

Statistics in focus

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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People outside the labour force: the downward trend continues

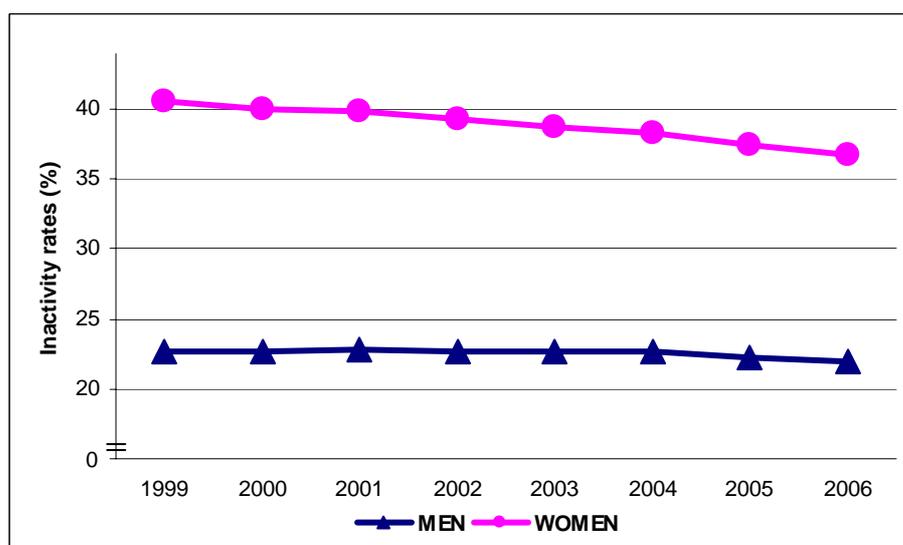
This report focuses on the inactive population in the European Union, as well as the Candidate and EFTA countries, in 2006. A Statistics in focus on those outside the labour force was previously published in October 2006 and referred to the year 2005.

Inactivity in the labour market is very age and gender specific. The main reason for young people not being in the labour market is their enrolment in formal education, while retirement is the main reason for inactivity of older persons. Women are also far more likely than men to be out of the labour market with family responsibilities as the main reason identified. This report is divided into three main sections, looking at each age group – 15-24, 25-54 and 55-64 years – in turn. At the end there is a brief look at persons aged 65-74.

Since 1999 the share of the inactive population in the total population aged 15 to 64 has dropped from 31.6% to 29.4% in the EU-25. Almost all of the decrease is due to the rising labour force participation of women. The share of inactive women in this age group went down in that period from 40.5% to 36.7%, while the share of men outside the labour force has remained almost stable, falling slightly from 22.6% in 1999 to 22.0% in 2006.

Women are, in all the Member States, more likely than men to be outside the labour force. In the Nordic and Baltic countries, as well as Slovenia and Bulgaria, the difference was 10 percentage points or less in 2006, while in Greece, Spain, Italy, Malta and Turkey the difference was more than 20 percentage points. In Malta the gender difference is by far the greatest of the Member States, at more than 41 percentage points, with Turkey having an even greater difference between the two sexes, of almost 49 points.

Figure 1. Inactivity rates in the EU-25¹ 1999-2006 by sex



¹ Persons aged 15-64 living in private households.

