

## The Fight Against Unemployment Across Europe: On The Path Towards the 2020 Goal

### Concepts and current situation <sup>1</sup>

Germany - Greece - Italy - Poland - Spain - Turkey



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of the European Union



Europe 2020 First Target: Fighting Unemployment

Project 2015-1-ES01-KA219-015630\_1

<sup>1</sup> This is a freely-accessible document

## ANALYSIS: BEFORE AND AFTER



<sup>2</sup> Photography of the Crash of the 1929



<sup>3</sup> Photography of the Crash of the 1929



Recent photography.

<sup>2</sup> Photographs extracted from google images. <https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=manifestantes+crac+29+job+wanted&view=detailv2&id=06EDFF17F3E8A80E26644F7E9FAE9BACD3A90D19&selectedIndex=0&ccid=poXP%2bx4T&simid=608020443811021750&thid=OIP.Ma685cffb1e13700783cacb568c55e76500&ajaxhist=0>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=manifestantes+crac+29+job+wanted&view=detailv2&id=92FEA0CDBC4477A5EE6776D1366E87D6B68B5D32&selectedIndex=1&ccid=z53k3A1N&simid=608020770230108628&thid=OIP.Mcf9de4dc0d4df9a9ce938738f179db99H0&ajaxhist=0>

Is there any difference between these three photographs?

The first document and the second one are from the last century, exactly taken on 1929. On the other hand, the last photo is from the time we are living.

We have chosen this photo as the cover of our project because it sums up the current situation for most people and what the future offers to them.

But this photography has an historical reference, an antecedent which is found during the Crash of 1929. Some of the demonstrators wanted to show their annoyance because they got fired, they had lost their actions in the stock market failure and, as a result, the next period was named The Great Depression.

There is an ironic glimpse in the message of the banners as there are written some things like: *“job wanted”*, *“history degree”*, *“family man”*, *“prepared to work first month free”*, *“hire or fire me”*... All these symbols find their meaning in their own situation. A clear example would be that even though you have a college degree, speak several languages or have a family, this does not mean that you will get a job.

## INTRODUCING THE TOPIC

As the typical definitions of “unemployment” sounded quite plain to us, we have decided to look for some alternatives for this topic in a different way. We have chosen four quotes that establish a relation to the topic which we are working on, unemployment. Their origins are found, for example; in a Latin philosopher, an American statistic and scientist and finally, an English politician woman.

*“Buy only the necessary, no the convenient. The unnecessary, even though it’s worth a pound, it’s expensive.”* Seneca.

*“Take care of the minor expenses; a small hole can drown a ship.”* Benjamin Franklin.

*“A person who buys the unnecessary, won’t take time on seeing itself obligated to sell the necessary.”* Benjamin Franklin.

*“The inflation is the mother of unemployment and also the invisible thief of the ones who have collected money.”* Margaret Thatcher.

Nevertheless, we are going to explain in detail what the term unemployment is. According to an internet page, an accurate definition of unemployment would be the following one:

*“Unemployment is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. The most frequently measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate, which is the number of unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labour force.”*<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Investopedia. (2006). *Unemployment*.  
<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/unemployment.asp?ad=dirN&qo=investopediaSiteSearch&qsrc=0&o=40186>

There is a division when it comes to talk about unemployment. Economists divide it into many different categories. The widest two categories of unemployment are voluntary and involuntary unemployment.

- When unemployment is voluntary, it means that a person has left his job freely in order to search another job.
- When it is not voluntary, it means that a person has been fired and now, must look for another type of work.

Moreover, both voluntary and involuntary, are split up into three types:

### **I. Frictional Unemployment**

Frictional unemployment is that period of time when a person has been fired or has left his job whereas is looking for one.

### **II. Cyclical Unemployment**

Cyclical unemployment depends on the economy of the country. When the economy goes wrong, there is more unemployment. Otherwise, when the economy is good, the unemployment decreases.

### **III. Structural Unemployment**

Structural unemployment takes place when technological advances are above the worker skills, and as a result, the employer loses his job.

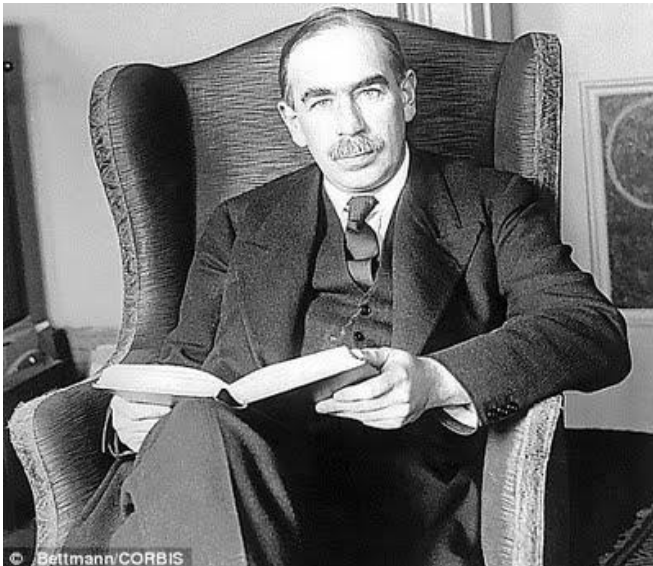


## ECONOMIC THEORIES

Economic theories can be divided into three groups. Their origins are to be found in the 19th century more or less, and they still remain.

### ✚ Keynesian economic theory

It's an ideology in which government plays an important role in moderating economic recessions. It was developed by the British economist John Maynard Keynes in order to understand "The Great Depression"<sup>5</sup> (1929 -1933).



<sup>6</sup> John Maynard Keynes

The cause of "The Great Depression" is the excess of savings and it decreases with an aggregate demand: the total demand for goods and services in a country. The role of the government is spending money on the necessary in order to stabilize the economy. When a country goes well, taxes increase and so do the interest rates. Otherwise, the social programmes go down because people do not need this kind of support.

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<sup>5</sup> "The Great Depression" (1929-39) was the deepest and longest-lasting economic downturn in the history of the Western industrialized world. In the United States, the Great Depression began soon after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. As a result, it affected all around the world.

<sup>6</sup> Photography extracted from google images.

<https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=keynes&view=detailv2&&id=DEF65BDFD721AD8A8594EB9907FC15FB7DB31DBC&selectedIndex=5&ccid=D6%2b1Oz%2fa&simid=608039036739126079&thid=OIP.M0fafb53b3fda642b839254332e1dfa2ao2&ajaxhist=0>

When the country goes wrong, everything decreases and social programmes arise (to stimulate economic activity). As a result, Keynes proposes spending more money in bad times and less money in good times.

### Neoclassical economic theory

Neoclassical economics is an approach to economics that relates supply and demand to an individual's rationality and his ability to maximize utility or profit.

The term neoclassical economics was first introduced in 1900. Neoclassical economists believe that a consumer's number-one priority is to maximize personal satisfaction; so everyone make decisions based on fully informed evaluations of utility before buying something. This theory coincides with the idea of rational behaviour theory<sup>7</sup>, which states that people act rationally when making economic decisions.

Further, neoclassical economics stipulates that a good or service often has value that goes above and beyond its input costs. For example, while classical economics believes that a product's value is derived as the cost of materials plus the cost of labour, neoclassical practitioners say that consumers have a perceived value of a product that affects its price and demand.

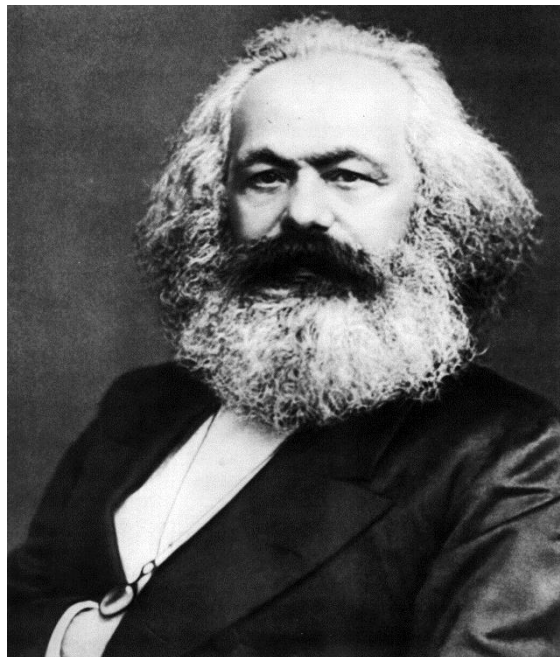
Finally, this economic theory states that competition leads to an efficient distribution of resources within an economy. This resource distribution establishes market equilibrium between supply and demand.

