

Men and women participating in Labour Market Policies, 2004

Statistics in focus

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Labour Market Policy (LMP) interventions are used to activate and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the labour market. The primary target group for these interventions is the population of registered unemployed but across Europe policy is increasingly focusing on the activation of people who are not economically active as well as the unemployed. In the EU as a whole, women appear to be under-represented in LMP interventions as compared with their share of those registered as unemployed and of the wider population of all those wanting to work. Indeed, men have an activation rate which is 9 percentage points higher than women. However, the situation varies between countries and care is needed in interpreting data because of the different definitions and regulations employed in each country.

Men account for the largest share of participants in LMP measures and supports

LMP measures (categories 2-7 in the LMP database) refer to active interventions that aim to help the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups to prepare for or to enter employment. The types of intervention covered include training, job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives, integration of people with disabilities, direct job creation and start-up incentives (see *Essential information* for a description of each category).

Table 1: Share of men and women in LMP measures and supports, EU-25, 2004

EUROSTAT	LMP measures (categories 2-7)			LMP supports (categories 8-9)		
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Completion (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Completion (%)
EU-25	54,8	45,2	85,5	55,8	44,2	96,9
EU-15	54,9	45,1	85,4	55,9	44,1	97,0
BE	45,7	54,3	99,8	54,0	46,0	100,0
CZ	49,9	50,1	77,9	48,1	51,9	100,0
DK	45,3	54,7	80,8	44,9	55,1	75,4
DE	59,3	40,7	100,0	60,4	39,6	100,0
EE	:	:	1,0	:	:	-
IE	47,3	52,7	99,8	61,6	38,4	100,0
EL	:	:	1,8	:	:	:
ES	50,3	49,7	84,7	49,9	50,1	100,0
FR	55,0	45,0	83,8	51,5	48,5	99,9
IT	:	:	63,6	57,3	42,7	86,2
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	46,6	53,4	100,0	39,9	60,1	100,0
LT	49,3	50,7	80,4	49,9	50,1	100,0
LU	:	:	43,1	:	:	65,2
HU	46,0	54,0	73,2	49,6	50,4	100,0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	55,8	50,9	49,1	86,7
AT	49,3	50,7	88,5	59,1	40,9	100,0
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	47,5	52,5	89,3	46,9	53,1	98,7
SI	:	:	-	:	:	-
SK	58,4	41,6	98,8	:	:	-
FI	43,4	56,6	92,7	49,1	50,9	100,0
SE	57,8	42,2	99,9	45,0	55,0	100,0
UK	64,2	35,8	90,9	74,1	25,9	100,0

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database

LV: 2003 data

Completion: % expenditure for which data on participants by gender are complete. Gender breakdowns are shown only when the completion indicator is 70% or more.



In 2004, men accounted for 54.8% of the average annual number of participants in LMP measures throughout the EU and women for 45.2% (Table 1). However, men accounted for the largest share of participants in only 6 of the 16 countries for which reliable data are available and women are more important in the other 10. This reflects the preponderance of men in a few countries. In the UK over 64% of those participating in LMP measures were men and the share is also high in Germany (59.3%), Slovakia (58.4%) and Sweden (57.8%). On the other hand, only in Finland (56.6%) was the share of women more than 55%.

LMP supports (categories 8-9 in the database) relate to passive interventions that primarily provide income support for unemployed jobseekers. Early retirement benefits are also covered but these are relatively unimportant in most countries and account for less than 6% of total expenditure on LMP supports across the Union.

In the Union as a whole, men accounted for 55.8% of the average number of recipients of LMP supports

during 2004 – a slightly larger share than for LMP measures. This is reflected in the fact that men account for the largest share of recipients in 8 countries compared to only 6 for LMP measures. However, there are much larger differences between countries in gender shares for supports than for measures. The extreme case is the UK where men account for 74.1% of those receiving LMP supports. The share of men is also large in Ireland (61.6%) and Germany (60.4%). On the other hand, women account for 60.1% of recipients in Latvia and around 55% in both Denmark and Sweden.

Interestingly, there is not always a consistent pattern to the distribution of men and women between LMP measures – the active interventions – and LMP supports – the passive ones. In most cases, where men or women account for the largest share of participants in measures they also account for the most important share for supports. However, there are some notable exceptions. In Belgium, Ireland and Austria, women account for the largest share of participants in active measures (only just in Austria) while there are more men among the recipients of passive supports.


