

CENSUS_INS21ES_A_LV_2021_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia



Eurostat metadata

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1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

1.1.1. Responsible party

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

1.1.2. Responsible party role	Originator
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Social Statistics Methodology Section
1.5. Contact mail address	Lāčplēša Street 1, Riga, LV-1301, Latvia

2. Metadata update		Top
2.1. Metadata last certified	23/12/2022	
2.2. Metadata last posted	23/12/2022	
2.3. Metadata last update	23/12/2022	

3. Statistical presentation		Top
3.1. Data description		
Total usually resident population by place of usual residence, sex, current activity status (number of employed persons), country/place of birth and place of usual residence one year prior to the census of the 2021 population and housing census results geocoded to a 1 km ² grid.		
3.1.1. Resource title		
Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia.		
3.1.2. Resource abstract		
<p>The census is one of the most important sources of information, which is the basis for the official statistics of the state. The main purpose of the census is to obtain up-to-date information on the entire population, which is widely used in the public and private sectors.</p> <p>In 2021, the census in Latvia is done with a new method, based on administrative data and without carrying out the classical survey of residents at their dwellings.</p>		
3.1.3. Resource type		
Spatial data set		
3.1.3.1. Additional information if 'spatial data set' is marked		
https://data.europa.eu/en		

3.1.4. Resource locator
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
International Standard for country codes and codes for their subdivisions (ISO 3166). All data provided according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 .
3.3. Coverage - sector
Total usually resident population.
3.3.1. Topic category
Society
3.3.2. Spatial data service type
Download Service
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Population and Housing Census 2011 resulted in specifying number of resident population of Latvia, and it notably – by 155 thousand or 7% – differed from the population number calculated in line with the information in Register of Natural Persons supervised by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. As European Union does not have common methodology for estimating population number, Central Statistical Bureau has worked out a new method for more precise estimation of population number in Latvia. The method is based on statistical classification and migration mirror statistics. Statistical classification aims at dividing Latvian population registered within the Register of Natural Persons of Latvia into two classes (groups) – persons actually living in Latvia (usual resident population of Latvia) and persons actually living abroad. The statistical classification model has been developed with the help of logistic regression analysis. Data from administrative data sources are used to determine the status. 12 month period is used for migration (actual).

Total usually resident population transmitted by the national statistical offices to Eurostat in the framework of the Usual Residence Population data collection is used also in other Demographic domains and also household surveys (LFS, EU-SILC).

3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Total population

All inhabitants whose permanent place of residence is the respective administrative territory.

The following persons shall be considered to be usual residents of the respective administrative territory: those who have lived in their place of usual residence for at least 12 consecutive months before January 1 of the respective year, as well as those who arrived in their place of usual residence with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex

"Sex" refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women.

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

Persons who performed any work during the reference period for remuneration in cash or for remuneration in goods or services. Self-employed persons involved in an entrepreneurship activity, working on a farm or in a professional practice are also considered as employed persons. Persons working on their own holding (farm or backyard) and producing products for own consumption or sale are also included in the number of employed persons. Persons temporarily absent from work due to maternity leave or parental leave are considered as employed persons.

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

Person.

3.6. Statistical population

Total usually resident population.

3.7. Reference area

Latvia.

3.7.1. Geographic bounding box

EX_GeographicBoundingBox:

westBoundLongitude 20.8324

eastBoundLongitude 28.9273

southBoundLatitude 55.2915

northBoundLatitude 58.4629

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[Top](#)

Counts of statistical units.

5. Reference Period[Top](#)

01/01/2021

5.1. Temporal extent

01/01/2021

6. Institutional Mandate[Top](#)**6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements**

- Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics;
- Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers;
- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses;
- 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;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/712 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;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/881 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;

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 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;
- Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE);
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata;
- Cabinet Order No 766 of 19 December 2017 "On the Date of the Population and Housing census";
- Cabinet Regulation No 588 of 10 December 2019 "Regulations Regarding the Population and Housing Census 2021".

