

# Labour Market Latest Trends

1st quarter 2005 data

## 63.2% of the working age population in employment

This publication belongs to a quarterly series presenting the European Union Labour Force Survey main results for the EU-25 and for all Member States<sup>1</sup>.

### Part-time jobs and temporary contracts stimulate the employment in the EU

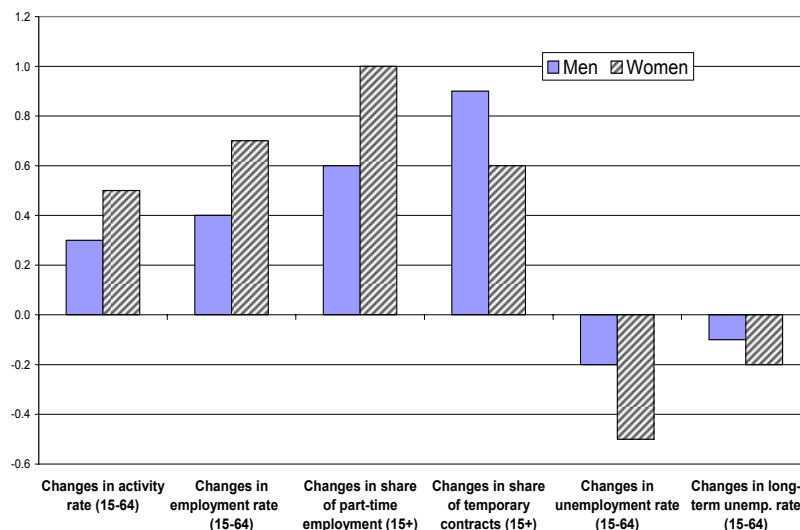
In the first quarter 2005, 63.2% of the working age population (15-64 years of age) held a job or other business activity in the EU-25, compared to 62.6% one year before. Among member states, Spain (from 60.3% to 62.1%) and Slovenia (from 63.8% to 65.2%) recorded the highest increases<sup>2</sup>.

The gender gap in employment continues to narrow: while the male employment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points from 70.2% in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 to 70.6% in the first quarter 2005, the female employment rate rose by 0.7 points in a year, to reach 55.8% of women aged 15 to 64 years.

As a result of the rise in the employment rate, the share of the active population (employed plus unemployed people) in the whole population aged 15-64 increased, to reach 69.8% in the 1st quarter 2005, compared to 69.4% one year before. The female unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points while the male unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 points in this period<sup>3</sup>. However, the long-term unemployment rate, which measures the share of the people unemployed for one year and more in the active population, remained almost unchanged (0.2 point decline for women and 0.1 point decline for men).

In the EU-25, the share of part-time employment in total employment increased between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005. For men, it grew by 0.6 point to 7.5%, while it rose by 1.0 point to 32.6% for women. The share of temporary contracts also increased.

Chart 1: Changes in some labour market indicators of the EU-25 from 2004Q1 to 2005Q1 (percentage point)



Source: Eurostat, LFS

## Statistics in focus

### POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

16/2005

#### Labour Market

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<sup>1</sup> In this publication, as in the previous ones, the data have not been adjusted for seasonal variation, due to the short time series available. Therefore data have to be compared from one quarter to the same quarter one year before.

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly data are not yet available for Luxembourg. From 2005Q1, German data come from a continuous labour force survey while for the previous years they are derived from estimates based on a survey which took place every year in March. So German data and European aggregates for 2005 are not fully comparable with previous years.

<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate calculated in this paper is directly derived from the Labour Force Survey data. The adjusted unemployment series (15+) published on a monthly basis by Eurostat can slightly differ from these results.

## Temporary contracts increased, ...

In the first quarter 2005, 13.8% of employees were under temporary contract in the EU-25. People working in agriculture and construction in the EU-25 were more likely to be employed under a limited duration contract: 29.5% and 19.9% respectively of workers in the agriculture and construction sectors had a temporary job in the first quarter 2005. At the

opposite end of the scale, the industry sector showed a lower, but significant, proportion of temporary contracts (11.2%). Spain recorded the highest proportion of employees with temporary contracts (31.9%), ahead of Poland (24.1%) and Portugal (19.1%). In three countries (Estonia, Ireland and Slovakia) employees with temporary contracts were less than 5% of all contracts.



Source: Eurostat, LFS

## ... but not labour turnover

The labour turnover indicator remained unchanged: the share of employed people whose job started in the past 3 months did not change significantly from the first quarter 2004 (4.2%) to the first quarter 2005 (4.0%).

As for temporary contracts, the highest labour turnover ratio was recorded in Spain (7.1%). But the relationship between

these two variables is not the same for all countries. Countries such as Denmark and Ireland combined a high labour turnover with a relatively low share of temporary jobs. Others such as the Netherlands and Portugal combined a low labour turnover with a relatively high share of temporary contracts.

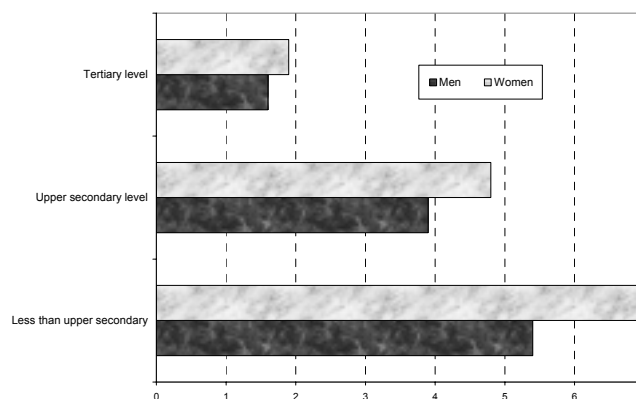
## 4.1 % of the active population of the European Union has been unemployed for one year or more

The long-term unemployment rate, which measures the share of unemployed for one year and more in the active population, stood at 4.1% in the first quarter of 2005.

