

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**EMPLOYMENT TRENDS TO 1980
IN THE MEMBER STATES
OF THE COMMUNITY**

BRUSSELS

SUMMARY

This report analyses the trends in the structure of employment in the Community countries, and presents quantitative forecasts of the likely pattern of employment in the different branches or sectors by 1980.

The broad assumption used in the forecast is that, in 1980, unemployment levels in the Member States will be similar to the levels experienced over the period 1960 - 1973 i.e. the historical period covered by the report. This assumes a continuing improvement in the conjunctural economic situation from now until 1980.

The forecasts take the form of projections of the supply of labour, analysed by age and sex, and of demand for labour in seven main economic branches. This is the first time that dis-aggregated forecasts of labour demand have been made available at Community level on a broadly comparable basis.

The broad conclusions of the report are that the Community faces a slow overall growth of the labour supply to 1980. On the demand side, the reduction of employment opportunities in agriculture and mining is expected to continue : some slight reduction is expected in total manufacturing employment, and the main growth of employment opportunities is likely to be concentrated, as in the past two decades, on services and the government sector.

The report is based on the work of a Group of National Experts on Medium-Term Employment Forecasts. The Commission, in conjunction with the Group of National Experts, intends to monitor the development of the labour market and to update the forecast annually.

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INTRODUCTION

This forecasting report is a first attempt to produce a quantitative view of the major structural developments which are likely to take place within the Community labour market over the next five years.

It is in two parts. The first considers the overall balance of the Community's labour market, the major characteristics of the labour market in each country and also the trends in the composition of the national labour forces. The second part studies the past trends in the size and pattern of employment within the major branches of activity in the Member States, and assesses the likely situation in 1980.

The assessment assumes that there will be a measure of recovery in the overall level of economic activity between now and 1980. However, it is not assumed that unemployment will have fully recovered from the recession, nor does the assessment imply conclusions for the level of unemployment in 1980.

In terms of content, the report is not very original on the labour supply side. Various studies have been carried out by other International Organisations, such as OECD and ILO in order to identify and forecast trends in the supply of labour, and in labour force participation rates. These investigations have been much more detailed than has been possible in this study. However, as far as we are aware, this report is the first in which employment demand forecasts disaggregated by sectors, or branches of activity, have been produced for more than one country on a broadly comparable basis. Moreover, for certain countries, it is the first time that such forecasts have been made available for several years.

Given the preliminary nature of the report, the actual forecasts should not be interpreted too rigorously. For example, small differences in trends between countries should not be treated with great significance. The prime aim of this report was rather to demonstrate the practicability of producing a synthetic forecast based on the forecasts of Member States, and to provide a reasonably firm base upon which more detailed work can be developed.

Despite this caution, the results of the forecasts have proved to be of value in putting national and industry trends into an overall perspective. The relative consistency of the results, as between countries, gives credibility to the forecasts. The similarity of some of the past trends is re-assuring for it suggests that developments occur in a sufficiently non-random way to support the use of normal forecasting techniques.

In this respect, the work so far has not uncovered spectacular turning points in the evolution of employment in any sectors, or cast out accepted theories about the development of industrialised economies. Again, this is re-assuring rather than disappointing. It is always possible, because of unforeseen factors that the prospects of particular industries or sectors take on dramatic new developments. However, forecasts such as the present ones are, by definition, unlikely to identify them.

The main limitation of the work to date, however, is in the degree of disaggregation. A seven sectors breakdown, which is what has been achieved, is considerably better than a primary-secondary-tertiary breakdown, but it provides information of limited value for policy guidance. Forecasting work can never answer the very specific questions, but, in principle, it should be possible to refine the forecasting at least to the limitations of the employment data available i.e. to disaggregations of the order of 12-24 branches. These can then serve as the quantitative back-cloth against which to assess more detailed qualitative information about particular branches of industries.

Moreover, by continuing and refining exercises such as the present one, in particular by a comparison and confrontation of results - including the success of forecasts - and of methodologies by which these forecasts have been achieved, much can be done to speed the process of technical improvement of forecasts, and to improve the currently very limited and simplistic understanding of the manner in which employment structures develop.

WORK PROGRAMME

The present report is the direct result of work begun during 1973 by a group of employment forecasting experts from Member States. However, the Commission's interest in employment forecasts has a much longer history with various conferences and reports during the 1960's, culminating in the Erlangen Conference of 1971 where various proposals were made concerning the development of forecasts.

Last year, the Commission presented a report ⁽¹⁾ to the Council setting out its overall programme of work, and its progress, in monitoring and forecasting labour market developments. That document can be usefully read as a background to this present report.

Within that overall work programme, the current plans of the Commission concerning quantitative employment forecasts are seen under the following headings :

1. The assembly and exploitation of national forecasts of employment trends disaggregated by branch of activity, and of labour supply forecasts.
2. The achievement of improved comparability between results - particularly in terms of standardisation of industry definitions, period covered, economic assumptions.
3. Confrontation of overall results with aggregate macro-economic medium-term forecasts, particularly those produced by the Economic and Financial Affairs directorate of the Commission.
4. Confrontation of the disaggregated results with forecasts now in preparation financed from the Commission's research budget.
5. Development of work on trends in occupational employment, for example in assessing the feasibility of projecting a matrix of occupational employment by branch of activity and applying this to the projections of employment by branch of activity.

