



European  
Commission

# EUROPEAN JOB MOBILITY BULLETIN

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## TOP 5 JOBS IN EUROPE\*

### 1) Personal care and related workers

	30,390 posts
	11,500 posts
	1,740 posts

### 2) Finance and sales associate professionals

	26,110 posts
	5,300 posts
	3,550 posts

### 3) Housekeeping and restaurant services workers

	16,070 posts
	6,720 posts
	5,150 posts

### 4) Shop salespersons and demonstrators

	10,990 posts
	6,000 posts
	3,200 posts

### 5) Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters

	22,900 posts
	1,970 posts
	500 posts

Based on figures of the EURES Job Mobility portal on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

\* the UK is excluded for technical reasons

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Social Europe

## 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 (PES).

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

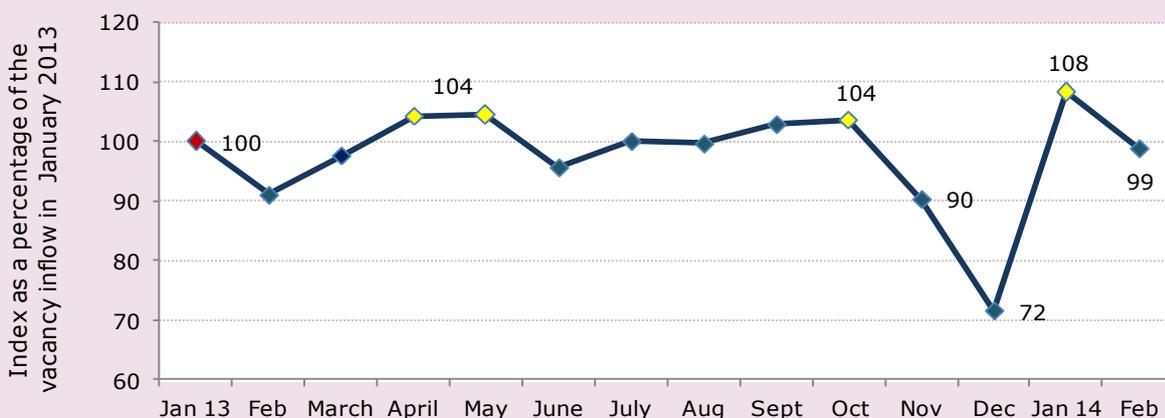
### Notifications of vacancies dropped before Christmas but intensified in January

The EURES vacancy market follows an annual cyclical pattern of recruitment: growth in vacancy numbers in early autumn, a drop before the seasonal break at the end of the year, and a further recovery in early spring (as noted in an earlier issue of this publication, *European Job Mobility Bulletin* issue no.6, April 2012). Last year, (2013) was no exception. The EURES Job Vacancy Index (excluding the UK for technical reasons) reached its highest value in April-May and again in October and then it fell sharply just before seasonal break for Christmas holidays (Chart 1).

The information in the European Job Mobility Bulletin is based on data taken from the EURES Job Mobility Portal on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, as well as data from the EURES database (which stores the daily feeds from the EURES portal) for the period January 2013-February 2014).

As this publication comes out before the start of the summer season, it focuses on vacancies for **seasonal jobs** which can be of particular interest to mobile jobseekers searching for temporary employment opportunities, for example students.

**Chart 1. EURES Job Vacancy Index,**  
January 2013 – February 2014



Source: EURES database (30 countries)

The UK is excluded due to the technical reasons

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 (the end of the technical enhancement of the EURES platform)

## Seasonal work as an employment opportunity

A **seasonal job** is work that is available for a certain part of the year so that employers can get extra help at a time when additional manpower is needed.

According to the EROVOC definition<sup>1</sup>, "seasonal work is employment that, because of its nature or of factors peculiar to the industry in which it is performed, is available, at approximately the same time or times every year, for part or parts of the year. This situation particularly occurs in agriculture and tourism."

Seasonal jobs are temporary and short-term by their very nature. For workers such as students, seasonal jobs offer an opportunity to earn some extra income. For other jobseekers, they are a main source of income or an opportunity to broaden their skills and start a career.

A host of seasonal jobs are offered in the *tourist industry* and in *agriculture*, especially during the summer period. Both sectors offer many opportunities for jobseekers but vacancies are posted in advance of the work. Spring is therefore the best time to look for seasonal jobs that starts later on during the year.

In the **hospitality sector**, seasonal job opportunities range from working as chefs, bar staff, kitchen assistants, receptionists, promotional staff to DJs. As a result of this wide variety of skills, both qualified jobseekers and low-skilled jobseekers can get work. Large numbers of seasonal jobs can be found in the world renowned European tourist destinations in countries such as Austria, Spain, France and Italy.

Several British and European camping companies operate throughout France, and summer jobs can be found working on campsites there. Austria, France and Italy are not only famous for their winter sports resorts but these resorts also offer mountain trekking in summer. The companies that work in the hospitality area also need staff further afield - on cruise ships, for example, where jobs are available for bar and catering staff, and people who work in beauty centres and spas.

A summer job in hospitality offers some jobseekers the opportunity to meet a lot of people, while others can benefit from teamwork

in the kitchen, but it is never a vacation. The setting of the resorts can vary a lot, from busy, crowded resorts full of entertainment nightlife, to remote places where the nearest city is an hour's drive away.

In **agriculture**, seasonal jobs mostly involve working on farms. Although special skills can be an advantage, most seasonal farm labouring does not require special qualification. Many of the seasonal jobs on farms entail harvesting by hand. Generally this means a worker is picking fruit crops, such as strawberries and oranges, sometimes by hand because of the delicate nature of berries, while picking other fruits or vegetables may require the aid of a knife.

Farm work is physically tough. Picking work is inevitably outside in all weather conditions, and digging or picking crops may require kneeling. Moreover, seasonal workers are expected to be flexible with regard to working hours as the amount of work available each week may vary as harvesting crops is highly weather-dependent. In most countries the fruit season runs from May until October.

The variety of seasonal agricultural jobs in the EU in terms of crops and countries is wide. Most temporary employment opportunities for seasonal workers can be found in the Southern part of Europe, but Northern and Central European countries also offer employment possibilities.

Denmark, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom need manpower for picking fruit, typically strawberries, blueberries, raspberries (June-August), apples and pears (August-October), and also picking vegetables that may include peas, asparagus, lettuce, onions and potatoes. Southern European countries, such as Spain, Italy, and others may require temporary workers to pick oranges, olives and grapes.

The web-sites of many competing recruitment companies are focussed on the supply and demand for seasonal workers across Europe. Some of these companies cooperate with the national PES and also put their vacancies on the EURES portal, but this is not always the case.

The economies of the Mediterranean countries most severely hit by the crisis (including Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy) have traditionally relied heavily on agriculture and tourism. The 2014 data on the EURES portal may not accurately reflect the availability of temporary jobs in these countries. The current financial situation has caused a lot of hardship and locally based jobseekers who would not normally seek this sort of employment are now probably filling

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<sup>1</sup> EUROVOC (multilingual thesaurus of the European Communities);  
<http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/?q=request&view=pt&termuri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/217100&language=en>

these posts; also, employers may have also have a regular source of temporary labour from outside. Given this exceptional situation, jobseekers seeking temporary work abroad in the current year may do well to also look for seasonal work outside these countries.

## Special focus – vacant job posts in hospitality and agriculture

This issue of the EJMB focuses on jobs in the hospitality (tourism) sector and in agriculture. It provides an insight into the demand for relevant occupations using figures taken from the EURES database and the European Job Mobility portal (<http://eures.europa.eu>).

The analysis is focussed on the following occupations which are included in broader occupational groups:

### In the hospitality sector:

#### **'Client information clerks':**

- ▶ *Travel agency and related clerks*
- ▶ *Receptionists and information clerks*

#### **'Travel attendants and related workers':**

- ▶ *Travel attendants and travel stewards*
- ▶ *Travel guides*

#### **'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers':**

- ▶ *Housekeepers and related workers*
- ▶ *Cooks*
- ▶ *Waiters, waitresses and bartenders*

#### **'Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers':**

- ▶ *Helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments*
- ▶ *Hand-launderers and pressers*

### In agriculture:

#### **'Market gardeners and crop growers':**

- ▶ *Field crop and vegetable growers*
- ▶ *Tree and shrub crop growers*
- ▶ *Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers*
- ▶ *Mixed crop growers*

#### **'Agricultural labourers':**

- ▶ *Farm hands and labourers*

These occupations represent a mixture of different categories of jobs and require different qualification levels:

- *'Client information clerks', 'Travel attendants and related workers', and 'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers'* correspond to **non-manual skilled jobs** and typically require vocational training after completing general secondary education.
- The work of *'Market gardeners and crop growers'* corresponds to **skilled manual jobs** which require medium skill level, and are taken up by jobseekers with vocational training at secondary educational level.
- Jobs performed by the *'Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers'* and *'Agricultural labourers'* are examples of **elementary jobs** and do not require special qualifications.

Because of this variety in requirements, the jobs presented in this issue are valuable for a large group of jobseekers looking for a seasonal job via EURES.

### ***Plenty of employment opportunities in hospitality***

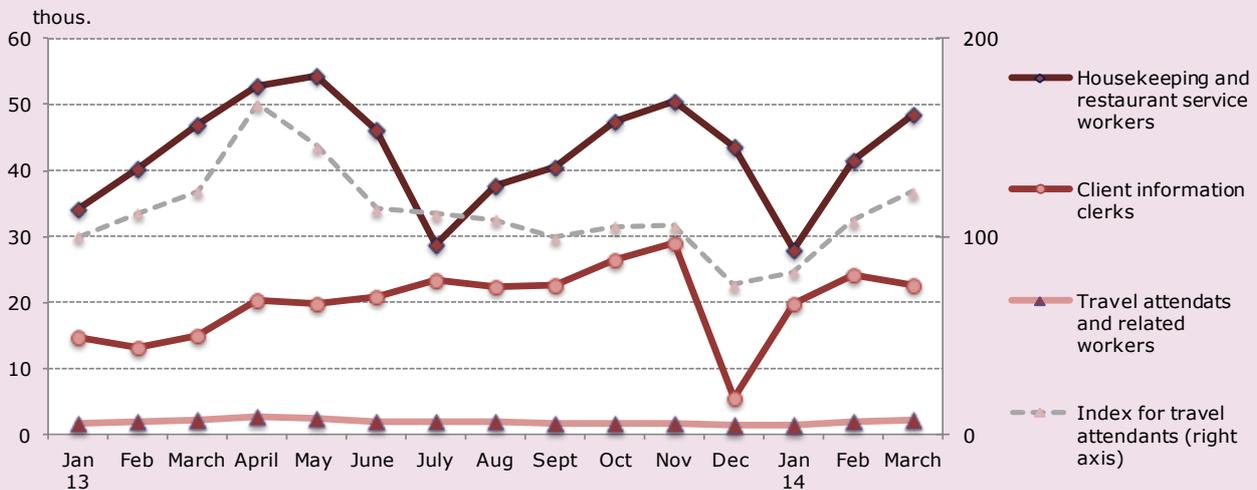
A comparison of the vacant job posts by specific occupational groups of skilled workers in the hospitality sector (Chart 2) using data available at the beginning of each month, starting from February 2013 to March 2014, indicates:

- *'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers'* are the leaders in numerical terms. During the peak of recruitment, the number of available posts exceeded 50 thousand.

