

Transition of Labour Force Statistical Monitoring in the FR Yugoslavia

Nenad Puskovic

Federal Statistical Office, Labour Force Department

Kneza Milosa 20

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Nenad B Puskovic/SZS@szs.sv.gov.yu

Obtaining up-dated information on quantitative, as well as qualitative aspect of labour force and its territorial distribution, by its importance, specially in the conditions of transition economy, followed by fundamental structural changes in all society spheres, is set as a very complex task to the national statistics.

According to the Yugoslav statistical practice, data on labour force are exclusively obtained through population census, while in the period between censuses, are observed only certain subquotas of labour force (e.g. permanently employed and other) on the basis of results of regular statistical investigations, which have different frequency. Carrying out the survey on labour force (starting 1995) information on some missing aspects were obtained, however, that did not solve the problem of full coverage.

Quoted surveys, performing labour force monitoring, in methodological sense (coverage, means of data collecting, definitions applied, etc.) are not mutually fully coordinated, therefore frame of practical usage of results is narrowed. Therefore, in Population Census, which is to be conducted in 2002 in the FR Yugoslavia, special attention has been paid to questions relating to socio-economic characteristics of economic active population in order to monitor labour force more fully.

In Population Censuses so far, so called referent period, which in a way was understood, has not been taken into consideration. Regarding that people with permanent employment, who have been loosing their jobs hardly as well as small number of employees with private employers prevailed, need for more precise criteria of separation was not necessary. At present situation is changed: unsafe placement, partial placement, remunerated (or non-remunerated) leave, non-registered work as well as different forms of half-legal or illegal activities, within so called hidden economy, on which impose number of persons is existing. Also, significant number of refugees from former SFRY areas, as well as distribution of economic active population caused by internally displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohia, should be taken into consideration.

Defining all socio-economic characteristics according to activities in the last week (preceding Census) as a referent period, that is accepting concept of "current activity", which can be called concept of "labour force", should provide satisfying data in Population Census 2002. As Population Census considers census of refugees from former SFRY area and their including in permanent population of FRY, that is census of internally displaced persons by the place of their temporary stay (regardless the place of their permanent stay they had in Kosovo and Metohia) more complete coverage of labour force will be provided and even more its territorial disposal.

Significant conceptual differences are present. Concept "employed" corresponds to our concept "persons, performing an activity", while category "employed", which is widely exploited in our statistics is present as the concept "persons with permanent employment".

Future Population Census will provide total number of employed persons according to the so called concept "labour force", regarding that all categories of persons, performing an activity in the last week, will be covered: (1) employed-persons with permanent employment; (2) persons, working out of permanent employment; (3) employers; (4) individual farmers; (5) persons, performing independently an activity; (6) helpers in a household; (7) other employed, non-classified according to the quoted groups. Also, it is expected to register economic activity of pupils, students and housewives - for which the same criterion is applied(if they worked or were being paid in the

last week). Besides that, performing basic activity will be monitored through number of hours actually done during usual working week (during last week).

In order to obtain as precise data as possible on level of professional qualifications and employment, that is, activities and sector of enterprise, institution or co-operative in which person is employed, it is expected that these data will be covered just before Population Census 2002 on the basis of data, contained in records of companies, in which they have employment and complete it with a statement, given by person during Census.

Special field of accordance with international statistical practice, concerning labour force monitoring, besides definitions applied and establishing coverage, represent classifications according to which results of the Census will be shown. It could be concluded that, besides international standards, being already applied, International classification of activities (adapted version NACE- revision 1), International classification of employment (ISCO-88) as well as Classification of sector, in which person is employed, will be applied.

Therefore, in present system of labour force monitoring Population Census 2002 does not have alternative, as, in a way, it claims to be census of labour force at the same time.

Résumé

Se procurer les informations concernant la force du travail, traitant aussi bien de la situation géographique, surtout dans les conditions économiques, devient alors une interrogation complexe pour les statistiques nationales. D'après les statistiques yougoslaves réalisées, les données concernant la force du travail ont été obtenues par le biais du recensement de la population, durant les dix années de dynamisme. Durant cette période de recensement ont été relevés uniquement certaines catégories professionnelles sur la base des investigations régulières statistiques et d'après les experts. A propos des questions qui seront réalisées en 2002 à FR Yougoslavie, relèvent des caractéristiques socio-professionnelles de la population active dans le recensement de la population totale. Une attention particulière sera portée sur la force du travail de façon plus complète. On détermine toutes les caractéristiques socio-économiques en prenant en compte le travail réalisé la semaine dernière sous le titre "activité actuelle" : Ce travail devrait fournir des données satisfaisantes pour le prochain recensement. Le recensement des réfugiés et des migrations internes fournira une vision complète de la force du travail ainsi que de sa distribution territoriale. Le concept "d'employé" correspondant au concept que nous utilisons par "individus exerçant une activité". Cette catégorisation a été élaborée ainsi, car elle recouvre le nombre total d'employés tout en prenant en considération le concept "force du travail". Afin de mieux préciser, il est attendu que le contrôle des caractéristiques économiques des employés s'inspirera de 2 sources (la liste officielle du personnel des compagnies et leur situation suivant le recensement). Lorsque les résultats seront livrés, auprès des normes internationales, ils seront appliqués, les classifications internationales des activités (mis en place par la version NACE - revision 1) la classification internationale des occupations (ISCO - 88) ainsi que la classification des secteurs d'activité dans lesquelles les personnes sont employées. Pour conclure, dans un système de contrôle de la force du travail, le recensement de la population pour 2002 ne devrait alors subir aucune alternation, de même que pour le recensement de la force du travail au même moment.