

Quantity and quality of young employment in the evolving crisis

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Abstract

This working paper provides a snapshot of labour market trends regarding the 15-29 year-old group across Europe in the first (2008-2010) and second period (2010-2013) of downturn, moving towards to a capability approach-inspired vision of employment. Assessed in this light, employment outcomes of young people are pictured through the lens of their involuntary nature, emphasizing important dimensions such as involuntary non-standard jobs and long-term unemployment using micro data from the Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) from 2006 to 2013. The first section reviews unemployment trends across the EU-28 countries and Switzerland among the 15-29 year-old group. In some countries the economic crisis was marked not only by a rise in unemployment, but also by increases in part-time and temporary working. Therefore, the second section focuses on non-standard employment held involuntarily. Finally, the last section compares the situation of young people to that of the overall workforce.

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The situation of young people in Europe has undergone considerable change over recent years. This working paper makes a contribution to this topic by investigating how employment has changed over the crisis period, offering a statistical portrait of the situation of young people from a capability-oriented approach. In most member states, the economic crisis starting in 2008 was marked by a rise in unemployment which has hit young people hard. Besides, the grim unemployment picture is darkened further by a large number of involuntary non-standard jobs. In a context of recession, the major risk in terms of social consequences is that austerity is likely to impede capability for work enhancement; i.e., the real freedom to choose the job one has reason to value (Bonvin and Farvaque, 2006). In this context, this working paper highlights the labour market vulnerabilities of young people, compared to the labour force as a whole, and calls for action to support young people at risk, such as the risk of long-term unemployment or involuntary part-time and temporary employment.

When the labour market situation worsened in 2008, it was difficult to foresee that the crisis would have substantial ability to evolve and that the labour market recession represented only its first, initial phase. As the eight-year period 2006–2013 went on, two successive phenomena could be seen more and more clearly (ETUI, 2015). During the first phase of the crisis (2008-2010), youth unemployment rose to alarming levels in most European countries. During the second phase (2010-2013), the unemployment situation worsened in a majority of countries, while the recovery proceeded somewhat unevenly in others.

The issue at stake is here to provide a snapshot of labour market trends regarding the 15-29 year-old group across Europe in the first and second period of downturn, moving towards a capability approach-inspired vision of employment. According to Robert Salais: *“The upheaval introduced by the capability approach relates to the choice of the yardstick against which collective action (policies, legislation, and procedures) should be devised, implemented and assessed. For Sen, the only ethically legitimate reference point for collective action is the person, and specifically his situation as regards the amount of real freedom he possesses to choose and conduct the life he wishes to lead”* (Salais, 2005: 10). From this perspective indicators of both quantity and quality of youth employment that do not leave scope for the prospect of real individual freedom are open to criticism (Goffette and Vero, 2015).

Assessed in this light, employment outcomes of young people are pictured through the lens of their involuntary nature, emphasizing important dimensions such as involuntary non-standard jobs and long-term unemployment, using micro data from the Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) from 2006 to 2013. The next section reviews unemployment trends across the EU-28 countries and Switzerland among the 15-29 year-old group. In some countries the economic crisis was marked not only by a rise in unemployment, but also by increases in part-time and temporary working, “so emphasizing the need to examine employment composition as well as non-employment” (Green and Livanos, 2015); therefore the second section focuses on non-standard employment held involuntarily. Finally, the last section compares the situation of young people to that of the overall workforce.

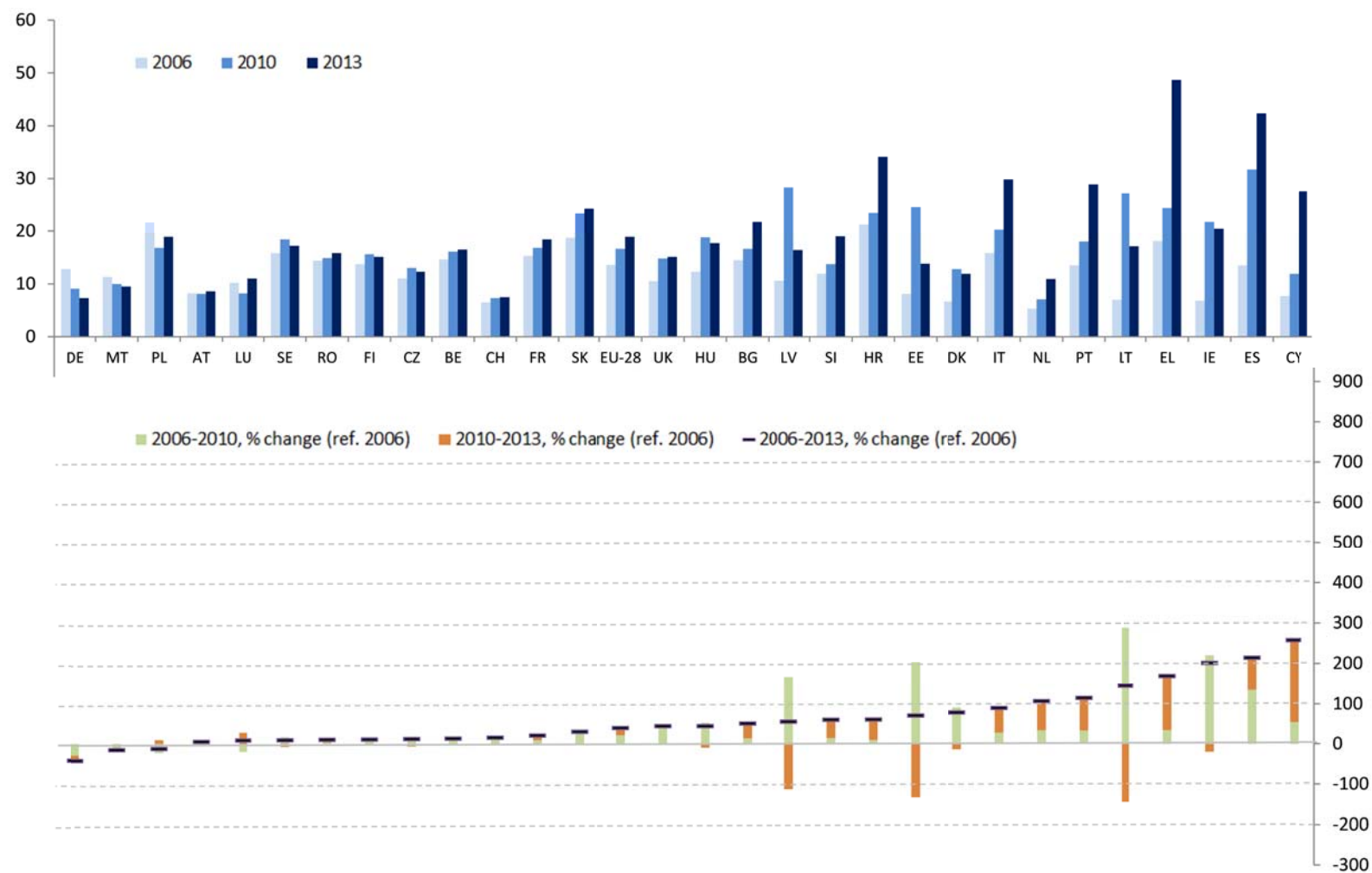
1. From a persistent crisis to long-term unemployment

Youth employment is particularly sensitive to the economic cycle. The risk for young workers of losing their job is that much greater, and they are generally the last to gain employment when the economy improves. Identifying the type of unemployment and the risk of long-term unemployment is a matter of fundamental concern to the capability approach. Indeed, as recalled by Bonvin and Farvaque (2006), “capability for work implies either a) capability not to work if one chooses to (via a valuable exit option, Hirschman 1990); or b) capability to participate effectively to the definition of the work content, organisation, conditions, modes of remuneration, etc. (i.e. the voice option)”. Yet, literature shows that in most cases, the long-term-unemployment is related to restrictions of labour market opportunities (Olejniczak, 2012).

