Quarterly indicators of the labour market

Studies and statistics

Situation on the 30th of September 2012

Preface

Each month, the NEO publishes statistics concerning the indemnified unemployment. These statistics have been extended content wise since January 1st, 2011. They are based on the unemployment benefit payments and are published around the 25th of the following month.

The NEO also publishes a detailed annual report concerning all of its missions (unemployment, early retirement, career break and time credit, service vouchers and other federal employment measures). This report is published each March of the following year.

The present new publication appears in between the two before mentioned publications.
The quarterly periodicity permits:
- on the one hand, to decrease substantially the season-related effects or technical effects that may have an impact on the payment-based monthly statistics;
- on the other hand, to detect the evolutive tendencies of the labour market more rapidly than in an annual report.

The content is based primarily on indicators that are part of the NEO missions. They are divided in 8 chapters:
- Temporary unemployment
- Closing-down of firms
- Indemnified full unemployment of the jobseekers
- Indemnified full unemployment in a broad sense
- Unemployment with company bonus
- Career break and time-credit
- Federal employment measures: activation of benefits, service vouchers …
- Global evolution of the benefit recipients.

In order to situate these indicators in a more global context and to reinforce the analysis, the first chapter contains a few additional economical indicators extracted from external sources (evolution of the economical market fluctuations, job offers and temporary agency work). The second last chapter evokes elements that enable a comparison on an international level.

Moreover, the quarter examined is situated in a historical perspective going back to the first quarter of 2007, hence the possibility to follow up the evolution of the effects of the crisis and the comparisons with the pre-crisis situation. Regarding the most important indicators, the same quarters of the last 10 years are compared enabling a broader historical perspective. This comparison is to be found in the last chapter.

It goes without saying that the NEO continues to post publications on its website www.rva.be concerning:

- various preformed statistics;
- highly detailed and new interactive statistics (also regarding the closing-down of firms);
- studies and analyses of specific topics.

By doing so we want to complement the contribution of the NEO to the analysis and the progress of our labour market.

The General Administrator

Georges CARLENS

Quarterly indicators of the labour market – situation on September 30th, 2012

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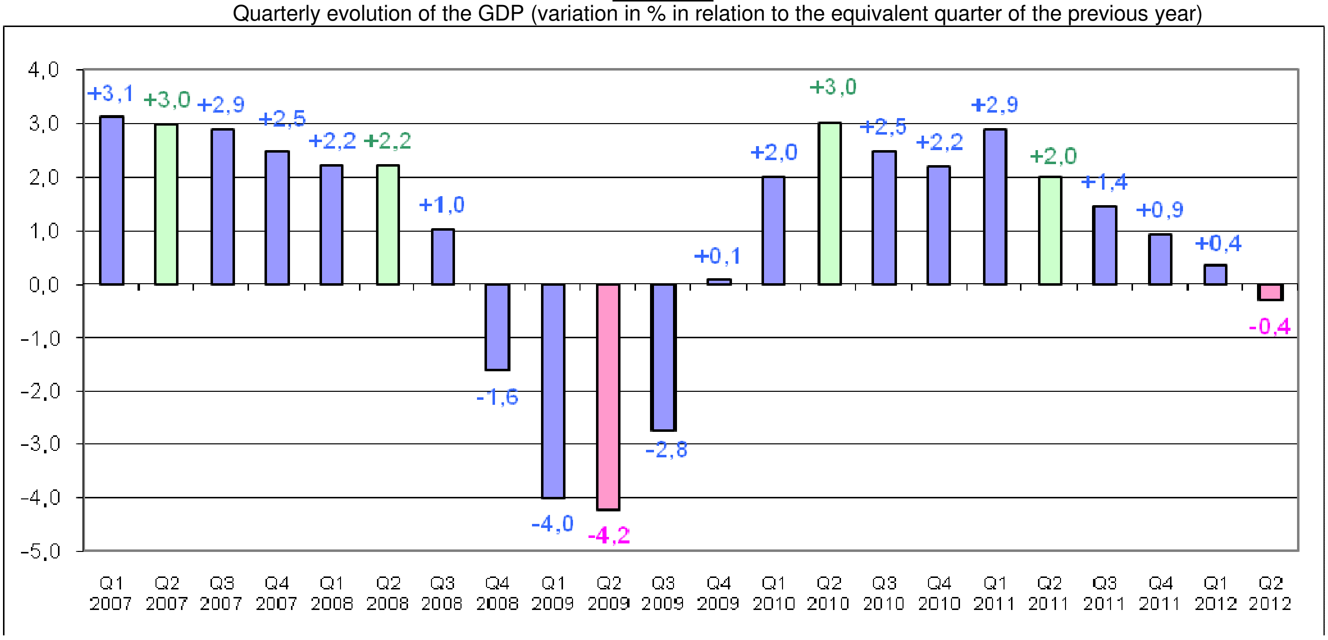
1. The evolution of the economical climate

1.1. GDP

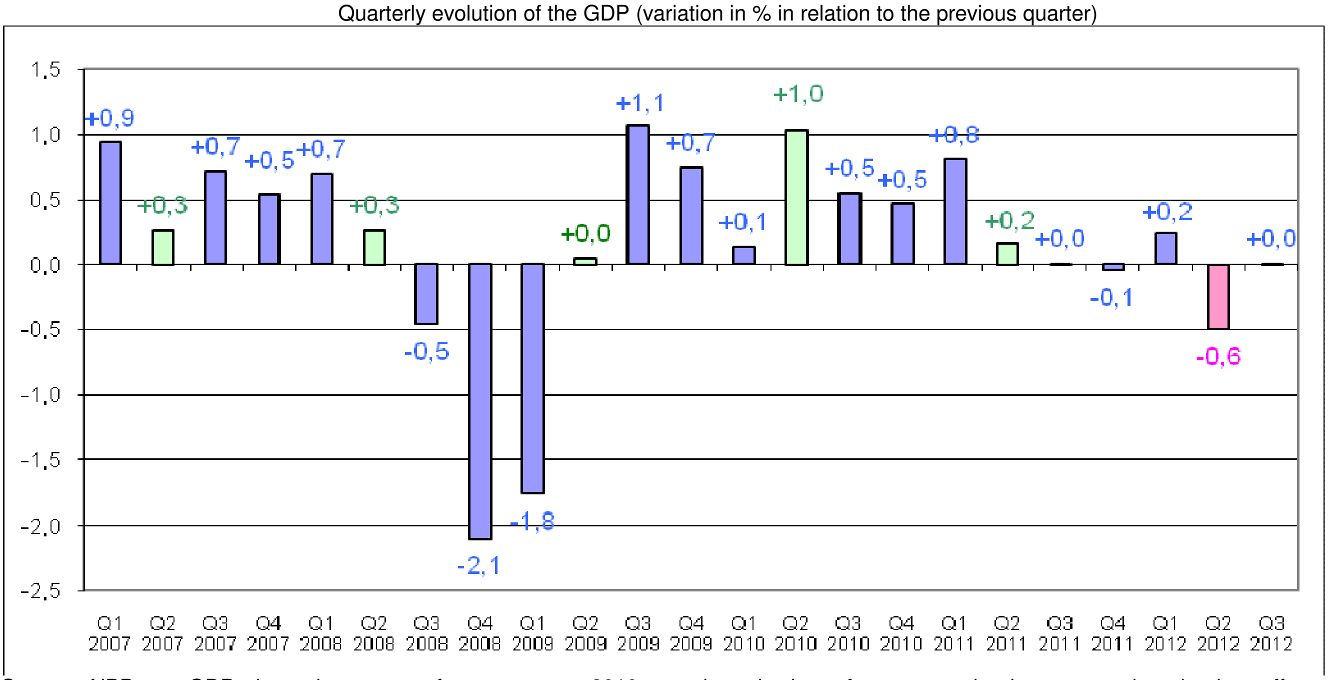
Graph 1

Quarterly evolution of the GDP (variation in % in relation to the equivalent quarter of the previous year)



Graph 2

Quarterly evolution of the GDP (variation in % in relation to the previous quarter)



Source NBB – GDP in volume – reference year 2010 – cleared data for seasonal changes and calendar effects

After a very bad year 2009, the economy recovers as of the following year until the first semester of 2011. During the second semester, the GDP is still growing on a yearly basis (cf graph 2), but is stagnating on a quarterly basis (cf. graph 2)

Notwithstanding a minor revival in the 1st quarter of 2012 (+0,4% on a yearly basis and +0,2% on a quarterly basis) there is again a setback of the GDP in the following quarter on an annual basis (-0,3%) and on a quarterly basis (-0,5%). According to the latest estimations of the National Bank of Belgium[1] this decrease will be continued on a yearly basis (-0,3%) during the second quarter of 2012 but will stabilize on a quarterly basis (+0,0%).

[1] Press release from the NBB on October 31, 2012 – Flash Estimate

Table 1

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 *
GDP	354.150	357.522	347.708	356.123	362.563	*362.200*
Evolution	+2,9%	+1,0%	-2,7%	+2,4%	+1,8%	-0,1%

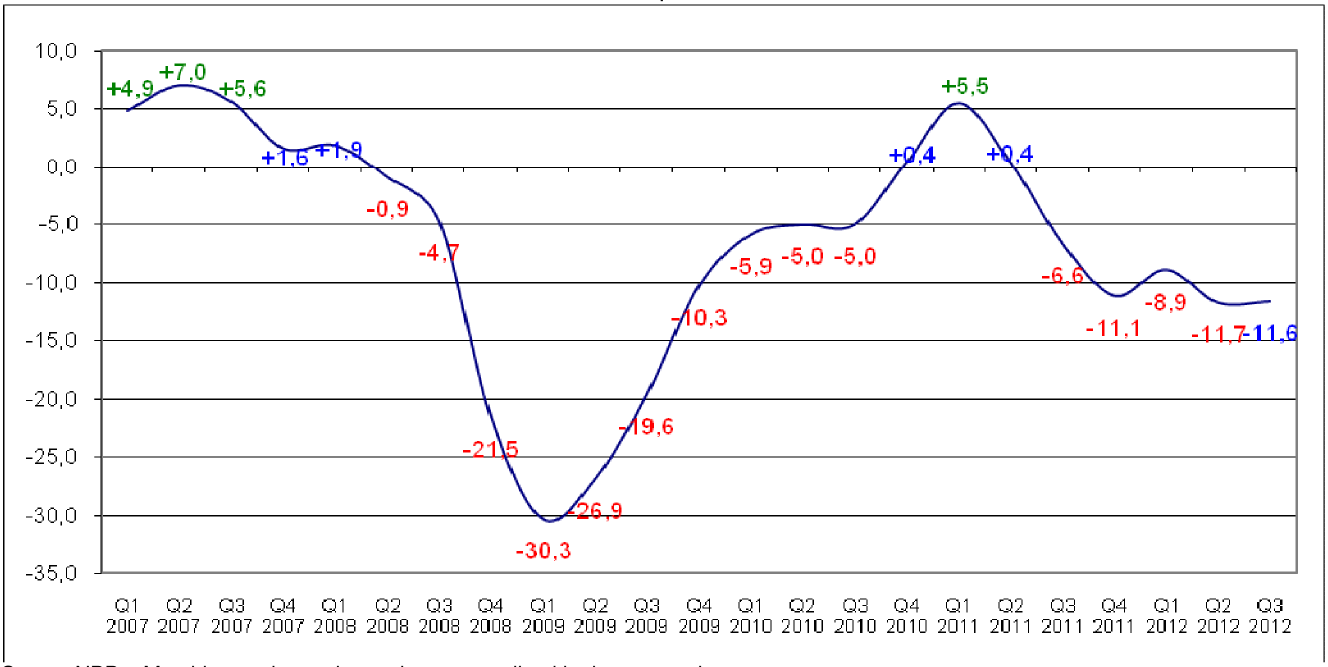
* Outlooks

The most recent outlooks[2] for 2012 assume an evolution of the GDP between –0,2% and +0,0%. These estimates have been revised in a negative sense more than once in 2012.

1.2. Conjuncture indicator

The conjuncture indicator is based on a study realized with a selection of entrepreneurs and illustrates the sentiments of the economical world concerning the evolution of the conjuncture. A positive indicator illustrates the confidence existing amongst entrepreneurs in the future evolution of the conjuncture.

Graph 3



Source NBB – Monthly enquiry on the conjuncture realized in the companies

The conjuncture indicator, which dropped during the crisis, showed once more a positive tendency during three consecutive quarters (from Q4 2010 to Q2 2011). Nevertheless, the indicator drops again since the 3rd quarter of 2011 (from -6,6 in the 3rd quarter of 2011 to -11,6 in the 3rd quarter of 2012).

It appears the confidence of the entrepreneurs is decreasing even further in October: -13,5.

[2] Federal Planning Bureau – September 2012: -0,1%
IMF – October 2012: +0,0%
Belgian Prime News no 57 of 27/09/2012: -0,2% (cooperation between the NBB, Finance FPS and several private banks)

1.3. Job offers

Table 2

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	72.132	18.174	3.392	93.698
	Q2	73.173	20.240	3.109	96.522
	Q3	72.024	18.050	3.313	93.387
	Q4	64.332	17.183	3.315	84.830
	Year	281.661	73.647	13.129	368.437
2008	Q1	73.365	20.045	3.866	97.276
	Q2	71.934	18.409	3.859	94.202
	Q3	66.774	19.385	3.992	90.151
	Q4	57.049	14.610	3.705	75.364
	Year	269.122	72.449	15.422	356.993
2009	Q1	60.359	18.879	3.854	83.092
	Q2	57.971	15.232	3.364	76.567
	Q3	50.348	16.397	4.448	71.193
	Q4	48.910	13.142	3.795	65.847
	Year	217.588	63.650	15.461	296.699
2010	Q1	64.073	18.060	4.348	86.481
	Q2	67.718	17.487	3.937	89.142
	Q3	66.333	17.417	4.872	88.622
	Q4	64.156	15.646	4.209	84.011
	Year	262.280	68.610	17.366	348.256
2011	Q1	79.939	19.867	4.860	104.666
	Q2	83.919	19.560	5.213	108.692
	Q3	76.135	18.622	5.805	100.562
	Q4	67.429	15.563	5.255	88.247
	Year	307.422	73.612	21.133	402.167
2012	Q1	70.545	18.645	5.305	94.495
	Q2	71.809	15.100	4.673	91.582
	Q3	61.644	17.126	4.017	82.787

		Flemish Region	Walloon Gewest	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2008	Q1	102	110	114	104
	Q2	98	91	124	98
	Q3	93	107	120	97
	Q4	89	85	112	89
	Year	**96**	**98**	**117**	**97**
2009	Q1	84	104	114	89
	Q2	79	75	108	79
	Q3	70	91	134	76
	Q4	76	76	114	78
	Year	**77**	**86**	**118**	**81**
2010	Q1	89	99	128	92
	Q2	93	86	127	92
	Q3	92	96	147	95
	Q4	100	91	127	99
	Year	**93**	**93**	**132**	**95**
2011	Q1	111	109	143	112
	Q2	115	97	168	113
	Q3	106	103	175	108
	Q4	105	91	159	104
	Year	**109**	**100**	**161**	**109**
2012	Q1	98	103	156	101
	Q2	98	75	150	95
	Q3	86	95	121	89

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**81**	**92**	**69**	**82**

Sources: VDAB, FOREM, Actiris and ADG – Job offers received by the regional recruitment services, originating from the normal economical circuit, with the exception of temporary agency labour and job offer exchanges between the regional services.

