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POPULATIONS AT RISK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: Second Quarterly Report

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Submitted by:

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Population Division
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Foreword

This report is the second in a series of eight quarterly reports commissioned by ENI/PCS/PAC from the U.S. Bureau of the Census to identify the characteristics of target groups at risk in Central and Eastern Europe. The series addresses trends and develops country progress indicators applicable to the Europe and the New Independent States Bureau's Strategic Assistance Area #3: Quality of Life/Social Sector Restructuring.

The Bureau of Census' first report in November 1994 provided an overview of relevant quality of life trends and data against an initial set of mortality and dietary changes, issues affecting pensioners, and an initial look at tracking environmental risks.

In this volume, unemployment and employment throughout Central and Eastern Europe are examined: characteristics of the unemployed, geographic patterns below the national level, unemployment benefits policies, patterns by age and gender, and other timely state-of-the-art trends and issues in social sector restructuring (caused in part by labor-hoarding/lay-off avoidance still going on in certain countries).

The spring 1995 quarterly report will further identify groups at risk by examining sources of household income and analyzing in some detail the characteristics of low income groups by sub-national geographic area, type of household, age, gender, occupation, and so on.

Two versions of this current volume are being distributed: a complete version principally for Central and Eastern Europe posts, desks, and technical officers; and a streamlined version for New Independent States posts and desks that covers and compares Poland and Hungary. The purpose of the latter version is to illustrate patterns, and country progress indicators, that might be relevant to the New Independent States, as well as recommended data analysis techniques. To express reactions and make suggestions regarding this series, please contact
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February 23, 1995

POPULATIONS AT RISK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE:
Employment and Unemployment

International Programs Center, Population Division
Bureau of Census

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SECTION I: OVERVIEW

Introduction

USAID/ENI has commissioned a series of reports to address concerns the US Government has about the welfare of the people of Eastern Europe in the post-communist era. The first report, presented to USAID in November, provided a broad overview of selected countries of Eastern Europe and gave general insights into their populations at risk. The themes discussed in the first report included: poverty, unemployment, pensions, mortality and suicide, diet, environment, and social restructuring. Quantitative risk indicators were provided to assist USAID in identifying population groups at risk and to help in targeting aid monies.

This is the first quarterly report to focus on a specific aspect of welfare of the people in Eastern Europe: employment and unemployment. Although the first report had a section on unemployment, the analysis was limited to a discussion of gender differences and some sub-national regional indicators. This report examines the evolving conditions in several countries of Eastern Europe with respect to unemployment and labor force participation as reflected by available statistics. Our interest lies not only with gender and sub-national regions, but also with comparisons within countries over time, between regions, and (to the extent permitted by availability of information and resources), between various population categories. We lack the information needed to make meaningful comparisons between countries. Nevertheless, there are several policy relevant questions with a strictly national focus which can be and are addressed, specifically: which population groups are at relatively high levels of risk (men or women, young or old, people employed in industry or agriculture, etc.); are certain sub-national regions more at risk than others (are they becoming more homogeneous or more heterogeneous within a specific country); how are the unemployed being cared for (are certain population groups "falling through the cracks" or otherwise receiving fewer benefits than others)?

This report is organized into four main sections (general overview, eight country reports, labor hoarding, and three appendixes). Graphic presentation (maps and charts) of the data being discussed are included at the end of each country report. Tables for the data as well as the definitions for terms used in the country reports are located in the appendixes. Unlike the first report, quantitative risk factors were not developed for use in this report because the population groups most at risk are being defined more precisely.

The main body of the report examines each of the eight countries in detail. The order of discussion is alphabetical and begins with Albania, followed by Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. For each country (where data permit), recent trends in the labor force and employment are the first items to be considered. Various aspects of unemployment are then discussed: recent trends, specific sub-national regions and population groups, and social welfare policies for the unemployed. Section III examines the problem of labor hoarding in the eight focus East European countries.

The three appendixes provide additional information. Appendix I provides a convenient table describing the unemployment policies and programs of each country. Appendix II provides detailed data tables that are referred to throughout the text. Finally, Appendix III provides a glossary of definitions of terms used in this report.

Data Sources and Limitations

BUCEN examined extensive sets of data from secondary and tertiary sources, including: the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), selected published census materials and various statistical yearbooks from all eight of the target countries, and the Employment Observatory of the European Commission. Generating primary information was beyond the scope of work. Our review of these source materials points to a number of issues concerning data completeness, quality, comparability, and consistency which must be clarified before analysis can begin.

One problem common to many of the formerly communist countries, is that it is often a very troublesome task to find data definitions, and when definitions are given, they are frequently less than desirable. Obviously, without adequate definitions it is difficult, if not impossible, to make accurate comparisons between countries and population groups. In addition, because unemployment is a relatively recent phenomenon in these countries, and they are still struggling to accurately measure it, data are often spotty. Various data are frequently available in more than one source, however, it is often the case that two numbers that are supposedly measuring the same thing do not agree. Without proper definitions it is impossible to fully account for these discrepancies.

One source that has a possibility of providing a solution to these problems is the European Commission Employment Observatory's report on employment trends in Central and Eastern Europe. This report attempts to provide comparable data or at least definitions and explanations of the information it contains. However, this report also has many problems. It contains numerous misprints and obvious typographical errors. In addition, calculations that were supposedly based upon other figures contained in the document, frequently cannot be reproduced. We have corrected the data where possible. In other cases the information is simply presented as it appears in the original source. The discrepancies are noted to the extent possible.

Apart from definitions being provided in incomplete detail, conceptual and semantic differences in the interpretation of terms such as "Labor Force" and "Unemployment" make meaningful international comparisons impossible. Several countries continue to adhere to the Socialist tradition in which all adults who are not full time students (possibly also the severely handicapped) are included in the labor force irrespective of their activity or inactivity, while other countries follow the standard labor force survey methodology and have adopted the conventional definition of the labor force as comprising persons who are working or looking for work. Despite the fact that these statistics may appear under the same English heading in statistical handbooks, to treat them as comparable could lead to unsound and highly inappropriate conclusions. For instance, Lithuania's unemployment statistics, if taken at face value, portray a situation comparable to that of the world's healthiest economies, such as Japan's. To conclude on this basis that unemployment is not a problem in Lithuania, while supported superficially by the data, would not conform with other information.

In several countries there are a number of distinct statistical systems providing alternative and sometimes incompatible measures of employment and labor force participation. The resolution of such discrepancies would be well beyond the time and resource parameters of this project even if satisfactory background information were available, which has not been the case.

Key Insights

One aspect of the economic transition in the countries of Eastern Europe is the emergence of unemployment as a major economic and societal concern. The formerly Socialist countries in this region are struggling to develop the institutional and policy apparatus to cope with unemployment from a basis of little or no experience. Unemployment is an unfamiliar and alarming phenomenon to the citizens of

these countries, whose societies provide, at best, limited safety nets to protect their populations from unemployment as well as other kinds of economic adversity. There is good reason to believe that the incidence and impact of unemployment is more pronounced among certain especially vulnerable population segments.

In recent years, the labor force has declined in all of the countries in this study. It is not possible to say precisely why this is happening in each case. It is possible to say, however, that the labor force in many instances was inflated due to over estimates by the countries' statistical offices. Thus, the reductions discussed here may be simply a reflection of the natural adjustment that would be expected as the countries move towards market economies and Western standards of statistics. In addition, the reduction in the labor force may be evidence of discouraged workers.[1]

Part of the conventional wisdom emerging from the literature on labor force transitions is that older populations have suffered unduly from unemployment. Older workers who have lost their jobs often do face unique difficulties. For instance, they are not the prime candidates for retraining (enterprises are more likely to invest in younger workers who will provide more years of return on their investment) and consequently may not be given preferential treatment when enterprises have job openings. While it may be true that older unemployed workers face difficulties that younger unemployed workers do not, it appears that older employees are not the ones experiencing the highest unemployment rates. In all countries for which data are available, the young (those under age 25) are the most at risk for unemployment. Although it is not possible to explain what is happening in each country, it seems that some enterprises may be reducing employment through natural attrition and hiring freezes.

Women are another group that are generally at greater risk of unemployment. Women comprised at least half of the total number of unemployed in most countries. In all countries, except Hungary and Romania (in the beginning of 1994), women experienced higher unemployment rates than did men. Since many of the decreases in employment have been in industrial sectors where men tend to predominate, these rates could be an indication of men being favored over women in layoff decisions.

All of the countries discussed in this report have developed some sort of system to aid the unemployed. These systems are not identical although each does impose limitations on the receipt of benefits. In some countries, important differences in the treatment of certain population groups are evident from the nature of the linkage of unemployment compensation to prior earnings and length of service. Hence, people who have not had many years of work (the young) and people who worked in lower paying sectors (often the less educated who also tend to have higher unemployment rates), are supported to a lesser extent. In Bulgaria for instance, unemployed school graduates with no work experience receive monetary support for three months, while people who have 25 years of service receive benefits for one year. There is no standardized benefit of last resort in any of these countries. What does exist is an ad hoc welfare system often run at the local level.

As discussed above, numerous data problems exist. In order to go beyond mere updating of the results presented here, additional work will be necessary. The focus of this new work could be on acquiring more specific definitions for the terms used in this report or on finding new data sources. The new data sources could be any thing from developing additional contacts in the various countries to gathering primary survey data.

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[1] People who are no longer counted in the labor force because they are not actively seeking employment or are not registered at an employment office because they believe they can not find job, but would work if a position was given to them.

SECTION II: COUNTRY ANALYSIS

ALBANIA

We have no labor force survey results for Albania at our disposal, and it is unclear whether they have ever conducted a labor force survey. It is therefore not possible to present labor force, employment, and unemployment data that conform directly to standard international definitions. Nevertheless, some judgements about the situation in Albania can be made using the estimates of the economically active population and registered unemployment in published sources.[2]

Labor Force and Employment

In Albanian official statistics, the Civilian Labor Force is estimated by subtracting certain categories of people that are classified as inactive, such as students and the disabled, along with military personnel from the total working age population. In the past this was a common practice in East European countries, whose former Socialist governments were committed - at least rhetorically and in statistical appearance - to guaranteeing every able-bodied adult citizen a job. As in other East European countries, the working age population is defined in Albanian statistics as comprising men age 15-59 and women age 15-54.

Between 1975 and 1990, Albania experienced a high population growth rate (between 2 and 2.2 percent per year), which was encouraged by various policies.[3] During the same period, the working age population experienced similar or higher rates of growth (between 2.2 and 3.1 percent per year) as did the labor force (3.2 percent per year). The working age population comprised nearly 60 percent of the population in 1990 at which time the average age of the entire population was 27. In addition, women made up nearly half of the civilian labor force.

Since 1990, however, these trends have been reversed (see Appendix II, Table 1). Between 1990 and 1993 the total population declined at a rate of about 1.2 percent per year while the working age population declined at more than 3 percent per year. During that period the labor force declined at a rate of 4.7 percent per year. This was mainly due to the changes in size of the working age population, although the decline in female labor force participation rates was also a contributing factor. The male labor force participation rates have hovered around 85 percent. By 1993, the working age population had been reduced to 55.7 percent of the population and the average age for the entire population had increased to 28. Women's share of the labor force also decreased to 45 percent by the end of 1993. The declines in labor force participation undoubtedly reflect the impact of the severe depression that accompanied the collapse of the centrally planned economy between 1990 and 1991. The changes in working age population size primarily reflect births 15 years in the past.

The rapid growth of the labor force in the latter 1970's and the 1980's along with a constitution that guaranteed everyone the right to work forced the government to expand employment by creating jobs without regard to overall economic performance. Employment grew at an average annual rate of 2.5 percent while GDP grew at an average annual rate of less than one percent. In 1990, Albania estimated that more than 14 percent of total employment was redundant or at least partly superfluous.

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[2] The labor data published in various sources are not in complete agreement, but the variations tend to be small.

[3] These policies included social assistance programs that provided grants to families for every child born, extended paid maternity leaves, and earlier retirement for mothers of large families. In addition, family planning programs are non-existent.

After the collapse of the centrally planned economy, employment decreased at an average annual rate of nearly 10 percent. In addition, even though production in some sectors dropped or even stopped entirely due to shortages, many workers remained on the payrolls of state enterprises despite the fact that they were not actively contributing to production.

Certain sectors experienced greater declines in employment between 1990 and 1993 than others (see Appendix II, Table 2). Employment in agriculture dropped by about 12 percent while employment in industry dropped by 45 percent and employment in services dropped by one-third. The construction sector experienced the greatest decline in employment, losing three-quarters of its entire work force. Only the trade and catering sector saw any job increases (see Figure 1). As a result of these changes in employment, agriculture accounted for more than 50 percent of all those working by 1993 (see Figure 2).

Unemployment

The official unemployment data available for Albania are collected from the state employment service offices. In order to be counted as unemployed, people must register at their local labor office as unemployed and seeking work. However, there is reason to suspect that the tallies from these registers may fall short of the "true" volume of unemployment as we understand it, namely the actual number of jobless persons actively seeking employment. Prior to the introduction of unemployment benefits 1993 there were few incentives to register. The coverage of unemployment benefits is also subject to the eligibility restrictions described below (see Appendix I). In addition, the placements offered by the labor exchange often involve the least desirable jobs in state farms and enterprises, which provided many of the job vacancy announcements.

The effects of Albania's recent economic depression can be seen most dramatically in the unemployment rates (see Appendix II, Table 4). In 1989, the registered unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. However, between 1991 and 1992, the unemployment rate jumped from 9.4 percent to 26.7 percent. The unemployment rate continued to increase until the first quarter of 1993 when it hit a high of 33.6 percent. By the fourth quarter of 1993, the rate had fallen to 23.3 percent. In 1993, nearly half of all people unemployed had been unemployed for one year or more. These rates, high as they may appear, actually understate the levels of unemployment relative to what would be obtained using a measure of labor force closer to the international standard.

As in many of the East European countries, women in Albania suffer from unemployment to a greater extent than men. Up to the end of 1993, women comprised more than half of all those unemployed. The female unemployment rate peaked at 36.9 percent in the second quarter of 1993 (at this time the male unemployment rate was 28.5 percent). By the end of 1993, the female unemployment rate had dropped to 24.1 percent (the male unemployment rate to 22.6 percent). Although women generally experienced higher unemployment than men, in 1993, they comprised less than half of the long-term unemployed.

Unfortunately, unemployment rates over an extended time period are not available for the sub-national regions of Albania (see Appendix II, Tables 5 and 6). The available data indicate that in 1993 unemployment rates were higher in the northern regions of the country and generally decreased towards the south (see Maps 1 and 2).

The following table summarizes some of the key indicators of risk in Albania. Unfortunately, Albania has not published data for all of the listed indicators for multiple points in time. However, available information does suggest that the situation has improved, if only marginally. All three of the categories for which data are available, show declines. This is consistent with other information which implies that Albania has begun to recover from the severe depression that it has been experiencing since the beginning

Figure 1: Albania
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993

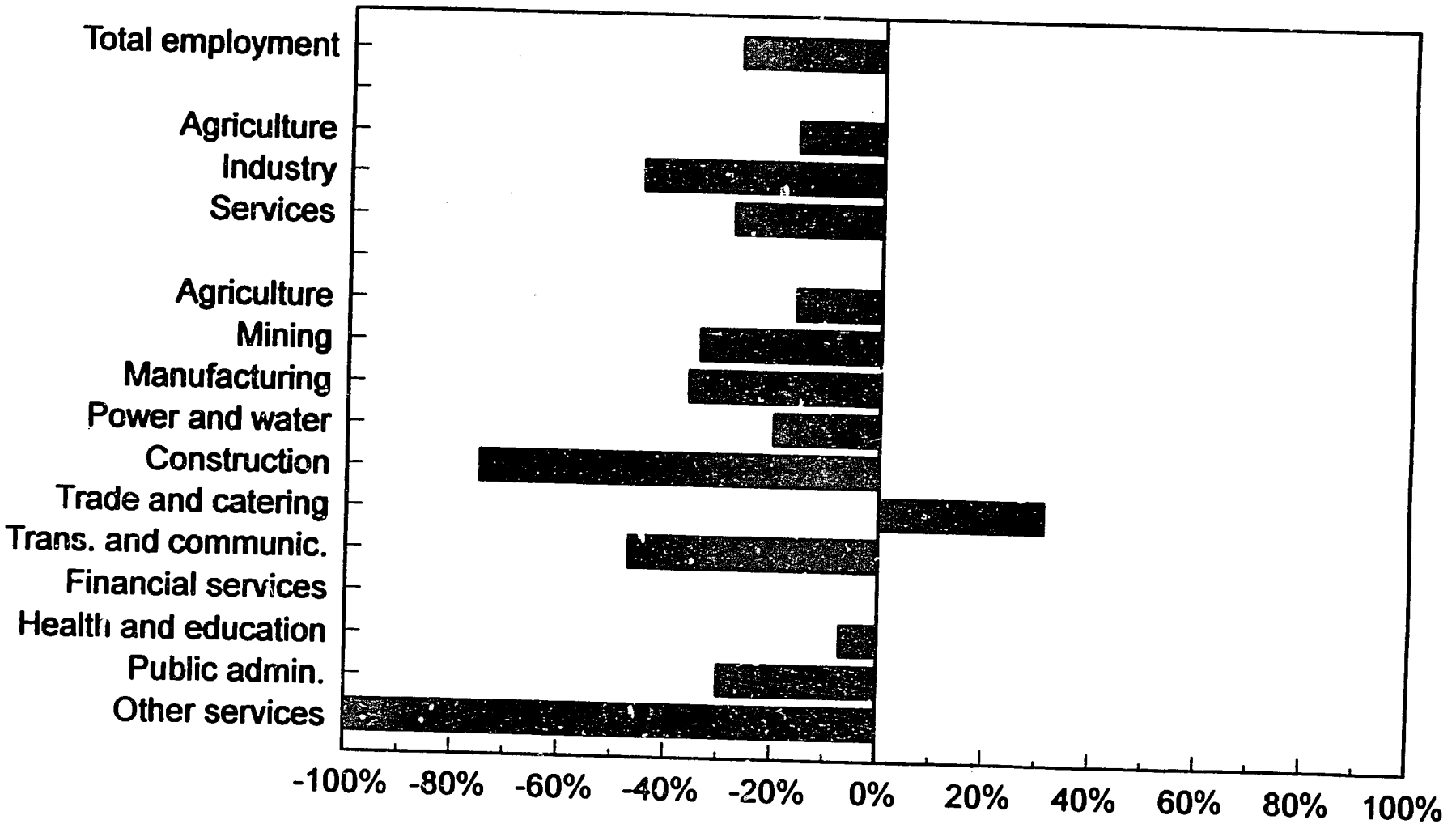
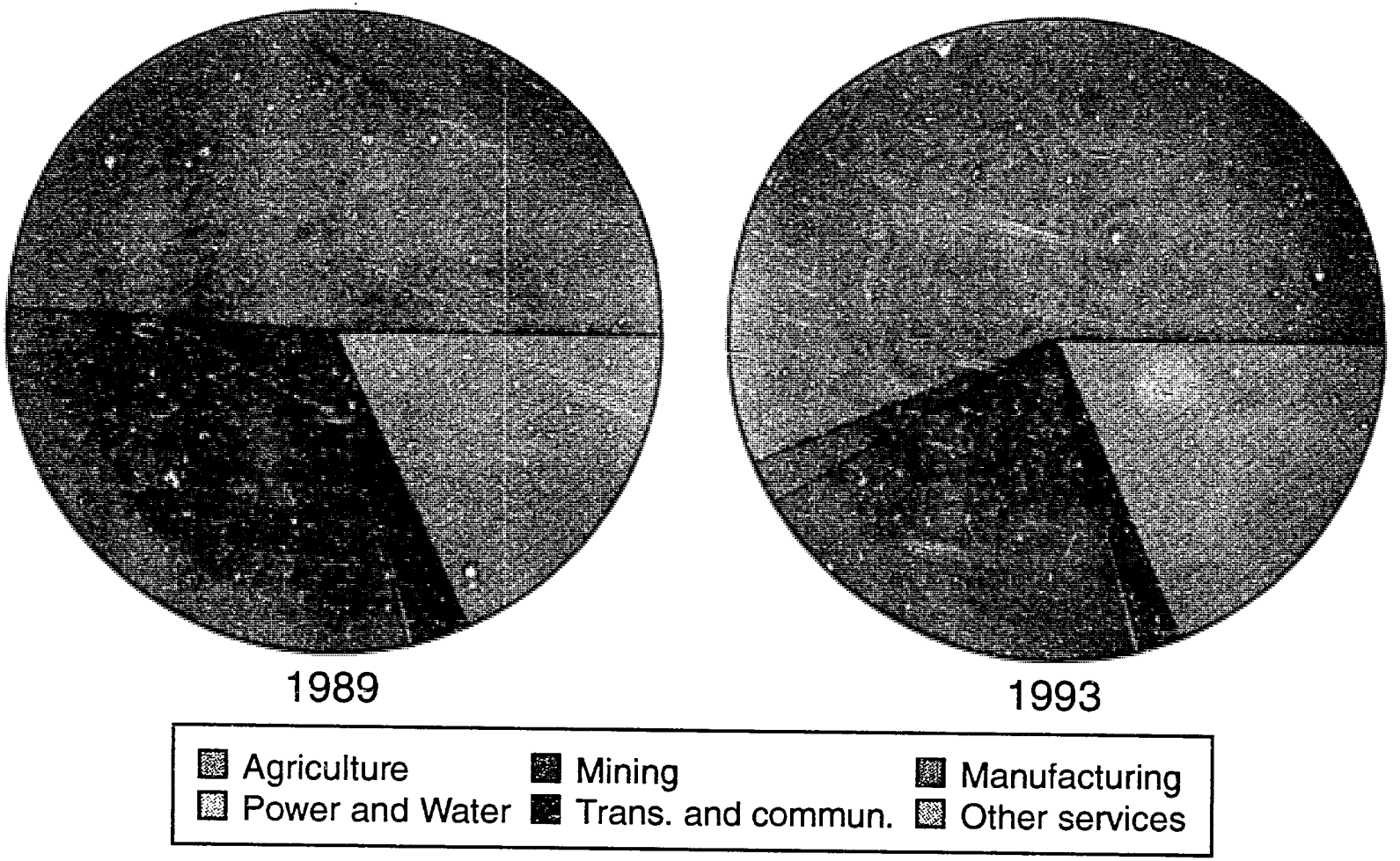
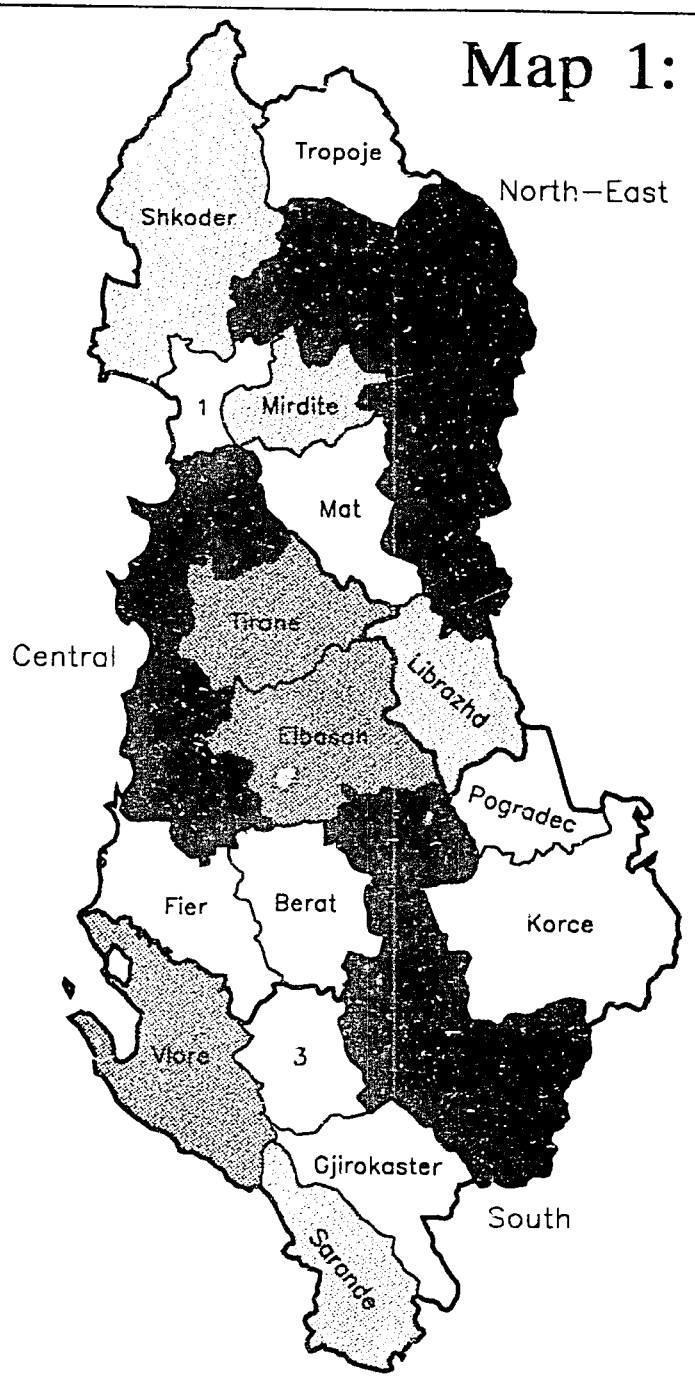


Figure 2: Albania
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction.

Map 1: Unemployment in Albania 1989



Rate (percent of labor force)

- 4.5 to 7.0
- 7.0 to 8.4
- 8.4 to 11.2
- 11.2 to 12.6
- 12.6 to 15.4

1 Lezhe
2 Durres
3 Tepelene
4 Kolonje

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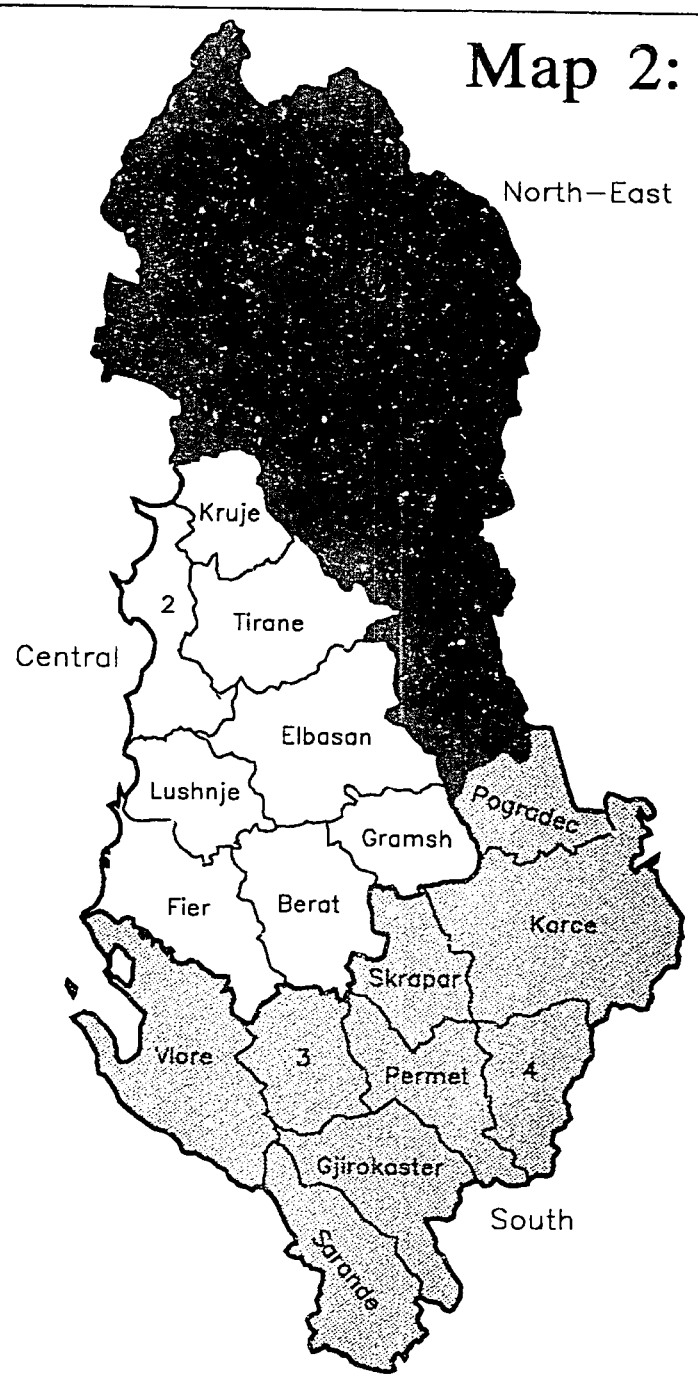
Map 2: Unemployment in Albania 1993



Rate (percent of labor force)

- 17.8
- 23.2
- 29.2

1 Lezhe
2 Durres
3 Tepelene
4 Kolonje

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of the 1990's.

Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Albania[1]			
	1992[2]	1993[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	26.7	23.3	87.3
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	NA	64.8	NA
Age bias ratio[5]	NA	375.2	NA
Gender bias ratio[6]	113.1	106.6	94.2
Regional inequality[7]	NA	20.0	NA
Labor hoarding growth[8]		(3.4)	96.6

Notes:
Parentheses represent negative growth.
[1]Registered unemployed data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Data are for end of 1993.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and end of 1993 (1992=100).
[5]Estimated unemployment rate for people under age 25 divided by rate for people age 25 and older (multiplied by 100).
[6]Female unemployment rate divided by male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[7]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6 (multiplied by 100).
[8]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are generally provided unemployment benefits for up to one year once they meet certain qualifying conditions (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be poor since the average unemployment benefit in 1993 was only slightly more than one-third of the average wage. In the beginning of 1994, however, benefits suddenly jumped to nearly 64 percent of the average wage (largely due to the annual benefit adjustment), thereby potentially reducing the economic pain that the unemployed suffer (see Appendix II, Table 7). Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to the Family Benefit, to health care, and to local welfare schemes.[4] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing significant economic stress.

BULGARIA

Labor Force and Employment

Between 1989 and 1993, the population of Bulgaria decreased at an average annual rate of nearly one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). During that time period, the working age population declined at an average annual rate of eight-tenths of one percent, but the labor force declined at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent (see Appendix II, Table 2). During these changes, the working age population remained about 56 percent of the total population. The average age of the population also remained steady at about 38 years. In 1993, women made up 47 percent of the labor force, up slightly from 46 percent in 1990.

[4] The Family Benefit provides a monthly cash benefit to families for each child or dependent student. In 1992, the benefit was 200 leks per child per month. The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

Unlike many of the formerly centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, Bulgaria did not guarantee a job for everyone. Employment could be reduced by enterprises with the agreement of trade unions. In practice, however, such retrenchments were rare prior to 1991; the few that did occur did not result in significant job losses because efforts were made to find positions for displaced employees. Consequently, excess or redundant employment is likely to be a problem in Bulgaria as in other formerly centrally planned economies (see Section III).

After the collapse of the centrally planned economy in 1991 until 1993, employment decreased at an average annual rate of more than 7 percent. Certain sectors experienced greater declines in their work force between 1989 and 1993 than others (see Appendix II, Table 2). While the number of workers in agriculture dropped by about 13 percent and employment in services dropped by 22 percent, employment in industry dropped by 43 percent. The construction sector experienced the greatest decline in jobs, losing half of its entire work force. Only the financial services sector saw any increases in employment (see Figure 3). Despite these changes in the working population, no significant changes in employment shares among the various sectors occurred (see Figure 4).

Unfortunately, data for employment by sector at the sub-national level are not available for all working people. Only 1992 data for state employees are available (see Appendix II, Table 3). The fact that private and cooperative workers are excluded from such data might partially explain why some regions that had high proportions of employment in sectors that experienced high rates of job losses did not always have correspondingly high unemployment rates. In the capital area, both Sofia-town and Sofia-district had significantly above average employment in one of the two highest-loss employment sectors (construction and manufacturing). However, Sofia-town also had particularly high state employment in the service sectors, many of which experienced comparatively low employment loss.

Unemployment

Most of the information on unemployment in Bulgaria comes from registration data gathered at local labor offices and thus suffers from the typical problems associated with such data. The only labor force survey data that are available are for the third quarter of 1993. Due to differences in labor force definitions and the inherent problems with registered unemployment data, the registered unemployment rates discussed here likely understate the actual levels of unemployment.[5] This hypothesis is supported by the fact that in the third quarter of 1993, the labor force survey (which attempts to apply ILO definitions of labor force and unemployment) indicated that the unemployment rate was 21.4 percent. At the same time, registered unemployment measured against the standard Bulgarian definition of labor force indicated that the unemployment rate was only 15.6 percent.

Although, official unemployment has always existed in Bulgaria, historically, overt unemployment has not been a notable problem until the 1990's. In 1990, before the collapse of the centrally planned economy, unemployment hovered around 1.6 percent. Within one year, however, the rate had jumped to 11 percent (see Appendix II, Table 4). The unemployment rate continued to increase until the end of 1993 when it hit 16.4 percent; it leveled off at 16.1 percent in the first quarter of 1994 (see Appendix II, Table 6b). The unemployment problem is further exacerbated by the fact that many vacancies that do exist are for low skilled positions while many of the unemployed are skilled and/or have a secondary education or better.

As in many of the East European countries, women in Bulgaria suffer from unemployment to a greater extant than men. Except for the third quarter of 1993 in the labor force survey, women comprised more

[5] All unemployment rates discussed here refer to registered unemployment unless labor force survey data are specifically mentioned.

than half of all those unemployed. The female unemployment rate reached 17.4 percent in 1993 (at this time the male unemployment rate was 14.2 percent). According to the labor force survey, the female unemployment rate was 22 percent in the third quarter of 1993, while the male unemployment rate was 20.9 percent. The labor force survey also indicated that men comprise a greater share of both the long-term unemployed and the youth unemployed than do women. During the third quarter of 1993, the female youth unemployment rate was 46 percent while the male youth unemployment rate was 48 percent.

Although it is not possible to make any precise statements regarding unemployment in specific age groups, it is likely that people under the age of 30 have suffered from unemployment in Bulgaria to a greater extent than other age groups. At the end of 1993, people under the age of 30 comprised nearly 45 percent of all registered unemployed (down from 48.6 percent at the end of 1991--see Appendix II, Table 5). At the same time, people under the age of 30 comprised only 37 percent of the working age population. Although this is not a measure of the labor force, it does suggest that those under 30 are experiencing higher unemployment rates than other groups, particularly when one considers the fact that many of the people under age 30 would be excluded from the actual labor force because they are students or serve in the military. This is corroborated by the fact that the labor force survey indicated that in the third quarter of 1993, the youth unemployment rate was 47 percent. While the share of people under age 30 that are unemployed has decreased slightly between 1991 and 1993, the share of people over age 50 that are unemployed has increased (though their share of the unemployed remained less than their share of the working age population). One possible explanation for the high youth unemployment rates would be the historical tendency of enterprises to avoid laying off workers; they may have tried to reduce employment through attrition (retirement, etc.) while avoiding hiring new (and young) employees.

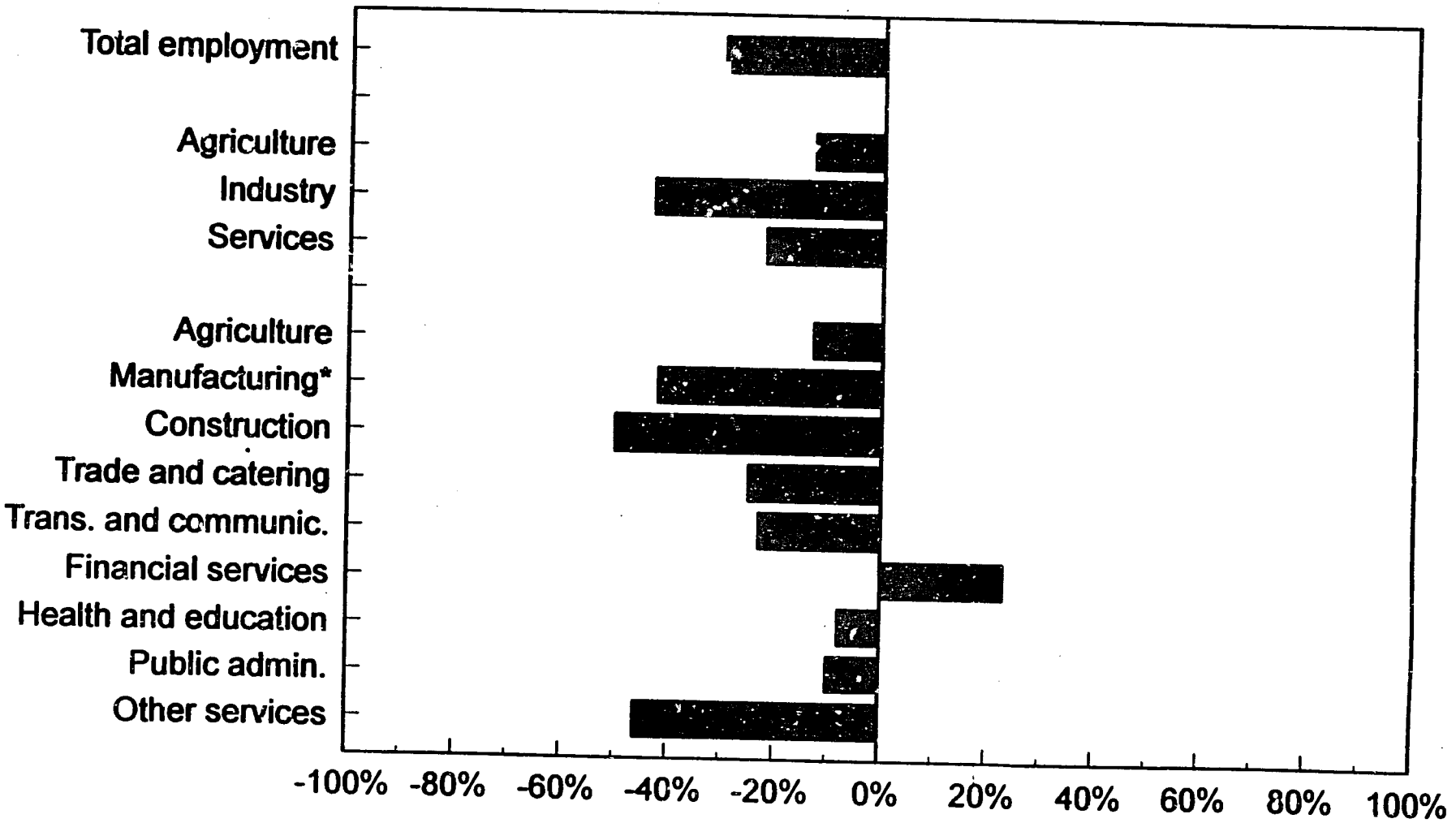
All nine of the sub-national regions of Bulgaria also experienced increasing unemployment rates between 1990 and the first quarter of 1994 (see Appendix II, Table 6b). In the first quarter of 1994, Montana had the highest unemployment rate (23.5 percent), while Sofia-town had the lowest (8.3 percent--see Map 3). As for what has been happening to regional differences in unemployment levels, there is some evidence which suggests that they have grown (some regions becoming increasingly well off while others become comparatively worse off). The variance in the unemployment rates over sub-national regions increased significantly during this time period.[6] At least some (and perhaps all) of the increase in variance from 1990 to 1991 may have been due to the increasing magnitude of the overall level of unemployment, there being little room for regional variation when the national unemployment rates were around zero. The coefficient of variation, which expresses the variance[7] relative to the mean, exhibits a major drop between these two years. Since 1991, however, the coefficients of variation have increased substantially; this is unambiguous evidence of increasing gaps between regional levels of unemployment.

The following table summarizes some of the main indicators of risk discussed in this report. For the time period covered, it appears that conditions have continued to worsen, with three of five categories showing increases. The age bias ratio showed little change, but the gender bias ratio showed improvement (although the female unemployment rate was still higher in 1993).

[6] The increase in variance from 1991 to 1993 is significant at the .05 level according to the F statistic. The difference obtaining between 1990 and 1993 is vastly greater, but may reflect expansion of the employment service as much as trends in unemployment.

