

**5 PREBIVALSTVO
POPULATION**

Št./No 2

POPIS PREBIVALSTVA, GOSPODINJSTEV IN STANOVANJ, SLOVENIJA, 31. MARCA 2002
CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING, SLOVENIA, 31. MARCH 2002

- Število prebivalcev prikazujemo v Popisu 2002 po mednarodnih priporočilih za definicijo prebivalstva. Če podatke Popisa 1991 preračunamo po metodologiji Popisa 2002, se je število prebivalcev v 11 letih povečalo za 50 681 (za 2,6 %).
- Najpomembnejša razloga za povečanje števila prebivalstva sta dva: priseljevanje iz tujine v zadnjih 11 letih in legalizacija prebivanja oseb, priseljenih v Slovenijo pred popisom 1991.
- Število zasebnih gospodinjstev se je povečalo za 52 569 (za 8,3 %). Povprečna velikost zasebnega gospodinjstva je 2,8 (pred 11 leti 3,0).
- V medpopisnem obdobju se je število stanovanj za stalno ali občasno rabo povečalo za 94 635 (za 13,9 %).
- In the 2002 Census the internationally recommended definition of population was applied. If we recalculate the 1991 Census data according to the 2002 Census methodology, in the last 11 years the number of inhabitants rose by 50,681 (or by 2.6%).
- The increase of the number of population is the result of immigration from abroad in the last 11 years and legalisation of residence of persons who had immigrated to Slovenia before the 1991 Census.
- The number of private households increased by 52,569 (8.3%). The average size of a private household is 2.8 persons (11 years ago it was 3.0).
- Compared to the previous census, the number of dwellings for permanent or occasional use in Slovenia increased by 94,635 or 13.9%.

1. Popisane osebe, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Enumerated persons, Slovenia, 2002 Census

Skupaj Total	Popisane osebe / Enumerated persons					
	prebivalci Slovenije population of Slovenia		začasno navzoči temporarily present		odsotni več kot eno leto zaradi prebivanja v tuji državi absent more than one year because of living abroad	
	skupaj total	državljeni RS citizens of RS	skupaj total	državljeni RS citizens of RS	skupaj total	državljeni RS citizens of RS
1 987 971	1 964 036	1 924 677	5 423	2 778	18 512	17 635

2. Prebivalstvo, gospodinjstva in družine, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Population, households and families, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

	Prebivalstvo Population			Gospodinjstva Households			Povprečna velikost zasebnega gospodinjstva Average size of private household	Družine Families
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	zasebna private	skupinska institutional		
1991 ¹⁾	1 913 355	923 643	989 712	632 415	632 278	137	3,0	543 766
2002	1 964 036	958 576	1 005 460	685 023	684 847	176	2,8	555 945

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

3. Stavbe in stanovanja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Buildings and dwellings, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

	Stavbe Buildings	Stanovanja in drugi bivalni prostori / Dwellings and other living quarters				
		skupaj total	stanovanja / dwellings		drugi naseljeni prostori other occupied premises	skupinska stanovanja collective living quarters
			za stalno ali občasno rabo for permanent or occasional use	za opravljanje dejavnosti for business activity		
1991	...	684 780	683 137	1 002	140	501
2002	464 730	780 823	777 772	1 371	1 194	486

4. Prebivalstvo po starostnih skupinah, spolu in tipu naselja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002

Population by age groups, sex and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Starostne skupine (leta)	1991 ¹⁾			2002			Age groups (years)
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL							
SKUPAJ	1913355	923643	989712	1964036	958576	1005460	TOTAL
0-4	118179	60691	57488	88183	45545	42638	0-4
5-9	133273	68315	64958	96174	49383	46791	5-9
10-14	147181	75770	71411	115810	59362	56448	10-14
15-19	140899	72167	68732	130029	66417	63612	15-19
20-24	139451	69666	69785	147687	76190	71497	20-24
25-29	149429	74264	75165	144977	74456	70521	25-29
30-34	151487	76053	75434	140612	71306	69306	30-34
35-39	155765	80234	75531	153518	77366	76152	35-39
40-44	135112	69077	66035	152142	77125	75017	40-44
45-49	107003	53099	53904	158611	82023	76588	45-49
50-54	110340	54212	56128	138542	71061	67481	50-54
55-59	109243	51321	57922	105161	51517	53644	55-59
60-64	101852	44553	57299	103609	49407	54202	60-64
65-69	80744	29494	51250	95550	42069	53481	65-69
70-74	43247	15469	27778	83473	33254	50219	70-74
75-79	44543	15542	29001	59388	18608	40780	75-79
80-84	29884	9447	20437	29224	8183	21041	80-84
85 +	15131	3978	11153	21346	5304	16042	85 +
Neznano	592	291	301	-	-	-	Unknown
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements							
SKUPAJ	971502	461826	509676	997772	479356	518416	TOTAL
0-4	58256	29850	28406	41958	21776	20182	0-4
5-9	68401	35050	33351	44553	22817	21736	5-9
10-14	75686	39010	36676	55470	28263	27207	10-14
15-19	69193	35208	33985	64049	32706	31343	15-19
20-24	67129	32783	34346	74515	38443	36072	20-24
25-29	77030	36756	40274	73099	37260	35839	25-29
30-34	81345	38928	42417	70857	35383	35474	30-34
35-39	85873	42550	43323	79043	38816	40227	35-39
40-44	74452	36868	37584	79402	38954	40448	40-44
45-49	57324	27361	29963	84914	42682	42232	45-49
50-54	56628	27375	29253	74088	36909	37179	50-54
55-59	54240	25330	28910	55810	26293	29517	55-59
60-64	49053	20958	28095	53258	24798	28460	60-64
65-69	38482	14313	24169	48085	21056	27029	65-69
70-74	20168	7372	12796	41835	16374	25461	70-74
75-79	19322	6685	12637	30343	9707	20636	75-79
80-84	12238	3705	8533	15142	4340	10802	80-84
85 +	6272	1514	4758	11351	2779	8572	85 +
Neznano	410	210	200	-	-	-	Unknown
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements							
SKUPAJ	941853	461817	480036	966264	479220	487044	TOTAL
0-4	59923	30841	29082	46225	23769	22456	0-4
5-9	64872	33265	31607	51621	26566	25055	5-9
10-14	71495	36760	34735	60340	31099	29241	10-14
15-19	71706	36959	34747	65980	33711	32269	15-19
20-24	72322	36883	35439	73172	37747	35425	20-24
25-29	72399	37508	34891	71878	37196	34682	25-29
30-34	70142	37125	33017	69755	35923	33832	30-34
35-39	69892	37684	32208	74475	38550	35925	35-39
40-44	60660	32209	28451	72740	38171	34569	40-44
45-49	49679	25738	23941	73697	39341	34356	45-49
50-54	53712	26837	26875	64454	34152	30302	50-54
55-59	55003	25991	29012	49351	25224	24127	55-59
60-64	52799	23595	29204	50351	24609	25742	60-64
65-69	42262	15181	27081	47465	21013	26452	65-69
70-74	23079	8097	14982	41638	16880	24758	70-74
75-79	25221	8857	16364	29045	8901	20144	75-79
80-84	17646	5742	11904	14082	3843	10239	80-84
85 +	8859	2464	6395	9995	2525	7470	85 +
Neznano	182	81	101	-	-	-	Unknown

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

5. Izbrane starostne skupine prebivalstva, povprečna starost in indeks staranja po tipu naselja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Selected age groups, mean age and ageing index by type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Tip naselja	Izbrane starostne skupine (leta) Selected age groups (years)									Povprečna starost (leta) Mean age (years)	Indeks staranja Ageing index	Type of settlement
	0	1-6	7-14	15-18	19-26	15-59	15-64	65 +	ženske women 15-49			
Popis 1991^{1) 2)} / Census 1991^{1) 2)}												
SKUPAJ	21593	147535	229505	113330	226845	1198729	1300581	213549	484586	35,9	53,6	TOTAL
Mestna naselja	10315	73945	118083	55829	110943	623214	672267	96482	261892	35,5	47,7	Urban settlements
Nemestna naselja	11278	73590	111422	57501	115902	575515	628314	117067	222694	36,3	59,6	Non-urban settlements
Popis 2002 / Census 2002												
SKUPAJ	16885	108732	174550	102708	234172	1271279	1374888	288981	502693	39,5	96,3	TOTAL
Mestna naselja	8134	51259	82588	50525	118007	655777	709035	146756	261635	40,0	103,4	Urban settlements
Nemestna naselja	8751	57473	91962	52183	116165	615502	665853	142225	241058	38,9	89,9	Non-urban settlements

- 1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.
2) V podatkih ni vključena neznana starost. / Data do not include unknown age.

6. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več, po zakonskem stanu, spolu in starostnih skupinah, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Population aged 15 years or over by marital status, sex and age groups, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Starostne skupine (leta)	Skupaj Total	Zakonski stan Marital status										Age groups (years)
		moški men					ženske women					
		skupaj ¹⁾ total ¹⁾	samski single	poročen married	vdovec widower	razvezan divorced	skupaj ¹⁾ total ¹⁾	samska single	poročena married	vdova widow	razvezana divorced	
Popis 1991²⁾ / Census 1991²⁾												
SKUPAJ	1514722	718867	238819	441459	18641	18964	795855	198018	448510	113909	33130	TOTAL
15-19	140899	72167	71808	312	6	21	68732	67251	1417	6	25	15-19
20-24	139451	69666	61931	7581	8	103	69785	45909	23282	57	500	20-24
25-29	149429	74264	38514	34843	44	783	75165	21992	50832	285	2002	25-29
30-34	151487	76053	21309	52586	113	1954	75434	11262	59627	696	3795	30-34
35-39	155765	80234	15020	61509	252	3365	75531	8024	60869	1360	5215	35-39
40-44	135112	69077	9530	55575	416	3464	66035	5561	53295	2224	4888	40-44
45-49	107003	53099	5445	44386	657	2537	53904	3945	42781	3412	3695	45-49
50-54	110340	54212	4711	45951	1211	2267	56128	4344	42176	6172	3315	50-54
55-59	109243	51321	3550	44113	1803	1771	57922	4744	39687	10243	3063	55-59
60-64	101852	44553	2632	38092	2425	1345	57299	5884	33405	14860	2882	60-64
65-69	80744	29494	1631	24783	2328	688	51250	6222	23195	19469	2026	65-69
70-74	43247	15469	783	12572	1758	305	27778	3598	8963	14170	814	70-74
75-79	44543	15542	885	11437	2954	214	29001	4170	5802	18145	554	75-79
80-84	29884	9447	617	5879	2783	114	20437	3115	2459	14371	245	80-84
85 +	15131	3978	317	1735	1866	18	11153	1880	599	8402	98	85 +
Neznano	592	291	136	105	17	15	301	117	121	37	13	Unknown
Popis 2002 / Census 2002												
SKUPAJ	1663869	804286	317338	438237	19662	29049	859583	257317	452470	106668	43128	TOTAL
15-19	130029	66417	66355	62	-	-	63612	63421	191	-	-	15-19
20-24	147687	76190	74102	2072	-	16	71497	65533	5840	11	113	20-24
25-29	144977	74456	59568	14502	9	377	70521	43437	26125	91	868	25-29
30-34	140612	71306	36624	33182	51	1449	69306	22987	43506	302	2511	30-34
35-39	153518	77366	25517	48476	129	3244	76152	15173	55546	816	4617	35-39
40-44	152142	77125	17899	54407	314	4505	75017	9885	57468	1618	6046	40-44
45-49	158611	82023	14588	60916	678	5841	76588	7412	59041	3056	7079	45-49
50-54	138542	71061	9229	55567	1135	5130	67481	5233	51725	4663	5860	50-54
55-59	105161	51517	4664	42285	1447	3121	53644	3443	40022	6344	3835	55-59
60-64	103609	49407	3563	41370	2236	2238	54202	3658	36808	10461	3275	60-64
65-69	95550	42069	2358	35179	3006	1526	53481	3777	31180	15636	2888	65-69
70-74	83473	33254	1571	27098	3667	918	50219	4477	23225	19864	2653	70-74
75-79	59388	18608	781	14368	3034	425	40780	4303	13727	20747	2003	75-79
80-84	29224	8183	302	5832	1885	164	21041	2437	5200	12530	874	80-84
85 +	21346	5304	217	2921	2071	95	16042	2141	2866	10529	506	85 +

- 1) Pod skupaj je za leto 1991 vključen neznan zakonski stan. / The total for 1991 includes unknown marital status.
2) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

7. Prebivalstvo po narodni pripadnosti, Slovenija, popisi 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 in 2002¹⁾
Population by ethnic affiliation, Slovenia, Census 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002¹⁾

Narodna pripadnost	1953	1961	1971 ²⁾	1981 ²⁾	1991 ²⁾	2002	Ethnic affiliation
Število / Number							
SKUPAJ	1466425	1591523	1679051	1838381	1913355	1964036	TOTAL
Narodno opredeljeni							Declared
Slovenci	1415448	1522248	1578963	1668623	1689657	1631363	Slovenes
Italijani	854	3072	2987	2138	2959	2258	Italians
Madžari	11019	10498	8943	8777	8000	6243	Hungarians
Romi	1663	158	951	1393	2259	3246	Roma
Albanci	169	282	1266	1933	3534	6186	Albanians
Avstrijci	289	254	266	146	126	181	Austrians
Bolgari	49	180	138	103	168	138	Bulgarians
Bošnjaki ³⁾	21542	Bosniacs ³⁾
Čehi	807	584	442	423	315	273	Czechs
Črnogorci	1356	1384	1950	3175	4339	2667	Montenegrins
Grki	24	50	24	15	21	54	Greeks
Hrvatje	17978	31429	41556	53882	52876	35642	Croats
Judje	15	21	72	9	37	28	Jews
Makedonci	640	1009	1572	3227	4371	3972	Macedonians
Muslimani ⁴⁾	1617	465	3197	13339	26577	10467	Muslims ⁴⁾
Nemci	1617	732	400	309	298	499	Germans
Poljaki	275	222	191	200	196	140	Poles
Romuni	41	48	41	93	115	122	Romanians
Rusi	593	295	297	189	167	451	Russians
Rusini ⁵⁾	46	384	66	54	57	40	Russinians ⁵⁾
Slovaki	60	71	75	139	139	216	Slovaks
Srbi	11225	13609	20209	41695	47401	38964	Serbs
Turki	68	135	52	86	142	259	Turks
Ukrajinci ⁵⁾	138	190	210	470	Ukrainians ⁵⁾
Vlahi	9	6	4	16	37	13	Vlachs
Drugi	352	449	293	526	1021	1548	Others
Narodno neopredeljeni							Undeclared
Opredelili so se kot Jugoslovani	-	2784	6616	25615	12075	527	Declared as Yugoslavs
Opredelili so se kot Bosanci ⁶⁾	8062	Declared as Bosnians ⁶⁾
Regionalno opredeljeni	-	-	2652	3932	5187	1467	Regionally declared
Drugi ⁷⁾	-	-	3012	2853	8716	12085	Others ⁷⁾
Niso želeli odgovoriti	...	...	...	...	...	48588	Did not want to reply
Neznano	211	1154	2678	5301	42355	126325	Unknown

1) Ozemlje ob popisu. / Territory at the census.

2) Podatki so preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002 tako, da so odšteti t. i. "zdomci". Ob popisih 1953 in 1961 kategorija oseb "zdomci" ni obstojala. Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology. So called "migrant workers" are covered. At 1953 and 1961 censuses the category of "migrant workers" did not exist.

3) Opredelitev za Bošnjake kot narod je bila v Ustavo Federacije Bosne in Hercegovine vpeljana leta 1994. Declaration for a Bosniak as a nation was enforced by the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1994.

4) Vključene so osebe, ki so se opredelile za Muslimane v smislu etnične in ne verske pripadnosti. Including persons who said they were Muslims in the sense of ethnic and not religious affiliation.

5) V popisih leta 1953 in 1961 so Rusini in Ukrajinci prikazani skupaj. In 1953 and 1961 censuses the Russianians and the Ukrainians appear under one item.

6) V rezultatih preteklih popisov so bili tisti, ki so se opredelili za Bosance, uvrščeni med regionalno opredeljene. In previous censuses people who said they are Bosnians were included in the item regionally declared.

7) Vključene so tiste osebe, ki so izjavile/označile, da so narodno neopredeljene. Including persons who said they would like to remain ethnically undeclared.

7. Prebivalstvo po narodni pripadnosti, Slovenija, popisi 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 in 2002¹⁾ (nadaljevanje)
Population by ethnic affiliation, Slovenia, Census 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002¹⁾ (continued)

Narodna pripadnost	1953	1961	1971 ²⁾	1981 ²⁾	1991 ²⁾	2002	Ethnic affiliation
Strukturni deleži (%) / Proportions (%)							
SKUPAJ	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Narodno opredeljeni							Declared
Slovinci	96,52	95,65	94,04	90,77	88,31	83,06	Slovenes
Italijani	0,06	0,19	0,18	0,12	0,15	0,11	Italians
Madžari	0,75	0,66	0,53	0,48	0,42	0,32	Hungarians
Romi	0,12	0,01	0,06	0,08	0,12	0,17	Roma
Albanci	0,01	0,02	0,08	0,11	0,18	0,31	Albanians
Avstrijci	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	Austrians
Bolgari	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Bulgarians
Bošnjaki ³⁾	1,10	Bosniacs ³⁾
Čehi	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,01	Czechs
Črnogorci	0,09	0,09	0,12	0,17	0,23	0,14	Montenegrins
Grki	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Greeks
Hrvatje	1,23	1,97	2,47	2,93	2,76	1,81	Croats
Judje	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Jews
Makedonci	0,04	0,06	0,09	0,18	0,23	0,20	Macedonians
Muslimani ⁴⁾	0,11	0,03	0,19	0,73	1,39	0,53	Muslims ⁴⁾
Nemci	0,11	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	Germans
Poljaki	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Poles
Romuni	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	Romanians
Rusi	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	Russians
Rusini ⁵⁾	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Russinians ⁵⁾
Slovaki	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	Slovaks
Srbi	0,77	0,86	1,20	2,27	2,48	1,98	Serbs
Turki	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	Turks
Ukrajinci ⁵⁾	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	Ukrainians ⁵⁾
Vlahi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Vlachs
Drugi	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,05	0,08	Others
Narodno neopredeljeni							Undeclared
Opredelili so se kot Jugoslovani	-	0,18	0,39	1,39	0,63	0,03	Declared as Yugoslavs
Opredelili so se kot Bosanci ⁶⁾	0,41	Declared as Bosnians ⁶⁾
Regionalno opredeljeni	-	-	0,16	0,21	0,27	0,07	Regionally declared
Drugi ⁷⁾	-	-	0,18	0,16	0,46	0,62	Others ⁷⁾
Niso želeli odgovoriti	...	...	...	...	...	2,47	Did not want to reply
Neznano	0,01	0,07	0,16	0,29	2,21	6,43	Unknown

8. Prebivalstvo po veroizpovedi in tipu naselja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
 Population by religion and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Veroizpoved	Skupaj Total		Mestna naselja Urban settlements		Nemestna naselja Non-urban settlements		Religion
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	1913355	1964036	971502	997772	941853	966264	TOTAL
Katoliška	1369873	1135626	578541	467566	791332	668060	Catholic
Evangeličanska	14101	14736	2557	3747	11544	10989	Evangelical
Druge protestantske	1890	1399	1110	673	780	726	Other Protestant
Pravoslavna	46320	45908	40518	39881	5802	6027	Orthodox
Druge krščanske	2410	1877	1537	1201	873	676	Other Christian
Islamska	29361	47488	25951	41305	3410	6183	Islam
Judovska	199	99	117	63	82	36	Jewish
Orientalne	478	1026	282	777	196	249	Oriental
Druge veroizpovedi	269	558	191	394	78	164	Other religion
Agnostiki	...	271	...	211	...	60	Agnostic
Je vernik, vendar ne pripada nobeni veroizpovedi	3929	68714	2504	44638	1425	24076	Believer but belongs to no religion
Ni vernik, ateist	84656	199264	69164	147941	15492	51323	Unbeliever, atheist
Ni želel odgovoriti	81302	307973	51465	171604	29837	136369	Did not want to reply
Neznano	278567	139097	197565	77771	81002	61326	Unknown
Strukturni deleži (%) / Proportions (%)							
SKUPAJ	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Katoliška	71,6	57,8	59,6	46,9	84,0	69,1	Catholic
Evangeličanska	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,4	1,2	1,1	Evangelical
Druge protestantske	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Other Protestant
Pravoslavna	2,4	2,3	4,2	4,0	0,6	0,6	Orthodox
Druge krščanske	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	Other Christian
Islamska	1,5	2,4	2,7	4,1	0,4	0,6	Islam
Judovska	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Jewish
Orientalne	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Oriental
Druge veroizpovedi	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Other religion
Agnostiki	...	0,0	...	0,0	...	0,0	Agnostic
Je vernik, vendar ne pripada nobeni veroizpovedi	0,2	3,5	0,3	4,5	0,2	2,5	Believer but belongs to no religion
Ni vernik, ateist	4,4	10,1	7,1	14,8	1,6	5,3	Unbeliever, atheist
Ni želel odgovoriti	4,2	15,7	5,3	17,2	3,2	14,1	Did not want to reply
Neznano	14,6	7,1	20,3	7,8	8,6	6,3	Unknown

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

9. Prebivalstvo po maternem jeziku, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Population by mother tongue, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Materni jezik	Število Number		Strukturni deleži (%) Proportions (%)		Mother tongue
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	1913355	1964036	100	100	TOTAL
Slovenski	1690388	1723434	88,3	87,7	Slovene
Italijanski	3882	3762	0,2	0,2	Italian
Madžarski	8720	7713	0,5	0,4	Hungarian
Romski	2752	3834	0,1	0,2	Romany
Albanski	3903	7177	0,2	0,4	Albanian
Angleški	75	345	0,0	0,0	English
Arabski	...	130	...	0,0	Arabic
Bolgarski	131	159	0,0	0,0	Bulgarian
Bosanski	...	31499	...	1,6	Bosnian
Češki	445	421	0,0	0,0	Czech
Črnogorski	...	462	...	0,0	Montenegrin
Danski	4	20	0,0	0,0	Danish
Francoski	73	206	0,0	0,0	French
Grški	29	40	0,0	0,0	Greek
Hrvaški	50699	54079	2,6	2,8	Croatian
Hrvaško-srbski	3208	126	0,2	0,0	Croatian-Serbian
Kitajski	...	216	...	0,0	Chinese
Makedonski	4525	4760	0,2	0,2	Macedonian
Nemški	1093	1628	0,1	0,1	German
Nizozemski	27	74	0,0	0,0	Dutch
Poljski	309	267	0,0	0,0	Polish
Romunski	295	251	0,0	0,0	Romanian
Rusinski	49	42	0,0	0,0	Russianian
Ruski	229	766	0,0	0,0	Russian
Slovaški	163	294	0,0	0,0	Slovak
Srbski	18123	31329	0,9	1,6	Serbian
Srbsko-hrvaški	80325	36265	4,2	1,8	Serbo-Croatian
Španski	...	129	...	0,0	Spanish
Švedski	51	34	0,0	0,0	Swedish
Turški	172	226	0,0	0,0	Turkish
Ukrajinski	171	399	0,0	0,0	Ukrainian
Vlaški	55	45	0,0	0,0	Vlach
Drugi	2260	1588	0,1	0,1	Other
Neznano	41199	52316	2,2	2,7	Unknown

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

10. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več, po izobrazbi in spolu, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Population aged 15 years or over by educational attainment and sex, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Izobrazba	1991 ¹⁾			2002			Educational attainment
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	
SKUPAJ	1514722	718867	795855	1663869	804286	859583	TOTAL
Brez izobrazbe	9848	3611	6237	11337	4092	7245	No education
Nepopolna osnovna	253640	111209	142421	104219	42400	61819	Incomplete basic
Osnovna	451222	169473	281749	433910	169509	264401	Basic
Srednja	652292	358887	293405	899341	487288	412053	Upper secondary
Višja	69509	30303	39206	84044	36083	47961	Short-term tertiary
Visoka	65240	39146	26094	131018	64914	66104	Higher
Neznano	12971	6238	6733	-	-	-	Unknown

Strukturni deleži (%) / Proportions (%)

SKUPAJ	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Brez izobrazbe	0,7	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,8	No education
Nepopolna osnovna	16,7	15,5	17,9	6,3	5,3	7,2	Incomplete basic
Osnovna	29,8	23,6	35,4	26,1	21,1	30,8	Basic
Srednja	43,1	49,9	36,9	54,1	60,6	47,9	Upper secondary
Višja	4,6	4,2	4,9	5,1	4,5	5,6	Short-term tertiary
Visoka	4,3	5,4	3,3	7,9	8,1	7,7	Higher
Neznano	0,9	0,9	0,8	-	-	-	Unknown

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

11. Osnovne značilnosti prebivalstva po aktivnosti in spolu, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Principal characteristics of the population by activity and sex, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

