



European
Commission

EUROPEAN JOB MOBILITY BULLETIN

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TOP 5 JOBS IN EUROPE*

1) Finance and sales associate professionals

	23,120 posts
	3,520 posts
	2,600 posts

2) Housekeeping and restaurant services workers

	12,600 posts
	5,950 posts
	1,560 posts

3) Personal care and related workers

	9,800 posts
	2,630 posts
	2,300 posts

4) Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters

	14,920 posts
	1,870 posts
	1,440 posts

5) Shop salespersons and demonstrators

	20,070 posts
	1,400 posts
	1,040 posts

Based on figures of the EURES Job Mobility portal on 1st January 2014.

* the UK is excluded from ranking, read more on page 10, the UK Top 5 jobs – page 13

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ **Follow the latest EURES trends**
>> Read more on page 2
- ▶ **Special focus on the construction sector – job hopes during the fragile economic recovery**
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- ▶ **Jobs going! Our January charts once again show you the most 'sought after' jobs in Europe**
Top 5 list per country >> Read more on page 10

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Tracking down job vacancies in the EU...

In 2010, as part of its Europe 2020 flagship initiative 'An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs', the European Commission launched the 'Monitoring Labour Market Developments in Europe' project to help jobseekers and employers looking to work or recruit outside their own countries.

At the heart of the project is an analysis of job vacancies, using a wide range of sources providing relevant data. Results of the analysis are published on a quarterly basis in two different publications: the European Job Mobility Bulletin (this publication), and the European Vacancy Monitor.

The European Job Mobility Bulletin – a useful guide for EURES advisers and jobseekers – gives an analysis of the job vacancies posted on the European Job Mobility (EURES) portal every day, using data on jobs available to international jobseekers from 31 national Public Employment Services.

The European Vacancy Monitor gives a broader picture of recruitment demand. It is aimed at employment and recruitment services, employers, and policy makers in the field of education and employment. It uses many sources of information including Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, National Statistical Offices, Public Employment Services, temporary work agencies, online recruitment services and research institutions.

EURES job vacancy market

2014 started with 2 million new jobs available on the EURES portal!

Over two million vacant posts were available on the site <http://eures.europa.eu> on January 1st 2014.

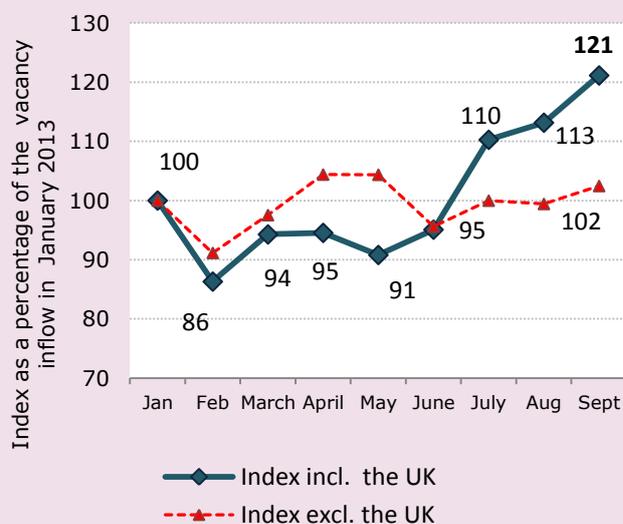
As the previous issue of this publication (*European Job Mobility Bulletin* issue no.10, November 2013), showed, from a geographical point of view, the distribution of job vacancies is uneven. January 2014 followed the pattern of autumn 2013 – most of the job vacancies advertised on EURES were concentrated in the UK and Germany. 50 per cent of all vacancies posted on the EURES portal were in the UK, 30 per cent in Germany, and 5 per cent were in Belgium. France had just 3 per cent of posted vacancies while Austria, the Netherlands, and Sweden each had around 2 per cent. The rest of the EURES vacancies were distributed in the remaining countries.

The portal depends on the developments in the labour market but it also relies on the effectiveness of the national Public Employment Services (PES) in posting vacancies, and on the criteria that are used when vacancies are published externally. The latter has a noticeable result in the UK data, where vacant posts registered nationally are automatically put on the EURES portal.

EURES index went up thanks to the UK

After a significant drop in February and a hesitant recovery up to July, the EURES Job Vacancy Index increased and reached 121 in September 2013 (Chart 1). This rise was mostly the result of the UK, where posts notified in September doubled when compared to May. In other countries, the traditional early autumn revival of the vacancy market was moderate. Without the UK input, the EURES index would have been flatter fluctuating at around 100, ending at 102 in September.

