



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

BETTER, WORSE, AVERAGE

Statistical Portrait of Slovenia in the International Community 2018




Better, Worse, Average - Statistical Portrait of Slovenia in the International Community 2018
Original title: Boljši, slabši, povprečni - Statistični portret Slovenije v mednarodni skupnosti 2018
ISSN 2463-7912


Information:

www.stat.si/eng

T: +386 1 241 64 04

E: info.stat@gov.si

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

 [@StatSlovenija](https://www.facebook.com/StatSlovenija)



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

BETTER, WORSE, AVERAGE

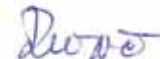
Statistical Portrait of Slovenia in the International Community 2018

FOREWORD

The Statistical Office prepared a new issue of the publication comparing Slovenia with other EU Member States. The development of a country and the wider region into which the country is integrated requires integration into international flows. It is therefore necessary as well as useful to compare oneself with others. But this is not a competition. The publication brings an overview of the areas in which Slovenia stands out, the areas in which it is average and the areas in which it should improve.

We are aware that the volume of data in the world is constantly growing; few people are reading longer texts, visual presentations are becoming increasingly important. This is why we designed this publication to be visually appealing with the emphasis on graphical presentations. More data and other material are available on our website and on the website of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Genovefa Ružić
Director-General



CONTENTS

3	FOREWORD
7	COUNTRY CODES
9	TERRITORY
12	POPULATION
15	EDUCATION
18	LABOUR, UNEMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
21	QUALITY OF LIFE
24	ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
27	AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY
30	GDP AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
33	PRICES AND INFLATION
36	FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
39	ENTERPRISES, CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY
42	TOURISM, TRANSPORT AND TRADE
45	ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES

COUNTRY CODES

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

TERRITORY

9-11

633,000

square kilometres is the area of France, the largest EU Member State.

315

square kilometres is the area of Malta, the smallest EU Member State.

1,450

people per square kilometre was the population density in Malta in 2016 (largest in the EU).

1958

is when Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands established a community that later became the EU.

38

percent of Slovenia's area was protected for biodiversity in 2016 (largest in the EU).

70

percent was the share of forest area in Sweden in 2015 (largest in the EU).

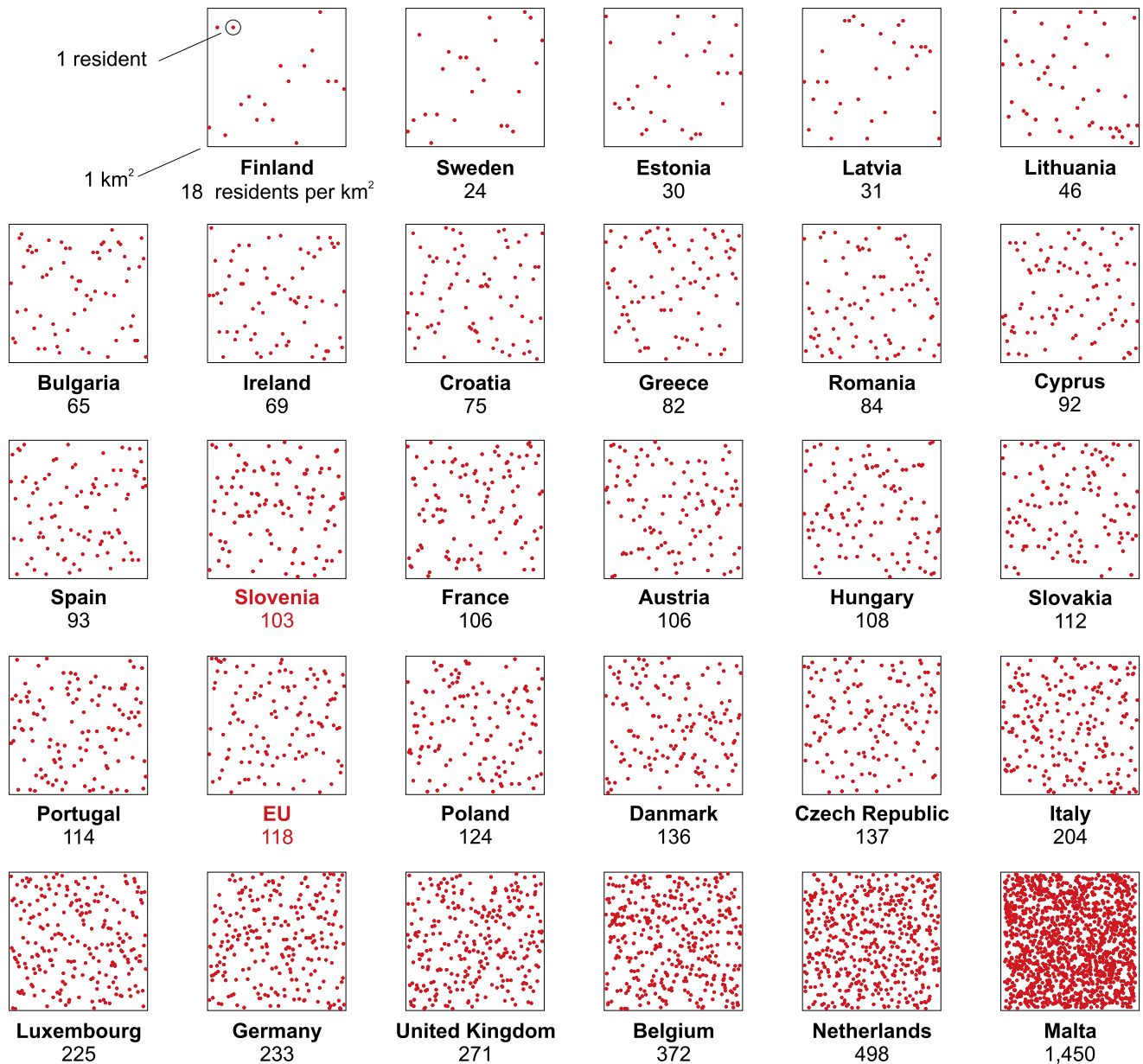
Year of EU accession



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

© SURS

Population density in EU-28 Member States, 2016



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 24. 4. 2018)

© SURS

POPULATION

12-14

512

million was the EU population in 2017.

5

percent more women than men were living in the EU in 2017.

83

million people were living in Germany, the most populous Member State, in 2017.

26

years was the average age at which young people in the EU left their parents' homes in 2017.

460,000

people were living in Malta, the least populous Member State, in 2017.

81

years is average life expectancy of EU citizens born in 2016.

Population in EU-28 Member States, 2017

European Union

511.5 mio.

residents

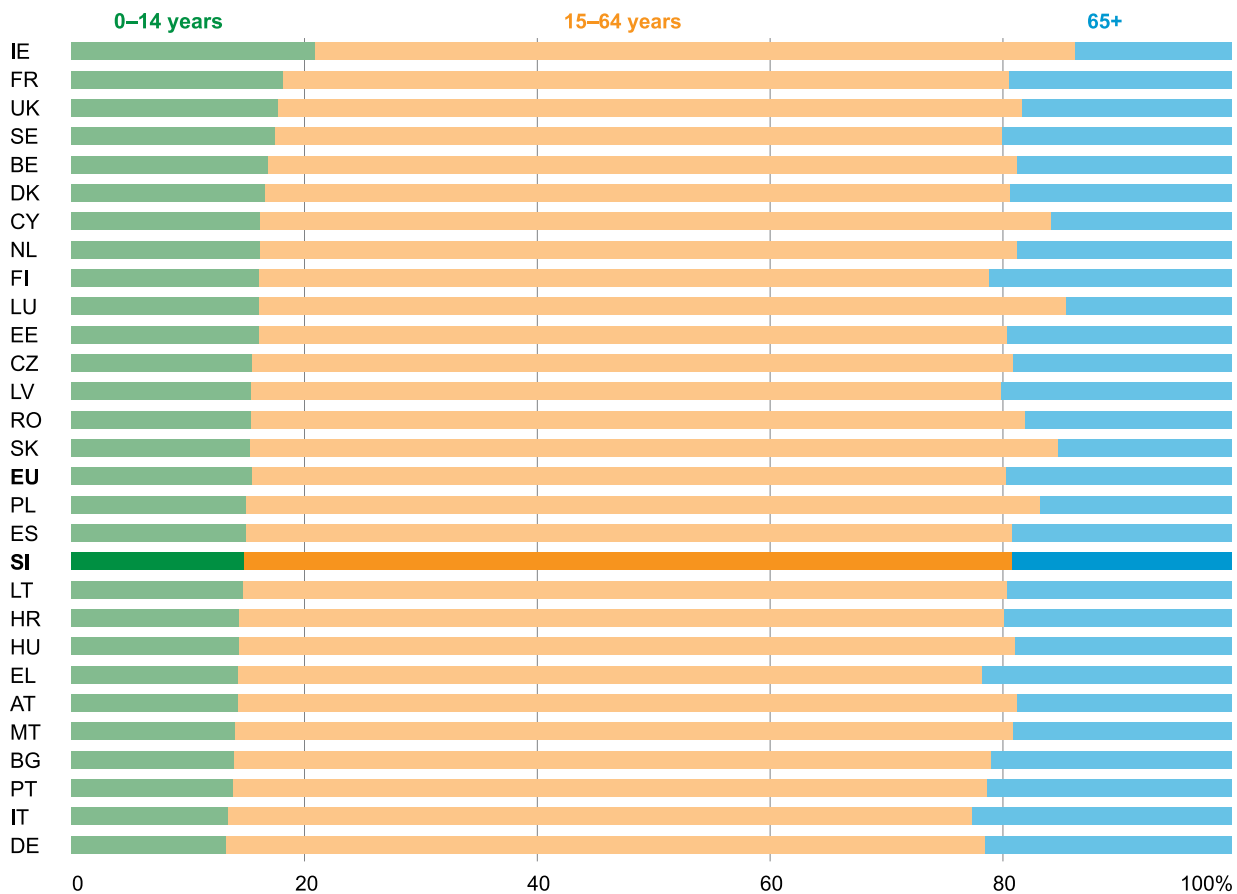


	mio.
DE	82.5
FR	67.0
UK	65.8
IT	60.6
ES	46.5
PL	38.0
RO	19.6
NL	17.1
BE	11.4
EL	10.8
CZ	10.6
PT	10.3
SE	10.0
HU	9.8
AT	8.8
BG	7.1
DK	5.7
FI	5.5
SK	5.4
IE	4.8
HR	4.2
LT	2.8
SI	2.1
LV	2.0
EE	1.3
CY	0.9
LU	0.6
MT	0.5

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 21. 3. 2018)

© SURS

EU-28 population by age groups, 2017



Slovenia's population by age groups and sex, 2017



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 21. 3. 2018)

© SURS

EDUCATION

15-17

35.4

percent was the share of persons with tertiary education in Cyprus in 2016 (largest in the EU).

20.1

percent of young people (15–24 years) in Italy were not in employment, education or training in 2017 (most in the EU).

30

percent was the share of adults in Sweden (25–64 years) participating in education in 2017 (largest in the EU).

95

percent of adults in Lithuania (25–64 years) had at least upper secondary education in 2017 (most in the EU).

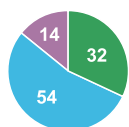
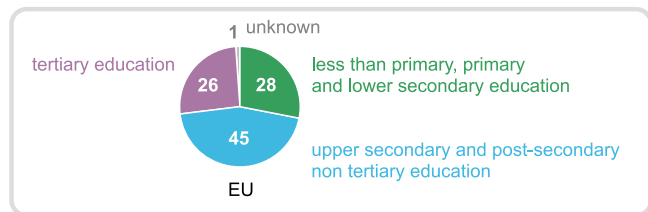
4.6

percent of young people (18–24 years) in Slovenia with basic education were not participating in education in 2017.

