

Impact of the economic and financial crisis on women, men and youth

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Introduction

In recent years, a severe economic crisis has invested many countries in the world, resulting in a rather diverse landscape, as each country was of course affected in its own particular way. At the same time, economists have identified a limited set of main causes for the present situation, the most significant being a credit crisis, which then led to the collapse of confidence in the stock markets as well as a rise in commodity prices, notably that of oil.

Around the world stock markets have fallen, large financial institutions have collapsed or been bought out, and governments in even the wealthiest nations have had to come up with rescue packages to bail out their financial systems.

For the developing world, the rise in food prices as well as the knock-on effects from the financial instability and uncertainty in industrialized nations have had a compounding effect.

The first signs of this so called Great Recession appeared on the world scene in August 2007. They were followed by a significant fall in GDP in 2009, considered to be the most important since the Thirties. The U.S. housing crisis and the subsequent collapse of Lehman Brothers has caused economic repercussions worldwide. Industrial production in Europe decreased rapidly in the autumn of 2008, and was further reduced a year later.

In 2009, the global economy greatly suffered the effects of this financial crisis originating in the United States and having become more intense in the last part of 2008. The decline in economic activity in some of the most important countries of the world reached a peak in the first quarter of the year. In April 2009, and for the first time in Europe, the male unemployment rate exceeded that of women, even if rather slightly.

Some signs of a partial recovery after the end of a recession in the third quarter of 2009, were perceived between the end of that year and 2010.

In the period 2010-2011, the crisis spread to include sovereign debt and public finances of many countries, notably those of the Eurozone, which, as in the cases of Portugal, Ireland and Greece, have received substantial loans from of the IMF and the EU (the so-called rescue loans), but at the same time heavily suffered from restrictive budgetary policies on public accounts.

It was in 2012 that the recession was joined by weak signs of recovery in some western countries. The growth in the euro area showed a negative rate in France and Germany, and industrial production declined, while the Southern European countries showed grave signs of stagnation.

Reactions and initiatives

Given its magnitude, the crisis has been receiving worldwide attention. Countries have been reacting by adopting various measures to curb and combat its negative effects.

The crisis has affected almost all of the 28 Member States, but some have been hit the hardest. For example Spain and Ireland, the two countries that, with the extraordinary economic growth that affected them between 1990 and 2000, have become symbols of the potential that European economic integration has to offer. Their growth models, based primarily on real estate for the first and for the second financial services, have demonstrated to be fragile. Equally vulnerable the new Member States of Central and Eastern Europe, the other major victims of the crisis. Most of them do not yet benefit from the guarantees that the euro provides in situations precarious financial and monetary. So many of these countries, most notably Bulgaria, Hungary and the Baltic countries, they find themselves today to depend on financial aid from the International Monetary Fund.

Almost all Member States have therefore developed a set of national plans, following almost all the same chronology: first, a bailout of the banks, in order to avoid a total collapse of the financial system; then an economic recovery plan, the scope could be expanded on a regular basis, and which combines measures of investment, especially in infrastructure and energy, and consumer support. Some Member States have undertaken in the preparation of plans to rescue the economy and central areas most at risk, such as the French plan for the benefit of the automotive industry.

In Europe, economic policy has addressed the economic recession pursuing two strategies: 1) efforts to bring the financial system to a more normal operating condition, and 2) supporting aggregate demand with massive doses of monetary and fiscal stimulus. In 2009, the European Council approved a *European Economic Recovery Plan*, which contains specific actions to be taken at Community level: 1) increasing financial assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises through the European Investment Bank, and 2) accelerating and improving the procedures of both the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF).

The Council of Europe has divided the actions to be taken against the crisis in five priority areas:

- Investing in people and modernizing labour markets;
- Unlocking business potential, especially that of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Investing in knowledge and innovation;
- Investing in energy and climate change;
- Investing in international affairs.

An important study conducted by the European Commission on the 27 member states between 2008 and 2012, with the aim of investigating the impact of the economic crisis on women and men and gender equality policies, underlined four conclusions:

- there has been a levelling down of gender gaps in employment, unemployment, wages, and poverty during the crisis;
- the labour market behaviour of women during the crisis has been similar to that of men;
- there is evidence of a contained but uneven retrenchment in welfare provisions in the first years of the crisis, there is a threat that fiscal consolidation may ultimately reduce both the

welfare provisions being made and the related employment with associated gender equality impacts;

- in the vast majority of countries gender mainstreaming has not been implemented in policy design and policy implementation over the crisis.

The European Parliament dedicated the 2013 International Women's Day (8 March) to "The women's responses to the crisis". Within the framework of this event, the Parliament conducted a telephone survey Flash in 27 European Member States, which involved 25,556 people and focused on women and gender differences in the context of the crisis. The survey addresses some very important arguments, the most significant of which are the different perceptions of the impact of the crisis on gender differences and the specific areas that need to receive priority. With regard to the former aspect, the survey has shown that nearly one in three Europeans argue that the crisis has worsened notably the pay gap (30%) and made it more difficult for women to reconcile work and private life (30%). As to the latter topic, two out of three Europeans (66%) believe that work and the fight against unemployment, among young people in particular, are at the top of the priority list. More women (72%) than men (60%) expressed their opinions.

In October 2008 the Australian government announced that it would guarantee bank deposits. With the economy facing a recession, an economic stimulus package worth \$10.4 billion was announced. This included payments to seniors, careers and families. The payments were made in December 2008, just in time for Christmas spending, and retailers predominantly reported strong sales. The automotive industry was also given a helping hand, as several major lenders had withdrawn from the market completely, leaving banks to fill the gaps in lending.

In the context of the European Commission's Europe 2020 strategy, the flagship initiative 'Youth on the move' is specifically targeting youth unemployment rates via a range of policies ranging from concrete recommendations for Member States, new legislative initiatives and better information tools for young people and stronger involvement of the business sector.

The European Commission also adopted in December 2011 a new 'Youth Opportunities Initiative', calling on Member States to work on preventing early school leaving; helping youngsters develop skills relevant to the labour market; ensuring work experience and on-the-job training and helping young people find a first good job.

Women, men and the crisis

While the crisis has affected many countries, its effects have been different enough to evidence, as in the case of Europe, a situation that is rather varied and different between women and men. What follows is an analysis of the recent behaviour of the European labour market, which has been suffering greatly from the economic recession.

It has been also provided an overview of what happened in some countries of the world with particular emphasis on employment and unemployment rates in Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, South Africa and United States.

Employment

With regard to employment, the examined data show that the crisis has not equally affected all countries. There has been a decline in employment everywhere except in Malta (+5.3%), Germany (+3.2%), Luxembourg (+2.3%), Hungary (+1.7%), Poland (+0.8%), Romania (+0.7%), Austria (+0.2%) and Sweden (+0.1%) – countries that have not registered a strong job crisis, and instead boasted a more or less relevant increase of values during the period 2008-2013. In countries such as Greece (-12,6%), Spain (-9,7%), Cyprus (-9,2%) but also Portugal (-7,4%) and Ireland (-7,1%) where the phenomenon has had a very strong impact, there has been a drastic reduction in employment rates (see Table 1).

Where the decrease was significant, it concerned mostly men. In Greece, Spain, Cyprus and Portugal the male employment rate fell by more than 10%, but Ireland, Croatia, Denmark and Bulgaria also suffered significant loss (see Table 2). On the other side, men from Germany, Hungary, Romania and Malta did not have a particularly difficult period in terms of employment; their rates even increased by 1.9%, 1.3%, 1.2% and 1.1% respectively. In Luxembourg, Poland and Czech Republic no decrease too.

In countries where the crisis has had a strong intensity, women have indeed been affected by the phenomenon, albeit less than men. Thus, in the period 2008-2013, the decline in the employment rate of women reached a maximum of -8.7% in Greece, -6.0 in Cyprus, -5.1% in Spain, -5.0% in Slovenia, -4.6% in Portugal, and - 4.3% in Ireland (see Table 3). At the same time, an increase in rates, over the five years analyzed, has been consistent in Malta (+9.3%), Germany (+4.5%) and Luxembourg (+4.0%), while also visible, to a lesser extent, in Hungary, Czech Republic, Austria, Belgium, Poland and Lithuania. The sectors of economic activity that most suffered the crisis, such as industry and construction, are all male dominated, which explains the greater decrease in their employment. On the contrary, despite the crisis, employment in the sector of household services, which employs many women, continued to grow.

