



STAT'O'BOOK

statistical overview of Slovenia 2015





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statistical overview of Slovenia 2015

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FOREWORD

The Stat'o'book was launched a year ago. In one year it »walked« a long and beautiful road. It was presented at many conferences and other events in Slovenia, Europe and the United States. Perhaps even somewhere we don't know. It appeared on TV, on the Internet and in social media. It was disseminated via mail and e-mail and many of its hardcopies were distributed as promotional gifts. Despite a large number of copies printed, we ran out a month before the new edition was ready. And what is the most important, all feedback was positive.

The concept of the second edition is the same as for the first one: concise, clear and interesting presentation of our data. Again only some of the most interesting and topical content was selected and presented with infographics and other graphical presentations and with short commentaries.

The titles of chapters match statistical domains on our upgraded website, so you will be able to access with ease the content that is not in the Stat'o'book. What is new this year is the chapter about health, which was produced in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health as one of the authorised producers of national statistics.

You are invited to examine the new edition of the Stat'o'book and read the stories made from official statistical data.



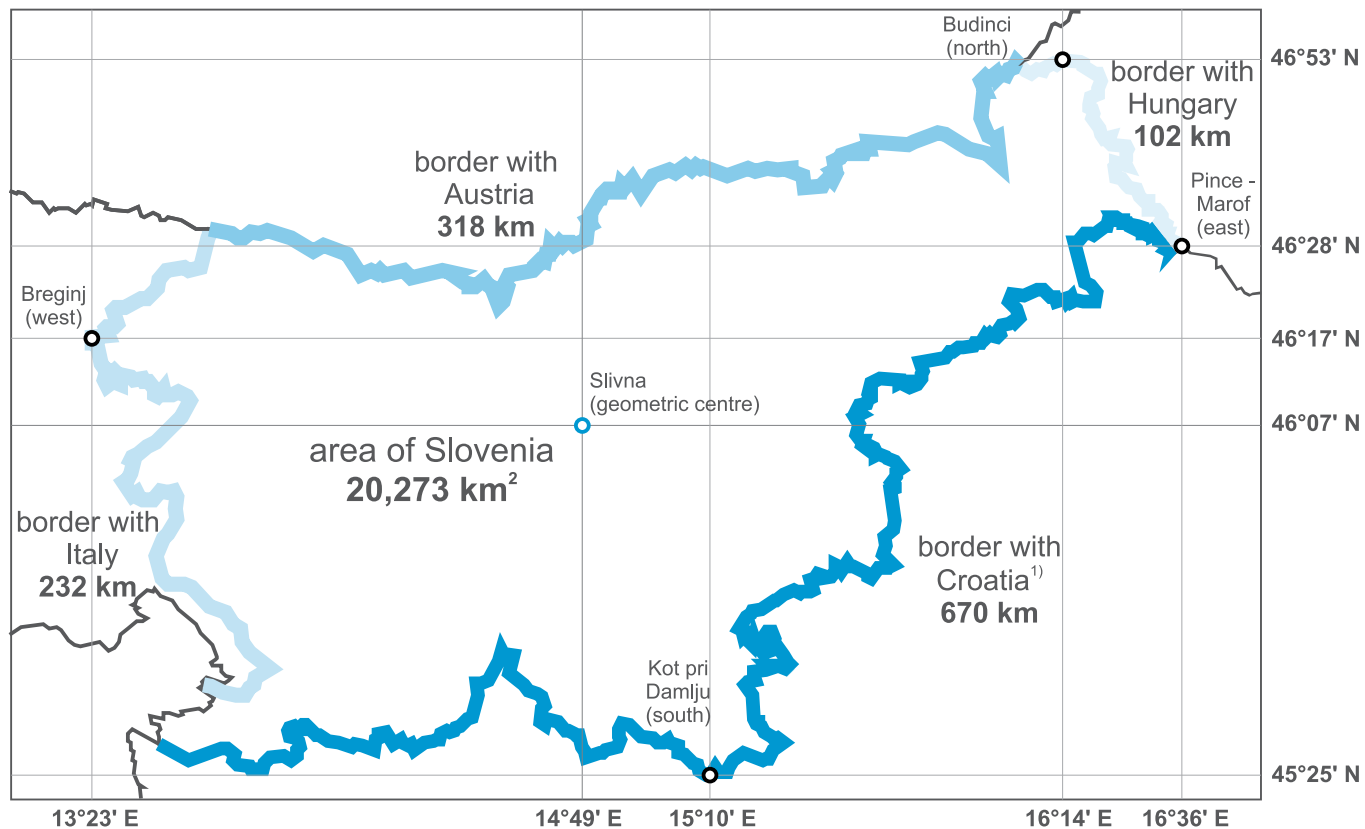
Genovefa Ružič
Director-General

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Territory and climate

Slovenia, 2015



1) The border has not yet been staked out on the territory. The length of the border was calculated from the digital data on the borders of cadastral communities.

The total area of Slovenia is 20,273 km².

As regards the territory, Slovenia is 155th among the 257 countries of the world (www.cia.gov).

Slovenia's land and river border is 1,322 km long.

Half of Slovenia's border is with Croatia.

In the past ten years Slovenia got

37 new settlements,

449 new streets and

39,441 new house numbers.

| | 2015 | | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| Area of Slovenia (km ²) | 20,273 | | |
| Length of the land and river border (km) | 1,322 | | |
| | Breakdown | 1. 1. 2014 | 1. 1. 2015 |
| Number of cohesion regions | | 2 | 2 |
| Number of statistical regions | | 12 | 12 |
| Number of administrative units | | 58 | 58 |
| Number of municipalities | | 211 | 212 |
| Number of settlements | | 6,034 | 6,035 |
| Number of streets | | 10,349 | 10,368 |
| Number of house numbers | | 543,374 | 548,537 |
| | Climate | 2013 | 2014 |
| Average annual amount of precipitation (mm) | | 1,595 | 1,957 |
| Average annual air temperature (°C) | | 9.3 | 10.3 |

Sources: GURS, SURS, ARSO

Average annual amount of precipitation and average annual air temperature



Source: ARSO

2014 was the warmest and wettest year in the past ten years. On average

1,957 mm (l/m²) of precipitation was recorded.

The least precipitation in the past ten years was recorded in 2011, 1,088 mm.

The average annual air temperature in 2014 was 10.3 °C.

The coldest year in the last decade was 2005 with the average annual air temperature of 8.3 °C.

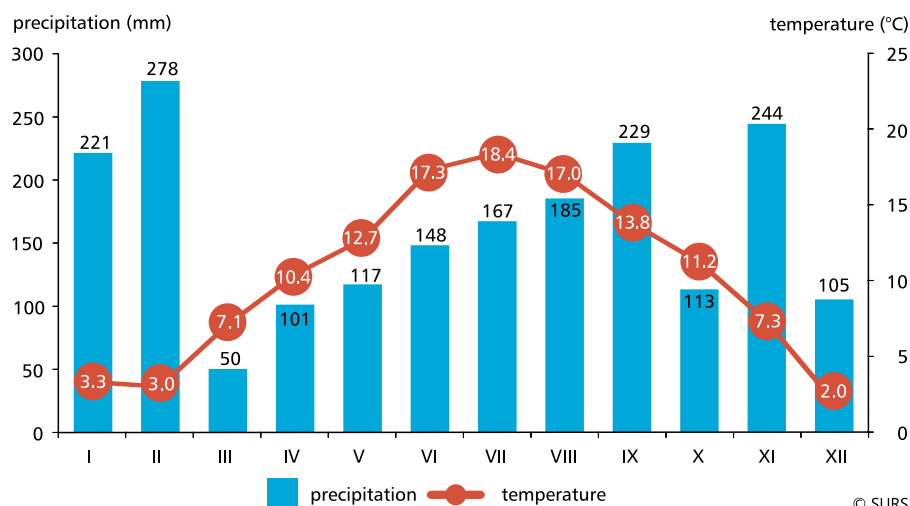
In 2014,
**the average air temperature
in July was 18.4 °C.**

July 2014 was thus third coldest July in the past ten years. Only July 2011 (18.1 °C) and July 2005 (18.3 °C) were colder. The coldest month in the past ten years was February 2012 with the average air temperature of -3.2 °C.

**Most rain in 2014 fell
in February, 278 mm.**

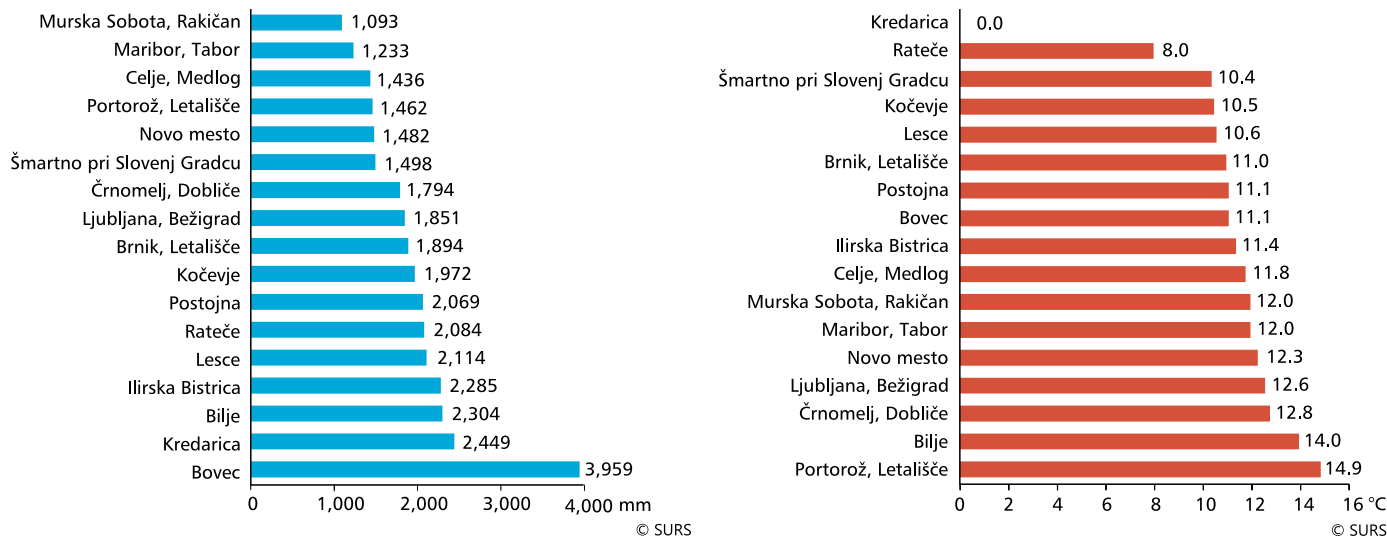
The rainiest month in the past ten years was September 2010 (326 mm of precipitation); the driest were November 2011 and March 2012 (10 mm of precipitation).

Average monthly amount of precipitation and average monthly air temperature, 2014



Source: ARSO

Annual amount of precipitation and average annual air temperature by meteorological stations, 2014



Source: ARSO

Greenhouse gas emissions were the highest in 2008.

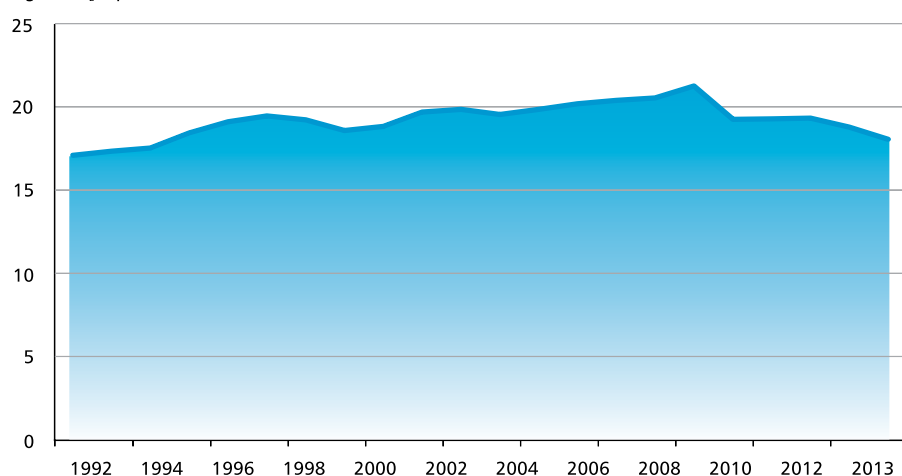
At that time 21,384 Gg CO₂ equivalent of these gases were emitted. A year later (in 2009) greenhouse gas emissions declined significantly; between 2009 and 2011 they were almost the same. Greenhouse gas emissions declined again in 2012 and in 2013 they were at the lowest level since 1995.

Greenhouse gases

According to ARSO, the concentration of the most important greenhouse gas CO₂ has increased by about 40% since 1750, while in the past 130 years the average global surface temperature increased by $0.85 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$.

Total greenhouse gas emissions

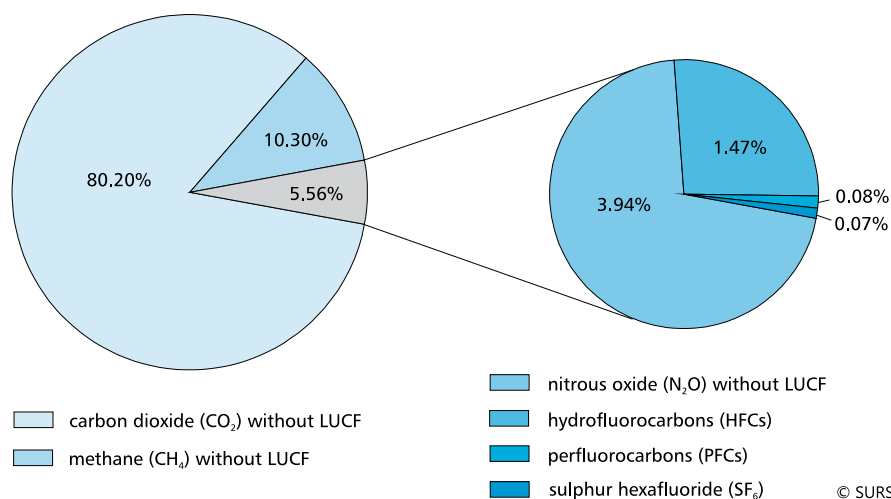
Gg of CO₂ equivalent (1,000)



© SURS

Source: ARSO

Shares of individual gases in total greenhouse gas emissions, 2013



© SURS

Source: ARSO

In 2013,

carbon dioxide represented by far the largest share of greenhouse gases: 80%.

The share of methane among greenhouse gases was 10% and the share of nitrous oxide 4%. The shares of other greenhouse gases were much lower.

Since 1992 the share of nitrous oxide has decreased the most, while the share of partially fluorinated hydrocarbons has gone up.

Population

What happened on an average day in Slovenia in 2014?



58

children were born



52

people died



38

people immigrated



39

people emigrated



36

people married



14

people divorced



At the end of 2014 residents of Slovenia were

on average 42.5 years old.

Men (41 years) were on average 3 years younger than women (44 years). 18% of the population was aged 65+; according to population projections, in 2060 one in three residents are expected to be that old.

Seven largest settlements (Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj, Koper, Velenje and Novo mesto) had a

quarter of total Slovenia's population.

Marija and Franc

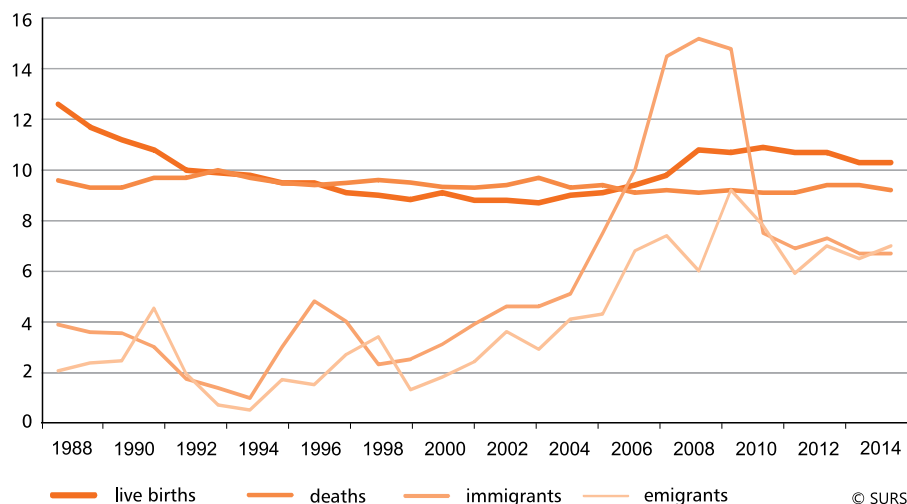
were the most common names in Slovenia.

| | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| | number | number | number | mean age |
| Population as of 1 January | 2,058,821 | 2,061,085 | | 42.3 |
| Live births | 21,111 | 21,165 | | - |
| Deaths | 19,334 | 18,886 | | 76.9 |
| Immigrants | 13,871 | 13,846 | | 32.8 |
| Slovene citizens | 2,250 | 2,535 | | 38.3 |
| foreign citizens | 11,621 | 11,311 | | 31.6 |
| Emigrants | 13,384 | 14,336 | | 35.6 |
| Slovene citizens | 7,789 | 8,129 | | 34.1 |
| foreign citizens | 5,595 | 6,207 | | 37.5 |
| Total increase | 2,264 | 1,789 | | - |
| Population as of 31 December | 2,061,085 | 2,062,874 | | 42.5 |

- not applicable
Source: SURS

Natural and migration changes of population

number (1,000 population)



Source: SURS

In 2014,

natural increase of Slovenia's population was recorded for the ninth consecutive year:

2,279 people more were born than died.

For the first time after 2010 net migration was again negative: 490 persons more emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to it.

Net migration of citizens of Slovenia was negative for the 15th consecutive year:

5,594 more citizens of Slovenia emigrated from the country than immigrated to it.

In 2014,

21,165 children were born

in Slovenia.

The most popular girls' name was Eva and boys' name Luka. Of all births 351 were twin births and three were triplet births. The infant mortality rate was the second lowest so far.

One in four men and one in nine women who died in 2014 were less than 65 years old.

In 2014

6,571 couples were married.

Ten grooms were over 80 years old.

2,469 couples were divorced. 76% of dependent children from these unions were assigned to mothers.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|
| Live births per 1,000 population | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Total fertility rate | 1.55 | 1.58 |
| Live births outside marriage (%) | 58.0 | 58.3 |
| Mean age of mother at first childbirth | 29.0 | 29.1 |
| Deaths per 1,000 population | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Mean age at death | | |
| men | 71.9 | 72.7 |
| women | 80.3 | 80.9 |
| Marriages per 1,000 population | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Mean age at first marriage | | |
| groom | 31.6 | 31.6 |
| bride | 29.2 | 29.4 |

Source: SURS

Emigrants with Slovenian citizenship by country of next residence, 2014



Source: SURS

Most residents who immigrated to Slovenia in 2014

came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (25%).

Most residents who left Slovenia went to Austria (17%).

82% people who immigrated to Slovenia in 2014 were foreign nationals. 62% of them came from countries formed after the breakup of Yugoslavia and 27% from other EU Member States.

In 2014, the settlement of residence was changed by 113,000 residents,

while the address in the same settlement was changed at least once by 56,000 residents.

On 1 January 2015 one in three households in Slovenia was a one-person household. 56% of women and 20% of men in these households were 65+ years old.

18 households had 15 or more members.

83% of the households with at least two members were one-family households.

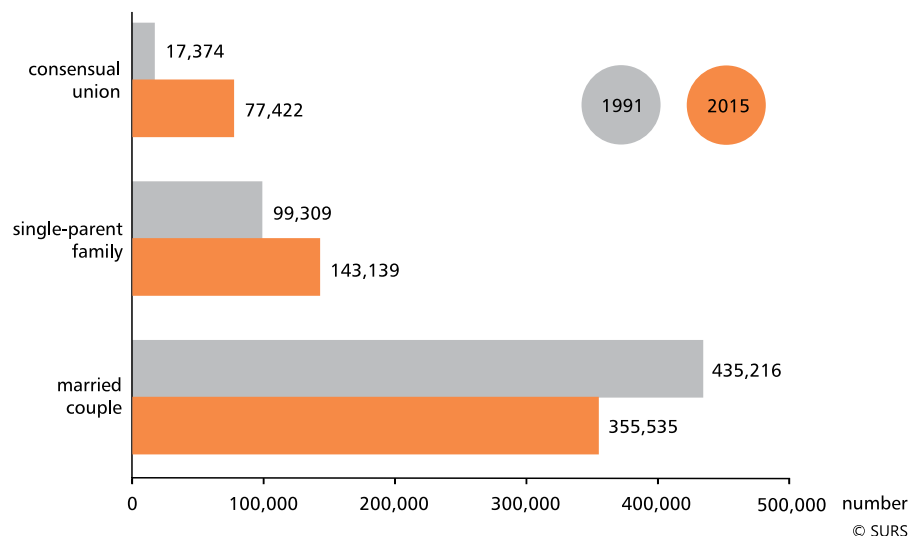
On average the oldest were one- and two-person households (over 55 years), and on average the youngest were households with more than eight members (29 years). 38,000 of residents did not live in private households; most of them lived in old people's homes (17,600).

Households by number of members

| | 1991 | 2015 | Change in % |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total | 640,198 | 820,541 | 28.2 |
| 1 member | 115,395 | 267,523 | 131.8 |
| 2 members | 134,141 | 205,792 | 53.4 |
| 3 members | 136,688 | 152,720 | 11.7 |
| 4 members | 160,721 | 124,933 | -22.3 |
| 5 members | 55,185 | 43,640 | -20.9 |
| 6 members | 24,200 | 17,194 | -29.0 |
| 7 members | 8,678 | 5,806 | -33.1 |
| 8+ members | 5,190 | 2,933 | -43.5 |
| Average household size | 3.06 | 2.47 | -19.3 |

Source: SURS

Families by type



Source: SURS

On 1 January 2015

one in four families in Slovenia was a single-parent family.

The number of consensual unions is growing fastest (since 2011 it has grown by a quarter). In 2015, for the first time the data on same-sex families (81) were published; 46 of them were between men and 35 between women.

Three out of four families had children;

each family with children had on average a child and a half. There were 78 large families (with at least eight children) and 10,000 families in which both spouses/partners were younger than 30.

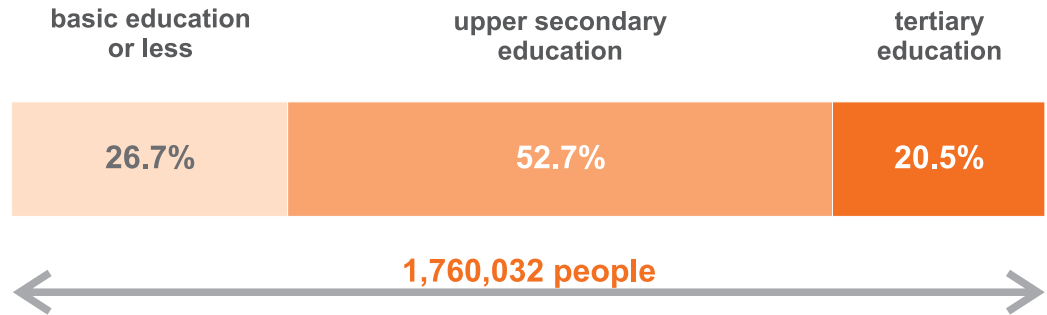
Education

Educational attainment

2014

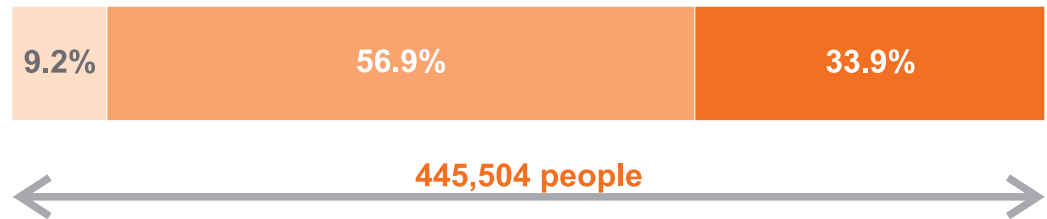


people
aged 15 or more



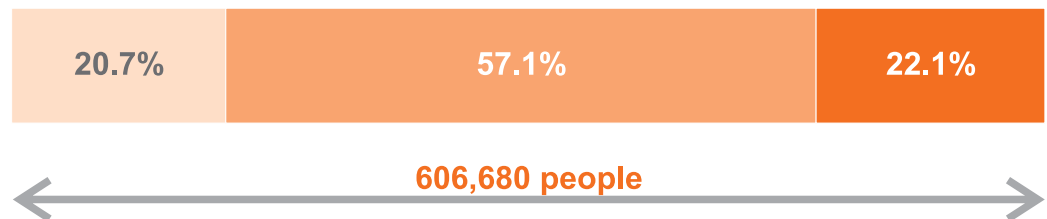
25-39

people
aged 25-39



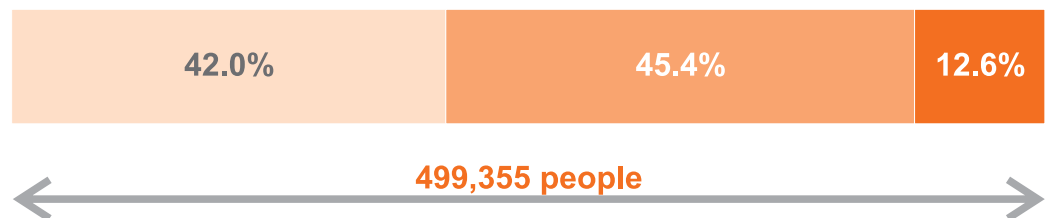
40-59

people
aged 40-59



60+

people
aged 60+



Compared to the 2013/14 school year, in the 2014/15 school year

1,050 more children

were enrolled in kindergartens,

4,020 more pupils

were enrolled in elementary schools,

1,389 fewer pupils

were enrolled in upper secondary schools and

6,923 fewer students

were enrolled in tertiary education.

There were

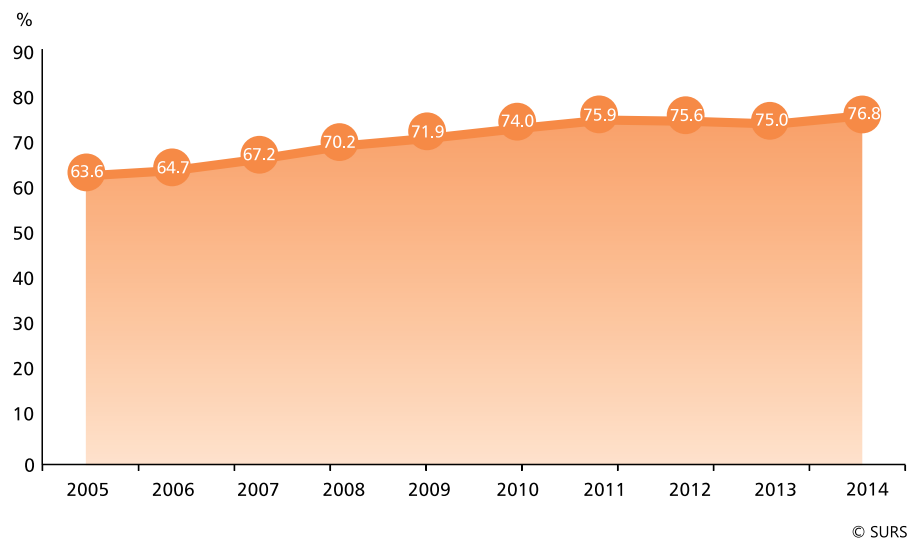
57 elementary schools and institutions with adapted curriculum

in Slovenia in 2014. They were attended by 1,852 pupils.

| Beginning of the school year | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | number | |
| Children in kindergartens | 83,700 | 84,750 |
| Kindergartens with units | 960 | 979 |
| Children in basic schools | 163,229 | 167,249 |
| Basic schools and units | 782 | 781 |
| Basic schools and institutions implementing adapted curriculum | 57 | 57 |
| Children in basic schools and institutions with adapted curriculum | 1,807 | 1,852 |
| Pupils in upper secondary schools | 76,714 | 75,325 |
| Students | 90,622 | 83,699 |
| Graduates | 18,774 | 18,400 |
| Scholarship recipients (pupils and students) | 39,813 | 57,335 |

Source: SURS

Children in kindergartens



Source: SURS

Almost 77% of children aged 1–5 were enrolled in kindergartens

in 2014. Most of them were 3–5 years old.

There were

on average 87 children

per kindergarten (or kindergarten unit), which is on average eight children per educator and assistant educator.

There were

10,782 educators and assistant educators

in Slovenia in 2014, 98% of them women.

At the beginning of the 2014/15 school year

170,668 children were enrolled in basic education, of whom 167,249 in schools with regular curriculum, 1,852 in schools with adapted curriculum and 1,567 in schools with special curriculum.

In all basic schools, irrespective of their organisational form, in the 2014/15 school year there were

on average 20 pupils per class.

A basic school or its branch had on average 214 pupils.

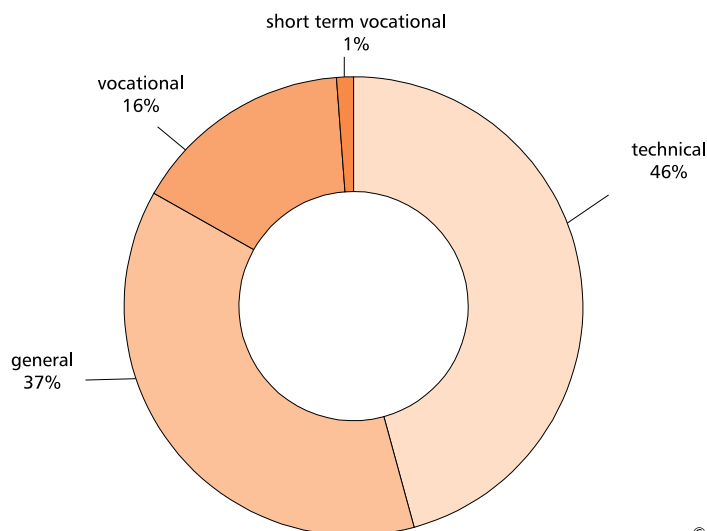
In the 2014/2015 school year 1,046 pupils were enrolled in private basic schools, i.e. 803 more than in the 2007/2008 school year.

Basic education, 2014/15

| Schools with regular curriculum | 781 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of boys | 85,660 |
| Number of girls | 81,589 |
| Number of boys repeating the grade | 760 |
| Number of girls repeating the grade | 395 |
| Schools with adapted curriculum | 57 |
| Number of boys | 1,155 |
| Number of girls | 697 |
| Number of boys repeating the grade | 79 |
| Number of girls repeating the grade | 37 |

Source: SURS

Pupils enrolled in upper secondary education by type of education, 2014/15



Source: SURS

91% of all 15-18-year-olds participated in upper secondary education.

In the 2014/15 school year, enrolment in general upper secondary education was 1 p.p. lower and in technical and vocational upper secondary education 1 p.p. higher than in the previous school year. Enrolment in short-term vocational upper secondary education did not change.

In the 2013/14 school year

17,950 pupils finished upper secondary education,

43% of them finished technical upper secondary education.

© SURS

In the 2014/15 academic year **almost half of people aged 19-24 in Slovenia participated in short-term higher and higher education.**

11,485 students participated in higher vocational education and 72,214 students in higher education.

In the 2014/15 academic year the shares of part-time students were:

40% in higher vocational education,

15% in higher undergraduate studies,

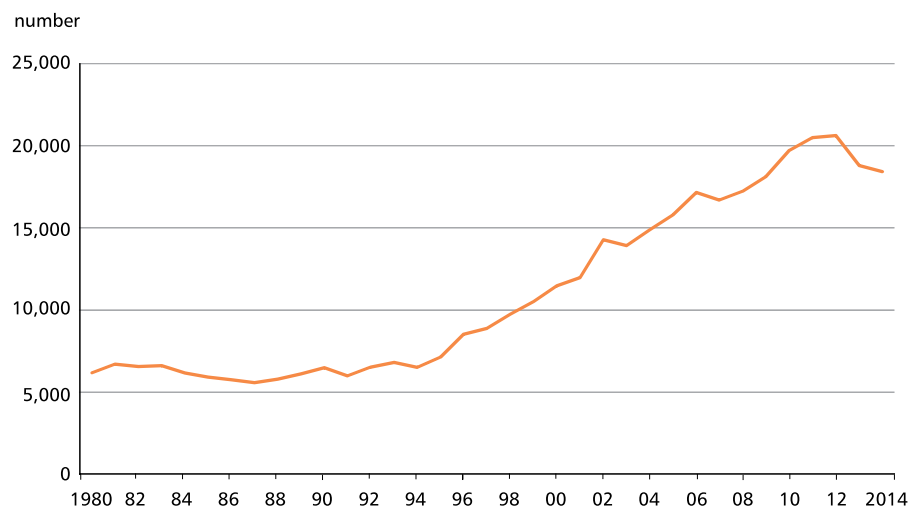
18% in higher postgraduate studies.

Number of students by fields of study, 2014/15

| Total | 83,699 |
|---|--------|
| Social sciences, business and law | 24,880 |
| Engineering, manufacturing and construction | 15,238 |
| Science, mathematics and computing | 8,925 |
| Health and welfare | 8,243 |
| Services | 8,142 |
| Education | 7,639 |
| Humanities and arts | 7,390 |
| Agriculture and veterinary | 3,242 |

Source: SURS

Graduates



© SURS

Source: SURS

7,387 male and 11,013 female tertiary students graduated

in 2014.

