Eurostat Working Papers

Population and social conditions 3/1999/E/n°19

Equal opportunities between men and women
Gender statistics available from Eurostat

Karin Winqvist

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

Gender statistics available from Eurostat

Karin Winqvist

PREFACE

There is a growing demand for comparable gender statistics at European Community level. This publication describes briefly the data available in Eurostat that can be subdivided by sex.

One of Eurostat's major tasks is to establish and improve comparability at Community level between the statistical data of the Member States. Especially for social statistics, data collection methods, concepts and definitions often vary considerably between countries. Consequently, the data available from Eurostat may not always be of the standard expected by potential users. The harmonisation procedure for European statistics extends over several years and depends mainly on the will and capabilities of Member States. The quality of the data given at Community level is expected to improve from year to year. Eurostat is making every effort to ensure that this happens.

The databases given here cover the following areas: population and migration, public health, employment and unemployment, living and working conditions and regional social statistics. The statistical data appearing in this publication use a 'sex' variable, or apply primarily to women, such as in the social protection field.

The databases can be classified into two types: *Tables* and *Individual data.* Concerning individual data from surveys or other databases, only the main results are published, but there is considerable room for data exploration. In addition to the standard tables published, Eurostat can produce ad hoc tables on request.

Each database is presented by a short introduction, followed by details of the data available in it and ends with bibliographical notes giving names of some relevant publications and telling if data are available in the Eurostat New Cronos database. Finally there is a contact person in Eurostat, Luxembourg.

It must be stressed that the data indicator does not mean that all data exist for every country for every year. For this reason, those interested are asked to consult the publications listed in the bibliography and to contact the persons designated.

We hope that this publication will promote the use of statistics to describe gender relevant issues. Also we hope that it brings out the need for harmonising social statistics which would provide a clearer picture of men and women in the European Union.

Luxembourg, October 1999

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Karin Winqvist. tel.: 4301-35581

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POUR LE PLUS AMPLES INFORMATIONS

Karin Winqvist. tél.: 4301-35581

DEMOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

Eurostat's demographic statistics currently cover the Member States of the European Union, EFTA member countries and several Central European countries (36 European countries in total). These statistics cover, in principle, the period from 1960 to 1998.

The annual population evaluations are based on either the most recent census or on the processed population registers.

Data on marital status are yielded from each country's system for registering such information. There is not much divergence between the definitions of the related events except for foetal death or birthrank. Divorce data should be interpreted with caution owing to differences of a legal nature.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables on individuals except about divorces can be subdivided by sex.

1. Demographic indicators
- population on 01.01. every year
- births
- deaths
- natural growth rate
- net migration
- total increase
- births per 1 000 population
- deaths per 1 000 population

2. Longitudinal demographic indicators
- completed fertility
- ultimate proportion of first married females
- ultimate proportion of first married males

3. Population

a) Population on 1 January of every year by
- age (0, 1, ..., 99 and more)

b) Mean population by
- age group (0-4, 5-9,....,80-84, 85 and more)

4. Births and fertility

a) Live births by
- year (1950, ...)

b) Live births by
- age of the mother (12, 13, ..., 60)
- marital status of the mother (married, unmarried)

c) Live births by
- birth order (1, 2, 3, 4 and following)
- age of the mother (12, 13, ..., 60)

N.B.: For some countries the birth parity covers a woman's reproductive years, for others it is for the current marriage

d) Fertility rates by
- age of the mother (15, 16, ..., 49 and more)

e) Number of legal abortions
- total and per 1 000 births (in the relevant countries)

f) Fertility indicators
- total fertility
- gross reproduction rate
- net reproduction rate
- mean age of women at birth of first child
- mean age of women at childbearing

5. Marriages and divorces

a) Marriages by
- year (1950, ...)

b) Marriages by
- previous marital status (single, divorced, widowed)

c) "First marriages" by
- age (for women: <15, 15, 16, ..., 60 and more)

d) Marriage indicators
- gross marriage rate (per 1 000 population)
- mean age at marriage
- mean age at first marriage
- age specific first marriage rates
- cumulated first marriages frequency

e) Divorces by
- year
- duration of marriage

f) Divorce indicator
- gross divorce rate (per 1 000 population)
- total divorce rate
- mean duration of marriage at divorce

6. Mortality and life expectancy

a) Deaths by
- age (0, 1 ,..., 100 and more)

b) Infant mortality (< 1 year) - absolute figures and rates

c) Probabilities of dying by
- age (0, 1, ..., 80)

d) Life expectancy by
- age (0, 1, ..., 100)

PUBLICATIONS

"Demographic Statistics" - yearbook

Yearly in the series "Statistics in focus - Population and social conditions":
Example: "First results of the demographic data collection for 1998 in Europe"(12/1999)

Data are available in New Cronos database

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

François-Carlos Bovagnet, tel.: 4301-33527

MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

Data on the foreign population living in the EU Member States and on international migration are obtained from a wide diversity of sources including population registers, surveys, censuses, administrative records of government departments, etc.

Migration statistics have to be interpreted with caution since the definitions used by the Member States in this field are particularly diverse (the United Nations recommendations are hardly adhered to).
The need for harmonisation provides impetus for Eurostat to draw up a methodology to improve the quality of the data. One step towards such harmonisation was the revision of the UN recommendations on international migration statistics – Eurostat played a very active role in the drafting of the new recommendations that were adopted in 1997.

More detailed information will be added to the database, including the historical series on flows, the foreign workers data, monthly asylum data and related documentation and metadata.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Non-national population (stock)

a) Total population by
- citizenship[1]
- age (5-year groups)
- year (1985-1998)

b) Economically active population by
- citizenship (total, nationals, other EU, non-EU)
- occupational status (persons in employment, unemployed)
- age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65 and more)
- from 1980 onwards (but availability of data varies between countries)
  N.B. Not yet in published in the database

c) Non-national workers by
- citizenship (level of detail varies between countries)
- status (employed, self-employed)
- age (<20, 20-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and more)
- from 1980 onwards (but availability of data varies between countries)
  N.B. Not yet in published in the database

[1] In general, the dimensions *citizenship* and *previous next country of residence* cover every country in the world, unless stated otherwise.

d) Non-national workers by
- citizenship (level of detail varies between countries)
- status (employed, self-employed)
- economic activity (according to the classification NACE Rev. 1 to 2 digits)
- from 1980 onwards (but availability of data varies between countries)
  N.B. Not yet in published in the database

2. Migration flows

a) International migration by
- status (immigrants, emigrants)
- from 1985 onwards

b) Migration flows by
- status (immigrants, emigrants)
- citizenship[2]
- from 1985 onwards
  N.B. Data from 1960 onwards are also available (without any detail by sex and age and only in term of total, nationals other EU and non-EU for citizenship) but not yet in published in the database

c) Immigrants by
- previous country of residence[2]
- from 1985 onwards

d) Emigrants by
- next country of residence[2]
- from 1985 onwards

e) Immigrants by
- citizenship (total, nationals, other EU, non-EU)[3]
- age (5-year groups)
- from 1985 onwards

f) Emigrants by
- citizenship (total, nationals, other EU, non-EU)[3]
- age (5-year groups)
- from 1985 onwards

g) Immigrants by
- citizenship[2]
- reason for entering country (employment, family, asylum, studies, retirement, other)
- from 1991 onwards
  N.B. Due to the very limited amount of data, this table in not published in the database

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[2] In general, the dimensions *citizenship* and *previous next country of residence* cover every country in the world, unless stated otherwise.

[3] Information by simple country of citizenship is available for the most recent years (1994 – 1997)

PUBLICATIONS

"Migration statistics 1996" - yearbook

In the series "Statistics in focus - Population and social conditions":
- Non-nationals make up less than 5% of the population of the EU on 1.1.1993 (2/1996)
- Migration between the Mediterranean Basin and the EU in 1995 (2/1998)
- The population of selected European countries by country of birth (10/1998)

Other publications:
- Causes of international migration - Proceedings of a workshop, Luxembourg, 14-16 December 1994

Working papers on ad hoc studies, methodological aspects and documentation of the database have been also published.

Data are available in New Cronos database

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Thana Chrissanthaki, tel.: 4301-32087

PUBLIC HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Eurostat's public health statistics cover a variety of different domains in the Member States and in some cases also in EFTA and East European countries. For certain variables (mortality, morbidity, health personnel) data are available from 1960/70 onwards. In a lot of cases the variables come from multipurpose surveys including health variables (ECHP, LFS, Eurobarometer, HFS). They also come from registers of specific diseases (AIDS, EuroTB), from Eurostat's own collection of data (mortality, health care) or from specific health surveys realised in recent years. The International Organisations active in the field of health statistics (in particular WHO, OECD) collect directly from MS certain variables that Eurostat use regularly from these original sources. An internal Eurostat database on public health statistics is being established containing all these data and gradually data are being stored in New Cronos (separate *Health and Safety* domain).

In the year 2000 new data coming from national health surveys in 12 selected domains and data on health expenditure and consumption coming from the new system of health accounts will be available.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Life styles - nutrition

a) Percentage of persons following a diet during the last 12 months by
- age

2. Life styles – physical activity

a) Participation in some physical activities (%) by
- age group

b) Working day physical inactivity using an inactivity ratio by
- education

c) Number of hours spent participating in various physical activities in a typical week (%)

d) Perceived barriers to increasing levels of physical activity / exercise

e) Physical activity at work (% of hours sitting down)

3. Life styles – smoking

a) Consumption of cigarettes (number per day), all ages

b) Smoking prevalence
(1970, 1980, 1990)

c) Percentage of population(age over 15) who are daily cigarette smokers by
- age groups

4. Life styles - sexual behaviour and AIDS risk

a) Number of partners and condom use during the last 12 months by
- age at first intercourse

b) Attitudes regarding performance of personal preventive measures to avoid AIDS risk infection
(1990, ...)

c) Modification of personal behaviour regarding risk of AIDS infection
(1990, ...)

