



# STAT'O'BOOK

Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2016





REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
STATISTICAL OFFICE

# STAT'O'BOOK

## Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2016

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## FOREWORD

Every day the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia collects, calculates and stores large amounts of data to enable the general and professional public to use them in their work or just to satisfy the curiosity when everyday questions arise.

How many settlements are there in Slovenia? How many residents moved abroad? How do households manage to live with their income? How many drugs were prescribed to patients? What share of waste is collected separately? For what do households use most of the energy? What was the GDP per capita? Which goods do we import the most? In what types of accommodation do tourists spend most of their nights?

Stat'o'book is a publication presenting statistics to the general public. This year's edition, the third one, employs a new colour palette and some new infographics. We again selected the most interesting, topical and important data, presented them in tables and charts, and together with brief comments transformed them into 22 statistical stories.

The publication is again available in hard-copy or in electronic format, so that you can browse it on a computer or a mobile device. Both versions are free of charge.

Statistics is not dull. It is interesting, colourful and full of stories. So open the publication and read the stories written by official statistical data.

Genovefa Ružič  
Director-General





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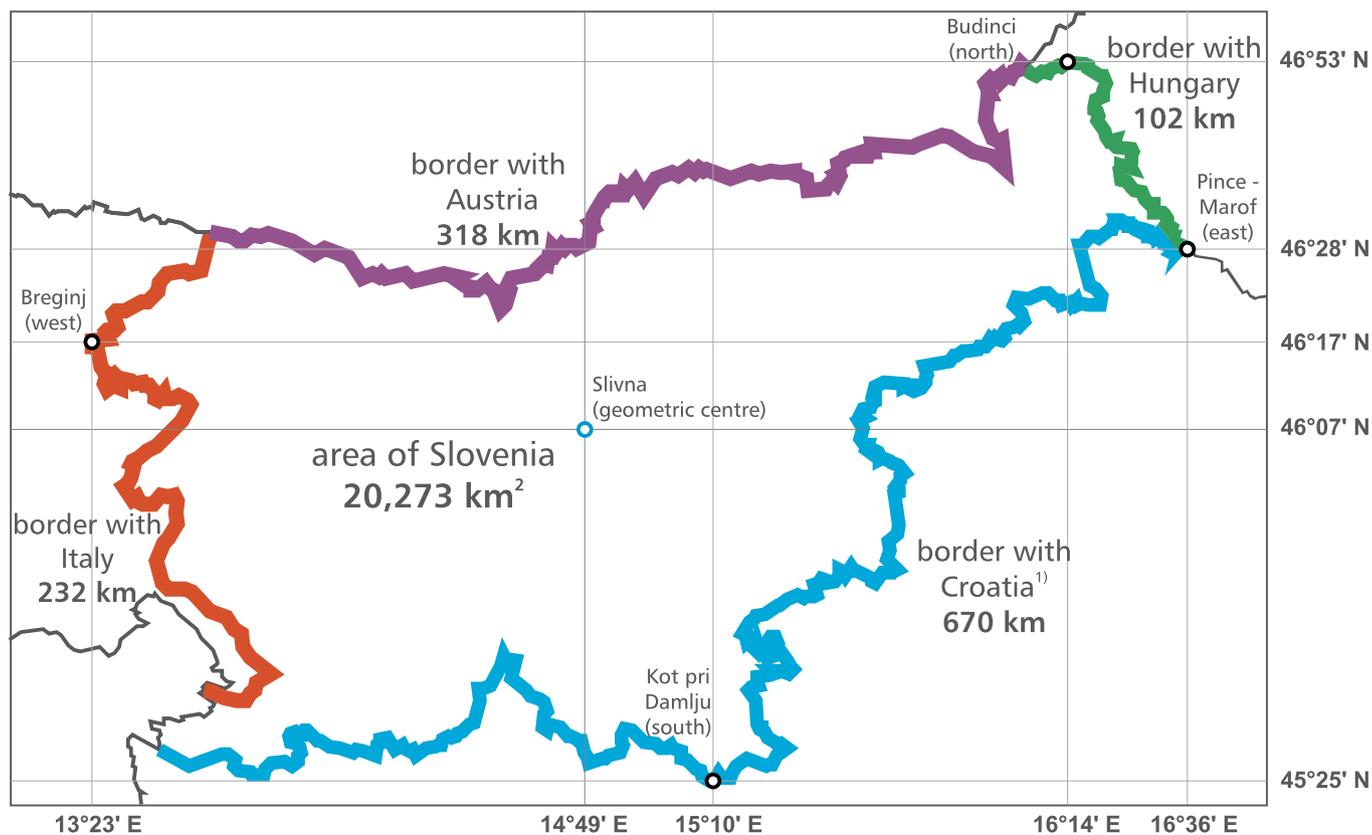
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# Territory and climate

## Slovenia, 2016



1) The border has not yet been staked out on the territory. The length of the border was calculated from the digital data on the borders of cadastral communities.

## The total area of Slovenia is 20,273 km<sup>2</sup>.

As regards the territory, Slovenia is 155<sup>th</sup> among the 257 countries of the world ([www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov)). As regards the population, Slovenia is 148<sup>th</sup>.

## Slovenia's land and river border is 1,322 km long.

Half of Slovenia's border is with Croatia.

In the past ten years Slovenia got

**31 new settlements,**

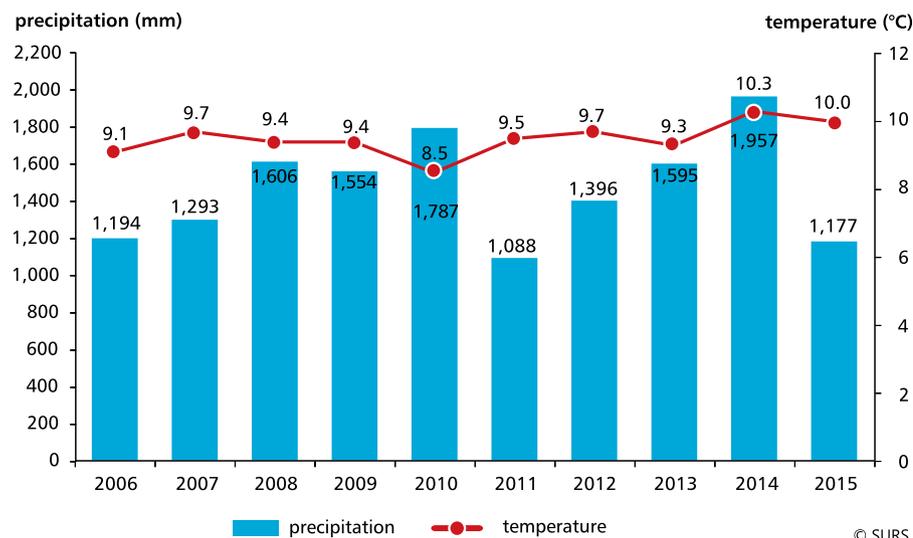
**412 new streets and**

**36,166 new house numbers.**

2016		
Area of Slovenia (km <sup>2</sup> )	20,273	
Length of the land and river border (km)	1,322	
Breakdown	1. 1. 2015	1. 1. 2016
Number of cohesion regions	2	2
Number of statistical regions	12	12
Number of administrative units	58	58
Number of municipalities	212	212
Number of settlements	6,035	6,036
Number of streets	10,368	10,366
Number of house numbers	548,537	550,635
Climate	2014	2015
Average annual amount of precipitation (mm)	1,957	1,177
Average annual air temperature (°C)	10.3	10.0

Sources: SURS, GURS, ARSO

## Average annual amount of precipitation and average annual air temperature



Source: ARSO

In 2015 there was 40% less rainfall than a year before. On average

**1,177 mm (l/m<sup>2</sup>) of precipitation was recorded.**

In winter months of 2014 (January, February and December) there was four times more precipitation than in the same months of 2015. The least precipitation in the past ten years was recorded in 2011, 1,088 mm.

**The average annual air temperature in 2015 was 10.0 °C,**

0.9 °C higher than ten years ago.

In 2015,  
**the average air temperature  
in July was 21.3 °C.**

This was the hottest July in the past  
ten years.

The coldest month in the past ten  
years was February 2012 with the  
average air temperature of  $-3.2$  °C.

**Most rain in 2015 fell in  
October, 213.4 mm.**

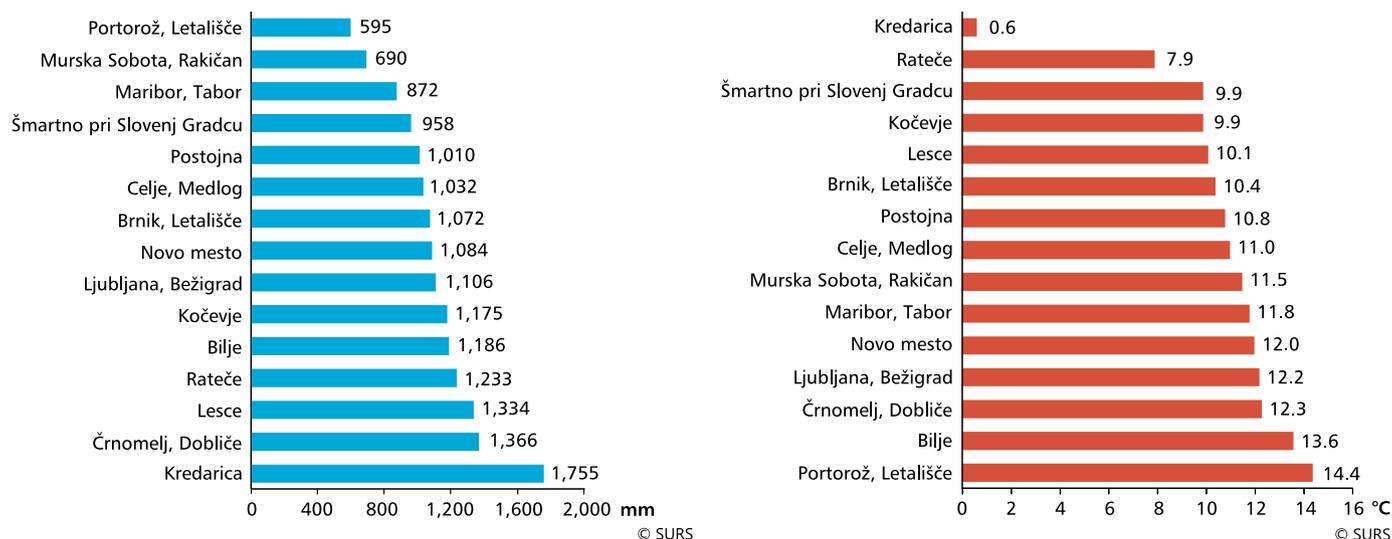
The rainiest month in the past ten  
years was September 2010 (326 mm  
of precipitation); the driest was  
December 2015 (1.0 mm of  
precipitation).

### Average monthly amount of precipitation and average monthly air temperature, 2015



Source: ARSO

### Annual amount of precipitation and average annual air temperature by meteorological stations, 2015



Source: ARSO

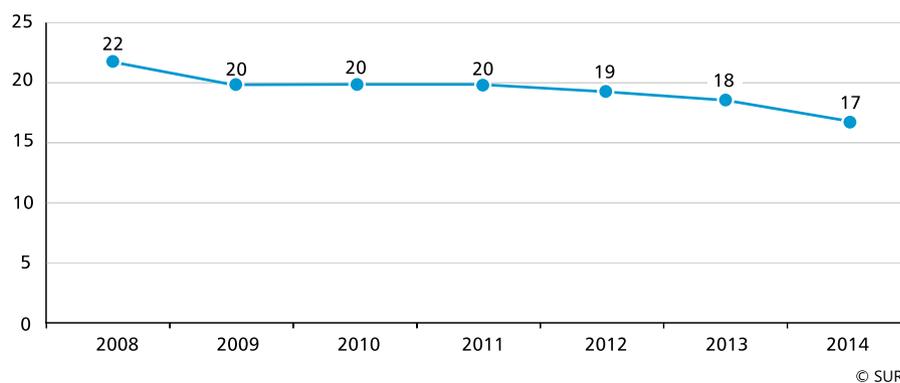
## Greenhouse gas emissions were the highest in 2008.

At that time 21,524 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of these gases were emitted. A year later (in 2009) greenhouse gas emissions declined significantly; between 2009 and 2011 they were almost the same. Greenhouse gas emissions declined again in 2012 and in 2014 they were at the lowest level since 2008.

The concentration of the most important greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub> has increased by about 40% since 1750, while in the past 130 years the average global surface temperature has increased by about 0.85 +/- 0.2°C.

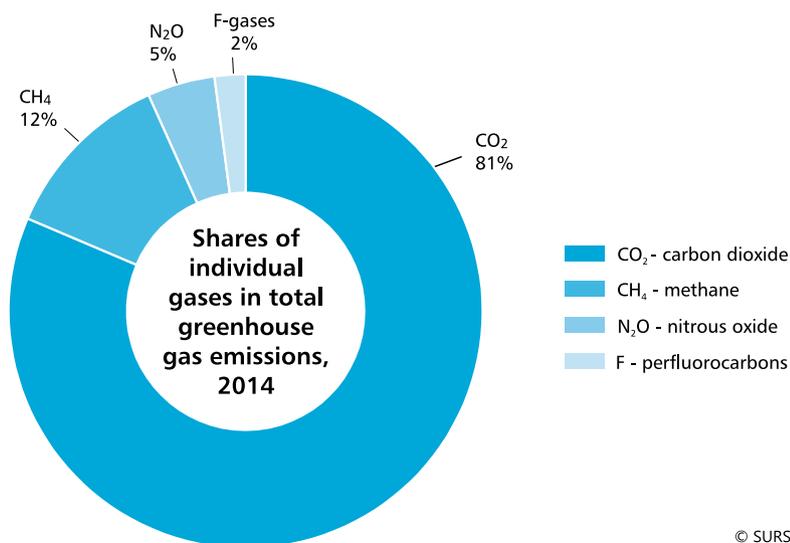
## Total greenhouse gas emissions

Gg of Co<sub>2</sub> equivalent (1,000)



© SURS

Source: ARSO



© SURS

Source: ARSO

## Carbon dioxide represents the largest share of total greenhouse gas emissions (in 2014 it was 81.4%).

CO<sub>2</sub> is mostly generated in fuel combustion and industrial processes particularly in using carbonates.

CO<sub>2</sub> is followed by CH<sub>4</sub> (in 2014 11.9%) and N<sub>2</sub>O (4.6%). The quantity of F-gases is very low (2.1%) but due to their high greenhouse gas potential, their contribution to global warming is significant.

# Population

What happened on an average day in Slovenia in 2015?



57

children were born



54

people died



42

people immigrated



41

people emigrated



36

people married



14

people divorced



At the end of 2015 residents of Slovenia were

### on average 42.7 years old

(men 41.2 years, women 44.2 years), almost 7 years older than at the end of 1991.

The share of people aged 65+ was 18%.

A quarter of total Slovenia's population lived in seven largest settlements (Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj, Koper, Velenje and Novo mesto). One in four lived in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

### Marija and Franc

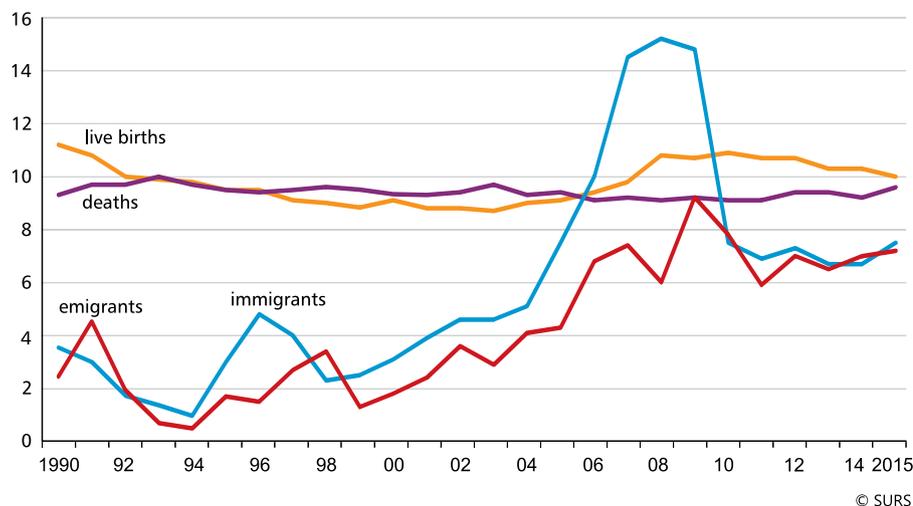
were the most common names in Slovenia.

	2014	2015	
	number	number	mean age
Population as of 1 January	2,061,085	2,062,874	42.5
Live births	21,165	20,641	-
Deaths	18,886	19,834	76.9
Immigrants	13,846	15,420	32.3
Slovene citizens	2,535	2,755	37.7
foreign citizens	11,311	12,665	31.1
Emigrants	14,336	14,913	35.1
Slovene citizens	8,129	8,654	33.3
foreign citizens	6,207	6,259	37.6
Total increase	1,789	1,314	-
Population as of 31 December	2,062,874	2,064,188	42.7

- not applicable  
Source: SURS

### Natural and migration changes of population

number (1,000 population)



Source: SURS

In 2015,

### natural increase of Slovenia's population was recorded for the tenth consecutive year:

807 people more were born than died.

Net migration was positive: 507 persons more immigrated to Slovenia than emigrated from it.

### Net migration of citizens of Slovenia was negative for the 16<sup>th</sup> consecutive year:

5,899 more citizens of Slovenia emigrated from the country than immigrated to it.

In 2015,

### 20,641 children were born in Slovenia.

Of all births 390 were twin births and four were triplet births.

The most popular girls' name was Ema and boys' name Luka.

One in five residents who died in 2015 was younger than 65 years.

In 2015, 6,449 couples were married. 70% of all couples were married between May and September.

In 2015,

### 22 same-sex civil partnerships were registered in Slovenia.

2,432 couples were divorced.

	2014	2015
Live births per 1,000 population	10.3	10.0
Total fertility rate	1.58	1.57
Live births outside marriage (%)	58.3	57.9
Mean age of mother at first childbirth	29.1	29.3
Deaths per 1,000 population	9.2	9.6
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	1.8	1.6
Mean age at death		
men	78.0	77.6
women	83.7	83.5
Marriages per 1,000 population	3.2	3.1
Mean age at first marriage		
groom	31.6	32.0
bride	29.4	29.7

Source: SURS

### Emigrants with Slovenian citizenship by country of next residence, 2015



Source: SURS

Citizens of 112 foreign countries immigrated to Slovenia in 2015 from 116 countries.

### Most of them came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (37%);

some other common countries of previous residence were Kosovo, Serbia, Croatia and Macedonia. More than a quarter (26%) of Slovenian emigrants left for Austria.

In 2015,

### 108,944 residents moved to another settlement.

One in five moved to another settlement within the same municipality.

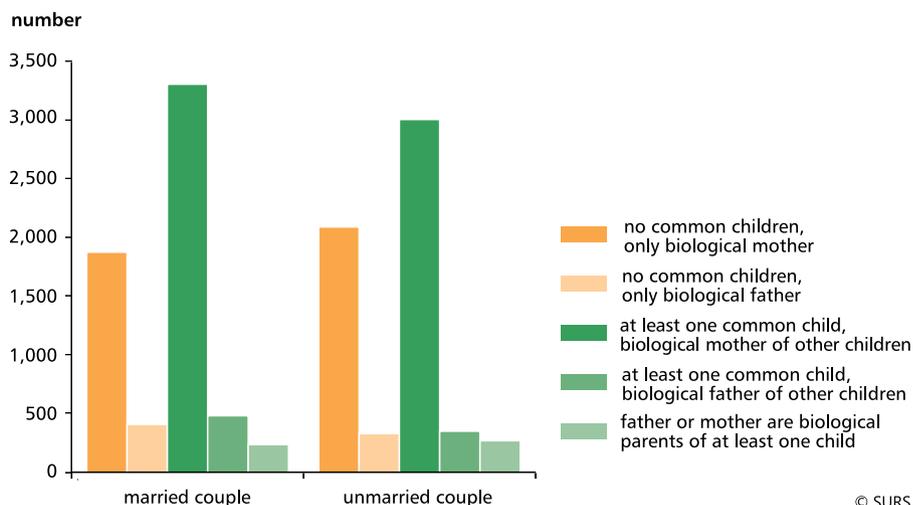
© SURS

## On 1 January 2015 one in 25 two-parent families was a so-called reconstituted family,

i.e. a family in which at least one child was not a common biological child of both spouses or partners.

39% of children in reconstituted families were common children; they were on average just over 10 years old or half as old as non-common children. Reconstituted families are much more common among consensual unions (one in ten) than among married couple families.

## Types of reconstituted families by relations between biological and non-biological parents and children, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Institutional households and residents by type of institution, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

	Number	Average size	Number of members			Women per 100 men	Mean age (years)
			total	men	women		
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>35,324</b>	<b>13,433</b>	<b>21,891</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Student residences	77	150	11,523	4,757	6,766	142	22.1
Old people's homes	127	139	17,661	4,862	12,799	263	81.8
Social protection institutions <sup>1)</sup>	130	40	5,264	3,431	1,833	53	46.7
Monasteries	101	9	876	383	493	129	57.5

1) For children, youth and adults; prisons are also included.

Source: SURS

## On 1 January 2015, 38,000 residents of Slovenia (1.9%) lived in so-called institutional and special households

(so not in private households). Most of them (17,700) lived in old people's homes; they were on average almost 82 years old, most of them were women (260 women per 100 men), more than half of them widowed.

The second largest group in institutional households were

**students living in student residences; 11,500 people, average age 22 years.**

# Education

## School year 2014/2015 in Slovenia



basic school children learning English



basic school children learning German



upper secondary school pupils in vocational and professional programs



upper secondary school pupils in general programs



female students



male students



Compared to the 2014/15 school year, in the 2015/16 school year there were

**657 more children**

in kindergartens,

**2,912 more pupils**

in basic schools,

**566 fewer pupils**

in upper secondary schools and

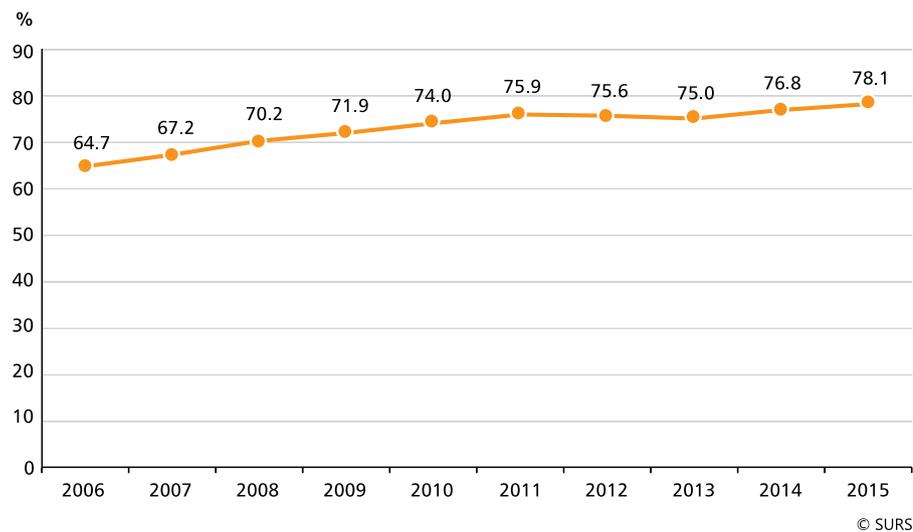
**4,818 fewer students**

in tertiary institutions.

Beginning of the school year	2014/15	2015/16
	number	
Children in kindergartens	84,750	85,407
Kindergartens with units	979	978
Children in basic schools	167,249	170,067
Basic schools and units	781	777
Basic schools and institutions implementing adapted curriculum	57	57
Children in basic schools and institutions with adapted curriculum	1,852	1,946
Pupils in upper secondary schools	75,325	74,759
Students	85,616	80,798
Graduates	18,400	18,631

Source: SURS

### Children in kindergartens



Source: SURS

In the past ten years the number of children in kindergartens increased by almost a half (47%).

**78.1% of children aged 1–5 were enrolled in kindergartens in 2015.**

There were

**on average 17 children**

per kindergarten unit, which is on average 8 children per educator or assistant educator.

There were

**10,901 educators and assistant educators**

in Slovenia in 2015, 98% of them women.

At the beginning of the 2015/16 school year

**172,013 children were enrolled in basic education (1.7% more than in 2014).**

A basic school or its branch had on average 219 pupils.

In all basic schools, irrespective of their organisational form, in the 2015/16 school year there were

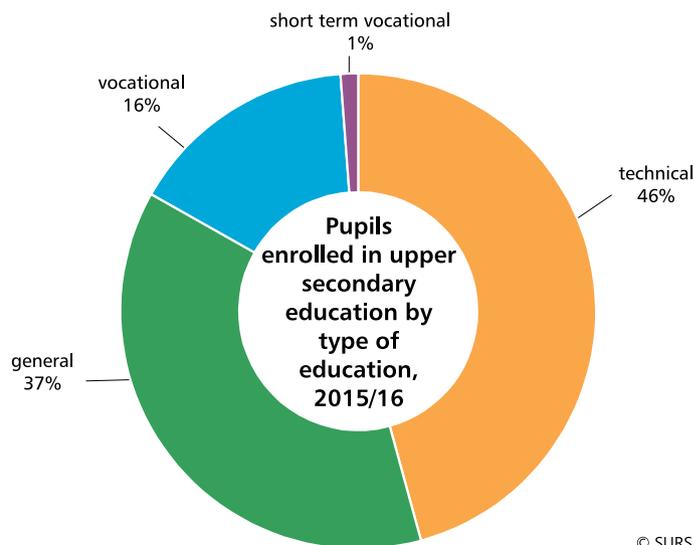
**on average 20 pupils per class.**

In the 2015/16 school year 1,169 pupils were enrolled in private basic schools, i.e. 905 more than in the 2007/08 school year.

### Basic education, 2015/16

Schools with regular curriculum	777
Number of boys	87,120
Number of girls	82,947
Number of boys repeating the grade	870
Number of girls repeating the grade	478
Schools with adapted curriculum	57
Number of boys	1,220
Number of girls	726
Number of boys repeating the grade	76
Number of girls repeating the grade	50

Source: SURS



Source: SURS

**92% of all 15–18-year-olds participated in upper secondary education.**

In the 2014/15 school year **17,793 pupils finished upper secondary education**, 43% of them finished technical upper secondary education.

In the 2003/04 school year the share of pupils who completed short-term vocational and vocational programmes was 26.3%, in the 2006/07 school year 21.8% and in the 2014/15 school year only 18.6%.

© SURS

In the 2015/16 academic year almost half of people aged 19–24 in Slovenia participated in short-term higher and higher education. 11,162 students participated in higher vocational education and 69,636 students in higher education.

In the 2015/16 academic year the shares of part-time students were:

**41.4% in higher vocational education,**

**15.3% in higher undergraduate studies,**

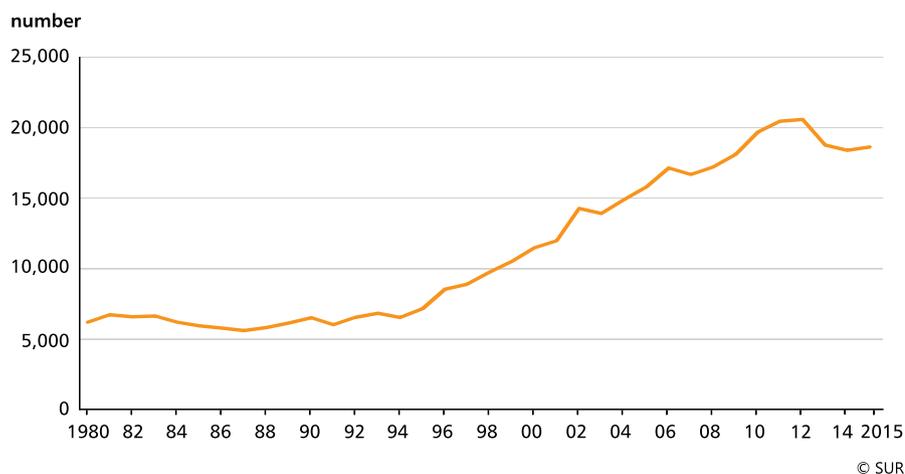
**16.5% in higher postgraduate studies.**

### Number of students by fields of study, 2015/16

Total	80,798
Social sciences, business and law	22,700
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	14,517
Science, mathematics and computing	8,245
Health and welfare	9,579
Services	7,863
Education	7,553
Humanities and arts	7,322
Agriculture and veterinary	3,019

Source: SURS

### Graduates



Source: SURS

In 2015,

**18,631 graduates completed tertiary education,**

mostly in social sciences. 46% of all graduates from higher undergraduate education were younger than 25 years.

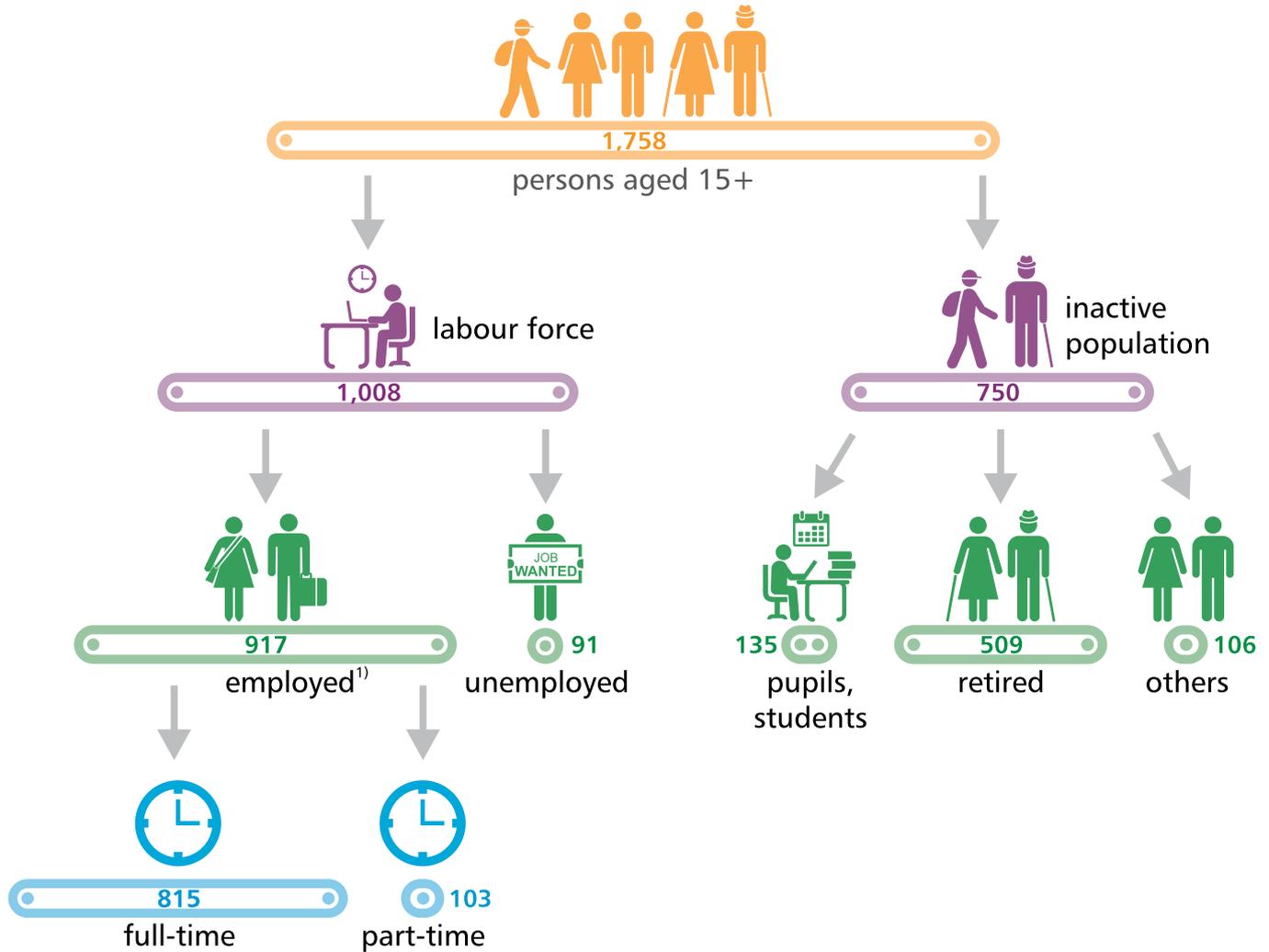
The first six students studying according to Bologna study programs graduated in 2005.

In 2015,

**82% of all graduates were Bologna graduates.**

# Labour and unemployment

Working age population (in 1,000), 2015



1) The total does not add up due to rounding.

