

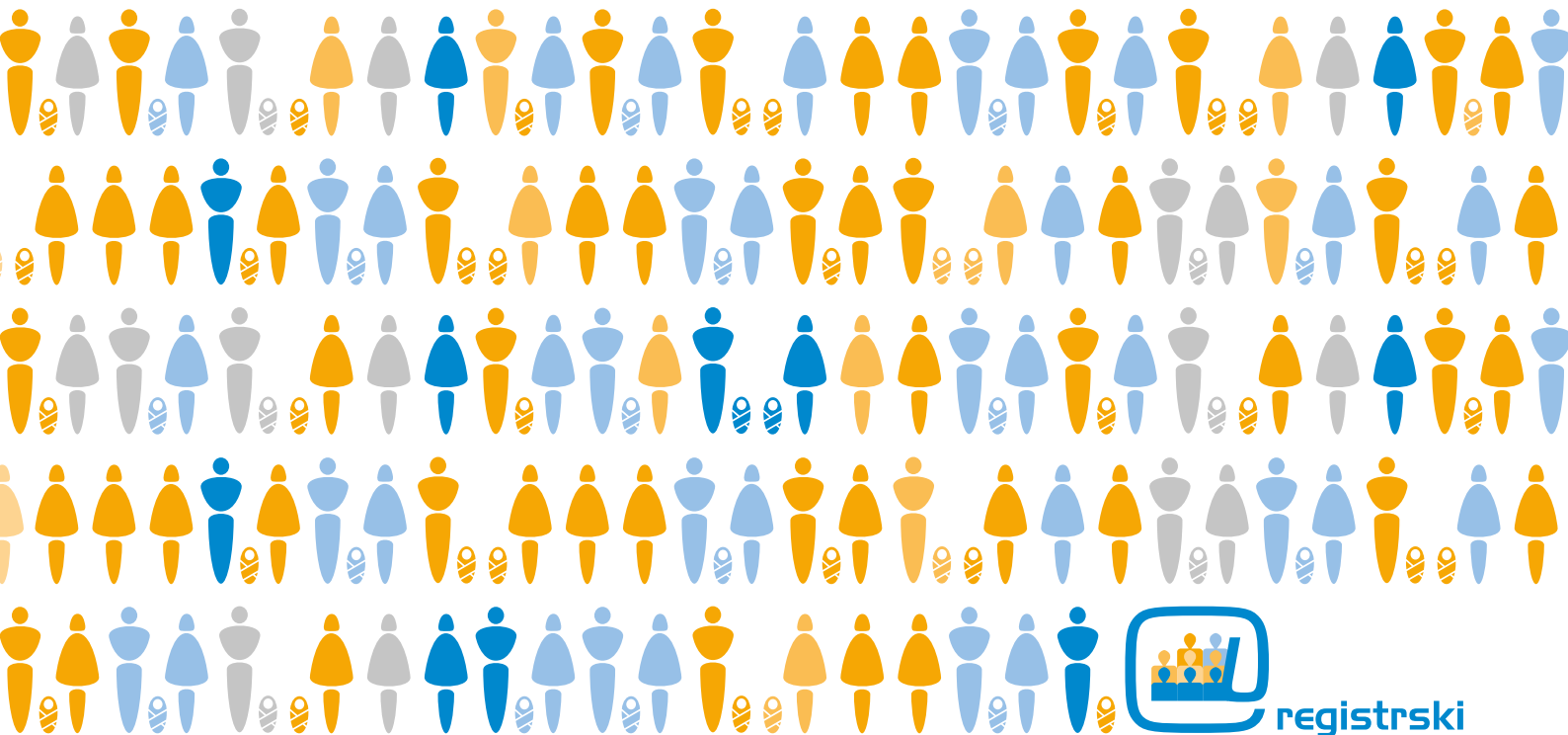


STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
STATISTICS
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

PEOPLE, FAMILIES, DWELLINGS



registrski
popis 2011



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

PEOPLE, FAMILIES, DWELLINGS

Ljubljana, June 2013



registrski
popis 2011

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Printed by Littera picta, d. o. o.

The publication is available at: www.stat.si/eng/pub.asp

Information: Information Centre

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

314(497.4)"2011"

PEOPLE, families, dwellings / [authors Danilo Dolenc ... [et al.] ; translated by Boris Panič]. - Ljubljana : Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, 2013

ISBN 978-961-239-271-0

ISBN 978-961-239-272-7 (pdf)

1. Dolenc, Danilo
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INTRODUCTION

Population censuses, which are among the most extensive statistical surveys, are conducted by most of the countries in the world. According to United Nations data, population censuses around 2010 were or will be conducted by all but seven countries. For many countries population censuses are namely the only source of data on the number of population.

Population censuses are important milestones for any country, since a comparison of results of successive censuses reveals the picture of population development through decades and centuries. Usually, population censuses are also conducted to collect data on households, families and dwellings. However, each country can also collect other nationally important data.

The first population census on the present-day territory of Slovenia was ordered by the Empress Maria Theresa and was conducted as of 31 October 1857. The latest census was conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia as of 1 January 2011. The results of the 2011 Census of Population, Households and Housing in Slovenia are presented in this publication. This census was an important turning point and a great achievement for Slovene statistics since it was the first one conducted without enumerators knocking on people's doors. The data were collected from registers, i.e. by linking data from various administrative and statistical data sources. So far only ten European countries have managed to conduct censuses in such a way.

Censuses are a country's identity card, a mirror that shows how many people there are, where they come from, how educated they are, how many of them are employed, and in what communities and dwellings they live. The first part of this publication presents these data for Slovenia. The second part shows census data at the level of statistical regions, through indicators that are largely different than traditional, general indicators. In addition to basic figures on statistical regions, we point out the phenomena that are not that often talked about but say volumes about the way people in Slovenia live. Each of the twelve statistical regions was ranked according to each presented indicator.

Census data are truly a treasure. Because each figure includes every person in Slovenia, the booklet will be interesting for the general public. To be even more understandable – and because a picture is often worth more than a thousand words – many data are presented in charts, maps or short tables.

Because modern societies are rapidly changing and because the users need updated statistics, census data will be provided in intervals shorter than ten years. The next implementation of the full register-based census is planned for 1 January 2015, while some selected census data will be available every year.

You are most cordially invited to read the publication or even just browse it. We are convinced that at least some of the data on people living in the Republic of Slovenia will remain in your memory. You can learn even more about the 2011 census by browsing our SI-STAT web portal.



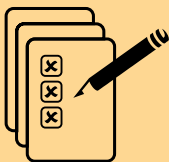
Irena Križman,
Director-General

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1857-2011 CENSUSES

1857 - 1991



2002



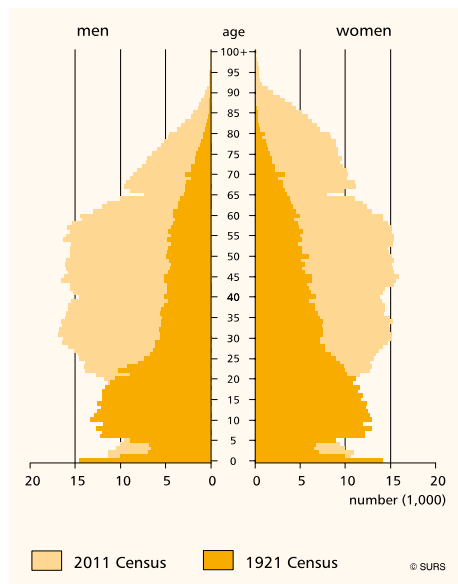
2011



1857–2011 CENSUSES

Population censuses are the oldest, most extensive and therefore most expensive statistical surveys since they are based on full coverage of people living at a specific time on the territory of a specific country.

Chart 1: **Population pyramid, Slovenia, 1921 and 2011**



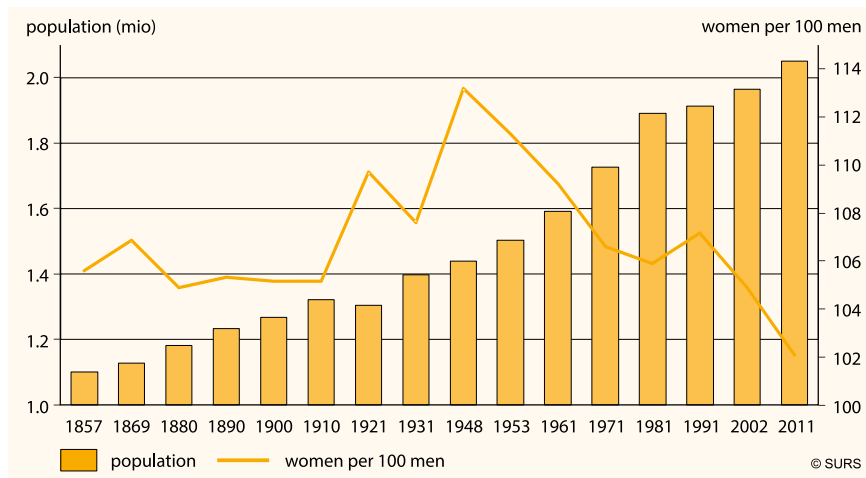
Source: SURS

2002 Census, the last field census in Slovenia

The first modern population census was conducted on the territory of present-day Slovenia in 1857; at that time for the first time the reference date was determined and the data were published. After that 15 more population censuses were conducted.

Censuses were conducted approximately every ten years (with only two exceptions: in 1941 no census was conducted due to the start of World War II and 17 years passed until the census in 1948 and only five to the next census in 1953). The 2002 Census, the first one in independent Slovenia, was also the last traditional census conducted by about 10,000 field enumerators, who collected data directly from the people. Already at the 1991 Census and to a much larger extent at the 2002 Census administrative data sources were used (especially the Central Population Register).

Chart 2: **1857–2011 censuses, Slovenia, present-day territory**



Source: SURS

In the last 154 years for which reliable data are available, the population on the present-day territory of Slovenia did not even double. Due to the casualties of World War II the male to female ratio changed significantly; however, the lowest share of women in 2011 in the history of Slovenia was mostly the result of modern economic immigration of predominantly male population, mostly from the territory of former Yugoslavia.

2011 – an important milestone in the development of Slovene statistics

The 2011 Census, the sixteenth population census conducted on the territory of present-day Slovenia, was the first complete register-based population census in Slovenia, i.e. by linking numerous data from existing administrative and statistical sources without additional fieldwork or conducting additional statistical surveys. The last census differs from the previous traditional census conducted in 2002 in several important aspects:

- The census reference date was 1 January (since 1953 it has always been 31 March).
- The obligation to conduct a census was for EU Member States for the first time determined by a European regulation (censuses used to be conducted only on the basis of UN recommendations).
- Implementation of the register-based census was included in the Medium-Term Programme of Statistical Surveys 2008-2012 (for the implementation of previous censuses a special act was adopted, mainly because of large costs).

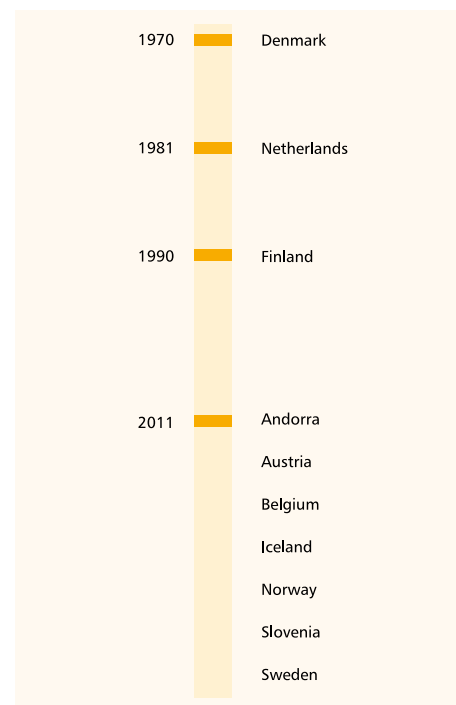
With a register-based population census Slovenia joined few European countries that have already conducted such censuses. Denmark was the first country in the world to conduct such a census already in 1970, while most of the other countries conducted such censuses for the first time in 2011.

Table 1: **Basic data, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Population	2,050,189	Families	567,347
men	1,014,563	with children	429,673
women	1,035,626	without children	137,674
Households	813,531	Dwellings	844,656
one-member	266,489	occupied	670,127
multi-member	547,042	unoccupied	174,529

Source: SURS

Figure 1: **European countries that conduct register-based censuses and year of first implementation**



POPULATION

WOMEN AND CHILDREN



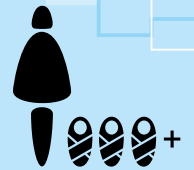
26%



20%



39%

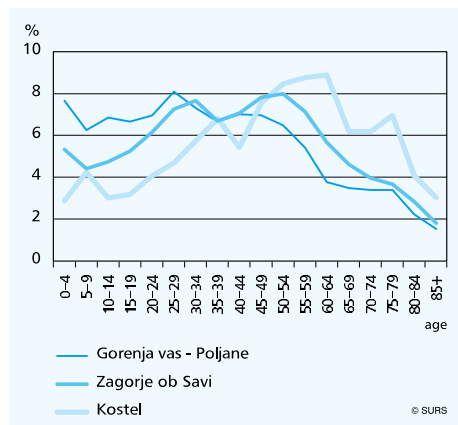


15%

POPULATION STRUCTURE

In terms of territory and population Slovenia is a small country with an unfavourable age structure. On 1 January 2011 it had a population of 2,050,189. A sixth of them were 65+ years old, and slightly fewer (a seventh) were under 15 years old. Men were on average 40 years old and women were 3.3 years older.

Chart 3: **Age structure of the population, selected municipalities, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 2: **Selected demographic indicators, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Mean age (years)	41.7
Ageing index	116.5
Population aged 0–14 (%)	14.2
Population aged 15–64 (%)	69.3
Population aged 65+ (%)	16.5
Young age dependency ratio	20.5
Old age dependency ratio	23.9

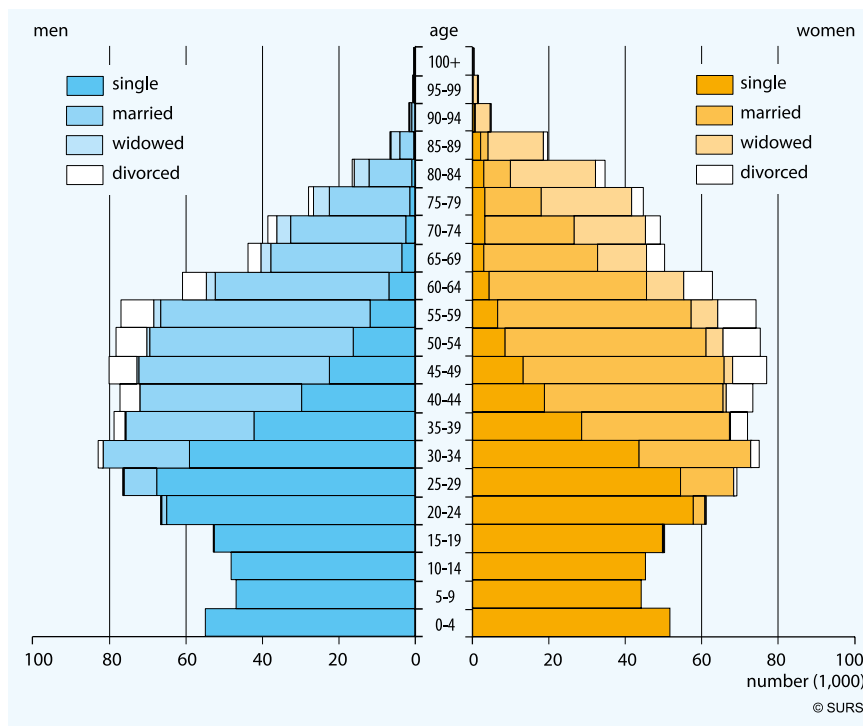
Source: SURS

Almost 90% of the population aged 40–74 are married

Among the population aged up to 36 single people (never married) predominated. Among the population aged 37+ fewer were single as up to the age of 78 most of the people were married and after this age most of the people were widowed.

Data on marital status differ rather significantly by sex: married women predominated among women aged 36–71 (more than a half), while married men predominated among men aged 40–91. Most women aged 85+ were widows (75%) and most men aged 85+ were married (55%), which shows that women live longer than men do.

Chart 4: **Population pyramid, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

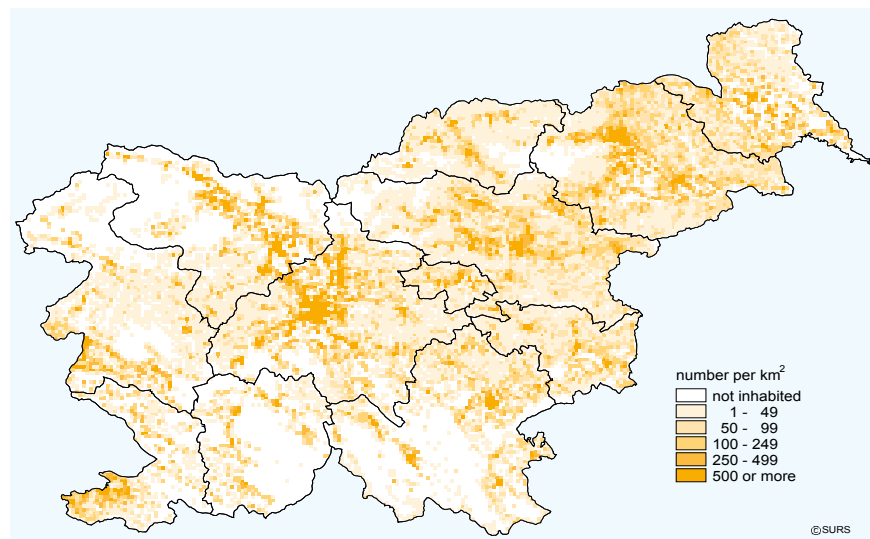


Source: SURS

POPULATION DENSITY

Population density in Slovenia on 1 January 2011 was 101 per km² but the density was far from being the same all over the country. There are large differences already within larger cities, as well as between settlements, municipalities and statistical regions.

Map 1: **Population density, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Sources: SURS, SMA

By far the most densely populated municipality was Ljubljana (over 1,000 people per km²), while in municipality Solčava, which was the least densely populated, the density was only 5 people per km².

The most densely populated municipalities were those with large cities and municipalities that are smaller in area, larger in population and located on the outskirts of major employment centres. The least densely populated were municipalities a large part of which was unpopulated (e.g. mountains, forests) and municipalities that are far from important centres.

Among seven settlements with more than 20,000 inhabitants the most densely populated was Maribor (more than 2,300 people per km²), and the least densely populated was Novo mesto (about 700 people per km²).

Table 3: **Population density, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	People per km ²
Slovenia	101.1
Osrednjeslovenska	208.7
Zasavska	167.5
Podravska	148.9
Savinjska	108.9
Obalno-kraška	106.1
Gorenjska	95.2
Pomurska	89.1
Spodnjeposavska	79.3
Koroška	69.6
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	53.3
Goriška	51.2
Notranjsko-kraška	35.9

Source: SURS

Word cloud 1: **The most densely populated settlements, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

CITIZENSHIP

Already before it won independence Slovenia was very interesting in terms of employment for people from other less developed parts of former Yugoslavia. After independence, joining the EU and opening the labour market, Slovenia became interesting for immigrants from other countries. On 1 January 2011 citizens of countries from the area of former Yugoslavia represented the largest group of foreign citizens in Slovenia (87.7%); 6.5% of foreign citizens were citizens of other EU Member States and 5.8% were citizens of other countries. So, every 25th person in Slovenia was a citizen of one of 136 different foreign countries.

Table 4: **Population by country of citizenship, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

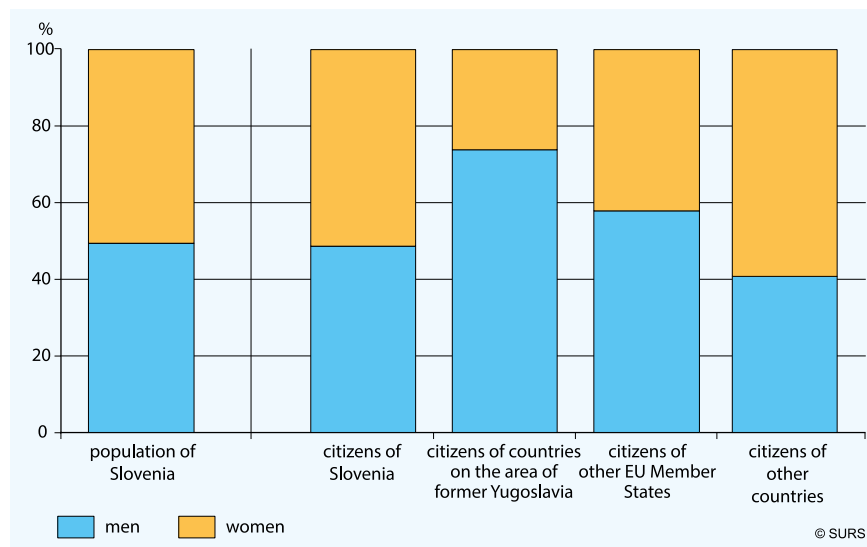
	Number
Population of Slovenia	2,050,189
Slovenia	1,967,443
Foreign countries	82,746
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38,836
Kosovo	9,034
Macedonia	8,817
Croatia	7,738
Serbia	7,561
Ukraine	1,219
Bulgaria	1,084
China	877
Italy	870
Germany	761
Montenegro	609
Russian Federation	597
Slovakia	451
United Kingdom	391
Austria	378
Republic of Moldova	273
United States	236
Romania	230
Hungary	201
France	179
Thailand	179
Poland	175
Czech Republic	163
Dominican Republic	149
Netherlands	111
other countries	1,627

Source: SURS

Among foreign citizens more young people and more men than among Slovene citizens

Foreign citizens were on average younger than Slovene citizens: foreign citizens were on average 37.7 years old and Slovene citizens 41.8 years old. Among citizens of countries on the area of former Yugoslavia, the youngest were citizens of Kosovo (30.1 years) and the oldest citizens of Croatia (45.3 years). Among foreign citizens the share of men was much higher than among Slovene citizens. Among Slovene citizens the sex ratio was 94 men per 100 women and among foreign citizens 244 men per 100 women.

Chart 5: **Population by citizenship, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

2,488 residents of Slovenia are citizens of one of the non-European countries

Citizens of 35 Asian countries (more than half of them Chinese citizens), 31 African countries, 15 countries of North and Central America, 11 South American countries (most of them Brazilian citizens) and four countries of Oceania (most of them Australian citizens) were living in Slovenia on 1 January 2011.

Foreign citizens slightly less educated and mostly working in construction

The education level of foreign citizens was on average slightly lower than the education level of total population. Almost half of the population of Slovenia aged 15+ had upper secondary education (professional or general) or post-secondary education, while the share for foreign citizens was less than a fifth.

Most of the employed foreign citizens of countries on the area of former Yugoslavia living in Slovenia worked in construction (47%). The share was the highest among citizens of Kosovo (73%), while most of the employed citizens of Serbia (a quarter) worked in manufacturing.