This report represents considerable progress under heading 1, with partial success under heading 2. Heading 3 will be undertaken as soon as possible now that the report is published. Heading 4 has begun with two activities, the first to establish a data base of quarterly employment and output data in as fine a disaggregation as possible. It secondly involves the preparation of independent forecasts, the first batch of which are made using Box-Jenkins time series analysis techniques, to provide a set of results to compare and contrast with the results produced by different national models, which themselves use a variety of techniques and methodologies. Results should be available for comparison by mid-1976. Under heading 5 a preliminary survey of existing work on this subject has been completed and translated prior to the undertaking of any empirical work.

(1) "Work in the Field of Employment" (COM(75)125 fin.)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Medium-term - up to five years ahead - estimates of labour demand and labour supply are made in most Member States by Government Departments or Agencies or, if not, by independent Research Institutes.

Their general characteristics are broadly similar but there are many practical problems in attempting to assemble these on a common format, not least the questions of timing; terminal dates vary between countries, and, at any point in time, some or other of the forecasts may already be out-of-date, calling for revisions. In addition, of course, the methodologies and assumptions used may vary between countries - and between models where more than one exists in a Member State.

Despite the difficulties, it has proved possible to put the forecasts of labour demand by branch of activity on to a level of comparability in terms of a common terminal date of 1980, and a sub-division into seven more or less homogeneous branches.

Projections of labour supply, disaggregated by sex, by marital status of women, and by age group, present fewer difficulties in principle although there are many problems in reconciling different data sources and definitions.

The basic outline of the models used to produce these forecasts, and the main assumptions involved in the preparation of the forecasts, are described briefly in the following sections. In most cases, more detailed information is available, on request.

It should be stressed that while the production of this report has been made possible by the full co-operation of the Member States, the Commission bears sole responsibility for the results and interpretations given in the report. The Member States are free to disagree with particular points.

Belgium

The projections have been made by the "Bureau du Plan", which has ensured that the results are compatible with the "Projections Associated with the Plan 1976-80". The projection was made using the RENA model (version RENA IV) and incorporates the starting assumptions chosen by the Belgian Government for the development of the new plan. The data on supply of labour comes from a recent forecast of population and activity rates. The total demand for labour (interior definition) comes from the Plan projections. The sectoral breakdown comes from an exercise carried out for this study, and is provisional and unofficial.

The development of global supply and demand of labour, along with expected developments for frontier workers, implies a reduction of unemployment from about 180.000 in 1975 to 116.000 in 1980; this unemployment level is an endogenous result of the model under the given conditions.

Denmark

A medium-term labour demand projection has been produced by the Ministry of Labour as part of the Danish planning exercise, with a target date of 1987. The projection is a result of extensive discussion between industry and government of their prospects and plans for the period, and likely changes in employment which will result from this. The projection of the public sector, which is the main growth sector for employment in Denmark, results from an elaboration of plans for the expansion of health, education and social services, and other aspects of the public sector. The forecast to 1980 has been produced by interpolation within the planning exercise forecast.

France

Forecasts are made by the "Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques" (I.N.S.E.E.) in liaison with the "Commissariat Général du Plan". The projection of labour supply is made by projecting trends in activity rates and applying them to demographic projections. The demand projection is made on the basis of the nine main branches of the "Comptabilité Nationale" and has been converted into sectors for the needs of the Community. In five cases, the method used is projection of value added by branch with adjustment for productivity and hours of work; in the other cases it involves a projection of the trend in employment in the branch. The supply and demand for labour are then adjusted to take account of cyclical influences on the labour market. The projections have to a certain extent taken account of the effects of the energy crisis.

Germany

Forecasts are produced jointly by the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeit" and the Federal Ministries. The forecast given in this report reflects a middle view from a range of possible projections. Demand was projected on the basis of a growth rate of 4.2-4.6 % until 1980, and this was then disaggregated by sectors. The supply of labour was then forecast in relation to this demand, taking account of both demographic trends and trends in activity rates, as well as expected changes in working ages and education, and migration possibilities. The projection does not include cyclical developments, although some account is taken of cyclical disequilibrium in the starting position.

Ireland

The Irish projections of labour supply, produced by the Department of Finance, are based on demographic projections, disaggregated by age and sex. These take into account the normal demographic variables, such as fertility and mortality rates and the pattern of migration by age group. Labour force participation rates are projected on the basis of past trends, as adjusted for known future developments, such as earlier retirements or increased participation in education.

On the demand side, employment in the five main branches of activity, i.e. agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction and services is estimated, again by the Department of Finance, following extensive consultation with the Government departments and State agencies and detailed examination of prospects for individual sub-sectors in the manufacturing and service branches. The results are checked for consistency using projections of output and productivity for each branch, based on separate demand projections.

Italy

The Italian labour supply projections are drawn from existing long term demographic forecasts. Demand forecasts were prepared expressly for this project by national experts, in the absence of regular national forecasts. Trends in each of the different sectors during recent years were extrapolated for the period up to 1980. Demand forecasts were reconciled against overall labour supply, allowing for the continuance of the existing underutilization of the labour force.

Luxemburg

The "Service central de la Statistique et des Etudes économiques" (S.T.A.T.E.C.) has made a global projection which seeks to reconcile the evolution of the supply of labour, the demand for labour and potential economic growth, taking particular account of the structural shortage of manpower in certain sectors and the role of immigrant labour.

