



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

DAD, MOM, GRANDPA, GRANDMA ...

Households and Families in Slovenia





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Dad, Mom, Grandpa, Grandma ... Households and Families in Slovenia
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FOREWORD

One of the features of the Slovene language and its dialects is many names for our closest ones: parents, grandparents and other relatives. Words such as "ata" and "mama" are among the first words spoken by children. It is interesting, however, that these two words are sometimes used to indicate grandparents, i.e. grandfathers and grandmothers, who are in the Slovene title of this publication called "dedi" and "babi". Even though the word "otrok" does not appear in the title, children are covered in it since all expressions in the title refer to the relationship of the stated persons to children or the children's children (grandchildren).

Most of the data in this publication are from the 2015 register-based population census and refer to 1 January 2015. Because this was our second register-based census (the first one was conducted in 2011, also as of 1 January), the data on households and families from these two censuses are methodologically comparable. The data on dwellings were taken over from the 2011 census (during the preparation of this publication the data for 2015 were not available). To present the time series, in addition to these data we also used those from 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002 population censuses, which were obtained with classical fieldwork (these data refer to 31 March).

And an explanation to brief statistical stories that introduce individual chapters: information in them reflects the actual situation on 1 January 2015. Names in these stories are based on the data on the most common names in Slovenia among people of different generations. The data on age, marital status, number of children, size and structure of households and families, and other data are averages on the stated date. Nevertheless, any similarity with real persons is purely accidental (©).

Even though the publication presents with figures, text and various graphical presentations (infographics, charts and tables) a multitude of statistical data, these are only some of the data on this topic available on our data portal, which you are warmly invited to check out.

Genovefa Ružič
Director-General



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HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, 1 January 2015

A dwelling can be unoccupied or occupied.

An occupied dwelling can comprise one or more households.

There must be at least two persons in a household to make up a family (a one-person household is not a family).

A multi-person household can comprise one family, more families or no family.

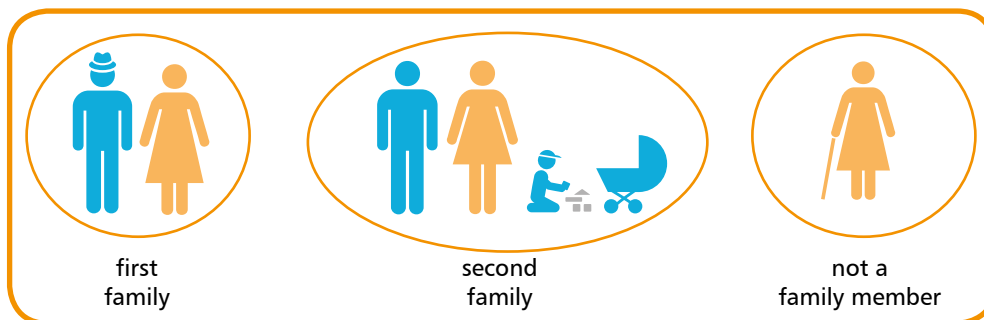
In a family household there can also be persons who are not members of any family in the household.





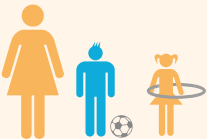

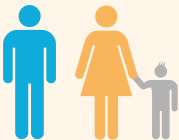
A family is two persons of the same generation (married or unmarried couple) with or without children or one of the parents with children; the child's age is not important.

A household of a grandparent and grandchildren is a non-family household.

A household of grandparents and grandchildren is an extended one-family household, where grandparents are a family (married couple without children) and grandchildren are not family members.

multi-person household



	<p>One-person household <i>not a family</i></p> <p>Marija, 78 years</p>	<p>267,523 households (32.6%) 267,523 people (13.0%)</p>
	<p>One-family household <i>married couple with children</i></p> <p>Andrej, 40 years Nataša, 37 years Luka, 8 years Lana, 6 years</p>	<p>461,080 households (56.2%) 1,357,114 people (65.8%)</p>
	<p>Multi-family household <i>first family (married couple without children)</i> <i>second family (married couple with children)</i></p> <p>Franc, 66 years Boštjan, 36 years Majda, 61 years Petra, 30 years Žan, 5 years Nik, 1 year</p>	<p>37,447 households (4.6%)¹⁾ 208,615 people (10.1%)</p> <p><small>1) Extended multi-family households are also included.</small></p>
	<p>Consensual union <i>unmarried couple without children</i></p> <p>Mateja, 28 years Rok, 28 years</p>	<p>77,422 families (13.4%) 253,846 people (12.3%)</p>
	<p>Lone-parent family <i>lone-mother with children</i></p> <p>Mojca, 41 years Luka, 12 years Nika, 10 years</p>	<p>143,139 families (24.8%) 336,656 people (16.3%)</p>
	<p>Extended family household <i>family (lone-father with children)</i> <i>not a family member</i></p> <p>Matej, 25 years Irena, 54 years Eva, 8 months</p>	<p>41,301 households (5.0%) 175,468 people (8.5%)</p>
	<p>Reconstituted family <i>unmarried couple with children</i></p> <p>Nina, 31 years (<i>biological mother of Nejc</i>) Marko, 33 years (<i>not biological father of Nejc</i>) Nejc, 7 years</p>	<p>12,408 families (2.2%) 49,749 people (2.4%)</p>

One in three households was a one-person household. The number of men and women was balanced, but their age structure was not; women were on average 13 years older than men. Most of the women living alone were retired and, as regards marital status, widows. On the other hand, men living alone were mostly employed and single. 125,000 persons in one-person households were living alone in one-dwelling buildings.

A one-family household is the most common type of cohabitation in Slovenia since two out of three residents of Slovenia were living in various types of families in such households. Most of them were living in a one-family four-person household (418,000 or one in five), of whom 314,000 in families of married couples with two children. Most of the families of same-sex couples (73 out of 81) were living in such households. The number of family types increased from six (in 1981) to eight, which is a new milestone in publishing data on families after 1981, when in the population census the data on consensual unions were collected for the first time. An average one-family household had 3.1 members.

Because multi-family households must be composed of at least 4 persons, these households have a large number of members (on average 5.6). This is why family relationships and the generation structure in multi-family households are very diverse. In nine out of ten multi-family households there were three successive generations. More than half of members of multi-family households were children and grandchildren of the reference person and their number was balanced. Three out of four multi-family households were living in one-dwelling buildings.

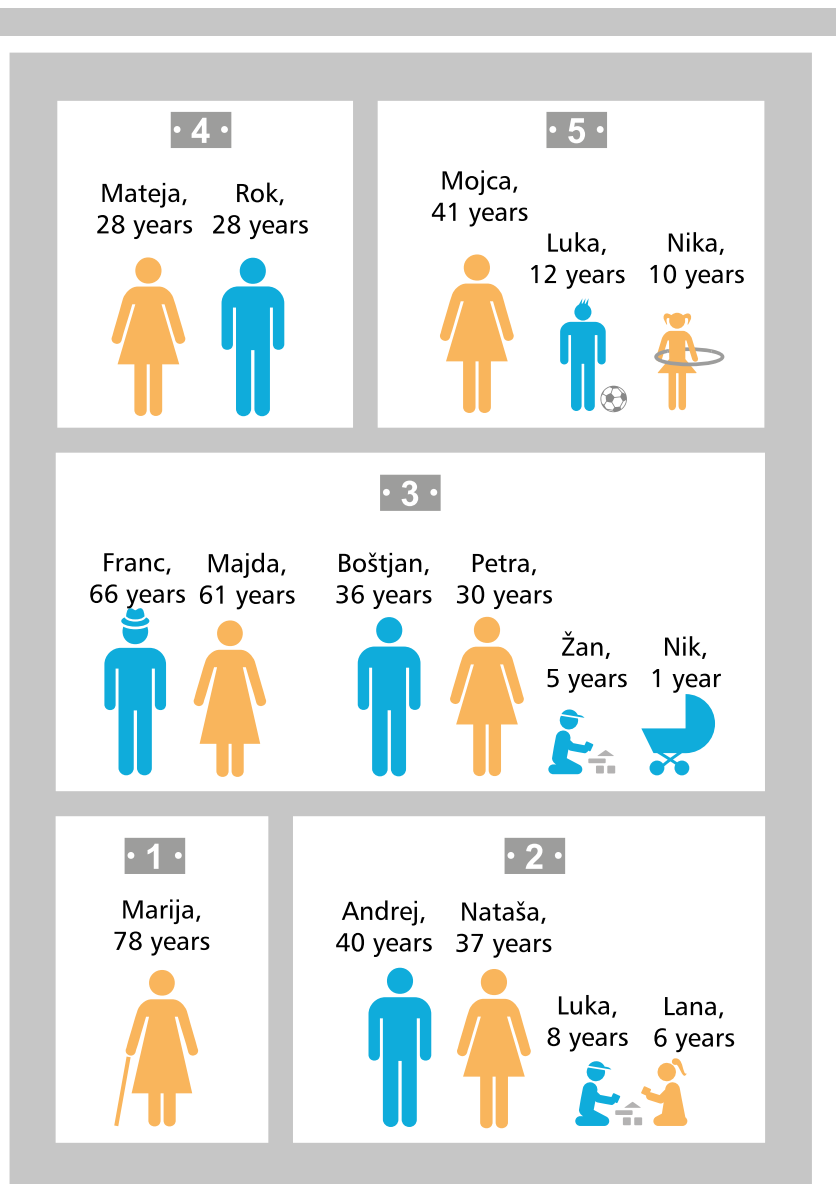
Consensual unions are the most rapidly developing family type. The number of consensual unions with children is growing the fastest as a direct result of the fact that 60% of children are born to unmarried mothers. There were relatively few (fewer than 6%) young families in which both partners were younger than 30 years. In eight out of ten consensual unions both partners were single. Divorced persons more frequently enter consensual unions than widowed persons, which is particularly true of men. Consensual partners have on average fewer children than married couples.

One in four families in Slovenia was a lone-parent family and one in five lone-parent families was a family of a father with children. In general, children in lone-parent families were the oldest (in families of mothers with children 22.7 years, in families of fathers with children 21.7 years). Mean age of children depends on the marital status of parents. For example, children living with widowed mothers were on average over 40 years old. A lot more sons than daughters were living in lone-parent families (in families of mothers with children 40% more and in families of fathers with children 52% more), partly because sons leave their parents' families later than daughters.

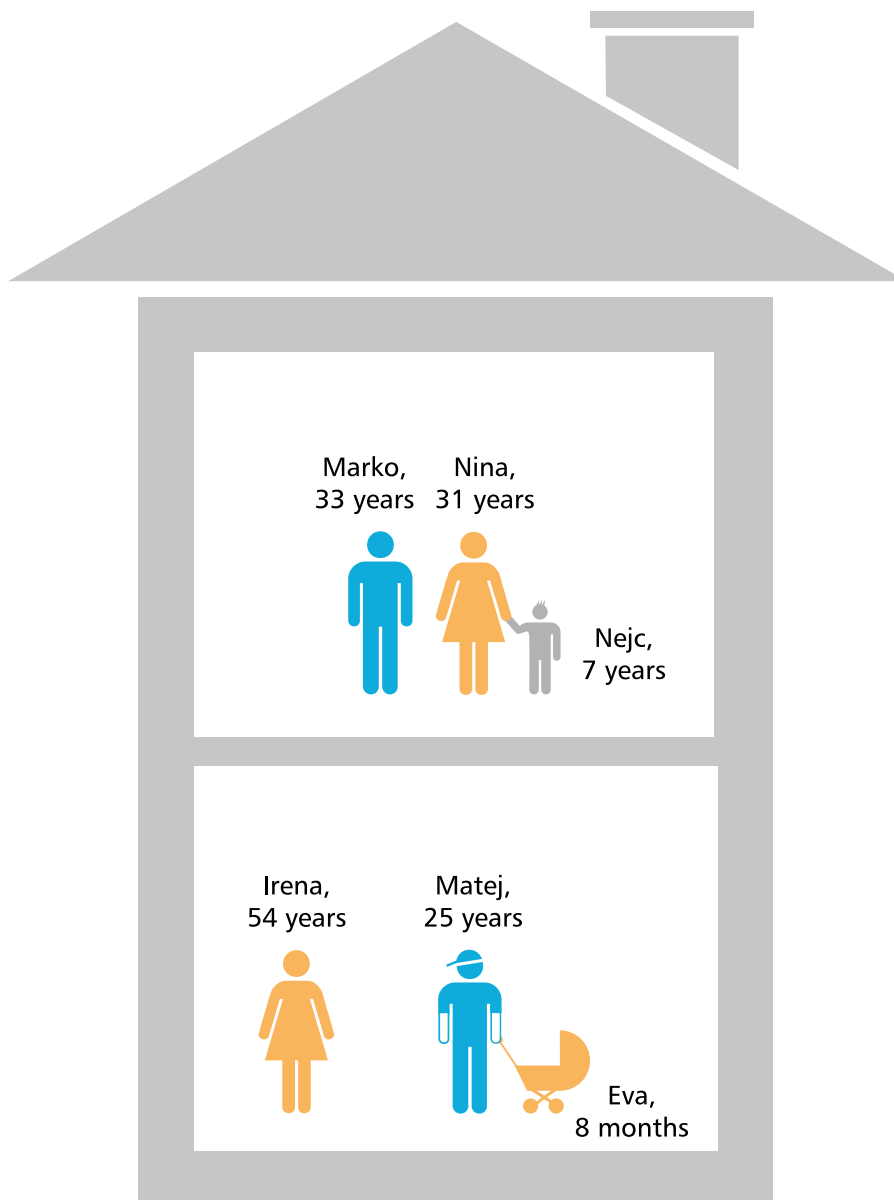
The most characteristic of extended family households were a high number of members (on average 4.25) and cohabitation of several generations (in 60% of such households at least three generations). In a large majority of these households (94%) only one member was not a member of any family in the household; the most frequently this was a widowed parent (usually mother) or an unmarried brother/sister of one of the family members, so the majority of non-family members in these households were women (76% more than men). One in four members of extended family households was a grandchild.

