



## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

# REGISTER-BASED CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING, SLOVENIA

***This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:***

- Households and families, Slovenia, multiannually (First Release)
- Households and families, Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic Release)
- Women by number of children, Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic Release)
- Migration characteristics Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic Release)
- Dwellings, Slovenia, multiannually (First Release)
- Dwellings, Slovenia, multiannually (Electronic Release)

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Prepared by: Danilo Dolenc, Erna Miklič

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## 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data of Register-based Census is to display demographic, economic and other characteristics of the population, households and families and characteristics of dwellings in Slovenia to plan future needs, and to identify trends at different territorial levels and in different social communities.

Key statistics are:

- Population structure
- Composition and type of households
- Composition and type of families
- Women by number of life-born children
- Dwellings by occupation status and other characteristic

## 2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- Personal Data Protection Act (Official Journal of the RS No. 59/1999, 57/2001)
- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses, Official Journal of the European Union L 218/14, 13 August 2008, CELEX 32008R0763.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns, OJ of the European Union L 329/29, 15 December 2009
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 519/2010 of 16 June 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses, OJ of the EU L 151/1, 17 June 2010
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 of 8 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission, Official Journal of the European Union L 324/1, 9 December 2010

Data are internationally comparable.

## 3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

**Person:**

- population according to the statistical definition of population, published in 2008

**Household:**

- private;
- institutional.
- other

**Dwelling:**

- permanently occupied, occasionally occupied and unoccupied conventional dwelling,
- collective living quarter,
- other housing unit that was not built for dwelling but was used as a dwelling at the time of the Register-based Census.

## 4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Census means the full coverage of all observation units (persons, households, dwellings) with main characteristics such as individual enumeration, territorial universality and simultaneousness. Reference day of the Register-based Census was 1 January.

## 5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Registered-based census is a method of producing data on population, households and dwellings by the statistical linking together existent administrative and statistical data sources without using fieldwork enumeration.

Prerequisites for executing such a method are:

- legislation which enables the linkage of data from different sources (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia has in the accordance with Articles 32 and 33 of the National Statistics Act the right to collect, use and link data from different administrative and other collections for statistical purposes only);
- establishment of appropriate administrative and/or statistical sources with unique identifier (e.g. PIN, address, dwelling number);
- appropriate topics in the sources that cover all demands of users and legislation.

### *Data sources of the Register-based Census*

#### **1. Administrative registers managed by other state authorities**

- Central Population Register – Ministry of the Interior
- Household Register – Ministry of the Interior
- Real Estate Register – Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
- Register of Spatial Units – Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
- Business Register of Slovenia – Agency for Public Legal Records and Related Services

#### **2. Statistical Register administered by the Statistical Office**

- Statistical Register of Employment

#### **3. Regular statistical surveys based on complete coverage conducted by the Statistical Office of the RS**

- Births (DEM-ROJ), administrative sources
- Migrations (SEL), administrative sources
- Student enrolment in tertiary education (ŠOL-ŠTUD), administrative sources

- Tertiary education (DIPL-TERCS) , administrative sources
- Recipients of scholarships (ŠOL-ŠTIP), administrative sources
- Census of Population, Households and Housing 2002, questionnaires

#### 4. Databases of various data managers

- Register of unemployed persons – Employment Service of Slovenia
- Evidence of graduated persons – National Examination Center
- Evidence of participants in national examinations – National Examination Center
- Evidence of recipients of pensions – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute
- Evidence of Insured persons – Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia
- Evidence of recipients of social transfers, Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs
- Income tax – Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia
- Evidence of Real Estate Transactions-rent transactions, Survey and Mapping Authority
- Central Register of Participants in Education - Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

## 6 DEFINITIONS

### POPULATION

**Usual residence** is the settlement in which a person spends the daily period of rest.

**Population** are persons with registered permanent and/or temporary residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for one year or more and are not temporarily absent from Slovenia for a year or more.

**Citizenship** is permanent legal relationship of a person towards the country that acknowledges this person's special legal status.

**Age** is the time a person has lived between his or her birth and the census reference date (1 January). It is expressed in completed years of age.

**Marital status** is a legal condition that defines the relationship of a person towards other persons. It is decisive whether a person has been married before. With regard to that a person can be: single, married, widowed or divorced.

