



OECD Employment Outlook 2012

“Waiting for the Recovery: OECD Labour Markets in the Wake of the Crisis” Supporting Material for Chapter 1 of the OECD Employment Outlook 2012

The following pages provide supplementary material for the empirical analysis presented in Chapter 1 of OECD Employment Outlook 2012. This material reflects data available as of 25 May 2012.



Table 1.A3.1. How many jobs are needed to restore pre-crisis employment^a

	Business-cycle trough			2011 Q4		2013 Q4	
	Date	Absolute jobs gap (Thousands)	Jobs gap (% of actual employment)	Absolute jobs gap (Thousands)	Jobs gap (% of actual employment)	Absolute jobs gap (Thousands)	Jobs gap (% of actual employment)
OECD^b	2009 Q1	10 749	2.0	13 920	2.5	9 952	1.8
G7^b	2009 Q1	6 780	2.0	11 929	3.5	7 823	2.3
Euro area (15)^b	2009 Q2	2 485	1.7	3 896	2.7	4 556	3.2
Euro area (15) excluding Germany^b	2009 Q2	3 032	2.9	5 493	5.4	6 560	6.6
Australia	2008 Q4	11	0.1	51	0.4	103	0.9
Austria	2009 Q2	-13	-0.3	-53	-1.3	-65	-1.6
Belgium	2009 Q1	-5	-0.1	-15	-0.3	30	0.7
Canada	2009 Q2	465	2.8	278	1.6	59	0.3
Chile	2009 Q1	44	0.7	-647	-8.6	-771	-9.9
Czech Republic	2009 Q2	45	0.9	39	0.8	-51	-1.0
Denmark	2009 Q3	96	3.4	156	5.6	147	5.3
Estonia	2009 Q3	58	9.9	35	5.7	11	1.7
Finland	2009 Q2	64	2.6	39	1.6	19	0.7
France	2009 Q1	123	0.5	350	1.4	472	1.8
Germany	2009 Q1	-655	-1.6	-1 671	-4.0	-2 095	-5.0
Greece	2011 Q4	600	15.2	600	15.2	718	18.7
Hungary	2009 Q3	116	3.1	5	0.1	11	0.3
Iceland	2010 Q2	11	6.4	12	6.9	7	4.1
Ireland	2009 Q4	257	13.6	302	16.7	296	16.3
Israel ^c	2009 Q1	-17	-0.6	-90	-2.8	-112	-3.3
Italy	2009 Q2	517	2.2	794	3.5	973	4.3
Japan	2009 Q1	0	0.0	341	0.5	-1 189	-1.9
Korea	2008 Q4	94	0.4	-310	-1.3	-743	-3.0
Luxembourg	2009 Q2	1	0.6	-3	-1.4	-5	-2.2
Mexico ^d	2009 Q2	1 814	4.1	468	1.0	319	0.6
Netherlands	2009 Q2	58	0.7	73	0.9	62	0.7
New Zealand	2009 Q1	44	2.0	80	3.6	58	2.5
Norway	2009 Q3	50	2.0	55	2.2	47	1.8
Poland	2008 Q4	-432	-2.7	-553	-3.4	-539	-3.3
Portugal ^d	2009 Q1	77	1.5	446	9.5	590	12.9
Slovak Republic	2009 Q1	-16	-0.7	57	2.4	23	1.0
Slovenia	2009 Q2	5	0.6	69	7.4	131	14.9
Spain	2009 Q4	2 054	11.0	2 765	15.5	3 259	18.9
Sweden	2009 Q1	100	2.2	96	2.1	69	1.5
Switzerland	2009 Q1	-19	-0.4	-77	-1.7	-126	-2.7
Turkey	2009 Q1	221	1.0	-2 256	-9.1	-2 406	-9.3
United Kingdom	2009 Q2	719	2.5	881	3.0	1 129	3.9
United States	2009 Q2	7 538	5.4	10 431	7.4	7 573	5.2

..: Data not available.

- a) The jobs gap at a particular date is defined as the increase in employment required to restore the ratio of employment to the working-age population to its value in 2007 Q4. GDP trough dates are defined as the start of the longest spell of consecutive increases in GDP since 2007 Q4.
- b) OECD, G7, euro area (15) and euro area (15) excluding Germany are weighted averages of countries shown.
- c) Information on data for Israel can be found at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.
- d) Adjusted series taking into account the break in series following the introduction of the 2010 Census for Mexico and the change in the LFS questionnaire for Portugal in 2011, respectively.

Source: OECD calculations based on the *OECD Economic Outlook*, No. 91

Figure 1.A3.1. Evolution of unemployment by duration

Percentage of labour force, 2007 Q1-2011 Q4

■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed less than 12 months ■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed between 12 and 24 months ■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed for 24 months or more

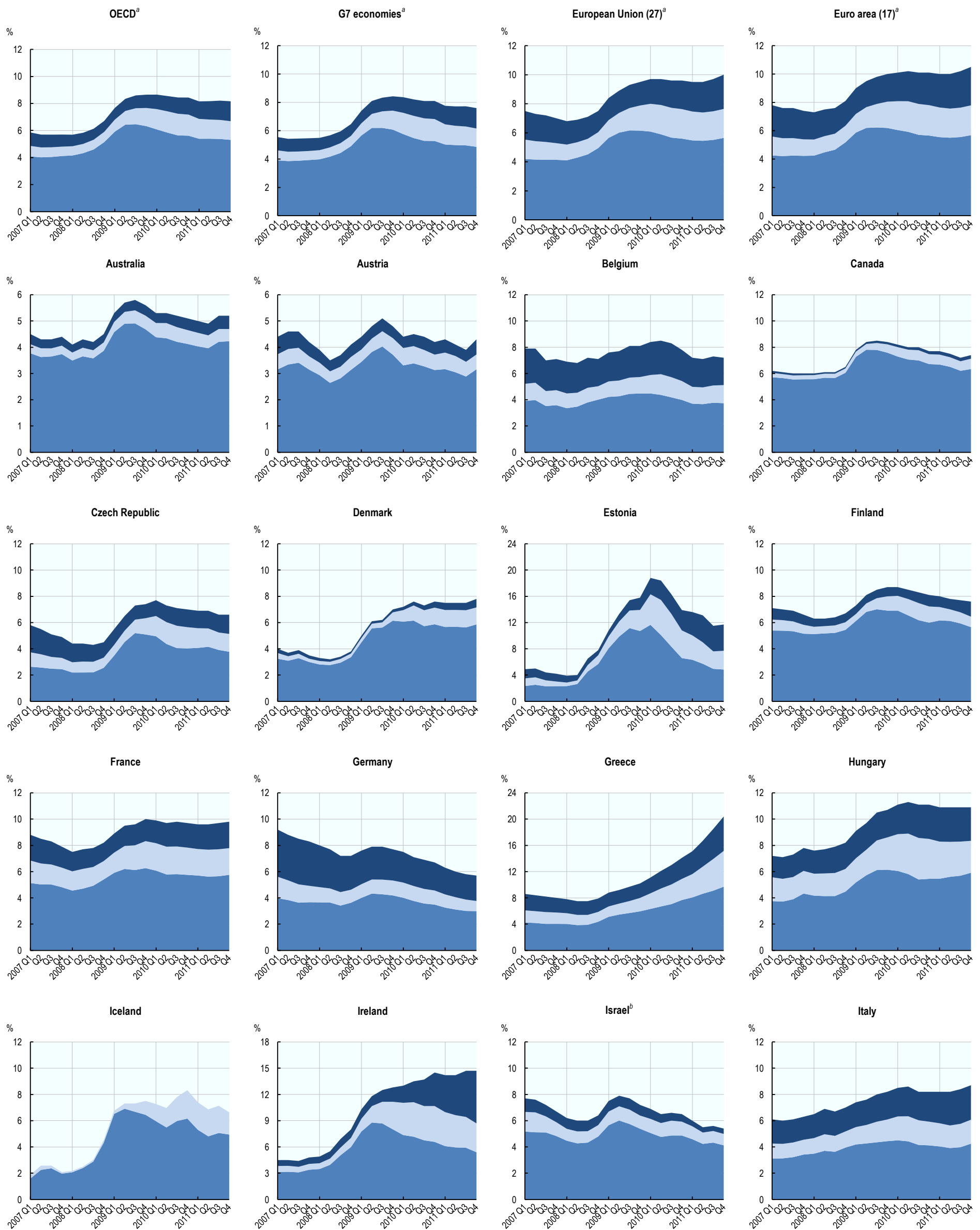
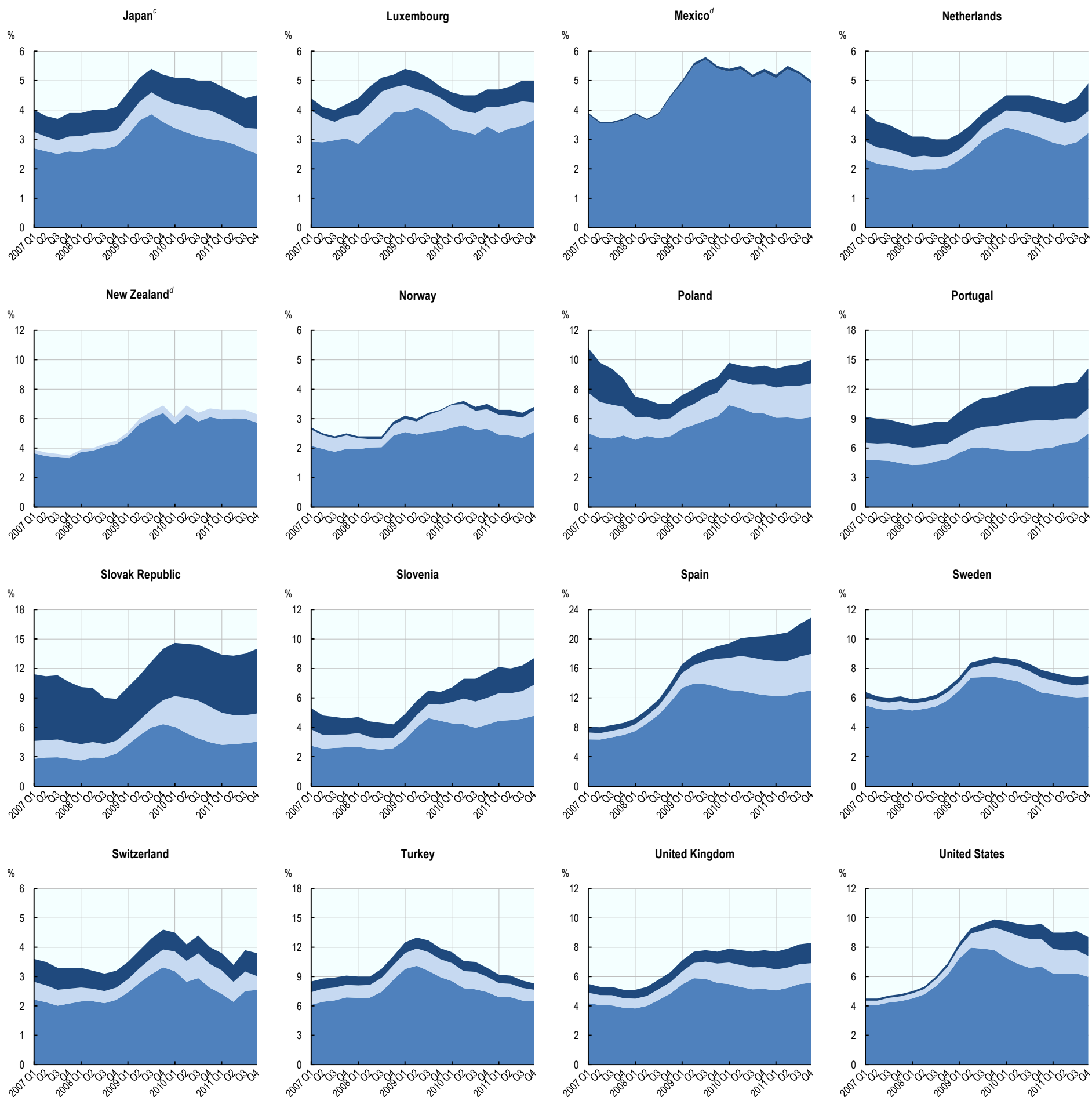


