United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: **SLOVENIA**

Population census date: 31. 3. 2002 Housing census date: 31. 3. 2002

A. General population census information

1. Census information

Type of census	
(a) Traditional census	
(b) Register based census	
(c) Combination	X□
(d) Other, please specify	

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) De facto / population present	
(b) De jure / usual resident population	X□
(c) Other, please specify	

Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads			X□
(b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult			X□
(c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	X□		
(d) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country		Χ□	

(e) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country	X□		
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country		Х	
(g) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a frontier daily and are in the country temporarily, including undocumented persons, or transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census		Χ□	
(h) Civilian foreigners who cross a frontier daily to work in the country		Χ□	
(i) Refugees	X□		
Short term migrants		x□	
Estimated completeness:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) One and a second of the se	sexes		
(a) Gross under-enumeration (specify unit:			
(b) Gross over-enumeration (specify unit:)	0.04		
(c) Net error (specify unit: %)	0,01		
Base denominator for this estimate is:			
(a) Enumerated population		X□	
(b) Estimated "complete" population			
(c) Don't know			
Method(s) used in estimating completeness:			
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	X□		
Date conducted: 15. 4. 2002			
Size of sample (specify unit:): population	14000		
For total area:	1		

For rural areas:	
Population groups excluded: collective households	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify:	
(c) Other methods, please specify:	

4. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

Urban settlements are determined on the basis of four criteria:

- 1. settlements with 3,000 inhabitants or more (formal criterion);
- 2. settlements with 2,000–2,999 inhabitants and more workplaces than persons in employment living in these settlements (formal, functional criterion);
- 3. settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 1,400 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces or settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 2,000 inhabitants (formal, functional criterion):
- 4. suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are being gradually spatially and functionally integrated with an urban settlement with 5,000 inhabitants or more thus becoming urban areas; as a criterion of functional linking labour migration is used, while the share of agricultural holdings in the suburban settlement is used as a separation criterion (physiognomic-morphological, functional criterion).

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

Non-urban (rural) settlements are all other settlements that do not meet the statistical definition of urban settlements and settlements within urban areas.

5. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

City proper is equivalent to the settlement of the same name from the Register of Spatial Units.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

Urban agglomeration is composed of either one urban settlement (city proper) or an urban settlement with appurtenant settlements within the urban area.

6. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

It is formed so that it includes rounded area with ten buildings at least. Each locality (settlement) must have the name. As a rule, a settlement name is a geographical name but it may also be a name related to the history or tradition of the settlement. The areas of settlements must be formed so that they cover the whole area of municipality.

7. Definition of literacy

The definition of "literate" and "illiterate" for this census is:

Not applicable in 2002 Census

8. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

YES

If so, what revision? ISCED_97

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCED (specify revision number)?

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED (specify revision number).

B. Economic characteristics

1. Activity status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

NO

What reference period do you use to determine the economic activity of a person?

Last week before reference date

2. Definition of economically active population used in this census

Definition of economically active population	
(a) Usually active population	x□
(b) Currently active population	
(c) Other, please specify	

Are the following groups considered economically active in the national tabulations? If not, please indicate how they are classified:

Economic group	Yes	No
(a) contributing (unpaid) family workers	x□	
(b) unemployed persons including those never previously employed		х
(c) armed forces;	х	
(d) part-time workers even though they may spend most time at non-gainful activities		х
(e) domestic servants		x□

3. Status in Employment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

No

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ICSE-93?

No

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

Contributing family workers are not possible to distinguish Employers are not covered

4. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

YES

If yes, what revision? ISCO-88(COM)

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCO (specify revision number)?

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO (specify revision number).

5. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

YES

If so, what revision? NACE Rev. 1

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISIC (specify revision number).

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC (specify revision number)...

C. Household characteristics

1. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

A private household (household) is a group of people living together and sharing their income for covering the basic costs of living (accommodation, food, other consumer goods, etc.) or a person living alone.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

A family is a community of persons within a private household. It is a:

- community of parents (one or both) and unmarried children living with them or with one of the parents. The age of children is not limited, however they must not have their own families or live in consensual unions;
- community of a married man and woman;
- community of partners who live in a consensual union;

2. Head of household / reference member

Definition	
(a) Head of household, defined as follows:	
(b) Reference member of household, defined as follows:	х
(c) Other (for example: Joint head of household):	

Household reference person is a household member aged 15 years or over selected by the household members themselves with the purpose to determine relations to other household members.

D. Housing census characteristics

1. Housing information

What definition did you apply in this census for housing unit?

Housing units comprise of conventional dwellings and other inhabited places not designed for habitation but used for usual residence at the time of census.

What definition did you apply in this census for conventional dwelling?

A conventional dwelling is any structurally unified whole intended for residence, with one or more rooms, with or without appropriate utility spaces (kitchen, bathroom, toilet, hallway, larder, etc.) and with at least one separate entrance.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

YES

What definition did you apply in this census for <u>room</u>?

A room is a space intended for living and separated from other residential area with walls. It has direct daylight and its floor space is at least 6m2.

2. Definition of cities (as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census

See definition of "city proper".

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

Ljubljana

City 2 – Territory refers to:

Maribor

City 3 – Territory refers to:

City 4 – Territory refers to:

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

The web site with all information (including publications): http://www.stat.si/popis2002/en/

Census Atlas of Slovenia 2002:

http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?ID=932 (payable hard copy available only)