In the case of Italy, it was owing to a combination of many different factors that women, despite the economic downturn, did not suffer a drastic reduction of their employment rates. Thanks to an analysis of employment by gender, age groups, and sectors of economic activity, we may gain an insight into the nature of those underlying causes. In fact, while for young women aged between 15 and 34 years there was a decrease in employment, this negative trend was balanced by a growing number of foreign female workers aged 35-49 years, who work mainly in household services, as well as of Italian women over 49 years. These women, who had known a particularly low employment rate in the past, as a result of the various reforms of the pension system occurred over time, have remained in the labour market. Furthermore it is important to emphasize that the new growth of female employment rates that occurred in Italy for 2012 has been the result of new family strategies adopted to face the job loss of a partner. In fact, Italian women have started to look for, and find, jobs among the unqualified professions.

An analysis of what happened in the six countries considered outside of Europe can be seen that only in Japan, the employment rate has increased, albeit by only one percentage point in the period of the crisis, but has dropped significantly in the United States (- 3.5%) and South Africa (-

3.2%), but lower than values referred to Europe.

With reference to the employment rate for men in the same six countries, it should be noted that the decrease occurred everywhere although with different intensity. It ranges from -5.1% for South Africa and -3.9% for the United States to -0.8% for Japan. The female employment rate has followed a different trend. It has increased in Japan (+2.7%) and Mexico (+1.2%) and decreased in the other four countries, especially the United States (-3.2%).

One may thus conclude that in terms of a decrease in employment rates, women have less suffered the effects of the crisis when compared to men. It should not be ignored, however, that at the same time the quality of work has declined, with a widening gender gap for result. As a matter of fact, the statistics for women show a growing number of atypical workers, of those employed in unskilled occupations and among the over-skilled.

Unemployment

Among the 28 countries of the European Union, Germany is the only one where the unemployment rate has decreased (-2.2%) in the years between 2008 and 2013 (see Table 4). In all the other countries, the financial crisis has caused an increase, which in some cases has reached alarming figures. In Greece (+19.7%), Spain (+14,8%) and Cyprus (+12,2%), the percentage has more than doubled, but also Croatia, Portugal, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Italy and Slovenia have seen their unemployment rates increase significantly. Increase in the remaining countries is lower.

The increase in male unemployment appears slightly higher than for women (see Tables 5-6).

In Ireland, Spain and Greece, among the few countries that have this data available, in addition to the dramatic increase in unemployment, there has also been a remarkable growth in the long-term unemployment rate (see Tables 7-9).

Outside Europe, the increase in the unemployment rate was much lower, the highest is that of South Africa (-2.2%), the lowest that of Japan (+ 0.1%). In particular, women in the United States are those who register the highest increase among the six countries considered (+ 1.7%).

The analysis of employment and unemployment rates, in particular in Europe, over recent years carried out so far shows that the gap between men and women has reduced due to a worsening of men's conditions rather than to the improvement in those of women.

Part-time employment

During the economic and financial crisis period, part-time employment rates have not increased that much (see Table 10). The growth is only slight everywhere and often following-up on trends already visible for the previous four years. The most significant increase occurred in Ireland (+ 5.4%), followed by Cyprus (+5.1%) and Spain (+4.1).

At the same time, several countries have witnessed a strong growth in involuntary part-time employment (see Tables 13-15). In twenty-four out twenty-eight countries the percentages increased, especially where there has also been more loss of employment. Ireland suffered an increase of 30.1%, Spain 27.3%, Cyprus 25.5%, Greece 24.1% and Italy 21.5%. Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Lithuania performed only slightly better. Totally different numbers occur for Germany

(-7.1%), Belgium (-4.9%).

A gender analysis of the trends of the part-time employment demonstrates that a plurality of behaviours has been adopted. A slight decrease in the values for men is shown only in Croatia and Poland, as opposed to a slight increase for the other countries (see Table 11). As for the women (see Table 12), rates fell in Sweden (-3.2%), Croatia (-2.4%), Luxembourg (-2.3%), Poland (-0.5%) and Denmark (-0.3%), whereas all other countries witnessed a mild growth reached low values, with a maximum in Cyprus (+4.8 %) and Italy (+4.0%).

With reference to involuntary part-time employment, the numbers for men show the sharpest increase and decrease in a framework of general increase that reaches, in some cases, considerably high values: from 2008 to 2013, involuntary male part-time work increased by 38.1% in Ireland, 31.0% in Cyprus, and 30.7% in Spain. Only five countries witnessed a decrease, notably Luxembourg (-17.9 %) and Germany (-12.9%). For women, there is a general increase in rates of involuntary part-time work, showing a big growth in some cases, like in Spain, Ireland, Greece and Italy (see Table 15) and a significant decrease in three countries: Germany, Belgium and Finland.

In countries like Italy, where the general increase in part-time work has been caused by the growth of involuntary part-time employment, there is no correlation with the number of children women have, and therefore it is not possible to consider it a woman's choice.

Temporary employment

None of the countries analysed witnessed notable changes with regard to temporary employment (see Tables 16-18). There has been an evident decrease only in Spain (-7.0% for women and -5.3% for men), probably because of past policies on labour flexibility.

Youth and the crisis

In times of economic recession, the labour market contracts and the number of unemployed people rises sharply. But for young people these periods are doubly troubling. They are the first targets of job cuts but also their transition from school to the job market becomes almost impossible. This is one of the most significant conclusions of the latest UN World Youth Report launched on 6 February 2012, which included a wide consultation process with youth all over the world.

According to the report, during economic downturn, young people are often the 'last in' and the 'first out' – the last to be hired, and the first to be dismissed. This issue has particularly severe implications for the school to work transition, the period when young people enter the labour market to look for their first job. Young people's participation in the labour force has been shrinking. Between 1998 and 2008, the youth labour force participation rate fell from 54.7 to 50.8 per cent. In 2009, the world total of unemployed youth reached a historical record of 75.8 million.

All over the world, youth unemployment rates are significantly higher than adult rates, though with considerable variation.

The UN Secretary-General's high-level panel report on sustainable development, "Resilient People, Resilient Planet", states that young people are the most affected by the economic crisis. There are currently 81 million youth unemployed and an additional 152 million work but live in households that earn less than the equivalent of 1 euro a day.

This situation results in a lack of hope to young people and social instability.

In Europe, youth unemployment has worsened over 2011 to an unprecedented level of 5.5 million with more than 10 million people unemployed for more than a year. In 2013, the youth unemployment rate was 23.4% in the EU 28 countries and 24.0% in the Euro area, up from respectively 21.4% and 20.8 % in 2011.

In Spain, Ireland and Greece, unemployment rates for youth almost doubled, reaching more than 40% in the case of Spain and reversing all of the earlier positive trends experienced over the 2000s. With the exception of Austria, Germany and Switzerland, none of the advanced economies saw a return of unemployment rates for younger people to pre-crisis levels in 2011.

To better understand the effect that the economic and financial crisis has produced on young people in the various countries of the world the "NEET" population has been analyzed. The NEET are young people aged between 15 and 29 who are neither in employment nor in education and training and for these reasons are at risk of becoming socially excluded. They are individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation.

Data referred to Europe show that the share of young people who are neither employed nor in education or training aged 15-29 as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group is significantly increased in Greece, Croatia, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Italy and Romania (see table 19-21). In other countries around the world the values are not increased so much (Canada, Australia, United States), instead in Mexico there was a decrease (-1.8%). The most affected by increases are young males in Greece, Cyprus and Croatia and with much lower values the Australians and Canadians (1.9%). More modest increases for women, however, exceed 10 percentage points in Greece.

Measuring the crisis

At the 43rd Commission on the Status of Women in 2009, participants in an interactive expert panel on the gender side of the financial crisis, highlighted the role of the UN as a democratic forum for the heads of state and ministers of all sectors, not just economic ones, to discuss the measures to be taken to overcome the financial crisis and to examine its causes. On that same occasion, Italy promoted the particular need to improve the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data for assessing the differential impact of the financial crisis on women and men.

A same invitation to reconsider the formulation of gender indicators has been embraced by the European Commission in the report *The Impact of the economic crisis on the situation of women and men and on gender equality policies*, emphasizing that "the apparent improvement in the majority of gender gaps, despite the worsening of employment, wages, working conditions and

income for men and women raises questions about how the gender gaps are able to measure gender equality in times of downturn.”

In late 2010, the UNECE Task Force on Gender Equality Indicators was established. Its efforts, which involved many European countries as well as international agencies and organizations, has produced interesting suggestions for the selection and use of appropriate indicators when measuring phenomena like the recent crisis. The results, which include the proposal of sets of indicators grouped by topics, have been presented in the Task Force report on “Indicators of Gender Equality”.

Conclusions

- Worldwide has been experiencing a financial and economic crisis; its effects have been different across the States and for women, men and youth

- Labour markets across the EU were severely impacted by the recession

- In Europe, nearly all 28 countries have witnessed a decrease in the employment rate (Malta, Germany, and Luxembourg excepted) as well as an increase in the unemployment rate (apart from Germany)

- While the gender gap in employment and unemployment rates has diminished during the crisis, this has been due to a worsening of men’s conditions on the labour market rather than to the improvement in those of women

- Young people are the most affected by the economic crisis

- Male employment appears to have been more severely hit by the crisis, probably related to the fact that lay-offs have occurred especially in “male-dominated” sectors. Economists, however, fear that the effect of the crisis on women will soon arrive

- There is a strong need for appropriate indicators to correctly measure the gender differences. The apparent reduction of most of the gender gaps occurred in combination with a worsening in terms of employment, wages, working conditions and income.

