



National Accounts vs. Labour Force Survey: exploring differences in concepts, definitions and numbers of employment

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Introduction to the issue

- There are two main datasets measuring employment: NA and LFS
- Warwick workshop: a first examination
- Process of validating the data: development of detailed workbooks, invitation to experts, development of detailed questionnaire, feedback.



Introduction to the datasets

- NA: compiled by national statistical agencies using various sources: employment registers; administrative records; censuses; labour force surveys etc.
- LFS: data collected by NSA, cover the whole population, common definitions and methods are used across member states.



Differences in concepts and definitions

- Geographical coverage: National vs Domestic concept
- Groups included in the measurements: age groups, conscripts, persons in extended parental leave
- Sectoral and occupational classifications
- People employed by temporary employment agencies



Discussing the strengths and weaknesses: LFS

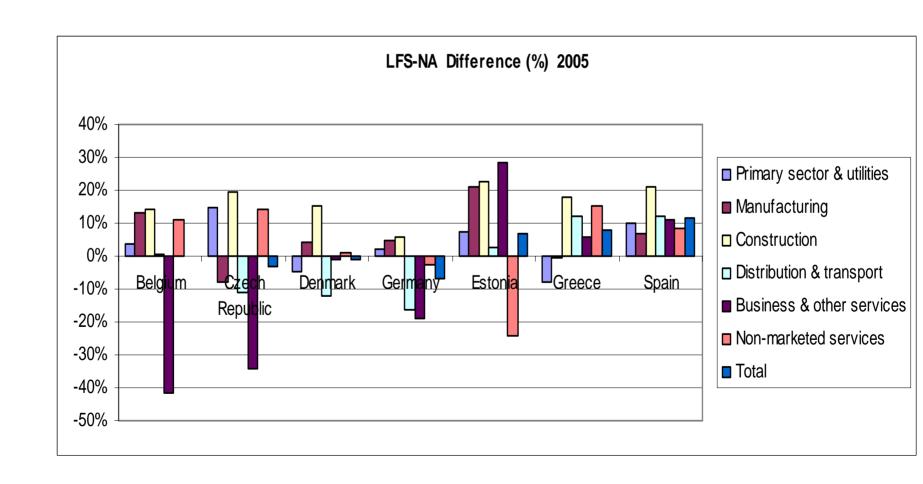
- Large sample but large enough?
- Continuous
- Contains detailed information
- Harmonized among EU
- Common definitions and concepts

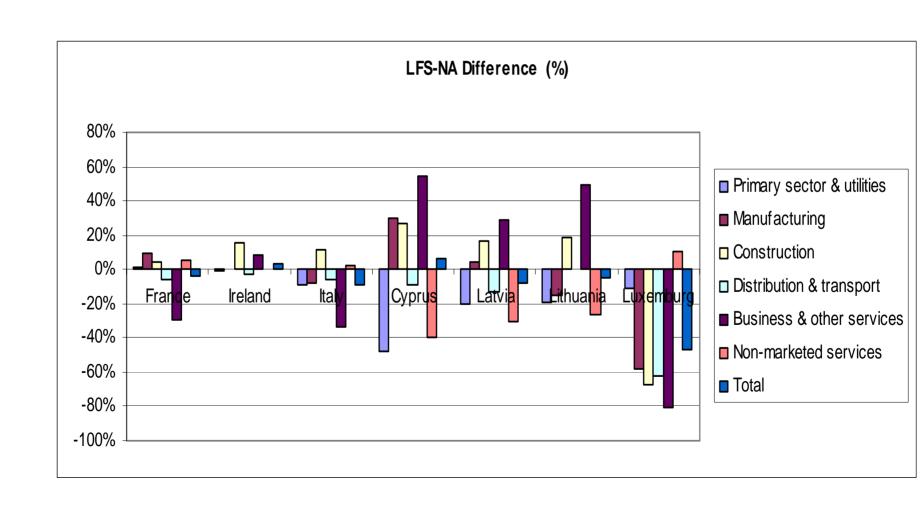


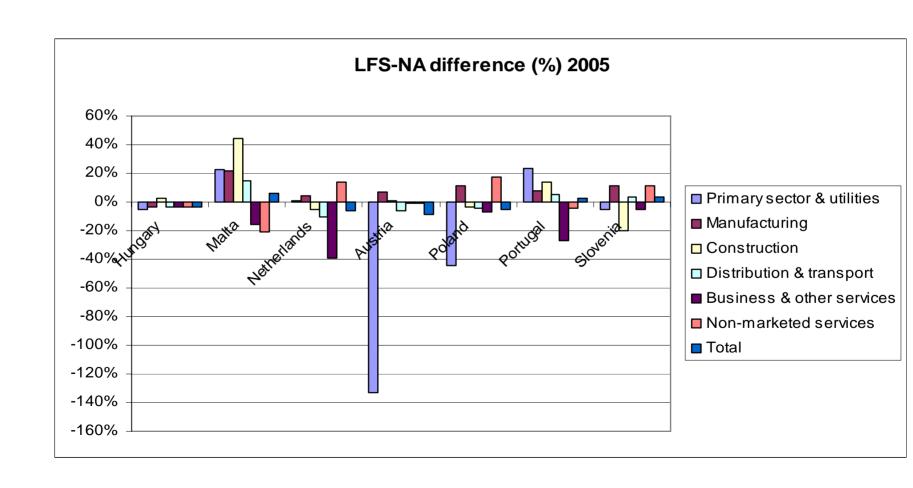
Discussing the strengths and weaknesses: NA

