



Dealing with different groups of institutional population in the developed register-based system – the case of Slovenia

Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses

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Ana Božič Verbič and Danilo Dolenc



Outline

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Introduction

In 2011, the full register-based population census was introduced (2015, 2018)

Three registers – the backbone of register-based system:

- population – basic demographic characteristics, address data with dwelling number
- households – relation to the reference person of the household
- dwellings – housing data

Recommendations for measuring older populations in institutions



Population, household, type of living quarter framework

POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER		IMPLICATION	Number	%
PERSON (usual population definition) Adm. source: Central Population Register	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD Adm. source: Household Register	CONVENTIONAL DWELLING	Adm. source: Real Estate Register	YES	1,992,810	96.42
		COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTER		YES	31,694	1.53
		OTHER HOUSUNG UNIT		YES	3,58	0.12
	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD No source	CONVENTIONAL DWELLING		NO	-	-
		COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTER		YES	35,439	1.71
		OTHER HOUSUNG UNIT		NO	-	-
	OTHER HOUSEHOLD No source	CONVENTIONAL DWELLING		NO	-	-
		COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTER		NO	-	-
		OTHER HOUSUNG UNIT		YES	3,357	0.16
				TOTAL:	2,066,880	100.00



Criteria for detecting possible institutional households

- **Number of usual resident population** at the address
- **Type of resident** in combination with **duration of residence** at the address
- **Age and labour force status** - different types of accommodation / special lodging (student dormitories, homes for the elderly, workers' dormitories)
- **Gender** as an indicator of some religious institutions (monastery, convent)
- **Relation to the reference person** of the household



Typology of institutional households

Non-private household type	Population group	1 January 2019				
		Households		Population		Age 65+ (%)
		Number	%	Number	%	
TOTAL		627	100	40,225	100	49
INSTITUTIONAL		499	80	37,013	92	52
Student residences	Tertiary students with temporary residence	83	13	11,494	29	0
Old people's homes	Old-age persons in care	154	25	19,260	48	95
Social welfare institutions for adults	Disabled adults	57	9	1,963	5	31
Other social welfare institutions	Disabled children and youth De-institutionalized living communities	78	12	2,015	5	6
Correctional and penal institutions	Imprisoned and correction institution population	20	3	1,249	3	4
Religious institutions	Monks and nuns living in monasteries, cloisters or convents (including theological students)	107	17	1,032	3	34
OTHER		128	20	3,212	8	7
Social work centres and charity organizations	Homeless persons and other vulnerable persons	128	20	3,212	8	7