Persons with a high-level of educational attainment are less likely to be unemployed for a long duration: only 1.8% of people who had attained a tertiary level education were in long-term unemployment in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005, compared to the 4.3% of long-term unemployment rate amongst people with an upper secondary level, and 6.0% for people with less than an upper secondary diploma.

Whatever the level of attained education, women are more likely than men to be unemployed for more than one year. Nevertheless, the gender gap narrows the higher the level of education, with the gender difference in long term unemployment rate the least for people with a tertiary level education.

Chart 3: Long-term unemployment rate by gender and by level of education attained (in percentage of the active population of the same sex and level of education), EU-25, 2005Q1



Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 1. Activity rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Less than upper secondary	55.5	34.2	74.2	34.0	52.9	30.3	72.7	34.7
Upper secondary level	75.1	55.0	85.8	46.2	75.5	58.2	85.4	49.0
Tertiary level	85.9	63.4	91.6	63.8	86.8	70.2	91.8	66.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Less than upper secondary	67.8	40.1	89.5	46.0	64.2	35.7	87.3	45.9
Upper secondary level	81.7	58.7	93.1	52.4	81.9	62.6	92.3	55.6
Tertiary level	89.5	62.3	95.8	68.9	90.1	69.7	95.8	70.5
<b>Women</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Less than upper secondary	43.6	27.5	59.2	25.0	42.1	24.2	58.6	26.3
Upper secondary level	68.5	51.6	78.4	39.5	69.0	54.0	78.3	41.7
Tertiary level	82.1	64.2	87.4	55.6	83.5	70.5	88.1	60.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 2. Activity rates by countries, quarters and sex**

15-64 years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>212,363</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>178,995</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>142,734</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>60.3</b>
Belgium	4,573	66.7	66.2	65.6	73.9	73.5	73.5	59.4	58.8	57.6
Czech Republic	5,081	70.0	70.2	69.8	78.2	78.2	77.5	61.8	62.3	62.2
Denmark	2,840	79.8	79.6	79.4	84.0	83.1	83.7	75.6	76.1	75.0
Germany	40,019	73.1	73.3	71.8	79.8	79.8	78.7	66.4	66.7	64.8
Estonia	637	69.9	69.5	69.7	73.4	74.2	73.5	66.7	65.3	66.3
Greece	4,749	66.5	66.6	66.3	79.2	79.0	79.0	54.0	54.3	53.7
Spain	20,450	69.2	69.1	68.2	80.5	80.5	80.0	57.6	57.6	56.1
France	26,684	69.3	69.5	69.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	63.8	64.1	63.8
Ireland	1,954	69.7	69.8	68.8	79.6	79.9	79.3	59.7	59.7	58.1
Italy	24,044	62.5	63.2	62.5	74.7	75.2	74.5	50.4	51.3	50.6
Cyprus	355	72.5	72.6		82.8	82.9		62.7	62.9	
Latvia	1,101	69.5	69.4	69.5	74.6	73.8	73.7	64.8	65.2	65.7
Lithuania	1,592	68.6	68.8	69.3	72.0	72.3	72.5	65.4	65.5	66.2
Luxembourg			64.7			74.8			54.3	
Hungary	4,138	60.7	60.8	60.3	67.1	67.4	67.1	54.5	54.5	53.8
Malta	160	58.6	58.1	58.7	79.5	78.9	81.5	37.5	37.0	35.7
Netherlands	8,388	76.7	76.6	76.5	83.6	83.7	83.9	69.6	69.4	68.9
Austria	3,935	71.3	71.6	70.2	77.5	78.7	77.1	65.2	64.6	63.5
Poland	16,691	63.7	64.1	64.0	70.3	70.4	70.1	57.2	58.0	58.0
Portugal	5,193	73.1	73.3	72.7	78.9	79.1	79.1	67.5	67.7	66.4
Slovenia	982	70.0	69.5	68.6	74.5	74.5	73.4	65.4	64.3	63.7
Slovakia	2,632	69.1	69.5	69.7	76.2	76.6	76.4	62.1	62.6	63.1
Finland	2,551	73.5	72.9	72.7	75.0	75.0	75.0	72.0	70.8	70.5
Sweden	4,463	75.9	76.3	76.4	78.2	78.1	78.5	73.6	74.3	74.3
United Kingdom	28,958	75.3	75.3	75.2	81.9	82.1	82.0	68.8	68.7	68.5
Bulgaria	3,165	59.9	61.5	59.7	64.6	66.4	64.5	55.3	56.6	55.1
Croatia			63.4	63.9		69.6	71.4		57.4	56.8
Romania	9,331	62.2	62.7	61.1	69.4	69.7	68.5	55.1	55.8	53.8
Iceland	153	83.9	83.7	83.1	86.0	87.3	85.8	81.8	80.0	80.4
Norway	2,326	77.3	78.4	77.4	80.6	81.7	80.8	73.9	75.0	73.9
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>214,842</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Switzerland			81.0			88.0			73.9	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons aged 15-64 in the labour force.