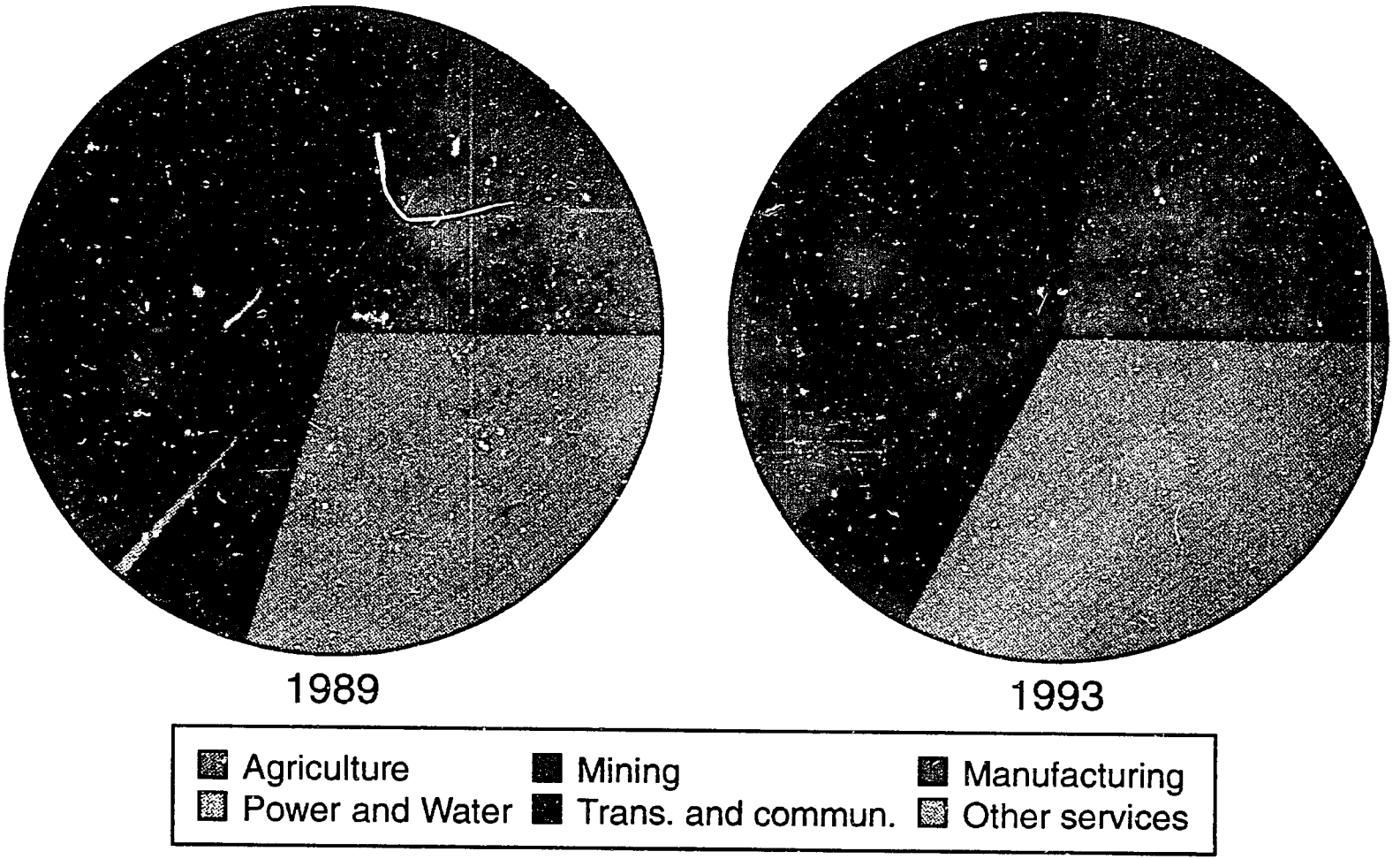
[7] Strictly speaking, the standard deviation relative to the mean.

Figure 3: Bulgaria
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993



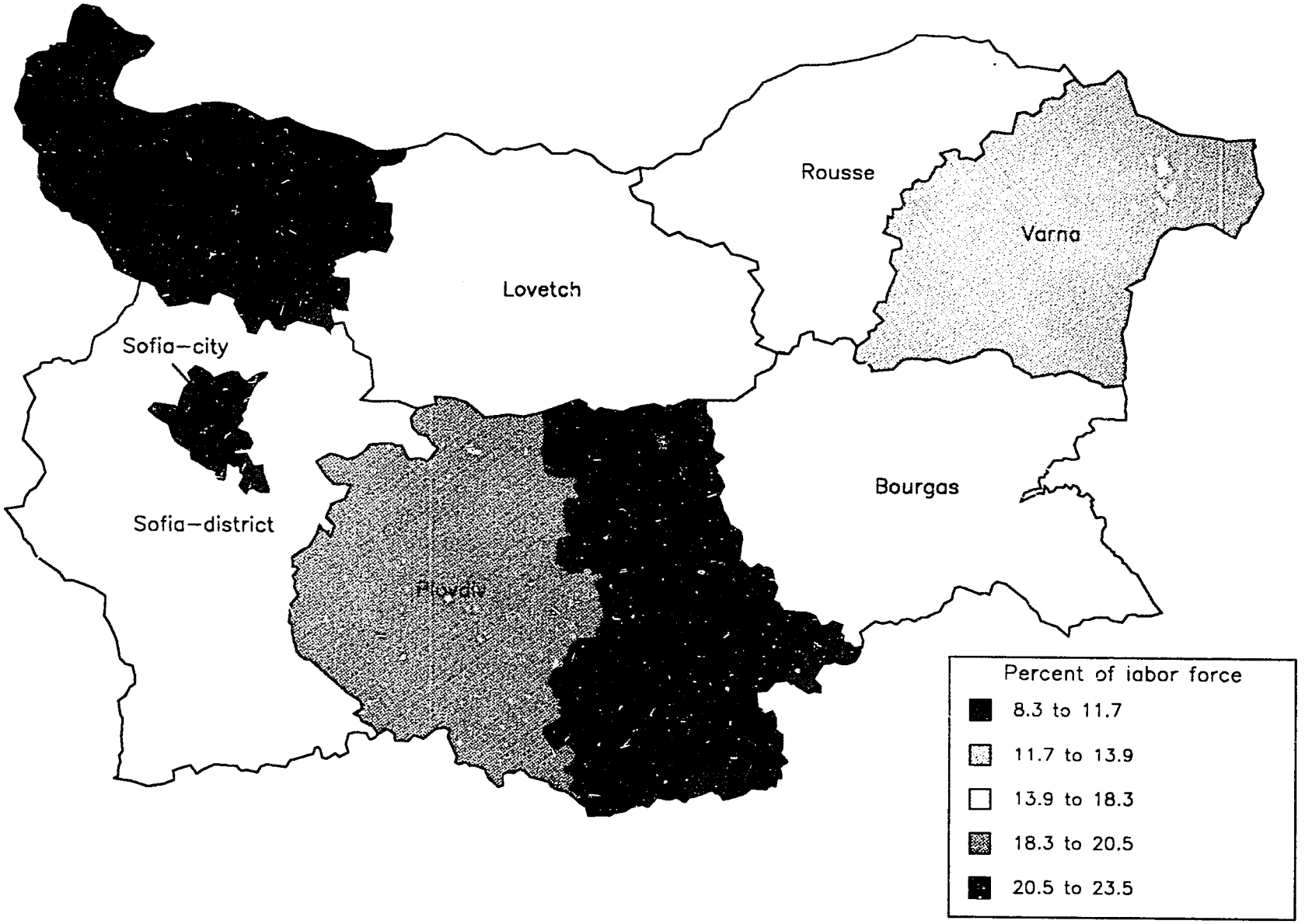
* Includes mining and power and water.

Figure 4: Bulgaria
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction. In 1993 manufacturing also includes mining and power and water.

Map 3: Registered Unemployment in Bulgaria First Quarter, 1994



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Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Bulgaria			
	1992[1]	1993[2]	Index[3]
Overall unemployment rate	15.3	21.4	139.9
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	NA	53.8	NA
Age bias ratio (unemployment rate)[4]	NA	271.7	NA
Age bias ratio (percent share of total unemployed)[5,6]	80.9	79.9	98.8
Gender bias ratio[7]	120.1	105.3	87.6
Regional inequality[4,8]	21.1	27.2	128.9
Labor hoarding growth[9]		5.4	105.4

Notes:
[1]Registered unemployed data, average for entire year.
[2]Labor Force Survey data, average for third quarter of 1993.
[3]Change in risk between 1992 and the third quarter of 1993 (1992=100).
[4]Unemployment rate for people under age 25 divided by rate for people age 25 and older (multiplied by 100).
[5]Percent share of people unemployed under age 30 divided by percent share of people age 30 and older (multiplied by 100).
[6]Data for 1993 also based on registered unemployment.
[7]Female unemployment rate divided by male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[8]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6b.
[9]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are provided unemployment benefits for a minimum of 3 months and a maximum of one year once they meet certain qualifying conditions (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be in the low income cohort since the average unemployment benefit at the beginning of 1994 was only slightly more than one-third of the average wage (see Appendix II, Table 7). The economic stress being experienced by the unemployed is further exacerbated by the fact that the beneficiary rate (the number of people who receive unemployment benefits as a share of the total number of registered unemployed) dropped in the early 1990's. Between 1990 and 1992, the beneficiary rate fell from 54.3 to 39.2 percent. Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to health care, and to local welfare schemes.[8] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing even greater economic stress.

HUNGARY

Labor Force and Employment

Between 1989 and 1993, the total population of Hungary decreased at an average annual rate of three-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). During that time period, the working age population increased at an average annual rate of four-tenths of one percent, but the total active population decreased at an average annual rate of 2 percent (see Appendix II, Table 2).[9] Women continued to make up about 45 percent of the active population.

[8] The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

[9] During this period, the working age population increased from about 57 percent of the total population to 59 percent. The average age of the population was estimated to have been 37 years.

Between 1989 and 1993, employment decreased at an average annual rate of nearly 6 percent. Employment in the various sectors of the Hungarian economy did not change uniformly between 1989 and 1993; all sectors did experience declines in employment, however (see Appendix II, Table 2). Unlike many other East European countries examined in this report, agriculture took a particularly hard hit, losing more than half of all its workers.[10] Industry also experienced significant reductions in its work force, losing nearly a third. Services were comparatively well off, losing only 4 percent of all its employees (see Figure 5). By 1993, agriculture's share of the total work force had shrunk to less than 10 percent (down from 16 percent in 1989), and industry's share had declined to 34 percent (down from 38 percent). At the same time, the services sector increased its share from 47 to 57 percent of all employment (see Figure 6).

Unemployment

The Hungarian statistical office collects extensive unemployment data from both registrations at local labor offices and labor force surveys. Registration data first appear in our sources in 1989, while the Labor Force Survey was begun in 1992. The pattern and trends exhibited in the two types of data are generally similar, however, the labor force survey generally shows lower unemployment rates than the registration data.[11]

In 1989, before the collapse of communism, the registered unemployment was less than one percent. By 1992, however, this rate had jumped to 10.7 percent (see Appendix II, Table 4). At this time the Labor Force Survey showed an unemployment rate of 9.3 percent. The unemployment rate continued to increase until the third quarter of 1993 when it reached 11.3 percent. Since then the rate decreased slightly to 10.1 percent in the second quarter of 1994.

One of the advantages of a labor force survey is that it captures certain segments of the population that would be missed by registration data. The most significant is the "discouraged" worker.[12] This type of person is not included in the registered unemployed and is usually not included in labor force survey unemployment rates. Hungary, however, began collecting information on discouraged workers at the beginning of 1993 (see Appendix II, Table 8). If discouraged workers were included in the total number of unemployed, they would add another 24 percent in the second quarter of 1994. At this time, the unemployment rate would be 12.2 percent if discouraged workers were included.

Unlike the other East European countries, women in Hungary do not suffer from unemployment to a greater extent than men; women comprised less than half of all those unemployed according to both registration and labor force survey data. The female unemployment rate reached 9.3 percent in the third quarter of 1993 (at this time the male unemployment rate was 13 percent). Men also comprised a greater share of the long term unemployed throughout the history of the Labor Force Survey.

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[10] The tremendous employment loss in agriculture has several potential explanations. Between 1991 and 1992, Hungary changed the classification of economic activities. This classification change primarily affected jobs in the services sector, but without specific information we cannot say what effect this had on agriculture. In addition, there are reports that Hungarian agricultural workers have taken farming jobs in neighboring countries. However, agriculture was heavily subsidized under Socialism and the job losses may be a partial reflection of reductions in these subsidies. As shown in unemployment data, agricultural workers have taken a harder hit than other sectors.

[11] All unemployment rates discussed here come from the labor force survey unless registration data are specifically mentioned.

[12] The discouraged worker is someone who has given up searching for employment because he thinks that a suitable job can not be found, yet he would work if a position were offered to him.

People under the age of 25 (the young) have suffered from unemployment in Hungary to a significantly greater extent than other age groups. The young comprised 26 percent of all unemployed in the second quarter of 1994. At this same time, the youth unemployment rate was 17.1 percent (20 percent for young men).

All four of the sub-national regions of Hungary also experienced increasing registered unemployment rates between 1989 and the second quarter of 1993 (see Appendix II, Table 6). The rates remained the same or decreased during the last half of 1993. In the fourth quarter of 1993, the North-East region had the highest registered unemployment rate (21.7 percent), while the North-West and Budapest had the lowest (9.3 percent--see Map 5). As for what has been happening to regional differences in unemployment levels, there is at least some evidence to indicate that they may have grown in that the variance in the unemployment rates over sub-national regions did rise during this time period.[13] However, at least some (and perhaps all) of the increase in variance from 1989 to 1993 may have been due to the increasing magnitude of the overall level of unemployment, there being little room for regional variation when the national unemployment rates were low. The coefficient of variation, which expresses the variance[14] relative to the mean, exhibits a drop between these two years.

Over 80 percent of Hungary's unemployed were working previously. The distribution by sector of former jobs of the unemployed differs from the distribution of current employment, providing an indication of the differential incidence of unemployment among various categories of workers (see Appendix II, Table 9). Manufacturing workers are the most visibly impacted according to our data. Whereas manufacturing accounts for a quarter of Hungary's current employment, it comprises roughly a third of former jobs of the unemployed. Agriculture, which was supported by various state subsidies in Hungary, comprises a greater share of previous jobs of the unemployed than of current jobs among those presently employed. Construction is another instance, in which males are principally affected. In Hungary, workers in the service sector, with the exception of hotels and restaurants, appear better off with respect to the risk of unemployment than their counterparts in other sectors. As seen in other countries education, health and social work appears to enjoy an especially favorable position. These categories comprise around 15 percent of total employment but account for only about 4 percent of former jobs among the unemployed; among women this differential is considerably more pronounced than among men. Public utilities (electricity, gas, steam, etc.) are the only "smokestack industries" which exhibit below-average unemployment risk in our data.

The following table summarizes some of the main indicators for Hungary. For the time period covered, it appears that conditions have generally worsened, with four of seven indicators showing increases. Regional inequality and labor hoarding showed improvement, if only marginally. Although the gender bias ratio decreased slightly, this actually represents a worsening of the male unemployment situation relative to the female.

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[13] According to the F-Test, the increase is significant at the .05 level.

[14] Strictly speaking, the standard deviation relative to the mean.

Figure 5: Hungary
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993

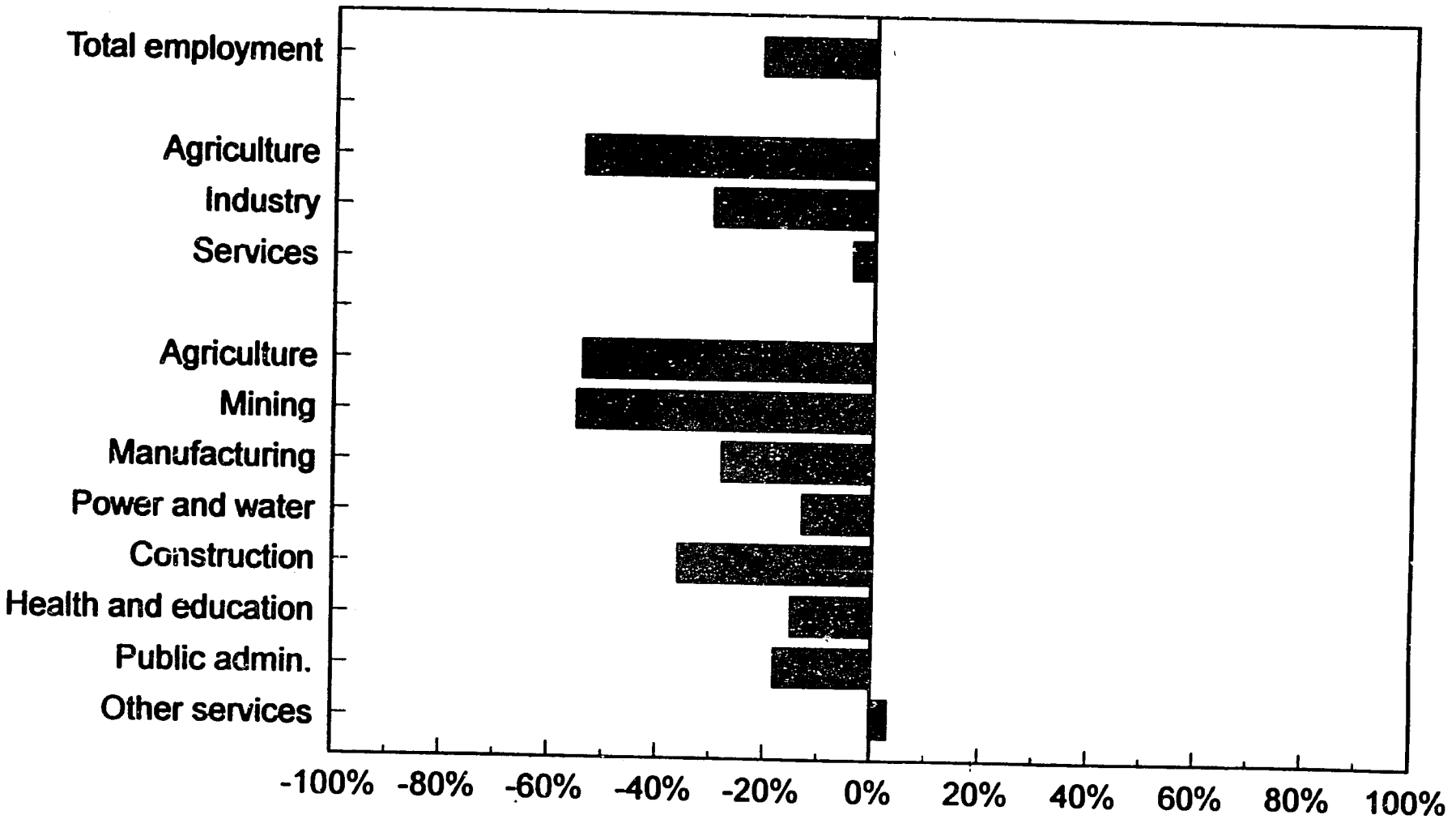
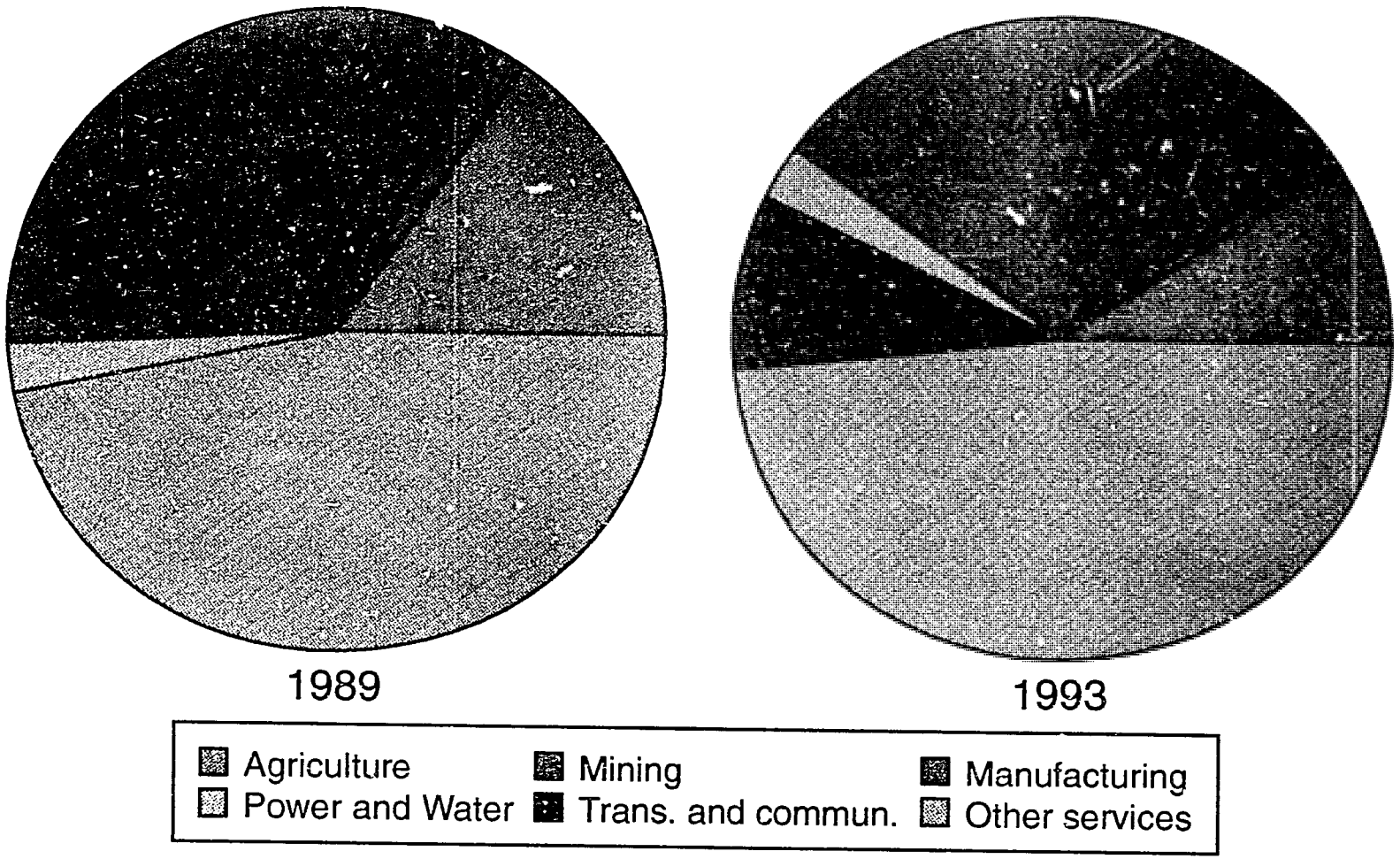


Figure 6: Hungary
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction. In 1989, other services includes transportation and communications.

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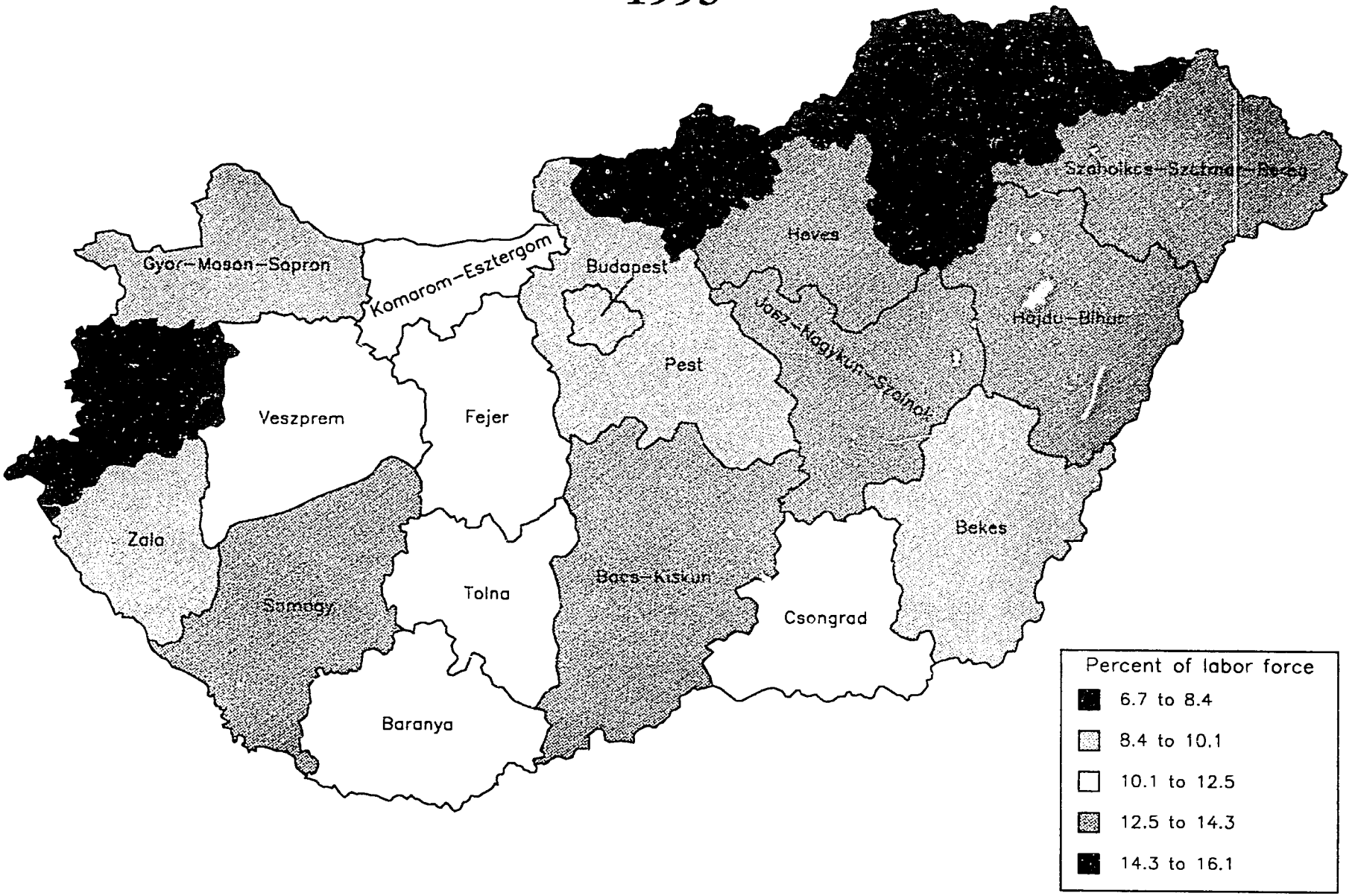
Map 4: LFS Unemployment Rate in Hungary 1993



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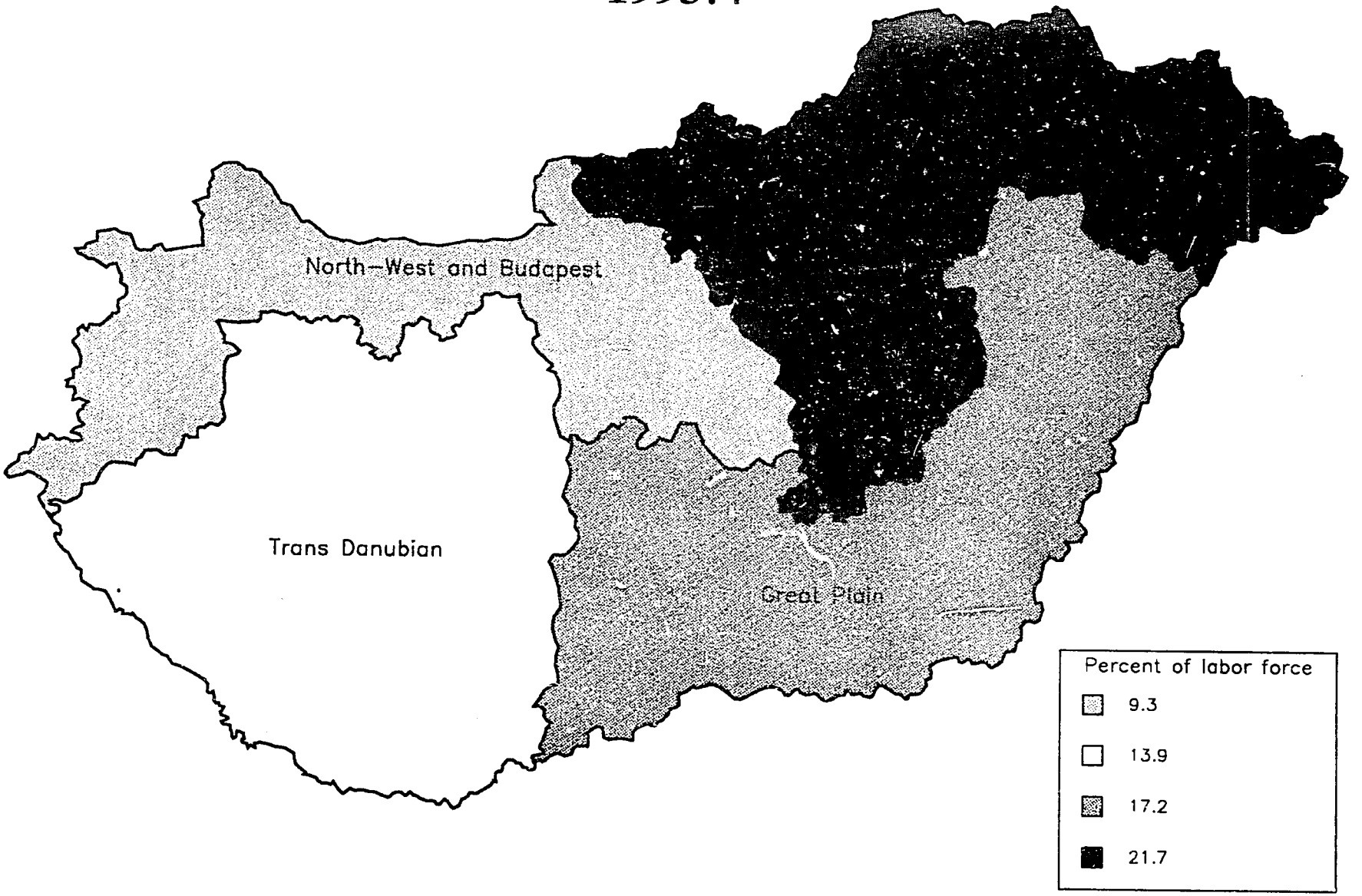
Map 5: LFS Unemployment Rate in Hungary 1993.4



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JD1/95:UNEMRATM–US

Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Hungary[1]			
	1992[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	9.3	10.5	112.7
Duration of unemployment[5]	6.8	9.3	136.2
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	18.5	40.6	215.8
Age bias ratio[6]	188.9	199.0	105.3
Gender bias ratio[7]	72.9	70.0	96.0
Regional inequality[8]	34.1	31.6	92.7
Labor hoarding growth[9]		(1.7)	98.3

Notes:
Parentheses represent negative growth
[1]Labor force survey data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Average for first half of year.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and 1994 (1992=100).
[5]Estimated average duration (in months) of unemployment.
[6]Unemployment rate for people under age 25 divided by rate for people age 25 and older (multiplied by 100). 1992 data are for the last quarter only.
[7]Female unemployment rate divided by male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[8]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6. Calculation for 1994 actually based on fourth quarter 1993 registered unemployment figures.
[9]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are provided unemployment benefits for a maximum of 135 days once they meet certain qualifying conditions (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be poor since the unemployment benefit may be as little as 36 percent of the average wage. The economic stress being experienced by the unemployed is further exacerbated by the fact that the beneficiary rate (the number of people who receive unemployment benefits as a share of the total number of registered unemployed) dropped in the early 1990's. Between December 1990 and September 1994, the beneficiary rate fell from 78 to 33 percent (see Appendix II, Table 10). During this period, the North-East region has had a lower beneficiary rate than the rest of the country. Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to health care, and to local welfare schemes.[15] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing even greater economic stress.

LITHUANIA

Lithuania has not conducted a labor force survey, consequently any comparisons between Lithuania and other countries are handicapped. In addition, there are numerous data discrepancies in the original sources, despite the fact that most of the information comes from Lithuania's Department of Statistics (some data come from the Labor Exchange of Lithuania). Some of the data discrepancies are clearly misprints while others are unexplained and may be due to definition differences. The data used here are as they appear in the original sources, except for some misprints which have been corrected.

It should also be noted that the labor force referred to in Lithuania is likely to be overstated and clearly not the same as the labor force defined in Appendix IV, hence unemployment rates will most likely be

[15] The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

underestimated.[16] The Lithuanian Labor Exchange distinguishes "non-working job-seekers" from the "unemployed", and both categories are tabulated in the official labor statistics. This terminology is identical to that in use in Russian labor statistics, in which the officially unemployed are a subset of nonworking job seekers.[17] In Lithuania as in Russia, a person must be classified as "unemployed" before they are even considered to be eligible for unemployment benefits. The unemployment rates discussed in this report refer to the "non-working job-seekers"[18], unless specifically noted otherwise.

Labor Force and Employment

Between 1989 and 1992, the total population of Lithuania increased at an average annual rate of six-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). Since 1992, however, the total population has been decreasing (at an average annual rate of three-tenths of one percent until 1994). Between 1992 and 1994, the working age population declined at an average annual rate of five-tenths of one percent and the labor force declined at an average annual rate of nine-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 2). During these changes, the working age population remained about 57 percent of the total population. The average age of the population also remained steady at about 35 years. In 1994, women made up 48 percent of the working age population.

Between 1991 and 1993, employment decreased at an average annual rate of nearly 3 percent. Employment declined another 5 percent in the first half of 1994. Certain sectors experienced greater declines in employment between 1992 and the second quarter of 1994 than others (see Appendix II, Table 2). While employment in agriculture increased by about 9 percent and employment in services rose by 5 percent, employment in industry dropped by 33 percent. The manufacturing sector experienced the greatest decline in employment, losing more than one-third of its entire work force. Many branches in the services sector saw increases in employment, with financial services increasing the most (75 percent--see Figure 7). These changes in employment have resulted in significant changes in employment shares among the various sectors (see Figure 8). Industry declined from 38 percent of all employment to 29 percent. Agriculture and services both increased their shares (from 20 to 23 percent and 42 to 49 percent, respectively).

Unemployment

All of the information on unemployment in Lithuania comes from registration data gathered at local Labor Exchange offices. Given Lithuania's historical connections with the former Soviet Union, there is reason to suspect that the data suffer from problems akin to those of Russia's labor statistics. In particular, the Lithuanian unemployment rates are suspiciously low. At the end of 1991, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, the unemployment rate as defined above was only .2 percent. By the beginning of 1993 the rate had climbed to 4.8 percent (see Appendix II, Table 4). The unemployment rate has decreased since the first quarter of 1993 until the second quarter of 1994 when it hit 3.1 percent. If one were to believe these data, the situation in Lithuania has deteriorated to the point where unemployment is now at levels which characterize economies faring as poorly as Japan's today; this is hardly credible. A much

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[16] Lithuania defines labor force in its *Statistical Yearbook, 1993* (p.463) as consisting of the "working age population, employed teenagers and pensioners."

[17] For instance, pensioners seeking work may be included among nonworking job seekers but are excluded from the officially unemployed. According to Russian labor law, persons who decline two job placements tendered through the Federal Employment Service forfeit their unemployed status. To be included in the count of the unemployed, persons must have been registered at the Federal Employment Service for at least 11 days.

[18] This is a departure from Russian statistical practice.

more plausible interpretation of these figures is that the Lithuanian data understate the level of unemployment comparably to labor statistics for Russia, in which unemployment as measured by the labor survey is greater than registered unemployment by a factor of 4.

As in many of the East European countries, women in Lithuania suffer from unemployment to a greater extent than do men. Throughout 1994, women comprised more than half of all those unemployed. It is not possible to calculate an unemployment rate, but since women comprise no more than half of the labor force, it is likely that their rate would be higher than the male's rate. During 1994, the number of female youth unemployed also exceeded the number of male youth unemployed.

Although it is not possible to make any precise statements regarding unemployment in specific age groups, it is possible that people under the age of 25 have suffered from unemployment in Lithuania to a greater extent than other age groups (though it does appear from the published data that they may be experiencing rates somewhat less than other East European countries such as Bulgaria). In 1994, people under the age of 25 comprised about 23 percent of all registered unemployed (see Appendix II, Table 8). At the same time, people under the age of 25 also comprised about 23 percent of the working age population. Although the working age population is not a measure of the labor force, it does suggest that those under 25 might be experiencing higher unemployment rates than other groups, particularly when one considers the fact that many of the people under age 25 would be excluded from the actual labor force because they are students or serve in the military.

Data for the unemployed according to their previous occupation (Appendix II, Table 9) appear to be following trends similar to employment, as discussed above. During 1994, people employed in industry still seem to be the ones at greatest risk for unemployment. In the second quarter of 1994, people who had been previously employed in industry accounted 45 percent of all unemployed, but people who were still employed in industry accounted for only 28 percent of all employed. Those employed in agriculture seem to be the least at risk, accounting for 13 percent of the unemployed, but 23 percent of the employed.

Some of the changes occurring in Lithuania can be summarized in the following table. Unfortunately, few detailed data are available for multiple points in time. The only indicator for which data are available, shows that the unemployment rate has more than doubled, though it still remained very low in 1994.

Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Lithuania[1]

	1992[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	1.5	3.3	225.5
Age bias ratio (percent share of total unemployed)[5]	NA	28.6	NA
Gender bias ratio (percent share of total unemployed)[6]	NA	106.8	NA
Regional inequality[7]	NA	54.0	NA

Notes:
[1]Registered unemployment data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Average for first half of year.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and 1994 (1992=100).
[5]Percent share of people unemployed under age 25 divided by percent share of people unemployed age 25 and older (multiplied by 100).
[6]Percent share of female unemployed divided by percent share of male unemployed (multiplied by 100).
[7]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 5. Calculation for 1994 actually based on average 1993 figures.

Figure 7: Lithuania

Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1992 and 1994.2

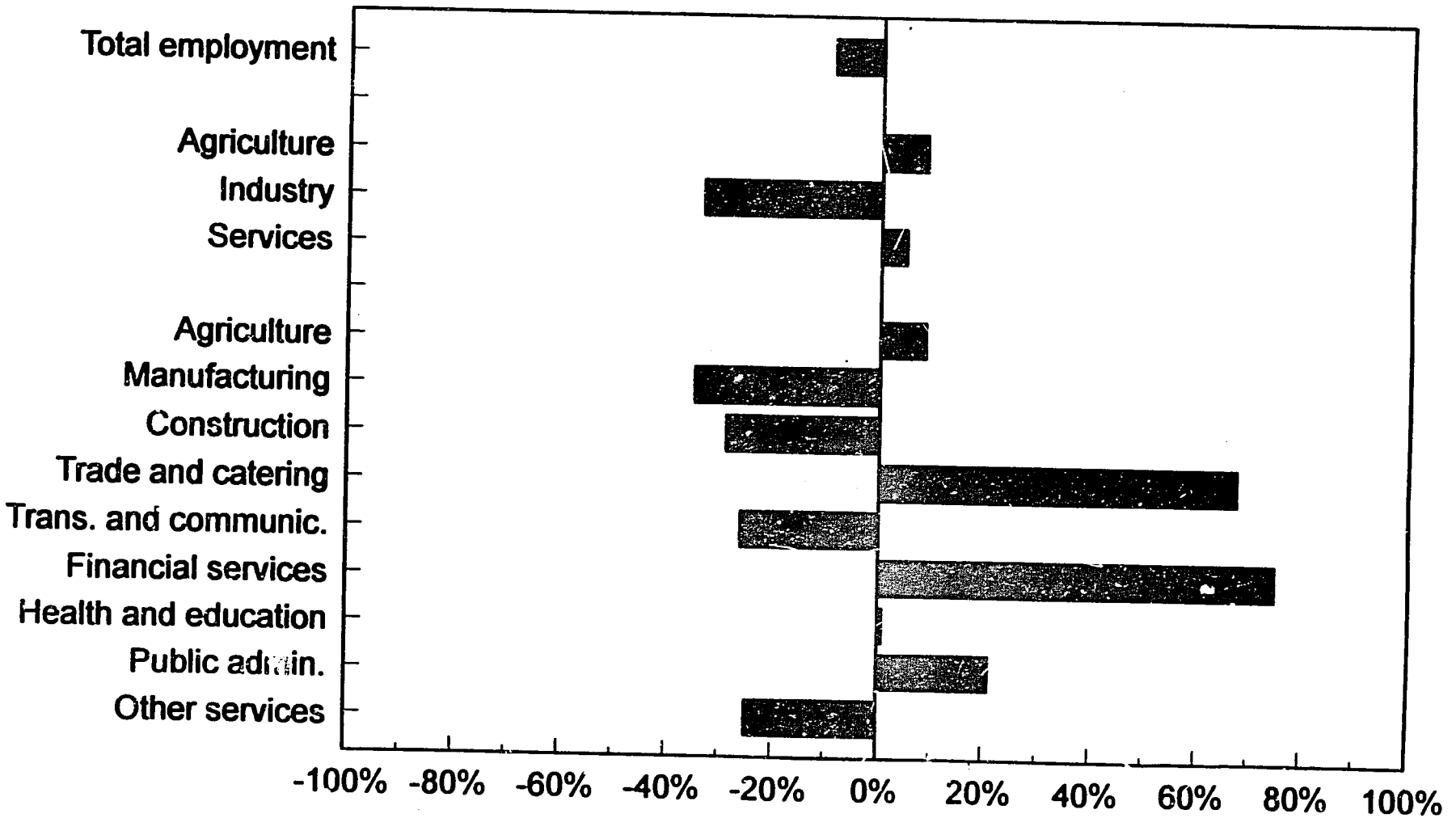
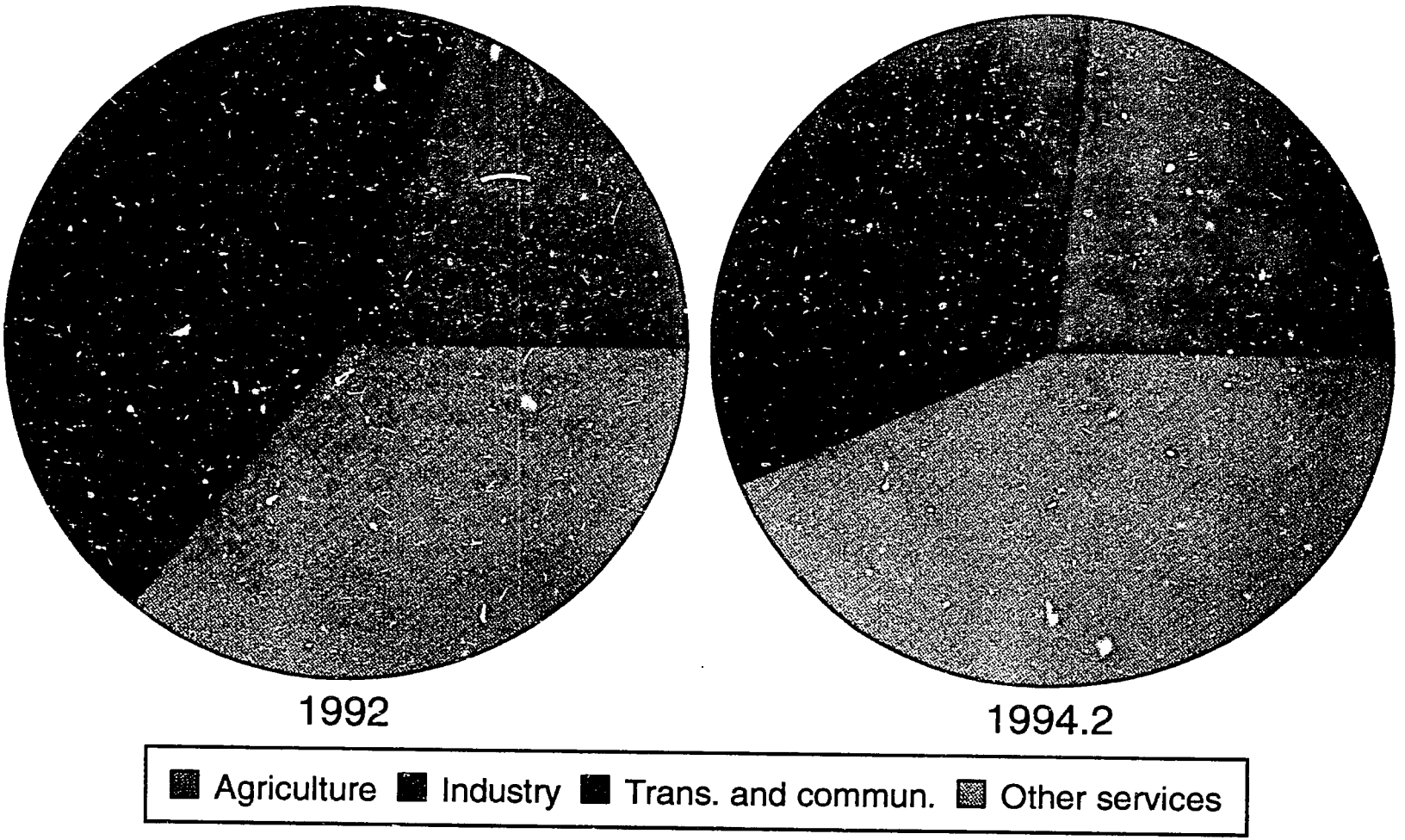


Figure 8: Lithuania
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Labor Force and Employment

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia) has not developed a labor force survey, therefore estimates of the size of the labor force and unemployed population according to Western definitions are not available. In addition, FYR Macedonia has not published any of its own estimates of the labor force. The labor force figures used in this report are our calculations obtained as the sum of the reported numbers of the employed, the self-employed, and the unemployed.[19]

These labor force estimates leave something to be desired, in that they amount to only about half of the working age population. Without additional information we cannot determine what the rest of the population is doing, but it seems likely that many are engaged in gainful activities of one form or another which are not captured in the figures at our disposal.