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<sup>7</sup> Rational behaviour: is a decision that consists of planning an idea to make choices that maximize the optimal level of benefit. Behaving rationally for example would be: when it comes to choose between retiring or keeping in the enterprise, the individual would choose the first one.

### ✚ Marxian economic theory

Marxian economics is an economic ideology based on the work of Karl Marx. Marxian economics focuses on the role of labour in the development of an economy, and it criticises the classical theory to wages and productivity developed by Adam Smith<sup>8</sup>. Marxian economics argues that the specialization of the labour force, combined with a growing population, pushes wages down, and that the value placed on goods and services does not accurately account for the true cost of labour.



Karl Marx.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Adam Smith (1723-1790) was a Scottish moral philosopher, pioneer of political economy, and a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment. He is best known for two classic works: *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759), and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776).

<sup>9</sup> Photography extracted from google images.  
<https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=karl+marx&view=detailv2&id=26C9C137855023004A4331E93569DC089A82AFA6&selectedIndex=0&ccid=%2bbzMV0ZY&simid=608027534811201614&thid=OIP.Mf9bcc574658c52f46880715f9266546H2&ajaxhist=0>



## MAIN CONCEPTS

The terms that are being described next, are the ones that we have used during all the process of making this assignment. These words are basic vocabulary when we want to talk about economy, work and population.

- ❖ Formal working: is the term we use to describe that kind of work that a company offers to the worker. It provides stable location, regular hours and Social Security contribution. It is not necessary to sign the same contract each year, as the employee receives the same annual wage as the year before. Otherwise, both the employee and employer can have some type of working agreement when it comes to negotiate the salary.
- ❖ Informal working: a person whose work situation is informal means that he or she doesn't have a contract and might not have the same employer for more than a few weeks or months. The work does have little or no job security. Informal working can be identified by these characteristics: low wages, limited hours and few benefits. An informal worker does not have a dress code. It might be a seasonal worker as his charge moves from employer to employer, and this type of work is often required by necessity.
- ❖ Economically active population: The economically active population, also known as labour force or workforce, is the fraction of the population that offers its services to the job market. They may be employed, unemployed or actively seeking a job.
- ❖ Economically inactive population: On the contrary, the economically inactive population is the part of the people who are neither employed nor unemployed. Inactive people are the ones that are under the minimum working age (16 years old) or the people who decide not to work or looking for a job even though is sixteen years old or above this age. So the inactive population can include: pre-school and school children, students, pensioners and housewives/housemen.

- ❖ Employed inhabitants: The occupied population includes people who exercise a profession (even if it's salaried or not), help a person in their work (even if they are not paid for it); some unemployed ones and looking for a job; and also a student or retired but be employed.
- ❖ Unemployed inhabitants: The employed and unemployed inhabitants are those who are not busy or active, not gainfully employed.
- ❖ Youth unemployment: This type of unemployment affects to the youngsters aged between 15 to 24 years old as it is defined by the United Nations.
- ❖ Long-term unemployment: Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.
- ❖ Mature age unemployment: Mature age unemployment embraces people who are between 45 to 64 years old and are unemployed.
- ❖ Female unemployment: The kind of unemployment which designs females. Nowadays, unemployment is more common in females than in males, and it has increased during the years.
- ❖ Retirement age: Retirement age is the age at which a person stops working and becomes part of the economically inactive population. Also, these people have the right to request their retirement pension according to the years of contribution. This legal age is marked by the pension system's adjustments and it is conditioned by life expectancy and productivity.

As a result of the crisis, the increase in life expectancy and the increase in public spending, the minimum retirement age has been changed over the world.

In Spain, before the approval of the new law in 2013, the retirement age was at 65 years old. This means that the ones who are still legislated under this agreement, can ask for their pensions at this age.

On the other hand, all those individuals who follow the new law should have contributed a particular period of time in order to achieve retirement at 65 years old. For example, in case that a man wanted to retire in 2017 at the age of 65, he must have contributed 36 years and 3 months throughout his professional life. The minimum retirement age in 2027 will be at 67 years old. This rise of the retirement age has been also applied in Germany, Italy, Greece and Poland.

As for the retirement age in Turkey, it depends on the worker's sex and date when he or she was registered in the Social Security system.

- ❖ Primary, secondary and tertiary sector: The primary sector is that one which has to do with nature. The secondary transforms that nature and takes advantage of it. Finally the tertiary, offers services to people.
- ❖ Erasmus plus, 2014 - 2020<sup>10</sup>: *“Erasmus + (2014-2020), also called Erasmus Plus, is the new 14.7 billion euro catch-all framework programme for education, training, youth and sport. The new Erasmus+ programme combines all the EU's current schemes for education, training, youth and sport, including the Lifelong Learning Programme (Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius, Grundtvig), Youth in Action and five international co-operation programmes (Erasmus Mundus, Tempus, Alfa, Edulink and the programme for co-operation with industrialised countries). The Erasmus+ regulation was signed on 11 December 2013.*

**Participation:** *There are currently more than 4,000 higher institutions participating in Erasmus across the 33 countries involved in the Erasmus programme and by 2013, 3 million students had taken part since the programme's inception in 1987. In 2012-13 alone, 270,000 took part, the most popular destinations being Spain, Germany, and France. Erasmus students represented 5 percent of European graduates as of 2012.*

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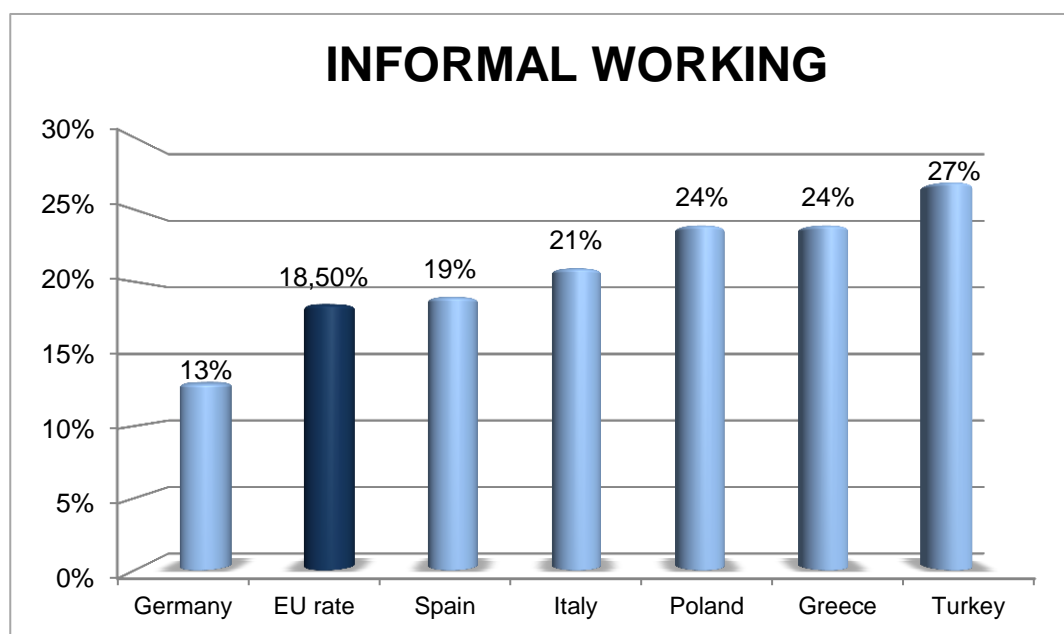
<sup>10</sup> Definition extracted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erasmus\\_Programme#Erasmus.2B\\_2014.E2.80.932020](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erasmus_Programme#Erasmus.2B_2014.E2.80.932020)