LMP interventions are targeted primarily at the registered unemployed

In order to try and understand the reasons for the different representation of men and women in LMP measures and supports it is necessary to consider whom these interventions are aimed at since some of the criteria used for targeting may restrict the participation of some groups.

According to the methodology of the Eurostat data collection on LMP¹, all interventions within the scope of the collection must be targeted at groups with some disadvantage in the labour market. This covers not only those who are unemployed but also those currently outside the labour market but who would like to work and may need assistance. Nevertheless, in most countries the primary target of all LMP interventions is the population registered as unemployed by the public employment services (PES).

It is important to understand that this population is not the same as that measured by the ILO definition of unemployment (i.e. persons completely without work, actively seeking and available for work). The population of registered unemployed is subject to national definitions and varies significantly between countries. For example, in some countries only those completely without work can be registered as unemployed while in others, those working up to half full-time hours (but wanting to work more) may qualify. Nevertheless, as the main target group for LMP interventions, it is most relevant to consider the gender composition of the registered unemployed compared to those actually participating in measures or receiving support.

Table 2: Men and women in the registered unemployed, EU-25, 2004

	Registered unemployed			
	Men (1000s)	Women (1000s)	Men (%)	Women (%)
EU-25	7.468.461	7.045.958	51,5	48,5
EU-15	6.578.048	6.142.439	51,7	48,3
BE	271.250	305.362	47,0	53,0
CZ	262.140	275.286	48,8	51,2
DK	89.014	105.100	45,9	54,1
DE	2.448.719	1.932.563	55,9	44,1
EE	:	:	:	:
IE	96.063	69.950	57,9	42,1
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	854.317	1.259.402	40,4	59,6
FR	1.306.712	1.379.622	48,6	51,4
IT	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	37.625	53.604	41,2	58,8
LT	62.104	80.381	43,6	56,4
LU	4.743	3.973	54,4	45,6
HU	193.301	182.649	51,4	48,6
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	352.630	332.748	51,5	48,5
AT	140.262	103.618	57,5	42,5
PL	:	:	:	:
PT	199.522	261.927	43,2	56,8
SI	46.075	51.599	47,2	52,8
SK	193.105	190.050	50,4	49,6
FI	152.180	136.223	52,8	47,2
SE	135.090	104.111	56,5	43,5
UK	623.609	217.790	74,1	25,9

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database
LV, SI: 2003 data

¹ LMP Methodology – Revision of June 2006, Eurostat Working Papers

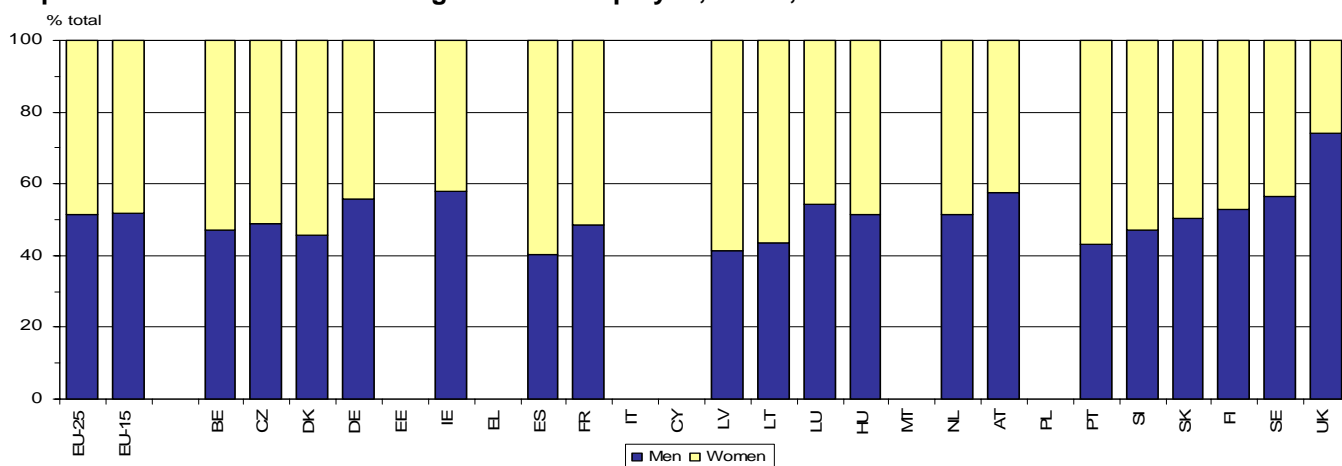
Table 2 shows the numbers of men and women among the registered unemployed in each country. In the Union as a whole, men and women are fairly evenly represented with 51.5% men and 48.5% women. However, there are important differences in some countries (see Graph 1). For example, in Spain and Latvia women account for 59.6% and 58.8% respectively of the registered unemployed, whilst in Ireland, Austria and Sweden men are significantly more important (57.9%, 57.5% and 56.5% respectively). The real outlier in the data is the UK where 74.1% of the registered unemployed are men and just 25.9% women.

