



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

Public water supply, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on the public water supply is to present the data on the amount of water abstracted from the public water supply by source, the amount of water supplied, the volume of water losses, the length of the water supply network and the number of water connections in Slovenia.

Key statistics in the survey on public water supply are:

- Abstraction of water for the public water supply by source
- Amount of water sold
- Volume of water losses
- Number of water connections and length of the water supply network.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (CELEX: 32000L0060)
- Regulation on drinking water supply (OJ RS, No 88/12)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data is drinking water from public water supply network, according to :

The main characteristics of the units are the source of water abstracted from the public water supply, supplied water, losses (1000m³), scope and the operation of the water supply system (number of connection to the water supply system and length of water supplied network in meters).

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

With the annual survey **Public water supply (VOD-V)** all business entities (full capture) that are operators of managing water systems or concessionaires managing water systems or have taken over the management of water systems are covered.

The survey covers 87 units.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

Data for the survey public water supply are obtained from the administrative source

Administrative databases are:

- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by sub basins,
- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by source,
- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by municipalities and water balance by municipalities,
- Amount of water sold by municipalities and sub basins,
- Connection table of water supply systems with municipalities and subbasins (the length of the network, the number of connections).

Data for the survey are obtained from the administrative source, i.e. from the database of the information system of public environmental protection services (IJSVO) kept by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Data are collected annually. Administrative data collections refer to drinking water.

The IJSVO database includes tables with the following variables:

- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by sub basins,
- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by source,
- Amount of drinking water supplied from the public water supply system by municipalities and water balance by municipalities,
- Amount of water sold by municipalities and sub basins,
- Connection table of water supply systems with municipalities and sub basins (the length of the network, the number of connections).

6 DEFINITIONS

Water supply system consists of devices for abstracting, treating and distributing water from a public water resource. The system is of public importance, because all users can be connected to it and thus supplied with water.

Public water supply system is a system of structures under the unified supervision and unified management that provides water to the settlements

from the central water resource.

There are three groups:-

- Local water supply system - water supplied to only one settlement or several settlements;
- Common water supply system - water supplied to two settlements or several settlements in one municipality;-
- Inter-municipal water supply system - water from powerful resources supplied to wider areas (several municipalities or parts thereof) and built to supply all consumers connected to the system.

Public drinking water supply means that the water supply system provides at least 10 m³ of water per day or supplies at least 50 people.

Annual water consumption. This information is entered by the state of the water meter. Data on the water supply system are collected at the level of water resources, municipalities, state and hydrographic areas.

Water resources and their breakdown:

Water resource is a source of water from which water is abstracted for the supply of the population or for the technological process and cooling in enterprises.

1. **groundwater** (artificial recharge, all groundwater)
2. **springs** (of which springs of groundwater, water in which surface water flows)
3. **surface water** (running water, natural lakes, artificial lakes, rainwater)

The amount of water captured by the system is the amount of water, which is available to the users.

The amount of sold water is the total amount of water supplied to households and the economy.

The amount of abstracted but uncharged water is the amount of water that has been abstracted in the system, but not charged. Usually these are abstractions from fire hydrants needed for firefighting or street cleaning. The data can be estimated.

The amount of water lost in the network is an indicator of water losses due to poorly maintained networks.

Water supply network is a pipeline from the public water supply to the point of consumption and its equipment.

Connection to the water supply network is the physical connection of the user to the secondary water supply network and not the number of dwellings or people connected to the water supply network. It is owned by the owner of a building or a facility and is not part of the public infrastructure; the connector to the public water supply, the take-off point and the water meter are components of the connection to the public water supply.

A river basin is the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a series of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

A sub-basin is the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a series of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into a particular point in a watercourse (normally a lake or a river confluence).

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

In the context of the data publication the NUTS classification (Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics) that was established for statistical purposes and is based on administrative or institutional breakdowns of Member States of the European Union according to uniform criteria are used. The territory of Slovenia includes three levels:

- Level 1 (NUTS 1), entire country
- Level 2 (NUTS 2), cohesion regions: Vzhodna and Zahodna Slovenija
- Level 3 (NUTS 3), 12 statistical regions

More information: Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), published on the SURS website (Methods and Classification - Classifications and code lists - Territorial code list):

- <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

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.

DATA PROCESSING OTHER

Data acquired from the administrative source contain the registration number of reporting unit, the code of the municipality, the code of the hydrographic area and the code of the water supply system.

Data acquired from the administrative source need to be processed at the level of statistical regions and cohesion regions, and at the level of river basins and sub-basins.

The processing of acquired data follows; processing ends with the data aggregation and preparation of tables arranged according to the values of certain variables. Within the final analysis the data are compared with the data from the previous year by individual variables and by statistical regions and river basins. Any significant discrepancies are further examined. Data processing is followed by the final calculation and publication of data.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

The data are obtained from public sources, so they are not subject to statistical confidentiality.

Some totals do not add up due to the rounding.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Environment](#) - Water -Public water supply
 - The data are published in the form of an absolute at the level of Slovenia value and are broken down by:
 - cohesion and statistical regions according to the standard classification at NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 levels,
 - river basins and catchment area.
- First Release (Environment, Public water supply): »Public water supply, Slovenia, annually«.
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- United Nations (UN)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- European Environment Agency (EEA)

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

Despite the change of the data source, there was no break in the time series of data on the total amount of drinking water, so all time points are comparable.

By 2012, the public water supply survey (VOD-V) was conducted in a classical way. Data were collected with the annual questionnaire on the public water supply (VOD-V) at the level of municipalities, state and hydrographic areas. Observation units were all business entities that according to the 2008 Standard Classification of Activities (NACE Rev. 2) belong in activities D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and E (Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities), and all managers of water supply systems. Data on the public water supply were collected with the VOD-V questionnaire, which reporting units received and returned by regular mail. The coverage was full, i.e. all reporting units managing water supply systems or having a licence to operate them were covered. The survey covered all 211 municipalities. The survey started with the preparation of the questionnaire where data for the observed period had to be changed. Further, requests were made for preparing the list of reporting units. Based on this list, questionnaires and the accompanying documents were printed. The reporting units returned the completed questionnaires by mail. SURSs Enterprise Cooperation Section performed manual and logical control of the completed questionnaires. The next steps were processing of data by tables and preparation for publication in aggregate form in SURSs SiStat Database, Statistical Yearbook and First Release, and in international questionnaires such as the WISE (Water Information System for Europe) questionnaire, the REQ (Regional Environment Questionnaire), and the JQ-Inland Water questionnaire.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's 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.

- Quality report for the survey:
 - Public water supply (VOD V)

Theme: Environment, SubTheme: Water