The availability of vacancies for *'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers'* has a clear cyclical pattern. Most of the vacancies occur in April–May just before the summer tourist season and again in October prior to the pre-Christmas period when a lot of Europeans arrange vacations as an escape from a rainy autumn.

**Chart 2a. Development of vacant posts for skilled workers in the hospitality sector**

*Absolute numbers in thousands, stock\* (beginning of month), January 2013 – March 2014  
Index for travel attendants (January 2013=100, right axis)*



Source: EURES portal (30 countries)

Due to technical problems the UK is excluded for the whole period while Belgium is excluded for February-May 2013

\* The stock of job vacancies is the number of vacancies available a certain moment of time.

- Around twenty thousand vacant posts were available on the EURES portal every month for 'Client information clerks'.  
Buoyant demand for these workers during a year can be mainly explained by the nature of this occupational group which includes not only hotel receptionists but also the information clerks in a variety of establishments that includes hospitals, and medical or dental surgeries. Any seasonality in the demand for these jobs is not apparent from the data; in fact, demand is spread evenly over the year.
- The demand for 'Travel attendants and related workers' was the lowest in the group of hospitality workers. The number of vacant posts went up from a low of 1,800 in December, right up to a peak of 3,000 in April.  
The cyclicity of recruitment demand for 'Travel attendants and related workers' is not obvious from the absolute numbers in the chart as a result of the low numbers involved (Chart 2a), but it can be clearly seen when presented in an 'index'. The change in the index is shown by a dotted line.

Compared to the value in January 2013, the peak of recruitment demand fell on April and then gradually decreased till the next rise at the beginning of the following year, 2014).

A more detailed examination of the number of the new vacant posts notified on the EURES portal during certain months (*vacancy inflow*) for every occupation of the broader group is given below (Chart 3, 4, 5 and 6).

### **Restaurants create a great number of job opportunities across Europe**

In the 'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers' group, cyclicity in demand is a feature for every occupation (Chart 3).

Demand for 'Waiters, waitresses and bartenders' was highest in numerical terms during the peak months (April and September) when over 15 thousand vacant posts were notified. Given the nature of these jobs, additional labour is needed during vacation periods. The demand for 'Cooks' also significantly increased before the summer season, for example in April 2013 there were 14 thousand new vacant posts.

'Housekeeping and related workers' organise, supervise and carry out housekeeping functions in hotels, clubs, and similar places. While demand for 'Housekeeping and related workers' is lower than for restaurant workers, even for them four thousand new jobs were posted on the EURES portal during the peak months. This provides a good number of employment opportunities for mobile jobseekers.

In 2013, the most frequently notified job posts were:

- ▶ *'Waiters, waitresses and bartenders'*: in April-June in Austria, Germany, Finland, Poland and Sweden, but also in the Czech Republic, Greece, France and Romania especially during the 'Indian summer' (September)
- ▶ *'Cooks'*: mainly in Austria, Germany, Poland and Sweden, but there were also opportunities in Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia
- ▶ *'Housekeeping and related workers'*: particularly in Austria and Germany
- ▶ *'Restaurant service workers'* (grouped together rather than disaggregated by occupation): in the Czech Republic, Finland and Latvia.

### ***Seeking work as a receptionist? Then go to Denmark, Germany or Poland***

Compared to the seasonal demand for 'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers', the demand for 'Receptionists and related clerks' and 'Travel agency related clerks' (Chart 4) is more moderate.

Over three thousand new vacant posts for receptionists were posted in January, and then a similar number were posted in March, April and May. This most probably reflected the two waves of recruitment for hotel receptionists for the summer season – the first one to correspond with the reservations made well prior the vacation period, and the second one to correspond with reservations made closer to summer.

The next growth in vacant posts was in October, recruiting for winter holiday staff. At the beginning of 2013, Denmark, Germany and Poland – and to a lesser extent in Hungary and Romania – all saw a significant rise in the demand for receptionists.

In October, Italy and Sweden also saw a growth in the numbers of vacant posts, which was largely due to the beginning of the winter sports season. The vacancies the 'Travel agency related clerks' fell in January, while the number of new vacant posts during January was one tenth of that for receptionists.

### ***Good but fewer opportunities for travel attendants in Germany and Italy***

The number of new job posts announced during a month for 'Travel attendants and stewards' was not high during the reporting period (January 2013 – February 2014, Chart 5). It did not exceed 600 at its peak for vacancy notification in March and October 2013, and in February 2014. These numbers were largely due to the vacant posts notified in Germany and Italy.

The demand for 'Travel attendants and stewards' varied from month to month following a pattern of seasonal changes in demand.

