



Stat'o'book

Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2020

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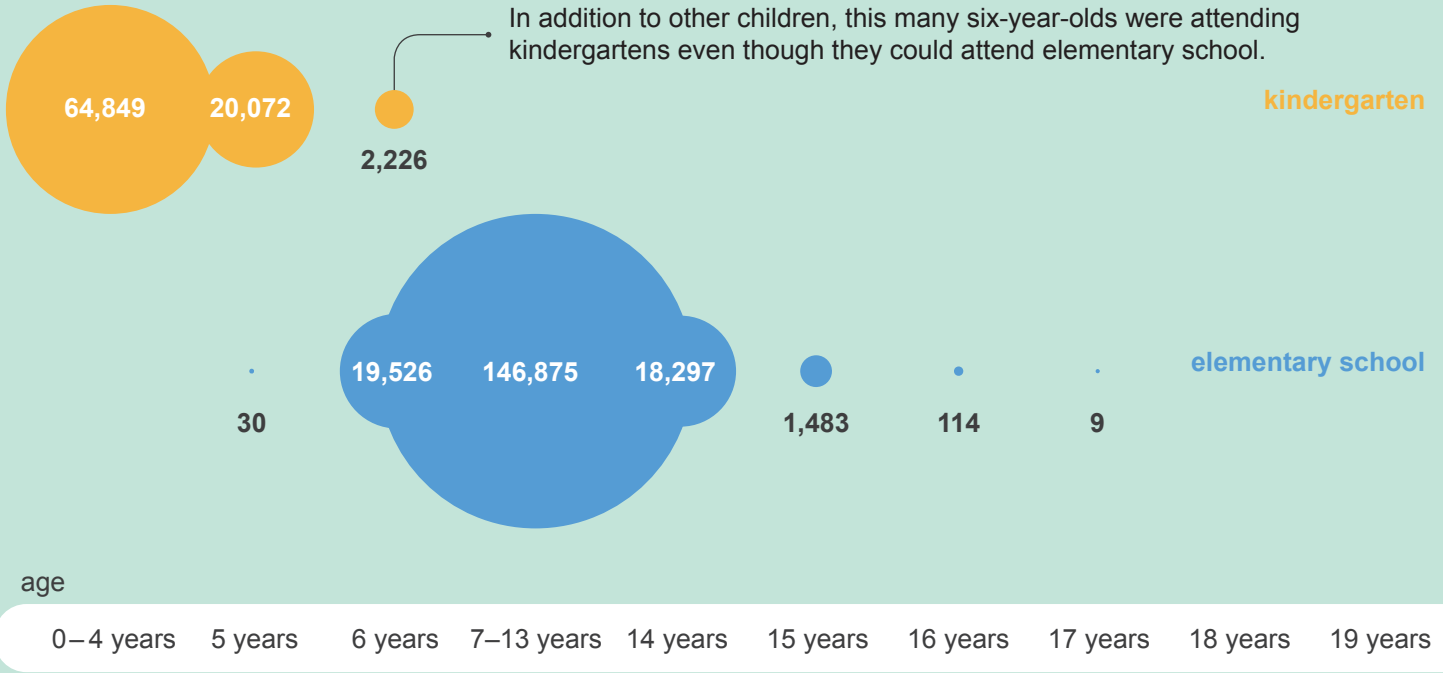
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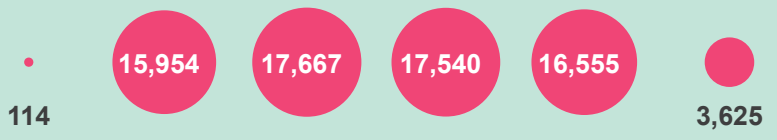
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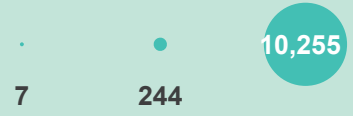
age

- 0-4 years
- 5 years
- 6 years
- 7-13 years
- 14 years
- 15 years
- 16 years
- 17 years
- 18 years
- 19 years

upper secondary school



tertiary education

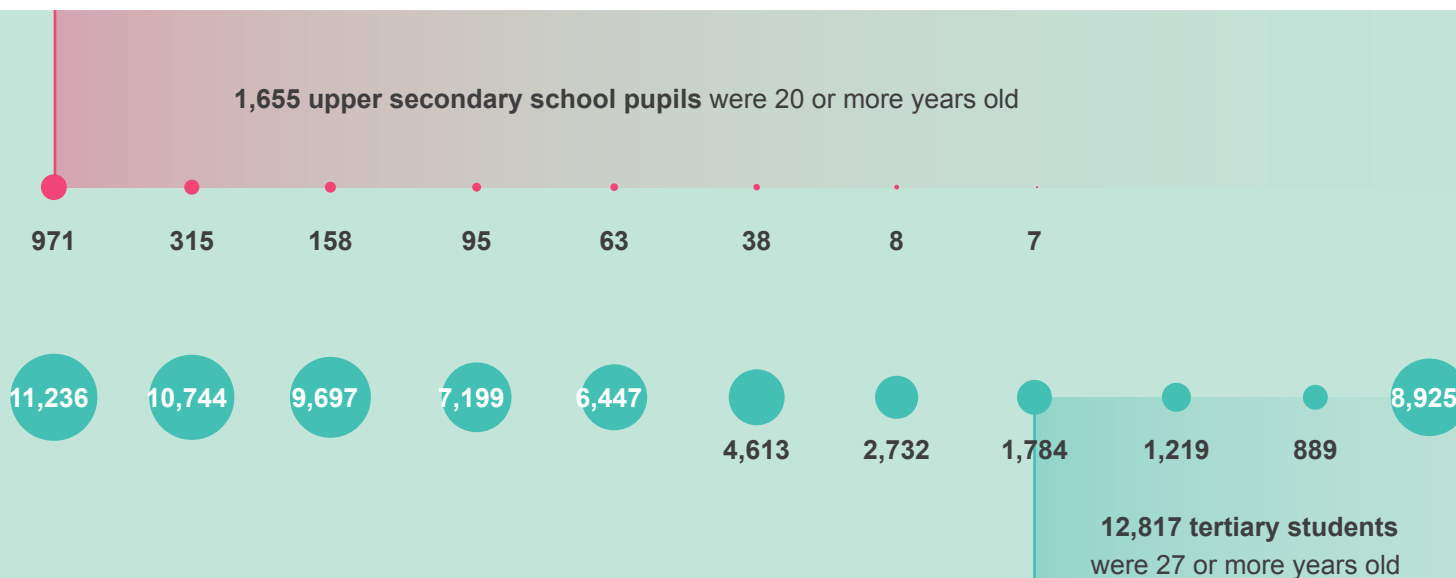


Almost 200,000 children in basic education

Population of Slovenia participating in formal education, Slovenia 2018/19

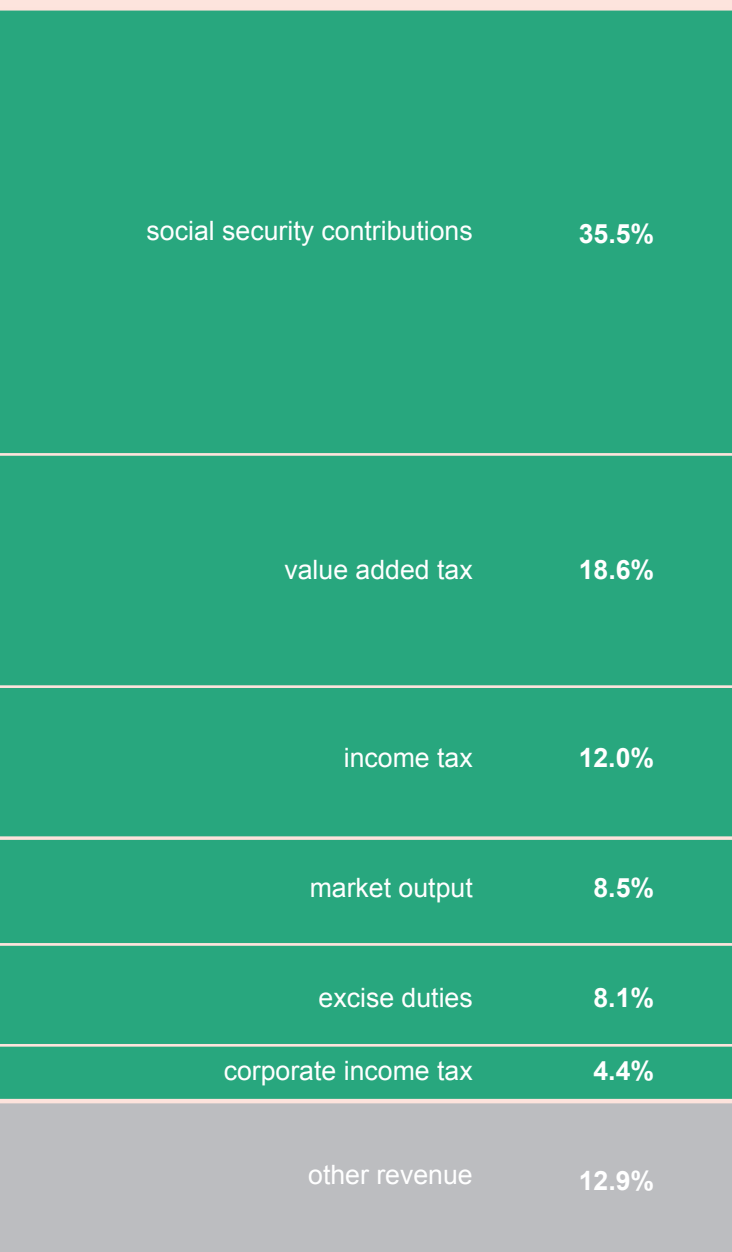
The number of children in kindergartens is growing. In 2018/19, 92% of children aged 4 and 5 years were enrolled. Due to larger generations, the number of children in basic education has been growing since 2011/12. Enrolment in upper secondary schools is falling. In 2018/19 just over 73,000 pupils were enrolled, 4,600 fewer than five years before. The population of tertiary students has been falling for the past ten years. The trend started in 2009/10, when almost 115,000 students were enrolled. In 2018/19 the number was below 76,000. However, the share of tertiary students in Slovenia is still very high. More than half (57.7%) of people aged 20 years in Slovenia are enrolled.

20 years 21 years 22 years 23 years 24 years 25 years 26 years 27 years 28 years 29 years 30+

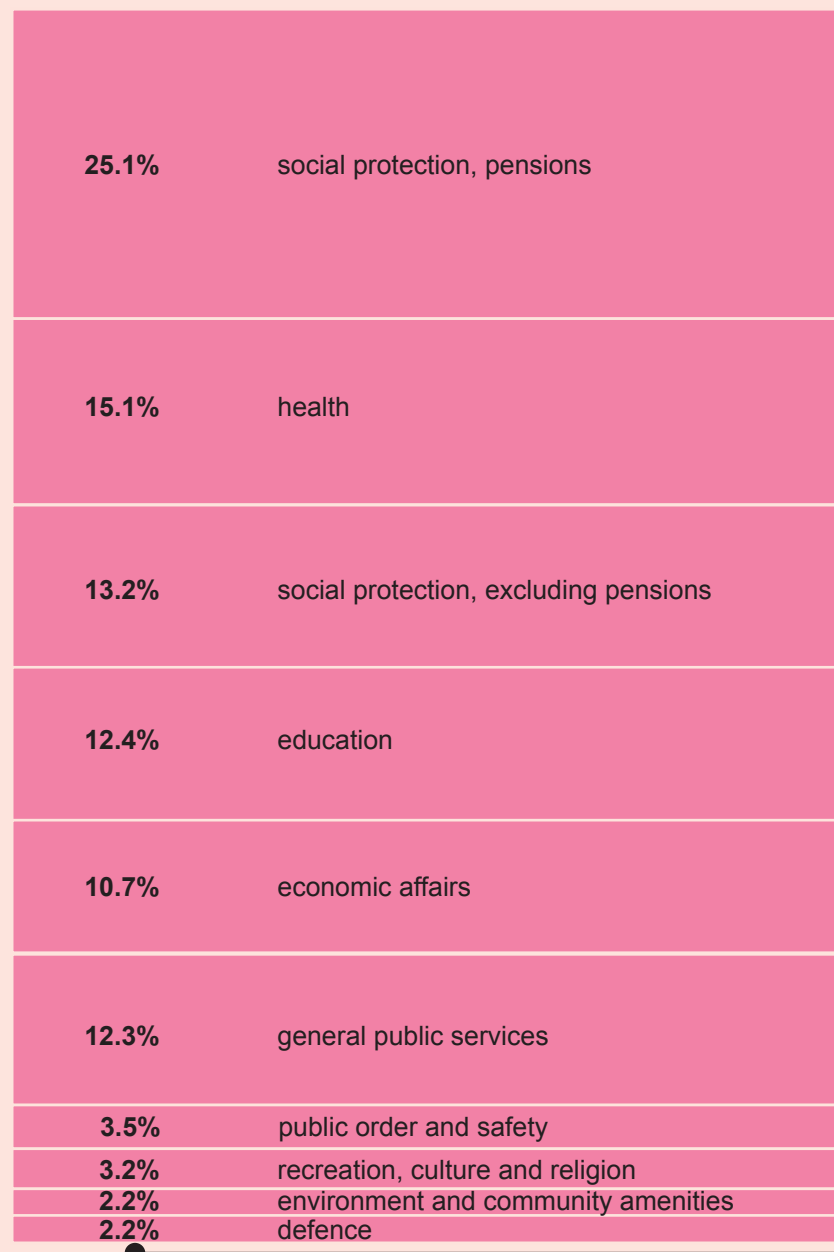


General government revenue and expenditure, Slovenia, 2018

revenue 20,278 (million EUR) →



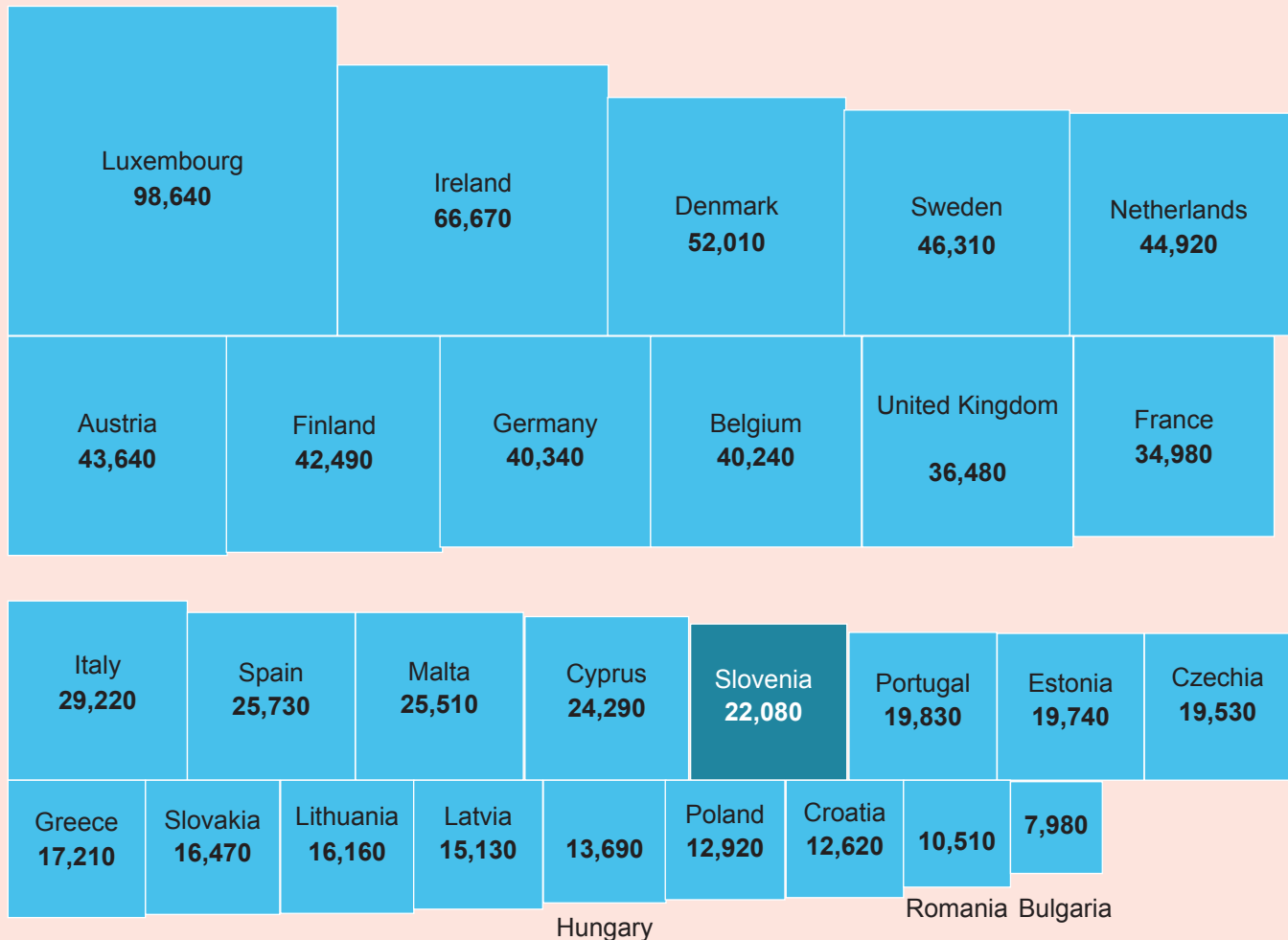
→ expenditure 19,925 (million EUR)