Chart 1. EURES Job Vacancy Index, January 2013 – September 2013



Source: EURES database (31 countries)

The EURES Job Vacancy index is calculated as a percentage of the inflow of job posts in January 2013. This enables the EJMB to compare the current situation against a reference point (end of the technical enhancement of the EURES platform)

The analysis presented in this issue of the European Job Mobility Bulletin is based on data taken from the EURES Job Mobility Portal on 1st January 2014, as well as data from the EURES database (which stored the daily feeds from the EURES portal, for the period January-September 2013).

A closer look at the construction sector

Construction touches the lives of everyone in society – from the homes we live in, the roads and railways we travel on to the buildings we work in.

Construction is a sector of economy engaged in preparation of land and construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, structures, and other real property. Construction comprises a wide range of activities involving the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and farm buildings as well as civil engineering works including motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, pipelines and electric lines and sports facilities.

The construction sector is labour force intensive, and is represented by many specialist trade groups of workers. These include bricklayers, pipefitters, carpenters, plasterers and painters, and a host of others.

The working conditions of the construction industry are difficult and demanding. These people are required to work outdoors in harsh environments that may include both extreme cold and heat. A construction worker must be physically fit because they work long shifts that require intense physical exertion.

Most people in construction use special tools and equipment, and they are likely to be more trained than the general helpers and labourers. Their positions require special education and certification, or even a licence (for example, plumbers and electricians) to ensure the individual is trained in a specific trade.

According to Eurofound¹, in terms of socio-demographic characteristics, construction is a male-dominated sector with a higher than average proportion of the self-employed. Although work in the construction sector often involves demanding shift work, pay levels are relatively high.

The construction sector was the hardest hit by the economic crisis, especially during the first downturn in 2008-2009², particularly in the

countries where the crisis was preceded by a real estate bubble.³

In the current climate, the construction sector can be attractive for jobseekers, as the second quarter of 2013 saw some signs of a revival with a 1.4 per cent increase in productive activity in the EU28 over the previous quarter (*European Vacancy Monitor* issue 12, February 2014).

For a sector which is characterised by fluctuations in labour demand, coupled with a concentration of sector-specific skills, labour shortages can appear quickly. So, jobseekers ought to remain on the alert while looking for new jobs in the construction sector both in their home country and abroad, least they miss out on a good opportunity.

Special focus – vacant job posts in construction on EURES

This issue of the EJMB focuses on jobs in the construction sector and provides an insight into the demand for relevant occupations using the data on the EURES data base and, to a lesser extent, the Job Mobility portal.

The analysis is focussed on the following occupational groups and occupations:

1. 'Building frame and related trades workers':

- ▶ *Builders*
- ▶ *Bricklayers and stonemasons*
- ▶ *Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers*
- ▶ *Carpenters and joiners*

2. 'Building finishers and related trades workers':

- ▶ *Roofers*
- ▶ *Floor layers and tile setters*
- ▶ *Plasterers*
- ▶ *Insulation workers*
- ▶ *Glaziers*
- ▶ *Plumbers and pipe fitters*
- ▶ *Building and related electricians*

¹ Eurofound (2008) Construction sector. Factsheet, <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2008/1418/en/1/EF081418en.pdf>

² EC(2013) EU Employment and Social situation. Special edition: Annual Overview

³ EC (2013), Labour Market Developments in Europe 2013

3. 'Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers':

- ▶ *Painters and related workers*
- ▶ *Varnishers and related painters*
- ▶ *Building structure cleaners.*

4. 'Construction labourers':

- ▶ *Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions*
- ▶ *Building construction labourers*

Get over the water! The UK leads growth in construction jobs

A comparison of the vacant job posts (Chart 2) by specific occupational groups of construction workers (notified between 1 January and the end of September 2013) suggests:

- A revival of construction in the spring reflected in the growth of vacancies for all construction trade workers.
- Employment opportunities increasing more for skilled workers than for low-skilled or unskilled workers.
- Building finishers the highest in numerical terms; though the monthly number of newly posted vacancies decreased in February, it later went up to around thirty thousand per month during summer.

The significant increase in the number of posted vacancies for '*Building frame and related trade workers*' and '*Construction labourers*' was caused by a sharp rise in demand for this sort of work in the UK (as a comparison of Chart 2 with Chart 2a where the UK is excluded, shows). More than 40 per cent of the vacant posts for these occupations were notified in the UK.

In fact, these changes in the EURES vacancy market mirrored the developments of the UK economy. During this period, the UK media regularly recorded strong growth in the construction industry. For example, the Guardian⁴ recorded an expansion of new commercial building projects, while the Financial Times reported⁵ a recovery in the UK housing market, suggesting more balanced growth, highlighting developments in both commercial construction and civil engineering.

