

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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FIFTH STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES 1982-1984

Annex 2

DIRECTORATE B

- DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS -

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DIRECTORATE BPrincipal priorities and objectives

1. The scope of social and demographic statistics is wide and the subject matter heterogeneous. The aim of the directorate is to combine a minimum service across the array of subjects on which information is demanded with a more comprehensive service in those subject areas which are of general importance, such as population and employment, prices, or of topical policy interest such as unemployment or statistics of manpower in the steel industry. In order that series may be related to one another and comparability improved, efforts are also made to present the statistics in a coherent way by the use of standard nomenclatures and breakdowns and by synchronisation.
2. The harmonisation of national statistics wherever possible is a primary objective and an ongoing task for most working groups. Where harmonisation is not possible, say because national statistics derive from widely differing national legislation or administrative practices, as for example, registered unemployment, the objective is to coordinate, that is, to improve comparability to the extent possible and to document the differences so that users are aware of the limitations to comparability.
3. The increasing user demand for social and demographic statistics experienced over the last two or three years as a result of the economic situation is likely to continue throughout the period covered by this programme. This growth in the use of statistics has led to demands for an increase in the scope agreed but still to be realized in some countries of some series (e.g. employment in services) and for the making good of gaps in others (e.g. more frequent reporting of youth unemployment). Above all, however, it has led to insistent demands for more timely, more frequent, and more reliable information.
4. A good deal has already been achieved particularly where improvement has been mainly within the control of EUROSTAT. The most obvious examples have been more, better and faster monthly and rapid information bulletins, widely welcomed by all types of user. There have been other less obvious achievements. These include in earnings statistics the streamlining and rationalisation of survey forms (e.g. harmonisation of the questionnaire for labour cost surveys in the iron and steel industry, uniformity of classifications applied in all surveys carried out under the Community system of wages statistics) and procedures, increased use of CRONOS, improvements of computer programmes for control of quality, the faster generation of tables and the presentation of photo-ready copy. During the period of this programme there will be a significant increase in the volume of social statistics available on data banks. A special CRONOS field will be opened for employment statistics and should be operational early in the programme period. At the same time, studies for the development of a more general structural data bank for social statistics will be carried out, beginning with employment data, particularly from the Labour Force Survey.

5. There are, however, limits to what EUROSTAT can achieve on its own. Much remains to be done both at national and EUROSTAT-level in the identification of the causes of delays. In some instances, delays in the transmission of social statistics to EUROSTAT, particularly survey data are much greater than would be accepted for national purposes and sometimes the quality is not all that it should be. This much reduces the utility of the surveys for policy preparation and indeed for all users.
6. EUROSTAT, in consultation with the working groups aims to secure improvement by setting as principal general objectives in the social field:
 - (a) improvement in timeliness, particularly of response and hence in speed of dissemination
 - (b) improvement in the quality of data
 - (c) the making good of gaps in data where these hamper the presentation of breakdowns on a Community level.
7. In subject matter areas, employment is a top priority. Continued efforts will be made to improve the quality of and speed access to manpower statistics; the development of a data bank, as described above, will be an important part of these efforts. The level of unemployment is one of the greatest problems facing the Community both generally and in specific sectors. The appropriate high level Committees (Council, Standing Committee on Employment; CECA Consultative Committee) have demanded better and faster information as well as better and more detailed analyses of existing data. Considerable attention is already devoted in the employment field to special groups, for example, young people and their transition from school to working life. A seminar or "workshop" is planned for late Autumn 1981 on "the measurement of employment and unemployment for Community purposes". A major objective of the seminar will be to determine users' priorities to monitor the further development of labour market information.
8. The biennial Community sample survey of the labour force is widely regarded as the best comparative information available and is increasingly used for policy purposes. However, the eighteen months or longer delay between the collection of the data and its publication seriously reduces its value. It will also be necessary to monitor the quality of data from the point of view of comparability.

9. Between 1982 and 1984 the handling and presentation of data from the censuses of population will be a major task. In other subject areas, for example, school education, health and housing, the objectives will be to maintain a minimum service.
10. In the field of wages and salary statistics, the Community integrated system of statistics of wages and labour costs, which comprises triennial labour cost surveys, occasional surveys of the structure of earnings and short period (six-monthly) statistics. At a seminar on the system in the Autumn 1980 there was some conflict between suppliers and users, that is, some demands for less to be supplied and some for no change in the service. However, there were general demands for more timely and more frequent information; also it was clear that there were new developments in some national statistical surveys. EUROSTAT proposes to maintain the established timetable for short period and labour cost statistics while engaging in a programme of research on the extent to which lighter and more regular surveys might substitute for the heavier surveys.
11. In the field of social protection statistics, the principal priority concerns the completion of the methodology concerning receipts and expenditures (ESSPROSS-Part I) with regard to capital transactions and fiscal benefits. In addition, a major priority over the next few years concerns the development, within the scope of certain functions, of Part II of the ESSPROS-methodology relating to numbers of persons protected and benefits. Here the main objective is to set up a regular system of data collection similar to the one existing for Part I.
12. In the field of purchasing power parities the main effort will be put on the annual calculation of these parities and real values of national accounts aggregates.

After the exploitation of the 1980 benchmark surveys, a system will be worked out of combining the results of annual price surveys, the use of price indices and the application of updated weighting information in order to calculate the most appropriate parities, on a global as well as on a more detailed level of aggregation.

13. The future work programme will aim for the regular dissemination of statistics of prices of comparable products in the various countries. Within the Community this is a field for which EUROSTAT, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices, is solely responsible. Any other Commission services proposing to carry out price surveys for statistical purposes are expected to discuss their projects first with EUROSTAT in order to ensure consistency with the latter's programme.

PROJECT LISTWork programme

DIRECTORATE B

		1981	82	83	84	85
B0101	ARTS 64 & 65 Staff Regs., Council Reg. 259/68	I	I	I	I	I
	DIVISION B1 - Population, employment, education and general social statistics					
B1001	Demography - Censuses	X	X	X	I	I
B1002	Demography - Current statistics	X	X	X	X	X
B1003	Health	I	I	I	I	I
B1004	Housing	I	I	I	I	I
B1005	Education and training	X	X	X	X	X
B1006	General employment statistics	X	X	X	X	X
B1007	ECSC employment	X	X	X	X	X
B1008	Freedom of movement and right of establishment	G	X	X	X	X
B1009	Working time	G	X	X	X	X
B1010	Unemployment	X	X	X	X	X
B1011	Transition from school to working life	G	G	X?	X?	X?
B1012	Labour force survey	X	G	X	G	X
B1013	Social indicators	I	I	I	I	I
B1014	Data bank for employment statistics	I	I	I	I	I
	SPECIALISED SERVICE B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics					
B2001	Half-yearly earnings statistics	X	X	X	X	X
B2002	Quarterly indices of earnings	I	I	I	I	I
B2003	Labour costs - 3-yearly surveys - Ind. & Serv.	I	X	I	I	X
B2004	Labour costs - Annual surveys - Steel (ECSC)	X	X	X	X	X
B2005	Labour costs - Up-dated estimates	X	X	X	X	X
B2006	1978/79 survey of earnings - Ind. & Serv.	I	I	I	I?	X?
B2007	Future surveys of earnings - Ind. & Serv.	I	G	I?	X?	I?
B2008	Survey of earnings - Manual agric. workers	G	X	I	X	I
B2010	Social protection - receipt and expend.	X	X	X	X	X
B2011	Soc. Prot. - numbers covered and benefits	G	X	X	X	X
B2012	Soc. Prot. - types of benefit - analysis	I	G	I	I	-
B2013	Accidents - annual survey - steel (ECSC)	X	X	X	X	X
B2014	Accidents - causes - steel (ECSC)	X	G?	X?	X?	X?
B2015	Accidents - fatal - all industries	I	G	X?	X?	X?

DIVISION B3 - Price surveys and consumer
price indices

		1981	82	83	84	85
B3001	Calculation of PPP; ICP; Methods	I	I	I	I	I
B3002	Consumer price surveys	X	X	X	X	X
B3003	Capital price surveys	X	X	X	X	X
B3004	Other price surveys	X	X	X	X	X
B3005	Consumer price surveys	I	I	I	I	I
B3006	Family budget surveys	I	I	I	I?	I?

I = Mainly internal work of SOEC, not laying a heavy burden on member countries
 G = Work mainly in Working groups
 X = Collection and/or processing of data in member countries
 - = No work foreseen

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: Mr van der WEERDEN, Adviser

TITLE: Common Index (Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations,
Council Regulation 259/68)

PROJECT NUMBER: BO101

1. INTRODUCTION:

The general purpose of the work is to provide a basis for the updating by Council of the salaries of the staff of the European institutions who are stationed in many countries both in and outside Europe. There are two main elements: the first is to compare purchasing power and to follow price movements, the second to follow trends in salaries and in salaries in real terms of national civil servants in member countries.

EUROSTAT's first activities in this field date from 1959 when EUROSTAT, at the request of the Administration, executed price-enquiries in a number of places of employment (Brussels, Bonn, Karlsruhe, Petten, The Hague, Ispra, Rome, Paris, Cadarache and Grenoble), in order to examine the differences in price-levels between these places and the provisional seats of the Communities (Brussels and Luxembourg). When the regulations for staff were formalised by a Council Regulation in 1962, the Statistical Office of the European Communities was formally and specifically made responsible for the work. Though the Regulation has been amended from time to time, the Statistical Office responsibility in this regard has been maintained and indeed extended by some of these amendments. The current regulation is no. 259/68. Articles 64 and 65 read as follow:

"Article 64

An official's remuneration expressed in Belgian francs shall, after the compulsory deductions set out in these Staff Regulations or in any implementing regulations have been made, be weighted at a rate above, below or equal to 100 %, depending on living conditions in the various places of employment.

These weightings shall be adopted by the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission as provided for in the first indent of the second subparagraph of Article 148 (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 118 (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. The weighting applicable to the remuneration of officials employed at the provisional seats of the Communities shall be equal to 100 % as at 1st January 1962."

Article 65

1. The Council shall each year review the remunerations of the officials and other servants of the Communities. This review shall take place in September in the light of a joint report by the Commission based on a joint index prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in agreement with the national statistical offices of the Member States; the index shall reflect the situation as at 1st July in each of the countries of the Communities. During this review the Council shall consider whether, as part of economic and social policy of the Communities, remuneration should be adjusted. Particular account shall be taken of any increases in salaries in the public service and the needs of recruitment.
2. In the event of a substantial change in the cost of living, the Council shall decide, within two months, what adjustments should be made to the weightings and if appropriate to apply them retrospectively."

