

Employed persons and hours worked

Sources of information for national accounts employment data are the results of statistical surveys on the supply and demand side of the labour force. Data from the annual survey of enterprises and other institutional units for employed, wages and other labor costs are used for the elaboration of the employees working under labor contract, the working owners. The Labour force survey is used for the elaboration of the self-employed persons, employees working under civil contracts and employees working without any contracts. The results of the farm structure survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food are used as a source of information for the self-employed in agriculture.

Employed data are based on the concept of residence of the institutional unit - employer.

When comparing the Labor Force Survey data, the following methodological peculiarities have to be considered in terms of content: persons under temporary military services - they are part of the employed persons under ESA 2010 definition but are not included in the Labor Force Survey data; Residents working abroad - are included in the Labor Force Survey but do not participate in the composition of the employees by definition of national economic accounts; non-residents employed in production units of the national economy - included in the composition of the employed by definition of the national accounts, but not observed by the Labor Force Survey, the workers over the accepted boundaries with the labour force survey.

Main definitions

According to the ESA 2010 employed covers all persons - both employees and self-employed, engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.

Employees are defined as all persons who, by the agreement, work for another resident institutional unit and receive remuneration as a compensation of employees. The following categories are included:

- persons engaged by an employer under a contract of employment;
- civil servants and other government employees whose terms and conditions of employment are laid down by public law;
- the armed forces, consisting of those who have enlisted for both long and short engagements and also conscripts;
- owners of corporations and quasicorporations if they work in these corporations;
- students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute some of their own labor as an input into an enterprise's process of production in return for remuneration and (or) education services;
- outworkers if there is an explicit agreement that the outworker is remunerated on the basis of the work done that is, the amount of labor which is contributed as an input into some process of production;
- disabled workers, provided the formal or informal relationship of employer to employee exists;
- persons employed by temporary employment agency;
- persons temporary not at work if they are in: the continued receipt of wage or salary, an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as the date of return.

Self-employed persons are defined as persons who are the sole owners, or joint owners, of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work. Self-employed persons also include the following categories:

- unpaid family workers, incl. those working in unincorporated enterprises engaged wholly or partly in market production;
- outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs from some process of production for which they are responsible.