

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Labour force | | 1 771 | 1 812 | 1 798 | 1 767 | 1 778 |
| Persons in employment | | 1 609 | 1 661 | 1 625 | 1 591 | 1 638 |
| Unemployed persons | | 162 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 |
| Inactive population (15+) | | 1 869 | 1 849 | 1 881 | 1 890 | 1 880 |

%

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Activity rate | | 48,7 | 49,5 | 48,9 | 48,3 | 48,6 |
| Employment/population ratio | | 44,2 | 45,4 | 44,2 | 43,5 | 44,8 |
| Unemployment rate | | 9,1 | 8,4 | 9,7 | 10,0 | 7,9 |

Men

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Working age population (15+) | | 1 726 | 1 717 | 1 707 | 1 712 | 1 732 |
| Labour force | | 978 | 998 | 980 | 964 | 976 |
| Persons in employment | | 896 | 924 | 900 | 883 | 911 |
| Unemployed persons | | 82 | 74 | 80 | 81 | 65 |
| Inactive population (15+) | | 748 | 719 | 727 | 748 | 756 |

%

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Activity rate | | 56,7 | 58,1 | 57,4 | 56,3 | 56,4 |
| Employment/population ratio | | 51,9 | 53,8 | 52,7 | 51,6 | 52,6 |
| Unemployment rate | | 8,4 | 7,4 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 6,7 |

Women

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Working age population (15+) | | 1 915 | 1 944 | 1 972 | 1 945 | 1 926 |
| Labour force | | 793 | 814 | 818 | 803 | 802 |
| Persons in employment | | 713 | 737 | 725 | 708 | 727 |
| Unemployed persons | | 80 | 77 | 93 | 95 | 75 |
| Inactive population (15+) | | 1 121 | 1 130 | 1 154 | 1 142 | 1 124 |

%

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Activity rate | | 41,4 | 41,9 | 41,5 | 41,3 | 41,6 |
|---------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Employment/population ratio | | 37,3 | 37,9 | 36,8 | 36,4 | 37,7 |
| Unemployment rate | | 10,1 | 9,5 | 11,4 | 11,8 | 9,4 |

2. WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY ACTIVITY, AGE GROUPS AND SEX

'000

| | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Labour force | | | | | Persons in employment | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total | | | | | |
| Total | 1 771 | 1 812 | 1 798 | 1 767 | 1 778 | 1 609 | 1 661 | 1 625 | 1 591 | 1 638 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | 172 | 182 | 189 | 180 | 177 | 134 | 141 | 142 | 135 | 142 | |
| 25 – 49 | 1 095 | 1 104 | 1 096 | 1 087 | 1 084 | 1 003 | 1 021 | 1 002 | 989 | 1 005 | |
| 50 – 64 | 455 | 473 | 466 | 455 | 467 | 424 | 445 | 434 | 422 | 441 | |
| 65 and over | 49 | 53 | 47 | 45 | 50 | 48 | 53 | 47 | 45 | 49 | |
| 15 – 64 | 1 722 | 1 759 | 1 751 | 1 722 | 1 728 | 1 561 | 1 608 | 1 577 | 1 546 | 1 588 | |
| | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
| Total | 978 | 998 | 980 | 964 | 976 | 896 | 924 | 900 | 883 | 911 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | 103 | 112 | 111 | 101 | 106 | 82 | 90 | 87 | 79 | 86 | |
| 25 – 49 | 578 | 577 | 562 | 566 | 572 | 538 | 541 | 525 | 528 | 542 | |
| 50 – 64 | 271 | 287 | 287 | 272 | 272 | 251 | 272 | 267 | 251 | 256 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 65 and over | | (25) | (22) | (20) | (25) | (26) | (24) | (21) | (20) | (25) | (26) |
| 15 – 64 | | 953 | 977 | 960 | 939 | 949 | 872 | 903 | 880 | 858 | 885 |

Women

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | | 793 | 814 | 818 | 803 | 802 | 713 | 737 | 725 | 708 | 727 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | | 69 | 70 | 78 | 79 | 71 | 51 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 55 |
| 25 – 49 | | 517 | 526 | 534 | 521 | 512 | 465 | 480 | 477 | 461 | 463 |
| 50 – 64 | | 184 | 186 | 179 | 183 | 195 | 173 | 173 | 166 | 171 | 185 |
| 65 and over | | (24) | (32) | (27) | (20) | (24) | (24) | (32) | (27) | (20) | (24) |
| 15 – 64 | | 769 | 782 | 791 | 783 | 779 | 689 | 705 | 698 | 688 | 703 |

Unemployed persons

Inactive population

Total

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | | 162 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 | 1 869 | 1 849 | 1 881 | 1 890 | 1 880 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | | 38 | 41 | 48 | 45 | 35 | 360 | 345 | 344 | 346 | 363 |
| 25 – 49 | | 92 | 83 | 93 | 98 | 78 | 218 | 195 | 192 | 210 | 207 |
| 50 – 64 | | (31) | (27) | (32) | (33) | (26) | 452 | 436 | 461 | 484 | 459 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 65 and over | | . | . | . | - | . | 839 | 873 | 884 | 851 | 851 |
| 15 – 64 | | 161 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 | 1 030 | 976 | 997 | 1 040 | 1 029 |

