

STATISTISK TELEGRAM
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18.3.1977

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

FEBRUARY 1977

In spite of a reduction of about one hundred thousand in unemployment in February 1977 compared with January 1977, nearly 5.8 million people remain registered as unemployed.

The reduction for the Community is about 2 %, and results from falls of 8 % in Luxembourg, 3 % in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and in Belgium, 2 % in the United Kingdom and 1 % in France, Italy and Ireland. These reductions can be attributed to the normal seasonal variations.

However, there are about two hundred thousand, or about 3 %, more unemployed now than in February 1976, the corresponding month of last year. Only the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands show reductions (- 10 % and -8 %) while the other countries all show increases: Denmark (+ 17 %), Belgium (+ 15 %), the United Kingdom (+ 9 %), France (+ 8 %), Italy (+ 7 %), and Ireland(+ 1 %).

Analysing separately the figures for men and women, both show the same fall of 2 % from the January 1977 figures, but a very different picture compared with February 1976. There has been a 2 % reduction for men, but a 13 % increase for women, who now account for 39 % of the registered unemployed compared with 36 % in 1976.

Unemployment of young workers (those less than 25 years old), always makes up an important part of the total, although a part which is reducing gradually.

The percentage of unemployment in relation to the civilian working population is 5.5 % for the Community; with 3 countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and France being below and the remainder above this average.

There are suggestions of a slight increase in the number of unfilled vacancies at the end of the month, although the general level remains relatively low.

This statistical telegram is circulated regularly about the 20th of each month in German, English and French. It is compiled by EUROSTAT in conjunction with the Directorate General for Social Affairs.

