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# EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Methods and definitions

Theme

3

Population and social conditions

Series

E

Methods



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# **EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

Methods and definitions

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This publication describes the methods and definitions used in the compilation of time series on working population and employment and harmonized statistics on employees in employment which are published annually by Eurostat in *Employment and unemployment*, Theme 3, Series C.

## FOREWORD

Time series of working population and employment and of harmonized statistics on employees in employment are published annually by Eurostat in 'Employment and Unemployment' under the theme 'Population and social conditions'. Although a basic set of explanatory notes and definitions is included in the above publication, differences in the sources and calculation methods used by the national authorities who compile the data may lead to significant divergences from these basic definitions.

In order to facilitate the use and interpretation of such time series, Eurostat has decided to publish this more detailed description of the methods and definitions used in their compilation. In principle it includes information available up to the end of 1987.

The information used was collected by the Working Party on Employment Statistics set up by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and this publication prepared on behalf of Eurostat by Dr. Leonardo Sforza. Eurostat gratefully acknowledges the active collaboration of all the members of the Working Party, which made this publication possible, and would also like to thank Dr. Sforza for his invaluable work in collating and interpreting the information.

Luxembourg, July 1988



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION . . . . .	7
BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS . . . . .	9
Working population and employment . . . . .	10
Harmonized statistics on employees in employment . . . . .	12
GENERAL METHODOLOGY OF EACH COUNTRY . . . . .	13
Belgium . . . . .	15
Denmark . . . . .	18
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	21
Greece . . . . .	25
Spain . . . . .	28
France . . . . .	31
Ireland . . . . .	35
Italy . . . . .	38
Luxembourg . . . . .	42
Netherlands . . . . .	45
Portugal . . . . .	48
United Kingdom . . . . .	51
SYNOPTIC TABLES . . . . .	54
Working population and employment . . . . .	54
Harmonized statistics on employees in employment . . . . .	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	57





## INTRODUCTION

This publication provides an overview of the treatment of statistical data on working population and employment on the one hand and harmonized statistics on employees in employment on the other, both published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) in its yearbook 'Employment and Unemployment'.

The first section begins by outlining the background to the definitions given in Resolution 1 of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva in 1982. This resolution which concerns statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment has been the basis on which a certain amount of common ground has been reached, facilitating comparison of labour market statistics from different countries, and it is used as a reference by Eurostat and by the various Member States. There follows a description of each definition, identifying differences arising from national legislation, methods of collection or simply interpretation. The first section is concluded with the criteria used in classifying the employed according to occupational status and sector of activity, and a look at the problems presented by the differences between the United Nations nomenclature (ISIC) and the Community nomenclature (NACE).

Section two is given over to the methods and definitions used in the Member States, examining in detail for each in turn the differences which still exist in terms of the basic definitions. The two synoptic tables at the end of this section provide a quick reference to the definitions for each country.



## BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The movement towards organizing and harmonizing the methodological aspects of producing statistics undertaken by the major international organizations is a far from recent phenomenon, particularly as regards labour market statistics.

As long ago as 1925, at the second International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO put forward a first series of recommendations on the concept of unemployment in labour force surveys; later on the eighth and eleventh Conferences in 1954 and 1966 marked important intermediate stages when attention was given not only to standards for processing data on the labour force, employment and unemployment, but also to both visible and 'hidden' forms of underemployment.

The whole subject was completely reorganized in the first Resolution adopted by the XIII International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982, which is still in force today.

The resolution was designed to accommodate national requirements and procedures which are often different and involve different types of institutions, and it adopted a very flexible approach to the subjects covered in an attempt to smooth the way for the early adoption of the guidelines it contained and thus making the various statistics comparable.

It must be admitted that this goal has not been realized. Methodological differences are still to be found in the same Member States and by extension in the annual statistics on the working population and employment published by Eurostat.

We shall therefore try to identify for each definition the common ground found throughout the labour market of the Community highlighting any deviations from the basic 'definition' used by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

For almost all the Member States the data on the working population and persons in employment are estimates drawn up by the national statistical offices, the exceptions being Belgium and the United Kingdom where the data are supplied by the Ministry of Labour and the Department of Employment respectively.

In Belgium, because of the function of the Ministry responsible, the figures are taken from administrative sources which are used for monitoring purposes rather than being strictly statistical. However, there are other countries which use administrative sources relating to social security records, manpower records for some categories of occupations or the number of unemployed among the working population registered as job-seekers, although these sources tend to be secondary, rather than basic, as can be seen in the national methodologies described in Part two.

There is a more substantial difference in the reference date for the series of statistics supplied to Eurostat, which is as follows: in Belgium and the United Kingdom: 30 June; in Denmark, the population resident on 1 January in relation to their employment status in the last week of November; in Greece, a movable week in the April-June quarter; in Ireland: 15 April; in the Netherlands: 1 January; in Portugal, the second quarter and in the other Member States the annual average.

### Working population

The 'total working population' comprises all persons who were above a given age, which varies between 14 and 16 in all Member States except for Portugal (12 years) and Denmark (no minimum age), and who had a job in the reference period, together with the unemployed.

Professional soldiers and conscripts are included, except for Portugal, where conscripts are excluded and Greece, where all soldiers are excluded.

The 'civilian working population' does not include any soldiers.

Two different concepts are used for estimating the working population:

- the national concept, which covers all persons resident in the legal sense in the territory of the Member State; this is the concept normally used in social statistics and in this context by all Member States with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, which use the following definition;
- the domestic concept, which includes all persons resident or non-resident working for a resident production unit; this concept is more tailored towards the requirements of national accounts in that the economic aspects of the labour factor can be measured on the basis of the declarations made by the firms.

### Employment

In line with the ILO definition, which confirms the 'pre-eminence' of the status of employment over unemployment, the concept covers all persons who, in the reference period, were employed for at least one hour per week for payment in cash or in kind, or who were self-employed and working for their own profit or gain.

The concept includes in particular:

- professional soldiers (not Greece);
- conscripts (not Greece, France or Portugal);
- apprentices (not Portugal);
- casual workers (Spain includes those working for more than one third of the normal working hours; in Italy they are counted as a fraction determined by the number of months worked);
- seasonal workers (in Italy they are counted as a fraction determined by the number of months worked);
- part-time workers (counted as one person);
- home workers (not the United Kingdom).

Family workers are also included, i.e. members of the family who, although receiving no direct payment, usually help in the running of the farm or enterprise. The exceptions here are the United Kingdom, where only the spouse is included, and Spain, which includes only those working for more than one third of the normal working hours.

### Unemployment

Only in certain respects do the data on the unemployed, which are added to the number of persons in work to obtain the figures for the working population, follow the ILO definition, which specifies three criteria which must all apply during the reference period:

- must be without work;
- must be available for work;
- must be actively seeking work.

Portugal, France, Spain and Greece have adopted this definition; Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom refer to the numbers registered as unemployed; Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands have their own national definitions which differ in certain respects from the ILO definition.

### Occupational status

Employed persons are classified according to their occupational status as:

- self-employed and family workers, i.e. persons working for themselves, who may or may not employ other workers, and members of the family who help to run an enterprise without payment;
- employees in employment, i.e. persons who have a work contract with an enterprise guaranteeing them payment in accordance with the work carried out; they include manual workers, non-manual workers and civil servants.

### Sector of activity

The annual employment figures which are usually calculated according to the national nomenclatures of the various Member States, are presented, using conversion tables, in the form of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, 1968 version), although some Member States convert to the NACE classification.

The ISIC sectors (agriculture, industry and services) are not wholly in line with those defined in the Community nomenclature of activities, in that some subgroups classified in the industry sector in the NACE are classified as services in the ISIC.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The harmonized statistics on employees in employment are drawn up annually by the national statistical offices (with the exception of Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom where the responsible national authority is the Ministry of Labour), using various types of sources relating to Community concepts in the definition of employees in employment and classification by economic activity. Greece does not supply data of this type.

'Employees in employment' refers to all persons who, on a given date (usually 31 March of the year in question), were in a position of paid employment with a public or private employer, regardless to the size of the enterprise concerned.

As regards coverage, most of the Member States use the domestic concept which excludes « frontier » workers resident in the country and includes those who are resident elsewhere but are employed by an enterprise in the national territory; the exceptions here are Denmark, France, Spain and Ireland, which use the national concept.

