



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

BETTER, WORSE, AVERAGE

Statistical Portrait of Slovenia in the International Community 2017





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FOREWORD

All through its history Slovenia was part of international flows. Even in the period between winning independence and joining the European Union Slovenia was cooperating in the economic, cultural and social fields, particularly with the former Yugoslav republics and other European countries. A country's cooperation is normally not limited to its closest neighbours, but it is more intense between geographically, culturally and politically similar societies. Recently, such a society has been the European Union, a unique economic and political

alliance of 28 European countries. We know that this does not mean that all countries in the community are the same; on the contrary, they are quite different. Each has its own specific characteristics. The publication presents the position of Slovenia in relation to other EU-28 Member States. Where appropriate, we expanded the comparison, particularly to other countries from the territory of former Yugoslavia and EFTA countries. So, how is Slovenia doing? One cannot answer unambiguously. There are areas in which Slovenia stands out in a

positive way and areas in which it stands out in a negative way. And as regards some indicators, Slovenia is in the golden middle. What are the areas in which Slovenia is better, worse or average compared to other countries will be clearer after you browse this publication.

Genovefa Ružič
Director-General



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COUNTRY CODES

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

Some charts and infographics can show only data by selected countries, presenting only data for Slovenia and for countries with higher or lower values. In some cases a comparison with the EU-28 average is shown.

TERRITORY

9-12

The forerunner of the European Union, the European Coal and Steel Community, was established in 1952 by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Germany and the Netherlands. In the coming decades new members joined this community of six countries. The

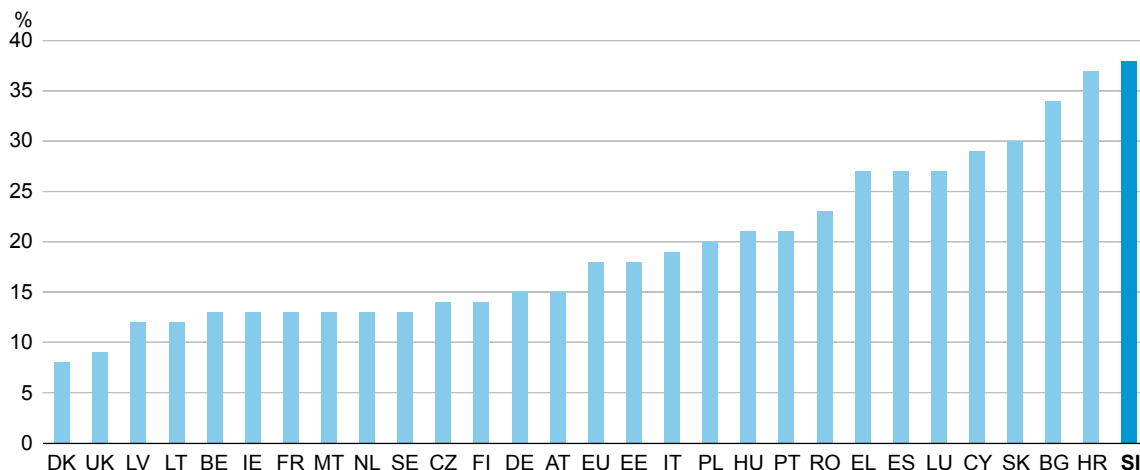
largest expansion took place in 2004 when ten countries, including Slovenia, joined the EU. In terms of the area, France is the largest EU Member State. In terms of population, Germany is the largest. Slovenia is 25th as regards the area; Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta are

smaller. Slovenia is not among the most densely populated Member States, but it is one of the most forested. As regards the share of land area protected for biodiversity, Slovenia was first in the EU in 2015.

FR 633

Total area (1,000 km²), 2016Source: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en, 27. 2. 2017

ES 506

Land area protected for biodiversity, 2015Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 8. 3. 2017)

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SE 439

DE 357

FI 338

PL 313

IT 302

UK 249

RO 238

Population density, 2015

country	pop./km ²	country	pop./km ²	country	pop./km ²	country	pop./km ²
FI	18	HR	74	AT	105	IT	201
SE	24	EL	82	HU	106	LU	220
EE	30	RO	86	SK	111	DE	229
LV	32	CY	92	PT	112	UK	269
LT	46	ES	93	PL	124	BE	372
BG	66	SI	102	DK	132	NL	503
IE	68	FR	105	CZ	137	MT	1,370

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27.02.2017)

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In 2015 Slovenia was first as regards the share of land area protected for biodiversity (38%), closely followed by Croatia (37%). Countries with the lowest shares were Denmark (8%) and the United Kingdom (9%).

In 2015 the most densely populated EU Member State was Malta with on average 1,370 persons per square kilometre. The least densely populated Member State was Finland with 18 persons per square kilometre. With 102 persons per square kilometre, Slovenia is among the less densely populated Member States.

EL 132

BG 110

HU 93

PT 92

AT 84

CZ 79

IE 70

LV 65

LT 65

HR 57

SK 49

EE 45

DK 43

NL 42

BE 31

SI 31

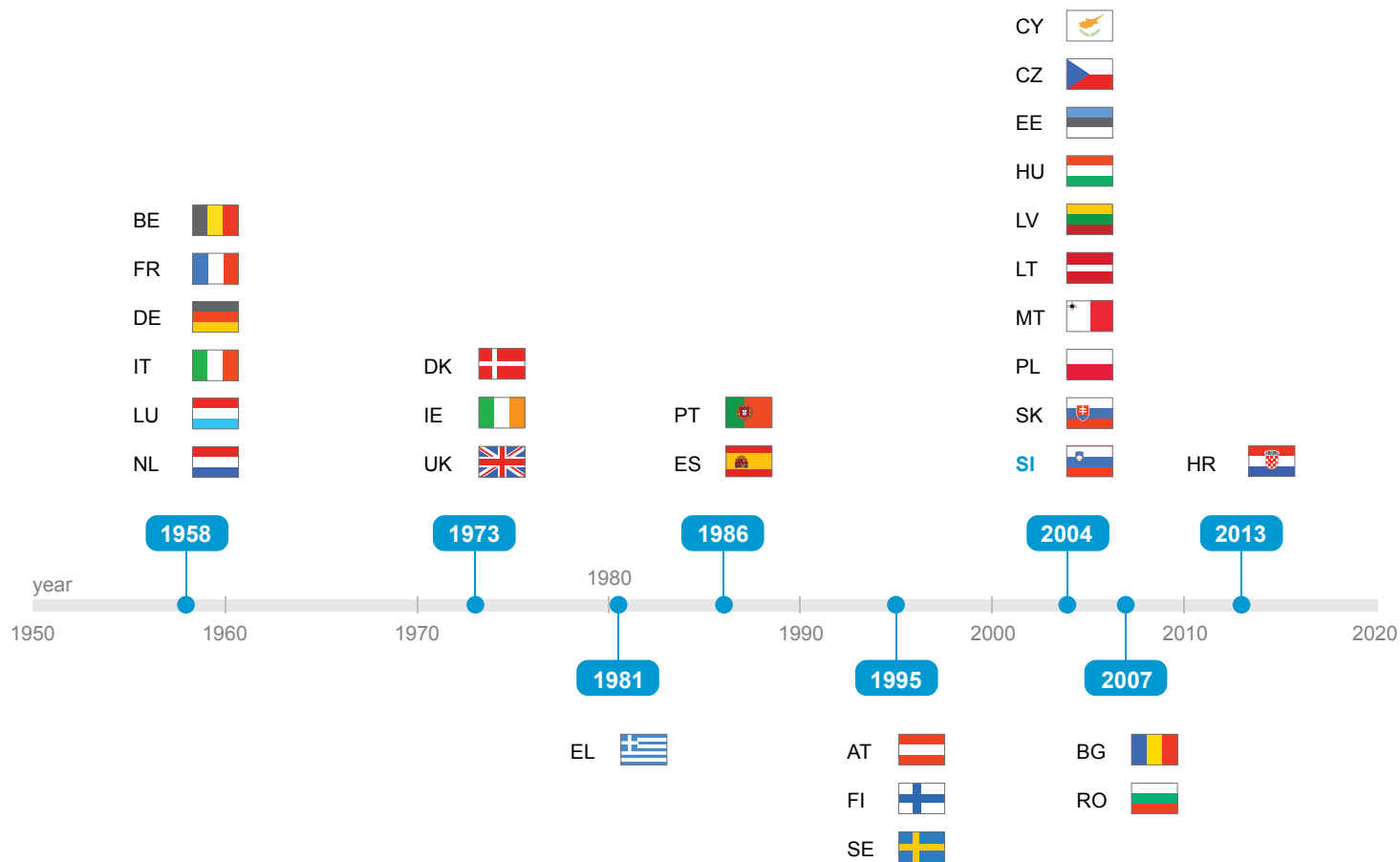
CY 31

LU 31

MT 31

20

Year of EU accession



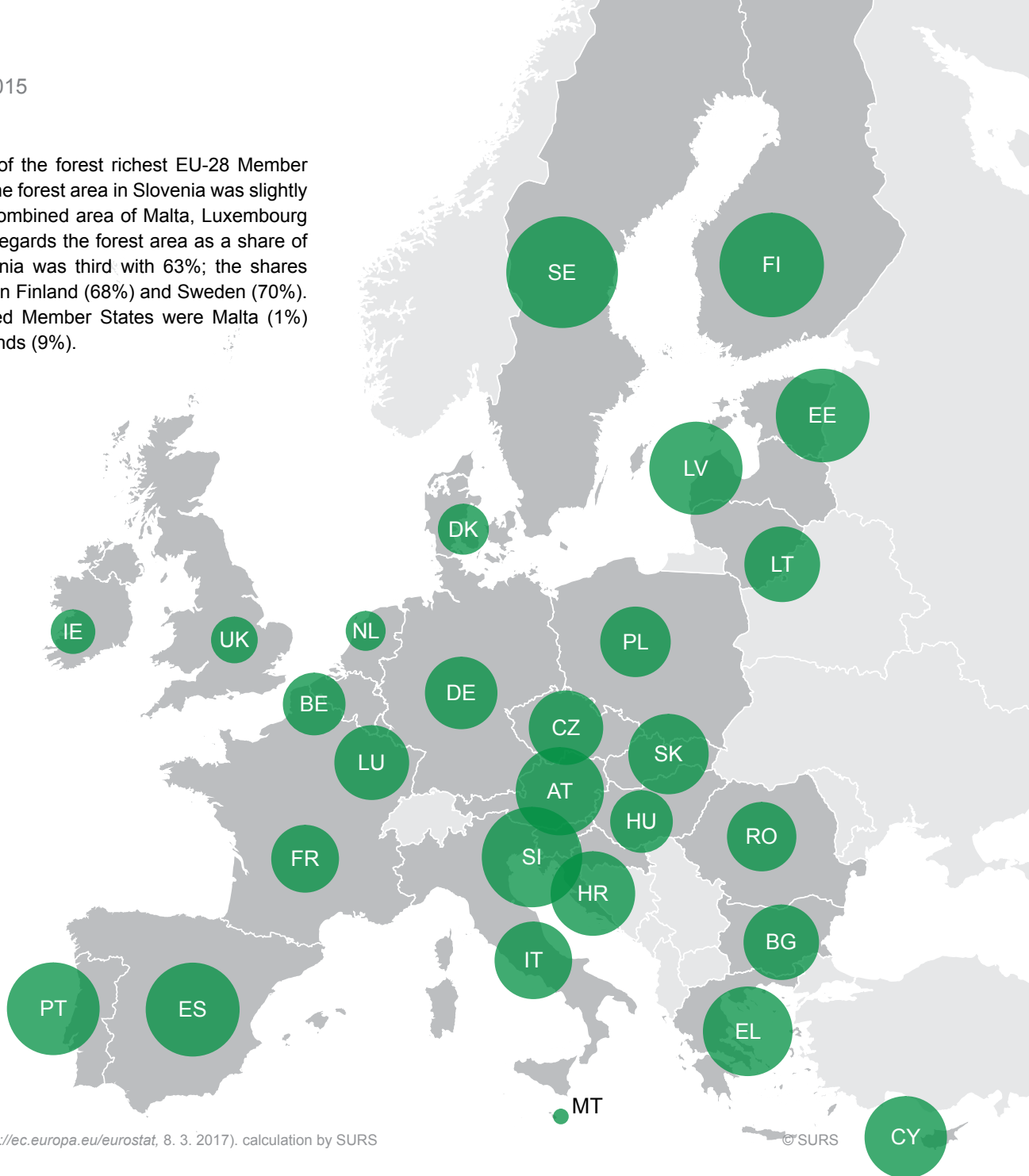
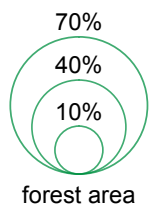
BE	Belgium	EL	Greece	LT	Lithuania	PT	Portugal
BG	Bulgaria	ES	Spain	LU	Luxembourg	RO	Romania
CZ	Czech Republic	FR	France	HU	Hungary	SI	Slovenia
DK	Denmark	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	IT	Italy	NL	Netherlands	FI	Finland
EE	Estonia	CY	Cyprus	AT	Austria	SE	Sweden
IE	Ireland	LV	Latvia	PL	Poland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

Source: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en, 27. 2. 2017

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Forest area, 2015

Slovenia is one of the forest richest EU-28 Member States. In 2015 the forest area in Slovenia was slightly larger than the combined area of Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus. As regards the forest area as a share of total area, Slovenia was third with 63%; the shares were larger only in Finland (68%) and Sweden (70%). The least forested Member States were Malta (1%) and the Netherlands (9%).



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 8. 3. 2017). calculation by SURS

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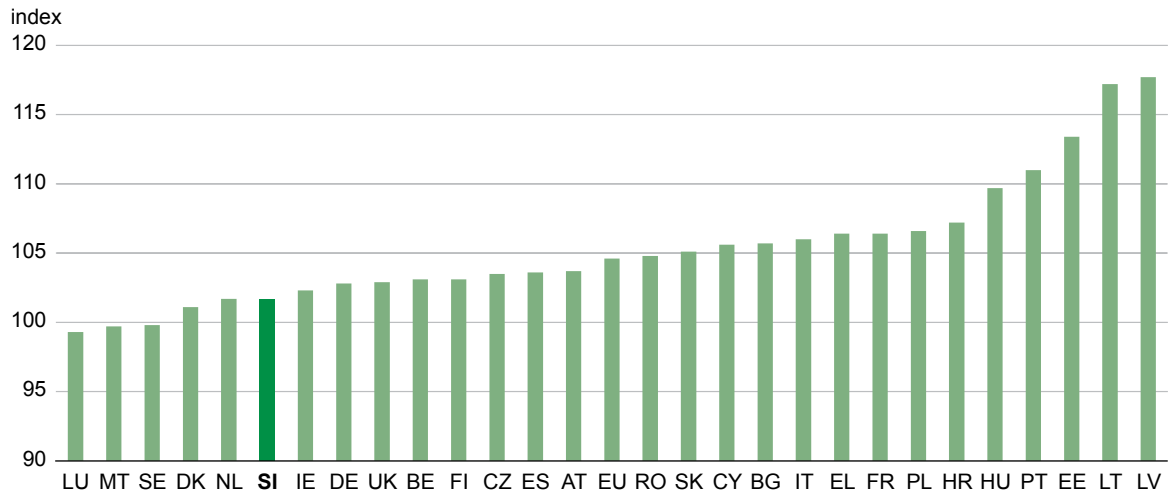
POPULATION

13-16

In 2016 the EU population was just over 510 million, about 7% of the world's population. The most populous EU-28 Member State was Germany and the least populous was Malta. Slovenia was 23rd, followed by Latvia, Estonia,

Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta. The median age of the EU-28 population was 42.6 years. It was the highest in Germany and the lowest in Ireland. In most countries women outnumbered men; in the EU-28 on average by almost 5%.

Only in Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden men outnumbered women. Among EU-28 Member States life expectancy was the highest in Sweden and the lowest in Lithuania.

Median age, 2016Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 22. 2. 2017)**Women per 100 men, 2016**Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 2. 2017)

© SURS

**Life expectancy for children born in 2015,
selected EU-28 Member States**Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27.02.2017)

© SURS

In 2016 there were on average almost 5% more women than men in the EU-28. Most women per 100 men were recorded in Latvia (118) and Lithuania (117). Men outnumbered women in three Member States: Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden. In Slovenia there were almost 2% more women than men.

In all EU Member States boys born in 2015 can expect to live shorter than girls born in the same year. Boys born in 2015 can expect to live longest in Sweden (80.3 years) and girls born in the same year in Spain (85.3 years). Life expectancy of boys born in Slovenia in 2015 was 77.7 years and of girls 83.4 years.