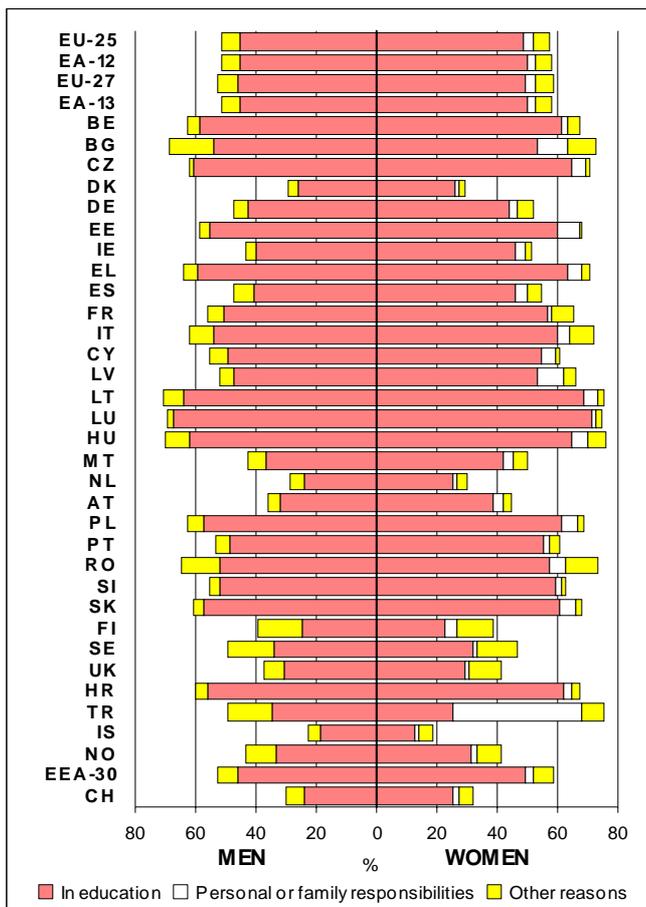
Source: Eurostat – LFS

Young persons in education

Persons aged 15-24 are usually not active in the labour market. In 2006 51.5% of men and 57.6% of the women in that age category in the EU-25 were inactive. In total, 30.7 million young men and women were outside the labour market. Overall, the rate of inactivity in this age group among men ranges from 22.9% in Iceland and 28.8% in the Netherlands to 70.7% in Lithuania. Iceland and Denmark have the lowest inactivity rates for women in the age group, 19.7% and 30.7% respectively, while it is highest in Lithuania, at 76.9%. Differences between countries in the number of students having a job largely explain the variation in the inactivity rates, except in Turkey where the majority of the inactive young women are inactive due to family or personal responsibilities.

While being in education is the main reason given for inactivity for both sexes, young women in the EU-25 in 2006 were more likely to be inactive for this reason than men (48.7% and 45.6% respectively). The remaining difference between the genders is due to women in this age group who state family responsibilities (3.0%) as the main reason for being outside the labour force.

Figure 2. Inactivity rates of young persons (15-24) by sex and main reason for not being economically active, 2006



