REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

STAT'O'BOOK

Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2018

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Information:
www.stat.si/eng
T: +386 1 241 64 04
E: gp.surs@gov.si
@StatSlovenia
@StatSlovenija

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Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2018

Ljubljana, 2018

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Let us start at the very beginning

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With Stat'o'book 2018 in front of you, you can see for yourselves that it resembles some kind of a showroom of all the SURS data production. In order for you to get a first impression of it or an insight into the data, this publication offers mosaicks of the selected and in our opinion key data for each of the 21 selected areas of official statistics. Substantially more information on the products illustrated here and the other SURS products is available on the SURS website.

SURS also has its Twitter and Facebook profiles where you can contact us and/or chat with us. Each and every opinion is warmly welcome.

Genovefa Ružić
Acting Director-General

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Slovenia's population is growing slightly

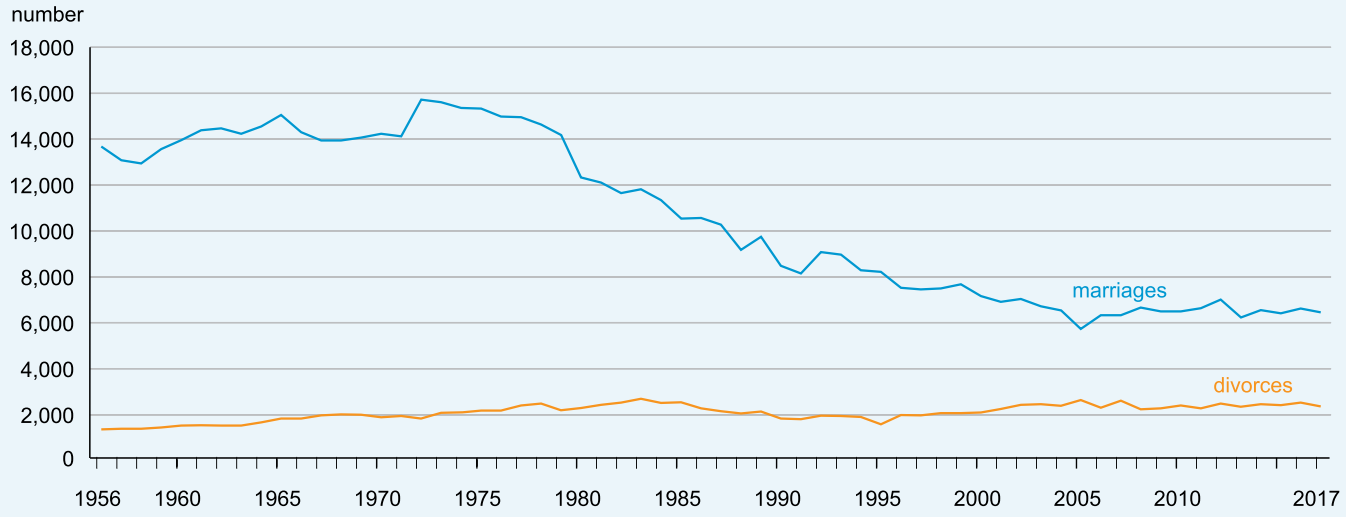
On 1 January 2018 Slovenia had a population of 2,066,880 or 985 more than a year earlier. The number of residents of Slovenia went down in 2017, while the number of foreign citizens went up. Their share in total population increased to 5.9%. At the beginning of 2018 the mean age of residents of Slovenia was 43.2 years; 15% of residents were under 15 years old and 19% were over 64 years old.

Number of marriages lower, number of divorces slightly higher

In the past 60 years most marriages were recorded in 1972: 15,792. In 2017, 6,481 couples were married, which is almost 60% fewer than in 1972. The mean age of groom at marriage in 2017 was 35.3 years and of bride 32.7 years.

In addition, 50 formal same-sex civil unions were concluded; 24 between men and 26 between women.

In the past 60 years most divorces were recorded in 1983: 2,710. In 2017, 2,387 couples were divorced, which is almost 12% fewer than in 1983. The average duration of marriage at divorce was 14.1 years. The mean age of husband at divorce was 46.6 years and of wife 43.7 years. 40 marriages ended in divorce in the first year of marriage.



Source: SURS

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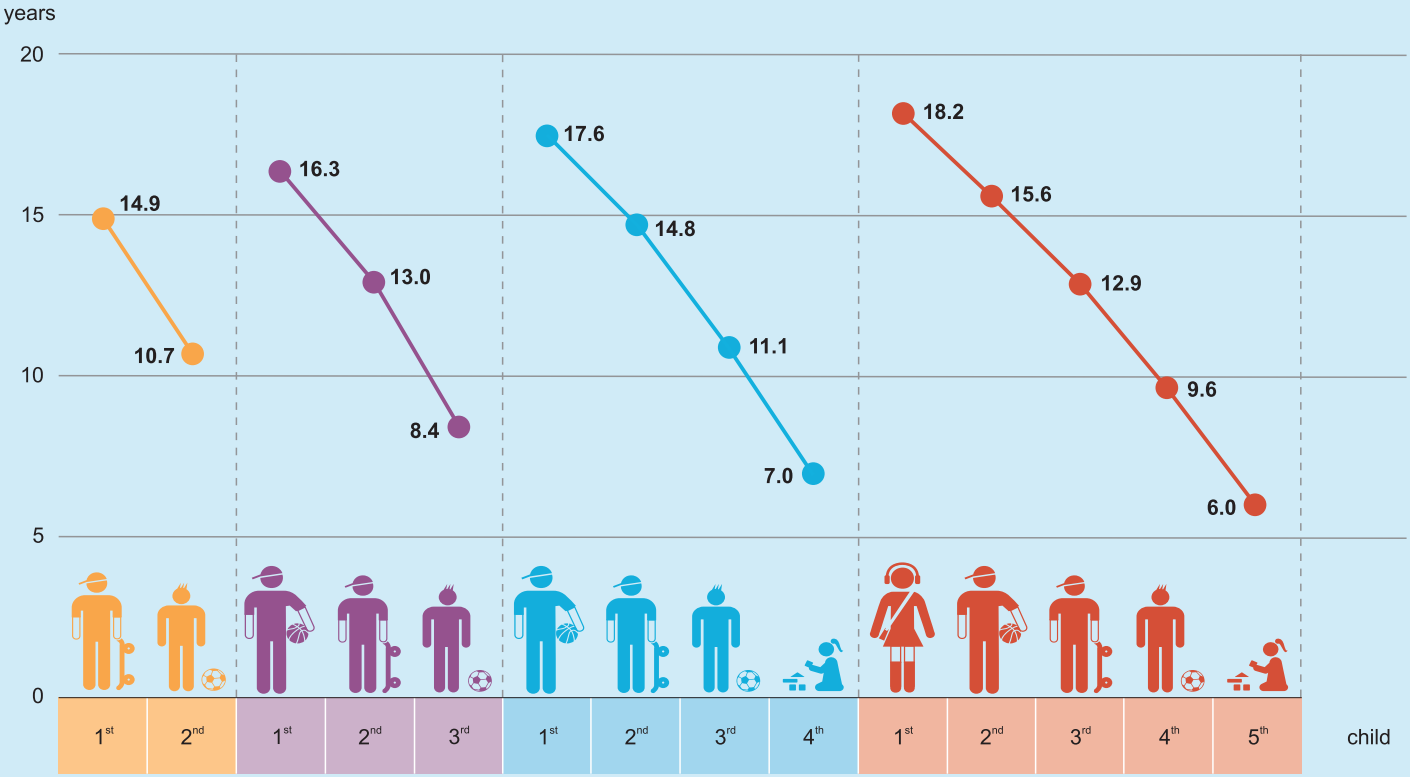
Mean age of children in two-parent families by number of children in the family, Slovenia, 1 January 2018[1)]

At the beginning of 2018, 280,500 children were living in 125,000 two-parent families with two to five children (excluding twins or triplets) in which the oldest child was younger than 30 years. The age difference among the children was, irrespective of the number of children, always the lowest between the first and the second child.



1) Families with twins or triplets are not taken into account.
Source: SURS

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More elementary school children

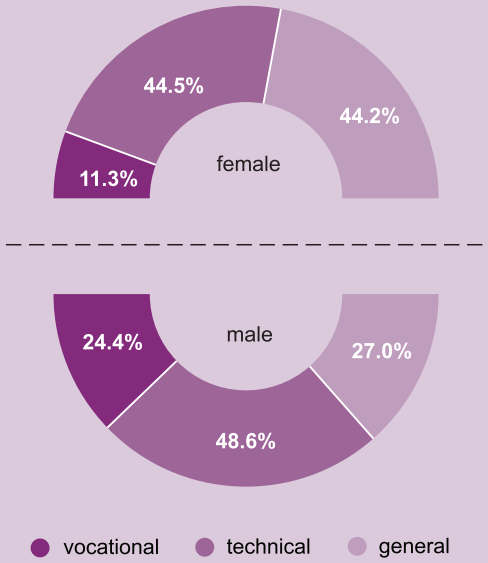
At the start of the school year 2017/18, 86,703 children were enrolled in kindergartens and 181,301 (almost 5,000 more than a year earlier) in basic education. The number of pupils in basic education has been growing since the school year 2010/11 when it was the lowest in independent Slovenia (161,046).

In the school year 2017/18, 73,776 pupils were enrolled in upper secondary education, almost 5,000 fewer than five years earlier.

In the same year 76,534 students were enrolled in tertiary education, 8,900 of them aged 30 years or more.

Pupils in upper secondary schools by type of programme, Slovenia, 2017/18

Boys tend to choose technical and vocational programmes more often than girls; 73% of male pupils were enrolled in these programmes in the school year 2017/18, mostly in the technical fields (33% of all male pupils) and computing (8%). On the other hand, 56% of female pupils were enrolled in technical and vocational programmes, mostly in the fields of health (12% of all female pupils), personal services (11%) and business and administration (10%).



Source: SURS

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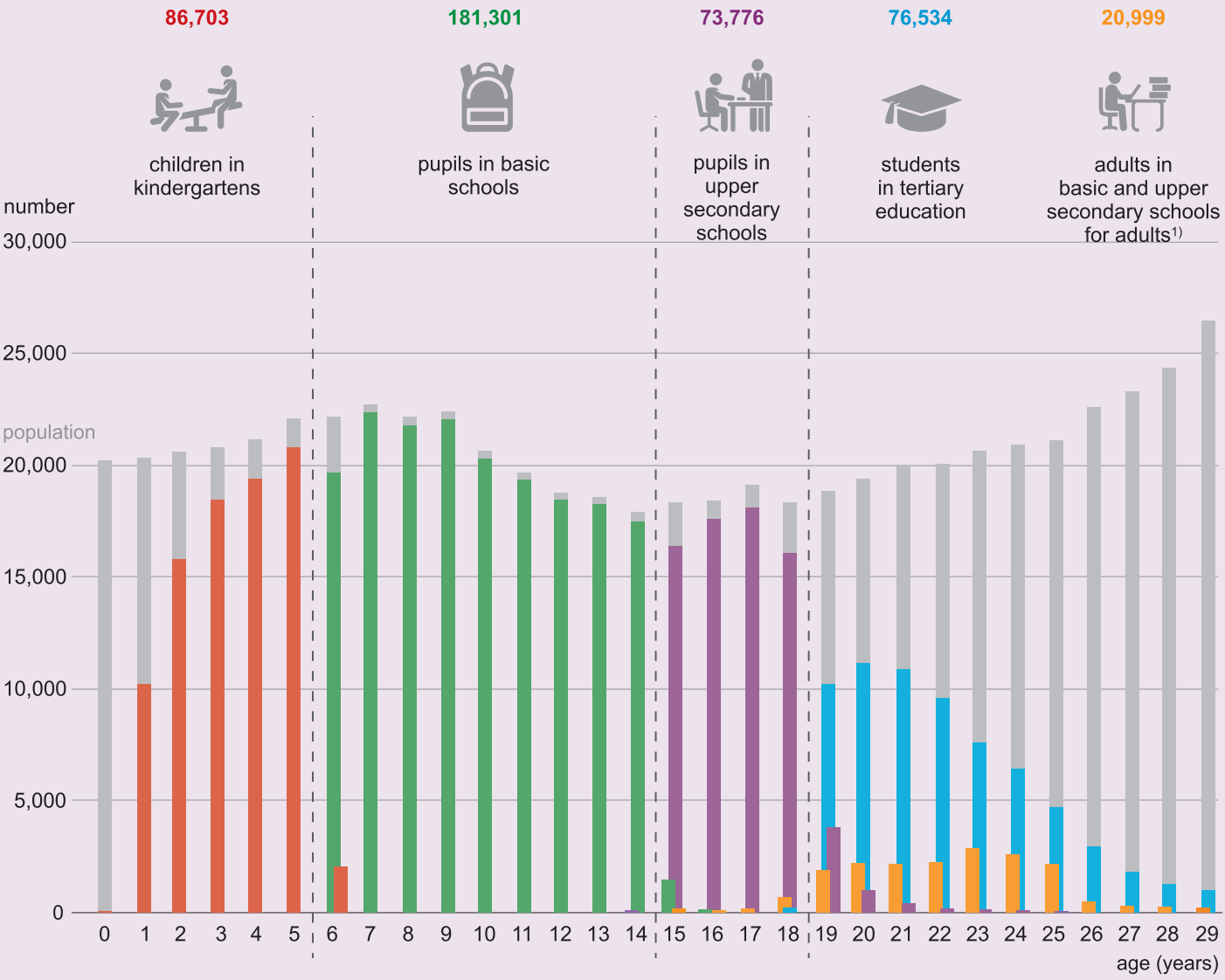
Of the 20,341 one-year-olds in Slovenia 10,210 were in pre-school, of the 20,614 two-year-olds 15,807 were in pre-school ...

Population of Slovenia in formal education, 2017/2018



1) Data for school year 2016/17.
Source: SURS

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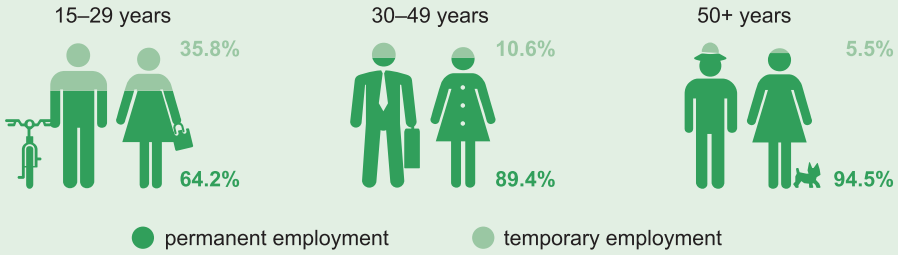
Better education, lower unemployment

There were 1,757,000 working age population, i.e. people aged 15+, in Slovenia in 2017. Among them 1,027,000 were active and 730,000 were inactive. Among active people, 959,000 were employed and 67,000 were unemployed.

The employment rate is an important, internationally comparable indicator of the labour market situation in a country. In 2017 the rate in Slovenia was 54.6%, meaning that 54.6% of the working age population was employed. In the EU-28 overall the rate was 53.5%. It was the highest in Sweden (61.2%) and the lowest in Greece (40.9%).

Employees in permanent and temporary employment by age groups, Slovenia, 2017



Source: SURS

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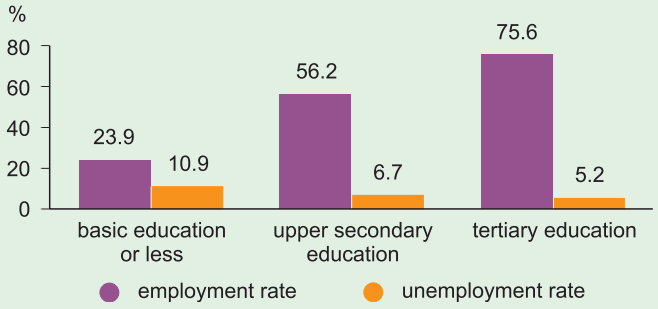
64.2% of employees in Slovenia aged 15–29 years had permanent employment in 2017, while the share for the age group 30–49 years was 89.4%.

Employment and unemployment rate by educational attainment, 2017

Educational attainment has a rather large impact on an individual's labour market situation. In 2017 the employment rate was much higher for persons with tertiary education (75.6%) than for persons with basic education or less (23.9%). As regards the unemployment rate, which is the share of unemployed among active population, the situation was the opposite: it was much higher for persons with basic education or less (10.9%) than for persons with tertiary education (5.2%).