**Table 3. Employment rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Less than upper secondary	48.6	27.1	65.7	31.4	45.9	23.6	63.7	32.1
Upper secondary level	68.2	45.9	78.7	42.2	68.2	47.7	78.1	45.5
Tertiary level	80.9	54.0	86.6	60.6	82.4	60.6	87.5	63.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Less than upper secondary	60.4	32.2	80.9	42.5	56.4	28.1	78.0	42.3
Upper secondary level	74.6	48.7	86.1	47.9	74.4	51.0	85.0	51.5
Tertiary level	85.0	53.6	91.2	65.4	85.9	60.9	91.7	67.3
<b>Women</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Less than upper secondary	37.3	21.2	50.9	23.1	35.9	18.5	50.0	24.5
Upper secondary level	61.6	43.2	71.2	36.0	61.8	44.5	70.9	38.8
Tertiary level	76.7	54.2	82.0	52.9	78.8	60.5	83.5	57.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 4. Employment rates by countries, and sex**

15-64 years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Margin of error <sup>2</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>192,333</b>	<b>± 499</b>	<b>63.2 ± 0.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>163,777</b>	<b>± 490</b>	<b>64.7 ± 0.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>129,337</b>	<b>± 389</b>	<b>63.0 ± 0.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Belgium	4,179	± 63	60.9 ± 0.9	60.6	59.9	68.1	67.9	67.6	53.7	53.3	52.0
Czech Republic	4,653	± 40	64.1 ± 0.6	64.5	63.7	72.4	72.8	71.7	55.8	56.1	55.8
Denmark	2,674	± 31	75.2 ± 0.9	75.6	74.5	79.2	79.4	79.0	71.1	71.6	69.9
Germany	35,489	.	64.9	65.9	64.0	70.3	71.6	69.6	59.3	60.1	58.3
Estonia	576	± 25	63.2 ± 2.7	63.4	62.5	65.2	67.9	64.9	61.4	59.4	60.2
Greece	4,248	± 75	59.5 ± 1.0	59.6	58.7	73.9	73.8	73.0	45.3	45.5	44.4
Spain	18,353	± 122	62.1 ± 0.4	61.8	60.3	74.2	74.2	73.1	49.7	49.2	47.3
France	24,205	± 195	62.8 ± 0.5	62.9	62.8	68.4	68.5	68.9	57.4	57.4	56.9
Ireland	1,873	± 15	66.8 ± 0.5	66.7	65.7	76.0	76.0	75.5	57.5	57.2	55.8
Italy	22,038	± 112	57.3 ± 0.3	58.0	57.0	69.5	70.2	69.3	45.1	45.9	44.8
Cyprus	335	± 9	68.4 ± 1.7	68.8	.	79.3	79.8	.	58.1	58.6	.
Latvia	989	± 25	62.5 ± 1.6	62.2	61.4	67.2	65.9	64.8	58.1	58.7	58.3
Lithuania	1,426	± 44	61.4 ± 1.9	61.4	60.2	64.5	64.9	63.2	58.6	58.1	57.4
Luxembourg	.	.	.	61.6	.	.	72.4	.	.	50.6	.
Hungary	3,847	± 59	56.4 ± 0.9	57.0	56.6	62.5	63.3	62.8	50.6	51.0	50.7
Malta	149	± 5	54.6 ± 1.8	54.0	54.4	74.5	74.3	75.9	34.5	33.5	32.8
Netherlands	7,942	± 78	72.6 ± 0.7	73.1	72.8	79.4	80.0	80.1	65.7	66.1	65.3
Austria	3,728	± 37	67.6 ± 0.7	68.1	66.5	73.5	75.2	73.0	61.8	61.0	60.1
Poland	13,499	± 265	51.5 ± 1.0	52.4	50.5	57.5	58.4	55.7	45.6	46.5	45.5
Portugal	4,781	± 47	67.3 ± 0.7	67.8	67.8	73.4	73.8	74.5	61.4	62.0	61.2
Slovenia	914	± 18	65.2 ± 1.3	64.9	63.8	69.9	70.1	68.5	60.2	59.5	59.0
Slovakia	2,168	± 21	56.9 ± 0.6	57.5	56.1	63.1	64.0	61.6	50.8	51.1	50.7
Finland	2,316	± 15	66.7 ± 0.4	67.1	65.9	67.9	69.0	67.6	65.6	65.1	64.2
Sweden	4,154	± 22	70.7 ± 0.4	71.5	71.0	72.4	73.1	72.4	68.9	69.9	69.7
United Kingdom	27,612	± 130	71.8 ± 0.3	71.8	71.6	77.7	78.0	77.7	66.0	65.7	65.7
Bulgaria	2,803	± 66	53.0 ± 1.3	54.1	51.6	56.9	58.0	55.4	49.2	50.3	48.0
Croatia	.	.	.	54.5	54.9	.	61.3	62.3	.	47.9	47.8
Romania	8,500	± 152	56.6 ± 1.0	57.4	55.4	62.7	63.2	61.6	50.7	51.6	49.3
Iceland	149	.	81.3	81.6	80.5	82.9	85.6	82.9	79.7	77.6	78.2
Norway	2,223	± 14	73.8 ± 0.4	75.3	74.2	76.7	78.1	76.9	70.9	72.5	71.3
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>194,705</b>	<b>± 510</b>	<b>63.3 ± 0.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Switzerland	.	.	.	77.4	.	.	84.5	.	.	70.3	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons aged 15-64 in employment.

<sup>2</sup> Confidence limit of the number of persons aged 15-64 in employment, at a level of confidence of 95%, in thousands of people.

**Table 5. Part-time employment as share of total employment, by broad groups of economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	19.1	22.1	13.3	32.5	20.7	31.5	14.4	34.8
Industry, incl. Energy	8.9	9.8	8.1	13.8	7.8	9.4	6.8	13.3
Construction	6.1	5.4	5.5	10.9	6.0	5.5	5.1	12.5
Trade, transport and communication services	20.8	33.4	18.3	23.1	21.1	37.6	17.0	25.8
Business activities and financial services	20.9	25.3	19.4	29.1	19.5	22.9	17.4	30.5
Other services	27.3	29.5	26.8	29.4	26.0	30.0	24.5	32.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	11.7	20.5	5.5	24.5	14.2	28.4	7.5	27.5
Industry, incl. Energy	3.1	7.0	2.0	7.6	3.0	7.0	1.8	7.9
Construction	3.1	4.4	2.3	7.6	3.2	4.3	2.1	9.0
Trade, transport and communication services	8.5	25.5	5.1	13.1	9.5	29.7	4.9	14.7
Business activities and financial services	8.3	21.9	5.6	17.6	8.5	20.5	5.2	20.7
Other services	10.7	23.3	8.8	14.8	10.9	25.8	8.1	18.2
<b>Women</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	33.7	28.2	28.5	46.1	33.0	41.8	26.9	47.9
Industry, incl. Energy	23.8	16.9	23.5	34.4	19.4	15.4	18.7	31.6
Construction	39.0	(19.2)	40.3	51.2	35.8	20.1	36.0	47.9
Trade, transport and communication services	37.0	41.7	35.7	39.8	36.0	45.5	32.7	43.8
Business activities and financial services	35.8	28.1	35.2	50.6	32.4	25.1	31.5	48.1
Other services	37.0	32.4	36.9	40.6	34.3	32.0	33.3	41.9