The Republic Employment Office gathers employment data from all companies and firms under public, cooperative, mixed, and private ownership every six months. It is possible that some employees are missed in the semiannual reports. Many former communist countries have had trouble tracking the development of the private sector, which was very small or non-existent prior to the 1990's. The traditional means of gathering data through mandatory periodic reports from state enterprises have been largely unsuccessful in providing complete information on the private sector and self-employed. In addition, enterprises, companies, or firms with few employees (less than about 25) are easily missed in this type of statistical system.

Based upon the available information, it is estimated that between 1989 and 1993 the total population grew at an average annual rate of seven-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). During the same time period, the estimated labor force declined at an average annual rate of about 1.8 percent (see Appendix II, Table 2). The working age population comprised 65 percent of the population in 1991, at which time the average age of the entire population was about 32. Unlike many other East European countries, the working age is defined in FRY Macedonian statistics as comprising men age 15-64 and women age 15-59. Although women made up 47 percent of the working age population, they made up only 40 percent of the labor force.

After the break-up of Yugoslavia until the beginning of 1994, employment decreased at an average annual rate of almost 5 percent. Employment between the first and second quarter of 1994 increased minimally. Although the self-employed remained a small part of overall employment (8.6 percent in 1993), they increased by 160 percent between 1989 and 1993.

Nearly all sectors experienced declines in employment between 1989 and 1993 (see Appendix II, Table 2). The number of workers in agriculture experienced the greatest decline, dropping by about 28 percent. Employment in manufacturing and construction also dropped by more than one-fifth. Jobs in the services sector dropped the least (about 12.5 percent) with health and education remaining steady (see Figure 9). These changes in employment have not resulted in significant changes in the relative sectoral shares. Agriculture and industry declined from 9 percent and 51 percent of employment to 8 percent and 49 percent, respectively; services increased from 40 to 43 percent (see Figure 10).

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[19] People working for the Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs, students undergoing training, people sentenced to correctional work, people who have worked less than one month, and the self-employed are not included in the employed category; the original source (*Osnovni ekonomski podatotsi za Republika Makedonija, #7, 1994*) claims that all people working in the state, cooperative, mixed, and private ownership spheres are included in the employed category. The unemployed are registered unemployed collected by local employment offices.

The South-East region had significantly above average employment in the highest-loss employment sector (agriculture) in 1992 (see Appendix II, Table 3). This region also had an above average unemployment rate at that time. The Skopje region appears to be the biggest employer in the country: it employed one-third of industry employees (half of all construction employees) and 44 percent of all services employees. More than half of all people employed in Skopje, in 1992, were employed in the services sector.

Unemployment

The unemployment data we possess are based on the registers from local employment offices. In order to be counted as unemployed, people must register at their local labor office as being without employment but seeking work. There is reason to suspect that registered unemployment data may overestimate the true numbers of the unemployed. According to these figures, the long-term unemployed have consistently represented over half of all those unemployed; many of the long term unemployed have been unemployed for more than five years (one-third of all those unemployed in 1992--nearly 9 percent of the labor force). If unemployment is understood to involve actively looking for work in the immediate present, the situation indicated by these figures is hardly credible. In addition, our calculated unemployment rates are apt to be overstated to whatever extent we have underestimated the size of the labor force. Unemployment rates of around 20 percent are high by world standards, and according to our calculations FYR Macedonia has experienced such rates for the last 20 years. Perhaps persons who are actually employed remain registered at the employment offices as being without employment but seeking work.

According to our calculations, the unemployment rate was 22 percent in 1989 (only slightly above the approximate level it had been since 1975). By 1993, the rate had increased to 27.7 percent. Employment and registered unemployment data are available for as recently as July 1994 at which time the unemployment rate was roughly 29 percent.

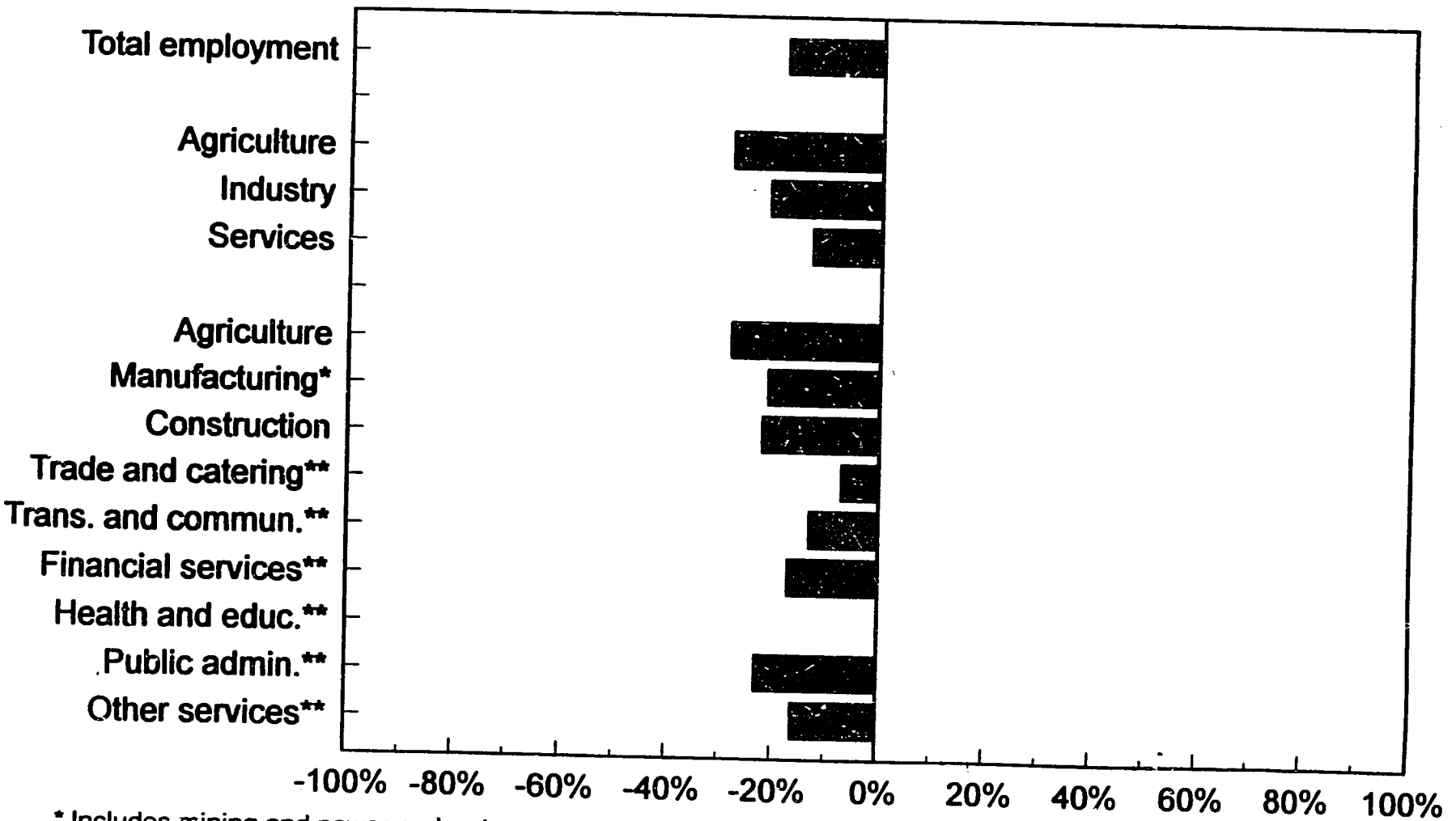
As in other East European countries, women tend to suffer from unemployment to a greater extent than do men. In 1989, women comprised 52 percent of those unemployed; by the second quarter of 1994, they comprised 49 percent of the unemployed. In 1992, the female unemployment rate was 32.5 percent while the male rate was 22.1 percent (see Appendix II, Table 4).

Although it is not possible to make any precise statements regarding unemployment in specific age groups, it is likely that people under the age of 25 have suffered from unemployment in FYR Macedonia to a greater extent than other age groups. In 1992, people under the age of 25 comprised nearly 44 percent of all registered unemployed (down from 54 percent in 1989). At the same time, people under the age of 25 comprised only 15.5 percent of the working age population. As mentioned earlier, this is not a measure of the labor force, however, it does suggest that those under 25 are experiencing higher unemployment rates than other groups, particularly when one considers the fact that many of the people under age 25 would be excluded from the actual labor force because they are students or serve in the military. People over age 50 comprised 4.4 percent of the unemployed in 1992 (up from 3.6 percent in 1989), but 13 percent of the working age population in 1992.

Two further points about the unemployed should be noted. In 1992, 79 percent of unemployed had not been previously employed (only slightly higher than the 77 percent in 1989). In 1992, 18.5 percent of the unemployed were classified as highly skilled or skilled (up slightly from 17 percent in 1989).

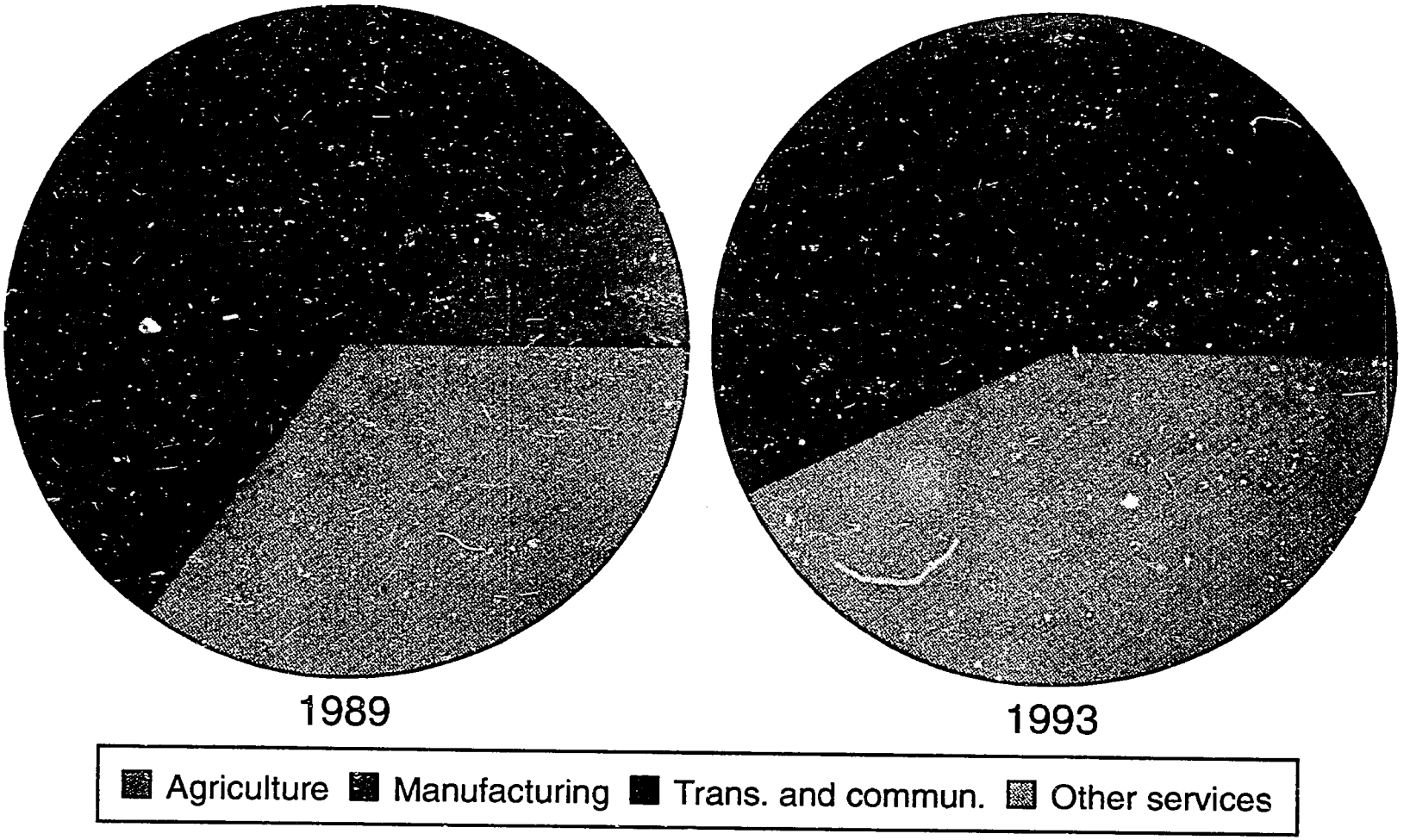
Unfortunately, unemployment rates over an extended time period are not available for the sub-national regions of FYR Macedonia (see Appendix II, Table 5). The available data indicate that Krusevo had the highest unemployment rate at 42 percent while Resen had the lowest unemployment rate at 18 percent (see Map 6).

Figure 9: FYR Macedonia
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993



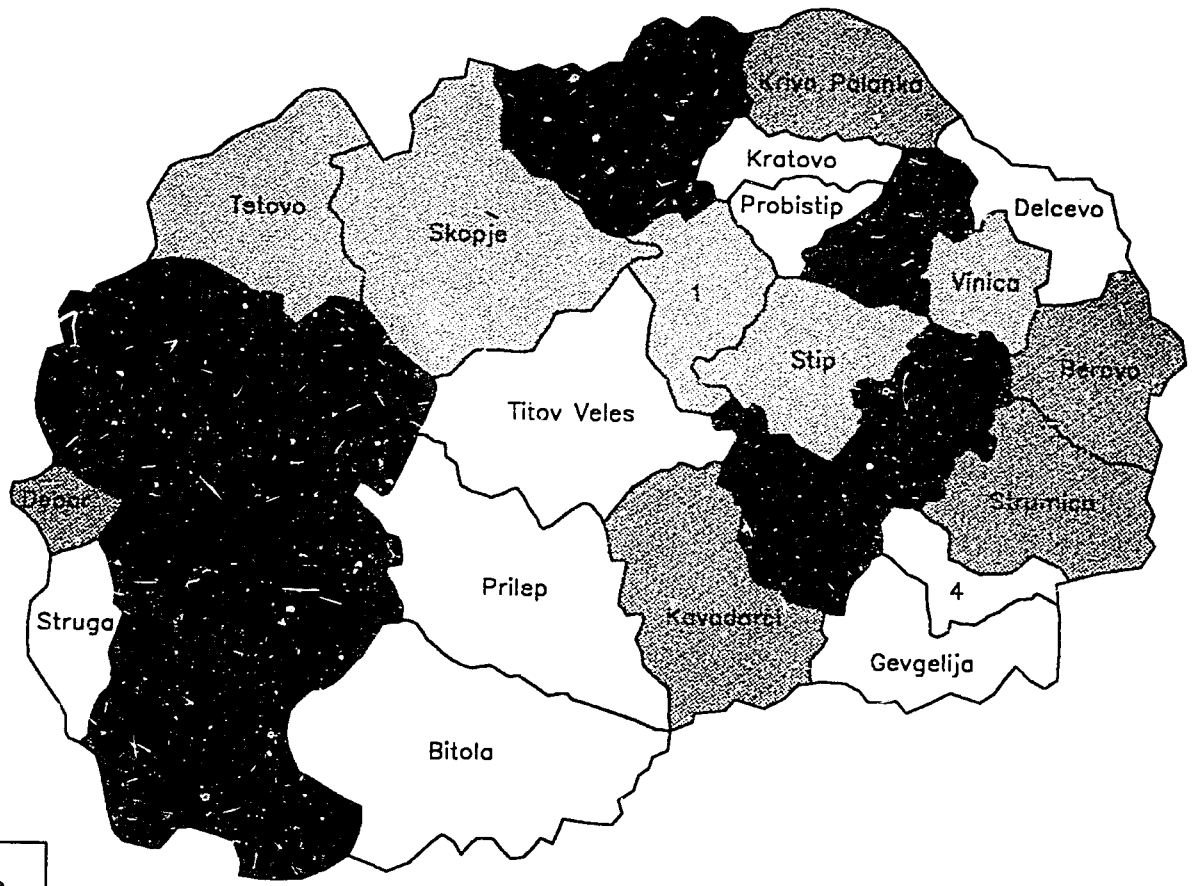
* Includes mining and power and water.
** Data are for 1989 to 1992.

Figure 10: FYR Macedonia
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction, mining, and water and power. In 1993, other services includes transportation and communications.

Map 6: Registered Unemployment in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1992



1 Sveti Nikole
2 Krusevo
3 Murgasevo
4 Valandovo

Percent of labor force
- 18.0 to 18.8
- 18.8 to 22.5
- 22.5 to 29.9
- 29.9 to 33.6
- 33.6 to 42.3

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Some of the changes occurring in FYR Macedonia are summarized in the following table. Unfortunately, few detailed data are available for multiple points in time. The only indicators for which data are available, show that the overall unemployment rate continued to increase (and are still suspiciously high). While the unemployment rates for males and females also continued to increase, the ratio of the female rate to the male rate declined slightly.

Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in FYR Macedonia[1]

	1992[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate[5]	26.2	29.0	110.3
Duration of unemployment[6]	3.9	NA	NA
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	85.1	NA	NA
Age bias ratio (percent share of total unemployed)[7]	77.8	NA	NA
Gender bias ratio (unemployment rate)[5,8]	147.1	142.7	97.1
Regional inequality[9]	27.5	NA	NA

Notes:
[1]Registered unemployed data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Average for first half of year.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and 1994 (1992=100).
[5]1994 rate estimated.
[6]Estimated average duration (in years) of unemployment according to official sources.
[7]Percent share of people unemployed under age 25 divided by percent share of people unemployed age 25 and older (multiplied by 100).
[8]Female unemployment rate divided by male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[9]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 5.

Available information on programs that provide support to the unemployed are sketchy at best for FYR Macedonia. Health insurance is provided to all unemployed people. In 1992, only 8 percent of the registered unemployed received unemployment benefits. Between 1989 and 1992, the number of people receiving unemployment compensation did increase. The social welfare services also provides benefits to the "financially unprotected", but the number of recipients of these benefits was extremely small in 1992 (less than 10 thousand).[20] Unless the rest of the unemployed receive compensation from other welfare programs (disability insurance, child care supplements, or other compensations), or are actually receiving income from some other source, it appears that many could potentially suffer severe economic hardship.

POLAND

Labor Force and Employment

Poland's total and working age populations have been growing slightly over the past few years, as have the total and civilian economically active populations (see Appendix II, Table 1). There has been little change at all in Poland's overall labor force participation rate, which remains roughly three-fourths of the working age population. The active population and labor force both increased at an estimated five-tenths of one percent per year between 1989 and 1993. In 1993, about half of the working age population was female while 48 percent of the labor force was female. Also in 1993, the working age

[20] These benefits include financial assistance, temporary housing or housing assistance, lump-sum payments, training, education, and other supplements.

population made up 62 percent of the total population and the average age was about 34. The principal changes exhibited in our data for Poland pertain to employment and unemployment.

Between 1989 and 1993 employment decreased at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent. Certain sectors experienced greater declines in employment during this period than others (see Appendix II, Table 2). Employment in industry and agriculture lost 26 percent and 17 percent of their employment, respectively. Within industry, construction experienced the greatest job loss, losing nearly a third of all workers. While industry and agriculture were experiencing declines, the services sector essentially remained the same (gaining about four-tenths of a percent of employment). The trade and catering sector experienced the greatest increase, gaining 37 percent employment (see Figure 11). Because of these changes in employment, the services sector increased its share of the total work force from 36 to 43 percent, while agriculture remained about the same at 26 percent and industry was reduced from 37 to 32 percent (see Figure 12).

Unemployment

Poland first started to collect registered unemployment data in 1990, however, the data for that year are limited. Detailed registration data have been kept on a monthly basis since then. Unlike many of the other East European countries, Poland also has extensive labor force survey data. The Labor Force Survey was begun in the second quarter of 1992 and has been conducted four times a year since then. All persons age 15 and above from a representative sample of about 20 thousand households are surveyed. The Labor Force Survey generally presents unemployment rates for all regions and groups that are slightly lower than registration data. This report examines both Labor Force Survey (LFS) and registration data.

Registered unemployment first appears in 1990, and has increased consistently since then. With respect to the registered unemployment rate, the greatest increase is observed from 1990 to 1991, when the rate more than doubled (Appendix II, Table 4). LFS unemployment data first appear in 1992; the LFS unemployment rate has also generally increased since then (Appendix II, Table 8).

In terms of regional variations, the following pattern emerges in both the registration and LFS data: the more northern and western regions tend to have higher than average unemployment rates, while regions to the south and east enjoy lower than average rates (see Maps 7 and 8). This pattern (for the macro regions) has been stable over the past few years.

As to whether the regional unemployment levels are converging or diverging, statistics can be presented in support of either proposition. The variance in registered unemployment rates between the macro regions has increased significantly since 1990 (see Appendix II, Table 6b).[21] However, some increase in the magnitudes of (absolute) differences between registered unemployment rates of different regions might be expected given the sharp rise in unemployment rates observed throughout Poland. As it happens, the expansion of interregional differences in registered unemployment rates has not kept pace with the trend in the level of registered unemployment, so that the coefficients of variation in the regional rates have decreased. The variance in LFS unemployment rates between the macro regions has also increased since 1992, though potentially less significantly than the registered unemployment rates (see Appendix II, Table 6a).[22] However, unlike the registered unemployment rates, the coefficients of variation in the regional rates have generally increased.

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[21] The increase in variance from 1990 to 1993 is significant at the .05 level according to the F test.

[22] The increase in variance from 1992.2 to 1994.2 is not significant at the .05 level according to the F test (1.3).

The long term unemployed are a special concern; over one third of the registered unemployed are long term unemployed. The Labor Force Survey appears to capture a greater proportion of the long term unemployed. In the first quarter of 1994, the LFS long term unemployed accounted for 42 percent of all LFS unemployed. Even according to the registration data, the median duration of unemployment is slightly less than 11 months for Poland as a whole (see Appendix II, Table 13). Geographic variations in duration of unemployment appear rather minor, at least as far as the major regions are concerned. The central, western and northeastern regions are characterized by slightly higher median durations while the medians for the southern and east-central regions are slightly lower.

Gender differences in levels and trends of unemployment and economic activity appear in the data. Activity rates are higher and both registered and LFS unemployment rates are lower among Polish men as compared to Polish women (see Appendix II, Table 8). The share of the unemployed comprised by long term unemployed is slightly higher among Polish women as compared to men.

There is also a "youth unemployment rate" in available data. The youth unemployed seem to be particularly at risk, comprising over one third of all registered unemployed persons. The youth registered unemployment rates are roughly double the total registered unemployment rates. LFS unemployment rates confirm the pattern exhibited in the registration data. The 18-19 age group seems to be particularly at risk with about 50 percent being unemployed. Slightly more than half of Poland's youth unemployed are women, and Poland's female youth unemployment rate is slightly higher than the male youth unemployment rate.

Perhaps not surprisingly, people with a higher education are experiencing the least unemployment (see Appendix II, Table 9). People with only a basic vocational education are apparently suffering more than others in terms of unemployment. In the first quarter of 1994, they had an unemployment rate of 20 percent (women with basic vocational education experienced at 25 percent unemployment rate). In all cases except higher education and primary education, women experienced higher unemployment rates.

Roughly three quarters of the unemployed in Poland have had a previous job, according to the labor force survey. A majority of those previously employed were employed in the public sector. In terms of industrial sectors, slightly under half of the previously employed held jobs in industry while slightly over 40 percent had jobs in services. These proportions have been reasonably stable over the period spanned by our data (1992-1994).

Some insight as to which categories of workers have been hardest hit by unemployment can be gained from comparison of the distribution of the jobs previously held by the unemployed according to the labor force survey with the distributions of current employment by sector. The incidence of unemployment has clearly been much higher in industry and services than in agriculture. While agriculture accounts for roughly one quarter of total employment, only around 8 percent of the unemployed were previously working in agriculture. Relative to the distribution of current employment, a disproportionate share of the unemployed worked previously in manufacturing and construction. Certain services, such as trade and catering, are represented in greater shares among the unemployed who were previously working than among the currently employed. The only spot of relief in this profile is that some essential services such as health and education as well as transport and communications appear not to be disproportionately affected by unemployment.

Some of the changes occurring in Poland are summarized in the following table. It appears that overall conditions have continued to worsen, with five of seven measures increasing. The estimated average duration of unemployment increased only slightly, although the share of long term unemployed increased by more than one-quarter. The labor hoarding situation improved slightly by declining 2.7 percent.

Figure 11: Poland
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993

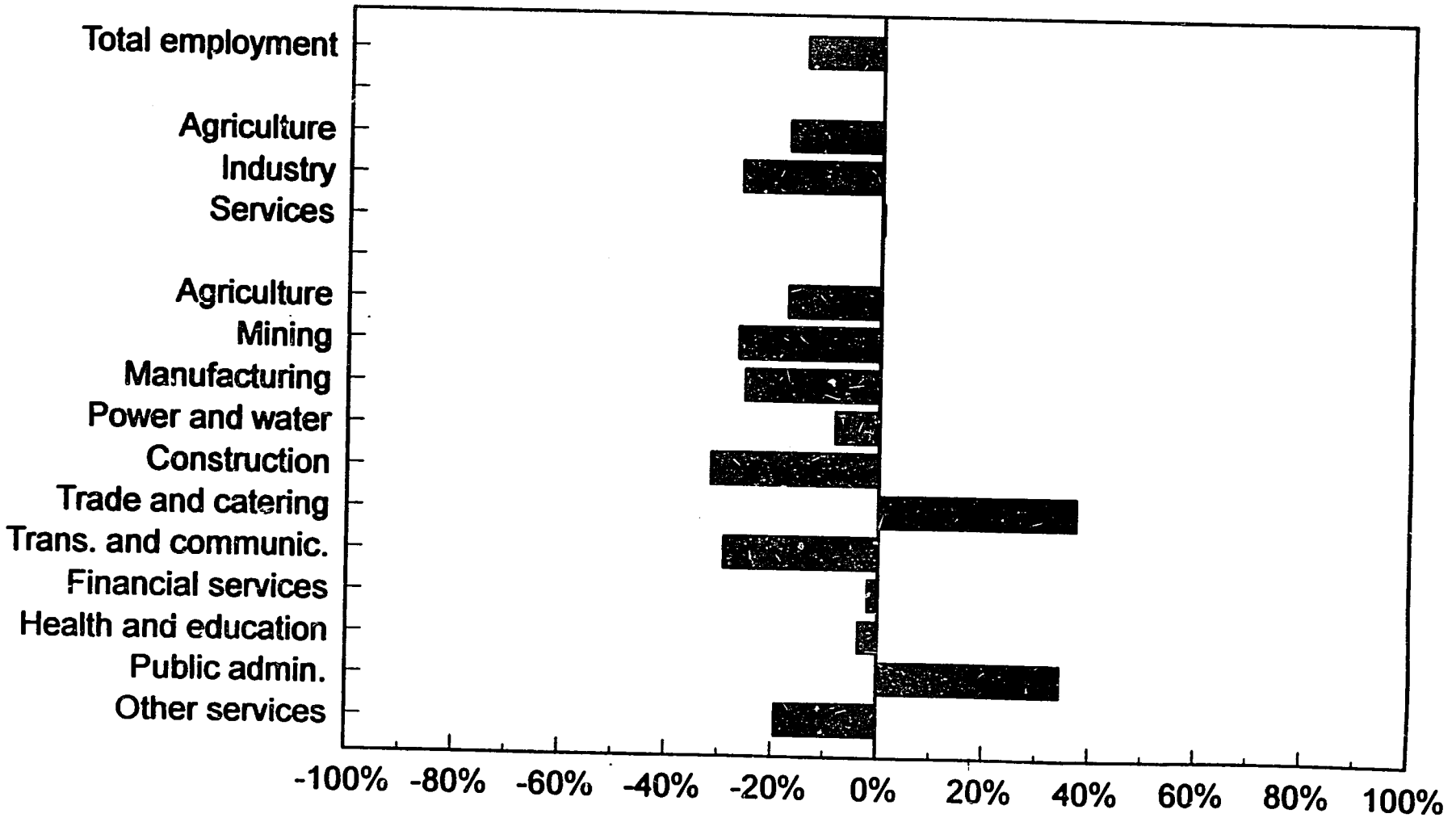
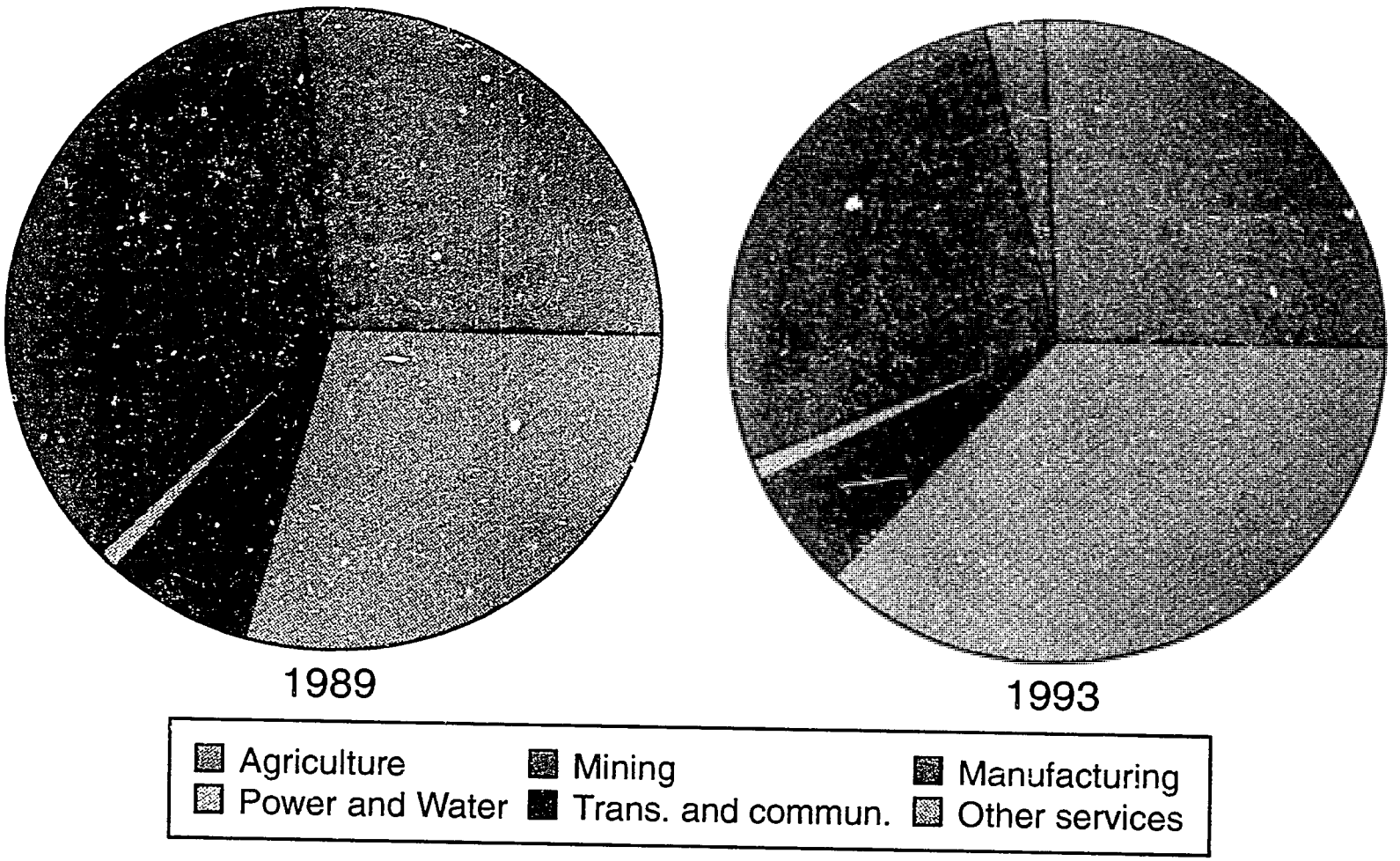
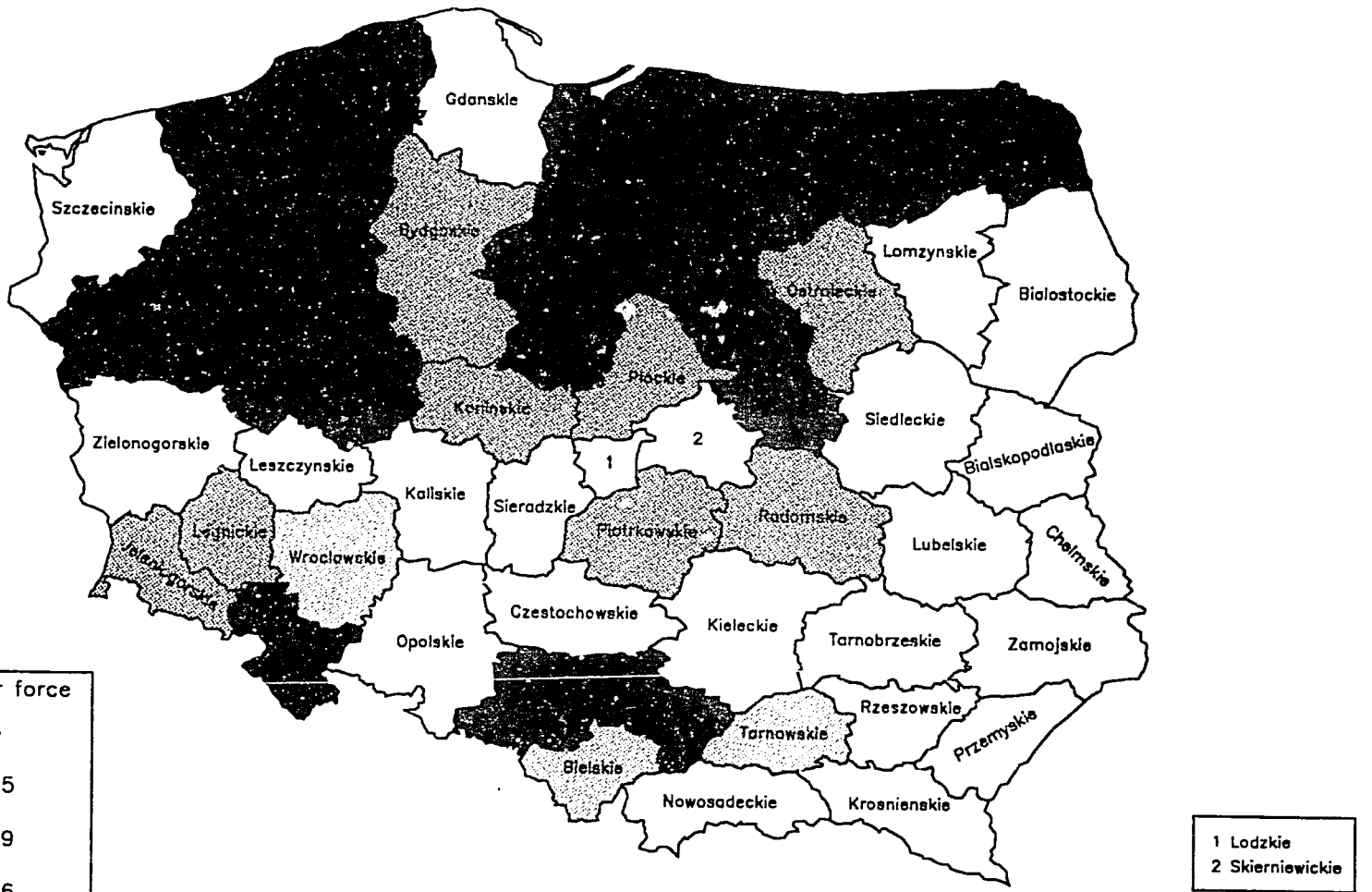


Figure 12: Poland
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction.

