



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

REGIONS IN FIGURES

Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2016





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Regions in Figures - Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2016
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FOREWORD

Local news is the best news. This could also be said about statistical data: the closer, the more interesting. And our publication Regions in Figures offers just that. Compare the data for your region with the data for other regions and the average for Slovenia and you will find out the characteristics of the population, how they live, the economic situation of your region, how the environment is taken care of, and much, much more.

This year's edition of Regions in Figures is different. It focuses on the data according to which individual regions stand out. Rich visualisations enable a simple insight into the similarities and differences among the 12 statistical regions. Those of you who want or need more data at the level of regions or municipalities can visit our website and our web application Slovene Regions and Municipalities in Numbers (<http://www.stat.si/obcine/en>), which is also available via the QR code at the bottom of the page.

Genovefa Ružič
Director-General



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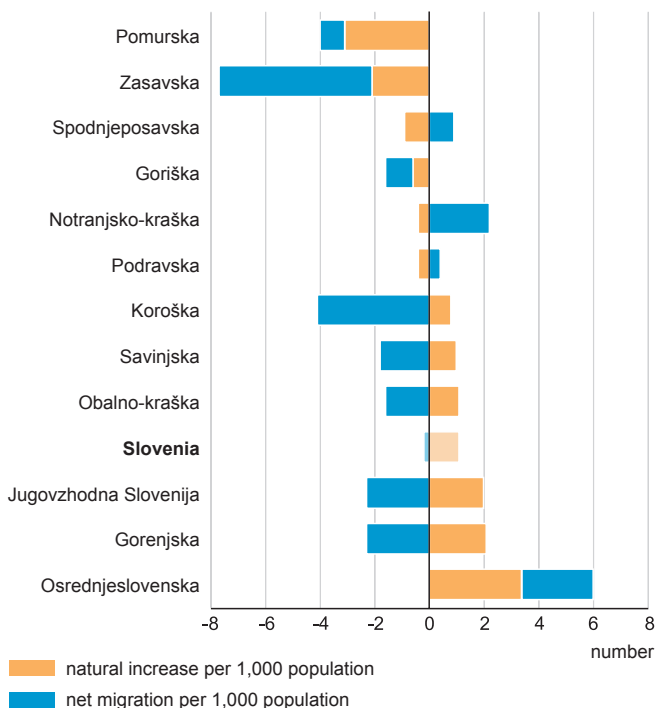
POPULATION



In 2014, the mean age of Slovenia's population was 42.4 years

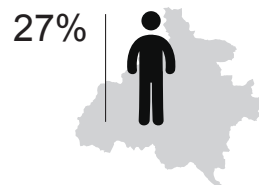
In four statistical regions the mean age of the population was lower than the national average: Osrednjeslovenska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Gorenjska and Savinjska. The shares of people aged 0–14 were the lowest in Zasavska, Pomurska, Podravska and Obalno-kraška (13% in each), and the highest (16% in each) in Gorenjska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija and Osrednjeslovenska. In 2014, the share of the elderly (at least 80 years old) was the highest in the Goriška statistical region (almost 6%).

Natural increase and net migration, 2014



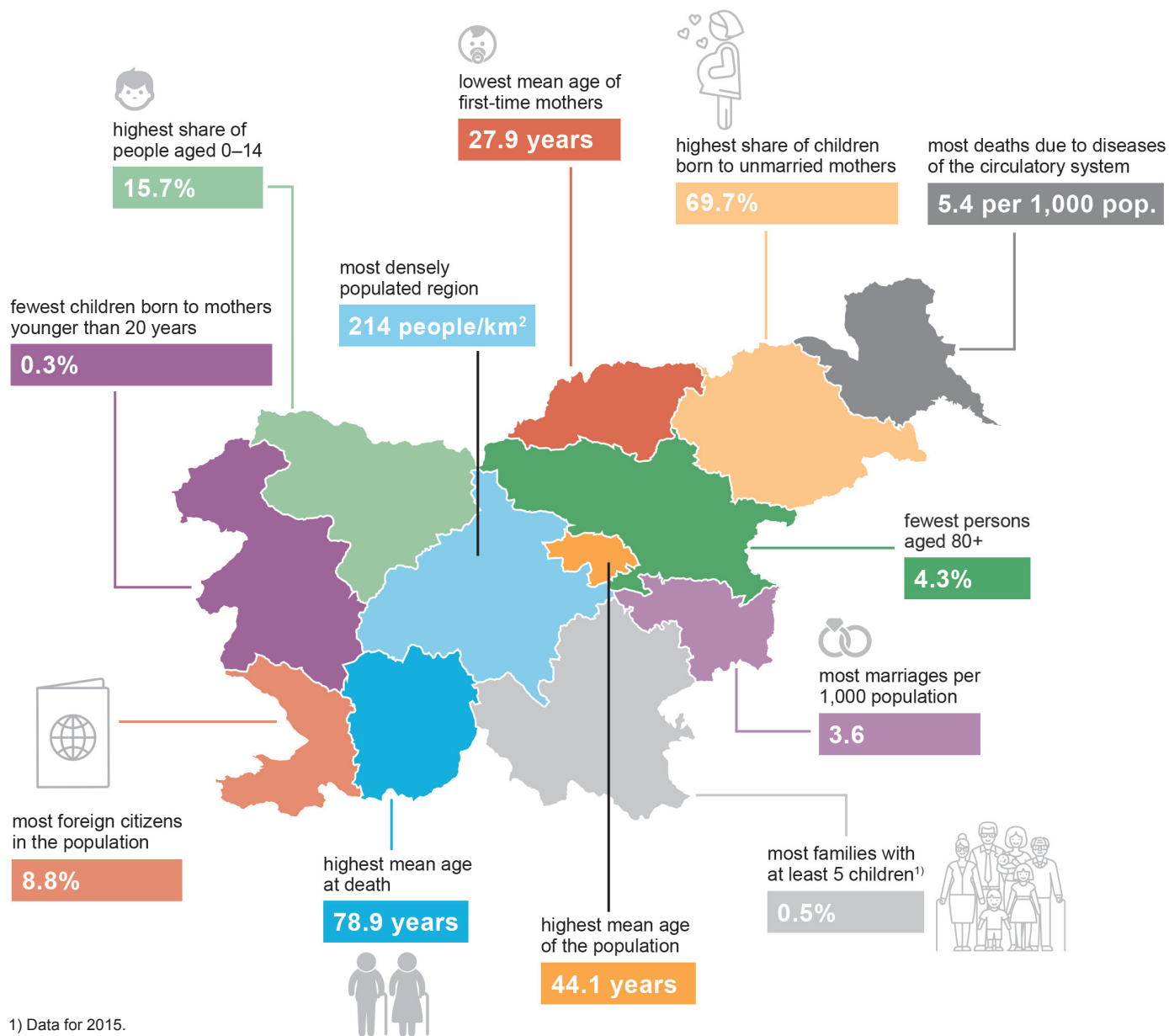
Source: SURS

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

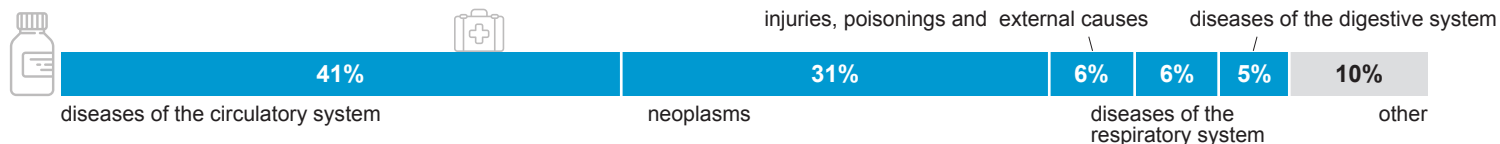
In 2014, the population increased in four statistical regions (Osrednjeslovenska, Notranjsko-kraška, Podravska and Spodnjeposavska) and decreased the most in Zasavska and Pomurska; in the former mostly due to emigration and in the latter due to natural decrease. The share of foreign citizens was the highest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (8.8%) and the lowest in the Pomurska statistical region (1.4%).



1) Data for 2015.

Sources: GURS, SURS

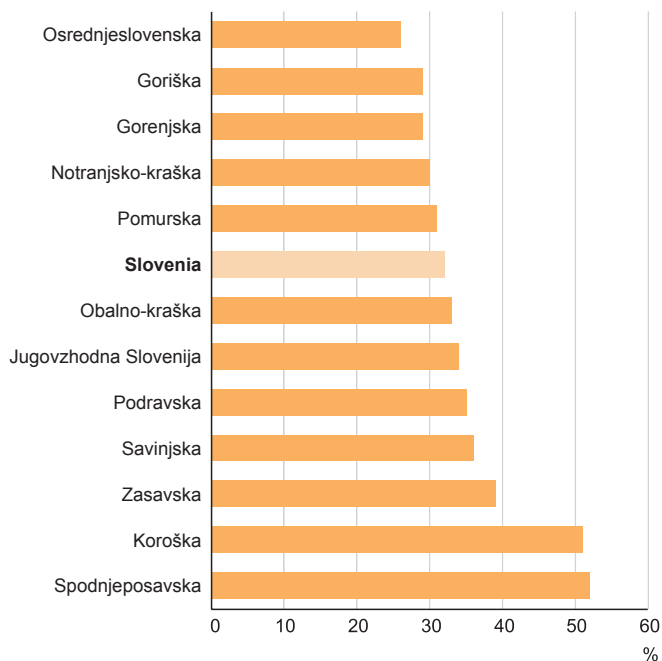
QUALITY OF LIFE



In 2014, most people in Slovenia (41%) died of diseases of the circulatory system

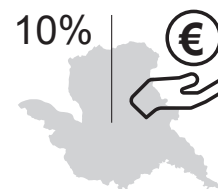
Diseases of the circulatory system were the cause of more than 45% of deaths in both the Spodnje-posavska and Pomurska statistical regions, while neoplasms were the principal cause of death in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (36%). Most people died before their 65th birthday in the Zasavska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (21% in each). The number of people per physician was the lowest in the Osrednjeslovenska (255) and the highest in the Notranjsko-kraška statistical region (761).

Households making ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty, 2014



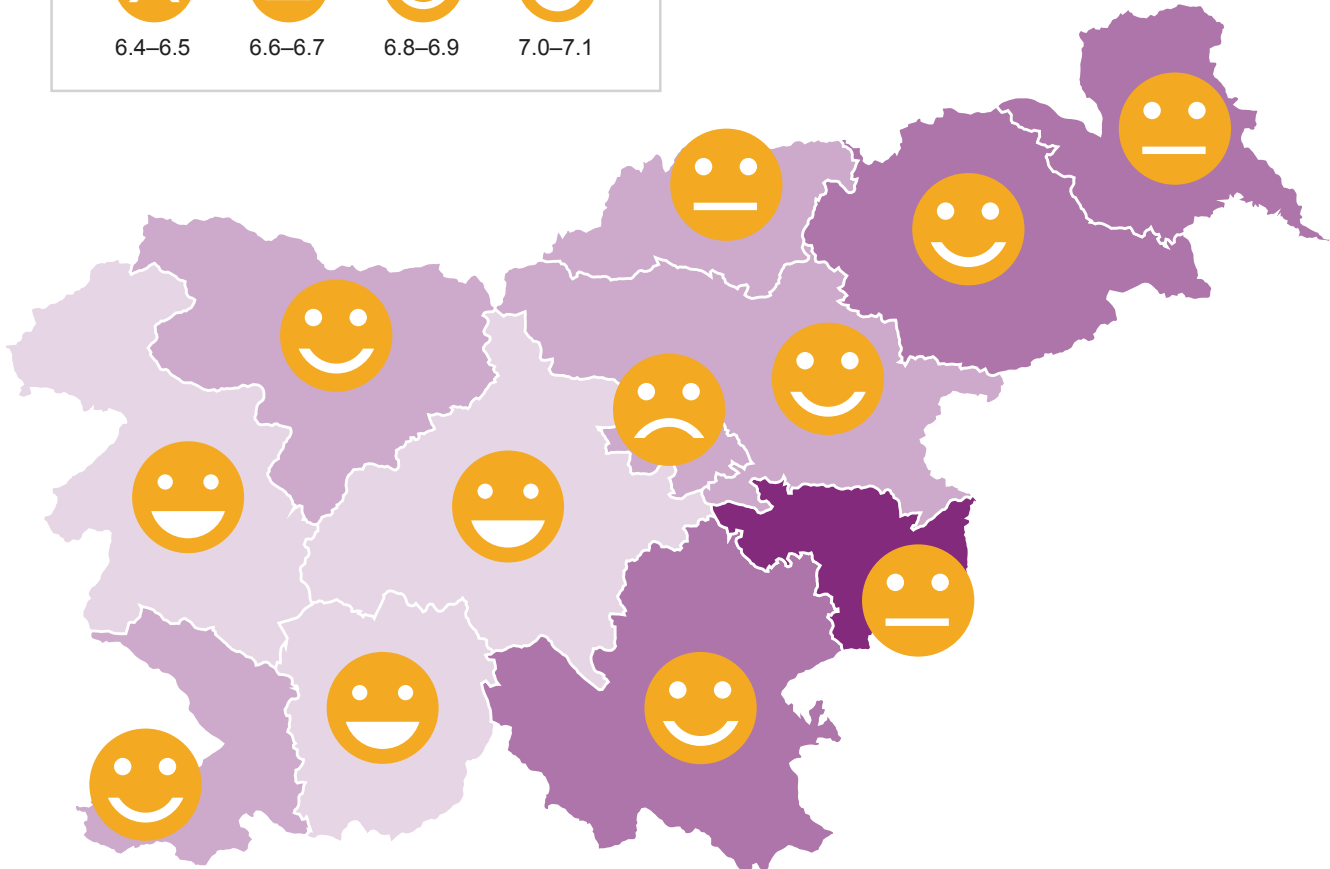
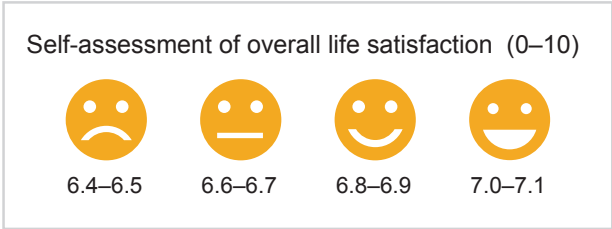
Source: SURS

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The share of households receiving financial or material help from charities was the highest (10%) in the Pomurska statistical region

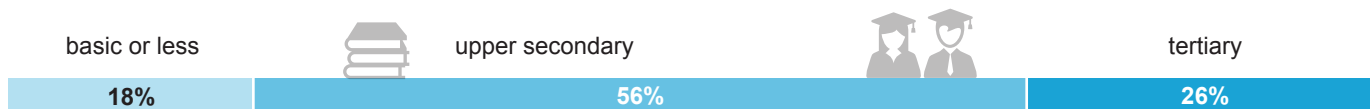
The share of households receiving this type of help was the lowest in the Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions. More than half of households in the Koroška and Spodnje-posavska statistical regions had difficulties making ends meet. The share of persons living below-the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was the highest in the Spodnje-posavska (20%) and the lowest in the Notranjsko-kraška and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions (11%); in these two regions people assessed overall life satisfaction the highest (average assessment of 7.1 out of 10).



