 e	0.08	0.23
SI	0.50	0.09	0.11	0.30
SK	0.59 s	0.11 s	0.12 e	0.36
FI	2.25 e	0.13	0.70 e	1.43
SE	1.74 e	0.17 e	0.91	0.67
UK	0.48 s	0.27 s	0.05 s	0.16
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	0.97 e	0.11 e	0.45	0.42
CH	:	:	:	:

Notes: (1) Data refer to 2006.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_expsumm)

Figure 9.1: Public expenditure on labour market policies (%), 2007



Notes: (1) Data refer to 2006. HR, MK, TR, IS, CH: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_expsumm)

Table 9.2: Share of expenditure on LMP measures (%) by category, 2007

	LMP measures	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	100	38.3 s	0.5 s	25.8 s	13.5 s	14.6 s	7.3 s
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	100	16.9 e	-	39.3 e	11.6 e	31.8	0.4
BG	100	13.5	-	14.3	1.9	69.1	1.2
CZ	100	6.3	-	18.4	56.8	16.1	2.4
DK	100	32.7	: n	12.9	54.4	-	-
DE	100	56.4 s	0.0	12.4	1.6	13.1 s	16.4 s
EE	100	92.3	-	2.9	0.9	-	3.9
IE	100	45.6	-	8.1 e	1.8	44.5	-
EL (1)	100	42.8 e	-	40.7 e	0.0 e	0.8 e	15.7 e
ES	100	22.2	1.1	49.5	3.4	9.8	14.0 e
FR	100	39.0 e	-	18.4 e	9.6	29.3	3.7 e
IT	100	48.5	0.7	40.2	-	2.3	8.3
CY	100	25.0 e	-	61.5 e	9.7 e	-	3.8
LV	100	38.1	-	40.3	0.4	12.9	8.3
LT	100	42.7	0.3	43.9	3.5	8.7	0.9
LU	100	26.5	-	57.2	2.1 e	13.9	0.2
HU	100	28.3	-	48.0	-	21.7	2.0
MT	100	46.2 e	-	40.7 e	-	6.5	6.5
NL	100	14.2 e	-	16.8 e	69.0	-	-
AT	100	72.5 e	0.0	11.3	6.6	8.5	1.0
PL	100	25.0	: n	17.5	41.6	4.4	11.5
PT	100	51.4	0.0	32.2	9.6	6.2	0.6
RO	100	19.5	-	51.2	-	28.6	0.8
SI	100	30.6	-	17.1	-	49.2	3.2
SK	100	4.2	-	14.1 e	11.6	35.0	35.0
FI	100	52.9	7.9	11.9	12.8 e	11.9	2.7
SE	100	22.6	2.3	53.2	20.1	-	1.8
UK	100	33.3 s	-	26.8 s	29.2 s	10.7 s	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	50.9	-	5.6	32.3	10.4	0.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Expressed as percentage of total LMP measures. (1) Data refer to 2006.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_expsumm)

Table 9.3: Participants in LMP measures and LMP supports (1000), 2007

	LMP measures				
	Total LMP measures	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation
EU-27	11 532.4 s	3 446.8 s	111.5	5 617.3 s	830.6 e
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	483.9 u	106.9	-	207.7	41.9 u
BG	79.9	8.5	-	16.3	2.1
CZ	58.3	7.3	-	13.2	26.5
DK	138.8 e	53.8	:	22.3 e	62.7 e
DE	1 725.5 u	1 240.0 s	0.4	:	23.2
EE	1.4 s	1.1 s	-	0.2	0.0
IE	70.2	33.2	-	5.5	3.0
EL (1)	61.8 u	42.3 u	-	14.2	0.1
ES	4 155.7 u	227.7 u	79.4	3 538.1	50.0
FR	1 696.1 u	570.6 e	-	525.0 u	139.7 e
IT	1 335.8 u	:	19.7 u	610.3 u	-
CY	3.0 s	1.0 e	-	1.6 s	0.2
LV	8.2	2.3	-	4.5	0.0
LT	20.6 u	8.1	0.0	:	6.4
LU	12.5 u	2.1 u	-	9.4	0.0
HU	64.1	13.6	-	32.2	-
MT	0.8 u	:	-	0.0 u	-
NL	308.9 u	118.5 u	-	36.0	154.5
AT	161.8 e	96.6 e	0.1	52.7 e	2.0
PL	461.2 u	90.7 s	: n	105.7 u	:
PT	156.7 u	45.5 u	: n	78.0 u	6.0
RO	83.0	14.7	-	47.1	-
SI	12.3 u	4.6 u	-	1.8	-
SK	93.8 s	0.6	-	8.5 s	1.2
FI	100.9 e	50.2	7.8	16.1	8.4 e
SE	177.5	37.9	4.1	97.6	34.9
UK	87.2 u	20.5 u	-	41.8	17.7 u
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	57.4	31.7	-	4.8	13.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the annual average stock in 1000s. (1) Data refer to 2006. u: Unreliable or uncertain data; participant data complete for interventions covering $\geq 80\%$ but $< 100\%$ of expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_partsumm)