As regards reconstituted families, one in 25 (4.3%) was a family with at least one child who was not a common child of both spouses or both partners. One in ten consensual unions with children was reconstituted. Almost 25,000 children were living in reconstituted families, 39% of them were biological children of both parents. Common children (on average aged 10) were less than half as old as non-common children. The average number of children in reconstituted families (2.01) was much larger than the average number of children in all two-parent families with children (1.67).

MULTI-DWELLING BUILDING



ONE-DWELLING BUILDING



ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

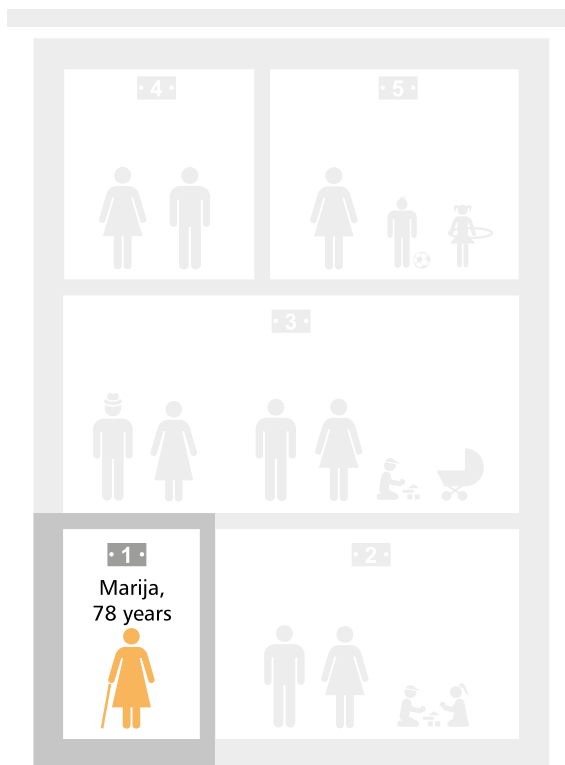
A grandma is a little bit of everything; a bit of a parent, a bit of a teacher and a bit of the best friend.

(Unknown)

Dwelling No. 1 is occupied by Mrs Marija (78 years). She has been living alone ever since her husband died almost ten years ago. All three of their children moved out earlier and live in their own households.

40% of women of Maria's age live alone. About one in four of her age lives in the same household with at least one of her children and about one in four lives with her husband. One in 25 of her age lives in an old people's home. As many as 94% of women of her age used to be married; today one in two is a widow.

Mrs Marija is, of course, also a grandmother; she has three grandsons and two granddaughters. Although she is a mother and a grandmother, statistically speaking a one-person household is not a family, since the basic condition for a statistical family is at least two persons living in the same household who are either married, consensual partners or related as parents and children.





One in three households is a one-person household.

One-person households, Slovenia, censuses

Year	Number	Share (%) of all households	Share (%)	
			men	women
1971	89,494	17.4
1981	101,580	17.1
1991	115,395	18.0	33.2	66.8
2002	149,757	21.9	37.9	62.1
2011	266,489	32.8	50.4	49.6
2015	267,523	32.6	49.6	50.4

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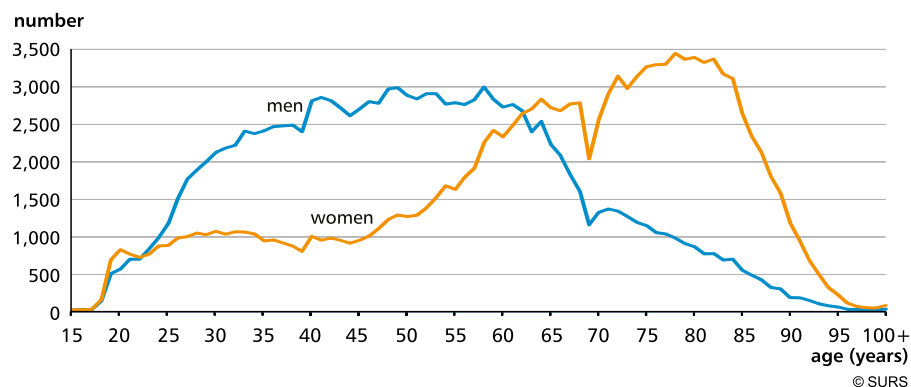
Source: SURS



Men living alone are on average 13 years younger than women living alone.

On 1 January 2015 there were 267,523 one-person households in Slovenia or 118,000 more than at the last fieldwork population census conducted in 2002. An exceptionally large increase in the number of one-person households after the 2002 census was mostly due to population ageing. Between 2002 and 2015 the number of persons aged 65+ living alone doubled and already exceeds 102,000. Many two-person families of older married couples namely statistically speaking stopped being families and became one-person households. At the same time, the increase was partly the result of adult children leaving their parents' families. Since on average women live longer than men, with age the number of women living alone increases more than the number of men living alone. Another important factor is immigration of foreign citizens. Half of more than 35,000 one-person households of foreign citizens lived in workers residences or similar accommodation establishments. One-person households of foreign citizens were distinctly male; only 10% of them were female households, in collective living quarters even less than 5%. At that time many foreign citizens had their families in the country they left, since half of male immigrants living alone were married.

Members of one-person households by age, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

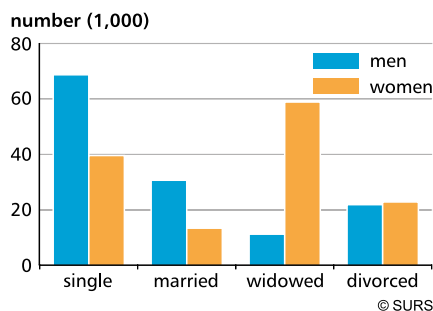
Just over 11,000 persons living in one-person households in 2015 were up to 25 years old; about the same number of men and women. Just over half of them were students, who mostly lived as tenants in the place of education. In all ages from 26 to 62 male one-person households outnumbered female one-person households; in the age group 39–41 by three times. After 63 years of age the number of female one-person households starts to rise rapidly, so that at 76 years of age the number was three times higher than the number of male one-person households; at 87 years of age it was five times higher. The mean age of men in one-person households was 51.3 years and of women 64.3 years.

One in two men living alone in Slovenia in 2015 was single. For women it is characteristic that the share of widows living alone grows rapidly with age. At 65 years of age 40% and at 75 years of age 70% of women living alone were widows. 11% of women aged 65+ living alone were never married; the share of never married men of that age was twice as high as the share of women.

Most women living alone are widows.

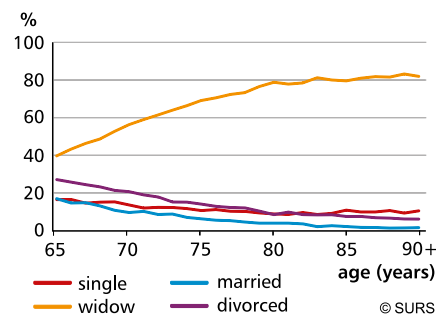


Members of one-person households by formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Women in one-person households aged 65+ by formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

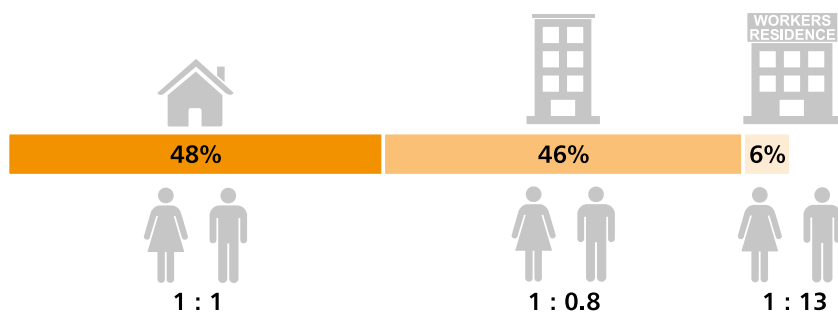


Members of one-person households by age, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Age (years)	Number	Share (%)		
		women	single	foreigners
Total	267,523	50.4	40.5	13.3
15–29	22,299	43.2	92.2	24.4
30–49	71,459	27.9	66.5	26.1
50–64	71,616	41.9	35.9	13.7
65–84	84,867	71.6	15.2	2.0
85+	17,282	84.1	9.7	0.6

Source: SURS

Women and men in one-person households by type of building in which they live, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

At the 2011 population census in one in three one-dwelling buildings there was a one-person household, in total more than 125,000. 45% of men and 57% of women living alone in one-dwelling buildings were owners, and 49% of men and 41% of women were users of the dwelling (usually the official owner of the dwelling was a close relative, most frequently a child).

In one in three one-dwelling buildings there is only one person.

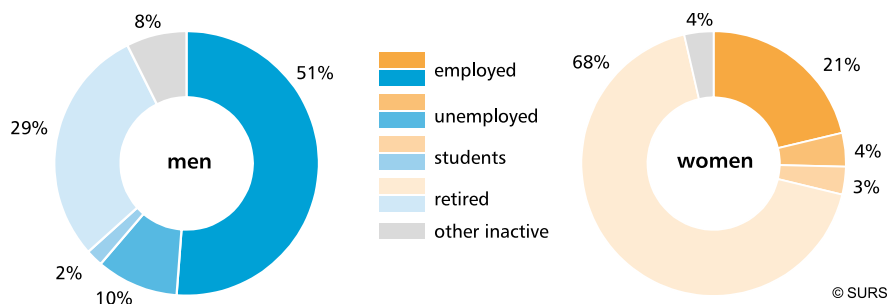




Activity statuses of men in one-person households are comparable with activity statuses of men in multi-person households.

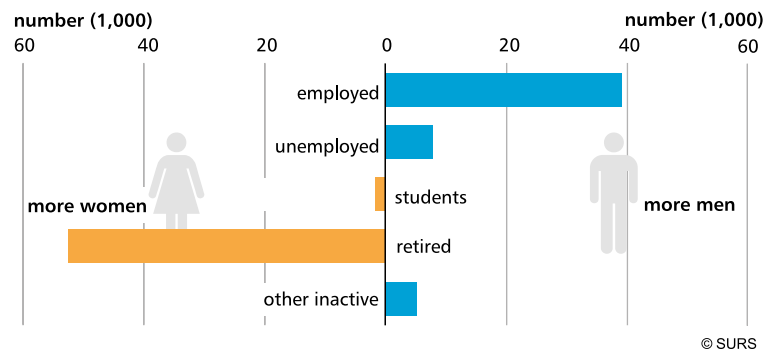
The greatest difference in activity status of men living alone and all men was recorded in the share of pupils and students. These men represented only 2% of all men in one-person households (9% of all men). On the other hand, activity statuses of women living alone were at that time (mostly on account of specific age structure) entirely incomparable with activity statuses of all women. Among women living alone there were twice as many retired as among all women and half the number of the employed. In 2015, only one in five women living alone was employed, while the share for men living alone was one in two (i.e. almost the same as the share for all men).

Members of one-person households by activity status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Gender difference in activity status in one-person households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

ONE-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

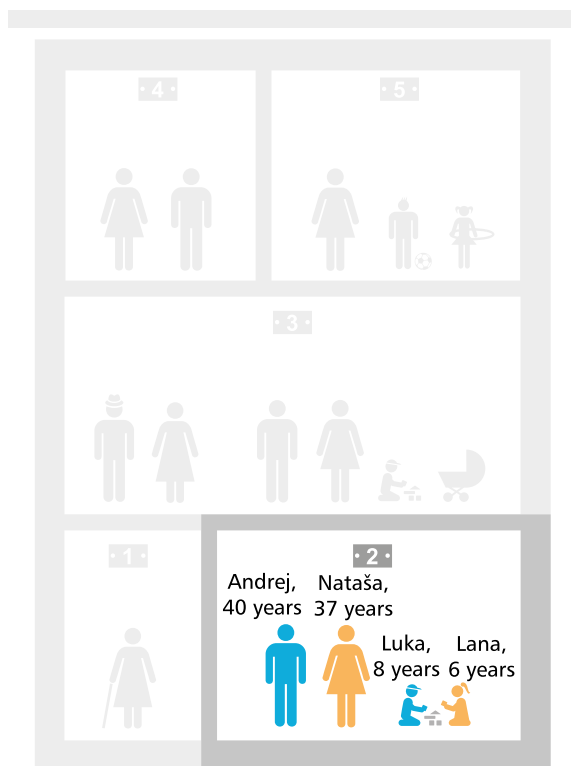
*All happy families are alike;
each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.*

(Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy)

Dwelling No. 2 is occupied by a four-person household; all members are of the same family. Andrej (40 years) and Nataša (37 years) are married and have two children: son Luka (8 years) and daughter Lana (6 years). Andrej is almost 3 years older than Nataša, which is the average age difference between grooms and brides at first marriage; in the past 20 years the difference was between 2.2 and 3.1 years.