In 2009, the number of job offers received by the regional public employment services decreased in Flanders and in Wallonia. From the beginning of 2010 until the end of the 2nd quarter of 2011, the number of job offers received continues to rise in each of the Regions.

In 2012, we observe the opposite tendency: during the 1st quarter, the number of offers received decreased for the entire country by 10%, and this decrease intensifies in the following quarters. In the 3rd quarter of 2012, the decrease attains 18% and is present in all the regions (Brussels -31%, Flanders -19% and Wallonia -8%).

1.4. Temporary agency work

Table 3

		White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Total
2007	Q1	229.195	412.049	641.244
	Q2	238.240	412.549	650.789
	Q3	240.482	404.810	645.292
	Q4	245.483	396.219	641.702
	Year	238.350	406.407	644.757
2008	Q1	254.685	409.783	664.468
	Q2	253.633	396.098	649.731
	Q3	252.541	365.141	617.681
	Q4	240.484	324.025	564.509
	Year	250.336	373.762	624.097
2009	Q1	226.218	275.631	501.849
	Q2	213.785	254.845	468.630
	Q3	207.143	263.182	470.325
	Q4	208.546	279.107	487.653
	Year	213.923	268.191	482.114
2010	Q1	212.759	290.270	503.030
	Q2	218.081	316.177	534.258
	Q3	224.029	331.075	555.104
	Q4	229.099	342.694	571.793
	Year	220.992	320.054	541.046
2011	Q1	233.530	359.742	593.272
	Q2	235.167	356.007	591.174
	Q3	234.974	345.634	580.609
	Q4	232.103	335.674	567.778
	Year	233.944	349.264	583.208
2012	Q1	228.588	324.547	553.136
	Q2	228.468	318.608	547.076
	Q3	226.066	308.456	534.522

		White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Total
2007	Q1	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100
	Year	**100**	**100**	**100**
2008	Q1	111	99	104
	Q2	106	96	100
	Q3	105	90	96
	Q4	98	82	88
	Year	**105**	**92**	**97**
2009	Q1	99	67	78
	Q2	90	62	72
	Q3	86	65	73
	Q4	85	70	76
	Year	**90**	**66**	**75**
2010	Q1	93	70	78
	Q2	92	77	82
	Q3	93	82	86
	Q4	93	86	89
	Year	**93**	**79**	**84**
2011	Q1	102	87	93
	Q2	99	86	91
	Q3	98	85	90
	Q4	95	85	88
	Year	**98**	**86**	**90**
2012	Q1	100	79	86
	Q2	96	77	84
	Q3	94	76	83

2011	Q3	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**98**	**90**	**93**

Source: Federgon – The figures in the left table are an estimation of the average number of hours of temporary agency work per day in Belgium during the quarter referred to [3].

After a bad year 2009, 2010 and the 1st three quarters of 2011 are characterized by a progressive new increase of the number of hours of temporary agency work. In the 4th quarter of 2011, this tendency is reversed: the number of hours decreases on an annual basis. This decrease is stabilizing since the second quarter of 2012: -8 base points between the second quarter of 2011 and the second quarter of 2012 and –7 base points between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2012.

In general, during a crisis, the population of blue-collar workers is more affected by the conjuncture fluctuations than the population of white-collar workers. We observe a decrease by 38% of the numbers of hours of temporary agency work between the 2nd quarter of 2007 and the 2nd quarter of 2009, followed by a 25 base points increase between the 2nd quarter of 2009 and the 1st quarter of 2011. From then on, the downward tendency reappears, but appears to stabilize since the second quarter of 2012: -11 base points between the second quarter of 2011 and the second quarter of 2012 and –10 base points between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2012.

[3] This daily average per quarter has been calculated as the arithmetic average of the daily averages of the three months of the quarter. The quarterly figures based upon the real number of hours of temporary work per quarter can be consulted on the Federgon website with a delay of about 2 months: http://www.federgon.be/cijfers/uitzendarbeid/kwartaalonderzoek.

2. The evolution of the temporary unemployed

2.1. In physical units

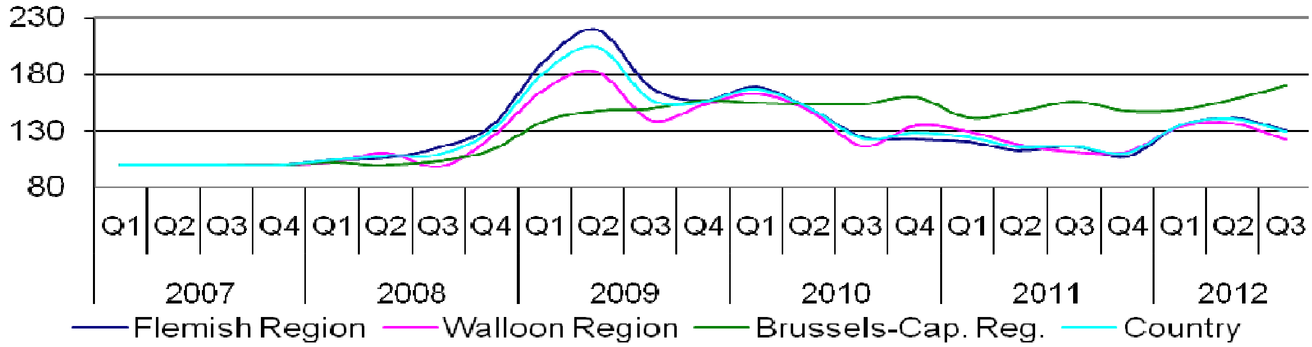
Table 4

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	97.184	50.354	6.215	153.753
	Q2	69.716	37.444	5.007	112.167
	Q3	61.041	34.522	3.874	99.438
	Q4	71.883	38.299	4.255	114.437
	Year	74.956	40.155	4.838	119.949
2008	Q1	101.974	51.667	6.381	160.021
	Q2	74.597	41.352	5.009	120.958
	Q3	70.485	33.961	4.025	108.471
	Q4	96.909	47.761	4.826	149.496
	Year	85.991	43.685	5.060	134.737
2009	Q1	186.704	84.301	8.637	279.643
	Q2	153.217	68.302	7.412	228.931
	Q3	103.057	48.219	5.791	157.067
	Q4	112.773	58.388	6.656	177.817
	Year	138.938	64.802	7.124	210.864
2010	Q1	164.447	82.015	9.651	256.113
	Q2	104.678	55.343	7.728	167.749
	Q3	76.246	40.348	5.976	122.569
	Q4	88.493	51.436	6.784	146.713
	Year	108.466	57.285	7.535	173.286
2011	Q1	117.140	65.083	8.800	191.023
	Q2	78.624	43.910	7.379	129.912
	Q3	71.370	38.567	6.026	115.963
	Q4	77.384	42.823	6.284	126.491
	Year	86.129	47.596	7.122	140.847
2012	Q1	131.133	67.190	9.233	207.555
	Q2	98.535	51.166	7.926	157.626
	Q3	79.908	42.343	6.588	128.839

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	105	103	103	104
	Q2	107	110	100	108
	Q3	115	98	104	109
	Q4	135	125	113	131
	Year	115	109	105	112
2009	Q1	192	167	139	182
	Q2	220	182	148	204
	Q3	169	140	149	158
	Q4	157	152	156	155
	Year	185	161	147	176
2010	Q1	169	163	155	167
	Q2	150	148	154	150
	Q3	125	117	154	123
	Q4	123	134	159	128
	Year	145	143	156	144
2011	Q1	121	129	142	124
	Q2	113	117	147	116
	Q3	117	112	156	117
	Q4	108	112	148	111
	Year	115	119	147	117
2012	Q1	135	133	149	135
	Q2	141	137	158	141
	Q3	131	123	170	130

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**112**	**110**	**109**	**111**

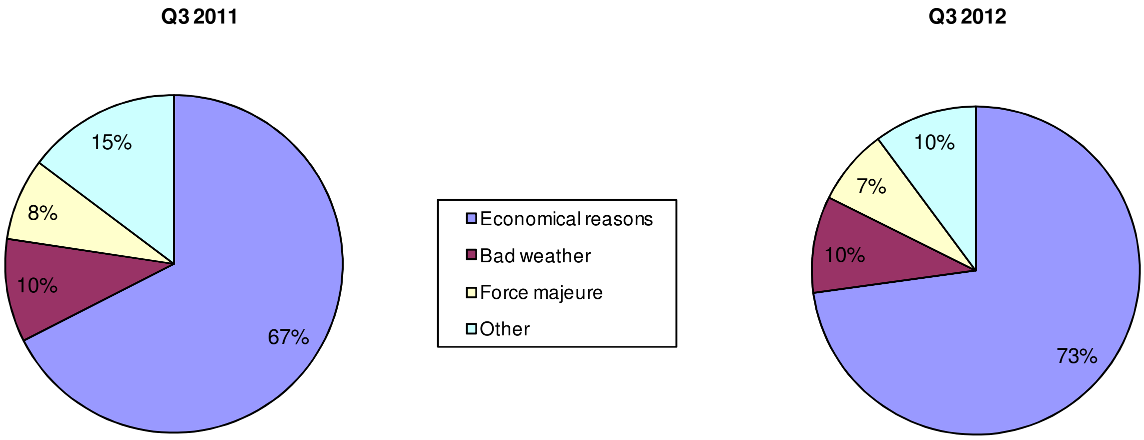
Graph 4



We record an increase of temporary unemployment since the beginning of 2008 which is clearly outlined since the 4th quarter and reaches its height in the 2nd quarter of 2009. Subsequently there is a gradual decrease, followed by a slight revival in the 1st quarter of 2010, partly due to the stern winter, resulting in an amplified use of the system of temporary unemployment for bad weather.

Since the beginning of 2012, we observe an increase of the temporary unemployment, due to the unfavourable economical evolution, but also due to the bad weather conditions during the first semester. In the third quarter of 2012, the increase is 11% compared to the same quarter of 2011.

Graph 5



The share of temporary unemployment due to economical reasons increased from 67% in the 3rd quarter of 2011 to 73% in the 3rd quarter of 2012.

2.2. In budgetary units

Table 5

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	23.661	16.341	2.087	42.089
	Q2	14.931	10.849	1.672	27.452
	Q3	12.372	9.549	1.455	23.376
	Q4	14.742	10.726	1.468	26.936
	Year	16.427	11.866	1.670	29.963
2008	Q1	22.708	15.892	2.091	40.691
	Q2	15.596	11.254	1.689	28.539
	Q3	13.826	9.091	1.449	24.366
	Q4	21.221	13.063	1.642	35.926
	Year	18.338	12.325	1.718	32.381
2009	Q1	54.960	31.368	2.987	89.315
	Q2	40.139	21.249	2.440	63.828
	Q3	24.560	14.534	1.935	41.029
	Q4	27.624	18.262	2.206	48.092
	Year	36.821	21.353	2.392	60.566
2010	Q1	50.973	33.122	3.481	87.577
	Q2	24.027	16.583	2.419	43.029
	Q3	16.394	11.962	1.892	30.248
	Q4	19.363	15.738	2.075	37.176
	Year	27.689	19.351	2.467	49.507
2011	Q1	30.777	22.232	2.709	55.717
	Q2	16.842	12.255	1.973	31.070
	Q3	14.141	10.699	1.746	26.586
	Q4	16.199	12.241	1.768	30.208
	Year	19.490	14.357	2.049	35.895
2012	Q1	34.851	23.800	2.727	61.378
	Q2	20.023	13.760	2.079	35.862
	Q3	15.783	11.254	1.870	28.908

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	96	97	100	97
	Q2	104	104	101	104
	Q3	112	95	100	104
	Q4	144	122	112	133
	Year	112	104	103	108
2009	Q1	232	192	143	212
	Q2	269	196	146	233
	Q3	199	152	133	176
	Q4	187	170	150	179
	Year	224	180	143	202
2010	Q1	215	203	167	208
	Q2	161	153	145	157
	Q3	133	125	130	129
	Q4	131	147	141	138
	Year	169	163	148	165
2011	Q1	130	136	130	132
	Q2	113	113	118	113
	Q3	114	112	120	114
	Q4	110	114	120	112
	Year	119	121	123	120
2012	Q1	147	146	131	146
	Q2	134	127	124	131
	Q3	128	118	129	124

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**112**	**105**	**107**	**109**

Graph 6

[redacted]

In general, the temporary unemployed receive benefits for a few days per month only. Consequently, a presentation of the evolution in budgetary units (daily averages) can be interesting as well. The global evolution is comparable, but during the 2009 crisis however the increases in budgetary units are bigger than the increases in physical units. This means that the monthly number of days not worked per temporary unemployed blue-collar worker (or white-collar worker) during the crisis, reached a higher level than in normal times.

At this moment, we observe a reverse tendency. The increase in budgetary units amounts to 9% between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012, in comparison to the 11% in physical units.

We observe a general increase of 12% of the number of days of temporary unemployment between the first 9 months of 2011 and the first 9 months of 2012. According to the data before verification, this increase is due to the increase of temporary unemployment for economical reasons (+13,0%) as well as for bad weather (+21,0%). Temporary unemployment due to other reasons (force majeur, collective closing-down, yearly leave, etc.) decreased in the same period.

2.3. Of which suspension white-collar workers (physical units)

Table 6

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Cap. Reg.	Country
2009	Q3	1.175	691	112	1.977
	Q4	4.865	2.412	400	7.678
	Year	3.020	1.552	256	4.828
2010	Q1	5.031	2.487	525	8.043
	Q2	4.063	2.004	243	6.310
	Q3	1.747	608	103	2.459
	Q4	726	411	48	1.185
	Year	2.892	1.378	230	4.499
2011	Q1	875	484	59	1.418
	Q2	1.050	494	60	1.604
	Q3	1.043	292	40	1.375
	Q4	815	397	41	1.253
	Year	946	417	50	1.412
2012	Q1	867	518	41	1.426
	Q2	998	556	35	1.588
	Q3	898	334	30	1.262

The crisis suspension for white-collar workers was introduced in July 2009. Very soon, it lived up to the expectations of the companies, peaking in the last quarter of 2009 and in the 1st quarter of 2010. However, during the 2nd semester of 2010, the number of white-collar workers that became temporarily unemployed has decreased drastically. In 2011, the number of monthly payments on average stabilized at a level that is clearly lower than the 2010 level.

Since January 1st, 2012, a new permanent regulation came into force concerning the suspension of the labour contract for white-collar workers. This regulation replaces the crisis suspension for white-collar workers that ended on December 31st, 2011, while applying the same general modalities as the crisis suspension. Therefore, we can continue comparing the evolution. The stabilization vis-à-vis 2011, which already became clear in the first two quarters of 2012, is continued in the third quarter.

