

# Employment and unemployment

July 1986

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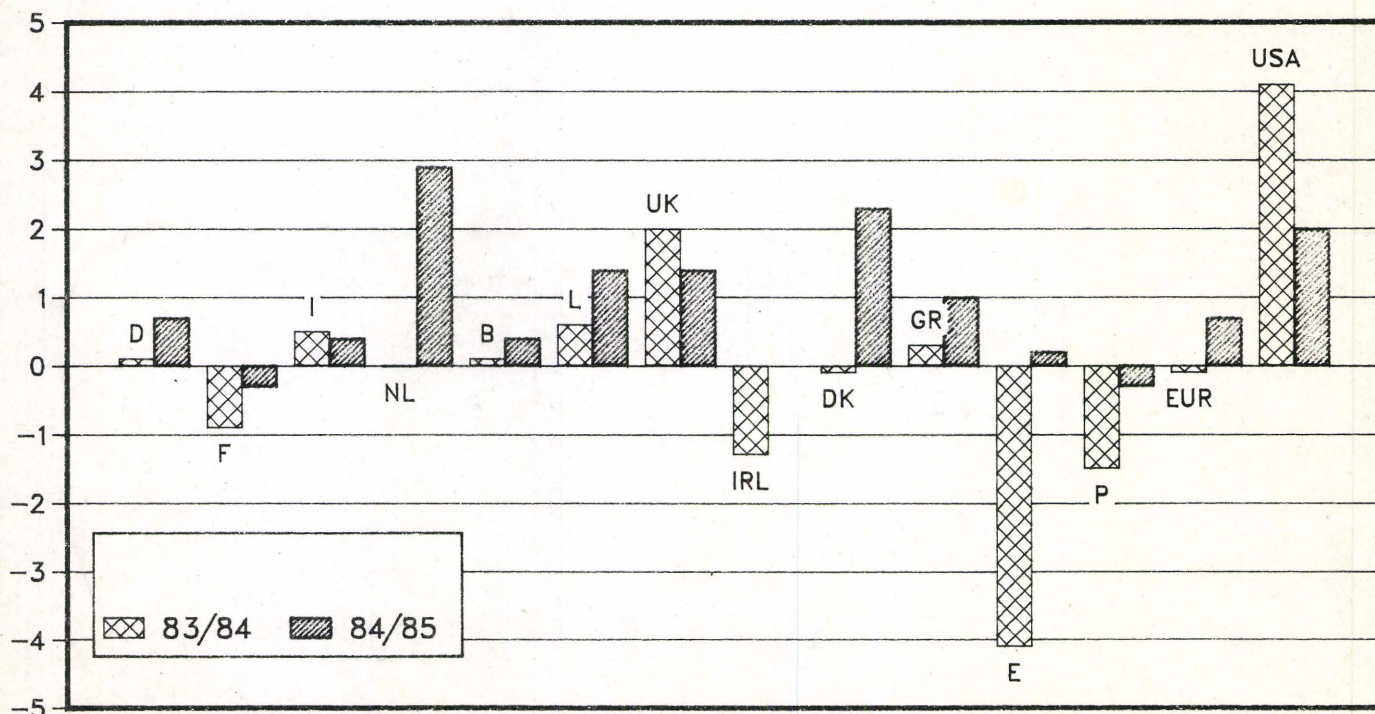
## EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

After four successive annual decreases between 1980 and 1984, the number of employed in the Community of twelve rose in 1985: according to the first estimates provided by the Member States, 123.9 million persons were employed in 1985 in the Community of twelve, an increase of

0.6% over 1984 (+ 757,000 persons), whereas 112,000 jobs were lost between 1983 and 1984.

In the United States, the growth of employment, which was very high between 1983 and 1984 (+4.1%) slowed slightly between 1984 and 1985 (+2.0%) bringing the number of employed up to 109.4 million.

Yearly changes in employment (%)





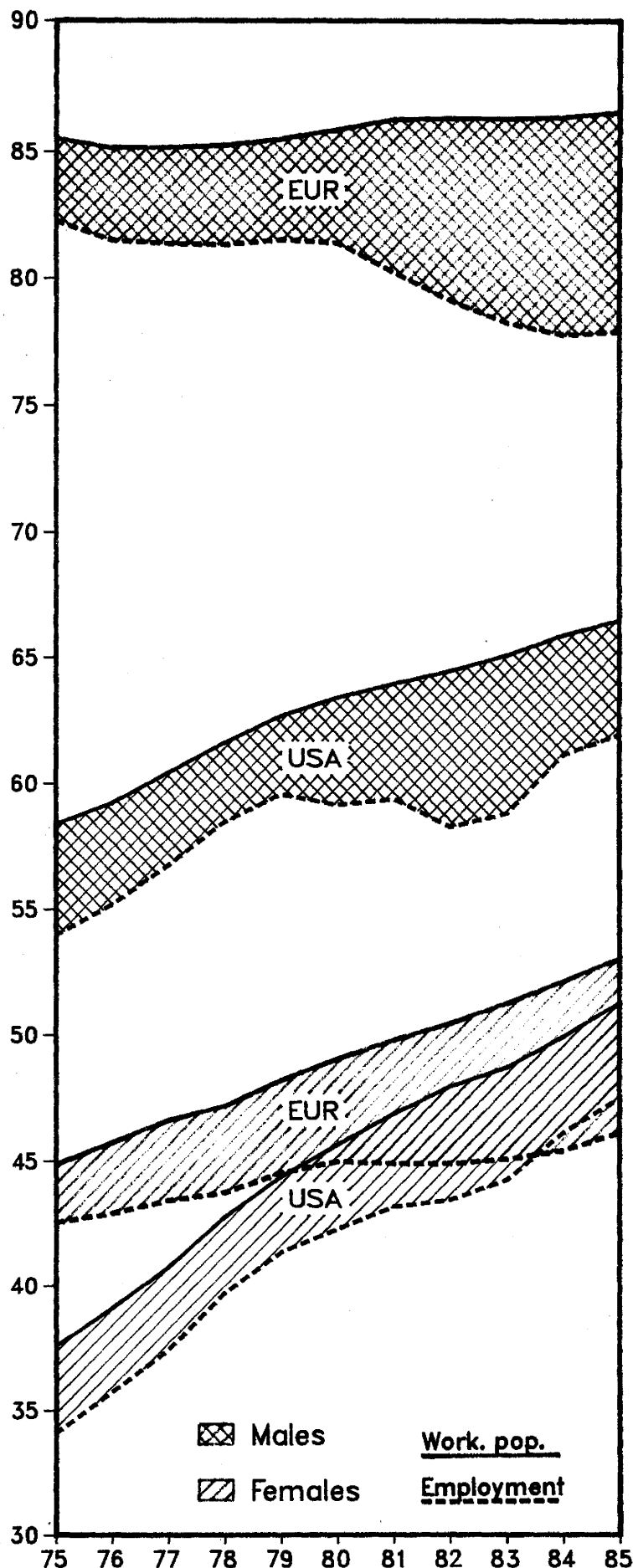
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