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 6. Part-time employment as share of total employment by countries, quarters and sex**

15+ years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Margin of error <sup>2</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>36,354</b>	<b>± 253</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>34,070</b>	<b>± 251</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>25,293</b>	<b>± 212</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Belgium	946	± 47	22.4	21.5	21.3	8.2	6.9	6.5	40.8	40.5	40.8
Czech Republic	228	± 12	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	8.4	8.3	8.4
Denmark	599	± 27	22.0	22.1	22.4	13.0	12.4	11.4	32.4	33.2	35.2
Germany	8,778	.	24.3	22.3	.	7.8	6.5	.	44.2	41.6	.
Estonia	57	± 9	9.7	7.7	8.6	6.2	6.1	4.7	13.1	9.4	12.4
Greece	210	± 14	4.9	4.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	9.1	8.5	8.4
Spain	2,426	± 70	13.1	8.7	8.6	4.8	2.9	2.7	25.8	17.7	18.0
France	4,226	± 119	17.4	16.9	16.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	30.9	30.3	30.0
Ireland	327	± 10	17.1	16.7	16.8	6.3	5.9	6.4	31.8	31.4	31.1
Italy	2,927	± 72	13.1	12.8	12.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	25.9	25.2	25.5
Cyprus	31	± 3	9.0	8.5	.	5.0	4.7	.	14.2	13.4	.
Latvia	82	± 14	8.0	11.1	10.7	5.8	8.2	7.8	10.5	14.1	13.6
Lithuania	107	± 14	7.4	8.0	9.9	6.0	6.0	7.9	8.8	10.1	11.9
Luxembourg	.	.	.	18	.	.	2.4	.	.	40.2	.
Hungary	153	± 11	4.0	4.7	4.6	2.6	3.3	3.2	5.6	6.4	6.2
Malta	15	± 2	9.7	8.9	8.9	3.8	3.8	4.8	22.6	20.6	18.5
Netherlands	3,705	± 65	46.1	45.8	45.6	22.6	22.7	22.4	75.3	74.6	74.8
Austria	789	± 23	21.0	19.7	19.7	5.9	4.8	4.8	39.0	38.0	37.7
Poland	1,477	± 78	10.7	11.1	10.6	8.4	8.4	8.2	13.6	14.5	13.4
Portugal	586	± 37	11.5	11.5	11.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	16.7	16.5	16.4
Slovenia	82	± 6	8.8	8.8	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.7	10.4	10.3	9.8
Slovakia	53	± 6	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	3.9	4.2	4.0
Finland	339	± 12	14.5	14.4	13.6	9.9	9.4	9.2	19.3	19.7	18.3
Sweden	1,026	± 25	24.3	24.0	23.7	12.5	12.4	12.0	37.2	36.7	36.4
United Kingdom	7,152	± 104	25.4	25.3	26.1	10.4	10.2	10.2	42.6	42.9	44.5
Bulgaria	60	± 8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.2
Croatia	.	.	.	8.3	8.7	.	5.7	6.8	.	11.4	11.1
Romania	874	± 92	9.8	9.2	14.1	10.5	9.0	13.3	9.0	9.5	15.0
Iceland	39	.	25.0	24.4	24.2	10.1	10.0	11.5	41.2	40.9	38.1
Norway	657	± 17	29.1	29.4	29.9	14.6	14.6	15.0	45.2	45.7	46.5
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>37,050</b>	<b>± 256</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Switzerland	.	.	.	33.0	.	.	11.8	.	.	58.8	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons aged 15 years or more in part-time employment.

<sup>2</sup> Confidence limit of the number of part-time employed people, at a level of confidence of 95%, in thousands of people.

**Table 7. Average actual hours worked in all jobs per week by broad groups of economic activity in the main job, full-time/part-time distinction and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone			EU-25		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	41.7	46.8	19.6	39.4	44.5	19.3
Industry, incl. Energy	38.7	40.4	20.3	39.2	40.7	20.5
Construction	39.8	41.0	20.2	40.3	41.5	19.9
Trade, transport and communication services	38.5	43.3	19.8	38.3	43.2	19.6
Business activities and financial services	37.2	41.6	20.3	37.4	41.4	20.2
Other services	33.8	38.7	20.7	34.3	39.0	20.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	45.1	48.3	20.3	42.6	46.2	19.8
Industry, incl. Energy	40.2	40.9	20.3	40.6	41.2	20.9
Construction	40.5	41.1	21.7	41.1	41.7	21.6
Trade, transport and communication services	42.2	44.3	19.2	42.0	44.3	19.1
Business activities and financial services	41.2	43.0	20.7	41.1	42.8	20.5
Other services	38.3	40.3	21.3	38.5	40.6	20.9
<b>Women</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	34.8	42.7	19.2	33.3	40.3	18.8
Industry, incl. Energy	34.6	39.0	20.3	35.7	39.3	20.4
Construction	31.3	39.4	18.9	31.8	39.3	18.4
Trade, transport and communication services	33.4	41.3	20.0	33.6	41.2	19.7
Business activities and financial services	32.5	39.3	20.2	33.1	39.2	20.1
Other services	31.2	37.4	20.7	31.9	37.7	20.6

