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Autumn Update

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Note

The present report is based on data available as of December 2001. More recent data, and subsequent data revisions, are available from Eurostat upon request.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

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Foreword by the Commissioner

The European Union faces difficult times. Even before the events of September 11, we foresaw challenges ahead for our economies, our employment, and our citizens. However, confidence remains firm – not least with the highly successful launch of the Euro currency. We need to build on that success, and on our recent substantial achievements – creating 10 million additional jobs over the past 4 years; bringing unemployment below 8 per cent; and pushing the employment rate above 63 per cent.

The fact is that, despite the current set-backs, we are still well placed to meet the ‘full employment’ goal, and to achieve the 70 per cent employment rate target for 2010, that was set at the Lisbon European Council. To achieve those aims, however, we need to continue to pursue ‘more and better jobs’ through our various programmes of positive economic, social and labour market reforms and modernisation.

We need to continue to maintain both the pace of change, and the policy orientation. We need to continue to invest in quality in employment and social policies, and ensure that new initiatives – such as the promotion of corporate social responsibility – are not treated simply as ‘fair weather’ policies, to be adopted in good times and neglected in bad. Sound work practices, like sound social policies, are valid for all times and all conditions and include: supporting structural change, improving the quality of the workforce, raising the level of productivity, improving living standards, and sharing the benefits of technological progress more widely.

There is rarely a simple, single way forward in terms of policy. Our policies need to be mutually re-enforcing if we are to be fully successful in building a new stable, sustainable, enlarged Europe for the future. Our monetary policies, our fiscal policies, our structural reform policies and our mechanisms for resolving conflicts of interests should complement each other.

In this context, structural reforms alone cannot create additional jobs, since employment growth depends also on economic growth. However, structural reforms contribute in two important ways: Firstly, they make it

much easier for the economy to grow and create more jobs with fewer tensions and undesirable sidelines – notably inflation. Secondly, they help create better, more productive, jobs and rising living standards by promoting productivity and investment.

We must build on the success of the past four years of pan-European structural reforms in all markets – goods, services and finance, as well as labour markets – by continuing, even accelerating, the pace of progress, most notably in the countries that have been slowest to adapt and develop. In that way we can ensure that we can sustain stronger economic growth into the future, without the risk of inflationary pressures or bottlenecks, and without risk of the pace of progress being slowed by fears or concerns that our labour markets will be unable to ‘keep pace’.

This is why the European employment guidelines for 2002 have put a particular emphasis on:

- preventive action for the unemployed to avoid the drift into long-term unemployment;
- action to help older workers stay in employment;
- action on labour market imbalances, including life-long learning;
- and, last but not least, action to raise the level of employment of women, and address the gender pay gap.

We are at a new threshold in Europe – in terms of the management and governance of our societies and economies, and in terms of the most ambitious phase of enlargement in our history. We can, and must, rise to the challenge, and ensure that present difficulties do not become an obstacle to the pursuit of a stronger and fairer European Union. In that context, we must recognise, too, that the challenges we face in Europe – not least in the context of enlargement – are no longer just, or even primarily, technological or industrial. The real challenges are social and political. They concern the way people work and live their lives. They include the

roles of women and men in the home, and the way we support and finance child-rearing and old age.

The European social model covers a diversity of situations. But we recognise some of the fundamentals – notably a commitment to an inclusive and equitable society in which the weight of change does not fall only on a few shoulders, and certainly not upon those who are in the weakest position already. And, as we work our way through the difficulties of the current downturn, including the inevitable re-structuring in a number of industries and enterprises, we must not lose sight of the social importance of employment. Participation in working life remains an essential means of social inclusion. Solidarity now will pay important dividends as the economy recovers, and employment once again begins to grow.

The current report presents – for the first time – an update of the main *Employment in Europe* report. It takes into account the most recent Economic Forecasts of the Commission, and provides a detailed analysis of recent sectoral and employment trends in the European Union. It not only describes the backdrop against which the above mentioned challenges – social and political, economic and technological – have to be faced, but also shows that Europe is better prepared than before to tackle a period of economic slowdown. The report thus proves an invaluable tool in analysing the current situation of the European labour markets, and in designing appropriate employment policies for the future. I commend it to you.

Anna Diamantopoulou

Employment in Europe 2001 – Autumn Update

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Introduction

The economic and employment outlook in Europe has changed over recent months. The world-wide economic slowdown was reinforced in late 2000, with European exports being particularly affected by the US economic slowdown. The uncertainties related to future global economic development have been exacerbated by severe loss of consumer and producer confidence following the terrorist attacks of September 11 in the US.

This was a time when all major economies in the world, Europe included, were experiencing an economic slowdown, following the oil price shock in 1999/2000, which was accompanied by a marked slowdown in international trade. This shock fuelled inflation to which central banks reacted by increasing interest rates. In addition, the bursting of the dot.com bubble led to a fall in share prices and negative wealth effects.

Meanwhile, several sectors of the European economy, in particular: telecommunications, banking and insurance, tourism and transport, were facing ongoing restructuring to adjust to the changing demands of a globalised and more integrated world economy. At the same time, employment growth in some of the driving sectors of the economy, in particular in the high technology ICT sectors, was decelerating.

The consequences for employment of the economic slowdown are

uncertain and depend on the prospect of a rapid recovery. Uncertainties relate to the extent and duration of the slowdown in economic activity in general, and the challenge of re-establishing confidence in particular. All international organisations and national economic research institutes have revised their forecasts of GDP and employment growth significantly downwards. In its Autumn forecasts, the Commission foresees a Euro area GDP growth of 1.6% and 1.3% for 2001 and 2002, respectively, with a pick-up of economic activity in the second half of 2002¹. Employment creation is expected to be moderate in 2002 (0.2%) and to pick up in 2003, scoring the same growth rate of 2001 (1.2%) but still below that of 2000 (1.9%). While the above forecasts for GDP growth are the ones with the highest probability, the forecasts also contain two simulations reflecting more adverse developments in the US economy. If they were to materialise, up to 0.6 percentage points would have to be subtracted from the Euro area GDP growth in 2002.

The economic slowdown is likely to affect all sectors of the economy, though some more strongly than others. Current announcements of mass layoffs and recruitment freezes, as well as increasing unemployment in some Member States, indicate that the major impact on European labour markets is still to come.

Both for the US and Europe, the biggest risk is that a crisis of confidence will develop. In the US, employment growth was still driving consumer confidence as recently as the second half of 2000. However, there is now some danger of negative feedback resulting from decreasing consumer confidence in economic performance and employment growth. Announcements of mass layoffs and recruitment freezes may further worsen future expectations. A sharp drop in confidence could affect private consumption and investment, leading, eventually, to a lack of trust and to a downward spiral of both confidence and employment.

There is also evidence that the culture of price stability is now embedded in the wage and price formation mechanisms. Indeed, the Commission Autumn Forecasts predict little danger of rising inflation. In 2002, inflation is expected to decline below the ECB medium-term inflation objective of 2%; and it is not even expected to pick up in 2003 when the economy is expected to recover². Currently, therefore, rising unemployment is clearly more of a problem than rising inflation.

In these challenging circumstances it is essential that Europe can re-establish consumer and producer confidence. Employment policy action, in particular combining

1 European Economy, Supplement A, Economic Trends N°10/11 – October/November 2001, Autumn forecasts for 2001–2003.

2 European Commission (2001), *The EU Economy, Review 2001, European Economy, N° 73*

income support to the unemployed with active measures to maintain and raise employability, will have a crucial role in this respect. In a period of rising unemployment, preventive action is particularly important to avoid a renewed build-up of long-term unemployed and an increase of those excluded from the labour market altogether. The Lisbon emphasis on social inclusion and access to the labour market and society for all becomes crucial. If the Member States and the Union follow the employment guidelines, their policies will help to stabilise expectations and avoid an unmanageable rise in long-term unemployment, while preparing the labour force for the economic needs of the next upswing.

Major lay-offs have been announced in several industries and such announcements contribute to undermining consumers' and workers' confidence. It is clear that enterprises need to adapt to long-term trends and cyclical economic developments, and delaying structural change is not a viable option. The key question is how to combine short term adjustment needs with the long term objective of enhancing the human capital available for market and non market activities. Economic slowdowns, which are normal events in the evolution of the business cycle, may adversely affect longer-term potential growth if the depreciation of human capital that is generated by higher unemployment is not checked. Companies should anticipate change through early warning systems, information and consultation. The Commission will shortly launch an initiative seeking to improve the

employability and adaptability of the workforce, in the event of mergers and business restructuring. The focus will be on upgrading skills and work organisation, combined with respect for proportionality, entrepreneurial activity, outplacement, and local development.

There is compelling evidence that Europe today is better prepared to tackle a slowdown than it was a decade ago. Indeed, data suggest a favourable change in the employment content of growth, in the relationships between, firstly, inflation and unemployment, and secondly, employment growth and unit labour cost growth³. Europe can benefit from unprecedented macroeconomic improvements and structural change. Prospects of moderate inflation and the introduction of the Euro make it clear that Europe's route to recovery and full employment can be mapped, if the policy mistakes of the past are avoided. The Union's reform strategy of recent years has aimed to improve Europe's resilience to macroeconomic shocks and to enhance its capacity to adapt to change. The Lisbon Strategy has placed full employment, better jobs and increased social cohesion at the centre of policy priorities and has fixed ambitious targets in terms of employment rates. It emphasises the mutually reinforcing interaction of economic, employment and social policies.

As the Commission stated in its paper for the Gent European Council "*Economic and labour market reforms and modernising social policies are already improving the way the Union's economic and labour markets function (...) The Lisbon strategy provides the basic*

orientations which Member States should pursue to reach the [Union's] employment objectives and to face the employment consequences of the current slowdown (...) If the Member States follow these policy orientations, in particular the Employment Guidelines for 2002, this will help to stabilise expectations and limit the rise in unemployment and long-term unemployment while preparing the labour force for the next upswing." This implies greater emphasis on measures to promote the adaptability and employability of the labour force, and a stronger commitment of social partners to facilitate economic change. These, together with moderate wage behaviour will contribute to preserving employment, sustaining domestic consumption and to limiting the social and budgetary costs of rising unemployment.

This report analyses the most recent employment trends in the EU, both at EU and at Member State level. At the current juncture, Europe faces the challenge of how to overcome the economic slowdown without a deterioration of its potential growth. The report provides evidence on the EU's preparedness to face the slowdown. A more detailed assessment of sectoral employment performance; both in general and in those sectors affected most by the current economic slowdown – telecommunications, aviation, tourism and financial intermediation – is provided. Finally, the report contains updated scenarios for the likely developments of the main labour market indicators based on the recent Commission economic forecast.

3 European Commission (2001), *European Economy, Supplement A, Economic Trends N° 10 / 11 – October / November 2001, Autumn forecasts for 2001-2003*; European Commission (2001), *Employment in Europe 2001 - Recent Trends and Prospects*; International Monetary Fund (2001), *Country Report N° 01 203 Selected Euro Area Countries: Rule-Based Fiscal Policy and Job-Rich Growth in France, Germany, Italy and Spain*.

Recent Employment Trends in the European Union

Real GDP growth in the EU is estimated at 1.7% for 2001, only half the growth rate of one year before. Growth rates are down from 1.7% to 1.1% for employment and from 1.6% to 0.7% for labour productivity. The yearly average of the EU-level unemployment rate is estimated at 7.7%, half a percentage point below the 2000 level of 8.2%, meaning that the number of unemployed in the EU has fallen by almost one million. Both the EU-level activity rate and the employment rate are expected to continue to increase to yearly average levels of 69.4% and 64.0% in 2001, respectively.

Both the EU and the US economies have shown a relatively strong deceleration of economic growth since the second half of 2000. The US-led downturn – with GDP growth rates in the US in 2001 down to 0.9% from 4.2% in 2000 – affected the EU

Table 1 – Economic and employment performance in the EU 1999–2001

	2001	2000	1999
GDP growth	1.7	3.3	2.6
Employment growth	1.1	1.7	1.6
Labour productivity growth	0.7	1.6	1.0
Growth in nominal compensation per employee	3.3	3.0	2.8
	2001	2000	1999
Activity rate	* 69.4	69.0	68.7
Employment rate	* 64.0	63.3	62.3
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.2	9.1

Source: Commission Services

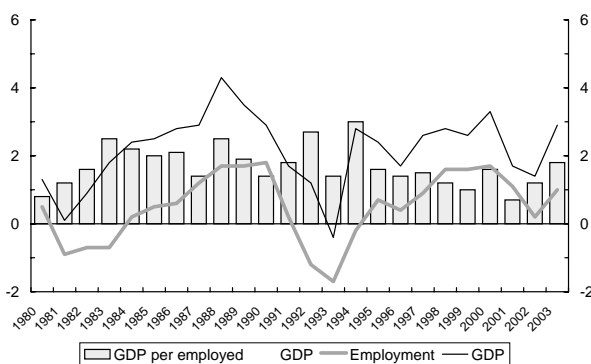
Note: * indicates short-term projections

economy more heavily than initially expected (Charts 1 and 2). The economic slowdown was exacerbated by the immediate economic consequences of the terrorist attacks in the US on September 11. These translated into lower economic growth and job losses, particularly in the ICT area and in those sectors susceptible

to reduced travel. Many of the changes, however, are expected to be cyclical in nature without any fundamental effect on the long-term situation.

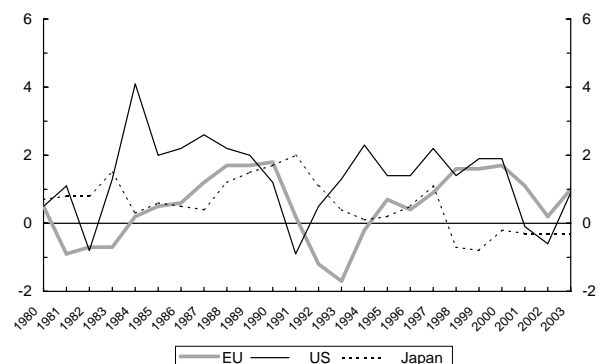
Meanwhile, employment growth, like real GDP growth, is slowing across Europe. There has been some

1 Employment and GDP growth in the EU, 1980-2003 (annual % change)



Source: Commission Services; for 2001-2003 Autumn forecast

2 Employment growth in the EU, US and Japan, 1980-2003 (annual % change)



Source: Commission Services; for 2001-2003 Autumn forecast

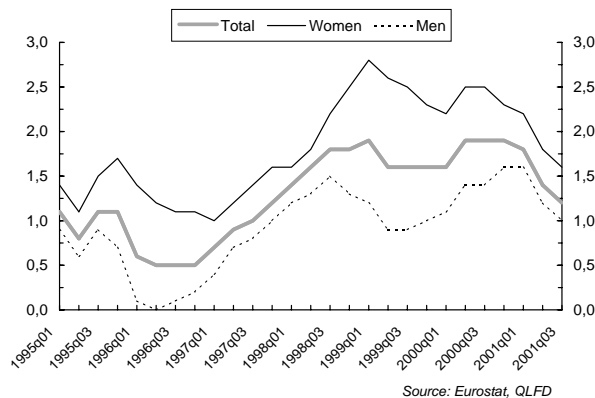
deceleration in year-to-year employment growth since the 2nd quarter of 2001. Employment growth at 1.8% in the 1st quarter of 2001 was still above the 1.6% recorded in the 1st quarter a year earlier. However, year-to-year employment growth rates at EU-level declined for the first time during the second quarter of 2001, from 1.9% in the 2nd quarter of 2000 to 1.4% in the 2nd quarter of 2001. First estimates of EU-level employment growth in the 3rd quarter 2001 indicate continued employment growth at a rate slightly above 1%. Recent forecasts generally agree that EU-level employment growth will come to a halt in 2002 and start increasing again late 2002 or early 2003.

These decreases in employment growth rates are observed for both men and women (Chart 3). Growth rates for female employment decreased from 2.5% in the second and third quarter of 2000 to 1.8% in the second and 1.6% in the third quarter of 2001. Male employment growth rates fell to 1.0% in the third quarter of 2001, down from 1.6% in the fourth quarter 2000.

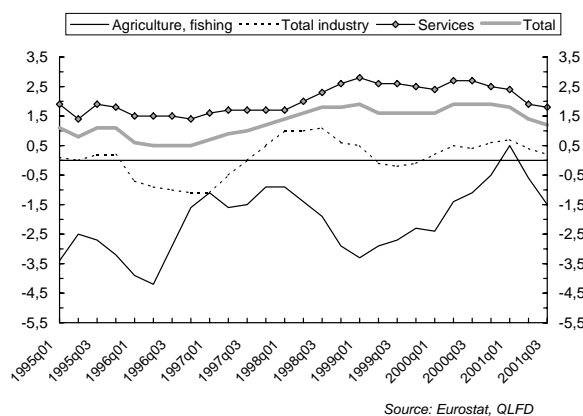
The slowdown in employment growth applies to all sectors. Although growth rates clearly remain strongest in the service sector, they have been decelerating slowly from 2.7% in the second and third quarter of 2000 to below 2% in the second (1.9%) and third (1.8%) quarter of 2001 (Chart 4).

The trend change in employment performance in the manufacturing sector, combined with the ongoing decline in employment growth in the construction sector since early 2001, caused employment creation in industry to come to a halt in the second quarter of 2001, and to recede slightly in the third quarter of 2001 (Chart 5). In agriculture, the first quarter of 2001 witnessed

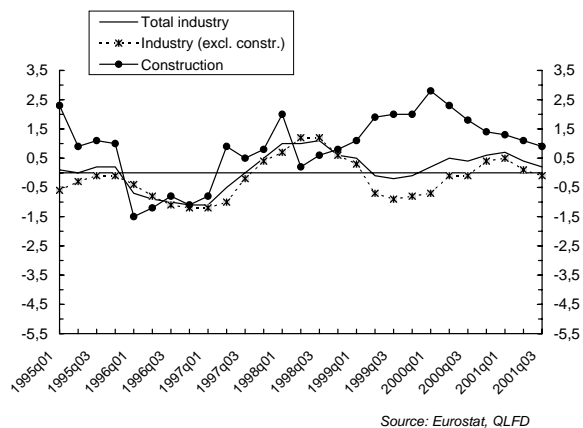
3 Employment growth in the EU by gender, 1995-2001 (quarterly rates year-on-year)



4 Employment growth in the EU by sector, 1995-2001 (quarterly rates year-on-year)



5 Employment growth in industry in the EU, 1995-2001 (quarterly rates year-on-year)



the first year-on-year increase in employment for a long time. Since then, it has returned to negative growth rates, indicating a further reduction of employment in this sector which continues to be severely affected by the loss of consumer confidence due to the BSE crisis.

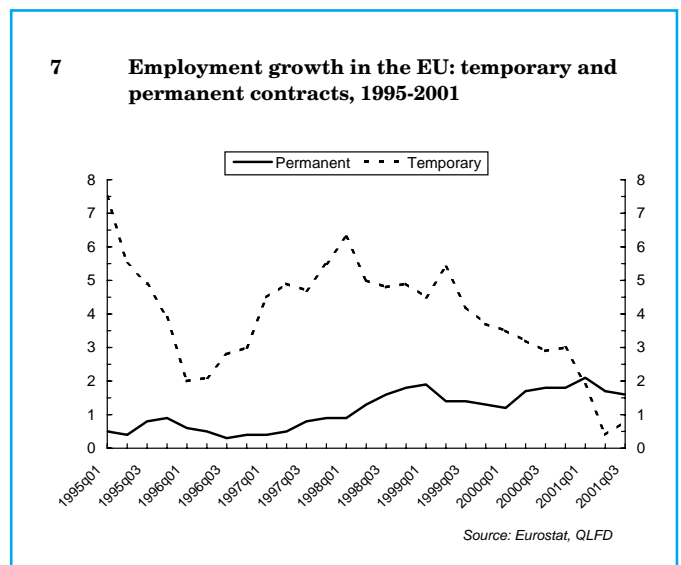
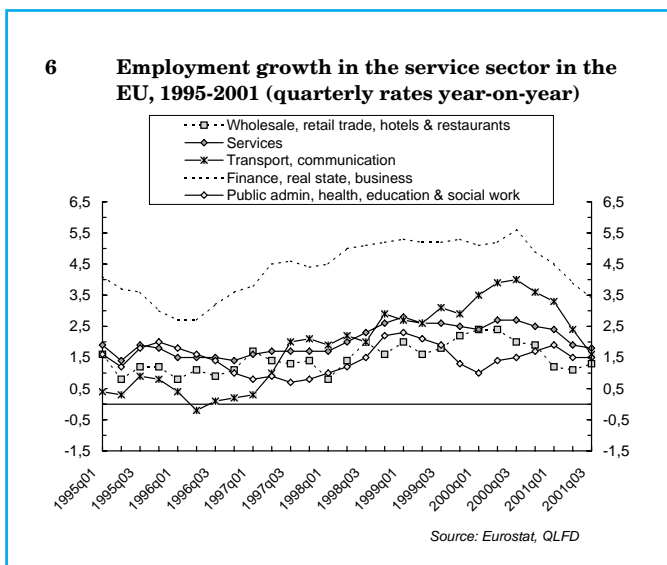
Within the service sector, deceleration of employment growth has been strongest in “transport and communication” where growth rates dropped by 1.5 percentage points to 2.4% in the second quarter and by 2 percentage points to 1.6% in the third quarter. Falls of employment growth rates by more than a percentage point have also occurred in “financial intermediation” and in “wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants”. While employment growth has been decelerating in these sectors since the second half of 2000, the acceleration of employment growth in the other service sectors, including “health and social services” and “public administration”, was subject to a trend change only in the second quarter 2001 (Chart 6).

The recent decline in year-on-year employment growth rates has been particularly marked for temporary contracts. This decline was noticeable from 1998, but was especially sharp in the first half of 2001 when it fell by almost 3 percentage points to 0.4% in the 2nd quarter 2001. It then slightly recovered to 0.8% in the 3rd quarter, down from 2.9% a year before (Chart 7). Over the last two quarters, employment growth for permanent contracts exceeded that for temporary contracts for the first time in 5 years. Growth rates for temporary contracts have recently been stagnant or even negative in several Member States, including Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and the UK.

Irrespective of the differences in employment performance between Member States, the recent positive trend of increasing rates of employment growth had been reversed in most of them before the 2nd quarter 2001. In fact, the upward trend in higher year-on-year employment growth rates was arrested as early as 1998/99 in Greece, the Netherlands, Finland and Ireland. In

2000, there were signs of reduced job creation also in Austria, Germany, Denmark and the UK. Employment growth started to decelerate in Spain, France and Sweden in early 2001.

By the 1st quarter of 2001, year-on-year employment growth in some Member States (Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Austria) was already below 2000 rates, with a particularly strong contraction in employment in the construction sector in Germany. In the second quarter of the year, the speed of job creation in the EU further slowed, with lower employment growth rates than a year before in Belgium, Spain, Finland, Sweden and the UK. This was mainly the result of both a further reduction in employment in the construction sector and a deceleration of employment growth in the service sector. During the 2nd quarter of 2001, only in France, Italy and Portugal was employment still growing faster than one year before. Preliminary results for the 3rd quarter of 2001 for some Member States⁴ confirm that there has



4 Eurostat’s data for Q3 2001 currently available for I, FIN, S, E and the UK.

been a further slowdown in employment creation.

As can be seen from Table 2, female employment (1.6% in the 2nd and 1.8% in the 3rd quarter 2001) continued to grow faster than male employment (1.0% and 1.2%, respectively) in all Member States except Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, although at a lower rate than one year before (2.5%). While stagnant in Germany, female employment actually decreased in the first half of 2001 in Denmark. In France, employment growth continued to be similar for men and women. Only in Italy, Austria, Finland and the UK did the female employment growth rate in the 2nd quarter 2001 exceed 2000 growth rates. The deceleration in employment creation for women was also reflected in lower job creation in the service sector (1.9% in the 2nd and 1.8% in the 3rd quarter 2001, down from 2.7% a year earlier). For men, employment growth in the 3rd quarter 2001 had fallen to 1.0%, from 1.4% in 2000. While it was still higher than in 2000 in Spain, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, male employment stagnated in Germany and decreased in Austria and Sweden.

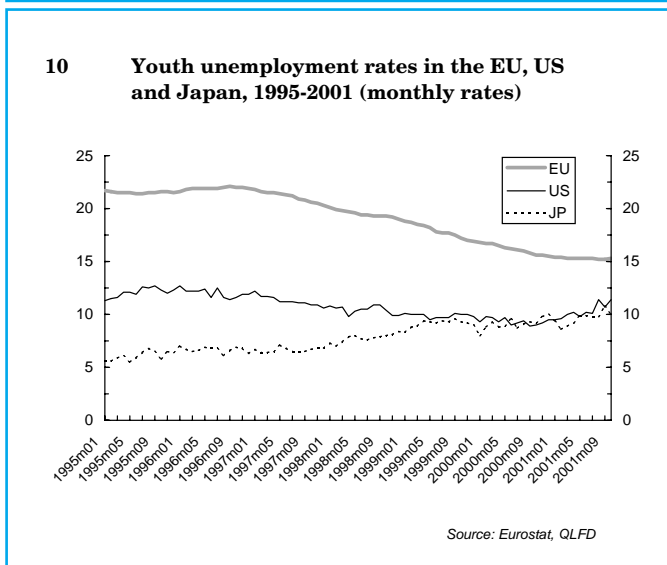
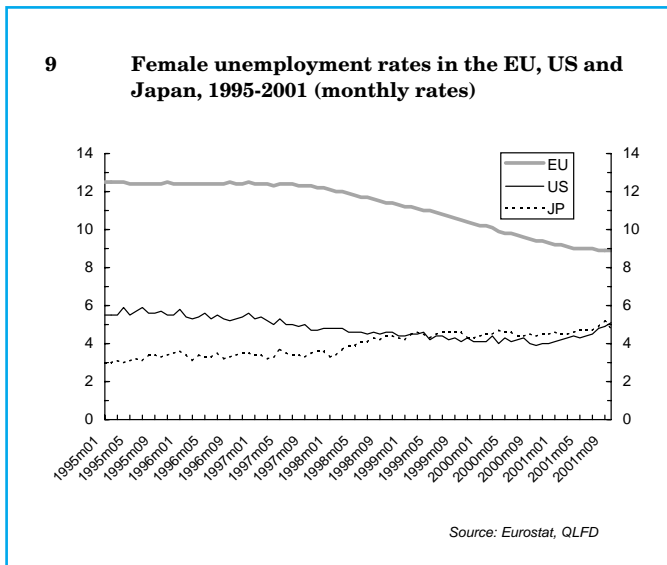
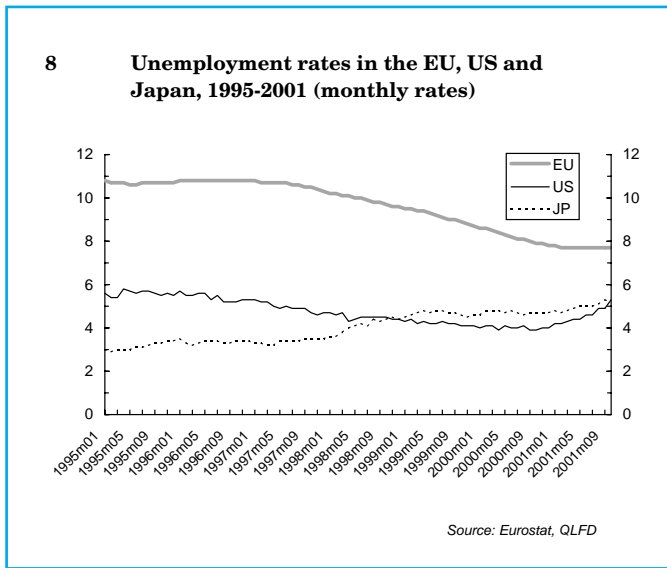
The above figures are confirmed by national monthly employment statistics, which show that the rate of growth in employment has slowed down considerably in all Member States. While still reaching year-to-year growth rates of above 4% in Italy, 3% in Spain and 2% in France, employment growth rates dropped to 0.4% in the UK in the 3rd quarter 2001 and actually came to a halt in Germany. Employment in Germany, according to national data, has been stagnating since May 2001, accompanied by an increase in short-time work ("Kurzarbeit"), affecting around

Table 2 – Quarterly employment growth by gender in the EU 1999q1-2001q3 (year-on-year changes)

	2001			2000				1999			
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Total											
EU	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
B	:	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
DK	:	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	2.2
D	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	0.3	2.4
E	2.2	2.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.7
F	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5
IRL	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.8	4.1	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.7	5.8	3.9
I	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
L	:	:	:	:	:	5.2	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
NL	:	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
A	:	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.2
P	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.5
FIN	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.9
S	0.2	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8
UK	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Men											
EU	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2
B	:	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	-0.5	-1.2
DK	:	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.2	-0.1	2.7
D	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9
EL	:	:	:	:	:	-0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-0.6	1.0
E	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.5
F	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4
IRL	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.2
I	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
L	:	:	:	:	:	4.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.1
NL	:	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
A	:	-0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
P	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.9
FIN	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1
S	-0.3	1.3	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.5
UK	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Women											
EU	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
B	:	1.1	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.7
DK	:	-0.7	-1.3	0.4	-0.9	2.8	3.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.6
D	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	-1.9	-0.6	0.6	1.7	4.8
E	3.8	2.7	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.9	4.9	6.3	5.7	6.5	5.7
F	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7
IRL	3.4	3.2	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	7.6	8.7	8.4	7.6	4.9
I	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9
L	:	:	:	:	:	6.2	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.3	4.6
NL	:	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.8
A	:	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.3
P	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3
FIN	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.8
S	0.7	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.0
UK	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9

Source: Eurostat, QLFD

Note: Data for 2001 not available for EL and L.