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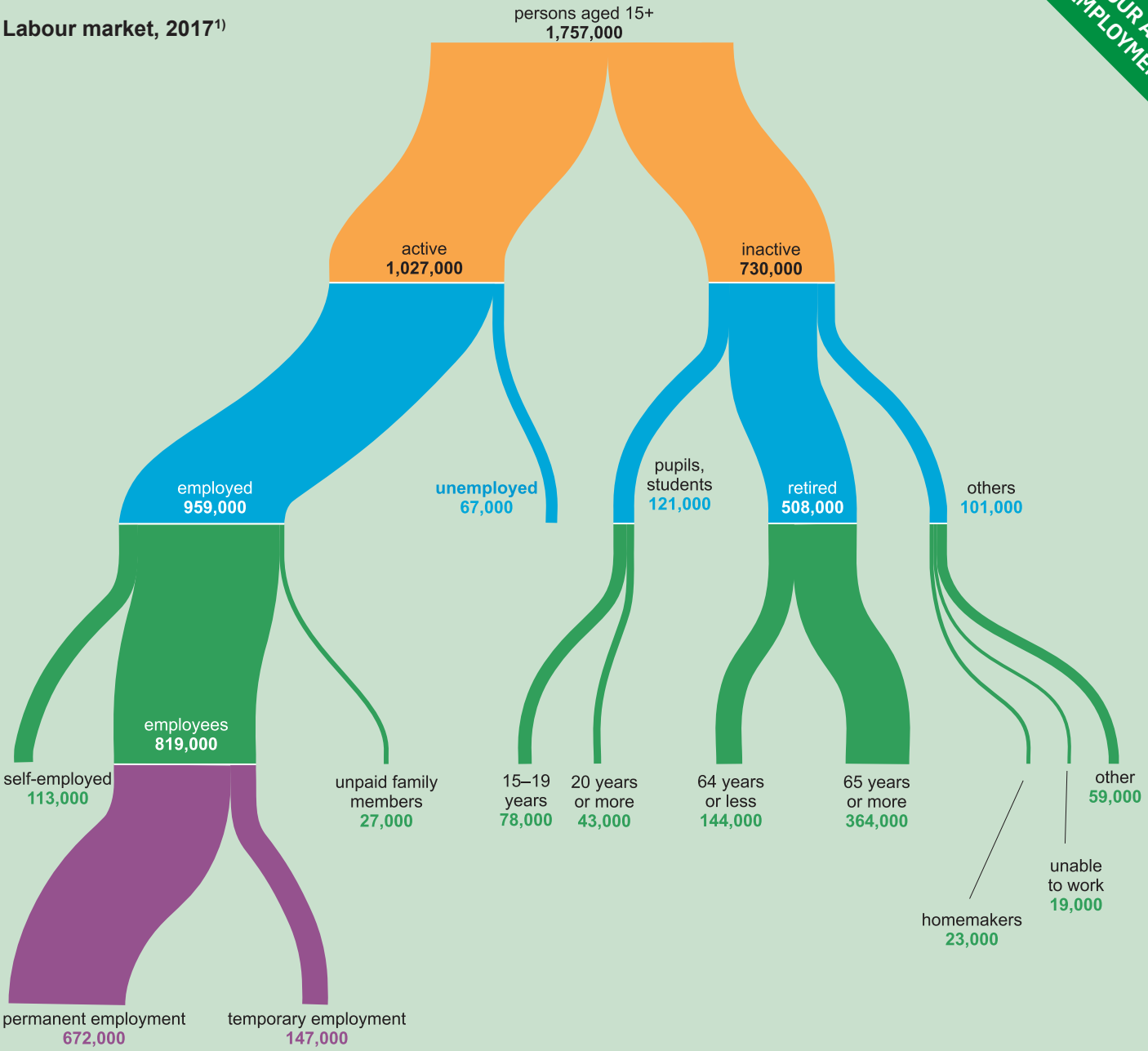
Labour market, 2017[1)]



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

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Women's earnings lower than men's earnings

In 2017 average monthly gross earnings in Slovenia amounted to EUR 1,627 and were almost 3% higher than in 2016. Among the twelve statistical regions earnings were higher than the national average only in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (EUR 1,794); they were the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region (EUR 1,431). As regards activities, earnings were the highest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (EUR 2,449) and the lowest in administrative and support service activities (EUR 1,081).

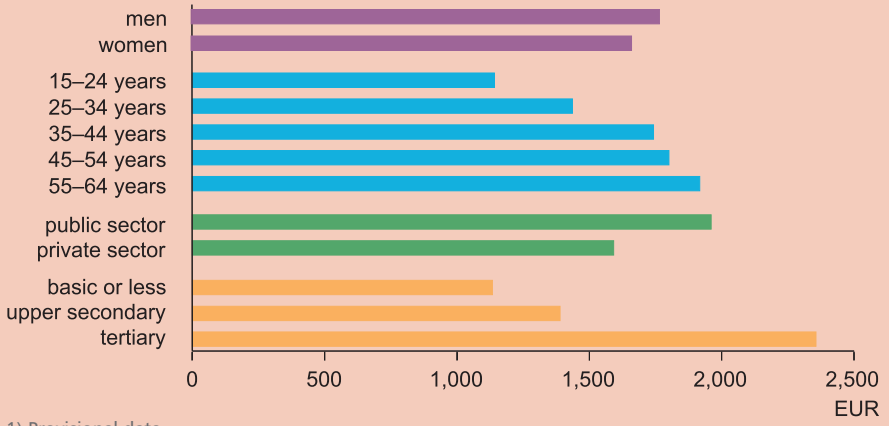
Average monthly gross earnings per hour amounted to EUR 9.73, while gross hourly rate for overtime work was EUR 12.28, 1.2% higher than a year before.

Average monthly gross earnings by sex, age, sector of employment and educational attainment, 2017[1)]

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

Public sector employees earned EUR 368 (23%) more than private sector employees.

Tertiary educated employees earned on average EUR 1,222 (over 100%) more than employees with basic education or less.



1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

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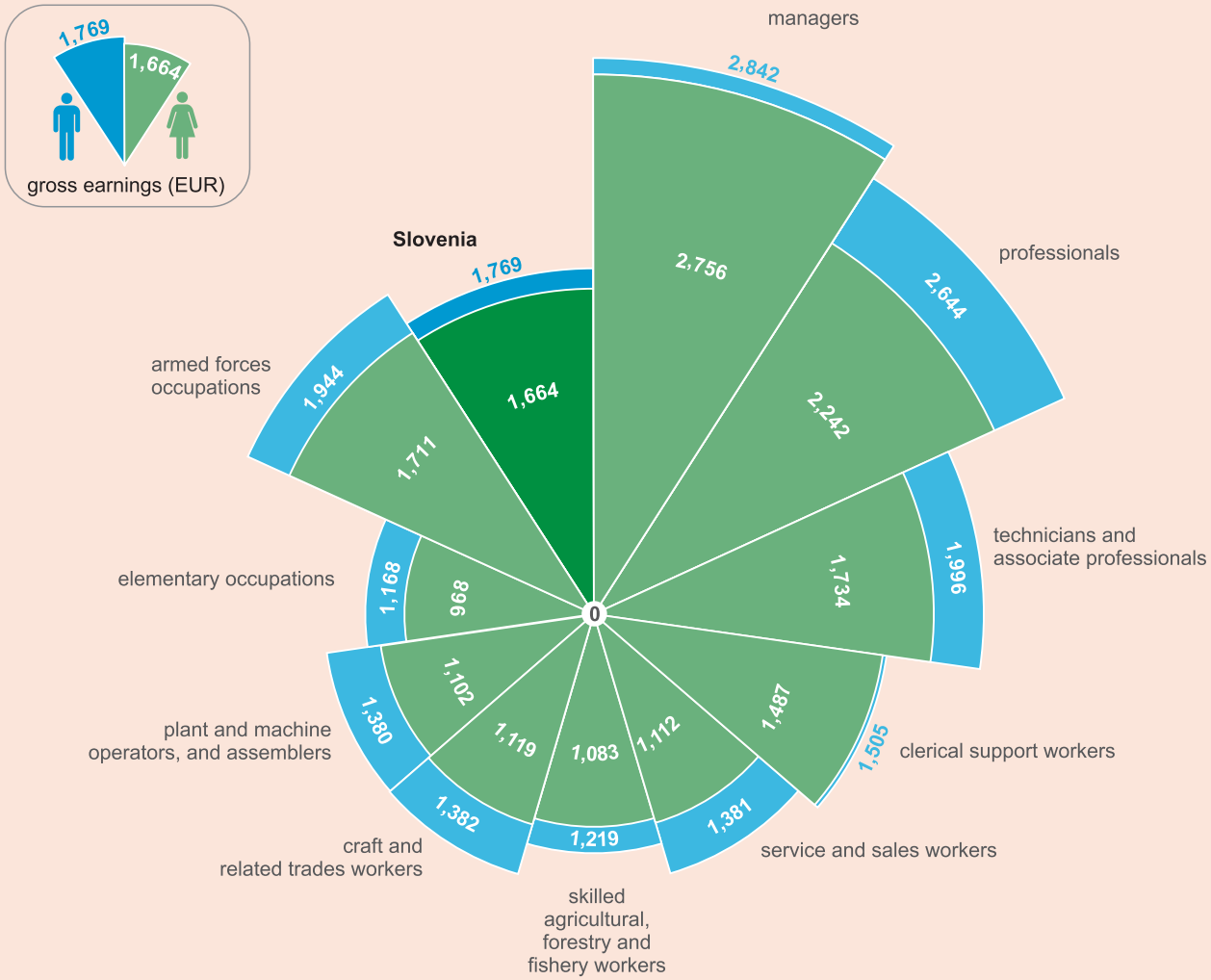
As regards major groups of occupation, average monthly gross earnings in 2017 were the highest in the group legislators, senior officials and managers and the lowest in the group elementary occupations. In all groups of occupation average monthly gross earnings of women were on average lower than that of men. The difference was the smallest in the group clerks (EUR 18) and the largest in the group professionals (EUR 402).

Average monthly gross earnings by major groups of occupation and sex, 2017[1)]



1) Provisional data.
Source: SURS

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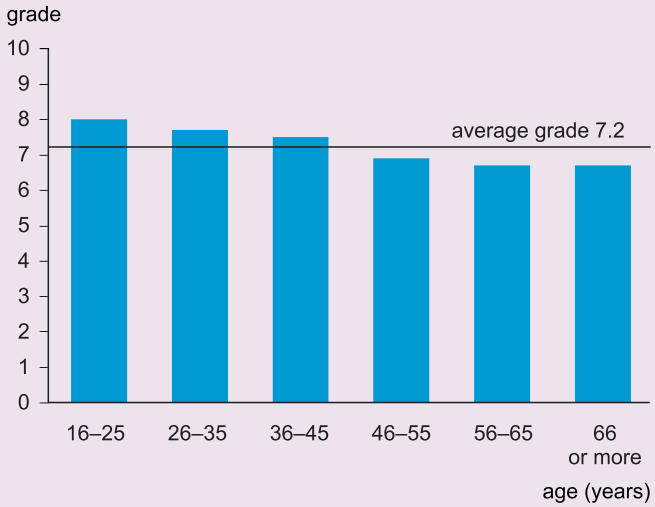
The at-risk-of-poverty rate is declining

In 2017 the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia was 13.3%, the lowest after 2010. Of course, it was not the same in all parts of the country. It was the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region (8.4%) and the highest in the Posavska statistical region (18.5%). The monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a one-member household was EUR 636 net.

In 2017, 72% of households could afford one week annual holidays and 59% of households could handle unexpected expenses in the amount of EUR 600. In 2017, 4% of households in Slovenia received material and/or financial help from charities; the share was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region (10%).

Young people more satisfied with their lives than older people

On the scale from 0 to 10, in 2017 people aged 16–25 assessed their general life satisfaction the highest (average grade 8) and people aged 56 years or more the lowest (average grade 6.7). The average general life satisfaction grade was 7.2.



Source: SURS

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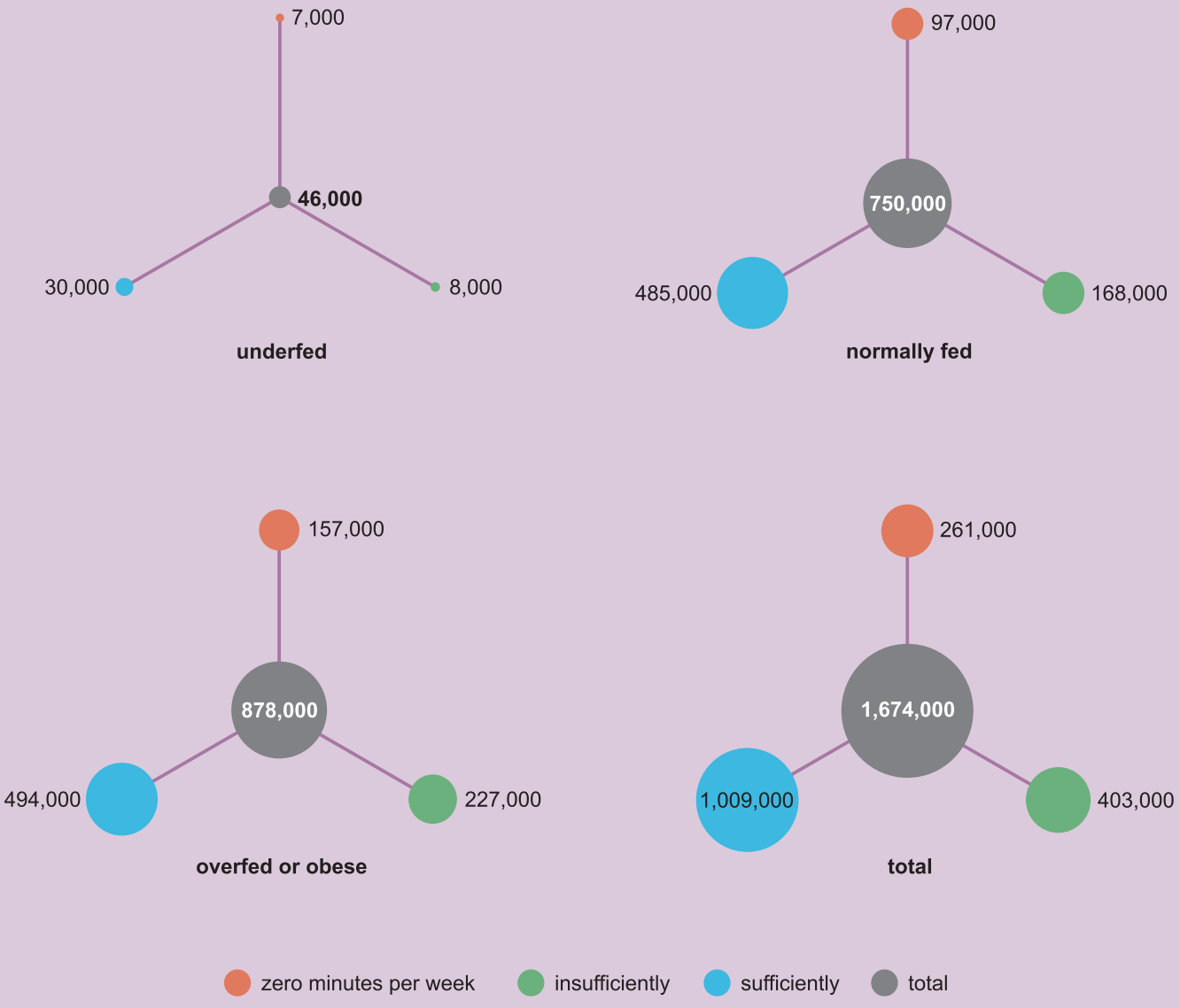
In 2017, 883,000 residents of Slovenia aged 18+ (52% of the population) were overfed or obese; 18% of them were not engaged in any sport or recreational physical activity, 26% were insufficiently engaged and 56% were sufficiently engaged. The share of persons sufficiently engaged in sport or recreational physical activity was the highest among the underfed (67%). In 2017, 1,674,000 of residents of Slovenia were aged 18+ and 1,009,000 of them (60%) were sufficiently engaged in sport or recreational physical activity; 24% were insufficiently engaged and 16% were not engaged at all.