Because Nataša was studying and obtained university education, at the birth of her first child she was a little older than the average first-time mother (in 2006 first-time mothers were on average 28 years old).

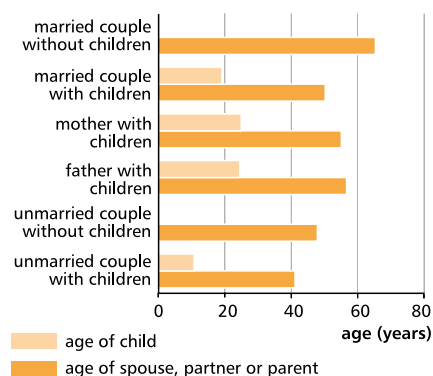
Andrej's and Nataša's parents are still alive, so Luka and Lana visit two grandmothers and two grandfathers. Because Andrej's parents live in Primorska, Luka and Lana call them "nono" and "nona". They call Nataša's parents "dedi" and "babi".





Two thirds of people live in one-family households.

Mean age of members in one-family households by type of family, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



© SURS

Source: SURS



A large majority of lone-parent families in one-family households have one child.

A one-family household is the most common type of cohabitation in Slovenia. Since 2011 the number of such households increased by almost 11,000, so that at the beginning of 2015 they represented 56% of all households in the country; 232,000 were spouses or partners without children, 474,000 spouses or partners with children, 108,000 mothers or fathers with children and 543,000 children (81% of all children), of whom 275,000 or one in two were younger than 18 years.

Households and persons by type of household, Slovenia, censuses

	Households			Persons		
	2011	2015	difference %	2011	2015	difference %
Total	813,872	821,056	0.9	2,050,189	2,062,874	0.6
Private	813,531	820,541	0.9	2,016,423	2,024,604	0.4
One-person	266,489	267,523	0.4	266,489	267,523	0.4
Multi-person	547,042	553,018	1.1	1,749,934	1,757,081	0.4
non-family	20,041	15,907	-20.6	43,551	33,985	-22.0
one-family	450,262	461,080	2.4	1,334,985	1,357,114	1.7
extended one-family	38,113	38,584	1.2	157,276	157,367	0.1
multi-family	36,047	34,730	-3.7	196,846	190,514	-3.2
extended multi-family	2,579	2,717	5.4	17276	18,101	4.8
Institutional	286	435	52.1	32,371	35,324	9.1
Other	55	80	45.5	1,395	2,946	111.2

Source: SURS

In 2015, most of the two-parent families in one-family households had one or two children; the shares were very close (46% had one child and 42% had two children). As regards lone-parent families, a large majority of them had one child; the share of lone-fathers with one child (73%) was slightly higher than the share of lone-mothers with one child (69%).

Individual types of families in one-family households differed significantly regarding the mean age of family members. Unmarried partners had on average the youngest children; in two out of three families the oldest child was less than 15 years old. On average the oldest children were living in families with only one parent; they were on average around 25 years old, and one in three was over 30. On average the oldest were married couples without children (over 65 years of age) and on average the youngest were unmarried partners with children (41 years of age).

One-family households by number of members and type of family, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

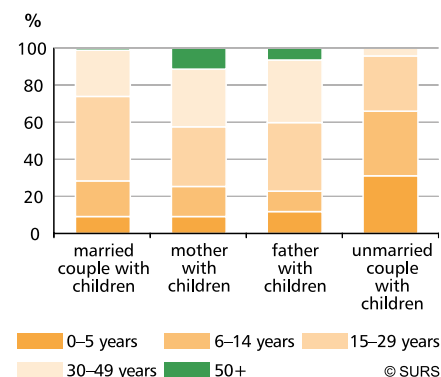
	Total	Number of household members				
		2	3	4	5	6+
Total	461,080	191,825	137,520	104,523	22,292	4,920
Married couple without children	102,203	102,203	-	-	-	-
Married couple with children	186,410	-	85,484	78,524	18,286	4,116
Mother with children	88,167	61,151	22,907	3,494	482	133
Father with children	19,859	14,596	4,513	628	94	28
Unmarried couple without children	13,818	13,818	-	-	-	-
Unmarried couple with children	50,550	-	24,602	21,875	3,430	643
Same-sex couple without children	57	57	-	-	-	-
Same-sex couple with children	16	-	14	2	0	0

- no occurrence of event

Source: SURS

On 1 January 2015 most residents of Slovenia were living in one-family four-person households (418,000 or one in five), and only slightly fewer (412,500) were living in three-person households. Even though a married couple with two children was not the most common family type in one-family households, most residents (314,000) were living in such communities. The most numerous were two-person households of married couples without children (102,000 families), followed by three-person households of married couples with one child (256,000 persons). Most of the one-family households with only one generation were married couples without children (88%).

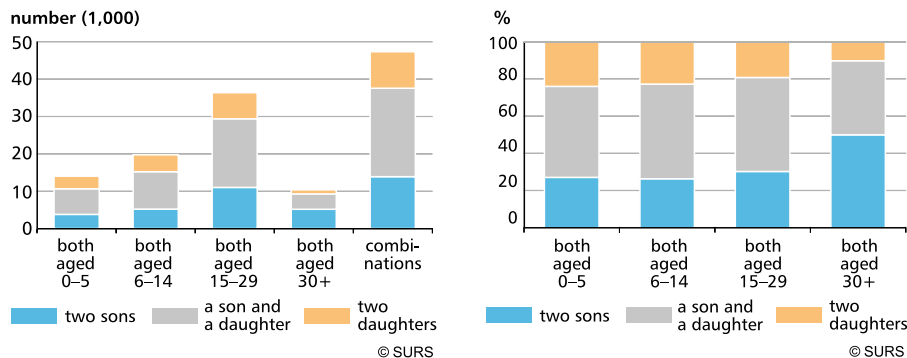
One-family households by type of family and age of the oldest child, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



In three out of four one-family households there were at least one parent and children.



One-family households with two children by gender and age of the children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

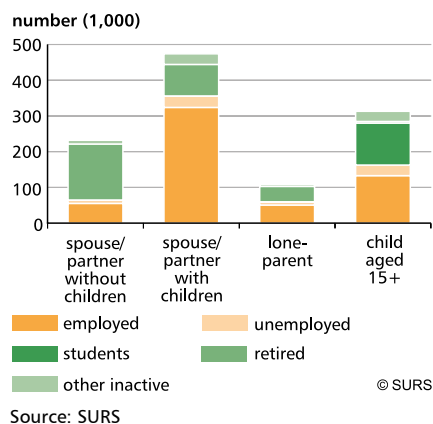


Source: SURS



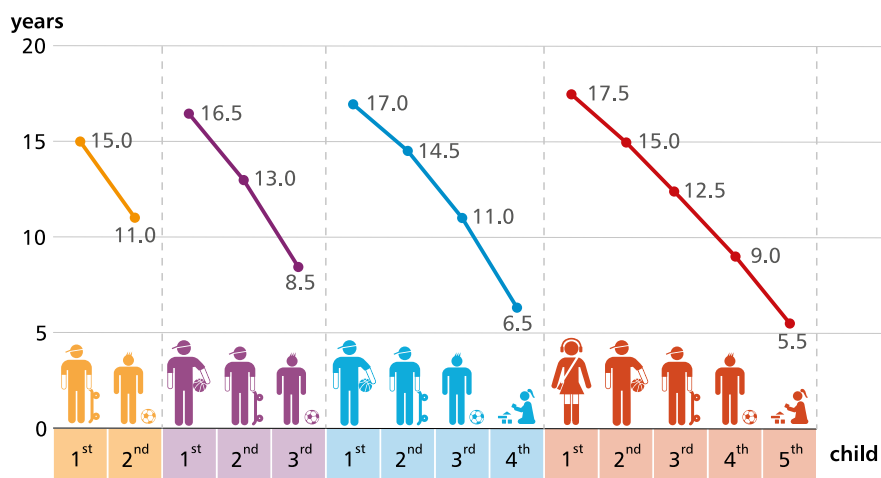
The age difference among the children in the same family increases with the number of children.

Members of one-family households by family status and by activity status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



At the beginning of 2015, 219,000 children were living in 98,000 one-family households with two to five children in which the oldest child was younger than 30 years. Families with twins or triplets were not taken into account. The age difference among the children was, irrespective of the number of children, always the lowest between the first and the second child. The age difference between children increases with the number of children in the family. The age difference between the youngest two children was the smallest in families with five children (3 and a half years) and the largest in families with three children (4 years and 9 months).

Mean age of children in one-family households by number of children in the family, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾



1) One-family households with all children younger than 30 years are taken into account.

Source: SURS

© SURS



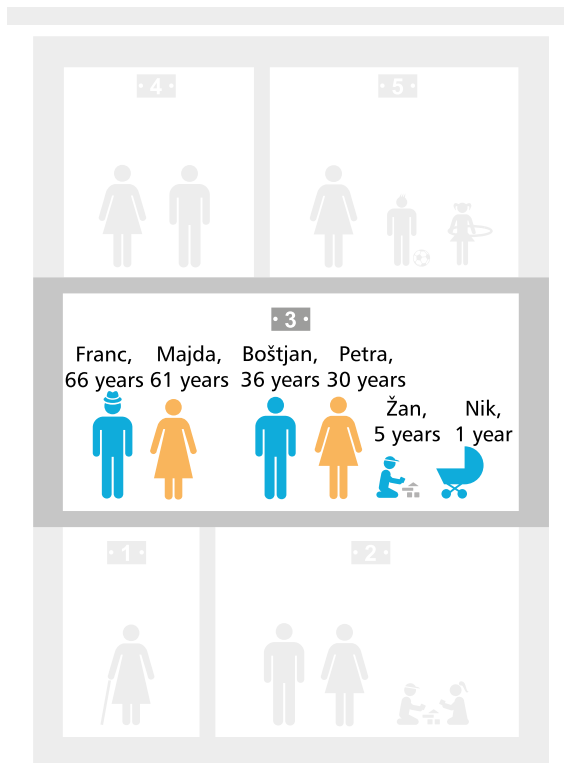
Unemployment rate in one-family households is the highest for children aged 15+.

Among members of one-family households of married couples or unmarried couples without children only one in four was employed in 2015 (two out of three were retired), while among one-family households of married couples or unmarried couples with children three out of four were employed and the unemployment rate was the lowest (8.9%). The main reason for differences in activity status was different age structure of members in individual family types or the life cycle of these families. One in two children aged 15+ was already employed, even though the unemployment rate of children in these households was the highest (18.3%).

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

Grandmothers and grandfathers are basically parents, but at that time to their adult children.

(Andreja Poljanec)



Dwelling No. 3 is occupied by a six-member, three-generation, and two-family household: parents / grandparents Franc (66 years) and Majda (61 years) are the first (oldest) generation and are (statistically speaking) one family. Their son Boštjan (36 years) and daughter-in-law Petra (30 years) are the second generation, and their sons Žan (5 years) and Nik (1 year) are the third generation; all of them together are (statistically speaking) the second family in the household. Žan and Nik are two of almost 100,000 children living in the same household with at least one of the grandparents.

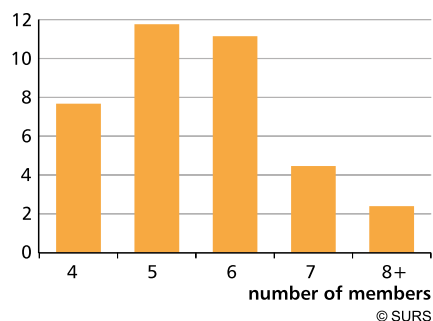
So this is a two-family household; a large majority of multi-family households (96%) are such. One in four such households is composed of a family of a married couple without children (Franc and Majda) and a family of a married couple with children (Boštjan, Petra, Žan, Nik). Boštjan is the only son of Franc and Majda (Majda as one in five women of her age gave birth to only one child) and his parents now live with him in the same household but no longer in the same family.

Until recently, Majda's unmarried sister Ana (70 years) was living with them. Ana is Boštjan's aunt (first generation), so at that time the household was a so-called extended family household. However, she moved in with the other sister who after her husband had died lived alone for a while. So now Ana lives in a (statistically speaking) non-family household of two sisters, since (statistically speaking) sisters and brothers without parents or their children are not a family.



Households with three or more families are not common.

Multi-family households by number of members, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾
number (1,000)



1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

Source: SURS



One in four two-family households is composed of a family of a married couple without children and a married couple with children.

On 1 January 2015 one in ten residents of Slovenia was living in multi-family households (208,000), even though they represented only 4.6% of all households in the country (37,447). A two-family household is composed of at least four people or at least two families each with two members; usually, the number of members in such households is larger. Two-family households represented only 6% of all four-person households, while one in four two-family households had five members. There were 1,554 households with three or more families; and only three of them had five or more families.