Sources: GURS, SURS

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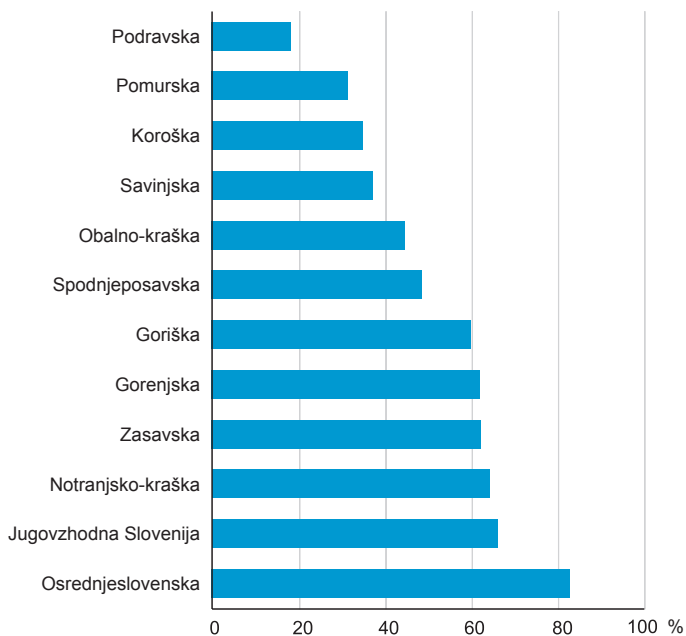
EDUCATION



A quarter of Slovenia's population (25–64 years) has tertiary education

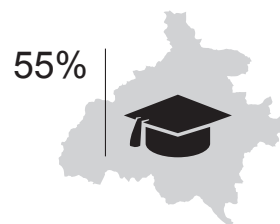
The share of people with tertiary education was the lowest in the Pomurska statistical region (18%). This region had the highest share of people with basic education or less (25%). In the Osrednjeslovenska region almost a third of people had tertiary education; the national average was also exceeded by the Gorenjska and Obalno-kraška regions. In 2014, most children were included in kindergartens in the Osrednjeslovenska (81%) and the fewest in the Zasavska statistical region (68%). Most upper secondary school pupils per 1,000 population were recorded in the Koroška (40) and the fewest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (30).

Students studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, 2014



Source: SURS

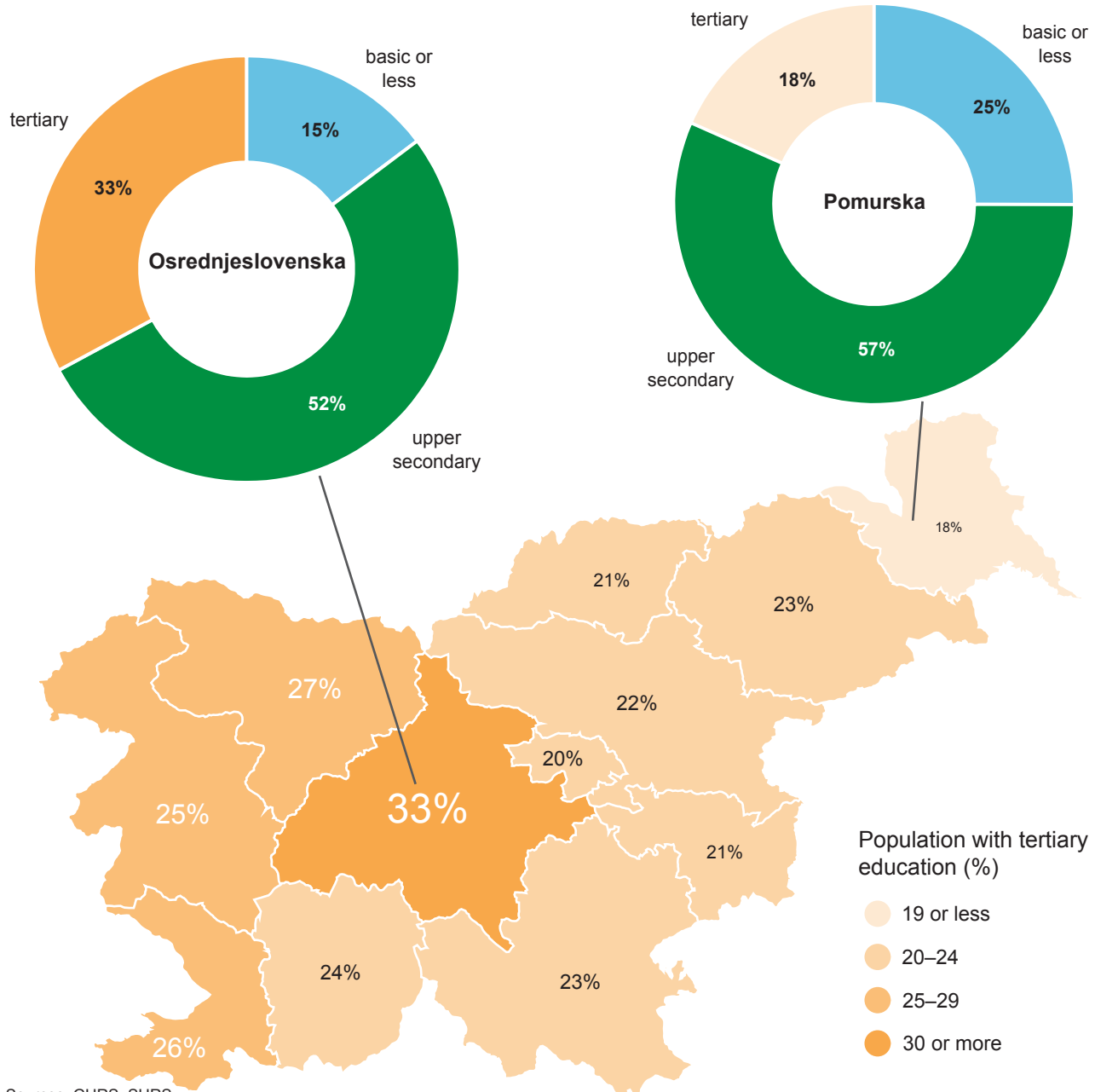
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55% of students in Slovenia were studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

In 2014, most students per 1,000 population were recorded in the Zasavska statistical region (51), followed by Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Spodnjeposavska and Goriška (44 each) and the fewest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (33). In all regions female students outnumbered male students; the difference was the highest in the Notranjsko-kraška statistical region (164 female students per 100 male students). In the Pomurska, Savinjska and Koroška statistical regions more than a third of students were receiving scholarships.

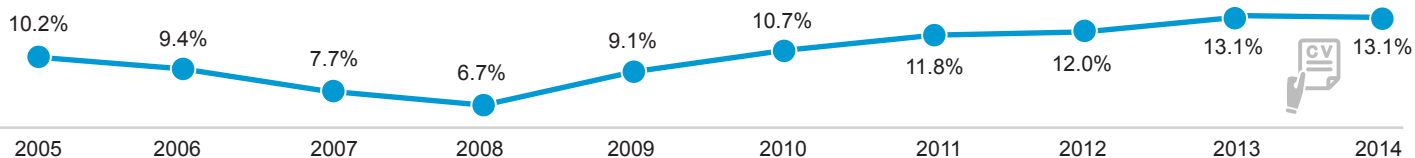
Population of Slovenia (25–64 years) by educational level, statistical regions, 2014



Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

LABOUR MARKET



In 2014, the registered unemployment rate in Slovenia was 13.1%

The registered unemployment rate was the highest in the Pomurska (18.4%) and the lowest in the Gorenjska statistical region (9.5%). Since 2005 the rate has increased the most in Jugovzhodna Slovenija (by 5.1 percentage points). The gender difference in registered unemployment rates was the highest in the Pomurska and Koroška regions. In Pomurska the rate for women was 6.0 percentage points higher than the rate for men. In Koroška the difference was 5.9 percentage points. The registered unemployment rate of young persons aged 15–29 was the highest in the Zasavska (32.3%) and Pomurska statistical regions (30.1%).

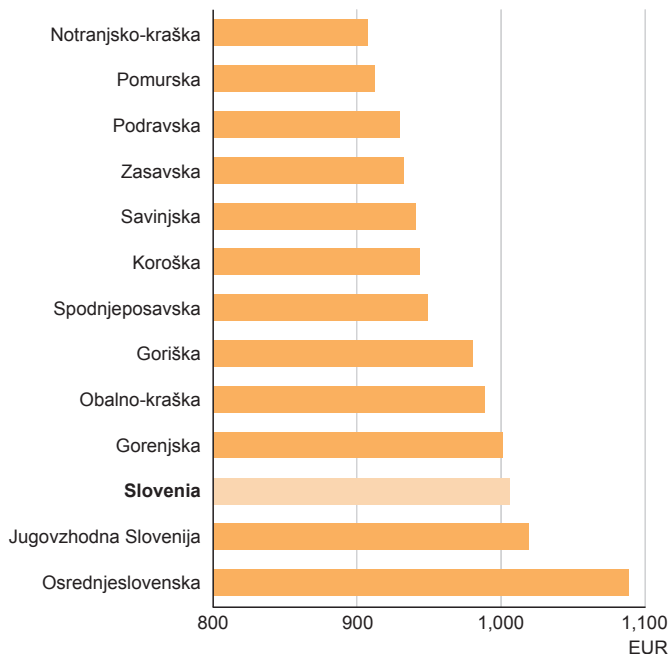
Average monthly net earnings, 2014

EUR 907



Average monthly net earnings the lowest in the Notranjsko-kraška statistical region

Average monthly net earnings by region of employment were the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 1,088) and the lowest in the Notranjsko-kraška (EUR 907) and Pomurska regions (EUR 912). The share of persons in employment working outside their region of residence was the highest in the Zasavska region (43%). In the Notranjsko-kraška, Spodnjeposavska and Gorenjska regions it was over a quarter. In the Osrednjeslovenska region it was only 8%. Almost 74,000 persons from other regions in Slovenia were in employment in the Osrednjeslovenska region.

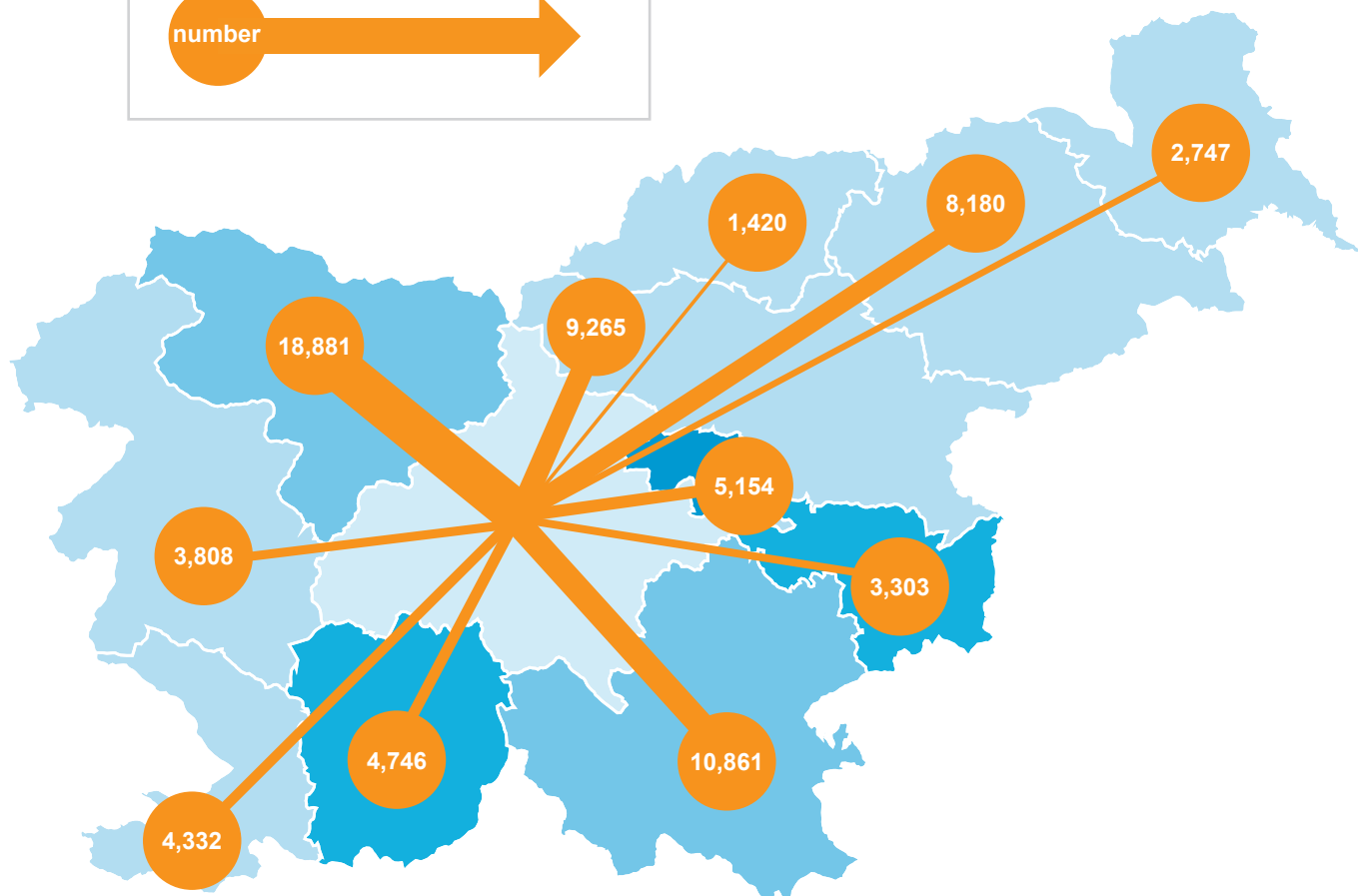


Source: SURS

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Labour migrants working in the
Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

number 



Labour migrants (excluding farmers) working outside the region of residence (%)

● 9 or less
 ● 10–19
 ● 20–29
 ● 30–39
 ● 40 or more

ECONOMY

Osrednjeslovenska



Podravska

Savinjska

Gorenjska

other statistical regions

35.9%

14.5%

13.9%

9.4%

26.3%

A large majority of high-growth enterprises were registered in four regions

There were just over 186,000 enterprises in Slovenia in 2014. A third of them were registered in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region and they generated 46% of total turnover of all enterprises in the country. The average turnover was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 690,194) and the lowest in the Zasavska statistical regions (EUR 282,410). Enterprises with headquarters in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region contributed 30% of the total value of exports and 47% of the total value of imports. There were 532 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. They employed almost 33,000 persons, most of them (45%) in the Osrednjeslovenska and the fewest (1%) in the Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions.