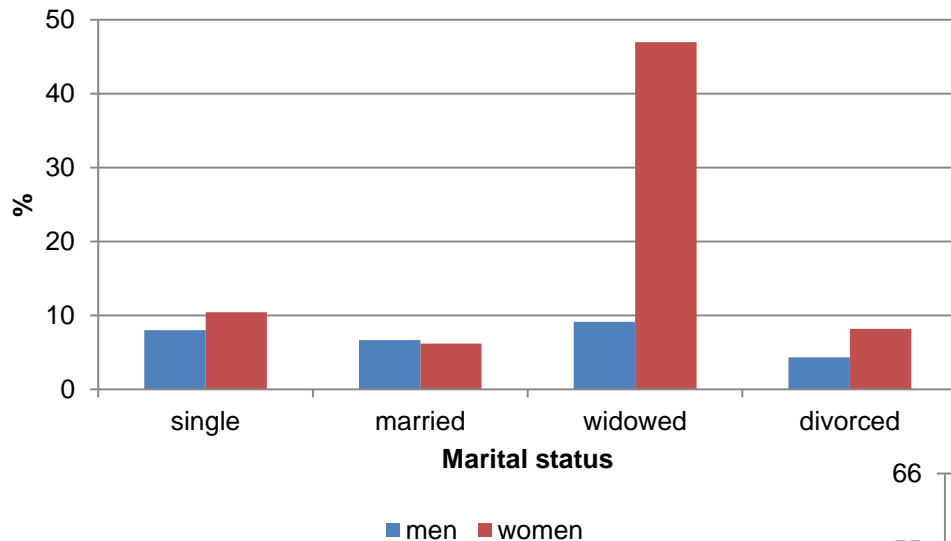


Institutional population, Slovenia, 2011–2019

	1 January				
	2011	2015	2017	2018	2019
Institutional population	34,283	38,484	39,223	39,293	40,225
Institutional population (% of total population)	1.67	1.87	1.90	1.90	1.93
Institutional population (2011 = 100)	100	112	114	115	117
Old people's homes population	16,820	17,757	18,482	18,487	19,260
Old people's homes population (% of institutional population)	49.1	46.1	47.1	47.0	47.9
Old people's homes population (2011 = 100)	100	106	110	110	115

