



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

REGIONS IN FIGURES

Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2018



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STATISTICAL OFFICE

REGIONS IN FIGURES

Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2018

FOREWORD

Even though Slovenia is a relatively small country, it is divided into 12 statistical regions. Each region is unique, and almost each one stands out in some way or another. On the other hand, in many ways they are also similar. So, what are the outstanding features of individual regions?

To stimulate your curiosity, let us start with some interesting facts referring to 2016:

- One in four residents of Slovenia was living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region
- Half of persons in employment living in the Zasavska statistical region were working outside the region
- Most tourist arrivals were recorded in the Gorenjska statistical region, while most overnight stays were recorded in the Obalno-kraška statistical region
- The least water was supplied to households in the Zasavska statistical region, only half as much as in the Gorenjska statistical region, where the largest amount was recorded.

Are you interested yet? Take a tour of Slovene regions and learn more about them.

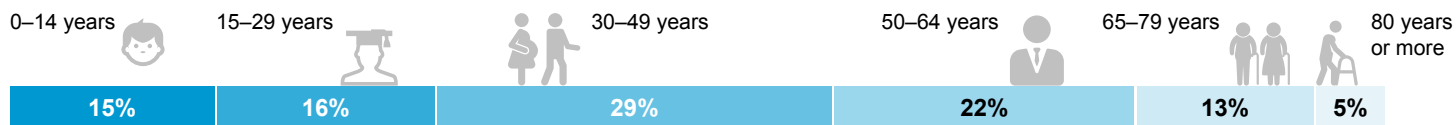
Genovefa Ružič
Director-General



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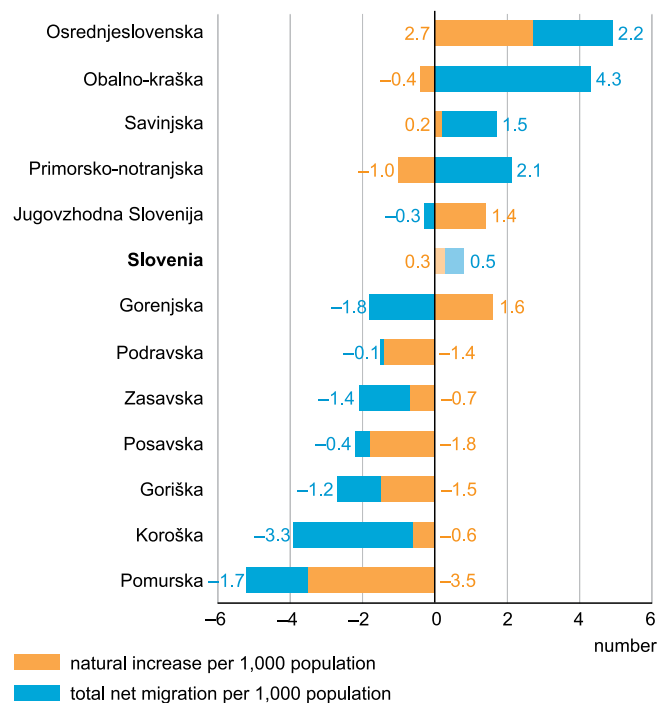
POPULATION



In 2016, the mean age of Slovenia's population was 42.9 years.

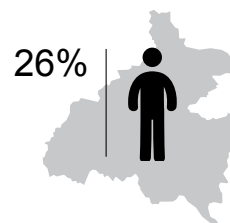
In four statistical regions the mean age of the population was lower than the national average: Osrednjeslovenska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Gorenjska and Savinjska. The share of people aged 0–14 years was the lowest (13%) in the Pomurska statistical region, and the highest (16%) in the Gorenjska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions. The share of the elderly (at least 80 years old) was the highest in the Goriška statistical region (6%).

Natural increase and net migration, 2016



Source: SURS

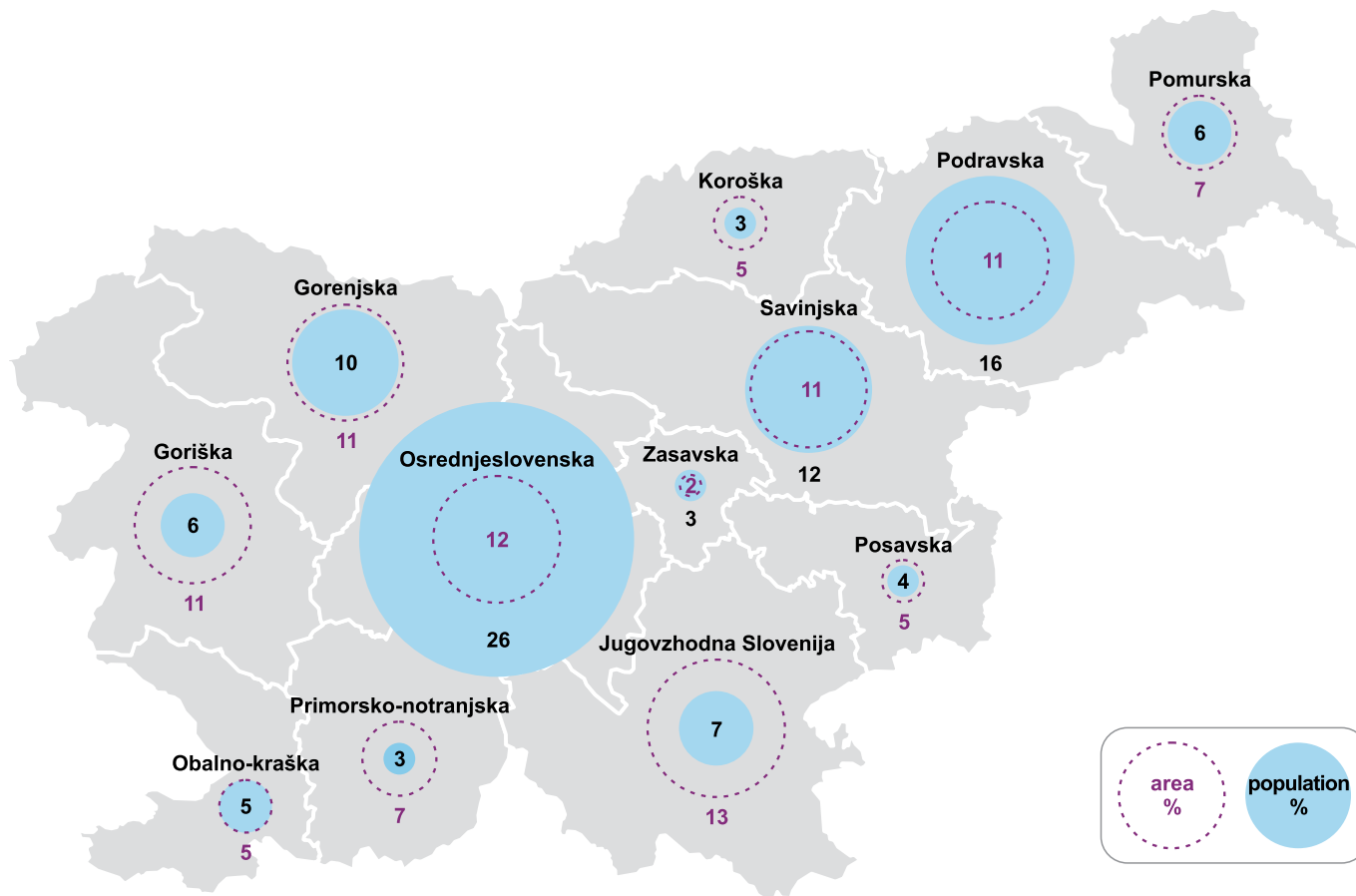
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One in four residents of Slovenia was living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

In 2016, the largest statistical regions in terms of population was Osrednjeslovenska with about 537,900 (26% of the total population of Slovenia). The smallest was Primorsko-notranjska with about 52,600 (3% of the total population of Slovenia).

In 2016, 20,345 children were born in Slovenia; the most in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (5,593) and the fewest in the Primorsko-notranjska (505) statistical region. The total fertility rate – which is the average number of children per woman of childbearing age – was the highest in the statistical region Jugovzhodna Slovenija (1.81) and the lowest in the Pomurska statistical region (1.44). The average for Slovenia was 1.58.



QUALITY OF LIFE



external causes of death
diseases of the digestive system

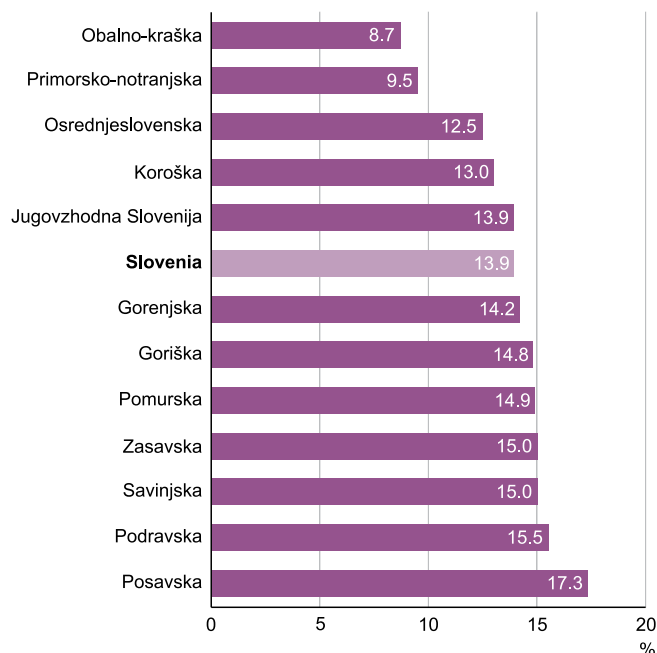


In 2016, too, most people in Slovenia (39.7%) died due to diseases of the circulatory system.

The share of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system was the highest in the Pomurska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions (44%) and by neoplasms in the Zasavska statistical region (37%).

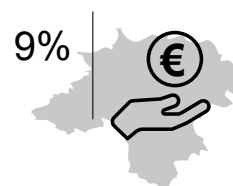
Employed men were on sick leave on average the longest in the Koroška statistical region (17.9 days per year) and the shortest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (9.7 days per year). Employed women were on sick leave on average the longest in the Zasavska statistical region (23.0 days per year) and the shortest in the Gorenjska statistical region (15.4 days per year).

Persons living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, 2016



Source: SURS

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The share of households receiving financial or material help from charities was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region.

The shares of households receiving such help were the lowest in the Osrednjeslovenska, Posavska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions. Almost half of the households from the Koroška statistical region had difficulties making ends meet.

Inhabitants of the Osrednjeslovenska and Gorenjska statistical regions assessed overall life satisfaction the highest (average assessment of 7.3 out of 10) and inhabitants of the Koroška statistical region the lowest (6.7 out of 10).

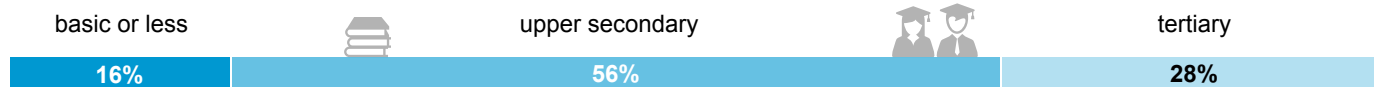
Consumption of antidepressants (N06A), statistical regions, 2016



Source: NIJZ

© SURS

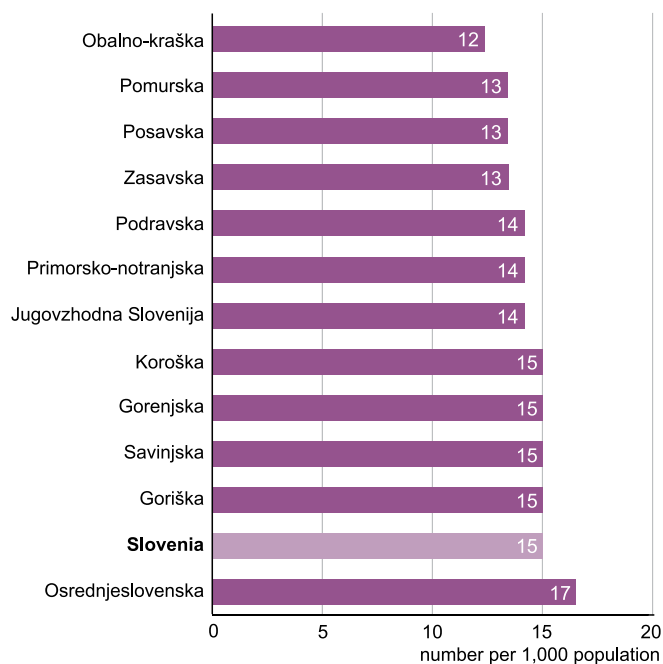
EDUCATION



In 2016, almost a third of Slovenia's population (25–64 years) had tertiary education.

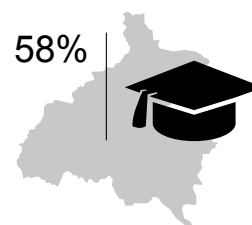
The share of people with tertiary education was the lowest in the Pomurska statistical region (20%). This region had the highest share of people with basic education or less (22%). In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region more than a third of people (35%) had tertiary education; the national average was exceeded also by the Gorenjska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions.

Tertiary education graduates, 2016



Source: SURS

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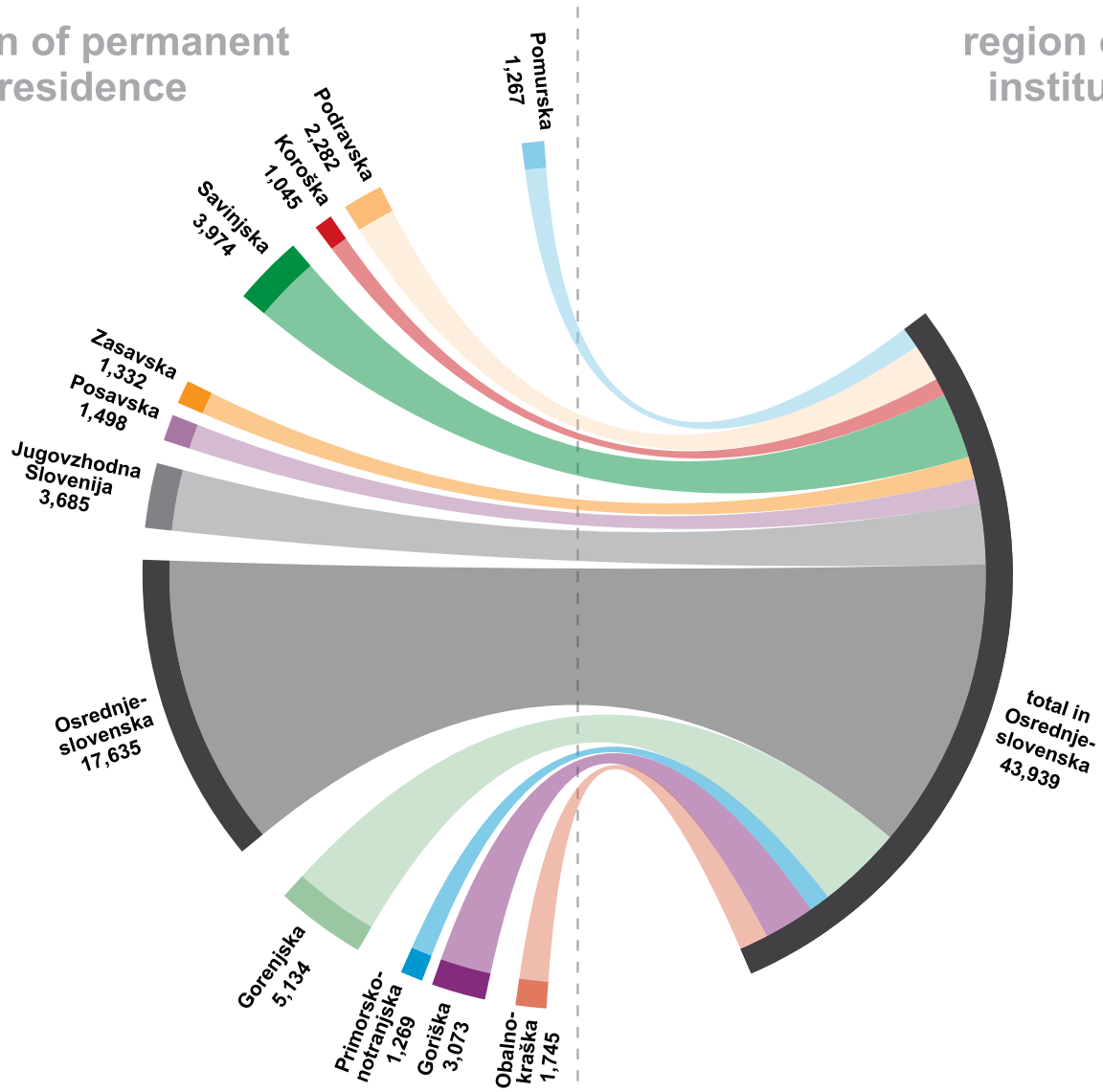
58% of students in Slovenia were studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

In 2016/2017 most students per 1,000 population were recorded in the Goriška statistical region (41) and the fewest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (31). In all regions female students outnumbered male students; the difference was the highest in Pomurska (152 female students per 100 male students) and the lowest in Koroška (121 female students per 100 male students).

