

### III. Characteristic of results – 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008

Published results of the surveys characterize (in harmony with applied international methodical approaches) population living just in selected dwellings. Situation of persons living in other accommodation establishments (especially collective households) is not reflected in the survey results. Due to this fact it excludes to a certain extent some categories of persons from the surveys (for example foreign citizens in temporary housing facilities, church persons in seminaries etc.).

#### III. A. Employment

The number of first job holders in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008 amounted to 4958.4 thousand persons, of which males and females accounted for 2835.2 thousand (57.2 %) and 2123.2 thousand (42.8 %) respectively. Year-on-year total employment was higher by 93.4 thousand. As a relative figure, the rise in the number of first job holders amounted to 1.9 %. At the same time the number of first job holders with the limited duration of working contract decreased - it was 317.9 thousand in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008 (of which 177.8 thousand females) - i.e. by 21,2 thousand less in total than in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007.

In the number of employed persons prevailed **employees** (4149.1 thousand); their number increased by 85.7 thousand year-on-year. The share of employees in total employment went up by 0.2 percentage points to 83.7 %. The number of **members of producers' cooperatives** decreased by 2.5 thousand to 12.0 thousand. The number of the **self-employed** reached 797.3 thousand, which was by 11.0 thousand more year-on-year. Compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007, the percentage of the whole entrepreneurial sector decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 16.1 % of the total employment). The number of **self-employed without employees** increased by 39.9 thousand to 598.0 thousand persons. The number of **self-employed with employees** decreased vice versa (by 24.4 thousand to 171.6 thousand persons). The number of **contributing family workers** decreased too (by 4.5 thousand to 27.7 thousand).

Numbers of first job holders: by professional status

Professional status	All		Males		Females	
	Thous.	%	Thous.	%	Thous.	%
Employees	4149 .1	83 .7	2252 .7	79 .5	1896 .5	89 .3
Members of producers' coop.	12 .0	0 .2	7 .9	0 .3	4 .1	0 .2
Self-employed without employees	598 .0	12 .1	434 .1	15 .3	163 .9	7 .7
Self-employed with employees	171 .6	3 .5	133 .1	4 .7	38 .4	1 .8
Contributing family workers	27 .7	0 .6	7 .4	0 .3	20 .3	1 .0
All	4958 .4	100 .0	2835 .2	100 .0	2123 .2	100 .0

The employment decreased only in Královéhradecký Region. The employment increased notably in Středočeský (15.9 thousand), Moravskoslezský (14.0 thousand), Hlavní město Praha (13.0 thousand) and Plzeňský (11.3 thousand) Regions. A higher growth of the number of employees was recorded for Moravskoslezský (20.2 thousand), Jihomoravský (15.2 thousand), Plzeňský (14.0 thousand) and Ústecký (11.3 thousand) Regions, while employees dropped in number primarily in Pardubický Region (-2.9 thousand).

However, when evaluating development in the status-in-employment structure one should take into account the fact that the released figures are measured in and related to the respondent's usual place of residence, but not to the region where he/she works. There are much more people working in the capital City of Prague than the number of those usually living and working there (i.e. the number of persons working in Prague was higher than number of employed Prague residents by 115.2 thousand and reached 756.2 thousand). And it is the category of employees in Prague where the high commuting balance occurs mainly exclusively (106.9 thousand).

Vice versa the number of persons commuting from one region to another region exceeds the number of those commuting into one region from the others. This applies mainly to Středočeský Region (this negative balance reached -71.3 thousand largely in favour of Prague), Jihočeský (-11.5 thousand), Moravskoslezský (-9.2 thousand) and Královéhradecký (-8.6 thousand) Regions. Negative balance of commuting to other regions varied from -0.7 thousand in Jihomoravský Region to -7.7 thousand in Vysočina Region. Regional borders were crossed generally by employees (91.3 % of commuting).

**Increases/decreases in the number of first job holders: by professional status and region  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008 . persons in thousand)**

CR total		Regions													
Thousands	%	Hl. m. Praha	Středočeský	Jihočeský	Plzeňský	Karlovarský	Ústecký	Liberecký	Královéhradecký	Pardubický	Vysočina	Jihomoravský	Olomoucký	Zlínský	Moravskoslezský
Total															
93.4	1.9	13.0	15.9	5.1	11.3	1.3	9.0	2.3	-0.6	2.8	2.3	9.3	1.6	6.0	14.0
Employees incl. members of producers' cooperatives															
83.3	2.0	9.9	-2.1	3.5	13.2	0.9	11.6	1.7	3.5	-2.8	-1.8	13.8	7.0	4.5	20.4
Self-employed without contributing family workers															
15.5	2.1	6.2	16.5	1.2	-1.3	0.4	-2.8	1.6	-3.3	5.5	4.2	-3.5	-5.7	1.8	-5.3

There are still rather large regional differences in the structure of employed persons by professional status. The share of employees ranges from 78.8 % in Hlavní město Praha Region up to 87.2 % in the Moravskoslezský and 87.5 % in the Olomoucký Regions. A relatively high proportion of members of producers' cooperatives - mainly agricultural ones - are in Vysočina Region (2.0 %), it ranges from a statistically negligible figure in Karlovarský, Liberecký and Hlavní město Praha Regions to 0.3 % in Královéhradecký and Olomoucký Regions.

Large differences exist in the category of the self-employed. Hlavní město Praha Region has a high percentage of the self-employed (excl. family workers): 20.7 % of all first job holders living on the territory of the capital city. As for other regions, the percentage is rather high in Středočeský (18.5 %), Karlovarský (16.4 %), Liberecký (16.2 %) and Zlínský (16.1 %) Regions. In case of central Bohemia territory there proves a fact that former districts of Praha-východ and Praha-západ have a significant active migration balance with Prague and a certain part of the Prague self-employed reside in these districts. The lowest shares of the self-employed are reported for the Olomoucký (11.7 %), Ústecký (12.0 %) and Moravskoslezský (12.4 %) Regions. The number of contributing family workers exceeds the number of members of producers' cooperatives and their share on total employment in regions ranges from 0.2 % in Zlínský Region to 1.2 % in Středočeský Region.