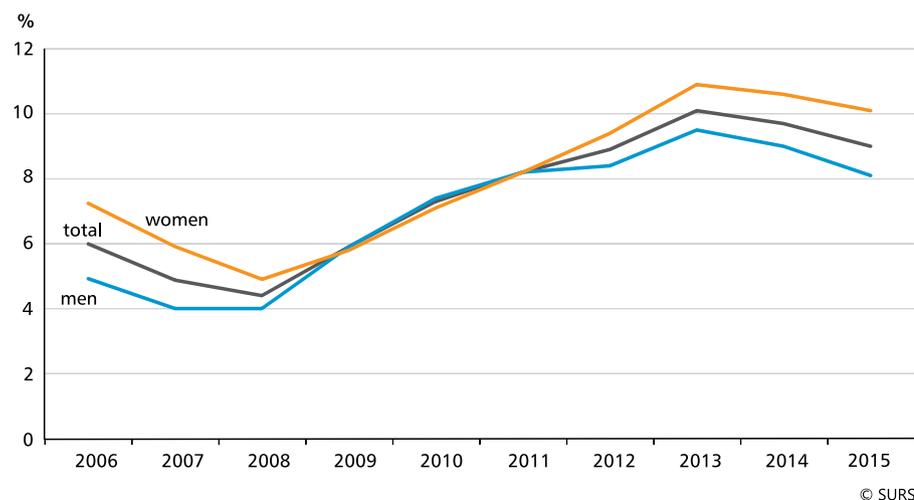
Compared to 2014,  
**in 2015 the number of employed persons stayed the same,**  
**while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 8%.**

Persons in employment are those who during the week prior to the interview did any work for payment (in cash or kind) or family gain.

	2014	2015
	1,000	
Labour force	1,015	1,008
Employed persons	917	917
Employees	746	766
Self-employed persons	116	114
Unemployed persons	99	91
Inactive population	744	750

Source: SURS

### Unemployment rate by sex



Source: SURS

### In 2015, the unemployment rate was 9.0%;

it was 2 p.p. higher for women than for men.

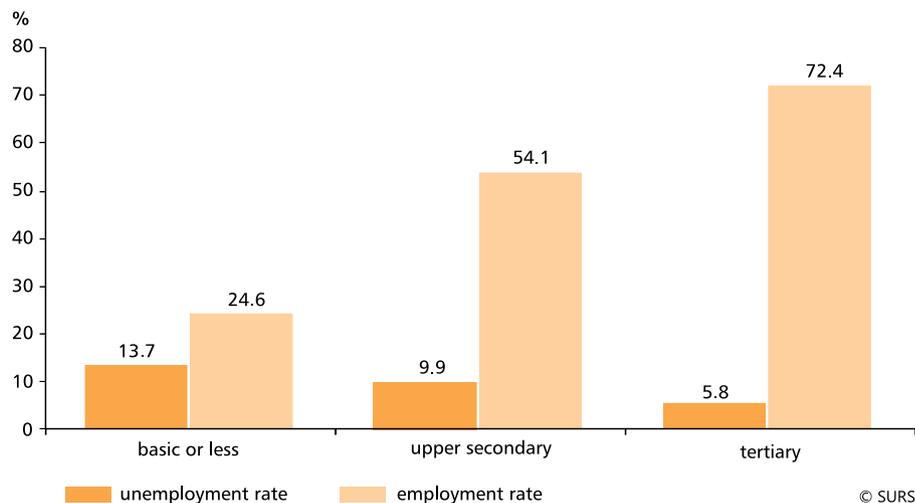
The unemployment rate was the lowest in 2008: 4.4%.

Unemployed persons are those who during the last week prior to the interview did not work, were actively seeking work and were currently available for work.

The educational attainment level has an influence on the employment and unemployment rate.

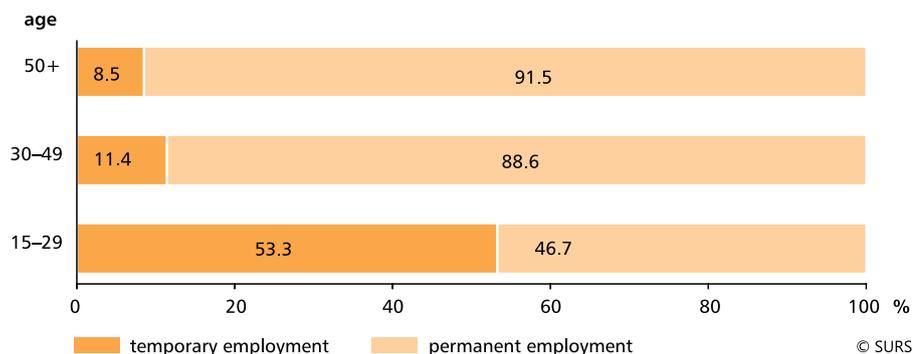
In 2015,  
**the employment rate was the highest among persons with tertiary education,**  
 while  
**the unemployment rate was the highest among persons with basic education or less.**

### Unemployment and employment rate by the educational attainment level, 2015



Source: SURS

### Permanent and temporary employment, 2015



Source: SURS

### People most likely to have temporary jobs are the young (15–29 years);

53.3% of young employees were temporarily employed in 2015; among employees aged 50 years or more the share was 8.5%.

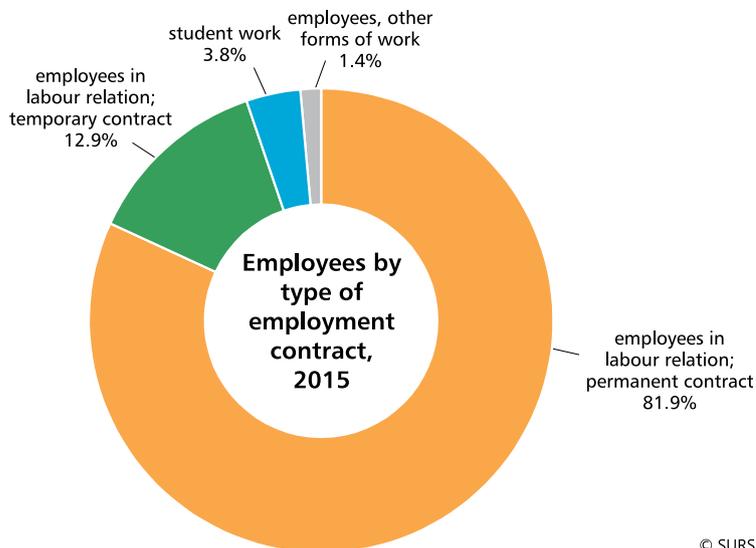
### People most likely to have permanent jobs are the elderly;

91.5% of elderly employees (50 years or more) were permanently employed in 2015; among young employees (up to 29 years) the share was 46.7%.

## 81.9% of employees had permanent employment contracts;

12.9% of employees had a temporary employment contract.

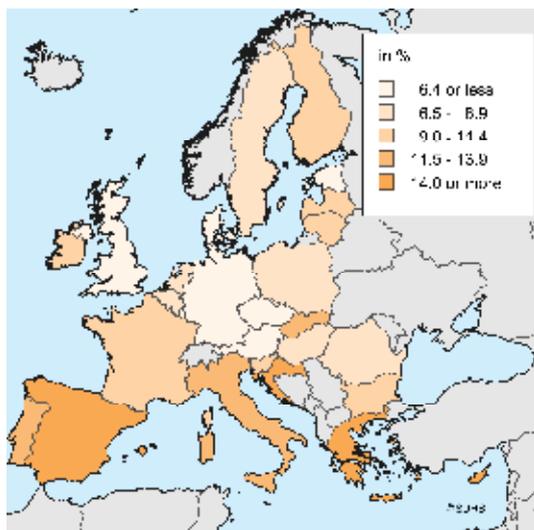
3.8% of employees worked via the student employment service.



© SURS

Source: SURS

## Unemployment rate, EU-28, 2015



Source: Eurostat, 11. 10. 2016

In 2015,

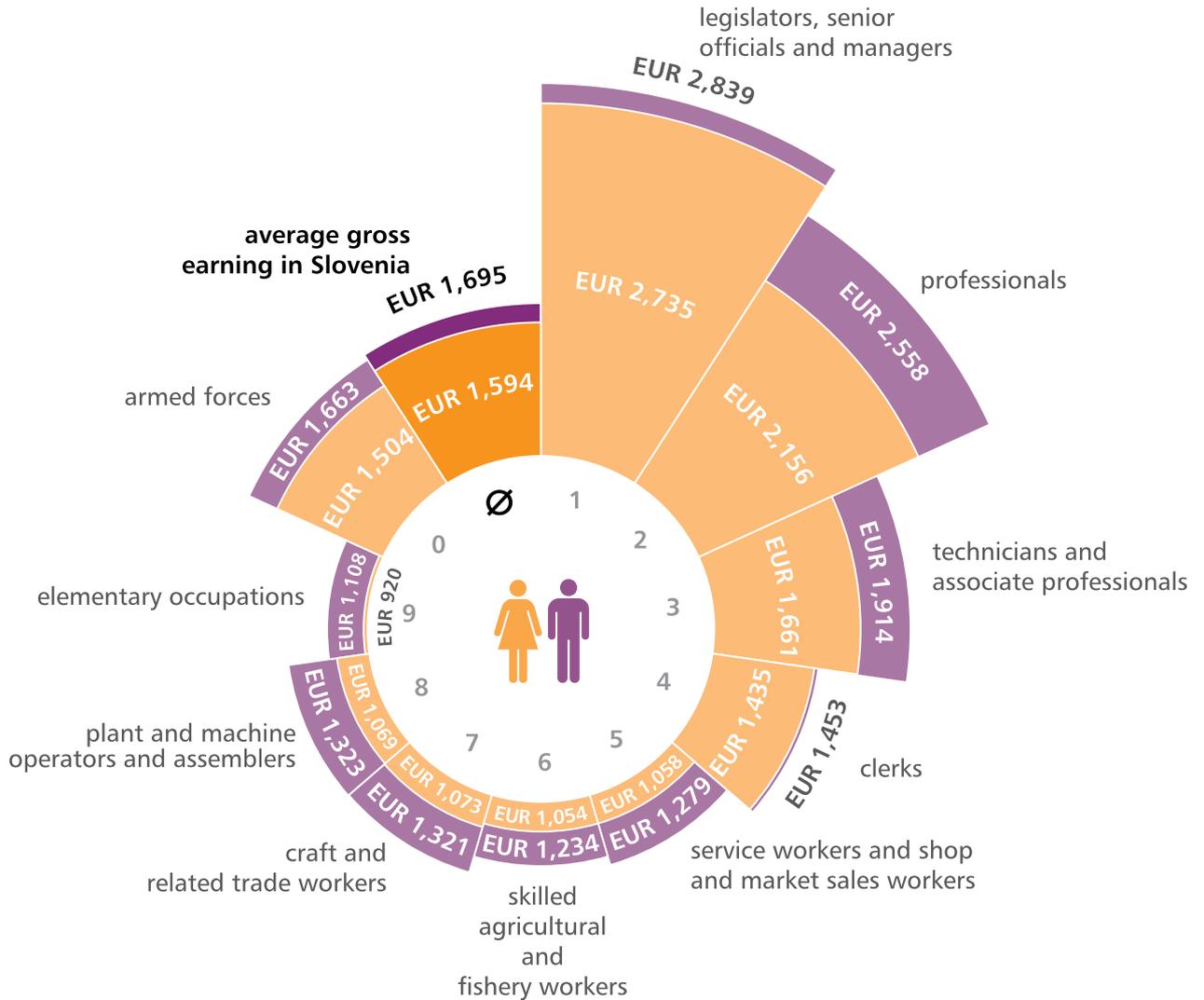
## the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 9.0%

and thus lower than the EU average (9.4%).

The unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (24.9%) and Spain (22.1%) and the lowest in Germany (4.6%) and the Czech Republic (5.1%).

# Earnings and labour costs

Average monthly gross earnings by major groups of occupation, by sex, 2015



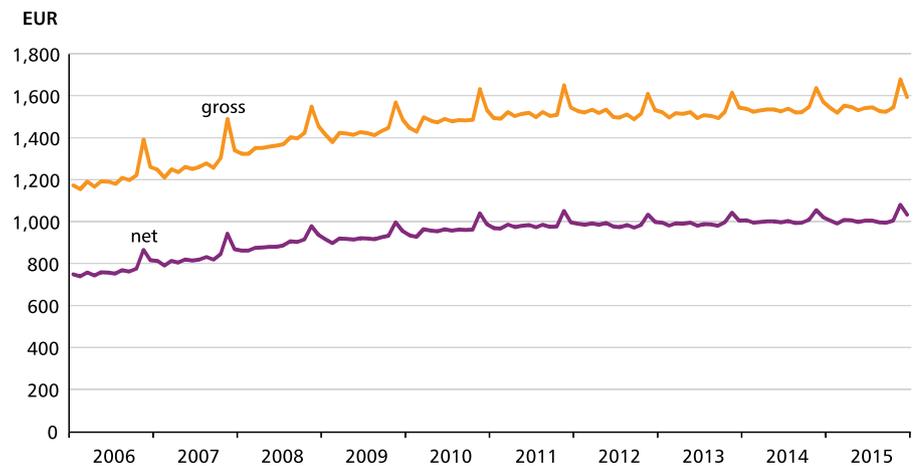
In 2015,  
**average monthly gross earnings in Slovenia were 0.7% higher than a year before.**

**Monthly earnings were received on average by 644,600 persons in paid employment, 9,500 more than in 2014.**

	2014	2015
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR) <sup>1)</sup>	1,545.53	1,555.89
Average monthly net earnings (EUR) <sup>1)</sup>	1,008.85	1,013.23
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings <sup>1)</sup>	635,098	644,565
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment with overdue payments <sup>1)</sup>	62,026	66,390
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings for overtime work <sup>1)</sup>	83,825	88,559
Average monthly number of hours actually worked per person in paid employment	136	137
Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR)	2,104.23	2,129.81

1) Recalculation of the data due to change in the data sources (by October 2015).  
Source: SURS

### Average monthly gross and net earnings<sup>1)</sup>



© SURS

1) Recalculation of the data due to change in the data sources (from January 2014 to October 2015).  
Source: SURS

**Between 2014 and 2015 average monthly net earnings increased by 0.4%;**

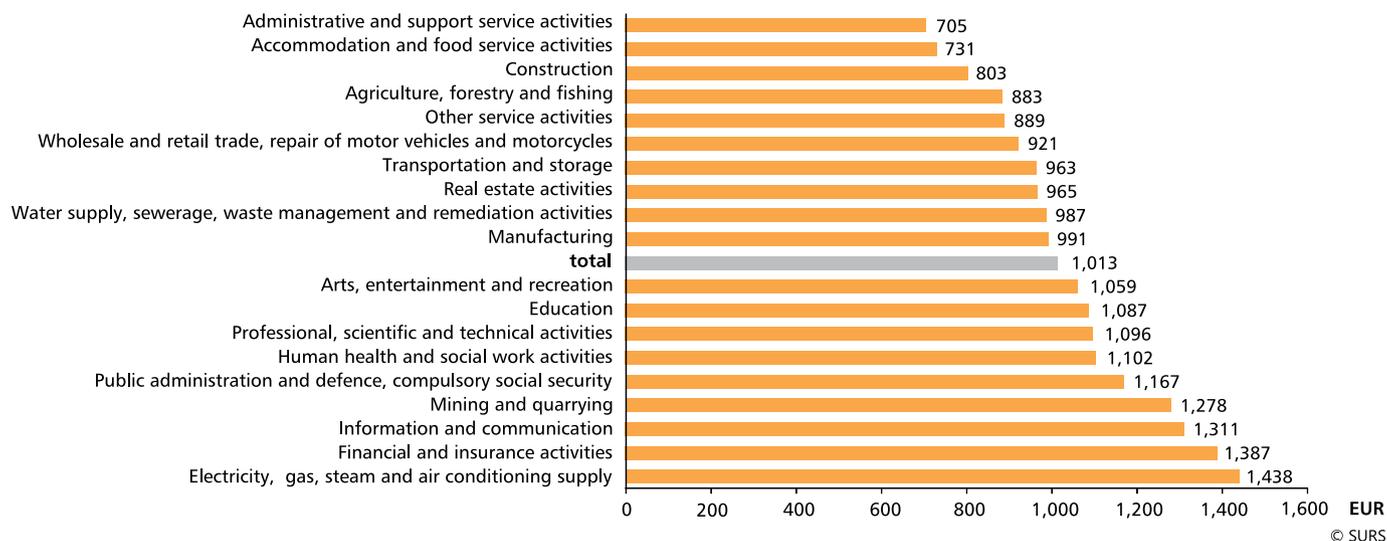
the most in financial and insurance activities and in manufacturing (by 1.8%).

The largest decrease was recorded in mining and quarrying, 5.8%.

**Between 2006 and 2010 average monthly net earnings increased by 25%,**

between 2010 and 2015 they grew by only 5%.

## Average monthly net earnings by activities, 2015



Source: SURS

## Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR)

Year	Total labour costs	Employee's incomes	Employer's social contributions	Vocational training costs	Other labour costs	Taxes	Subsidies <sup>1)</sup>
2010	2,032.44	1,742.98	279.05	10.70	6.90	0	7.19 <sup>M</sup>
2011	2,065.13	1,777.69	279.72	7.71	7.02	0	7.01 <sup>M</sup>
2012 <sup>2)</sup>	2,085.06	1,785.47	294.90	5.57	4.90	2.24	8.02 <sup>M</sup>
2013	2,082.94	1,782.79	293.23	7.50	4.90	2.92	8.41 <sup>M</sup>
2014	2,104.23	1,802.76	295.70	6.54	4.95	2.51	8.23 <sup>M</sup>
2015	2,129.81	1,821.07	303.39	7.26	5.01	2.48	9.39 <sup>M</sup>

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

1) Subsidies reduce labour costs.

2) Data for 2012 are revised regarding data of the 2012 Labour Costs Survey.

Source: SURS

**As regards activity, in 2015 the highest average monthly net earnings amounted to EUR 1,438**

and the lowest to EUR 705. The former were paid in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and the latter in administrative and support service activities.

**Labour costs per person in paid employment were 1.2% higher than a year earlier,**

mostly due to higher compensation of employees and higher employers' social contributions.

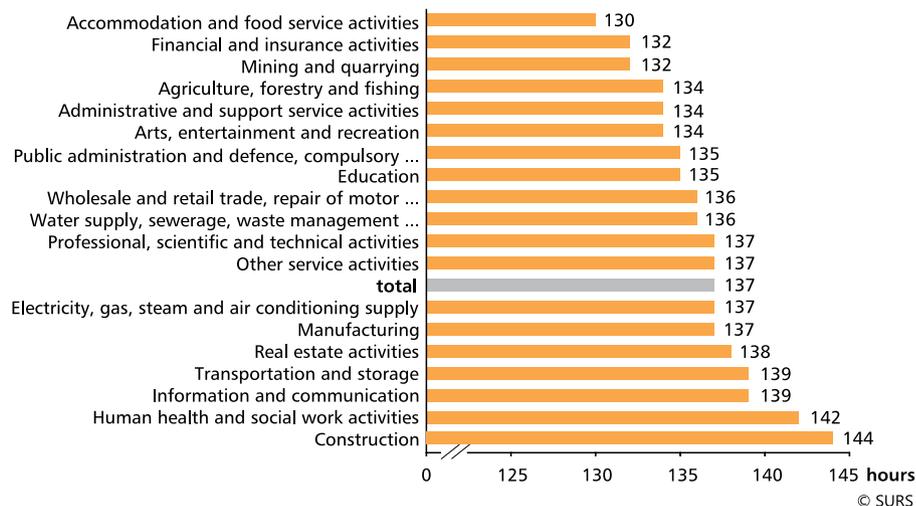
## In 2015, a person in paid employment worked on average 137 hours per month.

Most hours were worked on average in construction.

## On average persons in paid employment were paid for 168 hours per month,

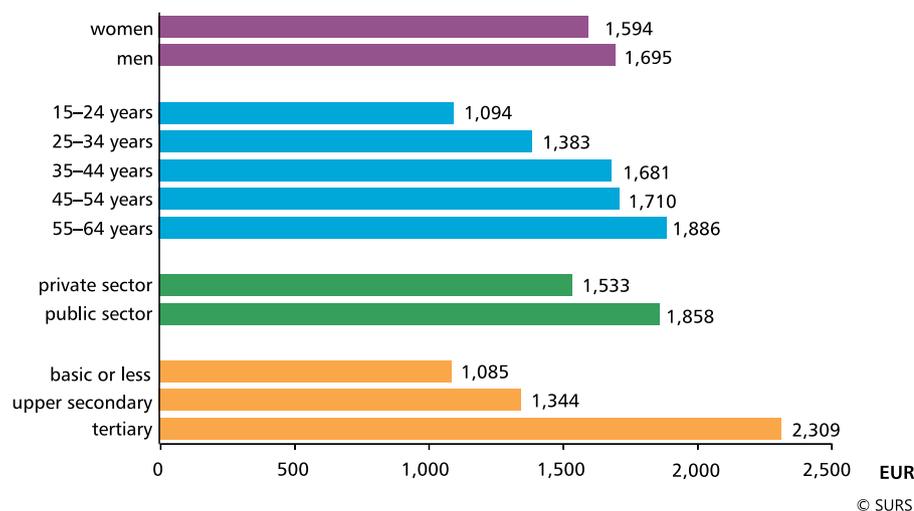
although they actually worked 82% of hours paid. The ratio between hours actually worked and hours paid was the highest in construction (85%) and the lowest in mining and quarrying (78%).

## Average monthly number of hours actually worked per person in paid employment, 2015



Source: SURS

## Average monthly gross earnings by sex, age, sector of employment and education, 2015



Source: SURS

Women's earnings were on average 6% lower than men's earnings.

The oldest employees earned almost twice as much on average as the youngest employees.

Public sector employees earned on average EUR 325 more than private sector employees.

Highly educated employees earned on average EUR 1,224 more than employees with basic education and EUR 965 more than employees with upper secondary education.

# Quality of life

## Housing conditions, 2015

**84%** of households lived in a clean environment

**94%** of households lived in dwellings that were not too dark

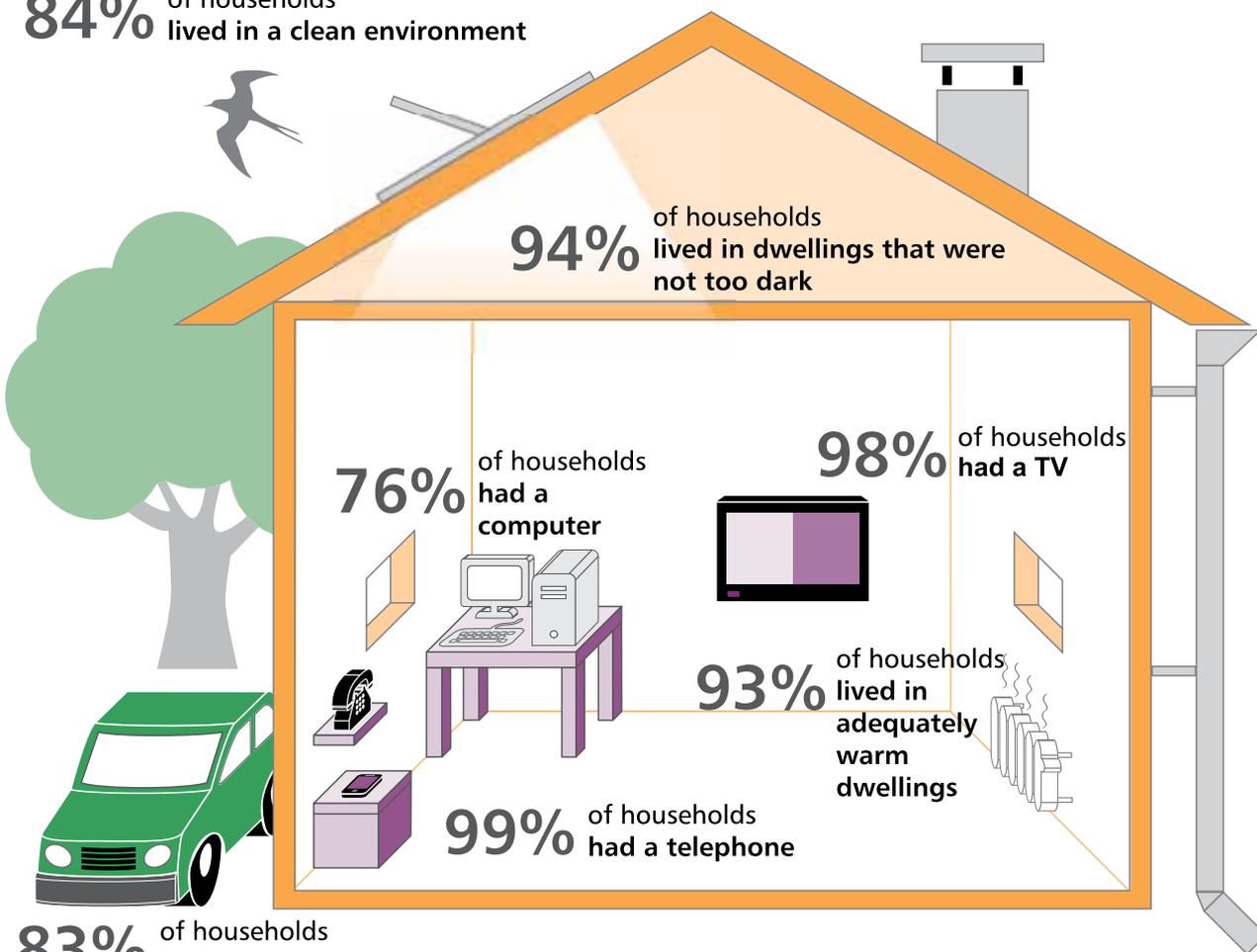
**76%** of households had a computer

**98%** of households had a TV

**93%** of households lived in adequately warm dwellings

**99%** of households had a telephone

**83%** of households had a car



## The monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2015 was EUR 617 net for a one-member household,

EUR 1,295 net for a four-person household of two adults and two children younger than 14 and EUR 925 net for a household of two adults.

In 2015,

## the share of persons living in the worst situation was the highest in households in which no member was in employment

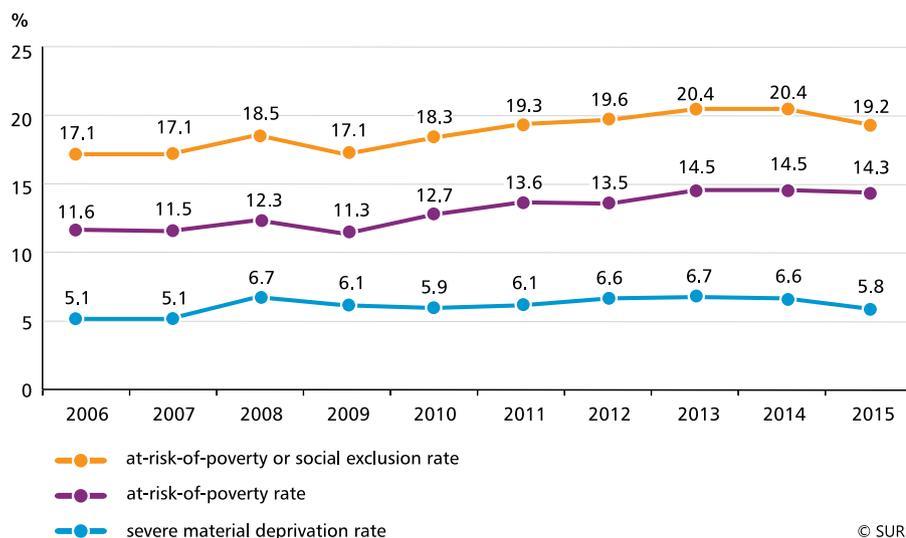
(39.9% below the threshold), particularly if these households had dependent children (80.7% below the threshold).

	2014 <sup>1)</sup>	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion	410,000	385,000
Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	290,000	287,000
Number of severely materially deprived people	133,000	116,000
Number of people in households with very low work intensity (0–59 years)	136,000	114,000
Share of households that can afford		
keeping home adequately warm (%)	93	93
unexpected financial expenses of EUR 600 (%)	51	54
one week's annual holiday away from home (%)	65	68

1) The calculation is based on income earned in the previous year.

Source: SURS

## People at risk of poverty or social exclusion



Source: SURS

© SURS

## In 2015, one in seven people in Slovenia was living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

and one in five was at risk of poverty or social exclusion. If family and social benefits were not considered as income, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would rise from 14.3% to 24.8%.

Most of the 287,000 people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2015 were retired (27.2%), followed by unemployed (22.6%), persons in employment (18.8%), underage children (18.8%) and other inactive persons (12.6%).

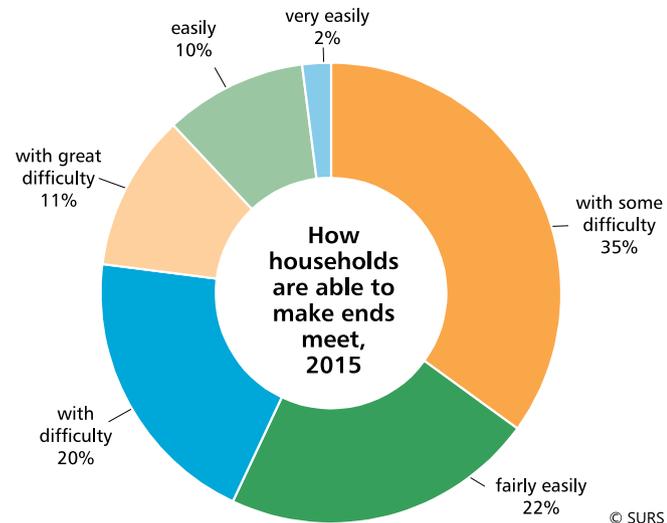
Women are more vulnerable to poverty than men, particularly women over 64 years of age.

In households' opinion,  
**housing costs represented a heavy burden for 33% of households in 2015,**

while for 53% of households they were somewhat a burden.

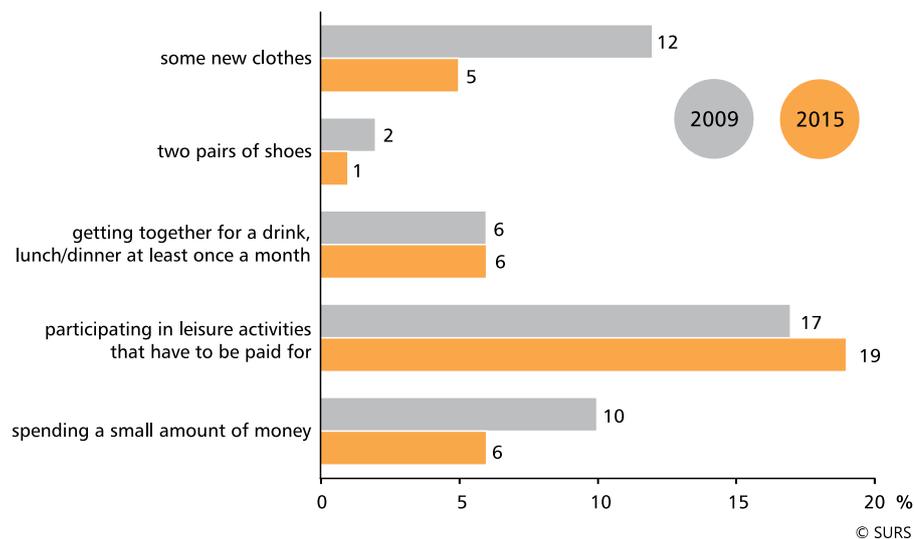
16% of households were in arrears of paying housing costs due to financial difficulties at least once in the 12 months before the survey.

In 2015, people aged 16+ subjectively assessed overall life satisfaction by an average assessment of 7.1 (on the scale from 0 – not at all satisfied to 10 – completely satisfied).



Source: SURS

### Adults that could not afford selected goods/activities due to financial reasons



Source: SURS

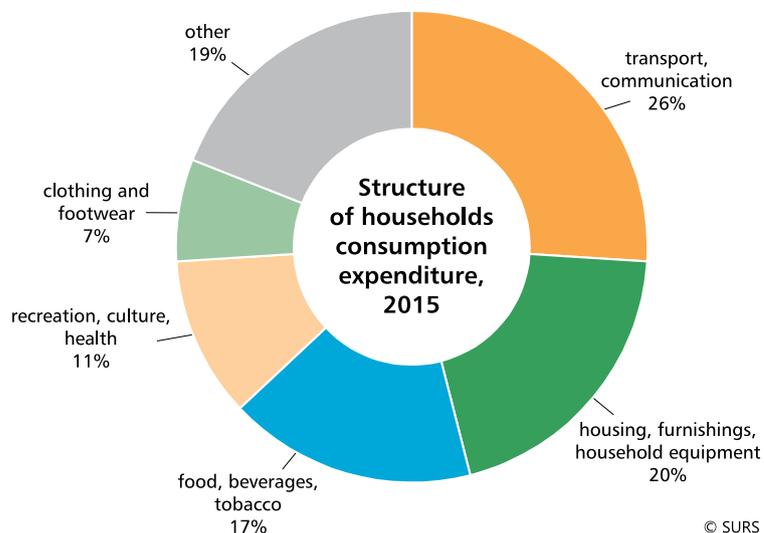
In 2015, 19% of persons aged 16+ could not afford to participate in leisure activities that have to be paid for (e.g. recreation, cinema, various events), which is 3 percentage points fewer than in 2014.

