

HOUSING CENSUS 2011, SLOVENIA, 1 JANUARY 2011 , 1 JANUARY 2015

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

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PURPOSE OF THE STATISTICAL SURVEY

The purpose of the register-based housing census is to collect data on dwellings on the territory of Slovenia. Data about dwellings are linked with the population and households data.

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE SURVEY

- 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
- National Statistics Act (Official Journal of the RS, No. 45/1995 and 9/2001)
- Medium-term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2008-2012 (Official Journal of the RS, No. 119/2007)
- Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys for 2011 and 2015 (Official Journal of the RS, No. 93/2010 and 83/14 in 32/15))
- Personal Data Protection Act (Official Journal of the RS No. 59/1999, 57/2001)

OBSERVATION UNITS

Dwellings:

- permanently occupied, occasionally occupied and unoccupied conventional dwellings
- collective living quarters.
- other housing units that were not built for dwellings but were used as dwellings at the time of the Register-based Census.

COVERAGE

Census means the full coverage of all observation units with main characteristics such as individual enumeration, territorial universality and simultaneousness. Reference day of the 2011 and 2015 Register-based Census was 1 January.

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 which cover all demands of users and legislation.

The main sources for the register-based census were the Real Estate Register kept by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and the Central Population Register kept by the Ministry of the Interior.

DEFINITIONS

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 which 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, 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 which 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. Collective living quarters and living units for special purposes are not included. Dwelling, which are not suitable for living also aren't included.

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 which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census.

Unoccupied conventional dwellings are conventional dwellings which 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 aren't 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 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 which 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).

TERRITORY

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 and 1 January 2015** was taken into account. Compared to the previous census conducted in 2011 there are some differences at territorial levels that have to be taken into account when comparing the data. More on <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/data/show-first-release-old?IdNovice=5983>

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.
- No respondent burden with questions for data that have already been sent to other state authorities or for other statistical surveys.
- Significant 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.
- 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 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 and 2015 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 which 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 temporary for a longer period.

PUBLISHING

Population and housing censuses were by now as a rule decennial statistical survey. By introducing new register-based method census data could be produced more frequently.

The most common type of publishing is frequency tables with absolute values taking into account statistical confidentiality. According to the dissemination strategy on higher level of territory (country, cohesion regions) more detailed data could be published as for the lower territorial levels (e.g. municipalities).

Dissemination of Register-based Census data

- SI-STAT Data Portal
<http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/Demographics.asp>

LEVEL OF LIVING

Occupied and unoccupied dwellings

- Website : <http://www.stat.si/popis2011/eng>
- Publication People, families, dwellings <http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/people.pdf>

REVISION OF THE DATA

Register-based census data are not revised.

OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

- Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing
 - o http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/CES_2010_Census_Recommendations_English.pdf
- 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, Official Journal 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, Official Journal of the European Union 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

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