5. Other life style factors

a) Number of times that Europeans have exposed themselves to UV-rays with a artificial sun bed or sun lamp

6. Risks associated with leisure

a) Leisure and home accidents EU-15 by
- place of accident
- activity

7. Health status - self perceived and measured health

a) Self perception of own health (16 years and more)

b) Perceived health by
- level of education (Standardised)
- level of income (Standardised)

c) Satisfaction with own teeth, dentures or false teeth

d) Average weight of Europeans

e) Average height of Europeans

f) Body Mass Index

8. Health status - disability and restrictions

a) Hampered in daily activities because of chronic conditions (16 years and more)

b) Cutdown of activities because of illness or injury (16 years and more)

c) Cutdown of activities because of an emotional or mental health problem (16 years and more)

d) Distribution of disability-free life expectancy

e) Percentage of persons declaring to be permanently disabled for work

9. Morbidity

a) AIDS incidence rates per million population by
- year of diagnosis, with adjustments for reporting delays

b) AIDS cases by
- year of diagnosis

c) Cumulative AIDS cases among persons, aged 13 or over by
- transmission group

d) Incidence of types of cancer in 1990. Age standardised rate per 100 000

e) Breast cancer, incidence per 100 000 women

f) Estimated prevalence (cases per 1 000) for some neurological diseases by
- age (65 years and more)

10. Mortality by cause

a) Deaths (%) by
- cause
- age group

b) Maternal deaths (SDR), all causes/100 000 live births

c) Death (SDR) per 100 000 of population from
- infectious and parasitic diseases
- cancer
- trachea, bronchus, lung cancer
- diabetes mellitus
- circulatory diseases
- ischaemic heart diseases
- cerebrovascular disease
- diseases of the digestive system
- diseases of the respiratory system

- diabetes mellitus
- motor-vehicle traffic accidents
- suicide

d) Death (SDR) per 100 000 women from
- cervix uteri cancer
- breast cancer

e) Deaths(absolute numbers) from alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) by
- age

11. Health care - Human resources

a) Employment in health and social work sector over total employment

b) Physicians per 100 000 inhabitants

12. Health care - Facilities and consumption

a) Women reporting specific preventive examinations, EU-15

b) Hospitalisation during the last 12 months (16 years and more)

c) Nights spent in a hospital during the past 12 months

d) Satisfaction from health systems

e) Attitudes regarding frequency in using health care facilities

f) Consultations to a general practitioner, medical specialist or dentist during the last 12 months

g) Attitudes regarding time spent by doctors discussing preventive action and healthy lifestyle

PUBLICATIONS

"Key figures on health" – pocketbook. 1999

Data are not available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Marleen De Smedt. tel.: 4301-33673

CENSUSES

INTRODUCTION

Statistics from population censuses have a ten-year frequency. They yield data on the structure of both the total and economically active population, on the composition of households and families, on the level of education and on housing conditions. The most recent censuses in the Member States were held in 1991, except for France (1990). Eurostat has received most of the results on demography and households/families from all the present Member States and EFTA countries.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Almost all tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Structure of the total population

a) Total population by
- sex
- age last birthday at reference date
- marital status

b) Total population by
- sex
- year of birth

c) Total population by
- sex
- age (0-4, 5-9, ..., 75-79, 80 and more)
- citizenship

2. Economically active population

a) Economically active population by
- citizenship
- sex
- age (<15, 15-24, 25-39, 40- 54, 55-64, 65 and more)

b) Economically active population by
- sex
- age (12, 13, ..., 74, 75 and more)

c) Economically active women by
- marital status
- age (<15, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75 and more)

d) Economically active population by
- sex

- age (<15, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75 and more)
- status in employment (employers, self employed, employees, unpaid family workers, total in employment, unemployed)

e) Employed and unemployed persons by
- sex
- citizenship
- age (<15, 15-24, ..., 55-64, 65 and more)

f) Persons in employment by
- sex
- branch of economic activity (NACE to I and 2 digits)

g) Non-national workers by
- citizenship
- sex
- branch of economic activity (agriculture, industry - including construction, services)

h) Persons in employment by
- sex
- occupational group (ISCO)

3. Education

a) Total population by
- sex
- age (less than 15, 15-19, 20-24, ... 70-74, 75-79, 80 and more)
- educational attainment (UNESCO ISCED classification: Primary level not completed, Primary level, Lower secondary level, Upper secondary level, Tertiary level)

b) Economically inactive persons by
- sex
- age (less than 15, 15-19, 20-24, ... 70-74, 75-79, 80 and more)
- educational attainment (see above)

4. Households

a) Persons in private and institutional households by
- type of household
- sex

b) Persons in private and institutional households
- type of institution
- sex
- activity (in employment, unemployed, inactive)

c) Persons by
- type of household
- residential status

d) Persons by
- type of household
- region (NUTS 2)

e) Private households by
- type (following the UN recommendations, e.g. couple without/with children[4], mother with child, etc.)
- size of household (number of persons)

f) Private households and persons in private households by
- type of household (total number of members and children)

g) Private households by
- total number of persons
- number of persons (aged under 15 years, aged 65 years and more, economically active, economically active and unemployed)

5. Families

a) Families by
- type of family
- number of children (all ages)

b) Families with children less than 6 years by
- type of family
- total number of children (of all ages)

6. Regional data

Regional data (NUTS 1, 2 and 3) comprising a summary of the main census headings (1-6) are not included in New Cronos, but exist as Excel files.

PUBLICATIONS

Censuses of population in the Community countries 1968 – 71
Censuses of population in the Community countries 1981-82
Population, households and dwellings in Europe – Main results of the 1990/1991 censuses

Data are available in New Cronos database

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Aarno Laihonen, tel.: 4301-33026

[4] children under 15 years

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD PANEL (ECHP)

INTRODUCTION

The ECHP: a 14-nation Community survey

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a survey that involves annual interviewing of a representative panel of households and individuals in each country, covering a wide range of topics: demographics and employment characteristics, income, health, education, housing.. The longitudinal structure of the ECHP makes it possible to follow up and interview the same households and people over several consecutive years. The survey is based on a harmonised questionnaire, the Community version of which was drawn up by Eurostat, and subsequently adapted by 'National Data Collection Units (NDUs)' depending on the institutional peculiarities of each country.

The first wave if the ECHP was conducted in 1994 in the then 12 EU Member States. The sample totalled some 60.500 households (about 170.000 individuals) selected randomly. Austria (in 1995) and Finland (in 1996) have joined the project since then. From 1997, comparable information coming from registers and The Swedish Living Conditions Survey will be added to the data.

The ECHP is an annual survey, whose duration is planned for nine years (for the 1994-2002 period).

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All data on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Household information

-Household type (sociological typology)
-Household type (economical typology)

2. Personal information

Demographic information

- Age of the individual
- Sex of the individual
- Marital status of the person
- Person is living in consensual union

Employment

- Main activity status - self-defined
- ILO main activity during current year
- Status in employment
- Total hours working /week
- Hours working / week in the main job
- Reason for working less than full time (less than 30 hours) in the main job
- Full-time / part time job

- Current occupation (people working at least 1 hours per week in the main job)
- Current industry (people working at least one hour in the main job) anonymised
- Size of local unit - current job
- Sector of the business or organisation - current job
- Job status - current job
- Year of start of current job
- Steps for finding the current job
- Existence of an unemployment period before current job
- Number of months of unemployment before current job
- Skills or qualifications to do a more demanding job (for current job)
- Use of a foreign language in current job
- First foreign language used in current job
- Skills needed for current job given by a formal training or education
- Importance of the training / education to present job
- Type of employment contract
- Total length of the contract
- Child-minding or crèche provided by employer
- Health care or medical insurance provided by employer
- Education or training provided by employer
- Sports and leisure, holiday centre provided by employer
- Free or subsidised housing provided by employer
- Satisfaction with earnings in present job
- Satisfaction with job security in present job
- Satisfaction with type of work in present job
- Satisfaction with number of working hours in present job
- Satisfaction with working time in present job
- Satisfaction with working conditions/environment in present job
- Satisfaction with distance to job / commuting in present job
- Number of days of absence from current job because of illness or other reason
- Age at which the person started his/her working life

Unemployment

- Person has ever been unemployed before first job or business
- Person has been unemployed during the past five years
- Number of times the person has been unemployed during the past five years
- Is one of the unemployment spells longer than one year

Search for a work

- Looking for job
- Main reason that the person is not seeking work
- Optimum number of hours the person would like to work in the new / additional work
- Chances of finding the new / additional job
- Contact with a public employment office about finding work
- Active search to find a job
- Main reason that no active steps taken
- Minimum net monthly income the person would accept to work
- Available to start within 2 weeks
- Unemployment benefit or assistance received at present

- Person registered at a public employment office for work
- Person received a job offer during past 4 weeks
- Any job offer accepted
- Date of start of the new job
- Reason for refusing the most recent job offer

Previous job
- Person has worked (15+hours) before
- Year stop working in last job
- Month stop working in last job
- Reason for stopping in previous job
- Comparison of present and previous jobs
- Status in employment (previous job)
- Occupation in previous job (anonymised)
- Previous industry (anonymised)
- Number of employees in the local unit in previous job
- Previous job in public / private sector
- Job status - previous job
- Full / part time - previous job

Calendar of activities
- Main activity status by month
- Most frequent activity

Income
- Main source of personal income
- **Total net personal income (detailed, NC)**
- **Total net income from work (net, NC)**
- Wage and salary earnings (net, NC)
- Wage and salary earnings (regular)
- Wage and salary earnings (lump sum)
- Self-employment income (net)
- **Non-work private income (net, NC)**
- Capital income
- Assigned property/rental income
- Private transfers received
- **Total social/social insurance receipts (net, NC)**
- Unemployment related benefits
- Old-age/survivors' benefits
- Old age related benefits
- Survivors' benefits
- Family-related allowances
- Sickness/invalidity benefits
- Education-related allowances
- Any other (personal) benefits
- Assigned social assistance
- Assigned housing allowance
- Current wage and salary earnings (net, monthly)

Education and training

- Has the person been in education or training since January
- Which kind of course (s) was it?
- Starting year of the general education course
- Starting month of the general education course
- Finishing year of the general education course
- Finishing month of the general education course
- Level of the general education course
- Level of the general education course aggregated
- Starting year of the vocational education course
- Starting month of the vocational education course
- Finishing year of the vocational education course
- Finishing month of the vocational education course
- Level of the vocational education course
- Overall duration of the vocational education course
- Number of days of the vocational education course
- Number of weeks of the vocational education course
- Number of months of the vocational education course
- Was the vocational education course paid for or organised by the employer
- Was this a full-time, a part-time attendance course or a course by correspondence
- Number of hours per week if part-time attendance course
- Person took the vocational education course to improve skills or job prospects
- Was it useful for this purpose?
- Highest level of general or higher completed education