Students from individual regions studying in the Osrednjeslovenska region, Slovenia, 2016

region of permanent residence

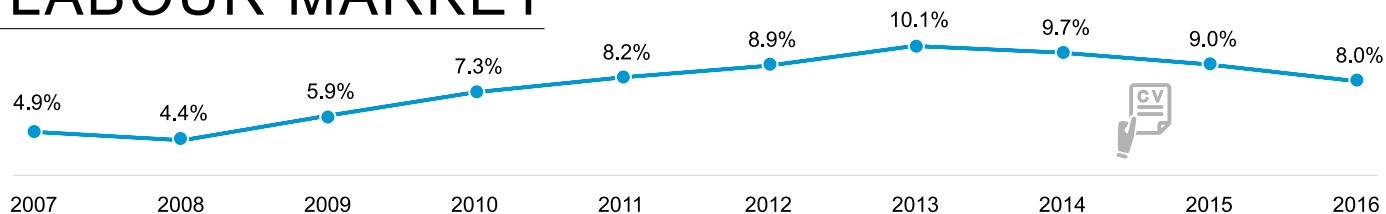
region of the institution



Source: SURS

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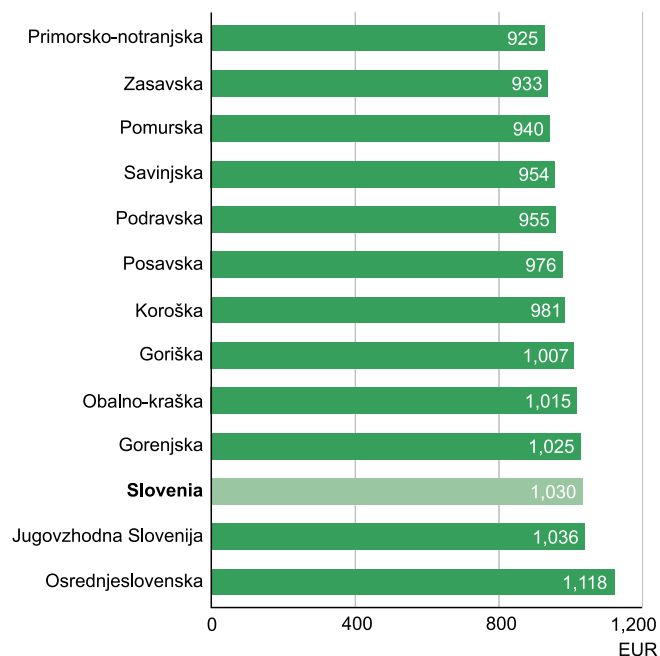
LABOUR MARKET



In 2016, the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 8.0%.

The unemployment rate was the highest in the Obalna-kraška statistical region (11.8%) and the lowest in the Gorenjska statistical region (6.1%). The employment rate (persons in employment as a share of working age population aged 15–64 years) was the highest in the Goriška (68.1%) and Osrednjeslovenska (68.0%) statistical regions and the lowest in the Zasavska (61.0%) and Pomurska (63.7%) statistical regions.

Average monthly net earnings, 2016



Source: SURS

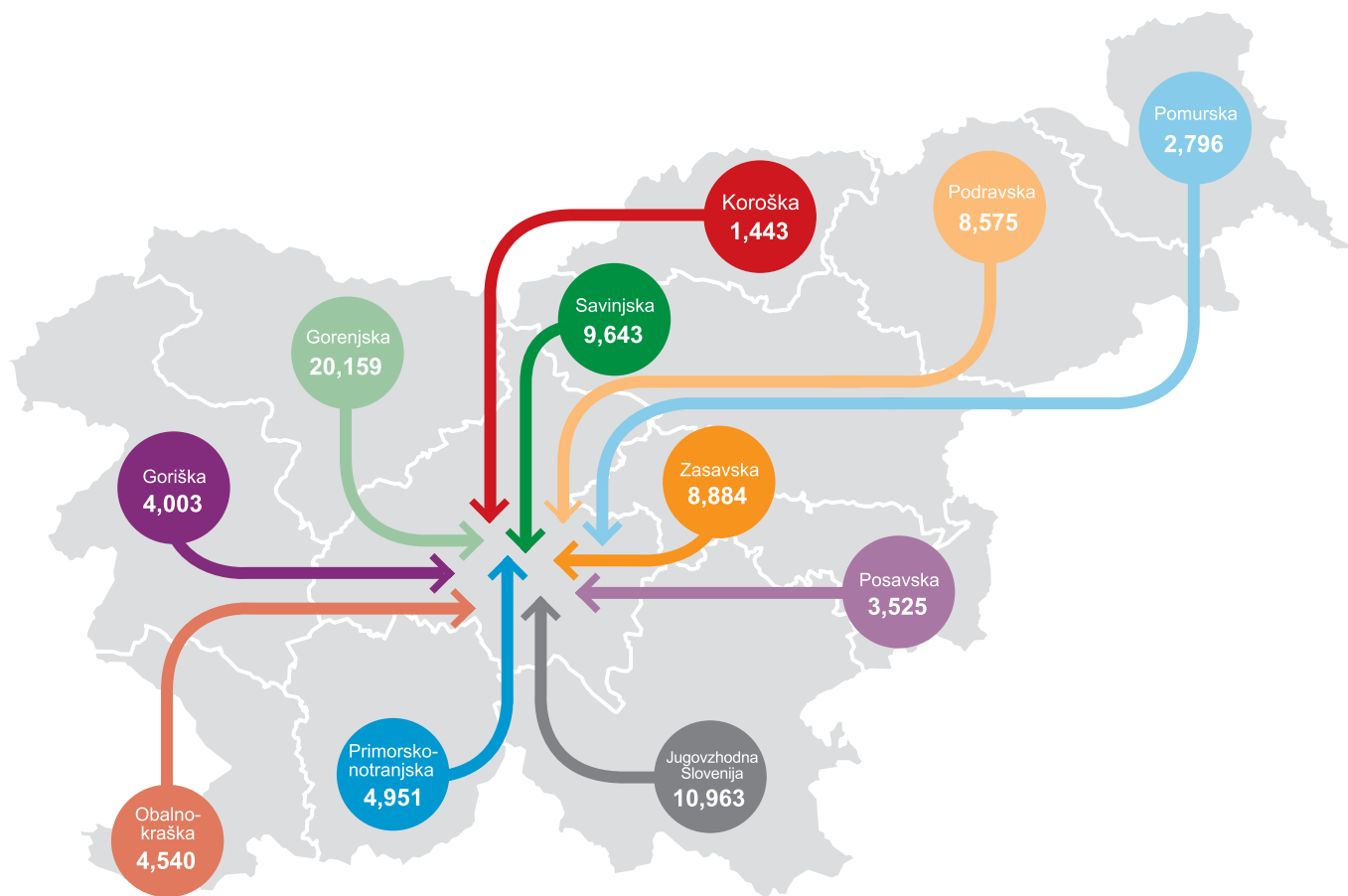
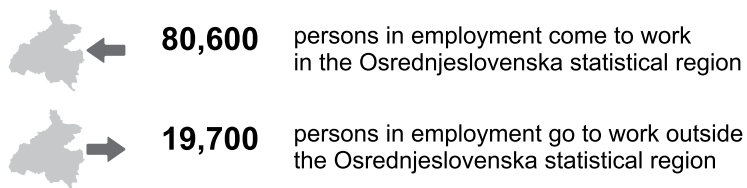
© SURS

EUR 925



Average monthly net earnings were the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region.

Average monthly net earnings by region of employment were the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 1,118) and the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska (EUR 925) statistical regions. The share of persons in employment working outside their region of residence was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region (50%). In the Posavska, Gorenjska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions it was over a quarter. In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region it was only 9%; and 80,600 persons in employment from other statistical regions in Slovenia were working there in 2016.



Sources: GURS, SURS

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ECONOMY

Osrednjeslovenska



Podravska

Savinjska

Gorenjska

other statistical regions

32%

16%

12%

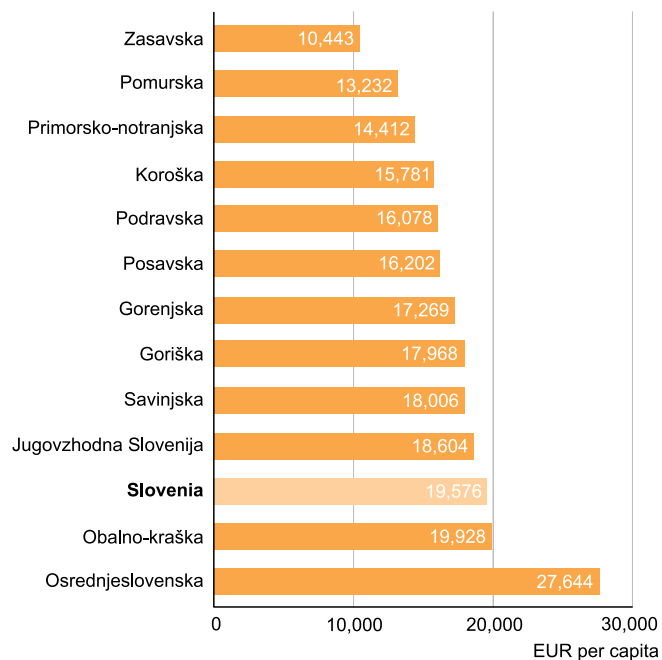
8%

32%

In 2016, a large majority of high-growth enterprises was registered in four statistical regions.

There were almost 196,100 enterprises in Slovenia in 2016. A third of them were registered in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region; they generated 46% of total turnover of all enterprises in the country, and contributed 26% of the total value of exports and 43% of the total value of imports of goods. There were 807 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. They employed about 56,200 persons, most of them (42%) in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region and the fewest (1%) in Zasavska.

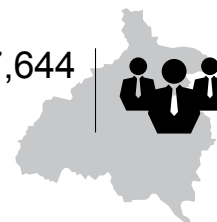
Gross domestic product, 2016



Source: SURS

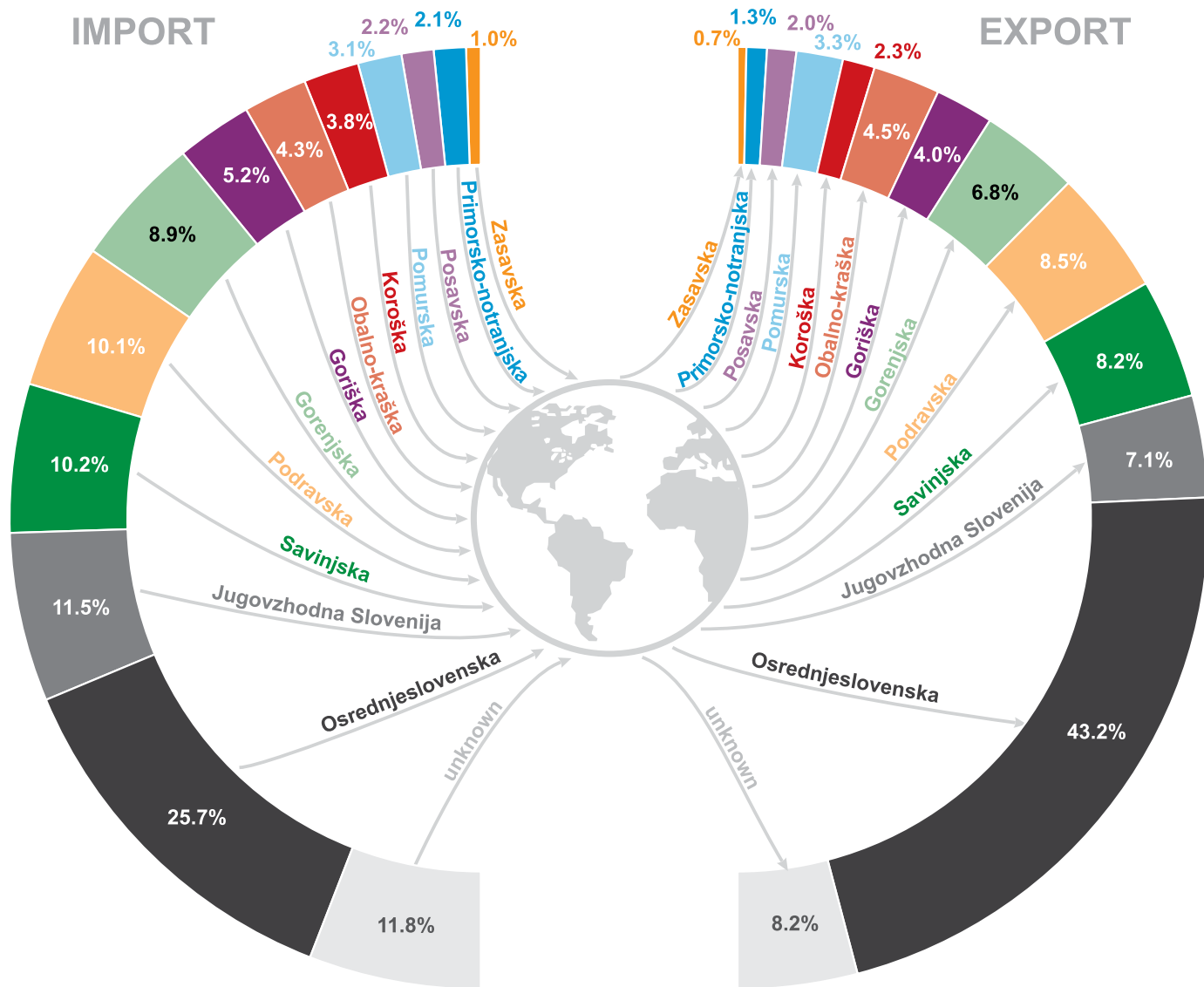
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EUR 27,644



GDP per capita was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

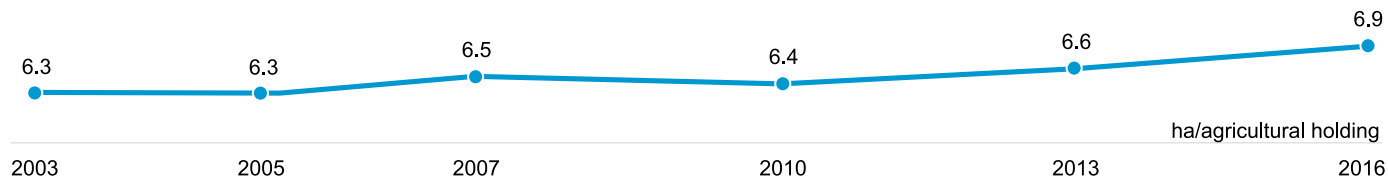
In 2016, GDP per capita was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (EUR 27,644) and the lowest in Zasavska (EUR 10,443); GDP per capita was low also in the Pomurska (EUR 13,232) and the Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions (EUR 14,412). The contribution of industry to regional gross value added was the highest in Jugovzhodna Slovenija (50%), Koroška (49%) and in Posavska (48%). The contribution of agriculture was the highest in the Primorsko-notranjska and Pomurska statistical regions (6% of gross value added).