Sport or recreational physical activity of residents of Slovenia aged 18+ by body mass index, 2017



Source: SURS

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Almost EUR 9.4 bn spent on social protection

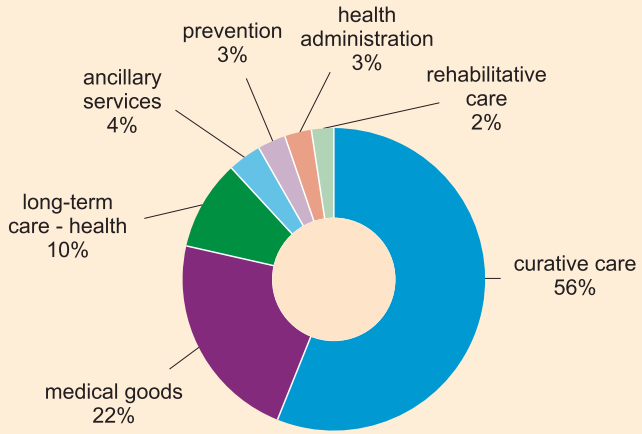
EUR 9,398 million was spent on social protection schemes in 2016 or 1.8% more than a year earlier.

Current health expenditure amounted to EUR 3,423 million, which is 8.5% of gross domestic product (GDP). 72.7% of funds were from public sources and 27.3% from private sources. In 2016, too, the primary source of funding health care was social security funds, which covered just over two thirds of current expenditure on health.

In 2015, 61,084 people in Slovenia were receiving at least one service or benefit within the long-term care system. 37% of them or 22,415 were receiving long-term care in institutions; they were followed by those receiving long-term care at home (21,612).

Current health care expenditure, 2016

A little more than three quarters of current health expenditure in 2016 was used for services of curative care (56%) and for medical goods (22%). In terms of the share in total current health expenditure, services of long-term care were next with 10%.



Source: SURS

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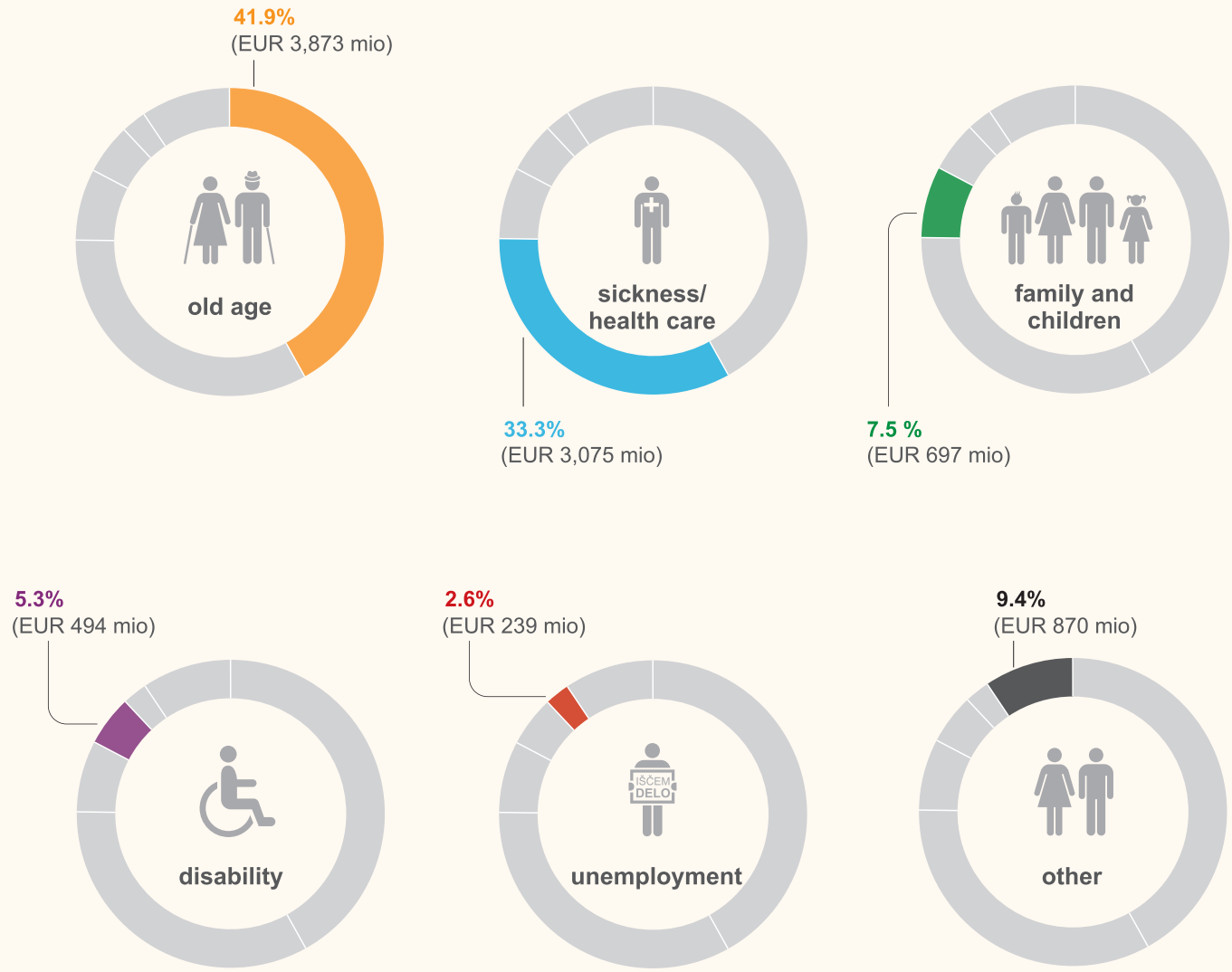
The largest share of social protection expenditure in 2016 was spent on the old age function (41.9%), followed, as in the previous years, by the sickness and health care function with 33.3%, family and children with 7.5%, disability with 5.3% and unemployment with 2.6%. The rest was spent on social exclusion not elsewhere classified, housing and survivors' function.

Expenditure for social benefits by social protection functions, 2016



Source: SURS

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How do we take care of our health?

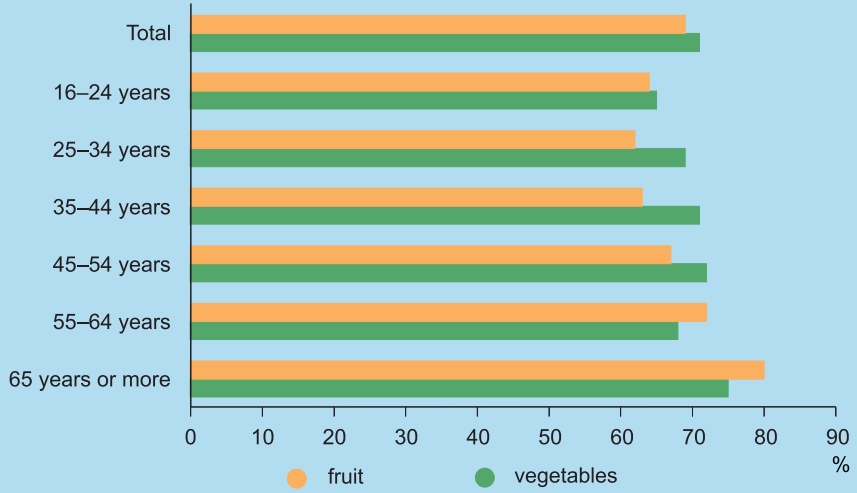
In the 12 months before the survey was conducted in 2017, 23% of persons aged 16+ visited dentists at least three times. General practitioners were visited or consulted by telephone or e-mail at least three times by 40% of persons and medical or surgical specialists by 20% of persons. Women visited doctors and dentists more often than men.

The frequency of visiting the doctors is largely related to the self-assessment of people's general health. 43% of people who assessed their general health as very good never visited a general practitioner, and only 7% among those with very bad general health.

General health of children is assessed by their parents or guardians. For almost two thirds of children (64%) up to 16 years of age parents or guardians in 2017 assessed that their general health was very good. There were no significant differences between boys and girls (boys: 63%, girls: 65%).

Shares of persons who ate fruit and vegetables at least once a day, by age groups, 2017

In a typical week in 2017, 69% of people in Slovenia aged 16+ were eating fruit at least once a day and 71% were eating vegetables at least once a day. Young people (16–24 years) were eating fruit and vegetables less frequently than the elderly (aged 65+). 80% of the elderly were eating fruit at least once every day, and 75% of the elderly were eating vegetables at least once every day.



Source: SURS

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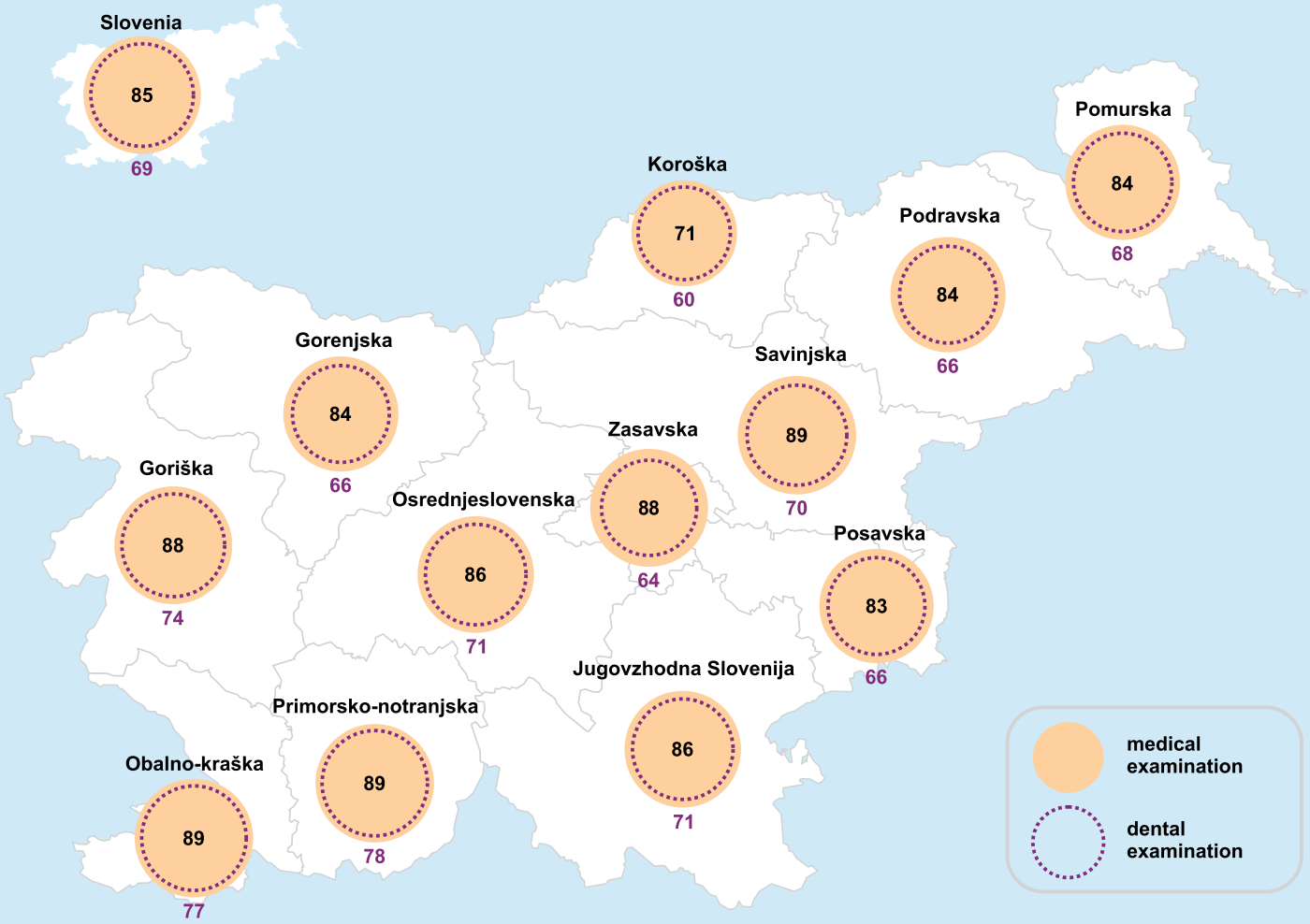
In the 12 months before the survey was conducted in 2017, 85% of households used medical services carried out by general practitioners and/or specialists and 69% of households used dental services. The share of households in which at least one member used medical or dental services was the highest in the Primorsko-notranjska statistical region and the lowest in the Koroška statistical region.

Shares of households the members of which visited doctors or dentists, statistical regions, 2017



Sources: GURS, SURS

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On average 60 cultural performances per day

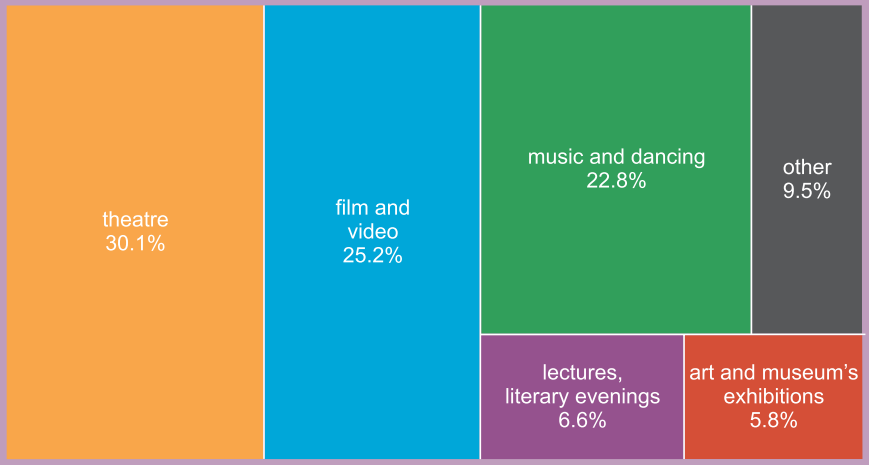
Houses of culture, theatres, music institutions, etc., performed a total of 22,025 events in 2017, which were attended by more than 4.3 million people. 51.2% of the events were the result of their own production and co-production, while the remaining 48.8% were hosted events. Most events (77.2%) were held in houses and centres of culture; 21.6% of events were held in theatres and in the two operas.

Museums, museum collections and galleries prepared 1,485 exhibitions: 284 of them permanent and 1,201 temporary. These exhibitions were seen by almost 3.2 million visitors, of whom 27% were foreigners.

Some cultural institutions also offered free-of-charge events to visitors, namely 4,837 (22% of all events) in 2017. With paid events the institutions earned around EUR 12 million; the average price of a ticket for such an event was EUR 8.50.

In 2017, 5,627 book titles were issued in Slovenia, of which 1,763 titles of literature. There were 274 public libraries and 13 mobile libraries in Slovenia. Public libraries had about 468,000 members and on average every member visited the library 21 times (source: National and University Library).

A third of all cultural events in 2017 were theatrical performances



Most cultural events in cultural institutions (30.1%) were theatrical performances, i.e. drama and other theatre works, puppet theatre and experimental theatre. They were followed by film and video productions (25.2%) and music events (22.8%).

Source: SURS

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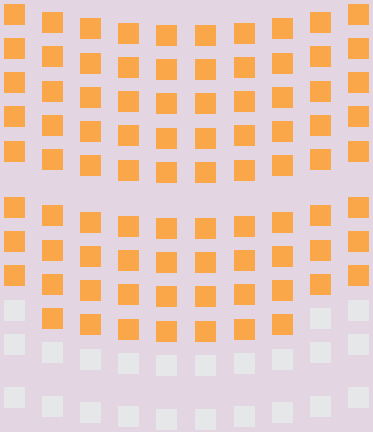
Average daily number of people attending cultural events, 2017

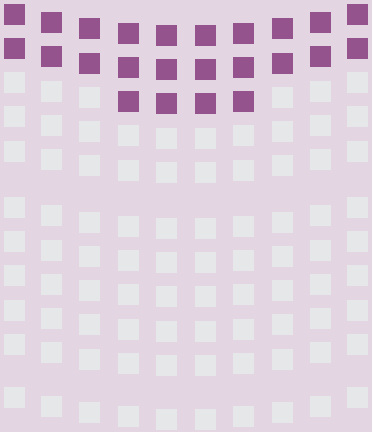
8,663
people visited museums



100 persons

in one year they would fill the Stožice Arena **253-times**

2,393
people attended theatrical performances

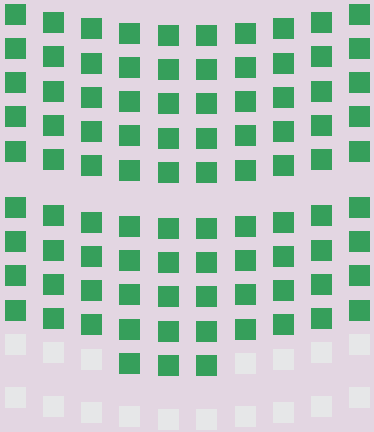


100 persons

in one year they would fill the Stožice Arena **70-times**

(capacity 12,480 seats)

9,263
people visited houses of culture



100 persons

in one year they would fill the Stožice Arena **271-times**

Source: SURS

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Our attitude toward the environment

The quality of the environment in which we live is an important aspect of the quality of our life. Some data indicate that our management of the environment is improving.