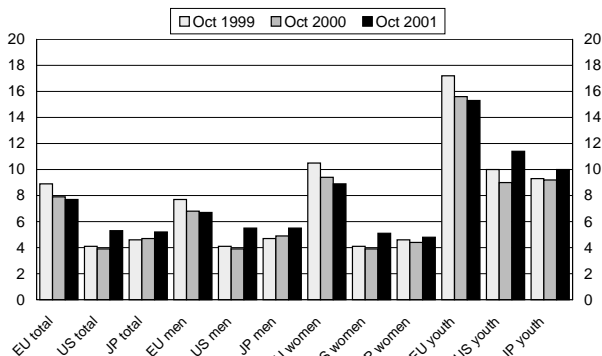


6,000 firms and 140,000 workers in October 2001. Similarly, short-time work allowances have been increasing significantly in Italy, where the CIG (“Cassa Integrazione e Guadagni”) hours index in the service sector was, as early as August 2001, 120% above its level one year before. In both countries, however, levels of these short-time work allowances remain considerably below those at the end of 1998.

Paralleling positive employment performance until the year 2000, unemployment decreased all over Europe during the second half of the 1990s, in particular from 1997. Female, youth and long-term unemployment have also declined significantly. Europe’s unemployment patterns were different from those of the US, where unemployment rates started to increase during the second half of 2000, and in Japan, where unemployment rates have been steadily increasing throughout the whole second half of the 1990s (Charts 8–10).

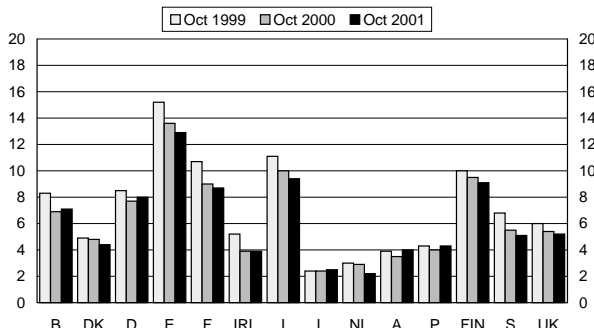
European Union unemployment rates have – thus far – been less adversely affected by the recent economic slowdown than those of the United States and of Japan. In October 2001, youth, long-term and overall unemployment rates at the EU-level and in most Member States were lower than in the previous few years (Charts 11–12). After significant reductions of the unemployment rate to levels below 8% in 2000, the EU unemployment rate stood at 7.7% in October 2001. In the US and Japan, third quarter 2001 unemployment rates had exceeded 5%. These levels have been unknown for more than 4 years in the US, and represent a first-time high in Japan. Since October 2000, unemployment rates have increased by 1.4 percentage points in the US and by 0.5

11 October unemployment rates in the EU, US and Japan, 1999-2001



Source: Eurostat, QLFD

12 October unemployment rates in Member States, 1999-2001



Note: EL no data available

Source: Eurostat, QLFD

percentage points in Japan. In these two countries, in particular youth unemployment rates have shown strong recent increases. However, levels of unemployment remain significantly higher in the EU than in the US and Japan, in particular for the young.

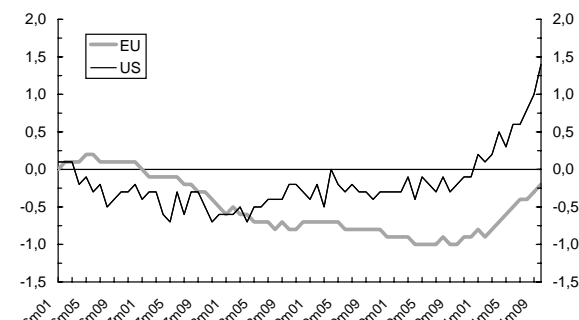
Despite the fact that EU unemployment rates are still lower than a year before, the positive trend in EU-level unemployment came to a halt in early 2001, and the decrease in the unemployment rate has

decelerated since mid 2001 (Charts 13–14). This applies to overall unemployment rates as well as to female and youth unemployment rates.

Recent unemployment trends vary significantly across Member States. Monthly unemployment data show an increase in unemployment rates in most Member States, including Austria, Germany, France, the UK, Ireland, Sweden, Portugal, Belgium and Luxembourg. In other Member States,

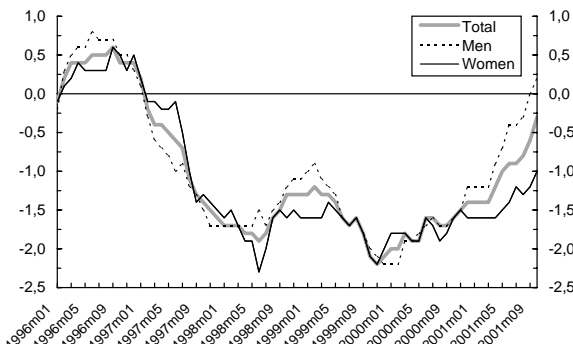
including the Netherlands, Finland and probably Italy, the unemployment rate has stabilised. Year-on-year decreases in unemployment rates of 0.3 percentage points or more can be observed for Spain, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Monthly data suggest that a levelling off of the fall in the unemployment rate has taken place, and it seems likely that the figures for the last quarter of 2001 will show an increase in the unemployment rates for many Member States.

13 Unemployment rates in the EU and the US, 1996-2001 (year-on-year change in percentage points)



Source: Eurostat, QLFD

14 Youth unemployment rates in the EU by gender, 1996-2001 (year-on-year change in percentage points)



Source: Eurostat, QLFD

Since the early months of 2001, EU unemployment rates have stagnated for both men and women across all age groups. Unemployment rates in the EU are steady at 6.7% for men, at 8.9% for women, and at 15.3% for young people.

There are some indications that male unemployment will be affected more strongly than female unemployment by the recent slowdown. Indeed, the sectors dominated by male employment are affected more strongly by the current deceleration in employment growth than those dominated by female employment. Female unemployment rates continued to decrease, falling by half a percentage point between October 2000 and October 2001. In Spain, the Netherlands, France, Finland, Sweden and Denmark, female unemployment rates decreased by more than half a percentage point between October 2000 and October 2001. The biggest recent fall in male unemployment occurred in Sweden and Denmark, where it fell by up to 0.4 percentage points. However, both male and female unemployment rates increased in Austria and Portugal between October 2000 and October 2001. Male unemployment rates further increased in Germany, Belgium, Ireland and Finland.

There is, moreover, a stronger effect on youth employment – with youth unemployment rates increasing faster than overall unemployment rates in the US and Japan – and a faster deceleration in employment creation for young than for prime-aged people in Europe. In the US and Japan, youth unemployment rates increased by 2.4 and 0.8 percentage points respectively, between October 2000 and October 2001. Increases in youth unemployment rates have been stronger for

men in the US while stronger for women in Japan, bringing the US and Japanese youth unemployment rates to levels above 11% and 10%, respectively. In the EU, unemployment rates for young women have continued to fall throughout 2001, although at a slower pace than before, whereas unemployment rates for young men have increased slightly since late 2000. The rising youth unemployment might well reflect a tendency of many firms to respond to economic slowdown by reducing recruitment in preference to introducing redundancies. In particular the share of “first-time job seekers” among the young unemployed seems to be considerably higher in the 3rd quarter 2001 than one year before.

Youth unemployment rose over the course of 2001 in Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, the UK and France. In these Member States, except for the UK, youth unemployment rates in October 2001 were higher than one year before. Compared to October 2000, youth unemployment rates were higher one year later for young men in the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland and Luxembourg, and for young women in the same countries except the Netherlands, France and Luxembourg. Strong decreases in the youth unemployment rates in the Netherlands, Finland and Spain were mainly due to decreases in the unemployment of young women.

According to recent estimates, the EU-level long-term unemployment rate continued to decline until the 3rd quarter 2001 to around 3%, down from 4% in early 2000. This leaves more than a third of the European unemployed in long-term unemployment. At the Member

State level, complete data on long-term unemployment are not yet available. However, the EU-level downward trend in long-term unemployment until the 3rd quarter 2001 is confirmed by estimates already available for some countries, including Italy, Germany, Ireland and the UK.

Employment challenges during economic slowdown

Periods of economic slowdown clearly have an impact on both employment and labour force participation behaviour. While they generally imply – with a time lag of some months – a deceleration in employment growth or even a decline in employment, their impact on the labour force is less clear. Although both young and older people tend to postpone their entry or to withdraw from the labour market, in particular female participation continued its steady rise even in periods of slowdown in the recent past.

Both the gender and the skill dimension of worsening employment performance depends, above all, on the sectors which are most affected by the slowdown. In many cases, an economic slowdown will lead to an accelerated rationalisation and restructuring of those sectors that played a leading role in the preceding expansion. Those sectors driving growth in the past might turn out to be disproportionately vulnerable to the economic slowdown. This is likely to be due to these sectors meeting a ceiling on demand or being in increased need of restructuring and product innovation.

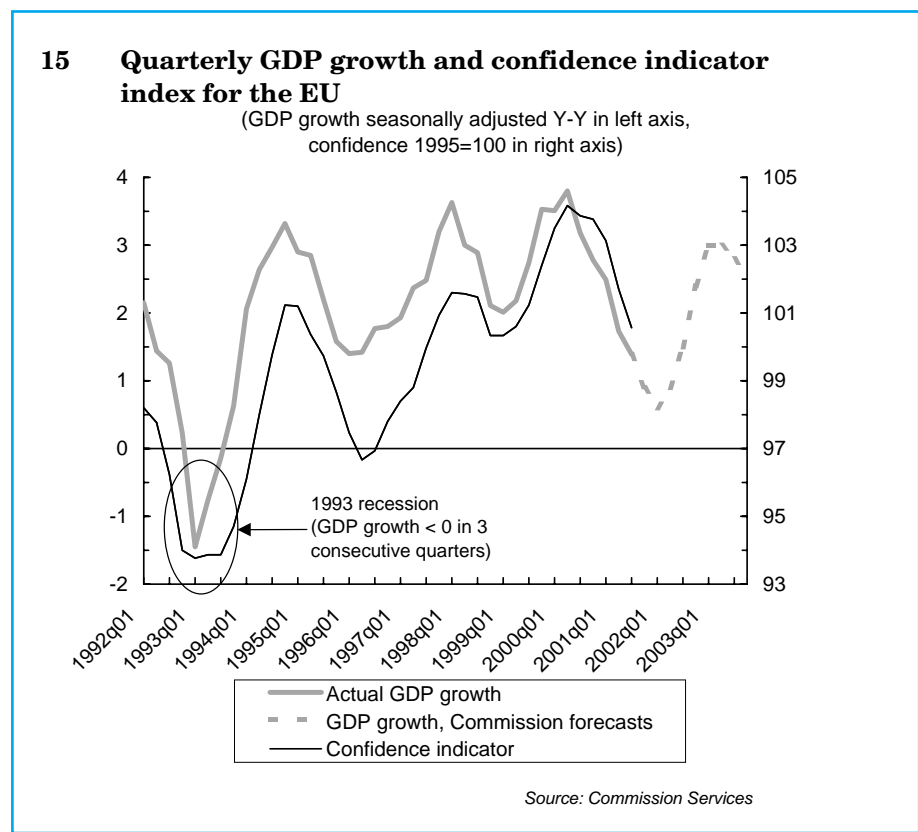
Furthermore, periods of economic slowdown are more likely to inhibit quality improvements in the labour markets by reducing flows between the primary and secondary segments of the labour market and by affecting employees in different contractual types and working arrangements in different ways.

Those groups most vulnerable to job loss and least adaptable to the ongoing changes in labour demand and skill requirements are further at high risk of accelerated human capital depreciation, leading them to either drop into long-term unemployment or to leave the labour force as discouraged.

One of the challenges that Europe faces is how to cope with the current slowdown without a deterioration in the functioning of European labour markets. Different factors may contribute to Europe’s capability to meet this challenge, especially to maintain its skill base.

Both the macroeconomic developments and the structural changes occurring at the sectoral level will be important. As far as the macroeconomic conditions are concerned, there is a general agreement that the evolution of confidence in the near future will play a major role.

While evidence on the employment performance in previous periods of economic slowdown can be considered a valid starting point for the analysis, the economic slowdown in the beginning of the 1990s cannot necessarily be used as a benchmark for the actual situation. Despite its recent decline, confidence in



Europe is still at a level far above its average in the 1990s (Chart 15).

The link between confidence and employment

The decline in US business confidence, already occurring before the terrorist attacks of 11th September. Chart 16a show the link between the US NAPM (National Association of Purchasing Managers) composite index and the European sentiment indicator (ESI). It took about four months for the decline in the US NAPM to affect the European sentiment indicator which seems the average delay in the reaction of the ESI to the evolution of confidence in the US.

In October 2001, both the ESI and the Euro area confidence indicator plummeted to their lowest levels since mid 1997. This fall in confidence occurred in all Member States, some of which experienced the worst fall in confidence indicators ever (Table 3). The European economic sentiment indicator fell

Table 3 – Economic sentiment indicators in the EU

Member State	Value October 2001 (1995=100)	Year-on-year / Monthly change	Lowest level / strongest yearly / monthly decrease since ...
B	99.4	-4.9 / -1.6	Sep 1996 / ever / ever
DK	96.9	-2.8 / -1.5	Jul 1999 / Jun 1999 / Aug 1998
D	97.5	-3.6 / -1.0	Jan 1997 / Jul 1996 / May 2001
EL	101.6	-0.7 / -1.4	Sep 1999 / Aug 1999 / Jul 2001
E	100.6	-1.2 / -1.2	May 1997 / Aug 2001 / Apr 2001
F	101.5	-4.4 / -0.9	Mar 1999 / May 1996 / Apr 2001
IRL	98.2	-3.1 / -1.1	Dec 1993 / ever / Apr 2001
I	98.8	-2.5 / -1.2	Jun 1999 / Oct 1996 / ever
NL	99.6	-5.0 / -1.2	Mar 1996 / ever / Nov 1992
A	97.5	-1.9 / -2.6	Dec 1996 / Jul 1996 / Jun 2001
P	99.7	-1.7 / -1.1	Sep 1996 / Aug 2001 / Dec 2000
FIN	99.2	-2.0 / -1.2	Aug 1996 / Jul 2001 / Jul 2001
S	97.8	-3.6 / -3.7	Feb 1997 / Mar 1996 / Apr 2001
UK	100.1	-0.8 / -1.2	Jul 1999 / Apr 1999 / Aug 2001
EU	99.3	-4.7 / -1.1	Jun 1997 / ever / Oct 1992

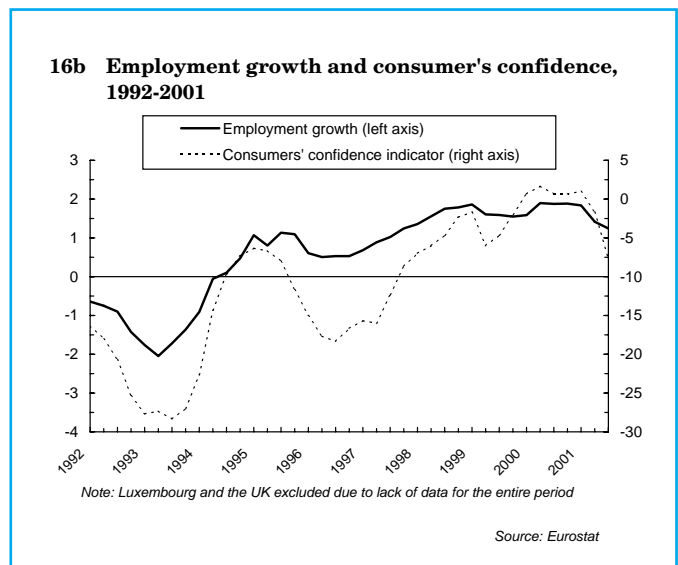
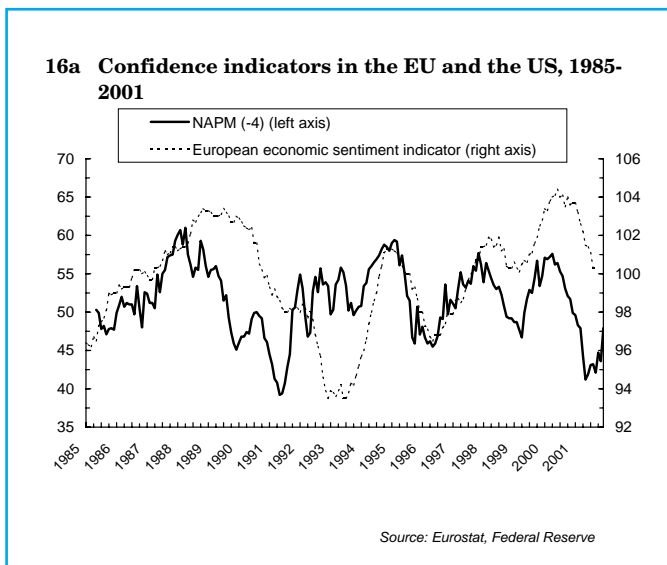
Sources: Commission Services

Note: Data on the economic sentiment indicator are available since 1985; "ever" in the table above refers to the period January 1986 to October 2001.

by more than 2 points between July and October 2001 and by almost 5 points from its October 2000 level. The year-on-year change in the EU-level economic sentiment indicator was the biggest decline ever experienced. The monthly decline between September and October 2001 was the worst decline

experienced since October 1992. With the sole exception of Finland, the economic sentiment indicator decreased in recent months in all Member States.

Both for the US and Europe, the most tangible risk now is a crisis of confidence. A sharp drop in

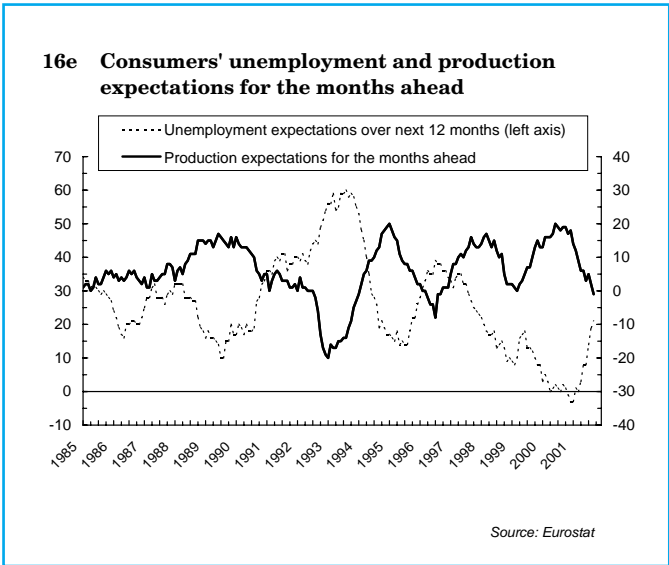
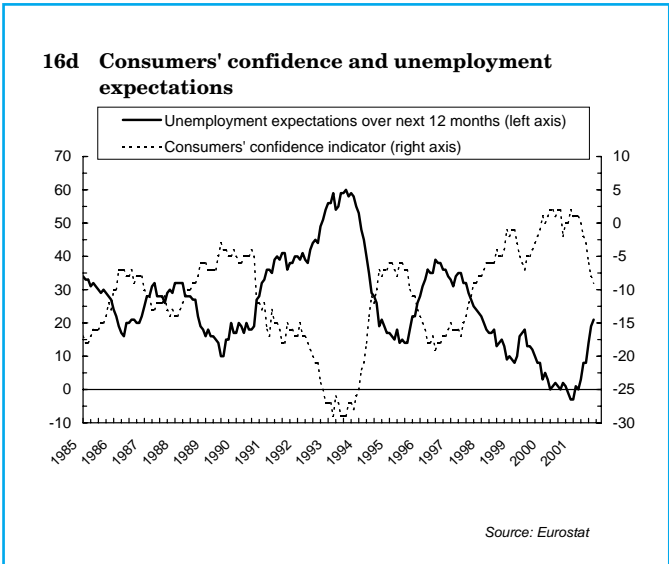
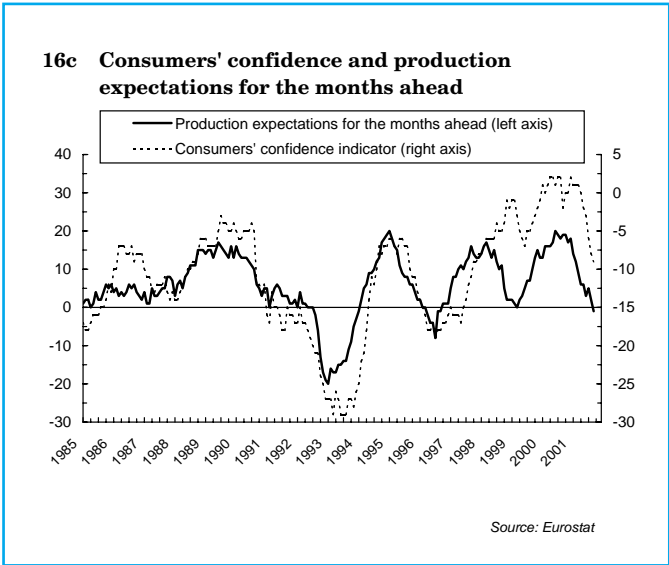


confidence could affect private consumption, which is the variable that is currently keeping US GDP growth positive. Private consumption is indeed the key variable which is closely related to employment growth. The European indicator reflects both consumers' and producers' expectations which are usually interrelated. When employment perspectives worsen, consumers may revise downward their expectations about future economic developments. The uncertainty of a rapid recovery may impinge upon consumers' preferences, and consumers may delay their consumption plans in order to increase precautionary savings. As a consequence, there is a risk of a crisis of confidence if consumers' expectations lead to a deterioration of producers' confidence.

As the Charts 16c–16e show a decline in consumers' confidence is usually associated with a deterioration of production expectations and consumers' unemployment expectations. Indeed, producers may revise downward or delay their production plans if they expect that consumers will revise downwards their consumption plans because their employment prospects are uncertain.

Layoff announcements seem to affect consumers' expectations about unemployment and their confidence before job cuts actually materialise. This implies that the recent fall in the ESI, primarily reflecting a deterioration of the industrial confidence indicator, may be exacerbated as consumers' confidence worsens and labour market conditions deteriorate.

This lack of confidence, therefore, may be self-fulfilling. The effect on employment may be relevant in the short run as firms' consumption



base shrinks and workers are shed, an adjustment that directly affects investment and consumption. Moreover, layoff announcements may affect future expected incomes and consumers' confidence and, thus, actual consumption, which may feed back into current production and employment.

Resilience to economic slowdown

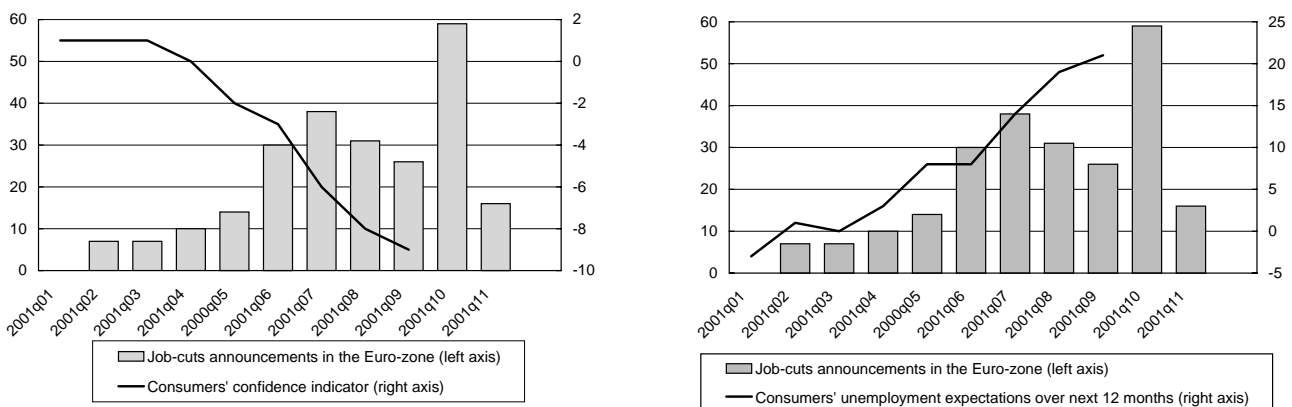
The current slowdown hit the European economy after a period of economic expansion characterised by an unprecedented increase in employment growth. The employment content of growth (employment growth per unit of output growth) increased strongly in the second half of the 1990s and it was greater than in the United States. As a result, since 1995 employment has increased at 6.7%, and the employment rate has risen from 60% to 63.3%. Over the same

period, the participation rate improved by almost two percentage points, reflecting the rise in female participation rates. As a consequence, the unemployment rate declined from a peak of 10.7% to 8.2%, a level close to that prevailing at the beginning of the 1990s. This positive employment performance has led the OECD to speak about the *European Job Machine* (OECD 2001)⁵.