Figure 1.A3.1. Evolution of unemployment by duration

Percentage of labour force, 2007 Q1-2011 Q4

■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed less than 12 months ■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed between 12 and 24 months ■ Unemployment rates for those unemployed for 24 months or more



a) OECD, G7, European Union (27) and euro area (17) are weighted averages. OECD includes 32 countries (excluding Chile and Korea).

b) Information on data for Israel can be found at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

c) From 2011 Q1 to 2011 Q3, the results for Japan exclude three prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) during the period as a result of Great East Japan earthquake, since the survey operation was suspended.

d) The unemployment rates for those unemployed between 12 and 24 months refer to those unemployed for 12 months or more for Iceland, Mexico and New Zealand.

Source: OECD estimates based on OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD Labour Force Statistics Databases and national labour force surveys.

Figure 1.A3.2. Youth and low skilled workers are at greater risk of long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force by demographic group (aged 15-64^a), 2007 Q4-2011 Q4^b

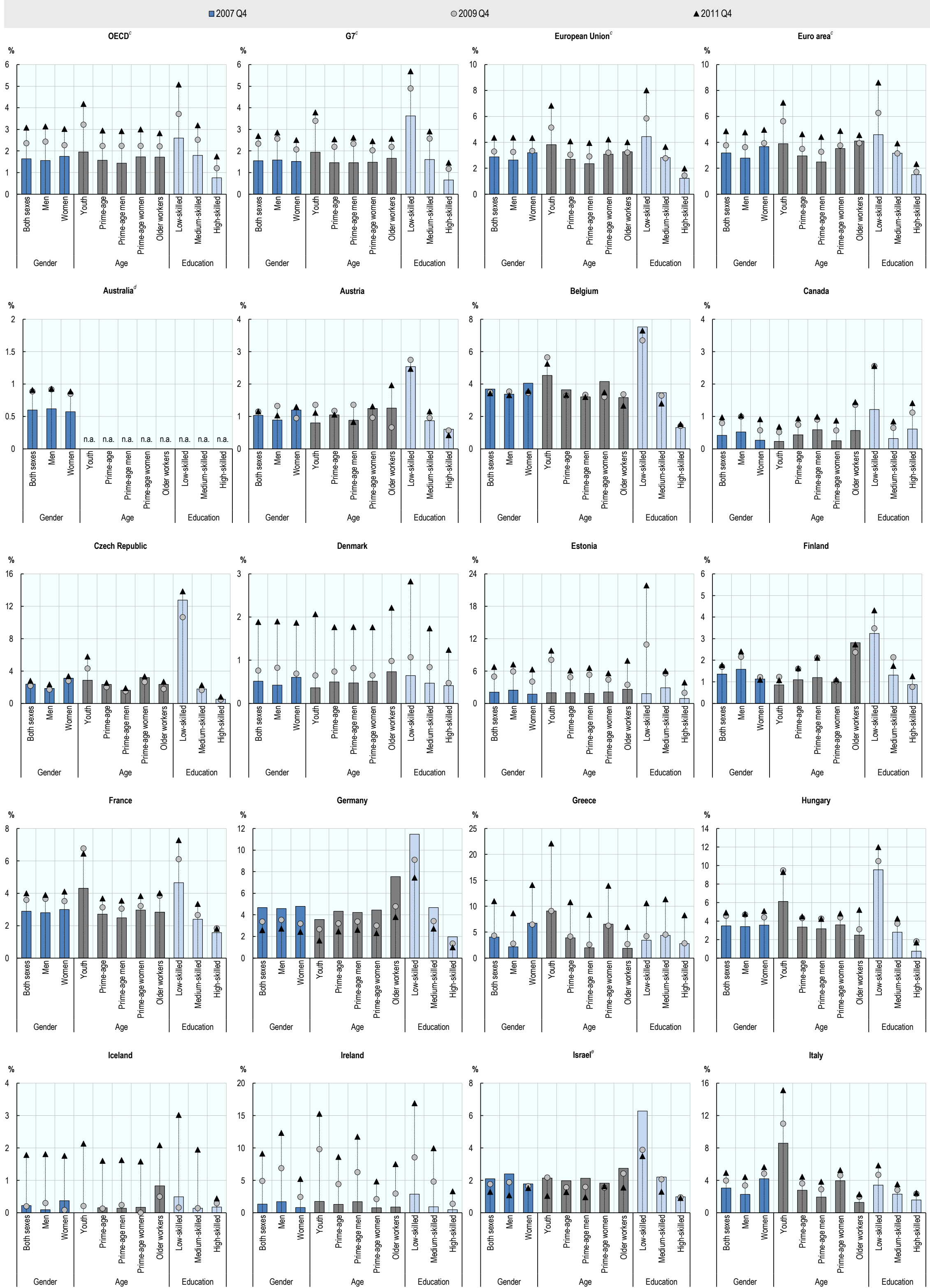
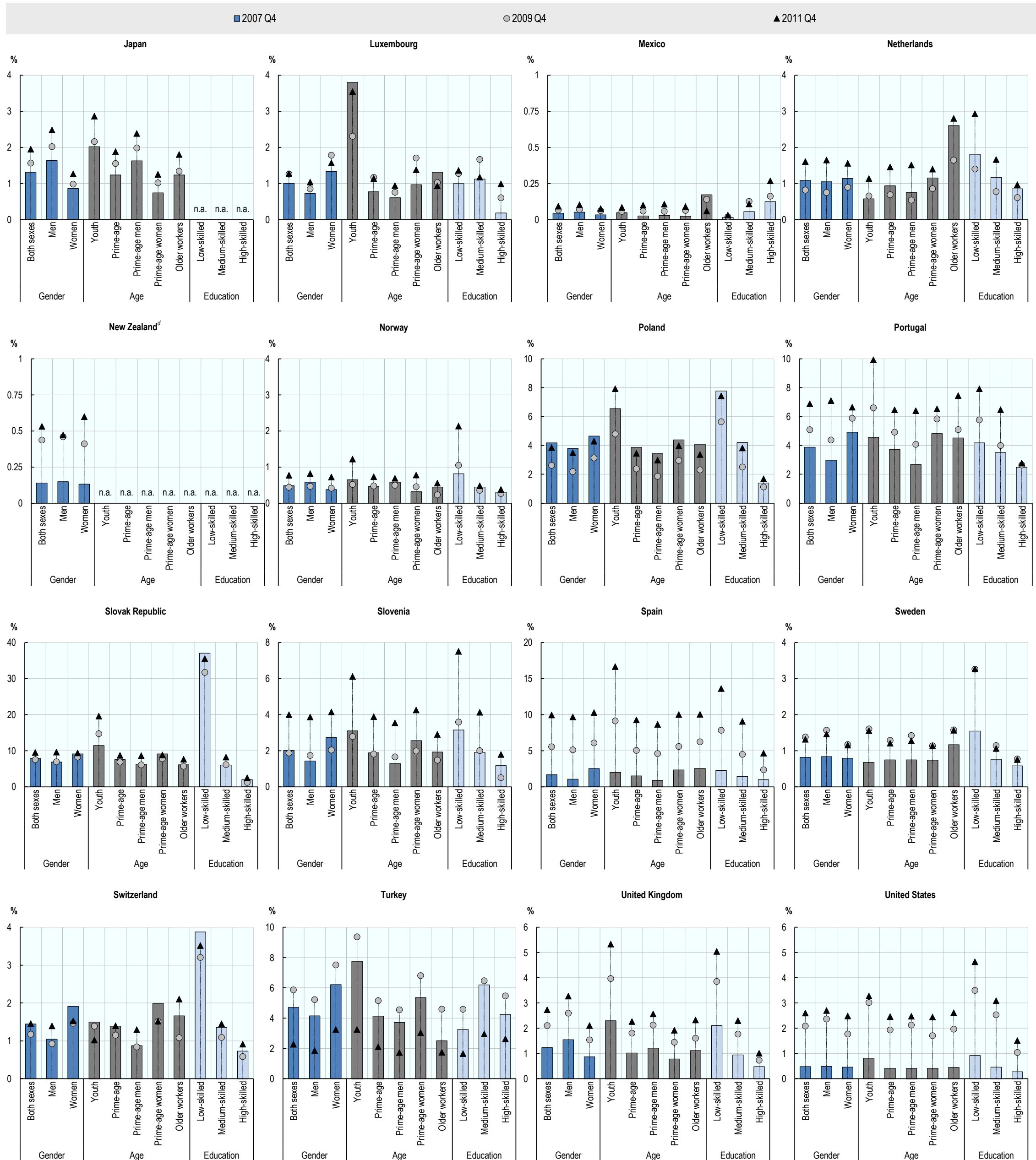