Health

- Health of the person in general
- Person has any chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability
- Person is hampered in daily activities by this physical or mental health problem, illness or disability (asked only to persons with the physical or mental health problem, illness or disability)
- Person is hampered in daily activities by any physical or mental health problem, illness or disability (asked to all persons)
- Has the person had to cut down things he/she usually do about the house, at work or in free time because of illness or injury?
- Have you had to cut down things you usually do about the house, at work or in your free time because of an emotional or mental health problem
- Person admitted in an hospital as an in-patient during the past 12 months
- Number of nights spent in hospital during the past 12 months
- Number of times the person has consulted a general practitioner
- Number of times the person has consulted a medical specialist
- Number of times the person has consulted a dentist
- Number of times the person has been to a doctor or a dentist or optician (aggregated)
- Person entitled to free or nearly free medical insurance (in his/her name or through another family member)

- Person is covered by private medical insurance
- How is the private medical insurance paid for
- Monthly amount of private medical insurance

Social relations
- Member of a club or organisation (sport or entertainment club, a local or neighbourhood group, a party)
- Frequency of talk to the neighbours
- Frequency of meeting people (friends or relatives not living with the person) at home or elsewhere
- Spoken to someone outside your household (even by phone) last week
- Daily activities include, without pay, looking after children or other persons
- Number of hours (per week) spent looking after children (grouped)
- Number of hours (per week) spent looking after children (detailed)
- Number of hours (per week) spent looking after a person other than a child (grouped)
- Number of hours (per week) spent looking after a person other than a child (detailed)
- Looked after person(s) (other than children) live in the household or elsewhere
- Looking after children or person(s) (other than children) prevents the person from undertaking the amount or kind of paid work he/she would otherwise do

Satisfaction information
- Satisfaction with work or main activity
- Satisfaction with financial situation
- Satisfaction with housing situation
- Satisfaction with amount of leisure time

PUBLICATIONS

A CD-ROM containing the ECHP waves 1 and 2 micro-data files (data collected in 1994 and 1995) is available.
Wave 3 micro-data should be ready in October 1999.

Tables from the ECHP wave 2 are published in
"European Community Household Panel (ECHP): selected indicators from the 1995 wave"

For information about the ECHP methodology or questionnaires:
"European Community Household Panel (ECHP): Survey methodology and implementation"
"European Community Household Panel (ECHP): methods (survey questionnaires – waves 1-3)"

Tables are not available on New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
Anne Clemenceau, Tel. 4301-34880

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS

INTRODUCTION

Household budget surveys (national, but harmonised at Community level) are carried out in all Member States, with different frequencies (annually in B, D, DK, E, I, L, NL, P, S and UK; every 7 years in IRL; every 3-5 years in the other Member States).

The results of 2 waves, 1988 and 1994, are available. Data from the "1999" surveys have not yet been sent to Eurostat. The surveys provide information on household expenditure in particular, but also on the type of household, on the socio-economic status of the head of household, on accommodation, etc.

Most countries have provided Eurostat with individual data from the 1988 and 1994 surveys (except for Denmark and Ireland in 1988) which enables several variables to be combined, thereby yielding more complex and detailed data.
For some countries (like Germany, France, Norway, Greece, Italy, UK, Spain, Finland or Sweden) data from the household budget survey are sent in national format and then converted into Community format, for the others data are provided in Eurostat format, which comprises two parts:

* record of each household member (demographic data on employment and personal income);

* record on the whole household (expenditure, type and composition of household, demographic and socio-economic status of the head of household, household income by sources, accommodation and amenities, durable goods, pattern of consumption etc.).

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

1. Household consumption expenditure

- total expenditure in
  national currency
  ECU
  PPS (Purchasing Power Standards)

- by group of expenditure (using the COICOP/HBS 1997)
  01 Food and non alcoholic beverages
  02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
  03 Clothing and footwear
  04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
  05 Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
  06 Health
  07 Transport
  08 Communication
  09 Recreation and culture

10 Education
11 Hotels, cafes and restaurants
12 miscellaneous goods and services

2. Data about the household member

- sex
- age
- marital status
- relationship with head of household (head, spouse, child[1], parent, domestic, tenant, other)
- in education (full or part time) - primary level, lower and upper secondary, lower and upper vocational, university or equivalent
- educational attainment (idem)
- economically active (manual worker in industry and services (public sector), non-manual worker in industry and services (private sector), self-employed
- economically inactive (retired, student, domestic responsibilities, unable to work)
- professional status (employer, employee, self-employed, family worker, apprentice)
- socio-economic category:

2. Data about the household

- region (NUTS 1)
- population density of the region of the household
- household size
- type of household (lone person without child, couple with children, couple with adult child, etc.)
- status of the reference person (head of household, spouse of the head of household or other)
- characteristics of the reference person using the main variables of the household member
- accommodation
  - title under which held (owned - with or without loan, rented, rent free)
  - type of accommodation (house, flat, other)
  - year of construction
  - number of rooms
  - surface area of dwelling
  - second home (in the country or abroad)
- household income

PUBLICATIONS

In the series "Statistics in focus - Population and social conditions":

- Household budget between 1988 and 1994 (9 countries) (3/1999)
- The European consumer in 1994 (17 countries) (9/1999)

Household budget surveys in the EU. Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation Eurostat 1997

CD-ROM

Social portrait in Europe
- Chapter 9: "Lifestyles in Europe – How we spend our money": 1994 data (11 countries)

Europe in figures
- Chapter 9: "Consumption": 1994 data (11 countries)

Data are available in New Cronos database - 15 Member states, Iceland and Norway

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Harry Bierings, tel.: 4301-34761
Nicolas Woerner, tel.: 4301-3351

SOCIAL PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION

Although the database on social protection does not yield data broken down by sex, data relating specifically to women (e.g. on maternity) may be analysed.
The database is based on the methodology of the European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) and yields data on social protection expenditure and receipts for every Member State.

Expenditure for social benefits of the family/children function represented 2.2% of GDP in EU-15 in 1996.

Basic concepts and definitions

Receipts
Receipts comprise social contributions by employers, social contributions by protected persons, tax-related general government contributions and other receipts.

Sector of origin
Receipts are also broken down by the sector of origin according to the national accounts (i.e. corporations, general government, households, non-profit institutions and rest of the world).

Social protection expenditure
Social protection expenditure comprises social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure.
Social benefits form the most sizeable part of social protection expenditure. They are made up of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households to cover social risk which entail financial costs or loss of income.

Social benefits are broken down by function as follows:
* sickness/health care,
* disability,
* old age,
* survivors,
* **family/children**,
* unemployment,
* housing,
* social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

The **family/children** function includes the following benefits:
cash benefits
- income maintenance benefits in the event of childbirth
- birth grants
- parental leave benefits
- family or child allowances
- other cash benefits

- benefits in kind
- child day care
- accommodation
- home help
- other benefits in kind

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Receipts and expenditure are expressed in national currencies, in ECU, in PPS (purchasing power standards), as a % of GDP, etc.

1. **Social benefits for the total of Family/ Children function by**
- year (1980, ...)

2. **Detailed breakdown of social benefits for the Family/Children function by**
- year (1990, ...)

PUBLICATIONS

Methodology
"ESSPROS Manual 1996", Eurostat 1996

Data
"Social protection expenditure and receipts, data 1980-96", Eurostat 1999

Some analysis
"Social protection in the European Union, Iceland and Norway", Eurostat 1999
"Social protection in Europe 1997", European Commission 1998

Other publications
"Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe":
- Volume 4: Family, Eurostat 1993
- Volume 6: Maternity, Eurostat 1995

Data are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Teresa Bento tel.: 4301 - 32056

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

UOE data collection

The main source of data on education are the UOE questionnaires (UNESCO- OECD-Eurostat) filled in annually by Member States; it covers: statistics on pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education (enrolment, graduates, institutions, educational personnel, expenditure). Regional data tables and data on languages are provided directly by the EU Member States to Eurostat. PHARE countries complete the same questionnaires (except for regional tables and educational expenditure - 1999)

Basic concepts and definitions

The UNESCO International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) is used. The classification has been revised in 1997. That is why we are referring to old ISCED or ISCED76 and new ISCED or ISCED97. UOE data implementing ISCED97 are collected for the first time for academic year 97/98 (data collection year 1999).

1. ISCED76

a) Level of education[5]

0 Pre-school
1 Primary
2 Lower secondary
3 Upper secondary
5 Non-university higher education
6 University higher education
7 Postgraduate
9 Other

Special education given outside normal school establishments

N.B.: Note should be taken of the methodological problems linked with the distinction between levels 5, 6 and 7 of higher education.

b) Type of education:
- general
- vocational (technical)

c) Mode of education[5],[6]:
- full-time
- part-time
- full time equivalents

[5] The *level* variable in the tables given below cover all levels, unless stated otherwise.
[6] Data on full/part time should be treated with caution (the methodology is under discussion).

d) Field of study (using UNESCO's ISCED76 classification):

14	Educational sciences
18	Fine and applied arts
22	Humanities
26	Religion and theology
30	Social and behavioural sciences
34	Commercial programmes
38	Law
42	Natural science
46	Mathematics and computer science
50	Health-related programmes
52	Trade, craft and industrial programmes
54	Engineering
58	Architecture and town planning
62	Agriculture, forestry and fishery
66	Home economics
70	Transport and communication
78	Service trades
84	Mass communication and documentation
89	Others

e) Region (using NUTS classification):

NUTS 0	country
NUTS 1	except DK, IRL and L (NUTS 1 = NUTS 0)
NUTS 2	except D and UK; DK, IRL and L (NUTS 2 = NUTS 1 = NUTS 0)

2. ISCED 97

a) Level of education

0 Pre-primary education
1 Primary education or First stage of basic education
2 Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education
3 Upper secondary education
4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5 First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification
6 Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

Correspondence table between ISCED76 and ISCED97
(no conversion key is available for the time being - October 99)