The number of jobs posted for 'Travel guides' on the EURES portal during a single month was even lower, around 300. The peak in vacancy notification came in January in both 2013 and 2014, caused by travel agencies preparing for the new tourist season. The most intensive recruitment of the staff for these occupations takes place at the very beginning of the year. Later on in the year, the demand for 'Travel guides' gradually diminishes. Most of vacancies for travel agents were notified by Scandinavian countries – Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

### ***Plenty of jobs for low-skilled jobseekers in the hospitality sector***

Over 12 thousand job posts were advertised during the period from March to October for helpers and cleaners (Chart 6). These were mainly in Germany, Poland, Austria and Sweden, although Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Romania also saw an increase.

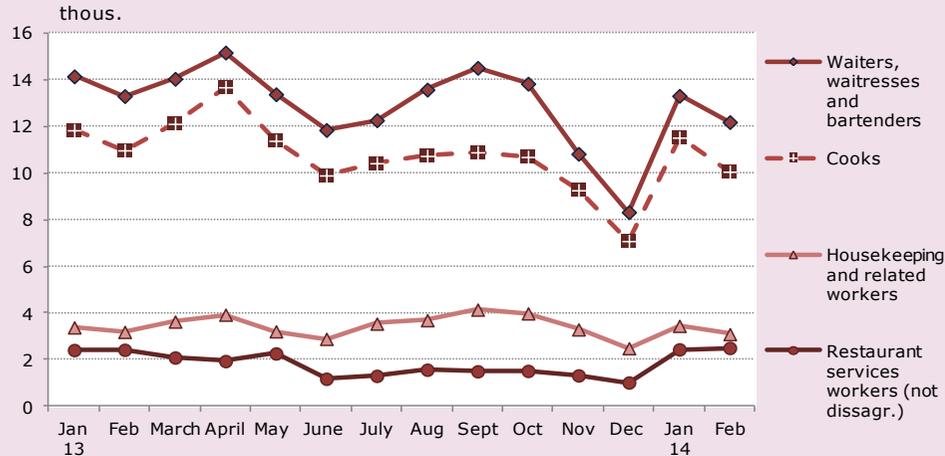
Up to 800 new posts for 'Hand launderers and pressers' were notified in May and October 2013. This was mainly caused by a cumulative rise in job offers for these workers in Ireland, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.

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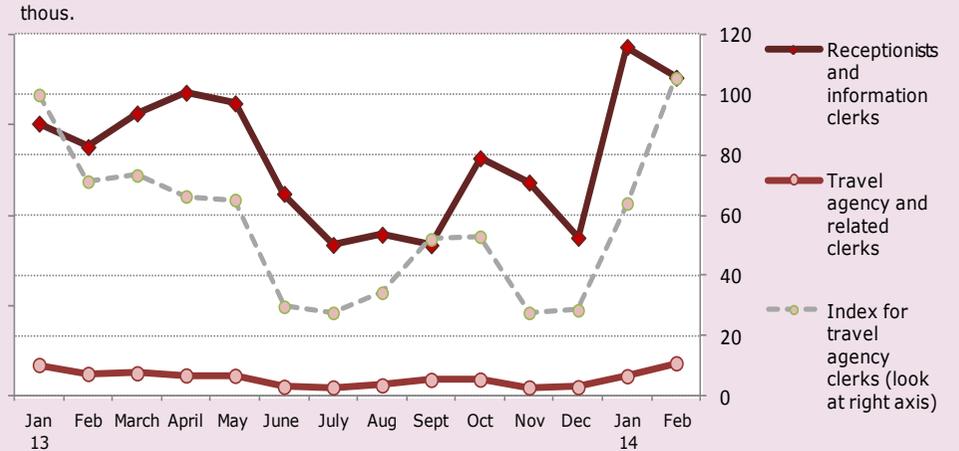
**Chart 3. Development of vacant posts for housekeepers and restaurants service workers**

*Absolute numbers, inflow, January 2013 - February 2014*



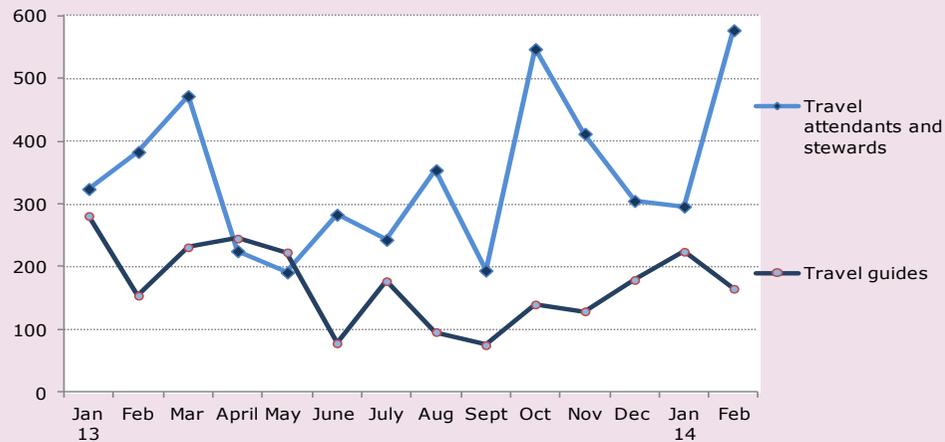
**Chart 4. Development of vacant posts for receptionists and travel agents**

*Absolute numbers in thousands, inflow, January 2013 - February 2014, Index (January 13=100, right axis)*