Population, 2016

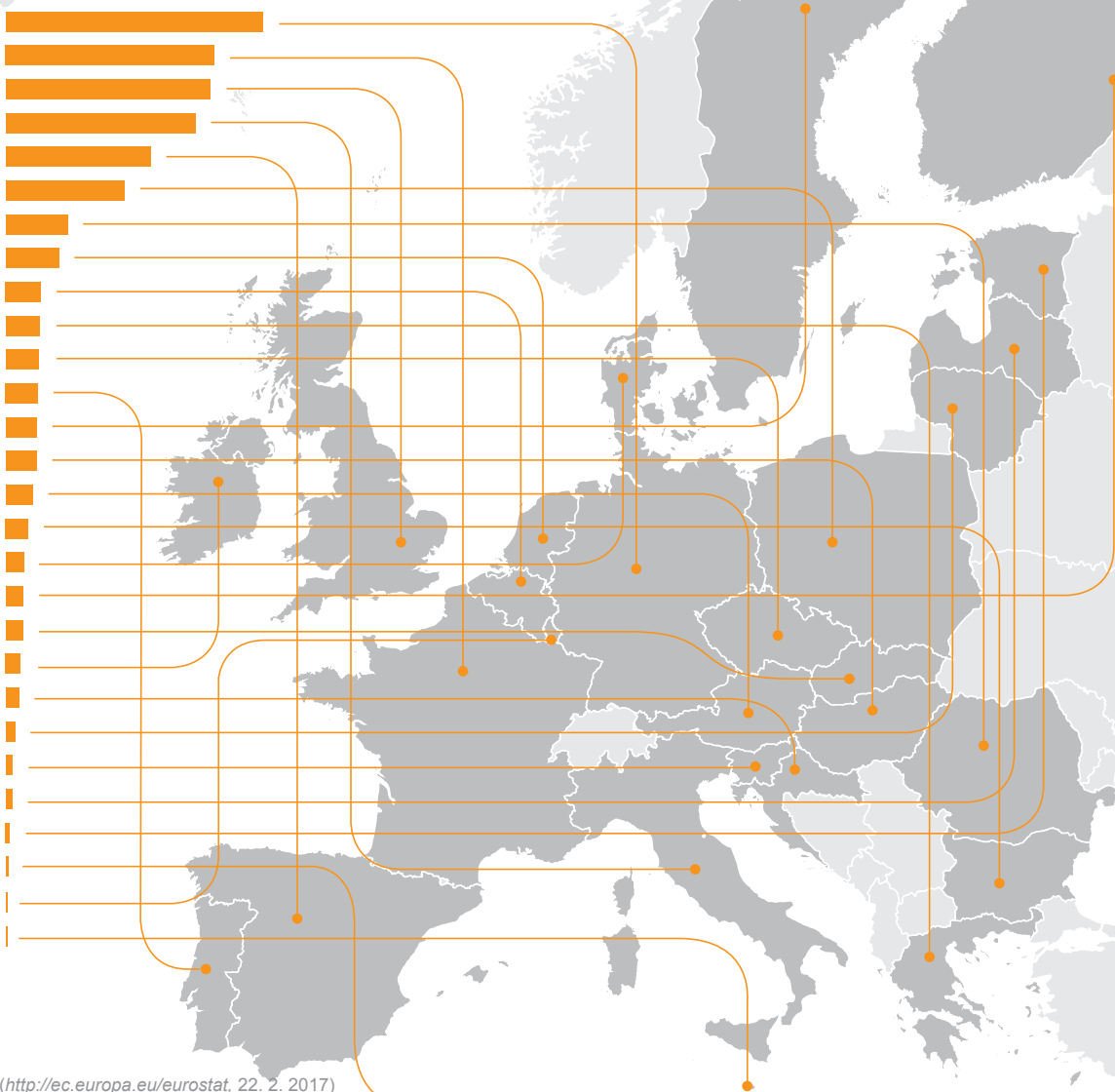
EU-28

510 mio.



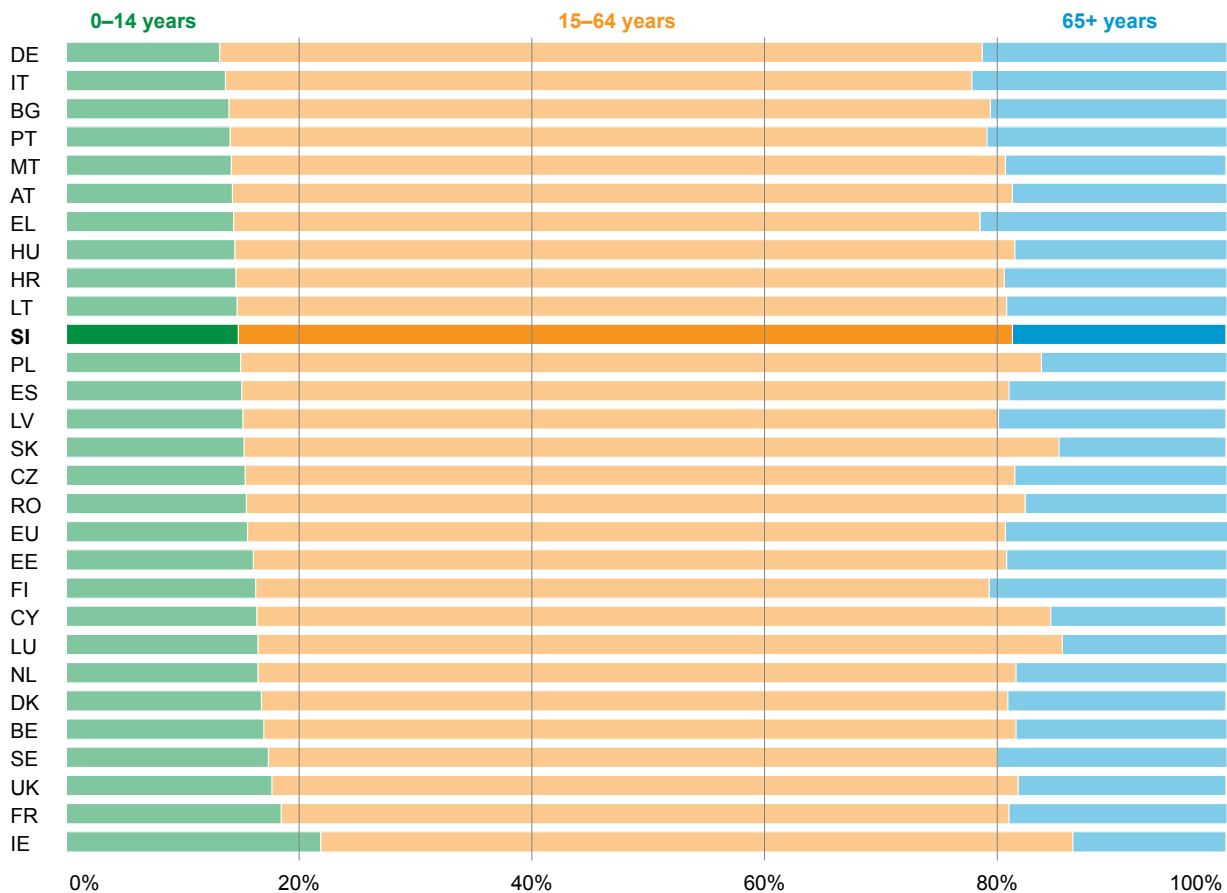
mio.

DE	82.2
FR	66.8
UK	65.4
IT	60.7
ES	46.4
PL	38.0
RO	19.8
NL	17.0
BE	11.3
EL	10.8
CZ	10.6
PT	10.3
SE	9.9
HU	9.8
AT	8.7
BG	7.2
DK	5.7
FI	5.5
SK	5.4
IE	4.7
HR	4.2
LT	2.9
SI	2.1
LV	2.0
EE	1.3
CY	0.8
LU	0.6
MT	0.4



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 22. 2. 2017)

Age structure of the population, 2015



Population of Slovenia by age groups and sex, 2016



Sources: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 2. 2017). SURS

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In 2016 Ireland had the most favourable age structure; 22% of its population was young. On the other hand, Italy had the

least favourable age structure; 22% of its population was old. Slovenia was in the middle of the EU-28. In 2016, 15% of its

population was young (0-14 years). 18% of its population was old (65+) and 67% of its population was 15-64 years old.

EDUCATION

17-20

In the EU-28, Finland was the Member State with the highest share of tertiary educated population aged 15–74 (35%) in 2015. Romania had the lowest share (14%). The share of people with upper secondary education was the highest in the Czech Republic (68%) and the lowest in Estonia (22%). In Slovenia

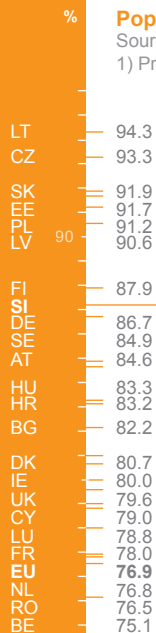
the share of persons with basic education or less was lower than the EU-28 average, the share of persons with upper secondary education was higher, while the share of persons with tertiary education was close to the average. In recent years the focus has been on lifelong learning, since obtaining new knowledge

and skills is a must for preserving our current and obtaining new employments. In 2015, most adults (25–64 years) were included in lifelong learning in Northern Europe (Sweden, Denmark, Finland) and the fewest in Eastern European countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia).

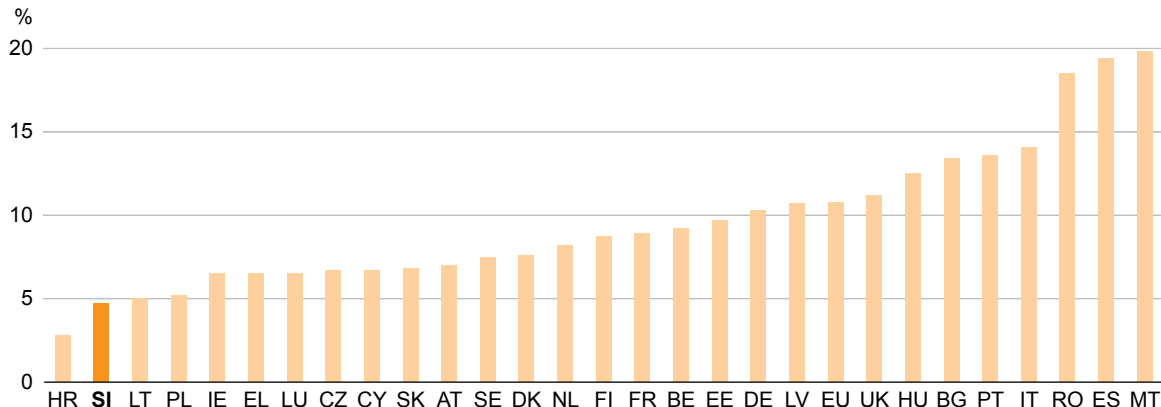
Population aged 25–64 years with at least upper secondary education, 2016¹⁾

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 1. 3. 2017)

1) Provisional data.



Early leavers from education and training, 2016¹⁾

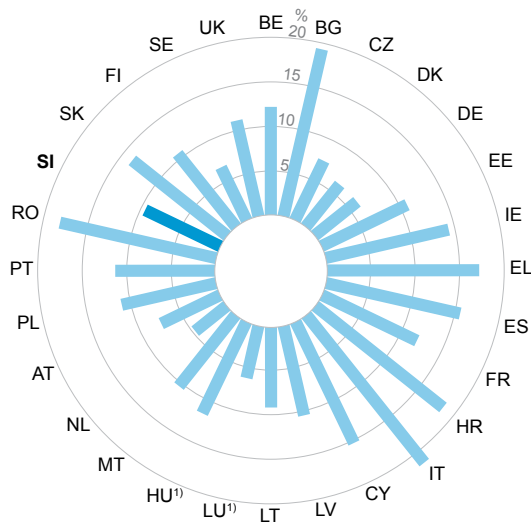


1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 1. 3. 2017)

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Not in education, employment or training (15–24 years), 2015



1) Break in time series.

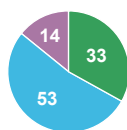
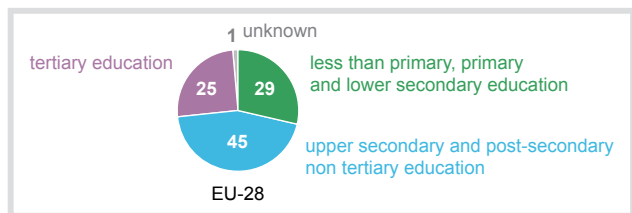
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 1. 3. 2017)

© SURS

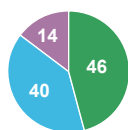
The indicator “early leavers from education and training” describes the share of people aged 18–24 years with basic education or less that are not included in any education or training. In 2016, the highest shares were recorded in Southern and Eastern EU Member States. Slovenia’s share was the second lowest (4.7%) behind Croatia.

In 2015, the shares of young people (15–24 years) neither in employment nor in education or training were lower in Northern EU Member States and higher in Southern and Eastern EU Member States. In Slovenia the share was 9.5%, which ranked out country among EU-28 Member States with lower shares.

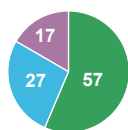
Educational attainment level (%)¹⁾, 2015



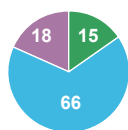
RO



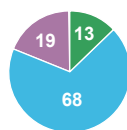
IT



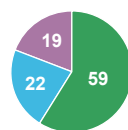
MT



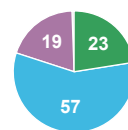
SK



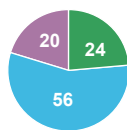
CZ



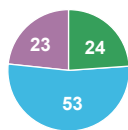
PT



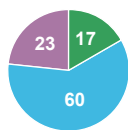
HR



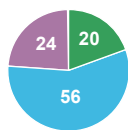
HU



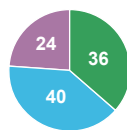
BG



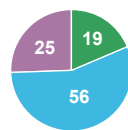
PL



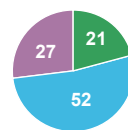
DE



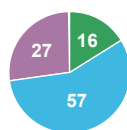
EL



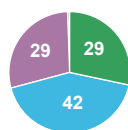
SI



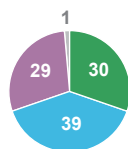
AT



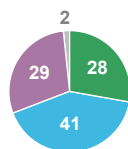
LV



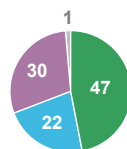
FR



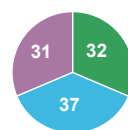
NL



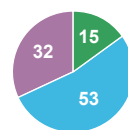
DK



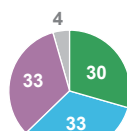
ES



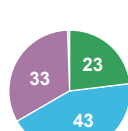
BE



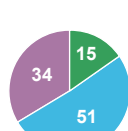
LT



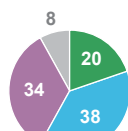
LU



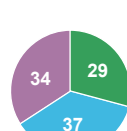
SE



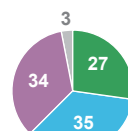
EE



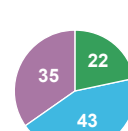
UK



CY



IE

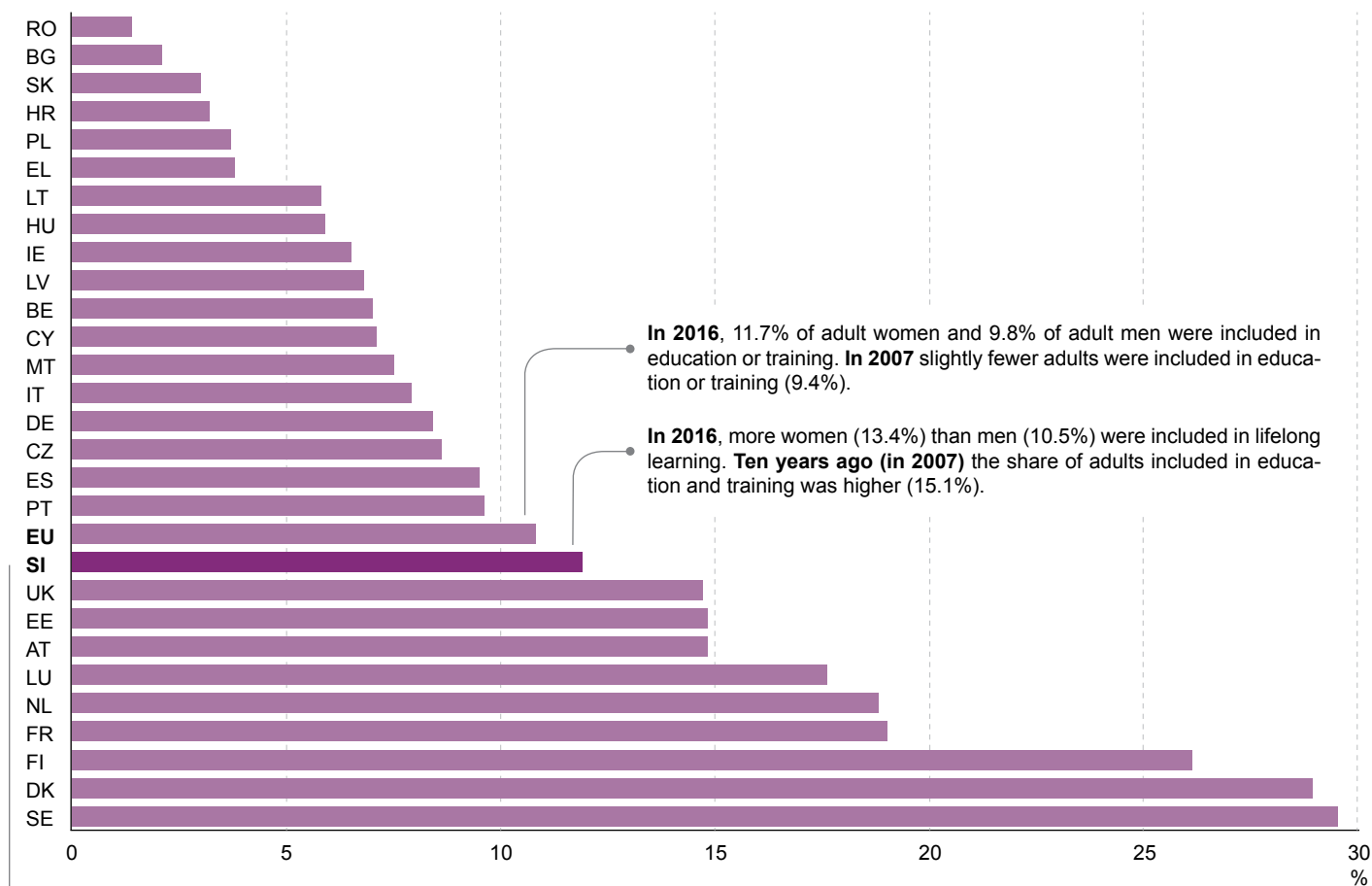


FI

1) The totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 1. 3. 2017)