Council and Commission attach much importance to this work and to the establishment of an independent statistical basis acceptable to all parties concerned in salary determination. A special working group composed of representatives of the national statistical services was created, as the complexity and ramifications of the work increased. The task of this working group is to advise EUROSTAT on the technical and statistical aspects which are linked to activities in the framework of Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations.

It can be foreseen that, with the increase in the number of European civil servants with a representative European Parliament, the increase in the number of places of employment (Press Offices, Diplomatic Missions, etc.) and the enlargement of the Community, the work of EUROSTAT in this field will continue to increase.

2. SOURCE:

- Articles 64 and 65 of the Staff Regulations (Council Regulation 259/68)
- Special requests from Council, DG IX, Staff Representatives and other international organisations (UNSO and CERN in particular).

3. AIM:

To put at the disposal of the competent authorities (Council and Commission) all the statistical data which are or can be necessary for the determination of the salaries, etc., of European officials.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The activities of EUROSTAT in the framework of the Staff Regulations can be briefly resumed as follows:

- The establishment and maintenance of factors (the so-called weighting indices) based on differences in purchasing power for officials between Brussels and the different places of employment;
- Next to the establishment of levels of these weighting indices, their evolution in time has also to be followed. For both aspects, EUROSTAT works in close collaboration with the Coordinated Services in Paris and the United Nations in New York;
- Under Article 65 fall all activities of EUROSTAT which have to do with the collection of data on the level and the evolution of the salaries of the national civil servants of the Member States. Moreover, EUROSTAT has to furnish data on the social and economic situation (evolution of the gross national product, evolution of Government expenditure for their own civil servants, etc.) in the Community. Many of these data are derived from the national accounting systems.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Regular six-monthly and annual reports (quarterly for countries with weak currencies),
- Annual rent surveys for officials,
- Up-dating of the existing weighting schemes based on family budgets of officials,
- More intensive analysis of data demanded for the annual report,
- Verification of the existing weighting indices for the twelve in the light of the 1980 purchasing power exercises,
- Analysis of secondary working conditions of national civil servants.

6. FINANCING:

Studies

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable for EUROSTAT and increasing, due to special requests from the different institutions (Council, DG IX, Staff Representation, etc.) and the enlargement of the Communities and the growing number of places of employment (Press Offices, Diplomatic Missions, etc.)

As most data are directly derived by EUROSTAT or by the national public administrations, little or no work falls on the national statistical services.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

Division B1

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND GENERAL SOCIAL STATISTICS

Hildegard FUERST

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Demography
 - census of population
 - current statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: B1001
 B1002

1. INTRODUCTION:

Demographic statistics provide essential background information for many areas of planning work by the Commission. They fall into two broad sectors, namely the census of population, which gives a statistical picture of the entire population at a point of time and current statistics, which measure the trends in the many variables affecting the level and composition of the total population.

Member States have a long tradition of census taking, extending back into the 18th or early 19th century, as well as highly developed systems of current statistics. Partly due to the long period during which these statistical series have been in existence, there is considerable diversity of practice as regards methods of compilation, classification and publication of results. In consequence it is very difficult to obtain comparable and up-to-date material necessary for the study of demographic trends on a Community-wide basis. Much of the work in this field is, therefore, concerned with the collection and presentation of national data in standardised format for ready use by the services of the Commission.

2. SOURCE:

Council Directive of 22 november 1973 on the synchronisation of general population censuses (73/403/EEC).

Requests from DGs II, III, V, VI, XII, XVI, the Environment and Consumer Protection Service, other sections of SOEC, academic research workers, industrial and commercial concerns.

3. AIM:

Forthcoming censuses. To obtain a set of tabulations covering all the principal census topics from each national census in standardised format, according to the 1981 Community Census of Population programme. The programme was drawn up by the Working Group on Demographic Statistics and is in conformity with the United Nations European Recommendation for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing.

The magnitude of the census operation is not generally appreciated. The population to be covered by the enumeration in Member States and Applicant countries is of the order of 320 million persons in 100 million households. Enumeration methods vary widely between countries, but it appears that the average cost per person is not less than 3 dollars US., bringing the total cost of the Community-wide census to 1 billion dollars.

Future censuses. To initiate discussion within the Demographic Statistics working group in regard to the 1990 round of population censuses. To engage in a programme of research into the need for future full-scale censuses having regard to their considerable cost, and the extent to which they may be replaced by other statistical methods.

Past censuses. To assist the services of the Commission in locating information required amid the vast volume of material contained in the very diverse publication schemes of the national offices.

Current statistics. To publish in standardised format the various annual series of demographic statistics for Member countries. To introduce a system for the rapid collection and dissemination of the most up-to-date (quarterly or monthly) information on population movement compiled by countries.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Forthcoming censuses. The standardised programme comprises thirty-three tables, mostly at country level and fairly simple in format, covering all the major topics normally dealt with in national censuses. In addition arrangements are being made for an exchange of information between countries on frontier workers and for the establishment of standardised statistics for the major urban agglomerations in Member countries.

The data will be provided in tabular and magnetic tape form by the national offices. This must be examined in detail and prepared for distribution among the services of the Commission and publication.

In the majority of countries the dates of the forthcoming censuses have now been fixed, as follows:

France	4 March 1982
Italy	October 1981
Belgium	1st March 1981
Luxembourg	31 March 1981
United Kingdom	5 April 1981
Ireland	5 April 1981
Denmark	1st April 1981
Greece	March 1981
Portugal	16 March 1981
Spain	1st March 1981

In the Federal Republic of Germany the date of the census enumeration has not yet been finally decided. In the case of the Netherlands it will not be possible to carry out a full census of population and the necessary data will be provided partly from the population register and partly from a large-scale labour force sample survey in the spring of 1981.

Past censuses. Systematic investigation and classification of published and unpublished data available from the national censuses.

Current-demographic statistics. Collection in tabular form from national offices, detailed examination and preparation for publication. Investigation of areas such as migration, foreign resident population and short-term indicators where problems of standardisation between countries are the most difficult.

5. WORKPLAN:

Forthcoming censuses. For those countries carrying out their censuses in the period 1st March to 31 May 1981 the main results will become available during 1982 and 1983, but the postponement of certain national censuses means that the Community-wide results will not be available until about a year later. As the processing of the census is organised very differently in the different countries it is not possible to establish a detailed timetable for the receipt of tabulations for particular subjects. Countries will provide the results table by table as they become available for use by the services of the Commission. When a full set of tables for a particular group of subjects, e.g. age and marital status or branch of activity, is available, it will be published.

Current statistics. This work is ongoing and may be expected to give a gradual extension and improvement of the standardised portions of Community demographic statistics.

6. FINANCING:

Credits for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable, both in terms of planning and execution.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ICC: Current statistics

Publication 1981: Code 311: "Demographic Statistics 1979"

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Health statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: B1003

1. INTRODUCTION:

Demands for health statistics have two origins

- (i) the general concern about levels of public expenditure on social support and
- (ii) concern about comparative standards of public health and particular health problems.

The situation was the subject of a wide-ranging debate among the Ministers of Health of Member countries in November 1978. This meeting adopted a number of conclusions, including a specific request to the Commission to submit suggestions for future Community action on the harmonisation of definitions and statistical data relating to health care.

Because of lack of resources the Commission's response to this request has up to the present been on a limited scale.

2. SOURCE:

- Decision taken by the Council (543rd meeting) and the representatives of governments of Member States meeting within the Council on 16 November 1978 (Health questions).
- Demands:
 - (i) for the preparation of a health chapter in the European social budget;
 - (ii) for the development of a programme of social indicators.

3. AIM:

The ultimate aim of EUROSTAT must be to provide a general service of harmonised health statistics as requested by the Council.

For the present work must be confined to drawing on existing sources, in particular the World Health Organisation publications, to extract information useful for Community purposes. No major initiatives on the part of EUROSTAT in the field can be considered.

4. DESCRIPTION:

To assemble statistics of cause of death for Member countries from WHO sources.

To assemble statistics of medical personnel, hospital beds and other readily available data from WHO and national sources.

5. WORKPLAN:Cause of death statistics

Arrange with WHO for the rapid furnishing to SOEC of the cause of death tabulations already provided on a routine basis to that organisation by Member States.

Medical personnel, hospital, etc. statistics

Continue to collect from national offices, in particular for the Health chapter of Social Indicators.

Investigate the appropriateness of the material furnished by the Committee of Senior Health Officials in connection with the right of establishment investigation as a source of information on this subject.

6. FINANCING:

Minimal at present

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Minimum service

8. WORKING GROUP:

No

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: Some data in code 321: "Social Indicators - selected series".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Housing statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: B1004

1. INTRODUCTION:

The systematic examination of Community housing statistics dates from 1975/1977, with the establishment of a special working group on the subject. Prior to that time the only housing figures compiled at Community level related to new buildings and construction costs, put together for the annual "Report on the development of the social situation in the Community", published by the Directorate General for Social Affairs. In addition, the Social Accounts working group compiled certain data on social expenditure on housing for the period 1965/1972 but this work led the group to the conclusion that its field of study was too limited and that a broader study of housing expenditure was needed. In addition the group saw the need to extend the work to statistics of physical housing.

During the period 1975/1977 also extensive housing statistics were collected on an ad hoc basis in the context of a programme for the development of social indicators.

2. SOURCE:

In addition to demands arising from the development of the programme of social indicators and the need to satisfy a general demand for information on housing from the services of the Community, specific demands have been formulated by the Directorate General for Social Affairs. Statistical material is required

- (1) for a social action programme in the field of housing and
- (2) for the preparation of an European social budget.

3. AIM:

- Establishment of a general series of statistics in accordance with housing information requirements of the Community services.
- Extension of the housing chapter in the European system of social indicators.
- Development of a "housing account" in the European Social Budget.
- Establish links between housing, household and family statistics.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Compilation of standardised housing, household and family statistics on basis of 1981 Community census of population programme.
- Study of all public measures directly or indirectly related to housing.
- Systematic investigation of the existing national series of housing statistics.

5. WORKPLAN:

- 1981 Housing tabulations: Surveyed by Demographic Statistics working group. The tabulations have already been drafted and agreed by countries. Detailed arrangements are being made for their compilation and publication.
- Public measures related to housing: Under study by Housing working group. Replies are being received to a questionnaire issued to countries for this purpose.
- Systematic investigation of national housing statistics: This work is ongoing and may be expected to lead to gradual improvement in standardisation between countries.