Two-family households by family type, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾

	Married couple		Mother with children	Father with children	Unmarried couple	
	without children	with children			without children	with children
Married couple without children	1,213	8,934	5,945	1,803	178	3,476
Married couple with children		2,305	4,795	1,125	218	1,566
Mother with children			1,705	664	355	939
Father with children				90	98	179
Unmarried couple without children					27	165
Unmarried couple with children						111

1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

Source: SURS

Impact of selecting the reference person of the household on relationships among household members

Majda	reference person	Boštjan	reference person	Petra	reference person
Franc	husband	Petra	wife	Boštjan	husband
Boštjan	son	Žan	son	Žan	son
Petra	daughter-in-law	Nik	son	Nik	son
Žan	grandson	Franc	father	Franc	father-in-law
Nik	grandson	Majda	mother	Majda	mother-in-law
Ana	sister	Ana	aunt	Ana	non-relative

Due to a larger number of members, the structure of multi-family households is much more diverse than the structure of one-family households. Not considering the reference person, in 2015 multi-family households consisted on average of three to four different relatives (one-family households consisted of one or two different relatives). 59 households consisted of six or more different relatives. The most frequently parents lived together with one or more of their children, the son-in-law or daughter-in-law, and grandchildren. The non-family member in the household was the most often a brother or mother of the reference person.

The structure of multi-family households is very diverse also in terms of the relation to the reference person. Even though the selection of the reference person is statistically important to determine the relationships within a household, it is also interesting that the reference person in multi-family households is more frequently a man. On 1 January 2015 men were twice as often reference persons as women (in one-family two-parent households it was similar: 234,000 vs. 118,000). Only a low share of children (a third) of reference persons were children also by family status, while almost all grandchildren of reference persons were children in the family. One in four children in multi-family households aged less than a year was living together with a grandmother and/or a grandfather; the older the children the lower their share (at age 9 it was only 10%). The numbers of children and grandchildren were the same at age 21. Three relationships to the reference person (husband/wife, unmarried partner, unmarried partner of the reference person's child) determine the person's family status precisely.

Members of multi-family households by relationship to the reference person, by gender, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾

Relationship to the reference person of the household	Total	Men	Women
Total	208,615	100,756	107,859
Reference person	37,447	25,326	12,121
Husband / wife	30,597	7,031	23,566
Unmarried partner	1,511	769	742
Child	55,139	27,998	27,141
Father / mother	2,894	1,074	1,820
Father-in-law / mother-in-law	306	84	222
Grandfather / grandmother	205	86	119
Son-in-law / daughter-in-law	14,816	5,354	9,462
Unmarried partner of the reference person's child	6,572	2,316	4,256
Grandson / granddaughter	54,206	28,219	25,987
Brother / sister	1,194	652	542
Nephew / niece	921	463	458
Other relative	1,697	730	967
Non-relative	1,110	654	456

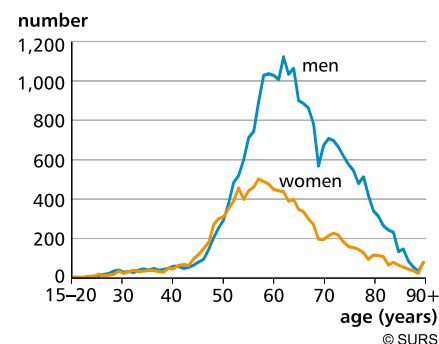
1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

Source: SURS

In multi-family households the numbers of children and grandchildren of the reference person are the same.



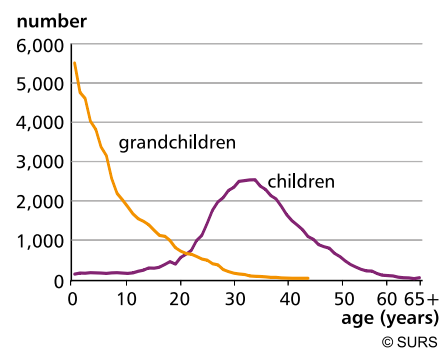
Reference persons in multi-family households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾



1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

Source: SURS

Children and grandchildren in multi-family households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾



1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

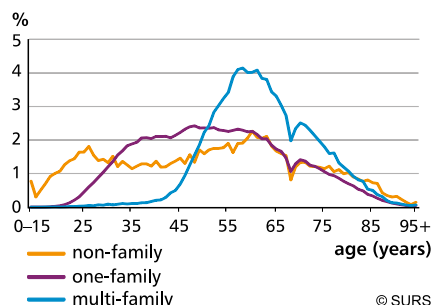
Source: SURS



89% of multi-family households have three successive generations.

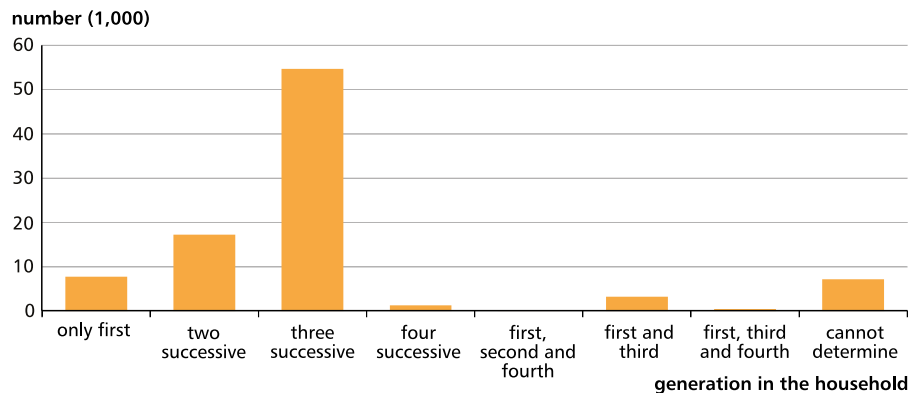
Because in 2015 two thirds of residents were living in one-family households (in which two successive generations at the most are possible) and because most households were one-person households (in which it makes no sense to determine the generation), only 7% of households had a third generation. But because the number of members in them is usually larger, almost 300,000 people (14.5%) were living in them. Of almost 92,000 households in which three generations could theoretically be possible, 60% had three successive generations; in multi-family households the share was 89%. In Slovenia, three generations were most often cohabiting in individual houses. The age difference between individual generations in households with four successive generations (in 2015 there were 1,321 such households) was relatively low: between the first and second generations 27 years, between the second and third generations 25 years and between the third and fourth generations also 25 years. 65 households with four successive generations were four-person households, i.e. each person was a different generation; 21 households with four successive generations were all-female households.

Members of the first generation in the household by type of household, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Generational composition of extended one-family and multi-family households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾

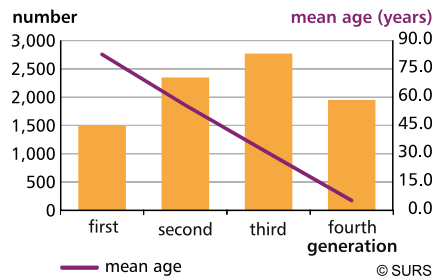


© SURS

1) Extended multi-family households are also included.

Source: SURS

Members of households composed of four successive generations, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

CONSENSUAL UNION

Marriage is like a beleaguered fortress; those who are without want to get in, and those within want to get out.

(Pierre-Marie Quitard)

Dwelling No. 4 is occupied by tenants Mateja and Rok. They are each 28 years old. This is their temporary residence; Rok has his permanent residence in the Goriška region and Mateja in the Koroška region. They met during the studies and decided to live together in a consensual union.

Mateja has already completed her second cycle Bologna studies (one in four women of her age has a similar level of education) and is currently looking for a job (one in six women of her age is unemployed). Rok is finishing his second cycle Bologna studies. Women are much more successful as regards studies than men: at age 28 48% of women and 24% of men have completed tertiary education.

As regards the mean age of persons in consensual unions, Mateja and Rok are relatively young; men are on average 49 years old and women 46 and a half years old. Unmarried partners with children are slightly younger (men 42 years, women 39 years), since consensual unions are usually established with the birth of a child. Rok and Mateja do not have children. 42% of women of Mateja's age (28 years) have already given birth.





**Consensual unions
are the fastest
growing family type.**



**Among consensual
unions without
children, only 8% are
young families (both
partners under 30
years of age).**

Consensual unions, Slovenia, censuses

Year	Number	Share of all families %	Without children	
			number	share %
1981	10,345	2.0	4,595	44.4
1991	17,374	3.1	4,966	28.6
2002	42,092	7.6	12,807	30.4
2011	61,307	10.8	12,185	19.9
2015	77,422	13.4	15,575	20.1

Source: SURS

Consensual unions without children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

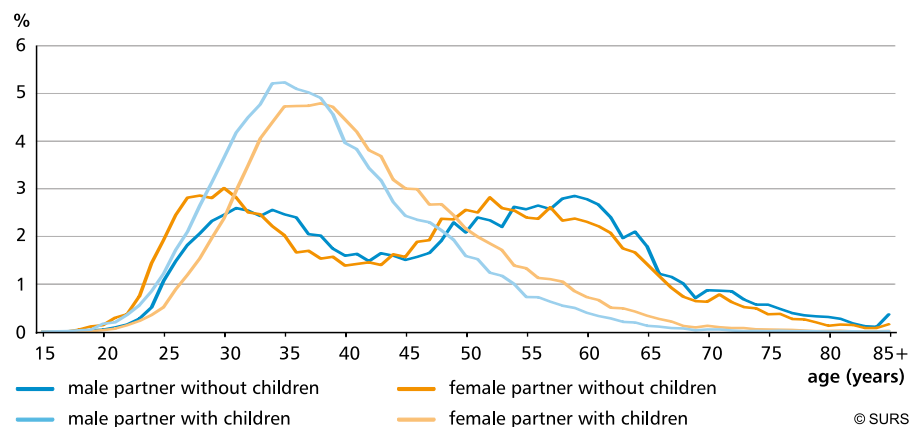
Age of female partner	Total	Age of male partner			
		up to 29	30–44	45–64	65+
Total	15,575	1,532	4,854	7,148	2,041
up to 29	2,485	1,297	1,167	21	0
30–44	4,483	233	3,344	892	14
45–64	7,037	2	341	5,793	901
65+	1,570	0	2	442	1,126

Source: SURS

Because in Slovenia the share of children born in consensual unions or to lone-mothers is constantly growing, in 2014 it was at almost 60%, the number of families of unmarried couples with children is also growing; in the past four years the number of such families grew the most (from 49,000 to almost 62,000). At the same time, the number of consensual unions without children also went up (from 12,200 to 15,600), but their share among all consensual unions dropped from 44% in 1981 to only 20% in 2015.

The ages of consensual partners without children and consensual partners with children differ significantly. If we take as a statistically significant threshold at least 2% of men or women of a certain age, in 2015 a large majority of partners with children (85%) was 27–51 years old, which was a direct consequence of the fact that children in consensual unions were on average the youngest. Among married couples aged 27–51 with children the share was 58%. Consensual unions without children were quite numerous in 2015 in age groups 26–38 years (30% of partners); for them it is likely that the family type will change with the birth of a child. Even more consensual unions without children were recorded in age groups 48–64 years (40% of partners), but these communities were often for at least one of the partners not the first family, since almost half of these persons had already been married at least once.

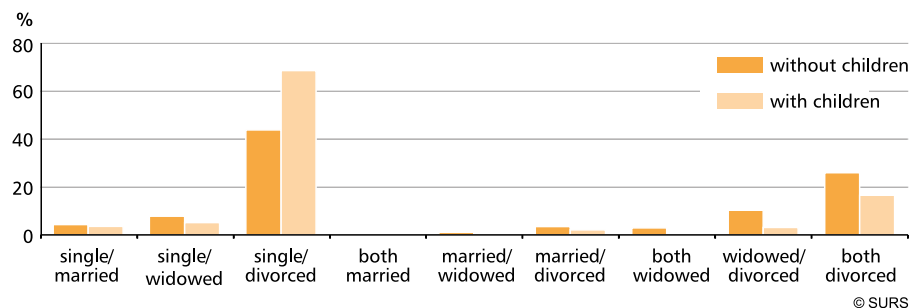
Unmarried partners, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

As regards formal marital status, in 2015 in just over 60,000 consensual unions or 78% both partners were single; in the remaining 17,000 unions at least one of the partners had been married once before. Unmarried partners (both men and women) living with children were single in 90% of the cases. For most of them, this was their first family union of a man and a woman. As regards unmarried partners without children, only just over 50% were single and in one in five such unions at least one of the partners had been married once before.

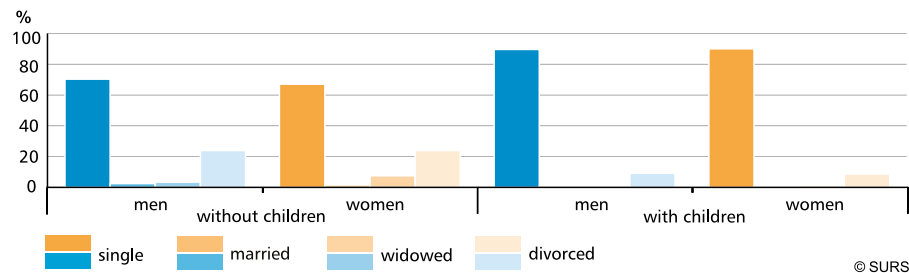
Consensual unions by formal marital status of partners, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾



1) Excluding consensual unions in which both partners are single.

