

Main results from the EU Labour Force Survey

Labour Market Latest Trends – 4th quarter 2004 data

This publication is the fourth of a quarterly series presenting the European Union Labour Force Survey main results for all Member States¹.

A significant increase in part-time jobs and temporary contracts

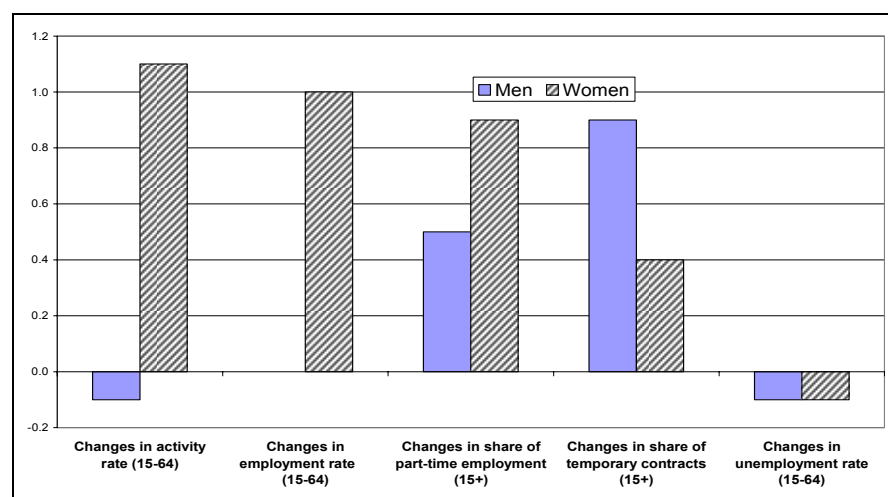
In the fourth quarter 2004, 63.6% of the working age population (15-64 years of age) hold a job or other business activity in the EU-25, compared to 63.1% one year before. The figures reveal a significant increase in female employment rate, from 55.1% in the fourth quarter 2003 to 56.1% in the fourth quarter 2004, while the male employment rate stayed unchanged at 71.1%. Among member states, Spain (+1.4 percentage points) and Slovenia (+1.6 percentage points) recorded the highest increases in the female employment rate².

As a result of the dynamism of female employment, the share of the active population (employed plus unemployed people) in the whole population aged 15-64 has increased, to reach 70.0% in the fourth quarter 2004. The unemployment rate is nearly unchanged for men (8.3% of the male active population) and for women (10.1%)³.

In the EU-25, the share of part-time employment in total employment has increased between the last quarter of 2003 and the last quarter of 2004. For men, it went up by 0.5 percentage points to 7.0%, while it went up by 0.9 percentage points to 31.3% for women. The highest increases in female part-time employment were found in Belgium (from 38.8% to 40.5%), in Finland (from 18.0% to 19.7%) and in Slovenia (from 8.7% to 10.3%).

The share of temporary contracts has also increased, but unlike part-time employment, this rise is higher for men (up by 0.9 percentage points, to 13.3%) than for women (up by 0.4 point, to 14.3%). The highest increases in the share of men who hold temporary contracts were recorded in Slovenia (from 13.5% to 17.1%) and in Sweden (from 11.7% to 13.5%).

Figure 1: Changes in selected labour market indicators from 2003Q4 to 2004Q4, EU -25



Source: Eurostat, LFS

Statistics in focus

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

6/2005

Living conditions and welfare

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¹ The Federal Statistical Office of Germany provides quarterly estimates for the main variables until the German LFS becomes quarterly for 2005 onwards. The design of the continuous LFS in Luxembourg does not provide quarterly results for the moment. In this publication, as in the previous ones, the data have not been seasonally-adjusted, due to the short time series available. Therefore data have to be compared from one quarter to the same quarter one year before.

² Quarterly data are not available in Luxembourg. Due to the transition to a continuous survey in 2004, Austrian and Italian data for 2004 cannot be fully compared with the data one year before.

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

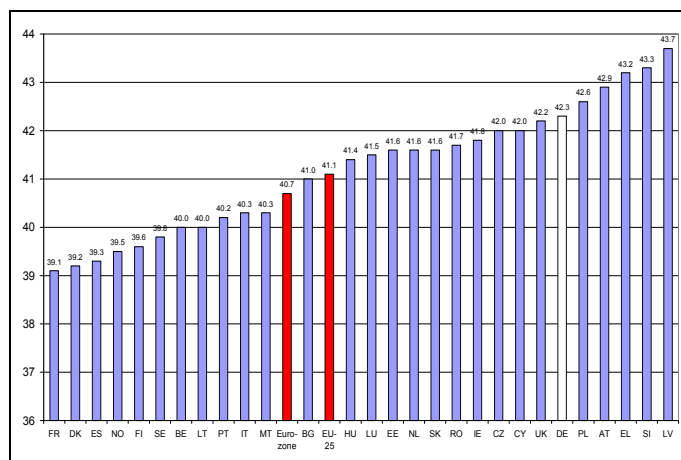
Weekly hours actually worked by full-time workers in the EU-25:

From 39.1 in France to 43.7 in Latvia

The EU-25 average number of actual hours worked in a week by full-time employed people was 41.1 in the fourth quarter 2004. This figure is based on the total of hours actually worked in a week, including overtime. The number of actual hours for full-time employed people is higher for men (42.4 hours a week) than for women (39.0 hours a week). People who work in the agriculture sector are likely to work more (46.0 hours a week on average) than people who work in other economic activities. In particular, full-time workers in the group of public administration, social security, education, health, personal and social jobs, work 38.7 hours per week on average.

In France, Denmark, Spain, Finland and Sweden, the average number of actual hours worked by full-time employed people is lower than 40; at the other end of the scale, full-time workers work more than 43 hours on average in Greece, Slovenia, and Latvia.

Figure 2: Number of hours actually worked per week for full-time employed people, EU-25



Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The Icelandic average cannot be included in this chart because it is largely higher than in other countries: the average number of actual hours worked in Iceland is 46.7 hours a week. The German figure is not fully comparable with others because it is based on one reference week in quarter 2. All the figures refer only to persons at work (working 1 hour or more) during the reference week in either the main or second job.

