



# A Teaspoon of Data on Food





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# A Teaspoon of Data on Food

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## FOREWORD

Food is becoming an increasingly important strategic resource since it affects both human health and environmental protection. Sustainable food supply is provided when sufficient amounts of food are available both physically and economically to all people. In conditions when increasingly larger difficulties in food supply are expected, the key issue of future development of agriculture in Slovenia is self-sufficiency with agricultural products.

As a member of the World Health Organisation, in 2005 Slovenia adopted the Resolution on the National Programme of Food and Nutrition Policy 2005-2010, the main purpose of which was to protect the health of people and reduce diseases related to food and unhealthy lifestyle. Statistical data often confirm the findings of experts that our eating habits are not the best.

Statistical data also show that our eating and shopping habits are gradually changing. The data on average monthly earnings and retail prices of food in Slovenia indicate that food is not available to all people equally. Many households spend the larger part of their assets on food. An important aspect of food production and consumption is food waste; it is generated across the entire food chain and its amount reflects our attitude towards food and the environment.

Before we started to prepare this publication we had reviewed many of the already published data that relate to food in Slovenia and combined them into six sections: the first one is about the importance of food, the second one about the availability of agricultural products, the third one about self-sufficiency in food and the origin of food consumed in Slovenia, the fourth one about the eating habits and our attitude towards food, the fifth one about shopping habits of people and the last one about the economic availability of food. The publication is intended for a wide audience since the presented contents reflects at least in part the lifestyle and behaviour of each of us. Our intention was to add to the general knowledge about food a teaspoon of topical data presented in tables and charts, and photos.

Take some time and read the publication. It will be a pleasure for us if it stimulates you to think about these issues and teaches you something new. More extensive and in-depth information is available on the SI-STAT Data Portal on SURS's website.



Genovefa Ružić  
Director-General



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# 1 IMPORTANCE OF FOOD

There is no love  
more sincere than the love of food.  
*(George Bernard Shaw)*



## Food is an important strategic resource

Food satisfies basic human needs and helps people lead a healthy, high quality and happy life. With general advancement, globalisation and technological development, food production and processing are faced with new challenges never seen before. Mass food production, which is due to climate change becoming increasingly unreliable, long transport routes, diseases and many times unreasonable exploitation of natural resources, as well as pollution and food waste, are the reasons that provision of safe (i.e. not damaging to health) and high quality food has become one of the priorities of social development. Food is becoming an important strategic resource, since it affects both human health and environmental protection.



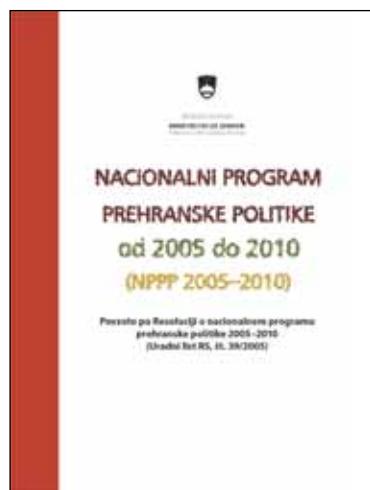
## Food safety is becoming a development priority

The Resolution on Strategic Guidelines for Agricultural and Food Industry Development by 2020 stipulates that the provision of national and global food safety (i.e. reliable food supply) is becoming a priority. Food safety can be achieved through strengthened self-sufficiency in food. According to United Nations, the world population is expected to increase to 9 billion by 2050. To be able to feed all these people, the current global agricultural production should be doubled, while natural resources are limited.

## Protection of people's health and prevention of diseases related to food and unhealthy eating

As a member of the World Health Organisation, in 2005 Slovenia adopted the Resolution on the National Programme of Food and Nutrition Policy 2005-2010. Its main purpose was to protect the health of people and reduce diseases related to food and unhealthy eating. One of the factors protecting our health is our eating habits, while healthy food systems provide for people's health.

Strategic objectives of the mentioned resolutions therefore refer primarily to providing food safety across the entire food chain, providing adequate supply of food that will be available to all people – with strengthened self-sufficiency – and preserving and strengthening the healthy eating habits of people.



Source: [http://www.mz.gov.si/fileadmin/mz.gov.si/pageuploads/javno\\_zdravje\\_09/Nacionalni\\_program\\_prehranske\\_politike\\_slo.pdf](http://www.mz.gov.si/fileadmin/mz.gov.si/pageuploads/javno_zdravje_09/Nacionalni_program_prehranske_politike_slo.pdf)

## Many initiatives and projects for promoting the consumption of Slovenian food

In Slovenia strategic objectives from the mentioned resolutions are fulfilled by many initiatives and projects (some of them only in Slovene) that strengthen the awareness of the importance of consuming the food produced in Slovenia, for example:

- »Slovenian food day«
- »Traditional Slovene breakfast«
- »School fruit scheme«
- »Fresh food from your area«
- »Linked with the good produce of our land«
- »Let's buy Slovenian«.



Source: [http://www.mko.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko\\_sredisce/novica/article/1328/6079/](http://www.mko.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/1328/6079/)

## Food waste generation

In food production and consumption some of the food is inevitably discarded. Food waste generation can not be entirely avoided. However, every one of us can contribute to less food waste. Food waste is generated across the entire food chain. A large share of food waste is generated by households; partly due to their inappropriate attitude towards food and partly because they are often unable to properly store food and because they do not pay sufficient attention to the expiration date on food packaging. Reasonable exploitation of natural resources and provision of food safety are thus of key importance regarding food waste.

**»Health is created in the context of everyday life; where people live, love, work and play.« (The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986)<sup>1</sup>**

The safety and quality of food we and our future generations will eat depend on the support given to food producers in Slovenia as well as on us, the consumers, namely on our attitude towards food as our basic resource.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.zdravjevsoli.si/attachments/article/208/Prehrana\\_Gabrijelcic.pdf](http://www.zdravjevsoli.si/attachments/article/208/Prehrana_Gabrijelcic.pdf)



## 2 AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The rule is,  
jam tomorrow and jam yesterday  
- but never jam today.  
(Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll)





Photo: Nic Webb

### Domestic production



Photo: Nic Webb

### External trade



Photo: Nic Webb

### Availability of agricultural products

## 2.1 Domestic production



*Did you know that ...*

*... since 2007, when the Ormož Sugar Factory stopped operating, Slovenia has not been producing sugar beet?*

Annual domestic agricultural production varied over the past decade, partly due to changes in the area set aside for individual agricultural products and partly due to the increasingly unreliable weather conditions and the increasingly unreliable yield per hectare.

**Table 1: Production of agricultural products<sup>1)2)</sup>, Slovenia**

	TOTAL	Cereals	Meat	Eggs	Potato	Vegetables	Sugar	Rice	1,000 t
2004	1,276.9	583.2	180.8	14.5	171.5	82.1	244.7	0.1	
2005	1,295.1	576.3	172.0	14.3	144.7	87.6	300.1	0.1	
2006	1,165.3	493.6	166.7	15.8	107.0	78.8	303.3	0.1	
2007	926.0	531.9	176.8	19.3	131.1	65.2	1.5	0.2	
2008	959.2	579.6	177.8	21.5	100.3	78.2	1.6	0.2	
2009	902.5	532.8	158.9	21.6	103.4	83.9	1.9	0.0	
2010	914.9	568.9	161.7	21.4	101.2	60.0	1.7	0.0	
2011	961.7	607.8	155.7	22.2	96.2	77.3	2.5	0.0	
2012	898.1	576.4	151.2	19.4	79.3	70.8	1.0	0.0	
2013	753.4	457.3	138.7	21.5	62.2	71.3	2.4	0.0	

1) Production includes the quantities of basic and processed products.

2) Sugar production after 2007 includes white sugar and honey but not sugar beet.

Sources: SURS, KIS

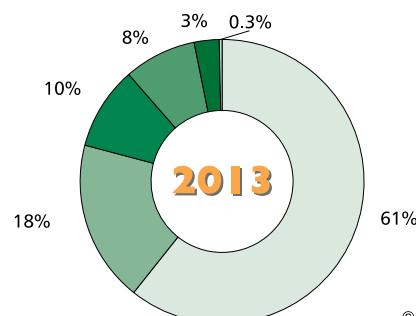
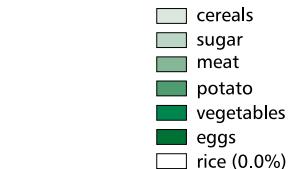
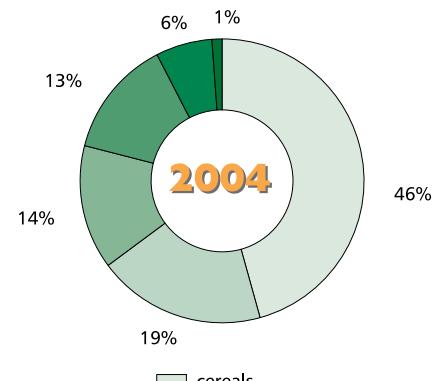
In the 2004-2013 period total domestic agricultural production in Slovenia declined by 41%, namely to 753,000 tons in 2013. Due to constant decline in potato area, in this period potato production declined the most, to only 62,000 tons in 2013.

The structure of domestic agricultural production was dominated by cereals. The structure changed primarily due to large drops in sugar production (to 0.3% in 2013) and potato production (to 8% in 2013).

By 2006, when the Ormož Sugar Factory was still operating, Slovenia produced around 300,000 tons of sugar per year. Over 80% of that was sugar beet production, around 10% was white sugar production and around 1% was honey production.

Cereals represented as much as 61%, meat 18% and vegetables 10% of the annual domestic agricultural production in 2013.

**Chart 1: Structures of the production of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**



© SURS

1) The totals do not add up to 100.