Men

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|--------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | | 82 | 74 | 80 | 81 | 65 | 748 | 719 | 727 | 748 | 756 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | | (21) | (21) | (24) | (22) | (19) | 187 | 161 | 156 | 160 | 175 |
| 25 – 49 | | 40 | (37) | (37) | (38) | (29) | 73 | 70 | 69 | 76 | 69 |
| 50 – 64 | | (20) | ((15)) | (20) | (21) | (16) | 165 | 154 | 170 | 184 | 171 |
| 65 and over | | . | . | . | - | . | 323 | 334 | 332 | 327 | 341 |
| 15 – 64 | | 81 | 73 | 80 | 81 | 64 | 425 | 385 | 395 | 421 | 415 |

Women

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | | 80 | 77 | 93 | 95 | 75 | 1 121 | 1 130 | 1 154 | 1 142 | 1 124 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 – 24 | | (17) | (19) | (24) | (23) | (16) | 173 | 184 | 188 | 185 | 187 |
| 25 – 49 | | 52 | 46 | 56 | 60 | 49 | 145 | 125 | 123 | 133 | 138 |
| 50 – 64 | | ((11)) | ((12)) | ((13)) | ((12)) | ((10)) | 287 | 282 | 292 | 300 | 288 |
| 65 and over | | . | . | . | - | - | 517 | 539 | 552 | 523 | 510 |

15-64

|

80

77

93

95

75|

605

591

602

619

614

3. POPULATION ACTIVITY MEASURES, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

%

| | Activity rates | | | | | Employment/population ratios | | | | | Unemployment rates | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,7 | 49,5 | 48,9 | 48,3 | 48,6 | 44,2 | 45,4 | 44,2 | 43,5 | 44,8 | 9,1 | 8,4 | 9,7 | 10,0 | 7,9 |
| 15 – 24 | 32,3 | 34,5 | 35,5 | 34,2 | 32,8 | 25,1 | 26,8 | 26,6 | 25,7 | 26,3 | 22,2 | 22,3 | 25,2 | 25,1 | 20,0 |
| 25 – 49 | 83,4 | 85,0 | 85,1 | 83,8 | 84,0 | 76,4 | 78,6 | 77,9 | 76,3 | 77,9 | 8,4 | 7,5 | 8,5 | 9,0 | 7,2 |
| 50 – 64 | 50,2 | 52,0 | 50,3 | 48,5 | 50,5 | 46,7 | 49,0 | 46,7 | 45,0 | 47,7 | (6,8) | (5,8) | (7,0) | (7,2) | (5,6) |
| 65 and over | 5,6 | 5,8 | 5,1 | 5,0 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 5,7 | 5,1 | 5,0 | 5,5 | . | . | . | - | . |
| 15 – 64 | 62,6 | 64,3 | 63,7 | 62,3 | 62,7 | 56,7 | 58,8 | 57,4 | 56,0 | 57,6 | 9,3 | 8,6 | 9,9 | 10,2 | 8,1 |
| | Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 56,7 | 58,1 | 57,4 | 56,3 | 56,4 | 51,9 | 53,8 | 52,7 | 51,6 | 52,6 | 8,4 | 7,4 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 6,7 |
| 15 – 24 | 35,6 | 41,0 | 41,6 | 38,6 | 37,7 | 28,4 | 33,1 | 32,7 | 30,3 | 30,7 | (20,2) | (19,1) | (21,5) | (21,5) | (18,4) |
| 25 – 49 | 88,7 | 89,1 | 89,1 | 88,1 | 89,3 | 82,6 | 83,5 | 83,2 | 82,2 | 84,7 | 6,9 | (6,4) | (6,6) | 6,7 | (5,1) |
| 50 – 64 | 62,1 | 65,1 | 62,8 | 59,7 | 61,5 | 57,5 | 61,7 | 58,5 | 55,0 | 57,9 | (7,6) | ((5,3)) | (6,8) | (7,8) | (5,8) |
| 65 and over | (7,2) | (6,1) | (5,7) | (7,1) | (7,3) | (7,0) | (5,9) | (5,7) | (7,1) | (7,0) | . | . | . | - | . |
| 15 – 64 | 69,1 | 71,7 | 70,8 | 69,1 | 69,6 | 63,2 | 66,3 | 64,9 | 63,1 | 64,9 | 8,5 | 7,5 | 8,4 | 8,6 | 6,8 |

| | | Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | | 41,4 | 41,9 | 41,5 | 41,3 | 41,6 | 37,3 | 37,9 | 36,8 | 36,4 | 37,7 | 10,1 | 9,5 | 11,4 | 11,8 | 9,4 |
| 15 – 24 | | 28,4 | 27,6 | 29,4 | 29,9 | 27,6 | 21,2 | 20,1 | 20,5 | 21,1 | 21,4 | (25,3) | (27,5) | (30,4) | (29,6) | (22,4) |
| 25 – 49 | | 78,1 | 80,9 | 81,3 | 79,6 | 78,8 | 70,3 | 73,8 | 72,7 | 70,4 | 71,2 | 10,0 | 8,7 | 10,6 | 11,5 | 9,6 |
| 50 – 64 | | 39,0 | 39,7 | 38,1 | 37,8 | 40,4 | 36,8 | 37,1 | 35,3 | 35,4 | 38,3 | ((5,8)) | ((6,6)) | ((7,2)) | ((6,4)) | ((5,3)) |
| 65 and over | | (4,5) | (5,6) | (4,7) | (3,7) | (4,4) | (4,5) | (5,6) | (4,7) | (3,7) | (4,4) | . | . | . | - | - |
| 15 – 64 | | 56,0 | 57,0 | 56,8 | 55,8 | 55,9 | 50,2 | 51,3 | 50,1 | 49,1 | 50,5 | 10,4 | 9,9 | 11,8 | 12,1 | 9,7 |