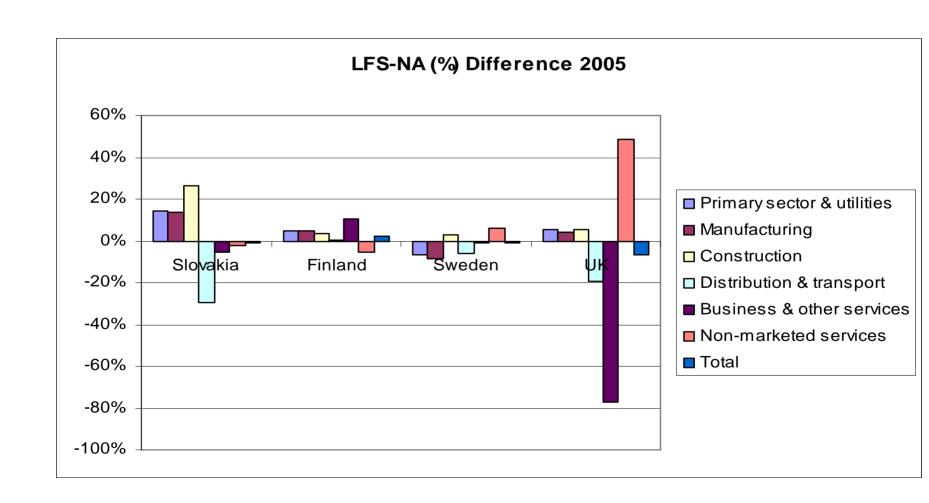
- Consistent with other variables
- Not a sample survey, covers all individuals within the economic boundary of the system
- More robust than LFS for disaggregations by sector