Source: SURS

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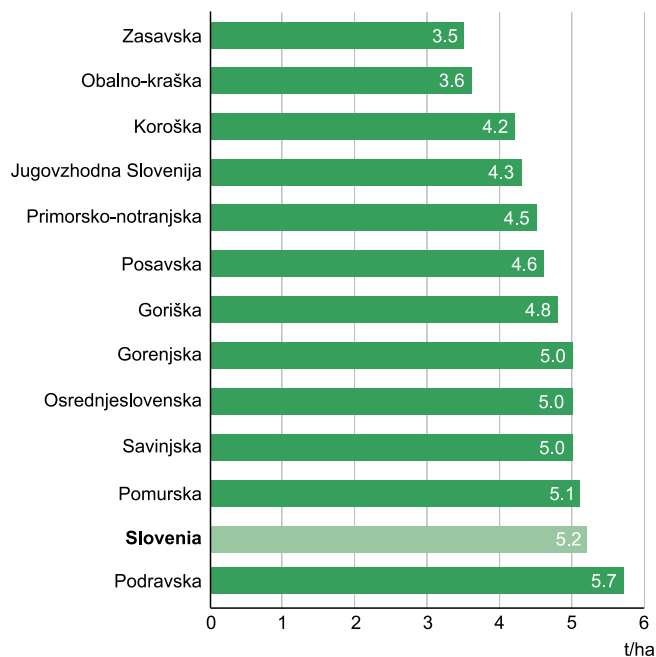
AGRICULTURE



Average size of agricultural holdings is increasing.

There were 69,902 agricultural holdings in Slovenia in 2016. Most of them, over 10,000 each, were located in the Podravska and Savinjska statistical regions and the fewest in the Primorsko-notranjska and Zasavska statistical regions. The share of utilised agricultural area was the highest in Podravska (17%), followed by Pomurska (14%). Average size of agricultural area per agricultural holding in Slovenia was 6.9 hectares.

Average yield of wheat and spelt, 2016



Source: SURS

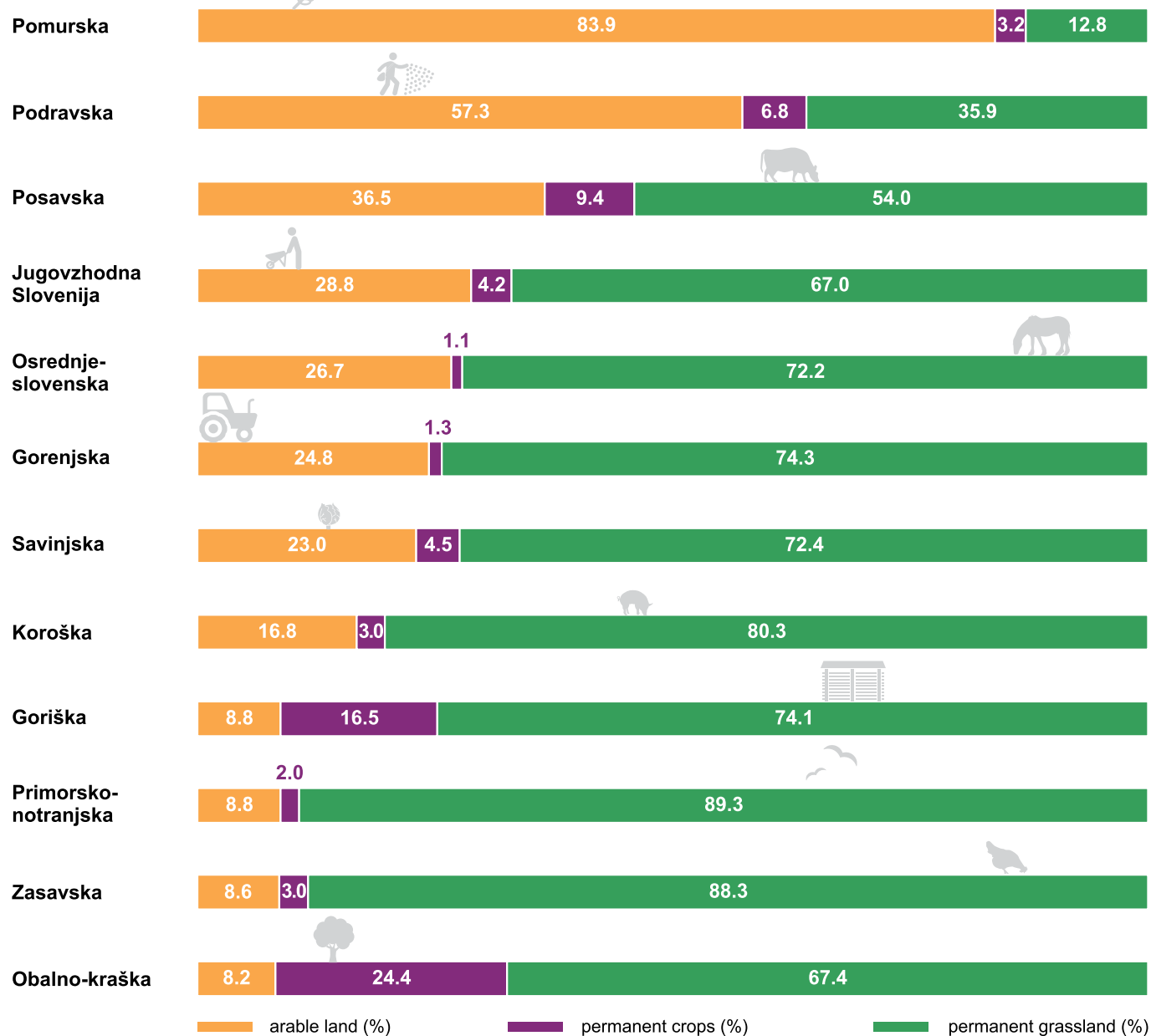
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The share of total utilised agricultural area in Slovenia was the highest in the Podravska statistical region.

The share of agricultural area was the highest in Pomurska (81%), followed by Podravska and Obalno-kraška (about 70%); these regions had the lowest shares of forest area. The share of agricultural area was the lowest in Koroška (39%) and Gorenjska (38%); these regions had the highest share of forest area (about 60%).

Structure of utilised agricultural area on agricultural holdings, statistical regions, 2016

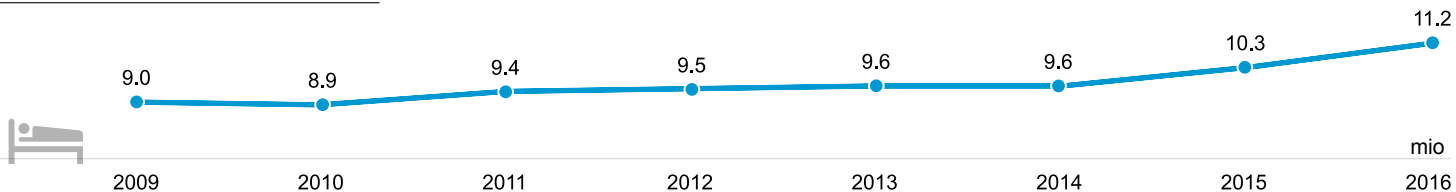


Note: The total does not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

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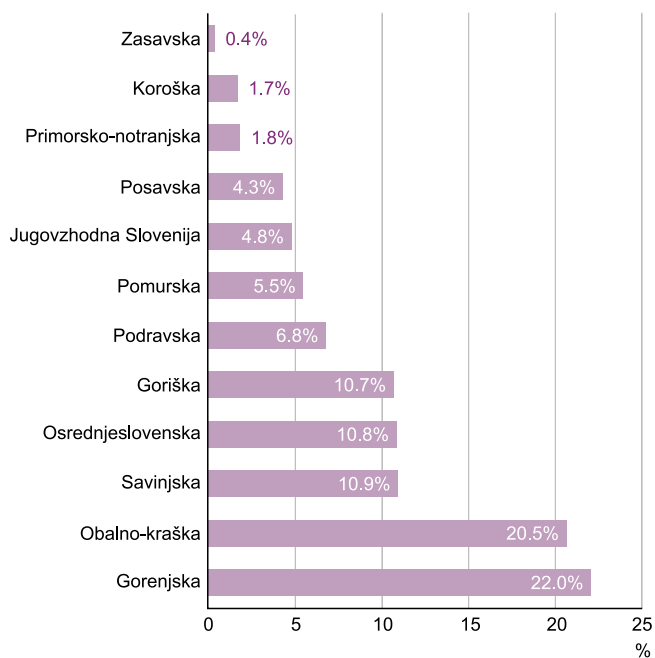
TOURISM



In 2016 for the first time more than 11 million overnight stays were recorded in Slovenia.

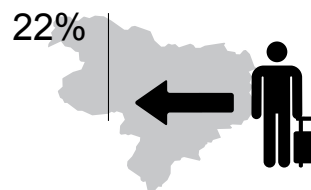
In 2016, 4.3 million tourist arrivals and 11.2 million tourist overnight stays were recorded in tourist accommodations. Foreign tourists generated 3.0 million arrivals and 7.3 million overnight stays. Overnight stays and tourist arrivals have been growing. In 2016, 26% more overnight stays and 43% more tourist arrivals were registered than in 2010.

Accommodation facilities (bedplaces), 2016



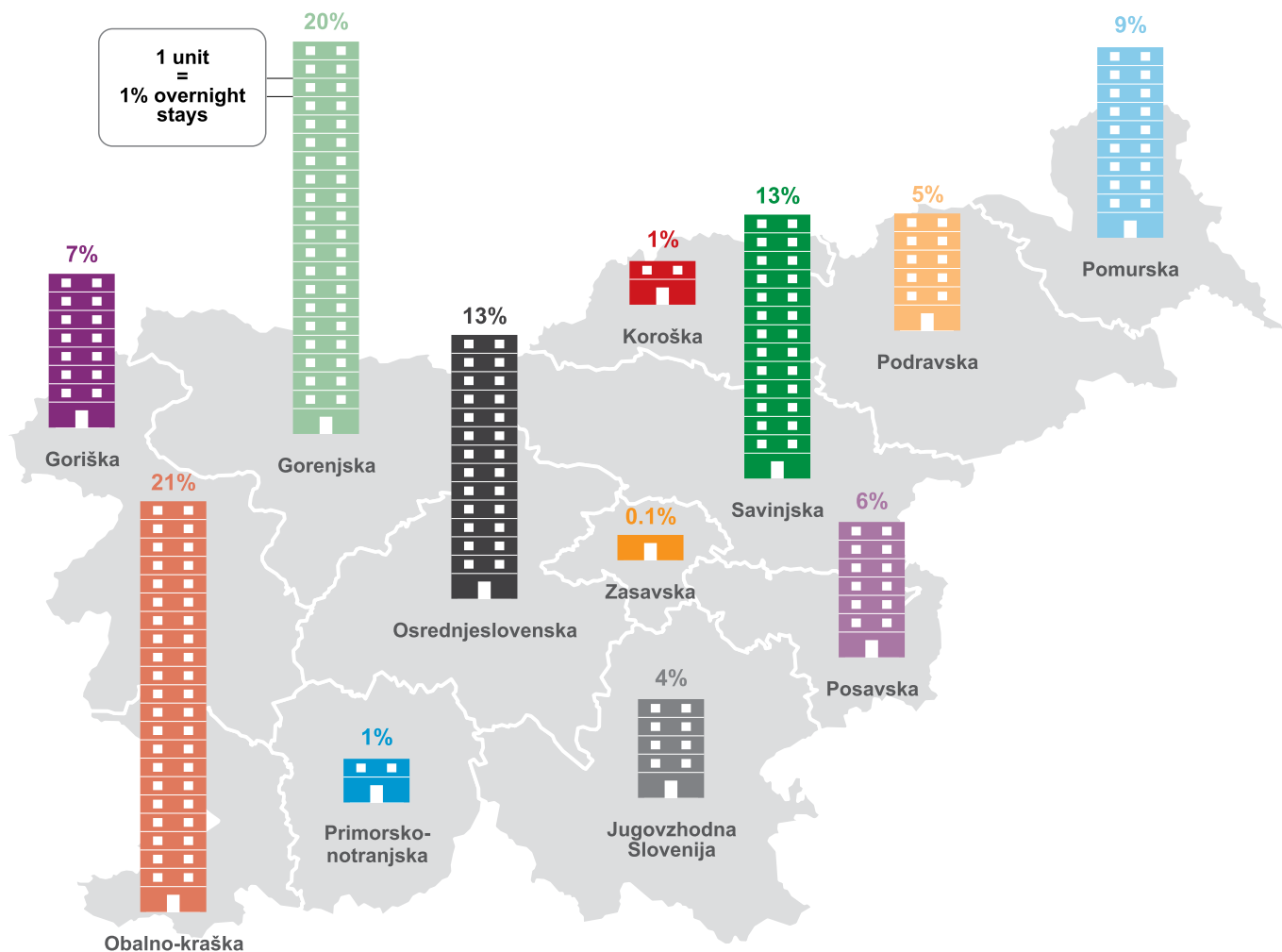
Source: SURS

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Most tourist arrivals were recorded in the Gorenjska statistical region.

Most bedplaces in tourist accommodation establishments were recorded in the Gorenjska (around 28,600) and Obalno-kraška (around 26,800) statistical regions. These two regions recorded the highest number of overnight stays in Slovenia in 2016: Obalno-kraška almost 2.4 million and Gorenjska just over 2.2 million. Foreign tourists generated 66% of all tourist overnight stays in Slovenia. The share of foreign tourist overnight stays was the highest in Osrednjeslovenska region (94%).