4. SHARE IN WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SEX

| | | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| | | Labour force | | | | | | | Inactive population | | | | | | |
| | | Persons in employment | | | | Unemployed persons | | | | | | | | | |
| | | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | | |
| | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Uncompleted basic school | | 3,7 | 3,0 | 2,6 | 3,5 | ((2,5)) | ((2,8)) | ((2,8)) | ((2,5)) | 18,1 | 18,3 | 17,8 | 17,6 | | |
| Basic school (8 years) | | 15,1 | 14,5 | 14,6 | 14,4 | (16,2) | (15,7) | (17,9) | (19,9) | 36,7 | 36,4 | 35,8 | 35,4 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 to 3-year secondary vocational school | 32,4 | 33,6 | 33,5 | 32,6 | 35,9 | 39,8 | 42,2 | 34,2 | 18,1 | 19,2 | 19,2 | 18,3 |
| 4-year secondary vocational school | 26,6 | 27,0 | 26,8 | 26,8 | 28,8 | 28,1 | 23,8 | 28,3 | 13,6 | 13,2 | 14,2 | 14,7 |
| Grammar school | 3,6 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 3,3 | ((3,5)) | ((3,9)) | ((4,0)) | ((3,1)) | 6,9 | 6,3 | 6,2 | 6,9 |
| Non-university degree | 7,3 | 7,6 | 7,3 | 7,2 | ((6,9)) | ((5,3)) | ((4,7)) | ((4,5)) | 3,7 | 3,6 | 3,4 | 3,4 |
| University and postgraduate degree | 11,3 | 11,4 | 12,3 | 12,2 | ((6,2)) | ((4,4)) | ((4,6)) | ((7,5)) | 2,9 | 3,0 | 3,4 | 3,7 |

Women

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Uncompleted basic school | (5,0) | (3,6) | (3,1) | (4,3) | . | . | . | . | 21,8 | 22,5 | 22,5 | 21,8 |
| Basic school (8 years) | 17,0 | 16,4 | 15,9 | 15,6 | ((16,6)) | (17,2) | (17,9) | (19,0) | 39,8 | 39,0 | 38,5 | 38,3 |
| 1 to 3-year secondary vocational school | 21,6 | 22,4 | 23,1 | 22,4 | (28,0) | (37,4) | (39,9) | (31,5) | 12,6 | 13,3 | 13,5 | 12,3 |
| 4-year secondary vocational school | 31,1 | 31,4 | 30,8 | 31,3 | (33,1) | (28,5) | (24,5) | (30,5) | 12,9 | 12,8 | 13,1 | 14,2 |
| Grammar school | (4,8) | (4,3) | (3,9) | (4,3) | . | ((5,5)) | ((5,3)) | . | 8,1 | 7,6 | 7,3 | 7,8 |
| Non-university degree | 7,9 | 8,5 | 8,6 | 8,0 | ((7,6)) | ((3,9)) | ((4,7)) | ((5,4)) | (3,1) | (3,0) | (2,7) | (2,9) |
| University and postgraduate degree | 12,6 | 13,4 | 14,6 | 14,1 | ((7,6)) | ((5,1)) | ((5,1)) | ((7,2)) | (1,7) | (1,8) | (2,4) | (2,7) |

5. PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SECTOR OF OWNERSHIP, STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX

'000

| | Total | | | | Men | | | | Women | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. |
| | All sectors | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons in employment | 1 661 | 1 625 | 1 591 | 1 638 | 924 | 900 | 883 | 911 | 737 | 725 | 708 | 727 |
| Persons in paid employment | 1 290 | 1 285 | 1 269 | 1 276 | 712 | 702 | 695 | 697 | 578 | 583 | 574 | 579 |
| Self-employed persons | 327 | 307 | 292 | 323 | 199 | 189 | 181 | 204 | 128 | 117 | 111 | 119 |
| Unpaid family workers | 44 | (33) | (30) | 39 | ((13)) | ((8)) | ((8)) | ((10)) | (31) | (25) | (23) | (29) |
| | Private sector | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons in employment | 1 146 | 1 127 | 1 107 | 1 154 | 656 | 639 | 634 | 668 | 490 | 488 | 473 | 486 |
| Persons in paid employment | 775 | 787 | 784 | 792 | 444 | 441 | 445 | 454 | 331 | 346 | 339 | 338 |
| Self-employed persons | 327 | 307 | 292 | 323 | 199 | 189 | 181 | 204 | 128 | 117 | 111 | 119 |
| With no employees | 241 | 225 | 205 | 228 | 137 | 127 | 114 | 134 | 105 | 99 | 90 | 94 |
| With employees | 86 | 81 | 87 | 94 | 63 | 62 | 67 | 70 | (23) | (19) | (21) | (25) |
| Unpaid family workers | 44 | (33) | (30) | 39 | ((13)) | ((8)) | ((8)) | ((10)) | (31) | (25) | (23) | (29) |

