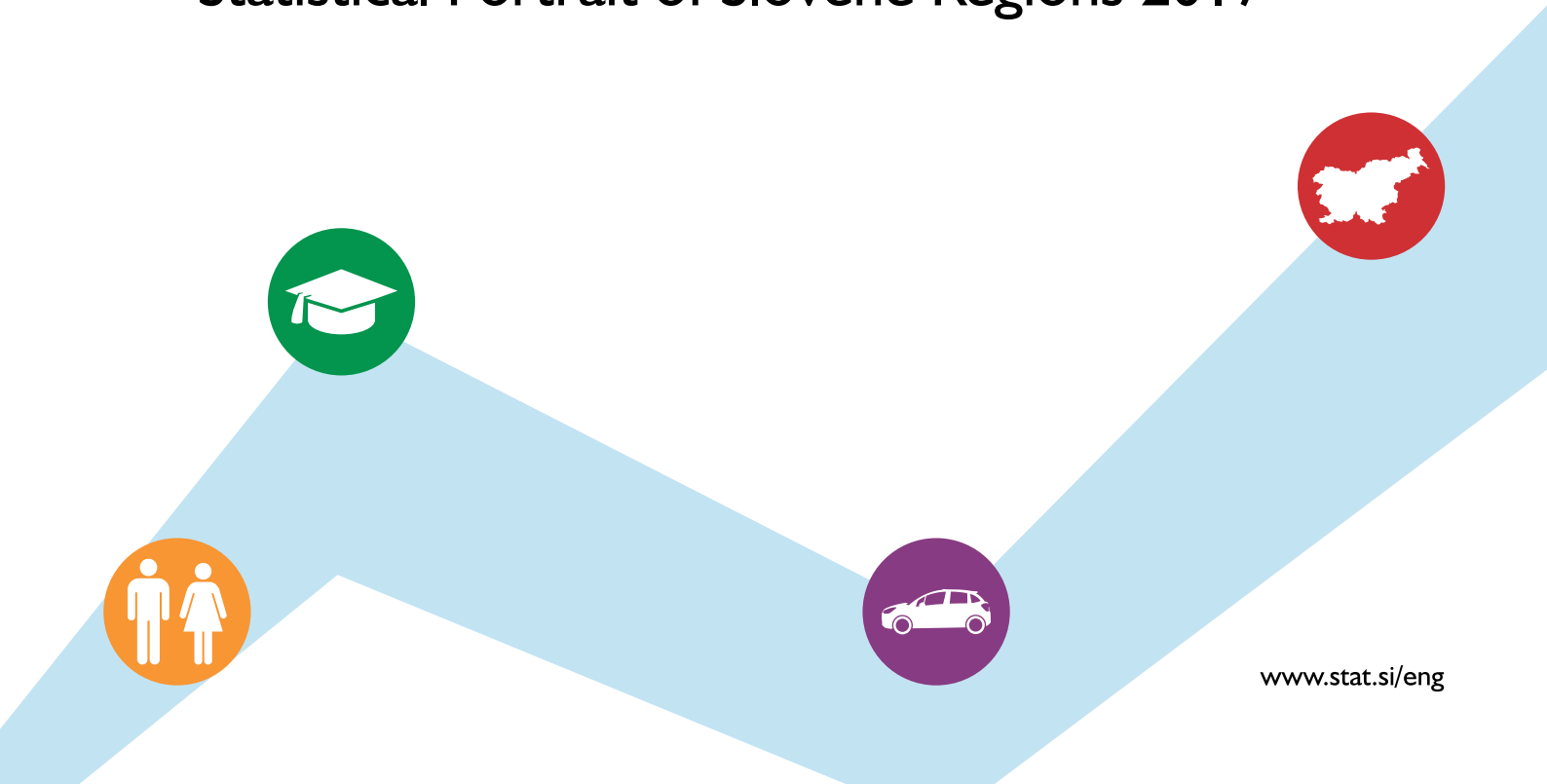
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

REGIONS IN FIGURES

Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2017



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REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
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REGIONS IN FIGURES

Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2017

Ljubljana, 2017

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Regions in Figures - Statistical Portrait of Slovene Regions 2017
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FOREWORD

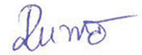
Do you know …
… which Slovene region had the largest number of agricultural tractors per 100 population in 2015?
… where the most foreign tourist overnight stays were recorded in Slovenia in 2015?
… in which Slovene region the most municipal waste was collected separately in 2015?
… where, on average, the oldest inhabitants of Slovenia lived and which region was the “youngest” in 2015?
… what the unemployment rate in each of the Slovene regions was?
… in which region the most employed persons worked, and in which region the highest earnings were earned in Slovenia in 2015?

Or: you can guess.

Yet, may also find the answers in the publication Regions in Figures in which we have gathered and picturesquely presented the most interesting 2015 regional data for Slovenia.
The publication presents all twelve Slovenian statistical regions: the socio-demographic characteristics of their population and the characteristics by which the regions differ from each other or which connect them.

We kindly invite you to embark on a journey and get an insight into the Slovenian regions.

Genovefa Ružić
Director-General



CONTENTS

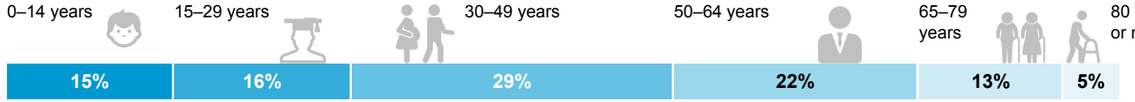
FOREWORD 3

POPULATION 6
QUALITY OF LIFE 8
EDUCATION 10
LABOUR MARKET 12
ECONOMY 14
CONSTRUCTION 16
TOURISM 18
ENVIRONMENT 20

POMURSKA 22
PODRAVSKA 24
KOROŠKA 26
SAVINJSKA 28
ZASAVSKA 30
POSAVSKA 32
JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA 34
OSREDNJESLOVENSKA 36
GORENJSKA 38
PRIMORSKO-NOTRANJSKA 40
GORIŠKA 42
OBALNO-KRAŠKA 44

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASURES 47

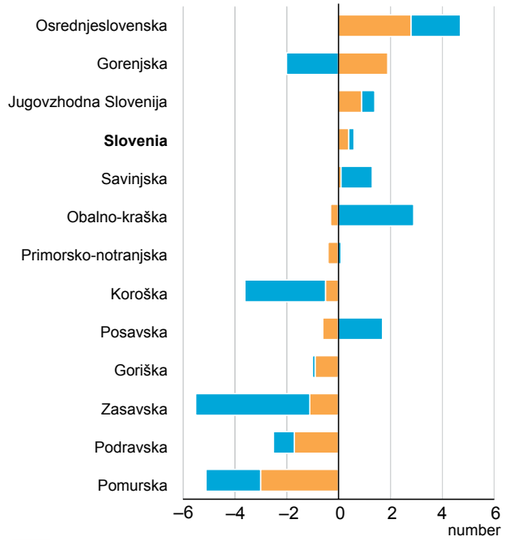
POPULATION



In 2015, the mean age of Slovenia's population was 42.6 years

In four statistical regions the mean age of the population was lower than the national average: Osrednjeslovenska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Gorenjska and Savinjska. The share of people aged 0–14 was the lowest (13%) in the Pomurska statistical region, and the highest (16%) in the Gorenjska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija and Osrednjeslovenska statistical regions. In 2015, the share of the elderly (at least 80 years old) was the highest in the Goriška statistical region (almost 6%).

Natural increase and net migration, 2015



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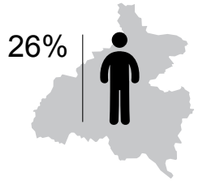
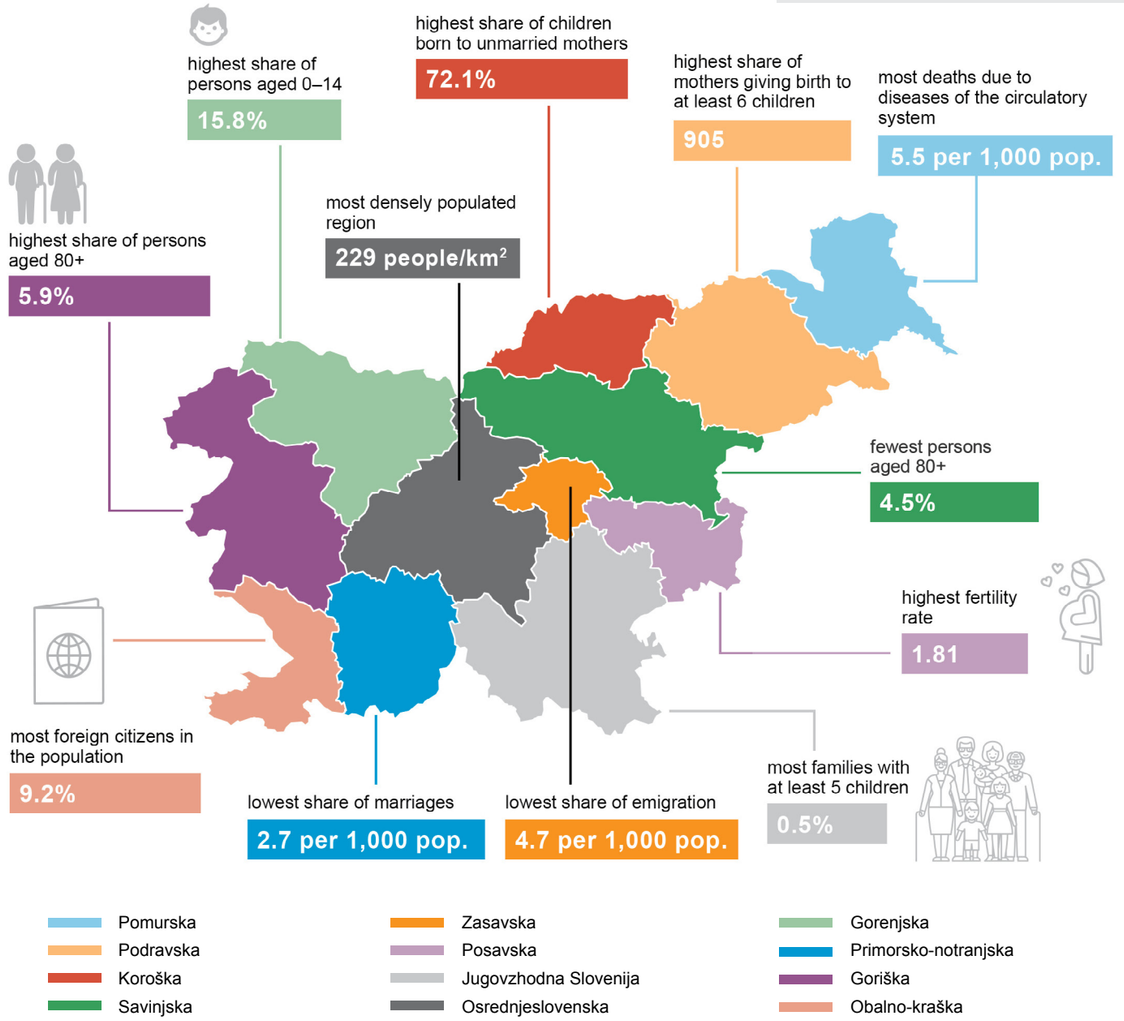


One in four residents of Slovenia was living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

In 2015, the highest share of population lived in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region; slightly more than 535,000 persons lived there (26% of the total population of Slovenia). The lowest share of population (3%, or slightly more than 52,000) lived in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region. In 2015, there were 20,641 children born in Slovenia; the most in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (5,745) and the least in Primorsko-notranjska (545). In 2015 the total fertility rate, which is the average number of children per woman of childbearing age, was the highest in the Posavska statistical region (1,81) and the lowest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (1,41). The average for Slovenia was 1,57.