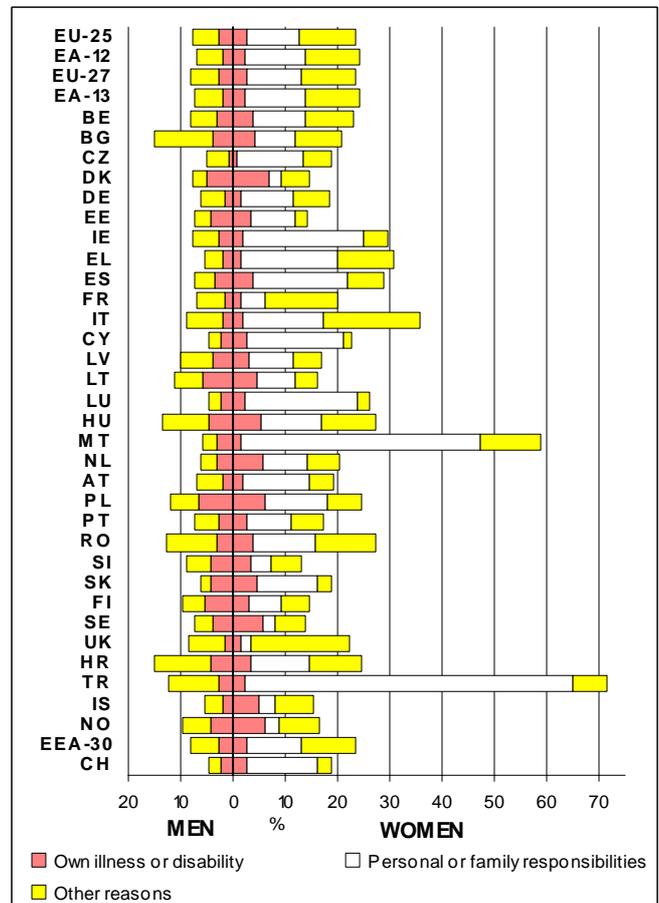
Source: Eurostat – LFS

Family responsibilities main cause of inactivity of women aged 25-54

The main working age in the Union is the period between 25 and 54 years of age. This is also the age when families are founded and children raised. Gender differences are consequently very pronounced when inactive persons in this age category are examined. In 2006, 7.8% of men in this age group were inactive in the EU-25 compared to 23.5% of women. In absolute numbers this amounted to about 7.8 million men and 23.5 million women. The inactivity rate of men was less than 5% in Switzerland, Cyprus and Luxembourg, but highest in Bulgaria, Hungary and Croatia (14.9%, 13.5% and 15.1%). The inactivity rates of women aged 25-54 ranged in 2006 from 13.0% in Slovenia to 35.7% in Italy. Malta and Turkey are exceptional with 58.9% and 71.5%, respectively, of women in this age group outside the labour market.

Of the 23.5% inactive women, 10.1% are inactive because of personal or family reasons, while 0.3% of men identify that as the main reason for being outside the labour force. Apart from personal or family responsibilities, the differences between the genders are minimal. Approximately the same number of men and women in this age category are inactive due to sickness/disability, education or retirement: 4.3 million men and 4.5 million women.

Figure 3. Inactivity rates of persons aged 25-54 by sex and main reason for not being economically active, 2006

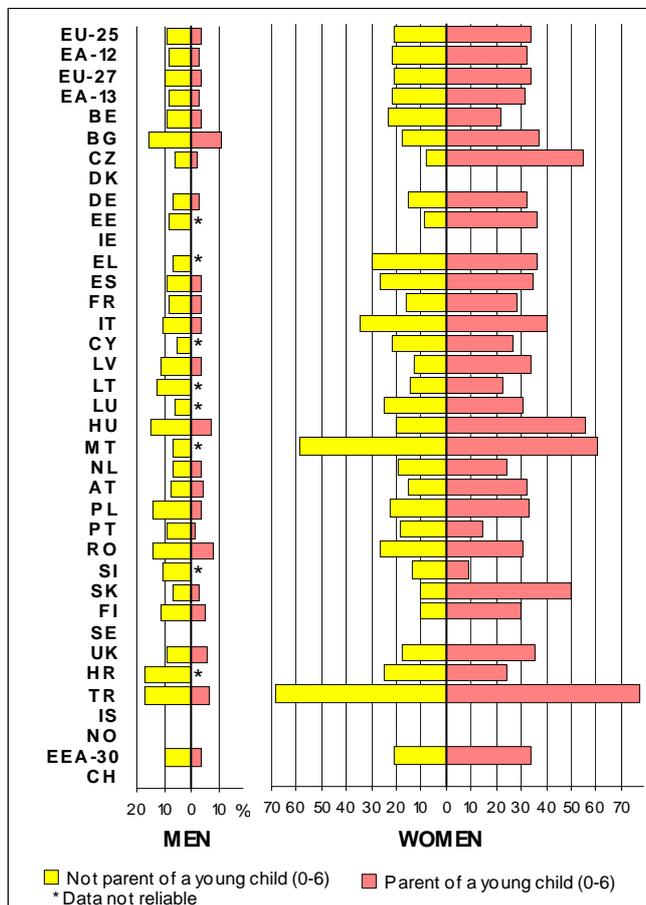


Source: Eurostat – LFS

Fathers and mothers of young children behave differently

Mothers, aged 25-54, of young children, i.e. children less than 7 years of age, have higher inactivity rates than women in this age group who are not mothers of young children; 33.6% compared to 20.7% in the EU-25¹ in 2006. For men the opposite is true. If they had one or more young children of their own or of their spouse in the household, the inactivity rate in the EU-25 was 3.6% compared to 9.0% if no such young child was present in the household. The inactivity rates of women with children increase if there is more than one child, whereas fathers are hardly affected at all. If there are two or more children and the youngest is less than 7 years then the inactivity rate of mothers was 38.7%, but 3.8% for fathers in the EU-25 in 2006 (see Table 1).