The statistics cover the following categories:

- professional soldiers (not Portugal, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom);
- conscripts (not Spain, France, the Netherlands and Portugal);
- apprentices;
- casual workers (Spain includes those employed for more than a third of the normal working hours);
- seasonal workers;
- part-time workers (counted as one person);
- home workers (not France, Portugal and the United Kingdom);
- those with special contracts, usually in connection with new types of work introduced to promote employment (no data were supplied by Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal);
- those who are employed in more than one job, classified according to their main activity and counted as one person (not the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom, where the number of positions of employment is taken into account).

In some Member States certain important economic sectors or activities are currently excluded from the statistics, particularly agriculture, the construction industry and the civil service in Italy, the civil service in Portugal and domestic service in the United Kingdom.

In the majority of cases the classification by activity corresponds to the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE); however, as the various national nomenclatures are not always completely in line with the NACE, the breakdowns of the statistics can never be compared in full.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY OF EACH COUNTRY





## Belgium

### WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### 1. Survey methods and sources

The Ministry of Employment and Labour (Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail) uses mainly administrative sources to draw up the data sent to Eurostat.

The figures for employees are based on statistics gathered by the following social security bodies:

- National Social Security Office (Office national de Sécurité Sociale - ONSS);
- National Mineworkers Retirement Fund (Fonds National de Retraite des Ouvriers Mineurs - FNROM);
- Merchant Navy Social Security Office (Office de Sécurité Sociale de la Marine Marchande - OSSMM);

These bodies cover almost all employees in employment, in both the public and private sectors, working in Belgium. Statistics are drawn up every quarter, but only those for the second quarter, and more specifically the last working day thereof, are used. This survey produces more detailed data than the others conducted in the course of the year.

For some categories of employees not covered by the social security systems mentioned above but belonging to other insurance systems, the figures are based on other administrative sources. Those involved here are mainly domestic servants, full employees of the national railways, unemployed persons receiving vocational training, 'chômeurs mis au travail' (unemployed persons on job creation schemes), persons regarded by convention as being employed by a Belgian production unit and members of the armed forces.

In order to avoid counting more than once a worker who works for more than one employer or who carries out different functions under one employer, the data obtained from social security sources are adjusted in line with the census results.

As regards non-employed workers, who include self-employed workers and family workers, the statistics on the self-employed are drawn up on the basis of the following:

- the agricultural census, carried out annually by the National Statistical Office;
- in the case of the liberal professions, the numbers registered with the National Social Insurance Institute for Self-Employed Workers (INASTI);
- the numbers on the VAT register in the case of those carrying out a commercial activity.

Persons who are self-employed as a second job, and who mainly work as employees, are deducted from the self-employed total so that they are not counted twice.

Another adjustment relating to self-employed workers is made on the basis of data from the last available general population census (the one currently being used dates from 1970).

Family workers are not subject to the same rules as the self-employed when it comes to affiliation to the social security bodies. In practice only a few limited categories of family workers are covered; the others are regarded as dependents of the 'assisted' worker and are not included in any administrative statistics. The estimated figure is therefore based on the number of self-employed workers and certain adjustments are made on the basis of census data.

The unemployed complete the picture of those included in the statistics on the working population. In this case reference is made to the numbers registered with the National Employment Office (Office National de l'Emploi - Onem) as being without work.

## 2. Definitions

Since 1970 the Ministry of Employment and Labour has produced a full time series of annual figures on the working population and employment based on the definitions used in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). Two concepts are used to identify the coverage of the final statistics:

- for employment, the domestic concept;
- for the working population, the national concept.

The difference between the domestic concept of employment and the national concept of the working population includes not only the number of unemployed, but also the difference between residents working for production units abroad and non-residents working for production units in Belgium.

With regard to the minimum age required to enter the labour market and therefore to be included in the working population, it should be stressed that since 1983 the school-leaving age has been raised from 14 to 18 years. However, full-time education is compulsory only until the age of 15 and, with certain exceptions, may not continue beyond 16; for the remaining period attendance is part-time.

### Working population

This term, it should be stressed, refers only to persons resident in Belgium and includes, in addition to the employed, persons in the following categories who are seeking work:

- those who are wholly unemployed and receiving benefit (chômeurs complets indemnisés);
- those who have voluntarily registered as without work and who are not receiving benefit (demandeurs d'emploi inoccupés inscrits librement);
- those compulsorily registered as unemployed in order to obtain entitlement to one of the benefits provided (chômeurs inscrits obligatoires).

Since 1985, however, the working population has no longer included unemployed persons aged over 55 who are receiving benefit but no longer seeking work; the age limit is reduced to 50 for those whose ability to work is reduced by 1% or more.

### Employment

This series includes persons, whether resident or non-resident, working for public or private production units in Belgium.

Employees include:

- conscripts and professional soldiers;
- apprentices;
- home workers;
- trainees following vocational training courses organized by the National Labour Office;
- part-time workers and those with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- seasonal and casual workers;
- student workers with a special contract of employment, provided that they work for more than one month in the period between July and September.

Until 1986 the series did not include employees who usually work for less than two hours per day ('travail de courte durée'); the figures for 1987, however, will include such workers.

Self-employed workers and employees include the following:

- family workers;
- assistants of self-employed workers who do not have a work contract (assistants).

### 3. Reference date

30 June of the year in question.

### 4. Nomenclature

The NACE classification of economic activities.

### 5. Breaks in series

The full series from 1970 onwards is to be revised later in 1987 to take account of the results of the last general population census carried out in 1981.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Please refer to the procedures and definitions described for employees, which are essentially the same, as are the reference date and nomenclature used.

## OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail, Estimation de la population active belge au 30 juin 1986 nouvelle série NACE, Brussels, 1987. Annual publication available for 1970-1986.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Survey methods and sources

The main source for the data sent to Eurostat by the Danish Statistical Institute (Danmarks Statistik) is the labour register (Registerbaseret arbejdsstyrkestatistik - RSA), which is compiled from various administrative sources.

Once the information from the different sources has been collected, data on persons resident in Denmark on 1 January of the year in question are combined with labour market characteristics relating to the last week of November in the previous year.

At this point it might be useful to examine the composition of the above-mentioned register (RSA), which has been used for the data published from 1981 onwards.

The basic data are dealt with in two stages:

- initially, the number of employees, self-employed workers, family workers, unemployed persons and persons taking early retirement is determined;
- subsequently, in order to eliminate double counting of persons who are in more than one of the categories listed, a 'hierarchy' is established in the relationships between individuals and the labour market<sup>1</sup>.

It is also useful to look at the source of the basic raw data for each of the categories covered by the working population concept.

Thus, the data on employees, relating to the last week in November, are taken from the following:

- the central register, based on index cards (Centrale Oplysningsseddelregister);
- the statistical register of public-sector employees and their remuneration;
- the tax register for seamen;
- the local statistical registers of workplaces (Arbejdspladsstatistikregisteret);
- statistics on members of the professions;
- the statistical register of unemployed persons.

In the case of self-employed workers, the data relate to four groups: employers with at least one employee, self-employed workers subject to value added tax, self-employed persons insured against unemployment, and others<sup>2</sup>. These data are based on information from the following sources:

- statistics from the registers of professional bodies;
- the statistical register of persons in employment;
- the statistical register of unemployed persons;
- classification schedules of professional activities.

In the case of family workers (persons who during the year have earned money as the spouse of a person classified as self-employed, the data are also based on demographic statistics.

In the case of unemployed persons, use is made of the register of statistics on the unemployed.

## 2. Definitions

### Working population

Under the national concept, this term covers not only the registered unemployed and employed persons but also the following categories:

- conscripts and professional soldiers stationed in Denmark;
- apprentices;
- part-time workers, counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, counted as one person (but figures for the second most important job are recorded as well);
- home workers;
- seasonal and casual workers;
- family workers (spouses only).

It should be pointed out that there is no explicit reference to a statutory minimum age for joining the labour market. However, since schooling is compulsory up to the age of 16, it can be assumed that this age marks the point of entry into the labour market.

### Employment

Under the national concept, 'employment' covers not only self-employed workers (according to the ILO definition) and family workers (spouses only) but also employees. To be classed as an employee, an individual must:

- have received a minimum sum in remuneration during the year (Dkr 3 830 in 1984);
- not be unemployed in the last week of November;
- fall into one of the following categories:
  - a) members of an unemployment insurance scheme;
  - b) persons entered in the national register as employed on a specific date in the last week of November;
  - c) persons who have paid to the supplementary pensions fund (ATP) during the year contributions equivalent to those paid in respect of uninterrupted full-time work during the year (1984: Dkr 1 166);
  - d) persons who do not satisfy the conditions of the other categories may be included with a probability in proportion to their contributions to the supplementary pensions fund. In the case of persons aged under 17 or over 66, the probability is in proportion to their earnings.