	Število Number		Strukturni deleži (%) Proportions (%)		
	1991	2002	1991	2002	
	SKUPAJ / TOTAL				
SKUPAJ	1913355	1964036	100	100	TOTAL
Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več	1514722	1663869	79,2	84,7	Population aged 15 years or over
aktivno prebivalstvo	945766	949078	49,4	48,3	labour force
delovno aktivno prebivalstvo	878789	818304	45,9	41,7	persons in employment
brezposelne osebe	66977	130774	3,5	6,7	unemployed persons
neaktivno prebivalstvo	568956	714791	29,7	36,4	inactive population
Prebivalstvo, mlajše od 15 let	398633	300167	20,8	15,3	Persons under 15 years
MOŠKI / MEN					
SKUPAJ	923643	958576	100	100	TOTAL
Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več	718867	804286	77,8	83,9	Population aged 15 years or over
aktivno prebivalstvo	504382	518068	54,6	54,0	labour force
delovno aktivno prebivalstvo	463686	451240	50,2	47,1	persons in employment
brezposelne osebe	40696	66828	4,4	7,0	unemployed persons
neaktivno prebivalstvo	214485	286218	23,2	29,9	inactive population
Prebivalstvo, mlajše od 15 let	204776	154290	22,2	16,1	Persons under 15 years
ŽENSKE / WOMEN					
SKUPAJ	989712	1005460	100	100	TOTAL
Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več	795855	859583	80,4	85,5	Population aged 15 years or over
aktivno prebivalstvo	441384	431010	44,6	42,9	labour force
delovno aktivno prebivalstvo	415103	367064	41,9	36,5	persons in employment
brezposelne osebe	26281	63946	2,7	6,4	unemployed persons
neaktivno prebivalstvo	354471	428573	35,8	42,6	inactive population
Prebivalstvo, mlajše od 15 let	193857	145877	19,6	14,5	Persons under 15 years

12. Gospodinjstva po številu članov in tipu naselja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Households by the number of members and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Število članov	Skupaj Total		Mestna naselja Urban settlements		Nemestna naselja Non-urban settlements		Number of members
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	632278	684847	346407	370932	285871	313915	TOTAL
1 član	117405	149757	70459	91598	46946	58159	1 member
2	135909	157195	81334	90224	54575	66971	2
3	135088	143337	80764	80792	54324	62545	3
4	156319	158145	86141	81111	70178	77034	4
5	52965	49575	19907	19383	33058	30192	5
6	22637	17933	5602	5492	17035	12441	6
7	7771	5808	1453	1479	6318	4329	7
8 +	4184	3097	747	853	3437	2244	8 +

Strukturni deleži (%) / Proportions (%)

SKUPAJ	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
1 član	18,6	21,9	20,3	24,7	16,4	18,5	1 member
2	21,5	23,0	23,5	24,3	19,1	21,3	2
3	21,4	20,9	23,3	21,8	19,0	19,9	3
4	24,7	23,1	24,9	21,9	24,5	24,5	4
5	8,4	7,2	5,7	5,2	11,6	9,6	5
6	3,6	2,6	1,6	1,5	6,0	4,0	6
7	1,2	0,8	0,4	0,4	2,2	1,4	7
8 +	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,2	1,2	0,7	8 +

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

13. Družine po številu otrok in tipu naselja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
Families by the number of children and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Število otrok	Skupaj Total		Mestna naselja Urban settlements		Nemestna naselja Non-urban settlements		Number of children
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	543766	559945	281808	285370	261958	270575	TOTAL
Brez otrok	117229	127642	60752	67329	56477	60313	No children
1 otrok	200417	208018	111148	114028	89269	93990	1 child
2	185068	181865	95651	90035	89417	91830	2
3	33466	32137	12195	12060	21271	20077	3
4	5731	4845	1600	1511	4131	3334	4
5 +	1855	1438	462	407	1393	1031	5 +

Strukturni deleži (%) / Proportions (%)

SKUPAJ	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Brez otrok	21,6	23,0	21,6	23,6	21,6	22,3	No children
1 otrok	36,9	37,4	39,4	40,0	34,1	34,7	1 child
2	34,0	32,7	33,9	31,6	34,1	33,9	2
3	6,2	5,8	4,3	4,2	8,1	7,4	3
4	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,5	1,6	1,2	4
5 +	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,4	5 +

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

14. Prebivalstvo po državljanstvu, spolu in starosti, Slovenija, Popis 2002
 Population by citizenship, sex and age, Slovenia, Census 2002

Starost (leta) Age (years)	Skupaj Total			Državljeni RS Citizens of the RS			Tuji državljani, prebivalci brez državljanstva in z neznanim državljanstvom Foreign citizens and no citizenship or unknown		
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	1964036	958576	1005460	1924677	932396	992281	39359	26180	13179
0-4	88183	45545	42638	86872	44852	42020	1311	693	618
0	16885	8716	8169	16584	8560	8024	301	156	145
1	17997	9245	8752	17733	9105	8628	264	140	124
2	17526	9050	8476	17284	8915	8369	242	135	107
3	17700	9205	8495	17452	9086	8366	248	119	129
4	18075	9329	8746	17819	9186	8633	256	143	113
5-9	96174	49383	46791	94889	48729	46160	1285	654	631
5	18710	9597	9113	18411	9444	8967	299	153	146
6	18724	9657	9067	18467	9529	8938	257	128	129
7	19178	9787	9391	18938	9657	9281	240	130	110
8	19690	10028	9662	19447	9916	9531	243	112	131
9	19872	10314	9558	19626	10183	9443	246	131	115
10-14	115810	59362	56448	114157	58525	55632	1653	837	816
10	20987	10702	10285	20654	10523	10131	333	179	154
11	22104	11261	10843	21785	11102	10683	319	159	160
12	22677	11794	10883	22335	11621	10714	342	173	169
13	24356	12502	11854	24018	12334	11684	338	168	170
14	25686	13103	12583	25365	12945	12420	321	158	163
15-19	130029	66417	63612	128669	65718	62951	1360	699	661
15	24747	12599	12148	24456	12464	11992	291	135	156
16	25113	12835	12278	24844	12704	12140	269	131	138
17	26065	13242	12823	25838	13113	12725	227	129	98
18	26783	13650	13133	26505	13515	12990	278	135	143
19	27321	14091	13230	27026	13922	13104	295	169	126
20-24	147687	76190	71497	145106	74647	70459	2581	1543	1038
20	28611	14711	13900	28293	14529	13764	318	182	136
21	29594	15006	14588	29141	14782	14359	453	224	229
22	29821	15476	14345	29346	15200	14146	475	276	199
23	29941	15488	14453	29314	15098	14216	627	390	237
24	29720	15509	14211	29012	15038	13974	708	471	237
25-29	144977	74456	70521	140848	71819	69029	4129	2637	1492
25	29742	15241	14501	28978	14731	14247	764	510	254
26	29422	14989	14433	28626	14464	14162	796	525	271
27	28707	14854	13853	27913	14349	13564	794	505	289
28	28599	14741	13858	27721	14193	13528	878	548	330
29	28507	14631	13876	27610	14082	13528	897	549	348
30-34	140612	71306	69306	135807	68154	67653	4805	3152	1653
30	28180	14443	13737	27254	13886	13368	926	557	369
31	27148	13763	13385	26239	13154	13085	909	609	300
32	27456	13970	13486	26506	13340	13166	950	630	320
33	28154	14264	13890	27157	13606	13551	997	658	339
34	29674	14866	14808	28651	14168	14483	1023	698	325
35-39	153518	77366	76152	148348	73677	74671	5170	3689	1481
35	30974	15631	15343	29990	14950	15040	984	681	303
36	31336	15649	15687	30257	14906	15351	1079	743	336
37	30273	15158	15115	29255	14409	14846	1018	749	269
38	30451	15416	15035	29409	14668	14741	1042	748	294
39	30484	15512	14972	29437	14744	14693	1047	768	279

14. Prebivalstvo po državljanstvu, spolu in starosti, Slovenija, Popis 2002 (nadaljevanje)
Population by citizenship, sex and age, Slovenia, Census 2002 (continued)

Starost (leta) Age (years)	Skupaj Total			Državljeni RS Citizens of the RS			Tuji državljani, prebivalci brez državljanstva in z neznanim državljanstvom Foreign citizens and no citizenship or unknown		
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women
40-44	152142	77125	75017	147270	73459	73811	4872	3666	1206
40	30795	15662	15133	29800	14929	14871	995	733	262
41	30132	15064	15068	29126	14333	14793	1006	731	275
42	30230	15325	14905	29296	14610	14686	934	715	219
43	30238	15521	14717	29203	14731	14472	1035	790	245
44	30747	15553	15194	29845	14856	14989	902	697	205
45-49	158611	82023	76588	154119	78471	75648	4492	3552	940
45	32127	16582	15545	31157	15818	15339	970	764	206
46	31815	16349	15466	30886	15626	15260	929	723	206
47	31747	16384	15363	30876	15683	15193	871	701	170
48	31490	16278	15212	30681	15640	15041	809	638	171
49	31432	16430	15002	30519	15704	14815	913	726	187
50-54	138542	71061	67481	135744	68895	66849	2798	2166	632
50	29481	15262	14219	28877	14792	14085	604	470	134
51	30375	15647	14728	29725	15140	14585	650	507	143
52	27902	14399	13503	27309	13936	13373	593	463	130
53	25912	13091	12821	25445	12736	12709	467	355	112
54	24872	12662	12210	24388	12291	12097	484	371	113
55-59	105161	51517	53644	103527	50294	53233	1634	1223	411
55	24493	12200	12293	24028	11849	12179	465	351	114
56	16587	8159	8428	16284	7937	8347	303	222	81
57	19052	9479	9573	18754	9250	9504	298	229	69
58	22622	10920	11702	22324	10691	11633	298	229	69
59	22407	10759	11648	22137	10567	11570	270	192	78
60-64	103609	49407	54202	102450	48662	53788	1159	745	414
60	22015	10703	11312	21757	10520	11237	258	183	75
61	21090	10218	10872	20825	10036	10789	265	182	83
62	21047	10041	11006	20782	9869	10913	265	172	93
63	19930	9280	10650	19727	9155	10572	203	125	78
64	19527	9165	10362	19359	9082	10277	168	83	85
65-69	95550	42069	53481	94787	41666	53121	763	403	360
65	20023	9187	10836	19846	9093	10753	177	94	83
66	19139	8780	10359	18986	8698	10288	153	82	71
67	19112	8393	10719	18947	8298	10649	165	95	70
68	18827	8066	10761	18698	8005	10693	129	61	68
69	18449	7643	10806	18310	7572	10738	139	71	68
70-74	83473	33254	50219	82890	32989	49901	583	265	318
70	18032	7483	10549	17904	7422	10482	128	61	67
71	18484	7634	10850	18352	7565	10787	132	69	63
72	16396	6551	9845	16285	6504	9781	111	47	64
73	15758	6096	9662	15646	6046	9600	112	50	62
74	14803	5490	9313	14703	5452	9251	100	38	62
75-79	59388	18608	40780	58993	18459	40534	395	149	246
75	13608	4639	8969	13526	4607	8919	82	32	50
76	12987	4082	8905	12892	4046	8846	95	36	59
77	11528	3573	7955	11438	3538	7900	90	35	55
78	11211	3369	7842	11145	3340	7805	66	29	37
79	10054	2945	7109	9992	2928	7064	62	17	45
80-84	29224	8183	21041	29025	8117	20908	199	66	133
80	9092	2551	6541	9031	2530	6501	61	21	40
81	7499	2129	5370	7451	2115	5336	48	14	34
82	6313	1777	4536	6260	1760	4500	53	17	36
83	3636	987	2649	3616	984	2632	20	3	17
84	2684	739	1945	2667	728	1939	17	11	6
85 +	21346	5304	16042	21176	5263	15913	170	41	129

15. Prebivalstvo po narodni pripadnosti, starostnih skupinah in spolu, Slovenija, Popis 2002
 Population by ethnic affiliation, age groups and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002

Starostne skupine (leta)	Skupaj Total	Narodno opredeljeni Declared											Age groups (years)
		skupaj total	Slovenci Slovenes	Italijani Italians	Madžari Hungarians	Romi Roma	Albanci Albanians	Avstrijci Austrians	Bošnjaki Bosniacs	Črnogorci Montenegrins	Hrvati Croats	Makedonci Macedonians	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL													
SKUPAJ	1964036	1766982	1631363	2258	6243	3246	6186	181	21542	2667	35642	3972	TOTAL
0-4	88183	79689	75619	46	132	454	468	10	930	68	437	84	0-4
5-9	96174	88103	83320	57	172	364	493	z	996	79	723	81	5-9
10-14	115810	105655	97501	69	198	353	473	z	1777	157	1496	171	10-14
15-19	130029	114671	104664	78	215	307	440	z	2000	189	1915	250	15-19
20-24	147687	126721	116927	115	294	332	504	6	1878	215	1791	338	20-24
25-29	144977	124971	117247	110	337	278	547	9	1452	126	1435	347	25-29
30-34	140612	123490	115109	128	359	250	667	11	1539	138	1916	340	30-34
35-39	153518	135677	122183	169	432	223	708	8	2588	213	3550	373	35-39
40-44	152142	134739	117653	168	506	207	628	13	3120	313	4495	497	40-44
45-49	158611	141294	124290	192	600	149	503	14	2637	344	4571	545	45-49
50-54	138542	125525	114501	150	517	113	335	9	1202	251	3681	368	50-54
55-59	105161	97229	90336	147	509	82	209	18	613	112	2677	196	55-59
60-64	103609	97172	90882	203	466	61	95	18	416	165	2510	158	60-64
65-69	95550	90246	85621	186	451	31	54	5	220	141	1943	114	65-69
70-74	83473	79261	76258	180	431	22	39	10	99	80	1293	60	70-74
75 +	109958	102539	99252	260	624	20	23	43	75	76	1209	50	75 +
MOŠKI / MEN													
SKUPAJ	958576	846795	772613	1085	2883	1645	4129	90	12351	1524	18556	2465	TOTAL
0-4	45545	41213	39032	28	62	244	254	5	502	34	223	49	0-4
5-9	49383	45254	42778	26	95	188	258	z	525	41	389	43	5-9
10-14	59362	54108	49941	37	97	160	250	z	882	66	792	93	10-14
15-19	66417	58257	53086	49	99	151	258	-	1022	102	977	139	15-19
20-24	76190	64563	59262	57	157	170	329	z	1054	118	900	206	20-24
25-29	74456	62609	58194	50	165	137	354	4	894	76	786	238	25-29
30-34	71306	60917	56642	75	176	130	469	6	833	76	852	236	30-34
35-39	77366	66533	59678	89	214	117	500	z	1413	98	1657	227	35-39
40-44	77125	66611	57466	76	247	110	456	6	1817	144	2245	299	40-44
45-49	82023	71239	61203	86	304	76	390	8	1717	203	2501	343	45-49
50-54	71061	62800	56264	79	277	61	259	z	796	154	2066	216	50-54
55-59	51517	46623	42513	75	252	41	184	13	403	70	1523	118	55-59
60-64	49407	45529	41664	100	208	28	80	11	279	120	1453	118	60-64
65-69	42069	39271	36522	87	168	15	42	z	136	106	1115	76	65-69
70-74	33254	31344	29870	74	170	10	31	7	50	58	588	34	70-74
75 +	32095	29924	28498	97	192	7	15	10	28	58	489	30	75 +
ŽENSKE / WOMEN													
SKUPAJ	1005460	920187	858750	1173	3360	1601	2057	91	9191	1143	17086	1507	TOTAL
0-4	42638	38476	36587	18	70	210	214	5	428	34	214	35	0-4
5-9	46791	42849	40542	31	77	176	235	z	471	38	334	38	5-9
10-14	56448	51547	47560	32	101	193	223	z	895	91	704	78	10-14
15-19	63612	56414	51578	29	116	156	182	z	978	87	938	111	15-19
20-24	71497	62158	57665	58	137	162	175	z	824	97	891	132	20-24
25-29	70521	62362	59053	60	172	141	193	5	558	50	649	109	25-29
30-34	69306	62573	58467	53	183	120	198	5	706	62	1064	104	30-34
35-39	76152	69144	62505	80	218	106	208	z	1175	115	1893	146	35-39
40-44	75017	68128	60187	92	259	97	172	7	1303	169	2250	198	40-44
45-49	76588	70055	63087	106	296	73	113	6	920	141	2070	202	45-49
50-54	67481	62725	58237	71	240	52	76	z	406	97	1615	152	50-54
55-59	53644	50606	47823	72	257	41	25	5	210	42	1154	78	55-59
60-64	54202	51643	49218	103	258	33	15	7	137	45	1057	40	60-64
65-69	53481	50975	49099	99	283	16	12	z	84	35	828	38	65-69
70-74	50219	47917	46388	106	261	12	8	3	49	22	705	26	70-74
75 +	77863	72615	70754	163	432	13	8	33	47	18	720	20	75 +

15. Prebivalstvo po narodni pripadnosti, starostnih skupinah in spolu, Slovenija, Popis 2002 (nadaljevanje)
Population by ethnic affiliation, age groups and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002 (continued)

Starostne skupine (leta)	Narodno opredeljeni Declared				Narodno neopredeljeni Undeclared					Niso želeli odgovoriti Did not want to reply	Neznano Unknown	Age groups (years)
	Muslimani Muslims	Nemci Germans	Srbi Serbs	drugi others	skupaj total	opredelili so se kot Jugoslovani declared as Yugoslavs	opredelili so se kot Bosanci declared as Bosnians	regionalno opredeljeni regionally declared	drugi ¹⁾ others ¹⁾			
SKUPAJ / TOTAL												
SKUPAJ	10467	499	38964	3752	22141	527	8062	1467	12085	48588	126325	TOTAL
0-4	453	9	863	116	921	3	310	7	601	2513	5060	0-4
5-9	502	17	1161	z	967	10	320	14	623	2566	4538	5-9
10-14	885	7	2429	z	1612	11	624	24	953	3329	5214	10-14
15-19	1037	12	3413	z	1887	19	669	28	1171	3470	10001	15-19
20-24	859	20	3154	288	2085	33	666	48	1338	4159	14722	20-24
25-29	626	15	2007	435	1719	38	597	50	1034	3766	14521	25-29
30-34	694	24	1909	406	1533	46	617	53	817	3573	12016	30-34
35-39	1256	31	3591	352	2212	55	1029	79	1049	4235	11394	35-39
40-44	1604	23	5182	330	2440	53	1102	123	1162	4436	10527	40-44
45-49	1265	37	5782	365	2449	90	1020	138	1201	4528	10340	45-49
50-54	586	42	3473	297	1404	60	469	164	711	3284	8329	50-54
55-59	299	46	1751	234	827	31	242	133	421	2174	4931	55-59
60-64	223	61	1759	155	743	19	194	184	346	1970	3724	60-64
65-69	107	49	1229	95	531	21	103	137	270	1743	3030	65-69
70-74	46	46	605	92	378	16	53	128	181	1356	2478	70-74
75 +	25	60	656	166	433	22	47	157	207	1486	5500	75 +
MOŠKI / MEN												
SKUPAJ	5796	215	21592	1851	11294	338	4193	851	5912	24232	76255	TOTAL
0-4	254	4	461	61	471	3	154	z	z	1263	2598	0-4
5-9	256	6	578	z	482	3	157	7	315	1307	2340	5-9
10-14	443	3	1271	z	824	4	306	16	498	1709	2721	10-14
15-19	506	4	1790	z	951	13	351	21	566	1858	5351	15-19
20-24	441	7	1717	z	1057	22	359	29	647	2114	8456	20-24
25-29	351	7	1165	188	940	29	335	34	542	1923	8984	25-29
30-34	373	8	880	161	737	30	297	35	375	1725	7927	30-34
35-39	649	18	1695	z	1031	28	506	51	446	1954	7848	35-39
40-44	884	9	2680	172	1183	31	568	78	506	2142	7189	40-44
45-49	809	10	3397	192	1278	58	565	98	557	2353	7153	45-49
50-54	396	15	2055	z	765	39	269	107	350	1724	5772	50-54
55-59	192	25	1083	131	458	23	130	80	225	1157	3279	55-59
60-64	145	29	1195	99	458	16	118	105	219	1034	2386	60-64
65-69	63	22	859	z	293	16	47	65	165	851	1654	65-69
70-74	26	26	349	51	176	8	17	z	z	578	1156	70-74
75 +	8	22	417	53	190	15	14	60	101	540	1441	75 +
ŽENSKE / WOMEN												
SKUPAJ	4671	284	17372	1901	10847	189	3869	616	6173	24356	50070	TOTAL
0-4	199	5	402	55	450	-	156	z	z	1250	2462	0-4
5-9	246	11	583	z	485	7	163	7	308	1259	2198	5-9
10-14	442	4	1158	z	788	7	318	8	455	1620	2493	10-14
15-19	531	8	1623	z	936	6	318	7	605	1612	4650	15-19
20-24	418	13	1437	z	1028	11	307	19	691	2045	6266	20-24
25-29	275	8	842	247	779	9	262	16	492	1843	5537	25-29
30-34	321	16	1029	245	796	16	320	18	442	1848	4089	30-34
35-39	607	13	1896	z	1181	27	523	28	603	2281	3546	35-39
40-44	720	14	2502	158	1257	22	534	45	656	2294	3338	40-44
45-49	456	27	2385	173	1171	32	455	40	644	2175	3187	45-49
50-54	190	27	1418	z	639	21	200	57	361	1560	2557	50-54
55-59	107	21	668	103	369	8	112	53	196	1017	1652	55-59
60-64	78	32	564	56	285	3	76	79	127	936	1338	60-64
65-69	44	27	370	z	238	5	56	72	105	892	1376	65-69
70-74	20	20	256	41	202	8	36	z	z	778	1322	70-74
75 +	17	38	239	113	243	7	33	97	106	946	4059	75 +

1) Vključene so tiste osebe, ki so izjavile/označile, da so narodno neopredeljene. / Included are those persons who stated/declared that they are ethnically undeclared.

