

# EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET



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# Labour Market

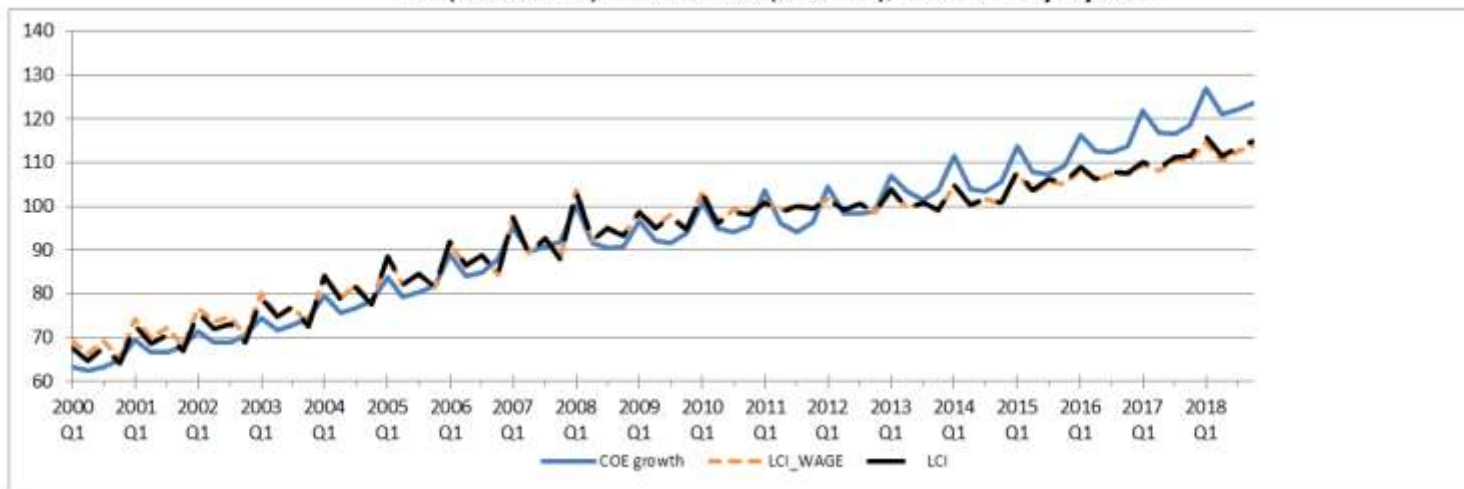
- an economy functions with demand and supply of labour
- changes in the bargaining power
- labour market statistics
- involvement of individuals, households and businesses



# Quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI)

- short-term development of the total hourly costs
- economic activities of industry and services
- growth rates of labour cost

(a) Comparison Quarterly National Accounts (whole economy), LCI- total wage costs per hour (sections B-S) and LCI- total labour costs per hour (sections B-S): index numbers (2012=100), non-seasonally adjusted



# Quality of employment

- UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)
- comprehensive approach to assess quality of employment
- 68 indicators on seven dimensions



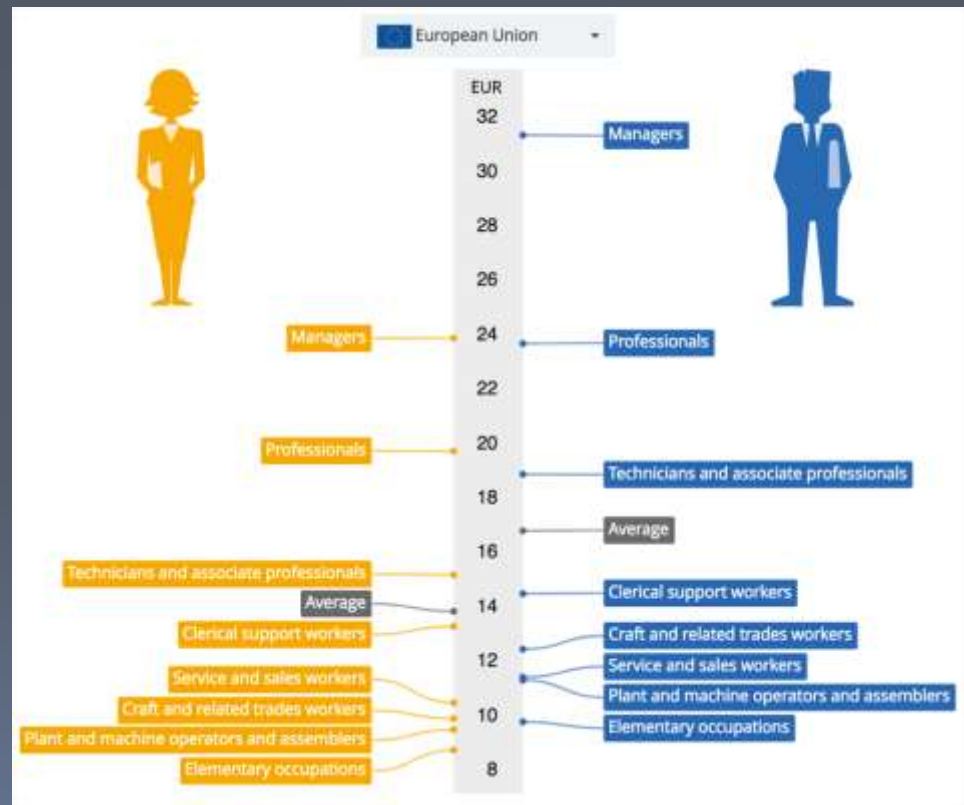
# Earnings

- Women earn on average 16 % less than men
- The largest differences in earnings - Estonia (25.6 %), Czechia (21.1 %), Germany (21.0 %), the United Kingdom (20.8 %), Austria (19.9 %) and Slovakia (19.8 %)
- The smallest differences in earnings - Romania (3.5 %), Italy and Luxembourg (both 5.0 %), Belgium (6.0 %) and Poland (7.2 %)
- gender inequalities in terms of hourly pay
- cultural, legal, social and economic factors



# Largest differences in hourly earnings

- The profession with the largest differences in hourly earnings (23 % lower earnings for women than for men) were managers
- The smallest differences were observed for clerical support workers and service and sales workers (both 8 % lower)



**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!**

