



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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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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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data of the 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 FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (CELEX: 32008R076)
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/712 of 20 April 2017 establishing the reference year and the programme of the statistical data and metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CELEX: 32017R0712)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/543 of 22 March 2017 laying down rules for the application of 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 (CELEX: 32017R0543)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/881 of 23 May 2017 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, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 (CELEX: 32017R0881)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018 on the establishment of a temporary direct statistical action for the dissemination of selected topics of the 2021 population and housing census geocoded to a 1 km² grid (CELEX: 32018R1799)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data are a usual resident of Slovenia (person with usual residence in Slovenia on the reference date), household, family and dwelling.

Population are studied according to age, sex, households and family status, marital status, citizenship, educational attainment, activity status, migration characteristics and territorial area.

Household is studied according to the number of members in the households, age-sex structure, type of household (private, institutional, other), generations and territorial area. **Family** is studied according to the type of family, number of children and territorial area.

Dwelling is studied according to occupation status, type of ownership, useful floor space, number of rooms, equipment, building characteristics and territorial area.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The units of observation are all persons with usual residence (based on registered residence) in Slovenia on the reference date (1 January), their households, families and dwellings.

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 is 1 January.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected multiannually.

Data are collected with the statistical survey "Register-based census of population, households and housing".

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

Prerequisites for executing such a method are:

- legislation that 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

- **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
- **Statistical Register managed by the Statistical Office**
 - Statistical Register of Employment
- **Regular statistical surveys based on complete coverage conducted by the Statistical Office**
 - Births (DEM-ROJ), administrative sources
 - Migrations (SEL), administrative sources
 - Socio-economic characteristics of population and migrants (SEL-SOC)
- **Databases of various data managers**
 - Record of Real Estate Transactions-rent transactions, Survey and Mapping Authority

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 their 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 the 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.

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.).

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, 2020/2021 for Census 2021 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 entity 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 residents (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 residents 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
- community of same-sex partners in a registered civil 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,
- same-sex partnership without children (from 2015 on),
- same-sex partnership with children (from 2015 on).

Husband-wife family is a type of family comprised of 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 of mother with children or father with children.

Two parent family is a type of family comprised of a married couple with children or unmarried partners with children or same-sex partners with children.

Family without children is a type of family comprised of married couple without children or unmarried partners without children or same-sex partners without children.

Family with children is a type of family comprised of 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 a deceased relative 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 a 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 m² 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 the 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

Data at lower territorial levels are published in accordance with the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics NUTS and the Standard Classification of Territorial Units SKTE as of 1 January 2011, 1 January 2015, 1 January 2018, 1 January 2021: <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

There are some differences at territorial levels that have to be taken into account when comparing the data from different Censuses.

Classifications, used in the register-based census:

- KLASIUS-SRV – Classification of Types of Educational Activities/Qualifications
- SKD – Standard Classification of Activities
- SKP – standard Classification of Occupations

Details about classifications at [Classifications and codes](#).

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited by using appropriate systematic and individual corrections.

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

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

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

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. We estimate that the costs of the registered-based census represent 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.
- A register-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 are no longer the topic in a 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.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Population – Population number and structure – Population structure - [Households and family characteristics](#). Absolute numbers for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions are published.
- SiStat Database: Population – Households and Families – [Households](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, statistical region, municipalities and settlements are published.
- SiStat Database: Population – Households and Families – [Families](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Population – Births and Deaths - Fertility - [Women and children](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, cohesion and statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Population – Population number and structure - Population structure – [Migration characteristics](#). Absolute numbers for Slovenia, statistical regions and municipalities are published.
- SiStat Database: Quality of Life – Level of Living - [Dwellings](#). Absolute numbers, averages, and shares for Slovenia, statistical region, municipalities and settlements are published.
- First Release (Population, Households and Families): »Households and families, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Population, Households and Families): »Households and families, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Population, Births and Deaths): »Women and children, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Level of Living): »Dwellings, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Level of Living): »Dwellings, detailed data, Slovenia, multiannually«.
- [Statobook](#)
- Publication “[People, families, dwellings](#)”,
- Publication “[Dad, mom, grandpa, grandma, Households and Families in Slovenia](#)”,
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- United Nations (UN)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