These developments have not been limited to the last five years. They characterise the economic expansion that followed the recession of the early 1990s, and they contrast with the performance after the recession of the early 1980s. Despite weaker economic growth in the 1990s than in the previous decade, the response of employment and unemployment to output growth was higher in the recent recovery than in the one which followed the recession of the 1980s. As Charts 18a–d show, the employment rate decreased until

the third year after the 1982 recession, and it took four years to return to a level experienced at the early stage of the recovery. By contrast, the employment rate increased almost immediately after the recession of the early 1990s. A similar difference between the 1980s and the 1990s is detected for the activity rate. Indeed, while it stood for four years below the level achieved after the recession of the early 1980s, it was already increasing after the first year following the recession of the early 1990s. Also, the unemployment rate is less persistent in the period following the 1993 recession than in the one following the recession of the early 1980s. Indeed, the unemployment rate actually increased for four years, while in the aftermath of the 1990s recession remained mainly unchanged before it started to fall significantly. Finally, in the 1990s sustained wage moderation kept inflationary cost pressures under control.

17 Confidence and job cuts announcements



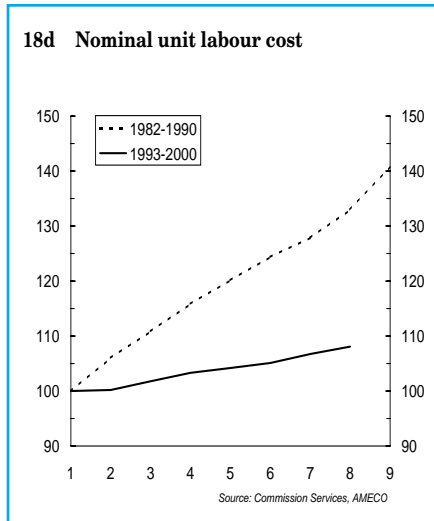
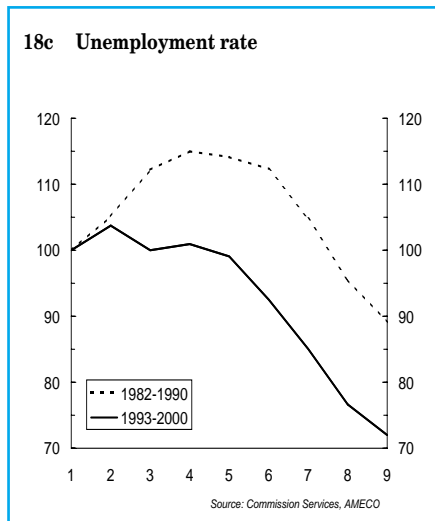
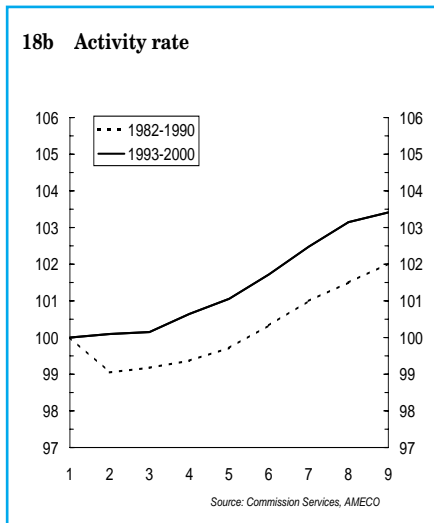
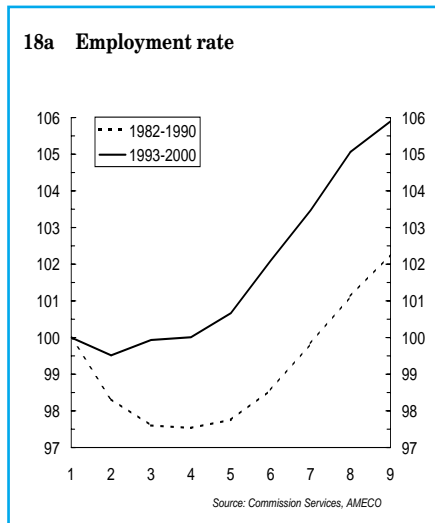
Source: European Commission and Crédit Suisse First Boston

5 OECD 2000-2001 Annual Review of the Euro Area.

However, the 1990s were not only significant because of the change in the short run responsiveness of labour market variables to economic growth. They were also characterised by important changes in the relationship between the trend in employment growth and the change in potential GDP growth. The trend in employment did, indeed, increase more after the recession of the 1990s than it did after that of the 1980s (Chart 19). Thus, the actual level of employment in the 1990s was nearer to its trend than in the 1980s. As a consequence, the gap between actual employment and trend was smaller in the 1990s than in 1980s.

The 1990s were characterised by a change in the behaviour of both labour demand and labour supply. Chart 20 displays the relationship between employment (de-trended) and the output-gap (the deviation of real GDP from its trend). During the period 1980–1983, GDP fell below trend and then it recovered during the six year period ending with 1989. From the peak of 1990, real GDP started decreasing and fell below its trend with the 1993 recession. From 1993 to 1997, GDP was about 0.9% below its trend. Despite a recovery starting in 1997, real GDP stood below its long run trend until 1999. Over all the periods before 1997, employment reaction to upturns and slowdown was mainly of the same magnitude. However, with the 1997 recovery, employment evolution followed a different path from that which it had followed in the previous decade. Despite weaker economic growth in the late 1990s than in the 1980s, there was a strong acceleration of job creation.

The empirical evidence suggests that the cyclical reaction of employment, and of the labour force, was



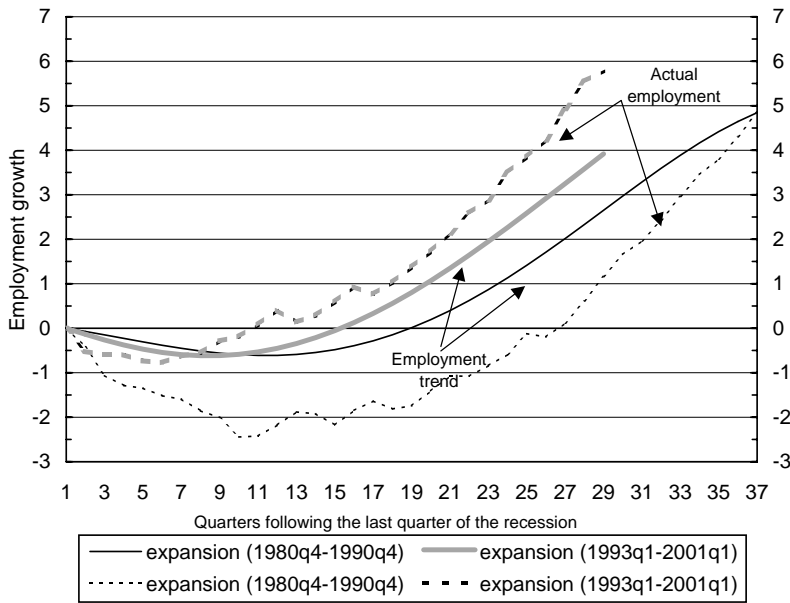
stronger in the 1990s than in the 1980s, which has helped employment in the recent years. However, a stronger decline in employment may occur in the coming quarters if the new pattern of stronger reactivity applies also to downturns. Preliminary evidence suggests that the length of the current slowdown matters in this respect. Such a steeper negative employment response may be partially compensated by the fact that actual employment appears to be closer to its trend (Chart 19). One can expect that employment will react more quickly and more positively than in previous periods as the recovery starts. This recovery could be

strong if supported by employment policies that preserve and strengthen the adaptability of the labour force and, in particular, the employability of the unemployed. These policies would also reduce the risk that unemployment leads to long-term unemployment and to exclusion from the labour market.

Sectoral employment performance

The employment impact of a slowdown is always first revealed by a surge of layoff announcements. Among the sectors most affected by these layoff announcements and

19 Comparison between two recoveries: employment (% change with respect to the last quarter of the recessions)



Source: OECD

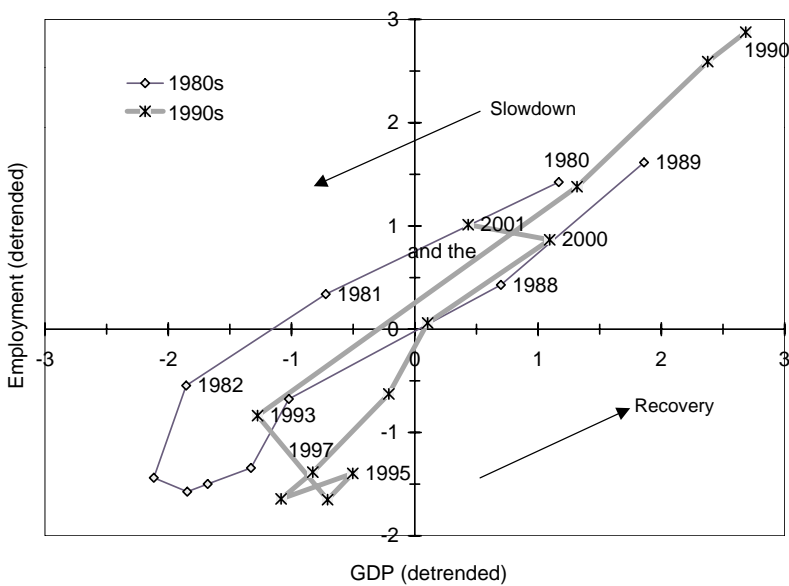
most prominent in the current public debate are telecommunications, aviation, tourism and financial intermediation. In these sectors, both the magnitude of the decline in employment growth rates and the number of layoffs, announced or actual, have been greatest. In reality, job losses extend across a much wider spectrum of the economy, including part of the manufacturing sector, such as metal, chemical and automobile industries as well building and construction and the public sector.

A surge in layoff announcements

The most dramatic signal of worsening employment performance comes from figures for redundancies notified or announced by employers. By November 2001, notified or announced job cuts by major companies affecting European workers already amounted to almost half a million – more than half of which were announced in telecommunications, aviation, tourism and financial intermediation. These announcements peaked in October 2001 when more than 100,000 job cuts were announced (Chart 21). In some sectors – namely those continuing restructuring in 2001 – the recent declines in sales and producer confidence may have accelerated staff reductions that had been planned some time before. These job cuts are accompanied by reductions in the number of vacancies, or even by recruitment freezes, as well as by increases in short-time working allowances such as “Kurzarbeit” in Germany or “Cassa Integrazione e Guadagni” in Italy.

Given that announcements often refer to medium-term plans, and that negotiations with national

20 Cyclical component of employment and output-gap



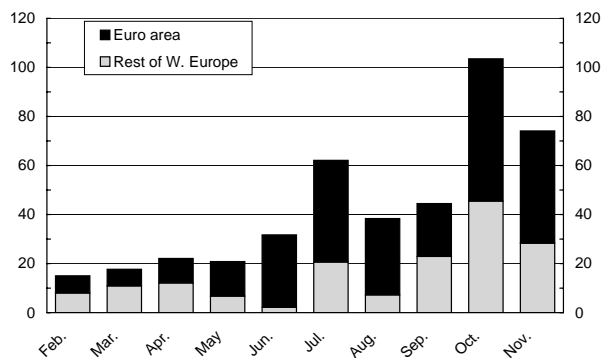
Source: Commission Services

Table 4 – Sectoral composition of layoff announcements in Europe

Sector	Announced job cuts Feb-Nov 2001
Tech/Telecommunications	146.8
Airline/leisure	52.7
Finance	49.6
Other Manufacturing	37.5
Vehicles	37.4
Public sector	31.6
Chemistry/Pharmacy	23.2
Metal industry incl. steel	14.3
Retail	13.0
Construction	5.7
Media	6.6
Utilities	5.3
Total	426.0

Source: *Crédit Suisse First Boston* based on media reports
 Note: Data cover the Euro area as well as Denmark, Sweden, the UK and Switzerland.

21 Job cuts announced by major companies (as affecting European workers; thousands)



Source: *Crédit Suisse First Boston* based on media reports

authorities or social partners and the implementation of social plans may take time, their likely impact will probably only be felt next year. It is important to note that “hiring/firing” and “employment growth/decline” cannot be considered as interchangeable terms⁶. Layoffs may be more frequent in industries which also hire more frequently – induced by higher turnover (tourism and construction) or by more intra-sectoral structural change (ICT). It is therefore important to review actual employment developments at a sectoral level even if they will not yet reflect the announced layoffs.

Sectoral employment trends

By late 2001, employment creation in industry in Europe had basically come to a halt. Employment growth in the construction sector declined strongly, and employment in manufacturing declined in the EU in the third quarter 2001. Employment creation has slowed down in all services sectors, including public

services. The greatest reductions in employment growth occurred in “transport and communication” and in “financial intermediation”.

Among those sectors affected by the current economic slowdown are those that drove employment growth in the recent past: high technology and knowledge intensive sectors. Between 1995 and 2000, these sectors created around two thirds of all 10 million jobs created in the EU in that period. In 2000 alone, they created 1.6 million net jobs in the EU. Since then, employment growth rates have declined considerably, most notably in Member States that had experienced extraordinary growth rates in these sectors in the recent past, such as Finland, Ireland and Spain. Given the different employment shares in these sectors across Member States, ranging from above 14% in Germany to below 4% in Greece, their role for employment performance is likely to differ across Member States.

In general, sectoral employment trends are relatively similar across

Member States. In industry, where employment creation has basically come to a halt in Europe, all Member States except France experienced significant declines in employment growth in the first half of 2001. Such declines were particularly pronounced in Spain, Italy, Germany and Belgium in manufacturing, and in Finland, Portugal and Ireland in the construction sector. A strong destruction of jobs in the construction sector continues in Finland, Germany, Austria and Portugal, with negative employment growth rates of between 3.2% and 5.2% during the 2nd quarter of 2001. Employment in manufacturing actually declined in the UK, Sweden, Finland, Germany and Denmark in the 2nd quarter 2001, with negative growth rates falling as low as -2.4% in the UK.

In the service sector, all Member States except Finland and the Netherlands experienced declining rates of employment growth in the first half of 2001. In particular, employment in transport and communication, wholesale and retail

6 Cf. D.S. Hamermesh, W.H.J. Hassink and J.C. van Ours (1994), *New Facts about Factor-Demand Dynamics: Employment, Jobs and Workers*, NBER Working Paper No. 4625

Table 5 – Quarterly employment growth by sector (year-on-year change)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	-1.5	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4
B	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.3	0.0
DK	:	-5.9	-4.9	-1.1	-3.0	-1.9	-1.0
D	-2.5	-2.3	-1.8	-0.5	-1.5	-0.9	-1.7
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	-5.7
E	-2.4	1.0	5.5	-0.8	-1.7	-2.1	-2.8
F	-1.6	-1.7	-1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3
IRL	-2.6	-8.3	-9.0	-12.3	-8.1	-3.7	-2.5
I	-0.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	-2.0	-3.3	-1.8
L	:	:	:	:	:	4.2	-1.1
NL	:	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5
A	:	-0.9	-2.0	-2.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3
P	1.1	4.9	4.2	2.7	2.8	0.5	-3.1
FIN	-7.8	-4.1	0.0	-1.4	0.7	-2.7	-5.7
S	-2.3	-1.8	-4.1	-0.9	-2.6	-0.9	-0.8
UK	-5.8	-8.4	2.3	3.1	1.7	0.3	-2.7

Total industry							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2
B	:	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	-0.1
DK	:	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.7	2.5	0.0
D	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7
EL	:	:	:	:	:	-1.5	-2.4
E	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2
F	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.0
IRL	3.0	4.4	5.3	6.5	6.3	5.6	6.4
I	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.4	-0.5	-0.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4
A	:	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9
P	0.2	-0.7	1.4	3.7	2.7	0.3	-0.1
FIN	-0.2	-1.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	3.8	4.3
S	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.4
UK	-0.7	-1.0	-1.7	-2.4	-2.1	-0.9	-1.2

Total industry (excluding construction)							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7
B	:	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	-0.9
DK	:	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-2.3	1.1	-1.7
D	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.4
EL	:	:	:	:	:	-2.7	-2.7
E	0.9	1.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.4
F	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.4
IRL	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.6	0.4	2.7
I	-0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.0
L	:	:	:	:	:	6.5	4.4
NL	:	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
A	:	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7
P	2.5	0.6	2.2	1.5	-2.0	-4.5	-4.0
FIN	0.7	-0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.6
S	-0.8	-0.6	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.1
UK	-2.5	-2.4	-3.4	-3.7	-4.0	-2.6	-2.9

Construction							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8
B	:	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
DK	:	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.5	5.3
D	-4.9	-5.3	-5.1	-4.8	-3.8	-2.5	-1.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	-1.7
E	5	5.8	4.7	4.2	6.0	8.1	10.1
F	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.6
IRL	6.2	8.4	12.7	15.1	16.3	17.1	14.7
I	3.3	5.8	4.8	5.3	1.1	-1.2	1.4
L	:	:	:	:	:	-6.3	-1.4
NL	:	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.2
A	:	-3.9	-2.4	-3.3	-3.1	-1.3	-1.6
P	-4.2	-3.2	0.0	8.0	12.6	10.9	8.3
FIN	-2.8	-5.6	-3.4	4.0	0.6	7.3	6.6
S	4.9	3.4	5.6	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.5
UK	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.0	3.0	3.5	3.5

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4
B	:	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3	-1.5	2.4	-3.6
DK	:	-1.4	-2.7	-3.3	-0.6	0.6	3.1
D	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.9	3.2	2.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	1.2
E	0.4	-0.4	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.0
F	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.7
IRL	-0.5	2.2	4.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.8
I	6.7	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.6	2.3	2.6
L	:	:	:	:	:	4.8	5.2
NL	:	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.5
A	:	-0.2	0.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	0.5
P	2.6	5.0	0.1	3.6	3.0	2.9	6.9
FIN	-1.8	2.3	-2.7	-1.0	2.0	-1.2	3.4
S	-8.7	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.5	0.8
UK	-0.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.5	0.2	0.4	1.2

Transport, storage and communication							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	1.6	2.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.5
B	:	7.7	7.4	12.4	12.4	0.1	12.6
DK	:	0.7	4.4	4.7	0.0	3.1	-4.0
D	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	-3.4
E	4.3	3.0	3.1	6.9	4.9	6.9	4.1
F	2.5	2.8	3.2	4.1	5.0	5.5	5.9
IRL	6.3	9.5	6.0	5.4	6.1	5.1	4.6
I	-0.1	-0.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.0	2.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	3.1
NL	:	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.5	-0.5	0.7
A	:	2.9	1.8	-2.5	-4.4	-3.7	1.2
P	6.3	8.7	5.4	5.1	10.4	9.4	5.9
FIN	-2.0	1.7	4.0	3.8	4.7	3.7	-0.3
S	-6.7	1.3	4.9	6.1	7.8	8.3	7.9
UK	2.0	4.7	5.2	3.5	5.3	5.1	4.9

Table 5 cont.

Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.1
B	:	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.4	3.2
DK	:	6.8	8.7	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.0
D	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.6	6.7	7.6	7.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	1.5
E	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.8
F	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2
IRL	5.4	2.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	8.3	10.6
I	2.7	3.5	4.7	5.8	7.0	6.0	4.9
L	:	:	:	:	:	11.5	11.4
NL	:	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
A	:	5.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1
P	7.7	3.0	5.7	3.9	2.3	0.9	2.5
FIN	4.8	5.4	9.7	6.8	5.2	6.2	3.7
S	8.5	5.2	8.8	6.9	5.6	4.6	5.8
UK	1.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.3	2.6	2.4

Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households, extra-territorial organizations							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0
B	:	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4
DK	:	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.8
D	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	-0.3
E	2.9	2.2	3.8	4.2	3.1	1.0	-0.7
F	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
IRL	6.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	6.6
I	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	-0.4
L	:	:	:	:	:	5.5	6.6
NL	:	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5
A	:	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.5	3.1
P	0.2	-0.5	0.8	-3.2	2.4	1.3	2.0
FIN	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.4
S	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0
UK	1.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2

Total Services							
	2001			2000			
	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1	Q 4	Q 3	Q 2	Q 1
EU	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4
B	:	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
DK	:	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.5
D	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.9
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	0.2
E	2.7	2.0	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.2
F	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
IRL	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.7	7.2
I	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.7
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
A	:	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.7
P	2.4	2.6	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.4	4.1
FIN	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.1	1.1	1.5
S	0.2	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.3
UK	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8

Source: Eurostat, QLFD.

trade, hotels and restaurants, and in financial intermediation has been affected. Employment in the latter continues to grow at quarterly year-on-year rates between 1.0% in Belgium and 6.8% in Denmark. However, employment growth in the transport and communications sector has slowed down even more considerably than in the service sector, with declines in growth rates of almost 4 percentage points in Spain and of 2.5

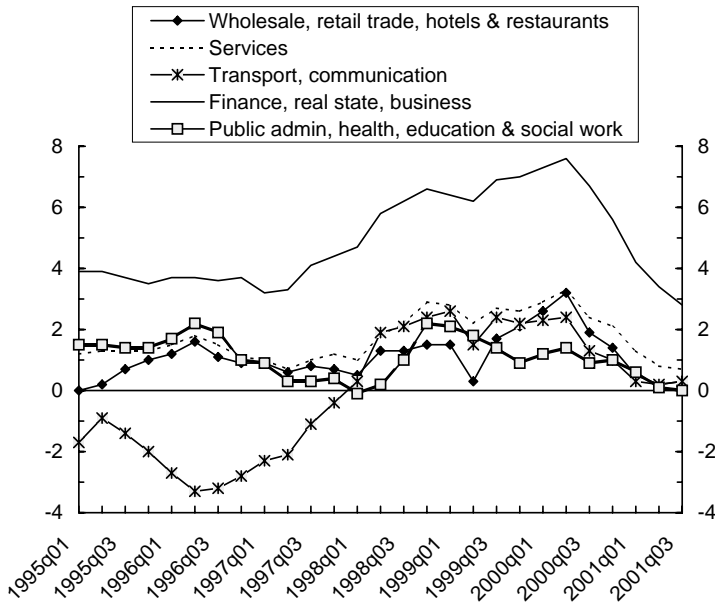
percentage points in France. In wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants, employment growth was negative in Denmark, Belgium, the UK, Spain and Austria in early 2001. In Ireland, almost half of the ongoing job creation is attributable to job growth in the public sector, while employment growth in private services declined dramatically and employment in distribution, catering and personal services has fallen

slightly. In Germany, moreover, employment growth came to a halt in all service sectors other than financial intermediation in the 2nd quarter 2001. Employment growth in the service sector remains clearly positive in France, on the other hand (Charts 22–23).

Aviation industry

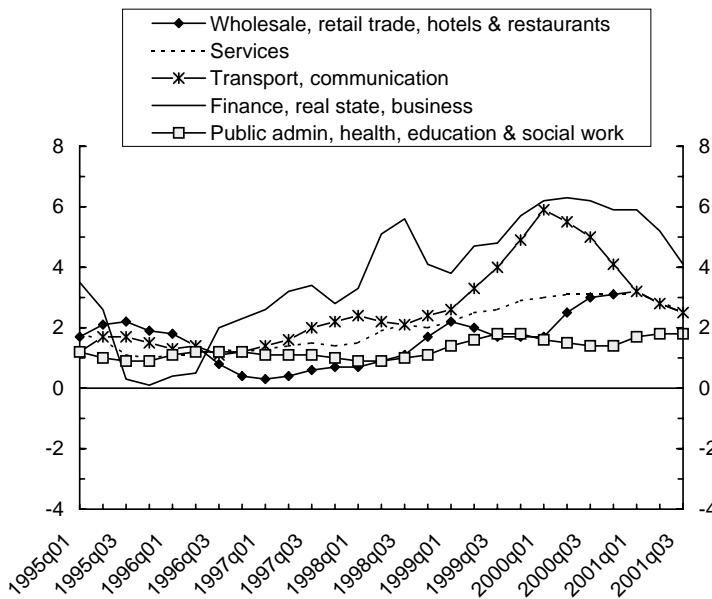
European airline companies faced significant declines in bookings and

22 Employment growth in the service sector in Germany, 1995-2001 (quarterly rates year-on-year)



Source: Eurostat, QLFD

23 Employment growth in the service sector in France, 1995-2001 (quarterly rates year-on-year)



Source: Eurostat, QLFD

passenger numbers following the September 11 attacks, ranging from -7% for Air France and -10% for Lufthansa to -20% or more for Alitalia, British Airways and Sabena. Companies responded with reductions in fleet capacity, cutbacks in investment, partial increases in flight rates and reductions in staff costs. In some cases, companies were conceded temporary state aids, and national governments gave guarantees of continued insurance coverage once private insurance companies had stepped back from the existing contracts. Total notified or announced redundancies by the EU airline companies amount to more than around 30,000, with reductions in the labour force affecting more than one quarter of employees in some companies, and a majority in the case of Sabena which terminated its economic activity in November 2001 (Table 6).

This surge in layoffs follows a period in which employment in air transport in the EU increased steadily by around one third over the last decade to almost 420,000 in 2000 (Table 7). The airline industry had been experiencing problems long before the September 11 events, and the medium- to long-term impact of these difficulties will depend crucially on both the restoration of security and confidence and the successful restructuring of those companies currently under distress. In the short-run, however, despite the low shares of employment in air transport in total employment (at most 1% in the Member States and 0.3% at EU-level), the loss of revenue and employment cuts in this sector are likely to feed through to other sectors such as: aeroplane construction, hotels, catering and tourism. As yet, however, although Boeing in the US has announced almost

40,000 job cuts, EADS/Airbus has not announced any job cuts.

Employment related responses to the stark decline in sales differ across companies. Some have announced reductions in staff and recruitment freezes. The first to go were those on fixed-term contracts, some of them even part of the better paid flying personnel. Other companies such as Lufthansa are negotiating with worker representatives to implement revised working time arrangements in combination with pay cuts, a deferral of pay increases and the abolition of extra payments such as Christmas bonuses. In cases such as Austrian Airlines, employers offer training and outplacement support. In the case of Sabena, more than 7,500 of the almost 13,000 employees (including staff of the Sabena subsidiaries such as DAT and Sabena Technics

Table 6 – Announced job losses in EU airlines September to November 2001

Airline companies	Job losses announced
Aer Lingus	3,100
Air France	hiring freeze
Alitalia	3,400
Austrian Airlines	930
British Airways	10,000
British Midland	600
British World	320
Gill Airways	320
Iberia	2,516
KLM	2,500
Lufthansa	see text
Sabena	7,587
SAS	800–1,100
Virgin Atlantic	1,200
Total EU	ca. 33,000

Source: Commission Services based on newspaper and media reports

Table 7 – Employment in air transport in 1991, 1995, 1999 and 2000 (age-group 15–64)

NACE Rev.1 Code 62 Air transport	2000		1999		1995		1991	
	In thousands	% total employment	In thousands	% total employment	In thousands	% total employment	In thousands	% total employment
A	8.6	0.2	7.4	0.2	7.5	0.2	:	:
B	16.9	0.4	26.6	0.7	12.3	0.3	14.3	0.4
D	79.2	0.2	79.0	0.2	77.0	0.2	48.8	0.1
DK	9.2	0.3	9.4	0.3	8.7	0.3	9.1	0.4
E	47.4	0.3	36.6	0.3	25.6	0.2	27.7	0.2
FIN	8.7	0.4	10.2	0.4	6.1	0.3	:	:
F	71.9	0.3	63.0	0.3	62.9	0.3	51.9	0.2
EL	9.5	0.2	10.8	0.3	7.6	0.2	5.3	0.2
IRL	8.6	0.5	8.1	0.5	7.0	0.6	5.1	0.5
I	42.2	0.2	37.5	0.2	27.0	0.1	:	:
L	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.9
NL	36.5	0.5	38.0	0.5	25.8	0.4	29.5	0.5
P	:	:	7.9	0.2	17.9	0.4	17.4	0.4
S	10.4	0.3	10.2	0.3	8.2	0.2	:	:
UK	58.6	0.2	51.6	0.2	45.7	0.2	91.5	0.4
EU available	416.3	0.3	398.8	0.3	341.2	0.2	302.0	0.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: Years 2000, 1999 and 1995 corresponding to NACE Rev.1 classification (Code 62). Year 1991 according to NACE 70 classification (Code 75). No Community LFS available in 1991 for Austria, Finland and Sweden. EU total in 1991 does not include these 3 Member States nor does it include Italy, since no activity codes were provided for NACE 70 to make the transition to NACE Rev.1. Data is not reliable for Portugal in 1999 and 2000 and Luxembourg in 1991.

which were not directly affected by Sabena's decision to file for bankruptcy) were laid off. Around 1,700 of these were re-hired by the Sabena daughter DAT that took over the flight operations. A social guidance plan covering around two thirds of the redundant employees was agreed between the trade unions and the government. This plan foresees payments to the redundant employees from the Fund for the Closure of Businesses as well as further activation and compensation bonuses. Job reductions of 30% in the maintenance company Sabena Technics will be socially compensated through a combination of bridging pensions, unpaid leave, outplacement and the termination of temporary contracts. The Belgian regions have further set up a task force to coordinate re-employment initiatives, ensuring outplacement offers to every redundant employee of Sabena and of affected supply industries.