In terms of employment of men and women there still remain high differences in the **industry structure of employed**. The highest employment of both sexes is in manufacturing, but their shares in other industries differ (see Annex table No. 304 for detailed classification of selected categories of CZ-NACE, which is compatible with NACE, Rev. 1.1; the table provides further detail on manufacturing and trade branches).

### Structure of first job holders in the Czech Republic: by CZ-NACE category, by sex

Industries	All		Males		Females	
	Thous.	%	Thous.	%	Thous.	%
TOTAL	4958.4	100.0	2835.2	100.0	2123.2	100.0
including:						
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	165.7	3.3	115.3	4.1	50.4	2.4
Fishing	2.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mining and quarrying	54.7	1.1	47.2	1.7	7.5	0.4
Manufacturing	1424.9	28.7	915.6	32.3	509.3	24.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	74.6	1.5	59.2	2.1	15.4	0.7
Construction	454.6	9.2	415.7	14.7	38.9	1.8
Trade, rep. of mot.vehicles, pers.and househ.goods	626.3	12.6	299.8	10.6	326.5	15.4
Hotels and restaurants	179.9	3.6	80.2	2.8	99.8	4.7
Transport, storage and communication	373.3	7.5	266.2	9.4	107.1	5.0
Financial intermediation	111.8	2.3	43.3	1.5	68.5	3.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	363.0	7.3	202.2	7.1	160.8	7.6
Public administration, defence, compul.soc.security	323.7	6.5	164.7	5.8	159.1	7.5
Education	284.6	5.7	69.2	2.4	215.5	10.1
Health and social work	327.6	6.6	64.0	2.3	263.6	12.4
Other community, social and personal services	188.3	3.8	89.8	3.2	98.5	4.6

In the structure of employment by sector, workers in services (CZ-NACE G-Q), where worked 56.1 % of all employed, dominate sharply. On the contrary in primary sector (CZ-NACE A, B) the employment permanently falls; the shares of older age groups in agriculture are substantially higher than in other sectors (almost 57 % of employed persons are older than 45).

There are sizable differences uncovered, if the industrial structure of first job holders is compared between 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008. Employment in the **primary sector** (agriculture, forestry, fishing) decreased by 6.5 thousand to 168.3 thousand persons and accounted for only 3.4 % of the total number of first (main) job holders. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in the **secondary sector** (industry, construction) substantially increased by 59.4 thousand to 2 008.8 thousand (40.5% of the total employment). Total increase in this sector considerably exceeded employment increase in the entire tertiary sector (41.2 thousand). **This growth was mainly affected by the year-on-year increase of 38.4 thousand in employment that occurred in 'manufacturing'**. The number of employed persons went up most in 'manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.' (+9.5 thousand), 'manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys' (+8.6 thousand), 'manufacture of motor vehicles' (+8.3 thousand except motorcycles) and 'manufacture of

other metal products' (+6.8 thousand). Employment increase in construction (+20.7 thousand) was most marked in 'building installation' (+16.7 thousand) and 'building completion' (+3.5 thousand).<sup>1</sup>

Employment in the **tertiary sector** (all divisions of services including transport) increased by 41.2 thousand to 2 781.1 thousand (56.1% of total employment), **but the number of the employed in the individual divisions developed in a different way. Employment increased most** in 'real estate; renting and business activities' (+25.6 thousand), 'financial intermediation' (+17.9 thousand), 'transport, storage and communication' (+16.4 thousand) and 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods' (+9.8 thousand).

In the section 'real estate; renting and business activities', the growth was especially in the groups 'industrial cleaning' (+4.5 thousand), 'miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.' (+4.1 thousand) and 'architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy' (+4.0 thousand). In 'financial intermediation' employment grew the most in 'monetary intermediation' (+11.8 thousand). In the section 'transport, storage and communication' employment grew especially in 'telecommunications' (+4.6 thousand). In the section 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods' the highest increase was recorded in 'wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap' (+5.0 thousand) and in 'wholesale of household goods' (+4.7 thousand).

On the other hand, employment dropped the most year-on-year in the section 'health and social work' (-11.8 thousand), especially due to decreasing number of the employed in 'human health activities' (-18.3 thousand). Total drop of employment in 'education' by 8.0 thousand was in particular apparent in pre-school and basic education (-7.5 thousand) and secondary education (-6.3 thousand).

**Increases/decreases in numbers of first job holders: by industry  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008)**

Industries	Decrease		Industries	Increase	
	Thous.	%		Thous.	%
Fishing	0.0	-0.6	Manufacturing	38.3	2.8
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	-0.4	-0.1	Real estate, renting and business activities	25.6	7.6
Mining and quarrying	-0.9	-1.6	Construction	20.7	4.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	-1.3	-0.7	Financial intermediation	17.9	19.1
Hotels and restaurants	-4.3	-2.3	Transport, storage and communication	16.4	4.6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	-6.5	-3.8	Trade, repair of motor vehicles and pers. and household goods	9.8	1.6
Education	-8.0	-2.7	Electricity, gas and water supply	1.2	1.7
Health and social work	-11.8	-3.5			

<sup>1</sup> Note: When assessing the distribution of persons in employment by NACE activity, we should take into account methodology of the sample survey which takes place in households only and not in collective accommodation establishments. The data on numbers of employed persons from the LFSS are then statistically corrected to harmonise with data on employment of foreigners in a given NACE activity. According to available data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministry of Industry and Trade, the numbers of foreigners working in 'manufacturing', 'construction', 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods', 'real estate, renting and business activities' increase rapidly; an overwhelming majority of these foreigners do not live in households.