6. FINANCING:

Credits for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Minimum service, with extension as soon as resources allow.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: Some data in: code 321: "Social Indicators - selected series".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Education and training

PROJECT NUMBER: B1005

1. INTRODUCTION:

Work in this field began with the publication in 1967 of a study on university education in the Community, which was followed in 1968 by a more comprehensive study covering school and university education. Further studies were published in 1969 and 1972, all of these relating to the Community of Six. In 1973 the work was put on a regular basis, covering the enlarged Community of Nine, to collect and publish annually the numbers of pupils and students in schools and universities and the number of teachers in the schools. This was coupled with statistics of general government expenditure on schools and universities. A subsequent development, which is in the process of coming to fruition, is to collect and publish similar information on training outside the ordinary school and university system. That will complete the immediate objective of bringing together a limited system of regular statistics covering the whole of the education system. Beyond the present horizon, however, there is further scope for work (for example: on subjects studied and levels of attainment) before the Community statistics can be described as comprehensive. There is a connection between education and training statistics and the Commission's Labour Force Survey, covered elsewhere in this programme under the title "Transition from school to working life".

2. SOURCE:

Council requirements on matters of education and social action: the resolutions of Ministers of Education, meeting in the Council, 6h June 1974, 9th February 1976 and 13th December 1976.

3. AIM:

To provide DG XII "Research, Science and Education" the information needed by the Council's Education Committee and to provide DG V "Employment and Social Affairs" the information needed for the European Social Fund, the Social Politic Action programme and for the preparation of the European Social Budget.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Collecting, analysing and presenting national statistics (taking account of work already done with OECD and UNESCO on harmonisation) on:

- a) numbers of pupils and of students (at school and university) by age, sex, level and year of study, by type of teaching, foreign language learnt, by nationality (children of migrant workers)
- b) numbers of teachers by level;
- c) numbers undergoing initial vocational training and adult education by age, sex, level and vocation taught;
- d) financial aspects of education, including the type of the finance (public, or non public) and by the type of expenditure (current, or capital). At present only public expenditure is covered.

5. WORKPLAN:

- a) To maintain the existing routine service on school and university education, covering numbers of persons involved and government expenditure.
- b) In the first place to secure final agreement to the efforts already made to extend the coverage to adult and vocational training outside the normal school system; later to extend this to training financed other than from public funds.
- c) To keep abreast of the needs of the Community Institutions (especially DG V and DG XII) in the matter of education and training statistics, including participation in EURYDICE (The education information network in the European Community) and links with CEDEFOP, Berlin (Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle).

6. FINANCING:

No, apart from credits for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Moderate.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: SEF SOCI.

Publication 1981: Codes 331 and 33A: "Education and Training".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: General Employment Statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: B1006

1. INTRODUCTION:

According to social provisions of the Treaty (Art. 117 and 118) employment is one of the main concerns of Community Policy. Efforts have therefore been made since the beginning of the Community to collect reliable and comparable information on this topic.

In 1976 after agreement with DGINS, the Commission submitted to Council a programme of employment statistics. The guidelines of this programme have been agreed by the Council on the 19th July 1977. The programme has been followed by preparation of a Community Census for 1981 and carrying out Labour Force surveys every two years as well as by implementing the annual reporting on employees in industry by NACE and the preparation of new statistics on foreign workers (See projects B1001, B1012).

Some aims of the programme have not yet been achieved (for example extension of harmonized statistics to services) and the programme as a whole may need rethinking in the light of recent economic and social developments, as well as their influence on the possibilities of collecting statistics.

The forthcoming seminar on "Measurement of employment and unemployment for Community purposes" to be organized by the SOEC in December 1981 should provide better knowledge of actual user demand and accuracy of available data as well as on new developments already launched in some countries.

In addition to statistics for the measurement of employment and unemployment, SOEC is providing employment information needed for reference with other statistics and therefore included in data collection for their topics. The principal examples are estimates of employment within the framework of the National and Regional Accounts (units A/1 and A/2), following short-term trends of employment in industry or supplying detailed data for key industries (e.g. textiles) as well as the inclusion of detailed labour force data in agricultural surveys.

Unit B1 is charged with coordinating these different employment statistics. The task is complicated by the fact that data collecting is clearly linked to the main purpose of the survey, as for instance in agriculture, where the policy interest requires a wider definition than is possible for the general view of employment.

2. SOURCE:

Programme of employment statistics approved by the Council on 19th July 1977.

Specific requests: Standing Committee on Employment, Community policy DG's II, III, IV, V, VI and XVI.

3. AIM:

To provide comparable and up-to-date information on the structure and trends of the working population and on employment in general as well as on specific groups of persons under policy concern.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- General view on statistics of working population and employment with regard to coherence and the interdependence of different sources of information with particular attention to definitions, classification and developments of concepts.
- Regular collection of harmonized or standardized data on subjects like:
 - . working population
 - . employment by status and sector
 - . employees by NACE
 - . employment of young people
 - . employment of women
 - . employment of handicapped
 - . employment in medical professions
 - . employment in the cultural sector
 - . labour disputes
- Regular up-dating of CRONOS or other data banks
- Contribution to all major annual reports of the Commission (economic situation, social situation, agricultural report, etc.)

5. WORKPLAN:

1. For national series, improvement of timeliness, reduction of the delay in availability and improvement of standardization.

2. Augmentation of frequency for working population and employment.
3. Extension to NACE 6-9 of harmonized statistics on employees in employment.
4. Improvement of information on specific groups (handicapped, cultural workers, etc.).
5. Improvements of data-bank storing and computerised data-analysis (creation of an employment section in SEF, SOCI).
6. Improvements and speeding up of dissemination.
7. Studies on coherence and interdependence of data from different sources.
8. Examination of concepts and definitions.
9. Follow-up of conclusions from the 1981 seminar.
10. Back-up efforts of SOEC and national services through a coordinated research programme.

6. FINANCING:

No (except studies).

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Heavy, both for the Statistical Office and the national services.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ICG, SOCI (to be created).

Publication 1981:

Code 341:	"Employment and Unemployment"
Code 342:	"Employment and Unemployment - rapid information"
Code 323:	"The handicapped and their employment".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Employment in the ECSC:

- Iron and steel industry
- Coal mining
- Iron-ore mining

PROJECT NUMBER: B1007

1. INTRODUCTION:

The regular collection of social statistics in the three industrial branches of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) - the iron and steel industry and the coal and iron-ore mining industries - goes back to the foundation of the Community. The carrying out of statistical surveys derives from Articles 46 and 47 of the ECSC Treaty, which empower the High Authority (and nowadays the Commission) to obtain the information needed for it to fulfill the tasks entrusted to it, in particular by establishing direct contact with the undertakings involved in these industries. The subsequent development of the statistics for the individual industries covered by the ECSC Treaty varied significantly, just as the importance of these industries from the economic point of view and from the point of view of employment policy also varies.

2. SOURCE:

Articles 46 and 47 of the ECSC Treaty; decision no 1870/75 ECSC of 17 July 1975 on employment trends in the iron and steel industry.

3. AIM:

Preparation of employment statistics for the individual industries under the terms of the ECSC Treaty in order to pave the way for the adoption of social measures in the event of changes in the employment situation resulting from rationalization or expansion.

4. DESCRIPTION:

In general, monthly data are forwarded to EUROSTAT as a routine by the appropriate industry or by the national statistical offices.

5. WORKPLAN:

1. Iron and steel industry

- Speeding up of data transmission and expansion of data on individual firms according to production stages.

2. Coal mining
- Continuation and adaptation of the questionnaires.
3. Iron-ore mining
- Continuation of the questionnaires.
4. Improvement of data availability
- Inclusion of various series in CRONOS
- Publication of ad hoc communications.

6. FINANCING:

None.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Gradually increasing in the case of companies involved in the iron and steel industries, stationary or slightly decreasing in the two other industries of the ECSC.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: SEF SIDR

Publication 1981: Code 34A (limited distribution):
"Employment in the ECSC iron and steel industry"

Some data are also included in:

Code 431: "Iron and steel yearbook"
Code 432: "iron and steel monthly bulletin"
Code 434: "Iron and steel quarterly bulletin".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Freedom of movement of workers and right of establishment:
- Council Regulation (EEC) no 311/76: Statistics of foreign workers
- Right of establishment (up to the present: workers in the health services.

PROJECT NUMBER: B1008

1. INTRODUCTION:

The principles governing the freedom of movement for workers and the right of establishment are set out in Articles 48 and 51 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. A statistical review should indicate, as its first priority, to what extent the provisions of the Treaty are being availed of.

The freedom of movement for workers was legally secured with the adoption of the Council Regulation 1612/68. At the same time, however, residence and employment permits for workers from Member States which had, up to them, been important sources of statistical information, disappeared. For political reasons a notification for statistical purposes only was not introduced.

This gave rise to the need for a new statistical source which, after lengthy discussion between the Commission and the Council, took the form of a Regulation in 1976. Member States were allowed a preparatory period of five years and the period ends in 1981.

With regard to right of establishment, the statistical basis is less clearly defined. Attention is directed to those professions for which rules governing right of establishment have been set or are in course of preparation. Up to the present this has concerned mainly persons engaged in the health services.

2. SOURCE:

Freedom of movement: Council Regulation (EEC) no 311/76 of 9 February 1976 on the compilation of statistics of foreign workers.

Right of establishment: Article 213 in conjunction with Article 52 of the EEC Treaty as well as demands from the Committee of Senior Health Officials.

3. AIM:

Measurement of movement between Member States and third countries.
Present interest is mainly concentrated on immigration of nationals of Applicant countries and third countries.

4. DESCRIPTION:Freedom of movement:

To determine the total of workers in employment and its breakdown by categories specified in the Regulation.

To determine the number taking up work for the first time and its breakdown by categories. The tabulations to be prepared have been agreed with the Statistical Services of the Member States.

Right of establishment for persons in health services:

The data are transmitted via the members of the Committee of Senior Health Officials, who have also advised on the questionnaires.

5. WORKPLAN:

- a) Speeding up of provision of data as well as clarification of definitions of certain groups of professions (health - care personnel).
- b) Insertion of certain series into CRONOS.
- c) Issue of ad-hoc communications.

6. FINANCING:

No.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:Freedom of movement:

Increasing for the national statistical services as well as for EUROSTAT.

Right of establishment:

Increasing for the members of the Committee of Senior Health Officials as well as for the EUROSTAT.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: No.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Working time

PROJECT NUMBER: B1009

1. INTRODUCTION:

Increasing thought is given at national and international level to the reduction of working hours and the distribution of work. New approaches to working life and the economic crisis have resulted in recommendations by the Standing Committee on Employment and by the Committee of Economic Policy and, finally, in the Council Resolution of 18 December 1979 asking the Commission to study and make communications on:

- Reduction of annual hours of work
- Limitation of systematic overtime work
- Flexible retirement
- Part-time work
- Curbing abuses in temporary work.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has already contributed to this work by its Rapid Note 3-1979 on Hours of Work and through discussion on this subject in various working parties. Moreover, studies have been, and are being, made by EUROSTAT, DG V and the European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions to clarify the various aspects of this question.