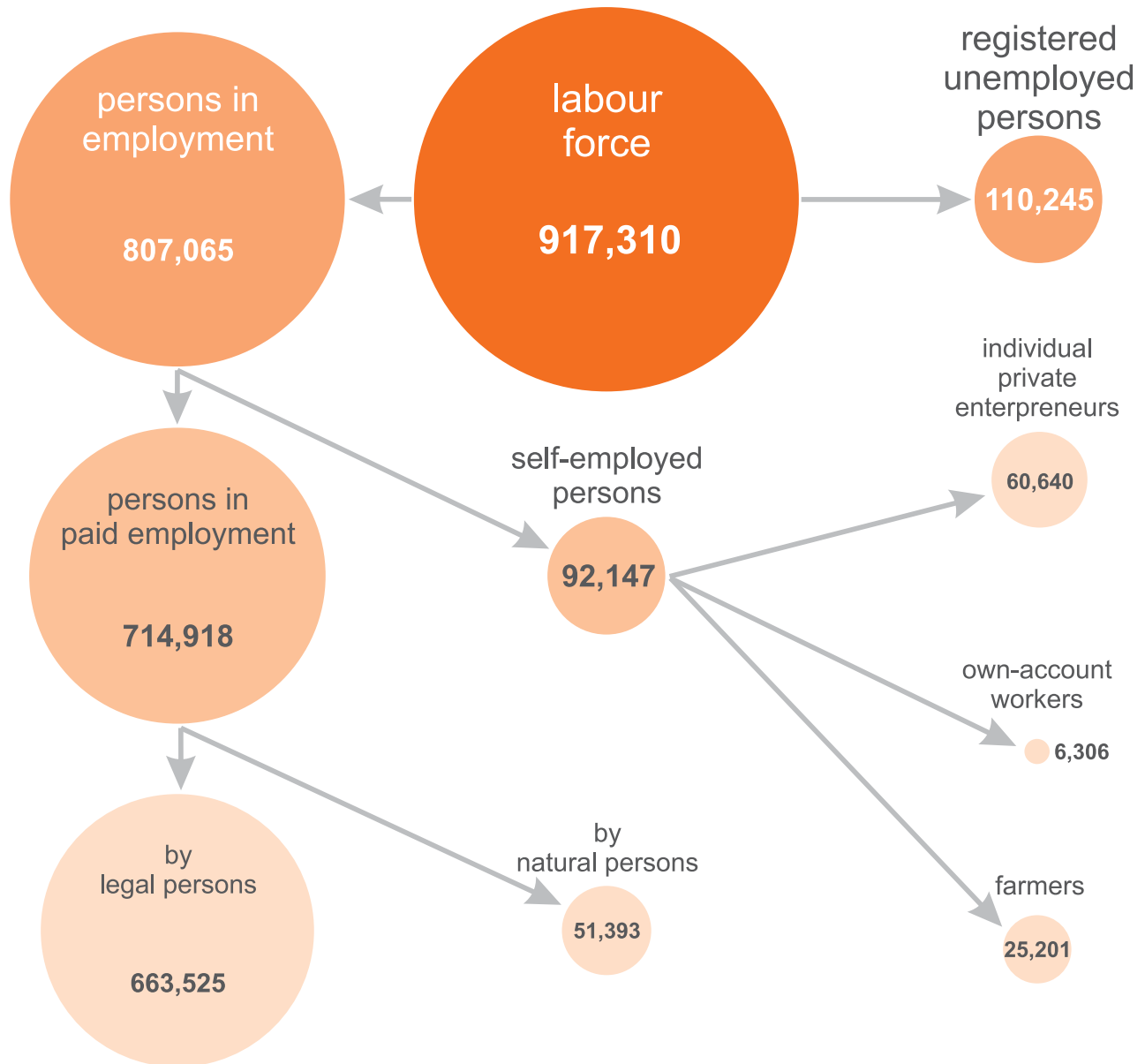
The total number of graduates was three times higher than in 1980.

The first six students studying according to Bologna study programs graduated in 2005. Since then the share of Bologna graduates has been steadily rising; in 2014

73% of all higher education graduates were Bologna graduates.

Labour and unemployment

Labour force according to register sources, June 2015



Compared to 2013, in 2014
**labour force increased
 by 0.5%,
 the number of persons in
 employment by 0.5% and
 the number of registered
 unemployed persons by 0.2%.**

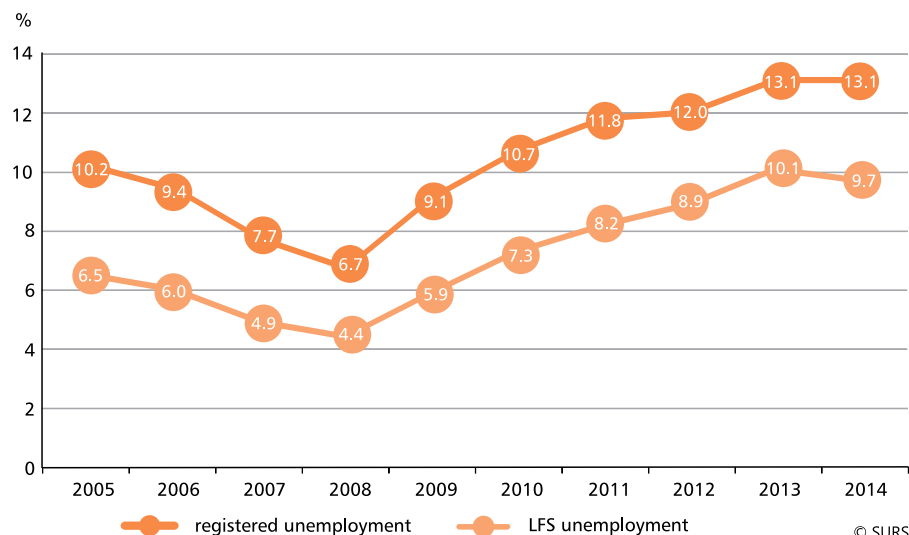
Registered unemployed persons are registered at the Employment Service of Slovenia and are actively seeking employment.

According to the Labour Force Survey, unemployed persons are persons who did not work in the week before the interview but are actively seeking work and are prepared to accept it immediately.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Labour force | 913,424 | 917,901 |
| Persons in employment | 793,597 | 797,792 |
| Registered unemployed persons | 119,827 | 120,109 |
| Registered unemployment rate (%) | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| LFS unemployment rate (%) | 10.1 | 9.7 |

Source: SURS

Registered unemployment rate and LFS unemployment rate



Source: SURS

In the first half of 2015 the registered unemployment rate was 12.7%.

Since 2005 it was the highest in January and February 2014 (14.2%). It has been declining since the beginning of 2015; in June 2015 it was 12%.

The registered unemployment rate was the lowest in 2008: 6.7%.

At that time there were 63,216 registered unemployed persons, about half the number in the first half of 2015.

In 2014,

26% of registered unemployed persons had basic education or less.

After 2008, when it was the lowest, the registered unemployment rate in Slovenia increased the most for people with basic education, by 13.8 p.p. For people with upper secondary education it went up by 6.9 p.p. and for people with tertiary education by 4.1 p.p.

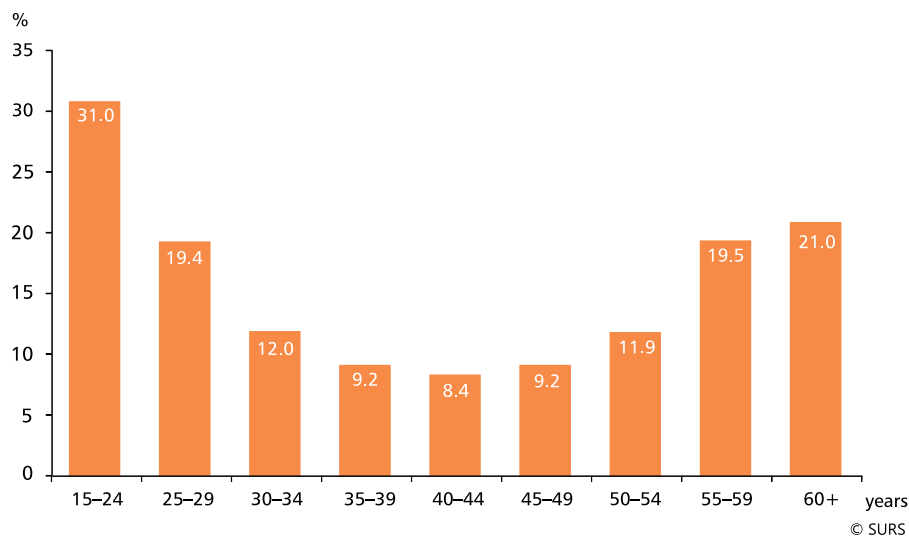
Since 2008, the registered unemployment rate for people who were unemployed for more than a year has gone up by 3.1 p.p. and for those who were unemployed for more than two years by 1.7 p.p.

Registered unemployment rate for selected population groups

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | |
| Registered unemployment rate for men | 12.5 | 12.0 |
| Registered unemployment rate for women | 13.8 | 14.3 |
| Registered unemployment rate for persons with basic education or less | 28.4 | 26.4 |
| Registered unemployment rate for persons with upper secondary education | 11.9 | 12.8 |
| Registered unemployment rate for persons with tertiary education | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Registered long-term unemployment rate (more than a year) | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Registered very long-term unemployment rate (more than two years) | 3.7 | 3.9 |

Source: SURS

Registered unemployment rate by age groups, 2014



Source: SURS

In 2014,

young people aged 15-24 had the highest registered unemployment rate.

The registered unemployment rate for this age group was more than 30%; since 2010 it has gone up by 8 p.p. Among young people aged 25-29 years it was lower, but still above the average.

In 2014,

the registered unemployment rate for people over 55 years of age was also higher than the average,

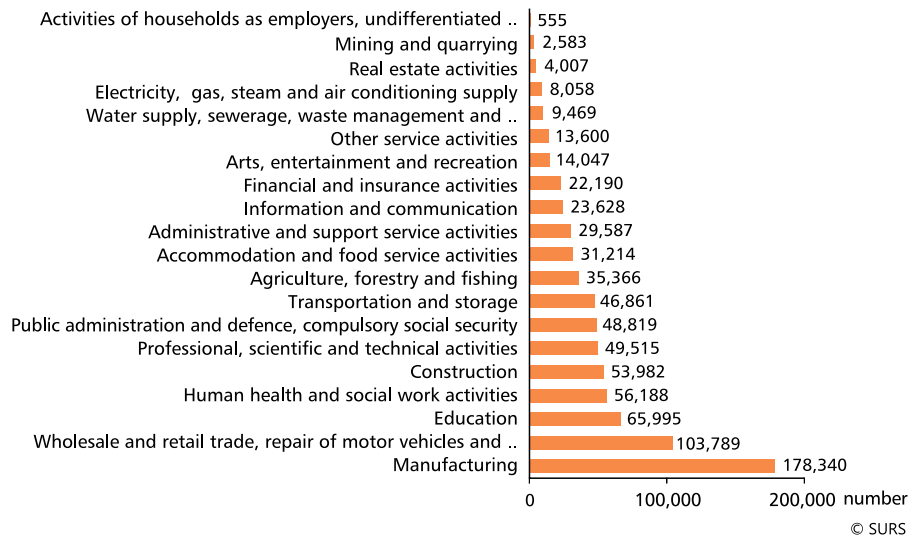
although compared to 2010 it increased less (by 1.6 p.p.) than the total registered unemployment rate.

Most people,

22% of all persons in employment in Slovenia,

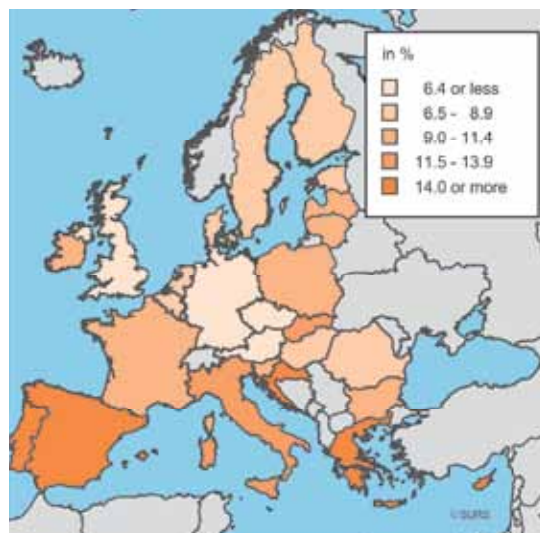
work in manufacturing. The fewest people (0.3%) work in mining and quarrying.

Persons in employment by activity, 2014



Source: SURS

LFS unemployment rate, EU-28, 2014



Source: Eurostat, 15. 10. 2015

According to the Labour Force Survey, in 2014

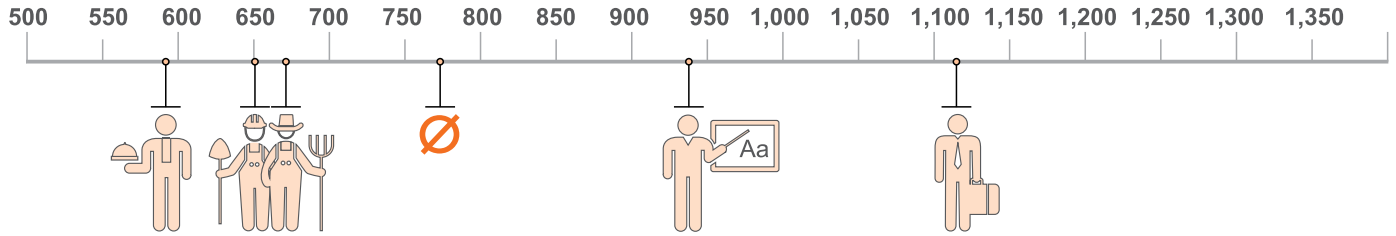
the unemployment rate in Slovenia was 9.7% and thus lower than the EU average of 10.2%.

The LFS unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (26.5%) and Spain (24.5%) and the lowest in Germany (5.0%) and Austria (5.6%).

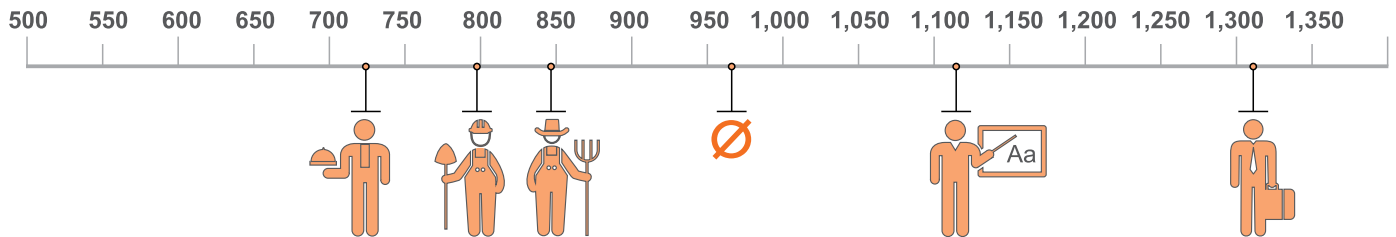
Earnings and labour costs

Average monthly net earnings by activities (NACE Rev. 2)

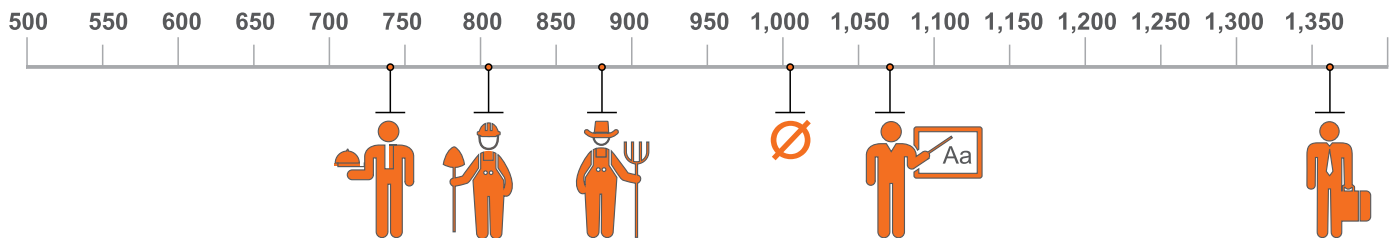
2006 EUR



2010 EUR



2014 EUR



 average earnings in Slovenia


accommodation and food service activities


construction


agriculture, forestry and fishing


education


financial and insurance activities

In 2014, average monthly gross earnings in Slovenia were EUR 17 higher

than a year before. Average monthly net earnings were EUR 8 higher than a year before.

Monthly earnings were received on average by 636,000 persons in paid employment,

which is almost 5,400 more than in 2013.

Between 2006 and 2010 average monthly

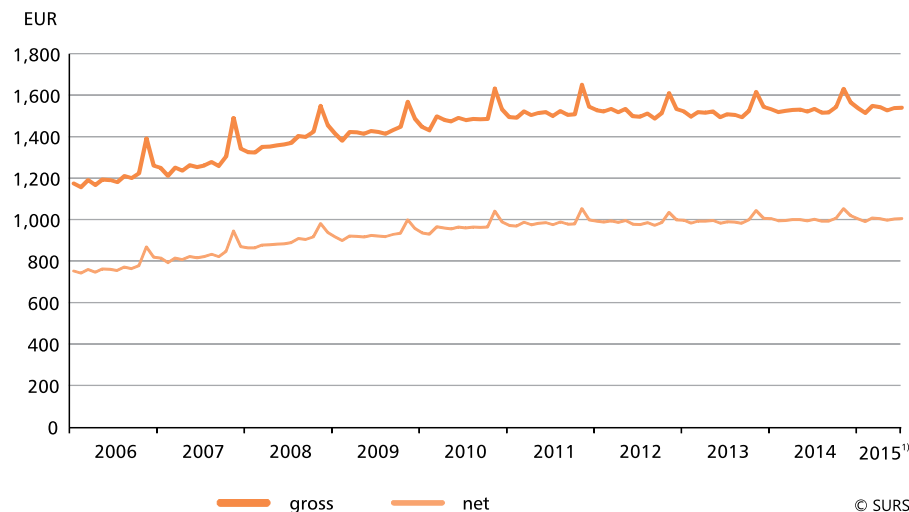
net earnings increased by 25%;

between 2010 and 2014 they grew by only 4%.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Average monthly gross earnings (EUR) | 1,523.18 | 1,540.25 |
| Average monthly net earnings (EUR) | 997.01 | 1,005.41 |
| Persons in paid employment who received earnings | 630,759 | 636,136 |
| Persons in paid employment with overdue payments | 63,845 | 62,153 |
| Persons in paid employment who received earnings for overtime work | 77,569 | 83,318 |
| Number of hours actually worked per person | 125 | 136 |
| Share of persons in paid employment with overdue payments (%) | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR) | 2,082.94 | 2,104.23 |

Source: SURS

Average monthly gross and net earnings



1) First half of 2015.

Source: SURS

Among activities in which earnings grew between 2010 and 2014,

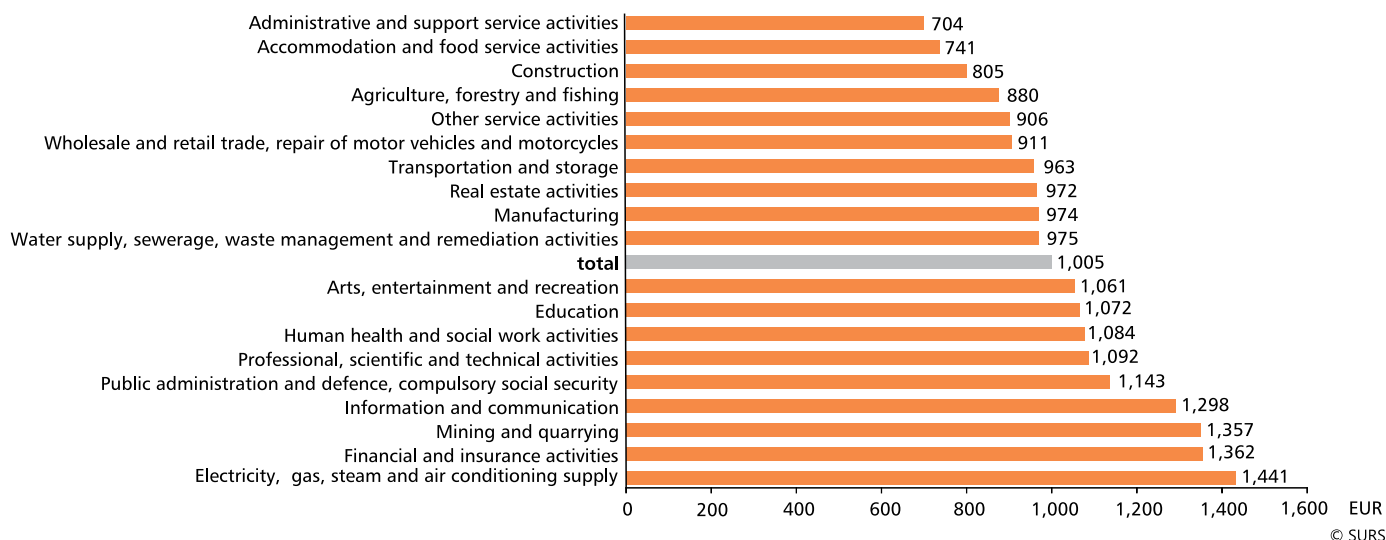
the largest increase was recorded in manufacturing, by 12%.

In the same period earnings decreased in the following activities: education, arts, entertainment and recreation, human health and social work activities, and professional, scientific and technical activities.

Higher earnings in November

are the result of 13th month earnings, which some employers pay at the end of the calendar year.

Average monthly net earnings by activities, 2014



Source: SURS

Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR)

| Year | Total labour costs | Employ-ee's incomes | Employ-er's social con-tributions | Voca-tional training costs | Other labour costs | Taxes | Subsi-dies ¹⁾ |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 2009 | 1,957.45 | 1,677.78 | 267.61 | 12.26 | 6.65 | 0 | 6.86 ^M |
| 2010 | 2,032.44 | 1,742.98 | 279.05 | 10.70 | 6.90 | 0 | 7.19 ^M |
| 2011 | 2,065.13 | 1,777.69 | 279.72 | 7.71 | 7.02 | 0 | 7.01 ^M |
| 2012 ²⁾ | 2,085.06 | 1,785.47 | 294.90 | 5.57 | 4.90 | 2.24 | 8.02 ^M |
| 2013 | 2,082.94 | 1,782.79 | 293.23 | 7.50 | 4.90 | 2.92 | 8.41 ^M |
| 2014 | 2,104.23 | 1,802.76 | 295.70 | 6.54 | 4.95 | 2.51 | 8.23 ^M |

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

1) Subsidies reduce labour costs.

2) Data for 2012 are revised regarding data of the 2012 Labour Costs Survey.

Source: SURS

As regards activity, in 2014

the highest average monthly net earnings amounted to EUR 1,441,

and the lowest to EUR 704.

The former were paid in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and the latter in administrative and support service activities.

Labour costs per person in paid employment were 1% higher

than a year earlier, mostly due to higher compensation of employees and higher employers' social contributions.

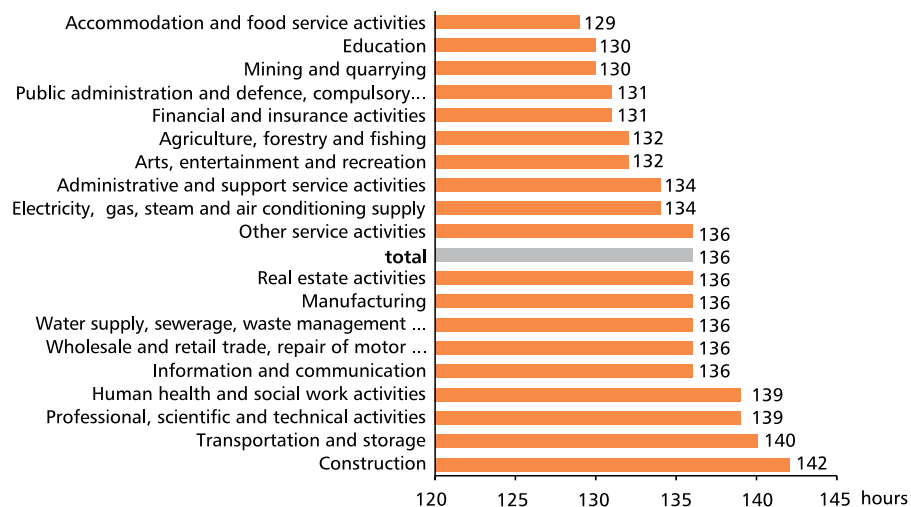
A person in paid employment worked on average 136 hours per month.

Most hours were worked on average in construction, and the fewest in accommodation and food service activities.

On average persons in paid employment were paid for 168 hours per month,

although they actually worked only 80.8% of hours paid. The ratio between hours actually worked and hours paid was the highest in construction and the lowest in mining and quarrying.

Number of hours actually worked, 2014¹⁾

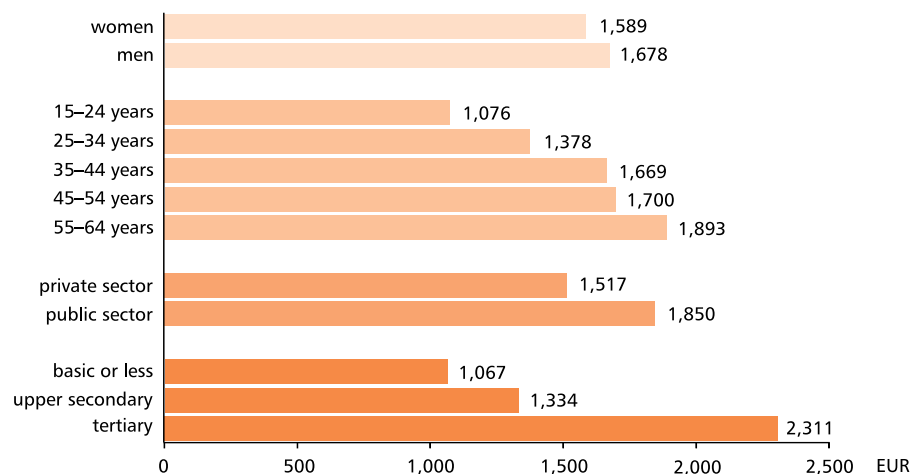


1) Provisional data.

© SURS

Source: SURS

Average monthly gross earnings by sex, age, sector of employment and education, 2014



© SURS

Source: SURS

Women's earnings were on average 5% lower than men's earnings.

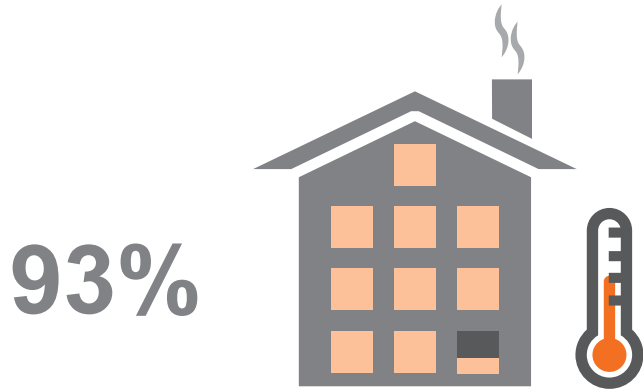
The oldest employees earned almost two times more

on average than the youngest employees.

Public sector employees earned on average EUR 330 more than private sector employees. Highly educated employees earned on average EUR 1,240 more than employees with elementary education and about EUR 980 more than employees with upper secondary education.

Quality of life

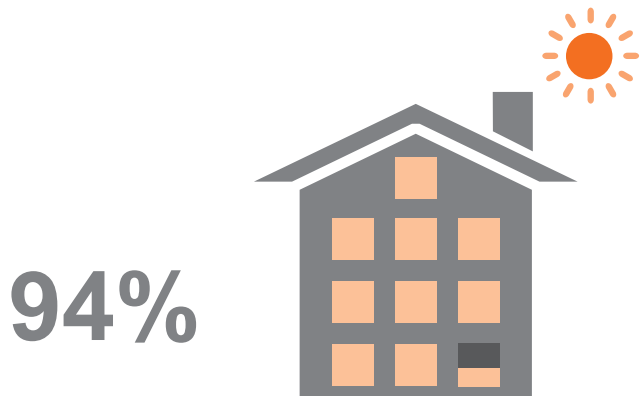
Housing conditions in 2014



of households lived in
adequately warm dwellings



of households did not have
problems with noise



of households lived in
dwellings that were not too dark



of households lived
in a clean environment

The monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2014 was EUR 596 net for a one-member household,

EUR 1,251 net for a four-person household of two adults and two children younger than 14 and EUR 893 for a household of two adults.

In 2014,

the share of persons living in the worst situation was the highest in households in which no member was in employment

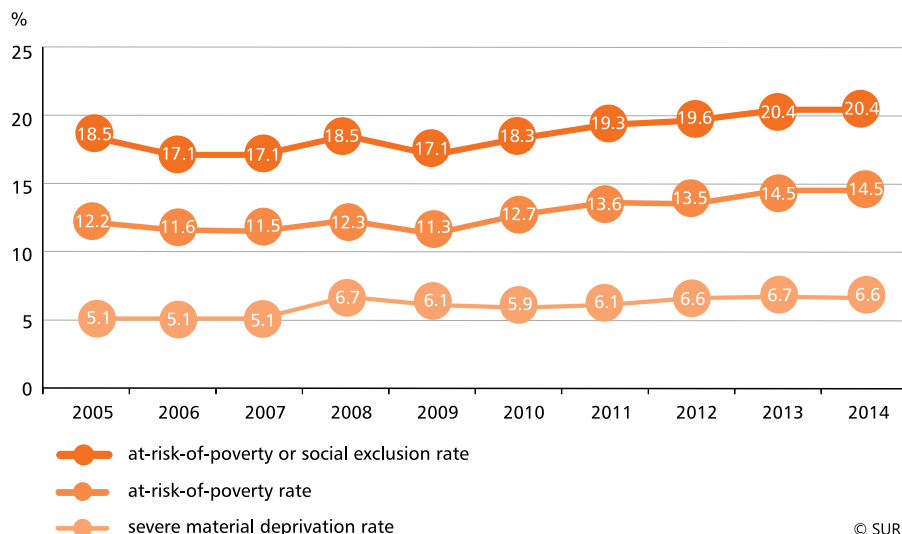
(40% below the threshold), particularly if these households had dependent children (77% below the threshold).

| | 2013 | 2014 ¹⁾ |
|--|---------|--------------------|
| Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion | 410,000 | 410,000 |
| Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold | 291,000 | 290,000 |
| Number of severely materially deprived people | 134,000 | 133,000 |
| Number of people in households with very low work intensity (0–59 years) | 125,000 | 136,000 |
| Share of households that can afford | | |
| keeping home adequately warm (%) | 94 | 93 |
| unexpected financial expenses of EUR 600 (%) | 51 | 51 |
| one week's annual holiday away from home (%) | 66 | 65 |

1) The calculation for 2014 is based on income earned in 2013.

Source: SURS

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2014, one in seven people in Slovenia was living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

and one in five was at risk of social exclusion. If family and social benefits were not considered as income, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would rise to 25.1%.

Most of the people living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2014 were retired (26%) and unemployed (24%), followed by underage children (19%), persons in employment (18%) and other inactive persons (13%).

Women are more vulnerable to poverty than men,

particularly women after 64 years of age (22% of them are below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).

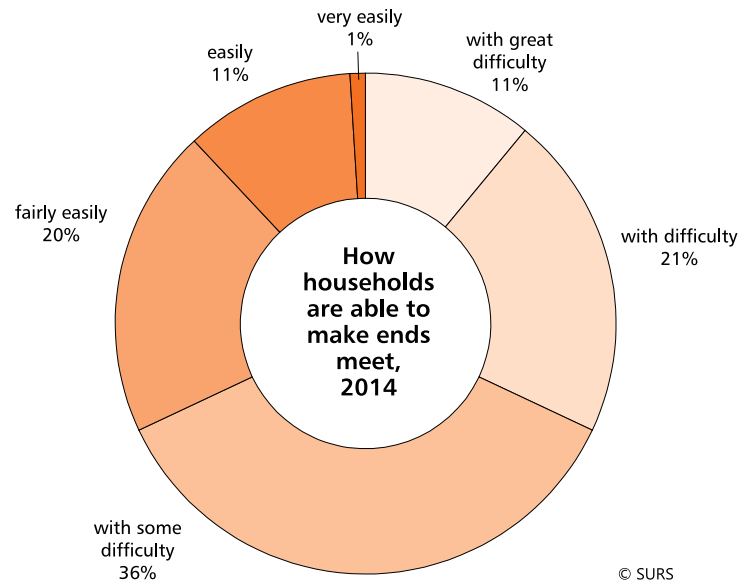
In households' opinion,
housing costs represented a heavy burden for 37% of households in 2014,

while for 52% of households they were somewhat a burden.

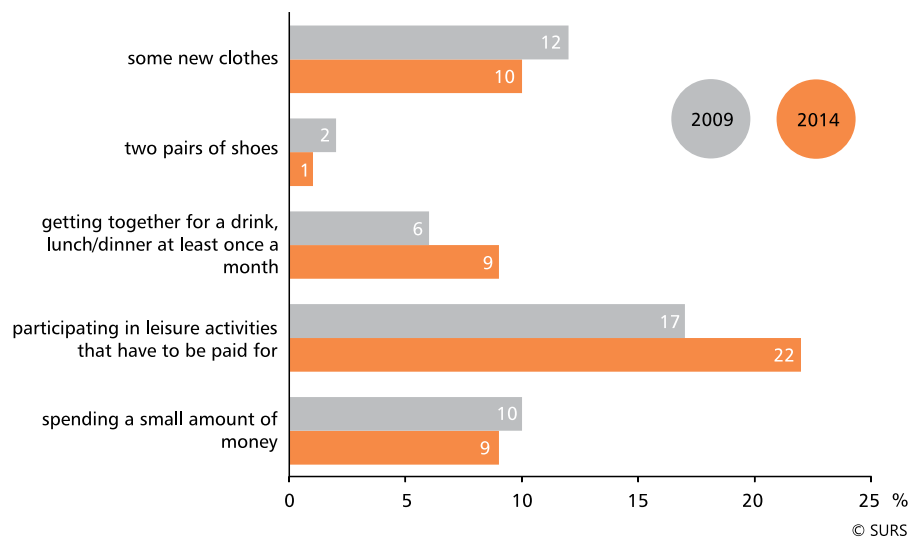
19% of households were in arrears of paying housing costs due to financial difficulties at least once in the 12 months before the survey. 30% of households were faced with problems such as leaking roofs, damp walls/floors/foundation or rot in window frames or floors.