The supply of labour is expressed in the "national" definition, that is to say excluding frontier workers, whereas demand is expressed in terms of the "interior" definition (including frontier workers).

Netherlands

The "Centraal Planbureau" prepares labour supply estimates, disaggregated by age and sex, and is also working on more detailed analyses by educational level. Sectoral forecasts of labour demand are produced by first projecting demand for goods and services in each sector, and then assessing the implications for employment, taking into account productivity trends. Supply and demand forecasts are then reconciled. The projections are on the basis of man-years. In sectors where part-time work is common, especially among women, this will lead to a considerable difference between projections and numbers actually in employment.

United Kingdom

The projections of labour supply are produced by the Department of Employment. They assume a constant pressure of demand, and take account of demographic changes and trends in activity rates. Demand has been projected sectorally, with the forecasts of each sector constrained within an overall model. Both supply and demand models assume 2 % unemployment. The demand model used only produces projections for Great Britain but estimates for Northern Ireland have been provided, on a case by case basis, and these have been included in the United Kingdom totals. The Northern Ireland projections do not assume full employment.

THE COMMUNITY LABOUR MARKET

The first overall impression of the EEC labour market is one of stability. Between 1960 and 1973, the Community labour force increased by only 0.2 % a year, from 101.5 m in 1960 to 104.25 m in 1973 and in the period to 1980, the increase is forecast to be only of the order of 0.5 % a year to give a labour force of 108.1 m.

Apart from cyclical upturns and downturns, of which the current recession is the most severe in the Community's history, the long term trend of the total Community labour force has therefore been, and is forecast to continue to be, fairly stable. The labour markets, like the economies, of the Member States, are gradually becoming more integrated and inter-related and to some extent this can be expected to become increasingly apparent in their structures. Economics of specialisation and climate, quite apart from social factors, will no doubt continue to ensure that differences remain. However, in broad terms, a convergence of the labour markets in the future clearly seems more likely than a divergence.

Within this overall stability, quite considerable changes are taking place within and between countries in terms of the structure and composition of their labour forces. The Community, whilst providing the elements of a Common Market for employment for the future, encompasses a diversity of economic and hence employment situations at present. Countries are at varying levels of development, with differing levels of real income. They are in different situations regarding the overall growth or decline of their indigenous labour forces and in the inward and outward migration prospects. They are also in different states of internal equilibrium in terms of the distribution of the growth of employment demand and supply between industries and occupations.

The following sections outline the main characteristics of the national employment markets as they have developed since 1960, and as they are likely to develop up to 1980.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - LABOUR SUPPLY

The report looks only briefly at the development of the age and sex structure of the overall labour market within each country, and in the Community as a whole.

Differences in the age and sex structure of employment between branches of activity are important, with some branches being particularly male or female dominated, or marked by a highly skewed age distribution, i.e. a predominance of older workers, or of younger age groups. This report does not attempt to identify the development of the age and sex structure of the labour force within each branch of activity - in fact, complete information is not normally available except at census dates. However, it is hoped that these aspects can be investigated in future work.

In the Community in total, some 65-70 % of the male labour force is drawn from the prime age group 25-54, with those of age 55 and over, and those of under 25 accounting for around 15 % each of the total.

Where available, information on married and non-married women has been collected separately, since the two groups have markedly different labour market participation rates. Of married women in the labour force, some 70-75 % are in the middle age group 25-54. Of the unmarried women in the labour force, however, there is a more even spread with around 40 % in both the under 25 age group and in the 25-54 age group.

There are some significant differences between countries, among them the following :

- of all men, the 25-54 age group as a proportion of the total male age group is highest in Belgium, Germany and United Kingdom ;
- of married women in the labour force, over 15 % in the United Kingdom are over 55, twice as high as in Netherlands, for example, and nearly 50 % higher than in most other countries ;
- of non-married women, around 50 % are under 25 in the United Kingdom and Netherlands, with some 35 % between 25-54. In France, and Germany, on the other hand, the proportions in the two age groups are similar, i.e. around 40 %.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES

The following paragraphs describe the past trends and forecast future developments in the major branches of activity of the Member States. They describe the trends that emerge from the data set out in Tables.

Agriculture

During the period 1960 to 1970, employment in agriculture fell by a third - a reduction in the Community labour force of over 600,000 a year on average.

This decline is expected to continue in all Member States but at a somewhat slower rate. In the period up to 1980, is again expected to fall by a third but, given the lower total volume of employment in 1970, this produces an annual reduction in employment in the Community of 350,000 a year on average.

The forecast decline is slightly faster in Belgium and slower in Netherlands and Denmark, but the general pattern is the same throughout the Community. The seriousness of the problem in terms of employment policy is, of course, very different between the Member States since the importance of the Agricultural sectors varies from an average of 8 % in Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark together to 13 % in France, 19 % in Italy and 25 % in Ireland.

Mining

In employment terms, the industry is only important in three countries, Germany, United Kingdom and Belgium, although in certain regions of France it is an important source of employment.

Employment in the industry at the moment is at some 1,150,000 , 1.1 % of total employment. By 1980 this is expected to decline by about 150,000, to 0.9 % of total employment. Only in Great Britain and Germany is employment expected to exceed 1.5 % of the workforce by 1980, involving a slight fall in Germany and stabilisation in Great Britain.