Participation rate in education and training (25–64 years), 2016¹⁾



Slovenia: participation rate in education and training, by sex, 2016



1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 1. 3. 2017)

LABOUR MARKET

21-24

In 2015, the employment rate of 15–64-year-olds in the EU-28 was 65.6%. It was the highest in Sweden (75.5%) and the lowest in Greece (50.8%). Slovenia was ranked in the middle of EU-28 Member States with 65.2%. In the third quarter of 2016 the unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (22.6%) and the lowest in the Czech Republic

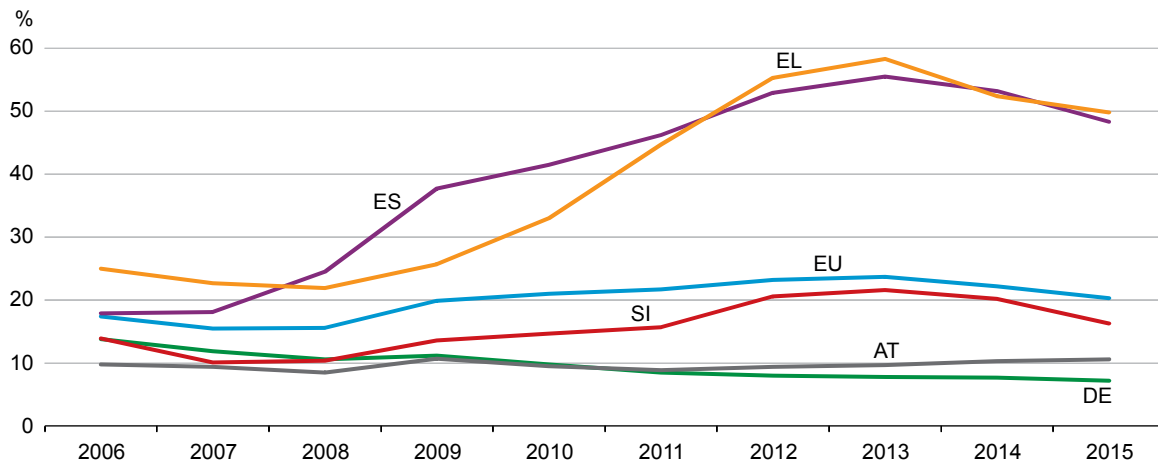
and Germany (4%). The rate in Slovenia was lower than the EU-28 average (Slovenia: 7.4%. EU-28: 8.2%). Unemployment rates of young people were higher than the average; in 2015 the unemployment rate of young people was the highest in Greece and Spain (almost 50%); in Slovenia it was 16.3%. As regards mean gross hourly earnings, in 2014

Slovenia was among the countries with the lowest earnings (EUR 8.84; the EU-28 average was EUR 15.35). Mean gross hourly earnings were the highest in Denmark (EUR 27.61) and the lowest, almost 12 times lower, in Bulgaria (EUR 2.34).

Employment rate (15–64 years), 2015

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 2. 3. 2017)

Unemployment rate of young people (15–24 years), selected EU-28 Member States, 2006–2015

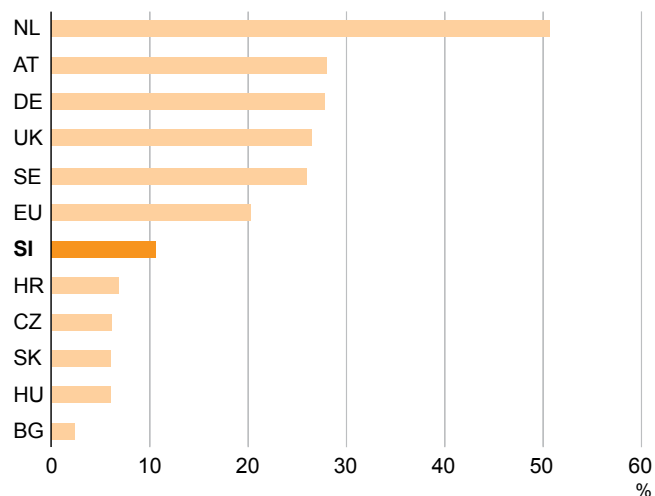


Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 3. 3. 2017)

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65.2

Part time employment, selected EU-28 Member States, 2015



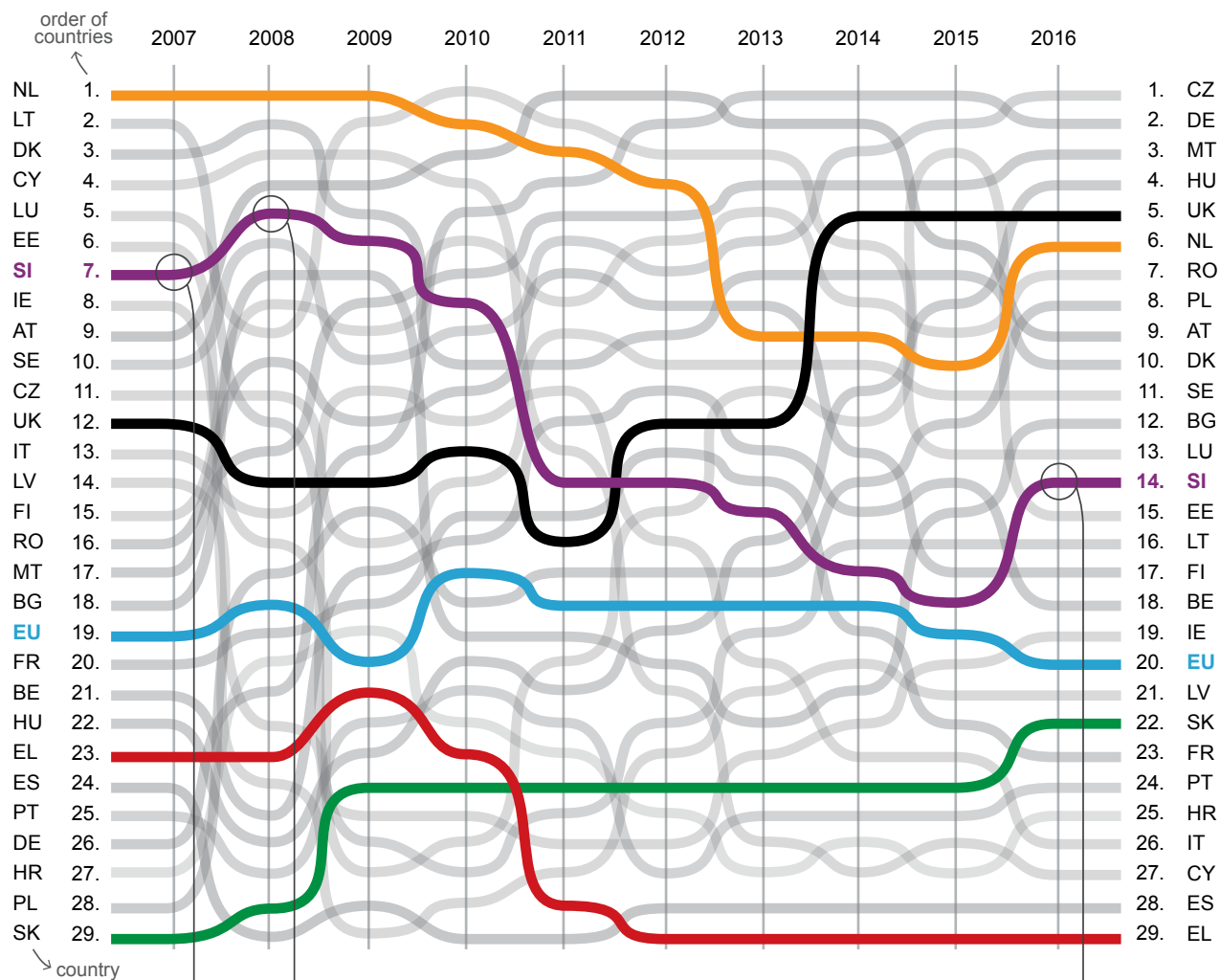
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 3.3.2017)

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In the past ten years the unemployment rates of young people were the highest in Greece and Spain; in 2013 the rate in Greece was almost 60%. In Slovenia, too, the unemployment rate of young people was the highest in 2013 (21.6%). Nevertheless, in the past ten years it has been lower than the EU average.

In 2015, the share of persons in part-time employment was the highest in the Netherlands (50.7%) and the lowest in Bulgaria (2.4%). In Slovenia the share was 10.6%, which is less than the EU-28 average (20.3%).

Order of the countries by the unemployment rate, selected EU-28 Member States, 3rd qtr. 2007–3rd qtr. 2016



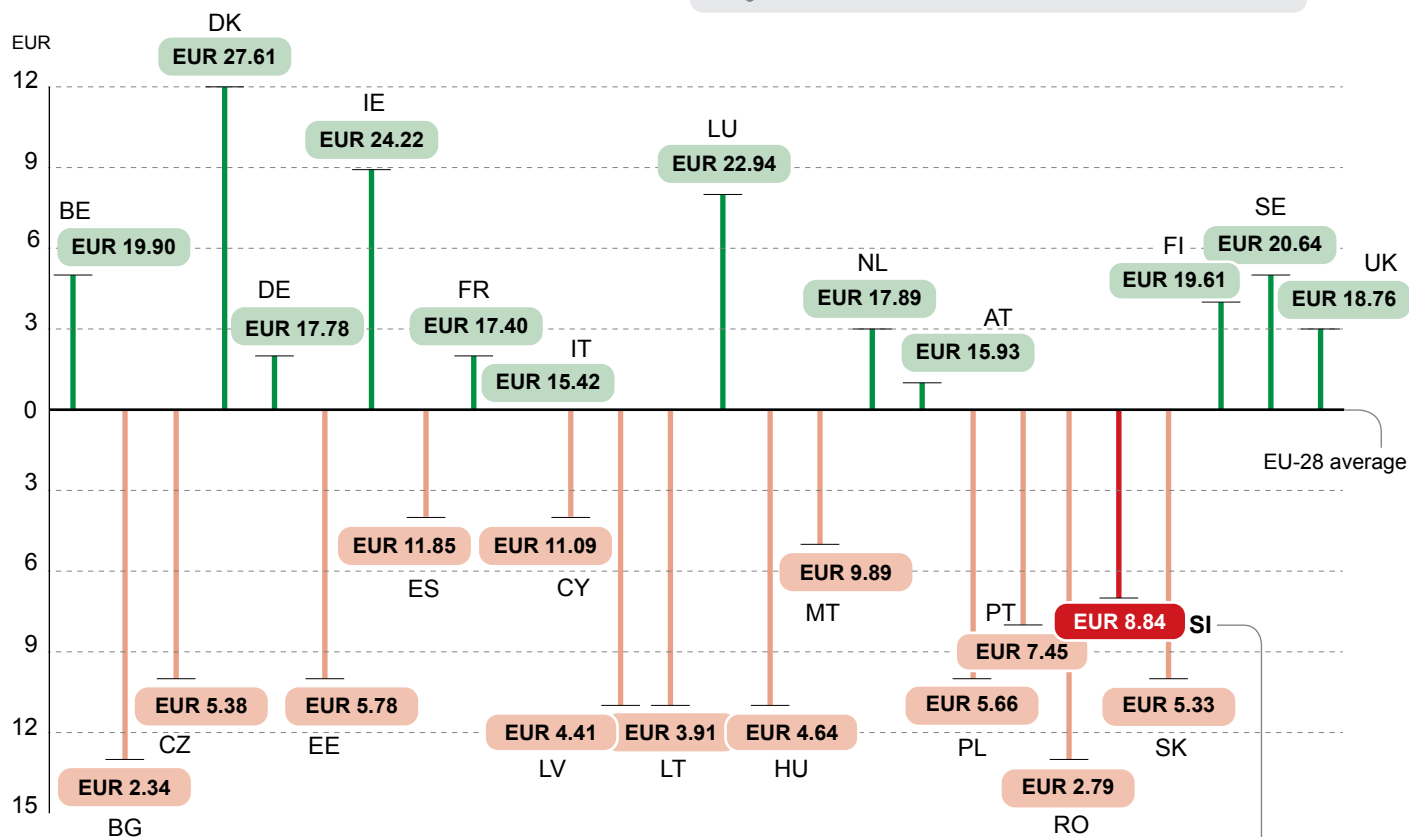
In the third quarter of 2007 the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 4.5%, ranking Slovenia seventh in the EU-28. A year later (in 2008) it was even lower, 4.1%, so Slovenia had the fifth lowest rate in the EU-28.

In the third quarter of 2016 the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 7.3%, ranking Slovenia 14th in the EU-28.

The difference between the mean gross hourly earnings¹⁾ of individual countries and the EU-28 average, 2014



Mean gross hourly earnings
in the EU-28 in 2014 | **EUR 15.35**



In Slovenia mean gross hourly earnings amounted to **EUR 8.84**, ranking Slovenia among Member States with lower values than the EU-28 average.

As regards mean gross hourly earnings, Bulgaria (**EUR 2.34**) was the furthest from the EU-28 average (by EUR 13.01). On the other hand, Denmark (**EUR 27.61**) had much higher mean gross hourly earnings than the EU-28 average; it was namely EUR 12.26 higher than the EU-28 average.

1) Activities B-S excl. O with at least 10 employees.
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 3. 2017)

QUALITY OF LIFE

25-28

In 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was the highest in Romania. More than a quarter of its population lived below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The fewest people were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the Czech Republic (less than a tenth). With 14.3% Slovenia was ranked among the

countries with the lowest rates. In 2014, Romania had the lowest number of cars per 1,000 population: 246. Malta had the highest number: 625 per 1,000 population, while Slovenia had 518 cars per 1,000 population. The number of internet users is growing in all EU-28 Member States. In 2016, the share

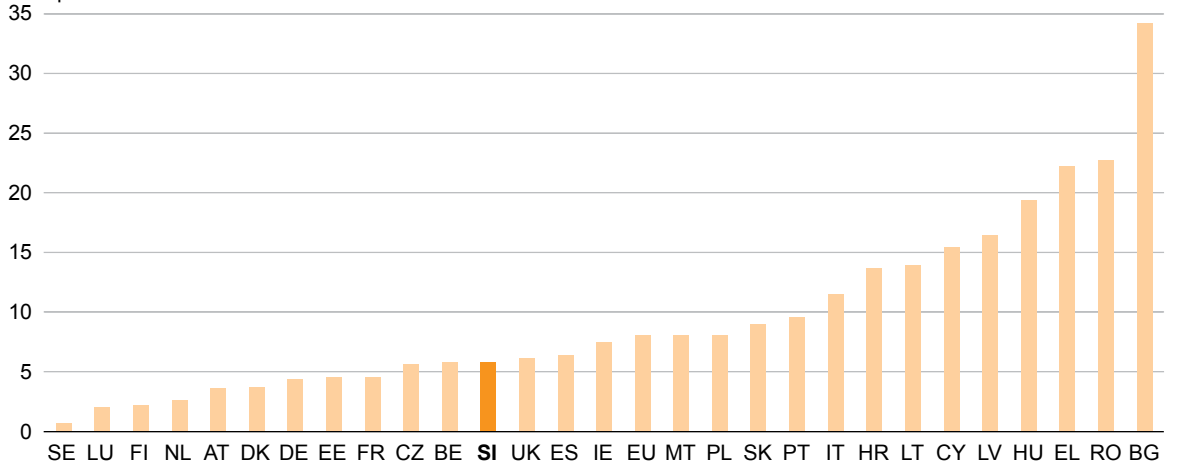
of people using the internet at least once a week was the lowest in Romania (56%) and the highest in Luxembourg (97%). Slovenia (73%) was ranked just below the EU-28 average (79%).