Tourism

Tour operators, travel agents and hotels and restaurants in the EU are likely to be affected by the crisis in confidence and the reductions in transatlantic flights and holiday bookings following the September 11 attacks. According to recent estimates, bookings in some regions of Europe have decreased by up to 10% from customers within Europe and by up to 20% from customers in the US. In Italy, where bookings – mainly by North American tourists – have declined, the government might provide financial support for those companies most affected.

The overall impact of the current economic slowdown on the tourism industry is difficult to predict, but current assessments in those Member States relying most on income

from tourism, the Mediterranean Member States, seem to be less pessimistic. In Greece, reduced bookings by Northern Americans are expected to be largely replaced by those from Europeans. In many Member States, decreases in bookings from North Americans and other Non-Europeans are (partially) compensated by increasing demand from neighbouring countries and domestic tourists. In Germany, however, business related travel activities have been reduced considerably after the September 11 attacks and the trade fair industry has been hit in particular.

Nevertheless, demand for tourism related services, private or business related, is continuing to grow. Employment in tourism activities increased since the mid-1990s at a rate of 4% per year in “travel agencies and support services” and at 3.1% in “hotels and restaurants” – compared to overall employment growth in the service sector of 1.6%. However, employment growth had already started to decline a year ago. The sector is indeed undergoing major structural changes in technology and demand patterns. The impact of electronic services on employment in these services is uncertain, and shifts in tourism demand may favour or disadvantage EU destinations. There is also an impact of exchange rates on demand patterns. The relatively strong British Pound is certainly contributing to the increased travel activity in the UK, the undervalued Euro might further lead people to postpone long-distance trips in particular to the US.

Financial intermediation, in particular banking and insurance

Employment in financial intermediation, including banking and

insurance, has been relatively stable at 3.3 million throughout the 1990s, representing slightly more than 2% of total employment in the EU. Employment shares are further relatively similar across Member States, ranging from 1.2% in Sweden to 2.7% in Belgium and Ireland. The only exception to this is Luxembourg where more than 8% of all employed work in financial intermediation (Table 8).

Estimates of the total insurance claims following the September 11 attacks amount to more than 50bn Euro – the biggest insured loss ever, more than double the insured losses caused by the hurricane Andrew in the early 1990s, and more than 5 times the worldwide total insurance catastrophe losses in 2000. While these claims are not expected to present any particular problems, the sector is likely to suffer temporarily from falling shares and worsened company evaluations. It will further review its products and pricing strategies. Driven by premium increases in the reinsurance sector, insurance coverage for property and aviation risks as well as for business interruption will certainly become considerably more expensive than in the recent years, and this is likely to affect other sectors of the economy. While this hardening of (re-)insurance markets had been initiated some time ago, it was certainly accelerated by the events of September 11. The (re-)insurance sector continues to face ongoing challenges such as restructuring and market clearing.

Thus far the insurance sector has not announced disproportionate numbers of redundancies. However, most notably in Germany but also in Ireland, the restructuring of the banking sector is likely to cause large reductions in employment. In Ireland, increases in notified

redundancies have been particularly strong in the banking sector over 2001. In Germany, some of the largest German banks have announced up to 25,000 job cuts. There are still ongoing negotiations on the organisation of staff reductions and the implementation of social plans. Indeed, for some time, sector-specific agreements have foreseen several possibilities to cope with a situation like the current one. Temporary working time reductions down to 31 hours per week (from 39 hours currently) in combination with wage cuts is one possibility that has been discussed between the social partners. Like in the aviation industry, temporary wage cuts, deferral of wage increases and/or wage negotiations and a temporary abolition of extra bonuses are discussed as further alternatives.

Information and Telecommunications

As noted earlier, there were a significant number of high-profile redundancy announcements in the ICT sector in Western Europe, particularly from hardware manufacturers. Between February and November 2001, almost 150,000 job losses were announced in this sector – more than two thirds of them by telecom companies (Table 6). Areas with a high degree of ICT activity, such as Ireland, have been particularly badly hit.

These employment losses come after several years of strong job creation. They are partly due to the general economic slowdown: ICT investment by businesses is quite sensitive to the business cycle.

They also reflect the fact that the mobile telephony market, the fastest-growing segment of the last ten years, has reached maturity. As the business cycle picks up again, and as the mobile Internet takes over the leading edge market, it is to be expected that the sector will revert to its long-term growth average. Although most of the new jobs will have a different profile from those recently lost, the expected strong demand for ICT skilled workers may well more than compensate for recent employment reductions.

The role of temporary jobs

The share of employed in temporary employment contracts was markedly higher in 2000 than in

Table 8 – Employment in financial intermediation in 1991, 1995, 1999 and 2000 (age-group 15–64)

NACE Rev.1 Code 65 Financial intermediation	2000		1999		1995		1991	
	In thousands	% total em- ployment	In thousands	% total em- ployment	In thousands	% total em- ployment	In thousands	% total em- ployment
A	94.2	2.6	94.7	2.6	96.2	2.7	:	:
B	102.5	2.5	109.6	2.8	93.0	2.5	95.5	2.6
D	826.0	2.3	803.6	2.2	840.0	2.4	800.5	2.2
DK	67.5	2.5	63.4	2.4	58.1	2.3	67.3	2.6
E	259.2	1.8	244.6	1.8	215.6	1.8	236.3	1.9
FIN	32.1	1.4	30.2	1.3	35.1	1.8	:	:
F	436.9	1.9	422.5	1.9	428.6	2.0	457.1	2.1
EL	68.4	1.8	64.1	1.7	64.2	1.7	54.8	1.6
IRL	44.1	2.7	35.4	2.3	30.2	2.5	26.3	2.4
I	431.1	2.1	426.3	2.1	441.1	2.2	:	:
L	14.7	8.2	15.3	8.7	13.1	8.1	12.7	7.9
NL	154.8	2.0	148.9	2.0	126.3	1.9	120.4	1.9
P	62.1	1.3	60.5	1.3	95.8	2.3	75.1	1.6
S	46.4	1.1	54.6	1.4	55.7	1.4	:	:
UK	672.4	2.5	680.5	2.5	619.5	2.4	653.0	2.5
EU available	3312.5	2.1	3254.0	2.1	3212.3	2.2	2680.0	2.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: Financial intermediation excludes insurance and pension funding. Years 2000, 1999 and 1995 corresponding to NACE Rev.1 classification (Code 65). Year 1991 according to NACE 70 classification (Code 81). No Community LFS available in 1991 for Austria, Finland and Sweden. EU total in 1991 does not include these 3 Member States nor does it include Italy, since no activity codes were provided for NACE 70 to make the transition to NACE Rev.1.

the beginning of the 1990s in all Member States except Spain – where the share has remained constant at a very high level of around one third – and Ireland and Denmark where it actually decreased. Shares of temporary employment rose considerably in Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, France, Germany and Finland (Table 9). Since people on temporary contracts are generally the first ones to lose employment, due to the non-renewal of their contracts, these increases in the share of temporary employment across Europe might well have led to a higher vulnerability of employment in periods of economic slowdown.

While increases in the share of temporary contracts have been similar for men and women, the share of employed in temporary contracts remains higher for women than for men in all Member States. There are further strong sectoral differences in the share of temporary employment. In fact, some of the sectors most affected by the current

economic slowdown, namely the construction sector, “hotels and restaurants”, and “recreational, cultural and sporting activities”, are also those who display the highest shares of temporary employment. In these sectors, every fifth employed has a temporary contract. They are further characterised by relatively high shares of low-skilled and young workers, two groups generally considered particularly vulnerable in economic slowdown. “Research and development” and “other business activities” also display above average shares of temporary employed (Tables 10 and 11).

It is further interesting to note that the share of temporary employed is also relatively high in the knowledge-intensive service sectors and in particular in education and in health and social services. Together with “private households”, these sectors are to a large extent dominated by female employment and by above average shares of older workers. Together with “hotels and

restaurants” and “retail trade”, they are further characterised by large shares of part-time employed and thus by relatively high flexibility in working time arrangements. While this may point to a rather high employment vulnerability of women and older workers – in particular those working part-time – it may also explain why, in most Member States, the public sector, health and social services, and education have apparently not been able to function as a source of job stability, or even job creation, in a period of economic slowdown in the private sector.

Concluding remarks

Some of the actual and announced layoffs must be attributed to the impact of the global economic slowdown which has been underway for some time; at this stage, few can be directly attributed to the outcomes arising from the events of September 11, although, these attacks are likely to have an additional negative impact in 2002. As it stands now, these events have led to dramatic losses in the aviation sector and related sectors such as manufacturing and catering, and probably also in some other sectors of the leisure industries, including hotels and restaurants.

The ongoing deceleration of employment growth or employment contraction in other sectors such as telecommunications, automobile industry, building and construction, and also banking and insurance, does not seem to be directly related to the September events but instead reflects the ongoing restructuring and market clearing processes in these sectors. In some of them, in particular telecommunications, automobile and insurance, recent increases in demand and the introduction of new technologies and

Table 9 – Share of employees under temporary contracts

	Total		Men		Women	
	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991
EU	13.4	10.3	12.6	9.2	14.5	11.9
B	9.0	5.1	6.6	3.0	12.1	8.3
DK	10.2	11.9	8.8	11.0	11.7	12.9
D	12.7	9.9	12.5	9.3	13.1	10.6
EL	13.1	14.7	11.5	14.8	15.7	14.6
E	32.1	32.2	30.6	29.3	34.6	38.2
F	15.0	10.1	14.3	8.6	15.7	11.9
IRL	4.7	8.2	3.6	6.1	6.0	11.5
I	10.1	5.4	8.8	4.0	12.2	7.7
L	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	4.6	4.9
NL	14.0	7.7	11.5	5.9	17.2	10.6
A	7.9	:	7.6	:	8.4	:
P	20.4	16.4	18.6	14.8	22.7	18.6
FIN	17.7	11.8	14.5	9.8	20.9	13.6
S	14.7	9.8	12.3	7.4	16.9	12.2
UK	6.7	5.3	5.9	3.8	7.7	6.9

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Sector NACE Rev. 1 description	Total number of em- ployees 15-64	Annual emp growth 1995-2000	% of Total number of em- ployees	% Women	% Young workers (15-24)	% Older workers (55-64)	% Low- skilled	% High- skilled
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	2290	-0.4	1.7	29.6	16.6	10.7	55.9	8.0
Total Industry	40062	0.4	30.3	23.7	13.2	8.6	36.0	15.6
Manufacturing	28893	0.3	21.9	28.8	12.4	8.5	34.7	16.7
Construction	9517	1.6	7.2	9.4	16.7	8.7	41.9	10.6
Wholesale, retail trade, repair motor vehicles	17836	1.9	13.5	50.4	20.8	7.2	29.8	12.5
Wholesale trade	4608	1.5	3.5	34.3	11.7	8.2	26.8	18.3
Retail trade	10595	2.1	8.0	65.1	24.3	6.9	30.3	10.5
Hotels and Restaurants	4676	3.1	3.5	56.8	29.9	5.5	42.5	7.7
Transport, storage, communication	8545	1.6	6.5	26.7	9.3	7.8	29.0	15.3
Land transport, pipelines transport	3179	0.5	2.4	13.2	6.8	8.9	38.9	8.5
Water transport	226	-1.7	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Air transport	411	4.2	0.3	36.8	:	:	:	30.9
Auxiliary activities, travel agencies	1963	4.0	1.5	33.5	12.4	7.6	24.7	16.1
Post, telecommunications	2765	1.3	2.1	36.4	10.0	6.2	22.8	19.8
Financial intermediation	4983	0.7	3.8	50.2	10.2	6.3	9.5	31.0
Financial intermediation	3312	0.6	2.5	49.4	9.6	6.0	9.2	31.4
Insurance and pension funding	1037	0.4	0.8	52.9	9.7	8.0	11.9	29.7
Auxiliary activities	634	1.3	0.5	49.5	14.3	:	:	30.9
Real state, renting and business activities	10676	6.2	8.1	49.0	13.1	7.6	20.1	35.9
Real state	1053	2.8	0.8	56.5	9.0	12.6	21.7	25.9
Renting of machinery and equipment	293	4.0	0.2	35.4	:	:	23.3	:
Computer and related activities	1684	14.1	1.3	26.7	11.7	:	5.4	54.8
Research and development	528	-1.2	0.4	42.0	:	:	:	67.7
Other business activities	7117	6.1	5.4	54.2	14.2	7.7	24.2	31.3
Public administration, defence, social security	11890	1.0	9.0	42.0	6.2	10.4	20.9	28.6
Education	10165	1.4	7.7	67.7	5.2	13.1	10.1	64.0
Health and social work	13717	2.6	10.4	79.3	8.9	8.8	18.9	35.2
Other social and personal activities	5627	1.8	4.3	53.8	16.3	10.0	25.2	24.9
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	2219	4.0	1.7	48.6	17.3	9.3	20.5	30.2
Private households with employed persons	1483	3.5	1.1	91.1	9.1	15.1	68.8	:
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	138	1.7	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Total Services	89735	2.3	67.9	54.4	12.6	8.8	23.3	28.6
High Tech manufacturing	11543	1.0	8.7	23.8	10.8	8.6	24.8	24.0
High Tech Service	4978	4.4	3.8	33.7	10.1	5.7	15.2	36.8
Total High Tech sectors	16521	1.9	12.5	26.8	10.6	7.7	21.9	27.8
Knowledge Intensive Services	45162	2.8	34.2	61.5	9.7	9.1	16.5	40.2
Total	132519	1.7	100.0	44.7	12.9	8.8	27.7	24.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Table 11 – Temporary contracts and part-time employees, 2000

Sector NACE Rev. 1 description	% employees on Temporary contracts	Change in share 1995-2000 (pc points)	% men on Temporary contracts	% women on Temporary contracts	% employees on Part-time contracts	Change in share 1995-2000 (pc points)	% men on Part-time contracts	% women on Part-time contracts
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	31.9	2.6	29.1	38.8	15.6	0.8	8.6	32.3
Total Industry	12.6	2.5	12.6	12.7	6.6	0.6	2.2	20.9
Manufacturing	10.5	2.0	9.6	12.7	7.2	0.6	2.2	19.6
Construction	19.8	3.7	20.5	12.6	5.1	0.6	2.1	33.6
Wholesale, retail trade, repair motor vehicles	12.0	1.8	11.4	12.6	26.6	2.5	9.0	43.9
Wholesale trade	10.0	1.4	9.0	11.8	10.9	0.9	3.5	25.2
Retail trade	12.7	1.9	12.3	13.0	37.5	3.3	16.2	49.0
Hotels and Restaurants	21.7	1.5	21.9	21.5	34.3	4.2	20.6	44.8
Transport, storage, communication	9.4	2.4	8.1	13.1	10.9	1.8	5.0	27.2
Land transport, pipelines transport	8.1	1.1	7.6	:	7.6	2.1	4.5	28.3
Water transport	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Air transport	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Auxiliary activities, travel agencies	10.3	2.1	9.2	12.5	10.8	1.8	:	24.0
Post, telecommunications	9.9	4.1	7.6	13.8	15.0	1.1	6.6	29.6
Financial intermediation	6.7	1.0	5.6	7.8	13.1	2.2	:	23.5
Financial intermediation	6.2	0.8	5.1	7.4	13.4	2.3	:	24.8
Insurance and pension funding	8.4	2.1	:	:	11.7	1.9	:	19.4
Auxiliary activities	:	:	:	:	13.5	1.9	:	23.8
Real state, renting and business activities	12.8	0.4	11.3	14.3	20.7	0.5	7.5	34.6
Real state	9.4	1.3	:	:	20.4	0.4	:	30.2
Renting of machinery and equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Computer and related activities	8.9	1.6	7.8	:	7.8	0.2	:	19.0
Research and development	19.4	2.4	:	:	13.8	2.1	:	:
Other business activities	13.8	0.2	12.3	15.0	24.5	1.1	8.9	37.7
Public administration, defence, social security	11.2	1.9	10.5	12.1	13.0	1.2	4.0	25.3
Education	16.9	1.9	15.4	17.6	24.7	1.8	11.5	31.0
Health and social work	13.1	0.9	13.9	12.9	33.3	2.1	11.5	39.0
Other social and personal activities	18.6	2.2	17.5	19.6	28.2	2.2	13.9	40.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	23.1	1.8	23.1	23.0	30.1	1.4	18.7	42.0
Private households with employed persons	21.5	2.9	:	22.2	57.9	3.0	:	61.7
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total Services	13.2	1.6	11.8	14.5	23.7	2.1	8.2	36.6
High Tech manufacturing	9.3	2.0	8.6	11.8	5.4	0.8	1.5	17.7
High Tech Service	10.5	2.9	8.6	14.3	12.4	0.2	5.5	26.0
Total High Tech sectors	9.7	2.3	8.6	12.8	7.5	0.9	2.6	20.8
Knowledge Intensive Services	13.4	1.4	12.0	14.3	24.5	1.7	8.7	34.5
Total	13.4	1.9	12.5	14.5	18.4	2.0	5.8	34.2

Source: Eurostat, LFS

products will ensure that these sectors remain among the drivers of employment creation in the future. The evolution in building and construction and the public sector is more difficult to predict, and will depend on the future evolution of private construction, infrastructure investments and public finances.

Ongoing fiscal consolidation will restrict further employment prospects in the public sector, in health and social services and in education. These generally knowledge-intensive sectors were among the drivers of employment growth in recent years. While less spectacular in terms of growth rates, they contributed more than a third of all net jobs created between 1995 and 2000. Given their relatively low sensitivity to economic fluctuations, they might be expected to play an important role in an economic slowdown. As mentioned above, however, there are clear signs of a deceleration of employment growth in most Member States in the third quarter 2001 except in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden.

There is also, to end on a more positive note, some evidence that those sectors laying off workers during economic slowdown are also those sectors creating new jobs, shifting employment to more appropriate skills and qualifications. In particular, high technology sectors, including telecommunications, biotechnology and automobile, are likely to be among these sectors.

Employment Prospects

Both activity rates and employment rates can be expected to further increase in the near future. However, it is anticipated that they will increase less strongly than in the recent past, and also less strongly than predicted in summer 2001⁷. Employment growth is likely to be mainly driven by women, while male employment will probably remain stagnant over coming years. Decreases in employment of low-skilled people are likely to accelerate even further.

The overall employment rate at EU-level will probably stay below 64.5% in 2002; 73.1% for men and 55.6% for women, compared to intermediate targets for 2005 of 67% overall and 57% for women. The projected increases in employment rates by 2002 are 0.3 percentage points lower than those projected on the basis of the Spring forecasts. Employment rates will continue to rise most significantly among women, and this is expected to further reduce the gender gap in employment rates by 1 percentage point to 17.5% in 2002.

At this stage few changes are visible in projected activity rates for 2001–2002, but some significant downward revisions of projected employment rates seem appropriate, in particular for younger and older workers, and also for women. Assuming invariant labour market policies, EU-level activity rates are still expected to rise moderately in the next two years to values

between 69.5% and 70% overall in 2002. It is anticipated that they will remain stable at a level slightly above 78% for men and increase to a value around 61% for women. Increases in participation will thus continue to be strongest among women, although smaller than in the recent past, leading to a likely reduction in the gender gap in participation of up to one percentage point by 2002. While activity rates in the prime-age group have not necessarily yet been affected by the economic slowdown, activity rates of young people (15–24) are now projected to decrease slightly over the next two years. Moreover, activity rates of older people (55–64) are projected to increase more slowly than projected on the basis of the more optimistic Spring forecasts.

Overall activity rates are likely to decline in Denmark and to remain stagnant in Germany, Austria and the UK. In all of these countries, labour force participation of young people is likely to be reduced over the coming two years. In most other Member States young people's activity rates are likely to remain constant. Significant increases in young people's employment rates between 2000 and 2002 are expected to be observed only in Greece and Spain. Increases in the youth unemployment rate are expected to be strongest in Austria, the UK, Ireland and Germany.

Female activity rates are expected to continue to increase in most

Member States, with the possible exception of Denmark, Sweden and the UK. In two of these, Denmark and the UK, and in Austria, female employment rates are projected to remain stagnant at their current levels. Male employment rates will remain stagnant in most Member States and even fall by more than a percentage point in Austria. Significant increases in the male employment rate between 2000 and 2002 of a percentage point or more are expected only in Spain, Finland and France. In Germany, Ireland and Portugal, future increases in the overall employment rate will be entirely driven by increasing female employment rates. Meanwhile, male employment rates will probably remain at their 2000 levels.

The evolution of activity and employment rates for those in the age group 55–64 will depend crucially on both labour market policies and employers' and older workers' reactions to the current situation. In previous periods of economic slowdown, the mistake was made of dealing with the problem of increased redundancies via pre-retirement and the de-activation of older people. If these mistakes are avoided today, both the activity and employment rates of older people will continue to increase. A number of measures would help to help sustain or even accelerate recent trends in increased labour force participation of older people: more flexible

7 The methodology and the assumptions underlying the projections are described in the Annex.

working arrangements, regarding both working times and contractual status; and increased training of older workers to bridge possible skills gaps and to ease adaptability. While the EU-wide target for 2010 of a 50% employment rate of older people remains a serious challenge to European employment policy, keeping up the currently positive trends in older people's activity and employment rates is of particular importance.

According to available 3rd quarter data, young people's activity rates remain below their levels one year ago in Italy, Ireland and the UK, while they are still increasing in Portugal, Sweden and Spain. Activity rates of older people in the 3rd quarter are above their 2000 levels in Spain, Ireland, Sweden and the UK and in particular in Ireland, while stagnating in Italy and decreasing in Portugal. Overall activity and employment rates increased up to the 3rd quarter 2001 in all Member States, for which data are currently available, except in the UK and Finland. Increases in the employment rate of one percentage point or more were observed in Spain, Italy and Sweden.

However, the future evolution of labour force participation and employment could be substantially different from that outlined above if the less favourable scenarios discussed in the Commission's autumn forecasts were to materialise. The autumn forecasts report the results from two simulations of a more pronounced negative shock originating in the US. The second assumes a confidence fall in the Euro area which directly affects investment and private consumption. In both cases, EU-level GDP growth in 2002 is estimated to considerably lower than in the baseline scenario. This clearly would have a

strong impact on both participation and employment. It could reverse the recent trend of increasing labour force participation of young people and reduce their employment rates. It could also cause a further deceleration in the increases in activity and employment rates of older people, and possibly a more pronounced increase in both overall and youth unemployment. All of the above projections would finally be influenced by future changes in the global economic outlook.

Annex

Short-term projections of key employment indicators

The projections of key employment indicators presented in this section are based on two main sources: first, the revised Commission economic forecasts (Autumn Forecasts) of GDP growth and employment growth, and second, annual key labour market indicators for the period 1991–2000 from the Eurostat Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD) series.

Activity rates and employment rates have been projected simultaneously on the basis of a dynamic panel data model of the changes in these rates,

allowing to model the effect of overall economic growth on labour market participation and employment, while taking into account recent country-specific trends and ensuring consistency among the projections. The model component for changes in the employment rates takes the above employment growth projections as given and translates them into projections of employment rates. Further breakdowns of the projections by gender and age group are based on separate models specific to the sub-population of interest, taking the overall evolution of GDP, participation and employment as given.

Since the projections are model-based they imply unchanged labour market policies throughout the

projection period 2001–2002. If there were important changes in labour market policies over this period – bringing about structural breaks in the analysed relationships between economic growth, participation behaviour, and employment growth – the evolution of activity, employment and unemployment rates might well differ from that projected above. This could apply especially to the projected employment rates for older workers (55–64) the evolution of which could be more favourable than that projected above if in the coming years, labour market policies stimulating older workers' participation and reducing the incidence of early retirement were significantly different from those during the 1990s.

Table 12 – Commission's Economic Autumn Forecasts 2001/2002

	Autumn Forecasts						Changes wrt. Spring Forecasts			
	GDP Growth			Employment Growth			GDP Growth		Employment Growth	
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
A	3.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7
B	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	-1.7	-1.8	-0.1	-0.9
D	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	-0.3	-1.5	-1.9	-0.6	-1.2
DK	3.2	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3
E	4.1	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.0	-0.5	-1.3	0.1	-1.2
EL	4.3	4.1	3.5	-0.3	1.1	0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	-1.0
F	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.6	0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-0.1	-1.1
FIN	5.7	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	-3.5	-1.9	-0.1	-1.1
I	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.4	-0.7	-1.4	0.2	-0.7
IRL	11.5	6.5	3.3	4.9	2.3	0.8	-1.0	-3.8	-0.6	-1.6
L	9.5	4.0	3.0	5.6	3.9	3.6	-1.6	-2.5	1.5	-1.3
NL	3.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	-1.9	-1.6	-0.1	-1.3
P	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.7	-0.9	-1.1	0.6	0.0
S	3.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.8	0.1	-1.3	-1.4	0.3	-0.7
UK	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.4	-1.3	0.2	-0.7
EU	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.1	-1.0

Source: European Commission 2001 Autumn Forecasts and changes with respect to Spring Forecasts in percentage points.

