

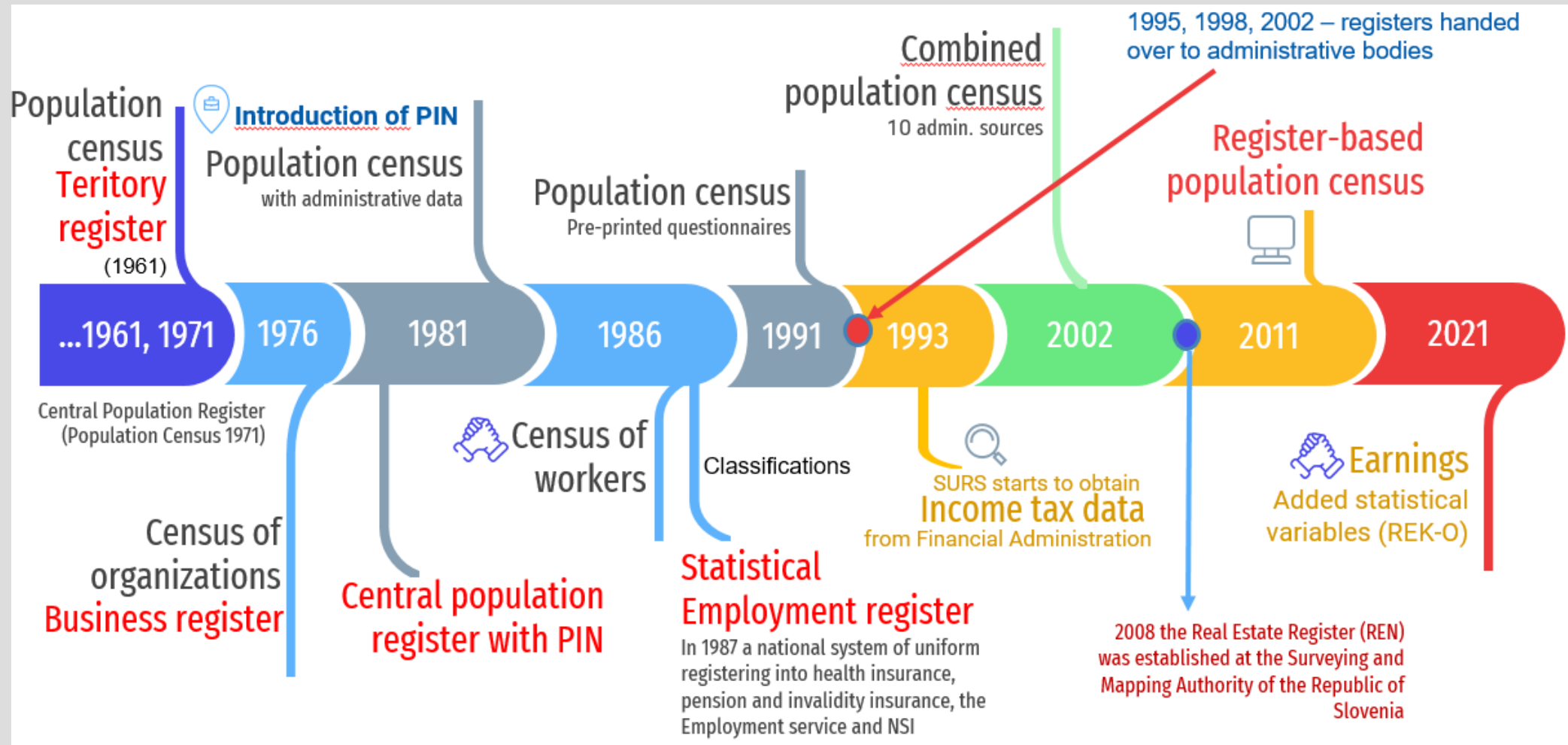
Which came first: register-based census or register-based population statistics?

Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses
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Demography and Level of Living



Administrative sources timeline



Continuous actions for obtaining of new admin. sources



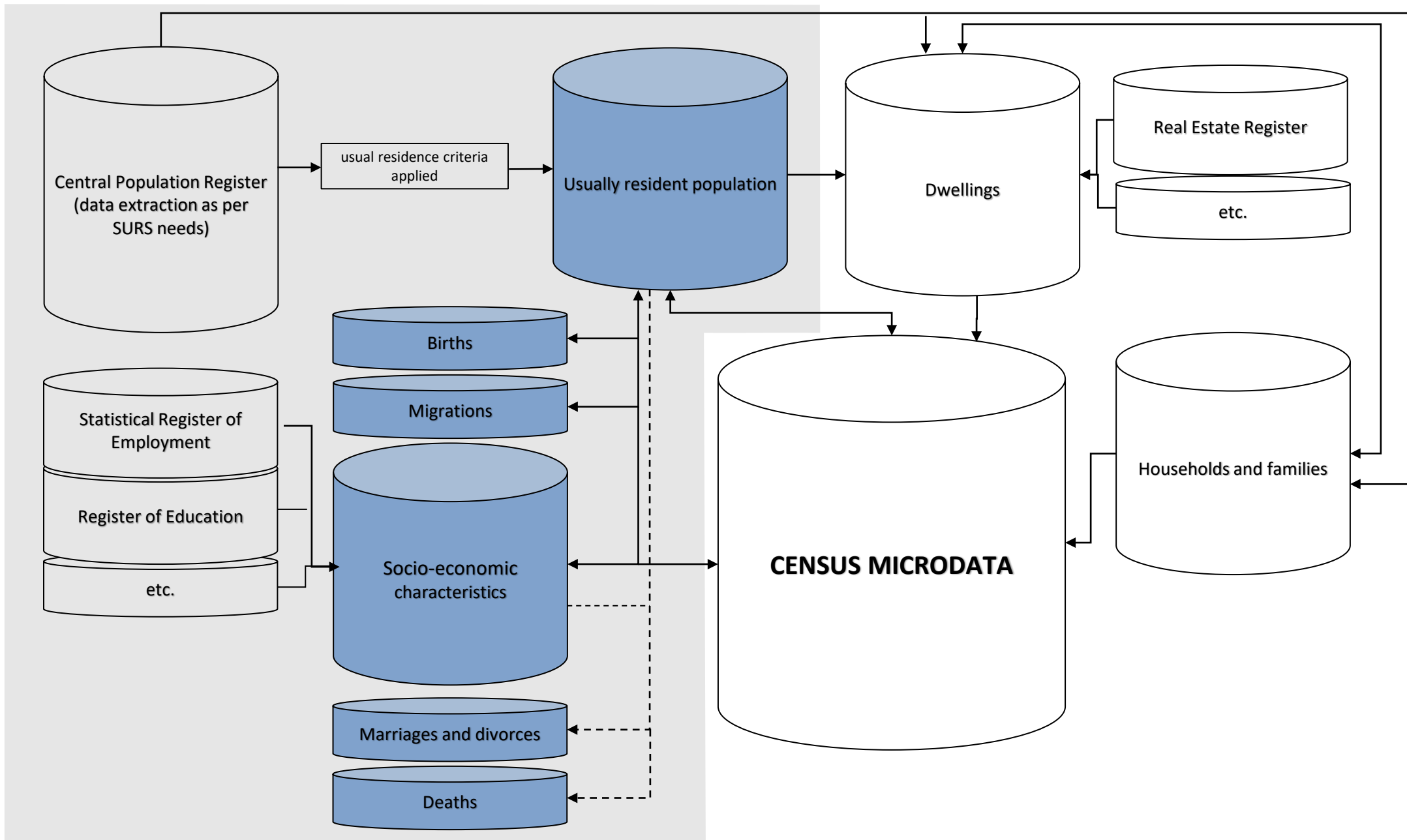
Towards register-based demography (1)

- **1970: Basic Register of Population**
- **1971: Central Register of Population - CRP** (based on Census)
 - following Nordic model
 - leading role of the Statistical Office
- **More registers in the 1970s**
- **1980: introduction of PIN**
 - verifying PIN in 1981 Census (80% coverage)
- **1986: register-based data on population stocks published**
- **1991: PIN and name pre-printed on Census questionnaires**
- **1998: CRP taken over by the Ministry of the Interior**