16. Priseljeni v Slovenijo po letu priselitve, državi prvega prebivališča in spolu, Slovenija, Popis 2002
 Immigrants to Slovenia by year of immigration, country of first residence and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002

Država prvega prebivališča	Skupaj Total	Leto priselitve Year of immigration													Country of first residence
		do before 1940	1941- 1947	1948- 1952	1953- 1960	1961- 1970	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1993	1994- 1996	1997- 1999	2000- 2001	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL															
SKUPAJ	169605	3939	6514	4477	12877	26121	24083	29570	18961	14495	10076	5602	8672	4218	TOTAL
Države nekdanje SFRJ	150763	1928	3898	3959	12496	24992	22278	27047	17391	13529	9359	4530	6783	2573	Countries of former Yugoslavia
Bosna in Hercegovina	67670	138	530	528	2227	7842	10675	15552	10426	7091	6465	2062	3001	1133	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hrvaška	49418	1304	2067	2389	7839	12059	6464	5943	3633	3169	1744	1134	1076	597	Croatia
Jugoslavija	6437	62	89	100	274	671	744	824	722	818	264	540	973	356	Yugoslavia
Makedonija	27238	424	1212	942	2156	4420	4395	4728	2610	2451	886	794	1733	487	Macedonia
Države EU	14000	1675	2426	451	286	806	1453	2005	1244	650	384	552	990	1078	EU Member States
Avstrija	2798	432	527	82	52	164	293	334	182	98	57	90	133	354	Austria
Nemčija	6128	127	651	62	36	426	925	1370	866	360	180	205	510	410	Germany
Italija	2655	720	732	227	153	92	56	84	61	83	77	114	107	149	Italy
Francija	1114	236	383	54	14	61	63	80	44	43	15	28	63	30	France
druge članice EU	1305	160	133	26	31	63	116	137	91	66	55	115	177	135	other members of EU
Druge evropske države	2908	130	162	43	60	124	188	328	195	185	209	337	559	388	Other European countries
države kandidatke EU	868	87	124	34	35	76	66	91	55	51	30	52	75	92	Candidate Countries
vse ostale evropske države	2040	43	38	9	25	48	122	237	140	134	179	285	484	296	other European countries
Neevropske države	1934	206	28	24	35	199	164	190	131	131	124	183	340	179	Non-European countries
MOŠKI / MEN															
SKUPAJ	90675	1392	3088	2336	7521	15021	13793	15123	8992	6974	4759	3515	5553	2608	TOTAL
Države nekdanje SFRJ	82172	761	1972	2096	7338	14451	12884	13929	8269	6545	4432	3022	4704	1769	Countries of former Yugoslavia
Bosna in Hercegovina	37988	65	266	330	1615	5125	6873	8213	4778	3241	2846	1444	2300	892	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hrvaška	24433	477	984	1157	4128	6201	3086	2752	1715	1520	885	645	557	326	Croatia
Jugoslavija	4191	25	55	61	209	438	447	466	407	475	190	413	744	261	Yugoslavia
Makedonija	15560	194	667	548	1386	2687	2478	2498	1369	1309	511	520	1103	290	Macedonia
Države EU	6456	547	1064	206	135	404	741	942	588	296	197	294	492	550	EU Member States
Avstrija	1244	120	215	36	24	73	154	158	79	44	37	49	65	190	Austria
Nemčija	2904	31	280	25	16	219	465	640	419	147	91	111	258	202	Germany
Italija	1207	230	351	104	77	50	29	41	26	55	42	68	55	79	Italy
Francija	491	94	157	27	7	30	34	37	20	17	4	15	29	20	France
druge članice EU	610	72	61	14	11	32	59	66	44	33	23	51	85	59	other members of EU
Druge evropske države	1065	36	40	25	29	46	73	147	76	60	67	95	188	183	Other European countries
države kandidatke EU	260	25	27	22	16	25	10	21	13	11	8	11	22	49	Candidate Countries
vse ostale evropske države	805	11	13	3	13	21	63	126	63	49	59	84	166	134	other European countries
Neevropske države	982	48	12	9	19	120	95	105	59	73	63	104	169	106	Non-European countries
ŽENSKE / WOMEN															
SKUPAJ	78930	2547	3426	2141	5356	11100	10290	14447	9969	7521	5317	2087	3119	1610	TOTAL
Države nekdanje SFRJ	68591	1167	1926	1863	5158	10541	9394	13118	9122	6984	4927	1508	2079	804	Countries of former Yugoslavia
Bosna in Hercegovina	29682	73	264	198	612	2717	3802	7339	5648	3850	3619	618	701	241	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hrvaška	24985	827	1083	1232	3711	5858	3378	3191	1918	1649	859	489	519	271	Croatia
Jugoslavija	2246	37	34	39	65	233	297	358	315	343	74	127	229	95	Yugoslavia
Makedonija	11678	230	545	394	770	1733	1917	2230	1241	1142	375	274	630	197	Macedonia
Države EU	7544	1128	1362	245	151	402	712	1063	656	354	187	258	498	528	EU Member States
Avstrija	1554	312	312	46	28	91	139	176	103	54	20	41	68	164	Austria
Nemčija	3224	96	371	37	20	207	460	730	447	213	89	94	252	208	Germany
Italija	1448	490	381	123	76	42	27	43	35	28	35	46	52	70	Italy
Francija	623	142	226	27	7	31	29	43	24	26	11	13	34	10	France
druge članice EU	695	88	72	12	20	31	57	71	47	33	32	64	92	76	other members of EU
Druge evropske države	1843	94	122	18	31	78	115	181	119	125	142	242	371	205	Other European countries
države kandidatke EU	608	62	97	12	19	51	56	70	42	40	22	41	53	43	Candidate Countries
vse ostale evropske države	1235	32	25	6	12	27	59	111	77	85	120	201	318	162	other European countries
Neevropske države	952	158	16	15	16	79	69	85	72	58	61	79	171	73	Non-European countries

17. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več, po izobrazbi, starostnih skupinah in spolu, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Population aged 15 years or over by educational attainment, age groups and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002

Starostne skupine (leta) Age groups (years)	Skupaj Total	Izobrazba Educational attainment								
		brez izobrazbe no education	nepopolna osnovna incomplete basic	osnovna basic	srednja upper secondary			višja short-term tertiary	visoka higher	
					skupaj total	nižja in srednja poklicna lower and middle vocational	strokovna in splošna technical, professional and general		dodiplomska under-graduate	podiplomska post-graduate
SKUPAJ / TOTAL										
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	1663869	11337	104219	433910	899341	452292	447049	84044	114630	16388
15-19	130029	530	1328	104645	23508	11628	11880	13	5	-
20-24	147687	554	1207	14400	127666	39863	87803	964	2880	16
25-29	144977	478	1465	15450	98565	43463	55102	6676	21233	1110
30-34	140612	518	1472	22005	87353	43052	44301	8799	18166	2299
35-39	153518	549	1886	23536	99462	50667	48795	11107	14490	2488
40-44	152142	673	4224	28394	91558	49537	42021	11573	13422	2298
45-49	158611	892	7639	36189	89553	51403	38150	10394	12001	1943
50-54	138542	875	8450	32718	74776	41168	33608	9936	9886	1901
55-59	105161	737	8673	24615	55675	31788	23887	7740	6411	1310
60-64	103609	908	12977	29053	48152	28990	19162	5835	5616	1068
65 +	288981	4623	54898	102905	103073	60733	42340	11007	10520	1955
MOŠKI / MEN										
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	804286	4092	42400	169509	487288	280373	206915	36083	55070	9844
15-19	66417	z	897	53168	12032	6996	5036	8	z	-
20-24	76190	z	851	9198	64415	24901	39514	456	z	8
25-29	74456	259	1057	8963	53713	26984	26729	2494	7429	541
30-34	71306	285	1012	10913	47829	26836	20993	3104	7020	1143
35-39	77366	278	1144	10695	53777	31667	22110	3784	6326	1362
40-44	77125	294	2281	11852	50523	31269	19254	4360	6508	1307
45-49	82023	395	4237	14435	51299	33012	18287	4310	6226	1121
50-54	71061	369	4569	11775	43003	26679	16324	4528	5635	1182
55-59	51517	268	3983	7723	31082	19986	11096	3615	3921	925
60-64	49407	307	5528	8275	27780	18585	9195	3086	3667	764
65 +	107418	1001	16841	22512	51835	33458	18377	6338	7400	1491
ŽENSKE / WOMEN										
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	859583	7245	61819	264401	412053	171919	240134	47961	59560	6544
15-19	63612	z	431	51477	11476	4632	6844	5	z	-
20-24	71497	z	356	5202	63251	14962	48289	508	z	8
25-29	70521	219	408	6487	44852	16479	28373	4182	13804	569
30-34	69306	233	460	11092	39524	16216	23308	5695	11146	1156
35-39	76152	271	742	12841	45685	19000	26685	7323	8164	1126
40-44	75017	379	1943	16542	41035	18268	22767	7213	6914	991
45-49	76588	497	3402	21754	38254	18391	19863	6084	5775	822
50-54	67481	506	3881	20943	31773	14489	17284	5408	4251	719
55-59	53644	469	4690	16892	24593	11802	12791	4125	2490	385
60-64	54202	601	7449	20778	20372	10405	9967	2749	1949	304
65 +	181563	3622	38057	80393	51238	27275	23963	4669	3120	464

18. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let ali več, po statusu aktivnosti, izobrazbi in spolu, Slovenija, Popis 2002
 Population aged 15 years or over by activity status, educational attainment and sex, Slovenia, Census 2002

Izobrazba	Skupaj Total	Aktivno prebivalstvo Labour force							brez- poselne osebe unem- ployed persons	Neaktivno prebi- valstvo Inactive population	Educational attainment
		delovno aktivno prebivalstvo persons in employment					samozaposlene osebe self-employed persons				
		skupaj total	skupaj total	zapos- lene osebe persons in paid employ- ment	skupaj total	samostojni podjetniki posamez- niki in osebe, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost individual private en- trepreneurs and own- account workers	kmeto- valci farmers	skupaj total			
SKUPAJ / TOTAL											
SKUPAJ	1663869	949078	818304	738055	80249	56111	24138	130774	714791	TOTAL	
Brez izobrazbe	11337	2225	1132	967	165	63	102	1093	9112	No education	
Nepopolna osnovna	104219	24867	15869	12915	2954	468	2486	8998	79352	Incomplete basic	
1-3 razredi osnovne šole	11181	1525	653	466	187	52	135	872	9656	1-3 grades of basic school	
4-7 razredov osnovne šole	83863	20261	12997	10468	2529	330	2199	7264	63602	4-7 grades of basic school	
nedokončana OŠ in priučitev ali program usposabljanja za delo	9175	3081	2219	1981	238	86	152	862	6094	incomplete basic school and vocational training programs	
Osnovna	433910	155984	120506	106385	14121	3262	10859	35478	277926	Basic	
Srednja	899341	596795	518982	466208	52774	42567	10207	77813	302546	Upper secondary	
nižja poklicna	70544	39437	31523	27934	3589	1851	1738	7914	31107	lower vocational	
srednja poklicna	381748	275374	237198	209210	27988	22207	5781	38176	106374	middle vocational	
srednja strokovna	337665	233329	208675	190580	18095	15725	2370	24654	104336	technical and professional	
srednja splošna	109384	48655	41586	38484	3102	2784	318	7069	60729	general	
Višja	84044	60909	57824	54502	3322	3007	315	3085	23135	Short-term tertiary	
Visoka dodiplomska in podiplomska	131018	108298	103991	97078	6913	6744	169	4307	22720	Higher undergraduate and postgraduate	
MOŠKI / MEN											
SKUPAJ	804286	518068	451240	395308	55932	40642	15290	66828	286218	TOTAL	
Brez izobrazbe	4092	1014	577	487	90	36	54	437	3078	No education	
Nepopolna osnovna	42400	16032	10600	8529	2071	299	1772	5432	26368	Incomplete basic	
1-3 razredi osnovne šole	4295	905	414	295	119	27	92	491	3390	1-3 grades of basic school	
4-7 razredov osnovne šole	32882	12878	8541	6795	1746	196	1550	4337	20004	4-7 grades of basic school	
nedokončana OŠ in priučitev ali program usposabljanja za delo	5223	2249	1645	1439	206	76	130	604	2974	incomplete basic school and vocational training programs	
Osnovna	169509	78495	61692	53348	8344	2248	6096	16803	91014	Basic	
Srednja	487288	346293	305517	266560	38957	31879	7078	40776	140995	Upper secondary	
nižja poklicna	42549	27151	22196	19315	2881	1576	1305	4955	15398	lower vocational	
srednja poklicna	237824	179984	158260	136678	21582	17426	4156	21724	57840	middle vocational	
srednja strokovna	167790	120312	108942	96157	12785	11313	1472	11370	47478	technical and professional	
srednja splošna	39125	18846	16119	14410	1709	1564	145	2727	20279	general	
Višja	36083	25059	23533	21441	2092	1905	187	1526	11024	Short-term tertiary	
Visoka dodiplomska in podiplomska	64914	51175	49321	44943	4378	4275	103	1854	13739	Higher undergraduate and postgraduate	
ŽENSKE / WOMEN											
SKUPAJ	859583	431010	367064	342747	24317	15469	8848	63946	428573	TOTAL	
Brez izobrazbe	7245	1211	555	480	75	27	48	656	6034	No education	
Nepopolna osnovna	61819	8835	5269	4386	883	169	714	3566	52984	Incomplete basic	
1-3 razredi osnovne šole	6886	620	239	171	68	25	43	381	6266	1-3 grades of basic school	
4-7 razredov osnovne šole	50981	7383	4456	3673	783	134	649	2927	43598	4-7 grades of basic school	
nedokončana OŠ in priučitev ali program usposabljanja za delo	3952	832	574	542	32	10	22	258	3120	incomplete basic school and vocational training programs	
Osnovna	264401	77489	58814	53037	5777	1014	4763	18675	186912	Basic	
Srednja	412053	250502	213465	199648	13817	10688	3129	37037	161551	Upper secondary	
nižja poklicna	27995	12286	9327	8619	708	275	433	2959	15709	lower vocational	
srednja poklicna	143924	95390	78938	72532	6406	4781	1625	16452	48534	middle vocational	
srednja strokovna	169875	113017	99733	94423	5310	4412	898	13284	56858	technical and professional	
srednja splošna	70259	29809	25467	24074	1393	1220	173	4342	40450	general	
Višja	47961	35850	34291	33061	1230	1102	128	1559	12111	Short-term tertiary	
Visoka dodiplomska in podiplomska	66104	57123	54670	52135	2535	2469	66	2453	8981	Higher undergraduate and postgraduate	

19. Gospodinjstva po številu članov, tipu gospodinjstva in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Households by the number of members, type of household and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Tip gospodinjstva	Skupaj Total	Število članov Number of members						Type of household
		1 član member	2	3	4	5	6 +	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL								
SKUPAJ	684847	149757	157195	143337	158145	49575	26838	TOTAL
Enodružinska gospodinjstva	489588	-	146950	141789	151032	39293	10524	Single family households
Zakonski par brez otrok	95010	-	87042	6962	742	204	60	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	270352	-	-	93282	132604	35148	9318	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	73424	-	42761	23465	5711	1158	329	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	12219	-	6985	3807	1053	279	95	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	11575	-	10162	1179	184	38	12	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	27008	-	-	13094	10738	2466	710	Unmarried partners with children
Gospodinjstva z dvema družinama ali več	32605	-	-	-	6541	10002	16062	Households with two or more families
Gospodinjstva brez družin	162654	149757	10245	1548	572	280	252	Households without families
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	370932	91598	90224	80792	81111	19383	7824	TOTAL
Enodružinska gospodinjstva	260269	-	85168	79954	77287	14771	3089	Single family households
Zakonski par brez otrok	52035	-	48055	3355	443	144	38	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	135098	-	-	52004	67624	12874	2596	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	44487	-	26448	14214	3090	567	168	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	6772	-	3964	2066	536	155	51	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	7468	-	6701	613	119	26	9	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	14409	-	-	7702	5475	1005	227	Unmarried partners with children
Gospodinjstva z dvema družinama ali več	12361	-	-	-	3430	4398	4533	Households with two or more families
Gospodinjstva brez družin	98302	91598	5056	838	394	214	202	Households without families
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	313915	58159	66971	62545	77034	30192	19014	TOTAL
Enodružinska gospodinjstva	229319	-	61782	61835	73745	24522	7435	Single family households
Zakonski par brez otrok	42975	-	38987	3607	299	60	22	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	135254	-	-	41278	64980	22274	6722	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	28937	-	16313	9251	2621	591	161	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	5447	-	3021	1741	517	124	44	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	4107	-	3461	566	65	12	3	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	12599	-	-	5392	5263	1461	483	Unmarried partners with children
Gospodinjstva z dvema družinama ali več	20244	-	-	-	3111	5604	11529	Households with two or more families
Gospodinjstva brez družin	64352	58159	5189	710	178	66	50	Households without families

20. Gospodinjstva po številu otrok, mlajših od 15 let, številu članov in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Households by the number of children under 15, the number of members and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Število članov Number of members	Skupaj Total	Gospodinjstva po številu otrok, mlajših od 15 let Households by the number of children under 15				Skupno število otrok, mlajših od 15 let Total number of children under 15
		1 otrok child	2	3	4 +	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL						
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	198242	112981	71515	11582	2164	300146
1 član / member	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	9828	9828	-	-	-	9828
3	45918	41806	4112	-	-	50030
4	85319	37585	47285	449	-	133502
5	34412	16497	10516	7349	50	59776
6	14683	5508	6485	1802	888	27440
7	5212	1319	2263	1173	457	11364
8 +	2870	438	854	809	769	8206
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements						
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	98091	60002	33229	4153	707	141970
1 član / member	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	6801	6801	-	-	-	6801
3	27244	24624	2620	-	-	29864
4	43821	19755	23802	264	-	68151
5	13711	6674	4080	2936	21	23726
6	4481	1695	1943	515	328	8441
7	1296	328	579	237	152	2863
8 +	737	125	205	201	206	2124
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements						
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	100151	52979	38286	7429	1457	158176
1 član / member	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	3027	3027	-	-	-	3027
3	18674	17182	1492	-	-	20166
4	41498	17830	23483	185	-	65351
5	20701	9823	6436	4413	29	36050
6	10202	3813	4542	1287	560	18999
7	3916	991	1684	936	305	8501
8 +	2133	313	649	608	563	6082

21. Gospodinjstva po številu oseb, starih 65 let ali več, številu članov in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Households by the number of persons aged 65 or over, number of members and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Število članov Number of members	Skupaj Total	Gospodinjstva po številu oseb, starih 65 let ali več Households by the number of persons aged 65 or over			Skupno število oseb, starih 65 let ali več Total number of persons aged 65 or over
		1 oseba person	2	3 +	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL					
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	217303	156701	59333	1269	279268
1 član / member	73036	73036	-	-	73036
2	73427	35298	38129	-	111556
3	28274	16694	10940	640	40494
4	15466	11635	3539	292	19618
5	14704	12288	2300	116	17256
6	8071	5195	2799	77	11037
7	2881	1709	1110	62	4135
8 +	1444	846	516	82	2136
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements					
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	108201	77986	29724	491	138951
1 član / member	41728	41728	-	-	41728
2	38891	17939	20952	-	59843
3	13621	8062	5311	248	19428
4	6700	4968	1605	127	8570
5	4611	3653	902	56	5635
6	1898	1154	711	33	2683
7	497	323	162	12	691
8 +	255	159	81	15	373
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements					
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	109102	78715	29609	778	140317
1 član / member	31308	31308	-	-	31308
2	34536	17359	17177	-	51713
3	14653	8632	5629	392	21066
4	8766	6667	1934	165	11048
5	10093	8635	1398	60	11621
6	6173	4041	2088	44	8354
7	2384	1386	948	50	3444
8 +	1189	687	435	67	1763

22. Družine po številu otrok, tipu družine in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Households by the number of children, type of family and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Tip družine	Skupaj Total	Družine po številu otrok Families by number of children						Type of family
		brez otrok no children	1 otrok child	2	3	4	5 +	
SKUPAJ / TOTAL								
SKUPAJ	555945	127642	208018	181865	32137	4845	1438	TOTAL
Zakonski par brez otrok	114835	114835	-	-	-	-	-	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	294726	-	117882	144766	26851	4019	1208	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	89683	-	63052	22894	3167	452	118	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	14609	-	10323	3685	502	77	22	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	12807	12807	-	-	-	-	-	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	29285	-	16761	10520	1617	297	90	Unmarried partners with children
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	285370	67329	114028	90035	12060	1511	407	TOTAL
Zakonski par brez otrok	59326	59326	-	-	-	-	-	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	142950	-	62307	69534	9575	1203	331	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	52008	-	36846	13382	1566	174	40	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	7973	-	5713	2012	212	27	9	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	8003	8003	-	-	-	-	-	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	15110	-	9162	5107	707	107	27	Unmarried partners with children
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	270575	60313	93990	91830	20077	3334	1031	TOTAL
Zakonski par brez otrok	55509	55509	-	-	-	-	-	Married couple, no children
Zakonski par z otroki	151776	-	55575	75232	17276	2816	877	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	37675	-	26206	9512	1601	278	78	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	6636	-	4610	1673	290	50	13	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok	4804	4804	-	-	-	-	-	Unmarried partners, no children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	14175	-	7599	5413	910	190	63	Unmarried partners with children

23. Družine z otroki, mlajšimi od 6 let, po številu otrok, tipu družine in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Families with children under 6, by the number of children, type of family and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Tip družine	Skupaj Total	Družine Families					Število otrok, mlajših od 6 let, v družinah Number of children under 6 in families	Type of family
		po številu otrok, mlajših od 6 let by the number of children under 6				brez otrok, mlajših od 6 let without children under 6		
		skupaj total	1 otrok child	2	3 +			
SKUPAJ / TOTAL								
SKUPAJ	428303	87547	70550	15923	1074	340756	105683	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	294726	56548	43806	11868	874	238178	70214	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	89683	15855	13987	1794	74	73828	17799	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	14609	1747	1565	170	12	12862	1942	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	29285	13397	11192	2091	114	15888	15728	Unmarried partners with children
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	218041	42183	34791	6995	397	175858	49991	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	142950	26046	20665	5060	321	116904	31762	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	52008	8570	7639	902	29	43438	9531	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	7973	995	885	102	8	6978	1114	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	15110	6572	5602	931	39	8538	7584	Unmarried partners with children
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements								
SKUPAJ	210262	45364	35759	8928	677	164898	55692	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	151776	30502	23141	6808	553	121274	38452	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	37675	7285	6348	892	45	30390	8268	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	6636	752	680	68	4	5884	828	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	14175	6825	5590	1160	75	7350	8144	Unmarried partners with children

24. Družine z otroki, mlajšimi od 25 let, po številu otrok, tipu družine in tipu naselja, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Families with children under 25, by the number of children, type of family and type of settlement, Slovenia, Census 2002

Tip družine	Skupaj Total	Družine Families						Število otrok, mlajših od 25 let, v družinah Number of children under 25 in families	Type of family	
		po številu otrok, mlajših od 25 let by the number of children under 25					brez otrok, mlajših od 25 let without children under 25			
		skupaj total	1 otrok child	2	3	4				5 +
SKUPAJ / TOTAL										
SKUPAJ	428303	333321	155879	146326	26022	3916	1178	94982	548720	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	294726	240036	95054	118509	22173	3304	996	54690	417254	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	89683	56341	38373	15536	2059	293	80	33342	77230	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	14609	8746	6169	2223	298	41	15	5863	11757	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	29285	28198	16283	10058	1492	278	87	1087	42479	Unmarried partners with children
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements										
SKUPAJ	218041	169628	86714	71640	9716	1214	344	48413	265876	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	142950	115491	50247	56143	7835	991	275	27459	191500	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	52008	34754	24065	9429	1110	116	34	17254	46899	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	7973	4954	3557	1241	137	11	8	3019	6540	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	15110	14429	8845	4827	634	96	27	681	20937	Unmarried partners with children
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements										
SKUPAJ	210262	163693	69165	74686	16306	2702	834	46569	282844	TOTAL
Zakonski par z otroki	151776	124545	44807	62366	14338	2313	721	27231	225754	Married couple with children
Mati z otroki	37675	21587	14308	6107	949	177	46	16088	30331	Mother with children
Oče z otroki	6636	3792	2612	982	161	30	7	2844	5217	Father with children
Zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki	14175	13769	7438	5231	858	182	60	406	21542	Unmarried partners with children

25. Stanovanja po številu sob, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002

Dwellings by the number of rooms, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Stanovanja po številu sob	Število Number		Strukturni deleži (%) Proportions (%)		Dwellings by the number of rooms
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	683137²⁾	777772	100	100	TOTAL
Posebne sobe	6621	1944	1,0	0,2	Separate rooms
Garsonjere in enosobna	112812	109302	16,5	14,1	Bed sit and one room
Dvosobna	230449	246997	33,7	31,8	Two rooms
Trisobna	196145	239551	28,7	30,8	Three rooms
Štirisobna	87303	112507	12,8	14,5	Four rooms
Pet- in večsobna	49628	67471	7,3	8,7	Five rooms and more

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

2) V skupaj so vključena tudi stanovanja z neznanim številom sob. / Total includes also dwellings with unknown number of rooms.

26. Stanovanja po površini, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002

Dwellings by useful floor space, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

Površina (m ²)	Število Number		Strukturni deleži (%) Proportions (%)		Useful floor space (m ²)
	1991 ¹⁾	2002	1991 ¹⁾	2002	
SKUPAJ	683137	777772	100	100	TOTAL
Pod 18	7596	3199	1,1	0,4	Under 18
18-34	71082	60517	10,4	7,8	18-34
35-44	77175	71286	11,3	9,2	35-44
45-59	139493	137358	20,4	17,7	45-59
60-74	157278	175023	23,0	22,5	60-74
75-89	83707	110248	12,3	14,2	75-89
90-109	85774	115676	12,6	14,9	90-109
110-129	32000	48897	4,7	6,3	110-129
130+	29032	55568	4,2	7,1	130+

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

27. Stanovanja in stanovanjska površina po uporabi, drugi naseljeni prostori ter število oseb v stanovanju, Slovenija, Popis 2002

Dwellings and useful floor space by use, other occupied premises and number of occupants, Slovenia, Census 2002

	Stanovanja Dwellings					Drugi naseljeni prostori Other occupied premises			
	skupaj total	za stalno stanovanje for permanent residence			za počitek in rekreacijo for leisure and recreation	za sezonska dela v kmetijstvu for seasonal work in agriculture	poslovni prostori business premises	zasilni prostori provisional premises	
		naseljena occupied	nenaseljena temporarily unoccupied	zapuščena abandoned					
SKUPAJ / TOTAL									
Stanovanja	777772	665111	64953	13347	31681	2680	679	515	Dwellings
Površina	58031187	51066291	4354046	862021	1630542	118287	41728	18440	Useful floor space
Osebe ¹⁾	1944579	1944579	-	-	-	-	1651	1417	Occupants ¹⁾
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements									
Stanovanja	401635	359641	35672	2765	3510	47	431	112	Dwellings
Površina	28084075	25511506	2171131	182683	215609	3146	22393	4246	Useful floor space
Osebe ¹⁾	982975	982975	-	-	-	-	1020	358	Occupants ¹⁾
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements									
Stanovanja	376137	305470	29281	10582	28171	2633	248	403	Dwellings
Površina	29947112	25554785	2182915	679338	1414933	115141	19335	14194	Useful floor space
Osebe ¹⁾	961604	961604	-	-	-	-	631	1059	Occupants ¹⁾

1) Samo osebe v stanovanjih (brez skupinskih stanovanj in drugih naseljenih prostorov). / Only number of occupants in dwellings (without collective living quarters and other occupied premises).

