CENSUS_INS21ES_A_SI_2021_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Eurostat metadata
Reference metadata
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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: Eurostat user support

1. Contact	Top
1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
1.1.1. Responsible party	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

1.1.2. Responsible party role	Resource Provider
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Demography and Level of Living
1.5. Contact mail address	tina.znidarsic@gov.si

2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	21/12/2022
2.2. Metadata last posted	21/12/2022
2.3. Metadata last update	21/12/2022

3. Statistical presentation
3.1. Data description
Population census provides a large range of demographic data on size and structure of the permanently resident population at national and regional level. Data are also provided on population and its employment, families and housing.
3.1.1. Resource title
CENSUS
3.1.2. Resource abstract
Population and housing grid statistics.
3.1.3. Resource type
Spatial data set series
3.1.3.1. Additional information if 'spatial data set' is marked
https://data.europa.eu/en
3.1.4. Resource locator
https://data.europa.eu/en

3.1.5. Unique resource identifier
https://data.europa.eu/en
3.1.6. Coupled resource
https://data.europa.eu/en
3.1.7. Resource language
English.
3.1.8. Keyword value
Population Distribution
3.1.9. Originating controlled vocabulary
https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme/pd
3.1.10. Metadata language
English.
3.2. Classification system
Population census results are produced in accordance with relevant national and international classifications and cover the total population by sex, age groups, activity status, migration characteristics.
3.3. Coverage - sector
Society.
3.3.1. Topic category
Society
3.3.2. Spatial data service type
Download Service
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions
Total population, sex, age, employed persons, place of birth, place of usual residence one year prior to the census.
3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Total population

For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all the persons falling within the scope of the census in EU on usual residents.

Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

Persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total unsually population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.

Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usually resident population.Unless otherwise stated in this report.

3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex

Female or male.

3.4.3. Statistical concepts and definitions - Age

The age reached at the reference date (in completed years).

3.4.4. Statistical concepts and definitions - Employed person

Employed are persons aged 15 or more, 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.

3.4.5. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of birth

The place of birth for persons born within the country is the civil division in which the person was born; for those born in other countries, it is the country of birth. For persons born in the country (the native-born population), the concept of place of birth usually refers to the geographic unit where the mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth.

3.4.6. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of usual residence one year prior to the census

The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.

For all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date, the previous place of usual residence is the last usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.

3.5. Statistical unit

Number of persons.

3.6. Statistical population

Not available.

3.7. Reference area

Slovenia (1,000 m grid).

3.7.1. Geographic bounding box

	Degrees (WGS84)
West	13.38
South	45.42
East	16.61
North	46.88

3.7.2. Spatial resolution

1000

Unit:m

3.7.3. Coordinate Reference System

EPSG:3035 - ETRS89 / LAEA Europe

3.8. Coverage - Time

Data refer to the situation in the reporting country at the census reference date.

3.9. Base period
Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure	
Counts of statistical units.	

5. Reference Period	
1 January 2021	
5.1. Temporal extent	
An individual date (1 January 2021).	

6. Institutional Mandate	
6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements	
Legal framework of Slovene national statistics: http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/LegislationAndDocuments/LegisAndDocs. National Statistics Act: http://www.stat.si/dokument/5186/NationalStatisticsAct.pdf.	
6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing	
National Statistics Act defines the role and co-operation of *SURS* and authorised producers concerning the organisation, preparation, execution of statistical programmes and reporting about them as well as respect of the fundamental principles, data dissemination and international co-operation. Specific agreements are signed with data producing agencies, determining the procedures, deadlines etc. regarding data sharing and transmission.	

7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	

http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/FundamentalPrinciples/StatConf

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Cell-key method was used.

There are no grids flagged as confidential.

8. Release policy	

8.1. Release calendar

https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/ReleaseCal

https://gis.stat.si/#lang=en

8.2. Release calendar access

https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/ReleaseCal

https://gis.stat.si/#lang=en

8.3. Release policy - user access

https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply

8.3.1. Conditions applying to access and use

https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply

8.3.2. Limitations on public access

https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply

9. Frequency of dissemination	

Decennial

10. Accessibility and clarity	

10.1. Dissemination format - News release
Not applicable at grid level.
10.2. Dissemination format - Publications
Not applicable at grid level.
10.3. Dissemination format - online database
Not applicable at grid level.
10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access
https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/StaticPages/Index/For-Researchers
10.5. Dissemination format - other
https://gis.stat.si/#lang=en
10.6. Documentation on methodology
https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/File/DocSysFile/8033/05-322-ME.pdf
10.7. Quality management - documentation
Not available.