## 3. Reference date

Residents on 1 January of the year in question with reference to their occupational status during the last week of November of the previous year.

#### 4. Nomenclature

National classification of economic activities (DSE), equivalent to ISIC 68.

#### 5. Breaks in series

There was a break in series between 1980 and 1981 owing to the use of a different statistical source. The data relating to previous years came from the labour force survey (Undersøgelse af arbejdsstyrken) conducted by Danmarks Statistik in the autumn, unlike the Community labour force sample survey, which is conducted in the spring.

#### HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The methods and definitions used are those which have already been described above, in the section on employees. The same applies to the reference date and breaks in series, while the nomenclature used is the NACE adapted from ISIC 68.

#### OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

DANMARKS STATISTIK, Statistiske Efterretninger - Serie Arbejdsmarked, Copenhagen (information bulletin published at irregular intervals).

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#### NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Categories are listed in the following order of priority:

1. Unemployed persons. 2. Persons taking early retirement. 3. Employers. 4. Full-time employees. 5. Self-employed persons subject to VAT. 6. Self-employed persons insured against unemployment. 7. Part-time employees. 8. Other self-employed persons. 9. Family workers (spouses only).

<sup>2</sup> Including persons who are not listed in an earlier category but who during the year have earned money from a self-employed activity not subject to VAT.

## WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

### 1. Survey methods and sources

When compiling the data provided, the Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) uses a number of different sources that in some cases only gather statistics on certain aspects of employment but which together provide an overall system of coverage. This system will be described below.

The basic data used are taken from the censuses of the population and of enterprises carried out in 1970 (it was not until 1987 that the next censuses were conducted). Substantial adjustments are made to these data by incorporating results from the annual sample survey (Microcensus).

The Microcensus is carried out by the Federal Statistical Office and its regional offices by means of interviews using a sample equivalent to 1% of households resident in the Federal Republic, the reference date being the last week in April or the first week in May<sup>1</sup>.

The data from the Microcensus which are used relate to employed persons aged at least 15 (including conscripts and professional soldiers), with breakdowns by broad occupational categories and branches of activity.

As regards figures on unemployed persons and, hence, on the total working population, annual averages are considered to be more reliable than data relating to a limited period of the year which is obviously not representative of a complex set of circumstances affected by economic and seasonal factors.

For further adjustments, involving interpolation and extrapolation of the basic data, use is made of all the short-term statistics on employment available when calculations are made. These include monthly reports on the following:

- mining and industry;
- construction and civil engineering;
- wholesale and retail distribution.

Other sources include statistics on craft trades and on the numbers of persons employed in public services. Account is also taken of the quarterly statistics on employees.

Finally, to complete this general picture of statistical sources, use is made of the annual and quarterly averages on persons registered as unemployed, based on monthly statistics gathered by the Federal Labour Office (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit).

### 2. Definitions

#### Working population

Under the domestic concept, the working population consists of all persons aged at least 15 who are employed or unemployed, as described below.

The data on the unemployed concern persons aged between 15 and 65 who are seeking a permanent job as employees lasting at least 19 hours per week and who are entered in the unemployment register at their own request.

The unemployment statistics do not cover the following categories, since they are considered as persons who are 'not unemployed and seeking work':

- persons taking part in government job creation schemes;
- persons taking part in public vocational training programmes;
- students and housewives who wish to work for a period of less than 3 months;
- all those who only wish to have an apprenticeship contract in an undertaking.

### Employment

This covers all those who are engaged in one or more gainful activities, irrespective of the hours which are actually worked or specified in the employment contract or which are necessary in order to carry out the activity concerned.

Apart from employers and the self-employed, the employment statistics include the following categories:

- conscripts and professional soldiers;
- conscientious objectors;
- apprentices receiving full-time training, partly in college and partly at work;
- trainees with an employment or service contract;
- seasonal and casual workers;
- family workers;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, counted as one person.

For the Federal Statistical Office, the reliability of the estimates varies according to the sector considered. While the statistics represent a continuous record of most workers engaged in 'production activities' and 'distributive trades and transport', the same is not true of 'other activities' in the services sector and in 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', where more assumptions have to be made when assessing employment trends during the year.

### 3. Reference date

The results always relate to a whole period rather than to a fixed day and are presented in the form of annual averages.

### 4. Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified according to the national nomenclature drawn up in 1970 for the employment survey, which was harmonized with NACE using a conversion table.

### 5. Breaks in series

There are no breaks in series since the time series are revised retrospectively at regular intervals.



## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The Federal Statistical Office provides data on employees in employment as defined under the domestic concept.

90% of the figures relate to workers in sickness insurance, unemployment insurance and pension schemes, and are based on data obtained from the quarterly surveys conducted by the Federal Labour Office using the returns made by employers.

The figures do not cover public employees or under-employed workers. Consequently, the Microcensus (described above) is used as an additional source to calculate the total number of employees in employment.

However, the two sources used base their coverage on two different concepts. The national concept is used in the Microcensus and the domestic concept in the employment statistics.

As regards the category consisting of manual and non-manual workers not subject to compulsory insurance, military personnel and public employees in general (surveyed in the Microcensus), there are scarcely any differences between the two concepts.

Consequently, the data on employees in employment shown in the harmonized statistics can be regarded as 'more or less' identical to those based on the domestic concept.

The occupational categories covered by the statistics include the following:

- conscripts and professional soldiers;
- apprentices receiving a dual type of training (at college and at work);
- home workers and 'Leiharbeitnehmer' (persons recruited by temporary-work agencies);
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, counted as one person;
- seasonal and casual workers with an employment contract on the day of the survey.

### Reference date

31 March of the year in question, although in the case of about 10% of employees (those recorded in the Microcensus) the reference date is the last week in April or the first week in May.

These differences in reference dates have a virtually negligible effect owing to the contractual status of the 10% of employees mentioned, which normally excludes seasonal work.

### Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified according to the principal activity of the enterprise (local unit) in which the workers are employed.

In the case of persons with compulsory insurance, the field of activity is indicated by the enterprises where they work. Persons with more than one job are assigned to the economic sector to which the latest contract of employment relates.

In the case of employees recorded in the Microcensus, use is made of the data provided compulsorily by the persons covered. Persons with more than one job are entered in the economic sector of their principal activity.

A conversion table is used to transpose the national nomenclature of economic activities into the NACE.

Breaks in series

None.

OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT, Statistisches Jahrbuch 1987, W. Kohlhammer, 1987.

Annual publication containing figures other than those published by Eurostat.

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NOTE:

<sup>1</sup> In 1983 and 1984 the sample covered by the Microcensus was the same as that used for the Community labour force survey, and was therefore less than half the usual size.

## WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

### 1. Survey methods and sources

Since 1981, the data produced by the National Statistical Office (ΕΣΥΕ) have been based on the Community Labour Force Survey.

Between 1974 and 1980, the data were based on the Survey of the Working Population, carried out annually in urban and semi-urban districts (or in municipalities with more than 2 000 inhabitants). The results were adjusted on the basis of the 1971 population census.

The data from the 1985 Community Labour Force Survey were adapted on the basis of the population estimates produced annually by the Population Directorate. For this reason, a coefficient (1.009 for 1983 and 1.015 for 1984) has to be applied for accurate comparison with the 1983 and 1984 surveys.

As regards employment, the survey is carried out on a representative sample of households resident in Greece and concerns those members of the household who have reached the age of 14. The school leaving age is 15, as is the minimum age for commencing work.

The survey is carried out in the second quarter of every year; soldiers, residents in institutions and persons abroad to study or work are excluded.

### 2. Definitions

#### Working population

Since 1983, the Statistical Office has used the definitions contained in the ILO recommendation, with the exception of soldiers, as mentioned above, who are still excluded from the estimates.

The slight differences between the new definitions and those used until 1982 concern unemployed persons and family workers. The latter were, in fact, included if employed for at least 14 hours in the reference week.

#### Employment

The following are included in the concept of employment:

- apprentices, if involved in the production process;
- home workers;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- casual workers and seasonal workers;
- family workers.

### 3. Reference date

Movable reference week in the April to June quarter.

### 4. Nomenclature

The classification of economic activities is based on the national nomenclature (STAKOD) and the NACE.

Although, with the exception of certain categories related to repair services which are included under industry in the national classification, STAKOD corresponds fairly closely to the ISIC, it still differs in a number of ways from the Community classification.

### 5. Breaks in series

Between 1980 and 1981, because a different reference source was used.

