



# 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

Geneva, 18–20 September 2019

Ana Božič Verbič and Danilo Dolenc



# Outline

- Introduction - Census in Slovenia
- Population, household, type of living quarter framework
- Typology of institutional households
- Persons in care in old people's homes
- Life cycle of old people's homes residents
- Age limit for defining older persons
- Concluding remarks



# 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
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD</b> <b>No source</b>	CONVENTIONAL DWELLING		NO	-	-
		<b>COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTER</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>35,439</b>	<b>1.71</b>
		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
<b>Old people's homes</b>	<b>Old-age persons in care</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>95</b>
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

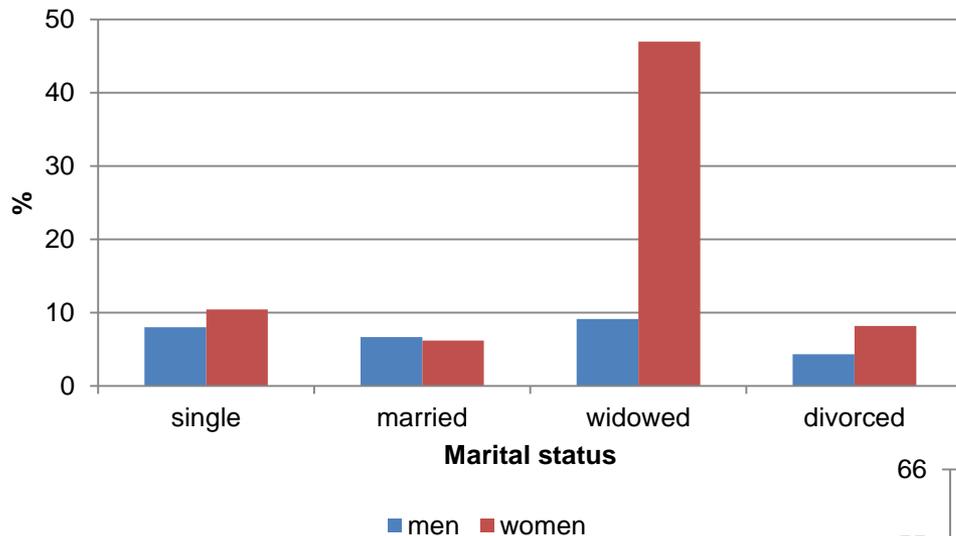


# Institutional population, Slovenia, 2011–2019

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

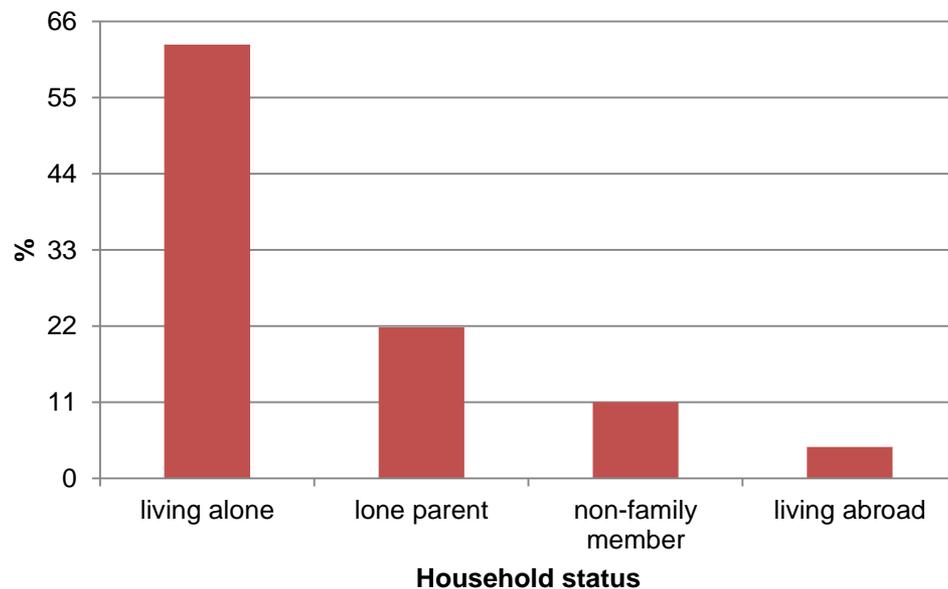


# Old people's homes population



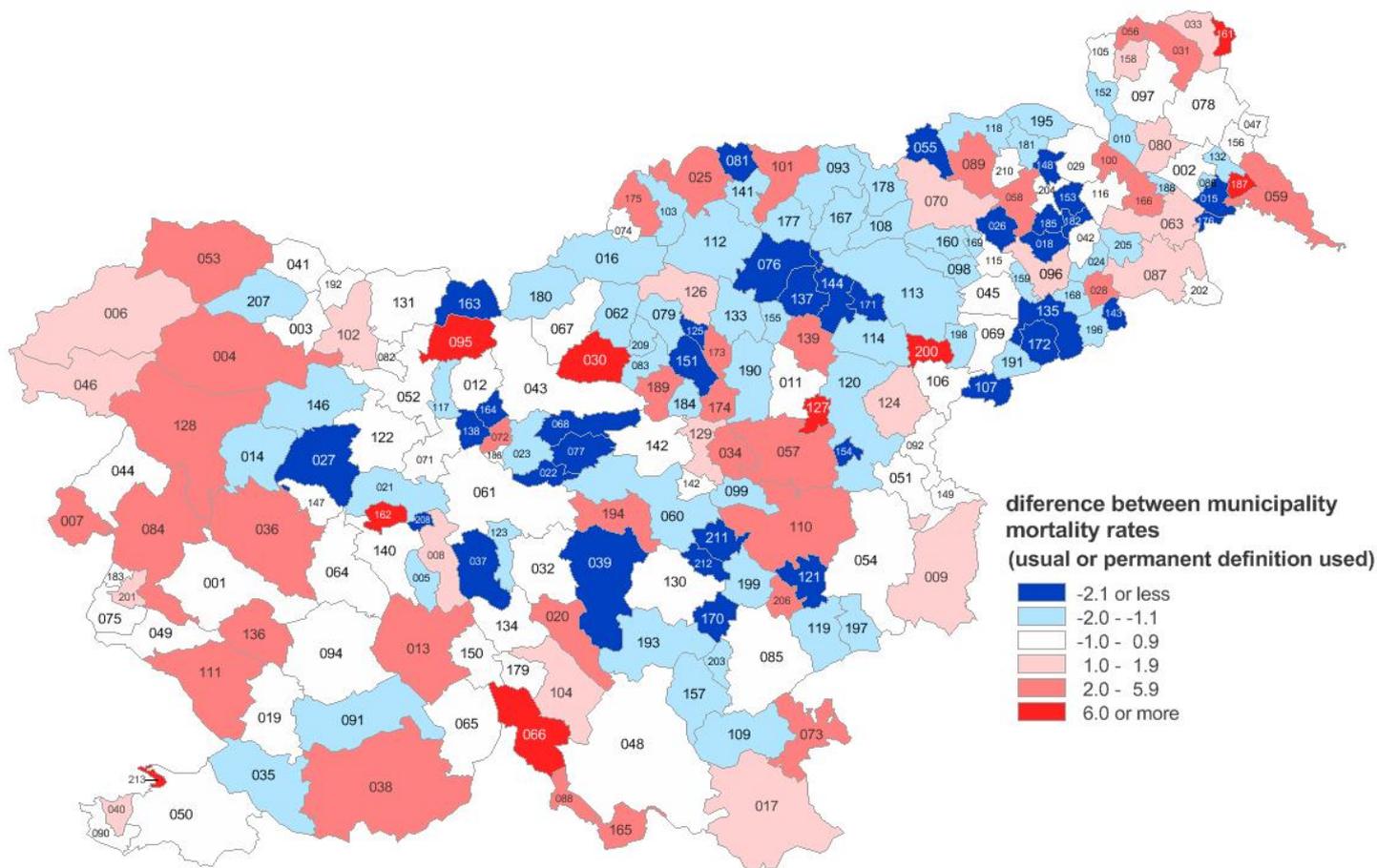
Persons in care in old people's homes by formal marital status and gender