Sources: GURS, SURS

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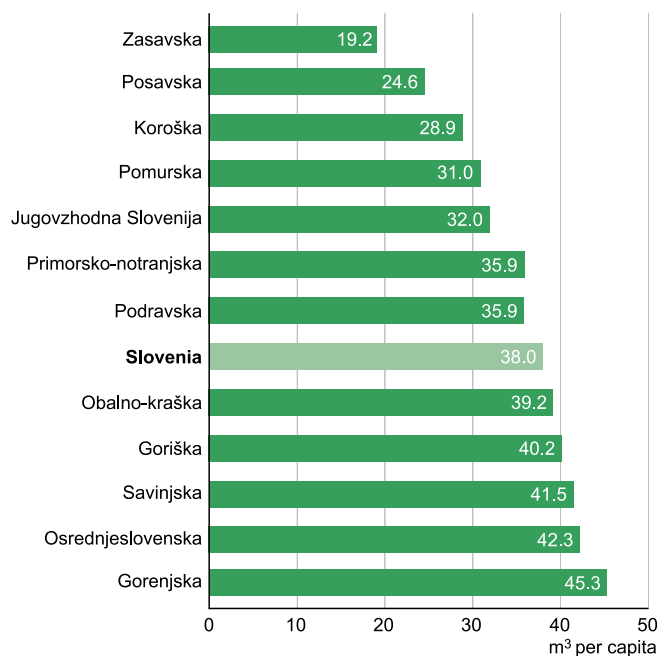
ENVIRONMENT



In 2016, 67% of municipal waste was collected separately.

In 2016, the largest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (577 kg or 101 kg more than the national average) and the smallest in the Zasavska statistical region (329 kg). The share of separately collected municipal waste was the highest in the Gorenjska (74%) and Podravska statistical regions (71%). A third of all waste from production and service activities in Slovenia was generated in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

Water supplied to households, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

45 m³ per capita

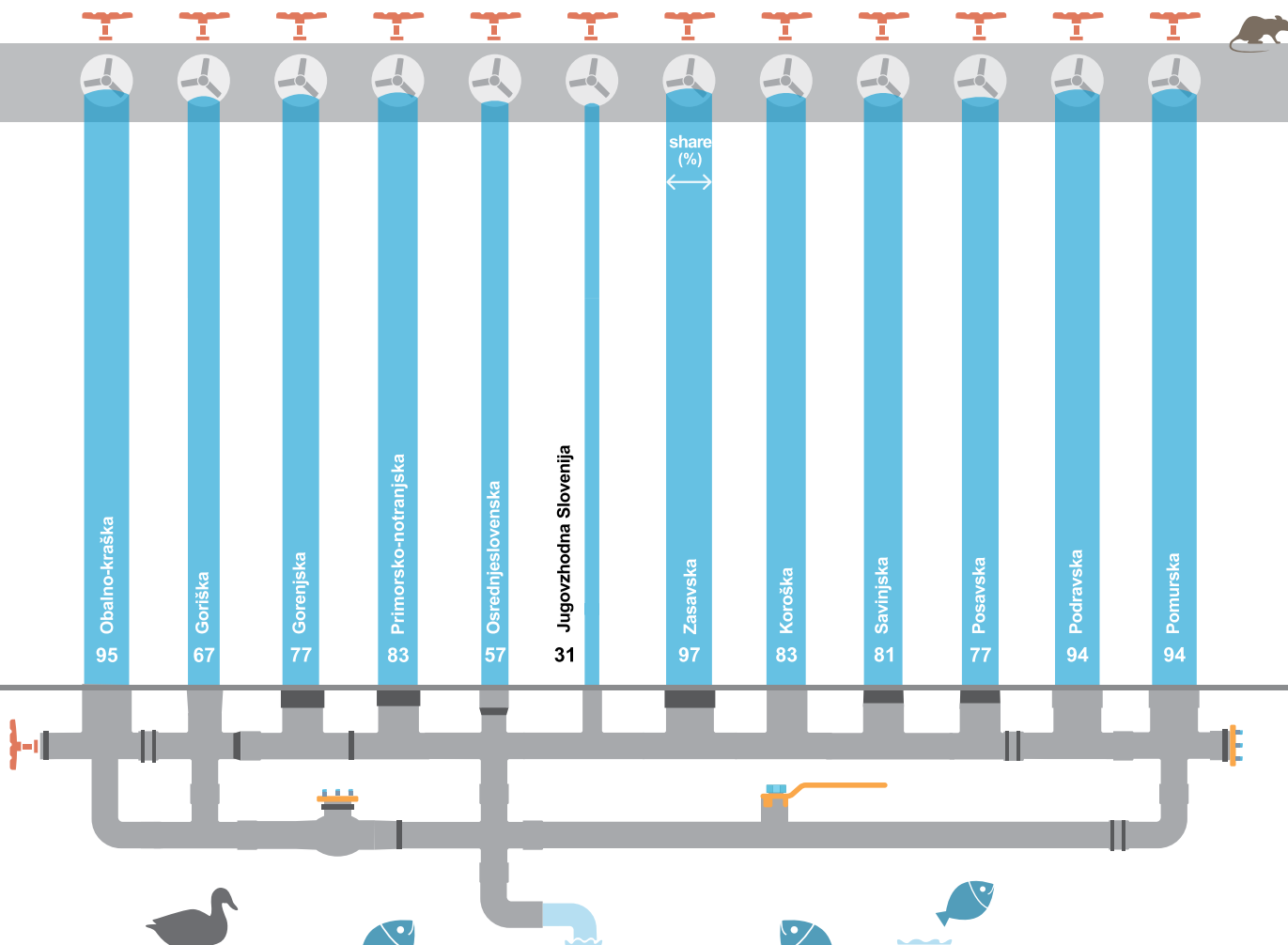


The most water per person was supplied to households in the Gorenjska statistical region.

The most water per person was supplied to households in the Gorenjska statistical region (45 m³) and the least in the Zasavska region. In the Zasavska statistical region almost all waste water (97%) was treated before being discharged from the public sewage system. In Jugovzhodna Slovenija the least waste water (31%) was treated before discharge.

The share of current expenditure for environmental protection was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (32%), followed by Podravska (17%). Almost two thirds of total investment in environmental protection in 2016 was generated in the Posavska and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions.

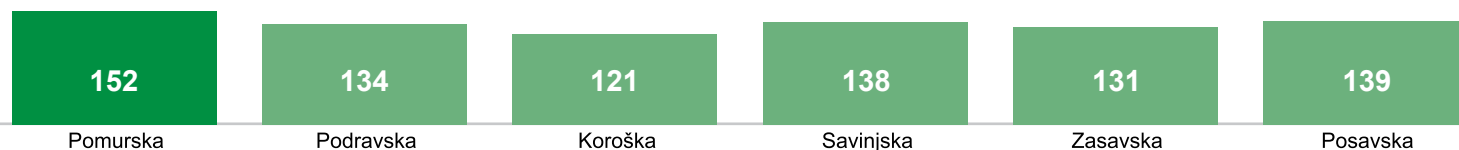
column width indicates the share of waste water treated before discharge from the public sewage system



Sources: SURS, MOP

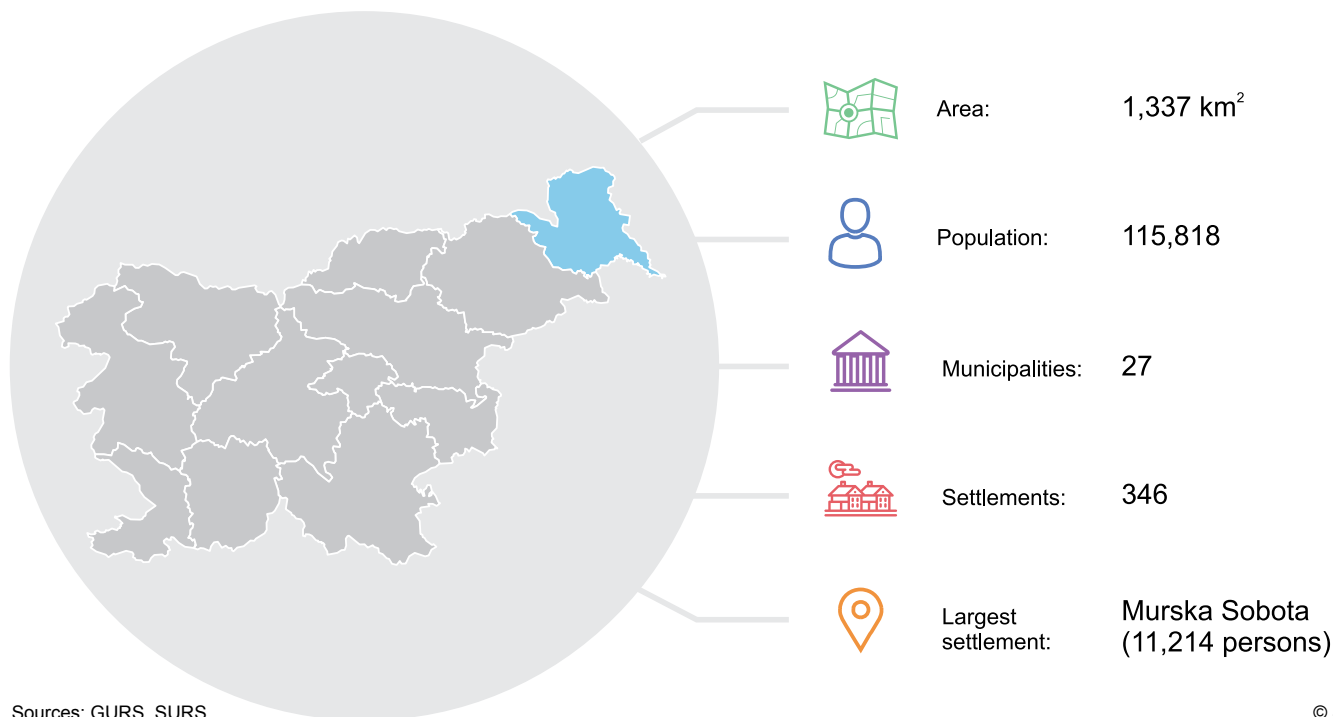
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POMURSKA



The highest number of female students per 100 male students

The Pomurska statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region stood out with the highest natural decrease (−3.5 per 1,000 population) and the lowest share of foreign citizens in the population (1.5%). The mean age of the population in the Pomurska statistical region was the highest in Slovenia (44.5 years). The number of students per 1,000 population in this statistical region (33) was below the national average; however, the number of female students per 100 male students was the highest at 152. In 2016 the unemployment rate was 10.8%, for women it was as high as 14.2%. Average monthly net earnings in this region (EUR 940) were the third lowest in the country. 7% of households in the region were receiving financial or material help from charities; the share of households receiving such help was the same only in the Koroška (7%) and even higher in the Zasavska statistical region (9%).



Sources: GURS, SURS

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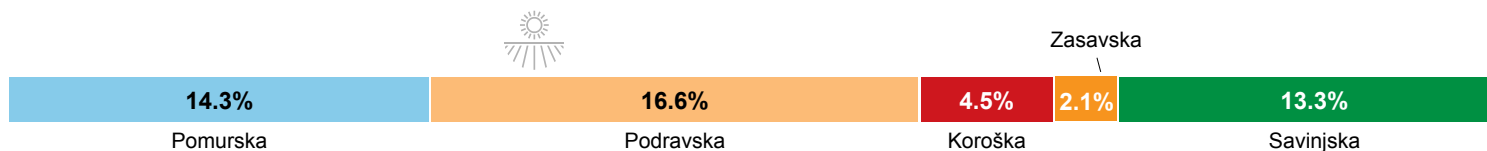


In the Pomurska statistical region 3.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2016. GDP per capita amounted to EUR 13,232, while the average in Slovenia was EUR 19,576. The region had about 8,000 enterprises, which on average employed 4 people. The region also stood out by the number of agricultural tractors; in 2016 there were 13 tractors per 100 population (the national average was 5 per 100). In 2016, the Pomurska statistical region had around 7,100 beds in accommodation establishments; half of them in hotels and similar establishments. They recorded 9% of all overnight stays, of which 58% by domestic tourists.

ID card of the region

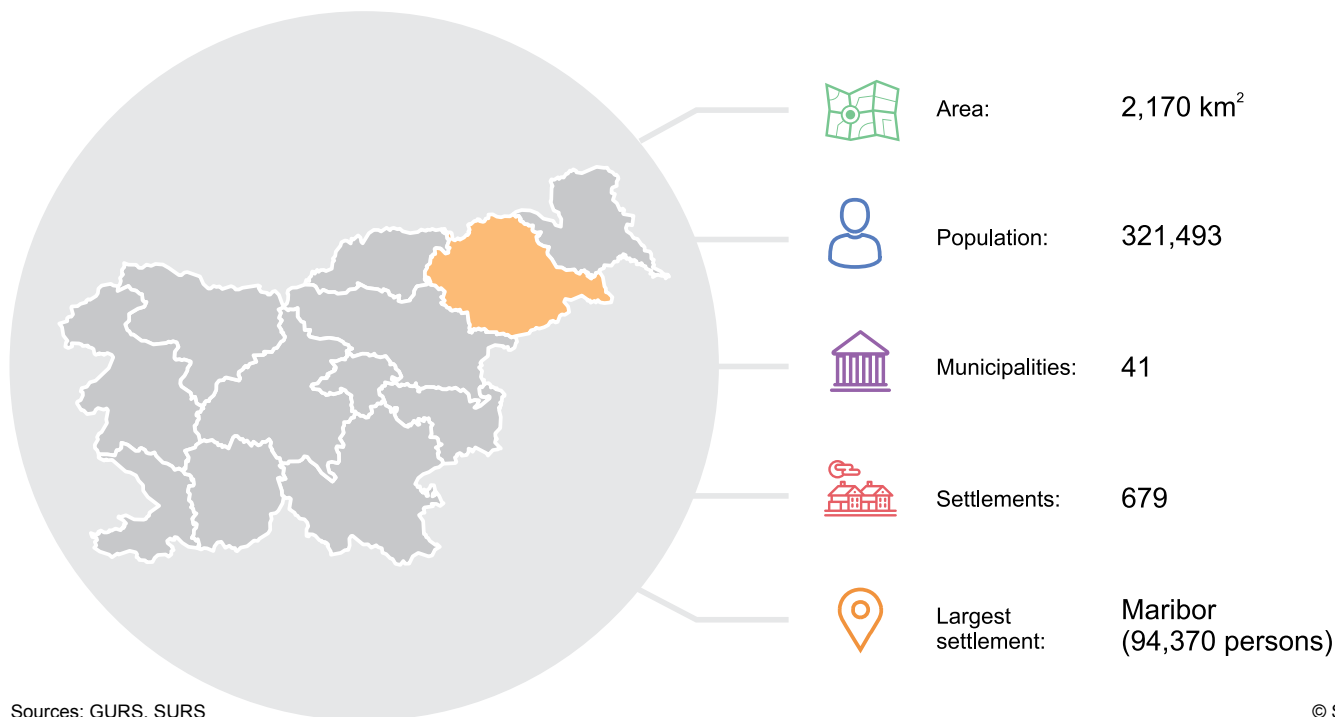
Population	115,818	Population aged 0-14 (%)	13.2
Schoolchildren	8,844	Population aged 65 or more (%)	20.3
Pupils	3,725	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	20.1
Students	3,795	Unemployment rate (%)	10.8
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,412	Employment rate (%)	49.8
Enterprises	7,983	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	14.9
Tourist arrivals	293,050	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	13,232
Tourist overnight stays	966,884	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	524
Issued residential building permits	216	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	8.7
Agricultural holdings	7,914	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	431

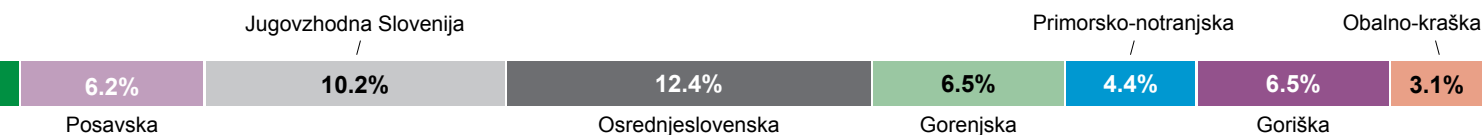
PODRAVSKA



The highest share of utilised agricultural area

The Podravska statistical region had 16% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The share of people aged 0–14 was the second lowest (13.6%); it was lower only in the Pomurska statistical region. Compared to the previous year, in 2016 the population slightly decreased; natural increase was –1.4 per 1,000 population, and net migration was –0.1 per 1,000 population. The share of children born to unmarried mothers was among the highest (68%). The share of deaths before 65 years of age was the third highest in the country (19.6%). The share of people aged 25–64 years with tertiary education (25%) was below the national average and the share of students from the region studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region was the lowest (21%). The unemployment rate (9.0%) was higher than the national average (8.0%).