In 2014, people subjectively assessed overall life satisfaction by an average assessment of 6.9 (on the scale from 0 – not at all dissatisfied to 10 – completely satisfied).

Source: SURS



Adults who due to financial reasons could not afford:



Source: SURS

Compared to 2009, in 2014 the share of persons aged 16+ who could not afford leisure activities (e.g. sport, cinema, concert, etc.) increased the most (by 5 percentage points).

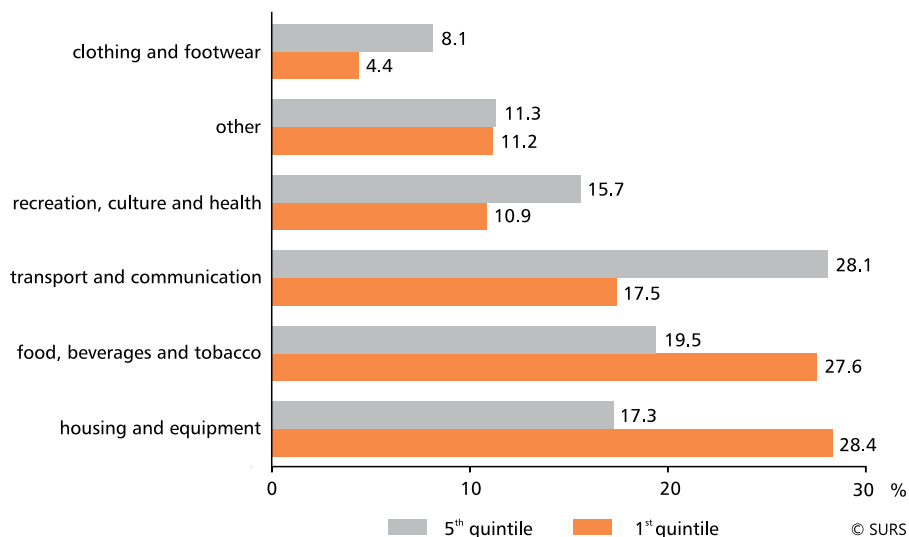
More than half of materially deprived persons (51%) could not afford to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones.

Households with the lowest income spent almost 23% of their assets on food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2012.

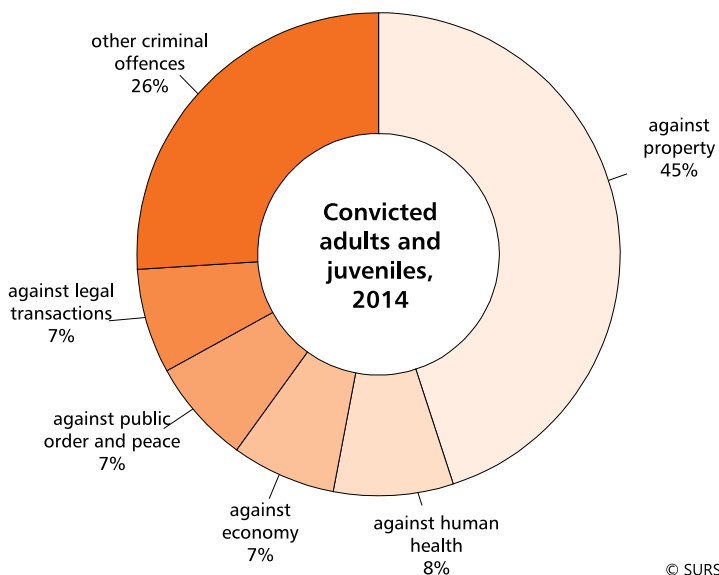
The fifth of households with the highest income (5th quintile) spent 3.4-time as much on food and non-alcoholic beverages as the fifth of households with the lowest income (1st quintile).

Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages and on housing represents almost half of total consumption expenditure of the households in the lowest income quintile and only a quarter of total consumption expenditure of the households in the highest income quintile.

Structure of consumption expenditure by household income, 2012



Source: SURS



Source: SURS

9,410 adults and 319 juveniles were convicted in 2014.

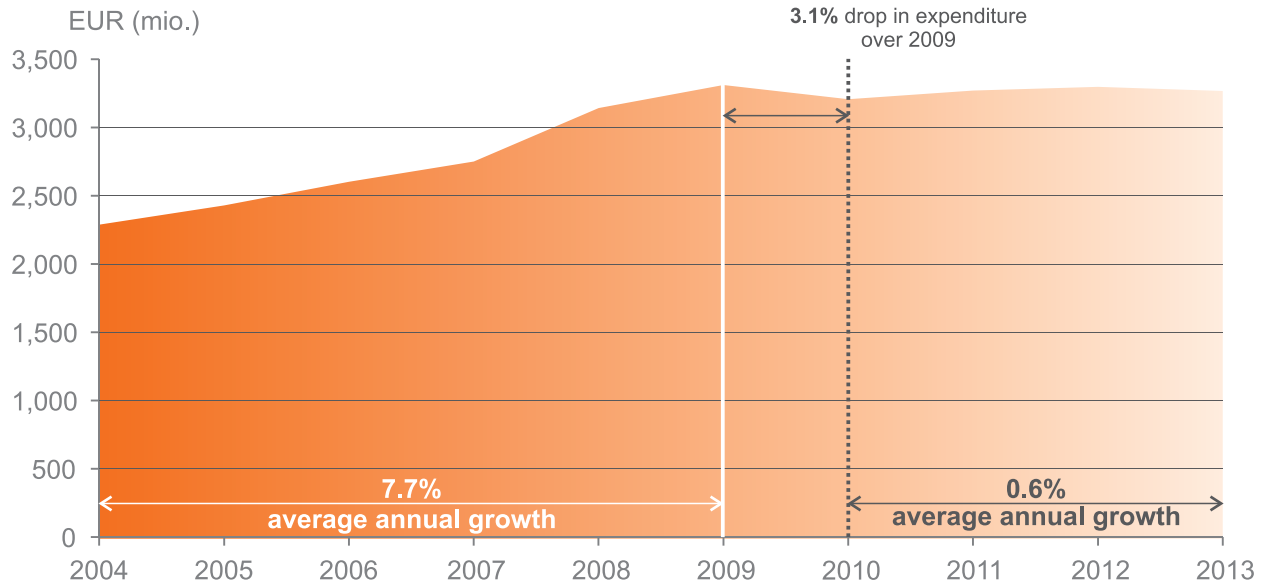
The introduction of pre-trial hearings and the agreement on the admission of guilt caused a large increase in the number of convictions in 2013. The number of adults convicted in 2014 was lower than in the previous year, but mostly on account of the mentioned changes in the criminal proceedings.

The number of convictions for offences in the field of economic crime increased significantly during the 2010–2014 period.

62% of all legal persons' convictions referred to only two offences: business fraud and violation of basic rights of employees.

Social protection

Total health care expenditure, 2004–2013



► 2004 ► 2013



total per capita
health care expenditure



2013



total health care expenditure: 3,278 mio. EUR

EUR 8,959 million was spent on social protection schemes in 2013,

which is about the same as in 2012. The highest share of expenditure on social protection schemes was (mostly on account of pensions) spent on social benefits in cash, namely 67%.

Total health expenditure amounted to EUR 3,278 million in 2013,

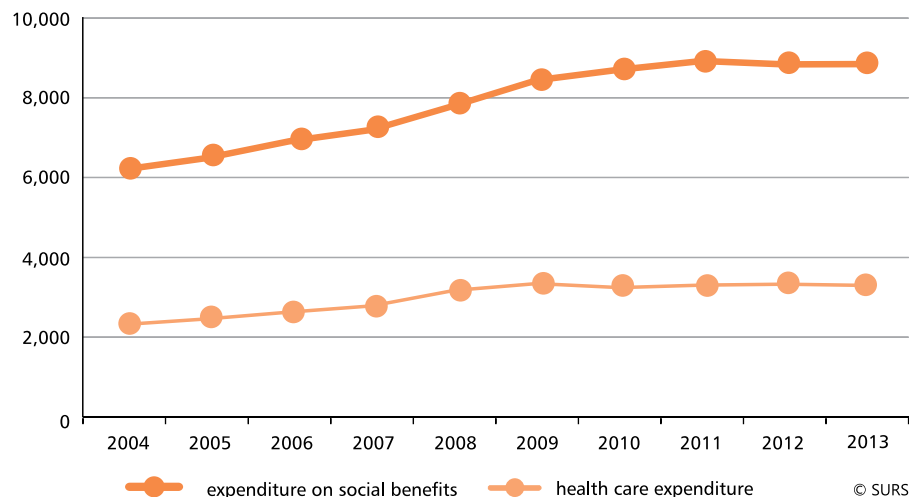
of which 28.2% was financed by the private sector.

| | 2012 (mio. EUR) | 2013 (mio. EUR) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Expenditure of social protection schemes | 8,967 | 8,959 |
| social benefits | 8,800 | 8,808 |
| in cash | 5,889 | 6,005 |
| in kind | 2,911 | 2,803 |
| administration costs | 144 | 145 |
| other | 23 | 16 |
| Health care expenditure | 3,308 | 3,278 |
| general government | 2,365 | 2,352 |
| private sector | 944 | 926 |

Source: SURS

Expenditure on social benefits and health care

EUR (mio.)



Source: SURS

In the 2004–2013 period social protection expenditure and health expenditure each increased by just over 40%.

About half of social protection expenditure is for pensions,

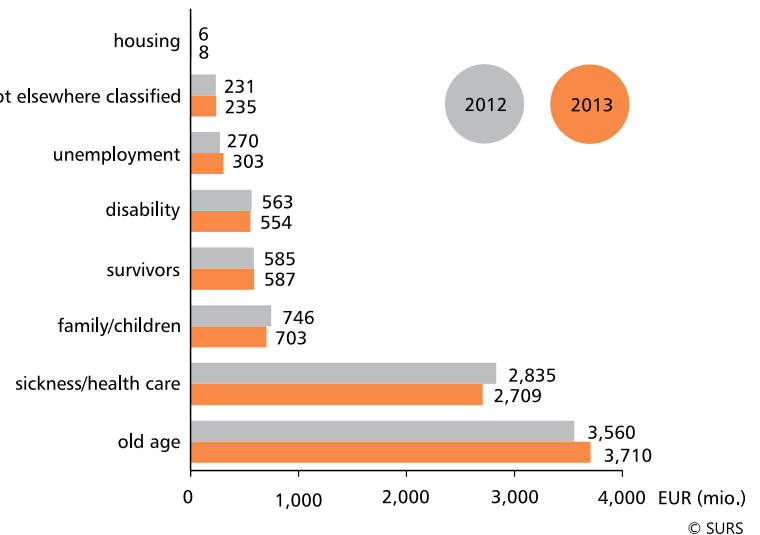
while as regards health expenditure about half is for curative care.

In 2013, 25% of GDP was spent on social protection schemes.

The largest share of these funds (42% or EUR 3,710 million) was spent on old age, followed by sickness and health care (almost a third or EUR 2,709 million).

The main source of financing social protection schemes is social contributions (63.7%), and within them contributions by protected persons (37.6%) and contributions by employers (26.1%).

Expenditure on social benefits by social protection functions (risks)

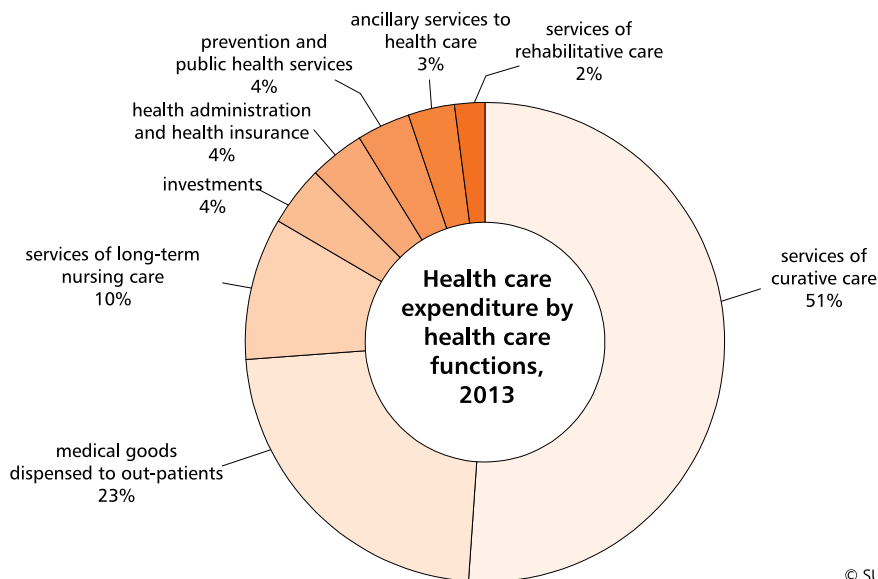


Source: SURS

More than a quarter of total health expenditure is financed by the private sector.

Social security funds, which are the main financier of health care, contributed almost two thirds of total health expenditure in 2013.

Almost three quarters of health expenditure in 2013 was spent on financing services of curative care and medical goods.



Source: SURS

Total long-term care expenditure amounted to EUR 471 million in 2013,

which is almost 2% less than in 2012.

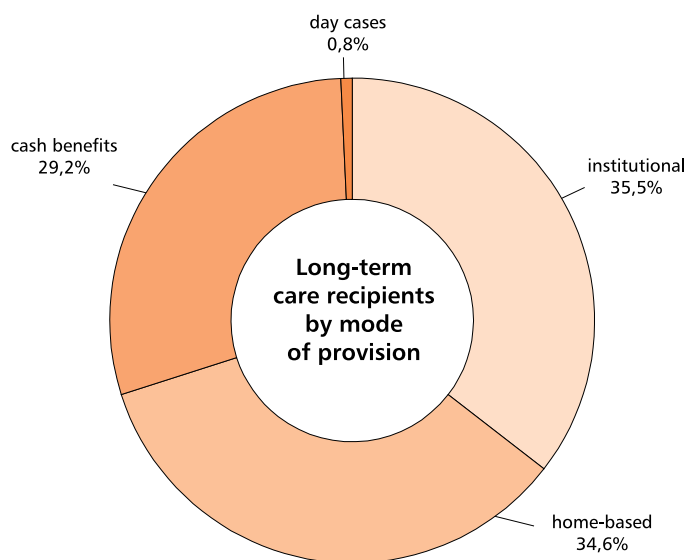
The ratio between health and social components of long-term care has not changed since 2003: two thirds of the funds are spent on health services and a third on social services of long-term care.

Three quarters of long-term care expenditure in 2013 were financed from public sources, mostly social security funds.

Long-term care expenditure and sources of funding, 2013

| | Total | General government | Private sector |
|---|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| Long-term care expenditure and sources of funding (EUR million) | 471 | 342 | 130 |
| long-term care – health (EUR million) | 314 | 302 | 12 |
| long-term care – social (EUR million) | 157 | 39 | 118 |

Source: SURS



Source: SURS

59,125 people in Slovenia were receiving long-term care in 2012,

i.e. almost one in six people aged 65+ was receiving at least one service or benefit within the long-term care system.

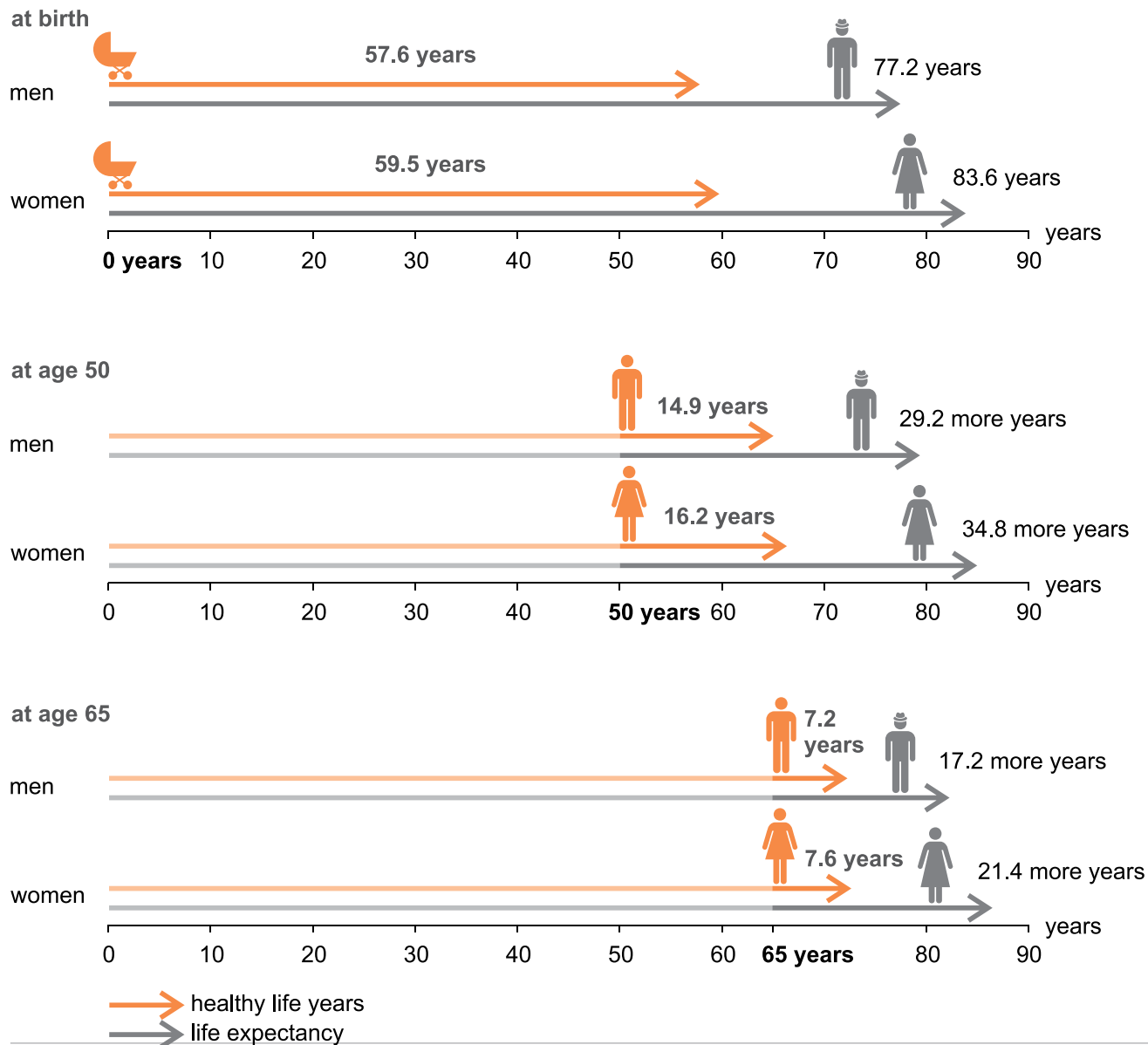
The share of those who were receiving long-term care services in institutions was about the same as the share of those who were receiving these services at home: about a third of each (about 21,000).

The next large group was persons receiving only cash benefits for paying various services within long-term care (over a quarter or around 17,000).

© SURS

Health

Healthy life years 2013



There were

5,760 physicians and 5,135 nurses

in Slovenia in 2014; compared to 2013, the number of physicians per 10,000 population went up by 0.6 and the number of nurses by 1.2.

Compared to 2013, the number of hospital beds decreased by 21 to 9,356.

More than 17 million prescriptions were issued

in Slovenia in 2014, which is 8.3 prescriptions per person.

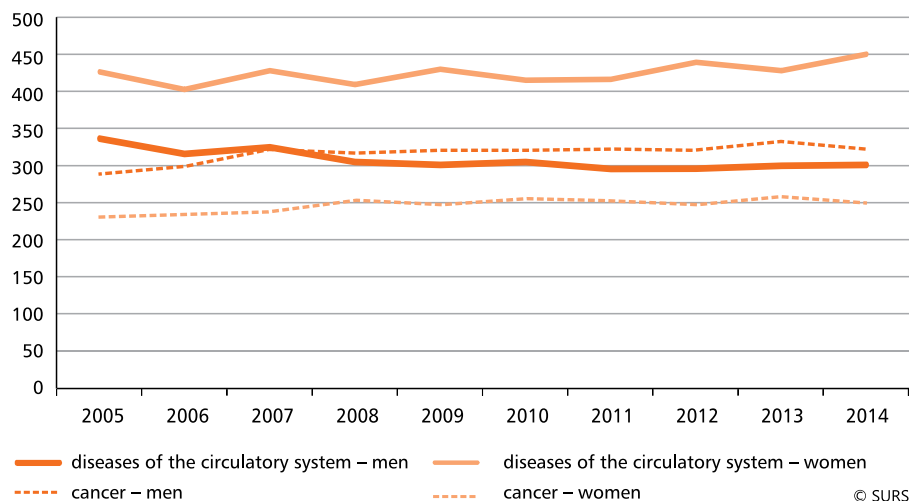
| | 2013 | 2014 |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | per 10,000 population | |
| physicians | 27.3 | 27.9 |
| nurses ¹⁾ | 23.7 | 24.9 |
| dentists | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| pharmacists | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| | per 100,000 population | |
| number of hospitals | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| hospital beds | 455.4 | 453.8 |
| | per person | |
| prescriptions | 8.3 | 8.3 |

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

Source: NIJZ

Leading causes of death

per 100,000 population



Sources: NIJZ, SURS

The leading cause of death is still diseases of the circulatory system; they caused

more than 40% of all deaths in 2014.

Many deaths were caused by ischemic heart diseases (myocardial infarction) and cerebrovascular diseases (brain hemorrhage or stroke).

Diseases of the circulatory system are the leading cause of death for women, while for men the leading cause of death is cancer.

The number of deaths due to injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes has been falling since 2007.

On average men in employment are absent from work the longest **due to injury and poisoning (almost 4 days a year)**

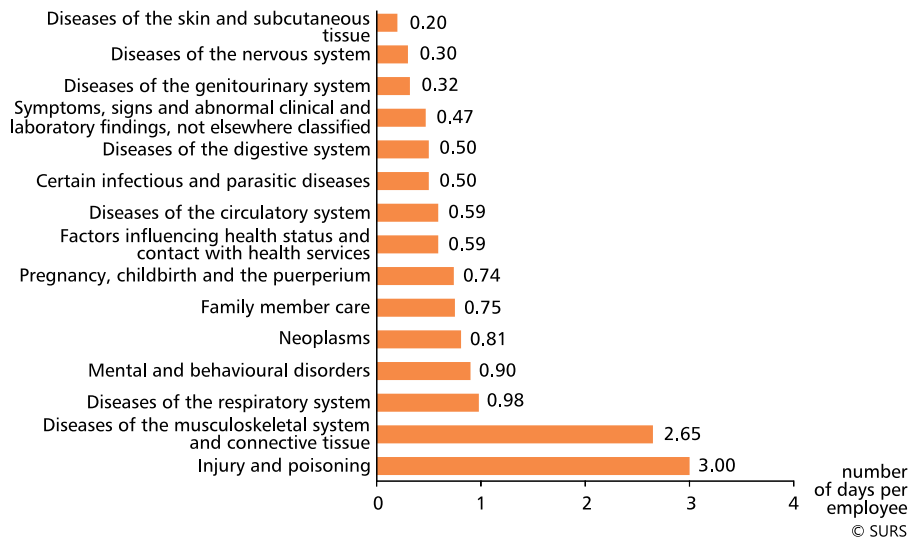
and due to diseases of the musculo-skeletal system (on average just over 2 days a year). These are followed, with much lower shares, by respiratory diseases and diseases of the circulatory system.

On average women in employment are absent from work the longest

due to diseases of the musculoskeletal system (just over 3 days a year),

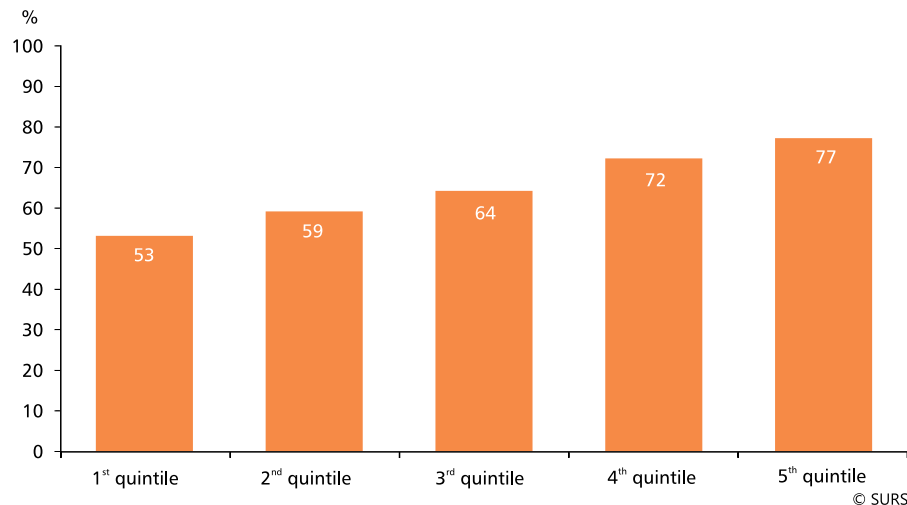
followed by injury and poisoning and by diseases related to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (almost 2 days a year).

Leading causes of temporary absence from work, 2014



Source: NIJZ

Share of people aged 16+ assessing their health status as good or very good, by income brackets, 2014



Source: SURS

Among people with the highest income in 2014

more than three quarters assessed their health status as good or very good.

Among people with the lowest income the share was just over a half.

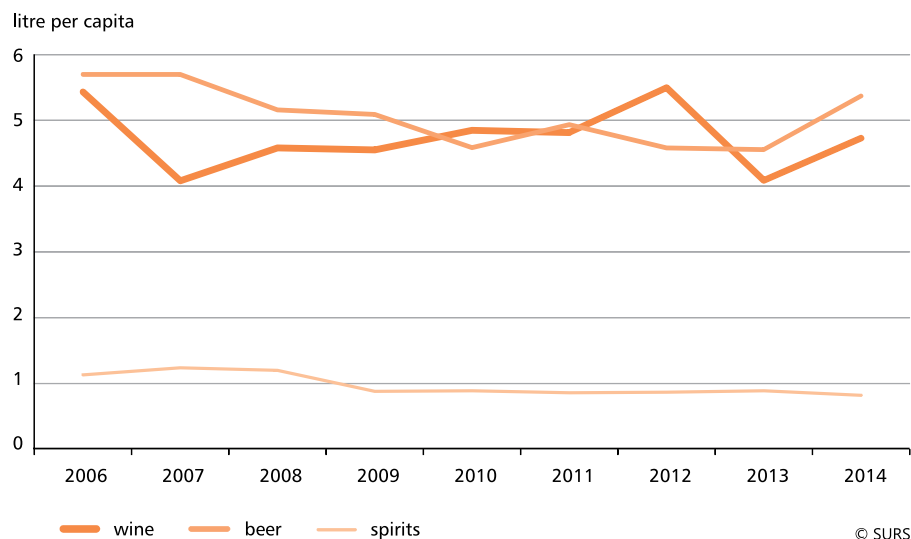
The first quintile covers 20% of persons with the lowest disposable income and the fifth quintile 20% of persons with the highest disposable income.

In 2014 a person in Slovenia aged 15+ consumed

on average almost 5 litres of wine, more than 5 litres of beer and almost 1 litre of spirits per year.

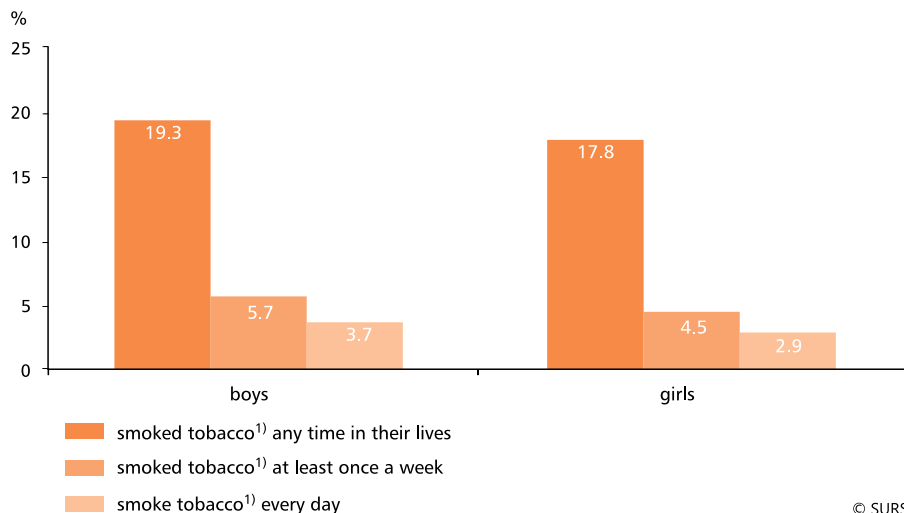
Alcohol abuse is one of the main public health problems in the country as it leads to premature mortality, many diseases, injuries and violence.

Alcohol consumption



Source: NIJZ

Smoking by 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds



1) At least one cigarette, cigar or pipe.

Source: NIJZ

Four in ten 15-year-olds have already smoked,

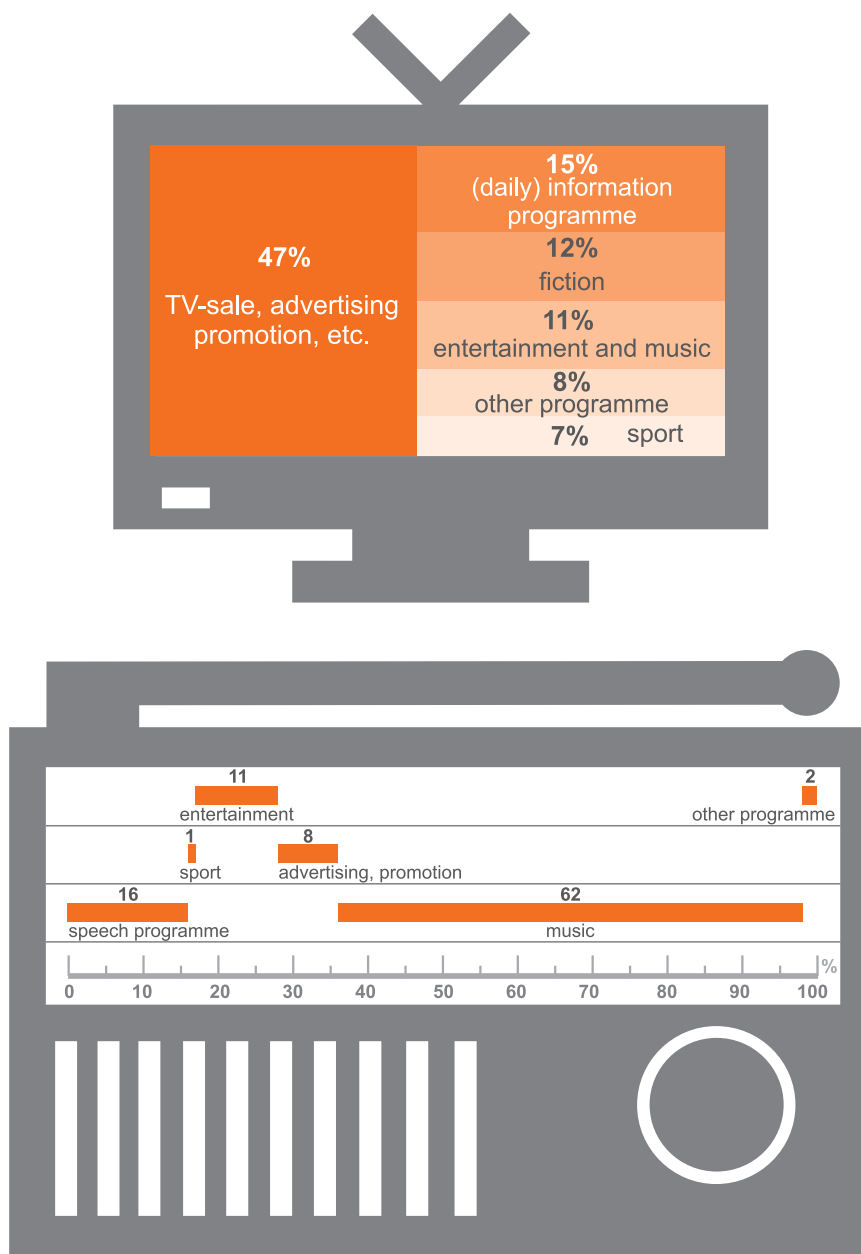
and one in eight 15-year-olds smokes at least once a week.

3.3% of 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds smoke every day (3.7% of boys and 2.9% of girls).

24.2% of adults (aged 15 years or more) in Slovenia smoked in 2014.

Culture and Media

Transmitted programme of TV and radio organisations, 2014



Radio and television organisations prepared almost 900,000 hours of programme

in 2014.

