



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
STATISTICAL OFFICE

# STAT'O'BOOK

Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2017




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## Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2017



According to one of the definitions, statistics is a science that develops methods for collecting and analysing data on mass phenomena. It also deals with data collection, processing and dissemination. Its basis is mathematical statistics, which is a branch of applied mathematics. Sounds appealing? Most readers probably do not think so. Although official statistics are based on learned definitions, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia tries to bring statistics closer to everyday life and every person. One such attempt is the Stat'o'book, a booklet the updated edition of which is now available. In it we tried to briefly present all statistical areas we are dealing with. There are many of them and they are constantly changing. The data are also changing; some not very much and some greatly. Official statistics measures the situation in a society, so it is far from static. It is a mirror of society.

We are aware of the exponential growth of information and perhaps their hyper-production burdens you or makes you feel uncomfortable. We definitely don't want to add to this feeling, so we shortened our Stat'o'book and tried to present the data as attractively as possible. We hope we were successful.

Genovefa Ružič  
Director-General





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## Most popular street names in Slovenia, 2016



Source: GURS

© SURS

## Area of Slovenia and its administrative breakdown

	1. 1. 2016	1. 1. 2017
Area of Slovenia (km <sup>2</sup> )	20,273	20,273
Number of cohesion regions	2	2
Number of statistical regions	12	12
Number of administrative units	58	58
Number of municipalities	212	212
Number of settlements	6,036	6,036
Number of streets	10,366	10,375
Number of house numbers	550,635	553,430

Sources: SURS, GURS

The total area of Slovenia is **20,273 km<sup>2</sup>**. As regards the **territory**, of the 257 countries in the world Slovenia is **155<sup>th</sup>** (source: CIA).

In the past ten years the number of settlements went up by 13, of streets by 348 and of house numbers by 32,798.

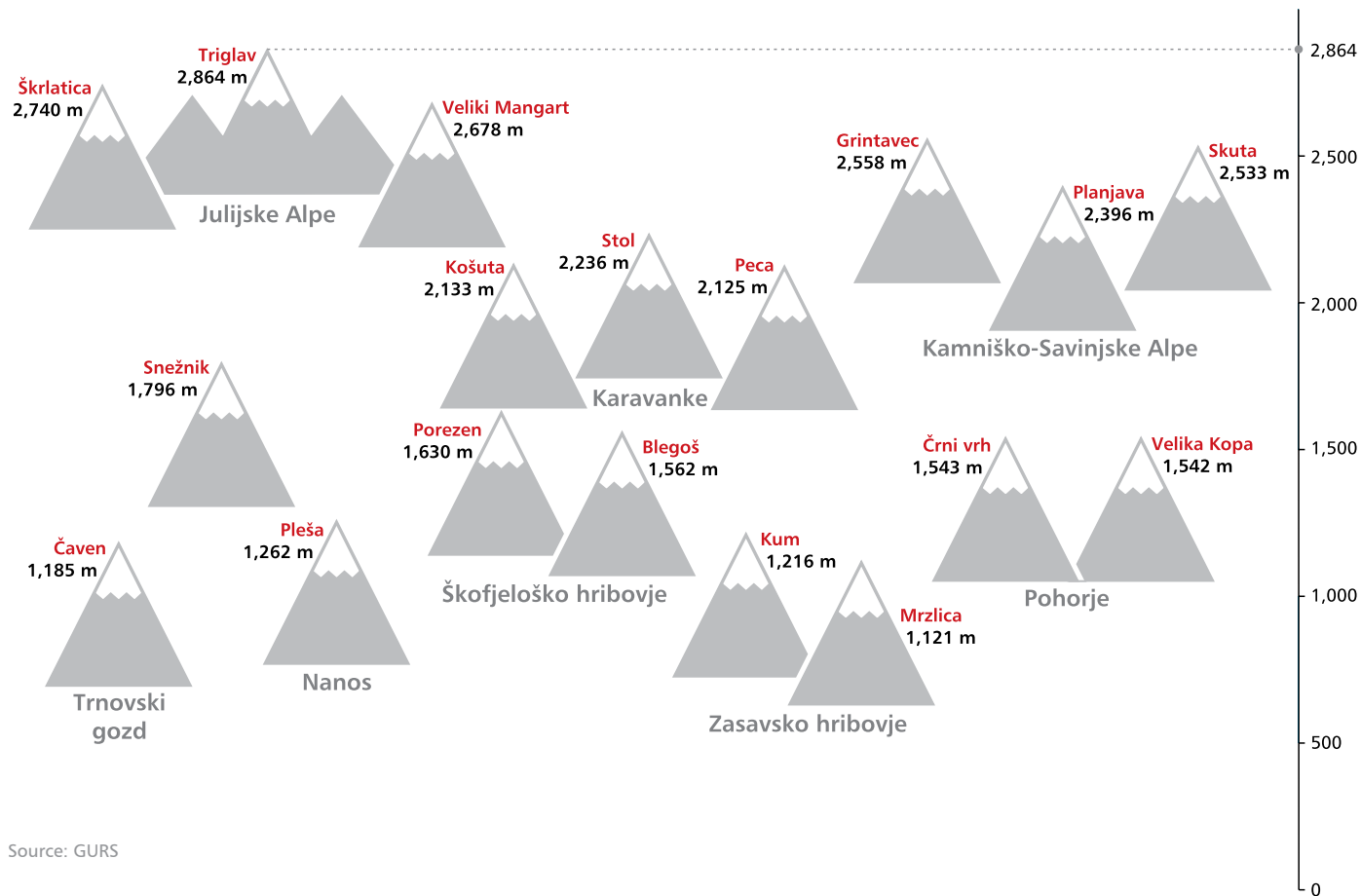
In 2016 most streets in Slovenia (52) were named **Šolska ulica**, followed by **Prešernova** and **Vrtna ulica**, 45 each.