The ranking of industries according to an increase/decrease in the number of persons carrying out the activity changes from one quarter to another. With this in mind one should stress the fact that the increase/decrease in employment may strongly differ from values derived from other sources. This is apparent, e.g. in case of employment trends in public administration, where the differences compared to figures of non-business statistics stem among others from the fact that the LFSS idea of employment is more general in nature (see Introduction) and it is not directly related to the so-called registered numbers of persons.

The number of **employees** represents a decisive part of occupied persons in all industries of the national economy. However, the proportion of this category is variable when viewed in general, which results from the nature and concentration of activities carried out in the industries, from the requested level and branch of education of employed persons, and from a variety of other aspects. An extraordinary proportion of employees is found for classical industrial branches with an above-the-average size of companies and also for some industries of tertiary sphere (primarily education and health service), where specific professional qualifications are also called for. The share of employees is naturally big in the organizations which concentrate on function of public administration.

**Employees and self-employed - first job holders: by industry**  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008, persons in thousand)

Industries	Total employment	Of which			
		Employees	Self-employed		
			Total	With employees	Without employees
TOTAL	4958.4	4149.1	769.5	171.6	598.0
of which:					
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	165.7	119.2	32.8	6.3	26.5
Fishing	2.5	2.0	-	-	0.5
Mining and quarrying	54.7	52.8	1.8	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing	1424.9	1316.6	104.0	28.4	75.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	74.6	69.8	4.8	1.4	3.4
Construction	454.6	282.1	168.6	29.1	139.4
Trade, rep. of mot.vehicles, pers., househ.goods	626.3	470.6	147.7	39.6	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	179.9	146.5	31.3	16.0	15.2
Transport, storage and communication	373.3	332.6	40.2	9.7	30.5
Financial intermediation	111.8	89.0	22.4	0.8	21.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	363.0	237.5	121.3	19.3	102.1
Publ.administration, defence, comp.soc.security	323.7	319.4	4.2	0.4	3.8
Education	284.6	273.6	11.0	1.7	9.3
Health and social work	327.6	305.6	20.7	12.2	8.5
Other community, social and personal services	188.3	130.6	56.8	5.7	51.1

Only a few industries reported significant numbers of **members of producers' cooperatives**. Their frequency further decreased to 9.6 thousand in agriculture. Their number decreased slightly to 0.9 thousand in manufacturing too. Number of **contributing family workers** is higher in industries of trade (7.6 thousand) and agriculture (4.1 thousand).

An **increase in the total number of self-employed** by 11.0 thousand showed itself mainly in the sections construction (15.7 thousand) and trade, rep. of mot. vehicles, pers., househ.goods (8.0 thousand). Year-on-year increase in the number of self-employed persons, including family workers was the highest in building installation (8.7 thousand). They are own-account workers, i.e. the self-employed without employees. In the section 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods' the highest increase of self-employed was in 'retail trade not in stores' (2.4 thousand). In 'other community, social and personal service activities' (4.4 thousand) the rise was most apparent in 'other entertainment activities' (3.0 thousand).

The development in the number of **employers (the self-employed with employees)** went down most of all in transport, storage and communication (by 6.6 thousand) and in manufacturing (by 6.1 thousand). The increase in number of **own-account workers (the self-employed without employees)** was mainly due to higher numbers of such persons in construction (14.5 thousand) and in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (13.4 thousand). In following table there are figures on the level of absolute and relative increase (decrease) in number of self-employed with and without employees in selected categories of economic activities.

**Increases/decreases in numbers of the self-employed: by CZ-NACE activity  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008)**

Selected CZ-NACE activities	Increases/decreases in the number of self-employed			
	Without employees (own-account workers)		With employees (employers)	
	Thous.	%	Thous.	%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0,4	1,4	2,0	47,7
Manufacturing	5,5	7,9	-6,1	-17,8
Construction	14,5	11,6	-0,1	-0,5
Trade, repair of motor vehicles, person., househ. goods	13,4	14,1	-4,2	-9,6
Hotels and restaurants	-1,2	-7,4	-1,0	-5,8
Transport, storage and communication	0,2	0,6	-6,6	-40,4
Financial intermediation	-3,5	-13,8	0,2	21,9
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,2	4,3	-1,0	-4,9
Education	0,8	9,9	-0,6	-25,9
Health and social work	-4,2	-33,3	-3,9	-24,3
Other community, social and personal service activities	7,1	16,2	-2,3	-28,3

The share of the self-employed without contributing family workers constituted 37.1 % of all first job holders in industry in construction, in real estate 33.4 %, in other community, social and personal service activities 30.2 %, in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods 23.6 % and in financial intermediation 20.0 %. Their shares were low in public administration, defence and social compulsory security (1.3 %) and in mining and quarrying (3.1 %).

**For the Czech economy is typical a high share of employment in secondary sector (industry + construction). This share is the highest among all of the EU-27 countries and close to the Czech Republic is only Slovakia. The same holds for 'manufacturing' where the share reached 28.7% of total employment in the Czech Republic in Q3 2007. In the Czech Republic, 'manufacturing' had by a 10 p.p. higher share in total employment than it had in the EU-27 and by over 11 p.p. higher than in the EU15. On the other hand, the structure of employment by NACE activity in the Czech Republic is distinguished by a significantly lower proportion of services than in the EU-15 (-14**

p.p.) and in the EU-27 as well (-11 p.p.). In the CR, lower than average employment proportion is mainly in 'real estate, renting and business activities', 'health and social work', 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods', 'financial intermediation' and 'education'. The following table shows data on the structure of selected EU states in Q3 2007, for which Eurostat published the latest complete results.