More detailed information is contained in the yearly publication 'Employment and unemployment'.

This bulletin was prepared by the division 'Employment and labour force sample survey'.

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Working population and employment by sex (Mio)



In ten years from 1975 to 1985, male employment in Europe decreased by 4.4 million (-5.3%), whereas female employment rose by 3.5 million (+8.2%), resulting in a loss of nearly 900,000 jobs over this period.

The increase noted in 1985 results not only from a recovery of male employment, which rose by 91,000 after average losses of nearly 1 million a year between 1980 and 1984, but also from a slight acceleration in the growth of female employment which showed an increase of 1.5% from 1984 to 1985.

Despite a deceleration in the growth of the active population, the increase in employment was still less than the rise in demand for jobs and consequently the number of unemployed in the Community continued to rise in 1985.

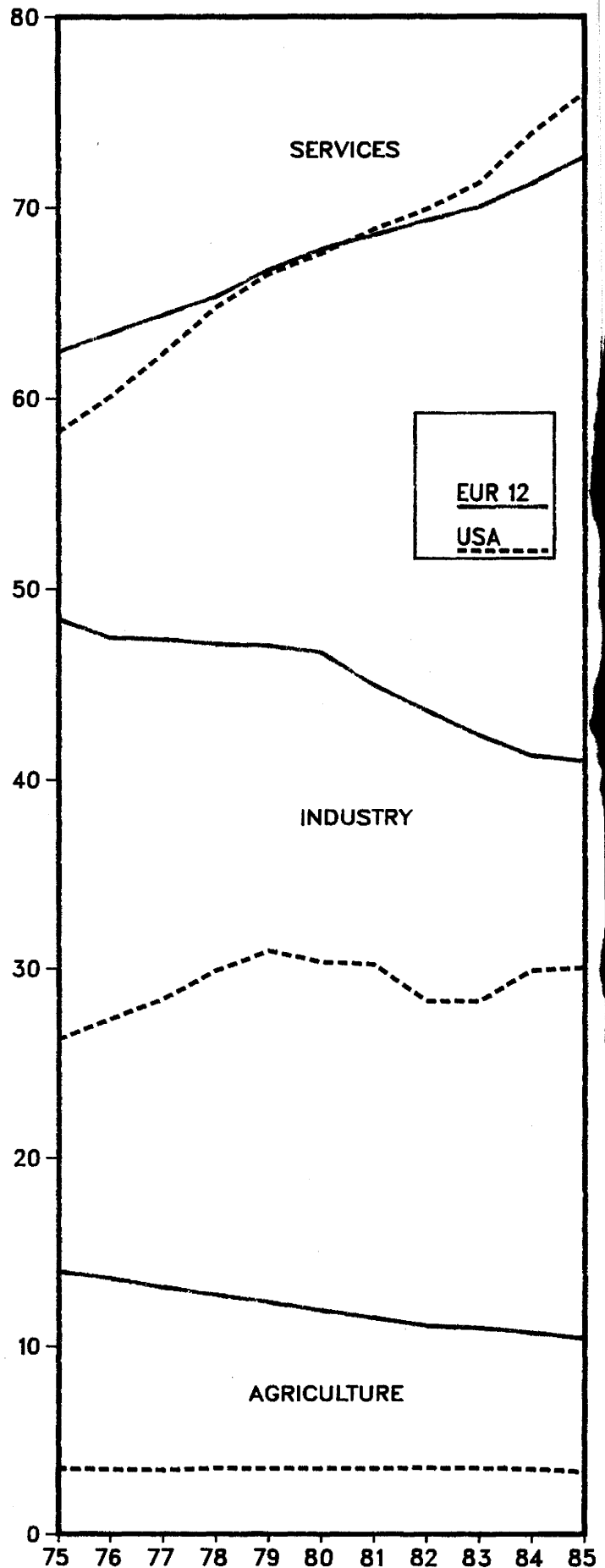
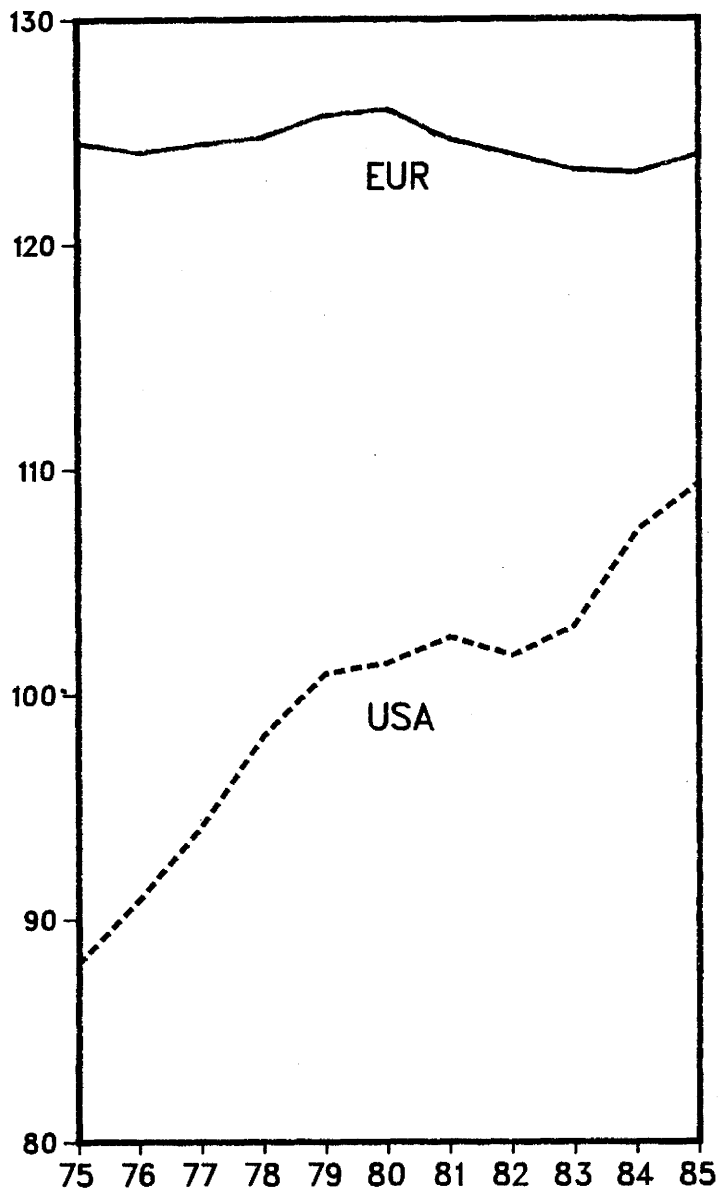
In the United States, on the contrary, 23.5 million new jobs were created between 1975 and 1985, corresponding to an increase of 19.4% in male employment and of 39.6% in female employment. Moreover, the growth of the labour force, while faster than in Europe for both males and females, did not exceed that of employment.