Population, statistical regions 2015



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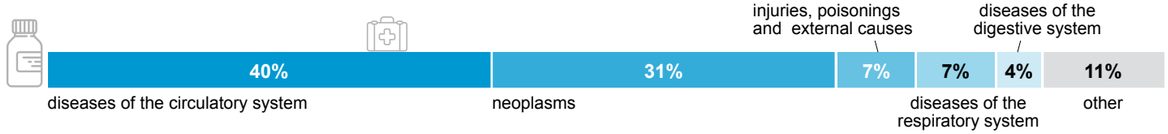
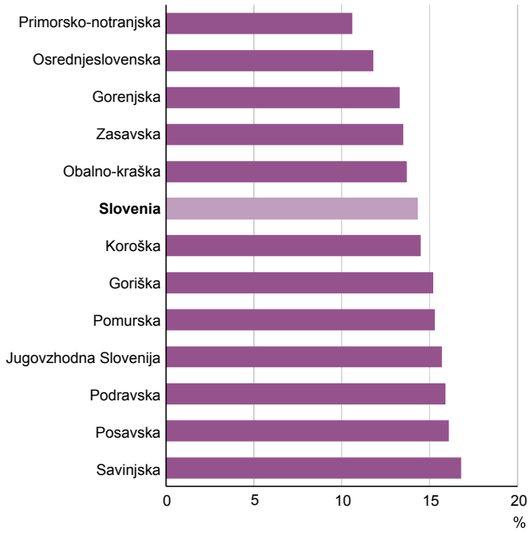
QUALITY OF LIFE



In 2015, the majority of people in Slovenia (40.2%) died due to diseases of the circulatory system

Diseases of the circulatory system caused more than 47% of deaths in the Posavska and Pomurska statistical regions, but neoplasms were the principal cause of death in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (34%). The most people who died before their 65th birthday had lived in the Koroška statistical region (23%), while the least people who died before their 65th birthday had lived in the Goriška and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions (16% in each). The number of physicians per 1,000 inhabitants was the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region (1.4) and the highest in Osrednjeslovenska (4).

Persons living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, 2015



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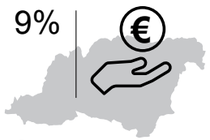
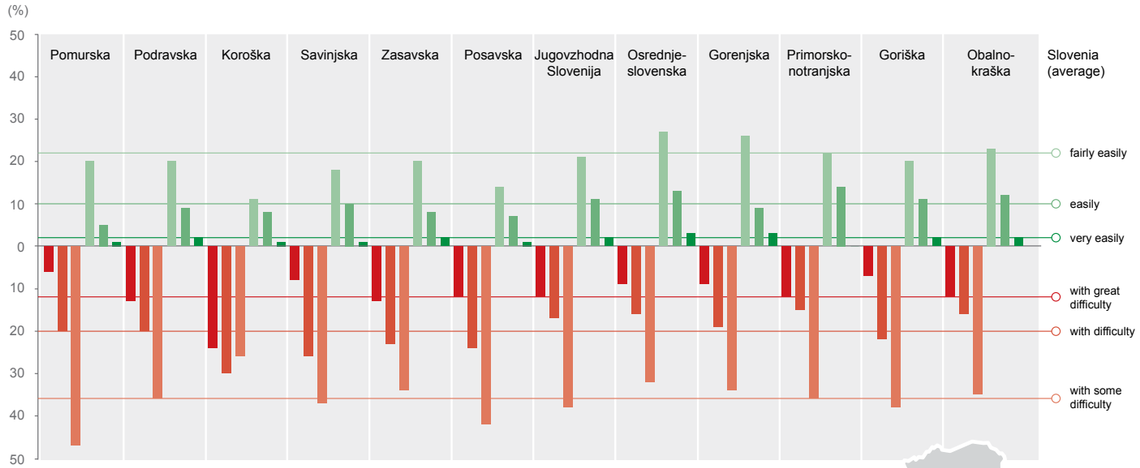
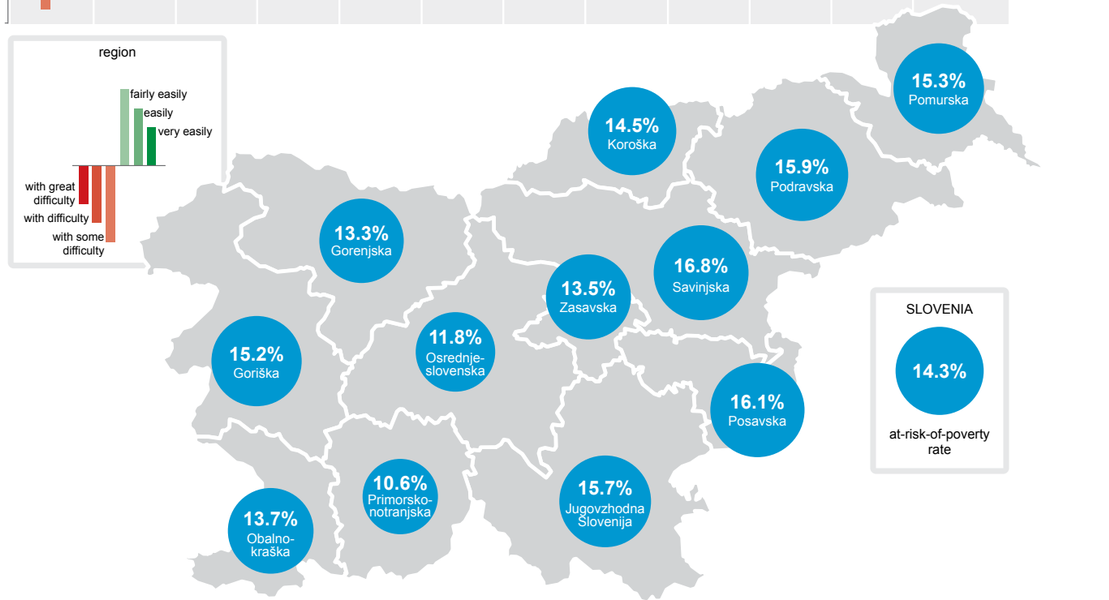


The share of households receiving financial or material help from charities was the highest in the Koroška statistical region

The share of households receiving such help was the lowest in the Osrednjeslovenska, Goriška and Obalno-kraška statistical regions. More than half of the households from the Koroška statistical region had difficulties making ends meet. The share of persons living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was the highest in the Savinjska statistical region (17%) and the lowest in Primorsko-notranjska (11%). Inhabitants of the Osrednjeslovenska, Gorenjska and Goriška statistical regions assessed overall life satisfaction the highest (average assessment of 7.3 out of 10). On the other hand, inhabitants of the Koroška statistical region assessed overall life satisfaction the lowest (6.6 out of 10).

How the households make ends meet, statistical regions, 2015





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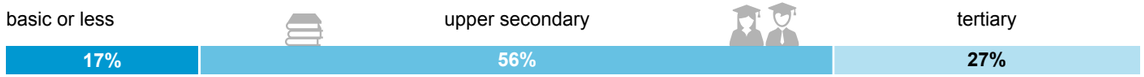
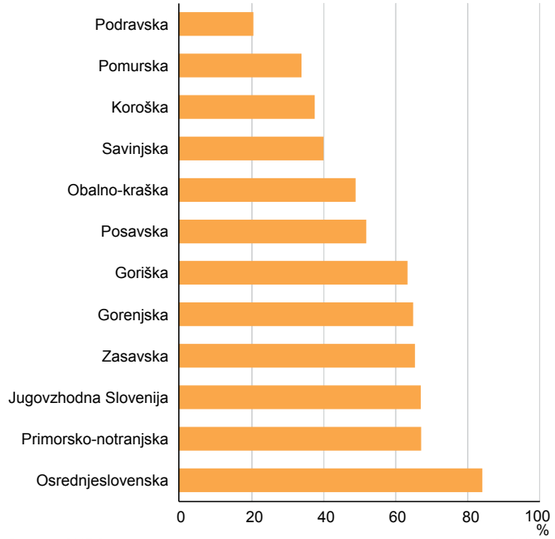
EDUCATION



In 2015, a quarter of Slovenia's population (25–64 years) with tertiary education

The share of people with tertiary education was the lowest in the Pomurska statistical region (19%). This region had the highest share of people with basic education or less (24%). In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region more than a third of people had completed tertiary education; the national average was exceeded also by the Gorenjska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions.
In 2015, the most children were included in kindergartens in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (82%) and the fewest in Zasavska (68%). The most upper secondary school pupils per 1,000 population were recorded in the Koroška statistical region (40) and the fewest in Obalno-kraška (30).

Students from other regions studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, 2015



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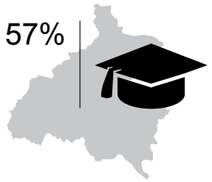
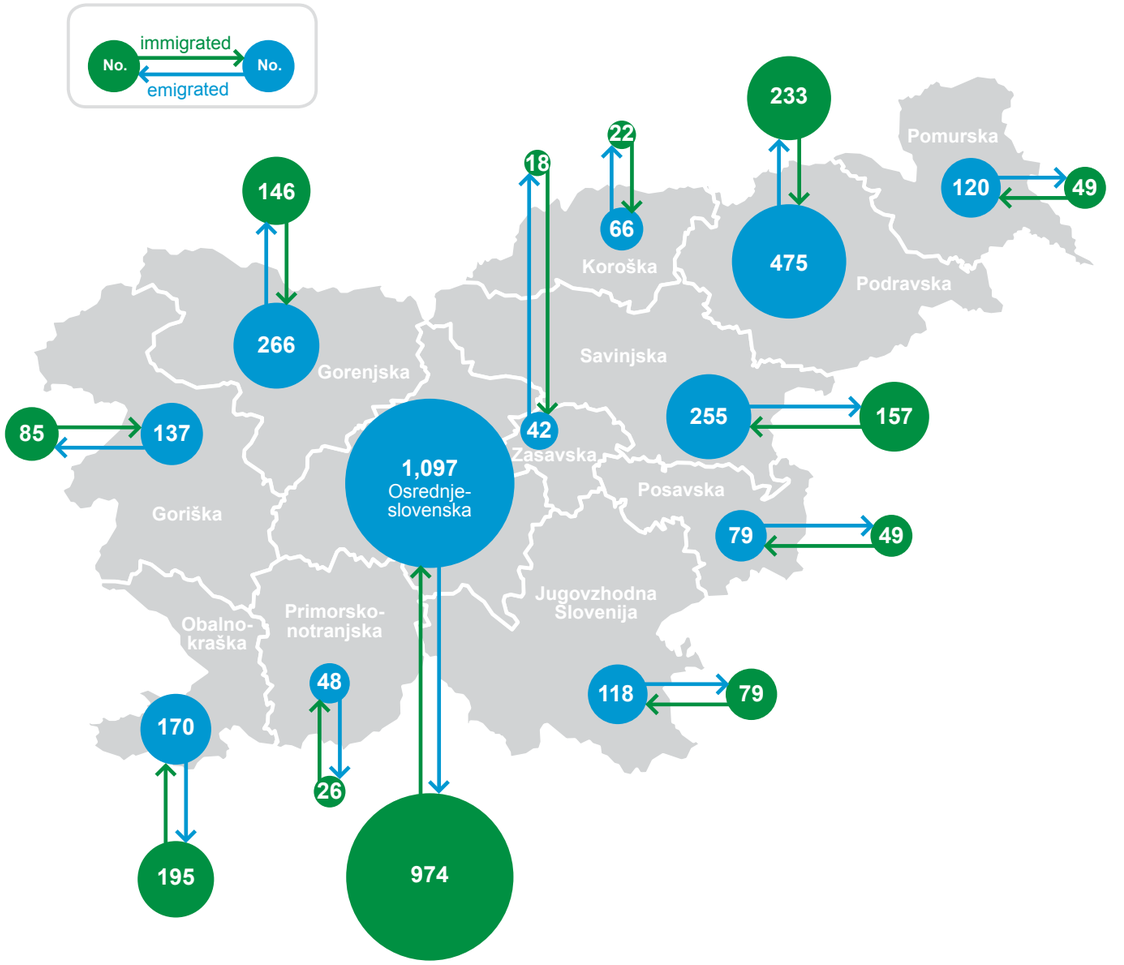


57% of students in Slovenia were studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

In 2015, the most students per 1,000 population were recorded in the Goriška statistical region (42) and the fewest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (32). In all regions female students outnumbered male students; the difference was the highest in the Pomurska and Notranjsko-kraška statistical regions (147 female students per 100 male students in each); the lowest difference was in the Koroška statistical region (125 female students per 100 male students).

Immigration and emigration of tertiary educated persons, statistical regions, 2015



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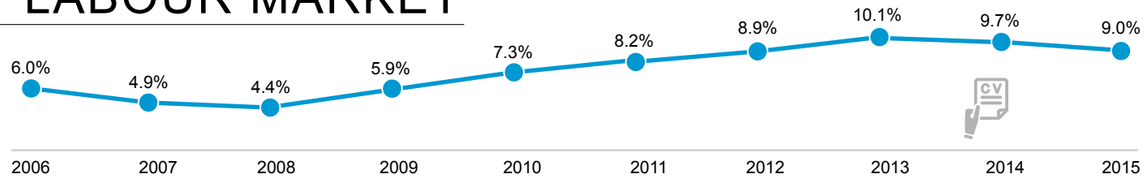
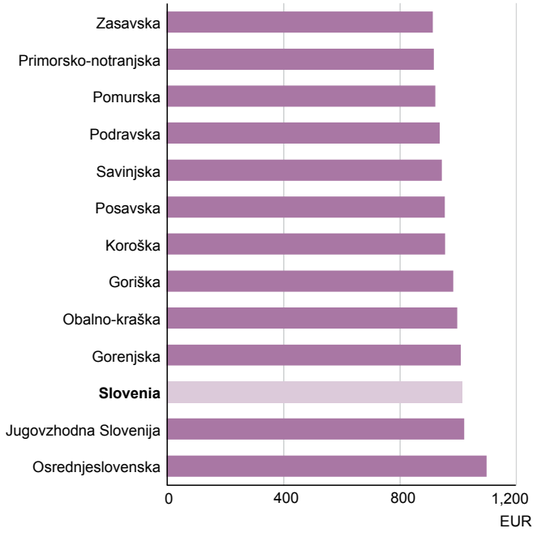
LABOUR MARKET



In 2015, the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 9.0%

The unemployment rate was the highest in the Pomurska statistical region (12.5%) and the lowest in Posavska (6.0%). The gender difference in unemployment rates was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region; the rate for women was 6.6 percentage points lower than the rate for men. In the Koroška statistical region the unemployment rate for women was 6.2 percentage points higher than the rate for men.

Average monthly net earnings, 2015



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914 EUR

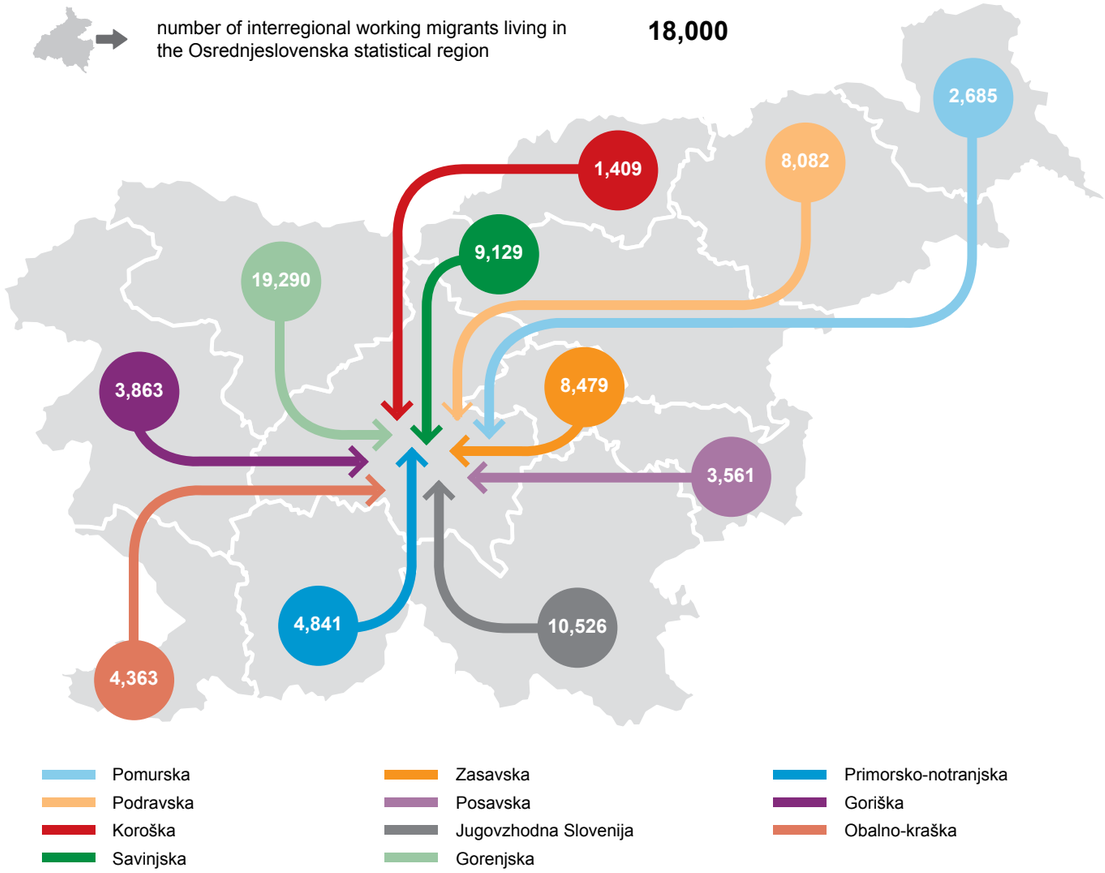
Average monthly net earnings the lowest in the Zasavska statistical region

Average monthly net earnings by region of employment were the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 1.099) and the lowest in the Zasavska (EUR 914) and the Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions (EUR 918). The share of persons in employment working outside their region of residence was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region (49%). In the Posavska, Gorenjska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions it was over a quarter. In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region it was only 9%; 77,000 persons in employment from other statistical regions in Slovenia were working there in 2015.

Interregional working migrants, statistical regions, 2015

number of interregional working migrants with a working place in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region **77,000**

number of interregional working migrants living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region **18,000**



Sources: GURS, SURS

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ECONOMY

In 2015, the large majority of high-growth enterprises was registered in four statistical regions

There were almost 192,000 enterprises in Slovenia in 2015. A third of them was registered in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region and they generated 46% of total turnover of all enterprises in the country. The average turnover was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (EUR 685,000) and the lowest in Zasavska (EUR 246,000). Enterprises with headquarters in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region contributed 26% of the total value of exports and 43% of the total value of imports. There were 628 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. They employed more than 42,000 persons, most of them (49%) in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region and the fewest (1 %) in Primorsko-notranjska.

Export and import, 2015

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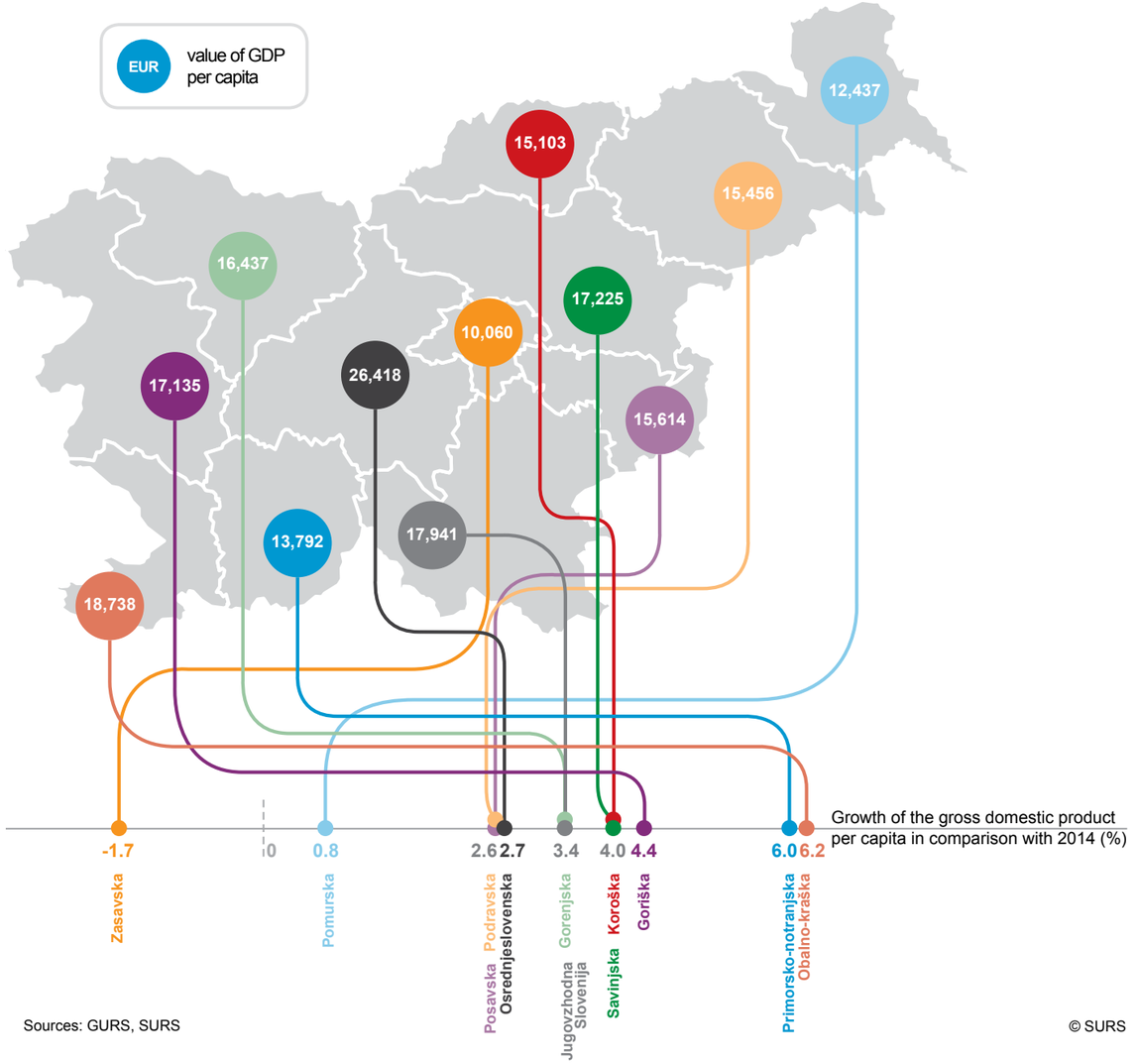
GDP per capita the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region

In 2015, the GDP per capita in Slovenia was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (EUR 26,418) and the lowest in Zasavska (EUR 10,060); GDP per capita was low also in the Pomurska (EUR 12,437) and the Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions (EUR 13,792). The contribution of industry to regional gross value added was the highest in Jugovzhodna Slovenija (51%) and in the Koroška, Posavska, Savinjska and Zasavska statistical regions (over 40%). The contribution of agriculture was the highest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region (8% of gross value added) and in Pomurska (7% of gross value added).