Part-time work in the EU shows strong variations by countries

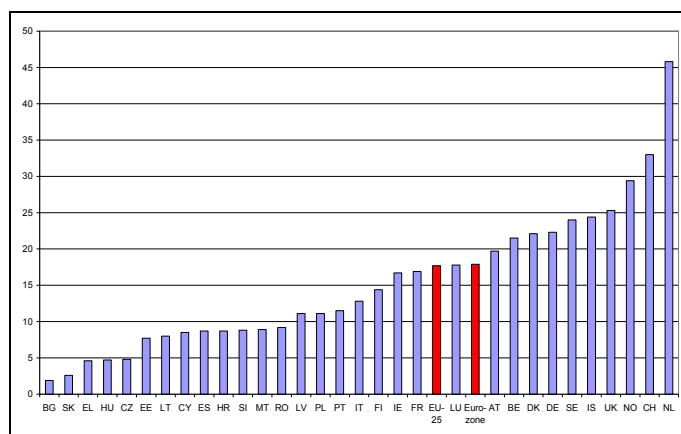
The average number of actual weekly hours worked by part-time employed people in the EU-25 is 20.2, almost half of the average number of weekly hours worked by full-time workers.

In the fourth quarter 2004, 17.7% of people who hold a job or a business activity in the EU-25 worked part-time. This situation is much more prevalent for women (31.3% of women work part-time in the EU-25) than for men (only 7.0% of men hold a part-time job).

The survey shows significant differences between Member States. Part-time workers represent less than 12% of the employed people in all the new Member States (from 2.6% in Slovakia to 11.1% in Latvia and Poland).

Across former EU-15 countries, part-time employment, as a percentage of total employment, varies from 4.6% in Greece and 8.7% in Spain to 25.3% in the UK and 45.8% in the Netherlands.

Figure 3: Share of part-time employment (in percentage of the total employment)



Source: Eurostat, LFS

Bulgaria and Romania: 5.6% of a future European Union labour force

Bulgaria and Romania, who have recently signed their Treaty of Accession to the European Union, represent 5.6% of the labour force of a future European Union including 27 Member States, which corresponds to 3.3 million people in Bulgaria and 9.4 million in Romania.

In both countries, the employment rate is largely lower than the EU-25 average (54.1% in Bulgaria and 57.4%

in Romania compared to 63.6% for the EU-25 average), but it is higher than in some countries who have recently joined the European Union. The percentage of part-time workers is particularly low in Bulgaria (1.9%) and higher in Romania (9.2%). The unemployment rate is higher than the EU-25 average in Bulgaria (12.0%) and not significantly lower in Romania (8.5%).

Table 1. Activity rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex - 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
Men and women	69.7	43.9	83.9	42.5	70.0	44.9	83.9	44.5
Less than upper secondary	56.1	34.5	74.7	33.9	53.6	30.7	73.2	34.7
Upper secondary level	75.2	54.6	86.4	45.2	75.6	58.1	85.7	48.6
Tertiary level	86.3	64.0	92.0	63.7	87.0	70.2	92.1	66.2
Men	78.0	47.5	92.8	53.0	77.6	48.3	92.0	54.9
Less than upper secondary	68.6	40.0	90.0	46.3	64.9	35.7	87.7	46.1
Upper secondary level	81.7	58.5	93.4	52.0	81.8	62.4	92.4	55.4
Tertiary level	89.7	61.6	95.9	69.2	90.2	69.1	95.9	70.7
Women	61.4	40.2	75.0	32.4	62.4	41.4	75.9	34.6
Less than upper secondary	44.1	28.2	59.6	24.6	42.7	24.9	59.0	26.1
Upper secondary level	68.6	51.0	79.3	37.8	69.1	53.9	78.8	41.0
Tertiary level	82.9	65.6	88.2	54.7	83.9	70.9	88.5	59.6

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Table 2. Activity rates by countries, quarters and sex

15-64 years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	212,343	70.0	69.9	69.5	77.6	77.7	77.7	62.4	62.2	61.3
EU-15	178,845	70.8	70.8	70.3	78.7	78.9	78.8	63.0	62.7	61.8
Euro-zone	142,557	69.7	69.5	68.9	78.0	78.1	78.0	61.4	61.0	59.9
Belgium	4,516	66.2	66.5	66.0	73.5	73.9	73.8	58.8	58.7	58.1
Czech Republic	5,091	70.2	70.1	70.1	78.2	78.1	77.9	62.3	62.2	62.4
Denmark	2,835	79.6	81.3	79.4	83.1	85.2	83.1	76.1	77.4	75.5
Germany	39,849	73.3	72.8	72.5	79.8	79.3	79.5	66.7	66.2	65.4
Estonia	632	69.5	70.5	70.5	74.2	75.4	75.0	65.3	66.0	66.5
Greece	4,750	66.6	66.5	65.4	79.0	79.0	78.3	54.3	54.2	52.6
Spain	20,338	69.1	69.0	68.2	80.5	80.8	80.3	57.6	56.9	55.9
France	26,573	69.4	69.8	69.4	75.0	75.6	75.7	64.0	64.2	63.3
Ireland	1,947	69.8	70.7	68.9	79.9	81.3	79.3	59.7	60.0	58.4
Italy	24,300	63.2	62.5	61.6	75.2	75.0	74.9	51.3	50.1	48.3
Cyprus	350	72.6	72.6	.	82.9	83.3	.	62.9	62.7	.
Latvia	1,101	69.4	70.5	68.5	73.8	75.3	73.0	65.2	66.0	64.4
Lithuania	1,594	68.8	69.0	68.8	72.3	73.0	72.3	65.5	65.3	65.6
Luxembourg	195	64.7	.	65.1	74.8	.	75.5	54.3	.	54.5
Hungary	4,146	60.8	60.6	60.8	67.4	67.4	67.7	54.5	54.0	54.3
Malta	158	58.1	58.3	58.3	78.9	79.9	79.5	37.0	36.7	36.7
Netherlands	8,411	76.6	76.7	76.3	83.7	84.1	83.9	69.4	69.2	68.5
Austria	3,941	71.6	72.2	72.0	78.7	79.6	80.1	64.6	65.0	63.9
Poland	16,803	64.1	64.1	63.9	70.4	70.2	70.1	58.0	58.2	57.9
Portugal	5,210	73.3	73.1	72.9	79.1	79.2	79.6	67.7	67.2	66.4
Slovenia	976	69.5	71.1	67.9	74.5	75.7	73.0	64.3	66.3	62.6
Slovakia	2,647	69.5	69.9	70.1	76.6	76.7	76.7	62.6	63.1	63.7
Finland	2,529	72.9	75.1	72.5	75.0	77.5	74.9	70.8	72.7	70.2
Sweden	4,474	76.3	78.3	76.6	78.1	80.2	78.6	74.3	76.5	74.5
United Kingdom	28,978	75.3	75.3	75.7	82.1	82.3	82.7	68.7	68.5	68.6
Bulgaria	3,262	61.5	63.1	60.2	66.4	67.5	64.8	56.6	58.7	55.8
Croatia	.	.	63.9	62.6	.	71.4	69.4	.	56.8	56.0
Romania	9,392	62.7	64.4	61.0	69.7	71.0	68.1	55.8	58.0	54.0
Iceland	153	83.7	85.9	84.3	87.3	89.7	88.0	80.0	82.1	80.5
Norway	2,317	78.4	79.3	78.5	81.7	82.6	81.6	75.0	76.0	75.3
EEA-28	214,813	70.0	70.0	69.6	77.6	77.8	77.7	62.5	62.3	61.5
Switzerland	.	.	81.0	.	.	88.0	.	.	73.9	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The quarterly data for Germany are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions).