Most of the employed foreign citizens of other EU Member States worked in manufacturing (17%); the share was the highest for citizens of Slovakia (22%).

Foreign nationals more frequently live in urban areas

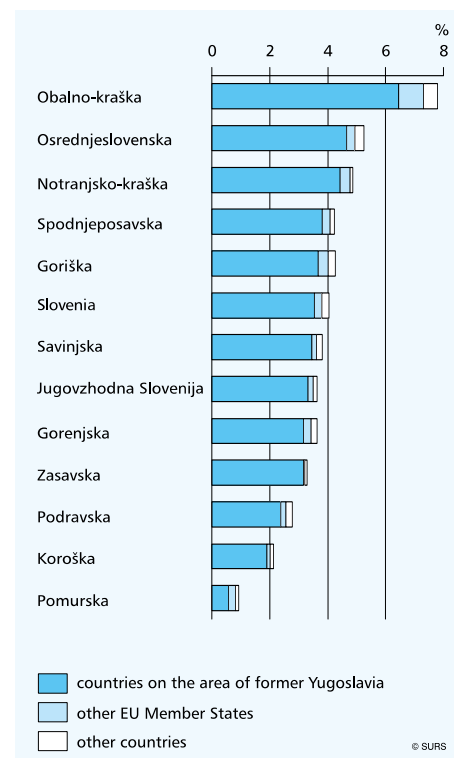
Three out of four foreign citizens lived in urban areas, while the ratio for total population was half in urban and half in non-urban areas. As many as 76% of citizens of countries on the area of former Yugoslavia and more than 90% of all citizens of China lived in urban areas. On the other hand, more than half of the citizens of the United Kingdom, Hungary, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy lived in non-urban areas.

Table 5: **Settlements with the highest number of foreign nationals, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Foreign citizens		Citizenship		
	number	%	countries on the area of former Yugoslavia	other EU Member States	other countries
Ljubljana	19,474	7.2	17,355	1,218	901
Maribor	5,288	5.6	4,704	370	214
Celje	2,699	7.2	2,480	155	64
Koper	2,652	10.6	2,341	116	195
Kranj	2,511	6.8	2,270	110	131
Novo mesto	1,855	7.9	1,715	70	70
Velenje	1,836	7.2	1,741	73	22
Izola	1,200	10.7	1,097	50	53

Source: SURS

Chart 6: **Foreign citizens by country of citizenship, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

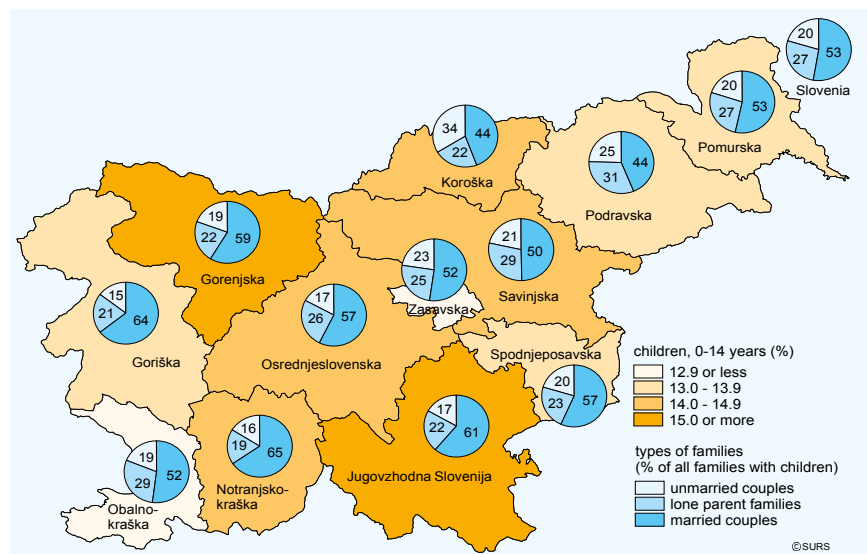
On 1 January 2011, 98.3% the population of Slovenia lived in private households and 1.7% in institutional and other households. Two thirds of the population lived in families of one or two parents with children and every eighth person lived alone.

Table 6: **Status of persons in the household, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	%
Total	100.0
Spouse without children	12.2
Spouse with children	23.2
Mother with children	5.8
Father with children	1.1
Unmarried partner without children	1.2
Unmarried partner with children	4.8
Child in a marriage	19.6
Child in a lone parent family	9.4
Child in a consensual union	3.8
Not a family member, lives alone	13.0
Not a family member, lives with others	4.2
Member of an institutional/other household	1.7

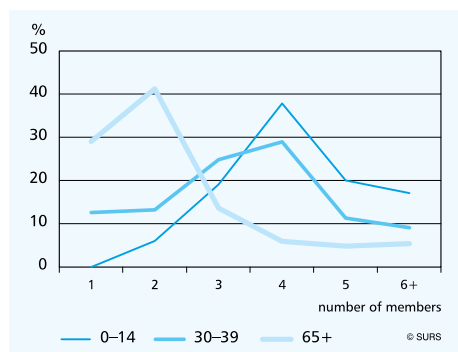
Source: SURS

Map 2: **Children aged less than 15 by type of family, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Sources: SURS, SMA

Chart 7: **Population by age and number of household members, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Children and youth

Most of the children aged less than 15 lived with married parents (almost 54%), slightly more than 25% lived with one of the parents and about 20% lived with unmarried parents.

More than half of the population aged up to 27 years still lived in their primary families with one or both parents. There is a difference of a few years between the two sexes: up to the age of 29 more than half of men and up to the age of 26 more than half of women still lived in their primary families.

Leaving the parents

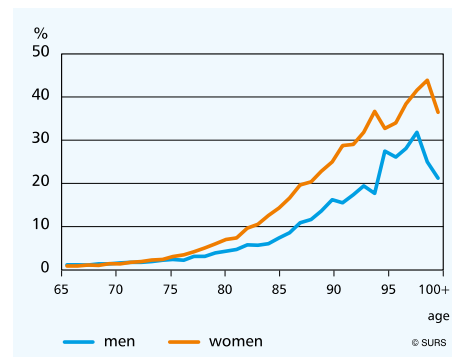
At age 30 the number of men who lived with at least one parent outnumbered the number of men who lived alone, as partners or as parents, but it was below 50%, whereas one year older men mostly lived alone or in own families (as partners and/or fathers).

More than half of women aged 27 lived alone or in their own families (as partners and/or mothers). The difference between women and men is the result of the age difference at establishing a partnership; for several decades the mean age of groom at first marriage has been about 3 years higher than the mean age of bride at first marriage.

Mature period

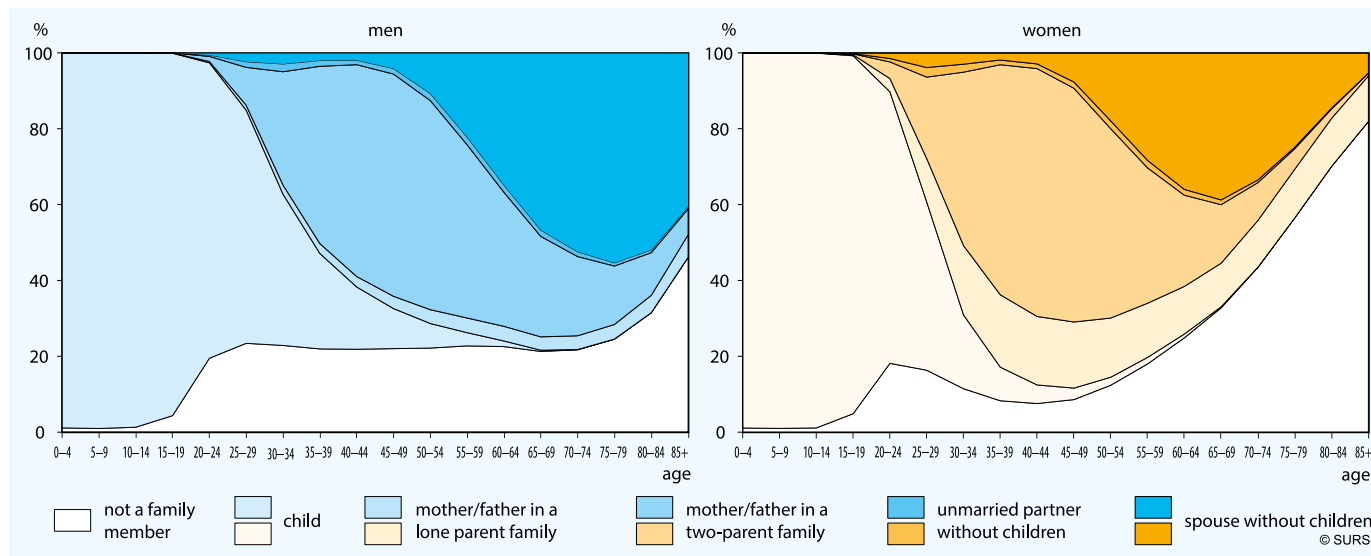
Between the ages of 30 and 60 people were the most frequently spouses with children. People aged 61+ were more frequently spouses without children as their children had already moved out of their households and created their own families. From age 79+ on most of the people lived alone (mostly due to the death of their spouses). Almost 19% of people aged 85+ lived in institutional households, the most frequently in old people's homes.

Chart 9: **Members of institutional households, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Chart 8: **Status in the family, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

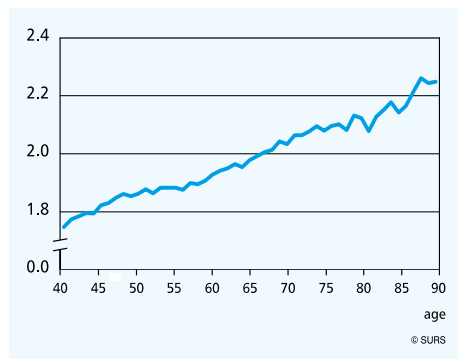
In the past 150 years an increasing number of women in Slovenia have become mothers. In the past ten years the number of mothers increased by 31,000, while – due to lower fertility – the total number of live-births went up by only 19,000. On 1 January 2011 there were 663,127 mothers in Slovenia. Only every fourth woman aged 15+ had not yet given birth.

Table 7: **Fertility of women, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Age	Average number of children per woman	Gave birth to 4 or more children (%)	Did not give birth (%)
Total	1.51	4.4	25.9
15–19	0.01	0.0	99.4
20–29	0.32	0.2	76.6
30–39	1.38	2.0	24.2
40–49	1.81	3.5	8.8
50–59	1.88	3.8	6.5
60–69	1.97	5.8	6.7
70–79	2.08	10.3	8.5
80+	2.17	15.2	13.0

Source: SURS

Chart 10: **Average number of live-births per woman, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

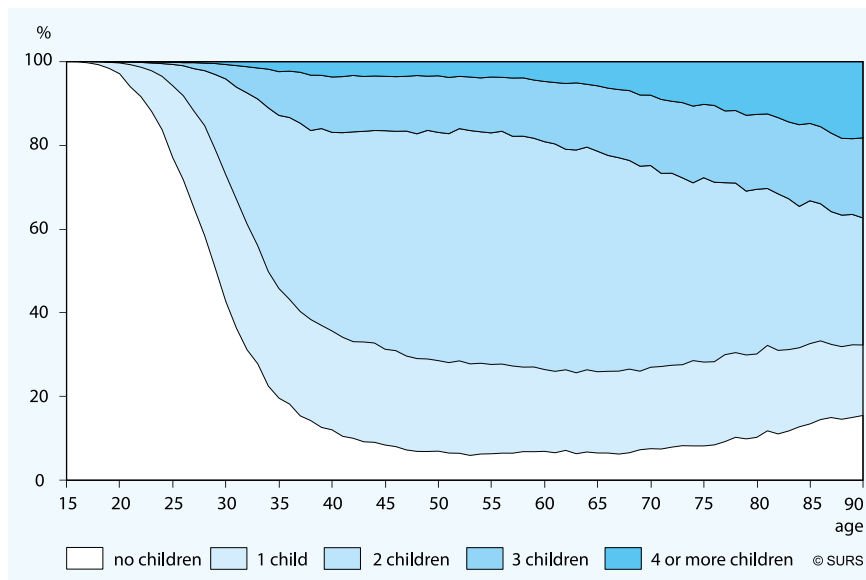
Ever more mothers

By 1 January 2011 women living in Slovenia had given birth to 1,348,967 children; each mother had on average two children. If this indicator is calculated for all women aged 15+, i.e. those who were already out of their fertility period and those who had not even started to give birth, the average number is 1.5 children.

Most mothers have two children

The number of children born by a woman increases with her age. Population replacement (more than 2.08 children per woman) was provided by women born by the mid-1930s. Generations of women who are now 40-44 years old and for whom we can predict that they are already out of their fertility period on average gave birth to between 1.7 and 1.8 children. Generations of women who are now 20-30 years old enter their fertility period gradually and steadily. Half of the women aged 29 are already mothers, whereas at the age of 35 four out of five women are mothers. Among women aged 40-69 one in two had two children.

Chart 11: **Women and live-born children, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

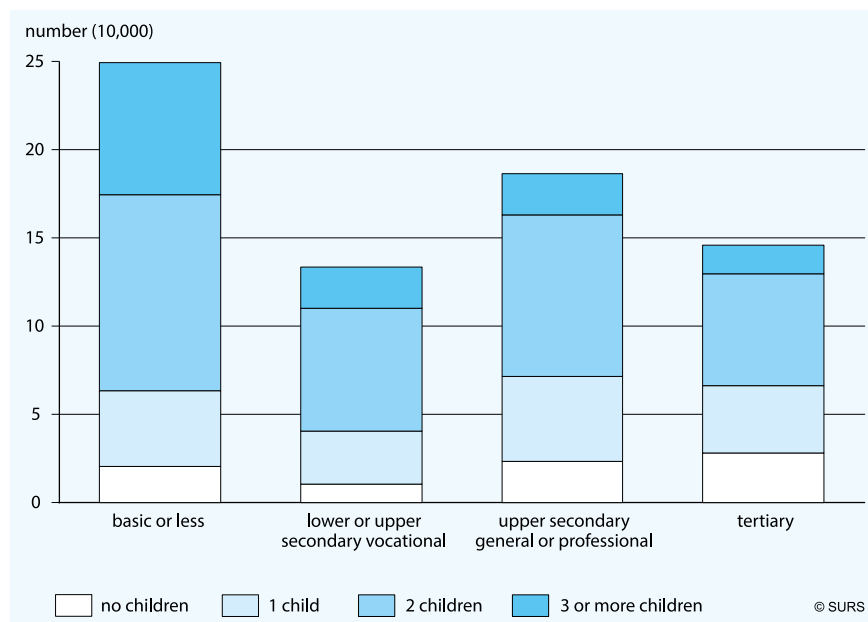
Fertility of women born abroad is similar to fertility of women born in Slovenia

The most important reason for a relatively long period of gradual decline in fertility – which reached its critical values only after Slovenia won independence – was immigration, even though there are no major differences between fertility of women whose country of birth was Slovenia and those who were foreign-born. Immigrant women rapidly adjusted to the new environment. Among women over 40, who are not very likely to become mothers, fertility of women who came to Slovenia from countries on the area of former Yugoslavia is slightly lower than for women born in Slovenia (1.91 vs. 1.95).

The higher the education the fewer the children

Better educated women have fewer children; at the same time, the higher the education the more likely it is that a woman will have no children. More time spent in education has an impact on postponing giving birth. These differences are the most evident at age 25-30, when many women are finishing their studies. The fertility rate of female students at this age was 0.06 and of graduates 0.48, while women at that age on average gave birth to 0.58 child.

Chart 12: Fertility of women aged 30+, by education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Table 8: Fertility of women by country/region of birth, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	Average number of children per woman	Gave birth to 4 or more children (%)	Did not give birth (%)
aged 15+			
Total	1.51	4.4	25.9
Slovenia	1.49	4.5	27.0
countries on the area of former Yugoslavia	1.73	4.2	13.6
other countries	1.30	3.2	30.8
aged 40+			
Total	1.95	6.4	8.2
Slovenia	1.95	6.6	8.3
countries on the area of former Yugoslavia	1.91	4.9	6.6
other countries	1.74	5.3	13.0

Source: SURS

IMMIGRATION FROM ABROAD

Already before independence Slovenia was a target immigration area for people from mostly less developed areas of former Yugoslavia. To a large extent they were typical economic immigrants with non-Slovene background but also some of Slovene origin.

Table 9: **Population by country of birth and citizenship, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Population of Slovenia	2,050,189	100.0
Citizens of Slovenia	1,967,443	96.0
Slovenia	1,818,063	88.7
abroad	149,380	7.3
Foreign citizens	82,746	4.0
abroad	79,208	3.8
Slovenia	3,538	0.2

Source: SURS

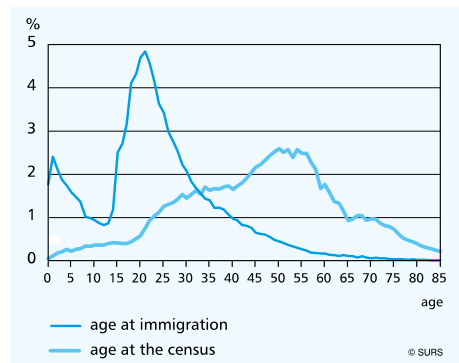
Every ninth resident of Slovenia was born abroad

On 1 January 2011 there were almost 229,000 immigrants (11%) living in Slovenia, 59,000 more than in 2002. The increase by a third in the last decade was the result of:

- Increasing demand for labour force (especially in construction);
- Accession of Slovenia and other countries to the EU, when due to the free movement of labour people from some new countries started to immigrate to Slovenia (e.g. Slovakia, Bulgaria);
- Secondary immigration of family members of foreign citizens already living in Slovenia (mostly from the area of former Yugoslavia).

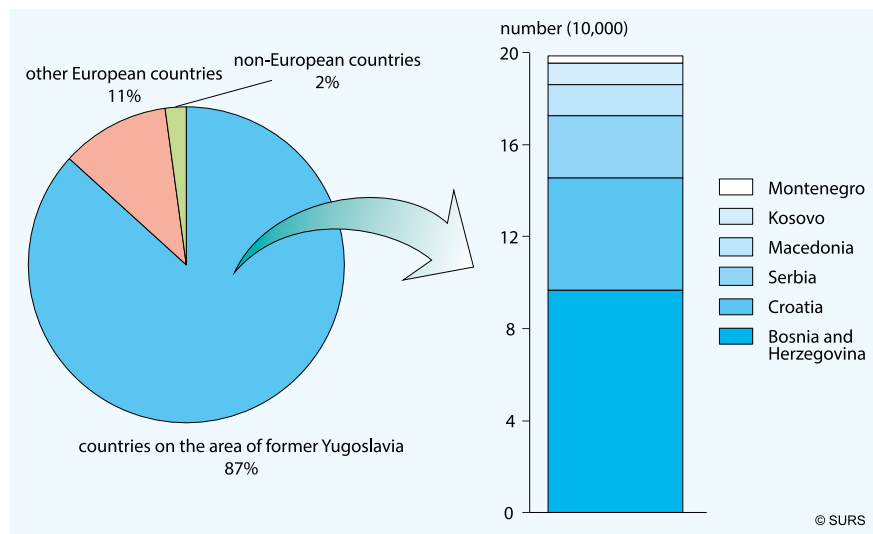
Despite these changes, Slovenia is still very closely connected with countries on the area of former Yugoslavia; 87% of first generation immigrants were born in one of these countries. Two out of three foreign-born residents already had Slovenian citizenship (most of them got their citizenship shortly after independence), so that Slovenia is among the European countries with the highest shares of citizens born abroad.

Chart 13: **Foreign-born population by age, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Chart 14: **Foreign-born population by region/country of birth, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



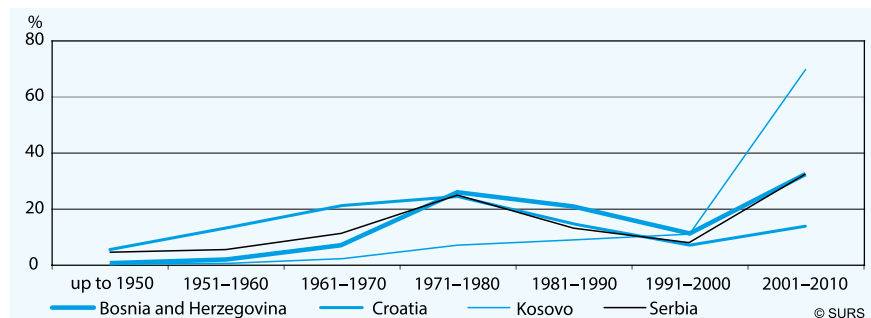
Source: SURS

Slovenia's residents come from 165 countries

With the exception of countries on the area of former Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy, Germany, Ukraine, France, the Russian Federation and Switzerland, in no other foreign country more than a thousand residents of Slovenia were born. Almost 5,000 people were born in 123 non-European countries. Most of these people came from China (784), but only 5% of them had Slovene citizenship. Residents whose country of birth was one of the non-European countries that in the 20th century attracted many Slovene emigrants (Argentina, Canada, United States) mostly had Slovene citizenship (82%). 50 countries were countries of birth for fewer than 5 residents each.

Among countries of origin from the area of former Yugoslavia, most Slovene citizens who immigrated to Slovenia came from Croatia (87%) and the fewest (22%) from Kosovo. Among new first-generation immigrants (after 1991) from these countries fewer than 30% were Slovene citizens.

Chart 15: Foreign-born population from selected countries by period of immigration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

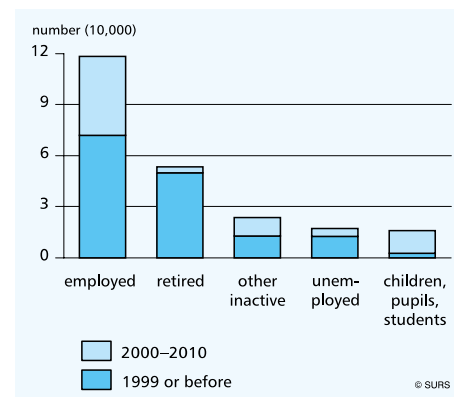


Source: SURS

Every 100th resident born in Slovenia also lived abroad

Of the 21,892 residents who were born in Slovenia, emigrated from the country and later on returned (return migrants), 94% were Slovene citizens. They returned from 101 countries, but from only 16 of them at least 100. Most of the return migrants from countries on the area of former Yugoslavia were descendants of first-generation immigrants. Most of the return migrants from countries important for temporary economic migration of Slovenes (migrant workers) returned after retiring (mean age of return migrants from Germany was 60 years). Return migrants from developed non-European countries (United States, Canada, Australia) represented more than a third of Slovenia's international migration flow with these countries.