*A number of studies have raised issues related to the selection into the programme and the representativeness of the participants. Such studies have raised doubts about the inclusiveness of the programme, by socio-economic background, level of study, or academic performance. Thus, one study analyses the financial issues and family background of Erasmus students, showing that despite the fact that access to the programme has been moderately widened, there are still important socio-economic barriers to participation in the programme. Other study argues that the reason why the Erasmus programme misses its mark to reinforce a European identity is that it addresses university students, who are already very likely to feel European. Finally, a study finds out what seems to be an adverse self-selection of Erasmus students based on their prior academic performance, with higher-performing students less likely to participate than lower-performing ones.”*

## STATISTICAL STUDIES: GRAPHICS, COMPARISONS AND COMMENTARIES

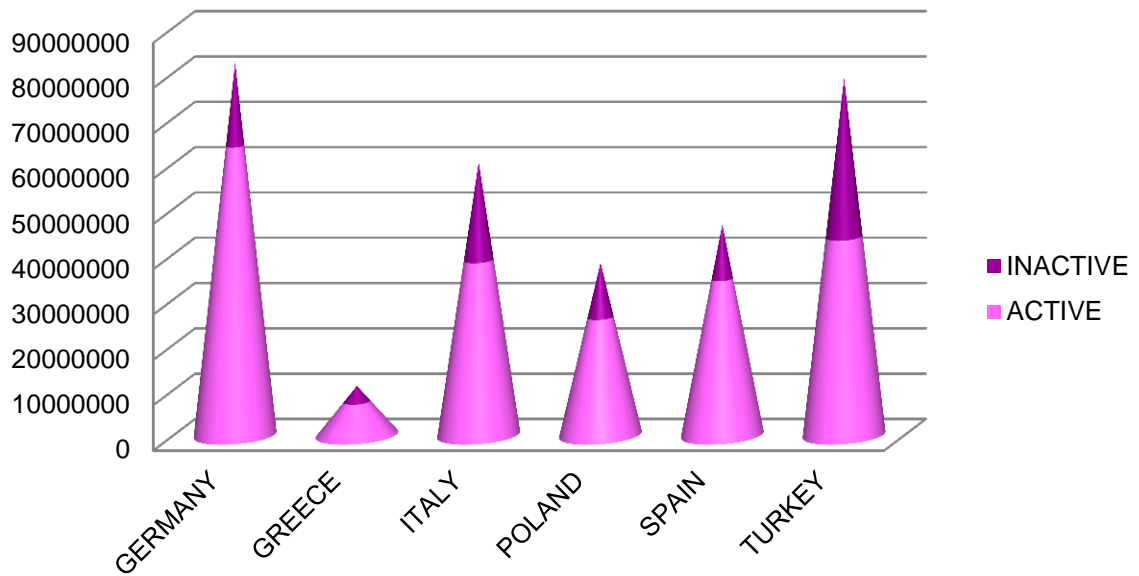
Now we are going to introduce our statistical studies about all the countries, the comparison with the UE, and our conclusions and reflections.

The information provided here refers to data of 2015 (see the sources at the end of this document).

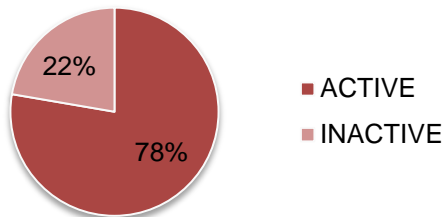


In this graph, we can see that the country that has the highest rate when it comes to talk about informal working is Turkey (27%). However, Greece and Poland are the next ones with 24%, and Italy and Spain have similar common data as well (Italy: 21%, Spain: 19%). The EU rate average is 18.50% and finally, Germany, has the slightest rate, 13%.

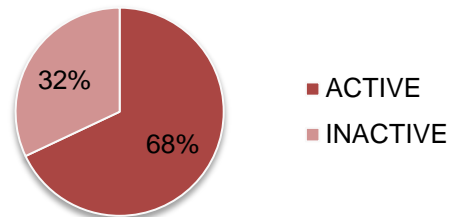
## ACTIVE AND INACTIVE POPULATION



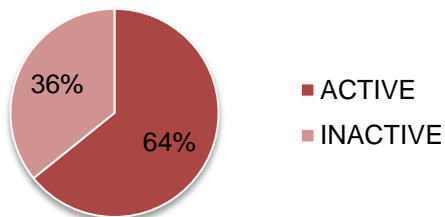
### GERMANY



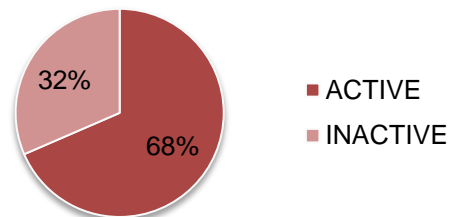
### GREECE



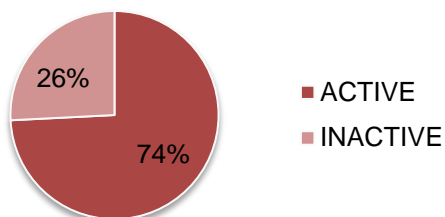
### ITALY



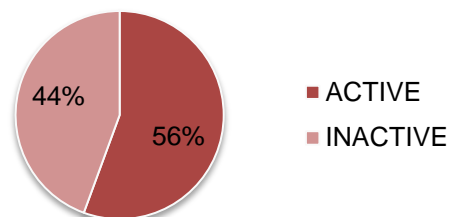
### POLAND



### SPAIN

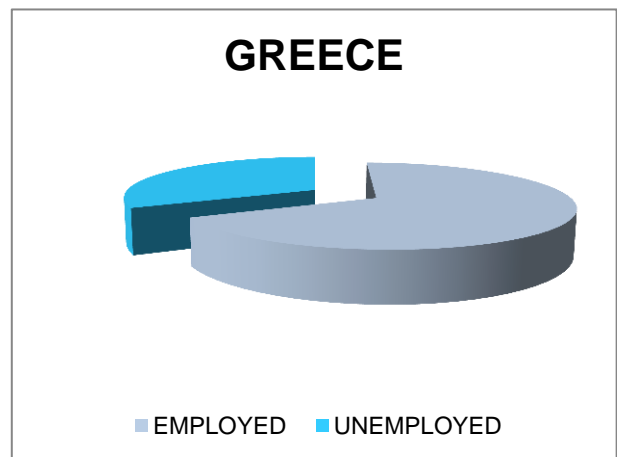
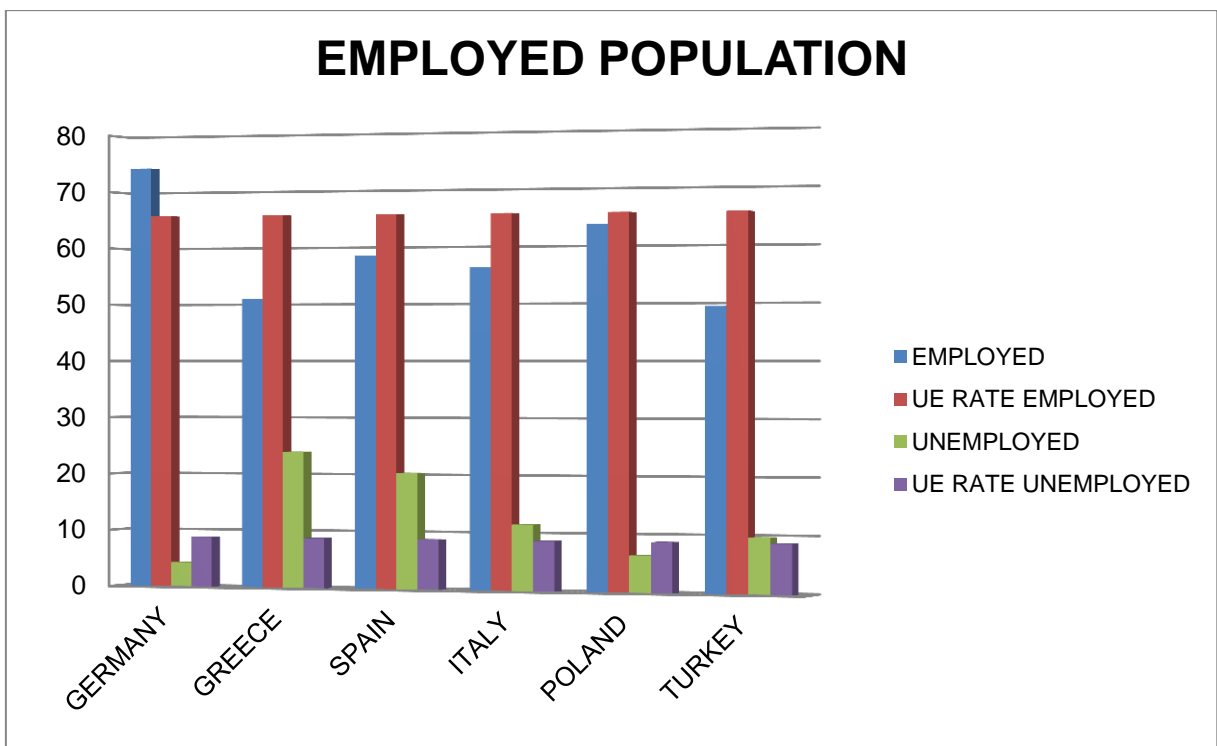


