

EMPLOYMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY CONTINUED TO GROW IN 1991

According to the most recent data supplied to Eurostat by the Member States, employment in the Europe of 12 continued to grow in 1991 (+0.2 million) to an unprecedented level of 132.6 million jobs.

Between 1990 and 1991, however, the growth rate (+0.2%) showed a clear fall on the rate of around +2% recorded in recent years.

GENERAL TREND

The growth in employment occurred in most Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (+3.8%), Netherlands (+2.8%), Portugal (+3%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (+1.7%), while falls were recorded in Belgium and Ireland (-0.2%), in Denmark (-0.9%) and, more markedly in the United Kingdom (-3.3%).

In the United States, 1991 saw a turn in the tide of job creation, with a fall of -0.9%. The number of people in employment was 116.9 million.

In Japan, the growth in employment held the steady pace of previous years at 1.9%, giving a total number in employment of 63.7 million in 1991.

Chart 1: Trends in civilian employment, 1989-1991

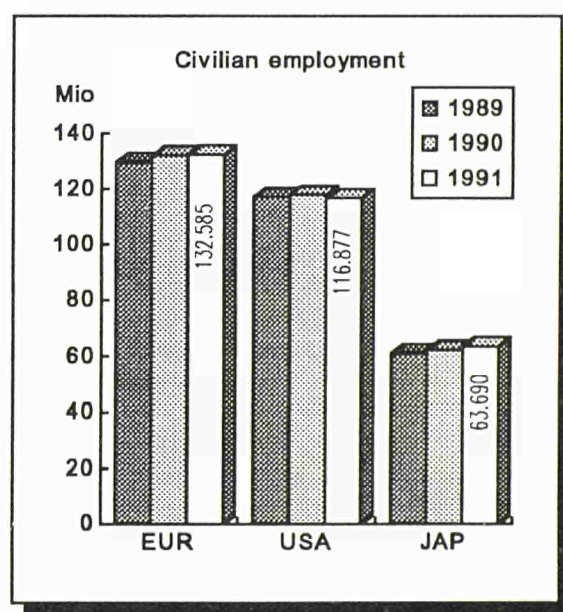
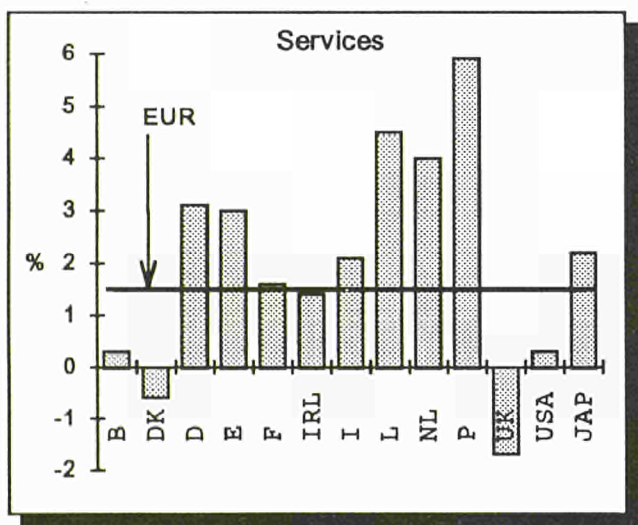
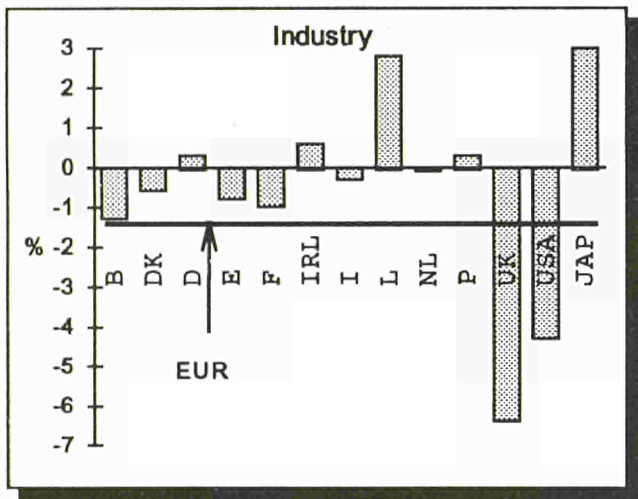
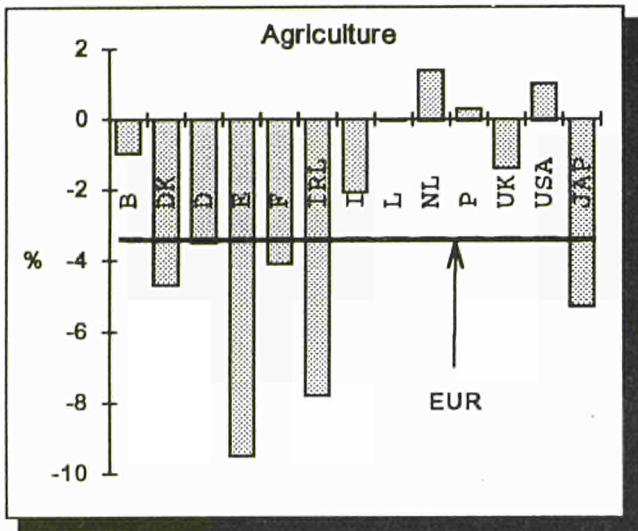