Sector of state ownership and sector in transition

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Persons in paid employment | | 514 | 497 | 484 | 484 | | 268 | 261 | 249 | 243 | | 246 | 237 | 235 | 241 |
| Sector of state ownership | | 504 | 489 | 476 | 474 | | 263 | 255 | 243 | 237 | | 241 | 234 | 233 | 237 |
| Sector in transition | | ((10)) | ((8)) | ((8)) | ((10)) | | ((5)) | ((6)) | ((6)) | ((6)) | | ((5)) | . | . | . |

6. PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, ACCORDING TO NKD 2002. AND BY SEX

‘000

| | Total | | | | Men | | | | Women | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | | | |
| Total ¹⁾ | | 1 661 | 1 625 | 1 591 | 1 638 | | 924 | 900 | 883 | 911 | | 737 | 725 | 708 | 727 |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | | 220 | 203 | 194 | 219 | | 110 | 102 | 99 | 112 | | 110 | 100 | 95 | 107 |
| Fishing | | . | . | ((4)) | . | | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . |
| Mining and quarrying | | ((9)) | ((14)) | ((11)) | ((5)) | | ((7)) | ((12)) | ((10)) | ((5)) | | . | . | . | . |
| Manufacturing | | 312 | 307 | 323 | 323 | | 203 | 188 | 202 | 209 | | 109 | 119 | 121 | 114 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | | (27) | (30) | (30) | (29) | | (21) | (23) | (22) | (23) | | ((7)) | ((7)) | ((8)) | ((6)) |
| Construction | | 144 | 144 | 139 | 150 | | 135 | 134 | 128 | 137 | | ((10)) | ((11)) | ((11)) | ((12)) |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | | 241 | 249 | 234 | 244 | | 114 | 120 | 109 | 121 | | 127 | 129 | 125 | 123 |
| Hotels and restaurants | | 115 | 97 | 84 | 89 | | 53 | 48 | 43 | 41 | | 62 | 50 | 40 | 48 |
| Transport, storage and communication | | 106 | 103 | 105 | 113 | | 85 | 82 | 85 | 90 | | (21) | (21) | (20) | (23) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Financial intermediation | | (37) | (34) | (37) | (35) | ((11)) | ((11)) | ((13)) | ((14)) | (26) | (23) | (24) | (21) |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | | 89 | 90 | 76 | 79 | 43 | 45 | 42 | (38) | 46 | 45 | (35) | 40 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | | 92 | 94 | 99 | 96 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 49 |
| Education | | 89 | 96 | 86 | 86 | (25) | (27) | (20) | (19) | 64 | 69 | 66 | 67 |
| Health and social work | | 94 | 86 | 88 | 96 | (21) | (19) | (20) | (20) | 72 | 67 | 69 | 76 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | | 76 | 67 | 73 | 66 | 41 | (31) | (33) | (31) | (35) | (35) | (39) | (35) |
| Private households with employed persons | | ((5)) | ((6)) | ((5)) | ((4)) | . | . | . | . | ((5)) | ((5)) | ((4)) | . |
| Extra-territorial organizations and bodies | | . | . | . | . | . | . | - | - | . | . | . | . |

1) Due to unreliable estimates marked by ((.)), data do not add up to the total.

7. PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, ACCORDING TO NKD 2002. AND BY SEX

%

| | Total | | | | Men | | | | Women | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. | VII. - IX. 2007. | X. - XII. 2007. | I. - III. 2008. | IV. - VI. 2008. |
| | Total ¹⁾ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 13,3 | 12,5 | 12,2 | 13,4 | 11,9 | 11,4 | 11,2 | 12,3 | 14,9 | 13,8 | 13,5 | 14,7 |
| Fishing | . | . | ((0,2)) | . | . | . | . | . | - | . | . | . |
| Mining and quarrying | ((0,5)) | ((0,9)) | ((0,7)) | ((0,3)) | ((0,8)) | ((1,4)) | ((1,1)) | ((0,5)) | . | . | . | . |
| Manufacturing | 18,8 | 18,9 | 20,3 | 19,7 | 22,0 | 21,0 | 22,9 | 22,9 | 14,8 | 16,4 | 17,1 | 15,7 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | (1,6) | (1,9) | (1,9) | (1,7) | (2,2) | (2,6) | (2,5) | (2,5) | ((0,9)) | ((1,0)) | ((1,1)) | ((0,8)) |
| Construction | 8,7 | 8,9 | 8,8 | 9,1 | 14,6 | 14,8 | 14,5 | 15,1 | ((1,4)) | ((1,5)) | ((1,6)) | ((1,7)) |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods | 14,5 | 15,3 | 14,7 | 14,9 | 12,4 | 13,3 | 12,4 | 13,3 | 17,2 | 17,8 | 17,7 | 16,9 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 6,9 | 6,0 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,7 | 5,3 | 4,9 | 4,5 | 8,5 | 6,8 | 5,7 | 6,6 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 6,4 | 6,3 | 6,6 | 6,9 | 9,2 | 9,1 | 9,6 | 9,9 | (2,9) | (2,9) | (2,8) | (3,1) |
| Financial intermediation | (2,2) | (2,1) | (2,3) | (2,1) | ((1,1)) | ((1,2)) | ((1,5)) | ((1,5)) | (3,6) | (3,2) | (3,3) | (2,9) |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 5,4 | 5,6 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,7 | 5,0 | 4,7 | (4,2) | 6,2 | 6,2 | (4,9) | 5,5 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 5,5 | 5,8 | 6,2 | 5,9 | 5,6 | 5,9 | 6,0 | 5,1 | 5,4 | 5,5 | 6,5 | 6,8 |
| Education | 5,4 | 5,9 | 5,4 | 5,3 | (2,7) | (3,1) | (2,3) | (2,1) | 8,7 | 9,5 | 9,4 | 9,2 |
| Health and social work | 5,6 | 5,3 | 5,5 | 5,9 | (2,3) | (2,1) | (2,2) | (2,2) | 9,8 | 9,3 | 9,7 | 10,4 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 4,6 | 4,1 | 4,6 | 4,0 | 4,4 | (3,5) | (3,8) | (3,4) | (4,8) | (4,9) | (5,5) | (4,8) |
| Private households with employed persons | ((0,3)) | ((0,3)) | ((0,3)) | ((0,2)) | . | . | . | . | ((0,6)) | ((0,7)) | ((0,6)) | . |