A large divergence in youth unemployment rates exists among countries (figure 1). In 2006, while the average EU-28 unemployment rate stood at 13.6%, a minimum of 5.3% was observed in the Netherlands and a maximum of 21.7% in Poland. By 2013, the EU-28 rate increased by 40% to peak at 18.9%, with a minimum of 7.3% in Germany and a maximum of 48.7% in Greece. Austria and Switzerland kept low levels of unemployment during the whole 2006-2013 period. Despite higher rates in 2006 in Germany and Malta, unemployment fell below 10% in both countries. On the contrary, unemployment was on the rise in most countries: it more than doubled in the Netherlands, Portugal, Lithuania and Greece, and tripled in Ireland, Spain and Cyprus. While unemployment rose during the whole 2006-2013 period in the majority of countries, it already started to decline during the second phase of the crisis in the Baltic countries.

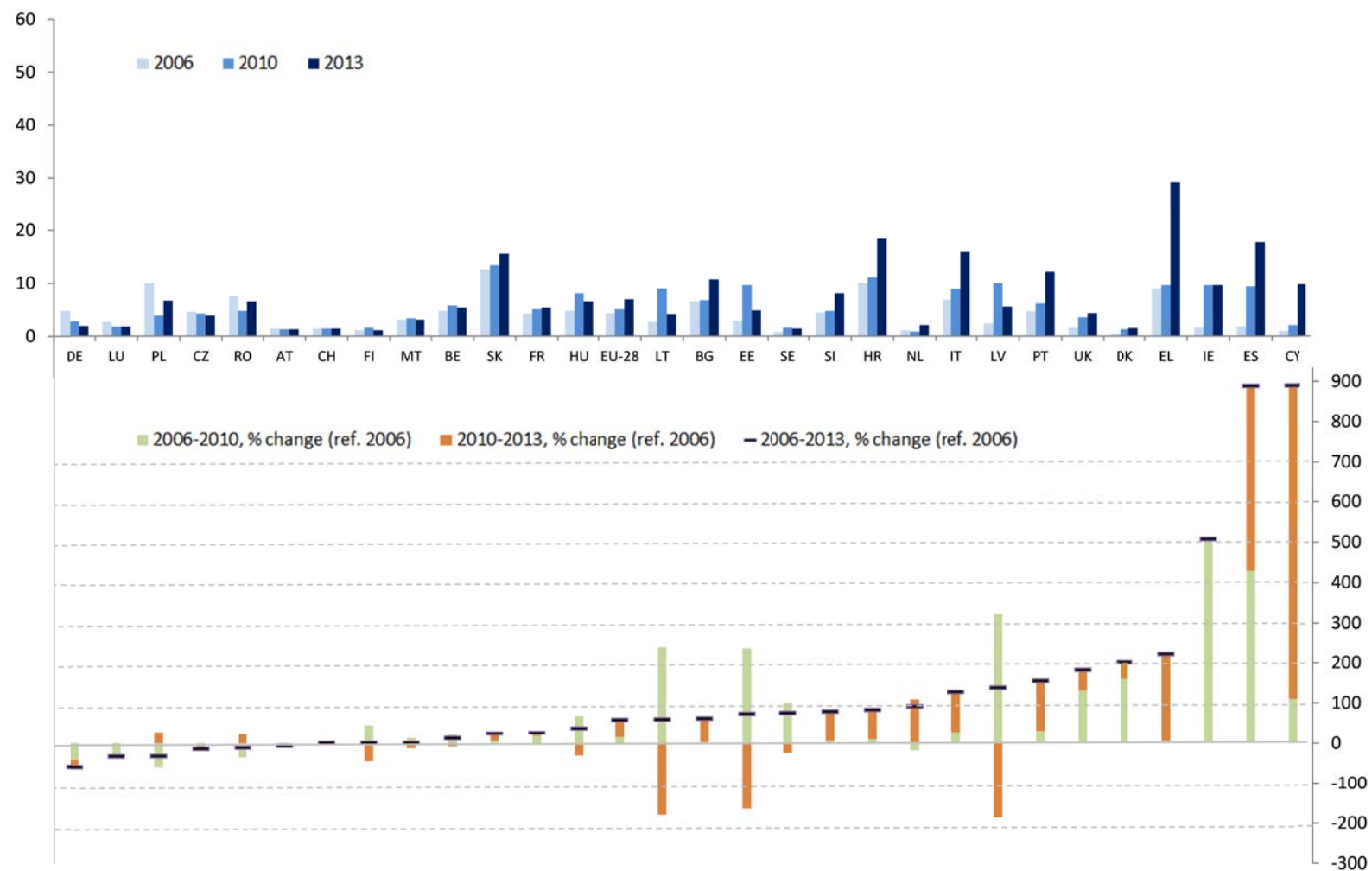
The persistent crisis also induced a rise in long-term unemployment for young people. Between 2006 and 2013, the share of economically active young people who were unemployed for a year or more was multiplied by 1.5 in the EU-28. The long-term unemployment rate reached a level of 7.1% in 2013, compared to 4.5% seven years earlier. It grew in most Member States and was notably multiplied by 6 in Ireland (from 1.6% in 2006 to 9.7% in 2013), by 9 in Spain (from 1.8% to 17.8%) and by 10 in Cyprus (from 1% to 9.9%). Some countries kept low levels during the 2006-2013 period (Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden). During the same period, a few countries succeeded in reducing their youth long-term unemployment rate. In Germany it fell steadily between 2006 and 2013 (from 5.9% to 2.4%). Other countries reduced their rate during the second phase of recession (after an increase during the first phase): Baltic countries, and to a lesser extent Hungary and Malta. Yet, other experienced a second increase between 2010-2013 (Cyprus, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Slovenia and Bulgaria). In 2013, the highest long-term unemployment rate is observed in Greece (29.1%), and the lowest in Finland (1.1%).

Figure 1 • Unemployment rate in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Figure 2 • Long-term unemployment rate as % of economically active population in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29.



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for some countries and years: LT (2005 not 2006), SE (2007 not 2006). Statistical Treatment Céreq

