



How does the digitalisation affect the work?

Usage of internet in households and by individuals, Slovenia, 2018

74% of the employees and self-employed use computers or computerised equipment or machines at their work. 18% estimate that they could cope with more demanding duties with their skills for the usage of ICT.

In the first quarter of 2018, 80% of persons aged 16–74 years regularly used the Internet. 71% of 16–74-year-olds used the Internet every day or almost every day and 65% several times during the day.

Regular Internet users most often used the Internet via mobile or smart phone (85%). 63% used the Internet via laptop, 48% via desktop computer and 25% via tablet computer. For 40% of regular Internet users the ability to access the Internet anywhere and anytime is very important, for 35% important, for 17% neither important or unimportant, for 6% not so important and for 2% not important at all.

The Internet is an important source for obtaining information, for entertainment, it enables communication and shopping from home, etc. **How does the digitalisation, ubiquitous connectivity to the Internet affect job tasks, the needs for skills of the employees and self-employed?**

The Internet is regularly used for private or business purposes by 91% of the employees and self-employed, while 6% have never used the Internet. In the last 12 months, the Internet was used by 92% of the employees and self-employed. To what extent and for what purposes do they use information-communication technologies (ICT) at their work?

About three quarters of the employed and self-employed used computers or computerised equipment or machines at their work

74% of the employees and self-employed that used the Internet in the last 12 months use different types of computers or computerised equipment or machines at work.

70% of employees and self-employed use at their work desktops, laptops or tablet computers or advanced functions of smartphones and 27% computerised equipment or machinery such as those used in production lines, transportation or while carrying out other services.

The most common activity at work with computers is exchange of e-mails or entry of data into databases

The employees and self-employed that use different types of computers at their work most often exchange e-mails or enter data into databases (85%) at least once per week. 72% create or edit electronic documents, e.g. in Word, Excel, a half use occupational specific software, e.g. for design, data analysis, processing, etc., 33% use applications to receive tasks or instructions (excluding via e-mails), 20% use social media for work purposes, e.g. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and 19% develop or maintain IT systems or software. 1% carries out the mentioned activities in their work less than once a week.

More than a third of the employed and self-employed worked from home at least once in the last 12 months

The development of the ICT enables that the employees and self-employed work instead of at the usual workplace also from home. 37% of the employees and self-employed worked from home at least once in the last 12 months based on an oral or written agreement. 14% worked from home every day or almost every day, 12% at least once a week and 11% less than once a week.

97% of the employees and self-employed who worked from home used the Internet for their job.

More than a third of the employees and self-employed had to learn to use new ICT at their work in the last 12 months

The development of the ICT and the digitalisation demands of the employees and self-employed continuous education and the need to upgrade their skills for using software, applications or computerised equipment. 36% of the employees and self-employed that use computers or computerised equipment or machines at their work had to learn how to use new software (or new functionalities) or computerised equipment for their job. For 21% their main job tasks changed due to the introduction of new software (or new functionalities) or computerised equipment in the last 12 months.

Almost a fifth of the employees and self-employed estimate that they are sufficiently skilled in the usage of ICT to cope with more demanding duties