Figure 4. Inactivity rates of persons aged 25-54 by presence of own young children (0-6 years), 2006



Source: Eurostat – LFS

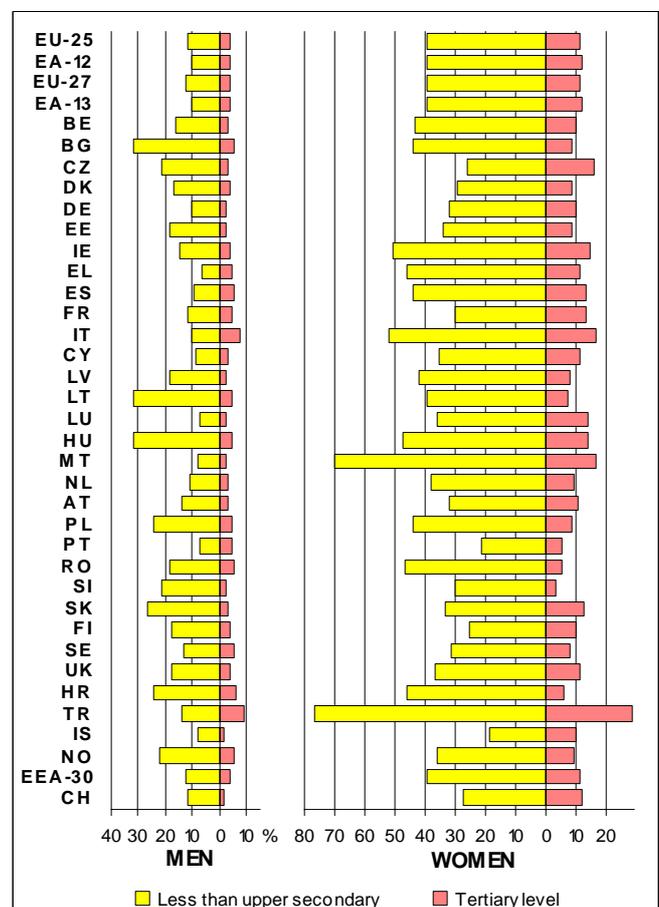
Persons with lower education are more likely to be inactive

In 2006, the inactivity rate of men in the age group 25-54, who had attained less than upper secondary level education, was 12.1% in the EU-25. In contrast, the inactivity rate was 4.1% among men who had

completed tertiary level education. The inactivity rate of men with less than upper secondary education was highest in Bulgaria, 32.1%, with Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Croatia and Norway all having more than a 20% inactivity rate in this group of men.

In 2006, the inactivity rate of EU-25 women in this age group, who had completed less than upper secondary education, was 39.4%, while the inactivity rate of women with tertiary level education was 11.3%. In Malta and Turkey the inactivity rate of women in this age group who had less than upper secondary education was 69.9% and 76.4% respectively, with Ireland and Italy having a more than 50% inactivity rate for this group of women.

