



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Martina Žnidaršič

BIRTHS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Births, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Births, detailed data, Slovenia, annually (Electronic Release)
- Demographic events, Slovenia, quarterly (First Release)
- Births and deaths, Slovenia, monthly (Electronic Release)



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1 PURPOSE

To provide data on births and natural increase of population for working out appropriate demographic, social, health and other policies at the national level and at lower territorial levels.

The key statistics include:

- number of live births by sex and number of live births per 1,000 population
- mean age of mother at first birth and at all births
- total fertility rate
- live births outside marriage
- top baby names

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics \(CELEX: 32013R1260\)](#)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Units described by the published data are:

- a child / inhabitant born in the year of observation (by date of birth, sex, vitality, type of birth, marital status, territory, etc.)
- parents (mother, father) of the child (by age at childbirth, marital status, citizenship, date of marriage, education).

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The coverage is complete; all inhabitants of Slovenia who were born in the reference year (from 1 January to 31 December) are covered, even if they were born abroad. Data on parents are also collected; in particular characteristics of mothers are important.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected monthly.

Methodological explanation

Data are collected with the survey Births (DEM-ROJ) by using data from the following statistical sources:

- survey »Population structure« (DEM-PREB/ČL),
- survey »Socioeconomic characteristic of population and international migrants« (SEL-SOC).

Data for the survey are obtained from administrative sources:

- administrative register of the Ministry of the Interior; i.e. the Central Population Register (CRP), which is the central database with the most basic data on the population of Slovenia;
- "Perinatal Information System of Slovenia" (PIS RS), maintained by the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ). PIS RS became the health register of births and deliveries in the country in 1993. From 2006 on the selected data from PIS RS are annually transferred to SURS. The NIJZ is obliged to transfer the data for the previous year to SURS by 30 May.

6 DEFINITIONS

Birth is extraction of the foetus from the mother's body (see live-born, stillborn).

A live-born is a child who immediately after birth showed signs of life (breathing, heartbeat, muscle twitch), even though only for a short period. Duration of pregnancy is not important.

A stillborn is a child who was born without signs of life (no breathing, no movement, no beating of the heart) and who at birth weighted at least 500 grams or pregnancy lasted less than 22 weeks or its body was at least 25 centimetres long. If in case of a multiple pregnancy (twins, triplets) one of the siblings was born alive, the sibling that was born dead is counted as a stillborn even if it weighed less than 500 grams.

A child born within marriage is a live-born or stillborn child born in a marriage settled in accordance with the valid regulations.

A child born outside marriage is a live-born or stillborn child who was given birth by an unmarried mother, or a mother who lives in a consensual union.

Age is the period of time a person has lived from his/her birth to the moment of observation – birth of a child. Data on age are calculated from the date of birth of mother / father and the date of birth of a child. It is expressed in completed years of age.

Duration of marriage for mother who gave birth to a child is time spent from the date of marriage to the date the child was born.

Order of birth is the ordinal number of a child with regard to the number of all children given birth by the same mother.

Educational attainment is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. A publicly verified education can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully finishing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.).

Residence is the settlement of permanent or temporary residence of a person at which the person is counted as a resident.

Childbirth is the process by which the foetus, foetus sheaths and placenta are born - squeezed out of the uterus. By the number of foetuses we distinguish the birth of one child, twins, triplets and quadruplets.

Natural increase is the difference between the number of live-born children and the number of deaths for a given area in the calendar year.

Demographic indicators

Live births per 1,000 population is the ratio between the number of live born children in the calendar year and the same midyear population, multiplied by 1,000.

Mean age of mother/father at birth is a weighted arithmetic mean of the age of a given group of population (mothers/fathers). We calculate it from absolute data. In calculation we take into consideration as weights the means of age classes.

Total fertility rate is the average number of live born children per one woman in reproductive age (15–49 years) in the calendar year.

General fertility rate is the ratio between the number of live born children in the calendar year and the same midyear population of women in reproductive age (15–49 years), multiplied by 1,000.

Age-specific general fertility rate is the ratio between the number of live born children given birth in the calendar year by mothers aged x years and the midyear population of women of this age, multiplied by 1,000.