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



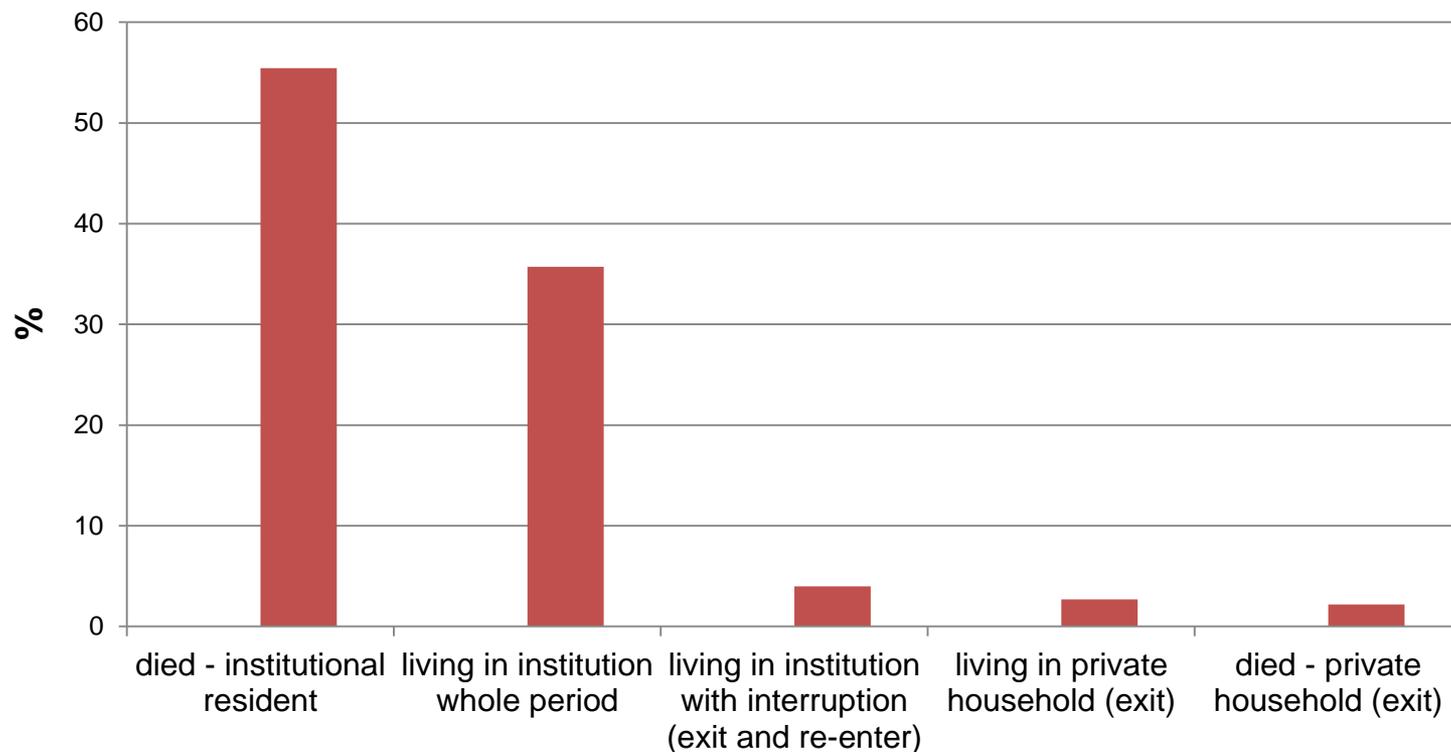


# Impact of population definition used on regional mortality rates

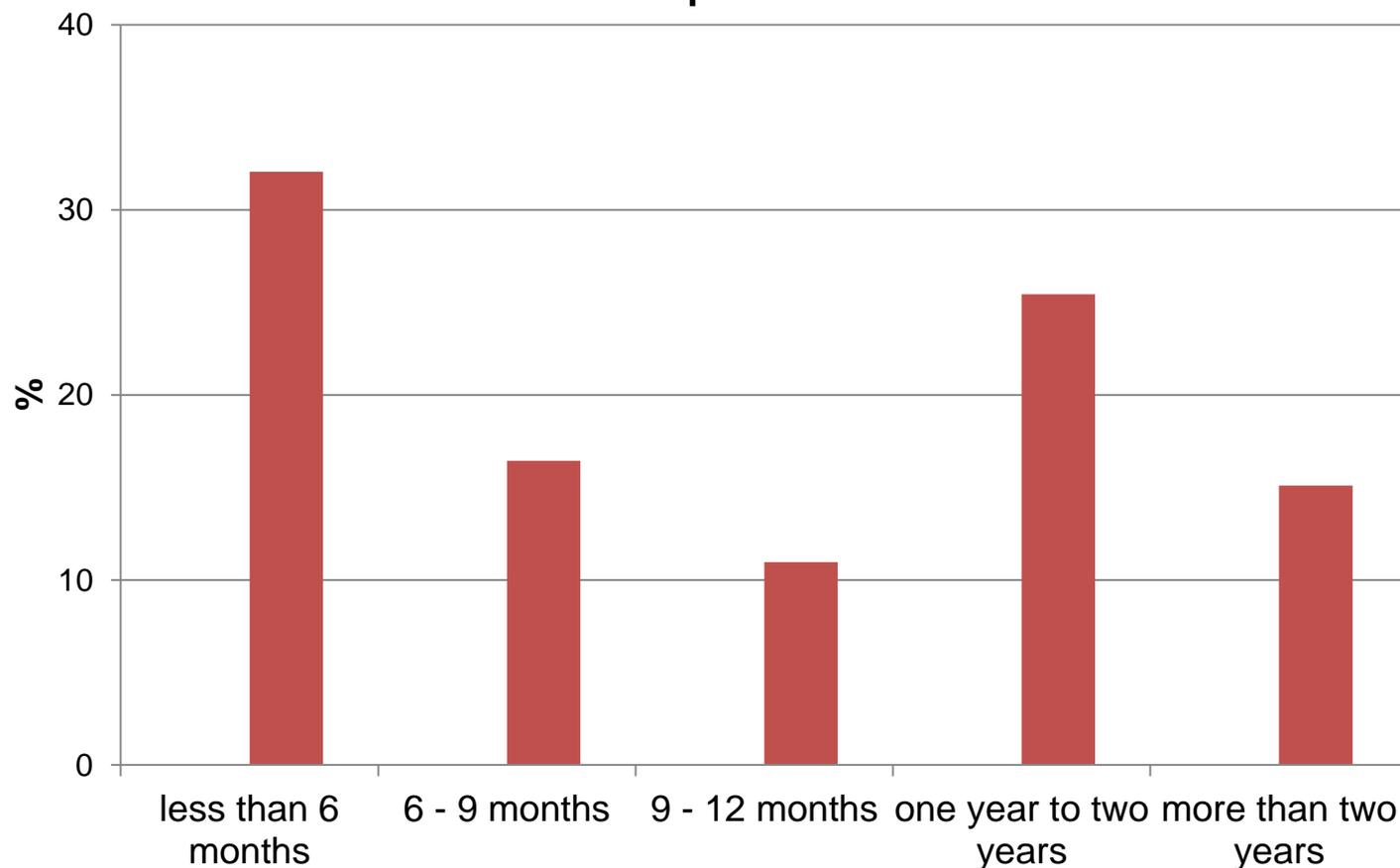


# Life cycle of old people's homes residents

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





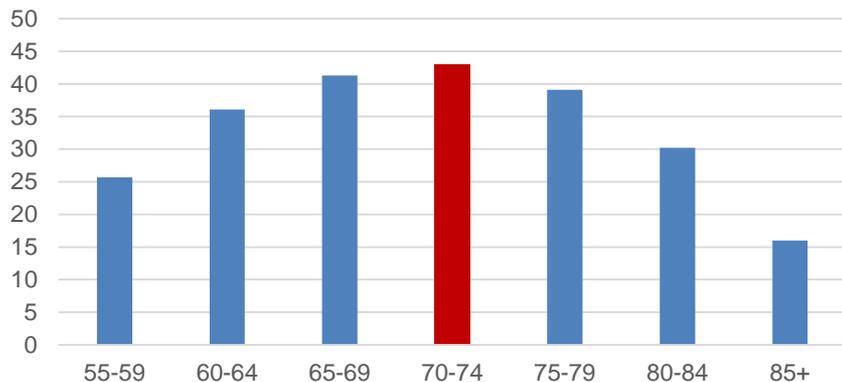
# Age limit for defining older persons (65+)

- **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%.

