

The goal of this paper was to investigate how macro-integration methods can be applied to the reconciliation process of labor force statistics from two sources: a survey and an administrative source. In particular, the aim was to arrive at a single estimate of the time series of temporary employment that efficiently combines the information from both sources. By varying the specifications of the objective function and constraints, four different macro-integration models were defined for this purpose. The most plausible results were obtained for a model that treats none of the sources as fixed and uses multiplicative adjustments. The results were compared with a latent Markov model estimates of the same time series. This individual level model-based approach does not lead to very different estimates of the time-series of temporary (or permanent) employment contracts but does result in smaller estimates of the proportion of "movers", those that change contract status from temporary to permanent or the other way around. The model-based approach also provides estimates of the measurement errors in each of the sources. On the other hand, the macro-integration approach is less restrictive in the sense that it does not impose a Markov property of the integrated times series of proportions and it is more easy to implement.