Sources: SURS, KIS

## 2.2 External trade



*Did you know that ...*

*... in the structure of imports of agricultural products the shares of vegetables and meat increased the most?*

In the 2004-2013 period the imports of agricultural products increased by 6%; from 897,000 tons to 955,000 tons.

Table 2: Imports of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia

	TOTAL	Cereals	Meat	Eggs	Potato	Vegetables	Sugar	Rice	1,000 t
2004	897.0	557.7	40.1	1.2	56.3	111.2	121.6	8.9	
2005	879.0	444.1	49.8	2.3	45.9	112.8	214.3	9.8	
2006	920.3	546.2	57.8	2.3	64.3	131.9	107.5	10.3	
2007	909.7	552.7	61.2	2.7	67.4	137.6	77.2	10.9	
2008	868.2	470.2	71.1	3.0	65.3	152.4	95.1	11.1	
2009	845.4	422.9	77.5	3.5	65.2	150.6	115.3	10.4	
2010	854.5	428.5	81.1	3.7	63.9	152.1	111.6	13.6	
2011	974.0	510.3	82.4	3.2	69.9	147.1	146.6	14.5	
2012	867.4	414.7	84.9	3.4	66.8	149.6	133.9	14.1	
2013	954.7	492.4	86.5	3.5	74.3	153.2	130.4	14.4	

1) Imports include the quantities of basic and processed products.

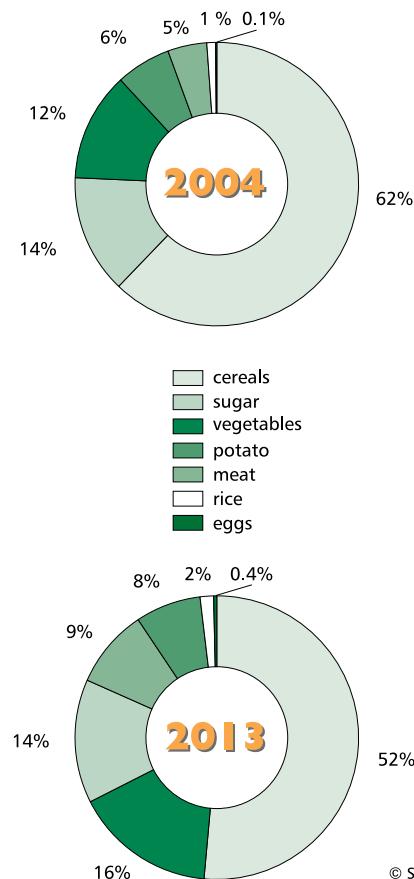
Sources: SURS, KIS

The imports of eggs almost trebled (to 3,500 tons in 2013), the imports of meat doubled (to 87,000 tons in 2013) and the imports of vegetables went up by 42,000 tons over 2004.

As was the structure of domestic agricultural production, in the entire period also the structure of the imports of agricultural products was dominated by cereals. In 2013, imports of cereals were 52% of total imports of agricultural products, i.e. 10 p.p. lower than in 2004.

In the observed period the shares of vegetable and meat imports each increased by about 4 p.p. In 2013, the share of vegetables was 16% and the share of meat 9% of total imports of agricultural products.

Chart 2: Structures of the imports of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia



1) The totals do not add up to 100.

Sources: SURS, KIS



*Did you know that ...*

*... in the structure of exports of agricultural products the share of cereals increased the most?*

Slovenia's exports of agricultural products increased significantly in the 2004-2013 period, by four times, to 295,000 tons in 2013.

Table 3: Exports of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia

	TOTAL	Cereals	Meat	Eggs	Potato	Vegetables	Sugar	Rice	1,000 t
2004	72.7	12.8	26.7	1.7	3.0	3.8	23.1	1.6	
2005	126.3	31.5	28.4	1.4	5.8	5.5	52.1	1.6	
2006	157.2	52.3	29.8	1.7	4.7	6.7	60.1	1.9	
2007	129.7	37.1	33.6	1.7	3.3	9.8	42.1	2.1	
2008	145.1	62.6	38.0	2.0	2.9	13.5	26.0	0.1	
2009	173.7	104.8	35.5	1.9	2.5	10.4	17.0	1.6	
2010	253.9	147.1	41.0	2.0	5.6	13.1	42.1	3.0	
2011	249.7	132.0	41.5	2.3	14.9	12.8	43.8	2.4	
2012	316.6	199.1	40.6	1.8	8.1	12.4	52.0	2.6	
2013	295.3	171.1	43.7	1.5	8.2	13.9	54.4	2.5	

1) Exports include the quantities of basic and processed products.

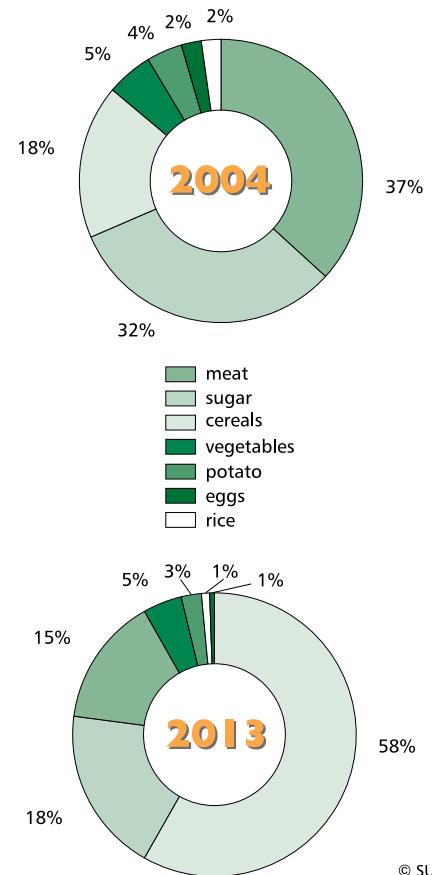
Sources: SURS, KIS

Cereal exports increased the most (to 171,000 tons in 2013), followed by vegetable exports (14,000 tons in 2013), sugar exports (54,000 tons in 2013) and potato exports (8,200 tons in 2013).

In the structure of exports of agricultural products, the share of cereals increased the most, by 40 p.p., to 58%.

The shares of meat exports and sugar exports declined the most; from 37% to 15% and from 32% to 18%, respectively.

Chart 3: Structures of the exports of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia



1) The total for 2013 does not add up to 100%.

Sources: SURS, KIS

## 2.3 Availability of agricultural products



*Did you know that ...  
... domestic consumption of vegetables is on the rise?*

The amount of all agricultural products available for consumption is total domestic production plus imported agricultural products minus exported agricultural products, taking into account changes in stocks of these products.

Domestic consumption of agricultural products, which can be consumed for various purposes (food, further processing, industry, animal fodder), was mainly gradually declining in the 2004-2013 period, except for some of the years.

Table 4: Consumption of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia

	TOTAL	Cereals	Meat	Eggs	Potato	Vegetables	Sugar	Rice	1,000 t
2004	1,872.9	922.0	196.9	14.1	199.3	189.4	343.9	7.3	
2005	2,040.6	960.0	194.7	15.2	195.3	194.9	472.3	8.2	
2006	1,944.7	986.2	189.2	16.3	178.8	204.0	361.8	8.4	
2007	1,661.3	992.7	191.2	20.3	186.2	193.1	68.8	9.0	
2008	1,606.5	912.3	195.5	22.6	174.6	217.1	75.6	8.8	
2009	1,634.4	941.2	192.3	23.2	164.7	224.1	80.1	8.8	
2010	1,672.8	1,005.9	192.0	23.1	160.9	199.1	81.2	10.6	
2011	1,523.5	855.0	183.8	23.0	152.8	211.7	85.1	12.1	
2012	1,470.6	820.8	181.3	21.0	143.9	207.9	84.3	11.4	
2013	1,469.1	835.5	169.3	23.5	134.3	210.6	84.0	11.9	

1) Consumption includes the quantities of basic and processed products.

Sources: SURS, KIS

In 2013, around 1.5 million tons of agricultural products were consumed in Slovenia, which is 22% less than in 2004.

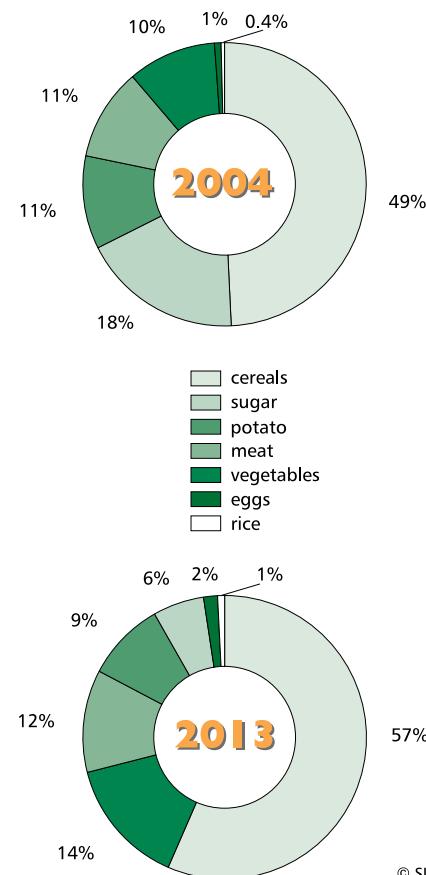
Domestic consumption of sugar dropped the most; in 2013, 84,000 tons were consumed, which is 76% less than in 2004.

Consumption of vegetables and eggs increased in the observed period: in 2013 to 211,000 tons of vegetables (11% more than in 2004) and 24,000 tons of eggs.

Cereals represented about a half of total domestic consumption of agricultural products in the observed period; in 2013 their share was 57%. The share of sugar consumption declined the most; from 18% in 2004 to 6% in 2013.

On the other hand, the share of vegetable consumption increased to 14% in 2013.