Figure 1.A3.2. Youth and low skilled workers are at greater risk of long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force by demographic group (aged 15-64^a), 2007 Q4-2011 Q4^b



n.a.: Not available.

a) Data by education refer to persons aged 25-64.

b) 2007 Q2-2011 Q2 for Iceland, Switzerland and Turkey; 2007 Q3-2011 Q3 for Israel and Turkey.

c) OECD, G7, European Union (27) and euro area (17) are weighted averages. OECD includes 30 countries (excluding Australia, Chile, Korea and New Zealand) for data by age and gender and 29 countries (the same countries except Japan) for data by education.

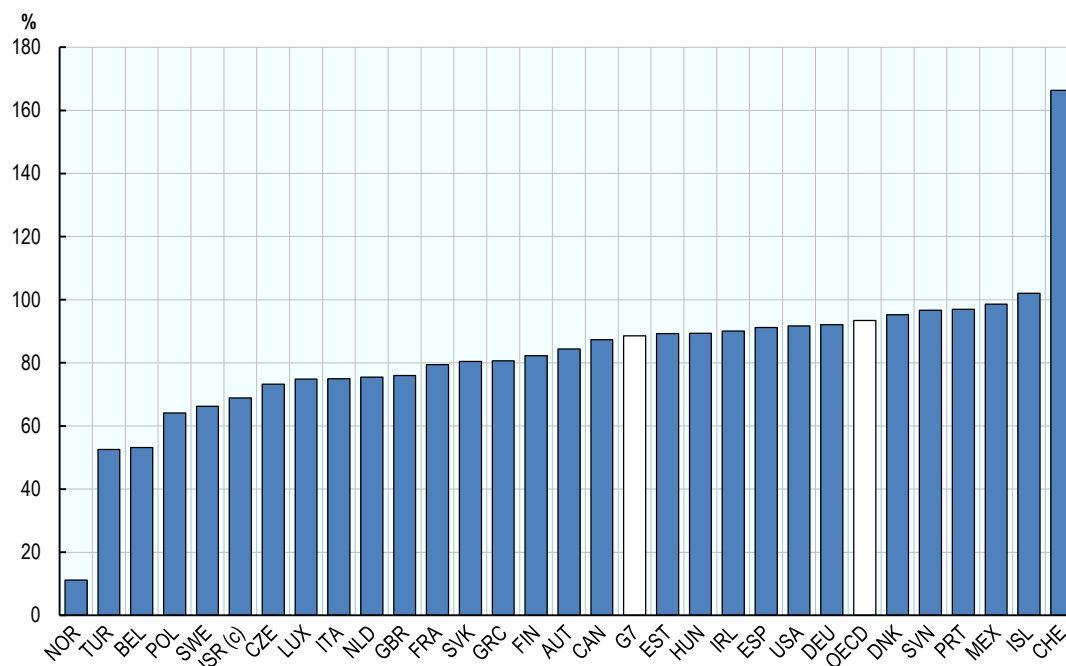
d) Persons aged 15 and over.

e) Information on data for Israel can be found at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

Source: OECD estimates based on OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD Labour Force Statistics Databases and national labour force surveys.

Figure 1.A3.3. The increase in long-term unemployment is largely accounted for by job-losers with recent work experience

Contribution of the change in long-term unemployed with previous work experience to the change in long-term unemployment, 2007 Q2-2011 Q2^{a,b}



a) 2007 Q3-2011 Q3 for Denmark, Estonia, France, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden; 2007 Q4-2011 Q4 for Canada, Mexico and the United States.

b) OECD and G7 are weighted averages of countries shown.

c) Information on data for Israel can be found at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

Source: OECD estimates based on OECD Labour Force Statistics Database and national labour force surveys.

Table 1.A3.2. Alternative measures of labour market slack as a percentage of the corresponding population of potential workers^a

		2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				Percentage-points change		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2007 Q4- 2009 Q4	2009 Q4- 2011 Q4	2007 Q4- 2011 Q4
Australia	UR1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
	UR3	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	1.2	-0.3	0.8
	UR5	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.1	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.3	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	1.4	-0.2	1.2
	UR6	17.5	16.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	15.9	15.3	16.1	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.8	19.6	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.5	18.0	17.8	18.2	2.8	-0.6	2.2
	UR7	11.7	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.3	9.7	10.6	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.7	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.7	12.0	11.8	12.2	2.7	-0.8	2.0
Austria	UR1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	UR3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	0.7	-0.4	0.3
	UR5	8.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.1	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.4	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	8.0	6.6	6.7	7.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.1
	UR6	11.0	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.3	8.6	9.3	9.5	11.3	10.1	10.8	10.4	11.2	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.7	9.1	9.1	9.9	0.5	-0.5	0.0
	UR7	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.2	6.9	0.7	-0.4	0.3
Belgium	UR1	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
	UR3	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.3	7.7	6.8	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.1	8.6	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.8	7.1	1.0	-1.0	0.0
	UR5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.1	8.4	7.3	8.6	8.2	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.5	9.3	8.5	9.9	9.0	1.1	0.3	1.3
	UR6	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.4	11.7	11.1	12.3	11.5	12.1	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.6	12.5	11.6	12.7	12.3	1.5	-0.2	1.3
	UR7	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.6	9.6	11.0	10.6	11.6	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.7	10.7	10.4	1.4	-1.4	0.0
Canada	UR1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
	UR3	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.1	8.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	2.3	-0.9	1.4
	UR5	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.1	11.2	10.4	10.4	9.5	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.2	2.7	-0.9	1.8
	UR6	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.8	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.9	15.2	15.5	15.6	14.8	16.1	15.5	15.2	14.1	15.7	14.9	14.1	13.5	4.1	-1.3	2.7
	UR7	10.6	10.0	9.7	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	12.9	13.4	13.5	12.6	13.7	13.2	13.1	11.9	13.2	12.6	12.0	11.3	3.7	-1.3	2.3
Czech Republic	UR1	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	-0.2	0.6	0.4
	UR3	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.8	6.3	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.4	2.4	-0.8	1.6
	UR5	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.2	9.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	2.6	-0.8	1.8
	UR6	8.0	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.0	9.9	9.4	10.0	9.6	11.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	10.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	3.3	-1.0	2.3
	UR7	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.7	10.1	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	3.1	-1.0	2.1
Denmark	UR1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	0.2	1.1	1.3
	UR3	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.6	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.3	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	3.3	0.8	4.1
	UR5	6.4	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.2	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.4	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	10.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	3.7	1.5	5.2
	UR6	9.4	8.3	9.1	8.1	8.3	7.2	8.4	8.4	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.9	13.9	12.4	12.6	12.8	14.2	12.8	13.2	13.3	3.8	1.4	5.2
	UR7	7.4	6.7	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.8	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.9	10.7	11.1	10.9	3.5	0.7	4.2
Estonia	UR1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.9	7.4	8.5	8.1	6.6	8.2	7.3	6.2	6.7	2.9	1.8	4.7
	UR3	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	6.2	7.6	11.4	13.5	14.6	15.5	19.8	18.6	15.5	13.6	14.4	13.3	10.9	11.4	11.4	-4.1	7.3
	UR5	9.2	9.2	8.3	7.2	7.7	7.2	9.2	10.4	15.0	18.2	19.2	20.1	23.9	23.8	20.8	17.5	19.4	19.0	16.2	16.3	12.9	-3.8	9.0
	UR6	10.7	10.4	9.6	8.7	9.0	8.2	10.2	11.9	17.5	22.1	23.2	23.2	26.7	26.4	23.2	20.1	22.0	21.0	18.1	18.8	14.4	-4.4	10.0
	UR7	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	7.3	9.2	14.0	17.6	18.8	18.8	22.8	21.3	18.0	16.3	17.2	15.5	13.0	14.1	13.1	-4.8	8.4
Finland	UR1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
	UR3	7.6	7.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.3	5.6	6.0	7.6	9.6	7.5	8.2	9.3	9.6	7.3	7.4	8.6	8.8	6.8	6.9	2.1	-1.3	0.8
	UR5	10.2	10.1	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.4	8.2	8.6	10.4	12.3	10.7	11.7	12.8	12.5	10.3	11.1	12.0	11.8	10.1	10.4	2.4	-1.3	1.1
	UR6	14.3	13.9	12.3	13.2	13.6	13.1	11.6	13.1	15.4	16.9	15.1	16.6	17.7	16.8	14.4	15.6	16.6	15.8	14.1	14.9	3.4	-1.7	1.7
	UR7	11.8	11.5	9.7	10.1	10.9	11.1	9.1	10.6	12.8	14.3	12.1	13.2	14.3	14.0	11.6	12.1	13.3	13.0	10.9	11.5	3.1	-1.7	1.4
France	UR1	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	0.7	0.4	1.1
	UR3	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.9	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.7	2.1	-0.1	2.0
	UR5	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.8	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.6	10.2	10.6	2.2	-0.2	2.0
	UR6	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.9	13.7	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.9	16.3	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.5	15.0	15.4	2.6	-0.4	2.2
	UR7	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.9	12.8	14.1	14.0	13.8	14.9	15.4	14.0	14.0	14.7	14.5	13.8	13.9	14.5	2.5	-0.4	2.1

Table 1.A3.2. Alternative measures of labour market slack as a percentage of the corresponding population of potential workers^a (Cont.)