In France, Belgium and the Netherlands, the rapid decline of recent years is expected to continue.

The majority of the forecasts take account of the recent oil price increases. Employment in the industry is, of course, sensitive to changes in the relative prices of different fuels and the forecasts of employment were revised upwards as a result of this. However, the trend in the use of non-coal fuel and the high rate of productivity growth in the coal industry has meant that the oil price increases only modified the existing trend, they did not reverse it.

In this exercise there were some data problems - the German figures include employment in the energy industry - gas, electricity, oil - and the forecast is grouped with manufacturing for Italy and Denmark, being small in both countries. Future exercises should permit a separation of these different branches.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing industries of the Community account for over 34 million employees, practically a third of total employment, but this employment has risen only slowly over the Community as a whole over the past 10-15 years, growing from 32.5 m in 1960 to 34.2 m in 1972/73.

It is common to find the level of employment in this sector being used as an indicator of the stage of economic development of a country, with declining activity in this sector being interpreted as economic "maturity".

In relation to this, it can be seen that, over the period 1960 to 1970, all countries experienced a growth of manufacturing as a proportion of total employment with the lowest growth in Germany and the United Kingdom. The most rapid growth was experienced by Ireland, followed by Italy and France.

The prospects envisaged to 1980 reflect a continuation of current trends. France and Italy both expect an increase in employment - the former from 5.95 m in 1970 (28.8 per cent) to 6.16 m in 1980 (27.8 per cent), and the latter from 5.96 m (30.7 per cent) to 6.15 m (32.3 per cent) but including mining.

In the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands, however, employment is expected to decline slightly with the result that employment in manufacturing takes a declining share of total employment - down from 38.7 % in Germany to 37.0 %, from 35.9 % to 31.5 % in the United Kingdom, and from 26.5 % to 24.5 % in the Netherlands.

Total employment in the industry in 1980 is expected to be 32.9 m , a reduction of 170,000 a year on average over the period 1970-1980.

One aspect of the trend in employment in this sector which would repay further investigation is the past/expected growth of productivity. It is commonly suggested that the past high rate of growth of productivity due to the scope for labour-saving capital investment partly accounts for the lack of growth in employment despite the high growth of output.

It can be noted, too, that the level of economic development as indicated by the proportion of employment still in manufacturing does not necessarily correlate with real income levels e.g. comparing United Kingdom with France.

Transport

Employment in transport in Belgium, Denmark, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands accounts for 6.5 - 8.0 per cent of total employment, compared with under 6 per cent in France, Italy, Ireland, and Germany. In the Community as a whole, employment in transport in 1970 stood at 6.1 m, an increase of 320,000 or 5.5 per cent over 1960.

It is possible that part of these differences between countries may be accounted for by definitional differences, or it may reflect real differences in private/public transport utilization in the respective countries, whether due to Government policy decisions, or differences in geography, economic development, etc.

In the period from 1960 to 1970, the overall level of employment in this sector was fairly stable, although with some slight decline in Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands, and slight increases in Belgium, France, Ireland and Italy.

Forecasts for countries for which separate forecasts are available suggest an increase of employment up to 1980, to a level a little above that of 1970 in terms of the percentage of total employment. In interpreting this, it will be relevant in future work to investigate the main determinants of employment in this sector, in particular to ascertain the extent to which transport development is related to, or independent of, developments in the manufacturing sector. Explanations of the differences in inter-country levels of employment, as already mentioned, also require investigation.

Construction

The analysis and forecasting of employment trends in construction is made particularly difficult by the cyclical nature of activity in this sector. Medium-term forecasts commonly assume a stable equilibrium employment at the terminal date, whereas the base period may well be one in which activity is below or above normal.

What is needed is a current equilibrium employment estimate in order that comparisons can be made between countries which are in different cyclical situations. Unfortunately, this detailed information is not available so the investigation of the industry's prospects is necessarily limited.

With these reservations, past trends suggest the following. Firstly, in the period 1960-1970, employment in construction took a growing share of total employment, increasing from around 7 % on average to over 8 %.

Only in Germany and Great Britain did it rise by only a small amount - in Germany from 7.8 % to 8.1 %, and from 6.6 % to 6.7 % in United Kingdom. In France, Denmark and Netherlands, on the other hand, an additional 2 % of total employment was taken by the industry in the 10 year period.

However, the current position is seen as a peak in most countries, with forecast of stability or, more commonly, a decline in future. Only in Italy is a further increase foreseen.

An additional feature of the industry is its dependance on migrants for a part of its labour force. Whether this is due to the volatility of its demand for labour or the relatively unskilled nature of a large part of the work is a matter for conjecture. However, it is worth noting the following information on the proportion of migrant labour in construction obtained from national statistical sources in 3 countries (the year is indicated in brackets).

Table (1)

<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>France</u>
7 % (1966)	28 % (1972)	21 % (1968)

A question arising from the current and forecast data is how far the decline in employment represents a cyclical decline, a reduction in the proportion of an economy's productive potential which is devoted to construction or the extent to which productivity in the industry varies from the average.

Services

In all Community countries, employment in services increased from 1960 to 1970 so that, in total 27.4 % of Community employment was in services. By 1972/3 this had risen to 28.7 %.

In all cases where separate forecasts are available, further substantial increases are anticipated - raising the level to around 40 % in Netherlands and Ireland.