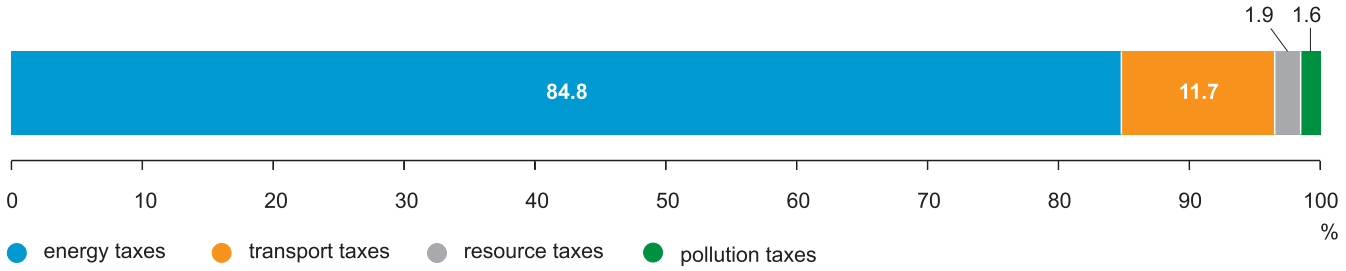
In 2017, 481 kg of waste per person was generated in Slovenia; 70% of it was collected separately, which is more than a year earlier.

In 2017, 169.4 million cubic metres of water was abstracted in Slovenia. As much as 99% of this water was abstracted from groundwater sources; the remaining 1% was abstracted from surface water. Of the total amount of water abstracted for the public water supply in 2017, 79.0 million cubic metres was consumed by households.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is one of the greenhouse gases that cause the greenhouse effect in the Earth's atmosphere. CO_2 emissions in 2016 went up by 3.8% over the previous year. The highest share of CO_2 emissions originated in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

More environmental taxes collected

In Slovenia EUR 1,602 million of environmental taxes were paid in 2017, which is almost 3% more than in 2016. The largest share in the environmental taxes was that of energy taxes (85%).



Source: SURS

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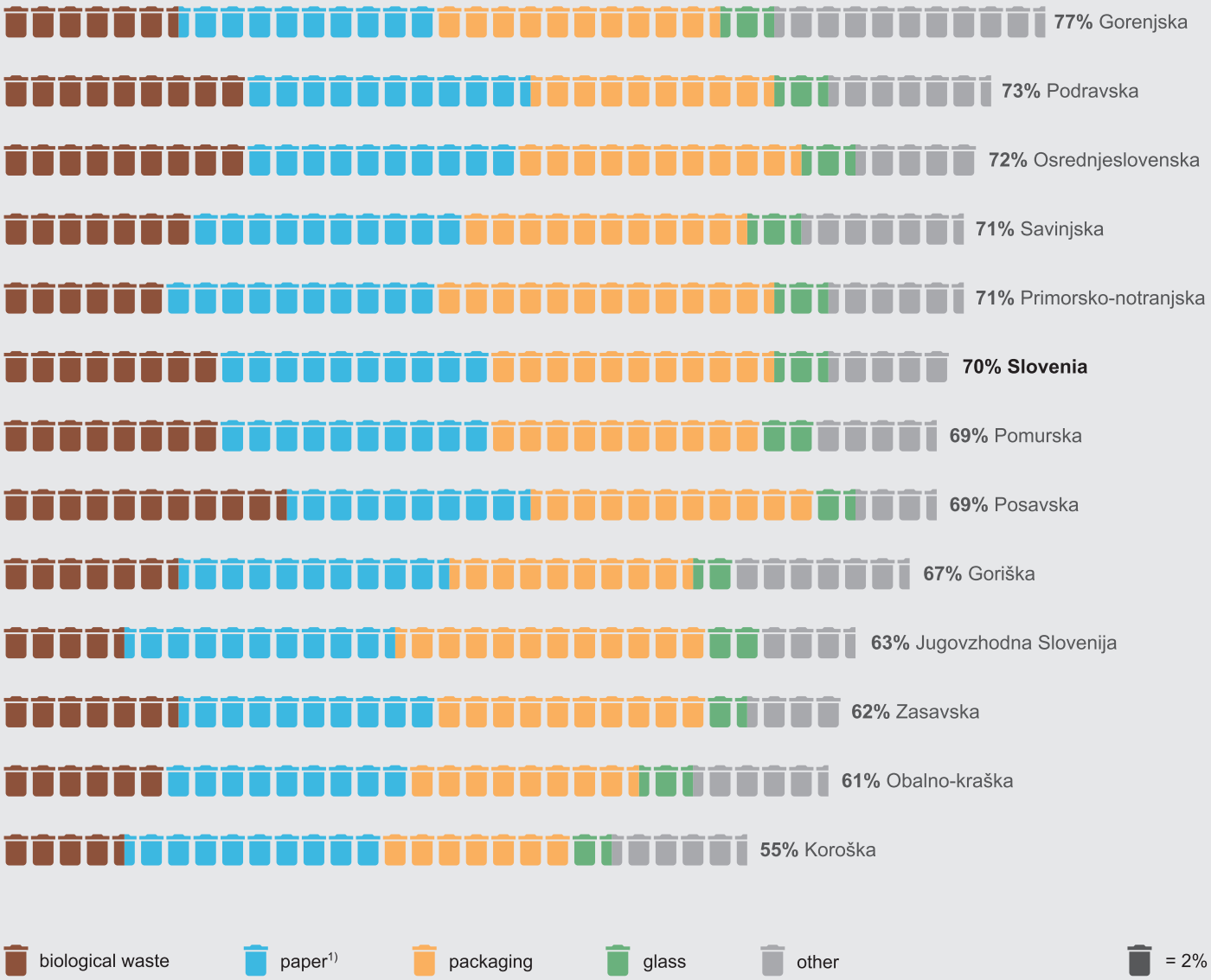
In 2017, 5.9 million tons of waste was generated in Slovenia, of which 994,000 tons (17%) was municipal waste. 70% of municipal waste was collected separately. Most of it was packaging waste (29%) and paper waste (28%). The share of separately collected municipal waste was the highest in the Gorenjska statistical region (77%) and the lowest in the Koroška statistical region (55%).

Share of separately collected municipal waste, Slovenia and statistical regions, 2017



1) Including paper packaging..
Source: SURS

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Almost 70,000 agricultural holdings in Slovenia

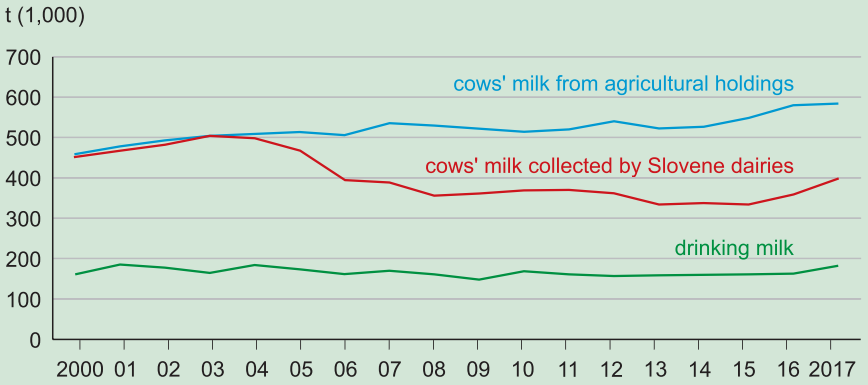
There were 69,900 agricultural holdings in Slovenia in 2016, most of them in the Podravska and Savinjska statistical regions (over 10,000 in each). An agricultural holding was cultivating on average 6.9 hectares of land and breeding on average 6 livestock units.

It had on average 1.7 two-axle tractors; the number of tractors was the highest in the Podravska statistical region, 16,300. 9% of utilised agricultural area was organically farmed, which ranked Slovenia ninth among the EU-28 Member States.

An agricultural holding had on average 1.1 annual work units. Managers of agricultural holdings were on average 57 years old, which was almost 7 years more than the mean age of adult residents of Sloveni

How much cows' milk is produced?

Cows' milk production is one of the most important activities in Slovene agriculture. The quantity of cows' milk is growing. In 2017 agricultural holdings in Slovenia produced 579,000 tons or 28% more than in 2000. 68% of this milk was collected by Slovene dairies, which produced 177,000 tons of drinking milk.



Source: SURS

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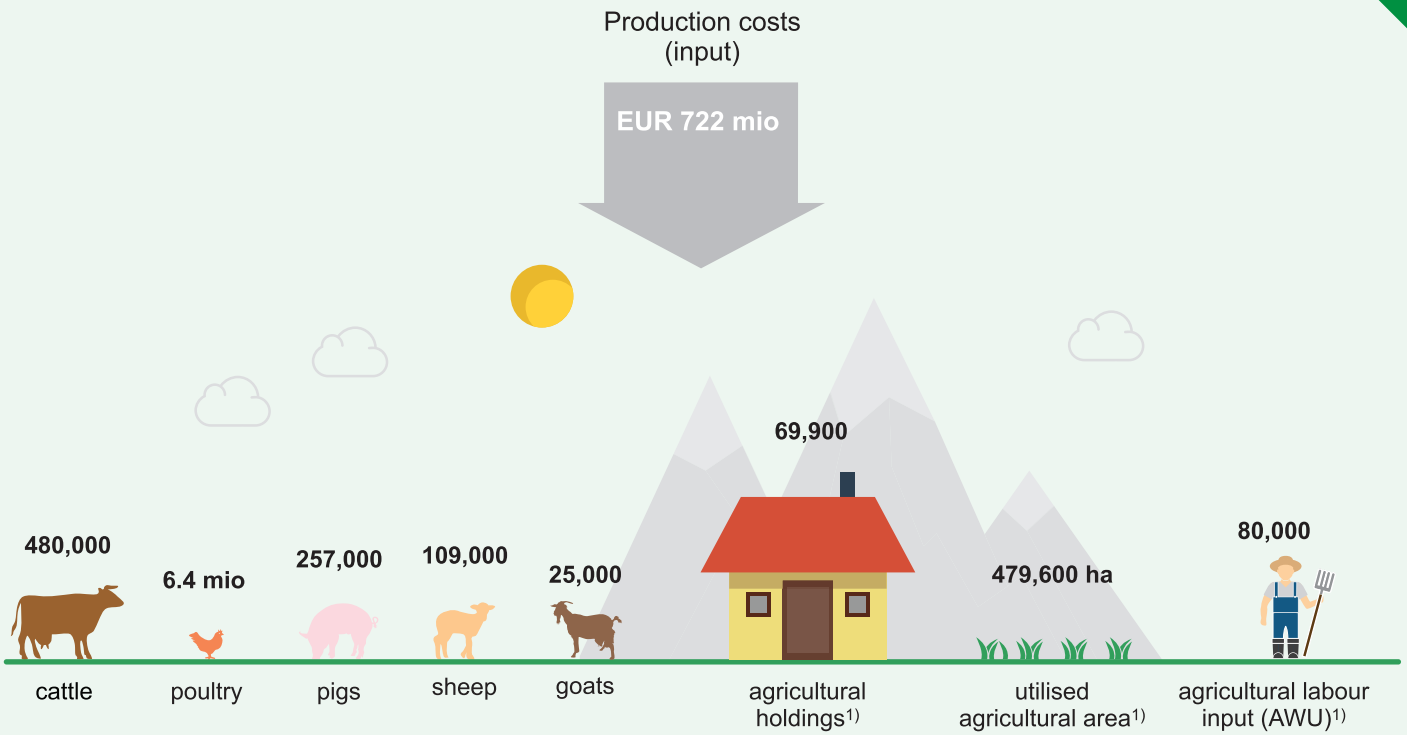
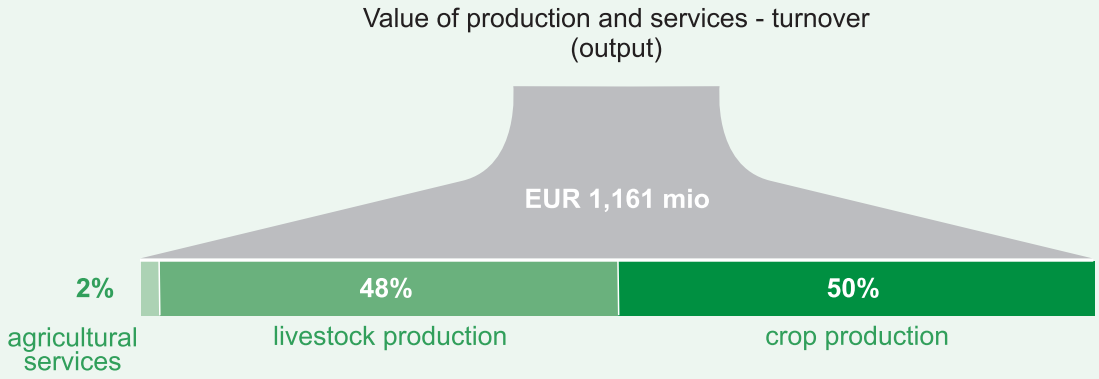
In 2017 the value of agricultural production and services (output) was EUR 1,161 million. It was the lowest after 2013, mostly as a result of the drop in crop output value as a result of bad weather conditions.

On the other hand, agricultural production costs (input) – purchase of seeds and seedlings, energy, fodder, fertilisers, plant protection products, maintenance of machinery – amounted to EUR 722 million, i.e. 62% of the output.

Agriculture in figures - a comparison of costs and turnover, 2017





1) Data for 2016.
Source: SURS

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Lower energy consumption than in 2016

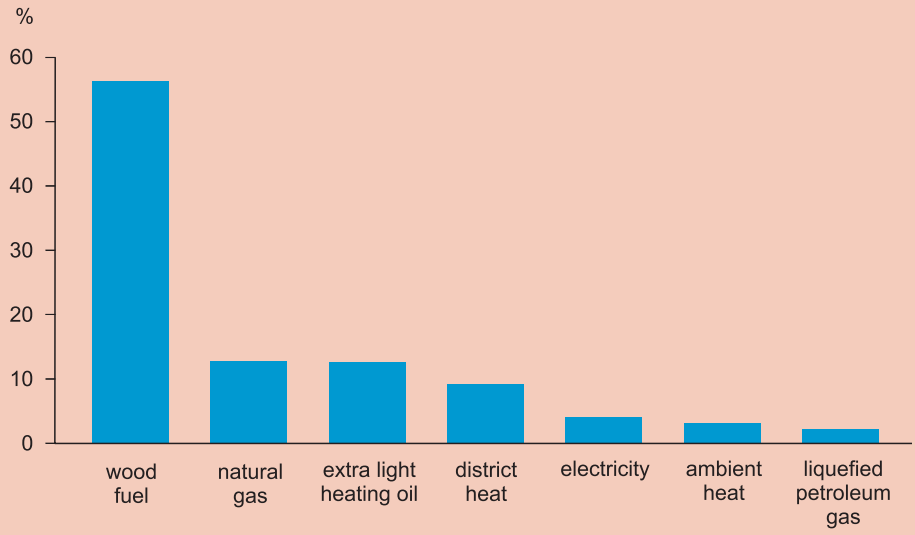
In 2017 final energy consumption in Slovenia decreased by 0.2% compared to the previous year. The decrease was influenced by the reduced consumption of petroleum products in transport, which, however, was still the largest consumer with 38%. The second largest consumer was manufacturing and construction with 27%, followed by households with 23%.

In 2017, Slovenia met 52% of domestic energy demand with domestic energy resources. The rest of the energy was imported; the entire quantities of petroleum products were imported.

The average price for a kilowatt of electricity for household consumers in Slovenia was EUR 0.1581 in 2017 and was thus 1.3% lower than a year earlier.

Household energy consumption for space heating, 2017

In 2017 most of the final energy in households was consumed for space heating (29,832 TJ or 64%). Most households in Slovenia (56.3%) used wood fuels for space heating, followed by households using natural gas (12.7%) and households using extra light heating oil (12.6%).