Theatrical performances, cinema films, exhibitions in galleries, museums and exhibition grounds, and performances in houses of culture were seen by

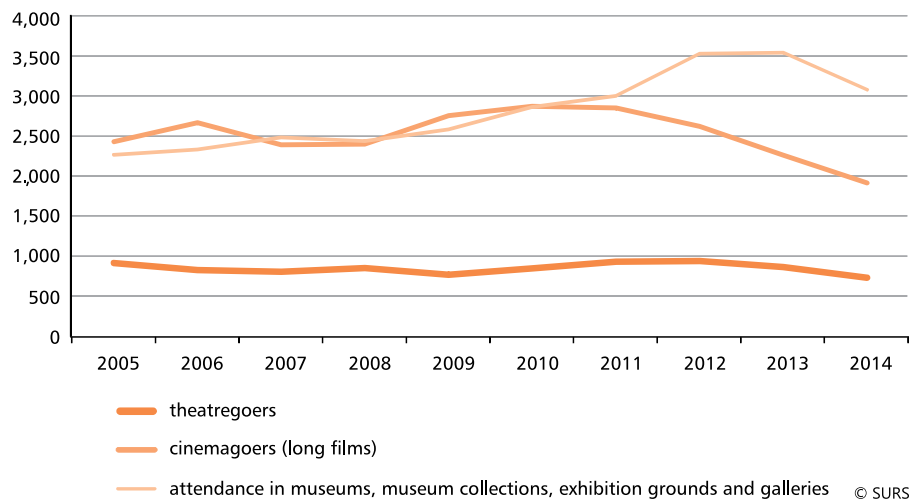
almost 9 million people in 2014.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | number | |
| Printed books and brochures | 5,084 | 5,331 |
| Printed serial publications | 1,802 | 1,812 |
| Radio programmes | 92 | 76 |
| TV programmes | 61 | 55 |
| Cinemas | 55 | 48 |
| Attendance (long films) | 2,277,595 | 1,929,161 |
| Museums and museum collections | 3,028 | 2,776 |
| Attendance | 3,558,551 | 3,094,947 |
| Performances in houses of culture | 11,087 | 12,014 |
| Attendance | 2,672,892 | 3,055,876 |
| Theatrical performances in theatre headquarters | 4,746 | 4,748 |
| Attendance | 881,252 | 745,434 |

Source: SURS

Attendance at cultural performances

number (1,000)



Source: SURS

In 2014, the number of cinemagoers was a fifth lower than in 2005.

Theatre attendance was 20% lower than in 2005.

In the same comparison attendance in museums, museum collections, galleries and exhibition grounds went up by 35%.

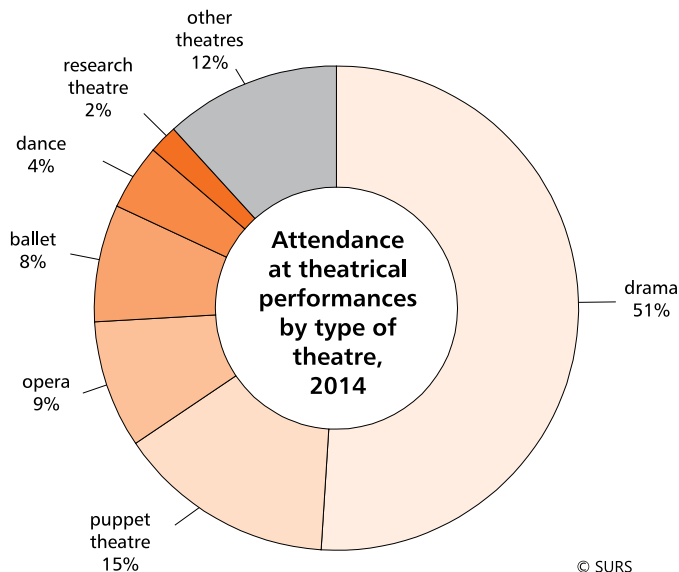
Among 3.1 million visitors in museums, museum collections, galleries and exhibition grounds, 22% were children and youth. An exhibition was seen on average by 1,115 people.

In 2014,
most theatregoers watched drama performances (51%).

Puppet shows were seen by 15%, opera performances by 9% and ballet performances by 8% of theatregoers.

Slovenian theatres produced 287 new works in 2014, 151 of which by Slovenian authors. In theatre headquarters 3,854 own performances and 894 performances on tour were held. In addition, 2,089 performances were held outside theatre headquarters (on tours).

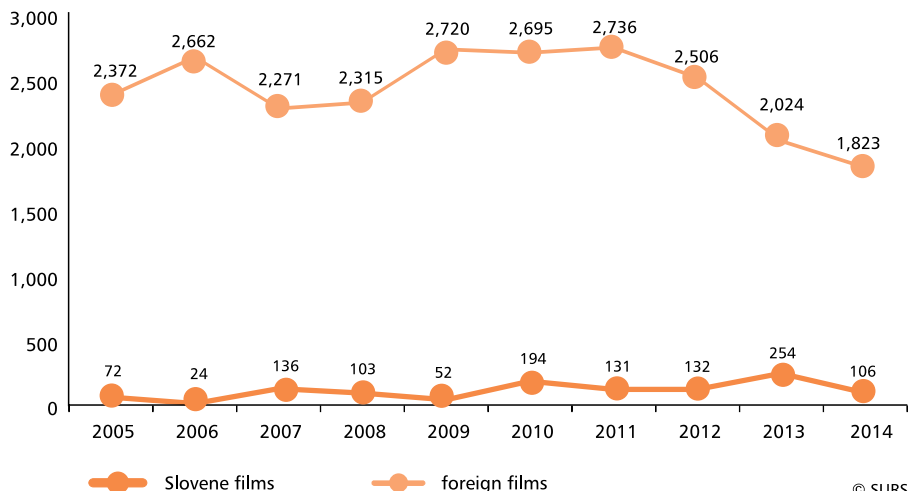
One theatre performance was seen on average by 157 visitors.



Source: SURS

Cinemagoers (long films)

number (1,000)



Source: SURS

Cinema performances in 48 cinemas were seen by 1.9 million cinemagoers in 2014.

In the same year, 431 long films were distributed to cinemas in Slovenia, half of which were redistributed and half were distributed for the first time.

As regards the origin of long films, 31 were Slovenian and 400 were foreign.

Slovenian long films were seen by 5.5% of cinemagoers.

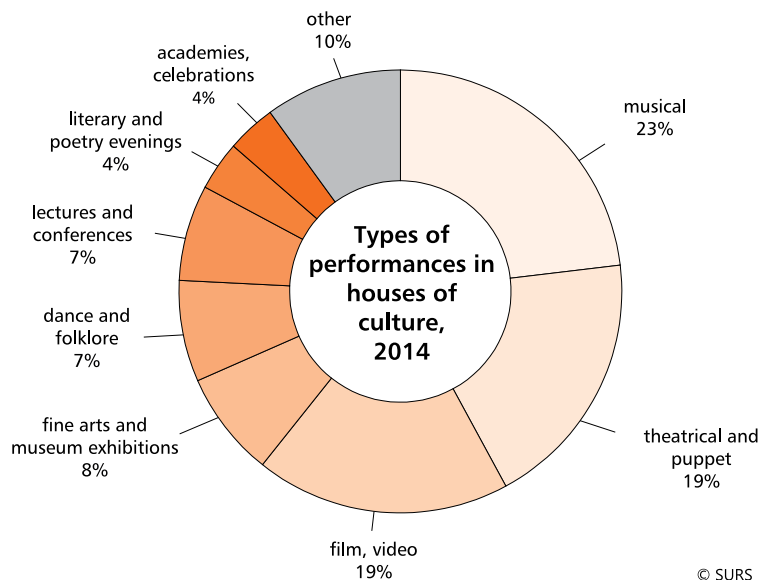
In 2014, 15 long films (11 of them feature films) and 60 short and medium-length films (28 of them feature films) were created and shown for the first time.

Houses of culture held 12,014 cultural performances in 2014.

Almost a quarter of all performances in houses of culture were musical concerts (instrumental and choir, rock, jazz, contemporary music).

Cultural performances in houses of culture were attended by 3.1 million people in 2014;

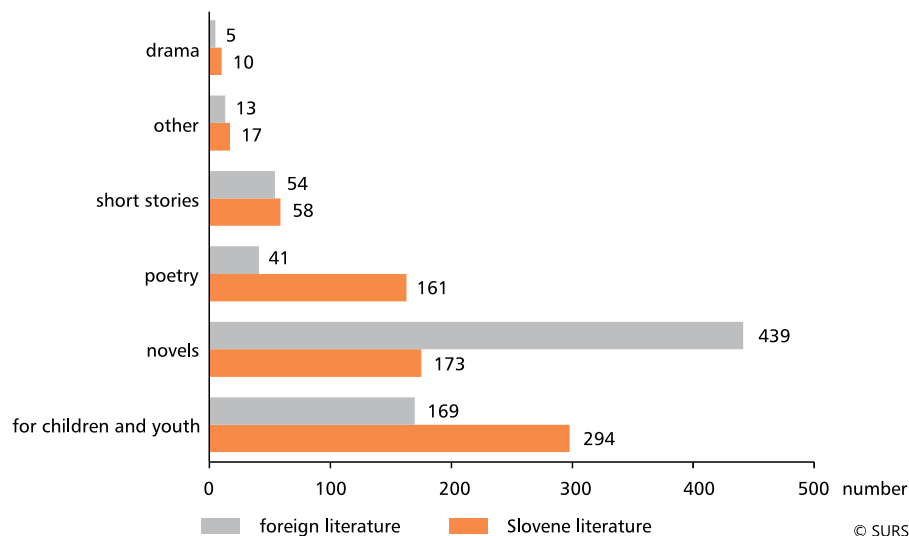
on average one performance was attended by about 254 people.



Source: SURS

© SURS

Printed literature books and brochures issued, 2014



Source: SURS

© SURS

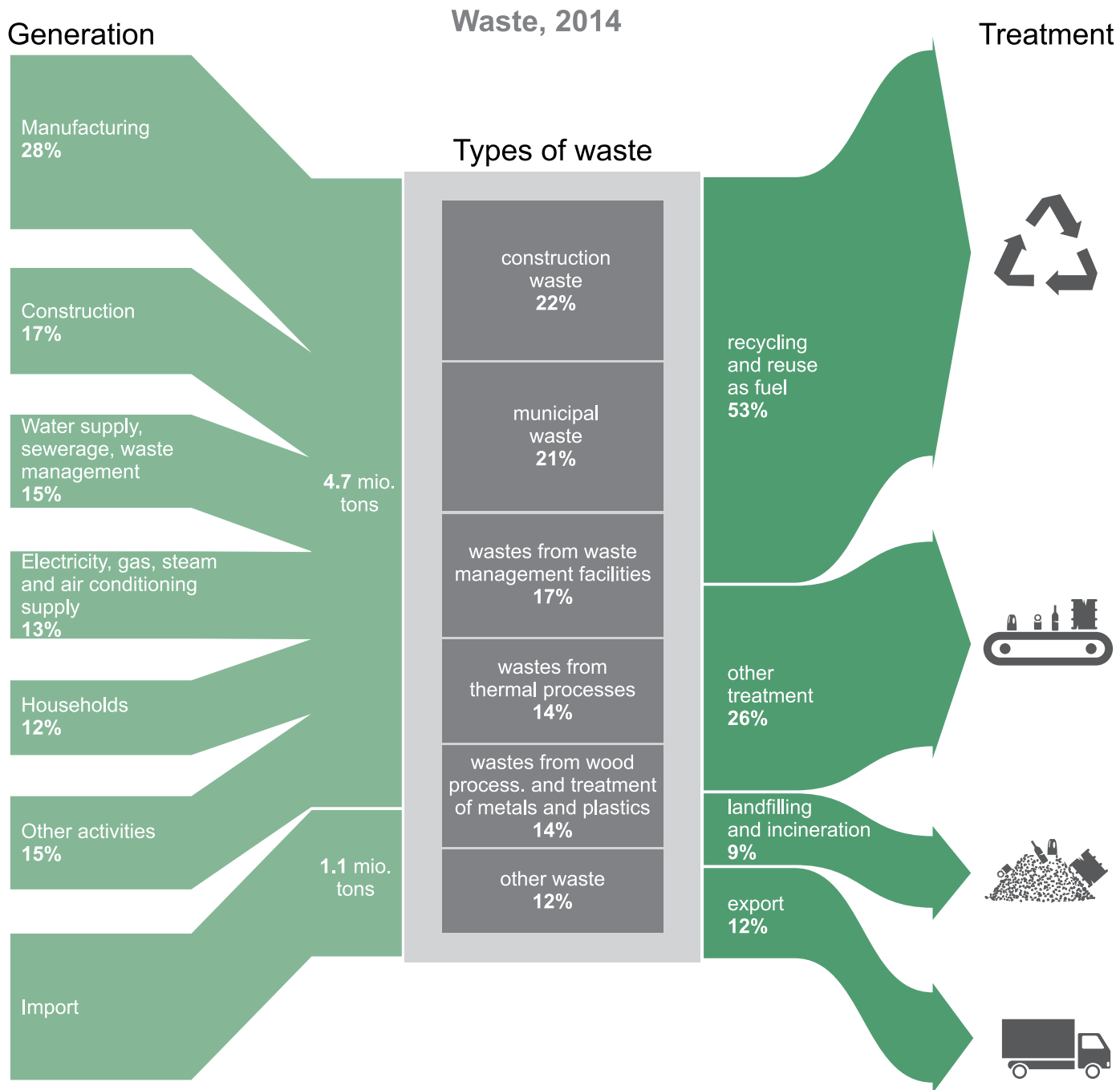
In 2014,

5,331 titles of books and brochures were published,
5% more than in 2013.

1,434 titles of literature were published, i.e. 713 Slovenian and 721 foreign literary works. Most literary works were novels.

In 2014, 1,812 titles of newspapers and other serial publications were issued in Slovenia; 22% occasional, 21% annual and 19% monthly.

Environment



Almost 4.7 million tons of waste was generated in Slovenia

in 2014, i.e. 1% more than a year earlier.

In the same year, on average 79.6 m³ of water per person was abstracted and

56.8 m³ of water per person was consumed.

In 2014, 5% more waste was recovered than a year earlier.

In the same year Slovenia

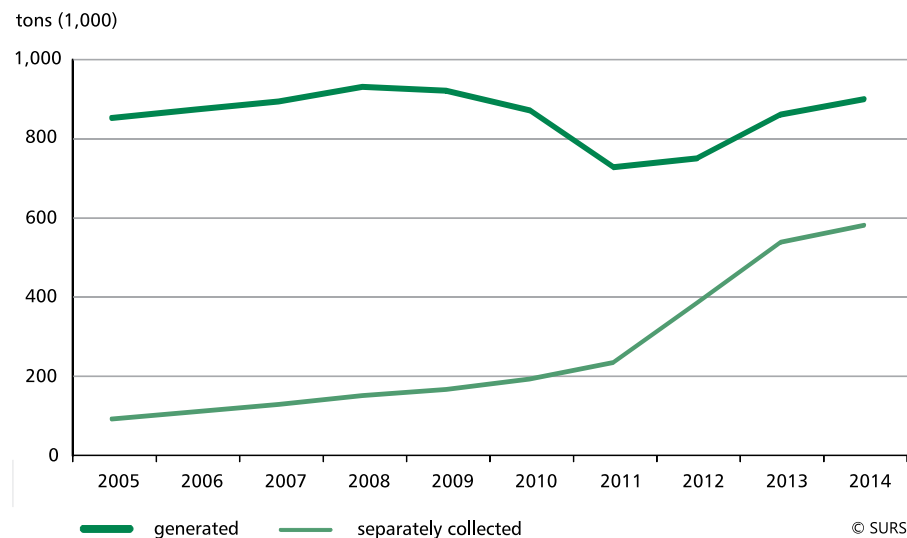
imported 401,000 tons of waste more

than it exported.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Water abstraction per capita (m ³) | 79.6 | 79.6 |
| Water supplied to households from the public water supply (m ³ /person) | 38.0 | 38.1 |
| Waste water discharged from the public sewage system (1,000 m ³) | 178,706 | 183,285 |
| Length of the sewage system (km) | 8,501 | 8,842 |
| Waste generated - total (1,000 ton) | 4,633 | 4,677 |
| Municipal waste generated (kg/capita per year) | 414 | 433 |
| Separately collected municipal waste (% of total waste) | 62.7 | 64.7 |
| Share of hazardous waste in total waste generated (%) | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Waste landfilled at municipal landfill sites (1,000 tons) | 275 | 257 |
| Recovery of waste without pre-treatment processes and backfilling (1,000 tons) | 2,878 | 3,022 |
| Waste exports (1,000 tons) | 603 | 671 |
| Waste imports (1,000 tons) | 1,008 | 1,072 |

Sources: MOP, ARSO, SURS

Total municipal waste and separately collected municipal waste



Sources: MOP, SURS

Of all municipal waste collected by public waste removal services in 2014, almost 65% was separately collected.

Almost 28% of this waste was biodegradable,

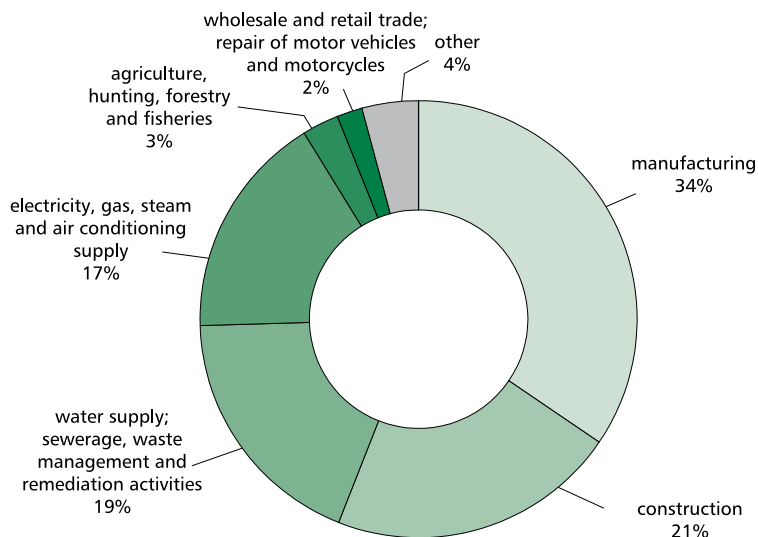
more than 21% was paper and cardboard waste, almost 30% was mixed packaging and 6% was bulky waste.

Almost 3.8 million tons of waste was generated in 2014 in production and service activities, which is 81% of all types of waste generated in that year;

4% of this waste was hazardous.

More than half (56%) of waste generated in 2014 in production and service activities was generated in two activities: manufacturing (1.3 million tons) and construction (0.8 million tons).

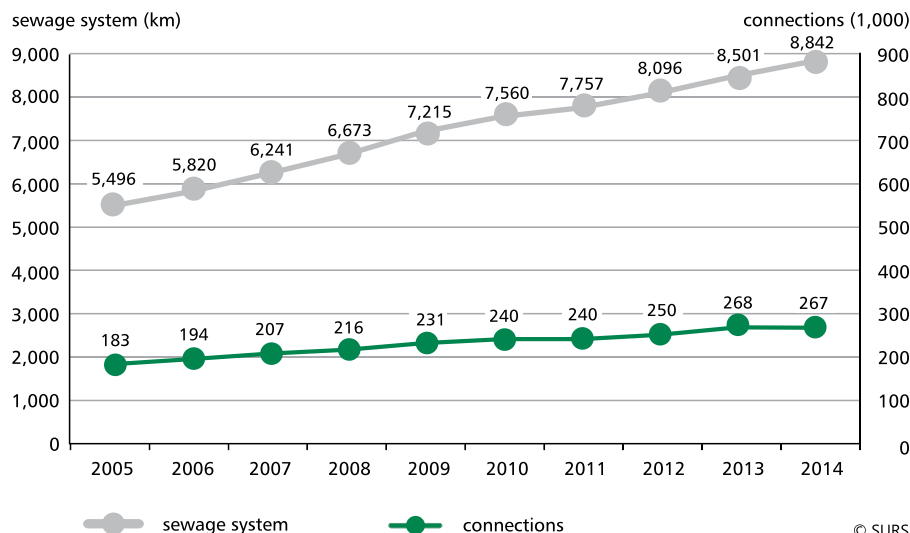
Amount of waste generated by production and service activities, 2014



Sources: SURS, ARSO

© SURS

Length of the sewage system and the number of connections



Source: SURS

© SURS

In the last ten years

the sewerage network in Slovenia was extended by 75%.

In 2014,

183.2 million m³ of waste water was discharged from the sewerage network

or almost 3% more than a year earlier.

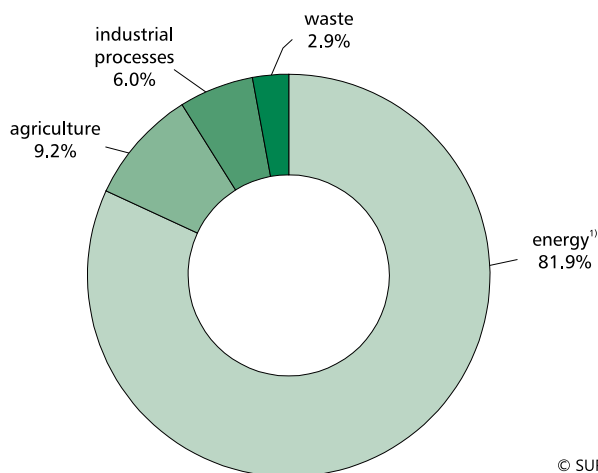
About 93 million m³ or 50.6% of waste water was rainwater and run-off water and the remaining 49.4% was waste water from agriculture, forestry and fishing, from households, from industrial activities and from other activities. 88% of this water was treated and 12% was not treated before discharge.

18,166 Gg of CO₂ equivalent of greenhouse gases were emitted in 2013, which is 3.9% less than in 2012.

The energy sector contributed most of these emissions: 78.7%.

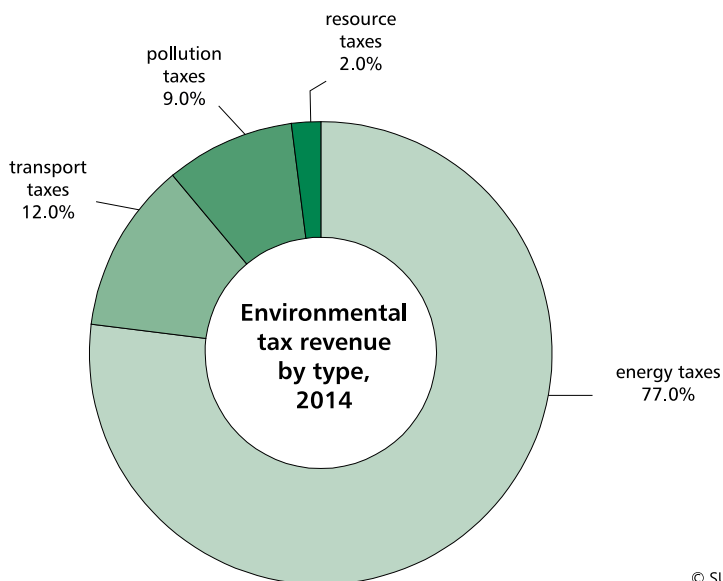
The second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions was agriculture (8.9%).

Greenhouse gas emissions by categories of sources (Gg of CO₂ equivalent), 2013



1) Covered is consumption of fuel for energy production, in manufacturing, construction, transport and other sectors.

Source: ARSO



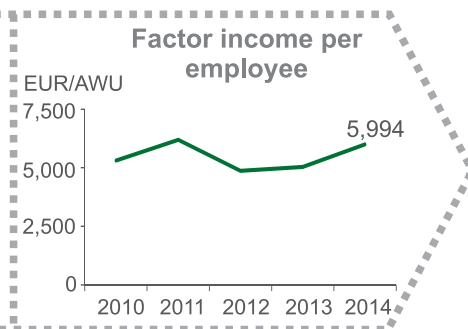
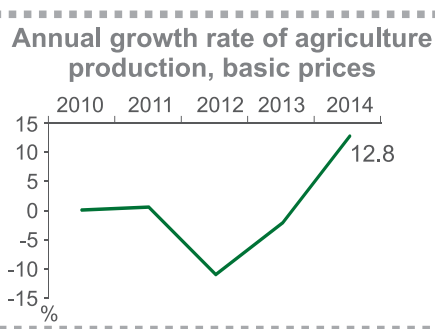
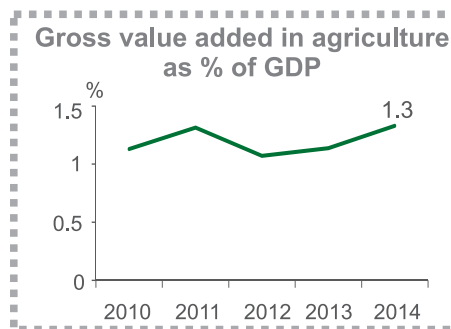
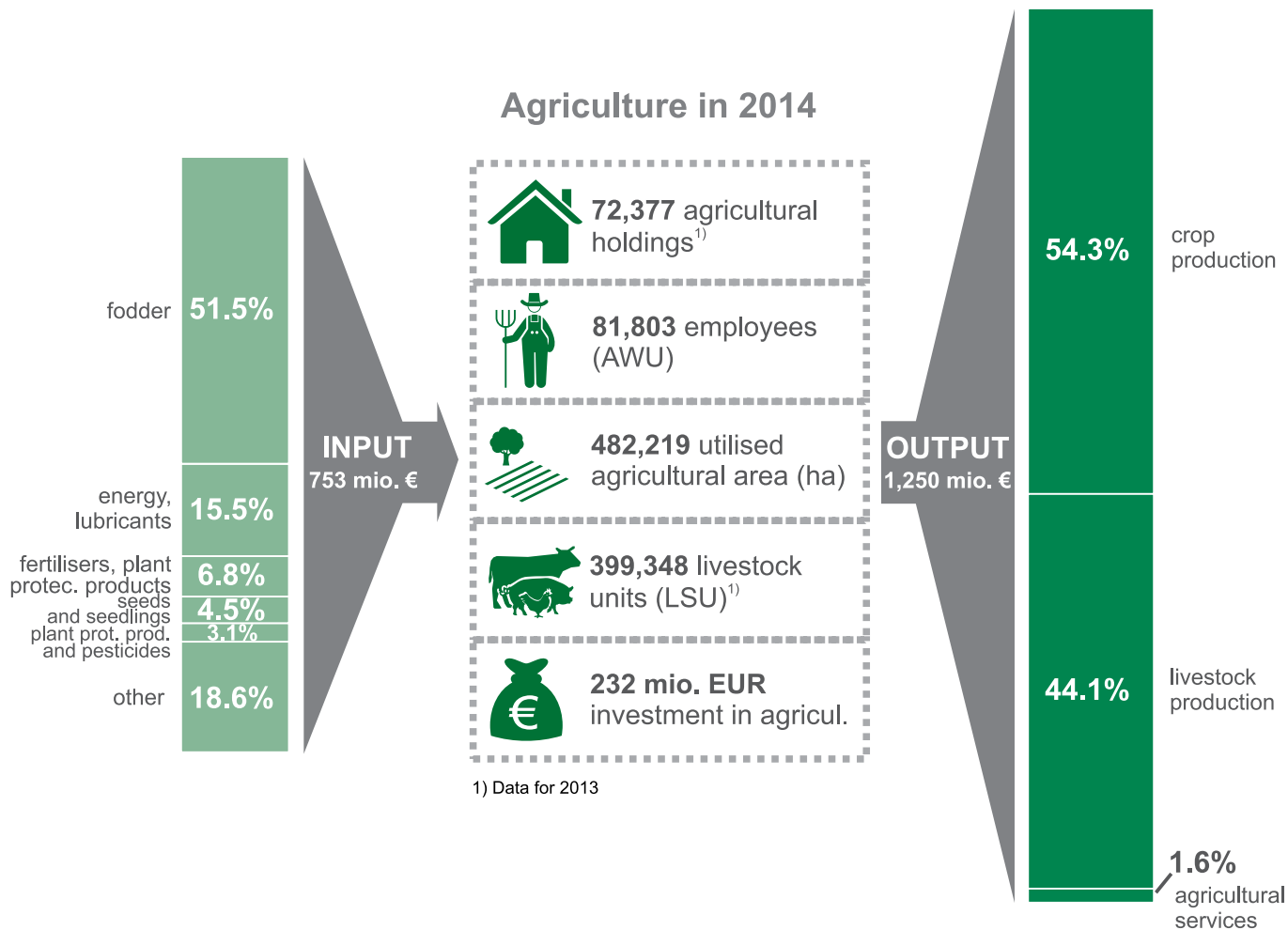
Source: SURS

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

State budget revenues from environmental taxes amounted to EUR 1.425 billion in 2014.

EUR 378.5 million or 1.1% of GDP was invested in environmental protection in 2013, while current expenditure for environmental protection amounted to EUR 445.4 million or 1.2% of GDP.

Agriculture, forestry, fishery



In 2014, indigenous production of **bovine meat declined (by 3.6%) compared to 2013**, while production of poultry meat and pig meat increased (by 3.6% and 2.1%, respectively).

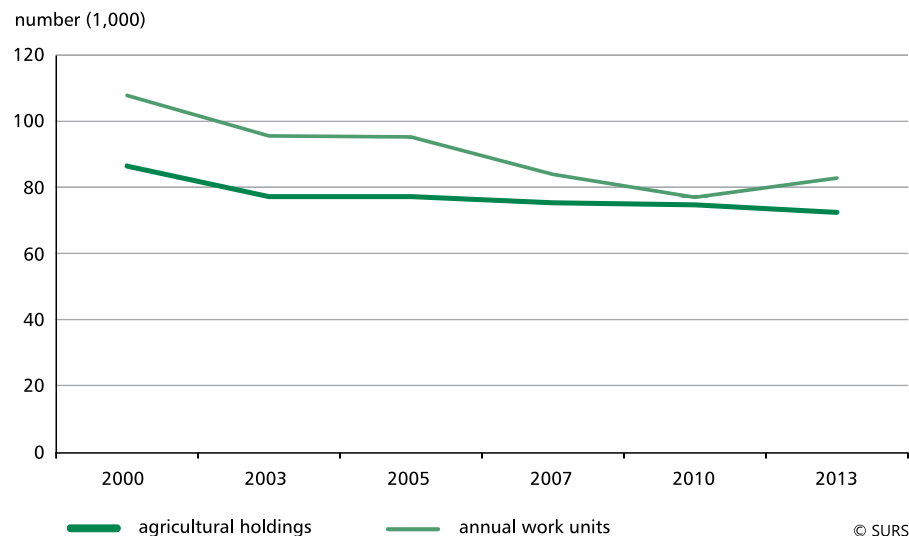
173,000 tons of wheat (and spelt),

the main bread cereal in Slovenia, was produced in 2014, i.e. on average 5.2 tons per hectare. The total output was a quarter and the average yield per hectare a fifth (18%) larger than in 2013.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Net production of cow's milk (1,000 l) | 578,152 | 598,622 |
| Indigenous production of bovine meat (1,000 t) | 41 | 40 |
| Indigenous production of pig meat (1,000 t) | 29 | 30 |
| Indigenous production of poultry meat (1,000 t) | 60 | 62 |
| Production of silage maize (1,000 t) | 890 | 1,390 |
| Production of wheat and spelt (1,000 t) | 138 | 173 |
| Production of potato (1,000 t) | 62 | 97 |
| Aquaculture (1,000 kg) | 1,234 | 1,441 |
| Marine fishing (1,000 kg) | 238 | 254 |
| Growing stock (1,000 m ³) | 342,409 | 346,074 |

Sources: SURS, ZGS, MKGP

Agricultural holdings and annual work units



Source: SURS

Between 2000 and 2013 the number of agricultural holdings decreased by 16% to 72,377.

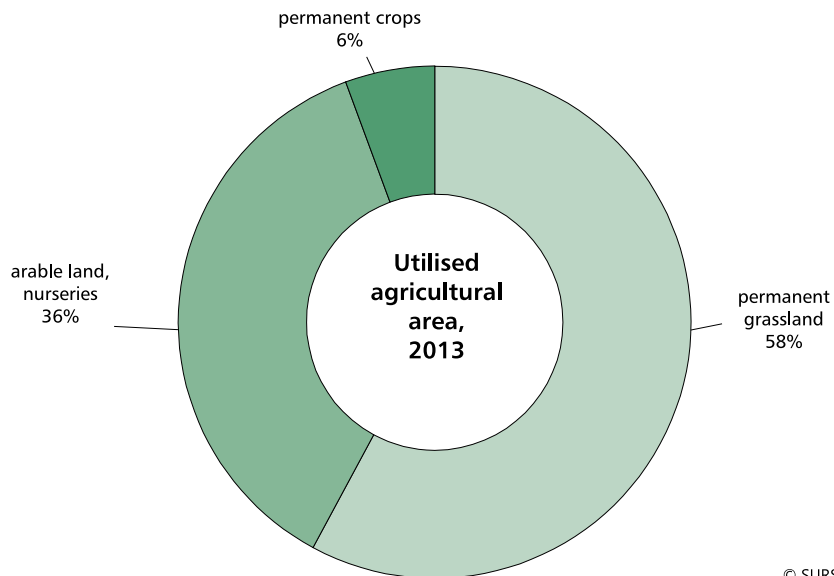
The number of annual work units (AWU) in agriculture declined by almost 30% between 2000 and 2010 and then increased again by 7%, so that in 2013

total labour input in agriculture was 82,746 AWU.

Expressing agricultural labour input in annual work units (AWU) is based on the ratio between the number of hours spent in one year working in agriculture and one person in full-time employment in agriculture in one year (1,800 hours), which is used by national labour force statistics.

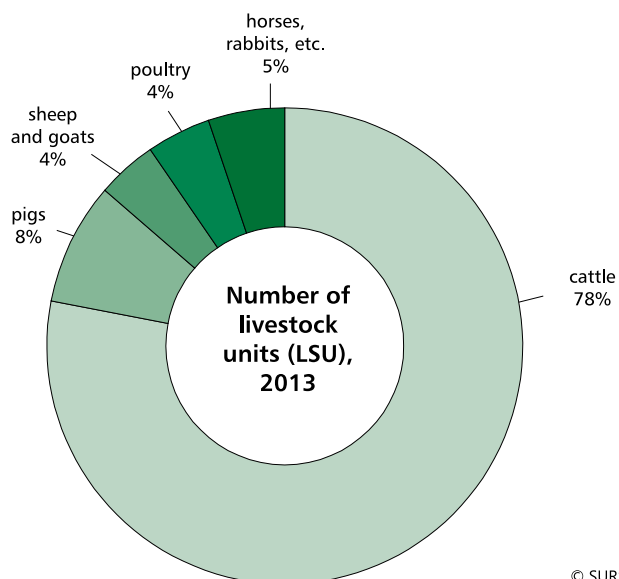
In 2013, there were
477,023 hectares of utilised agricultural area (without common pastures)
 or 23.5% of the territory of Slovenia.