Although this upward trend appears in all countries, there are some substantial differences in levels of employment between countries. For Germany, a level of employment of only 25 % of the total is envisaged for the services sector in 1980 whereas the average of other countries in the Community is of the order of 35 %.

There is evidence from some national sources, that the service group contains diverse trends with, for example, rapidly rising employment in health and education whereas in some parts, notably distribution, very rapid increases in productivity and rationalisations of activities have led to reductions in employment.

Government

Employment in the Government sector grew in all Member States between 1960 and 1970 and further increases are forecast in all cases.

On average, Government accounts for 15.4 % of employment in Member countries, although this varies from only a little over 5 % in Ireland* to over 20 % in Denmark. Denmark, moreover, forecasts a further large increase to over 30 % by 1980. On average most countries expect employment in this sector to absorb a further 2 % of total employment.

In future assessment of the forecasts it must be asked how far the expansion of the Government sector is due to a growth in demand for services which can only be supplied by the State, or how far it represents political decisions, which could alter in the future, about whether particular services should be provided publicly or privately.

It can be noted that the rate of increase forecast implies that, in the 20 years 1960-1980, the Government sector has grown by more than 50 %.

Encl. : 5 Tables

(1) Migrant Labour in France, Germany and Great Britain, Study for the European Communities, Directorate General for Social Affairs.

* It should be noted that the national defence forces are included for Ireland.

T A B L E S

- 1 -
Active Population by Age and Sex to 1980
Population active par âge et par sexe jusqu'en 1980
Erwerbsbevölkerung nach Alter, geschlecht bis 1980

(1000)

			E.E.C.	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	U.K.
<u>Total active population</u>												
	MEN	*		2.636,4	1.454,2	15.510	12.981,0	831	14.439	107,0	3.583	16.445
	1980		70.438	2.712,5	1.431,5	15.680	14.917,9	897	14.691	110,9	3.647	16.350
	WOMEN	*		1.260,0	992,1	9.030	7.984,8	286	5.361	36,9	1.210	9.306
	1980		37.713	1.455,4	937,4	9.170	8.803,9	309	5.742	38,1	1.225	9.932
	TOTAL	*		3.896,4	2.446,3	24.540	20.965,8	1.117	19.801	143,9	4.793	25.751
	1980		108.151	4.167,9	2.368,9	24.850	23.721,8	1.206	20.433	149,0	4.872	26.282
<u>Age 15 - 19</u>												
	MEN	*		164,4	100,3	968	597,1	72	866	7,7	247	1.197
	1980		4.283	126,8	74,6	1.110	814,2	67	911	7,6	158	1.034
	WOMEN	*		148,8	79,1	893	457,4	62	623	7,3	302	1.179
	1980		3.719	147,4	66,2	1.020	661,5	57	687	7,3	202	871
	TOTAL	*		313,2	179,4	1.861	1.054,5	134	1.490	15,0	549	2.376
	1980		8.003	274,2	140,8	2.130	1.475,7	124	1.598	14,9	340	1.905
<u>Age 20 - 24</u>												
	MEN	*		316,8	153,7	1.556	1.382,8	98	1.608	12,0	512	1.989
	1980		7.939	327,0	134,0	1.700	1.846,9	114	1.519	12,0	467	1.819
	WOMEN	*		251,9	131,0	1.269	1.292,2	67	786	7,3	322	1.319
	1980		5.531	300,0	126,2	1.350	1.344,1	81	797	7,3	321	1.204
	TOTAL	*		568,7	284,7	2.825	2.675,0	165	2.395	19,3	834	3.308
	1980		13.470	627,0	260,2	3.050	3.191,0	195	2.316	19,3	788	3.023
<u>Age 25 - 54</u>												
	MEN	*		1.733,0	924,7	10.319	9.165,9	462	9.700	75,3	2.293	9.826
	1980		47.491	1.917,5	955,6	10.620	10.452,0	517	10.042	79,3	2.569	10.339
	WOMEN	*		748,0	650,8	5.498	5.120,1	107	3.370	18,4	474	5.221
	1980		23.002	907,1	633,8	3.480	5.375,1	118	3.637	19,3	579	6.053
	TOTAL	*		2.481,0	1.575,5	15.817	14.286,0	569	13.071	93,7	2.767	15.047
	1980		70.494	2.824,6	1.589,4	16.100	16.027,1	635	13.679	98,6	3.148	16.392
<u>Age 55 - 64</u>												
	MEN	*		385,0	215,9	2.145	1.487,8	133	1.951	10,2	462	2.890
	1980		8.954	318,8	212,6	1.740	1.586,3	127	1.880	10,2	416	2.663
	WOMEN	*		91,5	101,2	1.075	870,0	30	496	2,9	92	1.331
	1980		4.349	84,7	95,4	1.010	1.028,5	30	534	3,1	101	1.462
	TOTAL	*		476,5	317,1	3.220	2.357,8	163	2.447	13,1	554	4.221
	1980		13.303	403,5	308,0	2.750	2.614,8	157	2.414	13,3	517	4.125
<u>Age 65 +</u>												
	MEN	*		37,2	59,5	522	347,2	66	313	1,8	69	543
	1980		1.771	22,4	54,7	510	218,5	72	340	1,8	57	495
	WOMEN	*		19,8	18,7	295	245,0	20	86	1,0	20	256
	1980		1.012	16,2	15,8	310	194,7	23	87	1,1	22	342
	TOTAL	*		57,0	78,2	817	592,2	86	399	2,8	89	799
	1980		2.783	38,6	70,5	820	413,2	95	426	2,9	79	837
				* = 1970 census	* = 1973	* = 1973	* = 1973	* = 1971 census	* = 1971	* = 1975	* = 1971	* = 1971