Chart 16: Foreign-born population by activity status and period of immigration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Table 10: Foreign-born population by selected countries of birth, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	Number	%	
		men	citizens of Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96,897	62.2	60.0
Croatia	49,158	49.1	87.3
Serbia	26,368	58.4	68.7
Macedonia	13,658	62.7	36.8
Kosovo	9,350	71.7	22.2
Germany	8,480	50.3	90.5
Austria	3,164	47.0	89.0
Italy	3,134	50.9	75.4
Montenegro	2,811	55.1	80.2
Ukraine	1,406	26.3	18.6
France	1,244	45.9	85.6
Russian Federation	1,120	30.1	46.4
Switzerland	1,112	51.3	90.8

Source: SURS

MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS

Compared to other European countries, migration mobility of Slovene population is very low, particularly mobility between statistical regions. Despite that, on 1 January 2011 there were only seven settlements in Slovenia in which all people had been living there since they were born. On the other hand, in 72 settlements only immigrants were living. In three out of four settlements at least one foreign-born person was living.

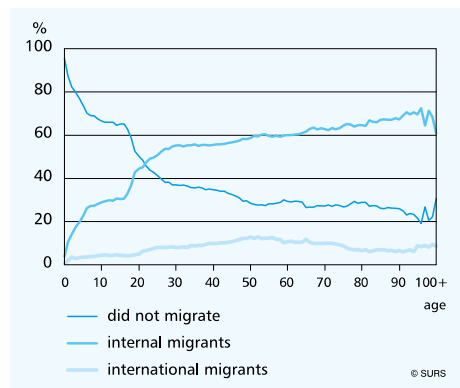
Because the share of migrants increases with age (the probability that a person will move at least once in a lifetime is about 75%), people who had never moved were on average 13 years younger than migrants (their mean age was almost 47 years).

Table 11: **Population by type of migration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Total	2,050,189	100.0
Never migrated	818,564	39.9
International migrants	250,480	12.2
did not move after immigration	154,412	7.5
moved after immigration	74,176	3.6
return migrants	21,892	1.1
Internal migrants (last migration)	981,145	47.9
between settlements of the same municipality	313,207	15.3
between municipalities	406,132	19.8
between statistical regions	261,806	12.8

Source: SURS

Chart 17: **Population by type of last migration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

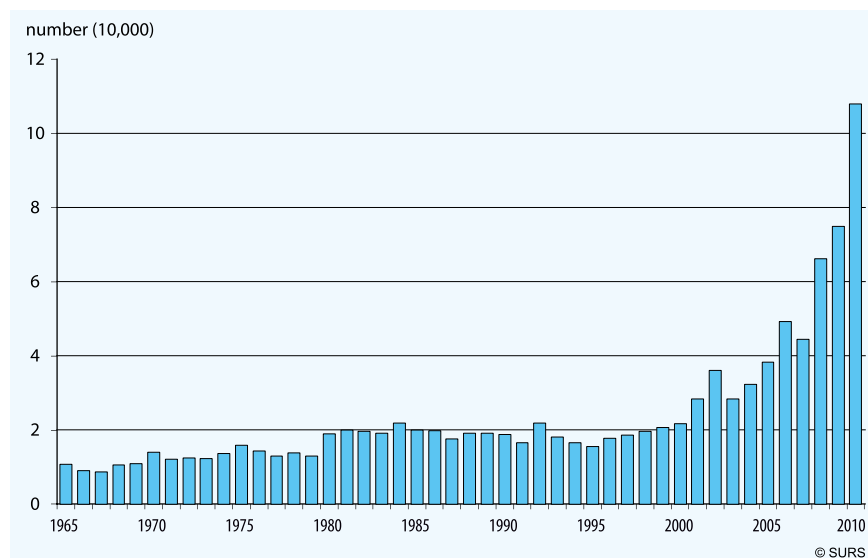
Four out of ten migrants migrated in the last decade

Even though migration is a repeatable demographic event, in population censuses only the last migration is monitored. Therefore, the number of migrants by year of last migration normally decreases with distance in time.

Partly also due to the change in the definition of the population, most (8.8%) migrations were recorded in 2010. A large number of people migrated in the 1980s as a result of intensive housing construction in that period. In the 1990s, 1992 stands out as the year in which people migrated due to administrative registration of migration after the privatisation of state dwellings.

Own dwelling is on the one hand a driver and on the other hand an inhibitor of internal spatial mobility.

Chart 18: **Migrants by year of last migration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Only three statistical regions record positive internal net migration

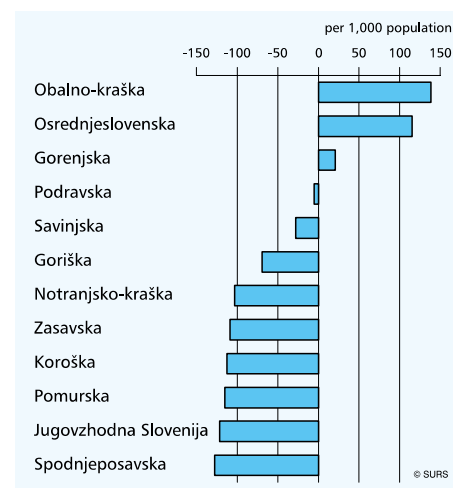
Only 14% of native-born residents no longer live in the same statistical region in which they lived at birth. Only three statistical regions recorded positive interregional net migration (Osrednjeslovenska, Obalno-kraška and Gorenjska), with Osrednjeslovenska having a 77% share of total positive interregional net migration. Jugovzhodna Slovenija was the region that lost the largest number of people due to internal migration (15,600). Only the Obalno-kraška region recorded positive interregional net migration with all other regions, while Pomurska recorded negative interregional net migration with all other regions. Migration was the most balanced in Podravska, which had a slightly negative interregional net migration of 5 per 1,000 population due to emigration to Osrednjeslovenska. Interregional migration additionally accelerated the unequal demographic and social development in individual areas since emigrants are usually younger and better educated. The only regions with positive interregional net migration of people with tertiary education were Osrednjeslovenska (20,363) and Obalno-kraška (2,540). The centralisation of Slovenia is further confirmed by the fact that 38% of people who immigrated to the Osrednjeslovenska region have tertiary education and that every fifth person with tertiary education came to this region from somewhere else in Slovenia, mostly from Podravska, Savinjska and Jugovzhodna Slovenija.

Table 12: **Mobility of the native-born population, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Residence		The same statistical region	Interregional migrants		
	at census	at birth		immigrated from another statistical region	emigrated to another statistical region	net migration
Slovenia	1,821,601	1,821,601	1,565,092	256,509	256,509	0
Osrednjeslovenska	458,431	405,429	365,389	93,042	40,040	53,002
Obalno-kraška	86,776	74,722	66,487	20,289	8,235	12,054
Gorenjska	181,238	177,485	155,656	25,582	21,829	3,753
Podravska	295,600	297,120	264,367	31,233	32,753	-1,520
Zasavska	38,941	43,170	33,068	5,873	10,102	-4,229
Notranjsko-kraška	45,583	50,286	38,684	6,899	11,602	-4,703
Savinjska	233,417	239,881	207,965	25,452	31,916	-6,464
Goriška	108,776	116,312	99,204	9,572	17,108	-7,536
Koroška	68,596	76,308	62,282	6,314	14,026	-7,712
Spodnjeposavska	62,941	70,981	54,581	8,360	16,400	-8,040
Pomurska	112,933	125,928	104,076	8,857	21,852	-12,995
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	128,369	143,979	113,333	15,036	30,646	-15,610

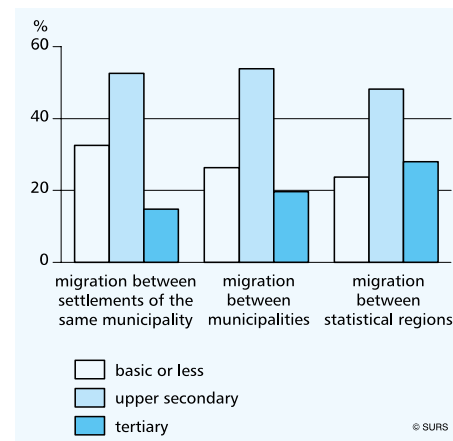
Source: SURS

Chart 19: **Interregional net migration, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



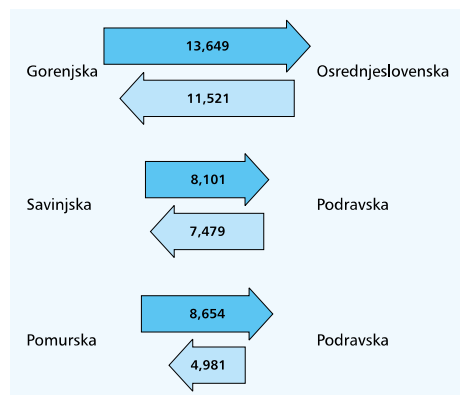
Source: SURS

Chart 20: **Internal migrants aged 30+ by type of last migration and education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



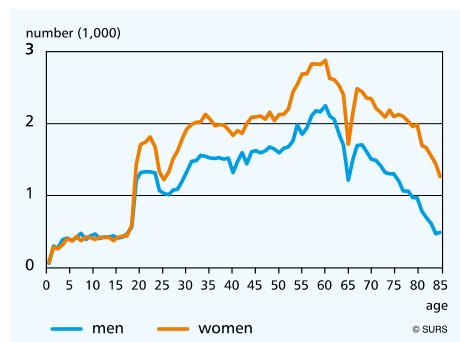
Source: SURS

Chart 21: **The largest balanced interregional migration flows, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Chart 22: **Interregional native-born migrants, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



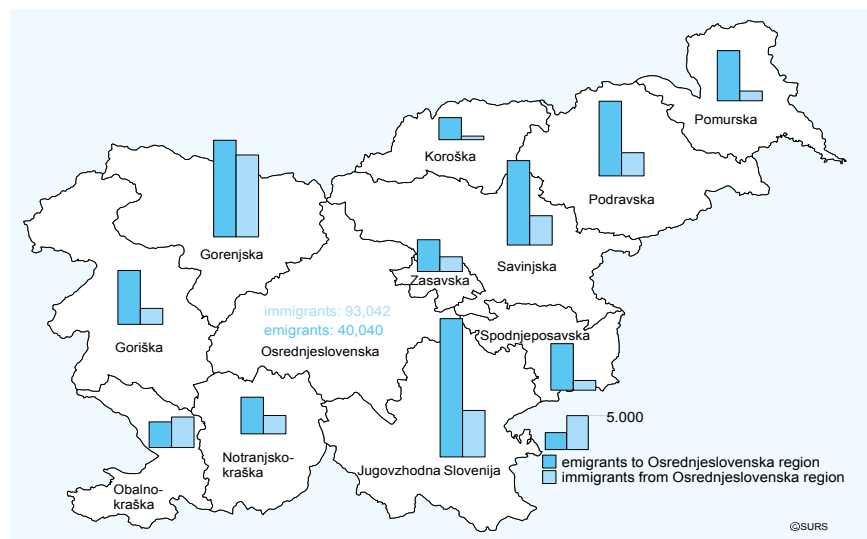
Source: SURS

The largest migration flows between neighbouring statistical regions

Five migration flows between two statistical regions exceeded 10,000 migrants. The most numerous one-way flow was from Jugovzhodna Slovenija to the Osrednjeslovenska region (19,500 migrants), while the most numerous two-way flows were recorded between Osrednjeslovenska and Gorenjska, which were very balanced (25,000 migrations in total). These three flows together with the flows from Podravska and Savinjska to Osrednjeslovenska represented more than a quarter of total interregional migration in Slovenia in view of the residence at birth.

With the exception of emigration from an individual statistical region to Osrednjeslovenska, which was the result of functional centralisation and above-average development (in 2010 regional gross domestic product of Osrednjeslovenska was 41 index points above the national average), all other important flows occurred between two neighbouring regions.

Map 3: **Migration flows of Osrednjeslovenska with other regions by region of birth, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



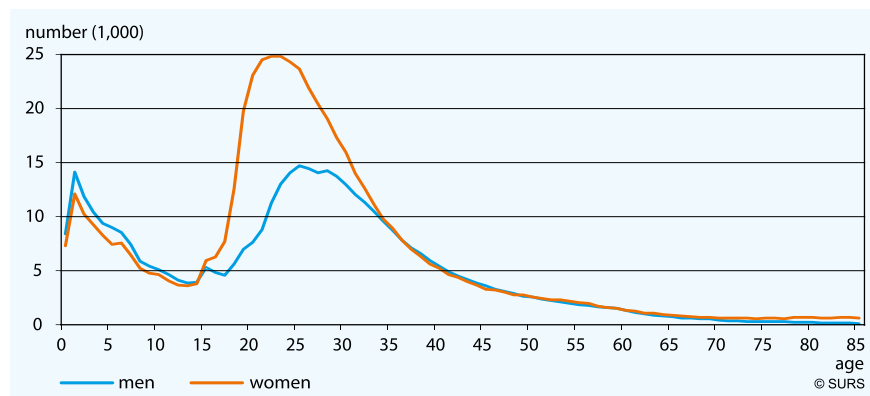
Sources: SURS, SMA

Women move more frequently than men

Among people with first residence in Slovenia, by 1 January 2011 the settlement of residence was changed by 44% of men and by 56% of women.

The differences start to increase after age 19, also due to temporary migration to the place of schooling because 60% of students are women. An important driver of internal migration after age 30 is also having a family and own household, so that among internal migrants aged 30+ only 20% were single, while the share for those who never migrated was 33%. The largest differences in migration between men and women are recorded between the ages of 40 and 50. At ages over 50 migration rates do not differ much; for men the highest rate was 65% and for women 73%.

Chart 23: Native-born population by age at last migration, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



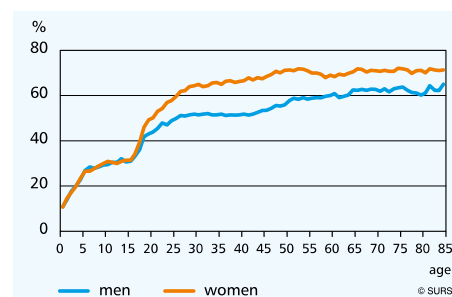
Source: SURS

Five out of six internal migrants migrated before completing 40 years of age

Age of internal migrants at last migration shows some facts about the life cycle. Migration of preschool children, which usually migrate together with their parents, is very frequent. From age 18 to age 33 a half of all internal migrants relocate. This age is characterised by temporary migration (particularly students, many of them women), establishing own families, birth of children and solving the housing problem. When a young family manages to get its own dwelling, mobility declines. As many as 40% of people aged 65+ at last migration moved into old people's homes.

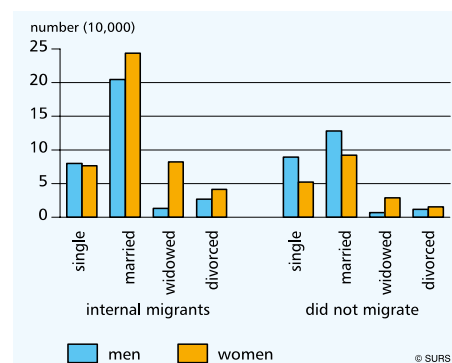
The last internal migration did not have a large impact on the ratio of the urban to non-urban population. Only 23,000 people more migrated from non-urban to urban areas than the other way around. Most internal migration events happened between urban areas (29%).

Chart 24: Migration rate of native-born population, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Chart 25: Native-born population aged 30+ by type of migration and marital status, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Table 13: Internal migrants (last migration) by type of area, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

Type of area of previous residence	Type of area of current residence		
	Slovenia	urban	non-urban
Slovenia	1,057,323	572,886	484,437
Urban	550,168	302,431	247,737
Non-urban	507,155	270,455	236,700

Source: SURS

ACTIVITY

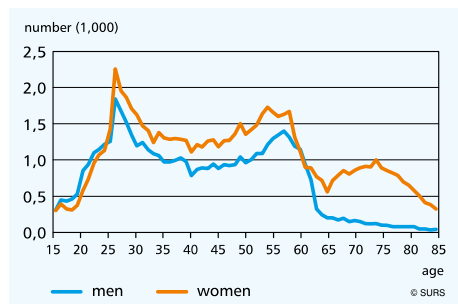
On 1 January 2011 the working age population – i.e. persons aged 15+ – in Slovenia numbered almost 1,760,000, which is 85.8% of total Slovenia's population; 53.7% of them were active (employed or unemployed) and 46.3% of them were inactive (in education, retired, other inactive people).

Table 14: **Activity status of the population aged 15+, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Total	Men	Women	%
Active	53.7	60.1	47.5	
employed	47.5	53.4	41.8	
unemployed	6.2	6.7	5.7	
Inactive	46.3	39.9	52.5	
pupils	5.1	5.4	4.8	
students	5.3	4.6	6.0	
retired	28.5	23.9	33.0	
other inactive	7.4	6.1	8.7	

Source: SURS

Chart 26: **Other inactive persons, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

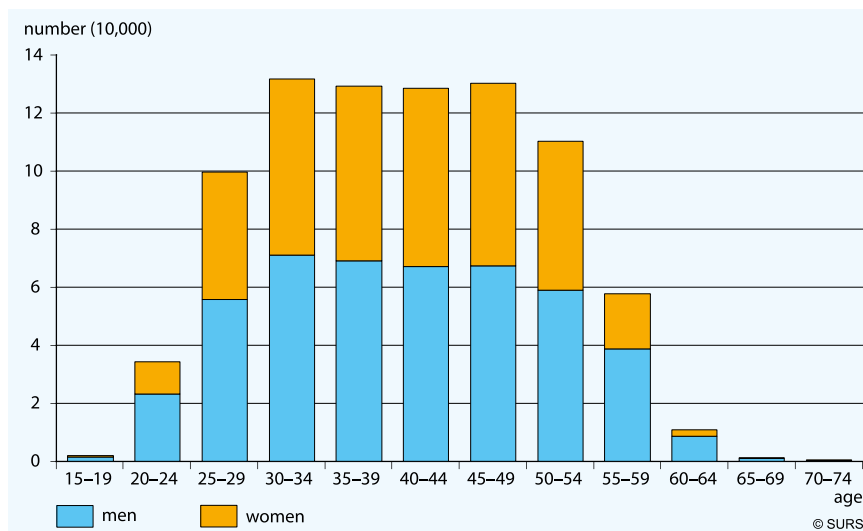


Source: SURS

More men than women employed

One in two persons in Slovenia aged 15+ was employed and every 16th was unemployed. The employment rate was higher for men (53.4%) than for women (41.8%). The differences in the activity of men and women are the result of women entering the labour market later and retiring earlier, and the larger number of men aged 15-74 as a result of specific sex structure of immigrants.

Chart 27: **Employed, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Two out of three employees work in services

Until the 1961 Census most people were employed in agricultural activities. At the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses almost half of all employees worked in secondary activities (mainly industry). At the 2002 Census more than half of all employees worked in services and on 1 January 2011 the share of persons employed in these activities was 63%.

12% of the unemployed were first job seekers

By 1 January 2011 an average unemployed man had been seeking employment for a year and a half, and an average unemployed woman two and a half months longer. More than 40% of all unemployed persons used to work in manufacturing, construction or trade. Relatively the fewest unemployed persons (3.7%) used to work in public administration.

Table 15: Measures of activity of the population aged 15+, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

		%		
		Total	Men	Women
Activity rate	total	53.7	60.1	47.5
	citizens of Slovenia	52.7	58.3	47.6
	foreign citizens	75.6	86.8	45.7
Employment rate	total	47.5	53.4	41.8
	citizens of Slovenia	46.6	51.6	41.9
	foreign citizens	67.9	79.7	36.6
Unemployment rate	total	11.5	11.1	12.0
	citizens of Slovenia	11.6	11.4	11.8
	foreign citizens	10.2	8.3	19.9

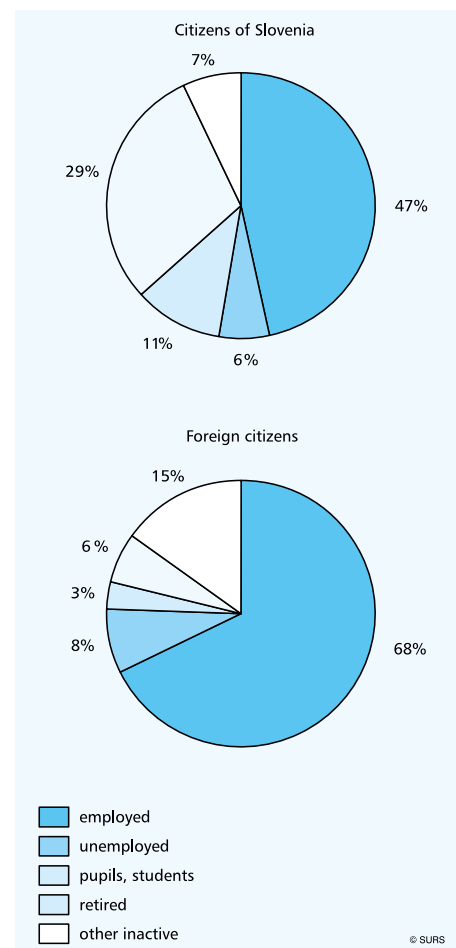
Source: SURS

Two out of three foreign citizens are employed

There were almost 76,000 foreign citizens aged 15+ living in Slovenia on 1 January 2011. Almost 52,000 of them were employed, which means that their employment rate was 67.9%.

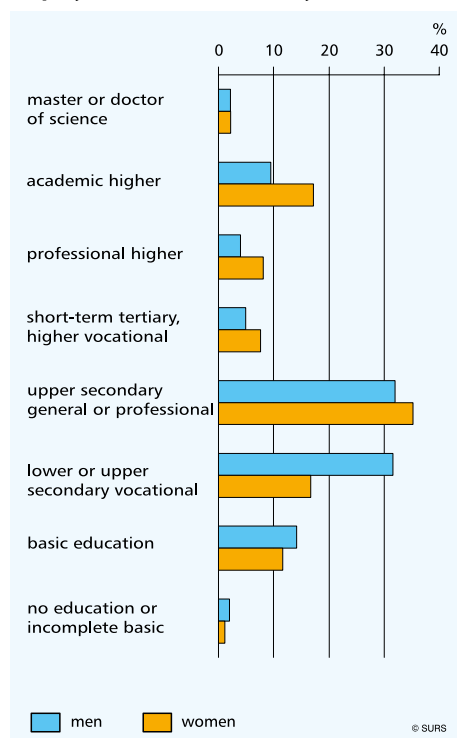
Sex was a significant employment determinant for foreign citizens. Men were mostly employed, while the employment rate of foreign women was below average. As regards the citizens of Kosovo, the employment rate for men was 85.1% and for women only 12.2%. As regards the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Macedonia, the employment rates for men were close to 80% and for women only about 36%. As regards activity status, most of the foreign women (41%) were classified among other inactive persons (homemakers, recipients of social benefits), while the share for foreign men was only 5%. Almost two thirds of female citizens of Kosovo and as many as half of female citizens of Macedonia had such an activity status.

Chart 28: Activity status of the population aged 15+, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Chart 29: **Educational attainment of employed, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Employed women better educated than employed men

Employed women are on average better educated than employed men. One in three employed women had tertiary education, while the share for men was one in five. At age 20-40 more than half of employed women (55%) and almost half of employed men had tertiary education. Employed men still have advantage as regards master's and doctorate degrees but only due to a distinct difference between the number of older men and women with this level of education. As regards tertiary education, women aged 25-41 (except at age 32) already outnumber men of the same age.