GDP per capita in Slovenia close to the EU-28 average

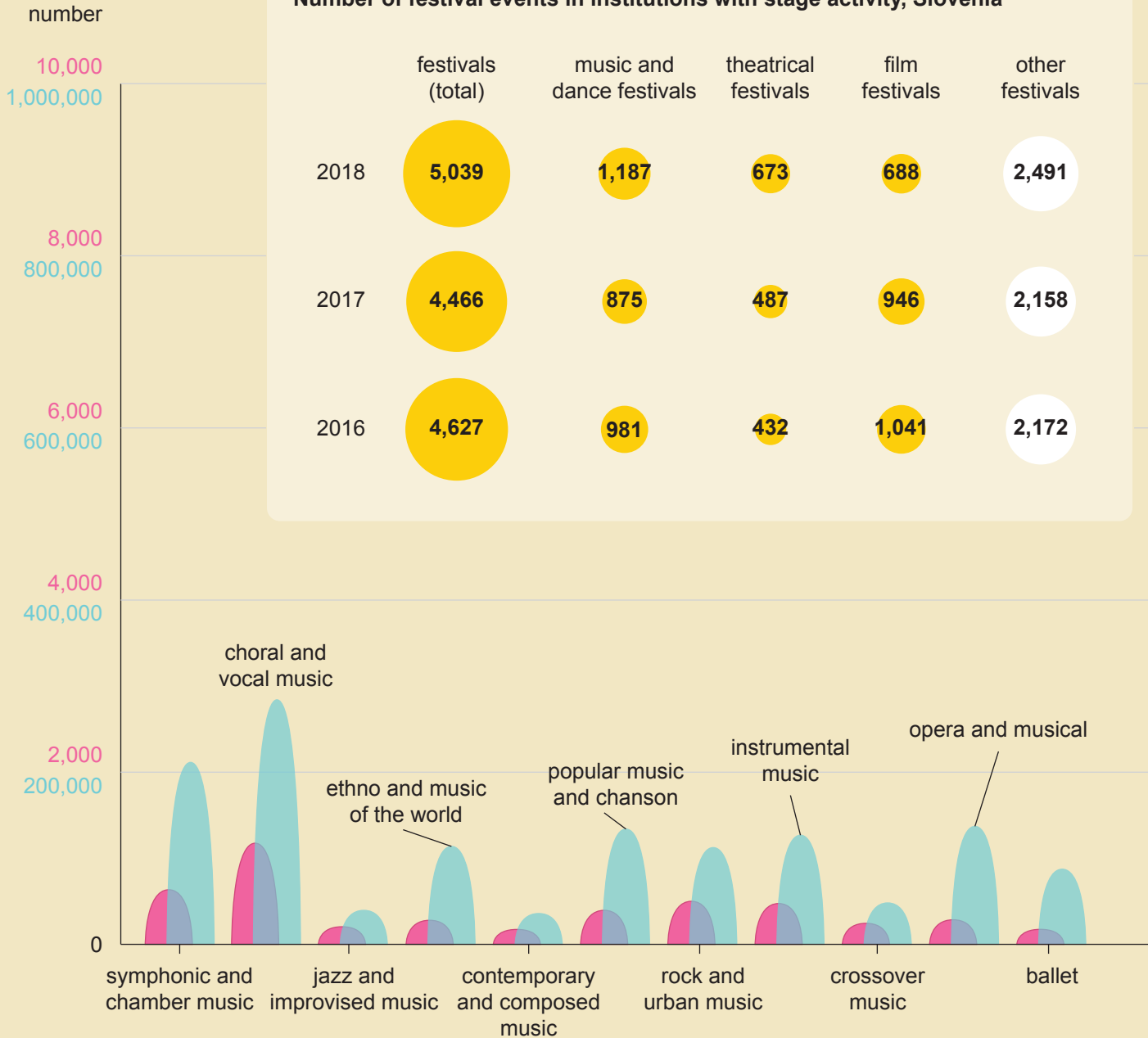
Gross domestic product per capita (in EUR), EU-28, 2018

In the EU-28 gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was the highest in Luxembourg (EUR 98,640), twelve times higher than in Bulgaria (EUR 7,980). With EUR 22,080 Slovenia was in the middle of EU-28 Member States.



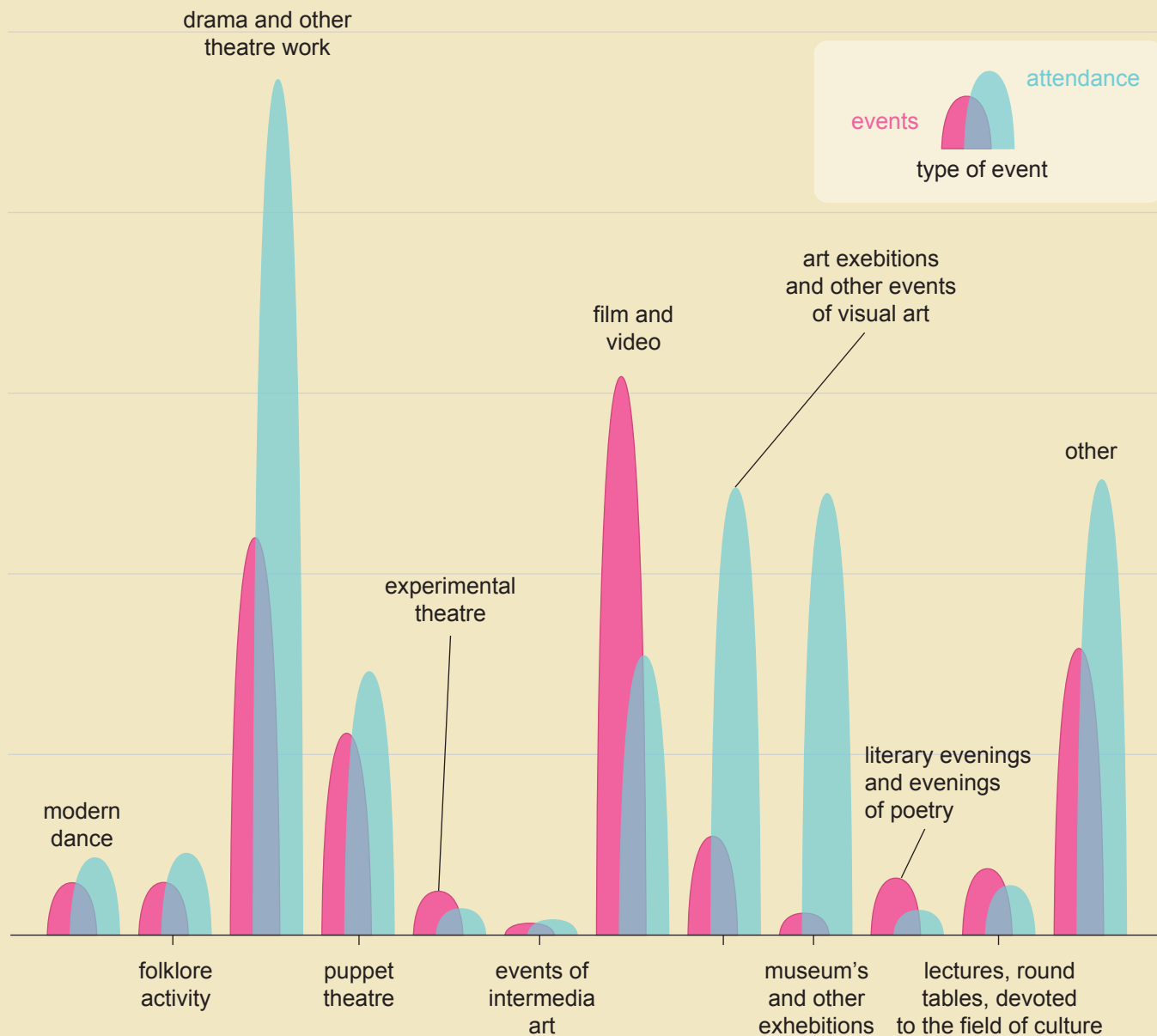
In 2018 general government revenue exceeded expenditure. The surplus amounted to EUR 353 million.

Number of festival events in institutions with stage activity, Slovenia



Most people attend theatrical performances

Number of cultural events and attendance in institutions with stage activity, Slovenia, 2018

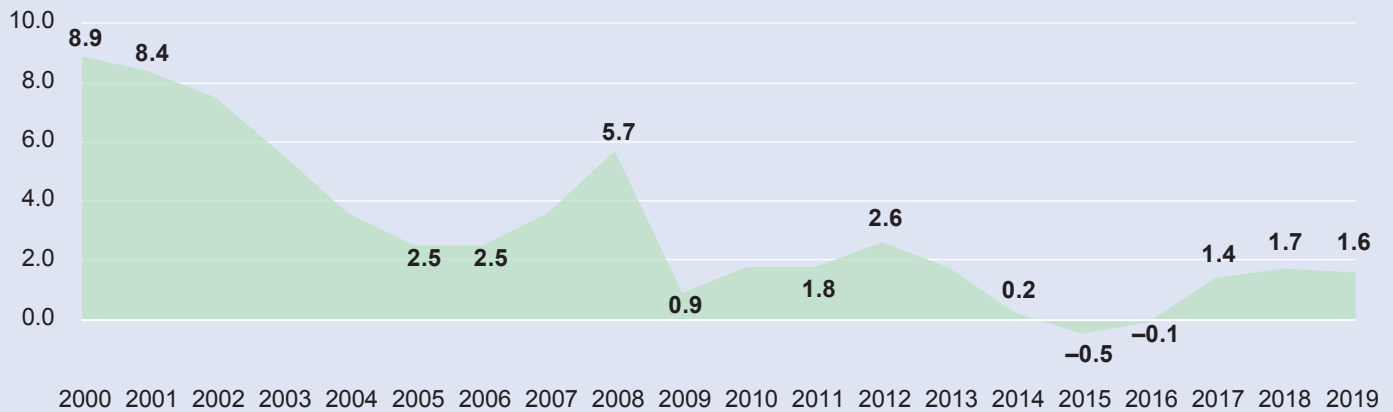


We get more for monthly net earnings

Speaking of earnings, it is the most important how much people can buy with them. Since Slovenia won independence in 1991, earnings have been growing faster than prices, meaning that people can afford more than they used to. For example, with average monthly net earnings one could buy 397 kg of bread in 1991 and 513 kg of bread in 2018.



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
bread (kg)	397	497	503	481	503	540	571	542	522	465	420	389
wheat flour (kg)	693	817	828	841	921	1,013	1,093	1,126	1,126	1,104	1,042	1,080
pork cutlet (kg)	61	57	75	78	88	102	105	113	104	100	91	99
edible oil (l)	237	248	318	305	359	409	439	392	417	506	561	485
apples (kg)	280	362	576	492	514	575	693	642	625	709	761	716
potatoes (kg)	787	836	840	1,103	930	1,593	1,853	1,138	1,323	1,443	1,730	1,673
white sugar (kg)	409	420	581	516	532	583	619	628	654	717	755	783
coffee (kg)	36	51	67	43	41	47	48	51	58	70	83	90
brandy (l)	60	50	57	47	41	42	46	48	54	72	71	69
cinema ticket (pcs)	192	192	137	139	146	157	168	164	168	176	178	170



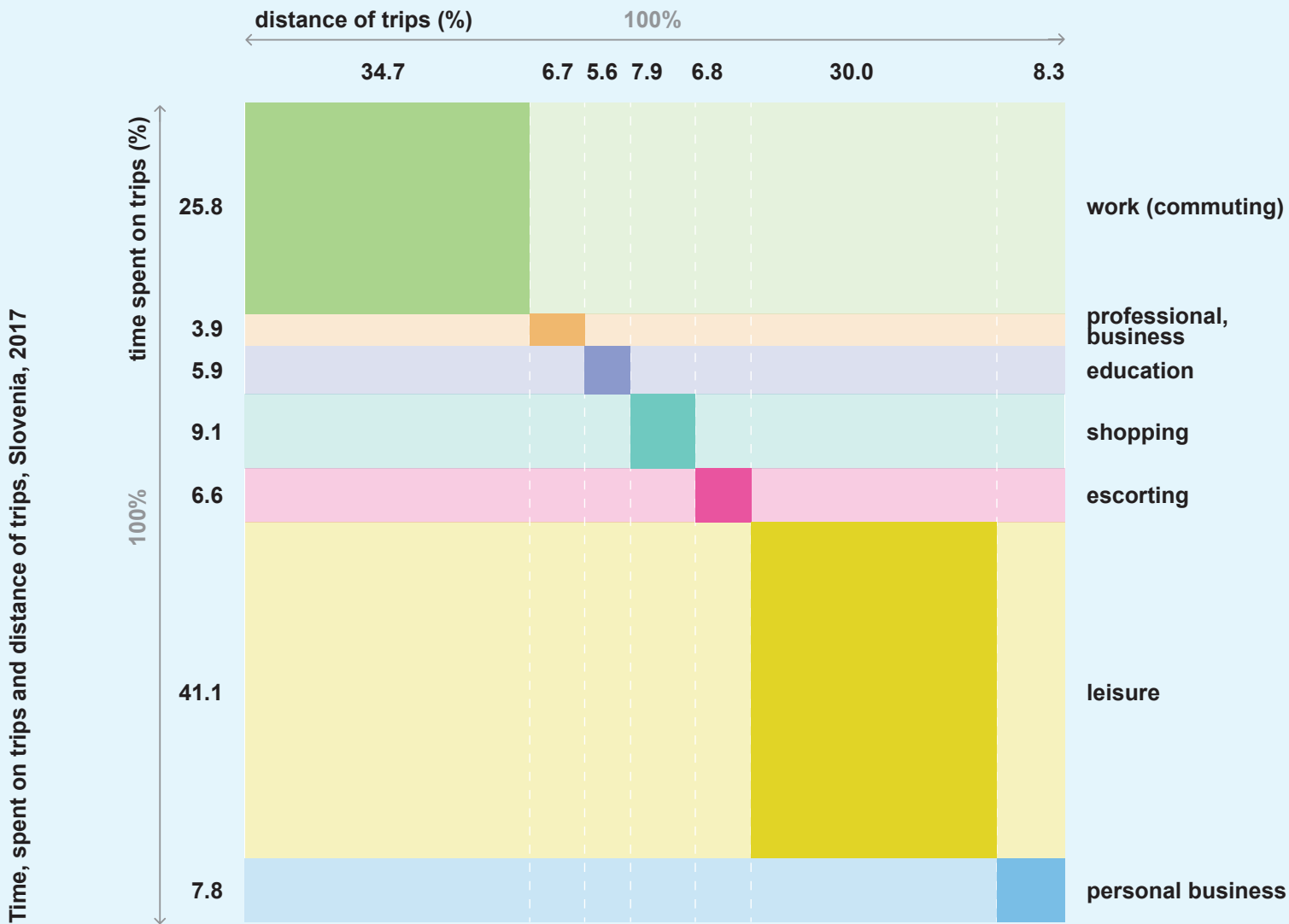
Average annual growth rates of consumer prices, Slovenia

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

398	405	437	436	444	474	487	528	520	501	501	549	542	557	568	513
1,126	1,133	1,223	1,274	1,175	978	979	1,165	1,122	1,140	1,146	1,273	1,333	1,374	1,397	1,656
112	127	144	160	168	176	176	192	192	178	173	170	175	181	177	237
406	443	483	542	560	404	419	465	429	491	491	526	531	551	644	781
750	834	971	939	843	652	830	957	830	862	702	922	866	873	843	809
1,368	1,419	2,266	1,469	1,175	1,500	1,722	1,611	1,543	1,739	1,216	1,501	1,809	1,538	1,609	1,419
852	820	845	946	1,018	1,111	1,148	1,224	987	910	923	976	1,045	1,073	1,106	1,317
93	107	112	111	115	121	123	135	130	129	126	131	127	131	130	118
69	70	73	73	79	79	77	78	81	72	68	68	69	71	72	76
171	175	168	172	180	193	196	200	198	194	186	189	190	186	190	194

How much goods can be bought with average monthly net earnings, Slovenia

In 2017 residents of Slovenia spent 25.8% of total time spent on trips and travelled 34.7% of total trip distance on commuting to work and back. For leisure, we spent 41.1% of total time spent on trips and travelled 30.0% of total trip distance.

