



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Martina Brodnik

WORK AND LIVING CONDITIONS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Work and living conditions, Slovenia, October 2021–June 2022 (Experimental statistics)
- Work and living conditions, Slovenia, monthly (Experimental statistics)
- Work and living conditions, Slovenia, 4th quarter 2021–2nd quarter 2022 (Experimental statistics)
- Work and living conditions, Slovenia, quarterly (Experimental statistics)



November 2022

Content	
1	PURPOSE..... 3
2	LEGAL FRAMEWORK..... 3
3	UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA..... 3
4	SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT..... 3
5	SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION..... 3
6	DEFINITIONS..... 4
7	EXPLANATIONS..... 6
8	PUBLISHING..... 8
9	REVISION OF THE DATA..... 8
10	OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS..... 9

1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data is to present living conditions of the persons and households, the impact of COVID-19 on in-person socialising, and the forms of work of employed persons.

The data are published as experimental because the survey is new and the questionnaire, the methodology of data collection and the indicators are still being developed.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is an individual aged 16 years or more and their household.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The observation unit is a resident of Slovenia aged 16 years or more living in a private household.

The survey is based on a sample. The basis for the sampling frame is the Central Population Register. The sample is stratified, the selection is systematic. Strata are defined by statistical region (12 regions) and type of settlement within the statistical region (5 types). The number of persons in each stratum is in principle proportional to the percentage of persons aged 16 years or more in the population. The sample size is 3,000 persons per month.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected monthly.

Data are collected with an online and telephone questionnaire Work and living conditions (COVID). The response rate is around 27%. Data are collected continuously, every month on a new sample. The questionnaire is answered by the selected person or by proxy.

Internal (statistical) sources are used for data on occupation and economic activity (DAK - Persons in employment).

Administrative sources are used for data on confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Slovenia. The National Institute of Public Health publishes the data on the website <https://www.nijz.si/sl/dnevno-spremljanje-okuzb-s-sars-cov-2-covid-19> (tab »Covid-19 v dnevni številkah«). New data are published daily and already published data are updated.

6 DEFINITIONS

Persons who worked all days on location are employed persons who worked on location of the employer or on the field all days when they worked (in the week before the interview).

Persons who worked all days from home are employed persons who worked from home on all days when they worked (in the week before the interview).

Persons who worked partially on location and partially from home are employed persons who some days in the week before the interview worked on location of the employer or on the field, and the rest of the days worked from home.

Persons who were absent all days are employed persons who were not working in the week before the interview (due to annual leave, child care, layoff, illness, etc.).

Persons who worked at least one day from home are employed persons who worked at least one day (in the week before the interview) and at least one day worked from home in this period. This category includes persons who worked five days, but only one day from home, persons who worked all working days from home, persons who worked one day only and that particular day they worked from home, and all other days were absent (due to annual leave, illness, etc.).

Impact of COVID-19 on in-person socialising: subjective assessment in what way COVID-19 and the related measures affected in-person socialising with relatives, friends, acquaintances in the week before the interview, i.e. if they socialised less, to the same extent, or more than usual.

Change in household net income: subjective assessment of the household if the total household net income in the past 12 months increased, remained the same, or decreased.

The main reason for the increase in income: assessment of the household what was the main reason for the increase in income in the past 12 months. Data refer to households where household net income increased in the past 12 months.

The main reason for the decrease in income: assessment of the household what was the main reason for the decrease in income in the past 12 months. Data refer to households where household net income decreased in the past 12 months.

Main measures taken to cope with reduced income: households who assessed that household income decreased in the last 12 months were asked if the decrease had an impact on their standard of living. If yes, they had to select the main reason to cope with reduced income.

Making ends meet: subjective assessment of the household about the level of difficulty in making ends meet by taking into account total household income and all household expenditures – with great difficulty, with difficulty, with some difficulty, fairly easily, easily, very easily.

Unexpected financial expenses: assessment of the household if the household can cover unexpected financial expenses in the amount of EUR 700 from its own resources.

Difficulties with repaying housing loan: data refer to households who are owners of the dwelling in which they live and are repaying a mortgage or other housing loan. Households assessed if they were in a position of not being able to pay the housing loan or mortgage partially or fully from their own resources due to financial problems in the previous quarter.

Difficulties with repaying non-housing loan: data refer to households where any member of the household has a non-housing loan. Households assessed if they were in a position of not being able to pay the non-housing loans partially or fully from own resources due to financial problems in the previous quarter.

Difficulties with repaying rent: data refer to households who are tenants. Households assessed if they were in a position of not being able to pay the rent partially or fully from own resources due to financial problems in the previous quarter.