**86% of persons aged 16+ got together for a drink, lunch/dinner at least once a month with their friends or relatives, which is 3 percentage points more than in 2014.**

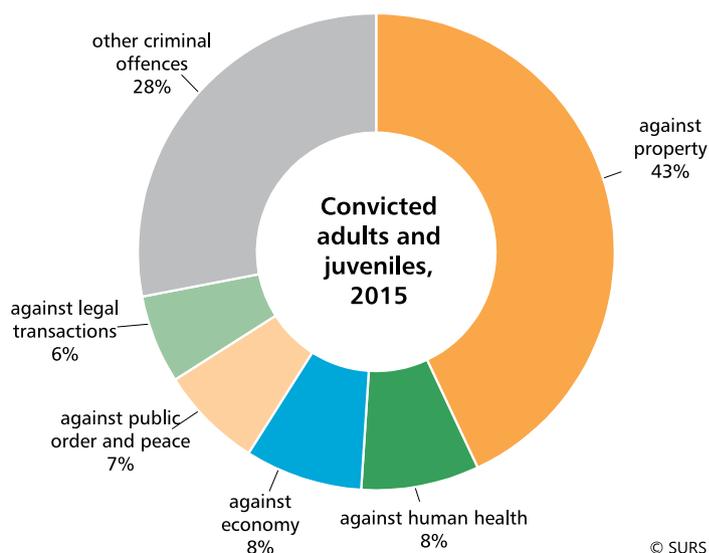
## Average household consumption expenditure in Slovenia in 2015 was EUR 17,334.

Half of this expenditure was for transport, food, non-alcoholic beverages and housing.

Households in the lowest two income quintiles spent the most on food and non-alcoholic beverages and on housing, while households in the top three quintiles spent the most on transport and on food and non-alcoholic beverages.



Source: SURS



Source: SURS

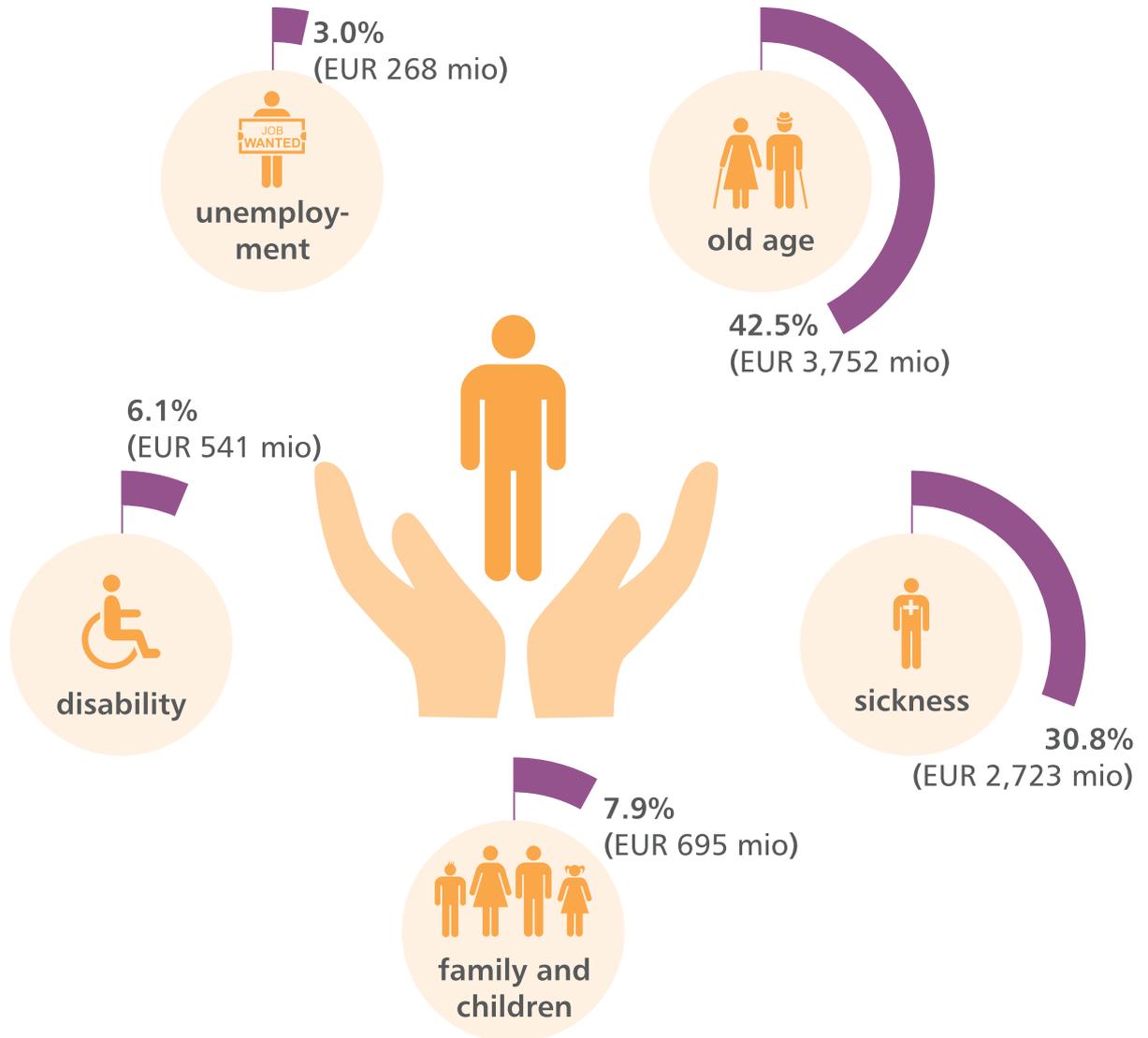
In 2015, **6,218 adults (34% fewer than in the previous year), 240 minors (25% fewer than in the previous year) and 48 legal persons (7% more than in the previous year) were convicted.**

The share of convicted persons by sex doesn't change significantly over time. Men represent about 87% and women about 13% of all convicted adults.

In 2015, too, most adults were convicted of crimes against property (about 43%).

# Social protection

Expenditure for social benefits by social protection functions, 2014



## EUR 8,991 million was spent on social protection schemes in 2014,

which is 0.4% more than in 2013.

The highest share of expenditure on social protection schemes was (mostly on account of pensions) spent on social benefits in cash, namely around two thirds (67%).

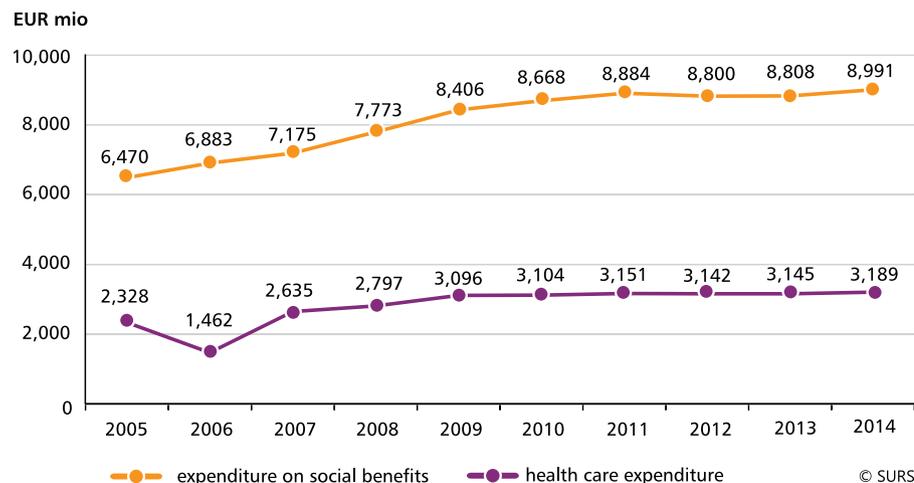
## Current health expenditure amounted to EUR 3,188 million in 2014,

of which 29% was financed by the private sector. In Slovenia, total health expenditure represented 8.5% of national GDP.

	2013 (mio EUR)	2014 (mio EUR)
<b>Expenditure of social protection schemes</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>8,991</b>
social benefits	8,808	8,830
in cash	6,005	6,002
in kind	2,803	2,828
administration costs	145	142
other	16	19
<b>Health care expenditure</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>3,188</b>
general government	2,352	2,264
private sector	926	924

Source: SURS

## Expenditure on social benefits and health care



Source: SURS

In the 2005–2014 period social protection expenditure and health expenditure each increased by just over 37%.

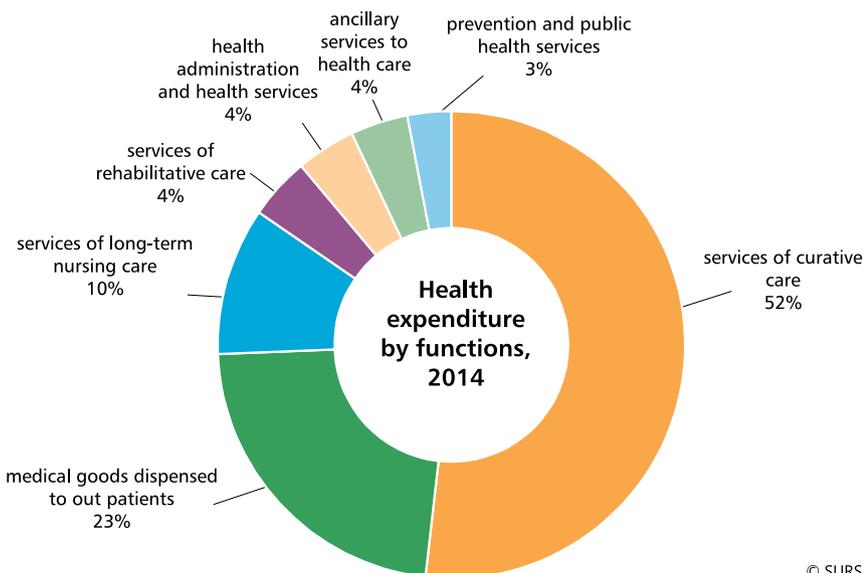
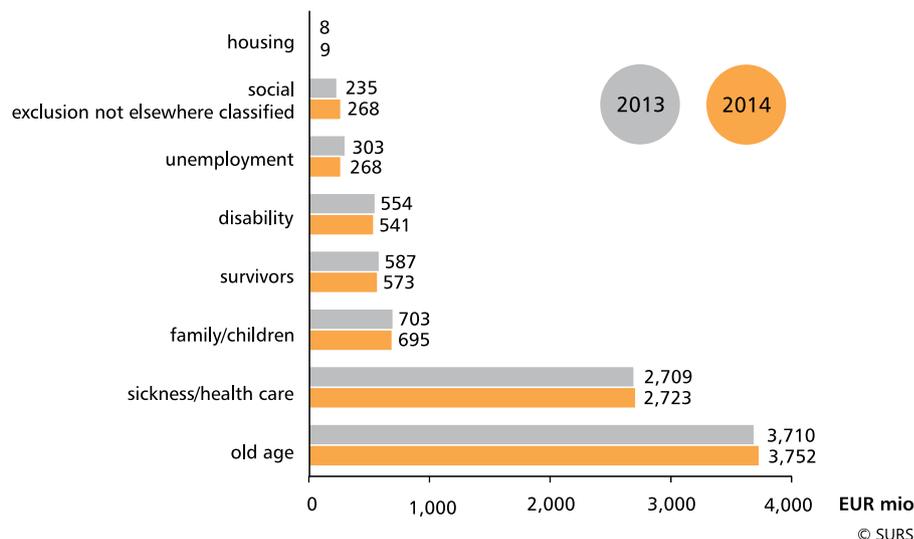
**The highest share of social protection expenditure in 2014 (just over two fifths) was for the old age function.**

In 2014,  
**24.1% of GDP was spent for social protection, 0.9 of a percentage point less than in 2013.**

The largest share of these funds (42.5% or EUR 3,752 million) was spent on old age, followed by sickness and health care (almost a third or EUR 2,723 million).

The main source of financing social protection schemes is social contributions (64.8%), and within them contributions by protected persons (39.1%) and contributions by employers (25.7%).

### Expenditure on social benefits by social protection functions (risks)



**More than a quarter of total health expenditure is financed by the private sector.**

Social security funds, which are the main financier of health care, contributed 70% of total health expenditure in 2014.

75% of health expenditure in 2014 was spent on financing services of curative care and medical goods.

## Total long-term care expenditure amounted to EUR 487 million in 2014,

which is almost 3.4% more than in 2013.

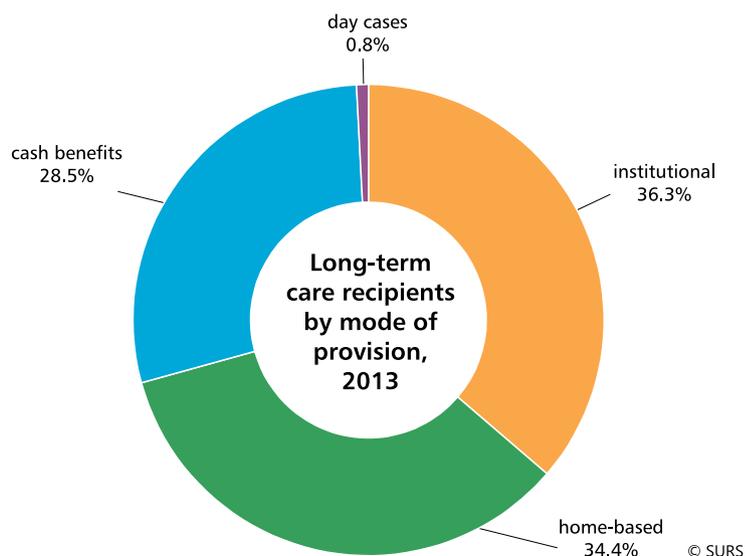
The ratio between health and social components of long-term care has not changed since 2003: two thirds of the funds are spent on health services and a third on social services of long-term care.

About three quarters of long-term care expenditure in 2014 were financed from public sources, mostly social security funds.

## Long-term care expenditure and sources of funding, 2014

	Total	General government	Private sectors
Long-term care expenditure and sources of funding (EUR million)	<b>487</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>131</b>
long-term care – health (EUR million)	328	316	12
long-term care – social (EUR million)	159	40	119

Source: SURS



Source: SURS

## 60,312 people in Slovenia were receiving long-term care in 2013,

i.e. almost one in six people aged 65+ was receiving at least one service or benefit within the long-term care system.

The share of those who were receiving long-term care services in institutions was higher than the share of those who were receiving these services at home: about 1,200 people more. The next large group was persons receiving only cash benefits for paying various services within long-term care (over a quarter or around 17,200).

# Health

Sports, smoking and drinking on an average day in 2015



15

minutes women participated in sports



22

minutes men participated in sports



13

cigarettes smoked by adult women smokers



17

cigarettes smoked by adult men smokers



3.1

dl of beer drank by an adult



1.2

dl of wine drank by an adult



There were

## 5,947 physicians and 5,465 nurses in Slovenia in 2015.

Compared to 2014, the number of physicians per 10,000 population increased by 1.0 and the number of nurses by 1.6.

Nursing is traditionally a female occupation; however, the number of male nursing staff is slowly growing and in the age group up to 35 years men represent 20% of the staff.

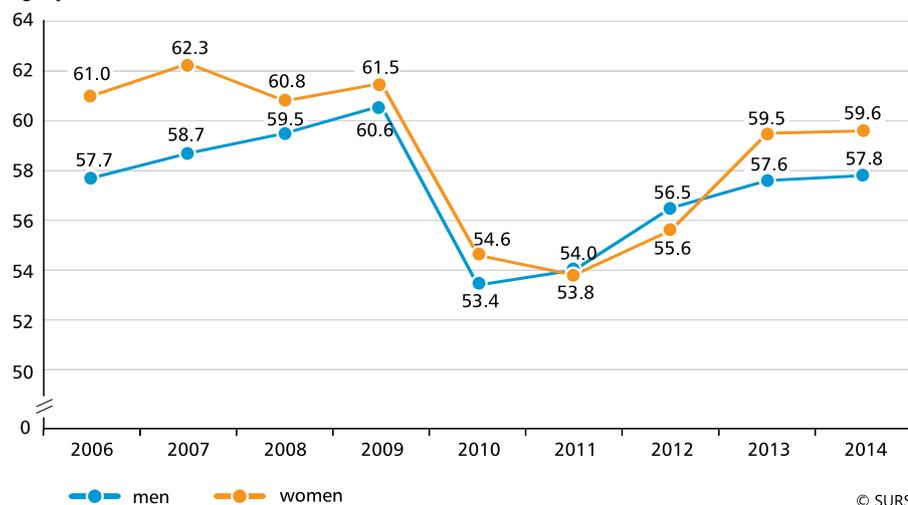
	2014	2015
	per 10,000 population	
Physicians	27.9	28.9
Nurses <sup>1)</sup>	24.9	26.5
Dentists	6.6	6.9
Pharmacists	6.6	6.8
	per 100,000 population	
Number of hospitals	1.4	1.4
Hospital beds	453.8	451.8
	per person	
Prescriptions	8.3	8.5

1) The calculation includes the following groups of occupations: bachelor of science in nursing, state registered nurse, master of nursing.

Source: NIJZ

## Healthy life years

age (years)



Source: NIJZ

Life expectancy at birth continues to grow both for men and for women.

A girl born in Slovenia in 2014 can expect to live 83.5 years and a boy 77.6 years.

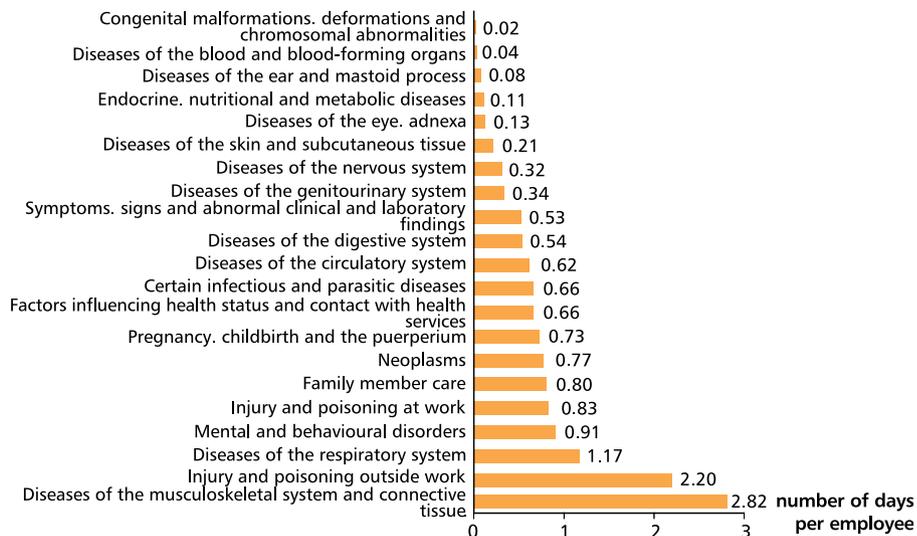
**A girl born in Slovenia in 2014 can expect 59.6 healthy life years and a boy 57.8 healthy life years.**

Girls born in 2010 can expect 6.9 fewer healthy life years than girls born in 2009; boys born in 2010 can expect 7.2 fewer health life years than boys born in 2009.

## Absence from work due to health reasons is more frequent for women than for men.

Men are absent from work the longest due to injury and poisoning. Young women are absent from work the longest due to diseases related to pregnancy, family member care and diseases of the respiratory system, and older women due to diseases of the musculoskeletal system, neoplasms and injury.

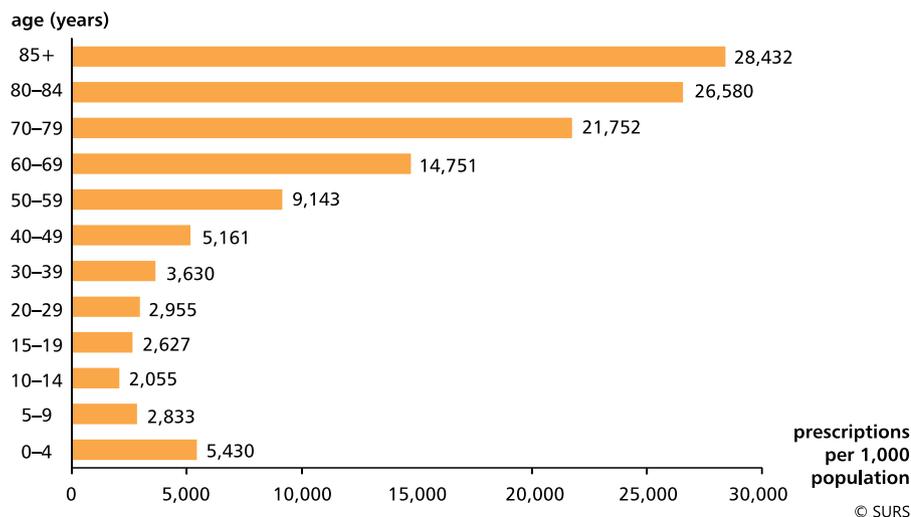
## Leading causes of temporary absence from work, 2015



Source: NIJZ

© SURS

## Frequency of prescribing drugs, 2015



Source: NIJZ

© SURS

## More than 17 million prescriptions

were issued in Slovenia in 2015 or 8.5 per person.

The number of prescriptions for drugs grows with age, most notably after 60 years of age.

Women aged 85+ received 3% more prescriptions than men of the same age.

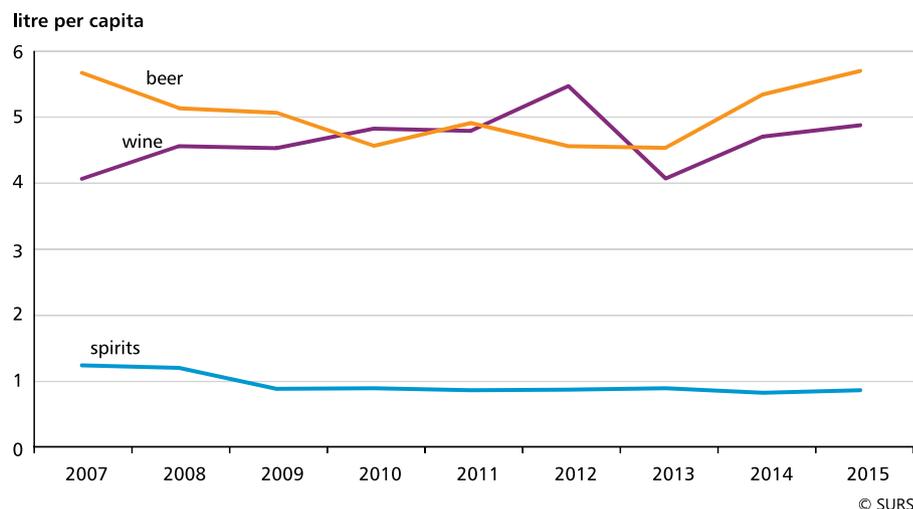
Most prescriptions were given for drugs for diseases of the cardiovascular system, drugs affecting the nervous system and drugs for diseases of the alimentary tract and metabolism.

In 2015,  
**a resident of Slovenia aged 15+ consumed in total 11.5 litres of pure alcohol,**  
 of which  
 almost 5 litres through wine,  
 almost 6 litres through beer and  
 almost 1 litre through spirits.

Larger alcohol consumption per adult resident in Slovenia is the result of increased beer and wine production and beer import.

Compared to 2014, pure alcohol consumption per person increased by almost 4 dl on account of larger beer consumption and by almost 2 dl on account of larger wine consumption.

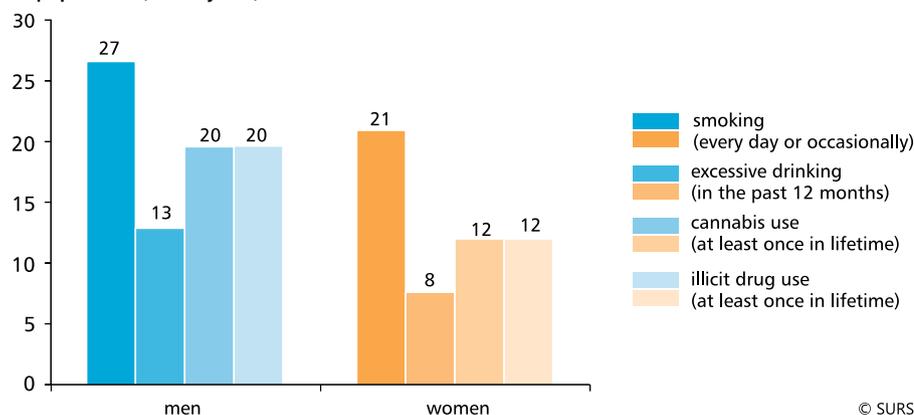
### Registered pure alcohol consumption per adult aged 15+



Source: NIJZ

### Use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs

% population (15–64 years)



Source: NIJZ

In 2015, among persons aged 15 to 64 years:

one in four smoked tobacco,  
 one in ten drank alcoholic beverages  
 in excess,

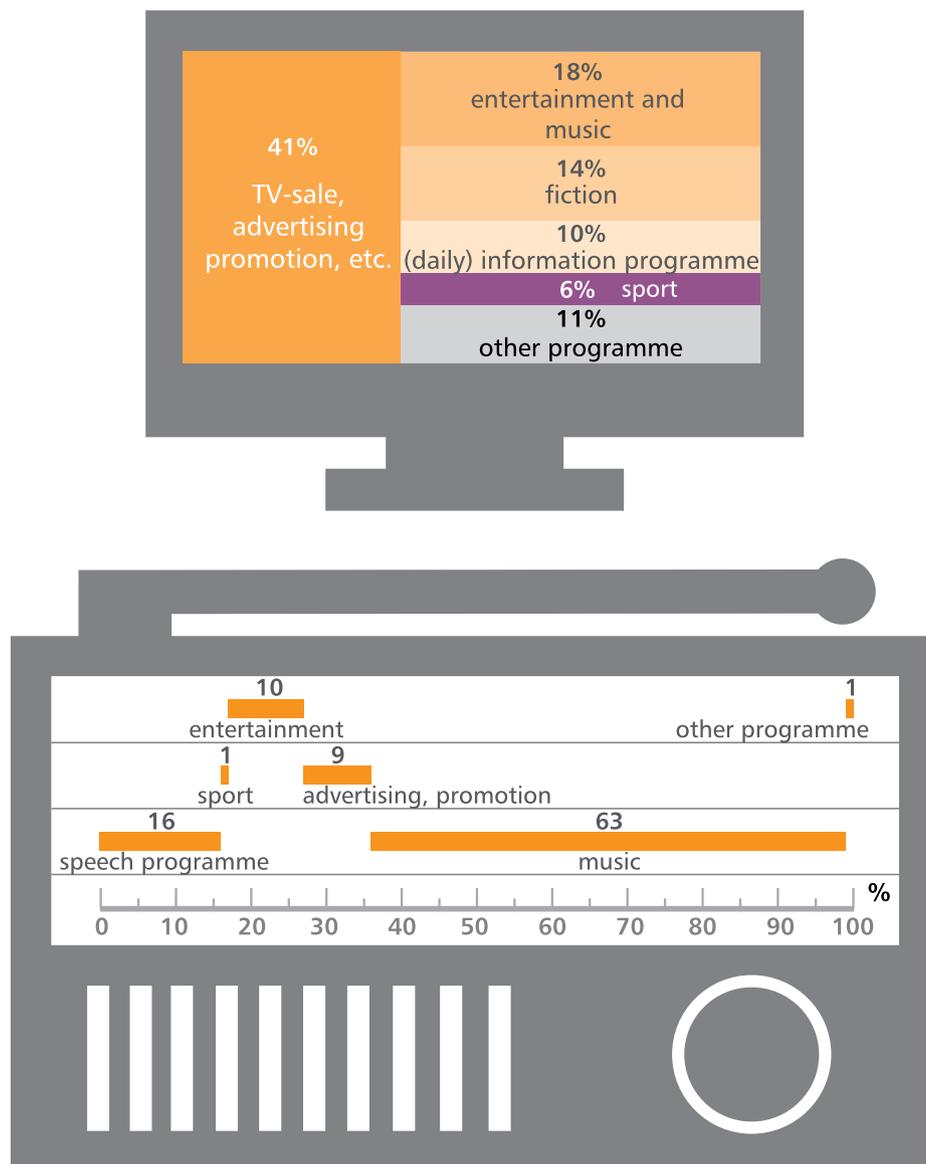
**one in six at least once in  
 their lives used any illicit  
 drug or a new psychoactive  
 substance and**

one in five used any combination of  
 tobacco, alcohol or cannabis.

Groups with lower socio-economic status have higher shares of tobacco use, excessive drinking and cannabis use, than the groups with higher socio-economic status.

# Culture and media

## Transmitted programme of TV and radio organisations, 2015



In 2015,  
**radio broadcasters produced 493,000 hours and TV broadcasters 218,000 hours of content.**

The number of radio broadcasting institutions and TV stations slightly increased, by 10 and 6, respectively.

**In 2015, 5,411 titles of books and serial publications were published.**

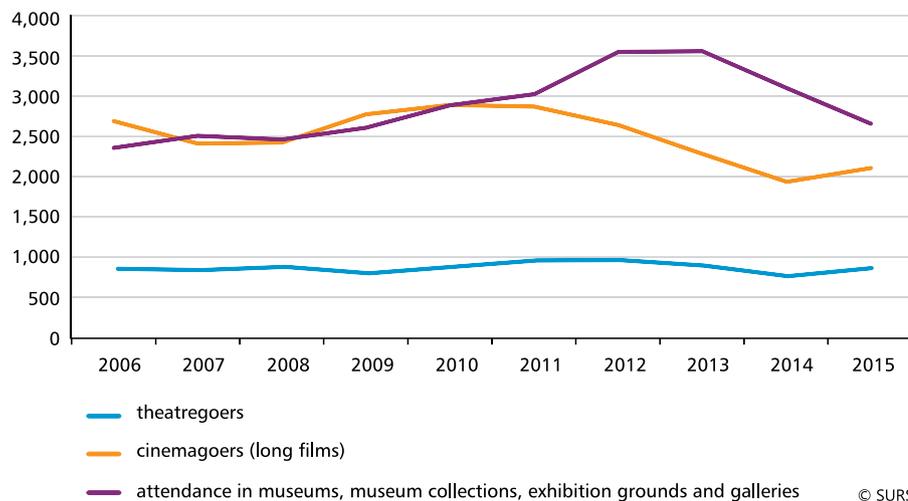
Theatrical performances, cinema films, exhibitions in galleries, museums and exhibition grounds, and performances in houses of culture were seen by **9.6 million people in 2015.**

	2014	2015
	number	
Printed books and brochures	5,331	5,411
Printed serial publications	1,812	1,824
Radio programmes	76	86
TV programmes	55	61
Cinemas attendance (long films)	1,929,161	2,101,500
Museums and museum collections attendance	3,094,947	2,653,820
Performances in houses of culture attendance	12,014	15,763
Theatrical performances in theatre headquarters attendance	4,748	6,544
	745,434	850,367

Sources: SURS, NUK, Slovenian Film Centre

## Attendance at cultural performances

number (1,000)



Sources: SURS, Slovenian Film Centre

In 2015, the number of cinemagoers was 22% lower than in 2006.

**Theatre attendance was 1% lower than in 2006.**

In the same comparison attendance in museums, museum collections, galleries and exhibition grounds went up by 13%.

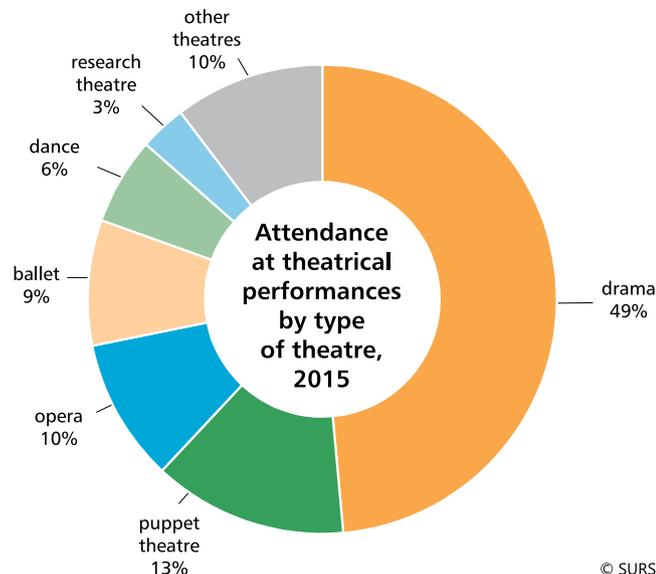
Among 2.7 million visitors in museums, museum collections, galleries and exhibition grounds, 23% were children and youth. An exhibition was seen on average by 758 people.

In 2015,  
**most theatregoers watched  
drama performances (49%).**

Puppet shows were seen by 13%,  
opera performances by 10% and ballet  
performances by 9% of theatregoers.

Slovenian theatres produced 287  
new works in 2015, 137 of which  
by Slovenian authors.