		2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				Percentage-points change		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2007 Q4- 2009 Q4	2009 Q4- 2011 Q4	2007 Q4- 2011 Q4
Germany	UR1	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	-1.3	-0.9	-2.2
	UR3	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.1	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.3	8.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.4	-0.9	-1.9	-2.8
	UR5	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.4	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.2	7.0	6.6	-0.7	-2.1	-2.8
	UR6	15.2	14.3	14.1	13.8	14.4	14.0	13.2	13.2	15.0	15.5	15.0	14.2	14.6	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.9	12.0	11.8	11.2	0.4	-3.0	-2.6
	UR7	14.0	13.1	12.9	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.0	12.0	13.7	14.1	13.6	12.9	13.4	12.2	11.5	11.3	11.6	10.7	10.6	10.1	0.3	-2.8	-2.5
Greece	UR1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.0	9.0	10.8	0.3	6.6	6.9
	UR3	9.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.9	9.3	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.7	11.8	12.4	14.2	15.9	16.3	17.7	20.7	2.2	10.4	12.6
	UR5	9.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.8	10.3	9.9	10.3	11.4	12.7	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	17.4	18.7	21.8	2.6	10.4	13.0
	UR6	13.4	11.1	10.4	11.3	11.6	9.9	9.8	11.5	13.9	12.6	12.7	14.6	16.5	15.7	16.2	18.7	21.0	20.4	21.6	25.3	3.3	10.7	14.0
	UR7	12.6	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.0	9.2	9.0	10.7	13.0	11.7	11.7	13.6	15.6	14.8	15.3	17.7	20.0	19.3	20.7	24.3	2.9	10.7	13.6
Hungary	UR1	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	1.1	0.3	1.4
	UR3	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	9.7	9.6	10.3	10.5	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	2.7	0.2	2.9
	UR5	11.0	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.6	13.8	13.3	14.1	14.4	16.0	15.0	14.7	14.8	16.2	15.0	14.9	14.9	3.5	0.5	4.0
	UR6	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.5	15.3	14.7	15.5	15.7	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.3	17.9	16.6	16.6	16.4	3.9	0.7	4.6
	UR7	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.9	11.3	11.0	11.8	11.8	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	3.2	0.4	3.6
Iceland	UR1		(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(1.4)
	UR3		3.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	4.0	7.1	9.1	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.8	6.5	7.4	7.8	8.5	5.9	6.0	4.8	-0.7	4.1
	UR5		4.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.5	6.2	9.6	11.1	7.4	8.3	9.5	10.7	8.3	9.5	10.0	10.4	7.6	8.5	5.0	0.2	5.3
	UR6		5.5	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	8.3	13.6	15.1	11.3	12.6	13.9	14.2	11.8	14.1	14.0	14.1	11.0	12.5	7.8	-0.1	7.7
	UR7		4.6	3.8	3.4	4.3	4.7	4.2	6.2	11.1	13.2	10.0	11.1	12.1	12.3	10.1	12.1	11.9	12.3	9.3	10.1	7.7	-1.0	6.7
Ireland	UR1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.1	3.6	4.1	7.8
	UR3	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.3	6.7	7.5	10.2	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.8	14.3	7.8	1.9	9.7
	UR5	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.8	7.5	8.1	11.2	13.3	14.2	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.6	15.9	8.7	2.1	10.8
	UR6	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.7	7.1	8.7	9.6	14.8	16.6	17.3	17.1	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.6	19.7	19.6	20.1	19.1	10.8	2.0	12.7
	UR7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.6	8.0	8.9	13.8	15.4	15.9	15.7	16.8	17.2	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.5	17.5	9.9	1.8	11.7
Italy	UR1	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.9	0.9	0.9	1.8
	UR3	6.4	5.7	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.1	7.1	7.9	7.3	7.3	8.6	9.1	8.3	7.6	8.7	8.6	7.8	7.6	9.6	1.9	1.0	2.9
	UR5	8.7	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.4	10.4	9.9	10.4	11.3	11.9	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.5	10.6	10.9	12.5	2.3	1.2	3.5
	UR6	13.5	12.6	13.6	14.0	14.6	14.2	14.2	14.8	17.1	16.9	17.1	17.9	19.2	18.0	17.7	18.4	18.2	17.0	17.2	19.0	4.0	1.0	5.0
	UR7	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.7	12.5	12.0	11.6	12.6	14.8	14.5	14.3	15.4	16.7	15.4	14.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	14.2	16.3	3.7	0.9	4.6
Japan	UR1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.6
	UR3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	1.3	-0.7	0.6
	UR5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	1.4	-0.8	0.7
	UR6	12.3	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.7	13.1	12.1	14.4	16.9	18.6	16.8	17.0	16.5	17.9	15.1	15.1	15.7	17.2	14.1	14.5	4.4	-2.5	1.9
	UR7	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.0	13.3	15.7	17.5	15.6	15.8	15.2	16.6	13.9	13.9	14.4	15.9	12.9	13.3	4.3	-2.5	1.8
Luxembourg	UR1	(1.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(1.)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(2.)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)
	UR3	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.7	1.5	-0.6	0.9
	UR5	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	10.7	9.9	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.6	8.9	10.0	5.5	0.7	6.2
	UR6	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	12.5	11.5	10.4	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.1	11.3	6.0	0.7	6.8
	UR7	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.7	5.6	6.1	2.1	-0.6	1.6
Netherlands	UR1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.3	0.8	0.5
	UR3	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	1.0	1.0	2.0
	UR5	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.9	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.8	1.2	0.9	2.2
	UR6	9.3	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.6	11.2	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.3	9.3	9.8	10.4	1.7	0.9	2.6
	UR7	6.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.4	1.5	0.9	2.4

Table 1.A3.2. Alternative measures of labour market slack as a percentage of the corresponding population of potential workers^a (Cont.)