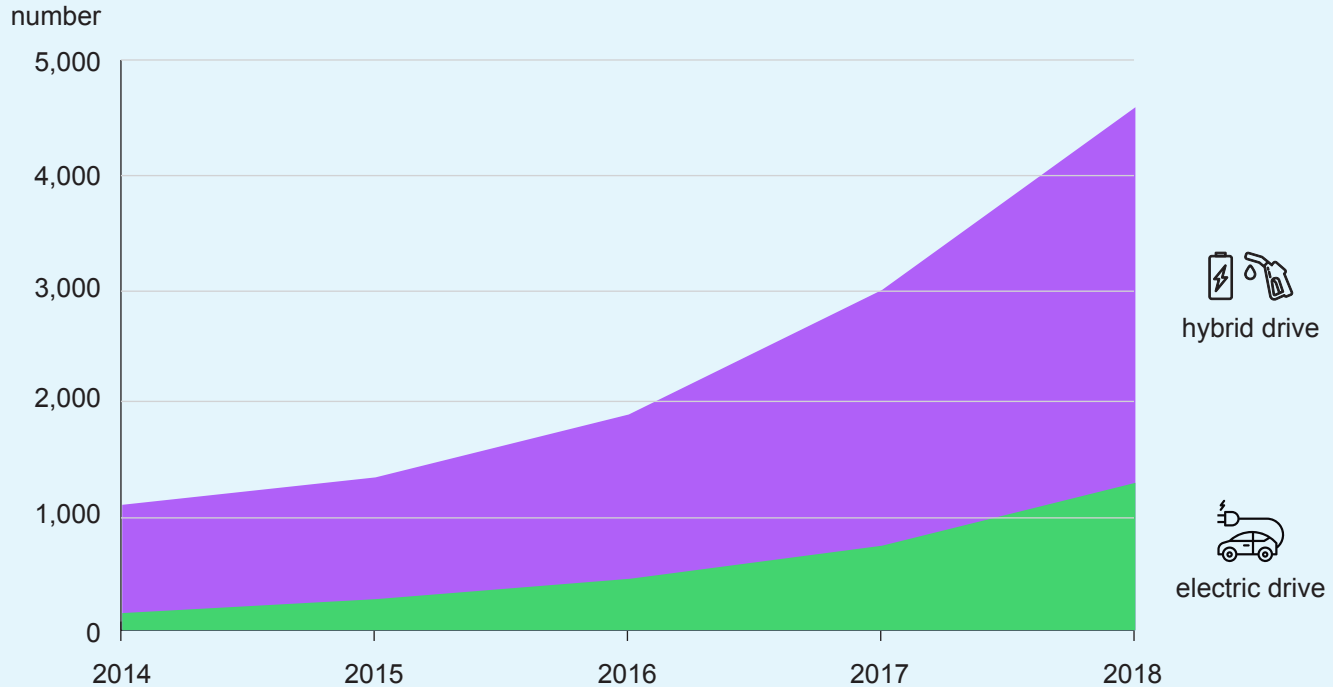


Most trips are made by car

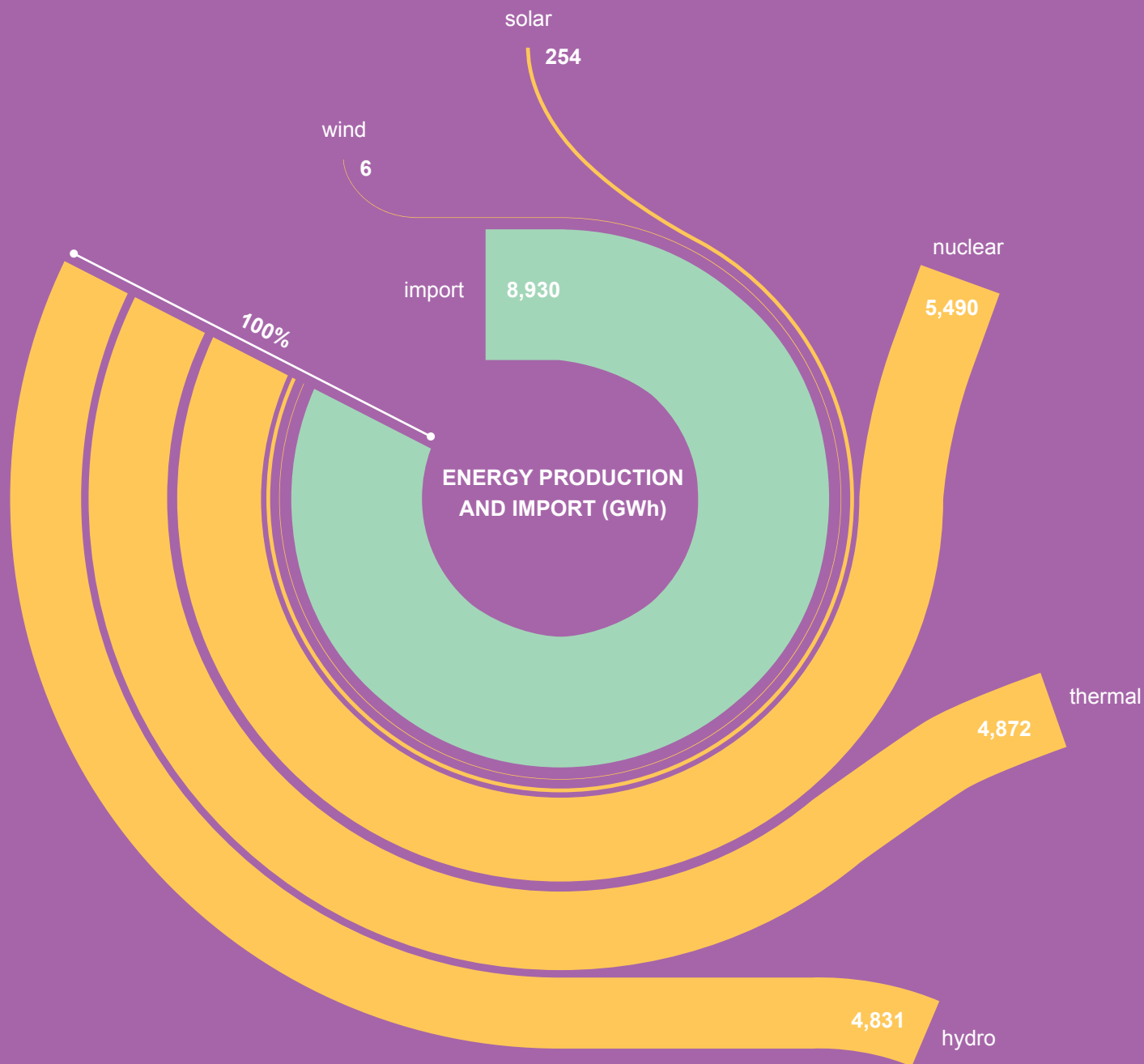
At the end of 2018, 549 passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in Slovenia, meaning that on average every other resident of Slovenia owned a car. The motorisation rate in Slovenia was thus 55%. The 2017 motorisation rate ranked Slovenia 9th in the EU-28.

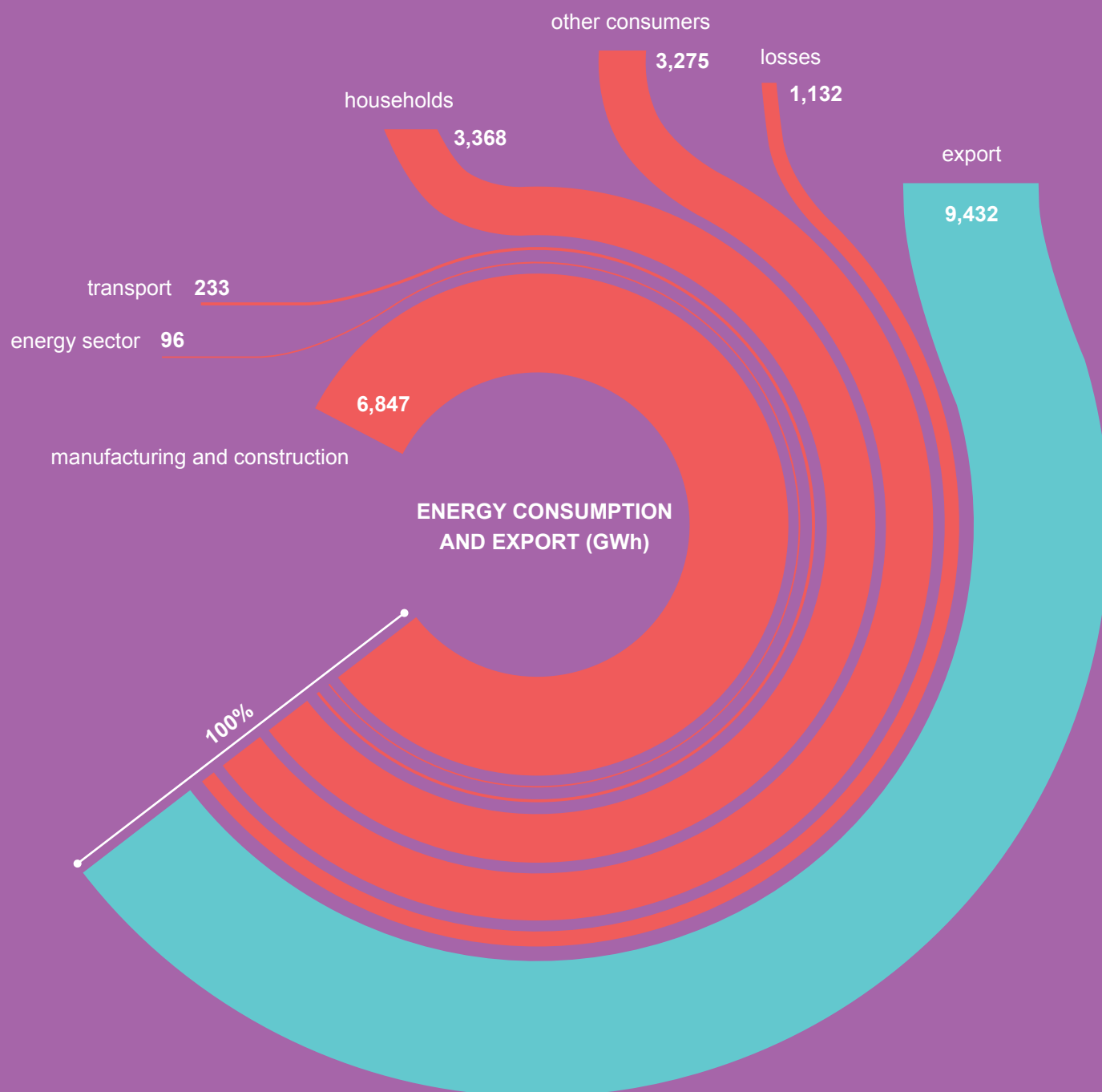
In 2017, cars were the main mode of transport on 68% of all out trips (made as a driver or as a passenger), on which 84% of all kilometres were made. In two thirds of all cars there was on average only one person in the car. The car occupancy rate was 1.7.

A large majority of cars registered in Slovenia run either on petrol (50.0%) or on diesel (48.6%). The share of cars running on other fuels is very low, but it is growing. For example, 4,606 cars registered in 2018 were using hybrid drive, which is four times more than in 2014. In addition, 1,308 electric cars were registered, which is ten times more than in 2014.



A third of electricity from renewable energy sources

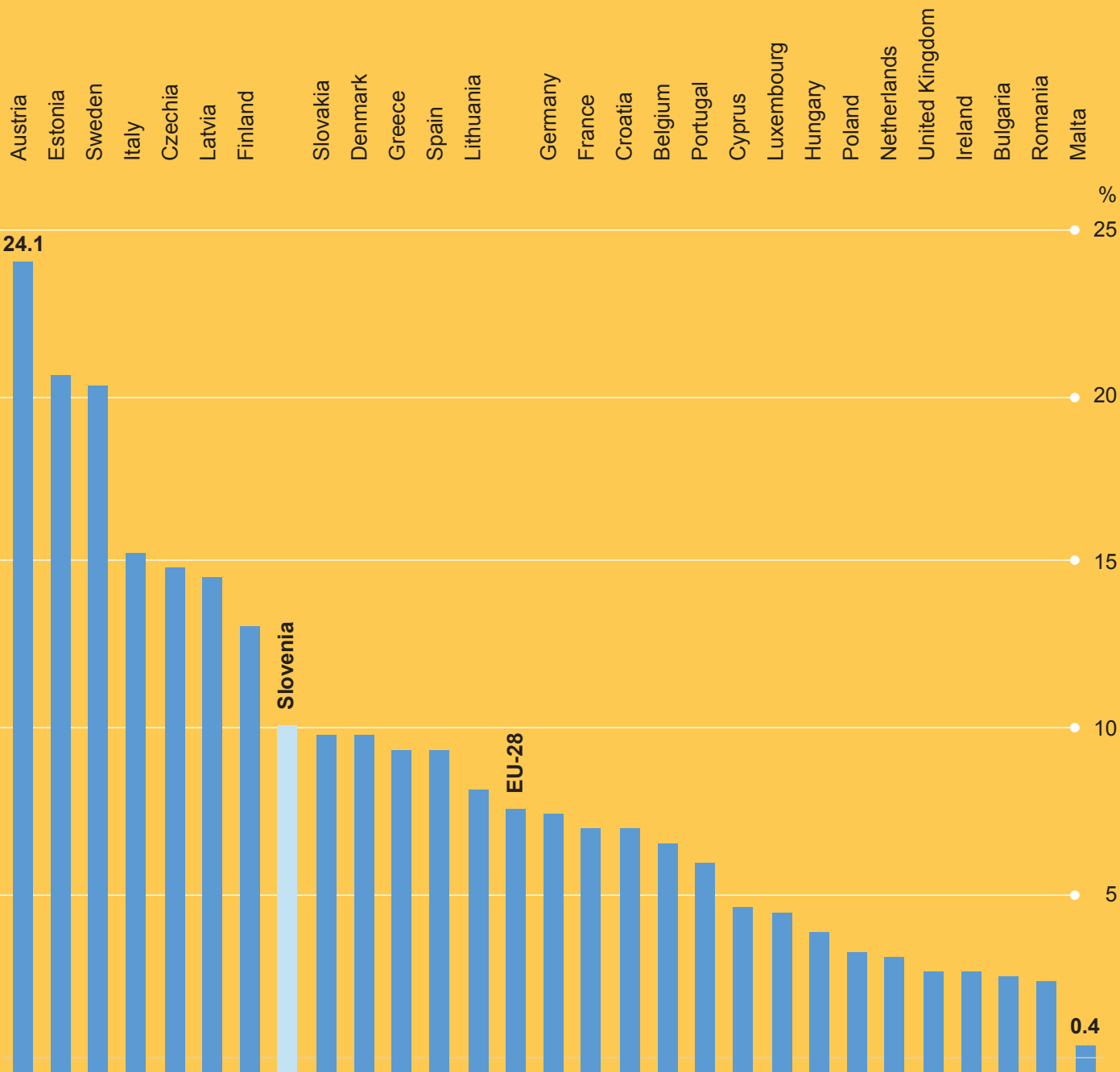




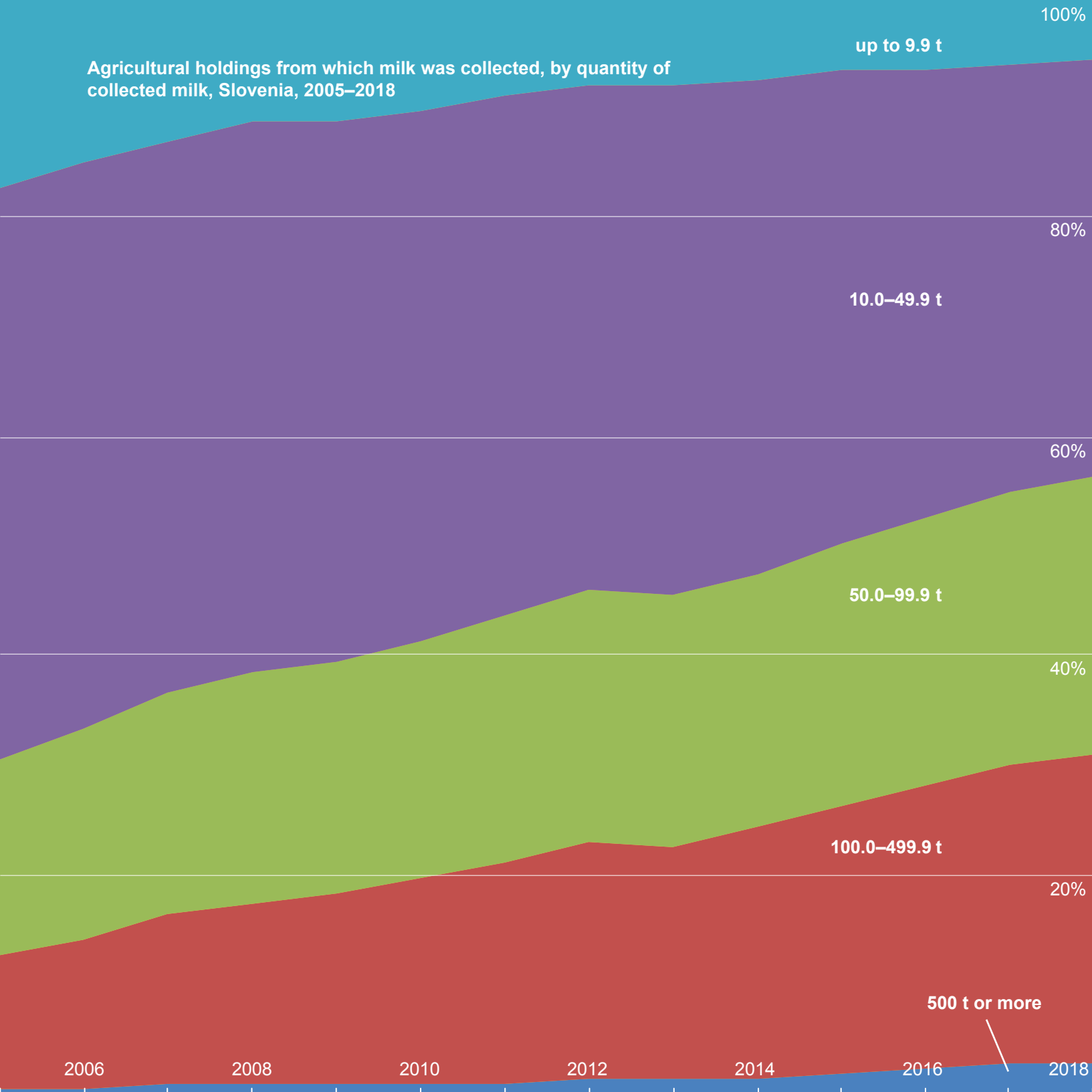
Energy consumption and export, Slovenia, 2018

10% of agricultural areas in Slovenia organically farmed

Organically farmed agricultural areas, EU-28, 2018



Agricultural holdings from which milk was collected, by quantity of collected milk, Slovenia, 2005–2018



Highest earnings in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

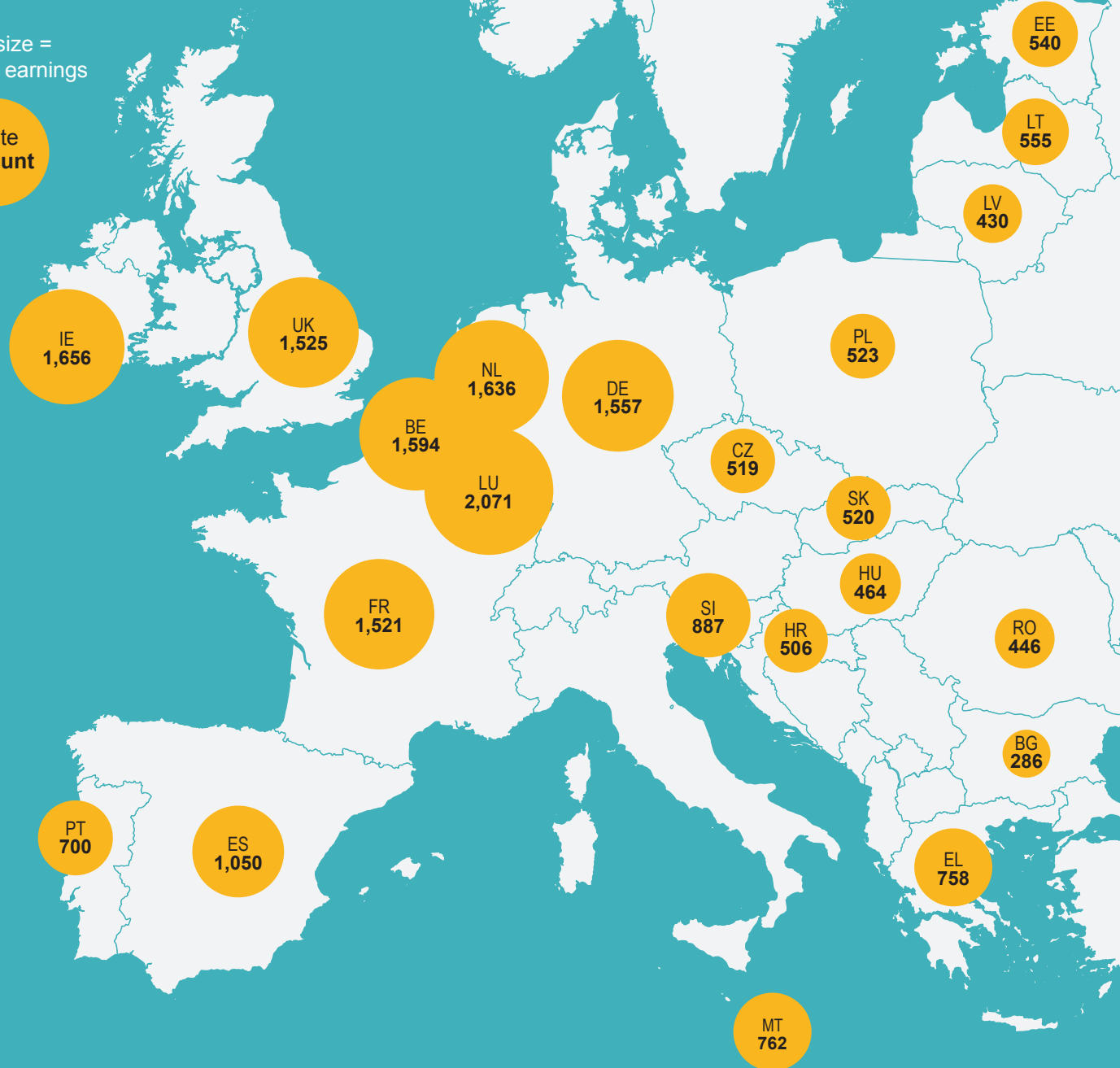
Average monthly gross earnings, Slovenia, 2018 (provisional data)