28. Stanovanja po površini, številu sob, tipu naselja in številu vseh sob v stanovanjih, Slovenija, Popis 2002

Dwellings by useful floor space, number of rooms, type of settlement and the total number of rooms in dwellings, Slovenia, Census 2002

Stanovanja po številu sob	Površina (m ²) Useful floor space (m ²)										Število sob v stanovanjih Number of rooms in dwellings	Dwellings by the number of rooms
	skupaj total	pod under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75-89	90-109	110-129	130+		
SKUPAJ / TOTAL												
SKUPAJ	777772	3199	60517	71286	137358	175023	110248	115676	48897	55568	2151441	TOTAL
Posebne sobe	1944	447	1428	55	14	-	-	-	-	-	1944	Separate room
Garsonjere in enosobna	109302	2752	47439	37016	14697	4644	1321	1150	283	-	109302	Bed sit and one room
Dvosobna	246997	-	10203	28544	96944	72204	21830	13497	2740	1035	493994	Two rooms
Trisobna	239551	-	1301	4842	22084	81157	59145	49126	13843	8053	718653	Three rooms
Štirisobna	112507	-	146	749	2936	13500	22155	37267	19266	16488	450028	Four rooms
Pet- in večsobna	67471	-	-	80	683	3518	5797	14636	12765	29992	377520	Five rooms and more
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements												
SKUPAJ	401635	1418	34858	42833	88951	97331	51710	41940	19259	23335	1049895	TOTAL
Posebne sobe	1038	269	747	z	z	-	-	-	-	-	1038	Separate room
Garsonjere in enosobna	68617	1149	30650	26170	8472	1382	357	365	72	-	68617	Bed sit and one room
Dvosobna	137330	-	3086	15030	67965	38721	8040	3533	705	250	274660	Two rooms
Trisobna	117568	-	310	1392	11279	50404	30372	16771	4476	2564	352704	Three rooms
Štirisobna	48819	-	65	199	1020	5651	10906	15768	8305	6905	195276	Four rooms
Pet- in večsobna	28263	-	-	z	z	1173	2035	5503	5701	13616	157600	Five rooms and more
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements												
SKUPAJ	376137	1781	25659	28453	48407	77692	58538	73736	29638	32233	1101546	TOTAL
Posebne sobe	906	178	681	z	z	-	-	-	-	-	906	Separate room
Garsonjere in enosobna	40685	1603	16789	10846	6225	3262	964	785	211	-	40685	Bed sit and one room
Dvosobna	109667	-	7117	13514	28979	33483	13790	9964	2035	785	219334	Two rooms
Trisobna	121983	-	991	3450	10805	30753	28773	32355	9367	5489	365949	Three rooms
Štirisobna	63688	-	81	550	1916	7849	11249	21499	10961	9583	254752	Four rooms
Pet- in večsobna	39208	-	-	z	z	2345	3762	9133	7064	16376	219920	Five rooms and more

29. Stanovanja in površina stanovanj po letu zgraditve stavbe, tipu naselja, vrsti stavbe in številu nadstropij, Slovenija, Popis 2002
Dwellings and useful floor space of dwellings by year of construction, type of settlement, type of building and the number of floors, Slovenia, Census 2002

Vrsta stavbe Številu nadstropij	Skupaj ¹⁾ Total ¹⁾	Leto zgraditve stavbe Year of construction												Type of building Number of floors	
		do before 1900	1901- 1918	1919- 1930	1931- 1945	1946- 1960	1961- 1970	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000		2001+
SKUPAJ / TOTAL															
SKUPAJ															TOTAL
število stanovanj	777772	99974	20486	28274	33858	88334	132657	88349	97031	71527	55987	28277	26709	6165	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	58031187	7058666	1485117	2047475	2450482	6106304	9097154	6526660	7303677	5613641	4609051	2588728	2528757	604348	useful floor space of dwellings
Samostojna stoječa hiša prtilična															Detached house ground floor
število stanovanj	223375	36069	6722	8999	11172	27376	31358	20224	22192	18032	17055	11070	10361	2652	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	17115044	2425053	467493	607403	752054	1892269	2292786	1587275	1773958	1541156	1490495	1008958	1005089	264170	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															one or more floors
število stanovanj	233355	27575	6130	9989	11805	23073	36078	28689	29964	21170	17307	10584	8869	2076	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	20963392	2285047	507720	816190	969166	1887795	3030622	2579760	2794613	2058971	1725466	1096526	975570	231993	useful floor space of dwellings
Dvojček ali vrstna hiša prtilična															Semi-detached or row house ground floor
število stanovanj	11017	1060	292	344	358	1121	2408	1416	1232	916	1034	419	341	76	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	897025	72786	18783	23189	24507	72242	176690	110364	113534	90840	95774	48303	41074	8939	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															one or more floors
število stanovanj	27513	3171	527	1225	865	2924	7398	3362	2647	1578	1613	970	1023	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	2500568	248007	41809	94621	68835	237307	626729	313182	261053	170785	181804	110576	118712	z	useful floor space of dwellings
Hiša s kmečkim gospodarskim poslopijem prtilična															House with agricultural premises ground floor
število stanovanj	22112	6791	1622	1676	1794	3282	2518	1140	1256	729	677	339	236	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	1542952	452589	111303	114123	114467	234175	189065	90301	87558	54150	49315	24996	16979	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															one or more floors
število stanovanj	14084	4714	837	1124	598	1564	1318	882	1152	810	611	254	189	31	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	1275296	402606	71068	97263	53020	140211	126123	86561	111995	81350	59542	23725	18795	3037	useful floor space of dwellings
Večstanovanjska stavba prtilična															Multi-dwelling building ground floor
število stanovanj	1743	515	78	147	191	429	160	38	81	22	13	z	39	z	number of dwellings
površina	82566	24733	3628	7571	8318	20734	6630	1378	4158	1159	666	z	1869	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															one or more floors
število stanovanj	240268	19340	4087	4602	6849	27765	50940	32323	38098	28050	17382	4520	5343	969	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	13409148	1105360	249836	277415	445259	1580812	2616980	1740669	2139899	1602047	991680	266890	332843	59458	useful floor space of dwellings
Druga vrsta stavbe prtilična															Other type of building ground floor
število stanovanj	357	73	20	10	18	65	34	21	43	21	18	z	19	z	number of dwellings
površina	21647	3829	1212	463	1273	3444	2132	1376	2551	1312	1644	z	1506	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															one or more floors
število stanovanj	3948	666	171	158	208	735	445	254	366	199	277	86	289	94	number of dwellings
površina	223549	38656	12265	9237	13583	37315	29397	15794	14358	11871	12665	6559	16320	5529	useful floor space of dwellings

1) Pod skupaj so vključene tudi nedokončane stavbe brez leta zgraditve. / Total includes unfinished buildings with unknown year of construction.

29. Stanovanja in površina stanovanj po letu zgraditve stavbe, tipu naselja, vrsti stavbe in številu nadstropij, Slovenija, Popis 2002 (nadaljevanje)
Dwellings and useful floor space of dwellings by year of construction, type of settlement, type of building and the number of floors, Slovenia, Census 2002 (continued)

Vrsta stavbe Število nadstropij	Skupaj ¹⁾ Total ¹⁾	Leto zgraditve stavbe Year of construction													Type of building Number of floors
		do before 1900	1901- 1918	1919- 1930	1931- 1945	1946- 1960	1961- 1970	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001+	
Mestna naselja / Urban settlements															
SKUPAJ															TOTAL
število stanovanj	401635	35955	8506	12610	18280	46852	87257	54193	53125	37116	25246	9978	10310	2191	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	28084075	2441932	607400	911026	1350568	3137854	5701724	3760370	3680774	2609502	1869579	874834	924081	213082	useful floor space of dwellings
Samostojna stoječa hiša															
prtična															
število stanovanj	47124	4848	1299	2209	3230	6673	9826	5275	4288	3073	2579	1697	1654	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	3989341	348829	96663	158553	232021	494403	779010	468763	406847	308850	265655	180971	193032	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	95433	10461	2726	4952	7472	11287	19830	13139	9644	5752	4438	2700	2404	619	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	8559408	850904	225219	403358	609208	936837	1685729	1211725	937872	582703	458312	296930	285066	74664	useful floor space of dwellings
Dvojček ali vrstna hiša															
prtična															
število stanovanj	7943	533	194	210	235	664	1978	1205	996	715	602	337	228	46	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	678966	38474	12001	14242	16177	43516	147518	93909	94808	73943	68509	40928	29329	5612	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	21234	1584	288	817	690	2360	6583	2880	2029	1119	1184	747	790	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	1965357	124529	23153	62931	55380	194489	561902	272103	204595	126803	137680	87664	92183	z	useful floor space of dwellings
Hiša s kmečkim gospodarskim poslopjem															
prtična															
število stanovanj	1134	496	103	86	89	128	101	42	35	17	14	12	z	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	84650	36232	7622	6252	6296	9934	7847	3719	2410	1282	1224	937	z	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	1222	413	81	113	68	141	157	72	71	41	28	18	z	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	109220	35748	6369	10316	5671	12554	14455	6985	7172	4284	2416	1424	z	z	useful floor space of dwellings
Večstanovajska stavba															
prtična															
število stanovanj	1169	310	72	z	z	272	139	27	60	z	-	19	19	z	number of dwellings
površina	54373	13844	3234	z	z	13624	5609	938	2855	z	-	1345	782	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	223451	16852	3625	3990	6249	24854	48271	31359	35686	26239	16171	4390	4955	810	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	12490434	970298	224726	242995	411996	1411855	2475153	1690257	2013404	1502783	926180	260427	309012	51348	useful floor space of dwellings
Druga vrsta stavbe															
prtična															
število stanovanj	111	13	10	z	z	23	14	6	14	z	8	5	6	z	number of dwellings
površina	6563	720	582	z	z	1015	631	342	717	z	869	386	555	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	2814	445	108	109	130	450	358	188	302	148	222	53	230	71	number of dwellings
površina	145763	22354	7831	6056	8431	19627	23870	11629	10094	8109	8734	3822	11860	3346	useful floor space of dwellings

29. Stanovanja in površina stanovanj po letu zgraditve stavbe, tipu naselja, vrsti stavbe in številu nadstropij, Slovenija, Popis 2002 (nadaljevanje)
Dwellings and useful floor space of dwellings by year of construction, type of settlement, type of building and the number of floors, Slovenia, Census 2002 (continued)

Vrsta stavbe Številu nadstropij	Skupaj ¹⁾ Total ¹⁾	Leto zgraditve stavbe Year of construction													Type of building Number of floors
		do before 1900	1901- 1918	1919- 1930	1931- 1945	1946- 1960	1961- 1970	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001+	
Nemestna naselja / Non-urban settlements															
SKUPAJ															TOTAL
število stanovanj	376137	64019	11980	15664	15578	41482	45400	34156	43906	34411	30741	18299	16399	3974	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	29947112	4616734	877717	1136449	1099914	2968450	3395430	2766290	3622903	3004139	2739472	1713894	1604676	391266	useful floor space of dwellings
Samostojna stojeca hiša															
pritlična															
število stanovanj	176251	31221	5423	6790	7942	20703	21532	14949	17904	14959	14476	9373	8707	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	13125703	2076224	370830	448850	520033	1397866	1513776	1118512	1367111	1232306	1224840	827987	812057	z	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	137922	17114	3404	5037	4333	11786	16248	15550	20320	15418	12869	7884	6465	1457	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	12403984	1434143	282501	412832	359958	950958	1344893	1368035	1856741	1476268	1267154	799596	690504	157329	useful floor space of dwellings
Dvojček ali vrstna hiša															
pritlična															
število stanovanj	3074	527	98	134	123	457	430	211	236	201	432	82	113	30	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	218059	34312	6782	8947	8330	28726	29172	16455	18726	16897	27265	7375	11745	3327	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	6279	1587	239	408	175	564	815	482	618	459	429	223	233	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	535211	123478	18656	31690	13455	42818	64827	41079	56458	43982	44124	22912	26529	z	useful floor space of dwellings
Hiša s kmečkim gospodarskim poslopijem															
pritlična															
število stanovanj	20978	6295	1519	1590	1705	3154	2417	1098	1221	712	663	327	z	48	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	1458302	416357	103681	107871	108171	224241	181218	86582	85148	52868	48091	24059	z	3706	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	12862	4301	756	1011	530	1423	1161	810	1081	769	583	236	z	z	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	1166076	366858	64699	86947	47349	127657	111668	79576	104823	77066	57126	22301	z	z	useful floor space of dwellings
Večstanovajska stavba															
pritlična															
število stanovanj	574	205	6	z	z	157	21	11	21	z	13	z	20	-	number of dwellings
površina	28193	10889	394	z	z	7110	1021	440	1303	z	666	z	1087	-	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	16817	2488	462	612	600	2911	2669	964	2412	1811	1211	130	388	159	number of dwellings
površina stanovanj	918714	135062	25110	34420	33263	168957	141827	50412	126495	99264	65500	6463	23831	8110	useful floor space of dwellings
Druga vrsta stavbe															
pritlična															
število stanovanj	246	60	10	z	z	42	20	15	29	z	10	z	13	-	number of dwellings
površina	15084	3109	630	z	z	2429	1501	1034	1834	z	775	z	951	-	useful floor space of dwellings
eno- ali večnadstropna															
število stanovanj	1134	221	63	49	78	285	87	66	64	51	55	33	59	23	number of dwellings
površina	77786	16302	4434	3181	5152	17688	5527	4165	4264	3762	3931	2737	4460	2183	useful floor space of dwellings

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- 1) izpostavno znamenje za opombo pod tabelo
- z podatek ni objavljen zaradi zaupnosti

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja

Namen Popisa 2002 je zbrati podatke o demografskih, ekonomskih in drugih značilnostih prebivalstva (posebej tudi o njihovih gospodinjstvih ter družinah) ter o številu stavb, stanovanj in njihovih značilnostih na ozemlju Slovenije.

Enote opazovanja

Osebe:

- državljani Republike Slovenije s stalnim ali začasnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji;
- tujci z izdanim dovoljenjem za stalno ali začasno prebivanje v Sloveniji, ki imajo v Sloveniji prijavljeno stalno ali začasno prebivališče;
- osebe z začasnim zatočiščem v Sloveniji;
- druge osebe, ki so bile v času popisa navzoče na območju Slovenije (npr. osebe, ki nimajo urejenega statusa prebivališča v Sloveniji, iskalci azila, ilegalni prebežniki idr.).

Gospodinjstva:

- zasebna;
- skupinska.

Stanovanja:

- stalno naseljena;
- občasno naseljena;
- nenaseljena;
- drugi prostori, ki niso bili zgrajeni za stanovanja, a so se v času Popisa 2002 uporabljali kot stanovanja;
- stanovanja, ki so se v času Popisa 2002 uporabljala kot poslovni prostori, vendar za ta namen niso bila posebej preurejena;
- skupinska stanovanja.

Stavbe:

- stanovanjske in nestanovanjske, v katerih so naseljena ali nenaseljena stanovanja;
- brez stanovanj, vendar z vsaj enim naseljenim prostorom, ki se je v času Popisa 2002 uporabljal za prebivanje;
- drugi objekti (npr. baraka, kontejner, vagon, prikolica, šotor ipd.), ki so se v času Popisa 2002 uporabljali za prebivanje.

Vir podatkov

Popis prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Republiki Sloveniji v letu 2002.

Zajetje

Zajete so vse enote opazovanja, razen:

- diplomatskega osebja tujih diplomatsko-konzularnih predstavništev v Sloveniji in članov njihovih družin;
- stanovanj, ki so last tujih držav;
- stavb brez stanovanj.

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- 1) footnote
- z data not published because of confidentiality

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the 2002 Census was to collect the data on demographic, economic and other characteristics of the population (and also households and families) and the data on the number of buildings, dwellings and their characteristics in the territory of Slovenia.

Observation units

Persons:

- citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia;
- foreigners with issued permits for permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia who have registered permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia;
- persons under temporary protection in Slovenia;
- other persons who were present at the time of the census in the territory of Slovenia (e.g. persons without a regulated status in Slovenia, asylum seekers, illegal aliens, etc.).

Households:

- private;
- institutional.

Dwellings:

- permanently occupied;
- occasionally occupied;
- unoccupied;
- other premises that were not built for dwellings but were used as dwellings at the time of the 2002 Census;
- dwellings that were used as business premises at the time of the 2002 Census but were not specially converted for this purpose;
- collective living quarters.

Buildings:

- residential and non-residential buildings in which occupied or unoccupied dwellings are located;
- without dwellings but with at least one occupied premise that was used as a dwelling at the time of the 2002 Census;
- other structures (e.g. huts, containers, wagons, trailers, tents, etc.) that were used as dwellings at the time of the 2002 Census.

Data source

The data source is the 2002 Census of Population, Households and Housing in the Republic of Slovenia.

Coverage

All observation units were covered except:

- diplomatic personnel in foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Slovenia and members of their families;
- dwellings owned by foreign countries;
- buildings without dwellings.

Kritični trenutek popisa

Podatki Popisa 2002 so bili zbrani na kritični trenutek popisa, ki je bil 31. marca 2002 ob 24.00.

Način zbiranja podatkov

Osnovno izhodišče Statističnega urada RS za Popis 2002 je bilo, da se na terenu ne zbirajo vsebine, ki se lahko zagotovijo iz različnih administrativnih in statističnih virov. Vsebine, ki smo jih lahko zagotovili samo za del popisne populacije, so bile sicer uvrščene na vprašalnike, vendar je bilo na vprašalnikih poleg vprašanja pri znanem podatku označeno, da posamezniku na to vprašanje ni treba odgovoriti, ker bo podatek prevzet iz virov.

Zato je Urad oblikoval posebno bazo podatkov, imenovano predpopisna baza. V njej so bili združeni podatki iz različnih administrativnih in statističnih virov, ki so bili uporabljeni med zbiranjem in obdelavo podatkov. Viri podatkov za pripravo predpopisne baze so bili:

- Centralni register prebivalstva;
- Register stalnega prebivalstva;
- Register prostorskih enot;
- Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva;
- Poslovni register Slovenije;
- Register brezposelnih oseb Zavoda RS za zaposlovanje;
- podatki Zavoda za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje o prejemnikih pokojnin;
- podatki statističnega raziskovanja o študentih in diplomantih;
- podatki Popisa 1991.

Vsebine, ki so bile prevzete iz predpopisne baze:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. V celoti prevzeto iz virov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● kraj rojstva, ● zadnja selitev, ● državljanstvo, ● zakonski stan, ● področje izobrazbe, ● zaposlitveni status, ● dejavnost, ● poklic, ● običajen delovni čas, ● kraj dela. | <p>2. Delno prevzeto iz virov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● spol, ● naslov prebivališča leto dni pred popisom, ● prvo prebivališče po rojstvu, ● izobraževalni program, ● kraj izobraževanja, ● aktivnost. |
|---|--|

Podatki Popisa 2002 so bili torej pridobljeni na dva načina:

1. iz administrativnih in statističnih virov;
2. s popisovanjem na terenu, kjer sta bili uporabljeni dve metodi zbiranja:
 - **metoda samopopisa**, ko je odgovore na večino vprašanj na Popisnem vprašalniku za stanovanje P-2 in Popisnem vprašalniku za osebo P-3 vpisala popisovana oseba sama (za sebe oziroma druge člane gospodinjstva);
 - **klasična metoda popisovanja**, ko je vse popisne vprašalnike izpolnil za to delo posebej usposobljen popisovalec na osnovi podatkov, ki mu jih posredovala popisovana oseba sama oziroma odrasel član gospodinjstva za odsotne člane gospodinjstva ter za otroke, mlajše od 15 let.

Reference date

2002 Census data were collected on the reference date of 31 March 2002 at midnight.

Method of data collection

The fundamental premise of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia for the 2002 Census was that contents that can be provided from various administrative and statistical sources should not be collected by fieldwork. The contents, which we were able to provide only for a part of the census population, were put on the questionnaires, however it was marked on the questionnaire which questions need not be answered by the respondents because the data will be taken over from the mentioned sources.

To this end the Office set up a special database called the **pre-census database**. This database combined data from various administrative and statistical sources that were used in the process of data collection and processing. Data sources for preparing the pre-census database:

- Central Population Register;
- Permanent Population Register;
- Register of Spatial Units;
- Statistical Register of Employment;
- Business Register of Slovenia;
- Unemployment Register of the Employment Service of Slovenia;
- data from the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute on people receiving pensions;
- data of the statistical survey on students and graduates;
- 1991 Census data.

The contents that were taken over from the pre-census database:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Entirely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● place of birth, ● last migration, ● citizenship, ● marital status, ● field of education, ● employment status, ● operation, ● occupation, ● usual working hours, ● place of work. | <p>2. Partly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sex, ● address of the residence one year before the census, ● first residence after birth, ● education program, ● place of education, ● activity. |
|---|--|

2002 Census data were thus obtained in two ways:

1. from administrative and statistical sources;
2. with fieldwork where two data collection methods were used:
 - **self-enumeration**, when answers to most questions on the P-2 census questionnaire for dwellings and P-3 census questionnaire for persons were answered by the respondents themselves (for themselves and for other household members);
 - **classical enumeration**, when all census questionnaires were filled in by especially qualified enumerators on the basis of answers provided by the respondent or by an adult member of the household for absent household members and children under 15.

Definicije in pojasnila

PREBIVALSTVO

Običajno prebivališče je naselje, kjer oseba preživlja večino svojega nočnega počitka.

Prebivalec je oseba, ki ima v naselju popisovanja običajno prebivališče in ima tam svoje gospodinjstvo in do kritičnega trenutka popisovanja iz gospodinjstva ni bila odsotna več kot eno leto.

Pri primerjavi podatkov Popisa 2002 s podatki predhodnih popisov prebivalstva je treba upoštevati, da se je definicija prebivalstva spreminjala. V podatkih popisov po 2. svetovni vojni (1948–1991) je bilo upoštevano prebivalstvo s stalnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji (*de iure*). Upoštevane so bile osebe, ki so izjavile, da imajo v naselju popisa stalno prebivališče, ne glede na to, ali so bile ob popisu začasno odsotne. Med začasno odsotne so sodile osebe, ki so bile odsotne krajši čas, in tudi osebe na delu v tujini ter njihovi družinski člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini, ne glede na trajanje dela oziroma prebivanja v tujini (t. i. zdomci).

V Popisu 2002 smo upoštevali mednarodna priporočila za popise, po katerih se v prebivalstvo države štejejo samo tiste osebe, ki dejansko prebivajo na njenem ozemlju. Državljanstvo osebe pri tem ni pomembno, tako da so prebivalci Slovenije poleg državljanov RS tudi tujci.

Najpomembnejša razlika med definicijo prebivalstva v Popisu 1991 in Popisu 2002 je, da v Popisu 2002 kot prebivalci Slovenije niso več upoštevane osebe, ki imajo v Sloveniji stalno ali začasno prebivališče, vendar že več kot eno leto prebivajo v tujini. Poleg tega smo v Popisu 2002 prvič upoštevali tudi trajanje prebivanja v Sloveniji, tako da smo kot prebivalce upoštevali tiste priseljene osebe, ki v Sloveniji prebivajo vsaj eno leto, ne glede na to, ali imajo v Sloveniji prijavljeno prebivališče.

V Popisu 2002 smo osebe, ki imajo običajno prebivališče v določenih ustanovah (npr. domovih za starostnike), upoštevali kot prebivalce naselja, v katerem je ustanova, medtem ko so bile te osebe v preteklih popisih štete kot prebivalci v naselju njihovega stalnega prebivališča.

Podatke o prebivalstvu Slovenije v popisih 1971, 1981 in 1991 smo preračunali tako, da smo število oseb, ki so v času posameznega popisa začasno prebivale v tujini (t. i. zdomce) odšteli od skupnega števila prebivalstva. Ob popisih 1953 in 1961 kategorija oseb zdomci še ni obstajala. Podatke smo preračunali samo za Slovenijo. Zaradi upravnoprostorskih sprememb v Sloveniji v zadnjih 30 letih podatkov za nižje prostorske enote nismo preračunavali. V Popisu 1971 je bilo 48 086 zdomcev, v Popisu 1981 jih je bilo 56 483, v Popisu 1991 pa 52 631.

Začasno navzoči so osebe:

- ki imajo svoje običajno prebivališče (gospodinjstvo) drugje v Sloveniji, v kraju popisa pa so bile začasno navzoče zaradi dela, šolanja, družinskih ali drugih vzrokov;
- ki v Sloveniji nimajo običajnega prebivališča, ker v Sloveniji prebivajo manj kot eno leto, saj je bilo njihovo običajno prebivališče leto dni pred popisom v tuji državi.

Odsotni več kot eno leto zaradi prebivanja v tuji državi so osebe, ki imajo v Sloveniji prijavljeno prebivališče, vendar zaradi dela pri tujem delodajalcu oz. kot samozaposlene osebe, šolanja, družinskih ali drugih vzrokov več kot eno leto prebivajo v tuji državi.

Definitions and explanations

POPULATION

Usual residence is the settlement in which a person spends the daily period of rest.

Inhabitants are people whose usual residence is the place of enumeration (have their households there) and up to the reference date were not absent from the household more than a year.

Comparing the 2002 Census data with the data collected with previous censuses, one needs to take into account that the definition of the population changed. Data after World War II (from 1948 to 1991) took into account population with permanent residence in Slovenia (*de iure*). Taken into account were people who declared that they have permanent residence in the place of enumeration, irrespective of whether they were temporarily absent at the time of the census. Temporarily absent people were those who were absent for a short time and also those who were working abroad and family members who were living with them abroad (migrant workers), irrespective of the duration of their work or stay abroad.

At the 2002 Census we took into account international recommendations for censuses according to which a country's population are only those people who actually live in its territory. A person's citizenship is not important, so that the inhabitants of Slovenia are both citizens of Slovenia and foreigners.

The most important difference between the definition of the population at the 1991 Census and at the 2002 Census is that in the latter people who have permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia but have been living abroad for over a year are no longer considered to be the population of Slovenia. In addition, at the 2002 Census we took into account for the first time the duration of stay in Slovenia, so that the population of Slovenia are also those immigrants who have been living in Slovenia for at least a year, irrespective of whether they have a registered residence in Slovenia or not.