Between 1982 and 1983, due to the adaptation of definitions to the ILO recommendation.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

No data are available on the harmonized statistics of employees in employment since Greece has not yet begun to produce them in accordance with Eurostat's guidelines and they are thus not sufficiently comparable.

The only data available are obtained from the Community Labour Force Survey and the monthly and quarterly surveys carried out by the National Statistical Office on employment and labour costs in industry, craft trades and services.

Although the data from the latter of these sources cannot be considered sufficiently representative of the actual situation, since the sample used does not provide full coverage, we feel it would be useful to provide a few methodological guidelines with a view to using adjustment coefficients to cover those sectors at present excluded from the surveys.

The sample used in the surveys on employment and employees in employment is obtained from the general population census carried out every five years (the most recent one dates from 1984). The sample is the same for both the monthly survey on employment and the quarterly survey on employees in employment.

In the manufacturing sector, enterprises with an annual average of 10 or more employees during the survey year (survey started in 1964) are selected.

In the extractive industries sector, enterprises with an annual average of five or more employees during the survey year (survey started in 1977) are selected.

In retail distribution, enterprises with at least three employees (survey started in 1974) are selected.

A further survey is carried out in April and October concerning banking institutions with at least 10 employees and insurance enterprises with at least three employees (survey started in 1985).

The number of employees is taken from the enterprise's pay roll. Persons working for the enterprise from home are not included.

All employees, including casual workers, employed for at least one day during the reference week and those absent for just cause are covered.

#### OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

ΕΣΥΕ, Labour Statistics, quarterly.

ΕΣΥΕ, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, monthly.

ΕΣΥΕ, Statistical Yearbook of Greece, annual.

ΕΣΥΕ, Summary Statistical Yearbook of Greece, annual.

The only difference between these statistics and those published by Eurostat is that the former are based on the national nomenclature (STAKOD).

## Spain

### WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### 1. Survey methods and sources

The main source used by the National Statistical Office (Istituto Nacional Estadística - INE) is the Survey of the Working Population, which is a sample survey carried out every quarter on families resident in Spain, excluding the inhabitants of Ceuta and Melilla and residents in institutions.

Less than 1% of the total population is not covered.

The geographical distribution and structure of the labour force, according to the most recent population census, are taken into account in defining the sample to ensure that it is demographically, socially and economically representative.

To enable the sectors of the population not covered by the survey to be included in the data on 'working population and employment', adjustments are made on the basis of the results of the population census (the last census dates from 1981)<sup>1</sup>.

#### 2. Definitions

As regards coverage, the definitions follow the national concept (with the exception of employment which does not include Spanish workers abroad for more than three months) and refer to the population aged at least 16, which is both the minimum age for commencing work and the school leaving age<sup>2</sup>.

#### Working population

The definition follows the ILO recommendation in most cases, the main exception being family workers, who are excluded from the working population if they have worked for less than one third of normal working hours in the three months prior to the survey.

#### Employment

This is in line with the ILO recommendation, with the exception of family workers as described above and seasonal workers employed for less than one third of normal working hours and seeking other work.

The following are included:

- professional soldiers (army and Guardia Civil)<sup>3</sup>;
- conscripts<sup>3</sup>;
- home workers;

- apprentices;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- seasonal workers;
- casual workers and family workers, with the exception of those described on the previous page.

### 3. Reference date

From 1977, the data refer to annual averages; prior to that year, they referred to the fourth quarter of the year in question.

### 4. Nomenclature

National classification of economic activities (CNAE)/the NACE.

### 5. Breaks in series

Between 1975 and 1976, because of the exclusion of soldiers prior to 1975 and because the minimum age for inclusion was raised from 14 to 16.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The data are based exclusively on the Survey of the Working Population (second quarter), without further adjustment.

The definition covers employees resident in Spain who are aged at least 16, excluding persons resident in institutions or in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and Spanish workers abroad for more than three months.

The categories covered include:

- professional soldiers;
- apprentices;
- home workers;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- seasonal workers;
- casual workers, except those employed for less than one third of normal working hours in the three months preceding the survey and who are seeking another job.

### Reference date

Second quarter of the year in question.

## Nomenclature

National classification of economic activities (CNAE)/the NACE.

## Breaks in series

Between 1975 and 1976, for the reasons given in the section on the working population and employment.

## OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

INE, Encuesta de Población Activa. Principales Resultados.

INE, Población Activa. Encuesta.

Both these publications, published quarterly, contain data on the working population and employment and present the survey data. The latter gives data on employees, but on the basis of the national classification and on a less detailed level than the Eurostat publications.

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## NOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> The adjustment methods are described in detail in the publication 'Población activa. Encuesta', from which further details can be obtained.
- <sup>2</sup> Until 1975, the minimum age for inclusion in the estimates was 14.
- <sup>3</sup> Included in the estimates from 1976.



WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Survey methods and sources

The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) prepares data on the working population from sources which can be divided into three different categories.

In the first category, which comprises data on households, the data are obtained from:

- the general population census (the last two date from 1975 and 1982);
- the annual employment survey conducted in March.

In the second category, which contains data provided by employers, the data are obtained from:

- the National Union for Employment in Industry and Commerce (UNEDIC), which provides data annually on employees in private and semi-public undertakings (source used for 17 of the 22 French regions). The statistics are drawn up on the basis of returns made by undertakings of all sizes which belong to the unemployment insurance scheme (régime d'assurance-chômage);
- the Social Security and Family Allowance Fund (URSSAF), which produces data annually and covers practically the same field as the UNEDIC (source used by five regions);
- the civil servants' register (Fichier des agents d'État);
- annual surveys carried out by the 'collectivités territoriales' (administrative units) and data supplied by the major public undertakings (Charbonnages de France, Électricité-Gaz de France, SNCF, Air-France, Banque de France, etc.);
- the Ministries of Health, National Defence and Posts and Telecommunications;
- the Farmers' Mutual Assistance Fund;
- the social security fund for self-employed workers in the craft trades distributive trades and the services sector;
- the quarterly survey conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment on the activities and employment conditions of the labour force (ACEMO), covering all enterprises with 50 or more employees and a quarter of all enterprises with between 10 and 49 employees (farming and non-market services are excluded).

In the third category, which includes other administrative data, the data are obtained from:

- the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment for those working for public utilities (TUC) and those on introductory vocational training courses (SIVP);
- the National Employment Agency (ANPE) for figures on those seeking employment at the end of the month (DEFM).

Two different approaches are used for drawing up data on the working population, and it is the first which is applied to the data sent to Eurostat:

- the sum is calculated of the numbers of employed, unemployed and conscripts, and is then broken down by sex and broad age groups (under 25, 24-49, 50 and over);
- the rate of employment is applied to the total resident population; the latter is calculated on the basis of census data, civil status returns and the net number of people moving abroad, while the rates of employment are taken from the annual employment survey and compared with the census data.

The civilian working population is calculated by subtracting from the total population the number of conscripts and professional soldiers supplied each quarter by the Ministry of Defence.

The data on the unemployed are derived from the employment survey and the numbers of persons seeking employment at the end of the month, which provide the quarterly trends needed to calculate the annual average.

The data on the employed are taken from the general population census (the most recent used dates from 1982), the figures from which are updated every year on the basis of the indices of trends for given sectors of activity (mainly employees) derived from data provided by the UNEDIC (or URSSAF) broken down by sex, economic activity and region.

For those sectors not covered by the UNEDIC, the indices of trends are obtained from the employment survey and the other administrative sources described earlier.

For employees the main sectors for which additional sources must be used include:

- non-market services: general government (central or local), social security funds, private non-profit institutions, domestic service;
- financial institutions;
- public transport and telecommunications;
- energy;
- the armaments industry;
- agriculture.

## 2. Definitions

### Working population

According to the national concept the working population includes all residents in employment, determined from the population census, the unemployed (ILO definition) and conscripts.

Those covered must be at least 15 years of age, although compulsory education continues up to the age of 16 (some apprentices classified as employed are in fact only 15).

### Employment

The source used here is the 'spontaneous' statements made by the census respondents about their occupational status.

The following are regarded as being in employment:

- professional soldiers;
- apprentices;
- home workers;
- part-time workers and those with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- casual and seasonal workers, if they are employed on the date of one of the surveys;
- temporary workers, all classified in the 'services' sector since, from the legal point of view, the employer's activity is in this sector even if the employees are working for an industrial or agricultural enterprise;
- trainees on special training schemes (e.g. introductory vocational training courses);
- those doing community service (travaux d'utilité collective);
- family workers, irrespective of the number of hours worked.