		2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				Percentage-points change		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2007 Q4- 2009 Q4	2009 Q4- 2011 Q4	2007 Q4- 2011 Q4
New Zealand	UR1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
	UR3	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	3.5	-0.5	3.0
	UR5	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.3	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.4	4.6	-0.6	4.0
	UR6	10.3	9.9	8.9	9.2	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.4	12.7	13.8	14.7	14.8	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.2	14.1	13.4	13.7	5.5	-1.1	4.5
	UR7	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.5	7.7	8.6	10.0	10.8	11.7	11.7	10.9	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.7	4.5	-1.0	3.5
Norway	UR1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
	UR3	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.1	0.9
	UR5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	1.2	0.1	1.2
	UR6	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	1.1	0.1	1.1
	UR7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.8
Poland	UR1	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	-1.5	1.2	-0.3
	UR3	11.3	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.7	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.5	10.6	9.5	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.7	0.0	1.3	1.2
	UR5	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.3	11.8	10.6	9.8	9.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.8	14.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	-0.5	0.9	0.4
	UR6	17.0	15.2	14.4	13.8	12.9	11.5	10.7	11.0	13.3	12.6	12.4	13.0	15.7	13.8	13.2	13.8	14.8	13.6	13.6	13.9	-0.7	0.8	0.1
	UR7	12.8	10.9	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.0	7.6	7.9	10.1	9.2	9.3	9.8	12.2	10.8	10.3	10.7	11.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	-0.2	1.2	1.0
Portugal	UR1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.6	1.1	1.8	2.9
	UR3	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.1	12.4	12.1	12.4	14.0	2.3	3.9	6.2
	UR5	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.9	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.6	12.2	12.4	14.6	14.4	15.4	17.1	2.4	5.8	8.2
	UR6	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.6	13.7	14.5	14.6	15.5	15.2	15.7	15.8	18.8	18.3	19.4	20.7	2.3	6.1	8.4
	UR7	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.6	16.7	16.1	16.5	17.8	2.2	4.3	6.5
Slovak republic	UR1	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.3	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.6	7.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.7	9.5	-0.3	2.0	1.6
	UR3	11.7	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.0	8.9	8.6	10.4	11.3	12.5	13.9	15.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.2	13.1	14.0	3.4	0.1	3.6
	UR5	13.6	13.0	13.1	12.3	12.4	11.6	10.4	10.2	11.9	12.7	14.0	15.3	16.6	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.3	14.5	14.6	15.1	2.9	-0.2	2.8
	UR6	14.6	13.8	13.8	12.9	13.4	12.5	11.7	11.6	15.2	15.8	16.3	17.2	18.9	18.1	17.8	17.4	17.6	16.7	16.9	17.1	4.3	-0.1	4.2
	UR7	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.5	11.0	10.2	10.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	15.8	17.5	16.7	16.4	16.1	16.2	15.4	15.5	16.0	4.8	0.2	5.0
Slovenia	UR1	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	-0.1	2.1	2.0
	UR3	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.7	8.5	7.7	7.8	8.7	1.7	2.3	4.0
	UR5	7.6	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	10.4	1.3	2.4	3.6
	UR6	8.3	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.1	8.7	8.5	9.6	9.3	10.0	9.4	9.9	9.7	10.4	9.5	10.7	11.1	1.9	1.8	3.7
	UR7	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	7.2	6.8	7.4	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.5	9.5	8.2	8.5	9.4	2.3	1.8	4.1
Spain	UR1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.5	6.6	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.9	3.8	4.4	8.2
	UR3	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.6	9.6	10.4	11.3	13.9	17.4	17.9	17.9	18.8	20.0	20.1	19.8	20.3	21.3	20.9	21.5	22.8	10.2	4.0	14.2
	UR5	11.8	10.6	10.9	11.6	12.5	13.2	14.3	16.8	20.3	20.9	21.3	22.1	23.3	23.3	23.1	23.5	24.5	23.9	24.6	26.0	10.5	3.9	14.4
	UR6	15.8	14.5	14.6	15.4	16.6	17.4	18.2	21.2	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.6	29.3	29.1	28.6	29.3	30.5	30.0	30.2	31.4	12.2	3.7	16.0
	UR7	12.7	12.0	11.8	12.5	13.9	14.7	15.4	18.4	23.0	23.5	23.4	24.6	26.2	26.2	25.5	26.4	27.5	27.1	27.3	28.5	12.1	3.9	15.9
Sweden	UR1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.6	-0.1	0.5
	UR3	6.8	6.9	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.8	5.7	6.2	7.9	9.2	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.3	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.3	6.8	6.9	2.8	-1.4	1.4
	UR5	8.9	8.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.5	10.3	11.2	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.0	9.2	9.3	3.4	-1.8	1.6
	UR6	14.3	13.8	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.6	16.1	16.8	16.2	16.8	17.1	16.4	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.8	3.7	-2.0	1.7
	UR7	12.3	12.2	10.7	11.0	11.5	12.0	10.6	11.4	13.8	14.8	13.7	14.2	14.7	14.7	13.0	12.8	13.6	13.6	12.0	12.6	3.2	-1.6	1.6
Turkey	UR1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.6	-1.1	-0.5
	UR3	9.9	8.0	8.4	9.2	10.5	8.1	9.0	11.2	14.2	12.2	12.1	11.8	13.0	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.4	8.5	8.3	8.1	2.6	-3.7	-1.1
	UR5	16.4	13.4	13.3	14.3	17.0	13.0	13.8	16.7	21.6	17.9	17.5	17.5	19.5	15.1	15.5	15.4	16.3	13.5	12.9	12.9	3.2	-4.6	-1.4
	UR6	18.7	14.2	14.1	15.9	19.2	13.7	14.7	18.4	24.3	18.8	18.4	19.0	21.7	15.8	16.5	16.6	18.0	14.3	13.6	14.2	3.0	-4.7	-1.7
	UR7	12.4	8.9	9.2	10.9	12.9	8.8	9.9	13.0	17.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	15.4	10.7	11.2	11.1	12.3	9.3	9.0	9.5	2.4	-3.8	-1.4

Table 1.A3.2. Alternative measures of labour market slack as a percentage of the corresponding population of potential workers^a (Cont.)

		2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				Percentage-points change		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2007 Q4- 2009 Q4	2009 Q4- 2011 Q4	2007 Q4- 2011 Q4
United Kingdom	UR1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.5
	UR3	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.2	2.6	0.6	3.2
	UR5	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.5	10.4	3.1	0.4	3.5
	UR6	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	10.2	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.1	2.7	0.3	3.0
	UR7	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	2.2	0.5	2.8
United States	UR1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.5	2.1
	UR3	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.6	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.3	4.9	-1.2	3.8
	UR5	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	6.2	6.1	7.0	7.7	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.9	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.6	9.8	5.5	-1.1	4.4
	UR6	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.5	10.7	12.3	15.9	16.0	16.4	16.6	17.8	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.0	15.2	8.4	-1.5	6.9
	UR7	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.7	8.7	9.8	11.2	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	16.5	15.2	15.1	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.6	13.7	7.9	-1.6	6.3
G7	UR1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.3	1.1
	UR3	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	2.9	-0.8	2.1
	UR5	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.6	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.7	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.0	3.2	-0.8	2.5
	UR6	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.9	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.6	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	5.3	-1.4	3.9
	UR7	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.4	11.6	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.5	15.1	14.4	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.0	5.0	-1.4	3.5
Euro area (15)	UR1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.6
	UR3	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.5	2.5	0.7	3.2
	UR5	9.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.7	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.4	11.7	12.0	12.6	2.7	0.8	3.5
	UR6	14.0	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.2	14.0	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.8	17.8	16.8	16.5	16.8	17.4	16.5	16.7	17.3	3.8	0.4	4.2
	UR7	12.2	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.4	12.3	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.9	15.9	15.0	14.5	15.0	15.4	14.6	14.6	15.3	3.6	0.4	3.9
European Union (21)	UR1	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.4	1.0	1.4
	UR3	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.4	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.9	2.3	0.6	3.0
	UR5	9.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.3	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.5	12.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.7	12.1	2.5	0.6	3.2
	UR6	13.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.6	16.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	16.2	15.3	15.5	15.9	3.2	0.4	3.6
	UR7	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.4	11.1	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.5	14.5	13.6	13.3	13.6	14.0	13.3	13.4	13.8	3.1	0.4	3.4
OECD (29)	UR1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.6	1.4
	UR3	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.3	3.0	-0.4	2.6
	UR5	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.0	8.6	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.1	10.4	10.6	10.4	3.4	-0.4	2.9
	UR6	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.2	12.1	11.6	11.9	13.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	17.2	16.2	15.7	15.7	16.4	15.6	15.3	15.3	5.0	-0.9	4.1
	UR7	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.2	9.9	10.2	11.4	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	15.1	14.2	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.3	4.7	-0.9	3.8

Data in brackets are based on small sample sizes and, therefore, must be interpreted with caution

UR: Unemployment rate.

Alternative measures of labour market slack:

UR1: Unemployment for one or more years, as a percentage of the labour force.

UR3: ILO unemployment rate.

UR5: Unemployed plus marginally attached to the labour force, as percentage of the labour force plus persons marginally attached to the labour force.

UR6: Unemployed plus marginally attached to the labour force plus underemployed workers, as a percentage of the labour force, plus persons marginally attached to the labour force.

Underemployed persons: are defined as full-time workers working less than full-week (during the survey reference week) for economic reasons plus part-time workers who could not find full-time work. In the United States, it refers to full-time workers working part-time less than 35 hours during the survey reference week for economic reasons and part-time workers who could not find full-time work.

Persons marginally attached to the labour force: refer to persons not in the labour force who did not look for work during the past four weeks, but who wish and are available to work.

UR7: Unemployed plus underemployed workers, as a percentage of the labour force.

a) Seasonally unadjusted data, except for the United States, so that UR3 values may differ slightly from the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates reported in other figures and tables. OECD29 and G7 are weighted averages. The OECD average excludes the following countries: Chile, Israel, Korea, Mexico and Switzerland.

Source: OECD estimates for European countries based on the European Union Labour Force Survey (EULFS) and national labour force surveys for non-European countries.

Figure 1.A3.4. The evolution of the number of marginally attached to the labour force^a and other inactive persons

Percentage of working-age population, base 100 in 2007 Q4, series smoothed using three-quarter moving averages