It should also be noted that an important number of new jobs created in Europe and in the United States are part-time; the employment figures mentioned here measure the number of persons in employment rather than the volume of work and thus tend to overestimate any real improvement in the labour market.

Activity rates (%)

	Total	Males	Females
EUR 12 * 1975	41,8	56,3	28,0
1985	43,4	55,4	32,1
USA * 1975	44,4	55,4	34,0
1985	49,3	57,1	41,8

Employment : total ..... and by sector (Mio)



Between 1975 and 1985 agriculture in Europe lost 3.6 million jobs at a regular rate of about 2.9% per year, with a slight deceleration after 1982. In industry on the contrary, the decline (-7.5 million between 1975 and 1985) was relatively slow in the first half of the decade (less than 1 % per year) but worsened in the second half (about 2.6% per year). These losses could not be balanced by an increase of 10.2 million jobs over the same ten years in the service sector.

## Percentage changes by sector - 1984/1985

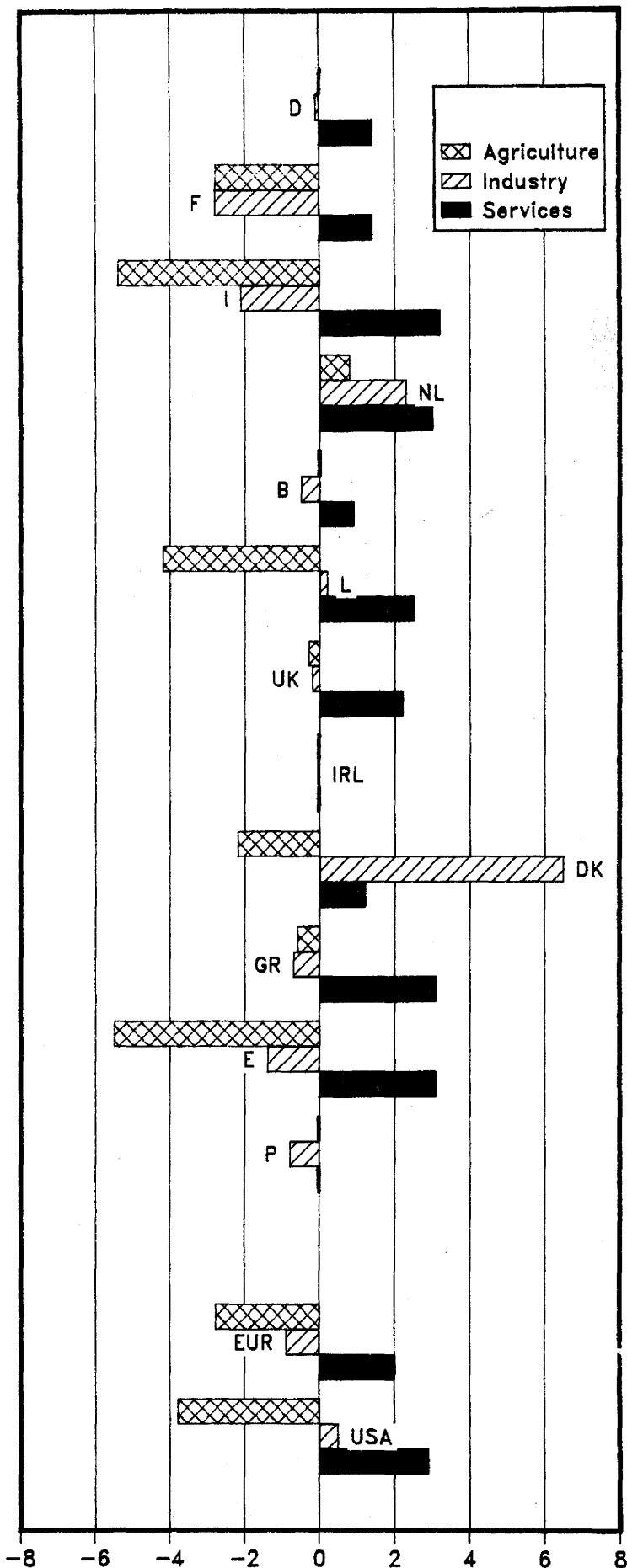
In the United States, only agriculture suffered job losses (less than 5 % over ten years). Industry, despite losses between 1979 and 1983, was offering nearly 3.8 million more jobs in 1985 than in 1975 (an increase of 14.3%) and services, nearly 20 million more (+35.6%).

