



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

3. NOVEMBER 2006
3 NOVEMBER 2006

št./No 82

7 TRG DELA LABOUR MARKET

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PROSTA DELOVNA MESTA, SLOVENIJA, 2001–2005
JOB VACANCIES, SLOVENIA, 2001–2005

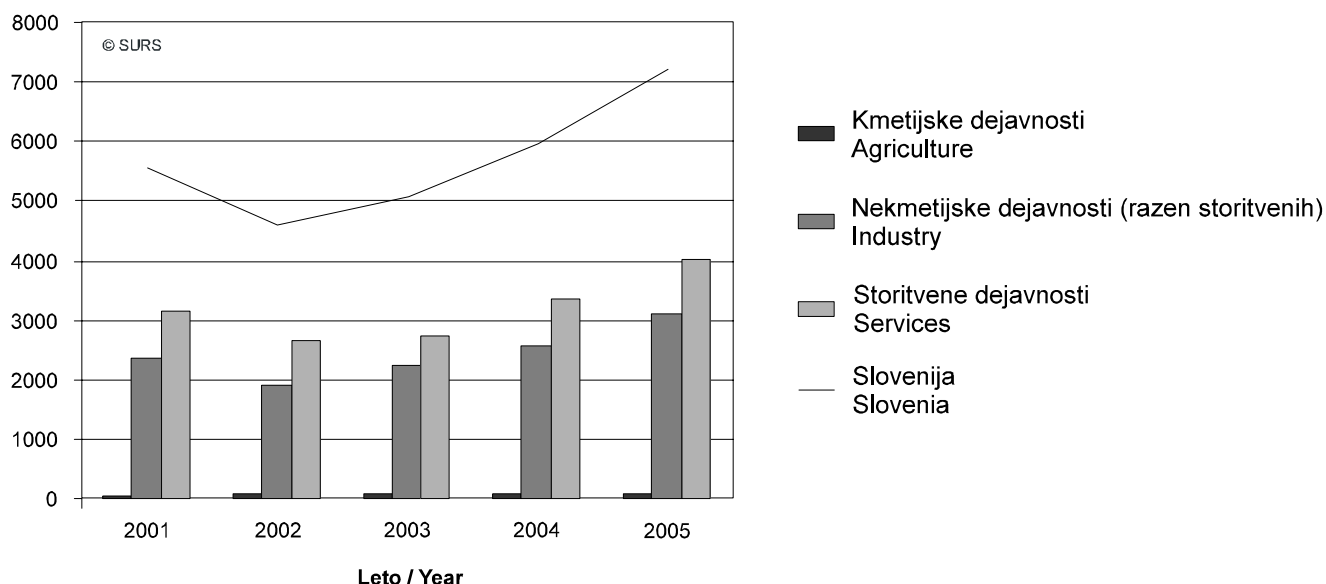
POPRAVLJENA IZDAJA
CORRECTED VERSION

- ▶ V zadnjih petih letih je bilo število prostih delovnih mest najvišje leta 2005. V tem letu je bilo namreč v Sloveniji v povprečju 7 222 prostih delovnih mest, kar je za 17 % več kot leta 2004.
- ▶ Število zasedenih delovnih mest se je postopoma dvigalo, v letu 2005 pa je doseglo najvišje število, skupaj 775 164 zasedenih delovnih mest na dan.
- ▶ Število prostih delovnih mest med statističnimi regijami je bilo daleč najvišje v osrednjeslovenski regiji. V letu 2005 je doseglo najvišje povpraševanje po prostih delovnih mestih, in sicer 2 290 prostih delovnih mest na dan.
- ▶ Po glavnih poklicnih skupinah je bilo število prostih delovnih mest leta 2005 najvišje med poklici za neindustrijski način dela. Ta poklicna skupina je v letu 2005 dosegla 1 551 prostih delovnih mest na dan.
- ▶ Between 2001 and 2005 the highest number of job vacancies was registered in 2005. In 2005 there were in Slovenia on average 7,222 job vacancies per day, which is 17% more than in 2004.
- ▶ The number of occupied posts was constantly increasing. In 2005 however it was the highest and reached a total of 775,164.
- ▶ As regards statistical regions, by far the highest number of job vacancies was registered in Osrednjeslovenska region. In 2005 it reached the highest number of job vacancies, which is 2,290 per day.
- ▶ As regards major groups of occupation, data show the highest number of job vacancies among craft and related trades workers; in 2005 on average 1,551 job vacancies per day.

Slika 1: Število prostih delovnih mest po sektorjih dejavnosti, Slovenija, 2001-2005

Chart 1: Number of job vacancies by sectors of activity, Slovenia, 2001-2005

Število / Number



Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

Vedno več prostih delovnih mest

Število prostih delovnih mest po padcu v letu 2002 stalno narašča vse do leta 2005. Vzroke za to lahko najdemo v večjem zaposlovanju v obratih malih gospodarstev, v živahni gradbeni dejavnosti pri avtocestnem križu in v dejavnostih, povezanih z vstopom Slovenije v Evropsko unijo in z obveznostmi Slovenije v zvezi z njo.