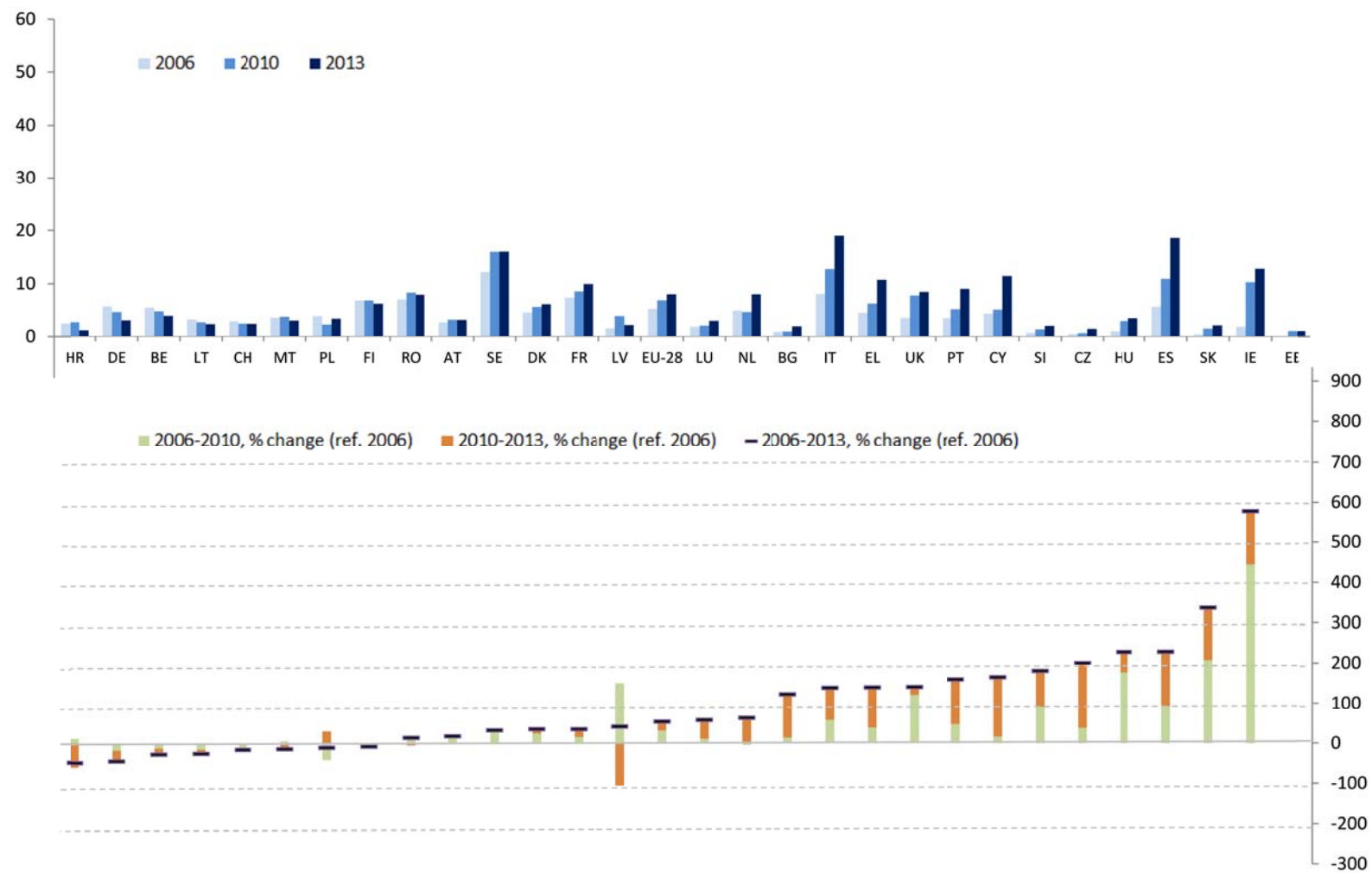
2. A high level of involuntary temporary employment and a rising trend for involuntary part-time

The Europe 2020 strategy promotes non-standard forms of employment (such as part-time and temporary working) to support increasing fluidity in the labour market (European Commission, 2010). However, European directives have also concentrated on improving the quality of such work (Green and Livanos, 2015). From the capability approach, non-standard employment may be considered negative when it occurs involuntarily, as is the case with the analyses presented below.

In the EU-28, involuntary part-time employment rose from 5.2% of total employment in 2006 to 8% in 2013 (figure 2). Some countries like Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, the Baltic countries, Luxembourg and Switzerland kept levels below 3% during the 2006-2013 period. In spite of rates higher than the EU-28 average in 2006, involuntary unemployment decreased in Germany, Belgium and Finland. For most countries, involuntary part-time employment increased: it was multiplied by 6.7 in Ireland, 4.3 in Slovakia, and 3.3 in Spain and Hungary. In 2013, involuntary part-time employment was found among 19% of young workers in Italy, 18.6% in Spain and 16% in Sweden and 12.8% in Ireland.

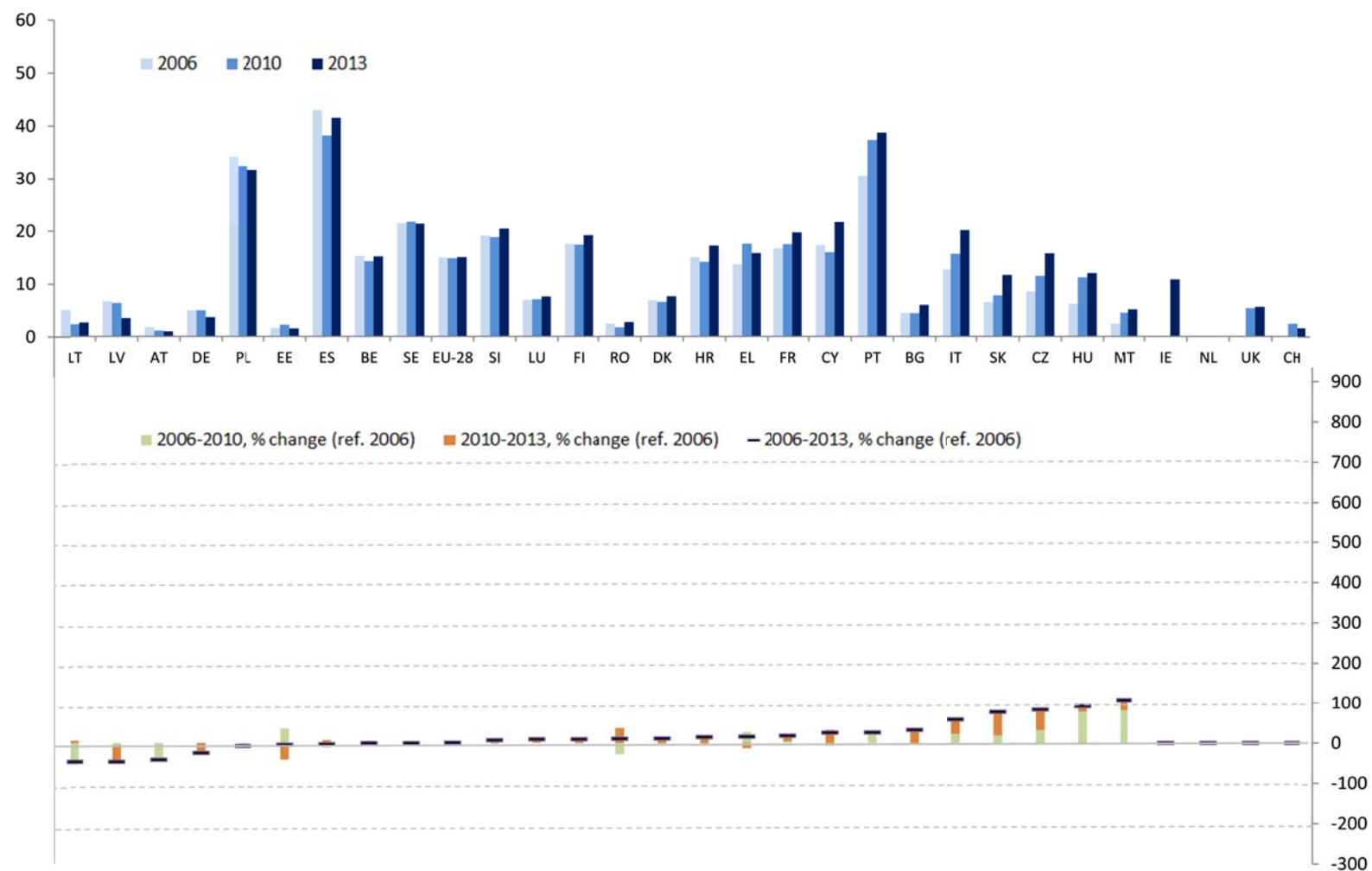
Figure 3 provides a complementary picture of the involuntary participation of young people to non-standard employment. Compared to the variations observed for involuntary part-time employment, changes in involuntary temporary employment are markedly more restrained. The share of young workers in involuntary temporary employment remained stable, from 14.9% in 2006 to 15% in 2013. The highest increase is observed for Malta, where it doubled, and the sharpest drop took place in Lithuania, with a reduction by half. In 2013, the share of young workers in temporary employment because they were unable to find a permanent job ranged from 1.1% in Austria to 41.4% in Spain.

Figure 3 • Involuntary part-time employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29.