Export and import, 2014



Source: SURS

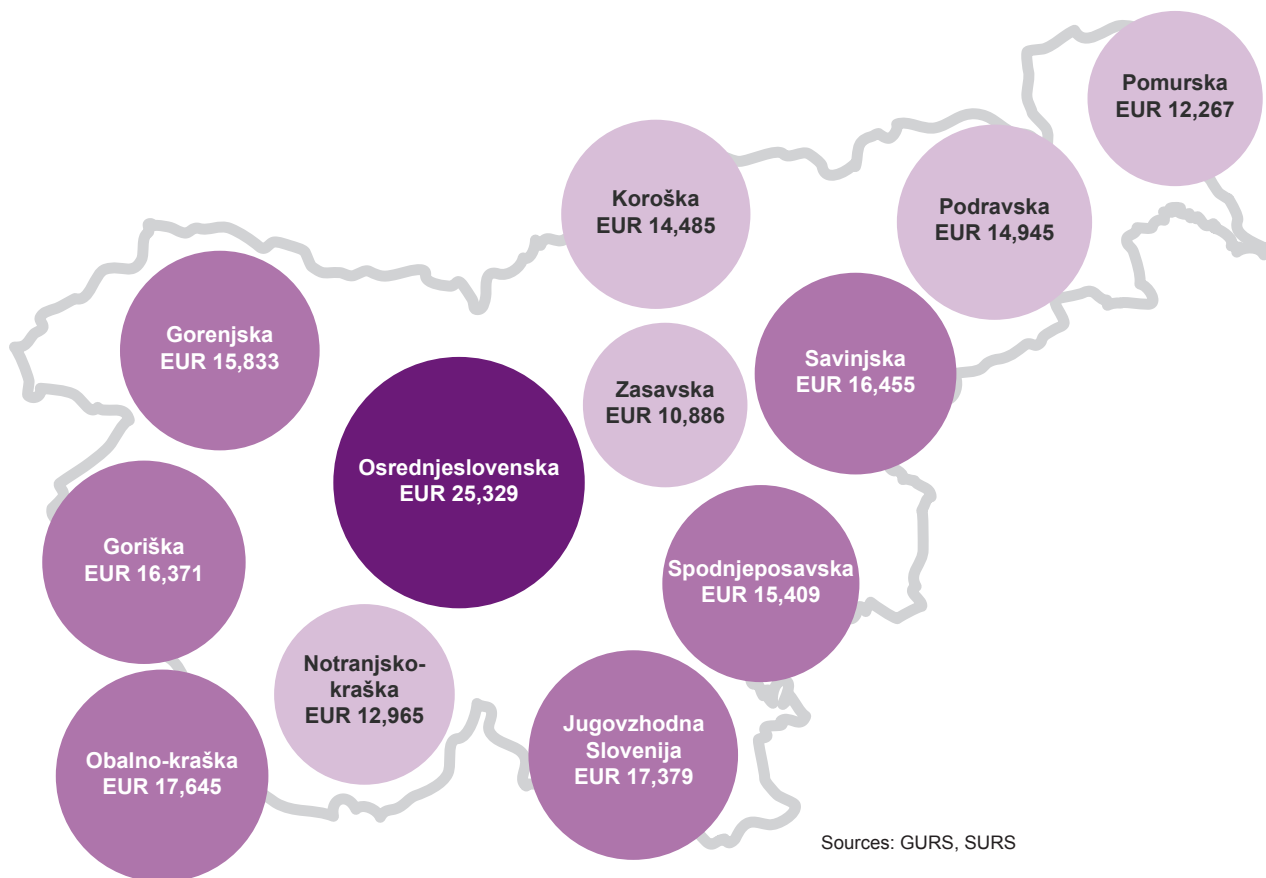
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EUR 10,886

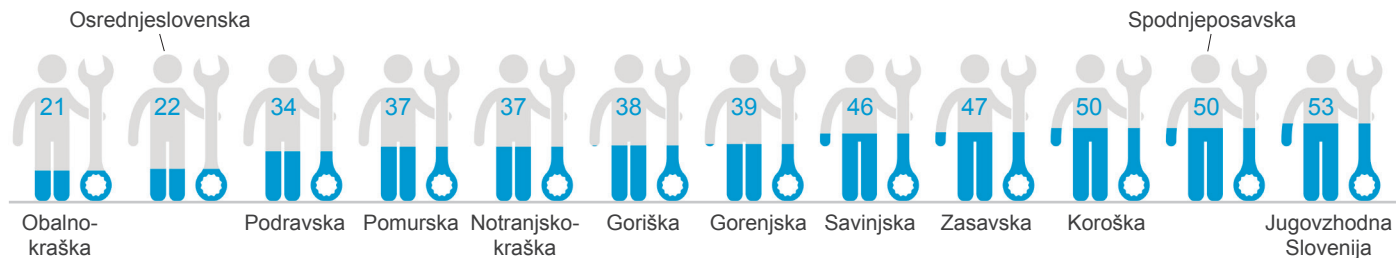


Since 2012 GDP per capita the lowest in the Zasavska statistical region

In 2014, GDP per capita was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 25,329) and the lowest in the Zasavska statistical regions (EUR 10,886); GDP per capita was also low in the Pomurska (EUR 12,267) and the Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions (EUR 12,965). The contribution of industry to regional gross value added was the highest in Jugovzhodna Slovenija, the Spodnjeposavska, Koroška, Zasavska and Savinjska statistical regions (over 40% in each). The contribution of agriculture was the highest in the Notranjsko-kraška and Pomurska statistical regions (around 5% of gross value added).

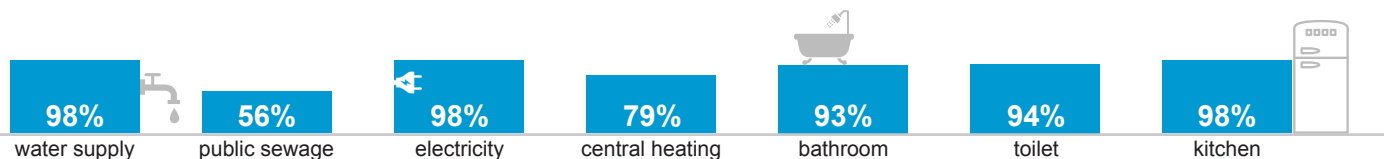


Share of industry in regional gross value added (%)



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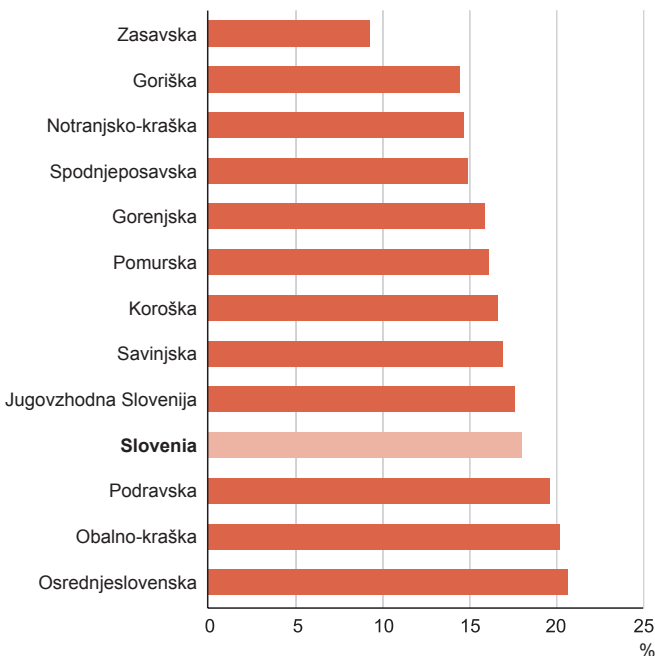
CONSTRUCTION



56% of dwellings in Slovenia connected to the public water supply

There were almost 860,000 dwellings in Slovenia in 2014, of which just over half were built in 1961–1990, and 18% since 1991. 20% of dwellings in the Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions were built after 1991; in Zasavska only 9%. Most dwellings were connected to the public sewage system in the Osrednjeslovenska (72%) and Zasavska statistical regions (69%), and the fewest in the Spodnjeposavska statistical region (35%). 89% of dwellings in the Osrednjeslovenska and 63% of dwellings in the Obalno-kraška statistical regions had central heating.

Dwellings built after 1991, 2014



Source: SURS

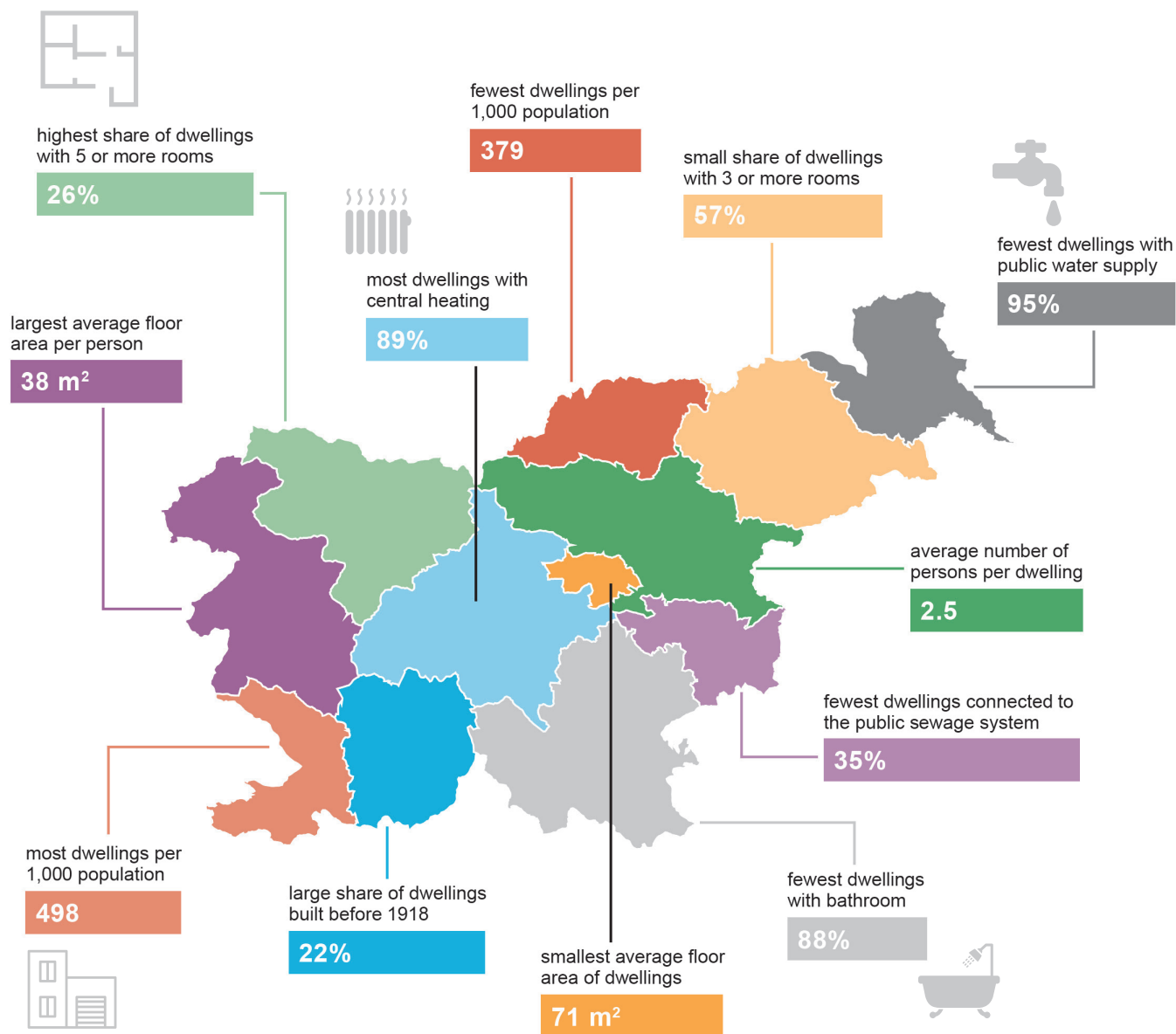
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379 per
1,000 population



Fewest dwellings per 1,000 population in the Koroška statistical region (379)

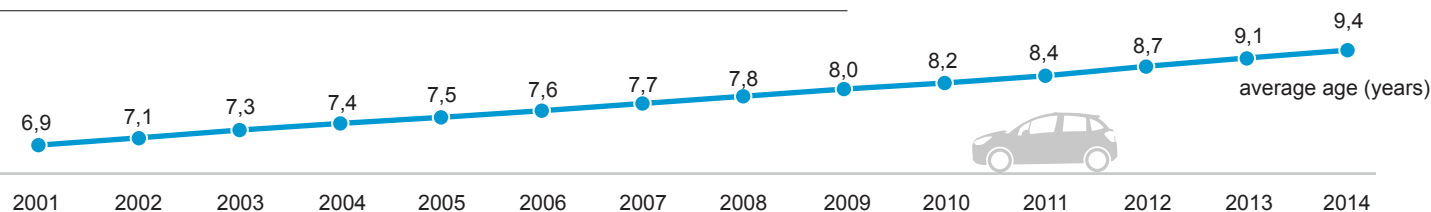
In 2014, there were on average 417 dwellings per 1,000 population in Slovenia; the number of dwellings per 1,000 population was the highest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (498). In 2014, most dwellings per 1,000 population were completed in the Pomurska (1.8) and the fewest in the Zasavska statistical regions (0.8). The fewest dwellings per 1,000 population were planned by issuing building permits in the Zasavska statistical region (0.7) and the most in Jugovzhodna Slovenija (2.0) and the Spodnjeposavska statistical region (1.8).