More than half (276,000 hectares) of this area was permanent grassland and just over a third (almost 174,000 hectares) was arable land. The remaining almost 6% (almost 27,000 hectares) were permanent crops (vineyards, orchards and olive groves).



Source: SURS

© SURS



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2013, 80% of agricultural holdings in Slovenia were engaged in livestock production.

They mostly bred cattle (311,564 LSU) and pigs (33,213 LSU).

Between 2010 and 2013 the number of all livestock, except poultry, declined; the number of pigs (LSU) declined the most (by 25%).

Livestock unit (LSU) is a standard measurement unit that allows the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order to be able to compare the data for individual years. One LSU is 500 kg of live weight of an animal.

Aquaculture in Slovenia increased by 17%

in 2014.

Most of it was freshwater fish farming, 945 tons, much less was marine fish and shell farming, 496 tons.

Marine fishermen caught 254 tons of fish, cephalopods, crustaceans, shells and snails in 2014, which is

7% more than in 2013.

Anglers caught 147 tons of freshwater fish in 2014, which is 4% less than in 2013.

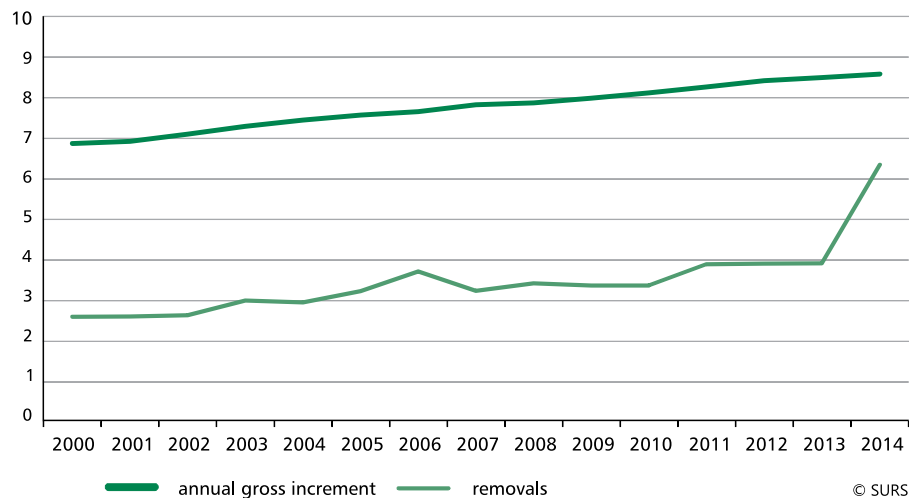
In marine free time fishing 6.2 tons of marine organisms were caught.

| Fishing in Slovenia | 2013 (t) | 2014 (t) |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Aquaculture-total | 1,234.3 | 1,440.9 |
| Freshwater | 846.7 | 944.6 |
| Mariculture, total | 387.6 | 496.3 |
| Marine catch-total | 238.0 | 254.1 |
| Marine catch, fish | 204.2 | 216.7 |
| Marine catch, other | 33.8 | 37.4 |
| Freshwater fishing-total | 154.2 | 147.3 |
| Freshwater free-time fishing-total | 9.3 | 6.2 |

Sources: MKGP, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia

Annual gross increment and removals

m³ (mio.)



Source: ZGS

Forests cover 58.5% of Slovenia.

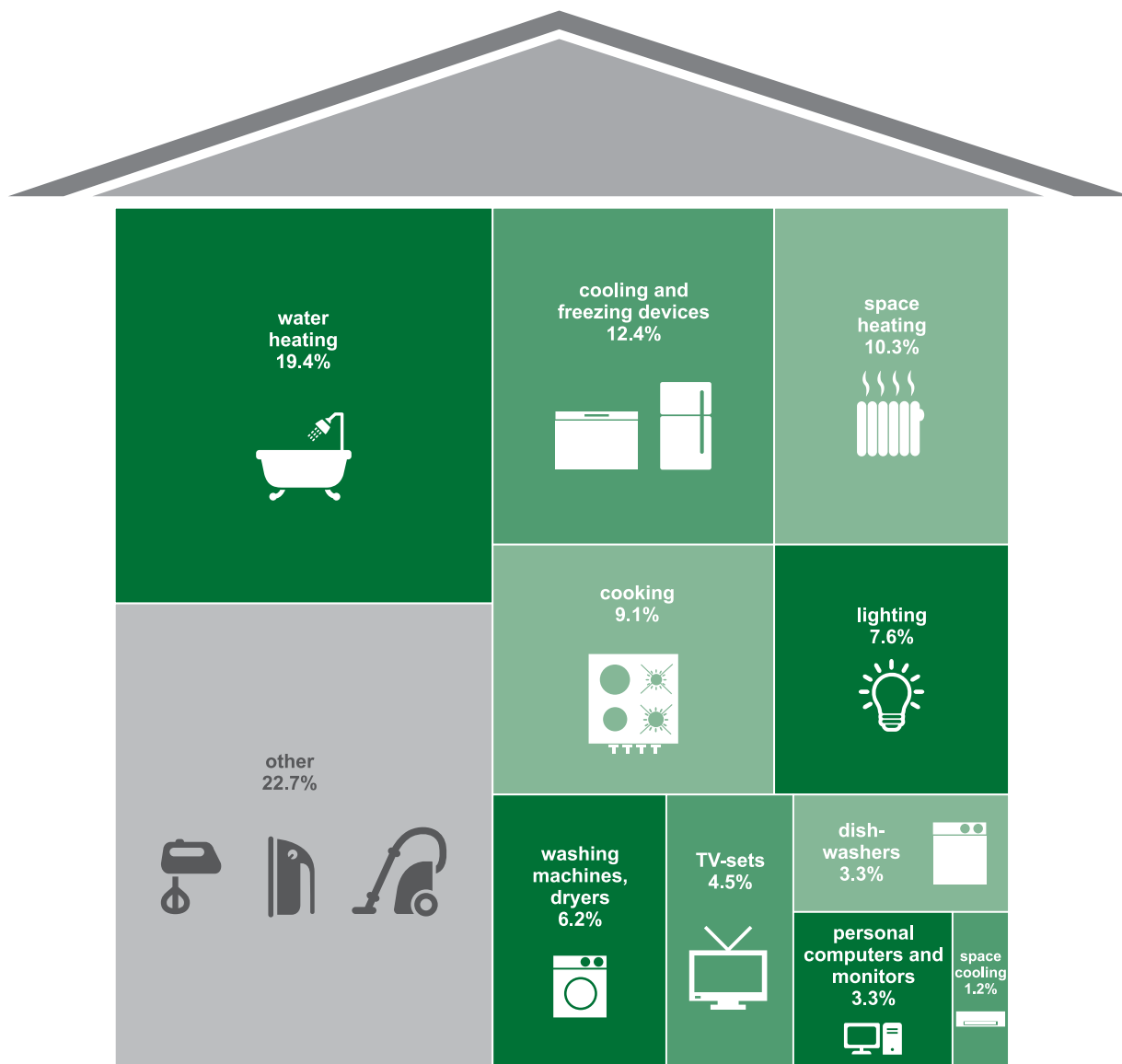
As regards the area under forest, Slovenia is third among European countries behind Finland and Sweden. Annual increment in 2014 was 25% larger than in 2000; it stood at around 8.6 million m³.

In Slovenian forests the removal of almost 6.4 million m³ of gross wood weight was recorded in 2014, 62% more than in 2013 (mostly on account of the ice storm), of which 3.5 million m³ of conifers and 2.9 million m³ of non-conifers.

In 2014, the recorded removal represented 103% of the allowable removal under forest management plans.

Energy

Household electricity consumption in 2014



In 2014, the
**energy dependency of
Slovenia was 44%.**

This was the lowest energy dependency rate in the past 14 years.

In 2014, per capita electricity consumption was 6,094 kWh, which means that each of us consumed on average

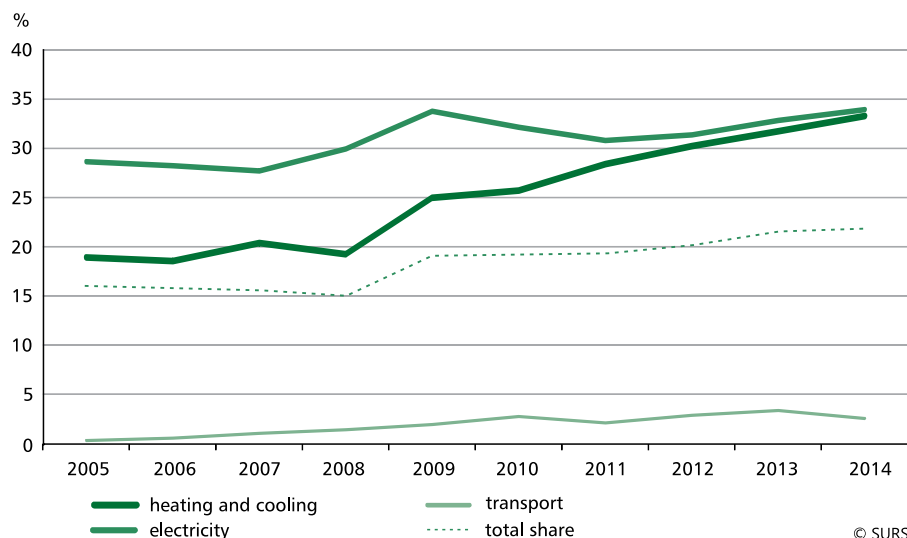
17 kWh of electricity per day.

Renewable energy sources are hydro energy, geothermal energy, solar and wind energy, biomass, biogas, biofuels and industrial and municipal waste.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Indigenous production of energy (1,000 toe) | 3,617 | 3,703 |
| Energy supply (1,000 toe) | 6,828 | 6,593 |
| Final consumption (1,000 toe) | 4,883 | 4,666 |
| Energy dependency (%) | 46.5 | 44.0 |
| Energy supply per capita (toe/capita) | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Electricity consumption per capita (kWh/capita) | 6,114 | 6,094 |

Source: SURS

Shares of energy from renewable sources in final gross energy consumption



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2014,

**Slovenia met 22% of its
energy needs from renewable
energy sources.**

In the past ten years the share of renewables increased by 6 percentage points. The target that Slovenia should achieve by 2020 is 25% of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption.

**The share of renewable
sources increased the most in
heating and cooling;**

by 14 percentage points from 2005 to 34% in 2014.

A third of electricity produced in Slovenia in 2014 was from renewable sources.

Among energy sources used for space heating in 2014

the highest share was that of wood fuel (59%),

followed by extra light heating oil (17%) and natural gas (10%).

As regards energy products for space heating, in the past five years the consumption of geothermal energy went up the most.

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

In mid-2014

100 kWh of electricity cost almost EUR 16,

i.e. almost EUR 5 more than in mid-2008.

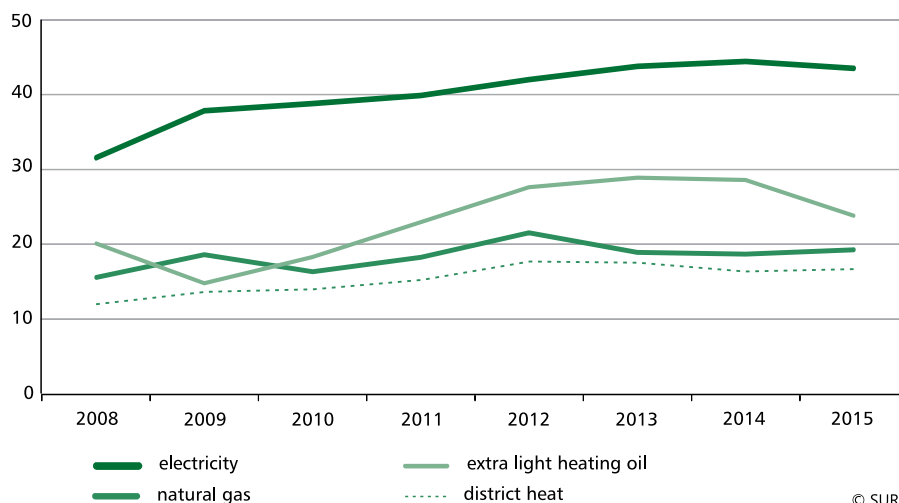
Household energy consumption for space heating (TJ), 2014

| Energy sources-total | 26,698 |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Firewood | 15,811 |
| Extra light heating oil | 4,455 |
| Natural gas | 2,588 |
| District heat | 2,170 |
| Electricity | 1,161 |
| Liquefied petroleum gas | 174 |
| Geothermal energy | 324 |
| Solar energy | 10 |
| Coal | 6 |

Source: SURS, calculation by IJS-CEU

Energy prices for households

EUR/GJ



© SURS

Source: SURS

In this period the price of natural gas went up by 24%. In mid-2014

a standard cubic metre (Sm³) of natural gas cost EUR 0.73.

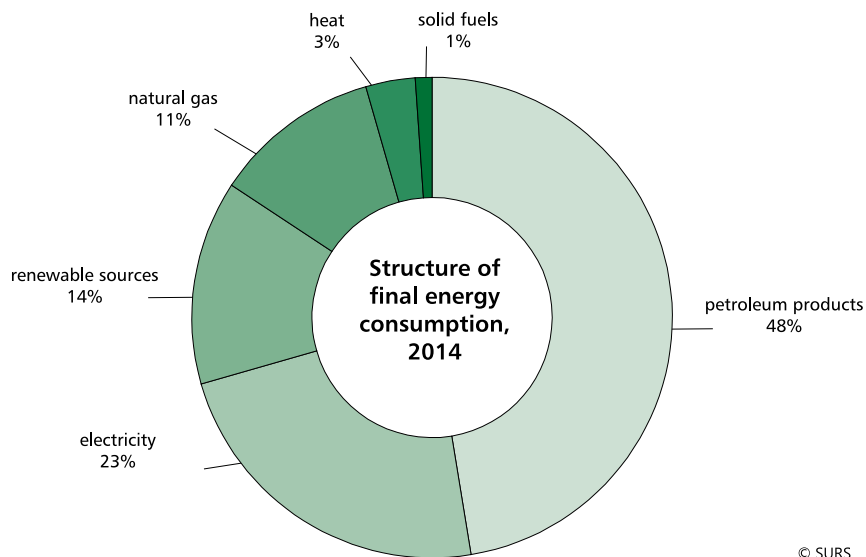
Extra light heating oil and district heat also became more expensive. In 2014,

1,000 litres of extra light heating oil cost EUR 851

or EUR 131 more than six years ago. People using district heat paid in January 2014 EUR 60 per 1 MWh or EUR 17 more than in January 2008.

About 195,000 TJ of energy was consumed in Slovenia in 2014.

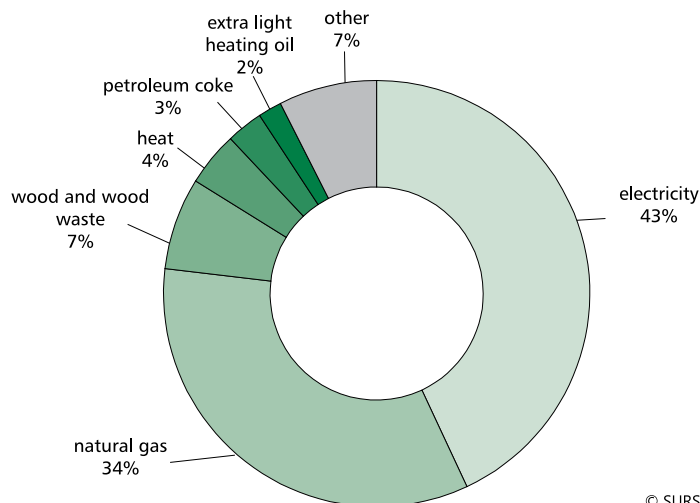
In the structure of final energy consumption petroleum products represented 48%, electricity 23%, renewables 14% and natural gas 11% of all energy sources.



Source: SURS

Energy consumption of fuels, electricity and heat, including fuel consumption for transformation in manufacturing, 2014

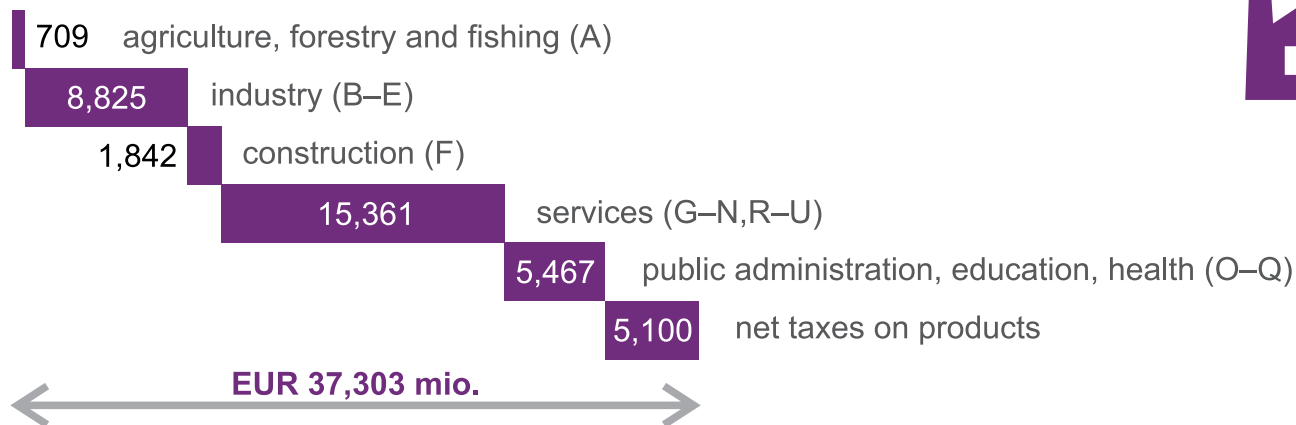
Electricity and natural gas represented **almost 80% of energy sources** used by manufacturing enterprises in 2014.



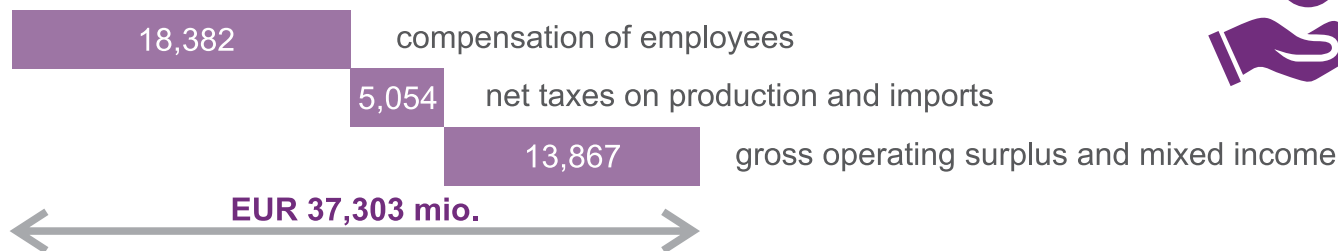
Source: SURS

GDP and national accounts

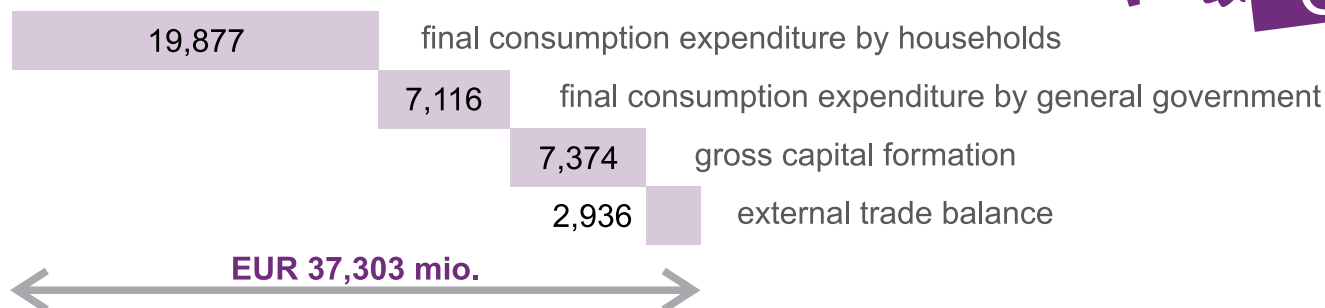
GDP production structure in 2014 by activities (NACE Rev. 2)



GDP income structure in 2014



GDP expenditure structure in 2014



Slovenia's gross domestic product in 2014 was EUR 37,303 million or EUR 18,093 per capita.

The national economy generated **EUR 2,600 million surplus**, which is 61.3% more than in the previous year.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Gross domestic product at current prices (EUR million) | 35,907 | 37,303 |
| Gross domestic product; annual growth rate (%) | -1.1 | 3.0 |
| Gross domestic product per capita (EUR) | 17,435 | 18,093 |
| Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (EUR million) | | |
| S.1 National economy | 1,612 | 2,600 |
| S.11 Non-financial corporations | 720 | 1,390 |
| S.12 Financial corporations | 4,090 | 1,056 |
| S.13 General government | -5,400 | -1,849 |
| S.14 Households | 2,192 | 2,018 |
| S.15 NPISH | 10 | -15 |
| General government deficit and debt (% GDP) | | |
| Revenue | 45.3 | 44.9 |
| Expenditure | 60.3 | 49.8 |
| Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) | -15.0 | -5.0 |
| Government debt | 70.8 | 80.8 |

Source: SURS

Growth of the gross domestic product



Source: SURS

Gross domestic product increased by 3% over 2013.

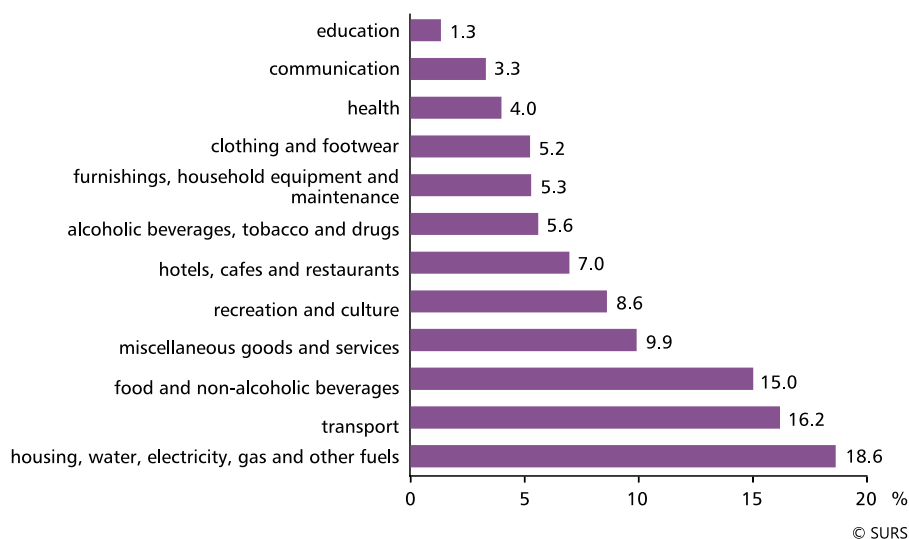
In the past ten years GDP growth rate was the highest in 2007 (6.9%) and the lowest in 2009, when GDP shrank by 7.8%.

The dynamics of GDP is mostly influenced by industry and services.

The highest household final consumption expenditure in 2014 was for housing, followed by transport, and food and non-alcoholic beverages.

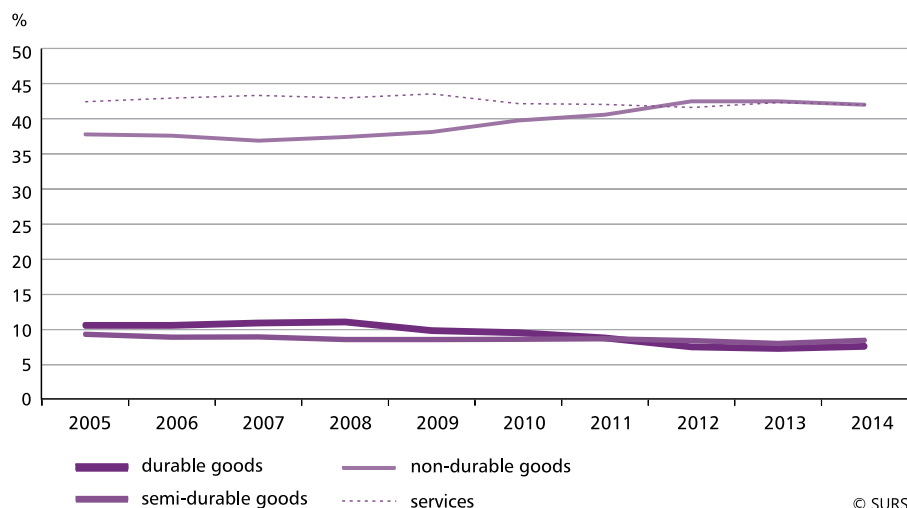
Between 2007 and 2014 the share of expenditure on recreation and culture declined the most (by 2 p.p.), while the share of expenditure on transport went up the most (by 0.7 p.p.).

Household final consumption expenditure, 2014



Source: SURS

Expenditure on goods (by durability) and services in final household consumption



Source: SURS

In the 2007–2014 period the share of household expenditure on non-durable goods increased by 5.1 percentage points.

On the other hand, the shares of household expenditure on durable goods declined by 3.3 p.p., on semi-durable goods by 0.5 p.p. and on services by 1.3 p.p. We think that in the uncertain situation households postponed buying durable and semi-durable goods that are not absolutely necessary.

General government debt more than tripled in the last ten years: at the end of 2014 it was 80.8% of GDP.

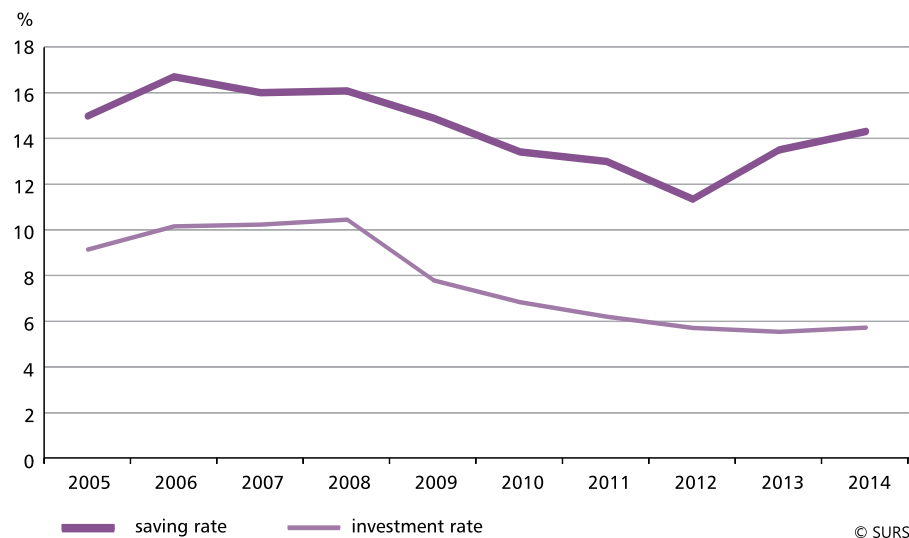
In the 2005–2014 period Slovenia had a budget deficit, which increased significantly in 2013, when the government increased the capital of banks.

General government deficit and debt



Source: SURS

Household saving rate and household investment rate



Source: SURS

During the economic crisis households were saving increasingly less. The household saving rate declined from 16.0% in 2007 to 11.3% in 2012. After four years of decline, in 2013 the household saving rate went up again, to 13.5%.

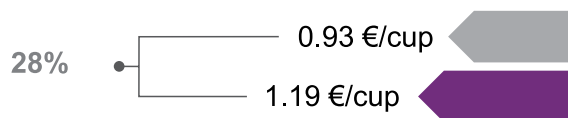
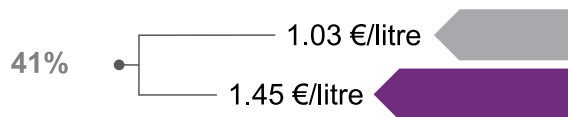
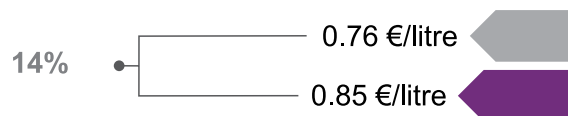
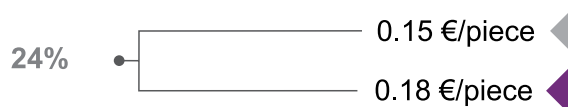
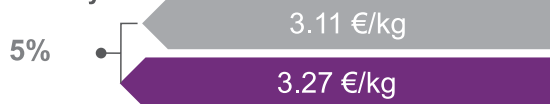
In 2014 it went up by 0.8 p.p. over the previous year.

During the crisis, households also invested increasingly less: between 2007 and 2013 the household investment rate declined by almost a half to 5.5%. In 2014 the rate went up (by 0.2 p.p.) for the first time in five years.

Prices and inflation

Price level change

price difference
between the years



How much could be bought with average earnings?



► 2007 (aver. month. net earnings: 834.50 €)

► 2014 (aver. month. net earnings: 1,005.41 €)

In 2014,
inflation stood at 0.2%.

This means that the annual growth of consumer prices was the lowest in the past ten years. In calculating the annual inflation rate prices in December of the current year are compared with prices in December of the previous year.

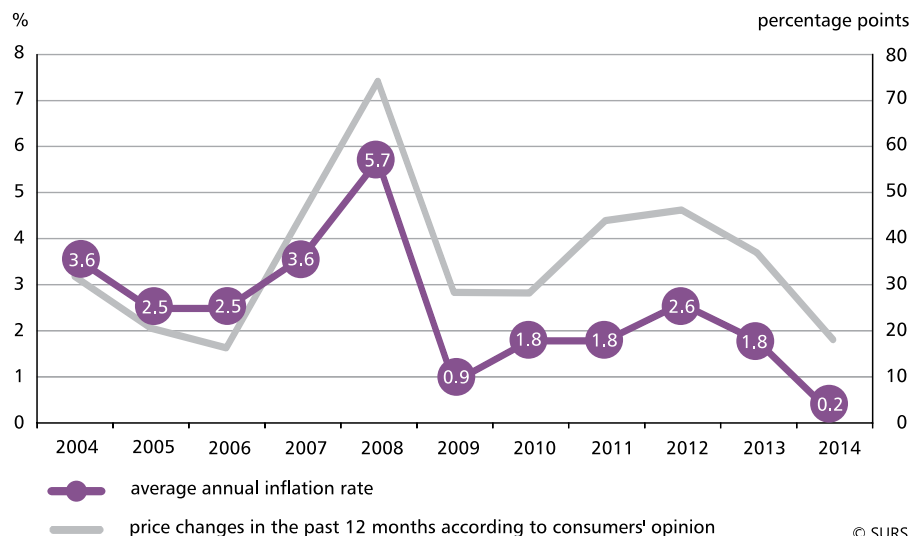
Real estate prices decreased in 2014 by 4.4% compared to the previous year.

Import prices, output prices of the domestic market and producer prices of agricultural products also decreased, while output prices of the foreign market and services producer prices increased.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | |
| Annual growth of consumer prices - inflation | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Annual growth of import prices | -0.9 | -2.3 |
| Annual growth of producer prices on the domestic market | -0.3 | -0.6 |
| Annual growth of producer prices on the foreign market | -0.7 | 0.3 |
| Annual growth of services producer prices | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Annual growth of residential housing prices | -4.4 | -4.4 |
| Annual growth of producer prices of agricultural products | 3.2 | -6.7 |

Source: SURS

Comparison of measured and perceived inflation



Source: SURS

In 2008, the average annual inflation rate stood at 5.7%.

This was the highest inflation in the past ten years. The second lowest inflation was recorded a year later (in 2009); 0.9%. Inflation was even lower in 2014 at 0.2%. The average inflation rate shows price changes from the beginning to the end of the year compared to the prices in the same period of the previous year.

Price developments that are felt by consumers correspond to the actual situation. According to consumers' opinion, prices grew the most in 2008 and the least in 2006 and in 2014.

© SURS

In 2014, a kilogram of white bread cost on average 12 cents less than in 2013.

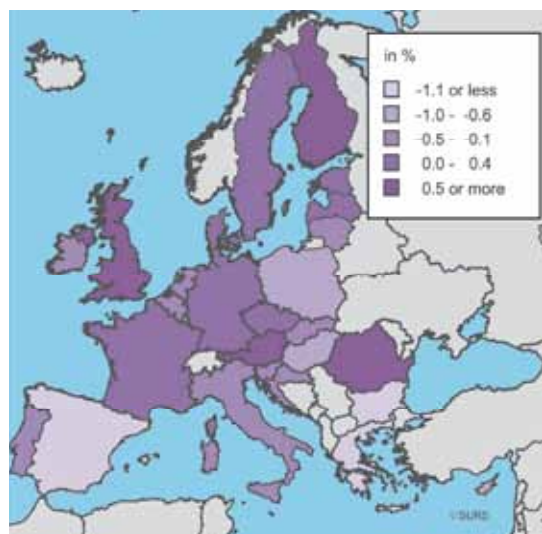
In the same year, the price of edible oil, table salt, dessert apples and cinema ticket went down.

The average price of a monthly train ticket increased by EUR 5.76 compared to 2013. The price of cough syrup, pizza and a cup of coffee in restaurants and similar establishments also went up.

| Average retail prices of some products | Prices 2013 (EUR) | Prices 2014 (EUR) | Growth rate (%) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| White bread (kg) | 1.85 | 1.73 | -6.9 |
| Edible oil (l) | 2.03 | 1.91 | -6.3 |
| Table salt (kg) | 0.39 | 0.37 | -5.4 |
| Dessert apples (kg) | 1.42 | 1.09 | -30.3 |
| Cough syrup, 150-200 ml (bottle) | 7.31 | 7.35 | 0.5 |
| Passenger transport by train (50 km), second class (monthly pass) | 129.28 | 135.04 | 4.3 |
| Cinema ticket, normal length, evening | 5.35 | 5.31 | -0.8 |
| Pizza (classical), large | 6.54 | 6.70 | 2.4 |
| Cup of coffee in a café | 1.16 | 1.19 | 2.5 |

Source: SURS

Annual price growth according to the HICP, EU-28, December 2014



Source: Eurostat, 15. 10. 2015

In 2014 consumer prices in the EU overall and Slovenia were on average 0.1% lower than in 2013.

