

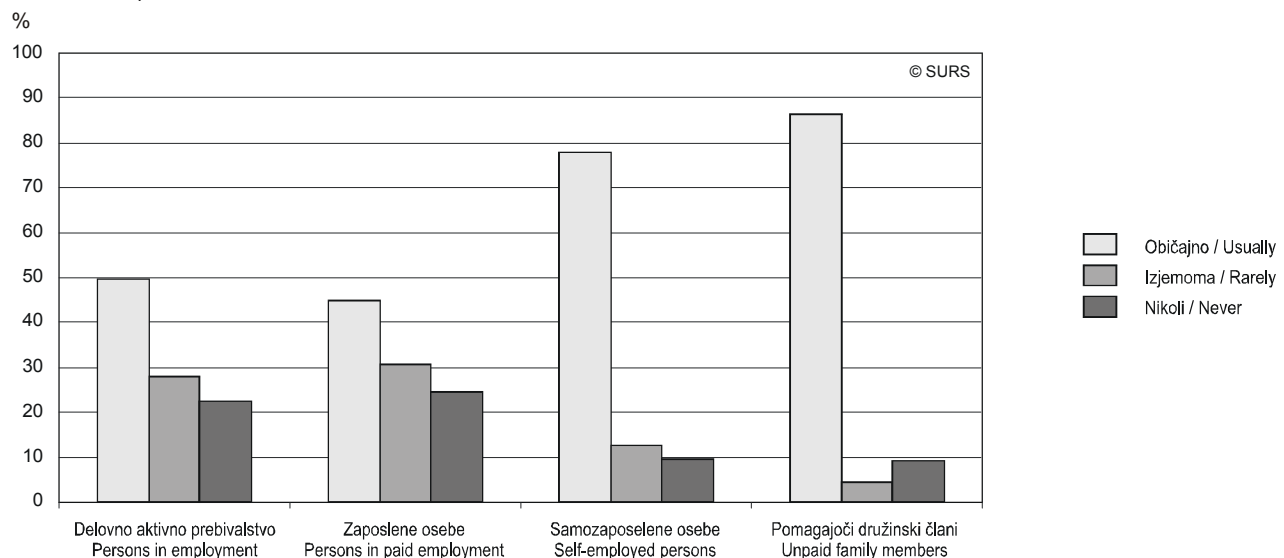


USKLAJEVANJE DRUŽINSKEGA IN POKLICNEGA ŽIVLJENJA, SLOVENIJA, 2. ČETRTLETJE 2005
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY LIFE, SLOVENIA, 2ND QUARTER 2005

- ▶ Med letoma 2004 in 2005 je bilo odsotnih z dela zaradi bolezni ali poškodbe družinskega člana 104 tisoč delovno aktivnih prebivalcev. V večini primerov je bila ta odsotnost plačana.
- ▶ Leta 2005 je imelo nekoliko manj kot 80 odstotkov delovno aktivnih prebivalcev možnost, da si zaradi družinskih obveznosti vzame kak prost dan, manjkajoče ure pa pozneje nadomesti z dodatnim delom.
- ▶ Istega leta je nekoliko več kot 80 odstotkov delovno aktivnih prebivalcev lahko prišlo na delo vsaj uro pozneje oz. zapustilo delovno mesto vsaj uro prej zaradi družinskih obveznosti.
- ▶ Between 2004 and 2005 there were 104,000 persons in employment who took some time off from work for family sickness or emergencies. In most of the cases the time off was remunerated.
- ▶ In 2005, slightly less than 80% of persons in employment had the possibility to organise working time in order to take whole days off for family reasons.
- ▶ In the same year slightly more than 80% of persons in employment had the possibility to vary the start and the end of the working day for family reasons for at least one hour.

