

Employment

www.oecd.org/employment – www.oecd.org/employment/labour-stats – www.oecd.org/std/labour-stats – www.oecd.org/employment/outlook

Labour statistics published by the OECD cover a broad range of annual, quarterly and monthly indicators on issues such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours worked, wages or job vacancies. Labour force data are typically analysed by gender and age group (youth, prime-age, older). They are also frequently disaggregated in many other ways for specific policy purposes: by economic sector, by level of education, full- and part-time workers, involuntary part-time employment, permanent and temporary employees, employment by job tenure, short- and long-term unemployed, marginally attached workers, discouraged jobseekers, etc.

The *OECD Employment Outlook* publication presents the latest review of labour market trends, and the *OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics* database brings together data and indicators compiled to support the analyses concerning questions such as:

- ▶ How do OECD labour markets perform?
- ▶ Is job instability increasing?



Find out more

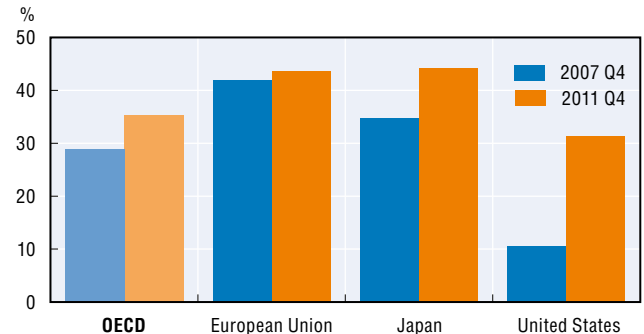
- OECD (2012), *OECD Employment Outlook*.
- OECD (2011), *Labour Force Statistics*.
- *OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics* (database).

- ▶ How much time do people spend at work in OECD countries?
- ▶ Is wage inequality increasing in OECD countries?

The *Online Employment* database and related sources also contain data on labour market institutions such as data on public expenditure on labour market policies, minimum wages, employment protection (EP) indicators, labour taxes, unemployment benefits, union density, etc.

Long-Term Unemployment since the Crisis

Percentage of total unemployment



Source: OECD (2012), *OECD Employment Outlook*.