**Structure of first (main) job holders aged 15-64 in selected EU states: by CZ-NACE section, Q3 2007 (in %)**

Sectors of NE, CZ-NACE sections	EU27	CZ	DE	GR	FR	HU	NL	AT	PL	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>Q3 2007</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry; fishing</b>	5.2	3.6	2.0	10.6	3.4	4.7	3.0	5.2	14.2	4.4	4.4	2.1	1.2
<b>Industry and construction</b>	27.8	40.4	30.0	22.9	23.3	32.8	19.3	27.6	31.4	39.1	26.2	21.7	22.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	18.2	28.7	22.1	12.5	15.5	22.2	12.7	18.3	20.9	26.7	17.9	14.5	12.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Construction	8.3	9.2	6.7	9.0	6.9	8.7	6.0	8.5	7.4	10.1	7.5	6.4	8.2
<b>Services</b>	66.7	56.0	68.0	66.5	73.2	62.4	73.3	67.1	54.4	56.5	69.1	75.8	76.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	14.5	12.4	4.0	17.7	14.0	15.2	14.0	16.0	14.9	12.8	12.5	12.3	14.2
Hotels and restaurants	4.4	3.8	3.7	7.5	3.5	4.3	4.4	6.9	1.9	4.4	3.4	3.3	4.5
Transport, storage and communication	6.2	7.5	5.7	5.9	6.4	7.6	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.7
Financial intermediation	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	4.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.5	7.2	10.1	6.6	10.2	7.0	11.9	8.8	6.3	6.2	12.4	14.4	12.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.2	6.7	7.8	8.6	10.3	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.9	4.8	5.7	7.1
Education	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.6	5.0	7.0	6.7	6.4	10.4	9.0
Health and social work	9.6	6.8	11.4	5.3	12.3	6.5	16.0	8.6	5.7	6.5	14.5	16.3	12.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	4.6	3.9	5.3	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.5	5.7	5.1	5.6

Source: Eurostat

CZ-Czech Republic, DE-Germany, GR-Greece, FR-France, HU-Hungary, NL-Netherlands, AT-Austria, PL-Poland, SK-Slovakia, FI-Finland, SE-Sweden, UK-United Kingdom

The total number of first job male entrepreneurs exceeds the total number of first job female entrepreneurs 2.8 times (2.6 times in the group of self-employed without employees and 3.5 times in the group of self-employed with employees). In addition to the general prevalence of the number of the male self-employed over that of the female self-employed, there are differences in the industrial structure of this category between both sexes. The markedly higher number of male self-employed persons over female self-employed persons is distinct in most of the industries, particularly in construction, manufacturing and trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods. On the other hand, there are more female entrepreneurs than male ones in other community, social and personal service activities and in health and social work.

**Self-employed: by CZ-NACE activity . by sex**

Selected industries	All Thous.	Male self-employed				Female self-employed			
		Without employees		With employees		Without employees		With employees	
		Thous.	%	Thous.	%	Thous.	%	Thous.	%
TOTAL including <sup>1)</sup>	769.5	434.1	100.0	133.1	100.0	163.9	100.0	38.4	100.0
Construction	168.6	135.4	31.2	27.5	20.7	4.1	2.5	1.6	4.2
Trade, repair of motor veh. and pers. and househ. goods	147.7	73.7	17.0	29.6	22.3	34.4	21.0	10.0	26.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	121.3	59.2	13.6	14.1	10.6	42.9	26.2	5.2	13.5
Manufacturing	104.0	64.8	14.9	24.2	18.1	10.9	6.6	4.3	11.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	56.8	21.6	5.0	3.6	2.7	29.5	18.0	2.1	5.6
Transport, storage, communication	40.2	27.0	6.2	9.3	7.0	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	32.8	22.0	5.1	6.1	4.6	4.5	2.8	0.2	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	31.3	7.7	1.8	11.7	8.8	7.6	4.6	4.4	11.4
Health and social work	20.7	2.7	0.6	3.9	2.9	5.8	3.5	8.3	21.7

<sup>1)</sup> Sequence by the number of the self-employed of both sexes in the industries

In the **civil sector of the national economy**, there were 95.1 % of persons working **full time** in their first jobs. Of the total of 240.5 thousand employed persons in their **part time employment**, 39.6 thousand were classified as **underemployed** (0.8 % of the total first job holders in the civil sector). Almost three quarters of part-time employed persons are females; and females are sharply prevailing in the group of the underemployed (75.0 %).

There were in total 84.1 thousand **second job holders** in the civil sector in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter. The frequency of these employed increased year-on-year by 0.6 thousand. The share of males made up 65.6 %. Unlike first job holders, working contracts with limited job tenure are much more represented here (23.1 %). The number of second job holders is high especially in Hlavní město Praha Region (11.1 thousand), in other regions is also higher in Jihomoravský (10.7 thousand) and Královéhradecký (7.5 thousand) Regions.

Similarly, the structure of professional status of second job holders substantially differs from that of first job holders. Employees, who account for 38.5 % of all second job holders (32.4 thousand), increased by 1.0 thousand when compared to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007. The number of self-employed (incl. family workers) second job holders went down (by 0.2 thousand), but their share in second jobs is still high (61.2 %). The most numerous group by status are the male self-employed: a total of 36.9 thousand (including family workers), i.e. 66.8 % of male second job holders.

Prevailing majority of persons employed in the second job have employee status within the first/main job (total 66.0 thousand, i.e. 78.5 % of second jobs) or status of self-employed without employees (13.5 thousand, 16.1 %). Second jobs affect total employment manufacturing (8.1 thousand), other community, social and personal service activities (7.9 thousand), in education (8.1 thousand), in the industries of trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods (10.3 thousand) and especially real estate, renting and business activities (15.3 thousand), where they account for 4.2 % of first job holders in industry. One should respect the big difference in the average hours of work in the first and second jobs.

