



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

STAT'O'BOOK

Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2017




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Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2017

According to one of the definitions, statistics is a science that develops methods for collecting and analysing data on mass phenomena. It also deals with data collection, processing and dissemination. Its basis is mathematical statistics, which is a branch of applied mathematics. Sounds appealing? Most readers probably do not think so. Although official statistics are based on learned definitions, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia tries to bring statistics closer to everyday life and every person. One such attempt is the Stat'o'book, a booklet the updated edition of which is now available. In it we tried to briefly present all statistical areas we are dealing with. There are many of them and they are constantly changing. The data are also changing; some not very much and some greatly. Official statistics measures the situation in a society, so it is far from static. It is a mirror of society.

We are aware of the exponential growth of information and perhaps their hyper-production burdens you or makes you feel uncomfortable. We definitely don't want to add to this feeling, so we shortened our Stat'o'book and tried to present the data as attractively as possible. We hope we were successful.

Genovefa Ružić
Director-General

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Genovefa', written in a cursive style.

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Most popular street names in Slovenia, 2016



Source: GURS

© SURS

Area of Slovenia and its administrative breakdown

| | 1. 1. 2016 | 1. 1. 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Area of Slovenia (km ²) | 20,273 | 20,273 |
| Number of cohesion regions | 2 | 2 |
| Number of statistical regions | 12 | 12 |
| Number of administrative units | 58 | 58 |
| Number of municipalities | 212 | 212 |
| Number of settlements | 6,036 | 6,036 |
| Number of streets | 10,366 | 10,375 |
| Number of house numbers | 550,635 | 553,430 |

Sources: SURS, GURS

The total area of Slovenia is **20,273 km²**. As regards the **territory**, of the 257 countries in the world Slovenia is **155th** (source: CIA).

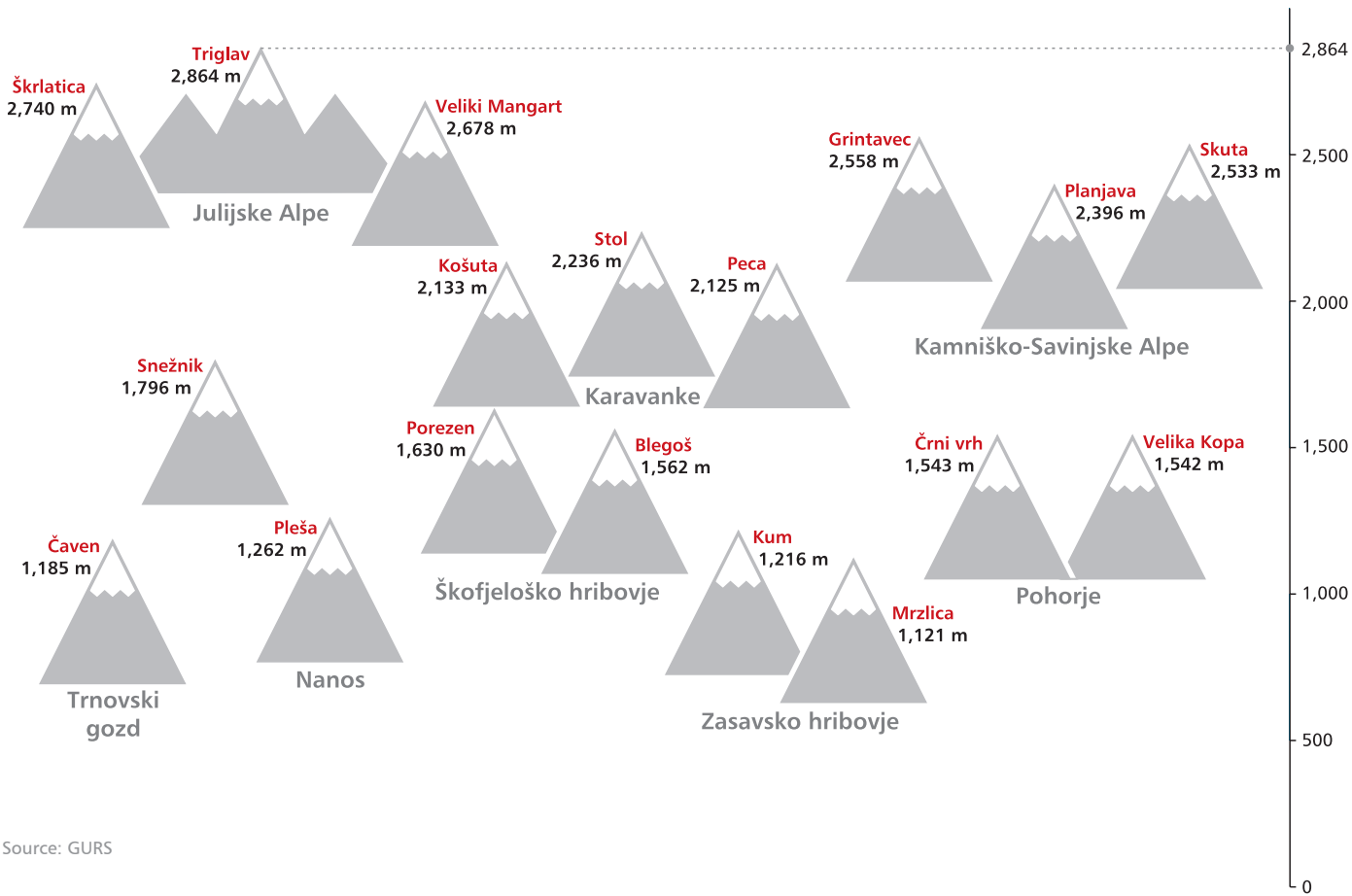
In the past ten years the number of settlements went up by 13, of streets by 348 and of house numbers by 32,798.

In 2016 most streets in Slovenia (52) were named **Šolska ulica**, followed by **Prešernova** and **Vrtna ulica**, 45 each.

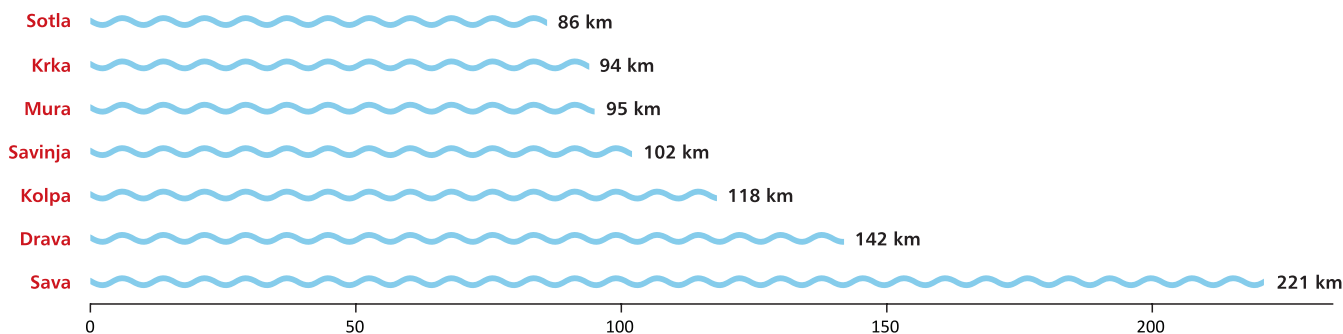
As regards settlements, most were named **Gradišče** and **Pristava**, 8 each.

In 2016, **59 settlements** in Slovenia had **no inhabitants**; a third of them are located in municipality Kočevje.

Some peaks and rivers, Slovenia



Source: GURS

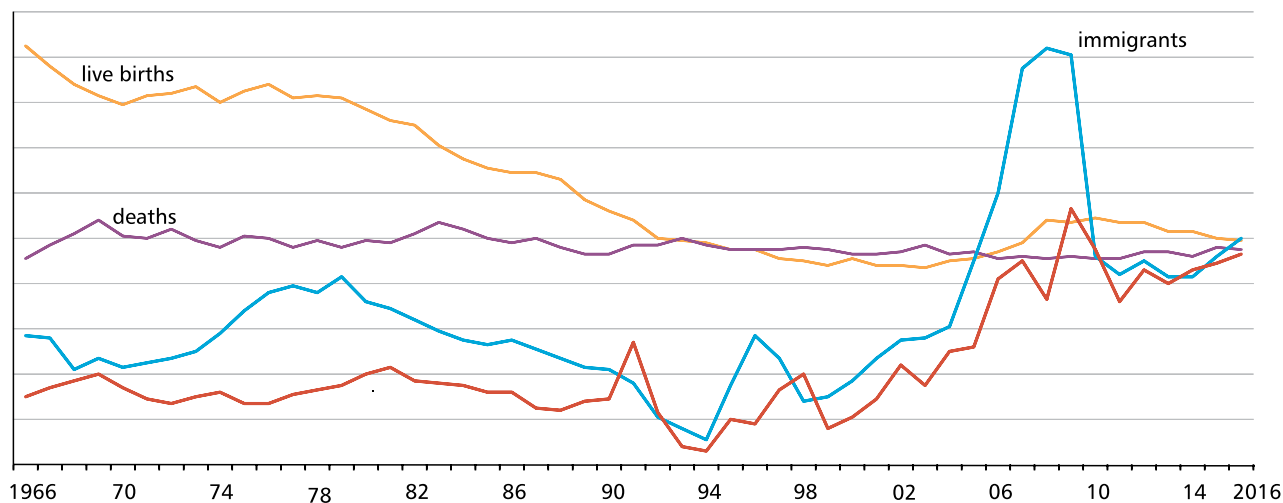


Source: ARSO

© SURS

Natural and migration changes of the population

per 1,000 population



Source: SURS

© SURS

Demographic indicators

| | 1966 | 2016 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Population, 1 July | 1,669,606 | 2,064,241 |
| Total fertility rate | 2.48 | 1.58 |
| Mean age of mother at first childbirth (years) | 23.9 | 29.4 |
| Live births outside marriage (%) | 8.7 | 58.6 |
| Mean age at death | 62.5 | 77.3 |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 26.0 | 2.0 |
| Mean age of groom at marriage (years) | 28.2 | 35.3 |
| Mean age of bride at marriage (years) | 24.7 | 32.6 |

Source: SURS

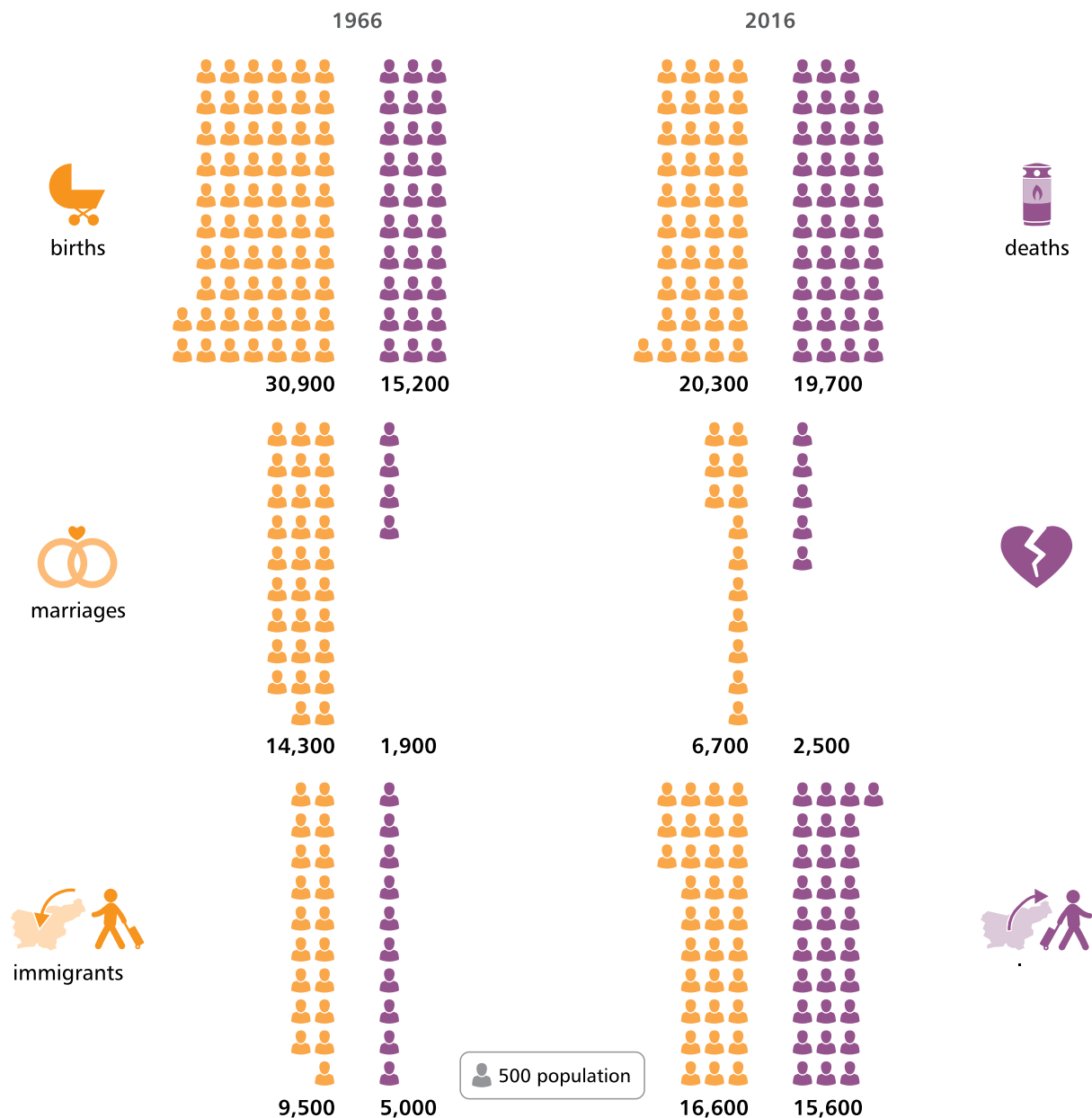
In 2016 residents of Slovenia were on average 43 years old; fifty years ago the mean age was 33 years. **Fifty-year-olds** (born in 1966) were the **second largest generation in 2016**.

Fifty years ago, fifty-year-olds (born in 1916) were the 66th largest generation.

Between 1966 and independence (1991), the **population of Slovenia increased by 350,000**; 70% of total increase was natural increase.

After independence the population increased by 107,000; **80% of total increase was net migration**.

Population of Slovenia



Source: SURS

© SURS

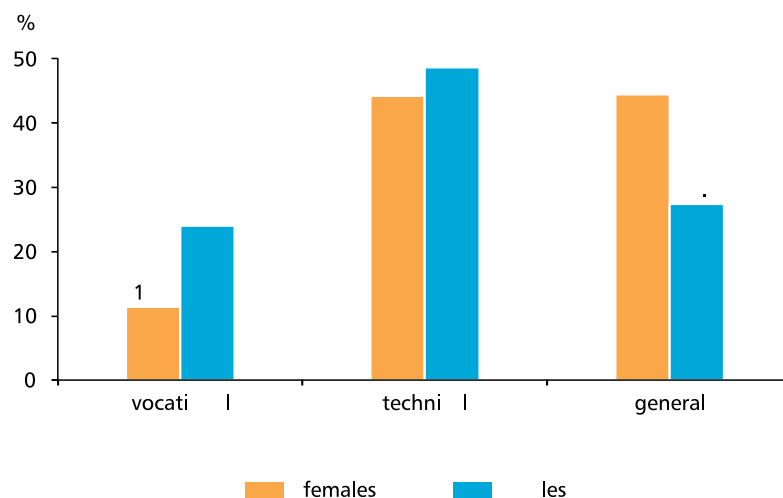
Education indicators

| | 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | number | |
| Children in kindergartens | 85,407 | 86,284 |
| Kindergartens with units | 978 | 944 |
| Pupils in basic schools | 170,067 | 176,898 |
| Basic schools and units | 834 | 820 |
| Pupils in upper secondary schools | 74,759 | 74,021 |
| Students | 80,798 | 79,547 |
| Graduates ¹⁾ | 18,631 | 30,967 |

1) Data for the calendar years 2015 or 2016..