Source: SURS

Unmarried partners by formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



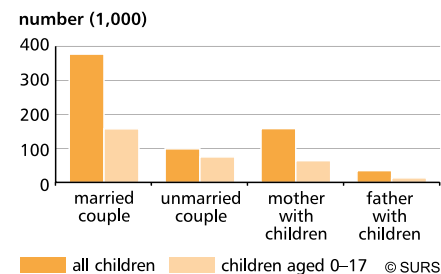
Source: SURS

In 2015, 670,000 children in Slovenia were living in their primary families together with their parents, 56% of them in families of married parents, 15% in families of unmarried partners and 29% with only one of the parents. Taking into account only families with all children younger than 18 years, the number of children in consensual unions (81,000) was only by 5,000 lower than the number of children in lone-parent families. On average, the number of children per family was the highest in married couple families (1.68 children), and only slightly lower in consensual unions (1.60 children). Taking into account only families with all children under 18 years of age, the difference was slightly bigger (1.87 to 1.59).

One in eight consensual partners is divorced.



Families with children by age of children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



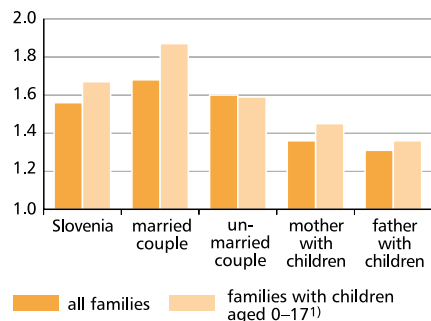
Source: SURS

Married couples have on average more children than unmarried partners.



Average number of children in families with children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

average number of children



© SURS

1) Families with all children aged 0-17 are taken into account.

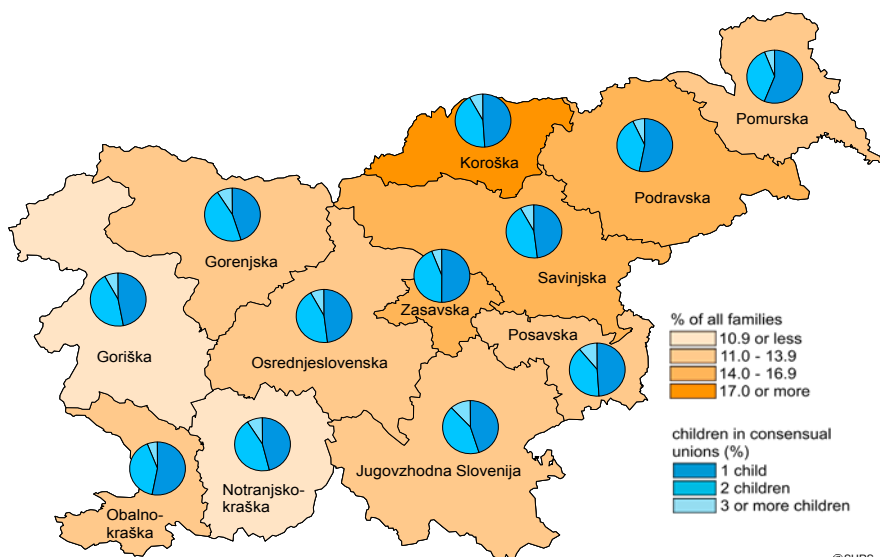
Source: SURS

Consensual unions with children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Age of female partner (years)	Age of male partner (years)				
	Total	up to 29	30-44	45-64	65+
Total	61,847	4,270	37,305	19,248	1,024
up to 29	8,037	3,228	4,731	78	0
30-44	39,730	1,040	31,412	7,237	41
45-64	13,700	2	1,161	11,787	750
65+	380	0	1	146	233

Source: SURS

Consensual unions, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



©SURS

Source: SURS

Despite its mostly rural character, consensual unions are common in the Koroška statistical region. On 1 January 2015 one in five families in this region was a consensual union. In three municipalities of the Koroška statistical region (Ribnica na Pohorju, Črna na Koroškem and Podvelka) one in four families was a consensual union. Consensual unions are more common in the eastern part of the country; in 2015, 59% of all consensual unions in Slovenia.

The share of consensual unions in the Koroška statistical region is more than twice as high as in the Goriška statistical region.



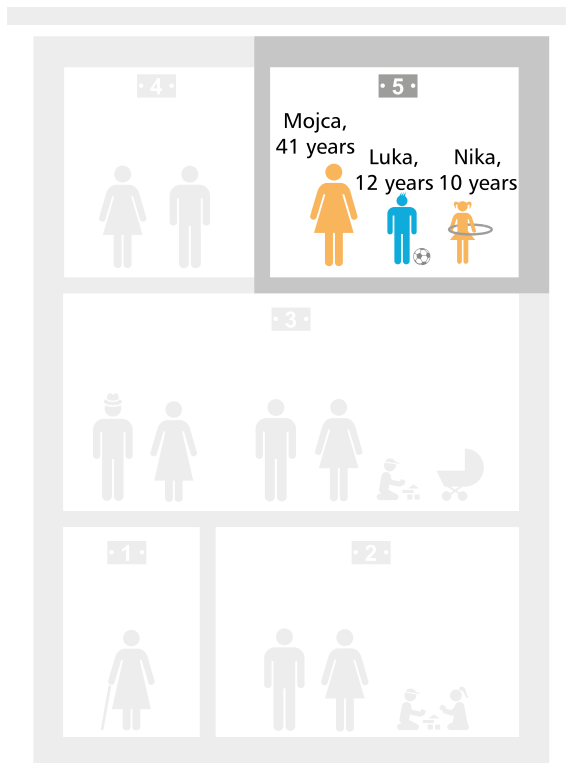
LONE-PARENT FAMILY

*There is only one mama,
The first joy is mama,
The first lullaby is nina-nana,
The first word is mama!*
(Tone Pavček)

Dwelling No. 5 is occupied by a three-person lone-parent family of mother Mojca (41 years) and her elementary school children Luka (12 years) and Nika (10 years).

Mojca is divorced (as 8% of women her age). Two out of three divorced women her age make up lone-parent families with their children and one in five lives in a consensual union. Mojca's ex-husband Robert, 4 years older than her (8% of men his age are divorced), now lives in a consensual union (as one in five divorced men his age). In general, divorced men more often enter a new partnership than divorced women (19% vs. 13%).

Luka and Nika have frequent contacts with their father and after school they often visit their grandmother.





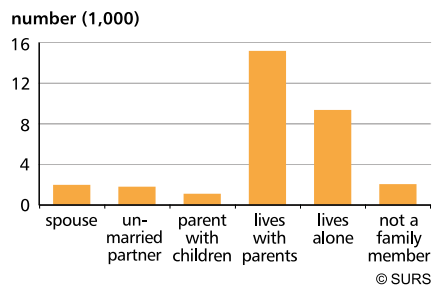
Half of lone-parent families are the result of marriage ending due to divorce or death of a spouse.

Lone-parent families, Slovenia, censuses

Year	Number	Share (%)	
		of all families	mothers with children
1981	74,770	14.3	87.1
1991	99,309	18.0	85.8
2002	104,292	18.8	86.0
2011	143,129	25.2	83.6
2015	143,139	24.8	81.2

Source: SURS

Fathers whose children live in lone-parent families with single mother, by household status in the other household, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



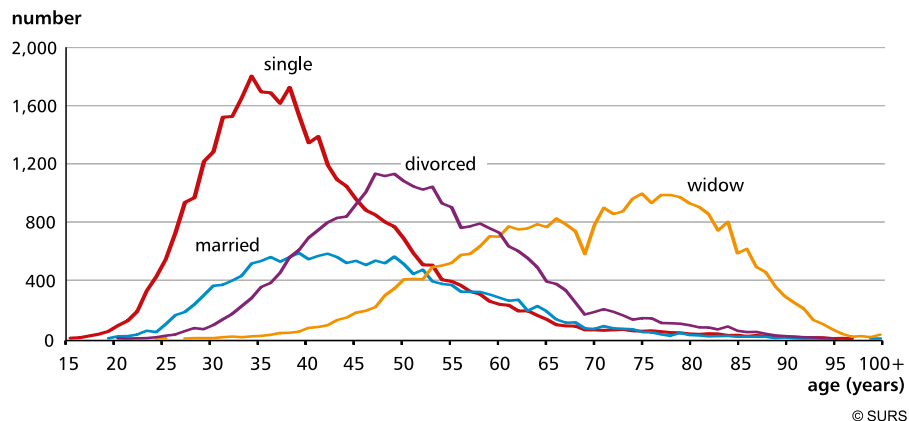
Source: SURS

Most of the fathers whose children live with their single mothers do not live in a family with another woman.



The mean age of mother and children and the share of children still living in the primary family depend to a large extent on the formal marital status of the mother. On 1 January 2015, children in lone-parent families were on average the oldest (in families of mothers with children 22.7 years and in families of fathers with children 21.7 years). Most of the children were living with their biological mothers in lone-parent families of single mother; the fewest were living with their widowed mothers. In early 2015 a third of mothers with children were formally single (in three out of four such families all children were under 18 years of age), a quarter was widowed (almost all children were older than 18) and a quarter was divorced (one in five had children younger than 18 years). Almost 18,000 mothers with children were formally married, but they were not living in the same households with their husbands; 72% of them were living with their children in own households, and the rest were living in their primary households (usually with one or both parents). Widowers with children (6,200) and divorced fathers with children (5,700) had children of about the same age as widows with children and divorced mothers with children. The mean age of children living with their widowed mothers in lone-parent families was over 40 years; children living with their widowed fathers in lone-parent families were on average 3 years younger.

Mothers in lone-parent families by formal marital status and age, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Of the 32,000 fathers of children who were living with their single mothers in 2015, 500 were not residents of Slovenia (most of these fathers had already died), 3,800 were living in a family with another woman and almost half were still living in their primary households (as children with one or both parents). The data on the household status of fathers show that the share of lone-parent families of mothers with children is overestimated, partly due to each parent registering their residence at a different address.

In 2015, 476,000 children were living in families with both parents and 193,000 (or almost one in three) in lone-parent families. Only 44.5% of children in lone-parent families were younger than 18 years (in families of married couples one in two, in consensual unions 82%).

Sons usually leave their primary families later than daughters. As a result, the number of male and female children in families is not balanced (30% more male children, in lone-parent families 41% more). In 2015 the gap greatly exceeded the ratio in the total population (by age 65 there were 5.7% more men, in the total population 1.8% more women). The difference in children's gender was the smallest in consensual unions (12% more male children) and the largest in families of fathers with children (52% more male children).

Children in lone-parent families are on average the oldest.



41% more sons than daughters live in lone-parent families.

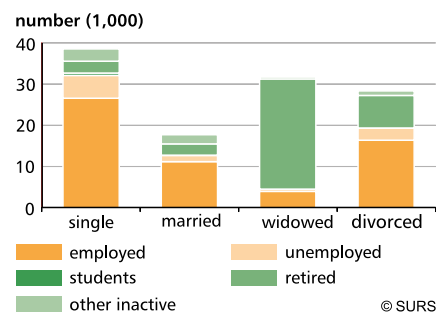


Mothers and children in lone-parent families, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

	Number	Mean age (years)		Average number of children		Share (%) of children in family		
		mother	child	live-born	still live with mother	son	daughter	still live with mother
Total	116,295	52.4	22.7	1.95	1.36	58	42	70
single	38,521	40.5	12.0	1.47	1.34	53	47	92
married	17,722	46.5	16.6	1.96	1.58	54	46	81
widowed	31,693	70.2	40.6	2.48	1.22	69	31	49
divorced	28,359	52.5	23.7	1.99	1.41	57	43	71

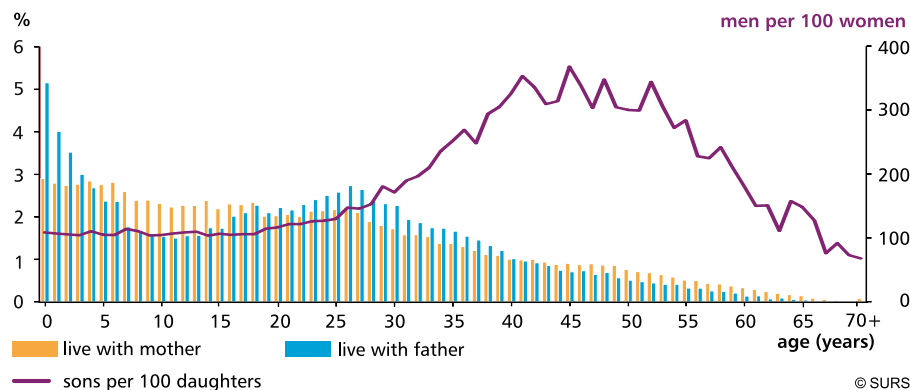
Source: SURS

Mothers in lone-parent families by activity status and formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



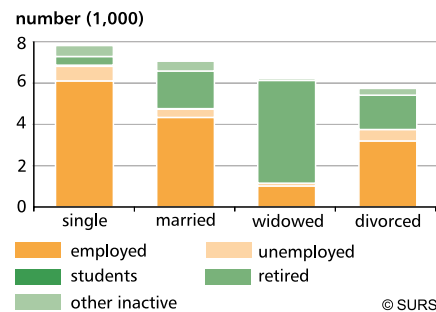
Source: SURS

Children in lone-parent families, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Fathers in lone-parent families by activity status and formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

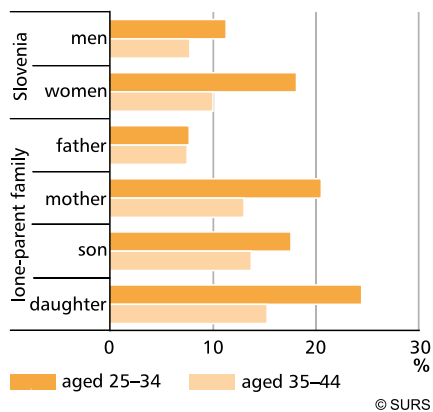


Source: SURS



The unemployment rate of mothers living alone with children is higher than that of fathers living alone with children.