Average **usual hours of work per week** of **first job holders** in the civil sector stood at 41.6. The number of these hours represents an average number of hours normally worked by a person in week including the regular overtime, disregarding whether they are paid, but do not cover the time spent on commuting from home to work and back nor recess. **Hours actually worked** in the reference period were fewer (39.0). First job holders working full time and part time worked **usually** 42.6 hours a week and 22.0 hours a week, respectively. The largest number of hours usually weekly worked of persons working full-time was shown in industry of construction (45.8 hours). The employed in hotels and restaurants (45.0 hours), real estate, renting and business activities (44.6 hours), in fishing (44.3 hours), in agriculture, hunting and forestry (43.9 hours) and in trade (43.8 hours) indicated an above-average number. **Actual** hours worked in **second jobs** stood at 13.1 hours per reference week.

When responding to the survey, the self-employed mention that their activity consumes a considerable amount of time. On average, their hours worked per week exceed those of employees working full time by a fifth. The share of second jobs in the total scope of work executed is shown in the following table, where also the numbers of persons are given on top of average usual hours of work a week.

**Average usually weekly worked hours and numbers of persons employed in civil sector of national economy: by professional status (1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008)**

Professional status excl. persons not working 4 weeks or more	First job		Second job <sup>1)</sup>
	Full-time	Part-time	
Thousands of persons			
The employed, all	4701.7	240.5	84.1
Employees	3936.5	196.5	32.4
Members of producers' cooperatives	11.6	.	.
Self-employed (incl. family workers)	753.7	43.6	51.5
Average usually weekly worked hours			
The employed, all	42.6	22.0	13.1
Employees	41.3	22.3	12.8
Members of producers' cooperatives	40.9	.	.
Self-employed (incl. family workers)	49.2	20.4	13.0

<sup>1)</sup> Hours actually worked

**The share of persons working full time in their main job is in the Czech Republic the fourth highest among all EU-27 member states.** Proportion of full-time jobs is higher in Slovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. The total employment rate is however below the average in all of the three countries. The share of men working full time in the CR was the third highest among the EU 27 countries in Q3 2007, women had the fifth highest share.

**Especially women appear to have an extraordinary high differentiation of the shares of full-time jobs in employment in individual EU countries.** In many countries of the EU-15 high number of women uses the opportunity to work part time, particularly in the Netherlands (3/4 of working women aged 15-64 years!) and in the other six countries their share came close or exceeded 40% of the total female employment. The opportunity to work part time is one of the social aspects, which in the long term affects the fertility rate in particular in the Netherlands and in some other countries.

The possibility to work part-time creates conditions for increasing retirement age in some countries. This is obvious in Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom with nearly 30% of all persons aged 55-64 working part-time and in the Netherlands with nearly half of all persons at higher working age. These figures are in contrast with those for the Czech Republic as part-time jobs in the age group 55-64 made up 8.3% in Q3 2007.

### Share of persons working part-time in the total number of main jobs: EU countries, Q3 2007

Country	Q3 2007					
	Age group 15-64			Age group 55-64		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU27	17.4	6.9	30.4	22.0	10.8	37.9
EU15	20.0	7.3	35.8	23.8	11.0	41.8
Belgium	21.5	6.8	40.0	25.9	11.9	48.3
Bulgaria	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.9	:	4.8
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Denmark	22.9	11.7	35.4	22.7	10.8	37.2
Germany	25.1	8.5	44.9	27.9	10.4	51.1
Estonia	7.3	4.2	10.6	10.0	:	:
Ireland	17.6	6.8	31.6	23.5	10.6	46.3
Greece	5.2	2.4	9.6	5.7	2.4	12.8
Spain	11.0	3.6	21.6	9.8	3.5	22.1
France	16.6	5.3	29.6	21.2	9.4	33.8
Italy	13.6	4.7	27.1	10.4	6.0	18.7
Cyprus	6.0	3.1	9.6	11.8	7.5	19.0
Latvia	5.2	4.2	6.2	7.8	:	9.8
Lithuania	7.7	5.9	9.7	11.5	9.5	13.6
Luxembourg	17.8	2.9	38.1	16.8	:	34.7
Hungary	4.0	2.6	5.7	9.5	6.9	12.9
Malta	11.6	4.4	26.1	:	:	:
Netherlands	46.3	22.5	74.8	49.9	29.1	81.9
Austria	21.5	6.2	40.1	24.7	12.0	46.5
Poland	8.2	5.6	11.3	20.3	14.1	31.5
Portugal	8.8	4.7	13.6	20.6	12.0	30.6
Romania	9.7	8.9	10.7	17.3	14.7	20.6
Slovenia	7.6	6.2	9.2	18.8	13.4	28.6
Slovakia	2.4	1.1	4.1	5.4	2.3	12.2
Finland	12.3	7.4	17.5	17.4	15.1	19.8
Sweden	23.6	10.2	38.5	28.0	15.2	42.0
United Kingdom	24.2	9.3	41.1	31.6	15.4	52.7

Source: Eurostat

**Participation rate** (rate of economic activity), which is the ratio of the employed plus the unemployed to all persons aged 15+ stood at 58.4 % (both sexes) and decreased by 0.4 percentage points in comparison with its level in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007. This rate is high in the group of persons aged 30-44, where the percentage of economically inactive males is extremely low (3.0 %) and the percentage of economically inactive females is 22.0 %. The low rate of economic activity is characteristic for the youngest age group of 15-29, as these persons are often still preparing for their occupation. The detailed data on the trend of economic activity by age groups are shown in table no. 508.