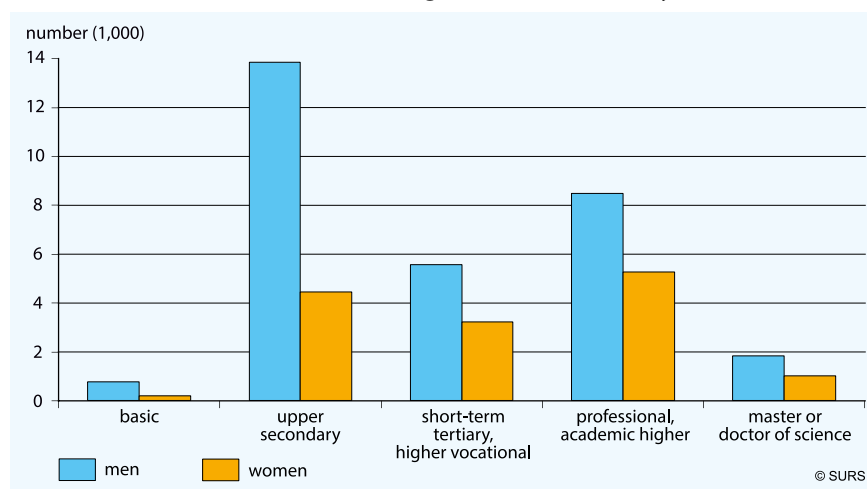
Only every fifth employee aged 50+

As expected, on average the oldest employees worked in agriculture (37%). Three out of four employees in agriculture worked on own or family farms. Other activities in which at least 25% of employees were aged 50+ are electricity supply (29%), water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (29%), real estate activities (28%) and education (25%). The fewest older employees worked in information and communication activities (15%).

Half of male managers and two thirds of female managers with tertiary education

Almost 45,000 (5.4%) of employees belong to the occupational group of managers; two thirds of managers are men.

Chart 30: **Educational attainment of managers, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



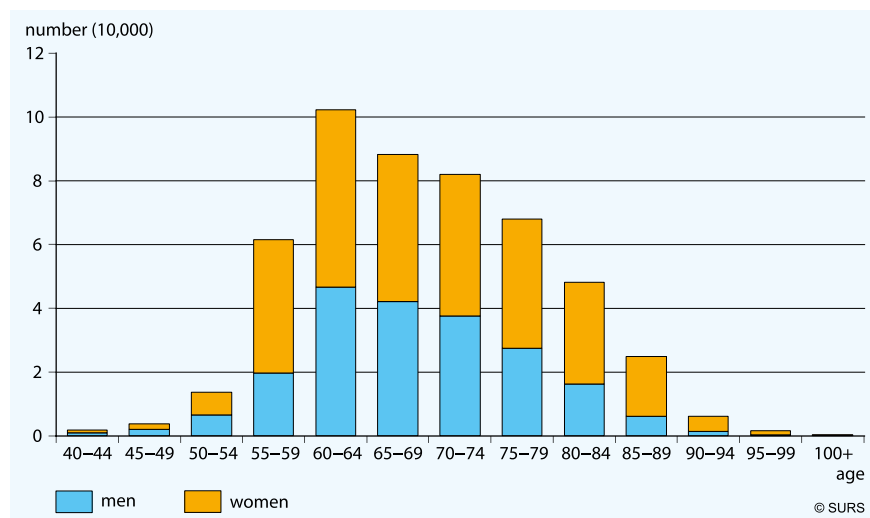
Source: SURS

Retired persons

Retired persons are the second largest population group behind employed. Every fourth man and every third woman aged 15+ was retired.

The legally stipulated age for full retirement is being gradually introduced and differs by sex. Women who wanted to exercise their right to old-age pension in 2010 had to be at least 57 years old and had to have at least 37.3 years of the pension qualifying period, while men had to be at least 58 years old and had to have at least 40 years of the pension qualifying period. Pensions were received by 7.3% of women and 8.3% of men younger than the pension qualifying age.

Chart 31: Retired persons, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

There are also large regional differences in education among retired persons. Pomurska had the highest share of retired persons with elementary school or less (one in two), which can be explained by a specific economic orientation of this region in the second half of the 20th century. Every tenth retired person in Slovenia had tertiary education.

Table 16: Retired persons by type of household, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	Total	Men	Women
Total	501,842	206,449	295,393
One-member	120,416	32,440	87,976
Multi-member, retired	132,175	64,408	67,767
Multi-member, other	232,076	104,793	127,283
Institutional	17,175	4,808	12,367

Source: SURS

Table 17: Educational attainment of retired persons, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

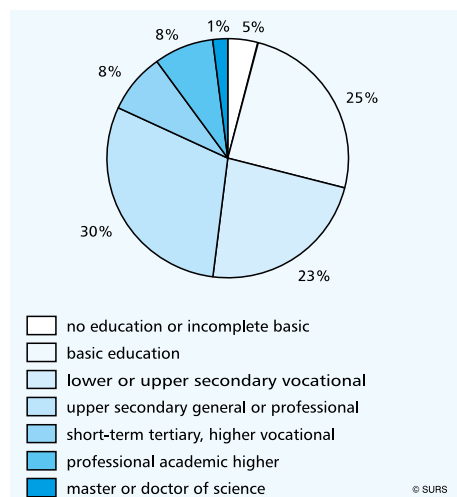
	Education	
	basic or less	tertiary
Slovenia	43.4	10.4
Gorenjska	39.8	10.0
Goriška	48.9	8.7
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	52.0	7.1
Koroška	47.4	6.7
Notranjsko-kraška	50.5	7.4
Obalno-kraška	42.5	11.4
Osrednjeslovenska	35.0	16.0
Podravska	42.4	9.8
Pomurska	57.1	6.8
Savinjska	46.1	7.7
Spodnjeposavska	49.4	6.5
Zasavska	45.1	6.5

Source: SURS

EDUCATION

The educational structure is shown for persons aged 15+, i.e. after the age at which most of them finish compulsory elementary education. The educational level of Slovenia's population is improving; almost all teenagers continue their studies at the upper secondary level. The development of the network of tertiary education institutions, new forms of education, still free schooling and ever more difficult entry of young people into the labour market led to the increased enrolment in tertiary education. On 1 January 2011 every other resident had upper secondary education, every fourth had elementary education and every sixth had tertiary education or more.

Chart 32: **Educational attainment of the population aged 15+, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 18: **Persons with tertiary education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Age	Total	Men	Women	%
Total	17.5	15.3	19.6	
25–29	26.4	17.2	36.6	
30–34	31.7	22.9	41.5	
35–39	28.4	21.3	36.2	
40–44	23.2	18.2	28.4	
45–49	20.2	16.4	24.2	
50–54	17.7	15.9	19.5	
55–59	14.9	14.1	15.7	
60–64	15.2	16.3	14.1	
65+	10.2	15.4	6.9	

Source: SURS

Women on average better educated than men

15.3% of men and 19.6% of women had at least tertiary education. The higher educational level of women is the result of more women studying at tertiary level and being more successful in finishing their studies. Older women are less educated than older men; more of them had elementary education or less.

Typical male education was upper secondary vocational education as almost two out of three persons with this education were men.

Large regional variations

Among persons aged 30–49 the share of people with tertiary education in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (33.4%) was almost twice the share in the Pomurska statistical region (17.7%).

Due to large participation of young people in tertiary education, regional variations are gradually diminishing; however, due to more jobs available for highly educated people, tertiary graduates still work more often in Osrednjeslovenska, which is in addition to Obalno-kraška the only other region with positive net migration of people with tertiary education. Every fourth person who moved to Osrednjeslovenska has tertiary education. It can be said that the human capital is concentrated in Osrednjeslovenska, since almost half of the population with tertiary education who came to Slovenia from abroad live there.

In the field of education Slovenia has already achieved one of Europe 2020 benchmarks

One of the objectives of EU's growth strategy until 2020 in education is to increase the share of population aged 30–34 years with tertiary education to at least 40%. In Slovenia this goal has already been partly achieved: 41.5% of women in this age group already have tertiary education. However, the benchmark among men with tertiary education has been achieved just close to half (22.9%).

At age 25-34 only one in ten residents does not have at least vocational education

The educational level of younger generations that mostly continue their schooling after finishing elementary school exceeds the educational level of their parents.

At age 25-34, when upper secondary education had already been obtained, fewer than 14% of men (in part due to a larger number of less educated foreign citizens in this age group) and only 7% of women had basic education or less. At age 45-59 education was finished at the elementary level by almost every fourth resident of Slovenia. For generations that used to attend school in the 1960s a reverse inequality between sexes can be noticed as 19% of men and 27% of women had elementary education or less.

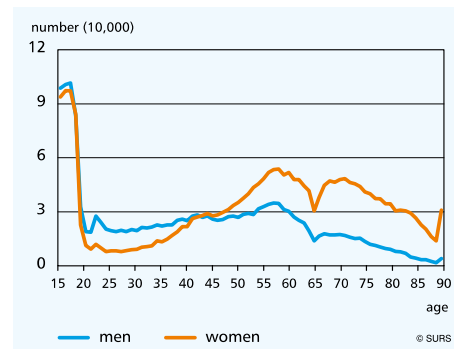
The disadvantage of women as regards participation in continuing education shows even more in generations that were on 1 January 2011 aged 65-79 and that attended school during World War II or in the decade after it; 20% of men and as many as 44% of women of that age had basic education or less.

One in five foreign citizens in Slovenia has at least upper secondary professional education

Foreign citizens living in Slovenia are on average less educated than Slovene citizens. The educational structure of foreign citizens is lowered by those that came from countries on the area of former Yugoslavia, who account for almost 88% of foreign citizens: 44% of them had basic education or less and only 4% had tertiary education. Their most frequent education was vocational upper secondary.

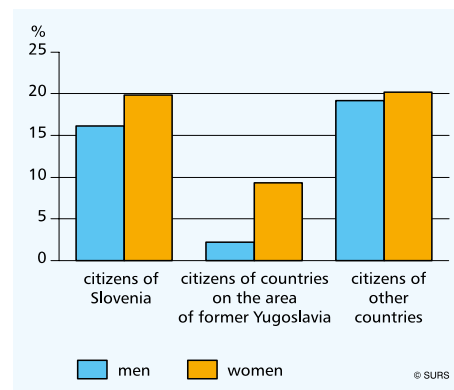
On the other hand, a fifth of foreign citizens of other countries have tertiary education or more. These foreign citizens, even though few in number, slightly exceed Slovene citizen in terms of the educational level (20% vs. 18%). The number of master's and doctorate holders per 1,000 population with tertiary education also exceeds Slovene average (92 vs. 72). We could call this "brain gain". The data confirm the known fact that each migration flow (in this case "brain drain") is followed by a counter flow, which can even be stronger and have many positive effects in the receiving country.

Chart 33: Persons with basic education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



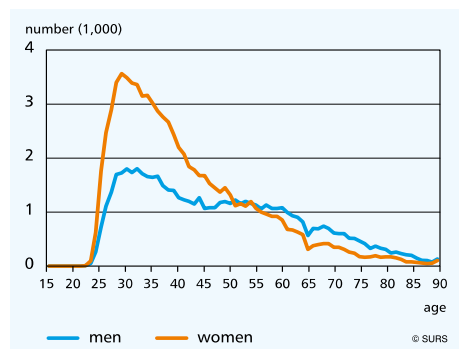
Source: SURS

Chart 34: Persons with tertiary education by citizenship, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



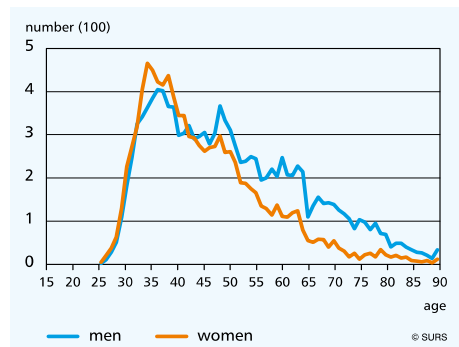
Source: SURS

Chart 35: **Persons with professional, academic higher education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Chart 36: **Masters or doctors of science, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

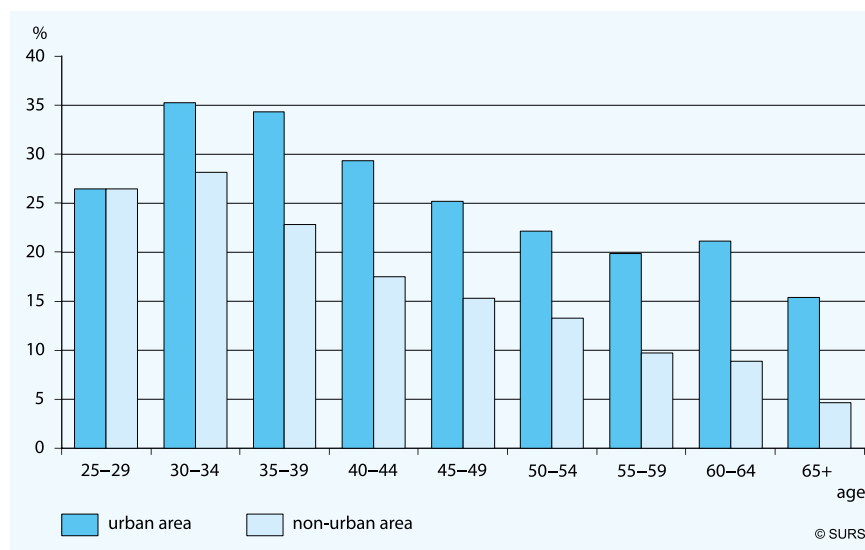
People living in urban areas better educated

There is also a difference in the educational structure of the population between urban and non-urban areas, which is the result of the accessibility of tertiary education institutions and appropriate jobs that are concentrated in urban centres. Every fifth (21.4%) person living in an urban area and every seventh (13.5%) person living in a non-urban area had a tertiary diploma, a master's degree or a doctorate. However, the difference between urban and non-urban population is decreasing. The shares for the age group 25-29 are the same.

One in three persons living in a non-urban area had basic education or less, while in urban areas the share was one in four.

The share of persons with vocational education was also higher in non-urban than in urban areas. The difference between the two types of areas was the smallest as regards upper secondary education.

Chart 37: **Persons with tertiary education by type of area, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

FAMILIES

couple with children



51%

single-parent



25%

couple without children



24%

HOUSEHOLDS

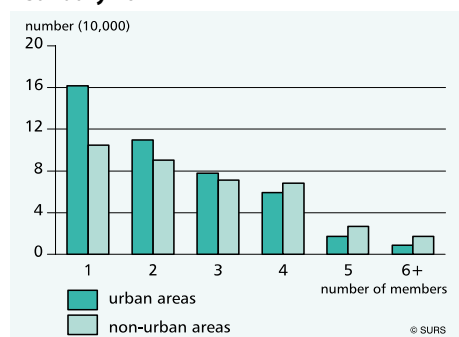
On 1 January 2011 most of the people (98.4%) lived in private households (hereinafter households). The remaining 1.7% of people lived in institutional or so-called special households, which were for the first time defined at the 2011 Register-based Census. The homeless were also included in this category.

Table 19: **Households and population, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Type of household	Households	number Popu- lation
Total	813,872	2,050,189
Private	813,531	2,016,423
one-person	266,489	266,489
multi-person		
non-family	20,041	43,551
one-family	450,262	1,334,985
one-family, extended	38,113	157,276
two- or more-family	36,047	196,846
two- or more-family, extended	2,579	17,276
Institutional	286	32,371
student hostel	43	10,811
old people's home	117	16,913
social welfare or other institution	81	3,918
monastery, convent	45	729
Other	55	1,395

Source: SURS

Chart 38: **Household size, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Households in urban areas have on average 2.3 members

Since the 2002 Census the number of households has increased by 128,000 to 813,531, while the average household size has decreased to 2.48 members.

Just over a half of households (53.5%), in which 49.4% of the total population lived, were located in urban areas, so the difference between the average household size in urban and non-urban areas was rather large (2.29 vs. 2.69). There were only 470 large households with ten or more members, almost two thirds of them in non-urban areas.

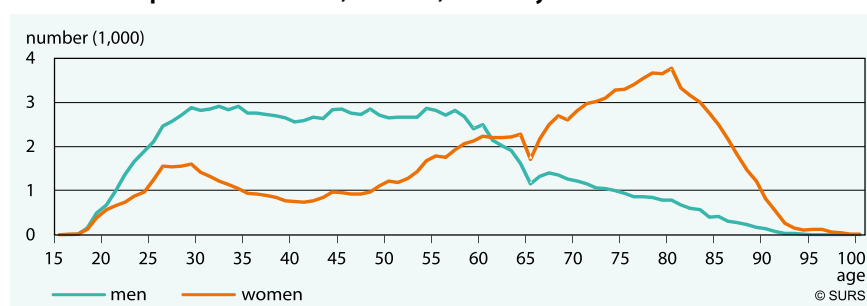
A third of households are one-person households

In the last decade the number of households increased as a result of population increase and intensive housing construction.

The number of one-person households increased the most (from 150,000 to 266,000); one of the reasons is that foreign citizens living in worker dormitories (if not living there with their family members) were counted as one-person households. One-person households in these dormitories were mostly male households; only one in ten was a female household.

With higher age female one-person households start to predominate, largely as a result of the death of partner and children moving away. As many as 71% of women aged 65+ who lived alone were widows; only 12% were single. Widowers reach the same share after age 80. The main reason for this discrepancy is the difference in life expectancy of men and women, since women can expect to live six years longer.

Chart 39: **One-person households, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Two thirds of people live in one-family households

An average person in Slovenia lived in a four-person one-family household (427,000 people or one in five). Three quarters of one-family households (which represented 55% of all households) had two successive generations (parents and children), whereas a quarter had only one generation (married or unmarried couple without children).

In addition to family members, there can be other persons in the household (extended household).

In every 14th household at least three generations

More than a quarter of the total of 38,626 households with two or more families were married couples without children or married couples with children. The most frequently these were households with three generations composed of grandparents and son/daughter with the spouse and children. Many times (about a quarter) instead of the married couple with children there was a lone parent family living in the same household with parents and their family.

In 7% of households there were at least three generations. Because these were usually households with many members, 15% of the total population (almost 300,000 people) lived in them. In Slovenia cohabitation of three generations is the most common in family houses. Only few people (8.6%) in three-generation households were not family members; usually there is a widowed or divorced grandparent.

One in four foreign citizens lives in a household with at least one Slovene citizen

Almost a quarter of foreign citizens lived in worker dormitories. Due to the characteristics of this group of people (young, unmarried men, high employment rate, mainly construction workers, only temporary residence in Slovenia) almost half of households of foreign citizens are one-person households.

In 5.6% of households all members are foreign citizens (61,000 people), while in only 2.2% of households citizens of Slovenia live together with foreign citizens (65,000 people), foreign citizens representing a third of members.

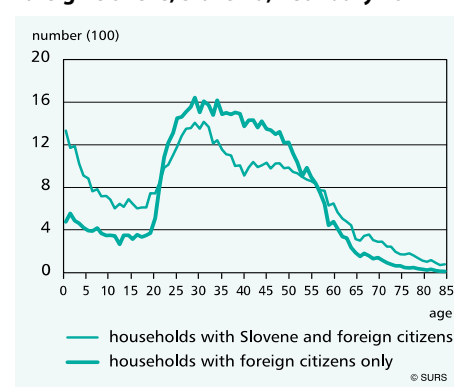
Over half of citizens of Germany and Ukraine (most of them women) living in our country live together with Slovene citizens. At least 70% of women who are citizens of Thailand, Dominican Republic, Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova are married or live in a consensual union with a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia. The share of citizens of countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (which represent the majority of foreign citizens in Slovenia) who live in nationally mixed households is much lower; only 20% of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 18% of citizens of Macedonia and 13% of citizens of Kosovo live in households in which at least one member is a citizen of Slovenia.

Table 20: **Generational structure of households, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Total	813,531	100.0
Two successive generations	359,645	44.2
One-person household	266,489	32.8
First generation only	116,039	14.3
Three successive generations	56,310	6.9
Generation can not be determined	10,221	1.3
First and third generations	3,177	0.4
Four successive generations	1,186	0.1
First, third and fourth generations	441	0.1
First, second and fourth generations	23	0.0

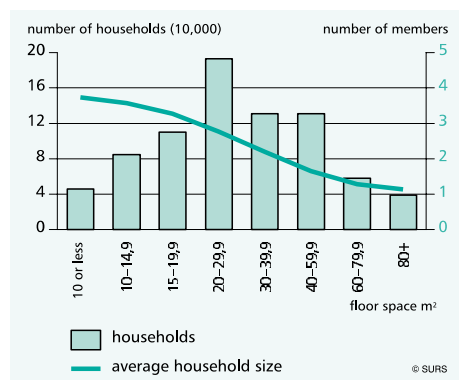
Source: SURS

Chart 40: **Population in households with foreign citizens, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Chart 41: **Households by useful floor space of the dwelling per household member and average household size, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 21: **Dwelling infrastructure of households, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	%
Kitchen	98.6
Water supply	99.0
Toilet	96.3
Bathroom	96.3
Toilet and bathroom	95.6
Public sewerage	56.2
Electricity	99.0
Telephone	89.2
Gas	22.2
Central heating	70.2
District heating	13.7

Source: SURS

Most of the households live in dwellings with complete basic infrastructure

Just over 21,000 households (2.6%) lived in special forms of housing (e.g. worker dormitories, hotels and other tourist accommodations, other residential premises not classified as dwellings).

Of the 792,000 households that lived in conventional dwellings, 4.4% with 56,000 members did not have a toilet and/or a bathroom and 1% with 18,500 members did not have water supply. The highest share of such households was recorded in the Pomurska statistical region and the lowest in the Gorenjska statistical region.

60% of households live in one-dwelling buildings

A characteristic of Slovenia is cohabitation of several generations in one dwelling with separate households (particularly in multi-storeyed family houses). In most households (70%) all people living in one dwelling are one household. Every fifth household in a one-dwelling house and every 28th household in a multi-dwelling building shared the dwelling with another household.

On average, there were 1.31 households per dwelling in one-dwelling buildings and 1.06 households per dwelling in multi-dwelling buildings.

68% of households live in own dwelling

Even though as many as 90% of dwellings in Slovenia are private, only about two thirds of households live in own dwelling (at least one of the household members is the dwelling's owner or co-owner).

In the European comparison, Slovenia is among the countries with very low shares of rented dwellings, which reflects in the fact that only 9% of households live in dwellings rented either from a natural or a legal person. Therefore, a relatively large 23% of households use the dwelling on another basis. In one-dwelling houses the most frequently the owner and the user are related (very frequently in dwellings with two households in which parents and children with their families live), while in multi-dwelling buildings it is mostly about renting a dwelling from a natural person (without appropriate contract). An important factor in analysing these data is often long procedures of entry of ownership into the land register (also due to unclear situation regarding inheritance).