Annual Growth of Active Population to 1980 by Age and Sex
 Accroissement annuel de la Population active par âge et sexe jusqu'en 1980
 Jährliche Zunahme der Erwerbsbevölkerung nach Alter, Geschlecht bis 1980

% annual

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	U.K.
<u>Total active population</u>										
	MEN	0,28	- 0,22	0,16	2,01	0,85	0,19	0,60	0,20	- 0,06
	WOMEN	2,13	- 0,81	0,22	1,40	0,86	0,77	0,53	0,14	0,73
	TOTAL	0,92	- 0,46	0,18	1,78	0,86	0,35	0,58	0,18	0,23
<u>Age 15 - 19</u>										
	MEN	- 2,52	- 4,14	1,97	4,53	- 0,80	0,56	- 0,22	- 6,26	- 1,61
	WOMEN	- 0,09	- 2,51	1,92	5,41	- 0,93	1,09	0,00	- 4,37	- 3,31
	TOTAL	- 1,32	- 3,40	1,95	4,93	- 0,86	0,78	- 0,11	- 5,18	- 2,42
<u>Age 20 - 24</u>										
	MEN	0,31	- 1,94	1,27	4,22	1,69	- 0,63	0,00	- 1,02	- 0,99
	WOMEN	1,76	- 0,53	0,89	0,57	2,13	0,15	0,00	0,00	- 1,01
	TOTAL	1,01	- 1,28	1,10	2,55	1,87	- 0,37	0,00	- 0,63	- 1,00
<u>Age 25 - 54</u>										
	MEN	1,01	0,47	0,41	1,89	1,26	0,39	0,87	1,27	0,57
	WOMEN	1,95	- 0,38	- 0,05	1,22	1,09	0,85	0,80	3,52	1,66
	TOTAL	1,31	0,13	0,25	1,66	1,23	0,51	0,85	1,44	0,96
<u>Age 55 - 64</u>										
	MEN	- 1,86	- 0,22	- 2,95	0,92	- 0,51	- 0,41	0,00	- 1,16	- 0,90
	WOMEN	- 0,79	- 0,4	- 0,89	2,41	0,00	0,82	1,12	1,04	1,05
	TOTAL	- 1,65	- 0,42	- 2,23	1,49	- 0,42	- 0,15	0,25	- 0,77	- 0,26
<u>Age 65 +</u>										
	MEN	- 4,95	- 1,19	- 0,33	- 6,42	0,97	0,92	0,00	- 2,10	- 1,02
	WOMEN	- 1,99	- 2,38	0,71	- 3,21	1,57	0,13	1,60	1,06	3,27
	TOTAL	- 3,82	- 1,47	0,05	- 5,01	1,11	0,73	0,59	- 1,32	0,52

Employment by Industrial Sector to 1980
Emploi par Secteur Industriel jusqu'en 1980
Beschäftigung nach Industrie-sektoren bis 1980

1960-1980

(1000)

		E. E. C.	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	U. K.	
I. Agriculture Landwirtschaft	1960	16.736	299,1	345	3.580	4.048,2	390	6.567	21,9	465	1.020	
	1965	13.326	230,1	282	2.880	3.341,4	340	4.956	16,4	388	840	
	1970	10.381	180,5/	173,6	199	2.260	2.745,2	283	3.683	11,7	329	690
	*		139,4	182	1.950	2.397,1	248	3.355	10,2	320	660/	690
	1980	7.339	101,9	149	1.600	1.827	218	2.576	7,0	260	600	
II. Mining Industries extractives Bergbau	1960	2.098	128,0	4	760	218,8	9	149	2,4	57	770	
	1965	1.733	94,1	3	640	183,2	10	131	1,9	50	620	
	1970	1.280	51,8/	3	530	125,9	10	117	1,3	21	420	
	*		40,5	3	490	86,9	10	115	1,0	19	370/	360
	1980	1.008	23,0	(with III)	500	58	11	96	0,9	8	310	
III. Manufacturing Industrie manufacturière Verarbeitendes Gewerbe	1960	32.738	1172,1	603	9.700	5.440,6	172	5.464	40,7	1.196	8.950	
	1965	34.143	1318,1	650	10.170	5.783,3	197	5.526	41,9	1.327	9.130	
	1970	34.623	1263,9/	644	10.290	5.947,2	213	5.964	44,9	1.246	9.010	
	*		1186,8	638	10.120	6.138,6	210	5.938	50,7	1.229	8.470/8.120	
	1980	32.904	1136,5	606	9.500	6.163	248	6.149	60,0	1.141	7.900	
IV. Construction Bâtiment Baugewerbe	1960	7.765	250,6	149	2.040	1.474,2	57	1.775	14,9	374	1.630	
	1965	9.059	292,5	181	2.340	1.828,5	77	1.942	17,5	460	1.920	
	1970	8.890	311,4/	205	2.150	1.976,3	76	1.970	16,2	505	1.680	
	*		291,8	200	2.160	2.048,4	73	1.810	18,1	495	1.760/1.920	
	1980	8.403	301,1	174	1.700	2.046	73	1.793	16,5	419	1.880	
V. Transport Verkehr	1960	5.770	257,9	150	1.460	1.036,7	54	797	8,6	296	1.710	
	1965	6.061	268,1	147	1.470	1.148,4	57	958	8,5	304	1.700	
	1970	6.091	282,1/	151	1.420	1.202,8	60	1.011	8,7	305	1.650	
	*		265,7	157	1.520	1.124,5	63	1.062	9,4	309	1.600/1.560	
	1980	6.187	271,7	(with VI)	1.600	1.157	63	(with VI)	10,5	305	1.530	
VI. Services Dienstleistung	1960	24.667	986,8	439	5.680	4.731,5	332	4.390	34,1	1.304	6.770	
	1965	26.144	1004,4	486	5.990	5.200,8	346	4.347	36,9	1.483	7.250	
	1970	28.056	1203,3/	515	6.290	5.992,2	363	4.919	40,8	1.723	7.010	
	*		1380,5	547	6.430	6.514,2	374	4.965	43,5	1.768	7.490/7.670	
	1980	31.280	1605,7	726	6.400	7.467	393	6.327	48,2	1.863	7.700	
VII. Government Gouvernement Staat	1960	11.317	381,2	235	2.870	2.052,1	41	1.368	9,5	490	3.870	
	1965	12.764	440,9	306	3.290	2.325,5	42	1.609	10,6	490	4.250	
	1970	14.258	484,2/	414	3.640	2.678,4	48	1.794	12,6	567	4.620	
	*		526,0	543	3.990	2.867,3	60	1.850	13,6	584	4.890/4.720	
	1980	17.178	574,7	756	4.400	3.448	64	2.104	15,0	666	5.150	
			* = 1974	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1973	* = 1975	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1971	* = 1973	
		SERIES CHANGED 1970									SERIES CHANGED 1973	