As regards settlements, most were named **Gradišče** and **Pristava**, 8 each.

In 2016, **59 settlements** in Slovenia had **no inhabitants**; a third of them are located in municipality Kočevje.



## Highest peaks and longest rivers, Slovenia



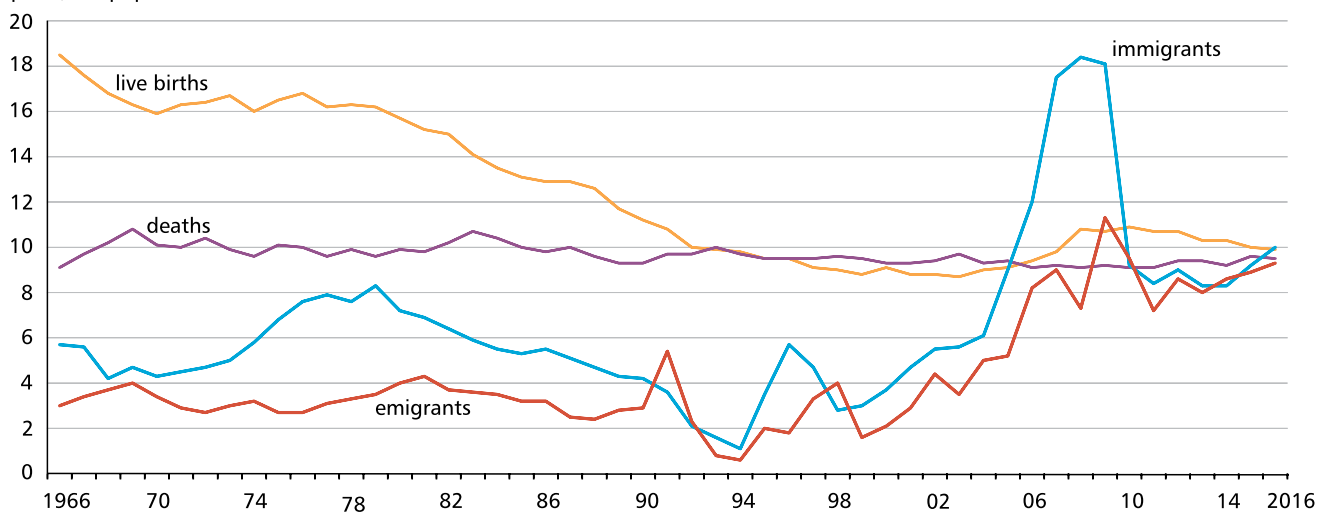
Source: GURS

Source: ARSO

© SURS

## Natural and migration changes of the population

per 1,000 population



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Demographic indicators

	1966	2016
Population, 1 July	1,669,606	2,064,241
Total fertility rate	2.48	1.58
Mean age of mother at first childbirth (years)	23.9	29.4
Live births outside marriage (%)	8.7	58.6
Mean age at death	62.5	77.3
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	26.0	2.0
Mean age of groom at marriage (years)	28.2	35.3
Mean age of bride at marriage (years)	24.7	32.6