2.4. The evolution of temporary unemployment per economical sector (in budgetary units)

Table 7

Sector	2007 - Q3		2011 - Q3		2012 - Q3		difference 2012/2007 in %	difference 2012/2011 in %
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	**400**	**1,7%**	**391**	**1,5%**	**376**	**1,3%**	**-6,0%**	**-3,9%**
Mineral extracting industries	**406**	**1,7%**	**624**	**2,3%**	**621**	**2,1%**	**52,8%**	**-0,4%**
Industry	**6.271**	**26,8%**	**7.900**	**29,7%**	**9.074**	**31,4%**	**44,7%**	**14,9%**
including:								
non-metal products	105	0,5%	142	0,5%	183	0,6%	73,4%	28,6%
glass industry	79	0,3%	102	0,4%	142	0,5%	80,5%	39,3%
chemical Industry	300	1,3%	370	1,4%	483	1,7%	60,9%	30,4%
metal products	295	1,3%	348	1,3%	389	1,3%	32,0%	11,8%
mechanical engineering/mechanical materials	1.405	6,0%	2.565	9,6%	3.615	12,5%	157,3%	40,9%
office machine factories	410	1,8%	527	2,0%	607	2,1%	47,8%	15,2%
automotive sector	35	0,1%	106	0,4%	130	0,4%	272,7%	21,9%
mechanical precision and optical industry	2	0,0%	1	0,0%	2	0,0%	33,6%	61,3%
production of food and drinks	807	3,5%	766	2,9%	772	2,7%	-4,4%	0,7%
tobacco industry	10	0,0%	9	0,0%	14	0,0%	38,4%	47,5%
textile industry	1.262	5,4%	1.404	5,3%	1.174	4,1%	-6,9%	-16,4%
leather industry	32	0,1%	27	0,1%	31	0,1%	-3,9%	12,5%
shoe industry	6	0,0%	9	0,0%	5	0,0%	-24,8%	-48,2%
clothing industry	590	2,5%	466	1,8%	474	1,6%	-19,8%	1,6%
wood and furniture manufacturing	471	2,0%	593	2,2%	591	2,0%	25,3%	-0,4%
paper industry	112	0,5%	184	0,7%	173	0,6%	54,8%	-6,1%
printing industry/publishing industry	128	0,5%	159	0,6%	176	0,6%	37,6%	10,8%
rubber industry	4	0,0%	5	0,0%	6	0,0%	59,7%	23,2%
plastic manufacturing sector	1	0,0%	1	0,0%	1	0,0%	3,8%	21,7%
diamond industry	205	0,9%	101	0,4%	93	0,3%	-54,4%	-7,7%
other processing and manufacturing sectors	13	0,1%	14	0,1%	16	0,1%	24,9%	11,3%
Construction industry	**7.551**	**32,3%**	**6.406**	**24,1%**	**6.262**	**21,7%**	**-17,1%**	**-2,3%**
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	**17**	**0,1%**	**15**	**0,1%**	**22**	**0,1%**	**26,7%**	**39,5%**
Trade, banking and insurance	**864**	**3,7%**	**925**	**3,5%**	**964**	**3,3%**	**11,6%**	**4,1%**
Transport and communication	**571**	**2,4%**	**758**	**2,8%**	**951**	**3,3%**	**66,7%**	**25,6%**
including:								
dockworkers	57	0,2%	76	0,3%	107	0,4%	87,1%	40,7%
Services	**5.704**	**24,4%**	**7.613**	**28,6%**	**8.524**	**29,5%**	**49,5%**	**12,0%**
including:								
hotel and catering industry	981	4,2%	1.079	4,1%	1.161	4,0%	18,3%	7,7%
repair consumer goods and vehicles	203	0,9%	201	0,8%	245	0,8%	20,4%	21,9%
services for businesses	1.382	5,9%	2.336	8,8%	2.741	9,5%	98,4%	17,4%
general public administration	267	1,1%	302	1,1%	300	1,0%	12,7%	-0,4%
education	81	0,3%	81	0,3%	88	0,3%	8,0%	9,2%
public health and veterinary medicine	255	1,1%	187	0,7%	190	0,7%	-25,4%	2,0%
other service industriies	162	0,7%	184	0,7%	193	0,7%	19,4%	5,0%
other services	2.371	10,1%	3.245	12,2%	3.604	12,5%	52,0%	11,1%
Activity abroad, school-leavers, undetermined	**1.593**	**6,8%**	**1.952**	**7,3%**	**2.114**	**7,3%**	**32,7%**	**8,3%**
Total	**23.376**	**100,0%**	**26.586**	**100,0%**	**28.908**	**100,0%**	**23,7%**	**8,7%**

Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011, temporary unemployment (expressed in daily averages) increases by 8,7% in the 3rd quarter of 2012.

The increase amounts to 14,9% in the industrial sectors and to 12,0% in the services sector. In the building industry, however, we observe a decrease of 2,3%.

3. The evolution of bankruptcies[4]

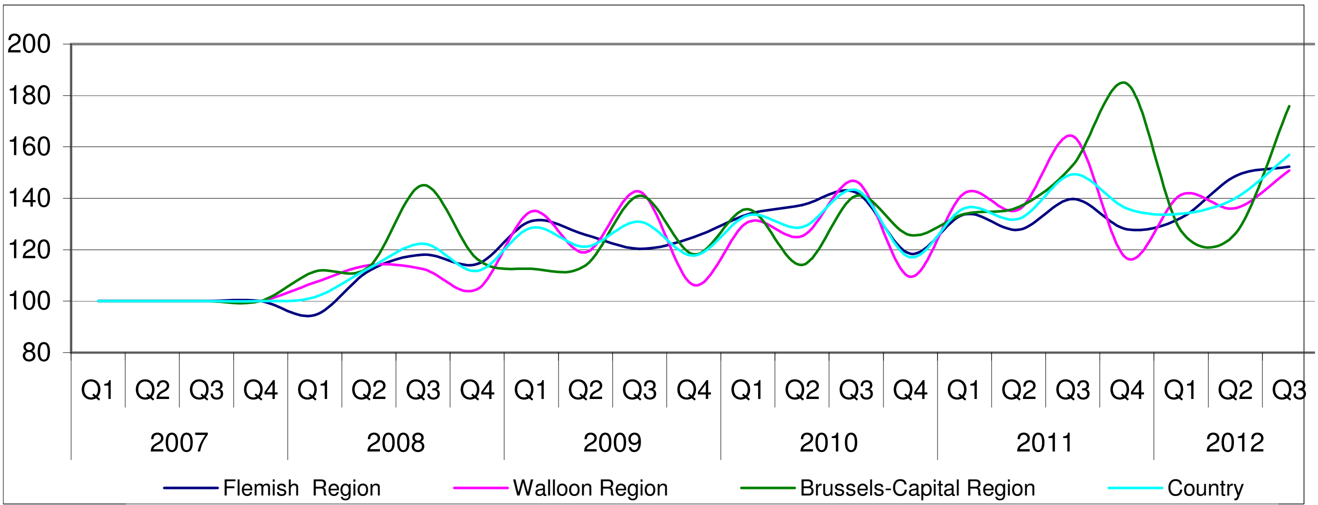
3.1. With or without staff

Table 8

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	1.002	548	374	1.924
	Q2	953	581	417	1.951
	Q3	728	401	310	1.439
	Q4	1.003	639	428	2.070
	Year	3.686	2.169	1.529	7.384
2008	Q1	947	588	417	1.952
	Q2	1.065	660	472	2.197
	Q3	861	451	449	1.761
	Q4	1.148	669	498	2.315
	Year	4.021	2.368	1.836	8.225
2009	Q1	1.312	738	420	2.470
	Q2	1.200	689	475	2.364
	Q3	876	570	436	1.882
	Q4	1.255	679	506	2.440
	Year	4.643	2.676	1.837	9.156
2010	Q1	1.339	716	508	2.563
	Q2	1.310	726	476	2.512
	Q3	1.034	588	436	2.058
	Q4	1.189	699	538	2.426
	Year	4.872	2.729	1.958	9.559
2011	Q1	1.338	776	499	2.613
	Q2	1.214	785	568	2.567
	Q3	1.019	656	472	2.147
	Q4	1.287	746	788	2.821
	Year	4.858	2.963	2.327	10.148
2012	Q1	1.325	770	476	2.571
	Q2	1.420	791	526	2.737
	Q3	1.109	605	545	2.259

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	95	107	111	101
	Q2	112	114	113	113
	Q3	118	112	145	122
	Q4	114	105	116	112
	Year	109	109	120	111
2009	Q1	131	135	112	128
	Q2	126	119	114	121
	Q3	120	142	141	131
	Q4	125	106	118	118
	Year	126	123	120	124
2010	Q1	134	131	136	133
	Q2	137	125	114	129
	Q3	142	147	141	143
	Q4	119	109	126	117
	Year	132	126	128	129
2011	Q1	134	142	133	136
	Q2	127	135	136	132
	Q3	140	164	152	149
	Q4	128	117	184	136
	Year	132	137	152	137
2012	Q1	132	141	127	134
	Q2	149	136	126	140
	Q3	152	151	176	157
2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**109**	**92**	**115**	**105**

Graph 7



The number of bankruptcies of companies with or without staff is continuously increasing since 2007. This increase has to be put into perspective, however, because the number of companies being founded has also risen since 2007. In the 3rd quarter of 2012 there is still an increase of 5% compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011.

[4] Source: Indemnity Fund for the Closing-down of Firms (NEO)

3.2. With staff (per region)

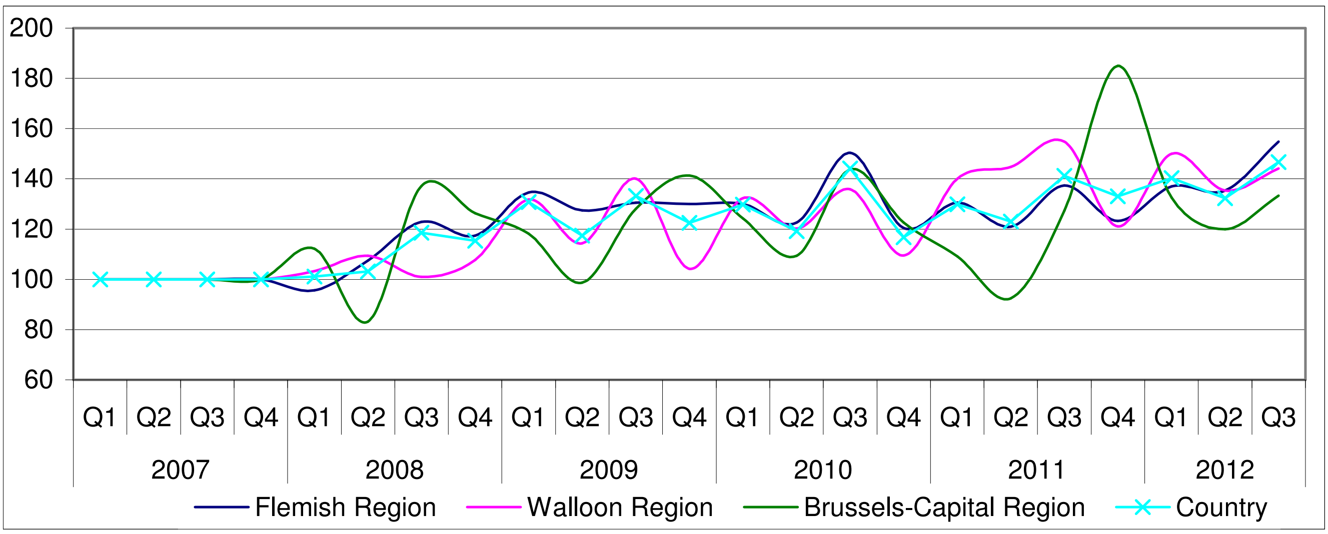
Table 9

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	368	242	131	741
	Q2	375	255	159	789
	Q3	261	195	120	576
	Q4	354	284	133	771
	Year	1.358	976	543	2.877
2008	Q1	353	250	147	750
	Q2	404	280	133	817
	Q3	321	197	165	683
	Q4	418	307	169	894
	Year	1.496	1.034	614	3.144
2009	Q1	497	319	154	970
	Q2	479	293	158	930
	Q3	341	272	155	768
	Q4	463	297	188	948
	Year	1.780	1.181	655	3.616
2010	Q1	480	320	164	964
	Q2	461	309	175	945
	Q3	393	265	174	832
	Q4	428	310	163	901
	Year	1.762	1.204	676	3.642
2011	Q1	483	337	143	963
	Q2	455	370	147	972
	Q3	359	301	154	814
	Q4	439	345	245	1.029
	Year	1.736	1.353	689	3.778
2012	Q1	507	363	174	1.044
	Q2	510	348	192	1.050
	Q3	404	281	160	845

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	96	103	112	101
	Q2	108	110	84	104
	Q3	123	101	138	119
	Q4	118	108	127	116
	Year	110	106	113	109
2009	Q1	135	132	118	131
	Q2	128	115	99	118
	Q3	131	139	129	133
	Q4	131	105	141	123
	Year	131	121	121	126
2010	Q1	130	132	125	130
	Q2	123	121	110	120
	Q3	151	136	145	144
	Q4	121	109	123	117
	Year	130	123	124	127
2011	Q1	131	139	109	130
	Q2	121	145	92	123
	Q3	138	154	128	141
	Q4	124	121	184	133
	Year	128	139	127	131
2012	Q1	138	150	133	141
	Q2	136	136	121	133
	Q3	155	144	133	147

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**113**	**93**	**104**	**104**

Graph 8



The evolution of the number of bankruptcies of companies with staff is similar: compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011, the increase in the 3rd quarter of 2012 amounts to 4%.