At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2015

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 3. 3. 2017)

Severe material deprivation rate, 2015

% of persons

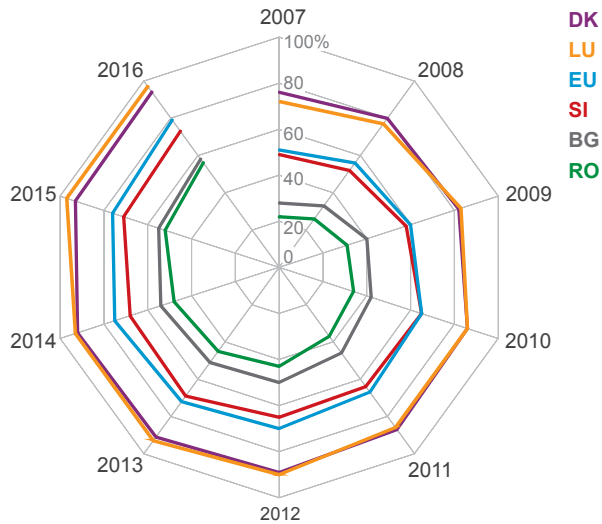


Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 3. 3. 2017)

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Regular internet users¹⁾, selected EU-28 Member States, 2007–2016

14.3



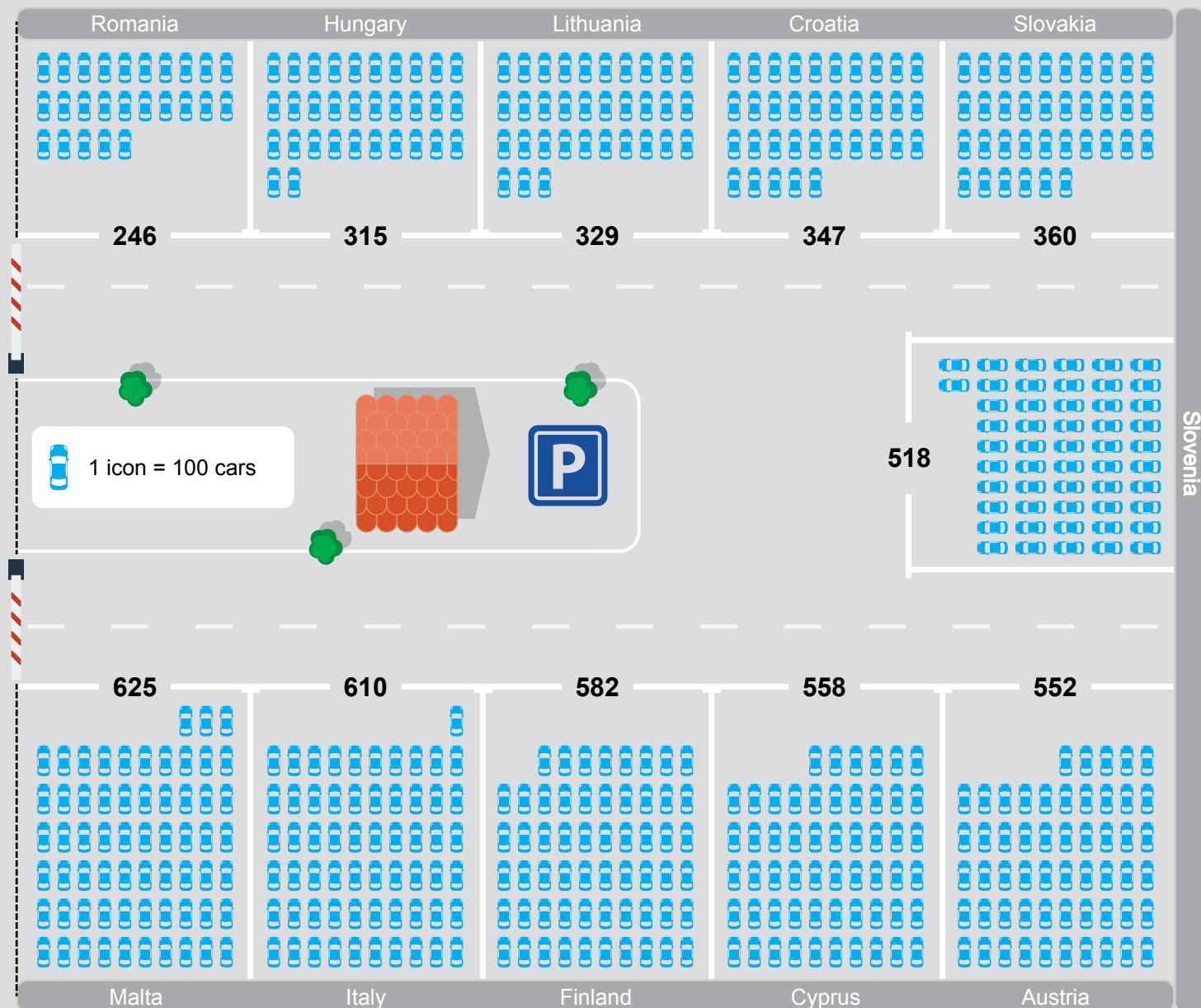
1) Share of persons (16–74 years) who used the internet at least once a week.
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 7. 3. 2017)

© SURS

Severely materially deprived are persons living in households experiencing at least four out of nine material deprivation items that are the result of limited financial sources and not own decision or habits. In 2015, the share of persons experiencing severe material deprivation was the highest in Bulgaria (34%) and the lowest in Sweden (1%).

The number of people using the internet at least once a week is growing. In 2007 the share in Slovenia was less than half, while in 2016 it was 73%. In 2016, the share was the highest in Luxembourg (97%) and the lowest in Romania (56%).

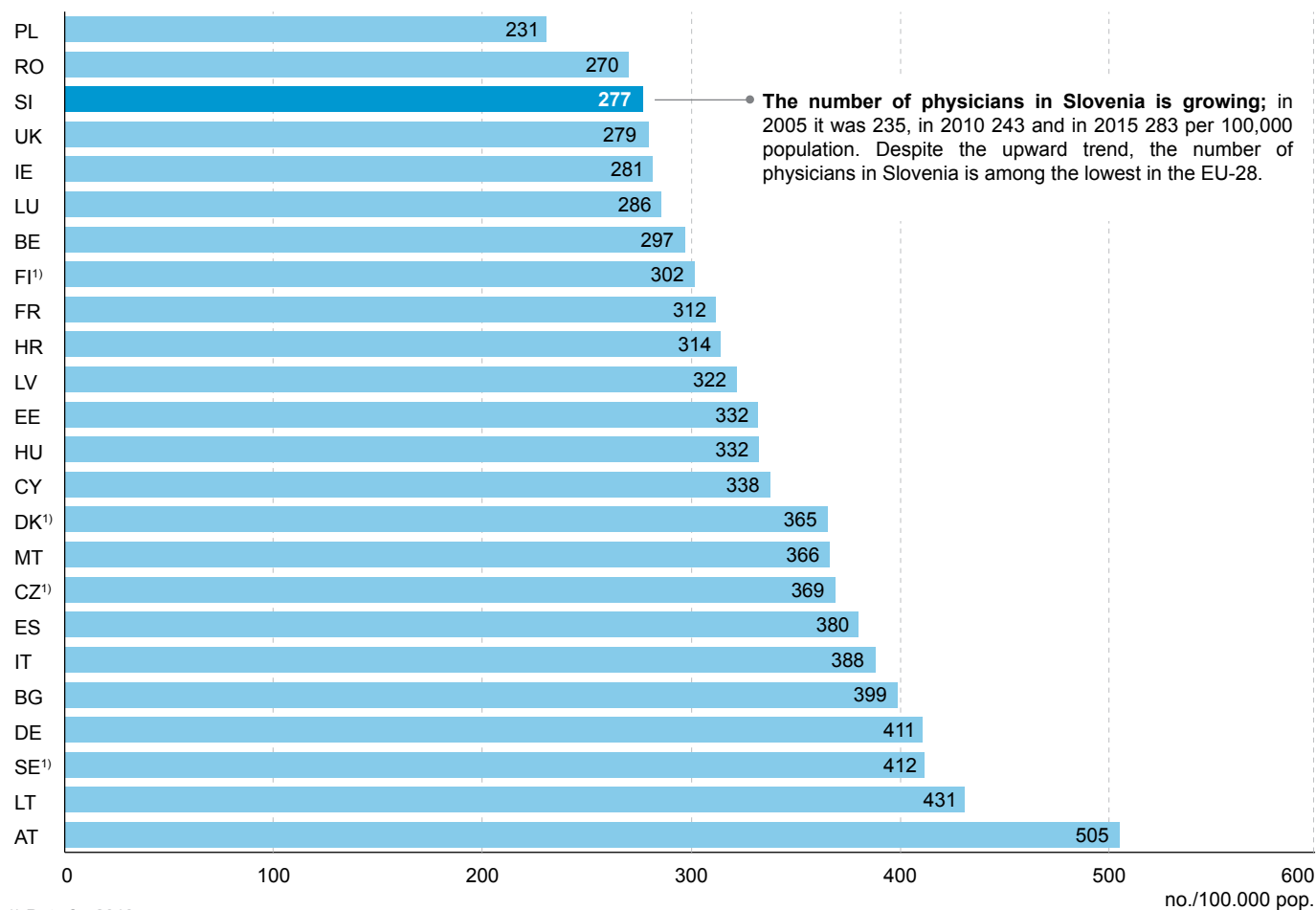
Number of cars per 1,000 population, selected EU-28 Member States, 2014



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 3. 2017)

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Number of physicians, 2014

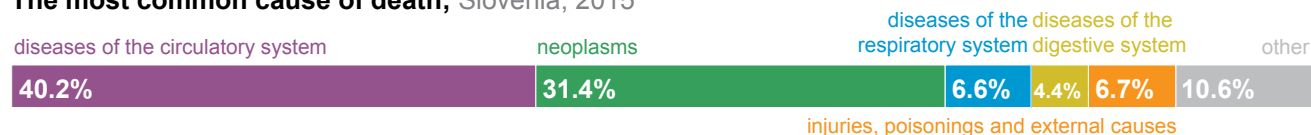


1) Data for 2013.

Sources: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 22. 3. 2017), NIJZ

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The most common cause of death; Slovenia, 2015



Source: NIJZ

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

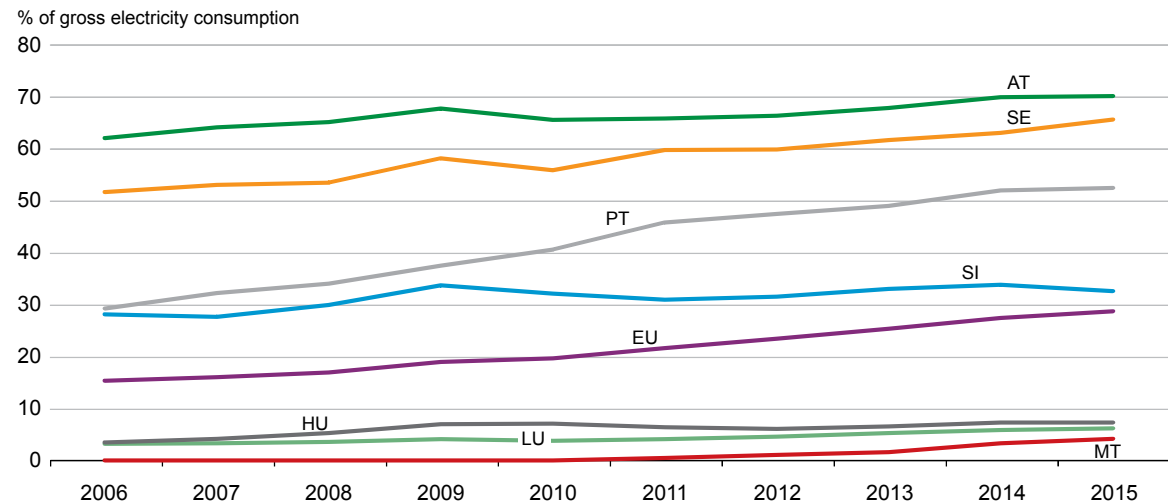
29-32

Greenhouse gases cause the greenhouse effect in the Earth's atmosphere. One of them is carbon dioxide. In 2014, the per capita CO₂ emissions were the highest in Luxembourg (22 tons) and the lowest in Croatia (5 tons). In 2015 all EU-28 Member States consumed more energy than they produced. For several years Norway has

been the only European country that produces more energy than it consumes. In 2015 most renewable energy was produced by Austria and the least by Malta. In 2015 most municipal waste was recycled in Germany (66%) and Austria (57%); Slovenia was third with 54%. The least municipal waste was recycled in Malta (7%), followed by Romania

(13%) and Slovakia (15%). In March 2017 fuel was the cheapest in Bulgaria (95-octane unleaded cost EUR 1.02 and diesel EUR 1.03); 95-octane unleaded was the most expensive in the Netherlands (EUR 1.58) and diesel in Sweden (EUR 1.47).

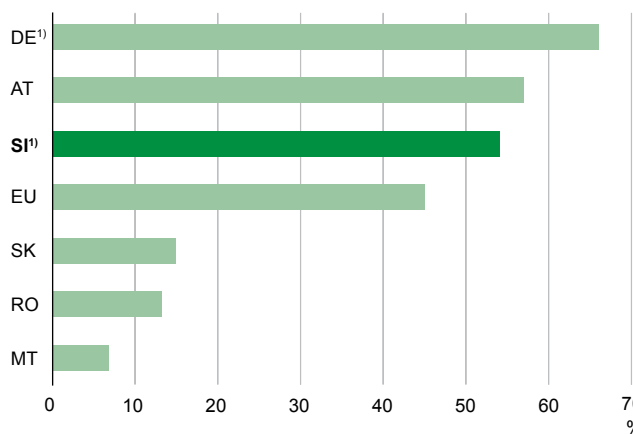
Electricity from renewable sources, selected EU-28 Member States, 2006–2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 8. 3. 2017)

© SURS

Recycled waste (% of total municipal waste), selected EU-28 Member States, 2015



1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 14.3.2017)

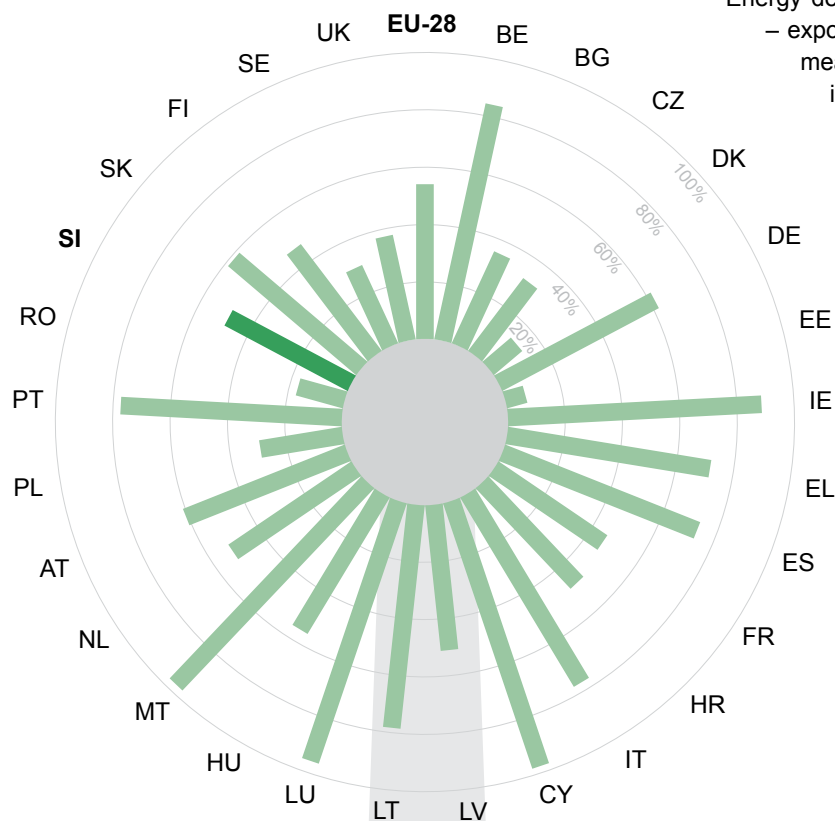
© SURS

With a 33% share of electricity generated from renewable sources in gross electricity consumption Slovenia was 9th among the EU-28 Member States in 2015. The share was the highest in Austria (70%) and the lowest in Malta (4%).

In 2015 most municipal waste was recycled in Germany (66%) and the least in Malta (7%). In Slovenia the share of recycled municipal waste was higher than the EU-28 average (Slovenia: 54%. EU-28: 45%).

8.1

Energy dependency, 2015



Energy dependency is the ratio of net imports (import – export) and energy supply at the country level. It measures a country's dependence on energy import. In 2015 energy dependency of Slovenia (48.7%) was slightly lower than the European average, which means that Slovenia imported almost half of the energy it consumed. The least energy dependent EU-28 Member State was Estonia, which imported only 7% of the energy it consumed. The most energy dependent Member States (almost 100%) were Cyprus and Malta.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY

33-36

Agricultural holdings in the EU-28 sold just over 152 billion litres of cow's milk in 2016. Most milk per capita was purchased in Ireland (1,450 l), Denmark (925 l) and the Netherlands (844 l); the least milk per capita was purchased in Southern Europe. With 278 litres per capita, Slovenia was in the middle of the EU-28 Member States. In

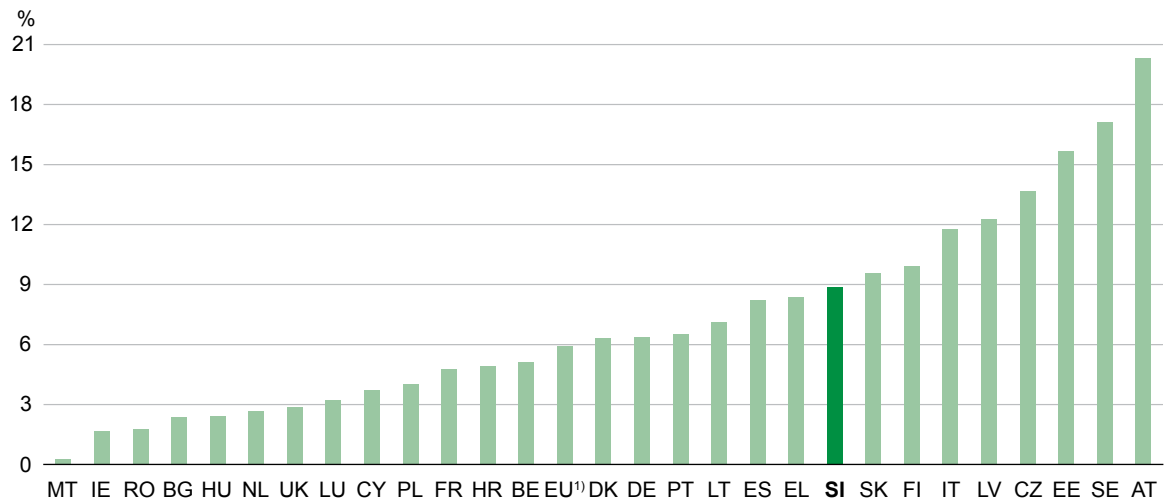
2015 EU-28 Member States caught more than 5 million tons of marine animals (fish, crustaceans and molluscs); Slovenia contributed 191 tons or 0.004%. Norway caught over 2 million tons of marine animals, 40% of the total EU-28 output. As regards the share of organically farmed areas, in 2015 Slovenia was among countries with high shares

of organic agriculture. The largest wine producers in Europe are Italy, France and Spain. Slovenia is one of the smaller wine producers; in 2016 it produced 823,000 hl of wine, 169,000 hl less than Croatia. Factor income per annual work unit in 2015 was relatively low in Slovenia (EUR 6,264); it was lower only in Romania, Croatia and Poland.