2011 Census

The 2011 Census, the sixteenth population census conducted on the territory of present-day Slovenia, was the first complete register-based population census in Slovenia. Some administrative and statistical sources were used only in the 2011 Census and have been from 2012 on used in the annually statistical survey [Socio-economic characteristics of the population and migrants](#). These sources were from

regular statistical surveys based on complete coverage conducted by the Statistical Office of Slovenia

- Student enrolment in tertiary education (ŠOL-ŠTUD), administrative sources
- Tertiary education (DIPL-TERCS), administrative sources
- Recipients of scholarships (ŠOL-ŠTIP), administrative sources

databases of various data managers

- Register of unemployed persons – Employment Service of Slovenia
- Record of graduates – National Examination Center
- Record of participants in national examinations – National Examination Center
- Record of pension recipients – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute
- Record of Insured persons – Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia
- Record of recipients of social transfers – Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs
- Income tax – Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia
- Central Register of Participants in Education - Ministry of Education, Science and Sport.

For the 2011 census, EU regulations were established for the first time (previously, censuses were only a recommendation). For the 2011 census only, the following regulations were in use:

- 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 (CELEX: 32009R1201)
- 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 (CELEX: 32010R0519)
- 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 (CELEX: 32010R1151)

Methodology of compiling data on educational attainment

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia published data on educational attainment for total population of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011 for the first time based on administrative and statistical sources. Before that, data on educational attainment for total population had 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 and are published annually.

The Statistical Office 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.

From 2015 on, 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 published data on activity for total population of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011 for the first time based on administrative and statistical sources. Before that, 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. With the transition to the new methodology, the data are based mostly on official records and are published annually.

The Statistical Office 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.

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

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 births (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 the 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 the 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 were 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 the 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 considered the data on usual residence one year before from the quarterly statistical survey on population (if 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 the 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:

- Annual statistical survey on migration (data from 2002 to 2010)
- 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 the 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 on 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 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 the CPR, for foreign citizen mothers only for every third one. From the regular annual statistical survey, data were used for the latest births. From the 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 the number of children living with them in a household were taken into account.

Final compilation of data on the number of live-born children was based on the methodology of highest value if 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 households

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia publishes data on households and families for total population of Slovenia 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. The auxiliary source is the Central Population Register data on spouses and biological ties between parents and children.

The basic concepts of the new definition of a 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 into 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 to the new definition, a (private) household is a group of residents (or a resident living alone) living in the same dwelling with the same household number.

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 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.

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 – because in some dwellings that are intended for holiday use there are occupants registered, but occupied dwellings couldnt 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.

Reasons for the increase in the number of rental dwellings owned by natural persons (1 January 2021):

The main reason for the higher number of rented dwellings owned by natural persons in the 2021 census is **a new source**. With the change in legislation on 1 January 2018, the reporting obligations in the ETN (Real Estate Market Register, SURS) were transferred from owners-natural persons to the Financial Administration (FURS). As FURS reports on renting based on tax forms for renting out property, significantly more transactions are recorded than previously reported to the ETN by natural persons themselves.

Additional reasons are:

- The COVID-19 epidemic triggered the regulation of residence registrations in cases where people for various reasons have not been formally registered where they actually live. Of course, there were also various abuses (holiday dwellings), but we estimate that there was much more actual regulation of the situation.
- The COVID-19 epidemic in 2020 and 2021 also triggered a sharp decline in demand for housing for short-term, tourism rental through Airbnb. We assume that part of these dwellings began to be rented out to ordinary tenants.

Cancellation of certain data at the source (Real Estate Register, Real Estate Cadastre)

The Decree on Data in the Real Estate Register (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia Nos. 37/18 and 46/19) cancelled the keeping of certain data taken over for the needs of the Register-based Census of Population, Households and Dwellings. Data on premises (bathroom, toilet, kitchen) for the existing housing stock in the censuses from 2021 on are taken from the latest available state of the source, and for new constructions it is assumed that they have these premises. The data on holiday use of housing, which had been poorly maintained for some time, were also cancelled. **Therefore, the publication of data on holiday and secondary use of housing was cancelled in 2021.**

Comparability of register-based census data

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

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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

- Questionnaire:
 - SURS does not collect data for this survey by using a questionnaire.
- [Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing](#)
- [EU legislation on the 2021 population and housing censuses, explanatory notes](#)
- [Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing](#)