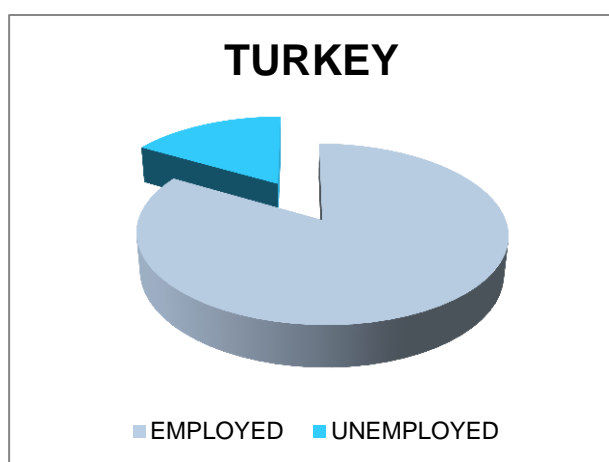
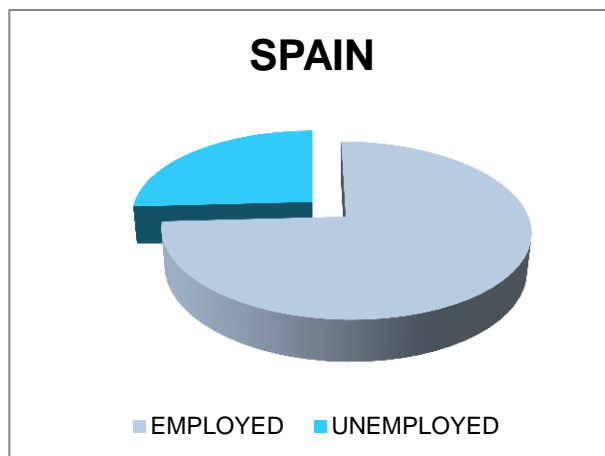
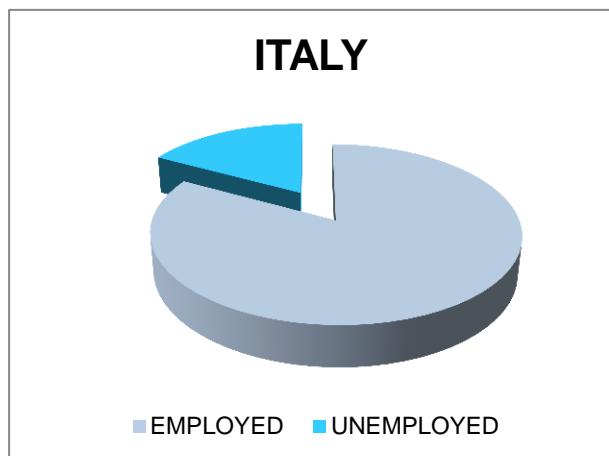
### TURKEY



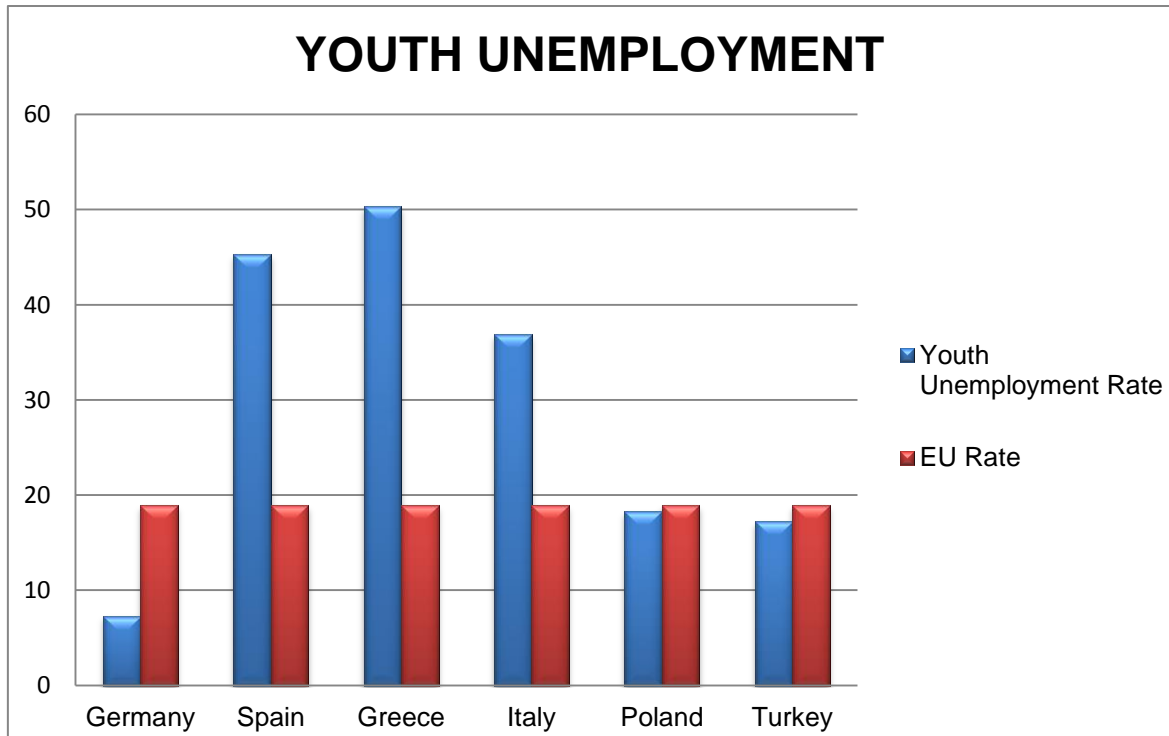


In these graphics we are able to see the active and inactive population in all these countries. Germany is the country that has the highest rate in active citizenry, whereas Turkey, even though it has more or less the same residents as Germany, the average of inactive population is larger. The inactive inhabitants in Italy is almost one third of all the population. When it comes to well-adjusted countries (based in their active and inactive society), we have Greece, Spain and Poland.