Source: SURS

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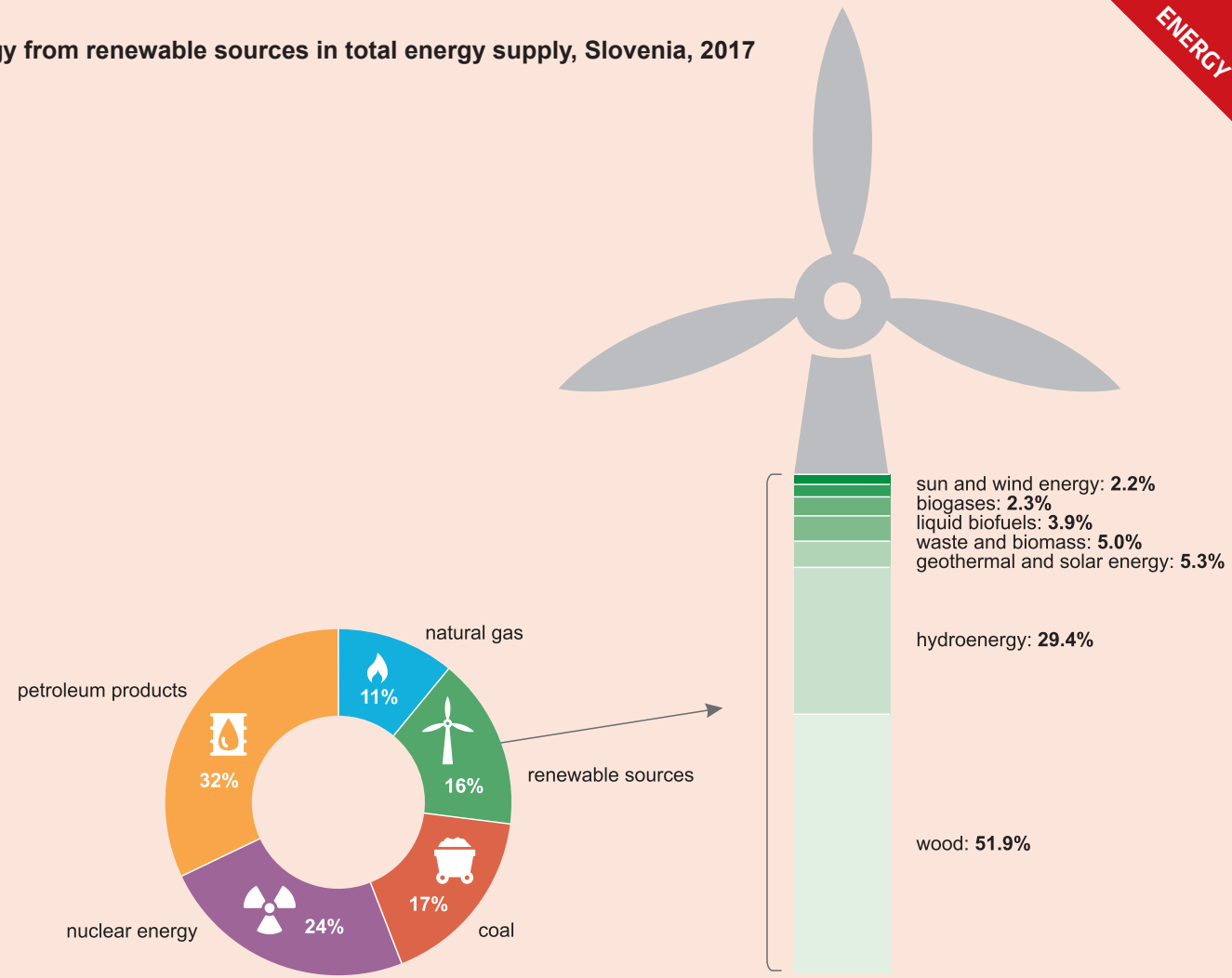
Energy from renewable sources in total energy supply, Slovenia, 2017



In the total Slovenian energy supply in 2017 the share of renewable energy sources was 16%. Among those 52% was wood, followed by hydro energy with 30%, geothermal and solar energy with 5%, and waste and biomass with 5%.

Source: SURS

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In 2017 the Slovenian economy grew by 4.9%

Gross domestic product in Slovenia amounted to almost EUR 43 billion in 2017, which was nominally 6.5% more than a year earlier. GDP per capita was EUR 20,815, 4.9% higher than a year earlier.

Total value added measured at constant prices was 5.2% higher than in 2016. The highest growth rate was recorded in administrative and support service activities (11.3%), followed by mining and quarrying (9.5%), construction (8.5%) and manufacturing (8.4%).

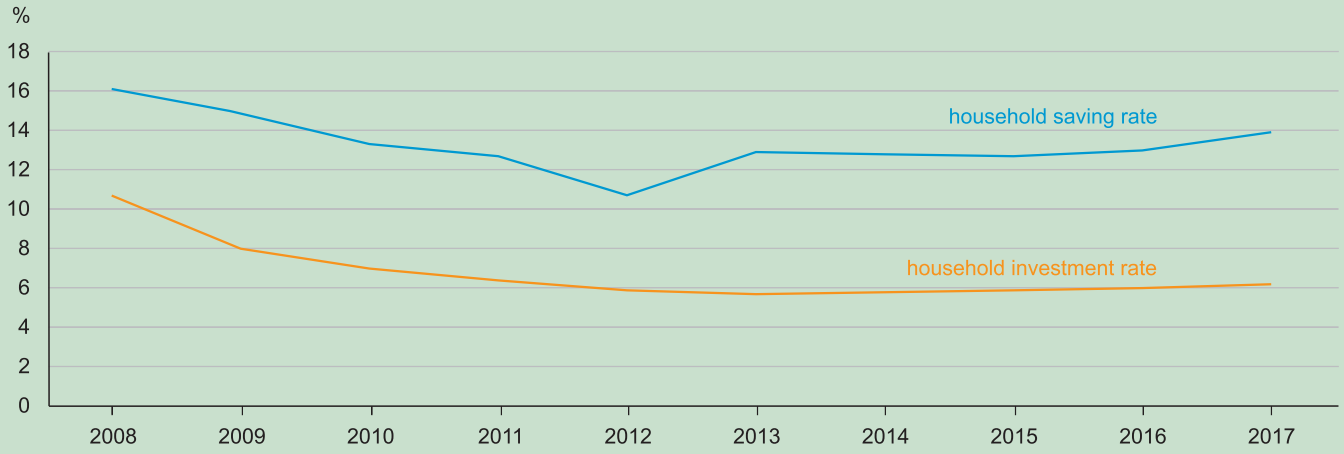
The balance of trade was positive; it amounted to EUR 4,181 million (9.7% of GDP) and contributed 1.3 percentage points to GDP growth. Both the volume of exports and imports of goods and services were higher in 2017 than in the previous year; exports of goods and services went up by 10.7% and imports of goods and services by 10.3%.

Economic growth was positively influenced by final consumption, which grew by 1.5% over the previous year. Private final consumption increased by 1.9% and government consumption by 0.5%.

Household saving rate and household investment rate

Households in Slovenia saved 13.9% of their disposable income in 2017, which was almost 1 percentage point more than in 2016. In other words, the household saving rate in Slovenia was 13.9%. In the EU-28, Sweden had the highest gross saving rate (18.3%), followed by Germany (17.3%). The countries with the lowest rates were Poland (1.1%) and the United Kingdom (4.4%).

Households in Slovenia invested 6.0% of their disposable income in 2017, which was 4.5 percentage points less than in 2008.



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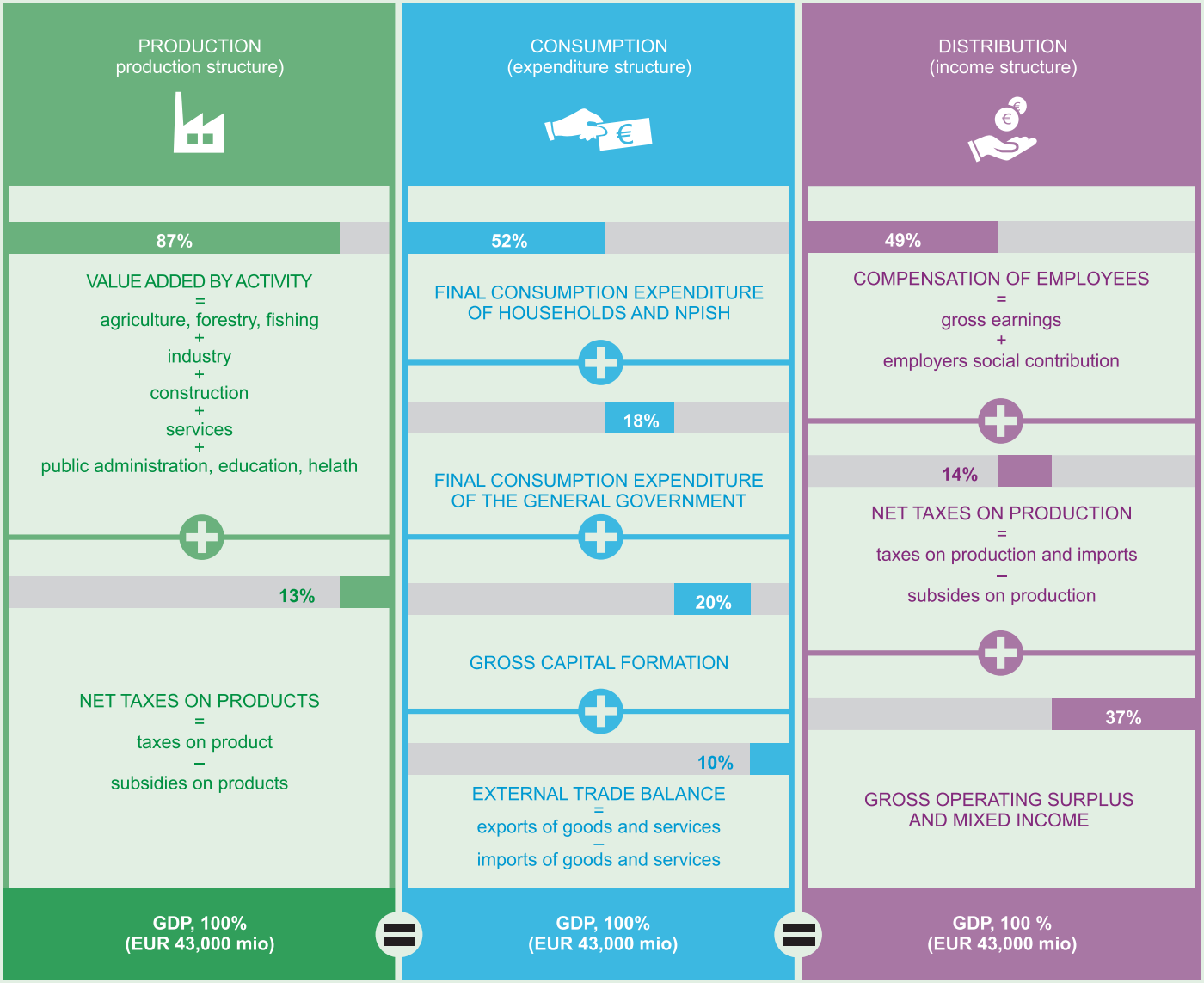
Gross domestic product, 2017



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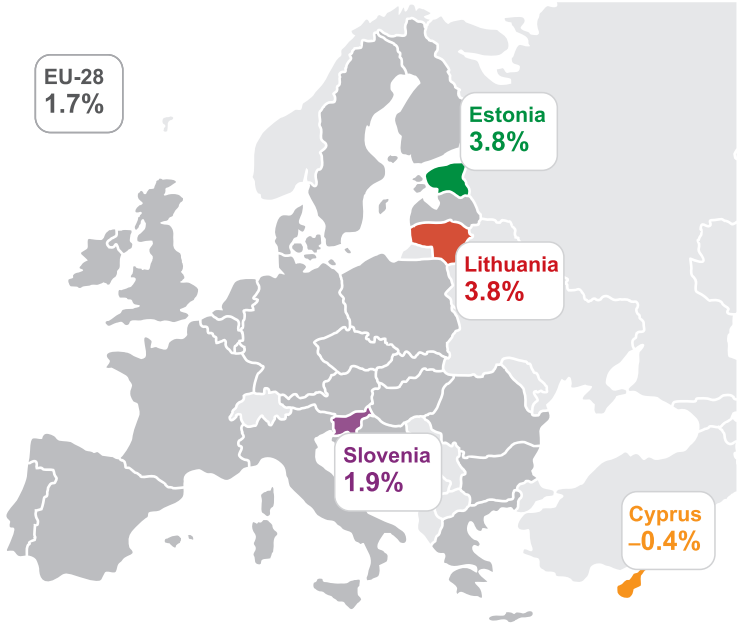
1.7% inflation in 2017

In 2017 inflation in Slovenia measured with the consumer price index (CPI) stood at 1.7%. In one year goods prices went up by 1.9% and service prices by 1.3%. The largest upward impact on annual inflation came from higher prices of food and petroleum products. In the group food, the prices of fresh fruit went up the most (by 12.4%), followed by the prices of meat (by 6.5%). Tobacco prices went up on average by 4.8%. On the other hand, inflation was lowered the most by 2.7% lower prices of motor cars.

Dwelling prices grew for the third year in a row; in 2017 they increased by 10.0% over the previous year. The annual number of transactions of newly built dwellings was at a record low (632), but the number of transactions of all dwellings (newly built and existing) was the highest so far (10,788).

Annual inflation (measured with the HICP), selected EU-28 Member States, 2017

The average annual inflation in the EU-28 in 2017 was between −0.4% in Cyprus and 3.8% in Estonia and Lithuania. In Slovenia it was 1.9% and in the EU-28 overall 1.7%.



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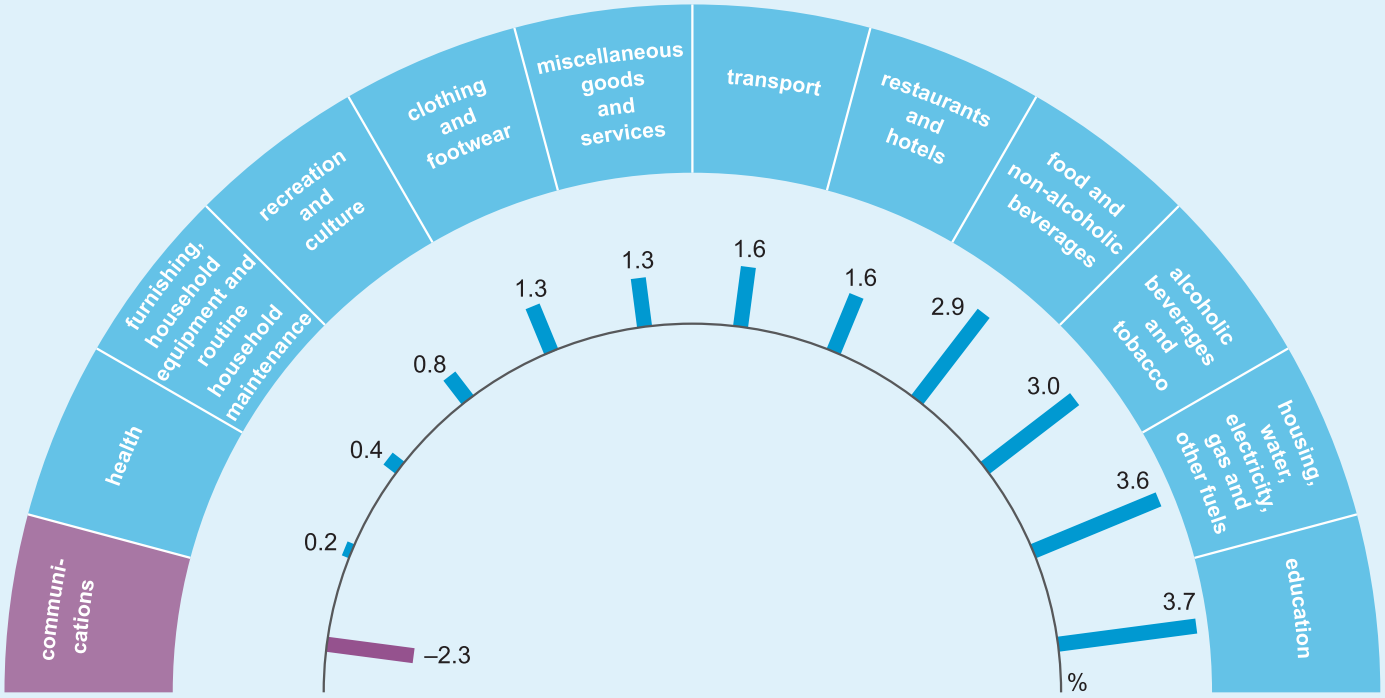
Annual inflation (measured with the CPI), Slovenia, 2017



In 2017 the prices of goods and services in the group education went up the most (by 3.7%), followed by the group housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (by 3.6%). On the other hand, the prices in the group communications were 2.3% lower.