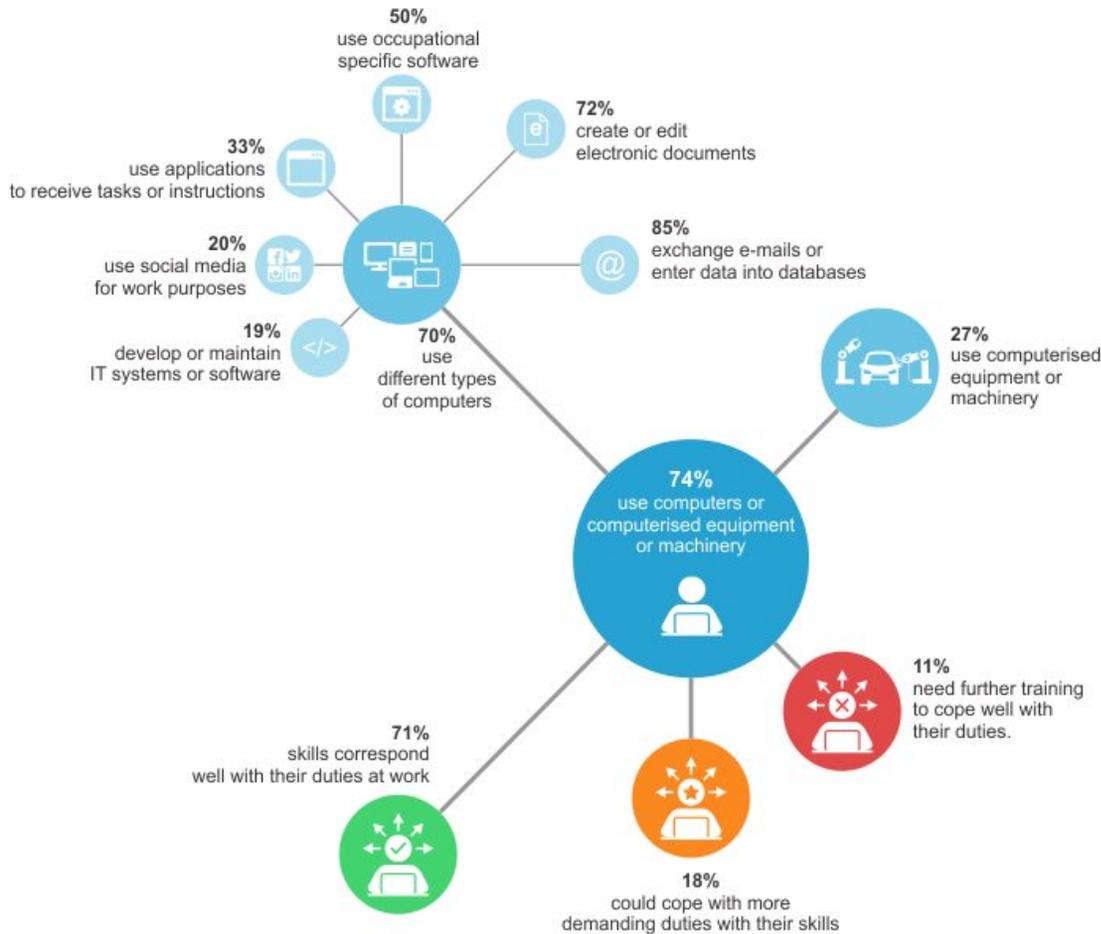
71% of the employees and self-employed that use computers or computerised equipment or machines estimate that their skills for the usage of computers, software or applications correspond well with their duties at work. 18% estimate that they could cope with more demanding duties with their skills and 11% estimate that they need further training to cope well with their duties.

ICT usage differently affects the characteristics of work

Digitization is changing the work processes and the characteristics of work. The employees and self-employed estimated that in the last 12 months the characteristics of their work changed due to the usage of computers, computerised equipment, software in the following extent:

- 25% estimate that the ease of collaboration with colleagues or business partners increased, 7% that it decreased and 69% see no relevant change.
- 24% estimate that the possibilities of monitoring their work performance increased, 3% that it decreased and 73% see no relevant change.
- 22% estimate that their independence in organising their tasks increased, 5% that it decreased and 73% estimate there are no relevant changes.
- 18% estimate that the time spent on acquiring new skills needed for work increased, 10% that it decreased and 72% see no relevant change in the time spent on acquiring new skills needed for work.
- 12% estimate that they devote more time to repetitive tasks, 17% that they devote less time and for 71% there are no relevant changes in the usage of time.
- 12% estimate that the amount of irregular working hours – e.g. night, weekend, shift work – increased, 8% that it decreased and for 80% there were no relevant changes in the amount of irregular working hours.

The usage of ICT among employees and self-employed who used the Internet in the last 12 months, Slovenia, 2018



Source: SURS

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Methodological note

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