**One theatrical performance  
was seen on average by 130  
visitors.**

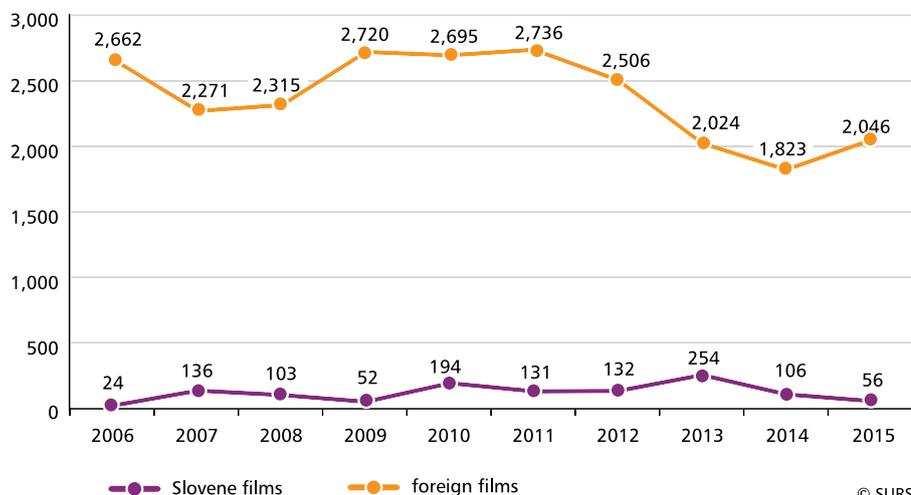


Source: SURS

© SURS

## Cinemagoers (long films)

number (1,000)



Source: Slovenian Film Centre

© SURS

**Cinema performances in  
58 cinemas were seen by  
2.1 million cinemagoers  
in 2015.**

In the same year, 514 long films were  
distributed to cinemas in Slovenia, half  
of which were redistributed and half  
were distributed for the first time.

**As regards the origin of long  
films, 30 were Slovenian and  
484 were foreign.**

Slovenian long films were seen by  
2.7% of cinemagoers.

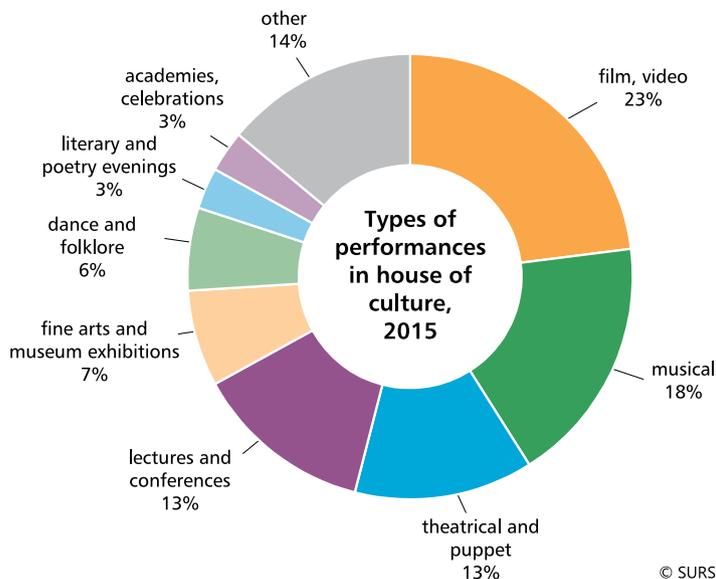
In 2015, 22 long films (13 of them  
feature films) and 67 short and  
medium-length films (23 of them  
feature films) were created and shown  
for the first time.

## Houses of culture held 15,763 cultural performances in 2015.

Almost 20% of all performances in houses of culture were musical concerts (instrumental and choir, rock, jazz, contemporary music).

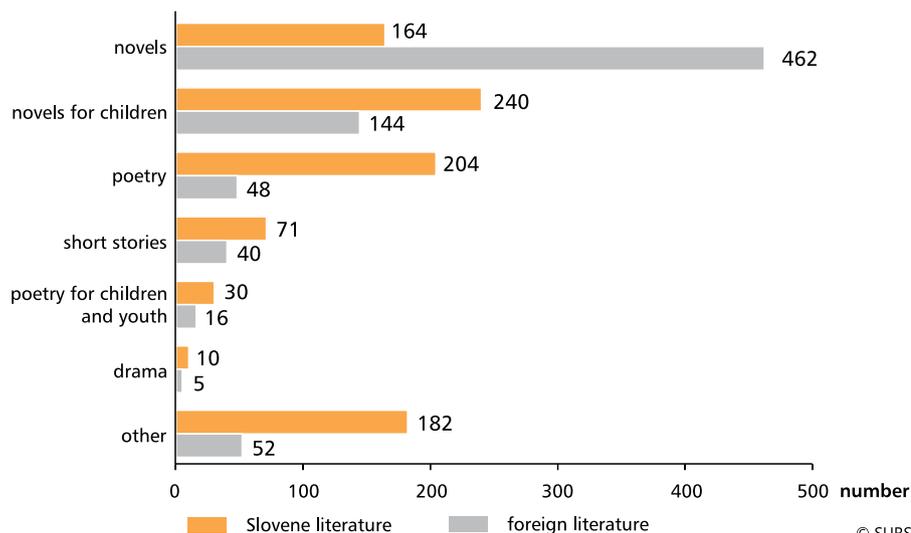
## Cultural performances in houses of culture were attended by 4 million people in 2015;

on average one performance was attended by about 254 people.



Source: SURS

## Printed literature books and brochures issued, 2015



Source: NUK

In 2015,

## 5,411 titles of books and brochures were published,

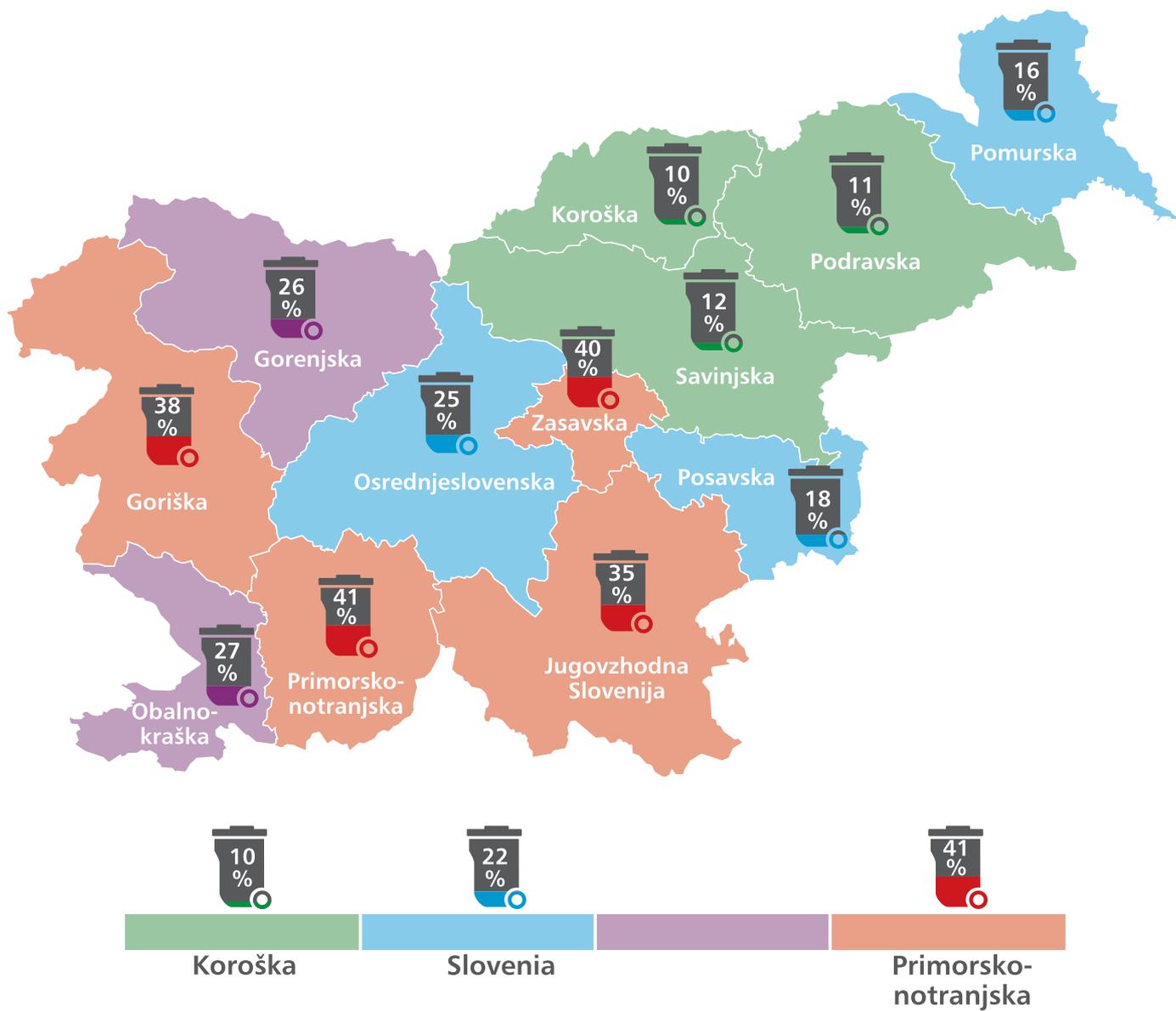
3.6% fewer than in 2014.

1,668 titles of literature were published, i.e. 901 Slovenian and 767 foreign literary works. Most literary works were novels.

In 2015, 1,824 titles of newspapers and other serial publications were issued in Slovenia; 21% annual, 20% occasional and 20% monthly.

# Environment

Landfilled waste as a share of total municipal waste, statistical regions, 2015



In 2015, Slovenia

**generated almost 5.2 million tons of waste,**

i.e. 10.6% more than in 2014,

**recovered 6% more waste than in 2014**

**and imported 400,500 tons of waste more than it exported.**

In 2015, on average 79.7 m<sup>3</sup> of water per person was abstracted and

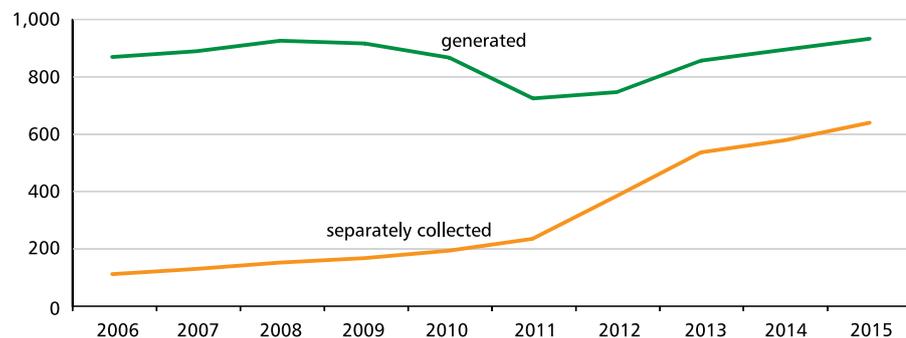
**57.1 m<sup>3</sup> of water per person was consumed.**

	2014	2015
Water abstraction per capita (m <sup>3</sup> )	79.6	79.7
Water supplied to households from the public water supply (m <sup>3</sup> /person)	38.1	38.0
Waste water discharged from the public sewage system (1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	183,285	162,540
Length of the sewage system (km)	8,842	9,638
Waste generated - total (1,000 tons)	4,677	5,172
Municipal waste generated (kg/capita per year)	433	451
Separately collected municipal waste (% of total waste)	64.7	68.6
Share of hazardous waste in total waste generated (%)	3.1	3.2
Waste landfilled at municipal landfill sites (1,000 tons)	258	261
Recovery of waste without pre-treatment processes and backfilling (1,000 tons)	3,022	3,207
Waste exports (1,000 tons)	671	629
Waste imports (1,000 tons)	1,072	1,030

Sources: MOP, ARSO, SURS

### Total municipal waste and separately collected municipal waste

tons (1,000)



© SURS

Sources: MOP, SURS

Of all municipal waste collected by public waste removal services in 2015, **almost 69% was separately collected (almost 11% more than in 2014).**

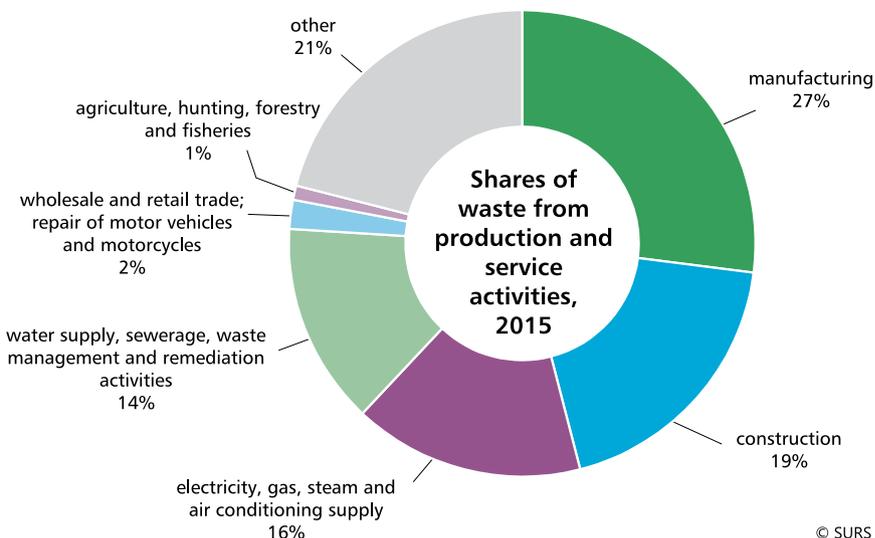
3.2 million tons of waste (6% more than in 2014) was recovered (without backfilling and pre-treatment).

## In production and service activities more than 4.6 million tons of waste (89%) was generated

in 2015.

Almost half of it (46%) was generated in two activities: manufacturing (1.4 million tons) and construction (0.9 million tons).

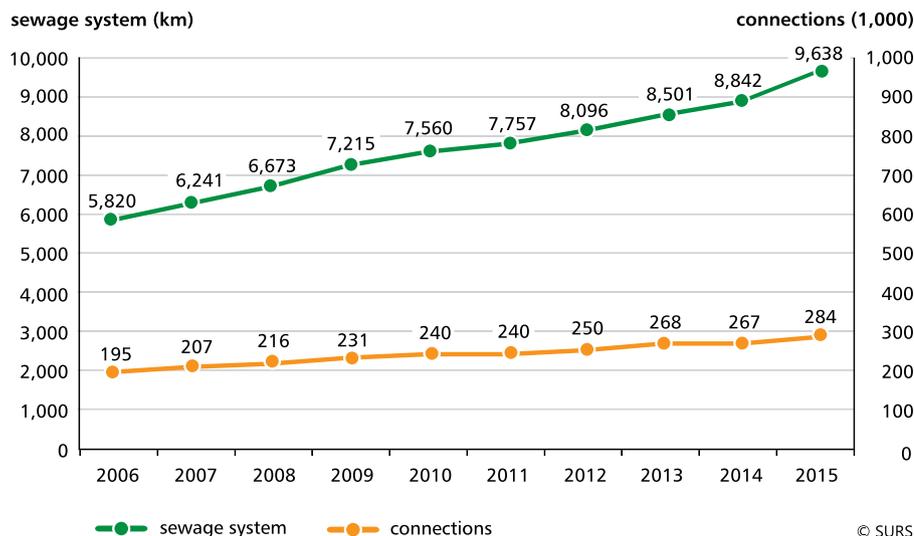
## In households slightly more than 550,000 tons (11%) of waste was generated.



© SURS

Sources: SURS, ARSO

## Length of the sewage system and the number of connections



© SURS

Source: SURS

In the last ten years

## the sewerage network in Slovenia was extended by 75%.

In 2015,

## 162.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of waste water was discharged from the sewerage network

or almost 11% less than a year earlier.

About 77 million m<sup>3</sup> or 47.2% of waste water was rainwater and run-off water and the remaining 52.8% was waste water from agriculture, forestry and fishing, from households, from industrial activities and from other activities. 89% of the water was treated before discharge and 11% was untreated.

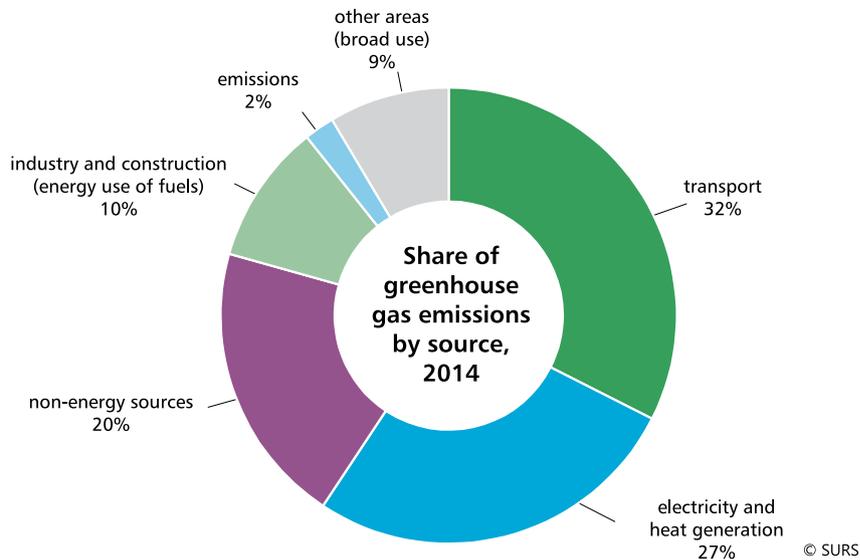
## 16,582 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of greenhouse gases were emitted in 2014,

which is 19% less than in 1986.

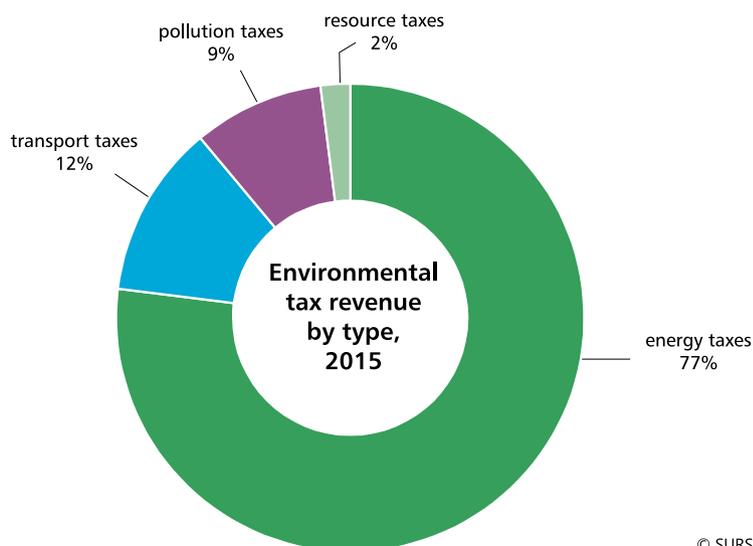
In 2014

**transport contributed the highest share of these emissions: 32%.**

The second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions was electricity and heat generation (27%).



Source: ARSO



Source: SURS

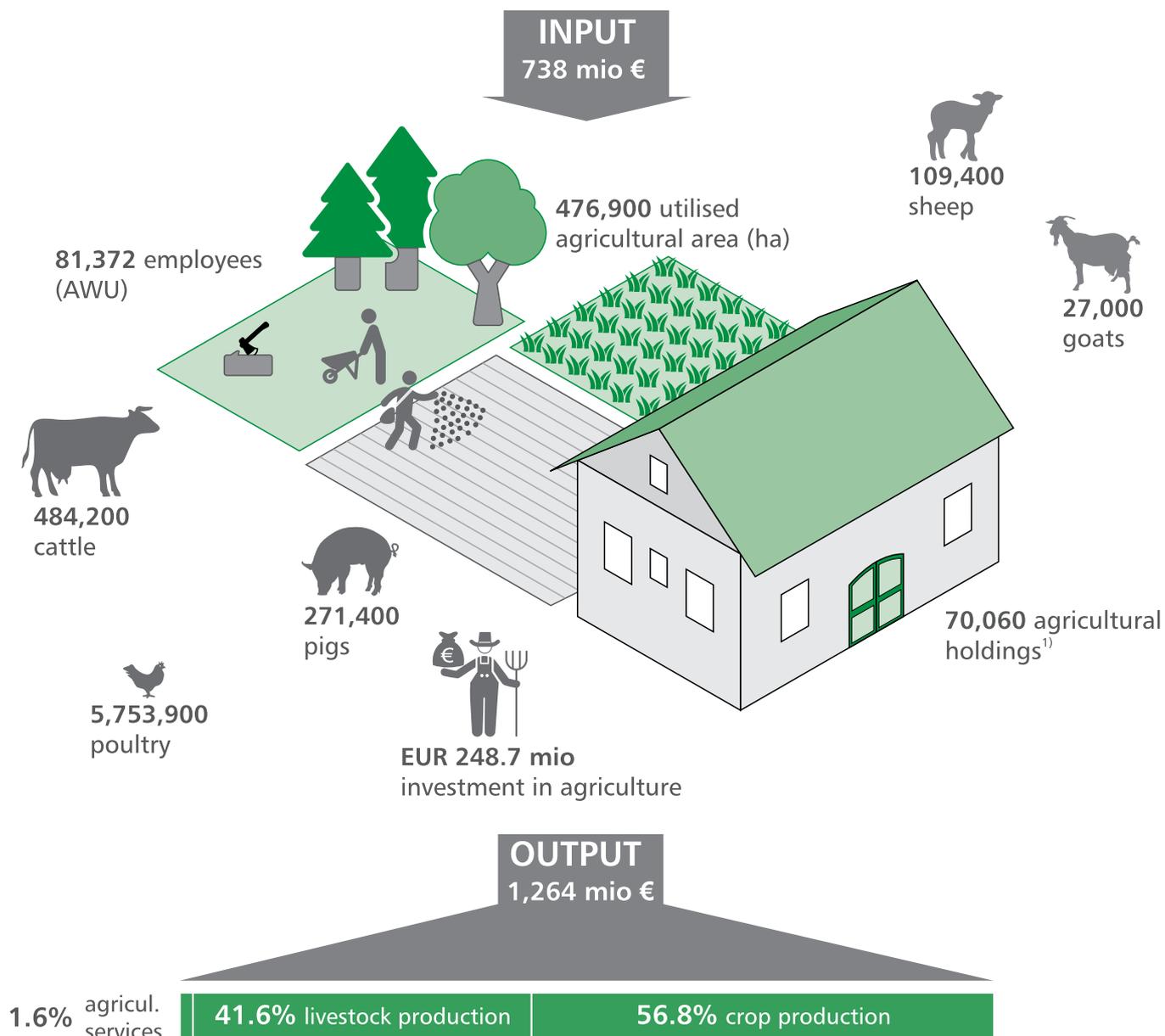
In 2015,

**EUR 1.510 billion of environmental taxes were collected in Slovenia, making it one of the three EU Member States with the highest environmental taxes.**

Environmental protection investment in 2014 amounted to EUR 405.7 million (1.1% of GDP), while current expenditure for environmental protection amounted to EUR 495.6 million (1.3% of GDP).

# Agriculture, forestry, fishery

## Agriculture, 2015



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data 1. 6. 2016.  
Source: SURS

In 2015, less meat was produced in Slovenia than in 2014, particularly **pig meat (by 13.3%), but also bovine meat (by 2.5%) and poultry meat (1.6%).**

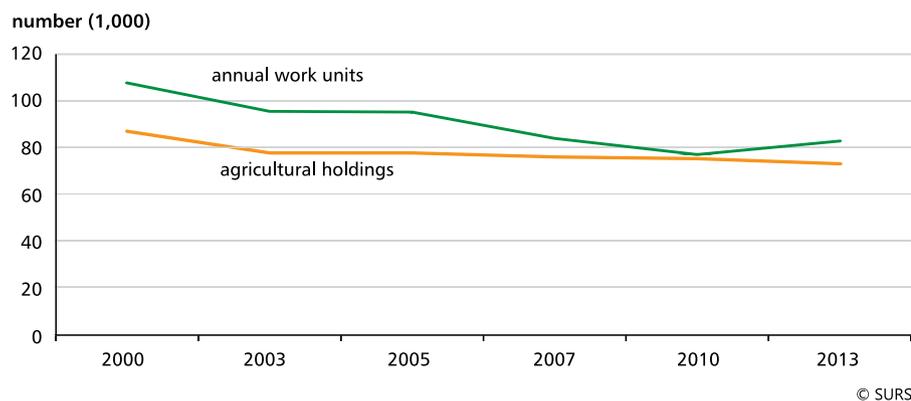
**157,000 tons of wheat (and spelt), the main bread cereal in Slovenia, was produced in 2015,**

i.e. on average 5.1 tons per hectare. The total output was 14% and the average yield per hectare 16% larger than in 2014.

	2014	2015
Net production of cow's milk (1,000 l)	598,622	613,273
Indigenous production of bovine meat (1,000 t)	40	39
Indigenous production of pig meat (1,000 t)	30	26
Indigenous production of poultry meat (1,000 t)	62	61
Production of silage maize (1,000 t)	1,390	1,399
Production of wheat and spelt (1,000 t)	173	157
Production of potato (1,000 t)	97	91
Aquaculture (1,000 kg)	1,441	1,590
Marine fishing (1,000 kg)	254	196
Growing stock (1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	346,074	348,203

Sources: SURS, ZGS, MKGP

### Agricultural holdings and annual work units



Sources: SURS, Structure of agricultural holdings

**Between 2000 and 2013 the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 16% to 72,377.**

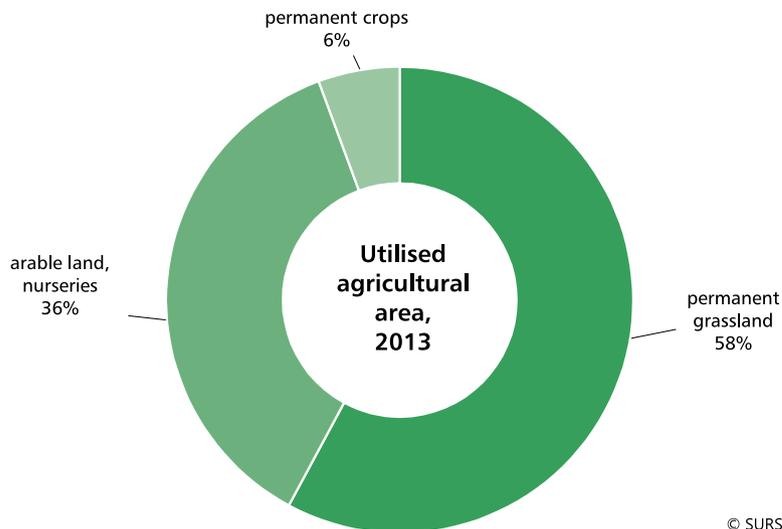
The number of annual work units (AWU) in agriculture declined by almost 30% between 2000 and 2010 and then increased again by 7%, so that in 2013

**total labour input in agriculture was 82,746 AWU.**

One annual work unit (AWU) is 1,800 hours of one person in full-time employment in agriculture in a year.

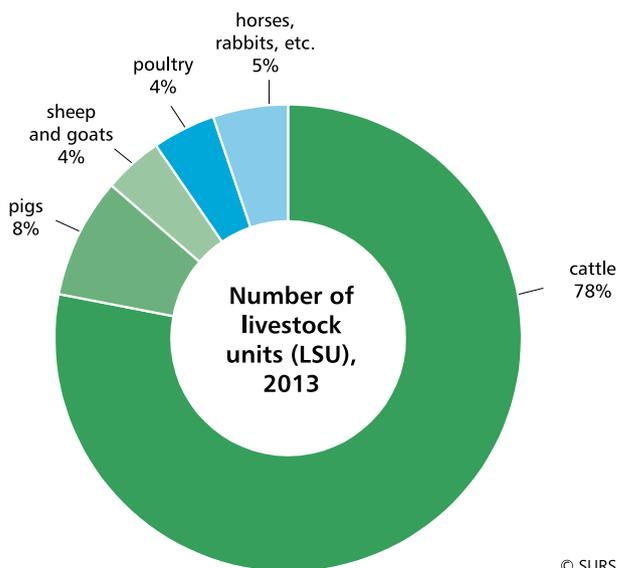
In 2013, there were  
**477,023 hectares of utilised agricultural area**  
 or 23.5% of the territory of Slovenia.

More than half of this area (276,000 hectares) was permanent grassland and just over a third (almost 174,000 hectares) was arable land. The remaining almost 6% (almost 27,000 hectares) were permanent crops (vineyards, orchards and olive groves).



Source: SURS

© SURS



Source: SURS

© SURS

**In 2013, 80% of agricultural holdings in Slovenia were engaged in livestock production.**

They mostly bred cattle (311,564 LSU) and pigs (33,213 LSU).

Between 2010 and 2013 the number of all animals declined, except the number of poultry.

**The number of pigs dropped the most (by 25%).**

Livestock unit (LSU) is a standard measurement unit that allows the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order to be able to compare the data for individual years. One LSU is 500 kg of live weight of an animal.

## Aquaculture in Slovenia increased by 10%

in 2015.

Most of it was freshwater fish farming, 959 tons, much less was marine fish and shell farming, 631 tons.

Marine fishermen caught 196 tons of fish, cephalopods, crustaceans, shells and snails in 2015, which is 23% less than in 2014.

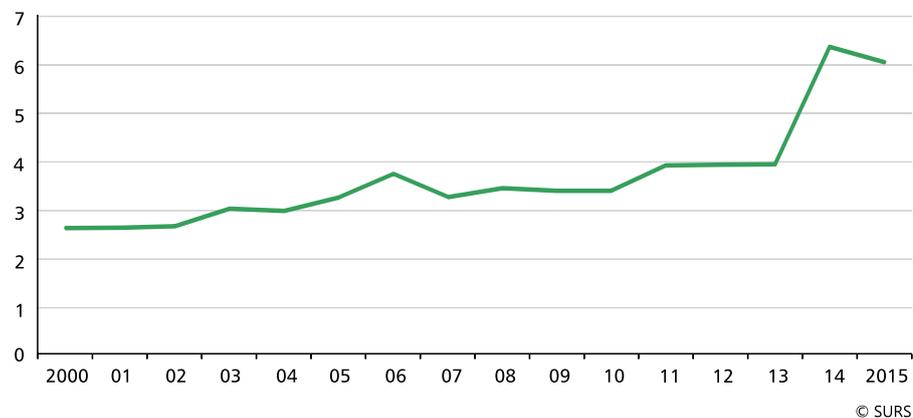
Anglers caught 141 tons of freshwater fish in 2015, which is 4% less than in 2014. In marine free time fishing 6 tons of marine organisms were caught.

Fishing in Slovenia	2014 (t)	2015 (t)
<b>Aquaculture-total</b>	<b>1,440.9</b>	<b>1,590.0</b>
Freshwater	944.6	958.9
Mariculture, total	496.3	631.1
<b>Marine catch-total</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>196.2</b>
Marine catch, fish	216.7	169.0
Marine catch, other	37.4	27.0
<b>Freshwater fishing-total</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>141.0</b>
<b>Freshwater free-time fishing-total</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Sources: MKGP, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia

## Removals

m<sup>3</sup> (mio)



Source: ZGS

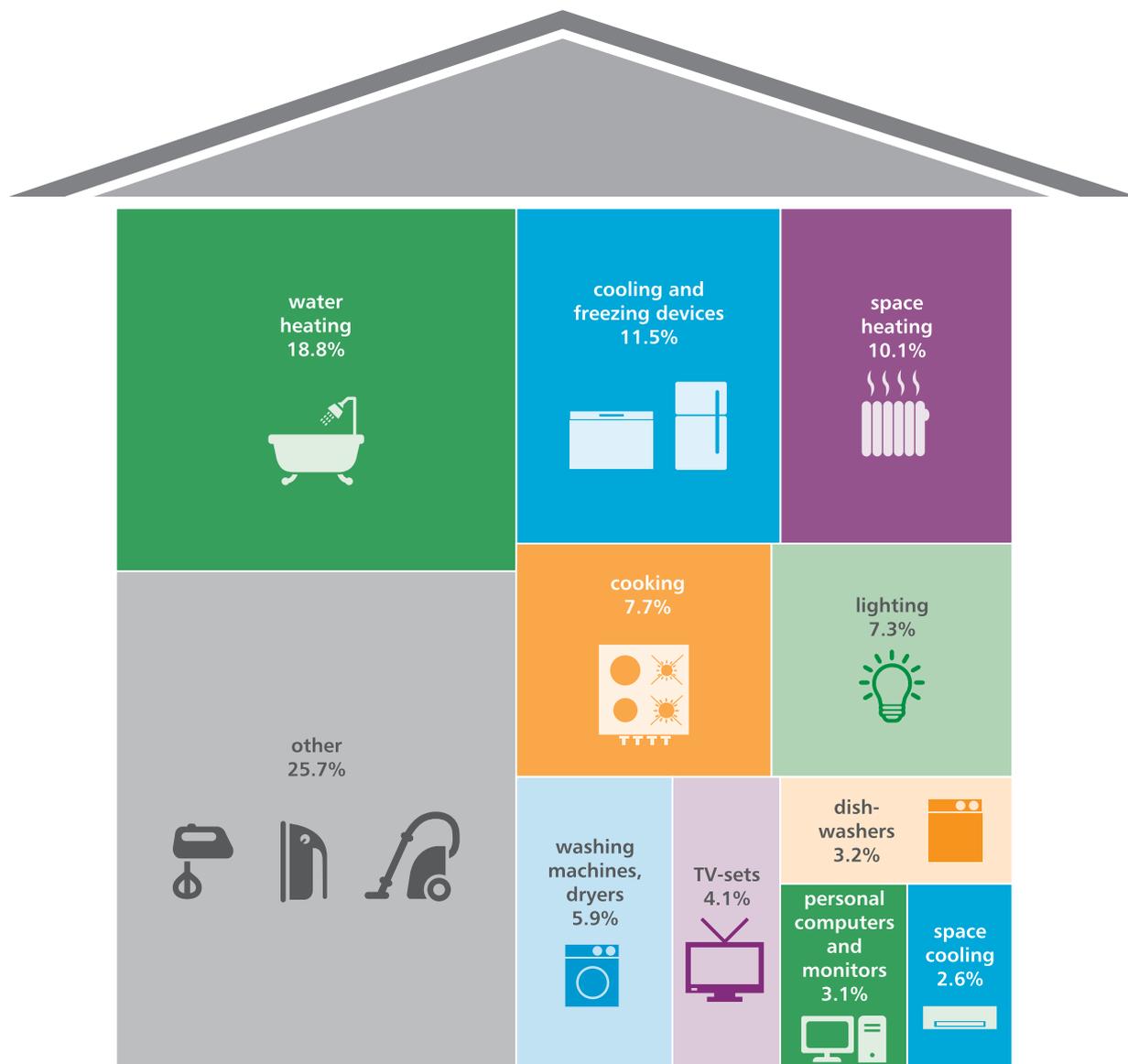
## Forests cover 58.3% of Slovenia.