Največji porast števila prostih delovnih mest je bil zabeležen prav v letu 2005, ko se je glede na predhodnje leto število prostih delovnih mest povečalo za 1 232.

Increase in job vacancies

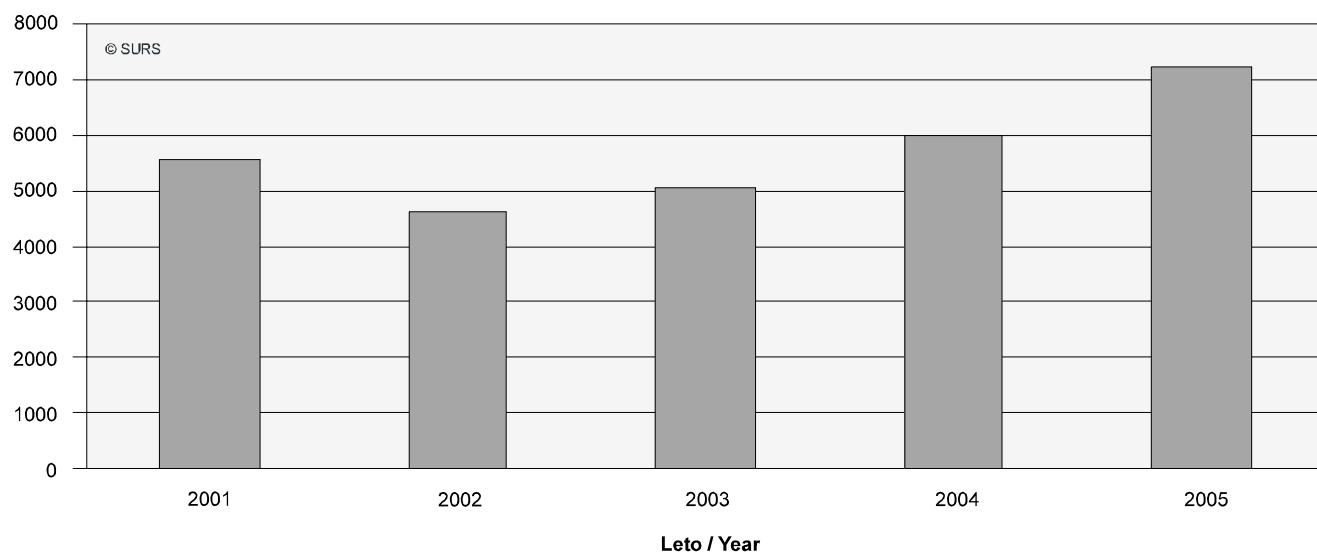
The number of job vacancies was falling in 2002, since then to 2005 it permanently increased. The reasons are larger hiring in small businesses, rapid construction of the motorway network and activities connected with the accession of Slovenia to the European Union and related obligations of Slovenia.

The biggest increase of job vacancies was registered in 2005 when the number of job vacancies was higher by 1,232 according to the year before.

Slika 2: Število prostih delovnih mest, Slovenija, 2001-2005

Chart 2: Number of job vacancies, Slovenia, 2001-2005

Število / Number



Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

Porast povpraševanja v predelovalnih dejavnostih, gradbeništvu in nepremičnine

Število prostih delovnih mest se je opazno višalo pri treh kategorijah dejavnosti: pri predelovalnih dejavnostih (D), pri gradbeništvu (F) in pri poslovanju z nepremičninami in opravljanju poslovnih storitev (K).

Povečanje števila prostih delovnih mest v dejavnosti nepremičnine in opravljanju poslovnih storitev (K) gre pripisati vedno večjemu številu poslovnih subjektov, ki se ukvarjajo z dejavnostjo posredovanja delovne sile, pri katerih so zaposlene osebe formalno prijavljene, vendar so potem napotene na delo v druge poslovne subjekte. Značilno za tovrstne zaposlitve je delovno razmerje za določen čas (za čas povečanega obsega dela, nadomestna zaposlitev v času starševskega dopusta ...) in posledično večja fluktuacija.