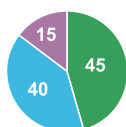
5.2

percent was the unemployment rate of persons with tertiary education in Slovenia in 2017.

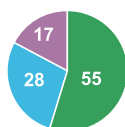
Residents of EU-28 Member States by educational attainment level, 2016



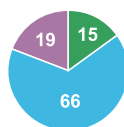
RO



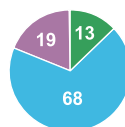
IT



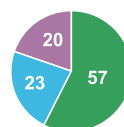
MT



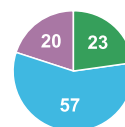
SK



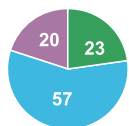
CZ



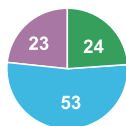
PT



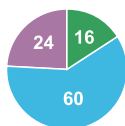
HR



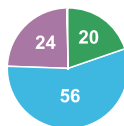
HU



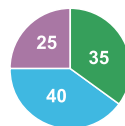
BG



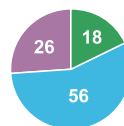
PL



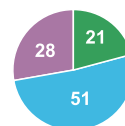
DE



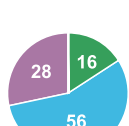
EL



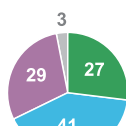
Slovenia



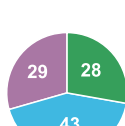
AT



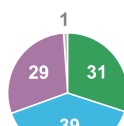
LV



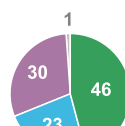
DK



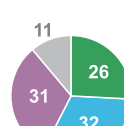
FR



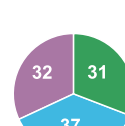
NL



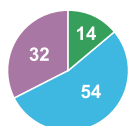
ES



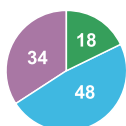
LU



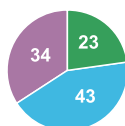
BE



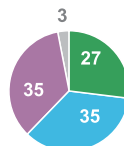
LT



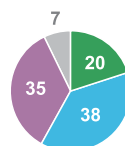
EE



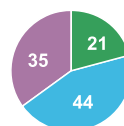
SE



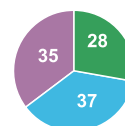
IE



UK

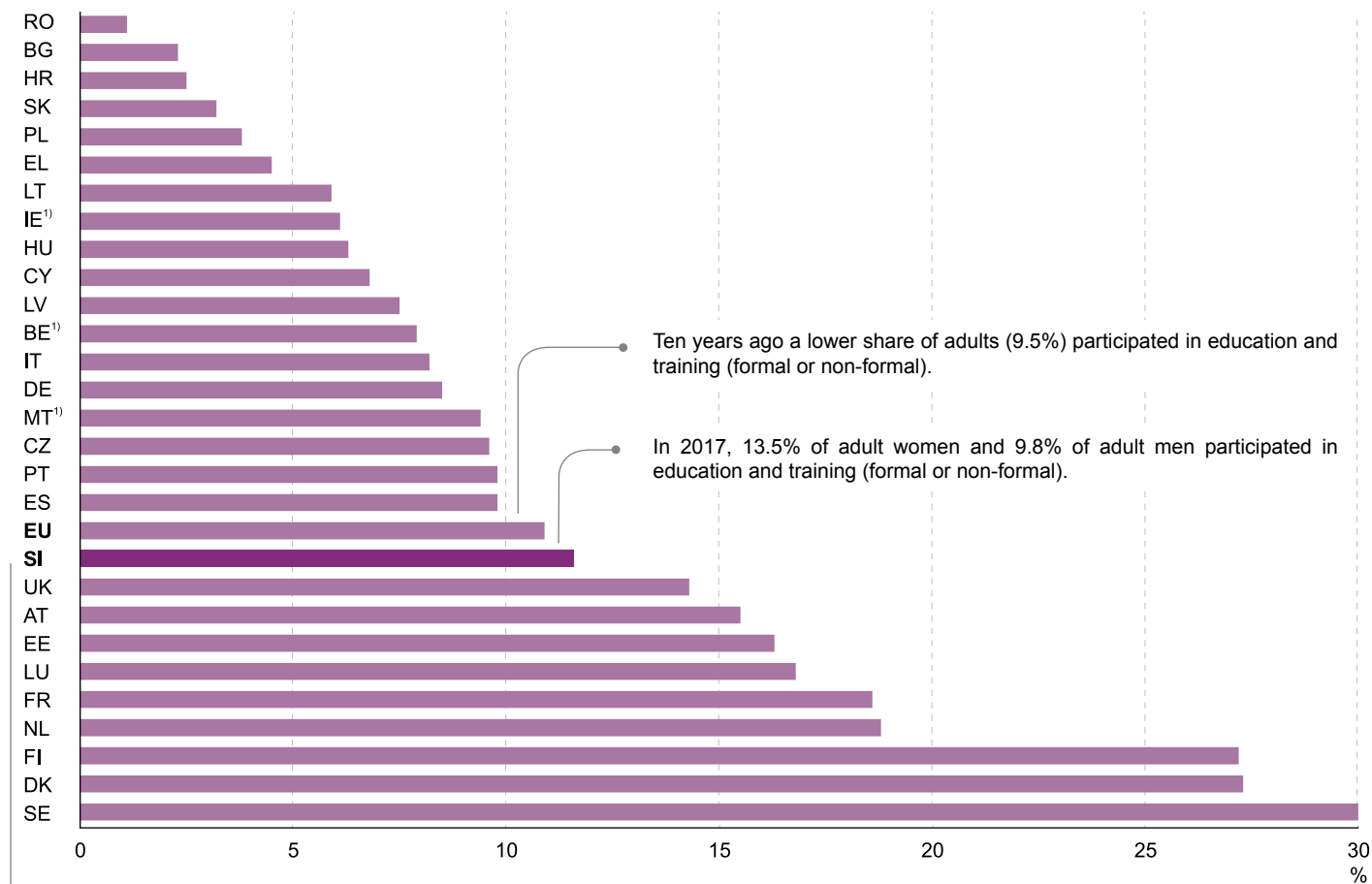


FI



CY

Adults (25–64 years) in EU-28 Member States participating in education and training (formal or non-formal), 2017



Adults (25–64 years) in Slovenia in education and training (formal or non-formal) by sex, 2017



1) Break in time series.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 22. 3. 2018)

LABOUR, UNEMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

18-20

76.9

percent was the employment rate in Sweden in 2017 (largest in the EU).

43.6

percent was the youth unemployment rate (15–24 years) in Greece in 2017 (largest in the EU).

7.6

percent was the overall unemployment rate in the EU in 2017.

49.8

percent of persons in employment in the Netherlands had part-time employment in 2017 (most in the EU).

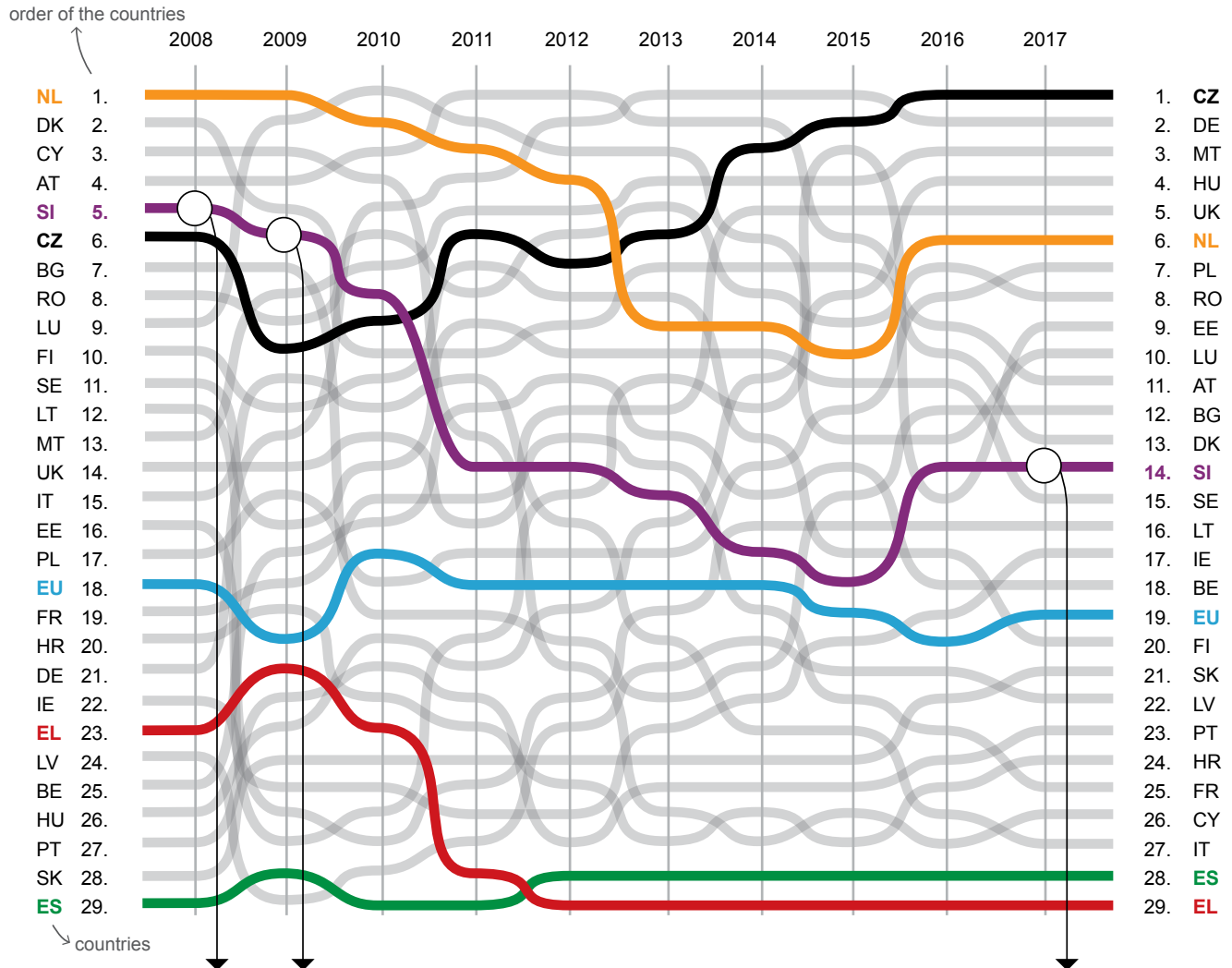
261

euros was the gross minimum wage in Bulgaria in 2018 (lowest in the EU).

1.999

euros was the gross minimum wage in Luxembourg in 2018 (highest in the EU).