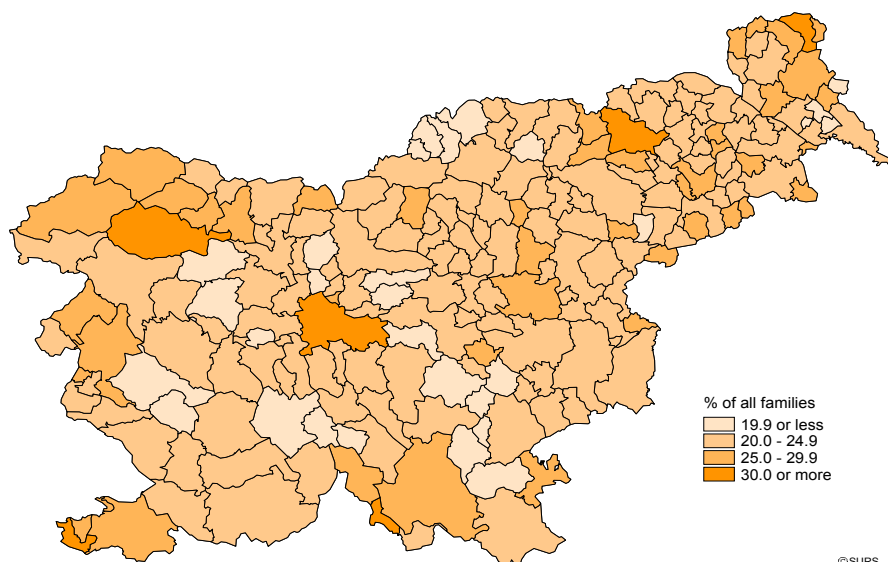
Unemployment rates of parents and children in lone-parent families, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

In two out of three lone-parent families only one member was employed in 2015 (in less than two thirds of them this was the parent), while in one in four lone-parent families no one was employed (in half of them at least one member was retired). As regards lone-parent families with at least two employed persons, in eight out of ten the parent was also employed. The unemployment rate of mothers aged 25-44 in lone-parent families was twice as high as the unemployment rate of fathers of the same age living in such families. The unemployment rate of children (of both genders) aged 25-44 in lone-parent families was higher than the national average.

Lone-parent families, municipalities, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

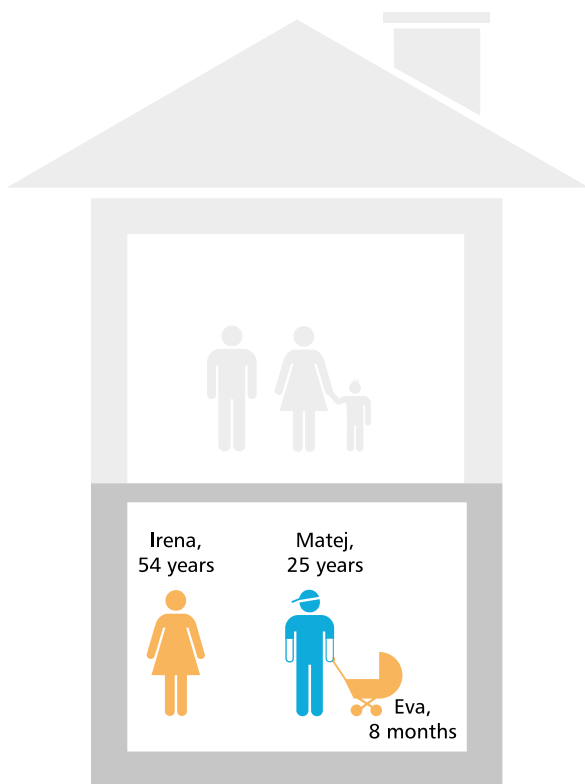


Hodoš/Hodos is the only municipality in Slovenia with no lone-father family.

Most lone-parent families are in urban areas; in 2015, 38% of such families were living in eleven urban municipalities. In Ljubljana and Maribor these families represented over 30% of all families. Lone-fathers with children and lone-mothers with children in these two municipalities were among the youngest (53 and 52 years, respectively), while in municipality Osilnica, which is one of the smallest in the country and in which the share of lone-parent families was the highest in Slovenia (40%), fathers with children and mothers with children were the oldest (56.5 years). The share of lone-parent families was the lowest in municipalities Mirna Peč and Gorenja vas - Poljane (one in six).

EXTENDED FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

*Nobody can do
for small children
what grandparents do.
(Alex Haley)*



The co-owner of the two-storey one-dwelling house is Irena (54 years). She built the house together with her husband Janez (60 years). Years ago Janez had a traffic accident and is now living in an old people's home (statistically speaking this is an institutional household). Irena is one of almost 40,000 married women whose husbands do not live together with them in the same family.

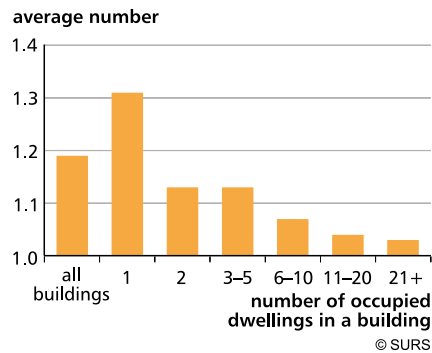
Mother Irena, her son Matej (25 years) and his eight-month-old daughter Eva live on the ground floor of the one-dwelling house. Matej is still a student; his daughter Eva is registered at this address. For personal reasons, Eva's mother Anja has not yet registered her residence at this address even though she has been living here since Eva was born. Because mothers do not register immediately or in time at the address of their new-borns, the share of lone-fathers with children, of whom the youngest is less than a year old, is statistically relatively high; in 2015 almost 7%. Matej is a very young parent, as is his sister Nina who lives in her own household on the first floor with her son Nejc and partner Marko. Among fathers of children born in 2014, fewer than 5% were younger than 25 years (the average age of fathers at birth in 2014 was over 33 years).

Irena lives in the same dwelling with both children and both grandchildren, but in the same household only with her son and granddaughter. The household of which Irena is the reference person has three generations. Because statistically speaking families start with the youngest generation, her son Marko and her granddaughter Eva are one family, a lone-parent family of a father with a child. Statistically speaking Irena is not a member of this family but is a member of an extended, one-family household.



Half of occupied dwellings in Slovenia are located in one-dwelling buildings and more than 60% of residents of Slovenia live in them.

Average number of households in a dwelling, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



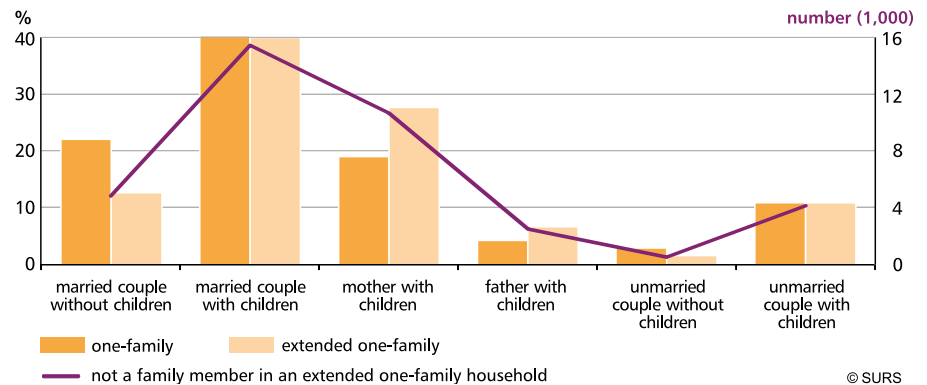
Source: SURS



In 94% of extended family households only one member is not a family member.

On 1 January 2011 there were almost 845,000 dwellings in Slovenia. One in five dwellings was unoccupied; of those in one-dwelling buildings one in four. A vast majority of dwellings in Slovenia (nine out of ten) were private, which ranks Slovenia among the EU Member States with the highest shares of private dwellings. Despite that, just over two thirds of households were living in their own dwellings (at least one member was the owner or co-owner). A relatively large group of households (23%) was using the dwelling on some other basis. In one-dwelling buildings the most common basis for using the dwelling was family relation between the owners (parents) and the users (their children with their families). Therefore, 42% of one-dwelling buildings were occupied by at least two households.

One-family households by type of family and the number of persons who are not family members, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

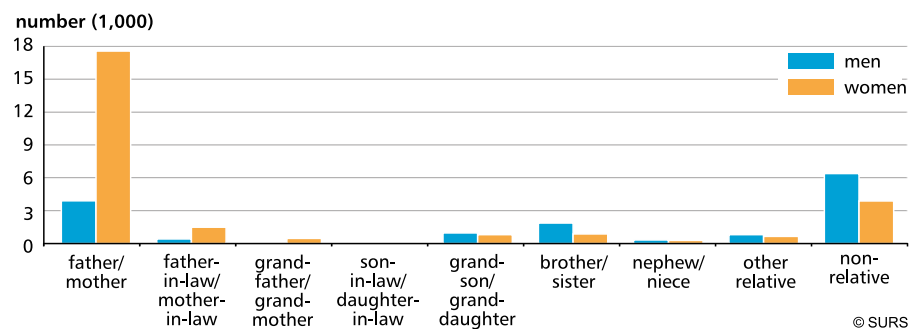


Source: SURS

On 1 January 2015 there were just over 41,000 extended family households in Slovenia, 93% of which were extended one-family households. 175,000 people were living in extended family households; 44,000 of them were not members of the family. One in four persons in extended one-family households was not a member of the family; in extended multi-family households one in six. In only 0.5% of extended family households at least three persons were not members of the family. Most of the extended one-family households were households in which the non-family member(s) lived with a lone-parent family (one in three) and relatively the fewest were households in which the non-family member(s) lived with a married couple without children.

In early 2015 in 60% of extended one-family households at least three generations were living together; half of them were married couples with children plus one of the parents, the most frequently mother or mother-in-law (they outnumbered fathers/fathers-in-law by four to one). Most of them were widows/widowers (three out of four women and more than half of men). The family structure of the 38,584 extended one-family households was very diverse; as many as 183 combinations were detected. In one in five extended one-family households one of the parents (usually mother), who was usually also the reference person of the household, was living with one child, his or her spouse (daughter-in-law or son-in-law) and grandchildren, and in one in seven the parent was living with his or her child and grandchildren. In a third of extended one-family households in which the family type was mother with children there were only women.

Members of extended one-family households who are not family members, by relationship to the reference person of the household, Slovenia, 1 January 2015¹⁾



1) If the reference person was a household member who was not a family member, the relationship was calculated according to the closest relative criterion.

Source: SURS

Members of extended family households by family status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

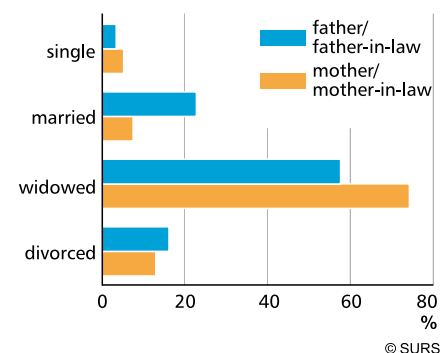
Family status	Total	Men	Women	Women per 100 men
Total	175,468	79,961	95,507	119
Spouse	46,490	23,245	23,245	100
Unmarried partner	11,226	5,613	5,613	100
Same-sex partner	10	4	6	150
Father/mother with children	15,290	2,963	12,327	416
Child	58,572	32,227	26,345	82
Not a family member	43,880	15,909	27,971	176

Source: SURS

More than half of persons in extended one-family households who are not family members are one of the parents.



The parent in an extended one-family household who is not a family member, by formal marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

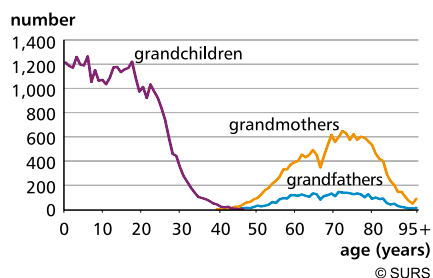


Source: SURS



One in four members of an extended family households is a grandchild.