Increase of the demand in the activities of manufacturing, construction and real estate

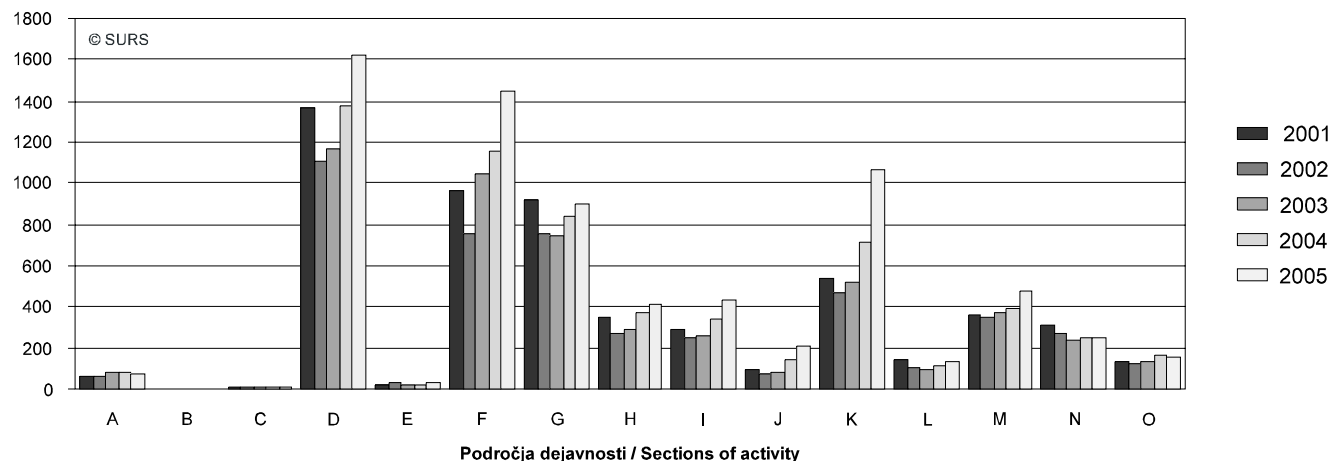
The number of job vacancies noticeably increased in three activities: manufacturing (D), construction (F) and real estate, renting and business activities (K).

The increasing number of job vacancies in real estate, renting and business activities (K) is the result of the increasing number of business entities dealing with labour recruitment and provision of personnel. It is characteristic of this type of employment that persons in paid employment are formally registered at these business entities, but they are then sent to work in other business entities. Since this is a fixed-term employment (for the time of the increased amount of work, substitute employment during parental leave, etc.) the result is greater fluctuation.

Slika 3: Število prostih delovnih mest po področjih dejavnosti, Slovenija, 2001-2005

Chart 3: Number of job vacancies by sections of activity, Slovenia, 2001-2005

Število / Number



A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo
B Ribništvo in ribiške storitve
C Rudarstvo
D Predelovalne dejavnosti
E Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in vodo
F Gradbeništvo
G Trgovina; popravila motornih vozil
H Gostinstvo
I Promet, skladiščenje, zveze
J Finančno posredništvo
K Nepremičnine, najem, poslovne storitve
L Javna uprava, obramba, socialno zavarovanje
M Izobraževanje
N Zdravstvo, socialno varstvo
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne dejavnosti

A Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B Fishing, fish farming and related service activities
C Mining and quarrying
D Manufacturing
E Electricity, gas and water supply
F Construction
G Wholesale, retail; certain repair
H Hotels and restaurants
I Transport, storage and communication
J Financial intermediation
K Real estate, renting & business activities
L Public administ. & defence; comp. soc. sec.
M Education
N Health and social work
O Other social and personal services

Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

Porast števila prostih delovnih mest v skoraj vseh glavnih skupinah poklicev

V vseh poklicnih skupinah se je leta 2005 povečalo število prostih delovnih mest - razen pri glavnih skupinah: Zakonodajalci, visoki uradniki, menedžerji (1), kjer se je število prostih delovnih mest v primerjavi z prejšnjim letom zmanjšalo za enega, in pri skupini Kmetovalci, gozdarji, ribiči, lovci (6), kjer se je število zmanjšalo za 9.

Največji porast števila prostih delovnih mest v primerjavi z letom 2004 je bil zabeležen pri treh glavnih skupinah poklicev, in sicer: Upravljalci srtojev in naprav, industrijski izdelovalci in sestavljalci (8), Poklici za neindustrijski način dela (7) in Poklici za storitve, prodajalci (5).

Increase in the number of job vacancies in almost all major groups of occupations