Source: SURS

Pupils by type of upper secondary education, 2016/17



Source: SURS

© SURS

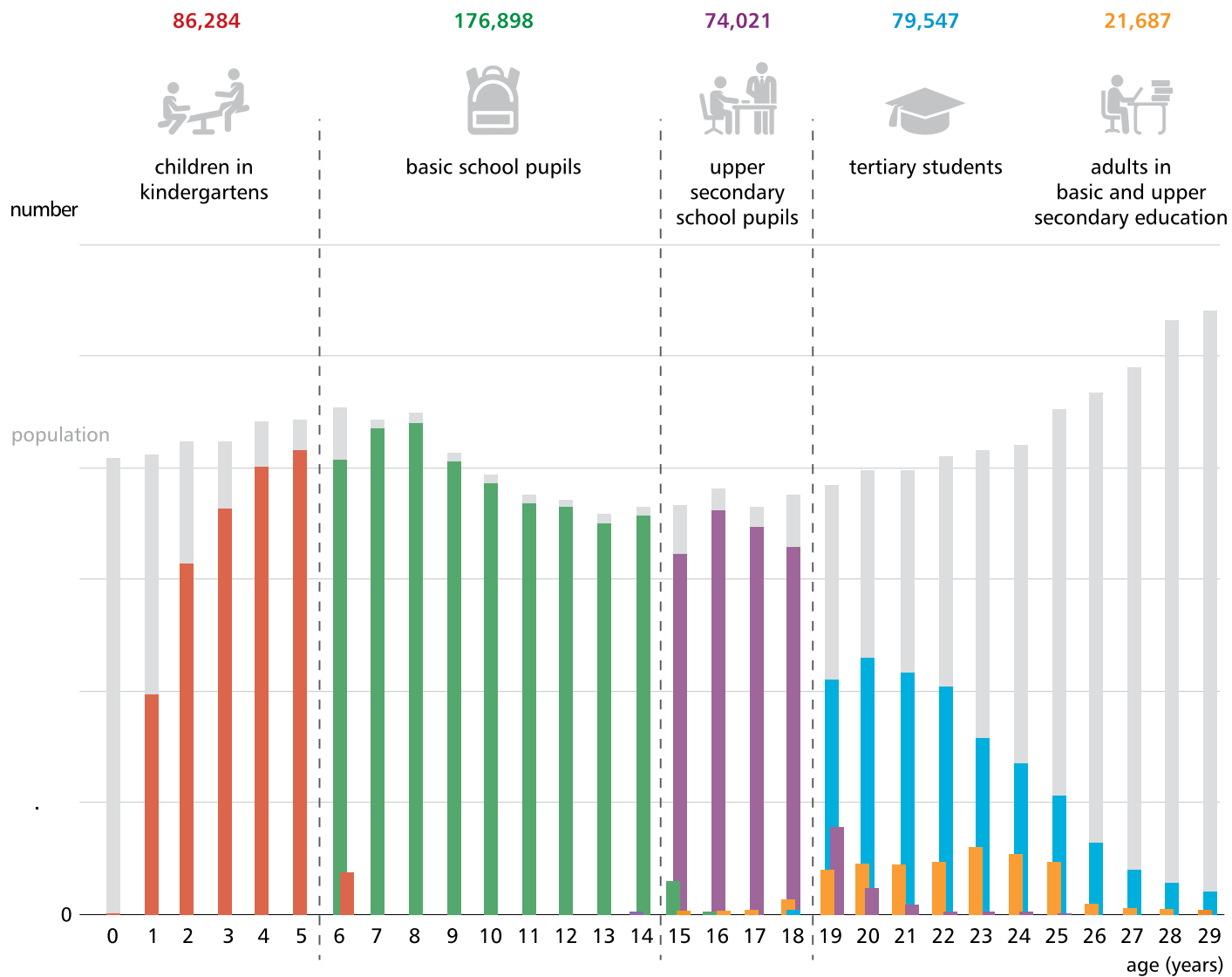
At the beginning of the school year 2016/17, **91,000 boys** and **86,000 girls** were enrolled in basic schools. 1,500 pupils were repeating the grade.

In all basic schools together, in the school year 2016/17 there were on average **18 pupils per class**.

In the same school year **1,374 pupils** were enrolled in private basic schools, which is less than 1% of all pupils in basic schools.

In the past 10 years enrolment in upper secondary general and technical education has been declining, while enrolment in vocational education has been slightly growing.

Participation in formal education, by age, 2016/17

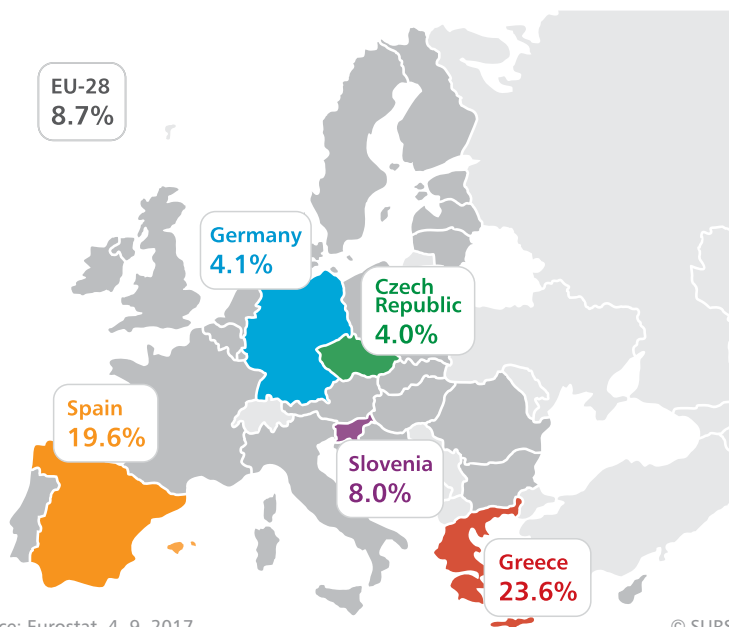


Working age population, 2016

| | Total | 15–29 years | 30–49 years | 50 years or more |
|----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | (1,000) | | | |
| Employed | 915 | 148 | 520 | 247 |
| employees | 785 | 137 | 452 | 197 |
| permanent employment | 650 | 66 | 401 | 183 |
| temporary employment | 135 | 71 | 51 | 13 |
| self-employed | 108 | 6 | 63 | 38 |
| Unemployed | 80 | 26 | 38 | 16 |
| Inactive | 763 | 152 | 43 | 568 |
| | % | | | |
| Unemployment rate | 8.0 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| Employment rate | 52.1 | 45.6 | 86.6 | 29.7 |

Source: SURS

Unemployment rate, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



Source: Eurostat, 4. 9. 2017

© SURS

In 2016 there were **915,000 employed persons** in Slovenia, most of them, **57%, members of the middle generation**.

Young people (aged 15–29 years) were mostly in **temporary** employment as they had 53% of all temporary jobs.

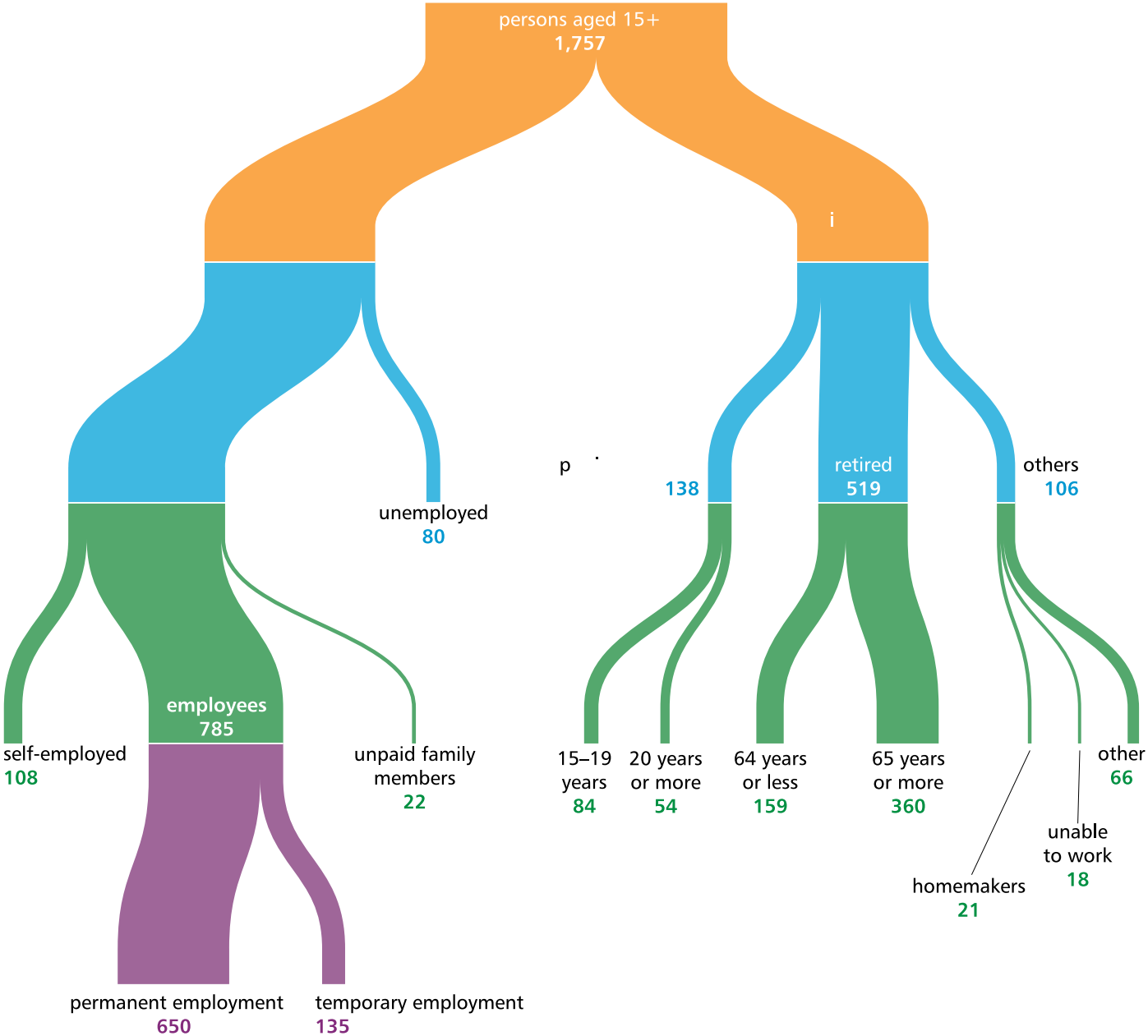
Persons aged 30–49 years were mostly in permanent employment as they had 62% of all permanent jobs.

The number of **unemployed men** was **almost the same** as the number of unemployed **women**. The total number of unemployed persons was 8% lower than in 2015.

For women the **unemployment rate** was 8.6% and for men 7.5%.

In 2016 the unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (23.6%) and the lowest in the Czech Republic (4.0%); the EU-28 average was 8.7%.

Active and inactive population (in 1,000), 2016¹⁾

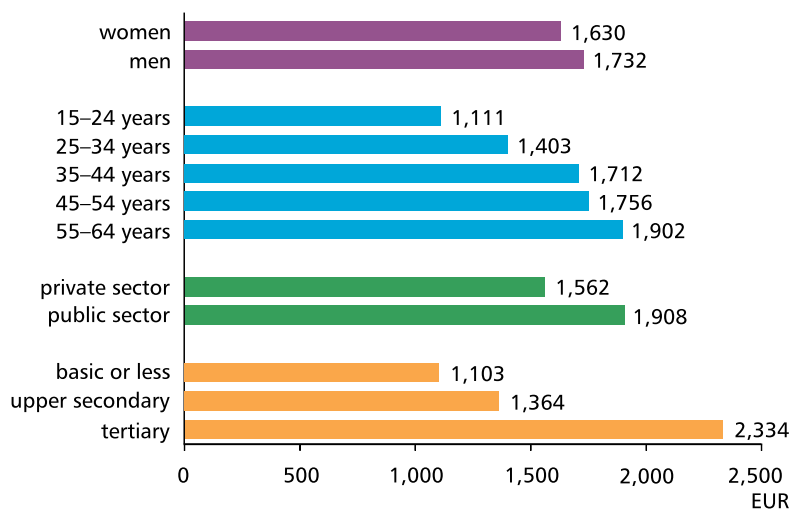


1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.
Source: SURS

Earnings, persons in paid employment who received earnings, and labour costs

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Average monthly gross earnings (EUR) | 1,555.89 | 1,584.66 |
| Average monthly net earnings (EUR) | 1,013.23 | 1,030.16 |
| Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings | 644,565 | 660,208 |
| Average monthly number of persons in paid employment with overdue payments | 66,390 | 96,251 |
| Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings for overtime work | 88,559 | 95,388 |
| Average monthly number of hours actually worked per person in paid employment | 137 | 135 |
| Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR) | 2,129.81 | 2,177.31 |
| Employees' incomes (EUR) | 1,821.07 | 1,854.74 |
| Employer's social contributions (EUR) | 303.39 | 318.75 |
| Other labour costs (EUR) | 5.36 | 3.83 |

Source: SURS

Average monthly gross earnings by sex, age, sector of employment and educational attainment, 2016¹⁾

1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

© SURS

In Slovenia, average monthly **gross earnings** for 2016 were **1.8% higher** than earnings for the previous year.

The highest earnings were paid in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (EUR 2,347) and the lowest in administrative and support service activities (EUR 1,055).

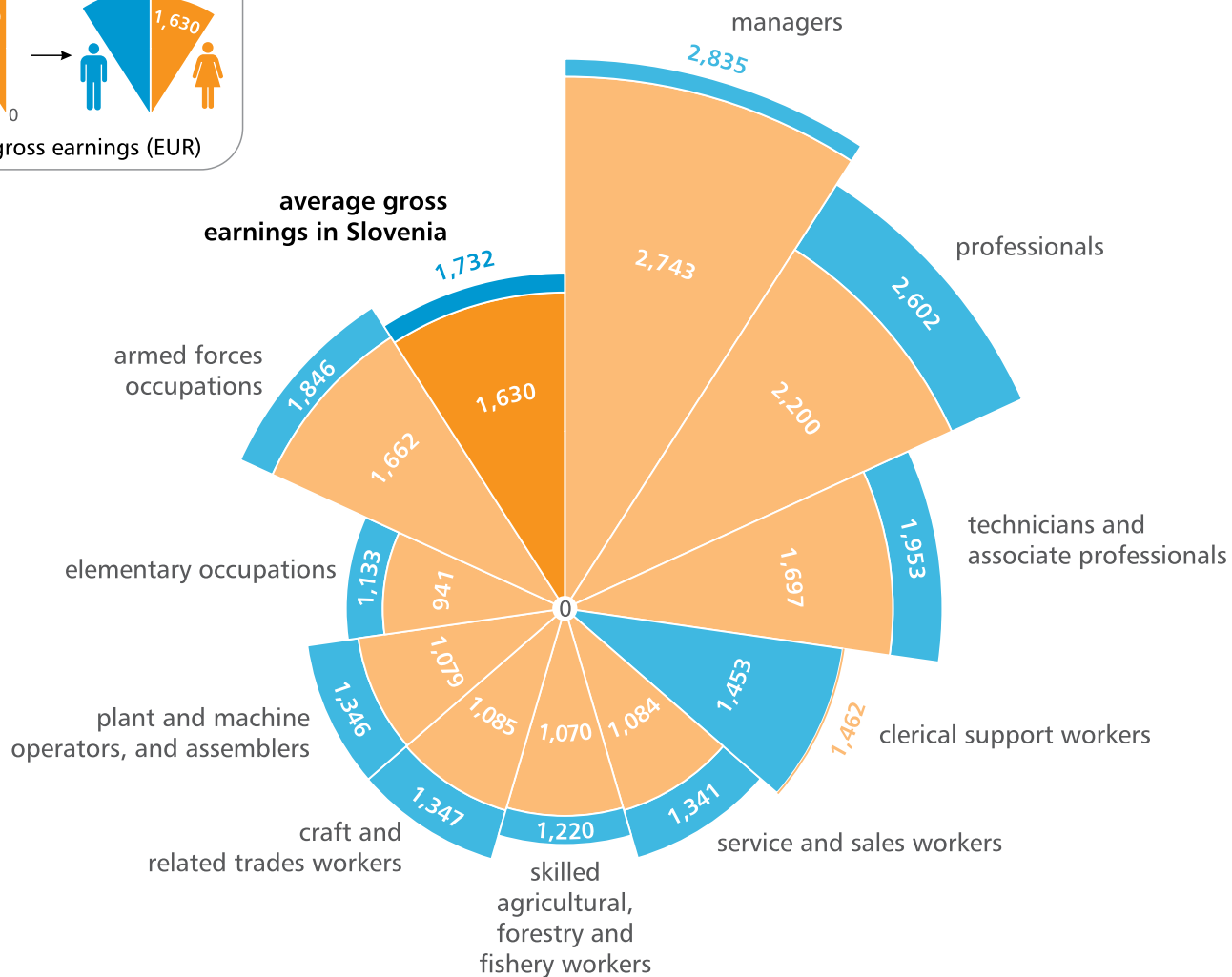
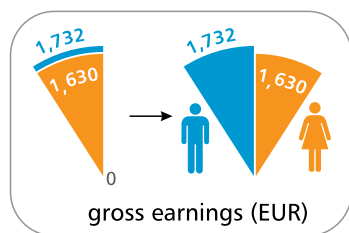
In 2016 labour costs per person in paid employment were 2.2% higher than in 2015.

Women's earnings were on average **6% lower** than men's earnings.

Public sector employees earned on average EUR 346 more than **private sector** employees.

Tertiary educated employees earned on average EUR 1,231 more than employees with basic education or less.

Average monthly gross earnings by major groups of occupation and sex, 2016¹⁾



1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

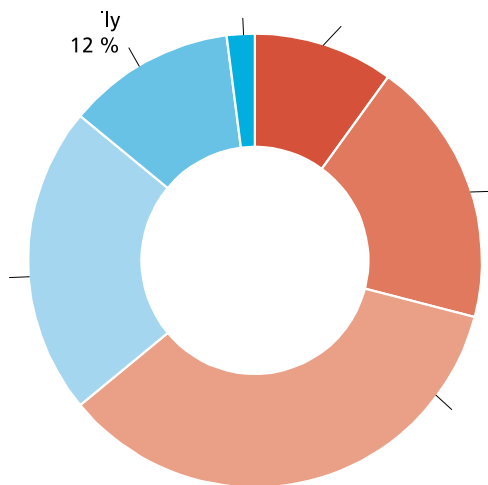
Quality of life indicators

| | 2015 ¹⁾ | 2016 ¹⁾ |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion | 385,000 | 371,000 |
| Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold | 287,000 | 280,000 |
| Number of severely materially deprived people | 116,000 | 108,000 |
| At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate | 19.2 | 18.4 |
| At-risk-of-poverty rate | 14.3 | 13.9 |
| Severe material deprivation rate | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Share of households that can afford: | | |
| unexpected financial expenses of EUR 600 (%) | 54 | 55 |
| one week's annual holiday away from home (%) | 68 | 69 |

1) The calculation is based on income earned in the previous year.