**First residence** is the country (Slovenia or foreign country) in which the mother of the person had her residence when the person was born.

**Household reference person** is a household member aged 15 years or over.

**Relation to the household reference person** is relation between the reference person and a household member.

**Family status** determines whether a household member belongs to the family or not and the types of families. Family members are defined based on generations. The first generation is composed of spouse, cohabitant and lone father or lone mother. It is not important that children (second generation) are natural descendants of family members of the first generation.

**Type of migration** is a characteristic of a migration with regard to the boundaries of the territory (international migration and internal migration) and with regard to the observed territory (migration between settlements in a municipality, migration between municipalities, and migration between statistical regions).

A **foreign-born** is a usual resident of Slovenia with foreign country of birth (irrespective of citizenship).

A **native-born** is a usual resident of Slovenia born in Slovenia (irrespective of citizenship).

A **descendant** is a usual resident of Slovenia born in Slovenia (irrespective of citizenship) with at least one foreign-born parent. It is not important that parent(s) is/are resident(s) of Slovenia at the reference time.

**Population with foreign background** are foreign-born and their descendants.

A **resident without foreign background** is a usual resident of Slovenia born in Slovenia (irrespective of citizenship) with native-born parents. It is not important that parents are residents of Slovenia at the reference time. Residents with data on one native-born parent only and without data on another parent are also included.

A **resident with unknown immigrant background** is a native-born usual resident of Slovenia (irrespective of citizenship) without data on parents.

**Number of live-born children** is the total number of children born alive regardless of whether they are living or dead. Stillborn children are excluded.

**Average number of live-born children per woman** is the ratio between the total number of all live-born children and the number of women aged 15 and over. Women who have not (yet) given birth are included.

**Type of area** is division of areas into urban and non-urban.

**Urban areas** are determined based on four criteria:

- settlements with over 3,000 inhabitants;
- settlements with 2,000–3,000 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces;
- settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 1,400 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces;
- suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are being gradually spatially and functionally integrated with the city.

**Non-urban areas** include all other settlements that do not meet the criteria of urban area.

## **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

**Educational attainment** is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. It can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully passing 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.

## ACTIVITY

**Activity status** is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period defined in data sources on activity. In the broader sense, we distinguish economically active and inactive population.

**Employed** are persons aged 15 or more living in Slovenia, irrespective of the location of work:

- Persons in paid employment performing temporary or occasional contract work, self-employed persons and farmers included in compulsory social security in Slovenia;
- Detached workers (persons employed in Slovenia but sent to work or training abroad);
- Employed and self-employed persons (also cross-border workers) insured at a foreign insurance institution but included in the health care system in Slovenia;
- Contributing family workers in farmer households.

**Unemployed** is a job seeker who:

- Does not have a regular job or is not self-employed, is not owner or co-owner of an operating enterprise, and is not owner or user of property which could provide a living;
- Is capable of and willing to work and is prepared to accept a job suitable to the professional attainment or working skills acquired through work and is registered as a job-seeker with the Employment Service of Slovenia.

**Pupils** are persons aged 15 or more who are not employed or unemployed and are enrolled in:

- Compulsory basic education in elementary schools with regular curriculum or with special curriculum;
- Elementary schools for adults;
- Upper secondary education programmes for youth and adults.

**Students** are persons who are not employed, unemployed or pension recipients and are in the academic year 2010/2011 for Census 2011, 2014/2015 for Census 2015, 2017/2018 for Census 2018 enrolled in tertiary education (vocational colleges or higher education institutions including master and doctorate of science studies), irrespective of the mode of study (full-time, part-time).

**Pension recipients** are persons receiving old-age, disability or survivors' pension according to regulations in the Republic of Slovenia or from a foreign pension insurance carrier, and are not classified as employed, unemployed or student.

**Other inactive** are persons not classified into any other category of inactive population; included are:

- Recipients of social and other assistance and benefits;
- Family members of insured persons (e. g. homemakers);
- Recipients of national pensions;
- Other inactive persons included in health insurance.

**Working age population** are all persons aged 15 or more.

The **labour force** is the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

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

**Employment/population ratio** represents employed persons as a percentage of the working age population.

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

**Occupation** is a statistical and analytical category into which jobs similar in contents and skill required are classified.