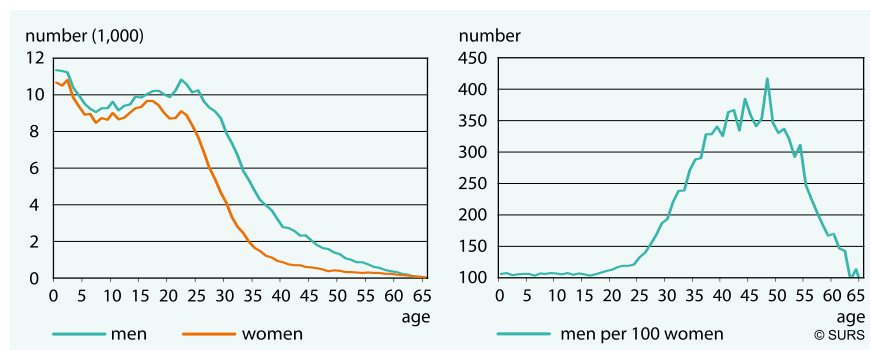
In two out of three households at least one member is employed

In only 7.5% of households no members were employed or retired. In half of such households at least one member was unemployed. There were 21,000 households in which all members were unemployed, of which 93% were one-person households. 23% of households were households of only retired people; almost two thirds of them one-person households and just over a third two-person households. In every sixth household at least one member was in education, attending programmes for obtaining upper secondary or tertiary education.

Only a quarter of two- or more-person households without children

In the census methodology the age of children is not limited. It is important that the child lives in the same household with parents (or one of them) and is not married or living in a consensual union or with own children. The probability of at least one child living in a household increases with the number of household members. In two-person households with children it is 37%, in three-person households with children it is over 95% and in nine- or more-person households it is 100%.

Chart 42: Children in households, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Men stay much longer in their primary households

The first turning point is at age 27, when the ratio between men and women still living in primary households is for the first time over half. At age 31 twice as many men as women still live with their parents and at age 37 three times as many.

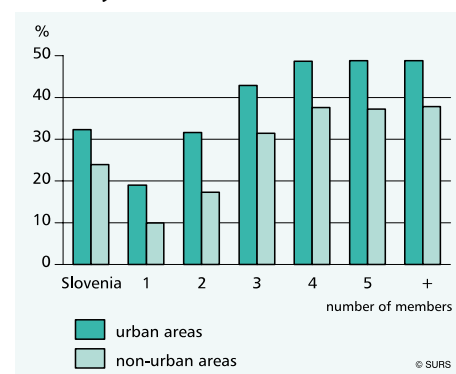
Partly the original households are re-established with inclusion of children after divorce or becoming widow(er)s. After age 40, 22% of men and 27% of women are stated as children in the household.

Table 22: Households by number of employed and retired people, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

Number of employed household members	Number of retired household members				
	Total	0	1	2	3+
Total	813,531	447,821	249,136	114,061	2,513
0	286,658	61,366	151,968	71,875	1,449
1	279,996	192,476	59,686	27,147	687
2	197,365	156,279	28,282	12,503	301
3	39,193	29,476	7,513	2,140	64
4+	10,319	8,224	1,687	396	12

Source: SURS

Chart 43: Households with at least one member with tertiary education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

FAMILIES

At the beginning of 2011 there were 567,347 families in Slovenia. If all people lived in families, a family would have on average 3.6 members. But in reality the average family in Slovenia had 2.9 members because only 81% of all residents lived with family members.

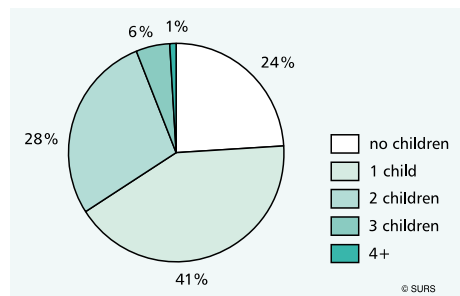
The data for the last three decades show that the number of families without children and lone-parent families has been growing, while the number of children in families has been falling.

Table 23: **Families, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Total	567,347	100.0
Married couple without children	125,489	22.1
Married couple with children	237,422	41.8
Mother with children	119,706	21.1
Father with children	23,423	4.1
Unmarried couple without children	12,185	2.1
Unmarried couple with children	49,122	8.7

Source: SURS

Chart 44: **Families by number of children, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 24: **Mean age of partners and parents, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Men	Women
Total	53.7	50.7
Married couple without children	65.3	62.2
Married couple with children	50.5	47.4
Lone-parent family	53.3	50.7
Unmarried couple without children	48.3	45.9
Unmarried couple with children	41.1	38.1

Source: SURS

Married couple with children – the most common type of family

The most common type of family in Slovenia is a married couple with children. This is also the only family type the number of which has been falling for three decades. There are many reasons for this: the so-called empty nest syndrome, when adult children leave their original families and create their own, divorce of partners and changes of some traditional patterns in people's life cycles, since marriage is no longer the only reason for two partners to live together.

In only 11% of families of married couples without children the woman was over 44 years old and had not given birth.

One in four is a lone-parent family

In thirty years the share of lone-parent families increased the most and they now represent a quarter of all families and a third of all families with children.

Most of the lone-parent families are mothers with children. Most of the mothers in these families (33.3%) were single – never married. Unmarried mothers predominated until age 42, while between the ages of 43 and 60 most were divorced and after the age of 60 widows.

Every sixth lone mother and every fourth lone father were formally married, so it can be concluded that the share of lone-parent families is actually lower.

Every ninth family is a consensual union

Even though in recent years more than half of children have been born to unmarried parents, consensual unions, which are more characteristic of younger people, are not the predominant type of young people living together. It is true that in ten years the number of consensual unions increased more (by 20,000) than the number of other types of families, but still more young people live as married couples. Among all families with children, every ninth was a family of unmarried partners.

In a large majority (72%) of consensual unions both partners were single. Among men and women over 60 years of age divorced people predominate.

Three out of four families are with children

In 76% of families there was at least one child. The average number of children per family with children is small (1.56) because families with many children are very rare and also because in more than half (54%) of families with children only one child was living with parents. Between the last two censuses the number of such families slightly increased (by 1,370), especially on account of a large increase in the number of families with one child (by 25,000) and a decline in the number of families with two children (by 22,000). The largest family in Slovenia had 13 children.

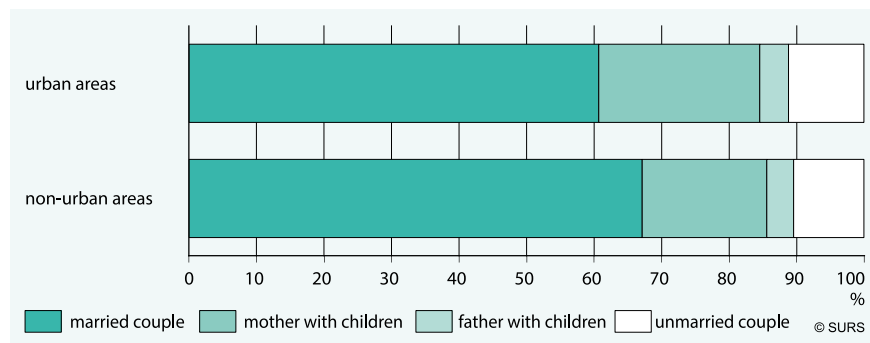
A quarter of children contribute to the family budget

A quarter of children were employed and most of them lived in lone-parent families - partly due to the census methodology (a child in a family is not determined by age), partly because in Slovenia many children leave their primary families in adult ages. Two thirds of children in families were still in education; in families of unmarried parents almost all (90%), since they usually have the youngest children, while in families of married parents two out of three and in lone-parent families one in two.

Every 25th two-parent family is a reconstituted family

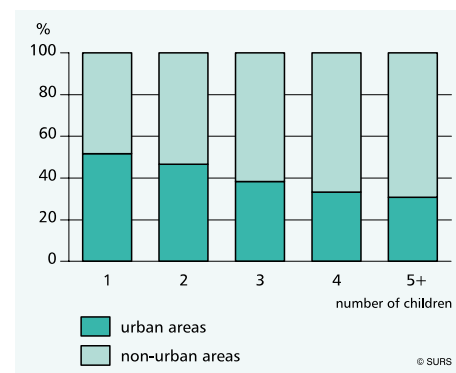
Specific events in life (divorce, death of the spouse, breakup of a consensual union) lead to the breakup of the family nucleus. These can for some people be a reason to form a community with a new partner. If such a family has at least one child who is not a common biological child of both partners, these families are labelled reconstituted. There were 11,509 (4.1%) such families in Slovenia and in 86% of them the non-common child was the woman's child. Partners in such families are usually not married, but in two out of three families they have at least one common child. This is also the main reason for the above average number of children in such families (2.03).

Chart 45: Families by type of area, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Chart 46: Families by number of children and type of area, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Table 25: Children in families, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	Average number of children	Mean age of children
Families with children	1.56	18.6
Married couple with children	1.69	18.6
Mother with children	1.35	21.6
Father with children	1.29	22.1
Unmarried couple with children	1.59	10.3

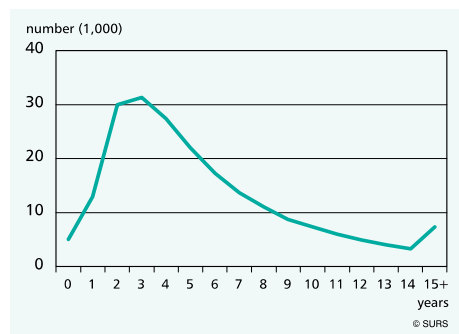
Source: SURS

Table 26: **Families, statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Unmarried couples (%)	Families with 3 or more children (% of all families with children)
Slovenia	10.8	8.6
Gorenjska	10.7	11.3
Goriška	7.3	9.3
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	8.4	11.6
Koroška	17.8	7.2
Notranjsko-kraška	8.4	9.3
Obalno-kraška	9.8	5.2
Osrednjeslovenska	10.1	9.7
Podravska	13.4	6.3
Pomurska	9.7	6.6
Savinjska	11.5	8.0
Spodnjeposavska	9.8	9.2
Zasavska	11.1	6.1

Source: SURS

Chart 47: **Age difference between the oldest and the youngest child in the family, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

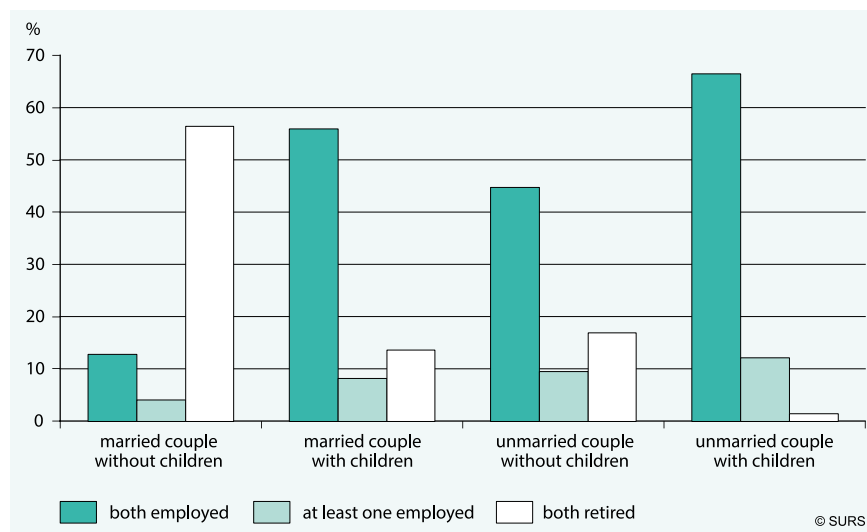


Source: SURS

More than half of married couples without children are retired

In 44% of families both spouses/partners were employed. For married partners without children the share was 13%, while the highest share (67%) was recorded in families of unmarried couples with children. In a quarter of families of married or unmarried couples both partners were retired.

Chart 48: **Families by activity of spouses/partners, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Spouses/partners come from more than 130 countries

In 82% of couple families both spouses/partners had lived in Slovenia since birth. In every 15th family both spouses/partners used to live in the same foreign country after birth. 23,501 women born in Slovenia were living together with a man who immigrated to Slovenia and 18,391 men born in Slovenia found their female partners among women who immigrated to Slovenia. The most frequently partners come from countries with which Slovenia has traditionally strong economic migration flows (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Germany) and slightly less frequently from neighbouring countries of Italy and Austria.

DWELLINGS

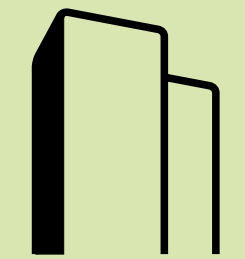
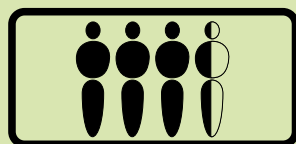


OCCUPIED DWELLINGS



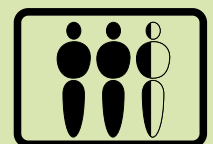
395,000 dwellings

100 m²



275,000 dwellings

56 m²

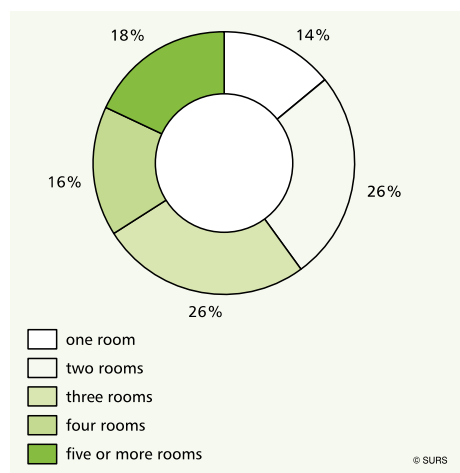


HOUSING STOCK

On 1 January 2011 Slovenia's housing stock had almost 845,000 dwellings. If all of them were occupied, each would have on average 2.4 inhabitants. But because every fifth dwelling was unoccupied, an average occupied dwelling had 3 inhabitants; this is how large an average Slovenian family was.

Compared to some other EU Member States, Slovenia is characterised by a high share of privately-owned dwellings (90%); a large majority of these dwellings were purchased according to the so-called »Jazbinšek Act«, which came into force in the early 1990s. At the 1991 Census, which was conducted only six months before the privatisation, 31% of dwellings were socially-owned.

Chart 49: **Dwellings by number of rooms, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 27: **Dwellings by type of building, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Total	844,656	100.0
One-dwelling buildings	452,016	53.5
Two-dwelling buildings	58,984	7.0
Three- or more-dwelling buildings	307,201	36.4
Non-residential and other buildings	26,455	3.1

Source: SURS

As regards the type of building houses predominate

Dispersed settlement which is characteristic of Slovenia reflects in the structure of the housing fund, since most dwellings are located in individual (predominantly one-dwelling) houses. On 1 January 2011, 61% of all dwellings were located in them. Just over a third of dwellings (36%) were located in three- or more-dwelling buildings, while the fewest dwellings (3%) were located in buildings in which non-residential area was greater than residential area.

Most of the dwellings had between 60 m² and 80 m² of useful floor space. Dwellings in one-dwelling houses were larger as they measured on average 95.4 m², while dwellings in three- or more-dwelling buildings were much smaller (55.5 m²).

Table 28: **Dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

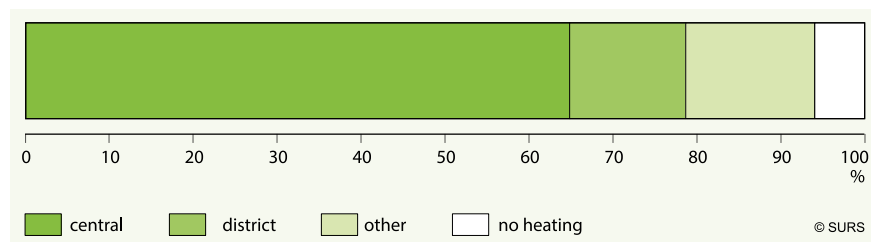
	Total	Urban areas	Non-urban areas
Total	844,656	438,189	406,467
Occupied dwellings	670,127	370,928	299,199
Unoccupied dwellings (excluding holiday dwellings)	153,789	62,876	90,913
Holiday dwellings	20,740	4,385	16,355
Average floor space of a dwelling (m ²)	79.6	70.7	89.3
Average floor space of an occupied dwelling per person (m ²)	27.4	27.1	27.6
Average number of people per occupied dwelling	3.0	2.6	3.4

Source: SURS

Nine out of ten dwellings have basic infrastructure

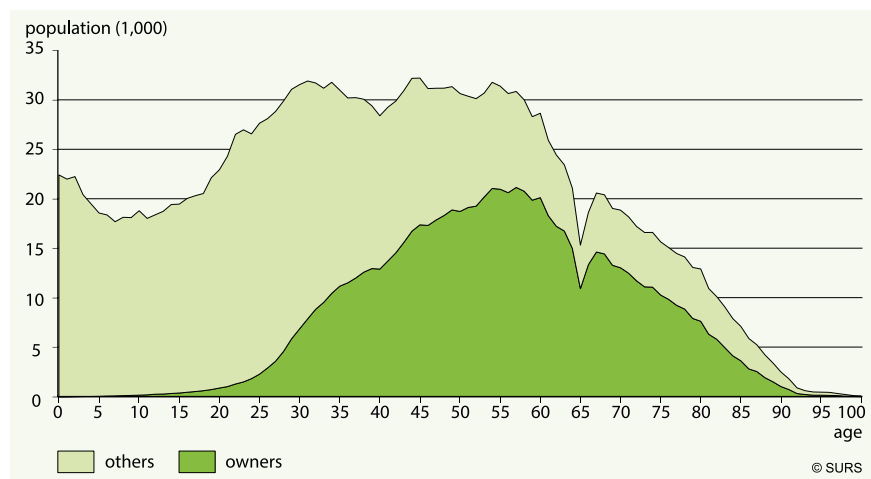
The quality of dwellings in terms of equipment with basic installations is improving not only due to new construction but also due to renovation. A large majority of dwellings (91%) thus had all basic installations, i.e. bathroom, toilet, electricity and water. Around 48,000 of dwellings did not have bathrooms and interior toilets, mostly in buildings that are around 100 years old. 40% of these dwellings were unoccupied.

Chart 50: Type of heating in dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Chart 51: Population by ownership of the dwelling, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



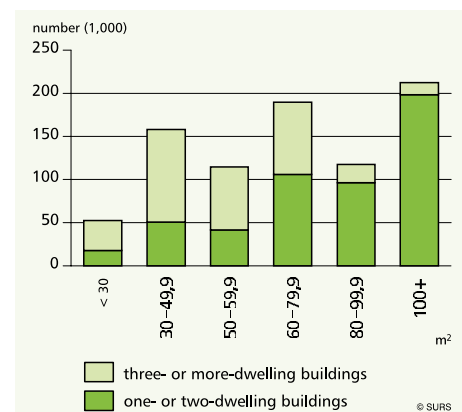
Source: SURS

Table 29: Dwellings by period of construction, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	Number	%
Total	844,656	100.0
Before 1919	121,955	14.4
1919–1945	57,973	6.9
1946–1960	80,827	9.6
1961–1970	122,353	14.5
1971–1980	176,521	20.8
1981–1990	146,825	17.4
1991–2000	64,743	7.7
2001–2005	31,500	3.7
2006+	41,959	5.0

Source: SURS

Chart 52: Size of dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

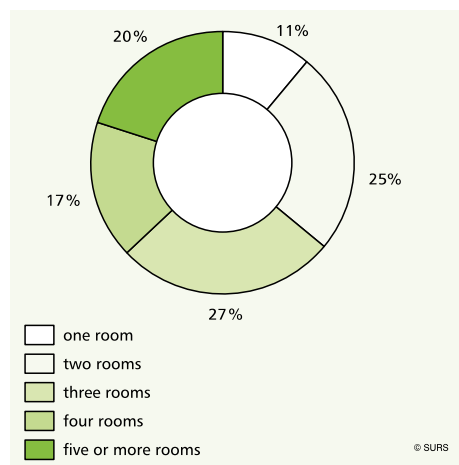


Source: SURS

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

While in recent decades the total number of dwellings has been constantly increasing (in 1971 477,000), the share of occupied dwellings has been decreasing, so that their share declined from 96% to only 80%. 61% of occupied dwellings with the average floor space of just over 100 m² were located in one-dwelling houses, which were the home of 66% of the population. Occupied dwellings in three- or more-dwelling buildings were on average 44 m² smaller.

Chart 53: **Occupied dwellings by number of rooms, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 30: **Occupied dwellings by ownership, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Total	670,127	100.0
Private property of natural persons	615,606	91.9
Owned by the public sector	37,595	5.6
Other or unknown	16,926	2.5

Source: SURS

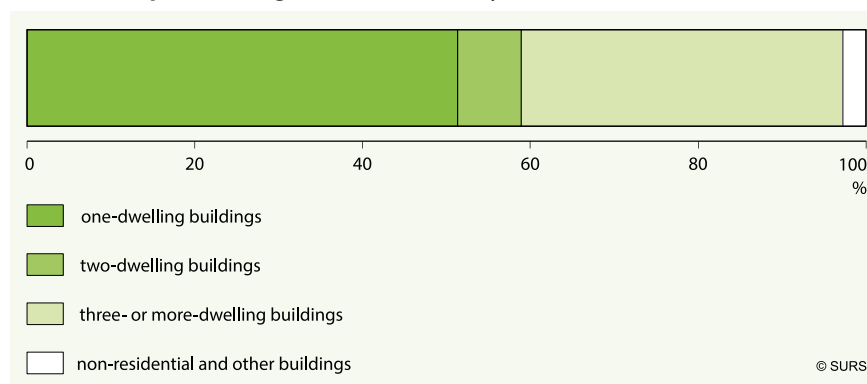
Four out of five occupied dwellings are owner-occupied

78% of occupied dwellings were owner-occupied, i.e. at least the household member who owns the dwelling was living in it. 81% of the population was living in such dwellings.

13% of occupied dwellings can be labelled user households, i.e. none of the occupants own them but the dwelling is not rented. Such dwellings are most often owned by relatives (parents) of the people living in them. 9% of the population was living in such dwellings.

In 9% of rented dwellings 7% of the population was living and the remaining 3% of people did not live in conventional dwellings but in other forms of residence (e.g. old people's homes, working dormitories, student residence, monasteries).

Chart 54: **Occupied dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

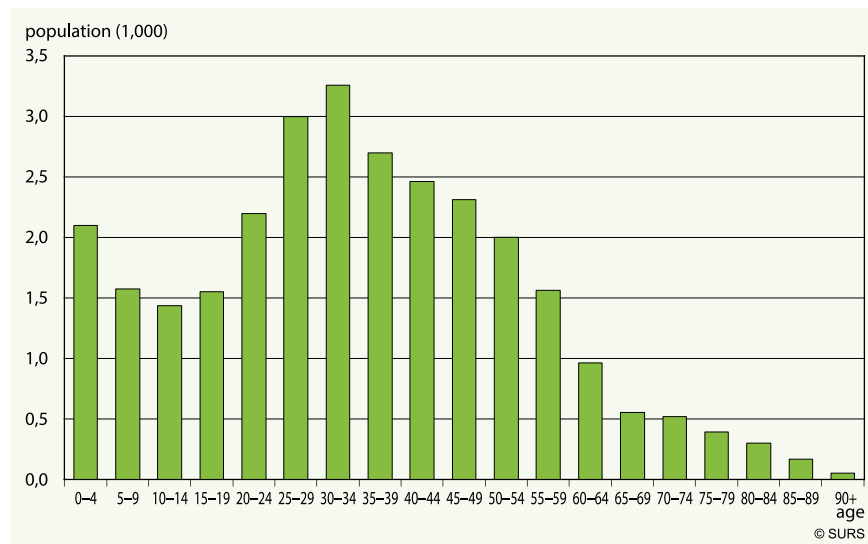


Source: SURS

Rented dwellings are on average smaller than privately-owned

Rented dwellings can be non-profit, market, company-rented or dedicatedly rented dwellings (e.g. for retired people). Most of the rented dwellings are non-profit (70%), in which 5% of the population was living. The average floor space of such dwellings was 55 m². On average, 2.4 people were living in a rented dwelling.