**Participation rate: by age and sex  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008)**

Sex	All	Age group			
		15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Males	68.0	56.1	97.0	89.7	18.6
Females	49.3	40.6	78.0	77.2	6.3

Among the employed in the civil sector, 59.3 thousand persons (including 32.0 thousand males) were seeking another or additional job in the reference period; it mostly includes persons wishing to have better working condition (higher pay, better working time, commute, quality of work – 34.9 thousand). Besides the aspiration for better work conditions, the principal reasons given for seeking another/additional job was also uncertainty and fear for the loss of the existing job (6.4 thousand) or wish for a job with longer working hours (6.8 thousand). The activity of the employed in seeking different or another job was comparatively the highest in Zlínský and Královéhradecký (2.6 % of all first job holders in the civil sector) Regions.

### **III. B. Unemployment and economic inactivity**

The number of **the unemployed** derived from the LFSS results stood at 244.5 thousand in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008, including 135.1 thousand females (55.3 %), and decreased by 66.7 thousand below their number in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 (included are persons who have found their job but they are able to start a job in two weeks).

The decrease in unemployment proved notably in age group 50-54 by 13.6 thousand. Unemployment decreased also in all other age groups (with the only exception of persons aged 60-64). The number of unemployed men remains lower than number of unemployed women. Simultaneously with the total year-on-year decrease of total unemployment the unemployment of men dropped by 30.0 thousand and fall of unemployed men proved mainly in age group 50-54 (by 6.5 thousand). The number of unemployed women decreased in the same period totally by 36.7 thousand and this drop showed the most also in age group 50-54 (by 7.1 thousand).

The number of persons with basic education amounted to 73.7 thousand (i.e. 30.1 % of total unemployment), and the number of unemployed leavers from secondary schools without the General Certificate of Secondary Education was high (101.6 thousand, i.e. 41.6 % of the total unemployed). Taking account of educational attainment, the structure of unemployed men is somewhat different from that of unemployed women. While unemployed with primary education and leavers from secondary schools without the GCE dominate among unemployed men with 30.6 % and 44.9 %, respectively (29.8 % and 38.9 %, respectively, among unemployed women), also persons with secondary education with GCE are strongly represented among unemployed women (27.5 % of unemployed women).

The number of unemployed with work experience who finished their last job before less than 8 years amounted to 182.7 thousand and decreased compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007 by 54.5 thousand. According to the ascertained industrial breakdown the unemployed with experience of work had worked the most frequently in manufacturing (61.2 thousand), trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods (25.1 thousand), and in construction (18,4 thousand).

In light of the classification of occupations, almost three quarters of the unemployed were at work in the four following major groups of CZ-ISCO-88 classification: elementary occupations (40.9 thousand – 22.4 % of all unemployed persons with experience of employment), craft and related trades workers (35.6 thousand - 19.5 %), service workers and shop and market sales workers (32.7 thousand – 17.9 %) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (26.4 thousand – 14.4 %).

The number of **long-term unemployed** (one year and more) decreased by 45.7 thousand to 124.0 thousand and their percentage is close to half of all the unemployed (50.7%). The drop of long-term unemployment proved mostly in male age group 20-29 by 7.1 thousand, and in female age group 40-49 by 9.2 thousand and in age group 30-39 by 9.1 thousand. The number of persons unemployed for more than four years went down by 11.4 thousand to 46.7 thousand (19.1 % of the total unemployed).

**The unemployed: job seeking duration  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008, persons in thousands)**

All	Up to 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2 years or more	Not identified
244.5	45.6	32.3	42.7	45.4	78.5	-

**The growth of total employment and the decrease in the number of the unemployed resulted in a relatively high decrease of general unemployment rate of persons aged 15-64 (ILO).** In comparison to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2007, the general unemployment rate decreased by 1.3 percentage points to 4.7 %. It decreased mainly among the female population (by 1.6 percentage points to 6.0 %), while it dropped among the male population by 1.1 percentage points to 3.8 %.

According to the latest data released by Eurostat for Q3 2007, the general unemployment rate in the Czech Republic was markedly lower than in the EU-27; besides the relatively low male unemployment rate, also the female unemployment rate in the CR was below the EU-27 average. The significant decrease of unemployment in the Czech Republic resulted in favourable comparison with the EU-27 and the EU-15 alike, when in Q3 2007 the unemployment rate in the CR was lower than the EU-15 average by 1.7 percentage points.

In comparison to the neighbour states, the rate of unemployment in the CR is higher than in Austria, but markedly lower than in Slovakia that remains the highest across the European Union. Also Poland reports markedly higher unemployment, although it decreased most rapidly among all EU Member States. In addition, the unemployment rate in the CR is noticeably lower in comparison with Germany, mainly due to an unfavourable situation in the long run in the new federal states.

## General unemployment rate in the EU member states: persons aged 15-64, Q3 2007

EU state	Q3 2007		
	Total	Men	Women
EU27	7.0	6.4	7.7
EU15	6.9	6.2	7.7
Belgium	7.3	6.6	8.1
Bulgaria	6.7	6.1	7.3
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Denmark	4.0	3.6	4.4
Germany	8.5	8.3	8.7
Estonia	4.3	4.9	3.7
Ireland	4.9	5.2	4.6
Greece	8.0	5.0	12.4
Spain	8.1	6.3	10.6
France	7.8	7.4	8.3
Italy	5.7	4.5	7.5
Cyprus	4.1	3.3	5.0
Latvia	6.0	6.5	5.5
Lithuania	4.0	3.7	4.3
Luxembourg	4.2	3.0	5.8
Hungary	7.3	6.7	7.9
Malta	6.2	5.5	7.6
Netherlands	2.9	2.6	3.3
Austria	4.6	4.0	5.4
Poland	9.1	8.5	9.9
Portugal	8.4	7.0	9.9
Romania	6.3	7.0	5.5
Slovenia	4.5	3.8	5.4
Slovakia	11.3	9.9	13.1
Finland	6.1	5.5	6.8
Sweden	5.6	5.3	5.9
United Kingdom	5.5	5.8	5.3

Source: Eurostat

**In terms of international comparison, an unfavourable aspect of unemployment in the Czech Republic is persistent high percentage of the long-term unemployed.** The proportion of persons out of employment for one year and more in the total number of the unemployed was the fifth highest among all the EU countries in Q3 2007 (50.6% in the CR in comparison to 42.2% in the EU 27 and 39.7% in the EU 15). The highest proportions of the long-term unemployed were observed, besides Bulgaria and Greece, in neighbouring Germany and especially Slovakia where it reached over 70% of all unemployed persons.