Sources: GURS, SURS

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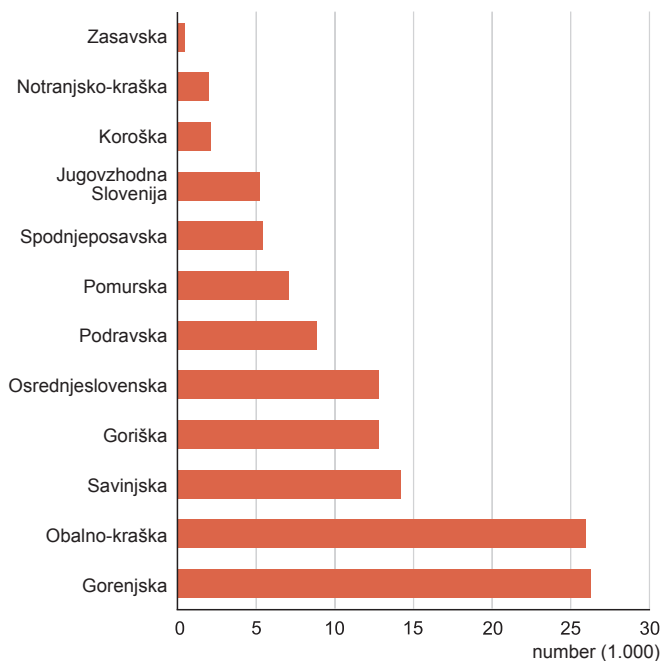
TRANSPORT AND TOURISM



Average age of passenger cars in Slovenia in 2014: 9.4 years

In 2014, most passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in the three westernmost statistical regions: Goriška (579), Obalno-kraška (559) and Notranjsko-kraška (555). The fewest passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in the Zasavska statistical region (349). Cars were on average the oldest in the Goriška (10.4 years) and the youngest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (8.8 years).

Accommodation establishments (number of beds), 2014



Source: SURS

© SURS

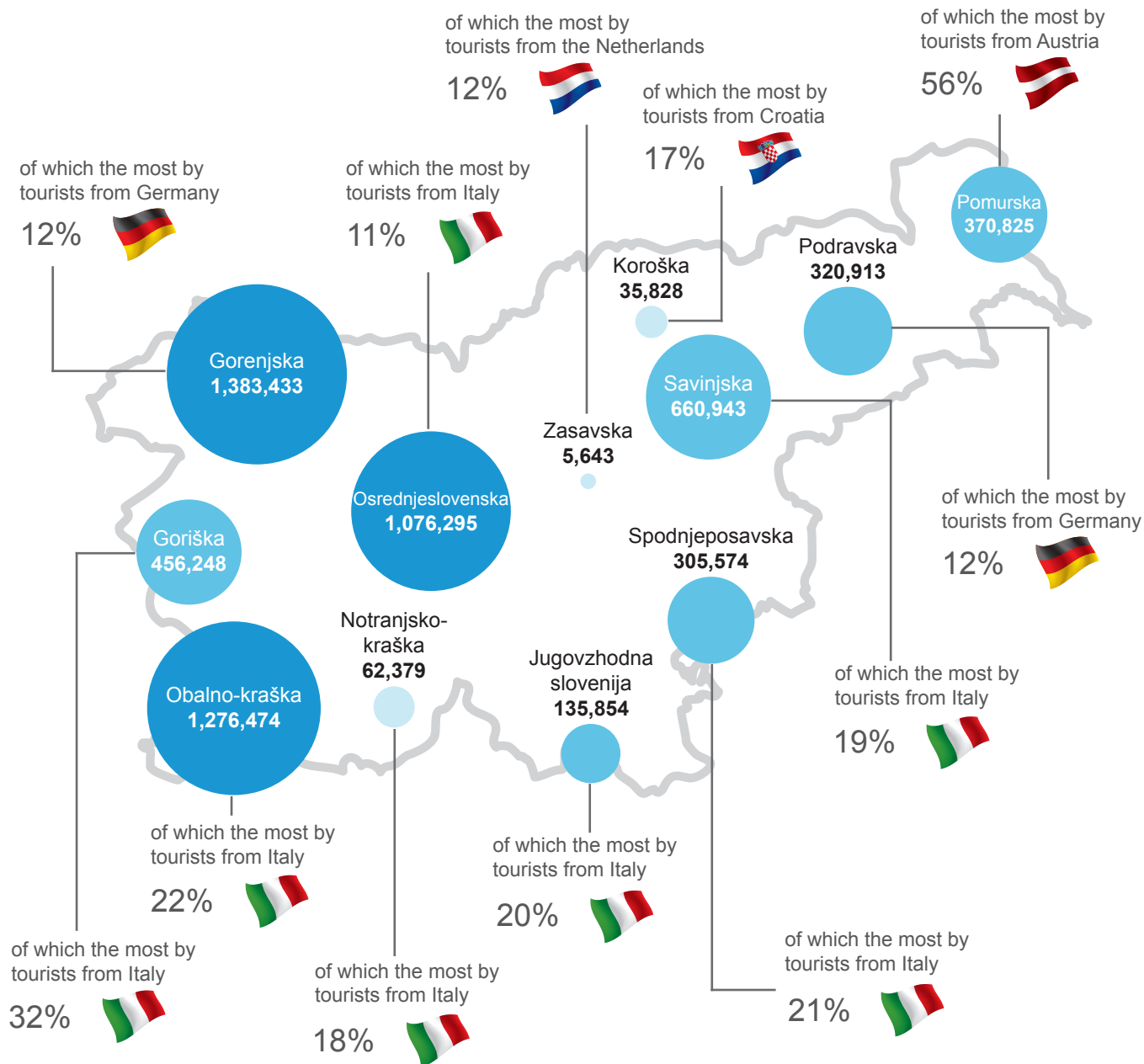
9.6 mio.



In 2014, almost 9.6 million overnight stays were generated in Slovenia

Most beds in accommodation establishments were recorded in the Gorenjska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (around 26,000 in each). These two regions recorded the highest number of overnight stays in 2014: Obalno-kraška almost 2.2 million, Gorenjska just over 1.7 million. In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region 92% of tourist nights were generated by foreign tourists; in Slovenia the share of foreign overnight stays was 64%.

Overnight stays of foreign tourists, statistical regions, 2014



Sources: GURS, SURS

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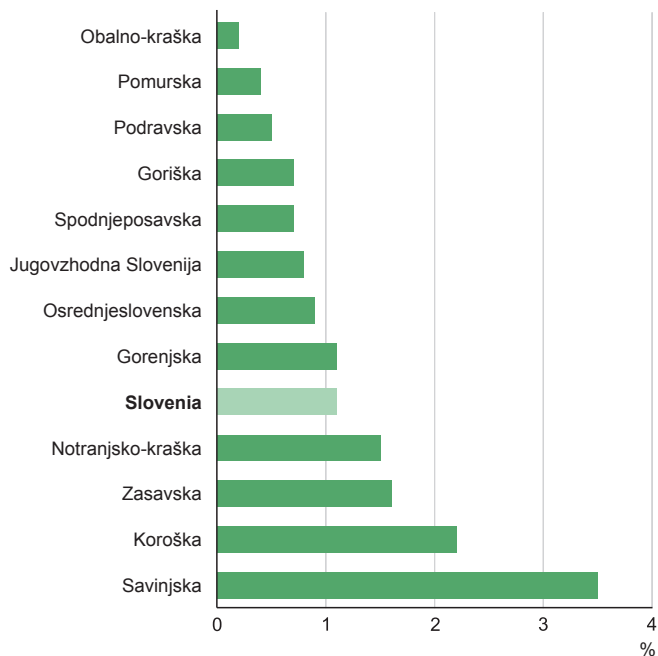
ENVIRONMENT



In 2014, 65% of municipal waste in Slovenia was collected separately (in 2004: 11%)

In 2014, the greatest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated in the Obalno-kraška statistical region – 503 kg or 70 kg more than the national average – and the smallest in the Koroška region (350 kg). The share of separately collected municipal waste was the highest in the Gorenjska (70%) and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions (69%), and the lowest in the Koroška statistical region (45%). In the Savinjska statistical region 29% of all waste from production and service activities was generated.

Environmental protection investment (% of regional GDP), 2014



Source: SURS

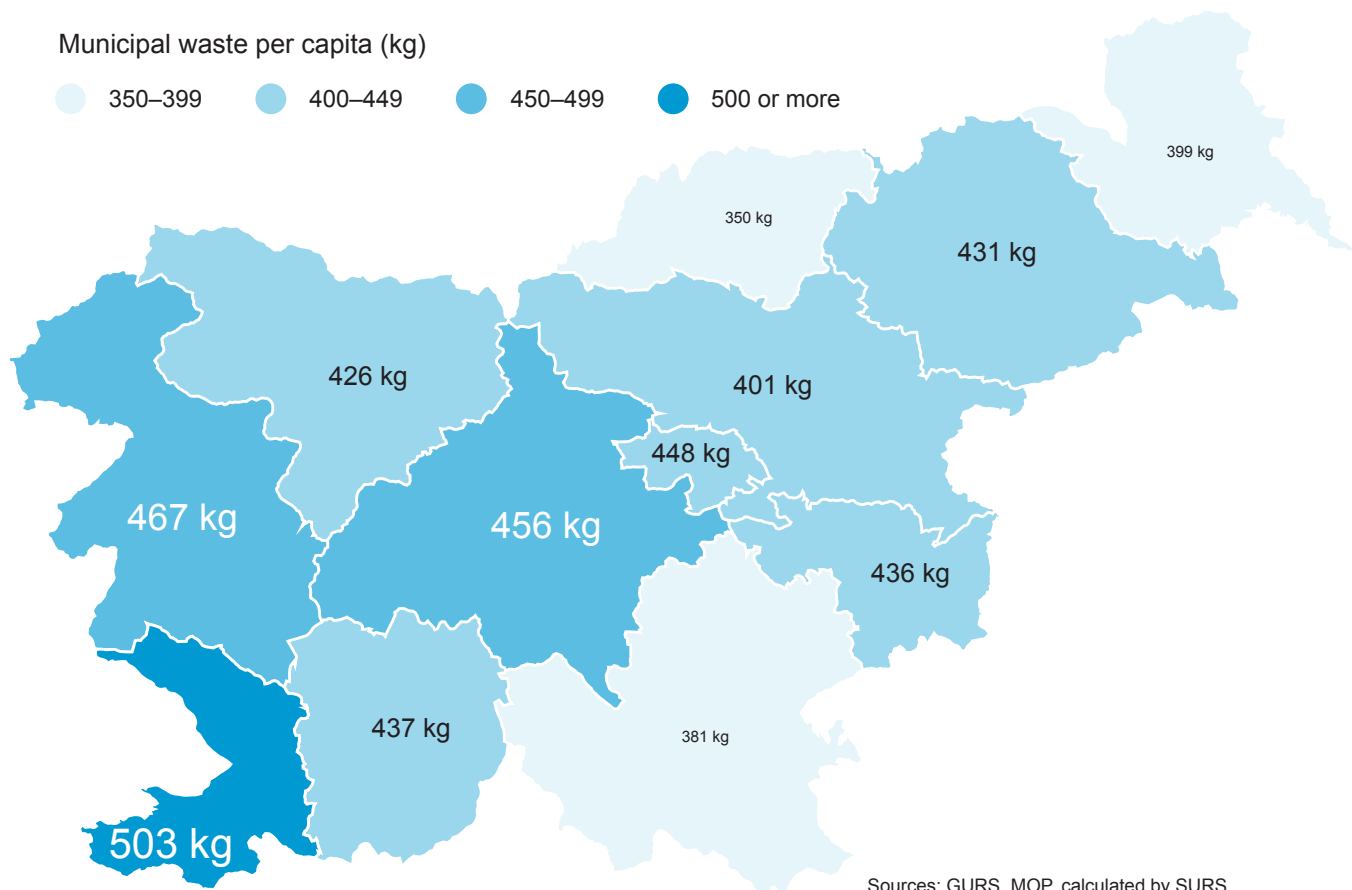
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Most water per person supplied in the Goriška statistical region

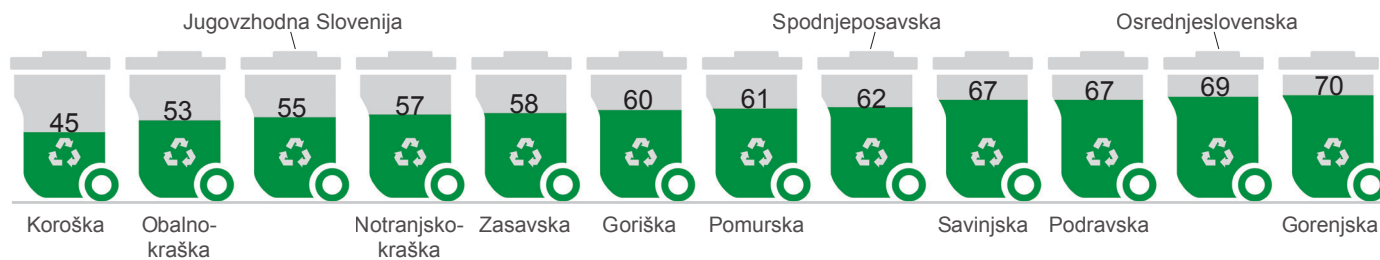
Most water per person was supplied to households in the Goriška statistical region (52 m³), which is twice the amount supplied to households in the Zasavska statistical region. In the Obalno-kraška and Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions all waste water was treated before being discharged into the public sewage system. The share of water treated before discharge was the lowest in the Koroška statistical region (53%). The largest share of current expenditure for environmental protection was spent in the Osrednjeslovenska (30%) and Podravska statistical regions (22%). In 2014, almost two thirds of environmental protection investment was spent in the Savinjska and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions.