In the UK, the registered unemployed refer to the number of persons receiving JSA (Jobseekers Allowance – the UK unemployment benefit). In all other countries apart from Ireland, where the numbers also refer to persons receiving benefits or being credited with contributions, the registered unemployed are a different population. Typically a condition of receiving unemployment benefits is to be registered by the PES

as unemployed, but from this group only those fulfilling additional eligibility criteria (e.g. based on their employment history) actually receive benefits. On the other hand, some of those receiving benefits may not be counted as registered unemployed (e.g. older workers no longer required to actively seek work).

All those who are unemployed and seeking work in the UK are entitled to receive contributory JSA for 6 months if they have an adequate contribution history, but income based JSA – which is paid to those without this history or after 6 months of receiving the contribution based JSA – is means tested on a household basis. Moreover, unemployed persons whose partner works more than 24 hours a week are not entitled to the benefit. This means, for example, that women returning to work after a break – with no recent contribution history and a working partner – may not be entitled to JSA and are therefore not counted as registered unemployed.

Graph 1: Men and women in the registered unemployed, EU-25, 2004



Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database LV, SI: 2003 data

European employment policy promotes activation of the inactive

In most countries the PES has primary responsibility for activation of the unemployed. It is, therefore, natural that the primary target of most LMP measures is the population registered as unemployed by the PES. However, due to the various qualification criteria applied to registration, this population can exclude significant numbers who might need assistance to find work. In particular this means those who are formally considered as inactive – for example because they are not immediately available for work due to caring responsibilities - but it can also include significant sections of the unemployed and those employed part-time but who want to work more.

As part of the target of increasing employment overall, the European Employment Strategy makes specific reference to the use of labour market policies to activate

not only the unemployed but also the inactive². It is reasonable, therefore, to consider this wider population as well as the registered unemployed when assessing participation in LMP interventions. Using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which, unlike the registered unemployed, are based on standard definitions and are comparable across countries, figures for the total population wanting to work can be derived from the sum of the unemployed plus the labour reserve (i.e. the inactive wanting to work)³.

² Guideline 19: Ensure inclusive labour market, enhance work attractiveness, and make work pay for jobseekers, including disadvantaged people, and the inactive.

³ The labour reserve covers inactive persons who would like to work but who do not qualify as unemployed either because their method of job-search is not active or because they are not immediately available for work. (See methodological notes.)

Table 3: Share of men and women in the population wanting to work, 2004

EUROSTAT	Unemployed		Labour reserve		Total population wanting to work	
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
EU-25	51.4	48.6	37.5	62.5	45.4	54.6
EU-15	51.2	48.8	36.8	63.2	44.8	55.2
BE	50.4	49.6	38.9	61.1	46.3	53.7
CZ	47.2	52.8	39.1	60.9	43.9	56.1
DK	49.1	50.9	42.3	57.7	45.9	54.1
DE	58.0	42.0	41.1	58.9	52.5	47.5
EE	54.7	45.3	47.2	52.8	51.0	49.0
IE	62.3	37.7	42.7	57.3	52.4	47.6
EL	37.2	62.8	30.8	69.2	36.2	63.8
ES	43.9	56.1	33.8	66.2	40.3	59.7
FR	48.6	51.4	37.9	62.1	45.5	54.5
IT	47.1	52.9	31.0	69.0	36.5	63.5
CY	44.8	55.2	21.9	78.1	34.5	65.5
LV	51.8	48.2	40.5	59.5	44.8	55.2
LT	49.2	50.8	43.6	56.4	47.6	52.4
LU	41.8	58.2	44.6	55.4	42.3	57.7
HU	54.2	45.8	45.9	54.1	49.1	50.9
MT	61.7	38.3	26.3	73.7	43.2	56.8
NL	52.9	47.1	40.2	59.8	46.0	54.0
AT	50.3	49.7	40.0	60.0	43.5	56.5
PL	52.0	48.0	39.1	60.9	47.4	52.6
PT	47.3	52.7	34.4	65.6	44.4	55.6
SI	50.4	49.6	45.3	54.7	47.4	52.6
SK	52.0	48.0	37.7	62.3	50.3	49.7
FI	51.4	48.6	47.9	52.1	49.8	50.2
SE	55.1	44.9	48.6	51.4	53.9	46.1
UK	58.3	41.7	41.2	58.8	47.9	52.1

Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, average of quarterly data

LV & SI: 2003 data (included in EU-25 total). LFS data for 2004 are available but 2003 data used for consistency with LMP data.

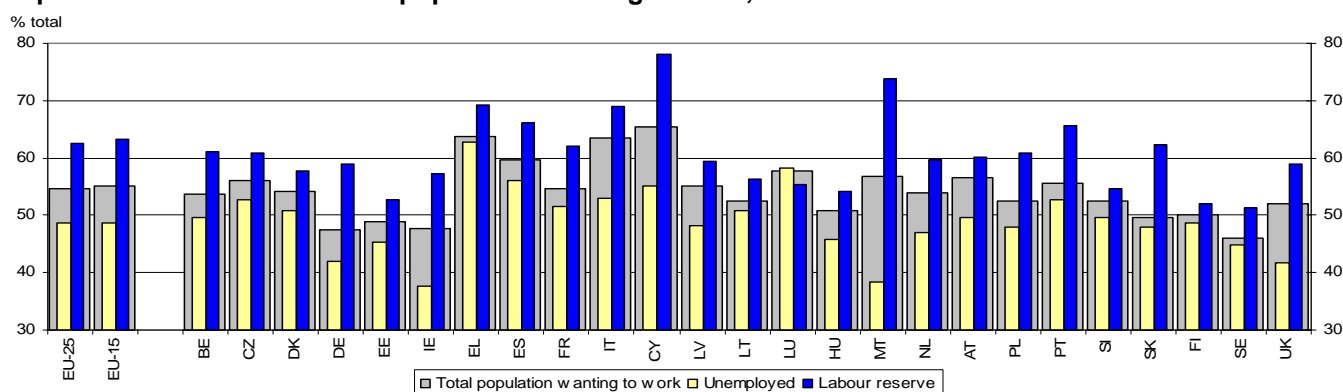
Table 3 shows the gender composition of the population wanting to work, broken down into the main constituents of the unemployed and labour reserve. At the EU level,

men account for just over half (51.4%) of the unemployed and women just under half (48.6%) – a balance that mirrors that observed among the registered unemployed. However, again there are significant variations between countries. Men account for over 60% of the unemployed in Malta (61.7%) and Ireland (62.3%) and are also important in the UK (58.3%) and Germany (58.0%). However, in some other countries women constitute the largest part of the unemployed so that men account for only 41.8% in Luxembourg and just 37.2% in Greece.

Women account for more than half of the labour reserve in all countries, with the share ranging from 51.4% in Sweden and 52.1% in Finland to 73.7% in Malta and 78.1% in Cyprus. The result is that across the EU, women account for 62.5% of inactive persons wanting to work and men for just 37.5%. Although the number of unemployed in the Union (19.7 million) is greater than the labour reserve (14.9 million), the significantly higher share of women in the labour reserve means that women also account for the largest share of the total population wanting to work (54.6%).

Throughout the Union there is a difference of just under 14 percentage points in the gender composition of the unemployed and labour reserve. However, this scale of difference is not repeated in all countries (Graph 2). In Luxembourg and Finland the difference is small (around three percentage points) whilst there are very large differences in Cyprus (22.9 percentage points) and most notably in Malta (35.4 points). Differences are also high in Ireland (19.6 points), the United Kingdom (17.1), Germany (17.0) and Italy (16.1).