At the 2002 Census we considered people who live in certain institutions (e.g. old people's homes) as residents of the settlement in which the institution is located, while at the 1991 Census they were considered as residents of the settlement of their permanent residence.

Data on the population of Slovenia at 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses were recalculated so that the number of persons who were temporarily living abroad at the time of the census (migrant workers) was subtracted from the total population. At the 1953 and 1961 censuses the category of migrant workers did not exist. Data were recalculated only for Slovenia. Because of administrative spatial changes in Slovenia in the last 30 years, we did not recalculate the data for smaller spatial units. At the 1971 Census there were 48,086 migrant workers, at the 1981 Census 56,483 and at the 1991 Census 52,631.

Temporarily present are people who:

- have their usual residence (household) in another place in Slovenia, but were temporarily present in the place of the interview because of work, schooling, family or other reasons;
- have no usual residence in Slovenia because they have been living in Slovenia for less than a year and their usual residence a year before the census was in a foreign country.

Absent for over a year because of living abroad are persons who have registered residence in Slovenia but for reasons of employment at a foreign employer or self-employment, schooling, family or other reasons have been living abroad for over a year.

Državljanstvo pomeni stalno pravno razmerje določene osebe do države, ki posamezniku priznava poseben pravni status.

Starost je čas, ki ga je oseba preživela od rojstva do kritičnega trenutka popisa (31. 3.). Izražena je v dopoljenih letih starosti.

Povprečna starost je tehtana aritmetična sredina starosti določene skupine prebivalstva. V tej številki Statističnih informacij so izračunane iz enoletnih starostnih skupin.

Indeks staranja je razmerje med starim (stari 65 let ali več) in mladim prebivalstvom (stari od 0 do 14 let), pomnoženo s 100.

Zakonski stan je pravno stanje, ki opredeljuje položaj osebe do drugih oseb. Odločilno je, če je oseba že kdaj sklenila zakonsko zvezo ali ne. Glede na to je lahko samska, poročena, ovdovela, razvezana.

Tip naselja je razdelitev naselij na mestna in nemestna.

Mestna naselja so opredeljena na podlagi štirih kriterijev:

- naselja z več kot tri tisoč prebivalci;
- naselja z dva do tri tisoč prebivalci in presežkom delovnih mest;
- naselja, ki so sedež občine in imajo vsaj 1 400 prebivalcev ter presežek delovnih mest;
- obmestna naselja z manjšim številom prebivalcev, ki pa se z mestom postopoma prostorsko in funkcijsko zraščajo v enovito celoto.

Nemestna naselja so vsa druga naselja, ki ne ustrezajo opredelitvi mestnega naselja.

NARODNA PRIPADNOST IN VEROIZPOVED

Zbiranje podatkov o narodni pripadnosti in veroizpovedi je bilo v Popisu 2002 v primerjavi s preteklimi popisi nekoliko spremenjeno. Po določilih 10. člena Zakona o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Republiki Sloveniji (Uradni list RS, št. 66/2000, 26/2001) se je morala o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi vsaka oseba, stara 14 let ali več, opredeliti **SAMA**. Za otroke, mlajše od 14 let, so odgovor lahko posredovali starši, posvojitelj oziroma skrbnik.

Vprašanje je bilo namenjeno vsem osebam. Popisovalec je bil dolžan popisovani osebi prebrati oziroma pokazati ponujene možne odgovore in jo opozoriti, da se ni dolžna izreči o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi. Odgovor na vprašanje o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi je moral označiti oziroma vpisati natančno tako, kakor ga je povedala popisovana oseba.

Za člane gospodinjstva, ki so na kritični trenutek popisa (31. marec 2002) dopolnili vsaj 14 let starosti, vendar so bili v času popisovanja oz. v času obiska popisovalca odsotni ali se v navzočnosti drugih članov gospodinjstva oziroma popisovalca o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi niso želeli opredeliti, so se podatki o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi zbrali z **Izjavo o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi (vprašalnik P-3/NV)**, ki jo je popisovalec skupaj s kuverto za odgovor pustil v gospodinjstvu. Na ta način je bilo vsaki osebi omogočeno, da Izjavo o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi izpolni sama in jo pošlje po pošti Statističnemu uradu RS. Pošiljanje Izjave o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi ni bilo obvezno. Urad je upošteval samo tiste prispеле Izjave o narodni/etnični pripadnosti in veroizpovedi, ki so bile podpisane.

Narodna pripadnost je pripadnost narodu ali narodnosti. Po načelih ustave o enakopravnosti narodov in narodnosti ima vsaka oseba pravico, da svobodno izrazi pripadnost narodu ali narodni skupnosti (Ustava Republike Slovenije, Uradni list RS, št. 33/91-I, člen 61).

Citizenship is permanent legal relationship of a person towards the country which acknowledges this person's special legal status.

Age is the time a person has lived between his or her birth and the census reference date (31 March). It is expressed in completed years of age.

Mean age is a weighted arithmetic mean of the age of a given group of population. In this issue of Rapid Reports mean age is calculated from one-year age groups.

Ageing index is the ratio between the old population (aged 65 and over) and the young population (aged 0–14) multiplied by 100.

Marital status is a legal condition which defines the relationship of a person towards other persons. It is decisive whether or not a person has been married before. With regard to that a person can be: single, married, widowed or divorced.

Type of settlement is division of settlements into urban and non-urban.

Urban settlements are determined on the basis of four criteria:

- settlements with over 3,000 inhabitants;
- settlements with 2,000–3,000 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces;
- settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 1,400 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces;
- suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are being gradually spatially and functionally integrated with the city.

Non-urban settlements are all other settlements that do not meet the criteria of urban settlements.

ETHNIC AFFILIATION AND RELIGION

Compared to previous censuses, at the 2002 Census collecting data on ethnic affiliation and religion was slightly changed. According to provisions of Article 10 of the Act Regulating the Census of Population, Households and Housings in the Republic of Slovenia (OJ RS 66/2000, 26/2001), all people aged 14 and over had to declare their ethnic affiliation and religion **THEMSELVES**. For children younger than 14 the answer could be given by their parents, adopters or guardians.

The question was intended for all persons. The interviewer had to read or show to the respondents the options and warn them that they need not declare their ethnic affiliation and religion. The answer to the question on ethnic affiliation and religion had to be marked or entered exactly as given by the respondent.

For household members who on the census reference date (31 March 2002) were at least 14 years old but were absent from the household at the time of the interview or the interviewer's visit or did not want to declare their ethnic affiliation and religion in the presence of other household members or the interviewer, the data on ethnic affiliation and religion were collected with the **Statement on the Nationality/Ethnicity and Religion (P-3/NV questionnaire)**, which was left by the interviewer together with the envelope in the household. In this way every person could fill in the Statement on the Nationality/Ethnicity and Religion and send it to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Sending of the Statement on the Nationality/Ethnicity and Religion was not obligatory. The office took into account only those Statements on the Nationality/Ethnicity and Religion that were signed.

Ethnic affiliation is being a member of a nation or an ethnic group. In accordance with the constitutional principles of the equality of nations and ethnic groups, a person has the right to declare his or her ethnic affiliation (Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, OJ RS 33/91-I, Article 61).

Vprašanje o narodni pripadnosti je bilo postavljeno v vseh popisih po II. svetovni vojni. Ob popisih leta 1953 in 1961 so za otroke, mlajše od 10 let, ob popisih 1971, 1981 in 1991 pa za otroke, mlajše od 15 let, odgovor o narodni pripadnosti posredovali starši ali drugi zakoniti zastopniki (skrbniki, posvojitelji). Za osebe, ki so bile med obiskom popisovalca odsotne, je v preteklih popisih odgovor o narodni pripadnosti popisovalcu lahko posredoval polnoletni član gospodinjstva.

Pri obdelavi podatkov o narodni pripadnosti se je uporabljala ista klasifikacija, ki se je od popisa do popisa dopolnjevala z novimi odgovori o narodni pripadnosti. Upoštevati je treba predvsem metodološke razlike pri opredeljevanju Muslimanov, Jugoslovanov, Bošnjakov in oseb, ki so se opredeljevale po regionalni pripadnosti.

Osebe, ki so se opredelile za Muslimane v smislu etnične in ne verske pripadnosti, so se lahko narodno opredelile za Muslimane prvič leta 1961. Pred tem so bili opredeljeni kot »Jugoslovan – neopredeljen«. Ob popisu 1961 so tiste osebe, ki se niso podrobneje narodno opredelile, lahko odgovorile »Jugoslovan – narodnostno neopredeljen«. Enak odgovor je veljal tudi za tiste, ki so kot narodno pripadnost navedle pokrajinsko – regionalno pripadnost (npr. Gorenjec, Dalmatincev ipd.). Leta 1971 je bila sprejeta klasifikacija, ki je ustrezala ustavnim določbam o enakopravnosti vseh narodov in narodnosti in o pravici prebivalcev, da se narodno opredelijo, vključno s pravico, da se narodno ne opredelijo, če ne želijo. Prebivalci so po tej klasifikaciji, ki je veljala tudi ob popisih 1981, 1991 in 2002, po narodni pripadnosti razvrščeni v dve skupini:

- narodno opredeljeni;
- narodno neopredeljeni.

Z nastankom samostojnih držav na ozemlju nekdanje Jugoslavije smo v klasifikacijo narodno opredeljenih prebivalcev vključili odgovor Bošnjak, ki je bil v Ustavo Federacije Bosne in Hercegovine vpeljan leta 1994. Med narodno opredeljenimi še vedno prikazujemo tudi Muslimane, ki so se tako opredelili v smislu etnične in ne verske pripadnosti.

Kot narodno neopredeljene prikazujemo tiste, ki so se opredelili kot:

- Jugoslovani;
- Bosanci (v podatkih preteklih popisov so bili prikazani kot regionalno opredeljeni);
- regionalno opredeljeni (npr. Istrijani, Prekmurec, Dalmatincev);
- drugi (osebe, ki so izjavile/oznabile, da so narodno neopredeljene).

Zaradi omejenega prostora uporabljamo v teh Statističnih informacijah pri navajanju narodnosti za oba spola skupaj samo skupno množinsko obliko (ki je enaka moški množinski obliki) in ne množinske oblike za vsak spol posebej; mislimo pa seveda na osebe obeh spolov.

Veroizpoved

V popisih po II. svetovni vojni se je podatek o veroizpovedi zbiral le v letih 1953, 1991 in 2002. Podatek o veroizpovedi so ob popisu leta 1953 posredovali popisovalcu starši ali drugi zakoniti zastopniki (skrbniki, posvojitelji) za otroke, mlajše od 14 let, ob popisu leta 1991 pa za otroke, mlajše od 15 let. Za osebe, ki so bile med obiskom popisovalca odsotne, je v preteklih popisih odgovor o veroizpovedi popisovalcu lahko posredoval polnoletni član gospodinjstva.

Za opredelitev o veroizpovedi je bil pomemben le odnos do vere, in ne, ali je oseba uradno registrirana kot pripadnik verske skupnosti, prav tako ni bilo pomembno njeno versko prepričanje.

Leta 1991 so bili odgovori o veroizpovedi združeni v 11 glavnih skupin. Odgovori, zbrani s popisom 2002, pa so združeni v 14 skupin. V primerjavi z letom 1991 so posebej prikazane osebe, ki so se po veroizpovedi opredelile za evangeličane, druge krščanske veroizpovedi in agnostike.

The question on ethnic affiliation was asked in all censuses after World War II. In 1953 and 1961 censuses for children younger than 10 and in 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses for children younger than 15 the answers were provided by their parents or other representatives (guardians, adopters). For persons who were absent at the time of the interviewer's visit, in the past censuses the answer on ethnic affiliation could be provided by an adult member of the household.

In individual censuses the same classification was used for processing the data on ethnic affiliation, but it was supplemented with new answers on ethnic affiliation. One needs to take into account methodological differences in people declaring themselves as Muslims, Yugoslavs and Bosniacs, and people declaring themselves by regional affiliation.

People who regarded themselves as Muslims in the sense of ethnic and not religious affiliation could declare themselves Muslims for the first time in 1961. Before 1961 they were declared as "Yugoslavs – undeclared". At the 1961 Census people who did not give detailed ethnic affiliation could give the answer "Yugoslavs – ethnically undeclared". The same answer was recorded for those who stated regional affiliation (such as Upper Carniolan, Dalmatian, etc.). In 1971 a classification was adopted which suited constitutional provisions on the equality of all nations and ethnic groups and the right of people to declare their ethnic affiliation, including the right not to do so. According to the classification valid at 1981, 1991 and 2002 censuses, the population is classified into two groups by ethnic affiliation:

- declared;
- undeclared.

With the creation of independent states in the territory of former Yugoslavia, the classification of ethnically declared population includes Bosniacs. This term was introduced by the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1994. Among ethnically declared we still show Muslims, who declared so in the sense of ethnic and not religious affiliation.

People shown as ethnically undeclared are:

- Yugoslavs;
- Bosnians (in the past censuses they were shown as regionally declared);
- regionally declared (e.g. Istrians, Dalmatians, etc.);
- others (people who preferred to be ethnically undeclared).

Religion

In censuses after World War II the data on religion were collected only in 1953, 1991 and 2002. At the 1953 Census the data on religion were given to the interviewer's by parents or other legal representatives (guardians, adopters) for children younger than 14 and at the 1991 Census for children younger than 15. For persons absent at the time of the interviewer's visit, in the past censuses the answer on religion could be provided by an adult member of the household.

For determining religion only the attitude towards religion was important and not whether or not the person is officially registered as a member of a religious community. Religious conviction of a person was also not important.

In 1991 the answers on religion were merged into 11 main groups. The answers collected with the 2002 Census are merged into 14 groups. Compared to 1991, new groups were Evangelical, other Christian religions and agnostics.

V popisih 1991 in 2002 so osebe, ki se niso želele opredeliti o veroizpovedi, lahko odgovorile, da:

- ne pripadajo nobeni veroizpovedi, čeprav verujejo;
- ne pripadajo nobeni veroizpovedi, ker ne verujejo (ateisti);
- na vprašanje o veroizpovedi ne želijo odgovoriti.

Materni jezik je jezik, ki se ga je oseba naučila v zgodnjem otroštvu v krogu družine oziroma drugem primarnem okolju, kadar je otrok živel pri sorodnikih, v domovih ipd. Če se je oseba v zgodnjem otroštvu naučila več jezikov, je to jezik, za katerega oseba meni, da je njen materni jezik.

Z nastankom samostojnih držav na ozemlju nekdanje Jugoslavije so se spremenila tudi imena jezikov. Tako je v Hrvaški v rabi hrvaški jezik, v Zvezni republiki Jugoslaviji srbski jezik, v Bosni in Hercegovini bosanski, hrvaški in srbski jezik. V Črni gori je uradni jezik srbsčina ijekavskega tipa, čeprav se v praksi uporablja tudi ime črnogorski jezik.

Vsaka popisana oseba se je lahko svobodno odločila o maternem jeziku. Zato smo klasifikacijo, veljavno v preteklih popisih, dopolnili z novimi odgovori, med katerimi so tudi črnogorski, bosanski in bošnjaški jezik. Podatke zadnjih dveh prikazujemo združeno kot bosanski jezik. V klasifikaciji za prikazovanje podatkov smo obdržali tudi srbsko-hrvaški jezik, ker je bil med navedenimi odgovori še vedno zelo številčen.

Prvo prebivališče je naselje (v Sloveniji ali v tuji državi), v katerem je imela mati osebe ob rojstvu popisovane osebe svoje prebivališče.

Priseljeni je prebivalec, ki je imel prvo prebivališče zunaj Slovenije in v Sloveniji prebiva najmanj eno leto.

Definicija priseljenega prebivalca iz tujine se v Popisu 2002 razlikuje od definicije iz popisov 1961–1991. V popisih 1961–1991 je bil podatek o priselitvi iz tujine izpeljan iz podatka o zadnji selitvi (država, v kateri je imela oseba prebivališče pred priselitvijo v Slovenijo). Kot priseljeni iz tujine so bili prikazani tudi prebivalci, ki so imeli prvo prebivališče v Sloveniji, vendar so se odselili v drugo državo, po odselitvi pa so se v Slovenijo ponovno priselili (re-emigranti). Kot priseljeni iz tujine pa niso bili prikazani tisti prebivalci, ki so imeli prvo prebivališče zunaj Slovenije, po priselitvi v Slovenijo pa so se do trenutka popisovanja preselili v drugo naselje (notranji selivci). Prav tako v popisih 1961–1991 ni bilo upoštevano časovno obdobje prebivanja najmanj eno leto.

IZOBRAZBA

Izobrazba je najvišja dosežena javnoveljavna izobrazba, ki si jo je oseba pridobila, ko je končala izobraževanje:

- po javnoveljavnih programih v redni šoli;
- v šoli, ki nadomešča redno šolo (izobraževanje ob delu, na daljavo, ipd.), s tečajji, izpiti oziroma na drug način, skladen s predpisi, ki urejajo pridobitev javnoveljavne izobrazbe.

Najvišja dosežena javnoveljavna izobrazba je izkazljiva z javno listino (spričevalom, diplomo ipd.).

Brez izobrazbe je oseba, ki ni končala niti enega razreda osnovne šole.

Nepopolna osnovna izobrazba je izobrazba osebe, ki:

- ni dokončala osnovne šole;
- ni dokončala osnovne šole in se je priučila za delo;
- ima nedokončano osnovno šolo in je končala javnoveljavni program usposabljanja za delo.

Osnovna izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je zaključila 8 razredov osemletne osnovne šole ali manj, če je končala izobraževanje v času, ko je osnovno izobraževanje trajalo manj kot 8 let.

At 1991 and 2002 censuses, people who did not want to declare their religion could:

- answer that they do not belong to any religion, although they are believers;
- answer that they do not belong to any religion because they are not believers (atheists);
- decide not to answer the question on religion.

Mother tongue is the language that a person learned in his or her early childhood in the family or in another primary environment if the child lived at relatives, in institutions, etc. If a person learned several languages in his or her childhood, mother tongue is the language which the person identifies as his or her mother tongue.

With the creation of independent states in the territory of former Yugoslavia, the names of languages changed. In Croatia Croatian is spoken, in Serbia Serbian is spoken, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian are spoken. In Montenegro a version of Serbian is spoken, although the name Montenegrin is also used.

Every respondent could decide on his or her mother tongue freely. Therefore, the classification valid at previous censuses was supplemented with new answers, including the Montenegrin, Bosnian and Bosniac languages. The data on the last two languages are shown as the Bosnian language. We kept the Serbo-Croatian language in the classification because this answer was very frequent.

First residence is the settlement (in Slovenia or abroad) in which the mother of the person had her residence when the person was born.

Immigrants are people who had their first residence outside Slovenia and have been living in Slovenia for at least a year.

The definition of immigrants at the 2002 Census differs from the definition used at 1961-1991 censuses. At 1961-1991 censuses the data on immigration from abroad were derived from the data on the last migration (country in which a person had residence before immigrating to Slovenia). Immigrants were also people who had their first residence in Slovenia but emigrated and later on returned to Slovenia (re-emigration). Those people who had their first residence outside Slovenia and after immigrating to Slovenia moved to another settlement in Slovenia (internal migration) were not shown as immigrants. At 1961-1991 censuses the minimum one-year time period of residence was not taken into account.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is the highest level of publicly recognised education that a person obtained by finishing schooling in:

- publicly recognised programs in regular school;
- schools replacing regular schools (part-time education, long-distance education, etc.), courses, examinations or in other ways in accordance with regulations on obtaining publicly recognised education.

The highest level of education is proven by a public document (school certificate, diploma, etc.).

A person with **no education** is the one that did not finish any elementary school grade.

Incomplete basic education is education of a person who:

- did not finish elementary school;
- did not finish elementary school but trained for the job;
- has incomplete elementary school and finished a publicly recognised vocational training program.

Basic education is education obtained by a person who finished 8 elementary school grades or less if he or she finished education when elementary school lasted less than 8 years.

Nižja poklicna in srednja poklicna izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je končala nižje poklicno ali srednje poklicno izobraževanje oziroma opravila šolo ali izpit za polkvalificiranega ali kvalificiranega delavca.

Srednja strokovna in srednja splošna izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je končala program srednjega strokovnega ali srednjega splošnega izobraževanja oziroma poklicni tečaj V. stopnje, mojstrsko, delovodsko ali poslovodsko šolo, šolo ali izpit za visokokvalificiranega delavca.

Višja izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je končala program višjega strokovnega izobraževanja, I. stopnjo visokega izobraževanja ali specialistični program po končanem višješolskem izobraževanju.

Visoka dodiplomska izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je končala program visokošolskega strokovnega ali univerzitetnega izobraževanja.

Visoka podiplomska izobrazba je izobrazba, ki jo je pridobila oseba, ki je končala specializacijo po končanem visokem dodiplomskem izobraževanju, magisterij ali doktorat.

AKTIVNOST

Aktivno prebivalstvo sestavljajo delovno aktivno prebivalstvo in brezposelne osebe.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v popisu so zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe, in sicer:

- osebe, za katere smo podatke pridobili iz Statističnega registra delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP):
 - osebe, ki so pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju Republike Slovenije;
 - osebe, ki opravljajo javna dela;
- osebe, ki so na rednem ali civilnem služenju vojaškega roka;
- osebe, ki so izjavile, da so delovno aktivne:
 - ker delajo zunaj območja Republike Slovenije;
 - vendar jih delodajalci do kritičnega trenutka popisa še niso prijavili na Zavodu za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje;
 - ker opravljajo druge oblike dela (pogodbe o delu, avtorske pogodbe, delo za neposredno plačilo ...).

Zaposlene osebe so:

- zaposlene osebe v podjetjih, družbah in organizacijah, ki imajo pogodbo o zaposlitvi;
- zaposlene osebe pri samozaposlenih osebah, ki imajo pogodbo o zaposlitvi;
- osebe, ki opravljajo javna dela;
- osebe, ki so na rednem ali civilnem služenju vojaškega roka;
- osebe, ki so izjavile, da so zaposlene.

Samozaposlene osebe so:

- samostojni podjetniki posamezniki, ki opravljajo gospodarsko ali pridobitno dejavnost;
- osebe, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost (npr. odvetniki, samostojni kulturni delavci, duhovniki, rejnice ...);
- kmetovalci;
- pomagajoči družinski člani – osebe, ki formalno niso zaposlene niti samozaposlene, vendar delajo na družinski kmetiji, v družinski obrti, družinskem podjetju ali v kaki drugi obliki družinske pridobitne dejavnosti in za svoje delo praviloma ne prejemajo rednega plačila;
- osebe, ki so izjavile, da so samozaposlene.

Lower and middle vocational education is education obtained by a person who finished lower or middle vocational education or passed a school or exam for a semi-skilled or skilled worker.

Upper secondary professional and general education is education obtained by a person who finished the program of upper secondary professional or general education or a professional course of the fifth degree, a school for foremen or managers, a school or exam for a highly skilled worker.

Short-term tertiary education is education obtained by a person who finished the program of post-secondary vocational education, short-term higher education or specialist program after finishing short-term higher education.

Higher undergraduate education is education obtained by a person who finished the program of higher professional or university education.

Higher postgraduate education is education obtained by a person who finished specialisation after finishing higher undergraduate education, a master's degree or a doctor's degree.

ACTIVITY

Labour force is composed by persons in employment and unemployed persons.

Persons in employment are persons in paid employment and self-employed persons:

- persons whose data we got from the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP):
 - persons who have pension and disability insurance or are employed in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia;
 - persons performing public works;
- persons who are in compulsory regular or civilian military service;
- persons who declared that they are employed:
 - because they work outside the territory of the Republic of Slovenia;
 - but their employers have not yet registered them to the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute by the census reference date;
 - because they are performing other forms of work (work contract, authorship, work for direct payment, etc.).

Persons in paid employment are:

- persons in paid employment in enterprises, companies and organisations who have employment contracts;
- persons in paid employment at self-employed persons who have employment contracts;
- persons performing public works;
- persons in compulsory regular or civilian military service;
- persons who declared they are employed.

Self-employed persons are:

- individual private entrepreneurs who perform economic or profit activity;
- own account workers (e.g. lawyers, freelance cultural workers, priests, foster parents, etc.);
- farmers;
- unpaid family workers – persons who are formally not employed or self-employed but work on a family farm, in a family craft, family enterprise or some other form of family gainful activity and they do not receive regular payment for their work;
- persons who declared they are self-employed.

Kmetovalci so:

- kmeti, nosilci kmečkega gospodarstva, ki so pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovani;
- člani kmečkega gospodarstva, ki so pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovani;
- kmeti in člani kmečkega gospodarstva, ki so samo zdravstveno zavarovani;
- osebe, ki so izjavile, da so kmetije.

Brezposelne osebe so:

- registrirane brezposelne osebe, za katere smo podatke pridobili iz registra brezposelnih oseb, ki ga vodi Zavod Republike Slovenije za zaposlovanje;
- osebe, ki so izjavile, da so brezposelne.

Neaktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, stare 15 let ali več, ki ne sodijo med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo ali brezposelne osebe. To so:

- otroci, dijaki, študentje, starejši od 15 let;
- upokojenci;
- gospodinje;
- osebe, ki so nezmožne za delo zaradi starosti, bolezni in invalidnosti;
- osebe na prestajanju kazni;
- druge osebe.