3.3. Jobs lost (per region)

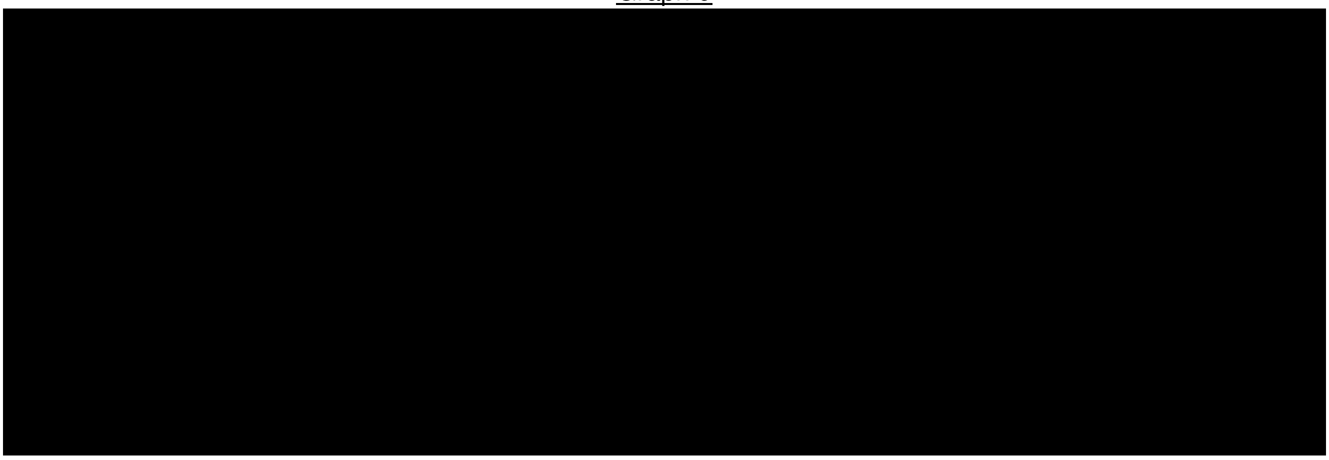
Table 10

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	2.639	1.978	1.286	5.903
	Q2	2.373	2.351	1.253	5.977
	Q3	1.775	1.643	769	4.187
	Q4	2.622	1.704	697	5.023
	Year	9.409	7.676	4.005	21.090
2008	Q1	2.976	1.746	1.143	5.865
	Q2	2.287	1.794	1.069	5.150
	Q3	2.249	1.672	856	4.777
	Q4	3.226	2.157	923	6.306
	Year	10.738	7.369	3.991	22.098
2009	Q1	3.711	1.912	925	6.548
	Q2	3.323	2.250	1.083	6.656
	Q3	1.966	1.760	871	4.597
	Q4	2.378	1.904	1.667	5.949
	Year	11.378	7.826	4.546	23.750
2010	Q1	3.061	2.846	1.035	6.942
	Q2	2.808	2.164	873	5.845
	Q3	2.259	1.734	1.017	5.010
	Q4	2.809	2.104	905	5.818
	Year	10.937	8.848	3.830	23.615
2011	Q1	3.405	2.363	1.339	7.107
	Q2	3.080	2.287	970	6.337
	Q3	2.668	1.672	1.440	5.780
	Q4	2.696	2.204	1.491	6.391
	Year	11.849	8.526	5.240	25.615
2012	Q1	2.991	3.126	1.225	7.342
	Q2	3.698	2.055	1.285	7.038
	Q3	2.424	1.863	888	5.175

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	113	88	89	99
	Q2	96	76	85	86
	Q3	127	102	111	114
	Q4	123	127	132	126
	Year	114	96	100	105
2009	Q1	141	97	72	111
	Q2	140	96	86	111
	Q3	111	107	113	110
	Q4	91	112	239	118
	Year	121	102	114	113
2010	Q1	116	144	80	118
	Q2	118	92	70	98
	Q3	127	106	132	120
	Q4	107	123	130	116
	Year	116	115	96	112
2011	Q1	129	119	104	120
	Q2	130	97	77	106
	Q3	150	102	187	138
	Q4	103	129	214	127
	Year	126	111	131	121
2012	Q1	113	158	95	124
	Q2	156	87	103	118
	Q3	137	113	115	124

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**91**	**111**	**62**	**90**

Graph 9



Where job losses are concerned, there are very big fluctuations in between quarters, but the general tendency is still higher than in the period before the crisis, even though we observe a slight increase in the third quarter of 2012.

4. The evolution of the fully unemployed jobseekers drawing benefits (FUJDB)

4.1. Per region

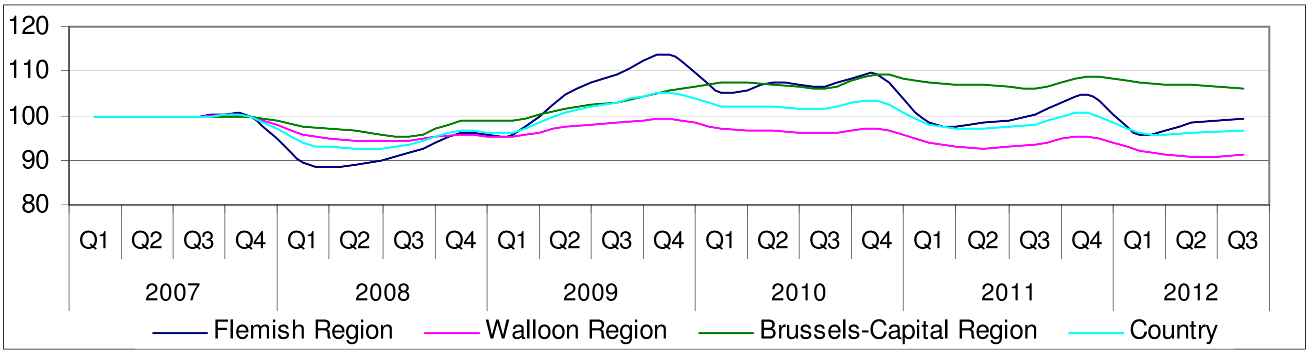
Table 11

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	163.712	209.692	72.109	445.513
	Q2	151.166	203.878	70.754	425.798
	Q3	152.344	209.182	72.801	434.326
	Q4	141.863	199.678	69.169	410.710
	Year	152.271	205.607	71.208	429.087
2008	Q1	146.718	201.045	70.213	417.975
	Q2	134.255	192.365	68.228	394.848
	Q3	139.604	197.000	69.479	406.083
	Q4	136.738	191.432	68.305	396.475
	Year	139.329	195.460	69.056	403.845
2009	Q1	156.964	199.986	71.264	428.214
	Q2	158.363	198.516	71.895	428.773
	Q3	166.258	205.710	74.886	446.855
	Q4	161.131	198.385	73.122	432.638
	Year	160.679	200.649	72.792	434.120
2010	Q1	172.358	203.946	77.335	453.640
	Q2	162.123	197.122	75.736	434.981
	Q3	162.037	201.307	77.215	440.560
	Q4	155.008	194.007	75.507	424.522
	Year	162.882	199.096	76.448	438.426
2011	Q1	161.105	197.108	77.366	435.578
	Q2	148.498	188.628	75.536	412.662
	Q3	152.514	195.432	77.206	425.152
	Q4	148.325	190.397	75.179	413.901
	Year	152.610	192.891	76.322	421.823
2012	Q1	156.616	193.615	77.484	427.715
	Q2	148.534	185.213	75.827	409.574
	Q3	151.545	191.307	77.251	420.103

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	Country
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2008	Q1	90	96	97	94
	Q2	89	94	96	93
	Q3	92	94	95	93
	Q4	96	96	99	97
	Year	**92**	**95**	**97**	**94**
2009	Q1	96	95	99	96
	Q2	105	97	102	101
	Q3	109	98	103	103
	Q4	114	99	106	105
	Year	**106**	**98**	**102**	**101**
2010	Q1	105	97	107	102
	Q2	107	97	107	102
	Q3	106	96	106	101
	Q4	109	97	109	103
	Year	**107**	**97**	**107**	**102**
2011	Q1	98	94	107	98
	Q2	98	93	107	97
	Q3	100	93	106	98
	Q4	105	95	109	101
	Year	**100**	**94**	**107**	**98**
2012	Q1	96	92	107	96
	Q2	98	91	107	96
	Q3	99	91	106	97

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**99**	**98**	**100**	**99**

Graph 10



Consequently, full unemployment has dropped further during the first 2 quarters of 2008. The new increase of full unemployment comes about slowly, starting in the 4th quarter of 2008 and really starts developing from the 2nd quarter of 2009 on. In absolute figures, the peak is situated in the 1st quarter of 2010 (453.640 people). We note a decrease starting in the 3rd quarter of 2010 that lasts until the end of the 3rd quarter of 2012.

In the 3rd quarter of 2012 we still observe a slight decrease compared to the same quarter a year earlier (-1,2%). The biggest decrease is to be found in the Walloon Region (-2,1%). There is a status quo in the Brussels Capital Region. However, for the interpretation of the decreasing tendency in the 3rd quarter of 2012, we have to take the changed regulation into account. Since January 1st, 2012 the integration period (the former waiting period) was extended by three months. Due to this extension, the effect of the intake of young people applying for benefits based on studies will manifest itself later on.

4.2. Per gender

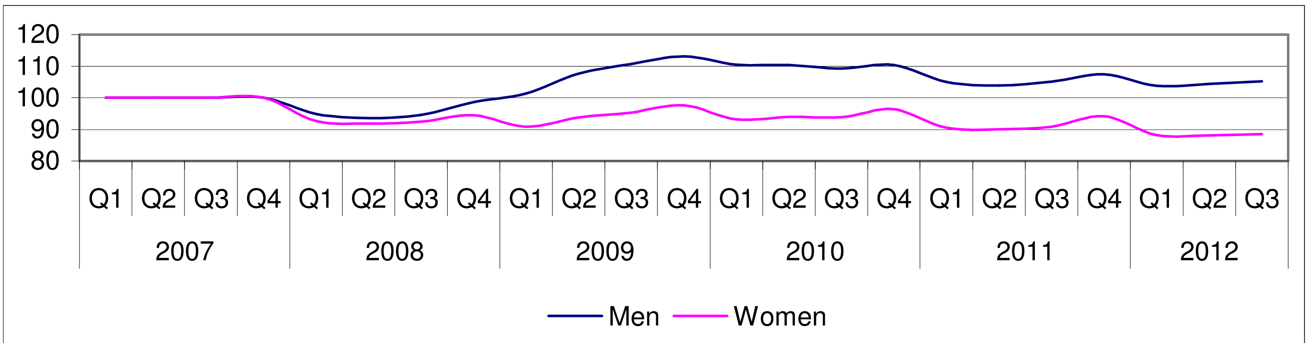
Table 12

		Men	Women	Total
2007	Q1	222.432	223.081	445.513
	Q2	211.592	214.206	425.798
	Q3	214.108	220.218	434.326
	Q4	205.110	205.600	410.710
	Year	213.310	215.776	429.087
2008	Q1	211.179	206.796	417.975
	Q2	198.001	196.847	394.848
	Q3	202.490	203.593	406.083
	Q4	202.242	194.233	396.475
	Year	203.478	200.367	403.845
2009	Q1	225.460	202.754	428.214
	Q2	227.747	201.026	428.773
	Q3	236.942	209.912	446.855
	Q4	231.966	200.672	432.638
	Year	230.529	203.591	434.120
2010	Q1	245.684	207.955	453.640
	Q2	233.603	201.378	434.981
	Q3	233.859	206.701	440.560
	Q4	226.332	198.190	424.522
	Year	234.870	203.556	438.426
2011	Q1	233.598	201.980	435.578
	Q2	219.726	192.936	412.662
	Q3	225.026	200.126	425.152
	Q4	220.256	193.645	413.901
	Year	224.651	197.172	421.823
2012	Q1	230.822	196.892	427.715
	Q2	220.858	188.716	409.574
	Q3	225.168	194.936	420.103

		Men	Women	Total
2007	Q1	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100
	Year	**100**	**100**	**100**
2008	Q1	95	93	94
	Q2	94	92	93
	Q3	95	92	93
	Q4	99	94	97
	Year	**95**	**93**	**94**
2009	Q1	101	91	96
	Q2	108	94	101
	Q3	111	95	103
	Q4	113	98	105
	Year	**108**	**94**	**101**
2010	Q1	110	93	102
	Q2	110	94	102
	Q3	109	94	101
	Q4	110	96	103
	Year	**110**	**94**	**102**
2011	Q1	105	91	98
	Q2	104	90	97
	Q3	105	91	98
	Q4	107	94	101
	Year	105	91	98
2012	Q1	104	88	96
	Q2	104	88	96
	Q3	105	89	97

2011	Q3	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**100**	**97**	**99**

Graph 11



There are great differences depending on gender: female full unemployment has clearly been less affected by the crisis and remains under 100 points for the entire period. In the 1st 3 quarters of 2012, the female unemployment level which in 2011 was already lower than before the crisis, continues to drop.

Male full unemployment on the contrary follows the flow of the conjuncture and increases in 2009 parallel to the decrease of the GDP and to the conjuncture indicator. It isn't until 2011 that there is a decrease of male full unemployment, which however never reaches the pre-crisis level again. Between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 we observe a stabilization of the number of fully unemployed men.

4.3. Per age group

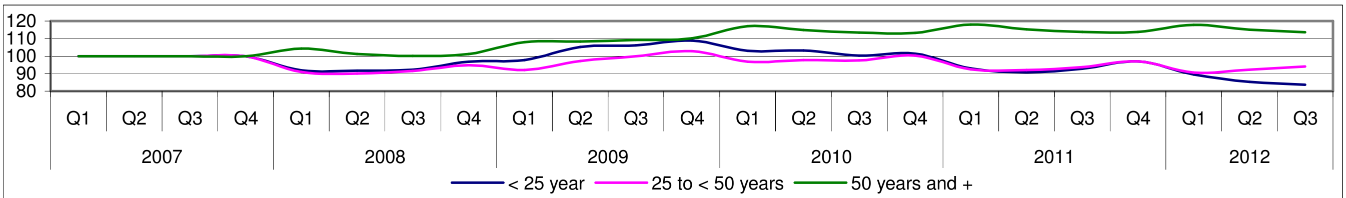
Table 13

		< 25 years	25 to < 50 years	50 years and +	Total
2007	Q1	64.756	289.144	91.613	445.513
	Q2	60.576	272.808	92.414	425.798
	Q3	65.990	274.412	93.925	434.326
	Q4	59.757	257.449	93.504	410.710
	Year	62.770	273.453	92.864	429.087
2008	Q1	59.537	262.957	95.481	417.975
	Q2	55.536	245.824	93.487	394.848
	Q3	60.809	251.196	94.078	406.083
	Q4	57.893	244.049	94.534	396.475
	Year	58.444	251.007	94.395	403.845
2009	Q1	63.270	265.970	98.973	428.214
	Q2	63.764	264.982	100.028	428.773
	Q3	70.032	274.236	102.587	446.855
	Q4	65.072	264.596	102.969	432.638
	Year	65.535	267.446	101.139	434.120
2010	Q1	66.695	279.668	107.277	453.640
	Q2	62.476	266.345	106.160	434.981
	Q3	66.172	267.871	106.517	440.560
	Q4	60.622	257.933	105.967	424.522
	Year	63.992	267.954	106.480	438.426
2011	Q1	60.162	267.389	108.027	435.578
	Q2	55.009	251.213	106.440	412.662
	Q3	61.278	256.934	106.940	425.152
	Q4	57.926	249.655	106.320	413.901
	Year	58.594	256.298	106.932	421.823
2012	Q1	57.966	261.817	107.932	427.715
	Q2	51.658	251.516	106.399	409.574
	Q3	55.256	258.211	106.636	420.103

		< 25 years	25 to < 50 years	50 years and +	Total
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	92	91	104	94
	Q2	92	90	101	93
	Q3	92	92	100	93
	Q4	97	95	101	97
	Year	93	92	102	94
2009	Q1	98	92	108	96
	Q2	105	97	108	101
	Q3	106	100	109	103
	Q4	109	103	110	105
	Year	104	98	109	101
2010	Q1	103	97	117	102
	Q2	103	98	115	102
	Q3	100	98	113	101
	Q4	101	100	113	103
	Year	102	98	115	102
2011	Q1	93	92	118	98
	Q2	91	92	115	97
	Q3	93	94	114	98
	Q4	97	97	114	101
	Year	93	94	115	98
2012	Q1	90	91	118	96
	Q2	85	92	115	96
	Q3	84	94	114	97

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**90**	**100**	**100**	**99**

Graph 12



Full unemployment amongst the –25 years old follows the evolution of the conjuncture with a 6 months delay: there was a sudden rise in 2009 (+9% in the 4th quarter of 2009), followed by a contraction in 2010 and a return to the 2008 level (before the crisis) at the end of 2011. In the 1st 2 quarters of 2012, the number of fully unemployed young jobseekers of -25 years old drawing benefits has continued to drop when compared to the corresponding quarters of the previous year. This is also the case in the 3rd quarter (-9,8%). We emphasize that this decrease of full unemployment among young jobseekers is partly influenced by the extension of the integration period (the former waiting period) from 9 to 12 months since 1 January 2012.