The region generated 12.8% of the national GDP, but GDP per capita was the fifth lowest in the country. The region had slightly more than 26,100 enterprises with on average 4.5 persons employed. In 2016, 516 dwellings were completed, of which almost 80% new ones. In the Podravska statistical region around 579,800 overnight stays were generated in 2016, about two thirds by foreign tourists. 13% of foreign overnight stays were generated by tourists from Germany. In the region 469 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated and 71% of it was collected separately. The region was third in terms of the number of convicts per 1,000 population (3.9). There was 10,990 agricultural holdings and on average 7.2 hectares of utilised agricultural area per agricultural holding.

ID card of the region

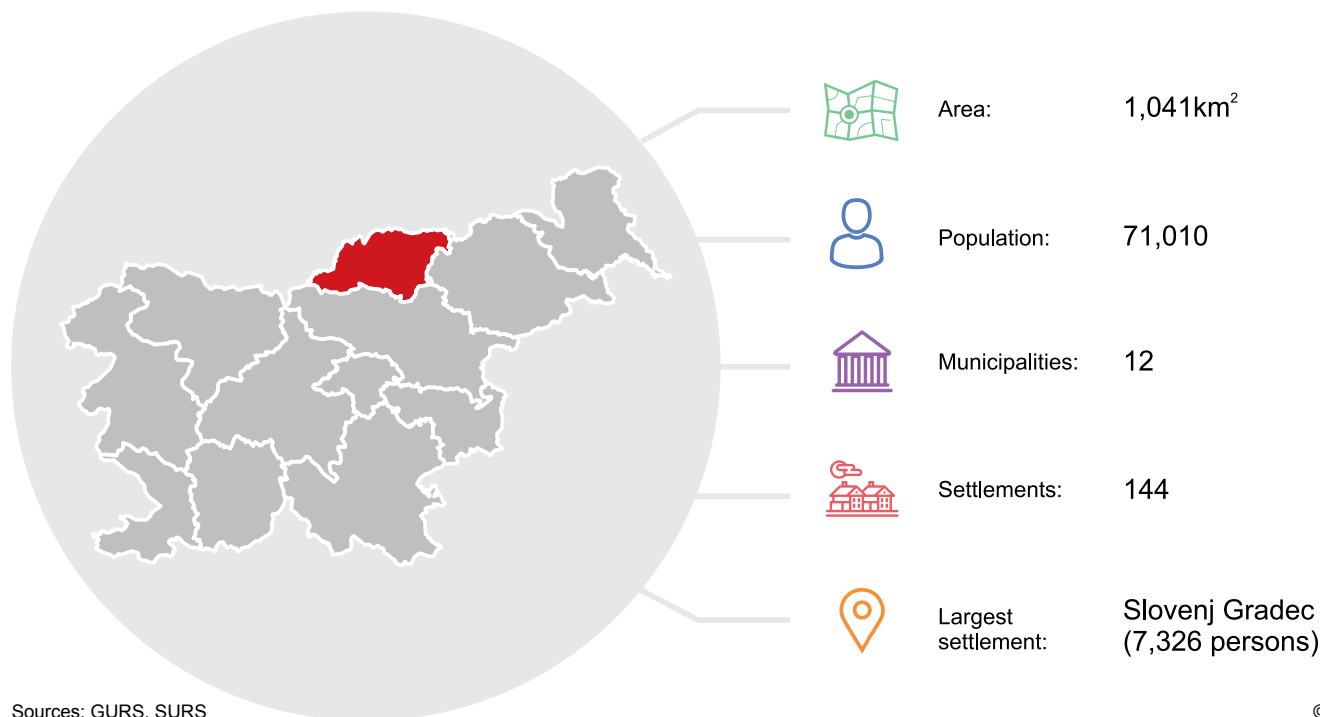
Population	321,493	Population aged 0-14 (%)	13.6
Schoolchildren	25,011	Population aged 65 or more (%)	19.5
Pupils	10,576	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	25.1
Students	10,889	Unemployment rate (%)	9.0
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,450	Employment rate (%)	50.9
Enterprises	26,125	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	15.5
Tourist arrivals	276,097	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	16,078
Tourist overnight stays	579,782	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	517
Issued residential building permits	535	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	7.2
Agricultural holdings	10,990	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	469

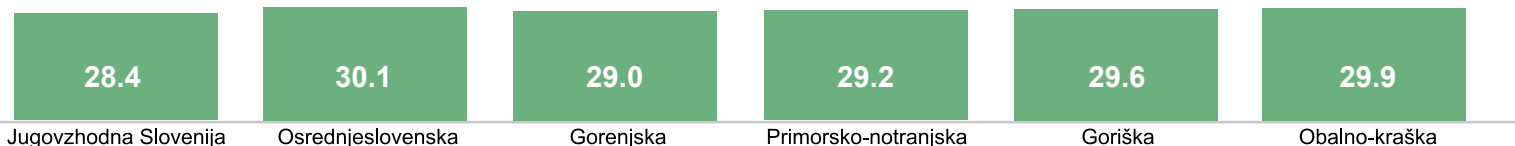
KOROŠKA



The lowest mean age of first-time mothers

The Koroška statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2016. 72% of the children born in the region in 2016 were born to unmarried mothers; this was the highest share among all statistical regions. The mean age of first-time mothers was 27.9 years, the lowest in Slovenia. The share of people aged 25–64 years with tertiary education was the third lowest in Slovenia (23%). The number of students per 1,000 population (39) was lower as the national average. The unemployment rate (7.4%) was slightly below the national average (8.0%). The gender difference in unemployment rates was very high in this region; the rate for men was 5.2% and for women 9.9%. People living in the Koroška statistical region on average assessed their satisfaction with their lives the lowest (6.7 out of 10).



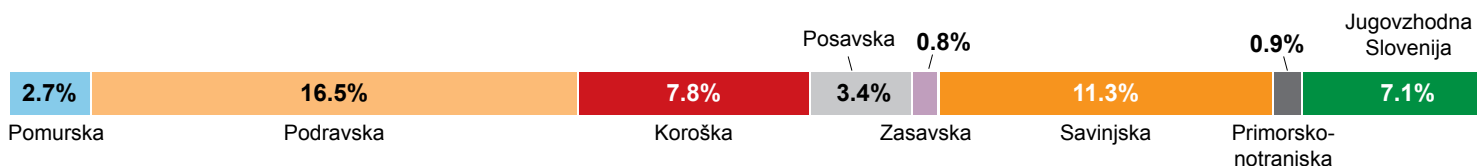


In the Koroška statistical region 2.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2016. GDP per capita was the fourth lowest in the country (EUR 15,781). Koroška is not particularly important in terms of tourism. In 2016 only 1% of all overnight stays in Slovenia were recorded here; even fewer were recorded in the Zasavska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions. As regards foreign tourists, tourists from Croatia generated the largest number of overnight stays. In 2016, the average size of an agricultural holding was 7.5 ha. In the Koroška statistical region 381 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated in 2016. 83% of waste water released from the sewage system was treated before discharge.

ID card of the region

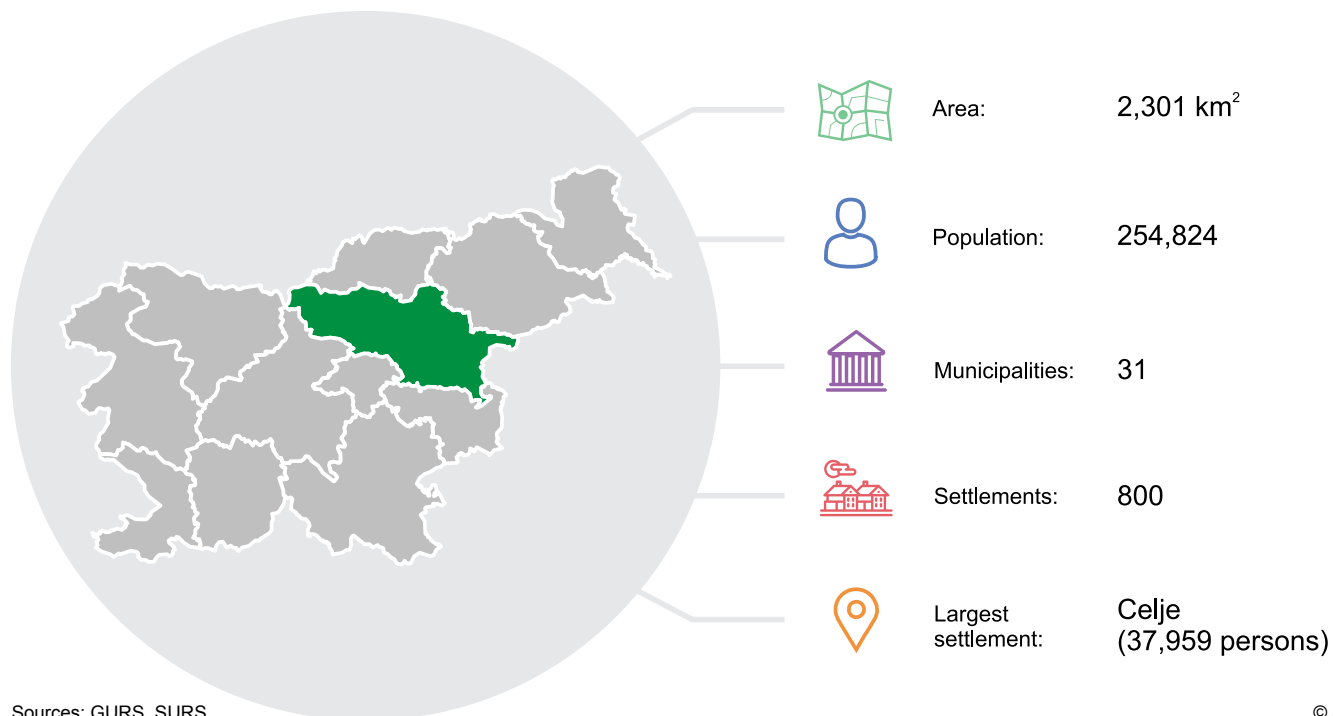
Population	71,010	Population aged 0-14 (%)	14.3
Schoolchildren	5,917	Population aged 65 or more (%)	18.7
Pupils	2,720	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	22.7
Students	2,659	Unemployment rate (%)	7.4
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,494	Employment rate (%)	52.4
Enterprises	5,526	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	13.0
Tourist arrivals	41,799	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	15,781
Tourist overnight stays	116,816	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	523
Issued residential building permits	70	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	7.5
Agricultural holdings	2,839	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	381

SAVINJSKA



Third highest share of current expenditure for environmental protection

The Savinjska statistical region had 12% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region stood out by the lowest share of people aged 80+ (4.6%); the mean age of the population in this region was among the lowest (42.7 years). Natural increase and net migration were positive; total increase was 1.7, third highest among regions. 24% of people aged 25–64 years had tertiary education, which was fewer than the national average (28%). The unemployment rate in the region (9.3%) was slightly higher than the national average (8.0%). Average monthly net earnings (EUR 954) were almost EUR 76 lower than the national average. The share of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (15.0%) was third highest among all statistical regions in Slovenia.



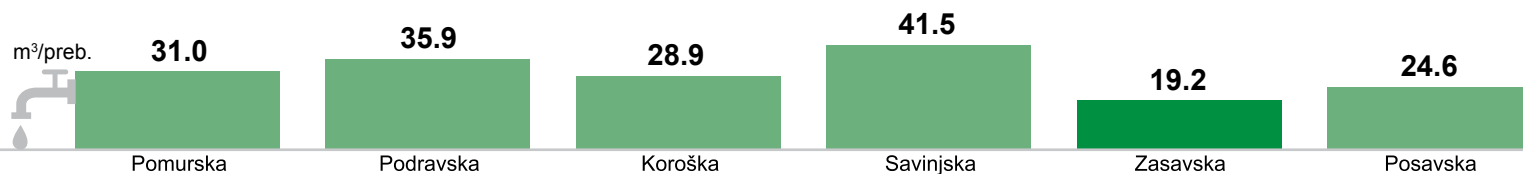


The region generated more than 11% of the national GDP and thus ranked third among the statistical regions. 45% of the regional gross value added was generated by industry. The region had almost 14,200 tourist bedplaces in accommodation establishments. In 2016, slightly fewer than 1.5 million overnight stays were generated, which ranked the region fourth in the country. 52% of overnight stays were generated by domestic tourists. 81% of waste water in the region was treated before discharge from the sewage system. Each household in the region was supplied on average 41.5 m³ of water from the public water supply, ranking the region fourth in terms of public water supply. As regards utilised agricultural area per agricultural holding, with 6.2 hectares the region was seventh in Slovenia.