Slika 1: Delovno aktivni prebivalci (15 - 64 let), ki lahko vzamejo kak prost dan zaradi družinskih obveznosti in nadomestijo manjkajoče ure, Slovenija, 2. četrletje 2005

Chart 1: Persons in employment who have the possibility to organise working time in order to take whole days off for family reasons, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2005



Usklajevanje družinskega in poklicnega življenja

Usklajevanje zasebnega in poklicnega življenja je eden najpomembnejših pogojev za uveljavljanje enakih možnosti v družbi za oba spola, še posebej pri aktivnem sodelovanju na trgu dela. Težava pri usklajevanju zasebnih in poklicnih obveznosti se kaže pri porabi in delitvi časa, upoštevanju potreb v poklicnem življenju in pri usklajevanju potreb zasebnega oz. družinskega življenja s poklicnimi aktivnostmi žensk in moških.

Enako obravnavanje in enake možnosti žensk in moških sta ključni načeli evropske in slovenske politike zaposlovanja in trga dela. Dolgoročen in trajnosten ekonomski in socialni razvoj je mogoč le, če je vsem omogočeno enakovredno in polno izvajanje dejavnosti, uresničevanje njihovega potenciala ter z zagotavljanjem ekonomske neodvisnosti žensk in moških.

Položaj zaposlenih vpliva na kakovost zasebnega oz. družinskega življenja, prav tako pa na položaj nastopajočih na trgu dela pomembno vplivajo tudi družinske, skrbstvene in socialne politike. Analitiki gibanj, povezanih z delom in zaposlovanjem, pa tudi ustvarjalci ekonomskih in socialnih politik ugotavljajo, da so spremembe, ki jih gospodarstvo potrebuje za uspešen in socialno sprejemljiv razvoj, povezane z doseganjem višje socialne enakosti in višje enakosti spolov. Cilja evropske socialne politike sta promocija spolne enakosti in kakovosti delovnega življenja. Eden izmed štirih stebrov evropske politike zaposlovanja je izenačevanje možnosti pri zaposlovanju moških, žensk in deprivilegiranih skupin. Evropske politike jasno povezujejo vprašanja enakopravnosti žensk na trgu dela s socialno politiko skrbi za otroke, enakopravnejšo delitvijo plačanega in neplačanega dela in z možnostmi za usklajevanje delovnega in drugih področij življenja.

Načrt za enakost med ženskami in moškimi za obdobje 2006–2010 med drugimi področji opisuje tudi načrte za boljše usklajevanje poklicnega, zasebnega in družinskega življenja, in sicer se osredotoča na prožno ureditev dela za ženske in moške, na povečanje obsega skrbstvenih storitev in na boljše politiko usklajevanja za ženske in moške. Prožna ureditev dela povečuje produktivnost, zadovoljstvo delojemalcev in ugled delodajalca. Vendar dejstvo, da veliko več žensk kot moških uporabi možnost za takšno ureditev dela, ustvarja neravnovesje med spoloma, to pa negativno vpliva na položaj žensk na delovnem mestu in njihovo ekonomsko neodvisnost. Glede na to, da se Evropa trenutno spopada z nizko rodnostjo na eni in s staranjem prebivalstva na drugi strani, se kot del odgovora na to demografsko vprašanje ponuja boljše ureditev poklicnega in zasebnega življenja, cenovno ugodnejše, kakovostnejše in dostopnejše otroško varstvo ter zagotavljanje storitev, ki ustrezajo potrebam starejših in invalidnih oseb po oskrbi. Načrt prav tako predvideva hitrejšo prilagajanje storitev razmeram, ki vladajo na trgu dela, in enakomernejšo porazdelitev uveljavljanja pravice do starševskega dopusta oz. do dela z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega, zaradi varstva otrok. Trenutno se za izrabo starševskega dopusta, za možnost krajšega delovnega časa in za skrb za otroke oz. starejše, ki potrebujejo pomoč, v glavnem odločajo ženske.