Among Member States, the prices went up the most in Romania (by 1%), Austria (by 0.8%) and Finland (by 0.6%) and down the most in Greece (-2.5%), Bulgaria (-2.0%) and Spain (-1.1%).

Price growth in the international environment is measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices, which is used for comparing inflation rates between countries and groups of countries that calculate it. The index is an economic indicator that measures changes in prices over time of goods and services bought by households for final consumption.

Real estate prices were falling in 2014.

They have been falling since 2012. Compared to the same period of the previous year, real estate prices dropped the most in the second quarter of 2014.

The average price of a newly built flat was

EUR 2,064 per m² of useful floor area.

The average price of an existing flat was

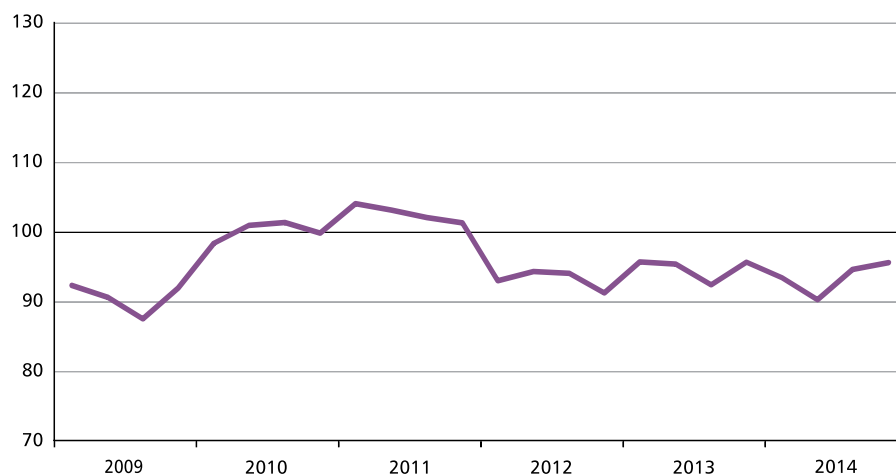
EUR 1,442 per m² of useful floor area.

The average price of an existing family house with land was

EUR 1,179 per m² of useful floor area.

Changes in housing prices

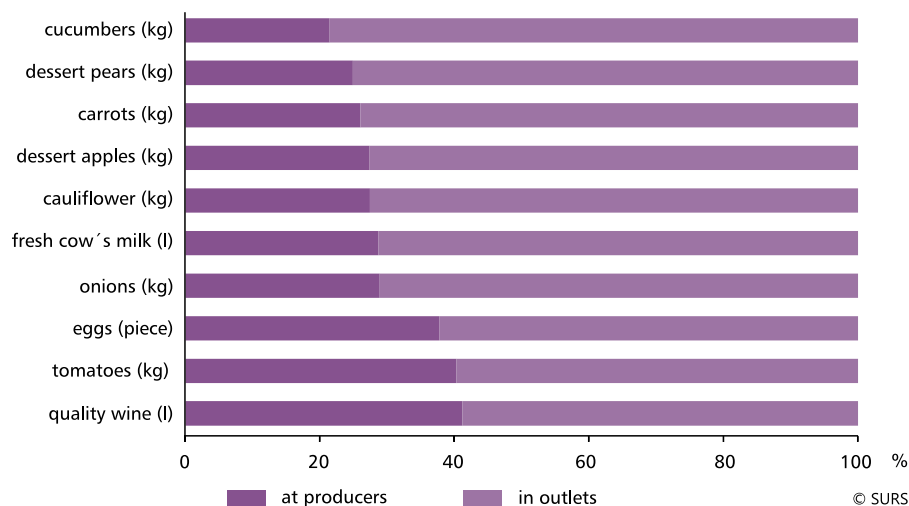
index (same quarter of previous year = 100)



© SURS

Source: SURS

Comparison of some producer prices of agricultural products (excluding VAT) and retail prices in outlets, 2014



© SURS

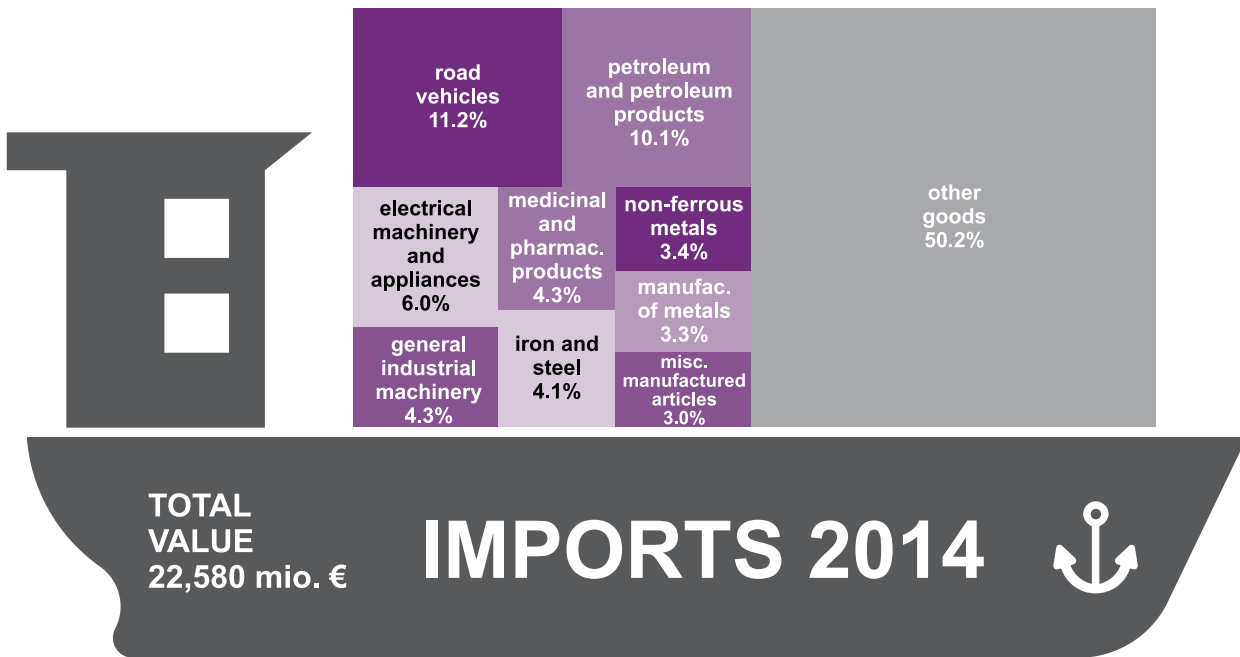
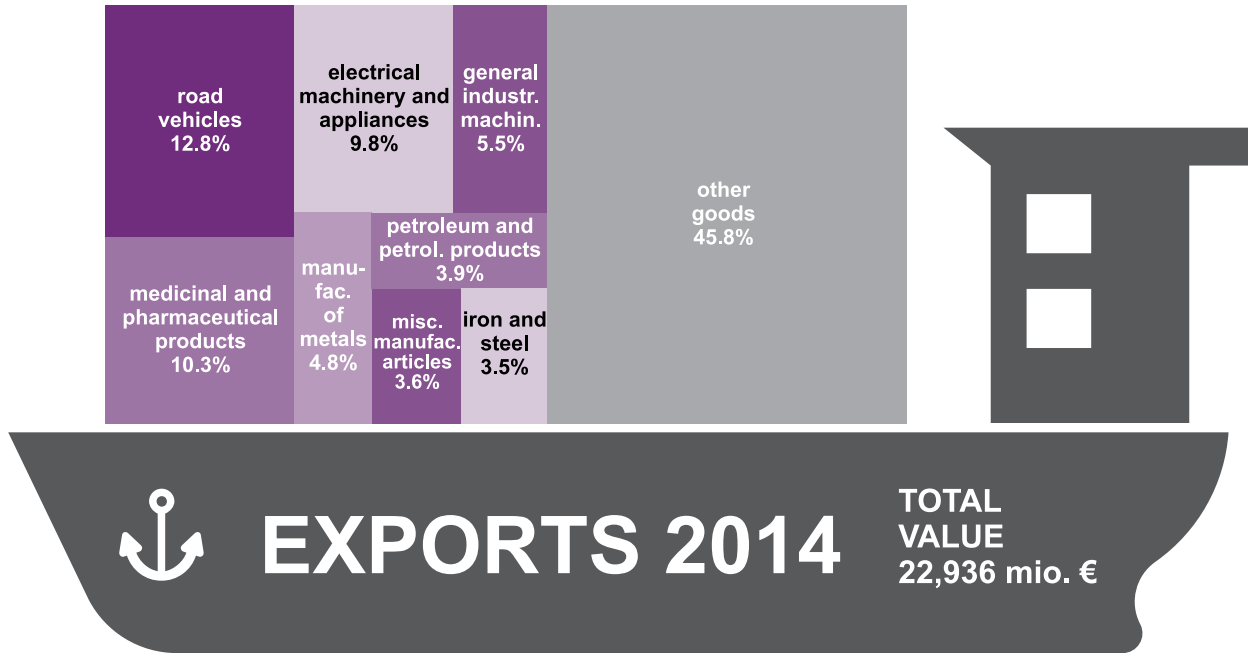
Source: SURS

Producer prices of some agricultural products were between 20% and 40% of final prices

of comparable products sold in retail outlets.

The prices of cucumbers and dessert pears were less than 25% of the retail price, the prices of carrots, desert apples, cauliflower, fresh cow's milk and onions were between 25% and 30% of the retail price, and the prices of eggs, tomatoes and quality wine around 40% of the retail prices of comparable products.

Foreign economic relations



In 2014, Slovenia

exported EUR 22.9 billion of goods and

imported EUR 22.6 billion of goods.

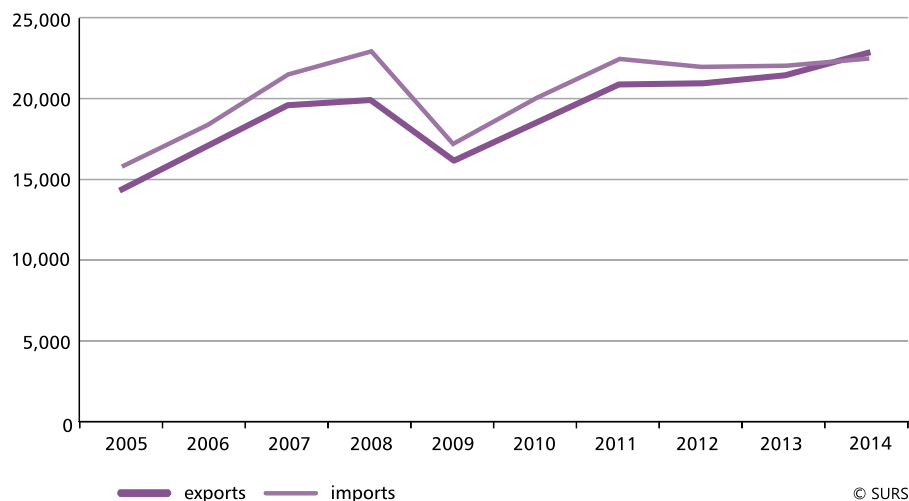
Compared to 2013, exports increased by 6.4% and imports by 2.1%.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Exports (EUR million) | 21,549 | 22,936 |
| Imports (EUR million) | 22,114 | 22,580 |
| Trade balance (EUR million) | -565 | 355 |
| Exports as % of imports | 97 | 102 |

Source: SURS

Exports and imports of goods

EUR million



Source: SURS

The trade balance was positive for the first time in ten years.

In 2014, Slovenia exported 2% more goods than imported.

The difference between exports and imports was the largest in 2008, when the value of imports was EUR 3 billion higher than the value of exports.

The value of exports in 2014 was 14.4% higher than in 2008; in the same comparison the value of imports was 2.0% lower. Between 2005 and 2014 the values of exports and imports decreased the most over the previous year in 2009: exports by 19% and imports by 25%.

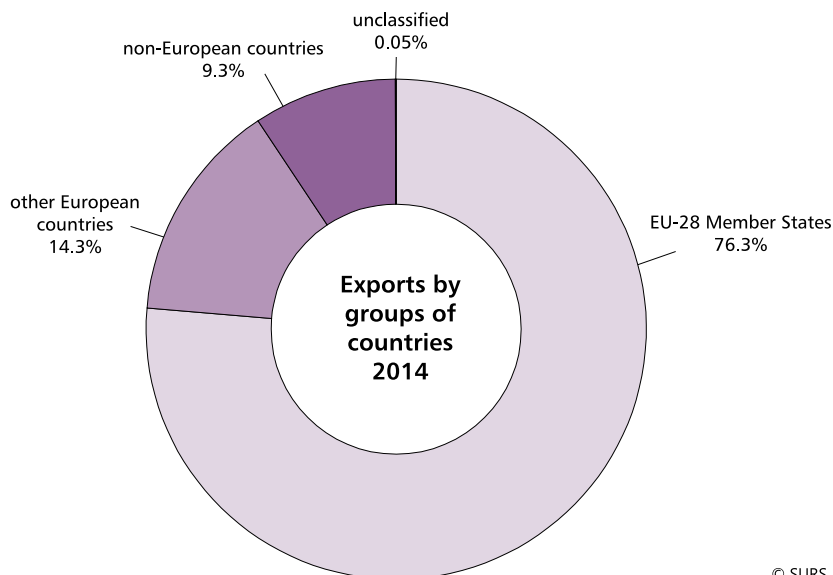
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Slovenia exports most goods to EU Member States.

In 2014, Slovenia exported to EU Member States 76% of total exports. 14% of exports were to other European countries and 9% to non-European countries. Compared to 2013, the share of exports to EU Member States increased by 1.4 percentage points.

The EU Member State that exported most goods to other EU Member States was Germany; in 2014 it exported 22.4% of total exports of all EU Member States to the EU. Germany was followed by the Netherlands (13.1%), France (9.0%), Belgium (8.5%) and Italy (7.4%).

Source: SURS



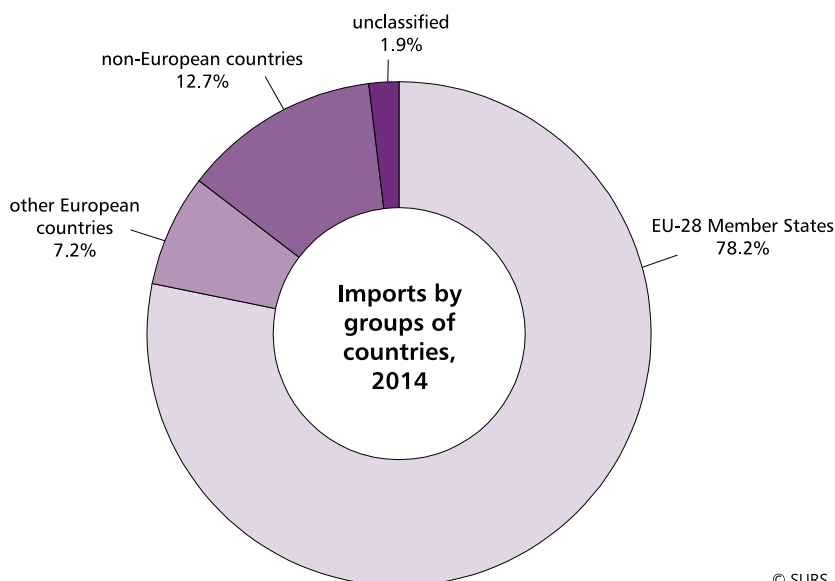
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Slovenia imports most goods from EU Member States.

In 2014, 78% of total Slovenia's imports came from EU Member States; 13% of total imports came from non-European countries and 7% from other European countries.

The EU Member State that imported most goods to the EU market was Germany, i.e. 21.0% of total imports of all EU Member States in 2014. Germany was followed by France (12.2%), the United Kingdom (9.6%), Belgium (7.8%), Italy and the Netherlands (7.1% each).

© SURS



Source: SURS

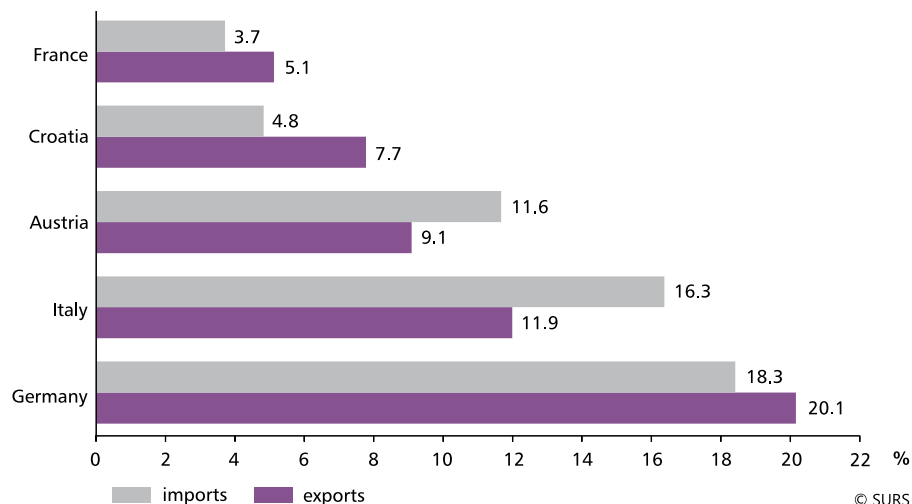
Slovenia exports 20% of its total exports to Germany.

This is still the highest share of goods exported by Slovenia to any country; however, in 2014 the share was 0.3 of a percentage point lower than a year earlier. In this period the share of exports to France also went down. On the other hand, the shares of exports to Italy, Austria and Croatia went up.

Slovenia imports 18% of its total imports from Germany.

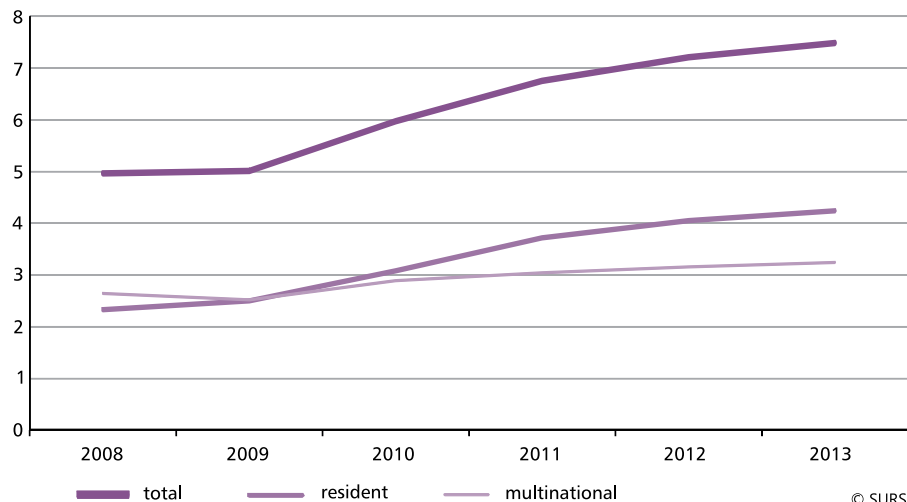
In 2014, the share was 0.8 of a percentage point lower than a year earlier. Only the share of imports from Italy increased, by 0.4 of a percentage point.

Shares of the total value of exports and imports by important trade partner countries, 2014



Enterprise groups

number (1,000)



7,494 different enterprise groups

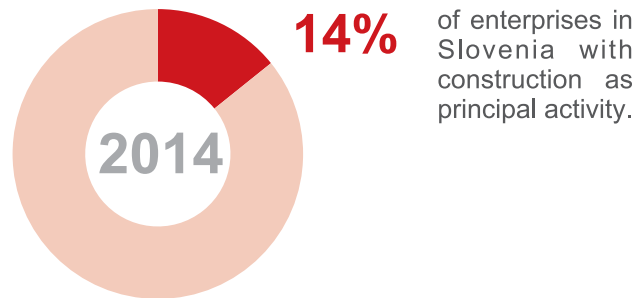
operated in Slovenia in 2013, which is 51% more than in 2008. In the 2008–2013 period the number of all-resident enterprise groups increased the most (by almost 83%). In 2013, most of them were controlled by natural persons (80%).

Compared to 2008, in 2013

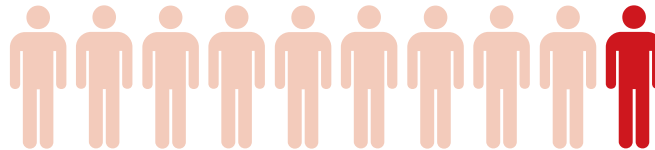
the number of multinational enterprise groups increased by 23%.

Among multinational enterprise groups, the number of domestically controlled groups decreased by almost 9%, while the number of foreign controlled groups increased by 32%.

Construction



in 2013: 18,066 enterprises
in 2014: 18,126 enterprises



▶ 2013 ▶ 2014

712 mio. €

733 mio. €

for earnings

733 mio. €

Note: all data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

The number of completed buildings has been declining since 2008.

In 2014, 3,351 buildings were completed;

2,496 of them residential.

The floor area of all dwellings completed in 2014 was

458,939 m²,

which is 14% less than in 2013.

The value of construction put in place in 2014 was

EUR 1.9 billion,

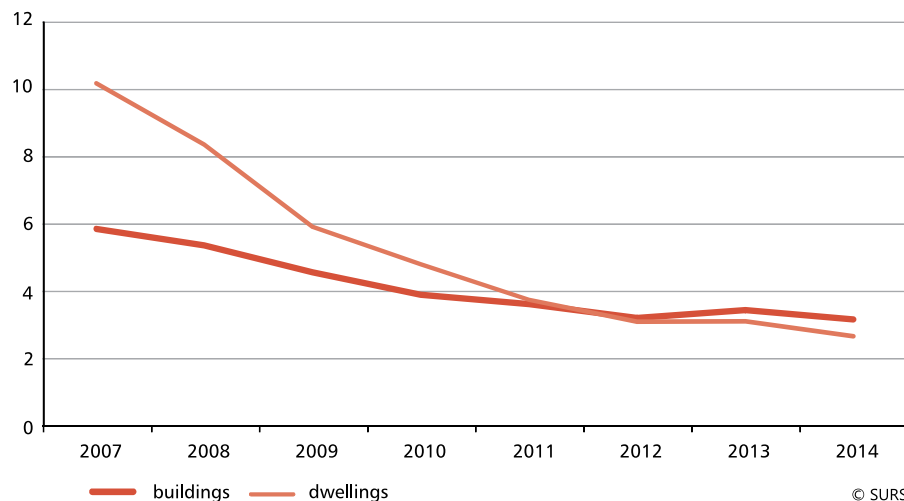
which is 15% more than in 2013.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Number of completed buildings | 3,662 | 3,351 |
| Useful floor space of completed buildings (m ²) | 1,409,238 | 1,215,470 |
| Number of completed dwellings | 3,484 | 3,163 |
| Useful floor space of completed dwellings (m ²) | 507,928 | 458,939 |
| Number of building permits | 3,443 | 3,166 |
| Number of dwellings planned | 3,112 | 2,664 |
| Value of construction put in place on buildings (EUR million) | 724 | 658 |
| Value of construction put in place on civil engineering (EUR million) | 957 | 1,269 |

Source: SURS

Buildings for which building permits were issued and planned dwellings

number (1,000)



Source: SURS

In 2014,

3,166 building permits for buildings

were issued, which is 277 fewer than in v 2013.

In 2014,

46% fewer buildings permits for buildings

than in 2007 were issued; 74% fewer dwellings were planned.

The value of construction put in place on buildings in 2014 was

EUR 658 million.

EUR 659 million or 34% of the total value

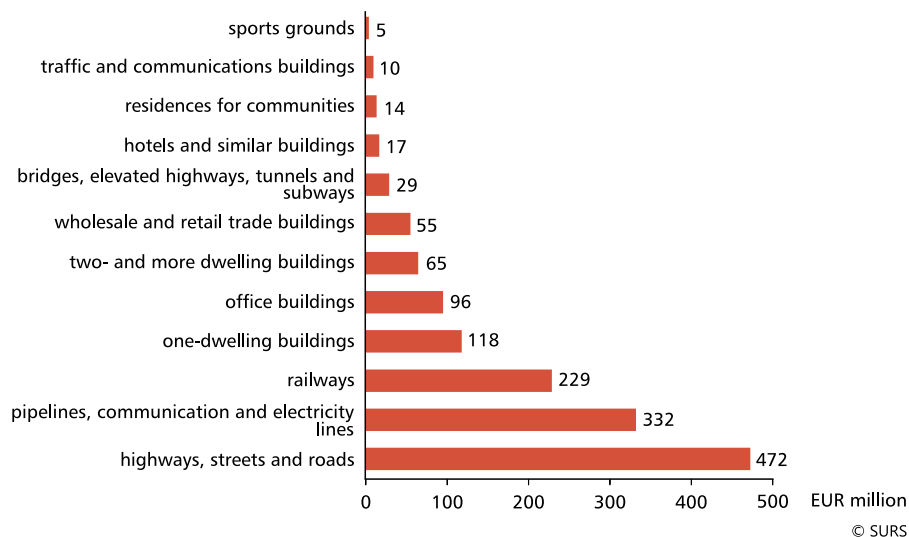
of construction put in place was done on transport infrastructure, which is 30% more than in 2013.

The value of construction put in place in one-dwelling buildings was

EUR 118 million

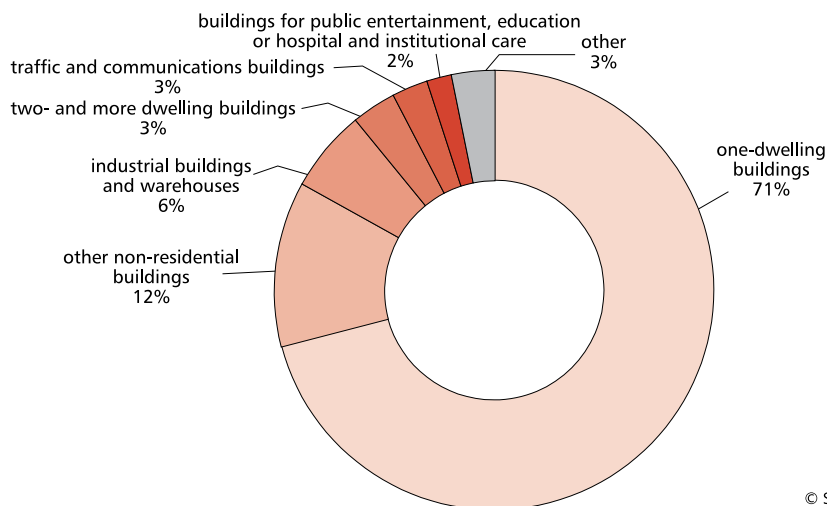
or EUR 5 million more than in 2013, while the value of construction put in place in multi-dwelling buildings was EUR 65 million or EUR 20 million less than in 2013.

Value of construction put in place by selected types of structure, 2014



Source: SURS

Shares of individual types of buildings in total number of buildings completed in 2014 (estimated from the number of building permits)



Source: SURS

Of all buildings completed in 2014, **71% were one-dwelling buildings.**

The total floor area of one-dwelling buildings completed in 2014 was 593,356 m².

Of all buildings completed in 2014, **83% were new constructions**, 14% were extensions and 3% were obtained by conversion-improvements.

87% of investors of buildings completed in 2014 were natural persons.

According to the Housing Fund of the Republic of Slovenia, there were

859,874 dwellings in Slovenia in 2014.

The total floor area of these dwellings was 69,412,491 m².

The average floor area of a dwelling was 81 m².

On average dwellings were larger in non-urban settlements.

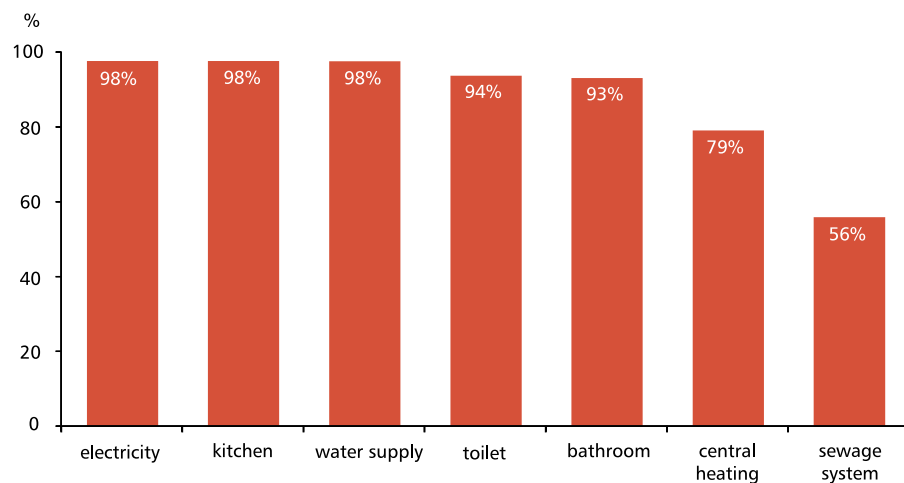
There were on average 2.4 people per dwelling. In urban settlements the average floor area per person was 31 m² and in non-urban settlements 37 m².

Dwellings in Slovenia (estimated by the housing fund), 2014

| | Total | Urban settlements | Non-urban settlements |
|---|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Dwellings | 859,874 | 444,129 | 415,745 |
| Useful floor space of dwellings (1,000 m ²) | 69,412 | 31,660 | 3,752 |
| Average floor space of a dwelling (m ²) | 80.7 | 71.3 | 90.8 |
| Average floor space per person (m ²) | 33.7 | 30.8 | 36.5 |
| Average number of persons in a dwelling | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |

Source: SURS

Equipment of dwellings and auxiliary spaces (estimated by the housing fund), 2014



© SURS

Source: SURS

More than 90% of dwellings

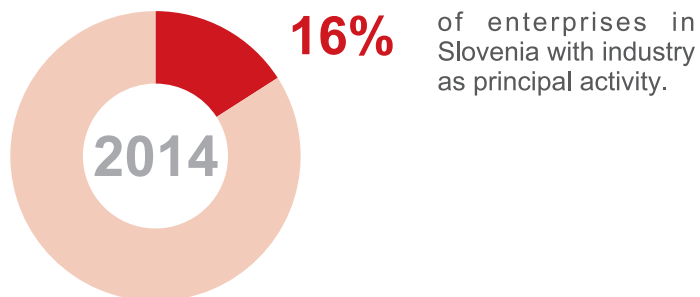
had electricity, kitchen, plumbing, toilet and bathroom.

79% of dwellings had central heating.

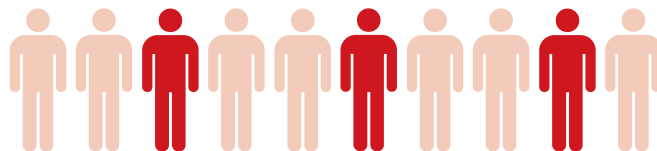
56% of dwellings were connected to the public sewage system.

Most of the dwellings (21%) were built between 1971 and 1980, followed by dwellings built between 1981 and 1990 (17%), dwellings built between 1961 and 1970 (14%) and dwellings built before 1918 (14%).

Industry



in 2013: **20,180** enterprises
in 2014: **20,639** enterprises



▶ 2013 ▶ 2014



for earnings **4,144 mio. €**

Note: all data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

Industrial enterprises in Slovenia sold EUR 19.4 billion of industrial products and services in 2014.

Industry covers mining and quarrying, and manufacturing.

More than 70% of turnover

of industrial products and services was generated with sale on foreign markets.

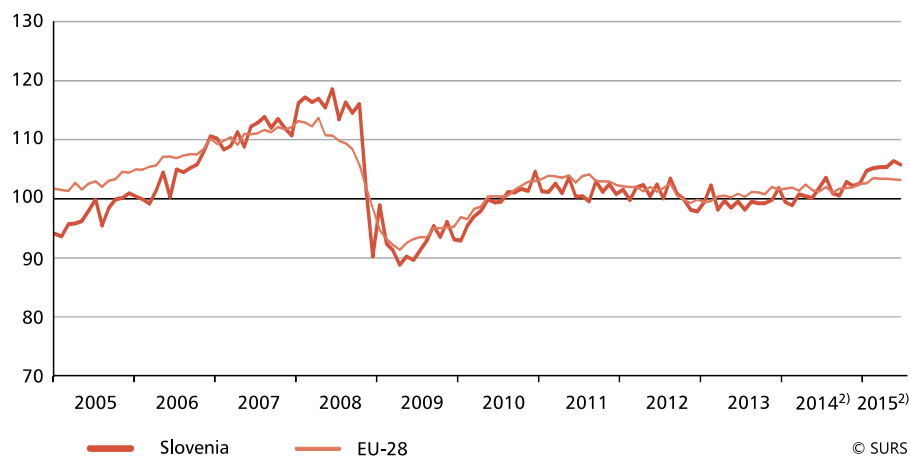
Sale increased in both sections of activities: in manufacturing by 5% and in mining and quarrying by 120%.

| | 2013 (mio. EUR) | 2014 (mio. EUR) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Industry – turnover: | 18,325 | 19,374 |
| domestic market | 5,428 | 5,398 |
| foreign market | 12,897 | 13,976 |
| Mining and quarrying – turnover | 60 | 132 |
| Manufacturing – turnover | 18,266 | 19,241 |

Source: SURS

Industrial production¹⁾ in Slovenia and the EU-28

index (2010 = 100)



1) Seasonally adjusted data.

2) Data for 2014 and 2015 are provisional.

Sources: SURS, Eurostat, 15. 10. 2015

In Slovenia the index of industrial production was on average 1.6% higher in 2014 than in 2013; in the first half of 2015 it was still growing.