Source: SURS

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Trade in goods has been increasing

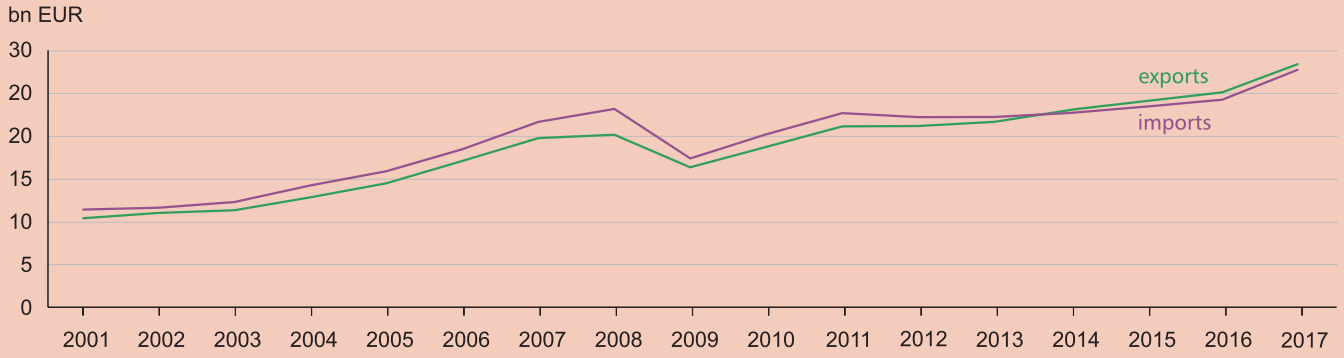
In 2017, Slovenia exported most goods to Germany (20.2% of total exports of goods), followed by Italy (11.5%), Croatia (8.0%), Austria (7.7%) and France (5.6%). Most of the goods were imported from the same countries: 19.0% of total imports of goods from Germany, 15.7% from Italy, 10.6% from Austria, 5.5% from Croatia and 4.3% from France. In all the years from 2000 onwards these countries were our most important trading partners. In 2017, trade in goods with France and Italy strengthened the most.

Exports of large enterprises represented 45% of total exports and imports of these enterprises represented 36% of total imports. Micro and small enterprises together contributed 23% of total exports and 34% of total imports.

The largest share of total exports in 2017 was contributed by products from the group of road vehicles, followed by products from the group of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances. The largest share of total imports in 2017 was also contributed by products from the group of road vehicles, followed by products from the group of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.

The value of exports and imports

Slovenia's exports in 2017 amounted to EUR 28.3 billion (a 13.2% increase over 2016) and imports to EUR 27.6 billion (a 14.5% increase over 2016). The export/import ratio was 102.4% and the external trade surplus amounted to EUR 0.7 billion.



Source: SURS

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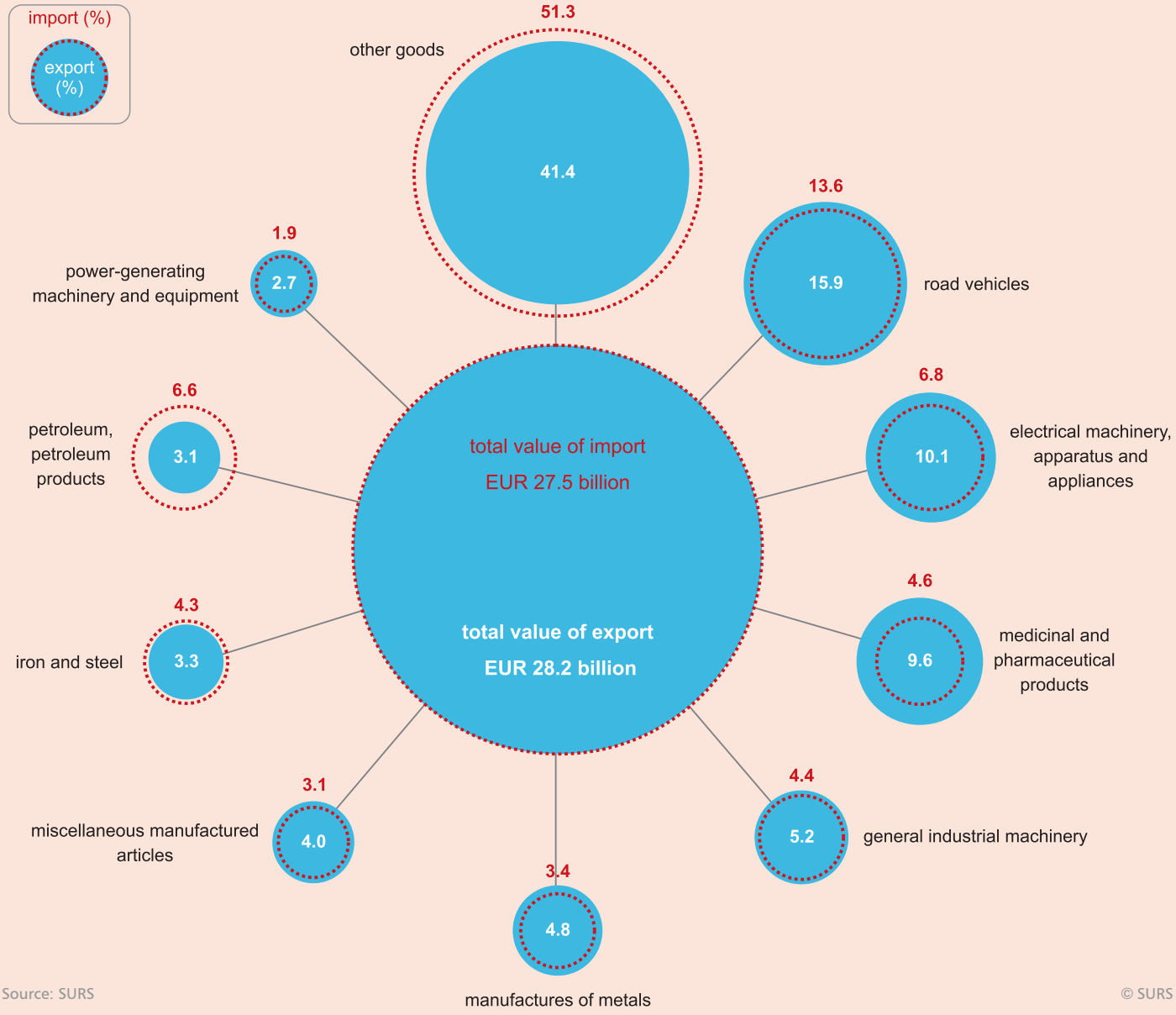
Structure of exports and imports, 2017



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3,044 dwellings completed in 2017

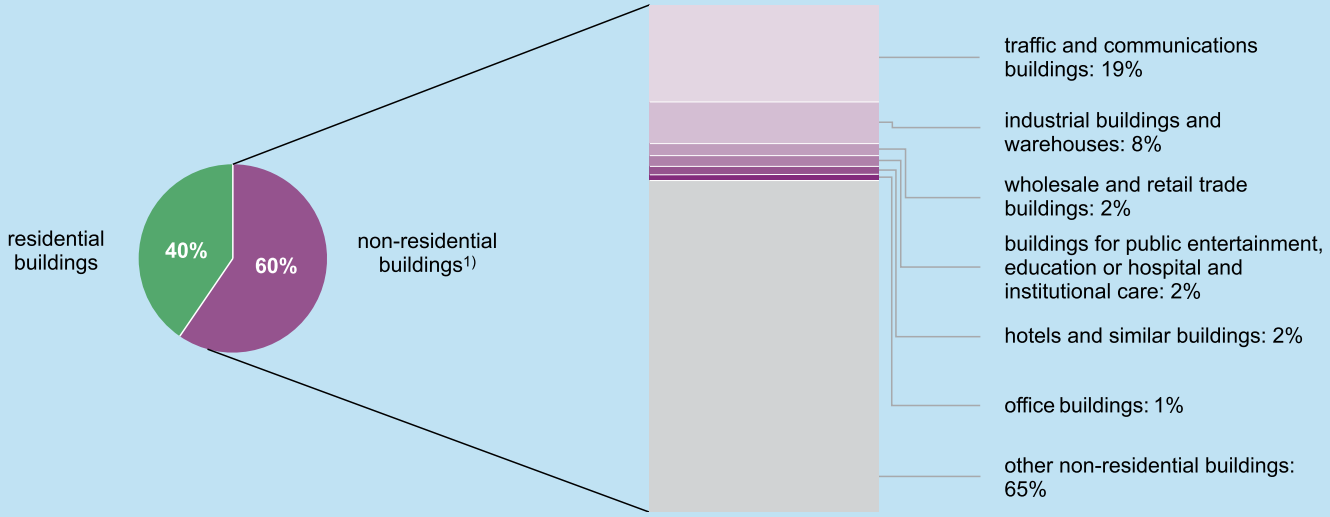
In 2017, 6,588 buildings (residential and non-residential) were completed in Slovenia, 2% fewer than in 2016. The total floor area of these buildings was a little less than 1.5 million square metres or 5% more than the total floor area of buildings built in 2016.

In 2017, 9,432 dwellings were under construction in Slovenia, of which 3,044 were completed by the end of the year, which is 2% more than in 2016. The total floor area of dwellings completed in 2017 was almost 441,000 square meters, which is 2% less that the total floor area of dwellings completed in 2016. In 2017 most of the dwellings were completed in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (23% of all), followed by the Podravska statistical region (17%). On the other hand, the fewest dwellings were completed in the Zasavska statistical region (2%).

Construction enterprises in Slovenia performed almost EUR 2 billion worth of construction work in 2017, which is 24% more than in 2016. 35% more construction work than in 2016 was performed on buildings and 14% more on civil engineering works.

Shares of building permits by type of buildings, 2017

In 2017, 6,704 building permits for buildings were issued, of which 40% for residential and 60% for non-residential buildings. Not considering other non-residential buildings, which include small constructions such as sheds, huts, canopies, etc., most building permits for non-residential buildings were issued for traffic and communications buildings (19%).



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

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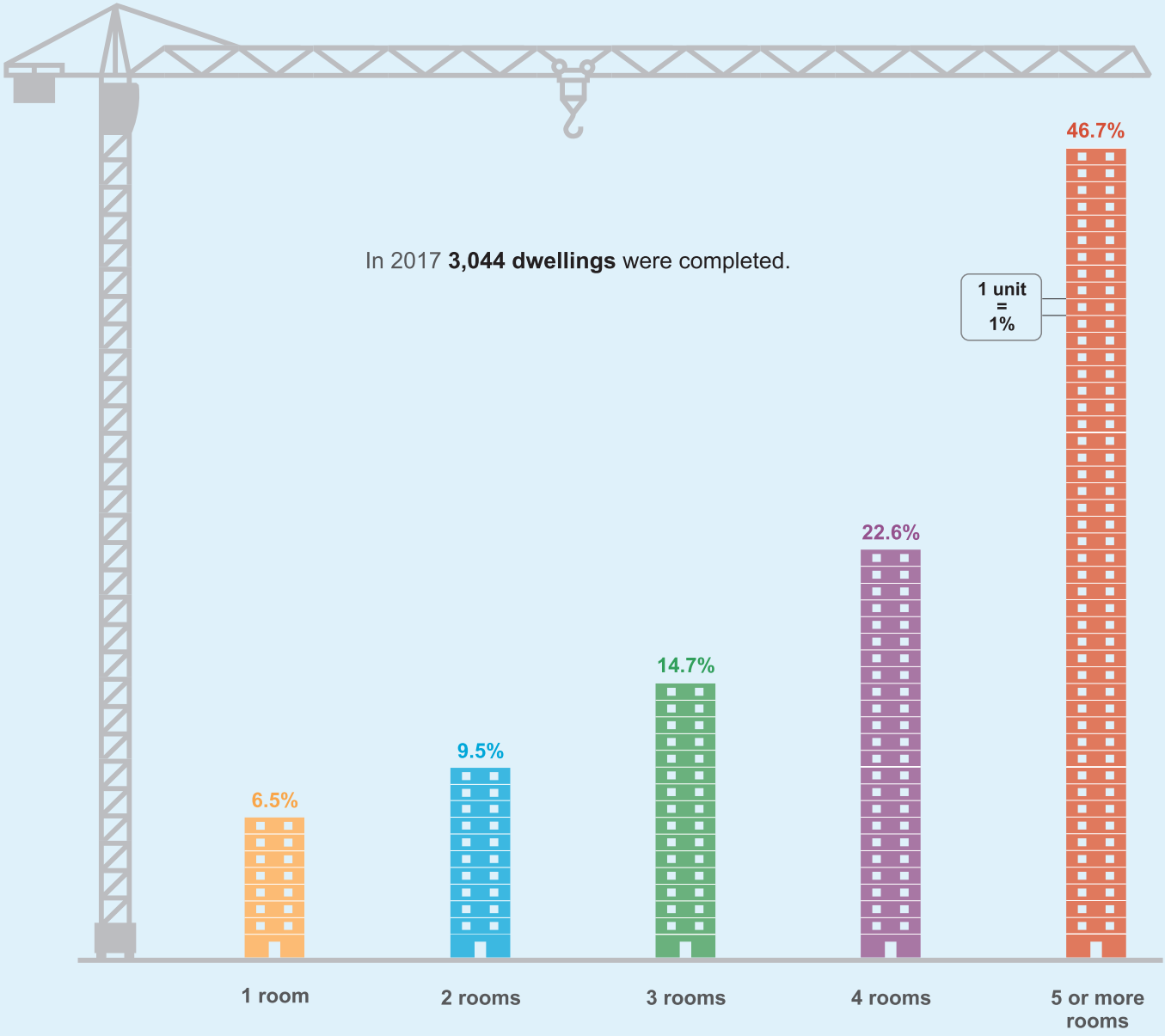
Shares of completed dwellings by number of rooms, 2017



Source: SURS

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More enterprises, employees and turnover

Most enterprises operating in Slovenia in 2017 (over a half) were registered in other service activities. The largest share of turnover (40%) was contributed by enterprises in industry, which were also first in terms of value added (43%). Last in terms of turnover and value added were enterprises in construction (5% and 6%, respectively).

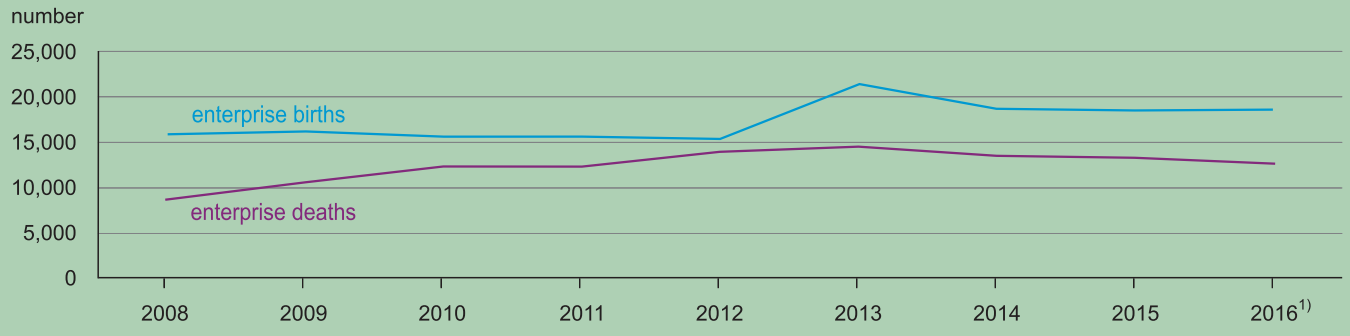
In 2017 the highest annual growth of turnover and number of persons employed in the last ten years was recorded. A longer period of increase in business performance indicators was observed in real estate activities. In comparison with 2010 the number of enterprises with activity of renting and operating of own or leased real estate increased by 100%; their turnover, value added and the number of persons employed increased by more than 60% in comparison with 2010.

There were 807 high-growth enterprises in Slovenia in 2016, 28.5% more than in the previous year. They employed 56,000 persons, a third more than in 2015. A high-growth enterprise is an enterprise with average annual growth greater than 10% over a three-year period and at least 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period. Growth is measured with the number of employees.

There were 142,574 enterprises in Slovenia in 2017; a large majority of them (94.7%) employed up to 10 persons. All enterprises together generated EUR 96 billion of turnover, of which enterprises employing 250 or more persons more than a third. All enterprises together employed 627,609 persons; most of them (35.0%) were employed by enterprises with up to 10 persons.