Chart 2: Changes in employment by sector, 1990-1991



EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

With growth of +1.5%, the **services** sector (61.5% of total employment) was alone in creating employment in the Community: 1.2 million more jobs. The importance of the services sector determined the total employment trend. There were falls in the services sector in the United Kingdom (-1.7%) and Denmark (-0.6%), a slight rise in Belgium (+0.3%), while the other countries continued the trend from the previous year, with increases of +1.4% in Ireland and +1.6% in France, a marked rise in Italy (+2.1%), and strong advances in Portugal (+5.9%), Luxembourg (+4.5%), Netherlands (4%), the Federal Republic of Germany (+3.1%) and Spain (+3%).

Employment in **industry** (31.9% of the total) decreased by -1.4%, with the loss of 600 000 jobs, ending the trend towards recovery begun in 1987. 1991 inverted the picture for 1990, with falls in most countries. The sharp slump in the United Kingdom (-6.4%) was accompanied by moderate declines in Belgium (-1.3%), France (-1%), Spain (-0.8%), Denmark (-0.6%), Italy (-0.3%) and Netherlands (-0.1%). The increases of +0.3% in the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal, and of +0.6% in Ireland, were slighter than those recorded in these countries in 1990. Luxembourg was the exception, with a rise of +2.8%.

There were no notable developments in **agriculture** (-3.2%), where a further 0.3 million jobs losses continued the long-established trend. This phenomenon was observed in most countries, with dramatic falls in Spain (-9.5%) and Ireland (-7.8%) and sizeable losses in Denmark (-4.7%), France (-4.1%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (-3.5%). Only Netherlands (+1.4%) and Portugal (+0.3%) reported increased employment in this sector.

In the United States, employment is concentrated in the services sector (+71.8% of the total), which grew by +0.3%. Industry, which accounts for one-quarter of total employment, shed -4.3% of its work force, while agriculture, which provides a mere 2.9% of total employment, grew by 1%.

In Japan, there was an increase in employment in services (+2.2%) and industry (+3%), while agriculture showed a fall of -5.3%.

EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Except in Belgium, where female employment decreased more than male employment, the rise in the percentage of women in work outstripped the corresponding figure for men, rising more in the countries where employment rose and declining less in those where total employment fell. While the slowdown in the employment growth rate in 1991 also affected women, this year again confirmed the progress made in female employment in the last two decades.

Male employment (59.7% of total employment) continued to lose ground to female employment, which rose above 40% in the EC for the first time ever. In half of the Member States (Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands), female employment is below this level.

In the United States, female employment (-0.4%) fell by less than male employment (-1.5%). The percentage of women in employment was higher than in the Community (45.6%).

In Japan, female employment (+2.2%) grew more than male employment (+1.7%) to 40.7% of total employment, a similar figure to the Community's.