Varstvo otrok in starejših, ki potrebujejo pomoč

Leta 2005 je bilo v Sloveniji 777 vrtcev, v katere je bilo vpisanih nekaj več kot 57 tisoč otrok, in skoraj 900 osnovnih šol, ki jih je obiskovalo približno 170 tisoč šolarjev. Po podatkih, ki smo jih pridobili na podlagi posebnega sklopa vprašanj, ki smo ga leta 2005 dodali Anketi o delovni sili in ki se je nanašal na usklajevanje poklicnega in družinskega življenja, je v tem letu v Sloveniji tretjina otrok, mlajših od 15 let, preživljala čas, ko so bili starši v službi, v vrtcih, v podaljšanem bivanju ali pa so jih pazile varuške. V četrtini vseh primerov je na otroka pazil eden izmed staršev (večinoma ga je pazila mati), dobra petina otrok pa je bila v varstvu pri sorodnikih, sosedih ali prijateljih.

Reconciliation between work and family life

Reconciliation between work and family life is one of the most important conditions for enforcing equal opportunities for women and men in a society, especially as regards active participation in the labour market. One problem in the reconciliation between work and family life is the use and sharing of time, taking the needs of professional life into account and reconciling the needs of personal (family) life with professional activities of women and men.

Equal treatment of and equal opportunities for women and men are the key principles of European and Slovene employment and labour market policy. Long-term and sustainable economic and social development is possible only if everybody has the possibility of equal and full implementation of activities, realising their potential and providing economic independence of women and men.

The position of employed persons affects the quality of personal (family) life while the family, welfare and social policies affect the position of people in the labour market. The analysts of trends related to work and employment as well as the creators of economic and social policies are finding changes that the economy needs for successful and socially acceptable development to be related with achieving better social and sexual equality. The European social policy has two targets: to promote sexual equality and to improve the quality of professional life. One of the four pillars of the European employment policy is to create equal employment opportunities for women, men and less privileged groups. European policies clearly link the issues of equality of women in the labour market with the social policy of child care, more equal division of paid and unpaid work, and possibilities for reconciling work and other areas of life.

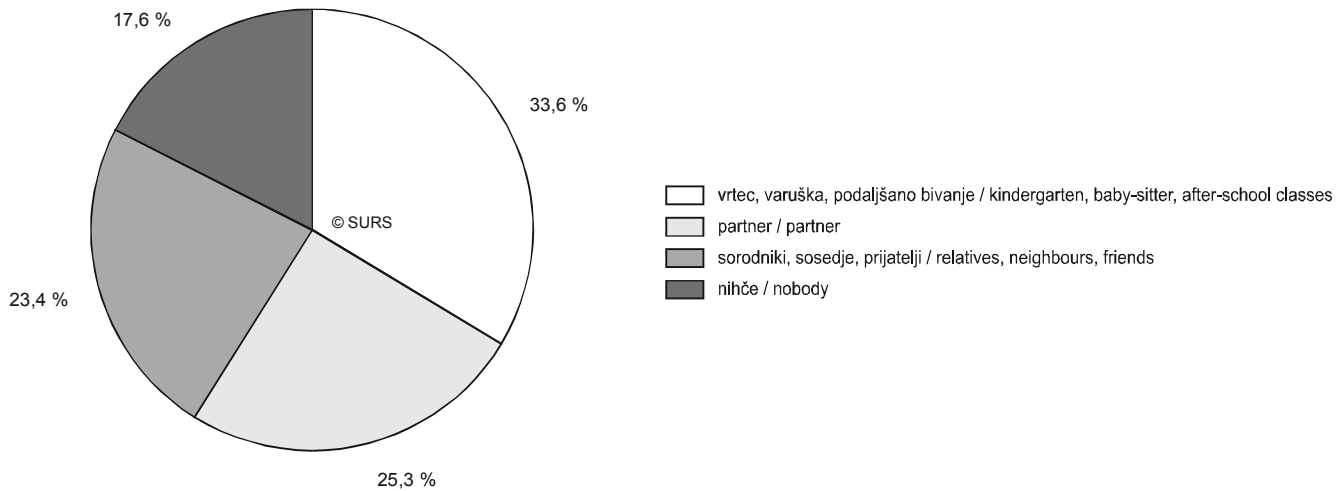
Among other areas, the plan for equality between women and men for 2006–2010 describes plans for better reconciliation of professional, private and family life by focusing on flexible regulation of work for women and men, increasing care services and better reconciliation policy for women and men. A flexible regulation of work improves productivity, satisfaction of employees and reputation of employers. However, the fact that many more women than men use such arrangements creates an imbalance between sexes, which has a negative impact on the position of women at the workplace and on their economic independence. Since Europe is faced with low fertility on the one hand and population ageing on the other hand, as part of the answer to this demographic question is offered by better regulation of professional and private life, cheaper, better and more accessible child care and the provision of care services that meet the needs of older and disabled people. The plan also anticipates more rapid adjustment of services to the situation in the labour market and at the same time more equal use of parental leave or part-time work due to child care between the sexes. At the moment women more frequently use parental leave, decide on working shorter hours and take care of children or older people that need help.