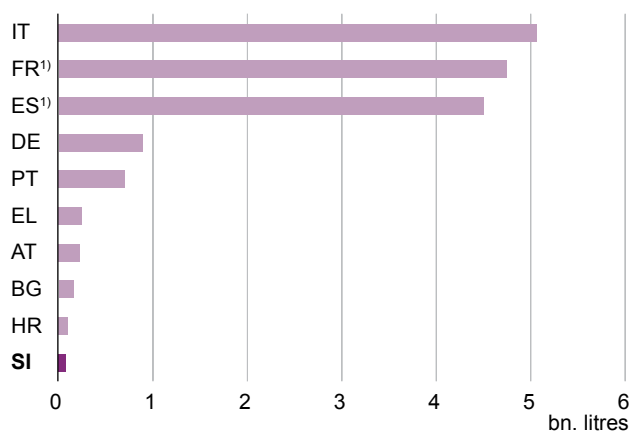
litre

Collected cow's milk per capita, 2016Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 3. 2017), calculation by SURS

1) Estimate.

Utilised agricultural area with organic farming, 2015Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 17. 3. 2017)

© SURS

The largest wine producers in the EU-28, 2015/2016

1) Data for 2014/2015.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 17.3.2017)

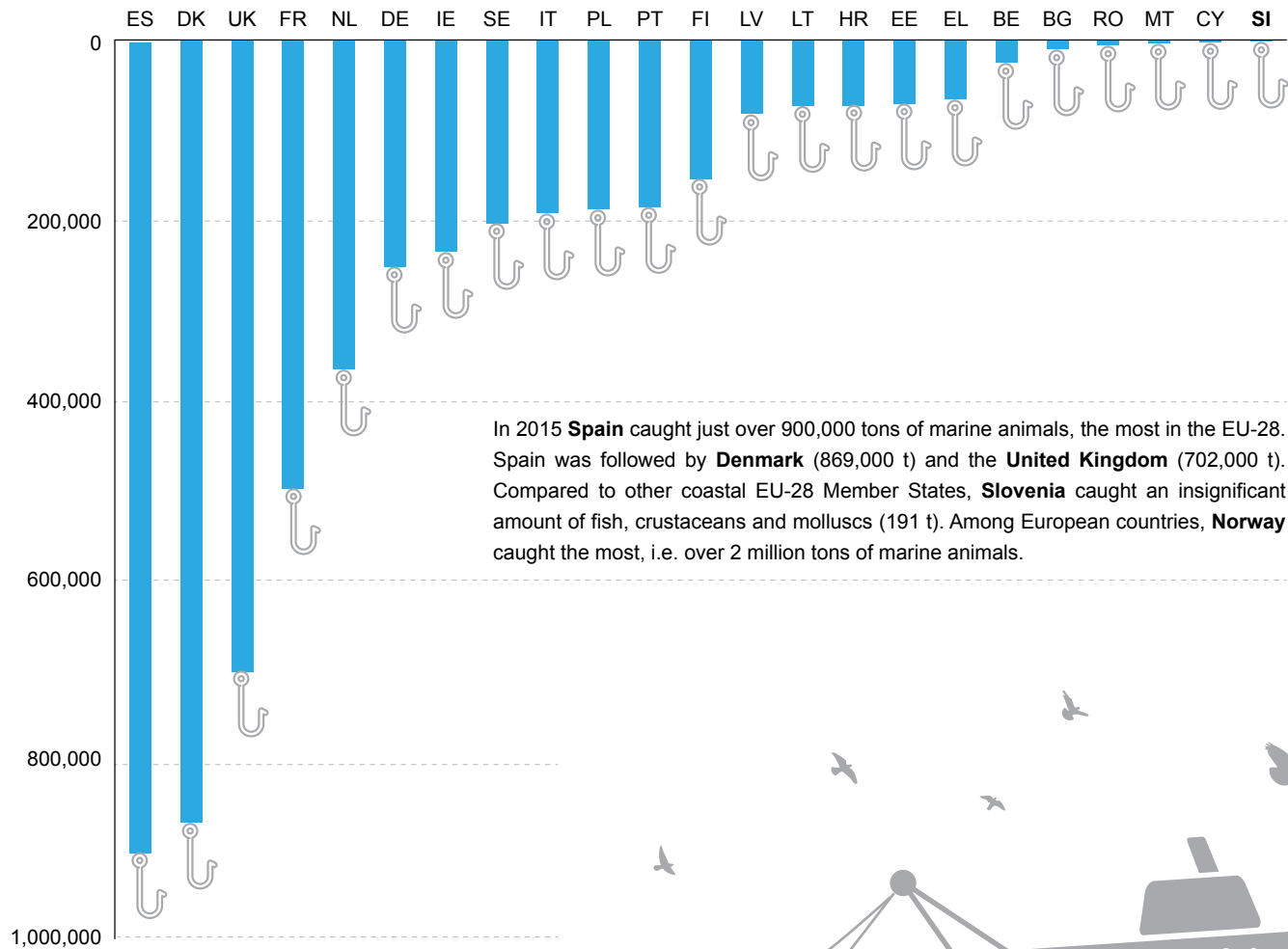
© SURS

In 2014 almost 6% of utilised agricultural area in the EU-28 was organically farmed. In 2015 the share of organically farmed area was the smallest in Malta (0.25%) and the largest in Austria (20%). With almost 9%, Slovenia was above the European average.

In 2015 the largest wine producer in the EU-28 was Italy, followed by France and Spain. Slovenia produced 823,000 hectolitres of wine; 69% of it white. A person in Slovenia drank on average 43 litres of wine, of which 29 litres of white wine, in 2015.

278

Marine fishing (1,000 kg), 2015

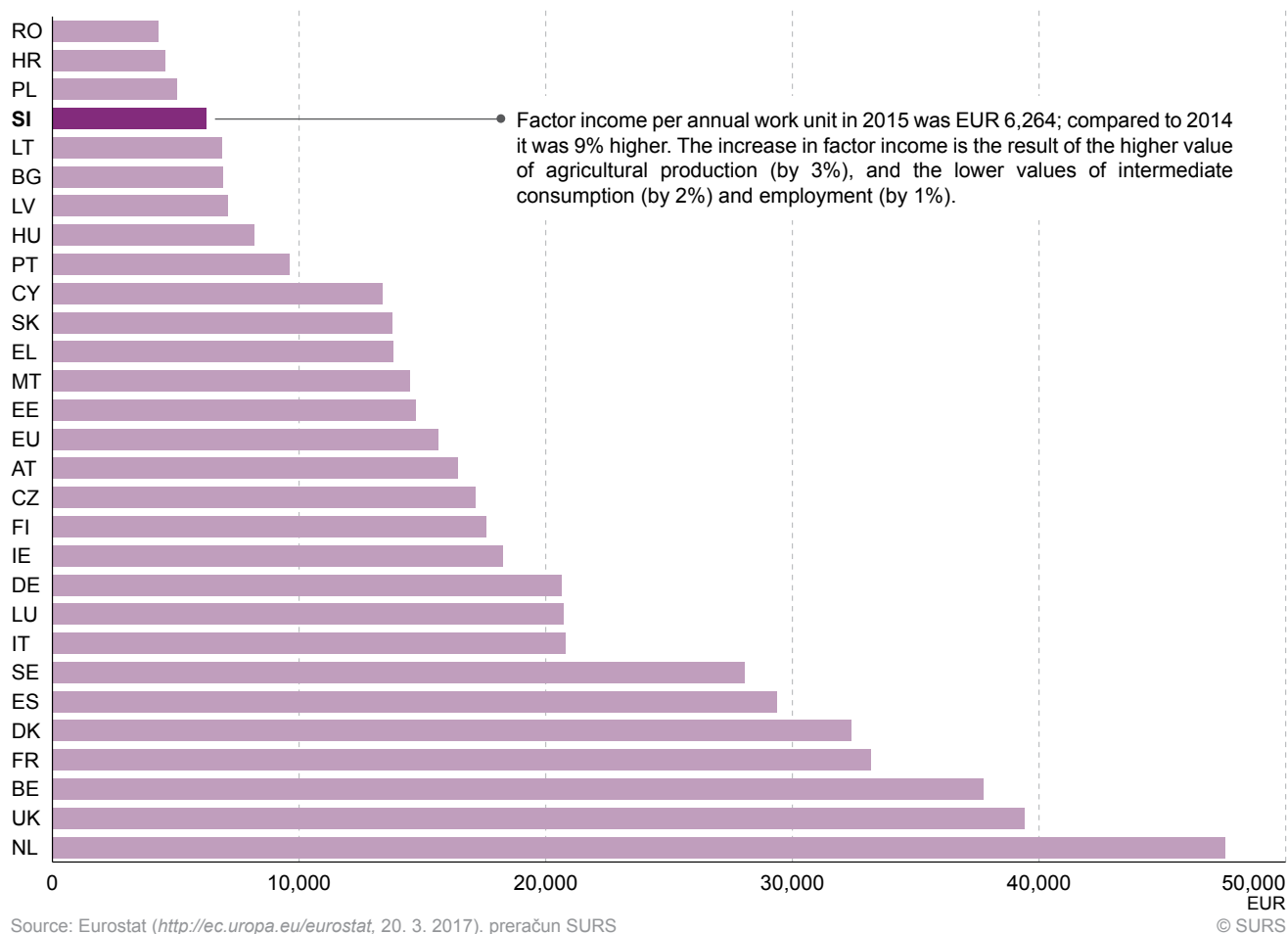


In 2015 **Spain** caught just over 900,000 tons of marine animals, the most in the EU-28. Spain was followed by **Denmark** (869,000 t) and the **United Kingdom** (702,000 t). Compared to other coastal EU-28 Member States, **Slovenia** caught an insignificant amount of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (191 t). Among European countries, **Norway** caught the most, i.e. over 2 million tons of marine animals.

Source: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20. 3. 2017)

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Factor income per AWU, 2015



Value of gross fixed capital formation in agriculture, Slovenia, 2015



GDP AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

37-40

National accounts provide a systematic overview of the national economic activity and are an indispensable tool for monitoring the economy. The most important national accounts indicator is gross domestic product (GDP), which measures the economic situation in a country. In 2015 GDP per capita was the highest in Luxembourg

(EUR 89,900) and the lowest in Bulgaria (EUR 6,300). Annual GDP per capita growth rate was the highest in Ireland (25.5%) and the lowest in Finland (-0.1%). All EU-28 Member States are borrowers, but the rate is very different. In 2015 the debt was the highest in Greece and the lowest in Estonia. General government debt is total amount of

debt of a country: it is increasing if the country spends more money than it collects through taxes. The household saving rate in the EU-28 has been declining since 2009. In 2015 households in the EU-28 saved on average 10.3% of their disposable income.

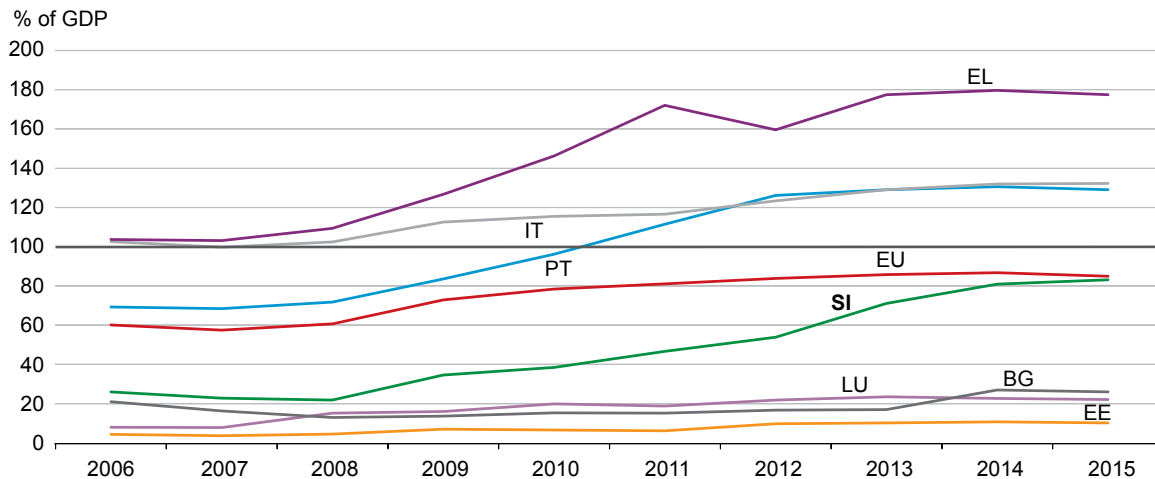
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita, 2015

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20. 3. 2017)

- 1) Provisional data.
- 2) Estimate.

IE 25.5

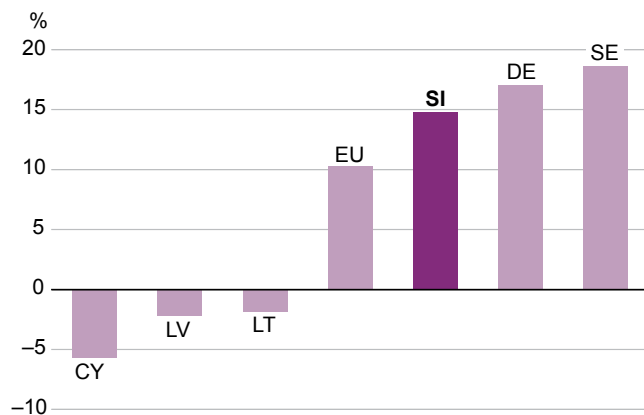
General government debt, selected EU-28 Member States, 2006–2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20. 3. 2017)

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Gross household saving rate, selected EU-28 Member States, 2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20.3.2017)

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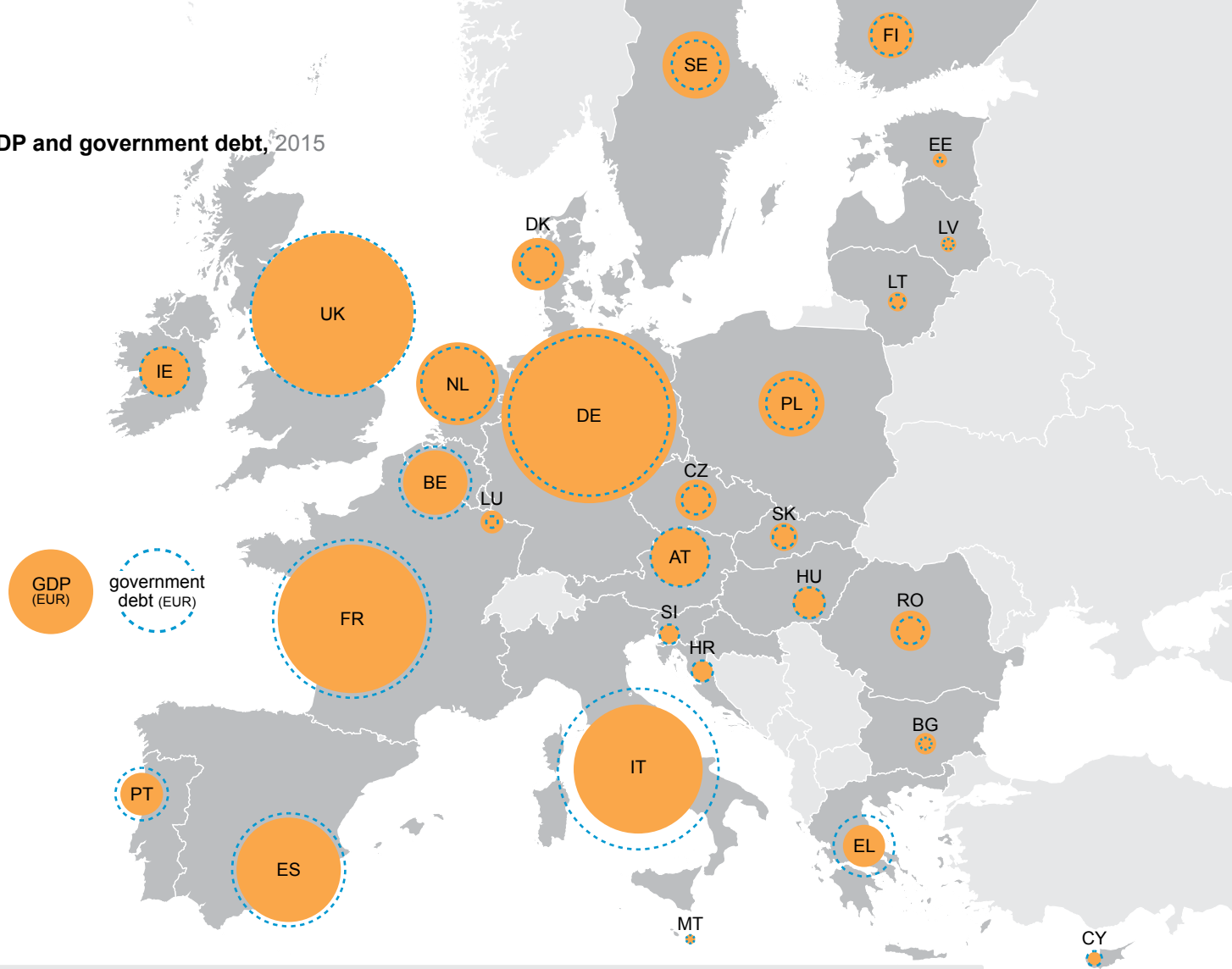
In the past ten years the debt has been the highest in Greece and the lowest in Estonia. Slovenia's debt is increasing: in 2006 it was 26% and in 2015 83% of gross domestic product. Slovenia's deficit jumped in 2013 due to government recapitalisation of banks.

Households in Slovenia were among the most economical in 2015 since they saved almost 15% of disposable income. Only two EU-28 Member States were more economical: Germany (17%) and Sweden (19%). Households were the least economical in Cyprus, Latvia and Lithuania, where households were borrowers.