Municipal waste per capita (kg)



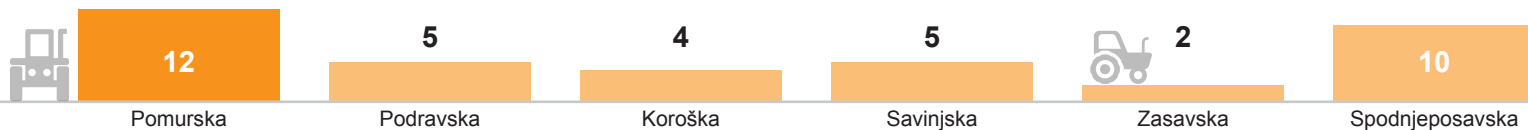
Sources: GURS, MOP, calculated by SURS

Separately collected municipal waste (%)



© SURS

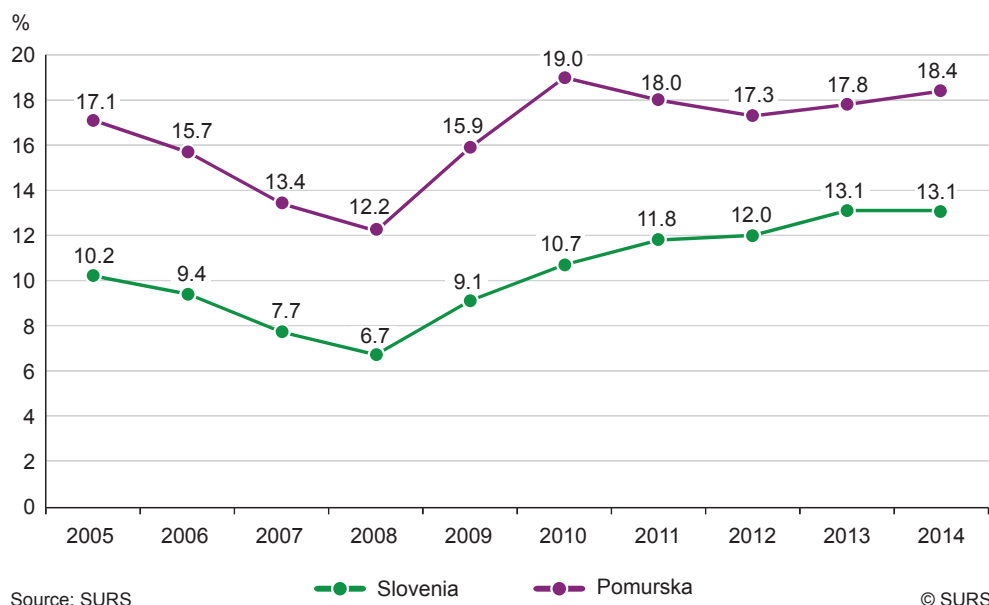
POMURSKA

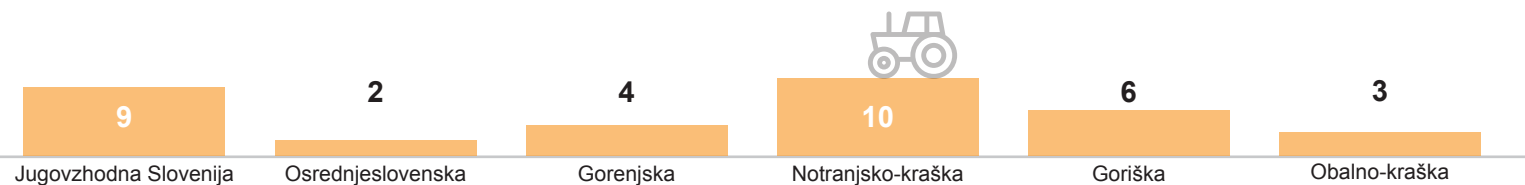


Agricultural tractors per 100 population

The Pomurska statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest natural decrease (−3.1 per 1,000 population) and the lowest share of foreign citizens in the population (1.4%). The shares of scholarship recipients among upper secondary school pupils (59%) and tertiary education students (37%) were the highest in the country. Most students from this statistical region studied in the Podravska and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions. For several years the region has stood out with the highest registered unemployment rate; in 2014 it was 18.4%, for women as high as 21.7%. Average monthly net earnings in the region (EUR 912) were the second lowest in the country. 10% of households in the region, which is the highest share, were receiving financial or material help from charities.























Registered unemployment rate





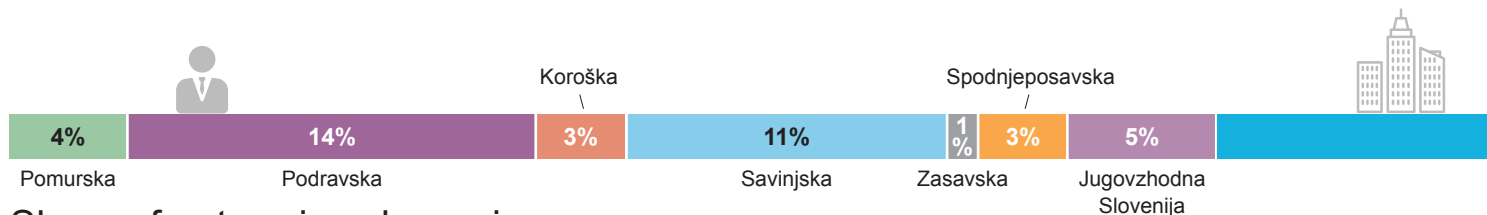
In the Pomurska statistical region 3.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2014. GDP per capita was the second lowest in the country (EUR 12,267). The region had almost 8,000 enterprises, which on average employed 4 people. The number of completed dwellings per 1,000 population was the highest in the country (1.8). In 2013, utilised agricultural area covered half of the region's territory, which is the highest share. The region also stands out in the number of agricultural tractors; in 2014 12 per 100 population (the average for Slovenia was 5 per 100). In 2014, the Pomurska statistical region had around 7,000 beds in accommodation establishments; they recorded 912,000 overnight stays, of which 59% by domestic tourists.

ID card of the region

 Area (km ²)	1,337	 Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	17.5
 Population	117,005	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	12,267
 Natural increase	-359	 Enterprises	7,870
 Net migration	-100	 Tourist arrivals	266,754
 Schoolchildren	8,715	 Tourist overnight stays	912,476
 Pupils	3,987	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	509
 Students	4,230	 Dwellings	49,135
 Persons in employment	40,283	 Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	86.9
 Registered unemployed persons	9,094	 Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	8,446
 Registered unemployment rate (%)	18.4	 Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	66,827
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,365	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	399

1) Data for 2013.

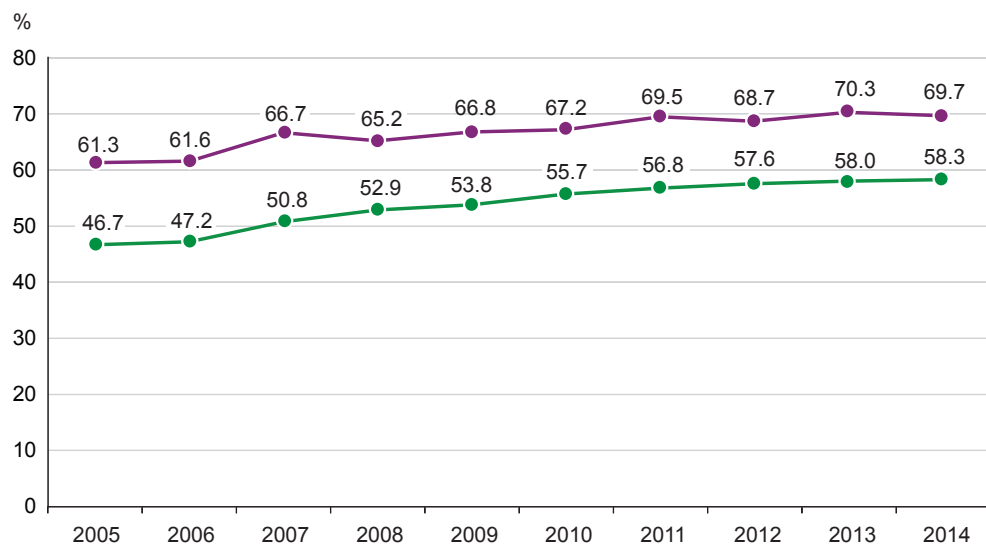
PODRAVSKA



Share of enterprises by regions

The Podravska statistical region had 16% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The share of people aged 0–14 was among the lowest (13.3%) in Slovenia. In 2014, the population almost did not change: natural decrease was -0.4 per 1,000 population, net migration was 0.4 per 1,000 population. The share of children born to unmarried mothers was the highest (69.7%). The share of deaths before 65 years of age was the third highest in the country (20%). The share of students from this region studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region was the lowest (18%). The registered unemployment rate (14.4%) was higher than the national average (13.1%); since 2005 it has increased the least (by 0.9 of a percentage point).

Children born to unmarried mothers

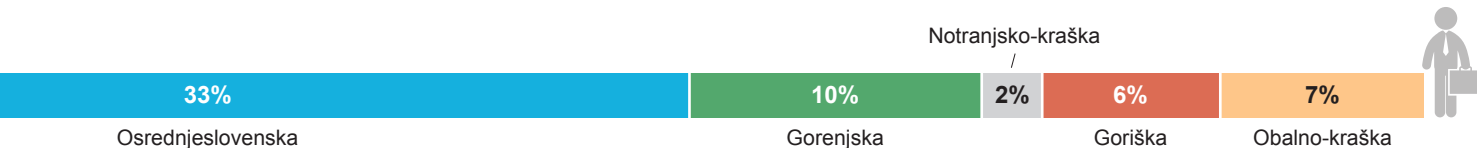


Source: SURS

—●— Slovenia —●— Podravska

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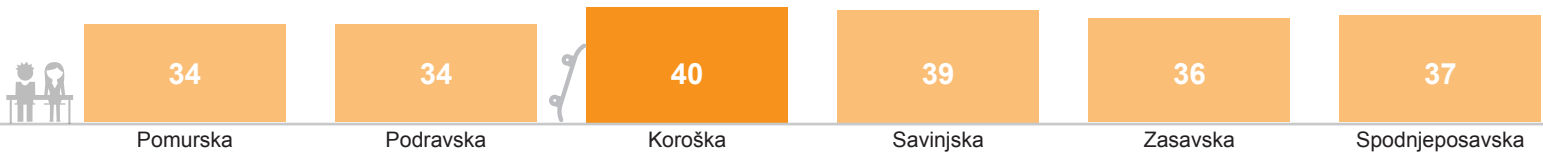
The region generated almost 13% of the national GDP, but GDP per capita was the fifth lowest in the country. The region had around 25,000 enterprises with on average 4.6 persons employed. 20% of dwellings in the region were built after 1991, which is the third largest share. In 2014, 1.6 dwellings per 1,000 population were completed. In the Podravska statistical region half a million overnight stays were generated in 2014; almost two thirds by foreign tourists. In the region 431 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated and 67% of it was collected separately, which is the third largest share. 72% of waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system. 22% of current expenditure for environmental protection in Slovenia was invested in the Podravska statistical region.

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	2,170	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	17.3
Population	323,034	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	14,945
Natural increase	-119	Enterprises	25,312
Net migration	135	Tourist arrivals	226,576
Schoolchildren	24,065	Tourist overnight stays	500,290
Pupils	10,995	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	500
Students	12,022	Dwellings	138,703
Persons in employment	119,013	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	78.4
Registered unemployed persons	20,061	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	11,427
Registered unemployment rate (%)	14.4	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	79,485
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,405	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	431

1) Data for 2013.

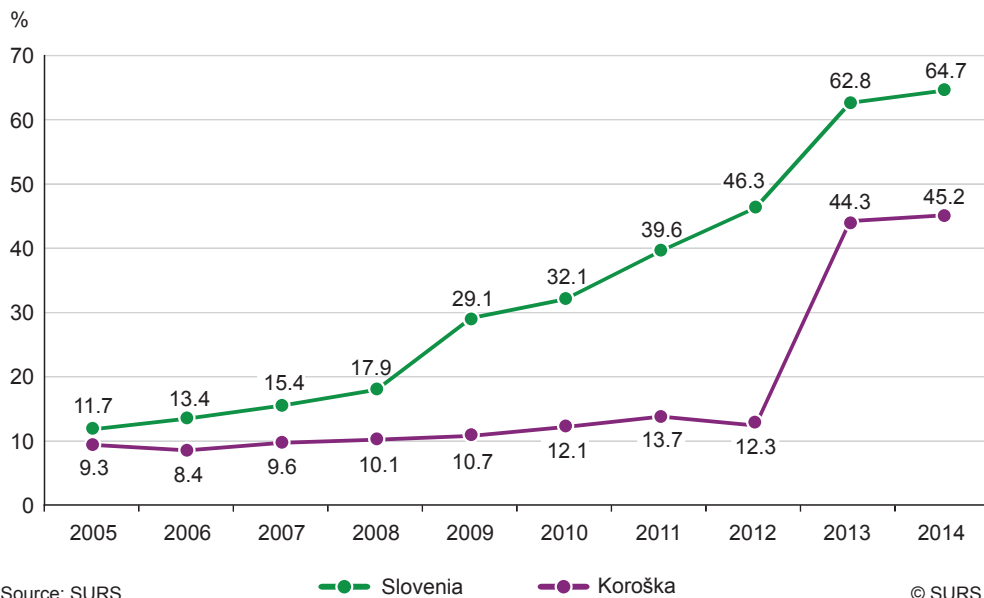
KOROŠKA



Upper secondary school pupils per 1,000 population

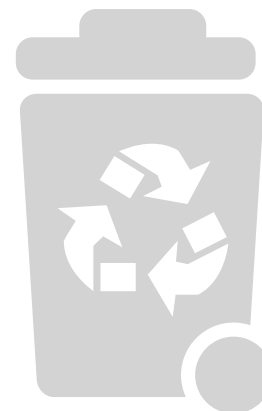
The Koroška statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the second lowest net migration (4 more emigrants than immigrants per 1,000 population). 70% of children born in the region in 2014 were born to unmarried mothers. The mean age of first-time mothers was the lowest in the country (27.9 years). The number of students per 1,000 population (42) was the same as the national average. Most of them studied in the Podravska (40%) and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions (35%). The registered unemployment rate (13.0%) was almost the same as the national average (13.1%). The gender difference in the registered unemployment rate was very large: for men it was 10.4% and for women 16.3%; the difference was even larger in the Pomurska statistical region.