Grandfathers, grandmothers and grandchildren in extended one-family households with three generations by age, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

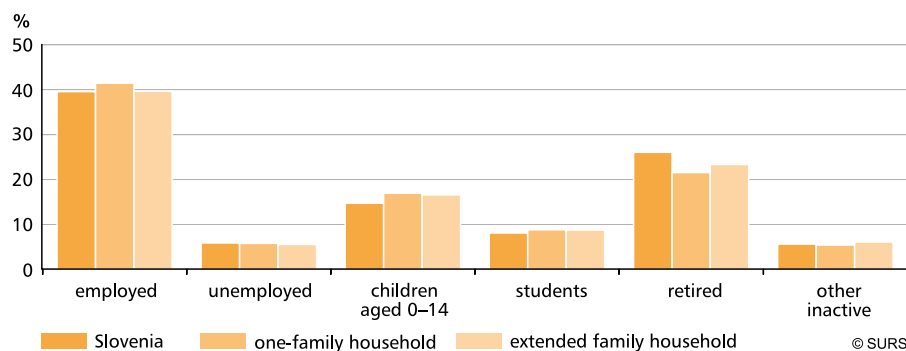
In 2015, more than 42,000 children were living in extended family households together with grandmothers and/or grandfathers. Most of them were living together with their parents or at least one of them; only just over 1,300 were living only with both grandparents. Grandparents were usually married, but because statistically speaking a family is only two successive generations, in these households grandchildren, who are the third generation, are not part of the family. In extended one-family households of only one of the grandparents (exceptionally two), parents and children (grandchildren) there were 33,630 grandchildren, 3,830 grandfathers and 16,720 grandmothers.

Extended one-family households composed of grandparents, parents and children, by type of family, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Type of family	Number	Average size	Generation in the household			
			members total	grand-parents	parents	children (grand-children)
Married couple with children	10,390	4.85	50,351	10,559	20,780	19,012
Mother with children	5,342	3.43	18,345	5,347	5,342	7,656
Father with children	1,537	3.33	5,117	1,538	1,537	2,042
Unmarried couple with children	3,105	4.58	14,236	3,106	6,210	4,920

Source: SURS

Population of Slovenia and members of one-family and extended family households by activity status, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

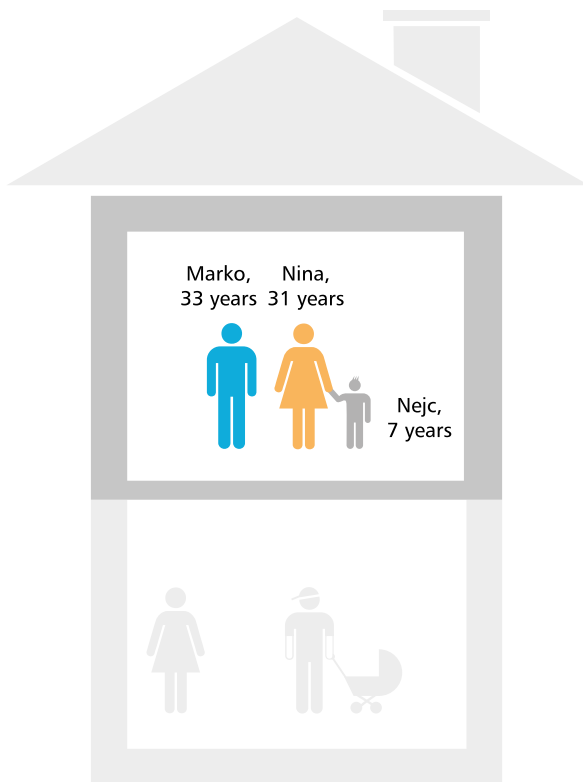


Members of extended family households reflect the socio-economic structure of the total population.

Even though members of extended family households accounted for only 8.5% of the total population, the socio-economic structure of the population in these households was almost identical to the structure of the total population in Slovenia.

RECONSTITUTED FAMILY

*Every child you accept as
your own becomes your
own at the moment you
give yourself to him.
(Unknown)*



As many other people in Slovenia who have realised their dreams of living in their own house, Irena and Janez planned at the start of constructing the house that the first floor would be for one of the two children when he or she would establish his or her own family. So now their daughter Nina (31 years) is living there with her 7-year-old son Nejc and her partner Marko (33 years) who is not Nejc's biological father. This is a so-called reconstituted family. Marko is one of the 4,000 husbands/partners living in families in which none of the children is their biological child but only the biological child of their wives/partners.

Nina had Nejc at 24 years of age. Up to the age of 24 one in six women had already given birth at least once. When Marko moved in with Nina, they decided to establish their own household. In 2015, Nejc was one of almost 16,000 children in two-parent families who were not living with their biological fathers (only with their biological mothers). Just over 3,000 children experienced the opposite situation; they were living in two-parent families with only their biological fathers.



One in 25 two-parent families with children is a so-called reconstituted family.

In early 2015, in 12,408 (4.3%) of the 286,000 two-parent families at least one child was not a biological child of both spouses/unmarried partners (a reconstituted family). For 9,000 families it was not possible to determine whether they are reconstituted or not since at least one of the children in such families lacked the data on at least one of the biological parents. The data on biological mothers were missing for only 2.4% and the data on biological fathers for 3.4% of children younger than 18 years. The share is growing with age.

Non-reconstituted and reconstituted families by type of family, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

	Total	Married couple	Unmarried couple
Total	286,137	224,290	61,847
Not a reconstituted family	264,694	210,143	54,551
Reconstituted family	12,408	6,335	6,073
Undetermined	9,035	7,812	1,223
Share of reconstituted families (%)	4.3	2.8	9.8

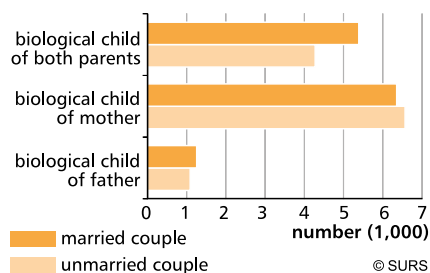
Source: SURS



One in ten consensual unions with children is a reconstituted family.

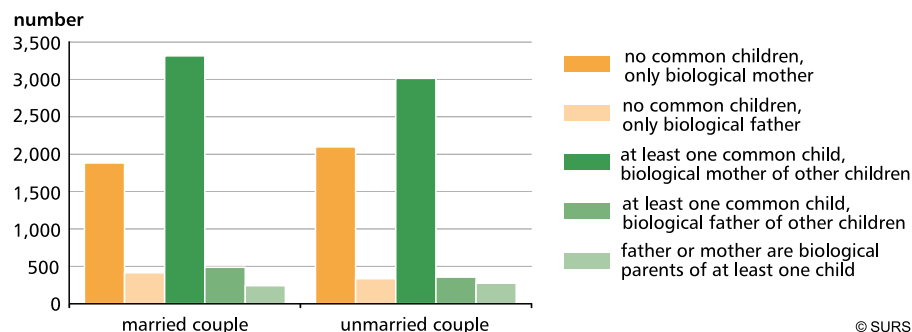
There are many more reconstituted families among unmarried partners (9.8%) than among married couples (2.8%). The share of reconstituted families increases with the number of children in the family (one in three consensual unions with at least four children was a reconstituted family). In six out of ten reconstituted families at least one child was a common child, so in 2015 the average number of children in reconstituted families was larger (2.01) than in all two-parent families with children (1.67). Half of the children in reconstituted families were biological children of the mother only and fewer than 10% of children were biological children of the father only.

Children in reconstituted families by biological parents and family type, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

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



Source: SURS

Common children are usually much younger than biological children of only one of the spouses/unmarried partners in reconstituted families. On 1 January 2015 common children in such families were on average just over 10 years old and were on average half the age of biological children of one of the parents (who were on average almost 21 years old). Unmarried partners in reconstituted families were on average 4 years older than unmarried partners overall, so children in reconstituted families of unmarried partners were almost 5 years older than children of unmarried partners overall. In reconstituted families of married couples children were on average half a year younger than those in families of married couples overall.

The age difference between common children and biological children of mothers in reconstituted families was three and a half years, while the age difference between common children and biological children of fathers was 5 years and 4 months. In reconstituted families with common children in which the common child was 0–4 years old (2,885) there were 3,133 non-common children, i.e. biological children of one of the parents. In reconstituted families in which the common child was 5–9 years old (2,466) there were 2,503 non-common children.

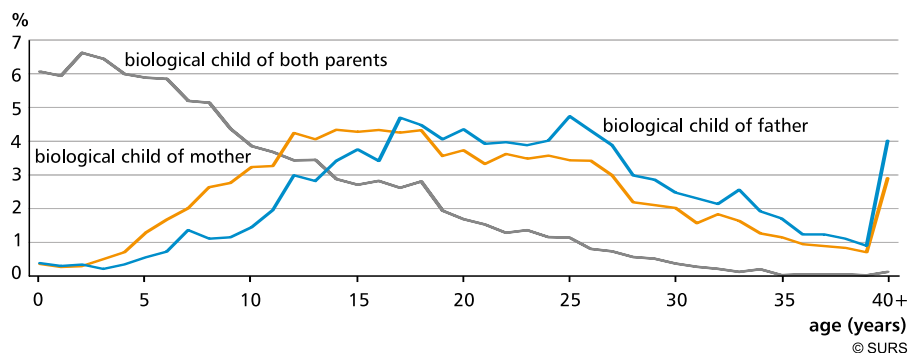
Non-common children are twice as old as common children.



39% of children in reconstituted families are common children.

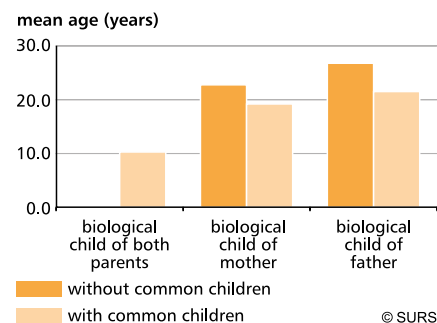


Children in reconstituted families by biological parents, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



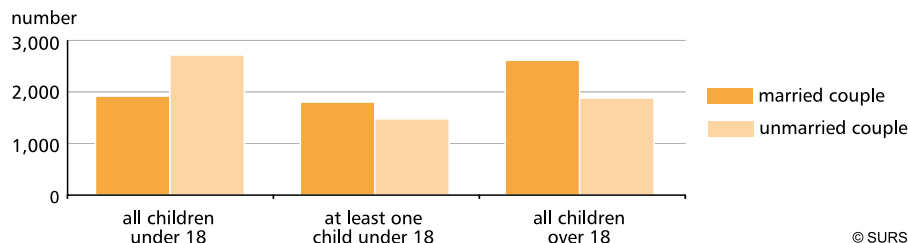
Source: SURS

Mean age of children in reconstituted families, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

Reconstituted families by type of family and age of children, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS



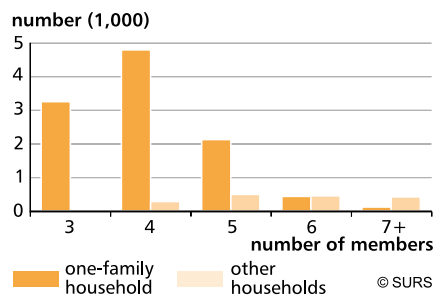
Three out of four biological fathers of children in reconstituted families live in another two-parent family.