Source: SURS

How households are able to make ends meet, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016 the **monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold** for a one-member household was **EUR 616 net**.

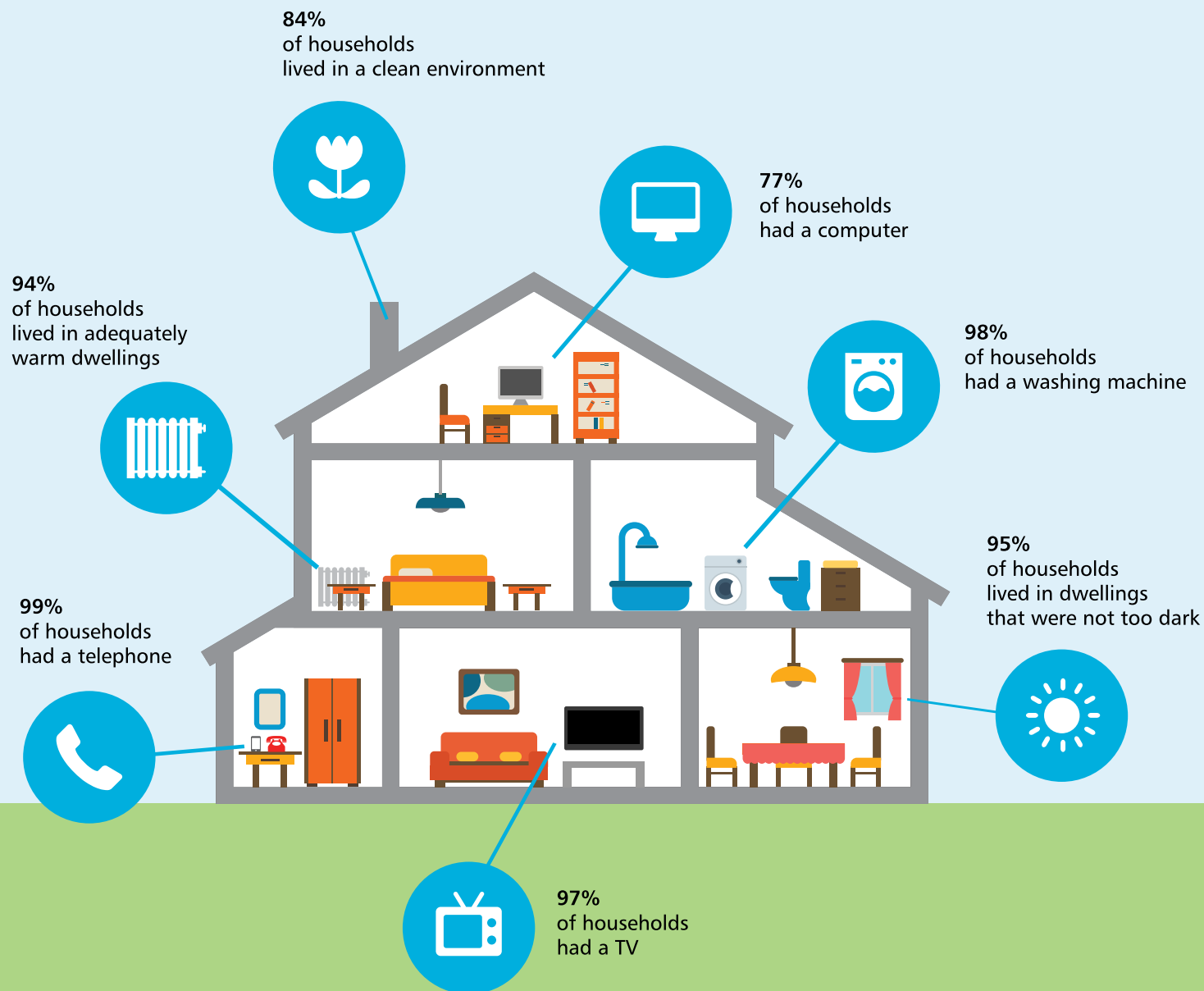
One in seven residents in Slovenia was living **below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold**.

In 2016, **16%** of persons aged 16+ **could not afford** to participate in **leisure activities** that have to be paid for (e.g. recreation, cinema).

90% of residents aged 16+ got together for a drink or lunch with friends or relatives at least once a month.

15% of households were in **arrears** of paying **housing costs** due to financial difficulties at least once in the 12 months before the survey.

Housing conditions, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

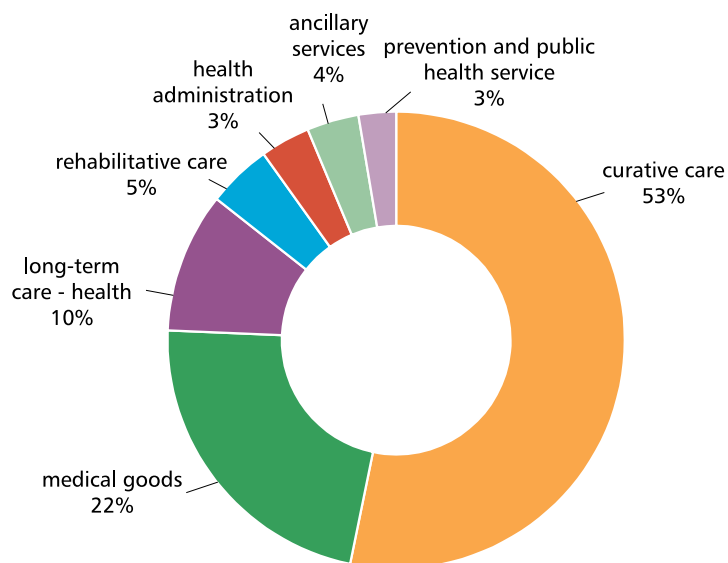
Expenditure on social protection and health care (million EUR), 2015¹⁾

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|------------|
| Expenditure for social protection schemes | 9,229 | Sources of funding of long-term care (total) | 489 |
| social benefits | 9,072 | general government | 356 |
| in cash | 6,056 | private sectors | 133 |
| in kind | 3,016 | Long-term care - health | 327 |
| administration costs | 143 | general government | 313 |
| other | 14 | private sectors | 15 |
| Health care expenditure | 3,295 | Long-term care - social | 162 |
| general government | 2,362 | general government | 44 |
| private sector | 933 | private sectors | 119 |

1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

Health care expenditure by functions, 2015



Source: SURS

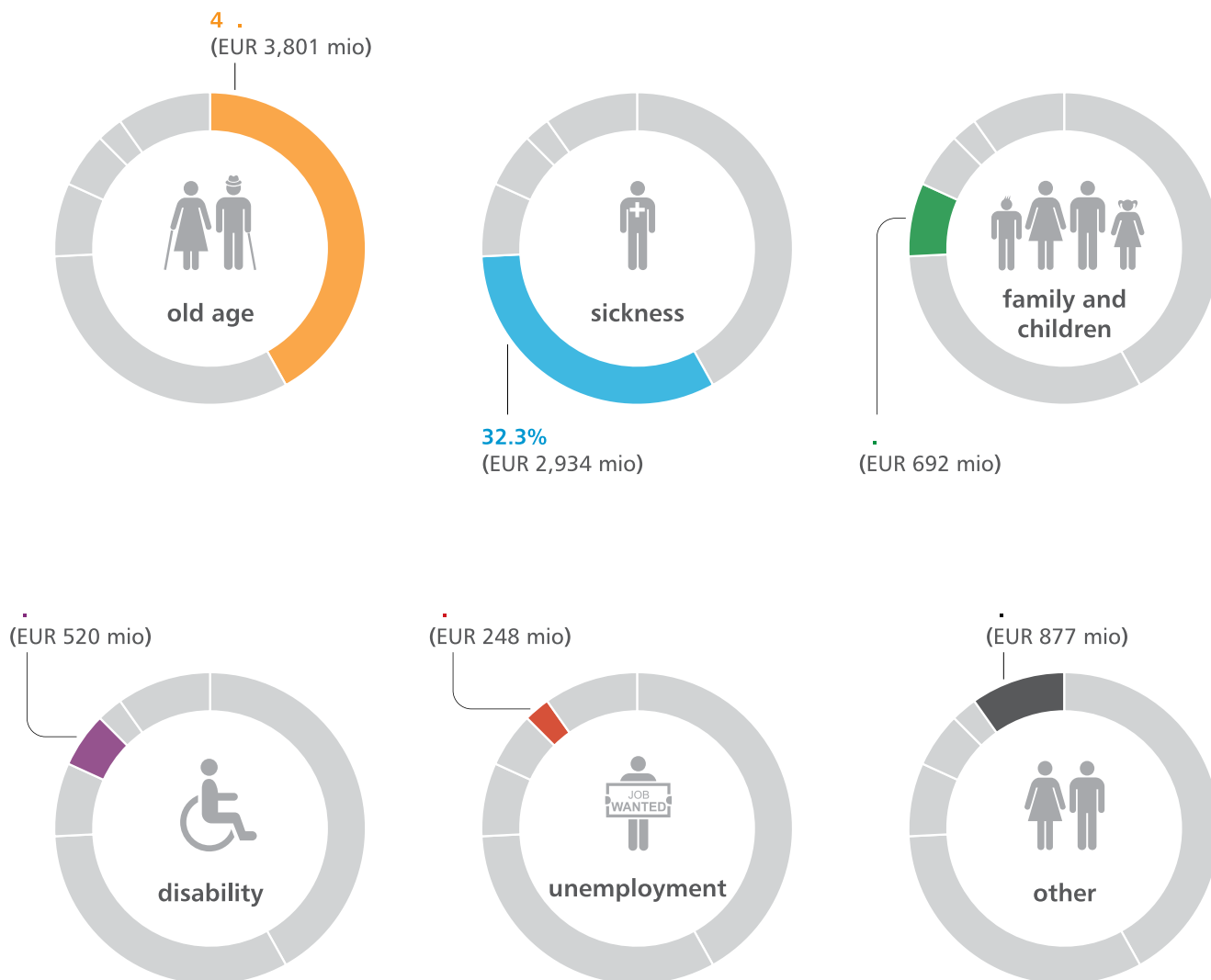
© SURS

In 2015, **EUR 9,229 million** was spent on **social protection schemes**, while **current health expenditure** amounted to **EUR 3,295**.

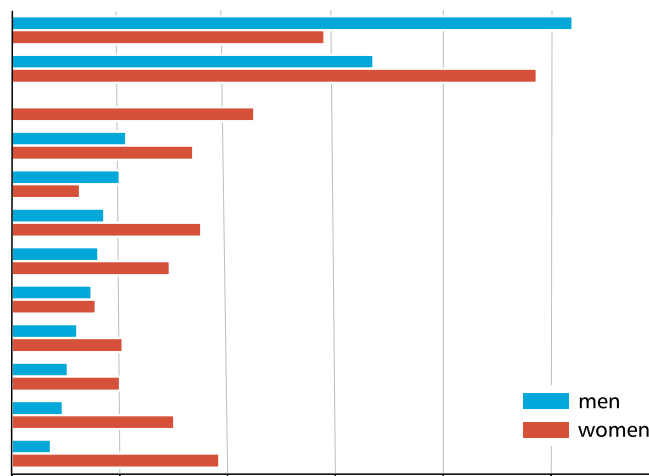
In the 2006–2015 period expenditure was increasing; in 2015 social protection expenditure and health expenditure were each about **30% higher than in 2006**.

In 2014, **60,750 people** in Slovenia were receiving **at least one service or benefit** within the **long-term care system**. Just over a third of them (22,173) were receiving long-term care in institutions; they were followed by those receiving long-term care at home (20,995).

Expenditure for social benefits by social protection functions, 2015



Leading causes of sick leave, 2016



Source: NIJZ

© SURS

Health care personnel, health centres, hospitals, pharmacies, prescriptions

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | per 10,000 population | |
| Physicians | 28.8 | 30.8 |
| Nurses ¹⁾ | 26.5 | 31.2 |
| Dentists | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Pharmacists | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| | per 100,000 population | |
| Health centres ²⁾ | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Hospitals ²⁾ | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Pharmacies ²⁾ | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| | per person | |
| Prescriptions | 8.5 | 8.6 |

1) The calculation includes the following groups of occupations: bachelor of science in nursing, state registered nurse, master of nursing.

2) Public health care institutions.

Source: NIJZ

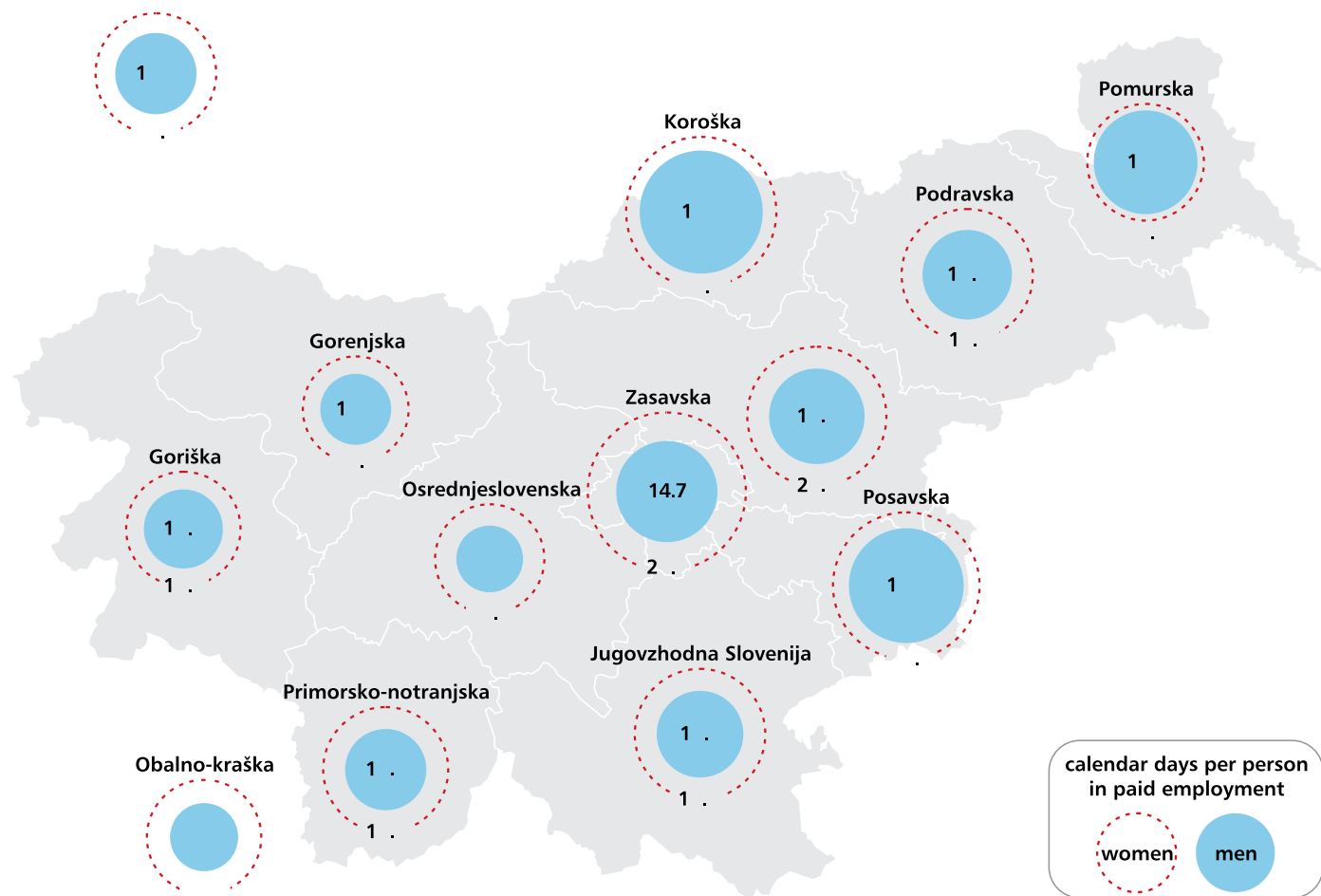
In 2016 **absence from work** due to sick leave was 4%, which was **less than 10 years ago**. Between 2007 and 2016 the average duration of one spell of sick leave shortened from 17.9 to 14.6 calendar days.

In 2016, **7% more physicians** and **18% more nurses** were employed than a year earlier.

Girls born in Slovenia in 2015 can expect **57.7 healthy life years** and boys **58.5 healthy life years**.

In 2016 a resident of Slovenia aged 15+ consumed on average **10.5 litres of pure alcohol**, of which just over 5 litres through wine, just over 4 litres through beer and almost a litre through spirits.