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for some countries and years: EE (2005 not 2006, 2011 not 2010), LT (2005 not 2006), SK (2005 not 2006), UK (2011 not 2010). Statistical Treatment Céreq

Figure 4 • Involuntary temporary employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Missing data: CH (2006), IE (2006, 2010), NL (2006, 2010, 2013), UK (2006). Statistical Treatment Céreq

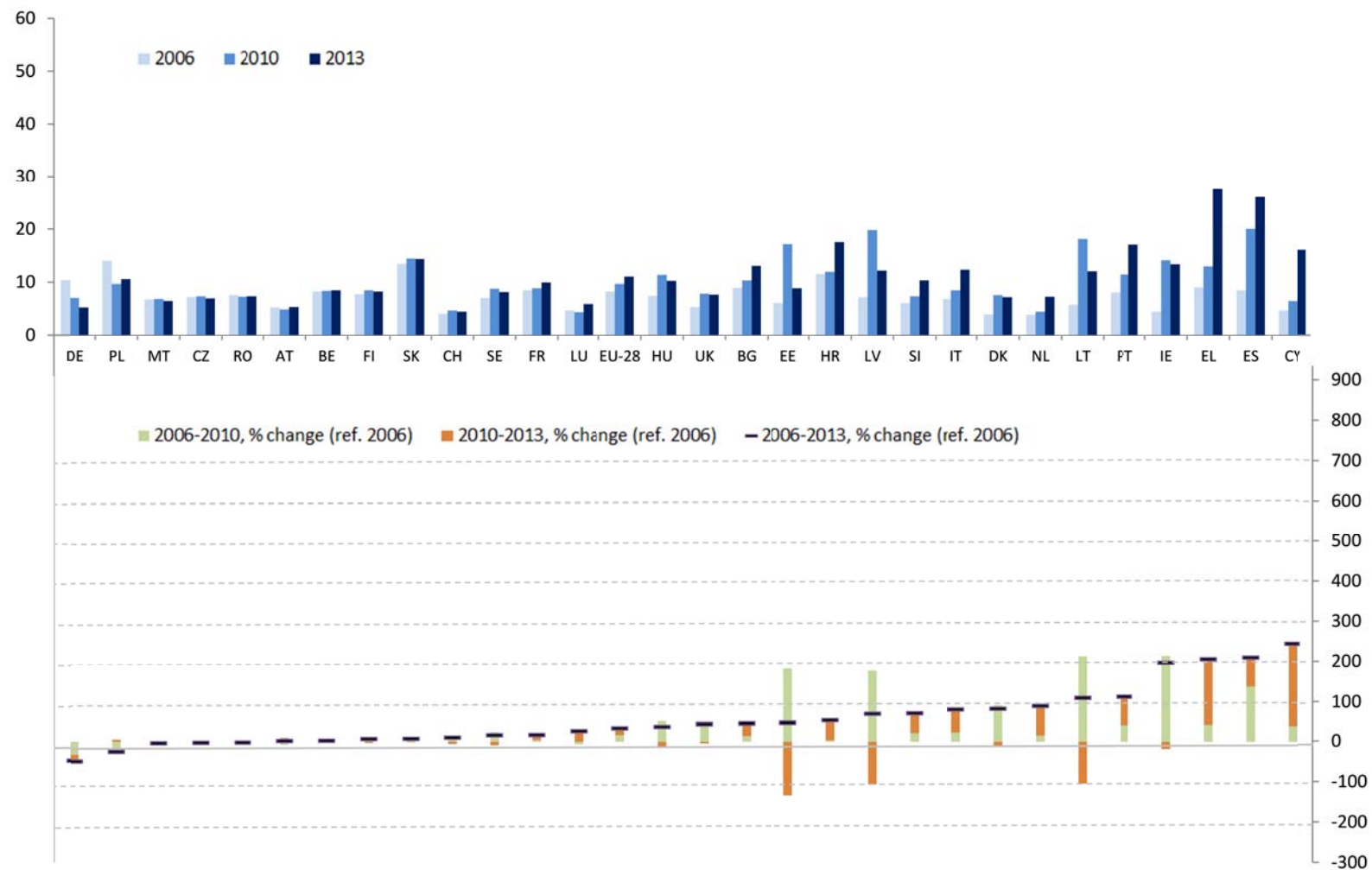
3. Young people in a more vulnerable situation than the overall labour force

Employment outcomes of young people are particularly sensitive to the economic cycle. During the 2006-2013 period, young people were 1.5 times more likely to be unemployed than workforce as a whole: 13.6% versus 8.3% in 2006; 16.6% versus 9.7% in 2010 and 18.9% versus 11% in 2013 (Figure 5). More surprisingly, the overall labour force experienced a relatively higher increase in unemployment between 2006 and 2013 (57.8% versus 39%), due to an increase in the 2010-2013 period (42.2% versus 16.9%), with the notable exception of Germany where unemployment decreased among both young people and the workforce as a whole. However, during the same period, youth long-term unemployment increased at a faster pace than overall long-term unemployment (Figure 6). In 2013, long-term unemployment is one third higher among the 15-29 year-old group than the broader workforce.

Another way of comparing the labour market situation of young people and workforce as a whole is to look at involuntary non-standard employment. During the 2006-2010 period, involuntary part-time was on average one third higher among young people (5.2% versus 4.0% in 2006), and increased even more among young people over the 2006-2013 period: a 53.3% increase for young people versus 44.6% for the broader workforce (Figure 7). In other words, the overall labour force were hit by the crisis almost as much as young people regarding involuntary part-time working, but the former started out from involuntary part-time levels that were already a third lower. Most countries experienced substantial increases specifically oriented toward the 16-25 year olds (Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary). However, divergent trends may be observed in Germany and to a lesser extent Belgium, where involuntary part-time working decreased among both young people and the broader labour force, with a higher reduction among young people than among workforce as a whole.

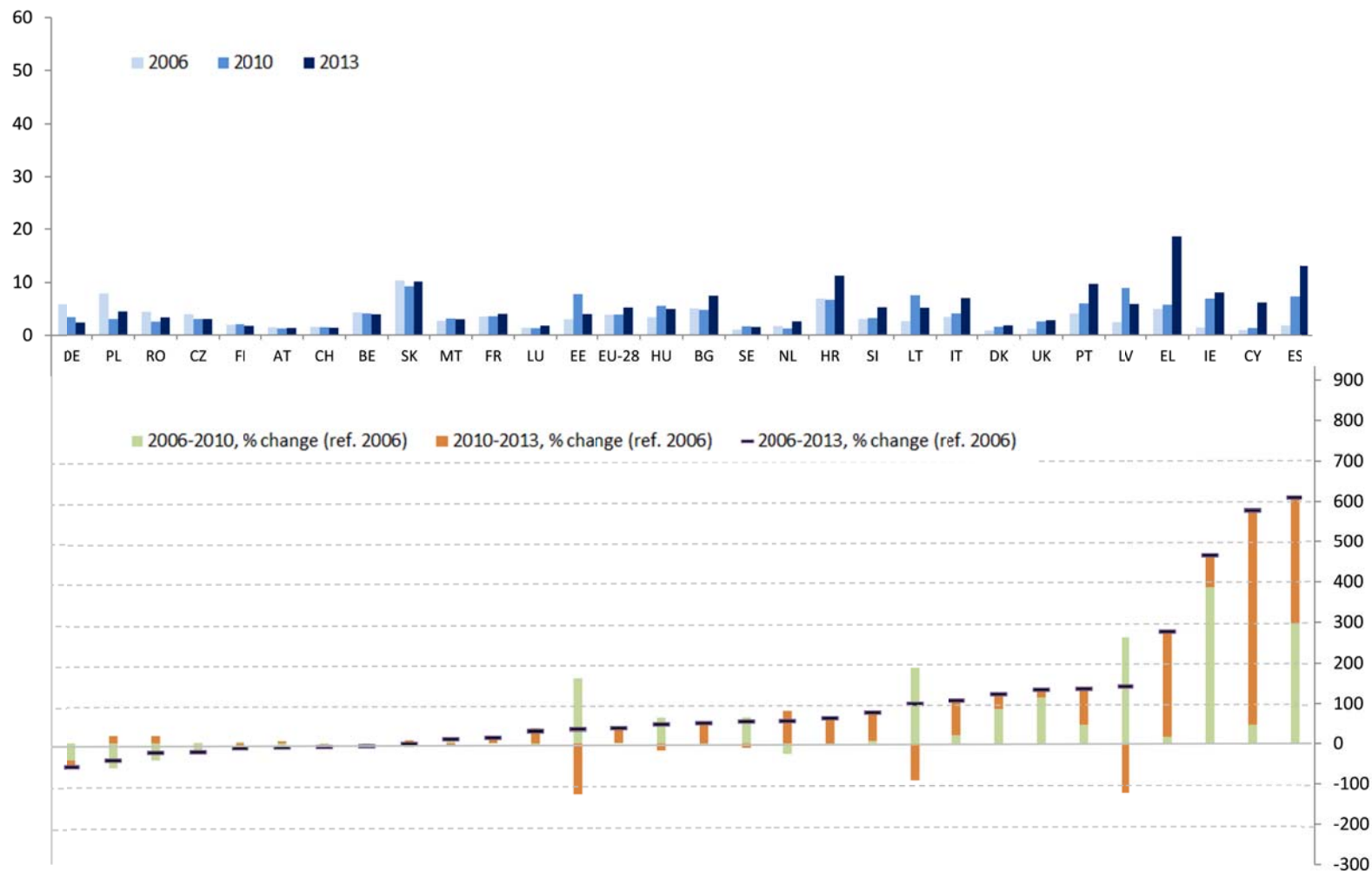
Concerning involuntary temporary contracts, youths are on average 1.7 times more likely to be in involuntary temporary contract than the overall labour force: 14.9% versus 8.9% in 2006 – 14.8% versus 8.6% in 2010 – 15.0% versus 8.5% in 2013 (Figure 8). Furthermore, while involuntary temporary employment is stable among young people, it fell during the 2006-2013 period broader workforce (-4.9%).