As regards the area under forest, Slovenia is third among European countries behind Finland and Sweden.

In 2015, too, the removal in Slovenian forests (6 million m<sup>3</sup>) was about 50% higher than in the years before the 2014 ice storm. Removal was significantly higher due to damage caused by the spruce bark beetle.

The recorded removal represented 95% of the allowable removal under forest management plans.

## Household electricity consumption, 2015



In 2015, the  
**energy dependency of  
Slovenia was 48%.**

The entire quantities of petroleum products and natural gas were imported.

In 2015, per capita electricity consumption was 6,250 kWh, which means that each of us consumed on average

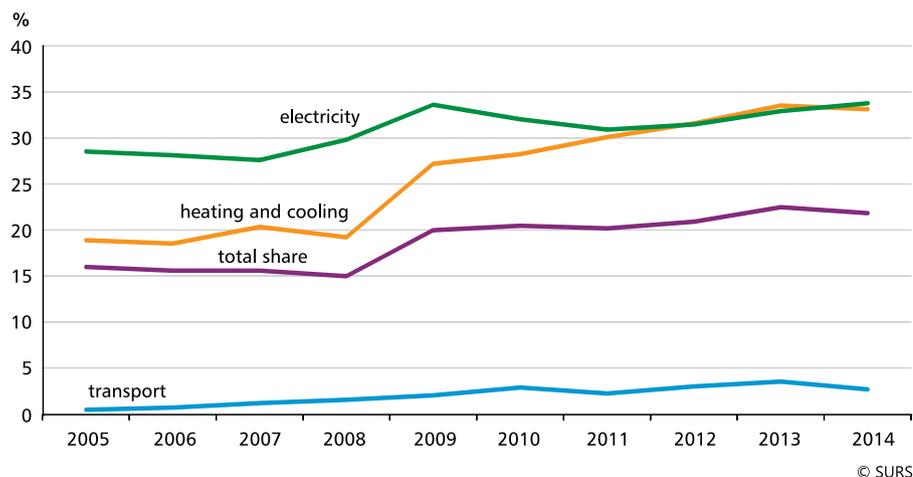
**17 kWh of electricity per day.**

Renewable energy sources are hydro energy, geothermal energy, solar and wind energy, biomass, biogas, biofuels and industrial and municipal waste.

	2014	2015
Indigenous production of energy (1,000 toe)	3,681	3,345
Energy supply (1,000 toe)	6,572	6,455
Final consumption (1,000 toe)	4,644	4,752
Energy dependency (%)	43.9	47.9
Energy supply per capita (toe/capita)	3.2	3.1
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh/capita)	6,094	6,250

Source: SURS

**Shares of energy from renewable sources in final gross energy consumption**



Source: SURS

In 2014,

**Slovenia met 22% of its  
energy needs from renewable  
energy sources.**

In the past ten years the share of renewables increased by 6 percentage points. The target that Slovenia should achieve by 2020 is 25% of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption.

The share of renewable sources increased the most in heating and cooling; by 14 percentage points from 2005 to 33% in 2014.

**A third of electricity produced  
in Slovenia in 2014 was from  
renewable sources.**

Among energy sources used for space heating in 2015

**the highest share was that of wood fuel (57%),**

followed by extra light heating oil (15%) and natural gas (11%). As regards energy products for space heating, in the past five years the consumption of ambient heat, captured by heat pumps energy went up the most. The share of solar energy in total energy sources used for heating was only 0.04%.

In mid-2016

**100 kWh of electricity cost almost EUR 16,**

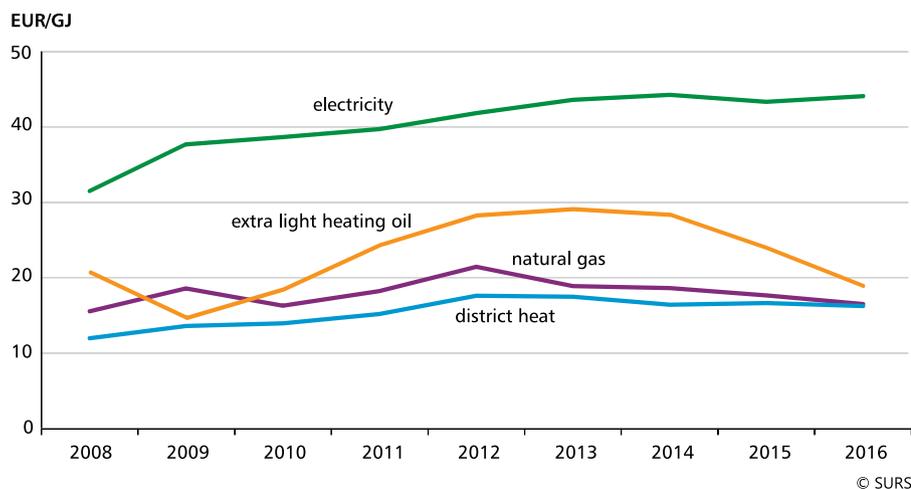
i.e. almost EUR 5 more than in mid-2008.

### Household energy consumption for space heating (TJ), 2015

Energy sources - total	29,773
Firewood	16,967
Extra light heating oil	4,444
Natural gas	3,160
District heat	2,656
Electricity	1,170
Liquefied petroleum gas	687
Ambient heat	672
Solar energy	11
Coal	6

Source: SURS, calculation by IJS-CEU

### Energy prices for households



Sources: SURS, MZI

In 2008–2016 natural gas price went up by 6%.

In mid-2016

**a standard cubic metre (Sm<sup>3</sup>) of natural gas cost EUR 0.63.**

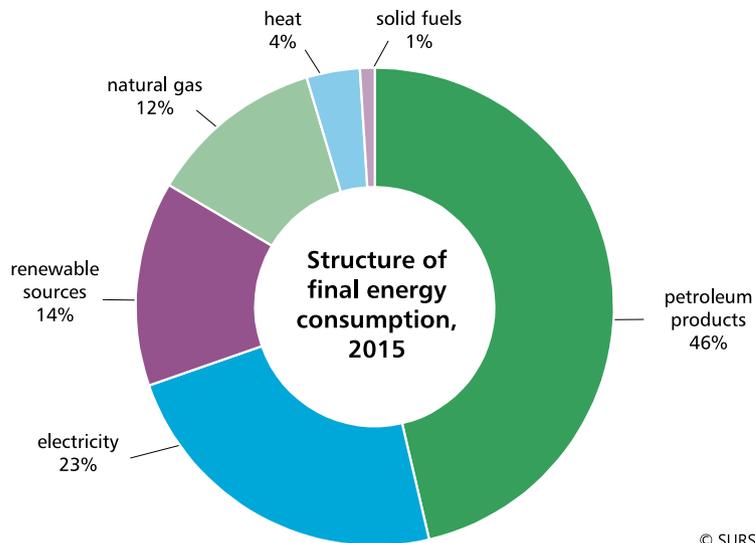
The prices of district heat also went up. People using district heat paid in January 2016

**EUR 59 per 1 MWh or EUR 15 more than in January 2008.**

Extra light heating oil became less expensive. In mid-2016, 1,000 litres of extra light heating oil cost EUR 670 or EUR 65 less than eight years ago.

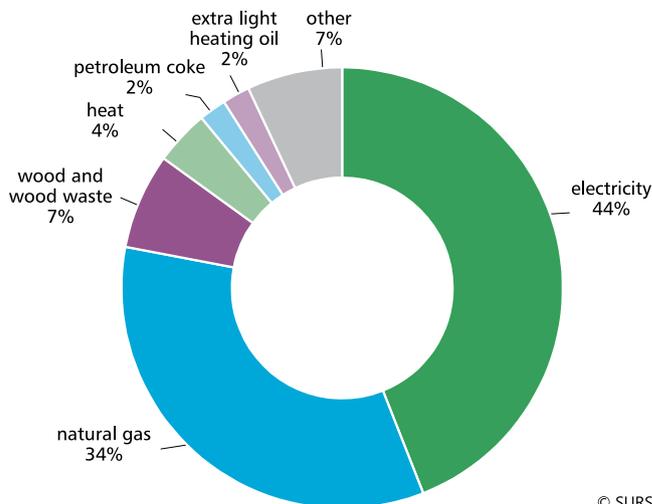
In 2015,  
**final energy consumption in Slovenia was 199,000 TJ.**

Almost half of final energy in 2015 was consumed in the form of petroleum products, namely 46%. The second highest share in final energy consumption in 2015 belonged to electricity (23%), followed by renewables (14%), natural gas (12%), heat (4%) and solid fuels (1%).



Source: SURS

**Energy consumption of fuels, electricity and heat, including fuel consumption for transformation in manufacturing, 2015**

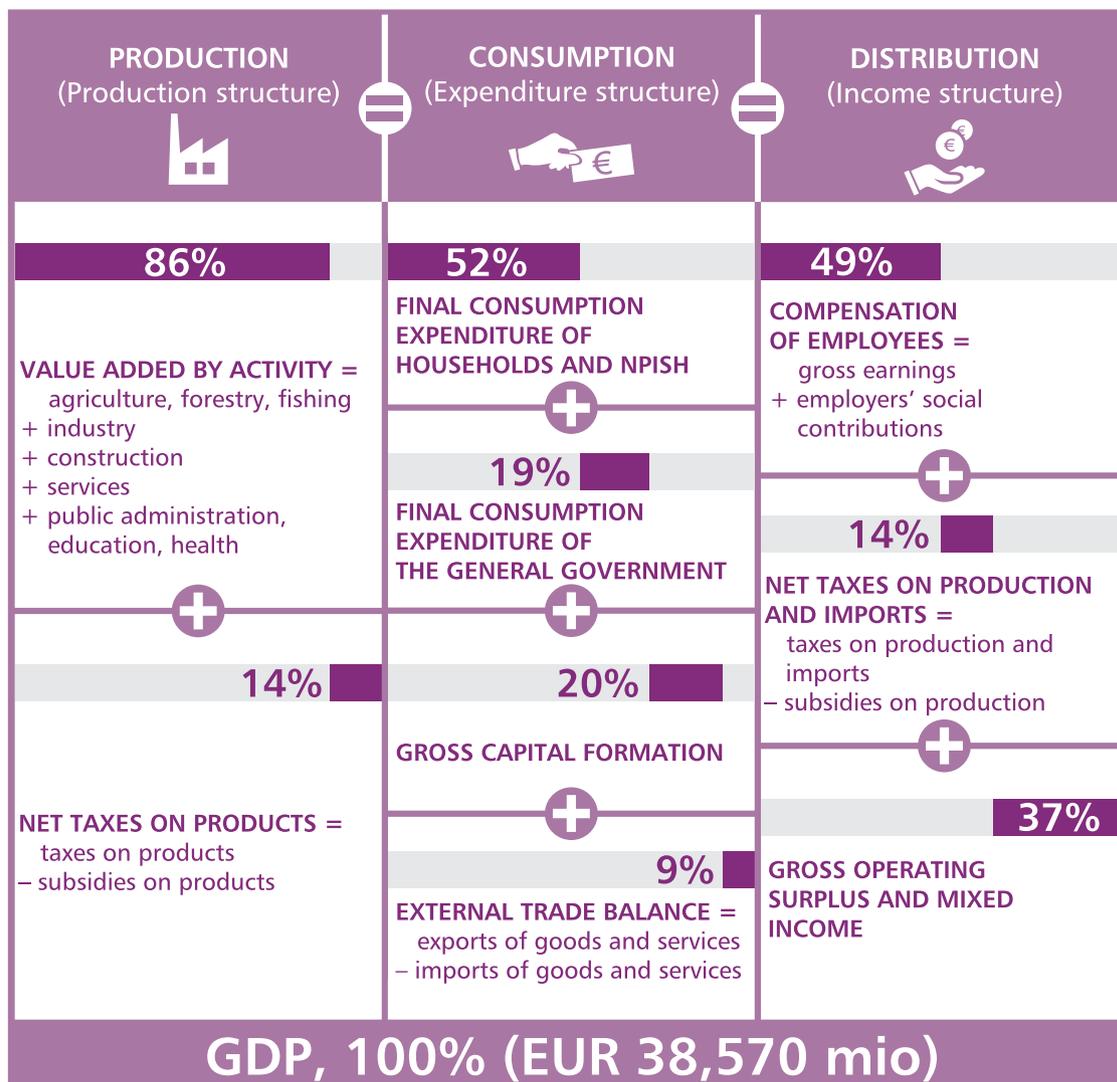


Source: SURS

**Electricity and natural gas represented almost 80% of energy sources used by manufacturing enterprises in 2015.**

# GDP and national accounts

## Gross domestic product, 2015



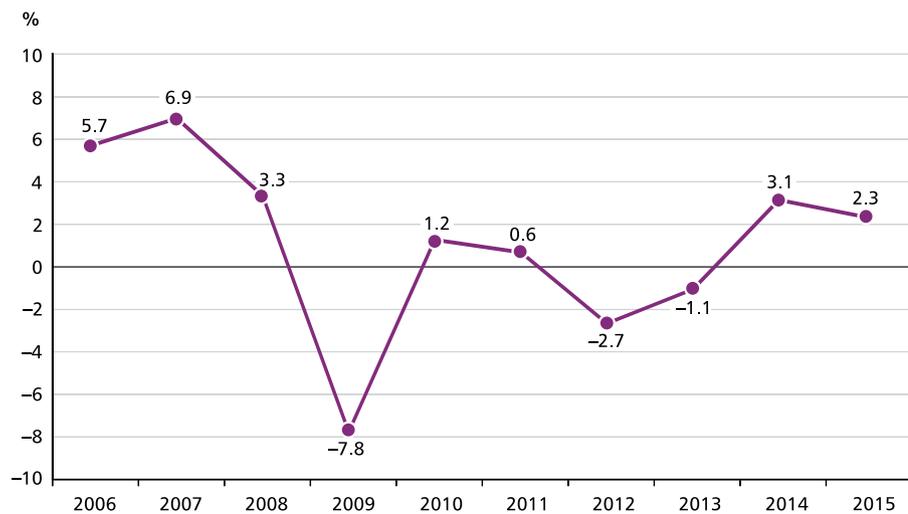
## Slovenia's gross domestic product in 2015 was EUR 38,570 million or EUR 18,693 per capita.

Slovenia's surplus (net lending) in transactions with the rest of the world amounted to EUR 2,452 million (6.4% of GDP) in 2015 and was thus almost the same as in 2014.

	2014	2015
Gross domestic product at current prices (EUR million)	37,332	38,570
Gross domestic product; annual growth rate (%)	3.1	2.3
Gross domestic product per capita (EUR)	18,107	18,693
<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (EUR million)</b>		
S.1 National economy	2,452	2,452
S.11 Non-financial corporations	1,668	1,079
S.12 Financial corporations	875	225
S.13 General government	-1,880	-1,031
S.14 Households	1,803	2,206
S.15 NPISH	-14	-27
<b>General government deficit and debt (% GDP)</b>		
Revenue	45.0	45.1
Expenditure	50.0	47.8
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	-5.0	-2.7
Government debt	80.9	83.1

Source: SURS

## Growth of the gross domestic product



Source: SURS

## Annual GDP growth rate decreased by 0.8 of a percentage point over 2014.

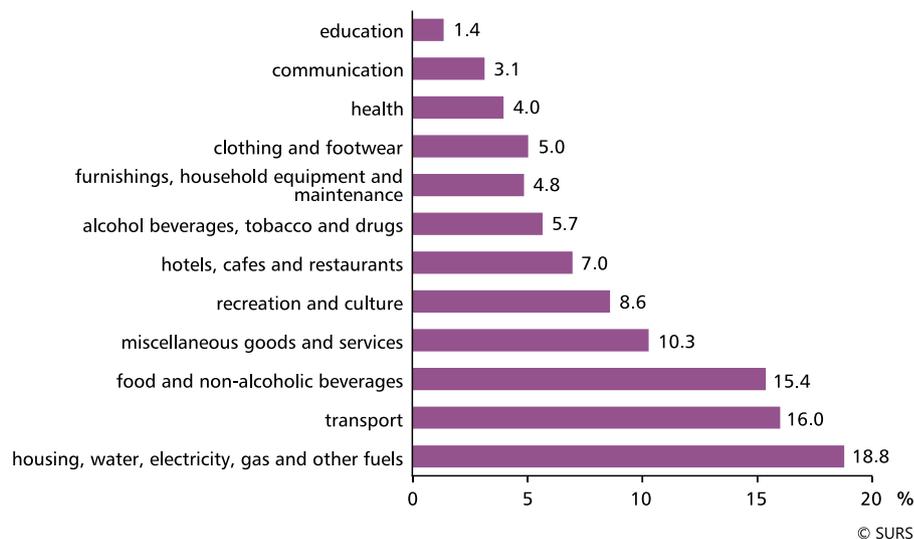
In the past ten years GDP growth rate was the highest in 2007 (6.9%) and the lowest in 2009, when GDP shrank by 7.8%.

© SURS

## In 2015 the highest household final consumption expenditure was for housing, followed by transport, and food and non-alcoholic beverages.

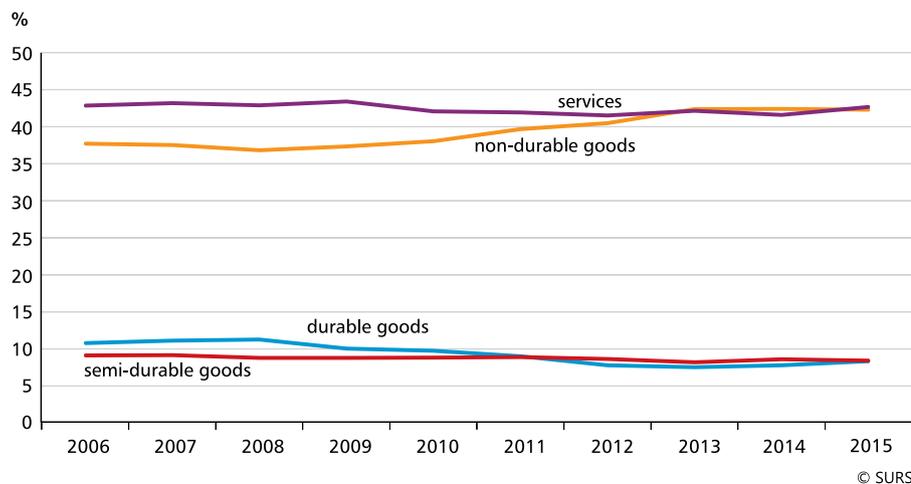
Between 2008 and 2015 the share of expenditure on recreation and culture declined the most (by 1.6 p.p.), while the share of expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and drugs increased the most (by 0.7 p.p.).

### Household final consumption expenditure, 2015



Source: SURS

### Expenditure on goods (by durability) and services in final household consumption



Source: SURS

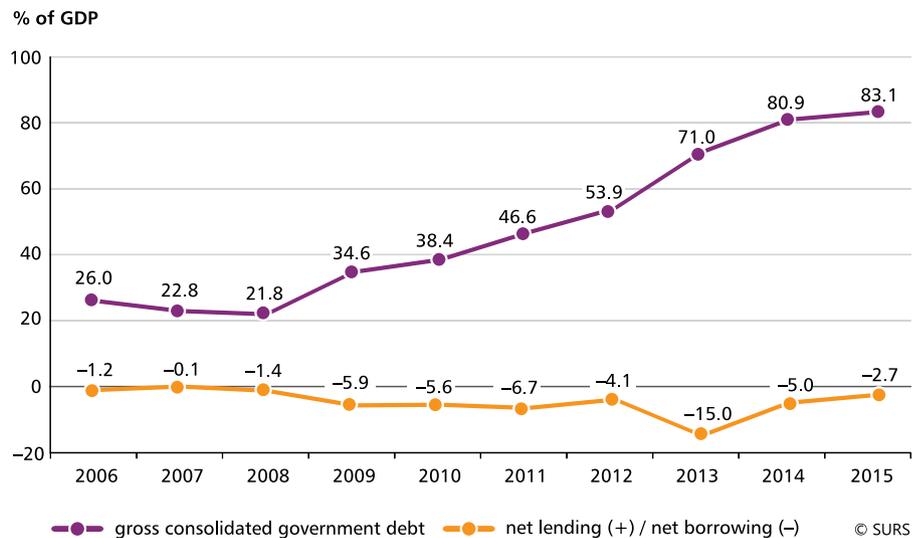
## In the 2008–2015 period the share of household expenditure on non-durable goods increased by 3.6 percentage points.

On the other hand, the shares of household expenditure on durable goods declined by 3.0 p.p., and on services by 0.2 p.p.

## General government debt has more than tripled since 2006: at the end of 2015 it was 83.1% of GDP.

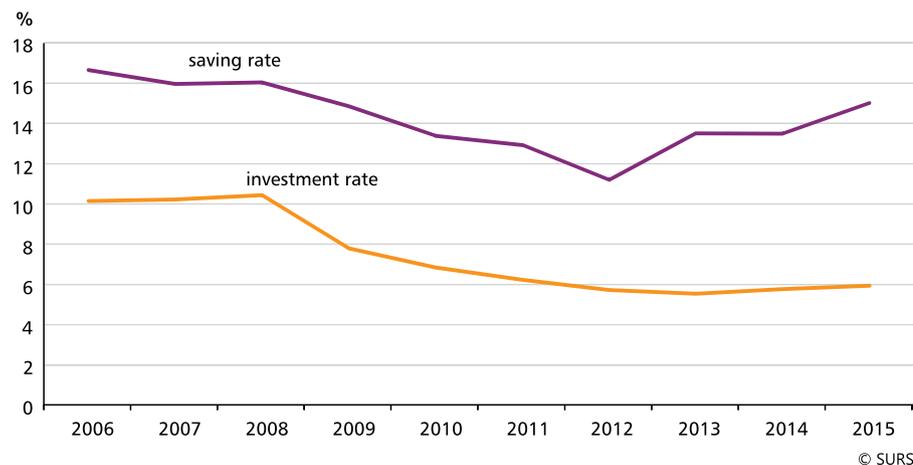
In the 2006–2015 period Slovenia had a budget deficit, which increased significantly in 2013, when the government increased the capital of banks.

## General government deficit and debt



Source: SURS

## Household saving rate and household investment rate



Source: SURS

## The household saving rate increased by 1.5 percentage points to 15.0%,

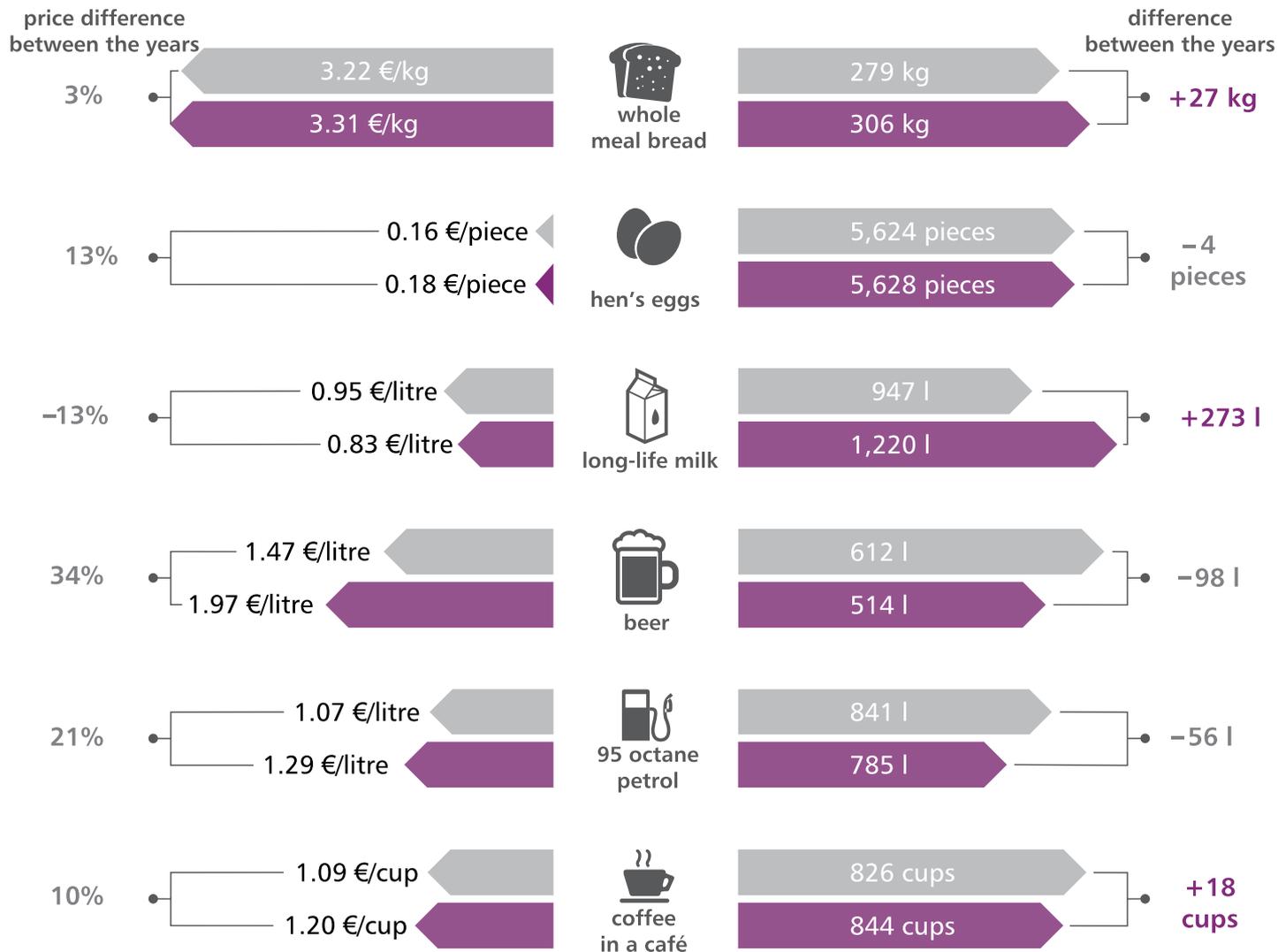
which means that households in Slovenia saved 15% of disposable income in 2015. With this figure Slovenia is ranked above the EU-28 and euro area average.

## Households in Slovenia invested 5.9% of disposable income in 2015,

which is 0.2 p.p. more than in 2014.

# Prices and inflation

## Price level change



► 2008 (aver. month. net earnings: 899.80 €) ► 2015 (aver. month. net earnings: 1,013.23 €)

In 2015,

### **inflation stood at –0.5%.**

This means that the annual growth of consumer prices was the lowest in the past ten years. In calculating the annual inflation rate prices in December of the current year are compared with prices in December of the previous year.

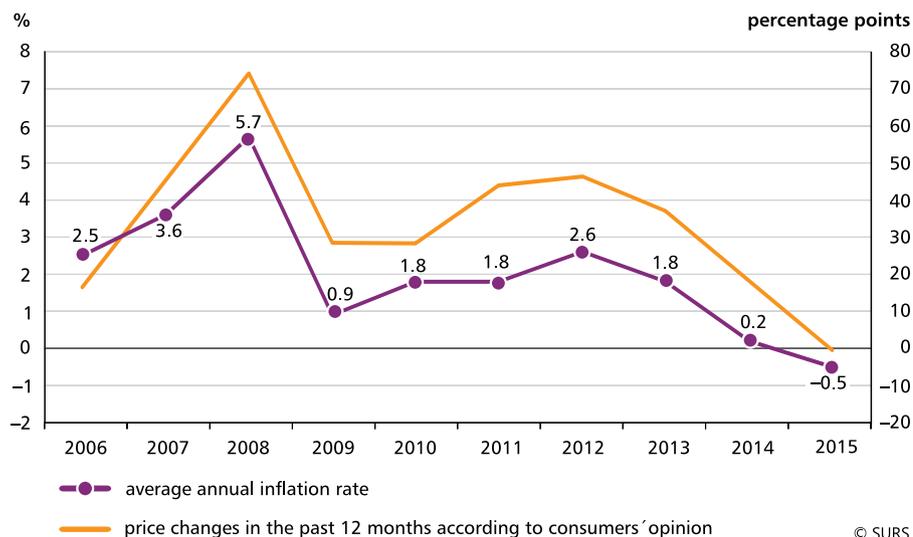
### **Real estate prices increased by 0.1% compared to the previous year.**

In 2015, import prices, output prices of the domestic market, producer prices of agricultural products, output prices of the non-domestic market and services producer prices decreased.

	2014	2015
	%	
Annual growth of consumer prices - inflation	0.2	–0.5
Annual growth of import prices	–2.3	–1.4
Annual growth of producer prices on the domestic market	–0.6	–1.4
Annual growth of producer prices on the non-domestic market	0.3	–1.3
Annual growth of services producer prices	0.2	–0.4
Annual growth of residential housing prices	–4.4	0.1
Annual growth of producer prices of agricultural products	–6.7	–4.8

Source: SURS

### **Comparison of measured and perceived inflation**



Source: SURS

### **In 2008, the average annual inflation rate stood at 5.7%.**

This was the highest inflation in the past ten years. In 2014, inflation was 0.2%. Inflation was even lower in 2015 at –0.5%. The average inflation rate shows price changes from the beginning to the end of the year compared to the prices in the same period of the previous year.

Changes in prices that are felt by consumers correspond to the actual situation. According to consumers' opinion, prices grew the most in 2008 and the least in 2015.

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**In 2015, a kilogram of white bread and apples cost on average 8 cents more than in 2014.**

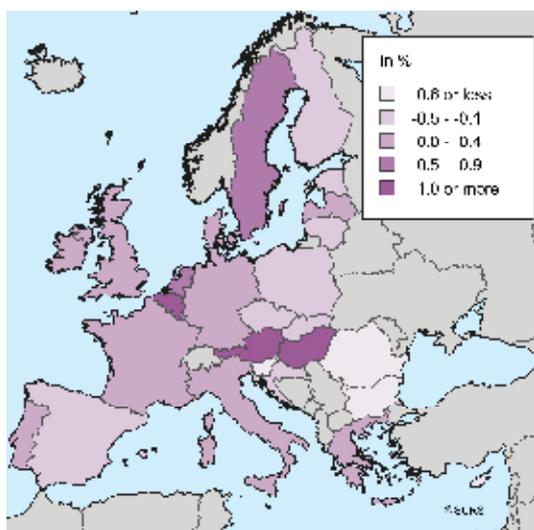
In the same year, the prices of edible oil, salt and cough syrup did not change.

The average price of a monthly train ticket increased by EUR 1.92 compared to 2014.

Average retail prices of some products	Prices 2014 (EUR)	Prices 2015 (EUR)	Growth (%)
White bread (kg)	1.73	1.81	4.6
Edible oil (l)	1.91	1.91	0
Table salt (kg)	0.37	0.37	0
Dessert apples (kg)	1.09	1.17	7.3
Cough syrup, 150-200 ml (bottle)	7.35	7.35	0
Passenger transport by train (50 km), second class (monthly pass)	135.04	136.96	1.4
Cinema ticket, normal length, evening	5.31	5.34	0.6
Pizza (classical), large	6.7	6.8	1.5
Cup of coffee in a café	1.19	1.20	0.8

Source: SURS

**Annual price growth according to the HICP, EU-28, December 2015**



Source: Eurostat, 15. 11. 2016

**Measured with the harmonised index of consumer prices, in December 2015 the annual inflation rate in the EU member states was 0.2%; in Slovenia it stood at -0.6%.**

Among EU Member States, the prices went up the most in Belgium (by 1.5%), Malta (by 1.3%) and Austria (by 1.1%) and down the most in Bulgaria (by 0.9%) and Romania (by 0.7%).