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 8. Average actual hours worked in all jobs per week by countries, quarters and sex**

15+ years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>177,381</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>149,576</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>119,113</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Belgium	3,692	37.1	36.2	37.1	40.8	39.7	40.8	32.4	31.6	32.3
Czech Republic	4,421	41.9	41.2	42.1	43.7	43.1	44.0	39.5	38.5	39.5
Denmark	2,403	35.2	35.0	35.4	38.0	38.0	38.2	31.7	31.6	31.9
Germany	33,182	36.6	37.1		41.3	41.7		30.8	31.3	
Estonia	580	39.5	40.1	39.3	40.9	41.3	40.6	38.2	38.9	38.1
Greece	4,169	41.6	42.2	40.7	43.5	44.1	42.6	38.3	39.1	37.6
Spain	16,207	38.3	37.5	38.4	41.0	39.4	40.4	34.3	34.5	35.2
France	21,944	37.0	36.4	37.0	40.1	39.5	39.9	33.4	32.8	33.4
Ireland	1,753	37.0	38.1	36.7	41.2	42.5	40.8	31.1	31.9	30.9
Italy	20,710	37.9	37.8	37.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	33.2	33.1	33.1
Cyprus	328	38.8	40.2		41.1	42.6		35.7	37.0	
Latvia	996	42.0	41.4	41.6	43.3	43.0	42.9	40.7	39.7	40.2
Lithuania	1,392	38.2	38.7	37.5	39.2	39.6	38.3	37.0	37.6	36.6
Luxembourg			38.1			41.5			32.8	
Hungary	3,745	40.0	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.9	42.0	38.7	39.0	39.4
Malta	143	38.4	38.6	39.5	40.8	40.5	41.4	33.2	34.2	35.2
Netherlands	6,994	31.7	32.2	31.6	37.0	37.8	36.9	24.9	25.1	24.8
Austria	3,358	39.0	38.8	40.0	43.2	42.9	44.5	33.9	33.5	34.3
Poland	13,272	40.1	40.3	40.4	42.2	42.7	42.7	37.4	37.3	37.5
Portugal	4,874	38.8	37.9	38.8	40.8	39.9	40.7	36.4	35.5	36.4
Slovenia	842	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.7	42.3	41.1	38.9	39.7	39.3
Slovakia	2,088	41.0	40.9	40.6	42.0	42.0	41.5	39.8	39.6	39.5
Finland	2,066	36.5	37.2	37.1	38.5	39.4	39.2	34.3	34.6	34.8
Sweden	3,706	35.3	36.0	35.6	38.1	38.8	38.3	32.1	32.8	32.5
United Kingdom	24,353	35.4	36.6	35.2	40.0	41.4	40.0	30.1	30.8	29.5
Bulgaria	2,567	40.5	40.6	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.0	40.1	40.3
Croatia			40.8	40.7		42.0	41.9		39.2	39.1
Romania	8,794	39.4	40.4	38.2	40.1	41.5	39.4	38.6	39.2	36.8
Iceland	141	40.7	41.4	41.0	46.7	46.8	45.8	33.9	34.7	35.6
Norway	1,984	34.4	34.6	34.8	37.8	38.3	38.4	30.4	30.3	30.6
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>179,506</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Switzerland			37.6			43.5			30.2	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons aged 15 years or more at work during the reference week.

**Table 9. Share of employees with temporary contracts by broad groups of economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	37.4	63.7	33.6	26.8	29.5	53.4	26.4	21.0
Industry, incl. Energy	11.5	48.4	7.3	4.0	11.2	42.3	7.8	4.6
Construction	23.2	50.4	18.6	13.1	19.9	42.6	16.5	10.7
Trade, transport and communication services	14.8	43.0	9.7	5.4	13.3	34.3	9.1	5.5
Business activities and financial services	13.0	45.0	10.1	5.2	11.7	35.5	9.2	6.7
Other services	16.6	53.5	14.6	6.4	14.5	44.7	12.6	7.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	35.2	62.5	30.6	23.7	27.8	53.0	24.1	18.4
Industry, incl. Energy	11.0	49.3	6.5	3.9	10.6	42.9	7.0	4.2
Construction	24.0	50.0	19.5	14.1	20.8	42.4	17.5	11.4
Trade, transport and communication services	13.2	43.4	8.3	5.1	11.9	34.1	7.9	5.2
Business activities and financial services	12.5	45.8	9.8	5.9	11.5	36.2	9.1	7.7
Other services	15.2	55.3	13.5	5.8	13.8	46.4	12.0	7.7
<b>Women</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	42.8	68.3	40.3	(34.7)	33.6	54.6	31.5	28.0
Industry, incl. Energy	12.7	45.9	9.1	(4.6)	12.6	40.6	9.7	5.8
Construction	14.7	55.1	9.3	.	11.7	45.1	7.5	.
Trade, transport and communication services	16.6	42.6	11.5	5.9	14.9	34.6	10.6	6.0
Business activities and financial services	13.4	44.3	10.3	(4.4)	11.9	35.0	9.3	5.5
Other services	17.4	52.7	15.2	6.9	14.9	44.0	12.9	7.9

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 10. Share of employees with temporary contracts by countries, quarters and sex**