Number of days of sick leave per person in paid employment, statistical regions, 2016



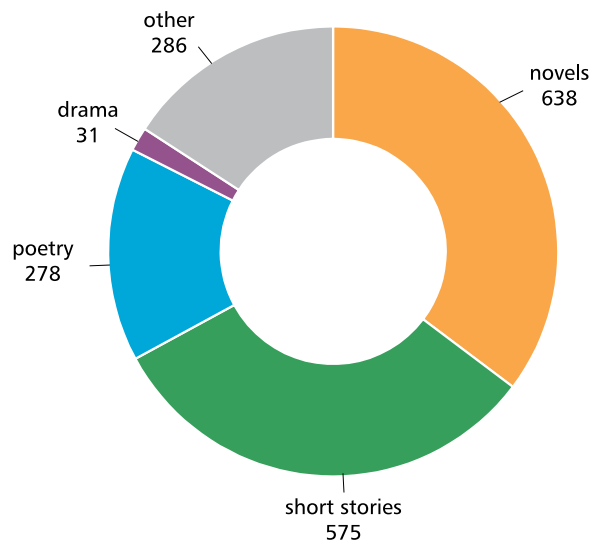
Culture indicators, 2015

| | | | |
|---|---------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Exhibitions in museums and galleries (number) | 3,502 | Government expenditure on culture: | |
| Performances in houses of culture (number) | 15,763 | share of GDP (%) | 0.7 |
| Theatrical performances (number) | 6,544 | EUR per capita | 133 |
| Concerts of professional orchestras and choirs (number) | 170 | Household expenditure on culture: | |
| Members of public libraries ¹⁾ | 469,970 | EUR per capita | 157 |
| average number of visits per member | 21.6 | | |
| Number of lending points ¹⁾ | | | |
| local libraries | 271 | | |
| mobile libraries | 13 | | |

1) Data for 2016.

Sources: SURS, NUK

Published titles of literature, 2016



Source: NUK

© SURS

In Slovenia 22 long films, 14 of them feature films and 8 documentaries, and 67 short and medium-length films were created in 2015 (source: SFC).

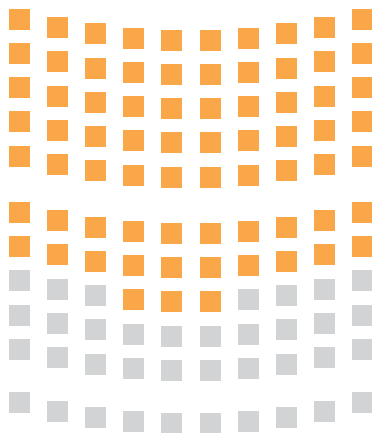
The **Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage** of Slovenia contained **56 units** (practices, presentations, knowledge, skills) in 2016, while the **Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage** contained **29,950 units**.

In 2016, **public libraries** in Slovenia had **469,970 members**, which is just over 23% of the total population. Library members borrowed 25.7 million units of library material (source: NUK).

Publishers in Slovenia issued **5,319 titles of books and brochures**, 1,808 of them literature: 995 titles of original Slovenian literature and 813 titles of translated works (source: NUK).

Average daily number of people attending cultural events, 2015

7,271
people visited museums



100 persons

in one year they would
fill the Stožice Arena

213-times



2,330
people attended
theatrical performances



100 persons

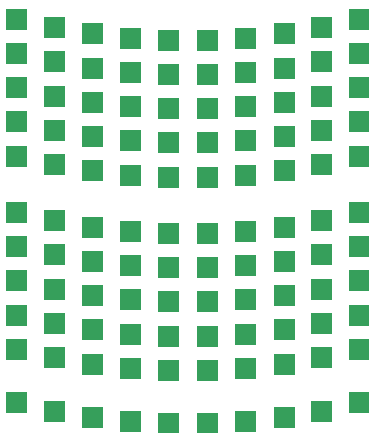
in one year they would
fill the Stožice Arena

6 -



(capacity 12,480 seats)

10,961
people visited houses of culture



100 persons

in one year they would
fill the Stožice Arena

321-times

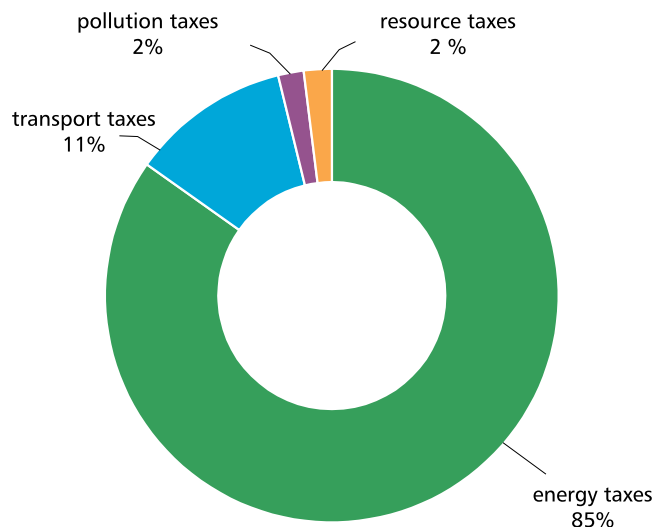


Environmental indicators

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Water abstraction per capita (m ³) | 79.7 | 78.3 |
| Water supplied to households from the public water supply (m ³ /capita) | 38 | 38 |
| Waste water discharged from the public sewage system (1,000 m ³) | 162,540 | 200,653 |
| Length of the sewage system (km) | 9,638 | 8,950 |
| Waste generated - total (million t) | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Municipal waste generated (kg/capita per year) | 451 | 476 |
| Separately collected municipal waste (% of total municipal waste) | 68.6 | 67.2 |
| Share of hazardous waste in total waste generated (%) | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Waste landfilled at municipal landfill sites (1,000 t) | 261 | 113 |
| Waste imports (1,000 t) | 1,030 | 992 |
| Waste exports (1,000 t) | 629 | 884 |

Sources: SURS, MOP, ARSO

Environmental taxes by type, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016, **78.3 m³ of water per capita** was abstracted in Slovenia.

Almost **97% of waste water from industry was untreated** before discharge. However, most of this water (94%) was only heat polluted.

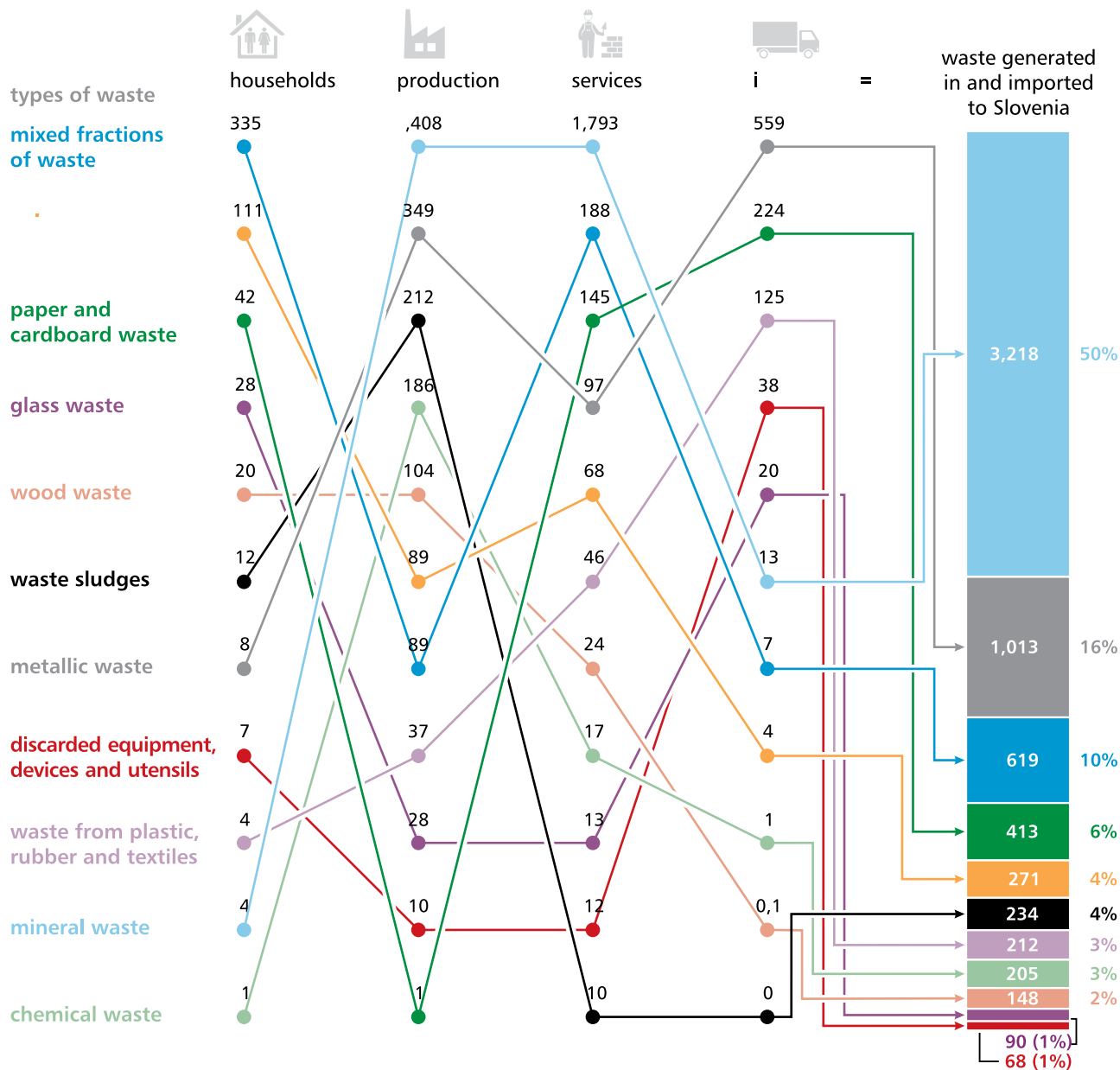
In 2016, **5.5 million tons of waste** was generated in Slovenia, of which almost **982,000 tons (18%) was municipal waste**.

EUR 1.6 billion of environmental taxes were collected in 2016 in Slovenia, 4% more than in 2015.

Slovenia is one of the EU Member States with the **highest environmental taxes**.

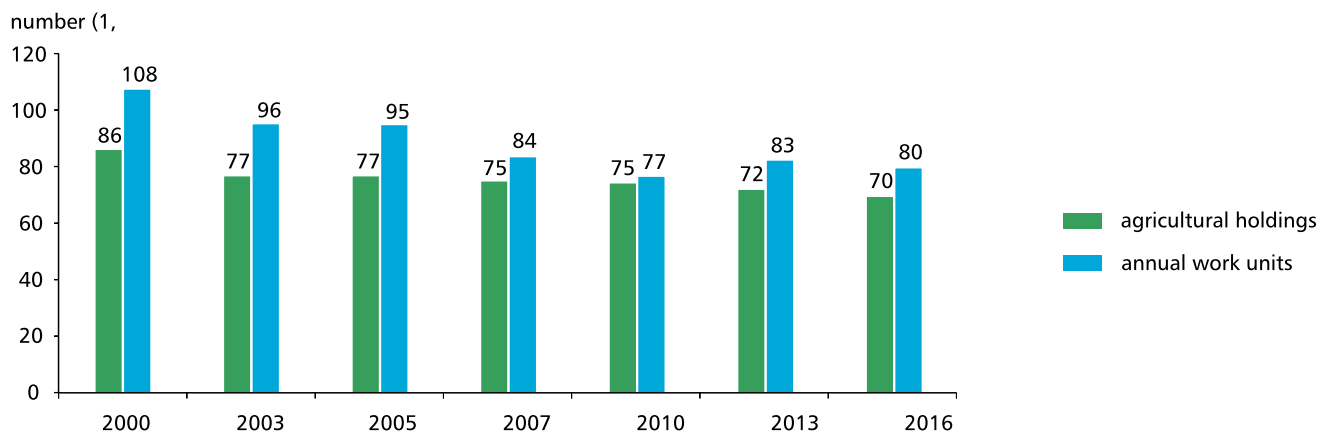
The largest share of environmental taxes was paid by households (63%). The remaining 37% was paid by the business sector.

Waste generation (1,000 t), Slovenia, 2016¹⁾



1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.
Sources: SURS, ARSO

Agricultural holdings and annual work units



Source: SURS

© SURS

Agriculture, forestry and fishery indicators

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Production of cows' milk (1,000 l) | 613,273 | 630,752 |
| Indigenous production of bovine meat (1,000 t) | 39 | 44 |
| Indigenous production of pig meat (1,000 t) | 26 | 29 |
| Indigenous production of poultry meat (1,000 t) | 61 | 66 |
| Production of silage maize (1,000 t) | 1,399 | 1,398 |
| Production of wheat and spelt (1,000 t) | 157 | 163 |
| Production of potato (1,000 t) | 91 | 85 |
| Aquaculture (1,000 kg) | 1,590 | 1,826 |
| Marine fishing (1,000 kg) | 196 | 152 |
| Growing stock (1,000 m ³) | 348,203 | 350,421 |

Sources: SURS, ZGS, MKGP

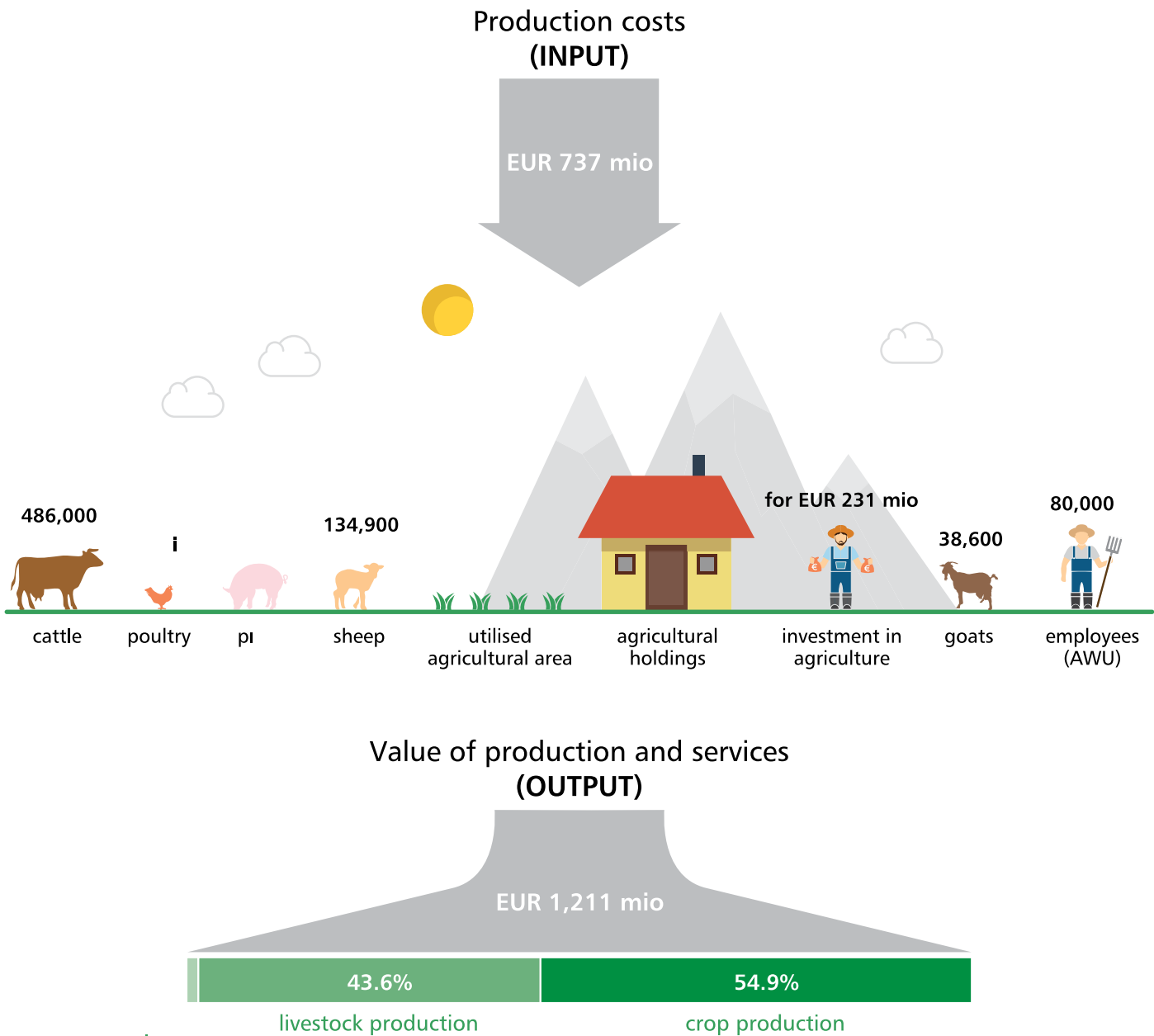
In 2016 there were **69,900 agricultural holdings** in Slovenia, which is **3.4% fewer than in 2013**.

80% of them were engaged in livestock production. They were mostly breeding cattle and pigs.

