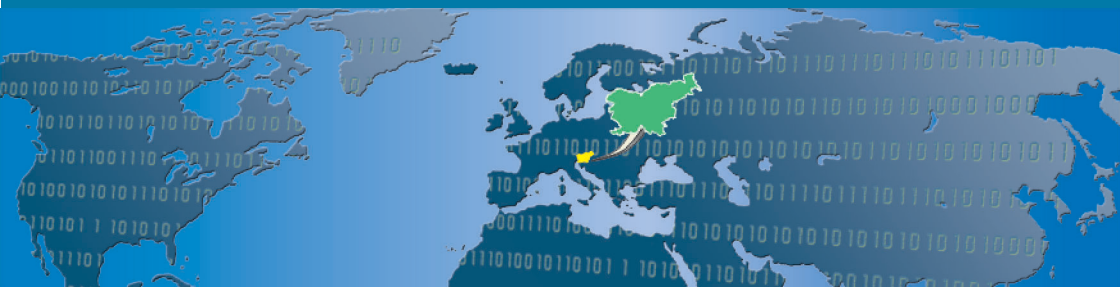




REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA



STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



www.stat.si

SLOVENIA 15 YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Comparison
of some important
statistical indicators
for 1991 and 2005

Ljubljana, 2006



Foreword

On the 15th anniversary of Slovenia's independence, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia selected some indicators with which we wanted to show the situation in 1991 and the latest available data, as a rule for 2005. Our intention was not to show the entire development of Slovenia in the period after independence but only what Slovenia has achieved in 15 years.

This publication presents selected statistical data and indicators throwing light on the development achievements of Slovenia after independence. We selected the most important and distinctive data from various fields, presented them in tables and commented on them briefly in order to facilitate their understanding. The publication is informative and is as such intended for a wide circle of users of statistical data and information.

We hope that you will find the indicators interesting and useful and that you will continue to seek statistical data on Slovenia and follow the development of our country.



Irena Križman
Director-General

Prepared by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Use and publication of data is allowed provided the source is acknowledged** – Director-General Irena Križman - Editors Genovefa Ružič and Ana Novak - English Language Editor Boris Panič - Design Dušan Weiss.

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

311.312(497.4)“1991/2005“

SLOVENIA 15 years after independence : comparison of some important statistical indicators for 1991 and 2005 / [editors Genovefa Ružič and Ana Novak]. - Ljubljana : Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 2006

Prevod dela: Slovenija 15 let po osamosvojitvi

ISBN 961-239-116-5
1. Ružič, Genovefa
228255744



• POPULATION •

Population and some other demographic indicators

	1991	2005
Total population	1 998 912	2 003 358
Births per 100 deaths	112	97 ¹⁾
Mean age of population (years)	36.2	40.6
People under 15	400 855	283 221
People aged 65+	221 569	312 874
Old-to-young ratio	55.3	110.5

1) 2004 data.

Sources: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior – Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior – Internal Administrative Affairs Directorate

■ Since 1991 when it was 1,998,912, the number of population in Slovenia has increased by slightly more than 4,000, so that at the end of 2005 it was **over 2 million** (2,003,358). In this period the population growth was mostly influenced by positive migration flows with foreign countries, especially with countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia. Since 1997 the number of deaths in Slovenia has been higher than the number of births. Although in the past two years a modest rise in the number of births was recorded, this growth is not enough to substantially change the trend of natural decrease.

■ Similarly to other developed countries, Slovenia is **faced with population ageing**. Since the independence in 1991 the mean age of Slovenia's population has increased by 4.5 years and reached 40.6 at the end of 2005.

■ The drop in births and the longer life expectancy of the population changed the ratio between people aged 65+ and people younger than 15. In 1991 it was 55 old people per 100 young people, while at the end of 2005 it was 110 old to 100 young.

• EDUCATION •

Children in kindergartens, beginning of the school year

	1991/1992	2004/2005
Number of children in kindergartens	69 370	54 815
Share of children in kindergartens (%)	47.1	61.4

■ Despite the fact that the number of children is falling, which is the result of lower fertility, the **share of children in kindergartens is on the rise**. In 1991, 47.1% of children were included, while by 2004 the share has risen to 61.4%.

■ Between 1991 and 2004 a number of private kindergartens were established as an alternative to public kindergartens. In 1992 the first private kindergarten started to operate in Slovenia and by 2004 their number has risen to 17.

People aged 15 or more by educational level at population censuses

Education	Number		Share (%)	
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002
At least upper secondary and tertiary	787 041	1 114 403	52,4	67,0
Tertiary	134 749	215 062	9.0	12.9

1) Data are recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology. People with unknown education are not taken into account.