Taking care of children and old people that need help

In 2005, 777 kindergartens that operated in Slovenia were educating slightly more than 57,000 children and almost 900 elementary schools were educating around 170,000 children. According to answers to a special set of question that were added to the Labour Force Survey in 2005 and that referred to the reconciliation between work and family life, a third of children younger than 15 years living in Slovenia spent time in kindergarten, with baby-sitters or in after-school classes when their parents were at work. A quarter of children were taken care of by one of the parents (usually their mother) and about a fifth were taken care of by relatives, neighbours or friends.

Slika 2: Varstvo otrok v času, ko so starši na delu, Slovenija, 2. četrtnje 2005

Chart 2: Child care when their parents are at work, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2005



Isto leto je bilo v Sloveniji 68 domov za starejše; v njih je bivalo skoraj 14 tisoč oskrbovancev, skoraj 11 tisoč proslcem pa je bil sprejem v dom odklonjen. Med osebami, ki so odgovarjale na omenjeni sklop vprašanj in so bile stare od 15 do 64 let, jih je 81 tisoč (tj. slabih 6 odstotkov vseh oseb v omenjeni starostni skupini) skrbelo za osebo, starejšo od 15 let, ki je potrebovala pomoč zaradi bolezni, invalidnosti ali starosti. Med njimi jih je bilo 54 tisoč oz. dve tretjini delovno aktivnih; večina teh oseb je bila zadovoljna z usklajevanjem obveznosti doma in v službi, kajti le slaba petina teh oseb bi raje delala manj časa, da bi lahko več časa namenila varstvu odrasle osebe, ki potrebuje pomoč. Zanimljivo malo (trije odstotki) vprašanih bi želelo delati dalj časa in manj časa nameniti varstvu odrasle osebe. Podobno je veljalo tudi za tiste, ki skrbijo za odraslo osebo, pa v tednu pred anketiranjem niso delali; takih oseb je bilo 28 tisoč in med temi je bilo le dvajset odstotkov takih, ki bi raje delali in manj časa namenili varstvu odrasle osebe.

Odsotnosti z dela

Leta 2005 je v Sloveniji živel 312 tisoč oseb, starih od 15 do 64 let, ki so prebivali v istem gospodinjstvu s svojim oz. partnerjevim otrokom, mlajšim od 15 let. Med njimi je bilo le dobrih 5 odstotkov takih, ki so bili v letu dni pred anketiranjem vsaj enkrat odsotni z dela zato, ker ni bilo na voljo otroškega varstva. Skoraj devetdeset odstotkov med njimi jih je bilo vsaj enkrat odsotnih z dela, ker na voljo ni bilo ustreznega varstva (in sicer največkrat ni bilo ustreznega varstva na voljo podnevi). Niso pa se pritoževali nad kakovostjo varstva ali pa nad dosegljivostjo varstva ponoči.