11. Quality management	Top
11.1. Quality assurance	
https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/FundamentalPrinciples/QualityInStat	
11.1.1. Lineage	
The Register of Spatial Units is the main source of geocoding for the Census 2021 data. The geospatial data from the Register are maintained at a scale of 1 : 5000 (resolution 0.2mm on a map) including the coordinates of buildings with addresses. Attribute accuracy is estimated as 100% for administrative units, as well as for addresses. The data are in national coordinate system D96/TM (EPSG: 3794). All objects are registered.	

The coordinates of buildings with addresses as of 1 January 2021 were assigned a corresponding cell ID of 1km^2 grid as defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/1799. Statistical data were aggregated accordingly.

11.1.2. Conformity, specification

INSPIRE Specification on Geographical Grid Systems – Guidelines

Regulation (EU) 2018/1799

11.1.3. Conformity, degree

Conformity has not been verified.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

Data prepared in accordance with European Statistics Code of Practice. More about: https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/FundamentalPrinciples/QualityInStat

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12. Relevance   Top

12.1. Relevance - User Needs

The census data disseminated by Eurostat are addressed to policy makers, researchers, media and the general public.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

SURS regularly monitors satisfaction and needs of its users via various channels, with various techniques, tools and approaches that help improve the products and services intended for users.

Monitoring user satisfaction with a survey
With an online survey, SURS measures user satisfaction, and learns about current habits and needs of its users. Together with the survey, SURS offers to a wide circle of users the possibility to express their opinions about SURS's work and suggestions for improvement. The survey is usually conducted once a year, in November, and is available on SURS's website.

Monitoring visits on SURS's website and social media
SURS regularly monitors website visits, visits of some dedicated product pages as well as visits of individual releases and obtaining or searching data in the SiStat Database. Using Piwik PRO tool, SURS checks which data are the most searched and most frequently used by users. It also regularly monitors responses to individual social media posts on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn, via the tools for monitoring response that are integrated into these social media.

Monitoring users' data inquiries
Users report their data inquiries to SURS daily via e-mail or telephone. Their requests are dealt with by the Information Centre, which, in cases of more demanding questions, consults SURS's employees involved in specific statistical surveys. SURS monitors the number of requests and the frequency of inquiries by areas and data. One can also notice other difficulties experienced by users, e.g. problems with access to data, incomprehensible data interpretation, etc.

Monitoring researchers' inquiries for microdata
SURS monitors access to microdata for research purposes. It publishes the list of research papers in which SURS's microdata were used. Researchers regularly present their papers to SURS's employees and discuss the selected topics with them.

Monitoring SURS's appearance and its data in the media
SURS regularly monitors the appearance, response and data interpretation in the media on the basis of keywords related to SURS and statistical data. Appearance in print media, on radio and television is monitored with a daily clipping. Online appearance is monitored daily by Mediatoolkit, which enables analysis of appearance and reach.

Monitoring user needs via workshops
SURS prepares on demand, mostly at schools and faculties and in various state and regional institutions, workshops educating users about SURS's data and products, and their use. Participants give their opinions, wishes and needs for data.

Usability tests
Developing or upgrading a product or a service for its website and its dedicated product pages, SURS usually conducts usability tests with which it checks the user experience regarding an individual product or functionality and seeks possibilities for improvement, e.g. to make the online application more user-friendly. Usability tests are conducted within SURS and with external providers.

Monitoring user needs via statistical advisory committees
At regular meetings of statistical advisory committees for various fields of statistics, users can give their opinions and wishes regarding the published data, new data requirements, methodological bases of statistical surveys and SURS's activities in general.

SURS prepares annual reports on the results of monitoring satisfaction and need of its users.
Report on monitoring the satisfaction and needs of users of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia in 2021 (https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/news/Index/9507)

12.3. Completeness

All statistics that are needed are available.

13. Accuracy   Top

13.1. Accuracy - overall
Each usually resident person is associated with an address and each address has exact geographical coordinates. This associations are a part of the base data sources.
Aggregation to 1 km2 grid is based on these coordinates.
13.2. Sampling error
Not applicable.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality	

14.1. Timeliness
The census-table regarding grid is sent to Eurostat and the data is not published nationally.
14.1.1. Date of publication
The census-table regarding grid is sent to Eurostat and the data is not published nationally.
14.1.2. Date of last revision
21/12/2022
14.1.3. Date of creation
21/12/2022
14.2. Punctuality
The census-table regarding grid is provided to Eurostat by the required deadline.

15. Coherence and comparability	

15.1. Comparability - geographical

Statistics are completely comparable between geographical areas.

15.1.1. Geographic information - data quality

The Register of Spatial Units is the main source of geocoding for the Census 2021 data. The geospatial data from the Register are maintained at a scale of 1 : 5000 (resolution 0.2mm on a map) including the coordinates of buildings with addresses. Attribute accuracy is estimated as 100% for administrative units, as well as for addresses. The data are in national coordinate system D96/TM (EPSG: 3794). All objects are registered.