In 1985, employment in agriculture decreased in nearly all Member States except the Netherlands where it increased slightly (+0.8%) and in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Portugal where it remained unchanged. The biggest losses were recorded in Italy (-5.4%) and Spain (-5.5%), the Community average being -2.7%.

In industry, there were also losses in nearly all Member States but of a smaller magnitude than in 1984. However, provisional data indicate gains, of 0.2% in Luxembourg, 2.3% in the Netherlands, and 6.5% in Denmark. Losses exceeded the Community average (-0.7%) in France (-2.8%), in Italy (-2.1%) and Spain (-1.4%).

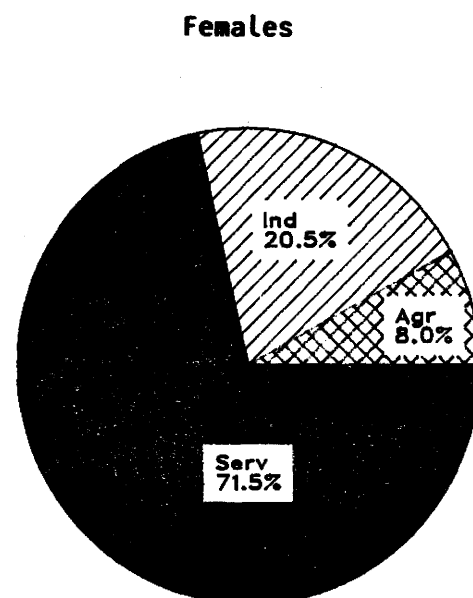
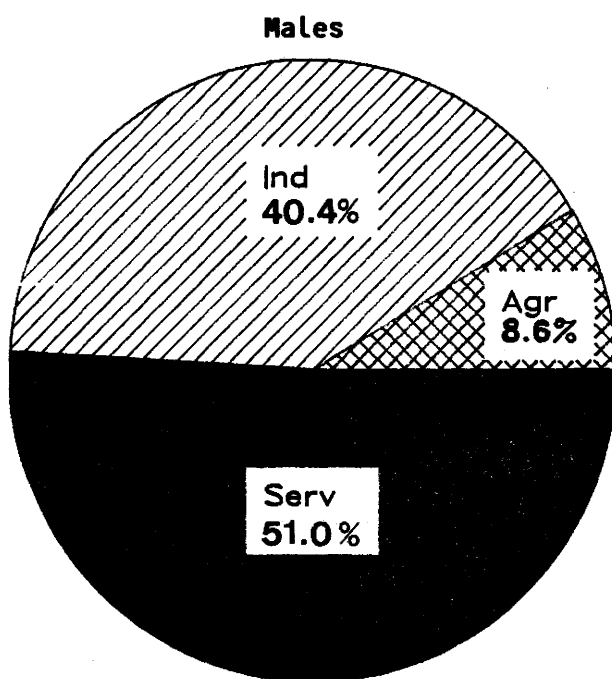
The growth of employment in the service sector continued in 1985; the first estimates available at Eurostat show increases in all Member States except Portugal where employment in services remained unchanged compared to 1984. The increases were generally close to the European average (+2.0%): between +0.9% (in Belgium) and +3.2% (in Italy).

In the United States, the losses of jobs in agriculture in 1985 were bigger than in any previous year since 1975, with a drop of 3.8% with respect to 1984. After an increase of 5.8% from 1983 to 1984, employment in industry increased by only 0.5% in 1985. Services increased by 2.9%.





Share of each sector in total employment in 1985 - EUR 12



The losses of jobs in agriculture and industry over the last decade (1975 - 1985) hit women in the Community proportionally as hard as men. However, the growth of employment in the service sector was more for women (+24.3%) than for men (+10.5%).