Chart 55: People in market rented dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

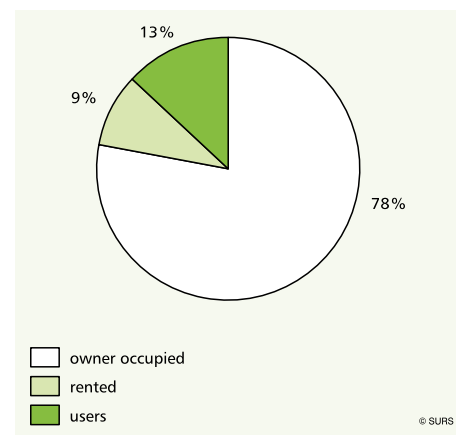


Source: SURS

Less useful floor area per person than in OECD countries

On average, three people were living in a dwelling in one or more households (the average was 1.2 households per occupied dwelling). The average useful floor space per person was 27.4 m² or 1.1 rooms. If kitchens are counted as rooms, the average was 1.4 rooms per person; the average for OECD countries was 1.6 rooms per person. Slightly fewer than 8,000 households were using two or more dwellings at the same address. These dwellings are usually located in two-dwelling houses.

Chart 56: Ownership of occupied dwellings Slovenia, 1 January 2011



Source: SURS

Table 31: Rented dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011

	number	
	Dwellings	People
Total	62,152	148,432
Non-profit	43,438	104,354
Market	12,378	29,038
Company	4,405	10,895
Dedicated	1,931	4,145

Source: SURS

Table 32: **Occupied dwellings without toilet and bathroom, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Slovenia	20,052	3.0
Urban areas	5,002	1.3
Non-urban areas	15,050	5.0

Source: SURS

Table 33: **Occupied dwellings without water supply, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Slovenia	6,833	1.0
Urban areas	364	0.1
Non-urban areas	6,469	2.2

Source: SURS

Table 34: **Occupied dwellings without electricity, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	Number	%
Slovenia	5,934	0.9
Urban areas	773	0.2
Non-urban areas	5,161	1.7

Source: SURS

Table 35: **Occupied dwellings without central or district heating, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

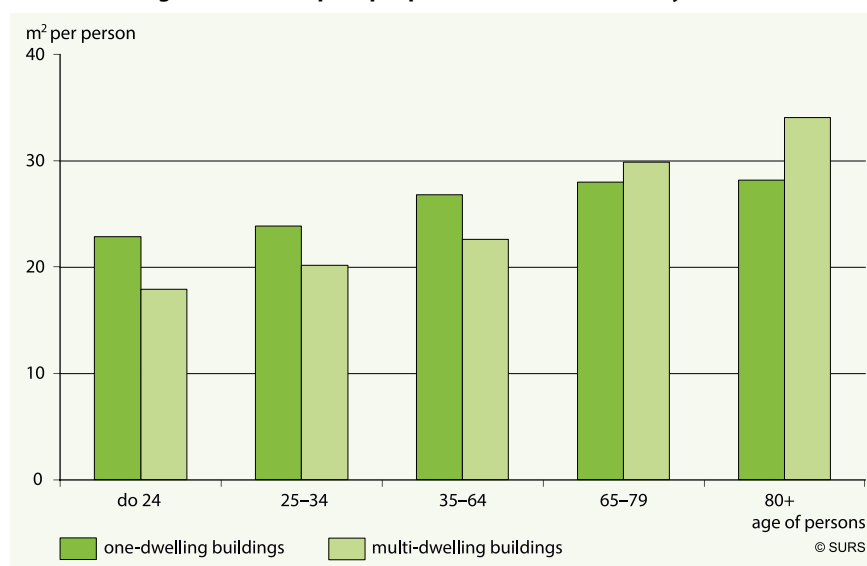
	Number	%
Slovenia	108,157	16.1
Urban areas	45,392	12.2
Non-urban areas	62,765	21.0

Source: SURS

Average useful floor space per person is growing with the person's age

The average useful floor space per person in a dwelling in multi-dwelling buildings was greater than in one-dwelling buildings for people over 65 years of age. The main reason was the size of the household, since in multi-dwelling buildings old one-person households are more frequent because the children have moved out. When children create their own families they usually move from the dwellings they shared with their parents. These dwellings were on average smaller than in family houses where cohabitation of two or three generations was more frequent (one household usually lives on the ground floor and the other in the first floor of the family house).

Chart 57: **Average useful floor space per person, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

In 104,000 dwellings (15%) more than one household was living, the most frequently two. Most of these dwellings (84%) were located in one-dwelling houses. In each of these dwellings on average five people were living; each of them had 20.9 m² of useful floor space. If we take into account only people who live alone in the household and were 65+ years old, their dwellings in houses measured on average 77 m² and in three- or more-dwelling buildings 51 m².

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS

On 1 January 2011 every fifth dwelling in Slovenia was unoccupied (empty); this includes holiday dwellings. Of the 175,000 unoccupied dwellings, 38% were constructed before 1945 or they had incomplete infrastructure, i.e. they were without one or more elements of basic infrastructure (toilet, bathroom, electricity, water). 12% of them were used for holiday purposes. Of the remaining half of unoccupied dwellings, 22% were located in multi-dwelling buildings and 28% were located in one- or two-dwelling houses.

Unoccupied dwellings smaller than occupied

Unoccupied dwellings were on average smaller than occupied dwellings; the average size of those located in one-dwelling buildings was 80.1m² and the average size of those located in three- or more-dwelling buildings was 51.6 m². Many unoccupied dwellings are located in old houses that are smaller than the ones being built today.

Table 36: **Unoccupied dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Type of building	number		
	Slovenia	Urban areas	Non-urban areas
Total	174,529	67,261	107,268
One- or two-dwelling buildings	116,207	21,675	94,532
Multi-dwelling and other buildings	58,322	45,586	12,736

Source: SURS

Most unoccupied dwellings in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

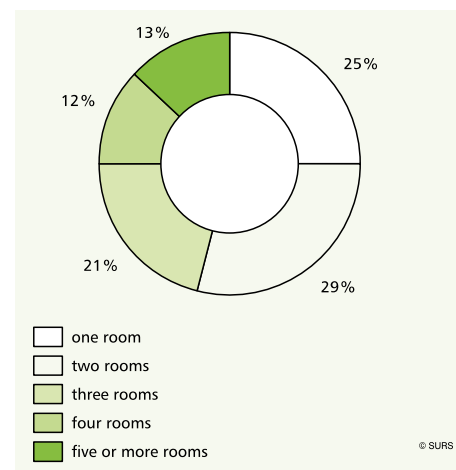
Most unoccupied dwellings were located in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, namely in Ljubljana (22,278). This represented 18% of all dwellings in Ljubljana. According to the share of unoccupied dwellings, at the top were Obalno-kraška and Spodnjeposavska, which were also among the regions with the highest share of dwellings for seasonal use.

Fewer holiday dwellings than ten years ago

At the 2002 Census there were almost 32,000 dwellings for leisure and recreation in Slovenia. Because by 2011 their number dropped by almost a third, we assume that many of them (around 4,000) became conventional dwellings, which became the residence of their owners after they retired. Some dwellings that used to be holiday dwellings at the 2002 Census are now classified as vineyard cottages, which are not residential buildings. This change was the most pronounced in Pomurska and Jugovzhodna Slovenija statistical regions.

The highest share of dwellings for seasonal use was recorded in Gorenjska in municipality Bohinj, where more than a quarter of all dwellings were intended for holiday (seasonal) use. Among municipalities with high shares of holiday homes were also Kranjska Gora, Bovec and Kostel.

Chart 58: **Unoccupied dwellings by number of rooms, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

Table 37: **Holiday dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Number of rooms	number		
	Total	One- or two-dwelling buildings	Multi-dwelling buildings
Total	20,740	16,562	4,178
1 room	7,373	5,120	2,253
2 rooms	6,812	5,510	1,302
3 rooms	4,075	3,581	494
4 or more rooms	2,480	2,351	129

Source: SURS

Table 38: **Unoccupied dwellings by period of construction, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	number		
	Total	One- or two-dwelling buildings	Multi-dwelling buildings
Total	174,529	116,207	58,322
before 1946	46,916	34,328	12,588
1946–2006	108,750	74,555	34,195
2006+	18,863	7,324	11,539

Source: SURS

Table 39: **Equipment in unoccupied dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

	number
Without bathroom and indoor toilet	28,190
Without bathroom but with indoor toilet	6,825
Without indoor toilet but with bathroom	1,737
Without kitchen	10,381

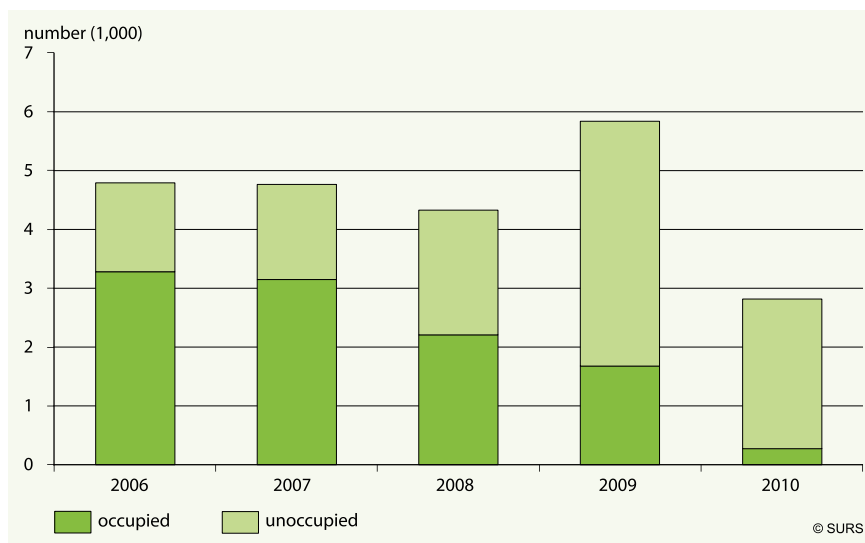
Source: SURS

One in ten dwellings constructed after 2005 is still empty

Almost 19,000 empty dwellings (11%) were built after 2005, most of them (12,000) in multi-dwelling buildings. Most of these dwellings have recently been constructed in Ljubljana, almost 3,900. In municipality Maribor 1,200 new dwellings were unoccupied. Larger numbers of new empty dwellings are located in municipalities Dol pri Ljubljani, Škofljica and Komenda, i.e. in the area of modern suburbanisation where young families from urban centres move due to lower housing prices.

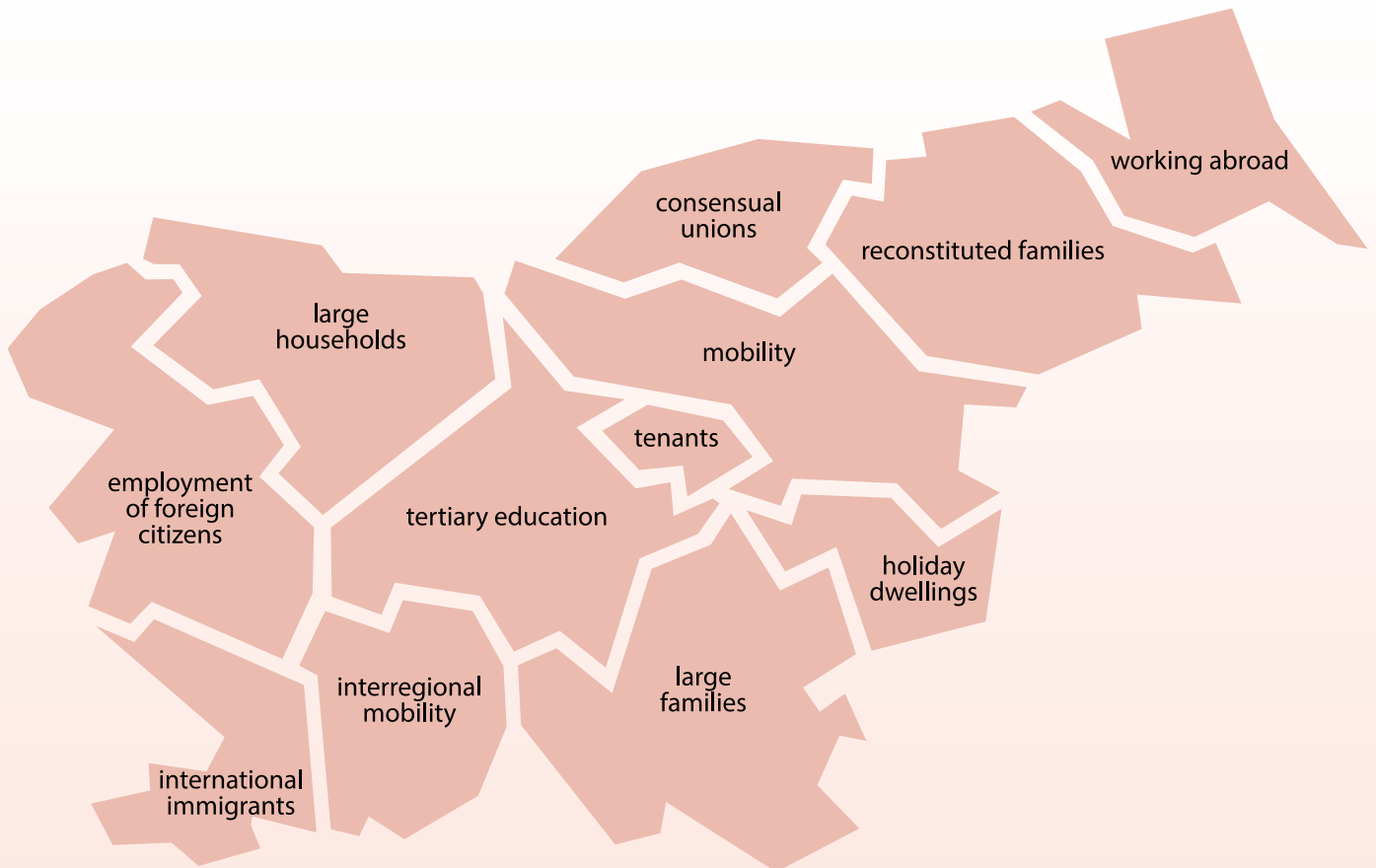
Around 9,000 empty dwellings built after 2005 were still owned by legal persons. These are mostly dwellings which were built in the period of economic upturn and remained unsold due to the general economic crisis.

Chart 59: **Occupancy of new dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings by year of construction, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



Source: SURS

REVIEW BY STATISTICAL REGIONS





POMURSKA STATISTICAL REGION

Among the twelve statistical regions in Slovenia Pomurska stood out the most in terms of the selected indicators.

The highest share of widow(er)s (every tenth person) on 1 January 2011 was the result of the shortest life expectancy among all regions. Due to the way of life and type of living quarters – one-dwelling buildings with on average the largest dwellings (85.7 m²) predominate – the region had the highest share of three-generation households (every tenth). The fewest people lived alone.

Mothers were on average younger than in other regions; however, the share of large families (with three or more children) was lower than the national average.

Because the region is less developed – it has the lowest GDP per capita –, this is a region of emigration. Because most of the emigrants are better educated people, the region had the lowest share of persons with tertiary education. Due to the high unemployment rate, the region had the worst ratio between employed and inactive population (100 employed support 163 unemployed, children, people in education, retired or other inactive persons). People from this region traditionally find employment abroad, which is the consequence of the region's location at the border with Austria and formerly bad traffic connections with the rest of the country.

Table 40: **Selected indicators for the Pomurska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	119,145	7	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	0.9	12	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	362	2	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	27.7	2	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.60	4	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	7.4	1	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	7.7	3	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.9	4	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	16.7	7	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	24.1	12	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	46	9	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	129	10	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	132	4	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.63	1	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	46.3	12	67.9
Working abroad (%)	3.2	1	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	20.0	1	12.0
Retired persons (%)	28.6	8	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	43.8	2	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	52	12	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	59.2	12	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	117	10	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	22.1	10	27.2

POMURSKA STATISTICAL REGION



Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	45,255	8	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.60	3	2.48
One-person households (%)	27.9	12	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.8	3	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	10.0	1	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	21.5	12	28.4
Retired households (%)	21.8	12	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.2	11	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	14.6	11	26.3
Tenant households (%)	5.1	12	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	6.2	2	3.7
Families			
Number	34,482	6	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	9.7	9	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	6.6	9	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	6.4	12	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	2.5	1	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	3.7	9	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	48,268	8	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	405	8	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	2.4	11	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	9.7	9	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	37,365	8	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.1	3	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	28.2	3	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	8.5	1	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	2.9	10	3.5

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

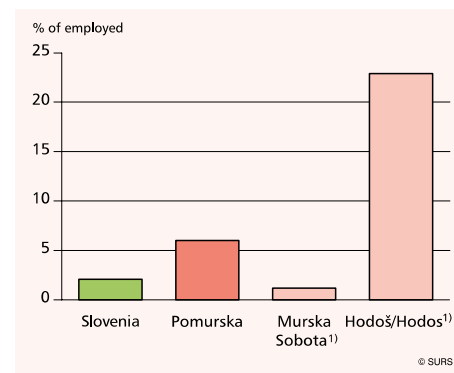
Source: SURS

The economic crisis further worsened the employment situation, so that 3.2% of employed worked abroad, mostly (85%) in Austria.

Because the region has never been attractive in terms of employment, this reflects in the lowest share of people born abroad. Only every 20th person came to live in the region from abroad; most of them from Croatia, followed by Germany and Austria; from these two countries mostly family members of economic migrants from the 1960s and the 1970s who were born abroad moved to Pomurska.

The region had the highest share of occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure. These are dwellings which are without at least one of the following elements of basic infrastructure: toilet, bathroom, electricity, water. Most of such dwellings were located in municipalities Hodoš, Gornji Petrovci and Šalovci.

Chart 60: **Farmers, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Pomurska statistical region.

Source: SURS



PODRAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION

On 1 January 2011 a characteristic of Podravska was its low employment rate (in addition to Pomurska and Zasavska); on the other hand, the unemployment rate was among the highest in the country. But because employment of older people was among the highest in the country (one in four persons aged 55-64 was still employed), this shows a relatively bad position of young people as regards their entry into the labour market. At age 25-29, 65% of the population were employed, which was 10 percentage points less than in the Notranjsko-kraška region. The unemployment rate of young people aged 25-29 (22.4%) was 11.5 percentage points higher than in the Gorenjska region, in which the situation was the best.

After Slovenia won independence, this formerly much industrialised region experienced extensive restructuring, so that on 1 January 2011 the share of persons employed in manufacturing was the same as the national average. As regards the share of persons employed in services (62%), Podravska lags only behind Osrednjeslovenska (73.5%), but the share was still lower than the national average (63%).

Due to its natural features (fertile flatland, wooded and wine-rich areas), Podravska had the highest number of persons employed in agriculture (4,600), which is 20% of all persons employed in agriculture in Slovenia. The region also had the highest number of agricultural holdings in Slovenia.

Table 41: **Selected indicators for the Podravska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	323,119	2	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	2.8	10	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	356	3	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	23.4	8	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.48	10	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	5.5	9	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	6.2	7	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.9	3	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	13.3	11	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	28.4	8	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	63	3	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	134	7	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	136	2	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.53	3	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	68.7	4	67.9
Working abroad (%)	1.8	3	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	15.1	3	12.0
Retired persons (%)	28.0	10	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	39.7	6	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	85	10	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	78.3	11	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	104	12	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	23.2	9	27.2

PODRAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION



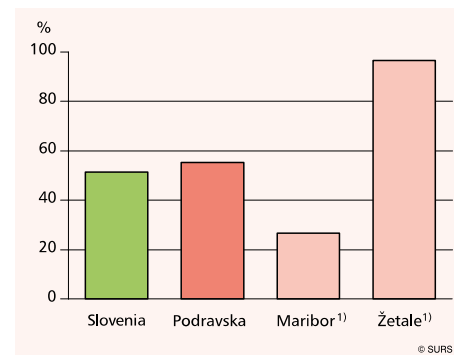
Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	133,305	2	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.38	10	2.48
One-person households (%)	33.9	3	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	2.6	10	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	7.1	6	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	25.2	7	28.4
Retired households (%)	22.6	7	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.6	10	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	21.4	9	26.3
Tenant households (%)	9.4	5	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	4.6	4	3.7
Families			
Number	90,925	2	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	13.4	2	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	6.3	10	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	9.4	5	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	1.0	4	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	5.4	1	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	135,995	2	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	421	5	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	5.3	3	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	8.4	11	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	108,839	2	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.9	10	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	27.5	6	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	5.8	4	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	3.2	8	3.5

In addition to Osrednjeslovenska, Podravska experienced the lowest emigration to other regions. Only 11% of Slovenia's population with first residence in Podravska now live elsewhere in Slovenia.

Podravska is characterised by a low fertility rate. On average women had fewer children only in Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška regions.

Of the 12 regions in Slovenia, Podravska stands out the most in terms of the share of reconstituted families (5.4%). These are families of both parents (spouses or partners) and at least one child who is not their common biological child. Reconstituted families are the most characteristic of consensual unions, which in this region represent 13% of all families (second behind Koroška with 18%).

Chart 61: **Occupied dwellings in one-dwelling buildings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Podravska statistical region.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



KOROŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

As regards the mean age, people living in the Koroška statistical region were among the youngest in the country. On 1 January 2011 the share of population aged 80+ was the lowest in the country, which shows shorter life expectancy that could be the result of environmental degradation in the region.

Despite Koroška being one of the most industrialised regions in Slovenia and despite the fact that in some of the activities in the past mostly immigrant workers from former Yugoslav republics used to be employed, the region had the second lowest share of the population born abroad. Some of the reasons could be the type of settlement (large mountain farms), relief (narrow valleys), proximity of the border (which used to be very tight) and a high fertility rate, so that the industry was able to employ domestic surplus of the labour force. Almost 40% of the population still lived in the settlement of first residence.

In addition to a high fertility rate, the second characteristic of this region was consensual unions, which are already traditional for this formerly completely rural region. By far the highest share of such families (17.8%) – 2.5-times the national average – shows in the population structure by marital status since two out of three women aged 24+ who had already given birth were single (i.e. never married).

On average, a woman has given birth to 1.69 children; every 12th woman (the second highest share) had at least four children and only every 18th woman aged 40+ has not yet given birth. The region had a very high share of households in which all members were less than 35 years old. More than half of families with children had at least one child who has not yet completed 18 years of age.