Regional gross domestic product per capita, statistical regions, 2015



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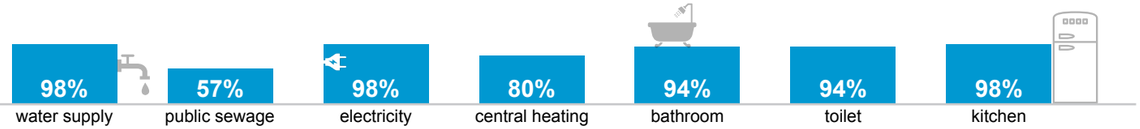
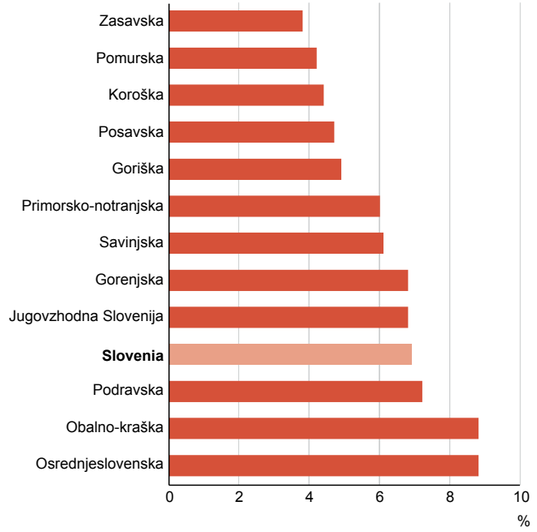
CONSTRUCTION



57% of the dwellings in Slovenia connected to public sewage

In 2015, there were almost 850,000 dwellings in Slovenia, of which 7% were built after 2005. The share of new buildings was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (9%), and the lowest in the Zasavska statistical region (4%). The most dwellings were connected to the public sewage system in the Osrednjeslovenska (74%) and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (65%), and the fewest in the Posavska statistical region (35%). 90% of the dwellings in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region and 60% of dwellings in Obalno-kraška had central heating.

Dwellings built after 2005, situation 2015



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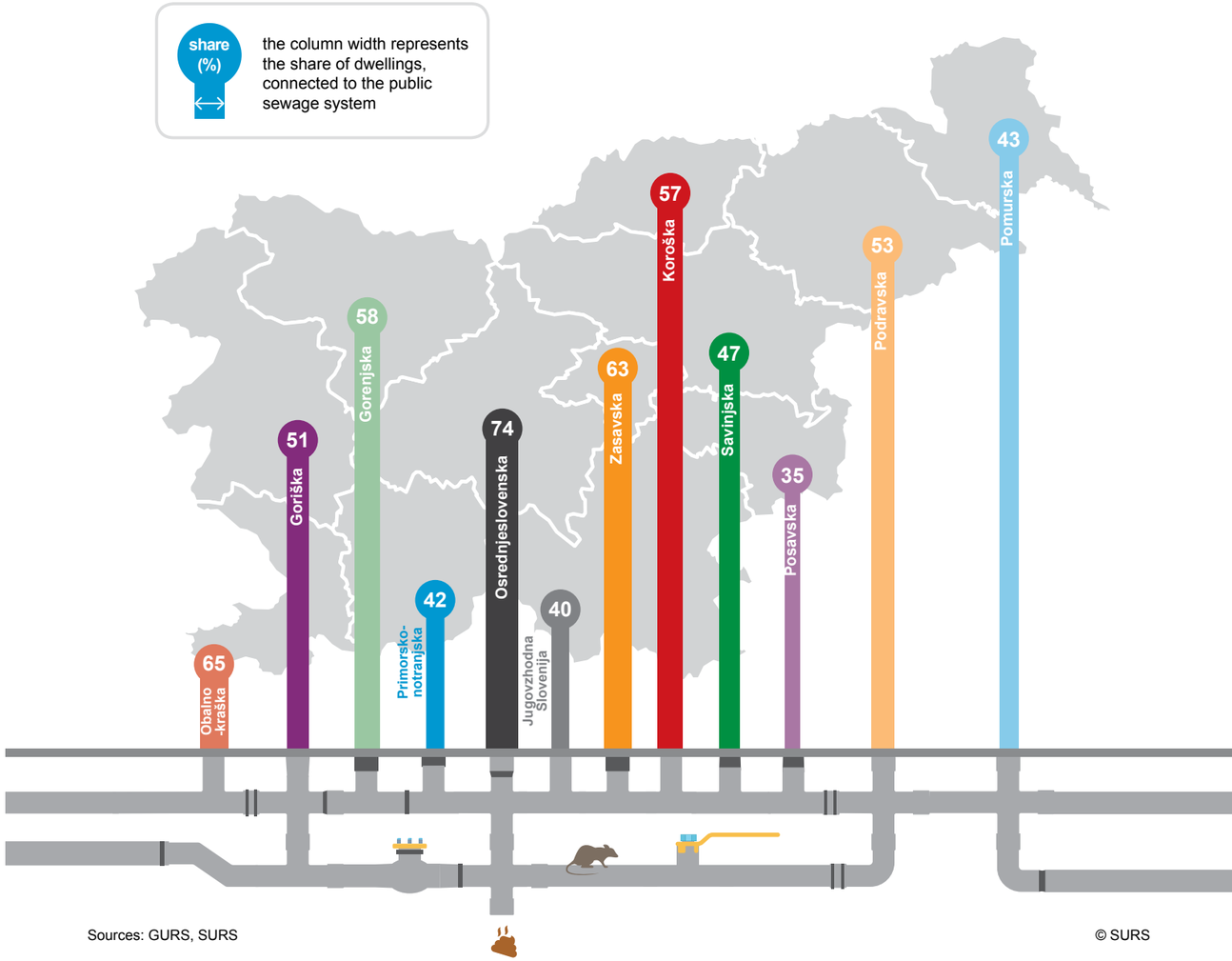
374 per 1,000 pop.

The fewest dwellings per 1,000 population in the Koroška statistical region (374)

In 2015, there were on average 410 dwellings per 1,000 population in Slovenia; the number of dwellings per 1,000 population was the highest in the Obalno-kraška statistical region (487). 83% of the total population of Slovenia lived in the owner-occupied dwellings; the share of owner-occupied dwellings was the highest in the Pomurska statistical region (89%) and the lowest in Zasavska (77%).

The fewest dwellings per 1,000 population were planned and were issued building permits in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (0.8) and the most in Pomurska (2.3)

Dwellings, connected to the public sewage system, statistical regions, 2015



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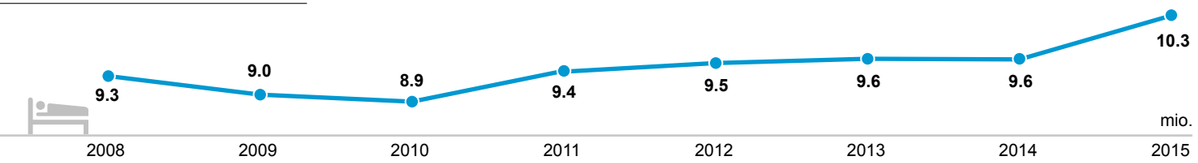
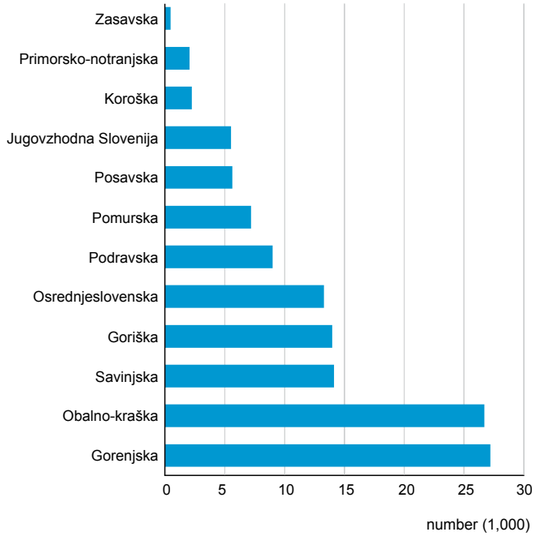
TOURISM



In 2015 the number of overnight stays for the first time exceeded 10 million

In 2015, there were 10.3 million overnight stays and 3.9 million tourist arrivals registered in tourist accommodations. Foreign tourists made 6.6 million overnight stays and 2.7 million arrivals. Overnight stays and tourist arrivals have been growing since 2010. In 2015, there were registered 16% more overnight stays and 31% more tourist arrivals than in 2010.

Number of beds in accommodation establishments, 2015

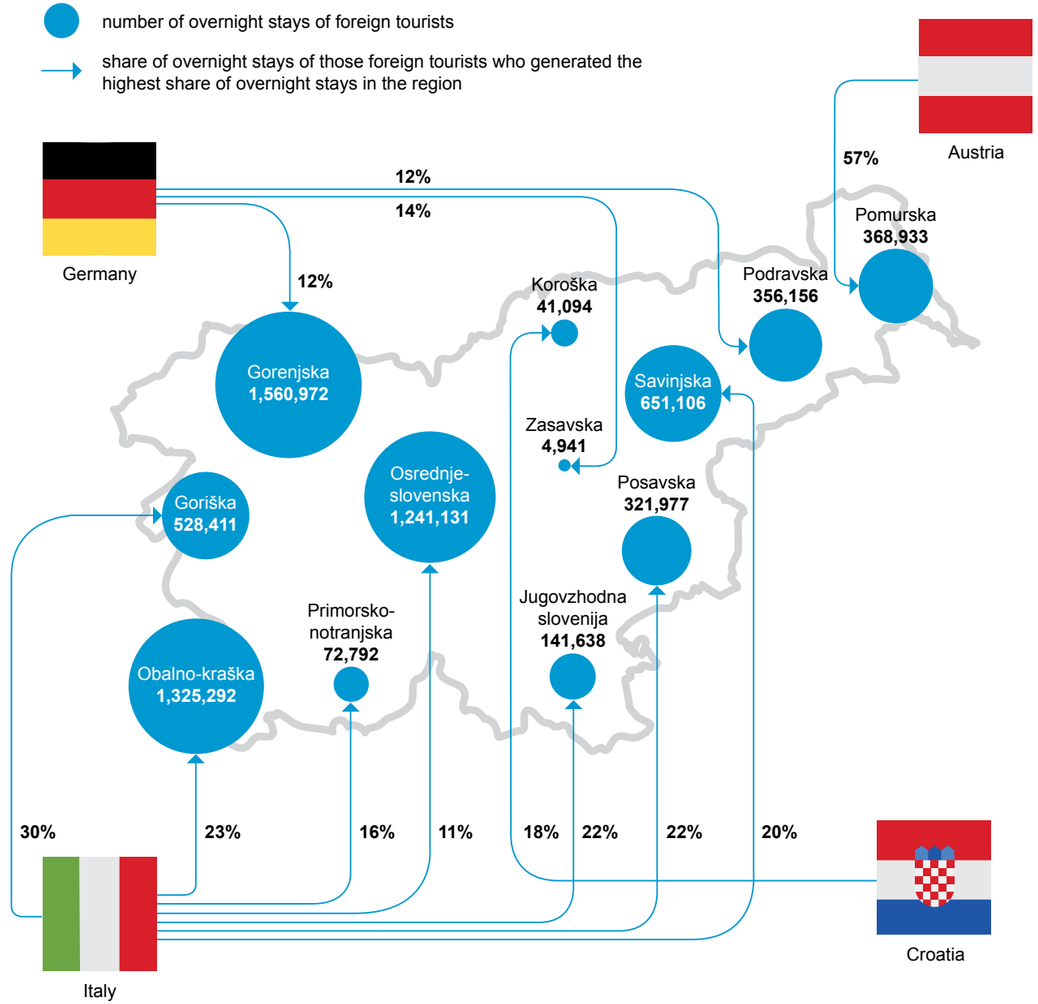


Source SURS © SURS

In 2015: 3.9 million tourist arrivals

The highest number of beds in accommodation establishments was recorded in the Gorenjska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (around 27,000 in each). These two regions recorded the highest number of overnight stays in Slovenia in 2015: Obalno-kraška more than 2.2 million and Gorenjska almost 2 million. In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region 93% of tourist nights were generated by foreign tourists; in Slovenia the share of foreign overnight stays was on average 64%.