A. Both sexes

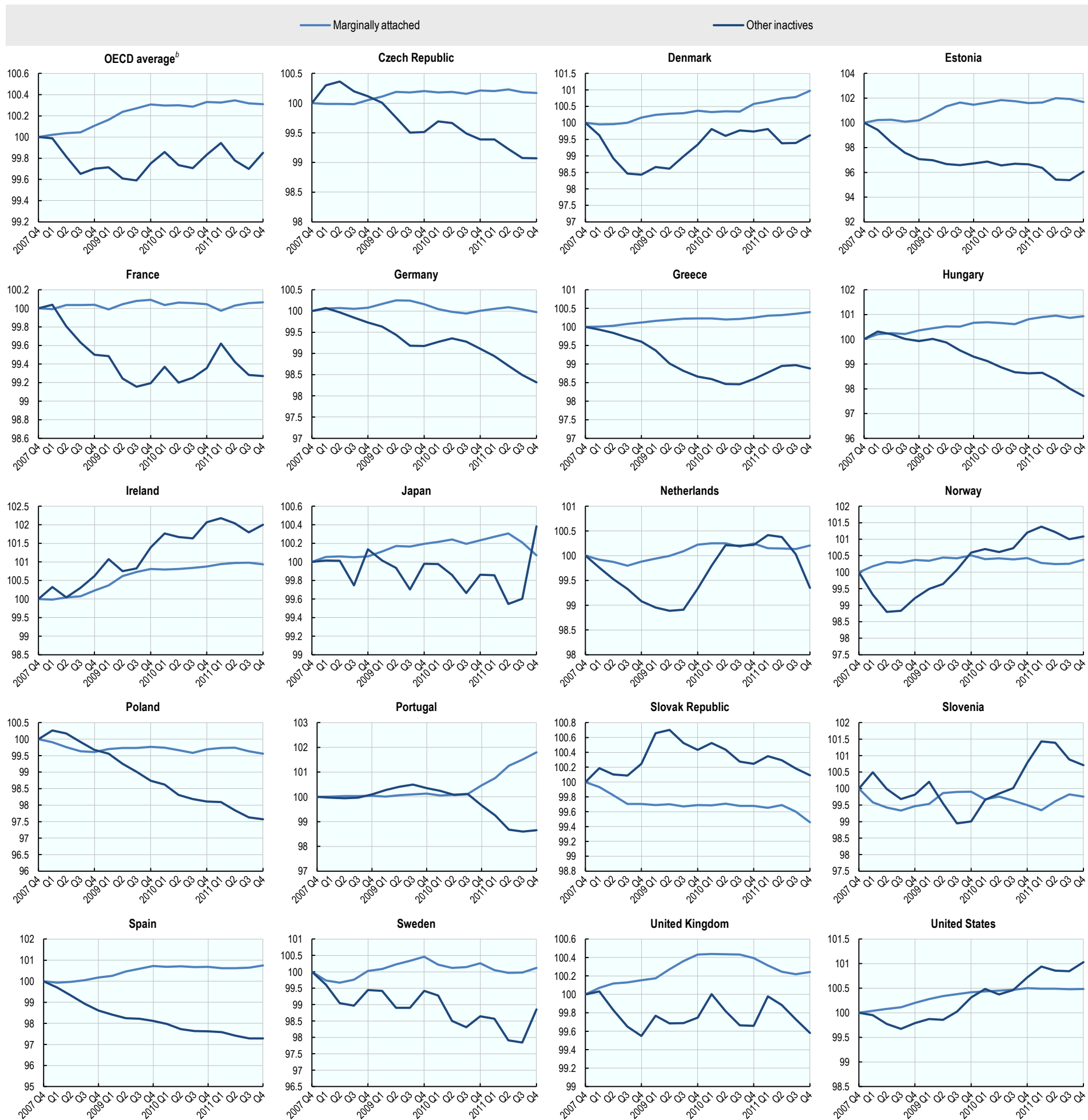


Figure 1.A3.4. The evolution of the number of marginally attached to the labour force^a and other inactive persons (Cont.)

Percentage of working-age population, base 100 in 2007 Q4, series smoothed using three-quarter moving averages

B. Men

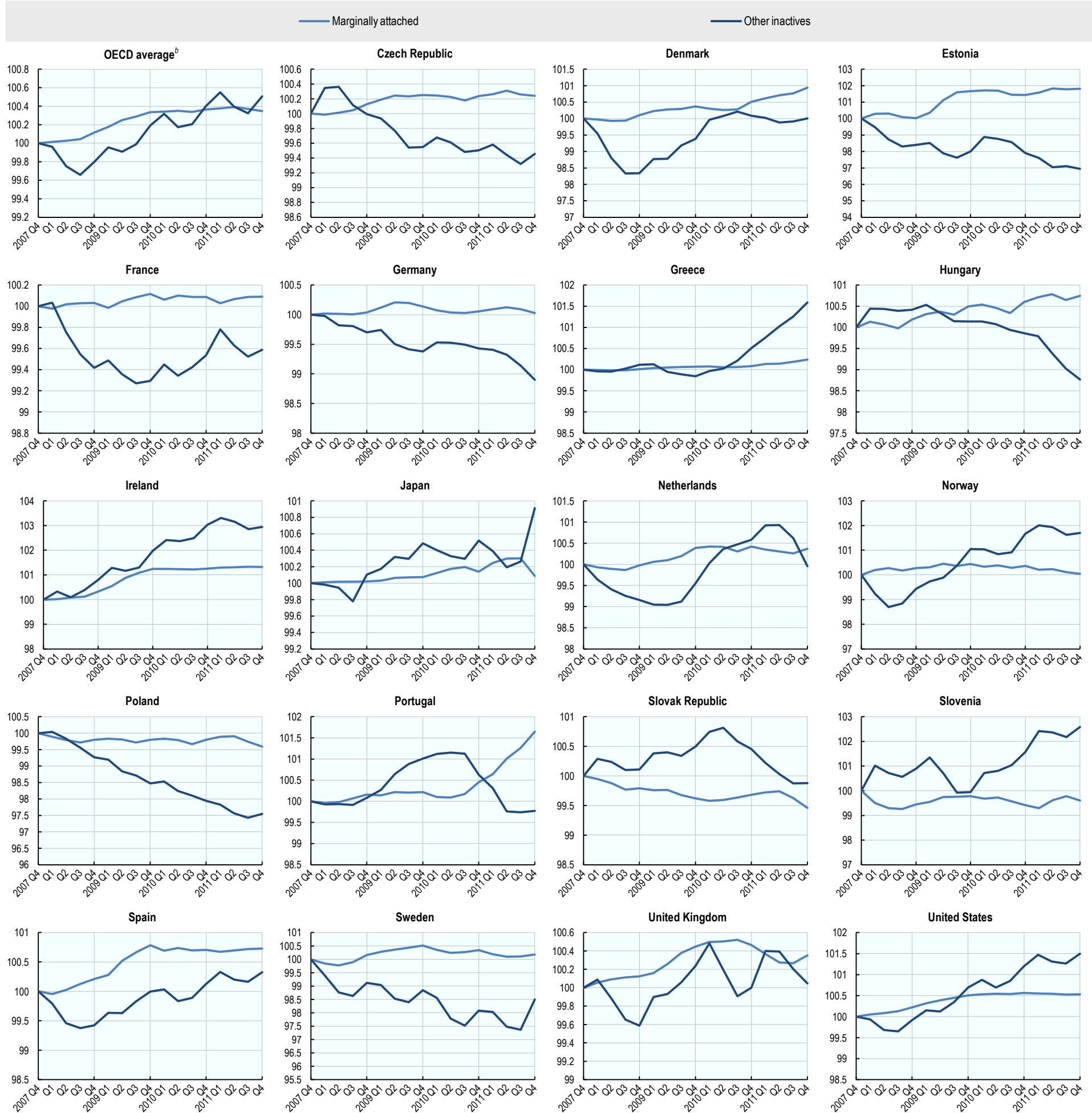
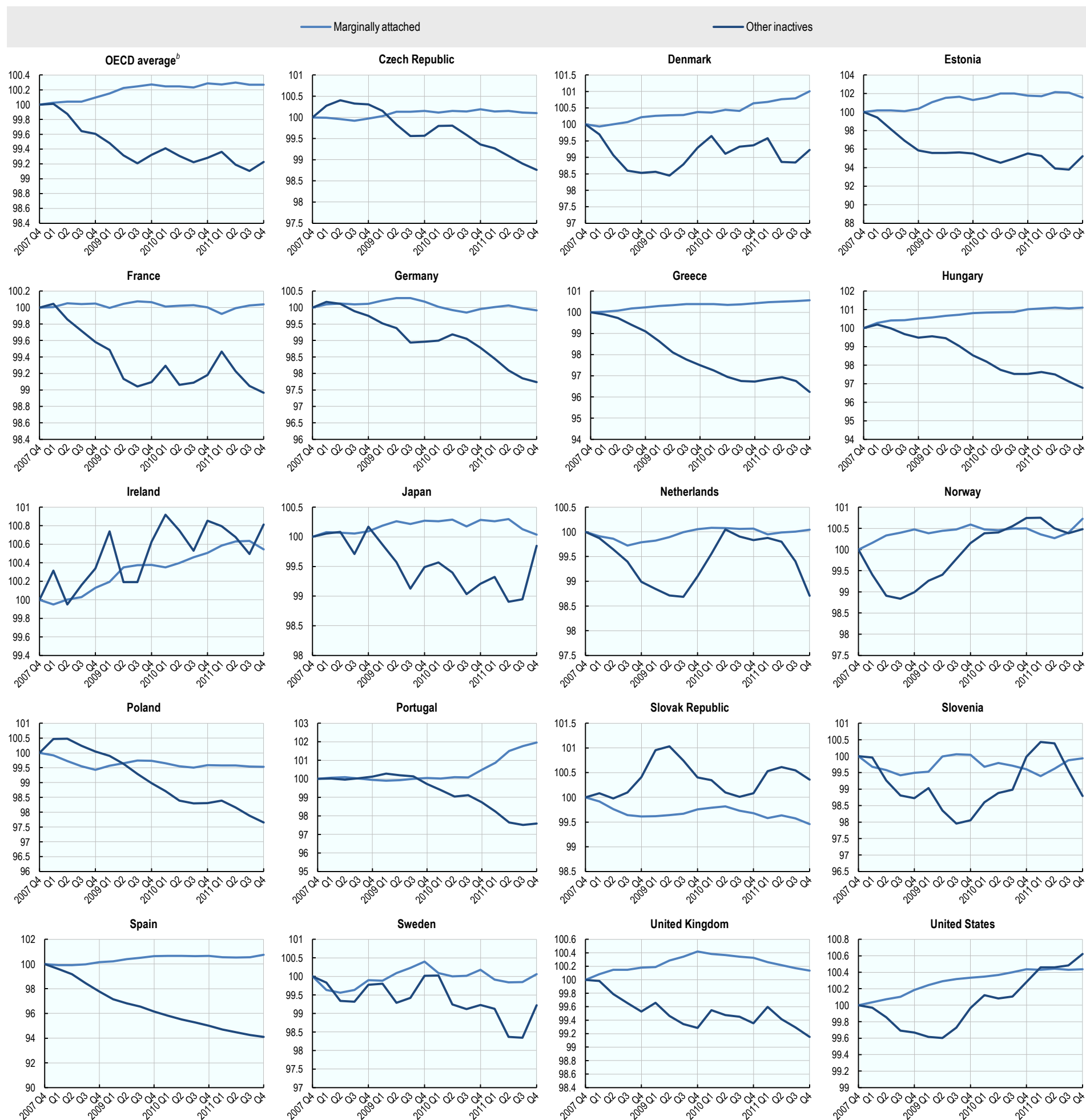


Figure 1.A3.4. The evolution of the number of marginally attached to the labour force^a and other inactive persons (Cont.)