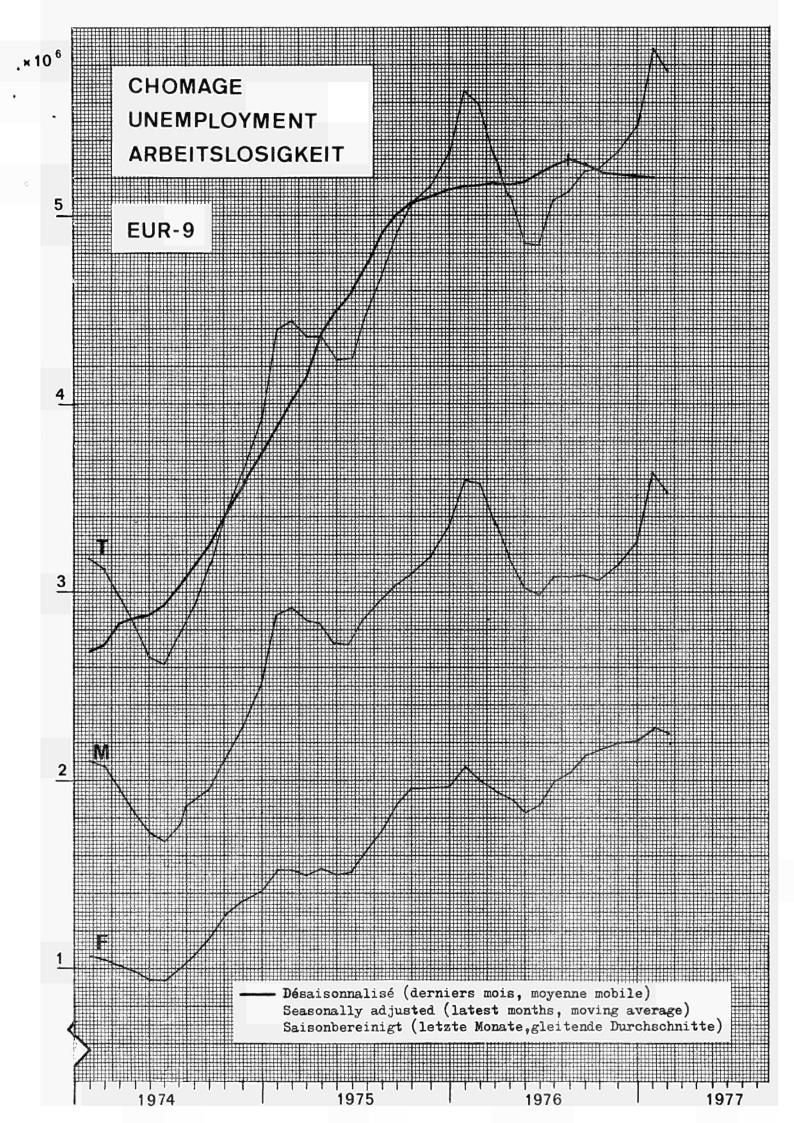


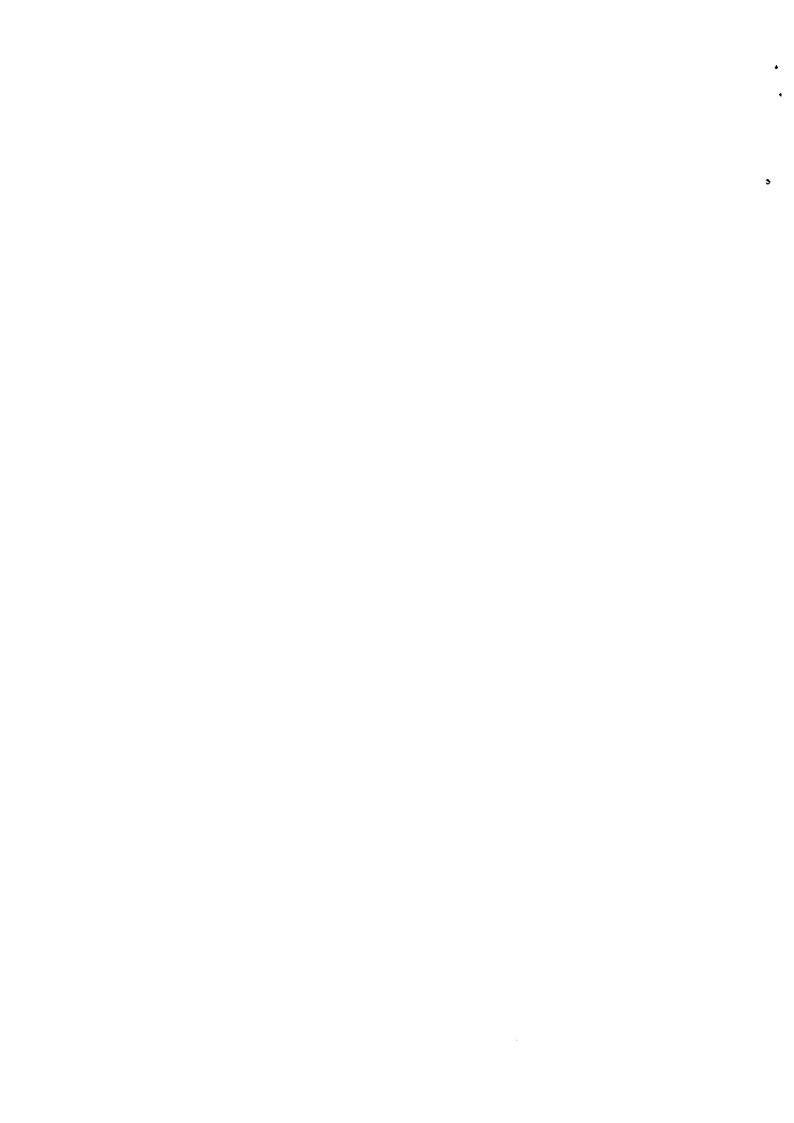
		B.R. DEUTSCH LAND	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER- LAND	BELGIQUE BELGIË	LUXEM- BOURG	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	DANMARK	EUR-9
I. Registered unemployed (000's)											
Ø 1974 Ø 1975 Ø 1976	T T	582,5 1 074,2 1 060,3	497,7 839,7 933,5	997,2 1 106,9 1 182,6	134,9 195,3 210,8		0,0 0,3 0,5		70,4 98,7 110,5	121,7	3 073 4 622 5 247
March 1976 June 1976 September 1976	T T	1 190,2 921,0 898,7	813.0	1 218,0 1 142,8 1 205,0	215,9 194,1 206,9	241,7 238,0 291,3	0,3	1 284,9 1 331,8 1 455,7	113,3 107,1 106,8	101,7	5 327 4 850 5 235
November 1976 December 1976	T	984,7 1 089,9	1 041,3 1 036,9	1 199,3 1 218,4	206,3 217,6		0,6 0,7	1 374,0 1 371,0	109,4 114,4	130,9 144,6	5 338 [*] 5 483
January 1977	T M F	1 248,9 699,5 549,4	1 068,4 497,9 570,5	1 314,3 816,7 497,6	225,8 170,6 55,2	292,5 121,3 171,2		1 448,2 1 074,1 374,1	116,1 93,3 22,8	104,9	5 876 3 579 2 297
February 1977	T M F	1 213,7 676,3 537,4	1 055,0 494,7 560,3	1 300,4 806,9 493,5	219,0 166,2 52,8			1 421,8 1 055,5 366,3	115,4 92,6 22,8	104,5	5 772 3 514 2 258
February 1976	T M F	1 346,7 810,6 536,1	978,9 487,6 491,3	1 21 8,9 770,9 448,0	238,1 190,9 47,2	247,8 114,5 133,3	0,4 0,3 0,1	1 304,4 1 014,6 289,8	114,1 93,0 21,1	95.7	5 586 3 578 2 008
Registered unemployed as % of civilian working population											
Ø 1974 Ø 1975 Ø 1976	T T	2,2 4,1 4,1	2,3 3,9 4,3	5,2 5,7 6,1	2,9 4,1 4,5	3,2 5,3 6,8	0,0 0,2 0,3	2,4 3,8 5,3	6,3 8,8 9,9	2,1 5,0 5,0	2, 4, 5,
March 1976 June 1976 September 1976	T T	4,6 3,6 3,5	4,3 3,8 4,4	6,3 5,9 6,2	4,6 4,1 4,4	6,2 6,1 7,4	0,3 0,2 0,2	5,0 5,2 5,7	10,1 9,6 9,5	5,1 4,1 4,7	5, 4, 5,
November 1976 December 1976 January 1977	T T	3,8 4,2 4,8	4,8 4,8 4,9	6,2 6,3 6,8	4,4 4,6 4,8	7,5 7,4 7,5	0,4 0,5 0,5	5,4 5,4 5,7	9,8 10,2 10,4	5,3 5,9 6,5	5, 5, 5,
February 1977	т	4,7	4,9	6,7	4,6	7,3	0,5	5,6	10,3	6,6	5,
February 1976	T	5,2	4,5	6,3	5,0	6,3	0,3	5,1	10,2	5 , 6	5