Table 13 – Short-term projections of activity rates, by gender

	All					Men					Women				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A	70.8	71.1	70.8	70.9	71.1	80.0	80.2	79.6	79.6	79.5	61.5	61.8	61.8	62.2	62.6
B	63.5	64.9	65.1	65.5	66.0	72.8	73.4	73.7	73.9	74.1	54.0	56.3	56.4	57.1	57.9
D	70.8	71.1	71.0	71.2	71.4	79.2	79.2	78.8	78.7	78.7	62.2	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.9
DK	79.7	80.6	80.0	79.8	79.6	83.7	84.9	84.2	84.0	83.7	75.6	76.1	75.6	75.2	74.9
EL	62.6	63.0	62.9	63.2	63.8	77.3	77.1	77.1	77.3	77.5	48.6	49.7	49.6	50.3	51.3
E	61.8	62.6	64.0	65.2	66.1	76.0	76.7	77.4	78.1	78.6	47.8	48.9	50.8	52.3	53.6
F	68.4	68.8	68.9	69.2	69.5	75.2	75.4	75.3	75.3	75.4	61.8	62.3	62.6	63.1	63.7
FIN	73.1	74.2	74.8	75.4	75.6	76.5	77.1	77.6	77.9	77.8	69.7	71.2	72.0	72.6	72.9
IRL	65.6	67.0	68.1	69.2	70.1	78.2	79.0	79.7	80.3	80.9	52.9	55.0	56.4	57.8	59.0
I	58.7	59.3	59.9	60.6	61.3	72.9	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.2	44.6	45.5	46.3	47.4	48.4
L	62.1	63.2	64.4	65.6	66.6	75.9	75.9	76.6	77.3	77.9	48.1	50.3	51.9	53.4	54.7
NL	72.8	73.9	75.2	76.0	76.4	82.4	82.8	84.2	84.8	84.9	63.0	64.6	65.9	66.9	67.4
P	70.3	70.7	71.3	71.8	72.2	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.4	62.0	62.8	63.7	64.5	65.0
S	76.8	77.1	77.5	77.8	77.9	79.3	79.5	79.8	79.9	79.7	74.2	74.7	75.1	75.3	75.3
UK	75.6	75.5	75.4	75.5	75.6	83.5	83.2	82.8	82.7	82.5	67.6	67.7	68.0	68.2	68.3
EU	68.2	68.7	69.0	69.4	69.8	77.9	78.1	78.1	78.2	78.3	58.5	59.3	59.9	60.5	61.2

Source: Commission Services

Table 14 – Short-term projections of activity rates, by age group

	15-24					25-54					55-64				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A	57.5	56.9	55.8	55.4	54.8	84.2	84.6	84.9	85.3	85.6	30.3	31.7	30.5	30.2	30.2
B	33.9	35.7	35.3	35.4	35.4	81.2	82.3	82.4	82.9	83.4	24.1	25.9	27.1	27.3	27.2
D	50.1	50.6	50.4	50.3	49.8	84.6	85.2	85.5	85.9	86.2	44.5	43.9	42.7	42.7	42.8
DK	71.2	72.3	70.7	69.8	68.7	87.7	88.2	87.9	87.9	87.7	55.1	57.5	58.2	57.3	56.9
EL	40.5	39.4	38.4	38.5	39.0	76.7	77.4	77.3	77.7	78.3	40.3	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.0
E	42.5	43.3	43.9	44.3	44.4	75.6	76.2	77.4	78.5	79.4	38.8	38.7	40.7	43.0	44.9
F	34.9	35.9	35.7	35.9	36.0	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.6	86.8	30.8	31.1	32.0	32.2	32.1
FIN	46.3	49.7	51.1	51.4	51.4	88.0	88.4	88.5	88.9	89.0	42.5	44.3	47.0	48.4	48.6
IRL	51.5	53.6	54.3	55.9	56.9	76.2	77.3	78.4	79.6	80.6	43.9	45.5	46.5	46.4	46.7
I	38.0	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	73.1	73.7	74.2	75.0	75.8	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.4	29.7
L	35.2	34.1	34.0	34.2	34.4	76.9	78.5	80.0	81.4	82.4	25.3	26.7	27.9	28.4	28.8
NL	66.5	68.5	72.9	73.2	72.8	82.5	83.1	83.7	84.2	84.5	34.4	36.8	39.0	40.5	40.9
P	48.4	48.1	47.5	46.9	46.2	83.9	84.1	84.9	85.5	85.8	51.7	52.4	52.7	53.0	53.4
S	45.3	46.1	47.2	47.5	47.4	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	67.5	68.6	69.4	69.7	70.0
UK	67.2	65.0	64.2	63.6	63.0	83.4	83.9	84.0	84.2	84.3	51.5	52.1	52.9	52.9	52.7
EU	47.5	47.8	47.9	47.8	47.6	81.7	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.3	40.1	40.4	40.7	41.1	41.3

Source: Commission Services

Table 15 – Short-term projections of employment rates, by gender

	All					Men					Women				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A	67.8	68.4	68.3	68.1	67.8	76.8	77.2	77.0	76.6	75.9	58.6	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.5
B	57.5	59.3	60.5	61.3	61.7	67.1	68.1	69.5	70.1	70.0	47.6	50.4	51.5	52.7	53.5
D	63.9	64.8	65.4	65.6	65.7	71.9	72.4	72.8	72.9	72.8	55.8	57.1	57.9	58.4	58.7
DK	75.1	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.5	79.9	80.8	80.8	81.3	81.2	70.2	71.1	71.6	71.6	71.5
EL	55.5	55.3	55.6	56.3	56.9	71.6	70.8	71.1	71.7	71.9	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.8	42.7
E	50.2	52.7	55.0	57.0	58.5	65.6	68.2	69.9	71.5	72.7	35.0	37.6	40.3	42.7	44.6
F	60.1	60.9	62.2	63.1	63.6	67.3	68.0	69.3	70.1	70.2	53.1	54.0	55.3	56.4	57.1
FIN	64.8	66.6	67.5	68.3	68.7	68.3	69.6	70.6	71.4	71.9	61.3	63.5	64.4	65.2	65.5
IRL	60.5	63.2	65.1	65.8	66.0	72.0	74.4	76.1	76.3	76.1	49.0	51.9	54.0	55.3	55.9
I	51.7	52.5	53.5	54.4	55.0	66.2	66.7	67.5	68.0	68.2	37.3	38.3	39.6	40.8	41.9
L	60.5	61.7	62.9	64.3	64.5	74.5	74.5	75.1	75.9	75.7	46.2	48.6	50.3	52.1	52.8
NL	69.8	71.3	73.2	74.3	74.6	79.8	80.7	82.4	83.3	83.3	59.5	61.7	63.7	65.2	65.7
P	66.6	67.5	68.3	68.8	68.8	75.7	75.8	76.6	76.8	76.5	58.0	59.4	60.3	61.0	61.3
S	70.3	71.6	73.0	73.8	73.9	72.2	73.5	74.8	75.5	75.5	68.2	69.7	71.0	71.8	71.8
UK	70.8	70.9	71.2	71.3	71.2	77.6	77.6	77.8	77.8	77.6	63.8	64.1	64.6	64.8	64.8
EU	61.3	62.3	63.3	64.0	64.3	71.0	71.8	72.5	73.0	73.1	51.6	52.8	54.0	55.0	55.6

Source: Commission Services

Table 16 – Short-term projections of employment rates, by age group

	15-24					25-54					55-64				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
A	54.5	54.2	53.1	51.9	50.4	80.8	81.6	82.2	82.3	82	29.0	30.1	28.9	28.4	28.3
B	26.8	28.2	29.1	29.7	29.6	74.3	76.2	77.4	78.4	78.8	22.9	24.6	26.3	26.5	26.7
D	45.3	46.1	46.1	45.8	45.1	77.2	78.4	79.5	79.9	80.1	37.7	37.7	37.3	37.7	38.2
DK	65.4	65.5	66.0	65.7	64.2	83.1	83.9	84.2	84.7	84.8	52.0	54.5	55.7	55.1	54.9
EL	28.0	26.8	26.8	27.5	28.0	69.7	69.6	69.5	70.4	71.0	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.1	39.4
E	28.0	30.9	32.7	34.0	34.8	63.1	65.6	67.8	69.8	71.3	34.8	34.9	36.8	39.3	41.5
F	25.7	27.2	29.0	29.9	30.0	77.1	77.7	78.8	79.8	80.2	28.3	28.7	29.7	30.1	30.1
FIN	35.5	39.2	40.2	40.7	40.8	79.8	81.0	81.5	82.2	82.4	36.9	39.8	42.7	44.8	45.5
IRL	45.6	49.0	50.6	51.4	50.9	70.9	73.4	75.4	76.3	76.5	41.6	43.7	45.3	45.4	45.7
I	25.1	25.2	25.9	26.3	26.3	66.2	66.9	67.9	68.9	69.5	27.8	27.8	27.8	28.1	28.4
L	32.9	31.8	31.9	32.4	31.9	75.1	76.9	78.4	80.0	80.3	25.1	26.4	27.4	28.0	28.2
NL	60.9	63.8	69.2	69.5	68.2	79.6	80.8	81.8	82.7	82.9	33.6	35.8	38.3	39.8	40.4
P	43.6	44.0	43.5	42.8	41.7	80.2	80.8	81.9	82.4	82.5	50.0	50.8	51.0	51.3	51.4
S	37.7	39.6	41.6	42.3	42.1	81.3	82.6	83.8	84.5	84.5	63.0	64.0	65.1	65.8	66.2
UK	58.1	56.5	56.2	55.5	54.4	79.2	79.9	80.4	80.7	80.6	49.0	49.6	50.8	50.7	50.6
EU	38.3	39.3	40.3	40.5	40.2	74.5	75.6	76.6	77.4	77.8	36.6	37.1	37.7	38.2	38.7

Source: Commission Services

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

European Union	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	1.7	1.2	-0.3	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.4	2.9
Occupied population	0.2	-1.2	-1.7	-0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.0
Labour productivity	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.8
Annual average hours worked	:	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Productivity per hour worked	:	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	:	:	:	:	:
Harmonised CPI	5.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.7
Price deflator GDP	:	4.3	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.8
Nominal compensation per employee	7.3	7.1	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.4	2.4	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
NULC	5.6	4.5	2.8	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.3
RULC	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-2.4	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Belgium													
Real GDP	1.8	1.6	-1.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.8
Occupied population	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.2
Labour productivity	1.7	2.0	-0.7	3.2	1.8	0.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.5
Annual average hours worked	-1.9	-1.0	-2.4	0.1	1.9	-1.7	0.8	0.4	-4.8				
Productivity per hour worked	3.8	3.2	1.6	3.2	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.8	6.6				
Harmonised CPI	:	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.4
Price deflator GDP	2.7	3.6	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.5
Nominal compensation per employee	7.5	5.8	3.7	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	4.6	2.1	-0.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	4.8	3.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	-0.5	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.9
NULC	5.7	3.7	4.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	3.1	2.1	0.8
RULC	2.9	0.0	0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-0.8	0.4	-0.6	1.0	0.2	-0.8
Denmark													
Real GDP	1.1	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.6	2.5
Occupied population	-0.6	-0.8	-1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Labour productivity	1.7	1.4	1.5	4.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	2.0
Annual average hours worked	-0.5	1.3	-2.3	4.8	-2.5	0.5	0.7	-0.4	1.8				
Productivity per hour worked	2.2	0.2	3.8	1.1	4.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	-0.5				
Harmonised CPI	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.0
Price deflator GDP	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.9	1.8	2.3
Nominal compensation per employee	3.9	4.1	2.3	1.5	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.1	1.2	0.9	-0.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.4
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.0	2.2	0.3	-1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.7
NULC	2.1	2.6	0.8	-2.4	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.3	2.9	2.2	1.6
RULC	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-4.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	-2.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.6
Germany													
Real GDP	5.0	2.2	-1.1	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	2.8
Occupied population	1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.0	-0.3	0.8
Labour productivity	2.5	3.8	0.3	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.0
Annual average hours worked	:	0.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3				
Productivity per hour worked	:	3.6	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.2				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5
Price deflator GDP	:	5.0	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	-0.4	1.3	1.3	0.8
Nominal compensation per employee	5.9	10.5	4.1	3.0	3.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.4
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.9	5.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.6
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	2.1	5.8	0.2	0.4	1.7	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9
NULC	3.3	6.4	3.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.2	1.3	1.2	0.4
RULC	-0.6	1.3	0.2	-2.0	0.1	-0.8	-1.4	-0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

Greece	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	3.1	0.7	-1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.2
Occupied population	-2.3	1.4	1.0	1.9	0.9	-0.4	-0.3	3.4	-0.7	-0.3	1.1	0.6	1.2
Labour productivity	5.6	-0.7	-2.5	0.1	1.2	2.8	3.9	-0.3	4.1	4.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
Annual average hours worked	0.2	1.5	1.0	-1.6	-0.5	0.9	-0.8	0.3	0.8				
Productivity per hour worked	5.3	-2.2	-3.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.7	-0.6	3.3				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	:	:	8.9	7.9	5.4	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.9
Price deflator GDP	19.8	14.8	14.5	11.2	9.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
Nominal compensation per employee	15.4	11.8	9.8	10.9	12.9	8.8	13.6	6.0	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.5
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	-3.7	-2.6	-4.0	-0.4	2.8	1.4	6.3	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	-3.7	-3.3	-3.8	-0.2	3.7	0.6	7.7	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.6
NULC	9.3	12.6	12.7	10.7	11.5	5.9	9.3	6.4	0.6	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.4
RULC	-8.8	-1.9	-1.5	-0.5	1.6	-1.4	2.3	1.2	-2.2	-1.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9
Spain													
Real GDP	2.5	0.9	-1.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.0	3.2
Occupied population	1.0	-1.5	-2.9	-0.5	1.8	1.2	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.1
Labour productivity	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.1
Annual average hours worked	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.3				
Productivity per hour worked	1.1	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	-0.6	0.9				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.1
Price deflator GDP	6.9	6.7	4.5	3.9	4.9	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.4
Nominal compensation per employee	10.3	11.3	7.4	3.7	3.6	4.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.8
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	3.1	4.3	2.7	-0.1	-1.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	3.6	4.4	2.0	-1.1	-1.1	1.0	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.6
NULC	8.5	8.5	5.3	0.8	2.7	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.6
RULC	1.5	1.7	0.8	-3.0	-2.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7
France													
Real GDP	1.0	1.5	-0.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.6
Occupied population	0.2	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.2
Labour productivity	1.0	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	-0.2	1.0	1.2
Annual average hours worked	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	:				
Productivity per hour worked	1.6	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.3	:				
Harmonised CPI	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
Price deflator GDP	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Nominal compensation per employee	4.1	4.4	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.4
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1
NULC	3.0	2.1	2.2	-0.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	-0.1	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.3
RULC	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-2.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Ireland													
Real GDP	1.9	3.3	2.7	5.8	10.0	7.8	10.8	8.6	10.8	11.5	6.5	3.3	5.5
Occupied population	0.0	1.0	0.6	3.1	5.1	3.6	5.6	7.2	6.3	4.9	2.3	0.8	1.8
Labour productivity	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.6	4.7	4.0	5.0	1.3	4.3	6.3	4.1	2.5	3.6
Annual average hours worked	-1.6	-2.5	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	-2.1	-4.3	-1.2				
Productivity per hour worked	3.5	5.0	2.7	2.4	4.5	3.9	6.6	6.1	4.8				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	:	:	2.8	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.9
Price deflator GDP	1.8	2.8	5.2	1.7	3.0	2.2	4.1	5.9	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.6	3.9
Nominal compensation per employee	4.3	7.0	6.4	2.5	2.4	3.5	4.1	4.5	5.3	8.7	9.5	8.0	6.9
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	2.5	4.1	1.1	0.8	-0.6	1.3	-0.1	-1.3	1.1	4.2	4.5	3.2	2.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.6	3.9	4.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.9	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.6
NULC	2.3	4.5	4.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.5	-0.9	3.1	1.0	2.3	5.2	5.3	3.2
RULC	0.5	1.7	-0.9	-1.8	-5.1	-2.7	-4.8	-2.6	-3.1	-1.9	0.4	0.6	-0.7

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

Italy	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	1.4	0.8	-0.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.7
Occupied population	1.9	-0.3	-2.9	-1.8	-0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.4	1.3
Labour productivity	0.6	1.4	2.2	3.2	2.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.4
Annual average hours worked	-0.4	-2.2	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2				
Productivity per hour worked	-0.1	3.3	1.7	4.3	3.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.5				
Harmonised CPI	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.4	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.8
Price deflator GDP	7.6	4.5	3.9	3.5	5.0	5.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.2
Nominal compensation per employee	8.8	5.8	4.6	3.0	4.2	6.1	4.0	-1.5	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.9
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	0.8	1.6	-4.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.7	0.3	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7	1.7	1.7	-3.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
NULC	8.1	4.3	2.3	-0.2	1.2	5.3	2.3	-2.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.5
RULC	0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-3.5	-3.6	0.0	0.0	-4.8	0.0	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.7
Luxembourg													
Real GDP	6.1	4.5	8.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	9.1	5.9	5.7	9.5	4.0	3.0	5.4
Occupied population	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	5.6	5.5	2.2	3.8
Labour productivity	2.0	1.9	6.8	1.6	1.3	0.9	5.8	1.5	0.7	3.6	-1.4	0.7	1.5
Annual average hours worked	-1.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.9	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2				
Productivity per hour worked	6.0	5.4	9.0	4.7	2.1	3.2	6.0	3.4	5.5				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.7
Price deflator GDP	1.5	4.3	0.7	5.3	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.7	3.0	3.4	2.8
Nominal compensation per employee	6.5	5.3	5.4	4.0	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	3.5	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.7
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	4.9	0.9	4.6	-1.3	1.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	3.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
NULC	4.4	3.3	-1.4	2.3	1.0	0.9	-2.7	0.9	2.7	1.9	5.9	3.5	2.2
RULC	2.9	-0.9	-2.1	-2.9	0.3	-0.9	-5.4	-1.7	0.2	-1.7	2.8	0.1	-0.7
Netherlands													
Real GDP	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	1.5	1.5	3.1
Occupied population	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.6	1.4
Labour productivity	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	-0.4	1.0	1.8
Annual average hours worked	-1.9	-2.4	-2.1	2.0	-1.9	1.6	-0.5	-0.9	-1.5				
Productivity per hour worked	2.3	2.9	2.9	0.7	2.8	-0.9	1.1	2.0	2.6				
Harmonised CPI	3.1	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	5.2	2.6	1.9
Price deflator GDP	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.7	5.7	3.5	2.0
Nominal compensation per employee	4.7	4.6	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.5	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.9
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.8	-0.7	1.0	1.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.3	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	2.0
NULC	3.6	4.1	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.1	3.5	5.5	3.5	2.1
RULC	0.7	1.8	0.4	-2.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1
Austria													
Real GDP	3.3	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	1.1	1.2	2.4
Occupied population	1.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Labour productivity	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.1
Annual average hours worked	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.0	-5.7	0.7				
Productivity per hour worked	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.1	8.7	0.7				
Harmonised CPI	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.8
Price deflator GDP	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
Nominal compensation per employee	6.7	5.9	4.8	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	-0.3	0.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	-0.9	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.6
NULC	4.5	3.6	3.5	1.2	2.1	-1.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.5
RULC	0.7	0.0	0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-2.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

Portugal	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	4.4	1.1	-2.0	1.0	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.5	2.3
Occupied population	2.8	-1.6	-2.0	-1.0	-0.7	-5.9	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8
Labour productivity	1.5	2.8	0.0	2.0	5.0	10.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.5
Annual average hours worked	-3.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	2.1	-1.3	-2.2	-1.1	1.0				
Productivity per hour worked	3.6	4.9	1.5	3.5	1.5	11.7	4.3	2.3	0.5				
Harmonised CPI	11.4	8.9	5.9	5.0	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.3	2.8	2.2
Price deflator GDP	10.1	11.4	7.4	7.3	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3
Nominal compensation per employee	18.1	16.3	6.0	5.6	7.2	8.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	6.3	6.4	4.7	4.0
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	7.3	4.4	-1.3	-1.6	3.7	5.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	5.7	6.5	-0.9	0.0	2.8	4.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
NULC	16.3	13.2	6.0	3.5	2.1	-1.7	1.5	1.9	2.6	4.6	6.2	3.9	2.5
RULC	5.7	1.5	-1.3	-3.5	-1.3	-4.6	-2.2	-1.9	-0.7	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.2
Finland													
Real GDP	-6.3	-3.3	-1.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	5.7	0.5	1.7	2.9
Occupied population	-5.6	-7.2	-6.3	-1.1	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.5
Labour productivity	-0.7	4.2	5.4	5.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.2	3.9	-0.8	1.7	2.4
Annual average hours worked	-1.3	1.2	-1.3	2.2	-0.2	0.9	-0.5	-1.1	0.3				
Productivity per hour worked	0.6	3.0	6.8	2.9	2.4	1.6	3.5	4.3	1.7				
Harmonised CPI	4.5	3.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.2
Price deflator GDP	1.8	0.9	2.3	2.0	4.1	-0.2	2.1	3.0	-0.1	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.6
Nominal compensation per employee	6.4	2.2	0.9	3.1	3.9	2.7	1.7	4.1	2.1	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.4
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	4.4	1.3	-1.4	1.1	-0.2	2.9	-0.3	1.1	2.2	0.5	2.0	2.6	1.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	0.5	-1.9	-2.9	2.1	3.5	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.8	1.7	1.4
NULC	7.1	-1.9	-4.3	-2.0	1.7	0.1	-1.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	5.3	1.8	1.0
RULC	5.1	-2.8	-6.5	-3.9	-2.3	0.4	-3.1	-2.0	0.9	-3.2	2.8	0.8	-0.6
Sweden													
Real GDP	-1.1	-1.4	-2.2	4.1	3.7	1.1	2.1	3.6	4.5	3.6	1.4	1.6	2.6
Occupied population	-1.5	-4.4	-5.2	-0.8	1.3	-0.6	-1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.1	0.7
Labour productivity	0.4	3.2	3.2	4.9	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.4	-0.4	1.5	1.9
Annual average hours worked	-0.8	1.2	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4				
Productivity per hour worked	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.0	3.1	2.1	1.4				
Harmonised CPI	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.2	2.2
Price deflator GDP	7.6	1.0	2.6	2.4	3.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Nominal compensation per employee	6.8	3.9	4.4	4.8	2.8	6.8	3.8	3.3	1.3	8.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	-0.8	2.9	1.7	2.4	-0.7	5.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	7.6	1.9	1.6	1.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	-3.2	1.7	-1.2	2.0	-0.1	5.3	1.5	2.2	0.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	2.0
NULC	6.4	0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.5	5.1	0.6	0.9	-0.8	7.2	4.2	2.3	2.0
RULC	-1.1	-0.3	-1.4	-2.4	-2.9	3.6	-1.1	0.1	-1.5	6.1	2.3	0.1	-0.2
United Kingdom													
Real GDP	-1.4	0.2	2.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.3	1.7	3.0
Occupied population	-3.0	-2.3	-1.4	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Labour productivity	1.7	2.6	4.0	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.6
Annual average hours worked	-1.5	0.0	-0.9	1.2	0.3	-0.6	0.4	-0.8	-1.4				
Productivity per hour worked	3.1	2.5	4.7	2.4	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.0	2.6				
Harmonised CPI	7.5	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5
Price deflator GDP	6.6	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Nominal compensation per employee	9.3	4.9	4.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.4
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.8
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.2	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.4
NULC	7.5	2.3	0.6	-0.9	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.4	4.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8
RULC	0.8	-1.7	-1.9	-2.2	-0.9	-1.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.7

Macroeconomic indicators

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

United States	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	-0.5	3.1	2.7	4.1	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	0.9	0.5	3.4
Occupied population	-0.9	0.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.9
Labour productivity	0.6	3.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.5
Annual average hours worked	-0.6	-0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2				
Productivity per hour worked	1.0	3.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.6				
National CPI	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.0	1.8	2.0
Price deflator GDP	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6
Nominal compensation per employee	4.6	5.3	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.1	5.1	5.3	2.2	3.1
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.6	1.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.3	1.5
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.4	1.2	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.4	0.7	1.3
NULC	4.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.9	3.0	4.3	1.0	0.7
RULC	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8	-0.8	-1.0
Japan													
Real GDP	3.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	3.5	1.8	-1.1	0.8	1.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.5
Occupied population	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Labour productivity	1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.9	1.4	3.0	0.8	-0.4	1.6	1.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.8
Annual average hours worked	-1.6	-1.7	-3.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.4	-1.5	-1.2	:				
Productivity per hour worked	2.8	1.5	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	0.8	:				
National CPI	3.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.2	1.7	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	0.2
Price deflator GDP	3.0	1.7	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.1	-1.4	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
Nominal compensation per employee	4.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.9	0.6	0.8	-1.5	-0.1
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	1.8	-0.3	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	-0.1	0.5	2.3	1.5	-1.6	0.1
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	2.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.7	1.8	-1.4	-0.2
NULC	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	-2.3	0.8	0.3	-2.5	-1.2	1.2	-1.0	-0.9
RULC	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	-1.5	0.5	0.3	-1.1	0.5	1.9	-1.1	-0.7
Bulgaria													
Real GDP	:	-7.3	-1.5	1.8	2.9	-10.1	-7.0	3.5	2.4	5.8	4.2	3.6	4.4
Occupied population	-13.0	-8.1	-1.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	-2.7	-1.9	-3.8	-3.5	-1.0	0.0	:
Labour productivity	:	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.6	-10.2	-4.5	5.5	6.4	9.6	5.2	3.6	:
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	:	59.6	51.1	72.7	62.8	121.0	949.1	22.2	3.1	5.6	6.8	6.1	5.3
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus													
Real GDP	0.7	9.7	0.7	5.9	6.1	1.9	2.4	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.9
Occupied population	:	:	:	:	3.4	1.0	-0.2	1.8	:	:	:	:	:
Labour productivity	:	:	:	:	2.6	0.9	2.7	3.9	3.3	:	:	:	:
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	:	:	:	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.1	4.0	3.2	2.9	4.7
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	:	7.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	:	4.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	4.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NULC	:	:	:	:	4.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RULC	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic													
Real GDP	-11.6	-0.5	0.1	2.2	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.2
Occupied population	:	:	-0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour productivity	:	:	0.3	1.1	5.2	4.1	-0.1	0.2	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	36.2	12.4	21.0	13.4	10.2	8.8	8.0	10.7	3.1	0.9	5.0	3.7	3.6
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	3.8	19.1	19.3	16.4	7.2	8.2	6.6	4.9	7.4	7.2	7.2
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	-14.3	5.1	8.3	7.0	-0.7	-2.2	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.5
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	9.3	7.7	-0.2	-0.8	2.8	2.1	4.1	3.4	3.5
NULC	:	:	3.5	17.8	13.5	11.8	7.3	7.9	4.8	1.3	3.6	3.3	2.9
RULC	:	:	-14.5	3.9	2.9	2.8	-0.7	-2.5	1.6	0.4	-1.4	-0.4	-0.8