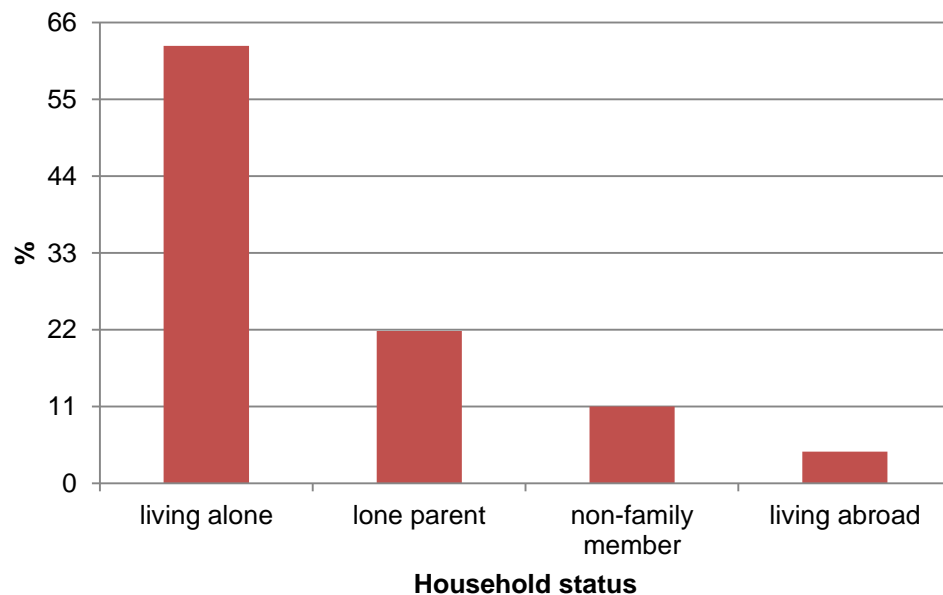


Old people's homes population



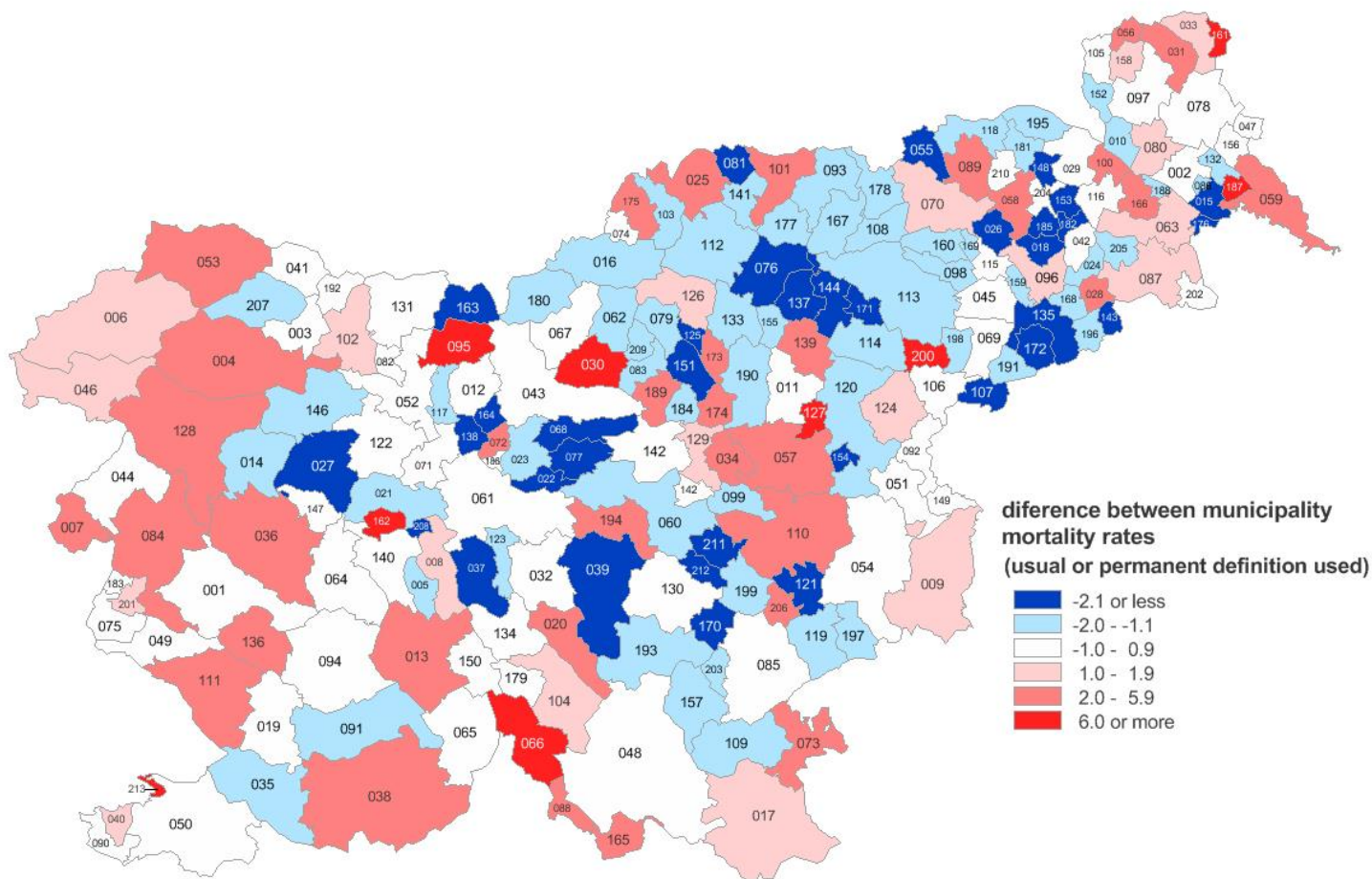
Persons in care in old people's homes by formal marital status and gender