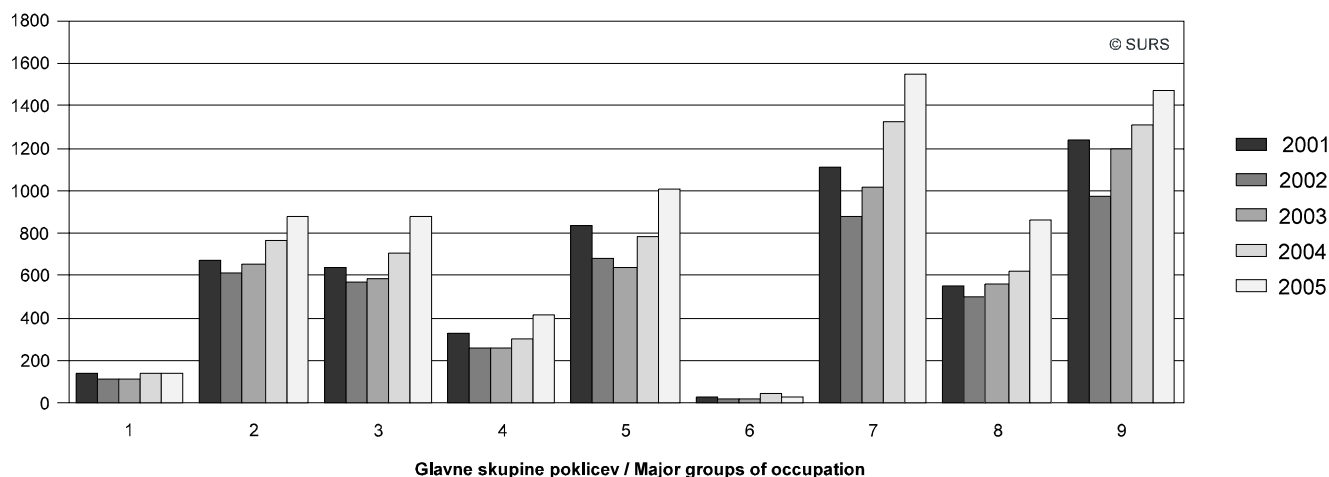
In 2005 in almost all major groups of occupations the number of job vacancies increased - except in groups: Legislators, senior officials and managers (1), where according to the year before the number of job vacancies decreased by one, and in case of Skilled agricultural and fishery workers (6), where the number decreased by 9.

The biggest increase of job vacancies was according to 2004 registered in three major groups of occupations: Plant and machine operators and assemblers (8), Craft and related trades workers (7) and Service workers and shop and market sales workers (5).

Slika 4: Število prostih delovnih mest po glavnih skupinah poklicev, Slovenija, 2001-2005

Chart 4: Number of job vacancies by major groups of occupation, Slovenia, 2001-2005

Število / Number



- 1 Zakonodajalci, visoki uradniki, menedžerji
- 2 Strokovnjaki
- 3 Tehniki in drugi strokovni sodelavci
- 4 Uradniki
- 5 Poklici za storitve, prodajalci
- 6 Kmetovalci, gozdarji, ribiči, lovci
- 7 Poklici za neindustrijski način dela
- 8 Upravljalci strojev in naprav, industrijski izdelovalci in sestavljalci
- 9 Poklici za preprosta dela

- 1 Legislators, senior officials and managers
- 2 Professionals
- 3 Technicians and associate professionals
- 4 Clerks
- 5 Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- 6 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- 7 Craft and related trades workers
- 8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- 9 Elementary occupations

Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

Osrednjeslovenska statistična regija tudi v letu 2005 največji ponudnik dela

Največje število prostih delovnih mest je razpisanih v osrednjeslovenski regiji. Trend hitrega naraščanja je viden vse od leta 2002 dalje. Regija je najgostejše naseljena in ima najmočnejši tok priseljevanja.

V primerjavi z letom 2004 je bil zabeležen največji porast števila prostih delovnih mest v treh regijah: v osrednjeslovenski regiji je bilo 305 več prostih delovnih mest, v podravski 298 in v savinjski 263 več prostih delovnih mest kot v letu 2004.

Malo prostih delovnih mest ponujata zasavska in notranjsko-kraška regija. V zasavski regiji umira rudarstvo in z njim povezana delovna mesta, za ponujena pa ni več dovolj zanimanja. Mlado prebivalstvo se izseljuje in ne želi delati v ekološko težkih pogojih. Notranjsko-kraška regija je prometno še vedno preveč odmaknjena in neprivlačna za investiranje v gospodarske dejavnosti, zato ni novih prostih delovnih mest, ponujena pa ostajajo nezasedena, ker so povezana s težkimi delovnimi pogoji ali so slabo vrednotena.

Savinjska regija je edina, pri kateri je število prostih delovnih mest v obdobju 2001 – 2005 stalno naraščalo.

Osrednjeslovenska region also in 2005 offers most jobs

The largest number of job vacancies was reported in Osrednjeslovenska region. The trend of rapid increase is seen from 2002 on. This region is most densely populated and is the most attractive one for immigration.

In comparison to 2004, in 2005 the largest increase in the number of job vacancies was registered in the following regions: in Osrednjeslovenska there were 305 more job vacancies, in Podravska 298 and in Savinjska 263 more job vacancies than in 2004.