Figure 5 • Unemployment rate in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64



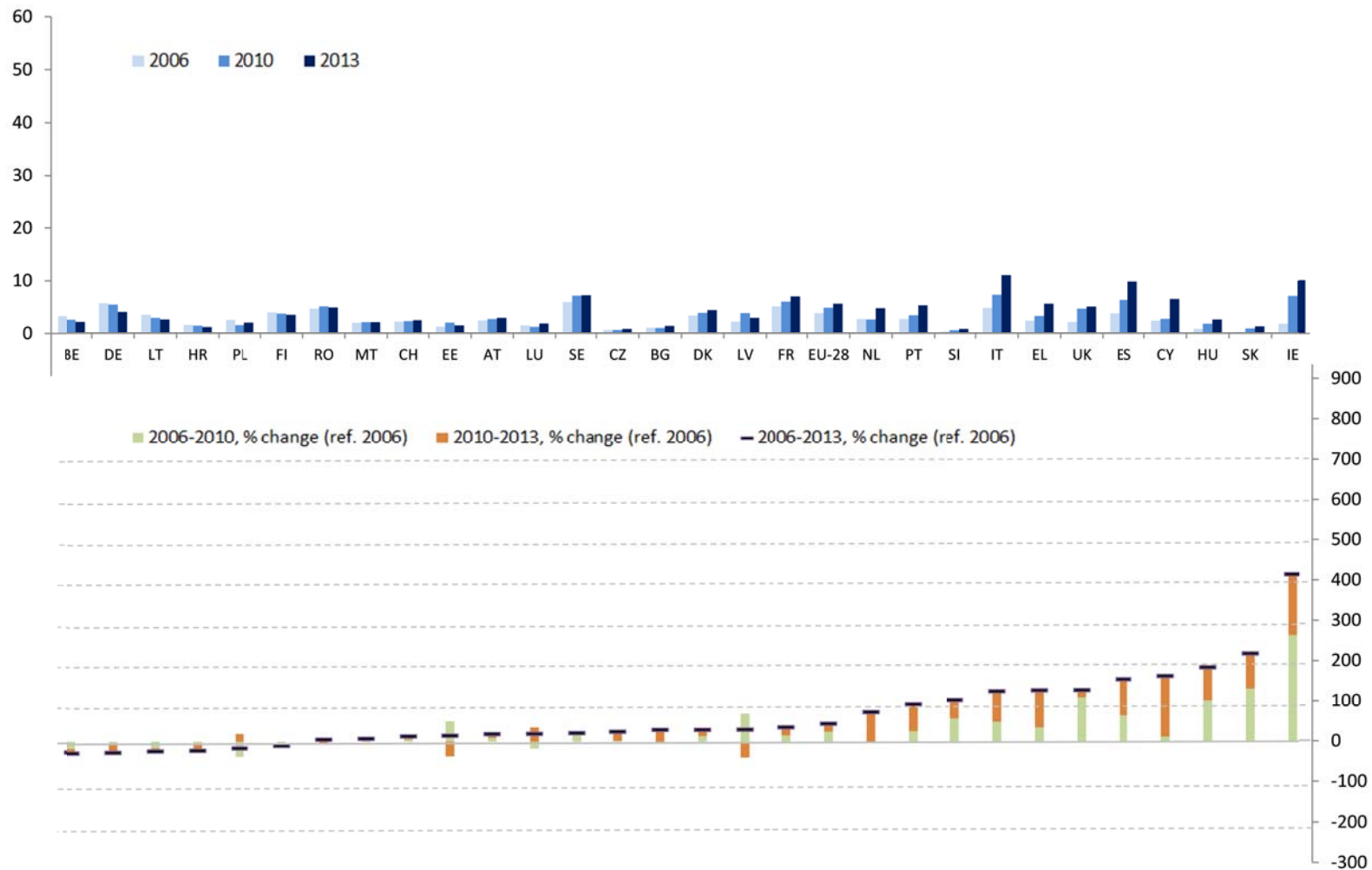
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Figure 6 • Long-term unemployment rate as % of economically active population in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64.