Monthly gross minimum wages in EU 28 Member States (in EUR), 1 July 2019¹⁾

circle size =
amount of earnings

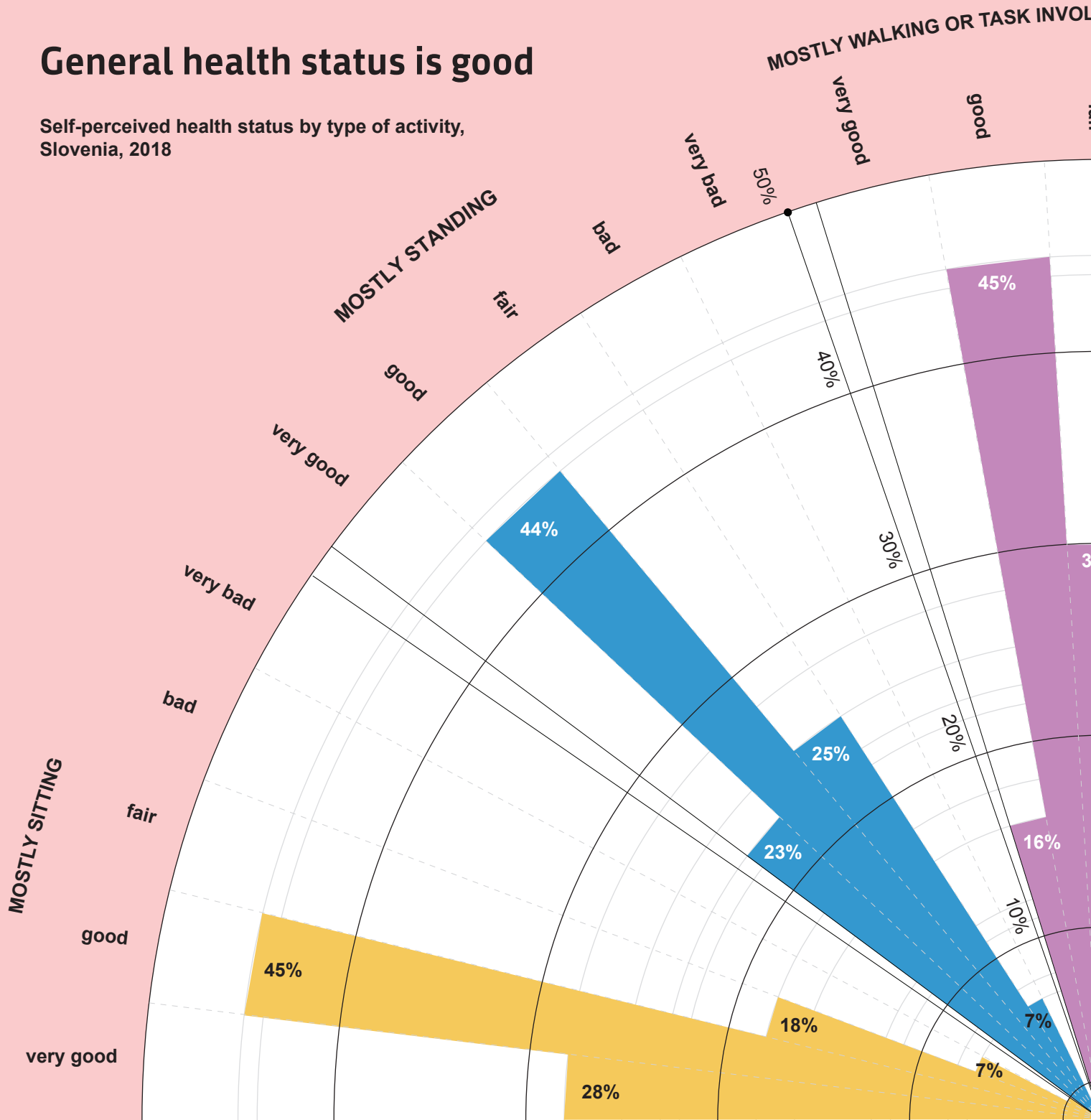
state
amount



1) The minimum wage is not legally stipulated in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Sweden and Cyprus.

General health status is good

Self-perceived health status by type of activity, Slovenia, 2018



PERFORMING MODERATE PHYSICAL EFFORT

fair
bad
very bad

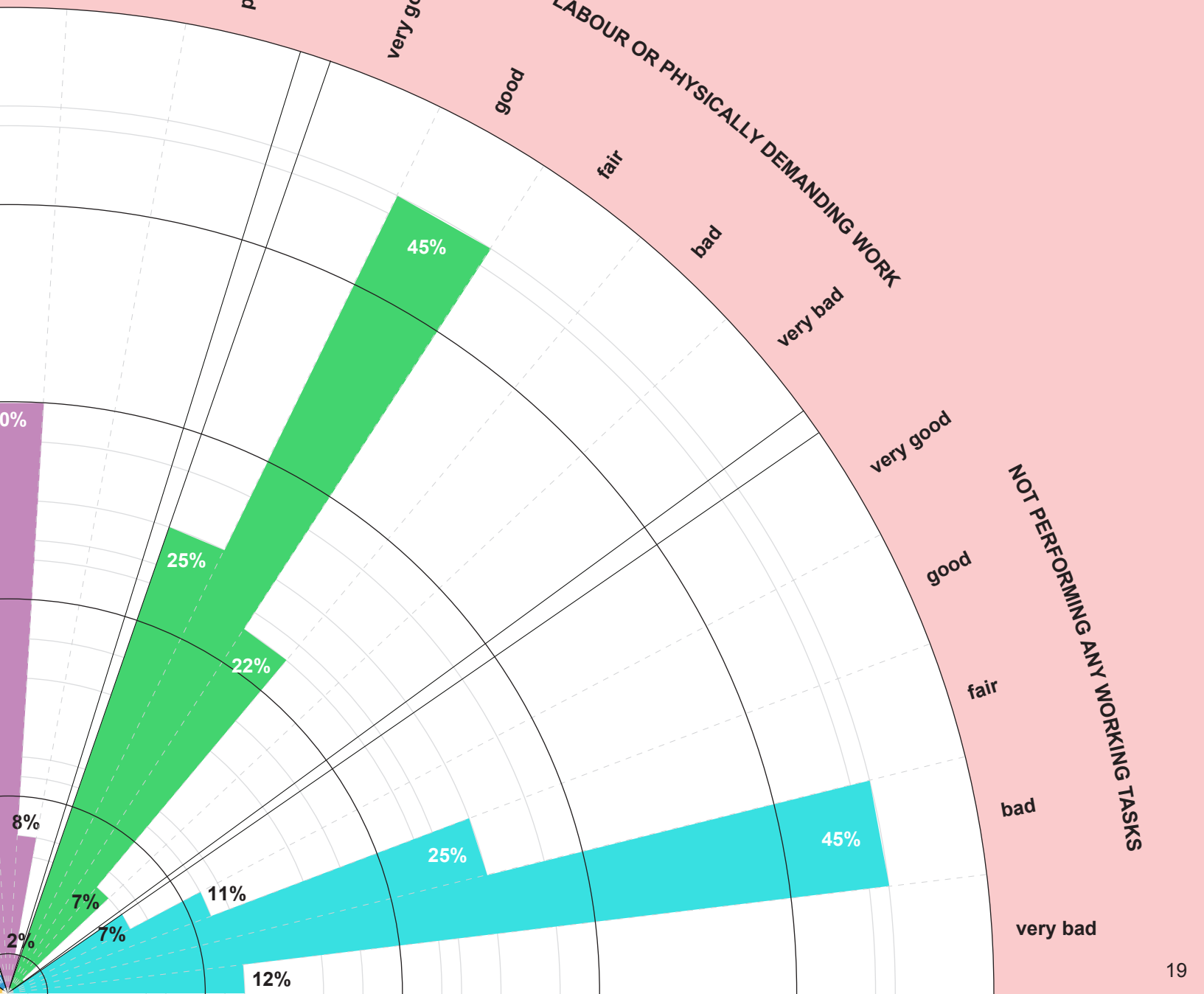
MOSTLY HEAVY LABOUR OR PHYSICALLY DEMANDING WORK

very good
good
fair
bad
very bad

NOT PERFORMING ANY WORKING TASKS

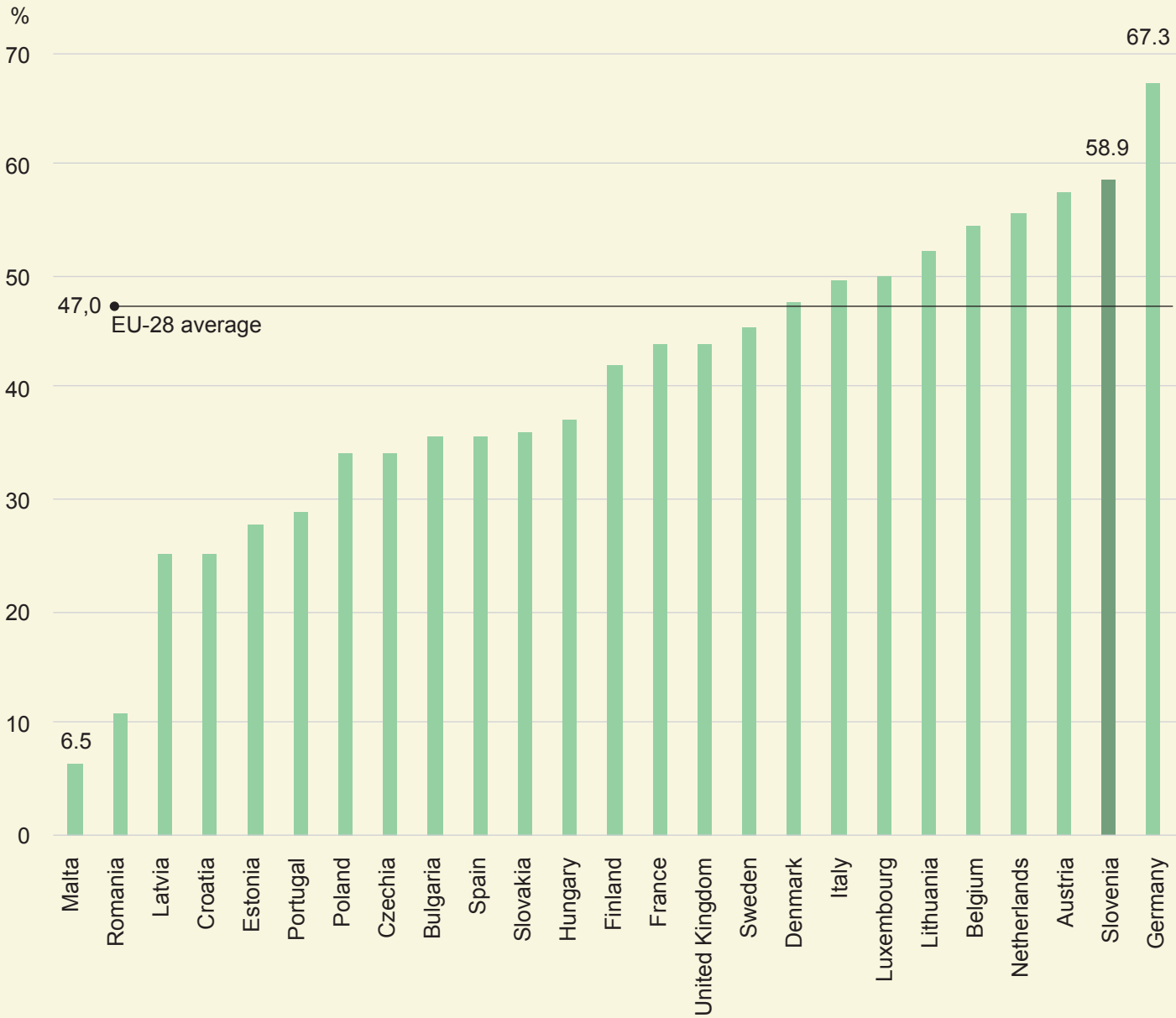
very good
good
fair
bad
very bad

In the largest percent the general health status was assessed with the highest scores (good, very good) by persons performing work sitting down (73%) and with the lowest scores (bad, very bad) by persons not performing any working tasks (57%).



