

# WZB

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Jutta Allmendinger  
Lena Hipp  
Stefan Stuth

## **Atypical Employment in Slovenia**

### **Discussion Paper**

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### **Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)**

Research Area

#### **President's Project Group**

Project

**The Institutional Determinants of Atypical Employment and Social Inequality in Europe, founded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and supervised by Jutta Allmendinger, Johannes Giesecke, and Kathrin Leuze**



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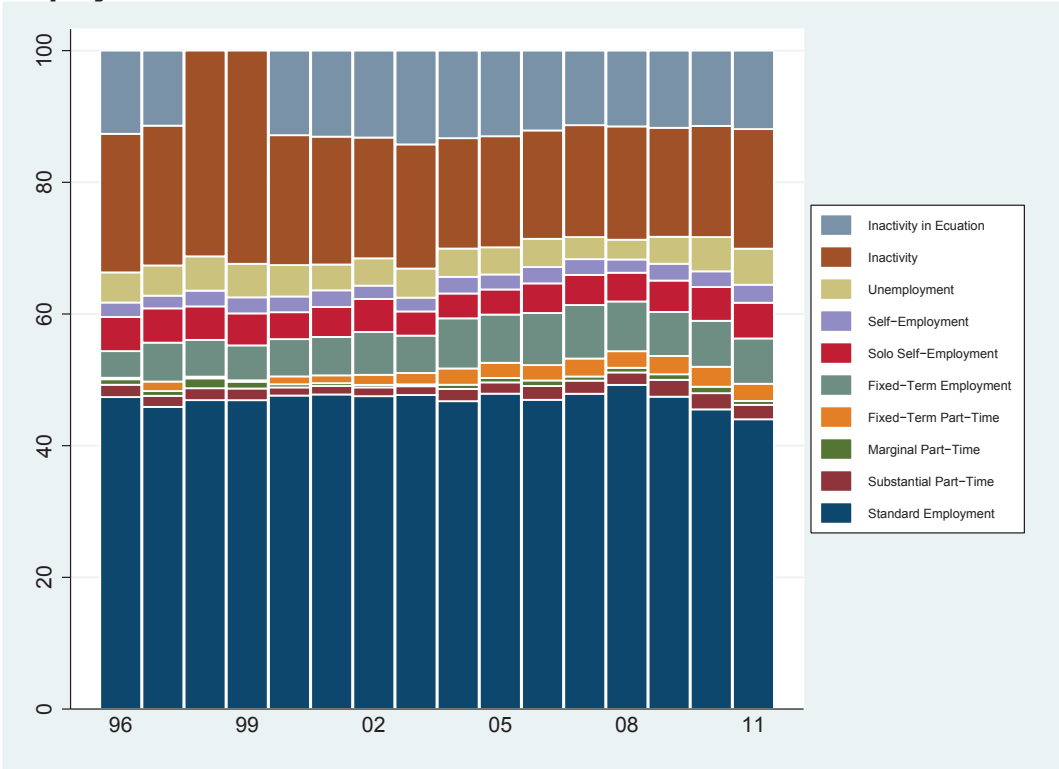
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## Slovenia

From 1996 to 2003 employment only fluctuated slightly in Slovenia. Employment only dropped for the under-30s and medium education group, whereas there was a clear upward trend for the over-49 age group. Highly qualified individuals and people between the ages of 30 and 49 were particularly likely to be in permanent full-time employment. The under-30s and people with mid-level qualifications were particularly likely to be in atypical employment. The most common form of atypical employment by far is fixed-term employment. This form of employment is particularly prevalent among the under-30s. In contrast to other EU countries, there were no differences in Slovenia between the genders, but only between the different education and age groups.

The crisis in the year 2009 led to a fall in employment among all groups. There was a particularly sharp decline among the under-30s (-6 percentage points) and low-skilled workers (-9 percentage points).