Chart 4: Structures of the consumption of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia



1) The totals do not add up to 100.

Sources: SURS, KIS



*Did you know that ...  
... human consumption of potato declined?*

A part of available agricultural products is used for human consumption; this includes losses in the production cycle and changes in stocks at the level of retail trade.

Table 5: Human consumption of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia

	TOTAL	Cereals	Meat	Eggs	Potato	Vegetables	Sugar	Rice	1,000 t
2004	857.7	238.5	196.9	12.5	151.3	177.7	74.1	6.7	
2005	881.5	248.1	194.7	13.0	153.7	182.6	81.4	8.0	
2006	883.9	252.0	189.2	14.1	158.5	192.0	69.9	8.2	
2007	883.4	250.2	191.2	18.0	164.3	182.3	68.8	8.6	
2008	901.9	241.2	195.5	20.3	156.7	204.2	75.6	8.4	
2009	882.0	222.1	192.3	20.9	147.0	210.9	80.1	8.7	
2010	884.8	248.1	192.0	20.8	144.1	188.2	81.2	10.4	
2011	879.6	242.3	183.8	20.8	136.3	199.3	85.1	12.0	
2012	859.1	237.4	181.3	18.7	130.1	196.0	84.3	11.3	
2013	838.8	231.2	169.3	21.2	122.7	198.6	84.0	11.8	

1) Human consumption includes the quantities of basic and processed products.

Sources: SURS, KIS

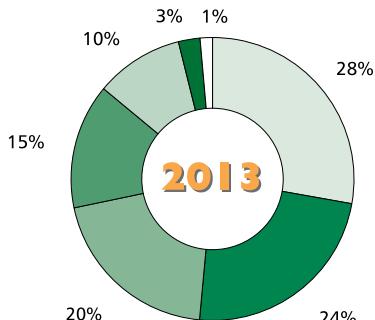
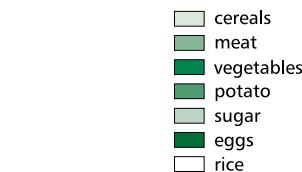
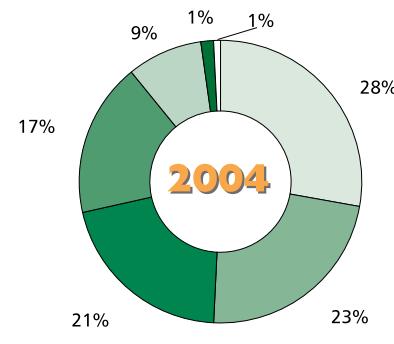
Human consumption of agricultural products slightly declined in the past decade, namely to around 880,000 tons on average per year. On average, it represented about 50% of total consumption of agricultural products.

Human consumption of potato declined. In 2013, 123,000 tons of potato were used for human consumption, which is 19% less than in 2004.

Human consumption of meat also declined in the observed period, by 28,000 tons or 14%, while human consumption of vegetables increased.

In the observed period the structure of human consumption of agricultural products was relatively stable. As in 2004, in 2013, too, cereals, meat and vegetables represented almost three quarters of human consumption of agricultural products.

Chart 5: Structures of the human consumption of agricultural products<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia



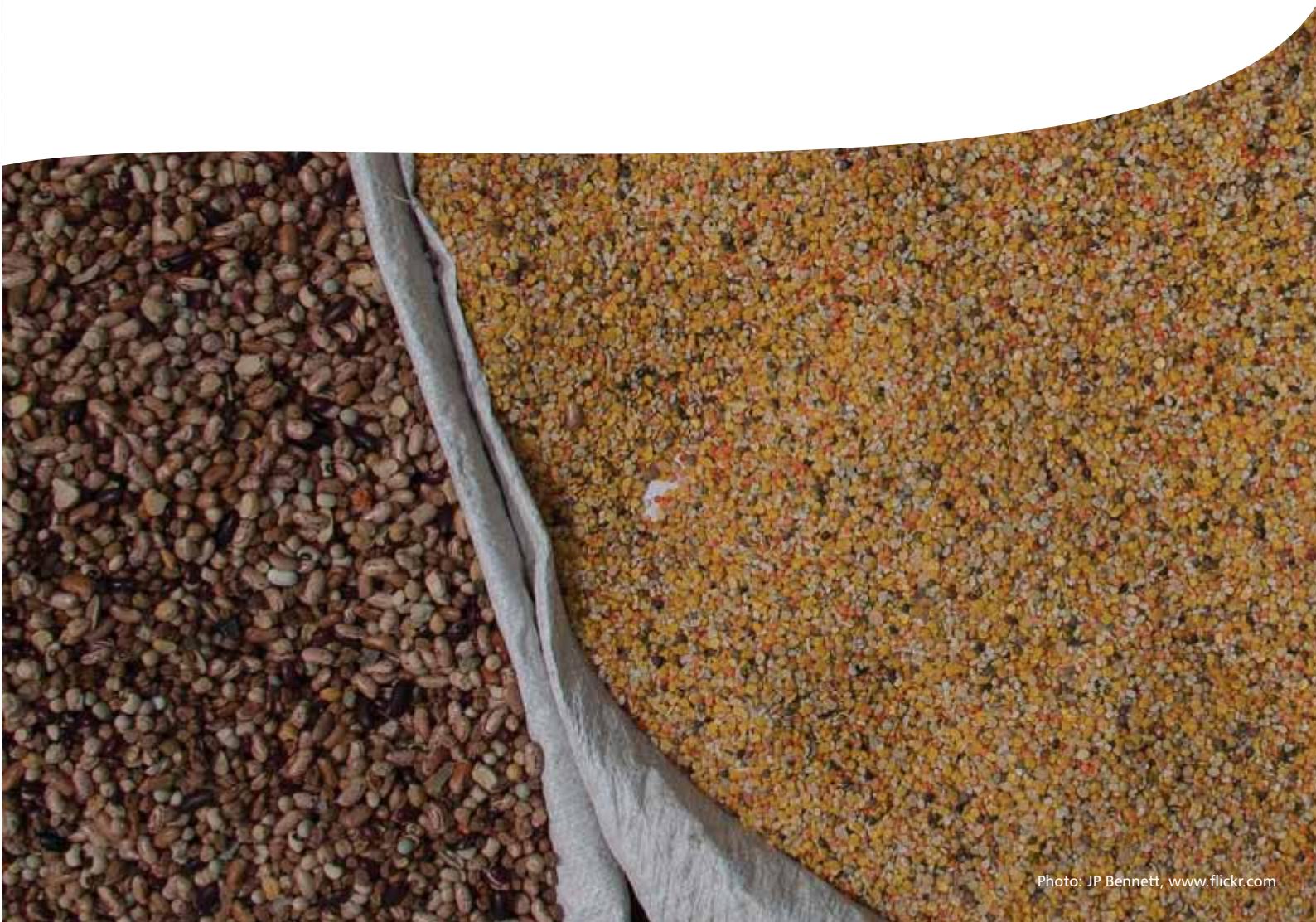
1) The totals do not add up to 100.

Sources: SURS, KIS



# 3 SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD AND ORIGIN OF THE FOOD CONSUMED IN SLOVENIA

My basic philosophy on food is;  
if it grows, eat it;  
if it does not grow, don't eat it.  
Fruits, vegetables, nuts and grains grow.  
Twinkies and Coca-Cola do not grow.  
*(Louise L. Hay)*





**Self-sufficiency in food**



**Origin of the food consumed in Slovenia**

### 3.1 Self-sufficiency in food

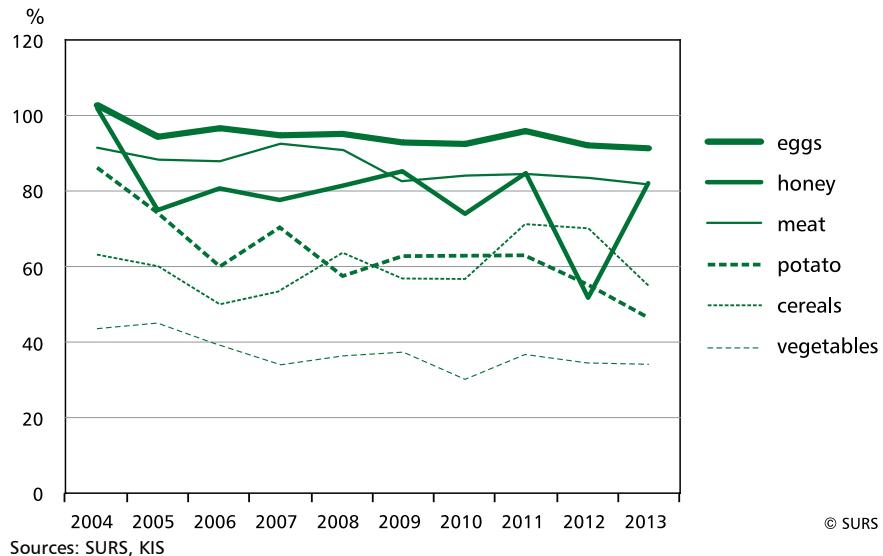


*Did you know that ...*

*... in Slovenia the lowest self-sufficiency rates are those for vegetables, potato and cereals?*

Slovenia is traditionally a net importer of food, since domestic production does not meet the needs for agricultural products. The self-sufficiency rate shows to what extent domestic production covers domestic consumption. Slovenia has higher self-sufficiency rates for animal products than for crops; the rates are the lowest for vegetables, potato and cereals.