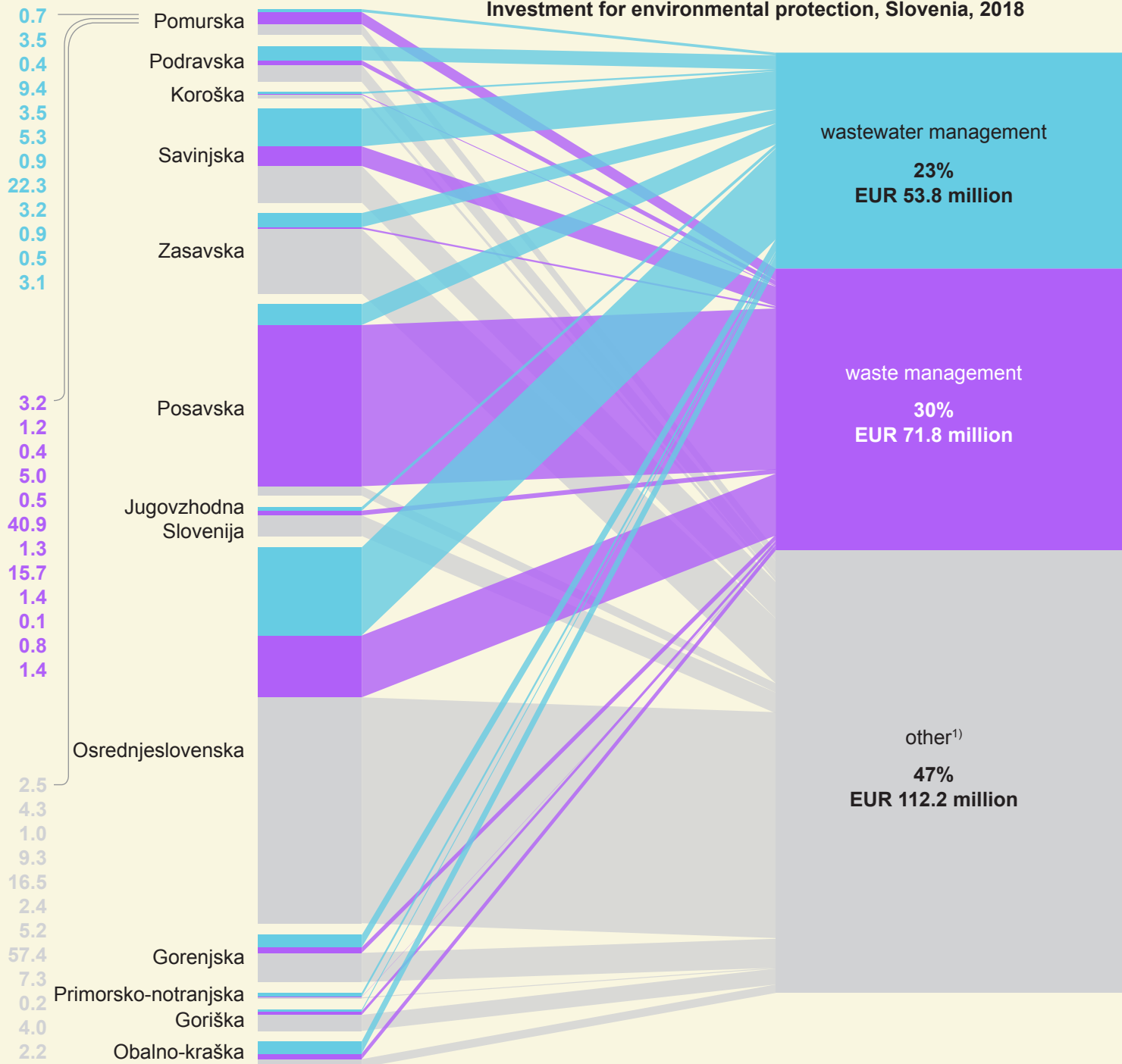
58.9% of municipal waste is recycled

Municipal waste recycled (% of total municipal waste generated), EU-28, 2018



Investment for environmental protection, Slovenia, 2018

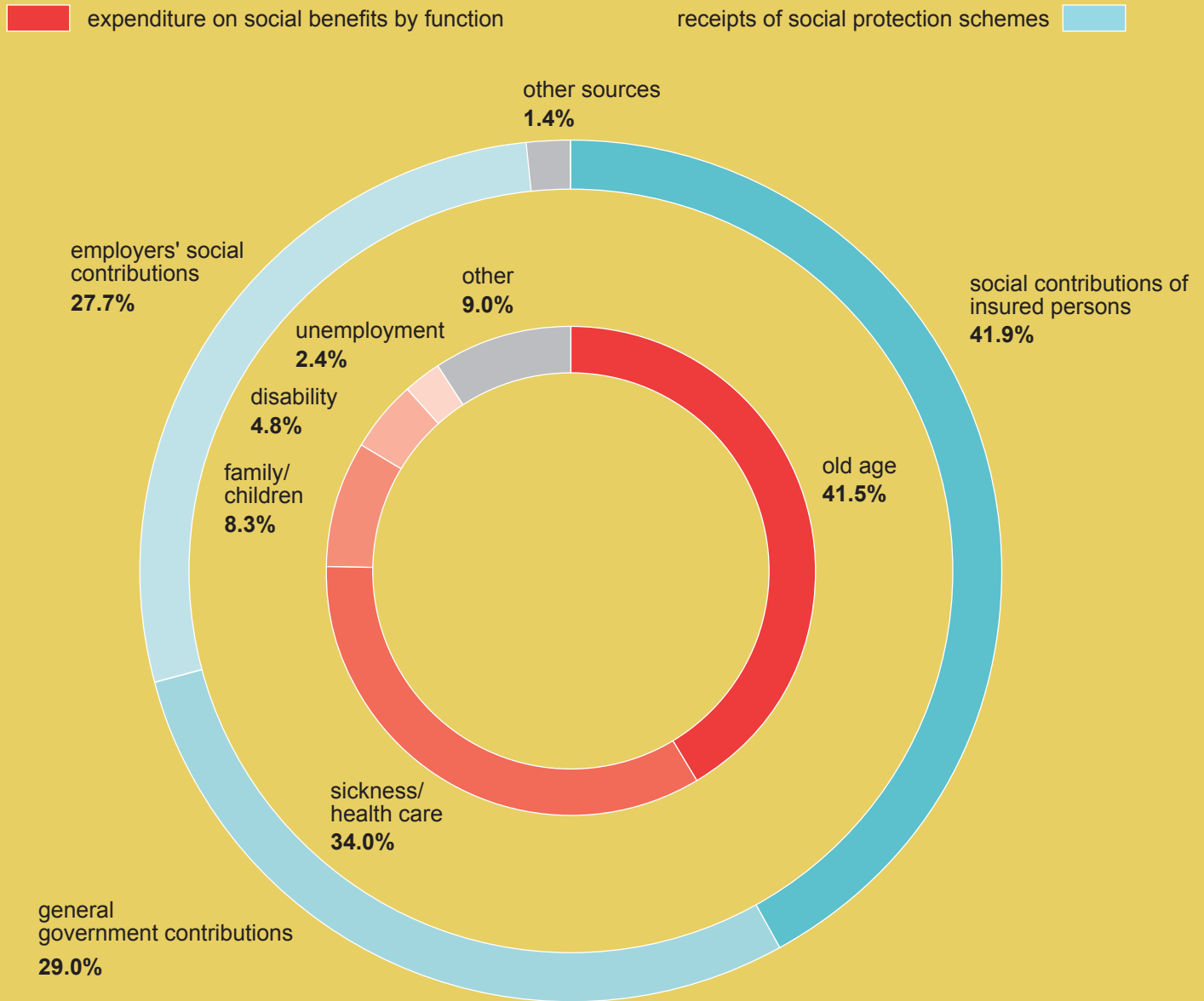
million EUR



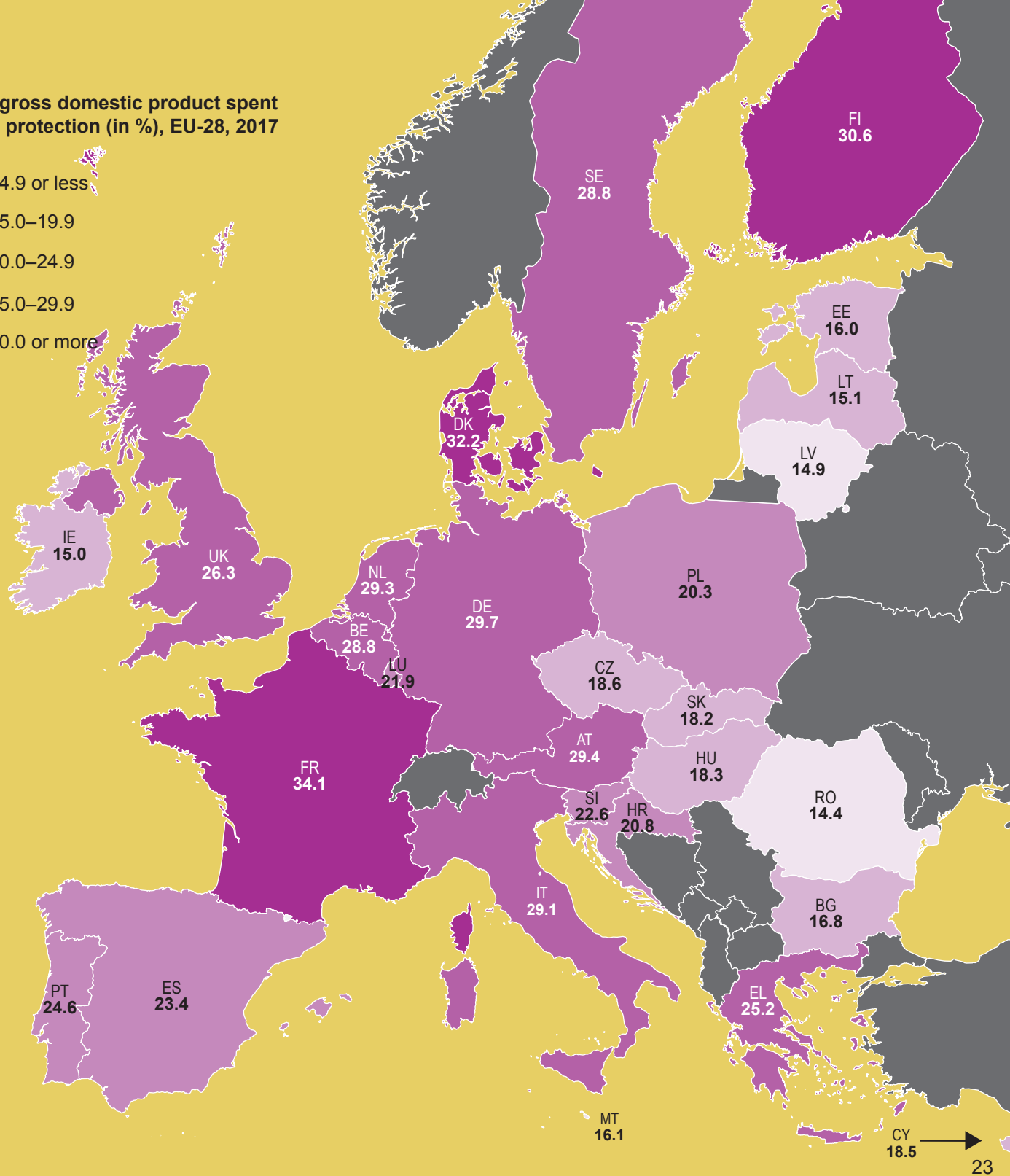
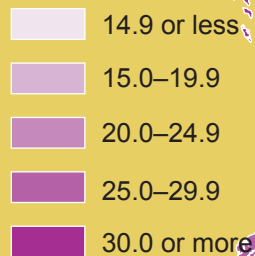
1) Protection of ambient air and climate, protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, noise and vibration abatement, protection of biodiversity and landscape, and research and development.

EUR 9.7 billion for social protection

Social protection, Slovenia, 2017

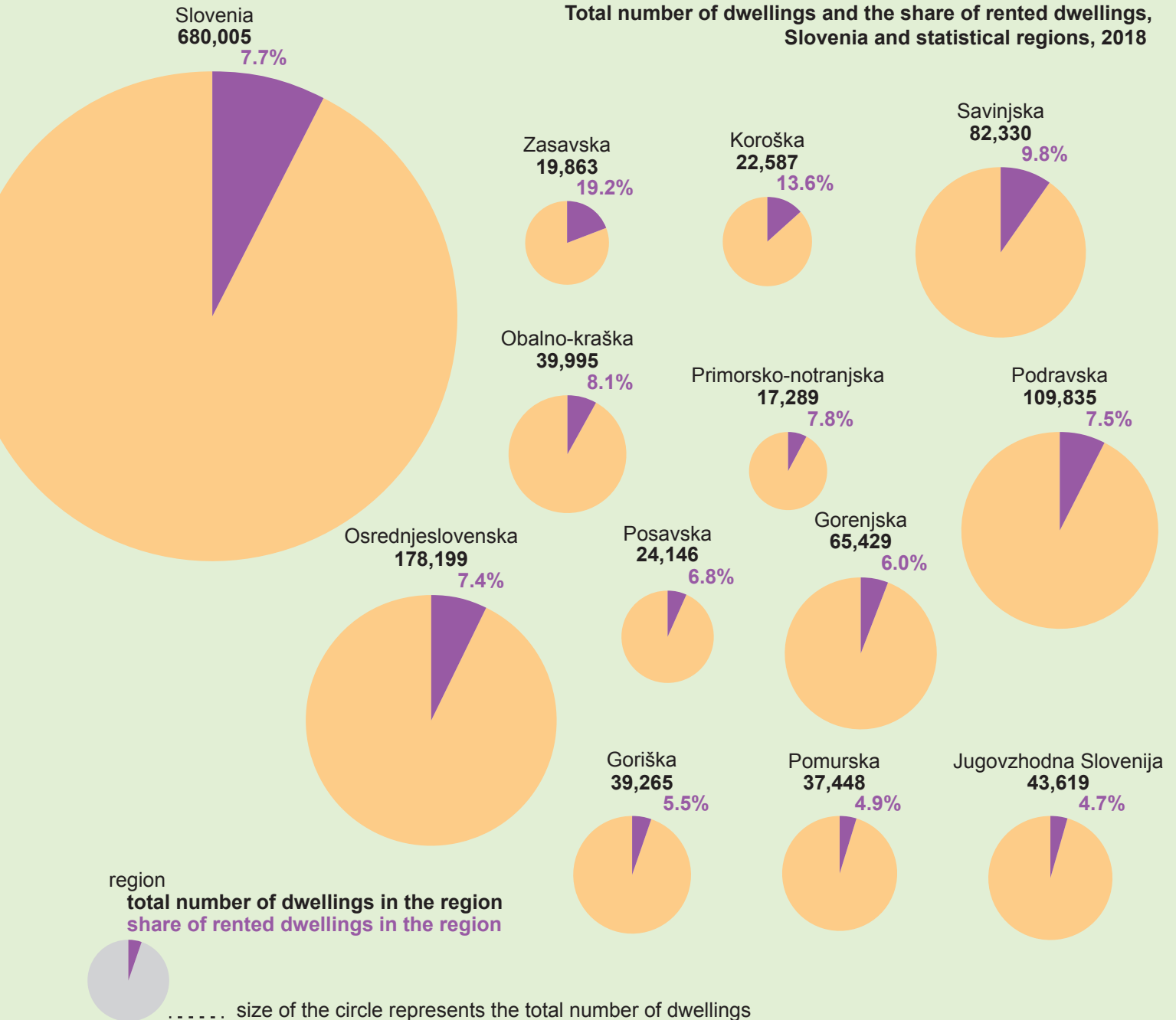


Share of gross domestic product spent on social protection (in %), EU-28, 2017

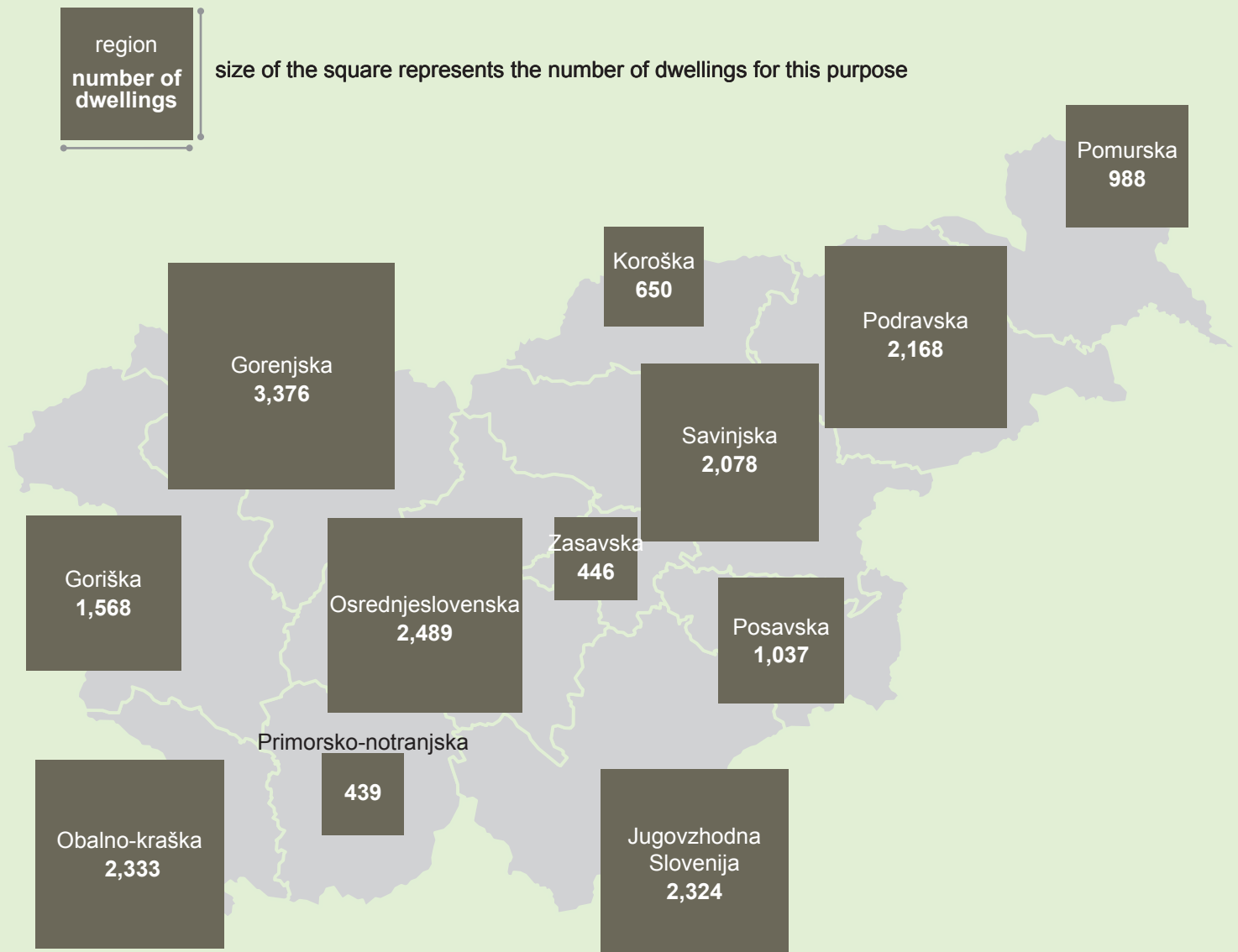


7.7% of dwellings are rented

Total number of dwellings and the share of rented dwellings, Slovenia and statistical regions, 2018



Dwellings for seasonal or secondary use, statistical regions, 2018



Germany – the most important trade partner of Slovenia

Import and export by countries (bn EUR),
Slovenia, 2018



Import:

Germany

5.55

Italy

4.63



Export:

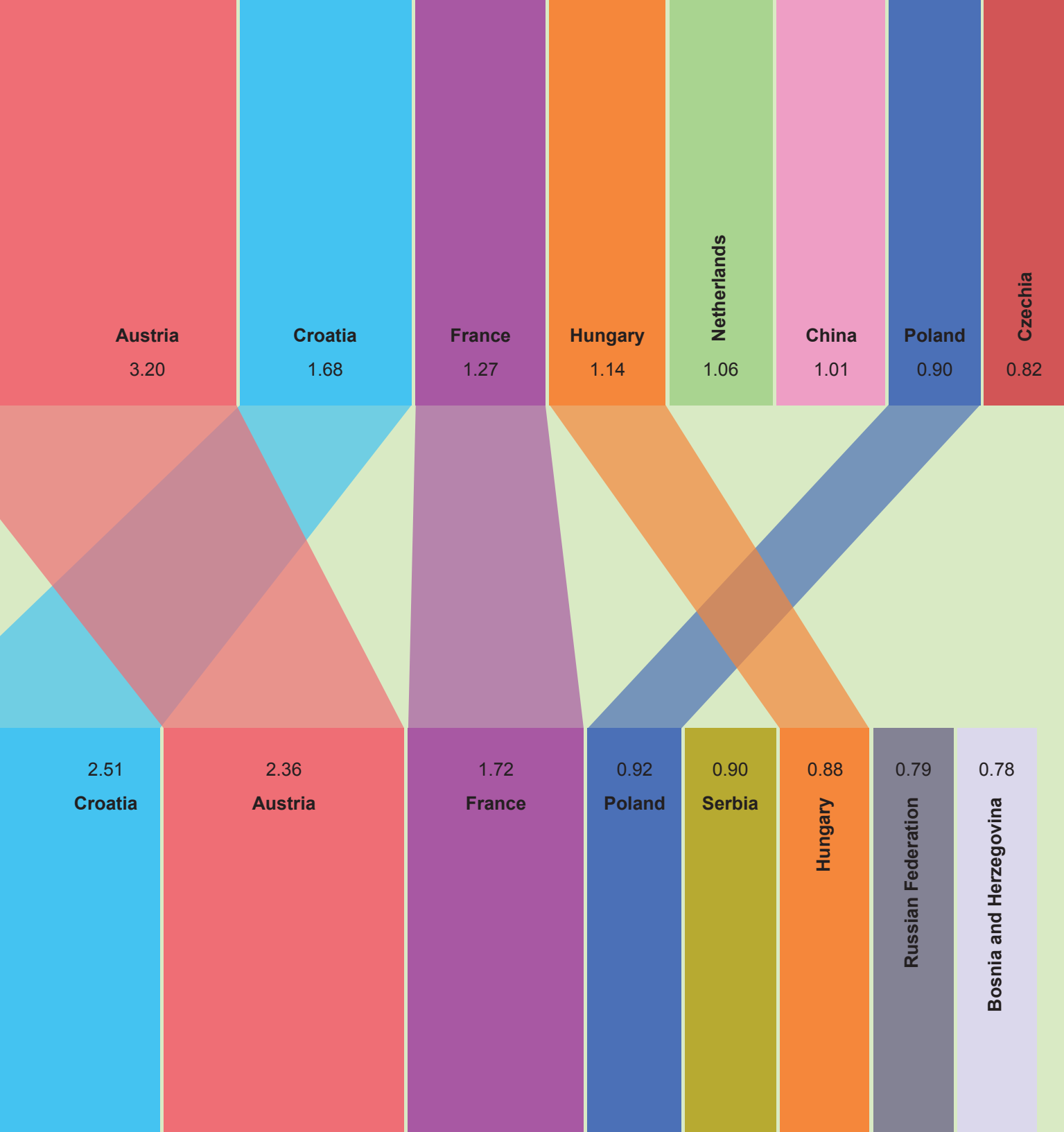
6.27
Germany

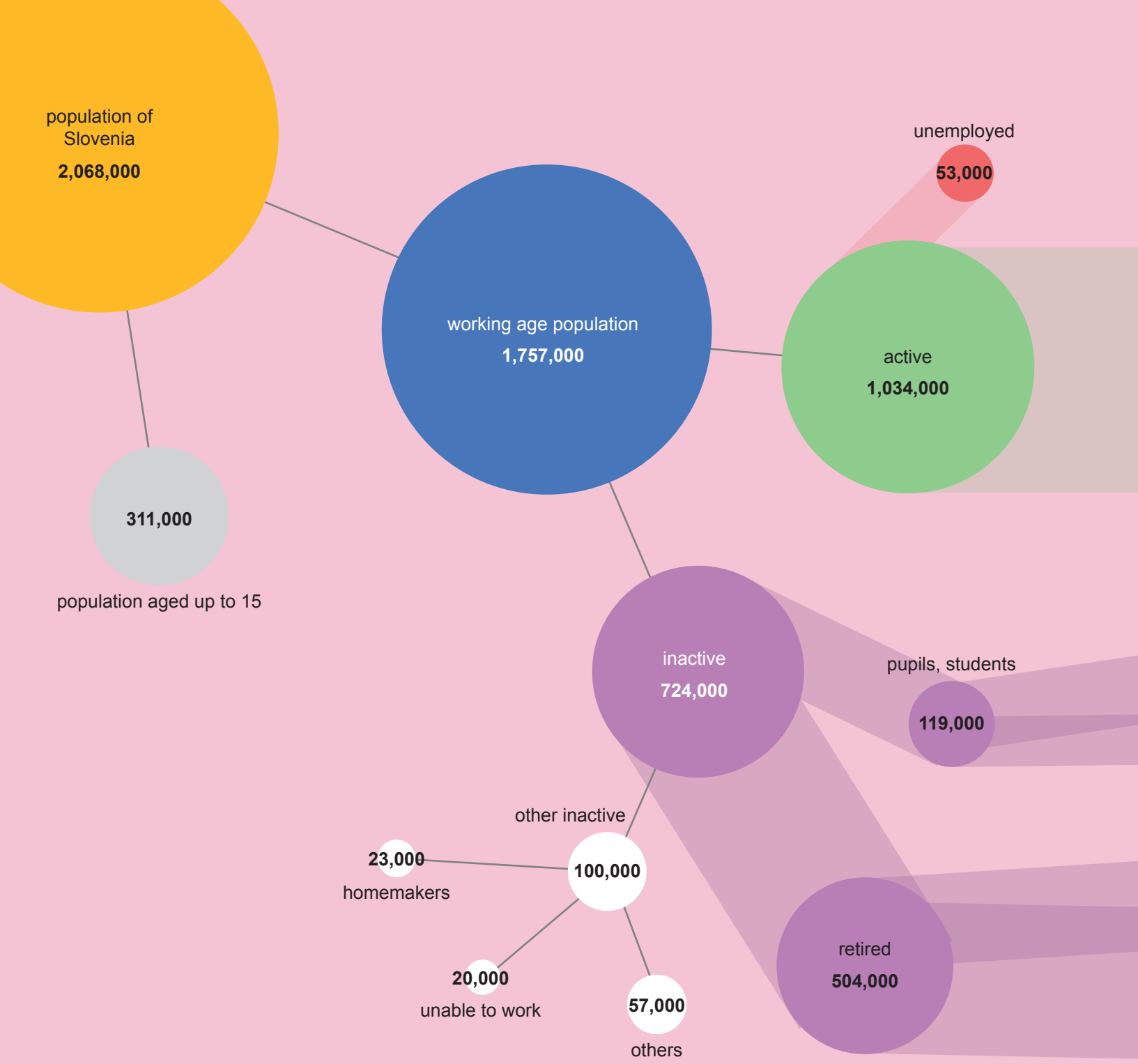
3.85

Italy

In 2018 Slovenia exported to Germany almost EUR 6.3 billion of goods and imported from Germany more than EUR 5.5 billion of goods.

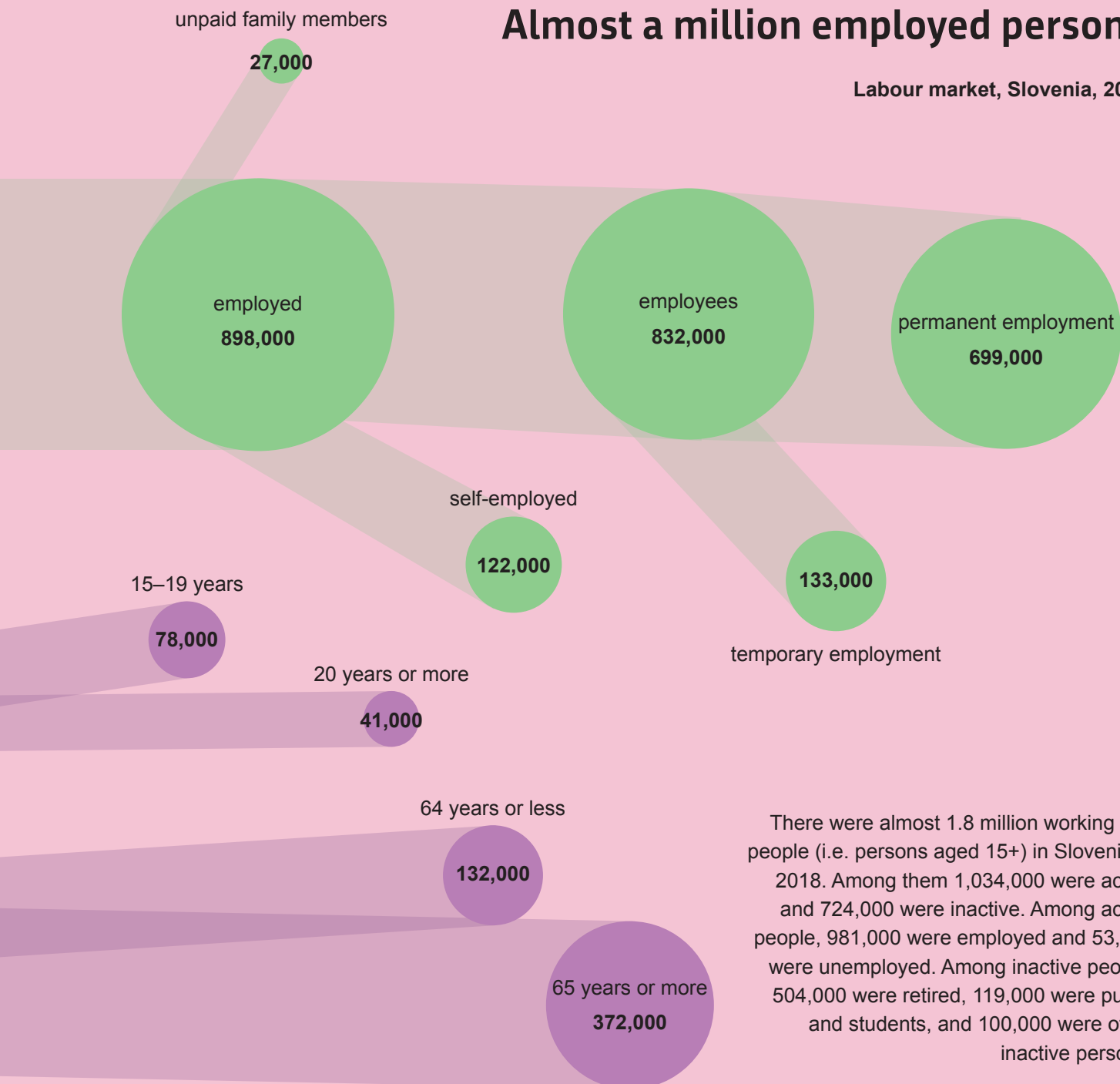
The infographic shows the top ten export and import partners of Slovenia.





Almost a million employed persons

Labour market, Slovenia, 2018



There were almost 1.8 million working age people (i.e. persons aged 15+) in Slovenia in 2018. Among them 1,034,000 were active and 724,000 were inactive. Among active people, 981,000 were employed and 53,000 were unemployed. Among inactive people, 504,000 were retired, 119,000 were pupils and students, and 100,000 were other inactive persons.

Food - highest turnover from the sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods in retail trade (in billion EUR), Slovenia, 2018

food
2.53

fuels, lubricants, brake fluids and coolants
2.02

motor cars
1.95

medical products, appliances and equipment
0.87

clothing and footwear
0.85

1) Less reliable data.



micro
(0–9 employees)

small
(10–49 employees)

medium-sized
(50–249 employees)

large
(250+ employees)

enterprises

turnover

94.6%

34.8%

23.0%

21.3%

20.9%

4.4%

0.8%

0.2%

1.727
1.260

premiums (million EUR)
claims (million EUR)