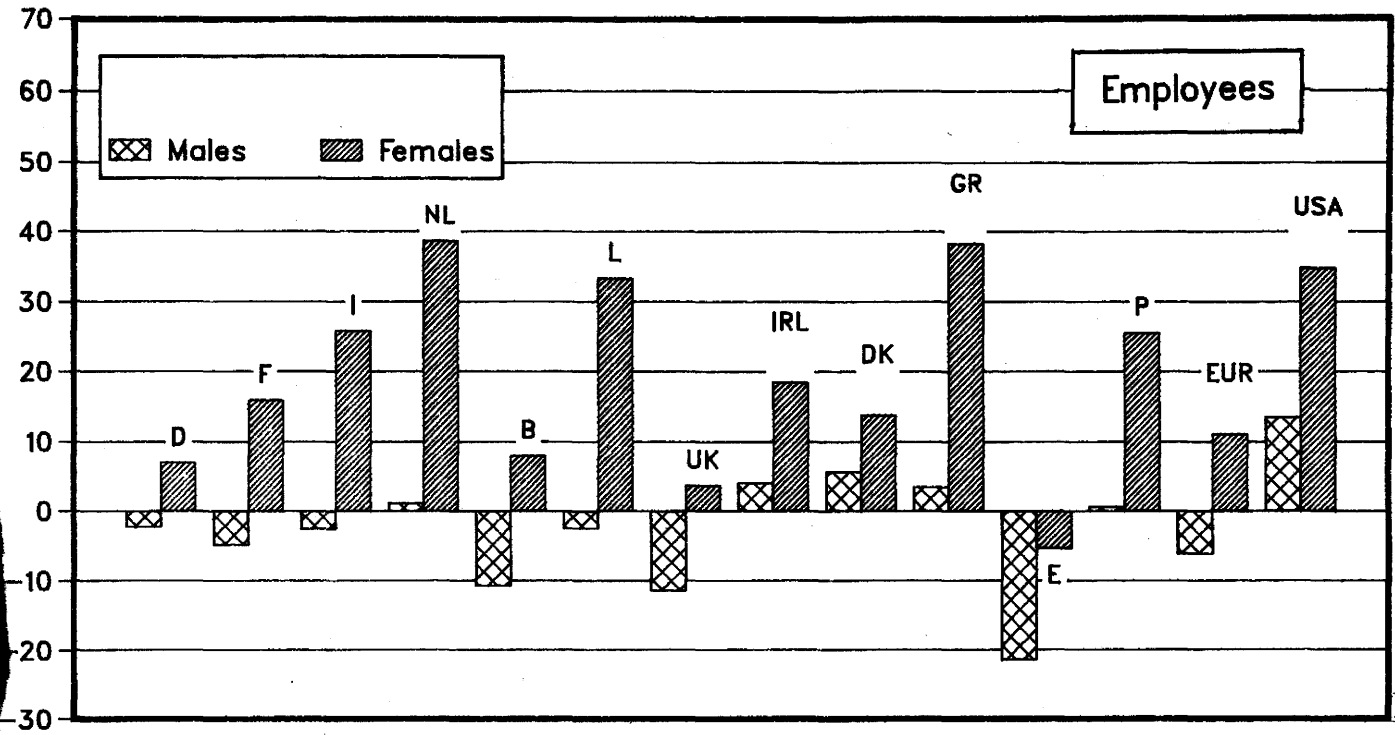
Thus, in 1985, among all women in employment, 71.5% had an occupation in services against only 51.0% for men. In agriculture, women were proportionally nearly as many as men (8.0% and 8.6%) while industry employed one woman in employment out of every five, but two men out of every five.

The differences in the United States were even more extreme: in 1985, 82.2% of all women in employment were working in the service sector, 16.4% in industry and only 1.4% in agriculture, whereas the corresponding percentages for men were 59.7%, 36.0% and 4.3%.

Losses of jobs in agriculture in the United States from 1975 to 1985 hit only men (-8.3%), whereas female employment in this sector gained 11.8%. Over the same period, industry gained 10.5% in male employment and 26.9% in female employment; in services the gains were more spectacular: +28.4% for men and +43.1% for women.

EUR 12*	Males		Females	
	1985	% change 1975/1985	1985	% change 1975/1985
<u>Total employment</u>	77.832	-5,3	46.081	+8,2
- Agriculture	6.705	-26,5	3.669	-23,8
- Industry	31.460	-15,4	9.459	-15,8
- Services	39.666	+10,5	32.953	+24,3

Long term changes in employment by status - 1975/1985 (%)