■ Between the two population censuses the educational level of Slovenia's population improved considerably. At the 1991 Census just over a half of the population had **at least upper secondary education**, while at the 2002 Census the share was **two thirds**. This rise is to the greatest extent the result of more people with upper secondary education, while since 1991 the number of people with tertiary education has increased by only 3.9 percentage points.

Number of students and share of students per 1000 population

	Number		Share per 1000 population (%)	
	1991	2005	1991	2005
Students at undergraduate and postgraduate level (excluding candidates for graduation)	38 151	82 311	19.1	41.1
of which the number of postgraduate students	1 647	8 344	0.8	4.2
Graduates of undergraduate and postgraduate level programs	6 043	13 457	3.0	6.7

■ Compared to 1991, in 2005 **the number of students** at undergraduate and postgraduate level **doubled** to more than 80,000. If students of post-secondary vocational education, which is parallel to higher education studies, and candidates for graduation are added, more than 100,000 people were studying at tertiary level. In the past 15 years the number of **postgraduate students jumped by five times**. Compared to 1991, **the number of graduates** at undergraduate and postgraduate level **doubled**.

■ In 1991 Slovenia had two universities, while in the next academic year we will have four. In 1991 there were no private providers of undergraduate and postgraduate education. Today we have over 30 private post-secondary vocational and higher education institutions with almost 10,000 students.

• LABOUR MARKET •

Unemployment

	1991	2005
Registered unemployed persons (average annual number)	75 079	91 889
Registered unemployment rate (%)	8.2	10.2

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia.

■ The number of unemployed persons increased substantially in the early 1990s. The greatest number of unemployed persons was registered in 1993 (129,087) and 1994 (127,056). **After 1998 the number of unemployed persons started to decline** reaching 91,889 in 2005.

Real indices of average monthly wages

	I-XII 2005 I-XII 1991
Gross	151.7
Net	157.2

■ In real terms, i.e. taking into account the rise in consumer prices, in the 1991-2005 period average monthly **gross wages rose by 51.7%**. In the same period average monthly **net wages** were up by **57.2%**.

• LEVEL OF LIVING •

Working time necessary to buy consumer goods

	1990	2005
Brown bread (kg)	21'	23'
Potato (kg)	19'	5'
Milk (l)	15'	8'
Sugar (kg)	24'	12'
Coffee (kg)	3h 51'	1h 31'
Daily newspaper	13'	10'
Colour TV (56 cm)	163h 35' ¹⁾	61h 47'
Renault Clio	4 389h 2' ¹⁾	2 634h 11'
Cinema ticket	45'	1h 1'

1) Data for 1995.

■ Rapid development and better living conditions reflect in that compared to 10-15 years ago a worker with an average net wage needs to **work much less time in order to buy most consumer goods**. For example, in order to buy a Renault Clio, in 2005 a worker with an average net wage needed to work only 2,634 hours, while in 1995 the necessary number of hours was 4,389.

Share of households having durable consumer goods

	1991	2003	%
Car	67	79	
Washing machine	93	96	
Dishwasher	11	37	
Colour TV	80	96	
Refrigerator	94	98	
Freezer	80	84	

■ The higher level of living shows in **better equipment of households with durable consumer goods**. Almost every household in Slovenia has a washing machine, a refrigerator and a colour TV. The number of households that have dishwashers grew the most, from 11% in 1991 to 37% in 2003. In 2003 almost 80% of households owned cars.

• TRANSPORT •

Registered cars

	1991	2005	2005/1991 index
Number	594 289	943 954	158.8

■ In the 1991-2005 period **the number of registered cars increased by more than a half**. Should the upward trend continue in the same way as in the past 15 years, in 2008 Slovenia will have a million registered cars.

Passengers carried in road transport for hire or reward

	1991	2005	2005/1991 index
Number (1000)	205 001	39 759	19.4

■ Obviously, as years go by people decide to drive by car more than they use public transportation; between 1991 and 2005 the number of passengers carried in **road transport for hire or reward has been falling** by about 11% per year. In 2005 the number of passengers carried was less than a fifth of passengers carried in 1991.

• DWELLINGS •

Number and average useful floor space of dwellings at censuses

	1991	2002
Number of dwellings	683 137	777 772
Average useful floor space of dwellings (m ²)	67.3	74.6

■ Between the 1991 and 2002 Censuses the **number of dwellings increased** by 13.9%. Their **size** was also on the rise as in 1991 an average dwelling measured 67.3 m² and in 2002 already 74.6 m².

• PRICES •

Average annual growth of prices

	1991	2005
Inflation (%)	117.7	2.5

■ In 2005 the inflation in Slovenia **dropped to the lowest level** since we have been measuring the growth of retail prices. With its annual inflation rate of 2.5% Slovenia has reached the European level. The lowering of the price growth led to the meeting of the convergence criterion of price stability. In 1991 prices grew by almost 118%.

• GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT •

Some GDP indicators

	1991	2005
GDP real growth rate (1991=100) (%)		55.9
Share of gross capital formation in GDP (%)	16.9	25.3
Share of services in GDP (%)	45.4	54.4

■ In the period after Slovenia won independence its **gross domestic product improved in real terms by 56%**. The economic growth was influenced by **greater investment**, since the share of gross capital formation in gross domestic product grew from almost 17% in 1991 to over 25% in 2005.

■ It is also important that **the share of services is rising and the share of agriculture is falling**, which is characteristic of a developed economy. In 1991 services represented less than a half of GDP, while in 2005 their share was 55%.

Gross domestic product in purchasing power

	1995	2004 ¹⁾
GDP at purchasing power parity (volume indices, EU-25=100)	68	79

1) Estimate

Source: Eurostat, New Cronos

■ In the past 10 years Slovenia **reduced its lag behind EU member states as regards economic development**. In 1995 Slovenia's GDP (at PPP) per person was 68% of the European average while according to first estimates in 2004 Slovenia reached 79% of the European average. Among the EU-25 member states Slovenia is **16th**. Countries with similar development levels are Cyprus, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

• AGRICULTURE •

Important indicators of agriculture development

	1991	2005
Agricultural gross value added as a share of gross domestic product (%)	4.6	1.8
Number of agricultural holdings	112 310	77 175
Average utilised agricultural area per agricultural holding (ha)	4.5	6.3
Average number of livestock units per agricultural holding	2.6	5.4

■ The share of agricultural gross value added in GDP fell from 4.6% in 1991 to 1.8% in 2005. The fall is the result of other activities having developed more rapidly. In this period **the number of agricultural holdings dropped** by more than 30%, while **the average size of agricultural holdings and the number of animals on them are on the rise**.

• EXTERNAL TRADE •

Import, export and external trade balance

	Import	Export	Trade balance	Import	Export	Trade balance
	1000 USD			1000 EUR ¹⁾		
1992	6 681 162	6 141 011	540 151	5 146 647	4 781 573	365 074
2005	17 896 029	19 626 302	-1 730 273	14 397 054	15 804 786	-1 407 732
Index						
I-XII 2005						
I-XII 1992	267.9	319.6		279.7	330.5	

1) In 1992 ECU according to the average annual exchange rate.

■ In **1992** Slovenia exported goods worth USD 6.7 billion and imported goods worth USD 6.1 billion, which resulted in the external trade surplus of USD 540.1 million; **exports represented 108.7% of imports**.

■ In **2005** Slovenia exported goods worth USD 19.6 billion and imported goods worth USD 19.6 billion, having the external trade deficit of USD 1.7 billion; **exports represented only 91.3% of imports**.

• TOURISM •

Overnight stays of foreign tourists

	1992	2005	2005/1991 index
Number of overnight stays (1 000)	2 015	4 399	218.3

■ 1991 was not a favourable year for tourism in Slovenia. Thereafter, the number of overnight stays of domestic tourists has been the same since 1992, while the **number of overnight stays of foreign tourists** has been growing and has **more than doubled** by 2005. The ratio between domestic and foreign overnight stays is growing in favour of foreign and the trend is expected to continue.

• ENERGY •

Electricity consumption and energy dependency

	1995	2004
Electricity consumption per person (kWh)	4 927	6 348
Energy dependency (%)	50.6	52.3

■ Between 1995 and 2004, **electricity consumption per person jumped** by 29%. The reason for the increase is wider use of electrical appliances and greater consumption of electricity for air conditioning in households and business premises.

■ Slovenia imports about a half of energy it needs. Between 1995 and 2004, **energy dependency rose** by 2%, mostly on account of larger import of liquid and gaseous fuels.

• ENVIRONMENT •

Emissions

	1991	2004
Emissions (CO ₂ equivalent) (Gg)	17 333	20 059

■ **Greenhouse gas emissions increased** between 1991 and 2004 by 16%, especially on account of road transport; in the observed period greenhouse gas emissions in traffic jumped by as much as 66%.

Waste

	1995	2004
Waste disposed at non-hazardous waste landfills in kg per person	457	364

■ The amount of waste disposed at **non-hazardous waste landfills dropped** by 20% between 1995 and 2004. This was due to people becoming more environmentally aware, and especially due to the introduction of separate collection of waste. Separately collected waste is recycled or reused and thus the amount of disposed waste is reduced.

HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's website**

www.stat.si

- **via mail, phone, fax or e-mail**

address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

phone: +386 1 241 51 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

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

phone: +386 1 241 52 84

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