545
408

537
481

212
149

insurance classes – total

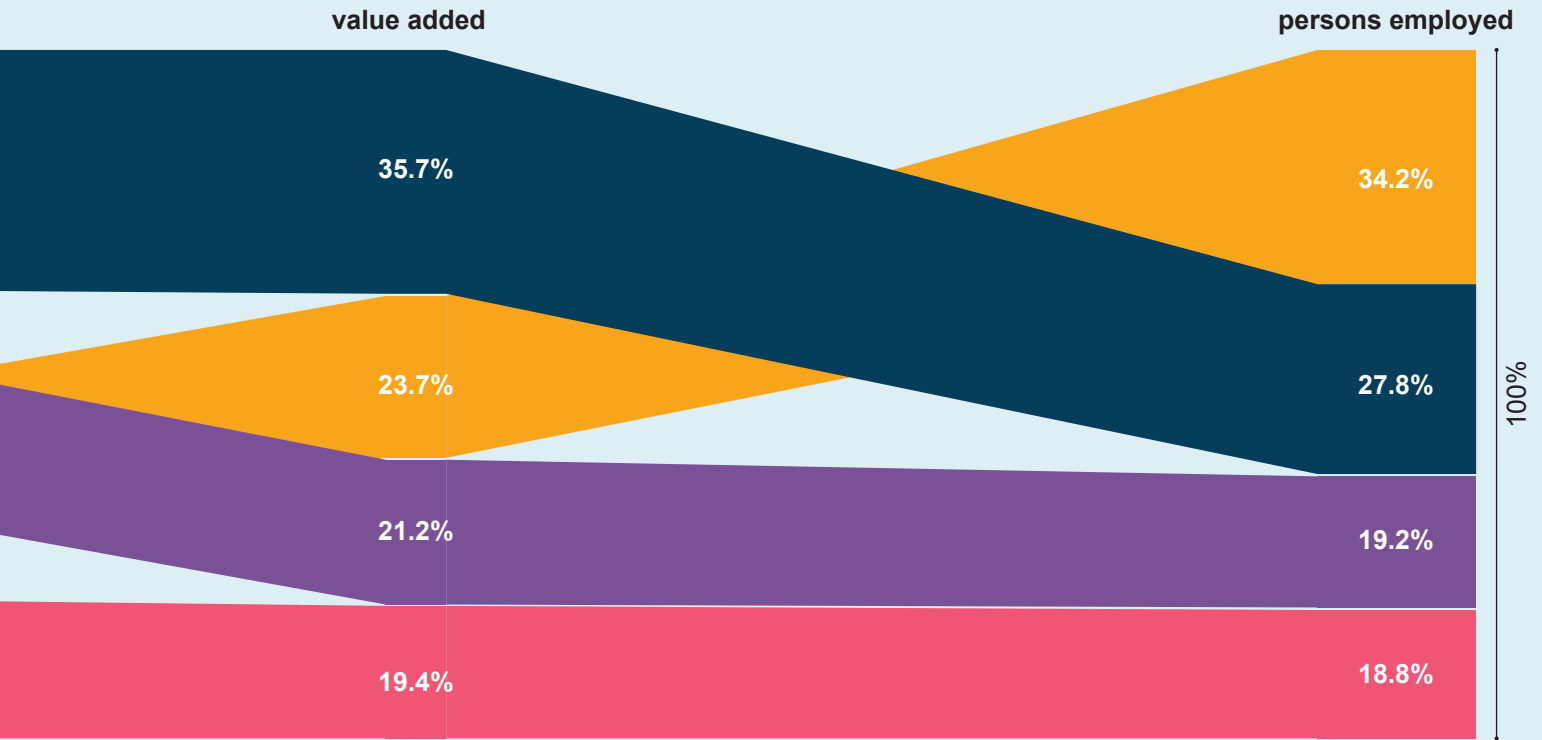
life insurance

voluntary health
insurance

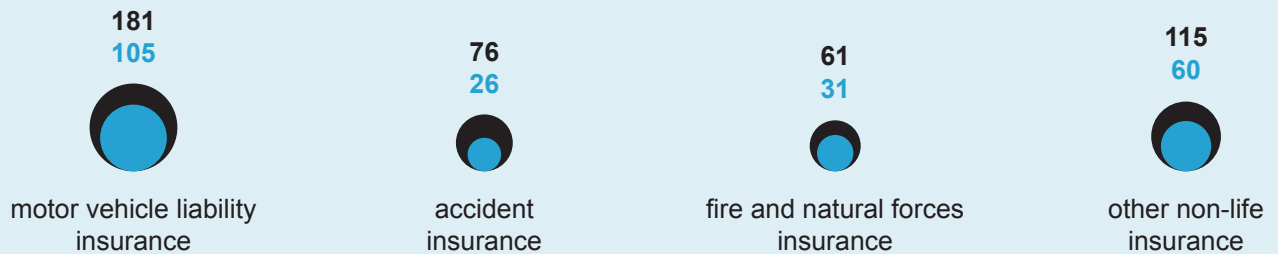
land motor vehicle
insurance

Most micro enterprises; they employ most people

Enterprises, Slovenia 2018

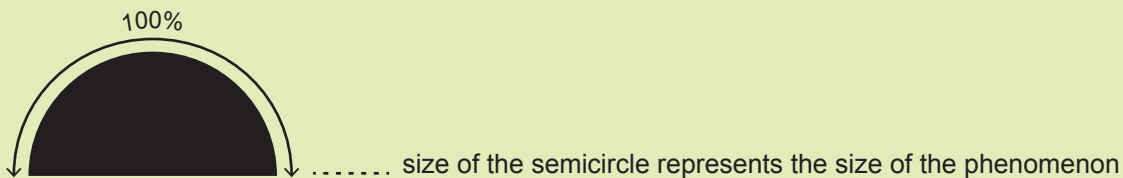


Individuals' gross insurance premiums and claims, Slovenija, 218

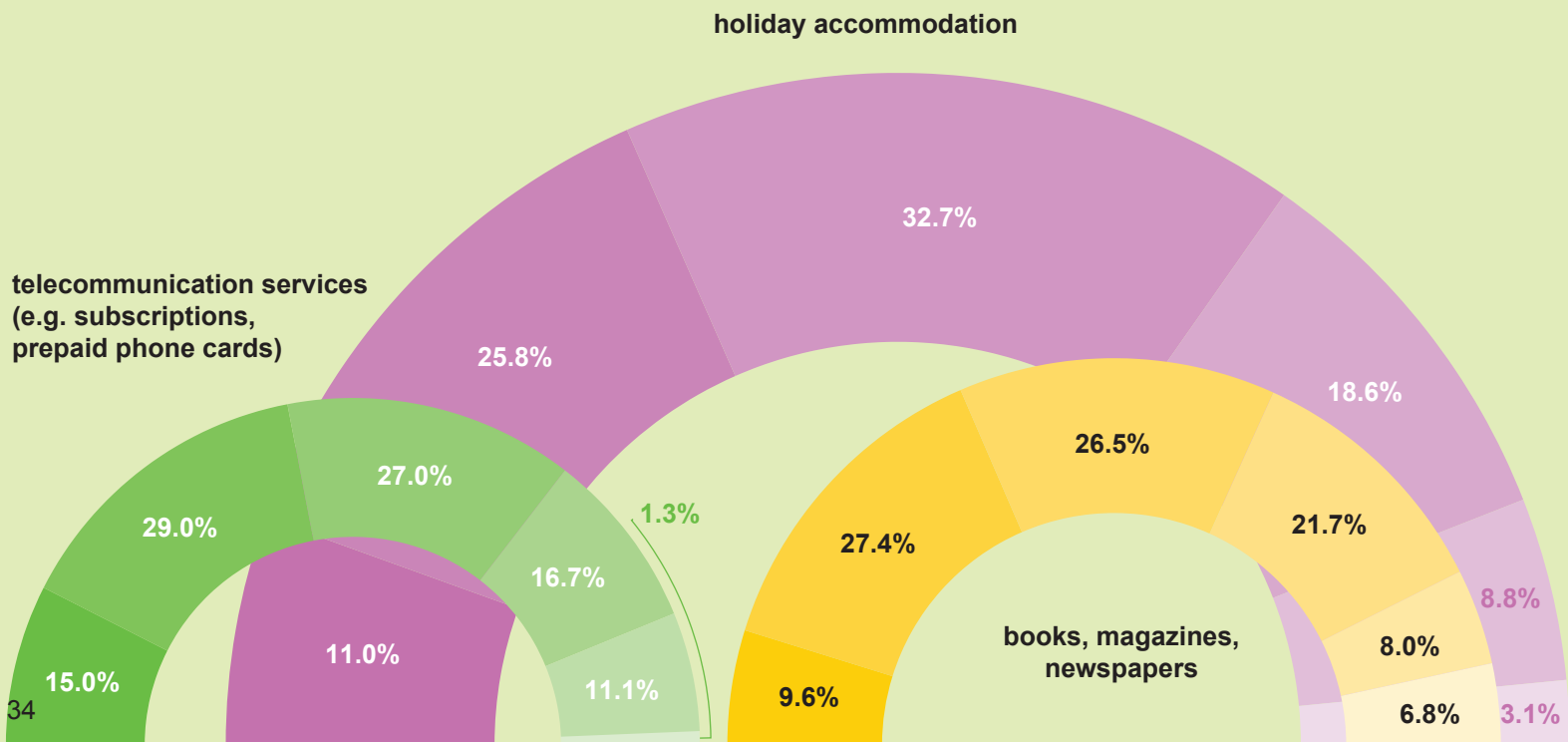


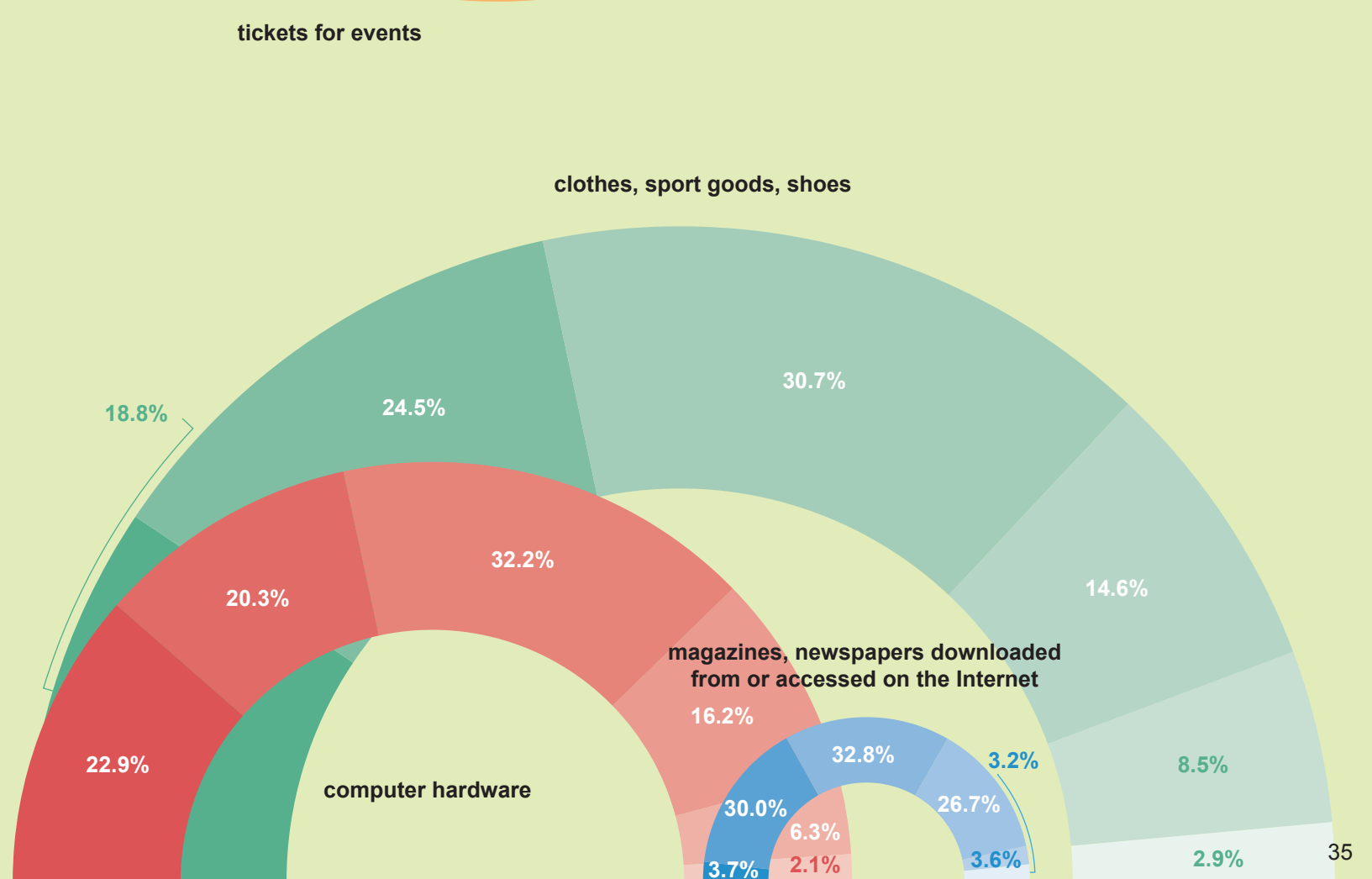
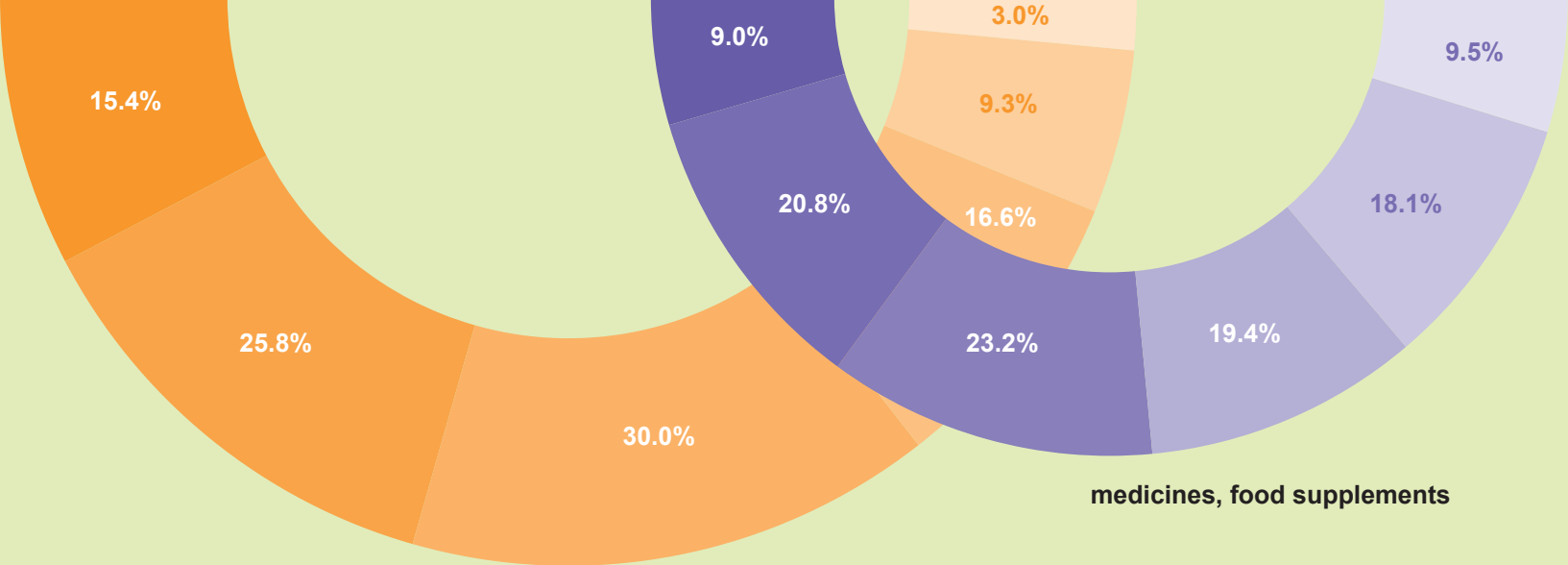
Online purchases: mostly clothes, sport goods, shoes

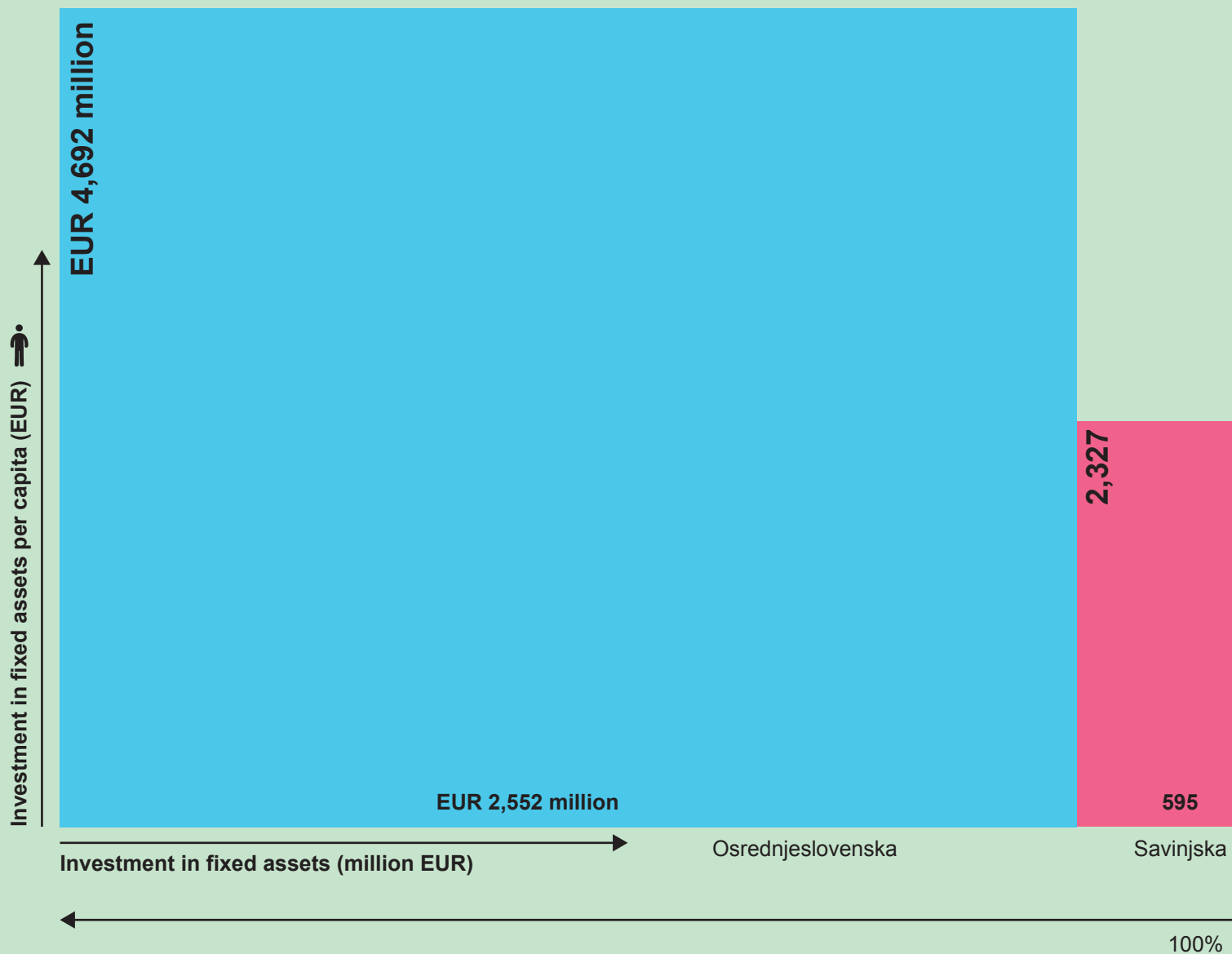
E-buyers by goods/services bought online, by age groups, Slovenia, 2019



16–24 years 25–34 years 35–44 years 45–54 years 55–64 years 65–74 years



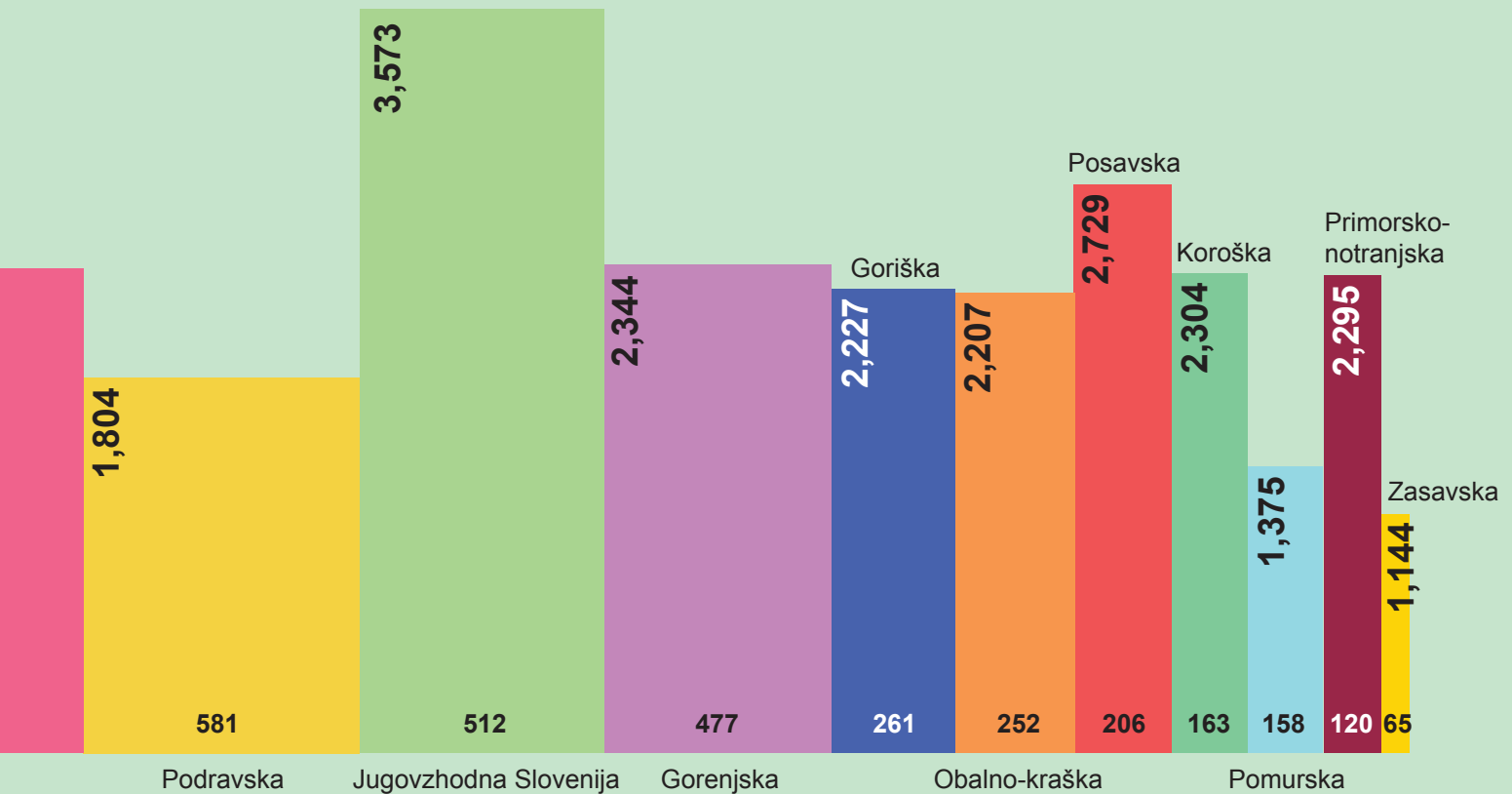


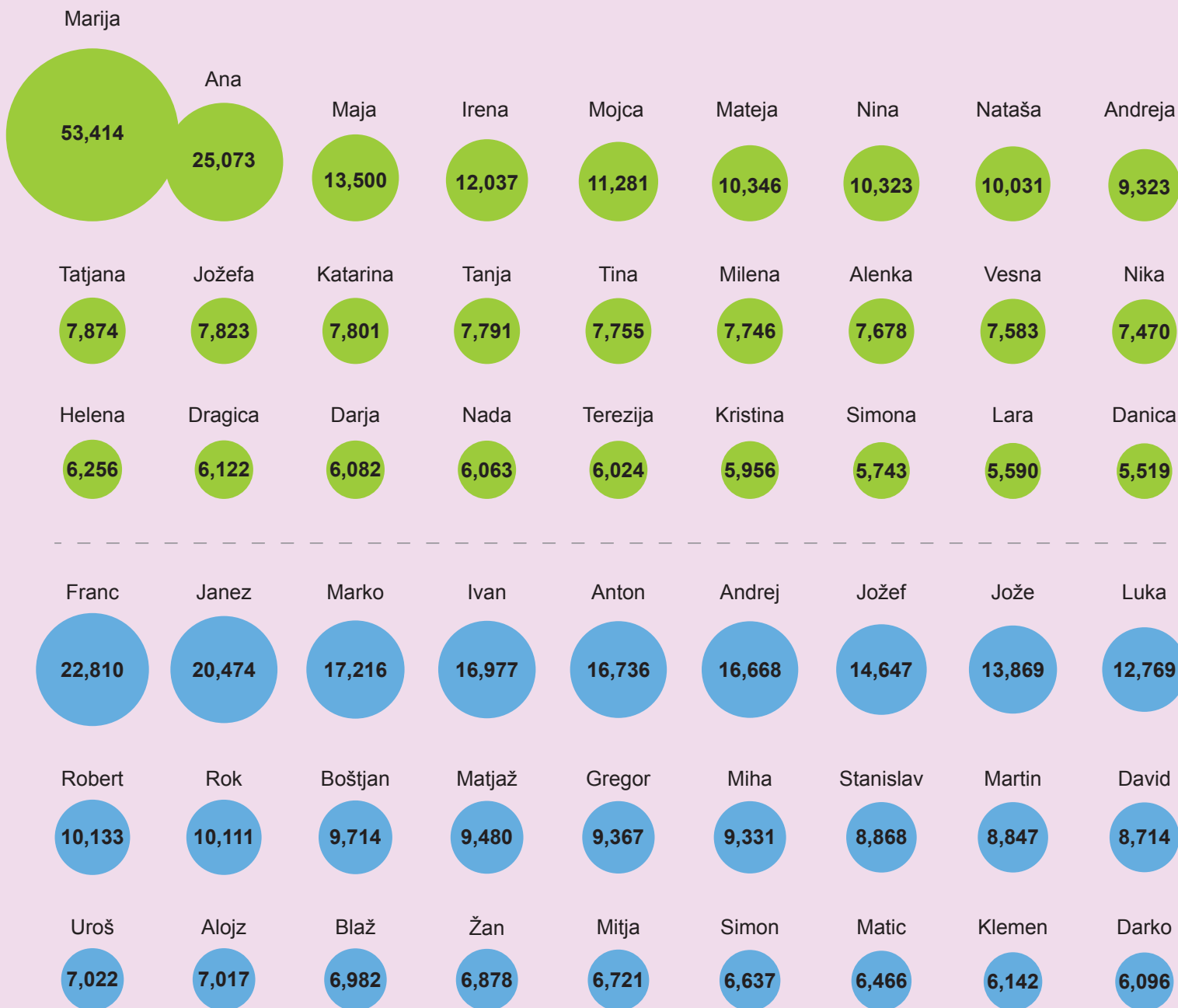


Largest investment in fixed assets in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

Investment in fixed assets, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2018

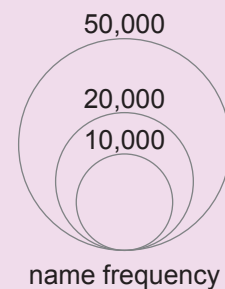
Investment in fixed assets is monetary assets used to restore and increase fixed assets. Fixed assets are produced assets that are used continuously in the production process for more than a year. We distinguish between tangible fixed assets (construction work and premises, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, and biological assets) and intangible fixed assets (computer software and databases, entertainment, literary and other artistic originals, studies and projects).