Household status of spouses whose spouse is living in an old people's home



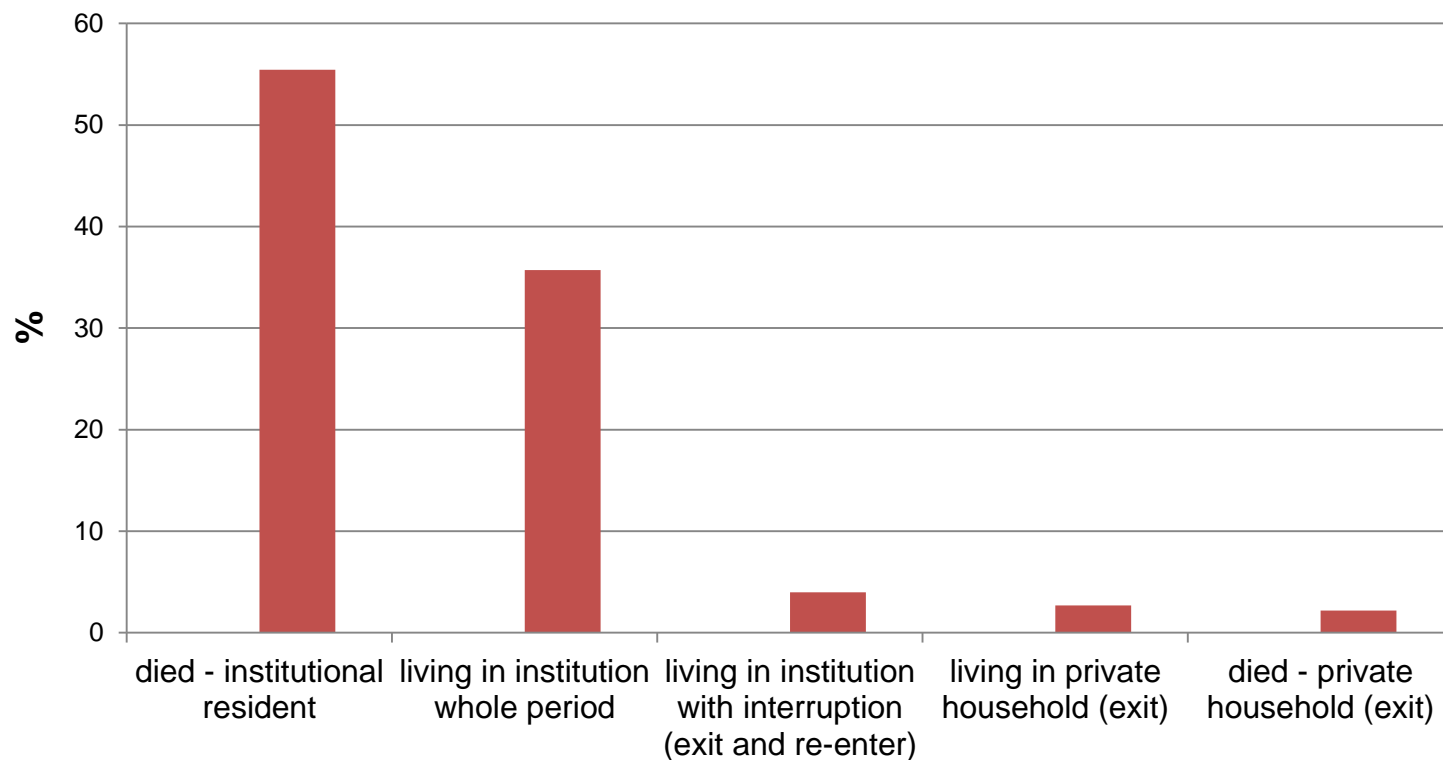


Impact of population definition used on regional mortality rates

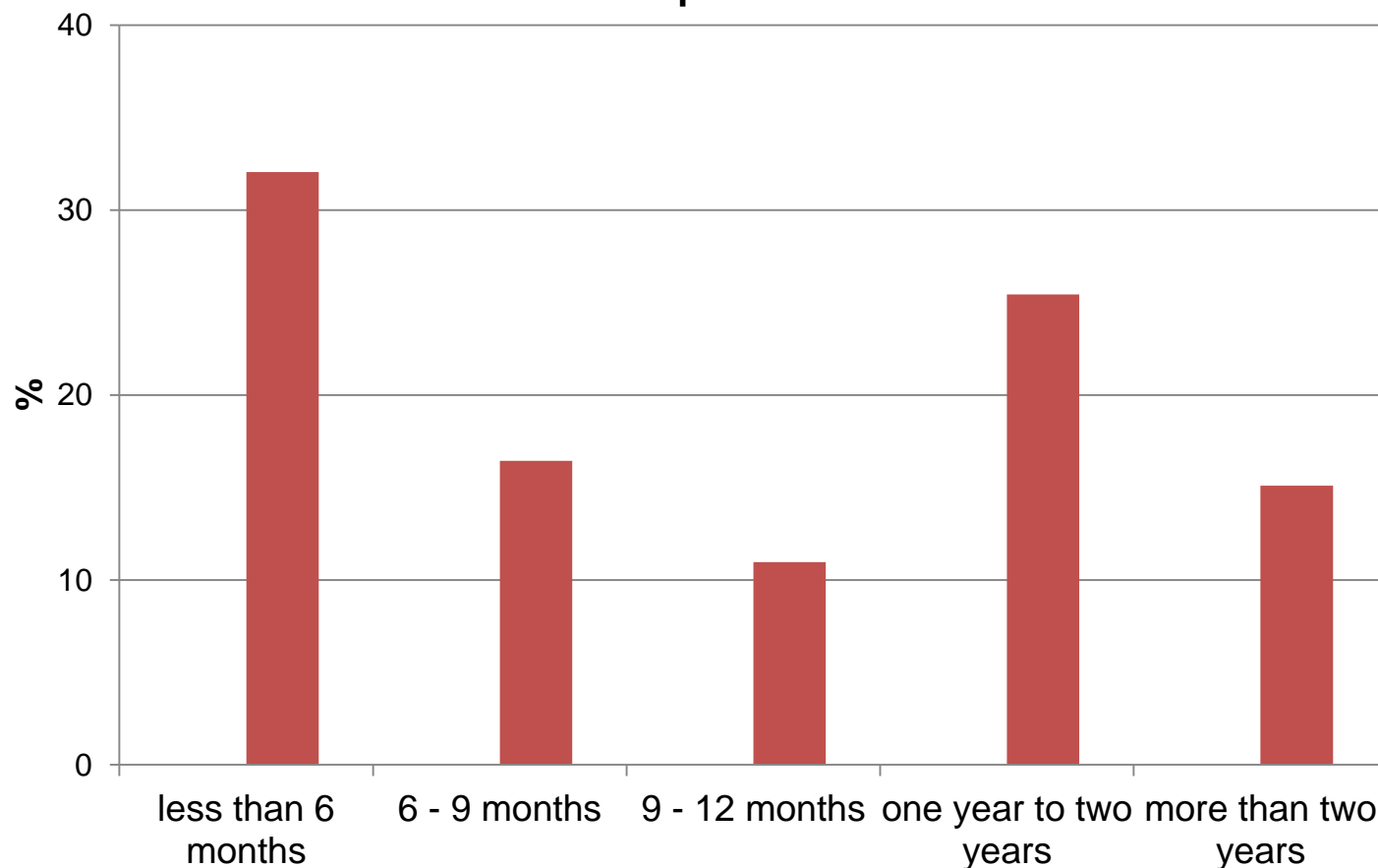


Life cycle of old people's homes residents

Old people's homes institutional population (as of 1 January 2015) by life events in the 2015–2018 period



Persons in care that died as residents of old people's homes by the time spent at the institution, new entries in period 2015-2018





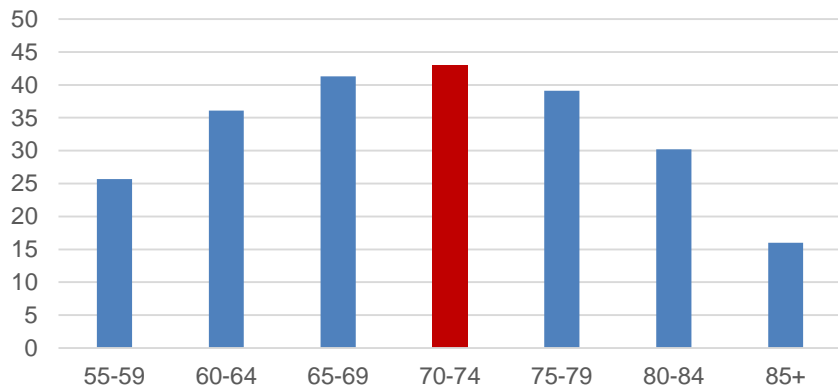
Age limit for defining older persons (65+)

- **Life expectancy at birth** is getting higher - in Slovenia it has increased by 7 years over the past 25 years.
- **Changes in the life cycle**, focusing on how the household / family status of older persons is changing with age.
- More than 60% of persons from age groups 55–64 and 65–74 in Slovenia were still **living with their spouses or partners**.
- At the age of 65, 0.9% of **persons lived in institutional households**; at age of 80 – 4.8%; at age 85 – 11.1% and at age 90+ – 26.5%.

