



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY RESULTS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, quarterly (First Release)
- Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, annually (Electronic Release)

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1 PURPOSE

The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive official household survey in Slovenia. It is aimed to collect data on the situation and changes on the Slovenian labour market. It provides data on size, structure and characteristics of the Slovene labour force and inactive population.

Key statistics are:

- Unemployment rate
- Employment rate
- Number of unemployed persons
- Number of employed persons

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (CELEX: 31998R0577)

Data are internationally comparable.

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Unit described by data on labour force survey results is a resident by measures of activity, sex, age groups, status in employment, groups of occupation, sections of activity and regions.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Labour Force Survey is a rotating panel survey conducted continuously through the year. Each household is interviewed five times according to the rotation pattern 3-1-2 (households are interviewed for three consecutive quarters, excluded for one quarter, and included in the survey for another two consecutive quarters). A stratified simple random sample is used. Stratification by type of settlements and NUTS3 regions is used. There are app. 7.000 households included in the sample each quarter.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data for the Labour Force Survey are collected by approximately 40 interviewers. It is implemented face to face and by telephone. Each household is surveyed in 3 consecutive quarters and after a one quarter break in another 2 consecutive quarters (all together 5 times). The first interview is a face-to-face interview at home. All repeated interviews are telephone interviews, if the household has a telephone. If the household doesn't have a telephone, the interviewer visits it at home.

For data collection a questionnaire Aktivno in neaktivno prebivalstvo (ANP) is used.

The source for data on income from Tax register is sent to us by Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.

6 DEFINITIONS

Working age population comprises all persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons in employment are those who during the last week (from Monday to Sunday) prior to the interview did any work for payment (in cash or kind) or family gain. Persons who were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent are also included. The same applies to workers on lay-offs, persons on maternity leave and unpaid family workers.

Unpaid family workers are those who were not in paid employment or self-employment during the last week prior to the interview, but did some work on the family farm, in the family enterprise or some other kind of family gainful activity; they normally do not receive regular payment.

Persons in part-time employment are those who usually work less than 36 hours per week.

Employees in labour relation are those who work in an enterprise or organisation, at an individual private entrepreneur (artisan), at a farmer, at a freelance or via public works.

Employees performing other forms of work are those who perform contract work, cash in hand work, who work via a student employment office or are trainees.

Unemployed persons are those who during the last week prior to the interview:

- did not work (not in paid employment or self-employment and did not do any paid work);
- were actively seeking work (specific steps were taken in the past four weeks to seek paid employment or self-employment);
- were currently available for work (within two weeks).

Persons who had found a job to start later are also included among unemployed persons.

The labour force consists of persons in employment and unemployed persons.

Inactive persons are those, aged 15 years and over, who are not classified as persons in employment or as unemployed persons.

Activity rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Employment/population ratio represents persons in employment as a percentage of the working age population.

Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Long term unemployment rate represents long term unemployed population (12 months or more) as a share of the total active population.

Very long term unemployment rate represents very long term unemployed population (24 months or more) as a share of the total active population.

Long term unemployment share is defined as total long term unemployed population (12 months or more) as a share of total unemployed population.

Persons living in jobless households are persons aged 0-17 (18-59) living in households where none is working as a share of the whole population in the certain age group. Students aged 18–24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age group are not included. Data on persons living in jobless households are annual averages.

Early school leavers not in education or training is the share of total population of 18-24-year-olds having achieved ISCED level 2 or less (elementary school or less) and not attending education or training.

Persons with low educational attainment are shown as educational attainment rate of ISCED level 2 or less (elementary school or less) for adult population by age groups.

NEET (neither in employment nor in any education or training) is share of persons aged 15–24 who are not involved in any kind of formal or informal education and who are not in employment, among all young persons in the age group 15–24.

Deciles are defined by the net wage of the employee; the first decile class includes 10% of employees with the lowest net wages, the second decile class another 10% with the second lowest net wages and so on until the tenth decile class, which includes 10% of the persons with highest net wages.

Transitions in labour market statuses show quarterly movement of individuals between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

Among different transitions the table shows the share and number of unemployed in given quarter (e.g. 4th quarter of 2018) that were unemployed also in the previous quarter (e.g. 3th quarter of 2018). It also shows how many employed persons were unemployed in previous quarter or how many inactive persons remain inactive etc.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

SKP - Standard Classification of Occupations. For more, see: [Social classifications](#).

SKD - Standard Classification of Activities. For more, see: [Economic classifications](#).

NUTS - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics. For more, see: [Territorial code lists](#).

KLASIUS - Classification System of Education and Training. For more, see: [Social classifications](#).

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representatives 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.

STATISTICAL DATA EDITING

Data were statistically edited with the combination of systematic corrections and imputation procedures. The following imputation methods were used: logical imputations and hot-deck imputations.

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

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

If the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate is

- 10% or below ($CV \leq 10\%$) the estimate is of acceptable precision and is published without limitations;
- in the interval from 10% and up to 30% ($10\% < CV \leq 30\%$) the estimate is less precise and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 30% ($CV > 30\%$), 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](#).

7.4 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REGISTER DATA AND DATA OBTAINED BY STATISTICAL SURVEYS OF PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Register data and data obtained by statistical surveys differ regarding:

- **Source:** register data are based on Statistical Register of Employment while survey data are obtained by the Labour Force Survey. In register data we have full coverage while Labour Force Survey results are estimates based on the statistical sample.
- **Reporting period:** register data are extracted on the last day of the month while survey data refer to the activity of the respondent in the week before the interview (from Monday to Sunday).
- **Observation period:** register data are extracted on the last day of the month while the Labour Force Survey is carried out quarterly.
- **Categories included in persons in paid employment:** register data cover only persons in paid employment with employment contracts while the Labour Force Survey also covers unpaid family workers and persons working under contracts for work 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.

- **Publication:** register and survey data are published in two separate issues of Rapid Reports. Register data are published monthly in Rapid Reports: Labour Force while survey data are published quarterly in Rapid Reports: Labour Force Survey results.

METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REGISTER DATA AND DATA OBTAINED BY STATISTICAL SURVEYS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

Register data and data obtained by statistical surveys differ regarding:

- **Source:** register data are provided by the Register of Unemployed Persons, which is kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia, while survey data are obtained by Statistical Office of Republic of Slovenia with the Labour Force Survey. The register data are fully covered while Labour Force Survey results are estimates based on the statistical sample.
- **Reporting period:** register data are extracted on the last day of the month while survey data refer to the activity of the respondent in the week before the interview (from Monday to Sunday).
- **Observation period:** register data are extracted on the last day of the month while the Labour Force Survey is carried out quarterly.
- **Definitions of unemployed persons:** registered unemployed persons are persons who are registered by the employment office and fulfil all criteria defined by the employment office. According to the Labour Force Survey 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.

8 PUBLISHING

Data are published:

Monthly:

- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics - Labour Market - [Active population by Labour Force Survey - quarterly data](#). Absolute data and shares are published. Data are broken down by age groups, sex, major groups of occupations (SKP), activities (SKD) at 1-digit level and by regions at NUTS-2 level (cohesion region).
- First release (Labour Force, Employees, Self-Employed and Unemployed): »Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, quarterly«.

Annually:

- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics - Labour Market - [Active population by Labour Force Survey - annually data](#). Absolute data and shares are published. Data are broken down by age groups, sex, major groups of occupations (SKP), activities (SKD) at 1-digit level and by regions at NUTS-3 level (statistical region).
- First release (Labour Force, Employees, Self-Employed and Unemployed): »Labour Force Survey Results, Slovenia, annually«.
- Electronic release (Labour Force, Employees, Self-Employed and Unemployed): »Labour Force Survey Results, detailed data, Slovenia, annually«.
- Statøbook.

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Only final data are published.

9.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

The Labour Force Survey was an annual survey from 1993 to 1996 and was carried out in May. From April 1997 it is a continuous survey.

From 2015 the regional data on NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 levels are published according to NUTS Regulation 1319/2013.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on

https://www.stat.si/statweb/File/DocSysFile/5299/REVISION_2019_methodological_note.pdf

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

- Questionnaire (only in Slovene):
 - Aktivno in neaktivno prebivalstvo (ANP), (only in Slovene)theme: Labour Force, sub-theme: Employees, Self-Employed and Unemployed.

<https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>