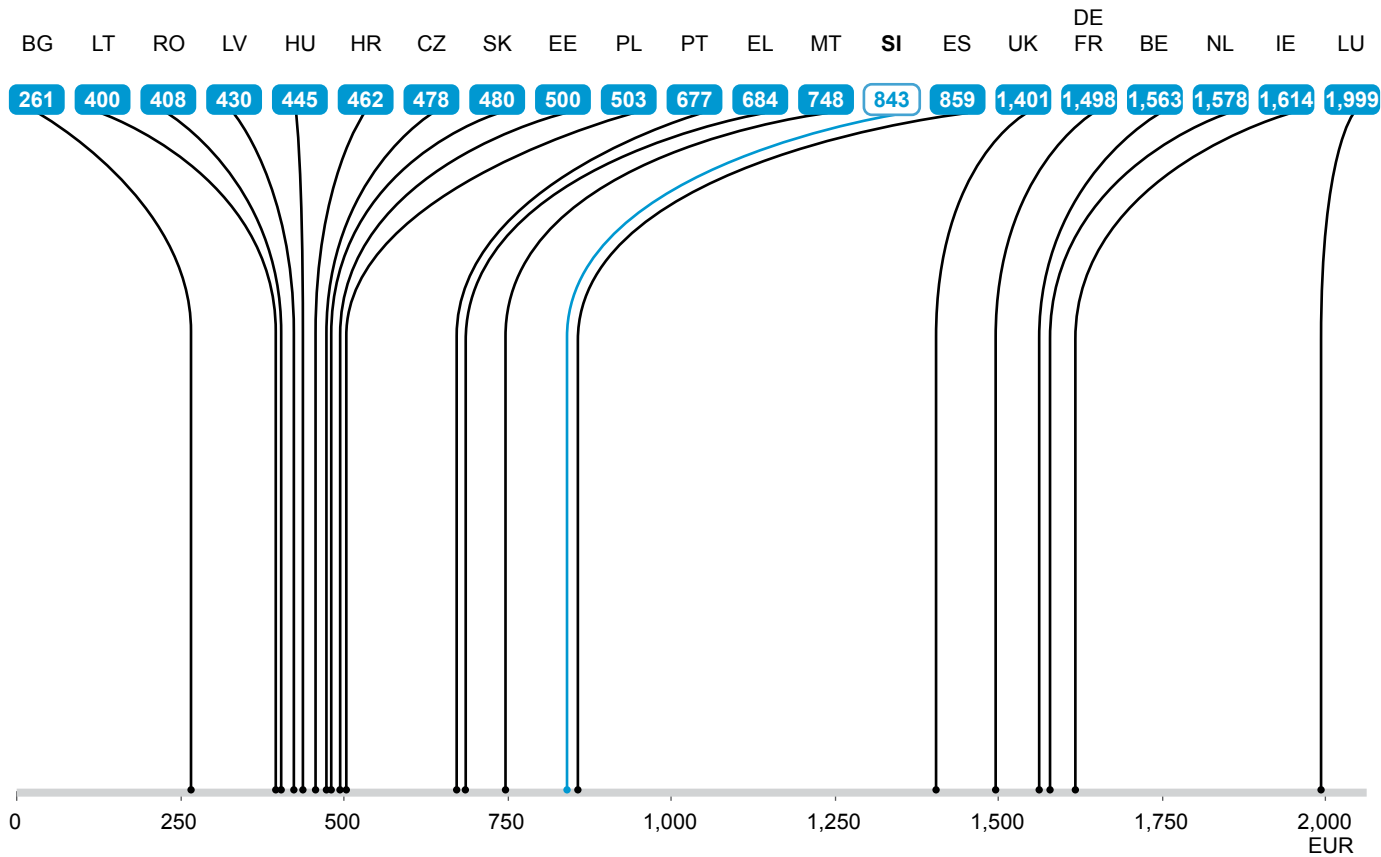
Order of the countries by the unemployment rate from the lowest to the highest, selected EU-28 Member States, 3rd quarter 2008 – 3rd quarter 2017



As regards the unemployment rate in the decade under review, Slovenia was ranked the highest in the 3rd quarter of 2008 when it had the fifth lowest rate in the EU (4.1%). A year later it was sixth with 6.2%.

In the 3rd quarter of 2017 Slovenia was 14th in the EU with the unemployment rate of 6.3%.

Monthly gross minimum wage in EU-28 Member States, 1 January 2018



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 24. 4. 2018)

© SURS

In 2018 the gross minimum wage was the lowest in Bulgaria (EUR 261) and the highest in Luxembourg (EUR 1,999). In Slovenia it was EUR 843, which ranked our country among countries with high minimum wages. The minimum wage is not legally stipulated in all Member States. This is true of Denmark, Cyprus, Austria, Italy, Finland and Sweden.

QUALITY OF LIFE

21-23

25.3

percent of Romania's population was living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2016 (most in the EU).

77

percent of Slovenia's population (16–74 years) were regular Internet users in 2017.

662

cars per 1,000 population were registered in Luxembourg in 2016 (most in the EU).

25

percent of households in Bulgaria were living in areas exposed to crime, violence or vandalism in 2016 (most in the EU).

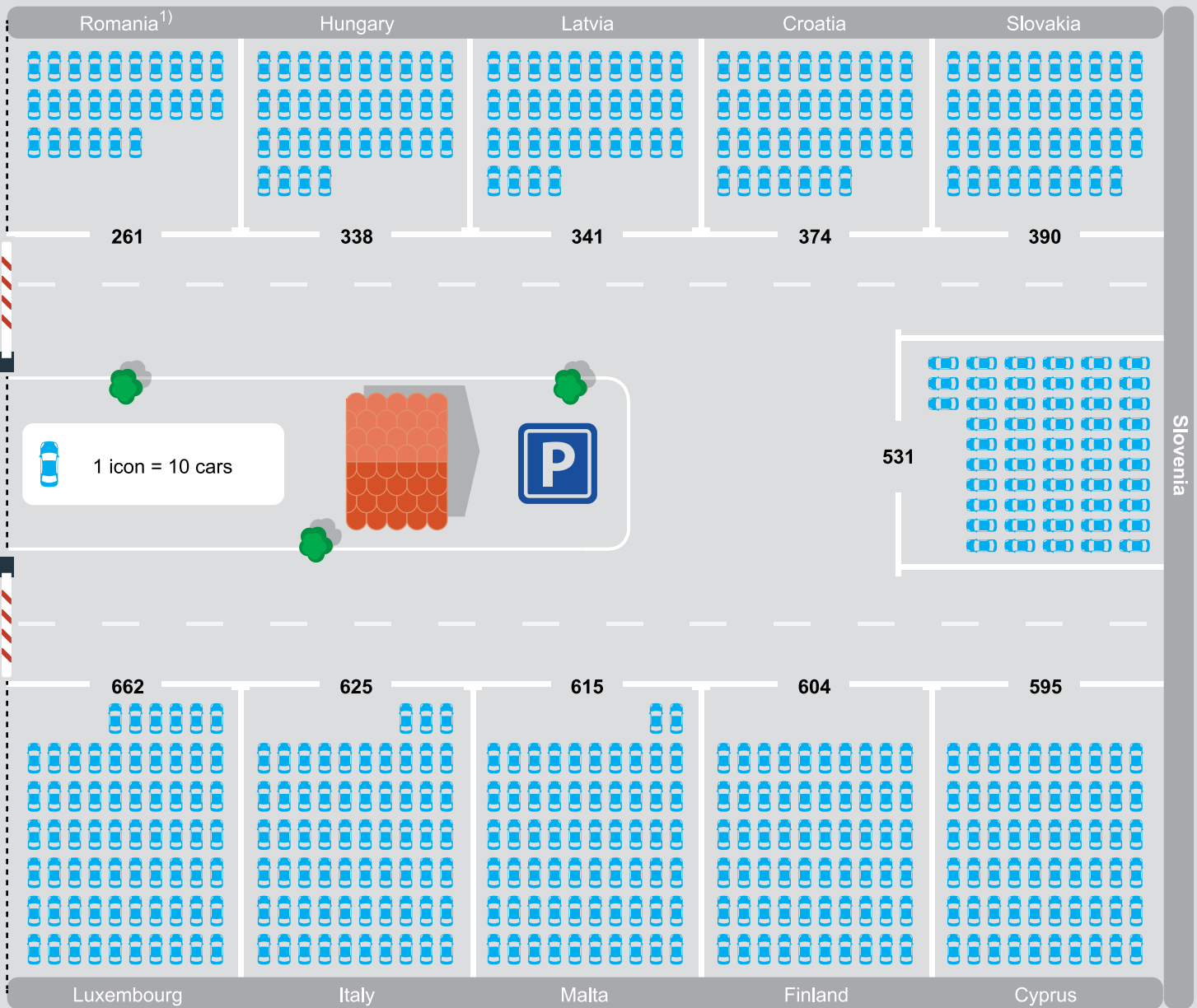
510

physicians per 100,000 population were working in Austria in 2015 (most in the EU).

8

was the average mark (on the scale from 0 to 10) given by residents of Denmark and Sweden in 2013 regarding their general life satisfaction (the highest in the EU).

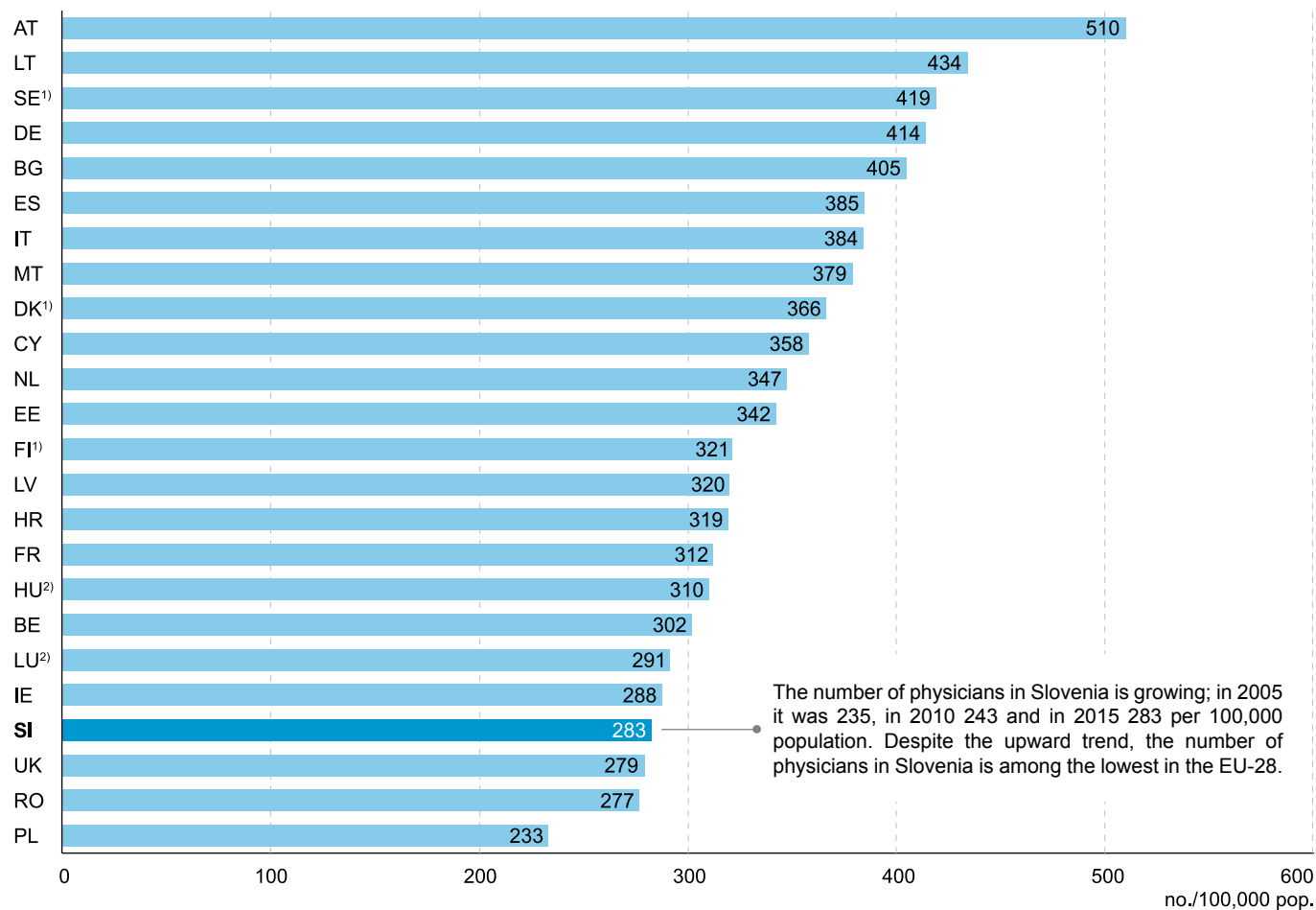
Number of cars per 1,000 population, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



1) Data for 2015.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 26. 3. 2018)

Number of physicians per 100,000 population in EU-28 Member States, 2015



1) Data for 2014.

2) Break in time series.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 26. 3. 2018)

© SURS

Most common causes of death, Slovenia, 2016



Sources: SURS, NIJZ

© SURS

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

24-26

100.9

percent was energy dependency in Malta in 2016 (highest in the EU).

6.8

percent was energy dependency in Estonia in 2016 (lowest in the EU).

72.6

percent of electricity was obtained from renewable sources in Austria in 2016 (most in the EU).

66.1

percent of municipal waste generated in Germany in 2016 was recycled in Germany (most in the EU).

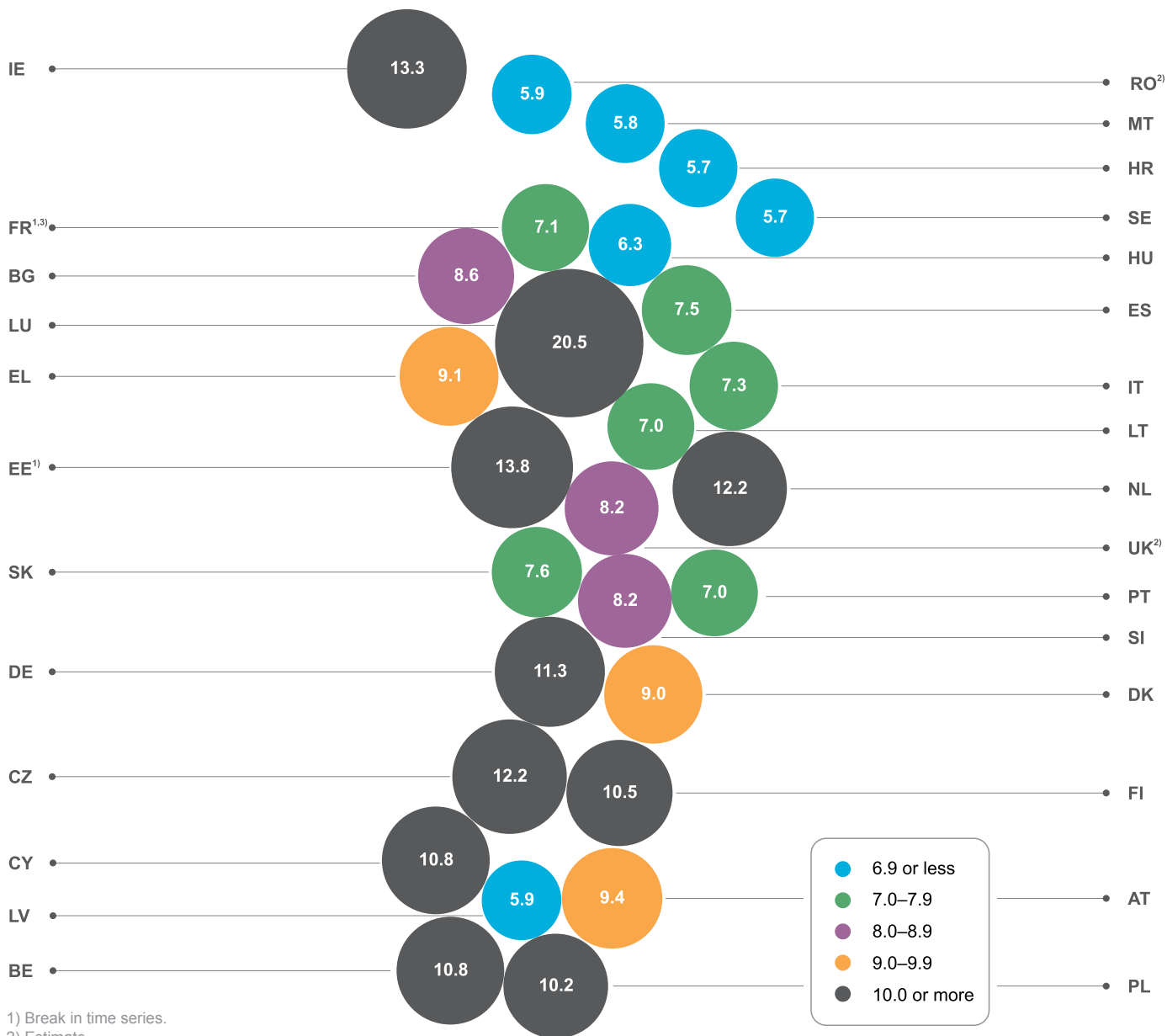
57.7

percent of municipal waste generated in Slovenia in 2016 was recycled in Slovenia.

20.5

tons of carbon dioxide per person was emitted in Luxembourg in 2015 (most in the EU).

Greenhouse gas emissions in tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita, EU-28, 2015



1) Break in time series.

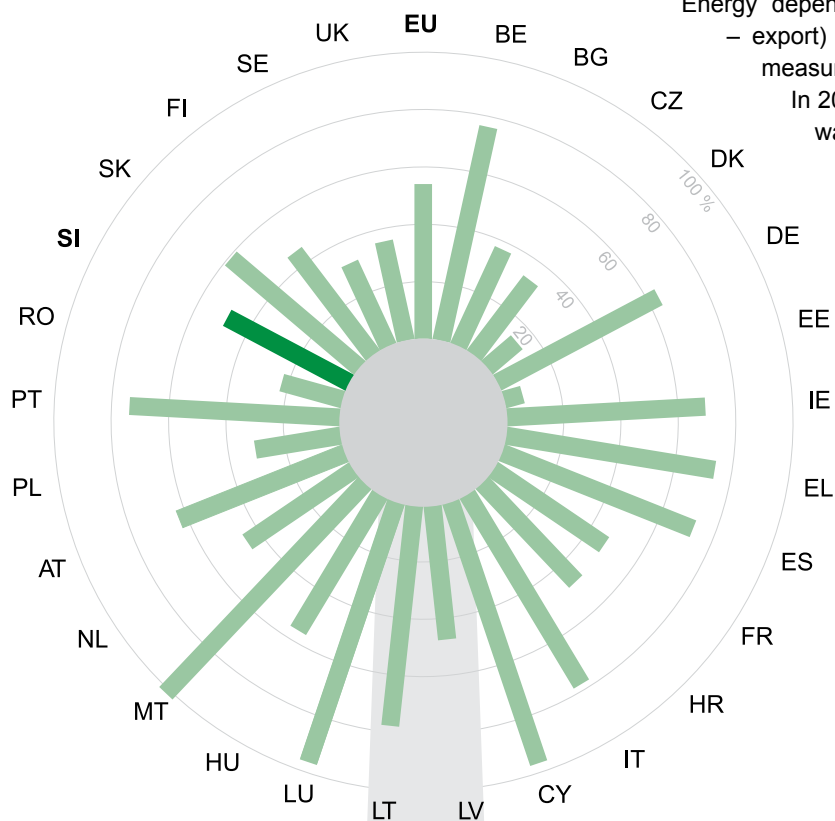
2) Estimate.

3) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 10. 4. 2018)

© SURS

Energy dependency in EU-28 Member States, 2016



Energy dependency is the ratio of net imports (import – export) and energy supply at the country level. It measures a country's dependence on energy import.

In 2016 energy dependency of Slovenia (48.4%) was slightly lower than the European average, which means that Slovenia imported almost half of the energy it consumed. The least energy dependent EU-28 Member State was Estonia, which imported only 6.8% of the energy it consumed. The most energy dependent Member State was Malta (100.9%).

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY

27-29

860,000

tons of fish and other marine animals were caught in Spain in 2016 (most in the EU).

9.1

percent of agricultural area in Slovenia was organically farmed in 2016.

146

tons of fish and other marine animals were caught in Slovenia in 2016.

5.1

billion litres of wine was produced in Italy in 2017 (most in the EU).

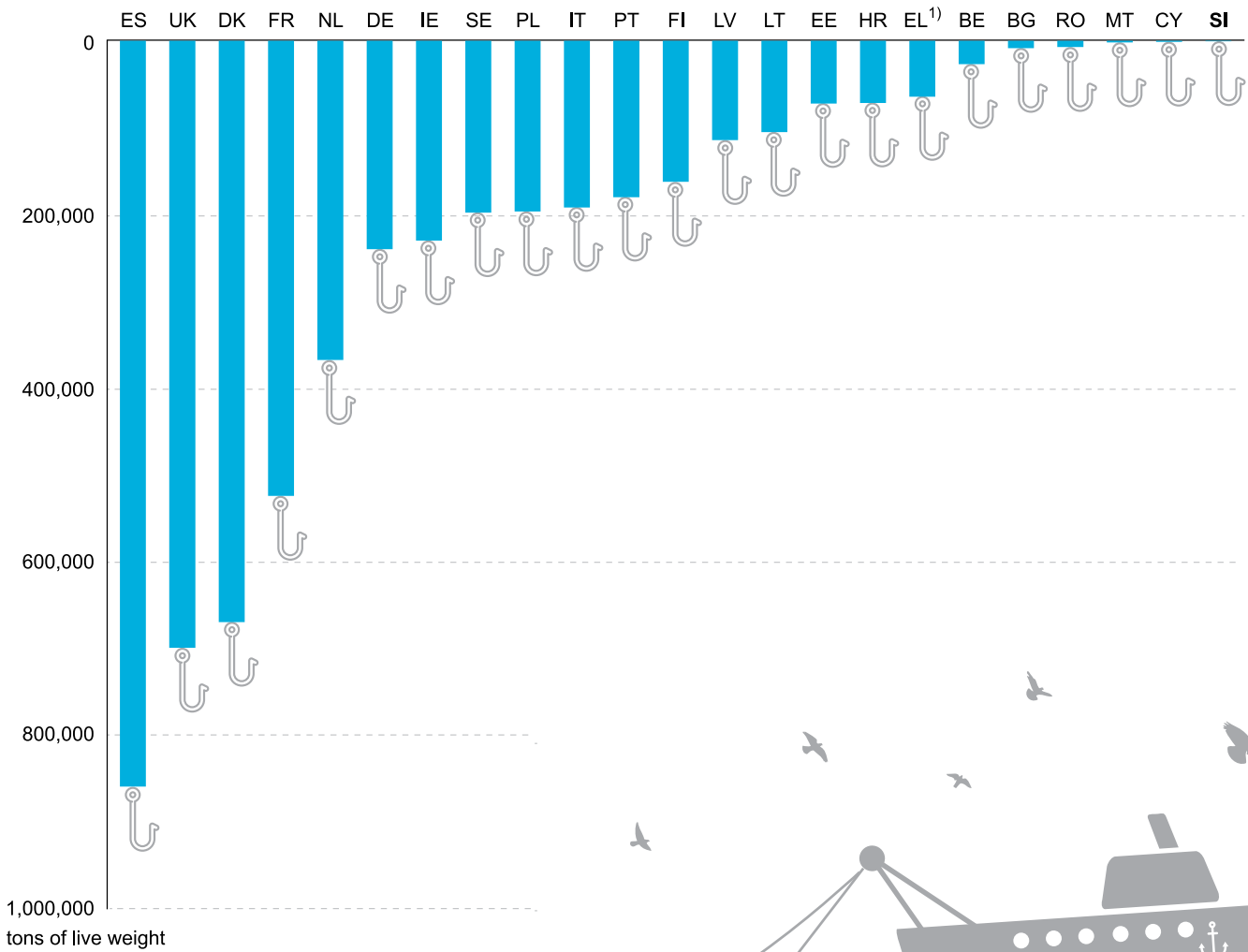
21.3

percent of agricultural area in Austria was organically farmed in 2016.