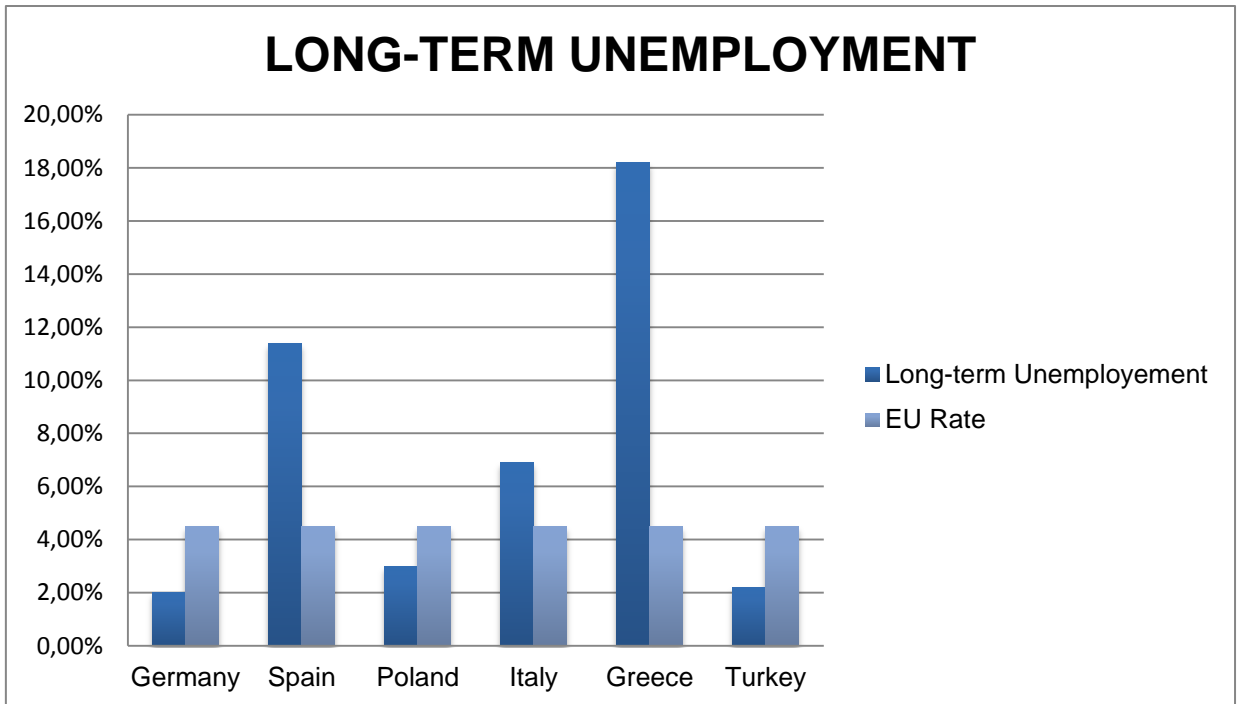




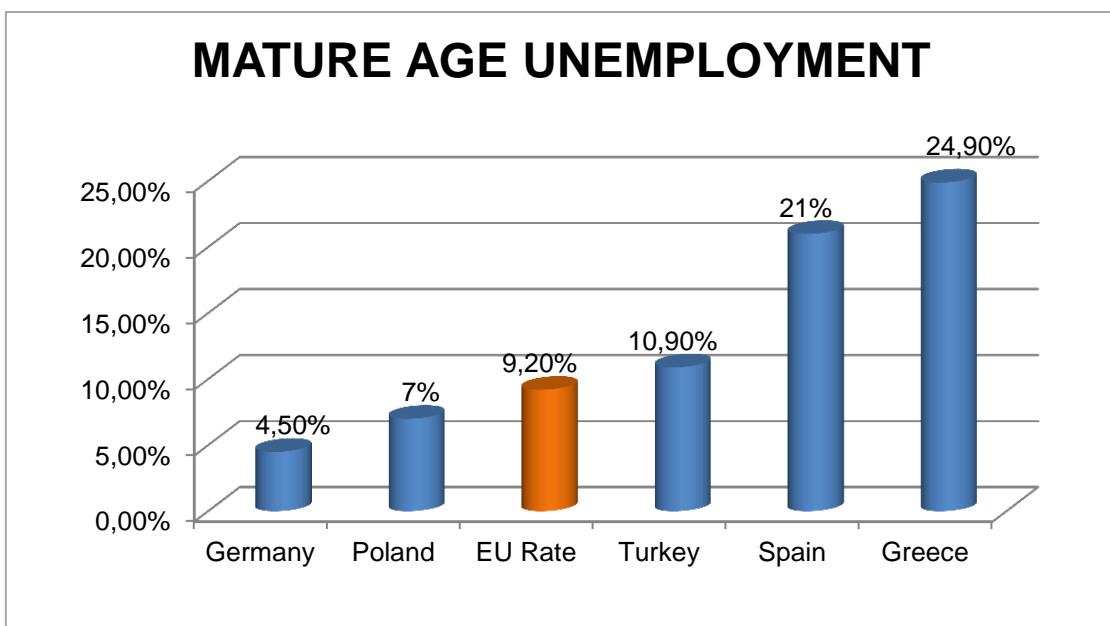
In the delineation of the top, we can appreciate that the only country that is above the European Union rate in employed dwellers is Germany, although Poland is near to achieve the medium. Greece and Turkey coincide as Italy and Spain do. We could conclude that the countries that overtake the EU rate in unemployment are Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey.



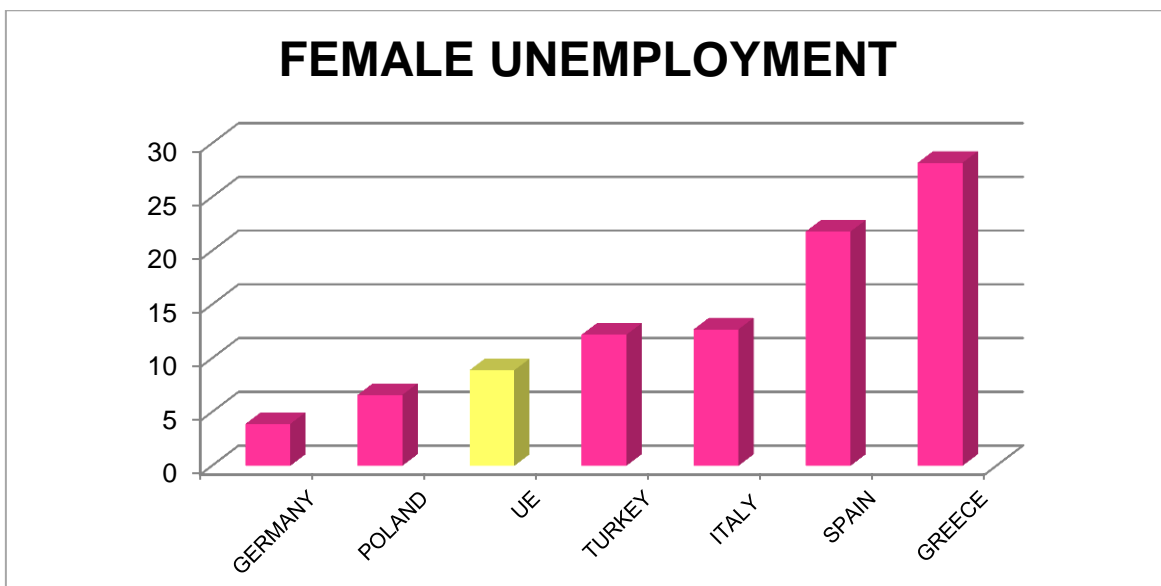
In this graphic it is shown how youth unemployment is going on in the European Union (18,9%). Spain (45.3%), Greece (50,3%) and Italy (36,3%) are the ones with the highest number in youth unemployment. On the other hand, states such as Turkey (17,2%) and Poland (18,3%) are below the EU rate. The nation that has the lowest percentage of youth unemployment is Germany.