Building frame jobs in the UK, Germany and Eastern Europe

The demand for '*Building frame and related trade workers*' was mostly caused by the increased demand for '*Carpenters and joiners*' (Chart 3) which in summer months was highly influenced by growth in demand for this sort of worker in the UK. The number of job posts in August in the UK was three times higher than in March 2013, so the share of vacant posts notified there reached 64 per cent of all the vacancies notified in August on the EURES portal, compared to 32 per cent in March.

Unlike '*Carpenters and joiners*', the highest number of vacant posts for '*Bricklayers and stonemasons*', as much as 40 per cent throughout 2013, were in Germany.

The noticeable rise of newly posted vacancies for '*Bricklayers and stonemasons*' in April was due to an increase in demand particularly in Poland, but also in Hungary, Lithuania and Romania.

The number of vacant posts notified for the other two occupations from the '*Building frame and related trade workers*' group was quite stable, without significant volatility over the first nine months of 2013.

Plum opportunities for plumbers and pipefitters in Germany

The demand for '*Plumbers and pipe fitters*' (when measured by vacant posts notified during a single month) was the highest not only within the '*Building finishers and related trade workers*' group (Chart 4) but of *all* construction trades. 80 per cent of all vacancies posted for '*Plumbers and pipe fitters*' during the period were in Germany. Here, the demand for these workers was steadily high. Finland, Lithuania and Sweden although with lower numbers also saw a slight increase. A rise of notified posts was observed also in the UK, but over a short period.

⁴ theguardian.com, Friday 3 January

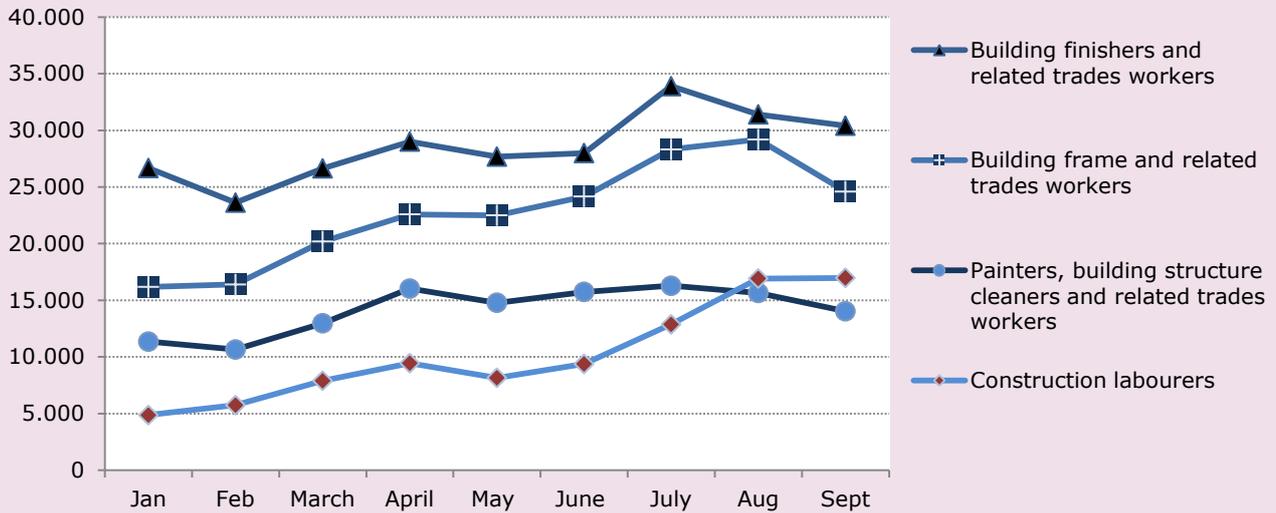
⁵ FT.com, November 2013

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Chart 2. Development of vacant posts for construction workers