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III. New registrations to unemployment (000's)	<u>.</u>										
During November 1976 During December 1976	T	273,8 306,2	226,2 201,4		54,2 46,9	40,1 43,4	1,4	:	1 5		3
During January 1977	Т	416,8	222,4		36,0	 	1,0	1	,	1	1
IV. Unemployed under 25 years a) as a % of all registered unemploy March 1976	yed T		39,1	\$	36,9	37,2	1		1	•	
June 1976 September 1976 December 1976	T T T	(a) 25,7 28,6	37,6 46,3 46,3	:	42,7 44,1 39,4	34,8 43,9	:	(2,0	1 1 1	(5) 20,1	1
January 1977	Ť	•	42,2	1	38,2	37,8	8	36,6	3		8
January 1976 b) in thousands	Т	1	41,5	\$	38,8	39,8		36,3		20,5	*
January 1977	T M	:	451,3 168,4		86,2 54,3		1	530,3 319,1	1		:
•	F	•	282,9	s	31,9	72,5	*	211,2	\$		1
January 1976	T M F	:	421,8 169,4 252,4	(:	92,5 64,2 28,	100,2 40,3 59,9	: :	473,7 309,1 164,6	: :	30,2 18,8 11,4	:
V. Unemployed foreigners (000's)								<u> </u> 			
December 1976	т	95,0	95,1	1	10,3	39,5	8		.	ŧ	;
January 1977	T	105,0	1		13,6	40,7	8	:		1	:
VI. Vacancies a) recorded during the month											
November 1976 December 1976	† †	157,0 131,4	74,8 68,4	1	21,5 19,0		1,1 0,9	2 E	:	17,2 12,5	:
January 1977	<u> </u>	160,2	76,9	:	19,	10,0	1,0	3	2,3	15,4	1
b) unfilled at end of month											
December 1976 January 1977	T T	185,9 201,9	95,0 96,1	:	.42,8 41,8	3,4 3,6	0,1 0,2	t 1	1,4	1,1 1,1	\$ 1
February 1977	Т	224,5	98,2	1	42,2	3,9	0,2	133,9		1,3	1
•											