Table 9.3: Participants in LMP measures and LMP supports (1000), 2007 (continued)

	LMP measures		LMP supports		
	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives	Total LMP supports	Out-of-work income maintenance and support	Early retirement
EU-27	822.3 s	703.9 s	15 723.7 s	14 671.1 s	1 052.6 s
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:
BE	126.6	0.7	800.5	578.3	222.2
BG	48.8	4.2	61.2	61.2	-
CZ	7.4	3.9	116.5	116.5	-
DK	-	-	165.5 e	104.0 e	61.5 e
DE	:	279.8 u	6 419.4	6 315.1	104.4
EE	0.1	0.0	8.6 s	8.6 s	-
IE	23.7	4.8	163.8	152.9	10.9
EL (1)	:	5.2	:	:	-
ES	:	258.9 u	1 423.9 u	1 421.4 u	:
FR	358.9	101.9 e	2 274.4 e	2 199.6 e	74.8
IT	26.8 u	:	716.1 s	647.5 s	68.5 s
CY	-	0.1	9.4	9.4	-
LV	1.3	-	32.8 e	32.8 e	-
LT	3.7	:	18.0	18.0	-
LU	1.0 e	-	7.7 e	6.5 e	1.2
HU	16.5	1.9	138.5	138.5	-
MT	0.0	0.0	10.3	10.3	-
NL	-	-	546.2 e	546.2 e	-
AT	8.0	2.5 e	258.4	202.3	56.1
PL	10.4	4.1 s	578.1	250.6	327.4
PT	22.7	4.4	317.0	287.9	29.1
RO	21.2	: n	169.6	169.6	-
SI	5.6	0.3	18.1	18.1	-
SK	65.2	18.3	130.9	82.7	48.2
FI	13.8	4.5	239.8	194.1	45.7
SE	-	3.0	260.3	260.3	-
UK	7.2	-	838.7	838.7	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	6.8	0.4	50.8	50.8	-
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the annual average stock in 1000s. (1) Data refer to 2006. u: Unreliable or uncertain data: participant data complete for interventions covering $\geq 80\%$ but $< 100\%$ of expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (lmp_partsumm)

Table 9.4: Share of participants in LMP measures (%) by category, 2007

	LMP measures	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	100	29.9 s	1.0	48.7 s	7.2 e	7.1 s	6.1 s
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	100	22.1	-	42.9	8.7 u	26.2	0.2
BG	100	10.7	-	20.4	2.7	61.0	5.2
CZ	100	12.5	-	22.7	45.5	12.6	6.6
DK	100	38.8	:	16.1 e	45.2 e	-	-
DE	100	71.9 s	0.0	:	1.3	:	16.2 u
EE	100	79.1 s	-	14.8	0.4	4.8	0.8
IE	100	47.2	-	7.8	4.3	33.8	6.9
EL (1)	100	68.4 u	-	23.0	0.2	:	8.4
ES	100	5.5 u	1.9	85.1	1.2	:	6.2 u
FR	100	33.6 e	-	31.0 u	8.2 e	21.2	6.0 e
IT	100	:	1.5 u	45.7 u	-	2.0 u	:
CY	100	34.7 e	-	54.9 s	7.6	-	2.9
LV	100	28.4	-	55.6	0.4	15.6	-
LT	100	39.5	0.2	:	30.9	18.2	:
LU	100	16.4 u	-	75.1	0.4	8.1 e	-
HU	100	21.2	-	50.2	-	25.8	2.9
MT	100	:	-	5.1 u	-	1.7	4.8
NL	100	38.4 u	-	11.6	50.0	-	-
AT	100	59.7 e	0.1	32.6 e	1.2	4.9	1.5 e
PL	100	19.7 s	: n	22.9 u	:	2.3	0.9 s
PT	100	29.1 u	: n	49.8 u	3.8	14.5	2.8
RO	100	17.7	-	56.8	-	25.5	: n
SI	100	37.2 u	-	14.5	-	45.7	2.6
SK	100	0.7	-	9.0 s	1.2	69.5	19.5
FI	100	49.8	7.7	16.0	8.4 e	13.6	4.5
SE	100	21.4	2.3	55.0	19.6	-	1.7
UK	100	23.5 u	-	47.9	20.3 u	8.3	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	100	55.2	-	8.4	23.9	11.8	0.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the annual average stock in 1000s and are expressed as percentage of total LMP measures. (1) Data refer to 2006. u: Unreliable or uncertain data; participant data complete for interventions covering $\geq 80\%$ but $< 100\%$ of expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (Imp_partsumm)

10

Labour disputes

Labour disputes

Strikes and lockouts statistics cover stoppages of work caused by labour disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment between employers and workers, or between workers themselves. Stoppages can be the result of strikes or lockouts depending on whether the worker or the employer is responsible.