Growth of Employment by Sector
Accroissement de l'Emploi par Secteur
Zunahme der Beschäftigung nach Sektoren

1960-1980		(% annual)								
		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	U.K.
I. Agriculture Landwirtschaft	1960-65	- 5,11	- 3,95	- 4,26	- 3,76	- 2,71	- 5,47	- 5,62	- 3,56	- 3,81
	1965-70	- 4,78	- 6,73	- 4,73	- 3,85	- 3,60	- 5,76	- 6,53	- 3,25	- 3,86
	1970-*	- 5,39)	- 4,37)	- 4,80)	- 4,42)	- 2,61)	- 4,56)	- 4,47)	- 2,74)	- 1,47)
	* -80	- 5,14)	- 2,47)	- 2,79)	- 3,99)	- 2,55)	- 3,25)	- 5,01)	- 2,28)	- 1,83)
II. Mining Industries extractives Bergbau	1960-65	- 5,99	- 5,59	- 3,38	- 3,49	2,13	- 2,54	- 0,58	- 2,59	- 4,24
	1965-70	- 11,17	0	- 3,70	- 7,23	0	- 2,24	- 7,31	- 15,9	- 7,49
	1970-*	- 6,06)	0	- 2,58)	- 11,62)	0	- 0,86)	- 8,37)	- 9,52)	- 4,14)
	* -80	- 8,81)	(with III)	- 0,29)	- 5,61)	- 1,92)	- 2,23)	- 1,49)	- 9,16)	- 2,72)
III. Manufacturing Industrie manufacturière Verarbeitendes Gewerbe	1960-65	- 2,38	- 1,51	- 0,95	- 1,23	- 2,75	- 0,23	- 1,00	- 2,10	- 0,40
	1965-70	- 0,83	- 0,18	- 0,24	- 0,56	- 1,57	- 1,54	- 1,11	- 1,25	- 0,26
	1970-*	- 0,13)	- 0,47)	- 0,55)	- 1,06)	- 0,28)	- 0,22)	- 4,00)	- 1,36)	- 2,04)
	* -80	- 0,65)	- 0,64)	- 0,80)	- 0,06)	- 3,38)	- 0,44)	- 1,98)	- 0,82)	- 0,83)
IV. Construction Bâtiment Baugewerbe	1960-65	3,07	3,87	2,78	4,40	6,20	1,81	3,27	4,23	3,33
	1965-70	1,27	2,52	- 1,68	1,57	- 0,26	0,29	- 1,53	1,88	- 2,64
	1970-*	- 0,51)	- 1,23)	- 0,16)	- 1,20)	- 0,80)	- 4,15)	- 3,77)	- 1,98)	- 1,56)
	* -80	- 0,51)	- 1,73)	- 3,36)	- 0,00)	- 0,40)	- 0,12)	- 1,31)	- 1,84)	- 0,38)
V. Transport Verkehr	1960-65	0,76	- 0,40	- 0,14	2,07	1,09	3,75	- 0,23	0,53	- 0,12
	1965-70	1,02	0,54	- 0,69	0,93	1,03	1,08	0,47	0,07	- 0,60
	1970-*	- 2,93)	- 1,97)	- 2,29)	- 2,24)	- 0,98)	- 2,49)	- 2,61)	- 1,31)	- 1,02)
	* -80	- 0,37)	(with VI)	- 0,74)	- 0,41)	- 0,49)	(with VI)	- 1,59)	- 0,14)	- 0,50)
VI. Services Dienstleistung	1960-65	0,34	2,06	1,07	1,91	0,83	- 0,20	1,59	2,61	1,38
	1965-70	3,68	1,17	0,98	2,87	0,96	2,50	2,03	3,05	- 0,67
	1970-*	- 0,64)	- 3,06)	- 0,74)	- 2,82)	- 0,60)	- 0,47)	- 2,16)	- 2,61)	- 2,23)
	* -80	- 2,56)	- 0,39)	- 0,07)	- 1,97)	- 1,00)	- 0,61)	- 1,48)	- 0,58)	- 0,71)
VII. Government Gouvernement Staat	1960-65	2,97	5,42	2,77	2,53	0,48	3,30	2,22	0,00	1,89
	1965-70	1,88	6,23	2,04	2,87	2,71	2,20	3,52	2,96	1,68
	1970-*	- 2,10)	- 14,52)	- 3,1)	- 2,30)	- 4,56)	- 1,55)	- 2,58)	- 3,00)	- 1,91)
	* -80	- 1,50)	- 4,22)	- 1,41)	- 2,67)	- 1,30)	- 1,62)	- 1,41)	- 1,47)	- 1,45)
		* = 1974	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1973	* = 1975	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1971	* = 1973

