

Employment in public administration at national level

Dimension - Institutional Arrangements

Associated Key Factor:

Institutional capacity

Data Source:

Official Journal of the European Union

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/index.html>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: employee

Reporting level: EU

Data Source:

The World Bank Group

<http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/civilservice/development.htm>

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: employee

Reporting level: various levels and sections

The indicator:

Comparative ratios of employees working for public administration at different government levels, derived from the national and regional estimates of civil servants and from the employee records in European institutions with reference to total employment.

Description

The comparative assessment of the number of public sector employees at European, national, regional level says something about the allocation of power in a multilevel governance context and, in that, the degree of centralisation vs. Federalisation. The indicator is also informative with regard to institutional capacity.

How is it measured?

Is measured looking at the trend in ratios of number of employees at the European, national level vs. regional level. Population reference, total actively engaged employment force. A. The data is collected from the national government sources; B. The data on public sector employment includes employment data for State-Owned enterprises and general government; C. The employment data covers both full-time and part-time employees; D. The data for State-owned enterprises employees consists of enterprises that are majority owned by government; E. General government refers to employment in all government department offices, organisation and other bodies which are agencies or instruments of the central or local authorities whether accounted for or financed in budgets; F. There are 6 categories under General Government - Armed forces, Civilian central government, Sub national government (encompasses all government administration employees who are not directly funded by the central government. It includes municipalities, as well as regional, provincial or state employment. The distinction between central and sub national government employment is budgetary and not geographic), health employees, education employees and Police.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

Correct interpretation requires knowledge about the constitutional environment at national and European level regarding degree of federalisation and competencies of different levels.

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Sociological indicator on operationalisation of multilevel governance and institutional capacity.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise: