



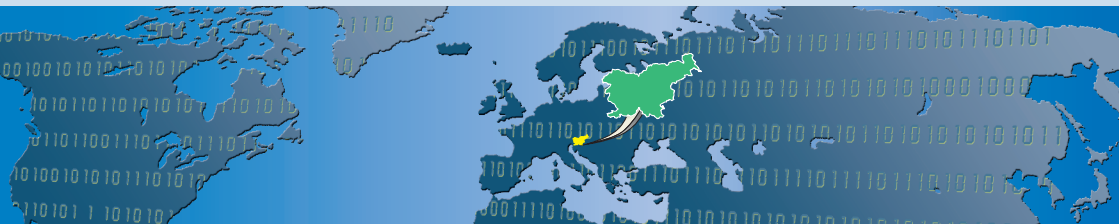
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**STATISTICS**  
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION



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# We, the Citizens of the EU

Ljubljana, October 2013



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# **We, the Citizens of the EU**

Ljubljana, October 2013

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Translated by Boris Panič

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## INTRODUCTION

2013 is the European Year of Citizens.

Statisticians in Slovenia joined the events surrounding the European Year of Citizens by issuing a special publication. From a treasure of statistical data we selected some that can be linked to the rights people have as EU citizens. Our aim was to present some interesting and useful facts about how people in the EU live.

Over half a billion people are living in the European Union; a large majority of them are EU citizens. In addition to being citizens of Slovenia, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, Greece and other Member States, we are also citizens of the European Union. But what do our common citizenship and our living and working in the same community bring? They bring rights and opportunities in many areas, which perhaps are not that commonly known.

The European Year of Citizens is aimed at expanding the horizons of "Europeans"; politicians in Europe are striving to achieve this objective by informing, discussing, lecturing and organising various events on this topic. The wish to raise awareness can be seen in the slogan of the European Year of Citizens: "It's about Europe. It's about you. Join the debate."

Hopefully our publication will broaden at least a part of our common "European" horizon.

Genovefa Ružič  
Director-General





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IDE O EURÓPU  
IDE O **teba**

zapoj sa do diskusie

DET HANDLAR OM EU  
DET HANDLAR OM **dig**

Vilket EU vill du ha?

IT'S ABOUT EUROPE  
IT'S ABOUT **YOU**

Join the debate



European Year of Citizens 2013  
[www.europa.eu/citizens-2013](http://www.europa.eu/citizens-2013)

CHODZI O EUROPE  
CHODZI O **CIEBIE**

Weź udział w debacie!

DWAR L'EUROPA  
**DWAREK**

Lpparticipa fid-dibattitu

EURÓPÁRÓL VAN SZÓ  
**ÖNRŐL VAN SZÓ**

Vegyen részt a vitában!

TEM A VER COM A EUROPA  
TEM A VER **CONSIGO**

Participe no debate

ESTE VORBA DESPRE EUROPA.  
ESTE VORBA DESPRE **TINE**.

Participă la dezbateră!

SE TRATA DE EUROPA,  
SE TRATA DE **TI**,

participa en el debate

TÁKALBÉKINE APIS EUROPA IR  
TÁVE KÖKÖS EUROPOS NORI **TU?**

Áteik iv diskutárok!

ES GEHT UM EUROPA  
ES GEHT UM **SIE**

Reden Sie mit!

ВАЖНА Е ЕВРОПА  
ВАЖЕН СИ ТИ

УЧАСТВАЊЕ В ДЕБАТА!

KYSE ON EU:STA.  
KYSE ON **Siinusta.**

Osallistu keskusteluun!

HET GAAT OM EUROPA  
HET GAAT OM **U**

Debatteer mee

DET HANDLER OM EUROPA  
DET HANDLER OM **DIG**

Tog del i debatten

L'ENJEU, C'EST L'EUROPE  
IL S'AGIT DE **VOUS,**

Participez au débat

ZA EVROPO GRE  
ZA **VAS** GRE

Vključite se v razpravo

FAOIN EORAIP ATÁ SÉ  
**FÚTSA** ATÁ SÉ

Bí páirteach sa phlé

ΑΦΟΡΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ  
**ΣΕ** ΑΦΟΡΑ

ΜΠΕΣ ΚΙ ΕΞΕ ΟΤΗ ΟΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ

KÜSIMUS ON EUROOPAS  
SEE PUUDUTAB KA SIND

Räägi kaasa!

È IN GIOCO L'EUROPA  
SEE IN GIOCO **TU**

Partecipa al dibattito

RUNA IR PAR EIROPU  
RUNA IR PAR **TEVI**

Piedalies diskusijā

JDE O EVROPU  
JDE O **VÁS**

Nestajte stranou diskuze

## EUROPEAN YEAR OF CITIZENS

The European Year of Citizens coincides with the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the introduction of EU citizenship, which was introduced in 1993 when the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) came into force. In addition to EU citizenship, the treaty introduced common foreign and internal policy. The key purpose of introducing EU citizenship was strengthening the European identity and the aspiration for EU citizens to participate more actively in European integrations. EU citizenship does not replace national citizenship but is additional to it, since EU citizens have the possibility of exercising many rights all over the EU.

The European Year of Citizens is intended for explaining rights and duties brought by EU citizenship as well as a broad discussion about what kind of EU citizens want, in which areas citizens expect it to act and in what direction the EU should develop in the next decade. The EU will strive to facilitate the exercising of the right of free movement and residence in the EU by providing easily accessible information on citizens' rights.

Some measures from the European Commission action plan for removing obstacles faced by EU citizens:

- Providing greater mobility of job seekers by extending entitlement to unemployment benefit from the country of origin beyond the current mandatory three months when seeking work in another EU Member State
- Establishing a quality framework for traineeships
- Cutting red tape in the Member States: facilitating recognition of identity and residence documents between countries; a single European document
- Recognition of car roadworthiness certificates across the EU
- Protection of vulnerable persons – preparation of the single European disability card
- Eliminating barriers to shopping in the EU: improving the rules for setting cross-border disputes involving small amounts for shopping online in other EU Member States
- Striving for the availability of targeted and accessible information on the EU for all citizens
- Promoting citizens' participation in the democratic process – right to vote and be elected

### European Year of Citizens in Slovenia

In Slovenia too the main objective of the European Year of Citizens is to raise awareness of the Slovenian public and foreign citizens living in Slovenia about the rights that enable EU citizens to exercise the right to free movement and residence on the territory of Member States and funds available for exercising them and promoting active participation in democratic life in the EU.



## EU CITIZENS – WHO ARE WE AND HOW MANY OF US THERE ARE?

1957

126 mio



Belgium



France



Luxembourg



Italy



Netherlands



Germany



1973

204 mio



United Kingdom



Ireland



Denmark



1981

217 mio



Greece



1986

266 mio



Spain



Portugal



1995

372 mio



2004

459 mio



Cyprus



Lithuania



Estonia



Latvia



Malta



2007

495 mio



Finland



Austria



Sweden



Hungary



Slovakia



Czech  
Republic



Poland



Slovenia



Bulgaria



Romania





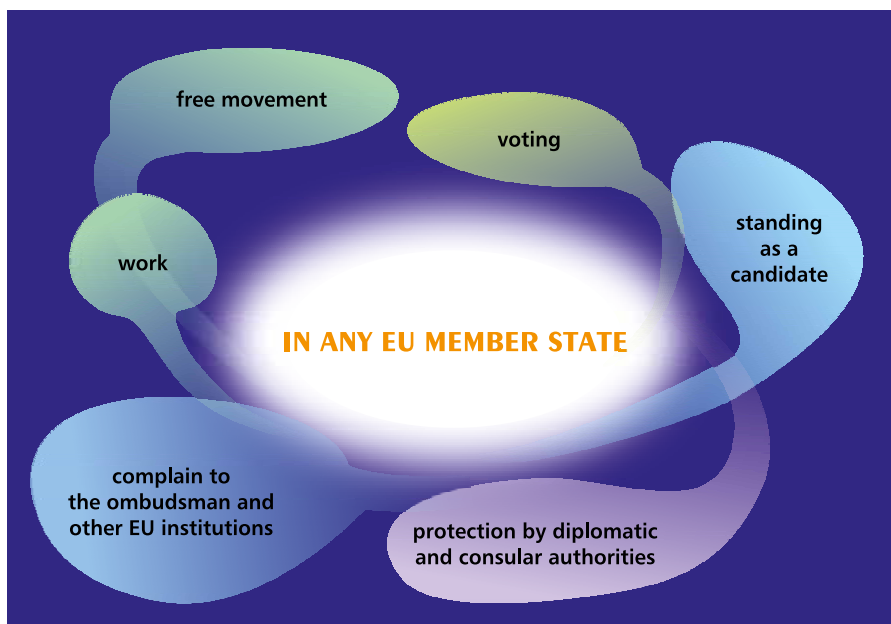
## DO I KNOW THAT I AM AN EU CITIZEN?

On 1 May 2004 citizens of Slovenia became citizens of the European Union. EU citizenship is additional to national (Slovenian) citizenship and brings special, additional rights. Living in another EU Member State we must be treated as the citizens of this other Member State, particularly in terms of employment, wages, access to labour, education, health care, etc.

### Rights of EU citizens

What rights do EU citizens have when staying in any EU Member State?

- To move freely within the EU
- To reside freely within the EU
- To seek work in another Member State and get employment without a special work permit
- To not be discriminated on the basis of nationality (as regards employment, working conditions, welfare benefits and tax concessions, etc.)
- To vote and stand as a candidate at local and European Parliament elections, irrespective where in the EU one lives
- To be offered assistance by embassies or consular missions of any EU Member State outside the EU under the same conditions as the citizens of that country if our country does not have its own representation there
- To submit petitions to the European Parliament or complain to the ombudsman and other EU institutions
- To prepare citizens' initiatives together with other EU citizens or to support them as a call for new EU legislation



### Do we, the citizens of Slovenia, know that we are also EU citizens?

- Asked about the most important and the most positive result of the EU, at the autumn 2012 Eurobarometer on public opinion of the European Union most of the Slovenian citizens selected free movement of people, goods and services.

Two thirds of respondents agreed that they feel they are EU citizens and half of them were familiar with their rights as EU citizens.

Answering what they expect of the European Union, half of the respondents selected solving the economic crisis and stimulating the economy, and a fifth selected better governance and cooperation between the Member States.

- Answering the Eurobarometer on European Union Citizenship in autumn 2012, 81% of Slovenian citizens knew the expression EU citizen, which, of course, does not necessarily mean that they were aware that they themselves are EU citizens.

Selecting between different statements, 89% of respondents agreed with the statement that they are both Slovenian citizens and EU citizens.

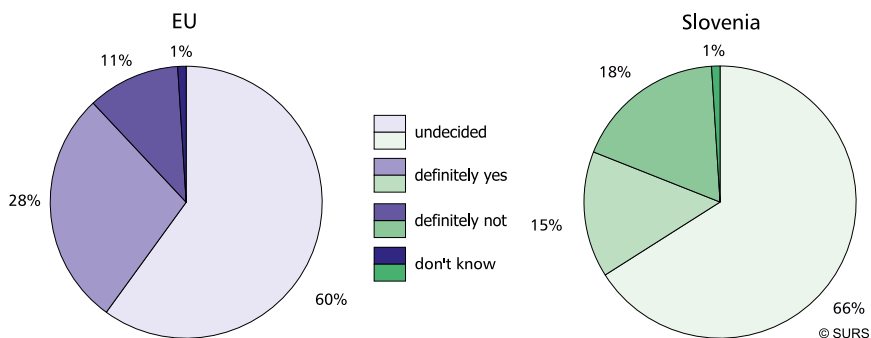
85% of respondents agreed with the statement that they have the right to reside in any Member State under certain circumstances and two thirds knew that residing in another Member State they have the right to equal treatment as citizens of that country.

### Will young people participate in 2014 European elections?

Because few voters (in Slovenia fewer than half a million of the 1.7 million voters - 28%) participated in the 2009 European Parliament elections, one of the European Commission measures within the European Year of Citizens is also to raise awareness about the right to vote and stand as a candidate. The April 2013 Eurobarometer public opinion poll asked young people in Europe about participation in democratic life.

- Most of the respondents (66% in Slovenia and 60% in the EU-27) had not yet decided whether they would vote in the European elections in 2014. This shows either lack of information or disinterest or inactivity in making decisions about common matters of the European Union.

Chart 1: Will young people vote in the European elections in 2014?



Source: European Commission ([http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/flash/fl\\_fact\\_si\\_si.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_fact_si_si.pdf), 2 September 2013)

## WHO ARE WE?

EU-27	AVERAGE RESIDENT	SLOVENIA
41.5 <sup>1)</sup> years	Median age (2012)	42.0 years
	Life expectancy at birth (2011)	
77.5 <sup>2)</sup> years	man	76.6 years
83.2 <sup>2)</sup> years	woman	82.9 years
	Healthy life years at birth (2011)	
61.8 <sup>2)</sup> years	man	54.0 years
62.2 <sup>2)</sup> years	woman	53.8 years
cardiovascular diseases	Main cause of death (2010)	cardiovascular diseases
upper secondary	Education (2011)	upper secondary
17.3 years	Expected duration of schooling (2011)	18.4 years
English	The most frequent foreign language taught in elementary schools (2011)	English
1.5	Number of foreign languages learned by upper secondary school pupils (2011)	1.6
EUR 30,833	Average annual gross earnings (2010)	EUR 21,135
EUR 34,580	man	EUR 21,715
EUR 26,564	woman	EUR 20,457
	Average weekly number of hours usually worked by persons in employment (2012)	
40.4 hours	man	40.8 hours
33.6 hours	woman	38.6 hours
	Average age at labour force exit (2010)	
62.5 years	man	61.4 years
61.7 years	woman	59.2 years
yes	Internet use <sup>3)</sup> (2012)	yes
no	Online shopping <sup>3)</sup> (2012)	no
no	Participation in the EU Parliament elections <sup>3)</sup> (2009)	no

1) Provisional data.

2) Estimated data.

3) Yes: more than half of people. No: less than half of people.

Sources: SURS, European Parliament, Eurostat

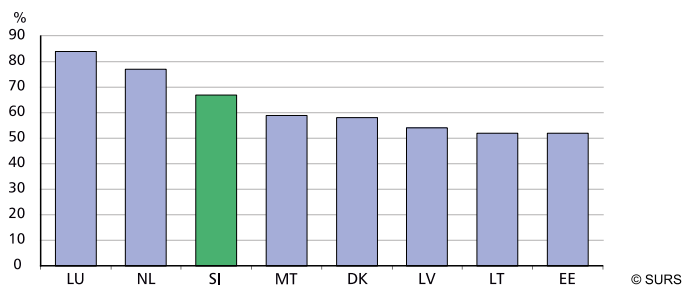
## HOW DO WE COMMUNICATE?

There are 23 official languages in the EU-27. The most widely spoken mother tongue in the EU-27 is German (16%), which is the official language in five EU Member States. Two other very widely spoken mother tongues are Italian and English (13% each). English is the official language in four EU-27 Member States as is French, which is the mother tongue of 12% of the EU-27 population. Spanish and Polish are each the mother tongue of 11% of the EU-27 population.

Individual Member States recognised other official languages in their countries, e.g. Luxembourgish (Lëtzebuergesch) in Luxembourg.

- Learning at least one foreign language in elementary school is compulsory in all EU-27 Member States, except in Ireland, while learning a second foreign language is usually optional. In the school year 2011/12 in Slovenia one foreign language was studied by half of elementary school children and two by 16% of elementary school children. 15% of elementary school children studied a foreign language as an optional subject. In Luxembourg at the lower level of compulsory education two foreign languages are studied by about 80% of pupils and at the higher level of compulsory education by all pupils.
- The people of EU support the EU vision that every EU citizen should speak at least two foreign languages. But this objective has been achieved by at least half of the population in only eight EU-27 Member States, including Slovenia.

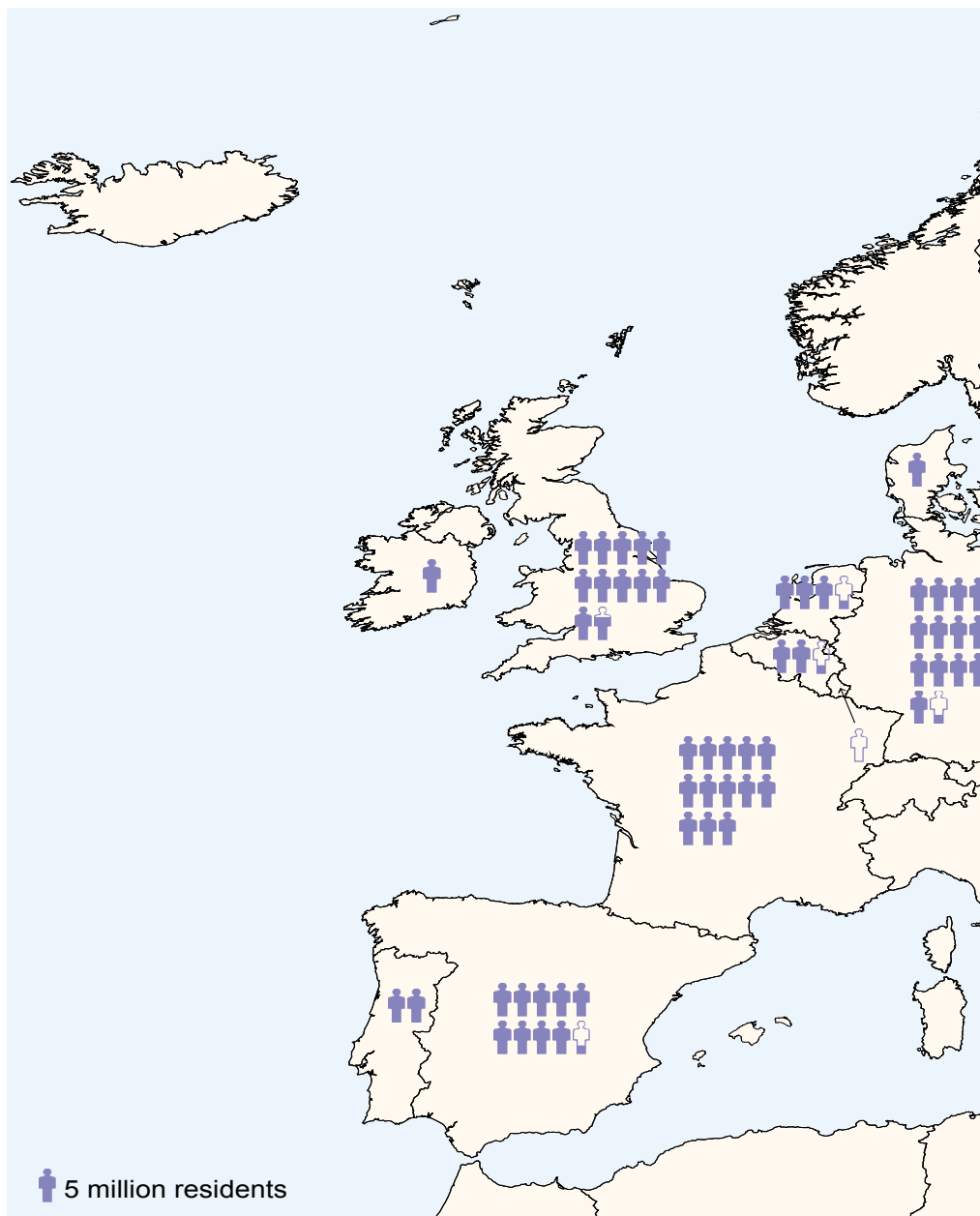
Chart 2: Countries in which more than half of the population speaks two foreign languages, 2012

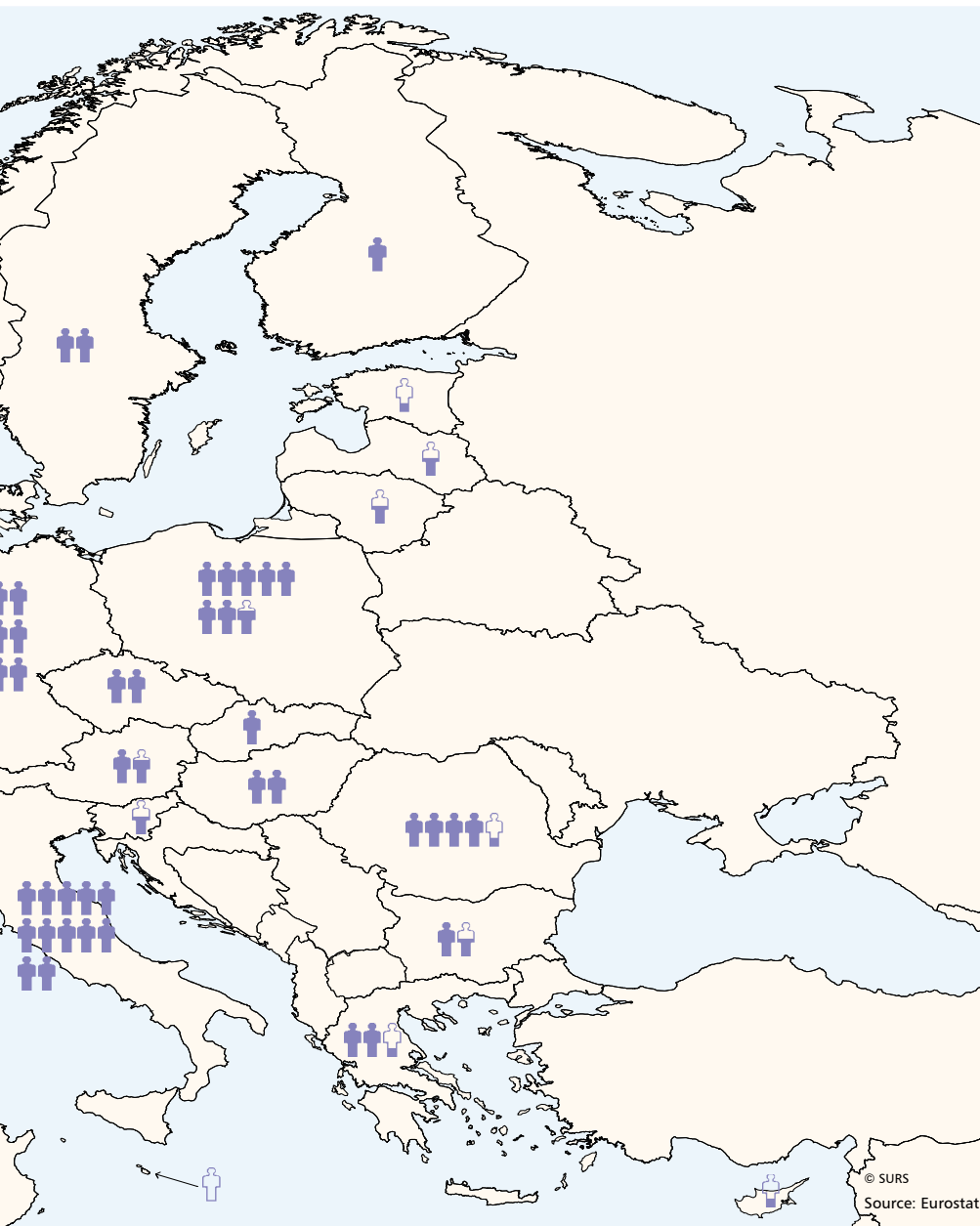


Source: European Commission ([http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_special\\_399\\_380\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_399_380_en.htm), 2 September 2013)

- According to the Eurobarometer on Europeans and their languages, in spring 2012 two thirds of respondents considered English as the most useful foreign language. English is the most widely spoken foreign language in 19 of the 25 Member States where it is not the official language (i.e. excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland).
- The five most widely spoken foreign languages in the EU-27 are English (38%), French (12%), German (11%), Spanish (7%) and Russian (5%).
- In the EU-27 people in Slovenia stand out as regards the ability to speak at least one foreign language: in Slovenia 92% of people are able to communicate in a foreign language (the EU-27 average is 54%), two thirds in two foreign languages (EU-27 a quarter) and one in three people in Slovenia in three or more foreign languages (EU-27 one in ten).
- In Slovenia the share of people who are able to follow the news on radio or television or read a newspaper or magazine article in a foreign language is twice as large as in the EU-27.

### HOW MANY OF US THERE ARE?





© SURS  
Source: Eurostat

## PORTRAIT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

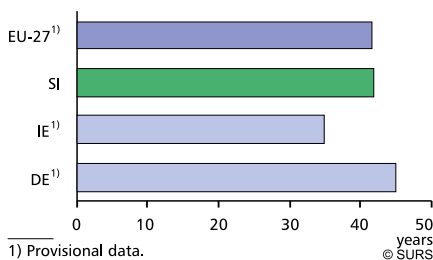
### Population, 1 January 2012

	number
EU-27	503,930,191 <sup>1)</sup>
SI	2,055,496
DE	81,843,743 <sup>1)</sup>
MT	417,520 <sup>1)</sup>

1) Provisional data.

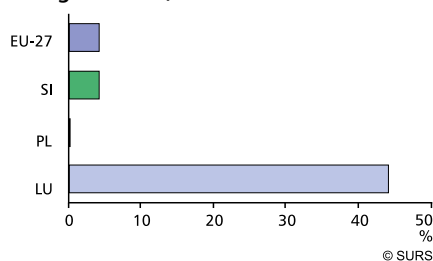
Germany is the Member State with the largest population; in 2012 one in six people in the EU lived in Germany. Malta is the smallest country both in terms of area and population; in 2012 one in 1,200 people in the EU lived in Malta. One in 245 lived in Slovenia.

### Median age, 2012



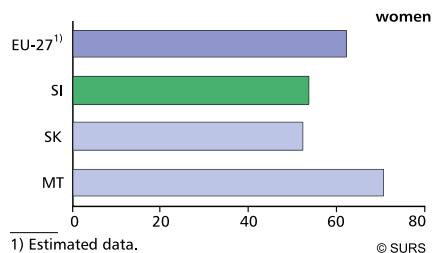
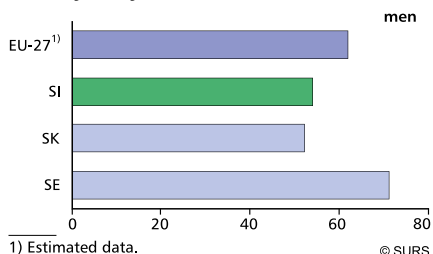
The median age in the EU-27 was 41.5 years (half of people were younger and half of people were older), half a year lower than in Slovenia (42 years). The Member State with the oldest population was Germany (median age 45 years) and the Member State with the youngest population was Ireland, where half of people were younger than 35 years.

### Foreign citizens, 2012

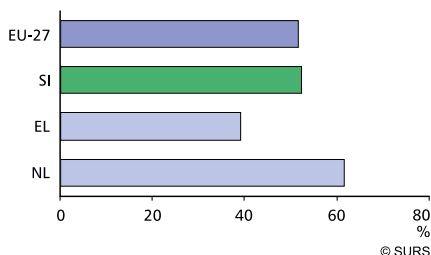


As regards citizenships of its population, Luxembourg is the most diverse country (44% foreign citizens in 2012). Its capital is known as the city of banks and European officials; over 6,000 of them work for the numerous EU institutions. One in 24 people in Slovenia is a foreign citizen, which is also the EU-27 average.

### Healthy life years at birth, 2011

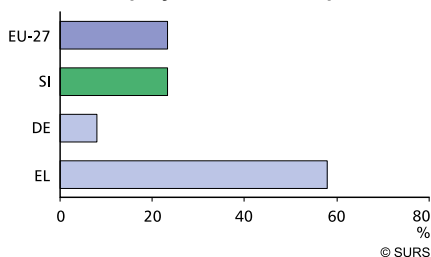


### Employment rate, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2012



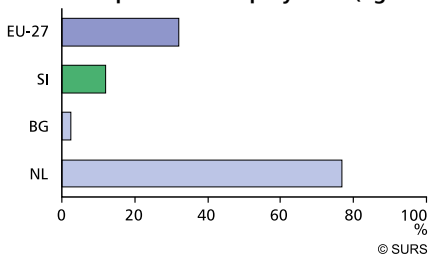
The country with the highest employment rate in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2012 was the Netherlands. Slovenia's employment rate (52.4%) was close to the EU-27 average. Greece had the lowest employment rate (39.2%); in addition the employment rate for women in Greece greatly lags behind the employment rate for men, which is also characteristic of other South European countries.

### Youth unemployment rate, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2012



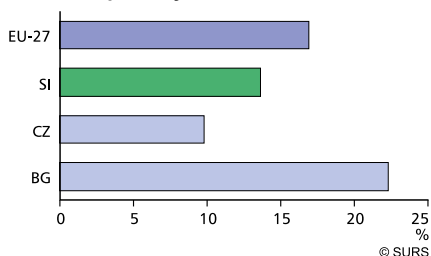
In Greece more than half of people aged up to 25 were unemployed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2012; in Spain the situation is similar. More than a third of young people were unemployed in Portugal, Italy and Slovakia. The lowest youth unemployment rates were recorded in Germany and Austria. In Slovenia the rate was close to the EU-27 average.

### Women in part-time employment (aged 15–65), 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2012



For several years the share of persons in part-time employment (in Slovenia 35 hours per week or fewer) has been the highest in the Netherlands (one in two employees in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2012). This is mostly due to women, since 77% of women in employment worked part time. In Slovenia fewer women worked part time (13%) than the EU-27 average; the share was the lowest in Bulgaria.

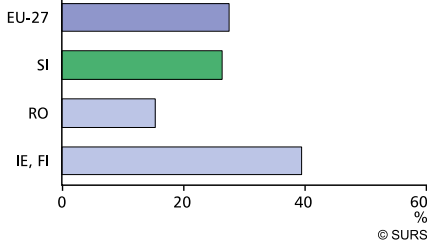
### At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2011



In 2011, 13.6% of Slovenia's population was living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (similar shares were recorded in Luxembourg, Finland and Hungary), which is below the EU-27 average (16.9%). Lower at-risk-of-poverty rates than in Slovenia were recorded in five countries. The lowest rate was recorded in the Czech Republic (9.8%) and the highest in Romania (22.2%) and Bulgaria (22.3%).

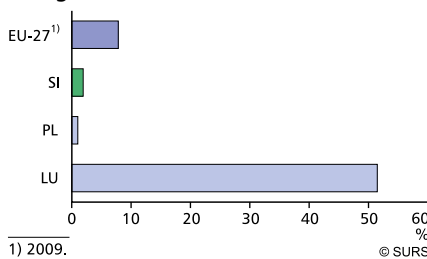


### Tertiary education population (aged 25–64), 2012



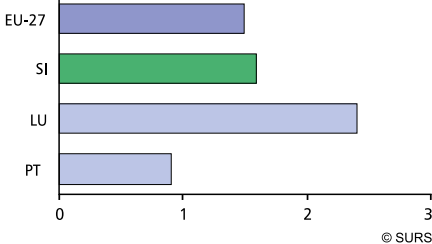
Almost 40% of the population aged 25–64 in Ireland and Finland had tertiary education in 2012. With a 26% share Slovenia is just below the EU-27 average (28%). As regards the share of the population aged 19–24 participating in tertiary education, Slovenia is among the top EU-27 Member States.

### Foreign students, 2011



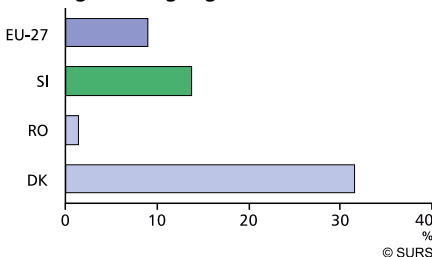
In 2011 one in two students in Luxembourg, one in three students in Cyprus and one in five students in Austria and the United Kingdom were foreign citizens. In Slovenia the share is one in 48. Only Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (fewest) have fewer foreign citizens among students than Slovenia.

### Average number of foreign languages studied by upper secondary school pupils, 2011



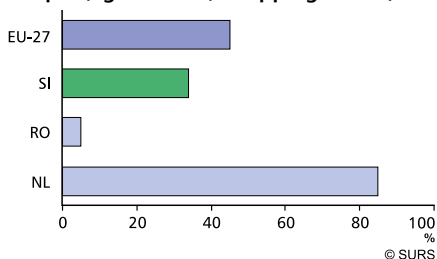
In 2011 the largest number of foreign languages (on average 2.4) was studied by upper secondary school pupils Luxembourg. Upper secondary school pupils in Slovenia study on average 1.6 foreign languages. Pupils in general upper secondary schools in Slovenia study two foreign languages, some of them even more. The fewest foreign languages are provided by upper secondary schools in Portugal.

### Lifelong learning (aged 25-64), 2012



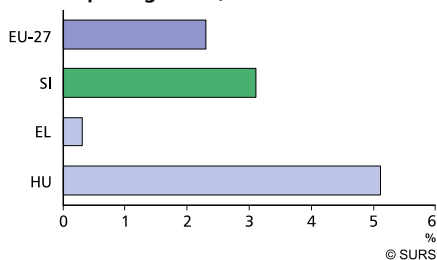
Slovenia achieved its goal determined by the EU in the Education and Training Strategy (EU 2020), i.e. at least 15% participation of adult population in education, in 2010. By 2012 the goal was exceeded by five EU-27 Member States; in Denmark almost one in three adults participates in some form of formal or non-formal education. The share was the lowest in Romania and Bulgaria.

### People (aged 16–74) shopping online, 2012



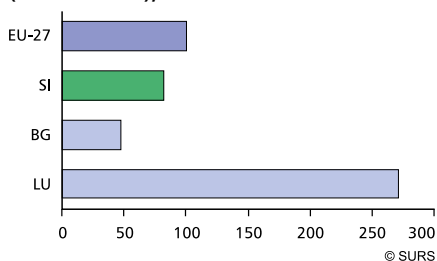
Almost half (45%) of the EU-27 population has already shopped online. In 2012 in eight countries more than half of the population order or bought goods or services online; in the Netherlands 85%, in Sweden 74%, and in Denmark and the UK 73%. In Slovenia one in three people aged 16–74 shopped online; the share was the lowest in Romania (only one in twenty).

### Annual price growth, 2012



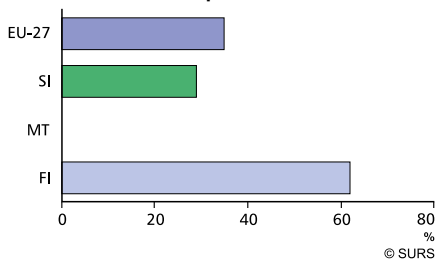
In Slovenia the annual price growth rate was higher than the EU-27 average. Six Member States had higher rates than Slovenia; Hungary had the highest (5.1%). In three Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or later and in eight “old” Member States the prices increased less than the EU-27 average. In one year the prices grew the least in Greece.

### Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards, index (EU-27 = 100), 2012



The highest gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power standards in the EU-27 in 2012 was that of Luxembourg. Slovenia’s GDP was 82% of the EU-27 average. All other countries that became Member States in or after 2004 had lower GDPs than the EU-27 average and among “old” Member States Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece.

### Women in the European Parliament, 2009



Thirty percent of members of the European Parliament are women. The highest share of women members of the European Parliament (MEPs) was elected in 2009 in Finland (almost two thirds); women MEPs represent more than half of a country’s MEPs in Estonia and Sweden. Slovenia is below the EU-27 average; three women and five men MEPs.

Sources: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, July 2013), European Parliament (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu>, 23. 8. 2013)

## EUROPE WITHOUT BORDERS

These are some thoughts by a Slovenian citizen Ursula Lavrenčič and a Dutch citizen Auke Touwslager – who used to live in the Netherlands and are currently living in Slovenia – on the European Union and on the exercising of the rights of EU citizens.

Ursula: "I haven't heard about the term EU citizenship in a formal sense, but more in a context of being European, feeling European. I didn't know that it is a formalised term."

Ursula: "Also business-wise it doesn't really matter in which country your company is registered. You do not need to deal with the customs. This makes the business you are doing much easier".

Ursula: "I was already studying in the Netherlands when Slovenia became an associate member of the EU. At the moment Slovenia became an associate member of the EU, my tuition fee was reduced to only a quarter of what it had been before."

Auke: "When I moved to Slovenia I was really open-minded about what to expect. The most comfortable way of moving to another country is to let go the perspective of how you used to do things. If you are more open-minded, you are not pressured by how the things should be and so you are not disappointed."

Ursula: "It was difficult for me to find a job in the host country because I had a master's degree with a broad knowledge and I was in a sense over-educated for the jobs offered. I continued to work on my own, I had opened my own company already at the time of studies to be able to freelance."

Auke: "I speak English and Dutch fluently. We mostly communicate in the family in Dutch. I attended some Slovene language classes. I've noticed that my personal motivation to better understand the Slovene language has increased because I know I will stay in Slovenia for a longer period."

Auke: "The EU citizenship makes the cross-border relationships much easier to function".

Auke: "I needed to sign a statement that I will be responsible for everything that concerns my girlfriend coming from a non-EU member country."

Auke: "Standardisation of the prices of the mobile phone usage across EU Member States increased the connectivity".

Ursula: "I operate daily in Dutch, English and Slovene. For me these three languages are equal. I also speak some other languages."

Ursula: "The language is very important in the integration process. If you don't speak the language, you can't follow the daily news, you are not able to read the local newspapers, and consequently you are less connected to the local society."

Ursula: "The unified healthcare system makes the migration within the EU much easier. All members of the family have the European health insurance card. On the basis of the European health insurance card you will get your health expenses refunded in all EU Member States. But there is still a lack of experience among the health administration personnel in how to deal with the patients coming to the doctor with the European health insurance card."

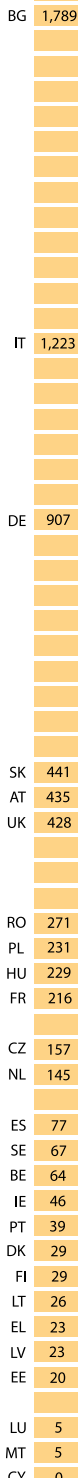
Auke: "We intend to enrol our children in the primary and secondary school in Slovenia. But I will strongly motivate my children when they are 17 or 18 if they want to study abroad. I will provide them with everything that is needed for them to do so. Because this is also part of our family culture but also because this brings better opportunities for their development."

Auke: "By moving to Slovenia and by having an average income we still kept the same quality of living as in the Netherlands."

Auke: "In Amsterdam I was buying clothes in the shops in the neighbourhood and the diversity was huge. In Slovenia it is a bit different. Now I buy clothing and electronics on-line, abroad. Because the prices are better and also the offer is better. You just go to an on-online boutique shop in Berlin and they offer regulated transport prices."

Ursula: "I think that every vote counts. And I think it is extremely irresponsible to complain on one hand and then not even bother enough to look into what would be good options and to go to vote. For me, if you don't vote, you have no right to comment on politics. This is the minimum effort that everybody should make. My vote counts proportionally to other voters in the country but it is still one."

We thank Ursula and Auke for sharing their personal experience with us.



## LIVING AND FREE MOVEMENT



### Right to free movement in countries

The right to free movement means that EU citizens can enter any Member State without special permits and formalities. What one needs is a valid identity card or a passport that confirms one's identity in the Schengen area and to enter some countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia).



### Right to live anywhere

EU citizens can live in any EU Member State without a special residence or work permit. For periods shorter than three months one needs only a valid identity card or a passport. For periods longer than three months one must report the stay (the right to residence is proven with the certificate of registration). After five years of continuous and legal residence in a host country one has the right to permanent residence. Retired persons also have the right to live in any EU Member State if they have health insurance and sufficient income that enables making a living without financial social assistance.

Freedom of movement is the most valued right of EU citizenship since every year Europeans make over a billion travels within the EU and an increasing number of them live in another EU Member State. According to some estimates, in 2010 12.3 million EU-27 citizens lived in a Member State that was not their home country.

### Few foreign citizens in Slovenia; only every 13<sup>th</sup> person is a citizen of one of the other EU-27 Member States

- In early 2013 there were around 91,400 foreign citizens in Slovenia (4.4% of the population), of that only 7.6% (6,925) citizens of one of the other EU-27 Member States. Most of them, almost 1,800, were citizens of Bulgaria (70% of them men), followed by citizens of Italy (around 1,200) and Germany (around 900). Very few citizens of Luxembourg and Malta live in Slovenia (only five from each). There was no citizen of Cyprus living in Slovenia.
- Citizens of "new" EU-27 Member States who lived in Slovenia were on average 13.5 years younger than citizens of "old" Member States. On average the oldest were citizens of Germany (56.8 years) and Austria (55.5 years), and the youngest were citizens of Romania and Slovakia (34.1 years).

Table 1: Population, Slovenia, 1 January 2013

	Number	%
Population of Slovenia	2,058,821	100.0
citizens of Slovenia	1,967,436	95.6
foreign citizens	91,385	4.4
of which from other EU-27 MS	6,925	7.6

Source: SURS

### One in nine people in Slovenia is an immigrant

- In early 2013 there were around 232,700 immigrants in Slovenia, of that 21,225 from EU-27 Member States, most of them from Germany (8,025).
- Most of the citizens (42%) of other EU-27 Member States moved to Slovenia in the past decade (2002–2012), many of them due to Slovenia's accession to the EU and the resulting free movement of labour: immigrants from new Member States (Bulgaria and Slovakia) started to come in larger numbers, even though in terms of migration Slovenia is still very closely linked with other countries from the territory of former Yugoslavia.
- Among Slovenian residents who immigrated from one of the other EU-27 Member States, 5,956 (28%) still had foreign citizenship in early 2013. Most of them were citizens of Germany (970), but this is still only 12% of people who immigrated to Slovenia from Germany any time in the past. The rest had Slovenian citizenship in early 2013; they are mostly citizens of Slovenia born abroad as descendants of migrant workers who returned to the country of their parents. It is similar with immigrants from Austria, France and Italy. The situation is exactly the opposite for immigrants from Bulgaria; only one in 14 had Slovenian citizenship. As a citizen of one of the EU-27 Member States a person can use the rights from the EU citizenship and it is no longer necessary to obtain the citizenship of the country in which one lives in order to facilitate living in it.

Table 2: Foreign-born population, selected EU-27 Member States, Slovenia, 1 January 2013

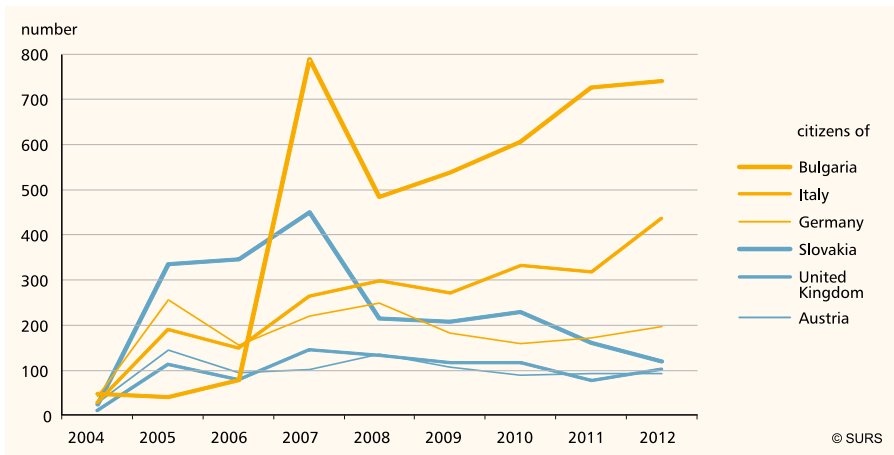
	Total	Citizens of Slovenia	Foreign citizens
	number	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,703</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>21,225</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>
Germany	8,025	88	12
Italy	3,354	67	33
Austria	3,033	86	14
France	1,220	83	17
Bulgaria	1,059	7	93
United Kingdom	586	36	64
Slovakia	534	21	79
Other MS	3,414	57	43
“old” MS	1,766	69	31
“new” MS	1,648	44	56

Source: SURS

### In 2012 most of the immigrants to Slovenia were citizens of Bulgaria

- After 2004, when our country joined the EU, more foreign citizens started to immigrate to Slovenia. In all these years 16,043 citizens of other EU Member States immigrated to Slovenia. Due to free movement of labour within the EU, citizens of new countries started to immigrate to Slovenia; for many of them Slovenia was only an “intermediate stop” on their way to employment in other more economically advanced Member States. Very specific was immigration of citizens of Bulgaria, which was particularly intense in 2007, when Bulgaria joined the EU.
- In 2012, 4,920 people with citizenship of one of the EU-27 Member States immigrated to Slovenia; 56% of them were Slovenian citizens and 44% were foreign citizens. Among the 2,179 foreign immigrants most were citizens of Bulgaria (742 or one in three citizens of other EU-27 Member States who immigrated to Slovenia in 2012). Among the 2,741 Slovenian citizens most of them returned from Germany, Austria and Italy.
- Citizens of “old” Member States (EU-15) who immigrated in 2012 were on average 9 years older than citizens of Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or later. The mean age of foreign immigrants was 38.3 years; the oldest were citizens of Germany (49.4 years) and Austria (48.2 years) and the youngest were citizens of Romania (30.5 years).

Chart 4: Foreign citizens who immigrated to Slovenia



Source: SURS

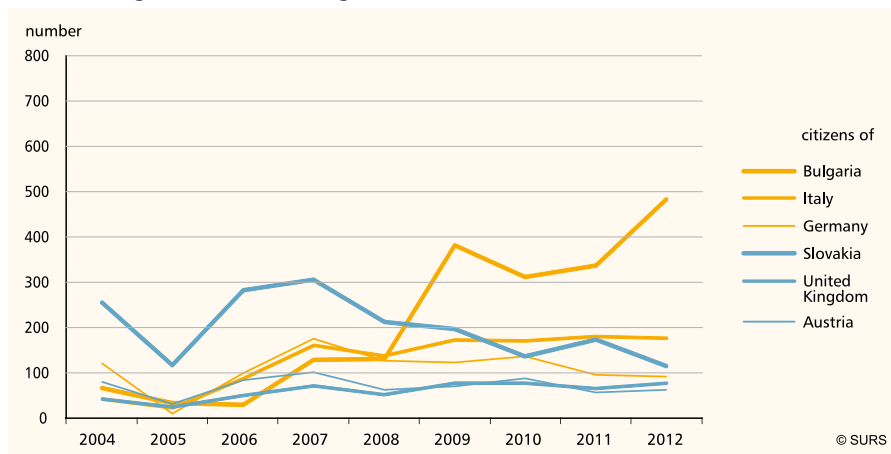
### 42% of immigrants from EU-27 lived in Slovenia only for a short time

- Of the 8,517 people who immigrated to Slovenia in the 2008–2012 period, on 1 January 2013 about 60% (4,954) were still living in Slovenia.

### Citizens of Bulgaria also the most numerous among emigrants

- Emigration changes between the years and between the countries; this is the truest for citizens of Bulgaria, who to a large extent emigrated from Slovenia in 2009, two years after they immigrated in a larger number.
- Since Slovenia joined the EU 9,944 citizens of other EU Member States and 35,481 citizens of Slovenia emigrated from Slovenia.
- In 2012, 9,506 EU citizens emigrated from Slovenia, 1,315 (14%) of them were citizens of one of the other EU Member States; most of them (482) were citizens of Bulgaria. 8,191 people who emigrated from Slovenia were Slovenian citizens.
- As many as 79% of emigrants who were citizens of one of the EU-27 Member States were 15–64 years old, while the mean age of foreign emigrants was 39 years.

Chart 5: Foreign citizens who emigrated from Slovenia



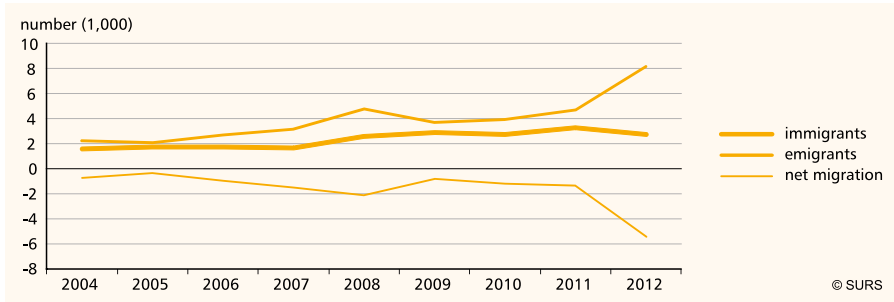
Source: SURS



### More Slovenian citizens emigrate from Slovenia than immigrate to it

- In the 2004–2012 period, every year more Slovenian citizens emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to it, so in the entire period net migration of Slovenian citizens was negative. The greatest negative net migration was recorded in 2012, when 5,450 more Slovenian citizens emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to it.

Chart 6: International migration of Slovenian citizens



Source: SURS

### Where did Slovenian citizens emigrate in 2012?

- In 2012, 8,191 Slovenian citizens emigrated from Slovenia, which is the highest number since Slovenia won independence: 62% of them emigrated to other EU-27 Member States, most of them to Germany (one in four). Most of the Slovenian citizens who immigrated to Slovenia from EU Member States in 2012 came from Germany.
- As regards Slovenian citizens, almost one in two emigrants and almost one in three immigrants were 25–45 years old, i.e. at the peak of activity.

Table 3: International migration of Slovenian citizens, 2012

	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net migration
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>8,191</b>	<b>-5,450</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>-3,657</b>
Germany	603	2,272	-1,669
Austria	233	1,230	-997
Italy	222	369	-147
United Kingdom	72	288	-216
other EU-27 MS	323	951	-628
Other countries	1,288	3,081	-1,793

Source: SURS

Table 4: How other EU citizens make up the population of Slovenia together with us?

	Population as of 1 January 2013		Immigrants in 2012 by country of citizenship
	by country of citizenship	foreign-born by country of birth	
<b>Population of Slovenia</b>	<b>2,058,821</b>	<b>232,703</b>	<b>14,083</b>
citizens of Slovenia	1,967,436	145,934	2,741
foreign citizens	91,385	86,769	12,281
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>21,225</b>	<b>2,179</b>
Bulgaria	1,789	1,059	742
citizens of Slovenia	-	72	-
foreign citizens	1,789	987	742
Italy	1,223	3,354	437
citizens of Slovenia	-	2,256	-
foreign citizens	1,223	1,098	437
Germany	907	8,025	197
citizens of Slovenia	-	7,055	-
foreign citizens	907	970	197
Slovakia	441	534	119
citizens of Slovenia	-	113	-
foreign citizens	441	421	119
Austria	435	3,033	93
citizens of Slovenia	-	2,617	-
foreign citizens	435	416	93
United Kingdom	428	586	72
citizens of Slovenia	-	211	-
foreign citizens	428	375	72
France	216	1,220	63
citizens of Slovenia	-	1,008	-
foreign citizens	216	212	63

- no occurrence of event

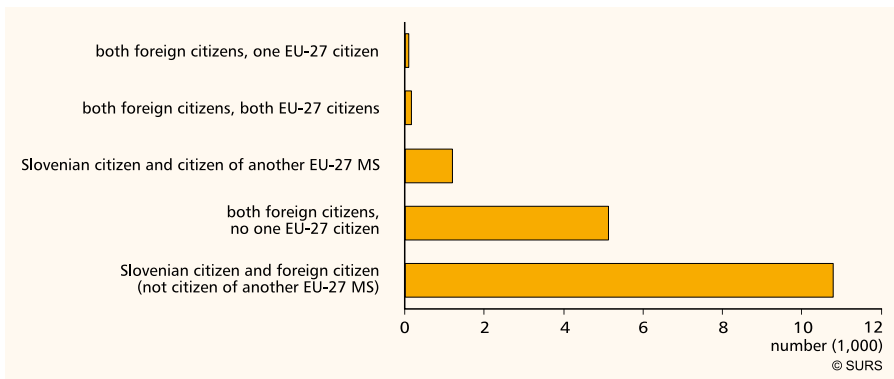
Source: SURS

Data in the table are not directly comparable since they represent different time points; nevertheless, they try to combine the population structure with the immigration to facilitate understanding how foreign citizens influenced and still influence the population of Slovenia.

### Married and unmarried couples with different citizenships

- In 17,355 families (4% of the 424,218 couples at the 2011 register-based census) at least one partner/spouse was a citizen of a foreign country. In a large majority (70%) of these families only one of the partners/spouses was a foreign citizen: in every tenth such family (1,198) the foreign citizen was a citizen of one of the other EU-27 Member States as mostly partners were citizens of countries with which Slovenia has traditional, historical contacts.
- In 161 families both partners/spouses were citizens of one of the other EU-27 Member States, the most frequently of the same country: Bulgaria (38 couples), Italy (28 couples) and the United Kingdom (19 couples). As many as two thirds of these couples were living in Slovenia less than three years.
- As regards couples in which at least one partner/spouse was a citizen of another EU-27 Member State, there were more couples in which the wife/female partner was a citizen of another EU Member State than those in which the husband/male partner was a citizen of another EU Member State (624 vs. 574).
- It is interesting that in 90% of families in which the wife/female partner was a Slovenian citizen the husband/male partner was from one of the "old" Member States, mostly from neighbouring Italy (166) and Austria (73) as well as from Germany (115) and the Netherlands (42). Partners/spouses from "old" Member States were living in Slovenia on average 8.8 years and those from "new" Member States - mostly citizens of the Czech Republic (11), Slovakia (10), Bulgaria (9) and Hungary (8) - on average 5.5 years.
- In families where wives/female partners were foreign citizens and husbands/male partners were Slovenian citizens, half of women were from "old" Member States, mostly from Germany (113). Many wives/female partners were citizens of Slovakia (75) and Romania (63).

Chart 7: Families by citizenship of spouses/partners, Slovenia, 2011

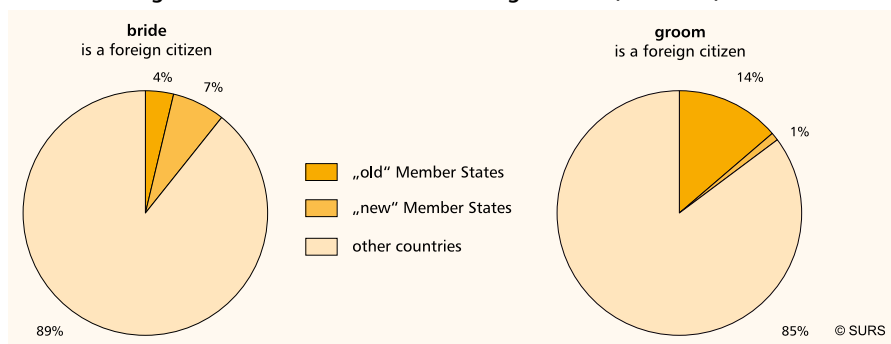


Source: SURS

## Marriages between Slovenian citizens and citizens of other EU-27 Member States are not very common

- In 2012, 75 Slovenian grooms married citizens of another EU-27 Member State; 11 brides were citizens of Slovakia and 10 were citizens of Romania.
- 98 Slovenian brides married citizens of another EU-27 Member State; only 7 grooms were citizens of “new” Member States that joined the EU in or after 2004; most grooms were citizens of Italy (25) and Germany (21).
- Marriages with citizens of other EU-27 Member States accounted for only 13% of all marriages in which one of the spouses was not a Slovenian citizen.

Chart 8: Marriages of Slovenian citizens with foreign citizens, Slovenia, 2012



Source: SURS

## Ever more Slovenian residents with foreign citizenship give birth in Slovenia

- In the past six years (2006–2012) 580 children were born in Slovenia to mothers who at the time of childbirth were citizens of some other EU-27 Member State, which is 0.4% of total births in Slovenia in this period. Most of these children were born in 2012.
- In all these years most of these mothers were citizens of Slovakia (103), followed by Bulgaria (65), the Czech Republic (61), Poland (55), Romania (48) and Germany (46). No women citizens of Luxembourg, Greece, Malta or Cyprus gave birth in these years.
- Among mothers who were citizens of other EU-27 Member States, the oldest on average were those mothers who were citizens of “old” Member States; they were on average 32.8 years old at childbirth. Mothers who were citizens of “new” Member States that joined the EU in or after 2004 were on average less than 30 years old (29.3) and were thus a year younger than mothers who are Slovenian citizens. On average the youngest (28.1 years) were other foreign mothers who due to historical reasons immigrated to Slovenia from the area of former Yugoslavia.



## EMPLOYMENT

More numerous and better jobs and equal opportunities are the slogans of European employment and social policy. For many Europeans free movement of labour represents the possibility of better life and work.



### Free access to the labour market anywhere in the EU

The Agenda for New Skills and Jobs initiative from the Europe 2020 strategy is aimed at making labour market reforms help people obtain appropriate knowledge for future jobs, create new jobs and amend EU legislation on employment. EU citizens (and their family members even though they might not have EU citizenship) have free access to the labour market anywhere in the EU and can under the same conditions apply for jobs in EU Member States. To work in another Member State they do not need special work permits. Cross-border workers have the same rights as other workers in the country of their employment.

In Slovenia citizens of other EU Member States can get a job without administrative obstacles, simply by signing an employment contract and registering for social security.

Citizens of Slovenia have a certain number of jobs in EU institutions; to work in these institutions a special test must be passed.

Slovenian enterprises can perform their services in other EU Member States with their posted workers under the same conditions as workers in the host country.

### How many citizens of other EU-27 Member States are in employment in Slovenia?

- At the end of 2012, 4,537 foreign citizens from other EU-27 Member States were in employment (employed and self-employed) in Slovenia. This was only 9% of all foreign citizens in employment in Slovenia. Citizens of Bulgaria represented the highest share (40%), followed by Italian citizens (14%). More than 5% of foreign citizens in employment were from Slovakia (8%), Hungary (7%) and Romania (7%).
- A comparison of the number of foreign citizens aged 15–64 living in Slovenia who are counted among Slovenia's population and persons in employment by EU-27 Member States shows an interesting picture. There were more persons in employment who are citizens of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Romania than were statistically counted among Slovenia's population. There are several reasons for the discrepancy, the most important being that many foreign citizens are registered for a time shorter than a year and thus do not meet the criterion of one year residence in the country to be included among Slovenia's population. On the other hand, the number of citizens of Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom in employment was almost three times lower than the number of citizens of these countries who were statistically counted among Slovenia's population.

### Did anything change after Slovenia joined the EU in 2004?

- Definitely! Before 2004 relatively few foreign citizens were employed or self-employed in Slovenia. Already at the end of 2004 both the number of persons in employment from “old” Member States and the number of persons in employment from countries that joined the EU in 2004 (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, etc.) started to grow. Except for the citizens of Slovakia and Italy, their number was growing rather steadily, for some countries with minor variations. Compared to previous years, in 2007, and particularly in 2008, the number of Italian citizens employed in Slovenia increased significantly; the upward trend in employment continued until 2012. Employment of Slovak citizens was growing strongly between 2004 and 2007, but then it slowly turned downwards.
- The greatest changes in foreign labour force after 2007, when Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU, were caused by Bulgarian citizens who got jobs in Slovenia due to relaxed rules of employment and residence in the European Union.

Chart 10: Foreign citizens in employment, selected “new” Member States, Slovenia

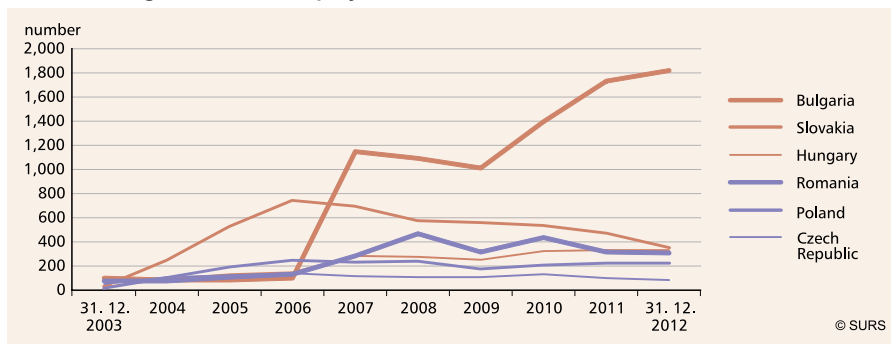
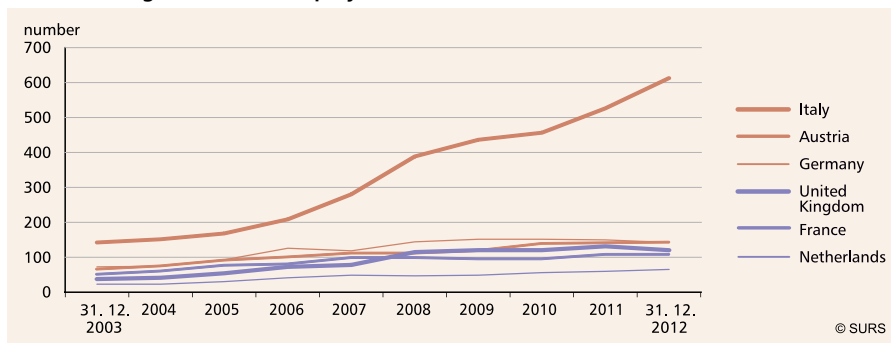


Chart 11: Foreign citizens in employment, selected “old” Member States, Slovenia



### In what activities did citizens of other EU-27 Member States work?

- At the end of 2012, most citizens from other EU-27 Member States worked in manufacturing (about 870 or 19%), followed by four activities with about 11% each: transportation and storage, administrative and support service activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, and construction.

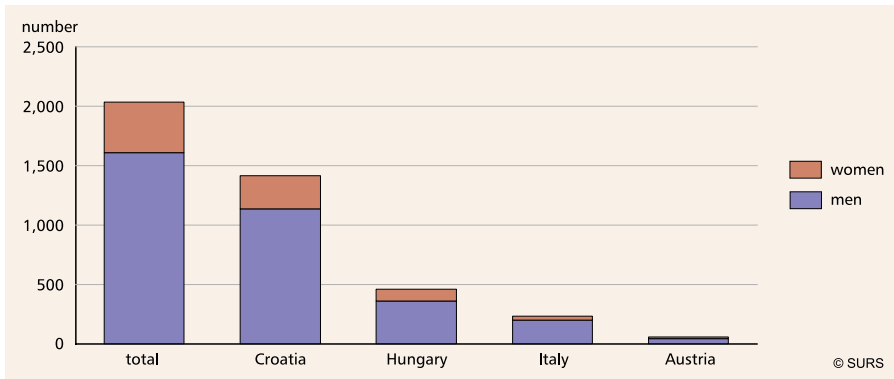
### 102 doctors of science

- Of the 4,537 other EU-27 citizens in employment in Slovenia most were 30–34 years old (about 800 or 18%), followed by 35–39 and 40–44-year-olds (17% each).
- As regards education, most of the other EU-27 citizens in employment in Slovenia had upper secondary education (43%), followed by those who had basic education or less (34%) and those with tertiary education (23%); 102 of the latter were doctors of science.

### How many daily cross-border migrants come to work in Slovenia?

- In 2012, there were 2,035 daily migrants who were employed in Slovenia but lived in one of the neighbouring countries and were foreign citizens. Most of the daily migrants were Croatian citizens (almost 70%) and the fewest were Austrian citizens (58 or 3%). It is interesting that men were much more numerous than women (almost 80%).

Chart 12: Daily labour migrants from neighbouring countries, Slovenia, 2012



Source: SURS

### From where and why did immigrants from other EU-27 Member States come to Slovenia in 2011?

- Most of the citizens of other EU-27 Member States immigrated to Slovenia in 2011 to find employment, i.e. about 1,200 or 60% of all immigrants from these countries. Other reasons were family reunion, studies, etc.

### Where did those who came to Slovenia in 2011 and found employment come from?

- At the end of 2011, almost 1,040 people who immigrated to Slovenia from other EU-27 Member States found employment here. Most of them were citizens of Bulgaria (553 or 53%). There were very few citizens of Finland, Greece, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus who immigrated to Slovenia in 2011 and found employment here (fewer than 5 from each of these countries).

Table 5: **Persons in employment who immigrated to Slovenia in 2011 and found employment in the same year by country of citizenship, Slovenia, 2011**

<b>Total</b>	<b>5,921</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>1,036</b>
Bulgaria	553
Italy	99
Slovakia	77
Austria	35
France	27
other EU-27 MS	245
Other countries	4,165

Source: SURS



## EDUCATION

Educational activities in the EU are not focused on formal unification of educational systems; the EU supplements the programmes of national activities that transcend national borders. So at the EU level many educational programmes are being implemented that enable cooperation between educational institutions, exchange of students and teachers, adult education and language learning:

- Comenius (basic and upper secondary education),
- Erasmus (exchange of students and higher education professors),
- Leonardo da Vinci (training for enterprises, educational and research institutions and individuals),
- Gruntvig (adult education).



### Right to education

By being EU citizens, people obtain the right to education in any Member State under the same conditions as citizens of this Member State. The Europe 2020 Strategy "Youth and Mobility" initiative promotes and enables young people to obtain experience in other Member States and improves the quality and attractiveness of education and training in the EU.

### The highest expenditure for formal education in Denmark, the lowest in Romania

- The highest public per capita expenditure for formal education in 2010 – measured in purchasing power standard (PPS<sup>1</sup>) – was recorded in Denmark (2,758 PPS) and the lowest in Romania (almost 7-times lower).
- In 2010, EU Member States spent on average about 1,300 PPS per capita for formal education.
- Slovenia spent slightly less on formal education than the EU-27 average (about 1,160 PPS). This is comparable to expenditure in Italy and Portugal, which spent just over 1,000 PPS. Less was spent on formal education in nine Member States; all of them joined the EU-27 in or after 2004.

1) PPS is an artificial currency unit that reflects the average price level in the EU-27. 1 PPS at the EU-27 level currently equals EUR 1.

### **Preschool education of children who are citizens of other EU-27 Member States**

- In the school year 2012/13 kindergartens in Slovenia were attended by 351 children who were foreign citizens (about a tenth of children aged 1-5 years who are foreign citizens); 51 children (15%) were citizens of one of the other EU-27 Member States. In the same year just over 83,000 children were attending kindergartens.

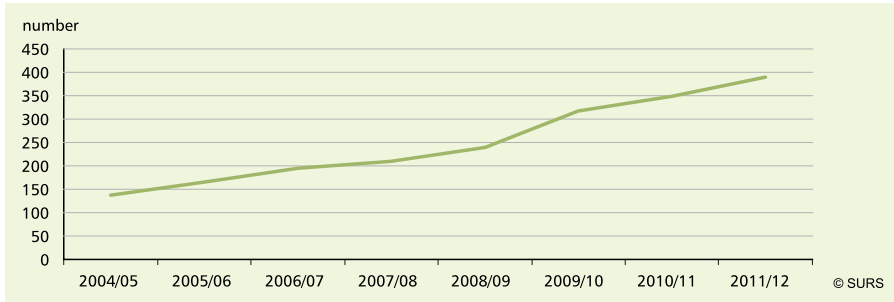
### **How about pupils and their teachers?**

- In the school year 2011/12, 404 pupils who were citizens of one of the other EU-27 Member States were attending elementary schools in Slovenia, which was 12% of all foreign pupils and only 0.3% of all elementary school children in the country.
- According to data collected by the Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes, between August 2010 and August 2012 641 elementary and upper secondary school pupils visited their peers abroad within the Comenius program. These were short visits that enable learning about and understanding of European cultural and linguistic diversity.
- Between mid-2011 and mid-2013, 363 pupils attended vocational training abroad (between 2 and 39 weeks) within the Leonardo da Vinci program.
- In 2012, 18 elementary and upper secondary schools in Slovenia hosted assistants from abroad and 20 assistants from Slovenia went to other EU-27 Member States within the Comenius program.

### 16% of foreign higher education students are citizens of other EU-27 Member States

- The number of foreign higher education students who are citizens of one of the other EU-27 Member States has been constantly slowly growing since 2004, with a slightly larger jump in 2009 when the number of students from Bulgaria, Italy, France, Denmark, Spain and Germany increased more than usually.

Chart 14: Foreign higher education students from other EU-27 Member States, Slovenia



Source: SURS

- In the academic year 2011/12, 391 foreign students who are citizens of other EU-27 Member States were studying according to higher education programs in Slovenia; they represented 16% of all foreign students and 0.4% of all students in Slovenia. Most students from EU-27 were citizens of Italy (190 or almost 50%).
- In 2011, 27 Italian, 3 Hungarian and 3 Austrian students graduated from higher education in Slovenia.

Table 6: Higher education students by selected countries of citizenship, Slovenia, 2011/12

	Higher education institutions - total	Universities	Independent higher education institutions
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>29</b>
Italy	190	181	9
Bulgaria	22	22	0
Germany	22	21	1
Slovakia	19	17	2
Czech Republic	17	13	4
other EU-27 MS	121	108	13
Other countries	2,116	1,973	143

Source: SURS

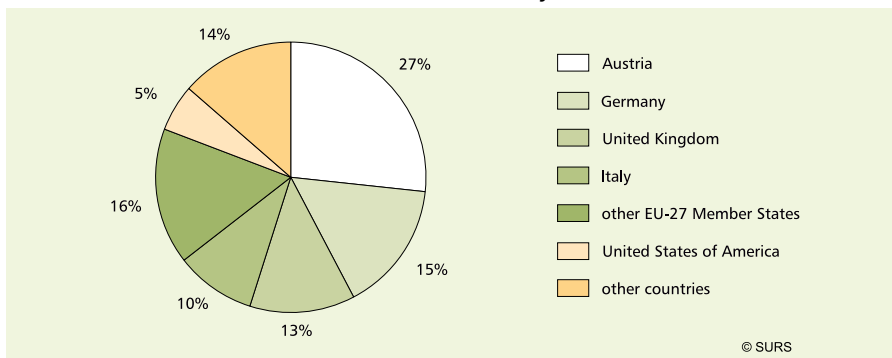
### 10 foreign EU-27 students studied according to short-term higher education programs

- In the academic year 2011/12, 10 students from other EU-27 Member States studied according to short-term higher education programs; 5 of them from Bulgaria. In total there were 184 foreign students in short-term higher education, 50 of them (27%) Croatian citizens.

### An increasing number of Slovenian students study abroad

- In the academic year 2010/11 almost 4.3 million students worldwide studied outside their home countries; 3,000 of them were Slovenian citizens, which is 2.9% of all students in Slovenia in the same year.
- Slovenian students who decide to study abroad mostly go to one of the other EU-27 Member States; in the academic year 2010/11 eight out of ten students went there. Most of them studied in Austria, followed by Germany and the United Kingdom.

Chart 15: Countries in which Slovenian residents study, 2010/11

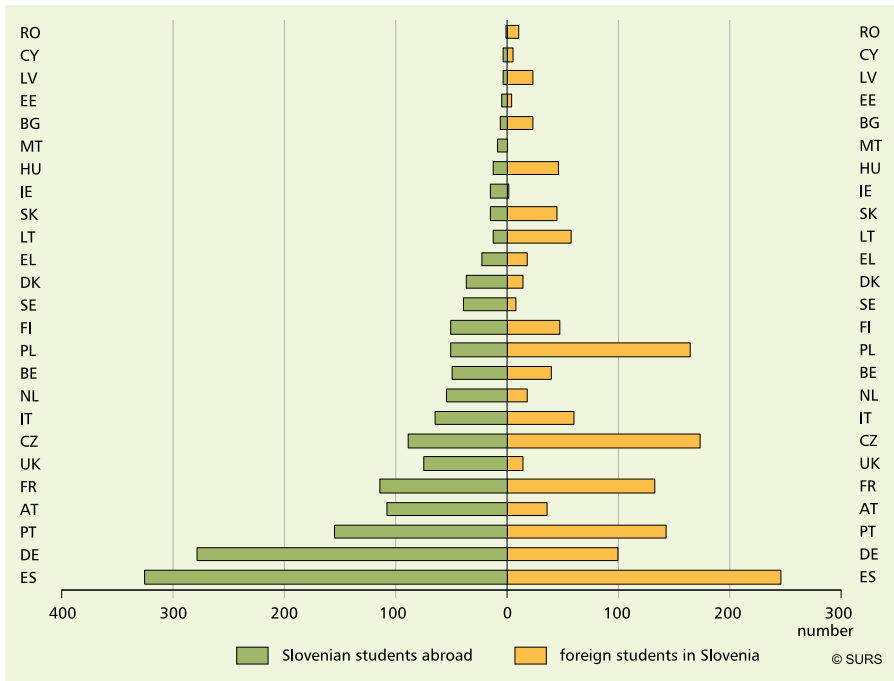


Source: OECD

**Short-term student mobility**

- In Slovenia too every year more and more students decide to study some of the time abroad. And more and more foreign students come to Slovenia to study some of their time. The most successful program of international exchange of tertiary students, which enables students' short-term stay and further training abroad, is Erasmus.
- In the academic year 2011/12, 1,411 students went to study abroad, which is 1.4% of our students and twice as many as in the academic year 2004/05; they spent on average six months studying abroad. 324 students were trainees and they spent on average three and a half months abroad. 1,516 students from abroad came to study at higher education institutions in Slovenia and 180 students were trainees.
- Erasmus is also intended for teaching staff exchange; in 2011/12, 302 tertiary professors went abroad and 368 tertiary professors came to Slovenia within this program.