Upokojenci so osebe, ki prejemajo pokojnino (starostno, invalidsko, kmečko, družinsko):

- po predpisih Republike Slovenije;
- od tujega nosilca pokojninskega zavarovanja;
- so uživalci kmečke preživnine.

Otroci, dijaki in študentje, ki prejemajo družinsko pokojnino in se izobražujejo, so upoštevani v kategoriji *Otroci, učenci, dijaki in študentje*.

Gospodinje so osebe, ki se ukvarjajo z gospodinjstvi in nimajo lastnih sredstev za preživljanje.

Nezmožne za delo zaradi starosti, bolezni, invalidnosti so osebe, ki so nezmožne za delo zaradi starosti, bolezni, invalidnosti in so brez lastnih sredstev za preživljanje. V to kategorijo sodijo tudi invalidne osebe, ki niso v delovnem razmerju, ker so na prekvalifikaciji oz. dokvalifikaciji.

Osebe na prestajanju kazni so osebe, ki so bile do 31. 3. 2002 že vsaj 6 mesecev na prestajanju zaporne kazni ali prestajanju kazni v poboljševalnem oz. vzgojno-izobraževalnem zavodu.

Druge osebe so osebe, ki ne sodijo v nobeno od zgoraj navedenih kategorij neaktivnega prebivalstva (npr. rentniki).

Otroci, učenci, dijaki in študentje so osebe, ki do kritičnega trenutka popisa še niso dopolnile petnajst let, in osebe, ki so starejše od 15 let in se izobražujejo, a niso zaposlene, samozaposlene ali kmetovalci oziroma niso brezposelne.

GOSPODINJSTVA IN DRUŽINE

Zasebno gospodinjstvo (gospodinjstvo) je skupnost prebivalcev, ki skupaj stanujejo in skupaj porabljajo sredstva za osnovne življenjske potrebe (stanovanje, hrano, druge nujne življenjske potrebe ipd.), oz. prebivalec, ki živi sam.

Če ni drugače navedeno, se podatki o gospodinjstvih nanašajo na zasebna gospodinjstva.

Farmers are:

- farmers, holders of an agricultural holding who have pension and health insurance;
- members of an agricultural holding who have pension and health insurance;
- farmers and members of an agricultural holding who only have health insurance;
- persons who declared they are farmers.

Unemployed persons are:

- registered unemployed persons for whom the data were obtained from the unemployment register kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia;
- persons who declared they are unemployed.

Inactive population are persons aged 15 or over who are not classified as persons in employment or unemployed persons. They are:

- children, pupils and students older than 15;
- retired persons;
- homemakers;
- persons unable to work due to age, illness or disability;
- persons in prisons;
- other persons.

Retired persons are persons receiving pensions (old age, invalidity, farmer's survivor's):

- according to regulations in the Republic of Slovenia;
- from a foreign pension insurance carrier;
- recipients of maintenance allowances for farmers.

Children, pupils and students receiving survivor's pension and are in education are taken into account in the category *Children, pupils and students*.

Homemakers are persons engaged in housework and not having their own means of livelihood.

Unable to work due to age, illness or disability are persons who are unable to work due to age, illness or disability and do not have their own means of livelihood. This category covers disabled people who are not in labour relation because they are being retrained.

Persons in prisons are persons who were on 31 March 2003 at least 6 months in prison or in a correction facility.

Other persons are persons who do not belong into any of the above-mentioned category of inactive population (e.g. rentiers).

Children, pupils and students are persons who by the census reference date did not complete 15 years of age and persons who are older than 15 but are in education and are not employed, self-employed, farmers or unemployed.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

A private household (household) is a group of people living together and sharing their income for covering the basic costs of living (accommodation, food, other consumer goods, etc.) or a person living alone.

Data on households refer to private households if not otherwise stated.

Skupinsko gospodinjstvo je skupnost prebivalcev, ki jim oskrbo (hrano, namestitve idr.) nudi ustanova, v kateri prebivajo.

Tip gospodinjstva je značilnost gospodinjstva glede na to, ali v njem živijo osebe v družinskih ali nedružinskih skupnostih.

Družinsko gospodinjstvo je gospodinjstvo, kateremu so:

- člani ene družine;
- člani več družin;
- člani ene družine ali več in osebe, ki niso člani teh družin, a skupaj stanujejo in skupaj porabljajo svoje dohodke za osnovne življenjske potrebe.

Nedružinsko gospodinjstvo je lahko:

- enočlansko;
- skupnost dveh ali več oseb, ki so v sorodu (npr. brat in sestra, babica in vnuk), a niso družina;
- skupnost dveh oseb ali več, ki niso v sorodu.

Podatki o številu gospodinjstev in povprečni velikosti gospodinjstva za Popis 1991 so preračunani tako, da kot člani gospodinjstev niso več upoštevani zdomci.

Povprečna velikost gospodinjstva je razmerje med številom prebivalstva v določeni upravno-prostorski enoti, ki živijo v zasebnih gospodinjstvih, in številom zasebnih gospodinjstev v njej.

Družina je življenjska skupnost oseb v okviru zasebnega gospodinjstva. To je:

- življenjska skupnost staršev (obeh ali enega) in neporočenih otrok, ki živijo z njima oziroma z enim od staršev. Starost otrok ni omejena, vendar pa le-ti nimajo svoje družine oziroma ne živijo v zunajzakonski skupnosti;
- življenjska skupnost moškega in ženske, ki sta sklenila zakonsko zvezo;
- življenjska skupnost partnerjev, ki živita v zunajzakonski skupnosti.

Zunajzakonska skupnost je dlje časa trajajoča življenjska skupnost moškega in ženske, ki nista sklenila zakonske zveze. Zakonski stan zunajzakonskih partnerjev ni pomemben.

Tip družine je značilnost družine glede na položaj člana v družini. Tipi družine so:

- zakonski par brez otrok,
- zakonski par z otroki,
- mati z otroki,
- oče z otroki,
- zunajzakonska partnerja brez otrok,
- zunajzakonska partnerja z otroki.

Podatki o številu družin za Popis 1991 so preračunani tako, da niso več upoštevane družine, katerih vsi člani so prebivali v tujini (»zdomci«).

STAVBE IN STANOVANJA

Stavba je vsak gradbeni objekt, ki ima štiri samostojne zidove in enega ali več vhodov in je zgrajen zato, da se v njem prebiva, opravlja katerokoli dejavnost ali hrani materialne dobrine.

V Popisu 2002 je Statistični urad prvič vključil tudi stavbo kot samostojno popisno enoto.

Stanovanje je vsaka gradbeno povezana celota, namenjena za stanovanje. Ima eno sobo ali več z ustreznimi pomožnimi prostori

An institutional household is a group of people whose food, accommodation, etc., is provided for by the institution in which they live.

Type of household is the characteristic of household irrespective of whether people in them are living in family or non-family communities.

A family household is a household composed of:

- members of one family;
- members of several families;
- members of one or several families and persons who are not members of these families but live together and share their income for covering the basic costs of living.

A non-family household is:

- a single-person household;
- a community of two or more persons who are related (e.g. a brother and a sister, a grandmother and a grandson) but are not a family;
- a community of two or more persons who are not related.

Data on the number of households and the average size of households for the 1991 Census were recalculated so that migrant workers are no longer considered to be members of households.

Average size of household is the ratio between the number of population living in an administrative spatial unit in private households and the number of private households in this unit.

A family is a community of persons within a private household. It is a:

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

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

Type of family is a characteristic of a family regarding the position of a member within a family. Types of families are:

- a married couple without children,
- a married couple with children,
- a mother with children,
- a father with children,
- unmarried partners without children,
- unmarried partners with children.

Data on the number of families for the 1991 Census were recalculated so that families in which all members were residing abroad (migrant workers) are no longer taken into account.

BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

A building is any structure that has four walls and one or several entrances and is built to be lived in, perform any activity or keep material goods.

At the 2002 Census the Statistical Office for the first time included buildings as an enumeration unit.

A dwelling is any structurally unified whole intended for residence, with one or more rooms, with or without appropriate auxiliary spaces (kitchen,

(kuhinja, kopalnico, straniščem, predsobo, shrambo itd.) ali pa je brez pomožnih prostorov in ima vsaj en poseben vhod.

V podatkih so vključena stanovanja ter drugi prostori, ki niso zgrajeni za stanovanje, a so se v času Popisa 2002 uporabljali v ta namen. Podatkov za skupinska stanovanja nismo zbirali. V Popisu 2002 v primerjavi s prejšnjimi popisi niso bila popisana stanovanja, namenjena izključno oddajanju turistom.

Skupinsko stanovanje je skupina prostorov, namenjena prebivanju večjega števila oseb, v katerem ima med popisom vsaj ena oseba običajno prebivališče.

Površina stanovanja je seštevek površin vseh sob, kuhinje in drugih pomožnih prostorov (kopalnice, stranišča, predsobe) ter površin zaprtih teras in verand. V površino je všteta tudi površina sobe in kuhinje, ki sta gradbeno ločeni od stanovanja, vendar se celo leto uporabljata kot sestavni del stanovanja. V površino stanovanja ni všteta površina odprtih teras, balkonov in lož, površina gradbeno ločenih pomožnih prostorov, površina garaž, kleti in podstrešij, neprimernih za bivanje.

Soba je prostor, namenjen za prebivanje, ki je od drugih stanovanjskih prostorov ločen z zidovi, ima neposredno dnevno svetlobo in najmanj 6 m² površine.

Posebna soba je manjše stanovanje z eno sobo brez kuhinje in kopalnice. Lahko ima predsobo, stranišče ali shrambo, vendar je skupna uporabna površina teh pomožnih prostorov manjša od 6m².

Garsonjera je manjše stanovanje z eno sobo, kopalnico, predsobo in majhno kuhinjo ali je brez nje.

Naseljeno stanovanje je stanovanje, v katerem prebivajo gospodinjstva ali začasno navzoče osebe, ki v naselju popisa prebivajo začasno zaradi dela ali šolanja.

Sem sodi tudi drugo stanovanje, ki ga gospodinjstvo uporablja na istem naslovu. To stanovanje v Popisu 1991 ni bilo upoštevano kot naseljeno.

Število oseb v stanovanju vključuje:

- prebivalce,
- začasno navzoče.

V primerjavi s prejšnjimi popisi v skladu z novo definicijo prebivalstva v število oseb v stanovanju niso več upoštewane osebe, ki so odsotne več kot eno leto zaradi prebivanja v tuji državi.

Stanovanje za opravljanje dejavnosti je stanovanje, v katerem nihče ne stanuje, se pa v celoti uporablja za opravljanje dejavnosti. Stanovanje v gradbenem smislu ni preurejeno oziroma adaptirano v poslovne prostore. To stanovanje ni vključeno v število stanovanj.

Začasno nenaseljeno stanovanje je stanovanje, ki je novo in še ni vseljeno, ki je izpraznjeno zaradi preselitve, adaptacije, popravil, ali stanovanje, katerega lastnik živi v drugem stanovanju, tega stanovanja pa ne uporablja in ga ne daje v najem drugim osebam.

Nenaseljeno (zapuščeno) stanovanje je stanovanje, ki je že dlje časa opuščeno, ker se je lastnik izselil iz stanovanja, stanovanja pa ni dal v najem, ali ker je lastnik umrl, njegovi dediči pa stanovanja niso dali v najem oziroma ga ne uporabljajo za počitek in rekreacijo.

Stanovanja za občasno rabo so stanovanja za počitek in rekreacijo ter

bathroom, toilet, hallway, larder, etc.) and with at least one separate entrance.

The data cover dwellings and other premises that were not built for dwellings but were used as dwellings at the time of the 2002 Census. For collective living quarters data were not gathered. Compared to previous censuses, 2002 Census data did not cover dwellings intended exclusively for renting to tourists.

A collective living quarter is a group of premises intended for habitation of a larger number of persons and used as a usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census.

Useful floor space of a dwelling is the sum of useful floor space of all rooms, kitchen and other auxiliary spaces (bathroom, toilet, hallway) and areas of enclosed terraces and verandas. The area of the room and kitchen which are architecturally separated from the dwelling but are used as a part of the dwelling all the year round is also taken into account. The area of open terraces and balconies, architecturally separated auxiliary spaces, garages, cellars and attics unsuitable for living is not taken into account.

A room is a space intended for living and separated from other residential area with walls. It has direct daylight and its floor space is at least 6m².

A separate room is a small dwelling with one room without a kitchen and bathroom. It can have a hallway, toilet or larder, however the total useful floor space of these auxiliary spaces must not exceed 6m².

A bed sit is a small dwelling with one room, a bathroom and a hallway, and with or without a small kitchen.

An occupied dwelling is a dwelling occupied by households or temporarily present persons who live in the dwelling temporarily because of work or schooling.

Another dwelling that the household uses at the same address is also included. At the 1991 Census these dwellings were not considered to be occupied.

Number of persons in a dwelling covers:

- residents,
- temporarily present.

Compared to previous censuses, in accordance with the new definition of population the number of people in the dwelling no longer covers persons absent for over a year because of living abroad.

A dwelling for business activity is a dwelling in which nobody lives and is entirely used for performing business activity. In architectural sense, the dwelling is not converted into business premises. This dwelling is not included in the number of dwellings.

A temporarily unoccupied dwelling is a dwelling that is new and not yet settled in, or a dwelling that is vacant because of moving, adaptation, repairs or a dwelling the owner of which lives in another dwelling and does not use this dwelling and does not let it to other people.

An unoccupied (abandoned) dwelling is a dwelling that has been abandoned for a long time because the owner moved away and did not let the dwelling to other people or the owner died and the heirs did not let the dwelling to other people or they do not use it for rest and recreation.

Dwellings for occasional use are dwellings for leisure and recreation

stanovanja za čas sezonskih del v kmetijstvu.

Stanovanja za počitek in rekreacijo je po definiciji stanovanje, ki se občasno ali več mesecev v letu uporablja za počitek in rekreacijo.

Stanovanja za čas sezonskih del v kmetijstvu je stanovanje, ki ga gospodinjstvo uporablja samo v času sezonskih del v kmetijstvu.

Število stanovanj v popisu vključuje vsa stanovanja, razen stanovanj, ki se uporabljajo samo za opravljanje dejavnosti, drugih naseljenih prostorov in skupinskih stanovanj.

Po mednarodnih priporočilih za popise se stanovanja delijo na naseljena, nenaseljena in stanovanja za občasno rabo. V Popisu 91 so se v skupno število stanovanj, za katere so bili objavljeni podrobnejši rezultati, štela samo naseljena in nenaseljena stanovanja (podatki za stanovanja za počitek in rekreacijo so bili prikazani posebej). Zato smo zaradi primerjave s Popisom 2002 nekatere podatke iz Popisa 91 preračunali, tako da smo pri številu stanovanj upoštevali enak koncept.

Drugi naseljeni prostori so prostori, ki po definiciji niso stanovanja, v času popisa pa so se uporabljali v ta namen. Sem spadajo naseljeni poslovni prostori in zasilno naseljeni prostori.

Naseljeni poslovni prostori so npr. naseljena prodajalna, pisarna, soba v hotelu, bolnišnici, domu za starostnike, v katerem prebiva gospodinjstvo, ki ni uporabnik storitev tega doma ipd.

Zasilno naseljeni prostori so barake, garaže, kleti, vagoni, prikolice, šotori ipd.

Samostojno stoječa hiša je stavba, ki samostojno stoji na zemljišču in po svojem osnovnem načinu gradnje ni večstanovanjska stavba (npr. blok, stolpnica), čeprav je v njej lahko tudi več kot eno stanovanje.

Vrstna hiša je tip stavbe, grajene v nizu oziroma v vrsti. Vrstna hiša ima svoj vhod, svojo hišno številko in dva (ali vsaj enega) skupna zidova ali skupno streho. Sem sodi tudi hiša –dvojček.

Hiša s kmečkim gospodarskim poslopljem je stavba, v kateri je poleg bivalnega v isti stavbi tudi gospodarski del.

Večstanovanjska stavba je blok, stolpnica ali starejša meščanska večstanovanjska stavba (npr. stavbe v mestnih središčih, ki so zgrajene strnjeno druga ob drugi in po svojem videzu ne spominjajo na sodobne večstanovanjske stavbe). Večstanovanjske stavbe imajo skupno stopnišče, iz katerega je vhod v posamezna stanovanja.

Druga vrsta stavbe je stavba, ki je ni mogoče uvrstiti v nobeno od drugih navedenih vrst, vendar je v njej vsaj eno stanovanje ali drug naseljen prostor (npr. razne poslovne stavbe, šole, bolnišnice, hoteli, domovi za starostnike ipd.).

Nadstropja v stavbi se štejejo od prtiličja navzgor. Prtiličje in mansarda se ne štejeta kot nadstropje.

Leto zgraditve stavbe je leto, v katerem je bila stavba zgrajena. Za stavbe, ki so bile poškodovane ali skoraj uničene, a so bile kasneje sanirane, je upoštevano leto rekonstrukcije oziroma sanacije.

Za vse objavljene podatke po upravno-prostorski razdelitvi Slovenije v publikaciji in na spletni strani Statističnega urada RS je upoštevano stanje

and dwellings for the time of seasonal work in agriculture.

Dwellings for leisure and recreation are by definition dwellings that are used occasionally or for several months a year for rest and recreation.

Dwellings for the time of seasonal work in agriculture are dwellings that households use only during seasonal work in agriculture.

The number of dwellings in a census comprises all dwellings except dwellings that are used only for performing business activity, other occupied premises and collective living quarters.

According to international recommendations for censuses, conventional dwellings cover occupied and unoccupied dwellings and dwellings for occasional use. In the 1991 Census the number of dwellings for which detailed results were published comprised only occupied and unoccupied dwellings (data on dwellings for leisure and recreation were shown separately). For comparison with the 2002 Census, we have recalculated some data from the 1991 Census in the way that we considered the same concept for the number of dwellings as used in the 2002 Census.

Other occupied premises are premises that are by definition not dwellings but were used as dwellings during the time of the census (occupied business premises, occupied provisional premises).

Occupied business premises are occupied shops, offices, rooms in hotels, hospitals and old people's homes where households live which are not users of services of these homes, etc.

Occupied provisional premises are huts, garages, basements, wagons, trailers, tents, etc.

A detached house is a building that stands independently on the ground and is by its original method of construction not a multi-dwelling building (e.g. a block of flats, a skyscraper, etc.), even though there may be more than one dwelling in it.

A row house is the type of building constructed in a row. A row house has its own entrance, its own house number, and two (or at least one) common walls and a common roof. Semi-detached houses are included.

A house with agricultural premises is a building in which beside of the dwelling there are also agricultural premises.

A multi-dwelling building is a block of flats, a skyscraper or an old urban multi-dwelling building (e.g. buildings in city centres that were built close to one another and by their appearance do not resemble modern multi-dwelling buildings). Multi-dwelling buildings have common staircases from which entrances lead into individual dwellings.

Other type of building is a building that cannot be classified into any other type, however at least one dwelling or some other occupied premise is located in it (e.g. various office buildings, schools, hospitals, hotels, old people's homes, etc.).

Floors in a building are counted from the ground floor up. The ground floor and the attic are not counted as floors.

Year of construction is the year in which the building was constructed. For damaged or almost demolished buildings which were later on reconstructed or improved, the year of reconstruction or improvement is taken into account.

For all published data by administrative spatial breakdown of Slovenia in this publication and on SORS's web pages the territorial breakdown by

teritorija po standardni klasifikaciji teritorialnih enot (SKTE) na dan 31. 3. 2002.

Zaupnost podatkov

V podatkih je upoštevana zaupnost. Namesto podatka je izpisan znak 'z'. V vsotah so ti podatki upoštevani. Zaupnost podatkov določajo Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v RS v letu 2002 (Uradni list RS, št. 66/00 in 26/01), Zakon o državni statistiki (Uradni list RS, št. 45/95, 09/01) in Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov (Uradni list RS, št. 59/99).

Objavljanje

Statistične informacije
Statistični letopis
Rezultati raziskovanj
Slovenija v številkah
Internet: www.gov.si/popis2002

KOMENTAR

PREBIVALSTVO

Na dan 31. 3. 2002 je bilo po podatkih Popisa 2002 v Sloveniji 1 964 036 prebivalcev. Po definiciji, uporabljeni v metodologiji za Popis 2002 in preračunu podatkov iz Popisa 1991, se je število prebivalcev v zadnjih 11 letih povečalo za 2,6 %. Podatke za 1991 smo preračunali tako, da smo število oseb, ki so v času Popisa 1991 prebivale v tujini (t. i. zdomce, ob Popisu 1991 jih je bilo 52 631), odšteli od skupnega števila prebivalstva, kar pomeni, da je v Sloveniji takrat dejansko prebivalo 1 913 355 prebivalcev. Če tega preračuna ne bi upoštevali, se število prebivalstva v teh 11 letih skoraj ne bi spremenilo, čeprav se je bistveno spremenila njegova sestava.

Ker je imela Slovenija v medpopisnem obdobju negativni naravni prirast, saj je približno 3 500 prebivalcev več umrlo, kot pa se jih je rodilo, se je število prebivalcev povečalo za 50 681 iz dveh razlogov:

- priseljevanja iz tujine;
- legalizacije prebivanja tistih državljanov nekdanje SFRJ, ki so ob Popisu 1991 že prebivali v Sloveniji, vendar v Sloveniji niso imeli administrativno urejenega prebivališča, zato so bili kot prebivalci popisani v eni od drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije.

V obdobju 1991–2001 se je število prebivalstva zaradi priseljevanja povečalo za 30 000 oseb, od tega je bilo samo 1 161 povratnih selivcev, torej oseb, katerih prvo prebivališče je bilo v Sloveniji, kamor so se ponovno priselili. Dve tretjini priseljencev ob Popisu 2002 nima državljanstva Slovenije. Del priseljencev si je državljanstvo Slovenije prav gotovo pridobil po priselitvi, kar zlasti velja za begunce iz Bosne in Hercegovine.

Priseljene prebivalce v obdobju po osamosvojitvi Slovenije lahko uvrstimo v štiri kategorije:

1. priseljeni državljani RS, ki so se v Slovenijo vrnili zaradi razpada nekdanje Jugoslavije (npr. častniki nekdanje JLA in njihovi družinski člani);
2. priseljeni državljani RS, ki so se v Slovenijo vrnili po začasnem prebivanju v tujini (npr. zaradi dela, družinskih razlogov) oz. po dolgotrajnem prebivanju v tujini (npr. predvojni in povojni izseljenci v evropske in čezmorske države) – številni med njimi so bili rojeni v

the Standard Classification of Territorial Units (SKTE) as of 31 March 2002 was taken into account.

Data confidentiality

Data confidentiality is respected. Instead of confidential data letter 'z' is given. Totals include confidential data. Data confidentiality is determined by the Act Regulating the Census of Population, Households and Housings in the Republic of Slovenia in 2002 (OJ RS No. 66/00 and 26/01), the National Statistics Act (OJ RS No. 45/95, 09/01) and the Personal Data Protection Act (OJ RS No. 59/99).

Publishing

Rapid Reports
Statistical Yearbook
Results of Surveys
Slovenija in Figures
Internet: www.gov.si/popis2002

COMMENT

POPULATION

According to 2002 Census data, on 31 March 2002 the population of Slovenia was 1,964,036. Recalculation of 1991 Census data to the definition used at the 2002 Census shows that in the last 11 years the number of population rose by 2.6%. 1991 data were recalculated, so that the number of persons living abroad at the time of the 1991 Census (migrant workers – of which there were 52,631 at the 1991 Census) was subtracted from the number of population, which means that at that time 1,913,355 people were actually living in Slovenia. If we did not make this recalculation, the number of population in the last 11 years would not change much, although its structure changed considerably.

Because Slovenia had a natural decrease between the last two censuses – since about 3,500 more people died than were born – the population increase of 50,681 is the result of two factors:

- immigration from abroad;
- legalisation of living in Slovenia of those citizens of former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who had already lived in Slovenia at the 1991 Census but since they did not have administratively regulated residence in Slovenia they were registered as population of one of the other Yugoslav republics.

In the 1991–2002 period the number of population increased because of immigration by 30,000, of that only 1,161 were re-emigrants, i.e. persons whose first residence was in Slovenia and they came back to Slovenia after living abroad. Two thirds of immigrants at the 2002 Census do not have Slovene citizenship. A part of immigrants obtained Slovene citizenship after immigration, which is especially true for refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Immigrants in the period after Slovenia won independence can be classified into four categories:

1. Slovene citizens who immigrated to Slovenia because of the disintegration of former Yugoslavia (e.g. officers of the Yugoslav Army and their family members);
2. Slovene citizens who immigrated to Slovenia after temporarily living abroad (e.g. because of work, family reasons) or after longer living abroad (e.g. people who emigrated to European countries and countries on other continents before and after World War II) – many

tujini in so imeli tam prvo prebivališče;

3. begunci z območij nekdanje Jugoslavije, ki so ostali v Sloveniji, ker se ne morejo več vrniti v svoje izvorno okolje;
4. sodobni ekonomski imigranti, ki v Slovenijo še vedno prihajajo pretežno iz držav, nastalih na območju nekdanje Jugoslavije;

Več kot 80 % prebivalcev, katerih prvo prebivališče je bilo v tujini, se je priselilo v Slovenijo v zadnjem desetletju iz držav, nastalih na ozemlju nekdanje Jugoslavije, največ iz Bosne in Hercegovine (več kot 12 000), približno enako iz Hrvaške in ZRJ (4 500 oz. 3 900), iz Makedonije pa 2 100. Med drugimi državami se je največ oseb priselilo v Slovenijo iz držav, v katere so odhajali Slovenci načasno delo (Nemčije – 1 300, Avstrije – 600, Italije – 450). Skupaj se je iz držav Evropske unije priselilo 3 000 oseb. V primerjavi s prejšnjimi obdobji se je povečalo število priseljencev iz držav, nastalih na ozemlju nekdanje Sovjetske zveze (skoraj 800).