**Chart 5. Development of vacant posts for travel guides and attendants**

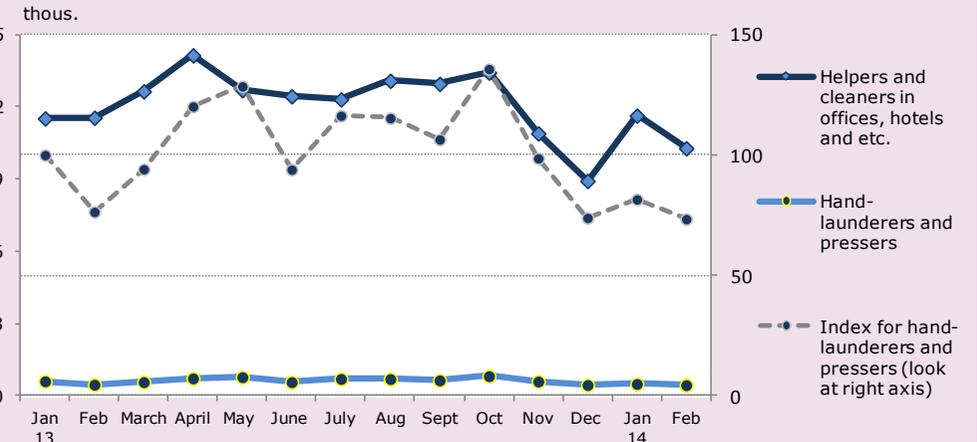
*Absolute numbers in thousands, inflow, January 2013 - February 2014*



Source: EURES database (30 countries)  
For technical reasons, the UK is excluded

**Chart 6. Development of vacant posts for low-skilled workers**

*Absolute numbers in thousands, inflow, January 2013 - February 2014*



Source: EURES database (30 countries)  
For technical reasons, the UK is excluded

## Most agricultural jobs start in March

A comparison of the vacant job posts for workers in the agriculture sector (Chart 7) available at the beginning of month shows:

- The demand for the 'Market gardeners and crop growers' has a clear seasonal pattern with the most intensive recruitment activity being from February to April, which is natural given the need to have enough labour force for the tough work involved in 'bud rubbing' in late spring, and then trimming, tucking and picking crops in summer.
- The relatively low number of vacant posts at the beginning of the month is explained by intensive hirings later on during the month.
- The pattern of the vacant posts for 'Agricultural labourers' is that most are taken on between March and May with a later peak in July. This corresponds to the need for additional manpower to pick berries in the summer, and many more hands to collect the vegetables and fruit harvest during the late summer and autumn.

A more detailed examination of the number of the new vacant posts notified on the EURES portal for major occupations from these broader groups is given in the text below.

## Nordic countries and Central Europe seek gardeners and crop growers

The 'Market gardeners and crop growers' group include workers in the following trades:

- ▶ Field crop and vegetable growers
- ▶ Tree and shrub crop growers
- ▶ Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers
- ▶ Mixed crop growers

The number of vacant posts notified on the EURES portal for the 'Field crop and vegetable growers' (mainly in Hungary and Poland) and 'Mixed crop growers' (in Latvia and Poland) was more prominent than in other countries, but still too limited to be examined in detail.

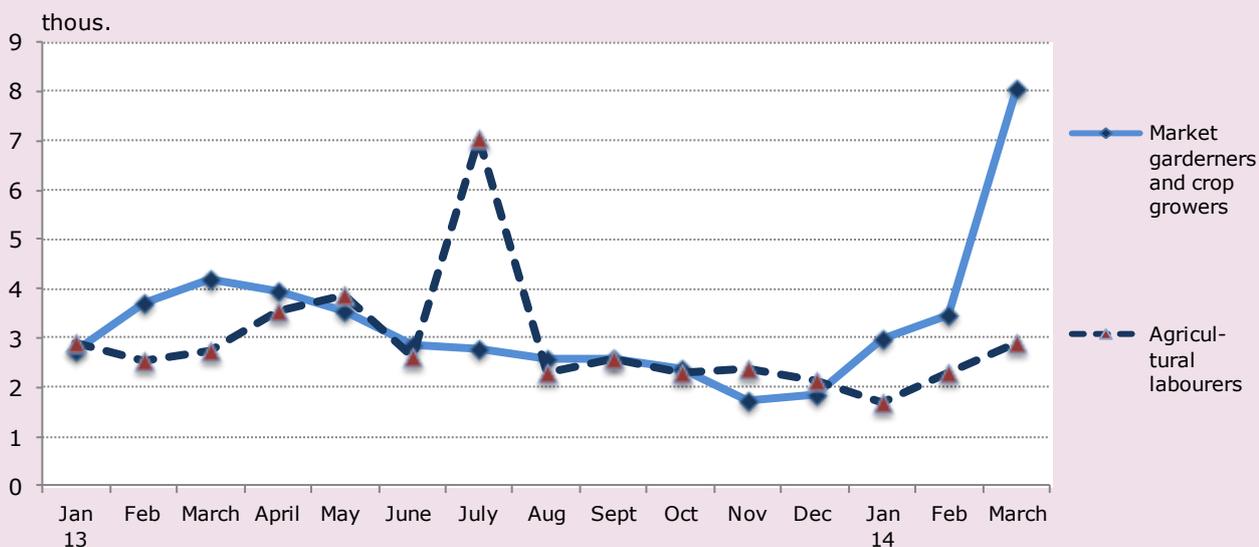
For the other occupations in this group, the number of vacancies posted on the EURES portal in a given month was again not high and never exceeded 1,500 (Chart 8).

Most of vacant posts notified for 'Tree and shrub crop growers' were in Germany where almost all large cities are surrounded by fruit orchards (e.g. apples, cherries, raspberries) and vegetable farms.