Business demography or how many enterprises are born and how many die in a year?

18,631 enterprise births (about the same number as in 2015) and 12,529 enterprise deaths (15.3% fewer than in 2015) were recorded in Slovenia in 2016.



1) Provisional data.
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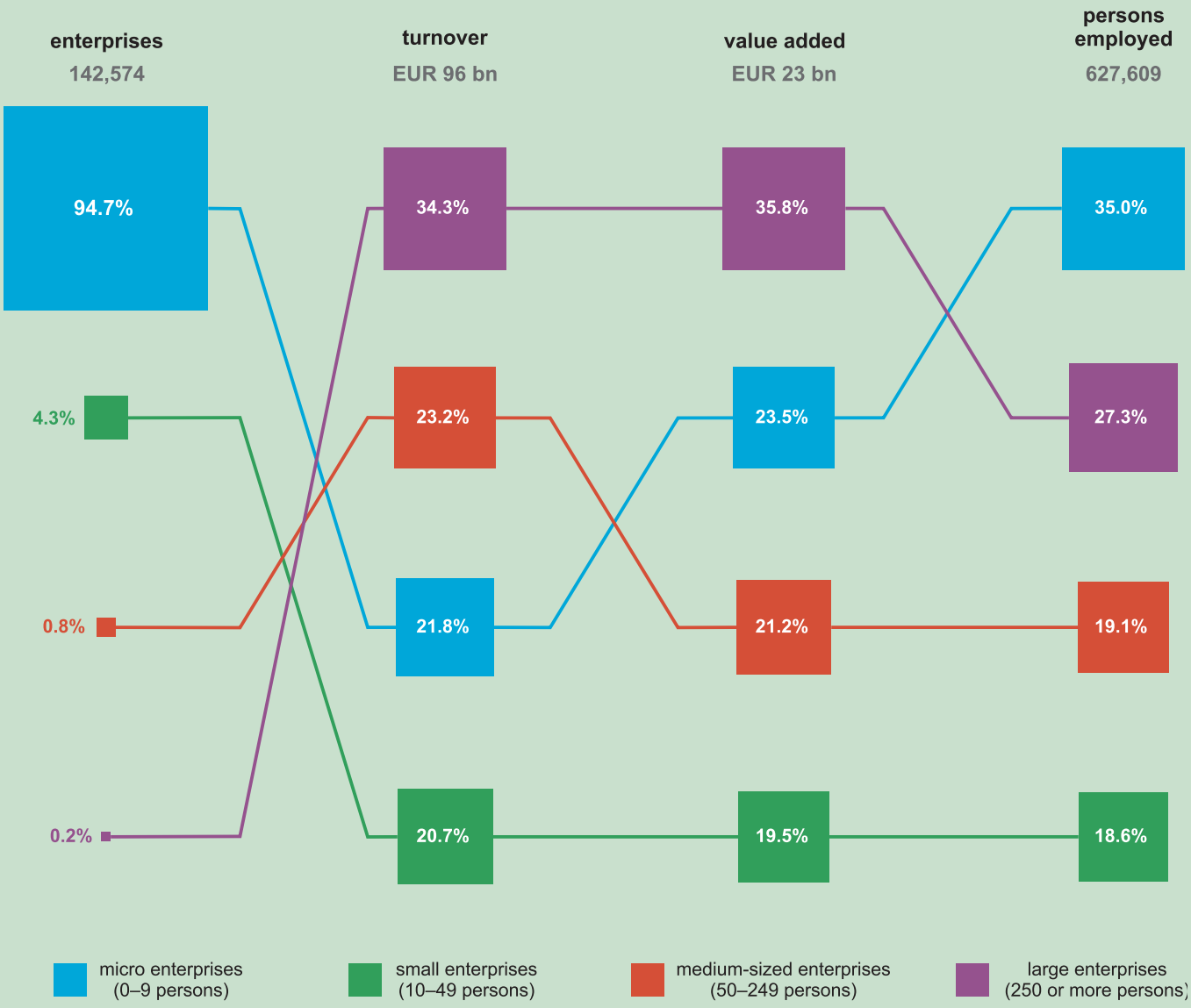
Enterprises, 2017



Source: SURS

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How does digitalisation affect work?

The Internet is an important source of information, for entertainment, it enables communication, shopping and working from home, etc. How many regular Internet users are there in total population and among active population (employed and unemployed)?

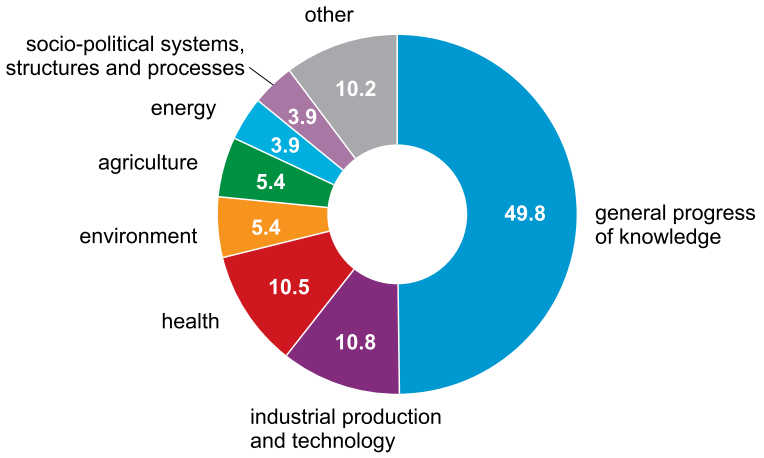
In the first quarter of 2018, 80% of persons aged 16–74 years regularly used the Internet; 85% of them accessed the Internet via mobile or smart phone, 63% via laptop, 48% via desktop computer and 25% via tablet computer.

The Internet was regularly used by 91% of the employees and self-employed, while 6% have never used the Internet.

The employees and self-employed that used computers at their work most often exchanged e-mails or entered data into databases (85%). 37% of the employees and self-employed worked from home at least once in the last 12 months and 97% of them used the Internet for their job.

Government budget allocations for R&D by socio-economic objective (in %), 2017

In 2017 almost half (49.8%) of total GBARD was spent for general progress of knowledge. Industrial production and technology (10.8%) and health (10.5%) were the next important socio-economic objectives.



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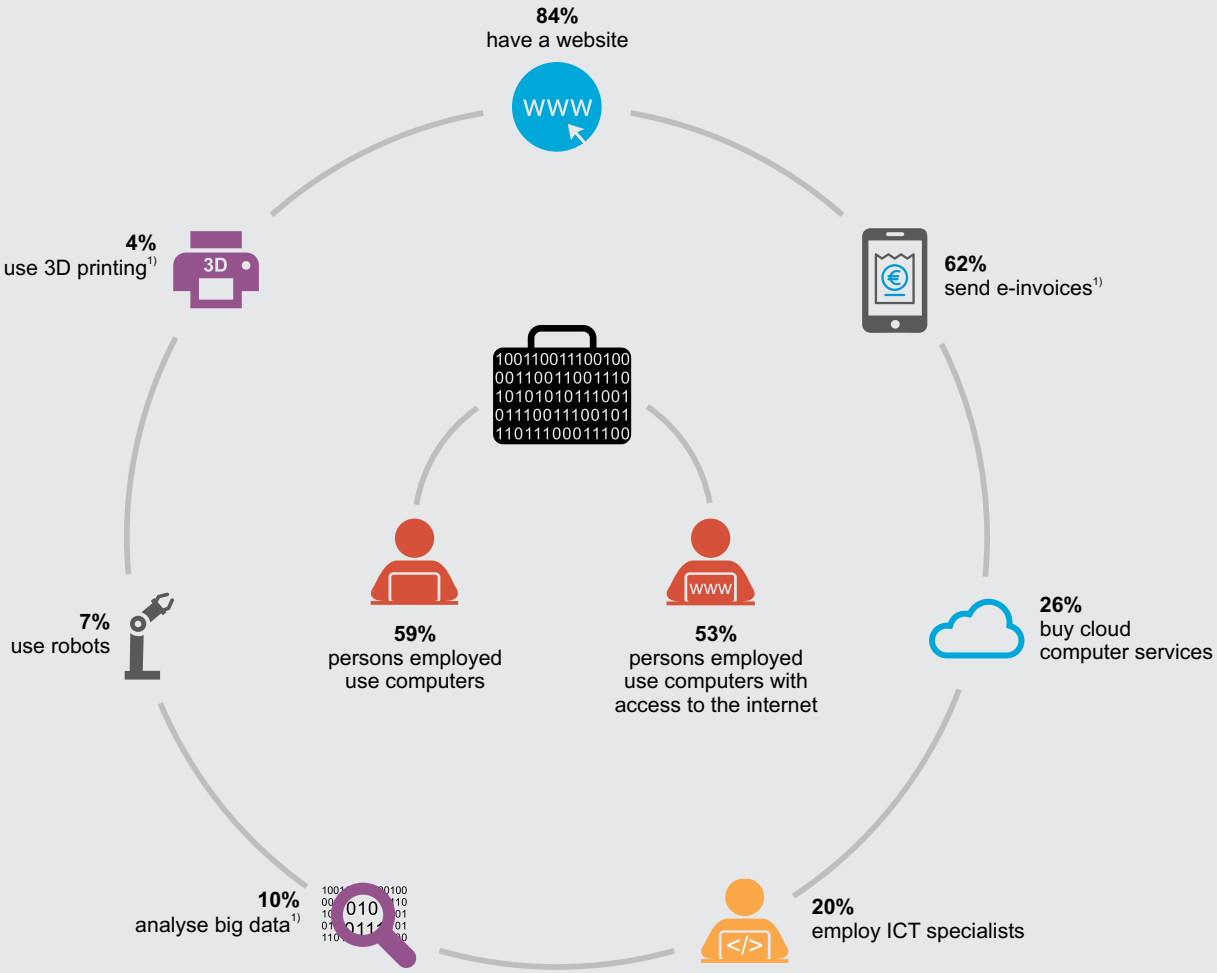
In 2018 a large majority of enterprises with at least 10 persons employed had their own websites (84%). 26% of enterprises with at least 10 persons employed were buying cloud computing services, 7% were using robots, 4% were using 3D printing and 10% were analysing big data.

Digitisation in enterprises with at least 10 persons employed, Slovenia, 2018



1) Data refer to 2017.
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Industrial production again up in 2017

All industrial enterprises in Slovenia (i.e. enterprises registered in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and steam supply, and water supply and waste management) sold in 2017 almost EUR 24 billion of goods and services or just over 11% more than in 2016. This was the largest annual growth in the past ten years.

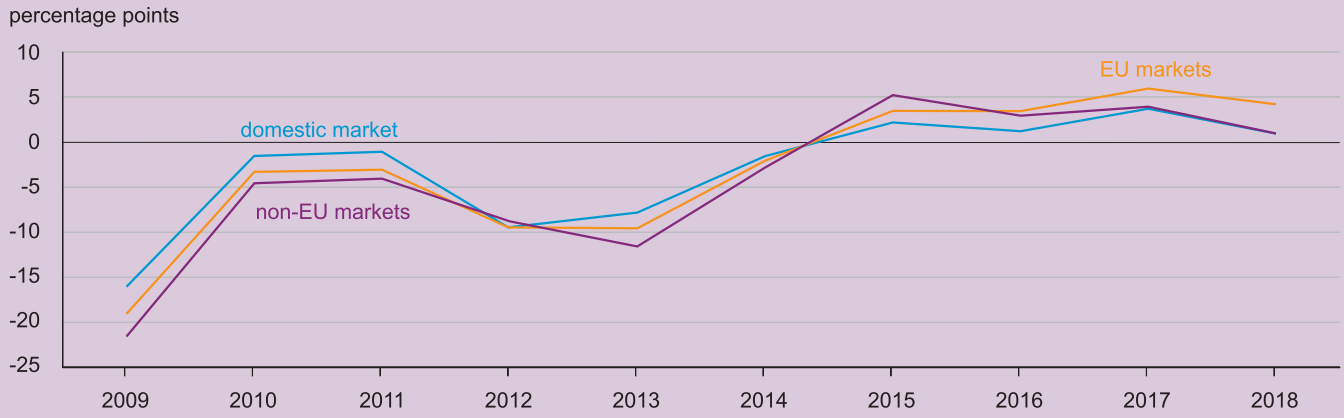
Compared to 2016, turnover in manufacturing increased the most in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 29%) and decreased the most in manufacture of wearing apparel (by more than 14%).

As regards manufacturing enterprises, the highest share of turnover on the domestic market was generated by manufacturers of beverages (almost 78%), followed by manufacturers of food products (more than 72%). On the other hand, the highest share of turnover on the foreign market was generated by manufacturers of other transport equipment (more than 95%).

As regards statistical regions, the most successful in terms of turnover in manufacturing was Jugovzhodna Slovenija with 19% of total turnover from the sale of industrial products and services in the country; it was followed by Osrednjeslovenska with more than 18% and Savinjska with more than 14%.

Competitive position on the domestic market, EU markets and non-EU markets[1)]

Compared to 2017, in 2018 the competitive position of enterprises improved by 1 percentage point on the domestic market, but worsened on foreign markets (on EU markets by 2 p.p. and on non-EU markets by 3 p.p.).



1) Seasonally adjusted data.
Source: SURS

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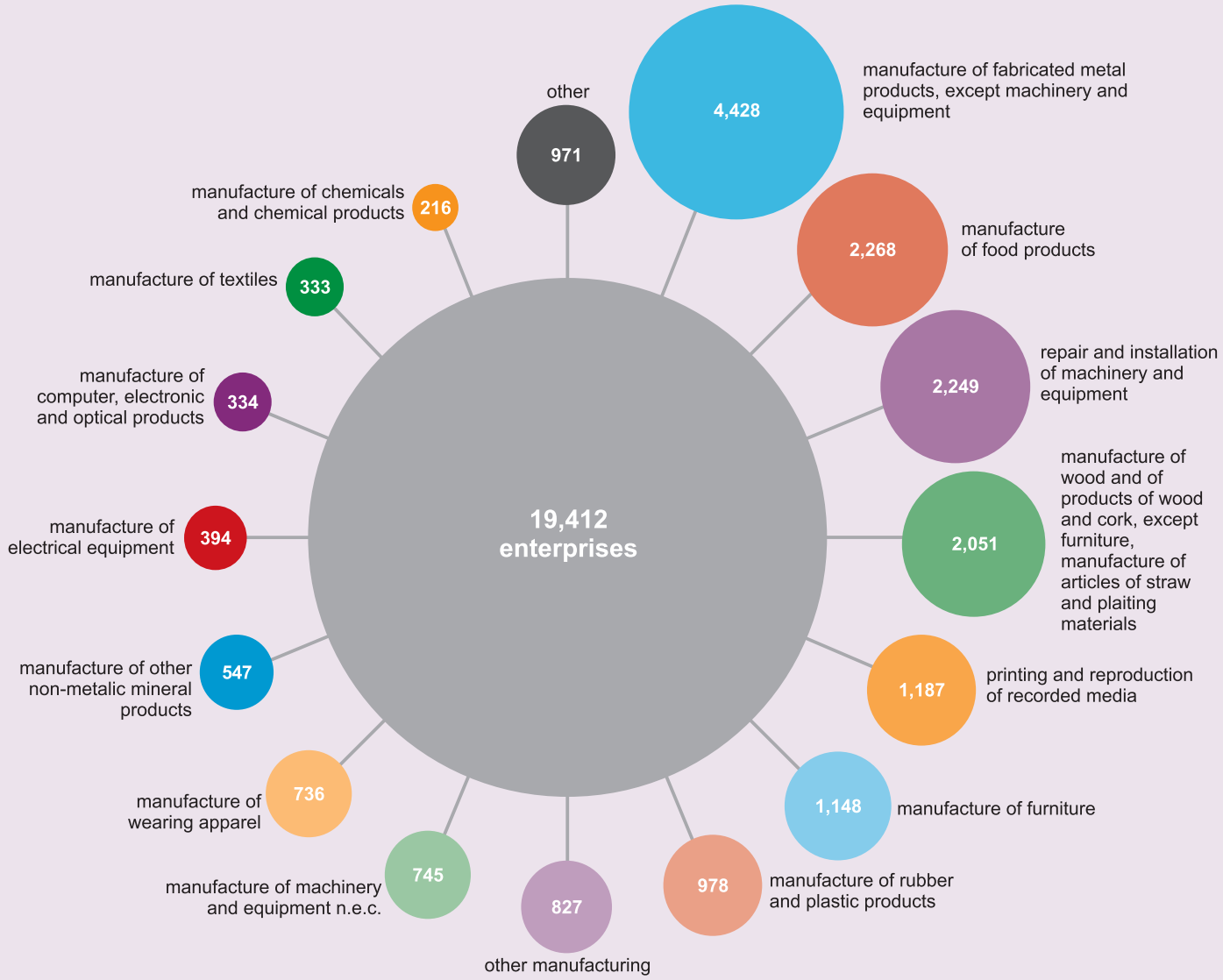
Manufacturing enterprises by activities, 2017



Source: SURS

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A resident of Slovenia to Nordkapp and back

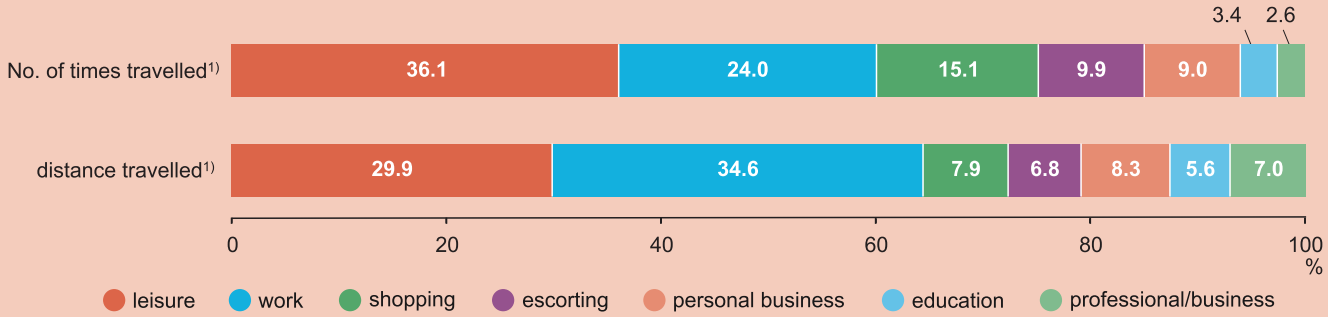
Residents of Slovenia aged 15–84 years travelled more than 12 billion kilometres on their daily trips in 2017, i.e. about 7,200 kilometres per person – a distance from Ljubljana to the northernmost point in Europe (Nordkapp) and back. Each performed on average three trips per day. Cars were the main mode of transport on 68% of the trips (made as a driver or a passenger). The second most important mode of transport was walking (21.3% of trips). Bicycles were used on 4.5% of trips and public transportation (buses and trains) on 4.3% of trips.