Map 7: Registered Unemployment in Poland October 1994



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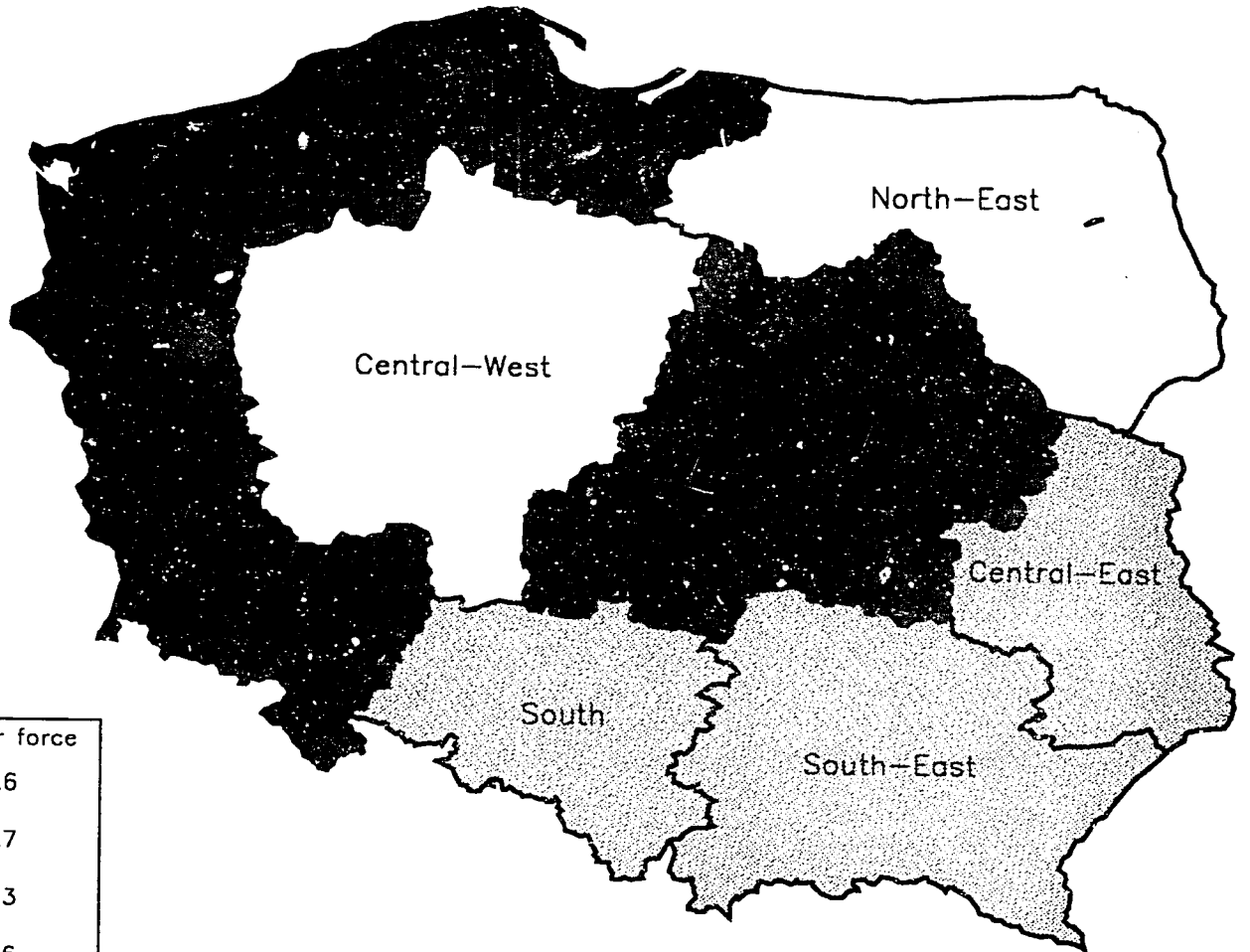
Map 8: LFS Unemployment in Poland
1994.2



Percent of labor force

- 11.6 to 11.6
- 11.6 to 12.7
- 12.7 to 15.3
- 15.3 to 16.6
- 16.6 to 17.9

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Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Poland[1]			
	1992[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	13.5	15.9	118.1
Duration of unemployment[5]	10.3	10.9	105.8
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	33.1	41.8	126.2
Age bias (unemployment rate)			
Under age 25[6]	29.3	36.0	123.0
Age 25 and older	NA	NA	NA
Gender bias ratio (unemployment rate)[7]	121.1	113.3	93.6
Regional inequality[8]	15.1	17.6	116.6
Labor hoarding growth[9]		(2.7)	97.3

Notes:
Parentheses represent negative growth.
[1]Labor Force Survey data.
[2]Average for second, third and fourth quarters of 1992.
[3]Average for first quarter of 1994.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and 1994 (1992=100).
[5]Estimated median duration (in months) of registered unemployment. Data for 1992 are for the end of the year.
[6]Data for 1992 estimated.
[7]The female unemployment rate divided by the male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[8]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6a.
[9]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are provided unemployment benefits for a minimum of 9 months and a maximum of two years once they meet certain qualifying conditions (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be in the lower quartile of income earners since the average unemployment benefit is only 36 of the average wage (see Appendix II, Table 7). The economic stress being experienced by the unemployed is further exacerbated by the fact that the beneficiary rate (the number of people who receive unemployment benefits as a share of the total number of registered unemployed) has been declining. Between the end of 1991 and September 1994, the beneficiary rate fell from 79 to 45.2 percent (see Appendix II, Table 12). The share of the unemployed receiving benefits is lower in some regions than other. For instance, less than one-third of the unemployed in Siedleckie received unemployment benefits in September 1994, while 53 percent of the unemployed in Gdansk received such benefits. Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to health care, family benefits, and to local welfare schemes.[23] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing even greater economic stress.

ROMANIA

Labor Force and Employment

Between 1989 and 1993, the total population of Romania decreased at an average annual rate of four-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). During that time period, the working age population

[23] The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

declined at an average annual rate of two-tenths of one percent, but the labor force continued to increase at an average annual rate of six-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 2). At this time the working age population remained about 56 percent of the total population. In 1991, the average age of the population was roughly 34 years. In 1993, women made up 48 percent of the labor force, up somewhat from 45 percent in 1989.

Between 1989 and 1993 (a period which saw the downfall of Ceausescu and only the fitful introduction of market oriented reforms), employment decreased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent. Compared to other countries of Eastern Europe that are undergoing the transition from centrally planned economies to market economies, this is a fairly low rate of employment loss. The possibility of excess or redundant employees existing in enterprises is a distinct possibility (see Section III).

Employment in the various sectors of the Romanian economy did not change uniformly between 1990 and 1993 (even less so than other East European countries). Certain sectors experienced declines in employment, while others continued to increase (see Appendix II, Table 2). While employment in industry dropped by nearly one-quarter, employment in services dropped by less than 5 percent and employment in agriculture increased by 15 percent. In addition, the financial services sector saw the greatest increase in employment, increasing by two-thirds (see Figure 13). By 1993, agriculture's share of employment had increased to 36 percent (up from 29 percent in 1990), while industry's share had declined to 36 percent (down from 44 percent in 1990). At the same time, the services sector continued to occupy about 28 percent of all employment (see Figure 14).

Data for employment by sector at the sub-national level are not available for all working people--only 1991 data for state employees are available (see Appendix II, Table 3). The fact that private and cooperative workers are excluded from such data might partially explain why some regions that had high proportions of employment in sectors that experienced high employment loss did not always have correspondingly high unemployment rates. Both the Central Region and North Muntenia had above average employment in industry. Constanta had a notably high share of employment in agriculture and Bucharest had extensive services employment.

Unemployment

Most of the information on unemployment in Romania comes from registration data gathered at local labor offices and thus suffers from the typical problems associated with such data. The only labor force survey data that are available are for the first quarter of 1994. Due to differences in labor force definitions and the inherent problems with registered unemployment data, registered unemployment rates may not accurately reflect the actual levels of unemployment.[24] However, in the first quarter of 1994, the labor force survey (which attempts to apply ILO definitions of labor force and unemployment) indicated that the unemployment rate was 8.2 percent. At the same time, registered unemployment measured against the standard Romanian definition of labor force indicated that the unemployment rate was 11.5 percent.

In 1991, towards the beginning of the erratic economic reforms instituted by Romania, unemployment was 3 percent. Within one year, however, the rate had jumped to 8.4 percent (see Appendix II, Table 4). The unemployment rate continued to increase until the beginning of 1994 when it reached 11.5 percent.

As in many of the East European countries, women in Romania suffer from unemployment to a greater

[24] All unemployment rates discussed here refer to registered unemployment unless labor force survey data are specifically mentioned.

extant than do men. Except for the first quarter of 1994 in the labor force survey, women comprised more than half of all those unemployed. The female unemployment rate reached 13.6 percent in the beginning of 1994 (at this time the male unemployment rate was 9.6 percent). According to the labor force survey, the female unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in the first quarter of 1994, while the male unemployment rate was 7.7 percent. The labor force survey also indicated that women comprised a greater share of the long-term unemployed than men.

People under the age of 25 (the young) have suffered from unemployment in Romania to a much greater extent than other age groups. According to the labor force survey, the young comprised 61 percent of all unemployed in the first quarter of 1994. At this same time, the youth unemployment rate was 22.5 percent (nearly 26 percent for young women).

All nine of the sub-national regions of Romania also experienced increasing unemployment rates between 1991 and the first quarter of 1994 (see Appendix II, Table 6). In the first quarter of 1994, North and South Moldova had the highest unemployment rates (15.9 and 16.6 percent, respectively), while Bucharest had the lowest (7.6 percent--see Map 9). As for what has been happening to regional differences in unemployment levels, there is at least some evidence to indicate that they may have grown in that the variance in the unemployment rates over sub-national regions did rise during this time period.[25] However, at least some (and perhaps all) of the increase in variance from 1991 to 1993 may have been due to the increasing magnitude of the overall level of unemployment, there being little room for regional variation when the national unemployment rates were low. The coefficient of variation, which expresses the variance[26] relative to the mean, exhibits a drop between these two years.

The following table summarizes some of the key indicators of risk in Romania. The available information suggests that the situation has continued to deteriorate. Four of the five categories for which data are available, show increases. Some of the increases are particularly large when compared to changes experienced in other countries. The share of the long term unemployed more than doubled, and labor hoarding experienced the highest growth among all countries in this study. The gender bias ratio was the only indicator to show a notable decrease.

[25] The increase is not significant at the .05 level.

[26] Strictly speaking, the standard deviation relative to the mean.

Figure 13: Romania
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1990 and 1993

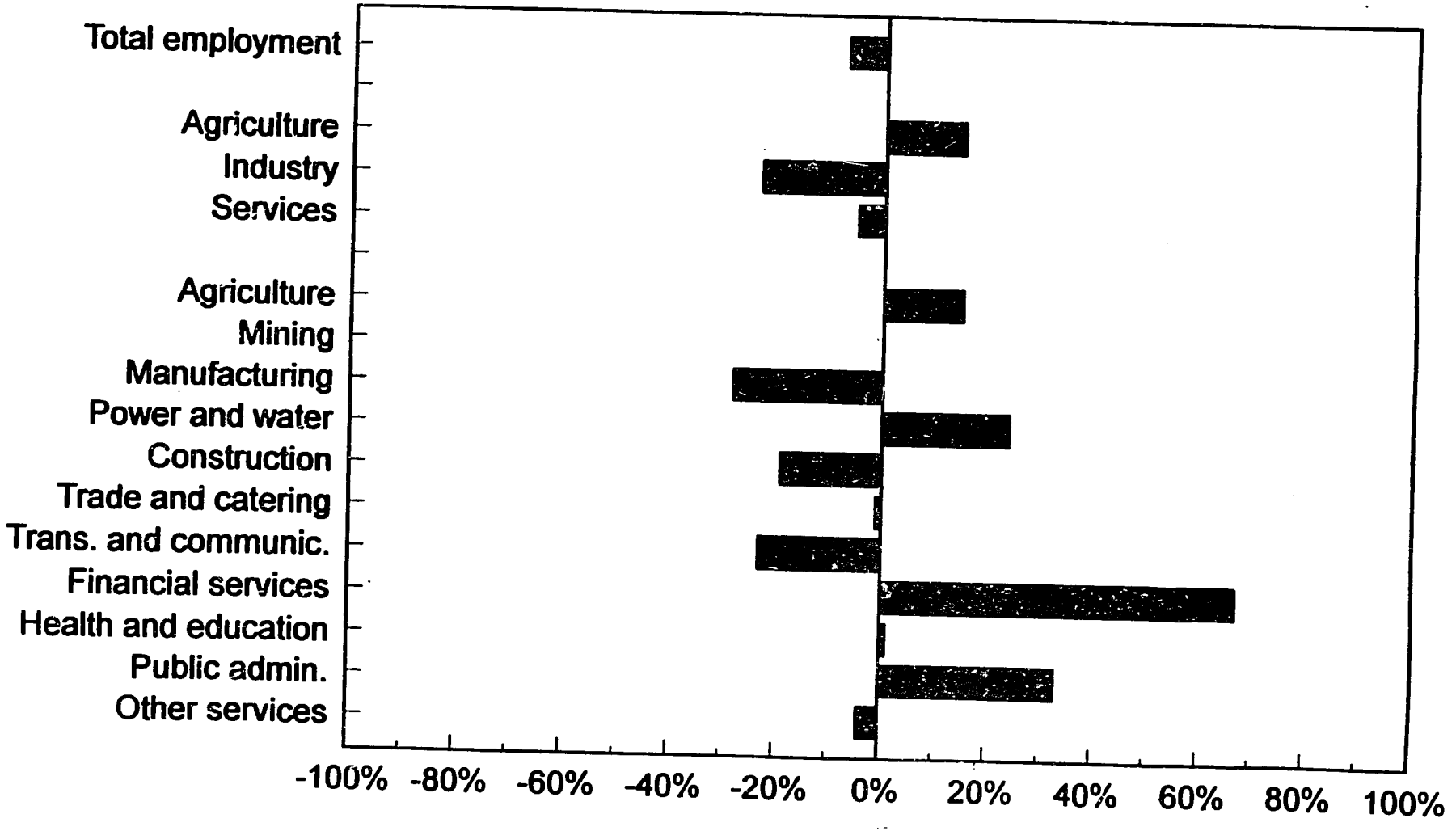
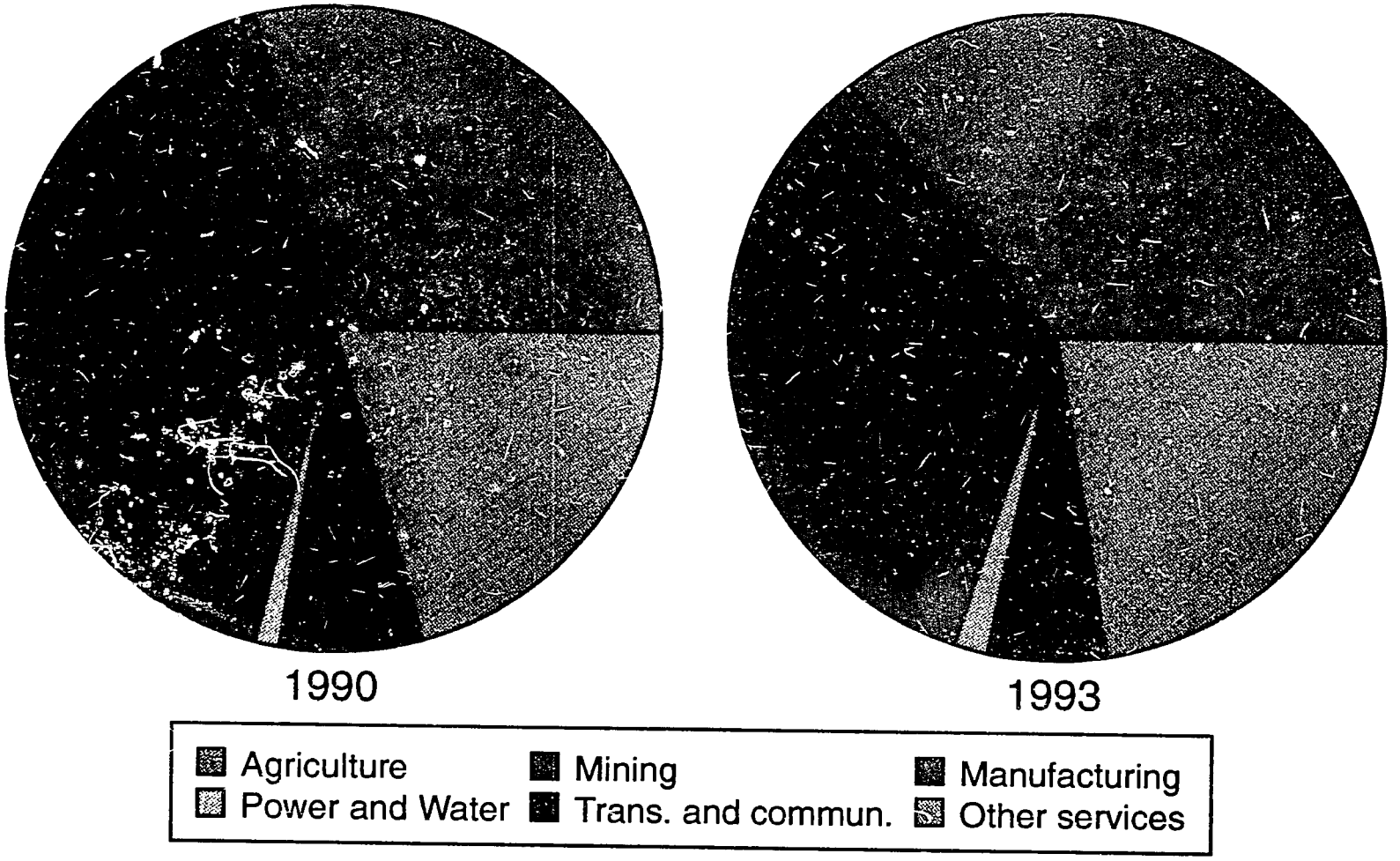
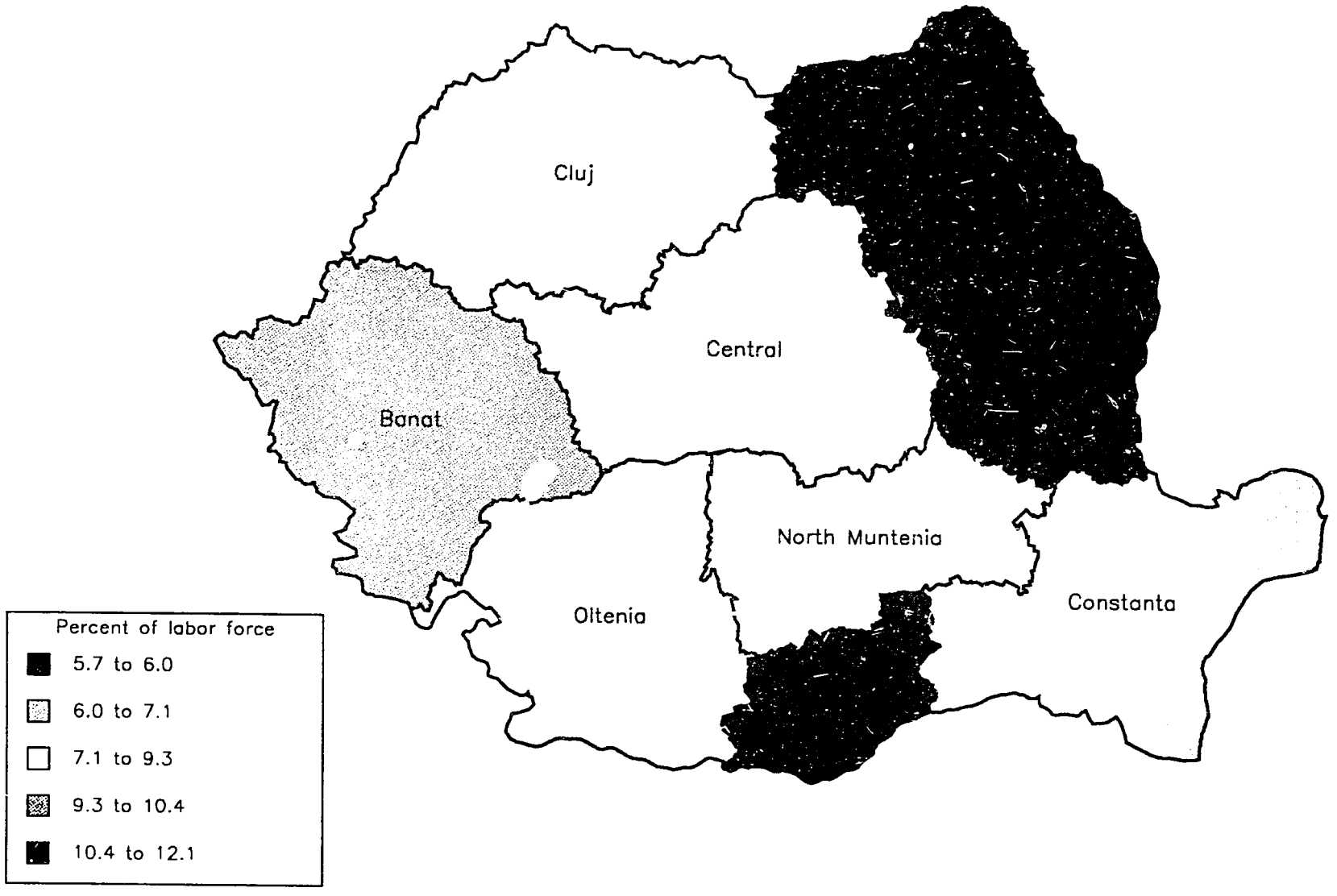


Figure 14: Romania
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction.

Map 9: Registered Unemployment in Romania First Quarter, 1994



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Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Romania[1]			
	1992[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	8.4	11.5	136.9
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)[5]	20.5	45.3	221.0
Age bias ratio (unemployment rate)[5,6]	NA	545.6	NA
Gender bias ratio (unemployment rate)[7]	172.6	141.7	82.1
Regional inequality[8]	22.3	24.6	110.3
Labor hoarding growth[9]		17.0	117.0

Notes:
[1]Registered unemployment data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Average for first quarter of year.
[4]Change in risk between 1992 and 1994 (1992=100).
[5]Data for 1994 are from Labor Force Survey; in the first quarter of 1994, the LFS unemployment rate was 8.2 percent.
[6]The unemployment rate for those under age 25 divided by the unemployment rate for those age 25 and older (multiplied by 100).
[7]The female unemployment rate divided by the male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[8]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6.
[9]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are provided unemployment benefits for a minimum of 270 days and a maximum of 18 months once they meet certain qualifying conditions (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be in lower income cohorts since the unemployment benefit may be as little as 60 percent of the minimum wage. The economic stress being experienced by the unemployed is further exacerbated by the fact that after 270 days, all benefits are reduced to 40 percent of the minimum wage (ending altogether 9 months later). In 1991, about four-fifths of the unemployed received some level of unemployment benefits. Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to health care, and to local welfare schemes.[27] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing even greater economic stress.

SLOVAKIA

Labor Force and Employment

Between 1989 and 1993, the total population of Slovakia increased at an average annual rate of two-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 1). During that time period, the working age population increased at an average annual rate of nine-tenths of one percent, ending up at 59 percent of the total population. Despite the increase in the working age, the labor force declined at an average annual rate of eight-tenths of one percent (see Appendix II, Table 2). This was mainly due to reductions in the activity rate, particularly among women. The average age of the population was roughly 34 years at the end of 1993. In the first quarter of 1994, women made up 44 percent of the labor force, down slightly from 47 percent in 1990.

Between 1989 and the end of 1993, employment decreased at an average annual rate of more than 4

[27] The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

percent. Although employment generally declined, several sectors continued to experience increases (see Appendix II, Table 2). While employment in agriculture dropped by about one-quarter and employment in industry dropped by 27 percent, employment in services actually increased by 3 percent. The construction sector experienced the greatest decline in employment, losing 43 percent of its entire work force. The financial services sector saw the greatest increase in employment (see Figure 15). Because of these changes, agriculture and industry lost some of their share of total employment, while services increased to about 50 percent of total employment (up from 40 percent in 1989--see Figure 16).

Unemployment

Unlike some of the other East European countries, Slovakia does have useful labor force survey data. Slovakia also collects registered unemployment data from local labor offices, however, these suffer from the typical problems associated with such data. The labor force survey attempts to apply ILO definitions to labor force, unemployment, and the unemployment rate.[28]

In 1990, before the break-up of Czechoslovakia, the registered unemployment rate was six-tenths of one percent. Despite being attached to the relatively economically well-off Czech Republic (where the unemployment rate has been less than 5 percent), Slovakia's registered unemployment rate had reached 12 percent by the end of 1992 (see Appendix II, Table 4). After the dissolution of Czechoslovakia on December 31, 1992, Slovakia began conducting its own labor force survey. The unemployment rate has steadily risen between the first quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, from 12.2 percent to 13.7 percent.

Unlike many of the East European countries, women in Slovakia have not suffered from unemployment to a significantly greater extent than men. It was not until the fourth quarter of 1993 that the female unemployment rate exceeded the male's (13.4 percent versus 12.6 percent, respectively). For the entire time period that the labor force survey has been conducted, women have comprised less than half of all those unemployed. The labor force survey also indicated that women comprise a similar share of both the long-term unemployed and the youth unemployed (around 45 percent in the first quarter of 1994).

People under the age of 25 (the youth) belong to one group that is particularly at risk. The youth unemployment rate has steadily increased since the second quarter of 1993. At the end of the first quarter of 1994, the total youth unemployment rate was 28.5 percent, up from 23.7 percent a year earlier. At this time the female youth unemployment rate was 27.7 percent, while the male rate was 29 percent.

All four of the sub-national regions of Slovakia also experienced increasing unemployment rates between 1990 and the first quarter of 1994 (see Appendix II, Table 6). In the first quarter of 1994, East Slovakia had the highest registered unemployment rate (19 percent), while Bratislava had the lowest (5.8 percent). As for what has been happening to regional differences in unemployment levels, there is evidence which suggests that they have grown (some regions have become increasingly well off while others have become comparatively worse off). Since 1990, the coefficients of variation have increased steadily; in the context of increasing national unemployment rates this is unambiguous evidence of increasing gaps between regional levels of unemployment.

The following table summarizes some of the key dimensions of risk in Slovakia. The available information suggests that the situation has continued to deteriorate; all six of the categories for which data are available, show increases.

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[28] All unemployment rates discussed here refer to labor force survey unemployment unless registration data are specifically mentioned.

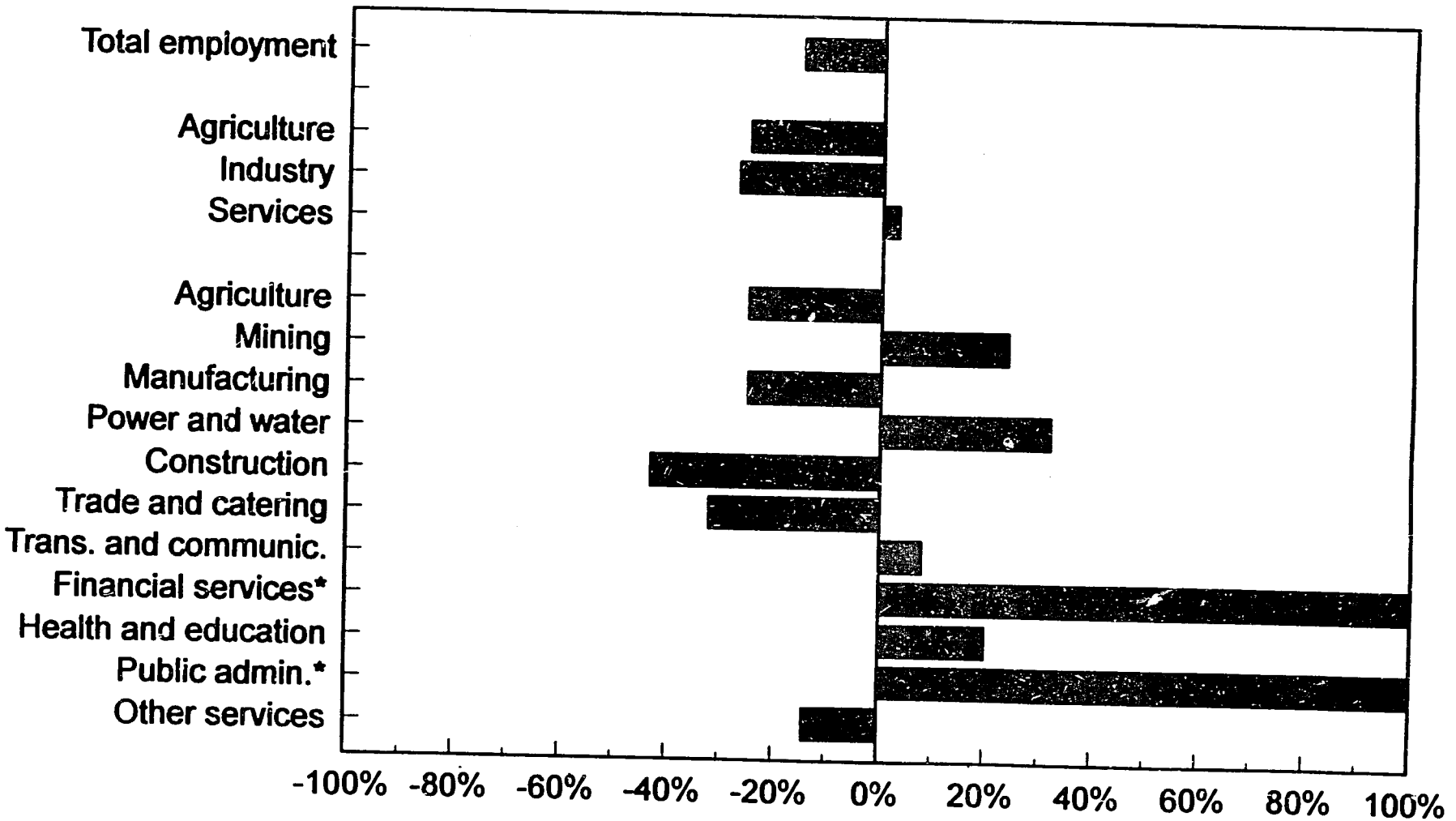
Summary of Changes in Dimensions of Risk in Slovakia[1]			
	1993[2]	1994[3]	Index[4]
Overall unemployment rate	12.5	13.7	109.6
Long term unemployed (percent share of total unemployed)	33.2	33.9	102.1
Age bias (unemployment rate)			
Under age 25	25.7	28.5	110.9
Age 25 and older	NA	NA	NA
Gender bias ratio (unemployment rate)[5]	98.4	102.2	103.9
Regional inequality[6]	29.6	32.7	110.5
Labor hoarding growth[7]		8.0	108.0

Notes:
[1]Labor Force Survey data.
[2]Average for entire year.
[3]Average for first quarter of year.
[4]Change in risk between 1993 and 1994 (1993=100).
[5]Female unemployment rate divided by the male unemployment rate (multiplied by 100).
[6]Coefficient of variation of the unemployment rate for the sub-national regions from Table 6.
[7]Between 1989 and 1993.

The unemployed are provided unemployment benefits for 3 months once they meet certain qualifying conditions. They are then provided reduced benefits for 3 additional months (see Appendix I). The unemployed who do receive benefits are likely to be poor since the average unemployment benefit at the beginning of 1994 was less than one-third of the average wage (see Appendix II, Table 7). The economic stress being experienced by the unemployed is further exacerbated by the fact that the beneficiary rate (the number of people who receive unemployment benefits as a share of the total number of registered unemployed) dropped in the early 1990's. Between December 1991 and December 1993, the beneficiary rate fell from 82 percent to 32 percent. Once unemployment benefits run out, support is limited to health care, and to local welfare schemes.[29] Because these welfare benefits are minimal and are not evenly distributed throughout the country, the unemployed who are no longer eligible or who otherwise do not receive benefits are likely to be experiencing even greater economic stress.

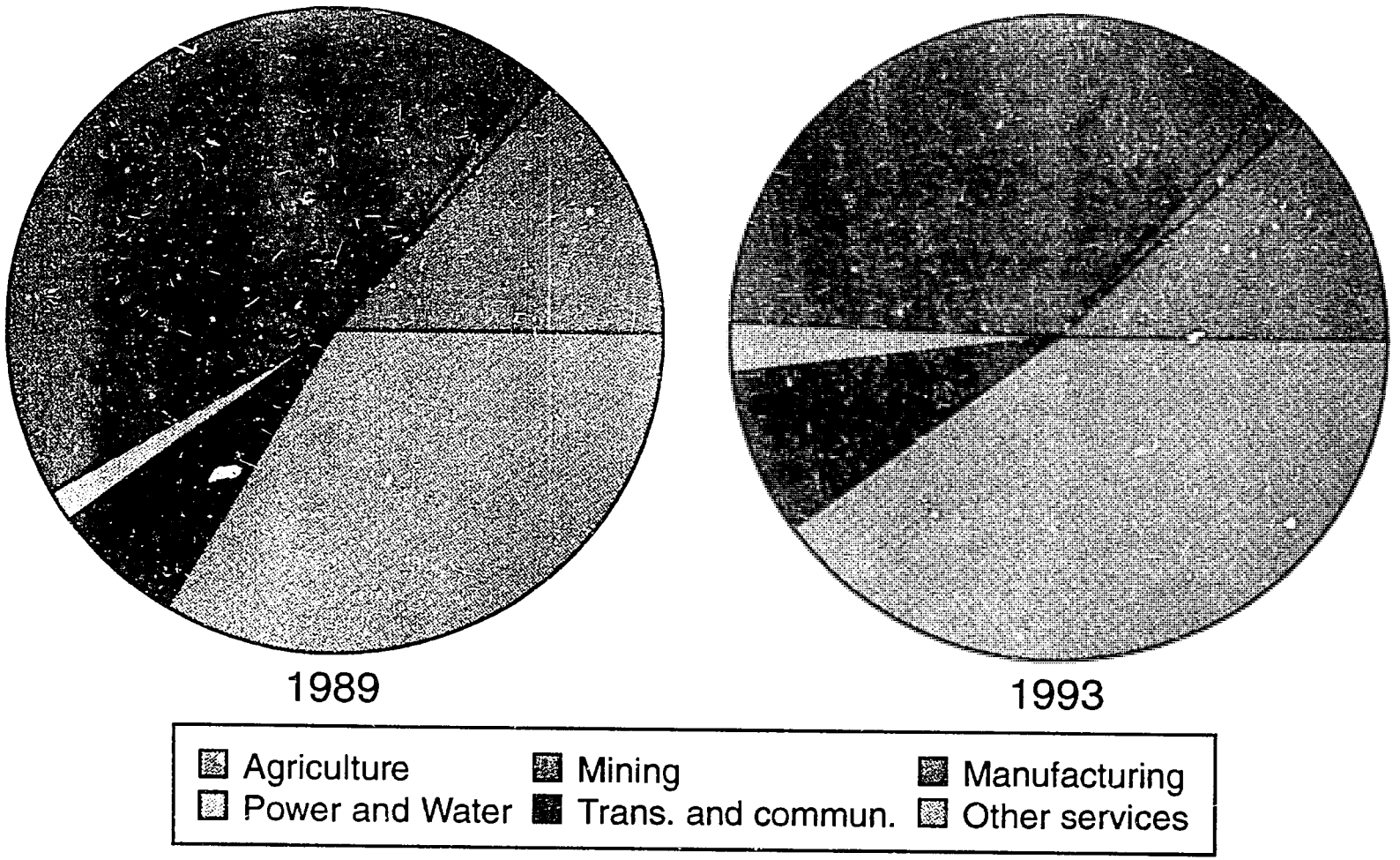
[29] The local government offices provide varying amounts of cash benefits and in-kind support (clothing, food, and other social services) to the destitute. Health services are also provided to the entire population.

Figure 15: Slovakia
Percent Change in Employment by Sector Between 1989 and 1993



* Greater than 100 percent.

Figure 16: Slovakia
Share of Employment in Major Sectors



Note: Agriculture includes forestry and fishing; manufacturing includes construction.

SECTION III: LABOR HOARDING

Over the years, many analysts have commented on the presence of surplus or hoarded labor in command economies. The extent to which enterprises carried and are still carrying excess workers on the books is of concern to policy makers who are shaping the transition towards markets. Understanding the dimensions of this phenomenon could make a profound difference in their willingness to accept hard budget constraints and risk the political dangers associated with mass unemployment and bankruptcy.

The incidence of actual economic risk has been discussed elsewhere in this report. Unemployment, as measured by the labor force surveys and the registers from the employment services, demonstrates that the labor market is responding to negative developments in production. Nevertheless, numerous press accounts detail how regimes in Eastern Europe have been reluctant to make full adjustments and shed all excess labor. How else is one to understand the widespread practice of shortened workweeks and furloughs? If hoarding were not significant, then why should high unemployment persist in those countries which are already experiencing economic recovery? We believe that enterprises are not lean and that imbalances between supply and demand could bring further social dislocation as the transition to free markets continues.

When a firm hoards labor, it utilizes more employees than are strictly needed to produce current levels of output, given the normal organization of production. Such workers could be dispensed with, provided average productivity remained at existing levels. But aside from general agreement on the nature of labor hoarding, it is still an open question about the best way to measure this phenomenon. Some analysts believe that studies of firm level data are apt to produce more reliable insights into hoarding than trends in aggregate statistics on employment, wages and output at the industry or economy-wide level. We will not enter into the technical issues involved in this debate since our goal is more modest: namely to display how declines in output correlate with reductions in employment. The expectation is that fluctuations in the two series will be of roughly the same magnitude, with employment adjustments perhaps being less than 100 percent and occurring later in time. But if large and persistent discrepancies between output and employment rates of change are found, then the potential for unemployment to balloon in Eastern Europe must be faced and then weighed against the virtues of "shock therapy" and the pursuit of efficiency.[30]

To operationalize our measure of labor hoarding, we present macro data on employment and output within the context of production function theory. Two scenarios are envisaged: one in which the laws of technology are "fixed proportions",[31] i.e.

$$Q=c[minimum(\frac{K}{a},\frac{L}{b})]$$

and another in which a Cobb-Douglas relationship between factor inputs (labor, capital) and outputs is

[30] Strictly speaking, these hoarded workers may not be in any jeopardy at all since social safety nets could be structured to protect workers as hard budget constraints begin to take hold. Moreover, the sacrifices associated with shock therapy in the short run could be made politically acceptable as successful transitions in the vanguard countries point the way towards long run gain.

[31] In this equation, "c" is some constant indicating the productivity of the system and "a" and "b" are constants showing the way capital (K) and labor (L) are to be combined. Output is calculated by multiplying "c" by "L/b" or "K/a", whichever is smaller. With this kind of production function, there is only one efficient way to produce any given amount of output. Labor and capital must be combined in the proportions "b" to "a".

assumed,[32] i.e.

$$Q = K^{\alpha} L^{1-\alpha}$$

In the first instance, changes in input vary in direct proportion to changes in output. Thus if output falls by 10 percent, inputs will also fall by 10 percent. Under the assumption that the laws of production are Cobb-Douglas, substitution between inputs becomes possible and proportionate declines across all factors of production are not imposed *a priori*. This respecification allows us to examine a "shock therapy" policy in which decision makers declare war on hoarding and force workers to bear the entire brunt of the decline in output.[33] These two representations produce a range of estimates on the extent to which unemployment statistics understate the amount of prospective economic risk.

Output and employment data for this exercise are displayed in Table 1. Seven countries are represented: Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The period under examination runs from 1989 through 1993 and is treated as an indivisible five year unit, rather than a series of annual observations. We do not expect full adjustments between output and labor to occur simultaneously, but rather to be spread out over some cycle. Since it is generally conceded that industry[34] has fared worse than the overall economy during the transition, the question arises whether the amount of prospective economic risk, as measured by the growth in labor hoarding, is also correspondingly higher in industry.[35] The data in Table 2 address this issue. Finally, we stress that these measurements are not precise and may not be accurate indicators of cross national variation; they merely illustrate where potential problems exist.[36]

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[32] In this equation, there is a hyperbolic relationship between inputs of capital (K), labor (L) and output (Q). The parameters "alpha" and "1-alpha" reflect the laws of technology, and can be interpreted as the percentage change in output which will result given some percentage change in input. Cobb-Douglas technology permits inputs to be combined in other than "fixed proportions". This relationship is summarized by the elasticity of substitution parameter which equals "1" when there are constant returns to scale.

[33] If we take the total differential of the production function and divide by output "Q", the following equation results:

$$\frac{dQ}{Q} = (\alpha)\frac{dK}{K} + (1-\alpha)\frac{dL}{L}$$

When the capital stock (K) is not allowed to adjust, the first term on the right hand side of the equation drops out, and the rate of change in output equals the output elasticity of labor times the rate of change in labor.

[34] The term "industry" used here does not include construction.

[35] According to the *Employment Observatory*, industry is comprised of mining,manufacturing and power and water.

[36] There probably are downward biases in employment and output due to unrecorded private sector activity. However, labor force survey evidence suggest that adjustments for this omission are likely to be small. More importantly, these biases would tend to cancel out one another and thus not skew the calculation of labor hoarding growth.