In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ Number of persons aged 15-64 in the labour force.

Table 3. Employment rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
Men and women	63.4	36.2	77.2	39.3	63.6	36.6	77.2	41.5
Less than upper secondary	49.6	27.9	66.6	31.4	47.0	24.4	64.7	32.2
Upper secondary level	68.5	45.7	79.7	41.0	68.5	47.7	78.8	44.9
Tertiary level	81.2	52.7	87.1	60.5	82.5	59.1	87.8	63.5
Men	71.7	39.7	86.4	49.0	71.1	39.6	85.5	51.2
Less than upper secondary	61.6	33.1	81.8	42.8	57.7	28.9	79.0	42.6
Upper secondary level	75.3	49.3	87.2	47.4	74.9	51.5	85.9	51.2
Tertiary level	85.1	50.7	91.4	65.8	86.0	58.4	91.9	67.6
Women	55.0	32.7	67.9	29.9	56.1	33.5	69.0	32.3
Less than upper secondary	38.0	21.9	51.5	22.7	36.7	19.2	50.8	24.3
Upper secondary level	61.6	42.3	72.0	34.2	61.9	44.1	71.4	37.9
Tertiary level	77.3	54.1	82.8	52.0	79.0	59.6	83.9	57.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Table 4. Employment rates by countries, quarters and sex

15-64 years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Margin of error ²	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	193,024	± 499	63.6 ± 0.2	63.6	63.1	71.1	71.4	71.1	56.1	55.9	55.1
EU-15	164,171	± 490	65.0 ± 0.2	65.1	64.5	72.8	73.1	72.9	57.2	57.0	56.1
Euro-zone	129,672	± 388	63.4 ± 0.2	63.4	62.7	71.7	72.0	71.8	55.0	54.7	53.7
Belgium	4,134	± 62	60.6 ± 0.9	60.4	60.4	67.9	68.1	67.9	53.3	52.3	52.8
Czech Republic	4,672	± 38	64.5 ± 0.5	64.4	64.4	72.8	72.7	72.8	56.1	56.0	56.0
Denmark	2,691	± 32	75.6 ± 0.9	76.6	75.0	79.4	80.5	79.1	71.6	72.8	70.9
Germany	35,811	± 260	65.9 ± 0.5	65.3	65.4	71.6	71.1	71.6	60.1	59.4	59.1
Estonia	577	± 26	63.4 ± 2.9	63.3	63.7	67.9	67.1	67.8	59.4	59.9	60.1
Greece	4,250	± 75	59.6 ± 1.1	59.7	58.8	73.8	74.0	73.3	45.5	45.6	44.4
Spain	18,181	± 71	61.8 ± 0.2	61.5	60.4	74.2	74.2	73.4	49.2	48.6	47.2
France	24,048	± 189	62.9 ± 0.5	63.6	62.9	68.5	69.4	69.2	57.3	57.8	56.7
Ireland	1,859	± 18	66.7 ± 0.7	67.2	65.7	76.0	77.1	75.4	57.2	57.3	55.9
Italy	22,286	± 144	58.0 ± 0.4	57.8	56.3	70.2	70.6	69.9	45.9	45.1	42.7
Cyprus	332	± 8	68.8 ± 1.8	69.1		79.8	80.3		58.6	58.7	
Latvia	987	± 24	62.2 ± 1.5	63.3	61.4	65.9	67.3	65.9	58.7	59.6	57.3
Lithuania	1,423	± 44	61.4 ± 1.9	61.7	60.7	64.9	65.6	63.8	58.1	58.0	57.8
Luxembourg	186	± 3	61.6 ± 1.2		62.7	72.4		73.3	50.6		52.0
Hungary	3,884	± 59	57.0 ± 0.9	56.8	57.5	63.3	63.4	63.9	51.0	50.6	51.3
Malta	147	± 5	54.0 ± 1.8	54.0	53.7	74.3	75.0	73.3	33.5	32.9	33.7
Netherlands	8,022	± 88	73.1 ± 0.8	73.5	73.3	80.0	80.7	80.7	66.1	66.2	65.7
Austria	3,745	± 37	68.1 ± 0.7	68.8	68.9	75.2	76.3	76.6	61.0	61.4	61.2
Poland	13,731	± 269	52.4 ± 1.0	52.3	51.4	58.4	57.8	57.0	46.5	46.8	45.9
Portugal	4,821	± 47	67.8 ± 0.7	67.8	67.9	73.8	74.1	74.8	62.0	61.7	61.2
Slovenia	911	± 16	64.9 ± 1.1	66.8	63.3	70.1	71.4	68.4	59.5	62.0	58.0
Slovakia	2,189	± 21	57.5 ± 0.6	57.6	57.8	64.0	64.2	63.6	51.1	51.1	52.2
Finland	2,327	± 16	67.1 ± 0.4	69.3	66.5	69.0	71.9	68.7	65.1	66.7	64.3
Sweden	4,195	± 21	71.5 ± 0.4	73.3	72.0	73.1	74.9	73.5	69.9	71.6	70.5
United Kingdom	27,614	± 124	71.8 ± 0.3	71.7	72.0	78.0	78.0	78.2	65.7	65.5	65.6
Bulgaria	2,871	± 65	54.1 ± 1.2	56.0	52.5	58.0	59.6	56.2	50.3	52.6	48.8
Croatia				54.9	53.3		62.3	60.0		47.8	47.0
Romania	8,592	± 153	57.4 ± 1.0	59.3	56.7	63.2	64.6	62.9	51.6	54.0	50.5
Iceland	149		81.6	83.8	81.7	85.6	88.1	85.2	77.6	79.4	78.2
Norway	2,226	± 14	75.3 ± 0.5	75.7	75.5	78.1	78.7	78.2	72.5	72.7	72.7
EEA-28	195,399	± 510	63.7 ± 0.2	63.8	63.2	71.2	71.4	71.2	56.2	56.1	55.3
Switzerland				77.4			84.5			70.3	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The quarterly data for Germany are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions).

