



28 marec 2019
final data

How well did we manage to reconcile work and family life in the 2nd quarter of 2018?

Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, ad hoc modul, 2nd quarter 2018

In the 2nd quarter of 2018, half of persons in employment (aged 18–64) used professional childcare services for their children.

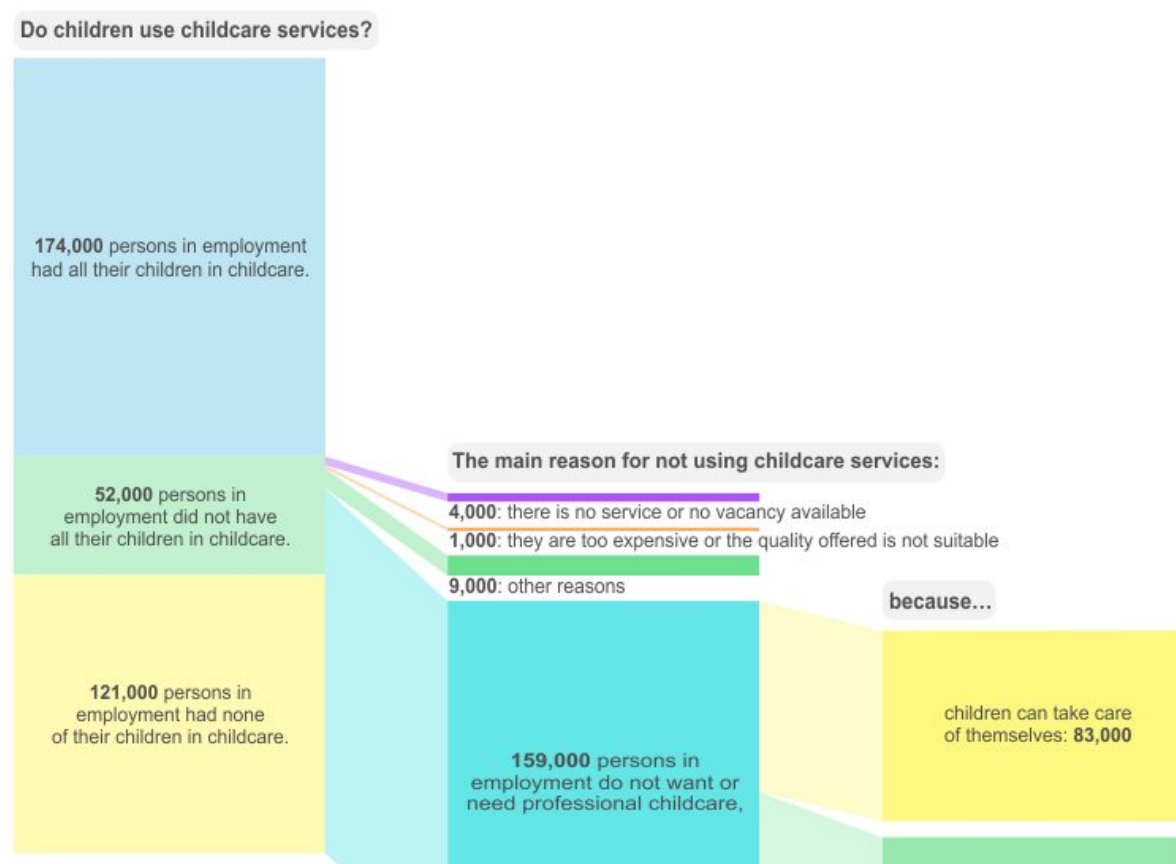
In the 2nd quarter of 2018, we added some new questions to the standard Labour Force Survey. The new module titled Reconciliation Between Work and Family Life gave us data on how people in Slovenia aged 18–64 years balanced their work and family life. The module contained three sub-modules: Care responsibilities, Flexibility of work arrangements and Career breaks and parental leave. Data from the ad hoc module 2018 are internationally comparable with other EU Member States.

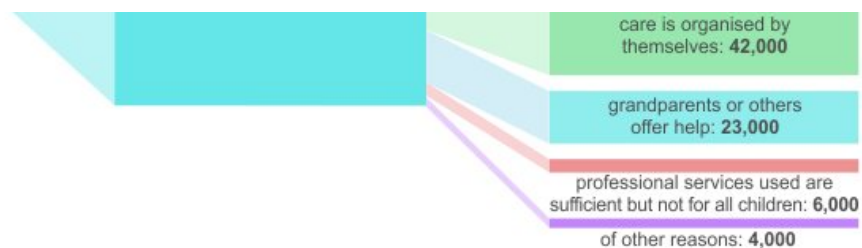
In the 2nd quarter of 2018, 30% (383,000) of the total 1,299,000 residents aged 18–64 years were living with children younger than 15 years. Those living with children younger than 15 years were mostly (90%; 344,000) persons in employment (employed, self-employed, unpaid family workers). There were fewer unemployed (3%; 14,000) and inactive (7%; 25,000) persons.

Usage of childcare services such as kindergartens, after school centres or professional childminders

Half of persons in employment (18–64 years old) used childcare services for children younger than 15 years. Approximately 15% of parents or children's guardians did not use childcare services for all of their children but only for some, while 35% of them did not use any childcare services at all. Most of parents or children's guardians did not have the need for childcare services.

Persons in employment with children younger than 15 years, 2nd quarter 2018





Source: SURS

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Flexibility of work arrangements

There were 310,000 employees in labour relationship aged 18–64 years living and caring for children younger than 15 years. The majority have flexible main job in terms of reconciliation with care responsibilities (74%; 229,000). The main difficulty for 10% (32,000) was unpredictable or difficult work schedules.

Career breaks and parental leave

Persons in employment (employed, self-employed, unpaid family workers) aged 18–64 years who had ever been absent from work due to childcare (471,000) summed up the overall length of all work interruptions due to childcare including the duration of a delayed entry into the labour market. Most of them (38%; 177,000) did not work from one up to two years, while 7% (7,000) of them did not work more than five years.

The gender structure of persons in employment in the 2nd quarter of 2018 who did not work due to childcare was uneven. Women were missing from work in 84% (397,000) of cases. Most of them (43%; 173,000) did not work from one up to two years. Men were missing from work in 15% (74,000) of cases. Most of them (87%; 64,000) did not work up to six months.

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Next release: 30. 5. 2019

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