Table 42: **Selected indicators for the Koroška statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	72,494	9	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	2.1	11	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	330	7	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	18.8	12	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.69	1	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.5	4	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	8.2	2	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	5.5	12	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	16.8	6	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	26.9	10	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	43	10	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	144	1	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	109	9	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.53	4	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	67.8	8	67.9
Working abroad (%)	1.5	5	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	17.6	2	12.0
Retired persons (%)	29.0	5	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	38.0	11	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	54	11	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	84.7	8	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	120	8	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	23.2	8	27.2

KOROŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

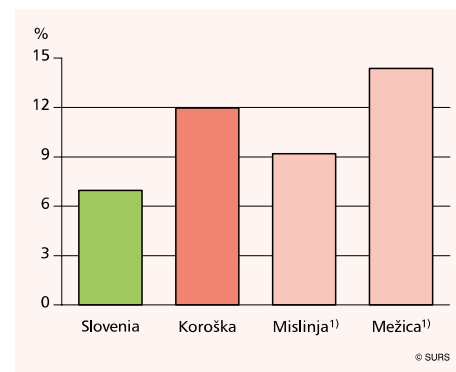


Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	30,327	9	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.36	11	2.48
One-person households (%)	32.4	7	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	2.0	11	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	4.4	12	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	22.4	10	28.4
Retired households (%)	23.5	5	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.0	12	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	13.8	12	26.3
Tenant households (%)	15.3	2	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	3.3	9	3.7
Families			
Number	20,867	9	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	17.8	1	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	7.2	8	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	7.3	9	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.8	6	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	5.1	2	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	26,682	10	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	368	12	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	3.1	9	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	15.5	4	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	22,585	9	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.2	2	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	27.2	7	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	3.9	10	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	2.9	9	3.5

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS

Chart 62: **Unmarried partners, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Koroška statistical region.

Source: SURS

The region stood out by having the lowest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (368). As a result, the region had the highest average number of persons per dwelling (3.2, i.e. the same as in Jugovzhodna Slovenija). However, the dwellings were very large (85.1 m²), since as regards this indicator the region is just behind Pomurska.

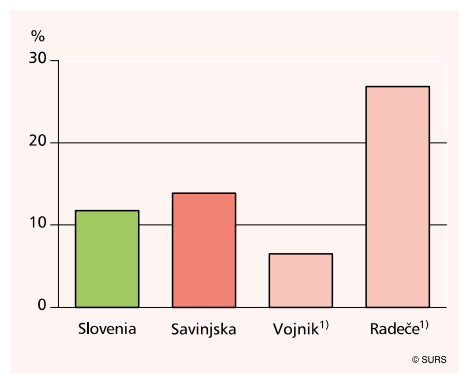


SAVINJSKA STATISTICAL REGION

Differences between the most and the least densely populated municipalities in the Savinjska statistical region are huge and a result of the region's diverse national-geographic structure. On 1 January 2011 municipality Celje was the most densely populated with 512 people per km². The least densely populated was municipality Solčava with only 5 people per km². Other municipalities of the Upper Savinja Valley that border Solčava were also very sparsely populated.

Due to large differences in development between individual areas, many indicators for the entire region were close to the national average. However, within the region some areas stand out distinctly. For example, the share of the population with first residence abroad was 10% (despite this being the border region with Croatia the share is below the national average); in municipality Gornji Grad it was below 2% and in municipality Velenje 21%.

Chart 63: **Immigrants from other statistical regions, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Savinjska statistical region.

Source: SURS

Table 43: **Selected indicators for the Savinjska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	259,726	3	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	3.8	6	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	343	5	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	23.3	9	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.55	8	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.1	6	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	6.1	8	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.2	10	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	17.0	5	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	29.3	7	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	50	6	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	142	2	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	123	7	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.47	6	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	66.0	9	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.4	6	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	13.6	5	12.0
Retired persons (%)	28.5	9	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	38.2	10	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	101	7	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	89.1	5	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	118	9	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	25.1	6	27.2

SAVINJSKA STATISTICAL REGION



Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	105,615	3	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.43	8	2.48
One-person households (%)	33.1	4	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	2.7	9	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	6.3	9	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	24.2	8	28.4
Retired households (%)	22.4	9	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.7	9	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	23.4	8	26.3
Tenant households (%)	11.5	3	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	3.9	6	3.7
Families			
Number	72,923	3	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	11.5	3	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	8.0	7	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	8.3	8	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.9	5	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	4.4	3	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	103,340	3	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	398	10	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	4.0	7	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	10.6	8	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	82,981	3	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.1	6	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	26.1	11	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	5.3	6	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	4.0	2	3.5

In addition to Zasavska, with its rich lignite deposits, Savinjska is the mining centre of Slovenia. Almost half of employed working in mining live here. Above-average employment compared to Slovenia was recorded in industry and in electricity production, which is directly related to coal mining.

In this region the share of employed who work outside the municipality in which they live (38%) is among the highest in Slovenia because most jobs were still in the centres of former communes (Celje, Velenje, Žalec), while in this area a large number of new municipalities was established after 1995.

The opening of the motorway between Savinjska and Osrednjeslovenska increased daily migration of the labour force between these two regions. In 2000 we could say that the employment attraction of Ljubljana stops at the Trojane pass, while in early 2011 8% of employed from Savinjska worked in Osrednjeslovenska (82% of them in Ljubljana).

Because the mean age of the population in one-person households was among the lowest in the country (54 years), the region is characterised by the lowest share of old households in which all members are over 70 years of age. A quarter of men living alone are foreign citizens (90% of them were employed).

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



ZASAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION

As regards both the population and area, on 1 January 2011 Zasavska was the smallest of the 12 regions in Slovenia. Only 2.2% of total Slovenia's population lived in it; however, population density was the second highest with around 168 people per square kilometre.

The population of this region was on average the oldest (43.0 years). The ratio between the elderly and children was also the least favourable; the ageing index was 139.

One in three people over 14 years of age was retired, which was the highest share in the country. On the other hand, the share of students was among the lowest.

The share of people with tertiary education was the second lowest (13.5%), which was partly the result of meagre opportunities for highly educated in the formerly mining-dependent region; the share of tertiary-educated immigrants from other regions was the lowest among all regions.

In no region was mining more important than in this one; 2.3% of employed (an eighth of all persons employed in mining in Slovenia) worked in this activity. Many of them immigrated to Slovenia; every eighth person living in Zasavska had been born abroad. As many as 93% of them had been born in one of the countries on the area of former Yugoslavia, which was the highest share of all regions.

Table 44: **Selected indicators for the Zasavska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	44,222	12	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	3.3	9	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	347	4	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	22.0	11	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.49	9	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.4	5	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	4.3	11	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	5.8	11	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	19.5	1	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	26.6	11	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	43	11	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	135	5	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	102	12	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.56	2	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	58.5	11	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.3	9	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	12.2	6	12.0
Retired persons (%)	32.9	1	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	45.5	1	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	119	4	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	93.3	1	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	163	4	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	15.2	12	27.2

ZASAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION



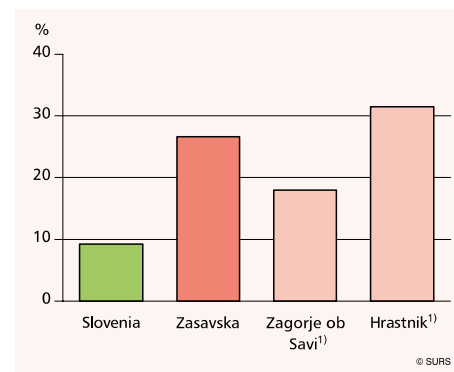
Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	18,698	12	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.34	12	2.48
One-person households (%)	32.8	5	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	1.7	12	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	4.7	11	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	21.9	11	28.4
Retired households (%)	27.9	1	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	2.6	4	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	25.4	5	26.3
Tenant households (%)	24.4	1	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	3.4	7	3.7
Families			
Number	12,811	12	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	11.1	4	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	6.1	11	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	7.0	11	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.8	7	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	4.1	5	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	17,974	12	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	406	7	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	1.7	12	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	13.5	6	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	15,822	12	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.7	11	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	25.5	12	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	4.3	9	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	3.7	5	3.5

Households in Zasavska were on average the smallest: 2.3 members. The share of retired households was the highest in the country (almost 28%).

Zasavska was first in terms of the share of rented dwellings (27%). The national average was only 9%. This was partly related to the fact that this region had the highest share of dwellings (60%) in three- or more-dwelling buildings. Because most of the dwellings were located in multi-dwelling buildings, the region had the lowest share of dwellings with three or more rooms.

After 2005 almost no new dwellings have been built in this region.

Chart 64: Rented dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Zasavska statistical region.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



SPODNJEPOSAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION

On 1 January 2011 Spodnje Posavska was among the smallest regions in terms of the population; it had only slightly more than 3% of Slovenia's population. About 30% of the population lived in urban areas, which is the second lowest share in the country.

The mean age of the region's population (42.2 years) was only slightly higher than the country's average as was the ageing index (123). Slightly more men than women were living in the region, which was exactly the opposite from Slovenia as a whole.

In addition to Zasavska and Notranjsko-kraška, Spodnje Posavska experienced the greatest emigration to other regions. At the beginning of 2011 just over 23% of the population with first residence in this region lived somewhere else in Slovenia.

Even though due to its location at the border one would perhaps expect a high share of people working abroad, this phenomenon was rather small. Only 0.3% of employed worked abroad; the share was lower only in Jugovzhodna Slovenija.

There were many unemployed in the region, especially among the elderly. At age 55+ more than 29% of the active population were unemployed, the highest share among the regions. As regards the share of households in which both spouses/partners were unemployed, the region was at the very top in the country.

Table 45: **Selected indicators for the Spodnje Posavska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	70,167	10	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	4.2	5	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	323	8	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	24.2	6	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.60	3	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.8	3	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	6.7	4	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.5	8	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	16.5	8	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	27.2	9	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	34	12	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	138	3	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	126	6	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.52	5	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	68.6	5	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.3	11	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	14.3	4	12.0
Retired persons (%)	28.7	7	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	38.6	8	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	103	6	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	83.1	9	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	161	5	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	20.5	11	27.2

SPODNJEPOSAVSKA STATISTICAL REGION

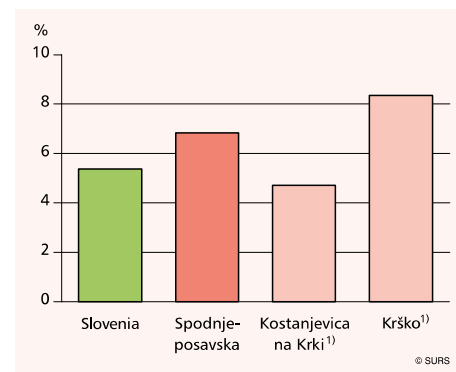


Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	27,868	10	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.48	6	2.48
One-person households (%)	32.7	6	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.0	7	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	6.7	8	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	23.1	9	28.4
Retired households (%)	22.9	6	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	2.3	6	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	24.8	7	26.3
Tenant households (%)	7.0	10	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	5.7	3	3.7
Families			
Number	19,303	10	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	9.8	7	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	9.2	6	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	7.2	10	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	1.1	3	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	4.0	6	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	29,850	9	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	425	4	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	3.0	10	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	15.6	3	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	21,863	10	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.1	4	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	27	9	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	7.2	3	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	3.5	6	3.5

3.2% of employed in the region worked in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; in no other region was this activity so important. Of course, the region was the location of the Krško nuclear power plant and many hydro power plants on the lower Sava River.

The third place as regards the share of holiday dwellings was the result of two factors: wine-growing area with vineyard cottages turned into holiday dwellings and tourist attraction of Terme Čatež spa resort, where the tourist complex was the location of a quarter of all holiday dwellings in the region.

Chart 65: Women aged 15-24 who have given birth, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Spodnjeposavska statistical region.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA STATISTICAL REGION

Jugovzhodna Slovenija combines three natural geographic areas that have only few common characteristics as they are relatively badly connected in terms of traffic (Dolenjska, Bela Krajina, Ribniško-Kočevsko).

An important part of the population of this statistical region is the Romany community; with their demographic and socio-economic characteristics the Roma have an important impact on the indicators for the entire region.

Jugovzhodna Slovenija was characterised by an above-average fertility rate. Because first-time mothers are much younger than in other regions (except Pomurska), on 1 January 2011 the region had the highest share of women with four children or more (every 12th). As a result, the region had the highest share of large families, i.e. families with three or more children (every ninth).

The employment structure of families showed two extremes: a high share of families in which both spouses/partners are employed (third among the regions) and also a high share of families in which both spouses/partners were unemployed (second among the regions).

Despite the close proximity of Croatia, due to the relative underdevelopment of the border region Jugovzhodna Slovenija did not attract cross-border labour force; migration mobility of this region's population was below average. There were also no migration flows in the opposite direction; areas with developed labour market were too far away for daily or weekly migration, so this region had the lowest share of employed working abroad.

Table 46: **Selected indicators for the statistical region Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ⁽¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	142,483	5	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	3.6	7	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	414	1	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	23.6	7	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.65	2	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.9	2	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	8.3	1	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.2	9	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	15.6	9	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	29.5	6	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	46	8	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	138	4	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	102	11	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.43	7	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	71.3	2	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.2	12	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	11.7	7	12.0
Retired persons (%)	27.4	11	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	41.3	4	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	99	8	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	88.7	6	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	143	6	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	23.6	7	27.2

JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA STATISTICAL REGION



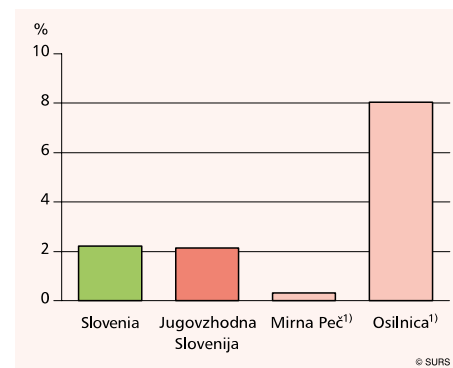
Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	53,611	5	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.62	2	2.48
One-person households (%)	31.0	10	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	4.3	2	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	7.9	3	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	25.8	6	28.4
Retired households (%)	22.4	10	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.9	8	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	24.8	6	26.3
Tenant households (%)	5.8	11	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	6.3	1	3.7
Families			
Number	38,704	5	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	8.4	11	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	11.6	1	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	8.5	6	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	1.2	2	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	3.1	11	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	56,995	5	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	400	9	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	4.2	6	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	16.5	2	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	42,374	5	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.2	1	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	26.6	10	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	7.8	2	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	3.8	4	3.5

Almost the same number of men and women had postgraduate education (master's or doctoral degree). The ratio was very similar only in Zasavska and Notranjsko-kraška. Many of these people were employed in the pharmaceutical industry.

This region had the highest share of households without bathroom in the dwelling. The useful floor space per household member was below average (26.6 m² per person ranks the region tenth in Slovenia).

In the wine-growing part of the region many dwellings were empty (including vineyard cottages) and used for holiday purposes, so behind Gorenjska this region had the second highest share of holiday dwellings.

Chart 66: Households with both Slovene and foreign citizens, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the statistical region Jugovzhodna Slovenija.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS

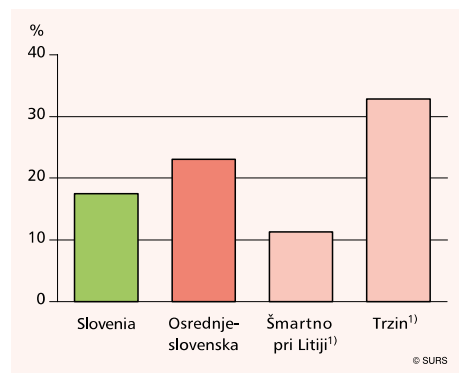


OSREDNJESLOVENSKA STATISTICAL REGION

On 1 January 2011 Osrednjeslovenska was the largest region in terms of the population; as many as 26% of Slovenia's population was living in it. More than two thirds of people in this region were living in urban areas.

The people of this region were on average younger than in other regions, which is the result of the fact that the region is the university and employment centre. More than 7% of people aged 15+ were students (the average for Slovenia was just over 5%).

Chart 67: **Persons with tertiary education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

Source: SURS

The impact of the largest university in Slovenia reflected in the educational structure: more than three quarters of the region's population aged 15+ had at least upper secondary education and 23% had tertiary education.

Table 47: **Selected indicators for the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	533,213	1	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	5.3	2	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	309	11	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	22.4	10	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.40	12	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	4.0	12	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	4.9	10	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	10.1	1	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	11.3	12	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	38.2	1	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	107	1	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	133	8	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	119	8	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.39	10	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	68.5	6	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.3	10	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	9.1	12	12.0
Retired persons (%)	27.4	12	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	42.1	3	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	140	2	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	89.9	4	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	172	2	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	33.3	1	27.2

OSREDNJSLOVENSKA STATISTICAL REGION



Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	209,837	1	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.48	7	2.48
One-person households (%)	34.4	2	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.6	4	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	7.2	5	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	36.5	1	28.4
Retired households (%)	21.8	11	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	2.8	3	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	32.4	2	26.3
Tenant households (%)	9.4	6	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	2.5	11	3.7
Families			
Number	142,673	1	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	10.1	6	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	9.7	3	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	16.5	1	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.6	9	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	3.8	8	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	217,885	1	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	409	6	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	6.8	1	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	7.1	12	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	177,130	1	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.9	9	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	27.2	7	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	3.6	11	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	4.0	3	3.5

Osrednjeslovenska had the highest share of immigrants from other regions with tertiary education (more than 30%). In almost half of three- or more-person households at least one member had tertiary education.

Half of employed in this region worked in the settlement in which they lived (which is the highest share among the regions). Such a high share was mostly the result of the largest city and employment centre in Slovenia; almost all employed living in Ljubljana also worked in Ljubljana. Less than 7% of employed worked in the municipality of their residence but in another settlement. The share of those who worked in another statistical region was the same (both shares were the lowest among the regions).

Women living in the Osrednjeslovenska region on average had the lowest number of children. They decide to have children later in their lives as among women aged 15-24 only 4% (the lowest share among all regions) had already given birth. This fact is directly linked with tertiary level studies.

Osrednjeslovenska had the most diverse structure of population in terms of the country of citizenship: in addition to Slovenia, people in this region came from 117 other countries. As regards the share of foreign citizens among the population, the region was second behind Obalno-kraška.

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



GORENJSKA STATISTICAL REGION

Before Slovenia won independence, the Gorenjska statistical region was considered to be one of the most industrialised areas in Slovenia.

Due to the failure of many large industrial enterprises, the employment structure of the population changed significantly. As regards the share of persons employed in manufacturing, on 1 January 2011 Gorenjska was fifth among the regions. Because of good employment opportunities and lack of domestic labour force, Gorenjska used to be very attractive for immigration from the area of former Yugoslavia (mostly – 56% – from Bosnia and Herzegovina). The region was fifth in terms of the share of people born abroad (the share was slightly below the national average), but there were huge differences between different areas of this region.

The region showed some very favourable indicators from which a relatively good quality of life (the lowest long-term unemployment, a high share of people with tertiary education, the lowest share of dwellings without basic infrastructure, high employment of both spouses/partners) can be inferred. One has to keep in mind though that favourable employment conditions were the result of intensive daily migration from the entire region to Osrednjeslovenska (especially Ljubljana), which gave employment to 22% of the population of Gorenjska.

With 66 masters or doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education this region was second in Slovenia, but still not above the national average of 72 due to the concentration of the best educated population in the Osrednjeslovenska region.

Table 48: **Selected indicators for the Gorenjska statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	203,427	4	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	3.6	8	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	322	9	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	24.4	5	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.55	7	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	5.4	10	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	6.4	5	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.6	7	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	15.5	10	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	32.6	3	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	66	2	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	127	11	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	148	1	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.43	9	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	63.4	10	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.3	8	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	9.3	10	12.0
Retired persons (%)	29.6	4	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	40.5	5	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	109	5	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	90.1	3	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	127	7	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	25.6	4	27.2

GORENJSKA STATISTICAL REGION



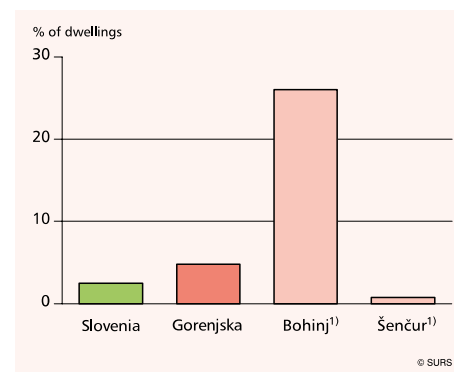
Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	76,581	4	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.63	1	2.48
One-person households (%)	29.3	11	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	4.3	1	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	7.9	2	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	29.6	2	28.4
Retired households (%)	24.7	3	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	2.4	5	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	26.2	4	26.3
Tenant households (%)	7.9	8	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	2.1	12	3.7
Families			
Number	56,680	4	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	10.7	5	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	11.3	2	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	11.4	2	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.6	10	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	4.3	4	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	78,814	4	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	387	11	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	4.9	4	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	24.2	1	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	64,702	4	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.1	5	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	27.9	5	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	2.7	12	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	3.3	7	3.5

It is interesting that the region had the greatest inequality between men and women in terms of achieving postgraduate education (148 men per 100 women with the same education).

Gorenjska (particularly its sub-alpine part) is among the areas with the highest fertility in Slovenia, so it is not surprising that the region had on average the largest households (2.63 members), large families (second behind Jugovzhodna Slovenija) and many three-generation households (second behind Pomurska).

Due to natural features and the resulting tourism development, the region has an extremely large number of holiday dwellings (3,400 or every fourth unoccupied dwelling).

Chart 68: **Holiday dwellings, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Gorenjska statistical region.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



NOTRANJSKO-KRAŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

Notranjsko-kraška is the second smallest statistical region in Slovenia, which, however, is rather average in many respects.

Due to the completion of the motorway section, good transport links of the region with the centre of Slovenia and the coast (through this region the first motorway in Slovenia was constructed) and cheaper dwellings, on 1 January 2011 this region had the highest share of immigrants from other regions (19 per 1,000 population). The region had almost the highest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (433) and one in three dwellings (65%) had three or more rooms. On average, one person had 29 m² of useful floor space of the dwelling, which was 1.5 m² more than the national average. This is why the share of overcrowded dwellings (in which one person has less than 10 m² of useful floor space) was among the lowest in Slovenia (2.5%).

The second highest share of immigrants from abroad, which came from the area of former Yugoslavia, is also the result of past developments, when many army barracks of the former Yugoslav Army were built in this region, which resulted in strong concentration of people working in them. An additional reason is the border location of some municipalities. As a result, the region had many nationality mixed households; in almost one in three households at least one person was a first or second generation immigrant.