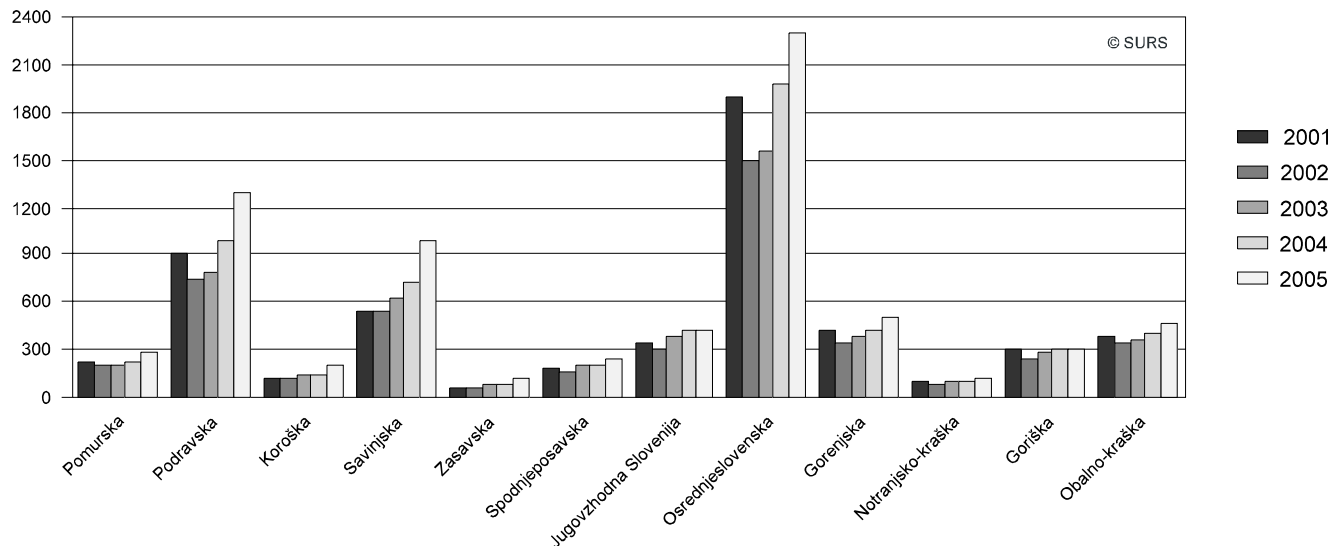
Few job vacancies are registered in Zasavska and Notranjsko-Kraška regions. Mining is being abandoned in Zasavska region and with it the need for workplaces, while for the offered workplaces there is not enough interest. Young people move out and do not want to work in ecologically difficult conditions. Notranjsko-Kraška region is still too remote in terms of traffic and not attractive for investing in economic activities, which is why there are no new job vacancies, offered job vacancies stay unoccupied, because they are connected with difficult working conditions or are badly valued.

Savinjska statistical region is the only one where in the period from 2001 to 2005 the number of job vacancies constantly increased.

Slika 5: Število prostih delovnih mest po statističnih regijah, Slovenija, 2001-2005

Chart 5: Number of job vacancies by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2001-2005

Število / Number



Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

Gibanje števila prostih delovnih mest v letu 2005

Ponudba prostih delovnih mest v storitvenih dejavnostih je naraščala vse do tretjega četrtnja v letu 2005. To je posledica planirane gospodarske rasti, rezerviranih proračunskih materialnih sredstev za projektne dejavnosti, sezonske značilnosti zaposlovanja, ki je do poletja najvišja, potem pa vpada.

Kot vsa leta doslej, je tudi v letu 2005 število prostih delovnih mest v zadnjem četrtnju nekoliko padlo. To je razumljiv pojav, saj so delodajalci proti koncu leta bolj usmerjeni k ugotavljanju letnih rezultatov in poslovnih uspehov, kot pa k načrtovanju novih zaposlitev.

V kmetijski dejavnosti je prostih delovnih mest zelo malo in še ta so pogojena s specifičnimi zahtevami v gozdarstvu in na posestvih kmetijskih kombinatov, predvsem živinorejskih.

Movement of No. of job vacancies in 2005

The offer of job vacancies in services was increasing until the third quarter of 2005. This is the consequence of planned economic growth, of budgetary funds for project activity, and of seasonal characteristics of hiring, which is the highest until summer and then it falls.