Figure 5. Inactivity rates of persons aged 25-54 by level of education, 2006



Source: Eurostat – LFS

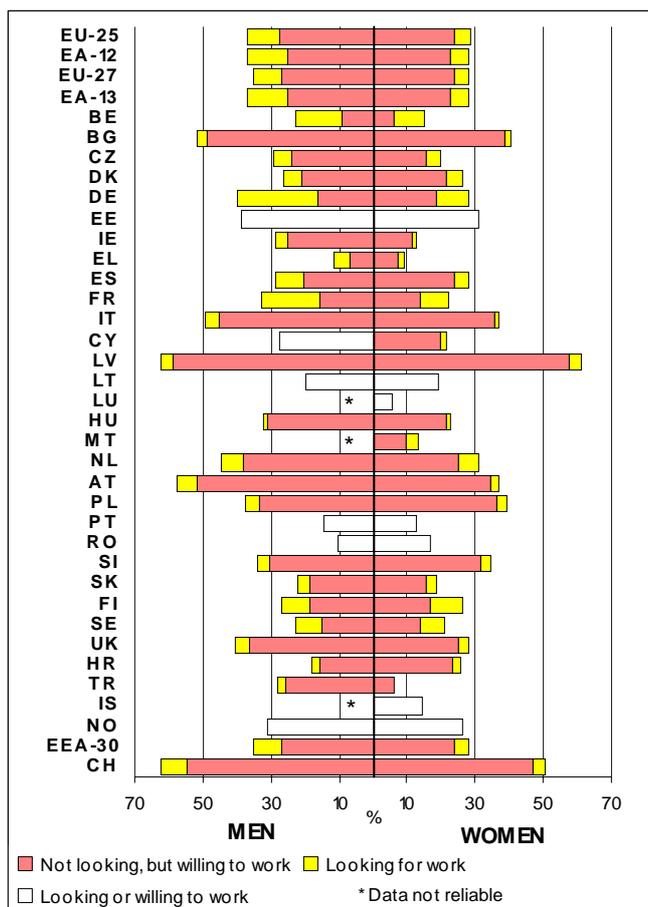
6.6 million inactive women aged 25-54 are willing to work

Economically inactive persons are characterised by not having a job and either not actively looking for a job or not immediately available for a job. Such persons have, nevertheless, a varying degree of attachment to the labour market. Two groups, close to being active, are persons who are looking for a job but not immediately available, and persons willing to work, even if they were not looking in the reference week.

¹ Excluding Denmark, Ireland and Sweden.

In 2006, 36.6% of inactive men in the EU-25 aged 25-54 were willing to work, while 9.0% were actually looking for work. Relatively fewer inactive women were willing to work, 28.6%, while 4.5% of inactive women had actually looked for some work in the last 4 weeks including the reference week. As women in this age group have higher inactivity rates than men, the lower percentage of inactive women willing to work represents a greater absolute number of inactive women than men willing to work; 6.6 million women compared to 2.8 million men.

Figure 6. Persons aged 25-54 willing to or looking for work, as percentage of inactive men and women, 2006



Source: Eurostat – LFS

44% of men and 63% of women inactive in the age group 55-64

Persons aged 55-64 years are less active on the labour market than the younger age groups. 43.6% of men in this age category were outside the labour market in the EU-25 in 2006, and 62.7% of women. The total number of inactive persons in this age group was 11.3 million men and 17.3 million women.

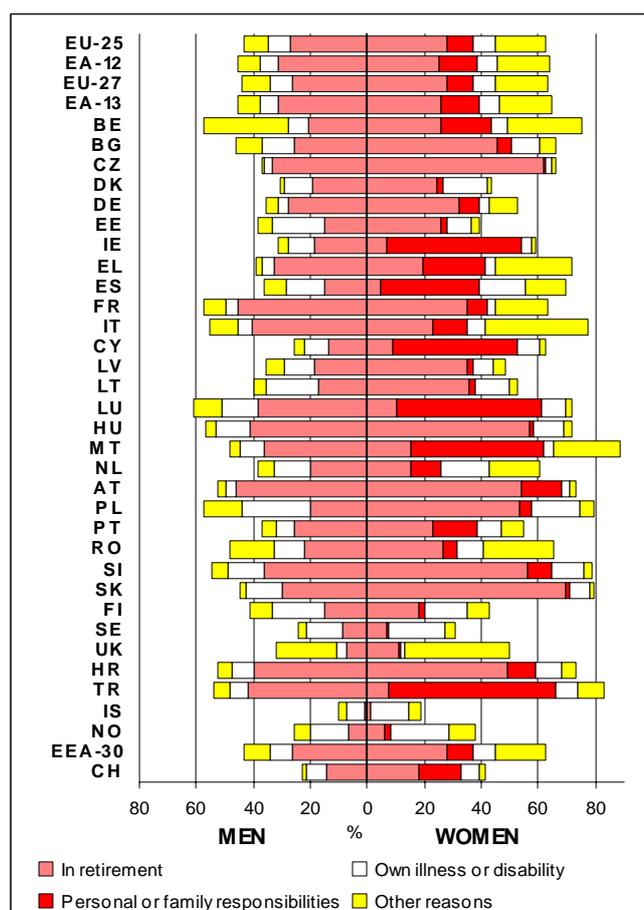
The inactivity rates of men were over 55% in six Member States; Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary and Poland; while in five countries inactivity rates were less than 30% (Cyprus, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). In Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland the inactivity