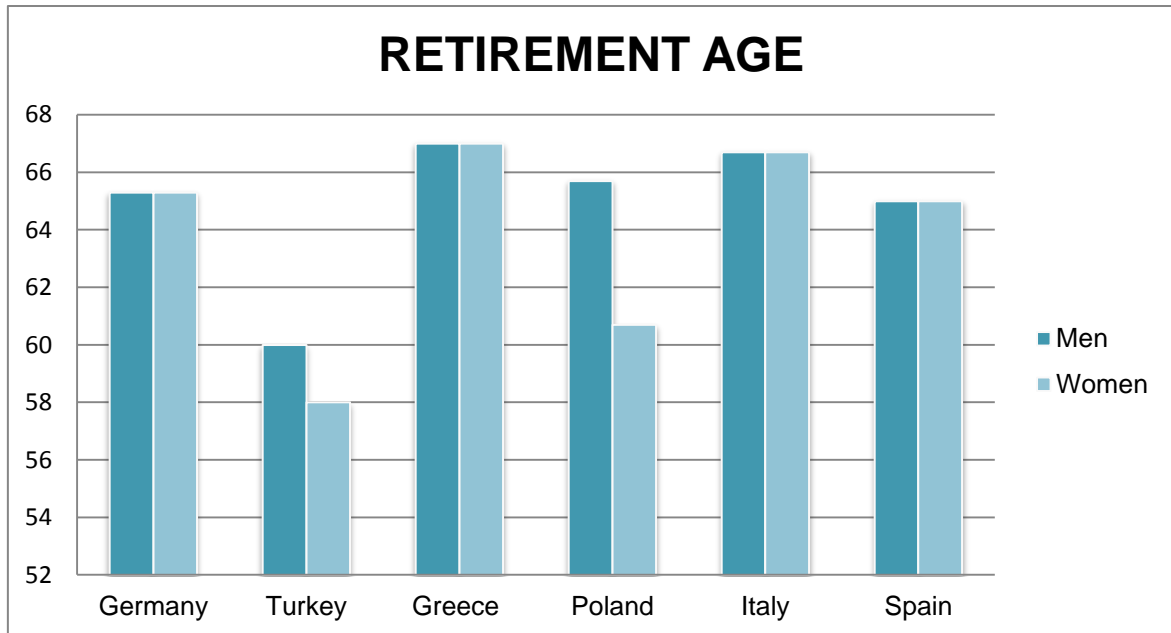
In this graphic we can see that the country which is leading the long-term unemployment is Greece, which beats the EU rate without any doubt. Spain is the second one and it is followed by Italy. To come to an end, Poland, Turkey and Germany have a similar frequency, which is the lowest.



This bar chart shows us how is mature age unemployment distinguished in all European Union countries. Greece is the leader with 24.90% above 100%. Whereas Germany, has the lowest mature age unemployment rate (only 4.5%). The EU average is 9.20%. Below it, there's Poland which has 7%. Turkey and Spain are beyond it (Turkey 10.9 % and Spain 21%).



In this chart we are capable of proving that Greece is the nation that is in the first place in the female unemployment. Moreover, Spain is in a critic situation as it's in the second place. The following nations are Italy and Turkey. Beneath the EU rate, there is Poland and Germany. Even though Germany is in the last position, we want to emphasise that total unemployment is 4'3% and the female unemployment is the 3'9% of it, so comparing both data, it is something that we have to take into account.

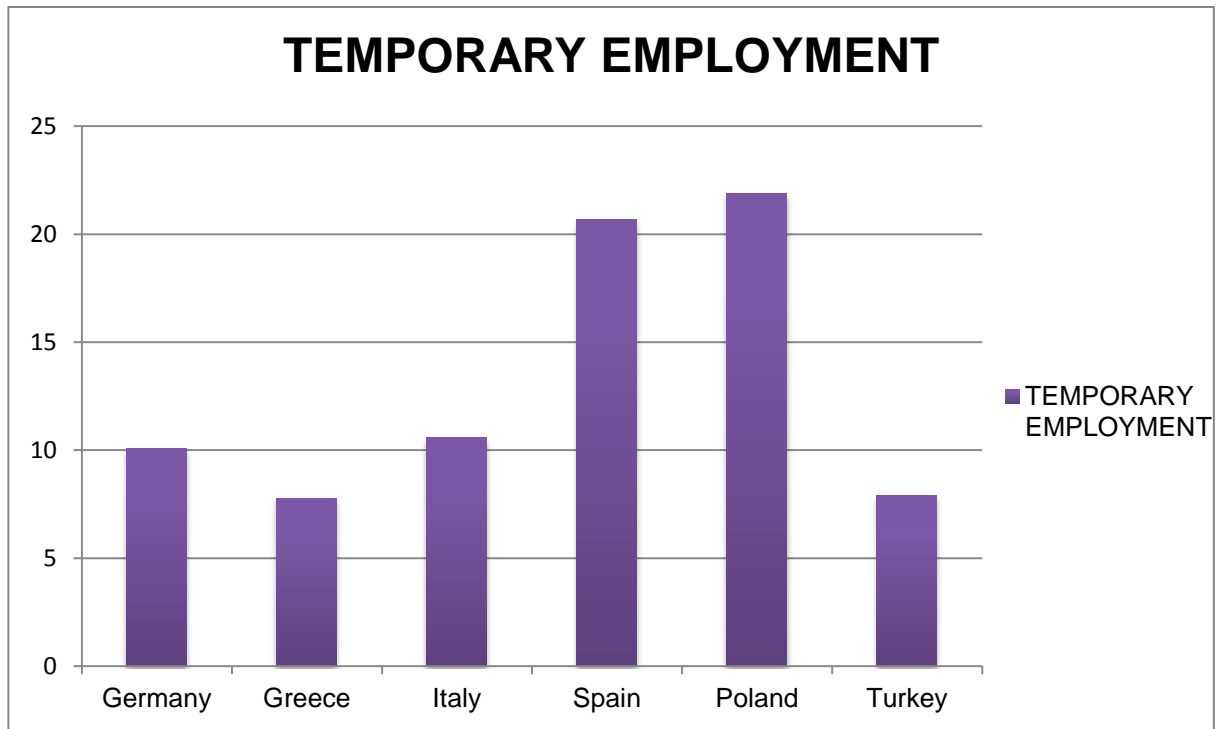


As for the retirement age, we can divide it in two aspects: the first one is if women and men do retire at the same age and, the second one is when they do it.

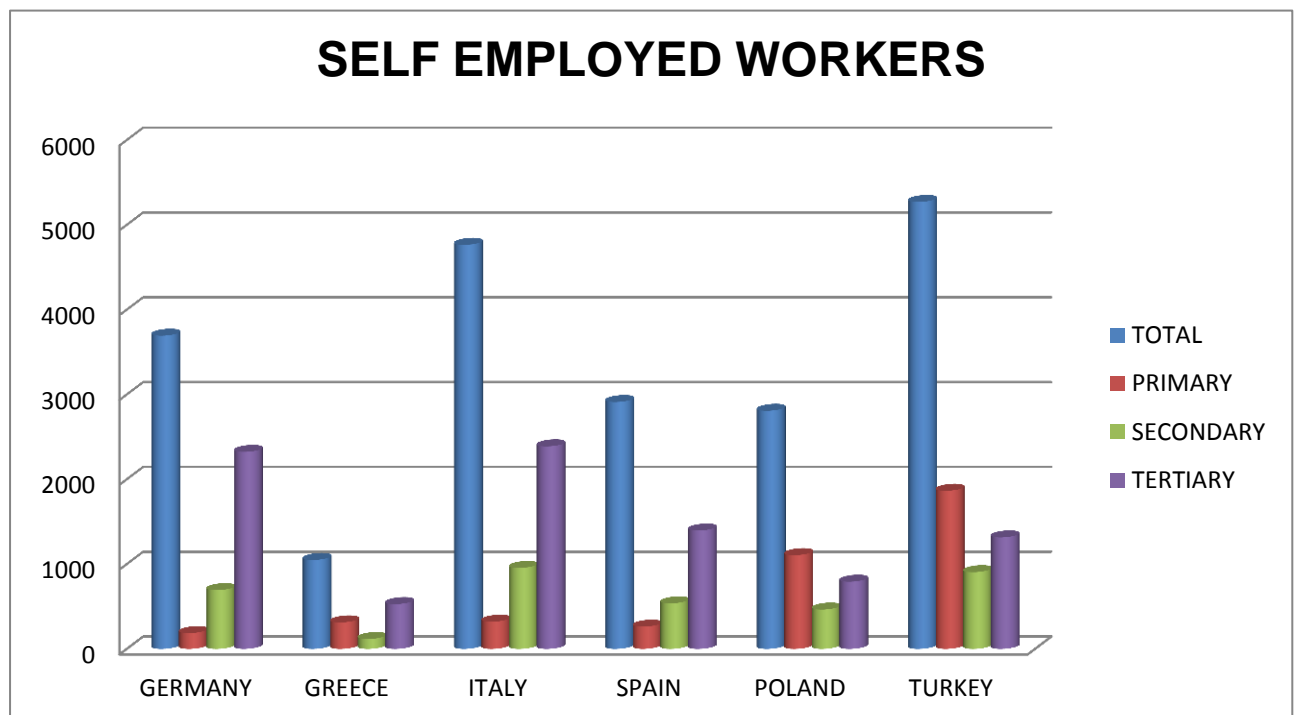
In states such as Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, women and men retire at the same age. On the other hand, nations as Poland and Turkey, do not retire at the same age (men retire when they are older).