Graph 2: Share of women in the population wanting to work, 2004



Source: Eurostat, LFS; LV & SI: 2003 data

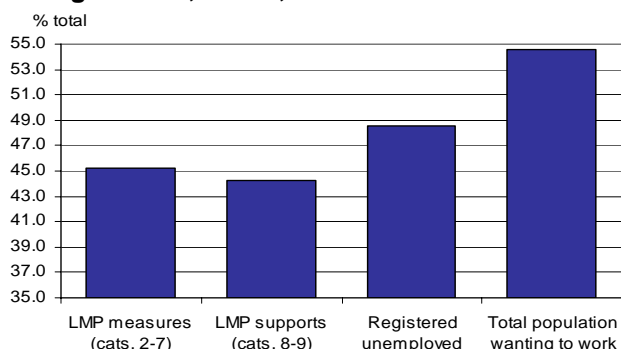
Women appear to be under-represented in LMP interventions

In theory, if LMP interventions are implemented fairly then the demographic composition of participants ought to reflect that of the target population. Graph 3 shows that across the EU women appear to be slightly under-represented in both LMP measures (45.2%) and LMP supports (44.2%) compared to the primary target population of the registered unemployed (48.5%) and,

more noticeably, to the wider population of all those wanting to work (54.6%). It should be noted that LMP interventions are by design targeted at assisting those groups most in need and that these may not be evenly distributed by gender but, on the other hand, there is no particular reason to assume that labour market disadvantage has any particular gender bias. It would,

therefore, be reasonable to expect an equitable representation of the sexes among LMP participants.

Graph 3: Women in LMP interventions, the registered unemployed and the total population wanting to work, EU-25, 2004



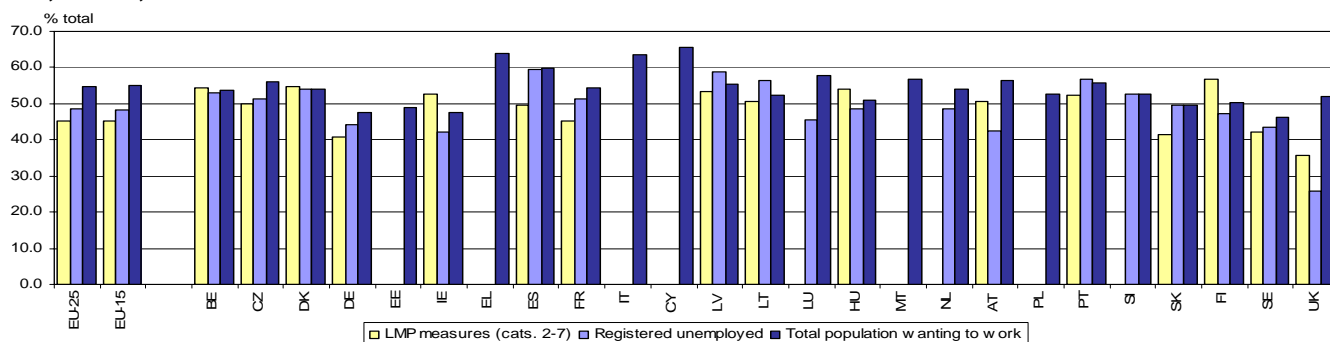
Source: Eurostat, LFS & LMP

The representation of women in LMP measures varies between countries

The under-representation of women in LMP measures observed at EU-level is not reflected in all countries (Table 4 and Graph 4). Indeed, in Ireland, Hungary and Finland, women account for a larger share of participants in LMP measures than of the registered unemployed or the total population wanting to work. In all three cases, the share of women is largest in LMP measures, than in the population wanting to work and lowest amongst the registered unemployed. This tends to indicate some positive selection of women for activation in LMP measures compared to men, though as previously mentioned this may well be linked to characteristics other than gender. Compared to the registered unemployed – the primary target of LMP measures – the share of women in LMP measures is greater by around 10 percentage points in Ireland, 9 points in Finland and just over 5 points in Hungary.

In Belgium and Denmark, the gender composition of all three populations is similar (maximum difference of around 1 percentage point). In all other countries not so far mentioned there is some under-representation of women when compared to at least one of the reference populations. In Sweden and Portugal the maximum difference is below 5 percentage points but there are larger differences in France (9.5 points), Spain (10) and the United Kingdom (16.5).