Table 49: **Selected indicators for the Notranjsko-kraška statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ⁽¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	52,287	11	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	4.9	3	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	337	6	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	26.5	4	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.57	6	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	6.0	7	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	5.5	9	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.7	6	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	17.2	3	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	32.2	4	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	51	5	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	135	6	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	103	10	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.34	12	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	68.2	7	67.9
Working abroad (%)	0.4	7	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	9.5	8	12.0
Retired persons (%)	29.8	3	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	38.4	9	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	128	3	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	91.5	2	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	188	1	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	25.2	5	27.2

NOTRANJSKO-KRAŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

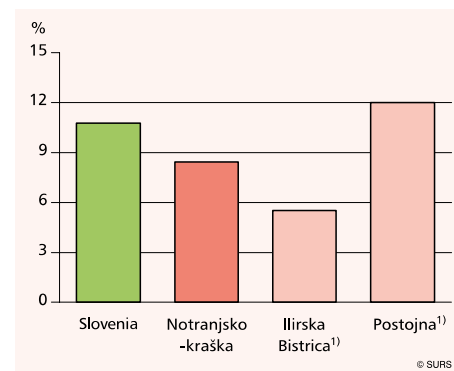


Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	20,413	11	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.53	5	2.48
One-person households (%)	31.6	8	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.0	8	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	5.9	10	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	27.1	5	28.4
Retired households (%)	24.5	4	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	3.0	2	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	29.2	3	26.3
Tenant households (%)	8.9	7	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	4.1	5	3.7
Families			
Number	14,329	11	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	8.4	10	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	9.3	5	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	8.5	7	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.6	8	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	3.4	10	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	22,621	11	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	433	2	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	4.4	5	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	9.5	10	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	17,537	11	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.9	8	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	28.9	2	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	5.6	5	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	2.5	11	3.5

Traditionally, consensual unions are not frequent in the region; of all the regions the fewest children are born to unmarried mothers. In only every 12th family the man and the woman were not married.

Of all the regions, here a hundred employed were maintaining the fewest children, persons in education, unemployed or retired (134). One in ten unemployed persons has been seeking employment for more than three years, which was the second lowest share of long-term unemployed in Slovenia.

Chart 69: Families in which both spouses/partners have tertiary education, Slovenia, 1 January 2011



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Notranjsko-kraška statistical region.

Source: SURS

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS



GORIŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

The people of Goriška on average live the longest; on 1 January 2011 the region had almost the highest share of retired people (31.7%) and households in which all members were retired (one in four). In most of the elderly households the person lived alone; in Goriška in two out of three retired households.

At age when children had usually already left their original families (30-39) as many as 29.5% were still living with their parents, which was the highest share of all regions. Most of the people (36.5%) at this age had their own families; however, particularly men, who traditionally leave their original families later, still live with their parents. At age 39 one in four men and one in ten women were still living in the primary family.

The people of this region are among the better educated. Tertiary education – one in three persons aged 30-34 finished at least short-term higher education – contributes to the postponing of births, since only Osrednjeslovenska recorded a higher share of younger women who had not yet given birth. Almost the highest share of women who have not had a child before completing 40 years of age (every 12th) indicates that probably quite a number of them will remain childless.

Table 50: **Selected indicators for the Goriška statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	119,146	6	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	4.2	4	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	313	10	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	29.5	1	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.58	5	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	4.5	11	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	6.2	6	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	8.2	2	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	17.3	2	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	33.1	2	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	47	7	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	130	9	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	136	3	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.43	8	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	72.7	1	67.9
Working abroad (%)	2.4	2	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	9.2	11	12.0
Retired persons (%)	31.7	2	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	39.5	7	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	87	9	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	82.7	10	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	113	11	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	31.1	2	27.2

GORIŠKA STATISTICAL REGION



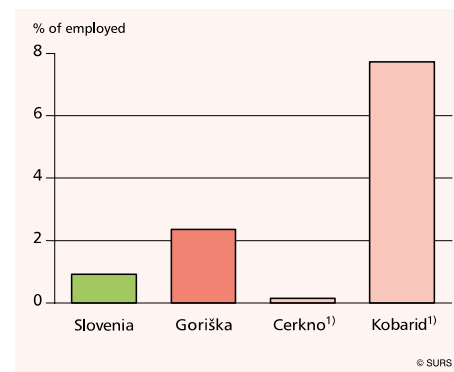
Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	46,309	6	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.54	4	2.48
One-person households (%)	31.5	9	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.3	5	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	6.8	7	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	28.0	4	28.4
Retired households (%)	25.1	2	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	1.9	7	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	19.9	10	26.3
Tenant households (%)	7.0	9	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	3.3	8	3.7
Families			
Number	33,017	7	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	7.3	12	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	9.3	4	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	9.6	4	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.5	12	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	2.6	12	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	51,215	7	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	430	3	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	3.5	8	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	13.5	7	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	39,371	7	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	3.0	7	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	29.4	1	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	4.6	8	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	2.2	12	3.5

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS

The region's location at the border contributes to intense cross-border labour migration; every 45th employed person travelled daily/weekly to work in Italy. The region's unemployment rate was among the lowest in the country and employment opportunities of foreign citizens were the best in the country.

Chart 70: **Working abroad, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Goriška statistical region.

Source: SURS

Goriška was characterised by the highest share of dwellings with three or more rooms (73%) and the related largest average useful floor space of dwellings per person (29.4 m²) and the lowest share (2.2%) of dwellings with less than 10 m² of useful floor space per person.

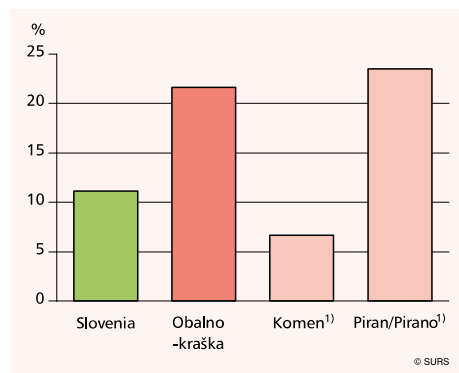


OBALNO-KRAŠKA STATISTICAL REGION

The most noticeable characteristic of the Obalno-kraška statistical region is its diverse structure of foreign population by country from which they immigrated to Slovenia.

217 per 1,000 population who lived in this region on 1 January 2011 used to live in one of 99 countries of the world. Most of them (21,000 or 87%) came as economic migrants from other parts of former Yugoslavia; in absolute terms citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are followed by citizens of Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo. Fifth placed are 1,291 people whose country of birth was in the neighbouring Italy and were on average 49 years old; one in three was over 64 years old and one in nine was under 15 years old.

Chart 71: **Foreign-born population, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**



1) Municipalities with the lowest and highest shares in the Obalno-kraška statistical region.

Source: SURS

Table 51: **Selected indicators for the Obalno-kraška statistical region, Slovenia, 1 January 2011**

Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Population			
Number	110,760	8	2,050,189
Foreign citizens (%)	7.8	1	4.0
Women aged 85+ per 100 men of the same age	266	12	330
People aged 30-39 living with parent(s) (%)	26.7	3	23.9
Fertility			
Average number of live-births per woman	1.41	11	1.51
Women aged 15-24 who have given birth (%)	5.5	8	5.4
Women who have given birth to 4 or more children (% of women who have given birth)	3.1	12	6.0
Women aged 40+ who have not (yet) given birth (%)	7.9	5	8.2
Education			
People aged 19-24 with basic education (%)	17.0	4	14.5
People aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%)	29.8	5	31.7
Masters and doctors of science per 1,000 population with tertiary education	56	4	72
Women with tertiary education per 100 men with tertiary education	120	12	133
Men masters or doctors of science per 100 women masters or doctors of science	126	5	124
Activity status			
Unemployed and inactive per employed	1.35	11	1.45
Activity rate for foreign citizens (%)	70.1	3	67.9
Working abroad (%)	1.6	4	0.9
Unemployment rate for women (%)	9.3	9	12.0
Retired persons (%)	28.8	6	28.5
Migration			
Living in the same settlement since birth (%)	28.4	12	39.9
Foreign-born population per 1,000 population	217	1	111
Foreign-born in countries on the area of former Yugoslavia (% of total foreign-born population)	87.0	7	86.7
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia per 1,000 population	167	3	139
Last migration, immigrated from another region in Slovenia aged 20+ with tertiary education (%)	26.6	3	27.2

OBALNO-KRAŠKA STATISTICAL REGION



Indicator	Region	Rank ¹⁾	Slovenia
Households			
Number	45,712	7	813,531
Average size (number of members)	2.39	9	2.48
One-person households (%)	35.5	1	32.8
Households with six or more members (%)	3.0	6	3.2
Three-generation households (%)	7.5	4	7.1
Households with at least one member with tertiary education (%)	29.5	3	28.4
Retired households (%)	22.4	8	22.9
Households with citizens of Slovenia and foreign citizens (%)	3.9	1	2.2
Immigrant households (%)	46.5	1	26.3
Tenant households (%)	9.8	4	9.4
Households without a bathroom (%)	2.9	10	3.7
Families			
Number	30,633	8	567,347
Consensual unions (%)	9.8	8	10.8
Families with three or more children (% of families with children)	5.2	12	8.6
Both spouses/partners have tertiary education (%)	10.3	3	10.8
Both spouses/partners are unemployed (%)	0.6	11	0.9
Reconstituted families (%)	4.0	7	4.1
Dwellings			
Number	55,017	6	844,656
Dwellings per 1,000 population	497	1	412
Dwellings built in the 2006–2010 period (%)	6.3	2	5.0
Holiday dwellings (% of all unoccupied dwellings)	14.7	5	11.9
Occupied dwellings			
Number	39,558	6	670,127
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.7	12	3.0
Average useful floor space per person (m ²)	28.2	3	27.4
Occupied dwellings with incomplete infrastructure (%)	4.9	7	5.0
Occupied dwellings with less than 10 m ² of useful floor space per person (%)	4.3	1	3.5

The people of Obalno-kraška whose country of birth was in one of the countries on the area of former Yugoslavia on average lived in Slovenia for over 26 years; almost one in two had basic education or less and only every 12th had tertiary education.

The region is still interesting in terms of employment prospects: 7.8% of employed were foreign citizens and their employment rate (70.1%) was among the highest in the country. A large majority of employed foreign citizens came from the area of former Yugoslavia (82%); due to the proximity of the border, many employed were Italian citizens (6%). Only two other countries (Ukraine and Bulgaria) had more than 100 employed in the region.

The region had the highest share of one-person households (35.5%), while in every third one-person household the person was over 64 years old. In urban areas the person in such a household was on average 54 years old and in non-urban areas 4.2 years older.

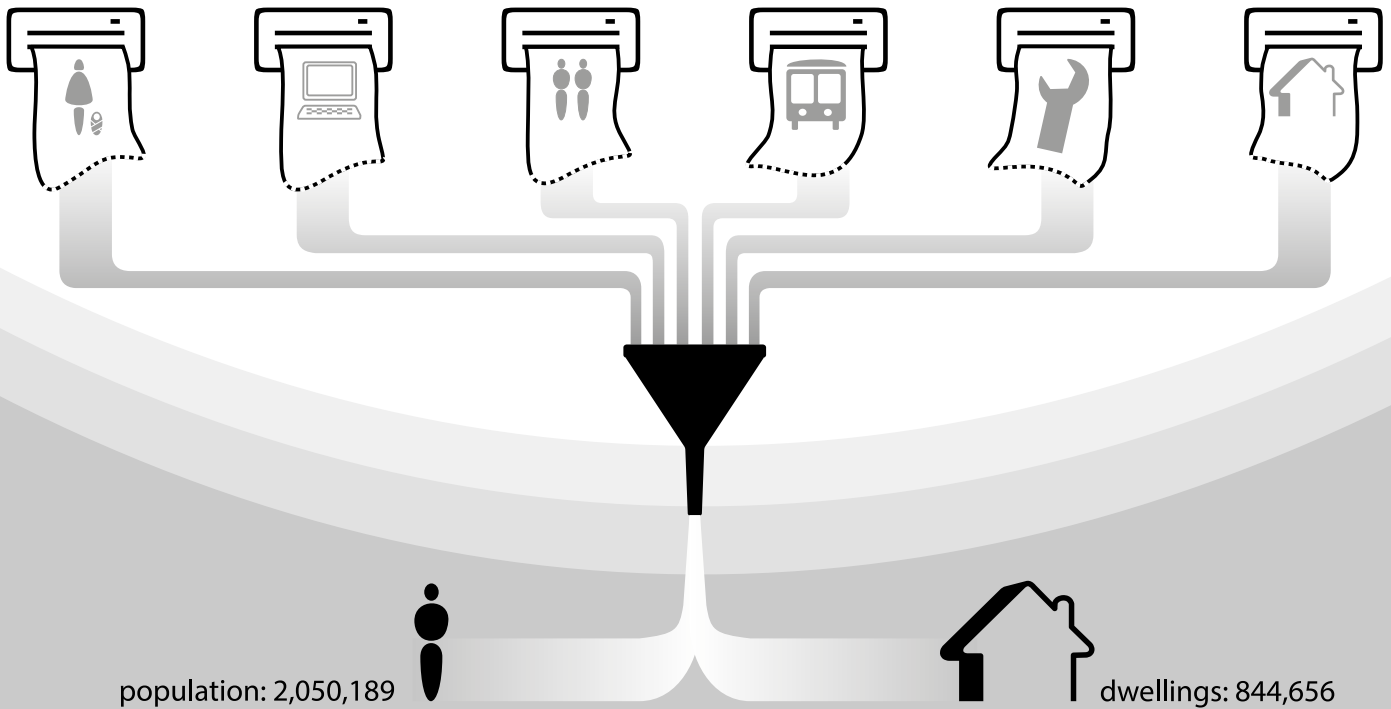
High above the national average of 26.3% were also households in which at least one person was an immigrant. The share for this region was 46.5%.

Another characteristic of the region is one of the lowest fertility rates in Slovenia, which shows in almost the lowest average number of live-births (1.41) and share of women who had four children or more (3.1%).

1) The rank is determined on the basis of classification from the highest to the lowest value.

Source: SURS

METHODOLOGY



EXPLANATIONS ON THE 2011 REGISTER-BASED CENSUS

Topics available to users

POPULATION

Demographic characteristics

sex
age
legal marital status
de facto marital status
live-born children
citizenship
household status
family status
immigrant background
immigrant status of parents

Migration

place/country of birth
ever resided abroad
year of arrival to Slovenia
previous usual residence
year of last migration
type of migration
age at immigration
age at last migration

Activity

activity status
status in employment
occupation
industry
type of sector
place of work

Education

educational attainment

Advantages of the register-based method

For society as a whole, the greatest advantage of the register-based method is budget savings; they are estimated at EUR 14 million, which would be the cost of a traditional (fieldwork) census. In addition, the census was conducted with a very small number of statisticians-methodologists and information technology experts employed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia without any additional employment.

For an individual such a method of conducting a census presents no burden at all (no additional questions to answer), since all data that we need have already been collected by other national authorities or with other statistical surveys. So, most people did not even know that the largest statistical action in Slovenia was taking place.

There are also many methodological and process advantages, which can best be detected at the Statistical Office but can indirectly also be detected by data users. Probably the most important fact for them is that first final data of the 2011 Register-based Census were available as early as 4 months after the reference date. But because all input data are not available at the same time, the statistical process had to be adjusted to this fact. Because it was possible to provide a single and controlled methodological approach in all phases of the process, the data were of very high quality (which could not be provided in the past due to 10,000 interviewers conducting the census).

Census units, data sources and their keepers

Census unit	Data source	Keeper
Population	Central Population Register	Ministry of the Interior
Households	Household Register	Ministry of the Interior
Dwellings	Real Estate Register	Surveying and Mapping Authority

Limitations of the register-based method

One of the most important limitations is complete dependence on existing data sources, their content, quality and management, because the methodology is usually adjusted to administrative needs. For data users this means that from 2011 on due to the register-based method of census implementation some data on total population are no longer available because they have traditionally been collected only with censuses and can be defined as opinions (e.g. ethnicity, religion, mode and frequency of traveling to work).

From a methodological point of view, especially in the case of using several data sources the main limitations are mismatch of similar content and data from various sources (due to different time of data collection, methodology, updating), and from the point of view of process also failure to provide some administrative data in time. The latter was solved by dividing the statistical process into individual phases and publishing content of data after the individual phase (e.g. data on population were published at the end of April 2011, data on households and families at the end of June 2011 and data on the occupancy of dwellings in June 2012).

Sources of data on activity status and their keepers

Data source	Keeper
Statistical Register of Employment	SURS
Registered unemployment	Employment Service of Slovenia
Pension recipients	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute
Persons with health insurance	Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia
Recipients of social financial assistance	Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs
Persons liable to income tax	Tax Administration
Statistical surveys: Enrolment in full-time and part-time studies Scholarship recipients	SURS

Topics available to users (continued)

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households

- relation to the reference person
- type of household
- size of household
- tenure status of household
- generational composition

Families

- type of family
- size of family
- position in family
- number and age of children

DWELLINGS

- occupancy
- use
- ownership
- useful floor space
- number of rooms
- kitchen
- infrastructure in the dwelling:
 - electricity
 - water
 - toilet
 - bathroom
 - sewerage
 - heating
- type of building
- year of construction

GENERAL

- place of residence/location of dwelling
- cohesion region
- statistical region
- municipality
- settlement
- size of settlement
- urban/non-urban area

Implementation of the 2011 Register-based Census was made possible by the establishment of new data sources

Following the example of the Scandinavian countries, as early as the 1970s and 1980s the Statistical Office set up some registers that are still the backbone of administrative sources in the country (Central Population Register, Register of Spatial Units, Business Register of Slovenia), and in the 1990s turned them over to be maintained by other institutions. All these administrative sources were used at the 2011 Register-based Census. The missing Real Estate Register, which is the only source for data on buildings and dwellings in the 2011 Census, was set up by the Surveying and Mapping Authority on the basis of data collected with the real estate census conducted in 2007. At the same time numbers of dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings were determined and addresses of people in the CRP were completed with these numbers, which enabled linking between persons and their dwellings. In addition, within the informatisation of administrative internal affairs the Ministry of the Interior set up an electronic Household Register, which used to be manually kept in the form of card files. The Household Register is a Slovene particularity, since other register-based countries do not have such a high-quality data source on the household structure.

Sources of data on education and their keepers

Data source	Keeper
Statistical Register of Employment	SURS
Graduates of general and vocational matura and data on national examination at the end of the last third of elementary education	National Examinations Centre
Certificates of chambers	Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chamber of Craft and Small Business Chamber of Commerce
Registered unemployment	Employment Service of Slovenia
Statistical surveys Tertiary education graduates Enrolment in full-time and part-time studies Scholarship recipients	SURS
2002 Population Census educational attainment	SURS

Some methodological novelties of the 2011 Register-based Census

With the 2011 Register-based Census we started to fully harmonise the data of regular population statistics (data are published four times a year) with census data. At the 2002 Census the difference between the two was more than 30,000 people. In the definition of usual residence the new definition of population is taken into account, which in addition to permanent residence also considers temporary residence.

By using administrative sources, the register-based census abandoned the definition of household based on economic criteria (joint use of means to cover the basic cost of living). According to the new definition, a household is a community of people (or a single person) living in the same dwelling and having the same household number.

In preparing the data where a larger number of sources were used (e.g. education, activity status) the methodology of the source hierarchy was taken into account. If the figure on the same person was available in several sources, according to the hierarchy methodology the figure that was in the source marked with the highest priority level was taken into account. Each planned source was examined, its relevance for use was assessed from the point of view of quality, reliability, being up-to-date, accessibility and data comparability, and its priority level was assigned.

In analysing and using data from the 2011 Register-based Census and particularly in comparing the data with previous censuses, it is necessary to take into account that data on residence and the data on household and family structure and occupancy are based on registered administrative residence, which is not always their actual residence.

Sources of data on migration and their keepers

Data source	Keeper
Statistical surveys	
Migration 2002–2010	SURS
Births 2002–2010	
Population 1 January 2010	
2002 Population Census place/country of birth last migration	SURS

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED

POPULATION

Working age population are all persons aged 15 or more.

Ageing index is the ratio between the old population (aged 65 years or more) and the young population (aged 0-14 years), multiplied by 100.

Educational attainment is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. It can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully passing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.).

Young-age dependency ratio is the ratio between the number of children (aged 0 to 14 years) and the number of working-age population (aged 15 to 64), multiplied by 100. The young-age dependency ratio measures how many children are age-dependent per 100 working-age population.

Old-age dependency ratio is the ratio between the number of older population (aged 65 years or more) and the number of working-age population (aged 15 to 64), multiplied by 100. The old-age dependency ratio measures how many older people are age-dependent per 100 working-age population.

Return migrant is a person whose country of birth is Slovenia and who after having been international migrant returns to Slovenia again.

Population of Slovenia are persons regardless of citizenship with registered permanent and/or temporary residence in Slovenia who live or intend to live in Slovenia for one year or more and are not temporarily absent from Slovenia for a year or more.

Country/place of birth is the settlement and municipality in Slovenia or a foreign country in which the person established first residence after birth.

Migration is the change of the settlement of residence of a person.

Activity status is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period defined in data sources on activity. In the broader sense we distinguish:

- **economically active:** employed, unemployed;
- **inactive population:** children aged 0–14 years, pupils, students, pensions, other inactive persons.

Activity rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Employment ratio represents employed persons as a percentage of the working age population.

Migration rate represents migrants as a percentage of the total population.

Tertiary education is educational attainment that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified higher educational programme, including short term higher educational programme.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

A **household** is a group of people (or a resident living alone) living in the same dwelling with the same household number.

Tenant household is a household where none of its members owns the dwelling or its parts but at least one of the members has a contract and pays rent for occupying the dwelling.

Immigrant household is a household with at least one member born abroad/second generation descendant.

An **extended family household** is a household with members of one or several families in the household and at least one person who is not a member of these families.

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

- Married couple without children,
- Married couple with children,
- Mother with children,
- Father with children,
- Unmarried partners without children,
- Unmarried partners with children.

A **retired household** is a household with only retired members by activity status

A **reconstituted family** is a family with at least one non-common child of both spouses/partners.

Husband-wife family is a type of family comprised by a married couple without children and a married couple with children.

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

DWELLINGS

A **dwelling** is a structurally separate and independent premise at fixed location which is designed for permanent human habitation and is used as a residence (**occupied dwelling**), or is empty or reserved for seasonal or secondary use (**unoccupied dwelling**).

Dwelling with incomplete infrastructure is a dwelling without one or more elements of basic infrastructure: water supply system, electricity, bathing or toilet facilities.

Market rented dwelling is a dwelling which is rented out freely on the market.

Useful floor space of a dwelling is the sum of useful floor space of all rooms, kitchen and other utility spaces (bathroom, toilet, and hallway). The area of terraces and balconies, architecturally separated utility spaces, garages, cellars and attics unsuitable for living is not taken into account.

ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

EU	European Union
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SMA	Surveying and Mapping Authority
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
mio	milion
%	percentage
+	or more (years, members ...)
m ²	square metre
km ²	square kilometre

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HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's website**
www.stat.si/eng
- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**
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Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
- **by ordering statistical publications**
adress: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 52 85
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
e-mail: prodaja.surs@gov.si
- **by visiting the Information Centre**
office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30
Friday from 9.00 to 14.30

ISBN 978-961-239-272-7



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