rates of women were also below 45%, while these were over 79% in Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey.

For men in this age category, retirement is the main reason given for being outside the labour market. 26.8% of the total male population in this age group were retired. The second most common reason is illness or disability, with 7.7% of the male population in this age category inactive for this reason.

Retirement is also the main reason for the inactivity of women in this age group, with 27.7% of such women stating that as the main reason. The second most common reason is personal or family responsibilities (9.7%) with own illness or disability being the main reason for 7.5% of the women in the EU-25 in this age category in 2006. Unlike men, however, the pattern is less clear for the women in the Member States. The differences may sometimes be due to different approaches towards measurement and classification of the responses. In many countries, personal or family responsibilities are the main reasons stated for female inactivity in this age group, with retirement the prevalent reason in other countries.

Figure 7. Inactivity rates of older persons (55-64) by sex and main reason for not being economically active, 2006



Source: Eurostat – LFS

Inactive persons aged 55-64 years less willing to work

In 2006, 9.4% of inactive men and 7.0% of inactive women aged 55-64 in the EU-25 were willing to work. This corresponds to 1.1 million men and 1.2 million women. Older men and women in Estonia, Latvia and the United Kingdom were more willing to work than their fellow EU citizens.

4–9% of persons aged 65-74 years active

In 2006, 90.9% of men and 95.9% of women aged 65-74 years were outside the labour market. Only in Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Turkey and Iceland did the inactivity rate of men go below 80%. In Iceland, the inactivity rate of men in this category is exceptionally low, at 54.7%. Only in Estonia, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Iceland and Norway were the inactivity rates of women lower than 90%. In Romania and Iceland the inactivity rate of women in this age group was below 80%.

In the EU-25 approximately 250 000 men and 200 000 women in this age group were willing to work, or 1.4% and 0.9% respectively of the inactive population in this age group.

Table 1 - Inactivity rates of persons aged 25-54 by family situation, age and number of children, EU-25* 2006