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Statistical Appendix

Table 1

Employment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	65,7	64,5	64,0	64,2	64,1	64,1	-1,6
Euro area (18 countries)	65,9	64,5	64,1	64,2	63,8	63,5	-2,4
Austria	72,1	71,6	71,7	72,1	72,5	72,3	0,2
Belgium	62,4	61,6	62,0	61,9	61,8	61,8	-0,6
Bulgaria	64,0	62,6	59,7	58,4	58,8	59,5	-4,5
Croatia	57,8	56,6	54,0	52,4	50,7	52,5	-5,3
Cyprus	70,9	69,0	68,9	67,6	64,6	61,7	-9,2
Czech Republic	66,6	65,4	65,0	65,7	66,5	67,7	1,1
Denmark	77,9	75,3	73,3	73,1	72,6	72,5	-5,4
Estonia	70,1	63,8	61,2	65,3	67,1	68,5	-1,6
Finland	71,1	68,7	68,1	69,0	69,4	68,9	-2,2
France	64,8	64,0	63,9	63,9	63,9	64,1	-0,7
Germany	70,1	70,3	71,1	72,5	72,8	73,3	3,2
Greece	61,4	60,8	59,1	55,1	50,8	48,8	-12,6
Hungary	56,7	55,4	55,4	55,8	57,2	58,4	1,7
Ireland	67,6	61,9	59,6	58,9	58,8	60,5	-7,1
Italy	58,7	57,5	56,9	56,9	56,8	55,6	-3,1
Latvia	68,2	60,3	58,5	60,8	63,0	65,0	-3,2
Lithuania	64,4	59,9	57,6	60,2	62,0	63,7	-0,7
Luxembourg	63,4	65,2	65,2	64,6	65,8	65,7	2,3
Malta	55,5	55,3	56,2	57,9	59,1	60,8	5,3
Netherlands	77,2	77,0	74,7	74,9	75,1	74,3	-2,9
Poland	59,2	59,3	58,9	59,3	59,7	60,0	0,8
Portugal	68,0	66,1	65,3	63,8	61,4	60,6	-7,4
Romania	59,0	58,6	58,8	58,5	59,5	59,7	0,7
Slovakia	62,3	60,2	58,8	59,3	59,7	59,9	-2,4
Slovenia	68,6	67,5	66,2	64,4	64,1	63,3	-5,3
Spain	64,5	60,0	58,8	58,0	55,8	54,8	-9,7
Sweden	74,3	72,2	72,1	73,6	73,8	74,4	0,1
United Kingdom	71,5	69,9	69,5	69,5	70,1	70,8	-0,7

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 1.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	73,2	72,1	72,4	72,7	72,4	72,0	-1,2
Canada	73,6	71,5	71,5	72,0	72,2	72,5	-1,1
Japan	70,7	70,0	70,1	70,3	70,6	71,7	1,0
Mexico	61,3	59,4	60,3	59,8	61,3	61,0	-0,3
South Africa	45,9	43,9	41,8	41,9	42,2	42,7	-3,2
United States	70,9	67,6	66,7	66,6	67,1	67,4	-3,5

Source: OECD, online database

Table 2

Employment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	72,6	70,6	70,0	69,9	69,6	69,4	-3,2
Euro area (18 countries)	73,2	71,0	70,3	70,2	69,4	68,8	-4,4
Austria	78,5	76,9	77,1	77,8	77,8	77,1	-1,4
Belgium	68,6	67,2	67,4	67,1	66,9	66,4	-2,2
Bulgaria	68,5	66,9	63,0	61,2	61,3	62,1	-6,4
Croatia	65,0	62,4	59,4	57,9	55,1	56,5	-8,5
Cyprus	79,2	76,3	75,3	73,7	70,4	67,0	-12,2
Czech Republic	75,4	73,8	73,5	74,0	74,6	75,7	0,3
Denmark	81,6	78,0	75,6	75,9	75,2	75,0	-6,6
Estonia	73,7	64,3	61,7	67,8	69,7	71,4	-2,3
Finland	73,1	69,5	69,4	70,6	70,5	69,9	-3,2
France	69,5	68,3	68,2	68,2	68,0	67,9	-1,6
Germany	75,8	75,4	76,0	77,3	77,6	77,7	1,9
Greece	74,4	73,0	70,3	65,4	60,1	57,9	-16,5
Hungary	63,0	61,1	60,4	61,2	62,5	64,3	1,3
Ireland	74,9	66,5	63,5	62,6	62,7	65,1	-9,8
Italy	70,3	68,6	67,7	67,5	66,5	64,8	-5,5
Latvia	71,5	60,3	57,9	61,5	64,4	66,8	-4,7
Lithuania	67,2	59,3	56,5	60,1	62,2	64,7	-2,5
Luxembourg	71,5	73,2	73,1	72,1	72,5	72,1	0,6
Malta	72,9	71,9	72,5	73,8	73,8	74,1	1,2
Netherlands	83,2	82,4	80,0	79,8	79,7	78,7	-4,5
Poland	66,3	66,1	65,3	66,0	66,3	66,6	0,3
Portugal	73,8	70,8	69,8	67,7	64,5	63,5	-10,3
Romania	65,7	65,2	65,7	65,0	66,5	66,8	1,1
Slovakia	70,0	67,6	65,2	66,1	66,7	66,4	-3,6
Slovenia	72,7	71,0	69,6	67,7	67,4	67,1	-5,6
Spain	73,3	66,5	64,8	63,4	60,3	59,2	-14,1
Sweden	76,7	74,2	74,6	75,8	75,6	76,3	-0,4
United Kingdom	77,3	74,8	74,5	74,5	75,2	75,6	-1,7

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 2.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	79,7	77,8	78,6	78,7	78,1	77,6	-2,1
Canada	77,2	73,9	74,2	75,0	75,2	75,4	-1,8
Japan	81,6	80,2	80,0	80,2	80,3	80,8	-0,8
Mexico	80,7	77,7	78,5	77,8	78,9	78,3	-2,4
South Africa	53,8	50,8	48,7	48,5	48,7	48,7	-5,1
United States	76,4	72,0	71,1	71,4	72,3	72,6	-3,9

Source: OECD, online database

Table 3

Employment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	58,8	58,3	58,1	58,4	58,6	58,8	0,0
Euro area (18 countries)	58,5	58,1	57,9	58,3	58,2	58,3	-0,2
Austria	65,8	66,4	66,4	66,5	67,3	67,6	1,8
Belgium	56,2	56,0	56,5	56,7	56,8	57,2	1,0
Bulgaria	59,5	58,3	56,4	55,6	56,3	56,8	-2,7
Croatia	50,7	51,0	48,8	47,0	46,2	48,5	-2,2
Cyprus	62,9	62,3	63,0	62,1	59,4	56,9	-6,0
Czech Republic	57,6	56,7	56,3	57,2	58,2	59,6	2,0
Denmark	74,1	72,7	71,1	70,4	70,0	70,0	-4,1
Estonia	66,6	63,2	60,8	63,0	64,7	65,7	-0,9
Finland	69,0	67,9	66,9	67,4	68,2	67,8	-1,2
France	60,2	59,8	59,7	59,7	60,0	60,5	0,3
Germany	64,3	65,2	66,1	67,7	68,0	68,8	4,5
Greece	48,6	48,9	48,0	45,0	41,7	39,9	-8,7
Hungary	50,6	49,9	50,6	50,6	52,1	52,8	2,2
Ireland	60,2	57,4	55,8	55,1	55,1	55,9	-4,3
Italy	47,2	46,4	46,1	46,5	47,1	46,5	-0,7
Latvia	65,2	60,4	59,0	60,2	61,7	63,4	-1,8
Lithuania	61,8	60,4	58,5	60,2	61,8	62,8	1,0
Luxembourg	55,1	57,0	57,2	56,9	59,0	59,1	4,0
Malta	37,7	38,0	39,5	41,5	44,0	47,0	9,3
Netherlands	71,1	71,5	69,3	69,9	70,4	69,9	-1,2
Poland	52,4	52,8	52,6	52,7	53,1	53,4	1,0
Portugal	62,5	61,5	61,0	60,1	58,5	57,9	-4,6
Romania	52,5	52,0	52,0	52,0	52,6	52,6	0,1
Slovakia	54,6	52,8	52,3	52,5	52,7	53,4	-1,2
Slovenia	64,2	63,8	62,6	60,9	60,5	59,2	-5,0
Spain	55,4	53,3	52,8	52,6	51,2	50,3	-5,1
Sweden	71,8	70,2	69,6	71,3	71,8	72,5	0,7
United Kingdom	65,8	65,0	64,6	64,5	65,1	65,9	0,1

