**Labour Market and Labour Market Participation**

**Sources:**
Labour Force Participation Rate*, Employment Rate, Share, Unemployment:
EUROSTAT

**Notes:**
* ratio between the number of persons in the labour force (employed or unemployed) in a given age group and the population in the same age group.
**% of employed individuals on the working age population.
***% of employed persons in a given age group on the population in the same age group.*

**Indicators**

- Demographic Indicators
- Income and Wealth
- Labour Market and Labour Market Participation
- Social Protection and Financial Sustainability

**Median Age, 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unemployment Rates***, 1971-2006**

*See Notes
**Netherlands**

**Inactivity Rates**, 1971-2006

- *See Notes*

**Time Spent in Paid vs. Unpaid Work Activities**

- n.a.

**Long-Term Unemployment Rates**, 1992-2006

- *See Notes*

**Share of Non-Employed Disability Benefit Recipients, 2001**

- Women 2.81
- Men 3.44

**Age Discrimination**

- n.a.

**Average Effective Labour Market Exit Age**

- 25% retire before the age of 53
- 75% retire after the age of 65

- In %

- Retiring before statutory age: 70.6
- Retiring after statutory age: 29.5

**Notes:**
- Inactivity Rates and Long-Term Unemployment: OECD statistics, 2006
- Exit Age: EUROSTAT
- Early/Late Retirement: Own calculations based on the ECHP

- * ratio between the number of persons out the labour force (neither employed nor unemployed) in a given age group and the population in the same age group.
- ** % of long-term unemployed (individuals who are unemployed for more than 1 year) on the total number of unemployed individuals (OECD definition)
**Flexible Retirement**

**Early retirement:**
No

**Upper age limit to withdraw pensions:**
65

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**Lifetime Allocation*, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood and education</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working life</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on average ages of entry and exit to/from the labour market calculated for 2000

**Average Age of Entry into Employment, 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implicit Tax on Continuing Working, 2003 * **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For a single worker with average production worker earnings

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**Sources:**
- Entry into Employment, Flexible Retirement: European Commission, 2003
- Implicit Tax: Duval, OECD, Economics Department WP 370, 2003