Almost 1.7 million domestic and foreign passengers travelled through Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport in 2017.

In the same year almost 108,000 passengers were recorded in the Slovenian ports, most of them on cruise ships.

People mostly travel for leisure

The most frequent purposes of our daily trips in 2017 were leisure (36.1%) and work (24.0%). Trips to work and back were on average longer than trips with the purpose of leisure. The total distance of trips to work accounted for 34.6% of all distances travelled, while the total distance of trips with the purpose of leisure accounted for 29.9% of all distances travelled.



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

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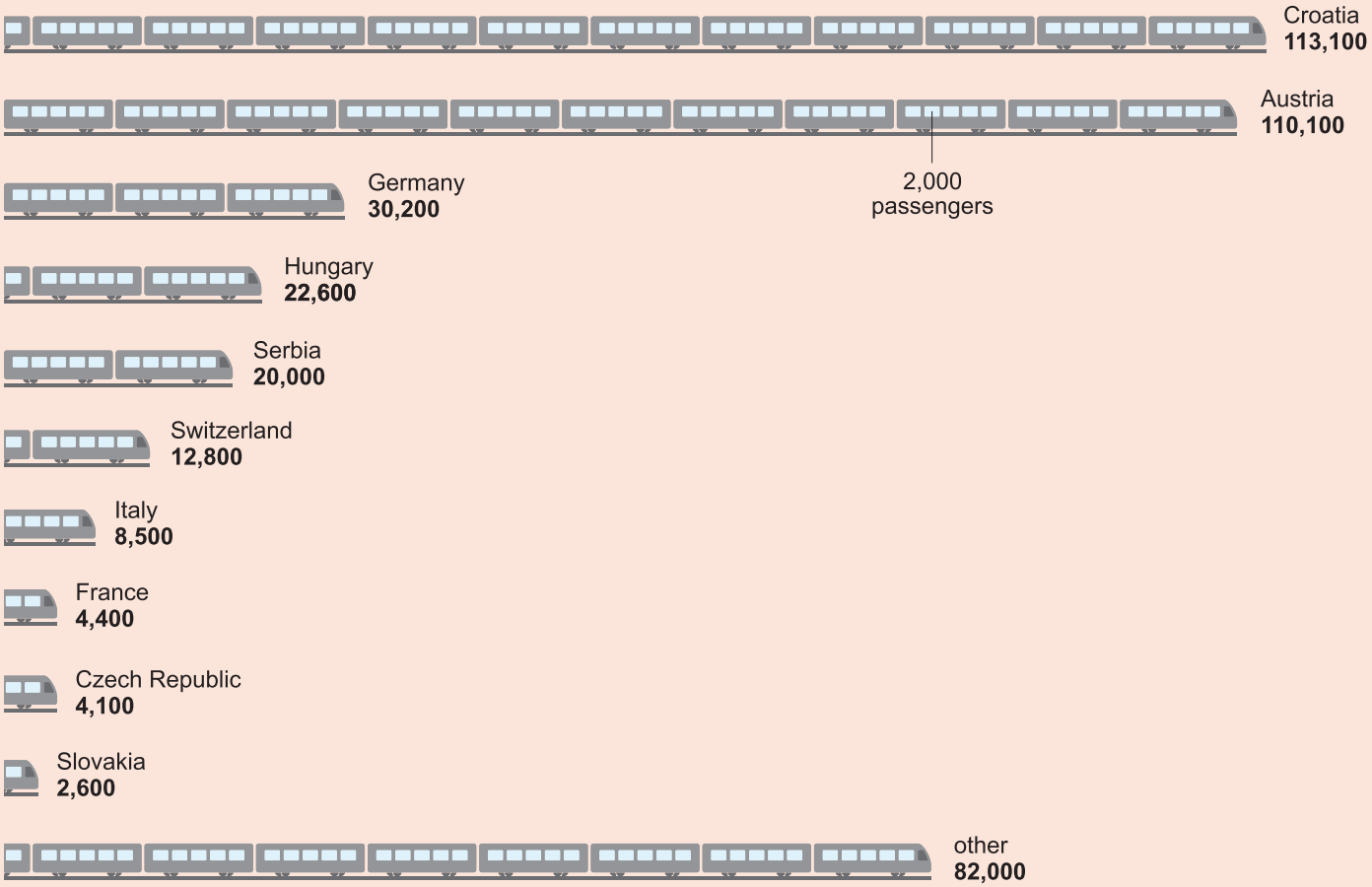
Number of passengers in international railway passenger transport (excluding transit), Slovenia, 2017

In 2017 almost 12.6 million passengers were carried in national railway transport and almost 830,000 in international railway transport (including transit). Most passengers that travelled to or from Slovenia by train were from Croatia, Austria and Germany.



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Turnover in trade and services is growing

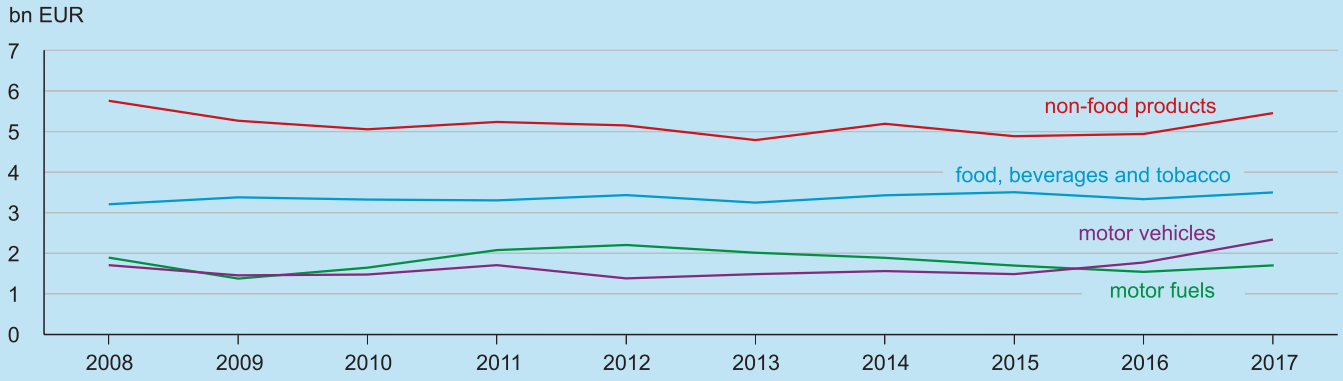
In 2017 enterprises in Slovenia sold on the domestic market about EUR 26.7 billion of goods in 2017, which was 10.8% more than in 2016. In retail trade EUR 13.0 billion and in wholesale EUR 13.8 billion was sold.

Turnover from the sale of services was 8.5% higher than in 2016. The trend of turnover growth from the previous years continued and this was the highest growth in the last ten years. Turnover was higher in all observed groups of service activities; the highest growth was recorded in administrative and support service activities (by 12.3%) and in transportation and storage activities (by 11.5%).

Compared to 2016 the value of the sale of motor fuels grew the most (by 24.2%), followed by web sales (17.6%) and the sale of motor vehicles (13.2%).

Turnover from the sale of goods, Slovenia

42% of turnover from the sale of goods was generated with non-food products; 27% was generated with food, beverages and tobacco, 18% with motor vehicles and 13% with motor fuels. In the past five years (2012–2017), the largest increase was recorded in the sale of motor vehicles (by almost 70%).



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Turnover growth in trade (in %), 2017

Source: SURS

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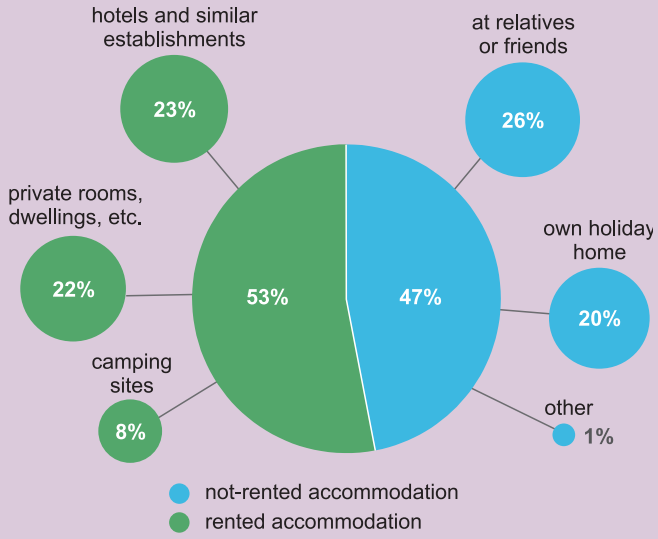
2017 a record year for Slovenian tourism

In 2017, the highest numbers of tourist arrivals and overnight stays ever were recorded in tourist accommodations; almost 5 million tourist arrivals, 15% more than in 2016, and almost 12.6 million overnight stays, 13% more than in 2016. Domestic tourists generated almost 1.4 million or 6% more arrivals and just over 4 million or 5% more overnight stays than in 2016.

Tourism travels of domestic population, 2017

In 2017 almost 1.2 million residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more went on at least one private trip. During this period they made almost 4.3 million private trips, the most in this decade.

53% of residents of Slovenia who went on private trips in 2017 stayed in rented accommodation and 47% in non-rented accommodation. Tourists staying in a hotel or a similar establishment spent daily on average the most (EUR 85) and tourists staying in their own secondary homes the least (EUR 17).



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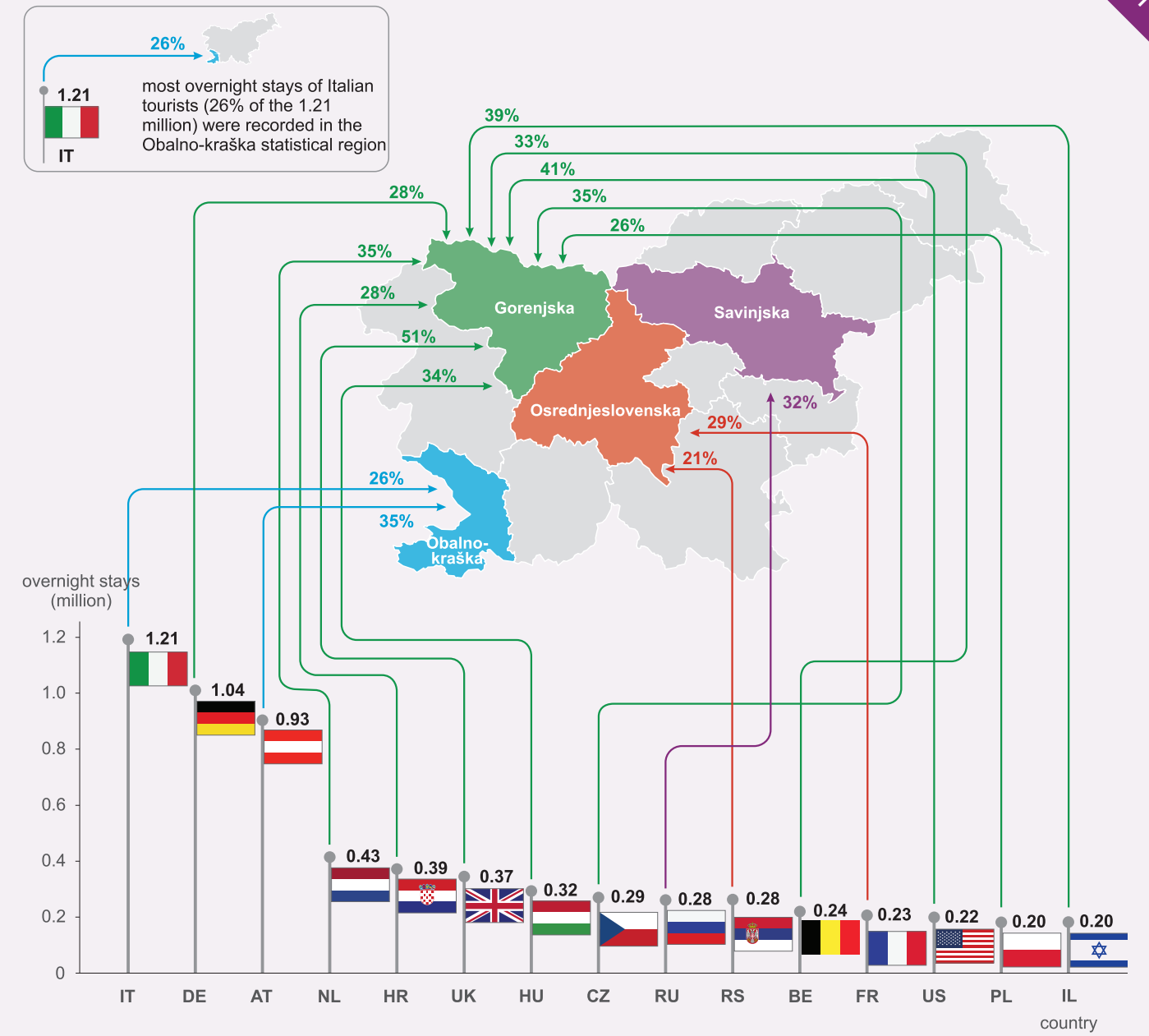
Foreign tourists generated almost 3.6 million arrivals, 18% more than in 2016, and almost 8.6 million overnight stays, 17% more than in 2016. This means that in 2017 on average every day 3,370 more foreign tourist overnight stays were recorded than in 2016.

Most overnight stays were generated by tourists from Italy (14% of all foreign overnight stays), followed by tourists from Germany (12%), Austria (11%), the Netherlands and Croatia (5% each), and the United Kingdom and Hungary (4% each).

Foreign tourists' overnight stays in Slovenia. 2017



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And last but not least: abbreviations and other explanations

mio	million
bn	billion
p.p.	percentage point
AWU	annual work unit
EU	European Union
EU-28	28 EU Member States
GBARD	government budget allocations for research and development
GDP	gross domestic product
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
ICP	consumer price index
ICT	information and comunication technology
n. e. c.	not elsewhere classified
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households
R&D	research & development
%	percent
CO_2	carbon dioxide
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
TJ	terajoule
t	ton
EUR	euro

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IL	Israel
IT	Italy
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
RS	Serbia
RU	Russian Federation
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America

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