ID card of the region

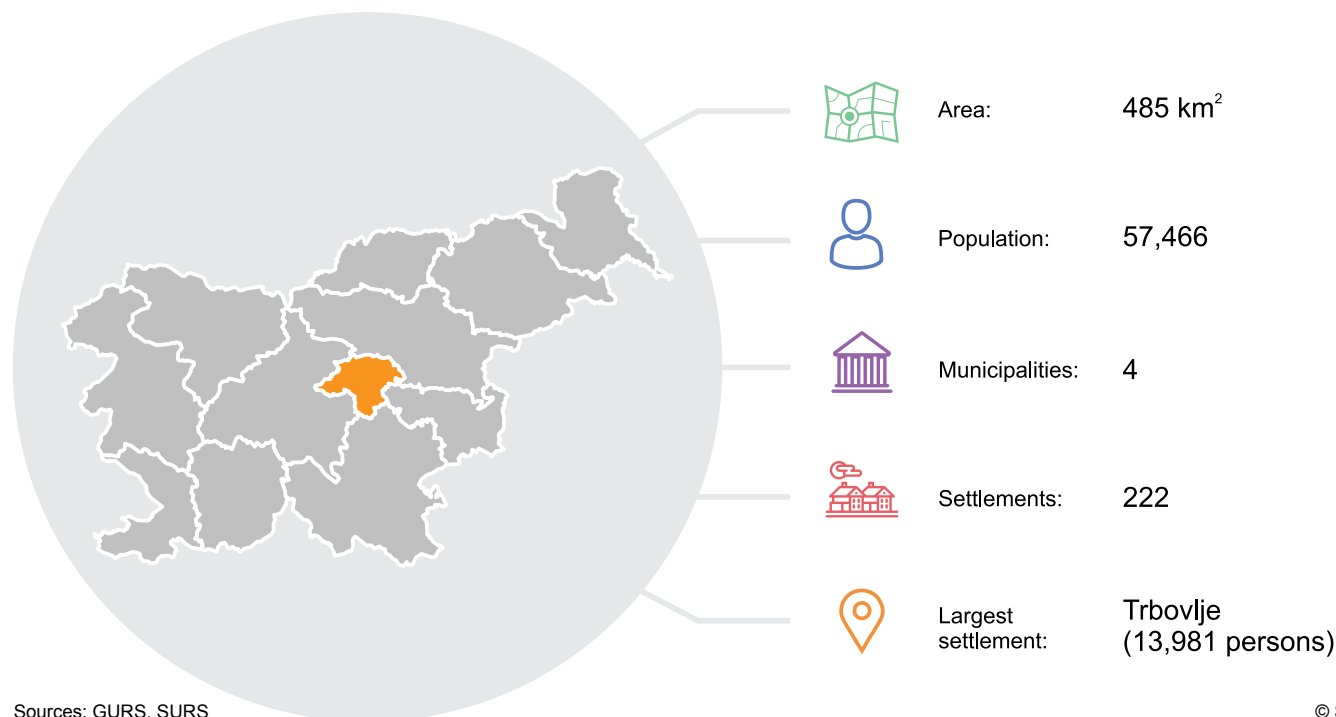
Population	254,824	Population aged 0-14 (%)	15.1
Schoolchildren	22,142	Population aged 65 or more (%)	18.0
Pupils	9,543	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	24.4
Students	9,673	Unemployment rate (%)	9.3
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,445	Employment rate (%)	50.6
Enterprises	21,490	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	15.0
Tourist arrivals	426,385	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	18,006
Tourist overnight stays	1,464,601	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	523
Issued residential building permits	306	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	6.2
Agricultural holdings	10,274	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	445

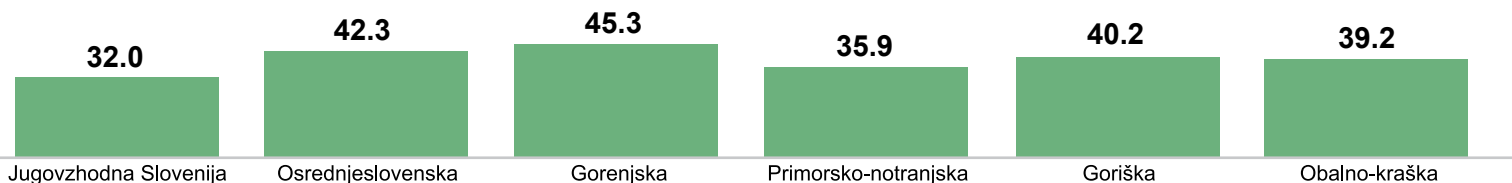
ZASAVSKA



The lowest amount of water supplied to households from the public water supply

The Zasavska statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The share of people aged 0–14 was 14%, while the share of people aged 80+ was 5%. Natural decrease (−0.7 per 1,000 population) and negative net migration (−1.4 per 1,000 population) were recorded. People living in the Zasavska statistical region assessed their satisfaction with their lives with 7.0 out of 10 (the same as the national average in 2016). A fifth of persons who died in 2016 did not live to be 65. The share of children in kindergartens was among the lowest in the country (75%). The unemployment rate was the second highest in the country (10.8%). The share of persons in employment working in another region was the highest (50%).



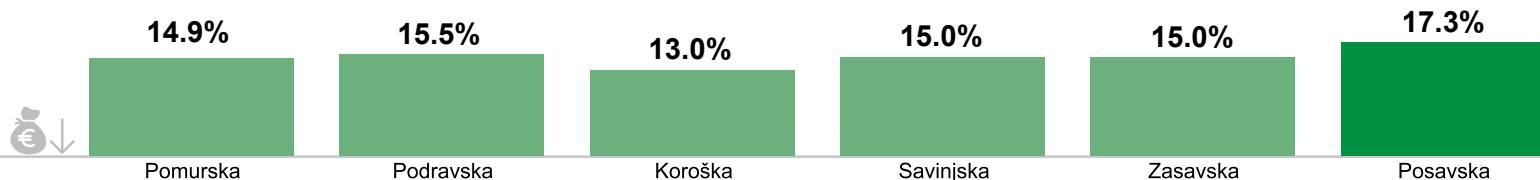


In the Zasavska statistical region the GDP per capita was the lowest in the country (EUR 10,443). The region had more than 3,900 enterprises, and the average turnover per person working in the enterprise was the lowest in the country (EUR 71,600). The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was also the lowest (491), while their average age was 10 years. The region was not very important in terms of tourism; just over 5,200 overnight stays of foreign tourists and 2,500 overnights stays of domestic tourists were recorded. In 2016, 329 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated, which was the least in Slovenia. 60% of municipal waste was collected separately, which was slightly less than the national average (67%). The region recorded the highest share of treated waste water discharged from the sewage system (97%).

ID card of the region

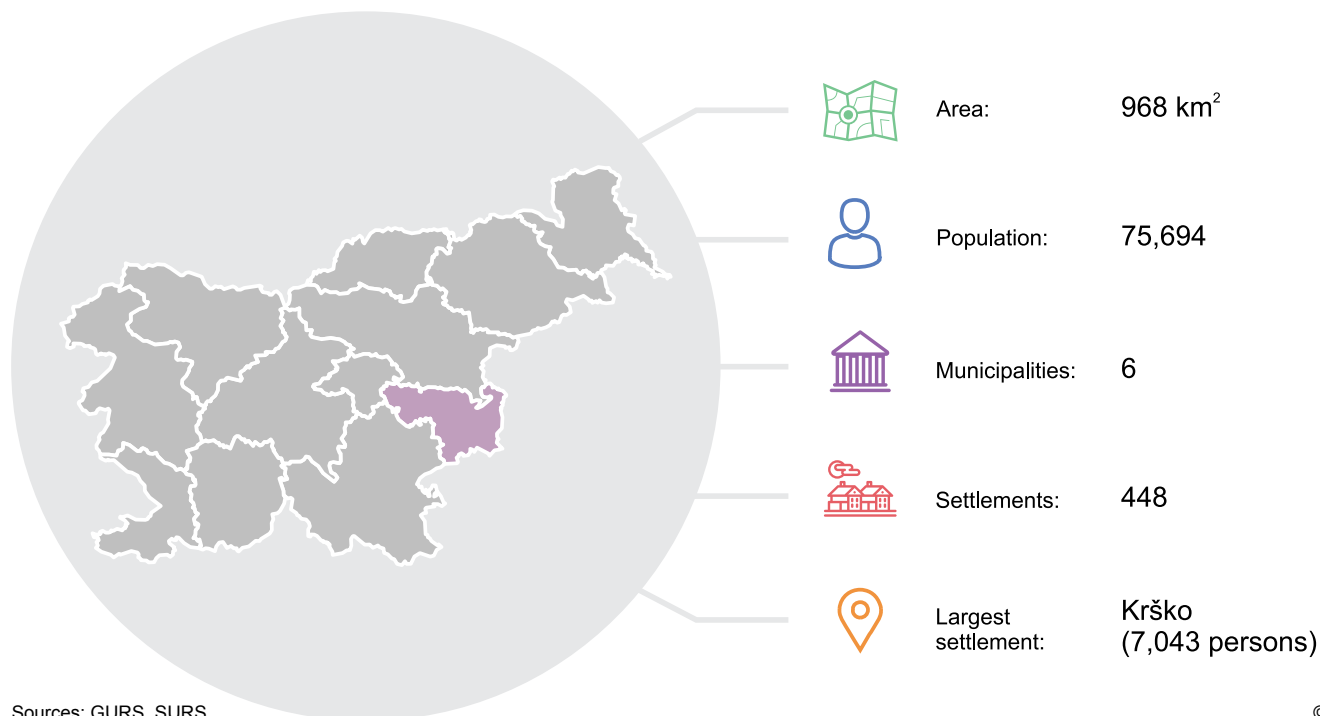
Population	57,466	Population aged 0-14 (%)	14.0
Schoolchildren	4,468	Population aged 65 or more (%)	19.2
Pupils	2,026	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	22.3
Students	2,069	Unemployment rate (%)	10.8
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,410	Employment rate (%)	48.1
Enterprises	3,916	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	15.0
Tourist arrivals	2,872	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	10,443
Tourist overnight stays	7,746	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	491
Issued residential building permits	39	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	5.9
Agricultural holdings	1,674	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	329

POSAVSKA



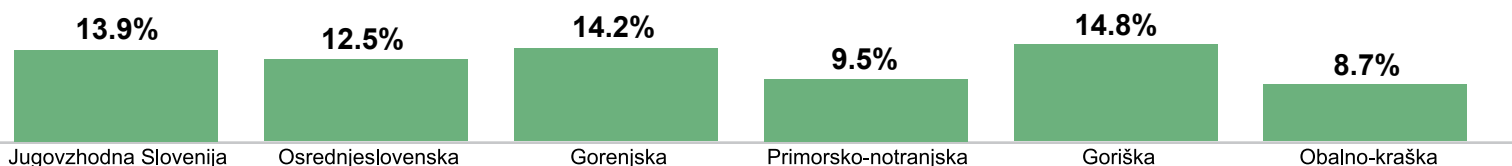
The highest at-risk-of-poverty rate

The Posavska statistical region had 4% of Slovenia's population in 2016. In that year natural decrease was -1.8 per 1,000 population and net migration was -0.4 per 1,000 population. There were 37 students per 1,000 population in this region; this was close to the national average (39). The share of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was 17.3%, while the share of severely materially deprived persons was 4.4%. About a third of persons in employment in this region were working in another region. Average monthly net earnings (EUR 976) were around EUR 54 lower than the national average.



Sources: GURS, SURS

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GDP per capita was EUR 16,202. A fifth of households have problems with environmental pollution. Posavska had the lowest share of people living in overcrowded dwellings (9%). Almost 661,400 tourist overnight stays were recorded in the Posavska region in 2016, which is almost 6% of all tourist overnight stays in the country. Passenger cars were among the oldest in the country (10.8 years). In 2016, the average size of an agricultural holding was 5.7 ha, which ranked the region second to last in front of Obalno-kraška. In 2016, 442 kg of municipal waste was generated per capita and 61% of it was collected separately. Households in the region were supplied on average 24.6 m³ of water per capita from the public water supply, which ranks the region second to last in terms of water supply (in front of Zasavska).

ID card of the region

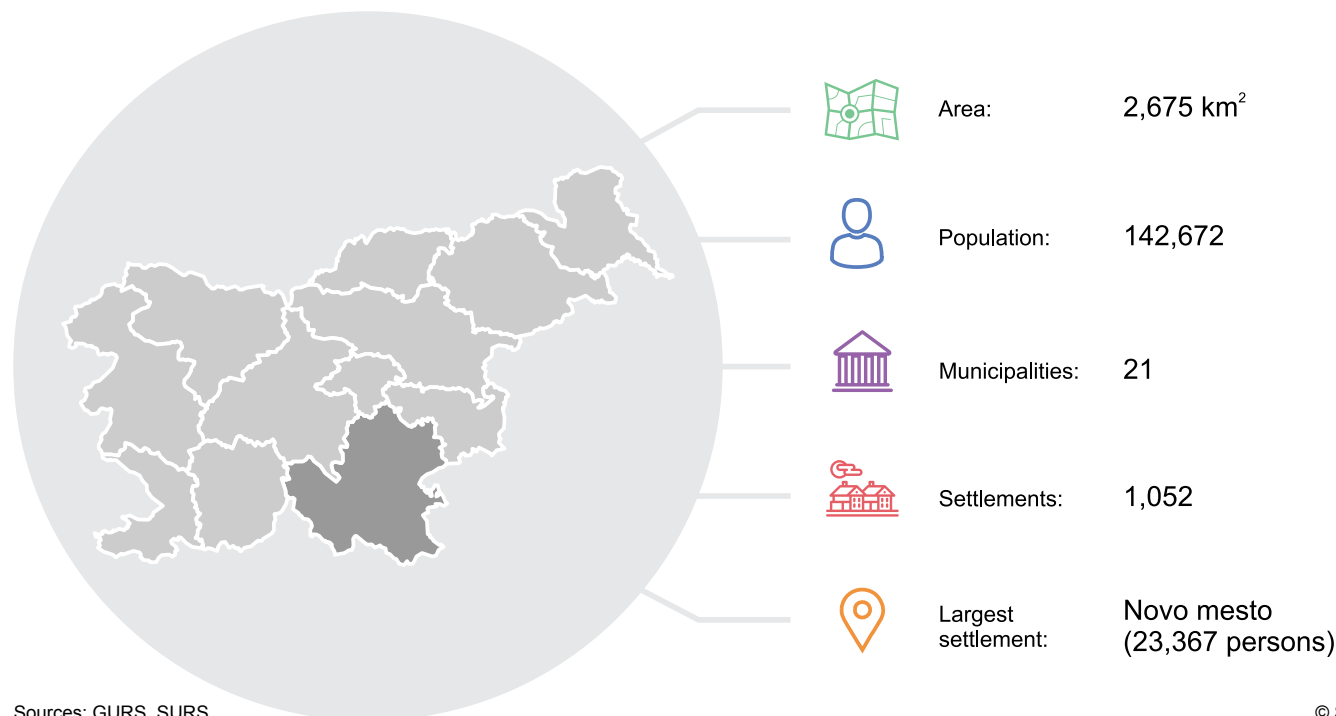
Population	75,694	Population aged 0-14 (%)	14.5
Schoolchildren	6,297	Population aged 65 or more (%)	19.1
Pupils	2,765	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	22.9
Students	2,831	Unemployment rate (%)	7.0
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,481	Employment rate (%)	52.0
Enterprises	5,772	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	17.3
Tourist arrivals	193,456	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	16,202
Tourist overnight stays	661,364	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	548
Issued residential building permits	111	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	5.7
Agricultural holdings	5,189	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	442

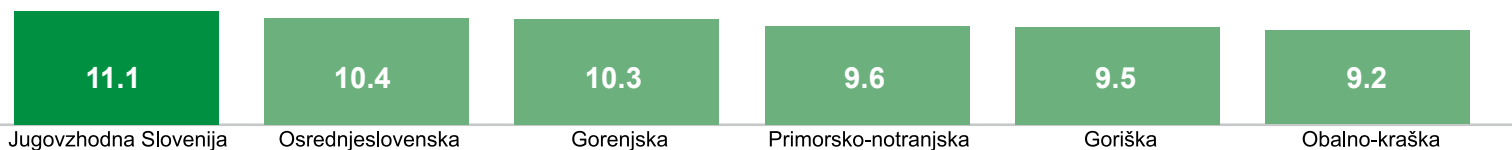
JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA



Most live births per 1,000 population

Jugovzhodna Slovenija had 7% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region had one of the highest shares of people aged 0–14 (15.8%), as did Gorenjska and Osrednjeslovenska. The region had the highest number of live births per 1,000 population (11.1), while the mean age of first-time mothers was among the lowest in Slovenia (28.4 years). Jugovzhodna Slovenija had the highest number of convicted persons per 1,000 population (5.4). There were 38 students per 1,000 population in this region; 67% of them studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The unemployment rate was 8.1%, slightly higher than the national average of 8.0%.