**Activity** is the basic function of a business subject with which it creates profit or realizes some other basic purpose of its foundation. It is not referred to persons in employment directly but to legal or natural persons by which the person is employed or self-employed.

## **HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES**

A **private household (household)** is a group of population (or resident living alone) living in the same dwelling with the same household number.

Data on households refer to private households if not otherwise stated.

An **institutional household** is a group of population whose accommodation (possibly also subsistence) is provided for by the institution in which they live.

**Type of household** is the characteristic of household irrespective of whether people in them are living in family or non-family communities.

A **family household** is a household with at least two family members.

A **non-family household** is a household where all household members are not family members. One-person household is a category of non-family household.

A **one-family household** is a household where all household members are also members of one family.

An **extended family household** is a household with members of one or several families in the household and at least one person who is not member of these families.

A **multi-family household** is a household where members belong to at least two families or a household in which members of at least two families live together with other people who do not belong to any family.

**Average household size** is the ratio between the number of population living in the private households and the number of the private households.

**A family** is a community of persons within a private household. It is a:

- community of parents (one or both) and unmarried children living with them or with one of the parents. The age of children is not limited, however they must not have their own families or live in consensual unions;
- community of a married man and woman;
- community of partners who live in a consensual union.

**Type of family** is a characteristic of a family regarding the position of a member within a family. Types of families are:

- a married couple without children,
- a married couple with children,
- a mother with children,
- a father with children,
- unmarried partners without children,
- unmarried partners with children.

**Husband-wife family** is a type of family comprised by a married couple without children or a married couple with children.

**A consensual union** is long-time community of a man and a woman who are not married. The marital status of partners is not important.

**Lone parent family** is a type of family comprised by mother with children and father with children.

**Parents' family** is a type of family comprised by married couple with children and unmarried partners with children

**Family without children** is a type of family comprised by married couple without children and unmarried partners without children.

**Family with children** is a type of family comprised by lone parent family and parents' family.

**Average number of children in all families** is the ratio between the number of children living in the families and the number of all families.

**Average number of children in families with children** is the ratio between the number of children living in the families and the number of families with children.

## **BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS**

**A building** is any structure that has four walls and one or several entrances and is built to be lived in, perform any activity or keep material goods.

**Housing arrangements** covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are roofless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

**Occupants** are persons with their usual residence in the places listed in the respective category.

**Type of building** can also be derived from the number of dwellings and the use of building, by distinguishing between the residential and non-residential buildings the criterion of the type of construction is also considered. The number of dwellings does not include occupied provisional premises, occupied business premises, dwellings used only for business purposes and collective living quarters. Thus, the buildings are divided into four categories:

- One-dwelling building is a building with one dwelling
- Two-dwelling building is a building with two dwellings



- Three- or more dwelling building is a building with three or more dwellings
- Non-residential and other buildings are buildings mostly used for non-residential purposes or buildings that mostly contain premises other than dwellings (business buildings, schools, various homes, etc.).

**Type of building with regard to use** is defined according to the way the building is used; whether it is used only for residential purposes or it is used also for other purposes. If the building is not used for residential purposes only, its use is defined regarding the major part of floor space used for a certain purpose.

**A living quarter** is housing which is the usual residence of one or more persons. The terms 'Conventional dwellings', 'Other housing units' and 'Collective living quarters' are defined as under the topic 'Housing arrangements'.

**Building with dwellings** is a structure containing at least one dwelling. Buildings containing only premises other than dwellings by definition (occupied provisional premises, business premises, and collective living quarters) are not counted. The sum of occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units represents '**housing units**'.

**Conventional dwellings** are structurally separate and independent premises at fixed locations that are designed for permanent human habitation and are, at the reference date, (a) used as a residence, or (b) vacant, or (c) reserved for seasonal or secondary use. 'Separate' means surrounded by walls and covered by a roof or ceiling so that one or more persons can isolate themselves. 'Independent' means having direct access from a street or a staircase, passage, gallery or grounds.

**Dwellings for seasonal or secondary use** are dwellings for leisure and recreation and dwellings for the time of seasonal work.

