



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

LABOUR FORCE

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Labour force, Slovenia, monthly (ABOLISHED). Data published on SI-STAT data portal are available from January 2005 to December 2016. Recent data of abolished posts are available on the website [SI-STAT Data Portal](#).

Content:

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

1 PURPOSE OF THE STATISTICAL SURVEY

The purpose of the statistical survey is to collect the data on the number and structure of the labour force and on the changes in the labour force. These data are important for assessing the situation and changes on the labour market in Slovenia, for calculating the rate of registered unemployment, and for identifying employment activities by sections of activity and the territorial principle (either at the place of work or the place of residence).

2 LEGAL BASIS FOR THE SURVEY

The legal basis is defined in the annual programme of statistical surveys within the following tasks:

- Monthly monitoring of the labour force,
- Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP).

Data confidentiality is defined by the National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01).

3 OBSERVATION UNITS

The target population is the labour force in Slovenia. These are persons in employment and registered unemployed persons on the territory of Slovenia. Observation units are:

- persons in employment who are employed through employment contracts,
- self-employed persons who have compulsory social insurance,
- registered unemployed persons.

4 COVERAGE

In register data (acquired from SRDAP and the Employment Service of Slovenia) we have full coverage, while the LFS results are estimates based on a statistical sample (only for the number of farmers).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data sources are:

- Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) for data on persons in paid employment and self-employed persons (except for the number of farmers);
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the number of farmers by sex;
- 2000 Census of Agricultural Holdings for data for the breakdown of farmers by municipalities and statistical regions from 2002 to including 2012;
- Agricultural Census 2010 for distribution of farmers by municipalities and regions since 2013;
- Unemployment Register kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia.

We obtain data on persons in paid employment and self-employed persons (except farmers) from the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) from 2005. Until 2005 we obtained data on persons in paid employment from the Monthly Report on Earnings and Persons in Paid Employment in Enterprises, Companies and Organisations (ZAP/M). For the series before 2005 SRDAP is the source for matrices in the SI-STAT.

The main source for SRDAP are data from registration, changes and deregistration, i.e. M-forms. Instructions for completing the forms are defined in the Rules on the Forms for Reporting Data on Pension and Disability Insurance, Health Insurance, Parental Insurance and Unemployment Insurance (OJ RS, No. 37/11 and 57/11 - corr.). Data are collected by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia and they monthly reported to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The sources for SRDAP are also the Slovenian Business Register, the Register of Spatial Units and some other sources of the Statistical Office.

The basis for predicting the number of farmers by sex is the LFS. The LFS is conducted in line with the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation and Eurostat, so results are internationally comparable. In the LFS persons in employment are those who during the reference week (from Monday to Sunday) did any work for payment (in cash or kind), profit or family gain.

For forecasting we use JDemetra+ software, i.e. the TRAMO/SEATS method. A time series model is set up, which is revised in detail about once a year, taking into account the period available at that time. If the model is changed, we strive to minimize the changes. Using the ARIMA-model selected by TRAMO we get forecasts of original data.

For more, see methodological explanations on seasonal adjustment: http://www.stat.si/dokument/5301/SeasonalAdjustmentOfTimeSeries_MEgeneral.pdf.

Including 2001 were used for the calculation of shares for individual territorial units the data from the 1991 Census. Since 2002 for the breakdown of data on farmers by municipalities and statistical regions we have been using the Census of Agricultural Holdings data (from 2000 or 2010). All other data (age, educational attainment, occupation, etc.) are obtained from SRDAP. For presenting the structural data on persons in employment, the farmers in SRDAP are weighted according to their distribution by municipalities.

6 DEFINITIONS

Labour force covers persons in employment and registered unemployed persons.

Persons in employment are persons in paid employment and self-employed persons who work on territory of Slovenia.