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

Estonia	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	:	:	:	-2.0	4.6	4.0	10.4	5.0	-0.7	6.9	5.3	4.7	5.4
Occupied population	-2.3	-5.2	-7.5	-2.2	-5.3	-1.6	0.4	-1.3	-4.1	-0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Labour productivity	:	:	:	0.2	10.4	5.7	10.0	6.4	3.5	7.8	5.2	4.5	5.2
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	:	:	:	39.6	30.9	23.3	10.6	9.3	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.7
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	54.3	40.4	23.3	19.3	14.4	14.2	4.5	9.3	9.3	10.8
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	10.5	7.3	0.0	7.8	4.7	9.3	-0.2	3.7	3.6	4.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	8.3	12.6	0.5	8.8	5.6	10.8	0.8	3.1	4.3	5.6
NULC	:	:	:	54.0	27.2	16.7	8.4	7.6	10.3	-3.1	3.8	4.6	5.4
RULC	:	:	:	10.3	-2.9	-5.3	-2.0	-1.6	5.6	-7.4	-1.5	-0.9	-0.3
Hungary													
Real GDP	-11.9	-2.1	-0.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.2	4.6
Occupied population	:	:	-6.3	-2.0	-1.9	-0.8	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Labour productivity	:	:	6.0	5.0	3.5	2.2	4.6	3.4	1.1	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.1
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	25.4	20.3	21.3	19.5	26.7	21.2	18.5	12.6	8.4	9.1	8.6	5.4	4.0
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	80.8	17.9	21.5	20.2	20.8	13.9	5.0	9.5	12.9	9.0	6.8
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	49.1	-1.4	-4.1	-0.8	2.0	1.1	-3.2	0.4	3.9	3.4	2.7
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	49.9	-1.3	-4.8	-2.6	2.4	0.5	-7.9	-0.6	3.6	3.0	2.7
NULC	:	:	70.5	12.3	17.4	17.6	15.5	10.2	3.8	5.1	9.2	5.9	2.6
RULC	:	:	40.6	-6.1	-7.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.2	-4.2	-3.6	0.6	0.5	-1.4
Latvia													
Real GDP	-10.4	-34.9	-14.9	0.6	-0.8	3.3	8.6	3.9	1.1	6.6	7.9	4.5	6.5
Occupied population	-0.8	-7.3	-6.9	-10.1	-3.5	-2.7	1.9	0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8
Labour productivity	-9.6	-29.7	-8.6	12.0	2.7	6.2	6.6	3.3	1.6	6.6	7.6	4.0	5.7
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	156.2	975.9	71.5	38.3	16.0	16.5	6.6	5.5	7.4	4.3	5.9	2.9	1.6
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	138.3	54.3	23.9	24.2	15.2	7.0	4.1	7.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	38.9	11.5	6.8	6.6	8.1	1.4	-3.1	2.9	-0.3	2.5	3.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	13.4	2.2	-0.7	5.3	6.1	7.1	3.6	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.7
NULC	:	:	160.6	37.7	20.6	17.0	8.1	3.6	2.5	0.8	-2.0	1.4	-0.1
RULC	:	:	51.9	-0.4	4.0	0.4	1.4	-1.8	-4.6	-3.4	-7.4	-1.4	-1.6
Lithuania													
Real GDP	-5.7	-21.3	-16.2	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.3	5.1	-3.9	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.3
Occupied population	2.4	-2.2	-4.2	-5.8	-1.9	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-3.7	-3.4	0.3	0.6
Labour productivity	-7.9	-19.5	-12.6	-4.2	5.3	3.7	6.6	5.9	-3.4	7.9	8.1	3.2	3.7
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	227.9	943.0	306.2	61.6	38.0	25.1	13.2	6.7	3.2	2.1	0.6	2.9	2.5
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	67.7	74.1	33.5	26.2	17.2	6.6	1.1	9.0	5.1	4.7
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	3.7	26.1	6.7	11.5	9.9	3.2	-1.0	8.3	2.2	2.2
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	14.3	15.9	12.1	5.6	1.4	7.6	2.5	2.4
NULC	:	:	:	75.1	65.4	28.7	18.4	10.6	10.3	-6.3	0.8	1.9	1.0
RULC	:	:	:	8.3	19.8	2.9	4.5	3.7	6.9	-8.2	0.2	-1.0	-1.5
Malta													
Real GDP	:	:	4.5	5.7	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.5
Occupied population	1.7	1.6	1.1	-1.5	3.3	1.6	0.3	-0.2	0.7	1.8	1.3	-0.1	-0.1
Labour productivity	:	:	3.4	7.3	2.8	2.4	4.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.1	3.4	3.6
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	:	:	2.8	3.5	4.9	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nominal compensation per employee	9.7	6.3	9.9	8.4	8.8	6.1	3.1	5.6	5.4	2.4	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	6.9	4.7	3.7	5.2	0.8	3.2	2.6	0.3	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NULC	:	:	6.3	1.0	5.8	3.7	-1.4	1.9	1.9	-0.7	:	:	:
RULC	1.6	-0.3	3.4	-2.5	0.9	2.8	-3.6	-0.4	-0.8	-2.7	:	:	:

Macroeconomic indicators, annual percentage change

Poland	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP	-7.0	-33.9	3.8	44.5	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.5	1.9	3.4
Occupied population	:	:	-2.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.3	-2.7	-0.2	-2.9	-0.5	0.3
Labour productivity	:	:	6.3	43.1	5.1	4.0	3.9	2.4	6.9	4.3	4.5	2.4	3.1
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	55.2	114.9	30.6	0.0	27.9	18.7	14.0	11.8	6.8	6.9	6.1	4.5	4.6
Nominal compensation per employee	:	73.4	33.0	40.4	34.0	28.4	20.6	16.0	13.0	13.8	9.2	6.5	7.7
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	-19.3	1.8	40.4	4.7	8.1	5.8	3.8	5.8	6.5	2.9	2.0	2.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	-28.4	1.2	40.4	4.7	7.0	5.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	3.8	2.1	3.0
NULC	:	:	25.1	-1.8	27.4	23.4	16.0	13.3	5.7	9.2	4.5	4.0	4.4
RULC	:	:	-4.2	-1.8	-0.4	4.0	1.8	1.3	-1.0	2.1	-1.5	-0.4	-0.2
Romania													
Real GDP	-13.1	-8.7	1.5	3.9	7.1	3.9	-6.1	-4.8	-2.3	1.6	4.6	4.4	4.8
Occupied population	-0.5	-3.0	-3.8	-0.5	-5.2	-1.2	-3.8	-2.3	-4.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4
Labour productivity	-12.6	-5.9	5.5	4.5	13.0	5.2	-2.3	-2.5	2.3	1.7	4.7	5.0	5.2
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	195.6	199.7	227.3	139.0	35.3	45.3	147.2	54.2	48.7	45.3	32.5	25.4	17.5
Nominal compensation per employee	127.4	187.8	207.6	132.6	54.3	53.5	103.1	97.2	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	-23.1	-4.0	-6.0	-2.7	14.1	5.7	-17.8	27.9	5.5	-31.2	-24.5	-20.3	-14.9
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	-19.6	-5.8	-8.0	-3.8	12.8	7.0	-20.9	32.6	6.3	-31.3	-25.4	-20.6	-14.8
NULC	160.3	205.8	191.6	122.7	36.5	45.9	108.0	102.3	53.3	-1.7	-4.5	-4.8	-4.9
RULC	-11.9	2.0	-10.9	-6.8	0.9	0.4	-15.9	31.2	3.1	-32.4	-27.9	-24.0	-19.1
Slovak Republic													
Real GDP	:	:	1.9	4.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.5	4.0
Occupied population	:	:	:	:	2.1	3.3	-1.1	1.5	-3.2	-1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Labour productivity	:	:	:	:	4.0	2.2	5.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	:	:	15.4	13.8	9.7	4.5	6.6	5.1	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.3	5.4
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia													
Real GDP	-8.9	-5.5	2.8	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	4.0
Occupied population	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Labour productivity	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	94.9	208.2	37.1	22.6	15.2	11.1	8.8	7.8	6.6	5.7	8.4	6.9	6.2
Nominal compensation per employee	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RULC	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey													
Real GDP	0.9	6.0	8.0	-5.5	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.2	-6.8	2.7	4.2
Occupied population	0.6	0.5	-0.2	2.4	3.7	2.1	-2.5	2.8	2.1	-0.4	-2.0	0.3	0.5
Labour productivity	0.4	5.5	8.2	-7.7	3.4	4.8	10.3	0.3	-6.7	7.5	-4.8	2.4	3.7
National CPI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Price deflator GDP	58.8	63.7	67.8	106.5	87.2	77.8	81.5	75.7	55.6	50.7	62.9	52.4	25.7
Nominal compensation per employee	90.9	63.1	75.2	61.8	71.2	90.3	103.0	76.2	84.4	51.3	42.6	65.5	32.3
Real compensation per employee (GDP deflator)	20.2	-0.4	4.5	-21.6	-8.5	7.0	11.8	0.3	18.6	0.4	-12.5	8.6	5.2
Real compensation per employee (private consumption deflator)	18.7	-1.5	5.6	-22.5	-11.0	13.4	11.6	-4.0	15.6	1.1	-9.5	6.8	4.2
NULC	90.2	54.6	61.9	75.3	65.6	81.5	84.2	75.7	97.6	40.6	49.8	61.6	27.5
RULC	19.7	-5.6	-3.5	-15.1	-11.5	2.0	1.4	0.0	27.0	-6.7	-8.0	6.1	1.4

Source: Commission Services, AMECO, Commission's 2001 Autumn forecasts. OECD for annual hours worked.

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — European Union

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	359541	366970	368788	370923	372036	371590	371884	372163	372509	371595	373210	372258
Population aged 15-64	241132	245699	247029	248123	248640	248465	248562	248716	248815	248900	249015	249273
Total employment (000)	:	154396	156722	161879	164811	162510	164474	166182	166080	165469	166757	168247
Population in employment aged 15-64	148725	147168	149362	154515	157351	155598	156984	158373	158448	158573	159513	160715
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	61.7	59.9	60.5	62.3	63.3	62.6	63.2	63.7	63.7	63.7	64.1	64.5
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	44.6	37.3	37.0	39.3	40.3	39.4	40.1	41.3	40.6	40.3	40.9	42
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	74.3	73.3	73.8	75.6	76.6	76.0	76.5	76.8	77.0	77.1	77.4	77.6
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	36.5	35.9	36.3	37.1	37.7	37.2	37.5	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.8
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	55.5	55.5	57.1	57.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	* 15.6	15.8	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.5
Part-time employment (% total employment)	* 13.9	16.0	16.9	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.6
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	* 9.2	12.0	12.6	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.7
Employment in Services (% total employment)	* 62.7	66.2	67.3	68.3	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.9	69.2	69.2	69.2
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	* 31.3	28.6	27.8	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.5
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	* 6.0	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	67.8	67.2	67.7	68.6	69.0	68.7	68.9	69.3	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.5
Total unemployment (000)	13566	17795	17866	15725	14185	14794	14336	13970	13636	13390	13275	13279
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.2	10.7	10.6	9.1	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	21.5	21.1	17.9	16.1	16.7	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	10.2	9.7	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.5	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	174783	178898	179916	181052	181717	181431	181637	181791	182008	181587	182362	181933
Population aged 15-64	120148	122779	123521	124086	124374	124266	124321	124419	124490	124523	124593	124704
Total employment (000)	:	90652	91383	93507	94805	93546	94596	95605	95472	94985	95670	96556
Population in employment aged 15-64	88128	86138	86811	89007	90233	89329	90034	90823	90746	90624	91055	91732
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	73.3	70.2	70.3	71.7	72.5	71.9	72.4	73.0	72.9	72.8	73.1	73.6
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	47.9	40.5	40.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	43.4	44.9	44.0	43.6	44.3	45.8
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	88.0	85.3	85.2	86.4	87.2	86.6	87.2	87.5	87.6	87.5	87.8	87.9
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	50.6	47.1	47.1	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.7	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.6
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	69.1	68.7	70.3	71.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	* 18.0	18.4	18.4	17.8	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.4
Part-time employment (% total employment)	* 4.1	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	* 8.0	11.2	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.8
Employment in Services (% total employment)	* 53.1	56.3	57.1	57.9	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.7
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	* 40.3	37.9	37.3	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.3
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	* 6.6	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	79.7	77.6	77.6	78.0	78.1	77.9	78.0	78.4	78.2	78.0	78.0	78.5
Total unemployment (000)	:	9030	8991	7719	6881	7204	6959	6774	6621	6529	6512	6557
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	9.4	9.3	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	20.1	19.7	16.6	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	10.1	9.7	8.5	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.4	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	184759	188073	188871	189870	190320	190159	190247	190373	190500	190009	190848	190326
Population aged 15-64	120990	122925	123513	124036	124267	124199	124242	124298	124328	124380	124425	124574
Total employment (000)	:	63739	65336	68364	70004	68964	69867	70576	70608	70485	71088	71692
Population in employment aged 15-64	60619	61032	62551	65508	67119	66268	66951	67552	67706	67957	68467	69001
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	50.1	49.6	50.6	52.8	54.0	53.4	53.9	54.3	54.5	54.6	55.0	55.4
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	41.2	34.0	33.5	35.8	36.8	36.0	36.6	37.6	37.0	36.9	37.4	38.2
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	60.5	61.1	62.4	64.7	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.6	67.0	67.2
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	23.5	25.2	26.1	27.1	27.9	27.4	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	28.8	29.3
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	42.3	42.6	44.3	45.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	* 12.3	12.0	11.7	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7
Part-time employment (% total employment)	* 28.3	31.3	32.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	32.9
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	* 10.8	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.8
Employment in Services (% total employment)	* 76.4	80.0	81.2	82.2	82.6	82.5	82.6	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9	82.9
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	* 18.3	15.6	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	* 5.3	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	56.0	56.8	57.8	59.3	59.9	59.5	59.8	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.3	60.6
Total unemployment (000)	:	8765	8875	8006	7304	7589	7377	7196	7015	6861	6763	6722
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	12.5	12.3	10.8	9.7	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	23.1	22.8	19.3	17.6	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	6.2	6.3	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	10.2	9.7	8.6	7.9	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.0	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat. Total unemployment 1991 and unemployment rate 1991-92 other sources

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Belgium

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	9927	10103	10153	10214	10239	10239	10239	10239	10239	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	6625	6697	6700	6710	6719	6719	6719	6719	6719	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	3748	3714	3757	3856	3918	3884	3892	3933	3963	3950	3939	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	3701	3757	3809	3980	4068	4022	4093	4108	4047	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	55.9	56.1	56.9	59.3	60.5	59.9	60.9	61.1	60.2	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	32.6	27.6	26.4	28.2	29.1	27.4	30.3	29.6	29.2	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	72.7	73.2	74.1	76.2	77.4	76.9	77.9	77.9	76.8	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	21.7	22.9	22.1	24.6	26.3	25.8	25.0	27.6	26.8	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	54.0	53.4	53.8	58.7	60.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	18.2	18.8	18.6	17.9	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	13.6	15.7	17.2	20.3	20.8	20.8	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.7	20.7	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	5.1	5.4	6.6	9.9	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	70.7	72.4	73.7	74.3	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.7	74.8	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	26.8	25.2	24.2	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.3	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.2	62.1	62.7	64.9	65.1	64.6	65.2	65.9	64.7	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	262	416	398	385	311	329	310	305	302	302	303	303
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	6.6	9.9	9.4	8.8	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	14.9	23.9	23.1	23.7	17.7	19.0	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.5
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	4.0	6.1	5.7	5.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.5	8.4	7.6	8.2	6.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	4838	4944	4966	4994	5006	5006	5006	5006	5006	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	3317	3373	3374	3380	3384	3384	3384	3384	3384	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	2312	2234	2234	2234	2267	2257	2246	2274	2289	2281	2275	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	2280	2259	2264	2302	2351	2335	2362	2373	2333	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	68.7	67.0	67.1	68.1	69.5	69.0	69.8	70.1	68.9	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	35.1	30.7	30.4	31.2	32.8	31.0	33.7	33.3	33.0	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	88.6	86.2	86.0	86.3	87.3	87.1	87.9	87.9	86.5	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	33.5	33.5	31.7	33.8	36.4	36.6	35.1	37.6	36.3	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	70.1	67.2	67.1	72.3	74.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	19.5	20.1	20.3	19.3	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.0	19.6	19.6	19.7	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	2.3	3.2	3.8	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	3.0	3.8	4.7	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	61.2	62.8	64.0	63.8	64.2	64.4	64.2	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.2	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	36.0	34.4	33.4	33.7	33.2	33.1	33.2	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.3	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	72.2	72.5	72.5	73.4	73.7	73.7	73.8	74.4	73.1	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	103	191	183	188	143	153	143	139	139	139	141	141
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	4.3	7.7	7.4	7.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	11.9	21.6	19.4	23.1	15.1	16.9	15.1	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.0
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.5	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	4.5	8.0	6.9	8.7	5.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	5089	5159	5187	5220	5233	5233	5233	5233	5233	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	3308	3324	3326	3331	3336	3336	3336	3336	3336	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	1438	1481	1523	1622	1652	1627	1646	1659	1674	1669	1664	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	1421	1499	1546	1678	1717	1687	1731	1735	1714	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	42.9	45.1	46.5	50.4	51.5	50.6	51.9	52.0	51.4	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	29.9	24.3	22.4	25.1	25.4	23.6	26.7	25.7	25.4	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	56.4	60.0	61.8	65.8	67.2	66.6	67.8	67.6	66.8	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	10.6	12.9	12.9	15.7	16.6	15.5	15.4	18.0	17.7	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	38.0	39.6	40.5	45.3	46.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	16.3	16.9	16.2	15.9	15.0	15.7	15.2	15.2	14.1	14.1	14.2	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	31.0	33.8	35.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	39.9	41.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.4	7.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	13.6	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	85.2	86.4	87.1	88.3	88.3	88.2	88.4	88.1	88.6	88.7	88.7	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	12.8	11.9	11.3	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	48.2	51.7	52.9	56.3	56.4	55.3	56.6	57.3	56.3	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	159	225	215	198	168	176	168	166	164	163	162	162
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	10.0	12.9	12.1	10.5	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	18.0	26.7	27.5	24.5	20.8	21.6	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	6.4	8.2	7.5	6.1	4.8	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	6.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Denmark

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	5117	5198	5232	5277	5298	5297	5298	5295	5303	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	3465	3496	3516	3525	3532	3536	3529	3528	3537	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	2621	2611	2659	2722	2742	2756	2772	2759	2679	2767	2778	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	2572	2567	2633	2680	2694	2673	2696	2698	2707	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	74.2	73.4	74.9	76.0	76.3	75.6	76.4	76.5	76.5	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	63.4	64.6	66.6	65.5	66.0	64.8	67.1	66.3	65.7	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	82.7	81.3	82.4	83.9	84.2	83.3	84.3	84.3	84.6	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	52.8	49.8	51.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	54.6	55.8	56.3	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	65.8	66.8	68.1	69.7	69.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	9.1	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.9	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	23.3	21.8	22.5	21.6	21.3	21.9	21.7	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	11.3	11.6	10.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	70.2	71.5	72.3	73.2	73.5	73.7	73.8	73.3	73.0	74.1	74.2	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	24.5	24.1	23.6	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.5	23.2	23.5	22.4	22.4	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	82.7	79.8	79.8	80.6	80.0	79.9	80.0	80.0	79.9	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	242	203	159	148	135	135	134	134	135	132	131	127
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.4	7.2	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	11.6	10.6	8.4	9.6	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	8.5	7.8	6.2	7.0	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	2512	2560	2579	2609	2620	2619	2619	2620	2624	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	1752	1766	1775	1783	1783	1786	1783	1779	1785	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	1409	1439	1446	1466	1469	1462	1480	1492	1442	1489	1495	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	1373	1411	1428	1441	1441	1415	1438	1456	1453	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	78.4	79.9	80.5	80.8	80.8	79.2	80.7	81.8	81.4	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	64.1	67.6	68.6	68.3	68.5	64.1	70.3	71.0	68.5	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	86.4	87.0	88.3	88.6	88.5	87.1	88.3	89.5	89.1	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	64.1	64.7	62.7	62.6	64.2	65.3	61.9	63.7	65.7	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	73.7	76.6	76.9	77.6	76.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	12.0	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.0	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	10.8	10.8	12.2	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	10.6	10.7	10.2	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	58.6	60.5	61.1	62.0	62.3	62.7	62.5	62.5	61.4	62.7	62.8	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	33.9	33.4	33.0	32.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.5	33.6	32.3	32.3	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	7.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	86.4	85.4	84.8	84.9	84.2	83.5	84.0	84.8	84.6	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	115	89	71	69	64	64	64	64	65	63	63	62
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	7.5	5.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	11.0	8.5	7.0	9.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	8.3	6.5	5.4	6.7	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	5	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	2605	2638	2654	2669	2678	2678	2679	2675	2679	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	1715	1733	1744	1743	1749	1749	1746	1750	1752	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	1212	1172	1212	1256	1273	1294	1292	1268	1237	1278	1283	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	1199	1157	1205	1239	1253	1258	1258	1243	1254	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	69.9	66.7	69.1	71.1	71.6	71.9	72.1	71.0	71.5	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	62.5	61.4	64.2	62.7	63.3	65.5	64.0	61.1	62.5	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	79.0	75.4	76.7	79.2	79.8	79.6	80.4	79.2	80.1	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	42.3	36.0	40.3	45.8	46.5	45.9	46.2	47.3	46.7	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	58.4	57.3	59.7	62.1	62.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	37.8	35.4	34.9	34.8	34.1	35.1	35.2	32.3	34.0	34.0	34.0	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	12.1	12.6	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.8	11.7	12.2	9.7	9.7	9.7	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	83.2	84.5	85.4	85.9	85.9	85.7	86.3	85.6	86.1	86.7	86.8	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	14.1	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.7	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.4	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	78.9	74.0	74.7	76.1	75.6	76.2	75.9	75.2	75.2	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	127	114	89	79	70	71	70	71	69	68	65	65
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	9.4	8.9	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	12.2	12.9	10.1	10.1	7.5	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.9	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	8.7	9.1	7.2	7.2	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.6	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Germany

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	* 78797	80594	80645	80946	* 81132	81058	81108	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	* 54130	54838	55001	55139	* 55082	55094	55077	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	38457	37384	37210	38083	38701	38140	38629	38909	39124	38353	38659	38928
Population in employment aged 15-64	* 36642	35433	35015	35752	* 36014	35918	35977	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 67.7	64.6	63.7	64.8	* 65.4	65.2	65.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	* 56.9	47.7	44.6	46.1	* 46.1	46.1	46.1	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	* 78.8	76.9	76.6	78.4	* 79.5	79.1	79.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	* 38.1	37.7	38.1	37.7	* 37.3	37.5	37.4	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	63.0	59.7	57.9	58.3	58.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	9.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2
Part-time employment (% total employment)	14.1	16.3	17.6	19.0	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	10.2	10.5	11.8	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Employment in Services (% total employment)	59.2	64.3	66.2	67.7	68.4	68.4	68.3	68.3	68.5	68.9	68.8	68.7
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	36.7	32.7	31.1	29.8	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 71.6	70.5	70.6	71.1	* 71.0	71.0	71.0	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	2182	3194	3882	3416	3133	3218	3151	3101	3053	3066	3096	3120
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	5.6	8.2	9.9	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	8.8	10.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	4.6	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	* 38020	39184	39283	39493	* 39588	39551	39576	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	* 27187	27709	27789	27813	* 27755	27771	27755	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	22337	21563	21238	21492	21765	21465	21719	21877	21997	21564	21736	21887
Population in employment aged 15-64	* 21276	20427	19970	20150	* 20196	20179	20188	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 78.3	73.7	71.9	72.4	* 72.8	72.7	72.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	* 58.8	49.6	47.0	48.5	* 48.6	48.6	48.6	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	* 90.3	87.0	85.7	86.7	* 87.5	87.2	87.4	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	* 53.0	48.5	47.5	46.8	* 46.1	46.4	46.2	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	77.5	73.2	70.6	70.8	71.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	10.5	11.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4
Part-time employment (% total employment)	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	9.5	10.1	11.6	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Employment in Services (% total employment)	48.8	52.8	54.4	55.9	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.7	57.2	57.2	57
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	47.1	44.0	42.6	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.0	40.0	40
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 82.0	79.6	79.2	79.2	* 78.8	78.9	78.8	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	:	1579	2057	1831	1687	1723	1694	1673	1650	1662	1687	1708
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	7.1	9.2	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	8.9	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.4
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	4.8	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	* 40777	41410	41362	41453	* 41544	41506	41531	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	* 26943	27129	27212	27326	* 27327	27323	27322	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	16120	15821	15971	16591	16936	16675	16910	17033	17127	16789	16923	17041
Population in employment aged 15-64	* 15367	15007	15045	15602	* 15818	15739	15789	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 57.0	55.3	55.3	57.1	* 57.9	57.6	57.8	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	* 54.9	45.7	42.1	43.7	* 43.6	43.7	43.6	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	* 67.0	66.4	67.3	70.0	* 71.3	70.8	71.1	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	* 24.0	27.1	28.7	28.7	* 28.6	28.7	28.7	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	48.7	46.1	45.2	45.8	46.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Part-time employment (% total employment)	30.2	33.7	35.3	37.3	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	11.0	11.1	12.1	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Employment in Services (% total employment)	73.2	79.3	81.2	82.1	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.7	83.0	82.9	82.9
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	22.9	17.9	16.6	15.8	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.2
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	* 61.2	61.3	61.8	62.9	* 63.1	63.0	63.0	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	:	1615	1824	1585	1447	1495	1457	1428	1404	1404	1409	1412
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	9.6	10.7	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	8.7	9.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.4
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	4.9	5.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat. Total unemployment 1991 and unemployment rate 1991-92 other sources
Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Greece

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001
All						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total population (000)	9918	10238	10269	10310	* 10325	10321	10321	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	6628	6772	6812	6922	* 6878	6887	6876	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	3659	3820	3792	3929	* 3920	3893	3943	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	3538	3702	3754	3830	* 3822	3794	3840	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	53.4	54.7	55.1	55.3	* 55.6	55.1	55.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	29.0	26.3	25.3	26.8	* 26.8	26.4	26.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	66.9	68.9	69.7	69.6	* 69.5	69.1	70.2	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	39.7	41.0	40.9	39.1	* 39.2	38.9	39.0	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	52.1	54.2	54.4	54.5	55.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	46.7	45.8	45.4	44.4	* 44.0	44.3	43.8	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	3.9	4.8	4.8	5.8	* 4.3	4.6	4.6	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	12.8	9.4	10.3	12.0	* 7.0	11.4	13.1	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	51.8	55.9	56.9	57.5	* 58.0	57.7	58.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	26.8	24.5	24.2	23.7	* 23.3	23.7	23.4	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	21.4	19.6	18.9	18.9	* 18.7	18.6	18.3	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	58.0	60.4	61.3	63.0	* 62.9	62.8	63.0	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	276	386	421	515	493	:	491	:	:	:	:	:
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	7.0	9.2	9.8	11.6	11.1	:	11.1	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	22.9	28.5	30.8	31.3	29.6	:	29.5	:	:	:	:	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.5	4.6	5.3	6.5	:	:	6.2	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.3	:	:	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	4815	4928	4943	4998	* 4998	4986	4997	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	3205	3255	3276	3368	* 3336	3339	3339	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	2411	2445	2397	2458	* 2444	2435	2455	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	2327	2361	2363	2386	* 2372	2363	2381	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	72.6	72.5	72.1	70.8	* 71.1	70.8	71.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	36.1	33.0	31.1	31.9	* 32.0	31.6	31.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	90.3	89.8	89.7	88.2	* 88.0	87.7	88.6	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	58.7	59.6	59.1	55.4	* 55.6	55.3	55.3	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	71.7	72.8	72.3	71.0	71.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	47.4	47.1	47.0	46.1	* 45.9	46.0	45.7	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	* 2.4	2.6	2.6	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	13.2	9.1	9.9	10.8	* 5.8	9.9	11.5	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	49.9	52.5	53.1	52.9	* 53.4	53.1	53.5	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	31.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	* 29.5	29.9	29.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	19.0	17.6	17.0	17.2	* 17.0	17.0	16.8	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	76.4	77.5	77.2	77.1	* 77.1	77.0	77.1	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	111	161	166	200	194	:	193	:	:	:	:	:
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	4.4	6.2	6.4	7.5	7.3	:	7.3	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	16.0	19.8	22.0	22.8	22.2	:	22.1	:	:	:	:	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	1.7	2.5	2.8	3.7	:	:	3.6	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.1	:	:	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	5104	5310	5326	5313	* 5327	5335	5324	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	3423	3517	3537	3553	* 3541	3548	3536	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	1248	1375	1395	1471	* 1476	1458	1488	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	1211	1341	1391	1443	* 1450	1431	1460	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	35.4	38.1	39.3	40.6	* 40.9	40.3	41.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	22.6	20.3	20.0	21.9	* 21.9	21.5	22.0	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	44.8	49.1	50.8	51.8	* 52.0	51.3	52.6	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	21.5	24.1	24.6	24.0	* 24.7	24.0	24.4	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	33.7	36.9	37.8	38.9	40.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	45.4	43.7	42.8	41.5	* 40.9	41.4	40.6	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	7.3	8.4	8.5	9.9	* 7.4	8.0	7.9	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	12.3	10.0	11.1	13.9	* 8.9	13.8	15.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	55.5	61.9	63.4	65.2	* 65.7	65.5	66.2	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	18.4	14.9	14.3	13.1	* 12.9	13.2	12.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	26.0	23.2	22.2	21.7	* 21.4	21.3	20.9	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	40.7	44.6	46.6	49.7	* 49.6	49.5	49.7	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	166	225	254	316	299	:	298	:	:	:	:	:
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	11.8	14.1	15.2	17.6	16.7	:	16.7	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	31.3	38.3	40.4	40.4	37.9	:	37.7	:	:	:	:	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	6.8	8.1	9.2	10.6	:	:	10.2	:	:	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.3	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — France