## Real estate prices grew slightly in 2015.

They have been falling since 2012. Compared to the same period of the previous year, real estate prices increased the most in the second quarter of 2015.

The average price of a newly built flat was

**EUR 2,245 per m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor area.**

The average price of an existing flat was

**EUR 1,430 per m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor area.**

The average price of an existing family house with land was

**EUR 1,174 per m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor area.**

## Changes in housing prices

index (same quarter of previous year = 100)

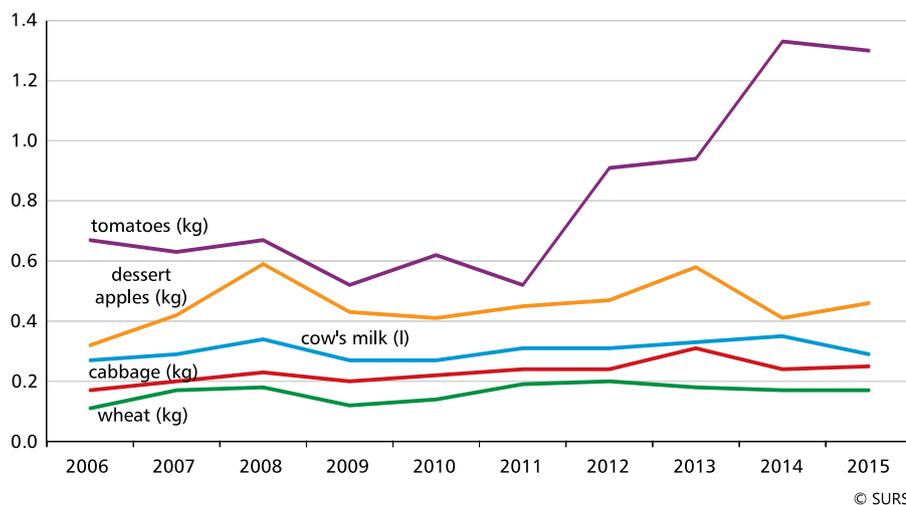


© SURS

Source: SURS

## Annual changes in the prices of some agricultural products, Slovenia

price (EUR)



© SURS

Source: SURS

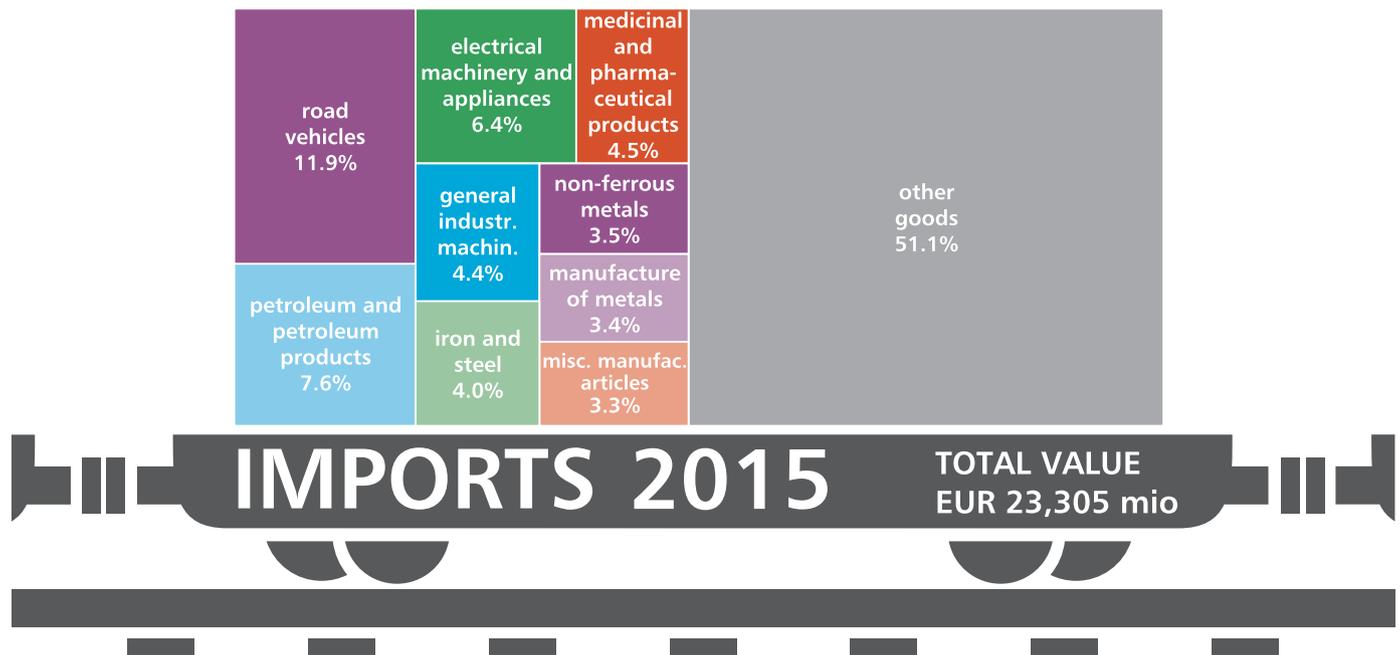
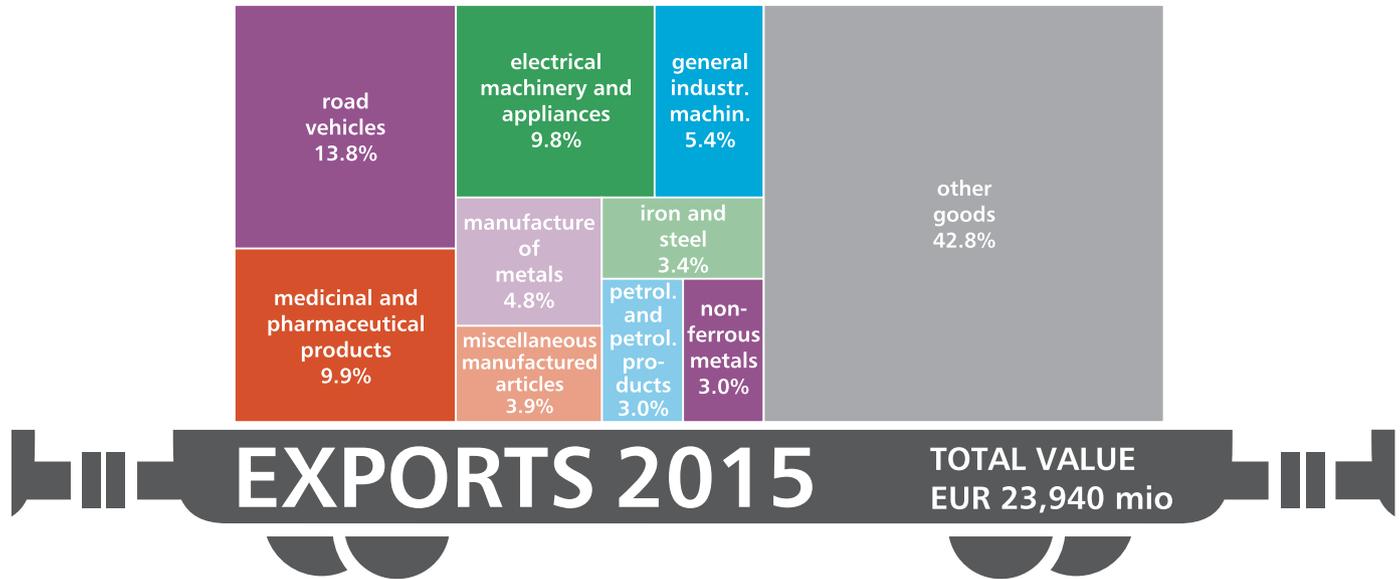
## Prices of crop products were on average 5.5% higher than in 2014.

Compared to the previous year, apple prices grew the most (by 13.6%), followed by cabbage prices (by 9.7%). In the past decade tomato prices grew the most: from EUR 0.67 per kilogram in 2006 to EUR 1.30 per kilogram in 2015.

## Prices in the group animals and animal products decreased on average by 8.5% in 2015.

The prices of animal products were on average 16.1% lower than in 2014. The average milk price was EUR 0.29 per litre, 17.9% lower than in 2014.

# Foreign economic relations



In 2015, Slovenia

**exported EUR 23.9 billion of goods and**

**imported EUR 23.3 billion of goods.**

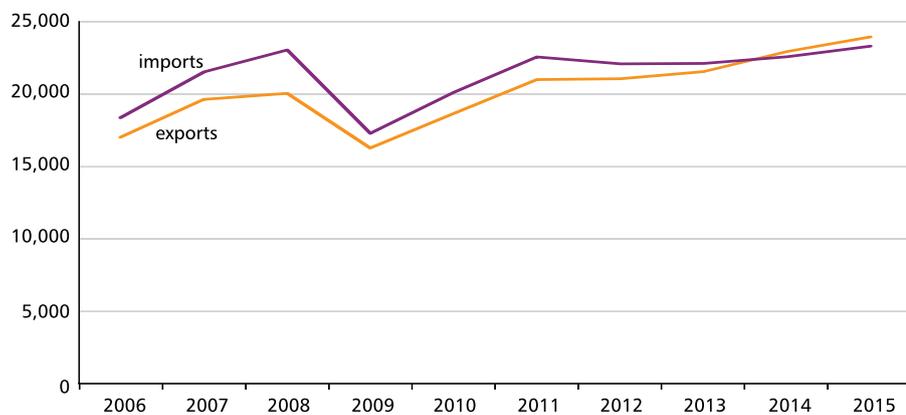
Compared to 2014, exports increased by 4.4% and imports by 3.2%.

	2014	2015
Exports (EUR million)	22,936	23,940
Imports (EUR million)	22,580	23,305
Trade balance (EUR million)	355	635
Exports as % of imports	102	103

Source: SURS

## Exports and imports of goods

EUR mio



© SURS

Source: SURS

In 2015,

**the trade balance was positive at EUR 635 million.**

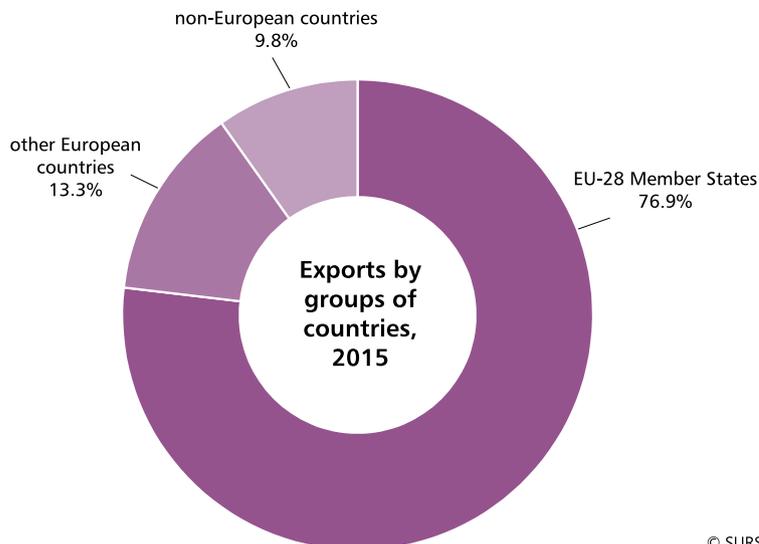
About 3% more goods were exported than imported. The difference between exports and imports was the largest in 2008, when the value of imports was EUR 3 billion higher than the value of exports.

The value of exports in 2015 was 19.4% higher than in 2008; in the same comparison the value of imports was 1.2% higher.

## Slovenia exports most goods to EU Member States.

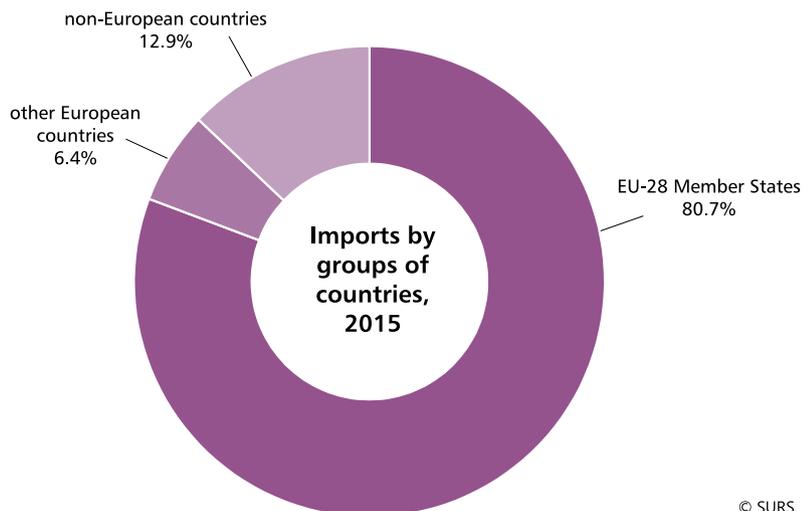
In 2015, Slovenia exported to EU Member States 77% of total exports. 13% of exports were to other European countries and 10% to non-European countries. Compared to 2014, the share of exports to EU Member States increased by half a percentage point.

In 2015, Slovenia exported most of the goods to Germany (20.7% of total exports), followed by Italy (11.2%), Austria (8.5%), Croatia (7.8%) and France (4.9%).



Source: SURS

© SURS



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Slovenia imports most goods from EU Member States

In 2015, 81% of total Slovenia's imports came from EU Member States. 13% of total imports came from non-European countries and 6% from other European countries.

In 2015, Slovenia imported most of the goods from Germany (19.0% of total imports), followed by Italy (15.9%), Austria (11.8%), Croatia (5.9%) and Hungary (4.4%).

## Slovenia exports 21% of its total exports to Germany.

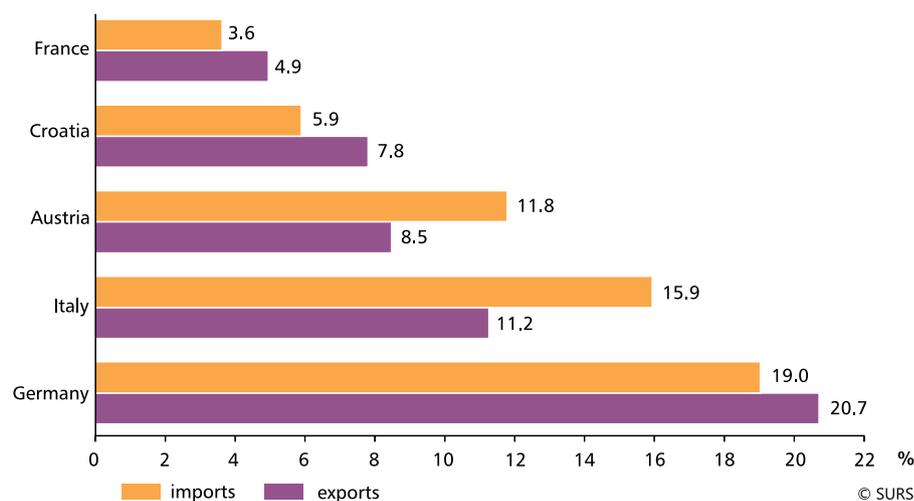
This is still the highest share of goods exported by Slovenia to any country.

In 2015 the share was 0.6 p.p. higher than a year before. In this period the share of exports to Croatia also went up (by 0.1 p.p.). On the other hand, the shares of exports to all other countries went down, the most to Italy (by 0.7 p.p.).

## Slovenia imports 19% of its total imports from Germany.

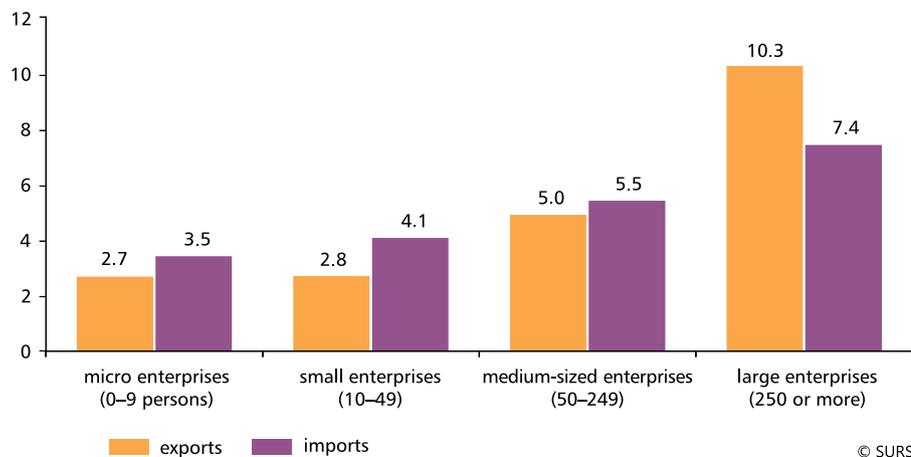
In 2015, the share was 0.7 p.p. higher than a year earlier. In that period, imports from Croatia and Austria increased, too.

## Shares of the total value of imports and exports by important trade partner countries, 2015



## Structure of import and export by the enterprise size, 2014

EUR bn



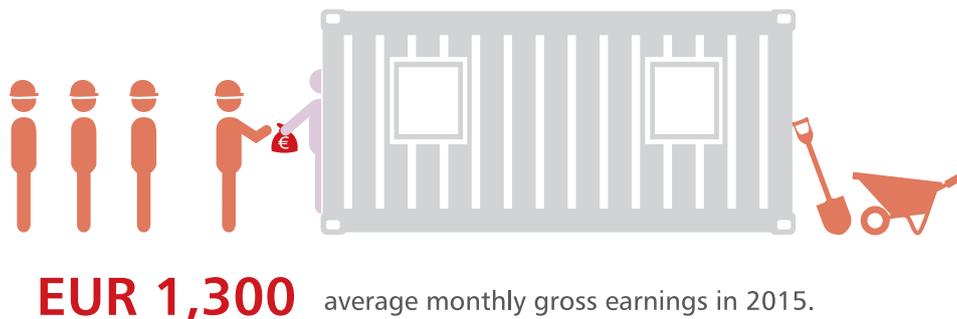
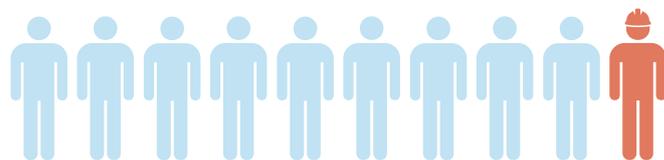
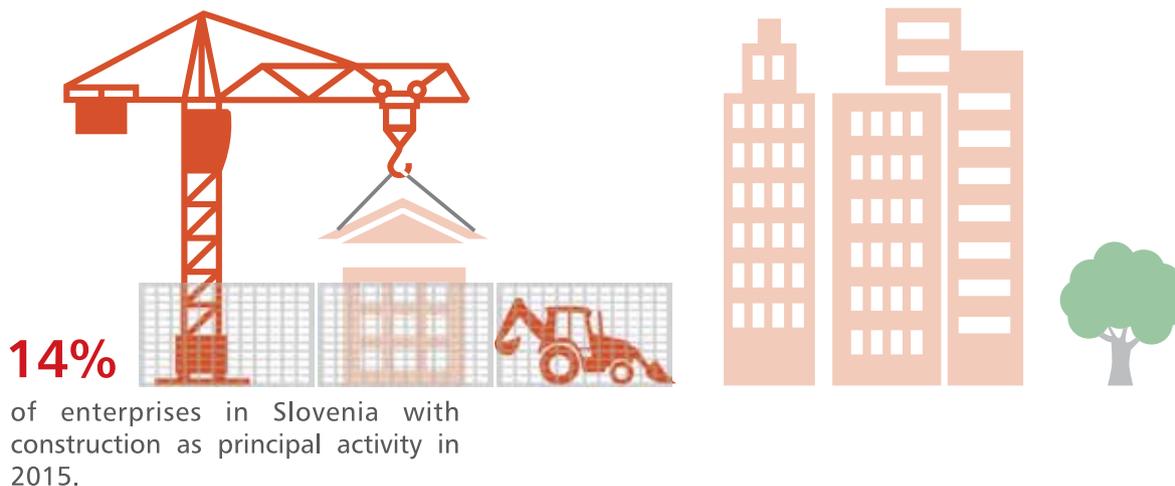
In 2014,

**large enterprises exported 45% of total exports; the lowest share was exported by micro enterprises, 12%.**

In 2014,

**large enterprises imported 33% of total imports; the lowest share was imported by micro enterprises, 15%.**

# Construction



Note: All data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

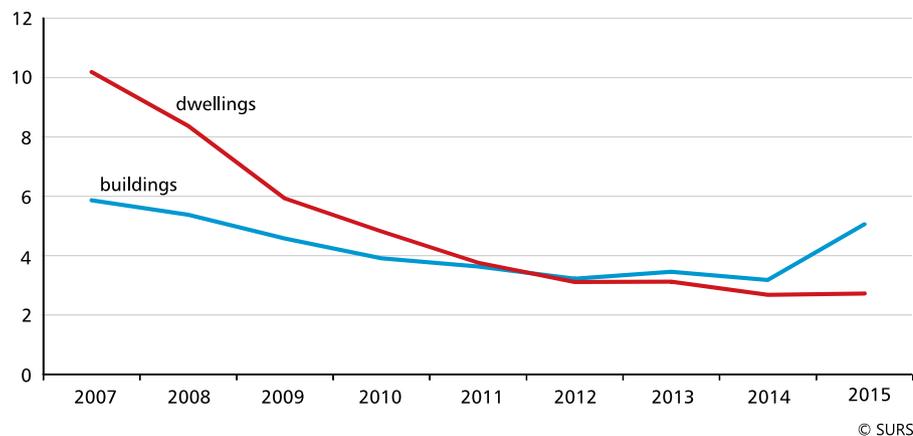
Construction enterprises generated **EUR 4.6 billion of turnover** in 2015, 4.6% less than in the previous year. The largest share of turnover was generated by enterprises performing **specialized construction activities (48%)**.

	Turnover (EUR bn)	
	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
Construction	4.8	4.6
Construction of buildings	1.4	1.1
Civil engineering	1.2	1.2
Specialized construction activities	2.2	2.2

1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

### Buildings for which building permits were issued and planned dwellings

number (1,000)



Source: SURS

In 2015,

**5,054 building permits for buildings were issued,**

which is 1,888 more than in 2014 and 14% fewer than in 2007; 73% fewer dwellings than in 2007 were planned.

The value of construction put in place on buildings in 2015

**was EUR 727 million, 10% higher than in 2014.**

## EUR 679 million or 36% of the total value of construction

put in place was done on transport infrastructure in 2015.

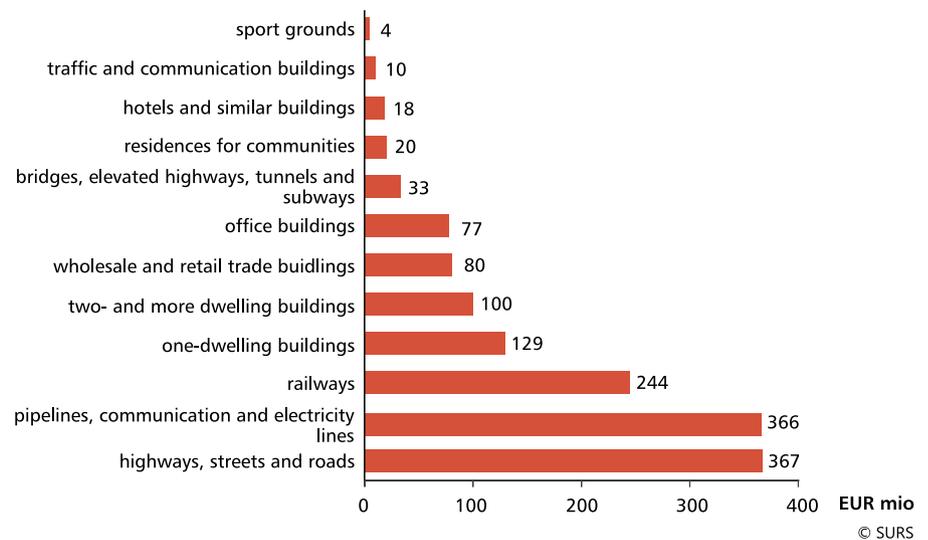
The value of construction put in place in one-dwelling buildings was

**EUR 129 million or EUR 10 million more than in 2014,**

while the value of construction put in place in multi-dwelling buildings was

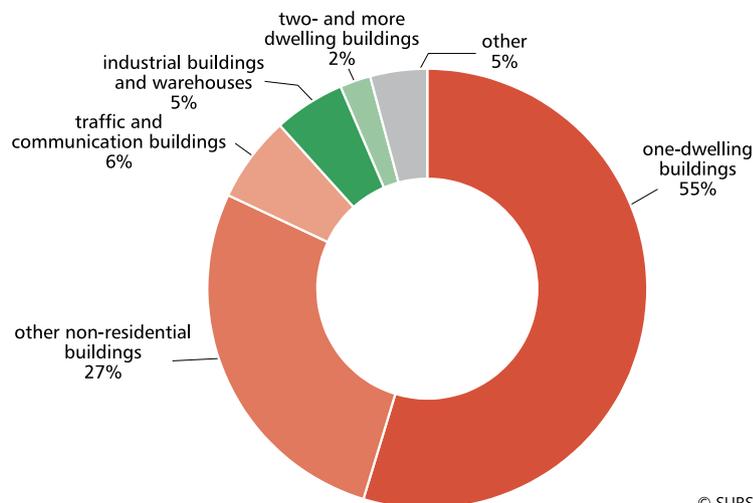
**EUR 100 million or EUR 35 million more than in 2014.**

## Value of construction put in place by selected types of structure, 2015



Source: SURS

## Shares of individual types of buildings in total number of buildings completed in 2015 (estimated from the number of building permits)



Source: SURS

Of all buildings completed in 2015, **55% were one-dwelling buildings. The total floor area of one-dwelling buildings completed in 2015 was 561,936 m<sup>2</sup>.**

Of all buildings completed in 2015, **81% were new constructions, 17% were extensions and 2% were obtained by conversion-improvements.**

**88% of investors of buildings completed in 2015 were natural persons.**

**In 2015, there were 845,415 dwellings in Slovenia.**

**Average floor space of a dwelling was 80.4 m<sup>2</sup>;**

on average, dwellings in non-urban settlements were almost 20 m<sup>2</sup> larger than dwellings in urban settlements.

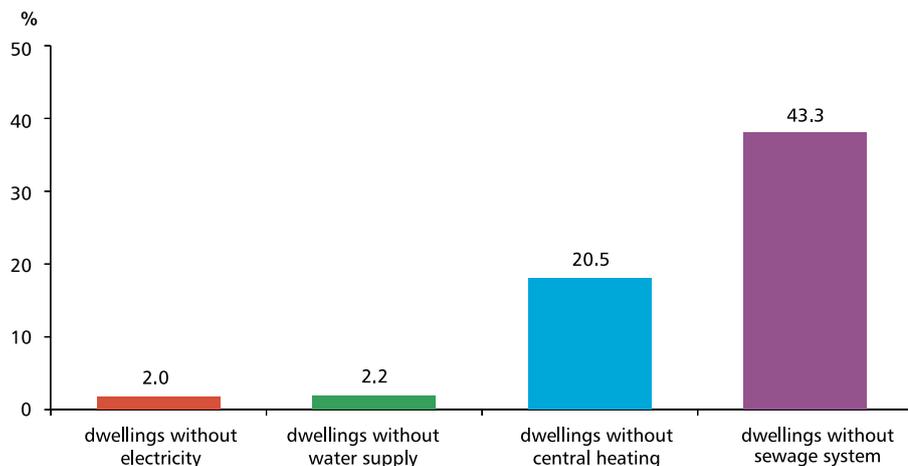
There were on average 3 persons per dwelling; on average, each had 28.3 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space.

### Dwellings in Slovenia, 2015

	Total	Urban settlements	Non-urban settlements
Number of dwellings	845,415	441,635	403,780
Number of dwellings per 1,000 population	410	429	391
Average floor space of dwelling (m <sup>2</sup> )	80.4	71.1	90.6
Average floor space per person (m <sup>2</sup> )	28.3	27.4	29.1
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.0	2.7	3.3

Source: SURS

### Equipment of dwellings, 2015



© SURS

Source: SURS

In 2015,

**still more than 40% of dwellings were not connected to the public sewage system**

(in non-urban settlements 78.9% and in urban settlements 10.7%).

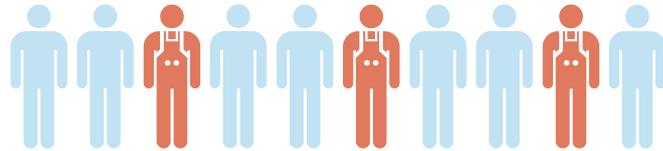
**20% of dwellings had no central heating**

(14.0% in urban settlements and 27.6% in non-urban settlements).

**2% of dwellings were without electricity.**

# Industry

**15%** of enterprises in Slovenia with industry as principal activity in 2015.



**One in three** persons employed in Slovenia worked in industry in 2015.



**EUR 1,800** average monthly gross earnings in 2015.

Note: All data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

**In 2015, enterprises in industry generated EUR 33 billion of turnover; 4% more than in the previous year.**

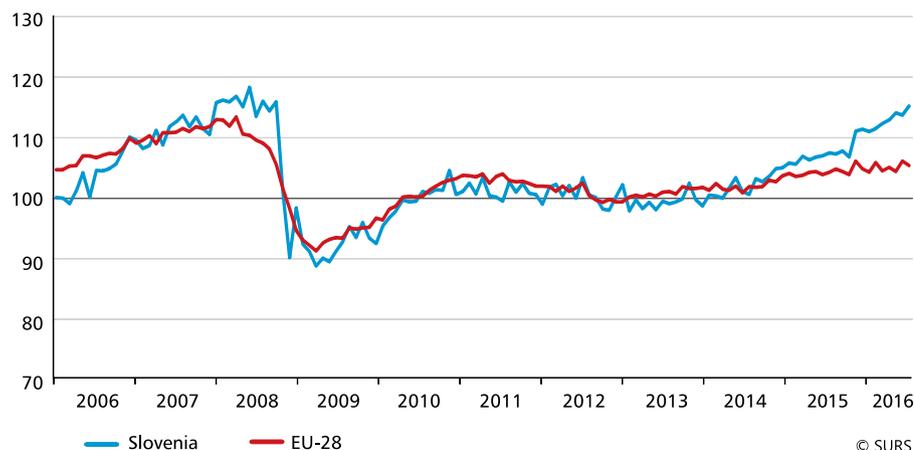
77% of turnover in industry was contributed by enterprises in manufacturing activities.

Turnover	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
	(bn EUR)	
Industry	31.7	33.0
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	24.7	25.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.5	6.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	1.1

1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

## Industrial production<sup>1,2)</sup> in Slovenia and the EU-28

index (2010 = 100)



In Slovenia the index of industrial production was on average 5.1% higher in 2015 than in 2014; in the first half of 2016 it was still growing.

**Trends in the industrial production index have been very similar in Slovenia and in the EU-28 since 2007.**

Compared to 2008, in 2015 the average annual growth of the index was 4.3% lower in the EU-28 and 5.3% lower in Slovenia.

1) Seasonally adjusted data.

2) Data from January 2016 on are provisional.

Sources: SURS, Eurostat, 14. 11. 2016

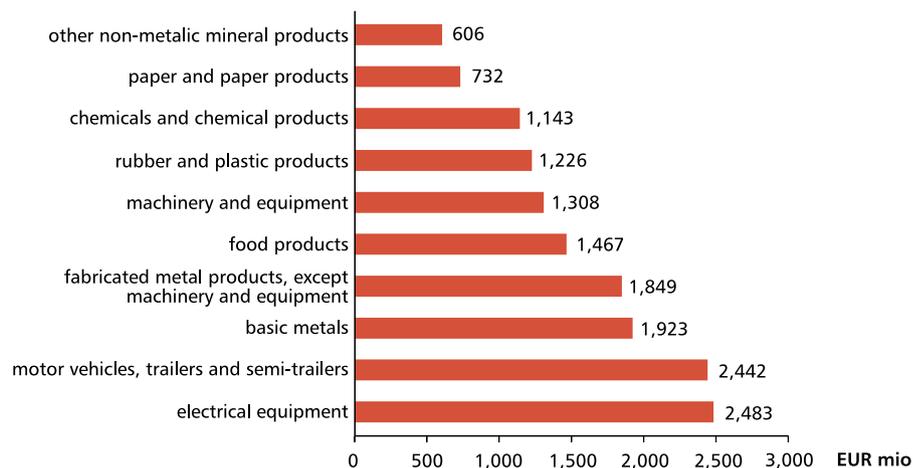
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## The highest share of turnover in 2015 was generated in manufacture of electrical equipment (12.3%).