### 3. Reference period

Annual averages are drawn up as follows:

The figures for the total population are calculated on 1 January of each year and the annual averages are obtained from the half-sum; the same is done for those employed, whether paid or unpaid, in agriculture and non-market services. The annual averages for the remaining paid employees are obtained from the trends provided by the quarterly survey carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment; likewise the average annual unemployment figures are calculated on the basis of the monthly statistics of unemployed registered with the ANPE.

### 4. Nomenclature

The national classification of sectors of activity (NAP 600)/the ISIC.

### 5. Breaks in series

None.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

For these statistics the INSEE follows more or less the same procedure as for employment statistics, the main details of which were described above. Nevertheless, we feel it would be useful to outline the sources and survey methods for the reader.

The basic source, the general population census, is updated to take account mainly of the annual UNEDIC statistics, which do not include farm workers, home workers, government employees and workers in most of the public industrial and commercial sector. For these sectors additional, more specific updating sources are used.

Because the Ministry of Labour conducts quarterly surveys the figures from 31 December can be compared with those recorded on 31 March.

With the national concept the statistics include:

- professional soldiers;
- apprentices and paid trainees, including those on special training schemes;
- home workers;
- part-time workers and those with more than one job, counted as one person;
- seasonal and casual workers, if they are working during the survey period;
- temporary workers (all classified in the 'services' sector);
- family workers, irrespective of the number of hours worked.

### Reference date

31 March of the year in question.

### Nomenclature

The national classification of sectors of activity (NAP 600)/the NACE.

It is not yet possible to create a distinction between the NACE two-digit sectors in class 9, except in the case of domestic servants, because of the specific nature of the national nomenclature.

### Breaks in series

None.

### OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

INSEE, Rapport sur les Comptes de la Nation - Tome 2, Collections de l'INSEE N°s 142-143, 1987.

This report gives the figures for the working population every year; the particular report referred to contains mainly figures for 1986.

The report also gives the figures for employment, but based on the domestic concept, and using different definitions of occupational status and sector of activity from those described here.

The data on employment and employees which correspond to those published by Eurostat - with the exception of the reference date which is 31 December in the national publication - are published in INSEE, Archives et Documents; the last edition published ('Emploi par région au 31 décembre 1985', N° 198, March 1987) contains the updated series of employment figures for 1967-1983.

## Ireland

### WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### 1. Survey methods and sources

The figures supplied by the Central Statistics Office are based on:

- the results of the labour force survey, conducted every two years from 1975 and annually since 1983 (the 1985 survey was used for the data published in 1987), and
- the population census (the most recent used dates from 1986).

In the years in which neither the survey nor the census was carried out, results were interpolated using trend indicators to assess changes in the labour force from one year to the next.

As preliminary data from the most recent population census were processed and became available, an initial adjustment was made for 1983-1985.

It should be stressed that the data which are presented with regard to the total resident population, including those living in collective households, are based on definitions of employment and unemployment which differ in some respects from the ILO recommendations.

Situation in one category or the other is determined on the basis of respondents' information on their 'normal employment situation'.

The subjective assessment of occupational status is restricted to a choice of nine pre-determined categories from which respondents must choose. These categories are as follows (with a note added on the classification system):

- working for pay or profit (employed persons);
- seeking a first job (unemployed persons);
- without work, having lost or left a previous job (unemployed persons);
- actively seeking to return to work after a voluntary period of at least 12 months without employment for family or personal reasons (unemployed persons);
- students or those of pre-school age (non-working population);
- retired persons (non-working population);
- persons unable to work because of permanent illness or disability (non-working population);
- other (non-working population).

#### 2. Definitions

##### Working population

In the national concept, persons who have stated that they are employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions given above.

## Employment

Residents with a minimum age of 16 who state that they work for pay or profit, including:

- professional soldiers (there is non national service);
- paid apprentices;
- home workers;
- seasonal and casual workers;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, counted as one person;
- family workers.

### 3. Reference date

Figures refer to the middle of April of each year.

### 4. Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified on the basis of the national system adapted to the ISIC.

### 5. Breaks in series

None.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Since 1983 these statistics have been prepared by the Central Statistics Office on the basis of the labour force sample survey which is carried out every year among resident (national concept) and collective households.

Until that year the data used had come from the survey of industrial production conducted each September among industrial establishments located in the country with at least 3 employees (domestic concept).

It is easy to see how most employees were not included in the figures before 1983 and how, in the case of the industrial sector, certain categories of employees could be counted differently, e.g. persons with more than one job who were counted for each job, and foreign frontier workers.

The current series, again based on the statements made with regard to normal employment situation, include:

- professional soldiers;
- paid apprentices;
- home workers;
- seasonal and casual workers;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, counted as one person.

Reference date

Data refer to the middle of April.

Nomenclature

Adapted to the NACE from the national classification.

Breaks in series

1982/83, when a different basic source was used.

OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1986 Labour Force Survey - First Results, Dublin, 1987.

Annual publication available from 1984 (refers to 1983 data).

In this publication the data, including those for the previous three years, have been revised to take account of the results of the 1986 census.

## Italy

### WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### 1. Survey methods and sources

The sole source used by the National Statistical Office (ISTAT) is the quarterly Labour Force Survey carried out by ISTAT since 1959, usually with reference to the first holiday-free week in January, April, July and October.

The survey, carried out on a sample of households drawn from the municipal registers, covers the resident population, excluding persons who have emigrated and those permanently resident in an institution.

The survey definitions, the structure of the questionnaire and the territorial breakdown of the results, have undergone substantial changes.

The initial phase involved the drawing up of estimates for the main aggregates at regional level. In 1977, the concept of unemployment was extended to persons who had not been 'recently seeking work' and a number of types of employment particularly widespread on the Italian labour market (home workers, casual workers and multiple-job holders) were specifically included.

Several years later, to meet the needs of local authorities, sub-sampling was begun on an experimental basis in a number of regions and provinces<sup>1</sup>.

In 1984, the structure of the questionnaire was changed: there was now a separate sheet for each member of the household aged 14 and over instead of one for the whole household. More details were requested on 'previous employment' and 'seeking work', to bring the survey more into line with the Community standards<sup>2</sup>.

In 1984 again, the reference population was adjusted to the 1981 census data, thus permitting an update of the sample base and the stratification of the municipalities.

The annual averages sent to Eurostat, obtained from the results for the four quarters, are adjusted by ISTAT so that, in the final estimates, the working population and employed persons resident in institutions (the two aggregates are regarded as practically the same since there are normally no unemployed persons) are based on interpolations of and extrapolations from the relevant detailed data, drawn up solely for the population censuses, and on the differences in the main aggregates from year to year.

This adjustment is made only for employed persons in the tertiary sector, since the number of residents in institutions working in other sectors is negligible.

#### 2. Definitions

##### Working population

Recent revisions have brought the definitions and classifications used for the various components of the working population (national concept) more into line with the ILO resolution.



With the exception of the concept of unemployment, where the main difference now lies (as will be seen below), ISTAT is drawing up parallel statistical series for those individual groups of the population which are classified differently under the national concept, to enable them to be included in the most appropriate aggregate for the purposes of the homogeneity of the Community statistics.

Unemployed persons include those aged at least 14 (school leaving age and minimum working age) actively seeking work and immediately available for work, who have either lost a previous job or are seeking their first job.

Prior to the second survey in 1986, persons seeking employment also included those who, although they stated they were seeking work:

- had not actually started looking;
- had not indicated how they had begun to look;
- were not seeking work through the national employment centres or public competitions and had not taken any definite steps in the last month.

As of July 1986, persons in the first two categories were no longer considered as unemployed; those in the third category, however, are still included. This is the only difference between the ISTAT and ILO definitions.

Following this change in the definition, the 1984 and 1985 data were revised to make them comparable; data should soon be available for the period 1973 to 1983 as well.

### Employment

This category includes persons aged at least 14 who have stated that they have a job, even if they did not work in the reference week, and persons who, although they have not stated that they are employed, worked for at least one hour in the reference week.

As well as self-employed persons and employers, the following are included:

- conscripts;
- professional soldiers stationed in Italy;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- home-workers;
- seasonal and casual workers, counted as fractions of persons according to the number of months worked;
- apprentices, if paid, and those in a combined school/in-service training;
- family workers.

### 3. Reference date

Annual average of the results for the four quarters.

### 4. Nomenclature

The classification of economic activities adopted is the NACE.

### 5. Breaks in series

Between 1983 and 1984, because of the change in the definition of unemployment in 1986, with no revision of the series prior to 1984.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Since 1986, the data on employed persons sent to Eurostat - the most recent available refer to 1984 - have been based solely on the Survey on Employment, Earnings and Working Hours, carried out quarterly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, in collaboration with the Labour Inspectorates, which are attached to the Ministry<sup>3</sup>.