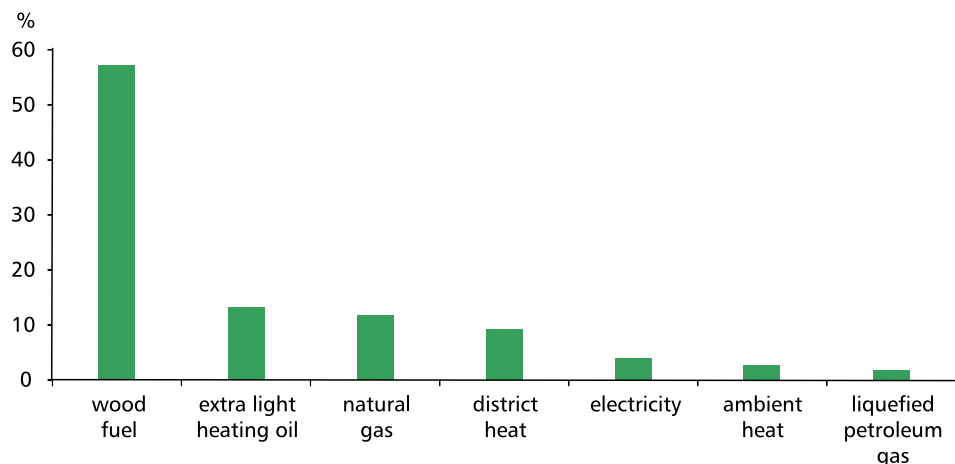
More meat - particularly bovine meat (by 13.8%), but also pig meat (by 11.2%) and poultry meat (by 7.7%) - was produced in 2016 than in 2015.

163,000 tons of wheat (and spelt), the main bread cereal in Slovenia, was produced, which is on average 5.2 tons per hectare. The total output was 4% and the average yield per hectare 2% larger than in 2015.

Agriculture in figures, 2016



Household energy consumption for space heating, 2016



Source: SURS, calculated by IJS-CEU

© SURS

Energy indicators

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Indigenous energy production (1,000 toe) | 3,402 | 3,585 |
| Energy supply (1,000 toe) | 6,505 | 6,728 |
| Final consumption (1,000 toe) | 4,748 | 4,931 |
| Energy dependency (%) | 47.5 | 46.7 |
| Energy efficiency (%) | 73.0 | 73.3 |
| Energy supply per capita (toe/capita) | 3.15 | 3.26 |
| Electricity consumption per capita (kWh/capita) | 6,250 | 6,351 |

Source: SURS

As regards **energy sources used for space heating**, in the past five years the consumption of **ambient heat**, which is captured by heat pumps, went up the most.

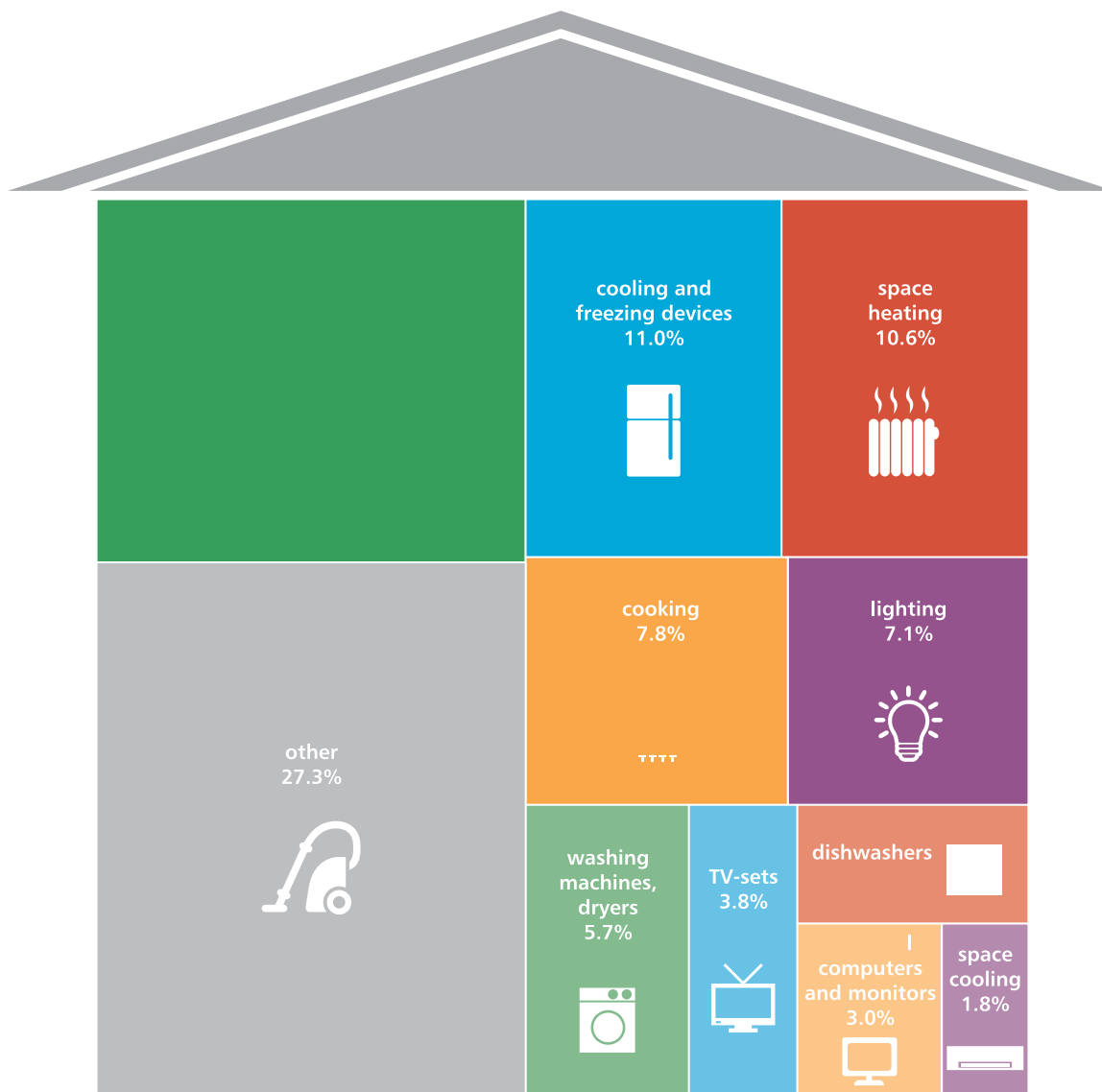
The share of solar energy in total energy sources used for space heating was only 0.04%.

At the end of 2016 households in Slovenia paid **EUR 0.59 for a standard cubic metre (Sm³) of natural gas**, which is 9% less than a year before.

In the same period **electricity price did not change much**; in the second half of 2016 households in Slovenia paid **just over EUR 16 for 100 kWh of electricity**.

Per capita electricity consumption in 2016 was 6,351 kWh, meaning that a person in Slovenia **consumed on average 17 kWh of electricity per day**.

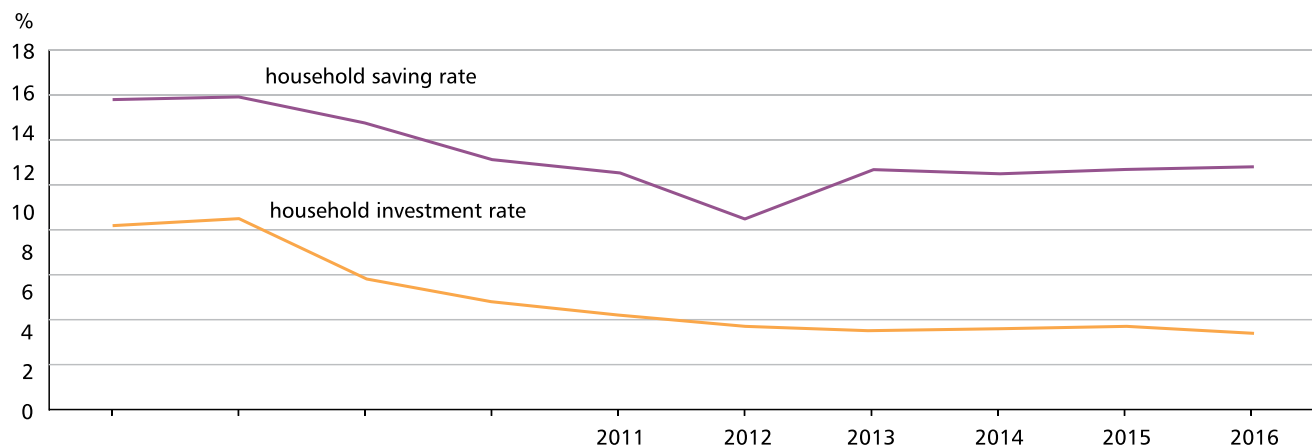
Household electricity consumption, 2016



Source: SURS, calculated by IJS-CEU

© SURS

Household saving rate and household investment rate



Source: SURS

© SURS

Gross domestic product and general government deficit and debt

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Gross domestic product at current prices (EUR million) | 38,570 | 40,418 |
| Gross domestic product; annual growth rate (%) | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Gross domestic product per capita (EUR) | 18,823 | 19,576 |
| General government deficit and debt (% GDP) | | |
| revenue | 44.9 | 43.1 |
| expenditure | 47.7 | 44.9 |
| Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) | -2.9 | -1.9 |
| Government debt | 82.6 | 78.5 |

Source: SURS

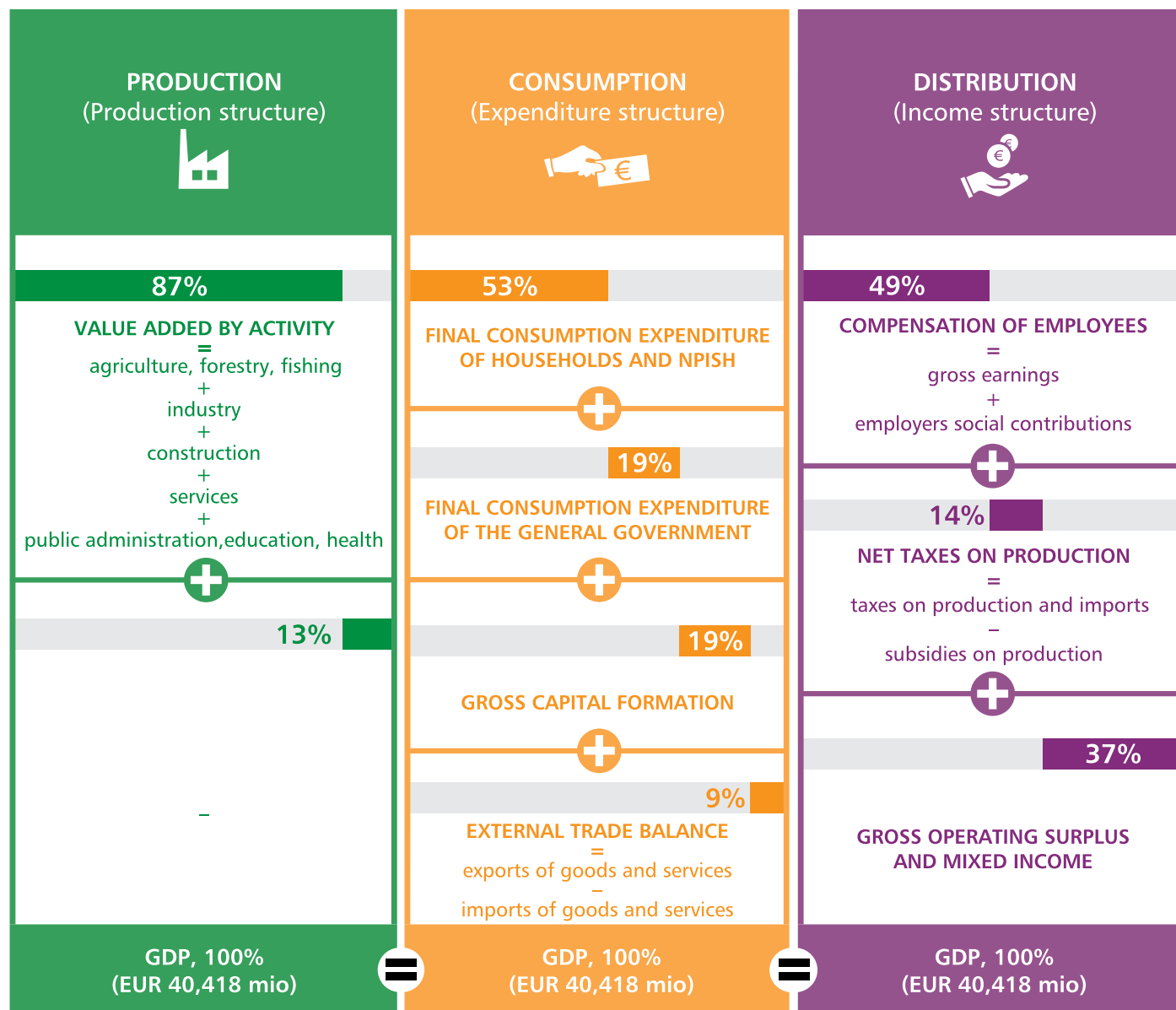
Slovenia's **gross domestic product** was EUR 40,418 million in 2016 or **EUR 19,576** per capita.

The annual GDP growth rate **increased by 0.8 of a percentage point** over 2015.

Slovenian households **saved 12.8% and invested 5.4%** of their disposable income in 2016.

In 2016, too, the **largest** household final consumption **expenditure** was for **housing** (19.7%), followed by **transport** (15.9%) and **food and non-alcoholic beverages** (14.8%).

Gross domestic product, 2016

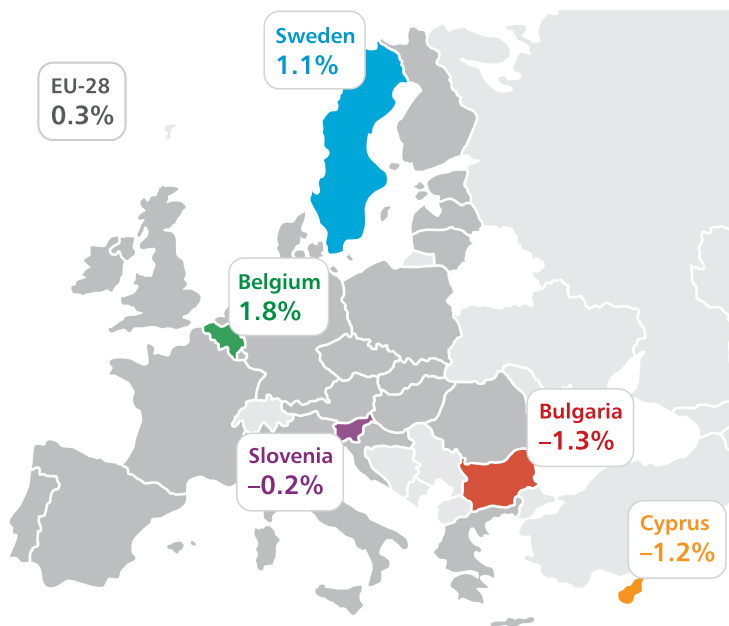


Annual price growth

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | |
| Annual growth of consumer prices - inflation | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Annual growth of import prices | -1.4 | 2.7 |
| Annual growth of producer prices | | |
| on the domestic market | -1.4 | -0.2 |
| on the non-domestic market | -1.3 | 1.2 |
| Annual growth of services producer prices | -0.4 | 0.9 |
| Annual growth of residential housing prices | 0.1 | 6.9 |
| Annual growth of producer prices of agricultural products | -4.1 | -2.3 |

Source: SURS

Average annual inflation (measured with the HICP), selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



Source: Eurostat, 27. 3. 2017

© SURS

In 2016, **inflation** in Slovenia stood at 0.5%.

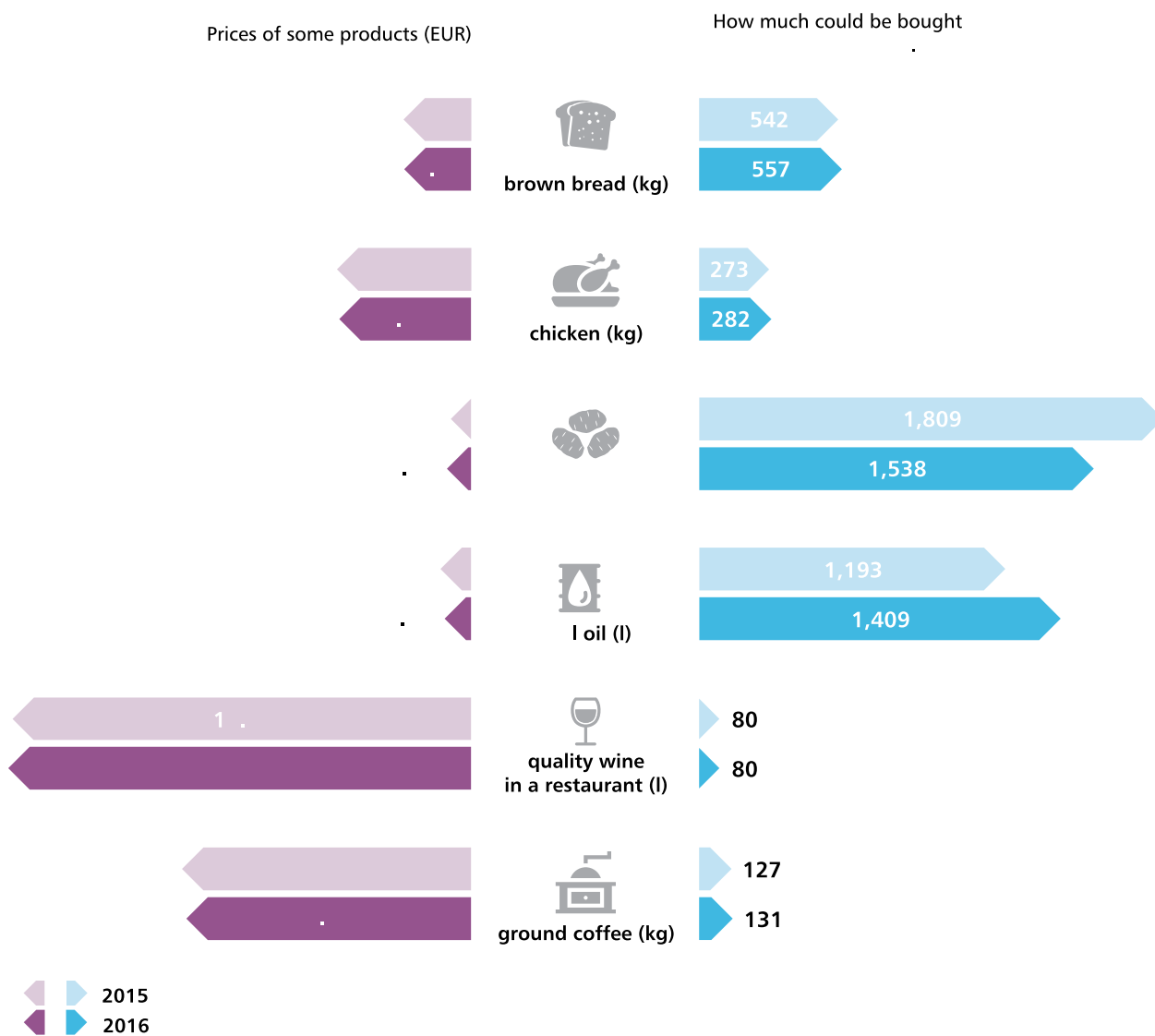
After the fall in 2015, in 2016 prices went up again; despite that, **inflation was very low in the past four years.**

In 2016 the **prices of goods and services in the group communication** grew the most (by 2.9%). In the **group clothing and footwear** they decreased by 2.9%.