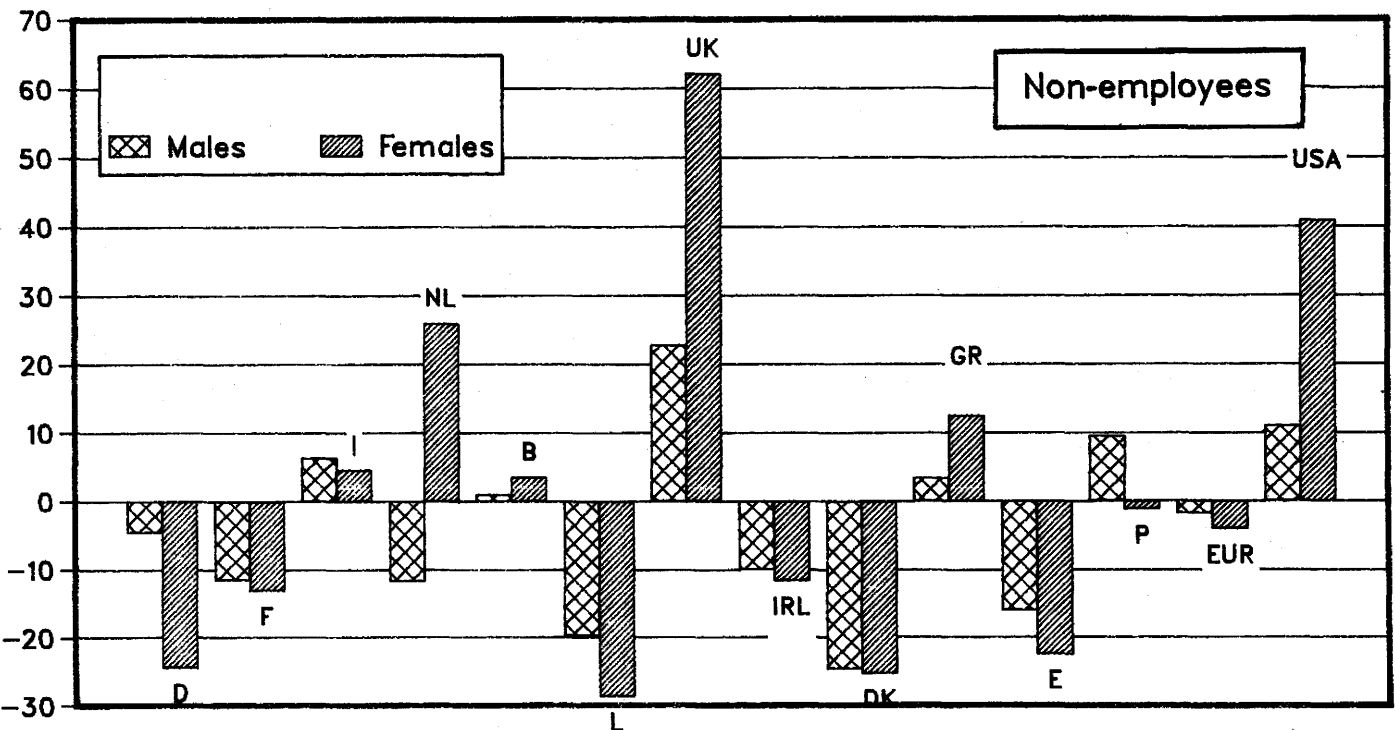


The evolution of employment by status over the last ten years (1975-1985) shows a great disparity both between men and women and between Member States. Since 1975, the number of male employees has decreased by 6.2% and the number of male non-employees, by 1.9%, whereas for females, there was an increase of 11.1% for employees and a decrease of 4.1% for non-employees.

It is only for female employees that the evolution is constant for nearly

all Member States, showing increases of between 3.7% for the United Kingdom and 38.7% for the Netherlands with only Spain showing a decrease of 5.4%.

A remarkable feature is the spectacular increase of 62.1% in the number of female non-employees in the United Kingdom. However, it should be noted that in 1985 women only represented 24.1% of all non-employees (the average for the Community being 32.8%).



E U R 12 *							U S A *	
	Employees			Non-employees			Employees	Non-employees
	M	F	T	M	F	T	T	T
Agr. 1975	2.782	826	3.608	6.338	3.990	10.328	1.375	2.130
1985	1.956	663	2.619	4.749	3.006	7.755	1.666	1.803
Ind. 1975	33.896	10.563	44.459	3.288	673	3.961	23.097	3.191
1985	27.943	8.787	36.729	3.517	672	4.189	25.356	4.536
Serv. 1975	29.486	23.155	52.641	6.419	3.364	9.783	55.259	2.970
1985	32.184	28.931	61.114	7.482	4.022	11.504	70.307	3.546
Tot. 1975	66.164	34.544	100.708	16.045	8.027	24.072	79.731	8.295
1985	62.083	38.380	100.463	15.748	7.701	23.449	97.329	9.885

Over the last ten years, there have been significant movements of employees among sectors: agriculture lost 29.7% of male employees and 19.7% of female employees; for industry the losses were of 17.6% and 16.8% respectively. These losses have been almost entirely compensated by gains in services: + 9.2% for men and + 24.9% for women.

In 1985, only 2.6% of all employees were working in agriculture, whereas 36.6% were employed in industry and 60.8% in services.

The number of non-employees in agriculture has decreased in almost identical proportions for men (-25.1%) and women (-24.7%). In industry, the number of non-employees has increased by 7% for men but remained constant for women, who in 1985 only accounted for 16% of non-employees. In services there were in 1985 16.6% more male non-employees and 19.6% more female non-employees than in 1975. In 1985 this sector accounted for 49.1% of all non-employees.

**NOTES:** Most of the 1985 data published in this bulletin are provisional, in particular those for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. There are no 1985 data available for Ireland. The graphics by professional status (p. 7) give changes for 1975 to 1985, except for Ireland (1975 - 1984) Denmark (1978 - 1985), Greece (1977 - 1985) and the United States (1975 - 1984). The European totals are Eurostat estimates (1975 - 1985).