20 % (34 000) priseljenih prebivalcev nima državljanstva Slovenije. Med njimi prevladujejo tisti, ki so se v Slovenijo priselili po osamosvojitvi, vendar pa je 14 000 takih, ki so se v Slovenijo priselili že pred letom 1991. Državljanstva Slovenije niso pridobili zaradi:

1. neizpolnjevanja pogojev za pridobitev državljanstva po 40. členu Zakona o državljanstvu, ki je omogočal vsem, ki so imeli konec leta 1990 v Sloveniji stalno prebivališče, zelo enostavno pridobitev državljanstva (predvsem niso imeli stalnega prebivališča, temveč samo začasnega ali pa še tega ne);
2. priseljencev, ki iz različnih vzrokov niso hoteli zaprositi za državljanstvo RS, pozneje pa so številni med njimi spoznali svojo napako, vendar niso izpolnjevali zelo strogih določil za naturalizacijo.

Večina oseb brez državljanstva RS se je priselila iz republik oz. držav nekdanje Jugoslavije, največ iz Bosne in Hercegovine (18 000), predvsem zaradi vojne v tej državi. Sledijo vse druge države nekdanje Jugoslavije v istem vrstnem redu, kakor velja za priselitve. Iz drugih držav prebiva v Sloveniji le 9 % vseh tujcev. Tujci predstavljajo manj kot 2 % prebivalstva Slovenije.

Razmerje pri povratnih selivcih (reemigrantih) je ravno nasprotno – samo 20 % se jih je priselilo iz držav nekdanje Jugoslavije, 80 % pa pretežno iz evropskih držav, predvsem tistih, ki so bile tradicionalno zaposlitveno območje slovenskega zdomstva (Nemčija – 300, Avstrija – 250).

Največ oseb, ki so v času Popisa 1991 po mednarodnih priporočilih za popise prebivalstva že prebivale v Sloveniji, popisane pa so bile v republiki stalnega prebivališča, je danes starih od 20 do 40 let in so se v Slovenijo priseljevale predvsem v 80. letih. Na tak prebivalstveni razvoj so vplivali predvsem dogodki v nekdanji Jugoslaviji, saj so se številni priseljenci nameravali vrniti v svoje izvorno okolje, v katerem so gradili tudi lastne hiše.

Spolna struktura prebivalstva se je zelo malo spremenila, tako da se je delež moških v primerjavi s Popisom 1991 povečal z 48,3 % na 48,8 %. Razlog je predvsem priseljevanje mladih delovno aktivnih moških. Bistveno pa se je v tem obdobju povečala povprečna starost prebivalstva (za 3,6 leta), tako da je dosegla 39,5 leta, povprečna starost žensk pa je že preseгла 40 let (41,1 leta).

Po osamosvojitvi Slovenije so bili najpomembnejši demografski procesi:

- povečanje števila gospodinjstev (za 8,3 %), na kar je najbolj vplivalo povečanje števila enočlanskih gospodinjstev (za 27,5 %);

of them were born abroad and had their first residence abroad;

3. refugees from the territory of former Yugoslavia who remained in Slovenia because they cannot return to their place of origin;
4. modern economic migrants who are still coming to Slovenia mostly from countries of former Yugoslavia.

In the past decade more than 80% of the population whose first residence was abroad immigrated to Slovenia from countries of former Yugoslavia. Most of them came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (over 12,000), followed by Croatia (4,500), Serbia (3,900) and Macedonia (2,100). Among other countries, the most immigrants came from countries of immigration for Slovene workers (Germany – 1,300, Austria – 600, Italy – 450). All together some 3,000 people immigrated from the European Union. Compared to previous periods, the number of immigrants from countries of former Soviet Union (800) increased.

Twenty percent (34,000) of immigrants do not have Slovene citizenship. Most of them immigrated to Slovenia after independence; however, there are also 14,000 people who came to live in Slovenia before 1991. There are two reasons for not obtaining Slovene citizenship:

1. nonfulfilment of conditions to obtain citizenship according to Article 40 of the Citizenship Act, which enables everybody who had permanent residence in Slovenia at the end of 1990 to obtain citizenship easily (they did not have permanent residence but only temporary or not even that);
2. for various reasons immigrants did not want to obtain Slovene citizenship, but because of later developments many of them realised their mistake, however they did not fulfil the very strict naturalisation rules.

Most people without Slovene citizenship immigrated to Slovenia from republics or countries of former Yugoslavia, most of them from Bosnia and Herzegovina (18,000) – often as a result of war in this country. Other countries of former Yugoslavia follow in the same order as for immigration in general. Only 9% of all foreigners living in Slovenia came from other countries. Foreigners represent less than 2% of total population in Slovenia.

The situation with re-emigrants is exactly the opposite. Only 20% of them came from countries of former Yugoslavia and 80% from mostly European countries, especially those countries in which Slovenes traditionally sought employment as migrant workers (Germany – 300, Austria – 250).

Most people who according to international recommendations for censuses had already lived in Slovenia at the time of the 1991 Census but were enumerated in the republic of their permanent residence are now between 20 and 40 years old and immigrated to Slovenia in the 1980s. Such population development was to a great extent the result of developments in former Yugoslavia, since many immigrants intended to return to their country of origin where they were building their houses.

Sex structure of the population changed only slightly, so that compared to the 1991 Census the share of men rose from 48.3% to 48.8%. The reason is mostly immigration of young, active men. In this period mean age of population rose considerably (by 3.6 years), so that it is 39.5 years, while mean age of women has already exceeded 40 years and is now 41.1 years.

2002 Census data showed which are the most important demographic processes in Slovenia after the independence:

- increase of the number of households (by 8.3%), which is to the greatest extent the result of the rise in single person households (by 27.5%);

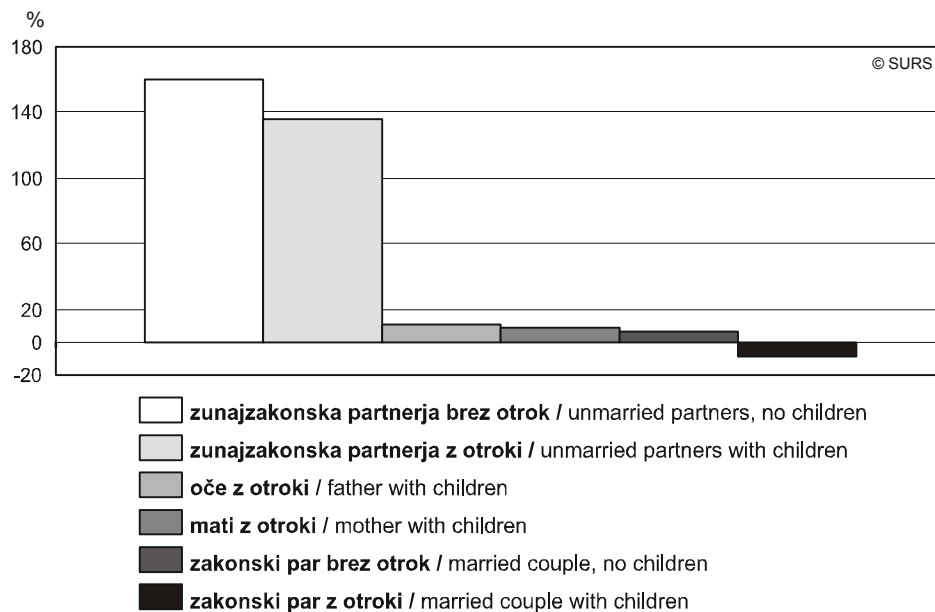
- zmanjšanje povprečnega števila članov gospodinjstva na 2,8 (še v letu 1991 po preračunanih podatkih 3,0) zaradi povečanja deleža gospodinjstev s tremi člani in manj in istočasnega zmanjšanja deleža gospodinjstev z večjim številom članov;
- spremembe v sestavi družin (povečanje števila zunajzakonskih skupnosti s 17 000 na 42 000 in povečanje števila družin brez otrok za 8,8 %).
- because of the rise of households with three persons or less and simultaneous fall of households with more persons, the average household size is only 2.8 persons (according to recalculated data, in 1991 it was 3.0);
- changes in the family structure (increase of consensual unions from 17,000 to 42,000 and increase of the number of families without children by 8.8%).

Najpomembnejši vzroki za nizko povprečno število članov gospodinjstva so:

- večanje števila družin z enim otrokom oziroma celo brez otrok, saj se je število družin z dvema otrokoma ali več zmanjšalo, pri čemer je zanimivo, da se je število družin z večjim številom otrok glede na leto 1991 najbolj zmanjšalo v nemestnih naseljih;
- pojavljanje mladih enočlanskih gospodinjstev (10 000 v starosti do 30 let) v večjih mestih, ki so značilna tudi za Evropo (t. i. singles);
- večanje števila ostarelih gospodinjstev (samskih ali družinskih), saj je skoraj polovica oseb v enočlanskih gospodinjstvih že starejša od 65 let;
- zmanjševanje števila tradicionalnih gospodinjstev s tremi generacijami članov, ki so bila značilna zlasti za ruralna okolja, v katerih je bil proces transformacije sestave gospodinjstev in družin celo hitrejši kot v mestnih območjih.
- The most important reasons for low average household size are:
- ever more families with one child or without children as the number of families with two or more children decreased – it is interesting that compared to 1991 the number of families with more children decreased the most in non-urban settlements;
- appearance of young single person households, the so called singles, (10,000 at age under 30) in larger cities, which is characteristic for Europe as a whole;
- increase in the number of old households (single person or family households), since almost a half of persons in single person households are over 65 years old;
- ever smaller number of traditional households with three generations of members, which were characteristic of rural environments where the process of transforming the household and family structure was even more rapid than in urban areas.

SLIKA 1: Spremembe števila tipov družin med popisoma 1991¹⁾ in 2002, Slovenija

CHART 1: Changes of the number of types of families between Census 1991¹⁾ and Census 2002, Slovenia



1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

V zadnjem desetletju se je zmanjšalo samo število zakonskih parov z otroki, in sicer za več kot 27 000. Zakonske pare z otroki so delno zamenjali zunajzakonski pari z otroki, saj jih je več za skoraj 17 000. Za 14 000 pa se je povečalo število parov brez otrok, kar pomeni, da se je skupno število družin z zakoncema/partnerjema celo povečalo (skoraj za 4 000), prišlo pa je do prerazporeditve posameznih tipov družin. Število enostarševskih družin se je povečalo za 8 000, tako da se je tudi njihov delež povečal za 1 %, kar predstavlja že skoraj petino vseh družin.

In the past decade only the number of married couples with children decreased. Their number fell by more than 27,000. Married couples with children were partly replaced by unmarried partners with children, since there are almost 17,000 more consensual unions than in 1991. The number of couples/partners without children rose by 14,000, which means that the total number of families with married couples or unmarried partners rose by almost 4,000, but that there was a redistribution of individual types of families. The number of single parent families rose by 8,000. Their share rose by 1% and they represent almost a fifth of all families in Slovenia.

Skupno število otrok v družinah se kljub vedno manjši rodnosti ni bistveno zmanjšalo (za slabih 10 000). Pri tem je treba upoštevati, da popisna definicija otroka ni omejena s starostjo. Vsaj enega otroka ima sicer tri četrtine družin, vsaj enega otroka, mlajšega od šest let, pa samo 15 % oz. vsaka šesta družina. Pri 17 % družin pa so vsi otroci starejši od 25 let, kar pomeni, da je teh družin celo 4 500 več kot družin, v katerih je vsaj en otrok mlajši od 6 let.

Število velikih družin (6 otrok ali več) se je med popisoma zmanjšalo s 568 na 441, število družin s štirimi ali petimi otroki pa s 7 018 na 5 842. Razveseljiv pa je podatek, da se je število družin s tremi otroki le malenkostno zmanjšalo (v absolutnem smislu za toliko, kot število družin s štirimi oz. petimi otroki), še zlasti v mestnih naseljih; odločanje za tretjega otroka v družini postaja spet aktualno. Po drugi strani pa v slovenski družbi narašča število zakonskih parov oz. zunajzakonskih partnerjev brez otrok. Delno je to posledica zavestne odločitve mlajših generacij za tak način družinskega življenja (7 000 družin, v katerih je mož/partner mlajši od 30 let, oz. skoraj 10 000 družin, v katerih je žena/partnerka ???, je brez otrok). Glavni razlog za povečanje števila zakonskih skupnosti brez otrok pa so spremembe v življenjskem ciklu družine, ko z vzpostavitvijo lastne družine odrasli otroci postanejo člani novih družin. V tem desetletju so namreč svoje lastne družinske skupnosti oblikovali otroci, rojeni v obdobju največje rodnosti v Sloveniji. Zato je več kot 100 000 družin brez otrok (80 %) takih, v katerih je vsaj eden od zakoncev starejši od 50 let.

NARODNA PRIPADNOST

Sestava prebivalstva po narodni pripadnosti se je med popisoma 1991 in 2002 zelo spremenila. Politične spremembe in pogostejše uveljavljanje pravice do neodgovarjanja in neopredeljevanja v zvezi z narodno pripadnostjo se izražajo v spremenjeni klasifikaciji in v podatkih.

Klasifikacija, uporabljena v popisih 1971, 1981 in 1991, je bila dopolnjena z naslednjimi kategorijami: Bošnjaki (eden od treh konstitutivnih narodov države Bosne in Hercegovine), Bosanci (ena od skupin narodno neopredeljenih) in Niso želeli odgovoriti (eden od možnih odgovorov, Zakon o popisu 2002).

V 11 letih (1991–2002) se je prebivalstvo Slovenije povečalo za 51 000, število opredeljenih za Slovence pa se je zmanjšalo za 58 000. Zmanjšalo se je tudi število opredeljenih za Hrvate, Srbe, Madžare, Makedonce, Črnogorce, Italijane itd. Povečalo se je le število opredeljenih za Albance in tistih, ki so se leta 1991 opredelili za Muslimane, leta 2002 pa za Muslimane ali Bošnjake. Povečalo se je tudi število Romov in še nekaterih manjštevinskih narodnih pripadnosti. Vendar to povečanje ni tolikšno, da bi vplivalo na zmanjšanje števila pripadnikov drugih narodov.

Največje spremembe so se med leti 1991 in 2002 dogajale v kategorijah, ki ne označujejo narodne pripadnosti. Trikratno se je povečalo število oseb z neznano narodno pripadnostjo (126 000 leta 2002), 48 600 oseb ni želelo odgovoriti, število neopredeljenih se je povečalo za 38 % (12 000 leta 2002). Leta 2002 je narodna opredelitev ostala »skrita« za 10 % prebivalstva Slovenije.

The total number of children in families did not change much (by less than 10,000) despite ever lower fertility rates. It needs to be taken into account that the census definition of a child is not limited by age. Three quarters of families have at least one child, while only 15% of families (or a sixth of all families) have at least one child younger than 6. In 17% of families all children are over 25 years old, which means that there are 4,500 such families more than families with at least one child under 6.

Between the last two censuses the number of large families (with 6 children or more) decreased from 568 to 441 and the number of families with 4 or 5 children from 7,018 to 5,842. It is good that the number of families with three children decreased only slightly (in the absolute sense by as much as the number of families with 4 or 5 children), especially in urban settlements. This leads us to think that families decide more often on having the third child. On the other hand, the number of married couples or unmarried partners without children is on the rise. This is partly the result of younger generations choosing this type of family life (7,000 families in which the husband/partner is younger than 30 and almost 10,000 families in which the wife/partner is younger than 30 are without children). The main reason for the rise of families without children are changes in the life-cycle of the family, when adult children become members of new families after setting them up. In the past decade children born in the period of the highest fertility in Slovenia were namely setting up their own families. Therefore, there are over 100,000 (80%) families without children in which at least one partner is over 50 years old.

ETHNIC AFFILIATION

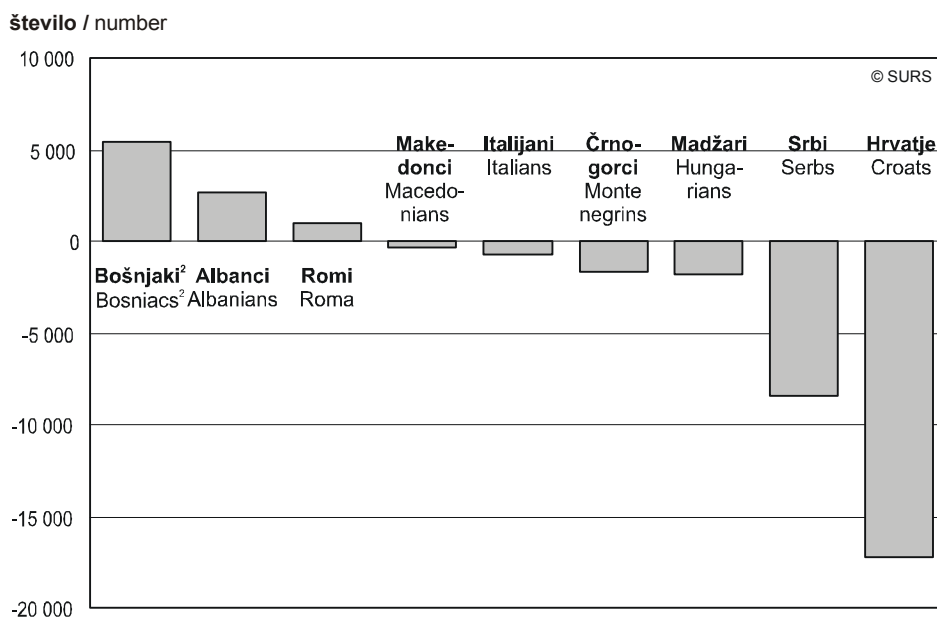
Population structure in terms of ethnic affiliation experienced considerable changes between the 1991 and 2002 censuses. Political changes and more frequent enforcement of the right not to answer and declare ethnic affiliation reflect in the changed classification and data.

The classification used at the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses was supplemented with the following categories: »Bosniacs« (one of the three constitutive nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina), »Bosnians« (one of the groups of the ethnically undeclared) and »Did not want to reply« (one of the possible answers according to the 2002 Census of Population Act).

In 11 years between 1991 and 2002 the population of Slovenia rose by 51,000, while the number of people declaring themselves as Slovenes fell by 58,000. The number of people declaring themselves as Croats, Serbs, Hungarians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Italians, etc, also decreased. On the other hand, only the number of people declaring themselves as Albanians increased as did the number of people that in 1991 declared themselves as Muslims and in 2002 as Muslims or Bosniacs. The number of Roma also rose as did the number of some smaller ethnic groups. However, this increase is not enough to compensate for the decrease in the number of members of other ethnic groups.

The greatest changes between 1991 and 2002 happened in categories that do not denote ethnic affiliation. The number of people with unknown ethnic affiliation rose by three times (to 126,000), with 48,600 people not wanting to reply and the number of the undeclared rising by 38% (to 12,000). In 2002, ethnic affiliation remained unknown for 10% of the population.

SLIKA 2: Spremembe števila narodno opredeljenega prebivalstva, ki ni slovenske narodnosti, med popisoma 1991¹⁾ in 2002, Slovenija
CHART 2: Changes in the number of ethnically declared population between Census 1991¹⁾ and Census 2002, Slovenia



1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

2) Združeni podatki za Bošnjake in Muslime. / Data for Bosniacs and Muslims were merged.

MATERNI JEZIK

Odgovor na vprašanje o maternem jeziku je bil obvezen. Zato je delež neznanih odgovorov razmeroma majhen, le 2,7 % ali 52 300 oseb. V primerjavi s popisom leta 1991 se je delež neznanih odgovorov povečal za pol odstotne točke.

Materni jezik je znak, ki je praviloma nespremenljiv. Zato se število ljudi z istim maternim jezikom spreminja počasi, razen v obdobjih večjega priseljevanja ljudi z drugim maternim jezikom.

Prebivalstvo Slovenije je po maternem jeziku zelo homogeno. Slovenščina je materni jezik za 87,7 % prebivalstva. Sledijo hrvaški (2,8 %), srbsko-hrvaški (1,8 %), srbski in bosanski jezik (1,6 % vsaka). Delež prebivalstva, katerega materni jezik je drugačen od že omenjenih, znaša le 1,8 %.

Med leti 1991 in 2002 se je število prebivalstva s slovenskim maternim jezikom povečalo za 33 000, odstotek pa zmanjšal za 0,6 odstotne točke. To je v primerjavi z obdobjema 1971–1981 in 1981–1991 zelo majhno znižanje (2,7 in 3,2 odstotne točke).

V sestavi prebivalstva Slovenije po maternem jeziku so se med leti 1991 in 2002 dogajale največje spremembe v okviru nekdanjega srbohrvaškega jezika. Zmanjšalo se je število tistih, katerih materni jezik je srbsko-hrvaški in hrvaško-srbski, povečalo pa število tistih, katerih materni jezik je srbski, hrvaški, črnogorski ali bosanski. Črnogorskega in bosanskega jezika klasifikacija iz leta 1991 ni poznala. Večina tistih, ki se je leta 2002 odločila za črnogorski ali bosanski jezik, teh je bilo 31 500, se je leta 1991 opredelila za srbsko-hrvaškega.

MOTHER TONGUE

The answer to the question on mother tongue was obligatory. Therefore, the share of unknown answers is relatively low, only 2.7% or for 52,300 persons. Compared to the 1991 Census, the share of unknown answers rose by half a percentage point.

Mother tongue is the sign which is as a rule unchangeable. Therefore, the number of people with the same mother tongue changes slowly, except in periods of strong migration of people with different mother tongues. In Slovenia, the 1991-2002 period was not one of those times.

The population of Slovenia is very homogeneous as regards mother tongue. Slovene is the mother tongue of 87.7% of the population. It is followed by Croatian with 2.8%, Serbo-Croatian with 1.8%, and Serbian and Bosnian with 1.6% each. The share of population whose mother tongue is some other language is only 1.8%.

Between 1991 and 2002 the number of population whose mother tongue is Slovene rose by 33,000, while the share fell by 0.6 percentage point. Compared to 1971-1981 and 1981-1991, this is a very small decrease (2.7 and 3.2 percentage points).

In the 1991-2002 period the population structure in terms of mother tongue has seen the greatest changes within the former Serbo-Croatian language. The number of people whose mother tongue is Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian fell, while the number of people whose mother tongue is Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin or Bosnian rose. The latter two languages were not included in the classification of languages in 1991. Most people who in 2002 decided on Montenegrin or Bosnian - 31,500 people decided on the latter - chose Serbo-Croatian in 1991.

VEROIZPOVED

Sestava prebivalstva po veroizpovedi se je med popisoma 1991 in 2002 zelo spremenila. Največje spremembe so v razmerju med tistimi, ki so se hoteli opredeliti za neko veroizpoved, in tistimi, ki se niso hoteli. Teh je bilo leta 2002 veliko več kot leta 1991.

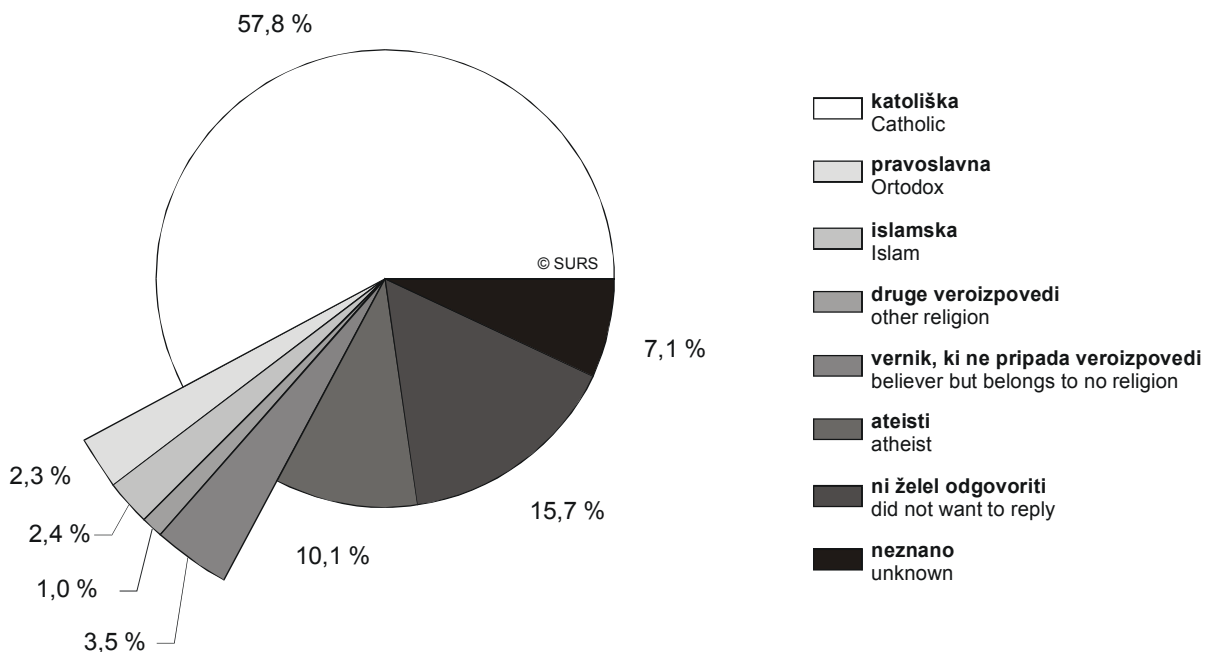
Odgovarjanje na vprašanje o veroizpovedi ni bilo obvezno. To možnost je leta 1991 izkoristilo 81 000 oseb, leta 2002 pa 308 000 ali 15,7 % prebivalstva Slovenije. Podvojilo se je število nevernih (199 000 leta 2002), 17-krat večje je število vernikov, ki ne pripadajo nobeni veroizpovedi. Prepolovilo pa se je število tistih, za katere ni bilo mogoče zbrati podatkov.