15+ years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
		<b>EU-25</b>	<b>22,442</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>19,021</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>16,812</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Belgium	316	8.9	8.6	8.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	11.9	11.4	11.6
Czech Republic	320	8.1	9.1	9.0	7.1	7.9	7.2	9.3	10.4	11.0
Denmark	242	9.8	8.8	8.9	8.4	7.7	8.3	11.3	9.9	9.5
Germany	4,403	13.9	12.4	.	14.1	12.6	.	13.7	12.1	.
Estonia	11	2.1	2.4	2.2	(2.2)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(2.0)	.	(1.8)
Greece	311	11.4	11.7	11.2	9.9	10.3	9.6	13.6	13.9	13.5
Spain	4,774	31.9	32.9	31.6	30.4	31.1	29.6	34.0	35.6	34.5
France	2,693	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.6	12.0	10.8	13.3	13.4	13.9
Ireland	68	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	5.4	4.1	5.1
Italy	1,901	11.7	12.0	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.1	14.1	15.1	13.2
Cyprus	34	12.7	12.6	.	8.1	8.4	.	18.0	17.3	.
Latvia	77	8.6	8.9	10.6	9.7	11.2	12.6	7.4	6.6	8.6
Lithuania	66	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.5	7.3	8.4	(3.6)	4.3	4.0
Luxembourg		.	4.9	.	.	4.1	.	.	6.0	.
Hungary	202	6.1	7.1	6.0	6.3	7.5	6.4	5.8	6.6	5.6
Malta	7	5.4	5.1	2.4	4.4	4.2	.	7.3	(7.1)	(4.1)
Netherlands	1,042	14.8	15.1	14.0	13.7	13.7	12.8	16.1	16.8	15.5
Austria	285	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.0
Poland	2,480	24.1	24.0	20.3	25.2	25.3	21.2	22.8	22.3	19.3
Portugal	720	19.1	19.4	20.3	18.2	18.4	18.8	20.1	20.4	22.0
Slovenia	134	16.9	17.7	16.0	15.4	17.1	14.6	18.5	18.5	17.6
Slovakia	90	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.7	6.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.5
Finland	291	14.3	14.7	13.7	10.3	11.4	10.2	18.0	18.0	17.2
Sweden	544	14.5	15.2	13.8	12.4	13.5	11.5	16.5	16.8	16.1
United Kingdom	1,423	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
Bulgaria	116	4.7	6.9	4.8	4.6	7.1	5.2	4.8	6.7	4.4
Croatia		.	12.1	12.4	.	11.7	12.4	.	12.6	12.3
Romania	141	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.0	1.5	2.4
Iceland	9	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.1	4.1	4.7	8.4	7.4	7.1
Norway	187	9.0	10.1	9.2	7.1	8.3	7.6	10.9	12.0	10.9
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>22,639</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Switzerland		.	12.1	.	.	11.8	.	.	12.5	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons in employment having temporary job contracts.

**Table 11. Share of person whose job started within past 3 months by broad groups of economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	4.9	14.9	4.9	2.2	3.7	11.5	3.6	1.6
Industry, incl. Energy	3.5	11.7	2.8	1.2	3.4	10.9	2.8	1.2
Construction	6.3	11.7	5.8	2.8	5.6	10.9	5.1	2.4
Trade, transport and communication services	4.5	11.9	3.6	1.5	4.7	12.1	3.6	1.6
Business activities and financial services	4.8	14.1	4.2	2.0	4.6	13.4	4.0	2.0
Other services	3.3	10.9	3.0	1.1	3.3	11.1	2.9	1.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	4.8	14.9	4.6	(2.2)	3.8	11.5	3.5	1.7
Industry, incl. Energy	3.3	11.6	2.5	1.2	3.2	10.6	2.5	1.2
Construction	6.4	11.6	6.0	2.9	5.7	10.8	5.3	2.5
Trade, transport and communication services	4.2	12.4	3.4	1.5	4.3	12.3	3.3	1.6
Business activities and financial services	4.4	15.2	3.9	(1.8)	4.4	15.0	3.9	1.8
Other services	2.7	10.8	2.4	(0.7)	2.9	11.4	2.5	1.2
<b>Women</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	5.0	(14.9)	5.7	(2.2)	3.6	(11.4)	3.8	(1.5)
Industry, incl. Energy	4.1	12.2	3.4	.	4.0	11.7	3.4	(1.4)
Construction	4.6	(12.0)	3.9	.	4.2	(13.0)	3.5	.
Trade, transport and communication services	4.9	11.5	4.0	(1.5)	5.1	11.8	4.0	1.7
Business activities and financial services	5.2	13.1	4.6	(2.2)	4.8	12.1	4.2	(2.1)
Other services	3.7	11.0	3.3	1.4	3.5	10.9	3.1	1.4

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 12. Share of persons whose job started within past 3 months by countries, quarters and sex**

15+ years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Belgium	140	3.3	4.4	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.5	4.6	3.1
Czech Republic	140	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.4
Denmark	168	6.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	6.5	5.6	7.0	8.0	6.9
Germany	1,233	3.4	4.1	.	3.4	4.2	.	3.5	4.1	.
Estonia	25	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.9	5.7
Greece	66	1.5	1.6	3.8	1.5	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.0	3.5
Spain	1,314	7.1	7.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.0	7.7	9.3	7.5
France	1,332	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.4	6.2	5.4
Ireland	102	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.3	3.9	5.9	6.0	4.3
Italy	755	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	5.3	4.3
Cyprus	12	3.6	4.5	.	3.0	3.9	.	4.3	5.3	.
Latvia	53	5.2	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.6
Lithuania	44	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	(2.5)	(3.3)	(2.8)
Luxembourg	.	.	2.7	.	.	2.4	.	.	3.3	.
Hungary	92	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.5
Malta	(3)	(1.7)	3.2	2.3	.	(2.3)	(2.7)	.	(5.2)	.
Netherlands	84	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
Austria	141	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.7
Poland	459	3.3	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.3
Portugal	146	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7
Slovenia	33	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.8
Slovakia	73	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.8
Finland	125	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.9	5.4
Sweden	166	3.9	4.1	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.4
United Kingdom	1,132	4.0	6.0	4.4	3.9	5.7	4.2	4.2	6.4	4.7
Bulgaria	143	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.7	5.4	5.4
Croatia	.	.	4.5	4.7	.	4.6	4.8	.	4.3	4.6
Romania	659	.	2.3	2.8	6.6	2.6	3.2	8.3	1.8	2.5
Iceland	7	4.6	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.4	4.8	4.5	7.4	5.7
Norway	.	.	2.3	.	.	2.4	.	.	2.2	.
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Switzerland	.	.	4.0	.	.	3.5	.	.	4.7	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Norway and Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons whose job started within the past 3 months.