More than 8% shares were recorded by these activities: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (12.1%), manufacture of basic metals (9.6%) and manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (9.2%).

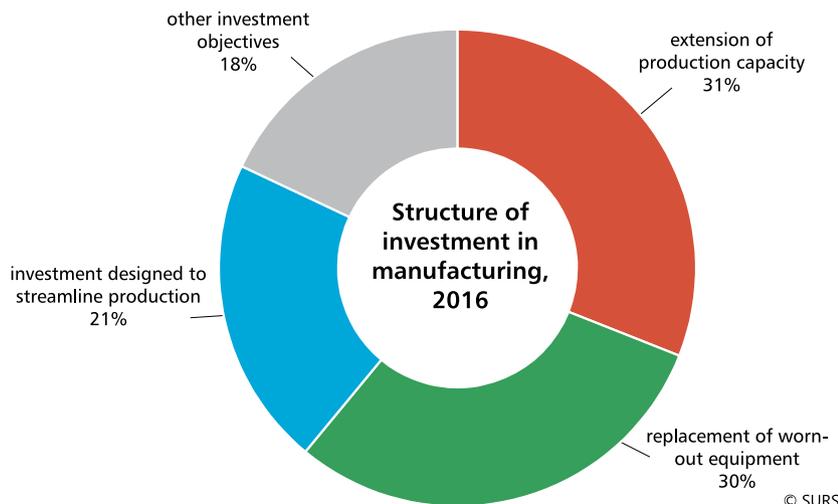
In 2015, the value of the sale of industrial products and services was 3.9% higher than in 2014 and 22.4% higher than during the greatest recession in 2009.

## Industrial products and services with which most of turnover was generated, 2015



© SURS

Source: SURS



© SURS

Source: SURS

## 94% of enterprises invested in 2016.

Investments in 2016 were on average 16% higher than in 2015. In 2017, 93% of enterprises are expected to invest.

In 2016, enterprises invested the most in extension of production capacity (31%), followed by replacing old equipment (30%) and investment designed to streamline production (21%).

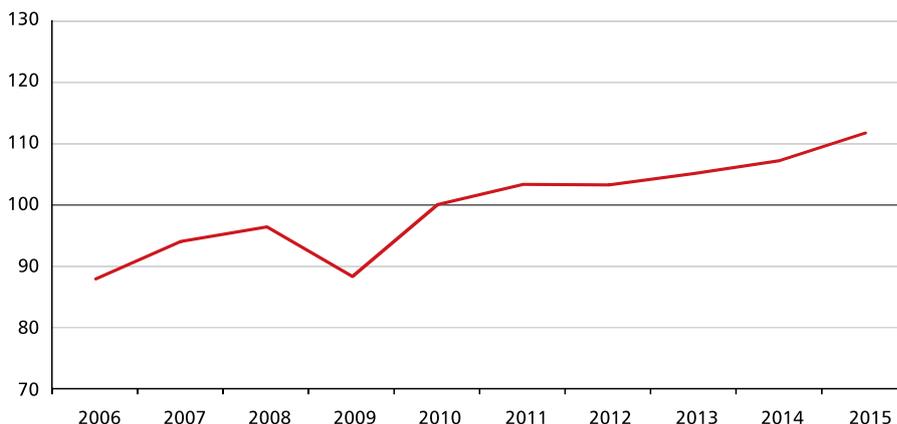
## Labour productivity in 2015 was 4.2% higher than in 2014.

Labour productivity has been growing since 2006; it only declined in 2009 (economic crisis), i.e. by 8.4% compared to 2008. Growth continued after 2009 with the exception of 2012 when it slightly declined.

The labour productivity index is the ratio between the industrial production index and the index of persons in employment.

## Labour productivity in industry

index (2010 = 100)

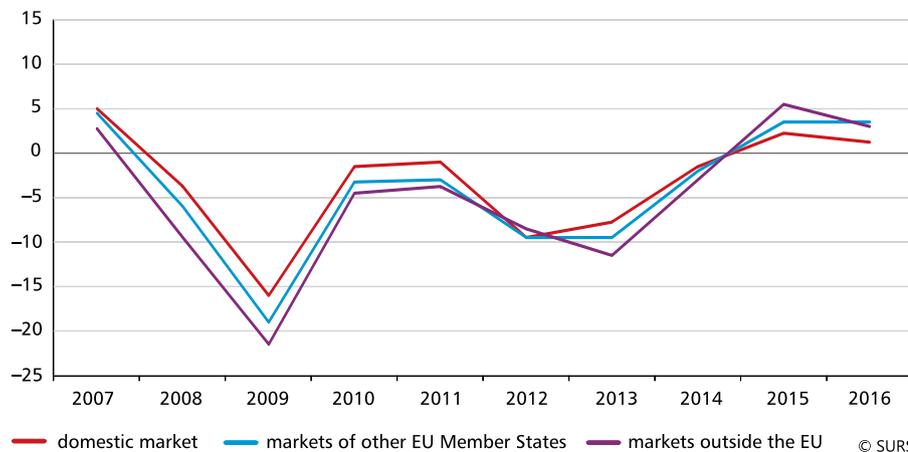


© SURS

Source: SURS

## Competitive position<sup>1)</sup> on the domestic market, markets of other EU Member States and markets outside the EU

percentage points



© SURS

1) Seasonally adjusted data.

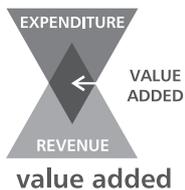
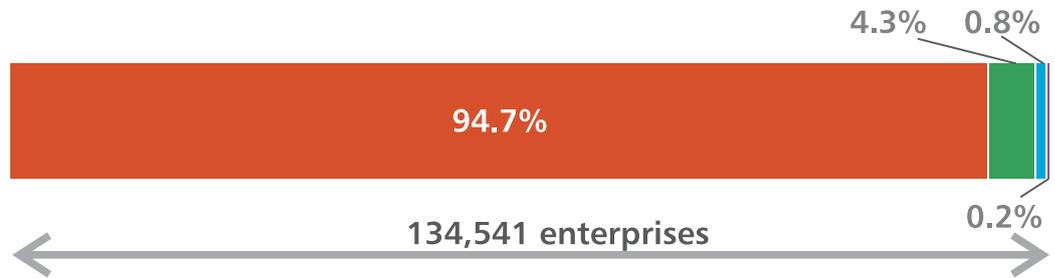
Source: SURS

## The competitive position of enterprises worsened in 2016 compared to 2015.

Compared to 2015, the competitive position of enterprises in 2016 worsened the most on the markets outside the EU (by 3 p.p.); on the domestic market it worsened by 1 p.p., while on the markets of other EU Member States it remained the same.

The values of these indicators were the lowest in 2009.

# Enterprises



2015

micro enterprises  
(0-9 persons)

small enterprises  
(10-49 persons)

medium-sized enterprises  
(50-249 persons)

large enterprises  
(250+ persons)

Note: All data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

## There were just over 134,000 enterprises in Slovenia in 2015

(3.4% more than in 2014) with just over 590,000 employed persons (2.1% more than in 2014).

They generated EUR 83.6 billion of turnover (2.6% more than in 2014).

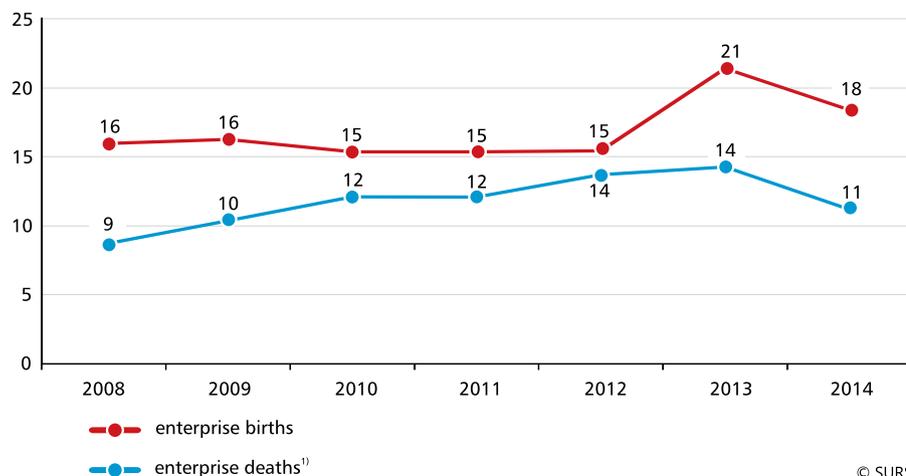
	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
Enterprises (number)	130,088	134,541
Persons employed (number)	578,976	590,963
Turnover (bn EUR)	81.5	83.6
Value added (bn EUR)	18.6	19.3
Wages (bn EUR)	9.6	9.9
Total purchases of goods and services (bn EUR)	62.7	64.2
Gross investments in tangible goods (bn EUR)	3.6	3.5

1) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

## Business demography

number (1,000)



1) Provisional data for 2014.

Source: SURS

## 18,379 enterprise births were recorded in 2014;

they employed 20,598 persons. As regards the organisational form, most of these enterprises were natural persons (72%).

## 11,131 enterprise deaths were recorded in 2014,

22% fewer than in 2013; they employed 11,936 persons. As regards the organisational form, most of these enterprises were natural persons (81%).

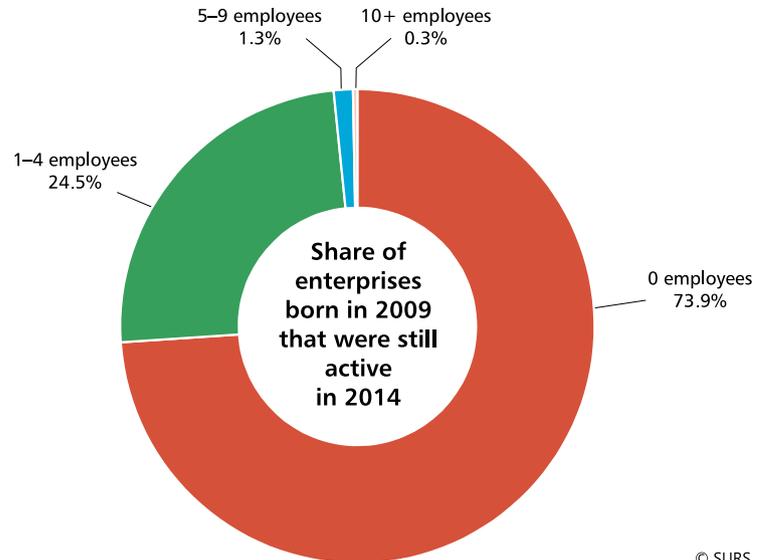
© SURS

## 46% of all enterprise births in 2009 were still active in 2014 (i.e. 5 years after birth).

The five-year survival rate of enterprises was 5 percentage points lower than a year before.

Most of the enterprises that were born in 2009 and were still active in 2014 had no employees (73.9%) and the fewest had 10 or more employees (0.3%).

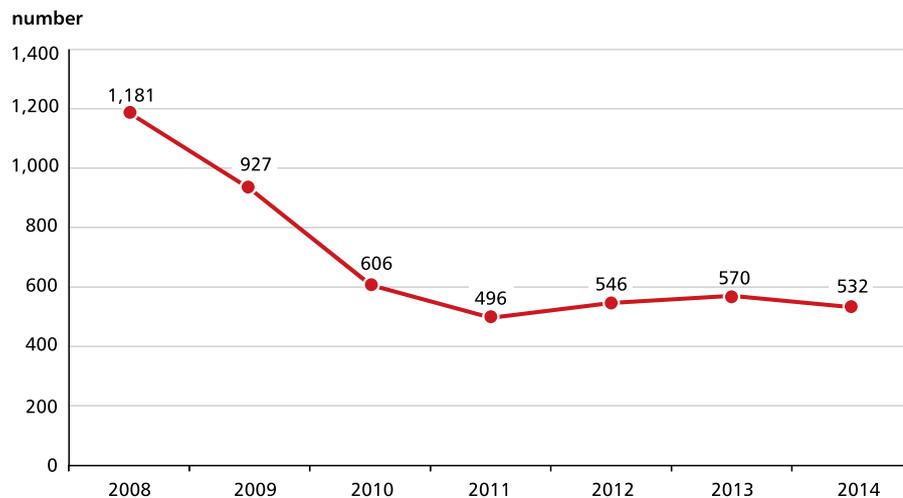
Enterprises that have no employees are mostly sole proprietors.



© SURS

Source: SURS

## High-growth enterprises



© SURS

Source: SURS

## There were 532 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia in 2014.

They employed 33,000 persons, 63% fewer than in 2008.

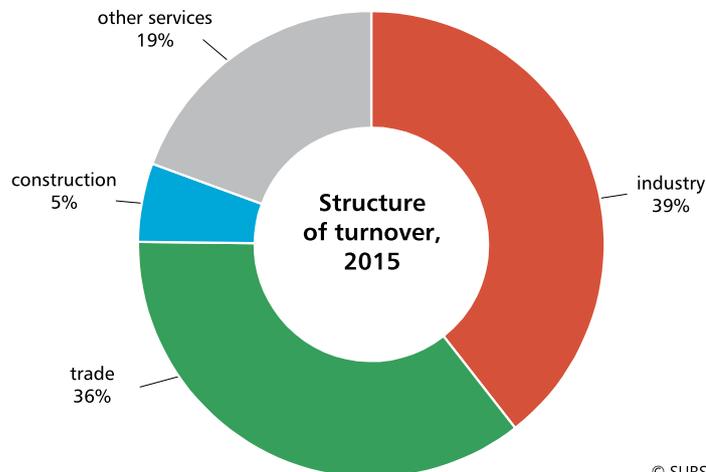
A high-growth enterprise is an enterprise with average annual growth greater than 10% over a three-year period and at least 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period. Growth is measured with the number of employees.

In 2015, enterprises observed in structural business statistics generated

**EUR 83.6 billion of turnover.**

**Enterprises in industry and trade contributed the most (39.4% and 35.7%, respectively),**

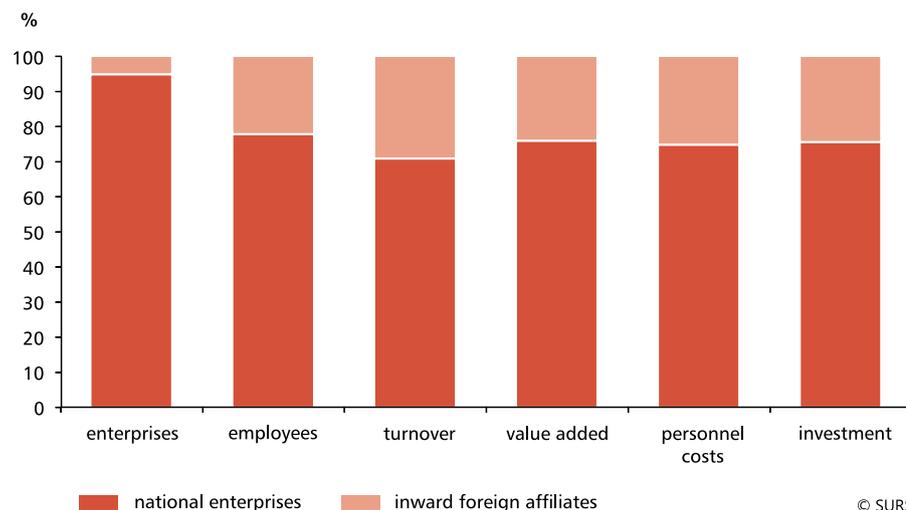
**and enterprises in construction the least (5.5%).**



© SURS

Source: SURS

**Enterprises and selected structural indicators of enterprise operation by control, 2014**



© SURS

Source: SURS

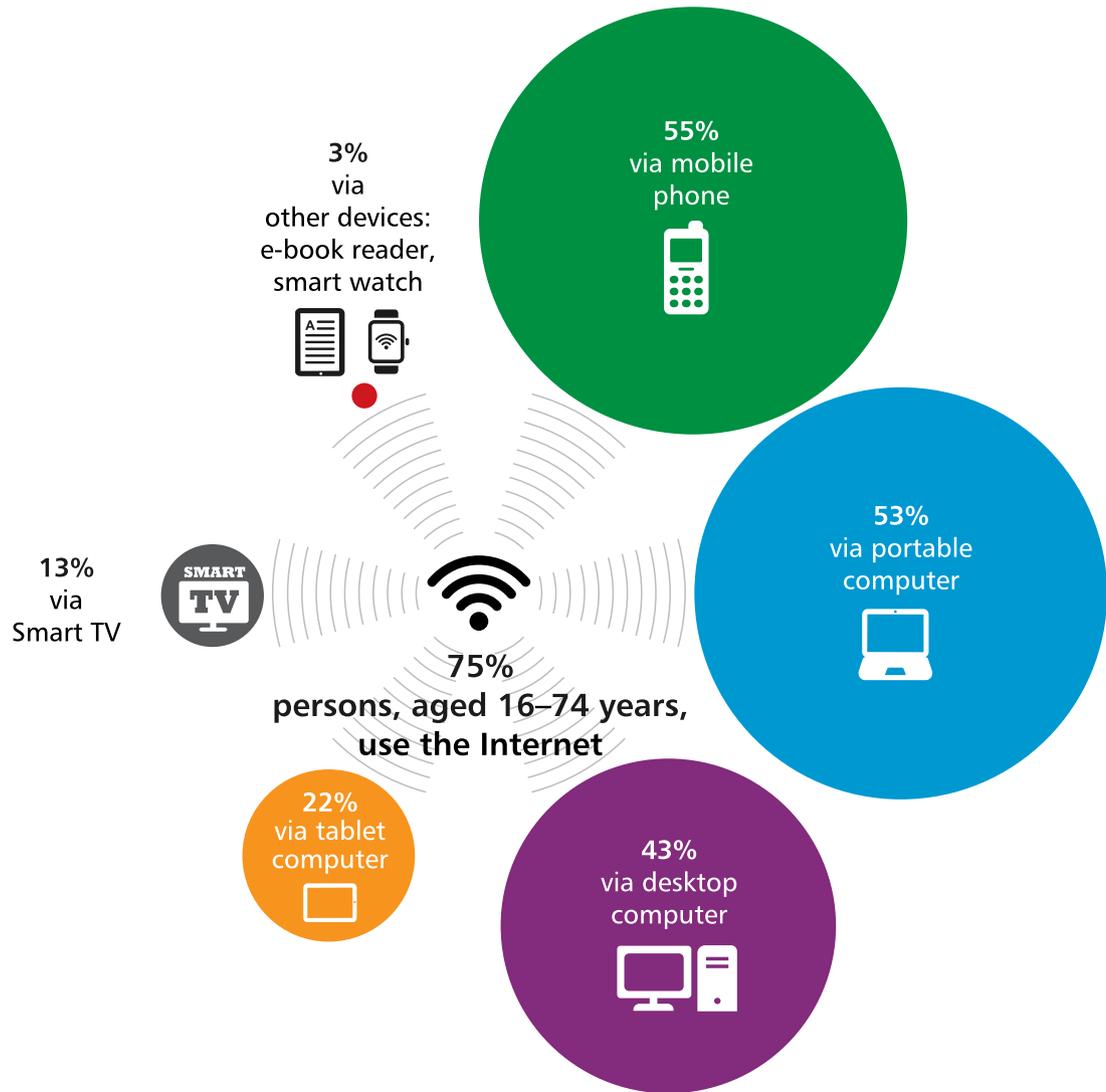
**There were 95% national enterprises and 5% inward foreign affiliates in Slovenia in 2014.**

Even though there were not many inward foreign affiliates, they were economically important since they employed around 22% of all employees in non-financial activities and generated 29% of total turnover.

Inward foreign affiliates are enterprises operating in Slovenia that are under majority ownership and control of enterprises or natural persons that are residents of other countries.

# Development and technology

## Internet access, 2016



Web sales are an important part of digital economy. In Slovenia

### 40% of persons aged 16–74 years made online purchases

from April 2015 to March 2016.

In 2015,

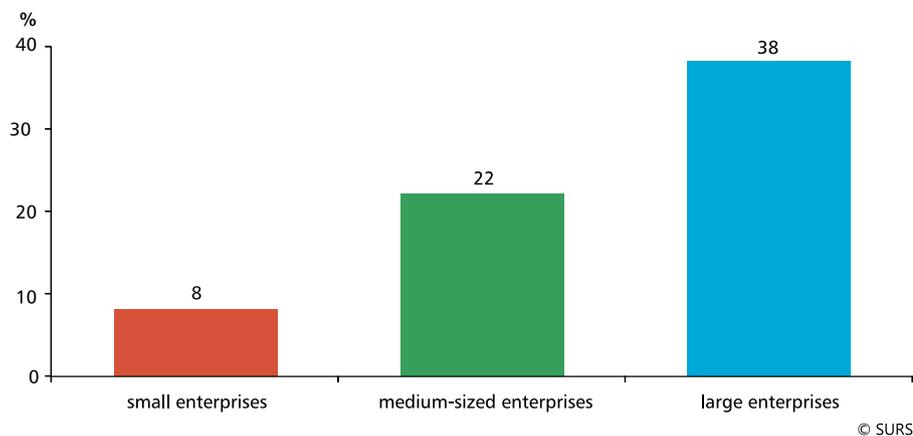
### 17% of enterprises with at least 10 persons employed sold goods or services or received orders or reservations via websites.

70% of enterprises with web sales sold to private consumers and 68% to other enterprises or public authorities.

Usage of information and communication technologies	2015	2016
	%	
<b>Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed that ...</b>		
... had access to mobile Internet (at least 3G)	76	78
... had a website	83	83
... had a profile on social media	41	46
... purchased cloud computing services	17	22
<b>Individuals aged 16–74 who...</b>		
... regularly used the Internet (in the past three months)	73	75
... telephoned over the Internet, video calls (via webcam)	26	32
... took part in a web course	3	3
... purchased online (in the past twelve months)	39	40

Source: SURS

### Big data analysis in enterprises, Slovenia, 2015



Source: SURS

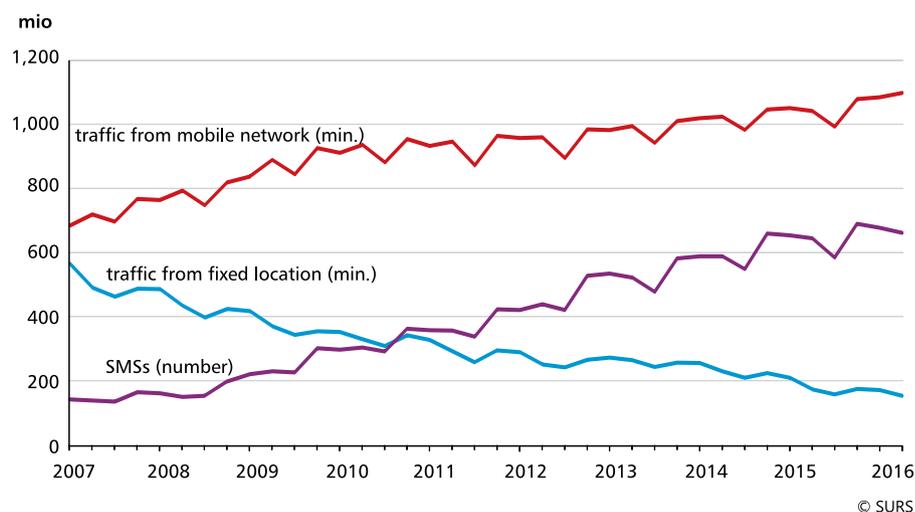
### 11% of enterprises with 10 or more persons employed analysed big data in 2015.

7% of enterprises analysed own big data from smart devices or sensors, 4% of enterprises analysed geolocation data from the use of portable devices, 4% of enterprises analysed data generated from the usage of social media and 1% of enterprises analysed data from other sources.

In 2015, people in Slovenia sent **almost 2.6 billion SMSs** and 53 million MMSs.

Compared to 2007, outgoing traffic from fixed locations in 2015 dropped by almost two thirds (by 64%), while outgoing traffic from mobile networks increased by 45%. The number of SMSs sent increased by 339%.

### Number of minutes of outgoing traffic of fixed and mobile telephony and number of SMS sent



Sources: SURS, AKOS

Share of innovation active enterprise (%)	2010–2012	2012–2014
In manufacturing	50	50
In services	44	42
Innovation expenditure (1,000 EUR)	2012	2014
In manufacturing	536,184	657,429
In services	213,108 <sup>M</sup>	268,644
Research and development (R&D)	2013	2014
gross domestic expenditure on R&D (1,000 EUR)	935,006	890,231
gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.6	2.4
R&D personnel	21,272	21,053
of whom: researchers	12,111	12,155

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

Source: SURS

**In the 2012–2014 period more than 46% of observed enterprises were innovation active.**

In 2014, EUR 657 million was spent on innovation activity in manufacturing and EUR 269 million in service activities.

EUR 890 million was spent on R&D in 2014.

**58% of all persons employed in R&D were researchers.**

The shares of women among all R&D employees and among all researchers were the same, 36%.

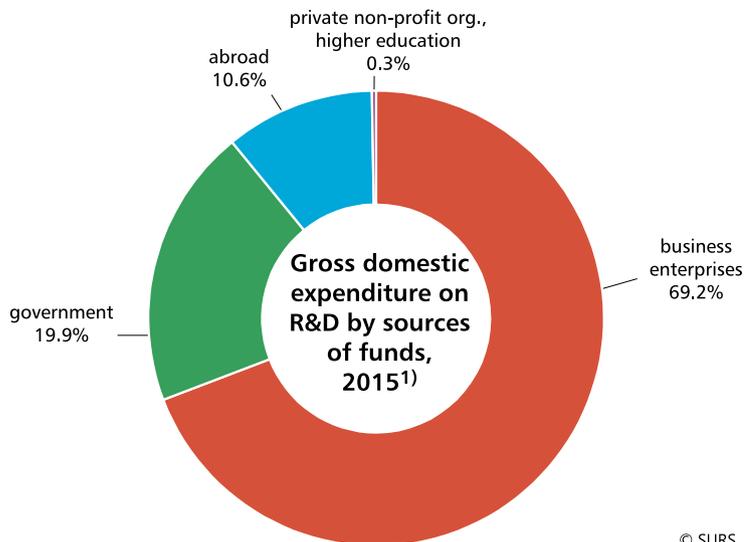
### In 2015, companies as one of the sources of financing R&D contributed EUR 590 million,

which was 69% of total funds for research and development in the country.

### Most of the funds for R&D were spent in the business enterprise sector,

76% of total R&D expenditure.

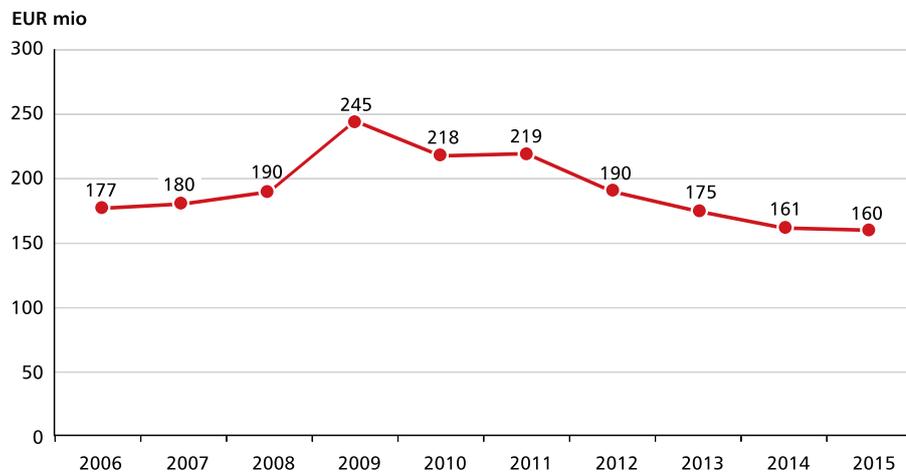
45.8% of researchers were employed in the business enterprise sector, 37.0% in the higher education sector, 17.0% in the government sector and only 0.2% in the private non-profit sector.



© SURS

1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

### Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development, final budget, Slovenia



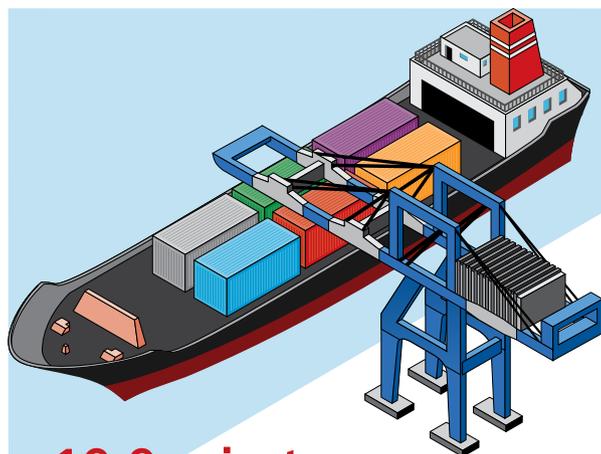
© SURS

Source: SURS

According to the final budget 2015, **government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D in Slovenia amounted to EUR 159.8 million;**

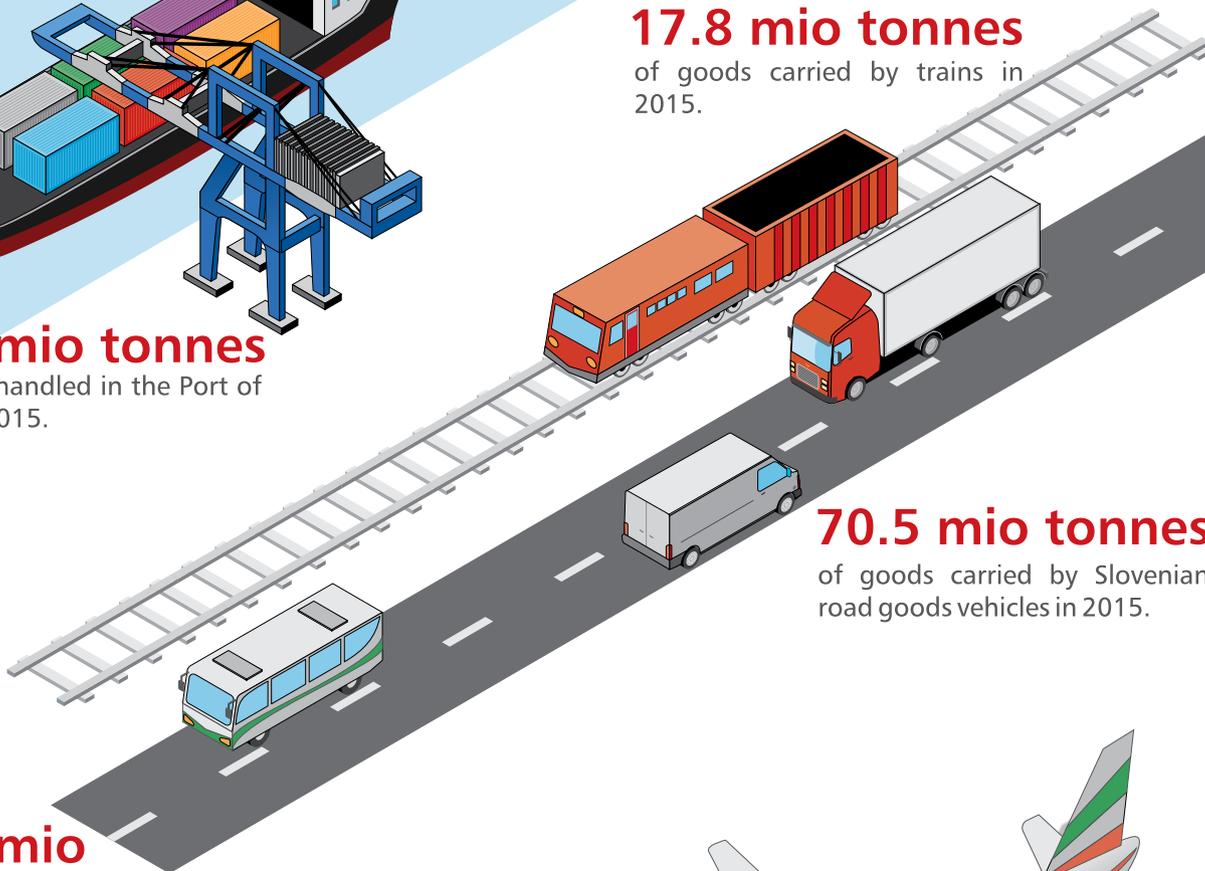
this is the lowest amount in the past ten years and 1% less than in the previous year, when the amount was EUR 161.3 million.

# Transport



**19.9 mio tonnes**  
of goods handled in the Port of Koper in 2015.

**17.8 mio tonnes**  
of goods carried by trains in 2015.



**70.5 mio tonnes**  
of goods carried by Slovenian road goods vehicles in 2015.

**46.3 mio**  
passengers carried in urban public sheduled transport in 2015.

**1.4 mio**  
passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport in 2015.



In 2015,  
**passenger cars in Slovenia  
were on average 9.7 years  
old.**

In the 2006–2015 period their average  
age increased by more than 2 years.