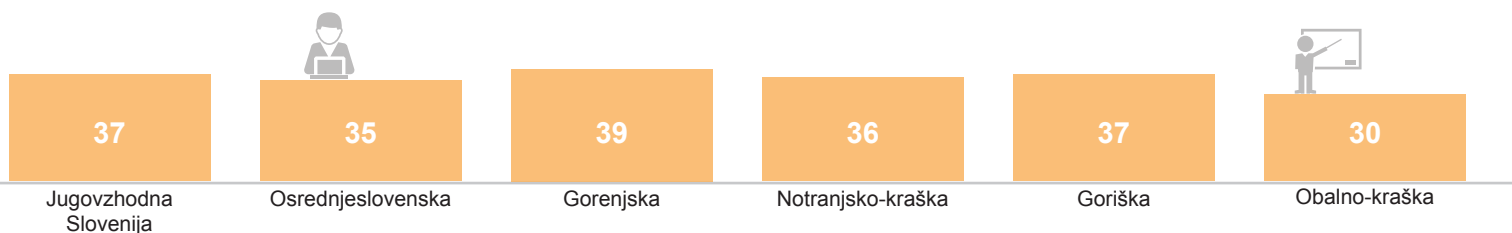
Separately collected municipal waste (% of generated waste)



Source: SURS

© SURS





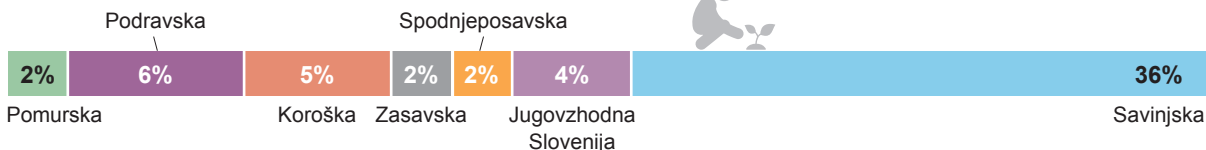
In the Koroška statistical region 2.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2014. GDP per capita was the fourth lowest in the country (EUR 14,485). The region had the lowest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (379); their average floor area was 86 m². Koroška is not particularly important in terms of tourism. In 2014 only 1% of overnight stays was recorded here; as regards foreign tourists, tourists from Croatia generated the greatest number of overnight stays. In the Koroška statistical region the smallest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated (350 kg); however, the region had the lowest share of separately collected municipal waste (45%). As regards waste generated in production and service activities, 9.3% was hazardous (the national average was 3.7%). Before discharge into the sewage system, the lowest amount of waste water was treated in Koroška (53%).

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	1,041	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	14.8
Population	71,390	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	14,485
Natural increase	58	Enterprises	5,450
Net migration	-294	Tourist arrivals	37,159
Schoolchildren	5,827	Tourist overnight stays	103,857
Pupils	2,829	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	511
Students	3,037	Dwellings	27,036
Persons in employment	27,088	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	86.0
Registered unemployed persons	4,050	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	2,746
Registered unemployment rate (%)	13.0	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	20,384
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,427	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	350

1) Data for 2013.

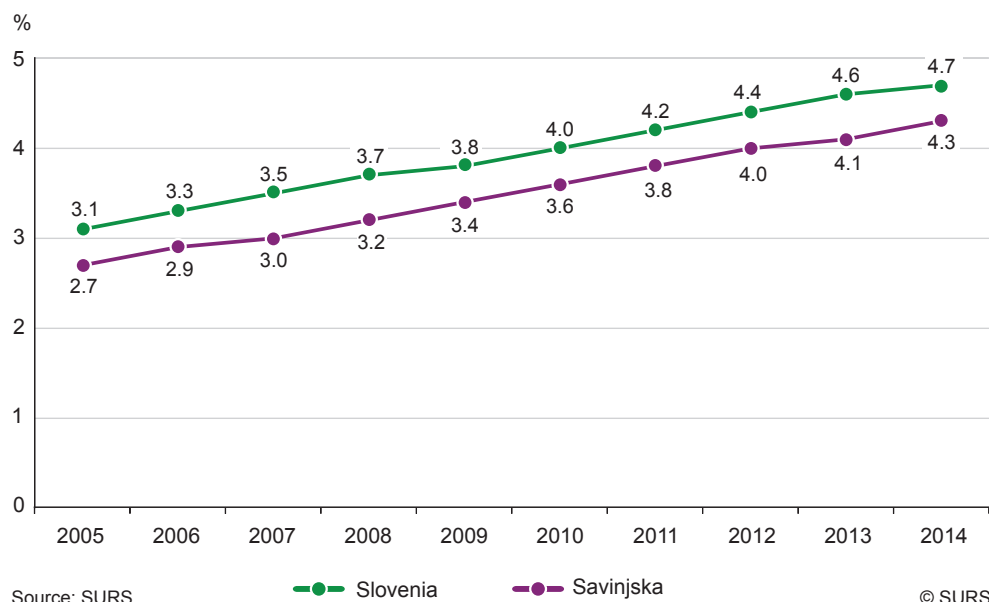
SAVINJSKA

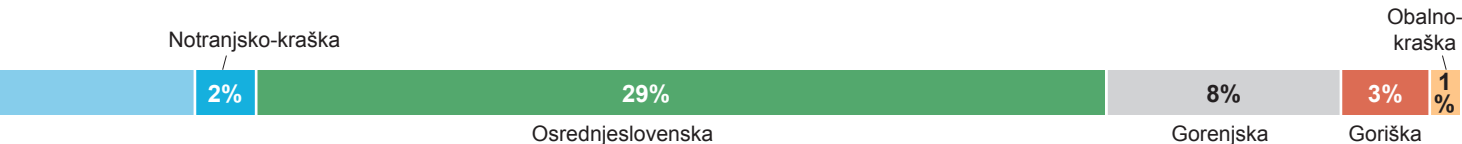


Structure of environmental protection investment

The Savinjska statistical region had 13% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the lowest share of people aged 80+ (4.3%). Natural increase was 1 per 1,000 population, while net migration was negative at -1.8 per 1,000 population; the total population declined by 215 in 2014. 22% of people aged 25–64 had tertiary education, which is fewer than the national average (26%). 37% of students from this region studied in the Osrednjeslovenska and 30% in the Podravska statistical regions. The registered unemployment rate (13.9%) was slightly higher than the national average (13.1%), but since 2005 it has grown only by 1.2 of a percentage point, which was the second lowest growth among regions. Average monthly net earnings (EUR 941) were almost EUR 65 lower than the national average.

Population aged 80+





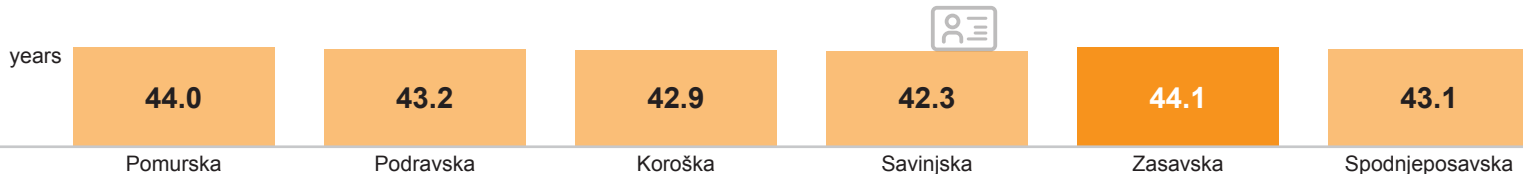
The region generated almost 12% of the national GDP and was thus third among statistical regions. Almost 46% of the regional gross value added was generated by industry. The region had around 14,000 beds in accommodation establishments. In 2014, almost 1.4 million overnight stays were generated, which also ranked the region third in the country. 51% of overnight stays were generated by domestic tourists. In the region the highest amount of waste from production and service activities was generated (29% of all waste in Slovenia); 2.2% of it was hazardous. In 2014, 36% of total environmental protection investment in the country was generated in the Savinjska statistical region.

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	2,384	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	15.0
Population	259,935	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	16,455
Natural increase	263	Enterprises	20,902
Net migration	-478	Tourist arrivals	367,376
Schoolchildren	21,807	Tourist overnight stays	1,358,394
Pupils	10,043	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	526
Students	10,700	Dwellings	105,689
Persons in employment	102,594	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	80.2
Registered unemployed persons	16,583	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	10,956
Registered unemployment rate (%)	13.9	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	65,654
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,421	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	401

1) Data for 2013.

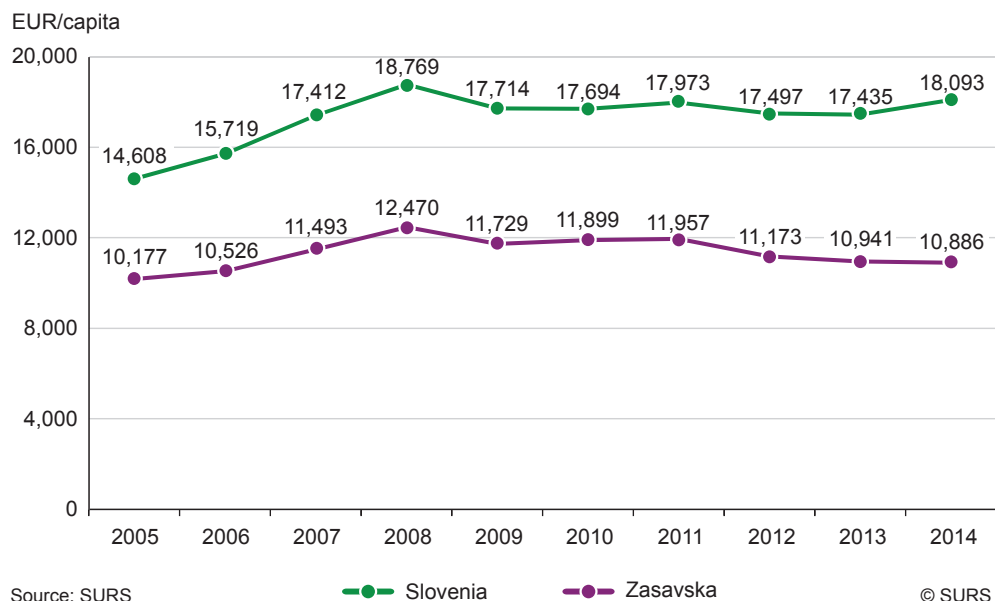
ZASAVSKA



Mean age of the population

The Zasavska statistical region had 2% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest mean age of its population (44.1 years). Natural decrease (−2.1 per 1,000 population) and negative net migration (−5.6 per 1,000 population) were recorded; net migration was the lowest in the country. People living in the Zasavska statistical region were the least satisfied with their lives overall (average assessment of 6.4 out of 10). 21% of persons who died in 2014 did not live to be 65. The share of children in kindergartens was the lowest in the country (68%). The registered unemployment rate was the second highest in the country (17.7%); for young people aged 15–29 it was the highest (32.3%). The share of persons in employment working in another region was the highest (43%); most of them worked in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

GDP per capita



41.7

41.2

42.0

43.0

43.8

43.7

Jugovzhodna Slovenija

Osrednjeslovenska

Gorenjska























Notranjsko-kraška

Goriška

Obalno-kraška

GDP per capita was the lowest in the country (EUR 10,886). Industry contributed almost 47% to total regional value added. The region had just over 2,600 enterprises and the average turnover per person working in the enterprise was the lowest in the country. The fewest dwellings were built after 1991 (9%). In 2014, 0.8 of a dwelling per 1,000 population was completed. The average floor area of dwellings was the smallest in the country (71 m²) and more than half of the dwellings had only one or two rooms. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was also the lowest (349). The region was not very important in terms of tourism; 5,600 overnight stays of foreign tourists were recorded, 12% of them came from the Netherlands.

ID card of the region

 Area (km ²)	264	 Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	14.7
 Population	42,824	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	10,886
 Natural increase	-91	 Enterprises	2,637
 Net migration	-238	 Tourist arrivals	2,706
 Schoolchildren	3,065	 Tourist overnight stays	8,567
 Pupils	1,538	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	349
 Students	2,175	 Dwellings	18,071
 Persons in employment	15,679	 Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	70.5
 Registered unemployed persons	3,374	 Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	907^M
 Registered unemployment rate (%)	17.7	 Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	5,172^M
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,410	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	448

1) Data for 2013.

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

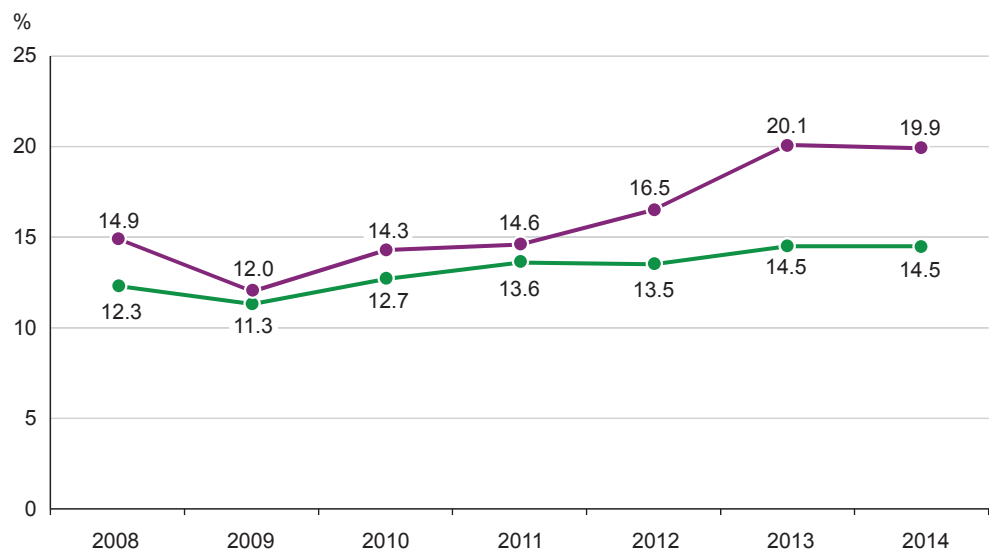
SPODNJEPOSavsKA



Marriages per 1,000 population

The Spodnjeposavska statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2014. In 2014, the population almost did not change: natural decrease was -0.9 per 1,000 population, net migration was 0.9 per 1,000 population. The region recorded the highest number of marriages per 1,000 population (3.6). The share of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was the highest in the country (20%); more than half of the households in the region had difficulties making ends meet. The registered unemployment rate (14.7%) was higher than the national average (13.1%). Almost a third of persons in employment in this region was working in another region.

At-risk-of-poverty rate



Source: SURS

—●— Slovenia —●— Spodnjeposavska

© SURS

**3.1****3.4****3.4****3.0****3.0****3.1**

Jugovzhodna Slovenija

Osrednjeslovenska

Gorenjska























Notranjsko-kraška

Goriška

Obalno-kraška

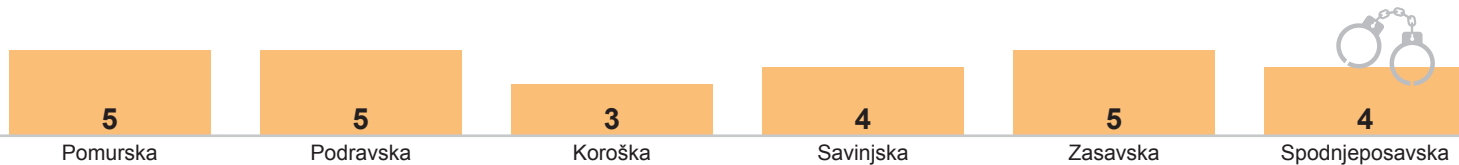
GDP per capita was EUR 15,409. Half of the regional gross value added was generated in industry, which was the second highest share in the country. The average floor area of dwellings in the region was 81 m². Only 35% of dwellings were connected to the public sewage system, which was the lowest share. Passenger cars were among the oldest in the country (10.2 years). Of all motor vehicles, 14% were agricultural tractors; only Pomurska had a higher share. In 2014, 436 kg of municipal waste was generated per capita; and 62% of it was collected separately. Among waste generated in production and service activities, 0.2% was hazardous, which was the lowest share among all regions in Slovenia.