Table 1. Employment and Output in Eastern Europe

Country	Total Employment (E) (thousand)	Growth of (E) (percent)	Industrial Employment[1] (EI) (thousand)	Growth of (EI) (percent)	Growth of GDP (percent)	Growth of Industrial Output[1] (percent)
Albania						
1989	1439		332			
1990	1429	-0.07	339	+2.0	-10.0	-8.2
1991	1404	-1.75	328	-3.25	-21.0	-42.5
1992	1127	-19.73	243	-25.9	-9.7	-20.4
1993	977	-13.31	214	-11.9	+11.0	—
growth over the cycle		-32.11		-35.55	-28.74	-57.99
Bulgaria						
1989	4365		1646			
1990	4097	-6.14	1499	-8.94	-9.1	-17.5
1991	3564	-13.01	1357	-9.48	-16.7	-27.8
1992	3274	-8.14	1197	-11.80	-5.7	-21.9
1993	3222	-1.59	1102	-7.94	-4.2	-7.5
growth over the cycle		-26.2		-33.05	-31.6	-57.03
Czech Republic						
1989	5403		2114			
1990	5351	-0.97	2025	-4.21	-1.2	-3.5
1991	5059	-5.46	1949	-3.76	-14.2	-22.3
1992	4927	-2.61	1798	-7.75	-6.6	-10.6
1993	4853	-1.51	1710	-4.89	-0.3	-5.3
growth over the cycle		-10.18		-19.12	-21.07	-36.52
Hungary						
1989	4872		1520			
1990	4699	-3.56	1478	-2.77	-4.0	-8.5
1991	4334	-7.77	1338	-9.48	-10.7	-19.1
1992	4096	-5.50	1215	-9.20	-4.5	-9.8
1993	3827	-6.57	1087	-10.54	-2.0	+4.0
growth over the cycle		-21.45		-28.49	-19.77	-30.57
Poland						
1989	17002		4933			
1990	16280	-4.2	4649	-5.8	-11.6	-24.2
1991	15326	-6.4	4254	-8.5	-7.0	-11.9
1992	14677	-4.2	3883	-8.7	+2.6	+3.9
1993	14584	-0.6	3705	-4.6	+3.8	+5.6
growth over the cycle		-14.22		-24.89	-11.5	-26.73

Table 1. Employment and Output in Eastern Europe (continued)						
Country	Total Employment (E) (thousand)	Growth of (E) (percent)	Industrial Employment[1] (EI) (thousand)	Growth of (EI) (percent)	Growth of GDP (percent)	Growth of Industrial Output[1] (percent)
Romania						
1989	10946		—			
1990	10840	-0.97	4005		-5.6	-18.8
1991	10786	-0.50	3803	-5.04	-12.9	-19.6
1992	10458	-3.04	3301	-13.20	-13.8	-22.0
1993	10062	-3.79	3030	-8.21	+1.0	+0.8
growth over the cycle[2]		-7.18		-24.35	-24.18	-36.83
Slovakia						
1989	2498		867			
1990	2478	-0.8	825	-4.84	-2.5	-2.7
1991	2281	-7.95	712	-13.70	-11.2	-21.6
1992	2163	-5.17	686	-3.65	-7.0	-13.7
1993	2128	-1.62	682	-0.58	-4.1	-13.5
growth over the cycle		-14.82		-21.34	-22.79	-43.06

Notes:
[1]Does not include construction.
[2]1990-1993.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central & Eastern Europe #6 October 1994.*

Table 1 contains no real surprises. Steep declines in output and employment are observed in all countries, although there are a few instances after 1991 in which the seeds of recovery can seen in the GDP and industry growth figures. Not surprisingly, industry output contracted more sharply than the economy overall. The former declined on average by 41.25 percent while the latter fell by 22.81 percent.

Table 2 employs the data in Table 1 and displays estimates on the growth of labor hoarding over the 5 year cycle. For the "fixed proportions" case, the percentage change in output should be matched by an equal percentage change in labor (employment). To the extent that the former exceeds the recorded observations on the latter, labor hoarding has taken place. For the Cobb-Douglas case, we assume that "alpha" = 0.5.[37] To support any given percentage change in output, employment must adjust by a factor of "2". Thus a 10 percent decline in output should result in a 20 percent decline in employment. This warranted[38] decline in employment minus its actual decline measures the shift in labor hoarding.

When both scenarios are considered, Table 2 tells a simple story. Labor hoarding increased in most of the countries over the period 1989 to 1993. The economy-wide range varied between -3.37 percent and +41.18 percent, with average values of +4.78 percent and +27.49 percent, depending upon the representation of the production function. The extent of hoarding also seemed to depend the sphere of

[37] Empirical investigations of East European production function elasticities place the value of this parameter between 0.5 and 0.7. By choosing the lower value, the growth of labor hoarding will be biased upward.

[38] In the event that output declines by more than 50%, the warranted decline in labor is constrained to be no more than 100%.

economic activity. Industry showed less willingness to control the growth of surplus labor than the economy in general (14.56 and 51.52 versus 4.78 and 27.49).[39] It is of particular interest that two of the three principal AID target countries (Hungary and Poland) had below average rates of hoarding growth. In fact, both of them appear to have gone beyond simple downsizing and given up previously hidden labor reserves (-1.68 and -2.72). It is also worth noting that the Czech Republic, a country with graduation status, has a serious labor overhang and may be required to make further painful adjustments before its transition is complete. Finally, in both absolute and relative terms, Romania faces risks involving hundreds of thousands or perhaps millions of workers.

Table 2. Labor Hoarding Growth Indices

"Fixed proportions"				
Country	Hoarding in All Economic Sectors (percent)[1]	Increase in Workers at Risk[2] (economy-wide)	Hoarding in Industry[3] (percent)	Increase in Workers at Risk (industry-wide)
Albania	-3.37	0	+22.44	74,500
Bulgaria	+5.4	235,700	+23.98	393,900
Czech Republic	+10.89	588,400	+17.4	367,800
Hungary	-1.68	0	+2.08	31,600
Poland	-2.72	0	+1.84	90,800
Romania	+17.0	1,842,800[4]	+12.48	499,800
Slovakia	+7.97	199,100	+21.72	188,300
"Cobb-Douglas"[5]				
Country	Hoarding in All Economic Sectors (percent)[1]	Increase in Workers at Risk[2] (economy-wide)	Hoarding in Industry[3] (percent)	Increase in Workers at Risk (industry-wide)
Albania	+25.37	365,100	+64.45	214,000
Bulgaria	+37.0	1,615,100	+66.9	1,101,200
Czech Republic	+31.25	1,688,400	+53.92	1,139,900
Hungary	+18.09	881,300	+32.65	496,300
Poland	+8.8	1,496,200	+28.6	1,410,800
Romania	+41.18	4,463,900	+49.31	1,974,900
Slovakia	+30.76	768,400	+64.78	561,600

Notes:
[1]Negative sign indicates dishoarding. Under these circumstances, there is no increase in risk.
[2]Calculated as the arithmetic product of 1989 employment level and associated entry from index of labor hoarding growth, rounded to nearest hundred workers.
[3]Does not include construction.
[4]Based upon 1990 employment levels.
[5]"Alpha" is assumed to be 0.5.

[39] Romania is the exception, and we have no explanation for this.

APPENDIX I: UNEMPLOYMENT LAWS AND PROGRAMS

Country	Year of: First law	Year of: Current law	Type of program	Coverage	Qualifying conditions	Cash benefits	Duration of benefits	Adjustments
Albania	1991	1993	Social insurance system (employers pay 6% of payroll)	Employees	(1) Worked for at least 12 months and more than 3 months per year; (2) receives no other benefits (except partial disability); (3) registered as being unemployed at a Labor Office and is willing to undergo training	Flat rate providing for a minimum standard of living (1,731 leks per month in 1993)	Up to 12 months or 365 days where there are temporary periods of employment; 18 months for persons attending unpaid training courses	Indexed annually in accordance with price index of selected commodities
Bulgaria	1925	1989	Compulsory insurance system (employers pay 7% of payroll, with government covering deficit)	Employed persons and graduates from higher or vocational schools	(1) 6 months of employment in last 12 months, or graduate of higher or vocational school; (2) unemployment not due to voluntary leaving, dismissal for misconduct, refusal of suitable offer; (3) registered at Employment Office within 7 days after dismissal	For full-time employment: 60% of average earnings during last 6 months, but not less than 90% and not more than 140% of the minimum wage; for part-time employment: reduced benefit; for graduates: 80% of minimum wage	Depends on age and length of service (ranges from 3 months of benefits for unemployed graduates of vocational schools to 12 months of benefits for 25 years of service for men age 56+ and women age 51+)	Indexed to inflation
Czech Republic	1991	1992	Social insurance system (workers contribute .75% and employers 2.25% of payroll, with government covering deficit)	All citizens at least 15 years old and capable of work	(1) Registered with the Labor Office as looking for work; (2) employed for at least 12 months in the past 3 years	60% of previous earnings for first 3 months, 50% for next 3 months (maximum benefit of 1,440 crowns per month in 1994)	6 months	None
Hungary	1957	1991	Based on insurance principle, though not a social insurance program (insured persons contribute 1.5% of gross earnings and employers pay 5% of gross covered earnings of employees)	Wage earners and salaried employees	(1) Currently unemployed and paid contribution (1.5% of gross earnings) for at least 360 days; (2) not entitled to old age, disability, or work insurance disability pension; (3) cooperates with Labor Center for finding employment	70% of average earnings during last 4 quarters before unemployment for first 90 days and 50% for further 45 days of unemployment; minimum benefit in 1994: 8,600 forints; maximum benefit in 1994: 18,000 forints for first 90 days and 15,000 forints for remainder of period	135 days	None
Lithuania	1919	1990	Social insurance system (covered by allocations from the state budget)	Wage earners	(1) Registered with Employment Exchange; (2) "lack of resources"	First 2 months: 70% of average monthly wage received at last place of work; next 2 months: 60%; next 2 months: 50%	Not more than 6 months in any 12 month period	None

Unemployment Laws and Programs (continued)

Country	Year of: First law	Year of: Current law	Type of program	Coverage	Qualifying conditions	Cash benefits	Duration of benefits	Adjustments
Poland	1924	1993	Social insurance system (employers pay 3% of payroll with government covering any deficit)	Workers and employees as well as others capable of and seeking work	(1) Registered with Employment Bureau; (2) 180 days of employment in past year or completed studies, released from military, completed maternity leave, or released from prison	36% of average national salary for secondary or higher education graduates; 75% of individual average monthly earnings for workers; 115% of "normal" unemployment benefit for those going through a professional training course	9 to 24 months depending on age, length of service, nature of previous employment, and other special conditions that may exist	None
Romania	1991	1992	Social insurance system (insured persons pay 1% of earnings, employers pay 5% of payroll, and government covers deficit)	Employed persons and other job applicants who have reached age 18	(1) Registered at Labor Office; (2) no other income greater than half of indexed national minimum wage	Varies from 60% of minimum wage for school graduates to 60% of previous employment earnings (but not less than 85% of minimum wage) for people with more than 15 years of employment; all benefits reduced to 40% of minimum wage after 270 days	270 days for full benefits, and an additional 18 months at reduced benefits	Minimum wage is indexed to inflation (thus the minimum unemployment benefit is adjusted accordingly)
Slovakia	1991	1991	Social insurance system (employees pay 1% of earnings, self-employed pay 4%, employer pays 3% of payroll, and government contributes through labor market programs)	All citizens at least 15 years old and capable of work	(1) Registered with the Labor Office as looking for work; (2) employed for at least 12 months in the past 3 years	60% of previous earnings for first 3 months, 50% for next 3 months	6 months	None

APPENDIX II: DATA TABLES

ALBANIA

Table 1. Population Characteristics					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Thousand persons					
Total resident population	3,182	3,287	3,260	3,190	3,168
Female	1,544				
Male	1,638				
Working age population[1]	1,882	1,959	1,925	1,849	1,763
Female	904	944	945	937	878
Male	979	1,015	[illegible]	912	885
Population below working age	1,051	1,069	1,0[illegible]	1,067	1,067
Population above working age	249	259	267	273	281
Education level[2]	2,465				
Incomplete primary	597				
Complete primary	1,008				
Complete secondary[3]	243				
Complete vocational or technical	480				
Complete higher	137				

Table 1. Population Characteristics (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Percent share				
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	48.5				
Male	51.5				
Working age population[1]	59.1	59.6	59.0	58.0	55.7
Female	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.4	27.7
Male	30.8	30.9	30.1	28.6	27.9
Population below working age	33.0	32.5	32.6	33.4	33.7
Population above working age	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.9
Education level[2]	77.5				
Incomplete primary	18.8				
Complete primary	31.7				
Complete secondary[3]	7.6				
Complete vocational or technical	15.1				
Complete higher	4.3				

Notes:
[1]Working age is 15-54 for women and 15-59 for men.
[2]Data refer to literate population only.
[3]Includes low vocational education.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29. *Population and Housing Census, 1989.* p.20-21.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Total active population	1,552	1,580	1,535	1,521	1,373	1,390	1,383	1,371	1,346	
Female	734	722	715	707	616	638	653			
Male	819	857	829	814	757	752	761			
Armed forces	43	49	50	45	45					
Civilian labor force	1,509	1,531	1,485	1,476	1,327	1,353	1,345	1,318	1,293	
Female	729	718	711	704	614	636	642	593	585	
Male	780	814	774	772	715	717	702	725	708	
Employed[1]	1,439	1,429	1,404	1,127	1,045	935	946	982	1,045	1,033
Agriculture	705	671	668	500	590					
Industry	432	434	425	331	239					
Mining	35	34	31	26	23					
Manufacturing	292	301	293	213	187					
Power and water	5	4	4	4	4					
Construction	100	95	97	88	25					
Services	302	324	311	296	217					
Trade and catering[2]	68	66	66	89	89					
Transport and communications	40	44	41	35	21					
Financial services	3	3	3	3	3					
Health and education	104	107	105	107	97					
Public administration	10	10	13	11	7					
Other services	77	94	83	51	0					

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
[1]End of year data.
[2]The numbers employed in the private sector were 30 thousand in 1991, 62 thousand in 1992, and 80 thousand in 1993.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region
Data not available; see Table 5.

Table 4. Unemployment, 1989-1994

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
					Thousand persons					
Registered unemployed	113	151	140	394	396	455	437	396	301	267
Female	62	78	75	200	199	230	237	191	141	
Male	52	72	.65	194	197	225	200	205	. 160	
Youth									192	
Female									94	
Male									98	
Long-term unemployed									195	
Female									88	
Male									107	
					Rate (percent)					
Female activity rate	81.1	76.5	75.6	75.4	70.2					
Male activity rate	83.6	84.4	84.6	89.9	85.5					
Registered unemployed	7.5	9.8	9.4	26.7	29.8	33.6	32.5	30.1	23.3	
Female	8.4	10.9	10.5	28.4	32.4	36.1	36.9	32.2	24.1	
Male	6.6	8.8	8.3	25.1	27.6	31.3	28.5	28.3	22.6	

Notes:
Annual data are averages for the year; quarterly data are for the end of the period.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37.

Table 5. Labor Force and Unemployment by Region, 1989

	Labor force (thousands)			Unemployment (thousands)			Unemployment rate (percent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Albania - total	1,599.8	841.7	758.1	156.6	62.4	94.2	9.8	7.4	12.4
North-East	392.5	207.7	184.8	30.3	14.0	16.3	7.7	6.7	8.8
Diber	67.7	36.0	31.6	4.2	1.9	2.3	6.3	5.4	7.3
Kukes	43.2	22.7	20.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	6.5	6.1	7.0
Lezhe	30.9	16.2	14.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	9.2	6.8	11.7
Librazhad	32.6	17.2	15.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	8.3	6.3	10.5
Mat	34.6	18.4	16.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	8.5	8.4	8.6
Mirdite	22.3	11.8	10.6	1.7	1.0	0.7	7.7	8.4	6.9
Puke	21.2	11.4	9.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Shkoder	119.9	63.2	56.7	9.5	4.1	5.4	7.9	6.5	9.5
Tropoje	20.1	10.9	9.3	2.1	1.1	1.0	10.5	9.9	11.3
Central	811.2	422.7	388.5	90.7	34.2	56.6	11.2	8.1	14.6
Berat	89.9	47.3	42.7	8.6	3.7	5.0	9.6	7.8	11.6
Durres	130.7	68.3	62.5	17.0	5.8	11.2	13.0	8.6	17.9
Elbasan	120.0	61.8	58.1	13.6	4.8	8.8	11.4	7.8	15.2
Fier	127.1	66.5	60.6	12.8	3.9	8.9	10.1	5.9	14.7
Gramsh	20.0	10.6	9.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.6	2.8	6.6
Kruje	54.9	28.8	26.0	8.4	3.6	4.8	15.4	12.5	18.6
Lushnje	68.9	36.4	32.5	4.4	1.5	2.9	6.3	4.1	8.8
Tirane	199.8	103.0	96.7	24.9	10.5	14.4	12.5	10.2	14.9
South	396.0	211.3	184.8	35.6	14.2	21.3	9.0	6.7	11.5
Gjirokaster	33.7	18.2	15.5	2.9	1.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	10.9
Kolonje	12.7	6.9	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	5.3	3.2	7.6
Korce	113.0	59.7	53.4	9.8	4.2	5.6	8.7	7.1	10.4
Permet	19.6	10.6	9.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	4.5	3.3	5.9
Pogradec	35.2	18.6	16.6	3.0	1.2	1.8	8.6	6.4	11.0
Sarande	45.0	24.1	20.9	3.5	1.3	2.2	7.7	5.5	10.3
Skrapar	22.2	11.9	10.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	4.9	3.6	6.4

Table 5. Labor Force and Unemployment by Region, 1989 (continued)

	Labor force (thousands)			Unemployment (thousands)			Unemployment rate (percent)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Tepelene	23.7	12.8	10.8	2.5	1.0	1.5	10.5	7.8	13.7
Vlore	90.9	48.6	42.3	11.3	4.3	7.0	12.4	8.9	16.4

Notes:
Census data.
Data vary slightly from those presented in Table 2 and 4 due to time period represented.

Source: *Population and Housing Census, 1989*. p.33,36.

Table 6. Regional Indicators

	1989	1993
Albania - total		
Labor force (thousands)	1,560	1,293
Unemployment (thousands)	157	301
Unemployment rate (percent)	9.8	23.3
North-East		
Labor force (thousands)	393	312
Unemployment (thousands)	30	91
Unemployment rate (percent)	7.7	29.2
Central Region		
Labor force (thousands)	811	661
Unemployment (thousands)	91	153
Unemployment rate (percent)	11.2	23.2
South		
Labor force (thousands)	396	320
Unemployment (thousands)	36	57
Unemployment rate (percent)	9.0	17.8

Note:
1989 data are from census.
In 1993, the sums of labor force and unemployment in the regions do not agree with the reported total. There is a residual of 34 thousand for labor force and 95 thousand for unemployment. The discrepancies are not accounted for in the original source.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.41; *Population and Housing Census, 1989.* p.33,36.

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Minimum wage	68.0	66.0	65.0	40.0	27.2	31.0	30.5	25.2	23.7	50.0
Average unemployment benefit				56.0	38.4	37.0	36.2	33.2	35.6	63.9
Minimum pension	64.0	61.0	91.0	48.0	32.5	33.2	32.1	29.9	34.9	45.4

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

BULGARIA

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Thousand persons				
Total resident population[1]	8,765	8,668	8,596	8,485	8,470
Working age population[2]	4,890	4,835	4,795	4,733	4,737
Female	2,303	2,280	2,263	2,237	2,243
Male	2,588	2,556	2,532	2,496	2,494
Population below working age	1,799	1,779	1,764	1,742	1,714
Population above working age	2,077	2,054	2,037	2,010	2,019
	Percent share				
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working age population	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.9
Female	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.5
Male	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4
Population below working age	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.2
Population above working age	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8

Notes:
[1]Not corrected for immigrants and emigrants.
[2]Includes all persons of working age, men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54 and those outside the working age limits who take part in economic activities, as well as foreigners working in the country under special inter-governmental agreements.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Civilian labor force[1,2]	4,365	4,162	3,819	3,774	3,823					
Female[e]		1,913	1,727	1,827	1,797					
Male[e]		2,447	2,092	1,947	2,026					
Employed[2,3]	4,365	4,097	3,564	3,274	3,222	2,375	2,324	2,281	2,193	2,086
Agriculture	814	758	660	559	706	256	254	253	216	
Industry	1,979	1,811	1,588	1,250	1,130	1,072	1,036	1,004	971	
Mining	114	114	103							
Manufacturing[4]	1,496	1,347	1,217	1,057	962	937	906	879	854	
Power and water	36	38	37							
Construction	333	312	231	193	168	135	130	125	117	
Services	1,572	1,528	1,368	1,304	1,222	1,047	1,034	1,017	1,036	
Trade and catering	395	372	308	315	296	152	145	140	133	
Transport and communications	290	286	267	242	222	209	205	202	197	
Financial services	26	25	27	34	32	26	28	28	29	
Health and education	491	494	475	463	450	459	459	456	455	
Public administration[5]	61	55	50	47	55	53	53	54	55	
Other services	309	296	241	203	167	148	144	137	167	
Self-employed[6]								293		
Employees[2]	4,365	4,097	3,564	3,274	3,222	2,375	2,324	2,281	2,193	2,086

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
[e]Estimates.
[1]Including women on maternity leave. The division between men and women is estimated. The figures for 1991, 1992, and 1993 include estimates for the employed in the private sector. These estimates have been incompletely allocated between sectors.
[2]Data for 1993 estimated.
[3]Quarterly data on employed refer to state and cooperative enterprises only. Annual figures for 1991, 1992, and 1993, however, also include estimates for the private sector.
[4]Manufacturing also includes mining, electricity and water supply from 1992 on.
[5]Figures include people employed in central and local government, judicial and legal agencies and state archives.
[6]No separate data available on self-employed and employees before the LFS results.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Employment by Region, 1992

	Total	Sofia-town	Bourgas	Varna	Lovetch	Montana	Plovdiv	Rousse	Sofia-district	Haskovo
					Thousand persons					
Total state employees	2,662.7	407.2	264.9	288.9	334.7	192.7	356.1	234.1	296.9	287.2
Agriculture	391.3	4.5	58.5	53.4	54.8	35.8	48.5	55.6	30.5	49.7
Industry	1,187.7	158.5	107.8	110.1	157.9	87.0	176.1	90.5	162.4	137.3
Manufacturing[1]	1,013.9	109.6	91.2	91.4	140.1	76.5	155.9	79.0	147.9	122.3
Construction	173.8	48.9	16.6	18.7	17.9	10.5	20.2	11.5	14.4	15.0
Services	1,083.6	244.2	98.6	125.4	122.0	69.9	131.4	88.0	104.0	100.2
Trade and catering	175.9	35.2	15.9	21.4	20.6	12.7	21.3	14.5	19.7	14.5
Transport and communication	217.2	45.5	23.4	30.3	25.0	13.9	25.0	18.7	16.8	18.8
Financial services	31.8	8.3	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.6	2.4	3.0	2.8
Health and education	463.9	78.4	42.7	51.3	55.9	32.1	63.4	41.1	49.7	49.3
Public administration	46.3	14.2	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.0
Other services	148.5	62.6	10.3	15.3	11.9	6.0	13.7	7.7	10.1	10.9
					Percent share					
Total state employees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	14.7	1.1	22.1	18.5	16.4	18.6	13.6	23.8	10.3	17.3
Industry	44.6	38.9	40.7	38.1	47.2	45.1	49.5	38.7	54.7	47.8
Manufacturing[1]	38.1	26.9	34.4	31.6	41.8	39.7	43.8	33.7	49.8	42.6
Construction	6.5	12.0	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.2
Services	40.7	60.0	37.2	43.4	36.4	36.3	36.9	37.6	35.0	34.9
Trade and catering	6.6	8.6	6.0	7.4	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.7	5.0
Transport and communications	8.2	11.2	8.8	10.5	7.5	7.1	7.0	8.0	5.7	6.5
Financial services	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Health and education	17.4	19.3	16.1	17.8	16.7	16.7	17.8	17.5	16.7	17.2
Public administration	1.7	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
Other services	5.6	15.4	3.9	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8

Notes:
Average annual data.
Data refer to state employees only.
[1]Includes mining and power and water.

Source: *Republic of Bulgaria Statistical Yearbook, 1993*. p.354.

Table 4. Unemployment, 1990-1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Thousand persons								
Unemployed (LFS)							814		
Female							393		
Male							421		
Youth[1]							249		
Female							121		
Male							128		
Long-term unemployed							438		
Female							210		
Male							228		
Registered unemployed	65	419	577	601	604	586	599	626	615
Female	42	230	305	313	310	303	317	328	317
Male	23	189	271	288	295	283	282	298	298
Youth[1]	30	204	258	256	250	240	266	269	250
Female	21	111	134	132	125	122	140	149	127
Male	9	93	124	124	125	118	126	129	123

Table 4. Unemployment (continued)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Rate (percent)								
Female Activity Rate[2]	83.9	76.3	82.1	75.8					
Male Activity Rate[2]	87.9	82.6	77.6	75.2					
Unemployed (LFS)									
Female							21.4		
Male							22.0		
Youth							20.9		
Female							47.0		
Male							46.0		
Registered unemployed	1.6	11.0	15.3	15.7			48.0		
Female	2.2	13.3	16.7	17.4					
Male	0.9	9.0	13.9	14.2					

Notes:
LFS-Labor Force Survey.
[1]Data are for those up to age 29.
[2]Since the figures for active population are not available, activity rates are calculated on the basis of civilian labor force.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37.

Table 5. Regis' ;ed Unemployment by Region
(at end of period)

	1991.4	1992.1	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
By district (thousand persons)										
Bulgaria - total		452.564	475.822	538.709	576.893	604.490	586.538	598.563	626.141	615.341
Sofia-town		40.365	43.655	46.181	47.788	48.318	47.491	48.731	45.591	43.957
Bourgas		44.625	48.234	54.125	58.840	59.962	55.227	55.779	58.777	56.204
Varna		40.895	37.648	44.497	51.018	49.805	43.128	43.330	56.321	57.228
Lovetch		43.804	44.985	54.887	63.569	71.097	67.833	69.174	70.479	65.908
Montana		38.514	44.316	52.447	54.687	58.288	60.154	62.379	64.876	63.298
Plovdiv		89.423	95.706	101.702	97.780	99.470	99.884	99.785	98.546	104.925
Rcusse		39.747	39.039	41.846	56.986	69.343	62.924	59.058	66.176	61.258
Sofia-district		66.212	67.252	74.868	72.787	71.799	68.060	73.715	73.592	76.305
Haskovo		54.979	54.987	68.156	73.438	76.408	80.837	86.612	91.783	86.258
By age and sex (thousand persons)										
Bulgaria - total	419.123				576.893			598.563	626.141	
Male - total	190.723				274.501			282.052	298.401	
Up to 29	92.918				124.320			125.614	129.263	
30-49	82.936				122.578			123.859	133.846	
50 and over	14.869				27.603			32.579	35.292	
Female - total	228.400				302.[illegible]			316.511	327.740	
Up to 29	110.851				134.[illegible]			140.173	139.848	
30-49	109.553				154.932			158.171	168.186	
50 and over	7.996				13.420			18.167	19.706	

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region (continued)
(at end of period)

	1991.4	1992.1	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	By age and sex (percent share)									
Bulgaria - total	100.0				100.0			100.0	100.0	
Male - total	45.5				47.6			47.1	47.7	
Up to 29	22.2				21.5			21.0	20.6	
30-49	19.8				21.2			20.7	21.4	
50 and over	3.5				4.8			5.4	5.6	
Female - total	54.5				52.4			52.9	52.3	
Up to 29	26.4				23.2			23.4	22.3	
30-49	26.1				26.9			26.4	26.9	
50 and over	1.9				2.3			3.0	3.1	

Sources: *Statistical News, 1994 #1*. p.14; *1993 #1-4*. p.15; *Statisticheski Sprawochnik, 1994*. p.86; *1993*. p.66; *Statistical Yearbook, 1993*. p.62.

Table 6a. Regional Indicators*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Bulgaria - total										
Labor force (thousands)	4,366.0	4,164.0	3,819.0	3,774.0	2,894.3	2,965.0	2,918.0	2,885.0	2,809.0	2,710.0
Unemployment (thousands)		66.0	419.0	576.9	603.9	604.5	586.5	598.6	626.1	615.3
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.6	11.0	15.3	20.9	20.4	20.1	20.7	22.3	22.7
Sofia-town										
Labor force (thousands)	619.0	588.0	533.0	527.0	420.8	431.0	423.0	418.0	411.0	400.0
Unemployment (thousands)		8.0	44.0	47.8	47.5	48.3	47.5	48.7	45.6	44.0
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.4	8.3	9.1	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.0
Bourgas										
Labor force (thousands)	419.0	403.0	378.0	380.0	277.0	287.0	280.0	277.0	264.0	251.0
Unemployment (thousands)		7.0	39.0	58.8	57.7	60.0	56.2	55.8	58.8	56.2
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.7	10.3	15.5	20.8	20.9	20.1	20.1	22.3	22.4
Varna										
Labor force (thousands)	458.0	434.0	410.0	397.0	298.5	308.0	302.0	296.0	288.0	279.0
Unemployment (thousands)		5.0	41.0	51.0	48.1	49.8	43.1	43.3	56.3	57.2
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.2	10.0	12.9	16.1	16.2	14.3	14.6	19.6	20.5
Lovetch										
Labor force (thousands)	542.0	520.0	462.0	450.0	362.3	369.0	365.0	363.0	352.0	338.0
Unemployment (thousands)		5.0	44.0	63.6	69.6	71.1	67.8	69.2	70.5	65.9
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.0	9.5	14.1	19.2	19.3	18.6	19.1	20.0	19.5
Montana										
Labor force (thousands)	328.0	309.0	281.0	285.0	219.5	225.0	221.0	219.0	213.0	203.0
Unemployment (thousands)		5.0	35.0	54.7	61.4	58.3	60.2	62.4	64.9	63.3
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.6	12.5	19.2	28.0	25.9	27.2	28.5	30.5	31.2

Table 6a. Regional Indicators* (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Plovdiv										
Labor force (thousands)	601.0	587.0	541.0	545.0	419.5	428.0	424.0	419.0	407.0	397.0
Unemployment (thousands)		14.0	76.0	97.8	99.4	99.5	99.9	99.8	98.5	104.9
Unemployment rate (percent)		2.4	14.0	17.9	23.7	23.2	23.6	23.8	24.2	26.4
Rousse										
Labor force (thousands)	375.0	364.0	342.0	338.0	252.8	260.0	257.0	251.0	243.0	231.0
Unemployment (thousands)		5.0	36.0	57.0	64.4	69.3	62.9	59.1	66.2	61.3
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.4	10.5	16.9	25.5	26.7	24.5	23.5	27.2	26.5
Sofia-district										
Labor force (thousands)	530.0	502.0	443.0	442.0	324.5	336.0	326.0	322.0	314.0	307.0
Unemployment (thousands)		11.0	56.0	72.8	71.8	71.8	68.1	73.7	73.6	76.3
Unemployment rate (percent)		2.2	12.6	16.5	22.1	21.4	20.9	22.9	23.4	24.9
Haskovo										
Labor force (thousands)	494.0	457.0	429.0	410.0	319.5	321.0	320.0	320.0	317.0	304.0
Unemployment (thousands)		6.0	48.0	73.4	83.9	76.4	80.8	86.6	91.8	86.3
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.3	11.2	17.9	26.3	23.8	25.3	27.1	29.0	28.4

Note:
Yearly data are averages, while quarterly data are for the end of the period.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.41-42. *Republic of Bulgaria, Statistical News, 1994, #1.* p.14; *1993, #1-4.* p.15.

Table 6b. Regional Indicators*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Bulgaria - total										
Labor force (thousands)	4,366	4,164	3,819	3,774	3,803	3,870	3,726	3,825	3,820	3,819
Unemployment (thousands)		66	419	577	604	604	587	599	626	615
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.6	11.0	15.3	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.6	16.4	16.1
Sofia-town										
Labor force (thousands)	619	588	533	527	528	543	540	536	530	530
Unemployment (thousands)		8	44	48	48	48	47	49	46	44
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.3	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.3
Bourgas										
Labor force (thousands)	419	403	378	380	375	370	358	387	387	388
Unemployment (thousands)		7	39	59	58	60	56	56	59	56
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.7	10.3	16.0	15.4	16.2	15.7	14.4	15.2	14.5
Varna										
Labor force (thousands)	458	434	410	397	415	402	382	417	417	418
Unemployment (thousands)		5	41	51	48	50	43	43	56	57
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.1	10.0	12.7	11.6	12.4	11.3	10.4	13.5	13.7
Lovetch										
Labor force (thousands)	542	520	462	450	467	501	468	446	446	445
Unemployment (thousands)		5	44	64	70	71	68	69	70	66
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.0	9.5	13.3	14.9	14.2	14.5	15.5	15.8	14.8
Montana										
Labor force (thousands)	328	309	281	285	282	290	288	269	269	269
Unemployment (thousands)		5	35	55	61	58	60	62	65	63
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.6	12.5	19.3	21.8	20.1	20.9	23.2	24.1	23.5

Table 6b. Regional Indicators* (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Plovdiv										
Labor force (thousands)	601	587	541	545	526	526	510	561	563	561
Unemployment (thousands)		14	76	98	99	99	100	100	99	105
Unemployment rate (percent)		2.4	14.0	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.6	17.8	17.5	18.7
Rousse										
Labor force (thousands)	375	364	342	338	335	343	304	356	356	356
Unemployment (thousands)		5	36	57	64	69	63	59	66	61
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.3	10.5	17.7	19.2	20.2	20.7	16.6	18.6	17.2
Sofia-district										
Labor force (thousands)	530	502	443	442	449	463	448	441	441	441
Unemployment (thousands)		11	56	73	72	72	68	74	74	76
Unemployment rate (percent)		2.2	12.6	16.0	16.0	15.5	15.2	16.7	16.7	17.3
Haskovo										
Labor force (thousands)	494	457	429	410	426	432	430	412	412	411
Unemployment (thousands)		6	48	73	84	76	81	87	92	86
Unemployment rate (percent)		1.3	11.2	17.5	19.7	17.7	18.8	21.0	22.3	21.0

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.41-42. *Republic of Bulgaria, Statistical News, 1994, #1.* p.14; *1993, #1-4.* p.15.

Note regarding Table 6a and 6b:

In the original source (The Employment Observatory), numerous data discrepancies are evident. The reported unemployment rate can not be calculated based upon the reported registered unemployment and labor force figures. With the exception of a few typographical errors, the data for registered unemployment were verified with other sources (Statistical News, 1993-1994), thus leaving either the unemployment rate or labor force wrong. Table 6a presents recalculated unemployment rates (this assumes that the labor force figures are correct), while Table 6b presents recalculated labor force figures (this assumes that the unemployment rates are correct). Without additional data, we can not say definitively which is correct. However, we can say that Table 6b lists figures that are more consistent with the data reported elsewhere (the labor force and unemployment rates in Tables 2 and 4, respectively).

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Minimum wage	51.1	44.6	58.4	35.9						
Average unemployment benefit[1]			60.6	38.1	35.5	37.0	36.2	33.2	35.6	34.5
Minimum pension	25.5	34.3	34.0							

Notes:
[1]Expressed as a percent share of average wage in state and cooperative sectors only.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Thousand persons					
Total resident population	10,398	10,365	10,345	10,324	10,294
Working age population[1]	5,963	5,977	6,015	6,044	6,064
Female	2,845	2,861	2,881	2,897	2,903
Male	3,118	3,116	3,134	3,147	3,156
Population below working age	2,150	2,098	2,036	1,984	1,934
Population above working age	2,285	2,290	2,294	2,296	2,295
Percent share					
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working age population	57.3	57.7	58.1	58.5	58.9
Female	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.2
Male	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7
Population below working age	20.7	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.8
Population above working age	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3
Education level					
Incomplete primary[2]		1.2			
Complete primary[3]		78.1			
Complete secondary[4]		29.2			
Complete vocational or technical		NA			
Complete higher[5]		10.1			

Notes:
[1]Working age is 15-54 for women and 15-59 for men.
[2]Share of population age 10 and older with no schooling.
[3]Share of population age 15 and older who have completed at least primary school.
[4]Share of population age 18 and older who have completed at least secondary school.
[5]Share of population age 25 and older who have completed at a higher education.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Total active population[1]	4,896	4,745	4,562	4,652	4,498	4,522	4,517	4,505	4,451	
Female	2,231	2,136	2,126	2,093	2,026	2,042	2,041	2,030	1,992	
Male	2,665	2,609	2,436	2,559	2,472	2,480	2,476	2,475	2,459	
Employed[2]	4,872	4,699	4,334	4,096	3,827	3,823	3,844	3,831	3,811	3,710
Agriculture	755	705	592	458	349	342	352	364	339	
Industry	1,842	1,811	1,625	1,432	1,294	1,318	1,303	1,286	1,270	
Mining	93	78	65	53	42	44	41	41	42	
Manufacturing	1,306	1,283	1,169	1,054	940	975	948	926	912	
Power and water	121	117	104	103	105	103	102	106	109	
Construction	322	333	287	217	207	196	212	213	207	
Services	2,275.0	2,184.0	2,125.0	2,206.0	2,183.0	2,163.0	2,189.0	2,181.0	2,202.0	
Trade and catering			518	597	580	577	575	572	594	
Transport and communications			382	346	336	340	336	332	337	
Financial services				69	73	73	72	73	73	
Health and education	691	669	660	548	585	568	590	593	596	
Public administration[3]	362	305	286	311	298	300	303	296	294	
Other services[4]	1,222	1,210	279	335	310	305	313	315	308	
Self-employed[5]	412	530	601	620	632	600	620	650	660	
Employees	4,460	4,169	3,733	3,475	3,195	3,223	3,224	3,181	3,151	

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
*Estimates.
[1]Active population equals the employed plus unemployed. The number of employed equals the number of employees based on annual and quarterly labor force statistics since 1992 and on enterprise statistics and estimations for the previous years, excluding persons who remain away from their work place for a long period (e.g. women on child-care leave).
[2]Including armed forces which are classified to public administration. In 1992, the classification of economic activities was changed. Data for 1992 and 1993 are therefore not directly comparable with those for the previous years.
[3]Including armed forces.
[4]From 1991, the figures exclude the numbers employed in trade and catering and transport and communications which are shown separately.
[5]Including those employed by the self-employed and partnerships.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Employment by Region, 1992
Data not available.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
	Thousand persons										
Unemployed (LFS)				444	519	547	518	517	494	482	449
Female				178	203	215	201	204	192	184	177
Male				266	316	332	317	313	302	298	272
Youth				120	141	133	133	153	147	129	117
Female				43	51	47	48	58	52	44	43
Male				77	90	85	85	95	95	85	74
Duration[1]				433	493	510	492	495	474	463	428
Less than 1 month				44	36	44	27	46	29	34	27
1-3 months				91	75	106	59	67	67	65	49
4-6 months				96	88	92	110	70	81	74	69
7-12 months				121	135	131	137	152	121	107	104
More than 12 months				80	159	137	159	162	177	183	179
Long-term unemployed				80	159	137	159	162	177	183	179
Female[a]				31	64	55	64	69	68	66	
Male[a]				49	95	82	95	93	109	117	
Education				444	519	547	518	517	494	482	449
Incomplete primary				30	30	32	32	29	27	20	17
Complete primary				166	186	204	187	180	174	166	152
Complete secondary				91	110	110	107	117	107	75	70
Complete vocational or technical				141	175	183	176	172	168	203	192
Complete higher				16	18	17	17	18	18	18	18
Registered unemployed	24	46	227	556	671	699	673	674	640	627	571
Female	10	18	93	229	276	282	276	282	265	249	
Male	14	28	134	327	395	417	397	391	375	378	
Youth			76								

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Table 4. Unemployment (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
	Rate (percent)										
Female Activity Rate	78.5	74.7	73.7	73.0	69.7	70.2	70.2	69.8	68.5		
Male Activity Rate	85.1	83.7	77.8	81.3	78.4	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.0		
Unemployed (LFS)				9.3	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.1
Female				7.8	9.2	9.7	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.4
Male				10.7	13.2	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.6	12.8	11.7
Youth					19.2	18.3	18.8	20.3	18.9	19.1	17.1
Female					14.6	14.0	14.3	16.1	14.0	14.3	13.4
Male					23.4	23.2	22.9	24.2	23.4	23.3	20.4
Registered unemployed[2]	0.5	1.0	4.1	10.7	13.4	14.0	13.4	13.4	12.8	12.5	
Female	0.4	0.8	3.5	9.0	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.6	10.9	10.2	
Male	0.5	1.0	4.8	12.0	15.2	16.1	15.4	15.1	14.5	14.6	

Notes:
LFS-Labor Force Survey.
[a]Estimate.
[1]Excludes persons who will begin a new job within 30 days.
[2]The registered unemployment rate is the official one based on the national concept of the labor force (i.e. including all women on maternity leave) as at 1st January estimated from the LFS.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37; *Labor Force Survey 1993 (annual report).* p.18-22,45; *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics '94/5,9.* p.13.

Table 5. Registered Unemployed by Region

		Hungary - total	Great Plain	Trans Danubian	North-West and Budapest	North-East
1990	Dec.	79,521				
1991	Dec.	406,124				
1992	Jun.	546,675				
	Jul.	587,027				
	Aug.	600,574				
	Sep.	509,662				
	Oct.	627,145				
	Nov.	642,441				
	Dec.	663,027	144,429	132,837	166,182	219,579
1993	Jan.	693,983				
	Feb.	705,032				
	Mar.	697,585	153,398	139,988	178,005	226,194
	Apr.	685,078	150,454	175,713	143,949	214,962
	May	677,997	148,005	134,466	176,709	218,817
	Jun.	657,331	143,293	129,255	171,067	213,716
	Jul.	677,097	148,403	132,816	174,943	220,935
	Aug.	675,016	146,438	133,430	175,335	219,813
	Sep.	669,761	144,368	132,261	175,817	217,315
	Oct.	655,044	141,014	130,266	171,648	212,116
	Nov.					
	Dec.	632,050				
1994	Jan.	640,855				
	Feb.	630,578				
	Mar.	610,994				
	Apr.	592,767	129,444	120,922	151,345	191,056
	May	570,559	124,800	115,567	146,471	183,721
	Jun.	549,882	120,196	111,257	141,623	176,806
	Jul.	556,463	121,746	112,029	143,050	179,638
	Aug.	550,798	119,599	110,885	142,869	177,445
	Sep.	545,868	117,784	111,826	141,220	175,038

Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS), 1/1993*. p.8-9; *MBS, 4-11/'93*. p.15-16; *MBS, 4-9/'94*. p.16-17.