Trends in the industrial production index have been very similar in Slovenia and in the EU-28 since 2007.

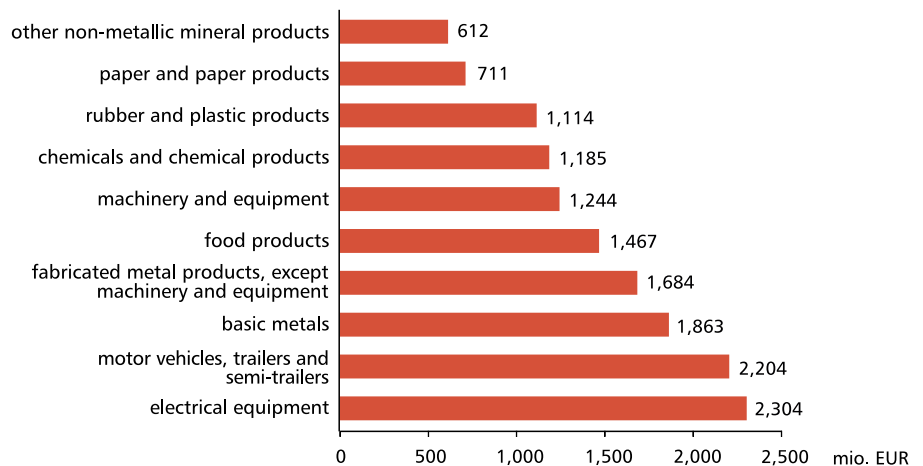
Compared to 2008, in 2014 the average annual growth of the index was 6.6% lower in the EU-28 and 10.2% lower in Slovenia.

The highest share of turnover in 2014 was generated in manufacture of electrical equipment (11.9%).

More than 8% shares were recorded by these activities: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (11.4%), manufacture of basic metals (9.6%) and manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (8.7%).

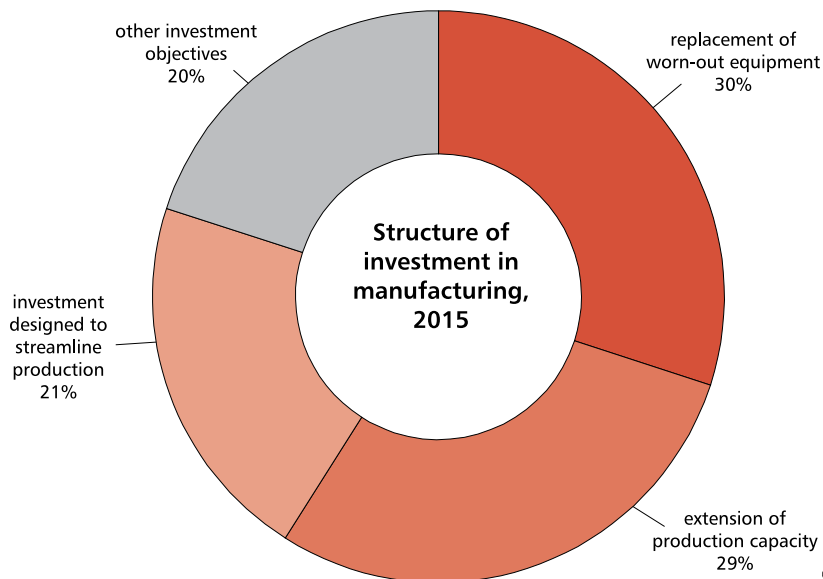
In 2014, the value of the sale of industrial products and services was 18% higher than during the greatest recession in 2009, but also 7% lower than in 2007 and 3% lower than in 2008, when it reached the highest value after euro adoption.

Industrial products and services with which most of the turnover was generated, 2014



© SURS

Source: SURS



© SURS

Source: SURS

92% of enterprises invested in 2015,

which is 12% more than in 2014. In 2016, also 92% of enterprises are expected to invest.

In 2015,

enterprises invested the most in replacing old equipment (30%),

followed by extension of production capacity (29%) and automation and mechanisation (21%).

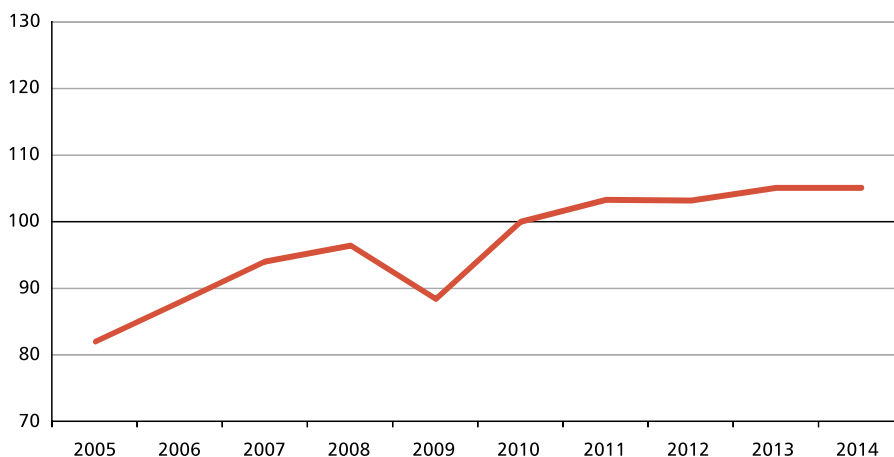
Labour productivity in 2014 was the same as in 2013.

Labour productivity has been growing since 2005; it only declined in 2009 (economic crisis), i.e. by 8.1% compared to 2008. Growth continued after 2009.

The labour productivity index is the ratio between the industrial production index and the index of persons in employment.

Labour productivity in industry

index (2010 = 100)

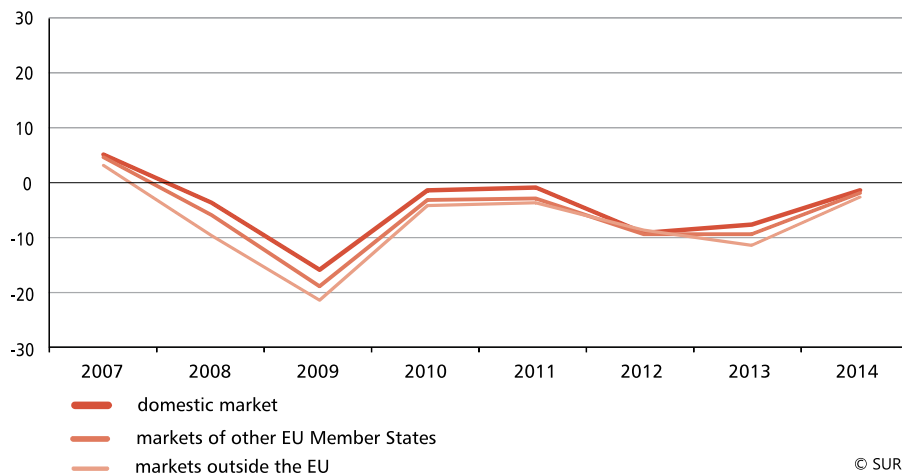


© SURS

Source: SURS

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

percentage points

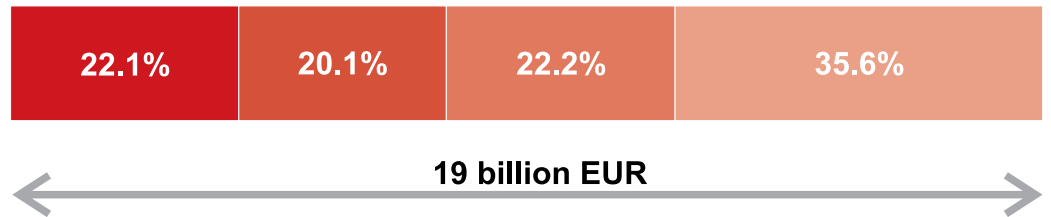
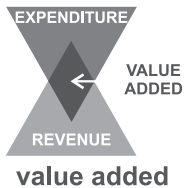
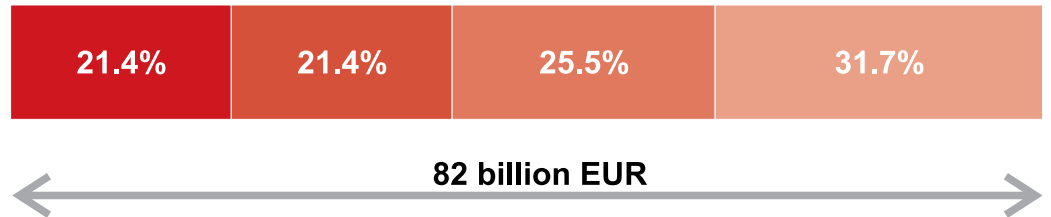
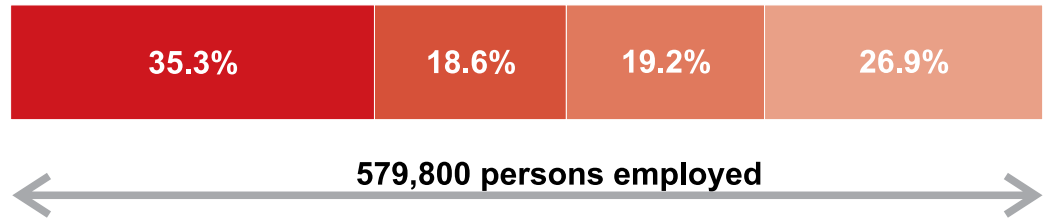
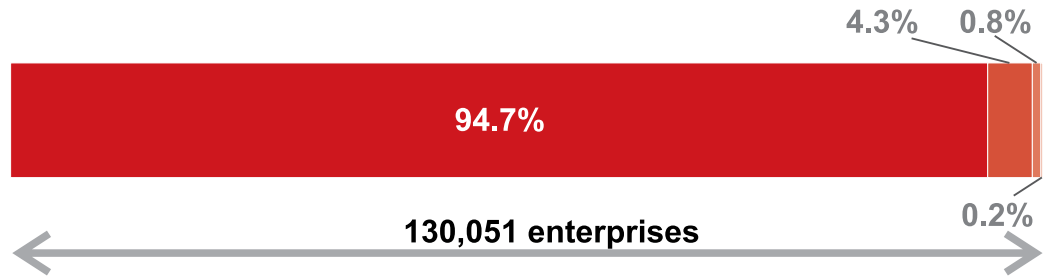


© SURS

Source: SURS

The competitive position of enterprises improved in 2014 compared to 2013 on all markets, the most on the markets outside the EU (by 9 percentage points); on the domestic market it improved by 6 p.p. and on the markets of other EU Member States by 8 p.p. The values of these indicators were the lowest in 2009.

Enterprises



2014

micro enterprises
(0-9 persons)

small enterprises
(10-49 persons)

medium-sized enterprises
(50-249 persons)

large enterprises
(250+ persons)

Note: all data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

There were

just over 130,000 enterprises with almost 580,000 persons employed

in Slovenia in 2014.

They generated EUR 81,591 million of turnover.

Compared to 2013, the number of enterprises went up by 2.6%, the number of persons employed by 1.3% and turnover by 3%.

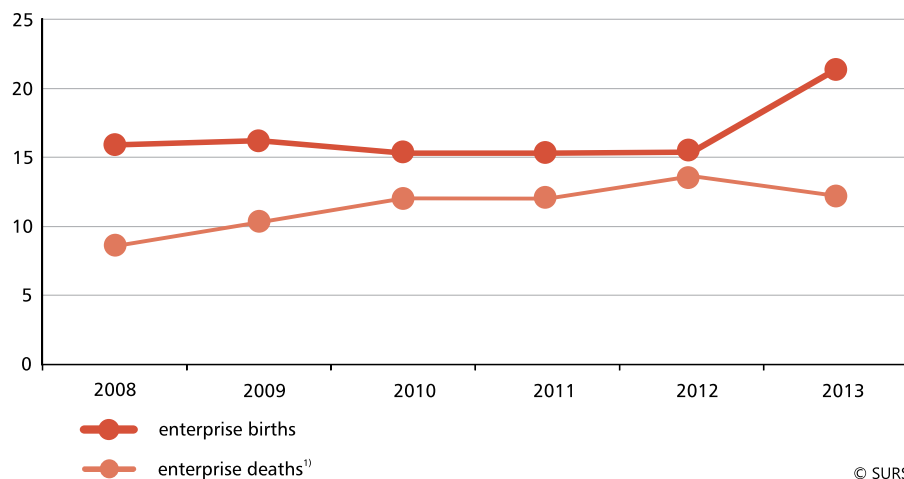
| | 2013 | 2014 ¹⁾ |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| Enterprises (number) | 126,754 | 130,051 |
| Persons employed (number) | 572,552 | 579,800 |
| Turnover (1,000 EUR) | 79,192,931 | 81,591,422 |
| Value added (1,000 EUR) | 17,349,870 | 18,611,426 |
| Wages (1,000 EUR) | 9,239,699 | 9,565,847 |
| Total purchase of goods and services (1,000 EUR) | 61,442,286 | 62,761,545 |
| Gross investment in tangible goods (1,000 EUR) | 3,461,753 | 3,601,784 |

1) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

Business demography

number (1,000)



1) Provisional data for 2013.

Source: SURS

21,405 enterprise births were recorded in 2013;

they employed 23,507 persons. As regards the organisational form, most of these enterprises were natural persons (77%).

12,232 enterprise deaths were recorded in 2013,

which is 11% less than in 2012; they employed 13,837 persons. As regards the organisational form, most of these enterprises were natural persons (81%).

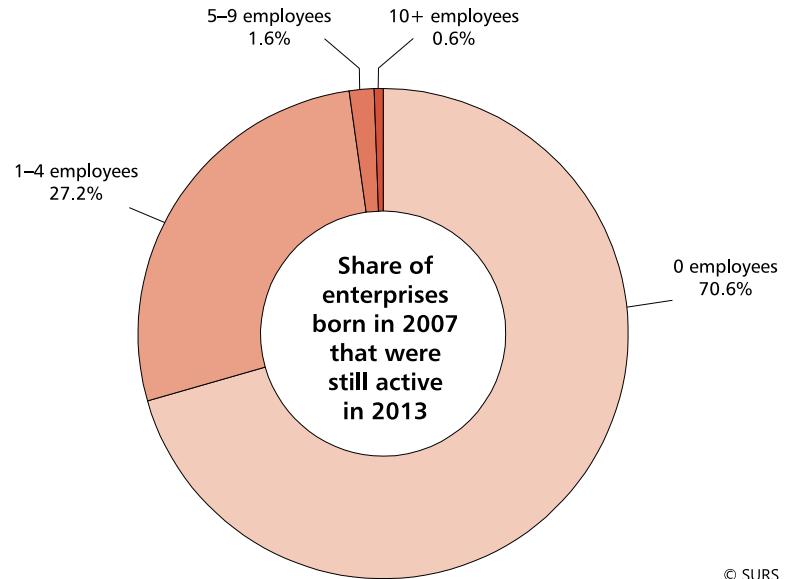
© SURS

Half of all enterprise births in 2008 were still active in 2013.

In 2013, the five-year survival rate of enterprises was 3 percentage points lower than a year before.

Most of the enterprises that were born in 2008 and were still active in 2013 had no employees (70.6%) and the fewest had 10 or more employees (0.6%).

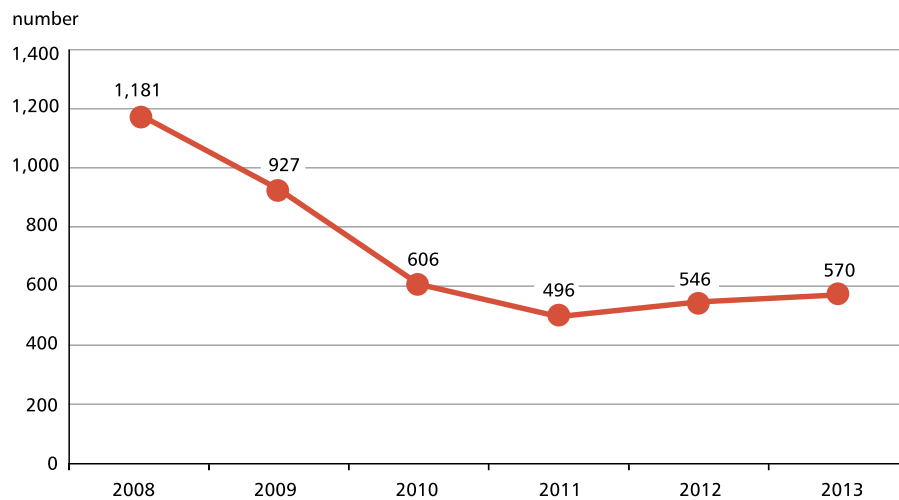
Enterprises that have no employees are mostly sole proprietors.



Source: SURS

© SURS

High-growth enterprises



© SURS

There were

570 high-growth enterprises

in Slovenia in 2013. They employed 33,000 persons, which is 62% less than in 2008.

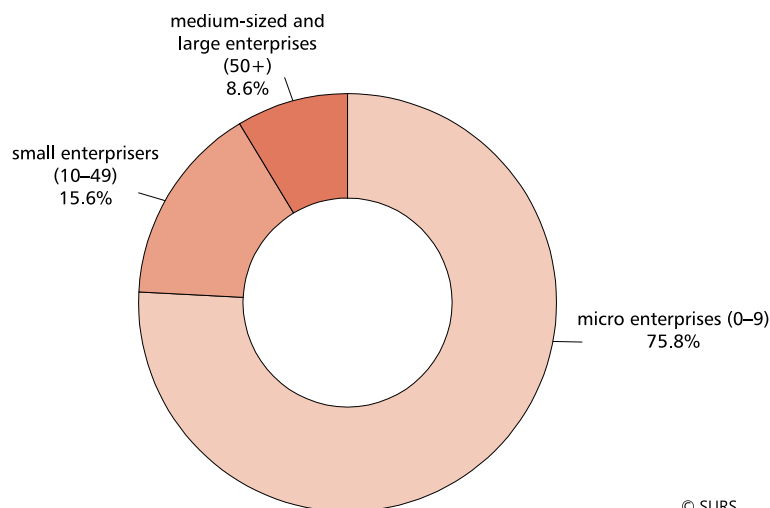
A high-growth enterprise is an enterprise with average annual growth greater than 10% over a three-year period and at least ten employees at the beginning of the growth period. Growth is measured with the number of employees.

Source: SURS

In 2013, 12,396 enterprises were integrated into enterprise groups, which is 5% more than in 2012.

Among enterprises integrated into enterprise groups, 75.8% were micro enterprises, 15.6% were small enterprises and 8.6% were medium-sized and large enterprises. Only the number of micro enterprises was higher (by 7.5%) than in 2012; the number of medium-sized and large enterprises declined by 3.2% and of small enterprises by 1.6%.

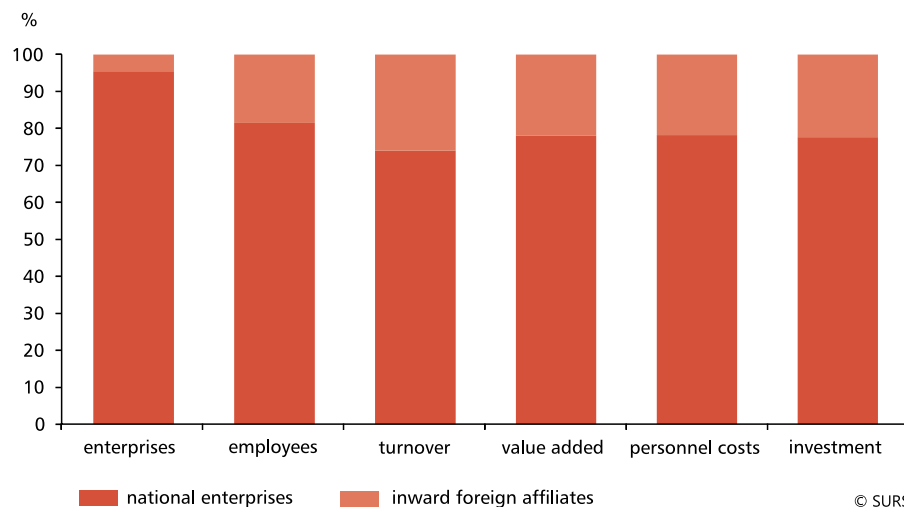
Enterprises integrated into enterprise groups by size classes of enterprises (by the number of persons employed), 2013



Source: SURS

© SURS

Enterprises and selected structural indicators of enterprise operation by control, 2013



Source: SURS

© SURS

There were **95% national enterprises and 5% inward foreign affiliates in Slovenia** in 2013.

Even though there were not many inward foreign affiliates, they were economically important since they employed around 19% of all employees in non-financial activities and generated 26% of total turnover. The shares of value added, investment and personnel costs in these enterprises were 22% of the total value of all enterprises.

Inward foreign affiliates are enterprises operating in Slovenia that are under majority ownership and control of enterprises or natural persons that are residents of other countries.

Development and technology



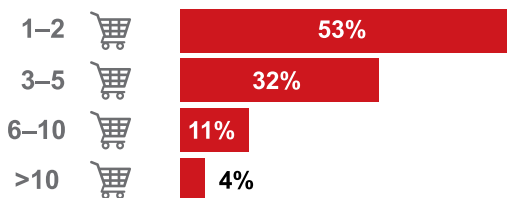
3 months

Jan.
2015

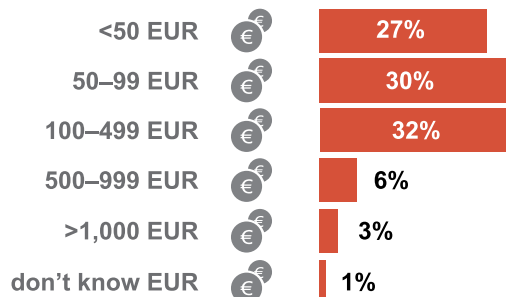
Dec.
2015

Around **434,300** or **28%** of persons aged 16–74 years purchased online in the first quarter of 2015.

Number of online purchases



Estimated value of online purchases ¹⁾



1) The total does not add up due to rounding.



12 months

Apr.
2014

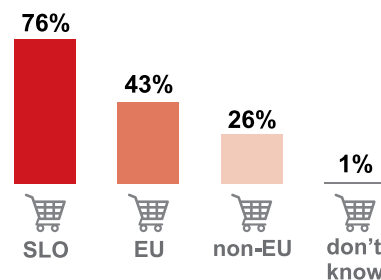
Mar.
2015

Around **604,900** or **39%** of persons aged 16–74 years purchased in the period of one year.

Purchase of products



Location of the online retailer



In the first quarter of 2015,
78% of households in Slovenia had Internet access; the same share of households (78%) had computers. 60% of households had portable computers, 46% had desktop computers and 24% had tablet computers.

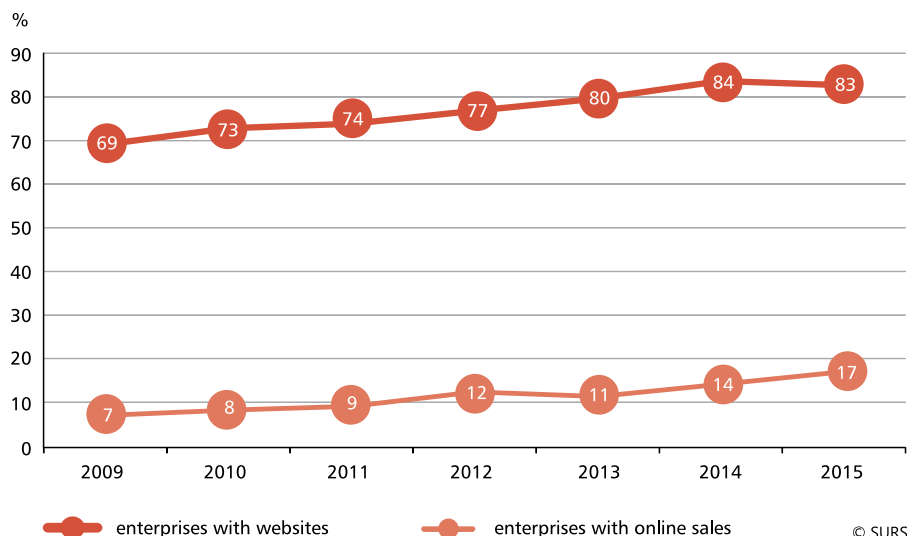
In the first quarter of 2015,
around 581,000 or 51% of regular Internet users aged 16–74 participated in social networks.

Most of them used social networks every day or almost every day (70%). The share was the highest among 16–24-year-olds (90%).

| Usage of information and communication technologies | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | |
| Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed that ... | | |
| ... had access to mobile Internet (at least 3G) | 71 | 76 |
| ... had a website | 84 | 83 |
| ... had a profile on social media | 37 | 41 |
| ... bought cloud computing services | 15 | 17 |
| Individuals aged 16–74 who... | | |
| ... regularly used the Internet (in the past three months) | 72 | 73 |
| ... telephoned over the Internet, video calls (via webcam) | 29 | 26 |
| ... took part in a web course | - | 3 |
| ... purchased online (in the past twelve months) | 37 | 39 |

- no occurrence of event
Source: SURS

Enterprises with websites and enterprises with online sales



Source: SURS

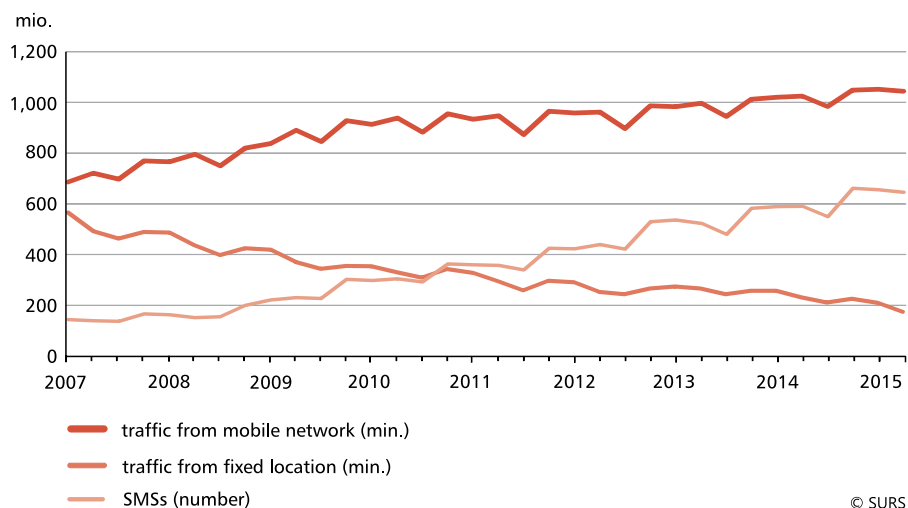
Enterprises use social media mostly for development of enterprise image and for marketing goods and services.

74% of enterprises with a profile on social media used social media for these purposes; 49% of enterprises used them for obtaining or responding to customer opinions, reviews, questions, 24% for recruitment of employees and 17% to involve customers in development or innovation of goods or services. 17% of enterprises with a profile on social media didn't use them.

In 2014, people in Slovenia sent **almost 2.4 billion SMSs** or 307% more than in 2007. They also sent 47 million MMSs.

Compared to 2007, outgoing traffic from fixed locations in 2014 dropped by more than a half (by 54%), while outgoing traffic from mobile networks increased by 42%.

Number of minutes of outgoing traffic of fixed and mobile telephony and number of SMSs sent



Sources: SURS, AKOS

| Share of innovation active enterprise (%) | 2008–2010 | 2010–2012 |
|---|-----------|----------------------|
| In manufacturing | 54 | 50 |
| In services ¹⁾ | 45 | 44 |
| Innovation expenditure (1,000 EUR) | 2010 | 2012 |
| In manufacturing | 541,446 | 536,184 |
| In services ¹⁾ | 135,531 | 213,108 ^M |
| Research and development (R&D) | 2012 | 2013 |
| gross domestic expenditure on R&D (1,000 EUR) | 928,306 | 935,006 |
| gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| R&D personnel | 20,967 | 21,272 |
| of whom: researchers | 12,362 | 12,111 |

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

1) In the 2008–2010 period services included NACE Rev. 2 sections and divisions 46, H, 58, 61, 62, 63, K, 71 and in the 2010–2012 period sections and divisions 46, H, J, K, 71, 72, 73.

Source: SURS

In the 2010–2012 period more than 46% of observed enterprises were innovation active.

In 2012, EUR 536 million was spent on innovation activity in manufacturing and EUR 213 million in service activities.

In 2013, EUR 935 million was spent on R&D.

57% of all persons employed in R&D were researchers.

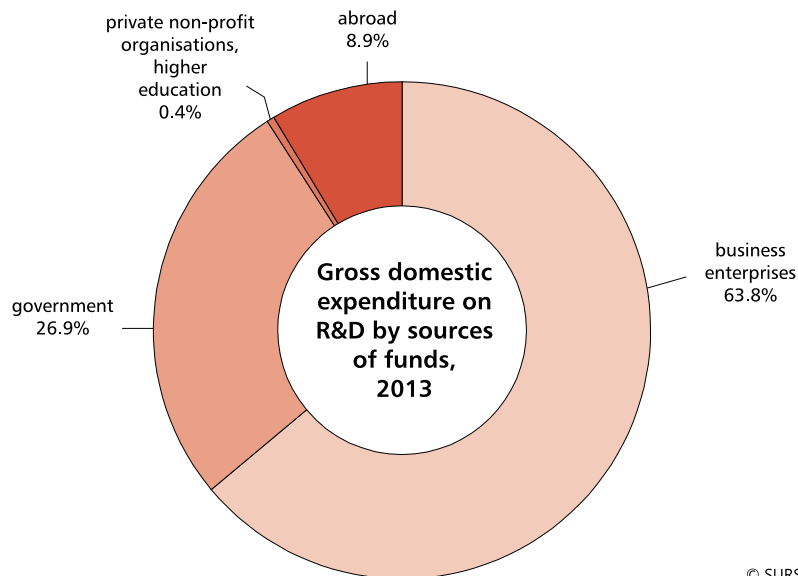
The shares of women among all R&D employees and among all researchers were the same, 36%.

The largest share of the sources of funding R&D in Slovenia in 2013 was **contributed by companies, EUR 597 million or 64%.**

Most of the funds for R&D were spent by the business enterprise sector, i.e. EUR 715.5 million or 77% of total R&D expenditure.

Most researchers, 46%, were employed in the business enterprise sector,

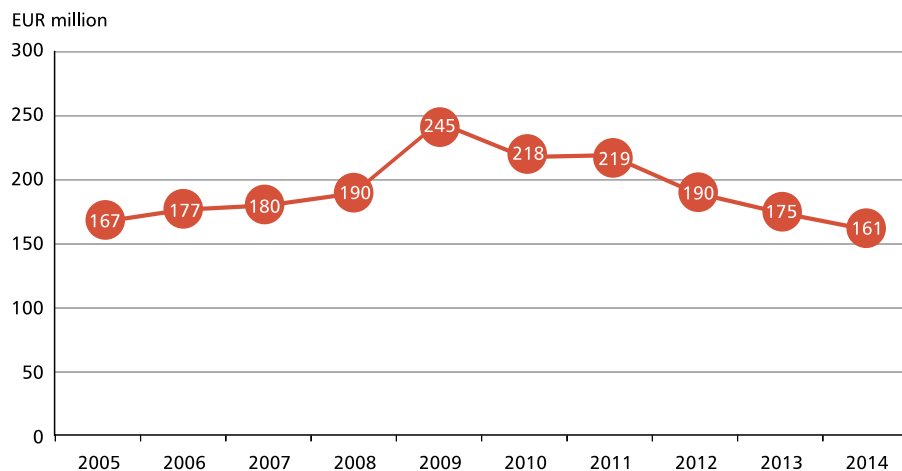
36% in the higher education sector, 18% in the government sector and only 0.1% in the private non-profit sector.



Source: SURS

© SURS

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development, final budget, Slovenia



Source: SURS

© SURS

According to the final budget 2014, **government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D in Slovenia amounted to EUR 161.3 million;**

this is the lowest amount in the past ten years and 8% less than in the previous year, when the amount was EUR 174.5 million.

Transport

► 2005 ► 2014



airport passenger traffic

1,227,000 passengers

1,320,000 passengers

difference between the years

+7.6%



railway goods transport

16,344,000 tonnes

17,989,000 tonnes

+10.1%



port traffic of goods

12,625,000 tonnes

18,012,000 tonnes

+42.7%



registered passenger cars

960,000

1,068,000

+11.3%



road traffic accidents

31,000

18,000

-41.3%

In 2014,
**passenger cars in Slovenia
were on average 9.4 years
old.**

In the 2005–2014 period the average
age increased by 1.9 years.