Full unemployment in the age category of 25 to -50 years varies to a lesser degree depending on the conjuncture. Nevertheless, the year 2011 shows almost the same figures as 2008. We observe a stabilization from the 3rd quarter of 2011 until the 3rd quarter of 2012.

The number of people of 50 years old or more has increased dramatically since 2007. This evolution can be explained mainly by the gradual raising of the age on which the unemployed are allowed to receive an exemption from the registration as jobseeker from 50 to 58 years (which will be raised to 60 years, maybe even to 65 years in certain subregions, on January 1st, 2013) and by the growth of the active population which is much bigger in that age category. Since the 1st quarter of 2011 and still between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012, there is a stabilizing tendency.

4.4. Per eligibility basis

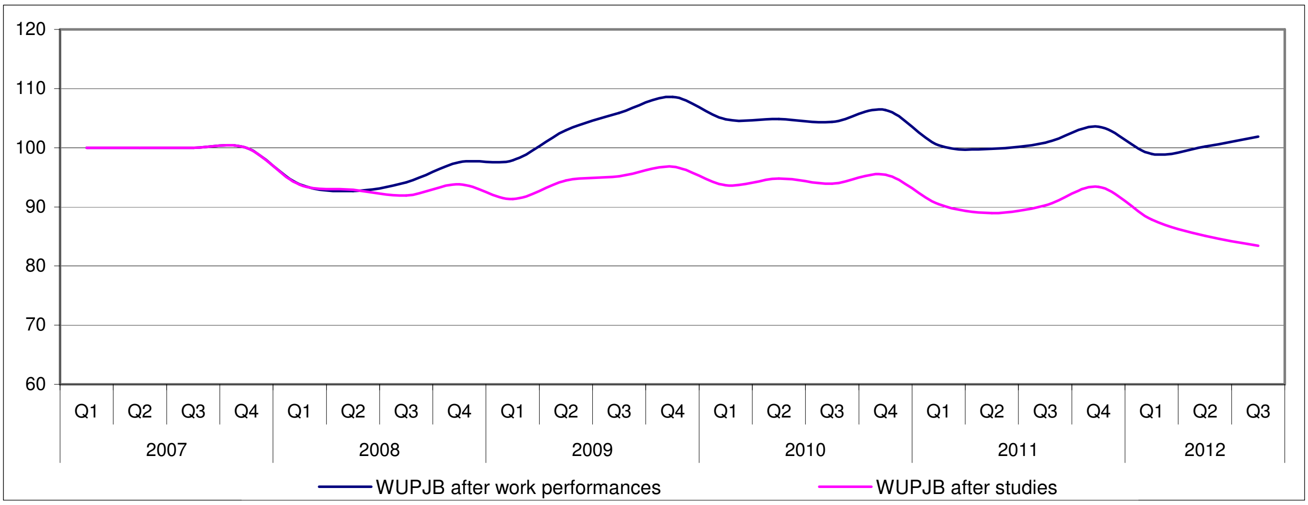
Table 14

		FUJDB after work performances	FUJDB after studies	Total
2007	Q1	327.072	118.441	445.513
	Q2	312.216	113.582	425.798
	Q3	313.113	121.213	434.326
	Q4	298.140	112.570	410.710
	Year	**312.635**	**116.452**	**429.087**
2008	Q1	306.893	111.082	417.975
	Q2	289.331	105.517	394.848
	Q3	294.693	111.390	406.083
	Q4	290.854	105.621	396.475
	Year	**295.443**	**108.403**	**403.845**
2009	Q1	320.058	108.156	428.214
	Q2	321.459	107.314	428.773
	Q3	331.516	115.339	446.855
	Q4	323.677	108.961	432.638
	Year	**324.178**	**109.943**	**434.120**
2010	Q1	342.704	110.936	453.640
	Q2	327.330	107.651	434.981
	Q3	326.737	113.823	440.560
	Q4	317.062	107.460	424.522
	Year	**328.458**	**109.967**	**438.426**
2011	Q1	328.408	107.171	435.578
	Q2	311.657	101.005	412.662
	Q3	315.777	109.375	425.152
	Q4	308.800	105.101	413.901
	Year	316.160	105.663	421.823
2012	Q1	323.634	104.081	427.715
	Q2	312.901	96.672	409.574
	Q3	318.992	101.111	420.103

		FUJDB after work performances	FUJDB after studies	Total
2007	Q1	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100
	Year	**100**	**100**	**100**
2008	Q1	94	94	94
	Q2	93	93	93
	Q3	94	92	93
	Q4	98	94	97
	Year	**95**	**93**	**94**
2009	Q1	98	91	96
	Q2	103	94	101
	Q3	106	95	103
	Q4	109	97	105
	Year	**104**	**94**	**101**
2010	Q1	105	94	102
	Q2	105	95	102
	Q3	104	94	101
	Q4	106	95	103
	Year	**105**	**94**	**102**
2011	Q1	100	90	98
	Q2	100	89	97
	Q3	101	90	98
	Q4	104	93	101
	Year	101	91	98
2012	Q1	99	88	96
	Q2	100	85	96
	Q3	102	83	97

2011	Q3	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**101**	**92**	**99**

Graph 13



Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011, the number of FUJDB after studies decreases with 8% in the 3rd quarter of 2012. Apparently this confirms that full unemployment with young jobseekers is influenced partially by the prolongation of the integration period since January 1st, 2012. The number of FUJDB after work performances, however, has increased by 1%.

4.5. Depending on the unemployment duration

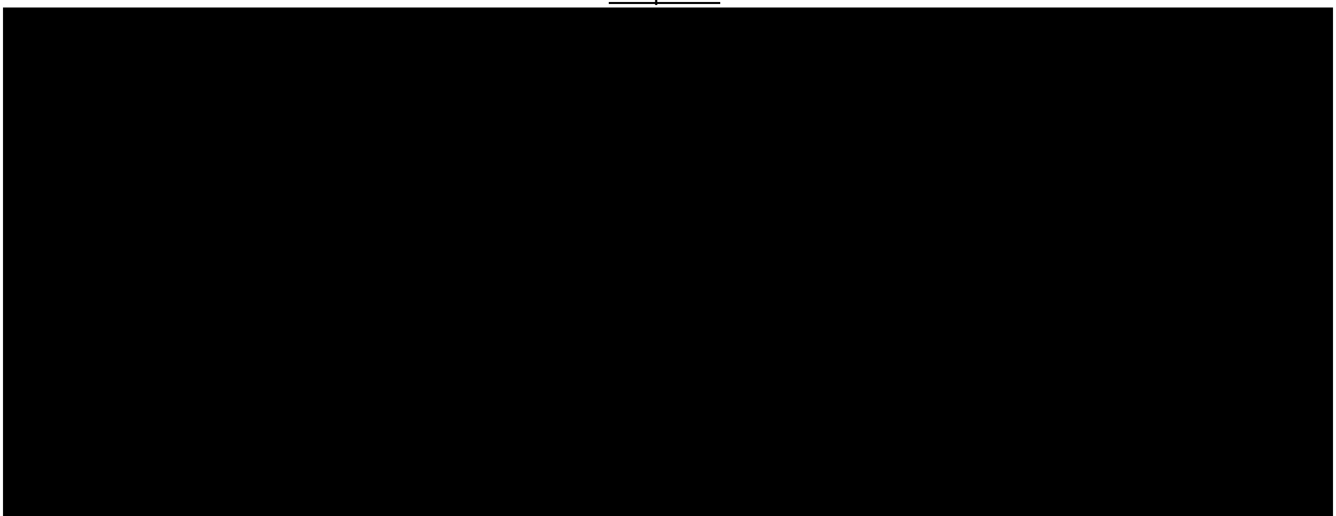
Table 15

		< 1 year	1 to < 2 years	2 years and +	Total
2007	Q1	141.314	71.407	232.792	445.513
	Q2	128.035	68.662	229.101	425.798
	Q3	136.253	69.189	228.884	434.326
	Q4	130.815	63.495	216.401	410.710
	Year	134.104	68.188	226.794	429.087
2008	Q1	139.998	64.450	213.527	417.975
	Q2	126.524	62.042	206.282	394.848
	Q3	135.360	64.512	206.211	406.083
	Q4	137.519	61.755	197.201	396.475
	Year	134.850	63.190	205.805	403.845
2009	Q1	162.459	66.904	198.851	428.214
	Q2	162.734	68.539	197.500	428.773
	Q3	170.799	75.164	200.891	446.855
	Q4	161.819	75.862	194.957	432.638
	Year	164.453	71.617	198.050	434.120
2010	Q1	167.564	86.020	200.055	453.640
	Q2	150.480	86.045	198.456	434.981
	Q3	151.071	87.408	202.080	440.560
	Q4	146.905	79.264	198.353	424.522
	Year	154.005	84.684	199.736	438.426
2011	Q1	154.626	78.443	202.509	435.578
	Q2	140.374	73.019	199.269	412.662
	Q3	148.161	74.059	202.933	425.152
	Q4	147.865	69.595	196.441	413.901
	Year	147.756	73.779	200.288	421.823
2012	Q1	159.813	71.241	196.661	427.715
	Q2	144.966	70.826	193.782	409.574
	Q3	148.732	75.336	196.035	420.103

		< 1 year	1 to < 2 years	2 years and +	Total
2007	Q1	100	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100	100
2008	Q1	99	90	92	94
	Q2	99	90	90	93
	Q3	99	93	90	93
	Q4	105	97	91	97
	Year	101	93	91	94
2009	Q1	115	94	85	96
	Q2	127	100	86	101
	Q3	125	109	88	103
	Q4	124	119	90	105
	Year	123	105	87	101
2010	Q1	119	120	86	102
	Q2	118	125	87	102
	Q3	111	126	88	101
	Q4	112	125	92	103
	Year	115	124	88	102
2011	Q1	109	110	87	98
	Q2	110	106	87	97
	Q3	109	107	89	98
	Q4	113	110	91	101
	Year	110	108	88	98
2012	Q1	113	100	84	96
	Q2	113	103	85	96
	Q3	109	109	86	97

2011	Q3	100	100	100	100
2012	**Q3**	**100**	**102**	**97**	**99**

Graph 14



Short-term full unemployment (less than 1 year of unemployment) increases starting from the 4th quarter of 2008. It reaches its peak in the 2nd quarter of 2009 (+27%) and then decreases slightly during the 4 following quarters. It takes until the 3rd quarter of 2010 before a real decrease is observed (-7 base points compared to the previous quarter) which lasts during the next quarters. From the 4th quarter of 2011 on, the short-term full unemployment rises again in the wake of the conjuncture. In the 3rd quarter of 2012, however, there appears to be a stabilization.

The evolution of full unemployment between 1 and 2 years is different: it decreased in the 1st and 2nd quarter of 2012 (respectively -9,2% and -3% compared to the corresponding quarters of 2011), and slightly increased again in the 3rd quarter of 2012 (+2% compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011).

Finally, unemployment of 2 years and longer wasn't negatively influenced by the economical crisis. In 2009, its level was 13 base points under the 2007 level. The cumulated impact of the guidance/follow-up plan, of the activation measures and of the service vouchers has contributed to this evolution. We observe a status quo in 2010 and in 2011. In 2012 we again observe a decrease on a yearly basis (respectively -2,9% in the 1st quarter, -2,8% in the 2nd quarter and -3,4% in the 3rd quarter of 2012 compared to the corresponding quarters of 2011).