Kadar govorimo o usklajevanju zasebnega in poklicnega življenja, moremo omeniti možnosti, ki jih podjetja nudijo zaposlenim, da lažje uravnavajo obveznosti doma in v službi. Leta 2005 je skoraj 80 odstotkov delovno aktivnih prebivalcev, starih od 15 do 64 let, lahko dobilo kak prost dan zaradi družinskih obveznosti, manjkajoče delovne ure pa pozneje nadomestilo z dodatnim delom. Ta delež je bil precej večji pri samozaposlenih osebah in pomagajočih družinskih članih kot pri zaposlenih osebah. Večjih razlik med moškimi in ženskami glede tega ni bilo zaznati. Podobne zakonitosti veljajo tudi glede možnosti prihoda na delo ali odhoda z dela. Nekoliko več kot 80 odstotkov delovno aktivnih prebivalcev (v starosti od 15 do 64 let) lahko pride na delo vsaj uro pozneje oz. odide z dela vsaj uro prej zaradi družinskih obveznosti. To možnost lahko v nekoliko večji meri kot zaposlene osebe uporabljajo samozaposlene osebe in pomagajoči družinski člani, in to v enaki meri ženske in moški.

In the same year there were 68 old people's homes in Slovenia taking care of almost 14,000 people, while almost 11,000 people had to be turned down. Among people that answered the mentioned set of questions and are 15 to 64 years old, 81,000 or slightly less than 6% of all persons in this age group were taking care of a person aged 15+ who required help due to illness, disability or age. 54,000 or two thirds of them were persons in employment; most of them were satisfied with the reconciliation between work and family life since about a fifth answered that they would rather work less and spend more time taking care of an adult who needs help. Only 3% would like to work more and spend less time on care. The situation was the same for persons who were taking care of an adult and who did not work in the week before the interview; there were 28,000 such persons and only 20% of them answered that they would rather start to work and spend less time on care.

Absence from work

In 2005, there were 312,000 people in Slovenia aged 15 to 64 and living in the same household with their or their partner's child younger than 15. In the year before the survey only about 5% of them were absent from work at least once because they had no care for their child. Almost 90% of them were absent from work because there was no care for their child, mostly during the daytime. They did not complain about the quality of care or about the availability of care at night.

Talking about the reconciliation between work and family life, one cannot avoid mentioning the opportunities offered by enterprises to their employees to reconcile more easily the family and work commitments. In 2005 almost 80% of persons in employment aged 15 to 64 were able to take a day off from work due to family reasons and work the missing hours later on. This share was much higher for self-employed persons and unpaid family workers than for persons in paid employment. No great differences between men and women were observed. It is similar with the possibility to start or end the working day early. Slightly more than 80% of persons in employment aged 15 to 64 have to possibility to start or end the working day at least an hour earlier for family reasons. This possibility can be slightly more frequently exercised by self-employed persons and unpaid family workers than by persons in paid employment and equally frequently by women and men.

Med letoma 2004 in 2005 je bilo odsotnih z dela zaradi bolezni ali poškodbe družinskega člana 104 tisoč delovno aktivnih prebivalcev. Med njimi je bilo nekoliko več žensk kot moških. Skoraj tri četrtine teh delovno aktivnih prebivalcev so zaradi nege družinskega člana vzele bolniški dopust, najmanj, 13 %, pa jih je za skrb družinskega člana uporabilo proste ure.

Dopust za nego in varstvo otroka

V Sloveniji ločimo tri vrste dopusta, ki ga starši lahko dobijo ob rojstvu otroka: porodniški dopust, očetovski dopust in dopust za nego in varstvo otroka. Pravico do porodniškega dopusta ima otrokova mati; ta dopust traja 105 dni in se navadno začne približno štiri tedne pred otrokovim rojstvom. Očetovski dopust je dopust, namenjen očetom; oče ima pravico do očetovskega dopusta v trajanju 90 koledarskih dni, vendar mora prvih 15 dni očetovskega dopusta izrabiti do dopolnjenega šestega meseca otrokove starosti, preostalih 75 dni pa lahko izrabi najpozneje do tretjega leta otrokove starosti. Dopust za nego in varstvo otroka je dopust, ki ga upravičenke oz. upravičenci nastopijo po poteku porodniškega dopusta in je namenjen nadaljnji negi in varstvu otroka. Pravico do te vrste dopusta lahko uveljavljajo: eden od staršev otroka, oba starša, pod določenimi pogoji pa tudi stari starši ali druga oseba.