ISCED-1976		ISCED-1997	
0	Education preceding the first level	0	Pre-primary education
1	Education at the first level	1	Primary education or first stage of basic education
2	Education at the second level, first stage	2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education (2A, 2B and 2C)
3	Education at the second level, second stage	3	Upper secondary education (3A, 3B, 3C)
		4	Post secondary Non-tertiary education (4A, 4B)
5	Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree		
		5	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification (5A, 5B)
6	Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent		
7	Education at the third level, second stage of the type that leads to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent		
		6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification
9	Education not definable by level		

Supplementary criteria used for classifying educational programmes by ISCED-1997 levels of education

Proxy criteria for contents		Name of the level	Code	Complementary Dimensions
Main criteria	**Subsidiary criteria**			
Educational properties School or centre-based Minimum age Upper age limit	Staff qualification	Pre-primary education	0	None
Beginning of systematic apprenticeship of reading, writing and mathematics	Entry into the nationally designated primary institutions or programmes Start of compulsory education	Primary education First stage of basic education	1	None
Subject presentation Full implementation of basic skills and foundation for lifelong learning	Entry after some 6 years of primary education End of the cycle after 9 years since the beginning of primary education End of compulsory education Several teachers conduct classes in their field of specialisation	Lower secondary education Second stage of basic education	2	Type of subsequent education or destination Programme orientation
Typical entrance qualification Minimum entrance requirement		(Upper) secondary education	3	Type of subsequent education or destination Programme orientation Cumulative duration since the beginning of ISCED level 3
Entrance requirement, Content, Age, Duration		Post-secondary non tertiary education	4	Type of subsequent education or destination Cumulative duration since the beginning of ISCED level 3 Programme orientation
Minimum entrance requirement, Type of certification obtained, Duration		First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	5	Type of programmes Cumulative theoretical duration at tertiary National degree and qualification structure
Research oriented content, Submission of thesis or dissertation	Prepare graduates for faculty and research posts	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	6	None

b) Type of subsequent education or destination

This dimension is applicable only to educational programmes of levels 2, 3, 4 and 5. The categories are formed on the basis of the type of education at the next higher level, or alternatively direct entry to labour market positions, for which the programme prepares them. Levels 2 and 3 each have three categories: 2A, 2B, 2C and 3A, 3B, 3C respectively. Levels 4 and 5 each have two categories: 4A, 4B and 5A, 5B respectively.

c) Programme orientation

This dimension is only applicable to levels 2, 3 and 4. It refers to the degree to which the programme is oriented to a specific class of occupations or trades. The categories are

1 General education
2 Pre-vocational/pre-technical education
3 Vocational/technical education

d) Field of education (revised "fields of study")

General Programmes
- 01 Basic programmes
- 08 Literacy and numeracy
- 09 Personal development

Education
- 14 Teacher training and education science

Humanities and Arts
- 21 Arts
- 22 Humanities

Social sciences, business and law
- 31 Social and behavioural science
- 32 Journalism and information
- 34 Business and administration
- 38 Law

Science
- 42 Life sciences
- 44 Physical sciences
- 46 Mathematics and statistics
- 48 Computing

Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 52 Engineering and engineering trades
- 54 Manufacturing and processing
- 58 Architecture and building

Agriculture
- 62 Agriculture, forestry and fishery
- 64 Veterinary

Health and welfare
- 72 Health
- 76 Social services

Services

81 Personal services
85 Environmental protection
86 Security services

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE[7]

All tables concerning students and personnel can be subdivided by sex.
Some data can be broken down by sector (type of institution - public and private), but their reliability is debatable. The term "type of programme" is either linked to programme orientation or to subsequent destination under ISCED97 or to both (Under ISCED76 this term referred only to the distinction between general and vocational/technical programmes)
Data on education may be combined with demographical data (e.g. to obtain participation rates).

1) Pupils/students

a) Students by
- level of education,
- type of programme,
- intensity of participation,
- age

b) Students by
- level of education,
- type of programme,
- type of institution,
- intensity of participation

c) Students at ISCED levels 1-3 in general programmes by
- level of education
- grade

d) Students in grade 1 by
- type of institution,
- age

e) Students at ISCED levels 5-6 by
- level of education,
- field of education

[7] The database is under revision to take into account the revision of ISCED and of the UOE questionnaires. The situation presented reflects the presentation of data on the basis of the 1999 data collection. Most of these tables are also available for previous years (provided the quality of data is considered good). The domain Education in New Cronos is not available for the time being.

2) Students at regional level

a) Students by
- level of education,
- type of programme,
- region

b) Students by
- age,
- region

3) New entrants and repeaters

a) New entrants at levels 3, 4 and 5 by
- level of education
- age

b) Repeaters at ISCED levels 1-3 in general programmes by
- level of education
- grade

4) Foreign Students

Foreign students by
- level of education,
- type of programme,
- residence status,
- EU/non EU citizenship

5) Graduates

a) Graduates at ISCED levels 3 and 4 by
- level
- type of institution
- age

b) Graduates at ISCED levels 5-6 by
- level of education,
- type of programme,
- type of institution
- age

c) Graduates at ISCED levels 3-6 by
- level of education,
- type of programme
- field of education

6) Educational personnel

a) Classroom teachers (for ISCED levels 0-4) and academic staff (for ISCED levels 5 and 6) by
- level of education,
- age
- employment status

c) School level management personnel at ISCED levels 1-3 by
- level of education,
- teaching load
- age

PUBLICATIONS

"Education across the EU" (1995...annual)

"Key Data on education" - joint publication with DGXXII and Eurydice (the European Community network on education - annual

Recent publications in the series Statistics in Focus with a gender dimension
1998/13 From school to working life: facts on youth unemployment
1997/4 Education in the EU: Opportunities and choices
1997/11 Training after 30 years of age

Data are not available in the New Cronos database.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

General matters
Spyridon Pilos, tel.: 4301-34206

Educational finance:
Joaquim Silva Pereira, tel.: 4301-35015

TRAINING

CONTINUING VOCATIONAL TRAINING SURVEY (CVTS)

INTRODUCTION

An ad hoc survey to measure the training effort of enterprises was held for the first time in 1994 (reference year 1993). The second CVTS is planned for the year 2000 (reference year 1999). This time it is expected to cover 23 countries (EU, Norway, some CEEC countries to be specified). The 2nd CVTS is under the Leonardo da Vinci programme of the European Commission.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE (CVTS1)

All tables are subdivided by NACE and size class; all tables (EU-12) on individuals (b, c, and e) can be subdivided by sex (no cross-classification).

a) Trainer/non-trainer enterprises

b) Employees in trainer/non-trainer enterprises by sex

c) Participants in courses by
- sex
- occupation

d) Costs of Continuing Vocational Training courses

e) Hours spent on courses per participant by
- sex of participant
- occupation of participant
- subject category
- provider type (for external courses)

Data from CVTS2 are expected for the end of 2001.

PUBLICATIONS

(for more information see: http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/leonardo/stat/publications/publicat.html)

"CVTS in enterprises: Methods and Definitions"
"CVTS in enterprises : Results"

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Katja Nestler. tel.: 4301-32318 (CVTS)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING DATA COLLECTION (VET)

INTRODUCTION

This data collection started as a pilot project under the Leonardo da Vinci programme It is now an annual data collection presenting data from administrative sources on "initial" vocational education and training in EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The classification for the levels of education used is ISCED. In the data collection referring to the academic year 96/97 - data collection year 1998- ISCED97 was used for the first time. In the same data collection year a classification for the fields of training, which is an extension of the ISCED97 classification for the fields of education developed under a joint Eurostat - CEDEFOP project, has also been used for the first time.

Scope : Programmes included in the data collection may have more than 300 hours of training. Programmes at ISCED 5A and ISCED 6 levels are excluded.

VET specific definitions

Place of training

- Mainly in educational/training institution which includes :
  - "in an educational/training institution " : 90% or more of learning time in an educational/training institution and the rest of the time in a working environment
  - "in majority in an educational/training institution" : 75 to 89% of learning time in an educational/training institution and the rest of the time in a working environment.
- Alternate (between 25 and 74% of learning time in an educational/training institution, time remaining in a working environment)
- Mainly in enterprise or other working environment includes :
  - in majority on working place between 10 to 24% of learning time in an educational/training institution
  - on the work place: less than 10% of learning time in an educational/training institution

Degree of contact with a workplace for people learning mainly in education/training institution

- no contact
- very few contact ((1 to 10% of learning time)
- contact more important (11 to 25% of learning time)

Apprenticeship

- Apprentices for the purposes of the VET data collection are those who are trained in alternance AND receive a salary or a wage AND are subject to a contract/agreement.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Data may be combined with demographical data (e.g. to obtain participation rates).
The following tables are available by sex:

1. Participation

a) Participation rates in VET-programmes by
- age
- ISCED-level

b) VET participants by
- age

2. Training systems and place of training

a) Proportion of participants in general education and in the VET at upper secondary education level (ISCED3)

b) VET participants by
- place of training

c) VET participants enrolled in programmes taking place mainly in an educational/training institution by
- degree of contact with a work place.

3. Apprenticeship

a) VET participants registered in apprenticeship programmes by percentage of time spent in a work environment

b) VET participants registered in apprenticeship programmes by
- ISCED level
- existence or not of possibilities for continuing the training and if necessary, according to the possible options

4. Possibilities of continuation of the training for VET participants registered in ISCED3 level programmes

a) VET participants by whether they the programmes offer or not possibilities for continuing training

b) VET participants by options offered by the programmes

c) VET participants admission to tertiary education by options offered by the programmes

PUBLICATIONS

(for more information see: http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/leonardo/stat/publications/publicat.html)

"Key Data on Vocational Training - Young people training "

See also:

- LFS: data on the level of training
- Censuses: educational attainment

CVTS and VET tables are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Jacqueline Gottely-Fayet, tel.: 4301-35480 (VET)

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

INTRODUCTION

The Community labour force survey is the main source of harmonised statistics on employment and unemployment in the European Union. It has been carried out since the 1960s and has undergone various developments in concepts in order to make data as comparable as possible between Member States.

Since 1983, the survey has been organised in spring of each year. It is based on a sample of about 650 000 households, 1 700 000 individuals, in the EU. The NSIs of Member States were supposed to send the results to Eurostat nine months after the survey. In the new regulation this delay was reduced to twelve weeks after the end of reference period in the case of a continuous survey.