## ANNEXES

Employment data : annual averages 1984 - 1985

Table 1 : absolute figures (x 1000)

Table 2 : evolutions and proportions (%)

**EMPLOYMENT DATA  
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)**

(x 1000)

		B. R. DEUTSCH- LAND	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE BELGIE	LUXEM- BOURG	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	DANMARK	ELLAS	ESPANA	PORTUGAL	E U R 12 *	U S A *
<b>- TOTAL WORKING POPULATION -</b>															
TOTAL	1984	27 618	23 852	23 415	5 760	4 214	153,9	27 094	1 314	2 798	4 053*	13 675	4 529	138 476	115 753
	1985	27 835	23 891	23 587	5 834	4 190*	155,0	27 569	:	2 834	4 078*	13 764	4 522	139 558	117 679
MALES	1984	16 978	13 959	15 283	3 788	2 561	99,5	16 242	928	1 538	2 713	9 619	2 673	86 381	65 847
	1985	17 064	13 889	15 338	3 810	2 527*	99,9	16 431	:	1 549	2 698	9 599	2 647	86 569	66 427
FEMALES	1984	10 640	9 893	8 132	1 972	1 653	54,4	10 852	386	1 260	1 340*	4 056	1 856	52 095	49 906
	1985	10 771	10 003	8 249	2 024	1 663*	55,1	11 138	:	1 285	1 380*	4 165	1 875	52 990	51 252
<b>- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -</b>															
TOTAL	1984	25 352	21 540	21 025	5 070	3 635	158,7	24 065	1 110	2 540	3 737*	10 774	4 148	123 155	107 214
	1985	25 531	21 476	21 113	5 208	3 651*	161,0	24 391	:	2 598	3 774*	10 798	4 137	123 912	109 368
MALES	1984	15 701	12 881	14 271	3 377	2 291	105,8	14 123	771	1 410	2 561*	7 733	2 517	77 741	61 103
	1985	15 775	12 757	14 282	3 444	2 289*	106,8	14 234	:	1 442	2 564*	7 711	2 481	77 832	61 907
FEMALES	1984	9 651	8 660	6 754	1 693	1 344	52,9	9 942	339	1 130	1 176*	3 041	1 631	45 414	46 111
	1985	9 756	8 719	6 831	1 764	1 362*	54,2	10 157	:	1 157	1 210*	3 087	1 656	46 081	47 461
<b>Agriculture</b>															
TOTAL	1984	1 390	1 627	2 426	248	106	7,1	622	182	186	1 043	1 868	969	10 674	3 469
	1985	1 390	1 582	2 296	250	106*	6,8	620	:	182	1 037	1 766	969	10 374	3 338
<b>Industry</b>															
TOTAL	1984	10 263	6 897	7 043	1 405	1 084	53,5	7 820	320	643	989	3 397	1 388	41 303	29 892
	1985	10 252	6 702	6 896	1 437	1 079*	53,6	7 802	:	685	982	3 349	1 377	40 919	30 047
<b>Services</b>															
TOTAL	1984	13 699	13 016	11 556	3 417	2 445	98,1	15 623	608	1 711	1 703*	5 510	1 791	71 177	73 853
	1985	13 889	13 193	11 921	3 521	2 466*	100,6	15 969	:	1 731	1 755*	5 683	1 791	72 619	75 983
<b>- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT -</b>															
TOTAL	1984	22 070	18 163	14 855	4 476	2 997	139,5	21 568	839	2 218	1 929*	7 525	2 816	99 596	97 329
	1985	22 237	18 128	15 023	4 617	3 008*	142,1	21 786	:	2 284	1 955*	7 665	2 815	100 463	:
MALES	1984	13 674	10 702	9 947	2 970	1 888	94,3	12 215	538	1 194	1 397*	5 497	1 787	61 903	54 417
	1985	13 742	10 598	9 997	3 037	1 883*	95,4	12 258	:	1 231	1 395*	5 580	1 754	62 083	:
FEMALES	1984	8 396	7 461	4 908	1 506	1 109	45,2	9 353	301	1 024	532*	2 028	1 029	37 693	42 912
	1985	8 495	7 531	5 026	1 580	1 125*	46,7	9 528	:	1 053	560*	2 085	1 061	38 380	:
<b>Agriculture</b>															
TOTAL	1984	252	283	873	64	12	1,1	340	21	55	41	521	178	2 642	1 666
	1985	254	274	856	64	12*	1,0	338	:	56	42	539	175	2 619	:
<b>Industry</b>															
TOTAL	1984	9 678	6 315	5 885	1 345	979	51,4	7 164	289	596	715	2 879	1 206	37 102	25 356
	1985	9 672	6 122	5 754	1 376	974*	51,6	7 116	:	640	700	2 848	1 203	36 729	:
<b>Services</b>															
TOTAL	1984	12 140	11 565	8 097	3 067	2 006	87,0	14 064	529	1 567	1 173*	4 125	1 432	59 852	70 307
	1985	12 311	11 732	8 413	3 177	2 022*	89,5	14 332	:	1 588	1 213*	4 278	1 437	61 114	:
<b>- EMPLOYERS, SELF-EMPLOYED AND FAMILY-WORKERS -</b>															
TOTAL	1984	3 282	3 377	6 170	594	638	19,2	2 497	271	322	1 808	3 249	1 332	23 559	9 885
	1985	3 294	3 348	6 090	591	643*	18,9	2 605	:	315	1 819	3 133	1 322	23 449	:
MALES	1984	2 027	2 179	4 324	407	403	11,5	1 908	233	216	1 164	2 236	730	15 838	6 686
	1985	2 033	2 160	4 285	407	406*	11,4	1 976	:	211	1 169	2 131	727	15 748	:
FEMALES	1984	1 255	1 198	1 846	187	235	7,7	589	38	106	644	1 013	602	7 721	3 199
	1985	1 261	1 188	1 805	184	237*	7,5	629	:	104	650	1 002	595	7 701	:

EMPLOYMENT DATA

%

	B.R. DEUTSCH- LAND	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE BELGIE	LUXEM- BOURG	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	DANMARK	ELLAS	ESPANA	PORTUGAL	E U R 12 *	U S A *
- TOTAL WORKING POPULATION -														
CHANGES 1984-1985														
TOTAL	0,8	0,2	0,7	1,3	-0,6*	0,7	1,8	:	1,3	0,6*	0,7	-0,2	0,8	1,7
MALES	0,5	-0,5	0,4	0,6	-1,3*	0,4	1,2	:	0,7	-0,6*	-0,2	-1,0	0,2	0,9
FEMALES	1,2	1,1	1,4	2,6	0,6*	1,3	2,6	:	2,0	3,0*	2,7	1,0	1,7	2,7
PROPORTION OF WOMEN														
1984	38,5	41,5	34,7	34,2	39,2	35,3	40,1	29,4	45,0	33,1*	29,7	41,0	37,6	43,1
1985	38,7	41,9	35,0	34,7	39,7*	35,5	40,4	:	45,3	33,8*	30,3	41,5	38,0	43,6
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -														
CHANGES 1984-1985														
TOTAL	0,7	-0,3	0,4	2,7	0,4*	1,4	1,4	:	2,3	1,0*	0,2	-0,3	0,6	2,0
MALES	0,5	-1,0	0,1	2,0	-0,1*	0,9	0,8	:	2,3	0,1	-0,3	-1,7	0,1	1,3
FEMALES	1,1	0,7	1,1	4,2	1,3*	2,5	2,2	:	2,4	2,9	1,5	1,5	1,5	2,9
PROPORTION OF WOMEN														
1984	38,1	40,2	32,1	33,4	37,0	33,3	41,3	30,5	44,5	31,5*	28,2	39,3	36,9	43,0
1985	38,2	40,6	32,4	33,9	37,3*	33,7	41,6	:	44,5	32,1*	28,6	40,0	37,2	43,4
CHANGES BY SECTOR														
AGRICULTURE	0,0	-2,8	-5,4	0,8	0,0*	-4,2	-0,3	:	-2,2	-0,6	-5,5	0,0	-2,8	-3,8
INDUSTRY	-0,1	-2,8	-2,1	2,3	-0,5*	0,2	-0,2	:	6,5	-0,7	-1,4	-0,8	-0,9	0,5
SERVICES	1,4	1,4	3,2	3,0	0,9*	2,5	2,2	:	1,2	3,1	3,1	0,0	2,0	2,9
PROPORTION OF EACH SECTOR														
AGRICULTURE														
1984	5,5	7,6	11,5	4,9	2,9	4,5	2,6	16,4	7,3	27,9*	17,3	23,4	8,7	3,2
1985	5,4	7,4	10,9	4,8	2,9*	4,2	2,5	:	7,0	27,5*	16,4	23,4	8,4	3,1
INDUSTRY														
1984	40,5	32,0	33,5	27,7	29,8	33,7	32,5	28,8	25,3	26,5*	31,5	33,5	33,5	27,9
1985	40,2	31,2	32,7	27,6	29,6*	33,3	32,0	:	26,4	26,0*	31,0	33,3	33,0	27,5
SERVICES														
1984	54,0	60,4	55,0	67,4	67,3	61,8	64,9	54,8	67,3	45,0*	51,1	43,2	57,8	68,9
1985	54,4	61,4	56,5	67,6	67,5*	62,5	65,5	:	66,6	:	52,6	43,3	58,6	69,5
PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN EACH SECTOR														
AGRICULTURE														
1984	47,8	33,9	34,8	21,8	21,7	:	18,2	10,4	26,3	44,1	26,1	49,2	35,1	19,5
1985	47,8	33,9	35,3	22,0	21,7*	:	18,4	:	26,4	44,5	25,9	49,3	35,4	20,1
INDUSTRY														
1984	24,9	24,8	23,6	13,8	18,6	:	23,4	19,7	25,7	19,9	15,4	27,2	23,0	26,1
1985	25,0	24,9	23,6	13,8	19,0*	:	23,5	:	25,8	20,6	15,6	28,5	23,1	25,8
SERVICES														
1984	46,9	49,2	36,8	42,3	45,8	:	51,2	42,3	53,5	30,3*	36,9	43,3	45,2	50,7
1985	47,0	49,4	36,9	42,9	46,0*	:	51,4	:	53,8	31,6*	37,1	43,9	45,4	51,4
- EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT -														
PROPORTION IN EACH SECTOR														
AGRICULTURE														
1984	18,1	17,4	36,0	25,8	11,3	15,5	54,7	11,5	29,8	3,9	27,9	18,4	24,8	48,0
1985	18,3	17,3	37,3	25,6	11,3*	14,7	54,5	:	30,7	4,1	30,5	18,1	25,2	:
INDUSTRY														
1984	94,3	91,6	83,6	95,7	90,3	96,1	91,6	90,3	92,7	72,3	84,8	86,9	89,8	84,8
1985	94,3	91,3	83,4	95,8	90,3*	96,3	91,2	:	93,4	71,3	85,0	87,4	89,8	:
SERVICES														
1984	88,6	88,9	70,1	89,8	82,0	88,7	90,0	87,0	91,6	69,8*	74,9	80,0	84,1	95,2
1985	88,6	88,9	70,6	90,2	82,0*	89,0	89,7	:	91,7	:	75,3	80,2	84,2	:

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# Employment and unemployment 1986

The statistical yearbook on employment and unemployment covers in a single volume the following statistical aspects of the labour market:

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- registered unemployment, vacancies and job placements;
- industrial disputes;
- working hours.

A special chapter is devoted to employment in the iron and steel industry. As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1984 in the 10 Member States of the European Community as well as for Spain and Portugal. The main variables are illustrated by 13 graphs.

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