1) Due to unreliable estimates marked by ((.)), data do not add up to the total.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| Total | 162 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unemployed persons who found job ¹⁾ | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Less than 1 month | ((5)) | ((7)) | ((4)) | ((7)) | . | ((3,3)) | ((4,6)) | ((2,3)) | ((4,0)) | . |
| 1 – 5 months | (22) | (29) | 41 | (36) | (18) | (13,5) | (19,4) | 23,5 | (20,3) | (12,8) |
| 6 – 11 months | (28) | ((16)) | (20) | (23) | (23) | (17,2) | ((10,5)) | (11,3) | (13,2) | (16,3) |
| 12 – 23 months | (27) | (25) | (28) | (27) | (24) | (16,5) | (16,7) | (16,3) | (15,2) | (17,1) |
| 24 months and over | 78 | 71 | 79 | 81 | 70 | 48,0 | 47,2 | 45,6 | 46,1 | 50,0 |

1) According to the international methodology, persons who, at the time of the Survey, have found a job to start later are also considered unemployed persons.

11. REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, NOT ILO UNEMPLOYED

| | Total, '000 | | | | | Total, % | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2007. | VII. – IX. 2007. | X. – XII. 2007. | I. – III. 2008. | IV. – VI. 2008. |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| ILO unemployed persons | 162 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Registered with CES | 139 | 129 | 149 | 150 | 117 | 86,1 | 85,4 | 86,0 | 85,1 | 83,3 |
| Not registered with CES | (23) | (22) | (25) | (26) | (23) | (13,9) | (14,6) | (14,0) | (14,9) | (16,7) |
| Registered unemployed persons | 264 | 245 | 253 | 259 | 233 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| not ILO unemployed | 125 | 116 | 104 | 109 | 116 | 47,2 | 47,2 | 40,9 | 42,2 | 50,0 |
| | Men | | | | | | | | | |
| ILO unemployed persons | 82 | 74 | 80 | 81 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Registered with CES | 66 | 60 | 66 | 66 | 52 | 80,7 | 81,2 | 82,5 | 81,5 | 79,4 |
| Not registered with CES | ((16)) | ((14)) | ((14)) | ((15)) | ((13)) | ((19,3)) | ((18,8)) | ((17,5)) | ((18,5)) | ((20,6)) |
| Registered unemployed persons | 102 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 88 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| not ILO unemployed | 36 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 35,1 | 36,4 | 31,5 | 34,2 | 41,5 |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| ILO unemployed persons | 80 | 77 | 93 | 95 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Registered with CES | 73 | 69 | 83 | 84 | 65 | 91,6 | 89,4 | 89,0 | 88,2 | 86,7 |
| Not registered with CES | ((7)) | ((8)) | ((10)) | ((11)) | ((10)) | ((8,4)) | ((10,6)) | ((11,0)) | ((11,8)) | ((13,3)) |
| Registered unemployed persons | 162 | 151 | 156 | 159 | 145 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

not ILO unemployed

89 81 73 75 80 54,8 54,0 46,7 47,3 55,1

12. COMPARISON BETWEEN REGISTERED AND ILO UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX

| | Total | | | | | Men | | | | | Women | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | IV.–VI. 2007. | VII.–IX. 2007. | X.–XII. 2007. | I.–III. 2008. | IV.–VI. 2008. | IV.–VI. 2007. | VII.–IX. 2007. | X.–XII. 2007. | I.–III. 2008. | IV.–VI. 2008. | IV.–VI. 2007. | VII.–IX. 2007. | X.–XII. 2007. | I.–III. 2008. | IV.–VI. 2008. |
| Unemployed persons registered with CES, '000 | 264 | 245 | 253 | 259 | 233 | 102 | 94 | 97 | 100 | 88 | 162 | 151 | 156 | 159 | 145 |
| ILO unemployed persons, '000 | 162 | 151 | 174 | 176 | 140 | 82 | 74 | 80 | 81 | 65 | 80 | 77 | 93 | 95 | 75 |
| ILO unemployment rate, % | 9,1 | 8,4 | 9,7 | 10,0 | 7,9 | 8,4 | 7,4 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 6,7 | 10,1 | 9,5 | 11,4 | 11,8 | 9,4 |
| Registered unemployment rate, % | 14,8 | 13,7 | 14,2 | 14,7 ¹⁾ | 13,2 ¹⁾ | 10,9 | 10,0 | 10,4 | 10,8 ¹⁾ | 9,5 ¹⁾ | 19,1 | 17,7 | 18,4 | 19,0 ¹⁾ | 17,3 ¹⁾ |

1) Rates were calculated from provisional administrative data.

13. WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY STATUS IN ACTIVITY, SECOND QUARTER OF 2008 COMPARED TO FIRST QUARTER OF 2008¹⁾²⁾

%

| Status in 2008/Q1 | Status in 2008/Q2 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Persons in employment | Unemployed persons | Inactive population |
| | | Total | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 97,6 | 5,9 | 0,2 |
| Unemployed persons | 1,3 | 92,3 | 0,1 |
| Inactive population | 1,1 | 1,8 | 99,7 |
| | | Men | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 97,6 | 5,9 | 0,3 |
| Unemployed persons | 1,2 | 92,1 | 0,1 |
| Inactive population | 1,2 | 2,0 | 99,6 |
| | | Women | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 97,5 | 5,8 | 0,2 |
| Unemployed persons | 1,4 | 92,5 | 0,1 |
| Inactive population | 1,1 | 1,7 | 99,7 |

- 1) Only persons who took part in the survey in both quarters are included. Percentages are calculated from unweighted data.
- 2) Introducing a component of the sampling design which provides for the multiple interviewing of a part of sampled households, has enabled the monitoring of the flows of persons on the labour market since 2007. Thus the main focus is on the monitoring of the movements (flows) of population within the main categories of the economic activity – employment, unemployment and inactivity. Data on persons of working age interviewed in the first and second quarter of 2008 are published in this table.

Regarding the total number of persons who were employed in the second quarter of 2008, 97.6% of them had been employed in the previous quarter as well, 1.3% had been unemployed and 1.1% had been inactive.

Regarding unemployed persons, there were 92.3% of them in the second quarter who had been unemployed in the previous quarter as well, 5.9% who had been employed and 1.8% who had been classified as inactive.

Regarding inactive persons in the second quarter, 99.7% had been inactive in the previous quarter as well, 0.2% had been employed and 0.1% had been unemployed.

14. WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY STATUS IN ACTIVITY, SECOND QUARTER OF 2008 COMPARED TO SECOND QUARTER OF 2007¹⁾²⁾

%

| Status in 2007/Q2 | Status in 2008/Q2 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Persons in employment | Unemployed persons | Inactive population |
| | | Total | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 94,2 | 11,8 | 1,9 |
| Unemployed persons | 2,4 | 75,9 | 0,5 |
| Inactive population | 3,4 | 12,3 | 97,6 |
| | | Men | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 94,7 | 13,1 | 2,2 |
| Unemployed persons | 2,1 | 72,8 | 0,7 |
| Inactive population | 3,2 | 14,1 | 97,1 |
| | | Women | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in employment | 93,4 | 10,6 | 1,7 |
| Unemployed persons | 2,9 | 78,8 | 0,4 |
| Inactive population | 3,7 | 10,6 | 97,9 |

1) Only persons who took part in the survey in both quarters are included. Percentages are calculated from unweighted data.

2) Introducing a component of the sampling design which provides for the multiple interviewing of a part of sampled households, has enabled the monitoring of the flows of persons on the labour market since 2007. Thus the main focus is on the monitoring of the movements (flows) of population within the main categories of the economic activity – employment, unemployment and inactivity. Data on persons of working age interviewed in the second quarter of 2007 and second quarter of 2008 are published in this table. Regarding the total number of persons who were employed in the second quarter of 2008, 94.2% of them had been employed in the second quarter of 2007 as well, 2.4% had been unemployed and 3.4% had been inactive.

Regarding unemployed persons, there were 75.9% of them in the second quarter of 2008 who had been unemployed in the second quarter of 2007 as well, 11.8% who had been employed and 12.3% who had been classified as inactive.

Regarding inactive persons in the second quarter of 2008, 97.6% had been inactive in the second quarter of 2007 as well, 1.9% had been employed and 0.5% had been unemployed.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive survey on labour market characteristics based on the household sample in the Republic of Croatia. It is aimed at collecting data on the situation and changes on the Croatian labour market, that is, data on size, structure and characteristics of active and inactive population.

The Survey is carried out in compliance with methodological rules and guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), adopted at the 13th Conference of Labour Statisticians and European Statistical Office (EUROSTAT), which enables methodological comparability of surveys in EU countries. The application of this methodological foundation is a prerequisite for obtaining internationally comparable data in the area of labour statistics, which enables the comparison of the Republic of Croatia with other countries.

The collected data are significant for purposes of monitoring, measuring and assessing of economic and social trends in the Republic of Croatia and, at the same time, they allow for the use of modern analytical methods in economics, sociology, psychology, etc., serving also as a basis for employment policy programmes.