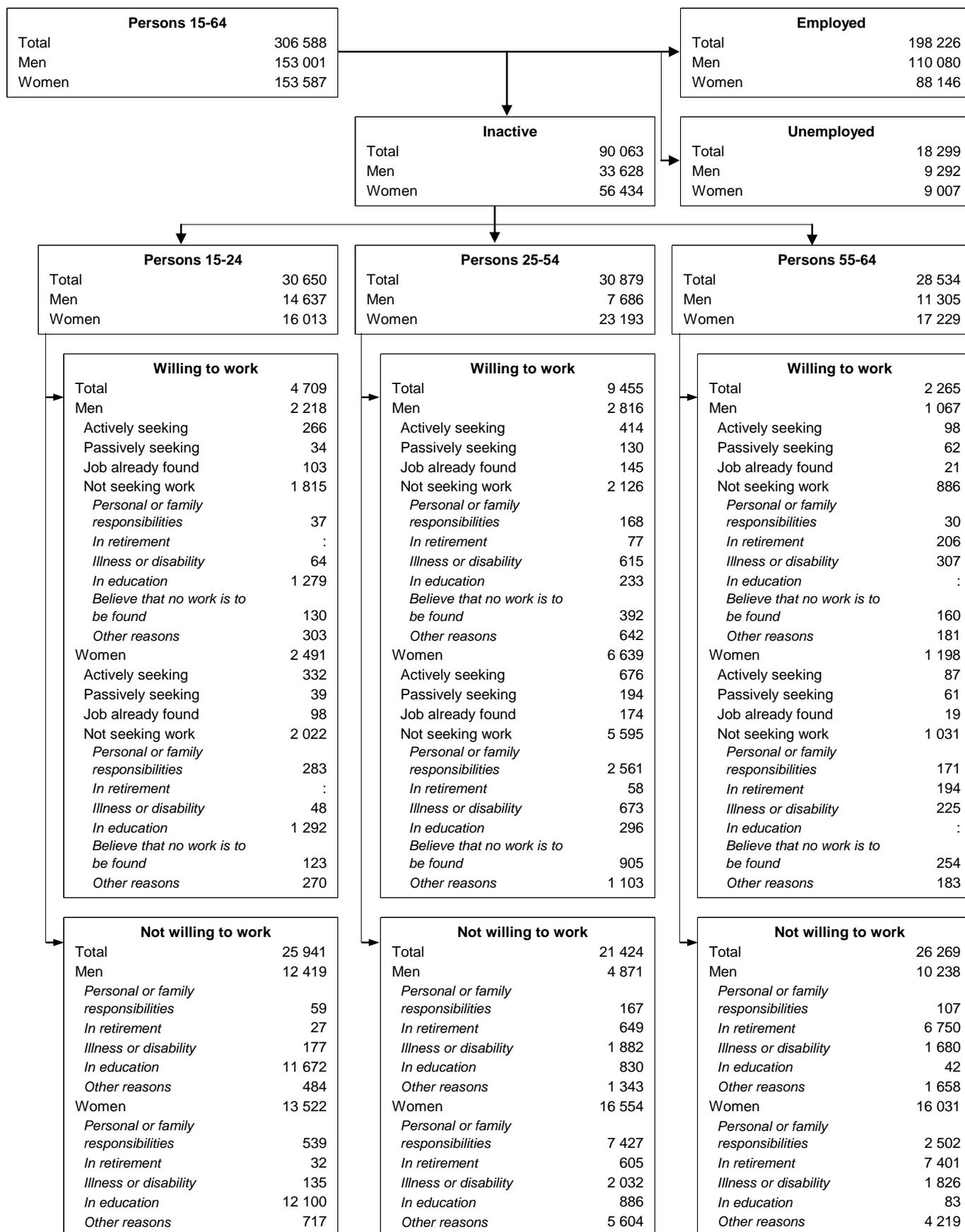
	Men and women			Men			Women		
	Total	1 child	2 or more children	Total	1 child	2 or more children	Total	1 child	2 or more children
Parents									
Parents of children <15, Total	16.9	14.7	19.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	28.3	23.6	33.5
Youngest child 0-6	19.0	15.1	21.7	3.6	3.3	3.8	33.6	26.3	38.7
Youngest child 7-14	14.4	14.3	14.5	4.7	5.0	4.2	22.3	21.7	23.4
Single parents of children < 15	23.0	18.0	32.2	10.8	10.6	11.1	24.4	18.9	34.5
Youngest child 0-6	31.6	24.3	39.7	10.8	11.4	10.2u	33.8	25.7	42.9
Youngest child 7-14	17.0	14.9	22.9	10.7	10.3	12.1u	17.8	15.5	24.1
Persons living with a spouse and children <15	16.4	14.3	18.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	29.0	24.6	33.4
Youngest child 0-6	18.2	14.3	20.8	3.5	3.1	3.7	33.6	26.4	38.3
Youngest child 7-14	14.1	14.3	13.7	4.6	4.8	4.1	23.2	23.2	23.2
Other persons									
Total	14.9	-	-	10.2	-	-	20.1	-	-
Persons living alone	11.5	-	-	10.8	-	-	12.6	-	-
Persons living alone with a spouse	11.9	-	-	6.1	-	-	17.2	-	-
Persons living with a spouse and other adults or children not their own	17.8	-	-	7.5	-	-	26.3	-	-
Other persons	17.2	-	-	15.5	-	-	19.6	-	-