2. SOURCE:

- Council Resolution of 18 December 1979
- Priority of the Commission in employment and social policy (DG V and DG II).

3. AIM:

Consistent statistics on working time and its organisation from a social as well as economic point of view.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The expression "working time" covers a multitude of different notions which will have to be defined and related to the figures already available or to be established in future. Among them are:

- Conventional or legal hours
- Actual hours worked (with breakdown for overtime, flexible hours, short time work etc.)
- Hours paid (with breakdown for overtime and short-time work and taking also into account holidays and sickness).

Distinction will have to be made between hours per week and annual working time. Both are influenced by conditions of work such as full-time, part-time, nightwork, shift work, temporary work, etc.

For working lifetime, aspects like prolongation of education and training and changes in retirement have to be considered.

The actual system of collecting data on working time is rather poor, most of the information being by-products of other than working time inquiries.

Bl is compiling half-yearly harmonized statistics on hours offered to manual workers in industry by NACE and collecting hours worked in a reference week every two years within the labour force survey. Annual hours derive from the labour cost survey every three years. The only current information exists in the Iron and Steel industry.

5. WORKPLAN:

Consideration will be given to how existing sources like the labour force survey, for which information is taken from the workers, and the labour cost survey, where information comes from the enterprises, can be usefully developed for calculation of working time.

The existing statistics of weekly hours offered to manual workers in industry has to be examined both for quality of the available data and for the usefulness of the concept.

It may prove necessary to find new tools for collection of working time statistics. Before implementation of new series, detailed discussion of concepts and definitions combined with clarification of users' needs will however be necessary.

6. FINANCING:

No, except for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Small but extending when progress is made in conceptual work.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981:

Code 346: "Working Time"

Code 361: "Hourly earnings - Hours of work"

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Unemployment

PROJECT NUMBER: B1010

1. INTRODUCTION:

Up to 1974 unemployment was not a major concern for the Community as a whole. Statistical efforts were therefore restricted to global figures for comparison and overall information. This situation changed with the growth of unemployment after 1974. Since then there has been an increase in interest in both the Community labour force sample survey and particularly in the short-term indicators of unemployment which can only be derived from national administrative sources (registered unemployed).

EUROSTAT started in January 1977 a system of regular reporting of unemployment and the examination of details in the breakdowns reported. With the renewed acceleration in unemployment this is still a main policy subject and the Council has asked in its resolution of June 1980 for further improvement of the statistics by national and Community authorities. Statistical data collection in this subject is therefore a first priority.

2. SOURCE:

- Council resolution of June 1980.
- Basic information widely required with major demands from DG II and DG VI.

3. AIM:

To provide short-term information on one of the main economic and social indicators for policy requirements at Community and national level in the best form permitting to follow trends and to do some comparisons between Member States.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Comparison between countries has been improved by standardization aiming mainly to assure inclusion and exclusion of the same groups of persons in all countries (for example exclusion of unemployed on training or put to work by the authorities). Such standardized data on registered unemployed and on the civilian working labour force can be used for the examination and comparison of trends.

The monthly figures are published between two and three weeks after the reference date. (This is probably the fastest publication of statistics by an official international organization).

Transmission of more detailed tables on age, duration of unemployment, occupation, etc. has improved but is not yet fully satisfactory from some Member States. Recent work on definitions by the working group has shown some differences due to legislation or to national administrative practices to do with registration. These seem impossible to overcome without major changes in national legislation or practices. As far as rates are concerned however major differences in the denominator have been eliminated. In practice, therefore, EUROSTAT is approaching the limit of what is practicable by way of improving comparability of such administrative sources, but more should be done in the standardization of breakdowns, etc.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Speeding up transmission of detailed tables
- Quicker dissemination of the more-detailed data collected by EUROSTAT
- Interpretative analyses and comment
- Methodological improvement on subjects like frequency of unemployment, duration of unemployment at date of reference, duration of unemployment spells
- Follow-up of Community agreement by national services (i.e. for France and the Netherlands in age-groups, Germany to follow Community frequency for reporting unemployed under 25 years, etc.).

6. FINANCING:

No (except studies).

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

As the basic data are mostly collected for national purposes, the added weight of work for national services is relatively small. For EUROSTAT the weight is moderate but is increasing with increasing user-demand in the present economic circumstances.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:CRONOS: ECG

Publication 1981: Code 341: "Employment and unemployment"
Code 342: "Employment and unemployment - rapid
information"
Code 343: "Unemployment monthly bulletin"
Code 344: "Definitions of registered unemployment".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Transition from school to working life

PROJECT NUMBER: B1011

1. INTRODUCTION:

The big increase in youth unemployment experienced in all countries of the European Community since 1974 has from the beginning been a major concern of the Community institutions. Various meetings at the Council, the Standing Committee on Employment and the Commission have been devoted to this problem.

In order to improve the prospects of employment for young people, on 18 December 1979 the Council approved a resolution to (further) develop the linking between work and training. With the same intention namely to facilitate the transition from school into working life, an increasing number of projects either to improve the qualifications of young people or to reduce the costs of their integration into employment are supported by the European social fund.

In 1979 SOEC launched a study in order to find out which surveys exist in five Member States (D, F, I, NL, UK) by means of which information is collected on the transition process. The study showed that the methods used vary greatly from country to country. In 1980 SOEC also started to give technical assistance to DG V within a project which has as its aim to collect information on the transition from school to working life using a specific survey. Discussion has so far led to the conclusion not to undertake a longitudinal survey by means of a panel, but to use a retrospective inquiry. This decision and the necessity of some expertise with this kind of work on the side of the participating institutes restricts the possible choice to rather a few in general non-governmental social research or survey institutes.

2. SOURCE:

The Ministers of Education meeting within the Council in December 1976, the Standing Committee on Employment at its meeting of 9 October 1979 and the Council of Ministers for Employment and Social Affairs of 9 June 1980 stressed the need to improve the knowledge of the labour market. In particular the Ministers of Education and the Standing Committee on Employment gave a high priority to preparing comparable statistical information on the transition from education to working life at Community level.

3. AIM:

The project is designed to provide information on the personal conditions, the early work history and, most important, the educational and training backgrounds of young people and on other social and economic factors which promote or impede their integration into working life. This information is primarily required for an efficient use of social fund resources in the field of transition from school to working life.

4. DESCRIPTION:

On the basis of the study on the methods of the surveys existing in the five above mentioned Member States, SOEC is participating in the preparation of a retrospective pilot survey on transition to be carried out in selected countries. The potential participating institutes, most of them being non-governmental and all having some experience in this kind of survey, are at the moment describing in which way and to what extent they can meet the demands of the Commission.

5. WORKPLAN:

The field work of the pilot survey financed on the study budget of DG V is envisaged for spring 1982. It is only after a careful discussion of the pilot survey that a decision will be taken as to whether a regular survey is to be launched and how it will have to be designed.

6. FINANCING:

The pilot survey will be financed by DG V resources.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Small during the first preparatory phase; may become considerable for SOEC and the participating (in general non-governmental) institutes in case of a regular survey in the future.

8. WORKING GROUP:

No.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: Code 347: "Transition from school to working life - methodology"
(Study on surveys available in some Member States).

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Labour Force Sample Survey

PROJECT NUMBER: B1012

1. INTRODUCTION:

Because of the importance of comparable statistics on employment and unemployment SOEC started with Community labour force surveys as early as 1960. In view of the value of this kind of survey as a source of harmonized statistics on employment and unemployment, the Council of Ministers decided in 1972 to organize biennial harmonized surveys in all the Member States based on Council Regulations. The execution of the survey every two years, together with the coordination and integration of this source with the population censuses and the other surveys carried out in this field, constitute the priority objectives of the Community programme of employment statistics, which the Council approved in outline in 1976.

The first survey in this biennial series was carried out in spring 1973 and has been repeated at two-year intervals, pursuant to specific Council Regulations. The last survey in this series was carried out in spring 1981. All but the last surveys carried supplementary questions on specific problems of direct relevance to employment (1973: vocational training, 1975: conditions of work, 1977: pensioners and retirement conditions, 1979: education and training).

2. SOURCE:

- Survey 1979: Council Regulation (EEC) 327/79 of 19.2.1979.
- Survey 1981: Council Regulation (EEC) 195/81 of 20.1.1981.

3. AIM:

To provide the services responsible for employment policy, regional policy, economic policy, agricultural policy and education policy, with comparable data on the size and structure of the employed and unemployed labour force. The results of the labour force survey are especially needed for the management of the social and regional funds.

Publication of comparable employment and unemployment data at Community level.

4. DESCRIPTION:

a) Basic survey 1979:

The basic survey covered:

- the individual characteristics of all members of the households questioned;
- the occupations of these persons (status, economic activity, hours of work, etc.) at the time of the survey and one year prior to it;
- the search for work, taking into account the type of employment sought, reasons for seeking it, and the length of time spent in seeking it.

The main results of the survey, which covered 520 000 households have been presented in a bilingual publication (EN/FR). Another publication in which the 1979 results are compared with those for 1973, 1975 and 1977 is in course of preparation.

b) Complementary survey 1979

After a rapid note for all countries, except DK and IRL, the first results on persons receiving current education have been released at the end 1980. A publication is being prepared which will present more comprehensive information on persons who were receiving education or training during the reference week of the survey.

c) Survey 1981

Since no complementary survey was included for 1981, the survey covered only the same items as the basic survey of 1979. The fieldwork has nearly finished. It is based on a commonly agreed list of questions and on a common coding of individual replies. Account has been taken of the difficulties arising for certain countries from the holding in Spring 1981 of the general population census provided for by Council Directive 73/403/EEC.

5. WORKPLAN:

a) Basic survey 1979

Publication of a comparison of the results with those of the surveys conducted in 1973, 1975 and 1977, in Autumn 1981.

b) Complementary survey 1979

The tabulation programme for the analyses of the results concerning the relationship between employment and education and training will be set up and the results of the analyses will be presented within a special publication.

c) Survey 1981:

Data tapes with the results expected for 31 October 1981; with reception of the tapes, work will start on verification of the results; three months after verification of the last tape publication of results by means of a bilingual publication, which is almost entirely produced by computer; the timeliness of the dissemination of the results depends crucially on the respecting by the national services of the date given for the preparation of the tapes and on ensuring tapes which only need a minimum of further editing by SOEC.