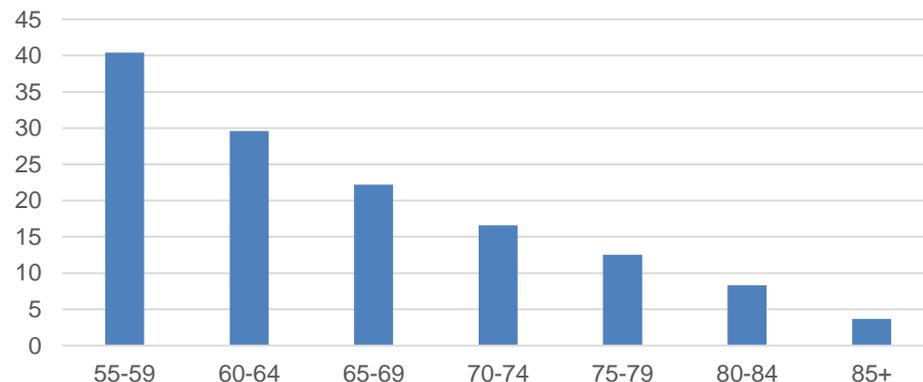


# Population by age groups and household / family status

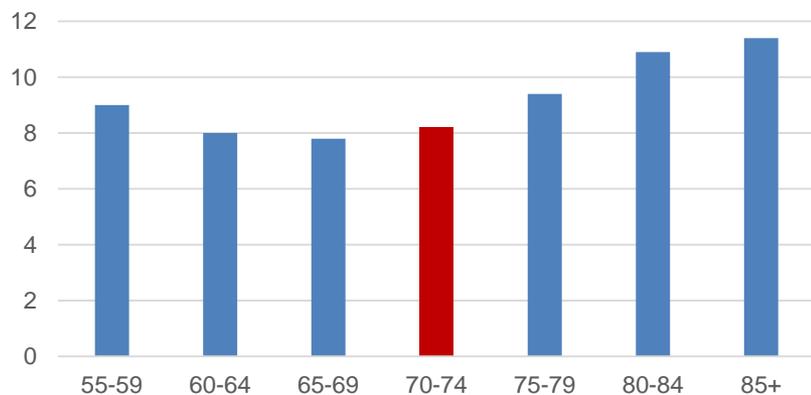
## Spouse/partner without children



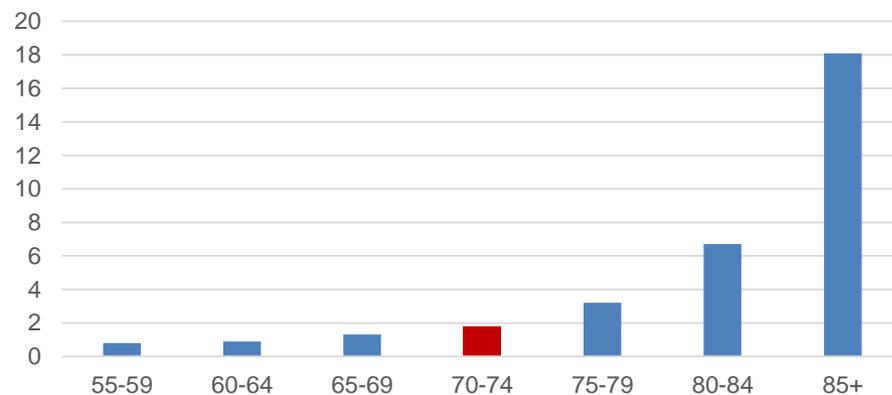
## Spouse/partner with children



## 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**