The Community questionnaire uses the concepts and definitions drawn up by the International Labour Office, as well as common classifications. In 1992 the questionnaire was revised for a first time, with new variables being included (e.g. information about the second job, night work, working at home, the degree of urbanisation). In 1998 a second revision took place and a number of variables have been introduced in order to get a better picture of the composition of household, a better measure of underemployment, the main labour status, the income and the education and training module has been completely revised. The main labour status and the income are optional.

For technical and methodological reasons, Eurostat processes only the results of the population living in private households. This enables three main groups of the population of working age (at least 15 years of age) to be distinguished - persons in employment, the unemployed and the inactive. This survey provides reasonably detailed information on each of these categories.

The most general data are published annually by Eurostat ("LFS results for the year..."). It must be stressed that the possibilities for processing the LFS results are very wide. Among other things, they enable employment to be linked to the family situation (when members of the family live in the same household).

The presentation here of the LFS database will only give a brief insight into the data available. Those interested are asked to consult the publications listed at the end of the chapter.

Basic concepts and definitions

Activity- and unemployment -rates

- Labour force - persons in employment and unemployed persons
- Unemployed - person with no employment, available to start work in the next 2 weeks and actively seeking employment in the last 4 weeks.
- Activity rates - percentage of the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age and living in private households.
- Unemployment rate - unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force

Professional status

- employer with one or more employees
- self-employed without employees
- employee
- family worker

Economic activity (of the local unit of the establishment)

- sectors and branches using the NACE classification (NACE 70 prior to 1992; from 1993 NACE Rev. 1)

Occupation

- according to the ISCO classification (ISCO-68 prior to 1992; ISCO-88 (COM) from 1992)

Region

- NUTS level 2 classification

First/second job

- decided by interviewees themselves (where there is any doubt, the first job has the most working hours)

Variables included in the Community LFS

The following table provides the list of available variables. This list also shows the correspondence between column numbers of the current series and those of the series 1983 to 1991 and 1992 to 1997. The asterisks in the list 1983 to 1991 and 1992 to 1997 denote that, although there is a correspondence between the questions in the two series, some changes have been made in the conventions for coding the data.

Variables in LFS	1998	1992-97	1983-91
DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND			
Sequence number in the household (it should remain the same for all waves)	x	-	-
Relationship to reference person in the household	x	x	x
Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner	x	-	-
Sequence number of father	x	-	-
Sequence number of mother	x	-	-
Sex	x	x	x
Year of birth	x	x*	x*
Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period	x	x	x
Marital status	x	x	x
Nationality	x	x	x*
Years of residence in this Member State	x	x	-
Country of birth	x	x	-
Nature of participation in the survey	x	x	x
LABOUR STATUS			
Labour status during the reference week	x	x	x
Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	x	x*	x*
EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB			
Professional status	x	x	x
Economic activity of the local unit	x	x	x*
Occupation	x	x	x*
Number of persons working at the local unit	x	x	-
Country of place of work	x	x	-
Region of place of work	x	x	-
Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	x	x*	-
Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	x	x	-
Full-time / Part-time distinction	x	x	x
Permanency of the job	x	x	x
Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration	x	x	-
HOURS WORKED			
Number of hours per week usually worked	x	x	x
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week	x	x	x
Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	x	x*	x*
Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	x	-	-
Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	x	-	-
Working at home	x	x	-
Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	x	x*	x*
SECOND JOB			
Existence of more than one job or business	x	x	x

Professional status (in the second job)	x	x	-
Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job)	x	x	-
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job	x	x	-
PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT			
Existence of previous employment experience	x	x	x*
Year in which person last worked	x	x*	-
Month in which person last worked	x	x	-
Main reason for leaving last job or business	x	x*	x*
Professional status in last job	x	x*	x*
Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked	x	x*	x*
Occupation of last job	x	x*	x*
SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT			
Seeking employment during previous four weeks	x	x	x*
Type of employment sought	x	x	x
Duration of search for employment	x	x	x*
METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK			
Contacted public employment office to find work	x	-	-
Contacted private employment agency to find work	x	-	-
Applied to employers directly	x	-	-
Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	x	-	-
Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	x	-	-
Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	x	-	-
Took a test, interview or examination	x	-	-
Looked for land, premises or equipment	x	-	-
Looked for permits, licences, financial resources	x	-	-
Awaiting the results of an application for a job	x	-	-
Waiting for a call from a public employment office	x	-	-
Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	x	-	-
Other method used	x	-	-
Willingness to work for person not seeking employment	x	x	-
Availability to start working within two weeks	x	x	x
Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	x	x	x
Registration at a public employment office	x	x	x
MAIN LABOUR STATUS			
Main status	x	x*	-
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Education or training received during previous four weeks	x	x*	x*
Type of instruction	x	-	-
Level of this education or training	x	-	-
Purpose of this education and training	x	-	-
Total length of this education or training	x	x*	-
Usual number of hours of training per week	x	x	-

Highest level of education or training successfully completed	x	-	-
Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)	x	-	-
Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed	x	-	-
SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY			
Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	x	x*	x*
Professional status one year before survey	x	x	x
Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey	x	x	x*
Country of residence one year before survey	x	x	x*
Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	x	x	x*
INCOME			
Monthly (take home) pay from main job	x	-	
Additional payments from main job	x	-	
Unemployment allowances	x	-	
Additional payments of unemployment allowance	x	-	
Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances	x	-	
ATYPICAL WORK			
Shift work	x	-	
Evening work	x	-	
Night work	x	-	
Saturday work	x	-	
Sunday work	x	-	

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Examples of tables from the LFS
All tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

a) Activity of the population by
main characteristic (in employment, unemployed, inactive)

b) Labour force by
- age group
- nationality

c) Activity and unemployment rates by
- age group
- nationality
- marital status

d) Persons in employment by
- professional status
- economic activity
- full/part-time

e) Working time - number of hours - by
- professional status
- economic activity
- full-time/part-time

f) Unemployed persons by
- age group
- duration of search for work
- method of job search
- type of employment sought etc.

Note: these data may be processed further to obtain more detailed information (e.g. the activity rates of women between 20 and 39 years in relation to the number of children living in the household).

PUBLICATIONS

"LFS Results", Annual publication
"Labour Force Survey 1983-1991", Eurostat 1993

Methodological publications
"LFS - methods and definitions: 1988", Eurostat 1988
"LFS - methods and definitions: 1992 series", Eurostat 1993
"LFS - methods and definitions", Eurostat 1998

In the series "Statistics in focus - Population and social conditions":
- Labour force results – Principal results 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- The economic activity of women in the European Union

Data are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ana Franco, tel.: 4301-33209

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

The "Employment and unemployment" databank covers the most researched data of this part of the social statistics field. In general, it contains figures from the Community labour force survey (LFS), as well as data from other sources.

Data on employment are also provided by the Ministries of Employment, industrial statistics and national accounts.

Regarding unemployment, the monthly figures are transmitted by each Member State's employment agencies.
The unemployment rates (using two data sources: LFS and the unemployment registers) are estimated by Eurostat. They are given gross (monthly non-seasonally) and seasonally adjusted.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. LFS results

a) Work status of the population (employment, unemployment, inactivity) by
- age
- marital status
- nationality

b) Activity rate by
- age group
- marital status
- nationality
- level of training

c) Employment by
- age group
- professional status
- branch of activity

d) Number of unemployed by
- age group
- branch of activity of last job
- duration of unemployment
- type of employment sought
- registration at an employment office etc.

e) Unemployment rates at survey date

In addition to the LFS data, data are provided each month by the Member States on the number of persons registered at the employment offices, which gives recent estimates On unemployment and enables annual averages to be worked out (in absolute figures and in rates).

Consequently, the following data on unemployment are available from Eurostat:

2. Unemployed *(according to the ILO definition)*

a) Annual average of number of unemployed (Eurostat estimate) by
- age group (under and over 25 years)

b) Number of unemployed by
- age group
- duration of unemployment

c) Number of unemployed by
- duration of unemployment
- type of employment sought

d) Number of unemployed by
- age group (5 year)
- level of education

e) Number of unemployed by
- age group (5 year)
- type of employment sought

f) Number of unemployed by
- age group (5 year)
- branch of activity of last job (using NACE to 1 digit)

g) Number of unemployed by
- branch of activity of last job (using NACE to 1 digit)
- duration of unemployment

h) Number of unemployed by
- branch of activity of last job (using NACE to 1 digit)
- type of employment sought

i) Number of unemployed by
- age group (5 year)
- registration at employment office and social benefits

j) Number of unemployed by
- duration of unemployment
- registration at employment office and social benefits

3. Persons registered at employment offices - under and over 25 years

a) monthly data (non-seasonally adjusted)
b) annual average

4. Unemployment rates

a) Annual average of unemployment rates (Eurostat estimate) by
- age group (under and over 25 years)

b) Unemployment rates by
- age group (5 year)
- level of education

c) Unemployment rates by
- age group
- marital status

d) Unemployment rates by
- age group
- nationality (grouped)

e) Non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (available monthly)
- by age group (under and over 25 years) .

f) Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (available monthly and quarterly)
- by age group (under and over 25 years) .

PUBLICATIONS

"Employment statistics: Methods and definitions", Eurostat 1988

See also:
Labour force survey

Data are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

André Persenaire, tel.: 4301-32005

EARNINGS

BACKGROUND

Statistics on earnings compiled by Eurostat where a breakdown by sex exists are divided into three parts:

* Harmonized average gross earnings of manual workers and non-manual workers in industry and services
* Net earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing industry for a number of standard cases.
* Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings – 1995

I. Harmonized average gross earnings of manual workers in industry and non-manual workers in industry and services

INTRODUCTION

This statistics form part of the integrated systems of statistics of earnings gradually introduced in the 1960s by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in cooperation with the Member States.

The Harmonized Statistics of Earnings provide annual data on the gross hourly earnings actually paid to manual workers in industry and the gross monthly earnings of non-manual workers in industry and services. In some countries data are also available on the gross monthly earnings of total manual and non-manual workers in industry and services.

These series are available by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1, 2 digits) and by sex.

Basic concepts and definitions

Manual workers

All manual workers under contract of employment with an enterprise. This category excludes foremen and overseers engaged in supervisory work, apprentices and home workers.