Preparation for 1983 of a publication with more comprehensive results.

d) Future surveys

There is no doubt about the necessity and usefulness of the labour force sample survey for Community policies. Before the next (1983) survey, proposals for the ILO Conference of labour Statistics scheduled for 1982 should be known. It may be necessary to take such proposals into account in the preparation of the 1983 survey. As this survey will set the pattern for subsequent surveys, the preparation of this survey in the first half of 1982 is likely therefore to be heavier than usual.

After 1983 more changes within the survey might be expected. There are demands from several important users to have the survey on an annual basis. The Office will study the possibilities. The seminar on "The measurement of employment and unemployment" may give useful hints to questions concerning the improvement of the survey.

At present there are conflicting demands from users on subjects for employment-related supplementary questions which EUROSTAT will discuss with the working group.

e) General improvements

Improving the timeliness of the survey by studying possibilities to shorten the period of data processing within the national statistical offices as well as within SOEC.

To improve the reliability of the results, work will continue with a view to increasing the precision and homogeneity of information collected. Therefore some of the basic classifications have to be reviewed and a standardization of correction procedures of the various countries proposed. In addition, SOEC has asked countries to conduct studies by which to calculate measures of sampling errors and design effects within the labour force sample survey. The results should allow one to assess the reliability of the survey results, especially for smaller groups of the population.

New analyses of the data are to be determined in order to make greater use of the information available. Studies are being undertaken, in conjunction with the development of TABAN (see project S1004), to explore the possibilities of making more efficient cross-sectional use of the basic data from the survey and to examine the feasibility of setting up a data bank on employment statistics with the labour force survey as a central core.

Within a longer span of time the labour force survey results should be compared with other statistics available, including population census results. These comparisons should make it possible to better explain deviations between the results of different sources and to find ways by which to increase the conformity of the different sources.

6. FINANCING:

Contribution by the Commission.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

- a) Basic survey 1979
Some work by SOEC.
- b) Complementary survey 1979
Considerable work by SOEC.
- c) Survey 1981
Considerable work both by national services and by SOEC.
- d) Future improvements
Considerable work by both SOEC and national offices.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: Code 345: "Labour Force - 1973-1975-1977-1979"
Code 332: "Training and employment - 1979"

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Social Indicators

PROJECT NUMBER: B1013

1. INTRODUCTION:

The need for summary social statistics at Community level was accorded priority at the May 1974 DGINS Conference and was made explicit in the Social Action Programme submitted by the Commission and approved by a resolution of the Council in 1974. One of the objectives of the programme is the development of integrated social indicators to provide comprehensive and comparative data on past and present developments in the social situation in the member countries of the Community, as a means of encouraging the progressive convergence of social conditions in the Community, and of providing an essential basis for Community decisions concerning common targets in the social field. The Social Action Programme also envisaged the development of subjective indicators and the Office has sponsored two such experimental surveys.

2. SOURCE:

Requests by the DGINS Conference 1974, DG V and other Directorates-General of the Commission.

3. AIM:

To provide general statistics in the social field, essential for the development of Community policy in social affairs and to comply with to Social Action Programme.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- a) Synthesizing and presenting comparative statistics on member countries in the demographic and social fields.
- b) Preparation in conjunction with a Working Group of reports on the two experimental subjective surveys already carried out under the aegis of EUROSTAT.

5. WORKPLAN:

Preparation and development of an annual publication of social indicators with variations of scope and treatment from year to year.

6. FINANCING:

No, apart from credits for studies

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Moderate

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: Not specific to Social Indicators, but many data in SEF SOCI.

Publication 1981: Code 321: "Social Indicators - selected series"
Code 324: "Life at work (Qualitative enquiry 1980)".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B1 - Population, education, employment and general social statistics

TITLE: Data bank for employment statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: B1014

1. INTRODUCTION:

Many important short-term social statistics are already in the CRONOS data base for general short-term indicators (ICG); a considerable number are also in the regional statistics data base. A specialized CRONOS field for social statistics (SOCI) is to be opened and should be operational early in the period of this programme.

However, there is need for a more general purpose data base for social statistics which will permit the interconnection of statistics received from different sources, notably structural data such as, for example, those from the Labour Force Survey.

2. SOURCE:

EUROSTAT.

3. AIM:

To provide a flexible instrument for the handling, analysis and easy tabulation and dissemination of related social statistics from a variety of sources.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Definition of the scope, uses and content of the data bank. Evaluation of the computing facilities and management resources required.

5. WORKPLAN:

1982 - Drawing up a specification with a special reference to the experience gained in the creation of the new CRONOS field SOCI and from studies in conjunction with the development of TABAN (project S1004) and the exploitation of the Labour Force Survey (project B1012).

1983/4 - Establishment of the central core of data including results from the 1981 Labour Force Survey, followed by linking other social statistics to the central core.

6. FINANCING:

Yes.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable, but as much as possible will be carried out with the assistance of external expertise financed by the Commission.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Small group with specialists.

9. DISSEMINATION:

Possibly towards the end of the period of the programme.

SPECIALISED SERVICE B-2

WAGES, INCOMES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS

Gustav LOHMANN

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Short-term statistics on earnings

PROJECT NUMBER: B2001: Half-yearly statistics on earnings
B2002: Quarterly indices of earnings

1. INTRODUCTION:

Short-term statistics of earnings of manual and non-manual workers in industry and services form part of the Community system of wages statistics which also comprises pluriannual surveys of the structure of earnings and of labour costs.

These statistics provide information required to follow and to compare the trends of hourly earnings of manual workers and of monthly earnings of non-manual workers in all Member States. Furthermore, these statistics are used as a basic element for the construction of quarterly indices of nominal and real earnings of manual workers in industry (one of the DG II indicators of economic trends) as well as for compiling updatings for intermediate periods of the results of the three-yearly labour cost surveys.

2. SOURCE:

Demands from DGs V, II, III and XVI, Article 213 of the Treaty, specific Council regulations for each survey.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with the necessary information to enable it to discharge the functions laid on it by the Treaty, supplementing and explaining the information on trends and structures of wages and labour costs available from other Community statistics.

4. DESCRIPTION:

B2001

Statistics of earnings of manual and non-manual workers have been collected since 1964 on the basis of national inquiries harmonized with regard to definitions and classifications at Community level. These surveys are carried out every six months, in April and October, using random sampling methods; covered are about 60 branches of activity in industry and wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance. Results, broken down by sex and region, are submitted to EUROSTAT about 8 months after the reference month.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Labour costs statistics

B2003

Three-yearly surveys in industry and services

B2005

Up-dated estimates of labour costs

PROJECT NUMBER: B2003, B2005

1. INTRODUCTION:

B2003: Survey of labour costs

Statistics of labour costs, i.e. the cost incurred by the employer in the employment of labour, are needed at both Community and national levels in dealing with issues concerning wage negotiations and wage policies. Thus, the Commission cannot carry out certain tasks assigned to it by the Treaty, in particular with respect to the implementation of Articles 2, 3, 117, 118, 120 and 122, without access to valid data, comparable for the different countries, and the cost of labour and on the incomes of employees in the Community.

This is why, since 1959, in pursuance of Council regulations, a whole series of specific Community surveys have been carried out in industry and starting in 1979 in certain services.

The activity of the Commission makes it necessary that the most recent figures on labour cost should be available at all times, and methods of updating the results of surveys of labour costs have been developed (see under B2005 below).

However, in view of the fact that expenditure on wages and related costs is subject to substantial change, this technique of up-dating can provide valid results only for the first few years following the survey.

Thereafter, the survey must be repeated. This is why it has been decided to carry out labour cost surveys every three years.

B2005: Up-dated estimates of labour costs

As mentioned above, methods of up-dating labour costs were introduced in 1971 so that short-term movements between surveys could be followed. The figures of total costs are up-dated on the basis of information compiled with the aid of a Community Questionnaire by the national statistical services. Trends in direct remunerations are supplied making use of the current harmonized statistics of gross earnings in industries, whereas for ancillary costs, trends of the relative importance of each structural element are assessed taking account of changes in legislations, regulations and agreements which affects such costs.

2. SOURCE:

Requests of DGs II, III and XVI.

B2003: specific Council regulations for each survey.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with the necessary information to enable the preparation of Commission policy.

4. DESCRIPTION:B2003

Survey of labour costs in industry and services, conducted by sampling. Data collected from employers by national statistical services.

Survey covers level and structure of labour costs, work force and hours worked of manual and non-manual workers in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance. The sample includes undertakings or establishments employing 10 or more persons.

Tabulated data will contain combined results broken down by branch of activity, by size of the undertaking or establishment and by region.

In addition to data in national currencies, certain labour cost data are compiled in European units of account (ECU) and purchasing power standard (PPS).

B2005

Up-dated estimates of hourly labour costs in industry, broken down by activity branches, limited to two-digits NACE-classes.

5. WORKPLAN:B2003

1978 survey under processing at EUROSTAT

- first results to be published early in 1981
- complete results to be published in 1981

1981 survey under preparation

- Draft-Council regulation submitted.

B2005

Up-dated estimates of labour costs in year t are prepared upon receipt of completed questionnaires (t + 10 months). Extension to services will be made as soon as possible.

6. FINANCING:B2003

Yes (contribution based on the number of units surveyed).

B2005

No.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:B2003

Very heavy in terms of data collection (to be done by Member States). Heavy in terms of planning, programming and execution (to be done by EUROSTAT).

B2005

Moderate.

8. WORKING GROUP:

One meeting planned for 1981

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: B2003: No

B2005: Planned for 1981

Publication 1981:

- Code 363: "Labour costs 1978 - Principal results"
Code 364: "Labour costs 1978 - Structure of costs and regional results"
Code 36C: "Earnings and labour costs in industry; I 1970-79; II 1979-80".
Code 36D: "Labour costs 1978 - Principal results"
Code 36E: "Labour costs 1978: a) structure, b) region".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Labour costs statistics

- Annual surveys in iron and steel industry (ECSC)

PROJECT NUMBER: B2004

1. INTRODUCTION:

Annual surveys of labour costs in the iron and steel industry (ECSC) have been carried out since 1953. From the reference year 1978 the Community questionnaire used for these surveys has been brought into line with the scope, concepts and definitions used for the three-yearly Community surveys in industry and services (see Project B2003).

2. SOURCE:

Introduced by High Authority ECSC, demands from DGs V and III.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with specific information on wages and labour cost required to assess the social conditions in the iron and steel industry of Member States.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Surveys of all iron and steel enterprises or establishments conducted by competent employers' organisations on the basis of a Community questionnaire. The detailed methods for the inquiries are harmonized with those applied to the three-yearly survey of labour costs in industry and services.

5. WORKPLAN:

Annual survey results (completed questionnaires), are received with a delay of t + 10 months and are processed for publication in rapid information notes and in the EUROSTAT Iron and Steel bulletin.

