



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Persons in employment, monthly (First Release)
- Persons in employment, structural data, annually (First Release)
- Labour migrations, annually (First Release)
- Enterprises employing persons with disabilities, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing data on persons in employment is to present monthly changes in the number and structure of persons in employment, and to provide a more comprehensive annual breakdown of the data based on their attributes. One of the main statistics is the number of persons in employment by employment status.

The purpose of publishing data on labour migration is to present the mobility of employed and self-employed persons or inter-municipal flows and flows between other territorial units.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- [Rules on the Forms for Reporting Data on Pension and Disability Insurance, Health Insurance, Long-term Care Insurance, Parental Protection Insurance and Unemployment Insurance \(OJ RS, No. 135/23\)](#) (only in Slovene)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is a person in employment enrolled in the Slovenian compulsory social insurance system.

The published data describe the unit in terms of activity, sex, age group, employment status, citizenship, occupation, education, section of activity, territorial unit, and labour migration from the place of residence to the place of work. The observed unit either works in Slovenia or is sent abroad for work or professional training through an employer based in the Republic of Slovenia.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

In register data, the coverage is complete. The survey includes all persons in employment aged 15 or more.

Within the persons in employment, only individuals who have open/active employment or are self-employed on the last day of the month are considered. Each individual is counted only once. In cases where an individual holds multiple employments concurrently, the predominant criterion considered is the predominance of working/insurance time (employment for which the individual is insured for more hours per week).

Farmers usually do not migrate and their residence is mostly where they work, so they are excluded from labour migration data.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected monthly.

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SURS obtains data from administrative sources.

The main source is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) data on registration, changes and deregistration for compulsory insurance, i.e. M-forms. The data are collected by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia and they are reported to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The sources for SRDAP are also the Central Population Register (eCRP), the Slovenian Business Register, the Statistical Business Register (SPRS), the Information System for the Transmission and Analysis of Data on Earnings, Other Payments and the Number of Employees in the Public Sector (ISPAP), and some other sources of the Statistical Office.

Since 1 January 2020, the holders of family farms are taken from the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings (SRKG) and their family members are taken from the survey of socioeconomic characteristics of population and migrants (SEL-SOC). The condition is that the farm is of suitable size and that the person on the observation date (the last day of the month) has no other active employment and is not older than 70 years. The threshold for determining the size of a family farm is at least 9 livestock units or 5 hectares of arable land.

The main source of data on enterprises employing persons with disabilities in Slovenia is the Register of Enterprises Employing Persons with Disabilities, which is kept by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and is available on: <https://podatki.gov.si/dataset/register-invalidskih-podjetij>.

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6 DEFINITIONS

Persons in employment include persons in paid employment and self-employed persons who are compulsory social insurance contributors, regardless of whether they work full-time or part-time, including those on maternity leave, leave for care or protection of a child, or absent from work due to illness, injury, or caring for a close family member (for more than 30 working days). As of 1 January 2024, individuals who are temporarily assigned to work or professional training abroad during their employment (such as employees at Slovenian embassies, construction sites abroad, etc.), and caregivers of a family member - beneficiaries of partial payment for lost income under long-term care regulations, are also considered.

However, individuals working under contract work and authorship contracts, persons engaged in student work, persons who work for direct payment, unpaid family workers, persons employed by foreign employers abroad (usually in neighbouring countries), and self-employed entrepreneurs engaged in complementary activities whose social insurance contributions are not paid by themselves but are insured through another source, are not considered.

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),
- Own account workers performing their activity as the only or principal occupation (e.g. lawyers, independent researchers, priests, etc.), foster parents and caregivers of family members,
- farmers.

Activity is shown according to the Standard Classification of Activities 2008 (SKD 2008), which is harmonised with the international classification NACE Rev. 2. It is determined on the basis of the business units of a business entity where the person works entered in the Statistical Business Register. The business operations of business entities are monitored by main activity. The main activity performed by business entities is statistical activity, which is defined as the main one in the Statistical Business Register for statistical purposes and in some cases differs from the registered activity specified in the Business Register of Slovenia (PRS) kept by AJPES. Statistical activity is determined for major units, namely those for which it is evident from existing statistics that their classification according to these data would be different from the classification of that unit by registered activity. Data by statistical business activity are published from 2020 on.

Citizenship is permanent legal relationship of a person towards the country that acknowledges their special legal status. Persons in employment who are not citizens of the Republic of Slovenia must have their registered permanent or temporary residence and citizens of other countries need a work permit in the Republic of Slovenia.

European Union (EU) comprises the following 27 member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

EU enlargement:

- Bulgaria and Romania joined the European Union on 1 January 2007;
- Croatia became the 28th member on 1 July 2013;
- On 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom officially left the EU, but remained in the EU's single market and customs union until 31 December.

Public and private sectors are determined according to the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors, which is harmonized with the ESA transmission program.

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 that are under public control and that cover less than 50% of production costs by market sales. These 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.

Private sector consists of all other institutional units that are not part of the public sector.

Employment rate represents persons in employment as a percentage of the working age population (15–64 years).

Educational attainment is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. A publicly verified education can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully finishing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.). Educational attainment is classified by the Classification System of Education and Training – KLASIUS.

Occupation is a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are very similar. A job is a set of tasks and duties performed by one person. Occupations that are similar concerning skill level and skill specialization to carry out the tasks and duties are arranged into occupational groups. From 2010 on, data on occupations are published according to the Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (SKP-08).

Age groups are formed according to the age of the person in employment.

Labour migrant is a person in employment whose territorial unit of workplace is not the same as their territorial unit of residence.

The labour migration index is the indicator that for a specific territorial unit links the number of workplaces with the number of persons in employment (according to residence). It only measures the relationship within a specific territorial unit and does not take into account internal labour migration within the observed territorial unit. For classifying territorial units into individual types, the following classification was used:

Labour municipality (administrative unit, statistical region):	Labour migration index
Very labour-oriented	116.0 or more
Moderately labour-oriented	96.0–115.9
Residential municipality (administrative unit, statistical region):	
Weakly residential	76.0–95.9

Moderately residential	56.0–75.9
Predominantly residential	36.0–55.9
Very residential	35.9 or less

Before 2007, this index was named **the daily migration index**. The name was changed because it was misleading to data users. This index namely does not indicate how frequent the migration to the workplace is (daily, weekly or less frequently), but only that employed persons migrate to work to a different territorial unit than they have registered their residence.

Foreign daily migrants from neighbouring countries are people who are citizens of neighbouring countries (Italy, Austria, Hungary or Croatia) and work in Slovenia but do not have any registered residence in Slovenia. The data do not show all foreigners in employment from these countries, but only those who work in Slovenia and do not have a registered residence here, so they are coming to work daily.

According to the **methodology of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**, **tourism** includes persons in employment classified in the following activities (NACE Rev. 2):

- Accommodation services for visitors (hotels and similar establishments): I55.10;
- Other accommodation services: I55.20, I55.30, I55.90;
- Food and beverage serving activities: I56.10, I56.29, I56.30;
- Passenger transportation: H49.10, H49.31, H49.32, H49.39, H50.10, H50.30, H51.10, N77.11;
- Travel agencies and other reservation services activities: N79.11, N79.12, N79.90;
- Other tourism industries: R90.01, R90.02, R90.03, R91.02, R91.04, N77.21, R92.001, R93.11, R93.19, R93.21, R93.29.

According to the **methodology of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, **tourism** includes persons in employment classified in the following activities (NACE Rev. 2):

- Accommodation services for visitors (hotels and similar establishments): I55.10, I55.20, I55.30, I55.90, L68.10, L68.20, L68.31, L68.32;
- Food and beverage serving activities: I56.10, I56.29, I56.30;
- Passenger transportation: H49.10, H49.32, H49.39, H50.10, H50.30, H51.10;
- Passenger transport supporting services: H52.21, H52.22, H52.23;
- Transport equipment rental: N77.11, N77.12;
- Travel agencies and other reservation services industry: N79.11, N79.12, N79.90;
- Cultural industry: R90.01, R90.02, R90.03, R90.04, R91.02, R91.03, R91.04;
- Sports and recreation industry: N77.21, R92.00, R93.11, R93.13, R93.19, R93.21, R93.29.

A disabled person is a person who obtained a disability status according to the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons Act (ZZRZI, OJ

RS, No. 16/07, 87/11 and 98/14) or other regulations, or a person with a decision of the competent authority declaring that due to permanent physical or mental impairment or illness they have significantly reduced possibilities of getting a job, keeping a job or getting a promotion.

Enterprises employing persons with disabilities are companies registered as limited liability companies, public limited companies or limited partnerships in which during the entire business year at least 40% of employees are disabled. A company is given the status of the enterprise employing persons with disabilities by the minister responsible for protection of persons with disabilities after prior consent of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

For presenting the data by activities, since 2008 the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD 2008) has been used. In monthly (data on the last day of the month) and in annual releases (annual averages) and in structural data (published once a year with data for the end of the year) the data are shown at the second and the fifth level of SKD 2008.

For presenting the data by territorial units, the Standard Classification of Territorial Units (SKTE) is used. Data are published at the level of urban settlements, administrative units, cohesion and statistical regions, and municipalities.

For presenting the data by educational attainment, the Classification System of Education and Training – KLASIUS is used. Data are published at the highest level of KLASIUS.

For presenting the data by occupations, the Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (SKP–08) is used. Occupational groups are published at the second and the fifth level of SKP.

For presenting the data by citizenship groups or citizenship, a codebook of countries and other territories is used, which is based on the international standard ISO 3166. It is issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), available at www.iso.org.

More information on classifications is available on <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA PROCESSING OTHER

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

imputations, hot-deck imputations, historical imputations. For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

7.3 INDICES

Indices of persons in employment:

- Index (month / previous month) is the ratio between the number of persons in employment in the current month and the number of persons in employment in the previous month.
- Index (month / same month of the previous year) is the ratio between the number of persons in employment in the current month and the number of persons in employment in the same month of the previous year.
- Index (average of months of the year / average of the same months of the previous year) is the ratio between the average number of persons in employment in months of the current year and the average number of persons in employment in the same months of the previous year.

Labour migration index (LMI) is the ratio between the number of persons in employment (excluding farmers) in a certain territorial unit (municipality, administrative unit, statistical region) **by workplace** and the number of persons in employment (excluding farmers) in the same territorial unit (municipality, administrative unit, statistical region) **by residence** multiplied by 100.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Methodological differences between register data and data obtained by the Labour Force Survey

These are the differences between the register 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 (DAK)	Labour Force Survey (LFS)
regarding the source:		source is SRDAP	source is LFS
regarding coverage:	the	full coverage	based on a statistical sample
regarding observation period:	the	monthly	quarterly

regarding the reference period:	the 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 publishing:	the monthly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force, Slovenia	quarterly in the following fields: Labour market; Labour force (in the LFS)
regarding employment/population ratio:	the the working age population in the age group 15-64	the working age population in the age group 15 years and more (i.e. 15-64 and 65 years and more)

Age is expressed in years of age.

Reference date is the last day of the month, and for data on labour migrations the last day of the year (31 December). The annual average is the twelfth of the sum of all twelve months of the reference year.

Data that are statistically protected to respect the confidentiality of reporting units are replaced with the letter »z«.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Labour Market Employees, self-employed and unemployed – [Persons in employment by register sources](#).

- SiStat Database: Labour Market Employees, self-employed and unemployed – [Persons in employment, selected indicators](#).
- SiStat Database: Labour Market Employees, self-employed and unemployed – [Persons in employment by register sources, structural data](#).
- SiStat Database: Labour Market [Labour migrations](#). Original data as of 31 December are published as absolute data and indices broken down by sex and NUTS classification (municipalities, administrative units, statistical regions and cohesion regions).
- STAGE.

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Data on persons in paid employment and self-employed persons (except farmers) have been obtained from the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) since 2005. Until 2005, data on persons in paid employment were obtained 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 SiStat Database.

In 2009, there was a break in the time series of data on educational attainment, when SRDAP was set up in a new software environment. At the same time, the methodology of keeping the record on educational attainment was changed. Correction of data was implemented so that persons in employment in SRDAP have the highest education for which the data were received. This influenced the structure of persons in employment (excluding farmers) by educational attainment; the share of persons in employment (excluding farmers) with upper secondary education increased by 2 percentage points, while the share of persons in employment (excluding farmers) with basic education or less decreased by 2 percentage points.

Data for the 2008–2019 period are published according to the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD 2008) (business entity activity data were taken from the PRS). Data for the 2000–2007 period, which were shown according to the SKD 2002, were re-calculated according to the SKD 2008.

Data on occupations until 2010 are shown according to the Standard Classification on Occupations (SKP-V2).

From January 2017 on, data on the number of registered unemployed persons and registered unemployment rates are no longer published. They are available on the website of the Employment Service of Slovenia. Explanations on already published data on the number of registered unemployed persons and registered unemployment rates are available in methodological explanations on Labour

force, Slovenia.

Before 2020, the basis for forecasting the number of farmers by sex was the LFS. Until 2001 for calculating the shares of farmers in individual territorial units the data from the 1991 Census were used. For the breakdown of data on farmers by municipalities and statistical regions from 2002 to 2020, we were using the Census of Agricultural Holdings data (from 2000 or 2010). All other data (age, educational attainment, occupation, etc.) were obtained from SRDAP. For presenting the structural data on persons in employment, the farmers in SRDAP were weighted according to their distribution by municipalities.

As of January 2024, caregivers of family members and posted workers are also included in persons in employment. As of 1 January 2024, the separate insurance basis for this category of insured persons was terminated, and they are now registered for compulsory social insurance in the same manner as other employees.

In the time series from 2000 on, there were no larger methodological changes by **labour migrations**, except in 2009 when in addition to permanent residence temporary residence was taken into account for the whole population. In data dissemination until 2008, only permanent residence was taken into account for citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and only temporary residence for foreigners. If a person in employment has a registered temporary residence, this residence is taken into account first and only later their permanent residence. The mentioned methodological change has a certain impact on data dissemination; at the end of 2009, 8.6% (slightly fewer than 70,000) of persons in employment (excluding farmers) had only temporary or both temporary and permanent residence.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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

M forms (only in Slovene):

- Registration of data for pension and disability insurance, health insurance, insurance for parental care, unemployment insurance and employment relationship (M-1);
- Modification of data for pension and disability insurance, health insurance, insurance for parental care, unemployment insurance and employment relationship (M-3);
- Deregistration of data for pension and disability insurance, health insurance, insurance for parental care, unemployment insurance and employment relationship (M-2).