**Dwellings by type of building** refers to the number of dwellings in the building in which the dwelling is placed.

**Dwellings by period of construction** refers to the year when the building in which the dwelling is placed was completed.

**Average number of dwellings per building** is the ratio between the number of all dwellings in the buildings and the number of all buildings with dwellings in a certain administrative spatial unit

**Other housing units** are huts, cabins, shacks, shanties, caravans, houseboats, barns, mills, caves or any other shelter used for human habitation at the time of the census, irrespective if it was designed for human habitation.

**Collective living quarters** are premises which are designed for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

Occupied conventional dwellings, other housing units and collective living quarters together represent '**living quarters**'. Any 'living quarter' must be the usual residence of at least one person.

**Occupied conventional dwellings** are conventional dwellings that are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census.

**Unoccupied conventional dwellings** are conventional dwellings that are not the usual residence of any person at the time of the census. This category includes

dwellings for seasonal or secondary use. Conventional dwellings with persons temporarily present but not included in the census are classified under the category "Dwellings for seasonal or secondary use", therefore are treated as unoccupied conventional dwellings.

**A dwelling for business activity** is a dwelling in which nobody lives and is entirely used for performing business activity. In architectural sense, the dwelling is not converted into business premises. This dwelling is not included in the number of dwellings.

**Type of ownership** refers to the ownership of the dwelling and not to that of the land on which the dwelling stands.

**Owner-occupied dwellings** are those where at least one occupant of the dwelling owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

**Cooperative ownership** refers to ownership within the framework of a housing cooperative.

**Rented dwellings** are those where at least one occupant pays a rent for the occupation of the dwelling, and where no occupant owns parts or the whole of the dwelling.

**Dwellings with 'other type' of ownership** (users).are dwellings in which none of the residents is the owner, but the dwelling is not rented. In these cases, the owners may be relatives, friends or others. Also died relatives can be an owner, where hereditary procedures and entries in administrative evidences are not finished yet.

**A rented dwelling** can be:

- non-profit rented dwelling: when a dwelling is rented out for a non-profit rent, often by municipalities
- market rented dwelling: when a dwelling is rented out freely on the market
- company rented dwelling: when a dwelling is rented out because of satisfying of company needs
- **dedicated** rented dwelling: when a dwelling is used for institutional protection of older people, pensioners or special groups of population.

**Useful floor space** is defined as:

- the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces; or
- the total floor space of rooms falling under the concept of 'room'.

**Useful floor space of a dwelling** is the sum of useful floor space of all rooms, kitchen and other utility spaces (bathroom, toilet, and hallway). The area of the room and kitchen, which are architecturally separated from the dwelling but are used as a part of the dwelling all the year round, is also taken into account. The area of terraces and balconies, architecturally separated utility spaces, garages, cellars and attics unsuitable for living is not taken into account. As regards attics, only floor space where the height of the ceiling is at least 1.6m is taken into account.

**Average useful floor space of the dwelling** is the ratio between the total useful floor space of dwellings and the number of all dwellings in certain administrative spatial unit.

**Average useful floor space per person** is calculated per each individual dwelling occupied by persons. It is the ratio between the useful floor space of dwelling minus floor space for business activity and the number of persons in this dwelling

**Net floor space** is the surface area of all spaces that make up a dwelling (e.g. kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, nursery, balcony, garage, basement). If a dwelling has several floors, the sum of the surface area of all floors is considered.

**A room** is a space intended for living and separated from other residential area with walls. It has direct daylight and at least 6 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. A kitchen is not counted as a room. If a kitchen is in a larger space that it is being used also for other purposes (e.g. as a living room), this space is considered as a room too. Constructively separated rooms that are used as a part of the dwelling and rooms for performing business activity are also taken into account.

**The number of occupants** of a housing unit is the number of people for whom the housing unit is the usual residence. Population are persons with registered permanent and/or temporary residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for one year or more and are not temporarily absent from Slovenia for a year or more.

**Density standard** relates the useful floor space in square metres or the number of rooms to the number of occupants, as specified under the topic 'number of occupants'. Member States report on the density standard measured by the 'useful floor space' or if not possible, by the 'number of rooms'.

A dwelling has **installation** of water supply, sewage, electricity, gas or central heating if certain installation is in at least one premise of the dwelling. It does not matter if the installation is connected to a public system or some other object.