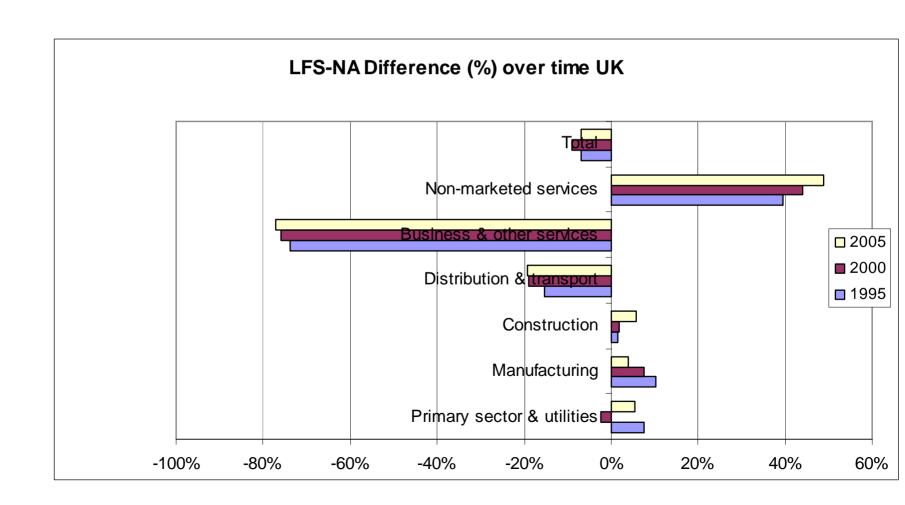




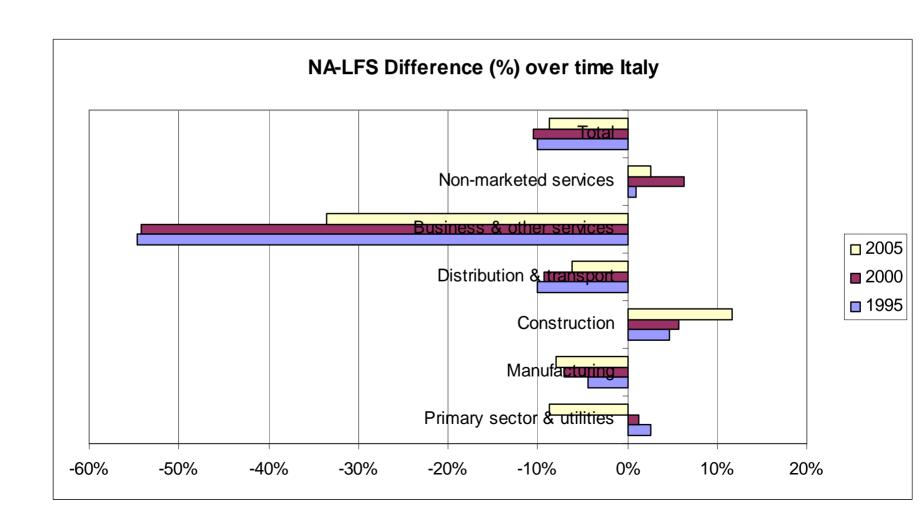




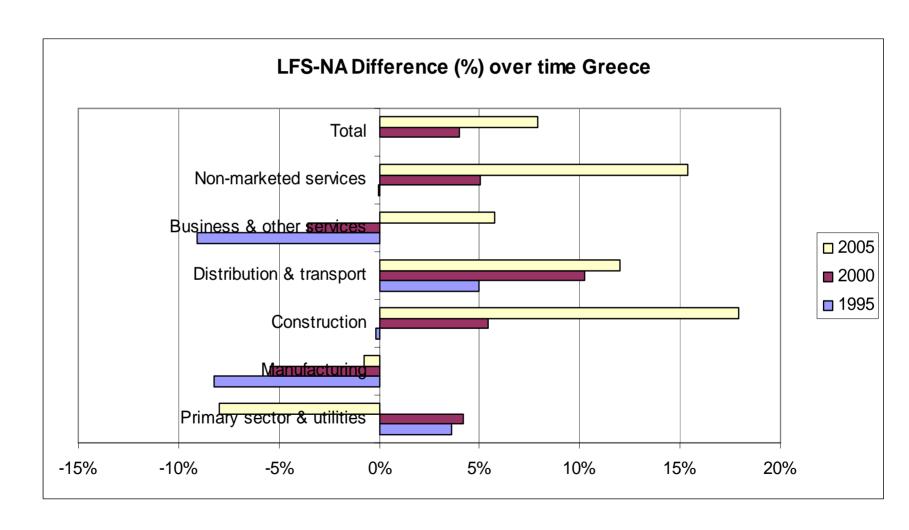
Differences by broad sector over time UK



Differences by broad sector over time Italy



Differences by broad sector over time Greece



Other issues to be considered

- Differences between EU LFS micro and published data
- Differences between E3ME and Eurostat data on National Accounts



LFS micro – aggregate employment data differences, 2005

LFS micro and aggregate data difference %					
	Greece	UK	Cyprus	Germany	Netherlands
Armed forces	-2.3	1.1	-5.5	4.0	-3.3
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.4	-0.9	-1.0	3.5	3.7
Professionals	1.1	1.3	1.1	-1.4	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	-1.0	-0.5	-3.3	-0.2
Clerks	1.1	-1.6	4.0	-0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2.6	-1.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-0.8	-1.6	-4.7	-4.5	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	0.5	-1.6	0.4	-2.8	0.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.7	2.1	0.0	-0.8	-1.1
Elementary occupations	7.3	0.2	4.0	2.1	1.4



E3ME and Eurostat differences on NA employment, 2005

2005 E3ME and Eurostat estimates of NA employment

	EUROSTAT	E 3ME	Difference	
1 Belgium	4,214	4188.5	0.6%	
2 Bulgaria	3,286	n/a	0.070	
3 Czech Rep.	5,009	4,913	1.9%	
4 Denmark	2,761	2,760	0.0%	
5 Germany	38,823	38,378	1.1%	
6 Estonia	604			
7 Ireland	1,956	1,954	0.1%	
8 Greece°	4,033	4,047	-0.3%	
9 Spain	19,212	16,837	12.4%	
10 France	25,028	25,070	-0.2%	
11 Italy	24,281	24,536	-1.1%	
12 Cyprus	366	336	8.3%	
13 Latvia	1,024	1024	0.0%	
14 Lithuania	1,461	1,429	2.2%	
15 Luxemburg	307	307	-0.1%	
16 Hungary	3,879	3,900	-0.5%	
17 Malta	153	153	0.0%	
18 Netherlands	8,208	8,221	-0.2%	
19 Austria	n/a	4,089		
20 Poland°	14,116	14,746	-4.5%	
21 Portugal	5,016	4,995	0.4%	
22 Romania	8,354	n/a		
23 Slovenia	916	900	1.8%	
24 Slovakia	2,084	2,093	-0.4%	
25 Finland	2,397	2,397	0.0%	
26 Sweden	4,328	4,287	0.9%	
27 UK	28,730	30,205	-5.1%	

e = estimated value

Source: E3ME, Eurostat on-line database, see



Initial feedback

- Feedback already received from various countries (e.g. Poland, Czech, Germany, UK, Greece, Spain)
- Many detailed differences in levels by sector and by occupation
- But broad agreement on trends



Roundtable discussion

- Comments on the process (e.g. any issues regarding the comparisons, procedure that experts followed, further clarifications needed etc.)
- Detailed comments (level, trends, patterns, common trends amongst countries)
- General discussion: NA or LFS