Real estate prices increased by 6.9% over 2015. The prices of existing family houses grew the most (by 8.2%) and the prices of newly built family houses the least (by 0.6%).

The **average annual inflation** in the EU-28 was between -1.3% in Bulgaria and 1.8% in Belgium. In Slovenia it was -0.2% and **in the EU-28 0.3%.**

Prices and earnings, 2016



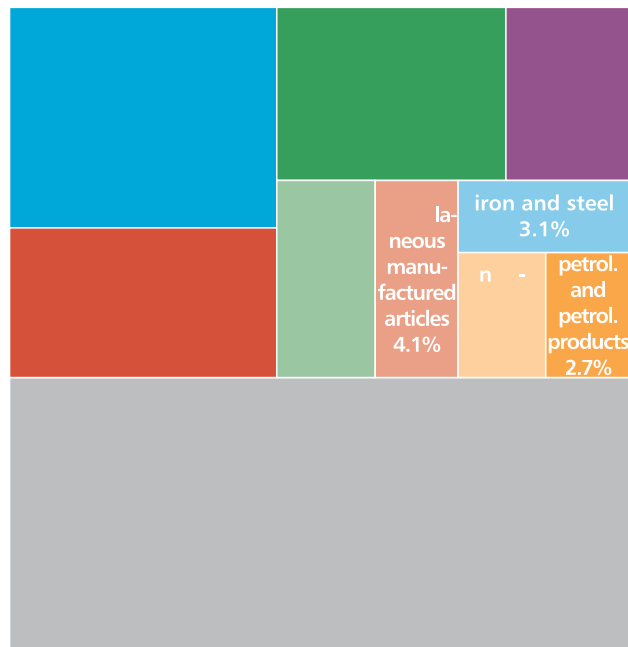
Structure of imports and exports, 2016

IMPORT



Source: SURS

EXPORT



© SURS

Import and export, 2016

| | Import | Export |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Total value (billion EUR) | 24.1 | 25.0 |
| Important trade partners (% of total value): | | |
| Germany | 19.2 | 20.7 |
| Italy | 15.4 | 11.0 |
| Austria | 11.3 | 7.9 |
| Croatia | 6.2 | 8.3 |
| Hungary | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| France | 3.9 | 4.7 |

Source: SURS

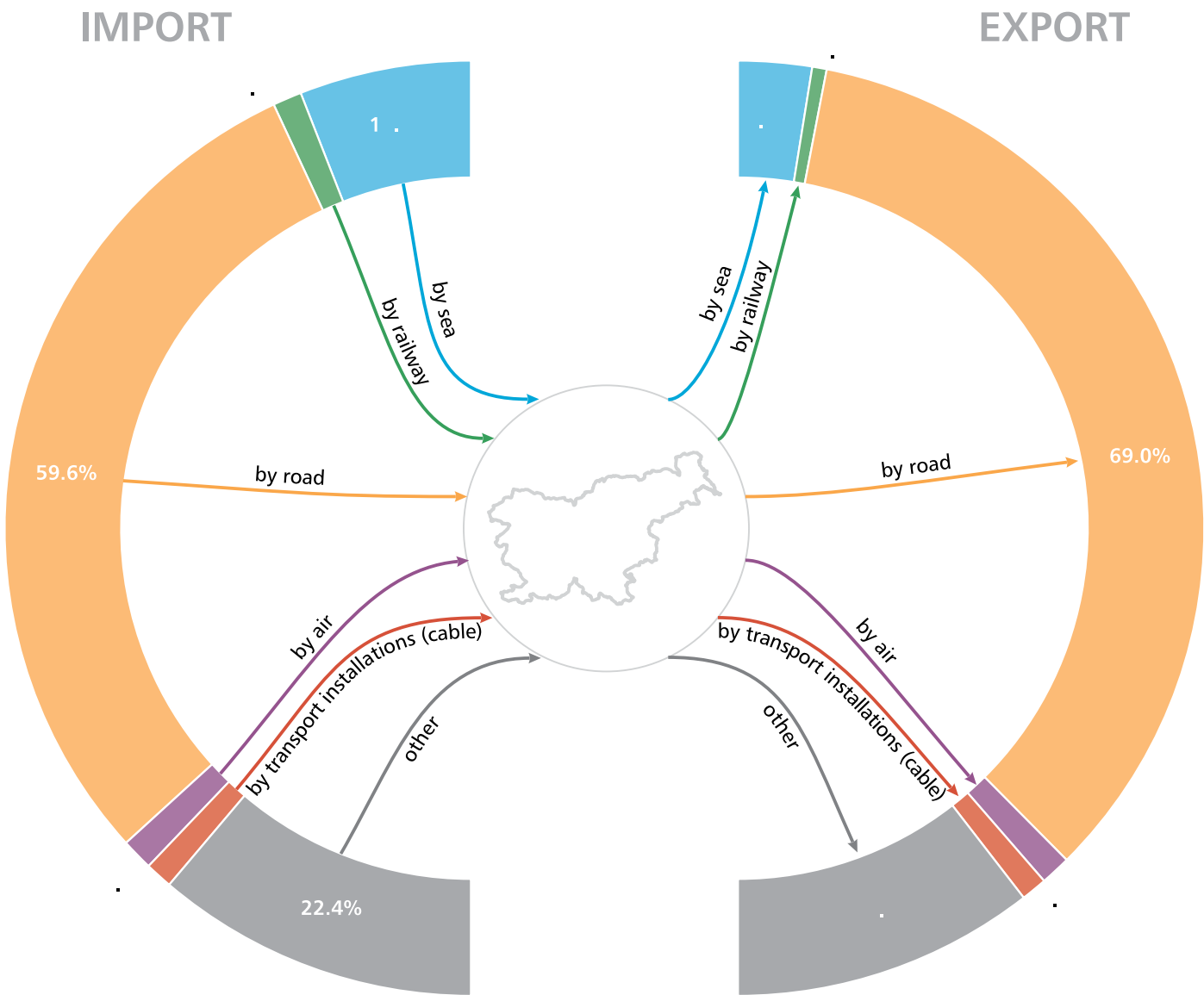
In 2016 Slovenia exported **EUR 25 billion** of goods and imported **EUR 24.1 billion** of goods.

The **trade balance** (exports vs imports) was **positive** at EUR 859 million.

In other words, in value terms Slovenia **exported almost 4% more goods than it imported**.

Slovenia trades most with other EU Member States; **76% of total exports and 81% of total imports**.

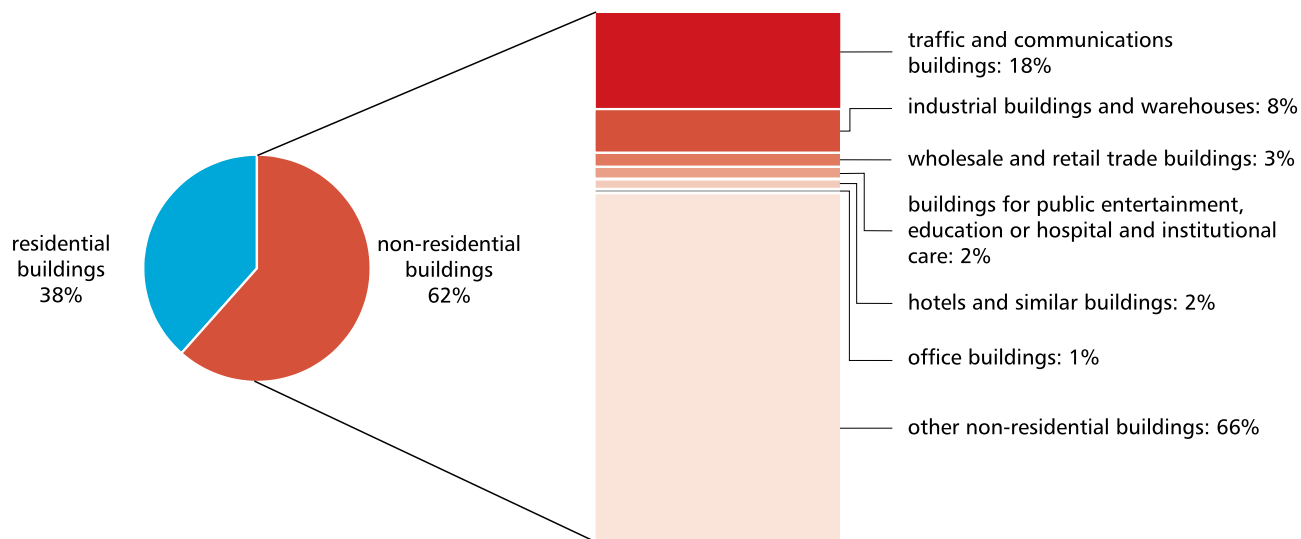
Imports and exports by mode of transport, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

Building permits for buildings, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

Value of construction put in place (million EUR)

| | 2015 ¹⁾ | 2016 |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| Total | 1,880 | 1,609 |
| buildings | 727 | 742 |
| residential buildings | 248 | 272 |
| non-residential buildings | 479 | 470 |
| civil engineering works | 1,154 | 867 |
| transport infrastructures | 679 | 491 |
| pipelines, communication and electricity lines | 366 | 269 |
| complex constructions on industrial sites | 42 | 44 |
| other civil engineering works | 67 | 63 |

1) Totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

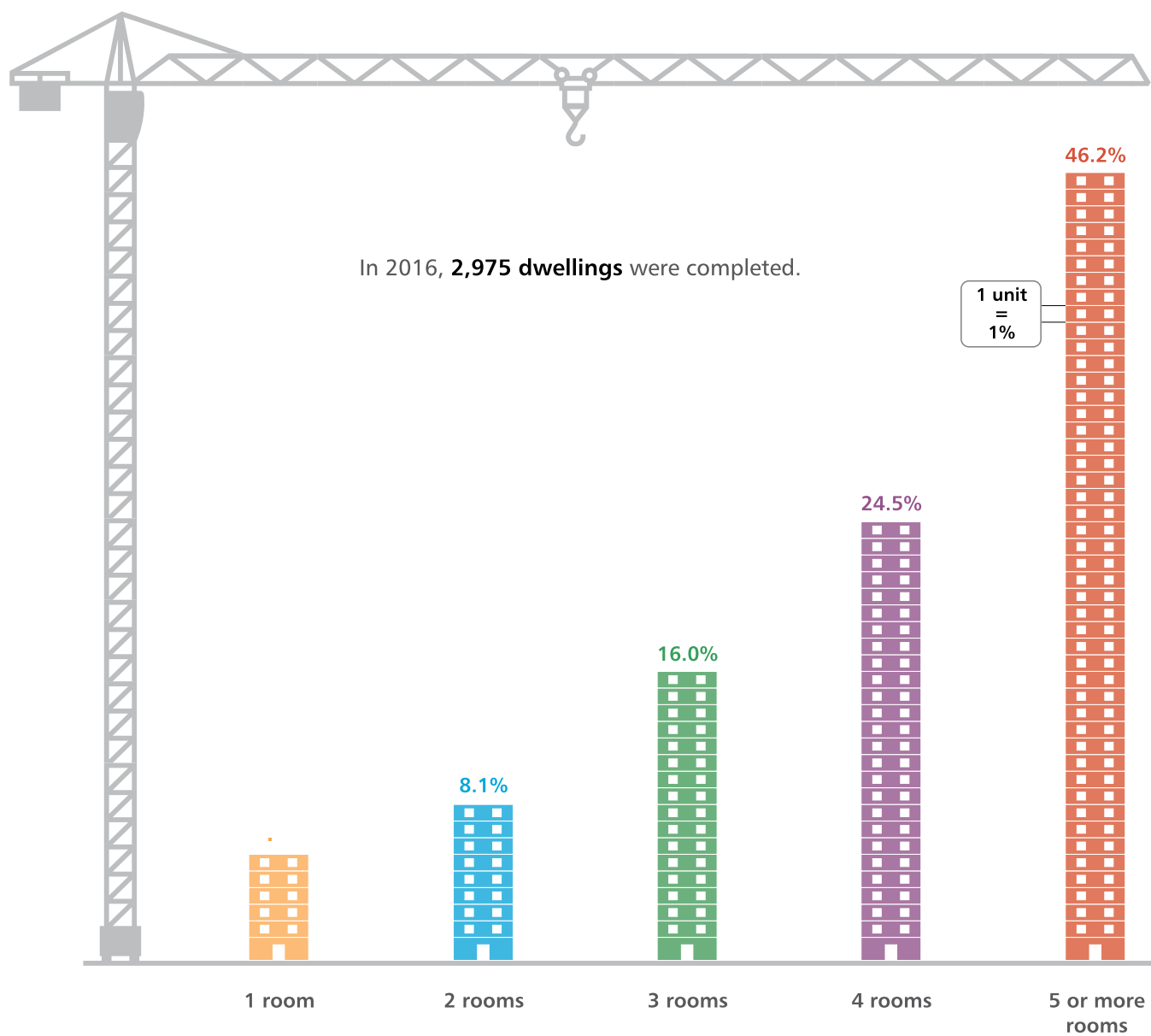
In 2016, **6,809 building permits for buildings** were issued, of which 38% for residential and 62% for non-residential buildings.

6,715 buildings were completed, which is 57% more than in 2015. **Most** of the dwellings completed in 2016 had **five or more rooms** (46%) and the **fewest one room** (5%).

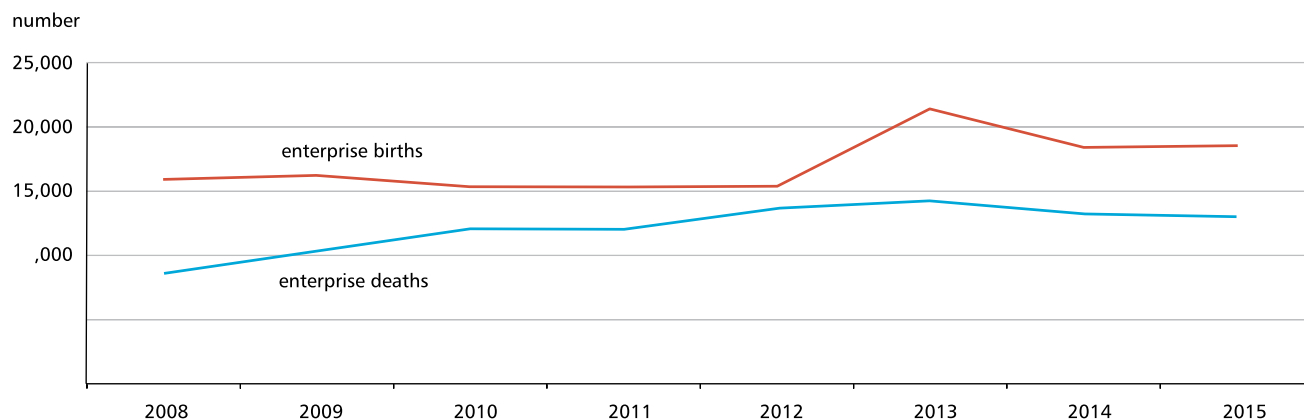
The total value of **construction put in place** in 2016 was **EUR 1,609 million** or 14.4% less than in the previous year.

Compared to the previous year, the value of construction put in place on transport infrastructure declined the most (by 28%) and on residential buildings jumped the most (by 10%).