**Water supply system** refers to the piped water in the housing unit.

**Toilet facilities** refer to the flush toilet in the housing unit.

**A bathing facility** is any facility designed to wash the whole body and includes shower facilities (fixed bath or shower).

**Type of heating:** a housing unit is considered as centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

**Material of the bearing structure of the building** is the material that constitutes the most of the construction (bearing) walls and in the case of the skeleton construction the frame of the building.

**Utility spaces** in the dwelling are kitchen, bathroom and toilet. A dwelling does not have these premises if they are in the same building but out of the dwelling or if they are outside the building in the yard (e.g. toilet).

**Sewage system:** connection to the public sewage system.

**Public sector** consists of General government and Public institutions. By Standard classification of institutional sectors, this includes:

- General government (S.13),
- Public non-financial corporations (S.11001),
- The central bank (S.121),

- Other monetary financial institutions - public (S.12201),
- Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds - public (S.12301),
- Financial auxiliaries – public S.12401),
- Insurance corporations and pension funds - public (S.12501).

## 7 EXPLANATIONS

### 7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

For published data by administrative spatial breakdown of Slovenia, the territorial breakdown by the Standard Classification of Territorial Units (SKTE) as of 1 January 2011/1 January 2015 / 1 January 2018 was taken into account. There are some differences at territorial levels that have to be taken into account when comparing the data from different Censuses.

Classifications, used in Register-Based Census:

KLASIUS-SRV – Classification of types of educational activities/qualifications

SKIS – Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors

SKD – Standard Classification of Activities

SKP – standard Classification of Occupations

Details about classifications: <http://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/Classifications>

### 7.2 DATA PROCESSING

#### STATISTICAL DATA EDITING

Data were statistically edited with the combination of on-line, systematic corrections and imputation procedures. The hot-deck method was used.

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

### 7.3 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

#### Advantages and restrictions of a register-based census method

##### 1. Advantages

- Fieldwork is not necessary, so the number of people participating in the register-based population census is much smaller. For example, more than 10,000 people participated in the 2002 Census.
- No respondent burden with questions for data that have already been sent to other state authorities or for other statistical surveys.
- Significant budget savings. With a registered-based census, we estimate EUR 10 million of state budget savings. The costs of the registered-based census present only 10% of the costs of the classical fieldwork census.
- No additional employment. Only statisticians–methodologists and IT experts participate in the implementation of the census.
- Data quality. It is possible to provide a uniform and controlled methodological approach in all stages of the process.

- Data processing time is shorter because the input data sources are previously regulated, so the data may be available to users sooner.
- Registered-based census can be carried out more frequently than every 10 years, as in the previous fieldwork censuses. Modern societies are changing rapidly, and users need up-to-date and current data.

## **2. Restrictions**

- Dependence on existing sources, their content and quality of the data. The Statistical Office has no influence on the management of the administrative sources; in addition, the management methodology is adapted to the administrative needs.
- Mismatch of the same type of content and data from different sources (due to different time sections of data collection, methodology, updating).
- Unavailability of administrative data sources. So far, in Slovenia various public opinion data were collected with fieldwork census (e.g. ethnicity, religion, way of travel to work), which will no longer be the topic in the Register-based Census.
- Insufficient data in some administrative sources, as the managers need some time to gather and process the data. This also increases the time of preparing the data for individual topics of a register-based census.

### **Comparability of Register-based Census data on population with previous censuses**

In analysing and using data from the Register-based Census and particularly in comparing the data with previous censuses, it is necessary to take into account that data on residence and the data on household and family structure and occupancy are based on registered administrative residence, which is not always their actual residence.

With the 2011 Register-based Census, we started to fully harmonise the data of regular population statistics (data are published four times a year) with census data. At the 2002 Census, the difference between the two was more than 30,000 people. In the definition of usual residence, the new definition of population is taken into account, which in addition to permanent residence also considers temporary residence. Temporary residence is typical for some population groups such as students living in student hostels, persons living in old people's homes or other social welfare institutions that are considered as institutional households.