Data collection

In the Republic of Croatia, the Labour Force Survey was for the first time carried out in November 1996 as an annual survey. It was carried out in the same manner in June 1997. In order to fulfil the need for more frequent data collection than just once a year, and following the example of European countries and recommendations of international institutions, the Labour Force Survey has been carried out by interviewing a part of sampled households every month. Data are processed and published for each half-year period. In 2006, the Central Bureau of Statistics set preconditions for improving the Labour Force Survey in its methodology and organisation, aiming at obtaining more precise results and achieving the complete harmonisation with the Acquis Communautaire. Therefore, starting from this year, the Labour Force Survey has been carried out continuously, that is, households are interviewed throughout the year. This means that every week is both reference and interviewing week. Collected data are continuously delivered to the Central Bureau of Statistics, which has processed and published results in quarterly dynamics since the beginning of 2007.

Accordingly, interviewers pay weekly visits to households and conduct an interview on sampled addresses. The interview lasts approximately 20 minutes. According to the Act on Official Statistics (NN, No. 103/03), all information given by interviewed persons are confidential. The data collected are used for statistical purposes only.

Field work is carried out by 160 interviewers. Their work is organised and monitored by 28 field supervisors. Supervisors control the filled in questionnaires submitted by interviewers and, in cooperation with interviewers, correct detected errors before sending them to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Basic concepts and definitions

The Labour Force Survey measures the economic activity of population in a short survey period of one week. The reference week for the Survey, which has been carried out in the Republic of Croatia since the beginning of 2007, is every week throughout the year.

A household is a small economic group of persons that is usually, although not always, a group of relatives living together and sharing costs of living (housing, food, etc.).

Working age population comprises all persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons in employment are those who were engaged in any work for payment in cash or kind during the reference week. Those are employees, the self-employed, and family members who are helping in some kind of family business (family enterprise, firm, craft, free-lance, farm) or some other kind of gainful activity, as well as persons who worked on contract, for direct payment in cash or kind. Therefore, the Survey covers all persons who worked for at least one hour in the reference period, irrespective of their formal status or means of payment. In this way, a retired person, a student or a housewife can also be classified as employed.

Persons in employment are also those who were absent from work during the reference week but had a job to return to with the same employer after the reason for absence no longer existed.

Persons in paid employment are those who work for an employer in the state or private sector and are paid for their work in money or kind.

Self-employed persons are employers who run an enterprise and employ one or more employees, as well as own-account workers who have no employees.

Unpaid family workers are those who are not in paid employment or self-employment, but work in an enterprise owned by a family member and do not receive a payment for their work.

Unemployed persons are those who meet the following three criteria:

- a) in the reference period did not work for payment in cash or kind;
- b) were actively seeking work during four weeks prior to the Survey, and
- c) were currently available for work within the next two weeks.

Those who have found a job to start in the future are also included.

Underemployed persons are those who usually work less than 36 hours per week but would like to work more and are prepared to accept more work in the next two weeks (within their present work, with additional work or with other work).

Currently active population or the labour force consists of persons whose activity status in the reference week is either employed or unemployed.

Inactive population consists of persons under the age of 15 as well as those of working age who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Target population covered by the Survey is determined by the presence of interviewed household members in the household. The definition of presence is based on the "de facto" principle, which excludes household members living at some other address where they work or go to school for more than 12 months, as well as temporarily present members of another household. The Survey does not cover collective households such as student homes, convents, etc.

Activity rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Employment/population ratio represents persons in employment as a percentage of working age population.

Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Since 1996, in accordance with the experience of most developed countries and based on the data available from administrative sources and the Labour Force Survey, the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia has published two differently defined unemployment rates and related data on active population or labour force.

Besides survey data, the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes administrative data on employment and unemployment in the Republic of Croatia.

The following methodological characteristics cause mutual differences between data on persons in employment:

Source and coverage: administrative data on persons in employment are based on data obtained through the monthly and annual survey (RAD-1 form) covering legal entities of all types of ownership, government bodies and bodies of local and regional self-government units on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. The monthly survey covers 70% of all persons in employment in each NKD 2002. division. Data on persons in employment in crafts and trades and free-lances as well as on insured private farmers are processed according to records on pension insurance beneficiaries obtained from the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance. Since January 2004, data on the number of persons in paid employment in legal entities have included the number of persons employed in the police and defence. The Labour Force Survey results are estimated on the basis of a representative statistical sample of private households in the Republic of Croatia.

Reference period: administrative data on persons in employment refer to the last day of a previous month, while the Labour Force Survey data are related to a reference week.

Observation period: administrative data are processed and published in monthly dynamics, while the Labour Force Survey results are related to a quarterly period.

Definition of persons in employment: administrative sources apply the formal definition of employment (persons who have signed the work contract with the employer for a fixed or unspecified period of time, irrespective of type of ownership and of whether they work full time or less than full time), while the Labour Force Survey shows persons in employment as all persons who were, in the reference week, engaged in any work for payment in cash or kind, as well as those who were absent from work during the reference week, but had a job to return to with the same employer after the reason for absence no longer existed.

Publication: administrative data on persons in employment are published monthly in the First Release titled Persons in Paid Employment by Activity, annually in the First Release titled Persons in Employment by Activity and by Sex – Final Data and in the Monthly Statistical Reports of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The First Release and the Statistical Report containing the Labour Force Survey results are the publications in which survey results on persons in employment are published in the quarterly dynamics. The RAD-1 annual survey data are also published at lower territorial levels, while the Survey results are available only at the level of the whole Republic of Croatia.