Persons in paid employment are employed by:

- **legal persons** (enterprises, companies, institutions or other organizations) or subsidiaries of foreign enterprises; elected or appointed holders of public functions; military volunteers and owners of enterprises who run them personally and are not insured elsewhere;
- **natural persons** (i.e. own account workers performing their activity as the only or principal occupation), and by natural persons using supplementary work of other people.

Self-employed persons are:

- persons performing economic or gainful activity (individual private entrepreneurs);

- persons with own account workers performing their activity as the only or principal occupation (e.g. lawyers, independent researchers, priests, etc.) and foster parents;
- farmers by LFS.

Persons in employment are persons in paid employment and self-employed persons who have compulsory social insurance, regardless of whether they work full-time or part-time and regardless of whether they are on maternity leave, leave for care or protection of a child or are absent from work due to illness or injury or care for a family member.

The number of persons employed excludes persons who are working under contracts (contract work), authorship contracts, persons engaged in student work, persons who work for direct payment, unpaid family workers, persons in employment by employers based in the Republic of Slovenia who are sent to work or professional training abroad (i.e. employees in Slovenian enterprises, on construction sites abroad, etc.) and Slovenian citizens employed by foreign employers abroad (i.e. in neighbouring countries).

Registered unemployed persons are job-seekers who are not employed, self-employed, are not managerial staff in a partnership or in single-person companies with limited liability and in institution, are not farmers, are not retired, pupils, apprentices, students or participating in adult education younger than 26 years old, are capable of work, are registered with the Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS), are actively seeking employment and are willing to take appropriate or suitable employment offered by the ESS or other providers of job brokerage services. For employment are capable unemployed persons aged 15 to 65 years who are not completely unable to work according to the Pension and Disability Insurance Act or regulations on vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities.

The registered unemployment rate is the percent of registered unemployed persons in the labour force.

Activity of persons in employment is shown with the Standard Classification of Activities 2008 (SKD 2008), which is harmonized with the international classification NACE Rev. 2. It is determined on the basis of the business units of a business entity in the PRS where the person works. The source for information about the activity of farmers is compulsory social insurance (M-forms).

Public and private sectors are determined according to the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors, which is harmonized with the ESA transmission program. According to this classification, the **public sector** is composed of:

- general government (S.13)
- public corporations: public non-financial corporations (S.11001), central bank (S.121), public deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (S.12201), public money market funds (MMF) (S.12301), public non-MMF investment funds (S.12401), public other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.12501), public financial auxiliaries (S.12601), public captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.12701), public insurance corporations (IC) (S.12801), public pension funds (PF) (S.12901).

General government consists of all institutional units which are under public control and which cover less than 50% of production costs by market sales. Those are units that are included in public finances – central government budget, local government budgets and social security funds; also public institutes, public agencies and public

funds if they cover less than 50% of production costs by market sales, and also some other units.

Public corporations are corporations under control by units of the general government sector. The basic criterion for determining control is owning more than half of the voting shares, meaning that a unit is under public control if general government or corporations under public control are the majority equity holder in that unit. Other criteria are: control of the board or other management body, control of appointment and discharging of key staff, control of sub-boards in the corporation, the option of buying the majority equity, the control of prevailing buyer, control concerning borrowing, etc.

Territorial data

According to the territorial unit of work (by municipalities, statistical regions, cohesion regions) the persons in employment are distributed based on the location of constituent units of business entity in the PRS where they work.

Up to June 2009 inclusive the data by territorial units of residence for persons in employment who are citizens of the Republic of Slovenia permanent residence was taken into account, and for employed foreigners temporarily residence was taken into account. Since July 2009, for all persons in employment first temporary residence is taken into account. If a person does not have a temporary residence, permanent residence is taken into account, but if a person does not have any known residence the work site is taken into account. Data on registered unemployed persons by territorial units refer to the location of the permanent residence of the unemployed person.

Age is expressed in completed years of age.

The **reference date** is the last day of the month. The annual average is one twelfth of the sum of data for the twelve months of the observed year.