Reconstituted families by characteristics of biological parents, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

	Total	Biological parent not living with the child		
		not a resident	living elsewhere	other
Families	12,408	3,950	7,946	512
All children	24,933	8,047	15,378	1,508
Average number of children	2.01	2.04	1.94	2.95

Source: SURS

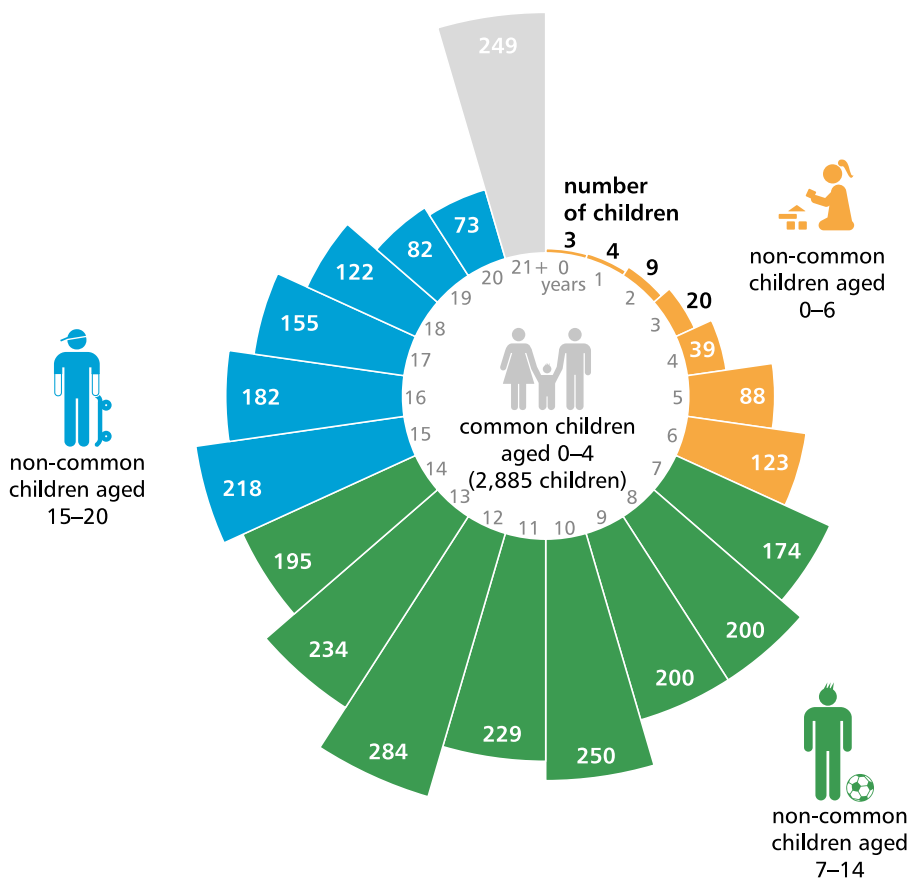
Reconstituted family households by number of members and type of household, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

In most of the reconstituted families in early 2015 (8,000) the biological parent of one of the children was not a resident of Slovenia. These families were partly the result of the death of one of the parents (2,700) and partly of one of the parents moving abroad (5,300) and the other parent creating a new community with a spouse or a consensual partner. 4,000 reconstituted families were formed after the divorce or breakup of a consensual union or from lone-parent families. Three out of four biological fathers and only one in three biological mothers of children in reconstituted families lived in another two-parent family with the new spouse or partner.

Common and non-common children in reconstituted families by age, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

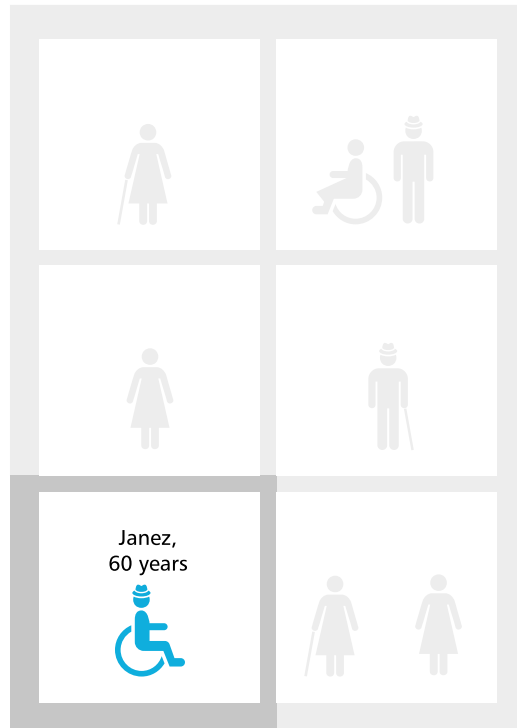


Source: SURS

NON-FAMILY, INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER HOUSEHOLDS

*It's not the years in our life
that count, but the life in
our years.*
(Adlai E. Stevenson)

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME





In 88% of non-family households there are only two members.

Categories of non-family households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

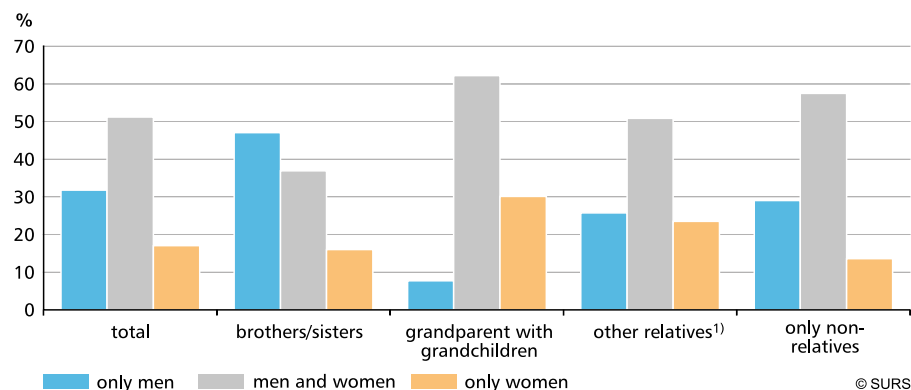
	Number	Average size	Mean age years	Share of women %
Total	15,907	2.14	48.5	42
Brothers/sisters	4,867	2.10	45.5	34
Grandparent with grandchildren	1,881	2.19	45.8	61
Other relatives ¹⁾	1,245	2.25	49.8	48
Only non-relatives	7,914	2.13	50.7	41

1) Households with relatives living with non-relatives are also included.

Source: SURS

Non-family households accounted for 2% of all households on 1 January 2015. Half of them were composed of only non-relatives; in one in six there were only foreign nationals. Non-family households of brothers and sisters accounted for almost a third; 84% of members of these households had never been married. In one in nine households of brothers and sisters there were only foreign nationals. One of the grandparents and grandchildren composed 12% of non-family households. If both grandparents (they form a family) were living in the household with their grandchildren, such a household was classified as extended one-family household because grandchildren are not family members, since the middle (second) generation is missing. More than 2,000 grandsons and 1,500 granddaughters were living only with their grandparents or at least one of them.

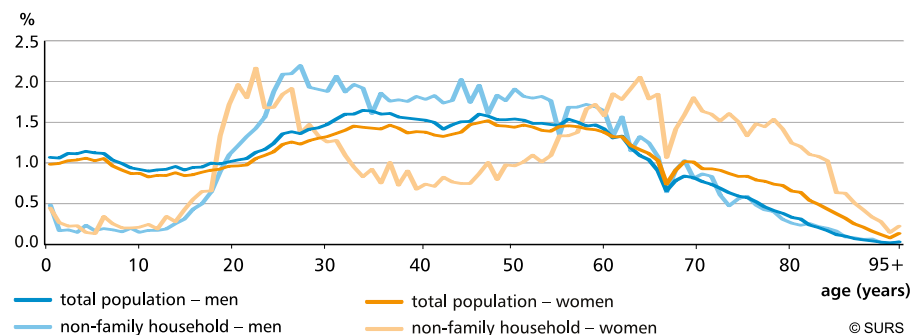
Categories of non-family households by gender of their members, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



1) Households with relatives living with non-relatives are also included.

Source: SURS

Population and members of non-family households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS

In 2015, people in **institutional households** were 14 years older than the national average, which was 42.5 years. Not taking into account student residences, the mean age of people in other institutions was 73 years. In line with international recommendations, families in institutional households are not counted. 366 married couples were living in the same institutional household, of whom 324 in old people's homes. More than half of residents whose spouses were living in the institutional household were living in one-person households. More than half (56%) of people in old people's homes were widows and widowers.

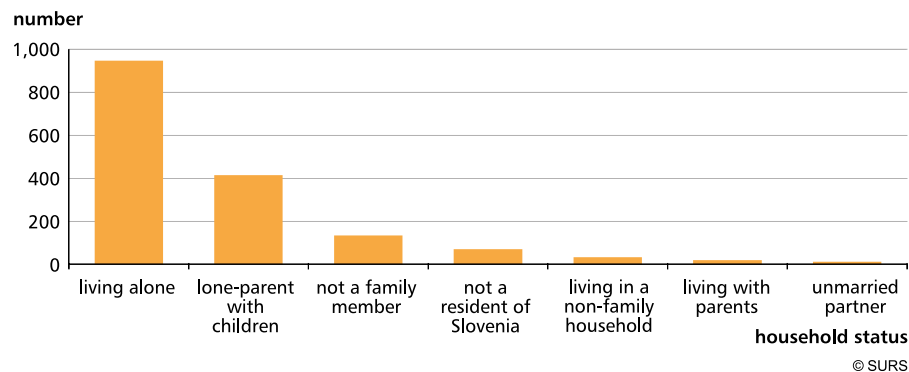
Institutional households and residents by type of institution, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

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

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

Source: SURS

Household status of spouses whose spouse was living in an institutional household, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

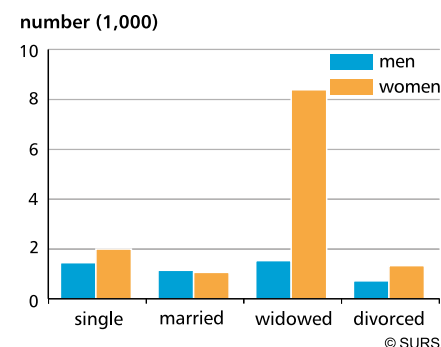


Source: SURS

Women in old people's homes are on average 84 years old.



People in old people's homes by formal marital status and gender, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS



Almost 3,000 people live in so-called other households.



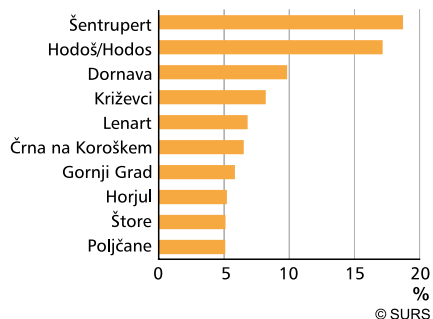
One in six residents in municipalities Šentrupert and Hodoš/Hodos lives in an institutional household.

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2015 the number of people living in so-called other households, which include people registered at addresses of various authorities and organisations (the most often social work centres) but not living there, more than doubled. The group includes the homeless. There were altogether 3,000 such persons in 80 such households.

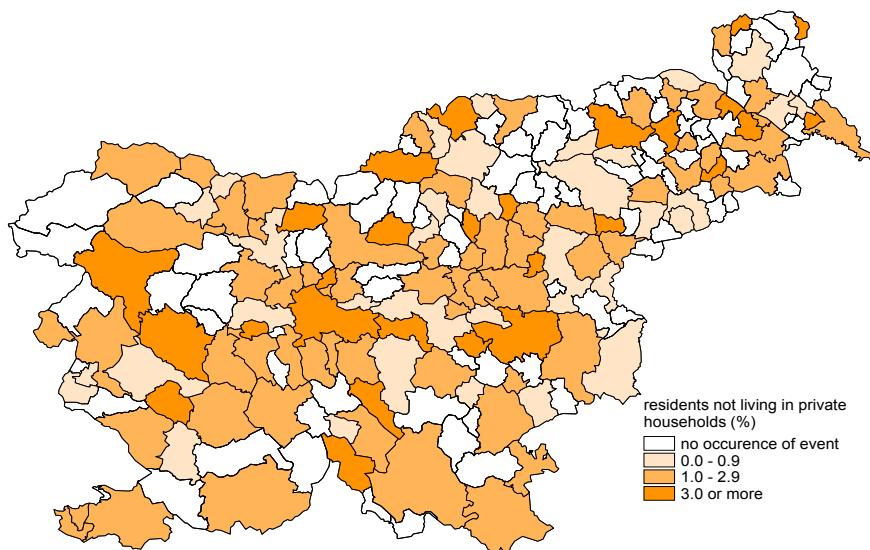
In 2015, 1.9% of residents of Slovenia were living in institutional and other households, 30% of them in Ljubljana (more than 11,000 or two thirds in student residences). In 86 municipalities (of 212) no resident was a member of an institutional or other household. In ten municipalities at least 5% of the population was living in institutional or other households.

Members of institutional and other households, municipalities, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Municipalities with at least 5% of residents in institutional or other households, Slovenia, 1 January 2015



Source: SURS



Source: SURS

DEFINITIONS

Average household size is the ratio between the number of population living in the private households and the number of private households.

Average number of children in families is the ratio between the number of children living in families with children and the number of families with children.

Consensual union is a long-time community of a man and a woman who are not married to each other. The formal marital status of partners is not important.

Extended household is a multi-person family household with at least one person who is not a member of any family in the household.

Family (nucleus) is defined as two or more persons who live in the same private household and who are related as:

- Parents (both or one) and children who live with them. The age of children is not limited; however, they must not have their own families or live in consensual unions.
- A married man and woman.
- Partners living in a consensual union.
- Same-sex partners.

Family household is a household with at least two family members.

Household is a group of people living in the same dwelling with the same household number or a resident living alone.

Institutional household is a group of people whose accommodation (possibly also subsistence) is provided for by the institution in which they live.

Lone-parent family is a type of family comprised of a mother with children or a father with children.

Married couple is a type of family comprised of a married couple with or without children.

Non-family household is a household where all household members are not family members. A one-person household is also a non-family household.

Reconstituted family is a family in which at least one child is not a biological child of both parents.

Same-sex partnership is a registered community of two men or two women.

Parents family is a type of family comprised by a married couple with children or unmarried couple with children.

Type of family is a characteristic of a family regarding the relations between spouses, cohabiting partners, parents and children. Basic types of families are:

- Married couple without children.
- Married couple with children.
- Mother with children.
- Father with children.
- Unmarried couple without children.
- Unmarried couple with children.
- Same-sex partnership without children.
- Same-sex partnership with children.

ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

+ or more (years, members, etc.)
% percent

SURS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

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