The coordinates of buildings with addresses as of 1 January 2021 were assigned a corresponding cell ID of 1km^2 grid as defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/1799. Statistical data were aggregated accordingly.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Data for total population available from 1922 on at different territorial levels.

See https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/File/DocSysFile/8033/05-322-ME.pdf for futher information.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

The same concept of usually resident population is used in the whole national statistical system.

15.4. Coherence - internal

The use of the same main basic source (Central Population Register) and same concepts in all demographic statistics ensures coherent data.

16. Cost and Burden   Top

The 2021 Register-based Census in Slovenia was conducted without any additional budget but carried out as regular statistical survey in accordance with Mid-term and Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys with employees of the Statistical Office only and without any outsourcing.

17. Data revision   Top

17.1. Data revision - policy

Data revision is a statistical process that changes the values of published data. The purpose of data revision is to provide the users statistical data of the highest quality. SURS determines data revision in terms of planning, time of implementation and purpose of revision. Not relevant for census data.

The frequency of planned data revision is balanced with the need to provide as quality data as possible and their simple use. Data are revised when newer data or data of higher quality can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making and when due to publication deadlines determined by the European or national legislation or due to unforeseen obstacles in data processing and publication, less accurate data are published on the basis of incomplete coverage.

Users are informed about data revisions. Annually, usually in January, SURS prepares the list of statistical surveys subject to planned revision of statistical data (Slovene only). Users are also informed when the data are released.

Each data release contains information about the status of published data: they can be final or provisional data or experimental statistics. The exception is national and regional accounts data. In publishing these data, the status is marked as "no status". After publishing provisional data, final data are always published.

As regards the SiStat Database, the status of data is stated in table titles if the data are provisional or this is experimental statistics. If the status in not stated, the data are final. In the SiStat Database, the latest version of revised data always replaces the older.

SURS is transparent in communicating mistakes

In a data release, sometimes mistakes can happen in the data value, the graphical presentation or the comment. Even if there are no mistakes in the graphical presentation or the comment, the release may contain ambiguous or incomplete text, which can cause misinterpretation.

SURS considers the following principles:

- It is important that SURS corrects mistakes, since the published data are important for the society and have to be as accurate as possible.

- Mistakes are acknowledged, explained and documented, since SURS wants to preserve public trust.

- Mistakes in releases are corrected and the corrected release is published as soon as possible on SURS's website.

- SURS learns from its mistakes and strives to prevent new ones in the future.

Mistakes can appear in a release on the website, in a table in the SiStat Database or on social media. In some cases, mistakes can be corrected immediately, while in other cases it can take some time to establish the reason for the mistake, to correct it, and to prepare and publish the correct data and text.

SURS distinguishes subject-matter and design mistakes. Subject-matter mistakes are further divided into essential and non-essential. Depending on the type of mistake, SURS implements certain

procedures for publishing corrected data as soon as possible. In essential mistakes, the users are informed about the mistake and withdrawal of the release on SURS's website, with a notice to subscribers and on Twitter. In the SiStat Database, appropriate notes are also added.

Sometimes various unpredictable events and situations can happen that have an impact on the release of statistical data, e.g. technical problems hampering the usual process of data publication, emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic, etc. In such cases, too, SURS takes care of informing the users in a transparent way on SURS's website and via Twitter about possible disturbances in its operation and the impact on data publication.

17.2. Data revision - practice

Data revision is a statistical process that changes the values of published data. The purpose of data revision is to provide the users statistical data of the highest quality. SURS determines data revision in terms of planning, time of implementation and purpose of revision.

The frequency of planned data revision is balanced with the need to provide as quality data as possible and their simple use. Data are revised when newer data or data of higher quality can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making and when due to publication deadlines determined by the European or national legislation or due to unforeseen obstacles in data processing and publication, less accurate data are published on the basis of incomplete coverage.

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18. Statistical processing	Top

18.1. Source data

Central Population Register, Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, other statistical and administrative sources. See https://www.stat.si/statweb/File/DocSysFile/8033/05-322-ME.pdf for more information.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Quarterly for population, annually for socio-economic and migration characteristics.

18.3. Data collection

Data from all outside sources are transmitted electronically as per agreement between institutions. All data are processed according to the "usual residence" definition.

18.4. Data validation

Controls are carried out on the bases of reference date population and demographic events, all data are controlled on individual level by using PINs and PINs of mother/father/spouse. Additional controls ensure that data are consistent within a time series as well as on all territorial units.

18.5. Data compilation

Each usually resident person is associated with an address and each address has exact geographical coordinates. This associations are a part of the base data sources.

Aggregation to 1 km2 grid is based on these coordinates.

18.6. Adjustment

Not available.

19. Comment	Top

National methodological explanations: https://www.stat.si/statweb/File/DocSysFile/8033/05-322-ME.pdf

Related metadata	Top

Annexes	Top