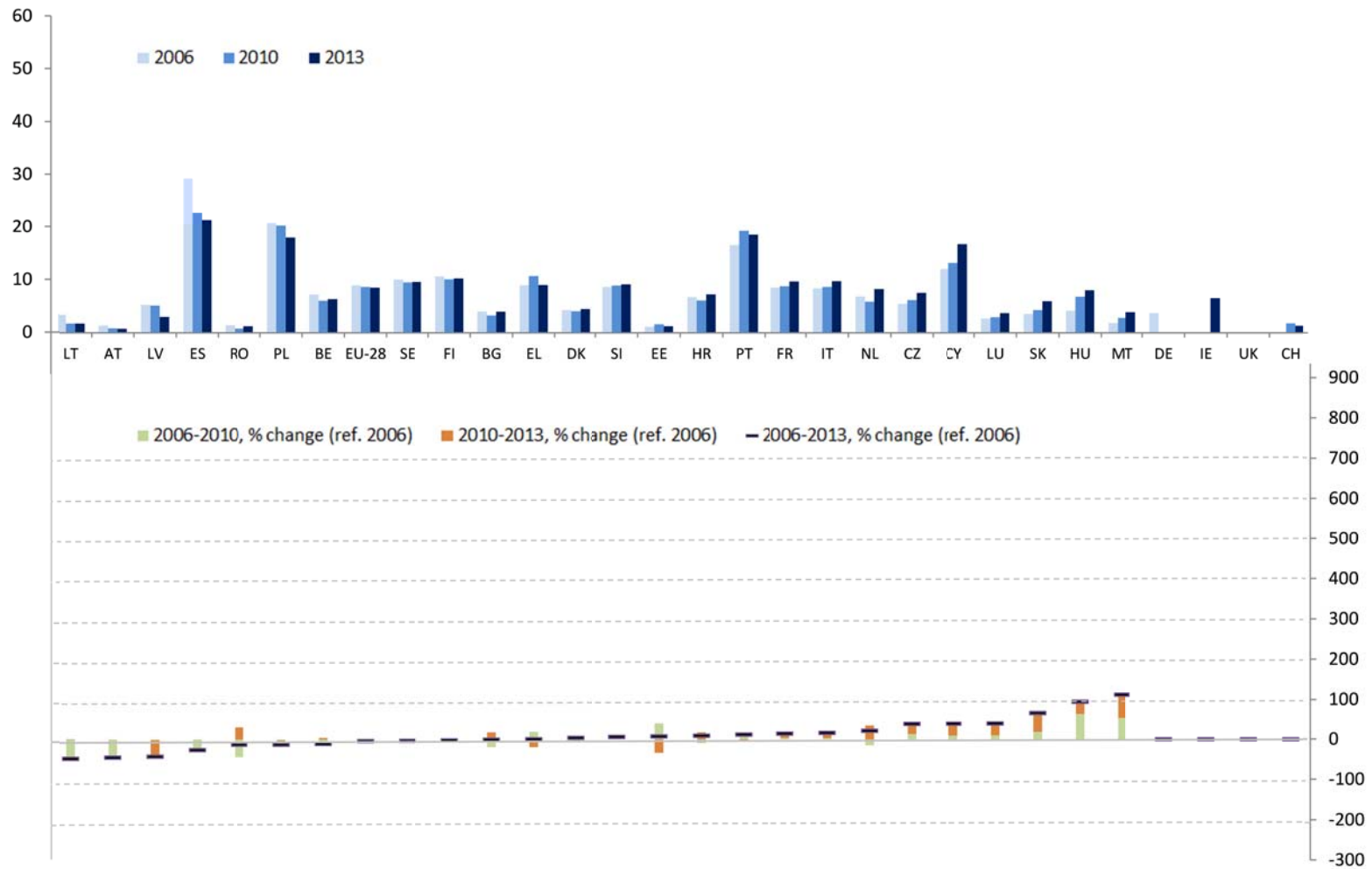
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for SE (2007 not 2006). Statistical Treatment Céreq

Figure 7 • Involuntary part-time employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64.



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Figure 8 • Involuntary temporary employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

4. Conclusion

Over the past decades, inequality has slowly but steadily increased, paving the ground for more striking differences between young people's and the overall population's capabilities. This chapter has highlighted serious concerns about the trajectories of the young compared to the overall workforce in the European Union, and demonstrates the need for policymakers and political institutions to be alert to this, and to sustain youth capabilities for the future of the European Union. The global employment crisis has exacerbated the difficulties of young people in gaining access to the labour market and capability-friendly jobs. The greater affectedness of young people by the crisis is a sign of a higher vulnerability and it is urgent that policies develop programs towards the increase in both the quantity and the quality of employment of young people. This will ensure that 'Social Europe' was not barely fine words and eloquent rhetoric, but that, on the contrary, it represents one of the stepping stones on which European integration can build its future.

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Appendix

Table 1 • Unemployment rate in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	13,6	16,6	18,9	39,0	22,1	16,9
Belgium	BE	14,6	16,1	16,5	13,0	10,3	2,7
Bulgaria	BG	14,5	16,6	21,8	50,3	14,5	35,9
Czech Republic	CZ	11,0	13,0	12,3	11,8	18,2	-6,4
Denmark	DK	6,7	12,8	11,9	77,6	91,0	-13,4
Germany	DE	12,8	9,1	7,3	-43,0	-28,9	-14,1
Estonia	EE	8,1	24,6	13,8	70,4	203,7	-133,3
Ireland	IE	6,8	21,8	20,5	201,5	220,6	-19,1
Greece	EL	18,1	24,4	48,7	169,1	34,8	134,3
Spain	ES	13,5	31,7	42,4	214,1	134,8	79,3
France	FR	15,3	16,8	18,4	20,3	9,8	10,5
Croatia	HR	21,3	23,5	34,1	60,1	10,3	49,8
Italy	IT	15,8	20,3	29,8	88,6	28,5	60,1
Cyprus	CY	7,7	11,9	27,5	257,1	54,5	202,6
Latvia	LV	10,6	28,3	16,4	54,7	167,0	-112,3
Lithuania	LT	7,0	27,2	17,1	144,3	288,6	-144,3
Luxembourg	LU	10,2	8,2	11,0	7,8	-19,6	27,5
Hungary	HU	12,3	18,8	17,7	43,9	52,8	-8,9
Malta	MT	11,3	10,0	9,5	-15,9	-11,5	-4,4
Netherlands	NL	5,3	7,1	10,9	105,7	34,0	71,7
Austria	AT	8,2	8,1	8,6	4,9	-1,2	6,1
Poland	PL	21,7	16,8	18,9	-12,9	-22,6	9,7
Portugal	PT	13,5	18,0	28,9	114,1	33,3	80,7
Romania	RO	14,4	14,9	15,8	9,7	3,5	6,3
Slovenia	SI	11,9	13,7	19,0	59,7	15,1	44,5
Slovakia	SK	18,7	23,4	24,3	29,9	25,1	4,8
Finland	FI	13,7	15,6	15,1	10,2	13,9	-3,6
Sweden	SE	15,8	18,4	17,2	8,9	16,5	-7,6
United Kingdom	UK	10,5	14,8	15,1	43,8	41,0	2,9
Switzerland	CH	6,5	7,3	7,5	15,4	12,3	3,1