2.2

MT	6.3
CZ, RO ¹⁾	4.4
BG ¹⁾ , PL ²⁾	4.0
SK	3.8
LV	3.6
HU	3.4
ES ¹⁾	3.3
SE	3.0
LT	2.7
CY ¹⁾	2.3
SI	2.1
HR	2.1
PT ²⁾	2.0
EU	1.9
EE	1.6
NL ¹⁾ , LU	1.5
UK	1.4
BE	1.0
IT,DK, FR ¹⁾	0.9
DE	0.8
EL ¹⁾	0.1
AT	0.0
FI	-0.1

GDP and government debt, 2015



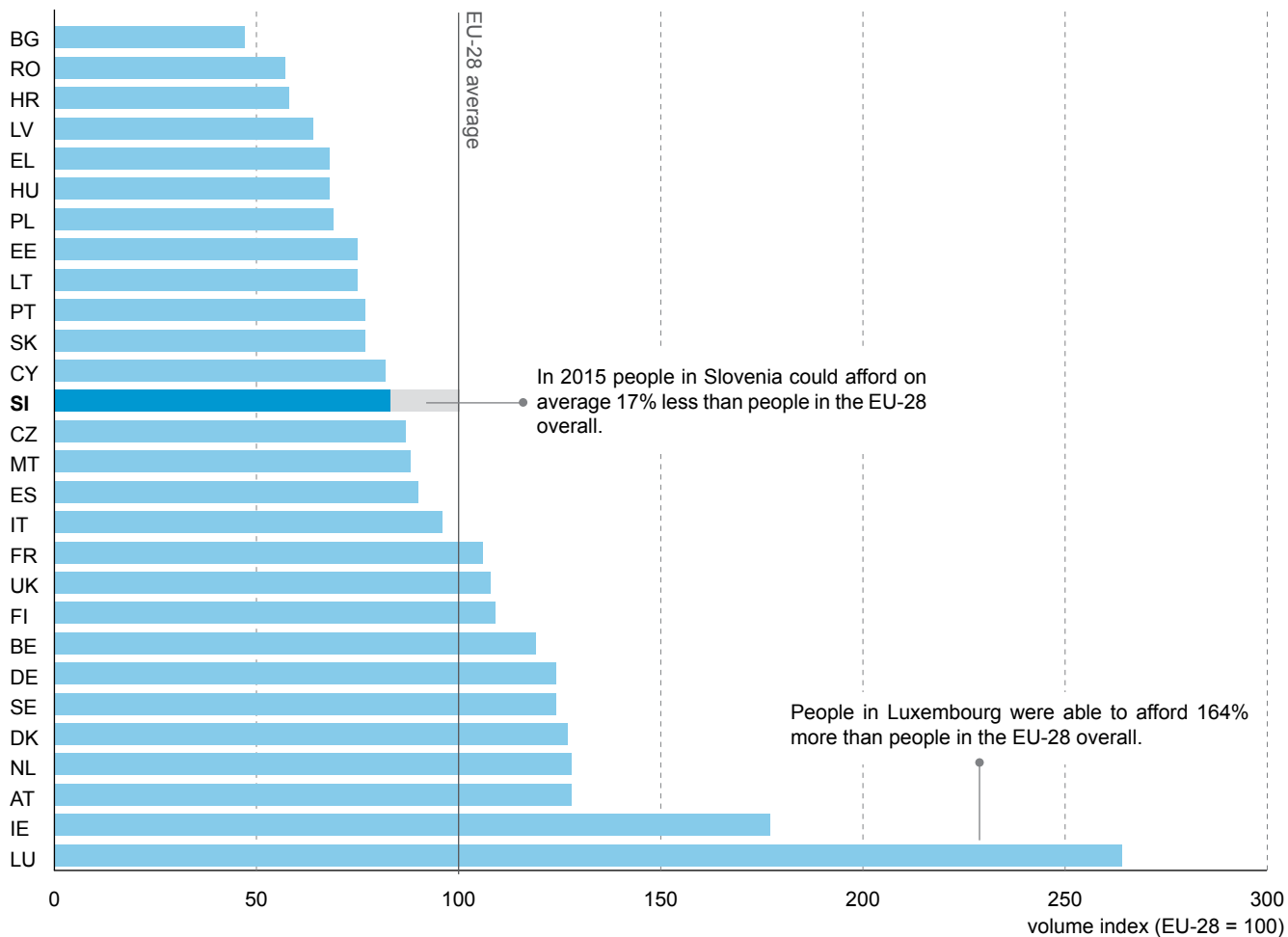
GDP per capita (EUR), 2015

LU	89,900	AT	39,400	ES	23,200	CZ	15,800	HU	11,100
IE	55,100	FI	38,200	MT	21,500	EE	15,400	HR	10,400
DK	47,800	DE	37,100	CY	20,800	SK	14,500	RO	8,100
SE	45,600	BE	36,600	SI	18,700	LT	12,900	BG	6,300
NL	40,000	FR	32,800	PT	17,300	LV	12,300		
UK	39,600	IT	27,100	EL	16,200	PL	11,200		

Source: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4. 4. 2017)

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GDP per capita in purchasing power standards, 2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20. 3. 2017)

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PRICES AND INFLATION

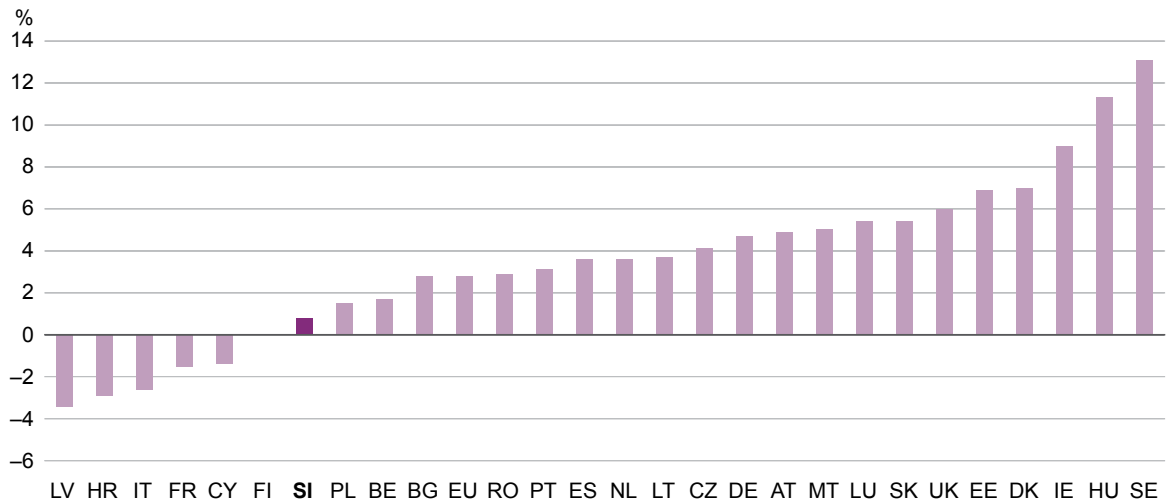
41-44

The producer price index measures the dynamics of producer prices of industrial products produced on the territory of a country and sold in this country and/or abroad. Compared to 2015, in 2016 the index was the highest in the United Kingdom (101.9) and the lowest in Greece (94.2); in Slovenia it was 98.7. In

2016 the average annual inflation in the EU-28 was between -1.3% in Bulgaria and 1.8% in Belgium; the EU-28 average was 0.3%, while Slovenia recorded deflation (-0.2%). Compared to 2015, in 2016 dwelling prices increased the most in Sweden (by 13.1%) and decreased the most in Latvia (by 3.4%). In Slovenia they

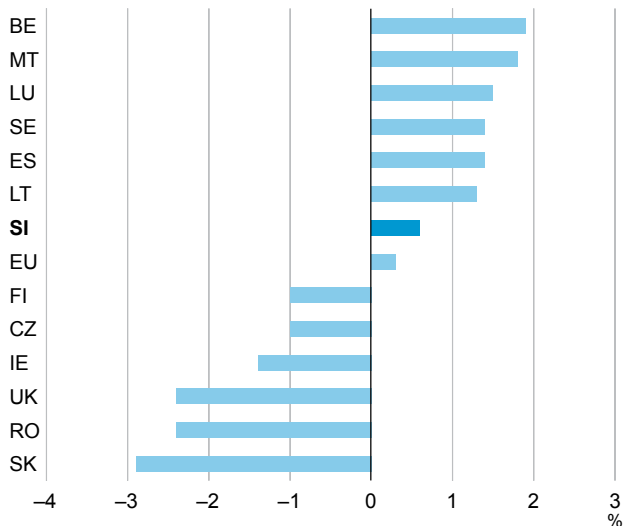
increased by 0.8%. Compared to 2015, in 2016, food prices increased in more than two thirds of EU Member States, including Slovenia (by 0.6%). They jumped the most in Belgium (by 1.9%) and dropped the most in Slovakia (by 2.9%).

Average annual growth of dwelling prices, 2015

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 3. 2017)

© SURS

Average annual growth of food prices according to the harmonised index of consumer prices, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 20.3.2017)

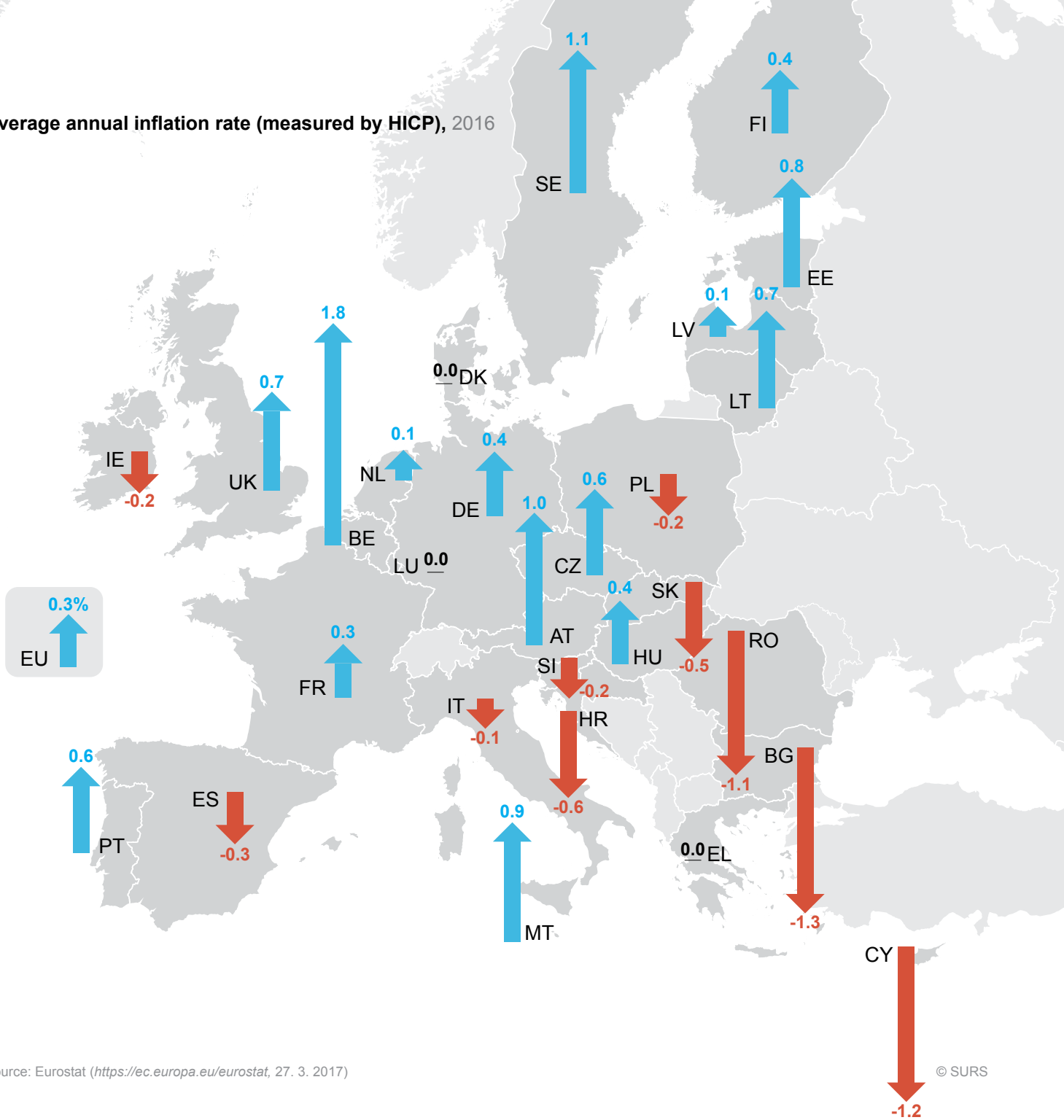
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Between 2014 and 2015 dwelling prices decreased the most in Latvia (by 3.4%) and increased the most in Sweden (by 13.1%). In Slovenia they increased on average by 0.8% and in the EU-28 overall by 2.8%.

In 2016 food prices decreased in nine EU-28 Member States, the most in Slovakia (by 2.9%), followed by Romania and the United Kingdom (by 2.4%). Food prices increased the most in Belgium (by 1.9%), followed by Malta (by 1.8%) and Luxembourg (by 1.5%). In Slovenia they increased by 0.6% and in the EU-28 overall by 0.3%.

98.7

Average annual inflation rate (measured by HICP), 2016



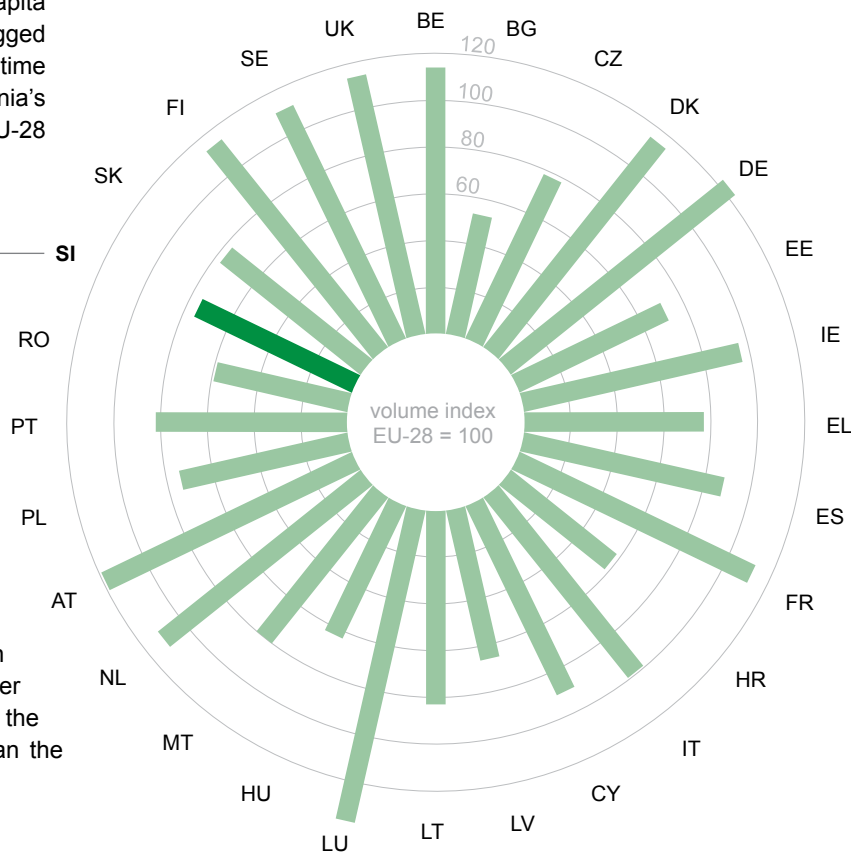
Source: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 3. 2017)

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Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards, 2015

Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards is the most important component of gross domestic product and reflects the material well-being of the population. It is calculated on the basis of the prices of goods and services actually consumed by individuals.

In 2015 actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in Slovenia lagged behind the EU-28 average by 25%. At that time countries with the values closest to Slovenia's were Greece and Slovakia (77% of the EU-28 average), Poland (74%) and Estonia (71%).



Among non-EU countries, actual individual consumption per capita was the lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania (63% lower than the EU-28 average), while the value in the United States of America was 61% higher than the EU-28 average.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

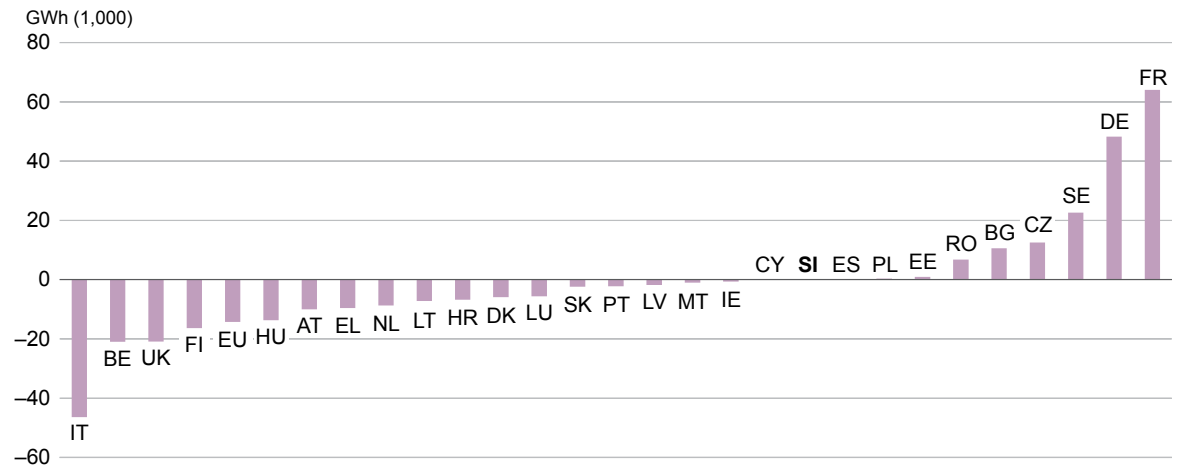
45-48

Turnover per person employed in foreign affiliates in Slovenia was EUR 213,000 in 2014, almost four times lower than in Luxembourg (EUR 832,000) and almost twice as high as in Romania (EUR 115,000). In 2015 Slovenia exported slightly more electricity than it imported (by 48 GWh). At that time most electricity was imported by Italy and exported by France. The EU-28

was the most important market for Slovenia; Slovenia imported from the EU-28 71% of its total imports and exported to the EU-28 75% of its total exports. Among EU-28 Member States the Netherlands imported the least goods from other EU-28 Member States (47%), but exported 76% of its total exports to them. Malta exported the least goods to other EU-28 Member States (39%).