The survey was carried out on a sample of firms with a minimum of 10 employees, selected on the basis of the general census of Industry, Commerce and Craft Trades, conducted by ISTAT in 1981.

The sectors of agriculture, public employment and building are, however, excluded.

In 1987, there was a further revision of the survey sample, which now covers all enterprises with 200 or more employees and a sample of those with between 10 and 199; the same sectors are still excluded.

Until 1986, coverage extended to all firms with 50 or more employees in the industrial sector only. As a result of subsequent adjustments (cf. 3), the final estimates included industrial enterprises with at least one employee.

It should be stressed that for the period 1978 to 1985 there is no breakdown by sex since no distinction was made in the survey.

Coverage was based on the domestic concept, since the data are supplied by enterprises established in Italy.

With the above exceptions, the estimate now includes:

- conscripts, if employed at the time they commenced service (excluded prior to 1986 together with professional soldiers);
- apprentices;
- home workers (excluded prior to 1986);
- part-time workers and those with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- seasonal workers;
- temporary workers (excluded prior to 1986).

### Reference date

The data refer to 31 March of the year considered and correspond to those obtained from the survey carried out in the 1st quarter.

### Nomenclature

The NACE classification is used for the sectors covered by the survey.

### Breaks in series

Between 1985 and 1986, due to considerable changes in the reference source and coverage.

ISTAT, Annuario di statistiche del lavoro, Rome.

ISTAT, Rilevazione delle forze di lavoro, annual average. Supplement to the monthly statistical bulletin, Rome.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, La politica occupazionale per il prossimo decennio (Employment policy for the next ten years), Rome 1985.

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NOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> The provinces concerned are Sassari and Florence (only the Prato district), together with Trento and Bolzano which already have this possibility, and the regions of Friuli Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna, Piedmont and Lombardy.
- <sup>2</sup> For the sake of completeness, it should be added that in July 1986 a further question was included in the questionnaire to determine whether or not the person was registered at the employment office, and to restrict the concept of unemployment as specified in the text.
- <sup>3</sup> In the period prior to 1986, the average annual employment figures produced by ISTAT were used as a basis for employment. These figures were then multiplied by the ratio between the annual average of data from the Survey on Employment, Earnings and Working Hours, carried out by the Ministry of Labour, and the data for the first quarter of the same year from this survey.

## WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

### 1. Survey methods and sources

The National Statistical Institute (STATEC) compiles data on the population by combining statistics of various types relating to the occupational status of the resident population.

In particular, the following statistics are used:

- for employees (including professional soldiers): statistics from the social security organizations;
- for self-employed persons: data from the general census of the population (the last one used being that carried out in 1981), adjusted to take account of changes in the membership of the social insurance scheme for non-employees as well as the results from the annual surveys of industrial enterprises and occasional surveys of service enterprises;
- for unemployed persons: statistics of persons registered at employment offices (Administration de l'Emploi).

The statistics on employees are supplemented with data on volunteer military personnel (there is no compulsory military service in Luxembourg) provided by the Ministry of the Police and Armed Forces.

### 2. Definitions

#### Working population

Under the national concept, this comprises the resident population of persons aged at least 15 (schooling is compulsory up to this age, which is also the minimum age for starting work) consisting of employed and unemployed persons, including those working for the international organizations established in the Grand Duchy.

Unemployed persons comprise those who are seeking work, who state that they are immediately available for work lasting at least 20 hours per week, and who are registered at an employment office.

#### Employment

According to the domestic concept, this comprises self-employed workers and employees irrespective of the number of hours of work offered or actually worked. It includes:

- professional soldiers and volunteer military personnel;
- apprentices;
- part-time workers and persons with more than one job, counted as one person;

- seasonal and casual workers;
- home workers;
- family workers.

### 3. Reference date

The data refer to annual averages.

### 4. Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified in accordance with the NACE.

### 5. Breaks in series

The data published by Eurostat in 1987 still contain a break between 1982 and 1983 because of a change in the system for keeping the records of members of social security schemes.

From the next edition onwards, the complete series will be available with revised data for the period 1970-1986.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The methods and definitions do not differ from those used for the corresponding category in the employment statistics described above, to which the reader is referred.

As regards occupational status, all the employment categories listed above, with the exception of family workers, are also included in the harmonized statistics.

Since 1983 the reference date has been 31 March, whereas previously the data related to annual averages. The differences between the harmonized statistics and the employment statistics as regards the numbers of employees are therefore solely attributable to the different reference dates.

### Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified according to the NACE, with full data being available only since 1983.

### Breaks in series

There was a break in series between 1982 and 1983 owing to a change in the reference date, the incomplete classification of economic activities, and the absence of any breakdown by sex in the years up to 1983.

OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

STATEC, Annuaire Statistique 1986/87, Luxembourg, 1987.

This publication, which appears annually, contains the same data as those published by Eurostat, although the classification of economic activities used is the NACE-CLIO.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Survey methods and sources

The data supplied by the National Statistical Office (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - CBS), which in 1983 introduced a new concept of the working population more in line with the ILO resolution, are based on the following sources:

- general population census (the data refer to the 1971 census, this being the most recent);
- Labour Force Survey (the last one was carried out in 1985), carried out every two years since 1975.

The data are updated on the basis of the monthly population and public welfare statistics, which measure the composition of the population in terms of age, sex and province of residence on 1 January of each year.

As well as data on the population, annual statistics on the number of 'dagonderwijsvolgenden' (persons receiving full-time education) (1970/71-1984/85), excluding university students, and statistics on the numbers receiving benefits due to incapacity for work are used.

As regards the methods of calculation, employment rates are worked out by sex and age group on the basis of the census data and the labour force survey; the percentage of those registered in full-time education and those completely unfit for work (in accordance with the Invalidity Insurance Law and the General Disability Law - WAO) are included in these figures.

Gross employment rates are calculated by means of linear interpolation-extrapolation; the percentages of students and persons unfit for work are deducted to give net rates which, together with the 1 January population data, permit the calculation of the working population at that date.

2. Definitions

Working population

The working population (national concept) comprises all residents in the Netherlands aged at least 15 who are employed or unemployed, according to the definitions described below.

In 1983, the concept of unemployment was partially adapted to the ILO resolution. Prior to that date, there was no requirement to be actively seeking employment and immediately available for work. The only difference with the international definition is that persons without work receiving unemployment benefit are included whether or not they are actively seeking employment and available for work.

The figures are estimated on the basis of the Labour Force Survey and the numbers of registered unemployed.

## Employment

In accordance with the ILO Resolution, this category includes:

- conscripts and professional soldiers;
- paid trainees and apprentices;
- part-time workers (as of 1983, this includes persons working less than 15 hours per week), each counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- seasonal workers and casual workers;
- home workers;
- family workers (as of 1983, this includes persons working less than 15 hours per week).

### 3. Reference date

As mentioned above, the data refer to the situation on 1 January and are not subject to adjustments which might provide a more accurate picture for the entire year. Annual averages will be used in the future.

### 4. Nomenclature

The national classification of economic activities is based on the national nomenclature (SBI 74), adapted to the NACE.

### 5. Breaks in series

Between 1982 and 1983, due to the adjustment of the definitions to bring them into line with the ILO Resolution.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The data on employees in employment in enterprises established in the Netherlands (domestic concept) are taken from the General statistics for industry (AIS) and the statistical annex on employed persons (SWP).

The harmonized statistics include the following:

- apprentices following a training course in enterprises if they receive payment other than a study grant;
- part-time workers (until 1984, only those working for at least 15 hours were included), each counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, counted for each job;
- seasonal workers and casual workers, if employed during the reference period;
- home workers.

Conscripts and professional soldiers are excluded.



Reference date

31 March of the year in question.

Nomenclature

The national classification (SBI 74), adapted to the NACE.

Breaks in series

Between 1983 and 1984.

OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 1986 The Hague, 1987.

Annual publication, in English since the 1969/70 edition. The estimates differ from those published by Eurostat.

## Portugal

### WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#### 1. Survey methods and sources

The data are based solely on the national Labour Force Survey carried out quarterly by the National Statistical Office (Istituto Nacional de Estatística - INE) over a period of six weeks on a sample of households resident in Portugal, including the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira.

The sample is adjusted every two years by means of a check on the coverage of the areas selected.

The survey, first carried out in 1983, excludes those permanently using another dwelling abroad.

Until 1982, the source was the permanent survey of employment carried out by the INE every six months on a sample of households resident in Portugal, excluding the autonomous regions.

