



## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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# ADULT EDUCATION SURVEY

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Adult education survey, Slovenia, 6 years (First Release)



September 2023



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## 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the survey is to find out to what extent adults participate in any form of education and training (formal education, non-formal education, informal learning), in what ways they obtain knowledge (methods, duration, type of activity, costs) and what is their attitude towards education (reasons for (non-)participation, satisfaction). We are also interested in knowing how adults evaluate their knowledge of foreign languages.

## 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC) No 808/2004, (EC) No 452/2008 and (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 (OJ EU L1 261/1) (CELEX: 32019R1700).

## 3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The published data describe:

- People aged 18–69 living in individual households. They are shown according to social-demographic characteristics (e.g. sex, age), involvement in education activities and knowledge of foreign languages;
- Education and training activity, which is shown according to its characteristics (e.g. type, duration, value added, field, costs).

## 4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The observation unit is a selected person who is between 18 and 69 years of age and is a resident of Slovenia during the data collection period.

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The survey is a sample survey and includes part of the target population, based on which we draw conclusions about the characteristics of the entire population.

The basis for the sample frame is the last available state of the population table, which contains all the residents of Slovenia at a certain point in time. We update the frame with the latest available state of the Central Population Register (CRP). The sample is stratified two-level, stratified by statistical regions (12 regions) and size and type of settlement (5 types) and is proportional to the number of persons in each stratum. At the first stage, 1,000 sample units are selected, and then in each selected sample unit 8 persons aged 18 to 69 years. There are thus 8,000 persons in the sample.

## **5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION**

Data are collected every 6 years.

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Data sources:

- Central Population Register (sex, age, country of birth, marital status)
- Statistical survey Population structure (DEM-PREB/CL)
- Statistical survey Socio-economic characteristics of the population and migrants (SEL-SOC)
- Statistical Register of Employment (occupation, activity)
- Adult Education Survey (UIO) questionnaire

The data are collected in a combined manner: partly through an online questionnaire and field surveys of people, and some data are obtained from administrative and other sources. Selected persons are informed about the survey in advance via notification letters. Participation in the survey is voluntary.

First, an online questionnaire is used to collect data. Only the selected person can answer the questions.

In the field, we interview people who do not answer the online questionnaire, or those who themselves want the interviewers to visit them personally, at home. In this survey, only exceptionally, on behalf of the selected person, another adult person who lives with this person in the household can answer the questions, but only in the presence of the selected person. Online and field surveys are conducted simultaneously.

Basic personal data about respondents (sex, age, country of birth, marital status) were obtained from the Central Population Register kept by the Ministry of the Interior. This ensures better data quality and partly relieves respondents.

Basic personal data about respondents (gender, age, country of birth, marital status) were obtained from the Central Population Register kept by the Ministry of the Interior. This ensures better data quality and partly relieves respondents.

## 6 DEFINITIONS

**Selected person** is an adult person who is 18–69 years old and who is randomly selected for the The unit of observation is a resident of Slovenia, aged 18 to 69, who lives in a private household. sample and is a resident of Slovenia. This is the person who is asked to answer the survey questions.

**Household** is a family or another private community of persons who live together and spend their income together (for dwelling, food, other), irrespective of whether all members have permanent residence in the place in which the household is located or whether - due to work, schooling or other reasons - some of the members for a longer period of time (up to 6 months) live elsewhere in Slovenia or abroad.

A person is a household member if they:

- live at the address most of the time,
- share expense with other members,
- are temporarily absent,
- but do not have another permanent address,
- but for less than 6 months.

A household is also a person who lives in the place of the interview alone (a single household) and who does not have they own household elsewhere.

The main part of the questionnaire is intended for different types of education and learning. With the questionnaire we tried to get information on any kind of acquiring knowledge that is on purpose (the person decided beforehand that they want to learn something). Random learning, in which some new knowledge or ability is only a by-product of some other activities, is not included in our survey. In the case of dedicated education and training, according to the level of organization we distinguish three types, namely formal education, non-formal education and informal learning.

**Formal education** is organised and institutionalised education that takes place in education institutions (schools, faculties) that are part of the education system in a country. With formal education programs a higher level of education is obtained.

**Non-formal education** covers organised learning activities implemented inside or outside institutions. They can take place during free time or during working hours, they can be related to employment/career or hobbies/leisure activities, they can take place in person or online. Included are programs for obtaining, renewing, broadening, updating or deepening knowledge with which, however, it is not possible to obtain publicly valid education.