6. FINANCING:

No.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Heavy for firms surveyed. Moderate with regard to processing and publication by EUROSTAT.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:CRONOS: NoPublication 1981: Code 36F: "Labour costs in the iron and steel industry 1979".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Survey of structure of earnings

PROJECT NUMBER: B2006 - Survey 1978/79
B2007 - Programming of future surveys

1. INTRODUCTION:

The surveys of the structure and distribution of earnings, which forms part of the set of comparable statistics of earnings at Community level, aim to establish the statistical relationship between the earnings and particular characteristics of the employee or of the enterprise or establishment which employs him. These surveys can help to explain to what extent the differences in earnings observed in different activities and in different countries can be attributed to differences in the structure of the labour force. They are particularly useful for measuring and analysing differences between men's and women's earnings.

Due to the gradual changes which occur in the structure of the labour force, the survey needs to be repeated after a certain period and, as a rule, a six-yearly frequency has been applied in the past (1966, 1972/74, 1978/79). Present thinking points towards increased flexibility in the organization of this type of survey work and a period of research will be required to be able to achieve the best possible combination of user and supplier demands and available resources.

2. SOURCE:

Demands from DG V, DG II, III and XVI, Article 213 of the Treaty, specific Council regulations for each survey.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with the necessary information to enable it to discharge the functions laid on it by the Treaty, supplementing and explaining the information on trends and structures of wages and labour costs available from other Community statistics.

4. DESCRIPTION:

B2006

Survey of the structure and distribution of earnings in industry, and services (wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance), carried out in 1978/79, covering gross earnings, characteristics of the labour force (sex, age, professional

qualification, length of service), the number of paid hours worked by each employee with breakdown by activity, region and size of the enterprise or establishment.

B2007

Study work analysing possibilities of reducing the survey effort while maintaining essential survey results and improving the regularity of the data collection. In collaboration with interested DG's it is planned to conduct expert studies followed by detailed examinations by the competent working party.

5. WORKPLAN:

B2006

Processing of 1978/79 survey results and preparation of a printed publication containing principal results, while detailed results will be available on microfiche and tape. First provisional results will also be published by country in rapid information notes, to appear as soon as processed data become available.

B2007

Expert studies to be launched early in 1981 (1st tranche of 1981 budget).

6. FINANCING:

B2006

yes.

B2007

Yes.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

B2006

Very heavy in terms of data collection (approx. 4 million employees); validation and processing of aggregated results.

B2007

Moderate.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: Code 365: "Structure of earnings 1978/79"
(3 volumes)
Code 36G: "Structure of earnings 1978/79"
(5 to 6 editions)

Microfiches and magnetic tapes: complete results.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Survey of earnings of permanent manual workers in agriculture

PROJECT NUMBER: B2008

1. INTRODUCTION:

Statistics of earnings of permanent manual workers in agriculture for all Member States have been collected annually since 1974 by means of a Community survey organized on the basis of a Council Regulation. The technical details of the scope and other characteristics of the survey have been worked out by the competent Working Group. Three full scale inquiries carried out in 1974, 1975 and 1976 have been followed by three "light" surveys limited to male workers and a reduced number of cross-classifications. In 1980, another full scale survey has been organized. Further surveys will be bi-annual from 1982 onwards.

2. SOURCE:

Specific Council regulations for each survey up to 1980; from 1981, surveys will be organized on the basis of a Council directive.

3. AIM:

To provide users with information on the level and breakdown of hourly earnings in agriculture not available from national sources.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The survey is conducted by sampling among agricultural holdings employing manual workers. Normally the survey is carried out by interviewing the owner of the holding. The objective is to determine, for a specific reference period in September, October or November, the level and breakdown of hourly earnings, with respect to certain characteristics relating to permanent full time workers and to the holdings in which they are employed (sex, age, vocational qualification, provision of benefits in kind or not, size class of the holding, nature of the activity and region). In addition, the survey collects information on numbers employed and hours worked in the reference period.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Processing and publication of 1980 survey results
- Preparation of legal basis (directive) for future surveys as permanent data collection scheme.

6. FINANCING:

Yes (lump sum contribution based on number of holdings surveyed) for surveys up to 1980, beyond 1980 Community financing should gradually discontinue.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Moderate in terms of data processing and publication.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No.

Publication 1981: Code 362: "Earnings in agriculture 1980"
Code 36B: "Earnings of permanent manual workers in agriculture in 1980".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS)

PROJECT NUMBER: B2010: Part I: Receipts and expenditure
 B2011: Part II: Number of persons protected and benefits
 B2012: Analysis of types of benefits

1. INTRODUCTION:

When the Commission asked for data on social expenditure the first available source of informations was the "social security" statistics. These were compiled by each country independently according to their own needs and possibilities. On the other hand, such data were largely dependant on both the national legislation and historical developments.

It has not been possible to present these national statistics in a summary form because of insufficient comparability. For this reason it was decided to apply a new approach in order to achieve:

- independance from administrative, legal or purely institutional criteria;
- complete coverage of a precisely defined field of "social protection" expenditures;
- supply to users of data based on a statistical framework tailored to their needs.

The new system was originally called "Social accounts" because it was limited to receipts and expenditure transactions. Following the decision to include also data on the number of protected persons and benefits, the project title was changed to: "European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics" (ESSPROS).

ESSPROSS consists of two distinct parts:

- a) a basic definition of the social protection expenditure;
- b) a set of classifications (schemes; nature of the expenditure; nature and sector of origin of the receipts; category, function and type of benefits);
- c) the statistics are drawn up in strict accordance with the principles of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA).

Criteria of Part II data need to be further developed before the regular collection of data can be organized.

As a first step, according to a decision taken by the Working Group, Member States are to supply the statistical information available from national sources for the following functions: Sickness, Old age, Survivors, Maternity, Family and Unemployment.

2. SOURCE:

B2010

Demand of DG V (May 1962) to set up a framework for a European Social Budget. Confirmation by the Council (9 November 1972) that the then "Social accounts" must constitute the basis of the "European Social Budget".

B2011

Decision of Council Group on Social questions of 19 October 1971, demands from DG V.

B2012

Decision of Working Group following an EUROSTAT proposal to improve ESSPROS data analysis.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with the necessary information to enable it to discharge the functions laid on it by the Treaty, notably in Articles 117 and 118.

4. DESCRIPTION:

B2010

Social protection statistics as defined by ESSPROS - Part I comprise statistics of social expenditure and of the receipts from which expenditure is financed. Expenditure is broken down according to nature and object, receipts according nature and source. Benefits which account for the major part of expenditures are broken down by category, function and type.

Both expenditure and receipts are also broken down by schemes. Data are supplied annually on the basis of a Community questionnaire (set of tables) by the competent government institutions of Member States.

B2011

Social protection statistics as defined by ESSPROS - Part II (Methodology to be developed) contains the following breakdowns:

- a) number of protected persons by category (age, sex, status, etc.)
- b) number of beneficiarries by category (age, sex, etc.)
- c) number of social protection benefits by type, rate, etc.

B2012

Analysis and conclusions from the findings of individual country reports drawn up in 1978. On the basis of this analysis it is intended to revise the breakdown of benefits by function and the contents of certain schemes.

5. WORKPLAN:B2010

- Current manual processing of annual data
- Preparation of computer-processing
- Preparation and dissemination of results by way of rapid information note
- Preparation of a printed publication containing detailed results
- Continuation of complementary methodological studies.

B2011

- Continuation of preparatory work to establish a minimum programme according to the decision of the DGINS Conference and the Working Party
- Organisation of regular data collection.

B2012

Expert study to establish a synthesis of nine analytical reports on types of benefits and their classification by function and scheme.

6. FINANCING:

B2010)
 B2011) no
 B2012 : yes

7. VOLUME OF WORK:B2010

The application of the new methodology will demand, at least in the first years, a considerable amount of controls, bilateral contacts, testing, etc.

B2011

The volume of work represented by the realization of the second part of ESSPROS cannot yet be estimated

B2012

Considerable after completion of the expert study.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:CRONOS: B2010 : yes (in preparation) - SIPS

B2011)

B2012) no

Publication 1981: Code 35C: "Social Protection (ESSPROS - Part I)
receipts and expenditures - results
1979-1979".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Industrial accidents and diseases statistics - Iron and steel industries

PROJECT NUMBER: B2013, Annual survey of industrial accidents
B2014, Supplementary survey of industrial accidents

1. INTRODUCTION:

B2013

In 1959 the Working Party on Industrial Accident Statistics in the Iron and Steel Industry was commissioned by the Joint Committee on Industrial Safety and Medicine of the ECSC High Authority to investigate practical and easily applicable methods of conducting a systematic survey and evaluation of data on occupational injuries.

Special importance was attached to two basic objectives:

- (i) ensuring that the data were as far as possible comparable;
- (ii) preparation of statistics that be valuable in the field of accident prevention.

Furthermore, the survey was to include measurement of the degree of accident risk based on frequency and severity. The basic definitions and standards used were derived from those recommended by the ILO and the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

B2014

In consideration of demands from DG V and following pilot inquiries carried out in 1965 and 1970, the competent Working Party decided to organize a supplementary survey on the circumstances of industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry in 1978/79, covering information about the victim, his place of work and the type and material agency of the accident.

2. SOURCE:

Joint Committee on Industrial Safety and Medicine (ECSC), demands from DG III and V.

3. AIM:

Provide the competent services of the Commission with the information required to carry out its functions (cf. Art. 46, par. 5 of the ECSC-Treaty).

4. DESCRIPTION:B2013

The survey covers, in principle, all steel enterprises in the European Community. All workers, manual and non-manual, with the exception of apprentices, dealing with products covered by the ECSC treaty are included. All fatal accidents and all non-fatal accidents leading to an absence from work of at least one day, which occurred during the survey year (1 January to 31 December), are recorded.

The results for each country are aggregated according to the size of the enterprises, measured by the total workforce employed, whether or not they deal with products covered by the ECSC treaty. They are grouped into seven size-classes.

B2014

The supplementary surveys cover the same field as the annual surveys. For the 1978/79 survey, the unit surveyed is the accident victim (questionnaire No. 1) and the establishment participating in the survey (questionnaire No. 2).

5. WORKPLAN:B2013

- Processing of 1980 results to be published by the end of 1981
- Preparation of the 1981 survey.

B2014

Publication of the results of the 1978/79 survey.

6. FINANCING:

No.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Moderate in terms of data processing at EUROSTAT.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No.

Publication 1981:

Code 35A: "Industrial accidents - iron and steel industry 1977-1979 - results of the annual surveys".