In addition to the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, Jugovzhodna Slovenija was the only region with average monthly net earnings higher than the national average; in 2016 they amounted to EUR 1,036. Almost a quarter of persons in employment worked outside their region of residence; most of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. GDP per capita was the third highest in the country (EUR 18,604) and industry contributed the highest share to the regional gross value added (50%). The share of households with bad dwelling conditions (21%) was the third lowest among regions. In 2016, over 400,700 tourist overnight stays were recorded in Jugovzhodna Slovenija; the share of foreign tourist overnight stays (38%) in this region was the lowest. On average, 402 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated in the region; 60% of it was collected separately. In this region the least waste water was treated before discharge from the sewage system (31%).

ID card of the region

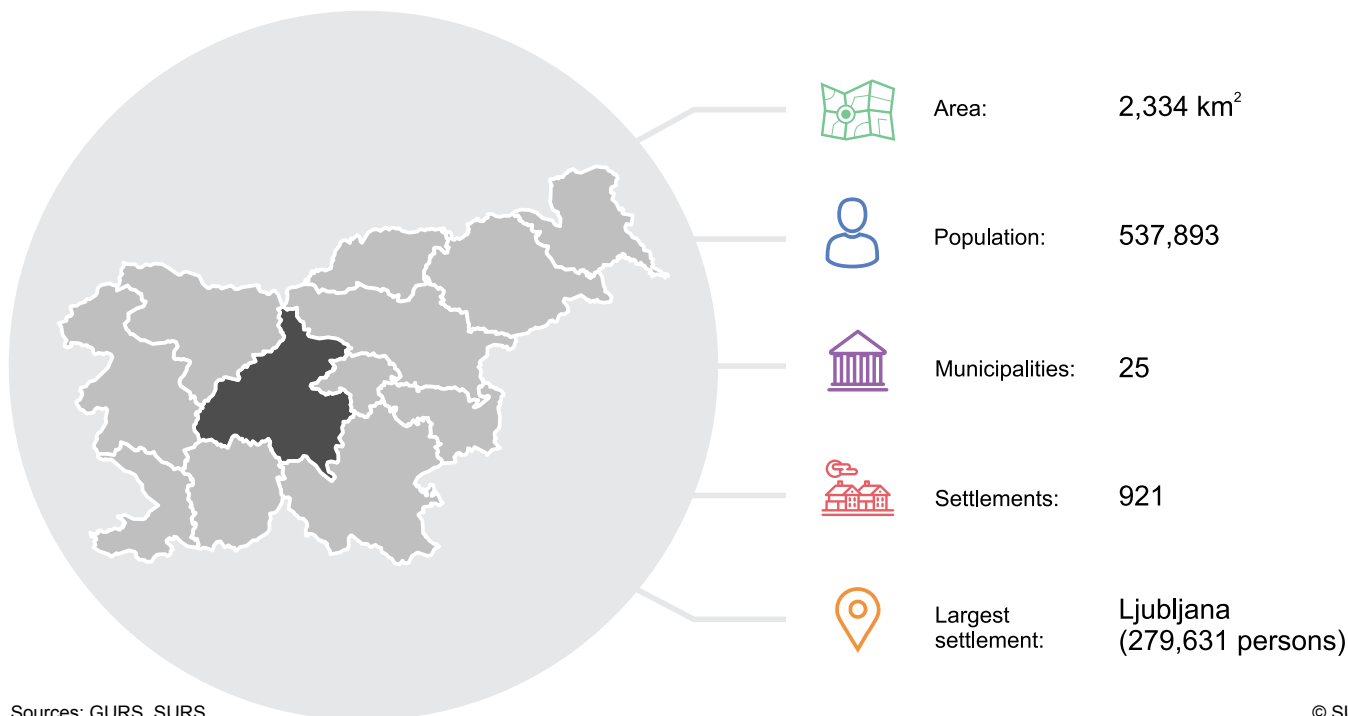
Population	142,672	Population aged 0-14 (%)	15.8
Schoolchildren	12,613	Population aged 65 or more (%)	17.4
Pupils	5,289	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	25.0
Students	5,478	Unemployment rate (%)	8.1
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,583	Employment rate (%)	51.8
Enterprises	10,378	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	13.9
Tourist arrivals	125,081	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	18,604
Tourist overnight stays	400,742	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	537
Issued residential building permits	204	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	6.0
Agricultural holdings	8,141	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	402

OSREDNJESLOVENSKA



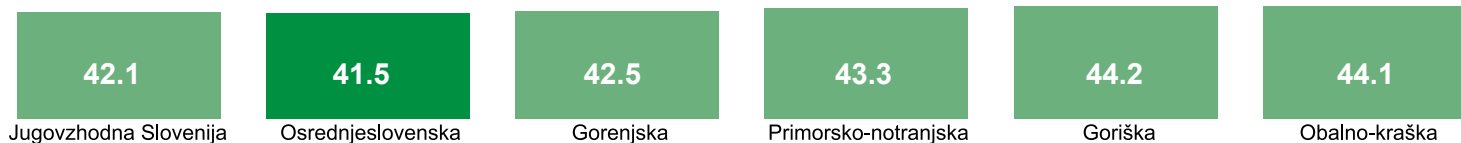
The lowest mean age of the population

The Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had over a quarter of Slovenia's population (26%) in 2016, and on average they were the youngest (41.5 years). In this region population density was the highest (231 per km²). The mean age of first-time mothers was the highest (30.1 years). Eight out of ten children aged 1–5 were included in kindergartens. More than a third of people aged 25–64 years had tertiary education, which was the highest share in the country. Besides the Gorenjska statistical regions, people living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region were most satisfied with their lives (average assessment of 7.3 out of 10). The unemployment rate (6.5%) was lower than the national average. A large majority of persons in employment in the region also worked in the region (91%). Average monthly net earnings of persons employed in the region were the highest in the country (EUR 1,118).























Sources: GURS, SURS

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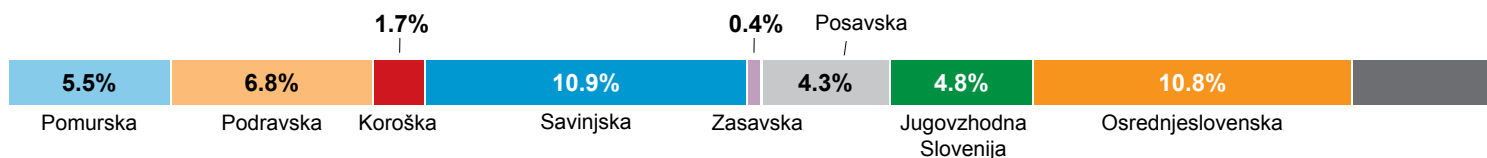


In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region almost 37% of the national GDP was generated, which was more than EUR 27,600 per capita. The region was first in terms of the number of enterprises in the country (a third) as well as the number of high-growth enterprises in the country (32%, employing almost 23,600 persons). People in this region were driving on average the youngest cars (9.3 years). The number of overnight stays was not the highest in the country, but the region stood out by the highest share of foreign tourist overnight stays (94%).

ID card of the region

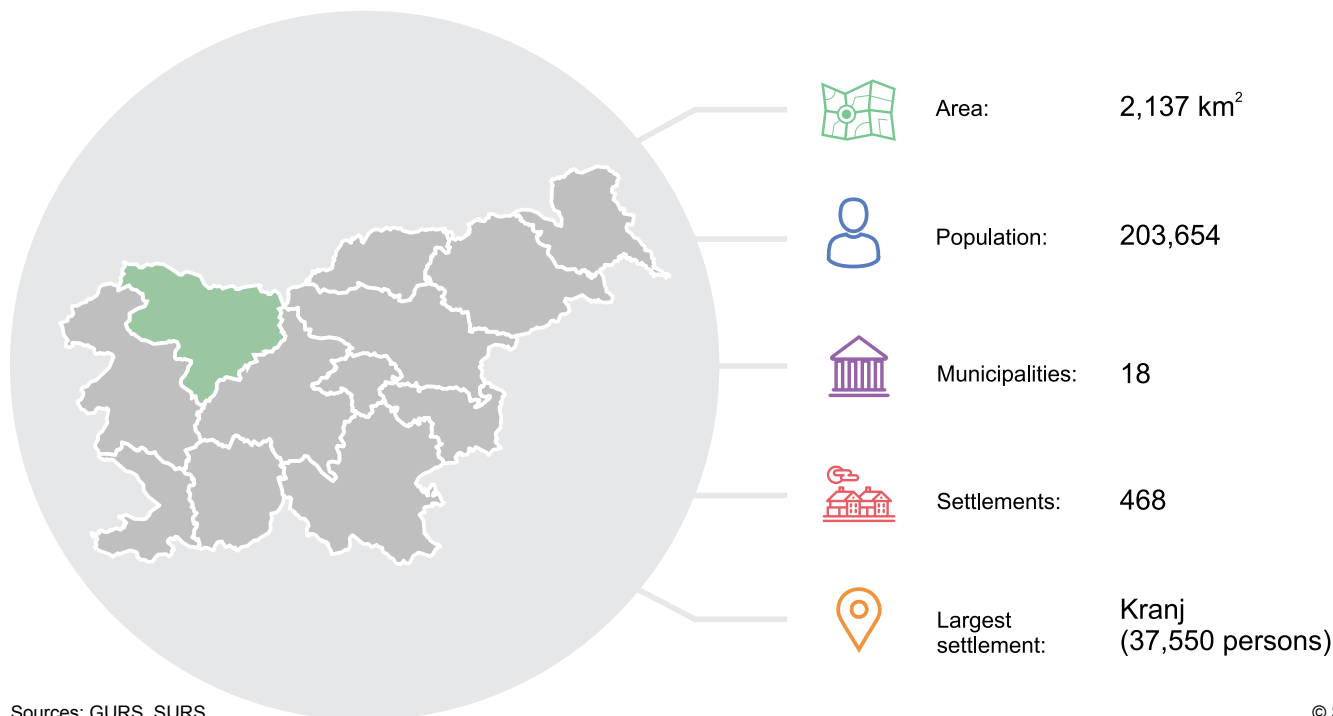
 Population	537,893	 Population aged 0-14 (%)	15.8
 Schoolchildren	48,060	 Population aged 65 or more (%)	17.6
 Pupils	18,589	 Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	35.3
 Students	21,051	 Unemployment rate (%)	6.5
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,751	 Employment rate (%)	54.5
 Enterprises	65,412	 At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	12.5
 Tourist arrivals	820,621	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	27,644
 Tourist overnight stays	1,498,447	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	522
 Issued residential building permits	616	 Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	7.8
 Agricultural holdings	7,621	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	512

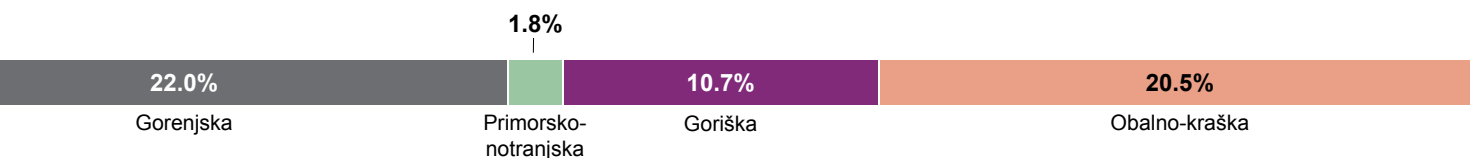
GORENJSKA



The highest share of tourist bedplaces

The Gorenjska statistical region had 10% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 0–14 (15.8%). Natural increase in the region was among the highest (1.6 per 1,000 population), while net migration was negative (–1.8 per 1,000 population). As regards the share of people with tertiary education (29%), the region was second in the country. The unemployment rate was 6.1%, the lowest in the country. Average monthly net earnings of persons employed in the region were slightly below the national average (EUR 1,025). On average, people living in the Gorenjska statistical region were among the most satisfied people in Slovenia (average assessment of 7.3 out of 10).





The region had almost 19,500 enterprises with almost 71,400 persons employed. There were 67 high-growth enterprises or 8% of all high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. In 2016, GDP per capita was EUR 17,269 and thus lower than the national average. The Gorenjska statistical region had the highest number of tourist bedplaces in accommodation establishments (more than 28,600), 22% of all beds in the country. More than 2.2 million overnight stays were generated in 2016, 24% of all foreign tourists overnight stays in Slovenia. In this region 8% of gross investment for environmental protection was contributed. The region had the highest share of separately collected municipal waste (74%) and the largest amount of water supplied per person from the public water supply (45 m³).

ID card of the region

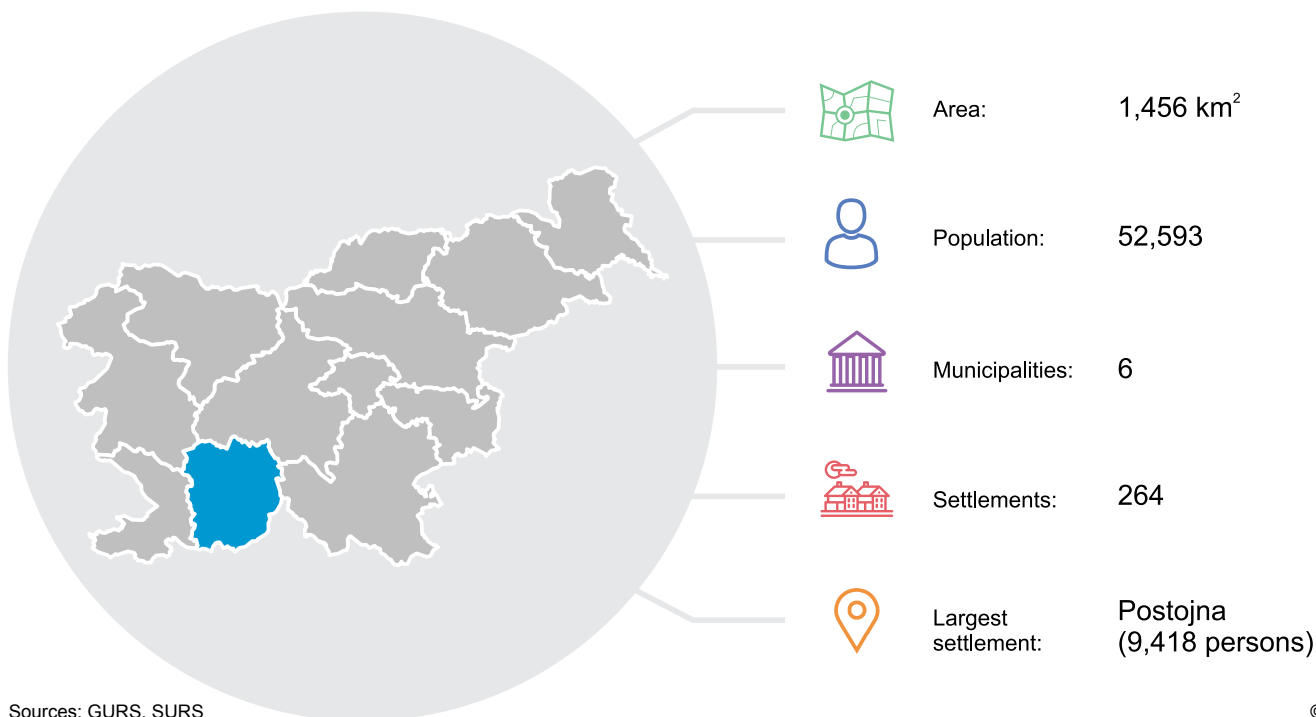
Population	203,654	Population aged 0-14 (%)	15.8
Schoolchildren	18,636	Population aged 65 or more (%)	18.9
Pupils	7,549	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	28.6
Students	7,839	Unemployment rate (%)	6.1
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,570	Employment rate (%)	52.5
Enterprises	19,462	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	14.2
Tourist arrivals	946,194	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	17,269
Tourist overnight stays	2,224,930	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	529
Issued residential building permits	218	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	7.1
Agricultural holdings	4,398	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	519