Graph 4: Share of women in LMP measures, the registered unemployed and the population wanting to work, EU-25, 2004



Source: Eurostat, LFS & LMP database; LV & SI 2003 data

The UK and Austria are exceptional in that the share of women in LMP measures is larger than that of the primary target population (registered unemployed) but lower than that in the total population wanting to work. This situation might be expected in cases where LMP measures are open not only to the registered unemployed, but also to other groups. Certainly this is the case in the UK where, as previously discussed, the composition of the registered unemployed is determined by eligibility to benefits and is characterised by a particularly low representation of women. In the UK there are New Deal activation programmes not only for JSA recipients but also for groups such as lone parents and partners of the unemployed.

Table 4: Women in LMP interventions, the registered unemployed and the total population wanting to work, EU-25, 2004

EUROSTAT	LMP measures (cats. 2-7)	LMP supports (cats. 8-9)	Registered unemployed	Total population wanting to work
EU-25	45.2	44.2	48.5	54.6
EU-15	45.1	44.1	48.3	55.2
BE	54.3	46.0	53.0	53.7
CZ	50.1	51.9	51.2	56.1
DK	54.7	55.1	54.1	54.1
DE	40.7	39.6	44.1	47.5
EE	:	:	:	49.0
IE	52.7	38.4	42.1	47.6
EL	:	:	:	63.8
ES	49.7	50.1	59.6	59.7
FR	45.0	48.5	51.4	54.5
IT	:	42.7	:	63.5
CY	:	:	:	65.5
LV	53.4	60.1	58.8	55.2
LT	50.7	50.1	56.4	52.4
LU	:	:	45.6	57.7
HU	54.0	50.4	48.6	50.9
MT	:	:	:	56.8
NL	:	49.1	48.5	54.0
AT	50.7	40.9	42.5	56.5
PL	:	:	:	52.6
PT	52.5	53.1	56.8	55.6
SI	:	:	52.8	52.6
SK	41.6	:	49.6	49.7
FI	56.6	50.9	47.2	50.2
SE	42.2	55.0	43.5	46.1
UK	35.8	25.9	25.9	52.1

Source: Eurostat, Labour Market Policy database & European Labour Force Survey

LV & SI: 2003 data

Men are over-represented in LMP supports compared to the registered unemployed

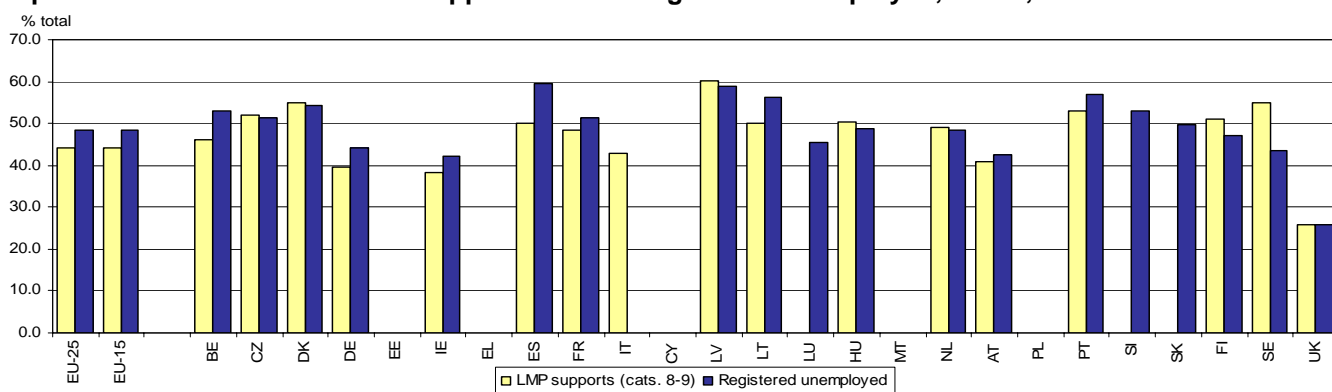
In 2004, just over 94% of expenditure on LMP supports related to category 8 (Out of work income maintenance and support), which covers all forms of unemployment benefit plus some small amounts related to redundancy and bankruptcy compensation. Typically, a condition for eligibility for unemployment benefits is to be registered as unemployed but, in most countries, additional criteria then restrict the numbers actually receiving support. In many cases, access to unemployment insurance benefits is linked to a history of social insurance contributions and, for those that either do not fulfil these criteria or have exhausted their entitlement, the alternative unemployment assistance benefits may be means tested. In cases where the gender composition of those receiving LMP supports differs from that among the registered unemployed it suggests that the eligibility criteria somehow impact differently on men and women.