In 2015,  
**46.3 million passengers were  
carried in urban scheduled  
transport (2.6% fewer than in  
2014) and**

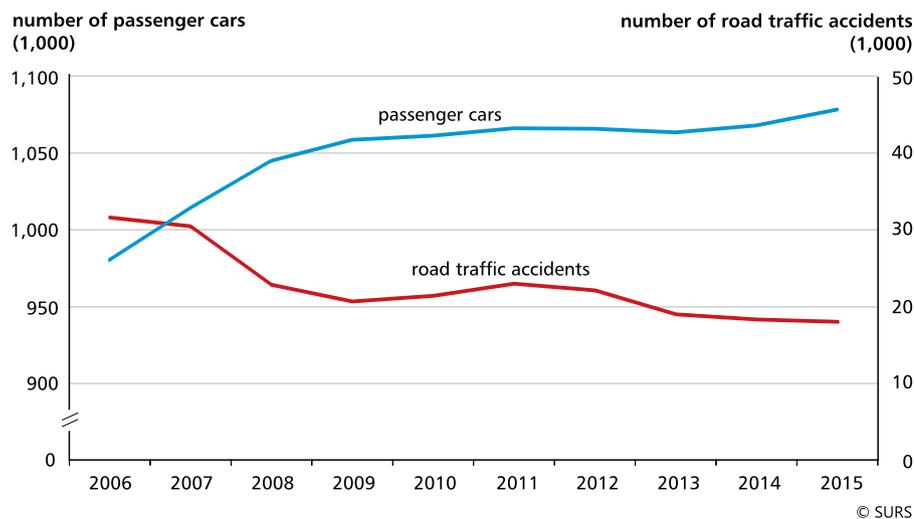
14.6 million passengers were carried  
in railway transport (2% fewer than in  
2014).

	2014	2015
Length of roads <sup>1)</sup> (km)	38,884	38,906
Length of railway tracks (km)	1,209	1,209
Road motor vehicles as of 31 December	1,412,316	1,437,531
New road motor vehicles registered for the first time	72,254	79,862
Average age of passenger cars (years)	9.4	9.7
Urban public scheduled transport (1,000 passengers)	47,549	46,321
Railway passenger transport (1,000 passengers)	14,837	14,558
Air passenger transport (1,000 passengers)	1,320	1,459
Road goods transport (1,000 tonnes)	74,143	70,513
Railway goods transport (1,000 tonnes)	17,989	17,832
Port traffic of goods (1,000 tonnes)	18,012	19,931
Number of people killed in road traffic accidents	108	120

1) Provisional data.

Sources: SURS, DRIS, MZI, MNZ (Police), SMA

## Road traffic accidents and passenger cars



Sources: SURS, MZI, MNZ (Police)

**There were 17,943 road  
traffic accidents in Slovenia in  
2015,**

43% fewer than ten years ago.

**Most road traffic accidents  
happened in June (1,761).**

1,078,737 passenger cars were  
registered in Slovenia in 2015, which is  
10% more than ten years ago.

In 2015,  
**more than 17.8 million tonnes of goods were carried by rail**

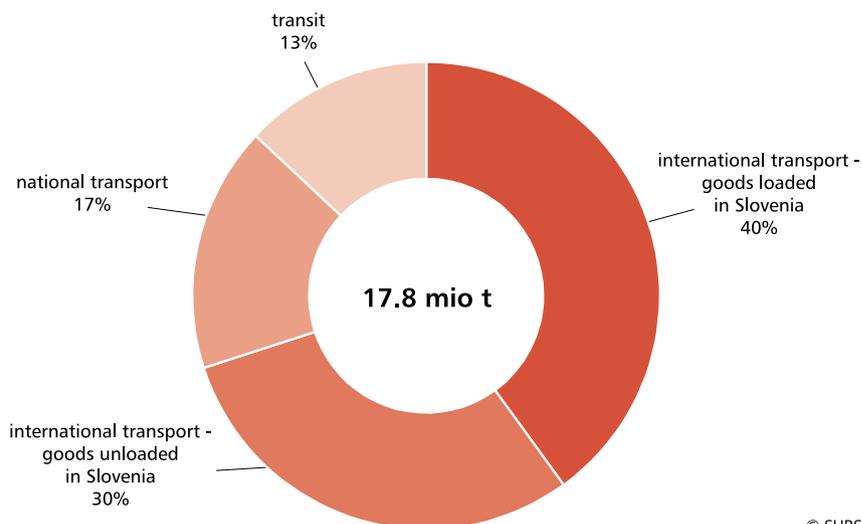
or 4.5% more than in 2006 and

**4,175 million tonne kilometres were performed**

or 24% more than ten years ago.

83% of goods were carried in international railway transport.

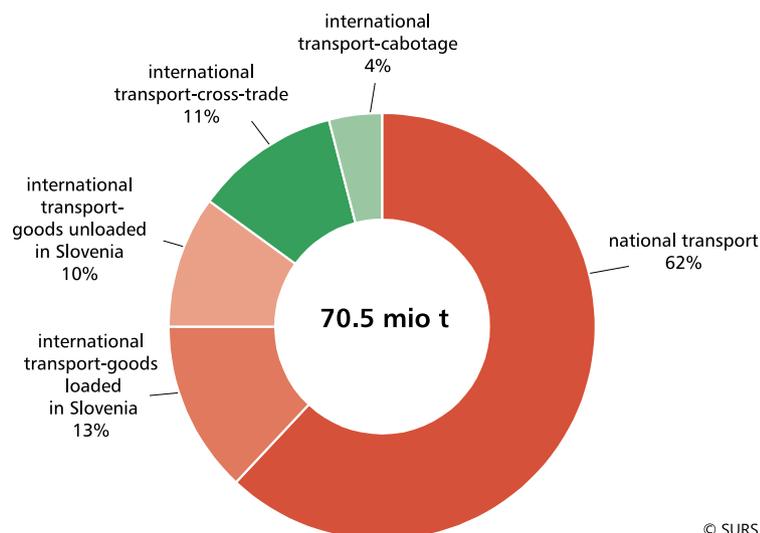
### Railway goods transport, 2015



© SURS

Source: SURS

### Road goods transport, 2015



© SURS

Source: SURS

In 2015,  
**road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia carried 71 million tonnes of goods, which is 5% less than in 2014.**

43.5 million tonnes of goods or almost two thirds were carried in national and 27 million tonnes in international road transport.

In international transport 9.4 million tonnes of goods were carried from Slovenia and 7.3 million to Slovenia. In transport the majority of goods belonged to mining and quarrying (27%) and products of agriculture, forestry and fishing (14%).

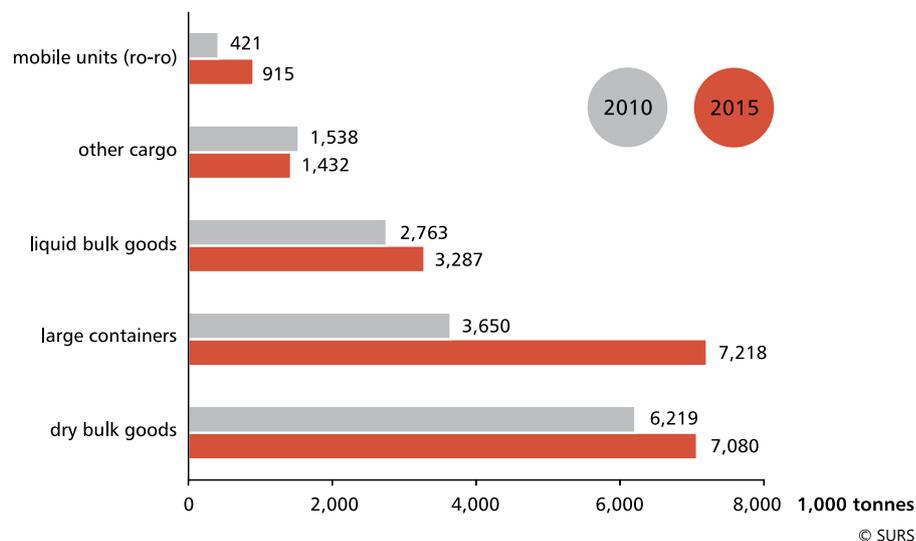
## 20 million tonnes of goods were handled in the Port of Koper in 2015,

which is the most ever; 11% more than in 2014 and 37% more than in 2010.

As regards the type of cargo, most of it was cargo in containers (7.2 million tonnes or 36%), followed by dry bulk goods (7.1 million tonnes or 35%) and liquid bulk goods (3.3 million tonnes or 16%).

In 2015 the number of vessel calls in the Slovenian ports was 4,611, of which 4,080 were cargo vessels.

## Port traffic of goods by type of cargo



Sources: SURS, SMA

## Passenger traffic at Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2015



Source: SURS

## 1.44 million passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport in 2015.

Most of them travelled between Slovenia and Germany (18%).

## 90% of all passengers travelled by scheduled flights

and the remaining 10% by unscheduled flights.

As regards scheduled flights, compared to the previous year, the number of passengers increased the most between Slovenia and Switzerland (by 41%) and as regards unscheduled flights between Slovenia and Israel (by almost three times).

# Trade and services

## SHOPPING MALL

**19%**

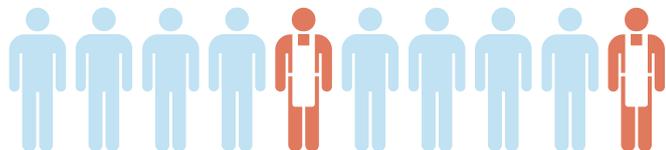
of enterprises in Slovenia performed wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles as their principal activity in 2015.



**52%**

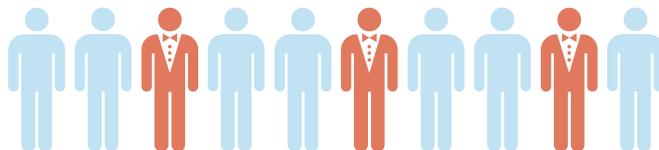
of enterprises in Slovenia performed one of the services as their principal activity in 2015.

**BAR**



**One in five**

persons employed in Slovenia in 2015 worked in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.



**One in three**

persons employed in Slovenia in 2015 worked in services.



**EUR 1,600** average monthly gross earnings in 2015.

Note: All data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

Enterprises in non-financial services generated EUR 16.2 billion of turnover in 2015,

**which is EUR 585 million or 3.7% more than in the previous year.**

Enterprises performing transportation and storage contributed the most to turnover. In 2015 they generated

**EUR 189 million more turnover than in 2014.**

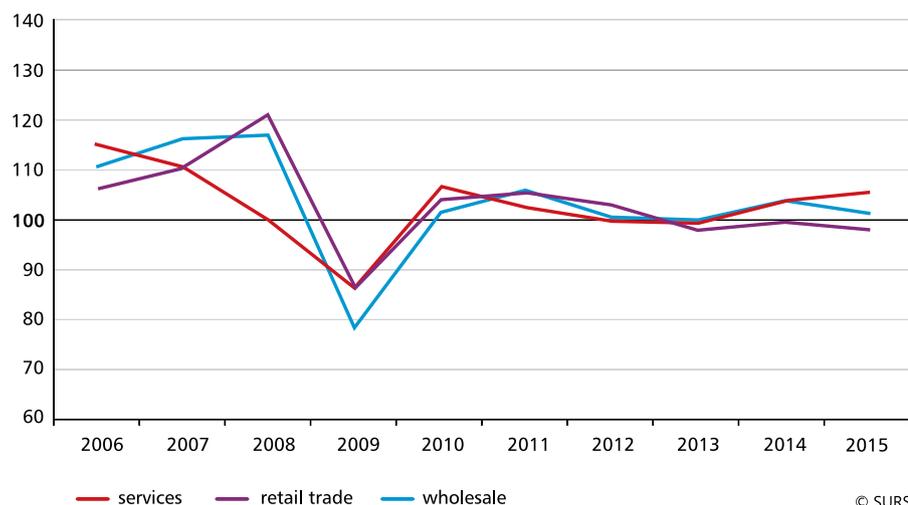
Turnover	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
	(bn EUR)	
Other non-financial services	15.6	16.2
Transportation and storage	4.8	5.0
Accomodation and food service activities	1.6	1.6
Information and communication	3.0	3.1
Real estate activities	0.6	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.2	4.4
Administartive and support service activities	1.4	1.5
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	0.1	0.1

1) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

## Nominal turnover indices

index (same period of previous year = 100)



Source: SURS

**In 2015, 17% of enterprises were engaged in web sales,** which is 1 percentage point more than in 2014.

Compared to 2014, in 2015 the nominal turnover increased in service activities (by 5.4%) and in wholesale (by 1.4%). In retail trade it slightly declined (by 2.0%). In calculating the nominal turnover price growth is not taken into account.

## EUR 8.8 billion

of turnover was generated by retail enterprises (excluding those selling motor vehicles) in 2015.

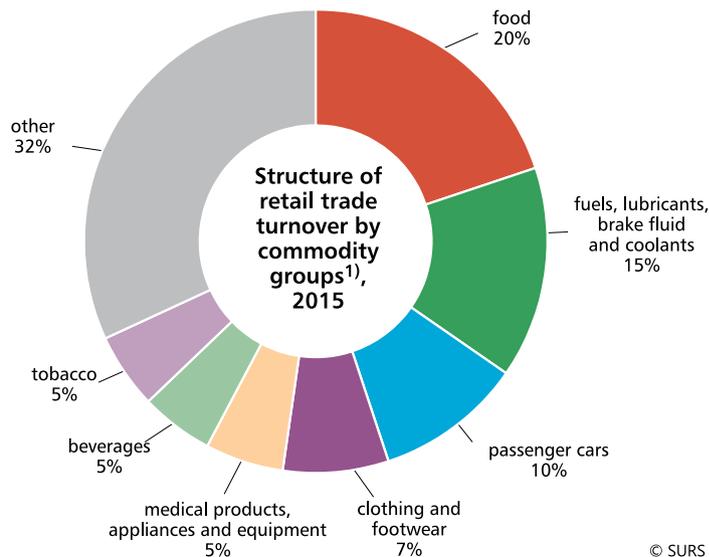
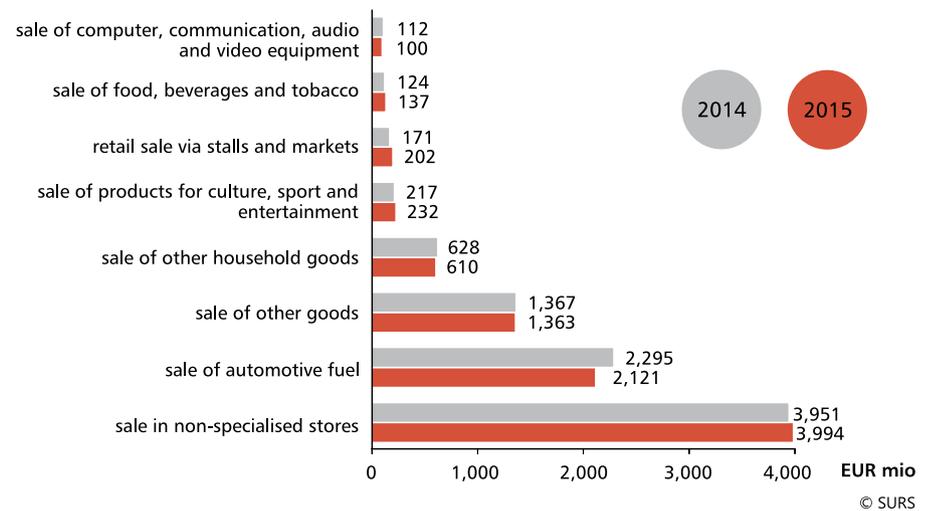
## EUR 173 million less turnover than in 2014

was generated by retail sale of fuels, lubricants, brake fluid and coolants.

## EUR 43 million more turnover than in 2014

was generated by retail sale in non-specialised stores.

## Retail turnover by principal activity of enterprise



In 2015,

**the highest share of turnover in retail was generated by the sale of food (20%)**

and fuels lubricants, brake fluid and coolants (15%); at least 5% of total turnover was generated by the sale of passenger cars (10%), clothing and footwear (7%), medical products, appliances and equipment, and beverages and tobacco (5% each).

1) The total does not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

### EUR 7.3 billion

of turnover was generated by wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, in 2015.

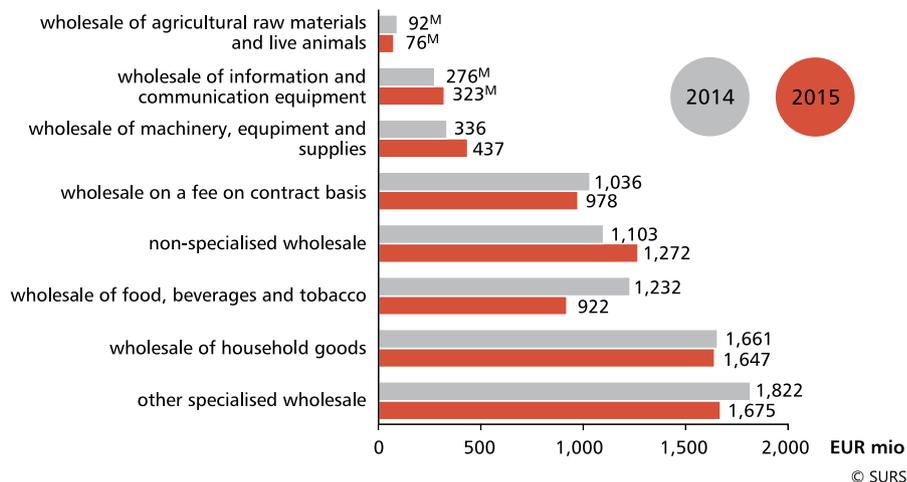
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco generated

### EUR 169 million more turnover than in 2014.

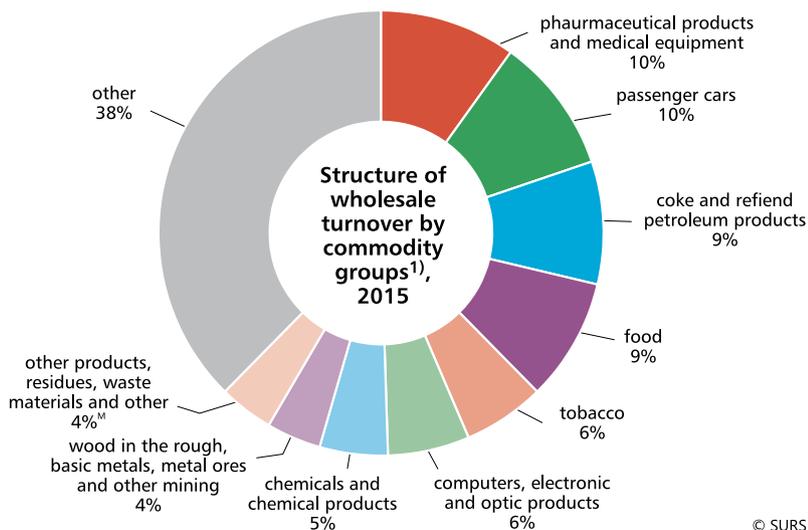
Enterprises dealing with wholesale of information and communication equipment generated

### EUR 46 million more turnover than in 2014.

### Wholesale turnover on the domestic market by principal activity of enterprise



M less accurate estimate - use with caution  
Source: SURS



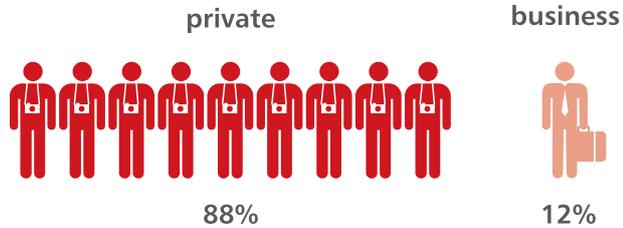
M less accurate estimate - use with caution  
1) The total does not add up due to rounding.  
Source: SURS

In 2015, the highest share of turnover in wholesale was generated by the sale of pharmaceutical products and medical equipment and passenger cars (10%), and coke and refined petroleum products and food (9%); at least 5% of turnover was generated by the sale of tobacco, computers, electronic and optical equipment (6%) and chemicals and chemical products (5%).

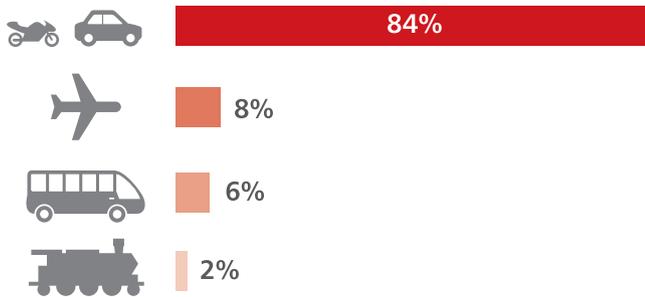
# Tourism

## Tourism travels of resident population, 2015

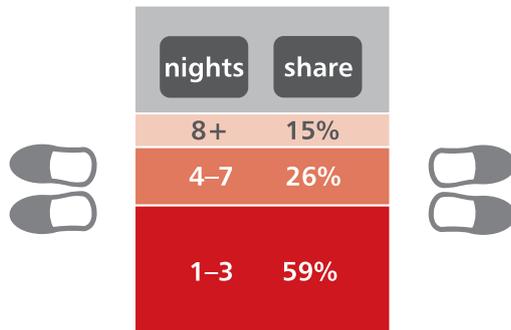
### tourism travels



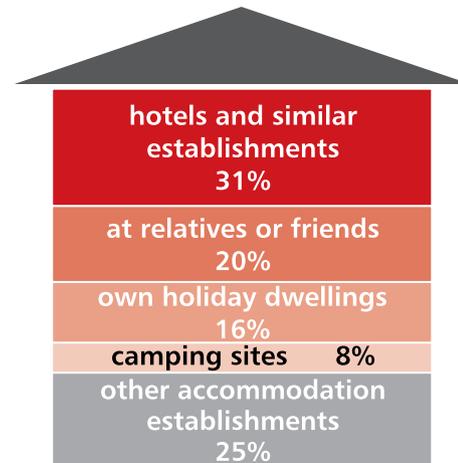
### means of transport



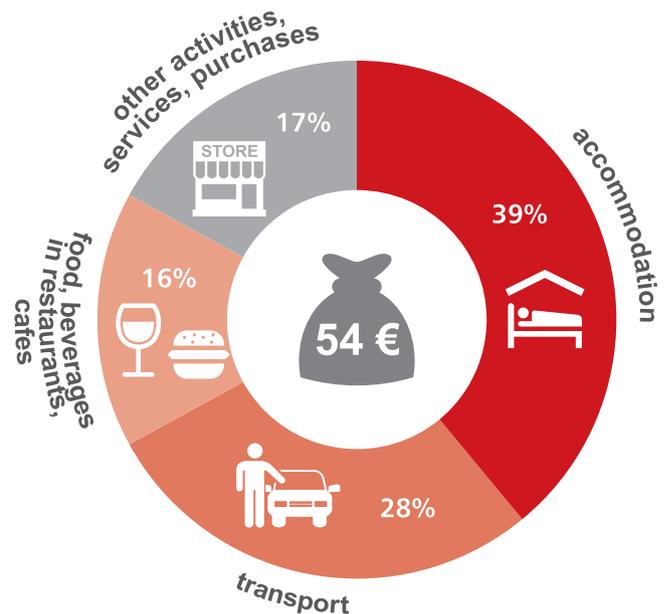
### overnights



### accommodation



### expenditures



## 126,809 bedplaces (permanent and auxiliary) were available to tourists in Slovenia in 2015,

of which 40% in hotels and similar establishments, 19% in camping sites and 41% in other accommodation establishments.

## In 2015, 3.9 million tourist arrivals and 10.3 million overnight stays were recorded in tourist accommodations in Slovenia.

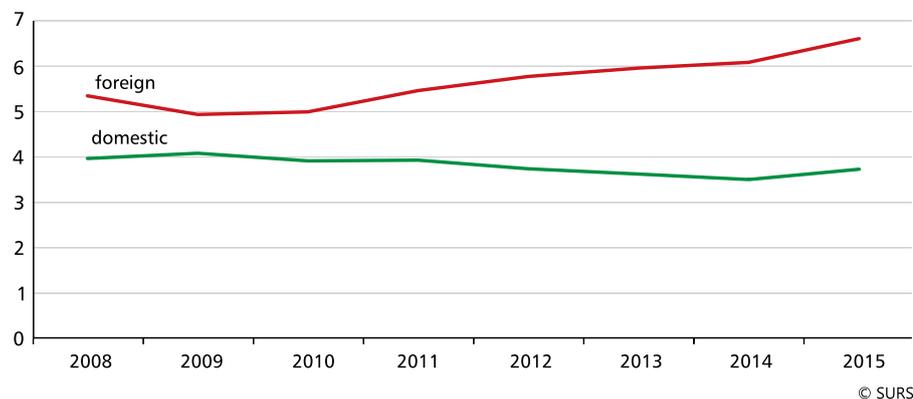
64% of overnight stays were generated by tourists in hotels and similar establishments, 13% in camping sites and 23% in other accommodation establishments.

	2014	2015
	number	
<b>Bedplaces by types of accommodation establishments – total</b>	<b>123,235</b>	<b>126,809</b>
Hotels and similar accommodation establishments	49,507	50,262
Camping sites	23,235	24,227
Other accommodation establishments	50,493	52,320
<b>Tourist arrivals by types of accommodation establishments – total</b>	<b>3,524,020</b>	<b>3,927,530</b>
Hotels and similar accommodation establishments	2,387,359	2,605,314
Camping sites	373,205	420,195
Other accommodation establishments	763,456	902,021
<b>Tourist overnight stays by types of accommodation establishments – total</b>	<b>9,590,642</b>	<b>10,341,699</b>
Hotels and similar accommodation establishments	6,239,202	6,592,149
Camping sites	1,218,949	1,344,658
Other accommodation establishments	2,132,491	2,404,892

Source: SURS

## Tourist overnight stays in Slovenia

number (mio)



Source: SURS

## Foreign tourists in Slovenia generated about 6.6 million and domestic tourists 3.7 million overnight stays

in 2015.

Foreign tourists generated about 24% more and domestic tourists about 6% fewer overnight stays than in 2008.

Foreign tourist generated 64% of all overnight stays in tourist accommodations in 2015.

More than half of overnight stays of foreign tourists were generated by tourists from Italy, Austria, Germany, Croatia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

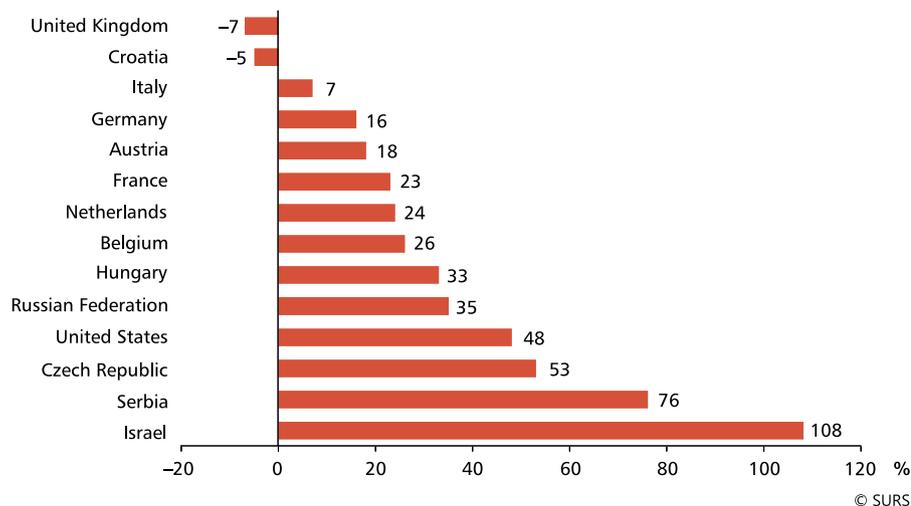
### Overnight stays of foreign tourists in Slovenia by countries of residence, 2015



Source: SURS

© SURS

### Change in the number of overnight stays of tourists by countries from which most tourists come to Slovenia, 2008–2015



Source: SURS

© SURS

In the 2008–2015 period, the number of tourists from the UK and Croatia decreased,

**while the number of tourists from Israel, Serbia and the Czech Republic increased the most.**

**Slovenia is visited by an increasing number of tourists from non-European countries.**

In the 2008–2015 period, the number of their overnight stays went up by 110%: from 409,000 to 860,000.

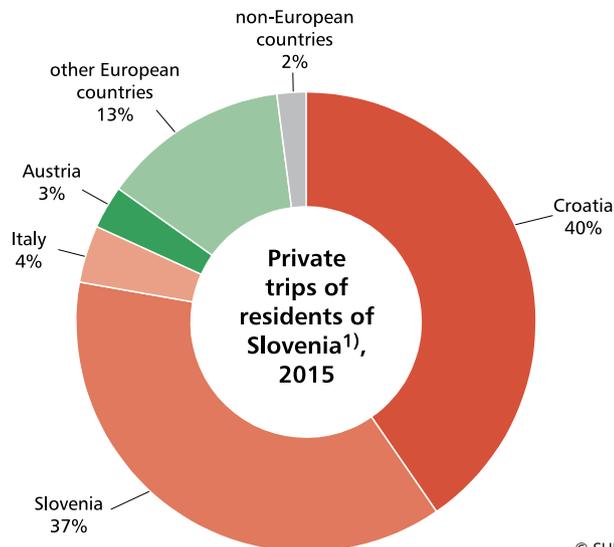
In July–August 2015 on average almost EUR 100 per day was spent by a foreign tourist in Slovenia.

In 2015,

### 63% of the Slovenian residents aged 15 or more went on at least one private trip,

while one in two residents went on at least one longer private trip (a trip with at least four overnight stays).

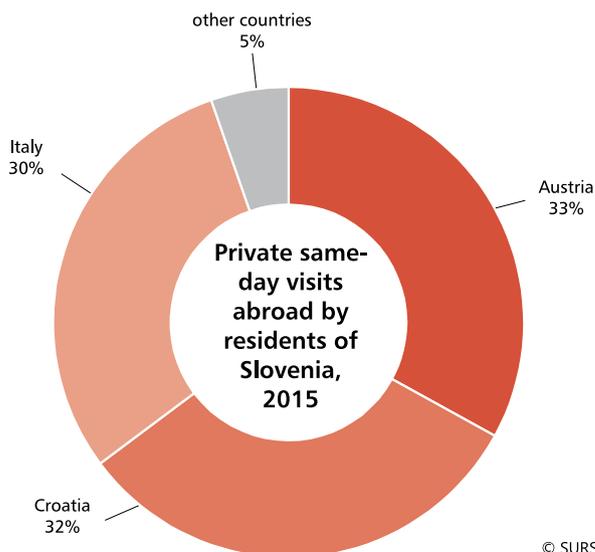
Last year the Slovenian residents aged 15 or more went on around 3,882,000 private trips. 63% of these trips were made abroad and 37% in Slovenia.



1) The total does not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

© SURS



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2015,

### residents of Slovenia aged 15 or more went on 1.6 million private one-day trips abroad.

Most frequently they visited Austria (544,000 trips) and Croatia (524,000 trips). For each such trip they spent on average EUR 51 per person. They spent the most (EUR 58 per person) in Austria and the least (EUR 38 per person) in Croatia. Compared to 2014, there were fewer private one-day trips to Italy (by 20%) and more to Croatia (by 21%).

## STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ø	average	AWU	annual work unit
M	less accurate estimate - use with caution	GDP	gross domestic product
-	no occurrence of event	HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
		LSU	livestock unit
%	percent	mio	million
°C	degrees Celsius	R&D	research and development
EUR	euro	VAT	value-added tax
Gg	gigagram		
GJ	gigajoule	AKOS	Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia
ha	hectare	ARSO	Slovenian Environment Agency
kg	kilogram	DRSI	Slovenian Infrastructure Agency
km	kilometre	Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre	GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
kWh	kilowatt-hour	IJS-CEU	Jožef Stefan Institute
l	litre	MKGP	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre	MOP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
min.	minute	MZI	Ministry of Infrastructure
mm	millimetre	SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
MWh	megawatt-hour	SMA	Slovenian Maritime Administration
Sm <sup>3</sup>	standard cubic metre	ZGS	Slovenian Forest Service
t	ton/tonne = 1,000 kg		
TJ	terajoule		
toe	ton of oil equivalent		
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane		
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide		
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide		
F	perfluorocarbons		

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



## HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

### ◆ on Statistical Office's website

[www.stat.si/eng](http://www.stat.si/eng)

### ◆ via mail, phone and e-mail

address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,  
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

phone: +386 1 241 64 04

e-mail: [info.stat@gov.si](mailto:info.stat@gov.si)

 @StatSlovenia

### ◆ by ordering statistical publications

address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,  
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

phone: +386 1 241 52 85

e-mail: [gp.surs@gov.si](mailto:gp.surs@gov.si)

### ◆ by visiting the Information Centre

office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30

Friday from 9.00 to 14.30