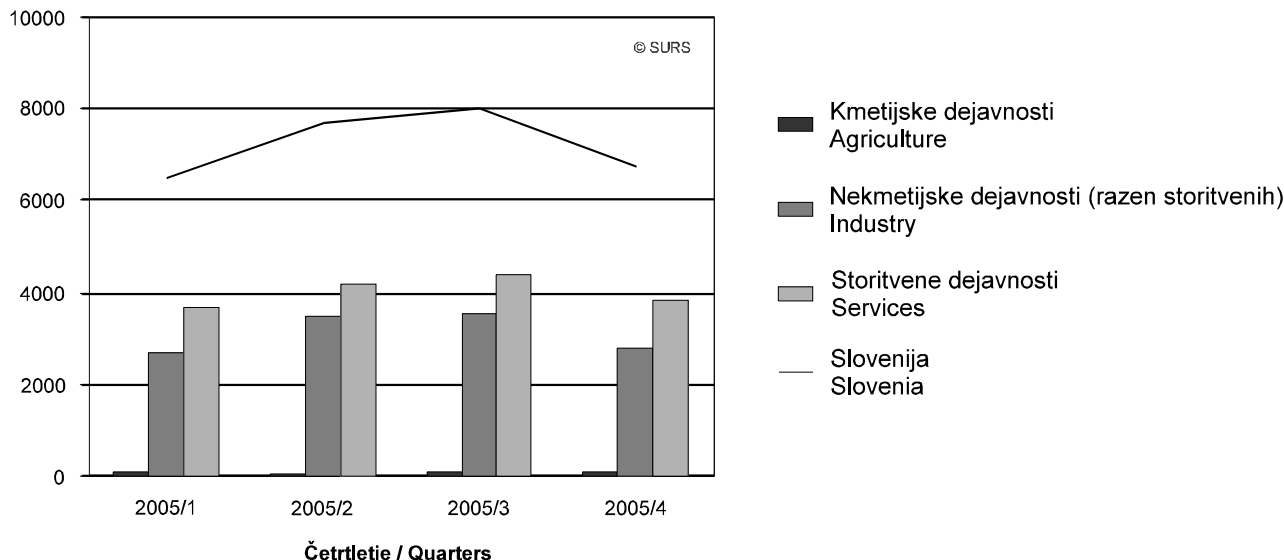
As in all the previous years, in 2005 the number of job vacancies fell slightly in the last quarter. This is understandable because as the year is drawing to a close, employers tend to focus more on annual results and business success than on planning new employment.

In agriculture there are very few job vacancies and they are characterised by specific demands in forestry and in agricultural enterprises, above all in livestock breeding enterprises.

Slika 6: Število prostih delovnih mest po sektorjih dejavnosti po četrtnetjih, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 6: Number of job vacancies by sectors of activity by quarters, Slovenia, 2005

Število / Number



Opomba: Vsi podatki se nahajajo v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT.
Note: All data are available in the SI-STAT database.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**Namen statističnega raziskovanja**

o prostih delovnih mestih je spremljanje evropsko primerljivih podatkov o številu prostih in zasedenih delovnih mest ter stopnji prostih delovnih mest.

Podatki so namenjeni pravočasnemu ukrepanju na trgu dela, saj merimo razlike med povpraševanjem in ponudbo na trgu dela, ki se odraža v stopnji prostih delovnih mest, glede na velikost podjetja, dejavnost, regijo, poklic. Pomembni so tudi za ugotavljanje potreb delodajalcev po zaposlovanju.

Enote opazovanja

Enote opazovanja so poslovni subjekti in njihove enote v sestavi, registrirani za opravljanje dejavnosti na ozemlju Republike Slovenije, ki so prijavili potrebo po delavcu oz. pri katerih je zasedeno vsaj eno delovno mesto.

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Statistika prostih delovnih mest temelji na podatkih, pridobljenih iz obstoječih administrativnih oz. statističnih virov.

- Vir podatkov o prostih delovnih mestih so podatki iz obrazca PD-1: Prijava potrebe po delavcu oz. pripravniku, katere zbira Zavoda RS za zaposlovanje.
- Vir podatkov o zasedenih delovnih mestih je Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP), ki ga vodi Statistični urad RS.

Zajetje

Zajetje je popolno, z nekaterimi izjemami:

Prosta delovna mesta: za delodajalce je na podlagi Zakona o

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**The purpose of the statistical survey**

The purpose of the statistical survey on job vacancies is to collect EU-comparable data on the number of job vacancies and occupied posts and the job vacancy rate.

The data are intended for taking timely measures on the labour market since we measure differences between the supply and demand on the labour market - which reflects in the job vacancy rate - by size of enterprise, activity, region and occupation. The data are also important for assessing the need of employers to employ new workers.

Observation units

Observation units are all business entities and their local units registered on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia which registered job vacancies in a certain month and which have at least one occupied post.

Sources and methods of data collection

The statistics on job vacancies are based on administrative and statistical sources:

- The source for the data on the number of job vacancies is the PD-1 form of the Employment Service of Slovenia.
- The source for the data on the number of occupied posts is the Statistical Register of Employment, which is kept by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Coverage

The coverage is complete with the following exceptions:

Job vacancies: on the basis of the Employment and Insurance Against



zaposlovanju in zavarovanju za primer brezposelnosti (ZZZPB); (Uradni list RS, št. 5/91, 12/92, 71/93, 2/94, 80/97 – odločba US, 69/98 in 67/02) obvezno poročanje o vsakem prostem delovnem mestu, razen za:

- samozaposlene fizične osebe (samostojni podjetniki posamezniki ter fizične osebe, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost kot edini ali glavni poklic (npr. odvetniki, novinarji, zdravniki, notarji, ustvarjalci na področju kulture, samostojni raziskovalci, duhovniki, rejnice ...)