Seasonality of labour demand for 'Tree and shrub crop growers' did not show high volatility. January and February were the main months for intensive job post notification, later this number of jobs posted monthly gradually decreased, and it was the lowest at the end of the year.

**Chart 7. Development of vacant posts for agricultural workers**

Absolute numbers in thousands, stock\* at the beginning of month, January 2013 – March 2014



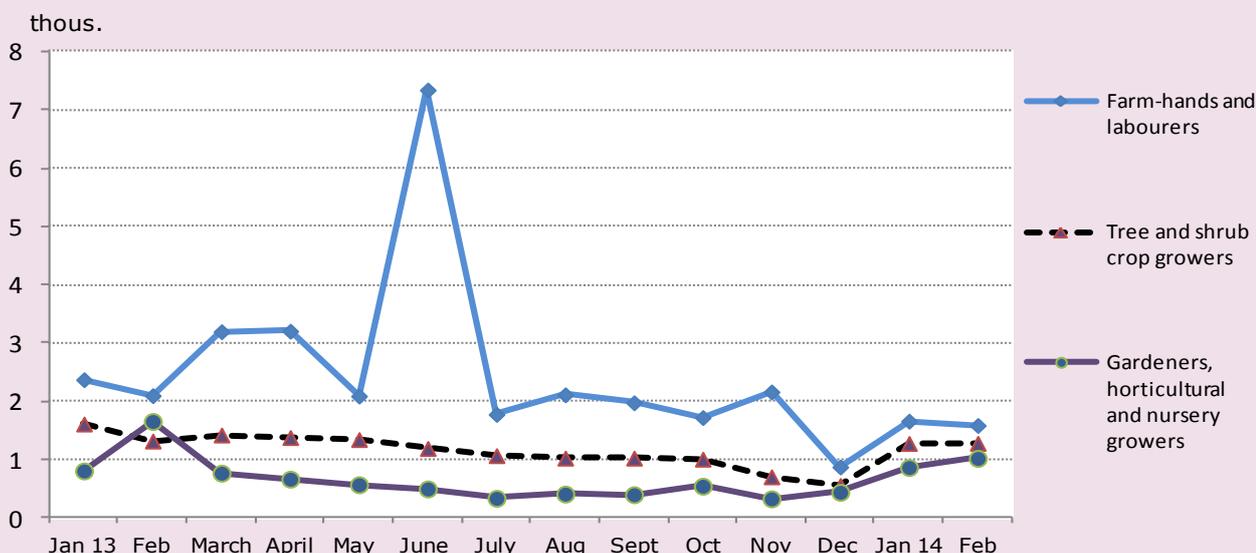
Source: EURES portal (30 countries)

Due to technical problems, the UK is excluded for the whole period and Belgium is excluded for February-May 2013

\* The stock of job vacancies is the number of vacancies available at a given moment in time.

**Chart 8. Development of vacant posts for seasonal jobs in agriculture**

*Absolute numbers in thousands, monthly inflow, January 2013 - February 2014*



Source: EURES database (30 countries)  
For technical reasons, the UK is excluded

Seasonality of labour demand for 'Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers' had a similar pattern: most of job posts were notified in January-February as a preparation for a new vegetable season and then gradually decreased up to the winter lull.

The newly posted job posts for 'Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers' were mainly in Sweden, but also in Austria, Denmark, Hungary and Poland. The last three of these countries, Denmark, Hungary and Poland, are particularly well known for producing fruit.

### Good news for low skilled workers

'Farm hands and labourers' help with farm work by performing a variety of simple farming tasks. These tasks include digging and shovelling to clear ditches; loading and unloading various crops and other materials; raking, pitching and stacking hay; watering and weeding; picking fruit, vegetables and various plants; and helping with planting, harvesting and general farm work.

According to the EURES data, there was an increase in demand for 'Farm hands and labourers' in March and April, but the steepest increase was in June 2013. On this occasion, the surge came from Greece (4,600 vacant posts). This high inflow of vacant job posts (7,300) caused the increase in posts for labourers

available via EURES at the beginning of July (stock of job posts, Chart 7). At the same time it is safe to assume that these vacancies were filled soon afterwards because by the beginning of August the number of vacant posts had stabilised at the two thousand level, and it remained at this level until late autumn.

In March and April, most job posts were notified in Germany, Poland and Romania, while in autumn more farm hands were needed in the Czech Republic and Portugal.

### Temporary workers in agriculture are needed across Europe from early spring till autumn

Helping hands are needed on farms not only in the countries well known as producers of fruits and vegetables such as Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain, but across Europe too.

Seasonal workers are also needed in Germany and the United Kingdom which have a huge internal market for home grown fruit and vegetables, as do many other smaller countries.

The demand for additional labour in agriculture is seasonal and jobseekers who have a voluntary or involuntary break in their usual employment can take advantage of this.

## ***Austria and Germany lead the way for jobseekers in the hospitality sector***

Taking a snap-shot of the current state of play in the EURES market (Table 1), over 50 thousand posts for the selected seasonal jobs were vacant on 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2014, of which more than three out of every four (77 per cent) were for 'Housekeeping and restaurant services workers'.