**Table 13. Unemployment rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Less than upper secondary	12.3	20.8	11.4	7.5	13.1	22.1	12.3	7.4
Upper secondary level	9.3	16.7	8.3	8.7	9.7	18.1	8.6	7.2
Tertiary level	5.8	14.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	13.6	4.7	4.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Less than upper secondary	10.9	19.5	9.7	7.6	12.0	21.2	10.7	7.8
Upper secondary level	8.7	17.0	7.5	8.5	9.2	18.5	7.9	7.4
Tertiary level	5.1	13.8	4.7	5.0	4.6	12.7	4.2	4.4
<b>Women</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Less than upper secondary	14.4	22.9	14.1	7.5	14.7	23.5	14.7	6.9
Upper secondary level	10.0	16.4	9.1	8.9	10.4	17.7	9.5	7.0
Tertiary level	6.7	15.6	6.2	4.8	5.6	14.2	5.2	3.7

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 14. Unemployment rates by countries, quarters and sex**

15-64 years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Margin of error <sup>2</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>20,029</b>	<b>± 222</b>	<b>9.4 ± 0.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>± 219</b>	<b>8.5 ± 0.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>± 170</b>	<b>9.4 ± 0.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Belgium	394	± 34	8.6 ± 0.8	8.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	7.9	9.6	9.5	9.7
Czech Republic	428	± 19	8.4 ± 0.4	8.2	8.8	7.4	6.9	7.5	9.7	9.9	10.3
Denmark	166	± 15	5.8 ± 0.5	5.1	6.2	5.7	4.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.8
Germany	4,530		11.3	10.1	10.9	11.9	10.3	11.5	10.6	9.9	10.2
Estonia	61	± 11	9.6 ± 1.6	8.7	10.4	11.2	8.5	11.6	7.9	9.0	9.1
Greece	501	± 23	10.6 ± 0.4	10.5	11.5	6.7	6.5	7.5	16.2	16.2	17.3
Spain	2,097	± 72	10.3 ± 0.4	10.6	11.6	7.8	7.8	8.6	13.7	14.6	15.8
France	2,480	± 99	9.3 ± 0.4	9.5	9.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	10.0	10.4	10.8
Ireland	81	± 4	4.2 ± 0.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.0
Italy	2,006	± 65	8.3 ± 0.3	8.3	8.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	10.4	10.6	11.5
Cyprus	20	± 3	5.7 ± 0.7	5.2		4.3	3.8		7.4	6.9	
Latvia	112	± 16	10.2 ± 1.3	10.3	11.7	9.9	10.7	12.1	10.4	9.9	11.3
Lithuania	165	± 16	10.4 ± 1.0	10.7	13.1	10.4	10.2	12.9	10.4	11.3	13.4
Luxembourg				4.8			3.3			6.9	
Hungary	292	± 16	7.0 ± 0.4	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.5	5.8
Malta	11	± 2	6.8 ± 1.1	7.0	7.2	6.2	5.8	6.9	7.9	9.5	8.0
Netherlands	446	± 20	5.3 ± 0.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.9	5.1
Austria	207	± 15	5.3 ± 0.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3
Poland	3,192	± 125	19.1 ± 0.7	18.3	21.0	18.2	17.0	20.5	20.3	19.8	21.6
Portugal	412	± 23	7.9 ± 0.4	7.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	5.8	9.1	8.3	7.8
Slovenia	68	± 6	6.9 ± 0.6	6.6	7.0	6.2	5.9	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.4
Slovakia	464	± 17	17.6 ± 0.9	17.3	19.5	17.1	16.4	19.3	18.2	18.4	19.7
Finland	235	± 9	9.2 ± 0.3	8.0	9.4	9.5	7.9	9.9	8.9	8.0	8.9
Sweden	310	± 13	6.9 ± 0.2	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.4	7.7	6.4	6.0	6.2
United Kingdom	1,346	± 52	4.6 ± 0.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.1
Bulgaria	362	± 25	11.5 ± 0.7	12.0	13.5	11.9	12.6	14.1	11.0	11.3	12.9
Croatia				14.0	14.1		12.0	12.7		16.5	15.8
Romania	831	± 65	8.9 ± 0.7	8.5	9.3	9.7	9.3	10.1	7.9	7.5	8.3
Iceland	5		3.1	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.8
Norway	103	± 8	4.4 ± 0.3	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.5
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>20,137</b>	<b>± 228</b>	<b>9.4 ± 0.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Switzerland				4.4			4.0			4.8	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Notes: The unemployment rate calculated here is directly derived from the Labour Force Survey data. The adjusted unemployment series (15+) published on a monthly basis by Eurostat can differ from these results.

The data for Germany in 2004 are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of unemployed persons, aged 15-64.

<sup>2</sup> Confidence limit of the number of unemployed persons aged 15-64, at a level of confidence of 95%, in thousands of people.