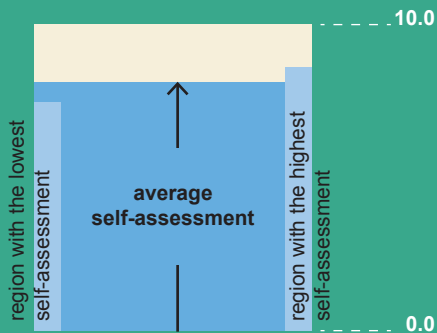




Most women named Marija, most men named Franc

Top 50 female and male names, Slovenia, 1 January 2019





younger generation (16–29 years)

middle generation

life



finance

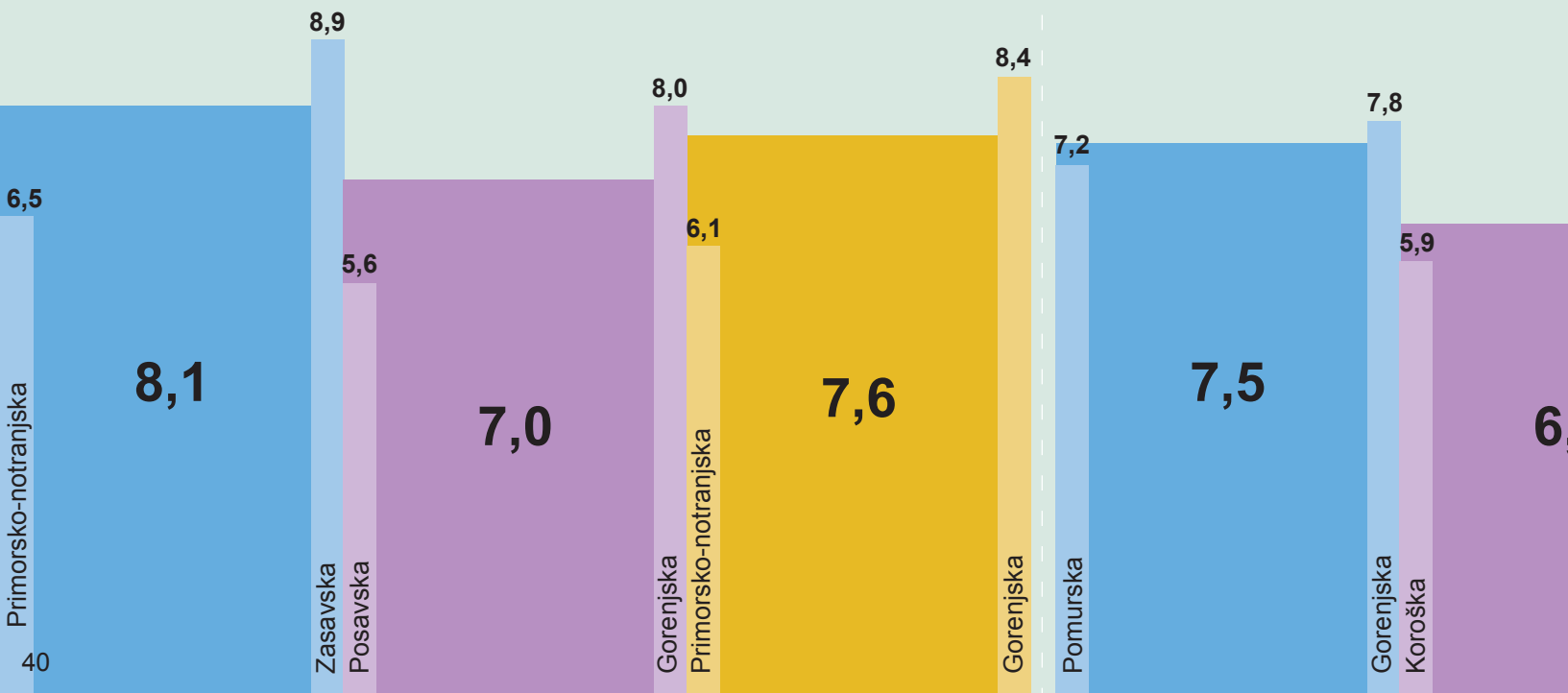


job



life

finance



Young people are the most satisfied

Average self-assessment of life satisfaction, financial satisfaction and job satisfaction (0–10) by age groups, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2018

younger generation (30–49 years)

older generation (50+)

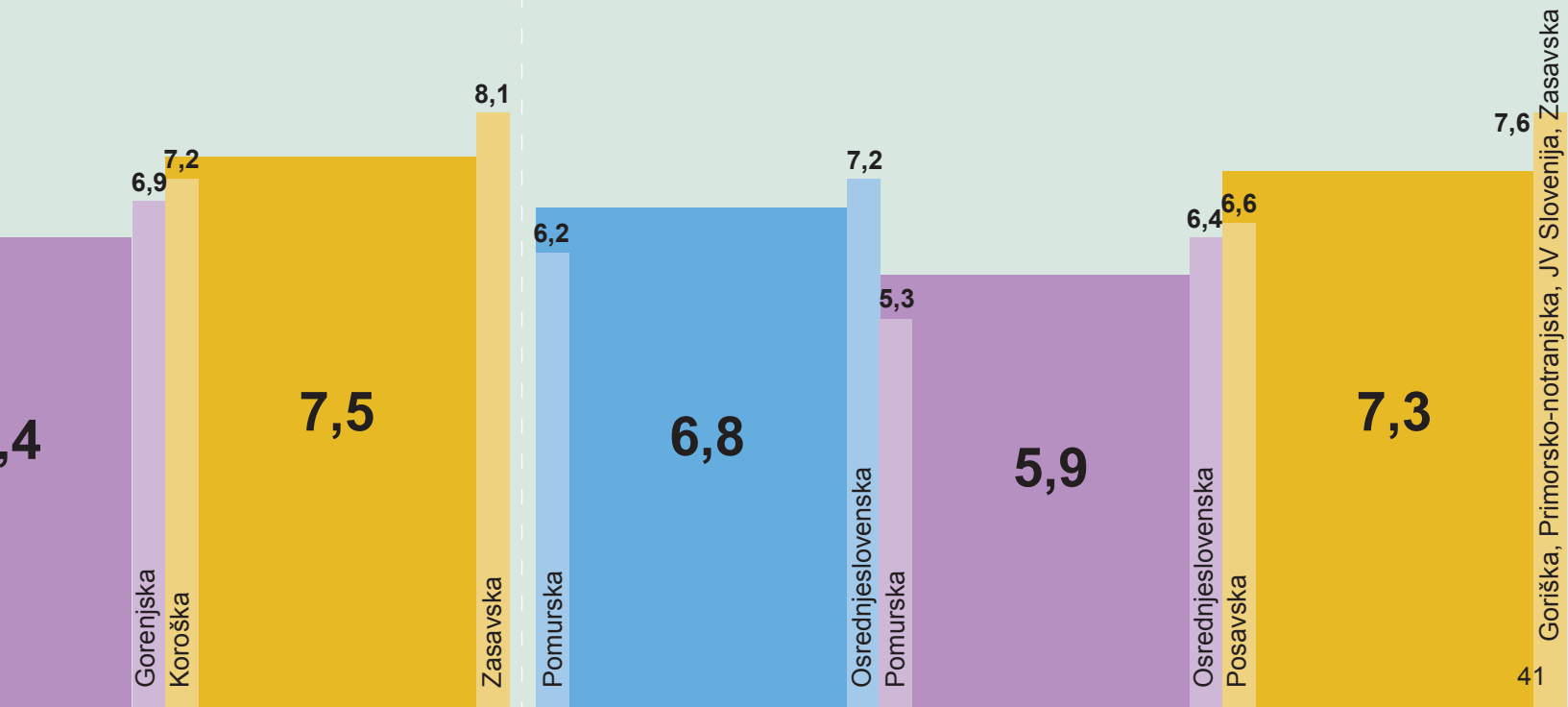
finance

job

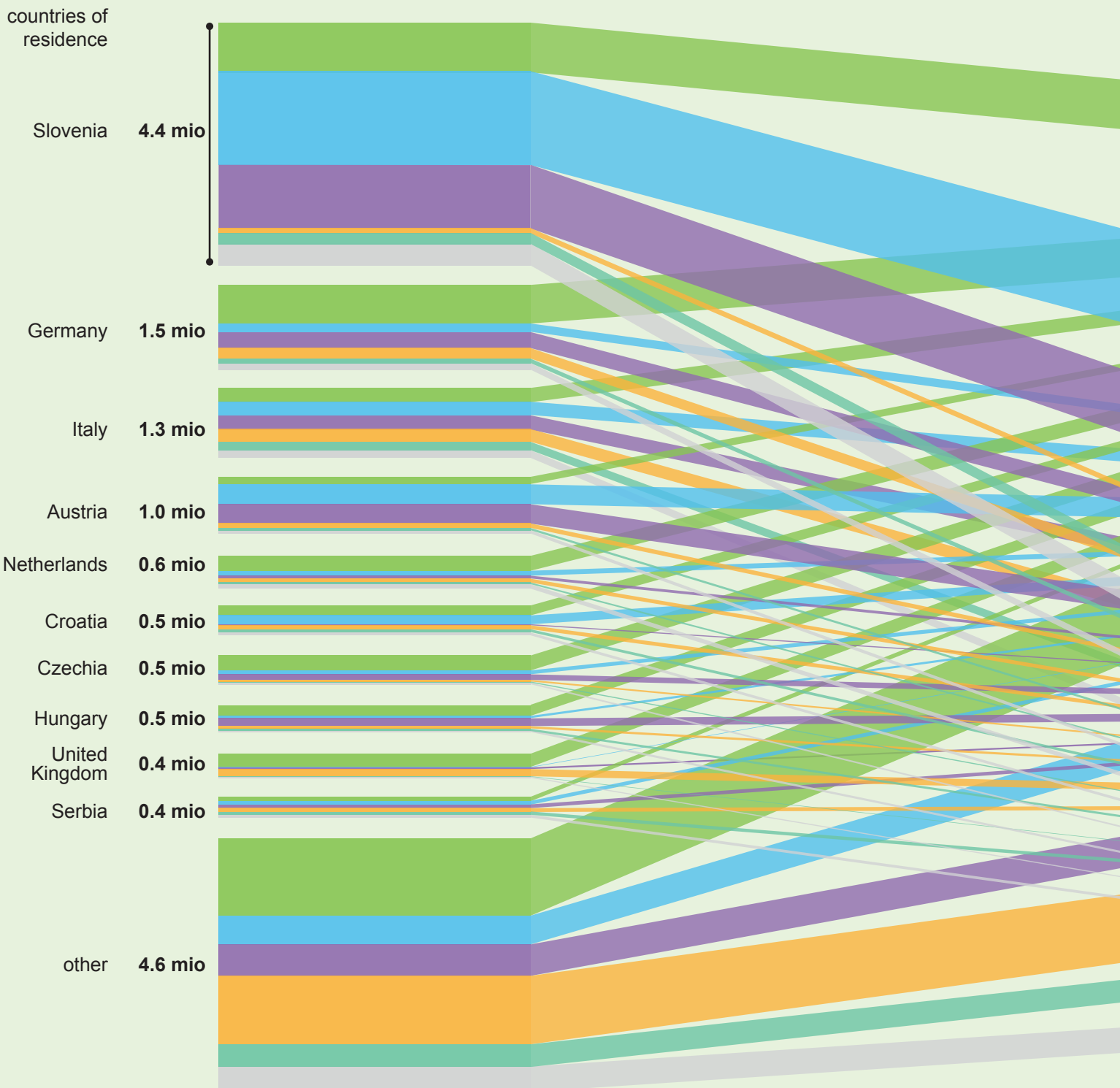
life

finance

job

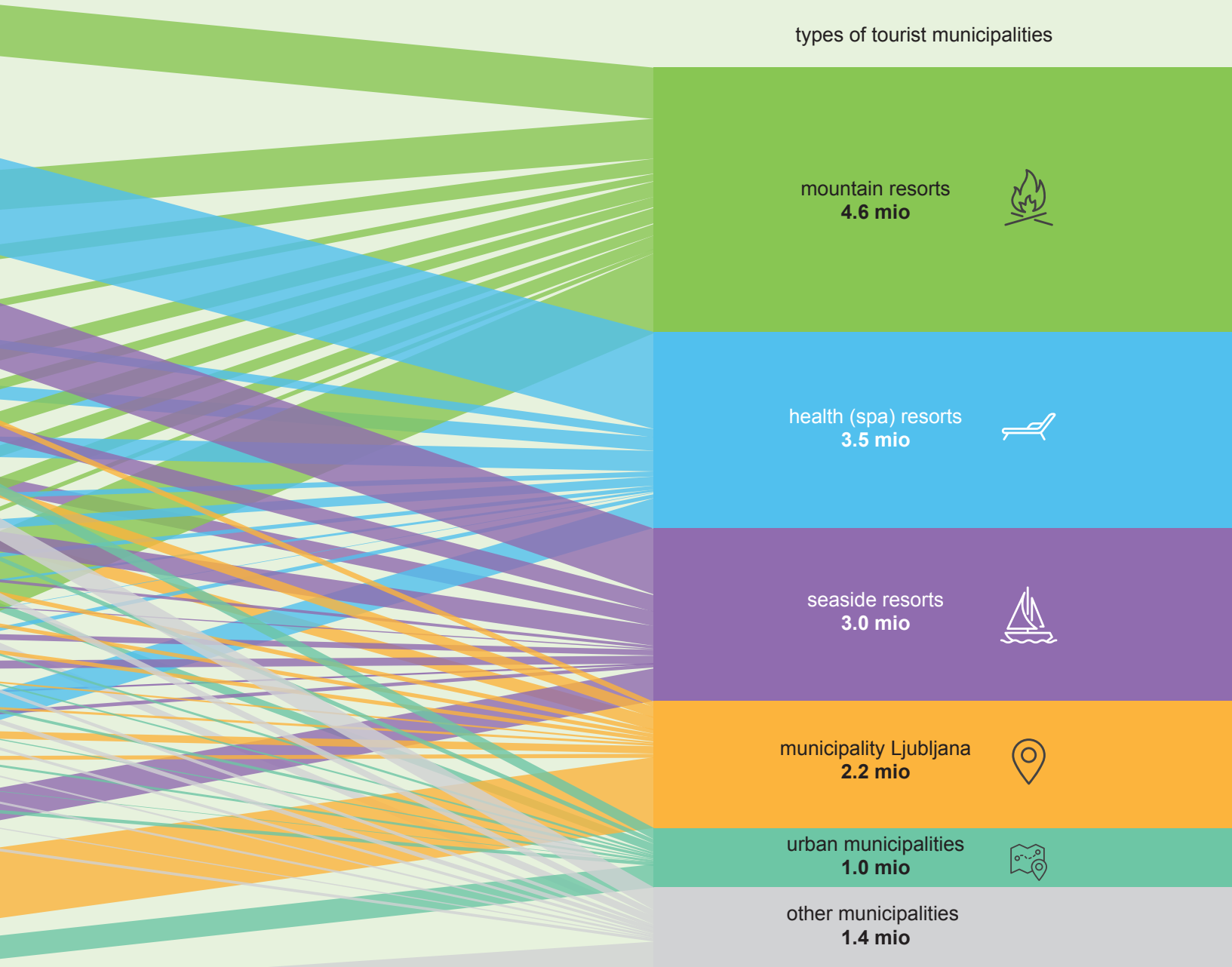


Number of overnight stays by types of tourist municipalities, Slovenia, 2019



Most tourist overnight stays in mountain resorts

types of tourist municipalities



Data sources

Data source for all infographics is **SURS** with the exception of:

Eurostat: pages 5, 14, 17, 20, 23

SURS and GURS: page 25

SURS and AKTRP: page 15

Abbreviations and other explanations

mio	million
bn	billion
AKTRP	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development
EU-28	28 EU Member States
GDP	gross domestic product
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
%	percent
GWh	gigawatt hour
kg	kilogram
l	litre
t	ton
EUR	euro
e.g.	for example

BE	Belgium	HR	Croatia	AT	Austria
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
CZ	Czechia	CY	Cyprus	PT	Portugal
DK	Denmark	LV	Latvia	RO	Romania
DE	Germany	LT	Lithuania	SI	Slovenia
EE	Estonia	LU	Luxembourg	SK	Slovakia
IE	Ireland	HU	Hungary	FI	Finland
EL	Greece	MT	Malta	SE	Sweden
ES	Spain	NL	Netherlands	UK	United Kingdom
FR	France				

Images for some infographics were obtained from: <http://www.flaticon.com>.