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

### **'Client information clerks':**

- ▶ *Travel agency clerks:* in Spain and Belgium (100 posts each)
- ▶ *Receptionists and information clerks:* in Sweden (1,600 posts), France (540 posts), Belgium (400 posts) and in the Netherlands (320 posts)

### **'Travel attendants and related workers':**

- ▶ *Travel attendants and travel stewards:* in Denmark (140), and in Germany, Italy and Sweden (100 posts in each)
- ▶ *Travel guides:* in Belgium (500 posts), France and Sweden (200 posts in each) and in Italy (90 posts)
- ▶ *Travel attendants and related workers (not disaggregated):* in Finland (500 posts)

### **'Housekeepers and restaurant service workers':**

- ▶ *Housekeepers and related workers:* in Austria (2,180 posts), Germany (1,200 posts) and in France (140 posts)
- ▶ *Cooks:* in Germany (7,900 posts), France (2,500 posts), Sweden (2,080 posts), in the Czech Republic (1,050 posts), Poland (500 posts), Norway (350 posts) and in Cyprus (290 posts)
- ▶ *Waiters, waitresses and bartenders:* in Germany (8,100 posts), Austria (3,400 posts), Finland (1,500 posts) and in Sweden (1,400 posts)

### **'Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers':**

- ▶ *Helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments:* in Germany (4,030 posts), Sweden (1,650 posts), France (1,260 posts), Belgium (1,200 posts) and in Austria (960 posts)

### **'Market gardeners and crop growers'**

- ▶ *Field crop and vegetable growers:* in Hungary (320 posts)
- ▶ *Tree and shrub crop growers:* in Germany (2,000 posts) and in France (100 posts)
- ▶ *Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers:* in France (340 posts), Austria (290 posts) and in Poland (90 posts)

### **'Agricultural labourers':**

- ▶ *Farm-hands and labourers:* in the Czech Republic (680 posts), Germany (670 posts), Austria (310 posts) and in Hungary (270 posts)

## ***Check out the variety of available job posts regularly!***

Every day new job posts are registered with the national Public Employment Services and posted on the EURES Job Mobility portal. Lots of jobseekers apply for these jobs via the EURES portal. The process is dynamic, and the number of available jobs changes from day to day.

A quick check of the EURES portal at the beginning of April 2014 confirmed that closer to the summer season many more vacant posts in hospitality were available.

Jobseekers not wanting to miss out on a good employment opportunity should keep an eye on the state of play using the on-line "Search for a job" tool.

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

# European Job Mobility Bulletin

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**Table 1. Available posts in hospitality and agriculture**

*Stock\* of posts available by country on the EURES portal, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014*

	Travel attendants and related workers	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	Market gardeners and crop growers	Agricultural labourers
Austria	48	6,728	302	317
Belgium	6	68	1	1
Bulgaria				
Cyprus	4	361		138
Croatia				
Czech Republic	8	1,463	45	682
Germany	119	16,070	2,060	671
Denmark	42	120	27	114
Estonia	5			
Spain	110	60	3	
Finland	565	5,154	4,031	55
France	306	4,289	361	99
Greece	18	46	1	5
Hungary	128	509	346	316
Ireland	7	364		4
Iceland	9	27		3
Italy	180	524	9	1
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	2	215	2	17
Luxembourg	7	28	4	
Latvia	7	156	4	17
Malta		33		
Netherlands	15	3	2	
Norway	28	703	60	
Poland	18	633	97	140
Portugal	2	93	15	251
Romania				
Sweden	165	3,380	428	27
Slovenia		157	5	6
Slovakia	32		1	
<b>EU27+EFTA</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>41,184</b>	<b>7,804</b>	<b>2,864</b>

Source: EURES portal (30 countries)

For technical reasons, the UK is excluded

\* 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.

The EURES portal 'Top 5' jobs (on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, excluding the United Kingdom) were:

1. Personal care and related workers (48,550 posts)
2. Finance and sales associate professionals (46,925 posts)
3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (41,180 posts)
4. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (29,700 posts)
5. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (26,900 posts)

### *The 'next five' also offer good job opportunities*

6. Machinery mechanics and fitters (23,750 posts)
7. Motor vehicle drivers (23,140 posts)
8. Architects, engineers and related professionals (22,740 posts)
9. Building finishers and related trades workers (22,080 posts)
10. Physical and engineering science technicians (21,270 posts)

## *Trends in the 'Top 5' pattern*

The 'Top 5' vacant posts chart for individual countries (Table 2) 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 March 2014 results with those published in January 2014 (EJMB issue 11) shows a significant increase in the number of available vacant posts for both the Top10 EURES jobs and an increase in most countries.

By March 1<sup>st</sup> 2014, the numbers of vacant posts significantly increased in:

Increase	Country (no of vacant posts, 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2014)
1.3 times:	Austria (43,310) and Denmark (5,370)
1.4 times:	Ireland (4,750) and Lithuania (4,100)
1.5 times:	France (45,600) and Slovakia (830)
1.6 times:	Luxembourg (450)
1.7 times:	Norway (12,160) and Slovenia (1,840)
1.9 times:	Sweden (89,660) and Hungary (17,200)
2.8 times:	Finland (51,000)

This increase simply confirms the annual surge of recruitment in early spring. The countries where the number of vacant posts on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014 was lower than 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 were Estonia, Italy, Malta, Portugal and the Netherlands.

In many countries, prior to the summer tourist season, '*Housekeeping and restaurant services workers*' came back to their list of their Top 5 jobs.