In the EU as a whole, men appear to be over- and women under-represented among the recipients of LMP supports compared to their share of the registered unemployed (Table 4 and Graph 5). The difference of just over 4 percentage points derives mostly from the EU-15 Member States rather than from the new Member States where the difference is minimal (under 1 percentage point). Women are most noticeably under-represented in Spain (9.5 percentage points difference), Belgium (6.9 points) and Latvia (6.3). In the UK there is no difference because the number of JSA

recipients (the only LMP support reported) is synonymous with the registered unemployed. Small differences (under 1 percentage point) are also observed in the Czech Republic, Denmark, and the Netherlands. On the other hand, women appear to be over-represented in Finland (3.6 points) and most notably in Sweden (11.5 points).

In the case of Sweden this difference is explained by the importance of unemployment benefits paid to persons who are part-time unemployed – i.e. those with a part-time job but who are working less than they would like to for labour market reasons. According to the detailed data by intervention in the LMP database, this group accounts for 43% of the total number receiving unemployment benefits in Sweden but is not counted amongst the registered unemployed because they already have a job. Of those receiving full unemployment benefits, who must be registered as unemployed, 43.4% are women – almost exactly the same as the share of women of registered unemployed (43.5%). However, women make up 70.3% of the part-time unemployed which consequently shifts the overall gender composition of those receiving LMP supports in their direction. In some other countries those working part-time (up to a certain threshold) and receiving part-time unemployment benefits may be included among the registered unemployed so that this discrepancy would not arise. This case illustrates the care required in interpreting LMP data and is just one example of the effect that different national definitions of registered unemployment can have.

Graph 5: Share of women in LMP supports and the registered unemployed, EU-25, 2004



Source: Eurostat, LMP database; LV & SI 2003 data

Activation of men is 9 percentage points higher than for women

Increasingly, data from the Eurostat LMP database are used for monitoring of the European Employment Strategy in order to measure the efforts and impacts of labour market policies. *Regular activation* measures the number of persons activated in LMP measures (categories 2-7) from amongst the ultimate target population of all persons wanting to work (unemployed plus labour reserve). Graph 6 shows the number of persons activated per 100 persons wanting to work, ranked by the total for men and women, but also showing the activation by gender.

Amongst the sixteen countries for which data are available, activation is highest – at over 50 persons activated per 100 persons wanting to work – in Belgium, Spain and Sweden. On the other hand, activation is particularly low (5 persons per 100 or less) in Latvia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic.

It should be noted that the figure for Spain is heavily influenced by the inclusion in the numerator (i.e. participants in LMP measures) of a large number of persons who were previously employed on temporary contracts and who benefit from special government

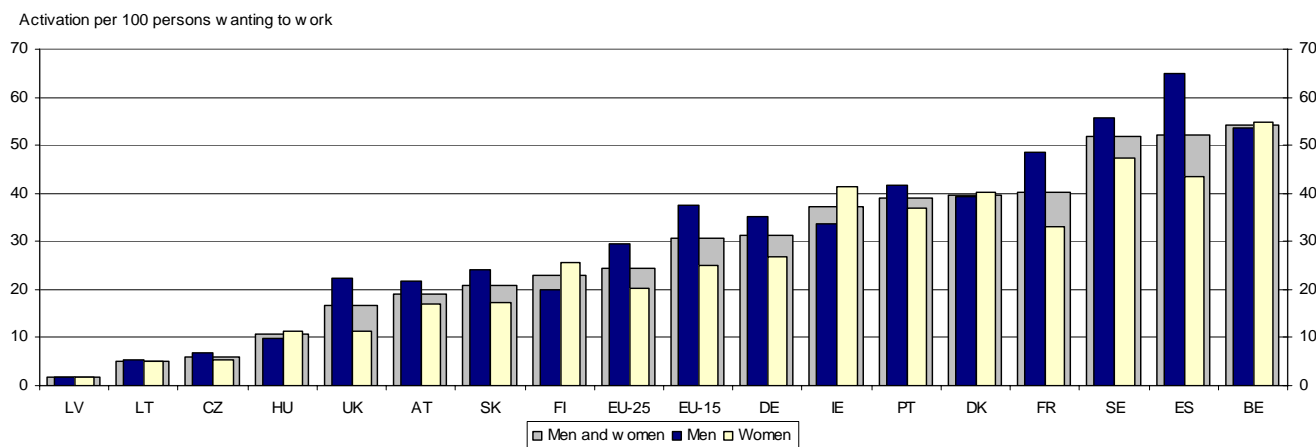
support to convert these contracts to permanent ones. This is a concerted action by the Spanish government to counteract an important problem of job insecurity in the Spanish labour market due to a high incidence of fixed-term employment. The difficulty, with respect to the measurement of activation, is that these persons are not included in the denominator since they are not part of the unemployed or labour reserve. The Spanish figure for activation is therefore not directly comparable to those of other countries.