### **Methodology of compiling data on migration**

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia used four sources of data for first preparing the data on migration in 2011:

- 2002 Population Census
- Annual statistical survey on migration (data from 2002 to 2010)
- Annual statistical survey on birth (data from 2002 to 2010)
- Quarterly statistical survey on population, as of 1 January 2010

Migration data and derived data in subsequent censuses are updated using migration data and birth data for the interim period between two censuses.

Due to methodological differences for specific migration topics, the statistical process has been adapted for each topic separately. The basic methodological principle is the hierarchy of the sources. In case of availability of data for the same person in several sources, the priority is given to the source indicated with higher priority or in case of more than one record for the same person in the same source (valid only for statistical

survey on migration), the priority is given to the methodologically adequate data. Migration by definition means the change of settlement of usual residence.

### ***Country/place of birth***

Data on country/place of birth for persons residing in Slovenia on 31 March 2002 has been taken from the 2002 Population Census. For persons born in Slovenia on 1 April 2002 and later the place of birth is the first registered residence after birth. For persons who immigrated to Slovenia after 1 April 2002 the country of birth is equal to the country of emigration at the time of first immigration to Slovenia or according to the international recommendations the country of birth (data on de facto country of birth taken from Central Population Register) if data were not available in any data source

### ***Previous place of usual residence***

Data on previous place of usual residence are by priority taken from the annual statistical survey on migration. As migration is a repeated demographic event (a person can change the place of usual residence several times even in the same year), the priority rule of last adequate migration was applied. Besides, we consider the data on usual residence one year before from the quarterly statistical survey on population (in case the settlements of residence were not the same as of 1 January 2010 and as of 1 January 2011). For persons who migrated for the last time before 2002, data were taken from the 2002 Population Census

### ***Residing abroad***

Data on persons ever residing abroad are derived from data on country of birth and from data on foreign country of previous place of usual residence. In case of several international moves, the calendar year of most recently established usual residence in the country is taken into account.

Two sources by priority rule were used:

1. Annual statistical survey on migration (data from 2002 to 2010)
2. 2002 Population Census

For persons with foreign country of birth the country of residing abroad is:

- Country of birth if the immigration to Slovenia was the last international migration;
- Previous country of usual residence in the case of two or more international migrations.

For residents with the place of birth in Slovenia (return migrants) the previous country of usual residence is the country of residing abroad.

### **Methodology of compiling data on number of live-born children**

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia publishes data on women, aged 15 years or more based on administrative and statistical sources. So far, data women by the number of live-born children have been collected only by conventional (field) censuses (the last one with the reference date of 31 March 2002) on the individual statement basis. With the transition to the new methodology, the data are based mostly on official records.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia used four sources of data for preparing the data on women's fertility in 2011:

- Central Population Register (CPR), as of 1 January 2011

- Regular annual statistical survey on births (data from 2002 to 2010)
- 2002 Population Census
- Household Register, as of 1 January 2011

CPR data are derived based on biological ties between mother and child. About 77 % of data on the number of live-born children for observed population (mothers) were taken from CPR, for foreign citizen mothers only for every third one. From regular annual statistical survey, data were used for the latest births. From 2002 Population Census, data were used for older women who gave the latest birth before that. For younger immigrant women who gave birth abroad before immigration to Slovenia data on number of children living with them in a household were taken into account.

Final compilation of data on number of live-born children was based on methodology of highest value in case of data from more than one source were available.

Data on the number of live-born children and derived data in subsequent censuses are updated using birth data during the interim period and with the latest CPR and household data.

### **Methodology of compiling data on educational attainment**

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia publishes data on educational attainment for total population of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011 for the first time based on administrative and statistical sources. So far, data on educational attainment for total population have been collected only by conventional (field) censuses (the last one with the reference date of 31 March 2002) on the individual statement basis. With the transition to the new methodology, the data are based mostly on official records and the evidence of completion of individual level of education.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia used nine sources of data on educational attainment using the source hierarchy methodology. We examined each provided source of the data on educational attainment and assessed suitability for use in terms of quality, reliability, timeliness, accessibility and comparability. Preparation of the data on educational attainment is a complex statistical process due to the collection of data on persons that participated in education in different periods and different educational systems. It should also be noted that an increasing part of the population is still in the educational process at the time of data collection.