TECHNICAL NOTE CONCERNING FIGURES OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

This Statistical Telegram is based on national data on numbers of persons registered at public employment offices. The information is obtained by regular transmission to the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The definitions have been standardized in a number of respects but complete comparability is not possible; national legislation and administrative practices are too different. The statistics are therefore useful mainly for studies of trends. Similarly the bases of calculation of the percentages of registered unemployment in the civilian working population have been standardized in a number of respects. They are therefore somewhat better suited for comparison of trends than are unemployment rates calculated nationally on different bases in the various countries. However, it must be emphasized that the degree of standardization is insufficient to permit reliable comparison either of absolute levels or of rates of unemployment; any such analysis must be made with extreme caution.

For registered unemployment, the following data have been used :

IRELAND

DENMARK

F.R. OF GERMANY: Unemployed according to the definition of the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, namely persons without job seeking permanent work for at least 20 hours a week.

FRANCE : As defined by the Ministère du Travail and registered at the Agence National pour l'Emploi : persons without work available to start work immediately and seeking permanent employment for at least 30 hours a week.

ITALY

s Persons registered in classes I and II on employment exchange lists provided by the Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. These comprise unemployed persons who have worked before as well as young persons under 21 years and other persons seeking their first job, including those who have finished their legal military service and are seeking work.

NETHERLANDS seems under 65 years, as normally covered by statistics of the Ministerie van Sociale Zaken, who do not have or no longer have a job, and are seeking full-time work for 30 hours or more a week.

BELGIUM s Persons out of work on register at the Office National de l'Emploi, comprising unemployed persons receiving benefit, other persons seeking work who are obliged to register and persons seeking work registered voluntarily.

LUXEMBOURG s Persons without a job between 16 and 65 years seeking full-time work (at least 40 hours per week) provided they are available on the labour market and registered at the Administration de 1'Emploi.

UNITED KINGDOM : Unemployed persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers office on the date of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work for more than 30 hours a week. These statistics are compiled by Department of Employment for Great-Britain and Department of Manpower-Services for Northern Ireland.

s Unemployed persons on the Live register capable of work and available for a job comprising claimants to Unemployment Benefits, applicants for Unemployment Assistance and certain other registered persons.

s Unemployed persons aged at least 17 years seeking work, whether or not they are members of the trade unions unemployment insurance funds, as normally counted by Danmarks Statistik.

According to agreements reached in the working party of the Statistical Office, the standardized figures in principle do not include short-time work for economic and meteorological reasons, unemployed persons taking part in vocational training schemes and persons for whom work has been provided by public initiatives in order to avoid unemployment. In some cases, this may not be the usual national understanding of registered unemployment.

Situation at the end of the month means at the last day of the month except for United Kingdom where they refer to the second Thursday of the month, Ireland to the last Friday of the month and Denmark to the last Wednesday of the month. All registrations during the month are included and the totals shown gross, that is, without deduction of registrations cancelled during the month.

The national data published are absolute figures without seasonal adjustment. For comparison figures for the corresponding month of the previous year are shown. For the chart, seasonal adjustment has been done for EUR-9 according to the EUROSTAT method.

<u>Civilian working population</u> comprises persons in employment and unemployed, excluding armed forces. For calculation of the percentage of registered unemployed in the civilian working population, national estimates standardized according to OECD definitions have been used. The figures shown are annual average or mid-year estimates of the latest common available year for all countries (i.e. 1975).

Figures of <u>unfilled vacancies</u> relate solely to vacancies notified to public employment offices and are not a measure of total vacancies. Employers may be able to recruit workers without necessarily seeking the assistance of public employment offices.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

T	Total	*	estimated by EUROSTAT
M	Males	p	preliminary
F	Females		not available
ø	Average	blank	not yet available