**Revision of data on registered employment**

During 2015, SORS switched to a new data source for monitoring registered employment. The conditions for this change have been set by establishing the Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance (CRCSI) whose data SORS has been overtaking since the end of 2014. New methodology has been based on combining the data from the CRCSI and SBR.

 Switching to the new data source has enabled the improvement in terms of coverage of business entities and their organizational units and accordingly of the number of employees and has made possible the improvement of the definition of employment by covering all employment modalities. Previous statistical surveys did not encompass employees who work on the basis of contract on performing temporary or occasional jobs, whose number is increasing as they become an increasingly significant subset of formal employment. The employed in the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior were also excluded, as well as registered individual agricultural workers (farmers). Using the administrative data source offers the ability of conceptual change of monitoring the employment, which is used for providing international data comparability, establishing the conditions for harmonization of employment statistics with the methodology of short-term statistics of the European Statistical System. Moreover, in accordance with the Labour Law, it is possible to monitor registered employment as "long-term employment" and "temporary and occasional employment".

***Definition of registered employment*** *- The term employee comprises persons who have formal legal employment contract, i.e. who entered into employment with an employer for definite or indefinite period of time and persons who work on the basis of contract on performing temporary or occasional jobs, persons performing occupations / activities independently or who are founders of enterprises or unincorporated enterprises, as well as persons performing agricultural activities but are in the records of Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance.*

Data for 2015 are obtained according to a new methodology, i.e. new source and new definition of registered employment, adjusted to the EU standards. In order to provide comparison of the data for series 2000-2014 with 2015 data, it would be necessary to carry out the revision of the already published data on registered / formal employment.

Revision of data on formal employment has been done on the basis of the following data:

* Semi - annual Survey on Employees and their Earnings (RAD-1/P),
* Survey supplementing the Semi - annual Survey on Employees and their Earnings (ARAD-1/P),
* Semi - annual Survey on private entrepreneurs and their employees (RAD - 15),
* Labour Force Survey,
* Central Register of Compulsory Social Insurance.

Additionally, while performing data revision, used were available information obtained from various administrative sources, expert estimation on employment trends in particular activity sections and employment modalities, and other available data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

Revision has been done up to the level of municipalities (NSTJ4) for the total number of employees in a municipality up to the level of classification of activities (–two-digit level of CA 2010) for the Republic of Serbia for the total number of employees, whereof the total number of employees refers to the employed in legal entities and in unincorporated enterprises (entrepreneurs), in "long-term" employment and "temporary and occasional" employment, as well as persons performing independent activities or are founders of enterprises or unincorporated enterprises (entrepreneurs).

Estimation of the number of registered individual agricultural workers (farmers) for the period 2000-2014 was not performed because there are no adequate elements for carrying out such estimates.

Finally, knowing that every estimate contains lower or higher level of reliability, including also limitations in termes of data availability and specific employment trends in Serbia, these results should not be observed as absolute and precise, but only as indicative.