1,450

litres of cow's milk per person was purchased from producers in Ireland in 2016 (most in the EU).

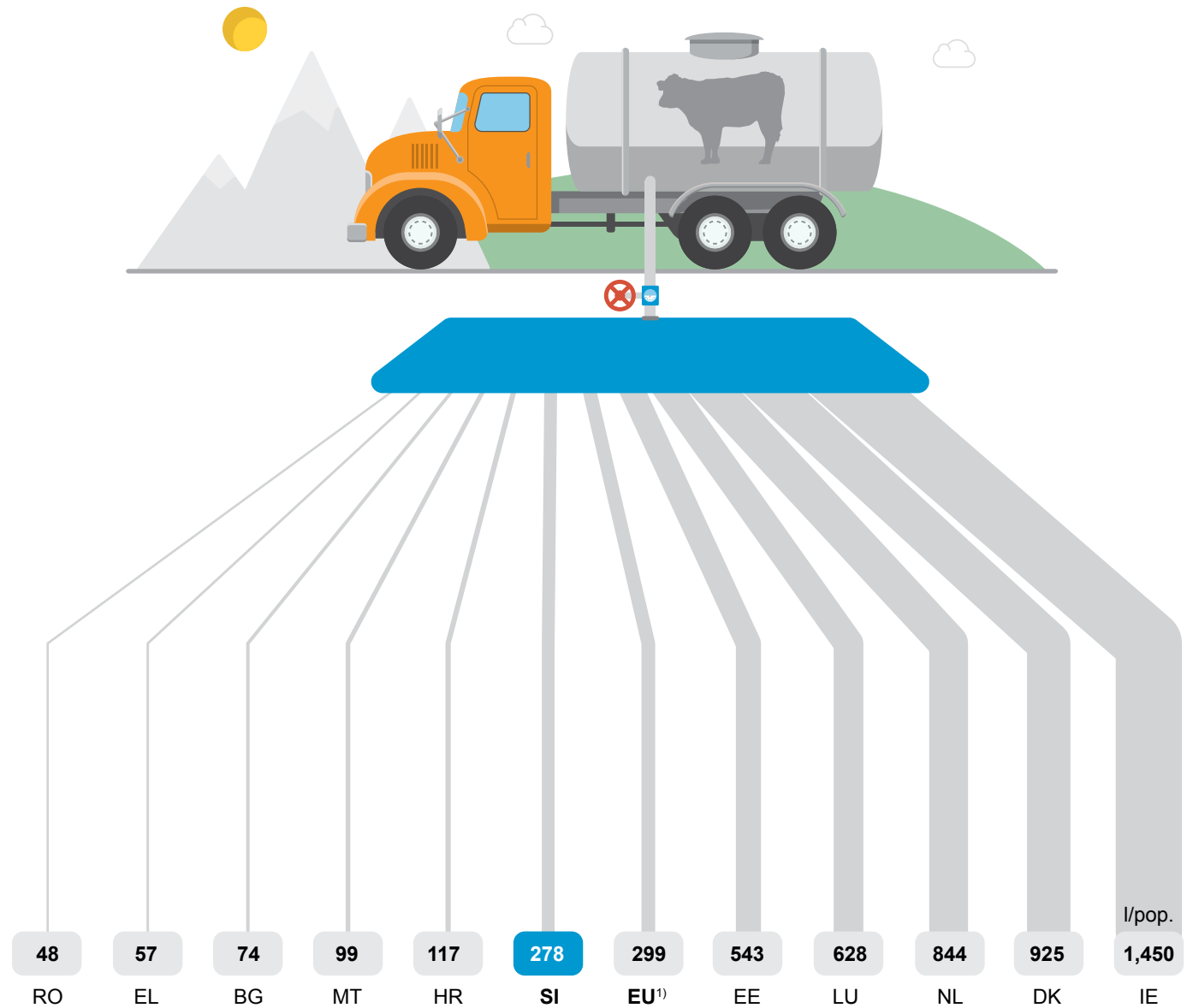
Commercial marine catch of fish and other marine animals in EU-28 Member States, 2016



1) Data for 2015
 Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4. 4. 2018)

© SURS

Litres of cow's milk per person purchased from producers, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



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

GDP AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 30-32

92,800

euros was gross domestic product per capita in Luxembourg in 2017 (highest in the EU).

7,100

euros was gross domestic product per capita in Bulgaria in 2017 (lowest in the EU).

180.8

percent of gross domestic product was government debt in Greece in 2016 (highest in the EU).

78.5

percent of gross domestic product was government debt in Slovenia in 2016.

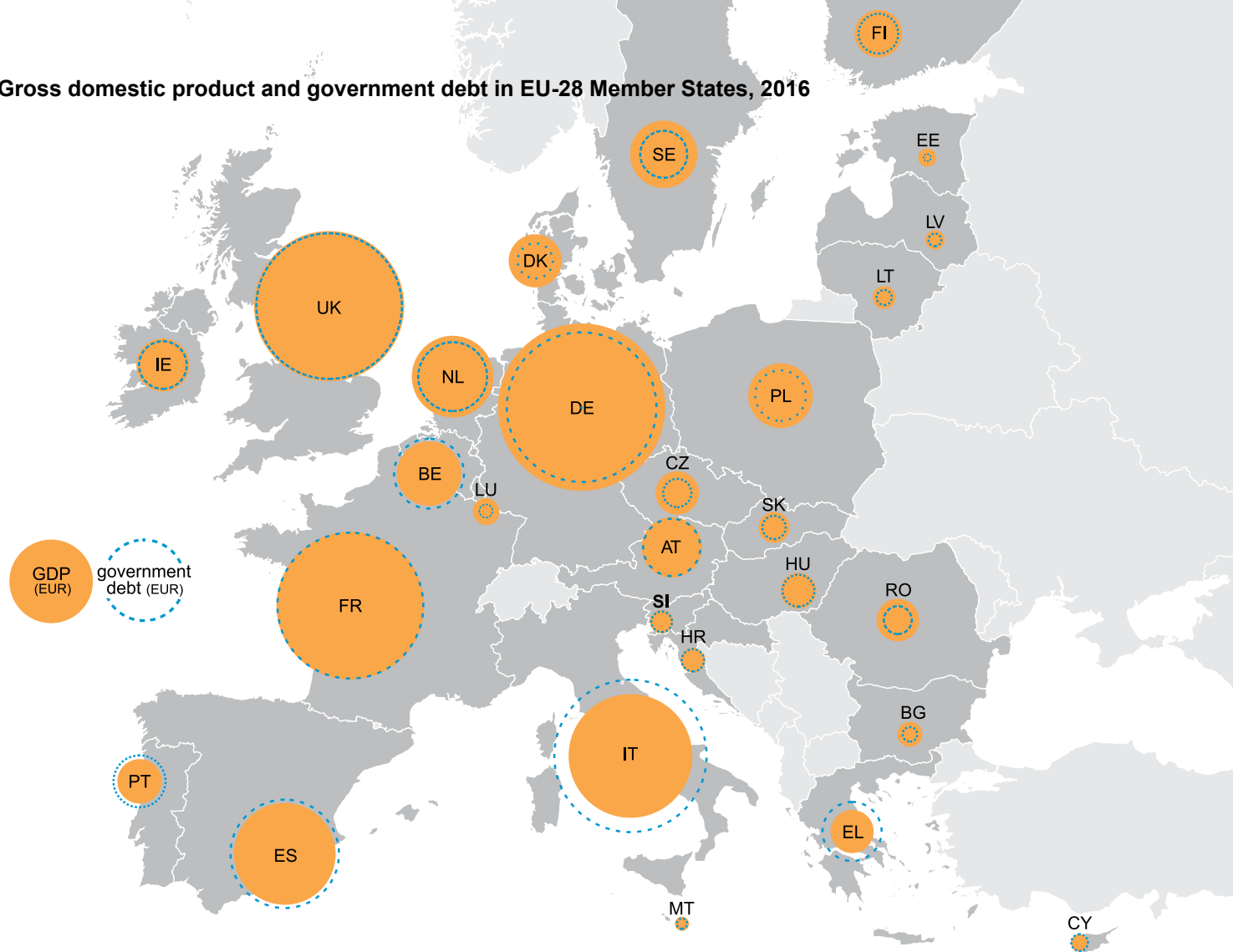
12.8

percent was the gross household saving rate in Slovenia in 2016.

-0.5

percent was the gross household saving rate in Lithuania in 2016, meaning that households there were on average in debt.

Gross domestic product and government debt in EU-28 Member States, 2016



GDP per capita (EUR), 2017

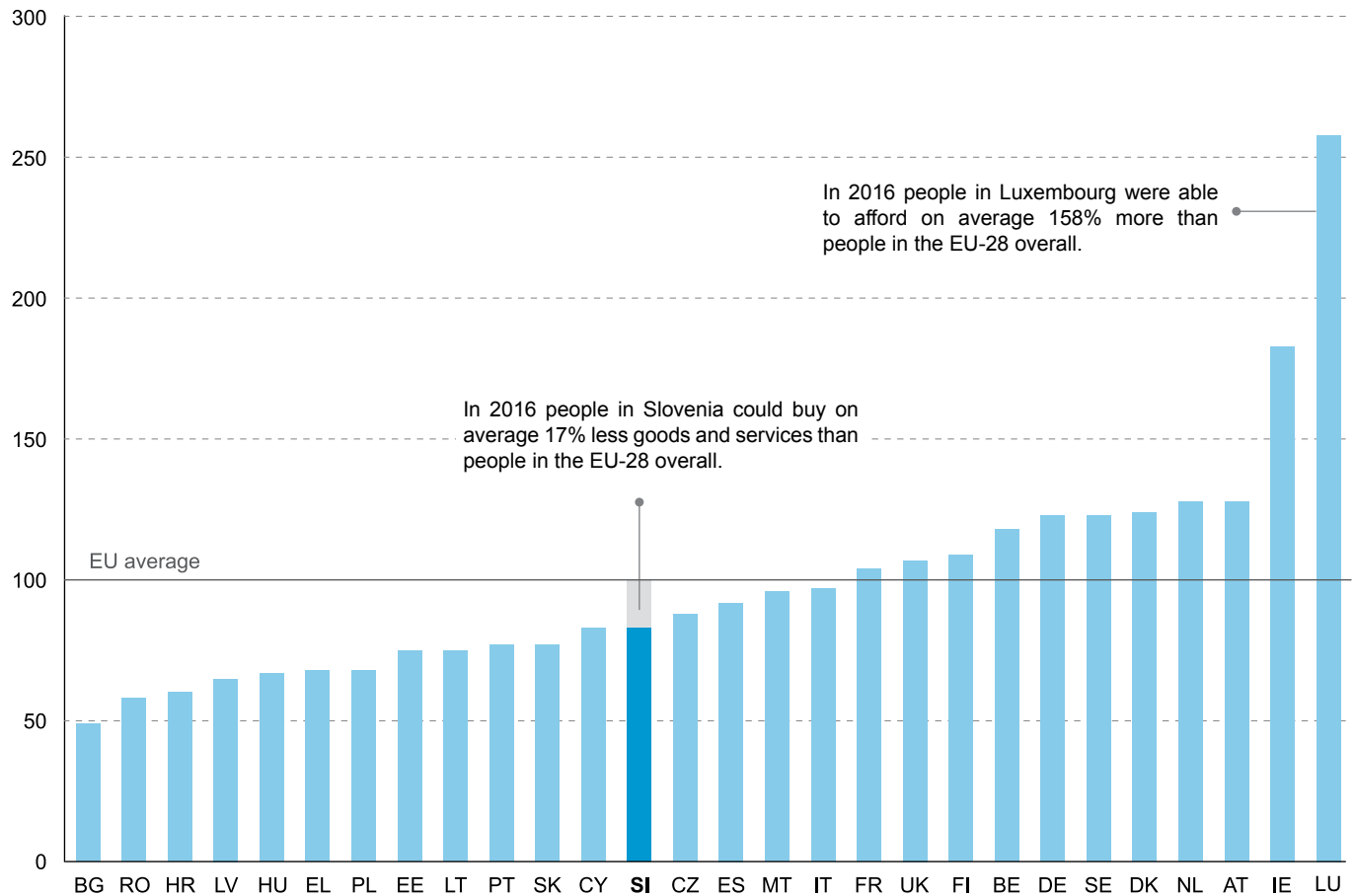
LU	92,800	FI	40,600	ES	25,000	EE	17,500	PL	12,100
IE	61,700	DE	39,500	MT	23,900	EL	16,600	HR	11,700
DK	50,000	BE	38,500	CY	22,400	SK	15,600	RO	9,600
SE	47,400	UK	35,200	SI	21,000	LT	14,800	BG	7,100
NL	42,800	FR	34,100	PT	18,700	LV	13,900		
AT	42,000	IT	28,400	CZ	18,100	HU	12,600		

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 30. 5. 2018)

© SURS

GDP per capita in purchasing power standards in EU-28 Member States, 2016

volume index (EU = 100)



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 4. 4. 2018)

© SURS

PRICES AND INFLATION

33-35

4.5

percent inflation was recorded in Estonia in 2017 (highest in the EU).