V Sloveniji je bilo leta 2005 približno 35 tisoč oseb, ki so bile v zadnjih dvanajstih mesecih pred anketiranjem na dopustu zaradi nege in varstva otroka, od tega je bilo približno dve tretjini žensk, tretjino pa moških. V vseh primerih je bil omenjeni dopust plačan. Večina teh oseb, kar 95 odstotkov, je ta dopust izrabila v enem delu, 5 odstotkov teh oseb pa ga je izrabilo v dveh delih ali več.

Viri in literatura:

- www.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/izhodisca1.pdf;
- <http://www.uem.gov.si/index.php?id=955>
- http://www.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/ocetovstvo_rar_por_starsevstvo.pdf
- http://eur_lex_europa.eu/lexuriserv/lexuriserv.do?uri=com:2006:0092:fw:sl:html
- Letopis, 2006
- <http://www.csd-lj-siska.si/splosno/index.asp>

Between 2004 and 2005, 104,000 persons in employment were absent from work due to family sickness or emergencies; slightly more women than men. Almost three quarters of persons in employment took sick leave and the fewest (13%) used free time for taking care of a family member.

Parental leave

In Slovenia there are three kinds of leave that parents can get when the child is born. The first one is maternity leave for mothers, which lasts 105 days and usually starts about four weeks before the expected childbirth. The second one is paternity leave for fathers; the father has the right to 90 calendar days of leave, 15 days of which must be used before the child is six months old and 75 days of which can be used before the child is three years old. The third one is parental leave, which beneficiaries can use after maternity leave and is intended for further care of the child. This right can be enforced by one of the parents, by both parents or under specific conditions by the child's grandparents or by some other person.

In 2005 about 35,000 people in Slovenia took parental leave in the 12 months before the interview; two thirds of them were women. In all cases the leave was paid. A great majority of them (95%) used leave in one part and 5% in two or more parts.

Sources and literature:

- www.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/izhodisca1.pdf;
- <http://www.uem.gov.si/index.php?id=955>
- http://www.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/ocetovstvo_rar_por_starsevstvo.pdf
- http://eur_lex_europa.eu/lexuriserv/lexuriserv.do?uri=com:2006:0092:fw:sl:html
- 2006 Yearbook
- <http://www.csd-lj-siska.si/splosno/index.asp>

1. Delovno aktivne osebe (15 - 64 let), ki lahko zaradi družinskih obveznosti odidejo z dela oz. pridejo na delo vsaj eno uro prej oz. pozneje, Slovenija, 2. četrletje 2005

Persons in employment (15 - 64 years) who have the possibility to vary the start and the end of the working day for family reasons for at least one hour, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2005

	Delovno aktivne osebe Persons in employment	Zaposlene osebe Persons in paid employment	Samozaposelene osebe Self-employed persons	Pomagajoči družinski člani Unpaid family members	
Skupaj Total					
1000					
Skupaj	924	803	85	35	Total
Običajno	474	373	69	32	Usually
Izjemoma	273	263	(9)	((1))	Rarely
Nikoli	177	168	(7)	((2))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	51,3	46,4	81,2	89,6	Usually
Izjemoma	29,6	32,7	(11,1)	((3,7))	Rarely
Nikoli	19,1	20,9	(7,7)	((6,8))	Never
Moški Men					
1000					
Skupaj	498	423	62	13	Total
Običajno	262	199	51	12	Usually
Izjemoma	142	135	(7)	.	Rarely
Nikoli	94	89	(4)	((1))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	52,5	47,0	82,8	86,1	Usually
Izjemoma	28,6	32,0	(10,8)	.	Rarely
Nikoli	18,9	21,0	(6,4)	((10,0))	Never
Ženske Women					
1000					
Skupaj	425	380	23	22	Total
Običajno	212	174	18	20	Usually
Izjemoma	131	127	((3))	.	Rarely
Nikoli	82	79	((3))	((1))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	49,9	45,8	76,9	91,7	Usually
Izjemoma	30,8	33,5	((12,1))	.	Rarely
Nikoli	19,3	20,7	((11,0))	((4,8))	Never

Oznake:

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30)
(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30)
() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20)

Signs:

. not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)
(()) inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)
() less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)