In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ Number of persons aged 15-64 in employment.

² 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 economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex - 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
Men and women	17.9	21.6	16.7	22.7	17.7	24.4	15.6	25.3
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	16.3	20.5	10.9	28.5	19.6	33.9	13.0	32.8
Industry, incl. Energy	8.1	8.3	7.4	13.6	7.3	8.1	6.4	13.4
Construction	5.5	5.0	4.9	10.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	11.6
Trade, transport and communication services	19.2	31.1	16.9	21.2	20.0	36.1	16.1	24.6
Business activities and financial services	20.0	23.0	18.9	26.7	18.9	21.3	17.1	29.3
Other services	25.8	26.6	25.4	27.5	25.0	27.8	23.7	31.0
Men	6.3	15.0	4.3	12.2	7.0	17.7	4.2	14.6
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	9.8	18.0	4.1	21.6	13.2	29.6	6.4	25.6
Industry, incl. Energy	2.9	6.3	1.8	7.7	2.9	6.1	1.7	8.3
Construction	2.7	4.6	1.9	6.8	3.0	4.6	2.0	8.1
Trade, transport and communication services	7.5	24.0	4.5	11.1	8.7	28.5	4.5	13.1
Business activities and financial services	7.7	21.0	5.3	16.0	8.2	19.9	5.0	19.9
Other services	9.7	20.6	8.1	13.3	10.2	23.2	7.6	17.2
Women	33.1	29.9	32.7	39.6	31.3	32.5	29.6	41.7
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	29.2	28.6	24.3	40.9	31.2	46.3	24.6	45.2
Industry, incl. Energy	21.7	13.4	21.6	33.3	18.2	12.9	17.6	30.8
Construction	37.2		37.9	55.0	34.2	(13.6)	34.3	50.6
Trade, transport and communication services	34.6	38.2	33.5	38.2	34.5	43.4	31.2	43.2
Business activities and financial services	34.3	24.8	34.3	45.8	31.4	22.6	30.9	45.5
Other services	35.2	29.4	35.2	39.1	33.1	29.9	32.2	41.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

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

15+ years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Margin of error ²	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	34,534	± 296	17.7	17.5	16.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	31.3	31.1	30.4
EU-15	32,098	± 295	19.4	19.2	18.5	7.2	7.1	6.7	35.0	34.7	34.0
Euro-zone	23,345	± 259	17.9	17.6	16.8	6.3	6.2	5.8	33.1	32.7	31.6
Belgium	896	± 45	21.5	21.0	20.5	6.9	7.1	6.5	40.5	39.8	38.8
Czech Republic	229	± 12	4.8	4.7	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	8.3	8.0	8.7
Denmark	604	± 28	22.1	21.8	22.0	12.4	12.2	11.8	33.2	32.7	33.8
Germany				22.3			6.5			41.6	
Estonia	46	± 9	7.7	7.9	9.0	6.1	5.8	5.6	9.4	10.1	12.5
Greece	199	± 13	4.6	4.5	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	8.5	8.3	7.8
Spain	1,600	± 53	8.7	8.7	8.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	17.7	17.7	17.3
France	4,087	± 40	16.9	16.5	16.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	30.3	29.8	29.9
Ireland	316	± 6	16.7	16.8	16.7	5.9	6.2	6.2	31.4	31.4	31.1
Italy	2,908	± 58	12.8	12.3	8.5	4.8	4.6	3.1	25.2	24.3	17.5
Cyprus	29	± 3	8.5	8.3		4.7	4.3		13.4	13.6	
Latvia	113	± 18	11.1	9.2	10.4	8.2	6.9	8.2	14.1	11.7	12.6
Lithuania	115	± 15	8.0	7.3	9.6	6.0	5.2	6.8	10.1	9.4	12.5
Luxembourg	33	± 2	17.8		13.3	2.4		1.5	40.2		30.3
Hungary	185	± 13	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.4	6.4	6.4	6.0
Malta	13	± 2	8.9	8.8	9.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	20.6	20.1	20.3
Netherlands	3,714	± 68	45.8	45.2	45.2	22.7	21.9	22.3	74.6	74.6	74.3
Austria	744	± 22	19.7	17.8	18.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	38.0	34.4	36.2
Poland	1,566	± 89	11.1	11.1	10.8	8.4	8.1	8.3	14.5	14.6	13.7
Portugal	591	± 34	11.5	11.2	11.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	16.5	16.2	16.6
Slovenia	83	± 6	8.8	10.1	7.6	7.6	8.6	6.7	10.3	12.0	8.7
Slovakia	57	± 6	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Finland	337	± 12	14.4	13.0	13.4	9.4	8.7	9.2	19.7	17.8	18.0
Sweden	1,024	± 23	24.0	22.8	23.1	12.4	11.4	11.3	36.7	35.1	35.8
United Kingdom	7,125	± 103	25.3	25.7	25.0	10.2	10.4	9.6	42.9	43.6	43.9
Bulgaria	55	± 8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.1
Croatia				8.7	8.6		6.8	6.4		11.1	11.3
Romania	835	± 88	9.2	9.2	11.2	9.0	8.7	10.6	9.5	9.7	11.9
Iceland	38		24.4	20.3	23.9	10.0	8.2	10.5	40.9	34.2	38.9
Norway	666	± 17	29.4	27.9	29.0	14.6	13.6	13.9	45.7	43.7	45.8
EEA-28	35,238	± 300	17.8	17.6	17.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	31.5	31.2	30.6
Switzerland				33.0			11.8			58.8	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany and Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003.

The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions).

In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ Number of persons aged 15 years or more in part-time employment.