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	55292	56425	56930	57547	* 57894	57763	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	36335	36896	37192	37594	* 37829	37740	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	22092	21925	22097	22782	23352	22998	23326	23552	23532	23623	23918	24062
Population in employment aged 15-64	21934	21982	22165	22898	* 23538	23293	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.4	59.6	59.6	60.9	* 62.2	61.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	31.7	25.9	24.6	27.2	* 29.0	28.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	77.7	77.1	76.7	77.7	* 78.8	78.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	30.3	29.3	28.7	28.7	* 29.7	29.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	57.7	56.5	56.4	57.2	58.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1
Part-time employment (% total employment)	12.3	15.8	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	10.3	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Employment in Services (% total employment)	65.9	69.4	70.7	71.6	72.0	71.9	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.3	72.4
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	28.2	25.4	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	66.8	67.8	68.1	68.8	* 68.9	68.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	2312	2921	3126	2893	2456	2634	2499	2399	2287	2215	2185	2199
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	9.5	11.7	12.3	11.2	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	21.3	27.5	29.2	24.3	20.1	21.4	20.4	19.6	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.6
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	8.7	9.9	10.1	8.6	7.1	7.7	7.2	7	6.5	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	26736	27298	27555	27918	* 28112	28039	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	17874	18166	18331	18586	* 18723	18670	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	12556	12196	12252	12584	12884	12689	12870	12995	12984	13034	13197	13276
Population in employment aged 15-64	12454	12219	12279	12639	* 12968	12842	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	69.7	67.3	67.0	68.0	* 69.3	68.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	34.8	28.5	27.1	30.4	* 32.0	31.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	89.3	86.7	86.0	86.5	* 87.8	87.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	36.2	33.5	32.9	32.2	* 33.1	32.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	69.7	67.4	67.2	67.8	69.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	11.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7
Part-time employment (% total employment)	3.5	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.9	11.4	12.5	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Employment in Services (% total employment)	55.7	59.1	60.3	61.3	61.5	61.4	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.8	61.9
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	37.6	34.7	33.6	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	75.4	75.0	75.2	75.4	* 75.3	75.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	996	1325	1466	1327	1098	1184	1115	1069	1020	990	984	1000
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	7.3	9.7	10.6	9.5	7.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	18.0	23.9	26.7	22.4	18.2	19.5	18.4	17.7	17.0	16.8	16.9	17.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.5	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	7.7	9.0	9.9	8.7	7.0	7.6	7	7	6.4	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	28556	29127	29375	29629	* 29782	29725	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	18461	18731	18861	19008	* 19107	19069	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	9536	9729	9845	10198	10468	10309	10456	10557	10548	10589	10722	10786
Population in employment aged 15-64	9481	9763	9885	10259	* 10569	10450	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	51.4	52.1	52.4	54.0	* 55.3	54.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	28.8	23.3	22.2	24.0	* 26.0	25.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	66.1	67.6	67.7	69.0	* 70.0	69.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	24.9	25.4	24.7	25.3	* 26.5	26.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	46.0	46.1	46.1	47.1	48.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	7.8	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
Part-time employment (% total employment)	23.9	29.1	31.2	31.4	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	12.1	13.6	14.6	15.2	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Employment in Services (% total employment)	79.1	82.2	83.4	84.1	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.7	84.7	84.8
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	16.1	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	58.5	60.8	61.2	62.3	* 62.6	62.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	1316	1595	1660	1566	1358	1450	1385	1330	1268	1225	1201	1199
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	12.1	14.0	14.4	13.3	11.5	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	24.8	31.3	32.0	26.5	22.3	23.7	22.7	21.9	21.1	20.6	20.4	20.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	9.7	10.7	10.4	8.5	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Ireland

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	3476	3543	3630	3754	3799	3783	3787	3799	3829	3834	3839	3856
Population aged 15-64	2159	2282	2390	2503	2549	2532	2539	2550	2576	2584	2588	2604
Total employment (000)	1170	1302	1432	1619	1696	1654	1674	1742	1714	1713	1720	1790
Population in employment aged 15-64	1109	1241	1375	1582	1660	1618	1637	1707	1679	1678	1683	1753
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	51.4	54.4	57.5	63.2	65.1	63.9	64.5	66.9	65.2	64.9	65.0	67.3
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	38.9	37.6	41.3	49.0	50.7	47.9	48.2	57.0	49.4	48.4	47.0	55.2
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	60.1	64.9	68.0	73.4	75.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.8	76.4	76.6
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	38.0	39.2	40.3	43.7	45.3	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.8	46.3	46.6	47.0
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	48.9	50.8	53.2	58.6	60.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	21.7	20.2	19.1	17.6	17.0	17.6	17.4	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.1
Part-time employment (% total employment)	8.3	11.6	13.6	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.8	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.3
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.4	10.0	9.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Employment in Services (% total employment)	58.3	61.5	62.6	63.4	63.9	63.6	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.4	64.3
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	29.2	28.1	28.4	28.6	28.9	28.8	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	12.4	10.5	9.0	8.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.9	61.9	64.1	67.0	68.1	67.1	67.4	70.0	67.9	67.5	67.5	70.4
Total unemployment (000)	197	177	152	95	74	81	76	71	67	66	66	66
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	14.7	12.3	9.9	5.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	22.4	19.5	15.4	8.4	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	9.9	7.8	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	10.8	8.8	7.1	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	1739	1762	1807	1864	1887	1878	1881	1887	1901	1904	1907	1916
Population aged 15-64	1093	1145	1200	1256	1280	1271	1274	1280	1293	1297	1300	1307
Total employment (000)	772	812	870	963	1002	982	992	1025	1009	1010	1016	1049
Population in employment aged 15-64	727	768	829	935	974	953	963	999	982	983	988	1021
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	66.5	67.1	69.0	74.4	76.1	74.9	75.6	78.0	76.0	75.8	76.0	78.1
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	41.1	39.6	43.8	52.2	54.4	51.4	52.7	60.6	52.9	52.3	51.5	58.9
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	80.1	81.0	82.5	86.9	88.2	87.7	88.1	88.5	88.4	88.4	88.7	88.9
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	60.2	59.7	58.7	61.7	63.3	63.1	63.0	63.4	63.8	64.0	64.6	64.7
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	65.4	65.2	67.0	73.6	75.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	28.1	27.2	25.8	24.1	23.5	24.1	23.9	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.3	22.8
Part-time employment (% total employment)	3.5	5.1	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.7
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	6.3	8.4	6.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Employment in Services (% total employment)	47.7	50.1	50.7	50.5	50.9	51.0	51.0	50.7	50.8	50.8	51.0	50.7
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	35.0	34.9	36.1	37.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	38.6	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	17.3	15.0	13.2	12.1	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.2
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	78.6	76.4	77.0	79.0	79.7	78.8	79.1	81.6	79.2	78.8	79.0	81.7
Total unemployment (000)	124	109	93	58	44	48	45	42	40	40	40	40
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	14.2	12.2	9.9	5.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	23.6	20.8	16.0	8.3	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	10.2	8.2	6.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	12.3	10.1	7.9	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	1737	1781	1824	1891	1913	1905	1906	1912	1928	1930	1932	1940
Population aged 15-64	1066	1137	1190	1247	1270	1261	1264	1270	1283	1288	1289	1296
Total employment (000)	397	490	562	656	694	673	683	717	705	704	704	741
Population in employment aged 15-64	383	473	546	648	686	665	674	708	697	695	695	734
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	35.9	41.6	45.9	51.9	54.0	52.8	53.3	55.8	54.3	54.0	54.0	56.6
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	36.5	35.5	38.8	45.7	46.8	44.3	43.7	53.3	45.8	44.5	42.2	51.4
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	39.9	49.0	53.7	60.0	62.6	61.6	62.7	62.7	63.3	63.3	64.1	64.5
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	16.2	18.6	21.7	25.5	27.2	26.7	27.1	27.1	27.8	28.4	28.4	29.1
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	32.1	36.4	39.3	43.6	45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.8
Part-time employment (% total employment)	17.6	22.4	25.2	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.7	29.3	30.0	30.6	31.1	29.9
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	11.6	12.2	11.8	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Employment in Services (% total employment)	78.5	80.0	80.6	82.2	82.5	81.8	82.7	82.7	82.7	83.1	83.6	83.4
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	18.2	16.9	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.1	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.9
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	42.8	47.3	51.1	55.0	56.4	55.3	55.7	58.2	56.4	56.1	55.9	59.1
Total unemployment (000)	73	68	60	38	30	33	31	29	27	26	26	26
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	15.8	12.5	9.9	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	20.8	17.9	14.6	8.6	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	9.6	7.1	5.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	9.2	7.5	6.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Italy

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	:	56746	56955	57098	57189	57124	57184	57212	57236	57272	57327	57371
Population aged 15-64	:	38907	38864	38802	38784	38787	38786	38782	38780	38766	38760	38752
Total employment (000)	23032	21993	22215	22686	23059	22633	22976	23292	23335	23279	23502	23875
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	19697	19838	20354	20749	20297	20617	20987	21095	20934	21041	21349
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	50.6	51.0	52.5	53.5	52.3	53.2	54.1	54.4	54.0	54.3	55.1
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	25.1	24.7	25.2	25.9	24.8	25.5	26.8	26.4	25.3	25.6	26.5
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.9	66.8	67.6	68.4	68.8	68.6	69.0	69.5
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	28.6	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.0	27.4	28.3	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.4
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	52.9	49.5	49.3	51.0	51.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.3	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.2	25.9	26.0	26.0
Part-time employment (% total employment)	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	9.1	8.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	7.1	7.3	7.9	9.5	10.1	9.4	10.1	10.3	10.5	9.4	9.5	10.4
Employment in Services (% total employment)	61.1	63.0	64.0	64.9	65.5	65.6	65.8	65.4	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.0
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	31.8	31.0	30.4	30.1	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	7.1	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	57.4	57.9	59.3	59.9	59.1	59.7	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.1	60.7
Total unemployment (000)	2052	2641	2690	2648	2466	2563	2492	2431	2373	2300	2247	2207
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.6	11.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.3
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	25.9	33.7	33.8	32.7	30.8	31.7	31.4	30.6	29.1	28.5	28.1	27.6
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	5.7	7.4	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.1	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	11.2	12.6	11.7	12.5	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.1	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	:	27562	27671	27745	27796	27758	27795	27808	27823	27841	27872	27896
Population aged 15-64	:	19382	19389	19375	19374	19368	19375	19376	19377	19370	19370	19370
Total employment (000)	15052	14298	14309	14427	14566	14362	14515	14704	14685	14612	14689	14915
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	12781	12749	12917	13072	12850	12989	13209	13241	13109	13112	13294
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	65.9	65.8	66.7	67.5	66.3	67.0	68.2	68.3	67.7	67.7	68.6
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.6	28.5	29.0	30.6	30.1	28.6	29.0	30.7
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	84.2	83.6	84.1	84.7	83.7	84.4	85.2	85.5	85.2	85.1	85.5
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	44.9	42.3	41.5	41.1	40.2	40.5	42.1	41.6	40.1	39.6	41.1
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	70.8	65.5	64.7	66.7	67.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.4
Part-time employment (% total employment)	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	5.9	6.2	6.9	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.0	7.8	8.2	9.0
Employment in Services (% total employment)	55.3	57.2	58.0	58.2	58.8	58.9	58.9	58.7	58.7	59.0	58.9	59.0
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	37.7	36.7	36.1	36.4	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	72.5	72.4	73.2	73.5	73.0	73.2	73.9	74.1	73.5	73.2	73.9
Total unemployment (000)	932	1282	1293	1260	1162	1220	1170	1139	1113	1079	1059	1039
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	6.1	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	22.7	29.6	29.4	29.1	27.2	28.2	27.8	26.9	25.7	25.4	24.9	24.1
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	4.0	5.6	6.1	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	11.0	12.3	11.5	12.4	11.4	12.0	11.7	11.5	10.9	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	:	29183	29284	29353	29393	29366	29389	29404	29413	29431	29455	29476
Population aged 15-64	:	19525	19475	19428	19410	19419	19411	19406	19404	19396	19390	19382
Total employment (000)	7981	7695	7906	8259	8493	8271	8461	8588	8650	8667	8813	8960
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	6916	7089	7437	7677	7447	7628	7778	7854	7824	7929	8055
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	35.4	36.4	38.3	39.6	38.3	39.3	40.1	40.5	40.3	40.9	41.6
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	20.9	20.3	21.3	22.1	21.1	22.0	22.9	22.7	21.9	22.2	22.2
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	46.6	47.6	49.6	50.9	49.7	50.7	51.5	51.9	51.8	52.8	53.3
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	13.5	14.8	15.0	15.3	14.7	15.2	15.4	16.0	16.1	15.3	16.5
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	35.5	33.8	34.3	35.7	36.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	23.5	21.9	21.4	20.8	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.6	20.3	19.7	20.0	20.3
Part-time employment (% total employment)	11.8	12.7	13.4	15.6	16.5	15.6	17.4	16.6	16.4	16.6	17.8	16.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	9.4	9.3	9.4	11.5	12.2	11.3	12.2	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.5	12.5
Employment in Services (% total employment)	71.6	73.6	74.7	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.3	76.6	76.5	77.3	77.5	77.5
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	20.9	20.5	20.2	19.4	19.2	19.3	18.8	19.3	19.3	18.9	18.6	18.4
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	7.5	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	42.3	43.5	45.5	46.3	45.3	46.2	46.7	47.0	46.8	47.1	47.5
Total unemployment (000)	1120	1359	1396	1389	1304	1344	1323	1292	1260	1220	1189	1168
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	13.0	16.2	16.3	15.6	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.9	12.6
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	29.9	38.9	39.5	37.1	35.1	36.1	35.8	35.2	33.3	32.3	32.0	32.1
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	8.8	10.5	10.9	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.4	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	11.4	12.8	12.0	12.6	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.2	11.3	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Luxembourg

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001
All						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total population (000)	384	404	416	425	* 431	429	430	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	266	275	280	285	* 287	287	287	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	:	214	227	249	* 262	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	161	162	168	176	* 181	179	180	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.8	58.7	59.9	61.7	* 62.9	62.4	62.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	50.8	38.3	34.5	31.8	* 31.9	31.8	31.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	73.0	72.2	74.4	76.9	* 78.4	77.8	78.2	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	23.8	23.7	23.9	26.4	* 27.4	27.0	27.2	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	58.6	56.6	58.3	59.1	60.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	:	7.9	7.5	7.0	* 6.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	:	8.5	8.2	9.8	* 10.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	:	4.6	3.8	4.8	* 4.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	:	70.0	71.9	73.7	* 74.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	:	27.6	25.9	24.4	* 23.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	:	2.4	2.2	1.9	* 1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	61.8	60.6	61.6	63.2	* 64.4	63.9	64.2	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	3.2	7.4	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	188	199	206	211	* 212	211	212	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	135	140	142	144	* 146	145	145	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	:	140	145	158	* 165	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	104	104	105	107	* 109	109	109	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	77.1	74.4	74.3	74.5	* 75.1	74.9	75.0	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	53.2	39.6	36.9	34.1	* 35.5	34.9	35.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	94.2	92.2	92.1	92.8	* 92.8	92.8	92.8	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	34.6	35.1	35.4	35.8	* 38.2	37.2	37.9	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	77.0	74.7	75.0	74.7	75.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	:	8.3	8.1	7.4	* 7.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	:	1.4	1.0	1.5	* 2.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	:	4.3	3.2	4.8	* 4.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	:	59.6	60.8	63.2	* 64.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	:	37.8	36.4	34.8	* 33.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	:	2.6	2.8	2.0	* 2.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	78.0	76.1	75.8	75.9	* 76.6	76.2	76.4	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	3.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	195	204	210	215	* 219	217	218	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	131	136	139	141	* 142	141	142	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	:	74	82	91	* 97	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	57	58	63	69	* 71	70	71	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	44.0	42.6	45.3	48.6	* 50.3	49.7	50.0	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	48.3	36.9	32.1	29.4	* 28.2	28.6	28.3	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	50.8	51.4	56.1	60.5	* 63.4	62.3	63.0	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	13.5	12.6	12.9	17.2	* 16.8	17.0	16.8	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	39.8	38.1	41.3	43.5	44.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	:	7.1	6.5	6.1	* 5.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	:	21.8	21.0	24.0	* 25.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	:	5.2	4.7	4.9	* 6.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	:	89.5	90.8	91.4	* 92.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	:	8.6	7.8	7.0	* 6.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	:	2.0	1.3	1.6	* 1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	45.0	44.6	47.1	50.3	* 51.9	51.3	51.7	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	2.3	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	3.1	7.8	9.5	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	1.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Netherlands

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	14743	15192	15359	15567	* 15683	15636	15667	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	10249	10481	10562	10659	* 10722	10695	10712	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	6873	7144	7541	7938	8122	8040	8111	8157	8180	8222	8293	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	6402	6764	7181	7599	* 7843	7743	7807	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	62.5	64.5	68.0	71.3	* 73.2	72.4	72.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	54.2	54.4	57.8	63.8	* 69.2	66.9	68.4	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	72.4	74.7	78.2	80.8	* 81.8	81.4	81.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	28.5	29.1	31.8	35.8	* 38.3	37.3	37.9	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	50.0	51.4	54.1	56.8	57.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	15.1	15.7	15.8	14.5	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.8	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	33.1	37.5	38.2	39.7	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.2	11.2	11.7	12.4	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	71.4	74.2	75.2	76.1	76.4	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.8	76.7	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	24.3	21.8	20.9	20.3	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.8	19.8	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	67.1	69.4	71.8	73.9	* 75.2	74.6	74.9	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	397	508	395	264	221	241	243	235	233	203	187	180
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	5.8	6.9	5.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	8.3	12.1	9.5	7.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.5	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.0	7.6	6.0	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4	3.9	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	7301	7545	7630	7730	* 7791	7767	7783	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	5177	5315	5356	5400	* 5431	5418	5426	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	4218	4231	4417	4560	4644	4603	4636	4662	4676	4700	4740	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	3920	3995	4195	4357	* 4473	4425	4456	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	75.7	75.2	78.3	80.7	* 82.4	81.7	82.1	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	54.8	54.9	59.2	64.2	* 71.0	68.2	69.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	89.3	87.9	90.4	91.6	* 92.3	92.0	92.2	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	42.4	40.1	43.8	49.0	* 50.1	49.6	49.9	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	68.5	69.0	71.7	73.8	74.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	15.3	17.0	17.5	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	15.6	16.8	17.3	18.1	19.2	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	6.1	8.7	9.2	9.8	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	61.7	64.4	65.5	66.8	67.1	67.2	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.6	67.5	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	33.1	30.4	29.6	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	79.9	79.9	81.7	82.8	* 84.2	83.6	83.9	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	169	246	170	104	91	113	112	103	97	94	94	88
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	4.1	5.8	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	7.5	11.3	8.2	5.1	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.0	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.0	3.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	4.5	7.2	5.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.4	2.7	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	7442	7647	7729	7837	* 7891	7870	7884	:	:	:	:	:
Population aged 15-64	5072	5166	5206	5259	* 5290	5277	5286	:	:	:	:	:
Total employment (000)	2656	2912	3124	3378	3478	3437	3475	3495	3505	3523	3553	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	2482	2770	2987	3243	* 3371	3318	3351	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	48.9	53.6	57.4	61.7	* 63.7	62.9	63.4	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	53.7	53.9	56.3	63.3	* 67.3	65.7	66.7	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	54.7	61.0	65.6	69.7	* 71.1	70.5	70.9	:	:	:	:	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	15.2	18.3	19.8	22.7	* 26.5	24.9	25.8	:	:	:	:	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	31.6	33.8	36.6	40.0	40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	14.8	13.9	13.3	12.3	11.9	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	60.9	67.6	67.9	69.0	70.5	70.1	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	11.5	14.6	15.2	15.7	17.1	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	:
Employment in Services (% total employment)	86.9	88.5	88.9	88.8	88.8	88.9	88.8	88.8	88.8	89.1	89.0	:
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	:
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	54.0	58.6	61.6	64.6	* 65.9	65.4	65.7	:	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (000)	228	262	225	160	130	128	130	132	136	109	94	92
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.4	8.6	7.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	9.2	12.9	10.9	9.2	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	4.1	:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.2	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.4	8.0	6.8	6.2	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Austria

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	:	8045	8070	8083	8103	8103	8103	8103	8103	8121	8121	:
Population aged 15-64	:	5416	5438	5458	5484	5484	5483	5483	5483	5510	5510	:
Total employment (000)	3950	3928	3926	4011	4046	3981	4048	4118	4035	4010	4071	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	3715	3682	3733	3744	3713	3742	3765	3753	3727	3760	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	68.6	67.7	68.4	68.3	67.7	68.2	68.7	68.4	67.6	68.2	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	57.4	54.9	54.2	53.1	53.2	52.0	54.4	52.7	52.1	51.2	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	80.4	80.6	81.6	82.2	81.3	82.4	82.7	82.6	81.8	82.5	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	30.2	28.5	30.1	28.9	29.3	29.3	28.1	28.8	27.4	29.4	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	65.8	63.5	63.9	63.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	22.3	20.4	19.7	19.2	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.7	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	14.0	14.1	14.7	16.4	16.4	17.0	16.2	15.8	16.4	17.2	17.8	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	:
Employment in Services** (% total employment)	:	60.5	63.5	64.0	63.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry** (% total employment)	:	32.1	29.6	29.8	30.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture** (% total employment)	:	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	71.2	70.7	71.1	70.8	71.1	70.5	70.9	70.8	70.5	70.7	:
Total unemployment (000)	130	149	167	152	142	151	144	138	136	141	144	150
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	3.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	5.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	:	3901	3917	3923	3935	3935	3935	3935	3935	3948	3948	:
Population aged 15-64	:	2737	2745	2749	2761	2761	2761	2761	2761	2774	2774	:
Total employment (000)	2244	2242	2227	2262	2279	2228	2291	2327	2271	2239	2275	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	2138	2108	2122	2125	2094	2134	2144	2129	2098	2118	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	78.1	76.8	77.2	77.0	75.8	77.3	77.7	77.1	75.6	76.3	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	61.5	59.3	59.3	58.3	57.8	57.4	59.8	58.3	57.1	55.9	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	90.4	89.9	90.1	90.6	89.0	91.1	91.4	90.9	89.6	90.3	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	42.7	40.6	43.0	41.2	41.3	42.1	40.7	40.7	37.9	40.9	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	78.3	75.9	76.9	76.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	22.4	20.7	20.2	20.1	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.6	19.9	20.1	19.9	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.8	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.1	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	:
Employment in Services** (% total employment)	:	50.1	52.6	52.3	51.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry** (% total employment)	:	43.2	41.2	42.0	42.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture** (% total employment)	:	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	80.7	80.0	80.2	79.6	79.7	79.5	79.8	79.6	78.8	78.9	:
Total unemployment (000)	:	66	78	72	69	74	69	66	64	69	71	73
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.6
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	3	2.8	2.8	2.8	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	:	4144	4154	4160	4168	4168	4168	4168	4168	4174	4174	:
Population aged 15-64	:	2679	2693	2708	2722	2722	2722	2722	2722	2736	2736	:
Total employment (000)	1706	1685	1698	1749	1766	1753	1756	1790	1764	1771	1796	:
Population in employment aged 15-64	:	1577	1573	1610	1618	1619	1608	1621	1624	1629	1642	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	58.9	58.4	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.1	59.5	59.7	59.6	60.0	:
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	:	53.1	50.4	48.8	47.6	48.3	46.4	48.9	46.8	46.9	46.4	:
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	:	70.0	70.9	72.9	73.6	73.4	73.4	73.8	74.1	73.8	74.4	:
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	:	18.5	17.2	17.9	17.2	17.8	17.2	16.1	17.6	17.4	18.4	:
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	22.2	20.1	19.1	18.2	17.6	17.9	17.3	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.3	:
Part-time employment (% total employment)	26.5	27.4	28.5	32.2	32.2	33.0	32.2	31.4	32.1	33.6	34.3	:
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	:
Employment in Services** (% total employment)	:	74.3	77.6	79.0	79.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Industry** (% total employment)	:	17.6	14.6	14.1	14.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Employment in Agriculture** (% total employment)	:	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	61.6	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.4	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.1	62.3	:
Total unemployment (000)	:	83	89	80	73	78	75	72	72	73	74	77
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	:	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	:	6.7	7.9	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	:	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	:	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3	3	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat. Total unemployment 1991-92 and unemployment rate 1991-92 other sources

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Note: ** Data originating from the Community LFS since, in the case of Austria, employment in agriculture - as derived from national accounts - includes a significant number of persons with occasional or small jobs.