The changes introduced by the survey which began in 1983 include amendments to the definitions, described below.

#### 2. Definitions

The definitions (national concept) are in line with the ILO recommendation, with the exception of conscripts and apprentices who are excluded from employment.

#### Working population

This includes all persons aged at least 12 - although the school leaving age and the minimum age for commencing work are 14 - considered to be employed or unemployed (ILO definition), excluding conscripts.

In the period 1974-1982, the minimum age for inclusion in the working population was 10 and while it was not necessary to be 'actively seeking employment' to be considered unemployed, employed persons had to have worked for a minimum of 15 hours per week in the reference period to be included.

#### Employment

All persons with a job, either employed or self-employed, in the reference period are covered, including:

- professional soldiers;
- home workers;
- seasonal workers and casual workers;

- part-time workers and those with more than one job, each counted as one person;
- family workers.

### 3. Reference date

Second quarter of the year considered.

### 4. Nomenclature

The 1973 national classification of employment (CAE), adapted to the ISIC.

### 5. Breaks in series

Between 1982 and 1983, because of the changes described above in the methodology and the definitions.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Although the harmonization of statistics on employees is not yet completed, it can still provide some methodological information on the current source, which may also be used as the basis for the new estimates.

The data drawn up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Ministério do Emprego e da Segurança Social) are based on an administrative source, the Labour Inspectorate's (Inspeção do Trabalho) 'Quadros de Pessoal', used for statistical purposes since 1981.

All enterprises established in Portugal, irrespective of size, are required to send data on their employees to the Inspectorate.

Government employees, home workers, conscripts and professional soldiers (the former are included only if employed before commencing service) are excluded from this source and from the statistics on employees.

With the above exceptions, all persons with a job are covered, including:

- apprentices;
- seasonal workers and casual workers, if employed in the reference period;
- part-time workers, each counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, counted according to the number of jobs.

### Reference date

March of the year considered.

### Nomenclature

National classification (CAE - 1973).

OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

INE, Inguérito ao Emprego, quarterly.

This gives the results of the Labour Force Survey and differs from the Eurostat publications in that the results of the first and second quarters are published together.

MINISTERIO DO TRABALHO, Quadros de Pessoal, annual.

Summary of statistics from the survey of the same name.

## WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

### 1. Survey methods and sources

The basic sources used by the Department of Employment are the triennial census of employment (the last census used was conducted in 1984) and the general census of the population (the last census used dates from 1981). To update its figures the Department uses various short-term surveys and the Community Labour Force Survey.

The census figures are completed and adjusted, for the categories not covered by the sources mentioned above, by the annual agricultural census (for employees in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors) conducted by the Ministry of Agricultural, Fisheries and Food, and by data supplied by the Ministry of Defence on British military personnel stationed at home and overseas.

The data on the majority of employees are derived from the census of employment, which was carried out annually from 1971 to 1978 and at three-year intervals since by the Department of Employment. It covers enterprises in industry and the services sector, apart from private domestic services and the armed forces.

The survey does not cover self-employed persons and employees not subject to income tax.

In order to obtain figures on employees in employment between censuses, short-term surveys are carried out using sample panels of enterprises stratified by size (not included are manufacturing enterprises with fewer than 11 employees and non-manufacturing enterprises with fewer than five employees). Enterprises provide monthly or quarterly figures on levels of employment.

In the case of certain non-manufacturing sectors, centralized collection forms are used. These are compiled by ministries, government agencies, trade associations, major employers, etc., on the basis of data derived directly from their own internal surveys or administrative surveys.

Updated figures for the number of employees are calculated by adjusting the base census figures in the light of the employment variation which the sample panel shows has occurred since the previous census.

For small enterprises not covered by the survey but included in the census, it is assumed that they are affected by the same variation as the smallest size category covered by the survey.

Since it emerged that there is a tendency for these sample panels to underestimate the growth (or overestimate the reduction) in the number of employees, the results of these surveys have recently been subject to further adjustment based on comparison of estimates of change from successive employment censuses and Community Labour Force Surveys.

The reference figures for self-employed persons are based on the 1981 population census. The census data have been updated since 1975 using for most economic activities the information collected by the Community Labour Force Survey.

The information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is used in place of the LFS for the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, and the census of construction

employment carried out by the Department of the Environment was similarly used for the construction industry until 1979.

The above description relates to Great Britain only. The Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland contributes employment estimates based on its own inquiries.

The data on unemployed persons are supplied by the Department of Employment on the basis of the persons registered as unemployed.

## 2. Definitions

### Working population

In accordance with the domestic concept, the working population comprises employed and unemployed persons aged at least 16 (school leaving age and minimum age for commencement of work), defined as follows.

Unemployed persons are residents without jobs who are claiming unemployment or supplementary benefit or National Insurance Credit and who are fit and available for work.

### Employment

This category includes self-employed persons and employees in employment (with public or private employers, regardless of the number of hours actually worked or contractually required). The category includes, in particular:

- professional soldiers, including those stationed overseas (there is no national service);
- apprentices;
- part-time workers (i.e. those working for less than 30 hours per week), counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, counted for each job (except in the case of those with more than one self-employed job, who are counted as one person);
- seasonal workers and casual workers, if working at the time of the survey;
- family workers, if paid (but excluding spouses);
- participants in government employment and training schemes, if they have a contract of employment.

Private domestic staff and home workers are not included.

## 3. Reference date

30 June.

## 4. Nomenclature

National classification (SIC 1980), adapted to the NACE.

## 5. Breaks in series

None.

## HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

In preparing these statistics (domestic concept), the Department of Employment follows the same procedure as for the similar category in the case of employed persons (see above).

Not covered, however, are military personnel and home workers, as well as domestic staff who are excluded from the category of employed persons.

The harmonized statistics on employees in employment include the following particular job categories:

- part-time workers, each counted as one person;
- persons with more than one job, counted for each job;
- seasonal workers and casual workers;
- apprentices;
- family workers, if paid (but excluding spouses);
- participants in government employment and training schemes, if they have a contract of employment.

### Reference date

From 1979 onwards, the data refer to March; before that year the reference period was June.

### Nomenclature

Economic activities are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980), adapted to the NACE.

### Breaks in series

Between 1978 and 1979 in the industry sector, because of the imprecise correspondence between the previous national classification (SIC 1968), used until 1978, and the NACE.

## OFFICIAL REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT, Employment Gazette - Labour market data section, monthly publication.

These data differ from the data published by Eurostat in that they refer only to Great Britain, and exclude Northern Ireland, are based on the national nomenclature and incorporate the most recent revisions.

SYNOPTIC TABLE I - WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

METHODOLOGY	BELGIQUE/BELGIÉ	DANMARK	BR DEUTSCHLAND
RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL AUTHORITY	MINISTÈRE DE L'EMPLOI	DANMARKS STATISTIK	STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT
SOURCES			
- basic	Employees; ONSS, FNROM, OSSMM Non-employees; INASTI, VAT, agricultural census, Unemployed; ONEM	Labour register (RSA) (from '81) Labour force survey (up to '80)	Census of population Census of enterprises and other employment statistics
- updating	-	-	Monthly statistics on enterprises
- adjustments based on additional sources	Census of population, other administrative sources	-	Microcensus, statistics on public service workers and on persons paying unemployment insurance contributions
COVERAGE			
- concept used	working population; national Employment; domestic	national	domestic
- minimum reference age	16	*	15
- employees	*		
· professional soldiers	included	included	included
· conscripts	included	included	included
· apprentices	included	included	included
· casual workers	included	included	included
· seasonal workers	included	included	included
· part-time workers	included	included	included
· home workers	included	included	included
· persons with special contracts	included		included
- self-employed and employers			
· family workers	included	included (spouses only)	included
- unemployed	registered	registered	registered
COUNTING METHOD			
- part-time	= 1	= 1	= 1
- multiple jobs	= 1	= 1	= 1
REFERENCE DATE	30 June	1 January/last week November	annual avgs,
NOMENCLATURE	NACE	DSE > ISIC	National > NACE
BREAKS IN SERIES	none	1980/81	none
MISCELLANEOUS	* up to 1986 employees working less than two hours per day were excluded but will be included from 1987 onwards	* there is no minimum age for starting work	

