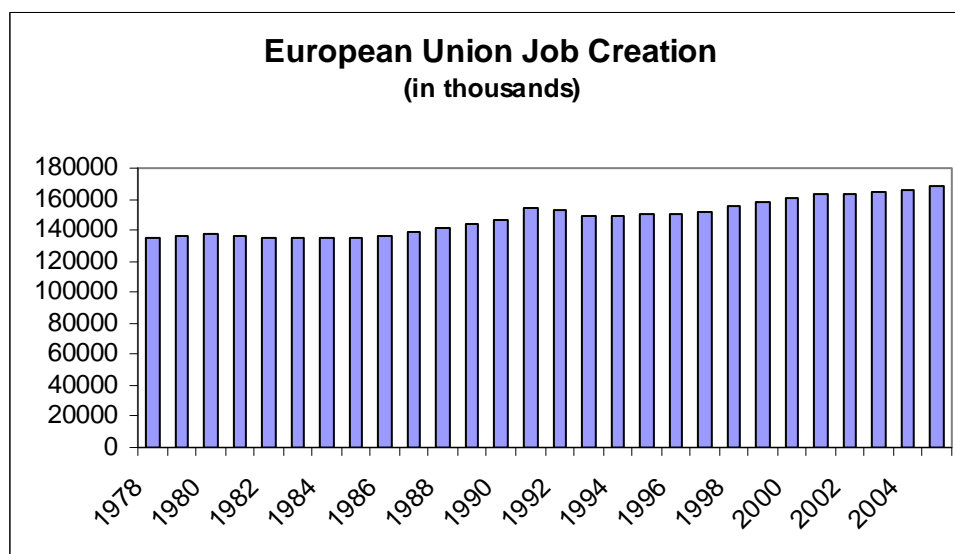


## Suspect Sources at the Republican Debate

### Student Handout #5: OECD, European Union Employment Figures



#### Notes:

## EU 15

### Recommended uses and limitations

The ALFS Summary tables are primarily intended to provide orders of magnitude and indicators of change over time. Geographical areas such as EU15 and Euro zone are calculated by the OECD Secretariat as aggregations of individual country data provided by Member countries for the Labour Force Statistics. All OECD Member countries largely adhere to International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines and consequently all series in this publication are generally compiled in conformity with international definitions adopted by ILO and OECD. Nevertheless, there are differences between them with regard to definitions, reference period, classifications and methods used to collect the data.

The primary source for employment and unemployment data are labour force surveys, but some countries provide employment and unemployment data compiled from administrative sources or mixed sources. The geographical areas figures calculated for the Summary tables reflect this heterogeneity and should therefore be used with particular caution.

In order to provide longer time series, some country data were estimated when the country did not provide figures for recent years. Such estimates are identified with an "E". It should be noted that similar geographical areas are calculated by Eurostat compiling data exclusively from the European Labour Force survey.

European Union of 15, total employment.  
Numbers in thousands.

1978	134967.4
1979	136399.4
1980	137171.5
1981	135942.5
1982	135070.9
1983	134505.7
1984	134594.3
1985	135197.3
1986	136512.7
1987	138620.4
1988	141052.5
1989	143633.5
1990	146881.3
1991	154286.8
1992	152469.8
1993	149243.1
1994	148934.5
1995	150009.9
1996	150911.0
1997	152282.5
1998	155198.7
1999	157630.7
2000	160597.3
2001	162705.5
2002	163564.4
2003	164386.0
2004	165655.7
2005	168097.6

Total EU Job Growth	33130.2
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## About the OECD

The OECD brings together the governments of [countries committed to democracy and the market economy](#) from around the world to:

- Support sustainable economic growth
- Boost employment
- Raise living standards
- Maintain financial stability
- Assist other countries' economic development
- Contribute to growth in world trade

The OECD also shares expertise and exchanges views with more than **70 other countries**, from Brazil, China, and Russia to the least developed countries in Africa.

All you need to know in 15 slides: [English](#), [French](#), [Italian](#), [Spanish](#), [Japanese](#), [German](#), [Korean](#)

### Fast facts

**Established:** 1961

**Location:** Paris, France

**Membership:**

30 countries

**Budget:** EUR 340 million (2007)

**Secretariat staff:** 2 500

**Secretary-General:**

[Angel Gurría](#)

**Publications:**

150 new titles/ year

**Official languages:**

English/French

### Monitoring, analysing and forecasting

For more than 40 years, the OECD has been one of the world's largest and most reliable sources of comparable [statistics, and economic and social data](#). As well as collecting data, the OECD monitors trends, analyses and forecasts economic developments and researches social changes or evolving patterns in trade, environment, agriculture, technology, taxation and more.

The Organisation provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and coordinate domestic and international policies.

### Engagement and Enhanced enlargement

In May 2007, [OECD countries agreed](#) to invite Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russia and Slovenia to open discussions for membership of the Organisation and offered enhanced engagement, with a view to possible membership, to Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa.

### Publishing

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