ID card of the region

 Area (km ²)	885	 Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	19.9
 Population	69,994	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	15,409
 Natural increase	-64	 Enterprises	5,293
 Net migration	65	 Tourist arrivals	180,953
 Schoolchildren	5,624	 Tourist overnight stays	625,525
 Pupils	2,583	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	493
 Students	3,084	 Dwellings	30,337
 Persons in employment	27,316	 Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	81.4
 Registered unemployed persons	4,695	 Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	5,024
 Registered unemployment rate (%)	14.7	 Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	27,130
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,435	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	436

1) Data for 2013.

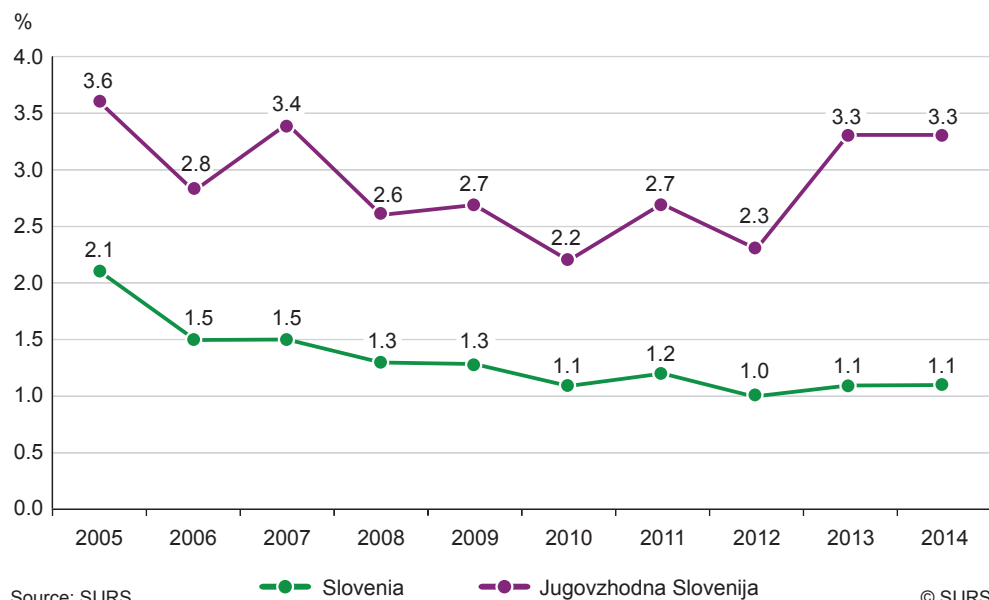
JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA

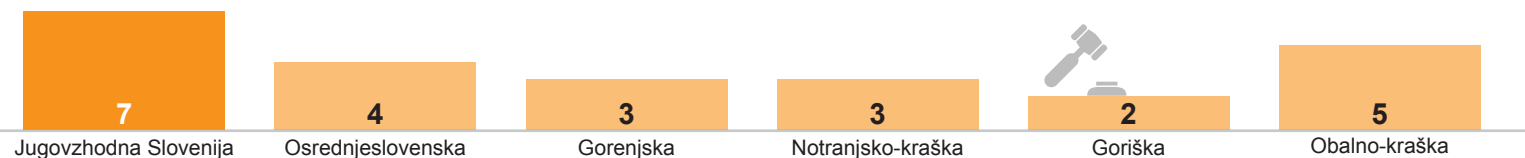


Convicted persons per 1,000 population

Jugovzhodna Slovenija had 7% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest share of children born to mothers younger than 20 years (3.3%). Jugovzhodna Slovenija had one of the highest shares of people aged 0–14 (15.6%). The region had the highest number of convicts per 1,000 population (7). The number of students per 1,000 population was among the highest in Slovenia (44), and two thirds of students studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The unemployment rate was 13.9%, just over the national average of 13.1%; since 2005 it has grown the most, by 5.1 percentage points. In addition to the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, Jugovzhodna Slovenija was the only region with average monthly net earnings higher than the national average; in 2014 they amounted to EUR 1,019. A quarter of persons in employment worked outside the region of residence; most of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

Children born to mothers younger than 20 years





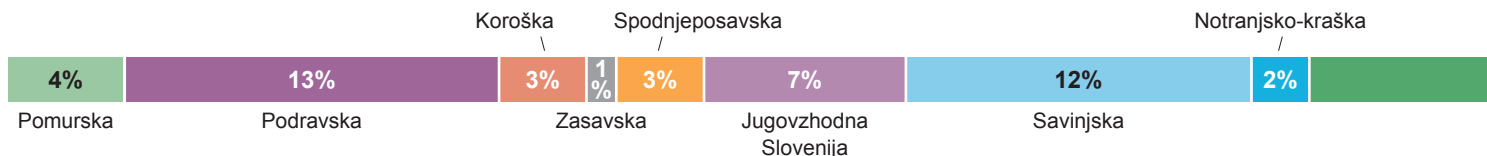
GDP per capita was the third highest in the country (EUR 17,379) and industry contributed the highest share to the regional gross value added (53%). In Jugovzhodna Slovenija 39% of dwellings were connected to the public sewage system and 88% of dwellings had a bathroom (which is the lowest share in the country). In 2014, most building permits per 1,000 population were issued here (3.2). On average, 381 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated in the region; 55% of it was collected separately. Almost all waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system (99.8%).

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	2,675	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	17.4
Population	142,237	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	17,379
Natural increase	284	Enterprises	10,017
Net migration	-329	Tourist arrivals	104,533
Schoolchildren	12,242	Tourist overnight stays	355,139
Pupils	5,331	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	523
Students	6,206	Dwellings	57,861
Persons in employment	57,094	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	83.7
Registered unemployed persons	9,224	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	8,436
Registered unemployment rate (%)	13.9	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	50,678
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,555	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	381

1) Data for 2013.

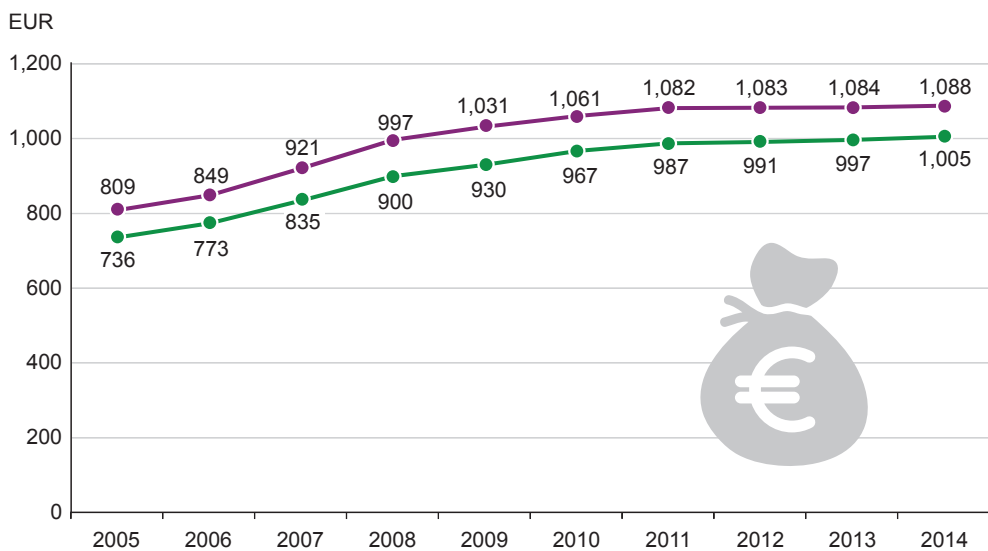
OSREDNJSLOVENSKA



Structure of Slovenia's gross domestic product

In 2014, the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had the highest share of Slovenia's population (27%); these people were on average the youngest (41.2 years). Population density was the highest (214/km²) as were natural increase and net migration per 1,000 population. In 2014, the population increased by 3,273. The share of children born to unmarried mothers was the lowest (49%), and the mean age of first-time mothers was the highest (29.9 years). A third of people aged 25–64 had tertiary education, which is the highest share in the country. The registered unemployment rate (11.7%) was lower than the national average and there was almost no gender difference. A large majority of persons in employment in the region worked in the region (92%). Average monthly net earnings of persons employed in the region were the highest in the country (EUR 1,088).

Average monthly net earnings



Source: SURS























—●— Slovenia —●— Osrednjeslovenska

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In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region 37% of the national GDP was generated, which is more than EUR 25,000 per capita. Enterprises in the region were on average the largest with 5 persons employed. Of all high-growth enterprises in the country in 2014, 36% were registered in this region. People in this region were driving on average the youngest cars (8.8 years). The share of dwellings built before 1918 was the lowest (9%), while the share of dwellings built after 1991 was the highest (21%). The share of dwellings with central heating was the highest (89%). In 2014 almost 1.2 million overnight stays were recorded in the region, of which 92% by foreign tourists.

ID card of the region

 Area (km ²)	2,555	 Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	11.4
 Population	547,730	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	25,329
 Natural increase	1,860	 Enterprises	62,066
 Net migration	1,413	 Tourist arrivals	630,743
 Schoolchildren	46,299	 Tourist overnight stays	1,166,408
 Pupils	19,064	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	522
 Students	22,222	 Dwellings	221,476
 Persons in employment	217,145	 Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	78.3
 Registered unemployed persons	28,899	 Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	8,671
 Registered unemployment rate (%)	11.7	 Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	62,317
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,696	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	458

1) Data for 2013.

GORENJSKA



13.2%

Pomurska

13.3%

Podravska

14.3%

Koroška

14.9%

Savinjska

13.2%

Zasavska

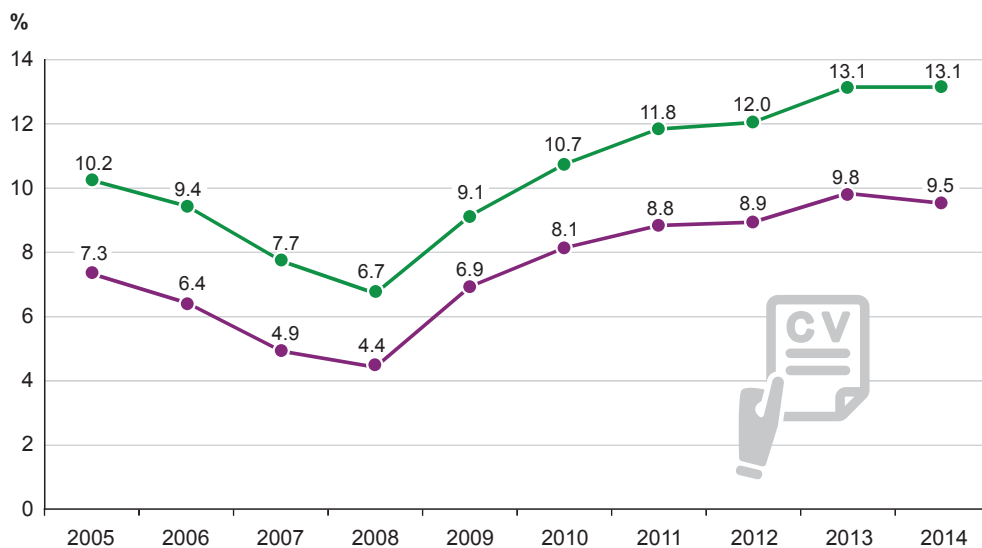
14.3%

Spodnjeposavska

Population aged 0–14 years

The Gorenjska statistical region had 10% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 0–14 (15.7%). Natural increase in the region was among the highest (2.1 per 1,000 population), while net migration was negative (–2.3 per 1,000 population). As regards the share of people with tertiary education (27%) the region was second in the country. 62% of students from this region studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The registered unemployment rate was the lowest (9.5%) in the country. The long-term unemployment rate (over a year) and the very long-term unemployment rate (over two years) were lower than in most regions. Almost a quarter of persons in employment in the region (almost 19,000) worked in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

Registered unemployment rate

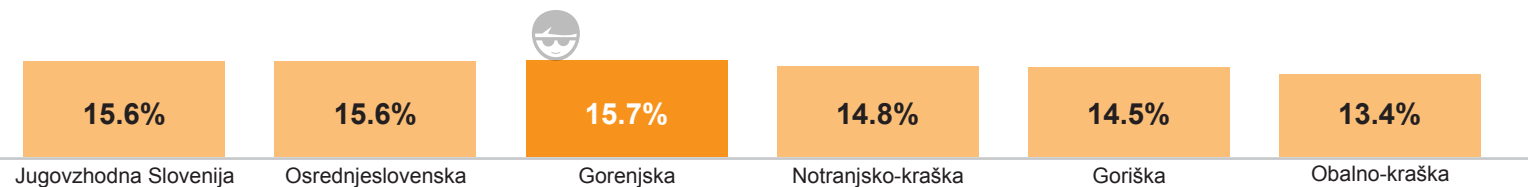


Source: SURS

—●— Slovenia

—●— Gorenjska

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The region had just over 18,000 enterprises with almost 69,000 persons employed. There were 50 high-growth enterprises, 9% of all high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. The number of dwellings per 1,000 population (394) was lower than the national average (417), while the average floor area was among the largest (86 m²); 26% of dwellings had 5 rooms or more. The Gorenjska statistical region had the highest number of beds in accommodation establishments (26,307). In 2014, 1.7 million overnight stays were generated, of which 79% by foreign tourists. The region had the highest share of separately collected municipal waste (70%). A high share of waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system (95%).

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	2,137	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	13.3
Population	203,894	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	15,883
Natural increase	419	Enterprises	18,391
Net migration	-477	Tourist arrivals	706,443
Schoolchildren	17,849	Tourist overnight stays	1,741,288
Pupils	7,871	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	518
Students	8,530	Dwellings	80,293
Persons in employment	81,155	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	86.0
Registered unemployed persons	8,549	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	4,545
Registered unemployment rate (%)	9.5	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	32,478
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,526	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	426

1) Data for 2013.