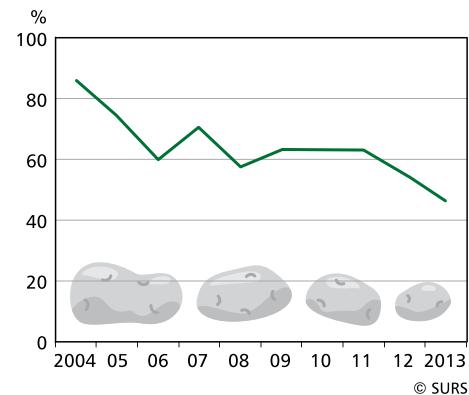
**Chart 6: Self-sufficiency rates by type of agricultural products, Slovenia**



Constant surpluses in self-sufficiency in the 2004-2013 period were recorded only for poultry meat; in individual years surpluses were recorded for bovine and horse meat and for honey. The lowest self-sufficiency rates were recorded for vegetables (below 40%), cereals (just over 50%), potato (around 60%) and pig meat (on average 60%).

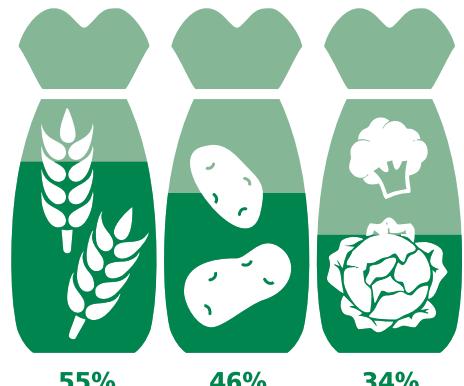
The potato balance showed the highest self-sufficiency rate in 2004 (86%); by 2013 it dropped to 46% because domestic production declined more rapidly than domestic consumption.

**Chart 7: Self-sufficiency rate for potato, Slovenia**



Sources: SURS, KIS

**Infographic 1: Self-sufficiency rates for cereals, potato and vegetables, Slovenia, 2013**



Sources: SURS, KIS

### 3.2 Origin of the food consumed in Slovenia

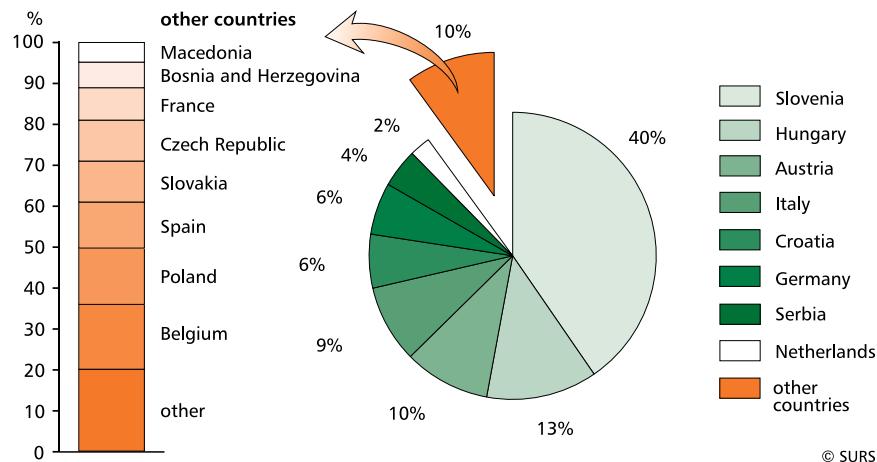


*Did you know that ...*

*... less than half of the food consumed in Slovenia is produced in Slovenia?*

The origin of food is estimated on the basis of the assumptions that all imported food was consumed in Slovenia and that whatever Slovenia exported was produced in Slovenia. At the same time, it is assumed that imported food is consumed in equal ratios for different purposes (food, further processing, industry, animal fodder).

**Chart 8: Origin of food consumed in Slovenia<sup>1)</sup>, 2013**



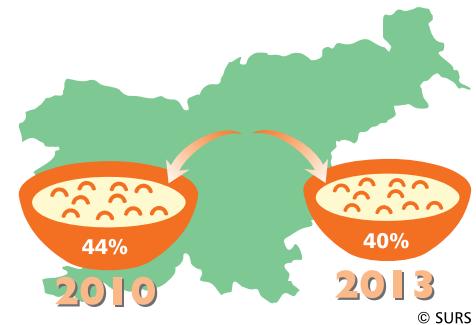
1) Food includes a set of agricultural products (meat, eggs, cereals, potato, vegetables, sugar and rice) in basic and processed forms.

Source: SURS

According to SURS's estimates, in 2013 40% of the food consumed in Slovenia was produced in Slovenia and the remaining 60% of food was imported.

Compared to 2010, when the origin of food consumed in Slovenia was estimated, in 2013 4 p.p. less food consumed in Slovenia was produced in Slovenia. Just over 900,000 tons of imported food was consumed in Slovenia in 2013; most of this food was imported from Slovenia's neighbouring countries.

**Infographic 2: Share of the food consumed and produced in Slovenia**



Source: SURS

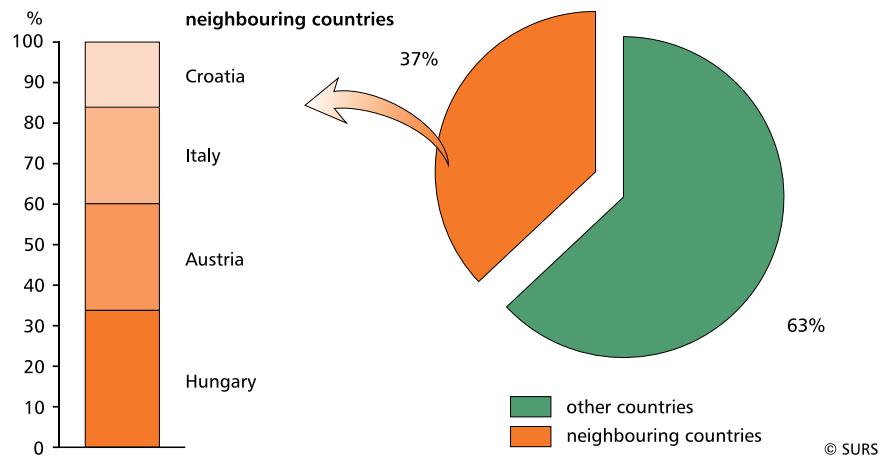


*Did you know that ...*

*... in 2013, most food was imported from Slovenia's neighbouring countries of Hungary, Austria, Italy and Croatia?*

Of the imported food consumed in 2013, 37% was imported from the neighbouring countries of Hungary, Austria, Italy and Croatia.

**Chart 9: Structure of the imports of food consumed in Slovenia<sup>1)</sup>, 2013**



1) Food includes a set of agricultural products (meat, eggs, cereals, potato, vegetables, sugar and rice) in basic and processed form.

Source: SURS

13% of imported food was of Hungarian origin, mostly live animals (cattle and pigs), meat and meat products, cereals and paprika.

10% of imported food (146,000 tons) was of Austrian origin, mostly pigs and pig meat, durum wheat, maize, wheat flour, semolina and potatoes.

9% of imported food was of Italian origin, mostly vegetables, pasta, bakery products and pig meat. In addition, 19% of imported food came from Croatia, Germany, Serbia and the Netherlands.

Slovenia imported just over 560,000 tons of food from the neighbouring countries in 2013.

**Table 6: Food imported from the neighbouring countries<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**

1,000 t

	2013
Hungary	174.4
Austria	146.1
Italy	126.6
Croatia	116.5

1) Food includes a set of agricultural products (meat, eggs, cereals, potato, vegetables, sugar and rice) in basic and processed form.

Source: SURS



# 4 EATING HABITS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOOD

Life has already provided us with everything we need to feed ourselves and to remain healthy. The simpler we can eat, the healthier we will be.

*(Louise L. Hay)*





### Consumption of agricultural products



### Food waste

## 4.1 Consumption of agricultural products

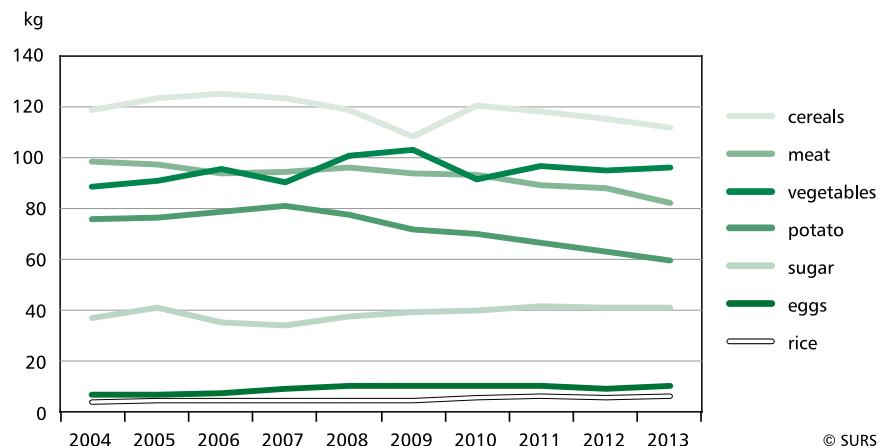


*Did you know that ...*

*... according to experts' opinion, the eating habits of people in Slovenia are mostly not the best?*

Experts have established that children and young people do not eat enough fruit and vegetables and too often eat energy-rich dishes and snacks and drink much sweetened beverages. On average, people still consume too much salt and fat, and not enough fruit and especially vegetables.