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

- Interdepartmental agreement with Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) about receipt of personal data and access to the Personal Data Explorer and System for Registration of Civil Status Documents (in latvian - CARIS) used to produce vital statistics.
- Interdepartmental agreement with State Revenue Service (SRS) about receipt of data on employed persons;
- Interdepartmental agreement with State Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) about receipt of data on beneficiaries of benefits;
- Interdepartmental agreement with Ministry of Education and Science (MES) about receipt of data on pupils and students receiving education in Latvia, children at school age who have not been registered in any of the educational institutions;
- Interdepartmental agreement with Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) about receipt of data on herd owners;
- Interdepartmental agreement with Rural Support Service (RSS) about receipt of data on the clients of RSS;
- Interdepartmental agreement with National Health Service (NHS) about receipt of data on beneficiaries of a public-paid healthcare service;
- Interdepartmental agreement with State Employment Agency (SEA) about receipt of data on unemployed persons and job seekers;
- Interdepartmental agreement with Road Traffic Safety Directorate about receipt of personal data from the national register of vehicles and their drivers maintained by the Directorate;

- Interdepartmental agreement with Latvian Prison Administration about receipt of data on prisoners;
- Interdepartmental agreement with the Ministry of Welfare about receipt of data on persons living in social care institutions;
- Contract with “ZZ Dats” for access to Social Assistance Administration Information System (SOPA) data on persons that have received local government allowances and services;
- Interdepartmental agreement with Administration of Studies and Research (until 2021) and State Education Development Agency (since 2023) about receipt of individual data on persons who have received a study/ student loan for studies abroad;
- Interdepartmental agreement with the State Chancellery on persons in the state diplomatic service, persons in the state military service and their family members (spouse and children);
- Contract with Riga municipal limited liability company "Rīgas satiksme" about receipt of individual data of the personalised e-tickets;
- Interagency agreement with the Ministry of Finance (until 2018), Interagency agreement with the State Chancellery (SC) (since 2019) –data on persons employed in public administration and local governments;
- Interagency agreement with the Health Inspectorate (HI) – data on medical personnel and medical support personnel;
- Interagency agreement with the Administration of Studies and Research (until 2021), State Education Development Agency (SEDA) (since 2022) on use of personal data on persons who have received study/student loans for studies outside Latvia;
- Data of the Latvian Academy of Sciences (until 2016) on persons who have obtained a doctoral degree;
- Agreement with the Latvian Maritime Administration (LMA) – data on persons having obtained a seafarers' qualification certificate;
- Agreement with Riga Tourism Development Bureau (until 2020), Riga Investment and Tourism Agency (RITA) (since 2021) – data on persons having acquired guide certificate;
- Agreement with the State Construction Control Bureau (SCCB) – data on persons employed in construction;
- Agreement with the Pharmacists' Society of Latvia (PSA) – data on pharmacists and their assistants;
- Agreement with the Latvian Council of Sworn Notaries (LCSN) – data on notaries and their assistants;

- Agreement with the Latvian Council of Sworn Bailiffs (LCSB) – data on bailiffs and their assistants;
- Data of the Latvian Council of Sworn Advocates (LCSA) on advocates and their assistants;
- Interagency agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) – data on practitioners of veterinary medicine;
- Roman Catholic Curia of the Riga Metropolis (RCCRM) – data on clergy;
- Agreement with the Council of the Creative Unions of Latvia (CCUL) – data on members of creative unions;
- Data of the Ministry of Justice (MJ), Board of Religious Affairs on clerical staff;
- Agreement with the Enterprise Register (ER).

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Confidentiality of individual data is protected by [Statistics Law](#):

Section 7. Competence of the Statistical Institution in Production of Official Statistics

- (2) The statistical institution shall:
- 8) ensure statistical confidentiality in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law;

Section 17. Data Processing and Statistical Confidentiality

Section 19. Dissemination of Official Statistics

- (1) The statistical institution shall disseminate official statistics in a way that does not allow either directly or indirectly identify a private individual or a State institution in cases other than those laid down in Section 25 of this Law.
- (2) The statistical institution shall publish the official statistics which have been produced within the framework of the Official Statistics Programme in a publicly available form and by a predetermined deadline on the portal of official statistics. Until the moment of publication of official statistics this statistics shall not be published.

More on [information security and data protection](#).

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Statistical disclosure control methods should minimize information loss, particularly in inhabited and uninhabited areas. To ensure grid data confidentiality the cell-key method is used. There are 52

% empty grids and from populated grids, there are 64 % grids with small values (less than 10 persons). After the cell-key method was used, there are 6 % “fake zeroes” (flagged as inhabited) which is a better result than 64 % suppressed cells if cell suppression method would be used. Inhabited flags are used as a compromise between disclosure control and information loss. Zero frequencies grids were not changed to positive frequencies.

Some of the demographic variables are published on a national square grid with the size of the grid cell ranging from 1 km to 100 m and at the level of administrative and territorial units, such as statistical regions, municipalities and rural territories.