Zakon o delovnih razmerjih (Uradni list št. 42/2002) pa navaja še dodatne izjeme od obveznosti objave prostih delovnih mest, in sicer če gre za:

- sklenitev nove pogodbe o zaposlitvi med delavcem in delodajalcem zaradi spremenjenih okoliščin,
- obveznosti delodajalca iz naslova štipendiranja,
- zaposlitev invalida po zakonu, ki ureja zaposlovanje invalidov,
- zaposlitev za določen čas, ki po svoji naravi traja največ tri mesece v koledarskem letu,
- zaposlitev za nedoločen čas osebe, ki je pri delodajalcu opravljala pripravništvo, oziroma ki je bila pri delodajalcu zaposlena za določen čas,
- zaposlitev za določen čas zaradi dela v prilagoditvenem obdobju na podlagi dokončne odločbe in potrdila pristojnega organa, izdane v postopku priznavanja kvalifikacij po posebnem zakonu,
- zaposlitev s polnim delovnim časom osebe, ki je bila pri delodajalcu zaposlena s krajšim delovnim časom,
- zaposlitev družbenikov v pravni osebi,
- zaposlitev voljenih in imenovanih funkcionarjev oziroma drugih delavcev, ki so vezani na mandat organa ali funkcionarja v lokalnih skupnostih, političnih strankah, sindikatih, zbornicah, društvih in njihovih zvezah,
- poslovalne osebe, prokuriste,
- zaposlitev družinskih članov delodajalca, ki je fizična oseba.

Med **zasedena delovna mesta** pa je vključeno celotno delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, **razen**:

- kmetov (nosilcev kmečkega gospodarstva) in njihovih dužinskih članov, ki opravljajo kmetijsko dejavnost kot edini ali glavni poklic in so pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovani
- področja dejavnosti P – Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem
- oseb, ki opravljajo vojaški poklic (izključene so iz področja dejavnosti L – javna uprava, obramba, socialno zavarovanje).

Definicije in druga pojasnila

Prosto delovno mesto je definirano kot delovno mesto (na novo ustvarjeno, nezasedeno ali takšno, ki bo kmalu postalo prosto), za katero delodajalec aktivno išče primernega kandidata zunaj podjetja in ki bo zasedeno takoj ali v bližnji prihodnosti.

Med prosta delovna mesta ne spadajo tista, ki jih bodo zasedli neplačani vajenci, pogodbeniki (ki niso na plačilni listi), osebe, ki se vmejo s plačanega ali neplačanega dopusta, ali osebe, ki so že zaposlene v podjetju in bodo zasedle delovno mesto zaradi reorganizacije podjetja.

Zasedeno delovno mesto je delovno mesto, ki ga zaseda delovno aktivna oseba (zaposlena ali samozaposlena), ki je na podlagi pogodbe o zaposlitvi obvezno socialno zavarovana oz. je v delovnem razmerju na območju Slovenije. Delovno razmerje je lahko sklenjeno za določen ali nedoločen čas, s polnim delovnim časom ali z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega.

Osebe, ki so pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane kot kmetje ali njihovi družinski člani, niso vključene.

Unemployment Act (OJ RS No. 5/91, 12/92, 71/93, 2/94, 80/97 – Constitutional Court decisions 69/98 and 67/02) employers are obliged to report every job vacancy except for:

- self-employed natural persons (sole proprietors and own account workers such as lawyers, journalists, doctors, notaries, cultural workers, independent researchers, priests, foster mothers, etc.).

The Employment Relationships Act (OJ RS No. 42/2002) states additional exceptions from the obligation to report job vacancies:

- a new employment contract between an employer and an employee due to changed circumstances
- obligations of an employer according to a scholarship contract
- employment of a disabled person according to the law regulating the employment of disabled persons
- fixed-time employment which lasts up to three months in a calendar year
- indefinite employment of a person who was a trainee at the same employer or who was employed by the same employer for fixed time
- - fixed-time employment due to work during the adjustment period on the basis of the decision and certificate issued by a competent authority in the process of acknowledging qualifications according to a special law
- full-time employment of a person who used to work for the same employer part-time
- employment of partners by a legal person
- employment of elected and appointed officials or other workers who have a mandate or of an official in a local community, political party, trade union, chamber, society, etc.
- managers and confidential clerks
- employment of the employer's (natural person) family members.

Occupied posts include all persons in employment **except**:

- farmers (holders of agricultural holdings) and their family members performing agricultural activity as the only or main occupation and having pension and health insurance
- activity P – Private households with employed persons
- people performing military occupations (excluded from activity L – Public administration, defence, compulsory social security).

Definitions and other explanations

A job vacancy is defined as a post (which has been newly created, is unfilled or will shortly be unfilled) for which the employer is actively seeking a suitable candidate outside the enterprise and which will be filled immediately or in the near future.

Job vacancies do not include posts that will be filled by unpaid trainees, contract workers (who are not on the payroll), persons returning from paid or unpaid leave, or persons who are already employed in the firm and who will occupy a post as a result of the reorganisation of the firm.