Absolute numbers, inflow during a month, January 2013 - September 2013*

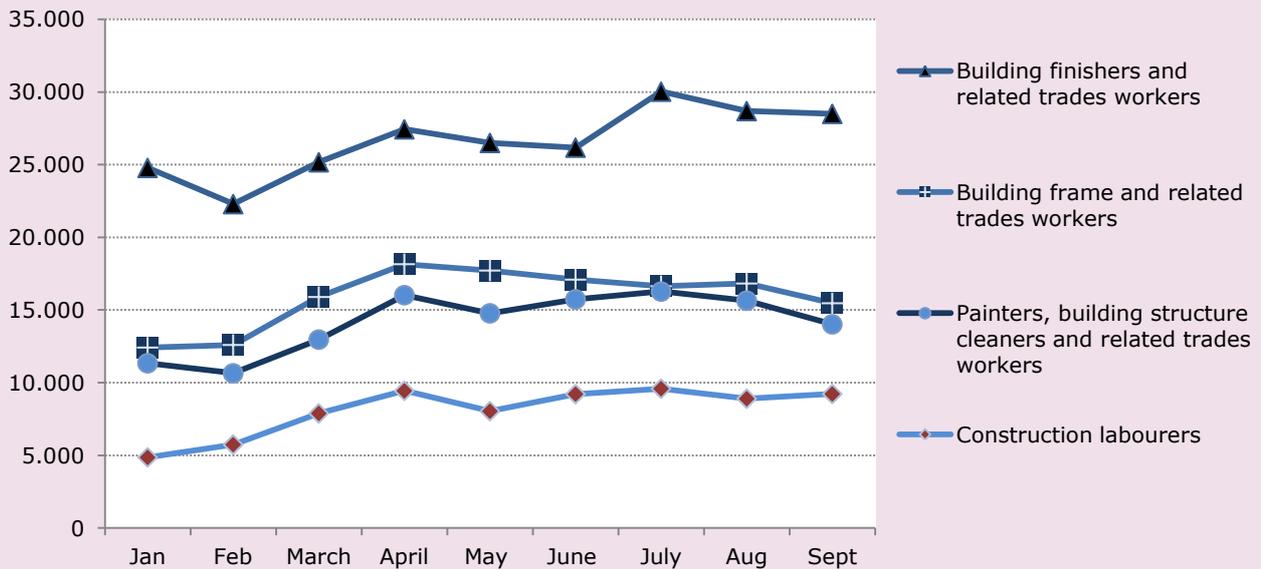


Source: EURES database (31 countries)

* The inflow of job vacancies is the number of vacancies posted during a certain period of time.

Chart 2a. Development of vacant posts for construction workers

Absolute numbers, inflow during a month, January 2013 - September 2013



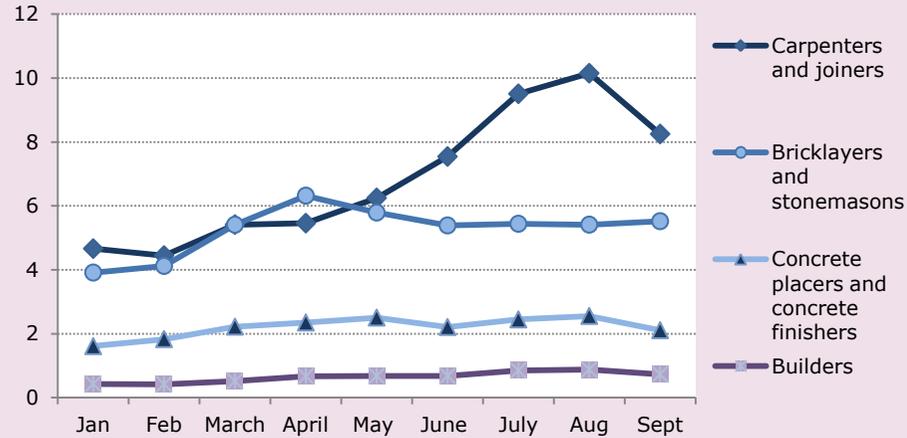
Source: EURES database (30 countries, **the UK is excluded**)

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Chart 3 Development of vacant posts for 'Building frame and related trades workers'

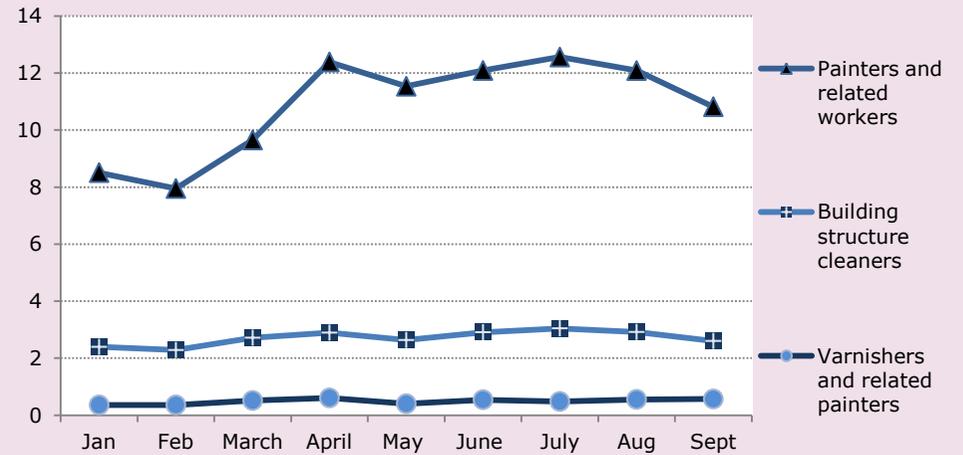
In thousands, monthly inflow, January 2013 - September 2013