2.9

percent more expensive than a year before was food in Slovenia in 2017.

1.4

percent inflation was recorded in Slovenia in 2017.

8

percent more expensive than a year before were dwellings in Slovenia in 2017.

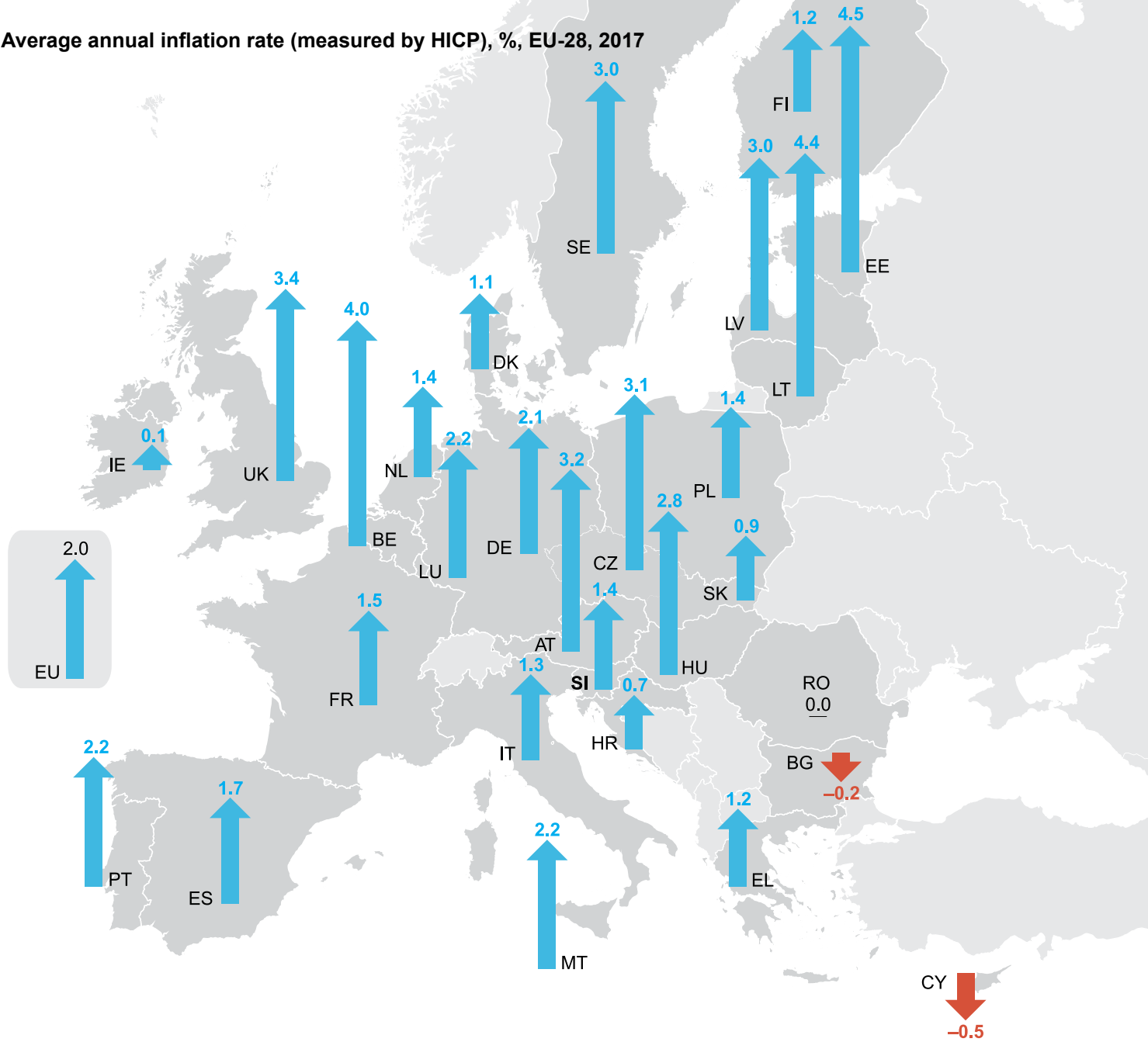
7.3

percent more expensive than a year before was food in Latvia in 2017.

24

percent less goods and services (in value terms) than in the EU overall could be bought in Slovenia in 2016.

Average annual inflation rate (measured by HICP), %, EU-28, 2017



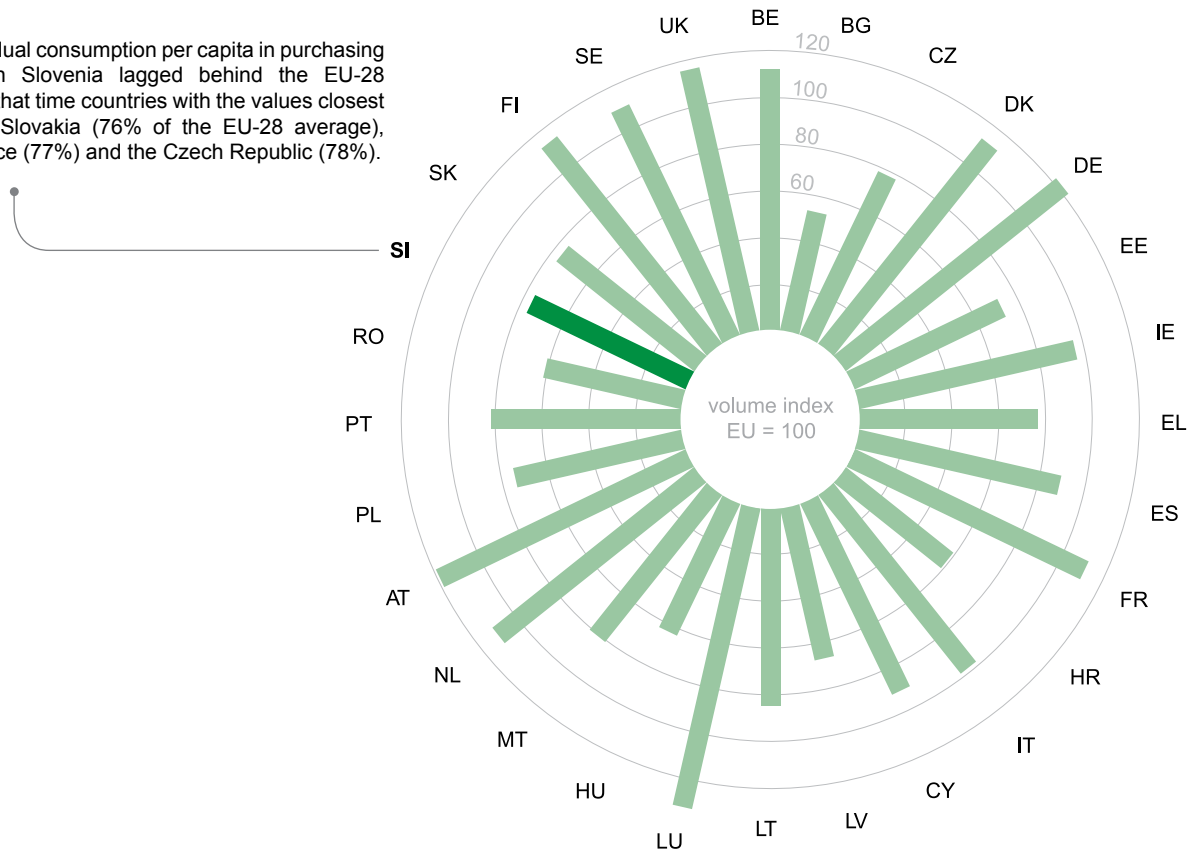
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 5. 4. 2018)

© SURS

Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in EU-28 Member States, 2016

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

In 2016 actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in Slovenia lagged behind the EU-28 average by 24%. At that time countries with the values closest to Slovenia's were Slovakia (76% of the EU-28 average), Poland (74%), Greece (77%) and the Czech Republic (78%).



FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

36-38

5.7

billion euros of goods were exported from Slovenia to Germany (its main trading partner) in 2017.

5.2

billion euros of goods were imported to Slovenia from Germany in 2017.

37,000

GWh more of electricity was imported than exported by Italy in 2016 (most in the EU).

1,200

GWh more of electricity was imported than exported by Slovenia in 2016 (second in the EU with the most balanced electricity trade).