To ensure data confidentiality many indicators on the national grid are published only according to the share in the respective cell. When publishing the share of the population by country of birth, to ensure the confidentiality of data, only the indicators “born in Latvia” and “born outside Latvia” were used (other countries are also singled out in the data tables on a larger scale). Due to the confidentiality of sensitive data, network data by nationality are published only by the share of Latvian citizens.

The 1km² grid was analyzed in more detail after using the cell-key method. The cell-key method has considerable advantages, especially in comparison to the more often used cell suppression method.

To ensure confidentiality in the Latvian grid we use cell suppression if there are fewer than 10 persons in the grid cell so there are smaller opportunities to get situations where we can recognize persons if we use the LV grid and EU grid.

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

All official statistics is published according to the data release calendar, at 13:00 o'clock.

8.2. Release calendar access

[The calendar](#) is available on the Official Statistics Portal of Statistics Latvia.

8.3. Release policy - user access

Release policy is regulated by [Statistics Law](#), item 19.

Statistical release dates and times are pre-announced in the data release calendar.

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

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Decadal.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

[Press release.](#)

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Annual publications: ["Demography"](#), ["Children in Latvia"](#), ["Statistical Yearbook of Latvia"](#).

[Main results of Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia.](#)

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

[Population at the beginning of year.](#)

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

It is possible to use remote access to anonymized individual data in research. Depending on the additional data processing methods applied, the datasets are available for use on the researcher's infrastructure (OffSite) or on the remote access system of the Central Statistical Bureau (OnSite). The data are available if application is filled in and contract is concluded in case of positive decision from the Central Statistical Bureau. Anonymized individual data can be only used for scientific or research purposes, moreover, research result has to assure benefit to all society.

Individual data or microdata are records from surveys, population censuses or registers on individuals, households or enterprises.

[Research data catalogue.](#)

10.5. Dissemination format - other

[Data visualisation](#) - number of birth by month since 1920.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Data on usually resident population at the reference period 01/01/2021:

Population and Housing Census 2011 resulted in specifying number of resident population of Latvia, and it notably – by 155 thousand or 7% – differed from the population number calculated in line with the information in Register of Natural Persons supervised by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (due to non-registered migration). As European Union does not have common methodology for estimating population number, Central Statistical Bureau has worked out a new method for more precise estimation of population number in Latvia. The method is based on statistical classification and migration mirror statistics. Statistical classification aims at dividing Latvian population registered within the Register of Natural Persons of Latvia into two classes (groups) – persons actually living in Latvia (usual resident population of Latvia) and persons actually living abroad. The statistical classification model has been developed with the help of logistic regression analysis. The aim of the model is to predict the probability of being a resident for each individual. Necessary probability to be included in the usual resident population differs depending on age and gender. The model had been developed using data from 2011 Census on actual place of residence and data from administrative data sources on 2010, 1 January 2011 or 1 March 2011.

Data from Register of Natural Persons and administrative data sources are used to determine the status of a person. With the help of administrative register data, on each person registered within the Population Register there are more than 200 characteristics variables developed.

Detailed methodology available:

- [Method Used to Produce Population Statistics](#)
- [Population and key demographic indicators](#)
- [Activity status of population](#)

10.7. Quality management - documentation

The quality assurance procedures detailed in the documentation on methodology: [Method Used to Produce Population Statistics](#), [Population and key demographic indicators](#) and [Activity status of population](#)

have been applied.

11. Quality management

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11.1. Quality assurance

CSB has introduced Quality Management System (QMS). The system is directed towards providing high user satisfaction and ensuring compliance with regulatory enactments. Based on the structure of Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), QMS defines and at the level of procedures describes processes of statistical production as well as sets the persons responsible for the monitoring of processes at all stages of the statistical production. QMS defines the sequence how processes are implemented (i.e., activities to be performed (incl. verifications of processes and statistics, sequence and implementation requirements thereof, as well as persons responsible for the implementation)), procedures used in the evaluation of processes and statistics, as well as any improvements needed.

Since 2018, QMS of the CSB has been certified by the standard ISO 9001:2015 “Quality Management Systems. Requirements” (scope of certification: development, production and dissemination of official statistics).