5. Evolution of the fully unemployed people drawing benefits (in broad sense)

Table 16

Gender	2007 - Q3		2011 - Q3		2012 - Q3		2012/2007 in %	2012/2011 in %
man	300.149	44,6%	299.168	46,7%	296.721	47,1%	-1,1%	-0,8%
woman	372.288	55,4%	341.318	53,3%	333.038	52,9%	-10,5%	-2,4%
Age								
- 25 years	80.189	11,9%	74.979	11,7%	67.702	10,8%	-15,6%	-9,7%
25-35 years	156.313	23,2%	151.516	23,7%	154.184	24,5%	-1,4%	1,8%
35-45 years	142.666	21,2%	130.603	20,4%	130.729	20,8%	-8,4%	0,1%
45-50 years	67.213	10,0%	63.312	9,9%	62.770	10,0%	-6,6%	-0,9%
50-55 years	74.378	11,1%	67.047	10,5%	65.713	10,4%	-11,7%	-2,0%
55-60 years	93.310	13,9%	82.770	12,9%	81.285	12,9%	-12,9%	-1,8%
60 years and +	58.367	8,7%	70.259	11,0%	67.376	10,7%	15,4%	-4,1%
Category of benefits								
Head of household with family charges (A)	**224.171**	**33,3%**	**197.928**	**30,9%**	**191.852**	**30,5%**	**-14,4%**	**-3,1%**
of which A3 among others	*149.507*	*22,2%*	*138.698*	*21,7%*	*136.628*	*21,7%*	*-8,6%*	*-1,5%*
A3	*23.310*	*3,5%*	*16.227*	*2,5%*	*14.361*	*2,3%*		
WA	*51.354*	*7,6%*	*43.002*	*6,7%*	*40.827*	*6,5%*	*-20,5%*	*-5,1%*
Single person (N)	**156.931**	**23,3%**	**159.016**	**24,8%**	**157.817**	**25,1%**	**0,6%**	**-0,8%**
of which N1 among others	*19.894*	*3,0%*	*22.091*	*3,4%*	*23.682*	*3,8%*	*19,0%*	*7,2%*
N2	*83.142*	*12,4%*	*88.971*	*13,9%*	*89.119*	*14,2%*	*7,2%*	*0,2%*
N3	*24.330*	*3,6%*	*22.041*	*3,4%*	*20.613*	*3,3%*	*-15,3%*	*-6,5%*
WN	*29.565*	*4,4%*	*25.912*	*4,0%*	*24.403*	*3,9%*	*-17,5%*	*-5,8%*
Head of household without family charges (B)	**279.396**	**41,5%**	**273.933**	**42,8%**	**271.103**	**43,0%**	**-3,0%**	**-1,0%**
of which among others B1	*54.001*	*8,0%*	*64.047*	*10,0%*	*71.040*	*11,3%*	*31,6%*	*10,9%*
B2	*34.720*	*5,2%*	*39.090*	*6,1%*	*42.419*	*6,7%*	*22,2%*	*8,5%*
B3	*63.572*	*9,5%*	*51.260*	*8,0%*	*46.625*	*7,4%*	*-26,7%*	*-9,0%*
P	*61.905*	*9,2%*	*55.012*	*8,6%*	*52.581*	*8,3%*	*-15,1%*	*-4,4%*
W	*64.014*	*9,5%*	*63.454*	*9,9%*	*57.277*	*9,1%*	*-10,5%*	*-9,7%*
Others (among others people exempted for family and social reasons)	**11.939**	**1,8%**	**9.610**	**1,5%**	**8.988**	**1,4%**	**-24,7%**	**-6,5%**
Benefits statute								
Jobseeker C.U.P.	434.829	64,7%	425.504	66,4%	420.462	66,8%	-3,3%	-1,2%
LEA exemption	1.347	0,2%	1.373	0,2%	1.384	0,2%	2,7%	0,8%
Vocational training	16.010	2,4%	16.462	2,6%	16.079	2,6%	0,4%	-2,3%
Exemption for studies	26.207	3,9%	27.033	4,2%	27.885	4,4%	6,4%	3,2%
Voluntary part-time work	30.292	4,5%	29.154	4,6%	29.554	4,7%	-2,4%	1,4%
Part-time with income guarantee benefits	46.673	6,9%	49.898	7,8%	50.173	8,0%	7,5%	0,6%
Exemption for elderly non-jobseekers	105.984	15,8%	82.143	12,8%	75.917	12,1%	-28,4%	-7,6%
Exemption family and social reasons	11.095	1,6%	8.919	1,4%	8.304	1,3%	-25,2%	-6,9%
Basis of admissibility								
Work	526.654	78,3%	503.093	78,5%	502.364	79,8%	-4,6%	-0,1%
Studies	145.783	21,7%	137.393	21,5%	127.395	20,2%	-12,6%	-7,3%
Regrouped activity branch								
agriculture	**7.358**	**1,1%**	**6.588**	**1,0%**	**6.489**	**1,0%**	**-11,8%**	**-1,5%**
construction industry	**31.110**	**4,6%**	**29.785**	**4,7%**	**29.496**	**4,7%**	**-5,2%**	**-1,0%**
manufacturing industry	**107.398**	**16,0%**	**87.062**	**13,6%**	**81.883**	**13,0%**	**-23,8%**	**-5,9%**
including: chemical Industry	*9.862*	*1,5%*	*8.418*	*1,3%*	*8.134*	*1,3%*	*-17,5%*	*-3,4%*
engineering industry	*22.366*	*3,3%*	*20.146*	*3,1%*	*18.950*	*3,0%*	*-15,3%*	*-5,9%*
food industry	*14.618*	*2,2%*	*12.147*	*1,9%*	*11.934*	*1,9%*	*-18,4%*	*-1,8%*
clothing industry	*11.101*	*1,7%*	*7.666*	*1,2%*	*6.910*	*1,1%*	*-37,8%*	*-9,9%*
commercial services	**288.270**	**42,9%**	**299.745**	**46,8%**	**301.312**	**47,8%**	**4,5%**	**0,5%**
including: trade	*57.506*	*8,6%*	*52.798*	*8,2%*	*52.155*	*8,3%*	*-9,3%*	*-1,2%*
banking/insurances	*10.326*	*1,5%*	*7.266*	*1,1%*	*6.527*	*1,0%*	*-36,8%*	*-10,2%*
hotel and catering industry	*33.200*	*4,9%*	*32.761*	*5,1%*	*32.823*	*5,2%*	*-1,1%*	*0,2%*
services for businesses	*63.751*	*9,5%*	*70.933*	*11,1%*	*73.401*	*11,7%*	*15,1%*	*3,5%*
non-commercial services	**101.221**	**15,1%**	**92.835**	**14,5%**	**92.053**	**14,6%**	**-9,1%**	**-0,8%**
including: education	*22.518*	*3,3%*	*20.790*	*3,2%*	*20.395*	*3,2%*	*-9,4%*	*-1,9%*
school-leaver / not enough described activities	**137.080**	**20,4%**	**124.471**	**19,4%**	**118.527**	**18,8%**	**-13,5%**	**-4,8%**
Regional division								
Flemish Region	277.307	41,2%	260.706	40,7%	255.445	40,6%	-7,9%	-2,0%
Walloon Region	298.308	44,4%	280.011	43,7%	274.489	43,6%	-8,0%	-2,0%
Brussels-Capital Region	96.822	14,4%	99.769	15,6%	99.825	15,9%	3,1%	0,1%
TOTAL	**672.437**	**100,0%**	**640.486**	**100,0%**	**629.759**	**100,0%**	**-6,3%**	**-1,7%**

The number of fully unemployed (non-)jobseeking beneficiaries in the 3rd quarter of 2012 reached an average of 629.759 units, which is 10.727 units less than in the same period the previous year (-1,7%).

Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2007 the decrease totals 6,3%. The definition of fully unemployed people receiving benefits used here is very large. It also comprises activation and training measures, but not unemployment with company bonus.

In relation to 2011, the number of fully unemployed decreases to a higher extent for women than for men in terms of absolute figures and of percentages (respectively -8.280 or -2,4% and -2.447 or – 0,8%). Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2007, there is a marked decrease in female full unemployment (-10,5%), whereas the number of fully unemployed men drops slightly (-1,1%).

This decrease is visible in all age categories, but is relatively speaking the biggest for the youngsters of -25 years old (-9,7%). This is mainly due to a change in the duration of the integration period.

Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2007, we notice an important increase amongst the people of 60 years and older (+15,4%), although also in this category we observe a decrease in the 3rd quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 (-4,1%). The recent decrease in the category of oldest unemployed people is amongst others the result of the gradual and growing retreat of the baby boom generation from the labour market.

On a yearly basis, the number of FUJDB decreases by 5.042 units. With 420.462 units in the 3rd quarter of 2012, this group is 1,2% below the level of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Compared to the 3rd quarter of 2007 we observe a 3,3% decrease.

75.917 fully unemployed people of 50 years and + are now exempted from registration as a jobseeker. During the 3rd quarter of 2007, there were still 105.984 of them. Indeed, the age from which the unemployed can apply for an exemption from registration as a jobseeker, has been gradually pulled up to 58 years. This age is bound to be pulled up to 60 years – maybe even to 65 years in certain regions – on January 1st, 2013.

The decrease of the number of fully unemployed people is visible in almost all sectors, but is most pronounced in the industrial sector, when compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011 (-5,9%). Only in the commercial services (0,5%) there is an increase.

The distribution per region shows that, on a yearly basis, the number of fully unemployed people in a large sense has decreased by 2% in Flanders and in Wallonia and has remained stable in the Brussels Capital Region (+0,1%).

6. The evolution of the unemployed with company bonus and the exempted older unemployed people

Table 17

Gender	**2007 - Q3**		**2011 - Q3**		**2012 - Q3**		**2012/2007 in %**	**2012/2011 in %**
man	**146.103**	66,3%	**129.463**	64,3%	**121.993**	63,9%	-16,5%	-5,8%
woman	**74.322**	33,7%	**71.822**	35,7%	**69.018**	36,1%	-7,1%	-3,9%
Age								
50 - 55 years	**3.669**	1,7%	**2.111**	1,0%	**1.331**	0,7%	-63,7%	-36,9%
55 - 60 years	**96.212**	43,6%	**57.240**	28,4%	**52.202**	27,3%	-45,7%	-8,8%
60 years and +	**120.544**	54,7%	**141.935**	70,5%	**137.477**	72,0%	14,0%	-3,1%
Unemployment offices)								
Antwerp	**16.870**	7,7%	**15.779**	7,8%	**14.944**	7,8%	-11,4%	-5,3%
Brussels	**15.144**	6,9%	**12.826**	6,4%	**11.954**	6,3%	-21,1%	-6,8%
Liège	**14.556**	6,6%	**12.967**	6,4%	**11.843**	6,2%	-18,6%	-8,7%
Hasselt	**14.234**	6,5%	**12.633**	6,3%	**11.987**	6,3%	-15,8%	-5,1%
Ghent	**13.369**	6,1%	**12.347**	6,1%	**11.784**	6,2%	-11,9%	-4,6%
Charleroi	**11.667**	5,3%	**10.585**	5,3%	**9.777**	5,1%	-16,2%	-7,6%
Turnhout	**11.409**	5,2%	**10.982**	5,5%	**10.534**	5,5%	-7,7%	-4,1%
Vilvoorde	**10.879**	4,9%	**10.220**	5,1%	**9.695**	5,1%	-10,9%	-5,1%
Leuven	**9.141**	4,1%	**8.406**	4,2%	**7.952**	4,2%	-13,0%	-5,4%
Mechelen	**7.883**	3,6%	**7.220**	3,6%	**6.845**	3,6%	-13,2%	-5,2%
Courtrai	**7.590**	3,4%	**7.056**	3,5%	**6.873**	3,6%	-9,5%	-2,6%
La Louvière	**6.921**	3,1%	**6.157**	3,1%	**5.841**	3,1%	-15,6%	-5,1%
Nijvel	**6.475**	2,9%	**6.133**	3,0%	**5.722**	3,0%	-11,6%	-6,7%
Bruges	**6.409**	2,9%	**5.588**	2,8%	**5.400**	2,8%	-15,8%	-3,4%
Aalst	**6.029**	2,7%	**5.333**	2,6%	**5.044**	2,6%	-16,3%	-5,4%
Roeselare	**5.814**	2,6%	**5.567**	2,8%	**5.519**	2,9%	-5,1%	-0,9%
St-Niklaas	**5.599**	2,5%	**4.888**	2,4%	**4.616**	2,4%	-17,6%	-5,6%
Namur	**5.555**	2,5%	**5.529**	2,7%	**5.157**	2,7%	-7,2%	-6,7%
Ostend	**5.493**	2,5%	**5.121**	2,5%	**5.011**	2,6%	-8,8%	-2,1%
Tongeren	**5.233**	2,4%	**4.614**	2,3%	**4.340**	2,3%	-17,1%	-5,9%
Mons	**5.162**	2,3%	**4.456**	2,2%	**4.254**	2,2%	-17,6%	-4,5%
Tournai	**4.850**	2,2%	**4.295**	2,1%	**4.257**	2,2%	-12,2%	-0,9%
Dendermonde	**4.830**	2,2%	**4.326**	2,1%	**4.113**	2,2%	-14,8%	-4,9%
Verviers	**4.541**	2,1%	**4.248**	2,1%	**3.982**	2,1%	-12,3%	-6,3%
Hoei	**2.845**	1,3%	**2.744**	1,4%	**2.585**	1,4%	-9,1%	-5,8%
Oudenaarde	**2.818**	1,3%	**2.801**	1,4%	**2.795**	1,5%	-0,8%	-0,2%
Ypres	**2.644**	1,2%	**2.509**	1,2%	**2.469**	1,3%	-6,6%	-1,6%
Arlon	**2.390**	1,1%	**2.399**	1,2%	**2.420**	1,3%	1,2%	0,9%
Mouscron	**2.123**	1,0%	**1.740**	0,9%	**1.642**	0,9%	-22,7%	-5,6%
Boom	**1.951**	0,9%	**1.817**	0,9%	**1.657**	0,9%	-15,1%	-8,8%
Regional division								
Flemish Region	**138.195**	62,7%	**127.206**	63,2%	**121.576**	63,6%	-12,0%	-4,4%
Walloon Region	**67.086**	30,4%	**61.253**	30,4%	**57.480**	30,1%	-14,3%	-6,2%
Brussels-Capital Region	**15.144**	6,9%	**12.826**	6,4%	**11.954**	6,3%	-21,1%	-6,8%
Regrouped activity branch								
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	**931**	**0,4%**	**788**	**0,4%**	**761**	**0,4%**	**-18,3%**	**-3,5%**
Mineral extracting industries	**9.778**	**4,4%**	**8.020**	**4,0%**	**7.138**	**3,7%**	**-27,0%**	**-11,0%**
Manufacturing industry	**97.092**	**44,0%**	**82.786**	**41,1%**	**76.437**	**40,0%**	**-21,3%**	**-7,7%**
including:								
engineering industry	**33.952**	15,4%	**31.027**	15,4%	28.435	14,9%	-16,2%	-8,4%
production metal products	**8.669**	3,9%	**6.538**	3,2%	5.837	3,1%	-32,7%	-10,7%
chemical industry	**11.031**	5,0%	**10.037**	5,0%	9.434	4,9%	-14,5%	-6,0%
food industry	**8.833**	4,0%	**7.437**	3,7%	6.986	3,7%	-20,9%	-6,1%
Construction	**17.649**	**8,0%**	**15.360**	**7,6%**	**14.737**	**7,7%**	**-16,5%**	**-4,1%**
Electricity, water, gas	**201**	**0,1%**	**123**	**0,1%**	**109**	**0,1%**	**-45,8%**	**-11,7%**
Trade, banking and insurance	**21.479**	**9,7%**	**18.488**	**9,2%**	**16.625**	**8,7%**	**-22,6%**	**-10,1%**
Transport and communication	**6.570**	**3,0%**	**6.350**	**3,2%**	**6.197**	**3,2%**	**-5,7%**	**-2,4%**
Services	**53.433**	**24,2%**	**54.704**	**27,2%**	**53.356**	**27,9%**	**-0,1%**	**-2,5%**
Unknown activity	**13.292**	**6,0%**	**14.666**	**7,3%**	**15.651**	**8,2%**	**17,7%**	**6,7%**
TOTAL	**220.425**	**100,0%**	**201.285**	**100,0%**	**191.011**	**100,0%**	**-13,3%**	**-5,1%**

6.1. Evolution of the unemployed with company bonus

Table 18

Age	3rd quarter 2007			3rd quarter 2011			3rd quarter 2012		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
50-54 years	2.616	761	3.377	1.472	424	1.897	937	238	1.174
55-59 years	32.097	8.389	40.485	26.376	8.596	34.972	24.165	8.188	32.353
60 years and +	57.071	13.507	70.579	60.755	21.519	82.273	59.116	22.450	81.567
TOTAL	**91.784**	**22.657**	**114.441**	**88.603**	**30.539**	**119.142**	**84.218**	**30.876**	**115.094**

	Difference 2012/2007 in %			Difference 2012/2011 in %		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
50-54 years	-64,2%	-68,8%	-65,2%	-36,4%	-44,0%	-38,1%
55-59 years	-24,7%	-2,4%	-20,1%	-8,4%	-4,7%	-7,5%
60 years and +	3,6%	66,2%	15,6%	-2,7%	4,3%	-0,9%
TOTAL	**-8,2%**	**36,3%**	**0,6%**	**-4,9%**	**1,1%**	**-3,4%**

Of which jobseekers:

Table 19

Age	3rd quarter 2011			3rd quarter 2012			Difference 2012/2011 in %		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
50-54 years	835	317	1.153	469	186	655	-43,9%	-41,3%	-43,2%
55-59 years	1.905	888	2.793	2.135	1.000	3.135	12,1%	12,7%	12,3%
60 years and +	164	90	254	271	174	445	65,4%	93,3%	75,3%
TOTAL	**2.904**	**1.295**	**4.199**	**2.875**	**1.360**	**4.236**	**-1,0%**	**5,0%**	**0,9%**

Since January 1st, 2012, ‘interim pension’ is called ‘unemployment with company bonus’. This terminological modification was accompanied by the abolition of access to part-time interim pension.