² 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 economic activity in the main job, full-time/part-time distinction and sex - 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone			EU-25		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Men and women	37.1	40.7	20.2	37.5	41.1	20.2
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	43.0	47.4	20.0	41.0	46.0	19.5
Industry, incl. Energy	38.3	39.8	20.3	39.0	40.4	20.7
Construction	39.6	40.7	20.0	40.4	41.6	20.0
Trade, transport and communication services	38.6	43.0	19.8	38.6	43.2	19.7
Business activities and financial services	36.9	41.0	19.9	37.3	41.2	19.9
Other services	33.6	38.1	20.6	34.3	38.7	20.7
Men	40.5	41.9	20.5	40.9	42.4	20.4
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	46.4	49.1	21.1	44.3	47.8	20.1
Industry, incl. Energy	39.7	40.2	20.6	40.3	40.9	21.0
Construction	40.3	40.8	21.5	41.2	41.8	21.8
Trade, transport and communication services	42.1	44.0	18.8	42.1	44.3	19.1
Business activities and financial services	41.0	42.6	20.4	41.1	42.8	20.2
Other services	38.0	39.7	21.8	38.5	40.4	21.5
Women	32.5	38.6	20.1	33.1	39.0	20.2
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	36.2	43.0	19.3	34.7	41.6	19.0
Industry, incl. Energy	34.5	38.5	20.2	35.7	39.1	20.6
Construction	31.1	38.5	18.8	31.7	38.6	18.4
Trade, transport and communication services	33.8	41.1	20.0	33.9	41.2	19.9
Business activities and financial services	32.1	38.5	19.8	32.9	38.8	19.9
Other services	31.0	36.8	20.5	31.9	37.5	20.6

Source: Eurostat, LFS

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

15+ years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	180,083	37.5	38.5	37.8	40.9	41.8	41.1	33.1	33.9	33.4
EU-15	151,840	37.0	37.8	37.4	40.6	41.4	40.9	32.2	32.9	32.6
Euro-zone	120,649	37.1	38.1	37.5	40.5	41.5	40.8	32.5	33.3	33.0
Belgium	3,577	36.2	37.3	36.8	39.7	40.7	40.3	31.6	32.4	32.1
Czech Republic	4,449	41.2	42.2	41.4	43.1	44.4	43.5	38.5	39.3	38.6
Denmark	2,427	35.0	36.5	35.7	38.0	39.5	38.7	31.6	33.0	32.1
Germany			37.1			41.7			31.3	
Estonia	589	40.1	40.9	39.9	41.3	42.7	41.6	38.9	38.8	38.2
Greece	4,170	42.2	43.7	41.8	44.1	45.4	43.6	39.1	40.7	38.9
Spain	17,480	37.5	39.6	38.4	39.4	41.6	40.3	34.5	36.4	35.3
France	21,314	36.4	37.6	36.4	39.5	40.6	39.4	32.8	33.9	32.9
Ireland	1,802	38.1	38.4	38.2	42.5	42.6	42.6	31.9	32.2	32.0
Italy	20,855	37.8	38.9	39.3	40.8	41.6	41.6	33.1	34.4	35.3
Cyprus	325	40.2	41.4		42.6	44.1		37.0	37.9	
Latvia	998	41.4	42.5	42.3	43.0	44.3	43.8	39.7	40.6	40.7
Lithuania	1,396	38.7	39.4	37.7	39.6	40.5	38.9	37.6	38.1	36.5
Luxembourg	162	38.1		37.9	41.5		40.8	32.8		33.7
Hungary	3,764	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.9	42.4	42.6	39.0	39.0	39.4
Malta	138	38.6	38.5	39.5	40.5	40.3	41.5	34.2	34.3	35.1
Netherlands	7,371	32.2	32.6	32.3	37.8	37.9	37.8	25.1	25.7	25.0
Austria	3,417	38.8	40.6	39.1	42.9	44.6	42.4	33.5	35.4	34.6
Poland	13,586	40.3	42.8	40.3	42.7	45.5	42.7	37.3	39.4	37.2
Portugal	4,872	37.9	39.9	38.3	39.9	41.8	40.3	35.5	37.5	35.9
Slovenia	876	41.2	41.2	41.0	42.3	42.5	42.0	39.7	39.4	39.6
Slovakia	2,123	41.0	41.1	40.6	42.1	42.1	41.6	39.8	39.7	39.4
Finland	2,109	37.2	38.5	37.6	39.4	40.9	39.9	34.6	35.8	34.9
Sweden	3,763	36.0	37.1	36.4	38.8	39.7	39.1	32.8	33.9	33.2
United Kingdom	25,001	36.6	36.6	36.8	41.4	41.2	41.6	30.8	30.8	30.6
Bulgaria	2,648	40.6	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.3	41.3	40.1	40.4	40.3
Croatia			40.7	40.9		41.9	42.4		39.1	39.0
Romania	8,942	40.4	41.8	39.8	41.5	43.1	41.0	39.2	40.4	38.4
Iceland	140	41.4	43.8	41.5	46.8	48.9	46.8	34.7	37.7	35.5
Norway	1,985	34.6	35.9	34.8	38.3	39.4	38.2	30.3	31.8	30.7
EEA-28	182,208	37.5	38.4	37.8	40.9	41.8	41.1	33.1	33.9	33.4
Switzerland			37.6			43.5			30.2	

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: Tables 7 and 8 refer only to persons at work (working 1 hour or more) during the reference week in either the main or second job. The data for Germany and Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4).

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

Table 9. Share of employees with temporary contracts by broad economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex - 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
Men and women	15.3	47.3	11.8	6.4	13.8	39.1	10.8	7.0
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	40.7	62.9	37.6	31.6	32.6	54.1	30.0	23.8
Industry, incl. Energy	11.1	46.9	7.2	3.3	10.9	41.3	7.8	4.1
Construction	24.0	49.0	19.9	12.7	21.2	42.2	18.0	11.0
Trade, transport and communication services	14.4	42.2	9.6	5.0	13.1	33.7	9.1	5.3
Business activities and financial services	12.8	44.1	9.9	5.8	11.5	35.3	9.0	7.1
Other services	16.1	53.7	13.9	6.2	14.1	44.7	12.1	7.6
Men	14.5	48.5	10.7	6.1	13.3	40.1	10.1	6.7
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	36.9	59.9	33.3	27.4	29.7	51.9	26.8	20.2
Industry, incl. Energy	10.5	48.5	6.4	3.1	10.3	42.6	6.9	3.6
Construction	25.0	48.9	20.9	13.6	22.2	42.4	19.1	11.8
Trade, transport and communication services	12.8	43.8	7.9	4.6	11.7	34.1	7.7	5.0
Business activities and financial services	12.3	46.1	9.4	6.2	11.2	36.3	8.7	7.7
Other services	14.1	56.9	12.1	5.3	13.1	47.2	11.1	7.4
Women	16.3	45.9	13.1	6.8	14.3	37.9	11.7	7.4
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	49.2	71.8	46.8	40.9	39.4	60.8	37.2	33.1
Industry, incl. Energy	12.5	43.0	9.2	(3.8)	12.5	38.2	9.9	5.8
Construction	13.7	49.9	10.0	.	11.1	39.9	8.2	.
Trade, transport and communication services	16.4	40.7	11.7	5.5	14.8	33.3	10.7	5.8
Business activities and financial services	13.3	42.5	10.3	5.4	11.9	34.5	9.3	6.3
Other services	17.2	52.3	15.0	6.8	14.6	43.6	12.6	7.7