Table 6. Regional Indicators[1]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
Hungary - total									
Labor force (thousands)	4,896	4,745	4,583	4,652	4,499	4,522	4,517	4,505	4,451
Unemployment (thousands)	24	46	228	557	672	699	674	673	640
Unemployment rate (percent)	0.5	1.0	5.0	12.0	14.9	15.5	14.9	14.9	14.4
Trans Danubian									
Labor force (thousands)	1,025	993	959	972	928	932	931	928	919
Unemployment (thousands)	7	11	49	112	134	140	134	133	128
Unemployment rate (percent)	0.7	1.1	5.0	11.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	14.3	13.9
Great Plain									
Labor force (thousands)	900	874	853	856	819	823	822	820	810
Unemployment (thousands)	4	9	50	120	147	154	147	146	139
Unemployment rate (percent)	0.4	1.0	6.0	14.0	17.9	18.7	17.9	17.8	17.2
North-East									
Labor force (thousands)	1,053	1,026	1,012	996	967	972	971	969	957
Unemployment (thousands)	10	21	85	189	218	228	218	219	208
Unemployment rate (percent)	1.0	2.0	8.0	18.8	22.5	23.5	22.5	22.6	21.7
North-West and Budapest									
Labor force (thousands)	1,918	1,852	1,759	1,828	1,785	1,795	1,793	1,768	1,765
Unemployment (thousands)	3	5	44	136	173	177	175	175	165
Unemployment rate (percent)	0.2	0.3	3.0	7.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.3

Notes:
Data may not sum to total, or may differ from Tables 4 and 5 due to rounding.
[1]Unemployment data refer to registered unemployed.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.42-43.

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Minimum wage	35.0	42.0	39.0	36.0	33.0	39.0	35.0	33.0	28.0	35.0
Average unemployment benefit			41.0	39.3	36.6	39.6	36.7	36.0	30.1	36.0
Minimum pension	36.0	34.0	29.0	25.9	24.3	26.7	24.6	24.0	20.4	26.0

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

Table 8. Employment and Unemployment Characteristics According of Population 15-74 According to LFS

	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
	By sex (thousand persons)						
Economically active	4,504.9	4,627.0	4,611.2	4,593.5	4,552.2	4,440.7	4,436.2
Males	2,335.2	2,406.6	2,406.0	2,403.0	2,393.6	2,329.8	2,332.2
Females	2,169.7	2,220.4	2,205.2	2,190.5	2,158.6	2,110.9	2,104.0
Employed	4,060.2	4,080.5	4,093.1	4,076.5	4,058.1	3,958.6	3,987.7
Males	2,068.8	2,074.9	2,088.9	2,089.9	2,091.5	2,031.6	2,060.4
Females	1,991.4	2,005.6	2,004.2	1,986.6	1,966.6	1,927.0	1,927.3
Unemployed	444.7	546.5	518.1	517.0	494.1	482.1	448.5
Males	266.4	331.7	317.1	313.1	302.1	298.2	271.8
Females	178.3	214.8	201.0	203.9	192.0	183.9	176.7
Economically inactive	NA	3,133.0	3,151.3	3,170.4	3,214.3	NA	NA
Males	NA	1,328.7	1,330.8	1,334.7	1,344.9	NA	NA
Females	NA	1,804.3	1,820.5	1,835.7	1,869.4	NA	NA
Passive unemployed[1]	NA	117.6	110.1	118.6	116.1	115.5	107.0
Males	NA	65.0	60.3	64.2	54.8	65.7	61.0
Females	NA	52.6	49.8	54.4	51.3	49.8	46.0

Table 8. Employment and Unemployment Characteristics According of Population Age 15-74 According to LFS (continued)

	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
By sex (rate—percent)							
Participation	59.9	59.6	59.4	59.2	58.6	57.1	57.0
Males	65.1	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.0	62.4	62.5
Females	55.2	55.2	54.8	54.4	53.5	52.1	52.0
Unemployment	9.9	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.1
Males	11.4	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.6	12.8	11.7
Females	8.2	9.7	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.4
Unemployment (including passive)[2]	NA	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.1	12.2
Males	NA	16.1	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.2	13.9
Females	NA	11.8	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.8	10.4
By age (thousand persons)							
Economically active	4,504.9	4,627.0	4,611.2	4,593.5	4,552.2	4,440.7	4,436.2
15-19	224.2	159.0	158.3	260.4	220.3	150.8	150.9
20-24	535.0	545.3	549.1	551.6	555.4	524.3	532.0
25-29	506.5	545.6	544.8	544.7	545.8	554.1	555.3
30-39	1,310.2	1,395.0	1,397.4	1,382.9	1,367.0	1,318.2	1,320.4
40-54	1,619.4	1,646.3	1,640.1	1,620.9	1,597.3	1,621.8	1,610.3
55-59	177.0	195.1	190.5	174.8	163.4	172.0	161.2
60-74	132.6	140.7	131.0	118.2	103.0	99.5	106.1
Employed	4,050.2	4,080.5	4,093.1	4,076.5	4,058.1	3,958.6	3,987.7
15-19	166.1	109.4	110.2	130.5	153.9	107.1	110.2
20-24	470.0	462.4	464.0	468.6	475.1	438.8	455.9
25-29	453.7	480.1	486.4	484.4	489.6	[illegible]	502.1
30-39	1,185.5	1,259.9	1,248.0	1,241.5	1,232.5	1,184.1	1,191.0
40-54	1,492.2	1,435.8	1,491.9	1,482.1	1,464.4	1,485.1	1,480.8
55-59	166.2	178.1	172.1	161.0	149.2	160.7	151.9
60-74	126.5	124.8	120.5	108.4	93.4	90.2	95.8

Table 8. Employment and Unemployment Characteristics According of Population Age 15-74 According to LFS (continued)

	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
Unemployed	444.7	546.5	518.1	517.0	494.1	482.1	448.5
15-19	58.1	49.6	48.1	69.9	66.4	43.7	40.7
20-24	65.0	82.9	85.1	83.0	80.3	85.5	76.1
25-29	52.8	65.5	58.4	60.3	56.2	61.5	53.2
30-39	124.7	155.1	149.4	141.4	134.5	134.1	129.4
40-54	127.2	160.5	148.2	138.8	132.9	136.7	129.5
55-59	10.8	17.0	18.4	13.8	14.2	11.3	9.3
60-74	6.1	15.9	10.5	9.8	9.6	9.3	10.3
Economically inactive	NA	3,133.0	3,151.3	3,170.4	3,214.3	NA	NA
15-19	NA	685.2	686.6	644.9	625.4	NA	NA
20-24	NA	165.0	161.5	159.3	155.3	NA	NA
25-29	NA	61.8	62.3	62.3	61.6	NA	NA
30-39	NA	150.7	148.7	163.1	180.1	NA	NA
40-54	NA	391.0	397.9	418.5	442.1	NA	NA
55-59	NA	382.6	387.6	403.1	414.7	NA	NA
60-74	NA	1,296.7	1,306.7	1,319.2	1,335.1	NA	NA
Passive unemployed[1]	NA	117.6	110.1	118.6	116.1	115.5	107.0
15-19	NA	16.3	15.9	19.4	16.7	12.6	11.7
20-24	NA	11.4	10.8	11.3	12.4	12.8	12.3
25-29	NA	9.6	8.9	10.3	8.7	8.8	9.3
30-39	NA	30.4	27.3	26.9	28.6	28.0	24.9
40-54	NA	30.2	28.8	31.9	33.1	37.5	35.1
55-59	NA	8.6	7.6	9.2	7.0	6.0	5.9
60-74	NA	11.1	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	7.8

Table 8. Employment and Unemployment Characteristics According of Population Age 15-74 According to LFS (continued)

	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
By age (rate–percent)							
Participation							
15-19	59.9	59.6	59.4	59.2	58.6	57.1	57.0
20-24	28.0	18.8	18.7	23.7	26.0	17.8	17.8
25-29	81.8	76.8	77.3	77.6	78.1	71.9	72.9
30-39	91.2	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.9	89.3	89.5
40-54	91.1	90.3	90.4	89.4	88.4	87.8	87.9
55-59	81.0	80.8	80.5	79.5	78.3	78.8	78.3
60-74	30.7	33.8	33.0	30.2	28.3	30.4	28.5
Unemployment	8.9	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.2	6.8	7.3
15-19	9.9	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.1
20-24	25.9	31.2	30.4	34.9	30.1	29.0	27.0
25-29	12.1	15.2	15.5	15.0	14.5	16.3	14.3
30-39	10.4	12.0	10.7	11.1	10.3	11.1	9.6
40-54	9.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.8
55-59	7.9	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.0
60-74	6.1	8.7	9.7	7.9	8.7	6.6	5.8
Unemployment (including passive)[2]	4.6	11.3	8.0	8.3	9.3	9.3	9.7
15-19	NA	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.1	12.2
20-24	NA	37.6	36.7	40.6	35.1	34.5	32.2
25-29	NA	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.3	18.3	16.2
30-39	NA	13.5	12.2	12.7	11.7	12.5	11.1
40-54	NA	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.5
55-59	NA	11.4	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.0
60-74	NA	12.6	13.1	12.5	12.4	9.7	9.1
	NA	17.8	15.0	15.2	17.1	17.5	15.9

Notes:
LFS-Labor force survey.
[1]Passive unemployed also known as "discouraged persons" according to ILO concepts. These are people age 15-74 who want a job, but who have given up any active search for work because they believe they cannot find any.
[2]Unemployment rate if passive unemployed were included in both the economically active and unemployment figures.

Sources: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS) 1993/1*. p.6; *Labour Force Survey 1993 Annual Report*. p.18-21; *MBS '94/5*. p.13; *MBS '94/7*. p.13.

Table 9. Employed and Unemployed Persons Classified by Industry & Sex
(percent share, average for period)

	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
EMPLOYED						
Both sexes - total (thousand persons)	4,082.7	3,827.3	3,823.0	3,844.2	3,831.1	3,811.1
Total - both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	11.3	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.5	8.9
Mining and quarrying	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	25.8	24.5	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.9
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Construction	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	11.8	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Transport, storage, and communications	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
Financial intermediation	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Public administration and defense	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.0
Education	7.6	9.0	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.2
Health and social work	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2
Other	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5
Total - unknown	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Males - total (thousand persons)	2,218.2	2,077.3	2,062.7	2,079.7	2,083.0	2,084.0
Males - total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.8	12.2	11.6
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Manufacturing	26.6	25.6	26.7	25.8	25.2	24.9
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Construction	8.3	8.8	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Transport, storage, and communications	11.0	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.7

Table 9. Employed and Unemployed Persons Classified by Industry and Sex (continued)
(percent share, average for period)

	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Public administration and defense	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3
Education	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3
Health and social work	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Other	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.3
Total - unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Females - total (thousand persons)	1,864.5	1,750.0	1,760.3	1,764.5	1,748.1	1,727.1
Females - total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	7.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.6
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	24.8	23.1	24.1	23.3	22.4	22.8
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Construction	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	16.3
Hotels and restaurants	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Transport, storage, and communications	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
Financial intermediation	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.6
Public administration and defense	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.4
Education	12.7	14.8	14.2	15.0	14.9	15.0
Health and social work	9.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.2
Other	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.7
Total - unknown	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 9. Employed and Unemployed Persons Classified by Industry and Sex (continued)
(percent share, average for period)

	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
UNEMPLOYED						
Both sexes - total (thousand persons)	444.2	518.9	546.5	518.1	517.0	494.1
Both sexes - total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	89.6	84.3	86.0	86.3	81.8	82.7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	12.0	12.9	13.8	13.6	12.4	11.8
Mining and quarrying	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	31.7	27.8	28.9	29.3	26.1	26.8
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Construction	10.9	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	9.9	9.3	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7
Hotels and restaurants	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.5
Transport, storage, and communications	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.3
Financial intermediation	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.9
Public administration and defense	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6
Education	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6
Health and social work	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.0
Total - unknown	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Total - never had regular work	10.2	15.6	13.9	13.6	17.9	17.3
Males - total (thousand persons)	265.9	316.0	331.7	317.1	313.1	302.1
Males - total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	90.7	85.9	88.2	88.2	83.4	83.7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	13.0	15.0	16.3	15.5	14.3	13.6
Mining and quarrying	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	30.2	26.1	27.5	27.6	24.1	25.3
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Construction	16.2	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.1	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	7.7	6.8	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.9

Table 9. Employed and Unemployed Persons Classified by Industry and Sex (continued)
(percent share, average for period)

	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
Transport, storage, and communications	6.5	6.7	5.7	6.5	7.7	7.1
Financial intermediation	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1
Public administration and defense	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.4
Education	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Health and social work	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.7
Total - unknown	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Total - never had regular work	9.1	14.0	11.8	11.7	16.2	16.3
Females - total (thousand persons)	178.3	202.9	214.8	201.0	203.9	192.0
Females - total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total - known	87.9	81.7	82.7	83.3	79.3	81.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	10.5	9.7	9.8	10.6	9.3	8.9
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Manufacturing	33.9	30.3	31.1	31.9	29.1	29.0
Electricity, gas, stream and water supply	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Construction	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	13.8
Hotels and restaurants	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.0
Transport, storage, and communications	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.3	4.2
Public administration and defense	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
Education	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.2
Health and social work	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3
Other	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Total - unknown	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total - never had regular work	11.8	18.2	17.1	16.5	20.5	18.8

Sources: *Labour Force Survey 1993 (Annual Report)*. p.30-32, 47-49.

Table 10. Registered Unemployed Who Receive Unemployment Benefits
(percent share of all registered unemployed)

		Average unemployment benefit (forints per month)	Hungary - total	Great Plain	Trans Danubian	North-West and Budapest	North-East
1990	Dec.	5,816	77.6				
1991	Dec.	7,310	76.8				
1992	Jan.	8,651	76.2				
	Jul.	8,715	72.7				
	Aug.	8,766	72.5				
	Sep.	8,814	86.4				
	Oct.	8,793	71.7				
	Nov.	8,778	71.4				
	Dec.	8,828	71.9	71.7	72.8	73.0	70.8
1993	Jan.	8,926	72.0				
	Feb.	9,069	71.2				
	Mar.	9,214	70.6	71.5	72.3	71.9	67.9
	Apr.	9,322	66.2	66.4	52.8	84.4	64.8
	May	9,443	62.5	62.6	63.7	65.7	59.3
	Jun.	9,558	61.3	61.3	62.4	65.0	57.7
	Jul.	9,681	56.4	55.8	58.1	60.6	52.4
	Aug.	9,784	54.2	54.1	55.6	58.5	50.0
	Sep.	9,863	51.2	51.4	53.3	55.0	46.8
	Oct.	9,864	51.3	51.5	53.7	54.5	47.2
	Nov.						
	Dec.	9,949	51.7				
1994	Jan.	10,107	50.5				
	Feb.	10,220	49.6				
	Mar.	10,304	47.8				
	Apr.	10,431	43.0	43.1	45.5	48.2	37.1
	May	10,658	40.4	40.3	42.4	46.5	34.2
	Jun.	10,866	37.8	37.6	39.8	43.8	31.9
	Jul.	11,122	35.2	34.7	37.0	41.3	29.4
	Aug.	11,255	34.0	33.8	35.9	39.6	28.5
	Sep.	11,375	32.8	32.4	34.7	38.1	27.6

Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS), 1/1993*. p.8-9; *MBS, 4-11/'93*. p.15-16; *MBS, 4-9/'94*. p.16-17.

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Thousand persons					
Total resident population	3,674.8	3,708.2	3,736.5	3,746.9	3,736.5	3,724.0
Female	1,932.5	1,954.2	1,965.4	1,970.8	1,968.0	1,962.8
Male	1,741.9	1,754.0	1,771.1	1,776.0	1,768.5	1,761.2
Working age population[1]				2,126.4	2,113.0	2,103.6
Female[a]				1,030.4	1,023.9	1,019.9
Male[a]				1,096.1	1,089.1	1,083.7
Population below working age				896.2	889.3	878.3
Population above working age				724.3	734.1	742.1
Age distribution	3,674.8	3,708.2	3,736.5	3,746.9	3,736.5	3,724.0
0-9	569.0	573.7	578.5	577.5	571.8	559.6
10-14	263.1	264.6	266.4	266.4	265.4	266.4
15-19	280.7	276.3	268.9	274.5	266.4	261.8
20-24	279.6	276.9	277.3	286.2	286.9	286.1
25-29	312.0	311.5	305.5	303.5	293.4	286.2
30-34	277.6	290.5	302.9	301.8	309.4	310.9
35-39	245.6	248.2	251.7	250.7	252.0	257.9
40-44	210.6	223.2	228.4	228.1	233.3	237.9
45-49	226.7	219.8	219.1	219.8	210.4	202.3
50-54	220.3	222.2	221.4	221.3	220.2	220.8
55-59	211.4	209.5	209.0	209.8	210.4	207.8
60-64	186.9	191.0	194.9	195.1	195.8	197.3
65-69	132.8	142.3	150.2	150.0	155.3	160.7
70+	258.5	258.5	262.3	262.2	264.8	268.3

Table 1. Population Characteristics (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Percent share					
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	52.6	52.7	52.6	52.6	52.7	52.7
Male	47.4	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.3	47.3
Working age population				56.8	56.6	56.5
Female[a]				27.5	27.4	27.4
Male[a]				29.3	29.1	29.1
Population below working age				23.9	23.8	23.6
Population above working age				19.3	19.6	19.9
Age distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.0
10-14	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
15-19	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0
20-24	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7
25-29	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7
30-34	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3
35-39	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9
40-44	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
45-49	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4
50-54	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
55-59	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
60-64	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
65-69	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
70+	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2

Notes:
Data are for beginning of the year.
[a]Estimate.
[b]Working age: males age 16-59, females age 16-54.

Source: *Lietuvos statistikos metraštis, 1993*. p.21-22.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994.1	1994.2
Labor force	2,102.4	2,070.7	2,065.0	1,939.3	1,934.4
Employed	1,897.6	1,848.4	1,787.7	1,570.4	1,689.6
Agriculture				382.5	395.1
Industry				471.8	470.1
Manufacturing				355.7	345.4
Construction				111.9	120.7
Other				4.2	4.0
Services				816.1	824.4
Trade and catering				213.4	244.9
Transport and communications				92.3	91.8
Financial services				24.9	25.2
Health and education				239.5	243.1
Public administration				60.4	60.4
Other services				185.6	159.0

Notes:
Data are averages for entire period.

Source: *LIS*.

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Cities and Regions
(thousand persons)

	Labor force		Employed population	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Lithuania - Total	1,879.3	1,859.3	1,855.2	1,778.2
Lithuania - Cities	1,015.4	1,060.7	889.9	872.4
Vilnius	332.7	386.8	343.8	345.4
Kaunas	249.7	243.4	211.3	201.5
Klaipeda	115.1	118.3	113.7	114.5
Siauliai	100.4	102.8	74.8	74.3
Panevezys	90.7	89.6	64.6	60.3
Alytus	58.2	54.3	37.7	35.2
Marijampole	49.1	47.7	22.5	22.3
Palanga	9.7	8.6	9.5	7.9
Druskin[illegible]kai	9.8	9.2	9.6	8.7
Neringa			0.9	1.1
Birstonas			1.5	1.2
Lithuania - Regions	863.9	798.6	965.3	905.8
Akmene	20.1	17.8	19.8	16.5
Alytus			19.8	16.5
Anykaciai	22.5	20.9	20.3	20.1
Birzai	18.7	20.9	18.4	19.7
Ignalina	29.5	25.1	21.4	23.1
Jonava	25.4	20.4	25.0	18.6
Joniskis	19.5	16.8	19.3	15.9
Jurbarkas	17.6	19.3	17.1	17.9
Kaisiadorys	18.4	18.7	18.0	17.4
Kaunas			37.1	36.3
Kelme	21.1	22.8	20.8	21.7
Kedainiai	35.6	34.7	35.2	33.4
Klaipeda	19.4	20.6	19.3	19.6
Kretinga	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.1
Kupiskis	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.0

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Cities and Regions (continued)
(thousand persons)

	Labor force		Employed population	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Lazdijai	16.7	15.9	16.5	15.4
Marijampole			27.1	24.1
Mazeikiai	33.0	28.1	29.7	27.2
Moletai	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.6
Pakroujis	18.6	16.5	15.4	15.8
Panevezys			25.0	23.7
Parvalis	17.3	18.3	17.1	17.8
Plunge	31.1	27.8	27.8	27.3
Prienai	21.8	19.8	20.2	17.8
Radviliskis	27.9	24.7	27.6	23.2
Raseiniai	27.6	21.7	21.5	20.0
Rokiskis	26.3	26.9	25.8	25.4
Skuodas	12.6	13.4	12.4	12.3
Sakiai	13.7	21.4	19.5	20.4
Salcininkai	24.9	14.4	16.7	13.6
Siauliai			24.3	23.8
Silale	20.5	19.0	17.8	16.8
Silute	36.2	33.9	35.6	30.7
Sirvintos	12.3	11.3	12.1	10.7
Svencionys	18.3	14.6	15.0	13.6
Taurage	27.8	24.9	24.1	21.7
Telsiai	31.7	24.6	25.4	23.3
Trakai	29.2	26.4	28.8	24.9
Ukmerge	29.3	27.0	25.9	25.2
Utena	32.1	27.3	25.4	25.3
Varena	13.8	15.0	13.7	14.4
Vilkaviskis	28.8	25.2	24.4	24.3
Vilnius			35.6	30.8
Zarasai	14.4	12.8	14.1	11.9

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Cities and Regions (continued)

Notes:
Data are averages for entire period. The sum of the regions for labor force and employment vary from the reported totals presented in Table 2. The discrepancies are not fully explained, but are likely due to definition differences that exist in the two sources used. For labor force and unemployment data, several regions have no figures attributed to them. These are the same regions that have separate cities of the same name. Though the original sources do not explain the missing data, it is possible that the city data also include region data.

Source: *Lietuvos statistikos metraštis, 1993*. p.210-213.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1991.4	1992.1	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3
						Thousand persons						
Registered unemployed[1]	4.8	15.1	19.0	23.3	66.5	99.8	87.4	67.2	65.5	68.0	60.0	61.3
Female										34.0	32.1	33.7
Male										34.0	27.9	27.6
Youth										15.7	12.8	13.8
Female										7.7	6.7	7.5
Male										7.9	6.1	6.3
Unemployed receiving unemployment benefit										17.1	15.6	19.3
						Rate (percent)						
Registered unemployed[1,2]	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.2	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	
Female												
Male												
Youth												
Female												
Male												
Unemployed receiving unemployment benefit										25.1	25.0	31.5

Notes:
Data are for end of quarter.
[1]Data refer to registered non-working job-seekers not all of whom are classified by the labor exchange as "unemployed".
[2]Calculation based upon average labor force (Table 2) for given time period.

Source: *LIS*.

Table 5: Unemployment by Cities and Regions, 1993

	Labor force (thousand persons)	Non-employed seeking work			
		Total (thousand persons)	Unemployed (thousand persons)	Non-employment rate (percent)	Unemployment rate (percent)
Lithuania - Total	1,859.3	81.1	30.4	4.4	1.6
Lithuania - Cities	1,060.7	34.3	14.2	3.2	1.3
Vilnius	386.8	10.6	6.1	2.7	1.6
Kaunas	243.4	5.6	1.7	2.3	0.7
Klaipeda	118.3	2.7	0.9	2.3	0.8
Siauliai	102.8	4.7	1.4	4.6	1.4
Panevezys	89.6	5.6	2.4	6.3	2.7
Alytus	54.3	2.6	1.0	4.8	1.8
Marijampole	47.7	1.3	0.2	2.7	0.4
Palanga	8.6	0.7	0.2	8.1	2.3
Druskininkai	9.2	0.5	0.3	5.4	3.3
Neringa					
Birstonas					
Lithuania - Regions	798.6	46.8	16.2	5.9	2.0
Akmene	17.8	1.3	0.6	7.3	3.4
Alytus					
Anyksciai	20.9	0.8	0.2	3.8	1.0
Birzai	20.9	1.2	0.5	5.7	2.4
Ignalina	25.1	2.0	0.7	8.0	2.8
Jonava	20.4	1.8	0.7	8.8	3.4
Joniskis	16.8	0.9	0.3	5.4	1.8
Jurbarkas	19.3	1.4	0.5	7.3	2.6
Kaisiadorys	18.7	1.3	0.4	7.0	2.1
Kaunas					
Kelme	22.8	1.1	0.4	4.8	1.8
Kedainiai	34.7	1.3	0.3	3.7	0.9
Klaipeda	20.6	1.0	0.3	4.9	1.5
Kretinga	19.0	0.9	0.3	4.7	1.6
Kupiskis	15.8	0.8	0.3	5.1	1.9

Table 5: Unemployment by Cities and Regions, 1993 (continued)

	Labor force (thousand persons)	Non-employed seeking work			
		Total (thousand persons)	Unemployed (thousand persons)	Non-employment rate (percent)	Unemployment rate (percent)
Lazdijai	15.9	0.5	0.2	3.1	1.3
Marijampole					
Mazeikiai	28.1	0.9	0.4	3.2	1.4
Moletai	14.9	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.7
Pakroujis	16.5	0.7	0.2	4.2	1.2
Panevezys					
Pasvalis	18.3	0.5	0.2	2.7	1.1
Plunge	27.8	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.4
Prienai	19.8	0.8	0.2	4.0	1.0
Radviliskis	24.7	1.5	0.5	6.1	2.0
Raseiniai	21.7	1.7	0.5	7.8	2.3
Rokiskis	26.9	1.5	0.6	5.6	2.2
Skuodas	13.4	1.1	0.2	8.2	1.5
Sakiai	21.4	1.0	0.3	4.7	1.4
Salcininkai	14.4	0.8	0.3	5.6	2.1
Siauliai					
Silale	19.0	2.2	0.5	11.6	2.6
Silute	33.9	3.2	1.1	9.4	3.2
Sirvintos	11.3	0.6	0.2	5.3	1.8
Svencionys	14.6	1.0	0.5	6.8	3.4
Taurage	24.9	3.2	1.5	12.9	6.0
Telsiai	24.6	1.3	0.5	5.3	2.0
Trakai	26.4	1.5	0.6	5.7	2.3
Ukmerge	27.0	1.8	0.5	6.7	1.9
Utena	27.3	2.0	0.9	7.3	3.3
Varena	15.0	0.6	0.2	4.0	1.3
Vilkaviskis	25.2	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.4
Vilnius					
Zarasai	12.8	0.9	0.3	7.0	2.3

Table 5: Unemployment by Cities and Regions, 1993 (continued)
Notes: Data are averages for entire time period. Data totals vary from Table 2 and 4 due to definition and time-period differences that are not entirely explained in the original sources.
Source: *Lietuvos statistikos metraštis, 1993*. p.225-227.

Table 6. Regional Indicators
See Table 5.

Table 7. Social Protection
Data not available.

Table 8: Unemployed by Age and Sex, 1994

	Non-employed seeking work					
	Total	Males	Females	Unemployed		
				Total	Males	Females
Total						
I quarter	68,002	33,974	34,028	28,547	10,922	17,625
II quarter	60,000	27,944	32,056	25,953	9,507	16,446
III quarter	61,282	27,550	33,732	28,648	10,621	18,027
Under age 18						
I quarter	2,655	1,367	1,288	474	242	232
II quarter	2,015	933	1,082	211	113	98
III quarter	2,366	1,175	1,191	627	321	306
19-24						
I quarter	12,996	6,538	6,458	4,206	1,812	2,394
II quarter	10,803	5,189	5,614	3,205	1,378	1,827
III quarter	11,428	5,138	6,290	4,225	1,643	2,582
25-29						
I quarter	9,740	5,164	4,576	3,829	1,484	2,345
II quarter	8,476	4,352	4,124	3,529	1,347	2,182
III quarter	8,084	3,913	4,171	3,536	1,380	2,156
30-49						
I quarter	34,900	16,377	18,523	16,141	5,471	10,670
II quarter	31,430	13,487	17,943	15,165	4,928	10,237
III quarter	31,834	13,408	18,426	15,931	5,317	10,614
50-54						
I quarter	5,778	2,690	3,088	3,010	1,026	1,984
II quarter	5,424	2,252	3,172	3,006	904	2,102
III quarter	5,609	2,103	3,506	3,401	1,032	2,369

Table 8: Unemployed by Age and Sex, 1994 (continued)						
	Non-employed seeking work					
	Total	Males	Females	Unemployed		
				Total	Males	Females
55-59						
I quarter	1,876	1,785	91	887	887	0
II quarter	1,789	1,676	113	837	837	0
III quarter	1,883	1,746	137	928	928	0
Age 60 and older						
I quarter	57	53	4	0	0	0
II quarter	63	55	8	0	0	0
III quarter	78	67	11	0	0	0

Source: *LIS*.

Table 9. Distribution of Registered Job-Seekers by Former Occupation
(thousand persons)

	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3
Job-seekers - total	68,002	60,000	61,282
Agriculture	9,462	7,683	7,747
Industry	26,671	27,068	27,589
Services	31,869	25,249	25,946
Trade and catering	7,695	6,579	6,079
Transport and communications	3,921	3,158	2,696
Financial services	495	416	309
Health and education	5,096	4,182	3,580
Public administration	1,538	1,416	1,274
Other services	13,124	9,498	12,008

Notes:
Data are for end of quarter.

Source: *LIS*.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Thousand persons				
Total resident population	2018	2028	2034	2056	2073
Female			1007	1018	
Male			1027	1038	
Working age population[1]			1319		
Female			625		
Male			694		
Population below working age			488		
Population above working age			212		
Unknown			15		
Age distribution			2034		
0-9			322		
10-14			166		
15-19			161		
20-24			154		
25-29			157		
30-34			164		
35-39			163		
40-44			146		
45-49			112		
50-54			110		
55-59			110		
60-64			89		
65+			166		
Unknown			15		

Table 1. Population Characteristics (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Percent share				
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female			49.5	49.5	
Male			50.5	50.5	
Working age population			64.8		
Female			30.7		
Male			34.1		
Population below working age			24.0		
Population above working age			10.4		
Unknown			0.7		
Age distribution			100.0		
0-9			15.8		
10-14			8.2		
15-19			7.9		
20-24			7.6		
25-29			7.7		
30-34			8.1		
35-39			8.0		
40-44			7.2		
45-49			5.5		
50-54			5.4		
55-59			5.4		
60-64			4.4		
65+			8.1		
Unknown			0.7		

Notes:
Data are average annual estimates, except 1991 which are census results.
[1]Working age population: age 15-64 for males and age 15-59 for females.

Source: *Statistichki godishnik na Republika Makedonija, 1993*. p.79,81.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994.1	1994.2
Civilian labor force[1]	680.8	678.9	671.9	655.7	632.0		
Female				262.8			
Male				392.9			
Employed[2]	516.5	507.3	468.4	446.1	421.0	405.6	406.9
Agriculture	47.8	42.2	39.3	37.8	34.2		
Industry	262.9	256.3	234.1	219.0	206.7		
Manufacturing	216.3	208.7	191.6	179.4	170.2		
Construction	46.5	47.6	42.5	39.7	36.5		
Services	205.9	208.8	195.0	189.3	180.1		
Trade and catering	66.0	70.6	63.3	61.2			
Transportation and communications	25.8	26.2	24.2	22.5			
Financial services	15.5	14.4	13.2	12.9			
Health and education	69.3	70.5	69.7	69.4			
Public administration	19.8	19.1	16.6	15.3			
Other services	9.4	8.0	7.9	7.9			
Self-employed[3]	13.9	15.2	38.7	37.5	36.2		
Employees[4]				304.4			

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
[1]Calculation based on the sum of the employed, the self-employed, and the registered unemployed.
[2]Those employed in state, mixed, cooperative, and private ownership. People working for the Ministries of Defense and Internal Affairs, students undergoing training, people sentenced to correctional work, and the self-employed are not included.
[3]Self-employed workers who independently perform their activity.
[4]State employees.

Source: *Statistichki godishnik na Republika Makedonija, 1993*. p.126-131; *Osnovni ekonomski podatoci za Republika Makedonija, #7, 1994*. p.12,36-37.

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region, 1992

	Total labor force	Employed												Self-employed
		Total employed	Agriculture	Industry			Services							
				Total	Manufact.	Constr.	Total	Trade and catering	Trans. and comm.	Financial services	Health and education	Public administration	Other services	
FYR Macedonia	655,700	446,117	37,820	219,043	179,363	39,680	189,254	55,235	22,497	12,938	69,433	15,258	13,893	37,504
Skopje	209,113	152,321	2,806	66,780	45,749	21,031	82,735	22,458	10,844	7,977	28,739	6,764	5,953	11,583
Gazi Baba	NA	40,677	1,344	25,029	23,736	1,293	14,304	3,279	4,909	830	3,197	491	1,598	1,115
Karpos	NA	24,422	466	11,577	4,397	7,180	12,379	3,126	1,338	579	5,204	522	1,610	1,534
Kisela Voda	NA	25,186	445	14,742	10,152	4,590	9,999	3,314	1,444	909	3,569	684	79	1,508
Centar	NA	54,807	231	12,197	5,306	6,891	42,379	11,783	3,136	5,558	14,831	4,704	2,367	4,927
Cair	NA	7,229	320	3,235	2,158	1,077	3,674	956	17	101	1,938	363	299	2,499
North-East	77,769	47,442	4,648	27,277	24,694	2,583	15,517	4,349	2,077	553	5,893	1,218	1,427	3,325
Kocani	18,058	10,769	1,749	5,217	4,522	695	3,803	1,029	765	173	1,072	224	540	634
Kratovo	4,122	3,075	160	2,404	2,206	198	511	22	19	17	308	119	26	80
Kriva Palanka	9,189	5,769	478	3,251	2,798	453	2,040	546	241	34	897	210	112	428
Kumanovo	38,601	22,251	2,032	12,302	11,251	1,051	7,917	2,447	924	267	3,182	599	498	2,013
Probistip	7,799	5,578	229	4,103	3,917	186	1,246	305	128	62	434	66	251	170
East	57,867	37,455	4,551	19,398	16,509	2,889	13,505	5,321	1,507	557	4,083	982	1,056	2,546
Berovo	7,015	4,585	496	2,359	1,960	399	1,730	461	273	48	602	108	238	304
Delcevo	9,836	7,122	551	4,817	4,080	737	1,754	551	302	43	540	112	206	199
Radovis	9,046	5,214	828	2,266	1,921	345	2,120	1,004	298	85	490	159	84	316
Strumica	25,446	15,756	2,165	6,783	5,788	995	6,808	2,907	536	301	2,043	540	481	1,278
Vinica	6,524	4,778	511	3,173	2,760	413	1,094	398	98	80	408	63	47	449
South-East	47,326	30,878	8,920	9,940	8,234	1,706	12,018	4,008	2,083	498	3,606	944	879	1,952
Valandovo	4,330	3,080	1,261	395	390	5	1,424	818	75	42	292	111	86	181
Gevgelija	13,704	9,788	2,761	2,327	2,034	293	4,700	1,496	1,216	200	1,176	361	251	682
Kavadarci	17,935	11,310	3,213	4,180	3,488	692	3,917	1,178	450	186	1,348	286	469	753
Negotino	11,357	6,700	1,685	3,038	2,322	716	1,977	516	342	70	790	186	73	336

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region, 1992 (continued)

	Total labor force	Employed												Self-employed
		Total employed	Agriculture	Industry			Services							
				Total	Manufact.	Constr.	Total	Trade and catering	Trans. and comm.	Financial services	Health and education	Public administration	Other services	
Central	58,354	42,933	6,949	23,114	20,965	2,149	12,870	3,735	1,620	616	5,128	953	818	1,922
Stip	22,318	17,395	1,972	9,703	8,705	998	5,720	1,829	650	225	2,197	387	432	651
Sveti Nikole	8,950	7,010	2,425	3,014	2,739	275	1,570	593	25	67	730	89	66	145
Titov Veles	27,036	18,528	2,551	10,397	9,521	876	5,580	1,313	945	324	2,201	477	320	1,126
South-Central	87,092	60,176	6,297	30,440	25,745	4,695	23,439	6,372	2,143	1,630	9,609	1,734	1,951	3,416
Bitola	45,350	33,309	3,972	15,358	12,478	3,880	12,979	3,355	1,182	894	5,613	981	954	1,288
Prilep	34,799	22,965	1,964	12,263	11,483	780	8,739	2,590	769	707	3,177	566	930	1,875
Krusevo	3,525	1,933	80	970	964	6	883	257	172	26	270	91	67	101
Murgasevo	3,418	1,968	281	849	820	29	838	170	20	3	549	96	0.	152
South-West	53,735	34,529	1,746	19,487	17,058	2,429	13,296	4,335	1,187	632	5,295	1,067	780	7,168
Debar	5,666	3,336	239	1,803	1,530	273	1,294	160	156	70	750	117	41	487
Ohrid	24,897	18,336	529	11,101	9,504	1,597	6,706	2,206	719	314	2,611	459	397	2,039
Resen	5,893	4,447	271	2,485	2,462	23	1,691	668	120	112	505	189	97	383
Struga	17,279	8,410	707	4,098	3,562	536	3,605	1,301	192	136	1,429	302	245	4,259
North-West	64,444	40,383	1,903	22,607	20,409	2,198	15,873	4,657	1,036	475	7,080	1,596	1,029	5,592
Brod	3,173	1,637	143	808	771	37	686	257	54	1	275	80	19	387
Gostivar	19,020	10,329	634	4,902	4,371	531	4,793	1,107	327	179	2,324	482	374	2,078
Kicevo	12,956	7,255	512	4,219	3,856	363	2,524	733	351	90	975	269	106	722
Tetovo	29,295	21,162	614	12,678	11,411	1,267	7,870	2,560	304	205	3,506	765	530	2,405

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region, 1992 (continued)

	Total labor force	Employed												Self-employed
		Total employed	Agriculture	Industry			Services							
				Total	Manufact.	Constr.	Total	Trade and catering	Trans. and comm.	Financial services	Health and education	Public administration	Other services	
	Percent share													
FYR Macedonia		100.0	8.5	49.1	40.2	8.9	42.4	12.4	5.0	2.9	15.6	3.4	3.1	8.4
Skopje		100.0	1.8	43.8	30.0	13.8	54.3	14.7	7.1	5.2	18.9	4.4	3.9	7.6
Gazi Baba		100.0	3.3	61.5	58.4	3.2	35.2	8.1	12.1	2.0	7.9	1.2	3.9	2.7
Karpos		100.0	1.9	47.4	18.0	29.4	50.7	12.8	5.5	2.4	21.3	2.1	6.6	6.3
Kisela Voda		100.0	1.8	58.5	40.3	18.2	39.7	13.2	5.7	3.6	14.2	2.7	0.3	6.0
Centar		100.0	0.4	22.3	9.7	12.6	77.3	21.5	5.7	10.1	27.1	8.6	4.3	9.0
Cair		100.0	4.4	44.8	29.9	14.9	50.8	13.2	0.2	1.4	26.8	5.0	4.1	34.6
North-East		100.0	9.8	57.5	52.1	5.4	32.7	9.2	4.4	1.2	12.4	2.6	3.0	7.0
Kocani		100.0	16.2	48.4	42.0	6.5	35.3	9.6	7.1	1.6	10.0	2.1	5.0	5.9
Kratovo		100.0	5.2	78.2	71.7	6.4	16.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	10.0	3.9	0.8	2.6
Kriva Palanka		100.0	8.3	56.4	48.5	7.9	35.4	9.5	4.2	0.6	15.5	3.6	1.9	7.4
Kumanovo		100.0	9.1	55.3	50.6	4.7	35.6	11.0	4.2	1.2	14.3	2.7	2.2	9.0
Probistip		100.0	4.1	73.6	70.2	3.3	22.3	5.5	2.3	1.1	7.8	1.2	4.5	3.0
East		100.0	12.2	51.8	44.1	7.7	36.1	14.2	4.0	1.5	10.9	2.6	2.8	6.8
Berovo		100.0	10.8	51.5	42.7	8.7	37.7	10.1	6.0	1.0	13.1	2.4	5.2	6.6
Delcevo		100.0	7.7	67.6	57.3	10.3	24.6	7.7	4.2	0.6	7.6	1.6	2.9	2.8
Radovis		100.0	15.9	43.5	36.8	6.6	40.7	19.3	5.7	1.6	9.4	3.0	1.6	6.1
Strumica		100.0	13.7	43.1	36.7	6.3	43.2	18.5	3.4	1.9	13.0	3.4	3.1	8.1
Vinica		100.0	10.7	66.4	57.8	8.6	22.9	8.3	2.1	1.7	8.5	1.3	1.0	9.4
South-East		100.0	28.9	32.2	26.7	5.5	38.9	13.0	6.7	1.6	11.7	3.1	2.8	6.3
Valandovo		100.0	40.9	12.8	12.7	0.2	46.2	26.6	2.4	1.4	9.5	3.6	2.8	5.9
Gevgelija		100.0	28.2	23.8	20.8	3.0	48.0	15.3	12.4	2.0	12.0	3.7	2.6	7.0
Kavadarci		100.0	28.4	37.0	30.8	6.1	34.6	10.4	4.0	1.6	11.9	2.5	4.1	6.7
Negotino		100.0	25.1	45.3	34.7	10.7	29.5	7.7	5.1	1.0	11.8	2.8	1.1	5.0

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region, 1992 (continued)

	Total labor force	Employed												Self-employed
		Total employed	Agriculture	Industry			Services							
				Total	Manufact.	Constr.	Total	Trade and catering	Trans. and comm.	Financial services	Health and education	Public administration	Other services	
Central		100.0	16.2	53.8	48.8	5.0	30.0	8.7	3.8	1.4	11.9	2.2	1.9	4.5
Stip		100.0	11.3	55.8	50.0	5.7	32.9	10.5	3.7	1.3	12.6	2.2	2.5	3.7
Sveti Nikole		100.0	34.6	43.0	39.1	3.9	22.4	8.5	0.4	1.0	10.4	1.3	0.9	2.1
Titov Veles		100.0	13.8	56.1	51.4	4.7	30.1	7.1	5.1	1.7	11.9	2.6	1.7	6.1
South-Central		100.0	10.5	50.6	42.8	7.8	39.0	10.6	3.6	2.7	16.0	2.9	3.2	5.7
Bitola		100.0	11.9	49.1	37.5	11.6	39.0	10.1	3.5	2.7	16.9	2.9	2.9	3.9
Prilep		100.0	8.6	53.4	50.0	3.4	38.1	11.3	3.3	3.1	13.8	2.5	4.0	8.2
Krusevo		100.0	4.1	50.2	49.9	0.3	45.7	10.3	8.9	1.3	14.0	4.7	[illegible]	5.2
Murgasevo		100.0	14.3	43.1	41.7	1.5	42.6	8.6	1.0	0.2	27.9	4.9	0.0	7.7
South-West		100.0	5.1	56.4	49.4	7.0	38.5	12.6	3.4	1.8	15.3	3.1	2.3	20.8
Debar		100.0	7.2	54.0	45.9	8.2	38.8	4.8	4.7	2.1	22.5	3.5	1.2	14.6
Ohrid		100.0	2.9	60.5	51.8	8.7	36.6	12.0	3.9	1.7	14.2	2.5	2.2	11.1
Resen		100.0	6.1	55.9	55.4	0.5	38.0	15.0	2.7	2.5	11.4	4.3	2.2	8.6
Struga		100.0	8.4	48.7	42.4	6.4	42.9	15.5	2.3	1.6	17.0	3.6	2.9	50.6
North-West		100.0	4.7	56.0	50.5	5.4	39.3	11.5	2.6	1.2	17.5	4.0	2.5	13.8
Brod		100.0	8.7	49.4	47.1	2.3	41.9	15.7	3.3	0.1	16.8	4.9	1.2	23.6
Gostivar		100.0	6.1	47.5	42.3	5.1	46.4	10.7	3.2	1.7	22.5	4.7	3.6	20.1
Kicevo		100.0	7.1	58.2	53.1	5.0	34.8	10.1	4.8	1.2	13.4	3.7	1.5	10.0
Tetovo		100.0	2.9	59.9	53.9	6.0	37.2	12.1	1.4	1.0	16.6	3.6	2.5	11.4

Source: *Statistichki godishnik na Republika Makedonija, 1993*. p.158,164-165.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994.1	1994.2
				Thousand persons			
Registered unemployed	150.4	156.3	164.8	172.1	174.8	180.6	184.8
Female	78.1	79.8	83.1	85.3	86.0	88.0	89.8
Male	72.3	76.5	81.7	86.8	88.8	92.6	95.0
By Age[1]	153.5	159.3	166.9	173.4			
Less than age 18	11.9	9.9	7.4	5.6			
18-25	70.4	71.1	71.0	70.3			
25-40	55.2	60.9	68.4	75.5			
40-50	10.5	11.4	13.0	14.3			
Greater than age 50	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.7			
Youth	82.3	81.1	78.4	75.8			
Duration[1]	153.5	159.3	166.9	173.4			
Less than 6 months	22.9	23.5	11.9	13.2			
6-9 months	8.3	4.4	6.8	5.1			
9-12 months	8.0	5.9	7.0	7.5			
More than 12 months	114.3	125.5	141.2	147.6			
Long-term unemployed	114.3	125.5	141.2	147.6			
				Rate (percent)			
Registered unemployed[2]	22.1	23.0	24.5	26.2	27.7		
Female				32.5			
Male				22.1			

Notes:
[1]Note that the total for unemployed by age and duration slightly exceeds the reported total for the country as a whole; this discrepancy is not explained in the original source.
[2]Rate based upon the calculated labor force given in Table 2.