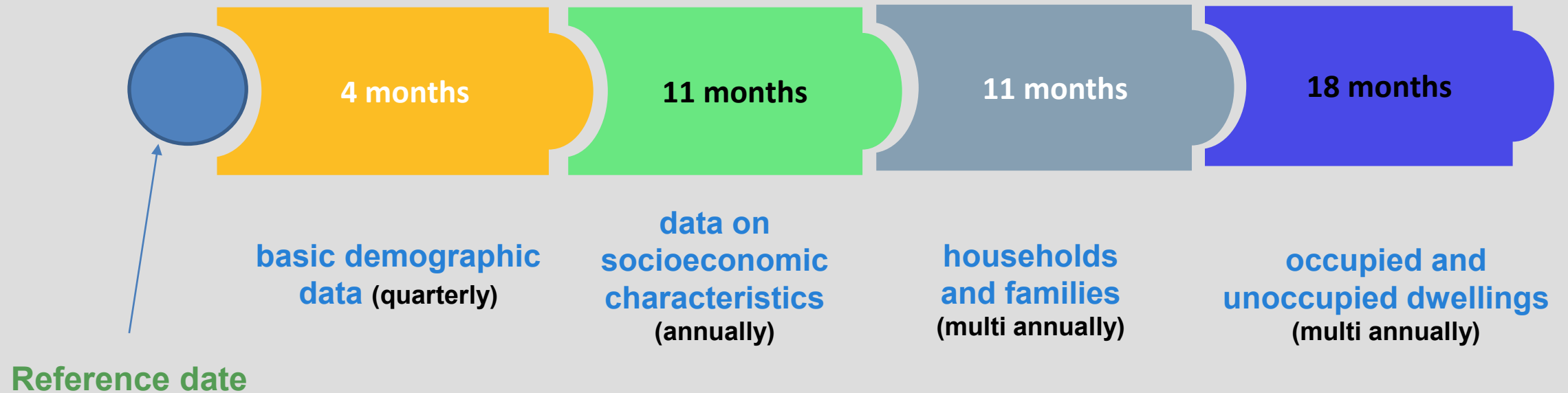
Towards register-based demography (2)

- **2002: more use of registers in the Census**
 - Pre-printed personalised questionnaires (PIN, name, address, indicator, whether certain variables have already been collected from various registers and databases)
 - Population census and register-based population stock data still separate
- **Mid 2000s: completely register-based population statistics**
 - population stocks
 - vital events (data on births, deaths and divorces supplemented by additional data from other institutions)
 - migrations
- **2008: usual residence concept fully introduced in all population statistics**
- **2011: first register-based census**
 - Complete convergence of population census and register-based population statistics
 - Some traditional census topics now derived annually
- **2015, 2018, 2021: later register-based censuses**





Dissemination (1)



Dissemination (2)

- No „census“ topic on SURS website or SiStat Database

Topics

- demographic data
- migration
- fertility
- activity status
- education
- households
- families
- quality of life - dwellings

Territorial levels

- national level
- NUTS 2
- NUTS 3
- municipalities (LAU 2)
- settlements
- grid cells



You win some, you lose some

Advantages

- ▶ One figure for one data point
- ▶ Minimal cost
- ▶ Reduction of the number of people involved in the production (same team works on „census“ and population statistics)
- ▶ Data on some topics available more frequently
- ▶ More timely data
- ▶ Usually resident population used for sampling frame for sample-based surveys
- ▶ Harmonized demography data
- ▶ Uniform and controlled **methodological approach**

Challenges

- ▶ Difficulty assessing over- and under-registration
- ▶ Almost **no influence** on the statistical office management and the administrative sources
- ▶ Keeping in touch with new developments is key
- ▶ **Unavailability** of some data in administrative sources – in Slovenia various self-declared data were collected with field census (e. g. ethnicity, religion, mode of travel to work)
- ▶ More complex data processing
- ▶ Convergence in dissemination may confuse some older data users (no „Census“ topic)



Census – the future, if?

- In the past: Census a trademark of Statistical Office
- Now: Complete incorporation into the programme of regular statistical surveys without any special publicity
- The term Census only used **in the international context:**
(quote from the footnote in releases and tables)

„Data on population as of 1 January 2021 in Slovenia are produced also according to the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2017/712 of 20 April 2017 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.“