Gross reproduction rate for a given year of observation is the average number of liveborn girls which a generation of women in their reproductive age (15–49 years) would give birth to if their age-specific fertility rates equal to that in the observed year.

Net reproduction rate for a given year of observation is the average number of liveborn girls which a generation of women in their reproductive age (15–49 years) would give birth to if their age-specific fertility and mortality rates remained equal to that in the observed year.

Natural increase per 1,000 population is the ratio between the natural increase in the calendar year and the midyear population of the same year for a given area, multiplied by 1,000.

Still births per 1,000 live births is the ratio between the number of still born children and live born children in the calendar year, multiplied by 1,000.

Sex ratio for live-births in the calendar year is the ratio between the number of live-born boys and the number of live-born girls, multiplied by 100. It tells us how many boys per 100 girls were born.

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

Data on educational attainment are published in accordance with the Classification of Types of Educational Activities/Qualifications KLASIUS-SRV:
<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited with the combination of systematic corrections, individual corrections and imputation procedures. The following imputation methods were used: hot-deck imputations.

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

The birth of a child in the maternity hospital, hospital or other health care institution must be reported to the competent registrar by the health organization. The birth of a child outside health organizations must be reported to the competent registrar by the child's father or the person the mother lives with, or the mother, as soon as she is able. When these persons are unable to report the birth, it must be reported by those presents at child birth or by a person who learned of the child's birth.

The birth of a child must be reported within fifteen days from the day of birth.

The birth of a stillborn child must be reported within 24 hours or on the first working day.

The number of births in Slovenia includes all children, irrespective of citizenship and place of birth (Slovenia or abroad), who had after birth usual residence in Slovenia.

Data on the age of mothers/fathers refer to the completed years of age and are calculated from the date of birth of the child and the date of birth of the mother/father.

Demographic indicators per 1,000 population (natural increase / net migration / total increase) are calculated from absolute data and are due to rounding not always equal to the sum/difference of corresponding indicators.

The data from the "Births" survey refer to the population of Slovenia according to the current statistical definition. Consequently, the data from this survey differ from statistics published by the National Institute of Public Health – these data refer to a slightly different population.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics – Population – Fertility – [Births, Slovenia](#). Absolute data and indicators are published. The data are published for the territory of Slovenia (NUTS 1 level). KLASIUS-SRV classification is used for education.
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics – Population – Fertility – [Births, regions and municipalities](#). Absolute data and indicators are published. The data are published for the territory of Slovenia (NUTS 1 level), NUTS 2 (cohesion regions), NUTS 3 (statistical regions), SKTE 5 (municipalities).

- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics – Population – Natural and Migration Change of Population – [Natural change](#). Absolute data and indicators are published. The data are published for the territory of Slovenia (NUTS 1 level), NUTS 2 (cohesion regions), NUTS 3 (statistical regions), SKTE 5 (municipalities) and SKTE 7 (settlements).
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics – Population – First names and family names – [Newborn's first names](#). Absolute data and indicators are published. The data are published for the territory of Slovenia (NUTS 1 level).
- SiStat Database: Demography and social statistics – Population – Basic data - [Population and natural change, annually](#). Absolute data are published for the territory of Slovenia (NUTS 1 level).
- First Release (Population, Births and deaths): »Births, Slovenia, annually«.
- Electronic Release (Population, Births and deaths): »Births, detailed data, Slovenia, annually«.
- First Release (Population, Births and deaths): »Demographic events, Slovenia, quarterly«.
- Electronic Release (Population, Births and deaths): »Births and deaths, Slovenia, monthly«.
- [Stat'o'book](#)
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- United Nations (UN)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Data on births are published monthly and quarterly. They are provisional for all observation periods in the reference year until final data for the previous year are published.

Data for months and quarters are provisional because a small number of events that are the data source for demographic statistics are recorded in administrative records later than they are for each month or quarter taken over from the data source by SURS.

Final data on births are published six months after the reference year. Changes between provisional and final data are usually small.

Publishing of provisional and final data is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, provisional data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, more complete and better data can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

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.
- Methodological explanation:
 - Population Theme: Population, sub-theme: Population Number and Structure
<http://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>
- Family Code (DZ)
- Personal Name Act (ZOI-1)