Source: *Statistichki godishnik na Republika Makedonija, 1993*. p.128-129; *Osnovni ekonomski podatoci za Republika Makedonija, #7, 1994*. p.37.

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region, 1992

	Labor force	Registered unemployment	
		Number	Rate (percent)
FYR Macedonia - total	655,700	172,089	26.2
Skopje	209,113	45,209	21.6
North-East	77,769	27,002	34.7
Kocani	18,058	6,655	36.9
Krusovo	4,122	967	23.5
Kriva Palanka	9,189	2,992	32.6
Kumanovo	38,601	14,337	37.1
Probistip	7,799	2,051	26.3
East	57,867	17,866	30.9
Berovo	7,015	2,126	30.3
Radovis	9,046	3,516	38.9
Delcevo	9,836	2,515	25.6
Strumica	25,446	8,412	33.1
Vinica	6,524	1,297	19.9
South-East	47,326	14,506	30.7
Valandovo	4,330	1,069	24.7
Gevgelija	13,704	3,244	23.7
Kavadarci	17,935	5,872	32.7
Negotino	11,357	4,321	38.0
Central	58,354	13,499	23.1
Titov Veles	27,086	7,432	27.4
Stip	22,318	4,272	19.1
Sveti Nikole	8,950	1,795	20.1

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region, 1992 (continued)			
	Labor force	Registered unemployment	
		Number	Rate (percent)
South-Central	87,092	23,500	27.0
Prilep	34,799	9,958	28.6
Bitola	45,350	10,753	23.7
Krusevo	3,525	1,491	42.3
Murgasevo	3,418	1,298	38.0
South-West	53,735	12,038	22.4
Debar	5,666	1,843	32.5
Ohrid	24,897	4,522	18.2
Resen	5,893	1,063	18.0
Struga	17,279	4,610	26.7
North-West	64,444	18,469	28.7
Brod	3,173	1,149	36.2
Gostivar	19,020	6,613	34.8
Kicevo	12,956	4,979	38.4
Tetovo	29,295	5,728	19.6

Source: *Statistichki godishnik na Republika Makedonija, 1993*. p.158-159.

Table 6. Regional Indicators
See table 5.

Table 7. Social Protection
Data not available.

POLAND

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Thousand persons					
Total resident population	37,963	38,119	38,245	38,365	38,459
Female	19,460	19,544	19,615	19,683	
Male	18,503	18,575	18,630	18,682	
Working age population[1]	23,157	23,278	23,402	23,539	23,693
Female	11,607	11,665	11,727	11,795	11,871
Male	11,550	11,613	11,675	11,744	11,822
Population below working age	9,649	9,573	9,473	9,348	9,196
Population above working age	5,157	5,268	5,370	5,478	5,570
Education level[2]				28,391	
Complete and incomplete primary				11,258	
Complete secondary				9,218	
Complete vocational or technical				5,919	
Complete higher				1,996	
Percent share					
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	
Male	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	
Working age population[1]	61.0	61.1	61.2	61.4	61.6
Female	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.9
Male	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7
Population below working age	25.4	25.1	24.8	24.4	23.9
Population above working age	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.5
Education level[2]				74.0	
Complete and incomplete primary				29.3	
Complete secondary				24.0	
Complete vocational or technical				15.4	
Complete higher				5.2	

Table 1. Population Characteristics (continued)

Notes:
[1]Working age taken as age 15-60 for both sexes for 1989-1993 and as age 15-64 for men and age 15-59 for women in 1994. Official working age is 18-59 for women, 18-64 for men. Population figures include all permanent residents irrespective of whether they are in the country or abroad for variable periods of time (perhaps indefinitely). They exclude immigrants resident temporarily (in many cases, for more than a year).
[2]Population age 15 and over.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29; *Rocznik statystyczny, 1993.* p.51.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Total active population[1]	17,375	17,218	17,345	17,374	17,693	17,676	17,539	17,725	17,735	
Female	7,906	7,871	8,094	7,989	8,272	7,946	7,944	7,996	7,998	
Male	9,469	9,347	9,251	9,385	9,421	9,730	9,615	9,789	9,737	
Armed forces[2]	373	347	335	342	372					
Civilian labor force[1,3]	17,002	16,871	17,010	17,032	17,321	17,308	17,191	17,417	17,367	
Female	7,906	7,871	8,094	7,989	8,272	7,946	7,944	7,996	7,998	
Male	9,096	9,000	8,916	9,043	9,049	9,362	9,247	9,421	9,369	
Employed[1,3]	17,002	16,280	15,326	14,677	14,584	14,841	14,820	15,143	14,772	14,347
Agriculture	4,557	4,328	4,116	3,839	3,763	3,633	3,751	3,923	3,814	
Industry	6,254	5,892	5,319	4,949	4,608	4,802	4,681	4,738	4,557	
Mining	578	565	459	459	424	421	430	403	376	
Manufacturing	4,173	3,947	3,657	3,282	3,114	3,335	3,117	3,162	3,165	
Power and water	182	137	138	142	167	127	183	175	148	
Construction	1,321	1,243	1,065	1,066	903	919	951	998	868	
Services	6,191	6,060	5,891	5,889	6,213	4,516	4,691	4,424	4,397	
Trade and catering	1,515	1,626	1,530	1,682	2,080	1,661	1,595	1,688	1,663	
Transport and communications	1,222	1,056	999	968	866	847	749	843	820	
Financial services	380	327	312	388	373		345			
Health and education	1,950	2,002	2,039	1,906	1,881	2,008	2,002	1,893	1,914	
Public administration[4]	195	193	202	229	262					
Other services	929	856	809	716	751					
Self-employed	4,270	4,424	4,600	4,850	4,965	4,434	4,574	4,824	4,733	
Employees	12,732	11,856	10,726	9,827	9,619	10,407	10,246	10,319	10,039	

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment (continued)

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
[1]All figures for active population, civilian labor force and employment have been revised according to new estimates of employment in agriculture from the LFS. Figures exclude civilians in armed forces.
[2]Figures exclude conscripts.
[3]Quarterly figures for 1993 for labor force and employment are from LFS. Data for employment by sector is estimated by the CSO. Data for quarters do not sum to reported total because some categories are excluded.
[4]Includes only central government.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Employment by Region

Data not available.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3
	Thousand persons											
Unemployed (LFS)				2,333	2,427	2,467	2,371	2,274	2,595	2,719	2,720	
Female				1,193	1,244	1,242	1,224	1,190	1,319	1,340		
Male				1,140	1,183	1,225	1,147	1,084	1,276	1,379		
Youth					649	625	599	649	724	687		
Female					320	306	296	323	355	339		
Male					329	319	303	325	368	348		
Long-term unemployed					916	1,047	844	843	928	1,136		
Female					501	566	454	470	512	600		
Male					415	481	390	373	416	536		
Registered unemployed		591	1,684	2,355	2,737	2,649	2,702	2,830	2,890	2,950	2,933	2,916
Female		301	967	1,252	1,447	1,386	1,439	[illegible]	1,507	1,515		
Male		290	717	1,103	1,290	1,263	1,263	1,321	1,382	1,435		
Youth			603	811	954	879	922	1,021	995	971	1,030	1,065
Female			318	433	508							
Male			285	378	446							
Duration												
Less than 1 month					155	115	215	154	138	128	257	173
1-3 months					356	339	291	423	369	340	271	317
4-6 months					389	359	358	383	454	418	379	480
7-12 months					631	649	639	601	634	748	699	612
More than 12 months					1,237	1,187	1,200	1,269	1,295	1,316	1,327	1,334
Long-term unemployed					1,237	1,187	1,200	1,269	1,295	1,316	1,327	1,334
Female												
Male												

Table 4. Unemployment (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3
Education												
Primary (complete and incomplete)					883	863	862	875	932	979	928	891
Basic vocational					1,067	1,014	1,021	1,103	1,131	1,149	1,116	1,137
Complete secondary					193	182	193	203	193	193	222	224
Complete vocational or technical					571	535	574	595	582	581	619	612
Complete higher					53	54	52	54	52	51	49	51
					Rate (percent)							
Female Activity Rate[1]	68.1	67.5	69.0	67.7	69.7	69.9	69.9	70.3	70.3			
Male Activity Rate[1]	82.0	80.5	79.2	79.9	79.7	86.7	86.6	88.0	87.7			
Unemployed (LFS)[2]				13.5	14.0	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.9	15.9		
Female				14.9	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.9	16.5	17.0		
Male				12.3	12.7	13.1	12.4	11.5	13.6	15.0		
Youth					30.1	31.5	29.8	27.4	31.6	36.0		
Female					32.5	33.9	32.2	29.7	34.2	38.1		
Male					28.0	29.5	27.8	25.4	29.4	34.2		
Education[2]												
Primary (complete and incomplete)				12.4	14.0	13.6	14.0	13.2	15.0	17.0		
Basic vocational				16.5	17.5	18.2	17.4	16.0	18.4	20.4		
Complete secondary				16.7	15.2	15.9	14.5	14.1	16.2	16.5		
Complete vocational or technical				13.2	13.0	13.1	12.5	12.2	14.1	13.3		
Complete higher				5.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.0		
Registered unemployed[3]		3.4	9.7	13.6	15.5	14.4	14.8	15.4	16.4	16.7		
Female		3.8	11.9	15.7	17.5	16.1	16.8	17.6	17.9	17.9		
Male		3.1	7.8	11.8	13.7	13.0	13.1	13.5	15.0	15.5		
Youth			27.0	33.3	38.2							
Female			30.5	35.8	37.3							
Male			23.9	30.7	39.0							

Table 4. Unemployment (continued)

Notes:

Data are averages for given period.

[1]Break in series between 1993 and the quarters of 1993. Figures before and after the break are not directly comparable.

[2]1992 data based on average for the second, third, and fourth quarters only.

[3]The registered unemployment rate for the last quarter is based on the new estimate of employment. The figures based on old employment data are 15.5% for total employed, 17.6% for female unemployed and 13.7% for male unemployed.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37; *Registered Unemployment in Poland, I-III Quarter 1994.* p.13-14; *LIS.*

Table 5. Unemployment by Region

See Tables 6a and 6b.

Table 6a. LFS Regional Indicators[1]

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
Poland - total									
Labor force (thousands)[2]	17,437	17,674	17,536	17,261	17,172	17,506	17,359	17,070	17,041
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	2,255	2,437	2,395	2,467	2,371	2,273	2,594	2,720	2,391
Unemployment rate (percent)	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.8	13.0	14.9	15.9	14.0
Central-Capital									
Labor force (thousands)	2,261	2,295	2,285	2,248	2,197	2,274	2,235	2,169	2,155
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	260	303	281	281	257	257	295	308	250
Unemployment rate (percent)	11.5	13.2	12.3	12.5	11.7	11.3	13.2	14.2	11.6
North-East									
Labor force (thousands)	993	1,013	1,007	993	1,013	1,053	1,045	984	993
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	143	155	150	151	160	158	185	179	147
Unemployment rate (percent)	14.4	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.8	15.0	17.7	18.2	14.8
North									
Labor force (thousands)	1,692	1,701	1,702	1,676	1,588	1,605	1,598	1,638	1,615
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	264	301	303	315	281	260	302	326	289
Unemployment rate (percent)	15.6	17.7	17.8	18.8	17.7	16.2	18.9	19.9	17.9
South									
Labor force (thousands)	2,857	2,863	2,852	2,837	2,789	2,754	2,742	2,784	2,805
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	320	355	348	366	371	314	351	373	345
Unemployment rate (percent)	11.2	12.4	12.2	12.9	13.3	11.4	12.8	13.4	12.3
South-East									
Labor force (thousands)	2,902	2,981	2,934	2,842	2,991	3,010	2,968	2,904	2,907
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	325	319	311	324	326	316	374	395	343
Unemployment rate (percent)	11.2	10.7	10.6	11.4	10.9	10.5	12.6	13.6	11.8
Central-East									
Labor force (thousands)	934	967	944	943	899	991	977	942	940
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	113	117	118	133	107	108	129	131	110
Unemployment rate (percent)	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.1	11.9	10.9	13.2	13.9	11.7

Table 6a. Regional Indicators (continued)

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2
Central									
Labor force (thousands)	1,521	1,553	1,544	1,529	1,503	1,593	1,515	1,483	1,512
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	219	236	227	240	230	239	250	261	257
Unemployment rate (percent)	14.4	15.2	14.7	15.7	15.3	15.0	16.5	17.6	17.0
Central-West									
Labor force (thousands)	2,519	2,557	2,531	2,490	2,471	2,500	2,494	2,443	2,418
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	335	358	367	371	336	345	394	430	353
Unemployment rate (percent)	13.3	14.0	14.5	14.9	13.6	13.8	15.8	17.6	14.6
South-West									
Labor force (thousands)	1,758	1,744	1,737	1,702	1,722	1,725	1,784	1,723	1,697
Unemployment (LFS-thousands)	276	293	290	286	303	276	314	317	297
Unemployment rate (percent)	15.7	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.6	16.0	17.6	18.4	17.5

Notes:
[1]Data are from Labor Force Survey (LFS).
[2]Total labor force may not agree with figures in Table 2 due to cumulative rounding errors in the sub-national regions.

Source: *LIS*.

Table 6b. Regional Indicators[1]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
Poland - total								
Labor Force (thousands)	18,427	18,214	18,445	18,417	18,332	18,414	18,333	18,417
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	1,125	2,155	2,510	2,889	2,648	2,702	2,830	2,889
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	6.1	11.8	13.6	15.7	14.4	14.7	15.4	15.7
Central-Capital								
Labor Force (thousands)	2,331	2,291	2,264	2,229	2,206	2,222	2,219	2,229
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	101	204	238	301	260	272	294	301
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	4.3	8.9	10.5	13.5	11.8	12.2	13.3	13.5
North-East								
Labor Force (thousands)	1,111	1,129	1,132	1,134	1,115	1,123	1,124	1,134
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	106	185	211	249	222	229	240	249
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	9.5	16.4	18.6	22.0	19.9	20.4	21.4	22.0
North								
Labor Force (thousands)	1,724	1,747	1,726	1,701	1,696	1,699	1,686	1,701
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	110	244	295	334	312	312	322	334
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	6.4	14.0	17.1	19.6	18.4	18.4	19.1	19.6
South								
Labor Force (thousands)	3,032	2,924	2,972	3,027	3,024	3,036	3,016	3,027
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	122	242	289	330	296	302	323	330
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	4.0	8.3	9.7	10.9	9.8	9.9	10.7	10.9
South-East								
Labor Force (thousands)	3,059	3,024	3,083	3,080	3,085	3,091	3,068	3,080
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	181	337	402	437	419	422	428	437
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	5.9	11.1	13.0	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.2
Central-East								
Labor Force (thousands)	1,060	1,055	1,075	1,091	1,080	1,086	1,086	1,091
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	65	115	121	145	126	131	141	145
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	6.1	10.9	11.2	13.2	11.7	12.1	12.9	13.2

Table 6b. Regional Indicators[1] (continued)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4
Central								
Labor Force (thousands)	1,586	1,573	1,619	1,568	1,561	1,568	1,564	1,568
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	125	235	258	293	275	280	292	293
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	7.9	14.9	15.9	18.8	17.6	17.9	18.7	18.8
Central-West								
Labor Force (thousands)	2,606	2,602	2,686	2,713	2,698	2,714	2,703	2,713
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	176	333	399	457	419	430	451	457
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	6.7	12.8	14.9	16.9	15.5	15.8	16.7	16.9
South-West								
Labor Force (thousands)	1,918	1,869	1,888	1,874	1,867	1,875	1,867	1,874
Registered Unemployed (thousands)	140	260	297	343	319	324	339	343
Registered Unemployment Rate (percent)	7.3	13.9	15.7	18.3	17.1	17.3	18.2	18.3

Notes:
Data are for end of time period. Labor force data have not been revised, hence they do not agree with those presented in Table 2.
[1]Unemployment data are from registrations.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.43-44

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Minimum wage	11.6	21.4	34.7	37.0	40.1	41.1	39.3	41.3	38.8	39.2
Average unemployment benefit				36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Minimum pension	23.8	33.5	33.7	29.3	30.5	32.0	32.3	30.8	28.5	32.7

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

Table 8. LFS Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex[1]

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Poland - total	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.9	15.9
15 - 17	8.4	11.5	12.7	3.1	6.6	4.7	12.4	12.0
18 - 19	33.9	45.2	45.6	41.2	41.4	44.2	49.1	49.8
20 - 24	26.9	27.8	26.1	32.2	29.8	25.1	27.9	34.8
25 - 29	16.6	17.0	16.9	18.1	16.1	15.8	17.6	19.5
30 - 34	13.4	13.8	13.1	14.7	14.8	14.2	14.8	15.8
35 - 40	11.1	11.9	12.0	13.1	13.6	12.8	14.3	15.1
40 - 44		10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8	9.9	11.4	13.0
45 - 49	8.2	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.6	8.2	10.4	11.5
50 - 54		7.6	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.5	9.6	9.2
55 - 59	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	5.3	8.2	9.6
60 - 64	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.7	5.9	6.9
65+	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.9
Males	11.9	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.5	13.6	15.0
15 - 17	4.8	8.2	10.1	1.3	4.4	3.0	12.5	12.9
18 - 19	31.7	41.9	41.9	38.8	37.4	41.2	45.5	49.0
20 - 24	25.4	26.0	24.9	30.4	28.3	23.5	26.0	32.5
25 - 29	15.0	14.7	14.8	16.3	14.2	12.4	14.9	18.4
30 - 34	10.1	10.3	9.8	11.6	11.3	10.6	11.9	13.5
35 - 40	10.3	10.3	10.5	11.8	12.1	11.0	12.3	13.1
40 - 44		10.3	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.2	10.6	12.1
45 - 49	7.8	9.3	8.9	9.3	8.2	8.0	10.6	11.9
50 - 54		7.3	7.8	9.6	8.2	7.8	10.9	10.0
55 - 59	8.3	8.8	8.9	7.6	7.5	5.2	7.9	10.8
60 - 64	7.0	6.5	6.2	7.2	5.4	5.3	6.6	6.8
65+	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.7	3.6	3.2

Table 8. LFS Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex[1] (continued)

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Females	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.4	14.9	16.5	17.0
15 - 17	13.2	16.3	16.7	8.0	9.7	5.6	12.1	10.0
18 - 19	37.8	49.2	51.3	45.2	47.7	47.7	53.9	51.1
20 - 24	28.6	29.7	27.4	34.0	31.5	27.0	30.1	37.3
25 - 29	18.9	20.2	19.7	20.4	18.6	20.4	21.2	21.0
30 - 34	17.6	18.1	17.3	18.6	19.2	18.6	18.5	18.6
35 - 40	11.9	13.6	13.6	14.5	15.3	14.9	16.4	17.4
40 - 44		11.0	11.2	11.7	11.1	10.6	12.2	13.8
45 - 49	8.6	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.9	8.5	10.2	11.1
50 - 54		8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	7.2	8.2	8.4
55 - 59	6.2	6.4	6.3	66.5	8.2	5.6	8.7	8.0
60 - 64	5.6	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.5	3.8	4.9	7.1
65+	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.7

Note:
[1]Unemployment rates according to Labor Force Surveys (LFS).

Source: *LIS*.

Table 9. LFS Unemployment Rate by Sex and Education[1]

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Total - Both Sexes	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.9	15.9
Higher education	5.5	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.0
Post secondary, secondary vocational[2]	13.2	13.4	12.9	13.1	12.5	12.2	14.1	13.3
Secondary: general	16.3	17.2	16.5	15.9	14.5	14.1	16.2	16.5
Basic vocational	15.5	17.1	16.9	18.2	17.4	16.0	18.4	20.4
Primary (completed or not)[3]	12.7	11.9	12.7	13.6	14.0	13.2	15.0	17.0
Total - Males	11.9	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.5	13.6	15.0
Higher education	5.2	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	5.2	4.2
Post secondary, secondary vocational[2]	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.7	9.1	9.3	11.1	10.3
Secondary: general	12.5	15.2	13.1	11.3	11.2	8.7	11.2	15.0
Basic vocational	13.9	14.9	14.6	15.9	15.3	13.7	16.0	18.3
Primary (completed or not)[3]	12.5	11.5	12.7	14.0	13.6	12.7	15.2	17.6
Total - Females	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.4	14.9	16.5	17.0
Higher education	6.0	7.4	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.7	3.8
Post secondary, secondary vocational[2]	15.5	15.1	14.7	15.1	15.8	15.2	17.1	16.3
Secondary: general	17.6	18.0	17.7	17.4	15.5	16.1	18.0	17.1
Basic vocational	18.9	21.6	21.7	22.9	21.8	20.7	23.1	24.5
Primary (completed or not)[3]	12.8	12.3	12.7	13.3	14.3	13.7	14.8	16.4

Notes:
[1]Unemployment rates according to Labor Force Surveys (LFS).
[2]For 1992.2 and since 1993.2, secondary vocational only.
[3]For 1992.2 and since 1993.2, elementary only.

Source: *LFS*.

Table 10. LFS Unemployed by Former Occupation[1]

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Thousand persons								
Total unemployed	2,254	2,437	2,394	2,467	2,371	2,274	2,595	2,719
Not previously employed	512	670	606	595	472	532	587	608
Previously employed	1,742	1,767	1,788	1,872	1,899	1,742	2,008	2,111
Agriculture	132	140	148	162	141	140	157	161
Industry	864	854	858	899	905	802	951	1,025
Manufacturing	626	617	609	621	636	587	659	701
Construction	238	237	249	278	269	215	292	324
Services	746	773	782	811	853	800	900	925
Trade and catering	279	308	324	343	344	325	365	378
Transportation and communications	84	80	77	68	67	61	77	91
Health and education	127	124	118	131	155	140	141	146
Other services	256	261	265	269	287	274	317	310
Public sector - total	1,066	1,028	1,018	1,015	1,140	1,043	1,21[illegible]	1,212
Percent share								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not previously employed	22.7	27.5	25.3	24.1	19.9	23.4	22.6	22.4
Previously employed	77.3	72.5	74.7	75.9	80.1	76.6	77.4	77.6
Agriculture	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Industry	38.3	35.0	35.8	36.4	38.2	35.3	36.6	37.7
Manufacturing	27.8	25.3	25.4	25.2	26.8	25.8	25.4	25.8
Construction	10.6	9.7	10.4	11.3	11.3	9.5	11.3	11.9
Services	33.1	31.7	32.7	32.9	36.0	35.2	34.7	34.0
Trade and catering	12.4	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.9
Transportation and communications	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.3
Health and education	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.2	5.4	5.4
Other services	11.4	10.7	11.0	10.9	12.1	12.0	12.2	11.4
Public sector - total	47.3	42.2	42.5	41.1	48.1	45.9	46.6	44.6

Note:
[1]Unemployment rates according to Labor Force Surveys (LFS). Sector refers to the last job.

Source: *LIS*.

Table 11. LFS Long-Term Unemployment by Sex, Education, and Age[1]

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Thousand persons							
Total unemployment	2,254	2,437	2,394	2,467	2,371	2,274	2,595	2,719
Long-term unemployment	545	852	949	1,047	844	843	928	1,136
Males	273	400	442	481	390	373	416	536
Females	272	452	508	567	454	470	512	600
Education								
Primary (complete and incomplete)	129	196	220	263	243	238	274	334
Basic vocational	203	329	377	427	344	334	357	459
Complete secondary	49	79	82	79	61	64	70	81
Secondary vocational	144	220	245	249	174	189	201	236
Complete higher	20	29	27	30	22	19	26	27
Age								
15 - 19	8	43	52	15	16	39	39	8
20 - 24	91	155	165	185	140	142	160	205
25 - 29	84	125	155	177	122	118	123	156
30 - 34	95	148	158	177	147	145	141	172
35 - 44	166	245	277	309	268	273	292	373
45 - 54	67	92	105	137	112	101	125	158
55+	34	44	41	50	39	25	48	65

Table 11. LFS Long-Term Unemployment by Sex, Education, and Age[1] (continued)

	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Percent share							
Total unemployment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Long-term unemployment	24.2	35.0	39.6	42.4	35.6	37.1	35.8	41.8
Males	12.1	16.4	18.5	19.5	16.4	16.4	16.0	19.7
Females	12.1	18.5	21.2	23.0	19.1	20.7	19.7	22.1
Education								
Primary (complete and incomplete)	5.7	8.0	9.2	10.7	10.2	10.5	10.6	12.3
Basic vocational	9.0	13.5	15.7	17.3	14.5	14.7	13.8	16.9
Complete secondary	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0
Secondary vocational	6.4	9.0	10.2	10.1	7.3	8.3	7.7	8.7
Complete higher	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Age								
15 - 19	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.3
20 - 24	4.0	6.4	6.9	7.5	5.9	6.2	6.2	7.5
25 - 29	3.7	5.1	6.5	7.2	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.7
30 - 34	4.2	6.1	6.6	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.3
35 - 44	7.4	10.1	11.6	12.5	11.3	12.0	11.3	13.7
45 - 54	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.8
55+	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.4

Note:
[1]Unemployment rates according to Labor Force Surveys (LFS).

Source: *LIS*.

Table 12. Unemployment Benefits Claimants by Region
(percent share of all registered unemployed)

	1991	1992		1993				1994								
	Dec.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Poland - total	79.0	70.7	52.3	50.8	46.6	45.5	48.2	48.4	48.3	48.4	49.1	50.0	45.4	40.9	40.9	45.2
Warszawskie	85.2	70.7	58.0	53.0	48.7	44.9	48.3	47.7	46.8	46.9	46.4	47.0	43.5	42.1	41.1	40.9
Bialskopodlaskie	82.5	69.0	52.9	54.1	46.0	41.4	49.0	49.0	47.5	47.1	49.5	51.4	49.8	48.6	47.8	42.3
Bialostockie	83.0	80.7	54.7	54.0	47.5	49.1	52.0	50.8	50.2	50.5	52.2	54.2	47.0	42.4	42.0	49.9
Bielskie	85.7	82.9	70.6	69.8	62.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.4	57.7	56.7	57.3	54.7	49.4	48.6	50.8
Bydgoskie	77.1	69.1	54.9	53.4	49.9	48.0	50.4	50.3	51.1	51.4	51.9	53.2	47.0	40.5	41.3	46.2
Chelmskie	78.9	76.1	60.4	58.5	48.9	51.3	53.1	50.4	49.4	48.0	50.6	52.2	40.4	39.1	39.6	48.9
Ciechanowskie	76.3	67.9	46.0	46.5	39.3	37.8	39.4	39.2	39.0	39.2	40.3	42.2	37.0	31.7	32.9	39.1
Czestochowskie	74.8	59.4	53.3	49.8	44.6	48.2	54.1	54.5	55.4	52.2	53.9	55.1	49.7	46.6	48.4	50.8
Elbeskie	80.1	71.4	60.8	55.7	49.7	46.1	46.8	46.0	44.9	44.8	44.8	47.7	45.3	39.1	39.7	44.6
Gdanskie	82.6	80.6	52.6	50.8	49.1	49.4	56.9	57.0	58.6	58.1	62.3	61.3	57.1	52.2	52.2	53.4
Gorzowskie	82.4	84.2	54.5	51.9	50.2	47.4	51.6	52.9	51.8	41.9	52.4	53.2	49.2	43.4	43.2	48.5
Jeleniogorskie	86.4	78.0	49.3	47.0	41.6	43.3	44.8	44.9	44.5	45.0	45.1	47.8	44.4	42.1	42.9	48.4
Kaliskie	81.9	76.9	52.0	51.5	46.9	46.3	49.1	50.2	49.7	49.0	49.9	51.0	47.2	42.4	42.6	47.5
Katowickie	82.4	69.4	43.5	43.0	39.5	42.4	44.0	44.5	44.5	44.3	44.3	45.9	41.3	38.8	38.8	43.0
Kieleckie	71.7	75.8	51.3	46.9	41.2	43.3	44.8	44.5	45.1	45.3	45.7	46.7	41.1	36.7	37.0	42.9
Koninskie	84.8	77.0	50.9	48.6	45.4	45.8	47.9	47.7	48.2	47.8	46.8	46.1	38.5	36.2	36.1	42.6
Koszalinskie	82.0	69.3	58.1	58.0	55.2	46.4	49.9	49.7	50.5	51.0	52.7	54.8	53.3	40.9	41.2	46.1
Krakowskie	81.4	80.9	41.6	42.7	45.6	55.8	62.3	61.5	61.3	62.7	61.8	61.5	51.1	50.0	49.6	54.7
Krosnienskie	78.4	61.5	50.1	44.0	42.0	37.8	43.6	43.4	44.0	45.1	45.8	48.4	41.8	36.1	37.1	44.7
Legnickie	82.3	68.5	51.5	47.9	45.2	46.5	48.4	48.4	48.1	49.2	50.4	50.4	44.8	41.9	42.5	48.6
Leszczynskie	81.3	73.5	52.5	54.9	48.4	56.1	53.7	54.1	52.9	53.0	53.0	54.0	48.3	45.8	46.1	54.3
Lubelskie	77.0	80.6	55.3	53.4	45.1	47.4	47.8	47.1	46.6	46.4	47.1	48.2	41.8	38.0	37.2	42.8
Lomzynskie	69.0	66.4	51.9	52.3	48.3	39.8	45.9	46.8	46.6	46.6	47.2	49.0	47.0	36.7	38.7	45.1
Lodzkie	82.8	63.0	63.9	66.2	68.4	63.8	59.1	62.6	58.6	58.8	59.2	59.4	58.7	50.8	51.5	51.6
Nowosadeckie	78.1	63.7	43.6	44.3	39.6	43.4	49.0	49.7	50.2	49.8	49.7	49.6	39.5	38.8	39.0	45.5
Olsztynskie	81.4	74.9	52.6	51.3	47.0	40.7	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.4	45.6	43.8	34.1	34.8	39.3

Table 12. Unemployment Benefits Claimants by Region (continued)
(percent share of all registered unemployed)

	1991	1992		1993				1994								
	Dec.	Jun.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Opolskie	79.3	74.1	57.4	53.5	48.5	47.5	50.1	51.4	51.4	52.3	52.4	53.0	46.9	45.1	46.0	49.1
Ostroleckie	81.4	77.6	50.6	49.3	39.7	36.2	40.2	40.6	40.2	42.0	42.1	42.8	40.7	40.2	40.9	40.9
Pilskie	80.7	71.1	50.3	48.7	43.6	44.6	47.4	48.6	47.7	48.2	48.7	49.5	47.1	40.6	40.9	45.4
Piotrkowskie	73.1	61.1	47.8	45.9	42.1	39.6	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.6	41.8	42.6	42.4	41.3	41.6	43.1
Plockie	73.8	58.6	42.7	39.4	36.9	30.6	37.7	38.8	38.9	39.2	40.4	42.9	40.3	39.4	38.2	41.0
Poznanskie	84.3	86.5	52.2	51.8	45.0	50.2	56.9	58.3	57.9	58.1	57.6	57.1	49.9	47.7	46.2	51.0
Przemyskie	79.9	62.0	43.4	41.1	34.1	38.3	42.8	42.1	42.0	42.2	44.1	44.9	35.5	32.9	33.1	40.7
Radomskie	80.7	86.8	58.5	53.3	48.4	41.5	43.8	43.9	43.4	43.4	44.2	44.2	41.1	38.3	38.5	42.7
Rzeszowskie	73.7	66.4	47.7	45.7	38.4	39.8	44.2	42.6	45.7	46.0	45.0	45.3	37.9	33.7	34.4	41.0
Siedleckie	75.3	53.1	41.6	41.0	35.0	35.3	37.1	37.3	37.2	36.6	35.5	35.3	28.8	27.7	27.8	32.3
Sieradzkie	84.9	71.6	49.0	48.0	40.1	42.1	45.1	45.6	45.6	45.3	46.5	47.0	40.5	37.3	37.6	44.0
Skierniewickie	78.4	71.5	50.4	52.9	45.0	47.7	48.8	48.9	47.7	47.0	48.0	48.5	40.8	38.7	36.4	41.9
Slupskie	84.7	74.2	58.3	55.8	52.8	55.1	60.3	61.8	62.4	63.9	65.0	65.3	62.6	47.5	47.5	50.7
Suwalskie	75.9	62.0	54.4	54.8	52.8	43.6	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.3	47.9	49.1	47.9	39.9	40.4	44.8
Szczecinskie	78.2	72.0	60.8	59.6	61.6	62.4	60.6	59.7	59.1	58.6	59.1	60.0	57.9	52.3	52.7	51.6
Tarnobrzeskie	71.7	60.6	43.2	43.1	35.0	41.4	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.2	44.8	44.5	35.3	33.1	32.7	39.9
Tarnowskie	80.5	57.6	34.7	43.0	34.1	39.2	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.4	48.3	48.5	37.5	37.0	37.2	45.6
Torunskie	82.3	74.1	52.4	46.3	38.6	37.9	43.7	44.5	44.9	46.1	48.8	49.7	43.8	41.7	41.3	45.8
Walbrzyskie	72.5	65.3	65.0	66.0	67.1	56.3	52.6	53.6	51.4	51.3	51.8	51.8	50.9	43.6	41.1	40.3
Wloclawskie	70.0	68.8	49.5	45.0	41.5	37.7	40.9	41.0	[illegible]	42.3	43.4	44.9	41.2	36.3	35.5	41.2
Wroclawskie	76.3	69.8	55.8	53.6	48.8	48.4	49.9	50.1	50.7	49.4	49.2	49.9	45.1	42.5	42.3	45.6
Zamojskie	58.1	64.6	46.4	42.6	37.1	36.1	41.8	40.4	40.5	41.7	46.1	48.3	44.2	36.5	35.0	43.9
Zielonogorskie	81.8	78.1	57.9	54.2	48.9	48.3	50.3	48.6	48.0	47.5	48.4	50.5	45.7	41.4	41.6	46.5

Sources: *Registered Unemployment in Poland I Quarter 1994*. p.24; *I-II Quarter 1994*. p.25; *I-III Quarter 1994*. p.25.

Table 13. Median Durations of Unemployment
(months)

	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3
Poland - total	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0
Central-Capital	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.2
North	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.6
North-East	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.4	11.8
Central	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.9
Central-West	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.3
Central-East	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.5	10.9	10.9
South	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8
South-West	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.6
South-East	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7

Sources: *Registered Unemployment in Poland I Quarter 1994*. p.30-33; *Registered Unemployment in Poland I-III Quarter 1994*. p.31-34.

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Thousand persons				
Total resident population[1]	23,152	23,207	23,185	22,810	22,755
Female	11,729	11,758	11,750	11,610	
Male	11,422	11,449	11,435	11,200	
Working age population[2]	12,988	13,011	13,058	12,775	12,866
Female	6,125	6,136	6,158	6,034	6,081
Male	6,863	6,875	6,900	6,741	6,785
Population below working age	5,905	5,863	5,717	5,584	5,340
Population above working age	4,259	4,333	4,410	4,451	4,548
Age distribution			23,185		
0-14			5,329		
15-19			1,886		
20-24			2,089		
25-29			1,344		
30-34			1,642		
35-39			1,741		
40-44			1,518		
45-49			1,197		
50-54			1,376		
55-59			1,354		
60-64			1,230		
65-69			1,021		
70-74			531		
75+			927		

Table 1. Population Characteristics (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Percent share				
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.9	
Male	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	
Working age population	56.1	56.1	56.3	56.0	56.5
Female	26.5	26.4	26.6	26.5	26.7
Male	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.8
Population below working age	25.5	25.3	24.7	24.5	23.5
Population above working age	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.5	20.0
Age distribution			100.0		
0-14			23.0		
15-19			8.1		
20-24			9.0		
25-29			5.8		
30-34			7.1		
35-39			7.5		
40-44			6.5		
45-49			5.2		
50-54			5.9		
55-59			5.8		
60-64			5.3		
65-69			4.4		
70-74			2.3		
75+			4.0		

Notes:
[1]Figures for 1992 come from the Census of Population.
[2]Working age is 16-54 for women, 16-59 for men.