Source: Eurostat, LFS

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

15+ years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	22,351	13.8	14.2	13.1	13.3	13.7	12.4	14.3	14.7	13.9
EU-15	18,838	13.5	14.0	13.0	12.9	13.4	12.1	14.3	14.8	14.0
Euro-zone	16,587	15.3	15.8	14.6	14.5	15.0	13.7	16.3	16.6	15.8
Belgium	305	8.6	9.2	8.6	6.3	6.9	6.7	11.4	12.1	11.1
Czech Republic	357	9.1	10.0	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	10.4	10.1	11.5
Denmark	219	8.8	9.3	8.7	7.7	9.6	7.5	9.9	11.0	10.1
Germany	.	.	12.4	.	.	12.6	.	.	12.1	.
Estonia	13	2.4	2.9	(1.7)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(2.2)	.	(2.2)	.
Greece	322	11.7	12.4	11.3	10.3	11.1	10.0	13.9	14.3	13.2
Spain	4,948	32.9	33.1	32.1	31.1	31.3	30.0	35.6	35.8	35.0
France	2,720	12.6	13.6	12.4	12.0	12.7	11.3	13.4	14.6	13.7
Ireland	57	3.6	5.1	4.7	3.2	4.9	3.8	4.1	5.5	5.7
Italy	1,963	12.0	12.6	10.3	9.8	11.0	8.6	15.1	14.8	12.8
Cyprus	33	12.6	13.1	.	8.4	9.3	.	17.3	17.3	.
Latvia	79	8.9	9.1	9.7	11.2	11.1	11.3	6.6	7.0	8.1
Lithuania	69	5.8	6.6	6.3	7.3	9.3	8.6	4.3	(3.9)	4.1
Luxembourg	8	4.9	.	3.2	4.1	.	2.5	6.0	.	4.1
Hungary	238	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.5	8.1	8.8	6.6	6.4	7.1
Malta	7	5.1	5.0	2.6	4.2	4.0	.	(7.1)	(6.9)	(4.6)
Netherlands	1,077	15.1	15.1	14.4	13.7	13.6	13.4	16.8	16.8	15.7
Austria	287	8.7	9.4	6.6	8.9	9.7	6.8	8.5	9.0	6.4
Poland	2,466	24.0	23.8	20.9	25.3	24.4	22.2	22.3	23.0	19.5
Portugal	738	19.4	19.8	20.2	18.4	18.9	18.7	20.4	20.9	21.9
Slovenia	141	17.7	19.3	14.4	17.1	18.6	13.5	18.5	20.2	15.6
Slovakia	109	5.7	6.3	5.3	6.2	7.1	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.9
Finland	302	14.7	18.7	14.5	11.4	15.6	10.6	18.0	21.9	18.4
Sweden	577	15.2	17.2	14.2	13.5	15.3	11.7	16.8	19.2	16.7
United Kingdom	1,456	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.5	6.7	6.9
Bulgaria	172	6.9	8.0	6.1	7.1	8.0	6.7	6.7	8.0	5.5
Croatia	.	.	12.4	11.2	.	12.4	12.2	.	12.3	10.0
Romania	119	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6
Iceland	7	5.7	4.0	6.7	4.1	3.9	6.5	7.4	4.0	6.9
Norway	212	10.1	10.6	9.3	8.3	9.1	7.5	12.0	12.1	11.1
EEA-28	22,571	13.7	14.1	13.1	13.2	13.7	12.4	14.3	14.7	13.8
Switzerland	.	.	12.1	.	.	11.8	.	.	12.5	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany and Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003.

The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions).

In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ The number of persons in employment having temporary job contracts.

Table 11. Share of persons whose job started within past 3 months by broad economic activity in the main job, age groups and sex - 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15+	15-24	25-54	55+	15+	15-24	25-54	55+
Men and women	4.8	14.4	4.0	1.6	4.8	15.2	3.9	1.7
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	5.8	17.6	5.9	2.3	4.2	12.5	4.1	1.8
Industry, incl. Energy	3.9	13.2	3.2	0.9	4.0	13.5	3.2	1.1
Construction	6.8	14.8	6.0	2.7	6.4	15.1	5.5	2.5
Trade, transport and communication services	5.3	14.8	4.2	1.6	5.6	16.0	4.1	1.8
Business activities and financial services	4.9	16.0	4.3	1.4	5.1	17.1	4.2	1.7
Other services	4.1	13.5	3.7	1.5	4.3	15.1	3.7	1.6
Men	4.4	14.4	3.7	1.4	4.6	15.0	3.7	1.6
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	5.3	16.8	4.9	2.4	4.0	12.3	3.7	1.8
Industry, incl. Energy	3.7	13.3	2.9	(0.8)	3.8	13.7	2.9	1.0
Construction	7.0	14.8	6.1	2.8	6.6	15.3	5.6	2.6
Trade, transport and communication services	4.6	14.7	3.6	1.4	5.0	15.7	3.7	1.7
Business activities and financial services	4.5	18.0	3.9	(1.2)	4.8	18.9	4.0	1.6
Other services	3.2	12.5	2.9	1.1	3.6	13.9	3.2	1.4
Women	5.2	14.3	4.4	1.8	5.1	15.4	4.2	1.8
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	6.7	(20.0)	7.7	(2.2)	4.5	13.0	4.8	(1.7)
Industry, incl. Energy	4.6	13.0	3.9	.	4.5	12.9	3.9	(1.4)
Construction	5.3	(13.5)	4.8	.	4.9	(12.5)	4.5	.
Trade, transport and communication services	6.1	14.8	4.9	1.9	6.4	16.2	4.7	1.8
Business activities and financial services	5.3	14.3	4.6	(1.8)	5.3	15.5	4.5	(1.9)
Other services	4.6	14.0	4.1	1.8	4.6	15.6	4.0	1.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