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Portugal

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	9895	9897	9936	9988	10008	9994	10000	10015	10024	10024	10058	10074
Population aged 15-64	6568	6821	6737	6781	6798	6787	6793	6803	6809	6809	6833	6844
Total employment (000)	4691	4515	4615	4818	4913	4881	4903	4934	4935	4965	4988	5004
Population in employment aged 15-64	4470	4274	4317	4575	4643	4617	4632	4661	4663	4690	4703	4721
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	68.1	62.7	64.1	67.5	68.3	68.0	68.2	68.5	68.5	68.9	68.8	69.0
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	52.4	36.9	38.7	44.0	43.5	43.7	42.7	44.1	43.4	43.7	43.8	45.2
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	79.5	78.0	78.6	80.8	81.9	81.4	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.3	82.2
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	49.3	45.0	47.3	50.8	51.0	51.1	51.6	51.0	50.4	50.2	50.7	50.0
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	65.5	61.9	62.5	65.7	66.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	26.5	29.2	29.4	28.4	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.1	27.7	27.4
Part-time employment (% total employment)	7.9	8.1	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	10.6
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	14.8	12.3	15.7	19.0	20.4	19.9	20.4	20.8	20.5	19.5	20.3	21.2
Employment in Services (% total employment)	53.5	55.9	55.9	57.7	58.0	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.5	58.1	58.6	58.3
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	34.0	32.2	32.0	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.5	31.0	30.3	30.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	12.5	11.9	12.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.1	10.9
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	71.1	67.8	69.0	70.7	71.3	71.3	71.0	71.6	71.3	72.1	71.8	72.0
Total unemployment (000)	201	346	331	228	215	218	209	212	205	215	217	227
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	4.2	7.3	6.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	9.5	16.6	15.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	1.6	3.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.1	7.1	6.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	4777	4776	4763	4809	4819	4812	4815	4823	4827	4827	4845	4854
Population aged 15-64	3164	3289	3251	3317	3329	3324	3326	3332	3334	3338	3351	3356
Total employment (000)	2679	2529	2569	2650	2697	2680	2689	2708	2710	2722	2733	2742
Population in employment aged 15-64	2533	2357	2359	2516	2550	2535	2540	2560	2565	2573	2578	2587
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	80.0	71.7	72.6	75.8	76.6	76.3	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.1	77.0	77.1
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	59.7	41.8	44.3	49.1	49.8	49.9	49.0	50.5	49.7	50.4	50.3	51.6
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	92.3	88.3	87.5	89.8	90.3	89.8	90.2	90.3	90.9	90.5	90.3	90.3
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	66.4	58.1	58.8	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.4	63.1	62.3	61.9	62.2	61.0
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	78.7	72.2	72.8	75.8	76.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	27.7	31.5	30.9	29.5	28.5	28.8	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.0
Part-time employment (% total employment)	4.1	4.1	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	12.9	11.0	14.7	17.6	18.8	18.4	18.6	19.2	19.0	17.7	18.7	18.9
Employment in Services (% total employment)	48.3	49.1	48.4	49.9	49.6	49.8	49.6	49.6	49.3	49.6	50.4	50.3
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	39.9	39.3	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.4	39.5	39.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	11.8	11.6	11.3	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	82.3	76.7	77.5	79.0	79.2	79.3	78.8	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.4	79.9
Total unemployment (000)	76	170	162	109	94	99	92	90	88	90	91	93
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	2.8	6.5	6.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	6.6	15.1	12.0	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.7
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.9	3.2	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	3.9	7.1	5.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	3	3.8	3.6	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	5117	5121	5173	5179	5189	5182	5185	5193	5197	5197	5213	5220
Population aged 15-64	3407	3534	3487	3464	3469	3463	3466	3472	3475	3471	3483	3488
Total employment (000)	2014	1987	2046	2168	2216	2201	2214	2225	2225	2243	2255	2262
Population in employment aged 15-64	1938	1917	1957	2059	2093	2082	2092	2101	2099	2118	2125	2134
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	56.9	54.3	56.1	59.4	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.4	61.0	61.0	61.2
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	44.7	31.8	32.9	38.7	37.1	37.5	36.2	37.6	36.9	36.9	37.2	38.7
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	67.9	68.8	70.3	72.1	73.9	73.3	73.8	74.1	74.3	74.9	74.6	74.4
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	34.6	33.3	37.2	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.3	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.8	40.5
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	53.5	52.3	53.1	56.1	57.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	25.0	26.3	27.6	27.2	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.4	25.2	25.7	25.5
Part-time employment (% total employment)	13.1	13.1	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.8	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.5	15.8
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	17.2	13.8	17.0	20.7	22.3	21.6	22.7	22.7	22.3	21.7	22.1	24.0
Employment in Services (% total employment)	60.2	64.1	64.9	66.9	67.8	68.3	68.1	67.5	67.2	68.1	68.1	67.8
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	26.5	23.6	21.8	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.9	20.4	20.7	20.0	19.5	20.3
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	13.4	12.3	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.3	12.0
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.6	59.4	61.1	62.8	63.7	63.7	63.5	64.0	63.6	64.8	64.5	64.4
Total unemployment (000)	125	176	169	120	121	119	117	122	117	126	126	133
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	5.9	8.2	7.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.6
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	12.8	18.5	19.0	11.1	11.5	11.7	12.1	11.4	11.2	12.4	12.1	11.6
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.4	4.4	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	6.2	7.2	7.7	4.9	4.8	5	5.1	4.6	4.6	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Finland

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001	
All						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total population (000)	5009	5105	5138	5164	5174	5171	5173	5175	5176	3905	5182	3910
Population aged 15-64	3367	3409	3426	3455	3465	3462	3464	3466	3467	3468	3471	3473
Total employment (000)	2337	2042	2139	2243	2283	2210	2317	2346	2260	2253	2346	2365
Population in employment aged 15-64	2382	2112	2179	2302	2339	2248	2370	2413	2324	2299	2406	2425
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	70.7	62.0	63.6	66.6	67.5	64.9	68.4	69.6	67.0	66.3	69.3	69.8
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	44.7	29.6	33.7	39.2	40.2	33.7	44.4	47.1	35.9	34.9	45.2	46.6
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	85.0	77.1	78.3	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.8	82.5	81.7	81.2	82.4	82.6
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	41.3	35.2	36.3	39.8	42.7	40.4	41.9	43.5	44.9	44.2	46.1	47.4
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	56.5	59.5	64.2	64.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	12.9	12.8	12.6	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.1	10.9
Part-time employment (% total employment)	10.1	11.7	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.2	11.4	12.8	12.7	12.0	11.2
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	18.2	18.2	18.2	16.7	16.3	14.0	17.7	18.7	14.8	14.4	17.9	18.5
Employment in Services (% total employment)	62.3	64.7	65.4	65.6	65.7	66.7	65.3	64.8	66.1	67.1	66.4	65.7
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	28.7	27.2	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.3	28.4	28.7	27.8	27.0	27.6	28.4
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	9.0	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	75.8	73.2	72.8	74.2	74.8	72.9	76.9	76.0	73.4	73.4	77.3	75.9
Total unemployment (000)	168	382	314	261	253	258	253	248	244	239	236	236
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	6.6	15.4	12.7	10.2	9.8	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.1
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	16.3	29.7	25.2	21.4	21.4	22.1	21.5	21.0	20.6	20.0	19.7	19.9
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.5	5.6	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	9.6	13.2	11.5	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.1	11	10.8	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	2432	2486	2505	2519	2524	2522	2524	2524	2525	1945	2530	1949
Population aged 15-64	1696	1720	1731	1746	1751	1749	1751	1751	1751	1753	1754	1755
Total employment (000)	1204	1068	1125	1178	1200	1155	1218	1240	1189	1182	1226	1248
Population in employment aged 15-64	1238	1115	1155	1216	1235	1181	1251	1282	1227	1210	1262	1284
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	73.0	64.8	66.7	69.6	70.6	67.5	71.5	73.2	70.1	69.1	71.9	73.2
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	43.8	30.7	34.8	40.1	40.6	32.8	45.2	48.0	36.3	34.1	46.0	47.3
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	87.7	80.5	81.9	84.8	85.5	83.6	85.8	87.0	85.6	85.0	85.9	87.1
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	44.6	36.3	39.0	41.2	44.5	42.4	43.0	45.8	46.8	46.3	46.7	48.6
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	59.1	63.5	68.4	69.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	16.5	16.7	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.1
Part-time employment (% total employment)	6.7	8.3	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	15.5	15.5	15.5	13.8	12.8	10.2	14.5	15.4	11.3	10.8	13.9	15.1
Employment in Services (% total employment)	48.2	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.4	52.2	50.8	50.6	51.7	53.3	52.4	51.7
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	40.6	39.1	39.7	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.8	41.2	40.3	38.7	39.8	40.8
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	11.2	10.2	9.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	79.3	76.6	76.0	77.1	77.6	75.5	79.6	78.9	76.1	76.0	79.7	78.9
Total unemployment (000)	106	204	160	130	122	127	123	120	117	114	116	118
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.0	15.7	12.3	9.8	9.1	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	19.0	30.7	25.4	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.2	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.7	19.2
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.3	6.4	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	11.7	13.7	11.7	10.9	10.9	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.4	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	2577	2619	2634	2645	2650	2649	2650	2650	2651	1960	2653	1961
Population aged 15-64	1671	1689	1695	1709	1714	1712	1714	1715	1715	1716	1716	1718
Total employment (000)	1134	975	1014	1065	1083	1055	1099	1107	1071	1071	1120	1117
Population in employment aged 15-64	1144	997	1023	1086	1103	1067	1119	1131	1097	1089	1144	1141
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	68.4	59.1	60.4	63.5	64.4	62.3	65.3	66.0	63.9	63.5	66.7	66.4
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	45.8	28.3	32.6	38.2	39.9	34.5	43.6	46.1	35.4	35.7	44.6	45.9
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	82.3	73.5	74.6	77.1	77.4	76.3	77.7	77.9	77.7	77.2	78.9	77.9
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	38.3	34.1	33.8	38.4	41.0	38.6	41.0	41.3	43.0	42.1	45.3	46.3
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	53.8	55.5	60.2	60.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.4
Part-time employment (% total employment)	13.6	15.4	15.3	16.9	17.0	17.5	16.9	16.0	17.7	17.6	16.7	15.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	20.9	20.9	20.9	19.7	19.7	17.7	20.9	22.1	18.3	17.9	22.0	21.9
Employment in Services (% total employment)	77.3	80.1	81.2	81.2	81.8	82.6	81.4	80.8	82.2	82.3	82.0	81.4
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	16.0	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.8	14.6	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.5
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	72.2	69.6	69.5	71.2	72.0	70.3	74.1	73.0	70.6	70.8	74.7	72.9
Total unemployment (000)	62	178	154	131	131	132	129	128	128	125	120	118
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	5.1	15.1	13.0	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.4
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	13.4	28.6	25.0	22.1	21.6	23.3	22.8	22.5	22.2	21.6	20.8	20.7
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	1.7	4.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.9	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	7.4	12.6	11.3	10.8	11.4	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — Sweden

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	8617	8830	8851	8861	8872	8866	8870	8873	8878	8882	8887	8892
Population aged 15-64	5529	5625	5649	5679	5700	5691	5697	5703	5711	5717	5732	5740
Total employment (000)	4485	4088	4022	4166	4257	4172	4239	4347	4269	4289	4307	4355
Population in employment aged 15-64	4396	3986	3922	4068	4159	4046	4178	4218	4191	4174	4257	4304
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	79.5	70.9	69.4	71.6	73.0	71.1	73.3	74.0	73.4	73.0	74.3	75.0
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	55.1	38.4	35.9	39.6	41.6	36.6	43.4	45.8	40.7	39.7	45.2	47.4
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	89.9	82.6	80.6	82.6	83.8	82.5	84.0	84.2	84.6	84.2	84.7	84.9
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	69.3	61.9	62.7	64.0	65.1	64.6	64.8	65.3	65.8	66.1	66.4	67.5
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	66.6	61.9	63.8	65.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1
Part-time employment (% total employment)	24.2	25.2	24.4	23.7	22.6	23.4	22.8	21.8	22.6	24.3	24.1	23.9
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	8.1	11.7	11.9	13.4	13.9	12.6	14.7	14.8	13.4	12.9	14.1	14.5
Employment in Services (% total employment)	70.5	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.3	73.1	72.9	73.2	73.9	73.5	73.3	73.2
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.1	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.2
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	82.2	78.1	77.3	77.1	77.5	76.2	78.0	78.4	77.3	77.3	78.1	78.8
Total unemployment (000)	143	391	437	319	265	287	272	257	241	237	226	224
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	3.1	8.8	9.9	7.2	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	7.6	19.1	20.6	13.6	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.8
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.6	2.0	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.2	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.5	6	5.5	5.3	5.4	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	4258	4363	4374	4380	4386	4383	4384	4386	4389	4391	4395	4397
Population aged 15-64	2807	2857	2870	2886	2896	2891	2895	2897	2902	2905	2913	2917
Total employment (000)	2318	2107	2104	2182	2221	2171	2209	2273	2232	2235	2238	2266
Population in employment aged 15-64	2278	2061	2042	2121	2167	2102	2174	2203	2189	2172	2210	2237
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	81.2	72.1	71.1	73.5	74.8	72.7	75.1	76.0	75.4	74.8	75.9	76.7
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	54.8	37.9	36.5	40.4	42.2	37.5	43.8	46.2	41.3	40.2	43.8	46.5
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	91.5	84.0	82.6	84.5	85.8	84.0	85.9	86.5	86.9	86.1	86.9	87.1
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	73.6	64.4	64.7	67.1	67.8	67.0	67.4	68.2	68.4	68.9	69.0	70.1
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	72.7	67.3	69.3	70.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	6.7	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.5
Part-time employment (% total employment)	7.3	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.0	11.0	13.3	13.6	13.4
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	6.0	9.9	9.8	10.8	11.5	10.3	12.3	12.4	11.1	10.3	11.6	12.1
Employment in Services (% total employment)	55.6	58.3	59.1	59.6	60.1	59.9	59.7	60.0	60.9	60.3	60.3	60.2
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	39.7	37.2	36.6	36.2	35.9	35.8	36.5	36.2	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.1
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	84.2	80.2	79.6	79.5	79.8	78.5	80.3	80.8	79.7	79.6	80.1	80.8
Total unemployment (000)	83	225	238	169	142	155	145	138	129	127	121	120
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	3.4	9.7	10.2	7.2	6.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	8.3	20.4	21.1	13.1	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.8	2.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	5.7	10.4	9.7	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	4.9	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	4359	4467	4477	4482	4486	4484	4485	4487	4489	4491	4492	4495
Population aged 15-64	2722	2768	2779	2794	2804	2799	2803	2806	2809	2812	2819	2824
Total employment (000)	2168	1981	1918	1985	2036	2001	2030	2074	2037	2054	2069	2090
Population in employment aged 15-64	2118	1925	1880	1947	1992	1945	2004	2016	2002	2001	2047	2068
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	77.8	69.6	67.7	69.7	71.0	69.5	71.5	71.8	71.3	71.2	72.6	73.2
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	55.5	39.0	35.3	38.7	41.0	35.5	43.0	45.4	40.1	39.3	46.7	48.3
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	88.2	81.1	78.6	80.6	81.7	80.9	81.9	81.8	82.2	82.2	82.4	82.7
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	65.2	59.5	60.7	61.0	62.4	62.1	62.1	62.4	63.1	63.4	63.8	64.9
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	:	60.8	56.7	58.5	60.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Self-employed (% total employment)	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Part-time employment (% total employment)	42.8	43.0	41.4	39.3	36.0	37.4	36.3	34.8	35.7	36.8	36.1	35.8
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	10.2	13.3	14.0	15.9	16.2	14.8	16.9	17.2	15.7	15.4	16.5	17.0
Employment in Services (% total employment)	86.0	87.2	87.4	87.5	87.6	87.3	87.2	87.6	88.1	87.8	87.5	87.4
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	12.0	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.3
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	80.1	75.8	75.0	74.7	75.1	73.9	75.7	75.9	74.8	74.9	76.0	76.8
Total unemployment (000)	60	166	199	150	122	131	127	119	113	110	105	104
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	2.8	7.8	9.5	7.1	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	6.8	17.7	20.1	14.2	11.9	12.4	12.7	11.2	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.0
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	0.4	1.4	3.1	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	4.6	9.0	8.8	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.7	4.9	6.1	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Key employment indicators

Key employment indicators — United Kingdom

	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2000 Q1	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2	2001 Q3
All												
Total population (000)	: 57735	58136	58525	58679	58614	58650	58684	58768	58822	58877	58931	
Population aged 15-64	: 37657	38013	38383	38540	38471	38521	38543	38626	38672	38754	38823	
Total employment (000)	: 26145	26945	27616	27910	27693	27793	28118	28036	27997	28066	28289	
Population in employment aged 15-64	: 25702	26509	27165	27458	27232	27336	27668	27595	27579	27648	27842	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 68.3	69.7	70.8	71.2	70.8	71.0	71.8	71.4	71.3	71.3	71.7	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	: 54.6	55.8	56.0	56.2	55.7	55.0	57.9	56.2	55.1	54.7	57.5	
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	: 77.2	78.6	79.9	80.4	80.0	80.4	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.7	80.5	
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	: 47.5	48.3	49.6	50.8	50.0	50.5	51.2	51.4	51.7	52.2	52.4	
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	60.4	59.2	60.2	61.2	61.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Self-employed (% total employment)	: 13.5	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	
Part-time employment (% total employment)	: 24.3	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.2	25.1	24.6	
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	: 7.3	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	
Employment in Services (% total employment)	: 70.6	71.3	72.5	73.2	73.0	73.1	73.3	73.5	73.7	73.7	73.7	
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	: 27.4	26.9	26.0	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.8	
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	: 2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 74.9	75.1	75.4	75.4	75.1	75.1	76.0	75.5	75.2	74.9	75.8	
Total unemployment (000)	2537	2493	2026	1781	1632	1720	1639	1604	1574	1517	1490	1526:
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	8.8	8.7	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	14.4	15.9	14.2	13.2	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	11.9	12.3:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	2.7	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	10.1	10.4	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.3	:	:	:
Male												
Total population (000)	: 28360	28621	28860	28962	28919	28942	28965	29020	29056	29092	29127	
Population aged 15-64	: 18930	19125	19328	19418	19383	19402	19420	19469	19483	19516	19565	
Total employment (000)	: 14454	14887	15249	15388	15264	15336	15491	15461	15421	15459	15614	
Population in employment aged 15-64	: 14172	14612	14965	15107	14981	15049	15214	15184	15157	15194	15336	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 74.9	76.4	77.4	77.8	77.3	77.6	78.3	78.0	77.8	77.9	78.4	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	: 56.6	57.7	58.0	58.3	57.5	57.2	60.3	58.1	57.1	57.2	60.6	
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	: 84.7	85.8	87.0	87.5	87.1	87.5	87.6	87.7	87.6	87.6	87.4	
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	: 56.2	58.4	59.7	60.1	59.3	59.8	60.7	60.7	61.1	61.6	62.0	
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	75.7	72.2	73.1	73.9	74.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Self-employed (% total employment)	: 18.1	17.2	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.4	
Part-time employment (% total employment)	: 8.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.1	
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	: 6.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	
Employment in Services (% total employment)	: 59.0	59.5	60.9	61.7	61.4	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.3	
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	: 38.2	38.0	36.9	36.2	36.6	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.6	
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	: 2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 83.4	83.1	83.0	82.8	82.6	82.6	83.3	82.7	82.6	82.2	83.3	
Total unemployment (000)	1608	1619	1263	1089	983	1033	991	959	952	930	938:	
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	9.9	10.1	7.9	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	16.6	18.0	15.9	14.7	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.9	13.1	13.8:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	3.4	4.9	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	12.5	12.6	11.2	10.2	9.4	9.8	9.4	9	9.5	:	:	:
Female												
Total population (000)	: 29375	29516	29665	29718	29696	29708	29719	29748	29766	29785	29803	
Population aged 15-64	: 18727	18888	19056	19122	19088	19119	19124	19157	19189	19238	19259	
Total employment (000)	: 11685	12054	12360	12520	12430	12447	12627	12575	12576	12607	12676	
Population in employment aged 15-64	: 11530	11897	12200	12350	12251	12286	12454	12410	12423	12454	12507	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 61.6	63.0	64.0	64.6	64.2	64.3	65.1	64.8	64.7	64.7	64.9	
Employment rate (% population aged 15-24)	: 52.5	53.9	53.8	54.0	53.7	52.7	55.3	54.2	53.1	52.2	54.3	
Employment rate (% population aged 25-54)	: 69.6	71.3	72.7	73.2	72.7	73.1	73.5	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.4	
Employment rate (% population aged 55-64)	: 39.0	38.5	39.9	41.7	41.0	41.4	42.0	42.3	42.7	43.2	43.0	
FTE employment rate (% population aged 15-64)	46.1	47.0	48.0	49.2	49.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Self-employed (% total employment)	: 7.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	
Part-time employment (% total employment)	: 44.5	44.7	44.2	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.6	44.6	44.5	43.7	
Fixed term contracts (% total employment)	: 8.3	8.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	
Employment in Services (% total employment)	: 84.8	85.7	86.7	87.3	87.2	87.3	87.4	87.4	87.7	87.9	87.8	
Employment in Industry (% total employment)	: 14.0	13.2	12.5	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4	
Employment in Agriculture (% total employment)	: 1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	
Activity rate (% population aged 15-64)	: 66.2	67.0	67.6	68.0	67.6	67.5	68.5	68.1	67.7	67.6	68.1	
Total unemployment (000)	930	874	763	691	649	687	645	622	588	583	588:	
Unemployment rate (% labour force 15+)	7.5	7.0	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5:
Youth unemployment rate (% labour force 15-24)	11.8	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.6	12.1	11.2	11.6	11.3	10.6	10.4	10.6:
Long term unemployment rate (% labour force)	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	:	:	:
Youth unemployment ratio (% population aged 15-24)	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.3	7	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Note: * indicates Eurostat estimation

Data Sources

Most of the data used in this report originates from Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The main data sources used are:

- the European Community Labour force survey (LFS)
- the Eurostat quarterly labour force data (QLFD) series
- the European Community household panel (ECHP)
- the Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment
- the Annual Macroeconomic Database (AMECO)

The European Community Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the EU's harmonised survey on labour market developments. The survey has been carried out since 1983 in the EU Member States. Some Member States provide quarterly results from a continuous labour force survey, others conduct a single annual survey in the spring. If not mentioned otherwise, results based on the LFS refer to surveys conducted in the spring ("second quarter") of each year.

The Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD) series is a harmonised series of quarterly employment statistics based on LFS and on national sources where applicable. It covers all EU Member States for the period of 1991 to present. All key employment indicators except the full-time equivalent employment rate, the unemployment rates and the youth unemployment ratio are based on the QLFD series. They present yearly averages if not stated otherwise. Where the QLFD series does not provide the relevant breakdowns the original LFS data were used in this report.

The QLFD consist of two sets of quarterly series: 1) population, employment and unemployment by sex and age, mainly based on the community LFS results, and 2) employment by economic activity and employment status (mainly based on the ESA-1995 national accounts employment data), further broken down by sex and by some job characteristics.

1) Population, employment and unemployment by sex and age

The community LFS results (provided by the National Statistical Offices in accordance with Council Regulation n° 577/1998) are made consistent over time (to eliminate breaks in the series) and completed (by estimates based on national employment data or on other sources) when quarterly community LFS results are not available. Data include the population living in private households only (collective households are excluded) and refer to the place of residence (national concept). They are provided by aggregate age-group breakdowns (15–24, 25–54, 55–64, 15–64).

The employment data by sex and age are further broken down by civilian employment and armed forces. The unemployment data by sex and age are further broken down by job search duration (less than 6 months, 6–11, 12–23, 24 or more)

2) Employment by economic activity and employment status

The ESA-1995 employment data (provided by the National Statistical Offices in accordance with Council Regulation n° 2223/1996) are available by NACE, rev.1-A6 and by employment status (employees/self-employed persons). They are made consistent over time where necessary and completed (by estimates based on LFS results or national employment data sources) when quarterly ESA-1995 data are not available. Data cover all people employed in resident producer units (domestic concept), including persons living in collective households. They are further broken down by sex, full-time/part-time, permanent/temporary contracts (using a top-down approach with LFS or other national data).

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is an annual longitudinal survey of a representative panel of households launched in 1994, covering living conditions, employment status, health, education and income. Data were available for the first three waves of the panel (1994–1997) at the time of publication of this report. The survey is based on a harmonised questionnaire from Eurostat and subsequently adapted by national agencies. Data are accessible to the public by means of the ECHP user database. Results on quality in work and on transitions between labour market states or job characteristics are based on this database.

For the unemployment related indicators, the main source is the Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment. This series is based on LFS and provides monthly estimates which are obtained by interpolation/extrapolation, using national survey results and national monthly series on registered unemployment.

Macroeconomic indicators are obtained from the Economic and Financial Affairs DG Annual Macroeconomic Database (AMECO) and are based on ESA 95 national accounts. The database comprises *inter alia* information on GDP, productivity, real

unit labour costs and employment growth. The data is collected by Eurostat from the Member States' National Statistical Offices. Besides regular weekly updates this database is revised twice a year in the framework of the Commission's Spring and Autumn Economic Forecasts.

Definitions and Data Sources of Macroeconomic Indicators

Sources: AMECO and national accounts (ESA 95)

OECD for annual average hours worked

1. Real GDP, Gross Domestic Product at 1995 market prices, annual change
2. Occupied population, Occupied population total economy, annual change
3. Labour productivity, GDP at 1995 market prices per person employed.
4. Annual average hours worked (source: OECD)
5. Productivity per hours worked, Gross domestic product per hours worked, annual change
6. Harmonised CPI, Harmonised consumer price index, annual change
7. Price deflator GDP, Price deflator Gross domestic product at market prices, annual change
8. Nominal compensation per employee total economy, annual change
9. Real compensation per employee deflator Gross domestic product, total economy, annual change
10. Real compensation per employee total economy (private consumption deflator), annual change
11. NULC, Nominal unit labour costs total economy, annual change.
12. RULC, Real unit labour costs total economy, annual change

Definitions and Data Sources of Key Employment Indicators

Sources: QLFD, LFS, Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment

1. Total population in the unit of 000s (source: Eurostat QLFD)
2. Total Population aged 15–64 in 000s (source: Eurostat QLFD)
3. Total Employment in 000s (source: Eurostat QLFD)
4. Population in employment aged 15–64 in 000s (source: Eurostat QLFD)
- 5–8. Employment rate, Employed divided by population in the corresponding age bracket (source: Eurostat QLFD)
9. Full-time equivalent employment rates.
The full-time equivalent employment rate is calculated by dividing the full-time equivalent employment by the total population in the 15–64 age-group. Full-time equivalent employment is defined as total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the economic territory (European System of Accounts 1995). The data for making this calculation is obtained from the LFS which contains information on the hours worked in a person's main employment (first job) and also, for persons with more than one job, those worked in a second job. To obtain the total number of hours worked, the hours worked the second job were added to those worked in the first job.
10. Self-employed in total employment, Number of self-employed as the share of total employment (source: Eurostat QLFD)
11. Part-time employment in total employment, Number of part-time employed as a share of total employment (source: Eurostat QLFD)
12. Fixed term contracts in total employment (total employees), Number of employees with contracts of limited duration as a share of total employees (source: Eurostat QLFD)
13. Employment in services, Employed in services as a share of total employment (source: Eurostat QLFD)
14. Employment in industry, Employed in industry as a share of total employment (source: Eurostat QLFD)
15. Employment in agriculture, Employed in agriculture as a share of total employment (source: Eurostat QLFD)
16. Activity rate, Labour force (employed and unemployed) as a share of total population aged 15–64 (source: Eurostat QLFD)
17. Total Unemployment in 000s (source: Eurostat Harmonised series on unemployment)
- 18–19. Unemployment rates, Unemployed as a share of the labour force (employed and unemployed) in the corresponding age bracket (source: Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment)
20. Long-term unemployment rate, Those unemployed with a duration of 12 months of more as a share of the labour force (source: Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment)
21. Youth unemployment ratio, young unemployed (aged 15–24) as a share of total population in the same age bracket (source: Eurostat harmonised series on unemployment)

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