Data confidentiality

According to our office's **data confidentiality** strategy, the results from which it would be possible to identify a person or a business entity are substituted with the letter "z" and considered in the total. Data confidentiality is defined by the National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01).

7 EXPLANATIONS

Methodological differences between register data and data obtained by statistical surveys of persons in employment

These are the differences between the registration data taken from the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) and survey data obtained by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for persons in employment:

Persons employment	in	Register data (SRDAP)	Labour Force Survey (LFS)
regarding the source:	the	source is SRDAP	source is LFS
regarding the coverage:	the	full coverage	based on a statistical sample

regarding the observation period:	monthly	quarterly
regarding the reference period:	on the last day of the month	the activity of the respondent in the week before the interview (from Monday to Sunday)
regarding the target population:	persons in employment are persons in paid employment with employment contracts and self-employed persons	persons in employment are unpaid family workers and persons working under contracts for work/service or for direct payment , i.e. persons who in the week (from Monday to Sunday) before the interview performed any work for payment (in money or in kind), profit or family gain
regarding the definition of the population:	all persons are taken into account, irrespective of the definition of the population, i.e. as soon as a person appears in the labour market in Slovenia	the sample frame included persons pursuant to the definition of the population; Residents of the republic of Slovenia are persons with registered residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for a year or more and are not temporarily absent from Slovenia for a year or more. Nationality of a person is not important.
regarding the publishing:	monthly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force, Slovenia	quarterly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force (in the LFS)

Methodological differences between register data and data obtained by statistical surveys of unemployed persons

These are the differences between register data obtained from the Unemployment Register, which is kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS), and survey data obtained by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for unemployed persons.

Unemployed persons	Registered unemployed persons (ESS)	Unemployed persons by LFS
regarding the source:	source is ESS	source is LFS
regarding the coverage:	full coverage	based on a statistical sample
regarding the observation period:	monthly	quarterly
regarding the reference period:	on the last day of the month	the activity of the respondent in the week before the interview (from Monday to Sunday)

regarding the definition of unemployed person:	Registered unemployed persons are persons who are registered by the employment office and fulfil all criteria defined by the employment office (see chapter Definitions).	According to the LFS, unemployed persons are persons who in the week (from Monday to Sunday) before the interview did not perform any work for payment (in money or in kind), profit or family gain but have been actively seeking work in the last four weeks before the interview and are prepared to accept it in two weeks. Unemployed persons are also those who found work and will start working shortly after the interview.
regarding the definition of the population	all persons are taken into account, irrespective of the definition of the population	the sample frame included persons pursuant to the definition of the population; Residents of the republic of Slovenia are persons with registered residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for a year or more and are not temporarily absent from Slovenia for a year or more. Nationality of a person is not important.
regarding the publishing:	monthly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force, Slovenia	quarterly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force (in the LFS)

8 PUBLISHING

The results are published monthly as the original data. Most of the data are published in tables as absolute figures and as indices, while data in the first release are published also graphically.

Data are published according to the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD2008) since 2008, data for the period from 2000 to 2007, which were shown according to the SKD 2002, were re-calculated according to the SKD 2008.

To display the data by territorial units the valid Standard Classification of Territorial Units (SKTE) is used. More on this classification is available on:

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/classifications>.

Monthly:

- First Release
- Some Important Statistics on Slovenia

Annually:

- Slovenia in Figures

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

Data on the labour force were not revised.

Methodological explanation about data revision is available on:

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/methodological-explanations>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

The data for the maintenance of SRDAP are collected by M-forms:

- M-1: **Registration** of data for pension and disability insurance, health insurance, insurance for parental care and unemployment insurance;
- M-2: **Deregistration** from pension and disability insurance, health insurance, parental care insurance and unemployment insurance.
- M-3: **Modification** of information for pension and disability insurance, health insurance, insurance for parental care and unemployment insurance.

M-forms are available on <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/quality-reports>, theme Labour market, sub-theme Employees, self-employed and unemployed.

General information about the quality reports is available on:

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/quality-reports>.