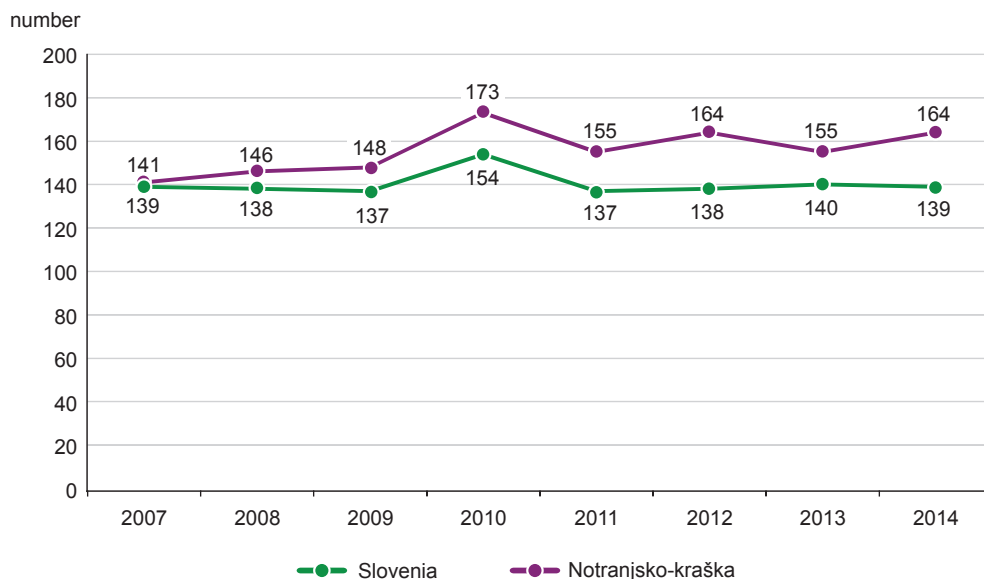
NOTRANJSKO-KRAŠKA



Deaths before 65 years of age

The Notranjsko-kraška statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the lowest population density (36 persons per 1 km²). Natural decrease was recorded in 2014 (−0.4 per 1,000 population), while net migration was positive (2.2 per 1,000 population); in 2014, total population increased by 90. The at-risk-of-poverty rate was the lowest of all regions; 11% of people were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. In addition to people living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, people in this statistical region were the most satisfied with their lives overall (average assessment of 7.1 out of 10). The region had the lowest share of deaths before 65 years of age (14%). The number of female students per 100 students (164) was the highest in the country. Almost two thirds of students from the region were studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

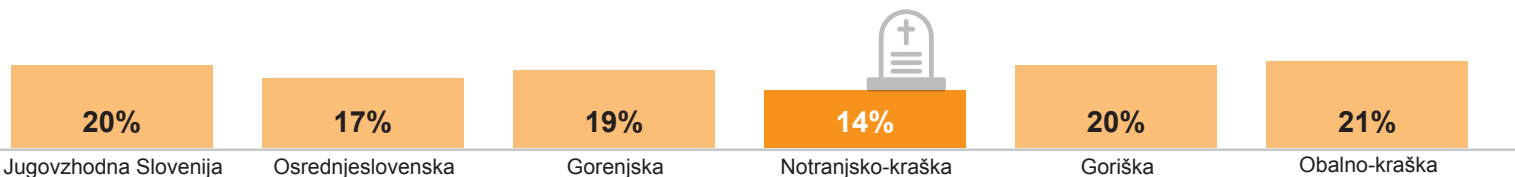
Female students per 100 male students



Source: SURS

© SURS





37% of persons in employment from this region worked in another statistical region, most of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. Average monthly net earnings were the lowest in the country (EUR 907). More than a fifth of dwellings were built before 1918. 42% of dwellings were connected to the public sewage system and 72% of them had central heating. Two thirds of dwellings had 3 rooms or more. All waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the third highest in the country (555), as was their average age (10 years). In 2014, almost 73,000 overnight stays were generated, of which 85% by foreign tourists; mostly tourists from Italy.

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	1,456	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	11.3
Population	52,517	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	12,965
Natural increase	-23	Enterprises	4,256
Net migration	113	Tourist arrivals	48,522
Schoolchildren	4,261	Tourist overnight stays	72,987
Pupils	1,868	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	555
Students	2,043	Dwellings	23,054
Persons in employment	21,367	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	85.0
Registered unemployed persons	2,893	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	2,637
Registered unemployment rate (%)	11.9	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	21,179
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,356	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	437

1) Data for 2013.

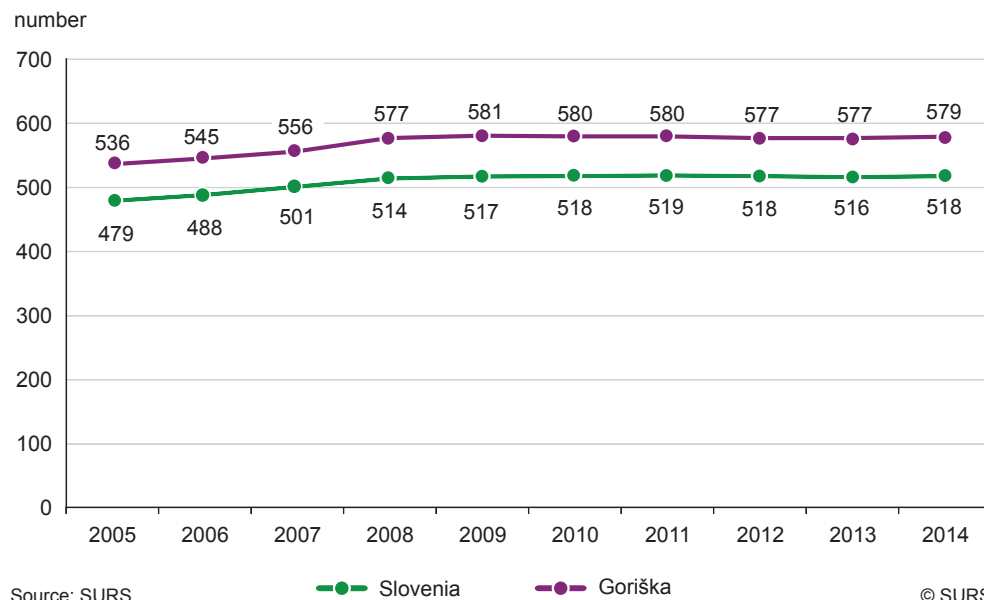
GORIŠKA

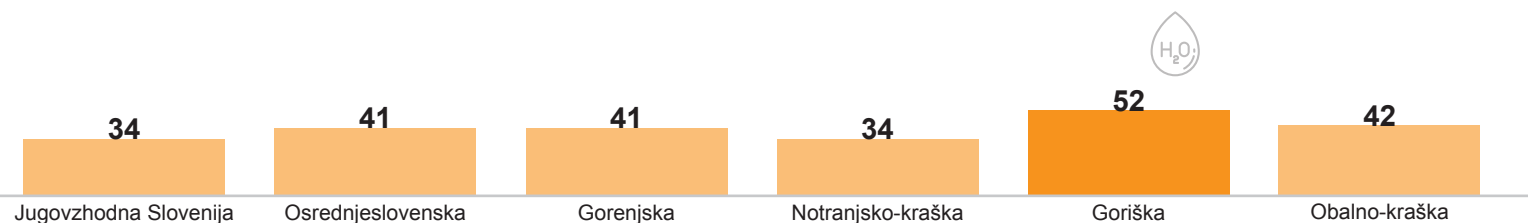


Water supplied to households per person (m³)

The Goriška statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 80+ (5.7%). Natural decrease and negative net migration were recorded in 2014; the population decreased by 188. The number of students per 1,000 population was among the highest in Slovenia (44); 60% of them studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The registered unemployment rate was the second lowest in the country (11.2%) and the gender difference was among the smallest. 14% of persons in employment in this region worked outside the region of residence, which is not much; only the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had a lower share. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the highest in the country (579) as was their average age (10.4 years).

Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population





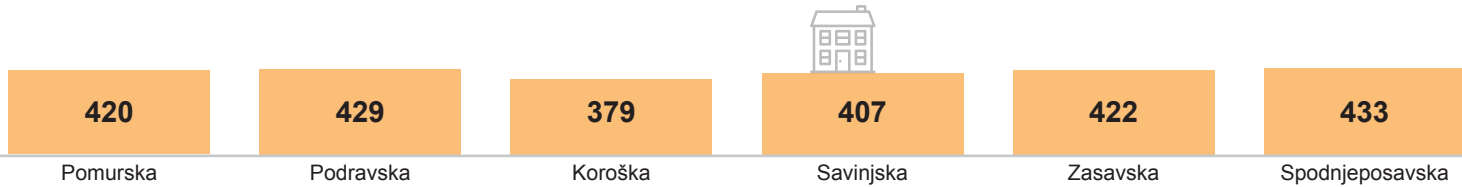
More than 20% of dwellings in the Goriška statistical region were built before 1918; 14.5% of dwellings were built after 1991, which is relatively few since the share of dwellings built after 1991 was lower only in the Zasavska statistical region. Most of the dwellings (three out of four) had 3 rooms or more; two out of three dwellings had central heating. In the Goriška statistical region 456,000 overnight stays were generated by foreign tourists in 2014; almost a third of them were generated by tourists from Italy. In 2014, 467 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated, which is just over the national average (433 kg per capita); 60% of municipal waste was collected separately. Households in the region were supplied the largest amount of water (52 m³ per capita). As regards the share of waste water treated before discharge into the sewage system, with 58% the region was last but one.

ID card of the region

Area (km ²)	2,325	Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	12.3
Population	118,335	Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	16,371
Natural increase	-72	Enterprises	11,298
Net migration	-116	Tourist arrivals	256,063
Schoolchildren	9,305	Tourist overnight stays	577,747
Pupils	4,373	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	579
Students	5,261	Dwellings	52,027
Persons in employment	45,173	Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	85.8
Registered unemployed persons	5,722	Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	5,601
Registered unemployment rate (%)	11.2	Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	30,195
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,472	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	467

1) Data for 2013.

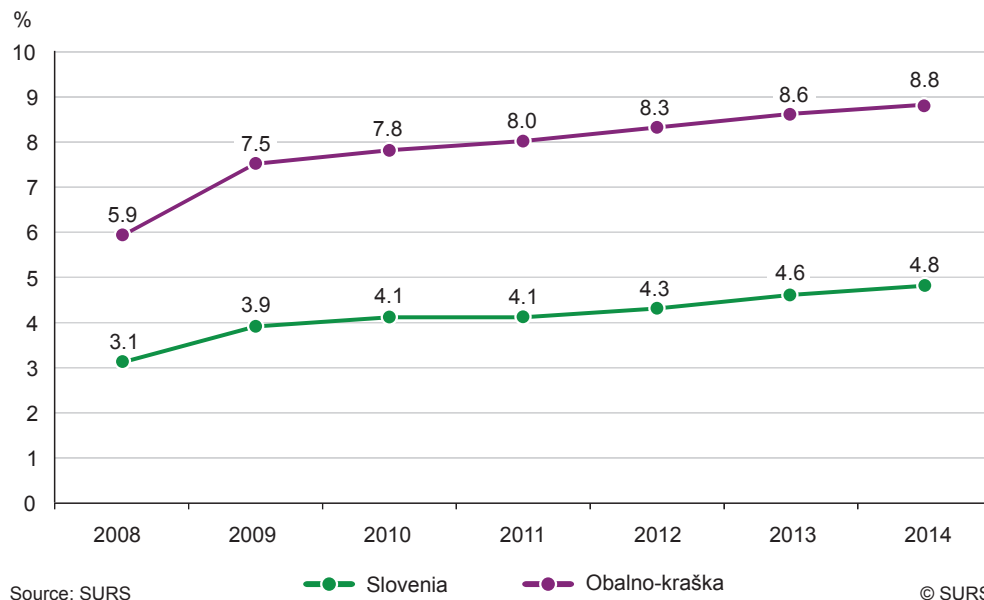
OBALNO-KRAŠKA



Dwellings per 1,000 population

The Obalno-kraška statistical region had 5% of Slovenia's population in 2014. The region stood out with the highest share of foreign citizens in total population (8.8%). The mean age of first-time mothers was 29.6 years, half a year higher than the national average. The share of people aged 25–64 with tertiary education was the third highest in the country (26.0%). The numbers of upper secondary school pupils (30 per 1,000 population) and tertiary education students (33 per 1,000 population) were the lowest here. The number of scholarship recipients was the lowest in the country. GDP per capita was the second highest in the country (EUR 17,645); it was only higher in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The region had almost 13,000 enterprises; on average they employed 3.1 people, which is the lowest number in the country.

Share of foreign population



**407****404****394****439****440****498**

Jugovzhodna Slovenija

Osrednjeslovenska

Gorenjska

Notranjsko-kraška

Goriška

Obalno-kraška

The region had the largest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (498); a quarter of them were built before 1918 (in Slovenia 14%). 63% of dwellings in the region had central heating, which is the lowest share in the country. The Obalno-kraška region is very important for tourism. In 2014, 2.2 million overnight stays were generated here (41% by domestic and 59% by foreign tourists), the most in the country. As regards overnight stays by foreign tourists, most were generated by tourists from Italy (22%). In the region the highest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated (503 kg); 53% of municipal waste was collected separately (the national average was 65%). All waste water in the region was treated before discharge into the sewage system. 0.2% of the region's GDP was spent on environmental protection, which is the lowest share in the country.

ID card of the region

 Area (km ²)	1,044	 Persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (%)	15.1
 Population	112,728	 Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	17,645
 Natural increase	123	 Enterprises	12,941
 Net migration	-184	 Tourist arrivals	696,192
 Schoolchildren	8,190	 Tourist overnight stays	2,167,964
 Pupils	3,422	 Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	559
 Students	3,752	 Dwellings	56,192
 Persons in employment	43,886	 Average floor area of the dwelling (m ²)	74.9
 Registered unemployed persons	6,056	 Number of agricultural holdings ¹⁾	2,980
 Registered unemployment rate (%)	12.1	 Utilised agricultural area ¹⁾ (ha)	15,525
 Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,511	 Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	503

1) Data for 2013.

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

+	or more (years, members, etc.)
M	less accurate estimate - use with caution
%	percent
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km ²	square kilometre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
mio.	million
pop.	population
EUR	euro
GDP	gross domestic product
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
MOP	Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Images 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, fax and e-mail**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
- **by ordering statistical publications**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 52 85
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
e-mail: prodaja.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