Arrears on payments of the housing costs: households assessed if they were ever late paying housing costs (heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.), loan, mortgage, or rent due to financial problems in the previous quarter.

Overall life satisfaction, satisfaction with personal relationships, and financial situation of the household: on a scale of 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied) a person assessed satisfaction with life, personal relationships, and financial situation of the household. **Highly satisfied** is a person who selected 8 or more, while **lowly satisfied** is a person who selected 2 or less. **Highly satisfied with all three areas** (life, personal relationships, financial situation of the household) are persons who assessed all three areas with 8 or more. **Lowly satisfied with all three areas** (life, personal relationships, financial situation of the household) are persons who assessed all three areas with 2 or less.

Happiness: subjective assessment of the person how much time in the past four weeks they were happy: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, none of the time.

Loneliness: subjective assessment of the person how much time in the past four weeks they were feeling lonely: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, none of the time.

Household type: households were classified into five groups. The household with one person is a “one-person household”. The household with one parent and one or more children (age is not limited) is a “lone parent with children”. The household “couple without children” is partners without children (in the household). The household “couple with children” is a couple/both parents with one or more children (age is not limited). Other type of household is households with other members, for example mother/father-in-law, grandchildren, grandparents.

Tenure status: households were classified into three groups by tenure status. Owners are households of which at least one member is the owner of the housing unit in which the household lives. Tenants are households of which at least one member is the tenant. Users are households living in housing units rent-free, for example in parents or institutions apartment.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data are published by following classifications:

- **NUTS** - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (Cohesion regions NUTS2)
- **SKD** - Standard Classification of Activities; the highest level of SKD categories are combined into two groups:
 - Manufacture activities (SKD A–F)
 - Service activities (SKD G–U)
- **SKP** - Standard Classification of Occupations; the highest level of SKP categories are combined into four groups:
 - Armed forces occupations (SKP 0)
 - Non-manual workers (SKP 1–5)
 - Skilled manual workers (SKP 6 and 8)
 - Manual workers (SKP 7 and 9)

Interpretation of classifications is available at:
<https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/Classifications>.

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 imputations, hot-deck imputations.

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 non-response rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration. The final weight is the product of the sampling weight, the non-response 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 reliability and accuracy of the statistical results. Errors deriving from the random mechanisms determine the precision and consequently the reliability of the statistical estimates. The precision of the statistical estimate is estimated by calculating the standard error (SE). The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia draws attention to less reliable estimates by flagging them with a special sign.

If the table contains estimated proportions of units with a certain characteristic (expressed in percentages), 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 reliable enough and is published without limitations;
- between 0.05 and up to 0.15 ($0.05 < SE \leq 0.15$), the estimate is less reliable and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 0.15 ($SE > 0.15$), the estimate is too unreliable to be published and therefore suppressed for use by letter N.

If the table contains estimated population totals of (continuous) variables, estimated averages of continuous variables or estimated ratios of population totals of (continuous) variables, publishing limitations are determined by the Methodological explanation

relative standard errors or the coefficients of variation (CV). In such cases it holds:

If the coefficient of variation (CV) is

- 10% or below ($CV \leq 10\%$), the estimate is reliable enough and is published without limitations;
- between 10% and up to 30% ($10\% < CV \leq 30\%$), the estimate is less reliable and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 30% ($CV > 30\%$), the estimate is too unreliable 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

Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

8 PUBLISHING

- Experimental statistics (COVID-19, People and Society): »Work and living conditions, Slovenia, October 2021–June 2022«.
- Experimental statistics (COVID-19, People and Society): »Work and living conditions, Slovenia, monthly«.
- Experimental statistics (COVID-19, People and Society): »Work and living conditions, Slovenia, 4th quarter 2021–2nd quarter 2022«.
- Experimental statistics (COVID-19, People and Society): »Work and living conditions, Slovenia, quarterly«.

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

The survey »Work and living conditions« substituted the survey »Work and education in the time of COVID-19«, which was conducted from December 2020 until September 2021. Results of these two surveys are not comparable, as the new survey has a different methodology and observed population. Due to different methodology and data collection mode, results are also not

comparable with results of the Income and Living conditions (EU-SILC) survey.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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

- Questionnaire (only in Slovene):
 - Delo in življenjski pogoji (COVID)

Theme: COVID-19, Subtheme: Ljudje in družba

- Daily monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 infections (COVID-19) – methodological explanations (only in Slovene), <https://www.nijz.si/sl/dnevno-spremljanje-okuzb-s-sars-cov-2-covid-19> («Covid-19 v dnevnikih številkah» - tab Pojasnila)