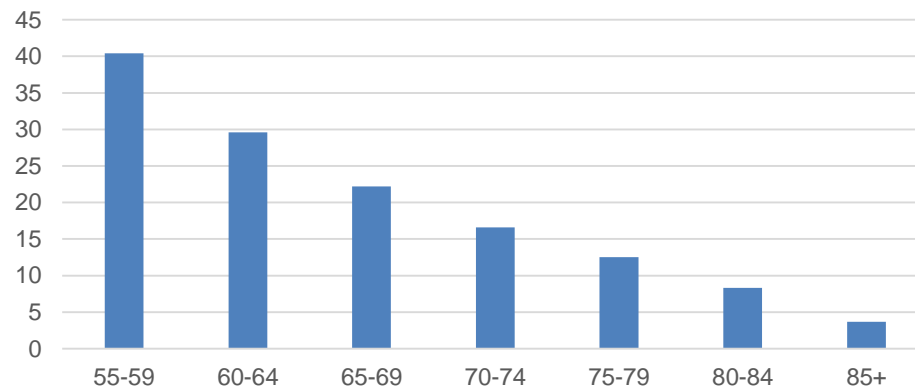


Population by age groups and household / family status

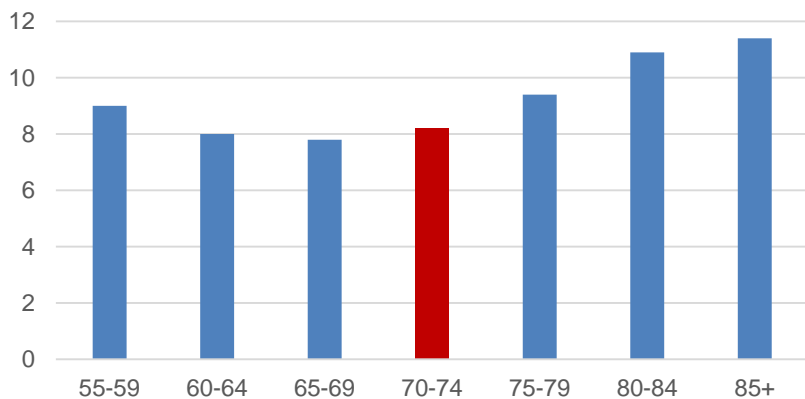
Spouse/partner without children



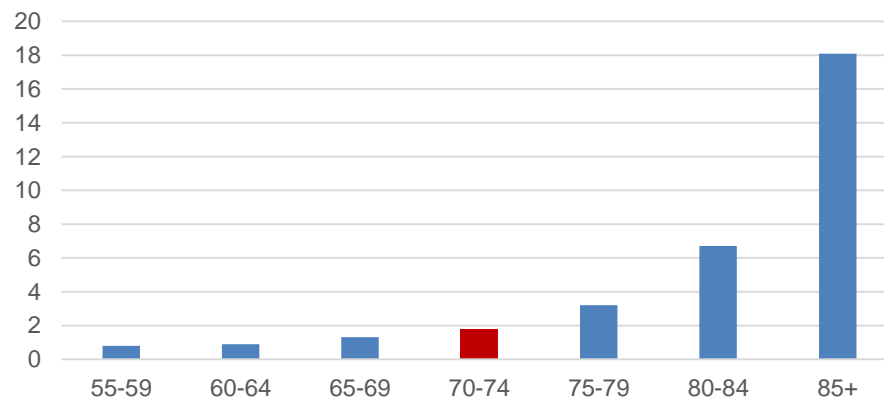
Spouse/partner with children



Lone parent



Member of an institutional household





Concluding remarks

- Institutional population is in general **excluded from surveys**
- **Register-based system** allows us to analyse persons living in old people's homes by different demographic characteristics – these differ from those in private households
- **Not identifying persons living in old people's homes can affect ageing-related statistics**
- Data on the household and family situation and comparison of family statuses by age groups - in our case the **age limit of 65 years is no longer the most appropriate for determining older persons**