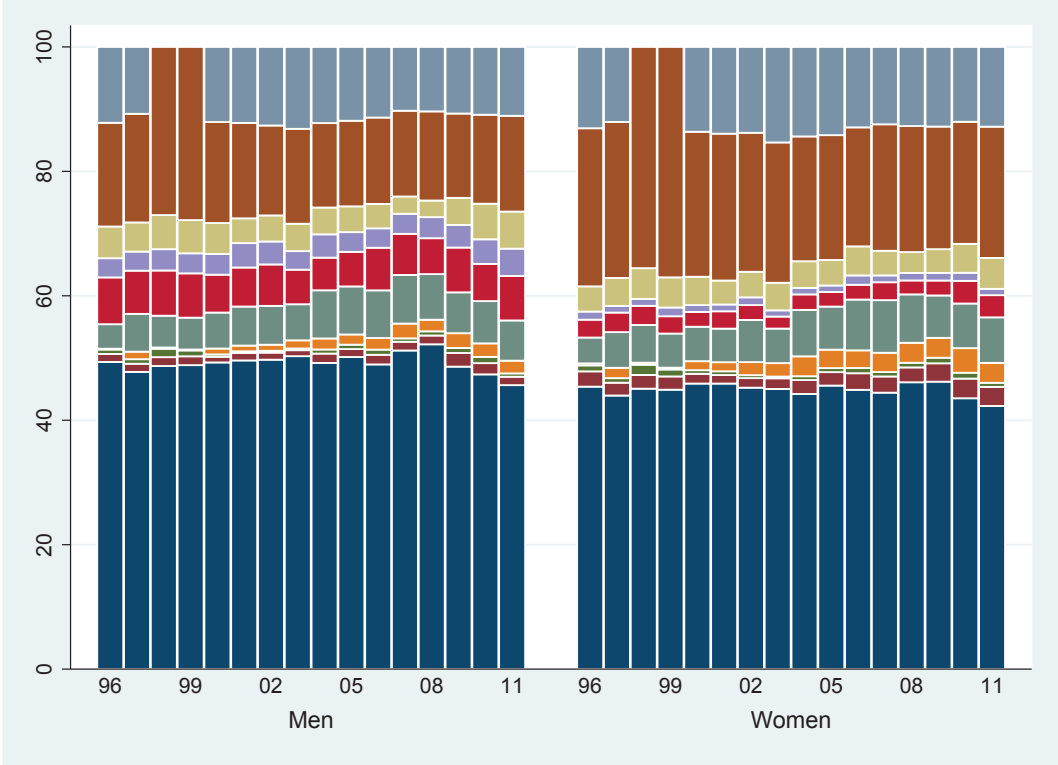
### Employment in Slovenia (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).<sup>19</sup>

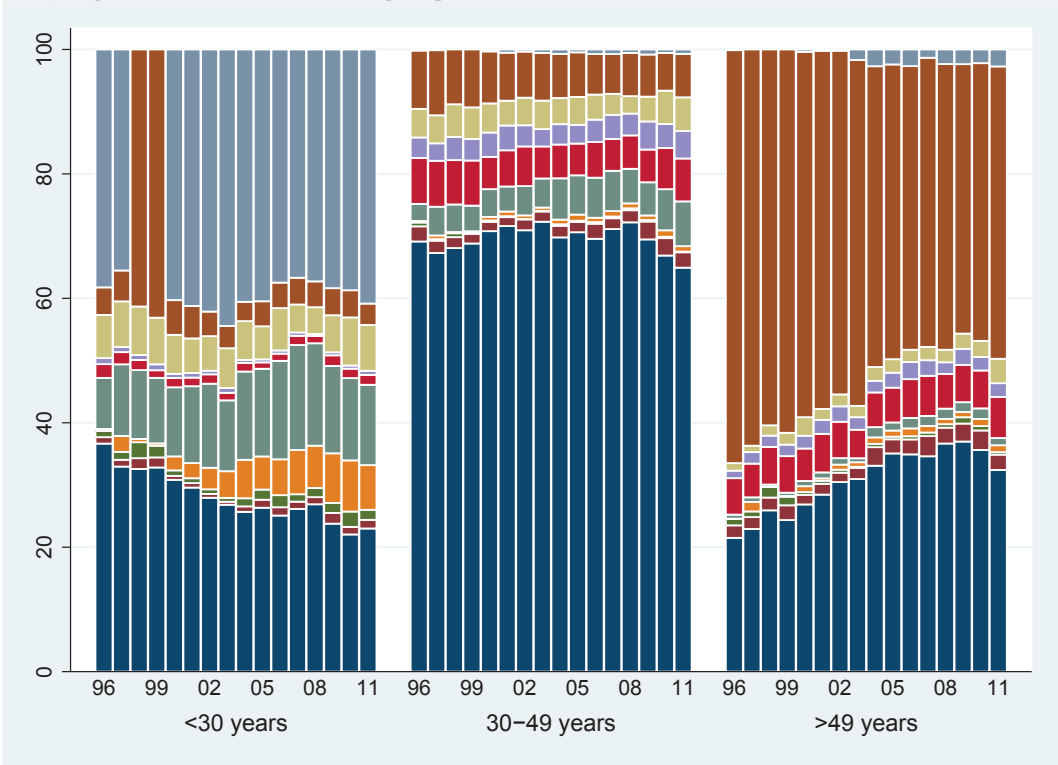
<sup>19</sup> No information was available on education and training for Slovenia for 1998 and 1999. However, the age category chosen (15 to 64 years of age) includes all people attending school and those in education or training. This group of people cannot be clearly classified according to their education and training behavior and are thus categorized in the inactive category for the years 1998 and 1999.