The age of retirement in Greece and Italy is at the age of 67, Germany and Spain is when they reach 65. In Turkey, men retire at the age of 60 whereas women do it when they are 58. In Poland women retire when they are 61 and men at the age of 65.

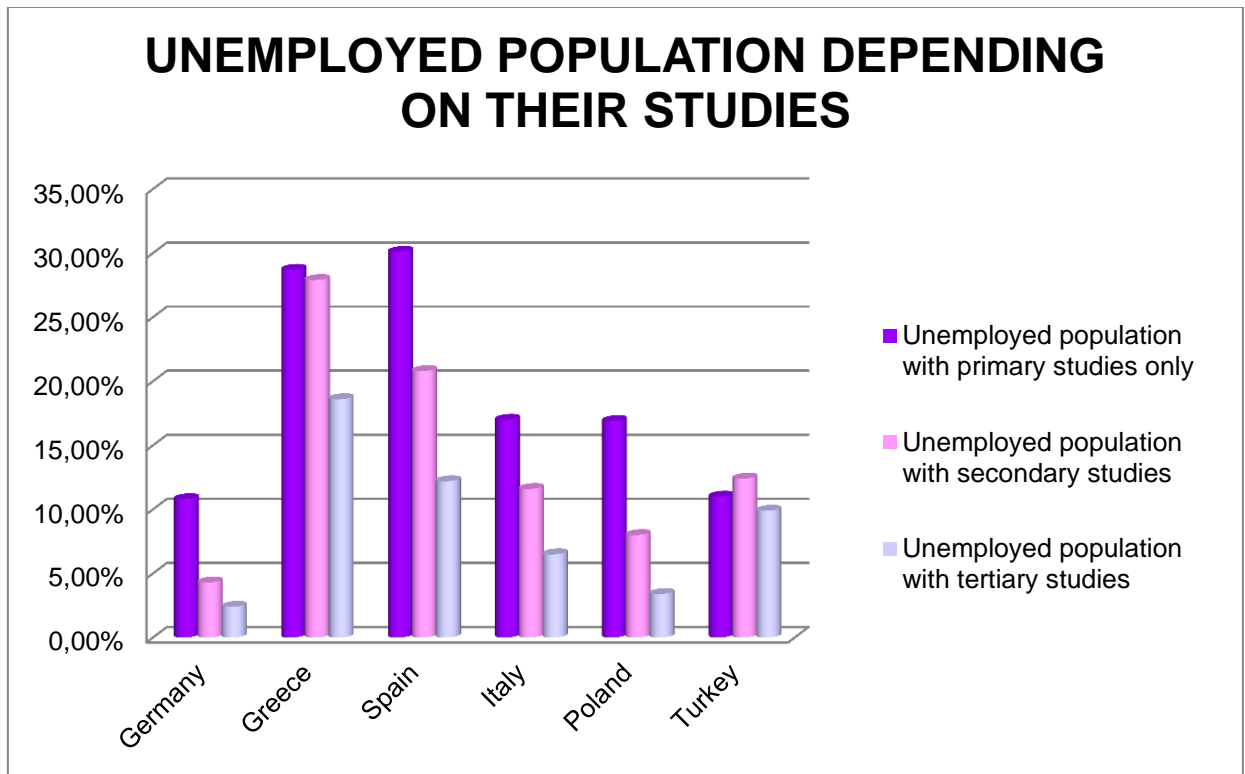




Poland and Spain are the countries which lead the category of temporary employment. They are followed by Italy, and the fourth country is Germany. This surprises us as Germany is always the one with the best results in employment. Greece and Turkey have more or less the same number of temporary contract.



Turkey has the highest number of self-employed workers and then, there would be Italy and Germany. A big part of employed workers work on the tertiary sector, in spite the fact that in Turkey loads of self-employed workers work on the primary sector. The other three countries (Spain, Poland and Greece) have less self-employed workers, and are from the tertiary sector.



All the countries coincide on the fact that the highest rate on unemployed population is the one with primary studies only (except Turkey, which has more unemployment in the secondary sector). We will highlight Spain because it leads unemployed population with only primary studies.

## OVERVIEW OF EACH COUNTRY

### GERMANY

Germany has been confirmed to be one of the best countries, when it refers to aspects such as economy, unemployment, active and inactive population... It has been proved in the graphs that we've created and studied.

Germany has the slightest rate in informal working and the highest in active population working. It overpasses the EU rate when it comes to talk about unemployed inhabitants (only 4% of the population has no job or is not currently working).

The data is also low in youth unemployment.

In long term unemployment, Turkey and Germany are more or less in the same position (the lowest frequency). They will be followed by Poland.

Neither in mature age unemployment and female unemployment, Germany achieves the 5% of the population (4.5% in both cases).

German people left their jobs at the age of 65.

Depending on what kind of studies do the German citizens have, we can distribute them in three groups:

- Unemployed people with primary studies only: 11% of the population (as Turkey).
- Unemployed people with secondary studies only: 4% of the population.
- Unemployed people with tertiary studies only: 2% of the population.

As we have shown, Germany would be an iconic European model to follow as their data and numbers are in good state and not under the limits. They barely have unemployment and they seem to be an utopic contemporary society.

## **GREECE**

Greece has been qualified as one of the worst countries in the European Union due to its economy, politics, and its debts with the European Union... And we have figured why.

Dealing with active and inactive population, Greece would be adjusted because a 32% of the population is inactive whereas a 68% (the rest of the population) is active. The other countries have more or less the same data.

In employment, Greece is below the European Union rate as Turkey does (approximately the same numbers). As a result, unemployment in Greece overtakes the European Union rate. Youth unemployment plays a remarkable role as the EU rate is 18'9% and Greece doubles it (50'3%).

Greece beats without any doubt the European Union rate tripling it and all the countries that include our project when we refer to long term unemployment.

24'9% of the Greek population that is in the mature age are unemployed. It is a shocking data comparing to the EU rate (9'20), even though Spain is near with 21% mature age unemployment.

Greece is the nation that is in the first place in female unemployment, disproportionate again comparing with the other states and the European Union rate.

In this country, men and women retire at the same age that is when they are 67.

Greece has high rates when it comes to talk about unemployed population with primary, secondary or tertiary studies. It will be situated at the same level as Spain.

Greece is found in a bad position in most of the graphs, so we could say that it is a country and bad conditions and with a huge necessity to improve, because if not, the inhabitants that live there would have to emigrate in order to find a better place to live.

## ITALY

Italy is a country that could be defined as Spain, but in most cases, in better conditions.

21% of the Italian workers take part in the group of informal working.

The part of inactive inhabitants in Italy (36%) contains one third of all the population.

This nation coincides in aspects such as employment with Spain. Unemployment is also above the EU rate.

36% of the youth population are unemployed in Italy. Italy is in the third position of the six countries that we are studying and it also overtakes the European Union median.

This state overpasses the European Union rate in long - term unemployment, but not as much as Spain or Greece do.

Italy overpasses the EU rate talking about female unemployment but, not too much. It will be comparative with Turkey.