**Chart 16: Foreign students in Slovenia by country of origin and Slovenian students abroad by country of destination (study and traineeship, Erasmus program exchange), 2011/12**



Source: Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH CARE

Social security systems in EU Member States are regulated by national legislation. The rights from the social security system of a particular Member State are available to all EU citizens under the same conditions and to the same extent as for citizens of this particular Member State. Employees, retired persons and other social security beneficiaries keep their rights if they move to another EU Member State (there are some exceptions determined at the level of individual countries).



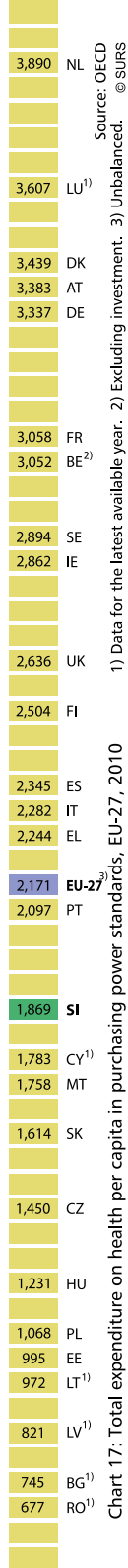
### Right to medical treatment

EU citizens have the right to medical treatment in any Member State. The right to urgent or necessary health care services is exercised with the European health insurance card at physicians and in health institutions that are part of the public health care network. Insured persons who live for a longer time in another Member State are entitled to a larger extent of rights than insured persons who live there for a shorter time. Insured persons who have the status of cross-border workers can exercise the right to health care services in both countries.

### GDP expenditure for health care in Slovenia at the EU-27 average

- According to OECD data, in 2010 health expenditure per capita started to grow slower or even stopped growing at all in almost all European countries.
- In 2010, EU Member States spent on average 9.0% (unweighted) of their GDPs on health care. Slovenia also spent 9.0%. The highest share of GDP was spent on health care by the Netherlands (12%), followed by France and Germany (11.6% each).
- Health care expenditure per capita - measured in purchasing power standards (PPS<sup>1)</sup>) in the EU was the highest in the Netherlands (PPS 3,890), followed by Luxemburg, Denmark, Austria, France and Germany with more than PPS 3,000 and the lowest in Bulgaria and Romania (about PPS 700). With PPS 1,869 Slovenia was first among Member States that joined the EU in 2004, but the amount was still below the EU-27 average of PPS 2,171.

1) PPS is an artificial currency unit that reflects the average price level in the EU-27. 1 PPS at the EU-27 level currently equals EUR 1.



Source: OECD © SURS  
 1) Data for the latest available year. 2) Excluding investment. 3) Unbalanced.  
 Chart 17: Total expenditure on health per capita in purchasing power standards, EU-27, 2010

### Most money for paying health care services of foreign insurance holders in Slovenia was paid by Germany

- In 2012 the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia handled claims of foreign health insurance holders from the other 26 Member States and Slovenian insurance holders who lived and exercised their right to health care services outside Slovenia.
- Expenditure of foreign insurance holders in Slovenia amounted to EUR 17.9 million, so this was the amount of claims of the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia toward other countries. EUR 14.6 million or 82% of expenditure was created by insurance holders from other EU-27 Member States, mostly from Germany, Italy and Austria.
- Slovenia received from other EU-27 Member States EUR 13.8 million to pay for the services rendered to foreign insurance holders seeking health care services in Slovenia; most of this money came from Germany, Italy and Austria.

Table 7: Expenditure of foreign insurance holders in Slovenia, 2012

	New claims in 2012		Payments from abroad in 2012	
	EUR	%	EUR	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,864,746.87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,757,425.10</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>14,616,515.74</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13,767,097.11</b>	<b>82</b>
Germany	5,198,519.43	36	5,381,860.29	39
Italy	2,519,002.32	17	3,316,259.27	24
Austria	4,980,920.24	34	3,036,771.75	22
France	236,414.44	2	589,248.52	4
other EU-27 MS	1,681,659.31	11	1,442,957.28	11
Other countries	3,248,231.13	18	2,990,327.99	18

Source: Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia

### EUR 5.6 million paid to other EU-27 Member States for the costs of Slovenian insurance holders

- In 2012 the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia received claims for payment for 47,505 cases of Slovenian insurance holders who exercised their right to health care services abroad during permanent or temporary stay there or were referred to medical treatment abroad.
- The total amount of new liabilities towards other countries was EUR 28.1 million, of which 27% towards other EU-27 Member States. The highest amount of liabilities among EU Member States was enforced by Germany and Austria.
- The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia paid abroad EUR 25.6 million, of which EUR 5.6 million to other EU-27 Member States, most of it to Italy (EUR 1.6 million), most of it for paying liabilities incurred in 2011.

Table 8: Expenditure of Slovenian insurance holders abroad, 2012

	New liabilities in 2012		Payments abroad in 2012	
	EUR	%	EUR	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,089,331.65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,606,589.07</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>EU excluding SI</b>	<b>7,517,339.82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,564,807.25</b>	<b>22</b>
Italy	490,316.43	7	1,616,906.24	29
Germany	2,950,080.35	39	1,599,355.98	29
Austria	2,322,476.36	31	1,017,676.18	18
Belgium	303,880.66	4	501,223.99	9
other EU-27 MS	1,450,586.02	19	829,644.86	15
Other countries	20,571,991.83	73	20,041,781.82	78

Source: Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia



## SINGLE MARKET



### Right to establish enterprises

Entrepreneurs have the right to establish enterprises in any EU Member State under the same conditions as citizens of that Member State. They have to observe professional and ethical codes, obtain appropriate permits and prove that they are qualified. In addition to establishing enterprises, they can, of course, also take over existing enterprises. Procedures related to the establishment of enterprises are simplified, so entrepreneurs can carry out all the necessary procedures online at single contact points.



### Consumer protection

All EU citizens must enjoy the same consumer protection. At the EU level the legislation and consumer organisations try to provide a high level of protection in many fields of consumerism, e.g. prohibiting unfair trading (including in e-commerce).



### Free movement of goods, services and capital

The principle of free movement of goods allows goods to be transported and sold anywhere in the EU and is one of the cornerstones of the EU market. And the services directive (2006) released the potential of the services market.

### Imports from EU-27 greater than exports to EU-27

- In 2012, Slovenia's exports amounted to EUR 21.2 billion, of which almost 69% was exported to other EU-27 Member States. Most of the Slovenian enterprises that traded with EU Member States exported to Germany (EUR 4.5 billion or 31% of total value of Slovenia's exports to other EU Member States). Italy was second with EUR 2.4 billion (16%) and Austria was third with EUR 1.7 billion (12%). In the same year the least was exported to Malta and Ireland.
- Slovenia imported more than exported, but this is not the case of all countries. Imports from EU-27 Member States amounted to EUR 16.8 billion, which was almost 76% of total imports. The most important partners as regards imports were Italy (25% of total imports from EU Member States), Germany and Austria. Slovenia exported more to Germany than imported from Germany; imports from Germany amounted to EUR 4.1 billion (24%). Imports from Austria amounted to EUR 2.6 billion (15%).

## Online shopping – this too is free movement of goods and services

### Online shopping the most common in the Netherlands

- According to the European Commission, about 40 million Europeans (one in twelve) are buying online in other European countries.
- In 2012, people from northern Member States bought more online than people from southern and eastern Member States. This is the consequence of computers and the Internet being available for a longer period in countries where online shopping is more common.
- EU Member States are gradually approaching the Digital Agenda target of half the EU population shopping online by 2015.
- In 2012, 45% of people aged 16–74 in the EU-27 ordered or bought goods or services online in the past 12 months. Most people did this in the Netherlands, followed by Sweden, the United Kingdom and Denmark. In Romania, the country where this form of shopping was used the least, only 5% of people shopped online.

### Men in Slovenia shop online more than women

- In Slovenia one in three people aged 16–74 (about 533,400) was shopping online in 2012; this is in the middle of Member States' ranking but below the EU-27 average.
- Most people in Slovenia who were shopping online in 2012 were 25–34 years old. About 197,000 people were buying from sellers from other EU Member States and about 441,800 from sellers in Slovenia. Among online buyers who were buying from sellers from other EU-27 Member States there were more men (61%) than women; most of them had upper secondary education and were 25–54 years old. 75,900 women were shopping online; in contrast to men, most of them had tertiary education. Most of the e-buyers were employed or self-employed.

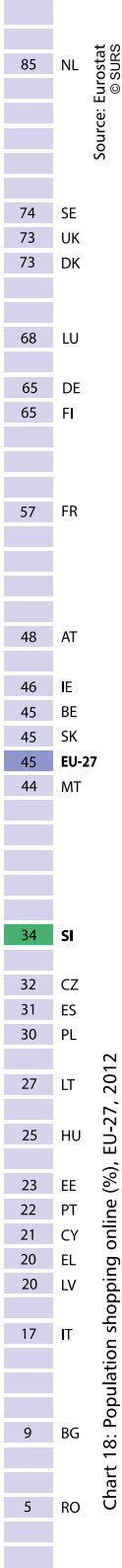


Chart 18: Population shopping online (%), EU-27, 2012

LU 271

We, the Citizens of the EU

141 LU

## Where would you move? To an economically more developed country?

### Gross domestic product

- Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS<sup>1)</sup>) is the most frequently used indicator of the development of an individual country and the economic well-being of its population expressed as a volume index.
- Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards for Slovenia has been slowly falling since 2008 and in 2012 stood at 82% of the EU-27 average. Closest to Slovenia in terms of this indicator were Malta and the Czech Republic. GDP per capita in PPS was the highest in Luxembourg (171% higher than the EU-27 average) and the lowest in Bulgaria (47% of the EU-27 average).

121 DE  
120 UK  
119 AT  
118 SE  
115 DK  
114 FI  
113 FR  
112 BE  
112 NL

### Actual individual consumption

- The actual individual consumption indicator measures material well-being of households; it is composed of goods and services that individuals actually consume. It includes goods and services bought and paid for individual consumption by households, the government or non-profit institutions serving households.
- The value of the indicator actual individual consumption per capita in PPS in 2012 in Slovenia was 79% of the EU-27 average. As regards this indicator, the ranking of countries is similar to the ranking of countries by GDP per capita in PPS. Among EU-27 Member States actual individual consumption in PPS was the highest in Luxembourg (41% higher than the EU-27 average) and the lowest in Romania (48% of the EU-27 average).

100 EU-27  
98 IE  
97 IT  
94 CY  
93 ES  
  
85 MT  
84 EL  
79 SI  
77 PT  
74 LT  
72 SK  
71 PL  
69 CZ

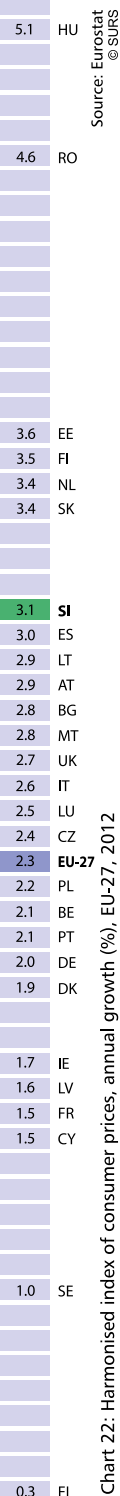
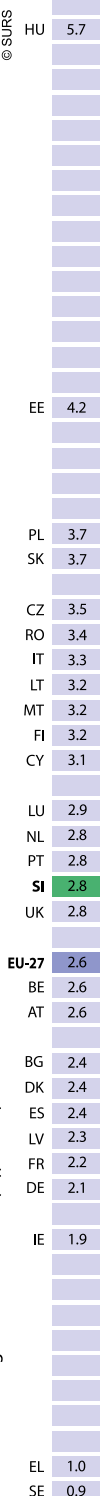
Chart 19: GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (index, EU-27 = 100), EU-27, 2012

AT	131
IE	129
NL	128
SE	128
DK	125
DE	121
BE	119
FI	115
UK	110
FR	108
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>100</b>
IT	98
ES	97
CY	91
MT	86
<b>SI</b>	<b>82</b>
CZ	79
PT	75
SK	75
EL	75
LT	70
EE	68
HU	66
PL	66
LV	62
RO	49
BG	47

1) PPS is an artificial currency unit that reflects the average price level in the EU-27. 1 PPS at the EU-27 level currently equals EUR 1.