Percentage of working-age population, base 100 in 2007 Q4, series smoothed using three-quarter moving averages

C. Women



a) Persons not in the labour force who did not actively look for work during the past four weeks, but wish to work and are available for work.

b) OECD is the weighted averages of 24 countries (Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

Source: OECD estimates based on the European Union Labour Force Survey (EULFS) for European countries and the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the United States.

Table 1.A3.3. Job vacancy statistics: sources and definitions

	Source	Definition	Reference date and time period	Scope and coverage	Breaks in series	Remarks
Australia	Job Vacancies based on the quarterly Job Vacancies Survey (JVS). ABS, Cat. 6354.0: http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6354.0 .	A job vacancy is defined as a job available for immediate filling and for which recruitment action has been taken by the employer.	Quarterly data refer to the third Friday of the second month of the quarter. Annual data are averages of quarterly figures.	Data on vacancies are derived from a monthly survey of 4 600 employers. The sample is updated each quarter and published in the ABS Business Register. All wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period are represented in the Job Vacancies Survey, except members of the Australian defense forces, employees of businesses primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, employees in private households employing staff, employees of overseas embassies, consulates, employees based outside of Australia, employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll, and persons who are not regarded as employees (directors who are not paid a salary, proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, self-employed persons...). Data cover the whole country. Data cover the public and private sectors (excl. Armed forces, Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Private households and International organisations).	Data for Q3-2002 have been compiled according to a new statistical infrastructure. To ensure comparability over time, historical data have been revised back to Q4-1983. The survey methodology was revised in August 1999. Data prior to that period have been adjusted to make a comparable and compatible time series.	As a result of these changes, there was an increase in job vacancy estimates for the private sector.
Austria	Austrian Institute of Economic Research. Statistics are collected on-line from the 110 employment offices and branches in the different regions of the country.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to vacancies notified by firms to employment agencies which remain unfilled at the end of the month.	Monthly data refer to the end of the month. Quarterly and annual data are averages of monthly figures.	Data cover the whole country.		
Chile	Banco Central de Chile (http://www.bcentral.cl/estudios/estudios-economicos-estadisticos/pdf/see64.pdf)	Index measures the number of job positions to be filled. This consists of new, first-time jobs and job advertisements reposted from the previous week in the classified sections of economic supplement of five Sunday dailies.	Monthly data refer to the end of the month. Quarterly and annual data are averages of monthly figures.	Data cover the whole country.		
Czech Republic	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA). Data are collected from 76 local labour offices located throughout the country.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to the number of jobs vacant for immediate filling, notified to the local labour offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Full-time, part-time and seasonal jobs are all covered.	Monthly data refer to the end of the month. Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	Data cover the whole country.		
Estonia, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic.	Eurostat Job Vacancy Survey (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/job_vacancies)	Job vacancy is defined as a post – newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant – for which the employer (i) is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise and (ii) intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.	Last day of the reference quarter.	Data cover all firms and industries for the Slovak Republic and Slovenia but exclude agriculture and mining for Estonia, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal, and firms with less than 10 employees in agriculture and mining and non-business sector for Italy.	Data refer to industry classification NACE Rev 1.1 until 2008 and NACE Rev. 2 afterwards.	Internal job openings are included in the survey but excluded from job vacancy data reported here.
Finland	Public Employment Service (PES). Data are from the regular count of administrative data at the public employment services.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to vacancies reported to the public employment services which had not been filled at the end of the month.	Monthly data refer to end of the month. Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	Only those vacancies noticed to the public employment services are covered.		
France	Data are compiled by DARES of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs using information collected by Pôle Emploi and former Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi (ANPE).	New job vacancies. The data refer to the number of new vacancies registered during the month at the Pôle emploi.	Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	They include permanent, fixed-term and temporary contracts, even those of less than one month and cover both private and public sectors.		
Germany	Data are collected by employment agencies.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to vacancies for jobs of 7 days' duration or more reported by employers to employment agencies to be filled within 3 months and remaining unfilled at the end of the month.	Monthly data refer to end of period. Annual and quarterly figures are monthly averages.	Full- and part-time vacancies are included (vacancies for home work are considered part-time). Vacancies not notified to the public employment agencies are excluded.	Data refer to unified Germany from September 1990 and western Germany prior to this date.	
Hungary	Ministry of Labour from local Labour Offices.	Unfilled vacancies. These data refer to vacancies notified to local Labour Offices and then to the Ministry of Labour.		Vacancies for managerial posts and those requiring a high level of education are generally not reported.		
Japan	Bureau of Employment Security.	New job vacancies. The data refer to the number of new vacancies registered during the month at the Bureau of Employment Security.	Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.			
Luxembourg	Labour Administration Offices (LAO).	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to the number of vacancies notified to the Labour Administration Offices (LAO) remaining unfilled at the end of the month.	Data are available from the monthly count of the Labour Administration Offices records. Monthly figures refer to the end of the month. Annual and quarterly data are monthly averages.	Data concern full-time jobs as well as part-time jobs.		Firms are required by law to declare vacancies at LAO.
New Zealand	Jobs Online from the Department of Labour (http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/jol/) for recent data completed backward using the following sources: ANZ JOB ADVERTISEMENTS, SEEK New Jobs Ads Posted Index and the Job Vacancy Monitoring Programme (JVMP) from the Department of Labour (Dol).	All job ads from major internet job boards are used to build a job vacancy index so-called All Vacancies Index (AVI). Jobs Online indicator brings together job vacancy information from the major internet job boards, maximising the information value of the data they hold to create new labour market statistics without an increase in respondent burden or compliance costs.	Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	Data cover the whole country.		

Table 1.A3.3. Job vacancy statistics: sources and definitions (Cont.)

	Source	Definition	Reference date and time period	Scope and coverage	Breaks in series	Remarks
Norway	Public employment services.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to vacancies notified to the public employment services and remaining unfilled at the end of each month.	Monthly data at the end of each month. Annual and quarterly averages are monthly averages.	Data cover the whole country.	The break in May 2001 is explained by a change in procedures in which the registrations of vacancies took place (source AETAT). Changes caused under registrations.	Those vacancies that do not come to the attention of the public employment service are excluded.
Poland	Labour Offices.	Unfilled vacancies. The number of job vacancies refers to offers placed in Labour Offices at the end of the month.	Monthly data at the end of each month. Annual and quarterly data are monthly averages.	Data cover the public and private sectors.		
Sweden	National Labour Market Board.	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to vacancies of more than 10 days' duration notified to the National Labour Market Board and remaining unfilled at the end of the month.	Monthly data refer to the end of the month. Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	Data cover the whole country.		
Switzerland	Data are from STATEM an employer based job survey covering 62000 establishments	Job vacancies are defined as job positions – newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant – for which the employer (i) is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise and (ii) intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.	Quarterly data at the end of the last month of the quarter.	Secondary and tertiary sectors (excluding primary sector and domestic work).		
United Kingdom	Data are gathered from administrative sources (Employment Service).	Unfilled vacancies. Data refer to job opportunities notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including self-employed opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count. The suspension of the series in April 1999 was initially due to the discontinuity of vacancy figures for Northern Ireland identified during the introduction of major new computer system. Figures should be available anew from October 2001 but are still provisional and subject to future adjustment.	Monthly figures refer to the first Friday of the month. Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	Data refer to the Great Britain and North Ireland. The statistics cover full and part-time vacancies for a limited period only.		Vacancies on government-sponsored programmes are excluded except for some community-based programmes in Northern Ireland. The vacancy figures do not represent the total number of vacancies in the economy. Recent estimates suggest that nationally about one third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres.
United States	Job vacancy statistics from the Job Openings and Labour Turnover survey (JOLTS). The data are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).	A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.	Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. Annual and quarterly data are averages of monthly figures.	The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.		