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 3.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	66,7	66,3	66,1	66,7	66,6	66,4	-0,3
Canada	70,1	69,0	68,8	68,9	69,2	69,6	-0,5
Japan	59,7	59,8	60,1	60,3	60,7	62,5	2,7
Mexico	44,1	43,0	43,8	43,4	45,3	45,3	1,2
South Africa	38,4	37,3	35,3	35,6	36,0	36,9	-1,5
United States	65,5	63,4	62,4	62,0	62,2	62,3	-3,2

Source: OECD, online database

Table 4

Unemployment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	7,0	8,9	9,6	9,6	10,4	10,8	3,8
Euro area (18 countries)	7,5	9,5	10,1	10,1	11,3	11,9	4,4
Austria	3,8	4,8	4,4	4,2	4,3	4,9	1,1
Belgium	7,0	7,9	8,3	7,2	7,6	8,4	1,4
Bulgaria	5,6	6,8	10,2	11,3	12,3	13,0	7,4
Croatia	8,4	9,1	11,8	13,5	15,9	17,3	8,9
Cyprus	3,7	5,4	6,3	7,9	11,9	15,9	12,2
Czech Republic	4,4	6,7	7,3	6,7	7,0	7,0	2,6
Denmark	3,4	6,0	7,5	7,6	7,5	7,0	3,6
Estonia	5,5	13,5	16,7	12,3	10,0	8,6	3,1
Finland	6,4	8,2	8,4	7,8	7,7	8,2	1,8
France	7,4	9,1	9,3	9,2	9,8	9,9	2,5
Germany	7,5	7,8	7,1	5,9	5,5	5,3	-2,2
Greece	7,8	9,6	12,7	17,9	24,5	27,5	19,7
Hungary	7,8	10,0	11,2	10,9	10,9	10,2	2,4
Ireland	6,0	12,0	13,9	14,7	14,7	13,1	7,1
Italy	6,8	7,8	8,4	8,4	10,7	12,2	5,4
Latvia	7,7	17,5	19,5	16,2	15,0	11,9	4,2
Lithuania	5,8	13,8	17,8	15,4	13,4	11,8	6,0
Luxembourg	5,1	5,1	4,4	4,9	5,1	5,9	0,8
Malta	6,0	6,9	6,9	6,4	6,3	6,4	0,4
Netherlands	2,8	3,4	4,5	4,4	5,3	6,7	3,9
Poland	7,1	8,2	9,7	9,7	10,1	10,3	3,2
Portugal	7,7	9,6	11,0	12,9	15,8	16,4	8,7
Romania	5,8	6,9	7,3	7,4	7,0	7,3	1,5
Slovakia	9,5	12,0	14,4	13,6	14,0	14,2	4,7
Slovenia	4,4	5,9	7,3	8,2	8,9	10,1	5,7
Spain	11,3	17,9	19,9	21,4	24,8	26,1	14,8
Sweden	6,2	8,4	8,6	7,8	8,0	8,1	1,9
United Kingdom	5,6	7,6	7,8	8,0	7,9	7,5	1,9

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 4.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	4,3	5,7	5,3	5,2	5,3	5,8	1,5
Canada	6,2	8,4	8,1	7,5	7,3	7,2	1,0
Japan	4,2	5,3	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,3	0,1
Mexico	3,6	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,0	5,2	1,5
South Africa	22,5	23,7	24,9	24,8	24,9	24,7	2,2
United States	5,8	9,4	9,8	9,1	8,2	7,5	1,6

Source: OECD, online database

Table 5

Unemployment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	6,6	9,0	9,6	9,6	10,4	10,8	4,2
Euro area (18 countries)	6,9	9,4	9,9	9,9	11,2	11,8	4,9
Austria	3,6	5,0	4,6	4,0	4,4	4,9	1,3
Belgium	6,5	7,8	8,1	7,1	7,7	8,7	2,2
Bulgaria	5,5	7,0	10,9	12,3	13,5	13,9	8,4
Croatia	7,0	8,0	11,4	13,8	16,2	17,7	10,7
Cyprus	3,2	5,3	6,2	8,1	12,6	16,6	13,4
Czech Republic	3,5	5,9	6,4	5,8	6,0	5,9	2,4
Denmark	3,2	6,6	8,4	7,7	7,5	6,7	3,5
Estonia	5,8	16,7	19,3	13,1	10,9	9,1	3,3
Finland	6,1	8,9	9,1	8,4	8,3	8,8	2,7
France	6,9	8,9	8,9	8,7	9,7	10,0	3,1
Germany	7,4	8,1	7,5	6,2	5,7	5,6	-1,8
Greece	5,1	7,0	10,1	15,2	21,6	24,5	19,4
Hungary	7,6	10,3	11,6	11,0	11,2	10,2	2,6
Ireland	7,1	15,0	17,1	17,8	17,7	15,0	7,9
Italy	5,5	6,8	7,6	7,6	9,9	11,5	6,0
Latvia	8,4	20,9	22,7	18,6	16,2	12,6	4,2
Lithuania	6,0	17,1	21,2	17,9	15,2	13,1	7,1
Luxembourg	4,3	4,4	3,8	3,8	4,5	5,4	1,1
Malta	5,6	6,5	6,7	6,0	5,7	6,5	0,9
Netherlands	2,5	3,4	4,4	4,5	5,3	7,1	4,6
Poland	6,4	7,8	9,4	9,0	9,4	9,7	3,3
Portugal	6,6	9,0	10,0	12,6	15,9	16,3	9,7
Romania	6,7	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,6	7,9	1,2
Slovakia	8,4	11,4	14,2	13,6	13,5	14,0	5,6
Slovenia	4,0	5,9	7,5	8,2	8,4	9,5	5,5
Spain	10,1	17,7	19,6	21,1	24,6	25,6	15,5
Sweden	5,9	8,7	8,7	7,8	8,2	8,2	2,3
United Kingdom	6,1	8,6	8,6	8,7	8,3	8,0	1,9

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 5.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	4,0	5,8	5,2	5,0	5,3	5,9	1,8
Canada	6,7	9,6	8,9	8,0	7,8	7,6	0,9
Japan	4,3	5,5	5,6	5,0	4,7	4,5	0,2
Mexico	3,4	5,6	5,4	5,4	4,9	5,2	1,8
South Africa	19,8	22,0	23,0	22,7	23,0	23,1	3,3
United States	6,2	10,5	10,7	9,5	8,3	7,8	1,6

Source: OECD, online database

Table 6

Unemployment rates by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	7,5	8,9	9,6	9,7	10,5	10,8	3,3
Euro area (18 countries)	8,3	9,7	10,3	10,4	11,5	12,0	3,7
Austria	4,1	4,6	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,9	0,8
Belgium	7,6	8,1	8,5	7,2	7,4	8,2	0,6
Bulgaria	5,8	6,6	9,5	10,1	10,8	11,8	6,0
Croatia	10,1	10,3	12,3	13,2	15,6	16,8	6,7
Cyprus	4,3	5,5	6,4	7,7	11,1	15,2	10,9
Czech Republic	5,6	7,7	8,5	7,9	8,2	8,3	2,7
Denmark	3,7	5,3	6,5	7,5	7,5	7,3	3,6
Estonia	5,1	10,3	14,1	11,6	9,1	8,2	3,1
Finland	6,7	7,6	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,5	0,8
France	7,9	9,4	9,7	9,7	10,0	9,7	1,8
Germany	7,7	7,3	6,6	5,6	5,2	5,0	-2,7
Greece	11,5	13,3	16,4	21,5	28,2	31,4	19,9
Hungary	8,1	9,7	10,7	10,9	10,6	10,2	2,1
Ireland	4,6	8,2	9,9	10,8	11,0	10,7	6,1
Italy	8,5	9,3	9,7	9,6	11,9	13,1	4,6
Latvia	7,1	14,1	16,3	13,8	14,0	11,1	4,0
Lithuania	5,6	10,5	14,5	12,9	11,6	10,5	4,9
Luxembourg	6,0	6,1	5,1	6,3	5,9	6,4	0,4
Malta	6,8	7,6	7,1	7,1	7,3	6,3	-0,5
Netherlands	3,0	3,5	4,5	4,4	5,2	6,3	3,3
Poland	8,0	8,7	10,0	10,4	10,9	11,1	3,1
Portugal	8,9	10,3	12,1	13,2	15,7	16,6	7,7
Romania	4,7	5,8	6,5	6,8	6,4	6,6	1,9
Slovakia	10,9	12,8	14,6	13,6	14,5	14,5	3,6
Slovenia	4,8	5,8	7,1	8,2	9,4	10,9	6,1
Spain	12,8	18,1	20,2	21,8	25,1	26,7	13,9
Sweden	6,6	8,0	8,5	7,8	7,7	7,9	1,3
United Kingdom	5,1	6,4	6,8	7,3	7,4	7,0	1,9