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

15+ years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	9,395	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
EU-15	8,292	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.1
Euro-zone	6,219	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.8
Belgium	182	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.7
Czech Republic	136	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.7	3.7
Denmark	197	7.2	8.5	6.4	6.5	7.5	5.4	8.0	9.6	7.6
Germany	.	.	4.1	.	.	4.2	.	.	4.1	.
Estonia	27	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.0	5.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8
Greece	71	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.2
Spain	1,411	7.7	7.7	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	9.3	9.0	9.0
France	1,476	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.5
Ireland	95	5.0	5.9	4.6	4.3	5.6	3.9	6.0	6.5	5.7
Italy	963	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.5	5.3	4.5	3.9
Cyprus	15	4.5	4.3	.	3.9	3.6	.	5.3	5.3	.
Latvia	42	4.1	5.9	4.4	4.6	6.8	4.4	3.6	5.0	4.3
Lithuania	50	3.4	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.3	4.6	(3.3)	3.7	2.9
Luxembourg	5	2.7	.	2.6	2.4	.	2.2	3.3	.	3.2
Hungary	109	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
Malta	5	3.2	3.4	2.1	(2.3)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(5.2)	(4.6)	.
Netherlands	103	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
Austria	157	4.2	4.7	2.0	3.7	4.3	1.9	4.6	5.2	2.1
Poland	610	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8
Portugal	147	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.6
Slovenia	37	3.9	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.0	5.1	4.0
Slovakia	73	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.5
Finland	139	5.9	8.7	5.9	5.0	8.2	5.1	6.9	9.2	6.8
Sweden	175	4.1	5.7	4.0	4.3	5.6	4.0	3.9	5.9	4.0
United Kingdom	1,702	6.0	5.1	5.8	5.7	4.9	5.4	6.4	5.3	6.4
Bulgaria	161	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.7	4.8	3.8	5.4	4.7	4.0
Croatia	.	.	4.7	4.6	.	4.8	4.9	.	4.6	4.3
Romania	204	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.6	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.6
Iceland	11	6.8	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.9	6.0	7.4	8.2	7.1
Norway	.	.	2.3	.	.	2.4	.	.	2.2	.
EEA-28	9,511	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
Switzerland	.	.	4.0	.	.	3.5	.	.	4.7	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany, Norway and Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions)
In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)
¹ The number of persons whose job started within the past 3 months.

Table 13. Unemployment rates by levels of educational attainment, age groups and sex – 4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-25	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
Men and women	9.0	17.6	8.0	7.5	9.1	18.4	8.0	6.7
Less than upper secondary	11.6	19.1	10.8	7.5	12.3	20.5	11.6	7.3
Upper secondary level	8.9	16.4	7.7	9.2	9.4	17.8	8.1	7.5
Tertiary level	5.9	17.6	5.4	4.9	5.2	15.8	4.7	4.1
Men	8.0	16.6	6.9	7.4	8.3	17.9	7.1	6.8
Less than upper secondary	10.1	17.3	9.1	7.5	11.0	19.2	10.0	7.5
Upper secondary level	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.9	8.5	17.5	7.0	7.6
Tertiary level	5.1	17.6	4.7	4.9	4.6	15.4	4.1	4.4
Women	10.3	18.8	9.4	7.8	10.1	19.0	9.2	6.5
Less than upper secondary	13.9	22.2	13.5	7.5	14.1	22.7	14.0	6.9
Upper secondary level	10.2	17.0	9.1	9.7	10.5	18.2	9.4	7.4
Tertiary level	6.7	17.5	6.2	4.8	5.8	16.0	5.2	3.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Table 14. Unemployment rates by countries, quarters and sex

15-64 years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Margin of error ²	Men and women			Men			Women		
			2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	19,318	± 244	9.1 ± 0.1	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	10.1	10.0	10.2
EU-15	14,673	± 241	8.2 ± 0.2	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.3	7.5	9.1	9.0	9.1
Euro-zone	12,886	± 209	9.0 ± 0.1	8.8	9.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	10.3	10.2	10.4
Belgium	382	± 33	8.4 ± 0.7	9.2	8.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	9.5	10.8	9.2
Czech Republic	419	± 16	8.2 ± 0.3	8.3	8.2	6.9	7.0	6.6	9.9	9.9	10.2
Denmark	144	± 14	5.1 ± 0.5	5.8	5.4	4.4	5.5	4.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
Germany	4,038	± 74	10.1 ± 0.2	10.3	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.2	9.6
Estonia	55	± 9	8.7 ± 1.4	10.2	9.6	8.5	11.0	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.6
Greece	499	± 22	10.5 ± 0.4	10.2	10.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	16.2	15.9	15.6
Spain	2,158	± 66	10.6 ± 0.4	10.8	11.4	7.8	8.1	8.5	14.6	14.6	15.6
France	2,524	± 99	9.5 ± 0.4	8.9	9.5	8.7	8.1	8.7	10.4	9.9	10.4
Ireland	88	± 4	4.5 ± 0.2	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.2
Italy	2,014	± 49	8.3 ± 0.2	7.5	8.6	6.7	5.8	6.7	10.6	10.0	11.5
Cyprus	18	± 2	5.2 ± 0.7	4.8	.	3.8	3.5	.	6.9	6.4	.
Latvia	114	± 13	10.3 ± 1.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	11.1
Lithuania	171	± 17	10.7 ± 1.0	10.6	11.8	10.2	10.2	11.8	11.3	11.1	11.8
Luxembourg	9	± 1	4.8 ± 0.7	.	3.7	3.3	.	3.0	6.9	.	4.6
Hungary	262	± 15	6.3 ± 0.4	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.5
Malta	11	± 2	7.0 ± 1.1	7.4	8.0	5.8	6.1	7.8	9.5	10.2	8.3
Netherlands	388	± 21	4.6 ± 0.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.3	4.2
Austria	196	± 15	5.0 ± 0.4	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.5	5.6	4.2
Poland	3,072	± 108	18.3 ± 0.6	18.5	19.6	17.0	17.7	18.7	19.8	19.5	20.7
Portugal	389	± 24	7.5 ± 0.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	8.3	8.2	7.9
Slovenia	65	± 6	6.6 ± 0.6	6.1	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.4
Slovakia	458	± 17	17.3 ± 0.8	17.6	17.5	16.4	16.4	17.1	18.4	19.1	18.1
Finland	202	± 8	8.0 ± 0.3	7.7	8.3	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3
Sweden	279	± 11	6.2 ± 0.2	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.3
United Kingdom	1,365	± 52	4.7 ± 0.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Bulgaria	391	± 28	12.0 ± 0.8	11.1	12.9	12.6	11.7	13.2	11.3	10.5	12.5
Croatia	.	.	.	14.1	14.7	.	12.7	13.6	.	15.8	16.1
Romania	799	± 63	8.5 ± 0.7	8.0	7.1	9.3	8.9	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.4
Iceland	4	.	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.8
Norway	91	± 7	3.9 ± 0.3	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.4	4.3	3.4
EEA-28	19,413	± 251	9.0 ± 0.1	9.0	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	10.0	9.9	10.1
Switzerland	.	.	.	4.4	.	.	4.0	.	.	4.8	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The quarterly data for Germany are not from the LFS. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd quarter 2002. The data for Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions). In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ The number of unemployed persons, aged 15-64.