**Chart 10: Per capita consumption of agricultural products, Slovenia**



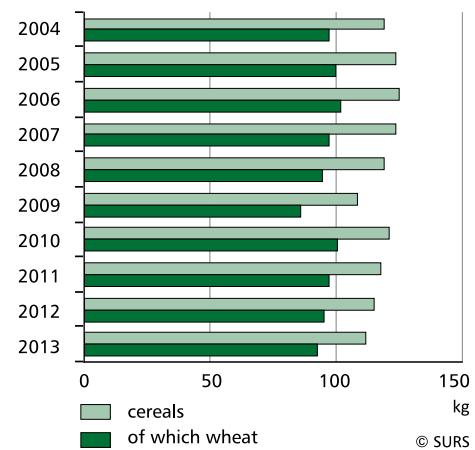
Sources: SURS, KIS

The daily amount recommended for the general population is 400-650 grams of fruit and vegetables. This is 3-5 units of vegetables and 2-4 units of fruit per day. A unit of vegetables can be:

- a large bowl of salad (about 20 dag) of raw leafy vegetables - lettuce, chicory, spinach,
- a cup (about 10 dag) of boiled or raw chopped vegetables - broccoli, cauliflower, carrots, cabbage,
- two small paprikas or tomatoes (about 15 dag),
- a small kohlrabi or beet (about 10 dag),
- a small onion (about 10 dag).

Statistical calculations show that per capita cereal consumption did not change much in the 2004-2013 period. Daily meat and potato consumption declined, while – and this is an encouraging fact – daily vegetable consumption increased.

**Chart 11: Per capita consumption of cereals, Slovenia**



Sources: SURS, KIS

**Table 7: Daily per capita consumption of agricultural products, Slovenia**

	2004	2013
Cereals	0.327	0.308
Meat	0.270	0.225
Eggs	0.017	0.028
Potato	0.208	0.163
Vegetables	0.244	0.264
White sugar and honey	0.106	0.112

Sources: SURS, KIS

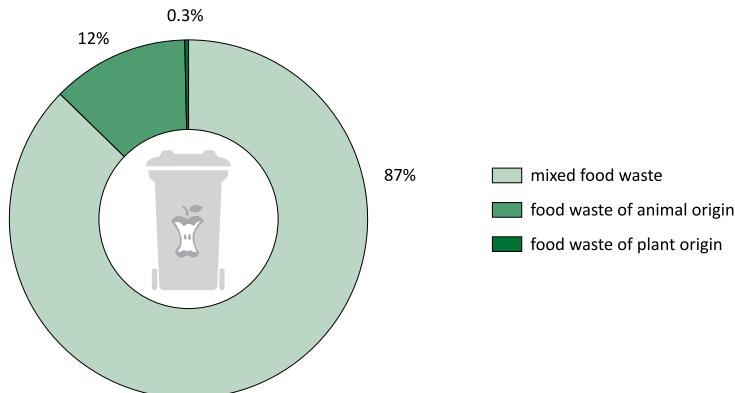
## 4.2 Food waste



*Did you know that ...  
... the amount of food waste in Slovenia is declining?*

In the 2008-2013 period the amount of food waste in Slovenia declined by 63%; from around 400,000 tons in 2008 to around 149,000 tons in 2013.

**Chart 12: Structure of food waste<sup>12)</sup> generated in Slovenia, 2013**



1) The calculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data.

2) The totals do not add up to 100.

Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP

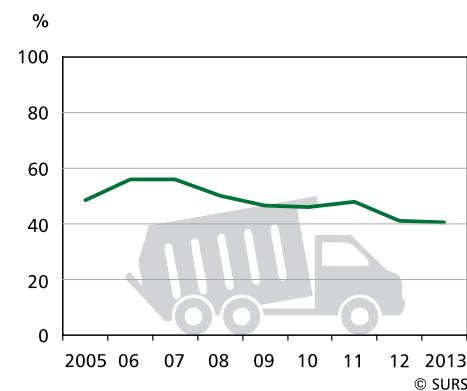
Most of the food waste in 2013 was mixed food waste (87%), which includes mixed municipal waste, biodegradable kitchen waste, edible oils and fats, and waste from food markets. Food waste of animal origin represented 12% and food waste of plant origin less than 1% of total food waste.

A large share of food waste is generated by households and collected by public waste removal services. From 2005 on the share of household food waste was between 45% and 55% of total food waste, while in 2013 it slightly declined (to 41%).

In the observed period the amount of household food waste collected by public waste removal services declined by 69%; from 198,000 tons in 2005 to 60,700 tons in 2013.

In 2013, a person in Slovenia generated on average 72 kg of food waste or almost 64% less than in 2008 (197 kg per capita).

**Chart 13: Household food waste collected by public waste removal services as a proportion of total food waste<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**



1) The calculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data.

Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP

**Infographic 3: Food waste<sup>1)</sup> per capita, Slovenia**



1) The calculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data

Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP

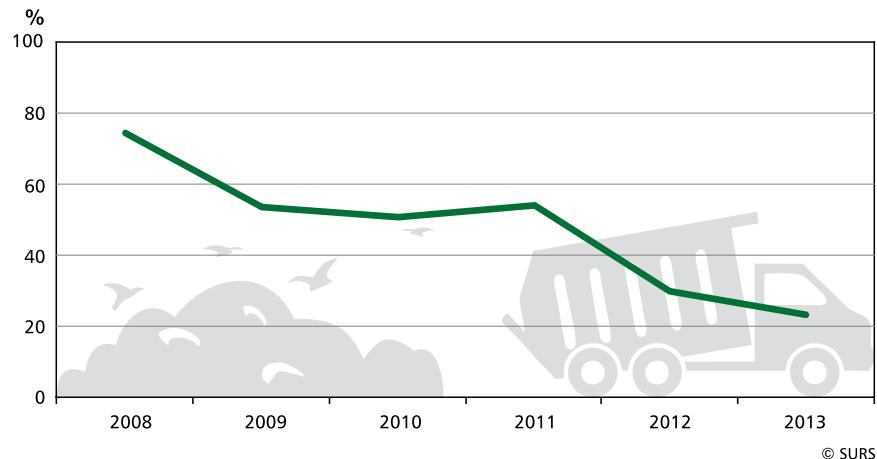


*Did you know that ...*

*... landfilling of food waste generates greenhouse gases, particularly methane?*

From the environmental perspective, treatment of food waste is very important. Reduction of landfilled food waste contributes directly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Chart 14: Landfilled food waste as a proportion of total food waste<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**



1) The calculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data.

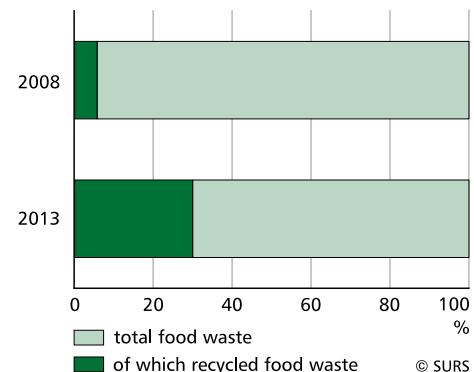
Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP

The amount of landfilled food waste is declining, which shows that our attitude towards food and the environment is slowly improving. Around 35,000 tons of food waste was landfilled in 2013, and around 297,000 tons in 2008. In the 2008-2013 period the share of landfilled food waste declined from 74% to 23%.

In the observed period the share of recycled food waste in total food waste increased by 24 p.p., to 30% in 2013.

In 2013, around 44,200 tons of food waste was recycled (including composting) or twice as much as in 2008.

**Chart 15: Recycled food waste as a proportion of total food waste<sup>1,2)</sup>, Slovenia**

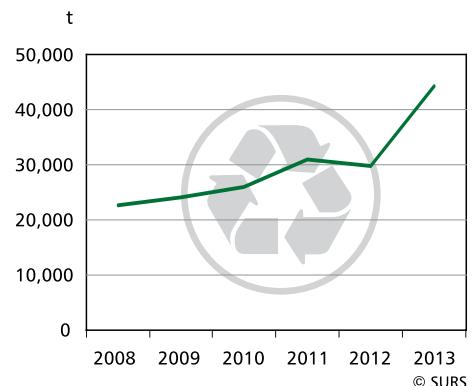


1) The calculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data.

2) Recycling includes composting.

Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP

**Chart 16: Recycled food waste<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**



1) Recycling includes composting.

Sources: SURS, ARSO, MOP



# 5 SHOPPING HABITS

Food reveals our connection with the Earth.  
Each bite contains the life of the sun  
and the Earth. The extent to which  
our food reveals itself  
depends on us.  
*(Thich Nhat Hanh)*





**Retail trade and food prices**



**Household expenditure**



**Consumption of purchased food**



**Online shopping**

## 5.1 Retail trade and food prices

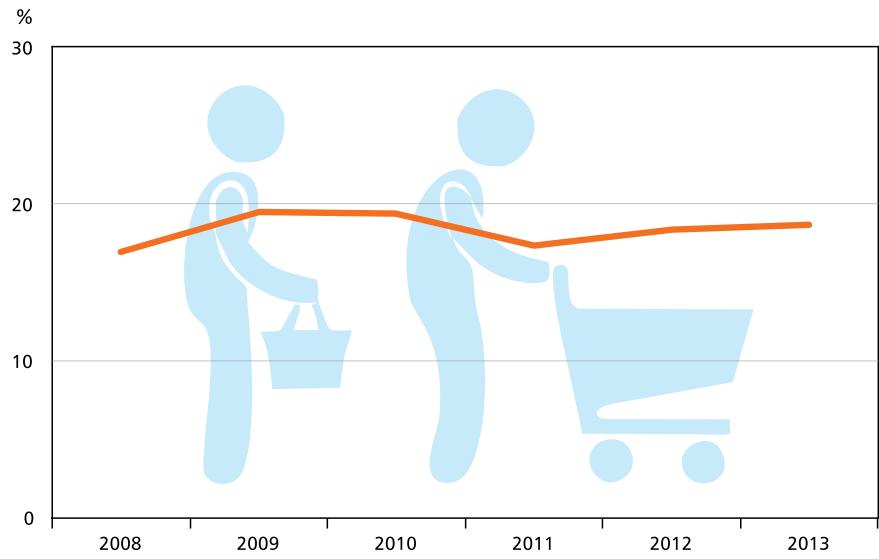


*Did you know that ...*

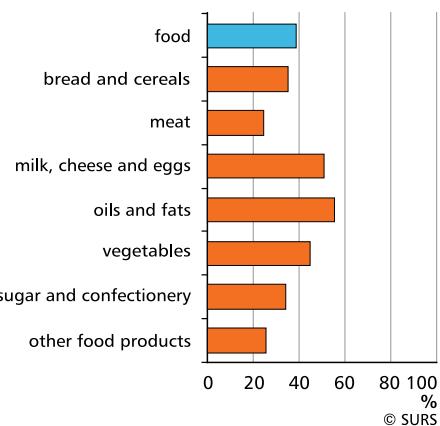
*... retail trade enterprises generate about a fifth of their total annual turnover by selling food?*

In the 2008-2013 period enterprises engaged in retail trade generated annually over EUR 2 billion of turnover by selling food or around a fifth of total turnover from the sale of goods; in 2013 the share was 19%.

