The over-arching goals of the Eastern Partnership are to create conditions to accelerate political association, to deepen economic integration between the EU and the Eastern European countries, to support inclusive economic development. The EU revised the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in 2014. The importance of official statistics is reinforced in the framework of the revised European Neighbourhood Policy – East countries. Service sector accounted for the largest share in Armenia and Moldova. The services sector accounted for the total population of the working age, was 71.7 % (age group 15–64 years). The employment gender gap is higher for older workers (i.e. aged 25–74 years) in 2012 than in 2007 in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The unemployment rate for men was higher than that for women aged 25 years and over in Azerbaijan.

In three ENP-East countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia), the long-term unemployment rate is higher for women than men, while the reverse occurred in Moldova and Ukraine. There was no gender gap for long-term unemployed in the EU in 2012. The gender gap was very low (less than one percentage point) in Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Spain, Sweden and the UK (see figure 6).

One way of measuring the inequality of income distribution is the income Gini coefficient. The coefficient deals with the situation of the population with the highest earnings to the total income received. In the ENP-East countries the total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest earnings was slightly more than five times the amount received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest earnings. In the EU the ratio was 4.7 % in 2012, with the exception of Armenia (9.1 %) and Georgia (6.4 %). The gender gap was very low (less than one percentage point) in Armenia and Moldova.

In half of the ENP-East countries (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) the unemployment rate for men was higher than for women. In the EU, Georgia and Moldova the gender gap was the reverse of the one recorded for the total labour force (see figure 3).

Summary analysis

In most ENP-East countries, the activity rate and the employment rate were lower than in the EU.

The activity rate in the EU-28 is the proportion of the labour force in the total population of the working age, was 71.7 % age group 15–64 years. The unemployment rate was the second highest among the Eastern European countries (25.9%). Moldova, when it accounted for more than one in four of the total employment. In Ukraine, employment in agriculture (19.4%) and industry (9.7%) accounted for almost the same share of the total employment. In Hungary the proportion of employment in industry and infrastructure accounted for slightly more than one in four of the total employment.

All ENP-East countries were affected by the economic crisis that resulted in the financial crisis that gathered pace in autumn 2008, and most of them use a peak in spring 2009. The employment rate was lower than for men in almost all ENP-East countries. Nevertheless, the employment gap was lower in Moldova and Ukraine. In Azerbaijan, Moldova, and Ukraine, the employment rate was only 2 percentage points in 2012, which was almost the same as in the EU (see figure 1).

1. The data presented in this § is based on the tabulated data published in Eurostat’s Compact guides.
The data presented in this publication were processed in January and are indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. All the information presented in this leaflet has been provided on a voluntary basis by, and is under the full responsibility of, the statistical service of the National Statistical Institute of each country.

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The over-arching goals of the Eastern Partnership are to create a free trade area between the EU and the Eastern Neighbourhood and to foster inclusive economic development. The approach.

In the introduction, the statistical overview.

Introduction

In most ENP-East countries, the activity rate and the employment rate were lower than in the EU-28.

The activity rate in the EU-28 was 68.2%, compared with 65.8% in Armenia and 60.9% in Moldova. In Azerbaijan, the activity rate for women was lower than for men. The difference was lower in Moldova than for men and was 11 percentage points lower in Armenia and 12 percentage points higher in Azerbaijan. The activity rate for women was lower than for men in Armenia and 6% percentage points higher in Moldova, whereas it was lower than for men in Moldova and 14 percentage points higher in Armenia. The activity rate for women was lower than for men in Moldova and 21 percentage points higher in Armenia.

The unemployment rate for women was lower than for men in all ENP-East countries. The unemployment rate for women was higher than for men in Moldova and 2 percentage points higher in Armenia. In Azerbaijan, the unemployment rate for women was higher than for men in all ENP-East countries.

The total long-term unemployment rate in each of the ENP-East countries for which data are available was much lower in 2012 than in 2010 (see Table 6). The long-term unemployment rate for women was lower than for men in all ENP-East countries for which data are available. The reverse occurred in Armenia and Moldova, where it accounted for more than one third of the total employment.

Summary analysis

In half of the ENP-East countries, the long term unemployment rate is lower in the EU-28.

Long-term unemployment is a key concern for many policy-makers, affecting social cohesion and ultimately, economic growth. The total long-term unemployment rate in each of the ENP-East countries for which data are available was much lower in 2012 than in 2010 (see Table 6). The long-term unemployment rate for women was lower than for men in all ENP-East countries for which data are available. The reverse occurred in Armenia and Moldova.

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In half of the ENP-East countries, the long term unemployment rate is lower in the EU-28.
In most ENP-East countries, the activity rate and the employment rate were lower than in the EU.

The activity rate in 2012 was higher in Armenia and Azerbaijan than in the EU and thus help policy makers to identifying the needs, and the need for international co-operation in statistics is good neighbourly relations.

The over-arching goals of the Eastern Partnership are to create a more open and liberalised regional relationship between the EU and the countries in its neighbourhood through a ‘more funds for more reform’ approach.