The high percentage of long-term unemployment in the above mentioned countries represents a chronic problem relating not only to the elderly unemployed; in the young and middle age group 25-49 the proportion of long-term unemployed persons was the highest in the EU. We should note, however, that in the Czech Republic and Slovakia the share of the long-term unemployed in total employment markedly decreased year-on-year.

Most of the unemployed (71.7 %) were both graduates from secondary schools without any GCE and people with basic education. This fact also resulted in considerable differentiation of the rate of unemployment calculated for individual levels of education; the lowest level of unemployment is recorded steadily for university graduates (1.5 %) and persons with secondary education with GCE (3.0 %). The high unemployment rate continued in the group of persons with elementary education (20.4 %). Above-average rate occurs also in the group of persons with secondary education without

leaving exam, mostly apprentices (4.8 %). To verify the reliability of the sample survey, CZSO regularly analyses and compares LFSS figures and indicators with those based on the registration of labour offices. For this purpose, a breakdown of the categories of unemployed persons and all registered job applicants according to the results of the LFSS can be found below.

**Breakdown of registered job applicants and the unemployed as identified by the LFSS  
(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008, thousand persons)**

Category	Number
<b>I. Persons who conveyed registration by the labour offices</b>	<b>260.9</b>
including:	
a) those who satisfy ILO conditions for inclusion among the unemployed	187.0
b) those not satisfy ILO conditions	73.9
due to:	
- they worked in reference week	8.3
- they did not seek a job during the last 4 weeks	50.7
- they are not available for work within 14 days	14.8
<b>II. Unemployed meeting ILO conditions and not registered by the labour offices</b>	<b>57.5</b>
<b>III. All number of ILO unemployed (I.a + II.)</b>	<b>244.5</b>
<b>IV. Other persons not employed and not registered by the labour offices, who:</b>	
- seek work or found it already but not available for work within 14 days	6.3
- not seek work but wish to work	167.0
of which: available for work within 14 days	32.1

In the reference period the number of job applicants actually registered by labour offices reached 355.0 thousand, (of which 331.0 thousand were available job applicants), which was a figure that differed by 94.1 thousand (70.1 thousand) from what was found by the sample survey (the number of registered job-seekers).

This discrepancy between the LFS unemployed and job applicants kept by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has been appearing for a long time. One can assume that in addition to the different methodological definitions of indicators it is also influenced by other factors:

- The CZSO included the question on so called main status (means usual economic status) already in 1993. This question preceded the questions relating to reference week and thus influenced the answers of respondents on their real economic activity in reference period to some extent. Eurostat inserted the question on main status into its standard in 1998 as coming after the questions relating to the reference week. From 1 January 2002 the LFS questionnaire was fully harmonised with Eurostat's standard including the order of asking the questions to the respondents. Now the priority is the question on **economic activity of respondent in the reference week**. If the respondent stated that **worked at least 1 hour** in the reference week, s/he is strictly classified as person in employment according to the ILO methodology. The current form of questionnaire authorizes to the assumption that positive answer on employment in the reference week influences following answers on the questions on main status and especially the registration in Labour Offices to some extent.

Regarding the need of keeping the anonymous data and optionality of participation in the LFSS, the CZSO has no possibility to compare individual data with other sources, e.g. with the evidence of Labour Offices. From the trend of difference between the number of persons registered by Labour Offices and the number of this persons measured by LFSS is possible to

judge that influence of change in questionnaire content proved in reduction of the unemployed persons in LFSS in range from 30 to 50 thousand.

Relatively higher rate of non-response is caused by high share of empty flats in sample and mainly categorical refusals of cooperation. On the base of structure rejected answers during repeated visits one must assume that social structure of households, which refused the cooperation, can partly differ from the structure of interviewed households and the group of unemployed who refuse to communicate within the sample survey can be over-represented among them. The difference in data on unemployment between both sources is usual also in other Member States and Candidate Countries of EU. At the same time it is necessary to remark that some Member States of EU do not disseminate both unemployment rates officially.

The number of **economically inactive persons** aged 15+ (according to the LFSS methodology they are persons who had no job, were not seeking any job during last four weeks or did not meet all conditions for being classified among the unemployed) increased by 73.7 thousand year-on-year and reached 3 709.9 thousand in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2008. This category is primarily affected by numbers of the retired and of persons preparing for their future occupation. The number of secondary school pupils including vocational schools decreased by 5.5 thousand to 525.7 thousand. The number of university students including higher professional school students grew rapidly vice versa by 38.8 thousand to 313.9 thousand. The number of economically inactive normally retired persons not actively seeking job reached 1923.7 thousand, the number of persons in early retirement 43.1 thousand and the number of disability pensioners 265.3 thousand. These figures cannot accurately correspond to the statistics on pupils and students compiled by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports of the CR or to the numbers of pensioners on the records of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the CR because the pupils, students or pensioners who fulfilled the criterion of being classified among persons in employment or unemployed persons in the reference week are not reported as economically inactive.