PRIMORSKO-NOTRANJSKA



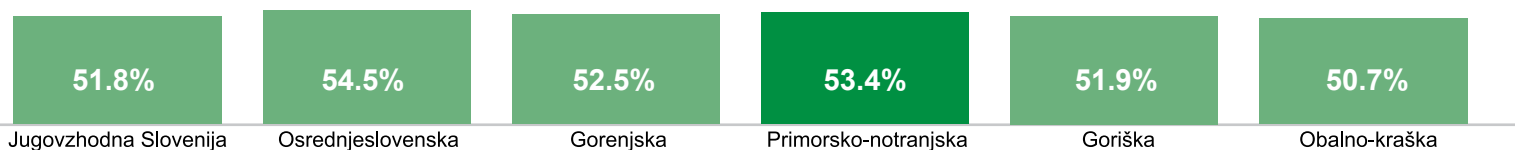
The highest employment rate

The Primorsko-notranjska statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region stood out with the lowest number of population and with the lowest population density (36 persons per km²). A natural decrease was recorded in 2016 (−1.0 per 1,000 population), while net migration was positive (2.1 per 1,000 population). The share of children born to unmarried mothers was the lowest in the country (less than half). The at-risk-of-poverty rate was second lowest among all regions; 9.5% of people were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The region had one of the lowest shares of deaths before 65 years of age (17.2%). A quarter of people aged 25–64 years had tertiary education. There were 36 students per 1,000 population in this region, which was slightly below the national average.



Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS



38% of persons in employment from this region worked in another statistical region, a large majority of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. Average monthly net earnings were the lowest in the country (EUR 925). Gross value added in the agricultural sector was the highest among all statistical regions (6.4%). 83% of waste water was treated before discharge from the sewage system. In the region 450 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated in 2016 and 70% of it was collected separately. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the second highest in the country (569), while their average age was third from the end of the oldest ones in the country (10.6 years). 85% of overnight stays in this region were generated by foreign tourists, especially by those from Italy.

ID card of the region

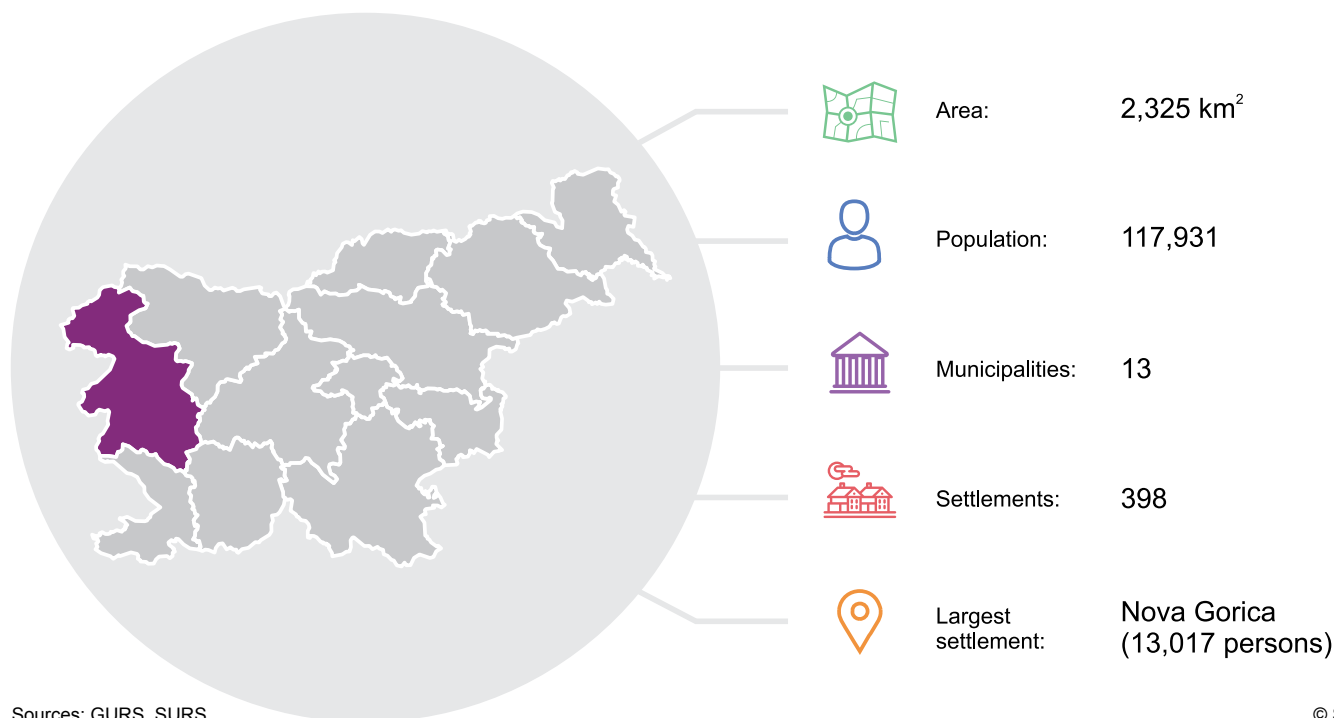
Population	52,593	Population aged 0-14 (%)	15.1
Schoolchildren	4,479	Population aged 65 or more (%)	19.4
Pupils	1,808	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	25.9
Students	1,869	Unemployment rate (%)	6.5
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,389	Employment rate (%)	53.4
Enterprises	4,448	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	9.5
Tourist arrivals	65,310	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	14,412
Tourist overnight stays	100,628	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	569
Issued residential building permits	65	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	8.6
Agricultural holdings	2,427	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	450

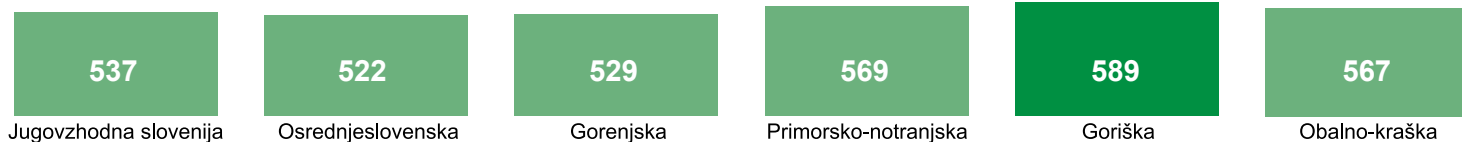
GORIŠKA



Most passenger cars per 1,000 population

The Goriška statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2016. This was the only region with practically the same number of men and women. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 80+ (6%). A natural decrease and negative net migration were recorded in 2016; the population decreased by 265 inhabitants. There were 41 students per 1,000 population in this region, which was the most in the country. The unemployment rate was below the national average (7.1%). 15% of persons in employment in this region worked outside their region of residence, which was not much; only the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had a lower share (9%).



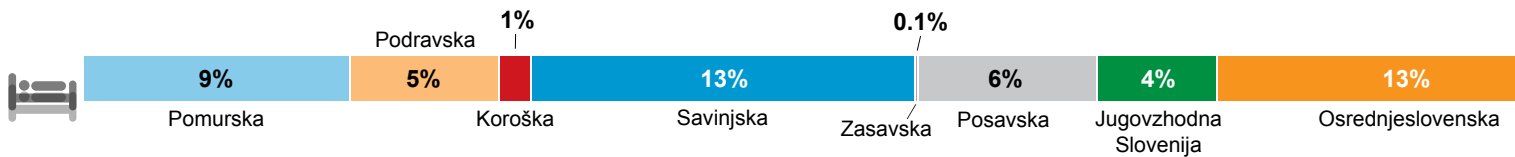


In 2016 the region had the fourth highest share of completed dwellings (48%). In the Goriška statistical region over 773,200 overnight stays were generated in 2016; 78% of them were generated by foreign tourists, most of them by tourists from Italy. In 2016, 514 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated, which was 38 kg over the national average; 64% of municipal waste was collected separately. Households in the region were supplied 40.2 m³ of water per capita. As regards the share of waste water treated before discharge from the sewage system, with 67% the region was among the worst in the country. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the highest in the country (589), as was their average age (11.1 years).

ID card of the region

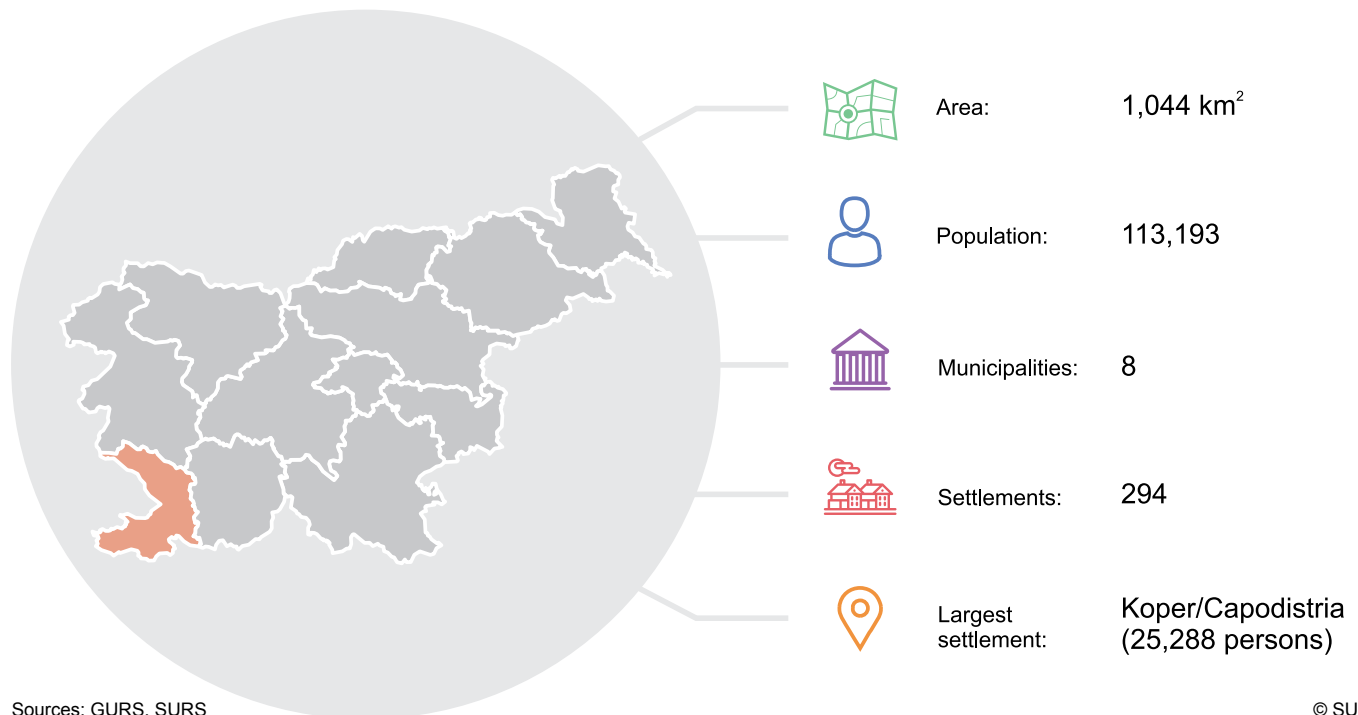
Population	117,931	Population aged 0-14 (%)	14.6
Schoolchildren	9,730	Population aged 65 or more (%)	20.8
Pupils	4,279	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	27.3
Students	4,810	Unemployment rate (%)	7.1
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,524	Employment rate (%)	51.9
Enterprises	11,705	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	14.8
Tourist arrivals	340,846	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	17,968
Tourist overnight stays	773,246	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	589
Issued residential building permits	131	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	5.8
Agricultural holdings	5,311	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	514

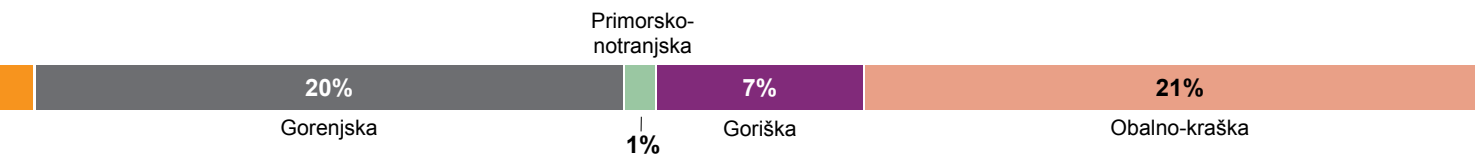
OBALNO-KRAŠKA



The highest share of tourist overnight stays

The Obalno-kraška statistical region had 5% of Slovenia's population in 2016. The region stood out with the highest share of foreign citizens in total population (9.7%) and with the largest number of people emigrating abroad (10 per 1,000 population). The mean age of first-time mothers was 29.9 years, 0.5 of a year higher than the national average. The share of people aged 25–64 years with tertiary education was the third highest in the country (28%). The shares of upper secondary education pupils (30 per 1,000 population) and tertiary education students (31 per 1,000 population) were the lowest here. The unemployment rate was above the national average (11.8%), while average monthly net earnings in the region (EUR 1,015) were around EUR 15 below the national average.





GDP per capita was the second highest in the country (EUR 19,928) behind the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The region had 13,855 enterprises; on average they employed 3.1 people, which was the lowest number in the country. The Obalno-kraška region is very important for tourism. In 2016, almost 2.4 million overnight stays were generated here (41% by domestic and 59% by foreign tourists), the most in the country. As regards overnight stays by foreign tourists, most of them were generated by tourists from Italy (21%). In the region the highest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated (577 kg); 57% of municipal waste was collected separately (the national average was 67%). 95% of waste water in the region was treated before discharge from the sewage system. The region contributed 2.4% of gross investment for environmental protection.

ID card of the region

Population	113,193	Population aged 0-14 (%)	13.8
Schoolchildren	8,799	Population aged 65 or more (%)	19.7
Pupils	3,386	Population aged 25-64 years with tertiary education (%)	27.8
Students	3,494	Unemployment rate (%)	11.8
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,560	Employment rate (%)	50.7
Enterprises	13,855	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	8.7
Tourist arrivals	785,793	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	19,928
Tourist overnight stays	2,384,693	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	567
Issued residential building permits	106	Average size of agricultural holding (ha)	4.8
Agricultural holdings	3,124	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	577

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

%	percent
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km ²	square kilometre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
t	ton
t/ha	ton per hectare
mio	million
pop.	population
EUR	euro
GDP	gross domestic product
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
MOP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

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