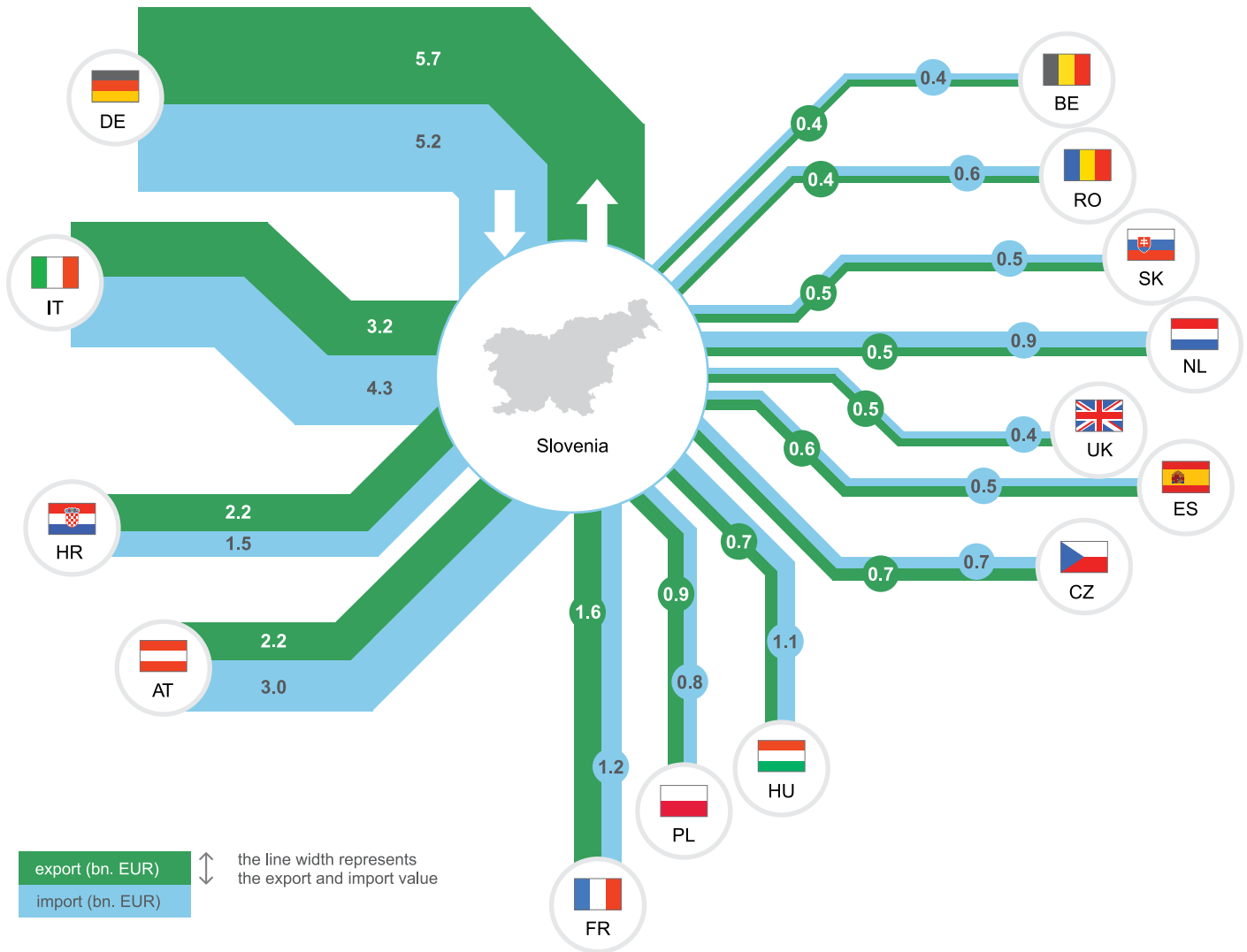
76

percent of its total exports in 2017 was exported by Slovenia to other EU Member States.

46

percent of its total imports in 2017 was imported by the Netherlands from other EU Member States (least in the EU).

Export and import, the most important Slovenia's trade partners among EU-28 Member States, 2017



Source: SURS

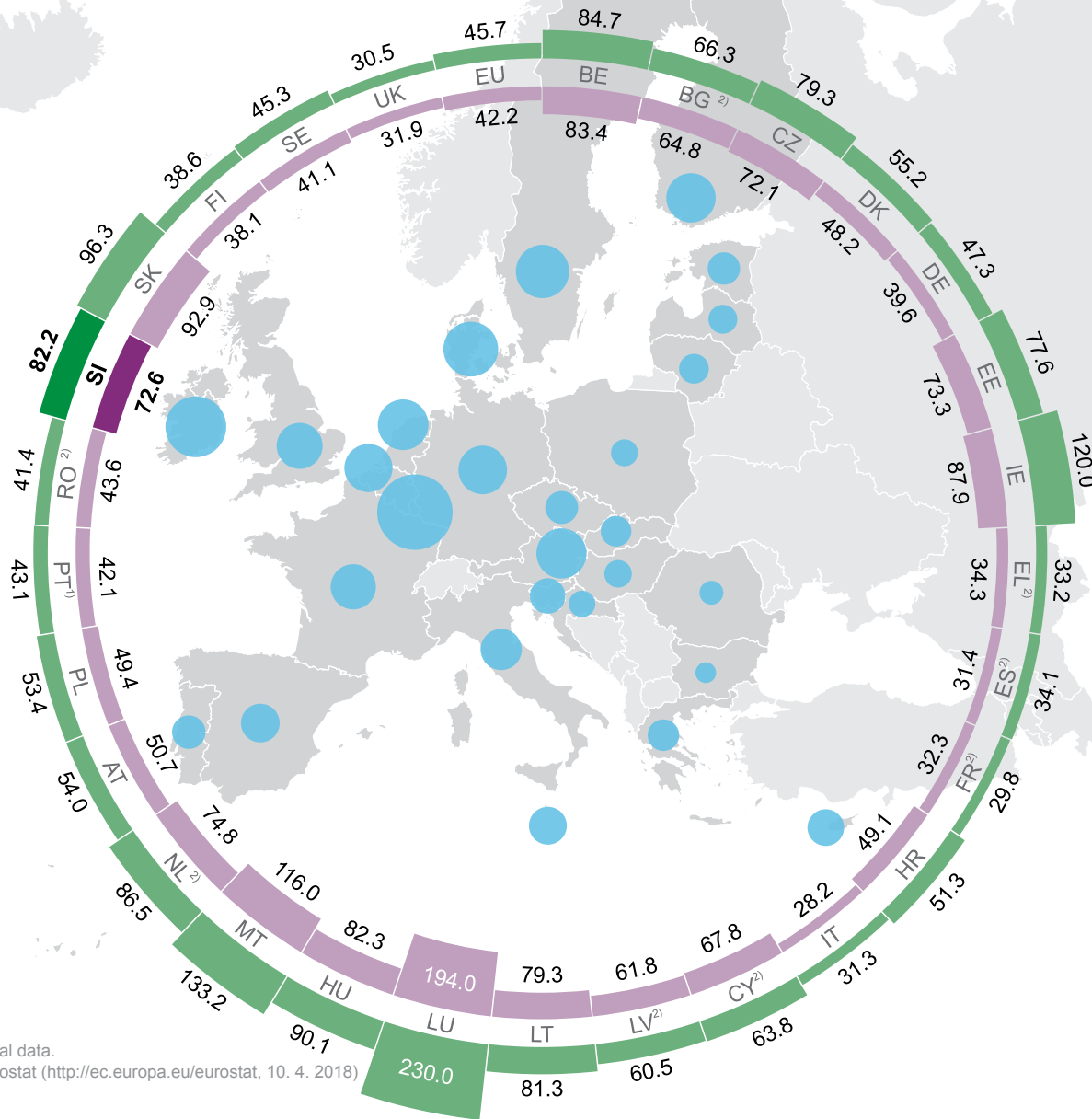
© SURS

Export and import of goods and services (% of GDP) in EU-28 Member States, 2017

GDP per capita



■ % of export in GDP
■ % of import in GDP



1) Estimate.

2) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 10. 4. 2018)

ENTERPRISES, CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY

39-41

17

percent higher than in 2015 was industrial production in Cyprus in 2017 (largest increase in the EU).

8

percent of enterprises operating in Slovenia in 2015 died in 2015.

16

percent higher than in 2015 was industrial production in Slovenia in 2017.

39

percent higher than in 2015 was the index of construction put in place in Ireland in 2017 (largest increase in the EU).

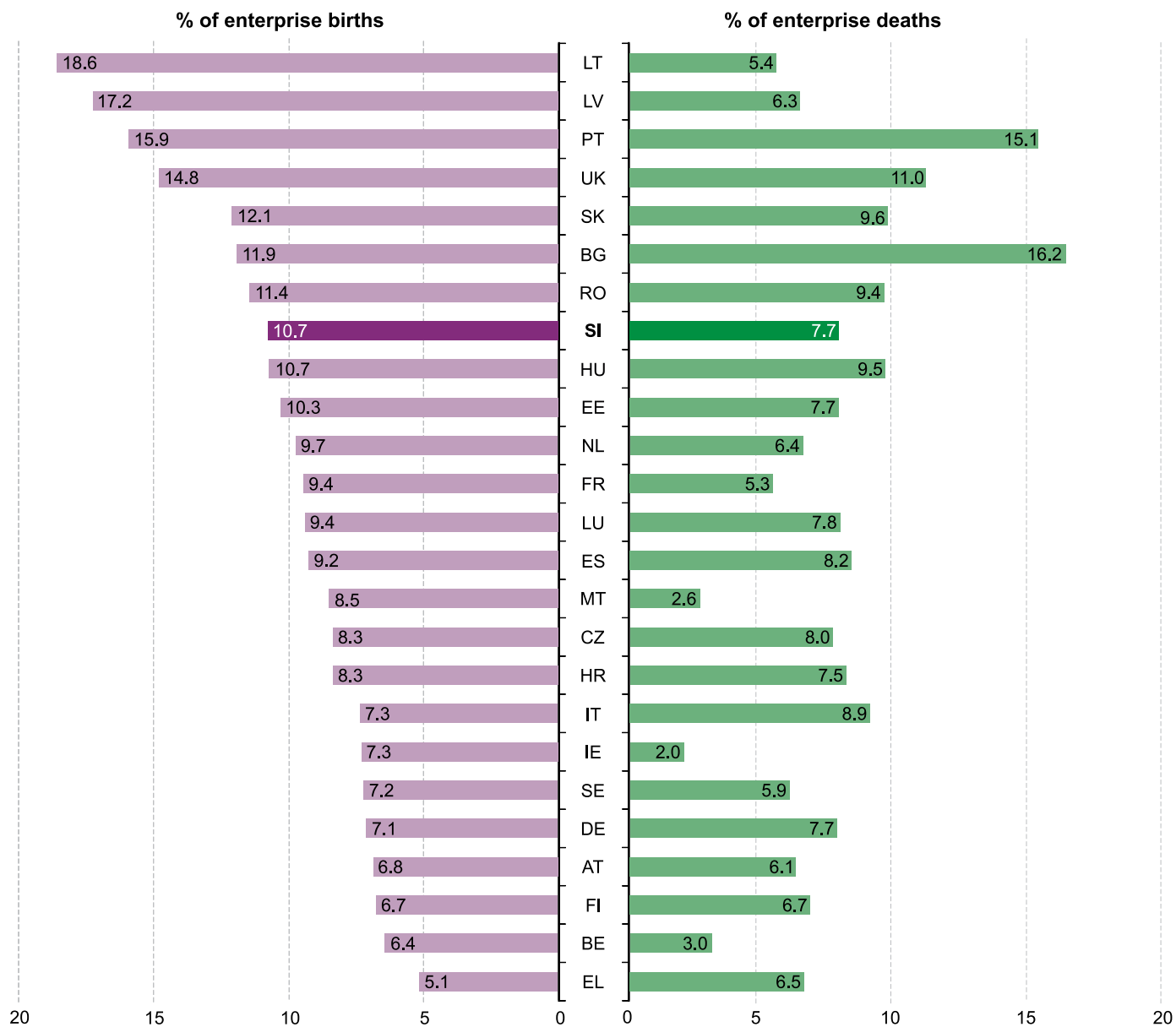
11

percent of enterprises operating in Slovenia in 2015 were born in 2015.

17

percent more building permits were issued in Slovenia in 2017 than in 2015.