Overnight stays of foreign tourists, statistical regions, 2015



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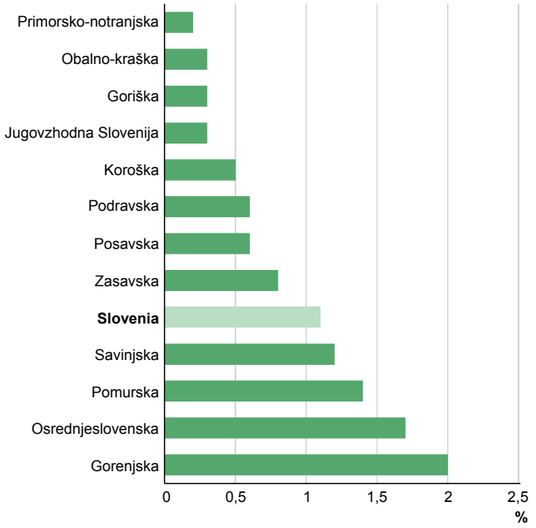
ENVIRONMENT

Of the total waste, municipal waste accounted for 17.8%

In 2015, the largest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated in the Obalno-kraška statistical region: 495 kg or 44 kg more than the national average, and the smallest in the Zasavska statistical region (335 kg). The share of separately collected municipal waste was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (73%) and Gorenjska statistical regions (72%), and the lowest in the Koroška statistical region (55%). In the Savinjska statistical region 34% of all waste from production and service activities was generated.

Environmental protection investment (% of regional GDP), 2015



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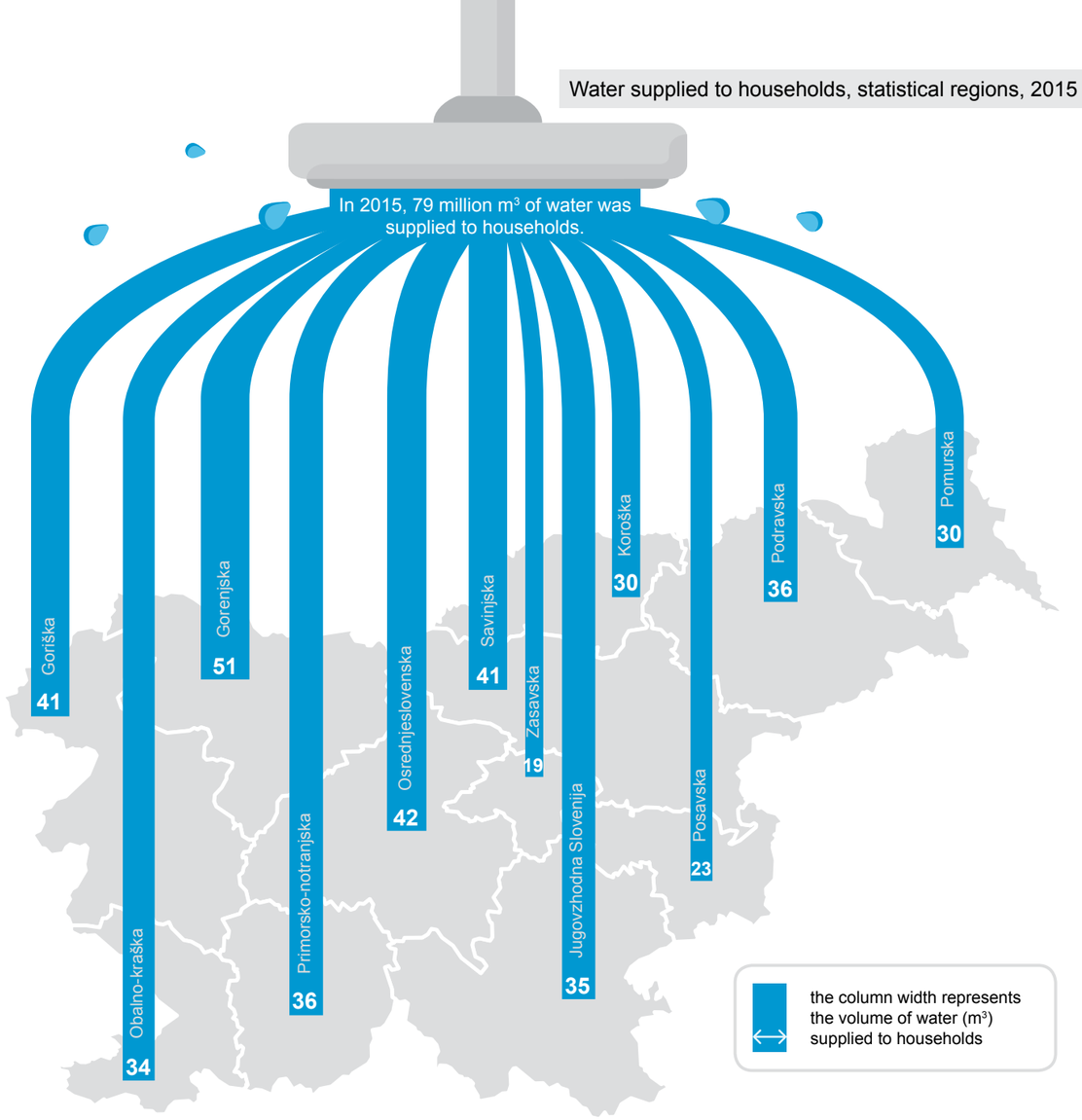
The most water per person supplied in the Gorenjska statistical region

The most water per person was supplied to households in the Gorenjska statistical region (51 m³), namely almost three times more than the amount supplied to households in the Zasavska statistical region. In the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region all waste water was treated before being discharged into the public sewage system. The least waste water was treated before being discharged in Zasavska (65%). The largest share of current expenditure for environmental protection was spent in the Osrednjeslovenska (31%) and Podravska statistical regions (20%).

Water supplied to households, statistical regions, 2015



Sources: GURS, MOP, SURS (calculations)

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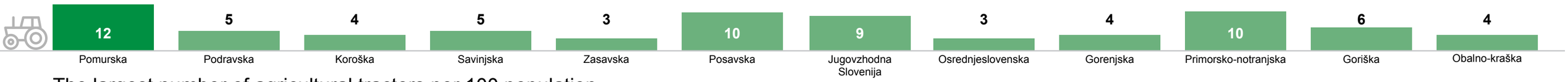
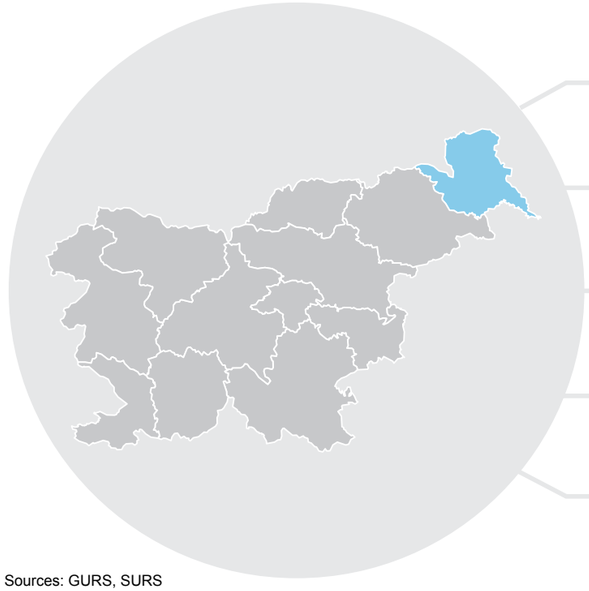
POMURSKA



The largest number of agricultural tractors per 100 population

The Pomurska statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the highest natural decrease (–3.0 per 1,000 population) and the lowest share of foreign citizens in the population (1.5%). The mean age of the population in the Pomurska statistical region was the highest in Slovenia (44,3 years). The number of students per 1.000 population in this statistical region was below the Slovenian average (33); the share of the population aged 25–64 years with tertiary education was the lowest (19 %). For several years the region stands out with the highest unemployment rate; in 2015 it was 12.5%, for women it was as high as 13.9%.



Area:	1,337 km^2
Population:	116,434
No. of municipalities:	27
No. of settlements:	346
The largest settlement:	Murska Sobota (11,242 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

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Average monthly net earnings in this region (EUR 923) were the third lowest in the country. 8% of households in the region were receiving financial or material help from charities; more households receiving that kind of help was perceived only in the Koroška statistical region (9%). In the Pomurska statistical region 3.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2015. GDP per capita amounted to EUR 12,437, while the average in Slovenia was EUR 18,693. The region had almost 8,000 enterprises, which on average employed 3.9 people. There were 411 dwellings per 1,000 population in this region; the useful floor space was the highest among all statistical regions (86,5 m^2). The region also stands out by the number of agricultural tractors; in 2015 there were 12 tractors per 100 population (the average for Slovenia was 5 per 100). In 2015, the Pomurska statistical region had around 7,000 beds in accommodation establishments; they recorded almost 921,000 overnight stays, of which 60% by domestic tourists.

ID card of the region

Net migration	**–243**	Enterprises	**7,970**
Schoolchildren	**8,881**	Tourist arrivals	**276,205**
Pupils	**3,889**	Tourist overnight stays	**920,805**
Students	**3,888**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**513**
Employed persons (1,000)	**50**	Dwellings	**47,910**
Unemployment rate (%)	**12.5**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**86.5**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,384**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**7.9**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**15.3**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**5.0**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**12,437**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**424**

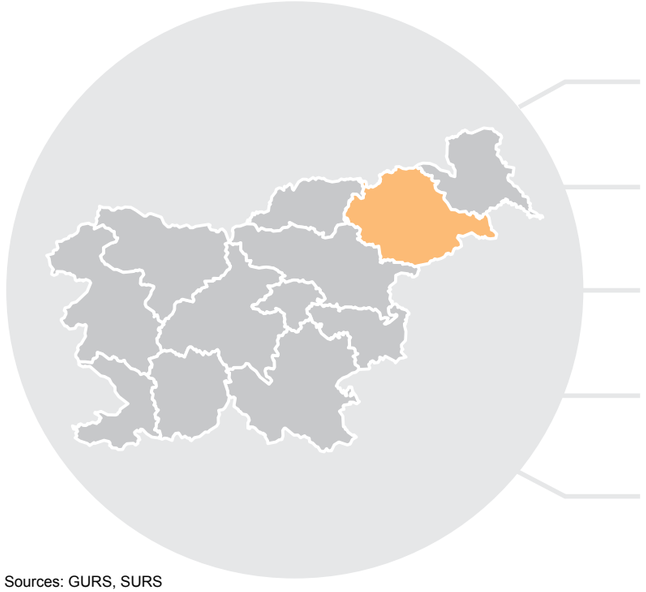
1) Data for 2013.

PODRAVSKA

Second by the share of enterprises in Slovenia

16% of Slovenia's population lived in the Podravska statistical region in 2015. The share of people aged 0–14 was among the lowest (13.5%); it was lower only in the Pomurska statistical region. In 2015 a national decrease was recorded, amounting to –1.7 per 1,000 population, and net migration was –0.8 per 1,000 population. The share of children born to unmarried mothers was among the highest (69.6%). The share of deaths before 65 years of age was the third highest in the country (20%). The share of population (25–64 years) with tertiary education was below the Slovenian average (24%) and the share of students from the region studying in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region was the lowest (21%).