In the EU as a whole, the level of activation for men is 9 percentage points higher than for women (29.5 men

are activated per 100 wanting to work compared to just 20.3 women). However, this pattern is not reflected in all countries. The largest difference is seen in Spain where activation of men is 65.1 per 100 compared to 43.4 for women. The level of activation for men is also significantly higher in France (difference of 15).

In a number of countries men and women are activated more or less equally (a difference of less than 1 percentage point in Denmark, Latvia and Lithuania). It is only in Ireland and Finland where the level of activation is significantly higher for women than for men.

Graph 6: Activation of men and women, EU-25, 2004



Source: Eurostat, LFS and LMP database; LV 2003 data

Activation: Annual average stock of participants in LMP measures (categories 2-7) divided by the total population of persons wanting to work (unemployed plus labour reserve) times 100.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

No EU27 estimations provided because data refer to a period before Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU.

Basis of data on LMP measures and supports

LMP data are collected by intervention and then aggregated by category (see definitions below) and then by type of intervention (measures/supports). Data on expenditure by intervention are complete for all countries but in some cases participant data are incomplete or do not include a breakdown by gender. In order to produce the data on participants by gender in LMP measures and supports the data for each country are aggregated for each intervention where a breakdown of participant stocks by gender is available. A completion indicator then shows the percentage of expenditure covered. Figures with less than 70% completion are not shown.

Definition of LMP categories by type of action

The definitions below are those of the LMP methodology from May 2000, which was used as the basis for the collection of data 2004. The revision of the LMP methodology completed in June 2006 includes some revisions to the definitions by category that will be implemented for data 2005 and beyond. All historical data will be revised according to the new definitions.

LMP measures

2 - Training: Measures which aim to improve the employability of the unemployed and other target groups through training, and which are financed by public bodies. Measures included here should include some evidence of classroom teaching, or if in the workplace, supervision specifically for the purpose of instruction.

3 - Job rotation and job sharing: Measures that facilitate the insertion of an unemployed person or a person from another target group into a work placement by substituting hours worked by an existing employee.

4 - Employment incentives: Measures which facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by the employer.

5 - Integration of the disabled: Measures that aim to promote integration of disabled persons into the labour market.

6 - Direct job creation: Measures that create additional jobs, usually of community benefit or socially useful, in order to find employment for the long-term unemployed or persons otherwise difficult to place. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by the public finance.

7 - Start-up incentives: Measures that promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the unemployed and target groups to start their own business or to become self-employed.

LMP supports

8 - Out-of-work income maintenance and support: Measures which aim to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary through the provision of cash benefits.

9 - Early retirement: Measures which facilitate the full or partial early retirement of older workers who are assumed to have little chance of finding a job or whose retirement facilitates the placement of an unemployed person or a person from another target group.

Basis of data on the total population wanting to work

The total population wanting to work is defined to be the sum of the unemployed plus labour reserve taken from the European Labour Force Survey. The labour reserve covers persons who are inactive but who would like to work and includes the following groups:

Inactive persons seeking work but not actively seeking – i.e. passive jobseekers – or not immediately available

Inactive persons wanting to work but not seeking work due to:

Own illness or disability

Personal or family responsibilities

Education or training

Belief no other work is available

Other reasons or no reason given

Inactive persons who have already found a job to start later (in more than 3 months)

Further information:

Data : [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Population and social conditions/Data](#)

 **Population and social conditions**

 **Labour market**

 **Labour Market Policy**

Journalists can contact the media support service:

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