An occupied post is a post filled by a person in employment (an employee or a self-employed worker) who is subject to compulsory pension and health insurance, or who is in an employment relationship in Slovenia. The employment relationship may be established for a fixed or indefinite period on the basis of full-time or part-time work.

Excluded are those persons who are insured for the purposes of pension and health as farmers or members of their families.

V podatkih o zasedenih delovnih mestih so vključene le prve zaposlitve delovno aktivnih oseb.

Vsa delovna mesta so prosta in zasedena delovna mesta.

Iz raziskovanja so izključena delovna mesta vojaških poklicev.

Stopnja prostih delovnih mest je odstotni delež prostih delovnih mest od vseh delovnih mest (prosta + zasedena).

Velikost je določena glede na število oseb (zaposlenih ali samozaposlenih):

SKUPAJ: vključeni so vsi deli poslovnih subjektov oz. poslovni subjekti v celoti (v kolikor le-ti nimajo podrejene enote), pri katerih je zaposlena vsaj ena oseba;

10+: vključeni so vsi deli poslovnih subjektov oz. poslovni subjekti v celoti (v kolikor le-ti nimajo podrejene enote), pri katerih je zaposlenih 10 ali več oseb.

Poročevalski datum je zadnji dan v poročevalskem (referenčnem) obdobju. Mesečni podatek je izračunan kot stanje na zadnji dan v mesecu, četrtletni pa kot povprečje mesečnih rezultatov. Letni podatek je izračunan kot povprečje vseh četrtletnih podatkov.

Metodološke razlike pri objavljanju podatkov med SURS in ZRSZ

Objavljeni podatki se razlikujejo od podatkov, ki jih objavlja Zavod RS za zaposlovanje, zaradi drugačne metodologije izračunavanja.

Mesečni podatek je izračunan kot stanje na zadnji dan v mesecu. Podatek za četrtletje je izračunan kot povprečje mesečnih rezultatov. Letni podatek je izračunan kot povprečje vseh četrtletnih podatkov.

ZRSZ objavlja mesečne podatke kot kumulativni seštevek podatkov, od prvega do zadnjega dne v mesecu.

Metodološko opozorilo

Statistika prostih delovnih mest temelji izključno na administrativnih virih. Zavod RS za zaposlovanje nam mesečno pošilja podatke o vseh potrebah po delavcih v tekočem mesecu. V statistiko prostih delovnih mest pa so, v skladu z evropsko metodologijo, **vključene samo tiste potrebe po delavcih, za katere se na zadnji dan referenčnega meseca še ni iztekel rok za prijavo.** Četrtletni podatek je izračunan kot povprečje mesečnih rezultatov. Zaradi omenjene metodološke razlike se podatki razlikujejo od tistih, ki jih objavlja Zavod RS za zaposlovanje.

Objavljanje

Prva statistična objava

Statistična informacija

Podatkovna baza SI-STAT

Data on occupied posts include only the first occupation of the employed person.

All posts are job vacancies and occupied posts.

Posts in armed forces are excluded from the survey.

The rate of job vacancies is the percentage of job vacancies as a proportion of all posts (vacancies + occupied posts).

Size is defined by number of persons in employment (paid employment and self-employment):

TOTAL: part of a business entities or a business entities without a subordinate unit that has at least one persons employed are included;

10+: all parts of a business entities or a business entities without a subordinate unit that has at least 10 persons employed are included.

Reporting date is the last day in the reference period. Monthly data are calculated as the situation on the last day in the month, quarterly data are calculated as the average of monthly data and annual data are calculated as the average of quarterly data.

Methodological difference in publishing data between SORS and ESS

There are some differences in the methodology of the data collection conducted by SORS and the ESS (the Employment Service of Slovenia).

The monthly data are calculated as the situation on the last day in the month. The quarterly data are published as average monthly data. From the quarterly data we calculate yearly data as average of the quarters.

The ESS publishes monthly data as a cumulative sum of the data from the first day in the month to the last day in the month.

Methodological explanation

Job vacancies statistics is exclusively based on administrative resources. The Employment Service of Slovenia monthly sends us the data about all demands for workers in the reference months. In job vacancies statistics are, according to European methodology, **included just those demands for workers to whom - on the last day of the months - the time limit hasn't run out yet.** The quarterly data are calculated as an average of the monthly results. Because of the mentioned Methodological differences, the published data distinguish from the data published by the Employment Service of Slovenia.

Publishing

First Release

Rapid Reports

Database SI-STAT

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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 Križman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Marina Urbas - Urednica podzbirke Tatjana Novak - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Joža Lakovič - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Naklada 140 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>.

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 Križman - Rapid Reports editor Marina Urbas - Subject-matter editor Tatjana Novak - Slovene language editor Joža Lakovič - English language editor Boris Panič - Total print run 140 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>.