**Table 15. Long term unemployment rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005**

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
<b>Men and women</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Less than upper secondary	5.4	6.5	5.4	4.4	6.0	7.3	6.1	4.4
Upper secondary level	4.0	4.4	3.7	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.1	4.4
Tertiary level	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Less than upper secondary	4.6	5.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.9	5.1	4.6
Upper secondary level	3.5	4.2	3.2	5.3	3.9	5.2	3.6	4.4
Tertiary level	1.9	(2.1)	1.7	3.2	1.6	(1.7)	1.5	2.7
<b>Women</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Less than upper secondary	6.5	7.5	6.8	4.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	4.1
Upper secondary level	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.8	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.4
Tertiary level	2.4	(2.2)	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS

**Table 16. Long term unemployment rates by countries, quarters and sex**

15-64 years	2005q1 (1000) <sup>1</sup>	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1	2005q1	2004q4	2004q1
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Euro-zone</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Belgium	208	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.8	5.0
Czech Republic	231	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	5.6	5.3	5.6
Denmark	36	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Germany	2,187	5.5	5.5		5.6	5.7		5.3	5.4	
Estonia	32	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	4.4	4.9	3.7
Greece	258	5.4	5.7	5.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	9.3	9.6	9.2
Spain	526	2.6	3.4	3.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	4.0	5.0	5.6
France	998	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Ireland	30	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Italy	958	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	5.2	5.5	5.8
Cyprus	5	1.3	1.4		0.9	1.0		1.8	2.0	
Latvia	54	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.7
Lithuania	90	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.0
Luxembourg			1.1			(0.8)			(1.5)	
Hungary	127	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5
Malta	5	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.2			(3.3)
Netherlands	168	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.6
Austria	55	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Poland	1,782	10.7	10.0	10.7	9.9	9.3	10.0	11.7	10.9	11.6
Portugal	194	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.3	4.3	3.9	3.6
Slovenia	31	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.2
Slovakia	324	12.3	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.3	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.2
Finland	62	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0
Sweden	53	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
United Kingdom	282	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
Bulgaria	206	6.5	7.2	8.1	6.6	7.6	8.2	6.4	6.8	7.9
Croatia			7.6	7.6		6.1	6.3		9.4	9.1
Romania	436	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.6	3.9	4.0	4.6
Iceland										
Norway	19	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>8,716</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Switzerland			1.4			1.2			1.7	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany in 2004 refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg refer to the whole year 2004. The data for Croatia in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2004 refer to the second half year 2004 and the data in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2004 refer to 1<sup>st</sup> half-year 2004. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (September to November for q4, December to February for q1).

<sup>1</sup> Number of persons in long-term unemployment, aged 15-64 years.

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

**Source:** the European Union Labour Force Survey is a quarterly (except in Luxembourg and Switzerland where it is annual), large sample survey providing results for the population in private households in the EU, EFTA and the Candidate Countries. Conscripts in military or community service are not included in the results. The sampling rates vary between 0.2% and 3.3%. The survey provides quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. The figures in this publication are **not seasonally adjusted**, due to the short times series available. The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the guidelines of International Labour Organisation.

**PRELIMINARY DATA.** The estimates for Germany in the first quarter 2005 are provisional.

**BREAKS.** Until 2004, Germany data were based on a Spring Labour Force Survey for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter and on national estimates for other quarters. From 2005, the sample of the German Labour Force Survey is spread over all weeks of the year. Accordingly estimates for 2005 are not fully comparable with previous years.

**Confidence limits:** All confidence limits are calculated at a level of confidence of 95%. The country limits are derived from coefficients of variation calculated by the National Statistic Institutes. When a coefficient is not available, the coefficient for the last quarter available is taken. For the calculation of limits of aggregates, we assume that the EU-LFS is a stratified sample whose the first stage is the country.

**The economically active population** comprises employed and unemployed persons. **Employed persons** are persons aged 15 and over (Spain, United Kingdom: 16 and over; Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Sweden, Finland: 15-74; Iceland, Norway: 16-74) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training. **Unemployed persons** are persons aged 15-74 (in Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16-74) who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

**Duration of unemployment** is the duration of the search for employment or the length of the period since leaving last job, whichever period is shorter.

**Long-term unemployed persons** are persons who have been unemployed for one year or more.

**Employment (resp. activity) rates** represent employed (resp. active) persons as the percentage of the same age population. **(Long-term) unemployment rates** are measured relative to the active population of the same sex and age.

**Employees** are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included. Employees with **temporary contracts**

are those who declare themselves as having an employment contract or a job which will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.

**Average actual hours worked** in all jobs are the sum of hours in the main and second jobs in the reference week divided by the number of persons who were actually working at least one hour in either main or second job during the reference week. These hours include all hours including overtime, whether paid or not.

**The full-time/part-time distinction in the main job** is declared by the respondent except in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway where part-time is determined if the usual hours are fewer than 35 hours and full-time if the usual hours are 35 hours or more, and in Sweden where this criterion is applied to the self-employed.

**Persons having a “new” job** are persons who have been in their present employment (main job) for less than three months. This should not be confused with the concept of “job creation” as the jobs are only “new” from the perspective of the respondents.

**The reference week** starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. In all of the countries providing quarterly data the quarterly sample is spread uniformly over all weeks of the quarter.

**Classification by economic activity:** six economic activities are distinguished on the basis of an aggregation of the sections of the Standard Classification of Economic Activities (NACE rev.1). The Netherlands did not provide data for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2005. For the Netherlands the last known distribution is applied (2004q4) in order to produce figures for the EU aggregates by broad groups of economic activity.

**Level of educational attainment** is defined according to the International Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997). Three levels are distinguished: Less than upper secondary (ISCED 1 or 2), upper secondary (ISCED 3-4), and third level (ISCED 5-6). In this publication the Netherlands do not provide data on the level of educational attainment. For this country the last known distribution is applied (2004q4) in order to produce figures with aggregate distribution by level of educational attainment.

**Country codes** applied in this publication: EU-25 (European Union), EU-15 (former European Union of 15 Member States), Euro-zone (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland), EEA-28 (European Economic Area, including all EU-25 Member States, Iceland and Norway, but without Liechtenstein).

**Aggregates:** When data is unavailable for a country, the calculation of the corresponding aggregates takes into account the data for the same country one year before.

**Symbols:** () data between brackets lack reliability due to small sample size; “.” dots are used for unavailable or extremely unreliable data. “|” vertical lines are used to indicate breaks in time-series. Quarter 1 of the year 2005 is written as 2005q1.

## Further information:

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



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