Source: EURES database (31 countries)

Chart 5 Development of vacant posts for 'Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers'

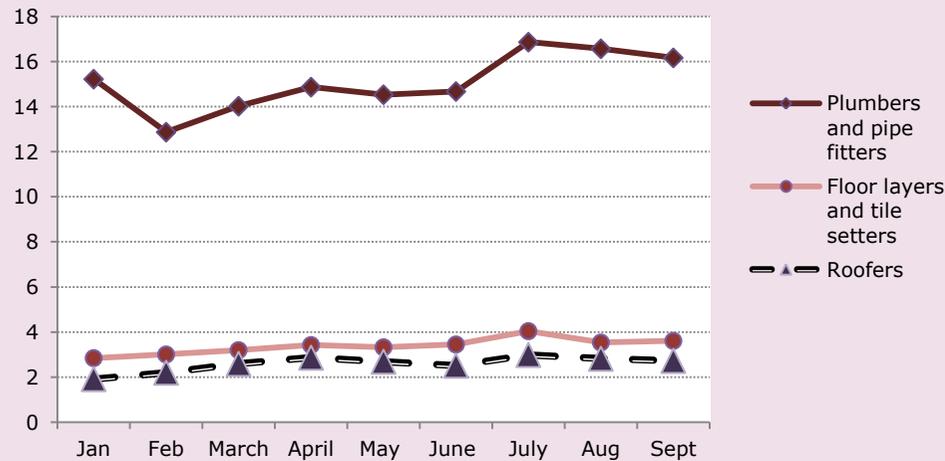
In thousands, monthly inflow, January 2013 - September 2013



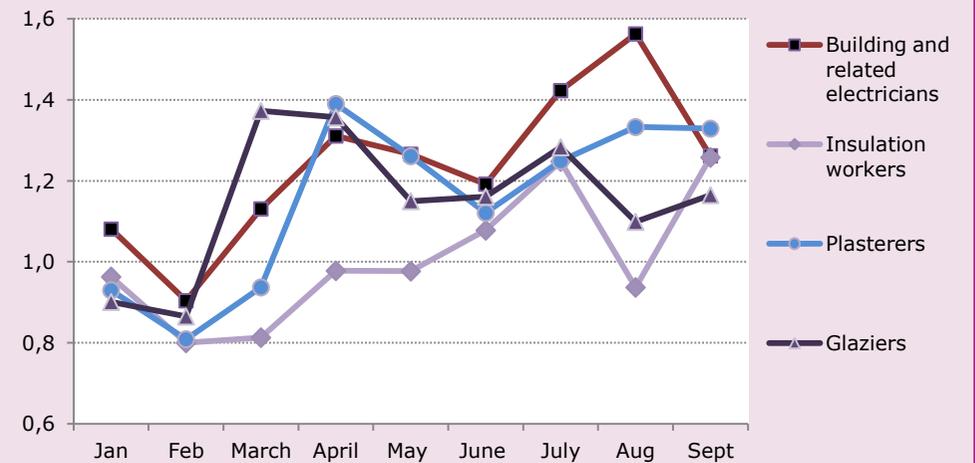
Source: EURES database (31 countries)

Chart 4 Development of vacant posts for 'Building finishers and related trades workers'

In thousands, monthly inflow, January 2013 - September 2013



Source: EURES database (31 countries)



The buoyant demand for *'Plumbers and pipe fitters'* can be explained by the nature of their work. Plumbers and pipe fitters assemble, install, repair and maintain pipe systems, fittings and fixtures for water, gas, drainage, sewerage systems, and hydraulic and pneumatic equipment. Pipe fitting work is done in many different settings: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, and also manufacturing, hydraulics, refineries, nuclear-powered ships including submarines, power plant construction and other steam systems. In a factory, in the office, at home, on the road we are surrounded by pipe systems which are between the walls, on the ground or under the ground. A plumber, with the skills to install and maintain systems used for potable (drinking) water, sewage, and drainage, is welcome in every home. Various factors may contribute to the increased job prospects for plumbers, firstly, recovery in the new housing market. Secondly, implementing water efficiency standards in public buildings, and finally, the adoption of statutory requirements for water and sewage in old houses, or the installation of fire sprinkler systems in them would create work for plumbers.

Meanwhile, the demand for *'Roofers'* and *'Floor layers and tile setters'* over the first nine months of 2013 was steady, with only a slight increase by the end of September. Around 2,000 new posts were notified every month for roofers, of which 66 per cent, on average within the period, were in Germany. Around 4,000 new vacant posts were announced during just one month for floor layers and tile setters. Three out of four vacant posts for these workers were notified in Germany, though they were also in demand in Austria and Poland.