**Employment in Slovenia by Gender (1996–2011).**



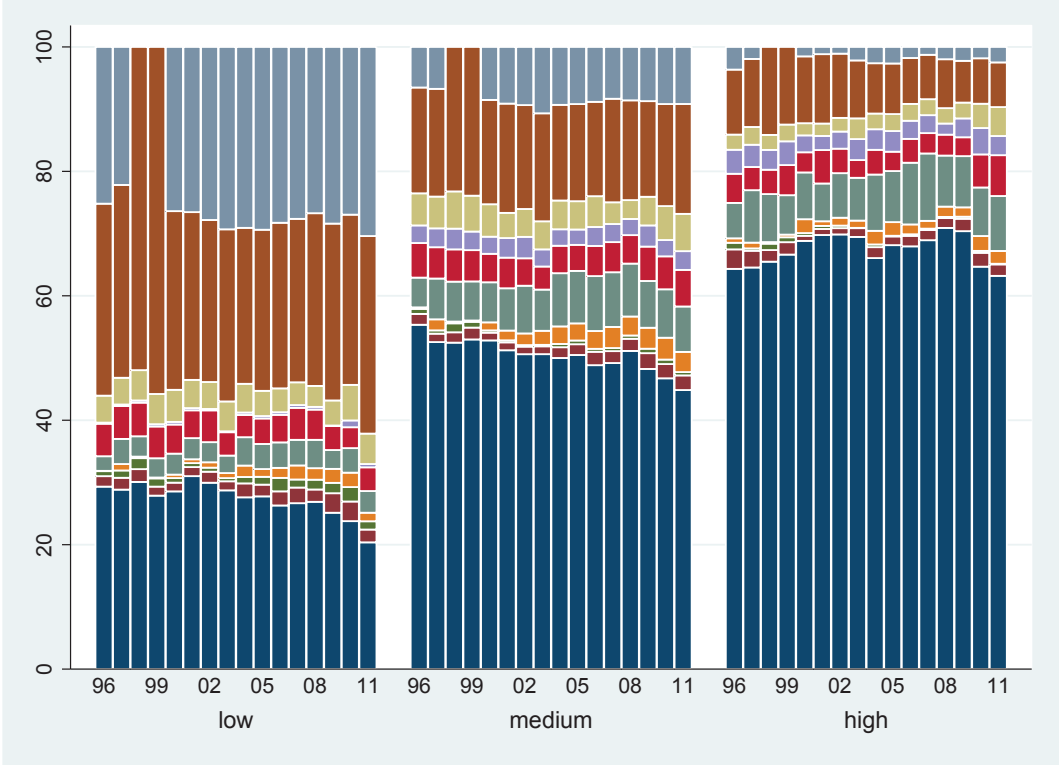
Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).<sup>19</sup>

**Employment in Slovenia by Age (1996–2011).**



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).<sup>19</sup>

**Employment in Slovenia by Education (1996–2011).**



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).<sup>19</sup>

## **Important terms**

The **population studied** includes all people who were of working age (between 15 and 64 years of age) at the time of the survey but excludes those living in collective living quarters (monasteries/convents, hospitals, etc.) and those doing military service.

A person was considered **employed** if they were working in the private or public sector, either in a dependent or self-employed capacity, for at least one hour a week and received a salary, wage, or other monetary remuneration for this.

Individuals were considered **unemployed** if they were not employed but were actively seeking work and were available to the labor market or if they were entering employment within the following three months.

Those who were neither employed nor unemployed were considered economically **inactive**. Inactive individuals who were in education or training were assigned to the inactive **in education or training** category.

A **standard employment relationship** exists when an individual is in a dependent employment relationship for at least 35 hours weekly and has a permanent employment contract.

**Marginal part-time employment** is employment with fewer than 20 hours a week.

**Substantial part-time employment** is employment with 20 hours and more a week but less than 35 hours a week.

**Fixed-term employment** exists when the period during which a contract is valid is limited. We differentiate between fixed-term employment (35 hours and more a week) and fixed-term part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week).

**Self-employment** exists when an individual's main economic activity is not dependent employment.

**Solo self-employment** refers to self-employment without employees.

The **educational/skill levels** "low," "medium," and "high" are based on the ISCED classification of qualifications developed by UNESCO.

The aggregated data used in our country profiles can be downloaded from the project's website ([www.wzb.eu/atypical](http://www.wzb.eu/atypical)). Interested users can also find explanations regarding some of the methodological problems that exist for certain years or variables.