Non manual-workers

All salaried persons not included in the definition of manual workers; directors and managers are excluded.

Gross earnings

Remuneration in cash paid directly and regularly by the employer at the time of each wage payment, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer.

Hours of work (included in the calculation of hourly earnings)

Hours of work paid: normal working hours, overtime and hours not worked but paid, when the pay for these latter are included in the returned earnings.

N.B.: The methods and definitions used in the national surveys are not fully harmonized. Differences are found, for instance, between coverage size classes of enterprises, economics activities, etc., and various definitions. Detailed comparative analyses between countries should be carried out with caution.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables can be subdivided by sex.

a) Gross *hourly* earnings of manual workers in industry by

- Economic activity: according to NACE Rev.1, 2 digits[8]
- Currency (National, ECU, PPS)
- 1972, ...

b) Gross *monthly* earnings of non-manual workers in industry and services by

- Economic activity: according to NACE Rev.1, 2 digits[9]
- Currency (National, ECU, PPS)
- 1982, ...

c) Gross *monthly* earnings of manual and non-manual workers together in industry by

- Economic activity: according to NACE Rev.1, 2 digits
- Currency (National, ECU, PPS)
- 1995, ...

d) Hours of work for manual workers in industry by

- Economic activity: according to NACE Rev.1, 2 digits
- 1995, ...

e) Hours of work of manual and non-manual workers together in industry by

- Economic activity: according to NACE Rev.1, 2 digits
- 1995, ...

[8] For the years 1972-1994/5, NACE 70 was used. A Key conversion was applied to convert series in NACE 70 into NACE Rev. 1.

[9] For the years 1972-1994/5, NACE 70 was used. A Key conversion was applied to convert series in NACE 70 into NACE Rev. 1.

PUBLICATIONS

Harmonized statistics of earnings – methodology of national surveys, Eurostat, 1992.

Earnings – Industry and services, Eurostat, 1995.

Tables are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ana Nobre, tel.: 4301-32730
Brigitte Delville, tel.: 4301-34508

II. Net earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing industry for a number of standard cases.

INTRODUCTION

In the absence of a survey on net earnings, Eurostat has tried, in cooperation with the appropriate statistical services in the Member States, to quantify by means of estimates that are as accurate as possible the levels of and trends in the net earnings of manual workers and – starting in 1992 – of total employees in manufacturing industry (NACE Rev. 1 D).

Basic concepts and definitions

Net earnings
Net earnings are calculated from gross earnings, after deduction of taxes and social security contributions payable by employees and, where appropriate, after addition of family allowances. The reference period is the month of October. The data have been adjusted to take into account of bonuses and gratuities not paid regularly with each pay pocket.

Gross earnings
- taxes
- social security contributions
+ family allowances

= Net earnings

The calculations relate to the average gross monthly earnings of manual workers and starting in 1992 – of the total of employees in the manufacturing industries (NACE D: local units with 10 or more employees).

In order to show the effects of tax scales on income; the calculation is made for a number of standard cases, in which male and female net earnings are included.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Only for manual workers data are available for male and female separately

a) Gross average monthly earnings of manual workers by
- Structure of salary (Gross earnings, social security contributions, taxes, family allowances, net earnings)
- Type of family situation
  For manual worker:
  - Male manual worker, single, with an average wage
  - Male manual worker, single, with 80% of the average wage
  - Male manual worker, single, with 125% of the average wage
  - Female manual worker, single, with an average wage
  - Married couple without children, with two average wages
  - Married couple with two children, with one average wages
- Currency (National, ECU, PPS)
- 1980, ...

b) Indices (1985 = 100) of gross average monthly earnings of manual workers by
- see a

PUBLICATIONS

"Net earnings of employees in manufacturing industry in the European Union – Data 1980-1996", 1998

Tables are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ana Nobre, tel.: 4301-32730
Brigitte Delville, tel.: 4301-34508

III Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings – 1995

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings (SSE) is to show the statistical relationship between the level of remuneration and the individual characteristics of employees (sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational attainment levels, economic activity of the local unit, etc.).

Basic concepts and definitions

Gross earnings for the specified period within the reference month

Gross earnings covers remuneration in cash paid directly and regularly by the employer at the time of each wage payment, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage-earners and retained by the employer.

The following elements are included:

- all payments relating to this period (even if actually paid outside the reference period), including any overtime pay, shift premium, bonus, commission etc.;
- payments for overtime, allowances for team-work, night work, week-end work, commissions, etc.;
- bonuses and allowances paid regularly in each pay period, even if the amount varies from month to month;
- payments for periods of absence and work stoppage paid for entirely by the employer;
- family allowances and other gratuities fixed by collective agreements or voluntarily agreed;

Hours of work for the specified period within the reference month

Model A: Normal basic hours
Model B: Paid hours (normal basic hours - hours lost or hours paid at reduced rates)

Normal basic hours

This was the number of hours which this employee was expected to work in the pay period excluding main meal breaks, and excluding all overtime hours, even if some of these were worked regularly or contractually.

This involved the number of hours (weekly/monthly) which the employee was obliged to work under the terms of a contract, regulation or rules in force in the local unit.

Paid hours

Paid hours covered normal and overtime hours, remunerated during the reference period. Hours not worked during the reference period but nevertheless paid were counted as "paid hours" (annual leave, sick leave, official holidays and other hours paid such as for medical examinations).

Overtime earnings and overtime hours

Overtime hours included those worked in addition to those of the normal or conventional working week (or month). If, for example, 4 hours were paid at time and a half, enter 4, not 6.

Premium payments for shift work, for night work or weekend work

This related to the special premium payments for shift work, and for night work or weekend work where these were not treated as overtime.

Total gross annual earnings paid during the reference year (1995), including payments for overtime and all bonuses and gratuities

This related to the gross earnings during the reference year together with, separately identified, bonuses which were not paid at each pay period.

Gross annual earnings included, in addition to the earnings in the reference month, any irregular payments which did not occur during each pay period, such as holiday bonuses, 13th month, allowances for leave not taken, occasional commissions, profit sharing, etc.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

The following characteristics indicating earnings can be broken down into subgroups according to background variables.

All tables can be subdivided by sex.

1. Characteristics indicating earnings

- Hourly earnings (mean, coefficient of variation, median, decile 1, decile 9) in national currency and ECU
- Hourly overtime earnings (mean) in national currency and ECU
- Weekly earnings (mean, decile 1, decile 9) in national currency and ECU
- Weekly overtime earnings (mean) in national currency and ECU
- Monthly earnings (mean, coefficient of variation, median, quartile 1, quartile 3) in national currency and ECU
- Monthly overtime earnings (mean) in national currency and ECU
- Monthly shift and premia (mean) in national currency and ECU
- Monthly periodic bonuses (mean) in national currency and ECU
- Annual earnings (mean, median, decile 1, decile 9) in national currency and ECU
- Yearly value of periodic bonuses (mean) in national currency and ECU

2. Background variables

- economic activity (NACE Rev. 1, two digits)
- collective agreement on pay covering the majority of employees (yes, no)
- occupation (ISCO-88 (COM 98) – one or two digits + aggregates)
- highest complete level of education and training ISCED-1976 (8 categories)
- full-time/part-time
- type of contract of employment (indefinite duration, fixed term, apprentice/trainee, other)
- age (6 classes)
- local unit size (7 classes)
- length of service (5 classes)
- overtime period (YES / NO / Total)
- region (NUTS – 1)
- holidays (16 classes)

PUBLICATIONS

"Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings: methods and definitions – Data 1995", Eurostat 1999

Data are available in New Cronos

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Ana Nobre, tel.: 4301-32730
Brigitte Delville, tel.: 4301-34508

ACCIDENTS AT WORK

INTRODUCTION

The ESAW project

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) project was launched in 1990, aiming at harmonised data on accidents at work for all accidents entailing more than three days' absence from work. A "Methodology for the Harmonisation of European Occupational Accident Statistics" was published in 1992 by Eurostat and DG V/F[10]. The ESAW project has been an integral part of the framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistical information 1993 to 1997[11].

The aim of the ESAW project is *"to collect Union-wide comparable data on accidents at work and establish a database."* Comparable data on work accidents are a prerequisite for monitoring trends in health and safety at work in the Union and for promoting accidents prevention both at Community level and in the individual Member States.

The aims are to provide data on high-risk groups and sectors and at a later stage indicators on both the causes and the social cost of accidents at work. Consistent series of data should be established to provide the means for the monitoring of health and safety at work and the efficiency of regulation in this field.

It is also an aim of the ESAW project to develop a methodology, which is as far as possible comparable with other international statistics, and to participate in the co-ordination of such work. The ESAW methodology is in accordance with the ILO Resolution of 1998 concerning "Statistics of Occupational Injuries: resulting from Occupational Accidents"[12].

Basic concepts and definitions – population/objects

ESAW Phase 2 data are collected for the *reference period* 1996 onwards. The reference period is defined as the *year of notification* of the accident. All cases of accidents at work leading to an absence of more than three *calendar days*[13] are included in the ESAW data. In practice it means that an accident at work is included in ESAW if the person is unfit for work for *more* than 3 days even if these days include Saturdays, Sundays or other days where the person is not usually working.

An *accident at work* is defined *as "a discrete occurrence in the course of work, which leads to physical or mental harm"*. This includes cases of acute poisoning and wilful acts of other persons but excludes deliberate self-inflicted injuries and accidents on the

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([10]) Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. Theme 3 Series E. ISBN 92-826-4100-7. Catalogue number CA-74-92-257-EN-C.

([11]) Council Decision 93/464/EEC of 22 July 1993 on the framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistical information 1993 to 1997. OJ L219. 28.08.93.

([12]) Adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Geneva. 6-15 October 1998.

([13]) The Framework Directive (Article 9) speaks about *working days*. However. it has been decided for ESAW methodology to follow the most common practice in the Member States. which is to *use calendar days* in calculating the number of days with an absence from work.

way to and from work (commuting accidents). The phrase "in the course of work" means whilst engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work. This includes cases of road traffic accidents in the *course of work.*

A *fatal accident* is defined as an accident, which leads to the death of a victim within one year of the accident.

The population of persons covered by the ESAW data, established from the LFS, was in 1994 almost 132 million persons in employment, which represented almost 90% of the total European workforce.