Demand for the other workers in the *'Building finishers and related trade workers'* group such as *'Plasterers'*, *'Insulation workers'*, *'Glaziers'* and *'Building and related electricians'* fluctuated during the period, though it gradually increased by the end of it. However, the number of new vacant posts notified on the EURES portal for each of these occupations never exceeded 1,600.

Good news for painters

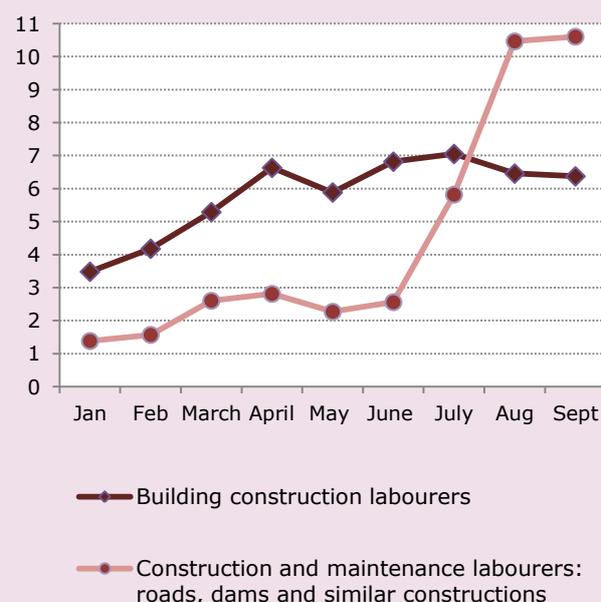
Painters were the leaders within the *'Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers'* group in numerical terms (Chart 5). Starting from April, around 12,000 new jobs posts were notified for *'Painters and related trades workers'* every month. They were mainly in Germany, but Austria, Poland, Lithuania and Romania also saw an increase. At the same time, the number of new posts was four times lower

for *'Building structure cleaners'*, and even lower for varnishers.

Repairs to roads, bridges and dams create job opportunities

From the beginning of the year the number of job posts for *'Construction labourers'* notified every month increased threefold (Chart 2). Compared to January, April saw the number of posts doubled (Chart 6). This was mainly caused by a cumulative rise of the offers for *'Building construction labourers'* in Austria, Germany, Poland and Romania and *'Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions'* in the Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Poland and Romania.

Chart 6. Development of vacant posts for 'Construction labourers', in thousands, monthly inflow, January 2013 – September 2013



Source: EURES database (31 countries)

The next sharp increase in demand for *'Construction labourers'* was between June and August. The number of job posts notified in both August and September reached 17,000. This time, the boost came from the extraordinary rise in demand for *'Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions'* in the UK (from 160 posted in June to more than 8,000 in August). If the UK data is excluded (Chart 2a), then the number of vacant posts for the whole *'Construction labourers'* group remains at the 10,000 level till the autumn.

The increased demand for low-skilled labourers in spring and summer was largely a result of intensive repair work, or construction, of roads, dams, bridges and other constructions which then gradually ebbed away from autumn till the following spring.

UK and Germany lead the way seeking construction workers

Taking a snap-shot of the current state of play in the EURES market (Table 1), over 62,500 posts for the selected construction jobs were vacant on 1st of January 2014, of which over 30 per cent were for 'Building finishers and related trades workers'.

According to the recent data (*EURES portal, stock of vacant posts, 1st January 2014*), the highest number of available job posts were for:

'Building frame and related trades workers':

- ▶ *Builders:* in the Czech Republic (330 posts), in Germany (190 posts) and in the UK (160 posts)
- ▶ *Bricklayers and stonemasons:* in Germany (1,200 posts), in Austria (320 posts) and in Poland (260 posts)
- ▶ *Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers:* in Germany (390 posts)
- ▶ *Carpenters and joiners:* in the UK (4,220 posts), in Germany (1,120 posts), in France (420 posts) and in Austria (240 posts)

'Building finishers and related trades workers':

- ▶ *Roofers:* in Germany (960 posts) and in France (230 posts)
- ▶ *Floor layers and tile setters:* in Germany (1,470 posts) and in Austria (210 posts)
- ▶ *Plumbers and pipe fitters:* in Germany (8,990 posts), in Austria (720 posts), in the Netherlands (620 posts) and in France (530 posts)

- ▶ *Plasterers:* in Germany (290 posts)
- ▶ *Insulation workers:* in the UK (1,900 posts) and in Germany (240 posts)
- ▶ *Glaziers:* in Germany (430 posts) and in Austria (80 posts)
- ▶ *Building and related electricians:* in Belgium (1,400 posts), in France (470 posts), in the Netherlands (380 posts) and in Poland (380 posts)

'Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers'

- ▶ *Painters and related workers:* in Germany (4,630 posts), in the Netherlands (480 posts) and in Austria (200 posts)
- ▶ *Varnishers and related painters:* in Poland (160 posts), in Austria (140 posts) and in the Czech Republic (120 posts)
- ▶ *Building structure cleaners:* in Germany (1,520 posts) and in Austria (140 posts)

'Construction labourers':

- ▶ *Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions:* in the UK (3,040 posts), in Germany (605 posts) and in France (170 posts)
- ▶ *Building construction labourers:* in Germany (1,180 posts) and in Poland (320 posts)

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Table 1. Available posts in construction

Stock of posts available by country on the EURES portal, 1 January 2014*

	Building frame and related trades workers	Building finishers and related trades workers	Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers	Construction labourers
Austria	736	1,184	432	134
Belgium	8	20		
Bulgaria				
Cyprus		6	4	
Croatia				
Czech Republic	690	461	151	170
Germany	3,969	12,763	5,979	1,805
Denmark	95	36	4	28
Estonia	10	3		
Spain	56	21	1	22
Finland	158	351	23	20
France	1,015	1,127	103	174
Greece				
Hungary	168	193	194	433
Ireland	10	37	11	9
Iceland				
Italy	29	25	81	3
Liechtenstein	13	5		
Lithuania	62	78	58	
Luxembourg	7	24	1	1
Latvia	25	42		8
Malta		8		6
Netherlands	761	1,250	408	330
Norway	182	379	25	34
Poland	642	813	212	395
Portugal	167	51	45	29
Romania	1			1
Sweden	324	193	70	68
Slovenia	75	77	1	1
Slovakia	1			
United Kingdom	8,378	2,360	4	5,436
EU28+EFTA	17,391	21,507	7,807	15,884

Source: EURES portal (31 countries)

* The stock of vacant posts is the number of vacant posts measured at a given moment in time.

'Top 5' EURES vacancies

In each issue, the European Job Mobility Bulletin presents the 'Top 5' jobs in Europe (both on the front page and in the list below) based on the job offers (vacant posts) posted on the EURES Job Mobility Portal at a date close to publication.

Due to the exceptionally high numbers of posts notified in the UK on the EURES portal, the chart for the Top 10 EURES vacancies excludes the UK data to avoid presenting a distorted pattern for Europe as a whole. The 'Top 10' including the UK data is presented separately below.

The EURES portal 'Top 5' job vacancies (on 1st January 2014) were:

1. Finance and sales associate professionals (40,400 posts)
2. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (27,500 posts)
3. Personal care and related workers (24,640 posts)
4. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (23,940 posts)
5. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (22,360 posts)
1. Other department managers (429,700 posts)
2. Architects, engineers and related professionals (126,320 posts)
3. Finance and sales associate professionals (104,320 posts)
4. Food processing and related trade workers (80,475 posts)
5. Computing professionals (65,120 posts)
6. Nursing and midwifery associate professionals (53,760 posts)
7. Business professionals (46,920 posts)
8. Modern health associate professionals (except nursing) (45,880 posts)
9. Library, mail and related clerks (41,800 posts)
10. General managers (40,460 posts)

The 'next five' also offer great job opportunities

6. Machinery mechanics and fitters (21,450 posts)
7. Architects, engineers and related professionals (20,380 posts)
8. Building finishers and related trades workers (19,150 posts)
9. Physical and engineering science technicians (18,950 posts)
10. Computing professionals (14,710 posts)

Alternative 'Top 10' EURES jobs including the UK

If the vacant posts in the UK are not excluded from the ranking, the alternative 'Top 10' EURES jobs would include more managerial and white colour jobs.

For certain occupations the UK share of the total number of posts vacant on the EURES portal is disproportionately high. For example, for occupations that reached the 1st, 4th, 9th and 10th ranking positions, the UK share accounted for more than 90 per cent. Even for the occupations ranked as 2nd, 7th and 8th the UK made up more than 80 per cent. This development will be further observed and analysed.

Trends in the 'Top 5' countries

The 'Top 5' vacant posts chart for individual countries presented in Table 2 below are a useful guide for mobile jobseekers. It shows that if they can speak the language of the host country, then there are many job opportunities in Europe for people who have the relevant skills.

A comparison of the January 2014 country pattern with October 2013 (EJMB issue 10) shows small variations in the Top 5 lists. By 1st January 2014, the numbers of vacant posts increased greatly in Italy, Hungary and Spain, while in most of countries they noticeably decreased, probably because job vacancies were either filled or taken off before the Christmas break.