The basic methodological principle is the hierarchy of the sources, which means that in case of availability of data on educational attainment in several sources, the priority is given to the source indicated with higher priority or in case of more than one record for the same person in the same source the highest level of education is considered (in case that a person after professional higher education has completed master of science, we considered the master of science). Sources administrated by SORS are annual statistical surveys on students (enrolment and graduates), scholarships and the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP). For persons whose data were not found in any of the eight sources, data were taken from the 2002 Population Census (usually these are the data for older persons that were no longer in the educational process after 2002 or were not economically active).

#### *Data sources on educational attainment by level of priority*

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Source administrator</b>	<b>Source content</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	SORS	Tertiary education graduates	1989 - 2010

2	National Examination Center	Graduates of general and vocational Matura	2002 - 2010
3	Chambers (commerce, craft, business and trade)	Vocational upper secondary education and persons that passed foreman, head clerk or master craftsman exams	2002 - 2010
4	SORS	Student enrolment in tertiary education – education at enrolment	2002/03 - 2010/11
5	National Examination Center	National examinations at the end of the 3rd educational cycle	2006 - 2010
6	SORS	Recipients of national scholarships	2006 - 2010
7	SORS	Persons in the Statistical Register of Employment with data on educational attainment	1986 - 2010
8	Employment Service of Slovenia	Registered unemployed persons	1. 1. 2011
9	SORS	2002 Population Census – highest level of education or inclusion in a training course	31. 3. 2002

We used for the first time the Classification System of Education and Training for statistical monitoring of the educational composition of the population (KLASIUS-SRV classification). The data in all sources which were prepared in accordance with the then valid classifications of education had to be preliminarily converted into the KLASIUS-SRV classification. Data on educational attainment are published according to dissemination derivatives of the KLASIUS-SRV classification.

From 2015, data on education are taken from the statistical survey [Socio-economic characteristics of the population and migrants](#).

### **Methodology of compiling data on activity status**

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia publishes data on activity for total population of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011 for the first time based on administrative and statistical sources. So far, data on activity for total population have been collected only by conventional (field) censuses. In the last conventional (field) census in 2002 data on activity were largely taken from various administrative and statistical sources (Statistical Register of Employment, registered unemployed persons, pensioners, student enrolment in tertiary education). They were used also in 2011 with some additional data sources.

The Statistical Office monitors data on labour force in terms of labour market in Slovenia. Data published monthly include all persons working in Slovenia, even if they reside abroad (e.g. daily commuters from neighbouring countries, mostly from Croatia). In contrast, population statistics monitors employed persons in accordance with the statistical definition of population of Slovenia who may also work abroad for foreign employers (mostly in Italy and Austria) or whom Slovenian employers have posted abroad (e.g. diplomatic and consular personnel, soldiers in international missions).

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia used eight sources of data on activity using the source hierarchy methodology. We examined each provided source of the data on activity and assessed suitability for use in terms of quality, reliability, timeliness, accessibility and comparability. The basic methodological principle is the hierarchy of the sources, which means that in case of availability of data on activity in several sources, the priority is given to the source indicated with higher priority (irrespective of whether data in different sources are the same or different). In setting



priorities of the sources, we derived from the hierarchy of activity status and international recommendations in this area. Preference is given to sources on persons in employment, followed by sources on persons involved in education and finally data sources on inactive population.

As a rule, data on activity refer to 1 January 2011, where we have assumed at individual source that data refer to this time point. The most important source for data on activity is the Statistical Register of Employment, from where we took data for all persons that were in accordance with the methodology and international recommendations in employment in the last week before the reference date (1 January 2011 / 2015 / 2018).

*Data sources on activity status by level of priority*

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Source administrator</b>	<b>Source content</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	SORS	Statistical Register of Employment:  - persons in paid employment performing temporary or occasional contract work, self-employed persons and farmers included in compulsory social security  - Detached workers (persons employed in Slovenia but sent to work or train abroad)  - Employed and self-employed persons (also cross-border workers) insured at foreign insurance institution but included in the health care system in Slovenia	24.12. -31.12. 2010
2	Employment Service of Slovenia	Registered unemployed persons	1. 1. 2011
3	SORS	Full-time and part-time students in vocational and professional higher education	Academic year 2010/2011
4	SORS	Recipients of national scholarships in upper secondary and tertiary education	1. 1. 2011
5	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute	Recipients of old-age, disability, survivor's and national pensions	1. 1. 2011
6	Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia	Family members of insured persons and other inactive persons in health insurance	1. 1. 2011
7	Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs	Recipients of social and other assistance and benefits	2010
8	Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia	Income tax payers	2010

From 2015, data on education are taken from the statistical survey [Socio-economic characteristics of the population and migrants](#).