*Excluding Denmark, Ireland and Sweden

Note: figures flagged with "u" lack reliability due to reduced sample size; "-" stands for "not applicable"

Source: Eurostat – LFS

Figure 8. Employment situation of persons aged 15-64 in the EU-25, 2006 (in 1 000s)



Source: Eurostat – LFS

Note: figures flagged with "u" lack reliability due to reduced sample size; ":" colons are used for extremely unreliable data.

➤ 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 quarterly 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 concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation.

Household data are not available for Denmark and Ireland (family status unidentifiable), as well as Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, which do not provide household data.

Estimates in this publication are all annual averages of the four quarterly estimates of the year. The annual estimates for Ireland are based on the spring quarter 2006 (starting in March) to the winter quarter 2006/07 (ending in February 2007). The annual average for Croatia uses the 2 half-year surveys of the year 2006 and the estimates for Switzerland are based on the spring survey in 2006.

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 and Norway: 15-74; Iceland: 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, education or training. **Unemployed persons** are persons aged 15-74 (in Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland: 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.

Inactive persons are persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. **Inactivity rate** is the share (in %) of the inactive population of the total population living in private households in the same age group.

Reasons for inactivity may be derived from four variables in a hierarchical order. The main reason why somebody is not seeking employment is the first variable used to determine the reasons for inactivity. In the case of reasons not explicitly mentioned or of non-response for this variable, the reasons why somebody could not

start to work immediately, the main status, participation in education or training and the reason for leaving the last job are used in this order. Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland do not provide main status. In the case of Germany and Switzerland, if a respondent has never worked or worked more than one year ago, then the status 1 year before is used instead of the main status, provided that this status was disability, retirement or fulfilling domestic tasks. In Figures 2, 3, 7 and 8 the category "other reasons" refers to any other reasons than specifically mentioned, including no answers or "no reason given".

Willingness to work is determined if a person explicitly states that he or she is willing to work, if a person was looking for work in the past four weeks including the reference week or if a person was not looking because he or she had already found a job.

Child is any individual younger than 15 years at the end of the reference week. **Parent** (father or mother) is any person who lives in a private household with one or more children who are that person's own children or the children of his or her spouse. Some children are taken care of by people other than their parents. It is not possible to identify these caretakers in the EU-LFS.

Level of education 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 tertiary level (ISCED 5-6). Data for Iceland is based on the first 3 quarters of 2006.

Country codes applied in this publication: BE (Belgium), BG (Bulgaria), CZ (Czech Republic), DK (Denmark), DE (Germany), EE (Estonia), IE (Ireland), EL (Greece), ES (Spain), FR (France, excluding the 'Département d'Outre-Mer', i.e. Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Réunion), IT (Italy), CY (Cyprus), LV (Latvia), LT (Lithuania), LU (Luxembourg), HU (Hungary), MT (Malta), NL (Netherlands), AT (Austria), RO (Romania), PL (Poland), PT (Portugal), SI (Slovenia), SK (Slovakia), FI (Finland), SE (Sweden), UK (United Kingdom), EU-25 (European Union of 25 countries, not incl. Bulgaria and Romania), EU-27 (European Union of 27 countries), EA-13 (Euro area of 13 countries: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland), EA-12 (Euro area of 12 countries, excl. Slovenia), HR (Croatia), TR (Turkey), IS (Iceland), NO (Norway), EEA-30 (European Economic Area, including all EU-27 countries plus Iceland and Norway, but excluding Liechtenstein), CH (Switzerland).

Further information:

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

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