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 2 • Long-term unemployment rate as % of economically active population in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	4,5	5,2	7,1	57,8	15,6	42,2
Belgium	BE	4,9	5,9	5,5	12,2	20,4	-8,2
Bulgaria	BG	6,7	6,9	10,8	61,2	3,0	58,2
Czech Republic	CZ	4,7	4,4	4,0	-14,9	-6,4	-8,5
Denmark	DK	0,5	1,3	1,5	200,0	160,0	40,0
Germany	DE	4,8	2,8	1,9	-60,4	-41,7	-18,8
Estonia	EE	2,9	9,7	5,0	72,4	234,5	-162,1
Ireland	IE	1,6	9,7	9,7	506,3	506,3	0,0
Greece	EL	9,1	9,7	29,1	219,8	6,6	213,2
Spain	ES	1,8	9,5	17,8	888,9	427,8	461,1
France	FR	4,4	5,2	5,5	25,0	18,2	6,8
Croatia	HR	10,1	11,2	18,4	82,2	10,9	71,3
Italy	IT	7,0	9,0	15,9	127,1	28,6	98,6
Cyprus	CY	1,0	2,1	9,9	890,0	110,0	780,0
Latvia	LV	2,4	10,1	5,7	137,5	320,8	-183,3
Lithuania	LT	2,7	9,1	4,3	59,3	237,0	-177,8
Luxembourg	LU	2,7	1,8	1,8	-33,3	-33,3	0,0
Hungary	HU	4,9	8,2	6,7	36,7	67,3	-30,6
Malta	MT	3,1	3,5	3,1	0,0	12,9	-12,9
Netherlands	NL	1,1	0,9	2,1	90,9	-18,2	109,1
Austria	AT	1,4	1,3	1,3	-7,1	-7,1	0,0
Poland	PL	10,1	4,0	6,8	-32,7	-60,4	27,7
Portugal	PT	4,8	6,3	12,2	154,2	31,3	122,9
Romania	RO	7,6	4,9	6,7	-11,8	-35,5	23,7
Slovenia	SI	4,6	4,9	8,2	78,3	6,5	71,7
Slovakia	SK	12,6	13,4	15,6	23,8	6,3	17,5
Finland	FI	1,1	1,6	1,1	0,0	45,5	-45,5
Sweden	SE	0,8	1,6	1,4	75,0	100,0	-25,0
United Kingdom	UK	1,6	3,7	4,5	181,3	131,3	50,0
Switzerland	CH	1,4	1,4	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for some countries and years: LT (2005 not 2006), SE (2007 not 2006).
Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 3 • Involuntary part-time employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	5,2	6,9	8,0	53,3	31,8	21,4
Belgium	BE	5,5	4,8	3,9	-28,9	-13,0	-15,9
Bulgaria	BG	0,9	1,0	2,0	120,1	14,2	106,0
Czech Republic	CZ	0,5	0,7	1,5	198,9	38,5	160,4
Denmark	DK	4,6	5,7	6,1	34,6	24,0	10,5
Germany	DE	5,7	4,7	3,1	-46,0	-18,3	-27,7
Estonia	EE	:	1,1	1,0	-	-	-
Ireland	IE	1,9	10,3	12,8	577,0	442,8	134,2
Greece	EL	4,5	6,3	10,7	136,8	38,9	97,9
Spain	ES	5,7	10,9	18,6	226,8	91,5	135,3
France	FR	7,4	8,5	9,9	34,7	15,6	19,1
Croatia	HR	2,5	2,7	1,2	-49,7	11,0	-60,7
Italy	IT	8,1	12,8	19,0	135,9	58,3	77,6
Cyprus	CY	4,4	5,1	11,5	162,0	16,6	145,4
Latvia	LV	1,6	3,9	2,2	40,7	147,4	-106,7
Lithuania	LT	3,3	2,8	2,4	-26,9	-16,4	-10,5
Luxembourg	LU	1,9	2,1	3,0	57,4	11,4	46,0
Hungary	HU	1,1	3,0	3,5	226,5	174,4	52,1
Malta	MT	3,6	3,8	3,1	-15,1	4,9	-20,0
Netherlands	NL	4,9	4,7	8,0	62,5	-4,7	67,2
Austria	AT	2,7	3,2	3,2	17,0	19,3	-2,2
Poland	PL	3,9	2,3	3,4	-12,0	-41,3	29,3
Portugal	PT	3,5	5,2	9,0	156,9	47,9	109,1
Romania	RO	7,0	8,3	7,9	12,7	18,3	-5,6
Slovenia	SI	0,8	1,4	2,1	177,8	89,9	87,8
Slovakia	SK	0,5	1,5	2,2	336,3	207,0	129,3
Finland	FI	6,9	6,9	6,2	-9,1	-0,1	-9,1
Sweden	SE	12,2	16,0	16,0	31,4	30,9	0,4
United Kingdom	UK	3,6	7,8	8,5	137,8	119,1	18,7
Switzerland	CH	2,9	2,5	2,4	-16,9	-14,5	-2,4

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for some countries and years: EE (2005 not 2006, 2011 not 2010), LT (2005 not 2006), SK (2005 not 2006), UK (2011 not 2010). : not available. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 4 • Involuntary temporary employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-29

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	14,9	14,8	15,0	0,5	-1,1	1,6
Belgium	BE	15,3	14,3	15,2	-0,6	-6,6	6,0
Bulgaria	BG	4,5	4,5	6,0	32,9	-1,0	33,9
Czech Republic	CZ	8,6	11,4	15,7	82,7	32,9	49,8
Denmark	DK	7,0	6,6	7,7	10,9	-4,6	15,6
Germany	DE	5,0	5,1	3,7	-25,5	0,8	-26,3
Estonia	EE	1,7	2,3	1,6	-4,6	36,5	-41,1
Ireland	IE	:	:	10,8	-	-	-
Greece	EL	13,7	17,5	15,8	15,6	28,5	-12,9
Spain	ES	42,9	38,0	41,4	-3,7	-11,5	7,8
France	FR	16,7	17,5	19,7	18,2	4,8	13,4
Croatia	HR	15,0	14,1	17,2	14,5	-6,0	20,5
Italy	IT	12,7	15,6	20,1	59,0	23,4	35,6
Cyprus	CY	17,3	16,0	21,8	25,9	-7,6	33,5
Latvia	LV	6,7	6,4	3,6	-47,3	-4,9	-42,5
Lithuania	LT	5,1	2,4	2,7	-47,5	-53,4	5,9
Luxembourg	LU	7,0	7,1	7,7	9,3	1,7	7,7
Hungary	HU	6,3	11,2	12,0	91,0	77,9	13,1
Malta	MT	2,5	4,6	5,2	105,0	81,3	23,7
Netherlands	NL	:	:	:	-	-	-
Austria	AT	1,9	1,2	1,1	-42,3	-35,9	-6,4
Poland	PL	34,1	32,2	31,5	-7,6	-5,4	-2,2
Portugal	PT	30,5	37,2	38,6	26,4	21,9	4,6
Romania	RO	2,5	1,8	2,8	10,2	-27,7	38,0
Slovenia	SI	19,1	18,8	20,4	7,1	-1,4	8,5
Slovakia	SK	6,6	7,9	11,6	76,7	19,7	57,0
Finland	FI	17,5	17,4	19,2	9,4	-0,7	10,1
Sweden	SE	21,5	21,8	21,5	-0,4	1,2	-1,6
United Kingdom	UK	:	5,4	5,7	-	-	-
Switzerland	CH	:	2,5	1,6	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Missing data: CH (2006), IE (2006, 2010), NL (2006, 2010, 2013), UK (2006). : not available. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 5 • Unemployment rate in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	8,3	9,7	11,0	32,5	16,9	15,7
Belgium	BE	8,3	8,4	8,5	2,4	1,2	1,2
Bulgaria	BG	9,0	10,3	13,0	44,4	14,4	30,0
Czech Republic	CZ	7,2	7,4	7,0	-2,8	2,8	-5,6
Denmark	DK	4,0	7,6	7,2	80,0	90,0	-10,0
Germany	DE	10,4	7,1	5,3	-49,0	-31,7	-17,3
Estonia	EE	6,1	17,1	8,9	45,9	180,3	-134,4
Ireland	IE	4,5	14,1	13,3	195,6	213,3	-17,8
Greece	EL	9,1	12,9	27,7	204,4	41,8	162,6
Spain	ES	8,5	20,0	26,2	208,2	135,3	72,9
France	FR	8,5	8,9	9,9	16,5	4,7	11,8
Croatia	HR	11,5	11,9	17,5	52,2	3,5	48,7
Italy	IT	6,9	8,5	12,3	78,3	23,2	55,1
Cyprus	CY	4,7	6,5	16,1	242,6	38,3	204,3
Latvia	LV	7,2	19,8	12,1	68,1	175,0	-106,9
Lithuania	LT	5,8	18,1	12,0	106,9	212,1	-105,2
Luxembourg	LU	4,7	4,4	5,9	25,5	-6,4	31,9
Hungary	HU	7,5	11,3	10,2	36,0	50,7	-14,7
Malta	MT	6,8	6,9	6,5	-4,4	1,5	-5,9
Netherlands	NL	3,9	4,5	7,3	87,2	15,4	71,8
Austria	AT	5,3	4,9	5,4	1,9	-7,5	9,4
Poland	PL	14,0	9,7	10,5	-25,0	-30,7	5,7
Portugal	PT	8,1	11,4	17,0	109,9	40,7	69,1
Romania	RO	7,6	7,3	7,4	-2,6	-3,9	1,3
Slovenia	SI	6,1	7,4	10,3	68,9	21,3	47,5
Slovakia	SK	13,4	14,4	14,3	6,7	7,5	-0,7
Finland	FI	7,8	8,5	8,3	6,4	9,0	-2,6
Sweden	SE	7,1	8,8	8,2	15,5	23,9	-8,5
United Kingdom	UK	5,4	7,9	7,7	42,6	46,3	-3,7
Switzerland	CH	4,1	4,7	4,5	9,8	14,6	-4,9