11.1.1. Lineage

To meet the requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1799 census data should be linked with the geographic co-ordinates. State Address Register (SAR) of Latvia has address codes and geographic co-ordinates for the address. Address code is used to link people from Register of Natural Persons (RNP) with address and with housing data from Real Estate State Cadastre Information System (RESC IS). In cases when more than one residential building in the address exists, some methodological solutions were found. For instance, if there were several one dwelling houses in the respective address, it was decided that the one with larger floor space would be occupied; if there was one one-dwelling house and the rest were two or more dwelling houses, then the only one dwelling house was recognized as occupied. In cases when addresses did not show precise location of living house, more precise information about geographic co-ordinates was taken from the RESC IS as they are available on the level of building. In addition, experts from SAR carried out systematic work to ensure the quality of address data and the compliance of the names and numbers of addressing objects with the requirements of regulatory acts, requests for information or clarification of missing addresses in the SAR and addresses that do not meet the rules of the Addressing System were prepared and sent to local governments and solutions were found. As a result only 4841 persons (less than 0.3% of total population) stayed unallocated in the Population and Housing Census 2021 data base in Latvia and were put in the virtual cell.

11.1.2. Conformity, specification

Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia data and metadata conforms to implementing rules adopted under Article 7(1) of Directive 2007/2/EC: Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and 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.

11.1.3. Conformity, degree

The data is fully consistent with the requirements of the 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.

11.2. Quality management - assessment

Quality of statistics is assessed in accordance with the existing requirements of external and internal regulatory enactments and in accordance with the established quality criteria.

Regulation (EC) no [223/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics states that European Statistics European statistics shall be developed, produced and disseminated on the basis of uniform standards and of harmonised methods. In this respect, the following quality criteria shall apply: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, comparability and coherence.

12. Relevance

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12.1. Relevance - User Needs

Data requested in Directive 2007/2/EC and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799.

12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

The mission of the CSB is to provide users of statistical information with independent high-quality official statistics for decision-making, research and discussions.

Comments on data quality may be sent to the e-mail address: pasts@csp.gov.lv

12.3. Completeness

Data transmitted as requested in Directive 2007/2/EC and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799.

13. Accuracy

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13.1. Accuracy - overall

"Place of usual residence" - there are no particular reasons for data unreliability for this topic.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness

Data on usually resident population were published on 28 May 2021 – 143 days after the critical moment of the Population and Housing Census (1 January 2021).

14.1.1. Date of publication

Population and Housing Census 2021 results were published:

- Population and migration on 28 May 2021;
- Households and families on 30 July 2021;
- Housing indicators on 24 November 2021;
- Economic and education indicators on 15 June 2022.

14.1.2. Date of last revision

23/12/2022

14.1.3. Date of creation

28/05/2021

14.2. Punctuality

Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia data were published according to schedule.

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical
There is no definition or practice which could impair the EU-wide comparability of the data.
15.1.1. Geographic information - data quality
Data covers all territory of Latvia and are fully comparable countrywide. Census records were geocoded by using georeferenced address points from the State Address Register (March 2021 data). Within the State address Register, address points are georeferenced manually and, in case of buildings, usually located within corresponding polygon. If multiple buildings have the same address, address point is located only in one of them. Misalignments in hundreds of meters are possible. 4841 (0.3%) records were omitted due to missing address codes or coordinates (allocated to the virtual grid cell LV_unallocated).
15.2. Comparability - over time
Not applicable.
15.3. Coherence - cross domain
The total usually resident population transmitted by the national statistical offices to Eurostat in the framework of the Usual Residence Population data collection may differ from those available in National Accounts, Labour Force Survey or in the survey on Income and Living Conditions. The difference is given by the population coverage (see metadata specific to each domain).
15.4. Coherence - internal
The total usually resident population transmitted by the national statistical offices to Eurostat in the framework of the Usual Residence Population data collection may differ from those available in the rest of the Demographic domain. The difference is given by the population definition (see metadata specific to each domain).

16. Cost and Burden	Top
Data collection and production had no burden on respondents due to the method used for the Population and Housing Census 2021 in Latvia - fully register based census.	
In addition - in line with the strategic directions of the European Statistics System and latest trends in statistical production, continuous use of information acquired in regular CSB surveys and proportionate reduction of the response burden are among the key CSB priorities.	
In cooperation with holders of administrative data and in line with the competences provided for in the Statistics Law, CSB is striving to solve the issues related to the use of administrative data	

sources, thus aiming to acquire as comprehensive and high-quality administrative data allowing to reduce response burden on enterprises and households as possible.

CSB measures to improve use of administrative data and reduce response burden taken in [2020](#) (in Latvian only).

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Not applicable.