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Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1st January 2014, ISCO-88)
absolute number of vacant posts

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
Austria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (5,950) 2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (2,000) 3. Machinery mechanics and fitters (1,870) 4. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,860) 5. Finance and sales associate professionals (1,470) 	Denmark	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special education teaching professionals (480) 2. Client information clerks (340) 3. Health professionals (310) 4. Legal professionals (265) 5. Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals (260)
Cyprus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (370) 2. Agricultural, fishery and related labourers (100) 3. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers (90) <p><i>Places number 4 and 5 cannot be identified due to the low numbers of job vacancies</i></p>	Spain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals (2,220) 2. Health professionals (500) 3. Client information clerks (360) 4. Other teaching associate professionals (200) 5. Finance and sales associate professionals (160)
Czech Republic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,250) 2. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (1,570) 3. Protective services workers (1,550) 4. Motor vehicle drivers (1,490) 5. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,200) 	Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (3,520) 2. Building caretakers, window and related cleaners (1,390) 3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (1,380) 4. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (1,220) 5. Personal care and related workers (970)
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (23,120) 2. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (20,070) 3. Machinery mechanics and fitters (14,920) 4. Architects, engineers and related professionals (14,850) 5. Building finishers and related trades workers (12,760) 	France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,430) 2. Production and operations department managers (2,350) 3. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,980) 4. Other department managers (1,820) 5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (1,555)

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Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1st January 2014, ISCO-88)
absolute number of vacant posts

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
Hungary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assemblers (510) 2. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (470) 3. Automated-assembly-line and industrial robot operators (450) 4. Mining and construction labourers (430) 5. Motor vehicle drivers (400) 	Latvia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (690) 2. Agricultural and other mobile plant operators (380) 3. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (190) 4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (160) 5. Miners, shotfirers, stone cutters and carvers (120)
Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal care and related workers (820) 2. Finance and sales associate professionals (430) 3. Other office clerks (230) 4. Material-recording and transport clerks (195) 5. Nursing and midwifery professionals (190) 	Netherlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Machinery mechanics and fitters (1,440) 2. Finance and sales associate professionals (1,340) 3. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,280) 4. Building finishers and related trades workers (1,250) 5. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (1,040)
Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and sales associate professionals (1,780) 2. Artistic, entertainment and sport associate professionals (1,140) 3. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (910) 4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (730) 5. Client information clerks (700) 	Norway	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nursing and midwifery associate professionals (520) 2. Physical and engineering science technicians (400) 3. Health professionals (380) 4. Building finishers and related trades workers (380) 5. Production and operations managers (290)
Lithuania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor vehicle drivers (660) 2. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, etc. (310) 3. Textile, garment and related trade workers (215) 4. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers (180) 5. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (140) 	Poland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fashion and other models (1,950) 2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (1,650) 3. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers (1,640) 4. Library, mail and related clerks (1,580) 5. Manufacturing labourers (1,320)

Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1st January 2014, ISCO-88)
absolute number of vacant posts

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile, garment and related trade workers (490) 2. Finance and sales associate professionals (460) 3. Market-oriented crop and animal producers (280) 4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (340) 5. Client information clerks (185) 	Sweden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal care and related workers (10,060) 2. Nursing and midwifery associate professionals (4,240) 3. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (2,630) 4. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,600) 5. Other personal services workers (2,395)
Slovakia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers, and related trades workers (110) 2. Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers (105) 3. Locomotive engine drivers and related workers (100) <p><i>Places number 4 and 5 cannot be identified due to the low numbers of job vacancies</i></p>	United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other department managers (424,300) 2. Architects, engineers and related professionals (105,940) 3. Food processing and related trades workers (74,740) 4. Finance and sales associate professionals (63,880) 5. Computing professionals (50,400) <p><i>* The UK share of all posts exceeds 90 per cent for this occupation. Thus it is excluded from the top10 EURES jobs; high numbers of posts should be treated with caution</i></p>
Slovenia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (100) 2. Finance and sales associate professionals (90) 3. Building finishers and related trades workers (80) <p><i>Places number 4 and 5 cannot be identified due to the low numbers of job vacancies</i></p>		

Source: EURES portal (21 countries)

Note: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Iceland, Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania were not included due to the insignificant number of vacancies involved.

The job classifications follow ISCO-88 – the International Standard Classification of Occupations (approved by the ILO Governing Body in 1988) allows the set of duties and tasks performed by one person at his or her workplace to be grouped into occupational groups. A 1-digit code indicates a Major Group, which is further divided into Sub-Groups. Each occupation has a 4-digit code. For occupational group and job descriptions, please, consult the [ILO website](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm) (<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>).