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 6.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
Australia	4,6	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,7	1,1
Canada	5,71	7,05	7,27	7,07	6,85	6,68	1,0
Japan	4,00	4,98	4,83	4,42	4,30	3,91	-0,1
Mexico	4,0	5,0	5,3	5,4	5,0	5,1	1,1
South Africa	25,9	25,7	27,2	27,3	27,2	26,7	0,8
United States	5,5	8,2	8,7	8,5	8,0	7,2	1,7

Source: OECD, online database

Table 7

Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	27,5	28,2	33,9	37,4	38,2	39,2	11,7
Euro area (18 countries)	29,2	29,9	35,9	39,6	40,5	41,8	12,6
Austria	:	25,0	:	21,3	21,0	17,9	
Belgium	48,7	45,2	47,7	50,8	46,9	44,4	-4,3
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	:	:	16,3	13,9	20,6	28,6	
Czech Republic	:	:	:	41,4	43,5	45,2	
Denmark	:	:	:	26,4	31,6	26,9	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
France	39,3	34,6	37,8	42,2	39,8	39,3	0,0
Germany	47,8	46,5	45,3	45,5	41,9	36,4	-11,4
Greece	24,6	23,0	40,8	31,6	41,8	62,5	37,9
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland	17,6	22,4	45,8	60,7	61,8	57,6	40,0
Italy	28,7	35,4	32,4	38,5	41,9	47,8	19,1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Luxembourg	35,3	20,4	26,5	32,4	28,7	31,9	-3,4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Netherlands	40,8	21,5	33,4	40,1	39,6	32,2	-8,6
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Spain	9,9	18,8	30,2	34,7	37,5	39,9	30,0
Sweden	:	:	19,6	21,0	21,0	23,9	
United Kingdom	15,5	15,3	21,2	24,5	25,0	23,1	7,6

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 8

Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	27,6	24,5	32,6	35,6	37,3	37,9	10,3
Euro area (18 countries)	28,9	25,8	34,5	37,5	39,0	39,8	10,9
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgium	50,1	43,3	47,6	47,4	50,6	45,2	-4,9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	:	:	:	16,6	24,0	33,4	
Czech Republic	:	:	:	54,3	:	46,2	
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
France	43,3	36,3	35,9	36,3	39,3	40,9	-2,4
Germany	49,7	43,5	46,3	44,8	37,9	34,3	-15,4
Greece	:	:	:	:	41,5	64,6	
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland	17,7	21,9	49,3	66,0	66,0	62,8	45,1
Italy	13,2	18,9	25,7	35,3	35,9	47,9	34,7
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Luxembourg	29,6	18,1	30,4	39,8	26,5	32,1	2,5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Netherlands	47,0	:	:	40,2	37,3	33,2	-13,8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Spain	7,3	14,6	27,5	30,4	35,8	34,5	27,2
Sweden	:	:	20,9	23,1	17,9	21,4	
United Kingdom	19,5	12,8	19,3	23,5	26,7	26,2	6,7

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 9

Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	27,3	32,5	35,3	39,3	39,1	40,5	13,2
Euro area (18 countries)	29,5	34,9	37,5	41,7	42,0	43,8	14,3
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgium	47,3	47,4	47,7	54,5	42,0	43,4	-3,9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	16,3	22,4	
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	54,3	44,3	
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
France	:	32,3	39,2	47,8	40,5	37,5	
Germany	45,7	50,6	44,0	46,3	46,1	38,9	-6,8
Greece	:	29,0	51,2	44,4	42,1	60,0	
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland	:	23,4	39,1	52,3	55,1	50,6	
Italy	35,3	44,2	36,6	40,7	46,4	47,7	12,4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Luxembourg	40,3	22,5	22,5	26,4	30,9	31,7	-8,6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Netherlands	:	:	40,9	40,0	41,3	31,3	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Spain	12,4	24,5	33,6	39,1	39,3	45,8	33,4
Sweden	:	:	18,4	19,1	24,2	26,5	
United Kingdom	:	17,5	22,9	25,5	23,5	20,3	

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 10

Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	17,5	18,0	18,5	18,7	19,1	19,5	2,0
Euro area (18 countries)	18,8	19,4	19,8	20,3	20,8	21,5	2,7
Austria	22,6	23,7	24,3	24,3	24,9	25,7	3,1
Belgium	22,4	23,2	23,7	24,7	24,7	24,3	1,9
Bulgaria	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,5	0,5
Croatia	6,9	6,9	7,5	7,6	6,3	5,4	-1,5
Cyprus	6,8	7,5	8,3	9,0	9,7	11,9	5,1
Czech Republic	4,3	4,8	5,1	4,7	5,0	5,8	1,5
Denmark	23,8	25,2	25,6	25,1	24,8	24,7	0,9
Estonia	6,4	9,4	9,8	9,3	9,2	8,9	2,5
Finland	12,7	13,3	13,9	14,1	14,1	14,0	1,3
France	16,8	17,2	17,6	17,6	17,7	18,1	1,3
Germany	25,1	25,3	25,5	25,7	25,7	26,2	1,1
Greece	5,4	5,9	6,3	6,7	7,7	8,4	3,0
Hungary	4,3	5,2	5,5	6,4	6,6	6,3	2,0
Ireland	18,1	21,0	22,2	23,1	23,5	23,5	5,4
Italy	14,1	14,1	14,8	15,2	16,8	17,7	3,6
Latvia	5,9	8,2	9,4	8,8	8,9	7,5	1,6
Lithuania	6,5	7,9	7,8	8,3	8,9	8,4	1,9
Luxembourg	17,9	17,6	17,5	18,0	18,5	18,7	0,8
Malta	11,1	11,0	11,6	12,6	13,2	14,3	3,2
Netherlands	46,8	47,7	48,3	48,5	49,2	50,0	3,2
Poland	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,3	7,2	7,1	-0,6
Portugal	8,8	8,5	8,5	10,3	11,2	11,1	2,3
Romania	8,6	8,5	9,7	9,3	9,1	8,8	0,2
Slovakia	2,5	3,4	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,5	2,0
Slovenia	8,1	9,5	10,3	9,5	9,0	9,3	1,2
Spain	11,6	12,4	12,9	13,5	14,4	15,7	4,1
Sweden	25,7	26,0	25,8	25,2	25,0	24,7	-1,0
United Kingdom	24,2	25,0	25,7	25,5	25,9	25,5	1,3

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 11

Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	7,0	7,4	7,9	8,1	8,4	8,8	1,8
Euro area (18 countries)	6,8	7,3	7,6	8,1	8,5	9,1	2,3
Austria	6,9	7,4	7,8	7,8	7,8	8,8	1,9
Belgium	7,5	8,2	8,4	9,2	9,0	8,7	1,2
Bulgaria	1,6	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	0,4
Croatia	5,3	5,2	5,4	5,9	5,2	4,6	-0,7
Cyprus	3,4	4,0	5,1	6,1	6,4	8,4	5,0
Czech Republic	1,6	2,0	2,2	1,8	2,2	2,5	0,9
Denmark	13,3	14,3	14,0	14,2	14,8	14,8	1,5
Estonia	3,6	6,2	6,1	5,0	5,1	5,5	1,9
Finland	7,9	8,3	8,9	9,4	9,1	8,8	0,9
France	5,6	5,8	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,7	1,1
Germany	8,3	8,6	8,7	9,0	9,1	9,5	1,2
Greece	2,6	2,9	3,5	4,3	4,7	5,4	2,8
Hungary	3,0	3,6	3,6	4,4	4,3	4,1	1,1
Ireland	7,1	10,2	11,4	12,5	13,3	13,5	6,4
Italy	4,8	4,7	5,1	5,5	6,7	7,4	2,6
Latvia	4,3	6,8	7,6	7,0	6,7	5,7	1,4
Lithuania	4,8	6,7	6,4	6,7	6,9	6,4	1,6
Luxembourg	2,7	4,5	3,4	4,3	4,7	5,1	2,4
Malta	4,1	4,6	4,9	5,4	5,7	6,7	2,6
Netherlands	22,8	23,6	24,2	24,3	24,9	26,2	3,4
Poland	5,1	5,0	5,0	4,7	4,5	4,5	-0,6
Portugal	4,1	4,4	5,0	7,1	8,4	8,2	4,1
Romania	8,1	8,0	9,6	8,7	8,6	8,4	0,3
Slovakia	1,3	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,8	3,3	2,0
Slovenia	6,2	7,4	7,4	7,1	6,3	6,5	0,3
Spain	4,0	4,7	5,2	5,8	6,4	7,7	3,7
Sweden	11,9	12,6	12,7	12,3	12,5	12,8	0,9
United Kingdom	9,8	10,4	11,0	11,0	11,5	11,4	1,6