2. Delovno aktivne osebe (15 - 64 let), ki lahko vzamejo kak prost dan zaradi družinskih obveznosti in nadomestijo manjkajoče ure, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2005Persons in employment who have the possibility to organise working time in order to take whole days off for family reasons, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2005

	Delovno aktivne osebe Persons in employment	Zaposlene osebe Persons in paid employment	Samozaposelene osebe Self-employed persons	Pomagajoči družinski člani Unpaid family members	
Skupaj / Total					
1000					
Skupaj	924	803	85	35	Total
Običajno	458	361	66	30	Usually
Izjemoma	257	245	11	((2))	Rarely
Nikoli	208	197	(8)	((3))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	49,5	44,9	77,9	86,4	Usually
Izjemoma	27,9	30,5	12,5	((4,5))	Rarely
Nikoli	22,6	24,5	(9,6)	((9,1))	Never

Moški / Men

1000					
Skupaj	498	423	62	13	Total
Običajno	256	195	50	11	Usually
Izjemoma	137	129	(7)	.	Rarely
Nikoli	106	99	(5)	((1,6))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	51,3	46,0	80,4	82,9	Usually
Izjemoma	27,5	30,5	(11,8)	.	Rarely
Nikoli	21,2	23,5	(7,8)	((12,2))	Never

Ženske / Women

1000					
Skupaj	425	380	23	22	Total
Običajno	202	166	17	19	Usually
Izjemoma	121	116	((3))	.	Rarely
Nikoli	103	98	((3))	((2))	Never
%					
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
Običajno	47,5	43,7	71,5	88,6	Usually
Izjemoma	28,4	30,6	((14,3))	4,2	Rarely
Nikoli	24,1	25,7	((14,2))	((7,2))	Never

Oznake:

. zelo natančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30)
 (()) natančna ocena (20<=CV<30)
 () manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20)

Signs:

. not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)
 (()) inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)
 () less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)

3. Delovno aktivne osebe (15 - 64 let), ki so bile v zadnjih 12 mesecih odsotne z dela zaradi bolezni ali poškodbe družinskega člana, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2005Persons in employment (15 - 64 years) who took some time off from work in the last 12 months for family sickness or emergencies, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2005

	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	% žensk Women (%)	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		
1000								
%								
Skupaj	104	41	63	100,0	100,0	100,0	60,1	Total
Izrabili presežek ur	13	(6)	(7)	12,5	(13,4)	(11,8)	(57,1)	Taken bonus hours
Vzeli bolniški dopust	76	28	48	73,5	67,9	77,2	63,1	Taken sickness leave
Vzeli oboje	15	(8)	(7)	14,1	(18,7)	(11,0)	(47,0)	Both

Oznake:

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20)

Signs:

() less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)



METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen Ankete o delovni sili

Anketa o delovni sili je najboljše uradno anketiranje gospodinjstev v Sloveniji. Iz te ankete pridobimo podatke o stanju in spremembah na slovenskem trgu dela - o velikosti, strukturi in značilnostih aktivnega in neaktivnega prebivalstva Slovenije.

Anketo o delovni sili izvajamo skladno z navodili Mednarodne organizacije za delo (ILO) in skladno z zahtevami Statističnega urada Evropske unije (Eurostata), ki se nanašajo na usklajeno anketo o delovni sili Evropske unije. To nam omogoča primerljivost z drugimi državami, ki izvajajo take ankete, in hkrati tudi časovno primerljivost podatkov s podatki iz predhodnih let.

Ad hoc model: Usklajevanje družinskega in poklicnega življenja

V drugem četrtletju 2005 smo rednemu delu vprašalnika dodali nekaj vprašanj o usklajevanju družinskega in poklicnega življenja. T. i. ad hoc model smo izvajali v vseh državah članicah EU in državah kandidatkah hkrati, tako da smo dobili med seboj primerljive rezultate.