Men and women do retire at the same age, when they turn 67.

We could compare Italy with Poland referring to unemployed citizens with primary, secondary and tertiary studies.

As we have realised, Italy is a state which it is not bad enough or in irreparable conditions, even though it would need some kind of help and improve in some areas to become a representative country.

## **SPAIN**

After the analysis of the graphics, we have come up with the conclusion that Spain is the worst of the Erasmus countries after Greece. To conclude with this statement, we have revised the graphics that we have shown previously.

When it comes to the informal working, Spain is the second one which has the better rate, although is above the EU Rate.

Another aspect that we have examined is the active and inactive population. In this country, the active population is the 74% while the inactive one is only the 24%.

All the different points of unemployment indicate the fact which we have mentioned before: Spain is not a perfect ideal of "how a country should be". For example, the unemployment rate in Spain is higher than the EU Rate and the employment data is lower than the EU medium as well. Another sample is the youth unemployment's percentage: after Greece, Spain is the one with the highest rate with 45, 3% while the EU rate is 18, 9%.

The long term unemployment is between 11% and 12%, which both Spain and Greece are the leaders in this case of unemployment. This long term unemployment is related to another one, the mature age unemployment. People who are between 45 and 65 are more likely to be unemployed as 21% indicates.

As we have said in the definitions, nowadays Spain has the retirement age at 65 years old, although it will increase until we will have reached the 67 years old of retirement.

Studying the unemployment related to people's studies we have seen that the ones who have studied tertiary studies or even more are less unemployed than the one who only have primary studies.

The temporary employment in 2015 was 20, 7%, so Spain had one of the highest rates after Poland (21, 9%).



## **POLAND**

According to the results of the graphics, Poland is the second country of the Erasmus ones which has an established economy and society. Even though, Poland has to improve some items that contradict this observation.

Firstly, the informal working in Poland had one of the highest levels in comparison to the other European Union countries with 24%. This is one of the points that this country should revise.

Secondly, the active and inactive population is stable as there are more active people (69%) than inactive ones (31%).

In regards to employed and unemployed people, employed inhabitants' rate is almost as the EU rate and has the second best data after Germany; and the percentage of the unemployed populace is below the EU rate.

Some other unemployment classifications where Poland has a good level at are: the youth unemployment, due to is under the EU rate with 18,3%; the long-term unemployment which is also underneath the EU rate, but in this case, has the best mark after Germany and Turkey with a 3%; and the mature age unemployment and female unemployment that both of them are beneath the EU rate.

The retirement age in Poland is also following the last 2013 law that states the 65 years old as the retirement age.

In Poland there are 2.807,6 thousand people who are self-employed workers.

Another point that Poland has to improve is the temporary employees rate which was 21,9% in 2015.

And finally, the unemployment related to the studies that people have follows a good tendency as the citizens with primary studies are more unemployed than the ones who have done tertiary studies.

## **TURKEY**

This country is the unique one that is not into the European Union but is being revised in order to be part of this economic union. Despite this fact, in some aspects Turkey has better results in unemployment than some countries that are in the European Union.

Turkey has the highest rate of the Erasmus countries when it comes to the informal working with a 27%. These people work without being in the Social Security.

This state has the most different rate in active and inactive population because the active one is only the 56% and the inactive inhabitants are the remaining 44%. This particular case could be justified with the retirement age in Turkey as it is undefined. Each person has a specific situation and it depends on the hours that people have contributed.

The percentage of the employed population is below the EU rate and the unemployed one is a bit above the EU medium.

All the specific types of unemployment such as youth unemployment, long-term unemployment, mature age unemployment and female unemployment have a proper rate in comparison to the other Erasmus countries because Turkey is always situated in the third best position (after Germany and Poland).

The unemployment's proportion associated with the studies which a person has is strange because people who have secondary studies are more unemployed than the ones who only have primary studies.

In Turkey there are some people who are self-employed (5.270,1 thousand people).

And the temporary employees in 2015 were the 7,9% out of the total citizens employed.

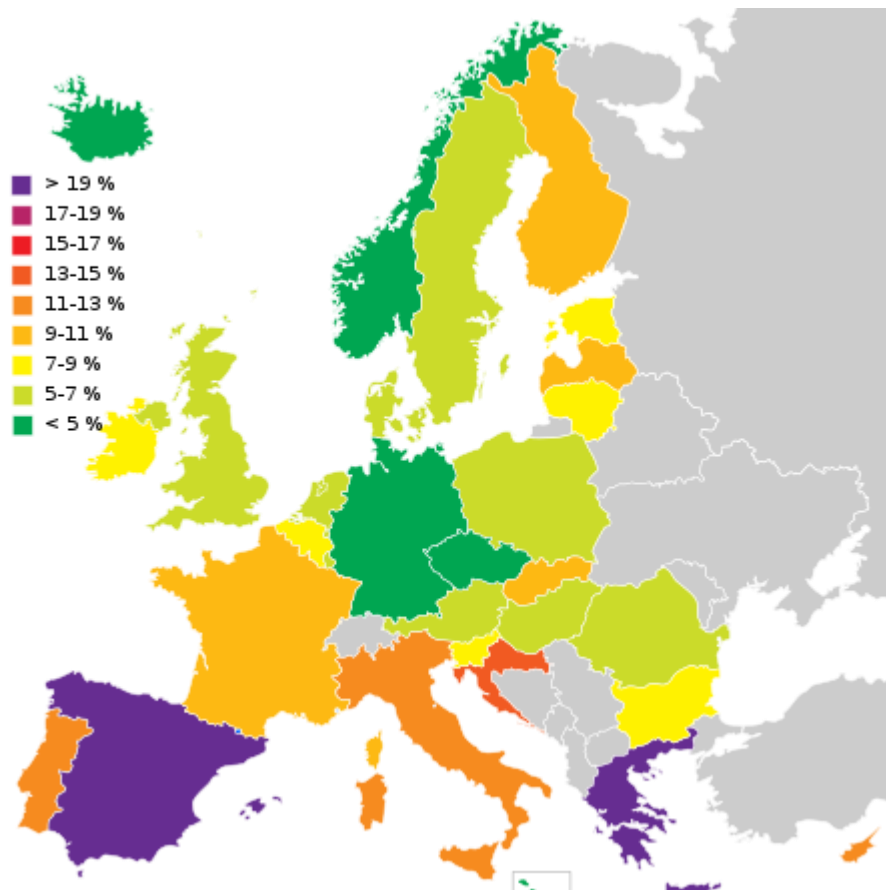
## CONCLUSIONS

We have gathered information about unemployment in the countries of our project (Germany, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Spain and Poland). We wanted to know if it was possible or not to make an association of the European countries that have the same economic and social features in terms of UNEMPLOYMENT and its subdivisions: active-inactive population, youth unemployment, female unemployment and the three economic sectors.

As we have verified, we are able to put them together. As a result, we have created the next list:

1. Germany and Poland.
2. Turkey and Italy.
3. Spain and Greece.

When this comparison was done, we reached the conclusion that we could make the same thing with all the European nations.



This document comes from a primary source<sup>11</sup>, recently elaborated. It is a map which exemplifies the different groups of countries that have the similar characteristics about the topic that we have mentioned before, unemployment in the European Union. The distinction is found in the colours.

- Spain and Greece are coloured in the same tone (purple). That confirms what we have proposed.
  
- Croatia is the only country that has a percentage of unemployment of 15-17% (red).
  
- We could associate Portugal, Italy and Cyprus as they have between 13-15% of unemployment (strong orange).
  
- France, Latvia, Moldova and Finland belong to the group which goes from 11 to 13% of unemployment.
  
- Ireland, Belgium, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Estonia are characterized for having this percentage of unemployment: 7-9%.
  
- Countries such as United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Romania and Denmark have 5-7% of unemployment.
  
- Iceland, Norway, Germany and the Czech Republic have less of 5% of unemployment.

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<sup>11</sup> Source : [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EU\\_Unemployment.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EU_Unemployment.svg)

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- All the graphics and tables had been done by the students involved in this project. The information required was extracted from the webs below.

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