The unemployment rate (11.0%) was higher than the national average (9.0%). The region generated 13% of the national GDP, but GDP per capita was the fifth lowest in the country. The region had slightly less than 26,000 enterprises with on average 4.6 persons employed. There was 423 dwellings per 1,000 populaton. 7% of dwellings was completed after 2005 which means that the Podravska region had a relatively high share of new dwellings. The share of buildings completed after 2005 was higher only in the Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška statistical regions. In the Podravska statistical region more than half a million overnight stays were generated in 2015; of these almost two thirds by foreign tourists. In the region 438 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated and 70% of it was collected separately, which was the fourth largest share.



Area:	2,170 km^2
Population:	322,545
No. of municipalities:	41
No. of settlements:	679
The largest settlement:	Maribor (95,432 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

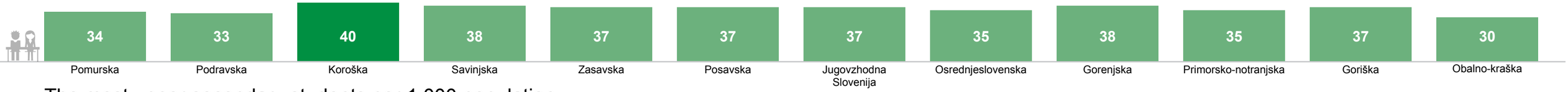
© SURS

ID card of the region

Net migration	**–248**	Enterprises	**25,873**
Schoolchildren	**24,763**	Tourist arrivals	**251,982**
Pupils	**10,759**	Tourist overnight stays	**544,125**
Students	**11,178**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**508**
Employed persons (1,000)	**142**	Dwellings	**136,672**
Unemployment rate (%)	**11.0**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**78.3**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,420**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**7.0**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**15.9**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**5.5**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**15,456**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**438**

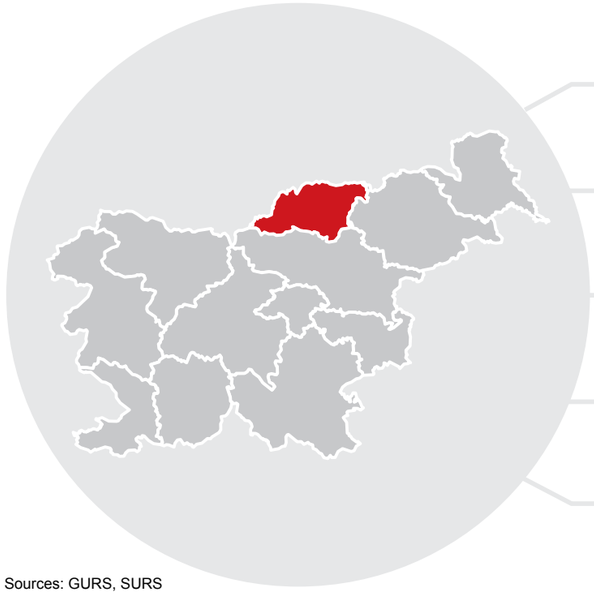
1) Data for 2013.

KOROŠKA



The most upper secondary students per 1,000 population

The Koroška statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2015. 72% of the children born in the region in 2015 were born to unmarried mothers; this was the highest share among all statistical regions. The share of population (25–64 years) with tertiary education was the third lowest in Slovenia (22%). The number of students per 1,000 population (39) was the same as the national average. The unemployment rate (9.7%) was slightly over the national average (9.0%). The gender difference in the unemployment rate was very large: for men it was 6.9% and for women 13.1%. People living in the Koroška statistical region on average assessed their satisfaction with their lifes the lowest (6.6 our of 10). 23 % of persons who died in this region in 2015 did not live to be 65, and this was the highest share in all statistical regions in Slovenia.



Area:	1,041km^2
Population:	71.218
No. of municipalities:	12
No. of settlements:	144
The largest settlement:	Slovenj Gradec (7,402 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

In the Koroška statistical region 2.8% of the national GDP was generated in 2015. GDP per capita was the fourth lowest in the country (EUR 15,103). The region had the lowest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (374). Koroška is not particularly important in terms of tourism. In 2015 only 1% of overnight stays were recorded here; even less were recorded only in the Zasavska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions. As regards foreign tourists, tourists from Croatia generated the largest number of overnight stays. In 2013, the average size of an agricultural holding was 7.4 ha; agricultural holdings were on average larger only in the Pomurska and Primorsko-notranjska statistical regions. In the Koroška statistical region 382 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated. As regards waste generated in production and service activities, 21.4% was hazardous (the national average was 3.2%).

ID card of the region

Net migration	**–223**	Enterprises	**5,481**
Schoolchildren	**5,901**	Tourist arrivals	**40,511**
Pupils	**2,840**	Tourist overnight stays	**112,647**
Students	**2,764**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**513**
Employed persons (1,000)	**32**	Dwellings	**26,658**
Unemployment rate (%)	**9.7**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**85.5**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,454**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**7.4**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**14.5**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**4.4**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**15,103**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**382**

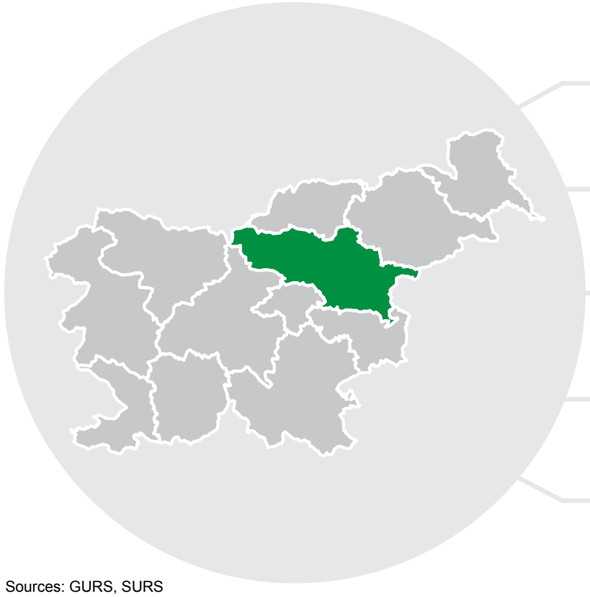
1) Data for 2013.

SAVINJSKA

12% of all building permits were issued in this region

The Savinjska statistical region had 12% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out by the lowest share of people aged 80+ (4.5%); the mean age of population in this region was among the lowest, too (42.5 years). The natural increase and net migration were positive. 23% of people aged 25–64 had tertiary education, which was fewer than the national average (27%). The unemployment rate in the region (10.4%) was slightly higher than the national average (9.0%). Average monthly net earnings (EUR 945) were almost EUR 70 lower than the national average. The share of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (16.8%) was the highest among all statistical regions in Slovenia.

The region generated more than 11% of the national GDP and thus ranked third among the statistical regions. 45.2% of the regional gross value added was generated by industry. There was 395 dwellings per 1,000 population. 53% of dwellings were not connected to the public sewage system. The region had around 14,000 beds in accommodation establishments. In 2015, almost 1.4 million overnight stays were generated, which also ranked the region third in the country. 53% of overnight stays were generated by domestic tourists. In the region the highest amount of waste from production and service activities was generated (34% of all waste in Slovenia). In 2015, 89% of waste water in the region was treated before discharge into the sewage system.



Area:	2,301 km^2
Population:	254,237
No. of municipalities:	31
No. of settlements:	800
The largest settlement:	Celje (37,622 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

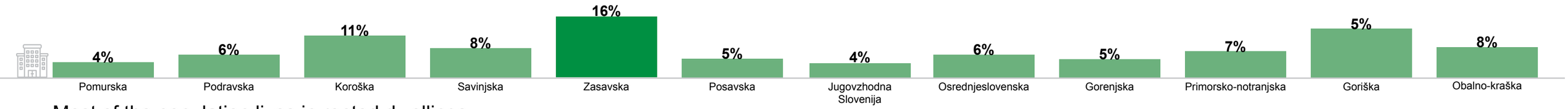
© SURS

ID card of the region

Net migration	**314**	Enterprises	**20,885**
Schoolchildren	**22,423**	Tourist arrivals	**387,998**
Pupils	**9,761**	Tourist overnight stays	**1,372,310**
Students	**10,002**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**515**
Employed persons (1,000)	**111**	Dwellings	**100,362**
Unemployment rate (%)	**10.4**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**79.5**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,430**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**6.0**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**16.8**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**5.3**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**17,225**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**435**

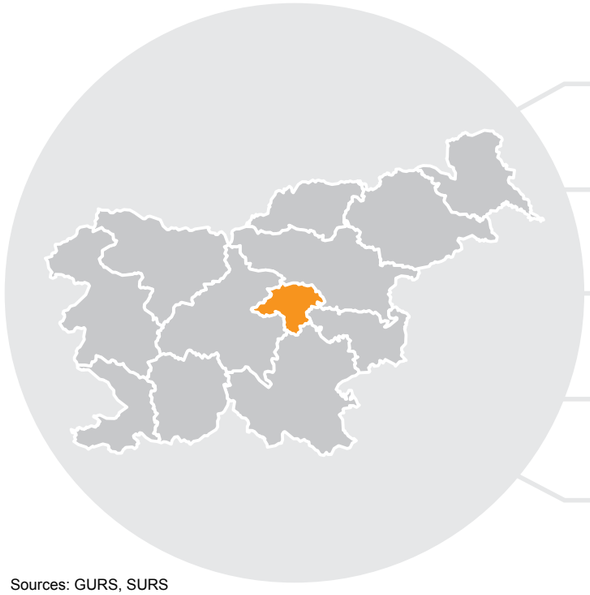
1) Data for 2013.

ZASAVSKA



Most of the population lives in rented dwellings

The Zasavska statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The share of people aged 0–14 was 14%, while the share of people aged 80+ was 5%. The natural decrease (–1.1 per 1,000 population) and negative net migration (–4.4 per 1,000 population) were recorded; net migration was the lowest in the country. People living in the Zasavska statistical region assessed their satisfaction with their lifes with 7.1 our of 10 (the same as the national average in 2015). 20% of persons who died in 2015 did not live to be 65. The share of children in kindergartens was the lowest in the country (68% of children of adequate age). The unemployment rate was the third highest in the country (10.8%). The share of persons in employment working in another region was the highest (49%); most of them worked in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.



Area:	485 km^2
Population:	57,567
No. of municipalities:	4
No. of settlements:	222
The largest settlement:	Trbovlje (14,145 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

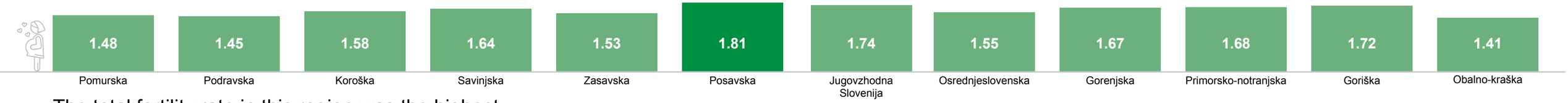
In the Zasavska statistical region the BDP per capita was the lowest in the country (EUR 10,060). Industry contributed almost 42% to total regional value added. The region had almost 3,900 enterprises, and the average turnover per person working in the enterprise was the lowest in the country (EUR 68,743). In 2005, the fewest dwellings were built in this region (4%). The average floor area of dwellings was the smallest in the country (73 m^2). The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was also the lowest (482). The region was not very important in terms of tourism; almost 5,000 overnight stays of foreign tourists and almost 2,000 overnights stays of domestic tourists were recorded. In 2015, 335 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated, which was the least in Slovenija. 60% of municipal waste was collected separately which was slightly less than the national average (69%).