# European Job Mobility Bulletin

Issue no. 12 / April 2014

**Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, ISCO-88)**

*Absolute number of vacant posts*

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
<b>Austria</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (6,730)</li> <li>2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (3,000)</li> <li>3. Machinery mechanics and fitters (2,370)</li> <li>4. Physical and engineering science technicians (2,240)</li> <li>5. Building frame and related trades workers (1,970)</li> </ol>	<b>Denmark</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Client information clerks (410)</li> <li>2. Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals (360)</li> <li>3. Health professionals (except nursing) (330)</li> <li>4. Special education teaching professionals (280)</li> <li>5. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (250)</li> </ol>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (360)</li> <li>2. Agricultural, fishery and related labourers (140)</li> <li>3. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers (115)</li> <li>4. Business professionals (60)</li> <li>5. Computing professionals (55)</li> </ol>	<b>Spain</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals (2,150)</li> <li>2. Health professionals (530)</li> <li>3. Client information clerks (340)</li> <li>4. Other teaching associate professionals (190)</li> <li>5. Finance and sales associate professionals (150)</li> </ol>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finance and sales associate professionals (2,050)</li> <li>2. Protective services workers (1,605)</li> <li>3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (1,460)</li> <li>4. Motor vehicle drivers (1,390)</li> <li>5. Physical and engineering science technicians (1,200)</li> </ol>	<b>Finland</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (6,000)</li> <li>2. Finance and sales associate professionals (5,300)</li> <li>3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (5,150)</li> <li>4. Market gardeners and crop growers (4,030)</li> <li>5. Building caretakers, window and related cleaners (1,390)</li> </ol>
<b>Germany</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finance and sales associate professionals (26,120)</li> <li>2. Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters (22,900)</li> <li>3. Machinery mechanics and fitters (16,880)</li> <li>4. Architects, engineers and related professionals (16,180)</li> <li>5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (16,070)</li> </ol>	<b>France</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (4,290)</li> <li>2. Finance and sales associate professionals (3,550)</li> <li>3. Production and operations department managers (3,530)</li> <li>4. Physical and engineering science technicians (2,970)</li> <li>5. Other department managers (2,640)</li> </ol>

**Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, ISCO-88)**

*Absolute number of vacant posts*

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
<b>Hungary</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor vehicle drivers (6,260)</li> <li>2. Assemblers (1,080)</li> <li>3. Automated assembly line and industrial robot operators (760)</li> <li>4. Finance and sales associate professionals (710)</li> <li>5. Mining and construction labourers (580)</li> </ol>	<b>Latvia</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (690)</li> <li>2. Agricultural and other mobile plant operators (420)</li> <li>3. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (200)</li> <li>4. Cashiers, tellers and related clerks (180)</li> <li>5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (160)</li> </ol>
<b>Ireland</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personal care and related workers (890)</li> <li>2. Finance and sales associate professionals (590)</li> <li>3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (360)</li> <li>4. Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers (250)</li> <li>5. Street vendors and related workers (210)</li> </ol>	<b>Netherlands</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building frame and related trades workers (450)</li> <li>2. Building finishers and related trades workers (270)</li> <li>3. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (110)</li> <li>4. Finance and sales associate professionals (100)</li> <li>5. Street vendors and related workers (90)</li> </ol>
<b>Italy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Artistic, entertainment and sport associate professionals (2,100)</li> <li>2. Finance and sales associate professionals (1,350)</li> <li>3. Writers and creative or performing artists (1,000)</li> <li>4. Physical and engineering science technicians (530)</li> <li>5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (520)</li> </ol>	<b>Norway</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nursing and midwifery associate professionals (1,380)</li> <li>2. Personal care and related workers (1,270)</li> <li>3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (700)</li> <li>4. Production and operations managers (540)</li> <li>5. Health professionals (520)</li> </ol>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor vehicle drivers (930)</li> <li>2. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers (280)</li> <li>3. Textile, garment and related trade workers (260)</li> <li>4. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (215)</li> <li>5. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (210)</li> </ol>	<b>Poland</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fashion and other models (2,220)</li> <li>2. Shop salespersons and demonstrators (2,030)</li> <li>3. Police inspectors and detectives (2,020)</li> <li>4. Textile, garment and related trade workers (1,780)</li> <li>5. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, (1,340)</li> </ol>

**Table 2. 'Top 5' EURES jobs by country (EURES portal 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, ISCO-88)**

*Absolute number of vacant posts*

Country	'Top 5' jobs by country	Country	'Top 5' jobs by country
<b>Portugal</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chemical-processing-plant operators (700)</li> <li>2. Market-oriented crop and animal producers (270)</li> <li>3. Client information clerks (260)</li> <li>4. Finance and sales associate professionals (250)</li> <li>5. Agricultural, fishery and related labourers (250)</li> </ol>	<b>Slovenia</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building frame and related trades workers (340)</li> <li>2. Building finishers and related trades workers (190)</li> <li>3. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (160)</li> <li>4. Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers (160)</li> <li>5. Motor vehicle drivers (100)</li> </ol>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers (140)</li> <li>2. Locomotive engine drivers and related workers (130)</li> <li>3. Mining and mineral-processing-plant operators (100)</li> </ol> <p style="margin-top: 10px;"><i>Places number 4 and 5 cannot be identified due to the low numbers of job vacancies</i></p>	<b>Sweden</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personal care and related workers (30,390)</li> <li>2. Nursing and midwifery associate professionals (6,710)</li> <li>3. Other personal services workers (4,810)</li> <li>4. Finance and sales associate professionals (3,480)</li> <li>5. Housekeeping and restaurant services workers (3,380)</li> </ol>

**Source:** EURES portal (20 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 UK is excluded due to technical reasons

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>).