

## OECD EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK 2006 – BOOSTING JOBS AND INCOMES

### STATISTICAL ANNEX (PROVISIONAL VERSION)

#### Major breaks in series

Table A: breaks in series have been adjusted to ensure that standardised unemployment rates are consistent over time.

Table B to E and Table G: most of the breaks in series mentioned below occurred for any of the following reasons: changes in survey design, survey questionnaire, survey frequency and administration, revisions of data series based on updated population census results. These changes have affected the comparability over time of employment and/or unemployment levels and to a certain extent the ratios reported in the aforementioned tables:

- Introduction of a continuous survey: Austria (2003/2004), Belgium (1998/1999), Czech (1996/1997), Finland (1999/2000), France (2002/2003), Germany (2004/2005), Hungary (2002/2003), Iceland (2003/2004), Ireland (1996/1997/1998), Italy (2003/2004), Luxembourg (2002/2003), Norway (1995/1996), Poland (1998/1999/2000), Portugal (1997/1998), Slovak Republic (1997/1998), Spain (1998/1999), Sweden (1998/1999).
- Redesign of labour force survey: Greece (1997/1998), Portugal (1997/1998), Slovak Republic (1998/1999), Spain (2004/2005), Turkey (1999/2000 – half-yearly to quarterly results).
- Change in the operational definition of unemployment regarding:
  - Active job search methods, in particular change from registration to contact with the public employment service: France (2002/2003), Spain (2000/2001).
  - Duration of job search changed from one week to four weeks: Korea (2004/2005)
  - Other minor changes: Australia (2000/2001).
- Changes in the questionnaire with impact on employment and unemployment estimates (Spain 2004/2005) and unemployment estimates Sweden (2004/2005).
- Change from a seasonal to a calendar quarter: Slovak Republic (1999/2000).
- Inclusion of population controls based on Census results in the estimation process: Spain (1995/1996), United Kingdom (revised series 1992), United States (1999/2000).