**Chart 17: Turnover from selling food as a proportion of total turnover from the sale of goods, Slovenia**



**Chart 18: Growth of retail prices of food, Slovenia, 2004-2013**



Source: SURS

In the observed period these enterprises generated annually around EUR 12 billion of total turnover from the sale of goods; in 2013 EUR 11.5 billion.

In the 2004-2013 period retail prices of food increased by 39%; the greatest rise was recorded in the group oils and fats (by 56%), followed by milk, cheese and eggs (by 51%) and vegetables (by 45%).

## 5.2 Household expenditure



*Did you know that ...*

*... an average household in Slovenia spends more than EUR 2,000 on food per year?*

The material situation of the population and changes in shopping habits reflect in the structure of consumption expenditure. In the 2004-2012 period households spent on average more than EUR 2,000 per year on food, which was around 12% of their total consumption expenditure.

**Table 8: Average household consumption expenditure on food, Slovenia**

	Average per household	Average per household member	EUR
2004	2,282	838	
2005	2,250	841	
2006	2,295	866	
2007	2,365	898	
2008	2,590	1,001	
2009	2,498	977	
2010	2,569	1,016	
2011	...	...	
2012	2,472	985	

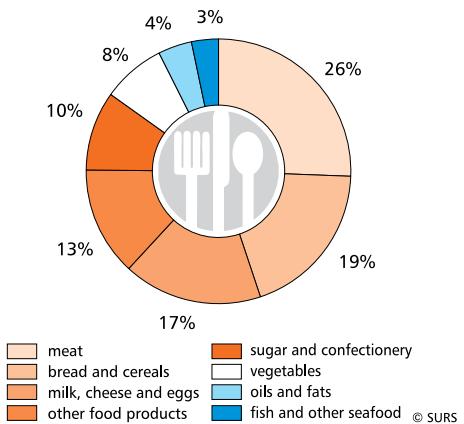
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Source: SURS

In 2012, households in Slovenia spent on average around EUR 200 per month (EUR 2,472 in the entire year) on food; total consumption expenditure in that year amounted to EUR 19,250.

The largest share of household food expenditure was spent on meat (26% or EUR 631), followed by bread and cereals (19% or EUR 476), milk, cheese and eggs (17%) and sugar and confectionery (10%).

**Chart 19: Structure of average household consumption expenditure on food, Slovenia, 2012**



Source: SURS



*Did you know that ...*

*... households in Slovenia spend on average around 14% of their assets on consumption expenditure?*

Between 2004 and 2012 households in Slovenia spent on average just over EUR 2,500 per year on food and non-alcoholic beverages, which is 14% of their assets.

**Table 9: Average household assets spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages, by quintiles<sup>1)2)</sup>, Slovenia**

	Quintiles - TOTAL	1 <sup>st</sup> quintile	2 <sup>nd</sup> quintile	3 <sup>rd</sup> quintile	4 <sup>th</sup> quintile	5 <sup>th</sup> quintile	EUR
2004	2,529	1,517	2,125	2,629	2,937	3,434	
2005	2,489	1,497	2,085	2,616	2,865	3,378	
2006	2,541	1,487	2,159	2,600	2,972	3,485	
2007	2,621	1,638	2,211	2,693	3,042	3,522	
2008	2,866	1,835	2,452	2,884	3,310	3,851	
2009	2,768	1,786	2,384	2,786	3,199	3,683	
2010	2,848	1,802	2,482	2,794	3,282	3,880	
2011	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2012	2,751	1,853	2,405	2,768	3,089	3,638	

... not available

1) Average assets do not include the value of own production.

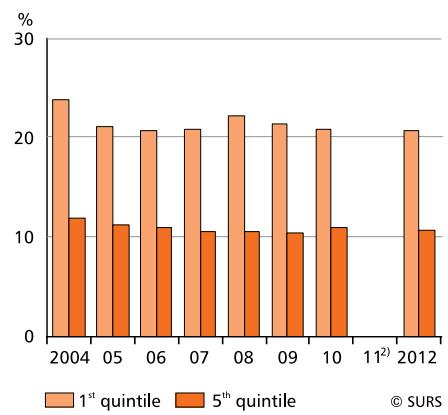
2) The first quintile includes a fifth of households with the lowest income and a fifth of households with the highest income.

Source: SURS

A comparison of households, which in terms of income can be divided into five quintiles, has shown that households with the highest income spent the most on food and non-alcoholic beverages, on average around EUR 3,500 per year; however, in the structure of their household expenditure this was the lowest share (11% in 2012).

On the other hand, households in the lowest income quintile spent much less on food and non-alcoholic beverages, on average around EUR 1,500 per year; however, in the structure of their household expenditure this was the highest share (over 20%).

**Chart 20: Average share of household assets spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> quintiles<sup>1)</sup>, Slovenia**



1) Average assets do not include the value of own production.

2) Not available.

Source: SURS

### 5.3 Consumption of purchased food



*Did you know that ...  
... consumption of bread and pastry is falling?*

In 2012, a household member in Slovenia purchased and consumed on average 34 kg of bread and pastry, 8 kg of sugar, 5 kg of bovine meat, 4 kg of lettuce, 5 kg of eggs, 50 litres of milk and 11 litres of oil.

**Table 10: Consumption of purchased food per household member, Slovenia** kg/l

	Bread and pastry	Bovine meat	Milk	Eggs	Edible oil	Lettuce	Sugar
2004	50.0	9.2	65.6	5.4	11.4	4.8	12.4
2005	46.1	8.9	62.6	5.0	11.0	5.1	10.9
2006	42.3	8.9	59.0	4.9	10.6	5.0	10.1
2007	39.0	8.8	57.8	4.7	10.3	5.0	10.0
2008	38.6	8.4	58.9	4.9	10.2	4.9	10.6
2009	37.9	7.7	57.2	4.8	9.7	4.9	9.9
2010	38.6	7.5	57.7	4.8	9.1	4.7	9.8
2011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2012	34.2	4.9	50.0	4.5	10.5	3.5	8.0

... not available

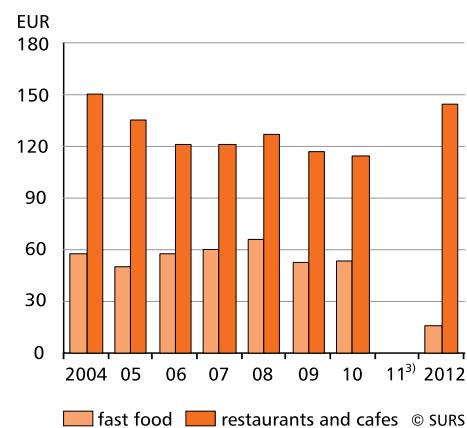
Source: SURS

In the 2004-2012 period the annual sugar consumption declined by 36%, from 12 kg to 8 kg per household member. Bread and pastry consumption declined by 32%, from 50 kg to 34 kg per household member.

In the mentioned period households in Slovenia spent on average around EUR 120 per year (0.7% of their assets) on food and beverages in restaurants and cafes.

They spent on average EUR 50 on fast food (including beverages). In 2012, they spent less, on average EUR 16.

**Chart 21: Average household assets spent on fast food and food in restaurants and cafes<sup>1)2)</sup>, Slovenia**



1) Including beverages.

2) In 2012, a revised Household Budget Survey was conducted, so methodologically the data for 2012 are not entirely comparable to the data for the previous years.

3) Not available.

Source: SURS

## 5.4 Online shopping

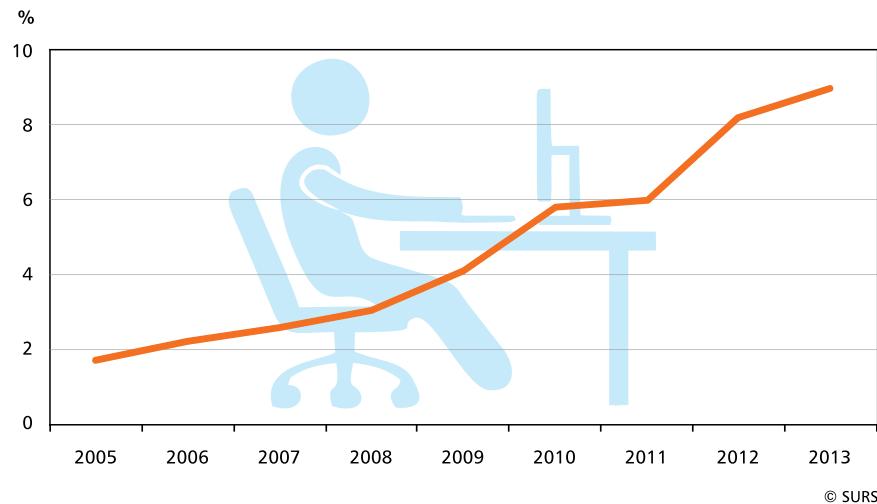


*Did you know that ...*

*... as regards buying food, the shopping habits of upper secondary school pupils and students are changing the most?*

The latest changes in our shopping habits reflect in the share of people aged 16-74 buying food online; the share has been growing since 2005 and in 2013 reached 9%.