The number of unemployed with company bonus drops in all age categories. For the age category 50-54 years the decrease equals 38,1% from the 3rd quarter of 2011 until the end of the 3rd quarter of 2012 and 65,2% from the 3rd quarter of 2007 until the end of the 3rd quarter of 2012. For the age category 55-59 years there is a decrease of 7,5% between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 and 20,1% between the 3rd quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2012.

Between 2011 and 2012, we also observe a slight decrease in the age category of 60 years and + (-0,9%) influenced, as already mentioned, by the gradual withdrawal of the baby boom generation. Notwithstanding this slight decrease, the increase of people of 60 years and older still amounts to 15,6% between 2007 and 2012. This age category in itself explains the global increase of the number of unemployed with company bonus. This increase amounts to 0,6% compared to 2007.

However, the evolution of unemployment with company bonus is strongly affected by:
- the demographic evolution and the evolution of the active population. Indeed the latter has increased by 70%[5] since 2000 in the population of 50-59 years old, whereas it decreased in the population of 15-49 years old (-1,7%);
- the gradual increase of the retirement age for women from 60 to 65 years, which in itself explains the increase between 2007 and 2012.

Nevertheless, the total number of unemployed with company bonus in the 3rd quarter of 2012 continues to show the same tendency as in previous quarters (-3,4% compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011).

[5] See point 11.2

6.2. Evolution of the exempted elderly unemployed

Table 20

Age	3rd quarter 2007			3rd quarter 2011			3rd quarter 2012		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
50-54 years	127	165	292	102	112	214	70	87	157
55-59 years	25.545	30.181	55.727	10.508	11.759	22.267	9.394	10.455	19.849
60 years and +	28.647	21.319	49.965	30.249	29.412	59.662	28.311	27.600	55.911
TOTAL	54.319	51.665	105.984	40.860	41.283	82.143	37.775	38.142	75.917

	Difference 2012/2007 in %			Difference 2012/2011 in %		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
50-54 years	-45,0%	-47,3%	-46,3%	-31,6%	-22,1%	-26,6%
55-59 years	-63,2%	-65,4%	-64,4%	-10,6%	-11,1%	-10,9%
60 years and +	-1,2%	29,5%	11,9%	-6,4%	-6,2%	-6,3%
TOTAL	-30,5%	-26,2%	-28,4%	-7,5%	-7,6%	-7,6%

In 5 years time, the number of exempted elderly unemployed has dropped by 28,4%. This is mainly due to the age categories of under 60 years old.
This tendency persists between 2011 and 2012: -26,6% for the 50 to -55 year olds, -10,9% for the 55 to -60 year olds and -6,3% for the people aged 60 and older (see the abovementioned explanation for this age category).
Mind that the minimum age to request exemption has gradually been raised since 2002 from 50 years to 58 years and is bound to be raised to 60 years (maybe even to 65 years in certain subregions) on January 1st, 2013.

7. Federal employment measures

7.1. Crisis bonuses

7.1.1. Requests

Since January 1st, 2012, the crisis bonus system is being extinguished – see point 7.2. Payments are still being executed for those who had already requested them before, but new requests are no longer accepted.

7.1.2. Payments

Table 21

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	**Country**
2010	Q1	349	237	42	628
	Q2	4.378	3.365	637	8.380
	Q3	4.136	3.060	778	7.974
	Q4	5.326	4.041	941	10.308
	Year	14.189	10.703	2.398	27.290
2011	Q1	5.811	4.387	1.091	11.289
	Q2	5.430	4.405	1.214	11.049
	Q3	4.386	3.627	872	8.885
	Q4	5.557	4.377	1.134	11.068
	Year	21.184	16.796	4.311	42.291
2012	Q1	4.462	3.306	1.000	8.768
	Q2	1.136	717	332	2.185
	Q3	477	189	128	794
	Share	60%	24%	16%	100%

The number of bonuses that were paid per quarter to blue-collar workers having lost their jobs, has increased in the 1st quarter of 2011 to reach a maximum of 11.289 bonuses. Since then, that number has dropped.

7.2. Dismissal benefits

Since January 1st, 2012, a dismissal benefit has been implemented for the blue-collar workers, the domestic servants and the workers with a labour contract for service vouchers. This permanent measure replaces that of the crisis bonus.

7.2.1. Payments

Table 22

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	**Country**
2012	Q1	1.081	1.023	129	2.233
	Q2	4.220	3.547	803	8.570
	Q3	4.279	3.045	813	8.137
	Share	53%	37%	10%	100%

In the 3rd quarter of 2012, 53% has been paid to blue-collar workers from the Flemish Region, 37% to blue-collar workers from Wallonia and 10% to blue-collar workers from the Brussels Capital Region.

7.3. Win-win employment plan

7.3.1. Contracts

Since January 1st, 2012, the win-win employment plan is no longer in use. However, payments are still being executed within this system for the people who have been engaged earlier, but no new contracts are drawn up.
A total of 124.742 contracts have been drawn up within the framework of this employment plan.

7.3.2. Payments per month

Table 23

		Flemish Region	Walloon Region	Brussels-Capital Region	**Country**
2010	Q1	702	1.120	154	1.975
	Q2	5.410	7.226	1.149	13.785
	Q3	8.846	12.481	2.107	23.434
	Q4	12.266	17.378	3.153	32.798
	Year	6.806	9.551	1.641	17.998
2011	Q1	15.636	22.494	4.398	42.528
	Q2	17.459	25.480	4.870	47.809
	Q3	18.751	27.045	5.116	50.912
	Q4	19.942	30.026	5.787	55.756
	Year	71.788	105.046	20.171	197.005
2012	Q1	18.302	27.897	5.402	51.601
	Q2	12.608	19.170	3.649	35.427
	Q3	7.529	11.551	2.246	21.326
	Year	38.439	58.618	11.296	108.353
		35%	**54%**	**10%**	**100%**

For the 3rd quarter of 2012 we observe a 58,1% decrease compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011. Obviously, this has all to do with the extinction of this measure. The jobseekers from the Walloon Region are still in the majority: 54% of payments, compared to 35% for the Flemish Region and 11% for the Brussels Capital Region.

7.4. Evolution of the activation measures according to the system

Table 24

	LEA	Social advancement schemes	SINE	ACTIVA + WIN-WIN	Resumption of work allowance	Total
3rd quarter 2007	24.781	4.974	9.075	39.364	4.931	**83.125**
3rd quarter 2011	15.760	3.912	11.234	75.080	17.831	**123.817**
3rd quarter 2012	14.945	4.023	11.043	50.640	20.446	**101.097**
Difference 2012/2007 in terms of %	-39,7%	-19,1%	21,7%	28,6%	314,7%	**21,6%**
Difference 2012/2007 in terms of %	-5,2%	2,8%	-1,7%	-32,6%	14,7%	**-18,4%**
Share systems 2007 in terms of %	29,8%	6,0%	10,9%	47,4%	5,9%	**100%**
Share systems 2011 in terms of %	12,7%	3,2%	9,1%	60,6%	14,4%	**100%**
Share systems 2012 in terms of %	14,8%	4,0%	10,9%	50,1%	20,2%	**100%**

The number of people employed within the framework of the activa plan or the win-win plan represent half (50,1%) of the total number of people in an activation measure. Because of the discontinuation of the win-win system, the number of workers in this system will be dropping gradually until the end of 2012 when the last contracts made in this framework are no longer being subsidized. This number has already decreased by more than half (-58,1%) compared to the same quarter last year, which explains the general decrease of the number of activation measures between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 (-18,4%). We also observe a gradual shifting from the win-win to the Activa Plan, of which the number of beneficiaries (29.314) has increased compared to the 3rd quarter of 2011 (+21,3%), however, without reaching the number of beneficiaries of the 3rd quarter of 2007 (39.364).
On the other hand, employment of people of 50 years old and + with a resumption of work allowance continues to progress: from 17.831 in the 3rd quarter of 2011 to 20.446 in the 3rd quarter of 2012 (+14,7%).
The decrease of the number of people working within the framework of a Local Employment Agency can be explained by the changes to the regulation in 2004. Since then, new users can no longer appeal to LEA for domestic help. Furthermore, new workers in this system can no longer execute domestic tasks.

7.5. Service vouchers

Table 25

	2007	2011	Evol. 2007-2011	Q3 2011	Q3 2012	Evol. 2011-2012
Active users	449.899	834.959	+85,6%	816.484	880.885	+7,9%
Accredited companies	1.720	2.754	+60,1%	2.731	2.743	0,4%
Vouchers bought	53.453.329	109.101.714	+104,1%	24.932.419	26.892.825	+7,9%
Vouchers used	49.187.499	105.273.001	+114,0%	23.986.117	26.961.569	+12,4%

The success of the service vouchers is clearly illustrated in the above table: in 4 years time, between 2007 and 2011, the number of active users has gone up by 85,6% and the number of vouchers used by 114%. And the system keeps growing: between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012, the number of active users has gone up by 7,9% and the number of vouchers used has gone up by 12,4%. The number of accredited companies is stable mainly because of an enhanced control of the entire service voucher sector and new recognition conditions imposed on the companies.

8. The evolution of career break and time credit

Table 26

		2007	2011	Evol. 2007-2011	Q3 2011	Q3 2012	Evol. 2011-2012
Normal career break	full-time	8.447	6.296	-25,5%	6.413	5.899	-8,0%
	part-time	36.838	34.055	-7,6%	33.206	32.779	-1,3%
	reduction by 1/3	907	1.078	+18,9%	1.081	1.081	+0,1%
	reduction by 1/4	2.347	2.470	+5,2%	2.453	2.423	-1,2%
	reduction by 1/5	23.242	28.584	+23,0%	28.617	29.627	+3,5%
	Total	71.781	72.482	+1,0%	71.770	71.810	+0,1%
Time credit	full-time	11.452	7.794	-31,9%	7.834	6.763	-13,7%
	part-time	32.092	38.888	+21,2%	38.715	37.834	-2,3%
	reduction by 1/5	68.122	89.104	+30,8%	89.473	90.480	+1,1%
	Total	111.666	135.786	+21,6%	136.022	135.077	-0,7%
Specific forms	parental leave	34.111	52.539	+54,0%	53.020	51.331	-3,2%
	medical assistance	5.554	10.256	+84,7%	10.250	11.210	+9,4%
	leave for palliative care	205	226	+10,2%	194,667	231	+18,7%
	Total	39.870	63.021	+58,1%	63.465	62.772	-1,1%
Global total		223.317	271.290	+21,5%	271.257	269.658	-0,6%

Between 2007 and 2011, the number of payments for career break and time credit has increased by 21,5%. In the same period, in particular the specific forms of career break have increased dramatically: parental leave by +54,0% and medical assistance by no less than +84,7%. The reduction of work time by 1/5 has also risen considerably within the framework of career break (+23,0%) and time credit (+30,8%). However, in general, the reductions of work time are winning ground on full-time career break and time credit, which dropped by 25,5% and 31,9% respectively.

For the first time since 1995, the number of people in career break or time-credit has slightly decreased (-0,6%). This is partly due to the fact that the conditions to be granted a career break or time-credit are gradually becoming more strict: the requirements concerning seniority, age and career are more strict and the maximum duration is lowered. The decrease can be observed for the full and half-time interruptions, whereas there is still an increase where the 1/5-reductions are concerned. The number of people taking parental leave has also decreased by 3,2%. The regulation for parental leave however has not become more strict. Recently, it even expanded. By contrast, the leave for medical assistance has gone up by 9,4%.

9. Evolution of the 3 groups of benefit recipients

Table 27

	Q3 2007	Q3 2011	Q3 2012	2007-2012	2011-2012
Indemnified unemployed and unemployed with company bonus	**695.449**	**663.861**	**648.298**	**-6,8%**	**-2,3%**
Jobseekers	464.659	458.506	453.893	-2,3%	-1,0%
Non-jobseekers	230.791	205.355	194.404	-15,8%	-5,3%
Employees supported by the NEO	**258.752**	**330.772**	**322.612**	**+24,7%**	**-2,5%**
Temporary unemployment	99.438	115.963	128.839	+29,6%	+11,1%
assimilated allowances	19.969	19.552	19.363	-3,0%	-1,0%
Part-time employees	46.673	49.903	50.173	+7,5%	+0,5%
Activation measures	92.671	145.355	124.238	+34,1%	-14,5%
Employees adapting their labour time	**225.292**	**271.907**	**270.333**	**+20,0%**	**-0,6%**
Time credit	112.509	136.022	135.077	+20,1%	-0,7%
Normal career break	71.564	71.770	71.810	+0,3%	+0,1%
Specific forms	40.530	63.465	62.771	+54,9%	-1,1%
Half-time early retirement	688,334	650,333	674,998	-1,9%	+3,8%
Total of the 3 groups	**1.179.493**	**1.266.540**	**1.241.243**	**+5,2%**	**-2,0%**
Others (cross-border workers, crisis bonuses…)	2.862	5.403	5.078	+77,4%	**-6,0%**
General total	**1.182.355**	**1.271.943**	**1.246.321**	**+5,4%**	**-2,0%**

When comparing the 3rd quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 an increase by 5,4% of the number of NEO benefit recipients is observed. However, this increase only concerns the employees, in other words those who are supported by the NEO by means of temporary unemployment (+29,6%) or by means of activation or training measures (+34,1%) or the persons who adapt their working time with the support of the NEO (+20,0%). The category of indemnified unemployed and unemployed with company bonus has decreased by 6,8%.

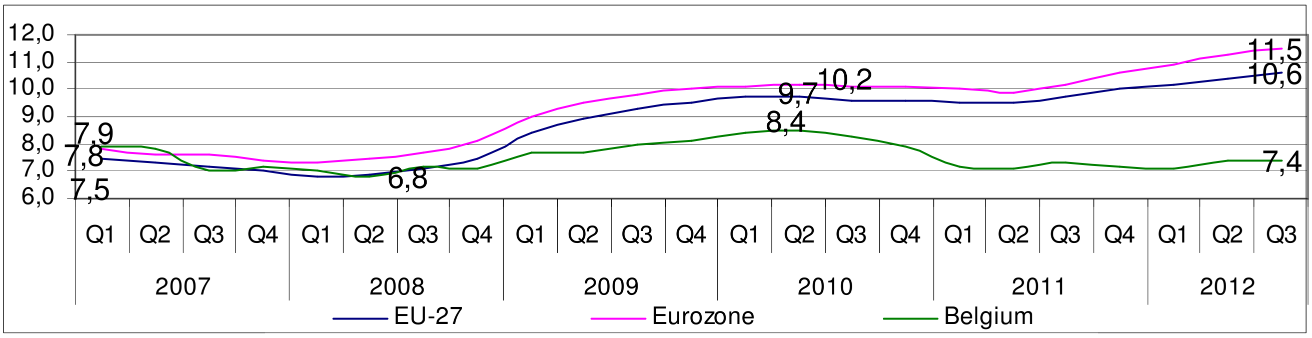
Between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 we observe a decrease of the total number of benefit recipients: -2%. the number of people using activation and training measures has increased by 14,5% compared to last year. This is especially due to the extinction of the so-called win-win plan.