Shares of completed dwellings by number of rooms, 2016



Business demography



Source: SURS

© SURS

Some enterprise performance indicators

| | 2015 | 2016 ¹⁾ |
|---|---------|--------------------|
| Enterprises (number) | 134,727 | 138,695 |
| Turnover (billion EUR) | 83.6 | 85.7 |
| Value added (billion EUR) | 19.3 | 20.6 |
| Wages and salaries (billion EUR) | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| Total purchases of goods and services (billion EUR) | 64.2 | 65.1 |
| Production value (billion EUR) | 53.2 | 54.2 |

1) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

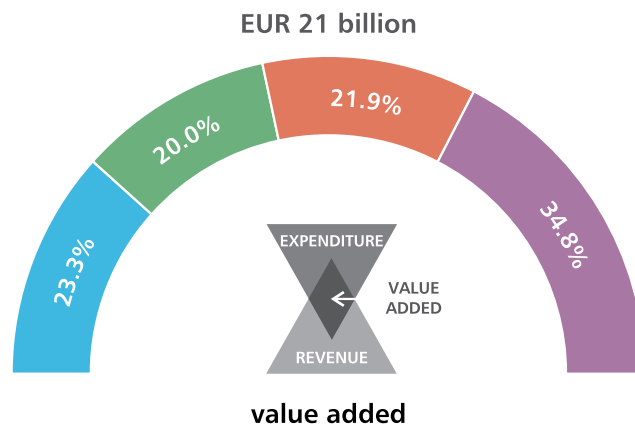
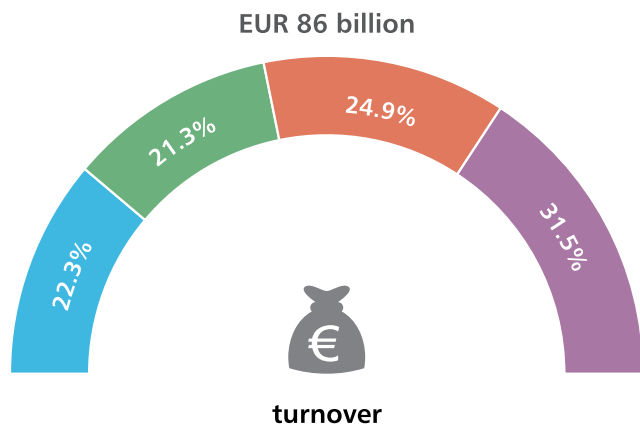
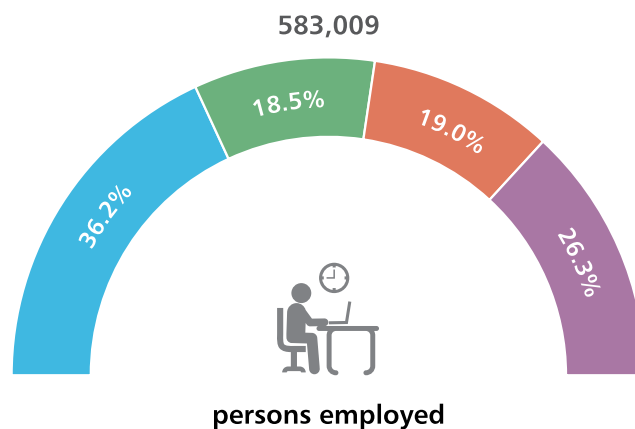
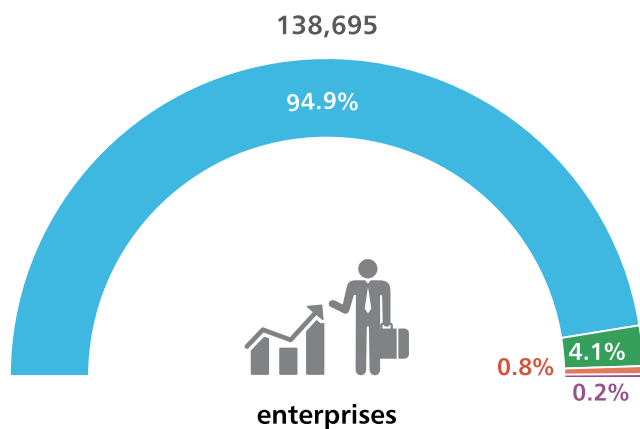
18,541 enterprise births and 13,002 enterprise deaths were recorded in Slovenia in 2015.

There were **628 high-growth enterprises**, 18% more than in 2014. They **employed 42,000 persons** or 30% more than a year earlier.

A high-growth enterprise is an enterprise with average annual growth greater than 10% over a three-year period and at least 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period. Growth is measured with the number of employees.

There were **139,000 enterprises** in Slovenia in 2016, 2.9% more than in 2015. They generated almost EUR 86 billion of turnover, 2.4% more than in 2015.

Enterprises in figures, 2016¹⁾

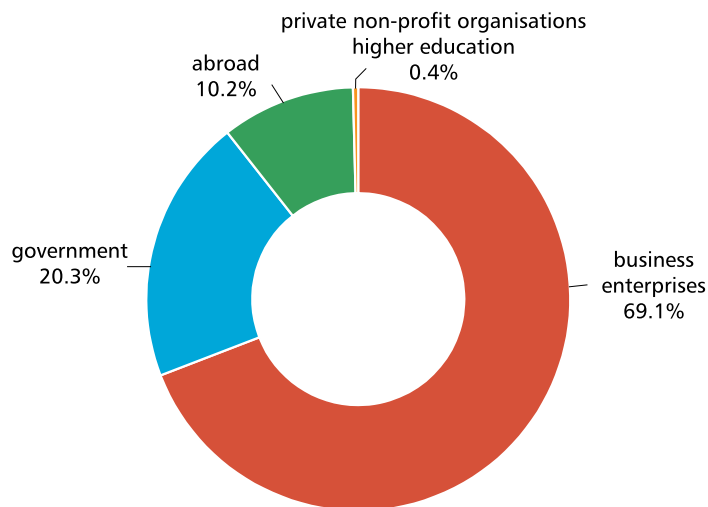


1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

Use of information and communication technology

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|------|------|
| | % | |
| Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed that: | | |
| had access to mobile Internet (at least 3G) | 78 | 81 |
| had a website | 83 | 83 |
| had a profile on social media | 46 | 47 |
| purchased cloud computing services | 22 | 22 |
| Individuals aged 16–74 who: | | |
| regularly used the Internet (in the past three months) | 75 | 79 |
| telephoned over the Internet, video calls (via webcam) | 32 | 37 |
| took part in a web course | 3 | 5 |
| purchased online (in the past twelve months) | 40 | 46 |

Source: SURS

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sources of funds, Slovenia, 2016¹⁾

1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

© SURS

Between April 2016 and March 2017, **46% of persons** aged 16–74 years **made online purchases**. Half of them bought or ordered clothing, sport equipment or shoes.

In 2016, 20% of enterprises with at least 10 persons employed generated part of their turnover by receiving orders or reservations via websites.

In 2016 enterprises contributed **EUR 560 million** for performing research and development, which was 69% of total expenditure on R&D in that year.

Most funds for R&D were spent in the business enterprise sector, 76% of total R&D expenditure in 2016. In the same year 19,975 persons were employed in R&D, 11,261 of them researchers.

How many smartphone users use individual functions, 2017

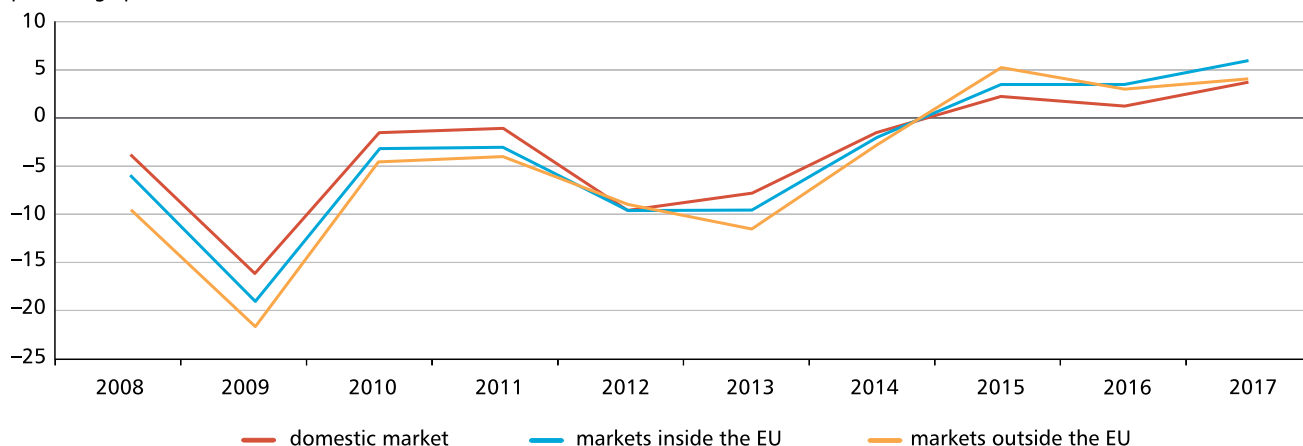


Source: SURS

© SURS

Competitive position¹⁾ on the domestic market, markets of other EU Member States and markets outside the EU

percentage points



1) Seasonally adjusted data.

Source: SURS

© SURS

Turnover (billion EUR)

| | 2015 | 2016 ¹⁾ |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Industry - total | 33.0 | 33.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 25.5 | 26.4 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1.1 | 1.1 |

1) Provisional data.

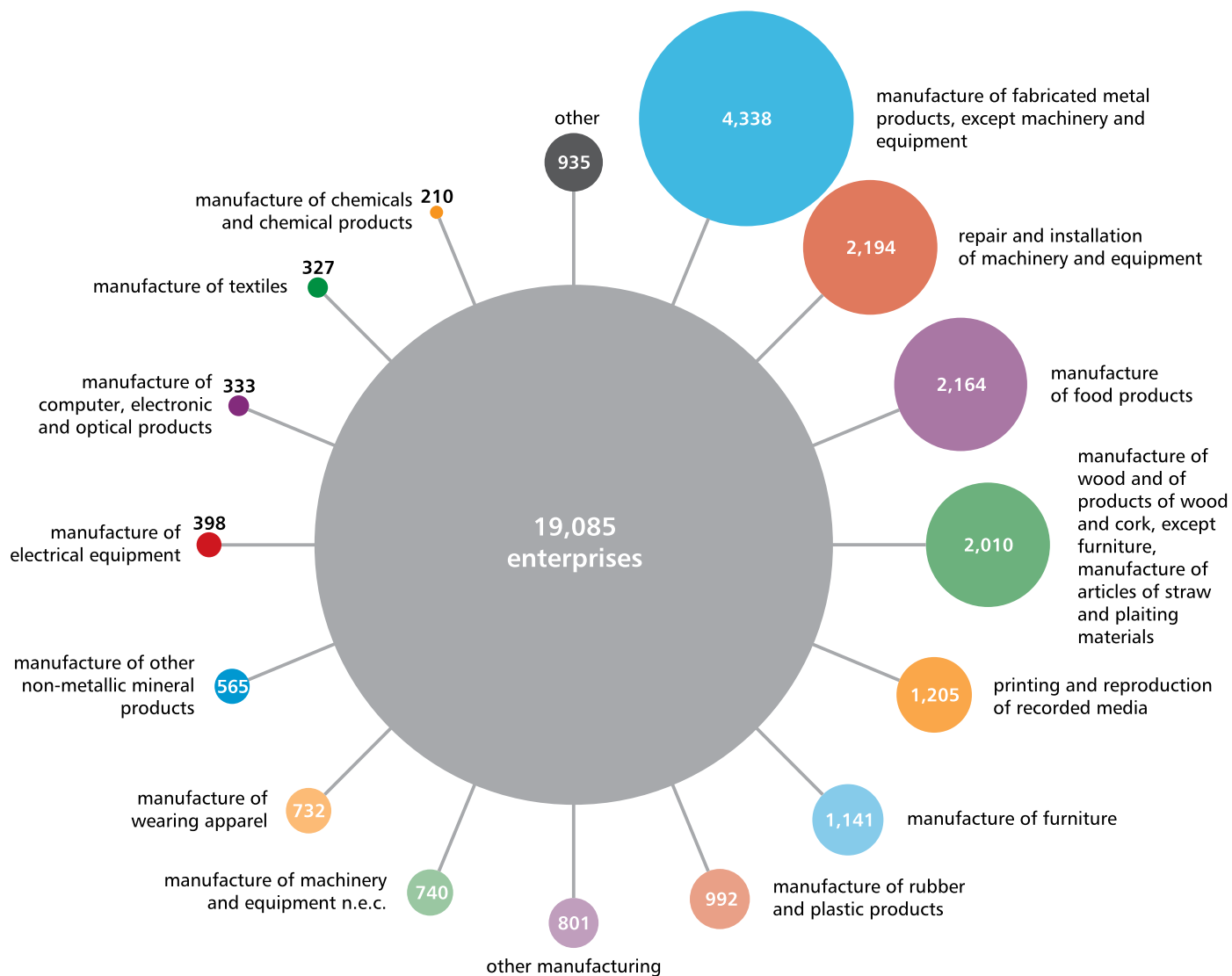
Source: SURS

In 2017 the competitive position of enterprises improved over the previous year. It improved the most (by 3 percentage points) on the domestic market; on the markets of other EU Member States it improved by 2 p.p. and on the markets outside the EU by 1 p.p.

The value of industrial production in 2016 was on average 6.6% higher than a year before. It was higher in manufacturing (by 8%) and in mining and quarrying (by 2.3%), while in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply it was 5.3% lower.

Industrial enterprises generated EUR 33.4 billion of turnover in 2016. Almost 80% of turnover was contributed by manufacturing enterprises.

Manufacturing enterprises, 2016¹⁾



1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

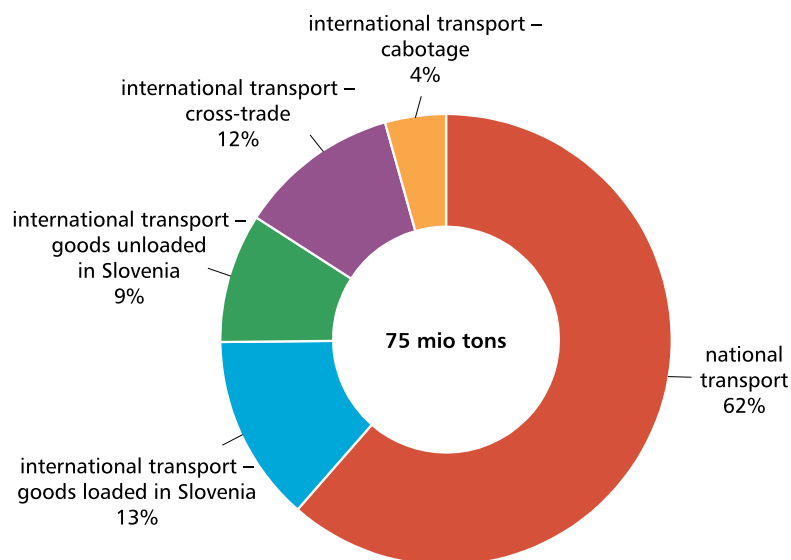
© SURS

Transport indicators

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Road motor vehicles as of 31 December | 1,437,531 | 1,469,501 |
| Registered new road vehicles | 79,862 | 87,255 |
| Average age of cars (in years) | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Urban public scheduled transport (1,000 passengers) | 46,321 | 51,985 |
| Railway passenger transport (1,000 passengers) | 14,558 | 14,008 |
| Airport passenger transport (1,000 passengers) | 1,459 | 1,411 |
| Road goods transport (1,000 t) | 70,513 | 75,052 |
| Railway goods transport (1,000 t) | 17,832 | 18,596 |
| Port traffic of goods (1,000 t) | 19,931 | 21,171 |

Source: SURS

Road goods transport, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

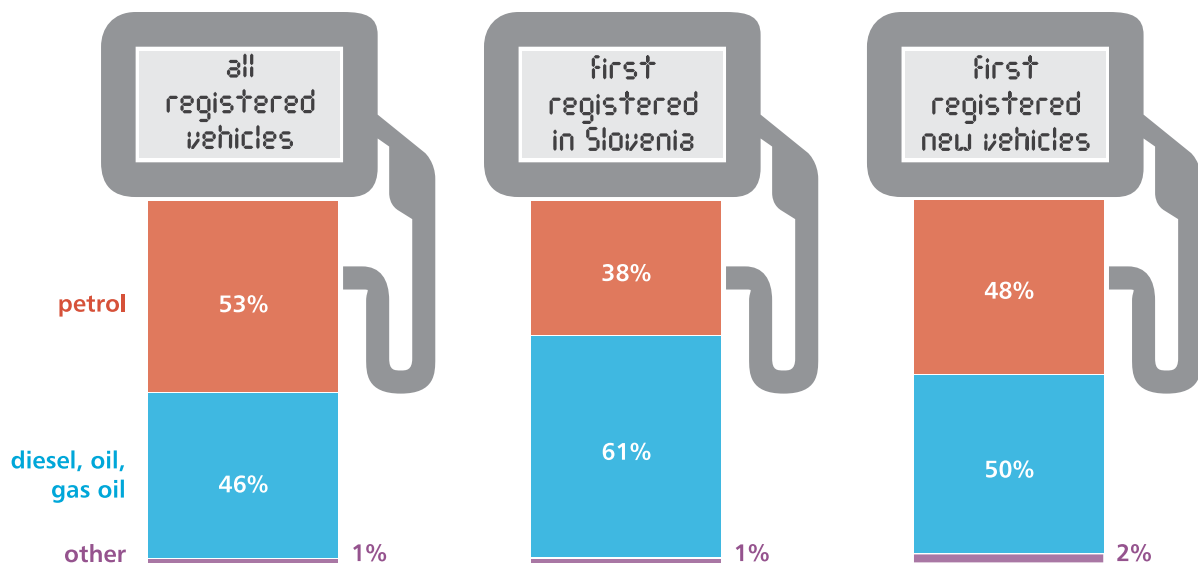
In **2016** cars in Slovenia were on average **9.9 years old**. In the past ten years their average age increased by more than 2 years.