**Methodology of compiling data on households**

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia publishes data on households and families for total population of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011 for the first time based on administrative sources. So far, data on households and families for total population have been collected only by conventional (field) censuses (the last one with the reference date of 31 March 2002). The primary source is the Household Register, maintained by the Ministry of the Interior, auxiliary source are the Central Population Register data on spouses and biological ties between parents and children.

The basic concepts of the new definition of private household and of the statistical derivation of families in the scope of household are:

- The usual residence was defined according to the new definition of population (introduced in 2009), based on permanent and/or temporary residence in Slovenia.
- The households (i.e. persons with the same household number living at the same address) were self-declared and entered in the Household Register.
- The relation to the reference person of the household is in line with the entry in the Household Register.
- Dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings are numbered in the Central Population Register.
- Data, determining spouses and biological ties between parents and children, exist in the Central Population Register.
- Statistical methods are used for determining households and families.

Use of the previously valid definition of a household, based on economic criteria (sharing income for covering the basic costs of living), has been discontinued. According the new definition, a (private) household is a group of population (or resident living alone) living in the same dwelling with the same household number.

### **Comparability of Register based Census data on housing with previous censuses**

There are no significant differences at obligatory variables except some differences in classifying (e.g. a water supply system, toilet). The fact that data for the 2011 / 2015 / 2018 Census were obtained from administrative sources and not with fieldwork has to be taken into account. Occupancy of dwellings and other places is bound to the registration of people in the Central Population Register at the Ministry of the Interior, the existence of dwellings and buildings and their characteristics are bound to the registration in the Building Cadastre and the Real Estate Register kept by the Surveying and Mapping Authority and the property is bound to the entry in the Land Register at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia and the Real Estate Register.

Variables that are influenced by the data collection method:

- The occupancy status of conventional dwellings
- Type of ownership (owner-occupied, rented, other type of ownership-user)
- Number of occupants per dwelling (density)
- Type of living quarters for the category 'other housing units' (there are no units without address, for example shacks, huts, etc.)
- Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use – due to the fact that in some dwellings that are intended for holiday use there are occupants registered, but occupied dwellings couldn't be dwellings for seasonal or secondary use

The data collection method also has an impact on time when the data become final. Especially in real estate records procedures may take some time, so data are published later.

## Data confidentiality

Data confidentiality is respected. National Statistics Act (OJ RS No. 45/95, 09/01) and the Personal Data Protection Act (OJ RS No. 59/99) determine data confidentiality.

## 8 PUBLISHING

Data are published:

### Multiannually:

- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Population – Population structure - [Households and family characteristics](#). Absolute numbers for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions are published.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Population – [Households](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, statistical region, municipalities and settlements are published.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Population – [Families](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Population – Fertility - [Women and children](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Population – Population structure – [Migration characteristics](#). Absolute numbers for Slovenia, statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics, Level of living – [Occupied and unoccupied dwellings](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, statistical region, municipalities and settlements are published.
- First release (Demography and social statistics, Population): »Households and families, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- Electronic release (Demography and social statistics, Population): »Households and families, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually «.
- Electronic release (Demography and social statistics, Population): »Women and children, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually «.
- First release (Demography and social statistics, Level of living): »Dwellings, Slovenia, multiannually «.
- Electronic release (Demography and social statistics, Level of living): »Dwellings, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually «.
- Statøbook.
- [Eurostat](#) (for censuses every 10 years: 2011, 2021, 2031)
- Publication "[People, families, dwellings](#)",
- Publication "[Dad, mom, grandpa, grandma, Households and Families in Slovenia](#)",

## **9 REVISION OF THE DATA**

### **9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA**

Only final data are published.

### **9.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES**

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

## **10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS**

- [Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing](#)