Data are published on two main measures of labour disputes: working days lost and workers involved. In order to facilitate cross-country comparisons, rates per 1000 workers are calculated. By their very nature, the series are characterised by volatility across countries and over time.

The collection of data on labour disputes is based on the 'Resolution concerning statistics of strikes, lockouts and other action due to labour disputes', adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1993). The following definitions apply:

- A *labour dispute* is a state of disagreement over a particular issue or group of issues over which there is conflict between workers and employers, or about which grievance is expressed by workers or employers, or about which workers or employers support other workers or employers in their demands or grievances.
- A *strike* is a temporary work stoppage affected by one or more groups of workers with a view to enforcing or resisting demands or expressing grievances, or supporting other workers in their demands or grievances.
- A *lockout* is a total or partial temporary closure of one or more places of employment, or the hindering of the normal work activities of employees, by one or more employers with a view to enforcing or resisting demands or expressing grievances, or supporting other employers in their demands or grievances.

The statistics cover all employees directly or indirectly involved. Where relevant to national circumstances and practices, self-employed workers can also be covered.

The data collection is conducted in close cooperation with the International Labour Office (ILO).

Table 10.1: Labour disputes

	Workers involved per 1000 workers			Working days lost per 1000 workers		
	2000	2005	2007	2000	2005	2007
EU-27	25 e	17 e	19 e	54 e	41 e	37 e
EA-16	33 e	26 e	20 e	65 e	64 e	40 e
BE	3	:	:	8	189	35
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	29	13	23	49	20	34
DE	0	1	4	0	1	12
EE	0	0	:	0	0	:
IE	20	2	1	70	16	3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	133	21	24	233	50	58
FR	37	:	:	111	151	:
IT	41	51	47 p	52	49	47 p
CY	1	66	:	5	66	:
LV	:	0	0	0	0	0
LT	3	0	6	10	1	8
LU	1 p	:	:	5 p	:	:
HU	10	0	23	55	0	10
MT	36	7	8	32	9	5
NL	1	4	3	1	6	4
AT	7	0	:	1	0	:
PL	1	0	6	8	0	19
PT	17	9	:	18	11	:
RO	5	1	2	122	5	75
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	36	44	42	110	280	43
SE	0	0	1	0	0	3
UK	7	2	27	20	6	38
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	6	1	10	121	70	502
IS	12	0	:	386	0	:
NO	44	0	0	231	5	2
CH	1	:	1	1	:	2

Source: Eurostat (strk_dw_ec, strk_ww_ec)

Glossary

GDP

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

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

ISCED – International Standard Classification of Education

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

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

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

ISCO – International Standard Classification of Occupations

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

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

NACE – Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

Data by economic activity in this pocket book refer to NACE Rev. 1.1. The following sections are used:

Section	Description
A-B	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
C-K	Total industry and services (excluding public administration)
C-E	Total industry (excluding construction)
C-F	Industry
F	Construction
G-P	Services (excluding extra-territorial organisations and bodies)
G-K	Services (excluding public administration)
G-I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport, storage and communication
J-K	Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities
L-O	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities
M-O	Education; health and social work; other community, social, personal service activities

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

NACE Rev. 1.1. is in the process of being replaced by NACE Rev. 2. For further information on this matter see <http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/nacecpacon/info/data/en/index.htm>

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

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

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

Structural Indicators

In the Lisbon European Council in 2000 the European Union set a strategic goal for the next decade 'of becoming the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion'. Structural Indicators are used to underpin the Commission's analysis in the Annual Progress Report to the European Council. The Council also invited the Commission to draw up an annual synthesis report on the basis of the Structural Indicators, which provide an instrument for an objective assessment of the progress made towards the Lisbon objectives, and support the key messages of the report.

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

Sustainable Development Indicators

The EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) sets out a coherent approach to how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. The SDS requires the Commission to develop indicators at the appropriate level of detail to monitor progress with regard to each particular challenge. Sustainable Development Indicators are used to monitor the EU SDS in a report published by Eurostat every two years.

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

European Commission

Labour market statistics

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Labour market statistics

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>



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