The decrease in the number of the unemployed and the rise of the employed and the economically inactive persons proved in the growth of **employment rate of persons aged 15 and more** (share of main-job holders in number of persons usually living aged to 15 and more years) year-on-year from 55.2 % onto 56.6 %. The **total employment rate of persons aged 15-64** grew year-on-year by 0.6 percentage points to 66.1 %. The increase in the employment of men at working age amounted to 0.9 percentage points to 74.9 %, this indicator went up in women by 0.2 percentage points to 57.2 %. On one hand this employment rate is reduced by the increase in persons studying on universities and pushed up by the employment of persons aged 30-44 and 60-64 on the other hand.

**Concrete aims for the employment rate in the EU countries until 2010 were determined in the meetings of the European Council in Lisbon in 2000 and Stockholm in 2001.** The total employment rate should reach at least 70%, female employment rate at least 60% and elderly employment rate (age group 55-64) at least 50%.

Compared internationally, the Czech Republic is among countries with the above-the-average employment intensity in the EU. According to the latest complete data for Q3 2007 released by Eurostat, the employment rate of persons aged 15-64 in the Czech Republic was higher than the total for the EU-27 but lower than the rate in the EU-15. Lower employment rate than in EU-15 and EU-27 was in the group of women. Female employment rate in the Czech Republic is lower than in the EU-15 and lower than in the EU-27.

**Differences in employment rates between EU countries are considerable, not only while comparing the whole age group 15-64,** but also in the male and female components of employment. On the one hand there is a high employment rate in the northern countries and the United Kingdom (e.g. in Denmark it was 77.1% in Q3 2007), on the other hand employment rate in many countries was below 60% (in Hungary only 57.7% in Q3 2007). Compared to our neighbour states, higher employment rate is in Austria and Germany and significantly lower in Poland and Slovakia.

**Even bigger differences are in the employment rate of persons aged 55-64.** In Malta and Poland it oscillated around 30% and the rate was only slightly higher in Luxembourg, Slovenia, Slovakia, Italy, Hungary and Belgium. Thus a significant number of member states will have problems

with the fulfilment of the Lisbon strategy. Twelve member countries already exceeded the required 50% rate; among them are all the northern and Baltic countries.

Reaching at least 50% employment rate among people aged 55-64 will be complicated for the Czech Republic owing to the low female employment rate. The employment rate of women aged 55-64 is lower than not only the average of the EU-15 but also the EU-27. It is, however, possible to assume that in the following years this rate is going to rise also as a consequence of adjusting the retirement age.

### Employment rate in the EU member states: age groups 15-64 and 55-64, Q3 2007

EU state	Q3 2007					
	15-64 years			55-64 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU27	65.9	73.1	58.8	45.1	54.5	36.2
EU15	67.4	74.8	60.0	46.8	55.7	38.1
Belgium	62.1	68.9	55.3	34.5	42.8	26.3
Bulgaria	62.7	66.8	58.6	43.8	53.0	35.5
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Denmark	77.1	80.9	73.3	59.9	66.0	53.9
Germany	69.9	75.3	64.3	51.9	60.2	43.8
Estonia	70.2	74.0	66.7	58.5	58.2	58.8
Ireland	69.9	78.2	61.5	54.0	68.4	39.3
Greece	61.8	75.4	48.2	42.7	59.9	26.7
Spain	66.0	76.7	55.0	44.5	60.4	29.5
France	65.1	70.0	60.4	38.2	40.5	36.0
Italy	59.1	71.3	46.9	34.2	46.0	23.2
Cyprus	71.3	80.8	62.4	56.6	72.5	41.6
Latvia	69.0	73.6	64.7	57.7	64.2	52.8
Lithuania	66.1	69.4	62.9	55.4	64.1	48.9
Luxembourg	64.1	73.1	55.0	36.0	41.2	30.6
Hungary	57.7	64.7	51.0	33.2	42.4	25.9
Malta	56.1	74.5	37.5	29.2	48.8	11.2
Netherlands	76.5	82.8	70.1	51.4	62.1	40.6
Austria	72.5	79.7	65.3	39.4	51.2	28.2
Poland	57.8	64.3	51.5	30.3	42.0	20.1
Portugal	68.1	74.1	62.3	51.6	58.5	45.4
Romania	60.5	66.5	54.5	45.1	53.5	37.7
Slovenia	69.0	74.2	63.6	35.1	47.1	23.8
Slovakia	60.7	68.9	52.7	36.4	54.0	21.2
Finland	71.7	74.2	69.2	55.1	55.9	54.3
Sweden	75.7	78.1	73.3	70.6	73.5	67.7
United Kingdom	71.4	77.6	65.5	57.3	66.3	48.7

Source: Eurostat

Measured in the framework of full harmonization of the national LFSS questionnaire with the EU standard are also data on **persons who do not have any job and are not seeking a job in an active way and do not thus meet the ILO conditions for being considered as unemployed**, but declare their willingness to work. In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008, their number amounted to 189.2 thousand, which was by 33.2 thousand less year-on-year. Only minor part of them (39.3 thousand) was available for a potential employment before the end of two weeks following the reference week. A large number of these persons were found in age group up to 24 years (57.6 thousand), predominantly among students or apprentices. The relatively high number of people in the age group 25-34 (40.3 thousand) results from a high number of women on parental leave and housewives, who took interest in being employed. The number of persons who were not unemployed but were interested in job increased at

the age of 50+: they were 17.5 thousand and 19.1 thousand in the age groups 50-54 and 55-59, respectively, in the age group 50-54 years it involved mainly the retired due to disability, in the age group 55-59 years the persons retired due to disability and the persons in regular retirement. The age group 60+ was represented by 27.8 thousand, old-age pensioners largely prevailing among persons interested in job.

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2006 a Table Nr. 109 has been attached, in which the activity status of respondents is compared between reference week and situation one year ago. Data of respondents' activity status before one year do not fully correspond with data of activity status recorded and published a year ago. Reason for this is comparison of usual activity status a year ago with current activity status in reference week and furthermore some persons had indicated unemployment one year ago, but in reference week recalled their status as inactivity or working.