17.2. Data revision - practice

The results of the Population and Housing Census 2021 were final and will not be revised.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

Apart from the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) data, population statistics is also produced by using other administrative registers available to the CSB. The information meeting the needs of the statistical model is that available starting from 2010. CSB has access to the data in administrative registers managed by the following institutions:

- State Revenue Service (SRS);
- State Social Insurance Agency (SSIA);
- Ministry of Education and Science (MES);
- Administration of Studies and Research (ASR);
- Agricultural Data Centre (ADC);
- Rural Support Service (RSS);
- National Health Service (NHS);
- State Employment Agency (SEA);
- Road Traffic Safety Directorate (RTSD);

- Ministry of Welfare (MW);
- State Chancellery (SC);
- Until 2017 data from higher education institutions (since 2018 – from MES):
 - University of Latvia (UL);
 - Riga Technical University (RTU);
 - Transport and Telecommunications Institute (TSI);
 - Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy (RTTEMA)^[1];
 - Baltic International Academy (BIA);
 - Rezekne Academy of Technologies (RTA)^[2];
 - Liepaja University (LiepU);
 - Riga Building College (RBC);
 - Riga Technical College (RTC);
 - Malnava College (MC);
 - Riga Medical College of the University of Latvia (RMCUL);
 - Daugavpils Medical College (DMC);
 - Riga 1st Medical College (R1MC);
 - Jāzeps Vītols Latvian Academy of Music (JVLMA);
 - Latvian Academy of Culture (LAC);
 - Latvian College of Culture at the Latvian Academy of Culture (LAC LCC);
 - State Police College (SPC);
 - Red Cross Medical College of Riga Stradiņš University (RSU RCMC);
 - Stockholm School of Economics in Riga (SSE Riga);
 - RISEBA University of Applied Sciences (RISEBA).

The CSB also has information from the Social Security Administration Information System (hereinafter –the SSAIS) on persons who have received social benefits from local governments. The information is available from 2012 onwards (in 2012, there are no data on eight municipalities), therefore the SSAIS data are used for specifying population within the age group 18–30 years and for assessing the quality of the model. As of 2017, SSAIS data on people in local government long-term social care institutions and people using night shelter services are available.

The CSB is continuously evaluating additional data sources that might be used for the production of official statistics, and, as a result, agreements were concluded on acquisition of additional administrative data that are suitable for the production of population statistics:

- As of 2015, population is specified as well as registered (declared) place of residence is defined by also using Prison Administration (PA) data on the persons in imprisonment.
- As of 2016, population is specified as well as registered (declared) place of residence is defined by also using SSIA data on persons who are recipients of benefits/ pensions and are in social care institutions.
- As of 2018, the CSB uses data of the Ministry of Welfare on people in social care institutions.
- As of 2018, to specify the number of population the CSB has access also to the information on students from higher education institutions of Latvia (source – MES).
- As of 2019, data of the State Education Quality Service on children not registered with educational institutions are available.
- As of 2020, Maintenance Guarantee Fund data on persons having submitted a claim for maintenance, on persons for whose sustenance maintenance is paid, and on persons in lieu of which maintenance is paid, are available.

[1] Since 2018, RPIVA is a part of University of Latvia and Jāzeps Vītols Latvian Academy of Music.

[2] Until 1 January 2016 – Rezekne Higher Education Institution.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Register of Natural Persons - each month.

Other administrative data - once a year.

18.3. Data collection

Individual data from administrative data sources are received electronically (via server) according to the agreements signed between statistical institution and data providers.

18.4. Data validation

After receiving data from administrative data sources, the number of records, length of ID codes (also number of double ID codes) are validated.

18.5. Data compilation

The statistical classification model has been developed with the help of logistic regression analysis. The aim of the model is to predict the probability of being a resident for each individual. Necessary probability to be included in the usually resident population differs depending on age and gender. Data from Population Register and administrative data sources are used to determine the status. With the help of administrative register data, on each person registered within the Register of Natural Persons there are more than 200 characteristics variables developed.

18.6. Adjustment

According to the Register of Natural Persons there were 2.069 mln residents at 01.01.2021; according to the CSB estimation - 1.893 mln usual residents - the difference was 176 thousand or 9,3%. The reason for difference - non-registered migration (residents do not inform the register holders on changes on their usual place of residence).

19. Comment

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The future work of the CSB on methodology of population estimate will continue in two directions – improvement of the existing logistic regression model for population estimate and migration flows, as well as work on development of a new methodology (model) of population statistics. The objective is to develop a methodology based on the data of administrative registers, but not directly using the 2011 Census data which become outdated over the years and less informative about the present situation.

Related metadata

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