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes data on unemployed persons taken over from administrative sources as well as those obtained through the Labour Force Survey. These data differ due to the following methodological characteristics:

Source and coverage: data on registered unemployment are obtained from the Register of Unemployed Persons kept by the Croatian Employment Service, while the Labour Force Survey results are collected by interviewing private households. Register contains data on all unemployed persons in the Republic of Croatia, while the Labour Force Survey results are estimated on the basis of the representative statistical sample.

Reference period: the Register data refer to the last day of each month, while the Labour Force Survey data are collected for each reference week.

Observation period: the Register data are taken over in monthly dynamics, while the Labour Force Survey results are processed and published for a quarterly period.

Definition of unemployed persons: a registered unemployed person is a person who is registered with the Croatian Employment Service, that is, each person who meets criteria defined by the Act on Job Placement and Unemployment Insurance and the Croatian Employment Service. According to the Labour Force Survey, an unemployed person is either a person who did not perform any work for payment in cash or kind in the reference

week, and was actively seeking work in the course of four weeks before the interview and is prepared to start an offered job in the following two weeks or a person who has found a job and will start working shortly after the interview.

Publication: data on registered unemployment and registered unemployed rate are published monthly in the First Release titled Persons in Employment by Activity and by Sex as well as in the Statistical Reports of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The First Release and Statistical Report containing the quarterly Labour Force Survey results are publications in which the comparison of unemployment rate obtained from the Survey results and the one from administrative sources are published. At the same time, the Croatian Employment Service publishes administrative data on unemployment at lower territorial levels, while the Survey data are available only at the level of the whole Republic of Croatia.

The data show that the unemployment rate based on the administrative data sources is higher than the Labour Force Survey rate. This is, on one hand, due to the fact that some categories of population formally classified as unemployed or inactive are nevertheless active, and on the other, administrative sources, besides really unemployed persons, include a significant share of persons who are not classified as unemployed according to the definition of the Survey, but are through this status entitled to some social or economic rights and benefits.

Classifications used:

- a) The National Classification of Activities, 2002 version, comparable to the international classification of activities NACE Rev. 1.1, was used in economic activity coding.
- b) The draft of the National Classification of Occupations, comparable to the international classification of occupations ISCO-88 (COM), was used in coding the occupations.
- c) The Classification of the Status in Employment, ICSE.

Coverage and comparability

The same sample frame was used in the Labour Force Surveys which were carried out from 1996 to 1999: data from the Census 1991. In this period, the parts of Croatian territory with still ongoing war operations at the time when survey was prepared could not be included in the sample frame.

The database of the Croatian Electrical Utility containing data on households spread on the whole Croatian territory was used as a sample frame for 2000 and 2001. Hence, for the first time, the sample and the Survey results, since 2000, have related to the whole Republic of Croatia.

Starting from the first half-year of 2002, the new sample frame has been used for the Labour Force Survey. It is based on the Census 2001 data.

From 2001 to the second quarter 2008, all categories of population were estimated by using the results of the Census 2001.

Methodology of the Survey determines that the population residing in institutions (such as homes, convents, hospitals for long-term treatments, etc.) is not included in the sample frame.

Sample design

The Labour Force Survey is based on the random sample of private households. In the period from 1996 to 2006, the sample was separately defined for each period, that is, the sample did not have a panel component. Since 2007, such component has been introduced in the sample design and households are repeatedly interviewed four times.

Dynamics of the interviewing is the following: households are interviewed in two consecutive quarters, left out in the following two quarters and interviewed again in two consecutive quarters. In this way, it is possible to observe flows on the labour market through time in quarterly and annual dynamics.

In an average quarter, the sample consists of approximately 5 600 dwellings. All members of all private households permanently living in these dwellings are interviewed. In the second quarter of 2008, there were 11 386 persons interviewed in 4 265 households.

The random sample of private households is chosen in two stages and the sample design used is a two-stage cluster sampling. Before choosing the sample, the so-called segments are formed. Segments are territorial units formed by grouping the neighbouring enumeration districts, which were established for the purpose of carrying out the Population Census 2001. Segments were stratified into 21 strata: related to 20 counties and one for the City of Zagreb.

In the first stage the random sample of segments is chosen from each stratum and in the second one the random sample of inhabited dwellings within the selected segments. All private households living in the chosen dwellings are interviewed.

The overall non-response rate for the second quarter of 2008 was 17.6% and the refusal rate was 9.8%.

The following table shows estimates, standard errors of estimates, 95% confidence intervals and the variation coefficients for the activity rate, employment/population ratio and the unemployment rate.

Estimates and precision measures for the most important indicators of economic activity of population

| | Estimate | Standard estimation error | Confidence interval (95%) | Variation coefficient |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Activity rate | 48,6% | 0,6% | [47,4% ; 49,8%] | 1,3% |
| Employment/population ratio | 44,8% | 0,6% | [43,5% ; 46,0%] | 1,4% |
| Unemployment rate | 7,9% | 0,5% | [6,9% ; 8,8%] | 6,1% |

Abbreviations:

LFS Labour Force Survey
 CES Croatian Employment Service
 ILO International Labour Organisation
 NN Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
 NKD 2002. National Classification of Activities, 2002 version
 '000 thousand

Symbols:

- No occurrence
 · Not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation
 (()) Inaccurate estimation
 () Less accurate estimation