Indicators

The ESAW methodology considers 2 main types of indicators on accidents at work: the numbers of accidents and the incidence rates. Obviously, the numbers of accidents have to be related to the reference population of persons in employment (persons exposed to the risk of accident at work) in order to establish the incidence rates (frequency).

The *incidence rate* is defined as the number of accidents at work per 100 000 persons in employment. It can be calculated for Europe, a Member State, or any sub-population breakdown according to one or more of the variables above characterising the victim of the accident (economic activity, age, etc.). It can be established for all accidents or breakdowns according to one or more of the variables above characterising the accident (part of body injured, etc.). Separate incidence rates are calculated for fatal accidents and accidents leading to more than 3 days' absence.

It should be noted that only this adjusted incidence rate on fatalities is used for the breakdown by Member States

The standard formula is the following:

$$\text{Incidence rate} = \frac{\text{Number of accidents (fatal or non-fatal)}}{\text{Number of employed persons in the studied population}} \times 100\,000$$

To correct for differences in economic structure between the Member States a "*standardised*" number of accidents at work per 100 000 persons in employment is calculated per Member State by giving each branch the same weight at national level as in the European Union total (*"standardised" incidence rate*). This standardisation method is used in current ESAW publications on accidents at work.

Type of Injury

The variable type of injury describes the *physical consequences* for the victim e.g. bone fracture, wounds etc. The current ESAW classification is in accordance with the ILO recommendation mentioned above.

Part of Body Injured

This variable describes the *part of the body injured.* The current ESAW classification is on the whole in accordance with the ILO recommendation mentioned above. In cases where several parts of the body have been injured, the site, which has been most seriously injured, should be chosen e.g. an amputation precedes bone fracture, which precedes wounds etc. In other cases a code for *multiple sites* should be used at the appropriate level of the classification, e.g., broken hand *and* foot. In cases where larger parts of the body have been affected, e.g., injuries caused by burns or skalds, a code for multiple sites should be used as well.

- **Future variables**

Workstation

This variable identifies the usual or in contrast occasional nature of the place/post occupied by the victim at the time of the accident. It does not take into account the permanency or not of the job (see "Employment status").

The Working Environment

The type of working area where the victim was present or was working just before the accident. This is the place of work, general area, work premises, where the accident happened.

The Working Process

The main type/kind of work, task (generic/broad activity) that was done by the victim at the time of the accident. This describes the main type of work done by the victim at the time of the accident. This is not the occupation of the victim, neither the victim's precise Specific Physical Activity at the moment of the accident. This concerns the description of the task, work, broadly speaking, undertaken by the victim during a period of time ending at the instant of the accident.

The Specific Physical Activity

The activity being done by the victim just before the accident. This is the Specific Physical Activity the victim was doing at the very moment of the accident. One must consider exactly what the victim was doing at the time of the accident. The activity may be undertaken for a very short period of time.

The Material Agent of the Specific Physical Activity

The principal Material Agent associated/linked with the Specific Physical Activity of the victim just before the accident. The Material Agent associated with the Specific Physical Activity is describing the tool, the object, the agent used by the victim when the accident happened. The Material Agent may be or may not be implicated in the accident.

The Deviation

The last deviant event from normal which leads to the accident. This is the description of what occurred in an abnormal way. This is a deviation from the normal way of working, from the normal process. The Deviation is the event leading to the accident. If there are several connected events, the last deviation must be recorded (the closest deviation, in time, to the Contact - Mode of Injury).

The Material Agent of Deviation

The principal Material Agent associated/linked with the deviant event. The Material Agent associated with the Deviation describes the tool, the object, the agent linked to the abnormality of the process, linked with what occurred in an abnormal way.

The Contact - Mode of Injury

The contact that injured the victim. It is describing how the victim was hurt (physical or psychological contact) by the Material Agent that caused the injury. If there are several Contacts - Modes of Injury, the one causing the most serious injury must be recorded.

The Material Agent of the Contact - Mode of Injury

The principal Material Agent associated/linked with the contact that injured. The Material Agent associated with the Contact - Mode of Injury describes the object, the tool, the agent the victim came into contact with or the psychological Mode of Injury.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Most tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Accidents at work

a) Number of accidents at work by
- economic activity
- severity
- sex

b) Standardised incidence rate of accidents at work by
- economic activity
- severity
- sex

PUBLICATIONS

In the series "Statistics in focus - Population and social conditions":
"Accidents at work in the European Union in 1993 – initial results" (2/1997)
"Accidents at work in the European Union in 1994" (2/1998)

In the series "Methods and nomenclatures – Themes 3 Population and social conditions"
"European statistics on accidents at work" Methodology – Edition 1998

Data will be available in New Cronos database before the end of 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Didier Dupré, tel.: 4301-35034

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

INTRODUCTION

Background for EODS project

A Pilot Project on European Occupational Disease Statistics (EODS) was launched in 1991. The overall aim of the project is to establish Union-wide comparable and reliable indicators on occupational diseases.

A pilot project was proposed and adopted by the Working Group. The objective of the Pilot Project was to establish comparable data for selected variables with respect to 31 items taken from the European Schedule of Occupational Diseases. Data from the reference year 1995 on recognised occupational diseases was collected in the 15 Member States and delivered to Eurostat. Further information on the coverage and recognition criteria was collected with a questionnaire. The evaluation work was to be completed by an external evaluation team in co-operation with a technical subcommittee.

The results of the evaluation showed that the methodology for the collection of data on recognised cases of occupational diseases needed to be improved on several points. The most important were:

- The population covered by the data should be quantitatively defined by industry and occupation.
- The medical inclusion criteria should be clearly defined for the various items (or principal groups of diseases)
- More detailed classification of the medical diagnosis is needed
- The inclusion of "mild cases" should be clarified
- A measure of the severity of disease should be established

The EODS Working Group concluded in September 1998 that an improved methodology, EODS Phase 1, should be established taking into account the results of the evaluation. The aim was to collect new EODS data for the reference year 2000. For this reason an EODS Phase 1 methodology should be finalised before the end of 1999. This work has now been launched.

The population of persons covered by the 1995 EODS Pilot data, established from the LFS, was almost 128 million persons in employment, which represented almost 90% of the total European workforce.

Basic concepts and definitions

European Schedule reference N°

The variable "European Schedule Reference N°" provides an indicator for agent or type of exposure. The Schedule also provides a reference to the information notices on occupational diseases, and thus explanatory notes for the various items in the Schedule.

EODS Pilot data was collected for the *reference year* 1995 for 31 items taken from the European Schedule of Occupational Diseases.

- **Future variables**

Diagnosis

Information on diagnosis is classified according to the ICD 10 nomenclature.

Exposure

Information on exposure should be classified in accordance with a classification established by Eurostat in collaboration with the Working Group (Main groups at the first digit level: chemical agents, physical agents, biological agents, biomechanical agents, psychosocial exposure factors, industrial factors-materials-products). Only the use of a short list is compulsory but a more detailed ("long") list can be used optionally.

Use categories

The use category is the type of industrial product that contained the harmful exposure agent that caused the disease (e.g., cleaning products, colouring products, ...). This variable is optional.

Degree of disability/ severity

A variable and a classification will be developed taking into consideration the various national definitions. This variable should partly solve the problem with "mild cases".

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

Most tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Occupational diseases

a) Number of occupational diseases by
- diagnosis groups
- sex

PUBLICATIONS

In the series "Working papers – Population and Social Conditions"
"European statistics on occupational diseases: Evaluation of the 1995 pilot data" (3/1999/E/n°2)

Data will be available in New Cronos database before the end of 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Didier Dupré, tel.: 4301-35034

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

Data on women and men working in agriculture may be yielded from the Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (available from the EUROFARM database). An exhaustive study (covering all EU holdings) is carried out every 10 years - the last one was held in 1989/90 and the next one is foreseen for 1999/2000.

A sample survey is carried out every 2-3 years - the most recent one dates from 1997 (the results from all Member States will be available in autumn 1999).

Results of the surveys are transmitted by the Member States to Eurostat in the form of individual data for each holding (except for Germany which has sent tabular results, but will start sending individual data from the 1999/2000 basic survey onwards).

The survey mainly yields data on the structure of agricultural holdings (holdings, crops, livestock, machinery, etc.), but also on the farm labour force.

Those interested can obtain information on the contents of the survey by consulting the "Official Journal of the EC", no L 391 of 30.12.89, L 149 of 6.6 1997 and no L 168 of 13.6.1998.

Basic concepts and definitions

Farm labour force
- holder (owner)/manager (manager of holding)
- spouse of holder working on the holding
- other members of holder's family working on the holding
- non-family regular workers
- non-family, non-regular workers

Annual working unit (AWU)
The amount worked annually by a full-time person

Working time
- full time
- part time: 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100% of AWU

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

All tables on farm labour force have certain subdivisions by sex.
N.B. The availability of data, both for certain characteristics and at regional levels, is depending on the surveys.

1. Data about the farm labour force

a) Number of persons or number of AWU by
- category of farm labour force
- age (less than 25, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and more)
- working time
- region (according to the classification used by the survey)

2. Data about size of holdings

a) UAA (Utilised Agricultural Area)
b) ESU (European Size Unit)
c) TF (Type of farming)

3. Other

There is also data about if the holder/manager and his family have another gainful activity (primary or secondary).

PUBLICATIONS

Data are available in New Cronos database and in Eurofarm database

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Johan Selenius, tel.: 4301-37322

REGIONS

Introduction

Eurostat regional statistics form a separate database, which covers several fields, as follows: demography, employment, economic accounts, industry, agriculture and transport.
These data enable the socio-economic situation to be evaluated for the regions of the European Union, i.e., the territorial units defined according to the NUTS classification.