On a yearly basis, the temporary unemployment has increased by 11,1%. However, the number of fully unemployed people is lower in the 3rd quarter of 2012 than it was in the 3rd quarter of 2011 (-2,3%).

10. International comparison

10.1.Unemployment rate

Graph 15



Source: Eurostat – Harmonized unemployment rate (15 to 74 y) – Adapted series Labour Force survey – cleaned data for seasonal work (une_rt_q)

Already since the end of 2008, the Belgian unemployment situation showed a different tendency than the European average (European Union or Euro area): during the crisis (2009 – middle of 2010) the increase was less important; after the crisis (middle of 2010 – middle of 2011), the revival on the labour market evolved faster (see next table). Finally, since the second semester of 2011, the situation of the European labour market has worsened again with unemployment figures reaching high levels. In Belgium the unemployment (7,4%) has roughly remained at the same level as before the crisis. Between September 2011 and September 2012, the unemployment rate in Belgium increased by 0,1 point (from 7,3% to 7,4%) whereas the increase in the EU27 amounted to 0,8 points (from 9,8% to 10,6%) and in the euro area 1,3 (from 10,3% to 11,6%).

10.2.Evolution of the employment

Table 28

		UE-27	Euro zone	Belgium
2007	Q1	215.339	140.796	4.348
	Q2	218.605	142.911	4.345
	Q3	221.022	144.312	4.385
	Q4	220.342	144.052	4.443
	Year	218.827	143.018	4.380
2008	Q1	219.361	143.329	4.450
	Q2	221.443	144.488	4.414
	Q3	223.133	145.530	4.465
	Q4	221.320	144.448	4.455
	Year	221.314	144.449	4.446
2009	Q1	217.142	141.635	4.418
	Q2	217.834	142.045	4.396
	Q3	217.986	141.803	4.415
	Q4	216.853	141.642	4.454
	Year	217.454	141.781	4.421
2010	Q1	214.159	140.065	4.470
	Q2	216.693	141.114	4.443
	Q3	217.873	141.514	4.488
	Q4	216.867	141.311	4.554
	Year	216.398	141.001	4.489
2011	Q1	215.426	140.417	4.454
	Q2	217.797	141.985	4.544
	Q3	218.263	142.056	4.489
	Q4	217.190	141.428	4.551
	Year	217.169	141.471	4.509
2012	Q1	214.770	139.758	4.502
	Q2	217.127	140.899	4.525

		UE-27	Euro zone	Belgium
2007	Q1	100	100	100
	Q2	100	100	100
	Q3	100	100	100
	Q4	100	100	100
	Year	100	100	100
2008	Q1	101,9	101,8	102,3
	Q2	101,3	101,1	101,6
	Q3	101,0	100,8	101,8
	Q4	100,4	100,3	100,3
	Year	101,1	101,0	101,5
2009	Q1	100,8	100,6	101,6
	Q2	99,6	99,4	101,2
	Q3	98,6	98,3	100,7
	Q4	98,4	98,3	100,2
	Year	99,4	99,1	100,9
2010	Q1	99,5	99,5	102,8
	Q2	99,1	98,7	102,3
	Q3	98,6	98,1	102,3
	Q4	98,4	98,1	102,5
	Year	98,9	98,6	102,5
2011	Q1	100,0	99,7	102,4
	Q2	99,6	99,4	104,6
	Q3	98,8	98,4	102,4
	Q4	98,6	98,2	102,4
	Year	99,2	98,9	102,9
2012	Q1	99,7	99,3	103,5
	Q2	99,3	98,6	104,1

Source: Eurostat – Global employment of the residential population (in thousands) – 15 years and + - Adapted series Labour Force Survey (lfsq_egan)

Since 2007, employment in Belgium has increased by 4,1%, whereas it has decreased in the European Union and in the Euro area by 0,7% and 1,4% respectively (evolutions measured based on the 2nd quarters of 2007 and 2012).

11. Evolution over 10 years

11.1.The fully unemployed jobseekers drawing benefits

Table 29

Q3	Indemnified fully unemployed jobseekers								Ratio (active population)
	per age				per duration and age		Total		
	< 25 years	25 to 49 years	50 +	*50 +*[1]	2 years and +		(A)	*included exempted 50-57*[1]	
					< 50 years	50 +			
2003	83.458	316.266	41.566	123.954	175.282	19.600	441.289	523.677	**9,3%**
2004	81.020	318.874	56.828	123.770	187.369	34.139	456.722	523.663	**9,4%**
2005	77.726	323.685	74.240	125.767	198.479	50.489	475.651	527.177	**9,6%**
2006	72.556	304.823	87.355	125.476	182.951	63.765	464.734	502.855	**9,3%**
2007	65.990	274.412	93.925	119.983	156.127	72.756	434.326	460.384	**8,7%**
2008	60.809	251.196	94.078	109.776	132.110	74.102	406.083	421.782	**8,1%**
2009	70.032	274.236	102.587	109.767	123.768	77.123	446.855	454.035	**8,8%**
2010	66.172	267.871	106.517	108.160	122.507	79.573	440.560	442.203	**8,6%**
2011	61.278	256.934	106.940	108.320	122.069	80.864	425.152	426.532	**8,2%**
2012	55.256	258.211	106.636	107.802	116.537	79.498	420.103	421.270	**8,1%**

1 In the case of unchanged regulation, in other words the exempted category of 50-57 years included. Before, the majority of 50-57 years didn't appear in the jobseekers statistics. They had the possibility to be exempted from registration as a jobseeker. The age of exemption from registration as a jobseeker has been raised gradually from 50 to 58 years since 2002.

Q3	Indemnified fully unemployed jobseekers								Ratio (active population)
	per age				per duration and age		Total		
	< 25 years	25 to 49 years	50 +	*50 +*[1]	2 years and +		(A)	*included exempted 50-57*[1]	
					< 50 years	50 +			
1	2012	2008	2003	*2012*	2012	2003	2008	*2012*	**2008**
2	2008	2011	2004	*2010*	2011	2004	2012	*2008*	**2012**
3	2011	2012	2005	*2011*	2010	2005	2011	*2011*	**2011**
4	2007	2010	2006	*2009*	2009	2006	2007	*2010*	**2010**
5	2010	2009	2007	*2008*	2008	2007	2010	*2009*	**2007**
6	2009	2007	2008	*2007*	2007	2008	2003	*2007*	**2009**
7	2006	2006	2009	*2004*	2003	2009	2009	*2006*	**2003**
8	2005	2003	2010	*2003*	2006	2012	2004	*2004*	**2006**
9	2004	2004	2012	*2006*	2004	2010	2006	*2003*	**2004**
10	2003	2005	2011	*2005*	2005	2011	2005	*2005*	**2005**

In the previous table, the figures of the 3rd quarter of each year are compared over a period of 10 years.
The first table lists the absolute figures for the 3rd quarter of each year. In the second table, the years are arranged per number of indemnified fully unemployed jobseekers in the category concerned, starting by the lowest.

We find that the year 2012 is very well ranked with the lowest figures in the age categories under 50 years old.

The number of unemployed over 50 years old that has been increasing for the last 10 years, decreases for the third time in a row on an annual basis: 106.636 units in the 3rd quarter of 2012 versus 106.940 in the 3rd quarter of 2011.
Keep in mind that this earlier stated uninterrupted increase can be explained by the 2002 regulation change. Previously, the majority of the unemployed of 50-57 years did not appear in the jobseekers statistics: they had the possibility to be exempted of jobseeker registration. Since 2002, the age of exemption from registration as a jobseeker has been raised gradually from 50 to 58 years (and will be raised to a minimum of 60 years in 2013). When neutralizing this modification of the regulation by also including the unemployed of 50 to 57 years old exempted from registration as a jobseeker in the jobseekers statistics, the year 2012 tops the list of the last ten years.

11.2. The exempted elderly unemployed and the unemployed with company bonus[6]

Table 30

Q3	Exempted elderly unemployed	Unemployed with company bonus 50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60+ [1]	Total	Total (B)
2003	145.421	6.285	41.390	60.210	107.884	253.305
2004	135.364	7.218	42.698	59.685	109.601	244.965
2005	124.025	5.915	43.296	59.587	108.799	232.824
2006	115.230	4.636	41.976	64.905	111.517	226.748
2007	105.984	3.377	40.036	70.433	113.846	219.830
2008	100.054	2.919	39.066	73.841	115.826	215.880
2009	94.094	2.643	37.147	78.196	117.986	212.080
2010	88.105	2.307	36.493	81.559	120.359	208.465
2011	82.143	1.897	34.587	82.009	118.492	200.635
2012	75.917	1.174	31.930	81.314	114.419	190.336

1 Between 1997 and 2009, the age of retirement for women has been raised gradually from 60 to 65 years. This explains the increase to a large extent: In Q1-2012, that age category totalled 21.829 female unemployed with company bonus (+ 28.563 exempted elderly female unemployed; in other words 50.455 benefit recipients who affect the totals as well).

Q3	Exempted elderly unemployed	Unemployed with company bonus 50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60+ [1]	Total	Total (B)
1	2012	2012	2012	2005	2003	2012
2	2011	2011	2011	2004	2005	2011
3	2010	2010	2010	2003	2004	2010
4	2009	2009	2009	2006	2006	2009
5	2008	2008	2008	2007	2007	2008
6	2007	2007	2007	2008	2012	2007
7	2006	2006	2003	2009	2008	2006
8	2005	2005	2006	2012	2009	2005
9	2004	2003	2004	2010	2011	2004
10	2003	2004	2005	2011	2010	2003

Comparing the evolution of the exempted elderly unemployed and of the unemployed with company bonus over the last 10 years, we observe that 2012 tops the list with the lowest figures.

The only subgroup which forms an exception is the subgroup of the unemployed with company bonus of 60 years and older, of which the number is extremely high (81.314 units). Nevertheless, we observe a decrease on a yearly basis for this subgroup: 81.314 units in the 3rd quarter of 2012 compared to 82.009 in the 3rd quarter of 2011. The important increase in that subgroup over the entire period (+21.104 units) can almost completely be explained by the rise of the female age of retirement.

The evolution is also affected by the strong growth of the active population in the age category of 50 to 64 years old (+70% between the 2nd quarter of 2000 and the 2nd quarter of 2012[7] - see point 6.1).

[6] Workers in temporary early retirement not included (very limited numbers)
[7] The last figures available from the Labour Force Survey - Eurostat

11.3. The fully unemployed people receiving unemployment benefits and the unemployed with company bonus

Table 31

Q3	Global total (A+B)		Ratio (persons of working age)	
1	2012	610.439	**2012**	**8,4%**
2	2008	621.963	**2011**	**8,7%**
3	2011	625.787	**2008**	**8,8%**
4	2010	649.024	**2010**	**9,1%**
5	2007	654.156	**2009**	**9,3%**
6	2009	658.934	**2007**	**9,3%**
7	2006	691.481	**2006**	**10,0%**
8	2003	694.594	**2003**	**10,2%**
9	2004	701.687	**2004**	**10,3%**
10	2005	708.474	**2005**	**10,3%**

The year 2012 ranks first as well, when we add the number of fully unemployed beneficiaries (elderly jobseekers and non jobseekers) and the unemployed with company bonus.

The ratio of that entire group compared to the working age population is also the lowest of the last 10 years (8,4%).

11.4. Temporary unemployed people

Table 32

Q3	Temporary unemployed			
	Physical units		Budgetary units	
1	2006	89.325	2006	21.804
2	2004	92.592	2007	23.376
3	2007	99.438	2005	23.561
4	2005	99.923	2004	23.675
5	2008	108.471	2008	24.366
6	2003	108.819	2003	26.181
7	2011	115.963	2011	26.586
8	2010	122.569	2012	28.908
9	2012	128.839	2010	30.248
10	2009	157.067	2009	41.029

When we compare the evolution of the temporary unemployed in physical units since 2003, we observe that the 3rd quarter of 2012 is at the second last position, just before the crisis year 2009. In budgetary units, 2012 is situated before 2009 and 2010.

11.5.The non-working non-remunerated jobseekers

Table 33

Q3	non-working non-remunerated jobseekers				Ratio
	Young people in integration period	Other jobseekers who are registered obligatory	Jobseekers who are registered voluntarily	Total	(active population)
2003	64.423	26.957	41.993	133.372	**2,8%**
2004	67.099	28.678	46.359	142.135	**2,9%**
2005	65.025	29.988	49.269	144.282	**2,9%**
2006	57.097	29.914	40.446	127.458	**2,6%**
2007	49.852	29.496	35.550	114.898	**2,3%**
2008	46.687	30.964	35.410	113.062	**2,2%**
2009	51.341	30.947	44.145	126.432	**2,5%**
2010	51.948	35.454	50.115	137.516	**2,7%**
2011	48.688	36.926	49.257	134.871	**2,6%**
2012	56.844	37.648	53.560	148.052	**2,9%**

Source: Regional employment services and NEO calculations

Q3	non-working non-remunerated jobseekers				Ratio
	Young people in integration period	Other jobseekers who are registered obligatory	Jobseekers who are registered voluntarily	Total	(active population)
1	2008	2003	2008	2008	**2008**
2	2011	2004	2007	2007	**2007**
3	2007	2007	2006	2009	**2009**
4	2009	2006	2003	2006	**2006**
5	2010	2005	2009	2003	**2011**
6	2012	2009	2004	2011	**2010**
7	2006	2008	2011	2010	**2003**
8	2003	2010	2005	2004	**2012**
9	2005	2011	2010	2005	**2005**
10	2004	2012	2012	2012	**2004**

In order to be exhaustive, we can not lose sight of the fact that a certain number of not working jobseekers is not remunerated by the unemployment insurance. The figures in the above tables have been collected by the regional employment services and have been brought together by the NEO. These figures concern young people who are no longer studying and are in their integration period as well as non-working jobseekers who are registered voluntarily or obligatory. Those who are registered obligatory are unemployed people who have been sanctioned, jobseekers who are supported by the public social welfare centres, or disabled people who are acknowledged as such by the Social Security FPS. Amongst the voluntarily registered non-remunerated jobseekers, there are a lot non-working jobseekers with a foreign nationality who register to get access to the Belgian labour market, but who are not (yet) entitled to unemployment benefits.

Between the 3rd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd quarter of 2012 we observe a strong increase of young people in their integration period (+8.156, or +16,8%), which is due to the extension of the integration period by three months. There is also an increase of the number of voluntarily registered jobseekers (+4.303, or +8,7%).