Število tistih, ki so se opredelili za neko veroizpoved, se je zmanjšalo. Najbolj se je zmanjšalo število opredeljenih za katoliško veroizpoved. Njihov delež se je z 72 % leta 1991 znižal na 58 % leta 2002. Povečalo se je le število pripadnikov islamske, orientalskih in drugih veroizpovedi.

Glede na delež v prebivalstvu so si leta 2002 po vrstnem redu sledili: katoliki, tisti, ki niso želeli odgovoriti, ateisti, neznani odgovori, verniki, ki ne pripadajo nobeni veroizpovedi, pripadniki islamske, pravoslavne in drugih veroizpovedi.

Leta 2002 je odgovor na vprašanje o veroizpovedi nepoznan za 23 % prebivalstva (neznano + ni želel odgovoriti), leta 1991 pa za 18,8 %.

SLIKA 3: Prebivalstvo po veroizpovedi, Slovenija, Popis 2002
CHART 3: Population by religion, Slovenia, Census 2002



RELIGION

Population structure in terms of religion changed a lot between the 1991 and 2002 censuses. The greatest change is in the share of people who decided to declare their religion and those who didn't. In 2002, there were many more people who decided not to declare their religion than in 1991.

It was not obligatory to answer the question on religion. In 1991 this option was chosen by 81,000 people while in 2002 their number rose to 308,000 or 15.7% of the population. The number of unbelievers doubled (to 199,000), while the number of believers who do not belong to any religion increased by 17 times. The number of people for whom it was not possible to collect the data was cut in two.

The number of people who declared their religion decreased, the most the number of people who declared themselves as Catholics. Their share fell from 72% in 1991 to 58% in 2002. Only the number of people of Islamic, Oriental and other religions increased.

As regards the share in the population, in 2002 the order of answers to the question on religion was: Catholic, do not want to reply, atheist, unknown, believer but not belonging to any religion, Islam, Orthodox, and other religion.

In 2002 the answer to the question on religion was unknown for 23% of the population (unknown + did not want to reply), while in 1991 the share was 18.8%.

IZOBRAZBA

Izobrazbena struktura prebivalstva se je med obema popisoma prebivalstva precej izboljšala. Če je imela ob popisu 1991 še skoraj polovica prebivalstva (47,2 %) končano le osnovno šolo ali manj, ima danes le še tretjina prebivalstva najnižjo izobrazbo. Zaradi metodoloških razlik med Popisom 1991 (podatki so bili prevzeti iz baze, v kateri je bil upoštevan najvišji dokončani razred, zato so bili posamezniki z dokončano osnovnošolsko obveznostjo, ki je trajala manj kot 8 let, avtomatsko razvrščeni v kategorijo nedokončana osnovna šola) in Popisom 2002 (podatek temelji na izjavi osebe o dokončani osnovni šoli ob upoštevanju trajanja osnovnošolske obveznosti v posameznem obdobju) podatki za ti dve kategoriji niso absolutno primerljivi. Najbolj se je zmanjšalo število prebivalstva z nepopolno osnovno šolo (s 16,7 % v letu 1991 na 6,3 % ob Popisu 2002), nespremenjen pa ostaja delež prebivalstva brez izobrazbe (0,7 %). Delno pa so te spremembe tudi posledica smrtnosti generacij z najnižjo izobrazbo.

Zelo se je povečal delež prebivalstva s končano srednjo izobrazbo. Podatki kažejo, da ima danes več kot polovica prebivalstva (54,1 %) končano poklicno, srednjo strokovno ali splošno izobrazbo. Nekoliko več prebivalstva je zaključilo nižjo ali srednjo poklicno izobrazbo (27,2 %) kot srednjo strokovno ali splošno (26,9 %). Višjo od srednje izobrazbe ima 12,9 % prebivalstva, kar je za dobre 4 % več kot ob popisu 1991.

Podatki o izobrazbeni strukturi po spolu kažejo, da imajo moški v povprečju višjo izobrazbo kot ženske. Razlike so posebej opazne pri deležu prebivalstva z dokončano srednjo izobrazbo (60,6 % proti 47,9 %) in pri deležu prebivalstva z dokončano osnovno šolo ali manj (38,8 % proti 26,9 %).

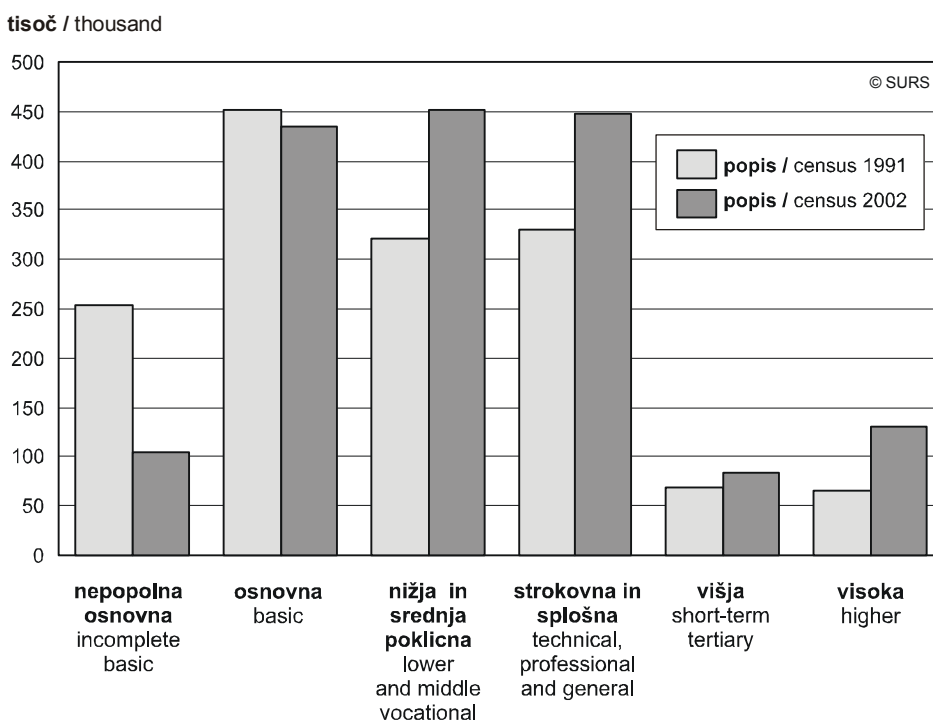
EDUCATION

Educational structure of population improved considerably in the last decade between the two censuses. At the 1991 Census almost a half of the population (47.2%) only had basic education or less, while in 2002 the share is only a third. Due to methodological differences between the 1991 Census (when the data were taken over from the database in which the highest grade completed was taken into account and people with finished basic school that lasted less than 8 years were automatically classified into the category incomplete basic education) and the 2002 Census (when the data were based on a person's statement about finished basic school, taking into account the duration of basic education in individual periods), the data on these two categories are not absolutely comparable. The number of population with incomplete basic school fell the most (from 16.7% in 1991 to 6.3% in 2002), while the share of the population with no education remained the same (0.7%). These changes are partly the result of generations with the lowest levels of education gradually dying out.

The share of population with secondary education rose a lot. The data show that there are more than a half of people (54.1%) who have vocational, upper secondary professional or upper secondary general education. Slightly more people have lower or middle vocational education (27.2%) that upper secondary professional or general education (26.9%). 12.9% of the population have more than secondary education, which is over 4% more than at the 1991 Census.

Data on educational structure by sex show that men have on average higher education than women. The differences are notable in the share of population having secondary education (60.6% vs. 47.9%) and in the share of population having finished basic education or less (38.8% vs. 26.9%).

SLIKA 4: Prebivalstvo staro 15 let ali več, po izobrazbi, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002
CHART 4: Population aged 15 or over by education, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002



AKTIVNOST

Po podatkih popisa so bile v Sloveniji 818 304 delovno aktivne osebe, od tega 367 064 delovno aktivnih žensk in 451 524 delovno aktivnih moških. Največji delež med delovno aktivnim prebivalstvom predstavljajo zaposlene osebe. Teh je bilo 738 055 oz. 90,2 % izmed vseh delovno aktivnih oseb. Zaposlenih žensk je bilo 342 747 oz. 93,4 % izmed vseh delovno aktivnih žensk. Zaposlenih moških je bilo 395 308 oz. 87,6 % izmed vseh delovno aktivnih moških.

Skupaj je bilo 130 774 brezposelnih oseb: 63 946 je bilo brezposelnih žensk in 66 828 brezposelnih moških.

Med prebivalstvom, starim 15 let ali več, je bilo 949 078 oz. 57,0 % aktivnih (prebivalcev) in 714 791 oz. 43,0 % neaktivnih prebivalcev. Med ženskami, starimi 15 let ali več, jih je bilo 431 010 oz. 50,1 % aktivnih in 428 573 oz. 49,9 % neaktivnih. Med moškimi, starimi 15 let ali več, jih je bilo 518 068 oz. 64,4 % aktivnih in 286 218 oz. 35,6 % neaktivnih).

V primerjavi s podatki popisa 1991 je bilo leta 2002 v Sloveniji 60 485 oz. 7,4 % manj delovno aktivnih oseb (48 038 oz. 13,1% je bilo manj delovno aktivnih žensk, 14 446 oz. 2,8 % pa je bilo manj delovno aktivnih moških). Povečalo se je število brezposelnih oseb in jih je bilo 63 797 oz. 48,8 % več, kot jih je bilo 1991 (37 665 oz. 58,9 % je bilo več brezposelnih žensk, 26 132 oz. 39,1 % pa brezposelnih moških). Povečalo pa se je tudi število neaktivnih oseb. Bilo jih je 145 835 oz. 20,4 % več, kot jih je bilo leta 1991 (74 102 neaktivni ženski sta bili več oz. 17,3 %, neaktivnih moških pa 71 733 oz. 25,1 %).

STAVBE IN STANOVANJA

Popisane si bile stavbe, stanovanja ter drugi naseljeni prostori, ki so se v času popisa uporabljali za ta namen. Za skupinska stanovanja je v podatkih vključeno le število tistih, v katerih je imela v času popisa običajno prebivališče vsaj ena oseba. Podatki Popisa 2002 niso neposredno primerljivi s podatki Popisa 1991. V preteklih popisih so se v skupno število stanovanj, za katera so bili objavljeni rezultati, namreč štela samo stanovanja za stalno stanovanje (naseljena, začasno nenaseljena, zapuščena). V Popisu 2002 smo upoštevali mednarodna priporočila za popise, po katerih se v število stanovanj štejejo vsa stanovanja, zato smo poleg naseljenih in nenaseljenih stanovanj vključili tudi stanovanja za občasno uporabo. V število stanovanj pa tako kot leta 1991 niso vključena stanovanja, ki se uporabljajo izključno za opravljanje dejavnosti, ker so se v času popisa uporabljala samo v nestanovanjske namene. Poleg tega so bile v Popisu 1991 v število oseb v stanovanju vključene tudi tiste osebe, ki so prebivale v tujini več kot eno leto. V zadnjem popisu te osebe (zdomci) niso več prebivalci Slovenije, zato tudi niso bile upoštevane v število oseb v stanovanju. Za potrebe primerjave zadnjih dveh popisov so podatki v tej Statistični informaciji za leto 1991 preračunani po novi metodologiji.

Število stanovanj se je glede na Popis 1991 povečalo za 94 635 oziroma 13,9 %. Popisanih je bilo 464 730 stavb s stanovanji oziroma drugimi bivalnimi prostori (povprečno število stanovanj v stavbi je 1,7). K povečanju števila stanovanj sta pripomogli gradnja novih stanovanj in prenova ter sprememba nestanovanjskih v stanovanjske prostore. Največji delež predstavljajo naseljena stanovanja, vendar se njihov delež niža iz popisa v popis. V zadnjem popisu je bilo 85,5 % naseljenih stanovanj, v letu 1991 pa je bil ta delež 91 % (preračunano po novi

ACTIVITY

Census data show that there are 818,304 persons in employment in Slovenia: 367,064 women and 451,240 men. The highest share among persons in employment is that of persons in paid employment – 738,055 or 90.2% of all persons in employment. There were 342,747 women in paid employment or 93.4% of all women in employment and 395,308 men in paid employment or 87.6% of all men in employment.

All together there were 130,774 unemployed persons: 63,946 women and 66,828 men.

Among population aged 15 or over there were 949,078 or 57.0% active (labour force) and 714,791 or 43.0% inactive people. Among women aged 15 or over there were 431,010 or 50.1% active and 428,573 or 49.9% inactive, and among men aged 15 or over there were 518,068 or 64.4% active and 286,218 or 35.6% inactive.

Compared to 1991 Census data, in 2002 there were 60,485 or 7.4% less persons in employment (48,038 or 13.1% less women in employment and 14,446 or 2.8% men in employment). The number of unemployed persons increased by 63,797 or 48.8% over 1991 data (37,665 or 58.9% more women and 26,132 or 39.1% more men). The number of inactive population increased by 145,835 or 20.4% over 1991 data (women by 74,102 or 17.3% and men by 71,733 or 25.1%).

BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS

With the Census of Population, Households and Housing buildings, dwellings and other occupied premises that were used for dwellings at the time of the Census were enumerated. For collective living quarters the data include only the number of those that were used as a usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. 2002 Census data are not directly comparable with 1991 Census data. In the past censuses the total number of dwellings for which results were published namely included only dwellings for permanent habitation (occupied, temporarily unoccupied and abandoned). At the 2002 Census we took into account international recommendations for censuses according to which the number of dwellings covers all dwellings. Therefore, we included occupied and unoccupied dwellings as well as dwellings for occasional use. As in 1991, the number of dwellings does not include dwellings used exclusively for business activity because at the time of the census they were used exclusively for non-residential purposes. In addition, at the 1991 Census the number of people in dwellings covered those people who were living abroad for more than one year. At the 2002 Census these persons (migrant workers) were not covered in the number of persons in the dwelling as they are not the population of Slovenia. For comparing the last two censuses, the data for 1991 presented in this issue of Rapid Reports were recalculated to the new concept.

Compared to the 1991 Census, the number of dwellings rose by 94,635 or 13.9%. There are 464,730 buildings with dwellings or other residential premises with 1.7 dwellings on average in these buildings. The increase of the number of dwellings is the result of construction of new dwellings as well as reconstruction and turning non-residential premises into residential premises. The highest share is that of occupied dwellings, however, their share has been decreasing from census to census. At the last census, 85.5% dwellings were occupied, while in 1991 the share was

metodologiji in z izločitvijo stanovanj, v katerih so prebivala samo gospodinjstva zdomcev). Glede na prejšnji popis se je povečal delež nenaseljenih stanovanj, ki predstavljajo v mestnih naseljih 9,6 %, v nemestnih pa 10,6 % stanovanj. Kljub majhni razliki v deležu nenaseljenih stanovanj je naseljenost (delež naseljenih stanovanj) v nemestnih naseljih (81,2 %) nižja predvsem zaradi velikega števila počitniških stanovanj v nemestnih naseljih. Če odštejemo ta stanovanja, se razlika v naseljenosti v mestnih in nemestnih naseljih zniža, še vedno pa je delež naseljenih stanovanj v mestnih naseljih (90,3 %) nekoliko višji kot v nemestnih naseljih (88,5 %), ker je na teh območjih tudi več zapuščenih stanovanj.

Povprečno število sob v stanovanju je bilo 2,8 in je nekoliko višje kot v Popisu 1991 (2,6). Struktura stanovanj po številu sob se je spremenila v prid tri- in večsobnih stanovanj. Dvosobnih stanovanj je še vedno največ (31,8 %), vendar pa se je njihov delež glede na Popis 1991 nekoliko znižal. Delež tri- in večsobnih stanovanj je bil v nemestnih naseljih višji kot v mestnih, zato je bilo tudi povprečno število sob 2,9 višje od nacionalnega povprečja. Povprečno število sob v mestnih naseljih je bilo 2,6. Delež večsobnih stanovanj narašča predvsem zaradi gradnje, pri kateri je investitor fizična oseba (zlasti individualne hiše), saj se po podatkih gradbene statistike v zadnjih nekaj letih povečuje gradnja večsobnih stanovanj (v letu 2001 je bilo od vseh dokončanih stanovanj, pri katerih je bil investitor fizična oseba, 33 % pet- ali večsobnih).

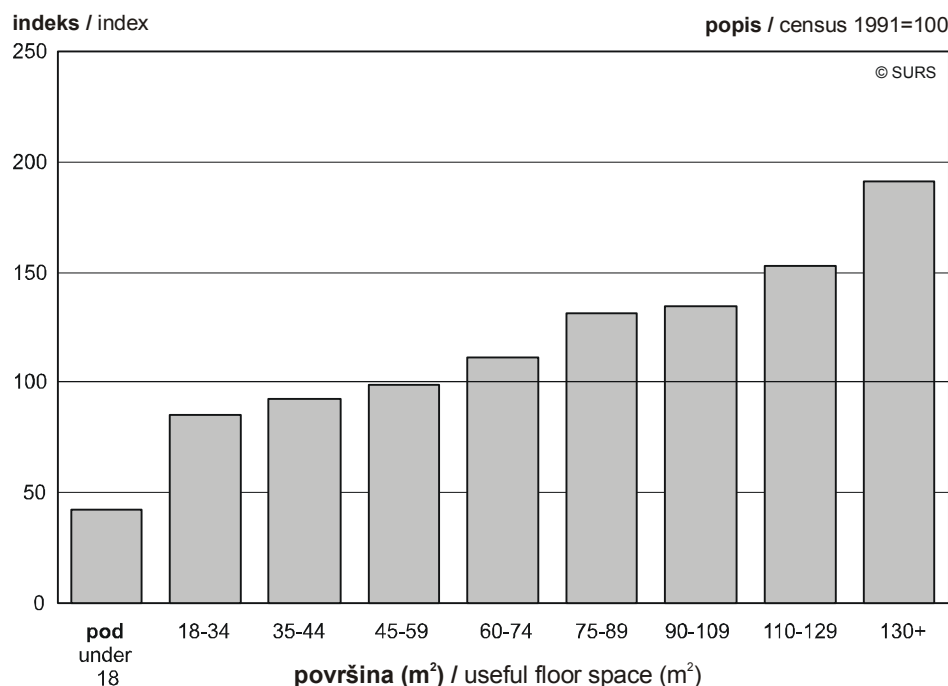
Tudi povprečna velikost stanovanja se je povečala v medpopisnih obdobjih. Ob Popisu 1991 je bila 67,3 m², v letu 2002 pa 74,6 m², v nemestnih naseljih je bila še višja, in sicer 79,6 m². Razlogi so gotovo v gradnji večjih stanovanj pri zasebnih investitorjih ter v prenovah. Po podatkih gradbene statistike je bila npr. povprečna velikost dokončanih stanovanj v letu 2000 kar 129,4 m².

91% (recalculated to the new concept and eliminating dwellings in which only households of migrant workers lived). Compared to the previous census, the share of unoccupied dwellings rose. In urban settlements their share is 9.6% and in non-urban settlements 10.6%. Despite the small difference in the share of unoccupied dwellings, the share of occupied dwellings in non-urban settlements (81.2%) is lower because of a higher number of dwellings for leisure in these settlements. If we subtract these dwellings, the difference in occupation between urban and non-urban settlements is lower, but still the share of occupied dwellings in urban settlements (90.3%) is slightly higher than in non-urban settlements (88.5%), because in these areas there are more abandoned dwellings.

The average number of rooms per dwelling is 2.8, which is slightly more than at the 1991 Census (2.6). The structure of dwellings by the number of rooms changed in favour of dwellings with three or more rooms. Dwellings with two rooms still represent the highest share (31.8 %), but their share decreased slightly compared to the 1991 Census. The share of dwellings with three rooms or more is higher in non-urban than in urban settlements, therefore the average number of rooms in non-urban settlements (2.9) is higher than the national average. The average number of rooms in urban settlements is 2.6. The rise of the share of multi-roomed dwellings can be attributed to the construction where the investor is a natural person (mainly individual houses), because in the last few years construction statistics shows the trend of growing construction of multi-roomed dwellings (of all dwellings completed in 2001 by natural persons as investors 33% had five or more rooms).

The average useful floor space of a dwelling also rose between the two censuses. At the 1991 Census it was 67.3m² and in 2002 74.6m² – in non-urban settlements even more (79.6m²). Again the reason for this is construction of larger dwellings by private investors as well as reconstruction. According to construction statistics, the average useful floor space of dwellings completed in 2000 was 129.4m².

SLIKA 5: Stanovanja po površini, Slovenija, Popis 2002
CHART 4: Dwellings by useful floor space, Slovenia, Census 2002



Največ stanovanj ima površino med 60 in 74 m², kar velja za oba zadnja popisa, čeprav je v letu 2002 ta delež nekoliko upadel, ravno tako je upadel tudi delež stanovanj, manjših od 60 m², povečal pa se je delež stanovanj s površino 75 m² in več. Delež teh stanovanj je v nemestnih naseljih še nekoliko večji kot v mestnih, kjer je zaradi bolj strnjene stanovanjske gradnje (večji delež stanovanj v različnih večstanovanjskih stavbah) njihova velikost manjša – za mestna naselja v povprečju 69,9 m², za stanovanja v večnadstropni večstanovanjski stavbi pa 55,9 m².

Deleži stanovanj glede na vrsto stavbe kažejo, da je skoraj 60 % vseh stanovanj v mestnih naseljih v večstanovanjskih stavbah. Ta delež je za nemestna naselja samo 4,6 %, v povprečju za Slovenijo pa 31,1 %. Prevladujejo stanovanja v samostojno stoječih individualnih hišah (58,7 %), od katerih jih je malo manj kot polovica v pritličnih hišah. V nemestnih naseljih je večina stanovanj (92,5 %) v samostojno stoječih hišah in hišah s kmečkim gospodarskim poslopljem.

Stanovanja v stavbah, zgrajenih do leta 1900, so bila predvsem v nemestnih naseljih, največ stanovanj pa je v stavbah, zgrajenih v obdobju 1946–1980, predvsem v obdobju 1961–1970. To velja še posebej za mestna naselja. V vseh obdobjih zgraditve je bilo največ stanovanj v samostojno stoječih (individualnih) hišah, vendar pa se je začel višati delež stanovanj v večstanovanjskih stavbah v obdobju po letu 1946. Če gledamo Slovenijo v celoti, so imela v obdobju 1961–1985 ta stanovanja delež na ravni od 37 % do 39 % vseh stanovanj, zgrajenih v tem času. Delež stanovanj v večstanovanjskih stavbah, zgrajenih po letu 1985, pa ponovno upada. Ob upoštevanju tipa naselja so ti deleži še veliko višji za mestna naselja, v katerih so v navedenih obdobjih deleži stanovanj v večstanovanjskih stavbah več kot 50 %.

Most dwellings have useful floor space between 60m² and 74m², which is true for both the last two censuses, even though in 2002 the share of these dwellings fell slightly as did the share of dwelling with less than 60m² of useful floor space. On the other hand, the share of dwellings with useful floor space of 75m² and more increased. The share of these dwellings is slightly higher in non-urban settlements than in urban settlements, where due to condensed housing construction (higher share of dwellings in various multi-dwelling buildings) their size is smaller – for urban settlements the average is 69.9m² and for dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings 55.9m².

If we take a look at the shares of dwellings by the type of building, we can see that almost 60% of all dwellings in urban settlements are in multi-dwelling buildings. The share for non-urban settlements is only 4.6% and the average for Slovenia is 31.1%. Dwellings in individual detached houses predominate with 58.7%, of which just under a half are in houses with ground floor only. In non-urban settlements most dwellings (92.5%) are in individual detached houses and houses with agricultural premises.

Dwellings in buildings constructed before 1990 predominate in non-urban settlements, with most buildings being constructed between 1946 and 1980, and especially between 1961 and 1970. This is especially true for urban settlements. In all periods of construction dwellings in individual detached houses predominate, however, the share of dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings started to rise after 1946. Between 1961 and 1985 the share of these dwellings was between 37% and 39% of all dwellings constructed in Slovenia in this period. The share of dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings constructed after 1985 is again decreasing. If we take into account the type of settlement, these shares are, of course, a lot higher in urban settlements, where in the mentioned periods the share of dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings was above 50%.

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