Figure 1.A3.5. Beveridge curves in OECD countries

Rates are expressed as a percentage of the labour force, 2001 Q1-2011 Q4

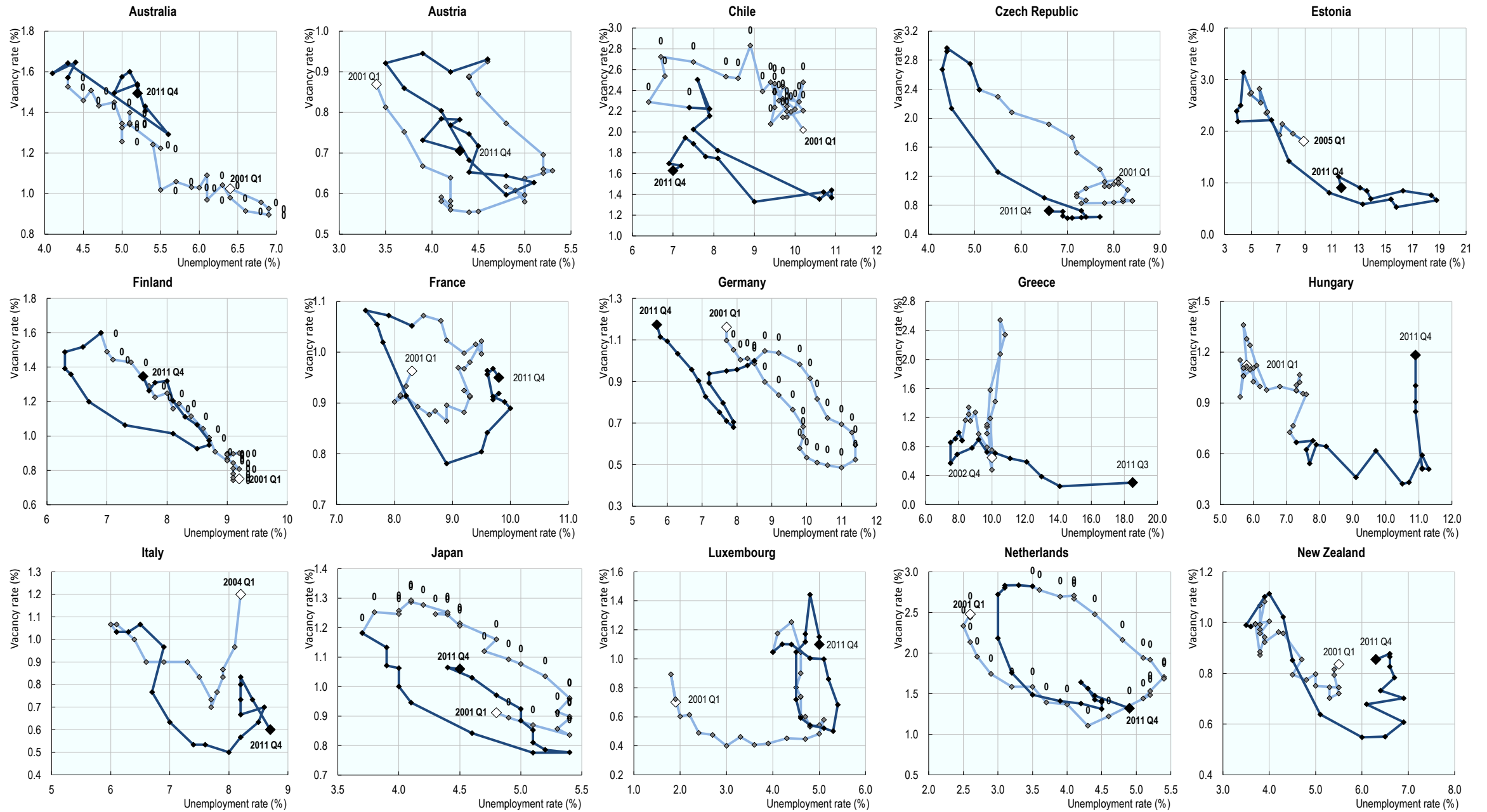
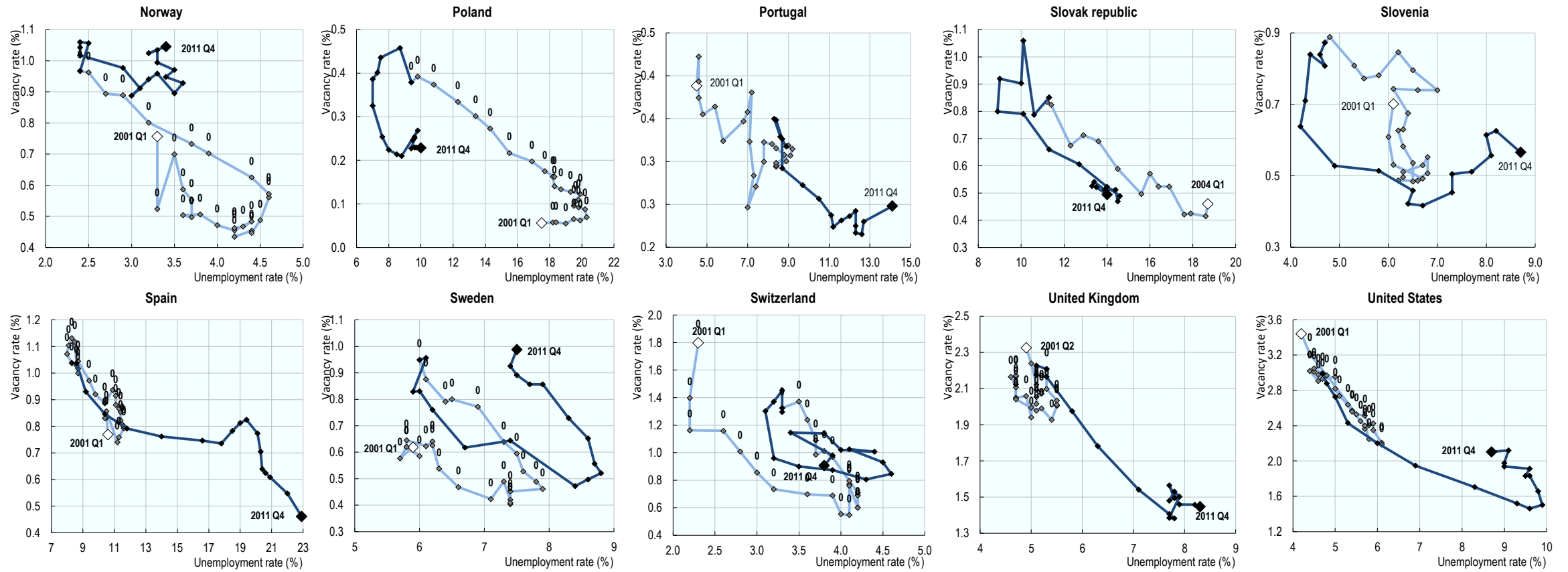


Figure 1.A3.5. Beveridge curves in OECD countries

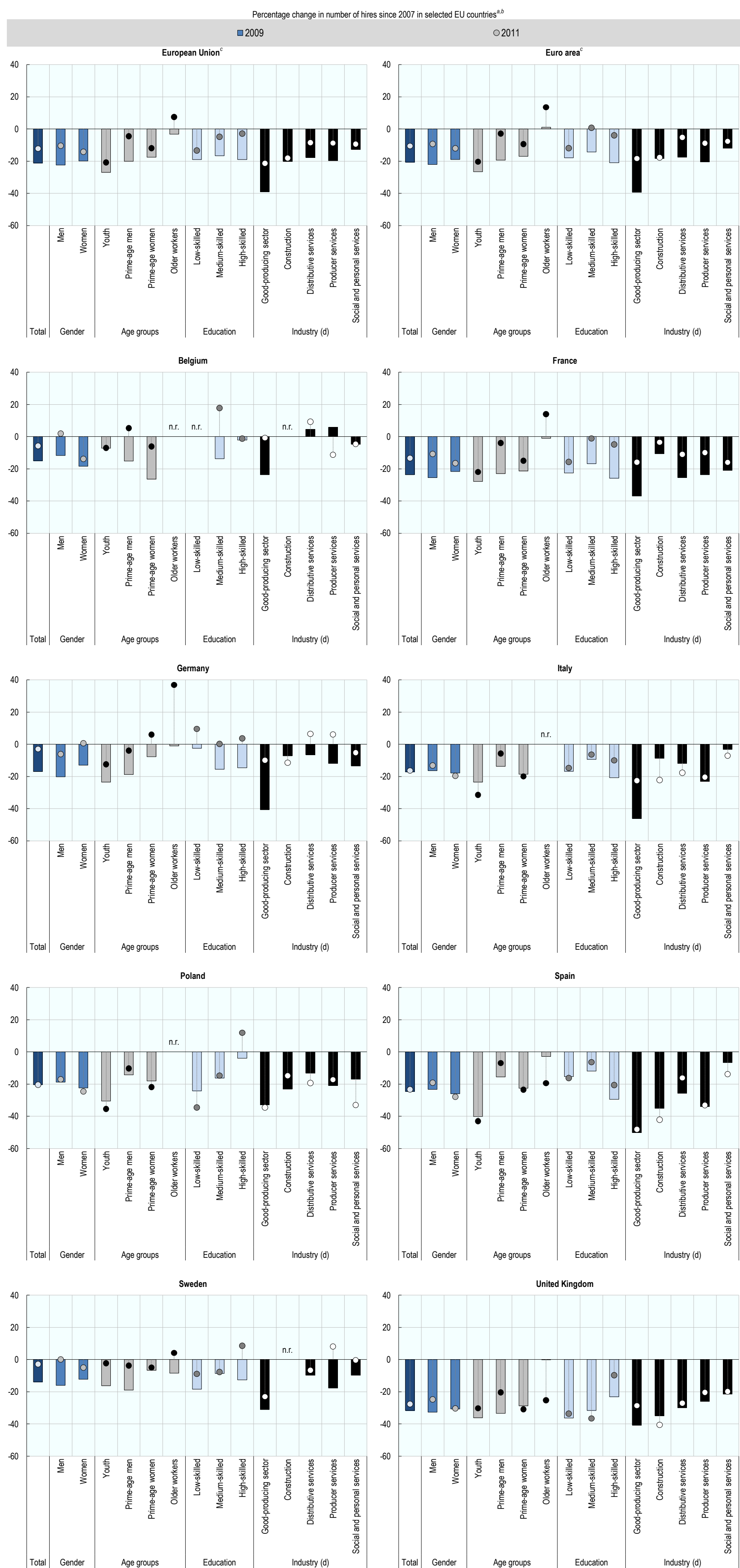
Rates are expressed as a percentage of the labour force, 2001 Q1-2011 Q4



Note: Dark blue line corresponds to the period up to 2007 Q4, while the light blue line corresponds to the period since 2007 Q4.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD Main Economic Indicators Database* and various national sources (see Annex Table 1.A1.3 for details on the data sources used for job vacancies).

Figure 1.A3.6. The evolution of hires by worker group and sector since the start of the crisis



n.r.: Not reported due to small sample size (10 000 persons).

a) Data by gender, age and industry refer to the working age population (aged 15-64), while data by education refer to persons aged 25-64.

b) 2007 Q3-2011 Q3 for Denmark, Estonia, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. 2007 Q4, 2009Q4 and 2010 Q4 for the Slovak Republic.

c) OECD Europe, European Union and Euro area are weighted averages.

d) "Good-producing sector" corresponds to mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply; "Distributive services" to wholesale and retail trades, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication; "Producer services" to financial intermediation and real estate and business services; and "Social and personal services" to service sectors other than those defined previously.

Source: OECD calculations based on the European Union Labour Force Survey (EULFS).