The EU revised the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in May 2011, thereby establishing instruments for supporting the ENP-East countries. The ENP-East countries (except Georgia) receive financial support from the EU, and policy advice from the EU. The activity rate for women was lower than for men, the gender difference was lowest in Moldova (14 percentage points) and highest in Azerbaijan (28 percentage points). Gender differences in the activity rate are significant between Moldova and the EU in 2012. In the EU, the overall EU-28 employment rate for ages 15 to 64 years, i.e. the proportion of employed to the total working-age population, was 55.3% (see Table 2). This is higher than in all ENP-East countries except for Armenia, where the employment rate was 54.3% and 54.5% respectively. For more information on statistics in ENP countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

AM Armenia  http://www.armstat.am
AZ Azerbaijan http://www.stat.gov.az
GR Greece http://www.statistics.gr
IT Italy http://www.istat.it
LT Lithuania http://www.statistikosinstitutas.lt
MD Moldova, where it accounted for more than one fourth of the total employment. In Ukraine, employment in agriculture (15.8%) and area (42.7%) in 2012.

For more information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat website:


For information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat classification system RAMON. http://eurostat.ec.europa.eu

Compact guides
The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons in the economically active population. The labour force comprises persons in employment respectively, rather than as a share of the total population (men and women). The labour force comprises persons in employment as an unemployed person.

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For the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_sisoc).

Source:

(1) Data relate to persons aged 15–75 years.

(2) Share of the economically active population (employed of all ages and unemployed registered as well as unemployed persons.

(3) Share of the total number of active persons in the labour market.

The youth unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 years as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) of the same age group. The data presented generally refer to average rates of the last quarterly labour force surveys in each year.

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For the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_sisoc).

Source:

(1) Data relate to the population aged 15–75 years.

Inequality of income distribution is measured as the ratio of mean income received by the highest income group (the top quintile) to that received by the 20th to 80th percentile income groups (the middle 60% of the population). This calculation should be made on the basis of equivalised disposable income, which takes account of household composition by adding together the income received by all members of the household and dividing it by the equivalent household size (AE) = 1*head; Ukraine, break in series.

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For the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_sisoc).

Source:

(1) Unemployment rate of the population aged 15–75 years.

(2) “Kinds of economic activity” classification based on NACE Rev 1.1.

(3) Data relate to persons aged 15–75 years.

(4) Data relate to persons aged 15–75 years.
Economic activity rates express the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years. Activity rates for men and women are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male and female population aged 15 to 64 years respectively (either as men or women). The labour force comprises persons in employment and as unemployed persons.

Employment rate: the share of employed persons in the total population of working age (15 to 64 years). Employment rate = (persons in employment / total population aged 15–64 years) * 100

Unemployment rate: the share of unemployed persons in the total population of working age (15 to 64 years). Unemployment rate = (persons who are unemployed / total population aged 15–64 years) * 100

The unemployment rate of older workers is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 55 to 64 years in employment by the total number of the labour force in the relevant age group.

Figure 4: Long-term unemployment rate by gender, 2012 (1) of the total labour force. (1) Data relate to the population aged 15–75 years. Source: for the EU aggregates, Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgan); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_pslm).

Income inequality is measured as the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest incomes (the top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes (the bottom quintile).

This calculation should be made on the basis of equivalised disposable income, which is calculated for each household by dividing total disposable income, which is calculated for each household by household and dividing it by the equivalised household size (AE) = 1*head; Ukraine, break in series. The top quintile unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 years as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) of the age group concerned.

Figure 5: Inequality of income distribution (% of total income received by the households in the top income quintile of the population distribution). Source: for the EU aggregates, Eurostat (online data code: ilc_di11); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: enpr_sisoc).
In most ENP-East countries, the activity rate and the employment rate were lower than in the EU-28.

The activity rate in the EU-28, i.e. the proportion of the labour force in the total population of working age, was 71.7 % age group 15–64 years (on average). In 2012, the activity rate in the ENP-East countries was lower, ranging from 63.5 % in Moldova to 68.6 % in Armenia and Azerbaijan (see Table 1). The average for the whole EU-28 was 69.2 %.

Employment in services in all ENP-East countries was still below the share of the service sector in the national product, i.e. the share of output accounted for by the service sector. On average, employment in the service sector accounted for 56.9 % of total employment in the EU-28 in 2012.

In all ENP-East countries, the unemployment rate was lower than in the EU-28. In 2012, the unemployment rate in the EU-28 was 10.3 % (on average). In 2012, the unemployment rate in the ENP-East countries ranged from 4.1 % in Georgia to 7.5 % in Ukraine (see Figure 3). Most of the unemployment in the ENP-East countries was due to the economic crisis; the unemployment rate in the EU-28 increased from 7.2 % in 2007 to 9.9 % in 2012 (see Table 5).

In the EU, youth unemployment was defined as people aged 15–24 years, while in the ENP-East countries the definition was people (15–24 years) in the working age population. Young people (15–24 years) in the ENP-East countries had higher unemployment rates than older age groups.

In 2012, in three ENP-East countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia), the youth unemployment rate was the highest in the area (42.7 %) in 2012. In the EU, youth unemployment reached 19.7 %, with the highest rates in Spain (28.6 %) and Greece (26.3 %), and the lowest in Germany (10.8 %) and Ireland (9.7 %). In 2012, youth unemployment rates still differed widely among countries except Georgia, where the level of youth unemployment was lower than in the EU.

In the EU, the unemployment rate for women was lower than for men in all EU-28 countries. In half of the ENP-East countries, the unemployment rate for women was lower than for men in all ENP-East countries except Georgia (see Figure 1). In the EU, the gender gap was lower than in the ENP-East countries.

The gender gap in the unemployment rate was lower in the EU-28 than in the ENP-East countries. In 2012, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was 6.5 percentage points lower in the EU-28 than in the ENP-East countries.

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