ID card of the region

Net migration	**–252**	Enterprises	**3,855**
Schoolchildren	**3,202**	Tourist arrivals	**2,206**
Pupils	**2,116**	Tourist overnight stays	**6,878**
Students	**2,061**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**482**
Employed persons (1,000)	**23**	Dwellings	**23,875**
Unemployment rate (%)	**10.8**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**73.3**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,379**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**5.7^M**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**13.5**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**4.1**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**10,060**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**335**

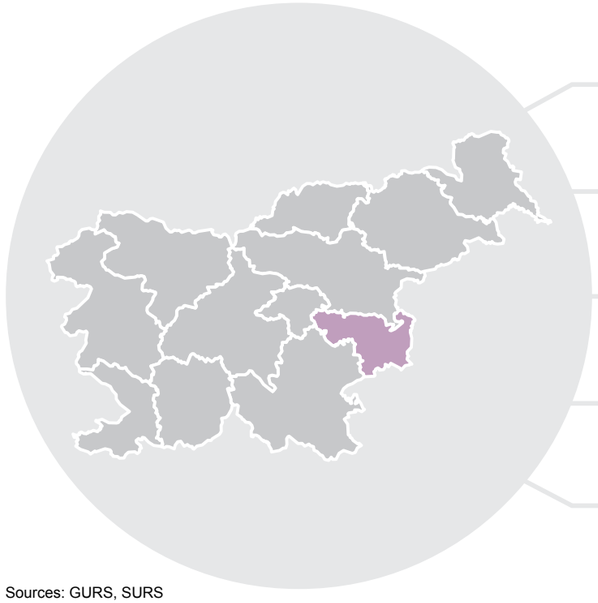
M less accurate estimate - use with caution
1) Data for 2013.

POSAVSKA



The total fertility rate in this region was the highest

The Posavska statistical region had 4% of Slovenia's population in 2015. In that year the natural decrease was –0.6 per 1,000 population and net migration was 1.7 per 1,000 population. There was 38 students per 1,000 population in this region; this was close to the national average (39). The share of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was the second highest in the country (16.8%); more than a third of households in the region had difficulties making ends meet. The unemployment rate (6.0%) was the lowest among all regions in Slovenia. Almost a third of persons in employment in this region was working in another region. Average monthly net earnings (EUR 955) were almost EUR 60 lower than the national average.



Area:	968 km^2
Population:	75,727
No. of municipalities:	6
No. of settlements:	448
The largest settlement:	Krško (7,036 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

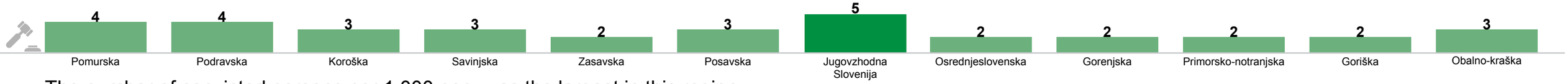
GDP per capita was EUR 15,614. Almost half of the regional gross value added was generated in industry, which was the third highest share in the country. Almost 10% of dwellings in the region did not have a bathroom; only 35% of dwellings was connected to the public sewage system, which was the lowest share among the regions. In 2015 there were 650,000 tourist overnight stays recorded in the Posavska region; this was a little more than 6% of all tourist overnight stays in the country. Passenger cars were among the oldest in the country (10.5 years). In 2013, the average size of an agricultural holding was 5.4 ha, which was below the national average and ranked the region among those with the smallest agricultural holdings. In 2015, 463 kg of municipal waste was generated per capita; and 68% of it was collected separately.

ID card of the region

Net migration	**129**	Enterprises	**5,761**
Schoolchildren	**5,744**	Tourist arrivals	**193,132**
Pupils	**2,811**	Tourist overnight stays	**649,912**
Students	**2,900**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**536**
Employed persons (1,000)	**37**	Dwellings	**31,638**
Unemployment rate (%)	**6.0**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**81.7**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,446**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**5.4**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**16.1**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**4.8**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**15,614**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**463**

1) Data for 2013.

JUGOVZHODNA SLOVENIJA



The number of convicted persons per 1,000 pop. was the largest in this region

Jugovzhodna Slovenija had 7% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the highest share of families with five or more children (0.5%); the region also had one of the highest shares of people aged 0–14 (15.7%). Jugovzhodna Slovenia had the highest number of convicted persons per 1,000 population (5). The number of students per 1,000 population was the second highest in Slovenia (41); half of these students studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The unemployment rate was 9.8%, just over the national average of 9.0%. In addition to the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region, Jugovzhodna Slovenija was the only region with average monthly net earnings higher than the national average; in 2015 they amounted to EUR 1,023.

Almost a quarter of persons in employment worked outside their region of residence; most of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. GDP per capita was the third highest in the country (EUR 17,941) and industry contributed the highest share to the regional gross value added (51%). In Jugovzhodna Slovenija 40% of dwellings was connected to the public sewage system and 90% of dwellings had a bathroom (which was the lowest share in the country). In 2015, almost 380,000 tourist overnight stays was recorded in Jugovzhodna Slovenia; the share of foreign tourist overnight stays (37%) in this region was the second lowest. On average, 405 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated in the region; 60% of it was collected separately. Almost all waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system (99.7%).

Area:	2,675 km^2
Population:	142,356
No. of municipalities:	21
No. of settlements:	1,052
The largest settlement:	Novo mesto (23,261 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

ID card of the region

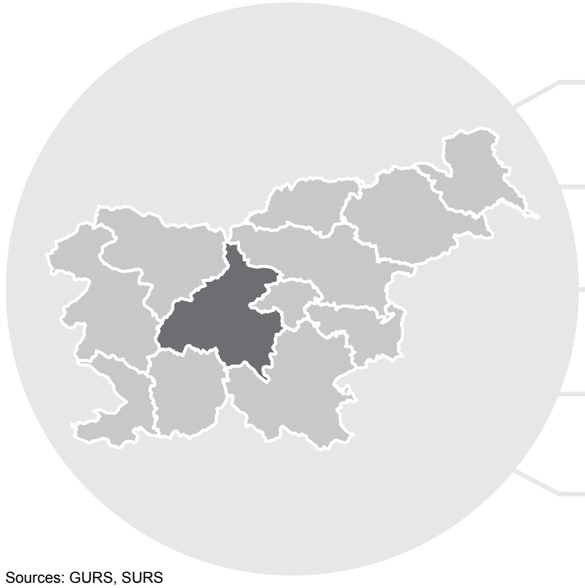
Net migration	**69**	Enterprises	**10,195**
Schoolchildren	**12,461**	Tourist arrivals	**117,391**
Pupils	**5,277**	Tourist overnight stays	**379,545**
Students	**5,798**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**527**
Employed persons (1,000)	**61**	Dwellings	**56,932**
Unemployment rate (%)	**9.8**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**83.6**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,560**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**6.0**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**15.7**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**4.3**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**17,941**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**405**

1) Data for 2013.

OSREDNJESLOVENSKA

This region contributed the highest share to the Slovenian GDP

The Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had the highest share of Slovenia's population (26%) in 2015, and on average they were the youngest (41.3 years). The mean age of first-time mothers was the highest (30.1 years). A third of people aged 25–64 had tertiary education, which was the highest share in the country. The share of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was second lowest in the country (11.8%). Besides the Gorenjska and Goriška statistical regions, people living in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region were most satisfied with their lifes (7.3 out of 10). The unemployment rate (7.3%) was lower than the national average. A large majority of persons in employment in the region also worked in the region (91%). Average monthly net earnings of persons employed in the region were the highest in the country (EUR 1,099).



Area:	2,334 km^2
Population:	535,375
No. of municipalities:	25
No. of settlements:	921
The largest settlement:	Ljubljana (278,853 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

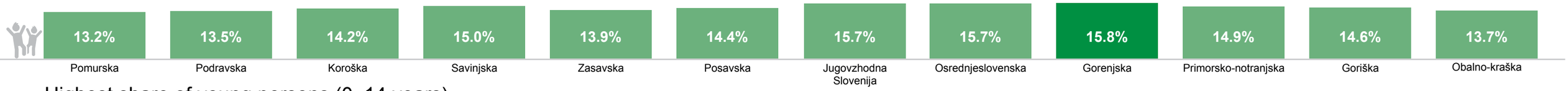
In the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region 37% of the national GDP was generated, which was more than EUR 26,000 per capita. In this region there was one third of all enterprises in the country; of all high-growth enterprises in the country in 2015, 32% was registered here. In high-growth enterprises in the Osrednjeslovenska region almost 21,000 persons were employed. People in this region were driving on average the youngest cars (9.1 years). Besides the Obalno-kraška statistical region, the share of dwellings built after 2005 was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (8.8%). The share of dwellings with central heating was the highest (90%); also the share of dwellings, connected to public sewage system was the highest in this region (74%). The region stood out by the highest share of foreign tourist overnight stays (93%). In the region, the highest share of separately collected municipal waste was perceived (73%).

ID card of the region

Net migration	**1,041**	Enterprises	**63,350**
Schoolchildren	**47,731**	Tourist arrivals	**727,962**
Pupils	**18,748**	Tourist overnight stays	**1,332,896**
Students	**21,054**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**517**
Employed persons (1,000)	**244**	Dwellings	**214,731**
Unemployment rate (%)	**7.3**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**77.5**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,720**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**7.2**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**11.8**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**5.0**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**26,418**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**494**

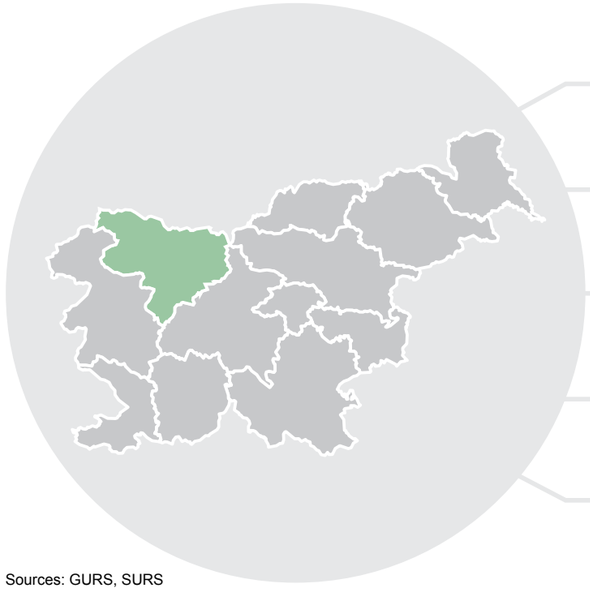
1) Data for 2013.

GORENJSKA



Highest share of young persons (0–14 years)

The Gorenjska statistical region had 10% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 0–14 (15.8%). The natural increase in the region was among the highest (1.9 per 1,000 population), while net migration was negative (–2 per 1,000 population). As regards the share of people with tertiary education (28%), the region was second in the country. The same applies as regards the unemployment rate (6.9%). Average monthly net earnings of persons employed in the region were below the national average (EUR 1,011). The share of people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was lower in comparison with the other regions (13.3%).



Area:	2,137 km^2
Population:	203,929
No. of municipalities:	18
No. of settlements:	468
The largest settlement:	Kranj (37,593 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

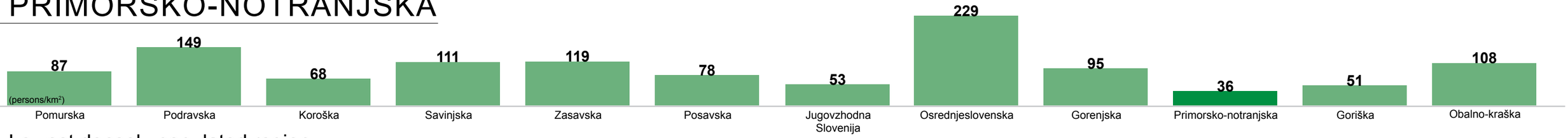
On average, people living in the Gorenjska statistical region were among the most satisfied people in Slovenia (average assessment of 7.3 out of 10). The region had almost 19,000 enterprises with almost 69,000 persons employed. There were 57 high-growth enterprises or 9% of all high-growth enterprises in Slovenia. In 2015, GDP per capita was EUR 16,437 and thus lower than the average in the country. The number of dwellings per 1,000 population (388) was lower than the national average (410), while the number of dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use in this region was the largest (3,367). The Gorenjska statistical region had the highest number of beds in accommodation establishments (27,000). In 2015, almost 2 million overnight stays were generated, of which 79% by foreign tourists. In this region, the largest share of GDP was invested in environment protection (2% of regional GDP).