In 2016 the most important trading partner of Slovenia was Germany; Slovenia exported to Germany over EUR 5 billion of goods and imported from Germany almost EUR 5 billion of goods. Slovenia's exports represented 79% of GDP in 2016, while Slovenia's imports represented 69% of GDP.

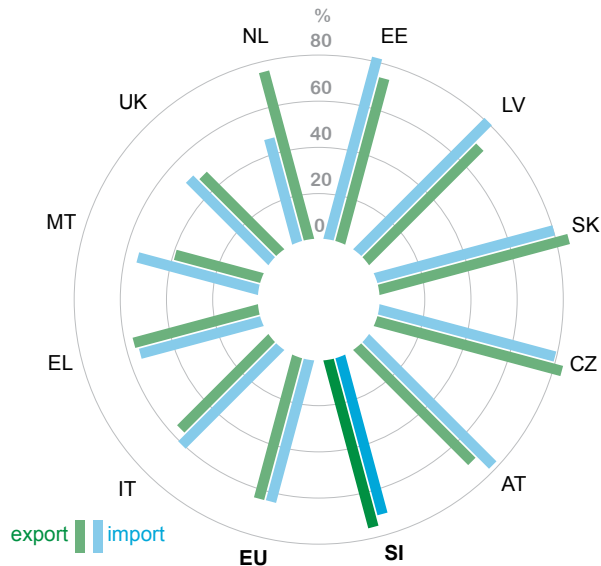
Electricity trading balance, 2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4. 4. 2017)

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Total export/import of goods to/from EU-28, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



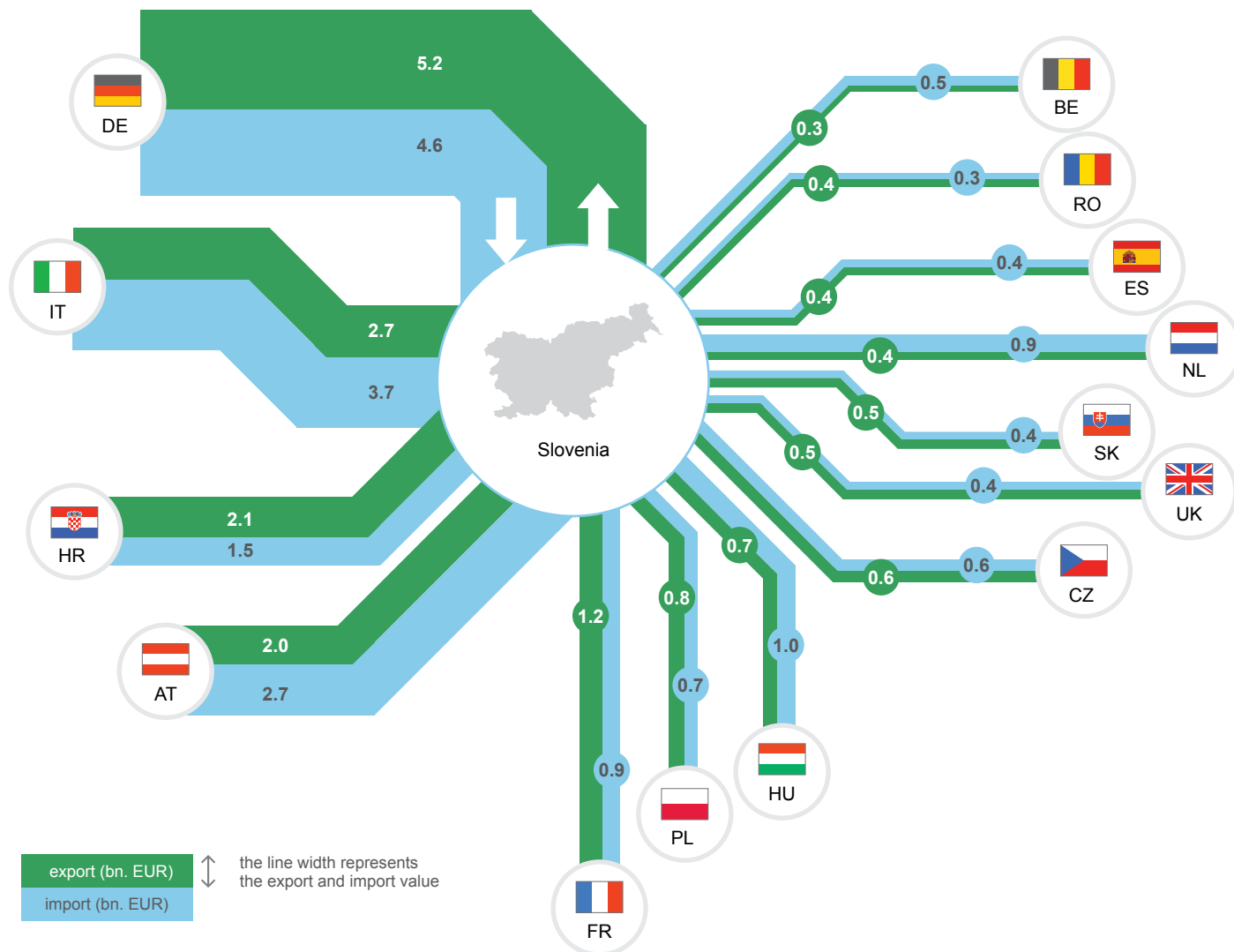
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4.4.2017)

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Of the EU-28 Member States, in 2015 the electricity trading balance was the lowest in Italy; Italy imported 46,000 GWh more electricity than it exported. France had the highest difference between exports and imports; it exported 64,000 GWh more electricity than it imported. Slovenia was the second most balanced Member State behind Cyprus.

Slovenia's exports and imports are focused on European markets; in 2016 Slovenia exported 75% of its total exports to the EU and imported 71% of its total imports from the EU. In the EU-28 Estonia was the most focused on European markets (82% of total exports and 74% of total imports).

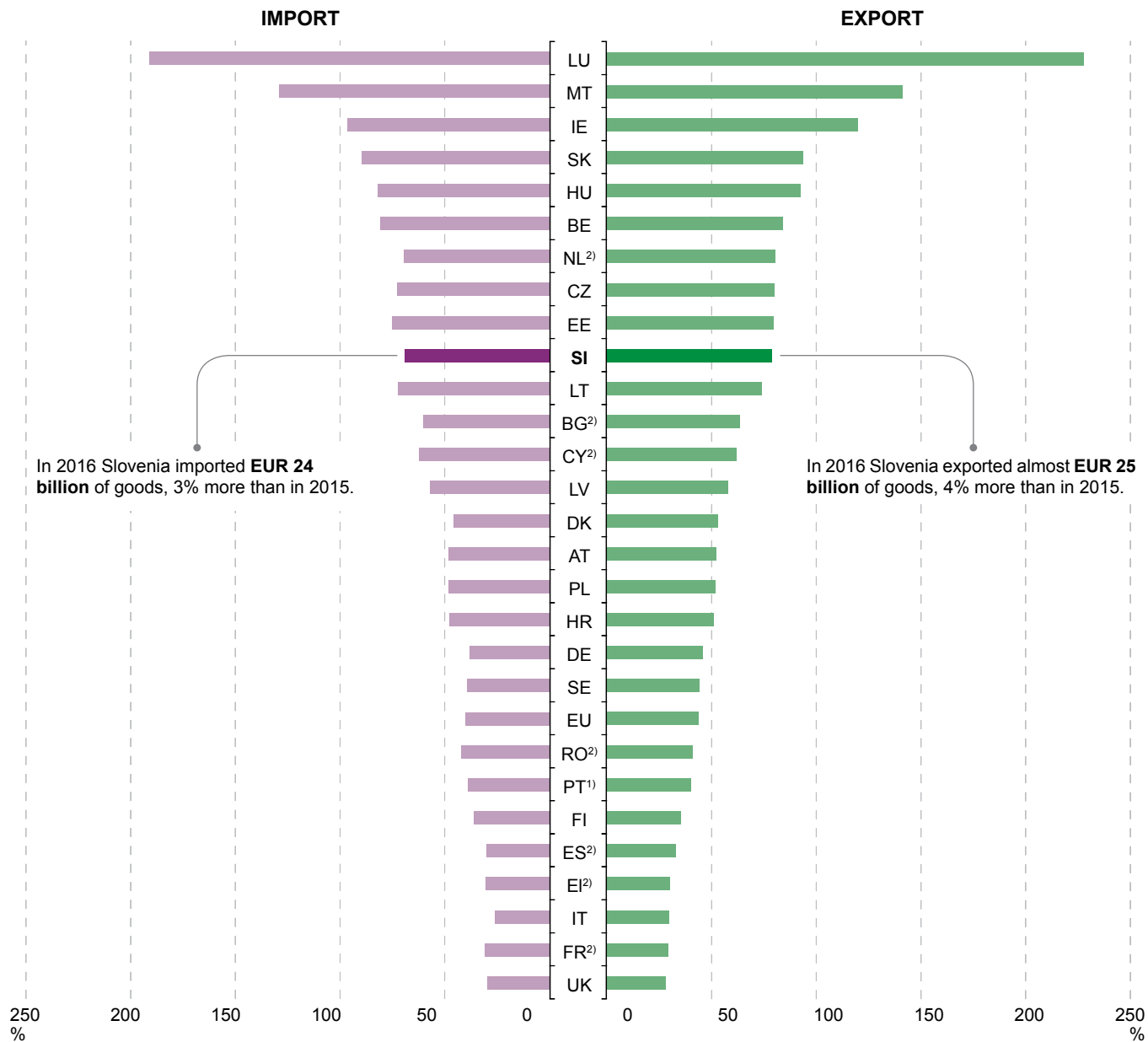
Export and import, the most important trade partners, Slovenia, 2016



Source: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 27. 3. 2017)

© SURS

Import and export of goods and services (% of GDP). 2016



1) Estimate.
 2) Provisional data.
 Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4. 4. 2017)

ENTERPRISES, CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY

49-52

In 2016 labour productivity per person employed was the highest in Ireland (index 133) and the lowest in Greece (index 96). In Slovenia it was in the middle of the EU-28 Member States (index 105). The Member State with the highest industrial production index in 2016 was Slovakia (137) and the Member State with the lowest industrial production index was Cyprus (80). In Slovenia the index stood at 114. In 2014 the share of enterprise births in

total number of enterprises was the highest in Lithuania (25%) and the lowest in Belgium (4%); in Slovenia it was 11%. The average floor space of dwellings in 2012 was the largest in Cyprus (141 m²) and the smallest (almost 100 m² smaller) in Romania. As regards the average floor space, dwellings in Slovenia are among the smallest (80 m²). A high-growth enterprise is an enterprise with an average annual growth higher than 10% over a three-year period

and with at least 10 employees in the first year of monitoring the three-year growth. In 2014 the share of high-growth enterprises in total enterprises with at least 10 employees was the highest in Malta (14%) and the lowest in Cyprus (2%); in Slovenia 8% of enterprises with at least 10 employees were high-growth enterprises.

Real labour productivity per person employed (2010 = 100), 2015

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 4. 2017)

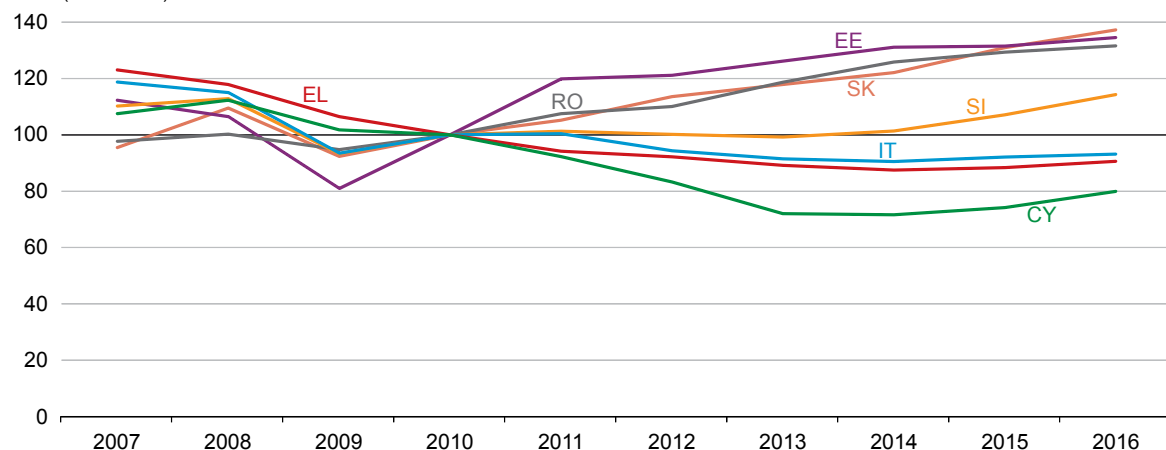
1) Provisional data.

2) Estimate.

3) Data for 2015.

Industrial production, selected EU-28 Member States, 2007–2016

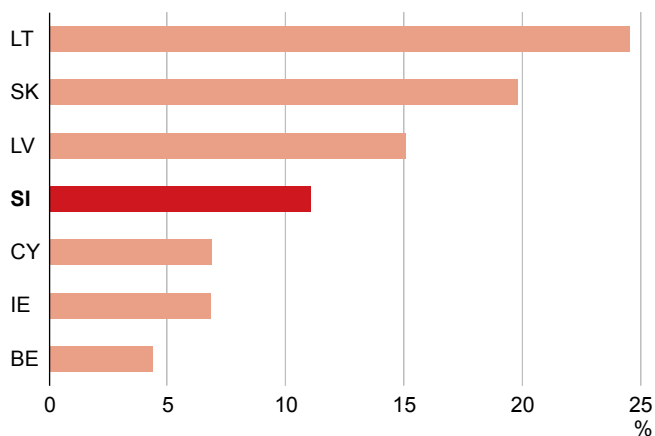
index (2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 4. 2017)

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Share of enterprise births, selected EU-28 Member States, 2014



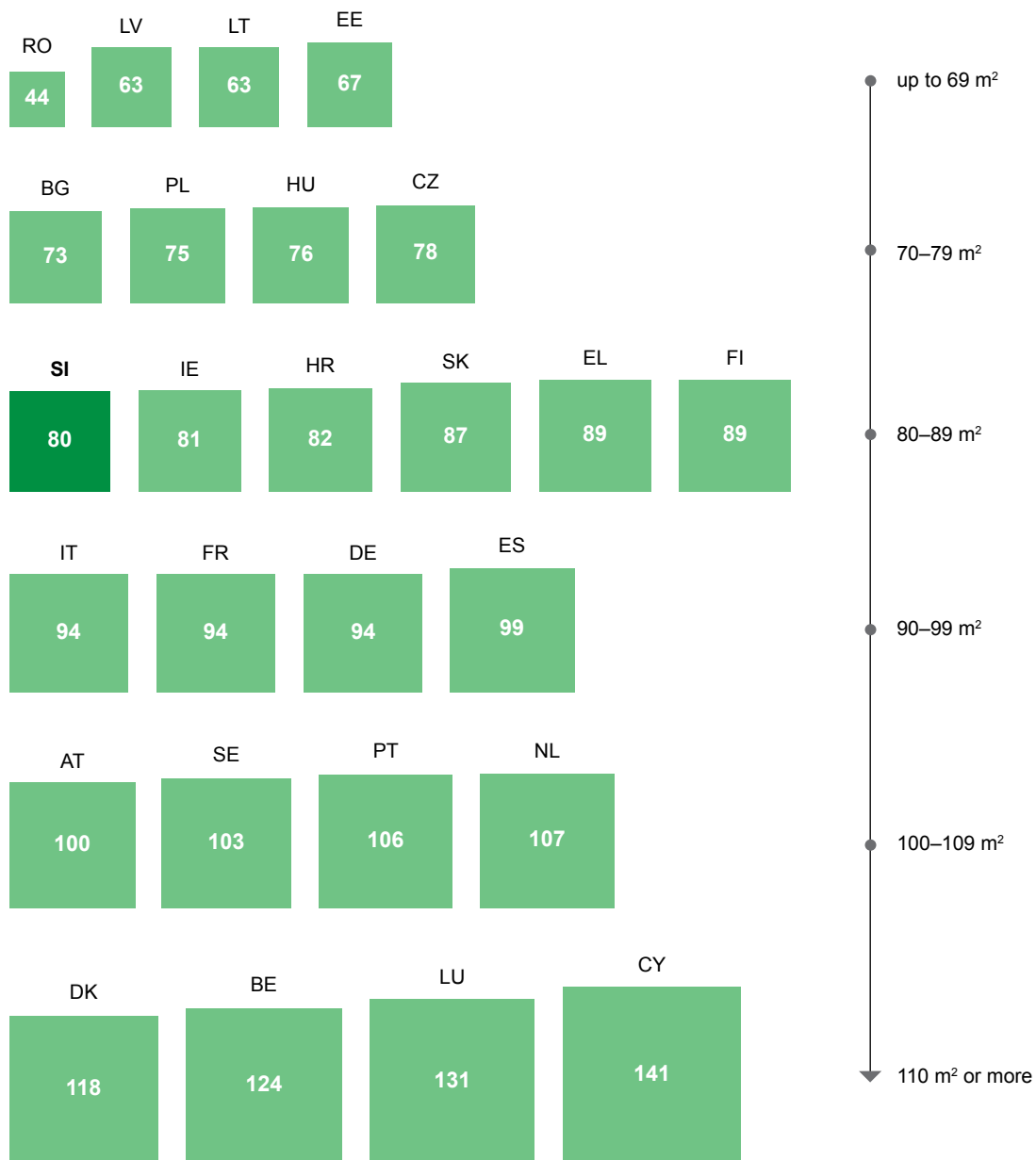
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 7.4.2017)

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From 2015 to 2016 the industrial production index in Slovenia increased by 14%. It increased the most in Slovakia (by 37%); in Cyprus it decreased by 20%.