Sources: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29. *Annarul Statistic al Romaniei, 1992.* p.80, 91-93.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Civilian labor force	10,946	10,840	11,123	11,387	11,227
Female	4,943	5,002	5,267	5,451	5,332
Male	6,003	5,838	5,856	5,936	5,895
Employed[1]	10,946	10,840	10,786	10,458	10,062
Agriculture		3,144	3,205	3,442	3,615
Industry		4,711	4,304	3,880	3,604
Mining		259	277	272	259
Manufacturing		3,613	3,372	2,865	2,606
Power and water		133	154	164	165
Construction		706	501	579	574
Services		2,985	3,277	3,136	2,843
Trade and catering		724	912	929	716
Transport and communications		765	689	649	592
Financial services		39	44	57	65
Health and education		731	738	739	740
Public administration		88	99	113	117
Other services		638	795	649	613
Self-employed[2]	597	942	3,302	3,813	3,677
Employees	8,076	7,957	7,484	6,627	3,685

Notes:
Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
*Estimate.
[1]Figures based on a new system for distinguishing sectors of activity recently introduced and conforming with the standard international classifications (ISIC). Figures are for the end of the period in each case.
[2]Including individual agriculture workers.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Employees by County, 1991

	Employees													
	Total employees	Agriculture	Industry					Services						
			Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Power and water	Construction	Total services	Trade and catering	Transport and commun.	Financial services	Health and education	Public admin.	Other services
	Thousand persons													
Romania - total	7,389.5	709.7	4,100.6	277.6	3,188.1	152.3	482.6	2,579.2	604.5	676.0	40.9	755.0	93.4	409.4
Bucharest	1,209.6	52.7	658.9	11.0	520.1	21.4	106.4	498.0	106.1	113.1	7.1	107.8	20.0	143.9
Bucuresti	1,025.3	19.0	571.3	1.6	457.7	17.0	95.0	435.0	90.2	93.9	5.9	89.5	17.4	138.1
Giurgiu	68.1	15.5	27.6	3.0	16.8	2.4	5.4	25.0	5.4	8.8	0.4	6.4	1.1	2.9
Teleorman	116.2	18.2	60.0	6.4	45.6	2.0	6.0	38.0	10.5	10.4	0.8	11.9	1.5	2.9
Constanta	661.7	136.8	268.3	9.1	193.9	10.9	54.4	256.6	69.2	88.5	4.1	61.1	8.1	25.6
Braila	131.2	24.6	65.1	2.9	52.2	2.8	7.2	41.5	10.6	11.2	0.6	12.3	1.3	5.5
Calarasi	95.7	26.8	39.5	0.2	30.1	1.1	8.1	29.4	8.2	7.9	0.5	8.6	1.1	3.1
Constanta	272.0	42.4	103.0	4.0	65.5	5.2	28.3	126.6	34.9	52.2	1.6	23.2	2.7	12.0
Ialomita	77.2	20.7	27.0	0.4	20.0	0.9	5.7	29.5	7.5	9.0	0.6	8.9	1.4	2.1
Tulcea	85.6	22.3	33.7	1.6	26.1	0.9	5.1	29.6	8.0	8.2	0.8	8.1	1.6	2.9
North Muntenia	854.3	66.0	524.2	37.4	428.8	15.8	42.2	264.1	63.0	69.5	4.0	76.5	9.8	41.3
Arges	240.9	18.1	144.8	9.4	119.1	5.1	11.2	78.0	18.8	19.7	1.1	21.2	2.9	14.3
Buzau	145.4	16.0	83.6	3.5	70.8	1.7	7.6	45.8	10.7	13.2	0.9	14.6	1.8	4.6
Dimbovita	166.2	12.7	109.4	11.0	87.9	3.5	7.0	44.1	9.8	10.0	0.9	15.6	2.2	5.6
Prahova	301.8	19.2	186.4	13.5	151.0	5.5	16.4	96.2	23.7	26.6	1.1	25.1	2.9	16.8
Oltenia	722.2	74.2	393.2	55.6	252.9	24.5	60.2	254.8	57.3	72.3	4.1	78.2	9.8	33.1
Dolj	221.8	28.7	111.2	2.5	84.6	8.3	15.8	81.9	16.9	24.5	1.1	24.9	2.4	12.1
Gorj	148.2	6.9	95.2	39.1	34.9	7.0	14.2	46.1	10.3	14.2	0.7	14.5	1.7	4.7
Mehedinti	87.3	9.1	44.9	3.6	29.4	3.6	8.3	33.3	7.5	9.4	0.6	9.7	1.5	4.6
Olt	137.7	20.4	70.5	2.2	55.6	2.4	10.3	46.8	11.1	12.4	0.9	15.2	2.0	5.2
Vilcea	127.2	9.1	71.4	8.2	48.4	3.2	11.6	46.7	11.5	11.8	0.8	13.9	2.2	6.5

Table 3. Employees by County, 1991 (continued)

	Employees													
	Total employees	Agriculture	Industry					Services						
			Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Power and water	Construction	Total services	Trade and catering	Transport and commun.	Financial services	Health and education	Public admin.	Other services
Banat	733.0	85.8	402.9	64.2	280.7	17.4	40.6	244.3	56.4	68.1	3.8	74.3	8.4	33.3
Arad	154.3	24.1	74.2	2.0	63.[illegible]	2.4	6.8	56.0	14.4	15.2	0.8	15.5	2.2	7.9
Caras-Severin	114.1	9.2	63.2	9.4	44.4	2.2	7.2	41.7	7.9	13.6	0.6	11.6	1.6	6.4
Hunedoara	211.3	9.8	137.8	50.5	64.6	7.7	15.0	63.7	17.9	16.8	1.2	17.2	1.9	8.7
Timis	253.3	42.7	127.7	2.3	108.7	5.1	11.6	82.9	16.2	22.5	1.2	30.0	2.7	10.3
Central	969.4	76.4	598.2	22.1	510.1	19.1	45.9	294.8	73.8	74.1	5.3	93.[illegible]	9.9	37.8
Alba	134.4	12.1	83.0	6.9	67.0	2.7	6.4	39.3	8.6	10.6	0.9	13.6	1.7	3.9
Brasov	276.7	14.6	181.2	2.0	158.2	5.0	16.0	80.9	21.5	22.2	1.1	21.4	1.7	13.0
Covasna	72.8	7.5	40.5	2.9	33.7	0.8	3.1	24.8	6.9	5.2	0.6	8.8	0.9	2.4
Harghita	110.3	7.3	67.1	5.8	55.5	1.7	4.1	35.9	8.8	8.4	0.8	13.0	1.6	3.3
Mures	198.6	21.2	115.3	3.4	96.4	6.4	5.1	62.1	16.4	15.4	0.9	21.0	2.3	6.1
Sibiu	176.6	13.7	111.1	1.1	99.3	2.5	8.2	51.8	11.6	12.3	1.0	16.1	1.7	9.1
Cluj	907.7	80.2	505.9	47.1	397.4	15.9	45.5	321.6	77.6	75.7	5.2	107.8	11.2	44.1
Bihor	200.3	20.8	109.6	14.0	80.6	4.8	10.2	69.9	19.5	16.2	1.1	23.8	2.5	6.8
Bistrita-Nasaud	85.0	10.2	43.4	2.5	35.9	1.5	3.5	31.4	7.6	7.2	0.9	10.5	1.4	3.8
Cluj	275.3	15.3	158.7	5.5	134.4	4.3	14.5	100.8	22.1	26.1	1.1	31.9	2.6	17.0
Maramures	156.8	13.1	88.6	19.7	57.5	2.5	8.9	55.1	12.3	12.1	0.8	18.5	2.0	9.4
Satu Mare	117.4	13.3	65.2	1.3	57.8	1.1	5.0	38.9	10.1	8.3	0.7	13.8	1.6	4.4
Salaj	72.9	7.0	40.4	4.1	31.2	1.7	3.4	25.5	6.0	5.8	0.6	9.3	1.1	2.7
North Moldova	686.5	63.5	386.0	10.2	320.4	14.4	41.0	237.0	54.9	55.2	4.3	88.9	8.1	25.6
Botosani	105.1	11.8	56.1	0.7	48.2	2.1	5.1	37.2	8.5	7.3	0.8	15.3	1.6	3.7
Iasi	228.4	19.7	121.9	0.0	102.0	5.0	14.9	86.8	18.4	19.3	1.2	34.2	2.7	11.0
Neamt	167.3	15.1	102.3	0.8	88.9	3.6	9.0	49.9	12.9	12.0	1.3	18.3	1.5	3.9
Suceava	185.7	16.9	105.7	8.7	81.3	3.7	12.0	63.1	15.1	16.6	1.0	21.1	2.3	7.0

Table 3. Employees by County, 1991 (continued)

	Employees													
	Total employees	Agriculture	Industry					Services						
			Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Power and water	Construction	Total services	Trade and catering	Transport and commun.	Financial services	Health and education	Public admin.	Other services
South Moldova	645.1	74.1	363.0	20.9	283.8	12.9	45.4	208.0	46.2	59.5	3.0	66.5	8.1	24.7
Bacau	222.8	17.7	137.7	18.4	96.0	5.4	17.9	67.4	15.8	15.6	1.0	23.2	2.9	8.9
Galati	205.9	21.0	113.2	1.4	91.1	4.0	16.7	71.7	14.8	26.1	0.8	18.9	1.8	9.3
Vaslui	115.0	16.1	64.6	0.2	56.9	1.9	5.6	34.3	8.4	7.2	0.6	13.2	1.8	3.1
Vrancea	101.4	19.3	47.5	0.9	39.8	1.6	5.2	34.6	7.2	10.6	0.6	11.2	1.6	3.4
						Percent share								
Romania - total	100.0	9.6	55.5	3.8	43.1	2.1	6.5	34.9	8.2	9.1	0.6	10.2	1.3	5.5
Bucharest	100.0	4.4	54.5	0.9	43.0	1.8	8.8	41.2	8.8	9.4	0.6	8.9	1.7	11.9
Bucuresti	100.0	1.9	55.7	0.2	44.6	1.7	9.3	42.4	8.8	9.2	0.6	8.7	1.7	13.5
Giurgiu	100.0	22.8	40.5	4.4	24.7	3.5	7.9	36.7	7.9	12.9	0.6	9.4	1.6	4.3
Teleorman	100.0	15.7	51.6	5.5	39.2	1.7	5.2	32.7	9.0	9.0	0.7	10.2	1.3	2.5
Constanta	100.0	20.7	40.5	1.4	29.3	1.6	8.2	38.8	10.5	13.4	0.6	9.2	1.2	3.9
Braila	100.0	18.8	49.6	2.2	39.8	2.1	5.5	31.6	8.3	8.5	0.5	9.4	1.0	4.2
Calarasi	100.0	28.0	41.3	0.2	31.5	1.1	8.5	30.7	8.6	8.3	0.5	9.0	1.1	3.2
Constanta	100.0	15.6	37.9	1.5	24.1	1.9	10.4	46.5	12.8	19.2	0.6	8.5	1.0	4.4
Ialomita	100.0	26.8	35.0	0.5	25.9	1.2	7.4	38.2	9.7	11.7	0.8	11.5	1.8	2.7
Tulcea	100.0	26.1	39.4	1.9	30.5	1.1	6.0	34.6	9.3	9.6	0.9	9.5	1.9	3.4
North Muntenia	100.0	7.7	61.4	4.4	50.2	1.8	4.9	30.9	7.4	8.1	0.5	9.0	1.1	4.8
Arges	100.0	7.5	60.1	3.9	49.4	2.1	4.6	32.4	7.8	8.2	0.5	8.8	1.2	5.9
Buzau	100.0	11.0	57.5	2.4	48.7	1.2	5.2	31.5	7.4	9.1	0.6	10.0	1.2	3.2
Dimbovita	100.0	7.6	65.8	6.6	52.9	2.1	4.2	26.5	5.9	6.0	0.5	9.4	1.3	3.4
Prahova	100.0	6.4	61.8	4.5	50.0	1.8	5.4	31.9	7.9	8.8	0.4	8.3	1.0	5.6

Table 3. Employees by County, 1991 (continued)

	Employees													
	Total employees	Agriculture	Industry					Services						
			Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Power and water	Construction	Total services	Trade and catering	Transport and commun.	Financial services	Health and education	Public admin.	Other services
Oltenia	100.0	10.3	54.4	7.7	35.0	3.4	8.3	35.3	7.9	10.0	0.6	10.8	1.4	4.6
Dolj	100.0	12.9	50.1	1.1	38.1	3.7	7.1	36.9	7.6	11.0	0.5	11.2	1.1	5.5
Gorj	100.0	4.7	64.2	26.4	23.5	4.7	9.6	31.1	7.0	9.6	0.5	9.8	1.1	3.2
Mehedinti	100.0	10.4	51.4	4.1	33.7	4.1	9.5	38.1	8.6	10.8	0.7	11.1	1.7	5.3
Olt	100.0	14.8	51.2	1.6	40.4	1.7	7.5	34.0	8.1	9.0	0.7	11.0	1.5	3.8
Vilcea	100.0	7.2	56.1	6.4	38.1	2.5	9.1	36.7	9.0	9.3	0.6	10.9	1.7	5.1
Banat	100.0	11.7	55.0	8.8	38.3	2.4	5.5	33.3	7.7	9.3	0.5	10.1	1.1	4.5
Arad	100.0	15.6	48.1	1.3	40.8	1.6	4.4	36.3	9.3	9.9	0.5	10.0	1.4	5.1
Caras-Severin	100.0	8.1	55.4	8.2	38.9	1.9	6.3	36.5	6.9	11.9	0.5	10.2	1.4	5.6
Hunedoara	100.0	4.6	65.2	23.9	30.0	3.6	7.1	30.1	8.5	8.0	0.6	8.1	0.9	4.1
Timis	100.0	16.9	50.4	0.9	42.9	2.0	4.6	32.7	6.4	8.9	0.5	11.8	1.1	4.1
Central	100.0	7.9	61.7	2.3	52.6	2.0	4.8	30.4	7.6	7.6	0.5	9.7	1.0	3.9
Alba	100.0	9.0	61.8	5.1	49.9	2.0	4.8	29.2	6.4	7.9	0.7	10.1	1.3	2.9
Brasov	100.0	5.3	65.5	0.7	57.2	1.8	5.8	29.2	7.8	8.0	0.4	7.7	0.6	4.7
Covasna	100.0	10.3	55.6	4.0	46.3	1.1	4.3	34.1	9.5	7.1	0.8	12.1	1.2	3.3
Harghita	100.0	6.6	60.8	5.3	50.3	1.5	3.7	32.5	8.0	7.6	0.7	11.8	1.5	3.0
Mures	100.0	10.7	58.1	1.7	48.5	3.2	4.6	31.3	8.3	7.8	0.5	10.6	1.2	3.1
Sibiu	100.0	7.8	62.9	0.6	56.2	1.4	4.6	29.3	6.6	7.0	0.6	9.1	1.0	5.2
Cluj	100.0	8.8	55.7	5.2	43.8	1.8	5.0	35.4	8.5	8.3	0.6	11.9	1.2	4.9
Bihor	100.0	10.4	54.7	7.0	40.2	2.4	5.1	34.9	9.7	8.1	0.5	11.9	1.2	3.4
Bistrita-Nasaud	100.0	12.0	51.1	2.9	42.2	1.8	4.1	36.9	8.9	8.5	1.1	12.4	1.6	4.5
Cluj	100.0	5.7	57.6	2.0	48.8	1.6	5.3	36.6	8.0	9.5	0.4	11.6	0.9	6.2
Maramures	100.0	8.4	56.5	12.6	36.7	1.6	5.7	35.1	7.8	7.7	0.5	11.8	1.3	6.0
Satu Mare	100.0	11.3	55.5	1.1	49.2	0.9	4.3	33.1	8.6	7.1	0.6	11.8	1.4	3.7
Salaj	100.0	9.6	55.4	5.6	42.8	2.3	4.7	35.0	8.2	8.0	0.8	12.8	1.5	3.7

Table 3. Employees by County, 1991 (continued)

	Employees													
	Total employees	Agriculture	Industry					Services						
			Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Power and water	Construction	Total services	Trade and catering	Transport and commun.	Financial services	Health and education	Public admin.	Other services
North Moldova	100.0	9.2	56.2	1.5	46.7	2.1	6.0	34.5	8.0	8.0	0.6	12.9	1.2	3.7
Botosani	100.0	11.2	53.4	0.7	45.9	2.0	4.9	35.4	8.1	6.9	0.8	14.6	1.5	3.5
Iasi	100.0	8.6	53.4	0.0	44.7	2.2	6.5	38.0	8.1	8.5	0.5	15.0	1.2	4.8
Neamt	100.0	9.0	61.1	0.5	53.1	2.2	5.4	29.8	7.7	7.2	0.8	10.9	0.9	2.3
Suceava	100.0	9.1	56.9	4.7	43.8	2.0	6.5	34.0	8.1	8.9	0.5	11.4	1.2	3.8
South Moldova	100.0	11.5	56.3	3.2	44.0	2.0	7.0	32.2	7.2	9.2	0.5	10.3	1.3	3.8
Bacau	100.0	7.9	61.8	8.3	43.1	2.4	8.0	30.3	7.1	7.0	0.4	10.4	1.3	4.0
Galati	100.0	10.2	55.0	0.7	44.2	1.9	8.1	34.8	7.2	12.7	0.4	9.2	0.9	4.5
Vaslui	100.0	14.0	56.2	0.2	49.5	1.7	4.9	29.8	7.3	6.3	0.5	11.5	1.6	2.7
Vrancea	100.0	19.0	46.8	0.9	39.3	1.6	5.1	34.1	7.1	10.5	0.6	11.0	1.6	3.4

Note:
Data refer to state employees only.

Source: *Anuarul Statistic al Romaniei, 1992*. p.132-135.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Thousand persons									
Unemployed (LFS)										971
Female										483
Male										488
Youth										591
Female										322
Male										269
Long-term unemployed										440
Female										246
Male										194
Registered unemployed			338	927	1,165	1,065	1,035	1,040	1,175	1,293
Female*			209	562						
Male*			129	365						
Youth[1]				247	430	357	390	364	430	
Female				154	266	220	243	232	266	
Male				94	164	138	147	132	164	
Long-term unemployed[2]				190		313	422			
Female						180	279			
Male						133	143			

Table 4. Unemployment (continued)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
					Rate (percent)					
Female Activity Rate	80.6	81.4	86.8	89.9	85.3					
Male Activity Rate	87.3	84.8	86.8	88.2	85.8					
Unemployed (LFS)										
Female										8.2
Male										8.7
Youth										7.7
Female										22.5
Male										25.7
Registered unemployed			3.0	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	10.4	11.5
Female			4.0	10.7	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.6	12.9	13.6
Male			2.2	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.9	8.1	9.6

Notes:
LFS-Labor Force Survey.
*Estimate.
[1]Data include unemployment benefit recipients only.
[2]Unemployed for nine months or more. For 1993, figures for long-term unemployed do not include those for whom the period of benefit entitlement has expired.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37.

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region, 1991
(end of year)

	All registered unemployed			Receiving benefits			Other registered unemployed		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Romania - total	337,440	208,457	128,983	265,978	158,145	107,833	71,462	50,312	21,150
Bucharest	29,570	18,889	10,681	25,960	16,762	9,198	3,610	2,127	1,483
Bucuresti	17,582	11,576	6,006	16,668	10,976	5,692	914	600	314
Giurgiu	4,957	3,023	1,934	2,439	1,604	835	2,518	1,419	1,099
Teleorman	7,031	4,290	2,741	6,853	4,182	2,671	178	108	70
Constanta	36,867	21,895	14,972	32,095	19,128	12,967	4,772	2,767	2,005
Braila	8,736	5,353	3,383	6,229	3,896	2,393	2,447	1,457	990
Calarasi	3,552	1,933	1,619	3,552	1,933	1,619	0	0	0
Constanta	11,825	7,861	3,964	11,825	7,861	3,964	0	0	0
Ialomita	5,102	2,927	2,175	3,421	1,984	1,437	1,681	943	738
Tulcea	7,652	3,821	3,831	7,008	3,454	3,554	644	367	277
North Muntenia	33,293	22,297	10,996	21,366	14,245	7,121	11,927	8,052	3,875
Arges	6,311	4,004	2,307	4,205	2,663	1,542	2,106	1,341	765
Buzau	9,549	5,746	3,803	5,551	3,136	2,415	3,998	2,610	1,388
Dimbovita	10,630	7,408	3,222	5,287	3,687	1,600	5,343	3,721	1,622
Prahova	6,803	5,139	1,664	6,323	4,759	1,564	480	380	100
Oltenia	40,755	25,603	15,152	33,639	19,994	13,645	7,116	5,609	1,507
Dolj	16,689	10,606	6,083	11,643	6,625	5,018	5,046	3,981	1,065
Gorj	2,553	2,099	454	2,490	2,046	444	63	53	10
Mehedinti	5,515	3,522	1,993	4,808	2,887	1,921	707	635	72
Olt	8,474	4,562	3,912	8,250	4,410	3,840	224	152	72
Vilcea	7,524	4,814	2,710	6,448	4,026	2,422	1,076	788	288
Banat	26,419	20,147	6,272	20,020	14,384	5,636	6,399	5,763	636
Arad	3,194	2,481	713	3,064	2,406	658	130	75	55
Caras-Severin	6,328	4,455	1,873	5,116	3,291	1,825	1,212	1,164	48
Hunedoara	12,636	10,444	2,192	8,157	6,427	1,730	4,479	4,017	462
Timis	4,261	2,767	1,494	3,683	2,260	1,423	578	507	71

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Regions, 1991 (continued)
(end of year)

	All registered unemployed			Receiving benefits			Other registered unemployed		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Central	23,982	15,696	8,286	20,963	13,700	7,263	3,019	1,996	1,023
Alba	2,715	1,867	848	2,178	1,464	714	537	403	134
Brasov	4,221	3,044	1,177	4,048	2,945	1,103	173	99	74
Covasna	2,546	1,598	948	2,153	1,360	793	393	238	155
Harghita	3,989	2,452	1,537	3,028	1,795	1,233	961	657	304
Mures	6,503	3,971	2,532	5,749	3,469	2,280	754	502	252
Sibiu	4,008	2,764	1,244	3,807	2,667	1,140	201	97	104
Cluj	46,837	27,050	19,787	34,431	18,561	15,870	12,406	8,489	3,917
Bihor	7,385	4,353	3,032	6,320	3,438	2,882	1,065	915	150
Bistrita-Nasaud	8,540	3,585	4,955	5,010	1,705	3,305	3,530	1,880	1,650
Cluj	10,316	7,276	3,040	6,510	4,213	2,297	3,806	3,063	743
Maramures	9,103	4,777	4,326	6,656	3,389	3,267	2,447	1,388	1,059
Satu Mare	6,179	3,701	2,478	4,839	2,671	2,168	1,340	1,030	310
Salaj	5,314	3,358	1,956	5,096	3,145	1,951	218	213	5
North Moldova	57,792	32,262	25,530	46,118	25,190	20,928	11,674	7,072	4,602
Botosani	11,570	6,168	5,402	10,125	5,233	4,892	1,445	935	510
Iasi	15,293	8,477	6,816	12,372	6,727	5,645	2,921	1,750	1,171
Neamt	16,208	9,558	6,650	12,429	7,288	5,141	3,779	2,270	1,509
Sucesava	14,721	8,059	6,662	11,192	5,942	5,250	3,529	2,117	1,412
South Moldova	41,928	24,618	17,310	31,389	16,181	15,208	10,539	8,437	2,102
Bacau	10,916	6,689	4,227	8,618	4,853	3,765	2,298	1,836	462
Galati	11,987	8,954	3,033	5,775	3,577	2,198	6,212	5,377	835
Vaslui	11,463	5,558	5,905	10,781	5,240	5,541	682	318	364
Vrancea	7,562	3,417	4,145	6,215	2,511	3,704	1,347	906	441

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region, 1991 (continued)
(end of year)

	All registered unemployed			Receiving benefits			Other registered unemployed		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
	Percent share								
Romania - total	100.0	61.8	38.2	78.8	75.9	83.6	21.2	24.1	16.4
Bucharest	100.0	63.9	36.1	87.8	88.7	86.1	12.2	11.3	13.9
Bucuresti	100.0	65.8	34.2	94.8	94.8	94.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Giurgiu	100.0	61.0	39.0	49.2	53.1	43.2	50.8	46.9	56.8
Teleorman	100.0	61.0	39.0	97.5	97.5	97.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Constanta	100.0	59.4	40.6	87.1	87.4	86.6	12.9	12.6	13.4
Braila	100.0	61.3	38.7	72.0	72.8	70.7	28.0	27.2	29.3
Calarasi	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Constanta	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ialomita	100.0	57.4	42.6	67.1	67.8	66.1	32.9	32.2	33.9
Tulcea	100.0	49.9	50.1	91.6	90.4	92.8	8.4	9.6	7.2
North Muntenia	100.0	67.0	33.0	64.2	63.9	64.8	35.8	36.1	35.2
Arges	100.0	63.4	36.6	66.6	66.5	66.8	33.4	33.5	33.2
Buzau	100.0	60.2	39.8	58.1	54.6	63.5	41.9	45.4	36.5
Dimbovita	100.0	69.7	30.3	49.7	49.8	49.7	50.3	50.2	50.3
Prahova	100.0	75.5	24.5	92.9	92.6	94.0	7.1	7.4	6.0
Oltenia	100.0	62.8	37.2	82.5	78.1	90.1	17.5	21.9	9.9
Dolj	100.0	63.6	36.4	69.8	62.5	82.5	30.2	37.5	17.5
Gorj	100.0	82.2	17.8	97.5	97.5	97.8	2.5	2.5	2.2
Mehedinti	100.0	63.9	36.1	87.2	82.0	96.4	12.8	18.0	3.6
Olt	100.0	53.8	46.2	97.4	96.7	98.2	2.6	3.3	1.8
Vilcea	100.0	64.0	36.0	85.7	83.6	89.4	14.3	16.4	10.6
Banat	100.0	76.3	23.7	75.8	71.4	89.9	24.2	28.6	10.1
Arad	100.0	77.7	22.3	95.9	97.0	92.3	4.1	3.0	7.7
Caras-Severin	100.0	70.4	29.6	80.8	73.9	97.4	19.2	26.1	2.6
Hunedoara	100.0	82.7	17.3	64.6	61.5	78.9	35.4	38.5	21.1
Timis	100.0	64.9	35.1	86.4	81.7	95.2	13.6	18.3	4.8

Table 5. Registered Unemployment by Region, 1991 (continued)
(end of year)

	All registered unemployed			Receiving benefits			Other registered unemployed		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Central	100.0	65.4	34.6	87.4	87.3	87.7	12.6	12.7	12.3
Alba	100.0	68.8	31.2	80.2	78.4	84.2	19.8	21.6	15.8
Brasov	100.0	72.1	27.9	95.9	96.7	93.7	4.1	3.3	6.3
Covasna	100.0	62.8	37.2	84.6	85.1	83.6	15.4	14.9	16.4
Harghita	100.0	61.5	38.5	75.9	73.2	80.2	24.1	26.8	19.8
Mures	100.0	61.1	38.9	88.4	87.4	90.0	11.6	12.6	10.0
Sibiu	100.0	69.0	31.0	95.0	96.5	91.6	5.0	3.5	8.4
Cluj	100.0	57.8	42.2	73.5	68.6	80.2	26.5	31.4	19.8
Bihor	100.0	58.9	41.1	85.6	79.0	95.1	14.4	21.0	4.9
Bistrita-Nasaud	100.0	42.0	58.0	58.7	47.6	66.7	41.3	52.4	33.3
Cluj	100.0	70.5	29.5	63.1	57.9	75.6	36.9	42.1	24.4
Maramures	100.0	52.5	47.5	73.1	70.9	75.5	26.9	29.1	24.5
Satu Mare	100.0	59.9	40.1	78.3	72.2	87.5	21.7	27.8	12.5
Salaj	100.0	63.2	36.8	95.9	93.7	99.7	4.1	6.3	0.3
North Moldova	100.0	55.8	44.2	79.8	78.1	82.0	20.2	21.9	18.0
Botosani	100.0	53.3	46.7	87.5	84.8	90.6	12.5	15.2	9.4
Iasi	100.0	55.4	44.6	80.9	79.4	82.8	19.1	20.6	17.2
Neamt	100.0	59.0	41.0	76.7	76.3	77.3	23.3	23.7	22.7
Suceava	100.0	54.7	45.3	76.0	73.7	78.8	24.0	26.3	21.2
South Moldova	100.0	58.7	41.3	74.9	65.7	87.9	25.1	34.3	12.1
Bacau	100.0	61.3	38.7	78.9	72.6	89.1	21.1	27.4	10.9
Galati	100.0	74.7	25.3	48.2	39.9	72.5	51.8	60.1	27.5
Vaslui	100.0	48.5	51.5	94.1	94.3	93.8	5.9	5.7	6.2
Vrancea	100.0	45.2	54.8	82.2	73.5	89.4	17.8	26.5	10.6

Source: *Anuarul Statistic al Romaniei, 1992*. p.141-145.

Table 6. Regional Indicators

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Romania - total										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	10,946	10,840	11,124	11,388	11,381	11,445	11,349	11,400	11,452	11,391
Unemployment (thousands)			338	927	1,165	1,055	1,035	1,040	1,175	1,293
Unemployment rate (percent)			3.0	8.1	10.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	10.3	11.4
Bucharest										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,525	1,497	1,572	1,620	1,609	1,638	1,614	1,619	1,609	1,539
Unemployment (thousands)			30	87	111	95	92	102	111	117
Unemployment rate (percent)			1.9	5.4	6.9	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6
Constanta										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	928	936	975	1,005	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,011	1,000	1,000
Unemployment (thousands)			37	92	105	100	97	95	105	117
Unemployment rate (percent)			3.8	9.2	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.4	10.5	11.7
North Muntenia										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,259	1,257	1,286	1,325	1,333	1,322	1,329	1,321	1,333	1,465
Unemployment (thousands)			33	98	132	115	109	107	132	148
Unemployment rate (percent)			2.6	7.4	9.9	8.7	8.2	8.1	9.9	10.1
Oltenia										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,183	1,190	1,195	1,225	1,227	1,232	1,217	1,223	1,227	1,217
Unemployment (thousands)			41	98	135	117	112	115	135	146
Unemployment rate (percent)			3.4	8.0	11.0	9.5	9.2	9.4	11.0	12.0
Banat										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,094	1,047	1,044	1,047	1,046	1,053	1,041	1,051	1,046	1,043
Unemployment (thousands)			26	71	91	80	76	82	91	98
Unemployment rate (percent)			2.5	6.8	8.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.7	9.4
Central										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,361	1,310	1,329	1,330	1,333	1,342	1,316	1,338	1,333	1,320
Unemployment (thousands)			24	90	120	102	100	103	120	132
Unemployment rate (percent)			1.8	6.8	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.0	10.0

Table 6. Regional Indicators

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Cluj										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,438	1,412	1,470	1,512	1,510	1,519	1,509	1,510	1,510	1,495
Unemployment (thousands)			47	135	145	161	169	148	149	160
Unemployment rate (percent)			3.2	8.9	9.6	10.6	11.2	9.8	9.6	10.7
North Moldova										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	1,164	1,189	1,222	1,258	1,259	1,258	1,256	1,260	1,259	1,245
Unemployment (thousands)			58	141	175	161	152	160	175	198
Unemployment rate (percent)			4.7	11.2	13.9	12.8	12.1	12.7	13.9	15.9
South Moldova										
Labor force (thousands)[1]	994	1,002	1,031	1,056	1,063	1,072	1,067	1,067	1,134	1,065
Unemployment (thousands)			42	115	151	134	128	128	161	177
Unemployment rate (percent)			4.0	10.8	14.2	12.5	12.0	12.0	14.2	16.6

Note:
Except for 1993, Romania totals in this table may vary from those in other tables due to rounding. The discrepancy in 1993 is not accounted for in the original source other than the labor force data are estimates.
[1]Labor force data for all time periods in 1993 and 1994 are estimates based upon reported unemployed and unemployment rate data.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.44-45.

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Minimum wage	63.7	73.0	60.3	45.7
Average unemployment benefit				
Minimum pension	31.5	30.1	33.1	35.5

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994*
	Thousand persons					
Total resident population	5,276	5,298	5,283	5,307	5,325	5,404
Female						2,766
Male						2,637
Working age population[1]	3,011	3,042	3,057	3,083	3,119	3,193
Female	1,442	1,459	1,471	1,482	1,501	1,536
Male	1,569	1,583	1,586	1,601	1,618	1,657
Population below working age	1,354	1,338	1,310	1,256	1,232	1,265
Population above working age	911	918	916	968	974	946
Age distribution						5,404
0-14						1,265
15-19						477
20-24						413
25-29						375
30-34						396
35-39						427
40-44						414
45-49						320
50-54						264
55-59						232
60-64						233
65-69						209
70-74						181
75+						197

Table 1. Population Characteristics

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994*
	Percent share					
Total resident population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female						51.2
Male						48.8
Working age population[1]	57.1	57.4	57.9	58.1	58.6	59.1
Female	27.3	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.4
Male	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.7
Population below working age	25.7	25.3	24.8	23.7	23.1	23.4
Population above working age	17.3	17.3	17.3	18.2	18.3	17.5
Age distribution						100.0
0-14						23.4
15-19						8.8
20-24						7.7
25-29						6.9
30-34						7.3
35-39						7.9
40-44						7.7
45-49						5.9
50-54						4.9
55-59						4.3
60-64						4.3
65-69						3.9
70-74						3.3
75+						3.6

Notes:
*Estimate.
[1]Working age is 15-54 for women, 15-59 for men.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29. BUCEN estimates.

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment
(thousand persons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Total active population[1]	2,597	2,535	2,523	2,476	2,485					
Female	1,160	1,144	1,107	1,045	1,061					
Male	1,437	1,391	1,416	1,431	1,424					
Armed forces[1,2]	119	107	94	80	81					
Civilian labor force[3,4]	2,478	2,428	2,429	2,396	2,404	2,352	2,398	2,430	2,437	2,419
Female	1,161	1,144	1,107	1,045	1,061	1,027	1,053	1,079	1,085	1,074
Male	1,317	1,284	1,322	1,351	1,343	1,325	1,345	1,351	1,352	1,339
Employed[5,6]	2,498	2,478	2,281	2,163	2,128	2,055	2,102	2,125	2,120	2,086
Agriculture	345	335	280	265	258	233	238	236	226	
Industry	1,156	1,105	966	905	847	870	878	871	884	
Mining	25	17	22	24	31	33	34	37	38	
Manufacturing	801	769	652	623	597	605	610	597	606	
Power and water	41	39	38	39	54	43	44	44	46	
Construction	289	280	254	219	165	189	190	193	194	
Services	997	1,038	1,035	993	1,023	1,059	1,088	1,090	1,066	
Trade and catering	278	277	256	240	190	251	267	266	250	
Transport and communications	161	163	160	159	174	165	164	164	172	
Financial services	9	10	14	17	24	21	25	23	21	
Health and education	306	309	288	310	368	336	347	346	334	
Public administration	36	51	53	72	89	119	123	122	124	
Other services	207	228	264	195	178	167	162	169	165	
Self-employed[6,7]	8	22	100	140	138	136	137	137	140	
Employees[6,8]	2,470	2,392	2,160	1,989	2,050	2,027	2,059	2,061	2,052	

Table 2. Labor Force and Employment (continued)

Notes:
[v]Yearly data are averages for entire year; quarterly data are for end of period.
[e]Estimate.
[1]Data for 1992 are estimated.
[2]Figures for 1989 and 1993 are for the end of the year.
[3]Quarterly figures for 1993 for labor force and employment come form the LFS.
[4]Figures include women on maternity leave up to 28 weeks. Data for 1994 are estimated.
[5]Total number of jobs including multiple job holders. Apprentices and all women on maternity leave are excluded. Quarterly figures come from the LFS and the total figures include women on maternity leave up to 28 weeks while the figures for employment by sector include all women on maternity leave.
[6]Data for 1989-1992 estimated.
[7]Figures for 1993 come from the LFS. They exclude members of productive cooperatives and include all women on maternity leave.
[8]Figures for 1993 come form the LFS and include all women on maternity leave.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.29-33.

Table 3. Labor Force and Employment by Region

Data not available.

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
	Thousand persons									
Unemployed (LFS)					301	287	296	304	317	333
Female					132	125	126	130	146	150
Male					169	162	170	174	171	183
Youth					112		101	115	118	115
Female					44		35	45	51	48
Male					68		66	70	67	67
Long-term unemployed[1]					100	98	97	100	106	113
Female					50	47	50	50	53	51
Male					50	51	47	50	53	62
Registered unemployed		15	169	286	323	306	318	350	368	371
Female			86	144	156	144	152	174	176	174
Male			83	141	167	162	166	176	192	197
Youth			94	88						
Female			47	40						
Male			47	48						
Long-term unemployed			18	95						
Female			9	49						
Male			9	46						

Table 4. Unemployment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
					Rate (percent)					
Female Activity Rate	80.4	78.4	75.3	70.5	70.7					
Male Activity Rate	91.6	87.9	89.3	89.4	88.0					
Unemployed (LFS)					12.5	12.2	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.7
Female					12.4	12.2	12.0	12.1	13.4	13.9
Male					12.6	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.6	13.6
Youth					25.7		23.7	26.5	26.8	28.5
Female					22.2		18.5	22.8	25.3	27.7
Male					28.5		28.0	29.5	28.0	29.0
Registered unemployed[2]		0.6	7.0	11.9	13.4	13.0	13.3	14.4	15.1	15.3
Female			7.8	13.8	14.7	14.0	14.4	16.1	16.2	16.2
Male			6.3	10.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	13.0	14.2	14.7

Notes:
LFS-Labor Force Survey.
[1]Figures for 1993 exclude the long-term unemployed without previous employment experience. The figure for 1994.1 includes all long-term unemployed.
[2]Figures for registered unemployment are calculated on the basis of the civilian labor force including all women on maternity leave up to 28 weeks.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.33-37.

Table 5. Unemployment by Region

Data not available; see Table 6

Table 6. Regional Indicators

	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993*	1993.1*	1993.2*	1993.3*	1993.4*	1994.1*
Slovakia - total										
Labor force (thousands)	2,467	2,395	2,436	2,409	2,404	2,351	2,398	2,430	2,436	2,419
Unemployment (thousands)		15	168	287	323	306	318	350	368	371
Unemployment rate (percent)		0.6	6.9	11.9	13.4	13.0	13.3	14.4	15.1	15.3
Bratislava										
Labor force (thousands)	289	275	287	290	222	212	222	228	226	226
Unemployment (thousands)		1	11	16	13	13	13	14	13	13
Unemployment rate (percent)		0.4	3.8	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8
West Slovakia										
Labor force (thousands)	744	722	738	730	790	775	789	793	803	798
Unemployment (thousands)		4	55	96	106	101	104	114	118	118
Unemployment rate (percent)		0.6	7.5	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.2	14.4	14.7	14.8
Central Slovakia										
Labor force (thousands)	760	734	737	724	733	720	732	741	740	732
Unemployment (thousands)		4	50	86	97	91	95	106	114	114
Unemployment rate (percent)		0.5	6.8	11.9	13.2	12.6	13.0	14.3	15.4	15.6
East Slovakia										
Labor force (thousands)	674	664	674	665	659	644	655	668	667	663
Unemployment (thousands)		6	52	89	107	101	106	116	123	126
Unemployment rate (percent)		0.9	7.7	13.4	16.2	15.7	16.2	17.4	18.4	19.0

Note:
Unemployment rates listed in the original source have been corrected in this table to reflect the actual rates based upon given labor force and unemployment data.
*Estimate.

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.45.

Table 7. Social Protection
(percent share of average wage)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1994.1
Minimum wage			52.0	47.5	42.1	46.4	42.5	41.0	39.2	44.4
Average unemployment benefit			43.8	31.6	29.2	33.6	29.8	28.2	25.8	31.1
Minimum pension	32.5	32.7	39.4	37.3	37.0	39.3	39.0	37.6	32.9	38.8

Source: *Employment Observatory, Central and Eastern Europe, No.6.* p.38-39.

APPENDIX III: GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise noted in the text or tables, the terms used in this report are defined as follows:

Active population: people in the armed forces and civilian labor force, including people employed in the private and informal sectors; where possible, women on long-term maternity leave are excluded.

Activity rates: active population as a percent of working age population.

Average unemployment benefit: average unemployment benefit received by persons receiving unemployment benefit, as a ratio of the average gross wage of full-time employees.

Civilian labor force: active population minus armed forces.

Employed: civilian population working full or part-time; unless noted, includes all sectors (public and private); in some cases employment by sector is available only for the number of jobs (thus people working more than one job are double counted).

Employed in agriculture: people employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

Employed in industry: sum of the people employed in the mining, manufacturing, power and water, and construction industries.

Employed in manufacturing: people employed in manufacturing; unless they are listed separately, the mining and power and water sectors are also included in manufacturing.

Employed in services: sum of people employed in trade and catering, transport and communications, financial services, health and education, public administration, and other services.

Employed in trade and catering: people employed in retail and wholesale distribution, catering and hotels, and repair services.

Employed in financial services: persons employed in banking, insurance, business and other financial services.

Employed in public administration: persons employed in central and local government.

Employed in other services: persons employed in services not elsewhere specified, including armed forces where not separately identified.

Employees: persons working as civilian employees in their main occupation.

Long-term unemployed: numbers of unemployed who have been unemployed for more than 1 year.

Minimum pension: minimum monthly pension per person prescribed by legislation for persons in households without full-time wage or salary income, as a ratio of the average gross monthly wage.

Minimum wage: minimum official monthly wage as prescribed by legislation expressed as ratio of average gross monthly wage for full-time employees.

Participation rate: People in the labor force as a percent share of the working age population.

Registered unemployed: unemployed registered at labor offices.

Self-employed: persons working as proprietors or on own account in their main occupation.

Social protection: ratios of monthly values to average gross monthly wages for full-time employees (i.e. before tax).

Unemployed (LFS): persons of working-age without work who are actively seeking work and are immediately available for work. Data are from a labor force survey (LFS).

Unemployment rate: unemployed as a percent share of civilian labor force.

Working age population: the sum of the male and female population between the official school leaving age and the official retirement age. These ages vary from country to country and from males to females, but they are often age 15-59 for males and 15-54 for females.

Youth unemployed: numbers of unemployed aged less than 25 years old.

Youth unemployment rate: numbers of youth unemployed as a percent share of civilian labor force aged less than 25 years old.