49 BG  
48 RO

Chart 20: Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards (index, EU-27 = 100), EU-27, 2012



## Where would you move? To a country where the prices grow slower than in Slovenia?

### Inflation

- In 2012 the average annual inflation in the EU-27 was 2.6%, which was slightly less than in Slovenia (2.8%). Inflation was the lowest in Sweden (0.9%) and the highest in Hungary (5.7%).

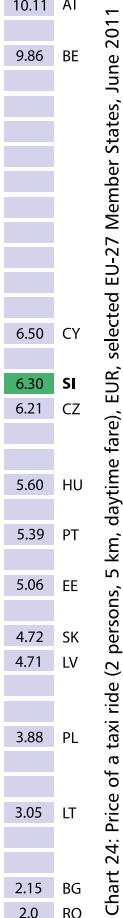
### Annual price growth

- Measured with the harmonised index of consumer prices<sup>1)</sup>, prices in Slovenia grew by 3.1% in 2012. In the EU-27 they grew by 2.3%; the least in Greece (by 0.3%) and the most in Hungary (by 5.1%).
- In 2012 the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased the most in Hungary (by 7.5%) and decreased the most in Greece (by 0.5%); in Slovenia they went up by 5.2% as they did in Estonia and the Czech Republic. Prices grew more than in Slovenia in Slovakia, Finland, Romania, Hungary and Malta.
- Prices in the group education grew the most in the United Kingdom (by 19.8%); they decreased the most in Greece (by 3.9%).
- Prices in the group health grew the most in the Netherlands and Spain (by 13.3%); in Greece they decreased (by 3.1%), while in Slovenia they remained the same as a year before.
- Prices in the group housing, water, electricity, gas and other increased the most in Bulgaria (by 9.4%) and the least in Malta (by 0.8%). With a 1.6% increase Slovenia was among the countries where these prices grew the least (Sweden, Belgium, Malta).

1) The harmonised index of consumer prices measures changes in retail prices of goods and services consumers buy on the territory of an individual country.



We, the Citizens of the EU



## Where would you move? To a country where prices are lower than in Slovenia?

### 1 kilogram of long grain rice

- In July 2011 a kilogram of long grain rice in Slovenia cost on average EUR 2.23; it was the cheapest in Portugal (EUR 0.99) and the most expensive in Luxembourg (EUR 3.07).

### 1 litre of beer (lager) in a supermarket

- Beer in a supermarket was the cheapest in Bulgaria (EUR 0.99) and the most expensive in Cyprus (EUR 2.33); in Slovenia the price was in the middle between the cheapest and the most expensive (EUR 1.81).

### City bus ticket

- Urban bus transport was the most expensive in Austria (EUR 1.56) and almost free (only EUR 0.04) in Romania. A bus fare in urban transport in Slovenia cost on average EUR 0.84 in June 2011.

### Cinema ticket

- In Ireland (EUR 9.03) a cinema ticket was almost three times more expensive than in Romania (EUR 2.94). In Slovenia it cost EUR 4.98.

### Woman's haircut

- A woman's haircut (long hair) was the most expensive in Luxembourg (EUR 50.85). A woman in Poland could have seven haircuts for this amount of money as the average price was EUR 7.32. A woman's haircut in Slovenia cost on average EUR 31.01.

### Daily newspaper

- A daily newspaper with the highest circulation in Slovenia cost EUR 1.21. For this amount of money people in the United Kingdom could buy four newspapers as the average price was the lowest in the EU (EUR 0.31). Newspapers are more expensive than in Slovenia only in four Member States; they are the most expensive in Cyprus (EUR 1.95).

DK 61,959

48,431 DK

47,851 LU

## Where would you move? To a country where wages are higher than in Slovenia?

LU 53,678

### Average annual gross earnings

- According to Eurostat data, there were great differences in gross earnings (according to the structure of earnings survey) among EU-27 Member States. Average gross earnings in the EU-27 in 2010 amounted to EUR 30,833. High above the average were earnings in Denmark, which were 12-times higher than the lowest average annual earnings in Bulgaria.
- Average annual gross earnings in Slovenia amounted to EUR 21,135, which was 68.5% of average annual gross earnings in the EU-27 and 38.4% of average annual gross earnings in Denmark. Among EU-27 Member States, Slovenia was ranked 16<sup>th</sup> and among the 12 "new" Member States 2<sup>nd</sup> behind Cyprus. Lower average annual gross earnings than in Slovenia were recorded in 11 Member States.

39,642 BE

37,873 IE

36,358 NL

35,571 FI

33,196 SE

32,870 DE

31,836 AT

IE 47,519

BE 46,251

NL 45,664

FI 45,647

AT 43,664

DE 43,377

UK 41,119

SE 39,380

FR 37,181

EU-27 34,580

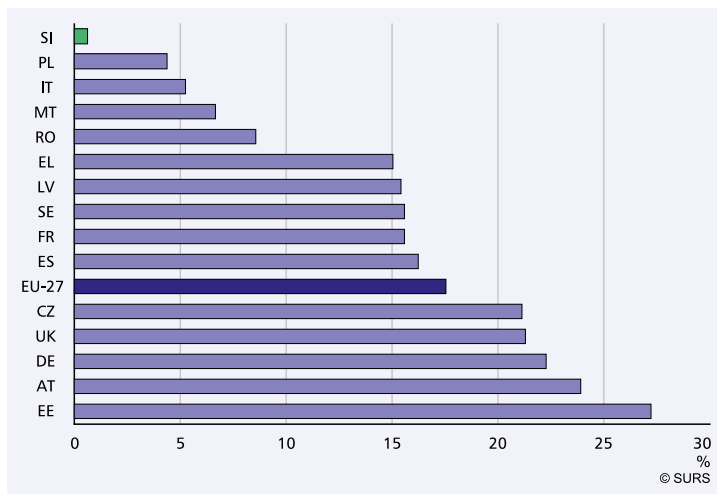
IT 33,979

### Gender differences

- In the entire EU-27 the difference between average earnings for men and women was the smallest in Slovenia (0.7%); it was the highest in Estonia (27.2%).

### Gender differences

Chart 27: Ratio between earnings for women and earnings for men<sup>1)</sup>, selected EU-27 Member States, 2010



1) According to international standards, the basis for calculating differences between earnings for men and earnings for women is gross earning per hour.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 29 July 2013)

CY 29,821

ES 29,799

EL 28,148

SI 21,715

PT 20,097

MT 19,911

CZ 13,655

EE 12,534

SK 11,536

HU 11,120

PL 11,089

LV 9,565

LT 7,892

RO 6,359

BG 4,978

26,564 EU-27

23,801 ES

23,654 CY

22,848 EL

20,457 SI

17,093 MT

16,538 PT

10,364 CZ

9,287 PL

9,109 HU

8,849 SK

8,787 EE

7,487 LV

6,560 LT

5,800 RO

4,256 BG

## ELECTIONS



### Right to vote and stand as a candidate at elections

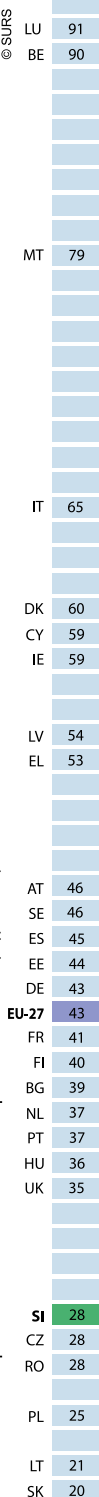
If you are a citizen of Slovenia living in another EU Member State, you have the right to vote and stand as a candidate at local and European Parliament elections in the country of residence under the same conditions as citizens of that country. To vote at elections, you must express your will and demand to be entered into the electoral register of the country of residence. If you decide to vote or stand as a candidate in the country of residence, you renounce your right to participate in elections in your home country.

### Turnout in the latest elections to the European Parliament was 43%

- That EU citizens need to be better informed about the importance of elections and active participation in creating the common European Union is a fact confirmed by data on turnout in the latest European Parliament elections in 2009. Low participation is particularly characteristic of some Member States that joined the European family in 2004 and 2007.
- At the EU level, fewer than one in two citizens voted in elections (43%). Turnout was the lowest in Slovakia (20%). On the other hand, as many as 91% of people in Luxembourg voted at the latest elections. Eight of the 736 members of the European Parliament were elected in Slovenia, where turnout in elections to the European Parliament was only 28.3%.

### How are the 2014 elections shaping up?

- In autumn 2012, when the Eurobarometer public opinion poll was conducted, only 15% of young people under 30 years of age in Slovenia stated that they will definitely vote at the upcoming EP elections, 18% stated that they will definitely not vote and the others were not sure. The average for all Member States is more promising but still low; only 28% of young EU citizens stated that they will definitely vote at the 2014 EP elections.



## THE NEWEST EU MEMBER STATE



### Croatia in the EU

With Croatia's accession to the European Union the number of Member States increased to 28 and the number of EU citizens by 4.3 million. Croatia became a part of the single EU market. Passengers travelling to Croatia from other EU Member States will no longer be subject to customs control. However, police control at the border will remain in place until Croatia joins the Schengen area. Roaming in Croatian mobile networks became cheaper, since operators must respect the highest tariffs determined by the EU regulation. The scope of health care rights of tourists and citizens of other Member States living in Croatia has been expanded.

### Croatian citizens in Slovenia

- Croatian immigrants in Slovenia contribute importantly to the population of Slovenia; due to our shared past they are either citizens of Croatia or have already taken the citizenship of Slovenia.
- On 1 January 2013, 8,317 citizens of Croatia were living in Slovenia, i.e. 1,392 more than the citizens of all other EU Member States. On average every 11<sup>th</sup> foreign citizen in Slovenia was a Croatian citizen.
- Of the 232,000 people who have immigrated to Slovenia and still live here, for one in five the country of birth was Croatia.
- The number of Croatian citizens who immigrate to Slovenia varies from year to year. In the past 15 years the number was the lowest in 1999 (403) and the highest in 2008 (1,597); in 2012, 1,112 Croatian citizens immigrated to Slovenia and 627 emigrated from Slovenia.
- Why are Croatian citizens immigrating to Slovenia? In 2011 almost 950 Croatian citizens immigrated to Slovenia, 42% of them to find employment, 32% to join their families and 14% to study.
- At the end of 2012 there were 5,425 Croatian citizens in employment in Slovenia, i.e. more than persons in employment from all other EU Member States together and almost 11% of all foreign citizens in employment in Slovenia.
- Many Croatian citizens are studying in Slovenia; in the academic year 2011/12 almost 760 in higher education programmes, which was 30% of all foreign students in the country in these programmes.
- In 2011, 114 Croatian students graduated from higher education programmes in Slovenia.
- In 2012, Slovenia's exports to Croatia amounted to EUR 1.4 billion or almost 6% of total Slovenia's exports. In the same year Slovenia's imports from Croatia amounted to EUR 943.5 million or 4% of total Slovenia's imports.



**STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT**

... no data available  
- no occurrence of event  
z confidential

EU European Union  
EU excluding SI EU-27 Member States without Slovenia  
EU-27 27 Member States of the European Union  
EUR euro  
Eurostat Statistical Office of the European Union  
GDP gross domestic product  
MS Member States  
OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
PPS purchasing power standard  
SURS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

% percent  
kg kilogram  
km kilometre  
mio million

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**LIST OF COUNTRIES**


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	EU-27	"old" Member States	"new" Member States		EU-27	"old" Member States	"new" Member States
Austria	AT	AT		Latvia	LV		LV
Belgium	BE	BE		Lithuania	LT		LT
Bulgaria	BG		BG	Luxembourg	LU	LU	
Cyprus	CY		CY	Malta	MT		MT
Czech Republic	CZ		CZ	Netherlands	NL	NL	
Denmark	DK	DK		Poland	PL		PL
Estonia	EE		EE	Portugal	PT	PT	
Finland	FI	FI		Romania	RO		RO
France	FR	FR		Slovakia	SK		SK
Germany	DE	DE		Slovenia	SI		SI
Greece	EL	EL		Spain	ES	ES	
Hungary	HU		HU	Sweden	SE	SE	
Italy	IT	IT		United Kingdom	UK	UK	
Ireland	IE	IE					

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## HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's website**  
[www.stat.si/eng](http://www.stat.si/eng)
- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**  
adress: 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  
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