Non-formal education is divided into four different types:

- courses,
- workshops or seminars,

- on-the-job training,
- instructions/private lessons.

**Informal learning** includes learning activities that are not organised but still have a purpose. They can take place during work or leisure time. Learners select their own method and means to obtain specific knowledge.

Included are instructions or sharing of knowledge provided by an acquaintance, relative or colleague, visits to cultural, natural, historical sights, self-education with the help of media, computer, smartphone, TV, radio or other devices, learning at home, visits to learning centres (e.g. libraries) and reading printed books, magazines, newspapers and other printed material.

## 7 EXPLANATIONS

### 7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

The data on the country of residence, citizenship and country of birth of parents were coded according to the code list of countries and other territories, according to the **international standard ISO 3166**.

The data on the region of residence were classified on the basis of the **nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS2)**.

The data on the level of educational attainment, on the level of abandoned formal education or training and on the level of the final activity of formal education were classified on the basis of the national [KLASIUS-SRV](#) classification, which classifies activities and outputs of education and upgrading into classification groups (categories by segment, level or type). For the publication of data and the transmission of data to Eurostat, the International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED 2011](#) was used.

In the classification of the highest education field, the areas of the last formal education activity, the 1st and 2nd informal activities areas, the [KLASIUS-P-16](#) classification was used to classify the activities or outputs of education and training in classification groups or categories according to the field of education and training. For the publication of data and the transmission of data to Eurostat, the International Standard Classification of Education: Fields of Education and Training ([ISCED-F 2013](#)) was used.

The national [Standard Classification of Occupations \(SKP\)](#) was used to classify data on the occupation of employed respondents. For the publication of data and the transmission of data to Eurostat, data were presented in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations, [ISCO-08](#).

For determining the principal activity of employed respondents, the national Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) was used. For data publication, the data were presented in accordance with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2)

For the coding of languages, the [international standard ISO 639-3](#), which defines three-letter language code names, was used.

## **7.2 DATA PROCESSING**

### **DATA EDITING**

Data were edited with the combination of systematic corrections, individual corrections and imputation procedures. The following imputation methods were used: logical imputation, the method of an internal donor.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

### **WEIGHTING**

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representativeness of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible. The process of weighting depends on the sampling design, the unit nonresponse rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration. The final weight is the product of the sampling weight, the nonresponse weight and the calibration factor.

### **SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

## **7.3 INDICES**

Indices are not published.

## **7.4 PRECISION**

In statistical surveys different kinds of errors can occur (e.g. sampling error, non-response error, measurement error) influencing the accuracy of the statistical results. Errors deriving from the random mechanisms determine the precision of the statistical estimates. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia draws attention to less precise estimates by flagging them with a special sign or by not publishing them at all.

If the table contains estimated number of units with certain characteristics or estimated proportions of units with a certain characteristic (expressed with values between 0 and 1), publishing limitations are determined by the standard errors of the estimates (SE) of the proportions. In such cases it holds:

If the standard error (SE) of the estimate of a proportion is

- 0.05 or below ( $SE \leq 0.05$ ) the estimate is of acceptable precision and is published without limitations;

- in the interval from 0.05 and up to 0.15 ( $0.05 < SE \leq 0.15$ ) the estimate is less precise and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 0.15 ( $SE > 0.15$ ), the estimate is too imprecise to be published and therefore suppressed for use by letter N.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Precision of statistical estimates](#).

## 7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Due to rounding, the data do not always match.

Between the implementation in 2016 and the implementation in 2022, the survey abbreviation was changed from AIO to UIO.

## 8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Education](#) – Further education and training - Adult Education Survey – Participation by age, Participation by attained education, Participation by labour status, Participation by degree of urbanisation.
- First Release (Education, Further Education and Training): »Adult Education, 2022«.
- Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)

## 9 REVISION OF THE DATA

### 9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

### 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

There were no breaks in the time series, so all time points are comparable.

## 10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURSs website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

The questionnaire is available on SURS' website at:  
[https://www.stat.si/statweb/File/DocSysFile/11995/UIO\\_2022.pdf](https://www.stat.si/statweb/File/DocSysFile/11995/UIO_2022.pdf)

- Standard quality report for the surveys

Adult Education Survey 2016 (only in Slovene)

theme: Education, sub-theme: Further Education and Training.

<http://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>