Dodatna vprašanja so se nanašala na varstvo otrok in starejših, ki potrebujejo pomoč, na to, kako organizacija varstva vpliva na poklicno življenje, na zadovoljstvo z varstvom otrok in starejših, na možnosti, ki jih imajo delovno aktivni prebivalci na delovnih mestih, da izrabijo kak prost dan ali si vzamejo prosto uro v primeru nesreče ali bolezni družinskega člana, na koncu pa je bilo dodanih še nekaj vprašanj o porabljanju dopusta za nego in varstvo otroka.

Definicije in pojasnila

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, ki so v zadnjem tednu (od ponedeljka do nedelje) pred anketiranjem opravile kakršno koli delo za plačilo (denarno ali nedenarno), dobiček ali za družinsko blaginjo. Med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo sodijo tudi vse tiste zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe, ki jih v zadnjem tednu pred anketiranjem ni bilo na delo, so pa sicer zaposlene oz. samozaposlene, osebe na porodniškem dopustu ter pomagajoče družinske člane.

Zaposlene osebe so osebe, ki so v delovnem razmerju pri pravnih ali fizičnih osebah ali pri osebah, ki opravljajo samostojno poklicno dejavnost, mednje pa štejemo tudi osebe, ki delajo po pogodbi, za neposredno plačilo ali preko študentskega servisa.

Samozaposlene osebe so fizične osebe, ki opravljajo gospodarsko ali pridobitno dejavnost (samostojni podjetniki posamezniki), osebe, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost kot edini ali glavni poklic (npr. odvetniki, samostojni raziskovalci, ustvarjalci na področju kulture ipd.) in kmetije.

Pomagajoči družinski člani so osebe, ki formalno niso zaposlene niti samozaposlene, a so v zadnjem tednu pred anketiranjem delale na družinski kmetiji, v družinski obrti, družinskem podjetju ali v kaki drugi obliki družinske pridobitne dejavnosti in za svoje delo praviloma ne prejemo rednega plačila.

Več informacij o metodoloških pojasnilih in velikosti vzorca lahko najdete v rednem izvodu Statističnih informacij (št. 14, izdane 19. 1. 2006) ali na <http://www.stat.si>.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Irena Svetin

Izdaja, založba in tisk Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Uporaba in objava podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira** - Odgovarja generalna direktorica mag. Irena Krizman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Marina Urbas - Urednica podzbirke Tatjana Novak - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Naklada 135 izvodov - ISSN zbirke Statistične informacije 1408-192X - ISSN podzbirke Trg dela 1408-8886 - Informacije daje Informacijsko središče, tel.: (01) 241 51 04 - El. pošta: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the Labour Force Survey

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 Slovene labour force and inactive population.

The Slovene LFS was carried out in compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines for labour force statistics and with Eurostat requirements which refer to the harmonised EU survey. This enables the comparability of our country with other countries which carry out the LFS and at the same time also the comparability of data with previous LFSs.

Ad hoc module: Reconciliation between work and family life

In the second quarter of 2005, some questions on reconciliation between work and family life were added to the regular Labour Force Survey questionnaire. The so-called ad hoc module was conducted at the same time in all EU member states and candidate countries; the result is internationally comparable data.

Questions added referred to taking care of children and ill, disabled or elderly persons, the impact of taking care to the working life, satisfaction with the care services, possibilities of persons in employment to take a day or an hour off; at the end the questions on parental leave were added.

Definitions and explanations

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 persons on maternity leave and unpaid family workers.

Persons in paid employment are persons employed by legal persons, working for self-employed persons or own account workers or performing contract work, cash in hand work or working via student employment office.

Self-employed persons are natural 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, cultural workers etc.) and farmers.

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.

More information on methodological explanations and the sample size can be found in the regular issue of Rapid Reports (No. 14, date of release: 19 January 2006) or at the <http://www.stat.si>.

Edited, published and printed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **These data can be used provided the source is acknowledged** - Director-General Irena Krizman - Rapid Reports editor Marina Urbas - Subject-matter editor Tatjana Novak - Slovene language editor Ivanka Zobec - English language editor Boris Panič - Total print run 135 copies - ISSN of Rapid Reports 1408-192X - ISSN of subcollection Labour market 1408-8886 - Information is given by the Information Centre of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 241 51 04 - E-mail: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.