Enterprise births and deaths as a share of all enterprises in 2015¹⁾, EU-28



1) Business activities excluding activities of holding companies.
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 10. 4. 2018)

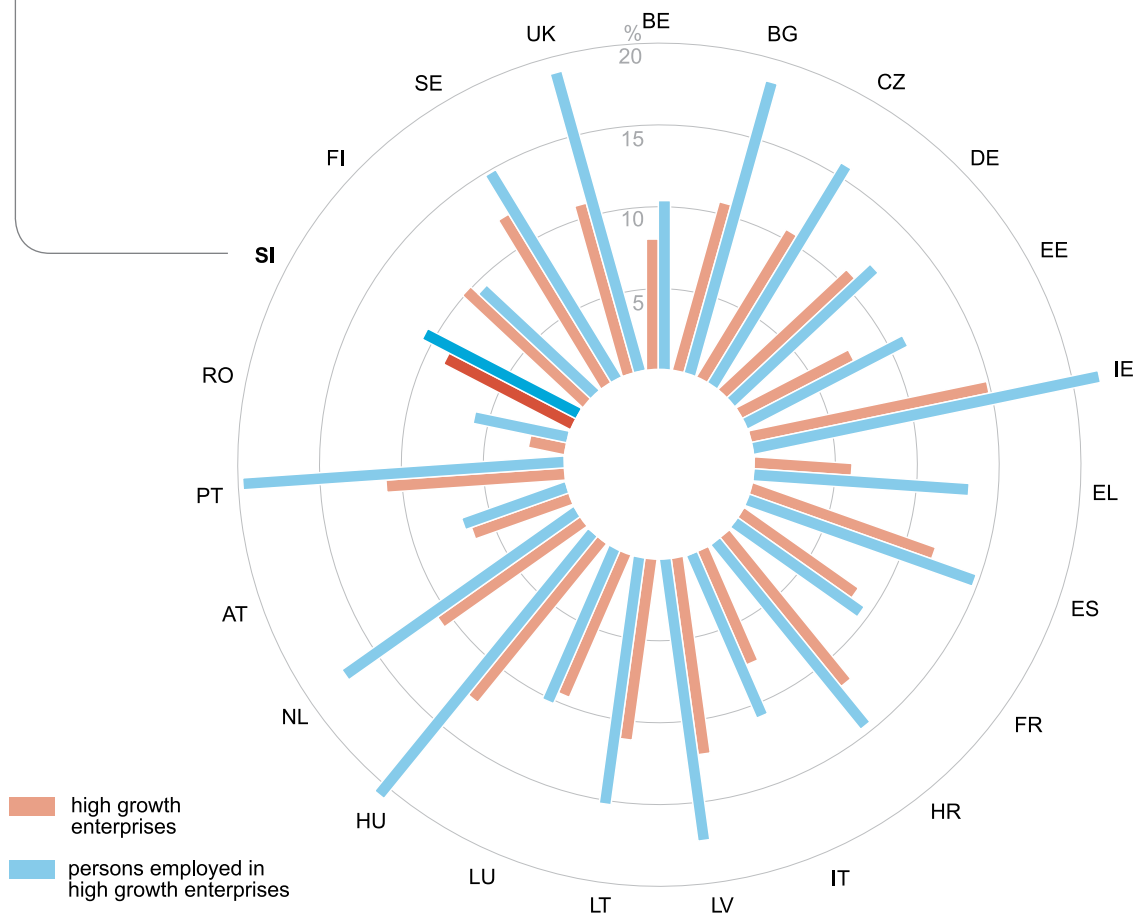
Share of high-growth enterprises among enterprises with at least 10 employees and share of persons employed in such enterprises, EU-28, 2015

High-growth enterprises

There were 807 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia in 2016, 29% more than in 2015. The number increased mostly on account of the growth in manufacturing.

Persons employed in high-growth enterprises

High-growth enterprises in Slovenia employed 56,000 persons in 2016, 32% more than in 2015. Most persons were employed by high-growth enterprises in manufacturing (24,000 or 43%).



TOURISM, TRANSPORT AND TRADE

42--44

71

percent was the bed occupancy rate in Cyprus in 2016 (highest in the EU).

7.1

million overnight stays were generated by residents of Slovenia in Croatia in 2016.

12.2

percent higher than in 2015 was retail trade turnover in Slovenia in 2017.

26

percent of enterprises in Ireland were selling online in 2017 (largest share in the EU).

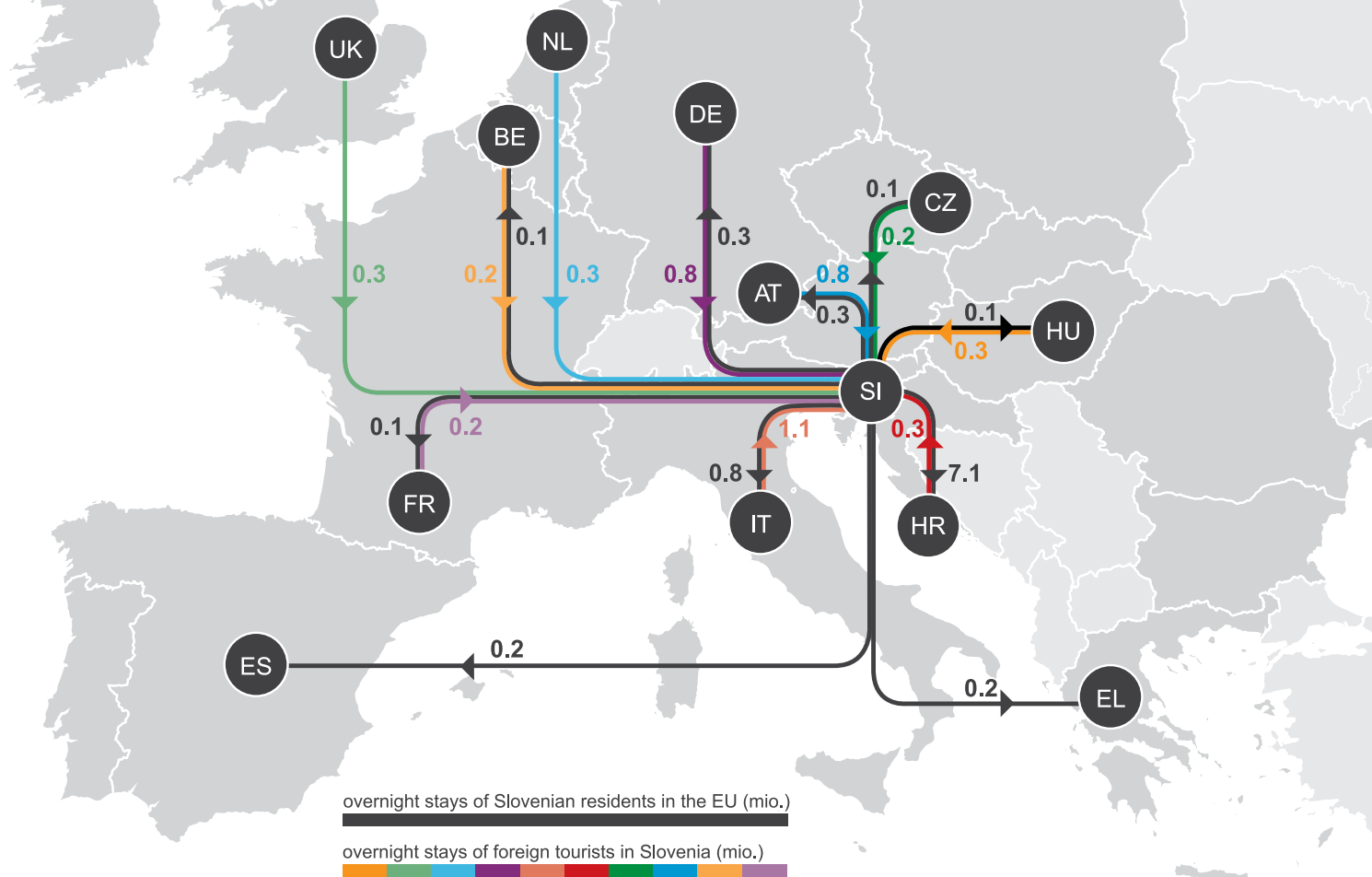
14.1

million passengers were transported by railway in Slovenia in 2015.

16

percent of household expenditure in Slovenia was spent in 2016 on personal mobility (most in the EU).

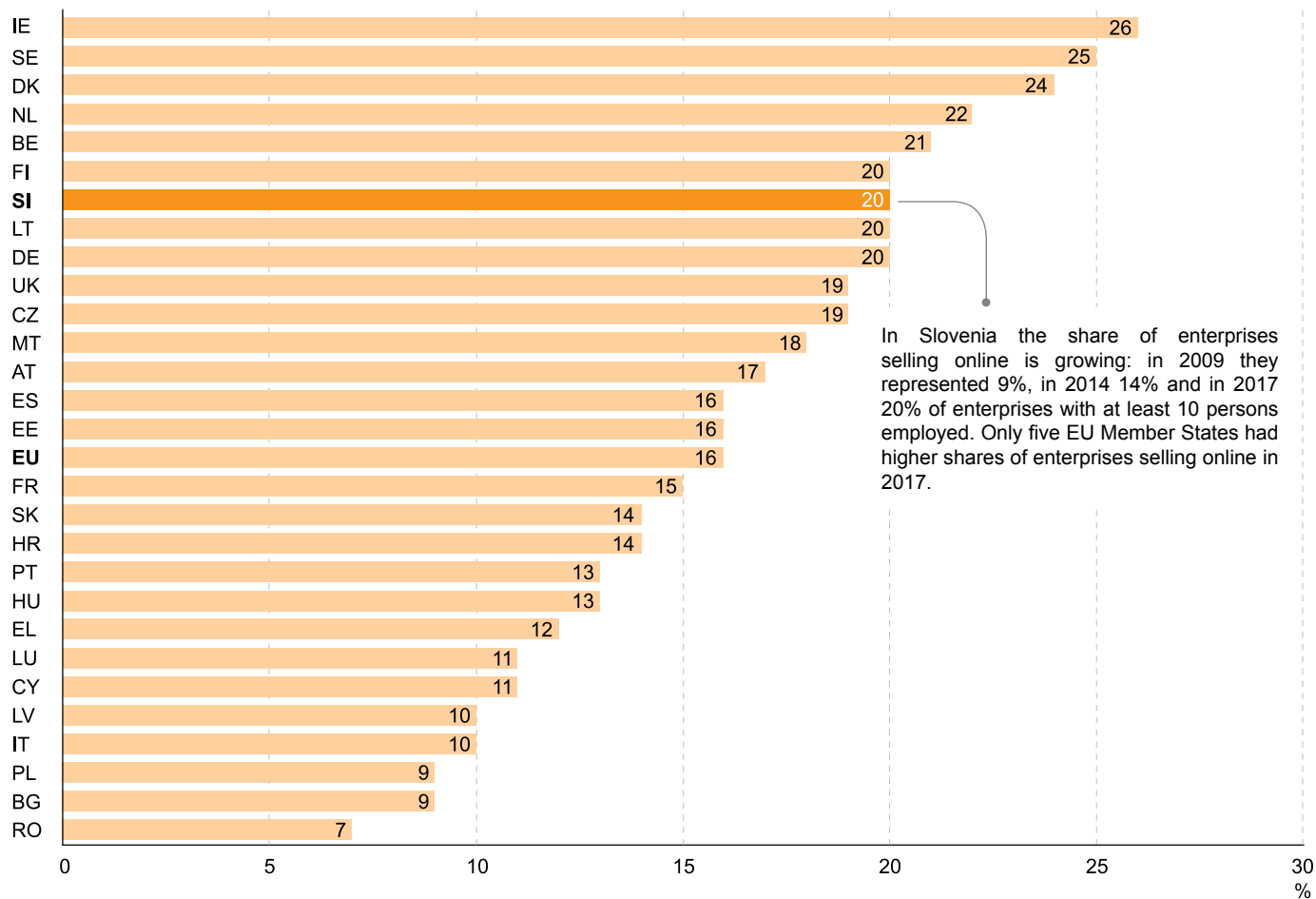
Overnights of foreign tourist in Slovenia and overnights of Slovenian residents in selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



Sources: SURS, Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 24. 4. 2018)

© SURS

Enterprises selling online, EU-28, 2017



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 15. 5. 2018)

© SURS

ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES

GDP	gross domestic product
EU	European Union
EU-28	28 Member States of the European Union
EUR	euro
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
l	litre
mio.	million
mrd.	billion
pop.	population
no.	number
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
GWh	gigawat hour
km ²	square kilometre
%	percent

Icons for some infographics were obtained from <http://www.flaticon.com>.
Source (if not stated otherwise): Eurostat.