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 12

Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	30,4	30,8	31,3	31,5	31,9	32,1	1,7
Euro area (18 countries)	33,8	34,1	34,5	34,9	35,5	36,1	2,3
Austria	41,1	42,4	43,3	43,4	44,4	45,0	3,9
Belgium	40,8	41,4	42,1	43,3	43,5	42,5	1,7
Bulgaria	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,5	3,0	0,6
Croatia	8,8	9,0	10,1	9,6	7,5	6,4	-2,4
Cyprus	10,8	11,5	11,8	12,1	13,1	15,6	4,8
Czech Republic	7,8	8,5	9,1	8,5	8,6	10,0	2,2
Denmark	35,6	37,2	38,1	37,0	35,8	35,3	-0,3
Estonia	9,4	12,6	13,4	13,8	13,3	12,4	3,0
Finland	17,8	18,5	19,0	19,0	19,4	19,4	1,6
France	29,4	29,9	30,0	29,9	30,0	30,4	1,0
Germany	45,2	44,9	45,0	45,1	45,0	45,4	0,2
Greece	9,8	10,2	10,3	10,1	11,8	12,6	2,8
Hungary	5,8	7,1	7,6	8,8	9,3	9,0	3,2
Ireland	31,9	33,6	34,4	35,2	34,9	35,0	3,1
Italy	27,8	27,9	29,0	29,3	31,0	31,8	4,0
Latvia	7,6	9,5	10,9	10,4	11,0	9,4	1,8
Lithuania	8,3	9,1	8,9	9,9	10,7	10,2	1,9
Luxembourg	38,2	34,9	35,8	35,9	36,1	35,9	-2,3
Malta	25,1	23,4	24,4	25,8	26,2	26,5	1,4
Netherlands	75,2	75,7	76,2	76,5	76,9	77,0	1,8
Poland	10,9	10,9	10,9	10,5	10,6	10,4	-0,5
Portugal	14,1	13,2	12,4	13,8	14,2	14,0	-0,1
Romania	9,3	9,1	9,9	10,1	9,7	9,3	0,0
Slovakia	4,1	4,5	5,2	5,6	5,5	6,2	2,1
Slovenia	10,4	12,1	13,6	12,2	12,2	12,6	2,2
Spain	21,9	22,3	22,6	22,8	23,9	25,2	3,3
Sweden	40,9	40,5	40,3	39,3	38,6	37,7	-3,2
United Kingdom	41,0	41,7	42,4	42,2	42,3	41,5	0,5

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 13

Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	25,3	25,3	26,7	26,1	27,6	29,5	4,2
Euro area (18 countries)	25,2	26,3	27,6	27,3	29,0	31,2	6,0
Austria	11,2	11,1	11,5	10,1	10,1	11,7	0,5
Belgium	14,4	11,8	11,4	10,4	9,5	9,5	-4,9
Bulgaria	51,0	52,7	54,4	57,1	66,5	61,8	10,8
Croatia	21,0	21,4	22,6	22,8	20,0	24,8	3,8
Cyprus	30,3	33,6	34,7	49,4	53,1	55,8	25,5
Czech Republic	14,0	14,5	15,8	18,8	20,0	16,9	2,9
Denmark	12,7	14,3	15,6	16,1	17,5	18,3	5,6
Estonia	13,4	23,4	22,1	22,3	20,7	18,5	5,1
Finland	27,5	28,3	27,9	28,8	25,7	26,1	-1,4
France	32,0	30,8	31,7	30,8	31,3	39,1	7,1
Germany	23,0	22,1	21,9	17,0	16,6	15,9	-7,1
Greece	44,1	49,8	54,7	60,3	64,9	68,2	24,1
Hungary	27,7	32,0	35,2	39,4	41,1	43,7	16,0
Ireland	13,0	23,7	32,5	37,7	41,2	43,1	30,1
Italy	41,5	46,6	50,5	54,5	58,8	63,0	21,5
Latvia	31,3	48,2	42,3	42,1	43,5	40,7	9,4
Lithuania	22,4	31,5	39,2	37,5	33,0	32,7	10,3
Luxembourg	9,4	8,9	7,9	9,9	13,7	10,6	1,2
Malta	15,8	15,2	19,6	16,1	16,6	16,0	0,2
Netherlands	4,5	6,3	5,7	7,2	9,1	9,9	5,4
Poland	18,5	19,4	21,7	24,5	27,5	30,9	12,4
Portugal	40,3	37,7	42,1	45,1	47,4	48,8	8,5
Romania	51,8	51,3	54,4	53,0	55,1	57,6	5,8
Slovakia	23,0	22,3	27,7	24,4	32,1	32,4	9,4
Slovenia	6,8	6,9	7,5	8,0	8,6	10,6	3,8
Spain	36,0	44,2	50,1	56,0	61,3	63,3	27,3
Sweden	26,1	27,4	28,1	27,8	28,8	29,7	3,6
United Kingdom	:	14,8	16,2	18,9	19,4	20,3	

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 14

Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	32,4	34,1	36,1	36,4	38,4	40,1	7,7
Euro area (18 countries)	32,6	35,0	36,4	36,6	38,7	40,7	8,1
Austria	15,2	17,5	17,5	15,1	13,8	16,9	1,7
Belgium	17,2	15,5	15,1	16,4	14,0	13,7	-3,5
Bulgaria	53,3	58,3	59,9	61,4	66,8	65,8	12,5
Croatia	28,8	32,0	32,5	28,6	24,8	29,3	0,5
Cyprus	31,5	39,8	44,0	60,3	65,2	62,5	31,0
Czech Republic	8,0	9,5	11,4	17,1	14,6	8,6	0,6
Denmark	9,8	14,3	15,4	13,7	13,8	15,2	5,4
Estonia	17,5	26,0	18,8	22,6	19,5	19,5	2,0
Finland	23,4	28,4	27,0	26,2	24,1	28,7	5,3
France	34,7	35,3	35,5	36,3	38,3	45,5	10,8
Germany	37,5	38,6	37,8	28,4	26,6	24,6	-12,9
Greece	48,0	56,8	65,4	68,6	69,6	70,7	22,7
Hungary	31,0	36,7	39,2	43,9	45,2	47,1	16,1
Ireland	23,6	42,3	51,9	56,7	59,9	61,7	38,1
Italy	54,9	61,0	64,8	69,1	73,0	76,7	21,8
Latvia	39,1	55,4	47,5	43,4	45,2	40,0	0,9
Lithuania	20,4	32,8	38,7	41,0	32,3	32,7	12,3
Luxembourg	27,7	14,6	:	16,1	13,0	9,8	-17,9
Malta	27,7	23,1	34,7	25,0	28,7	25,9	-1,8
Netherlands	5,6	8,0	7,5	9,4	12,9	13,5	7,9
Poland	17,6	19,4	22,3	24,0	26,9	30,4	12,8
Portugal	36,0	36,5	38,3	39,1	40,7	42,2	6,2
Romania	65,0	64,2	65,7	64,5	67,1	68,2	3,2
Slovakia	37,6	27,7	34,8	28,0	35,4	34,2	-3,4
Slovenia	6,0	5,8	6,7	6,7	7,5	8,8	2,8
Spain	39,4	47,0	55,1	65,7	68,9	70,1	30,7
Sweden	24,9	28,1	29,3	28,3	30,2	31,6	6,7
United Kingdom	:	28,3	31,9	35,5	37,5	38,4	

