

III. EMPLOYMENT

Employed are all persons carrying out certain activities both in public and private sector and receiving payments or income. The distribution by branches is according to the activity of the employed i.e. employed in the prevailing activity are referred to the enterprise branch and employed in other activities are referred to the branch according to their activity.

The members of the armed forces are excluded from the persons employed.

The annual average number of personnel includes all persons employed on a labour contract in public enterprises /state, cooperative, of public, political, religious organizations, non-profit institutions and etc/.

The allocation of personnel by branches is according to the branch classification of enterprises.

In table 1 and 4 the employed persons in „Herb gathering“ and „Hunting and fishing“ are referred to „Other branches of material production“ up to 1985 and since 1986 - to „Forestry“. For 1985 the employed persons in agricultural aviation are referred to „Agriculture“ and since 1986 - to „Transport“. The changes are due to classification systems.

In this section the annual average number of personnel includes employed persons in transport, construction and other activity of municipalities; and up to 1989 - the employed in associations and corporations, while the information in the branch sections excludes them.

The number of employed persons in the branch sections includes only the employees in public sector (state and cooperative enterprises, enterprises belonging to public, political and religious organizations).

The annual average number of personnel is estimated as a mean value from average month number and the number of months. Each month this number is estimated as a mean value of the days. The payroll number of personnel includes all persons working on labour contracts in an enterprise and all persons who have been employed at least a day in the main activity or 5 days in the secondary activity.

Industrial injuries are all work-related injuries and illness, if they result in temporary loss of Industrial ability, disability and death. Occupational illness are considered work injuries if they have led to a loss of workdays.

The formulae for calculating the coefficients of industrial injuries are:

$$\text{frequency coefficient} = \frac{\text{number injuries}}{\text{average number of employed}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{weight coefficient} = \frac{\text{number of lost workdays}}{\text{number of recreated injuries (the recreation refers for recreation of labour capability)}}$$

In table 8 the number of unemployed persons is referred to the number of the registered unemployed persons according to the Ministry of labour and social affairs.