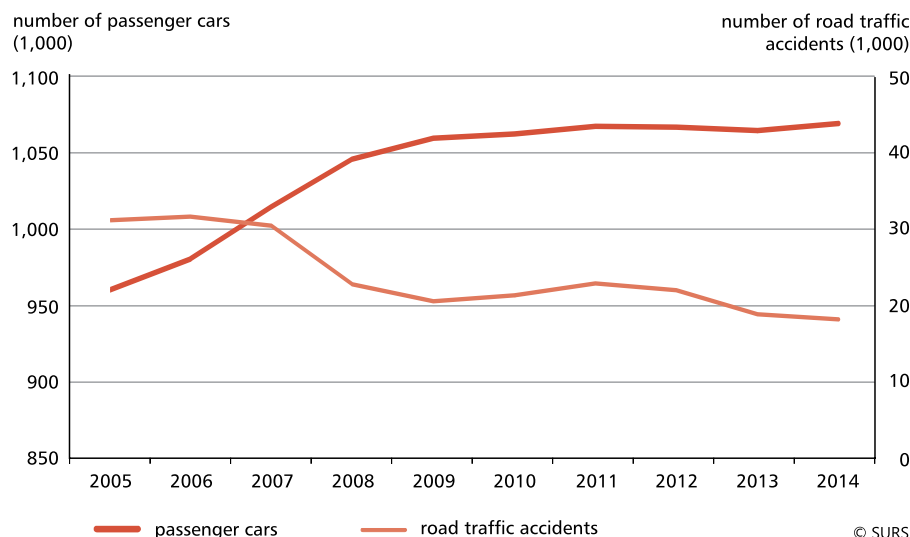
Compared to 2013,
**in 2014 around 200,000
fewer passengers**
were carried in urban scheduled
transport and around 1.6 million
fewer passengers were carried in
railway transport.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Length of roads ¹⁾ (km) | 38,874 ¹⁾ | 38,884 ¹⁾ |
| Length of railway tracks (km) | 1,209 | 1,209 |
| Road motor vehicles as of 31 December | 1,396,691 | 1,412,316 |
| New road motor vehicles registered for the first time | 68,592 | 72,254 |
| Average age of passenger cars (years) | 9.1 | 9.4 |
| Urban public scheduled transport (1,000 passengers) | 47,752 | 47,549 |
| Railway passenger transport (1,000 passengers) | 16,420 | 14,837 |
| Air passenger transport (1,000 passengers) | 1,279 | 1,320 |
| Road goods transport (1,000 tonnes) | 65,340 | 74,143 |
| Railway goods transport (1,000 tonnes) | 17,156 | 17,989 |
| Port traffic of goods (1,000 tonnes) | 17,184 | 18,012 |
| Number of people killed in road traffic accidents | 125 | 108 |

1) Provisional data.

Sources: DRSI, MZI, SURS, URSP

Road traffic accidents and passenger cars



Source: SURS

There were 18,251 road traffic accidents in Slovenia

in 2014, which is 40% less than
ten years ago (in 2005).

1,068,362 passenger cars were
registered in Slovenia in 2014,
which is 11% more than ten years ago.

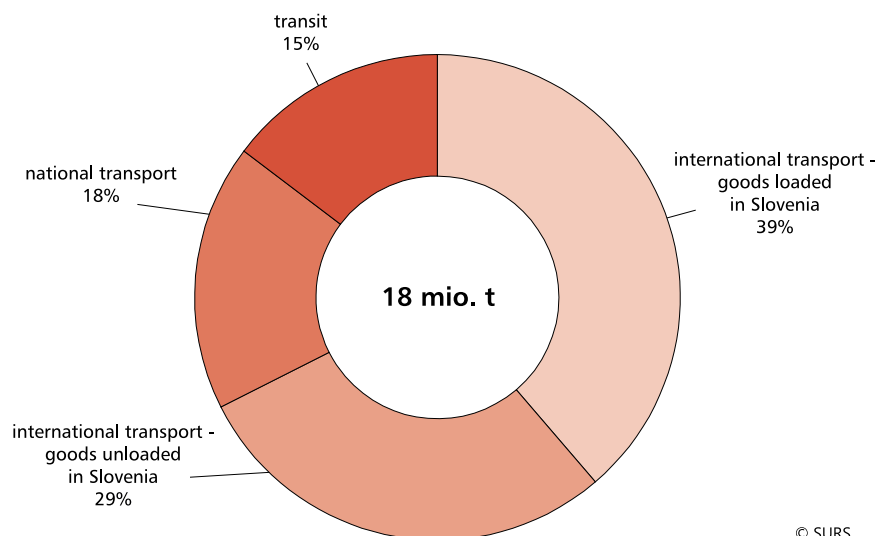
In 2014,
**most road traffic accidents
happened in September
(1,729)**

and as regards the days of the week
on Fridays (17%).

In 2014,
almost 18 million tonnes of goods were carried by railway
 or 10% more than ten years ago and
4,110 million tonne kilometres were travelled
 or 27% more than ten years ago
 (in 2005).

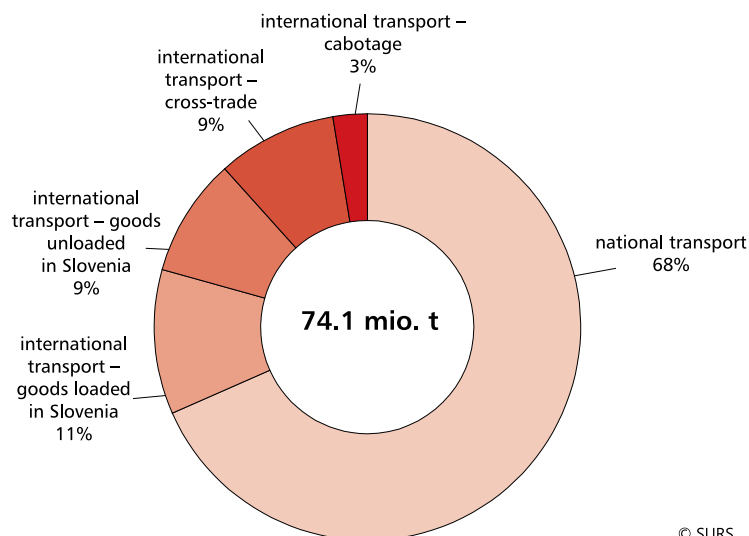
82% of these goods were carried
 in international railway transport.

Railway goods transport, 2014



Source: SURS

Road goods transport, 2014



Source: SURS

In 2014,
road good vehicles registered in Slovenia carried 74.1 million tonnes of goods.

50.7 million tonnes of goods or just over two thirds were carried in national and 23.4 million tonnes in international road transport.

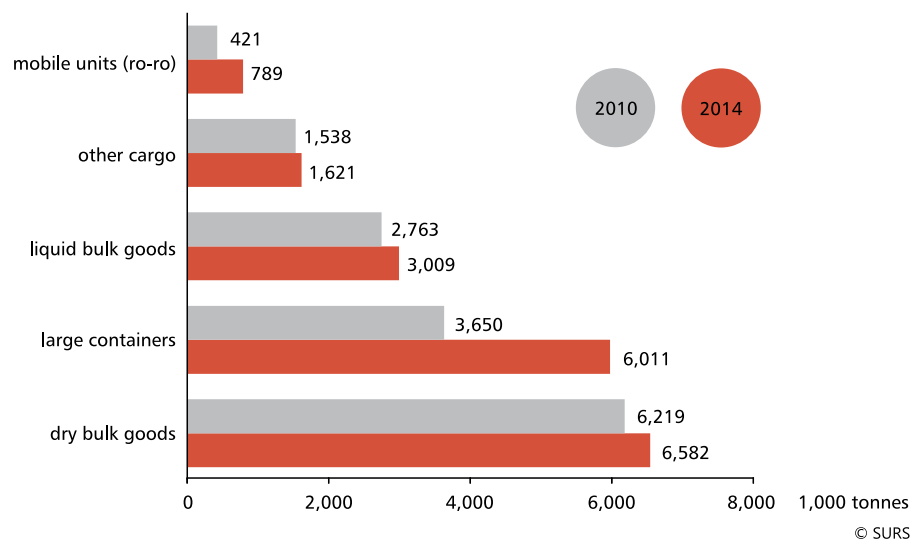
In international transport 8.1 million tonnes of goods were carried from Slovenia and 6.7 million tonnes of goods were carried in the opposite direction. 6.7 million tonnes of goods were carried between two foreign countries and 2 million tonnes of goods were carried within a foreign country (cabotage).

18 million tonnes of goods were handled in the Port of Koper in 2014,

which is 23% more than in 2010.

As regards the type of cargo, most of it was dry bulk goods (6.6 million tonnes or 37%), followed by cargo in containers (6.0 million tonnes or 33%) and liquid bulk goods (3.0 million tonnes or 17%).

Port traffic of goods by type of cargo



Sources: SURS, URSP

Passenger traffic at the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2014



Source: SURS

1.3 million passengers travelled through the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport in 2014.

Most of them travelled between Slovenia and Germany (215,000 or 16%).

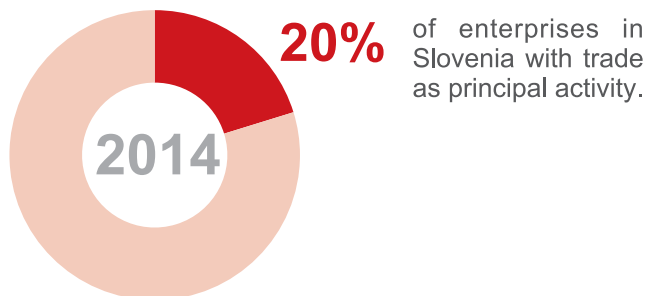
88% of all passengers travelled by scheduled flights and the remaining 12% by unscheduled flights.

As regards scheduled flights, compared to the previous year the number of passengers increased the most between Slovenia and Serbia and as regards unscheduled flights between Slovenia and Greece.

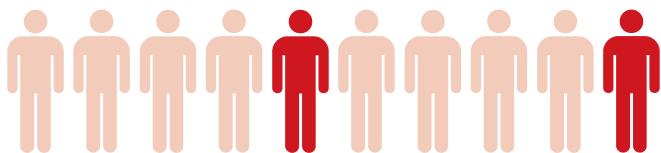
© SURS

Trade and services

Trade



in 2013: **25,705** enterprises
in 2014: **25,816** enterprises



one in five persons employed in Slovenia worked in trade.

► 2013 ► 2014

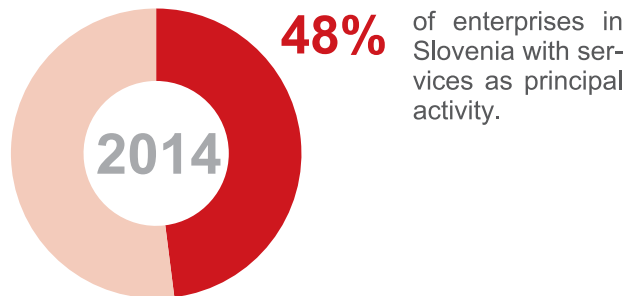
1,792 mio. €

1,822 mio. €

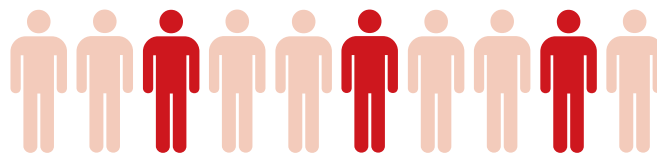
for earnings

1,822 mio. €

Services



in 2013: **62,811** enterprises
in 2014: **62,986** enterprises



one in three persons employed in Slovenia worked in services.

► 2013 ► 2014

2,739 mio. €

2,799 mio. €

for earnings

2,799 mio. €

Note: all data are from the structural business statistics, which monitors non-financial business activities. Provisional data.

EUR 12,091 million of turnover

was generated by retail enterprises in Slovenia in 2014. Retail trade is buying of goods and selling them to end customers.

EUR 11,762 million of turnover

was generated by wholesale enterprises in Slovenia in 2014. Wholesale is buying of goods and selling them to retailers.

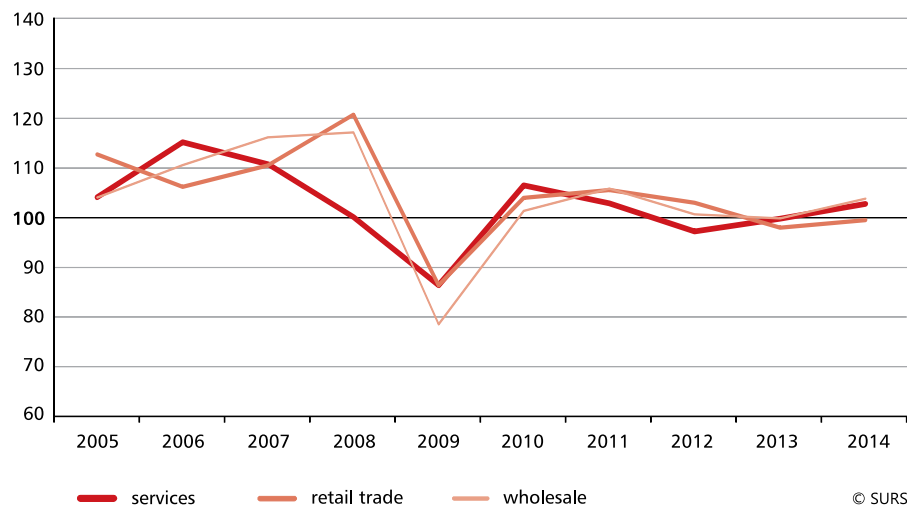
| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------------------|------|
| Retail trade turnover (EUR billion) | 11.6 | 12.1 |
| Wholesale turnover (EUR billion) | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Commission trade turnover (EUR billion) | 212 ^M | 174 |
| Share of enterprises with web sales (%) | 15 | 16 |

M less accurate estimate - use with caution

Source: SURS

Nominal turnover indices

index (same period of previous year = 100)



Source: SURS

In 2014, 16% of enterprises were engaged in web sales, which is 1 percentage point more than in 2013.

Compared to 2013, in 2014 the nominal turnover increased in service activities (by 3%) and in wholesale (by 4%). In retail trade it slightly declined (by 1%). In calculating the nominal turnover price growth is not taken into account.

EUR 8.9 billion of turnover

was generated by retail enterprises (excluding those selling motor vehicles) in 2014.

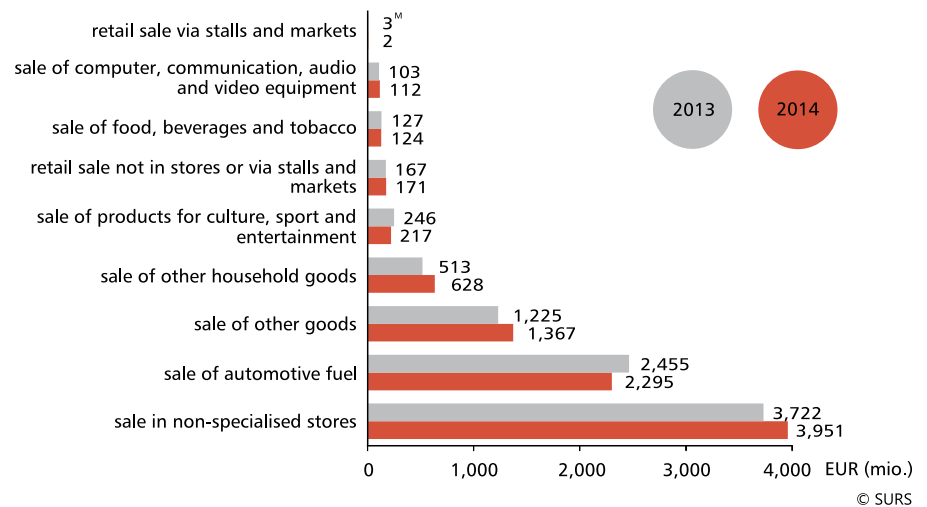
EUR 161 million less turnover than in 2013

was generated by retail sale of fuels, lubricants, brake fluid and coolants.

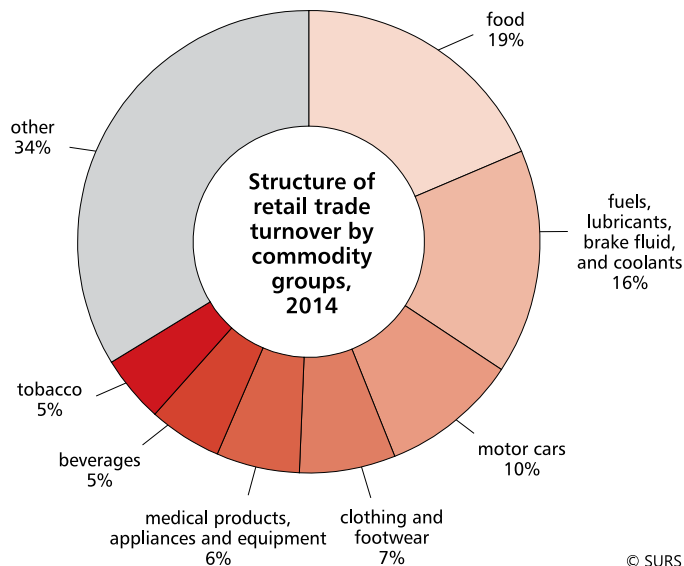
EUR 229 million more turnover than in 2013

was generated by retail sale in non-specialised stores.

Retail trade turnover by principal activity of enterprise



M less accurate estimate - use with caution
Source: SURS



In 2014,

the highest share of turnover in retail was generated by the sale of food (19%)

and fuels, lubricants, brake fluid and coolants (16%); at least 5% of total turnover was generated by the sale of motor cars (10%), clothing and footwear (7%), medical products, appliances and equipment (6%), beverages (5%) and tobacco (5%).

Source: SURS

EUR 7.6 billion of turnover

was generated by wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles in 2014.

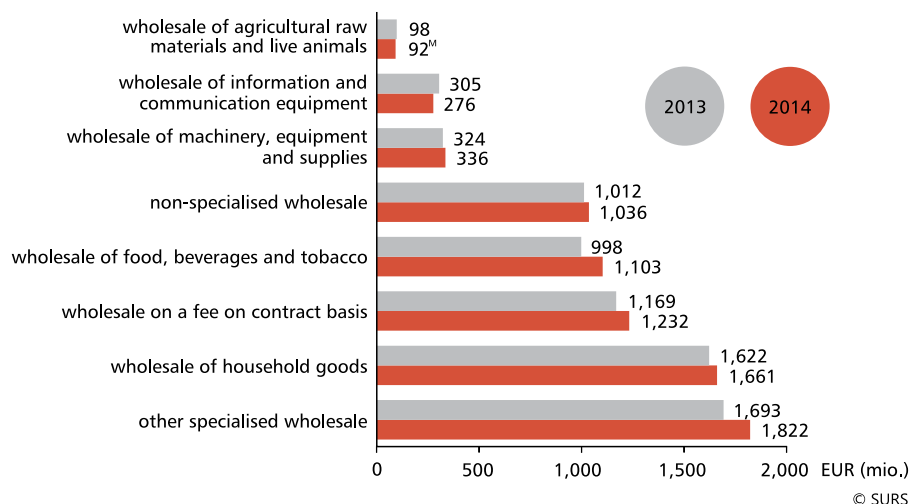
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco generated

EUR 105 million more turnover than in 2013.

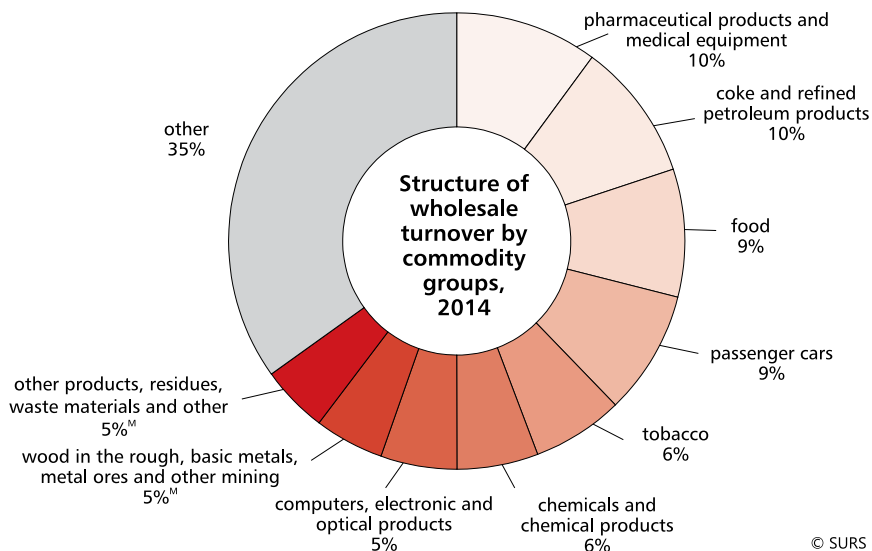
Enterprises dealing with wholesale of information and communication equipment generated

EUR 29 million less turnover than in 2013.

Wholesale turnover on the domestic market by principal activity of enterprise



M less accurate estimate - use with caution
Source: SURS



M less accurate estimate - use with caution
Source: SURS

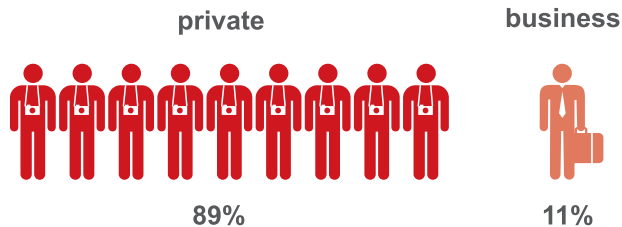
In 2014, the highest share of turnover in wholesale was generated by the sale of pharmaceutical products and medical equipment (10%) and coke and refined petroleum products (10%);

at least 5% of total turnover was generated by the sale of food (9%), motor cars (9%), tobacco (6%), chemicals and chemical products (6%), computers, electronic and optical equipment (5%), non-processed wood, metal and ores (5%) and other products, residues, waste materials and other (5%).

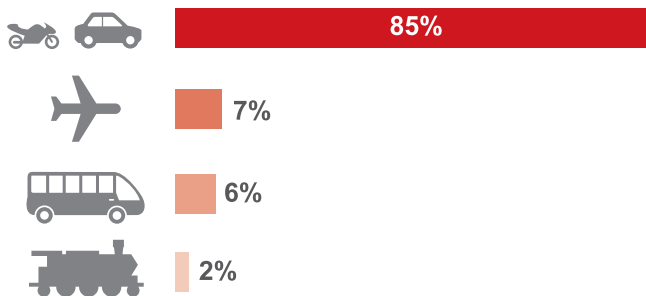
Tourism

Tourism travels of resident population in 2014

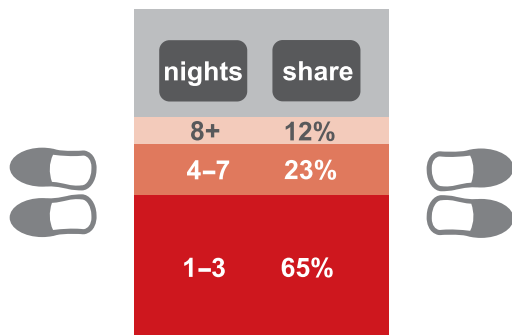
tourism travels



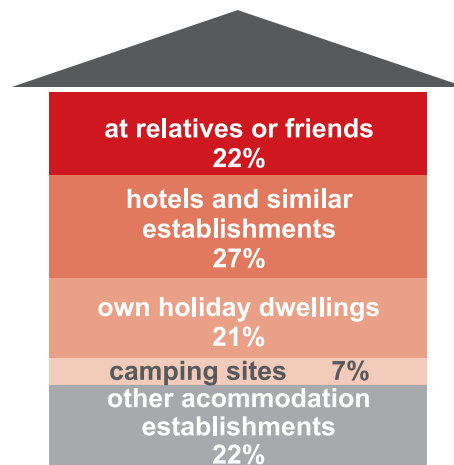
means of transport



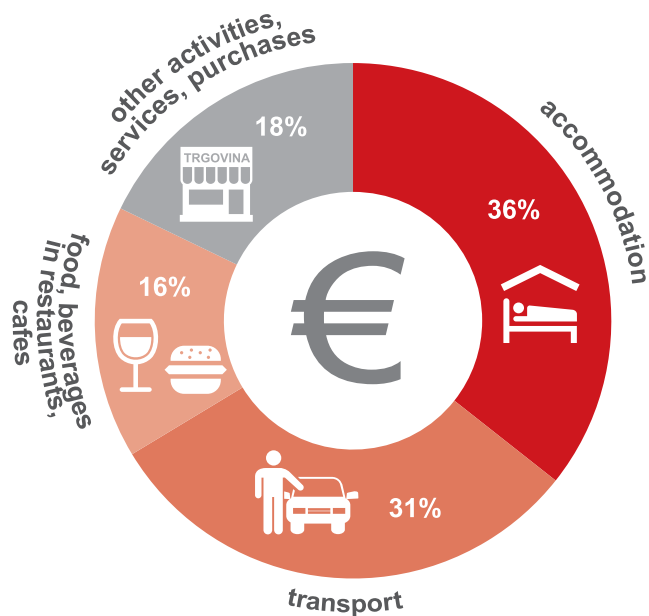
overnights



accommodation¹⁾



expenditures¹⁾



1) The total does not add up due to rounding.

123,235 bedplaces (permanent and auxiliary) were available to tourists

in Slovenia in 2014.

40% of bedplaces were available to tourists in hotels and similar establishments, 19% in camping sites and 41% in other accommodation establishments.

In 2014,

3.5 million tourist arrivals and 9.6 million overnight stays were recorded

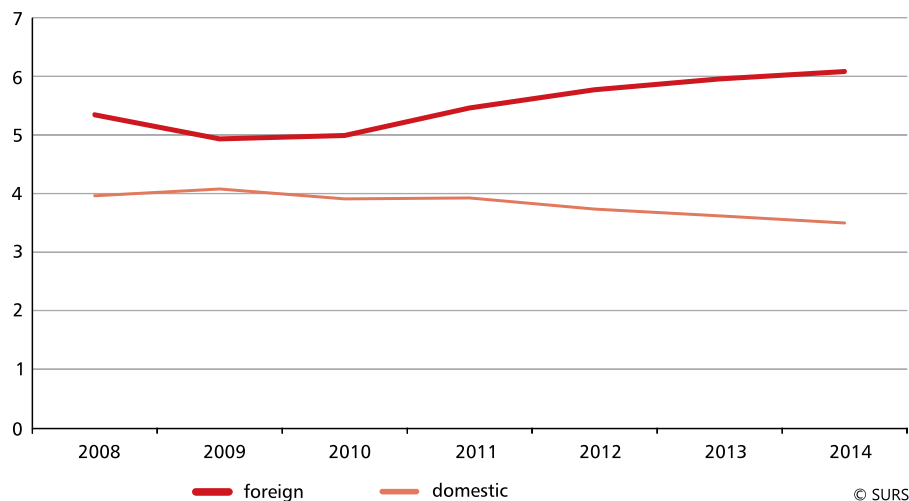
in tourist accommodations in Slovenia. 65% of overnight stays were generated by tourists in hotels and similar establishments, 13% in camping sites and 22% in other accommodation establishments.

| | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | number | |
| Bedplaces by types of accommodation establishments – total | 122,177 | 123,235 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation establishments | 49,351 | 49,507 |
| Camping sites | 22,660 | 23,235 |
| Other accommodation establishments | 50,166 | 50,493 |
| Tourist arrivals by types of accommodation establishments – total | 3,384,491 | 3,524,020 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation establishments | 2,252,890 | 2,387,359 |
| Camping sites | 397,258 | 373,205 |
| Other accommodation establishments | 734,343 | 763,456 |
| Tourist overnight stays by types of accommodation establishments – total | 9,579,033 | 9,590,642 |
| Hotels and similar accommodation establishments | 6,174,738 | 6,239,202 |
| Camping sites | 1,303,825 | 1,218,949 |
| Other accommodation establishments | 2,100,470 | 2,132,491 |

Source: SURS

Tourist overnight stays in Slovenia

number (mio.)



Source: SURS

Foreign tourists in Slovenia generated about 6.1 million and domestic tourists 3.5 million overnight stays

in 2014.

Foreign tourists generated about 14% more and domestic tourists about 12% fewer overnight stays than in 2008.

Foreign tourist generated 64% of all overnight stays in tourist accommodations in 2014.

Half of overnight stays of foreign tourists were generated by tourists from Italy, Austria, Germany, the Russian Federation and the Netherlands.

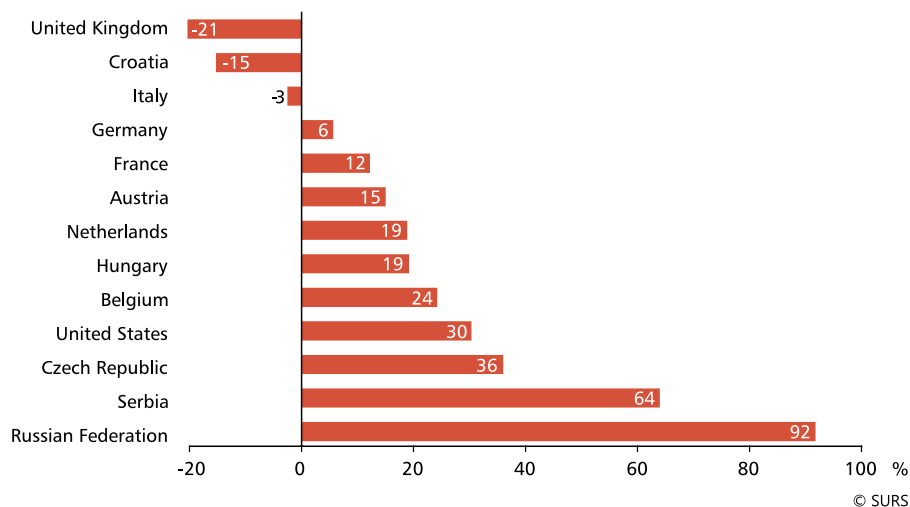
Overnight stays of foreign tourists in Slovenia by countries of residence, 2014



© SURS

Source: SURS

Change in the number of overnight stays of tourists by countries from which most tourists come to Slovenia, 2008–2014



© SURS

Source: SURS

In the 2008–2014 period, the number of tourists from the UK, Croatia and Italy decreased, while

the number of tourists from the Russian Federation, Serbia and the Czech Republic increased the most.

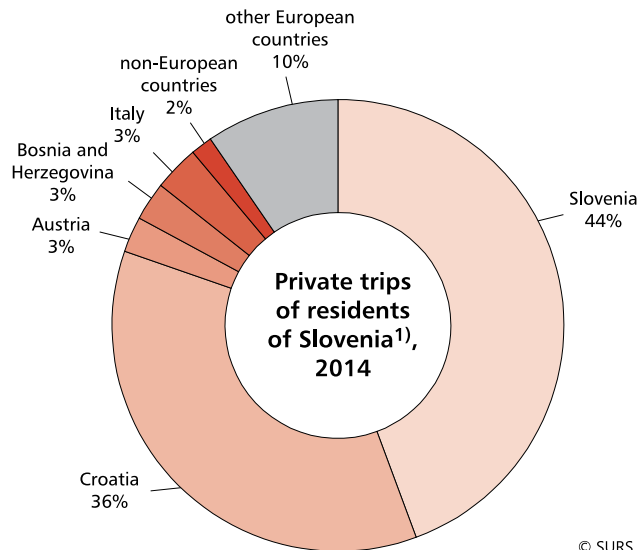
Slovenia is visited by an increasing number of tourists from non-European countries. In the 2008–2014 period, the number of their overnight stays went up by 73%: from 409,000 to 708,000.

In 2014, residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more went on

4.5 million tourism trips; 89% of them were private.

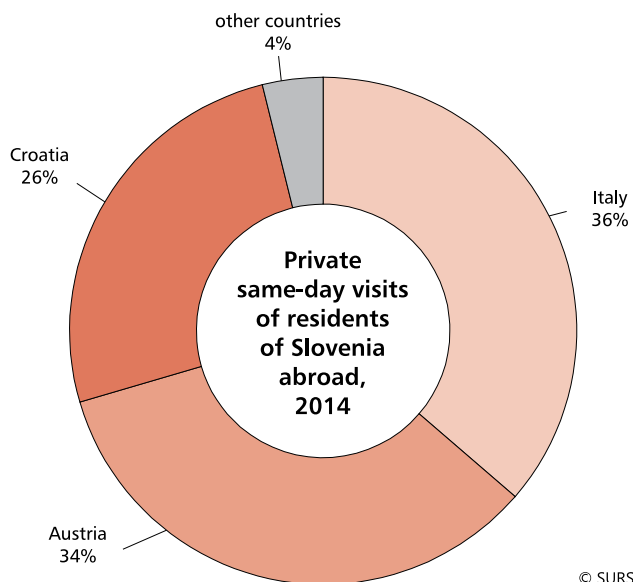
63% of residents of Slovenia went on at least one private trip in 2014.

Together they went on 4 million private trips, of which 56% abroad. The most frequent destination of private trips abroad was Croatia (65%). Slovenian tourists spent on a private trip on average EUR 45 per person per day; in Slovenia EUR 36 and abroad EUR 48.



1) The total does not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS



Source: SURS

In 2014, residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more went on

1.7 million one-day private trips abroad.

Most frequently they visited Italy (613,000 trips) and Austria (576,000 trips).

For each such trip they spent on average EUR 50 per person. They spent the most (EUR 58 per person) in Austria and the least (EUR 39 per person) in Croatia.

STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|---|
| ∅ | average | GDP | gross domestic product |
| M | less accurate estimate - use with caution | HICP | harmonised index of consumer prices |
| - | no occurrence of event | LSU | livestock unit |
| % | percent | LUCF | land use change and forestry |
| °C | degrees Celsius | mio. | million |
| EUR | euro | Nace | Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community |
| Gg | gigagram | NPISH | non-profit institutions serving households |
| GJ | gigajoule | R&D | research and development |
| ha | hectare | VAT | value-added tax |
| kg | kilogram | | |
| km | kilometre | AKOS | Agency for Communication Networks and Services of the Republic of Slovenia |
| km ² | square kilometre | ARSO | Slovenian Environment Agency |
| kWh | kilowatt-hour | DRSI | Slovenian Infrastructure Agency |
| l | litre | Eurostat | Statistical Office of the European Union |
| m ³ | cubic metre | GURS | Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia |
| min. | minute | IJS-CEU | Jožef Stefan Institute |
| mm | millimetre | MKGP | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food |
| MWh | megawatt-hour | MOP | Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning |
| Sm ³ | standard cubic metre | MZI | Ministry of Infrastructure |
| t | ton/tonne = 1,000 kg | SURS | Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia |
| TJ | terajoule | URSP | Slovenian Maritime Administration |
| toe | ton of oil equivalent | ZGS | Slovenian Forest Service |
| CH ₄ | methane | | |
| CO ₂ | carbon dioxide | | |
| HFCs | hydrofluorocarbons | | |
| N ₂ O | nitrous oxide | | |
| PFCs | perfluorocarbons | | |
| SF ₆ | sulphur hexafluoride | | |
| AWU | annual work unit | | |

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, fax and e-mail**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
- **by ordering statistical publications**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 52 85
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
e-mail: prodaja.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