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 15

Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	23,3	22,9	24,0	23,1	24,3	26,3	3,0
Euro area (18 countries)	23,3	24,2	25,4	24,8	26,3	28,5	5,2
Austria	10,4	9,8	10,3	9,1	9,3	10,6	0,2
Belgium	13,8	11,0	10,5	8,9	8,4	8,5	-5,3
Bulgaria	49,0	48,1	49,0	53,7	66,2	58,6	9,6
Croatia	15,1	14,1	16,4	18,5	16,1	21,0	5,9
Cyprus	29,8	31,2	30,3	43,5	46,8	51,9	22,1
Czech Republic	15,6	16,1	17,2	19,3	22,0	19,5	3,9
Denmark	13,9	14,3	15,7	17,1	19,2	19,7	5,8
Estonia	11,7	22,1	23,6	22,2	21,2	18,1	6,4
Finland	29,4	28,2	28,3	30,1	26,5	24,7	-4,7
France	31,5	29,9	30,9	29,6	29,8	37,9	6,4
Germany	19,8	18,8	18,7	14,7	14,4	13,9	-5,9
Greece	42,6	46,8	49,4	55,4	62,1	66,7	24,1
Hungary	25,6	29,3	33,0	36,8	38,9	41,9	16,3
Ireland	9,6	18,0	25,7	30,6	33,6	35,1	25,5
Italy	38,0	43,0	46,8	50,6	54,5	58,6	20,6
Latvia	26,9	43,4	39,1	41,2	42,5	41,0	14,1
Lithuania	23,6	30,7	39,5	35,3	33,5	32,7	9,1
Luxembourg	7,7	7,9	7,9	8,9	13,9	10,8	3,1
Malta	12,0	12,2	13,9	12,8	12,1	11,9	-0,1
Netherlands	4,2	5,8	5,1	6,5	7,8	8,6	4,4
Poland	19,1	19,4	21,4	24,9	27,9	31,2	12,1
Portugal	41,7	38,2	43,8	48,4	51,6	52,8	11,1
Romania	37,6	37,2	40,7	40,6	41,7	45,5	7,9
Slovakia	17,0	18,3	23,4	22,3	30,0	31,2	14,2
Slovenia	7,3	7,7	8,1	8,9	9,2	11,8	4,5
Spain	35,1	43,4	48,7	52,9	58,7	60,8	25,7
Sweden	26,4	27,2	27,7	27,6	28,3	29,0	2,6
United Kingdom	:	11,1	11,5	13,8	13,9	14,8	

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 16

Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	14,1	13,5	13,9	14,0	13,7	13,7	-0,4
Euro area (18 countries)	16,1	15,3	15,5	15,7	15,2	15,2	-0,9
Austria	9,0	9,1	9,3	9,6	9,3	9,2	0,2
Belgium	8,3	8,2	8,1	8,9	8,1	8,1	-0,2
Bulgaria	4,9	4,6	4,4	4,0	4,4	5,6	0,7
Croatia	12,1	11,6	12,3	12,7	12,8	14,5	2,4
Cyprus	14,0	13,8	14,0	14,2	15,1	17,5	3,5
Czech Republic	7,2	7,5	8,2	8,0	8,3	9,1	1,9
Denmark	8,5	8,7	8,5	8,9	8,6	8,8	0,3
Estonia	2,4	2,4	3,7	4,5	3,5	3,5	1,1
Finland	14,9	14,5	15,4	15,5	15,5	15,3	0,4
France	14,8	14,3	14,9	15,1	15,0	16,3	1,5
Germany	14,8	14,6	14,7	14,8	13,9	13,5	-1,3
Greece	11,6	12,3	12,6	11,8	10,2	10,2	-1,4
Hungary	7,8	8,4	9,6	8,9	9,4	10,8	3,0
Ireland	8,4	8,8	9,6	10,2	10,1	10,0	1,6
Italy	13,3	12,5	12,8	13,4	13,8	13,2	-0,1
Latvia	3,4	4,3	7,1	6,7	4,7	4,3	0,9
Lithuania	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,7	0,3
Luxembourg	6,2	7,2	7,1	7,1	7,6	7,0	0,8
Malta	4,2	4,9	5,3	6,5	6,8	7,7	3,5
Netherlands	17,9	18,0	18,3	18,2	19,3	20,3	2,4
Poland	26,9	26,4	27,2	26,8	26,8	26,8	-0,1
Portugal	22,8	21,9	22,8	22,0	20,5	21,4	-1,4
Romania	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,7	1,5	0,2
Slovakia	4,5	4,3	5,6	6,5	6,7	6,8	2,3
Slovenia	17,3	16,2	17,1	18,0	17,0	16,3	-1,0
Spain	29,2	25,3	24,8	25,2	23,4	23,2	-6,0
Sweden	15,8	14,9	16,0	16,5	15,9	16,3	0,5
United Kingdom	5,3	5,5	6,0	6,0	6,2	6,1	0,8

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 17

Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	13,3	12,7	13,3	13,5	13,2	13,3	0,0
Euro area (18 countries)	15,1	14,2	14,7	15,0	14,5	14,6	-0,5
Austria	8,9	9,1	9,8	9,7	9,3	9,4	0,5
Belgium	6,6	6,5	6,7	7,7	7,0	7,2	0,6
Bulgaria	5,5	5,1	5,0	4,4	4,9	6,1	0,6
Croatia	11,9	11,4	12,1	12,7	12,9	14,8	2,9
Cyprus	8,2	7,6	7,1	7,1	9,0	10,3	2,1
Czech Republic	5,7	6,1	6,8	6,7	6,9	7,6	1,9
Denmark	7,6	7,8	8,1	8,3	7,9	8,1	0,5
Estonia	3,5	3,0	5,0	5,7	4,7	4,1	0,6
Finland	11,1	10,5	12,3	12,6	12,6	12,2	1,1
France	13,7	12,9	14,0	14,5	14,2	15,5	1,8
Germany	14,7	14,4	14,5	14,6	13,9	13,4	-1,3
Greece	10,0	10,8	11,1	10,7	8,9	9,3	-0,7
Hungary	8,6	9,0	10,0	9,4	10,3	11,2	2,6
Ireland	7,1	7,7	8,9	9,8	9,9	10,1	3,0
Italy	11,5	10,8	11,4	12,3	12,9	12,4	0,9
Latvia	4,8	5,9	9,4	8,0	6,3	5,3	0,5
Lithuania	3,0	3,1	3,3	3,7	3,5	3,5	0,5
Luxembourg	5,9	6,3	6,2	6,3	7,2	5,6	-0,3
Malta	3,3	3,7	4,2	5,6	6,1	7,0	3,7
Netherlands	16,2	16,0	16,9	17,0	18,2	19,3	3,1
Poland	26,2	26,2	27,4	27,5	27,3	27,2	1,0
Portugal	21,5	20,7	22,2	21,7	20,7	21,2	-0,3
Romania	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,8	2,0	1,8	0,5
Slovakia	4,4	4,5	5,5	6,3	6,4	6,6	2,2
Slovenia	15,2	14,9	15,2	16,4	15,6	15,6	0,4
Spain	27,5	23,6	23,6	24,0	22,1	22,2	-5,3
Sweden	13,2	12,6	14,1	14,5	13,8	14,0	0,8
United Kingdom	4,7	5,1	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,6	0,9

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 18

Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees by nationality, 15-64 years, 2008-2013 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	15,0	14,5	14,6	14,5	14,2	14,3	-0,7
Euro area (18 countries)	17,3	16,5	16,5	16,5	15,9	15,9	-1,4
Austria	9,1	9,0	8,9	9,5	9,3	9,0	-0,1
Belgium	10,2	10,2	9,6	10,3	9,3	9,1	-1,1
Bulgaria	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,7	4,0	5,1	0,8
Croatia	12,3	11,9	12,6	12,7	12,7	14,1	1,8
Cyprus	20,0	20,0	20,8	20,9	20,9	24,2	4,2
Czech Republic	9,1	9,3	9,8	9,5	9,9	10,9	1,8
Denmark	9,4	9,6	8,8	9,4	9,3	9,5	0,1
Estonia	1,4	1,9	2,6	3,4	2,4	2,9	1,5
Finland	18,7	18,3	18,4	18,4	18,2	18,3	-0,4
France	16,1	15,7	15,8	15,7	15,8	17,2	1,1
Germany	14,8	14,8	15,0	14,9	14,0	13,6	-1,2
Greece	13,9	14,3	14,6	13,2	11,8	11,3	-2,6
Hungary	7,0	7,8	9,2	8,4	8,5	10,4	3,4
Ireland	9,8	9,8	10,2	10,6	10,4	9,8	0,0
Italy	15,7	14,6	14,5	14,7	14,9	14,2	-1,5
Latvia	2,0	2,9	5,2	5,5	3,3	3,4	1,4
Lithuania	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9	0,1
Luxembourg	6,6	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,8	2,2
Malta	5,8	6,9	7,0	8,1	8,0	8,7	2,9
Netherlands	19,8	20,2	19,8	19,5	20,5	21,4	1,6
Poland	27,6	26,6	27,0	26,1	26,2	26,3	-1,3
Portugal	24,1	23,3	23,5	22,2	20,4	21,6	-2,5
Romania	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,2	0,1
Slovakia	4,7	4,0	5,8	6,8	7,2	7,0	2,3
Slovenia	19,6	17,6	19,2	19,7	18,5	17,1	-2,5
Spain	31,2	27,2	26,1	26,5	25,0	24,2	-7,0
Sweden	18,5	17,3	17,9	18,5	18,0	18,6	0,1
United Kingdom	5,9	5,9	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,5	0,6