Code 35B: "Industrial accidents - iron and steel industry 1978/79 results of the supplementary survey".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B2 - Wages, incomes and social protection statistics

TITLE: Industrial accidents and diseases statistics - All industries
Fatal industrial accidents

PROJECT NUMBER: B2015

1. INTRODUCTION:

Originating from demands from DG V in 1965, and in collaboration with the competent institutions of Member States, a programme for the collection of comparable statistical information on industrial accidents in the industry of the EEC has been set up by EUROSTAT. In 1966, it was decided to carry out two "test" inquiries, the first (in the paper and pulp industry) in order to determine whether existing national statistics could be harmonized; the second (glass, and rubber industries) in order to make a pilot application in other industries) in order to make a pilot application in other industries of the survey techniques already employed in the iron and steel industry. For priority reasons, work in this field has been suspended until 1980 when, following a Council Resolution passed in 1978, on an action programme of the EC on safety and health at work, it was resumed by the competent Working Group which agreed that:

- in the first instance, the scope of these Community statistics should be restricted to fatal accidents
- the methodology and the necessary statistical data should be developed without resource to specific Council legislation.

2. SOURCE:

Demand from DG V, Council Resolution of 29 June 1978.

3. AIM:

Supply the Commission with statistical information required to carry out its tasks in the field of industrial safety.

4. DESCRIPTION:

According to preliminary consideration of the Working Group, statistics of fatal industrial accidents in EEC industries should comprise the following criteria:

- Occupational categories: Employees, whether manual or non-manual, working for an employer, whether public or private
- Characteristics:
 - Age and sex of victim
 - Nature and bodily location of injury suffered
 - Type and material agent of accident
 - Possibly also: time and place of accident

5. WORKPLAN:

- Processing of national data starting in 1970 already submitted by Member States
- Methodological work to improve harmonization

6. FINANCING:

No.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable both in terms of methodological development and data processing.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No.

Publication 1981: To be determined at a later stage.

Division B3

PRICE SURVEYS AND CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Hugo KRIJNSE-LOCKER

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B3 I

TITLE: Calculation of purchasing power parities; participation in the ICP project of the UN; Methods; Classification

PROJECT NUMBER: B3001

1. INTRODUCTION:

The work in this field is based on price data collected in 1970, 1975 and 1980. For 1980 EUROSTAT does not only coordinate this work for the Member Countries, but also for Spain, Portugal and Israël; moreover in the framework of the ICP close contacts have been established with Austria which will also be included in the comparison carried out by EUROSTAT. The increasing need for yearly estimations in the coming years will require development of procedures for regular updating of the PPP's on an aggregated and disaggregated level (see A1 - project A1003).

In the framework of ICP phase IV the UNSO has requested EUROSTAT to coordinate a comparison for African countries: seven French speaking countries will carry out the data collection in spring 1981; an extension to eight English-speaking countries is now under preparation (see E2 project E2006).

2. SOURCE:

Decision of the Commission within the framework of economic policy as an indicator of relative economic welfare; investigation of relative world price level and levels of economic welfare under the auspices of the United Nations and the World Bank.

3. AIM:

To express the main aggregates of national accounts relative to flows of goods and services in units which take into account the differences in the purchasing power. To compare purchasing power between countries.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Synthesis of data collected by a series of price surveys:

- prices of household consumer goods and services
- prices of fixed capital formation goods
- prices of non market services.

Use of available consumer price indices for updating purposes. The synthesis of price data is carried out on the basis of detailed expenditure data relative to domestic final use.

For the African project the coordination of the work and the processing of data is done by EUROSTAT.

5. WORKPLAN:

Starting from 1980 benchmark surveys, annual synthesis of price data and price indices in order to provide annual estimations of PPP. For the African projects: organisation of assistance, meetings and processing of data collected; calculation of PPP's.

6. FINANCING:

See project number E2006

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Moderate for EUROSTAT; work is divided between Units B3, A1 and E2; moderate for Member Countries.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publication 1981: no (publication later forseen).

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B3 II

TITLE: Price surveys and consumer price indices

PROJECT NUMBER: B3002
B3003
B3004
B3005

1. INTRODUCTION:

- Price surveys:

EUROSTAT has organized since the sixties surveys of prices of comparable products collected by the Member Countries. The purpose was first, to disseminate regularly average prices of comparable products between countries, but since 1970 a second aim became more important which was related to the ICP project of the United Nations Statistical Office: the estimation of purchasing power parities.

The price collection has been confined to consumer goods and services but has to be extended to other expenditure categories of GDP; investment and public consumption. Average prices have been disseminated.

During the last six years the main effort of the work in the field of purchasing power parities has been concentrated on the years 1975 and 1980, because for EUROSTAT as well as UNSO these two years were considered as benchmark years for which full scale price surveys had to be carried out and complete sets of detailed weights had to be collected in order to calculate PPP's and real values both for GDP and its main components and on a detailed level of aggregation.

For the intermediate years the work was confined to the preparation of the 1980 benchmark price surveys; for this purpose partial price surveys were carried out for some difficult areas in order to obtain better results in 1980 compared with 1975. For this purpose price surveys were carried out in 1977 (consumer durables), 1978 (clothing and footwear) and 1979 (furniture).

Since the publication of the 1975 results purchasing power parities have been applied in the National Accounts Yearbook and it has become clear that annual updating of the parities is an important requirement.

- Consumer price indices:

Besides regular publication of the total consumer price indices on a monthly base, there has been an agreement to disseminate also more detailed indices according to a common classification. Furthermore the national price indices have been collected according to a common classification system in order to enable the annual updating of purchasing power parities.

2. SOURCE:

For purpose of the Commission (DG II, III, IV, V, VI, XVI and Consumer Protection Services) and Member Countries requirement.

3. AIM:

The prices collected are used for two purposes: to calculate purchasing power parities and real values of the domestic final uses of national accounts, and to publish average prices of comparable products for the Member Countries, within the rules of confidentiality.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The work for the next five year period (1981-1985) will be a regular updating of the 1980 purchasing power parities and regular dissemination of average prices. The year 1980 constituted a benchmark year in which full scale price surveys were carried out:

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| - for household consumption | : | about 700 products |
| - for equipment goods | : | about 220 goods |
| - for buildings and civil engineering: | : | 20 buildings or works |
| - for collective consumption | : | average salaries for 16 jobs. |

For the next years the programme of working will include:

- price collection for dissemination of average prices of about one hundred products;
- annual price surveys relating to a benchmark year to test the reliability of updating by means of price indices. These price surveys will be carried out in conjunction with the national statistical services or with the help of technical experts;
- extension of consumer price indices to be published on a comparable base and improvement of these indices for purpose of extrapolation of purchasing power parities.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Price surveys

The annual workload will include updating of product selection and their specification, price collection, introduction of the most recent weights, calculation of the PPP's as well as the estimation of PPP over time and a corresponding consistent temporal price index.

- Price dissemination

Annual publication of about one hundred average prices for comparable products.

- Price indices

Improvement of price indices used for updating PPP's.

6. FINANCING:

Yes, credits for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

The preparation and execution of price surveys demand a considerable amount of work both for EUROSTAT and the national statistical services.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: SEF ICG; PAPI

Publication 1981: Code 271: "Consumer prices"
Code 272: "Multilateral measurements of purchasing power parities and GDP in real terms".

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: B3 III

TITLE: Family Budget Surveys

PROJECT NUMBER: B3006

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the field of family budget surveys, a Community Survey has been carried out in 1963/1964. Since then efforts have been concentrated on some harmonization of the national family budget surveys carried out by Member Countries.

For the moment these surveys are carried out or under preparation for a year around 1980; EUROSTAT has set up a number of standardized tables derived from the national surveys aiming at a publication of the main comparable results for all Member Countries. Furthermore methodological studies have been carried out and results have been published for the Member Countries.

2. SOURCE:

Requirement from DG V.

3. AIM:

The main purpose is to present comparable data for the Member Countries on consumer expenditure. These figures are particularly used in the framework of purchasing power parities.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The national surveys are taken as a starting point for a certain number of comparable tables. The harmonization is concentrated on concepts and classifications used and the purpose is to enable countries, without additional questions to derive the harmonized data required.

5. WORKPLAN:

Consists of a comparative study of national methodology in the field of family budget surveys and the establishment of a set of harmonized tables.

6. FINANCING:

No, except for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Demand of work both for EUROSTAT and for the national statistical offices is limited.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: no

Publication 1981: no (publication later foreseen).

DIRECTORATE B - 1981 PUBLICATIONSTheme 2: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, FINANCE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS7. Prices

271	Consumer prices in EC countries 1980	annual
272	Multilateral measurements of purchasing power parities and GDP in real terms	non-periodic
27A	Consumer price indices - rapid information	monthly

Theme 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS1. Population

311	Demographic statistics	annual
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2. Social conditions

321	Social Indicators - selected series	annual
322	Social and economic role of the family	non-periodic
323	The handicapped and their employment	non-periodic
324	Life at work (Qualitative enquiry 1980)	non-periodic

3. Education and training

331	Education and training	annual
33A	Education and training	irregular
332	Training and employment 1979	non-periodic

4. Employment

341	Employment and unemployment	annual
342	Employment and unemployment - rapid information	irregular
343	Unemployment - monthly bulletin	monthly
344	Definitions of registered unemployment	non-periodic
345	Labour Force - 1973-75-77-79	non-periodic
346	Working time	annual
347	Transition from school to working life - methodology	non-periodic
34A	Employment in the ECSC iron and steel industry	monthly

5. Social Protection

35A	Industrial accidents - Iron and steel industry 1977-79 - results of the annual survey	annual
35B	Industrial accidents - Iron and steel industry 1978/79 - results of the supplementary survey	irregular
35C	Social Protection (SESPROS - Part I) - receipts and expenditure - final results 1979 - provisional results 1980	1/2 yearly

6. Earnings

361	Hourly earnings - Hours of work	1/2 yearly
362	Earnings in agriculture - 1980	annual
363	Labour costs - principal results	non-periodic
364	Labour costs - structure of costs and regional results	non-periodic
365	Structure of earnings 1978/79 (3 volumes)	non-periodic
36A	Earnings in industry - principal results	1/2 yearly
36B	Earnings of permanent manual workers in agriculture in 1980	annual
36C	Earnings and labour costs in industry: I 1970-1979; II 1970-1980	annual
36D	Labour costs 1978 - principal results	non-periodic
36E	Labour costs 1978 a) Structure b) Regions	non-periodic
36F	Labour costs in the iron and steel industry - 1979	annual
36G	Structure of earnings 1978/79 (5 to 6 editions)	non-periodic

NOTE; Publications having a figure as the last character of the code number are published by the Office for Official Publications and are distributed through normal channels.