KEY: - does not exist  
; information not available



HELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND
NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (EIEYE)	ISTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA	INSEE	CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
1974-80; annual survey of working population 1981- ; Community labour force survey	Quarterly survey of working population	Population census, annual employment survey	Labour force survey; Population census
1974-80; pop. census '71 1985; annual population estimate by Dept. for demographic affairs	Population census	UNEDIC/URSSAF, ANPE, etc.	Trend indicators
national	national	national	national
14	16	15	16
excluded	included (from 1976)	included	included
excluded	included (from 1976)	included (work, pop.)	(not covered)
included	included	included	included
included	included (empl'd + 1/3 normal hours)	included	included
included	included	included	included
included	included	included	included
;	;	included	
included	included (empl'd + 1/3 normal hours)	included	included
until '82; min. 14 h ILO (from 1983)	ILO	ILO	national definition
= 1	= 1	= 1	= 1
= 1	= 1	= 1	= 1
April-June	from 1977 annual avgs.	annual avgs.	middle of April
STAKOD (+ ISIC)	CNAE > NACE	NAP 600 > ISIC	national > ISIC
1980/81	1975/76	none	none
1982/83			
adjustment factor for 1983; 1,009 1984; 1,015	in the years preceding 1977, the reference period was the fourth quarter		the unemployed include: - persons seeking work - persons who have lost or left a previous job - persons actively seeking work following a voluntary break of at least 12 months

ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEREDLAND	PORTUGAL
ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA (ISTAT)	STATEC	CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK (CBS)	ISTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATISTICA (INE)
Quarterly labour survey force	Employees; social security bodies Non-employees; population census	Population census Two-yearly labour force survey	National labour force survey
Population census (from 1984)	Unemployed; admin, de l'emploi Non-employees; Ass. sociale, surveys of industrial and service undertakings, Ministry of Police and Armed Forces	Monthly population statistics Annual stats, on persons receiving full-time education Statistics on recipients of disability allowances Persons entered in unemployment registers	Check every two years on coverage of area selected
National	Working pop.; national Employment; domestic	national	national
14	15	15	12
included	included (+ vol. milit. pers.)	included	included
included	(not covered)	included	included
included	included	included	included
included (1/n mths worked)	included	included	included
included (1/n mths worked)	included	included	included
included	included	included	included
included	:	:	:
included	included	included	included
national definition	registered	national definition	ILO
= 1	= 1	= 1	= 1
= 1	= 1	= 1	= 1
annual avgs, of 4 quarters	annual averages	1 January	2nd quarter
NACE	NACE	SBI 74 > NACE	CAE 73 > ISIC
1983/84	1982/83 *	1982/83	1982/83
the definition of unemployment is that adopted by the ILO except for persons who are seeking work by means other than employment offices or public competitions but are not actively seeking work	* from '88 edition onwards, series completely revised without break in series	the definition of unemployment follows the ILO except in the case of persons receiving unemployment benefit, who are not required to be actively seeking work or be immediately available for work	up to 1982; source; permanent employment survey ref. age; 10 employed persons; min, 15h/wk unemployed persons; not required to be actively seeking work

UNITED KINGDOM	METHODOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT	RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL AUTHORITY
Three-yearly employment census Population census Reg. unempl.	SOURCES - basic
Various surveys + LFS	- updating
Annual agricultural census Ministry of Defence Various administrative statistics	- adjustments based on additional sources
domestic	COVERAGE - concept used
16	- minimum reference age
included (not covered) included included	- employees; • professional soldiers • conscripts • apprentices • casual workers
included included included	• seasonal workers • part-time workers • home workers • persons with special contracts
included	- self-employed and employers • family workers
included if paid (excl. spouses) registered	- unemployed
= 1 empl. = n; self-empl. = 1	COUNTING METHOD - part-time - multiple jobs
30 June	REFERENCE DATE
SIC 80 > NACE	NOMENCLATURE
none	BREAKS IN SERIES
the figures for Northern Ireland are provided by the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland and are derived from separate surveys	MISCELLANEOUS

SYNOPTIC TABLE II - HARMONIZED STATISTICS ON EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

METHODOLOGY	BELGIQUE/BELGIË	DANMARK	BR DEUTSCHLAND
RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL AUTHORITY	MINISTÈRE DE L'EMPLOI	DANMARKS STATISTIK	STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT
SOURCES			
- basic	ONSS, FNROM, OSSMM	Labour register (RSA) (from '81) Labour force survey (up to '80)	Employment statistics
- updating	-	-	-
- adjustments based on additional sources	Population census and other administrative sources	-	Microcensus
COVERAGE			
- concept used	domestic	national	domestic (for 90%) national (for 10%)
- minimum reference age	16	*	15
- specific categories			
• professional soldiers	included	included	included
• conscripts	included	included	included
• apprentices	included	included	included
• casual workers	included	included	included
• seasonal workers	included	included	included
• part-time workers	included	included	included
• home workers	included	included	included
• persons with special contracts	included	:	excluded
• others included	-	-	-
COUNTING METHOD			
- part-time	= 1	= 1	= 1
- multiple jobs	= 1	= 1	= 1
REFERENCE UNIT	establishment	local unit	local unit
REFERENCE DATE	30 June	1 January/last week November	31 March
NOMENCLATURE	NACE	ISIC > NACE	national > NACE
BREAKS IN SERIES	none	1980/81	none
MISCELLANEOUS	up to 1986 employees working for less than two hours a day are excluded; from 1987 onwards they will be included	* there is no minimum age for starting work	

KEY: - does not exist  
: information not available

HELLAS *	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND
	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA  Quarterly survey of working population  - -  national *  16  included excluded included included (empl, + 1/3 h normal hours) included included included  ; -  =   =    establishment  2nd quarter  CNAE > NACE  1975/76  * excludes not only persons living in collective households but also inhabitants of Ceuta and Melilla	INSEE  Population census  -  UNEDIC/URSSAF, quarterly survey Min, Lab, ACEMO, TVC, mutual insurance scheme for farmers, Ministries of Health, Defence and Posts and Telecom, etc.  national  15  included excluded included included  included included excluded  included family workers  =   =    establishment  31 March  NAP 600 > NACE *  none  * separate figures are not available for the two-digit NACE categories included in Class 9, apart from that relating to domestic services	CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE  Labour force survey  - -  national  16  included (not covered) included included  included included included  ; -  =   =    establishment  mid-April  national > NACE  1982/83

\* data relating to the harmonized statistics on employees are not available

ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL
MINISTERO DEL LAVORO E DELLA PREVIDENZA SOCIALE (MLPS)	STATEC	CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK (CBS)	MINISTÉRIO DO EMPREGO E DA SEGURANÇA SOCIAL
Survey of employment, earnings and hours of work *	Social security bodies	General statistics on industry (AIS) Statistics on persons in employment (SWP)	Lists of personnel *
-	-	-	-
-	Ministry of Police and Armed Forces (for volunteer military personnel)	-	-
domestic	domestic	domestic	domestic
14	15	15	12
excluded	included	excluded	excluded
included (from '86)	(not covered)	excluded	excluded
included	included	included	included
included (from '86)	included	included	included
included	included	included	included
included	included	included	included
included	included	included	excluded
included (from '86)	:	:	:
-	volunteer military personnel	-	-
= 1	= 1	= 1	= 1
= 1	= 1	= n	= n
local unit	establishment	enterprise	establishment
31 March	31 March (from '83)	31 March	March
NACE	NACE *	SBI 74 > NACE	CAE 73
1985/86	1982/83	1983/84	:
* from '88 conducted among enterprises with > 10 employees, excluding agriculture, public employment, construction; source for previous years: ISTAT data on average annual employment	* complete from 1983 onwards		* government employees excluded

UNITED KINGDOM	METHODOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT	RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL AUTHORITY
Census of employment Annual agricultural census	SOURCES - basic
Short-term surveys Surveys and other administrative sources in various sectors, Community labour force survey	- updating - adjustments based on additional sources
domestic	COVERAGE - concept used
16	- minimum reference age
excluded (not covered)	- special categories
included	• professional soldiers
included	• conscripts
	• apprentices
	• casual workers
	• seasonal workers
included	• part-time workers
included	• home workers
excluded	• persons with special contracts
included	• other included
paid family workers (excluding spouses)	
= l	COUNTING METHOD
= n	- part-time
	- multiple jobs
establishment	REFERENCE UNIT
30 June	REFERENCE DATE
SIC 80 > NACE	NOMENCLATURE
none	BREAKS IN SERIES
persons engaged in domestic service excluded	MISCELLANEOUS





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- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
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- 5 Γεωργία, δόση και ολιείο (πρόσινο)
- 6 Εξωτερικό εμπόριο (κόκκινο)
- 7 Υπηρεσίες και μεταφορές (πορτοκαλί)
- 9 Διάφορο (κοφέ)

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- 7 Tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
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