² 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 --4th quarter 2004

	Euro-zone				EU-25			
	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64	15-64	15-24	25-54	55-64
Men and women	4.0	4.8	3.8	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.9	4.1
Less than upper secondary	5.3	5.9	5.4	4.6	5.8	6.6	5.9	4.5
Upper secondary level	4.1	4.4	3.8	6.1	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.7
Tertiary level	2.3	2.7	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.5
Men	3.6	4.4	3.3	4.8	3.7	5.1	3.4	4.2
Less than upper secondary	4.6	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.1	6.2	5.0	4.5
Upper secondary level	3.5	4.0	3.2	6.0	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.8
Tertiary level	2.0	(2.5)	1.8	3.2	1.8	(1.8)	1.6	2.7
Women	4.7	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.6	5.5	4.5	4.0
Less than upper secondary	6.5	7.0	6.7	4.9	6.8	7.3	7.2	4.4
Upper secondary level	4.7	5.0	4.6	6.2	4.8	5.5	4.8	4.5
Tertiary level	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

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

15-64 years	2004q4 (1000) ¹	Men and women			Men			Women		
		2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4	2004q4	2004q3	2003q4
EU-25	8,662	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
EU-15	6,116	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
Euro-zone	5,750	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.6
Belgium	194	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.8	5.0	4.3
Czech Republic	216	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.0	5.3	5.1	5.2
Denmark	33	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Germany	.	.	5.5	.	.	5.7	.	.	5.4	.
Estonia	32	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3
Greece	269	5.7	5.7	5.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	9.6	9.6	9.1
Spain	682	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.9
France	1,022	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.8
Ireland	31	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Italy	964	4.0	3.5	4.9	2.9	2.5	3.9	5.5	4.9	6.5
Cyprus	5	1.4	1.3	.	1.0	0.9	.	2.0	1.7	.
Latvia	50	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.1
Lithuania	96	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.9	6.0	6.6	5.7	5.9
Luxembourg	2	1.1	.	0.9	(0.8)	.	(1.0)	(1.5)	.	(0.8)
Hungary	116	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
Malta	4	2.7	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.2	4.2	.	(3.3)	(3.2)
Netherlands	134	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.2
Austria	48	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1
Poland	1,682	10.0	10.5	11.0	9.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.8
Portugal	176	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.1
Slovenia	33	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.8
Slovakia	312	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.7	11.3	12.3	12.4	11.6
Finland	53	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Sweden	60	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
United Kingdom	273	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Bulgaria	235	7.2	6.8	8.5	7.6	6.8	8.8	6.8	6.7	8.2
Croatia	.	.	7.6	8.8	.	6.3	7.8	.	9.1	9.9
Romania	452	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.6
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norway	18	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
EEA-28	8,681	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5
Switzerland	.	.	1.4	.	.	1.2	.	.	1.7	.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Note: The data for Germany and Switzerland refer to the 2nd quarter 2004. The data for Luxembourg in the 4th quarters of 2004 and 2003 refer to the whole respective years. The data for Croatia in the 3rd quarter 2004 refer to the first half year 2004 and the data in the 4th quarter 2003 refer to 2nd half-year 2003.

The data for France cover the metropolitan territory (excluding overseas regions).

In Ireland and UK, the data refer to seasonal quarter (June to August for q3, September to November for q4)

¹ The number of persons in long-term unemployment, aged 15-64 years.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Definitions and sources

Source: the European Union Labour Force Survey is a quarterly (except in Germany, 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 time series available. The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the guidelines of International Labour Organisation.

PRELIMINARY DATA. The estimates for the United Kingdom in 2003 are based on population estimates that predate the most recent Census of the Population. These estimates may therefore differ from that of the most recently published national data and will change when new data arrive. Employment and unemployment estimates for Germany in 2003 and 2004 have been revised from last publication. Data for Spain from 1996 have been revised in order to take into account new weights derived from the 2001 Census.

BREAKS. Since the 1st quarter of 2004, the samples for the Austrian and Italian Labour Force Surveys have been spread over all weeks of the quarter. At the same time the sampling and weighting procedures in Greece were revised in order to improve coverage. Accordingly estimates for 2004 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 of which 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.

Long-term unemployed persons are persons who have been unemployed for one year or more, i.e. unemployed persons who have searched for employment for one year or longer or left last job one year or more ago, whichever period is shorter.

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 a fixed term employment contract or a job which will terminate if certain objective criteria are met, such as completion of an assignment or return of the employee who was 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 extra hours, 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. In Switzerland the reference week is spread over the 2nd quarter, but in Germany the LFS data refer to one week in the spring. The **reference quarter** is the calendar quarter except in Ireland and the United Kingdom, which use the seasonal quarter (Dec-Feb, Mar-May, Jun-Aug and Sep-Nov).

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 on the economic activity for this publication. For the Netherlands the last known distribution is applied (2003q4) 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 Germany and the Netherlands do not provide data on the level of educational attainment. For these countries the last known distribution is applied (Germany 2004q2, the Netherlands 2003q4) 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). In this publication, French and aggregated data exclude “départements d’Outre-mer”, because of a lack of harmonized data.

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 4 of the year 2004 is written as 2004q4.

Further information:

Databases

[EUROSTAT Website/Population and social conditions/Labour Market/Employment and unemployment](#)

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