Correspondence between NUTS levels and national administrative divisions

	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
Belgique/België	Regions	Provinces	Arrondissements
Danmark	-	-	Amter
Deutschland	Länder	Regierungsbezirke	Kreise
Ellada	NUTS 2 groupings	Development regions	Nomoi
España	NUTS 2 groupings	Comunidades autonomas + Ceuta y Melilla	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla
France	ZEAT + DOM	Régions + DOM	Départements + DOM
Ireland	-	Regions	Regional Authority Regions
Italia	NUTS 2 groupings	Regioni	Provincie
Luxembourg	-	-	-
Nederland	Landsdelen	Provincies	COROP-Regio's
Österreich	Gruppen von Bundesländern	Bundesländer	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken
Portugal	NUTS 2 groupings	Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas	Grouping of concelhos Grupos de Concelhos
Suomi/Finland	Manner-Suomi / Ahvenanmaa	Suuralueet	Maakunnat
Sverige	-	Riksområden	Län
United Kingdom	Government Office Regions	NUTS 3 groupings	Counties, local authority regions

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

With the exception of Births at Level 3, all tables on individuals can be subdivided by sex.

1. Demographic statistics

1.1. At NUTS Level 2

a) Population on 1.01 of every year by
- age group (5 year)
- NUTS 2
- 1975, ...

b) Deaths by
- age group (5 year)
- NUTS 2
- 1983, ...

1.2. At NUTS Level 3

a) Annual average population by
- NUTS 3
- 1970, ...

b) Births by
- NUTS 3
- 1977, ...

2. Labour force (according to LFS)

a) Population by
- age group (<14, 14-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and more)
- NUTS 2
- 1983, ...

b) Labour Force by
- age group (14-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and more)
- NUTS 2
- 1983, ...

c) Activity rates by
- age group (14-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and more)
- NUTS 2
- 1983, ...

d) Persons in employment by
- system (full-time, part-time, total)
- economic sectors (agriculture, industry, services)
- NUTS 2
- 1983, ...

3. Unemployment

a) Harmonised unemployment in April by
- age (<25, total)
- NUTS 3
- 1983, ...

b) Harmonised unemployment rates by
- age (<25, total)
- NUTS 3
- 1983, ...

PUBLICATIONS

1. "REGIO 1997" yearbook

2. "Portrait of the regions" (7 volumes), Eurostat 1993 - 1999

3. "Portrait of the islands", Eurostat 1994

4. "Unemployment in the regions of the EC", Rapid report "Regions", no 211994

Data are not available in New Cronos.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Niall Finn, tel.: 4301-32450

PROJECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Eurostat makes projections in two fields, demography and employment. In addition to that, national population forecasts are collected annually and updated to the New Cronos database.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

1. Demographic projections

Eurostat makes population projections using assumptions on three basic components, i.e., fertility, mortality and migration (external and internal). The latest long-term population projections have been drawn up for the period 1995 – 2050 in scenarios: baseline, low, high, young and old

The assumptions underlying the five scenarios are summarised in the following scheme:

	Scenarios				
	BASELINE	**LOW**	**HIGH**	**YOUNG**	**OLD**
Fertility	medium	low	high	high	low
Life expectancy	medium	low	high	low	high
Net migration	medium	low	high	high	low

At a national level, projections are currently made for all the countries in the European Economic Area and Switzerland. Projections also exist at a regional level for the European Union Member States (using NUTS 2). Regional scenarios will be available also on CD-ROM.

New Cronos database includes following data of both the most recent national forecasts and the Eurostat projections for each EU and EFTA country on:

a) Population by
- sex
- age group (five-year in 1995 – 2000, 2005, ..., 2050)
- assumptions used for fertility, mortality and migration.

2. Labour force scenarios

Using the data from the Labour Force Survey, Eurostat has made projections for the economically active population (persons in employment and the unemployed). These projections are made for the years 1995-2025 and cover all the EU Member States (also at NUTS 2 regional level). There is a breakdown by sex and by age (15, 16, ..., 74, 75 and more).

Three long-term activity rate scenarios have been made: the baseline scenario and the high and low scenarios.

A) *The baseline scenario* assumes the recent trends, for the most part, to continue:
- continued growth of the EU economy
- modest increases in labour demand and employment growth
- moderate rise in the labour force participation of young people under 25
- significant increase in the labour force participation of women
- slight fall in the participation of middle aged males
- considerable increase in the participation of women aged 50 to 75
- slight rise in the participation of elderly males

B) *The low scenario* assumes:
- lower economic growth than in the past
- lack of jobs for young people leading to decline of the participation
- deterioration of general conditions of the middle aged persons to be active on the labour market
- continued trend towards early retirement, especially among men.

C) *The high scenario* assumes:
- higher rates of economic growth than in the past
- rising demand for labour
- more young people will combine education with paid employment
- ample incentives for prime aged persons to be active on the labour market
- elderly persons will postpone retirement due to more flexible working arrangements

These scenarios are combined with the demographic scenarios.

Data available in this database for every year are:

a) Activity rate by
- sex
- age (15, 16, ..., 74, 75 and more)

b) Economically active population 1995 - 2025 by
- sex
- age.

PUBLICATIONS

"Demographic statistics " - yearbook

Data are available in New Cronos database.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Aarno Laihonen, tel.: 4301-33026

SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND POVERTY

INTRODUCTION

The database contains tables related to statistics on social exclusion and poverty. The outline of the tables follows the recommendations as adopted by the SPC in November 1998 (see doc. CPS 98/31/2). The part on poverty is finalised, - the part on social exclusion is still being developed.

The source of the data is the ECHP, wave 1 and 2 (1994 and 1995). The series will be extended in scope (also by including other sources) and in time when data are available.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

1. Income

a) Median and mean equivalised income

2. Poverty

a) Poverty rates (50, 60, 70 % of median income) by
- sex
- type of household

b) Poverty rates (40, 50, 60 % of mean income) by
- sex
- type of household

PUBLICATIONS

In the series "Statistics in Focus – Population and social conditions":
- Social exclusion in the EU member states. November 1999

Publication covering poverty and social exclusion in preparation, to be published summer 2000

Tables will be available in New Cronos in October 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lene Mejer, Tel. 4301-32382

LABOUR MARKET POLICIES
Development of a new database as a module of ESSPROS

INTRODUCTION

The European Council in Amsterdam in June 1997 decided to incorporate a *new title on Employment in the Treaty*. The Extraordinary Job Summit of Luxembourg in November 1997 agreed to immediately implement different methods of multilateral monitoring of the co-ordinated strategy for employment as provided in Article 128 of the Treaty. The Employment Policy Guidelines provide common goals and targets for the formulation of employment policies and labour market reform in Member States. At the same time, this multilateral monitoring requires comparable policy indicators and data, which in part are not yet available for the Union as a whole.

In 1996, in anticipation of this action, the Commission initiated preliminary technical work in co-operation with Member States with the aim of examining the feasibility of such a database. Since then, Eurostat and DGV have worked closely together to define the characteristics of the work which should be done, as well as the links of this work with the two other main existing sources (OECD database on LMP and European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics - ESSPROS). At present, work has started in order to set up an agreed comparable database in Member States, and a pilot data collection was launched at the end of March 1999.

Basic concepts and definitions

Labour market policy measures are defined as
"*Public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market*"

Each individual measure is classified according to two complementary classification criteria, by type of action and by type of expenditure:

1. Type of action

Out-of-work income maintenance and support
- Full employment benefits
- Partial unemployment benefits
- Part-time unemployment benefits
- Redundancy compensation
- Bankruptcy compensation

Early retirement
- Conditional
- Unconditional

Training
- Vocational training allowances
- Provision of training services
- Work-place training

Placement services / job-search assistance
- General PES
- Specific job-search programmes
- Mobility allowances
- Job-trial

Job rotation and job sharing
- Job rotation
- Job sharing

Labour cost subsidies and reductions of taxes/social contributions
- Labour cost subsidies
- Reduction of taxes
- Reduction of social contributions

Sheltered work
- Rehabilitation schemes
- Other

Job creation in the public or non-profit sector
- Permanent
- Temporary

Start-up incentives

2. Type of expenditure
- Cash benefits
- Benefits in kind
- Transfers to employers

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

The database is currently being created. A pilot data collection will be finished in December-99 and the results of the first data collection should be available 12 months later (December-2000). It is planned to provide data on participants for each LMP measure. The database will take into account the following aspects of the LMP measures:

- Types and characteristics of the labour market measures,
- Expenditure for each measure,
- Number of participants and characteristics with respect to age (under 20, 20-24, 25-44, 45-49, 50 and more), sex and employment situation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Africa Melis, Tel: 4301-32294

TIME USE SURVEYS

INTRODUCTION

Eurostat Guidelines for Harmonised European Time Use Surveys are on their way and will be presented in the year 2000. In the next few years a number of Member States are going to carry out Time Use surveys. Some Member States already have long experience in this field, while others as yet never have carried out this type of survey

Time Use surveys provide data on the use of time by women and men outside the hours of paid work. Thus knowledge is gained e.g. concerning the amount of and differences in unpaid work done by women and men.

The TUS guidelines include a recommended questionnaires and diaries as well as a classification system for activities reported in the diaries. A brief outline of the data, which should be available when the recommended tools are used, is given below.

CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

1. Individual information

a) completed education
b) employment status, economic activity (NACE), occupation (ISCO)
number of hours worked per week
monthly net wage or salary
possible second job
situation of the inactive person
c) voluntary work through or on behalf of a group or an organisation, unpaid help to persons not belonging to own household
d) state of health (person's own opinion concerning physical and mental health)
e) lack of time (person's own opinion)

2. Household information

a) composition of the household: sex, age, marital status, and relationship with reference person
b) day care of children less than 10 years old
c) housing conditions
d) durable goods: car, TV, washing machine, etc.
e) sources of household income, total monthly household income
f) help and services (paid or freely given) received from person(s) outside own household

3. Information from individual diary

Individual records of use of time over 24 hours gives data on the activities of each household member. These activities can be classified as follows:

a) personal care
sleep
eating
other personal (washing/dressing, etc.)

b) employment
main job
second job(s)
time connected with own employment

c) study
school/university
free time study

d) housework and family care concerning own household
food preparation
household upkeep
making and care for textiles
gardening and pet care
construction and repairs
shopping and services
household management
child-care
adult assistance and care

e) volunteer work and meetings
organisational work
informal help to other households
participatory activities

f) social life and entertainment
socialising
entertainment and culture
resting – time out

g) sports participation
physical exercise
productive exercise
sports related activities

h) **hobbies and games**
arts
technical hobbies
games
other hobbies

i) **mass-media**
reading
TV and video
radio/music

j) **travel connected with specific activities and as its own purpose**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Christina Österberg, tel.: 4301-34838

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