**Chart 22: Share of online food buyers aged 16-74, Slovenia**

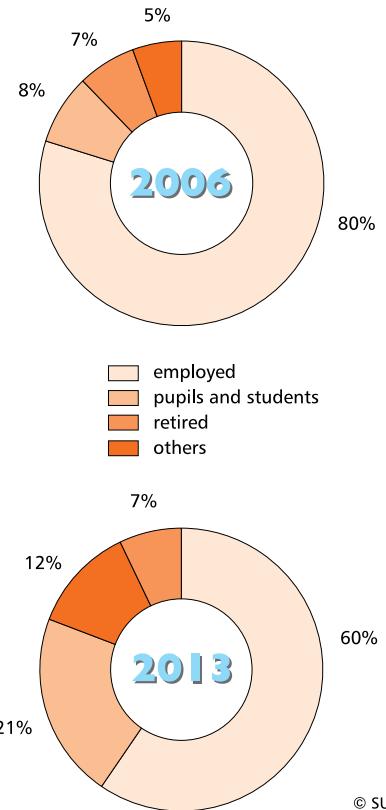


Source: SURS

Most of the online food buyers in the 2006-2013 period were employed; however, their share declined by 20 p.p. from 80% to 60%.

In the observed period upper secondary school pupils and students changed their shopping habits the most. Their share among online food buyers went up by 13 p.p., to 21% in 2013.

**Chart 23: Structures of online food buyers aged 16-74, Slovenia**



Source: SURS



# 6 ECONOMIC AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

We can see and taste  
the whole universe  
in a piece of bread!  
(Thich Nhat Hanh)





**Purchasing power of persons in paid employment**



**Value of an hour worked**



**Working time needed to buy ingredients of a meal**

## 6.1 Purchasing power of persons in paid employment

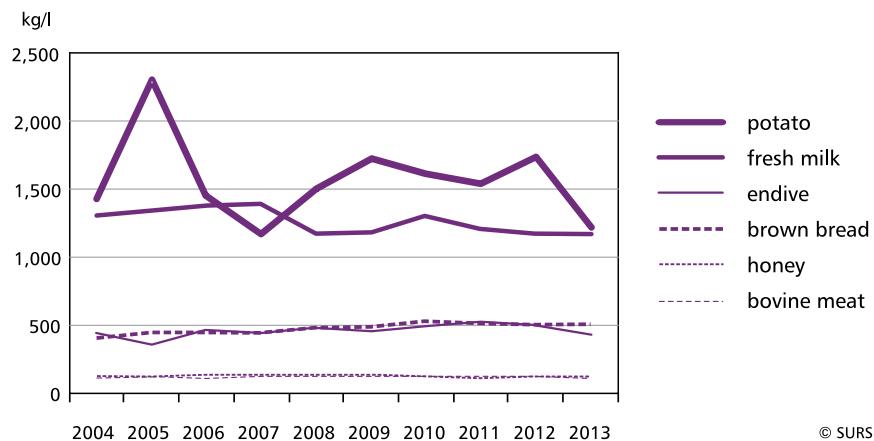


*Did you know that ...*

*... to buy some food we have to work more and to buy some food we have to work less time?*

In 2013, people employed in Slovenia could buy with their average earnings 1,216 kg of potato (15% less than in 2004) or 1,173 litres of fresh milk (10% less than in 2004) or 426 kg of endive (5% less than in 2004) or 501 kg of brown bread (24% more than in 2004) or about the same amount of honey and bovine meat as in 2004 (118 kg of honey and 108 kg of bovine meat).

**Chart 24: Purchasing power of persons in paid employment, Slovenia**



Source: SURS

To be able to buy a kilogram of brown bread and a litre of edible oil, in 2013 a person in Slovenia had to work on average between 10% and 20% less time than in 2004. In 2013, we worked on average:

- 20 minutes for a kilogram of brown bread,
- 21 minutes for a litre of edible oil.

To be able to buy a kilogram of fresh trout, apples, potato and endive, in 2013 a person in Slovenia had to work on average between 6% and 20% more time than in 2004. In 2013, we worked on average:

- 8 minutes for a kilogram of potato,
- 9 minutes for a litre of fresh milk,
- 14 minutes for a kilogram of apples,
- 1 hour and 15 minutes for a kilogram of fresh trout.

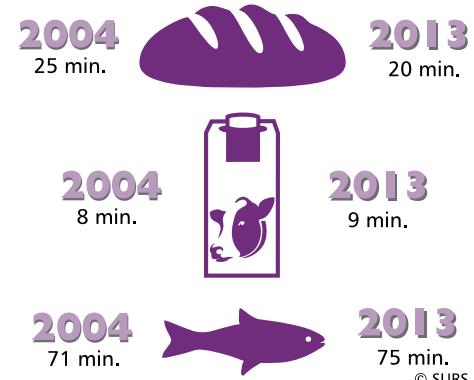
**Table 11: Working time needed to buy 1 kg/l of some selected food, Slovenia**

min.

	Bovine meat	Potato	Endive	Honey
2004	93	7	23	85
2005	86	4	28	82
2006	90	7	21	79
2007	86	9	23	75
2008	82	7	21	74
2009	85	6	22	77
2010	80	6	21	81
2011	82	7	19	89
2012	86	6	20	83
2013	93	8	24	85

Source: SURS

**Infographic 4: Working time needed to buy 1 kg/l of some selected food, Slovenia**



Source: SURS

## 6.2 Value of an hour worked

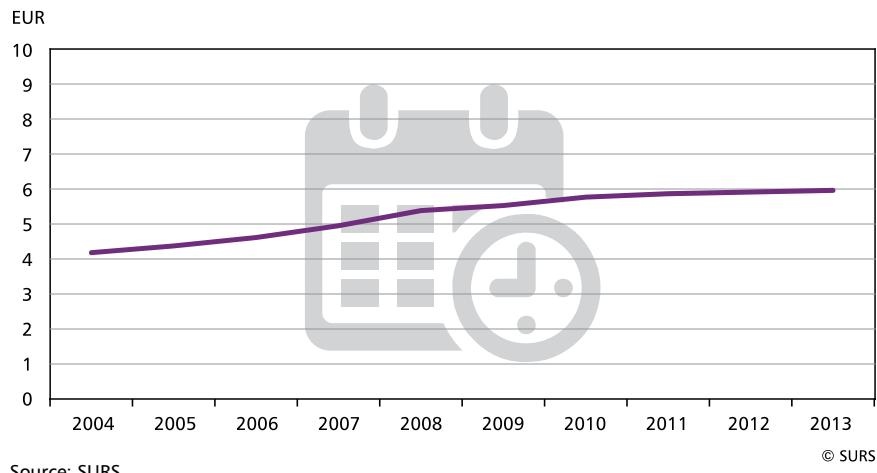


*Did you know that ...*

*... the average value of an hour worked is increasing; nevertheless, for the amount earned in one day we were able to buy more in 2009 than in 2013?*

Average monthly net earnings and the value of an hour worked were growing in the 2004-2013 period; average monthly net earnings in 2013 amounted to EUR 997, while an hour worked was worth on average EUR 6.

**Chart 25: Average value of an hour worked, Slovenia**



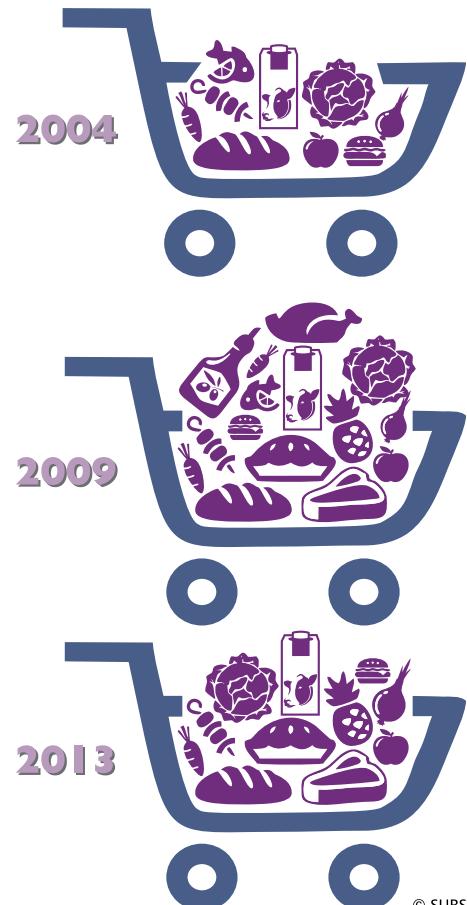
Source: SURS

With average daily earnings in 2004 we were able to buy 1 kg of brown bread, 1 kg of white rice, 1 kg of bovine meat, 1 kg of fresh trout, 1 kg of apples, 1 kg of potato, 1 kg of endive, 100 grams of coffee, a packet of tea, 1 litre of milk, 1 litre of edible oil and 1 litre of honey.

In addition to all this food, in 2009 we were able to buy 1 kg of white flour pasta and 1 kg of pears; and in addition to all the food we were able to buy in 2004, in 2013 we were able to buy 1 kg of bananas as well.

A comparison between 2004, 2009 and 2013 shows that as regards food we were able to buy the most in 2009.