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 19

Youth neither employed nor in education or training, 15-29 years, 2008-2012 (Total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	13,0	14,7	15,2	15,4	15,8	15,9	2,9
Euro area (17 countries)	13,2	14,9	15,2	15,2	15,8	15,9	2,7
Austria	8,6	9,1	8,8	8,2	7,8	8,3	-0,3
Belgium	12,0	12,8	13,0	13,8	14,4	14,9	2,9
Bulgaria	18,5	20,8	23,6	24,7	24,7	25,7	7,2
Croatia	11,5	13,3	16,8	18,0	18,8	22,3	10,8
Cyprus	10,9	11,5	12,9	14,8	17,3	20,4	9,5
Czech Republic	10,7	12,7	12,9	12,1	12,9	12,8	2,1
Denmark	5,0	6,5	7,3	7,6	8,2	7,5	2,5
Estonia	11,4	18,3	18,1	14,7	15,1	14,3	2,9
Finland	8,9	11,3	10,5	10,0	10,4	10,9	2,0
France	12,4	14,5	14,6	14,4	14,8	13,8	1,4
Germany	11,0	11,4	10,8	9,7	9,3	8,7	-2,3
Greece	14,8	15,9	18,6	23,0	26,8	28,5	13,7
Hungary	15,8	17,6	17,5	17,7	18,8	18,8	3,0
Ireland	16,0	20,3	21,5	22,0	21,3	18,6	2,6
Italy	19,3	20,5	22,1	22,7	23,9	26,0	6,7
Latvia	13,6	20,8	20,7	19,1	17,2	15,6	2,0
Lithuania	11,9	15,0	17,0	14,7	13,9	13,7	1,8
Luxembourg	9,2	7,5	6,1	6,6	7,6	7,2	-2,0
Malta	11,4	12,6	12,2	12,1	11,7	11,3	-0,1
Netherlands	4,6	5,3	5,7	5,5	6,2	7,1	2,5
Poland	12,7	14,0	14,8	15,2	15,7	16,2	3,5
Portugal	11,9	12,5	13,6	13,9	15,6	16,4	4,5
Romania	13,2	15,7	18,4	19,1	19,1	19,6	6,4
Slovakia	15,3	17,3	19,0	18,7	18,8	19,0	3,7
Slovenia	7,5	9,3	9,4	9,4	11,8	12,9	5,4
Spain	15,3	19,9	20,0	20,6	22,2	22,5	7,2
Sweden	8,0	9,9	8,3	7,9	8,4	7,9	-0,1
United Kingdom	13,1	14,4	14,6	15,5	15,4	14,7	1,6

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 19.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012-2008
	<i>percentage</i>					
Australia	10,4	12,3	11,8	11,5	11,7	1,3
Canada	11,7	13,3	13,5	13,3	13,2	1,5
Korea	18,6	19,0	19,2	18,8	18,5	-0,1
Mexico	23,9	24,8	22,5	22,7	22,0	-1,8
United States		14,6	16,9	16,1	15,9	1,3

Source: OECD, online database

Table 20

Youth neither employed nor in education or training, 15-29 years, 2008-2012 (Males)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	10,2	12,7	13,3	13,4	13,9	14,1	3,9
Euro area (17 countries)	10,7	13,3	13,6	13,6	14,4	14,7	4,0
Austria	6,3	7,4	7,2	6,6	6,4	7,1	0,8
Belgium	10,1	11,3	11,8	12,3	13,3	14,1	4,0
Bulgaria	15,4	17,9	21,4	23,0	23,0	23,8	8,4
Croatia	9,8	11,9	17,2	18,8	19,5	22,5	12,7
Cyprus	8,3	8,6	10,8	14,2	17,2	20,7	12,4
Czech Republic	4,9	8,0	8,3	7,6	8,4	8,2	3,3
Denmark	4,6	6,6	7,8	7,2	8,0	7,0	2,4
Estonia	6,9	16,5	16,5	12,8	11,8	11,1	4,2
Finland	7,4	10,4	9,6	9,1	9,4	10,4	3,0
France	10,4	13,2	13,1	12,6	13,5	12,3	1,9
Germany	8,2	9,5	8,8	7,8	7,3	6,8	-1,4
Greece	9,8	10,8	14,1	19,6	24,2	26,8	17,0
Hungary	11,2	14,2	14,6	14,0	15,4	14,9	3,7
Ireland	15,4	21,4	22,2	22,9	22,1	18,4	3,0
Italy	15,6	17,6	19,3	20,1	21,8	24,4	8,8
Latvia	10,5	20,9	20,5	17,9	16,0	13,9	3,4
Lithuania	11,1	16,3	19,3	15,9	14,8	13,2	2,1
Luxembourg	7,0	6,2	5,1	5,0	6,2	6,7	-0,3
Malta	7,0	8,9	8,4	9,4	9,1	9,3	2,3
Netherlands	3,3	4,4	5,1	4,8	5,3	6,7	3,4
Poland	8,8	10,7	12,3	12,3	12,8	13,4	4,6
Portugal	9,2	11,0	11,6	12,9	15,5	16,0	6,8
Romania	8,9	11,5	14,4	16,2	16,1	16,3	7,4
Slovakia	10,5	13,2	16,2	16,0	15,5	16,2	5,7
Slovenia	6,6	8,8	8,9	9,4	10,9	11,7	5,1
Spain	14,0	20,4	20,3	20,8	22,8	22,8	8,8
Sweden	7,2	9,6	7,7	7,4	7,9	7,5	0,3
United Kingdom	9,8	12,1	11,9	12,7	12,3	11,9	2,1

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 20.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012-2008
	<i>percentage</i>					
Australia	6,9	9,4	9,0	8,5	8,8	1,9
Canada	11,0	13,6	14,3	13,1	12,9	1,9
Korea	16,7	17,3	17,7	17,4	17,4	0,6
Mexico	9,0	10,7	10,0	10,2	9,6	0,6
United States	12,2	14,8	14,3	13,5	12,8	0,6

Source: OECD, online database

Table 21

Youth neither employed nor in education or training, 15-29 years, 2008-2012 (Females)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013-2008
	<i>percentage</i>						
European Union (28 countries)	16,0	16,8	17,2	17,4	17,7	17,7	1,7
Euro area (17 countries)	15,7	16,5	16,8	16,8	17,2	17,2	1,5
Austria	10,8	10,8	10,2	9,7	9,1	9,4	-1,4
Belgium	14,0	14,4	14,1	15,3	15,4	15,7	1,7
Bulgaria	21,9	24,0	26,0	26,6	26,4	27,8	5,9
Croatia	13,4	14,9	16,3	17,1	18,1	22,1	8,7
Cyprus	13,2	14,2	14,8	15,4	17,4	20,1	6,9
Czech Republic	16,8	17,6	17,7	16,9	17,7	17,7	0,9
Denmark	5,5	6,4	6,8	7,9	8,4	8,1	2,6
Estonia	16,0	20,3	19,7	16,6	18,5	17,5	1,5
Finland	10,4	12,2	11,5	11,0	11,4	11,4	1,0
France	14,4	15,8	16,1	16,2	16,2	15,3	0,9
Germany	13,8	13,3	12,8	11,6	11,4	10,7	-3,1
Greece	20,0	21,1	23,2	26,5	29,4	30,3	10,3
Hungary	20,4	21,1	20,6	21,5	22,3	22,7	2,3
Ireland	16,7	19,2	20,8	21,1	20,5	18,7	2,0
Italy	23,0	23,6	24,9	25,4	26,1	27,7	4,7
Latvia	16,7	20,7	21,0	20,3	18,4	17,3	0,6
Lithuania	12,7	13,6	14,5	13,3	13,0	14,3	1,6
Luxembourg	11,3	8,8	7,0	8,2	9,0	7,8	-3,5
Malta	15,9	16,4	16,1	14,9	14,5	13,4	-2,5
Netherlands	6,0	6,1	6,3	6,2	7,1	7,6	1,6
Poland	16,7	17,3	17,4	18,3	18,8	19,1	2,4
Portugal	14,6	14,0	15,6	14,8	15,7	16,9	2,3
Romania	17,8	20,1	22,6	22,1	22,3	23,1	5,3
Slovakia	20,3	21,6	21,9	21,6	22,1	21,9	1,6
Slovenia	8,4	10,0	9,9	9,4	12,8	14,1	5,7
Spain	16,6	19,5	19,7	20,4	21,6	22,1	5,5
Sweden	8,9	10,2	8,8	8,5	8,9	8,3	-0,6
United Kingdom	16,4	16,9	17,4	18,3	18,5	17,6	1,2

Source: Eurostat, online database

Table 21.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012-2008
	<i>percentage</i>					
Australia	14,0	15,4	14,8	14,6	14,7	0,7
Canada	12,5	12,9	12,7	13,5	13,5	1,0
Korea	20,3	20,7	20,8	20,2	19,6	-0,8
Mexico	37,5	38,1	34,5	34,9	34,2	-3,3
United States	17,0	19,0	18,0	18,3	17,6	0,6

Source: OECD, online database