Chart 3: Changes in employment by sex, 1990-1991

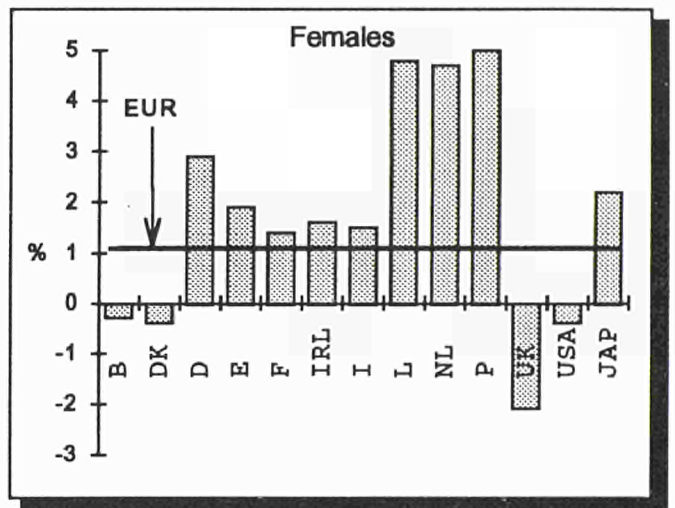
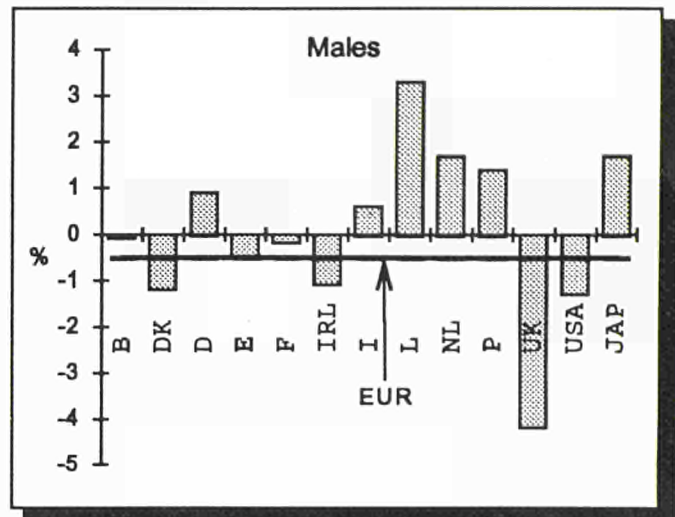
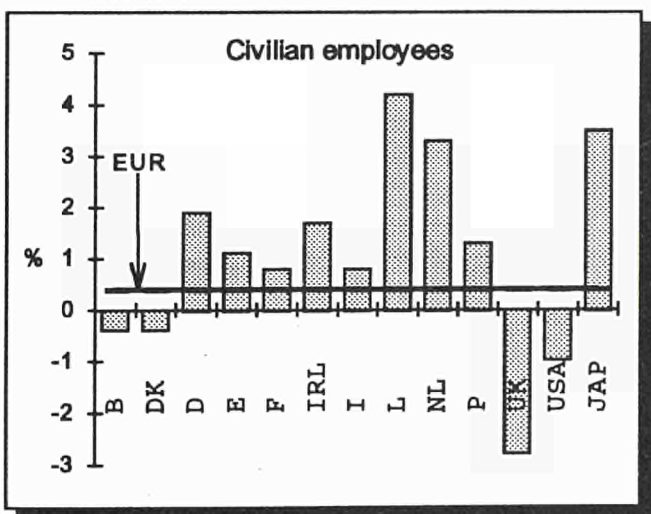


Chart 4: Changes in civilian employees, 1990-1991



EMPLOYMENT IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

In 1991, the number of employees (81.8% of total employment) rose by +0.4%, or 410 000 jobs. The key to this growth was in services (+1.6%), where the number rose by 1.1 million. This development was very unevenly distributed between the sexes: +643 000 female employees against -233 000 male.

In the United States, where the percentage of employees is higher than in the Community, there was a 1% fall in employment in this category.

In Japan, where salaried employment represents 78.5% of the total, there was a considerable improvement, with an increase of + 3.5%.