Of all enterprises active in Slovenia in 2014, 11% were born in 2014. The share was the highest in Lithuania (a quarter) and the lowest in Belgium (4%), followed by Ireland and Cyprus (7% each).

Average dwellings size, 2012



Source: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 4. 2017)

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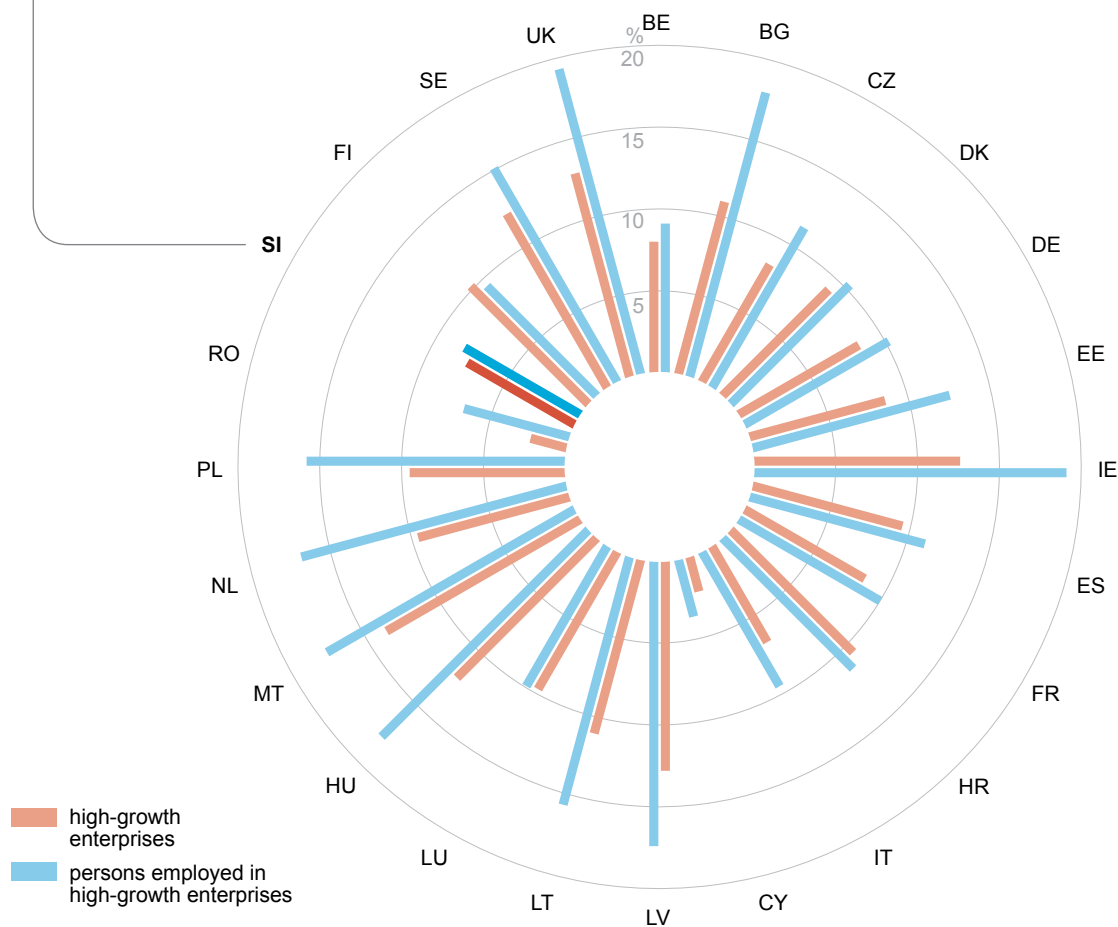
Share of high-growth enterprises among enterprises with at least 10 employees and share of persons employed in such enterprises, 2014

High-growth enterprises

There were 628 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia in 2015, 18% more than in 2014. The number increased mostly on account of the growth in manufacturing.

Persons employed in high-growth enterprises

High-growth enterprises in Slovenia employed 42,000 persons in 2015, 30% more than in 2014. Most persons were employed by high-growth enterprises in manufacturing (15,000 or 35%).



TOURISM, TRANSPORT AND TRADE

53-56

In 2015 the share of enterprises with web sales was the highest in Ireland (25% of all enterprises in the country); in Slovenia the share was much lower (17%), but still slightly higher than the EU-28 average (16%). The share of enterprises with web sales was the lowest in the Eastern EU-28 Member States. Slovenia stood out in terms of the share of household expenditure on personal mobility in 2015; Luxembourg was second. In recent

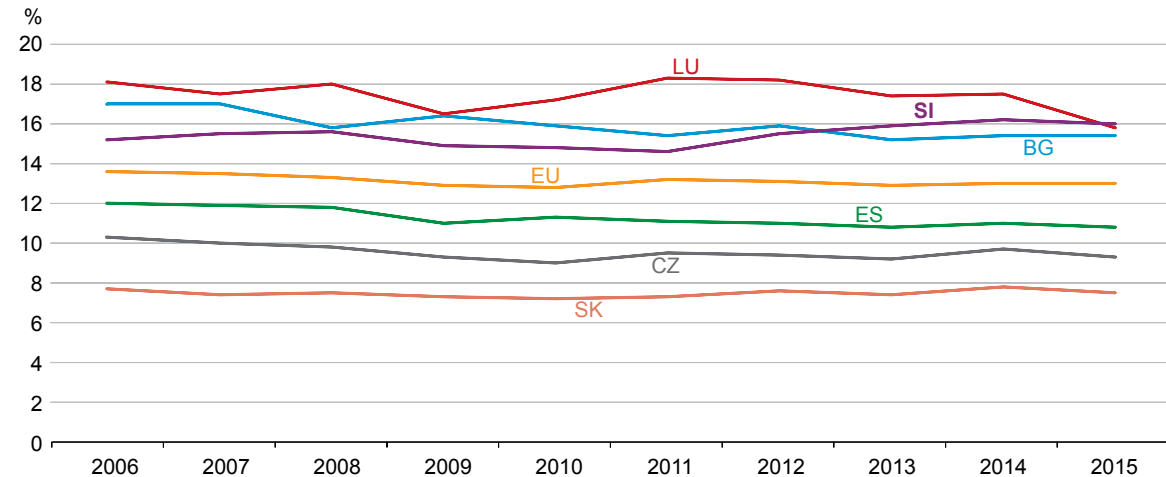
years households in Luxembourg have been decreasing their expenditure on personal mobility, while households in Slovenia have been increasing it. As regards the number of tourist overnight stays per capita, the Mediterranean part of Europe (Malta, Croatia and Cyprus) stands out. These countries recorded more than 15 overnight stays per capita in 2015; Slovenia was ranked in the middle of EU-28 Member States. In 2015 most

overnight stays in Slovenia were generated by tourists from Italy (1 million), followed by tourists from Austria and Germany (0.8 million each). Tourists from Slovenia generated most overnight stays in Croatia (6.7 million). Tourist beds were occupied the most in Cyprus (65%), Malta (64%) and Spain (58%). In Slovenia they were 45% occupied.

Enterprises selling via the internet, 2016

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 13. 4. 2017)

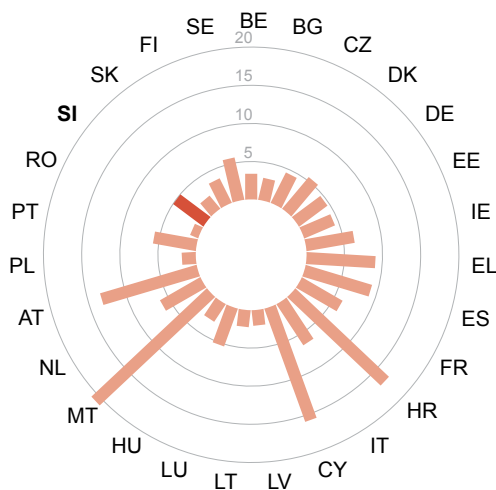
Household expenditure on personal mobility, selected EU-28 Member States, 2006–2015



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 10. 4. 2017)

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Number of overnight stays per resident, 2015



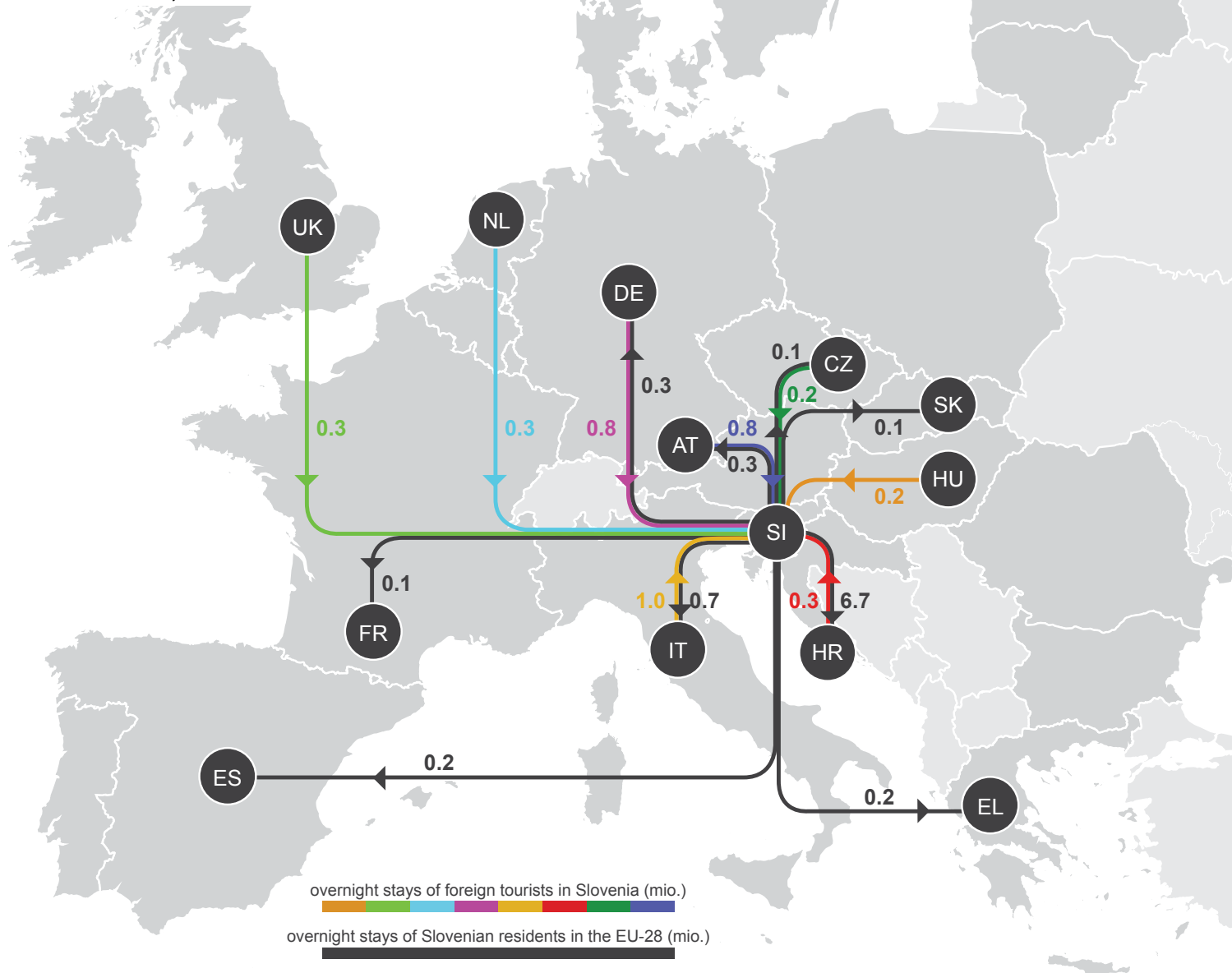
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 10.4.2017)

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In 2015 Slovenia was among the EU-28 Member States in which households spent the most on personal mobility (16.0%), followed by Luxembourg (15.8%) and Bulgaria (15.4%). Households in Slovakia spent the least (7.5%).

In 2015 Malta was the country in which tourists generated most overnight stays per capita (20.8), followed by Croatia (16.9) and Cyprus (15.8). With 5 overnight stays per capita Slovenia was in the middle of the EU-28 Member States.

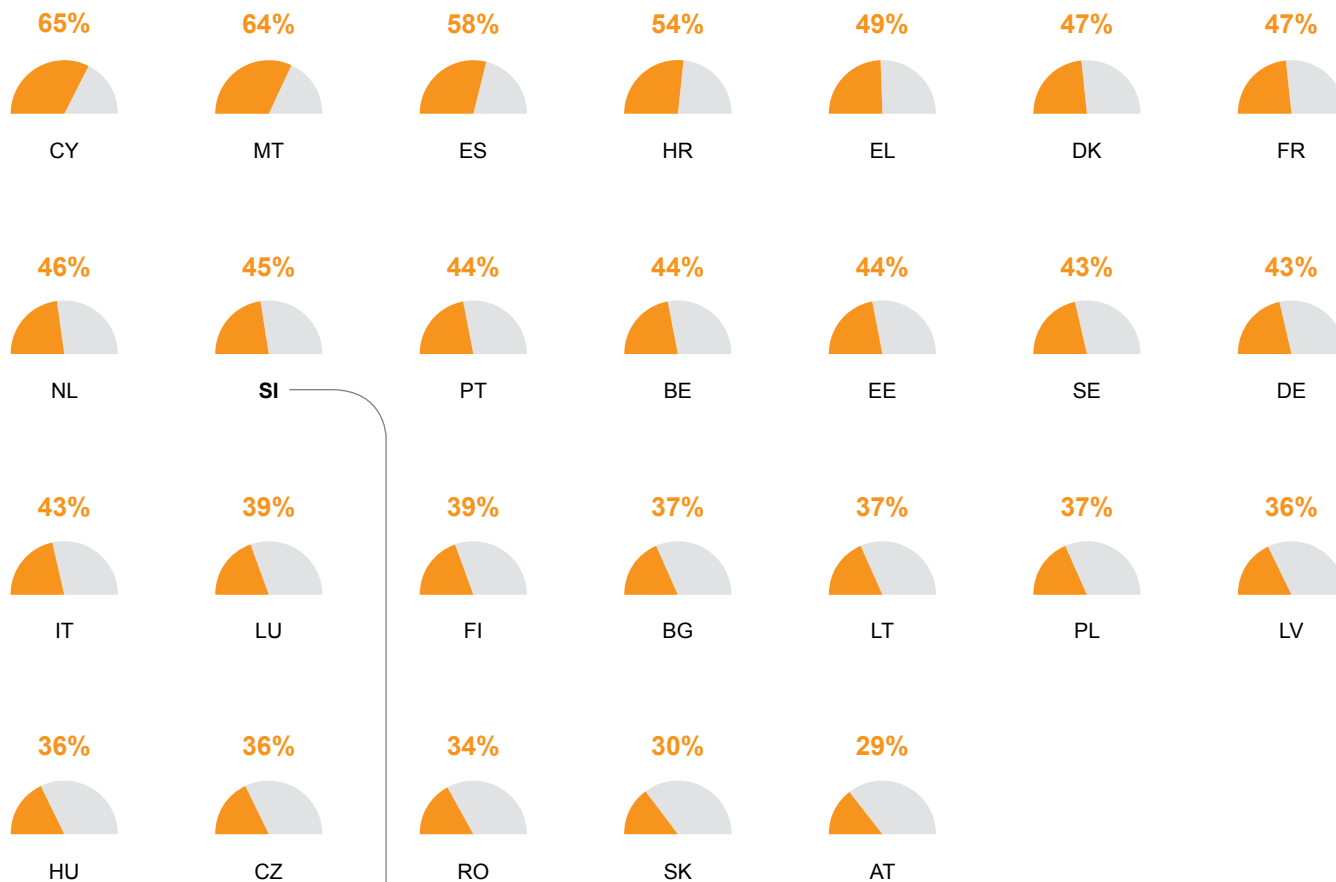
Overnights of foreign tourist in Slovenia and overnights of Slovenian residents in selected EU-28 Member States, 2015



Sources: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 6. 4. 2017), SURS, calculation by SURS

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Net occupancy rate of tourist beds, 2014



In Slovenia tourist beds in accommodation establishments with at least 10 permanent beds are occupied the most in July and particularly in August. In August 2016 the occupancy rate of beds in hotels was almost 80%, in apartment settlements and youth hostels over 60% and in camping sites almost 60%. At that time beds in mountain huts were the least occupied (17%).

occupancy rate of tourist beds (%)



country code

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

M	less precise estimate – use with caution
AWU	annual work unit
GDP	gross domestic product
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
EU-28	28 Member States of the European Union
EUR	euro
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
bn.	billion
mio.	million
no.	number
pop.	population
qtr.	quarter
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
GWh	gigawatt hour
hl	hectolitre
km ²	square kilometre
l	litre
m ²	square metre
t	ton
%	percent

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

HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

on Statistical Office's website

www.stat.si/eng

via mail, phone, e-mail and social media

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

 [@StatSlovenia](https://twitter.com/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

by visiting the Information Centre

office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30,
Friday from 9.00 to 14.30