**Infographic 5: Value of daily earnings, Slovenia**



Source: SURS

### 6.3 Working time needed to buy the ingredients of a meal

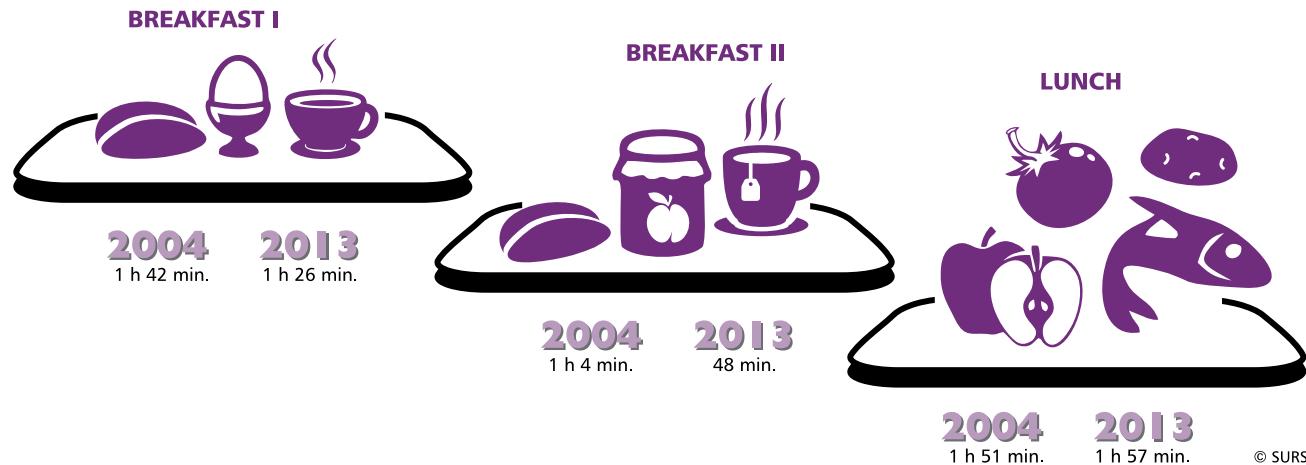


*Did you know that ...*

*... money necessary to buy some ingredients of a meal is earned in increasingly less time?*

To buy a bread roll, an egg and a cup of coffee for breakfast, in 2013 we needed to work on average 15% less time than in 2004. In 2004, money necessary to buy these ingredients was earned on average in 1 hour and 42 minutes and in 2013 in 1 hour and 26 minutes.

**Infographic 6: Working time needed to buy the ingredients of a meal, Slovenia**



Source: SRS

If one preferred to eat a bread roll with jam and drink tea at breakfast, in 2013 s/he had to work less time than in 2004. To buy these ingredients, one had to work 1 hour and 4 minutes in 2004 and 48 minutes in 2013.

On the other hand, for a lunch of fresh trout, potato, fresh tomato and apples, one had to work on average 1 hour and 51 minutes in 2004, and 1 hour and 57 minutes in 2013 or 6% more time.

© SRS



# 7 DO YOU KNOW?

Since 2007, when the Ormož Sugar Factory stopped operating, Slovenia has not been producing sugar beet.



In the structure of imports of agricultural products the shares of vegetables and meat increased the most.

In the structure of exports of agricultural products the share of cereals increased the most.



Domestic consumption of vegetables is on the rise.

Human consumption of potato declined.

Slovenia has the lowest self-sufficiency rate for vegetables, potato and cereals.



Less than half of the food consumed in Slovenia is produced in Slovenia.

In 2013, most food was imported from the neighbouring countries of Hungary, Austria, Italy and Croatia.



According to experts' opinion, the eating habits of people in Slovenia are mostly not the best.

The amount of food waste in Slovenia is declining.

Landfilling of food waste generates greenhouse gases, particularly methane.



Retail trade enterprises generate about a fifth of their total annual turnover by selling food.

An average household in Slovenia spends more than EUR 2,000 on food per year.



Households in Slovenia spend on average around 14% of their assets on consumption expenditure.

Consumption of bread and pastry is falling.

As regards buying food, the shopping habits of upper secondary school pupils and students are changing the most.



To buy some food we have to work more and to buy some other food we have to work less time.

The average value of an hour worked is increasing; nevertheless, for the amount earned in one day we were able to buy more in 2009 than in 2013.



Money necessary to buy some ingredients of a meal is earned in increasingly less time.



## DEFINITIONS OF SOME CONCEPTS USED

**Domestic production** includes the amount of consumables produced in the country in a specific reference period, irrespective of the type of consumption. Unharvested production and losses at harvest and transport of produce to the agricultural holding are not considered to be production.

**Domestic consumption** includes the amounts that can be consumed for various purposes; for food in processed or unprocessed form, for industrial position, for further processing and for animal fodder (for feeding animals or for fodder production). It also includes seeds used in the next production cycle and losses during storage, transport, processing, or market preparation.

**Retail price** is the final selling price which customers pay to purchase a product or a service. It includes the prescribed tax as well as all other duties.

**Household** is a community of people who live together and spend their income together on housing, food and other or a single person who lives alone and independently uses the financial means.

**Public waste removal service** is an activity carried out in the public interest by competent municipal public utility services (municipal and other companies that are authorised to perform this activity or have a licence or a concession).

**Municipal waste** is household waste or waste similar to household waste by nature or composition that comes from production, trade, services or other activities.

**Purchasing power** is the amount of goods and services that can be purchased with a given amount of money. An individual's purchasing power depends on his or her earnings and price trends.

**Food waste** is the total, unused amount of food that can be discarded, landfilled or recovered.

**Allocated assets** cover consumption expenditure, expenditure for a dwelling or a house (purchase, major works, etc.) and other expenditure (taxes, self-imposed contributions, savings, money transfers, etc.).

**Per capita consumption** is the ratio between food consumption and the population.

**Waste recovery** involves procedures stipulated in Annex 2 to the Decree on Waste Management (OJ RS, No. 103/2011) and other procedures, the main result of which is that waste is usefully applied in the facility in which it has been recovered or in other economic activities in a way that it replaces other materials which would otherwise be used to fulfil a particular function or is prepared to fulfil this function. Waste recovery is also preparation of waste for reuse, recycling of materials in the waste, incineration or co-incineration with energy recovery and processing into fuel. Incineration of municipal and other waste due to its disposal is not waste recovery.

**Recycling** is a waste recovery procedure in which waste materials are recovered into products, materials or substances for their original or other purpose. Recycling includes recovery of organic substances but not energy recovery and recovery into materials that will be used as fuel or for landfilling.

**Changes in stocks** include all unused amounts of agricultural products, irrespective of where they are located. They are a difference between stocks at the end and stocks at the beginning of the reference period.

**Self-sufficiency rate** shows to what extent domestic production (from domestic basic product) covers domestic consumption (consumption for animal fodder, food, industry).

## ABBREVIATIONS

ARSO	Slovenian Environment Agency
MOP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
KIS	Agricultural Institute of Slovenia

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

%	percentage
dag	dekagram
EUR	euro
kg	kilogram
kg/l	kilogram or litre
min.	minute
p.p.	percentage point
t	ton

## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

**Supply balance sheets of agricultural products** present information on the supply and demand for a specific agricultural product or a group of products for a specific period and relate to the country as a whole. They are used for monitoring market trends, and the structure and development of individual markets for agricultural products. They are compiled for the calendar or market year on the basis of the common Eurostat methodology and Eurostat's codes lists of the Combined Nomenclature of the Customs Tariff, taking into account technical coefficients for recalculation of processed products into equivalents. They are a synthesis of a wide variety of statistical and other information on agriculture and food industry.

**Estimation of the origin of food** consumed in Slovenia included the whole group of primary and processed products for meat, eggs, cereals, potato, vegetables, sugar and rice (taken over from the national supply balance sheets). The estimate was prepared on the basis of the available amounts of domestic production and imports (by the country of origin) for domestic consumption. The quantity external trade data on processed products were recalculated into the equivalents of the primary product. The same coefficients were used as for the compilation of the supply balance sheet, e.g. calculation of pasta into the grain equivalent in the balance sheet for cereals, and then the data were aggregated by countries.

The origin of food consumed in Slovenia was estimated on the basis of the assumptions that all imported food was consumed in Slovenia and that whatever Slovenia exported was produced in Slovenia. At the same time the assumption was made that the imported food was used for different purposes in the same proportions (for human consumption, further processing, industrial use, animal fodder, etc.).

**Food waste** includes all unused amounts of food that can be discarded, landfilled or recovered. For presenting data on food waste a selection of waste from the List of Waste from Annex 7 to the Decree on Waste Management (OJ RS, No. 103/2011) was prepared. Waste is classified by groups regarding the origin. In addition to a precisely defined name, every type of waste has a proper six-digit classification number.

Food waste includes the following types of waste:

- 02 01 02 Animal tissue waste (from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, hunting, fishing and aquaculture)
- 02 01 03 Plant tissue waste (from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, hunting, fishing and aquaculture)
- 02 02 02 Animal tissue waste (from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin)
- 02 03 01 Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation (from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils preparation and processing; from conservation; from yeast production; from preparation and fermentation of molasses)
- 20 01 08 Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste (municipal waste)
- 20 01 25 Edible oil and fat (municipal waste)
- 20 03 01 Mixed municipal waste
- 20 03 02 Waste from markets

For mixed municipal waste (20 03 01) and waste from markets (20 03 02) the basic value was recalculated with the conversion factor (appropriate share that represents the estimate of the actual amount of food waste). For mixed municipal waste (20 03 01) the following conversion shares were used: for the 2005-2008 period 40%, for the 2009-2010 period 21%, and for the 2011-2013 period 17%. For waste from markets for the 2005-2013 period the 60% conversion share was used. The recalculation for 2013 is prepared on the basis of provisional data.

Data on household consumption are collected with the **Household Budget Survey**; in the 1997-2011 period the survey was conducted annually on a sample of around 2,000 households. In line with the original methodology, data for three consecutive years (e.g. 2009-2011) were calculated to the middle year (2010) as the reference year for data dissemination. In 2012 the survey was revised and conducted on a larger sample of around 7,000 households to provide more reliable data on household consumption. According to the new methodology, the data are no longer combined. The presented data thus refer to the year in which the survey is conducted.

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