	EUR ⁽¹⁾	B ⁽²⁾	DK ⁽²⁾	D ⁽¹⁾	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK ⁽³⁾	USA	JAP ⁽⁴⁾
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TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT⁽⁵⁾ (1000)

1989	130012	3622	2669	27209	3671	12260	21458	1076	20832	181.1	6065	4593	26376	117342	61280
1990	132357	3675	2653	27946	3719	12578	21687	1115	21215	188.9	6268	4693	26619	117914	62490
1991	132585	3669	2630	28430	:	12608	21782	1113	21410	196.1	6444	4832	25752	116877	63690

of which: women

1989	51335	1455	1221	10986	1285	3866	9072	352	7227	63.5	2279	1923	11605	53027	24740
1990	52768	1496	1219	11392	1310	4059	9228	371	7454	66.5	2404	1993	11776	53479	25360
1991	53373	1492	1213	11719	:	4135	9353	377	7564	69.7	2516	2093	11533	53284	25930

Agriculture

1989	9010	101	160	1010	930	1598	1368	163	1946	6.1	286	877	566	3378	4630
1990	8642	100	158	961	889	1486	1310	167	1863	6.2	289	846	568	3355	4510
1991	8352	99	151	927	:	1345	1257	154	1823	6.2	293	848	560	3390	4270

Industry

1989	42174	1046	714	10836	1011	4035	6454	306	6753	56.5	1607	1610	7755	31287	20990
1990	42876	1056	704	11131	1032	4202	6488	320	6940	57.7	1647	1625	7677	30901	21290
1991	42279	1042	700	11160	:	4167	6421	322	6916	59.3	1645	1630	7185	29557	21930

Services

1989	78356	2475	1795	15361	1729	6626	13636	608	12133	118.4	4173	2107	17592	82678	35660
1990	80409	2519	1790	15854	1797	6890	13887	627	12412	125.0	4332	2223	17952	83658	36690
1991	81598	2528	1779	16343	:	7095	14104	636	12671	130.6	4506	2354	17654	83930	37490

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT⁽⁶⁾

1989	105526	2956	2370	24229	1888	8843	18252	812	14765	163.3	5364	3233	22661	108329	46790
1990	108000	3000	2360	24983	1947	9234	18541	839	15182	171.2	5538	3316	22898	110055	48350
1991	108422	2987	2351	25452	:	9332	18688	853	15297	178.4	5721	3359	22257	108981	50020

of which: women

1989	43421	1195	1123	9906	644	2751	7997	318	5438	56.5	2001	1324	10669	:	17500
1990	44885	1228	1123	10332	680	2965	8174	335	5676	59.6	2105	1381	10827	:	:
1991	45534	1216	1124	10666	:	3066	8317	341	5764	62.7	2223	1425	10650	:	:

Agriculture

1989	2464	17	54	226	39	488	265	23	788	1.3	103	160	300	:	450
1990	2449	18	54	234	35	472	262	23	786	1.5	103	163	298	:	420
1991	2373	18	54	233	:	465	259	23	743	1.5	107	144	291	:	430

Industry

1989	37540	951	670	10278	709	3446	5895	274	5594	54.1	1535	1400	6734	26262	17640
1990	38200	958	662	10568	719	3594	5937	284	5777	55.7	1567	1416	6662	25919	18040
1991	37593	944	660	10584	:	3540	5879	288	5726	57.3	1576	1396	6224	24789	18750

Services

1989	65531	1988	1646	13726	1140	4909	12092	515	8383	107.9	3726	1673	15627	82067	28700
1990	67358	2025	1644	14181	1192	5167	12342	532	8618	114.0	3869	1737	15938	84136	29890
1991	68453	2025	1637	14635	:	5328	12550	542	8827	119.6	4037	1819	15742	84192	30840

(1) F.R. of Germany according to the territorial boundaries prior to 3.10.1990.

(2) Provisional figures.

(3) The total includes jobs under training programmes, which cannot be broken down by sector.

(4) Armed Forces (National Defense Force) are included in employment figures.

(5) Armed Forces excluded.

(6) In USA non-farm activities.

For further information:

-CRONOS/SOCI database

-Publication "Employment and Unemployment"

-EUROSTAT-E1 "Employment and Unemployment"

-Phone (352) 4301-3831, 3249 ou 2005