Publications having a letter as the last character of the code number are internal publications of the Statistical Office. These are documents primarily intended for the services of the Commission and the other European institutions. In certain cases and at the discretion of the sections responsible for their contents these internal publications are made available to professional bodies and national administrations which collaborate closely with the Office. They can be consulted at the Information Offices of the Commission.

WORKING GROUPS ON DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

(Position as at 1.1.1981)

	Approximate normal number of meetings per year
1. Demographic statistics	1
2. Housing statistics	less than 1
3. Education and training statistics	1
4. Employment statistics	1
- sub-group: Unemployment statistics	1
- sub-group: Iron and steel industry	1
5. Labour force sample survey	1
6. Social indicators	1
7. Wages statistics	2
8. Social protection statistics	2
9. Occupational accidents EEC industries	1
10. Occupational accidents - iron and steel industry	1
11. Price statistics	2
12. Family budgets	1
13. Common index (articles 64 & 65, staff regulations)	1

COMMUNITY SECONDARY LEGISLATIONON DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

(Position as at 1.1.1981)

1. Council Directive (73/403/EEC) of 22 November 1973
on the synchronization of general population censuses (OJ L 347/50 of 17.12.1973), modified for France by Council Directive (80/71/EEC) of 26 March 1980 (OJ L 90/44 of 3.3.1980).
2. Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 of 9 February 1976
on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (OJ L 39/1 of 14.2.1976)
3. Council Regulation (EEC) No 195/81 of 20 January 1981 (*)
on the organization of a sample survey of manpower in the Spring of 1981 (OJ L 24/1 of 28.1.1981)
4. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3112/80 of 27 November 1980
relating to the organization of a survey on the earnings of permanent workers employed in agriculture (OJ L 326/6 of 2.12.1980)
5. Council regulation (EEC) No 494/78 of 6 March 1978
relating to the organization of a survey of labour costs in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance (OJ L 68/1 of 10.3.1978)
6. Council Regulation (EEC) No 495/78 of 6 March 1978
relating to the organization of a survey of earnings in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance (OJ L 68/3 of 10.3.1978)

(*) This regulation calls for the organization of a survey in 1981, renewing those ordered in 1979 by Council Regulation (EEC) No 327/79 of 19 February 1979, in 1977 by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2877/76 of 23 November 1976 and in 1975 by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2640/74 of 15 October 1974.

WORK OF STATISTICAL INTEREST IN OTHER DIRECTORATES-GENERAL

- B*050 Social security in agriculture
- B*051 Industrial accidents in coal mining
- B*052 European social budget
- B*053 Statistics on foreign workers
- B*054 Unemployment and vacancies
- B*055 ECSC employment statistics
- B*056 Economic aspects of health
- B*057 Accidents in sea fishing
- B*058 Complementary education statistics
- B*420 Accidents occurring other than at work or on the roads

DG V Employment and Social Affairs
B*050 Social security in Agriculture

1. INTRODUCTION:

Statistical information or estimates for social security in agriculture and financing of schemes in the Member Countries of the Communities.

2. SOURCE:

Commission, in accordance with a three-year mandate issued by the Council in 1976.

3. AIM:

To provide basic statistical material for the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The national delegations are required to send in the following information to the Commission:

- each year:

statistical information (or estimates) on expenditure and revenue relating to social security in agriculture over the past two years;

- every two years:

either a report on the legislation in force in this field on 1 July;
or an updated version of this report.

5. WORKPLAN:

At the end of the three years allowed for the terms of reference it is expected that the work mentioned in par. 4 above will no longer be carried out on an annual basis but only every 3 years (or every 5 years):

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*051 Industrial Accidents in Coal Mining

1. INTRODUCTION:

These statistics are collected each year to provide quantitative information on industrial safety in the coal mines.

2. SOURCE:

Commission in accordance with Council mandate of July 1957.

3. AIM:

To aid the Mines Safety and Health Commission to follow the development of industrial safety on a comparable basis in the Member States.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The statistics are collected from the administration of the coal mines in each country. They are broken down by the circumstances of the accident, the site of the injury and severity (death, absence of 4-20 days, more than 56 days).

5. WORKPLAN:

Continuous.

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*052 European Social Budget

1. INTRODUCTION:

Medium-term forecasts of expenditure and revenue for social security - in a first phase - gradually extending to all fields connected with social policy. Forecast based on social security accounts.

2. SOURCE:

Commission - in accordance with various mandates received from the Council in 1970, 1972, 1976 and 1978 (third European Social Budget).

3. AIM:

Document intended to provide the most important information on the medium-term trends in social security (first phase) - and to help national or Community authorities to take decisions in this field.

4. DESCRIPTION:

A workschedule for the drafting of the European Social Budget was drawn up in November 1972, followed by the first European Social Budget (1970-1975) in 1974. The second European Social Budget (1976-1980) was passed to the Council in 1978. The Commission has received a mandate to put forward proposals for a third European Social Budget once it has evaluated the experience gained from the second European Social Budget.

5. WORKPLAN:

The preparation of a third European Social Budget - work scheduled for 1981 - will be the subject of a proposed set of terms of reference which the Commission will forward to the Council during the first half of 1981. The Statistical Office and DG II (Economic and Financial Affairs) will be associated with the work involved for DG V.

DG V Employment and Social Affairs
B*053 Statistics on Foreign Workers

1. INTRODUCTION:

In order to inform the specialised national employment services and/or the governments as well as the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee on Free Movement of Workers and their Employment, the Commission collects the available statistics concerning foreign workers.

2. SOURCE:

Commission, on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.

3. AIM:

According to Article 19 of Regulation 1612/68, the Commission has to establish an annual report on the situation on the labour market, with special reference to the movement of foreign workers: for this report, statistical background information on the situation of foreign workers is necessary.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The various Member Countries still compile their statistics of foreign workers according to different methods and definitions and at different intervals. The statistics deal with the number of foreign employees in employment, the new arrivals (placings) and the number of unemployed foreigners. Most statistics of foreign workers are broken down by nationality and industrial branches.

5. WORKPLAN:

Continuing, until definitive application by the Statistical Office according of regulation (EEC) No 311/76 concerning compiling of statistics on foreign workers. This application is foreseen not later than 5 years from the entry into force of the regulation, i.e. by 1 March 1981.

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*054 Unemployment and vacancies

1. INTRODUCTION:

These statistics are collected, compiled and updated in order to describe the most recent situation regarding unemployment and job vacancies in all the various sectors of the economy.

2. SOURCE:

Commission, on the basis of statistics provided by national employment services or statistical offices.

3. AIM:

To inform the services of the Commission, ad-hoc working groups and other users of statistics of the development of the labour market in the Member States.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The statistics on unemployment and job vacancies are established from standardized national data: unemployment statistics are broken down into industrial branches and/or professional groups, age-groups, sex and regions.

5. WORKPLAN:

Collection of these statistics is now done in close collaboration with the Statistical Office in standardized form (Statistical Telegram on Unemployed issued monthly).

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*055 ECSC Employment Statistics

1. INTRODUCTION:

The statistics are compiled in order to monitor the development of employment in the coal, iron and steel industries under different aspects.

2. SOURCE:

ECSC Treaty.

3. AIM:

To provide the necessary statistical data for the annual report concerning the coal industry in the Community, the general objectives in the steel industry, the European Social Fund, the construction of housing for the benefit of ECSC workers.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The statistics cover all employees (manual, non-manual and apprentices) on the payrolls of the enterprises and are classified by status, sex, age-group, nationality and region, as well as by type of work.

5. WORKPLAN:

Continuing regular collection and compilation by the Statistical Office - Special studies for use of the Commission.

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*O56 Economic Aspects of Health

1. INTRODUCTION:

Statistical information or estimates on:

- prices and consumption of pharmaceutical products
- resources in medical and paramedical personnel
- expenditure on health care
- new indicators of health
- "heavy" medical equipment.

2. SOURCE:

Actions implemented by the Commission concerned with Community responsibility having regard to decisions taken by the Council (Ministers of Health) on 13 December 1977 and 16 November 1978.

3. AIM:

To provide the basic statistical information required to make the proposals requested by the Council of Ministers of Health for future Community activities in the priority fields mentioned in 1. above.

4. DESCRIPTION:

A new task undertaken by DG V.

5. WORKPLAN:

During the first half of 1981 an action programme on health at Community level will be submitted to Council. This programme will cover the sectors for which the statistical needs are mentioned under 1. above.

DG V Employment and Social Affairs

B*057 Accidents in Sea Fishing

1. INTRODUCTION:

Analysis of the circumstances of a certain number of occupational accidents occurring in European Community sea fishing in 1975/76.

2. SOURCE:

The Commission, in conformity with an agreement between the Member Countries.

3. AIM:

To collect data on occupational accidents in sea fishing with a view to objective conclusions leading to early preventive action.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Data on accidents are collected in each country on a voluntary basis by the national administrations in collaboration with the ship-owners.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Computer analysis of 1979/80 data
- Transformation of study results into occupational accident statistics.

DG V Research, Science and Education

B*058 Complementary Education statistics

1. INTRODUCTION:

The central unit of EURYDICE was set up to collect, on request by the Commission or national organisations, education statistics beyond the scope of those collected by EUROSTAT, e.g. handicapped pupils by type of handicap at various levels of education, students pursuing part or all of their studies in a higher education establishment in another Member State in which they are non-resident.

2. SOURCE:

Commission, DG XII

3. AIM:

To provide Education Ministries in Member Countries, the Education Committee and Community institutions an outline of developments in sectors of education in which Community action is in progress or envisaged.

4. DESCRIPTION:

National units of EURYDICE collect data from public services, associations and public and private educational institutions. Reports are prepared at the request of the Commission and can relate to a defined period or be of a periodic nature. The areas to be investigated are defined in Council resolutions of 9.2.1976 and 13.12.1976.

5. WORKPLAN:

Data are centralized by the central unit of EURYDICE. Reports are put at the disposal of the national units of EURYDICE, the Education Committee and Commission services and disseminated across the EURYDICE network.

Environment and Consumer Protection ServiceB*420 Accidents occurring other than at work or on the roads1. INTRODUCTION:

A Community information system on accidents in which products are implicated, other than in connection with occupation or road traffic, is the subject of a Council proposal contained in document COM(78) 403 (OJ C 252 of 24.12.1978). The proposal is at present with the COREPER, but it is possible that during 1981 the Council will decide to carry out a pilot trial prior to establishing the full system.

2. SOURCE:

Commission

3. AIM:

To obtain information about the frequency and nature of accidents caused by consumer products in the home.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Collection of data on accidents from selected hospitals in Member Countries, to be sent to the Commission for appropriate statistical treatment. Analysis of the results obtained and possible initiatives to improve safety in the use of the products concerned.

5. WORKPLAN:

To be defined in relation to the Council's decision.