ID card of the region

Net migration	**–403**	Enterprises	**18,994**
Schoolchildren	**18,352**	Tourist arrivals	**830,900**
Pupils	**7,721**	Tourist overnight stays	**1,984,869**
Students	**8,038**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**521**
Employed persons (1,000)	**93**	Dwellings	**79,065**
Unemployment rate (%)	**6.9**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**85.2**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,545**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**7.1**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**13.3**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**5.4**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**16,437**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**433**

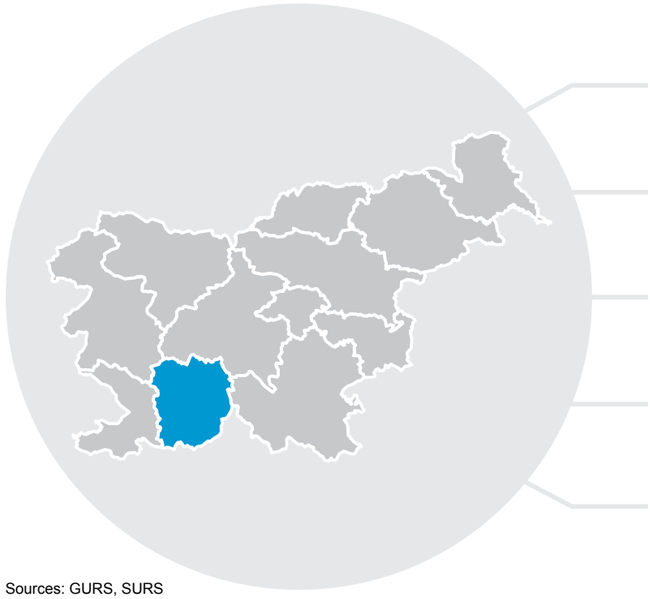
1) Data for 2013.

PRIMORSKO-NOTRANJSKA



Lowest densely populated region

The Primorsko-notranjska statistical region had 3% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the lowest number of population and with the lowest population density (36 persons per 1 km²). A natural decrease was recorded in 2015 (–0.4 per 1,000 population), while net migration was positive (0.1 per 1,000 population). The at-risk-of-poverty rate was the lowest among all regions; 10.6% of people were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The region had one of the lowest shares of deaths before 65 years of age (16%). A quarter of persons aged 25–64 had tertiary education. In the region there was 37 students per 1,000 population, which was a little below the national average.



Area:	1,456 km²
Population:	52,551
No. of municipalities:	6
No. of settlements:	264
The largest settlement:	Postojna (9,380 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

38% of persons in employment from this region worked in another statistical region, most of them in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. Average monthly net earnings were among the lowest in the country (EUR 918). Gross value added in the agricultural sector was the highest among all statistical regions (7.6%). 42% of all dwellings were connected to the public sewage system, 72% of them had central heating. All waste water was treated before discharge into the sewage system. In the region 449 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated and 64% of it was collected separately. The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the third highest in the country (558), as was their average age (10.4 years). 85% of overnight stays in this region was generated by foreign tourists, especially by those from Italy. In this region, the lowest share of GDP was invested in environment pretection (0.2% of regional GDP).

ID card of the region

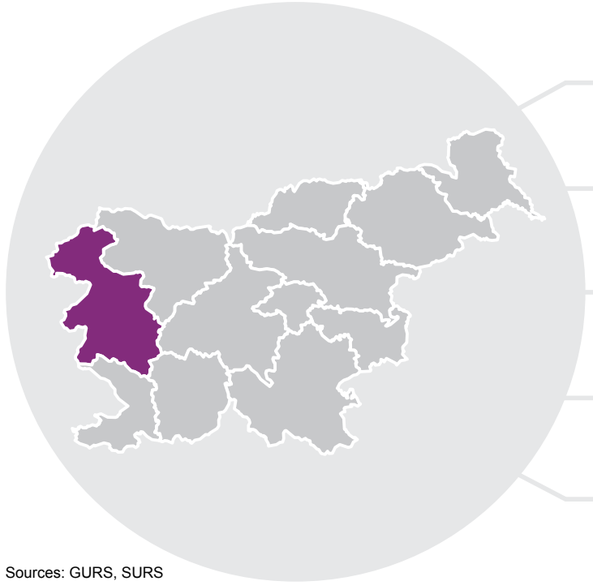
Net migration	**5**	Enterprises	**4,387**
Schoolchildren	**4,390**	Tourist arrivals	**54,822**
Pupils	**1,813**	Tourist overnight stays	**85,916**
Students	**1,919**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**558**
Employed persons (1,000)	**22**	Dwellings	**22,108**
Unemployment rate (%)	**9.0**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m²)	**85.3**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,374**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**8.0**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**10.6**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**4.4**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**13,792**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**449**

1) Data for 2013.

GORIŠKA

A quarter of the area of vineyards was in this region

The Goriška statistical region had 6% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the highest share of people aged 80+ (5.9%). A natural decrease and negative net migration were recorded in 2015; the population decreased by 0.1%. There were 42 students per 1,000 population, which was the most in the country; 63% of them studied in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The unemployment rate was below the average in the country (7.7%) and the gender difference was among the smallest. 15% of persons in employment in this region worked outside their region of residence, which was not much; only the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region had a lower share (9%). The number of passenger cars per 1,000 population was the highest in the country (580), as was their average age (10.8 years).



Area:	2,325 km²
Population:	118,196
No. of municipalities:	13
No. of settlements:	398
The largest settlement:	Nova Gorica (12,969 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

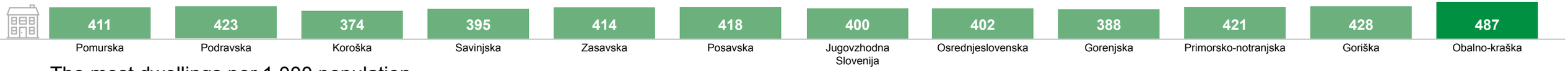
In 2015, there was 428 dwellings per 1,000 population in the Goriška statistical region; after 2005, 4.9% of dwellings was built. The average useful floor space was the second highest among all statistical regions (86 m²); larger dwellings were only in the Pomurska statistical region. In the Goriška statistical region 683,000 overnight stays were generated by tourists in 2015; most of them (77%) were generated by foreign tourists, of these most by tourists from Italy. In 2015, 480 kg of municipal waste per capita was generated, which was 29 kg over the national average; 64% of municipal waste was collected separately. Households in the region were supplied 40.5 m³ of water per capita. As regards the share of waste water treated before discharge into the sewage system, with 75% the region ranked in the second half among the statistical regions.

ID card of the region

Net migration	–7	Enterprises	11,553
Schoolchildren	9,584	Tourist arrivals	308,182
Pupils	4,336	Tourist overnight stays	683,289
Students	4,955	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	580
Employed persons (1,000)	52	Dwellings	50,550
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	Average floor area of the dwelling (m²)	85.8
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,487	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	5.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	15.2	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	4.5
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	17,135	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	480

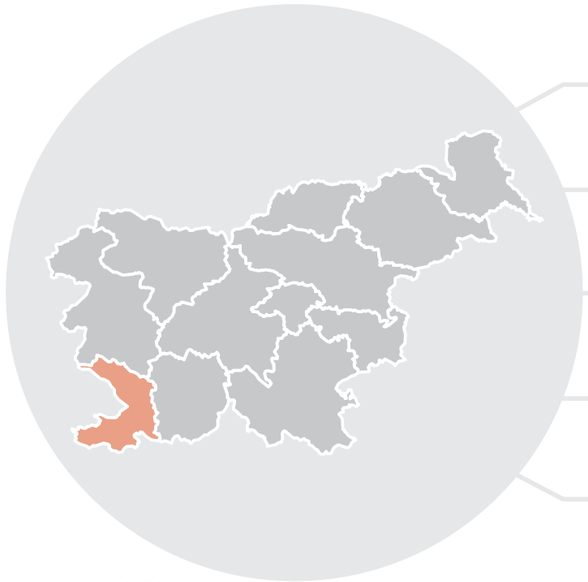
1) Data for 2013.

OBALNO-KRAŠKA



The most dwellings per 1,000 population

The Obalno-kraška statistical region had 5% of Slovenia's population in 2015. The region stood out with the highest share of foreign citizens in total population (9.2%). The mean age of first-time mothers was 30 years, 0.7 of a year higher than the national average. The share of people aged 25–64 with tertiary education was the third highest in the country (27.0%). The numbers of upper secondary school pupils (30 per 1,000 population) and tertiary education students (32 per 1,000 population) were the lowest here. The unemployment rate was above the national average (9.3%), while average monthly net earnings in the region (EUR 998) were below the national average.



Area:	1,044 km^2
Population:	112,942
No. of municipalities:	8
No. of settlements:	294
The largest settlement:	Koper/Capodistria (25,413 persons)

Sources: GURS, SURS

© SURS

GDP per capita was the second highest in the country (EUR 18,738); it was higher only in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region. The region had slightly more than 13,500 enterprises; on average they employed 3.1 people, which was the lowest number in the country. The region had the largest number of dwellings per 1,000 population (487); 60% of dwellings in the region (i.e. the lowest share in the country) had central heating. The Obalno-kraška region is very important for tourism. In 2015, almost 2.3 million overnight stays were generated here (42% by domestic and 58% by foreign tourists), the most in the country. As regards overnight stays by foreign tourists, most of them were generated by tourists from Italy (23%). In the region the highest amount of municipal waste per capita was generated (495 kg); 62% of municipal waste was collected separately (the national average was 69%). 99% of waste water in the region was treated before discharge into the sewage system.

ID card of the region

Net migration	**325**	Enterprises	**13,559**
Schoolchildren	**8,581**	Tourist arrivals	**736,239**
Pupils	**3,398**	Tourist overnight stays	**2,268,507**
Students	**3,566**	Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)	**561**
Employed persons (1,000)	**50**	Dwellings	**54,914**
Unemployment rate (%)	**9.3**	Average floor area of the dwelling (m^2)	**75.9**
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	**1,533**	Average size per agricultural holding (ha)[1)]	**5.2**
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	**13.7**	Average yield of wheat and spelt (t/ha)	**3.8**
Regional GDP (EUR per capita)	**18,738**	Generated municipal waste (kg per capita)	**495**

1) Data for 2013.

Data for 2015, presented by statistical regions, slightly differ from the data presented in the previous edition due to changes in the NUTS regulation. There are two types of changes:

1. Names:
   - the Notranjsko-kraška was renamed to the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region;
   - the Spodnjeposavska was renamed to the Posavska statistical region.

2. Amendment of boarders:
   - municipalities Radeče and Bistrica ob Sotli moved from the Savinjska to the Posavska statistical region;
   - Municipality Litija moved from the Osrednjeslovenska to the Zasavska statistical region.

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

+	or more (years, members, etc.)
M	less accurate estimate - use with caution
%	percent
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km^2	square kilometre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
t	tone
mio.	million
pop.	population
No.	number
EUR	euro
GDP	gross domestic product
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
MOP	Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Images for some infographics were obtained from http://www.flaticon.com.

HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's website**
  www.stat.si/eng

- **via mail, phone or e-mail**
  address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
  Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
  phone: +386 1 241 64 04
  e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
  @StatSlovenia

- **by ordering statistical publications**
  address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
  Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
  phone: +386 1 241 52 85
  e-mail: gp.surs@gov.si

- **by visiting the Information Centre**
  office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30
  Friday from 9.00 to 14.30