Proportion of total Employment in each Sector
 Proportion de l'emploi total par secteur
 Anteil zur Gesamtbeschäftigung in jedem Sektor

1960-1980

%

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	U.K.
I. Agriculture Landwirtschaft	1960	8,6	17,9	13,7	21,3	36,7	32,0	16,4	11,1	4,1
	1965	6,3	13,7	10,8	16,9	31,8	26,5	12,2	8,6	3,3
	1970	4,6	9,3	8,5	13,3	26,9	18,9	8,6	7,0	2,8
	*	3,6	8,0	7,3	11,3	23,9	17,6	6,9	6,8	2,8
	1980	2,5	6,2	6,2	8,2	20,4	13,5	4,4	5,6	2,4
II. Mining Industries extractives Bergbau	1960	3,7	0,2	2,9	1,2	0,8	0,7	1,8	1,4	3,1
	1965	2,6	0,1	2,4	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,4	1,1	2,4
	1970	1,4	0,1	2,0	0,6	0,9	0,6	1,0	0,4	1,7
	*	1,0	0,1	1,8	0,4	1,0	0,6	0,7	0,4	1,4
	1980	0,6	with III	1,9	0,3	1,0	0,5	0,6	0,2	1,2
III. Manufacturing Industrie manufacturière Verarbeitendes Gewerbe	1960	33,7	31,3	37,2	28,6	16,2	26,6	30,6	28,6	36,2
	1965	36,1	31,6	38,0	29,2	18,4	28,4	31,2	29,5	35,5
	1970	31,4	30,2	38,7	28,8	20,2	30,7	32,9	26,5	35,9
	*	30,9	28,1	38,1	29,0	20,2	31,1	34,5	26,0	32,4
	1980	28,3	25,1	37,0	27,8	23,2	32,3	38,0	24,5	31,5
IV. Construction Bâtiment Baugewerbe	1960	7,2	7,7	7,8	7,8	5,4	8,7	11,2	8,9	6,6
	1965	8,0	8,8	8,7	9,2	7,2	10,0	13,0	10,2	7,5
	1970	7,9	9,6	8,1	9,6	7,2	10,1	11,9	10,8	6,7
	*	7,6	8,8	8,1	9,7	7,0	9,5	12,3	10,5	7,7
	1980	7,5	7,2	6,6	9,2	6,8	9,4	10,4	9,0	7,5
V. Transport Verkehr	1960	7,4	7,8	5,6	5,5	5,1	3,9	6,5	7,1	6,9
	1965	7,3	7,2	5,5	5,8	5,3	4,9	6,3	6,8	6,6
	1970	6,3	7,1	5,3	5,8	5,7	5,2	6,4	6,5	6,6
	*	7,0	6,9	5,7	5,3	6,1	5,6	6,4	6,5	6,2
	1980	6,8	with VI	6,2	5,2	5,9	with VII	6,6	6,5	6,1
VI. Services Dienstleistung	1960	28,4	22,8	21,8	24,9	31,2	21,4	25,6	31,2	27,4
	1965	27,5	23,6	22,4	26,3	32,4	22,3	27,4	32,9	28,2
	1970	35,6	24,2	23,7	29,0	34,5	25,3	29,9	36,7	28,0
	*	36,1	24,1	23,9	30,8	36,0	26,0	29,6	37,4	30,6
	1980	40,0	30,1	24,9	33,7	36,7	33,2	30,5	40,0	30,7
VII. Government Gouvernement Staat	1960	11,0	12,2	11,0	10,8	3,9	6,7	7,1	11,7	15,7
	1965	12,1	14,9	12,3	11,7	3,9	8,3	7,9	10,9	16,5
	1970	12,8	19,4	13,7	13,0	4,6	9,2	9,2	12,1	18,4
	*	13,8	23,9	15,0	13,5	5,8	9,7	9,3	12,4	18,8
	1980	14,3	31,3	17,1	15,6	6,0	11,0	9,5	14,3	20,5
		* = 1974	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1973	* = 1975	* = 1972	* = 1973	* = 1971	* = 1973

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