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 6 • Long-term unemployment rate as % of economically active population in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	3,8	3,9	5,2	36,3	1,4	34,9
Belgium	BE	4,2	4,1	3,9	-7,8	-3,5	-4,3
Bulgaria	BG	5,0	4,7	7,4	48,6	-5,3	53,9
Czech Republic	CZ	3,9	3,0	3,0	-22,2	-22,3	0,1
Denmark	DK	0,8	1,5	1,8	120,7	84,5	36,2
Germany	DE	5,9	3,4	2,4	-59,7	-42,7	-17,0
Estonia	EE	3,0	7,7	4,0	33,6	160,7	-127,1
Ireland	IE	1,4	6,9	8,1	466,8	386,9	79,9
Greece	EL	4,9	5,8	18,6	277,0	16,9	260,1
Spain	ES	1,8	7,3	13,0	609,2	298,7	310,5
France	FR	3,5	3,6	4,0	13,4	0,7	12,7
Croatia	HR	6,9	6,7	11,1	61,0	-3,1	64,1
Italy	IT	3,4	4,1	7,0	104,9	20,5	84,5
Cyprus	CY	0,9	1,3	6,2	578,0	45,5	532,5
Latvia	LV	2,5	8,9	5,9	140,0	263,7	-123,7
Lithuania	LT	2,6	7,5	5,1	96,4	187,9	-91,5
Luxembourg	LU	1,4	1,3	1,8	29,4	-7,0	36,4
Hungary	HU	3,4	5,5	4,9	45,6	63,0	-17,4
Malta	MT	2,7	3,1	3,0	10,1	15,3	-5,2
Netherlands	NL	1,7	1,2	2,6	54,0	-26,0	80,1
Austria	AT	1,5	1,2	1,3	-10,5	-15,8	5,3
Poland	PL	7,9	3,0	4,5	-43,3	-61,7	18,4
Portugal	PT	4,1	6,0	9,6	134,0	45,5	88,5
Romania	RO	4,4	2,5	3,3	-23,9	-42,5	18,6
Slovenia	SI	3,0	3,2	5,3	74,7	6,5	68,1
Slovakia	SK	10,2	9,2	10,0	-1,8	-9,9	8,0
Finland	FI	2,0	2,0	1,7	-12,2	3,8	-16,0
Sweden	SE	1,0	1,6	1,5	52,5	63,7	-11,2
United Kingdom	UK	1,2	2,6	2,8	131,5	113,2	18,3
Switzerland	CH	1,5	1,5	1,4	-9,5	-3,9	-5,6

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Due to missing data, replacement for SE (2007 not 2006). Statistical Treatment Céreq.

Table 7 • Involuntary part-time employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	4,0	5,0	5,7	44,6	25,3	19,3
Belgium	BE	3,3	2,7	2,3	-30,0	-18,1	-11,9
Bulgaria	BG	1,2	1,2	1,5	29,3	-3,0	32,3
Czech Republic	CZ	0,8	0,8	1,0	24,5	2,3	22,1
Denmark	DK	3,5	4,0	4,5	29,3	14,2	15,1
Germany	DE	5,8	5,6	4,2	-28,4	-4,6	-23,9
Estonia	EE	1,4	2,2	1,6	14,8	50,9	-36,2
Ireland	IE	2,0	7,2	10,1	412,7	265,2	147,5
Greece	EL	2,5	3,4	5,7	125,9	35,9	90,0
Spain	ES	3,9	6,5	9,9	153,5	64,8	88,6
France	FR	5,3	6,1	7,1	35,4	16,3	19,1
Croatia	HR	1,7	1,6	1,3	-23,2	-7,2	-15,9
Italy	IT	5,0	7,4	11,1	123,2	50,0	73,2
Cyprus	CY	2,5	2,9	6,6	161,3	13,3	148,0
Latvia	LV	2,4	4,0	3,1	29,7	68,9	-39,2
Lithuania	LT	3,7	3,1	2,7	-24,7	-16,2	-8,5
Luxembourg	LU	1,7	1,4	2,0	19,5	-16,7	36,2
Hungary	HU	1,0	2,0	2,8	183,0	101,6	81,5
Malta	MT	2,1	2,3	2,3	7,0	7,0	-0,1
Netherlands	NL	2,8	2,8	4,9	71,9	-3,0	74,9
Austria	AT	2,6	2,8	3,1	18,9	9,7	9,2
Poland	PL	2,7	1,7	2,2	-17,3	-37,0	19,7
Portugal	PT	2,8	3,6	5,4	91,5	26,5	65,0
Romania	RO	4,8	5,2	5,0	4,8	9,3	-4,5
Slovenia	SI	0,5	0,8	1,0	102,0	58,3	43,7
Slovakia	SK	0,5	1,1	1,5	219,5	130,7	88,8
Finland	FI	4,1	3,9	3,7	-10,7	-5,2	-5,5
Sweden	SE	6,1	7,2	7,3	21,2	19,8	1,4
United Kingdom	UK	2,3	4,8	5,2	126,0	108,8	17,3
Switzerland	CH	2,3	2,5	2,6	12,8	5,2	7,6

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Missing data: CH (2006), IE (2006, 2010), NL (2006, 2010, 2013), UK (2006). Statistical Treatment Céreq

Table 8 • Involuntary temporary employment as % of total employment in 2006, 2010 and 2013 and changes since 2006, age 15-64.

		2006	2010	2013	2006 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)	2006 - 2010, % change (réf. 2006)	2010 - 2013, % change (réf. 2006)
European Union (28 countries)	EU-28	8,9	8,6	8,5	-4,9	-3,5	-1,4
Belgium	BE	7,2	6,0	6,3	-12,0	-15,9	3,9
Bulgaria	BG	4,0	3,3	4,0	-1,1	-19,0	17,9
Czech Republic	CZ	5,4	6,2	7,5	38,2	13,7	24,6
Denmark	DK	4,3	4,0	4,5	3,6	-5,9	9,5
Germany	DE	3,7	:	:	-	-	-
Estonia	EE	1,1	1,6	1,2	7,2	40,4	-33,2
Ireland	IE	:	:	6,5	-	-	-
Greece	EL	8,9	10,7	9,0	0,1	19,2	-19,1
Spain	ES	29,1	22,6	21,3	-26,9	-22,2	-4,7
France	FR	8,5	8,8	9,6	13,8	3,5	10,4
Croatia	HR	6,7	6,1	7,2	8,5	-9,2	17,7
Italy	IT	8,4	8,6	9,7	15,9	3,2	12,7
Cyprus	CY	12,0	13,1	16,7	38,7	9,4	29,3
Latvia	LV	5,3	5,1	3,0	-43,5	-2,3	-41,1
Lithuania	LT	3,4	1,7	1,7	-48,8	-49,6	0,7
Luxembourg	LU	2,7	2,9	3,7	39,4	10,3	29,2
Hungary	HU	4,1	6,8	8,0	93,2	63,5	29,7
Malta	MT	1,8	2,8	3,9	110,9	53,4	57,5
Netherlands	NL	6,8	5,8	8,2	20,8	-14,2	35,0
Austria	AT	1,4	0,8	0,8	-45,7	-41,1	-4,6
Poland	PL	20,7	20,2	17,9	-13,6	-2,7	-10,9
Portugal	PT	16,5	19,2	18,4	11,9	16,5	-4,6
Romania	RO	1,4	0,8	1,2	-13,7	-44,0	30,3
Slovenia	SI	8,6	8,9	9,1	5,9	3,0	3,0
Slovakia	SK	3,6	4,3	5,9	64,8	18,9	46,0
Finland	FI	10,6	10,0	10,2	-3,2	-5,1	1,8
Sweden	SE	10,0	9,5	9,6	-4,4	-5,4	1,0
United Kingdom	UK	:	:	:	-	-	-
Switzerland	CH	:	1,8	1,3	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS. Missing data: CH (2006), IE (2006, 2010), NL (2006, 2010, 2013), UK (2006). : not available. Statistical Treatment Céreq

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