Road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia carried **75 million tonnes** of goods in 2016, which is 6% more than in 2015 but 16% less than ten years ago.

19 million tonnes of goods were carried by rail, 4% more than in 2015 and 6% more than in 2007.

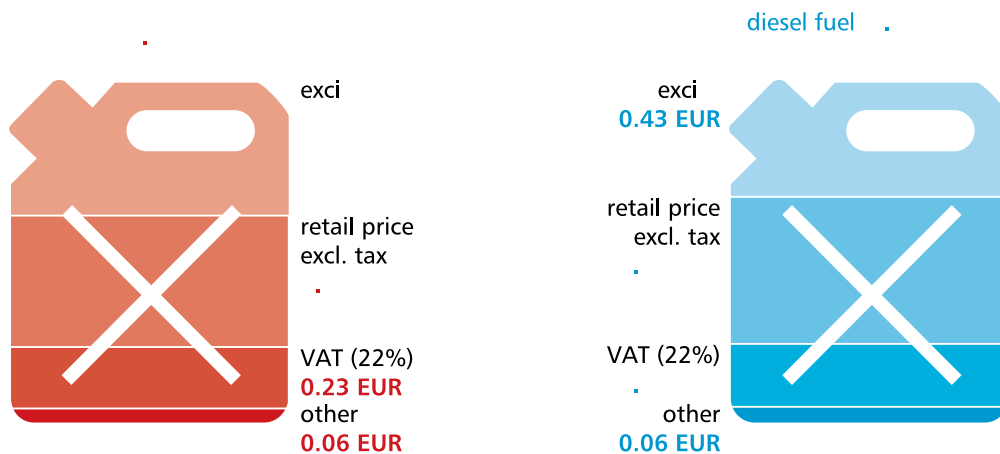
21 million tonnes of **goods** were handled in the **Port of Koper, the most ever**; 6% more than 2015 and 34% more than in 2007.

Share of registered passenger cars in Slovenia by type of fuel, 2016



Source: SURS

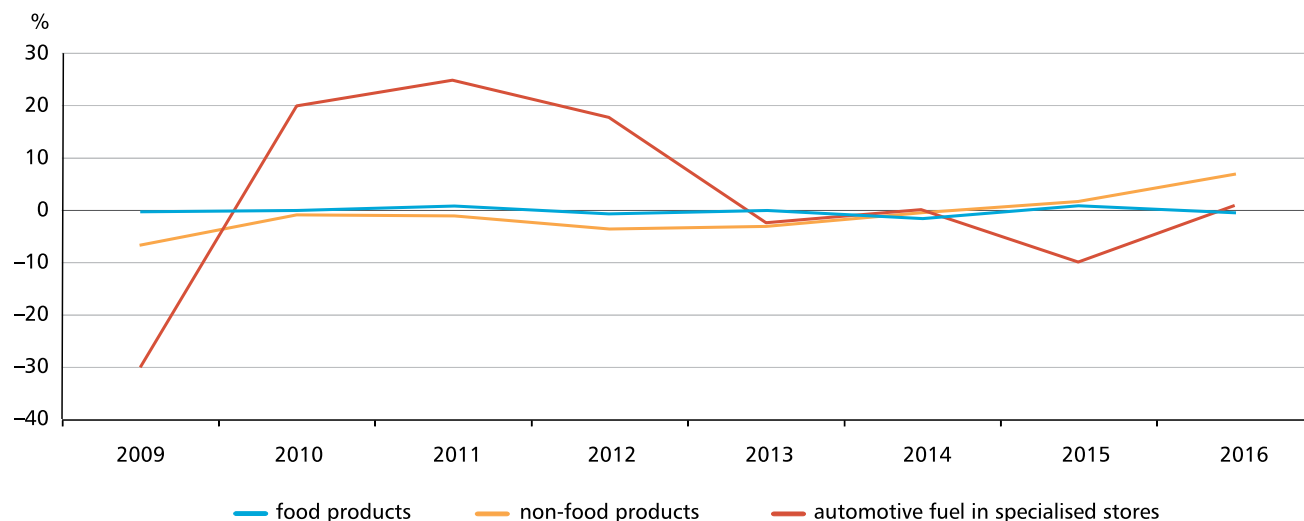
Structure of petroleum products price in Slovenia (EUR per litre)¹⁾



1) Valid for 21 November 2017 - 4 December 2017.
Source: MGRT

© SURS

How much did nominal turnover in retail trade grow or decline compared to the previous year¹⁾?



1) Calendar effects are eliminated.

Source: SURS

© SURS

Turnover in service activities (billion EUR)¹⁾

| | 2015 | 2016 ²⁾ |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Other non-financial services | 16.1 | 16.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Information and communication | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Real estate activities | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Repair of computers and personal and household goods | 0.1 | 0.1 |

1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

2) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

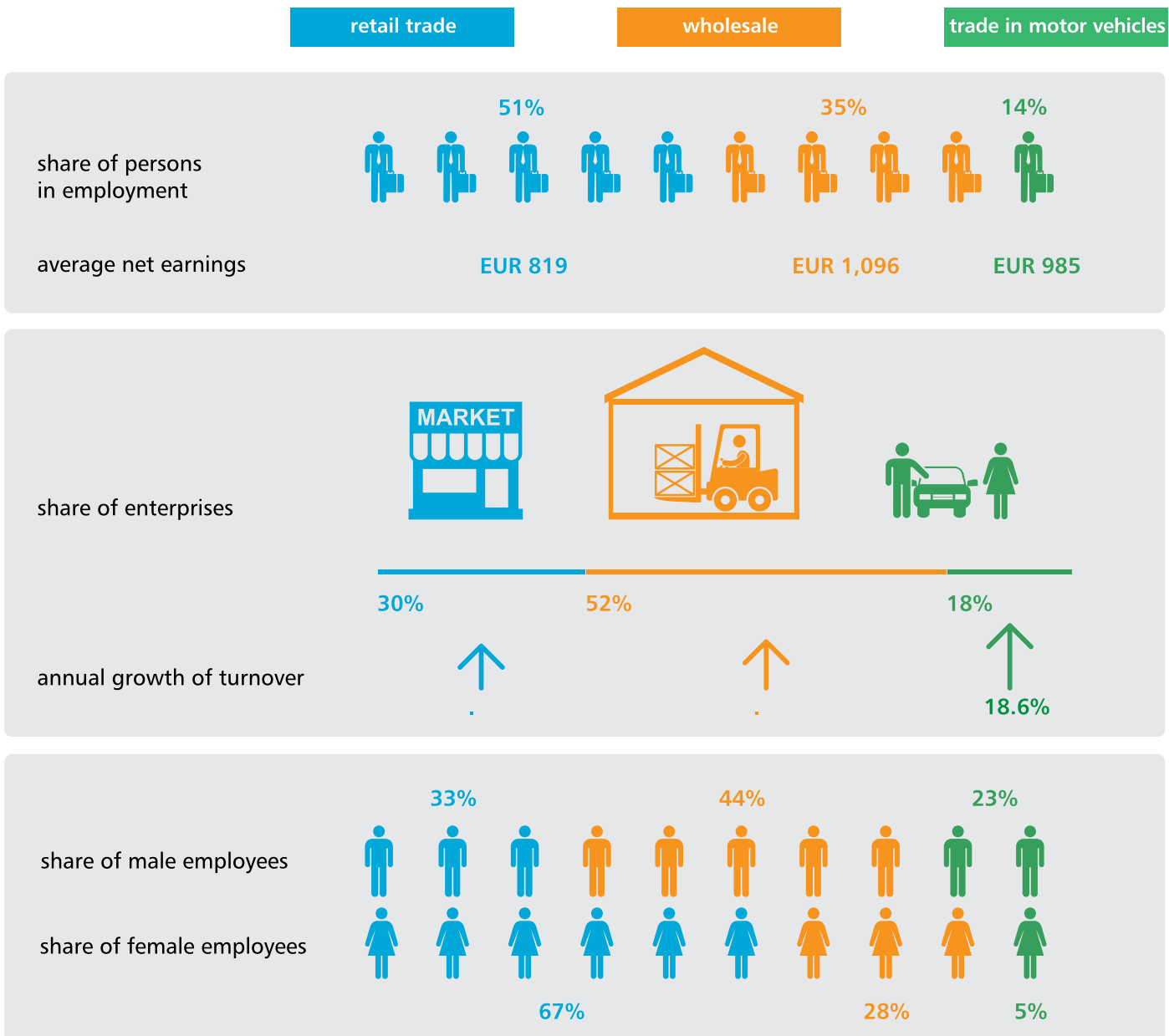
In 2016 retail trade in Slovenia generated 2.2% more turnover than a year earlier.

The growth was mostly the result of turnover generated in retail trade in non-food products, which was 6.9% higher than in 2015. Wholesale turnover was 2.6% higher than in the previous year.

Turnover in sale and repair of motor vehicles was 18.6% higher than in 2015.

Turnover in service activities was 4.8% higher than a year ago. It increased the most in administrative and support service activities (by 20.9%), followed by real estate activities (by 9.9%).

Trade in figures, 2016



Source: SURS

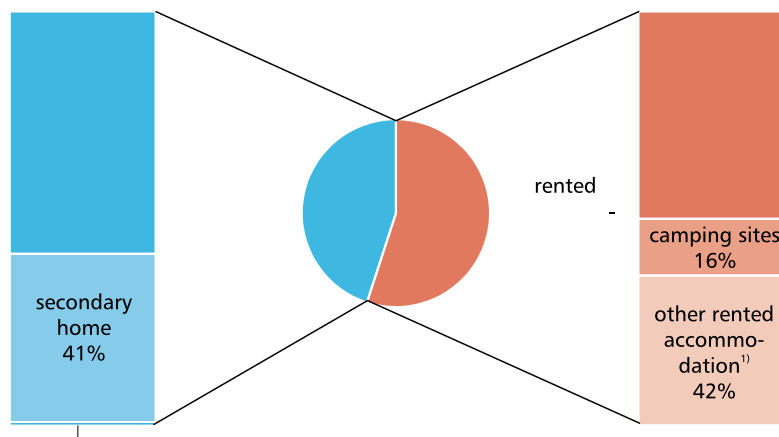
© SURS

Tourist bedplaces and tourist arrivals and overnight stays by groups of accommodation establishments (number)

| | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bedplaces – total | 126,809 | 130,355 |
| hotels and similar establishments | 50,262 | 50,994 |
| camping sites | 24,227 | 25,199 |
| other accommodation establishments | 52,320 | 54,162 |
| Arrivals – total | 3,927,530 | 4,317,504 |
| hotels and similar establishments | 2,605,314 | 2,830,975 |
| camping sites | 420,195 | 446,780 |
| other accommodation establishments | 902,021 | 1,039,749 |
| Overnight stays – total | 10,341,699 | 11,179,879 |
| hotels and similar establishments | 6,592,149 | 7,081,194 |
| camping sites | 1,344,658 | 1,396,801 |
| other accommodation establishments | 2,404,892 | 2,701,884 |

Source: SURS

Private trips of residents of Slovenia by main types of accommodation, 2016



1) Private rooms or apartments, holiday dwellings, tourist farms, mountain huts, etc.

Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016 the largest number of tourist overnight stays ever was recorded in tourist accommodations in Slovenia; almost 11.2 million or 8% more than in 2015.

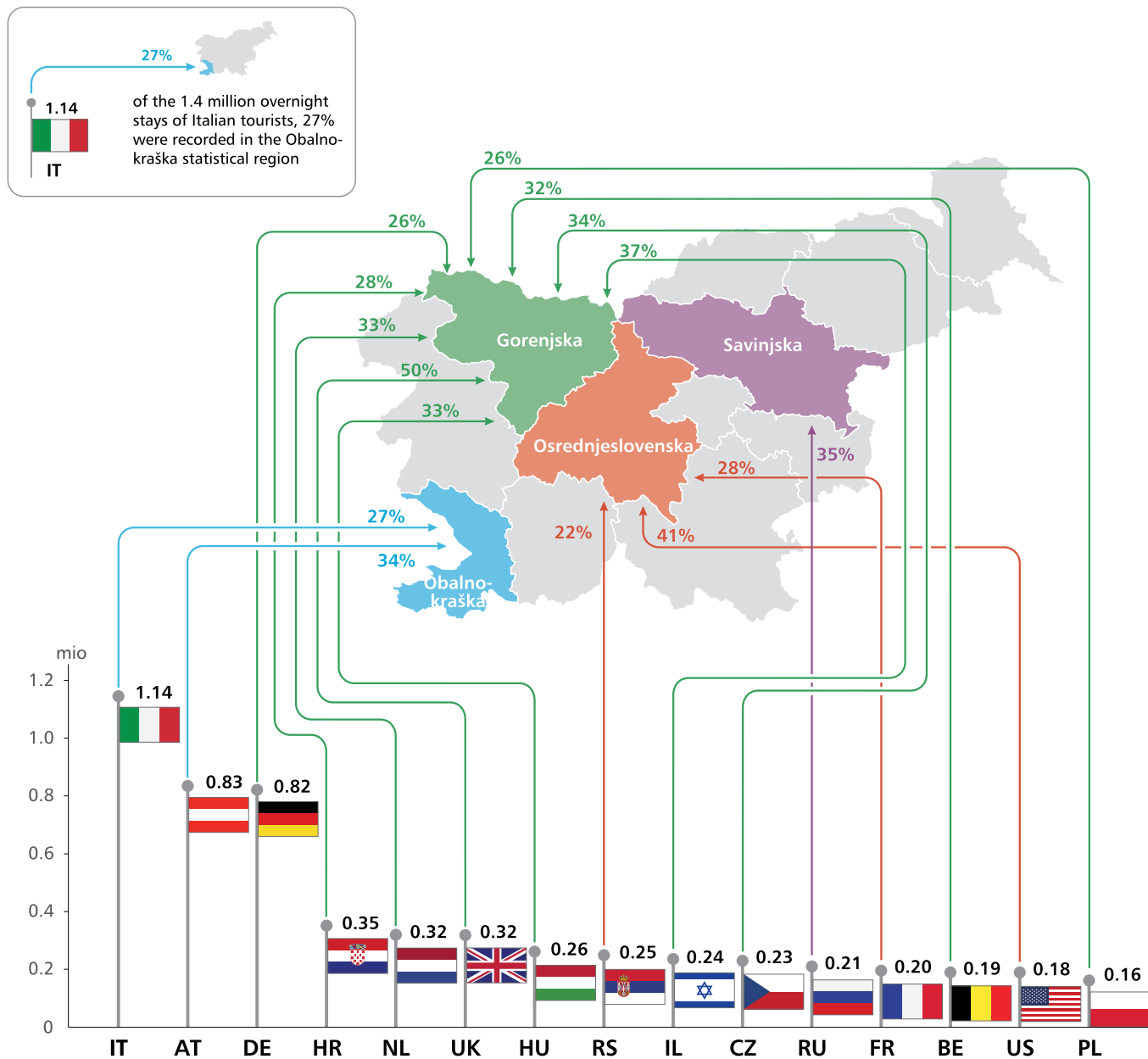
Almost 1.2 million residents of Slovenia aged 15+ went on at least one private trip in Slovenia or abroad in 2016.

Almost half of private trips were made in the third quarter of the year (between July and September).

The destination of most private trips abroad (66%) was Croatia.

On average the greatest spenders were tourists staying in hotels or similar establishments (EUR 82 per day) and on average the most modest spenders were tourists staying in own secondary homes (EUR 20 per day).

Foreign tourists' overnight stays, Slovenia, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|--------------------------|
| % | percent | AT | Austria |
| ha | hectare | BE | Belgium |
| kg | kilogram | CZ | Czech Republic |
| km | kilometre | DE | Germany |
| km ² | square kilometre | FR | France |
| kWh | kilowatt-hour | HR | Croatia |
| l | litre | HU | Hungary |
| m ² | square metre | IL | Israel |
| m ³ | cubic metre | IT | Italy |
| Sm ³ | standard cubic metre | NL | Netherlands |
| t | ton/tonne = 1,000 kg | PL | Poland |
| toe | ton of oil equivalent | RS | Serbia |
| | | RU | Russian Federation |
| mio | million | UK | United Kingdom |
| pop. | population | US | United States of America |
| p.p. | percentage point | | |
| no. | number | | |
| ARSO | Slovenian Environment Agency | | |
| AWU | annual work unit | | |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency | | |
| GDP | gross domestic product | | |
| EU | European Union | | |
| EU-28 | 28 EU Member States | | |
| EUR | euro | | |
| Eurostat | Statistical Office of the European Union | | |
| GURS | Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia | | |
| HICP | harmonised index of consumer prices | | |
| IJS-CEU | Jožef Stefan Institute | | |
| MKGP | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food | | |
| MOP | Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning | | |
| NIJZ | National Institute of Public Health | | |
| NPISH | non-profit institutions serving households | | |
| NUK | National and University Library | | |
| R&D | research and development | | |
| SCF | Slovenian Film Centre | | |
| SURS | Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia | | |
| ZGS | Slovenian Forest Service | | |

Images for some infographics were obtained from: <http://www.flaticon.com> and <https://thenounproject.com/>.