Source: SURS

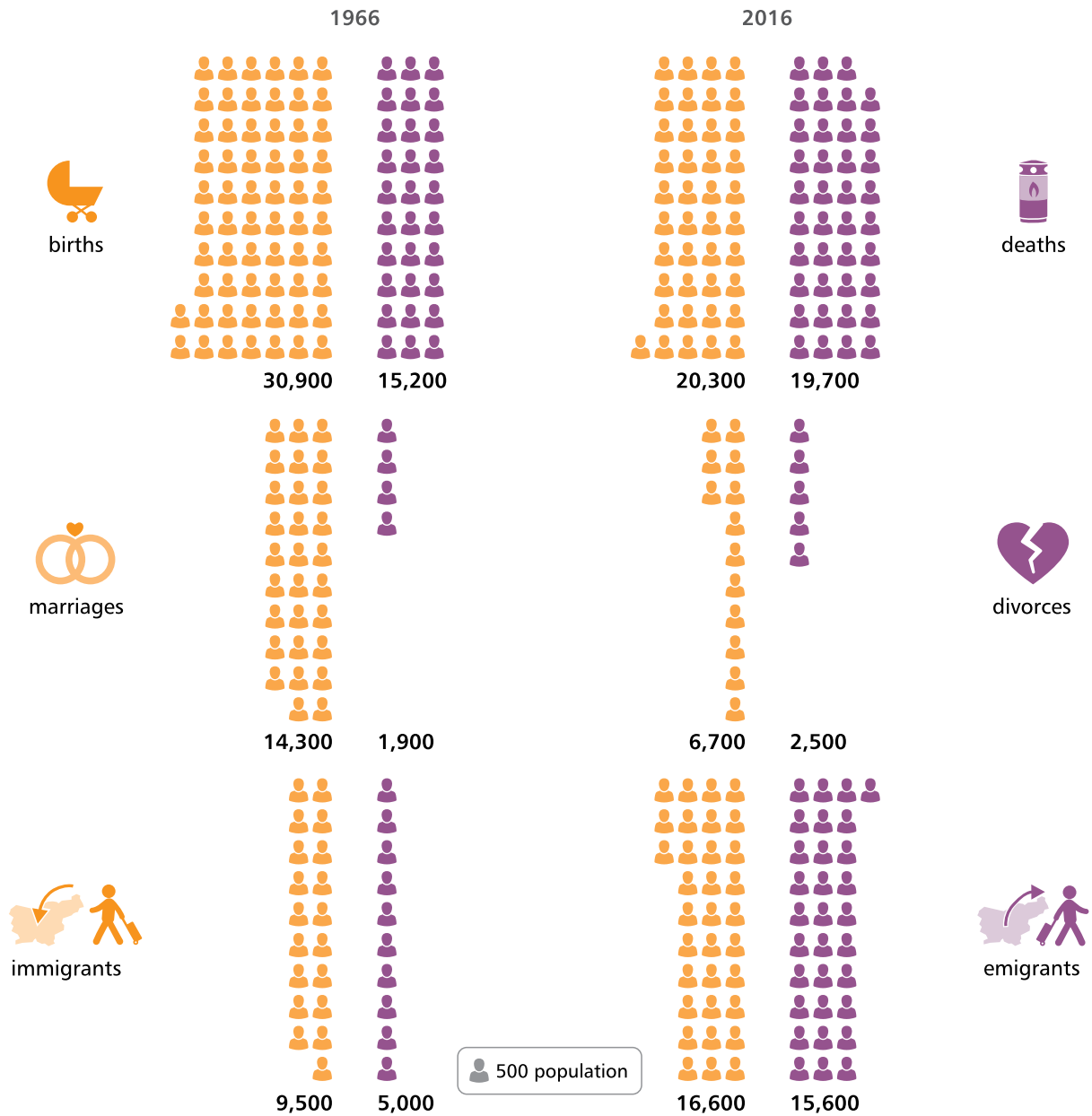
In 2016 residents of Slovenia were on average 43 years old; fifty years ago the mean age was 33 years. **Fifty-year-olds** (born in 1966) were the **second largest generation in 2016**.

Fifty years ago, fifty-year-olds (born in 1916) were the 66th largest generation.

Between 1966 and independence (1991), the **population of Slovenia increased by 350,000**; 70% of total increase was natural increase.

After independence the population increased by 107,000; **80% of total increase was net migration**.

# Population of Slovenia



Source: SURS

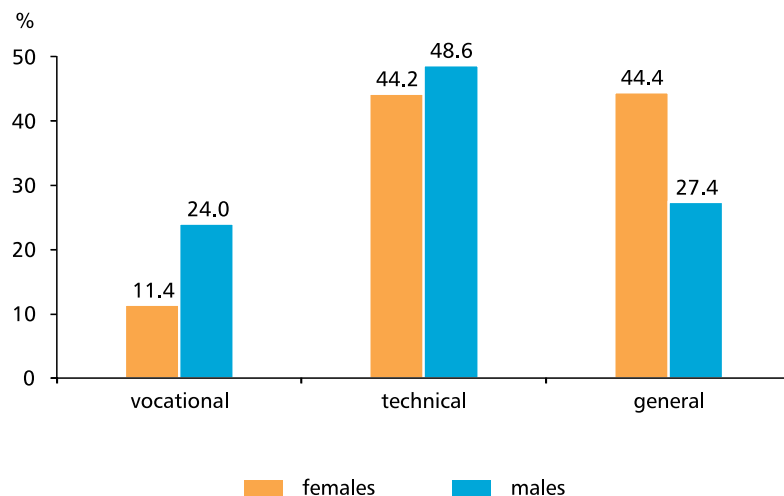
© SURS

## Education indicators

	2015/16	2016/17
	number	
Children in kindergartens	85,407	86,284
Kindergartens with units	978	944
Pupils in basic schools	170,067	176,898
Basic schools and units	834	820
Pupils in upper secondary schools	74,759	74,021
Students	80,798	79,547
Graduates <sup>1)</sup>	18,631	30,967

1) Data for the calendar years 2015 or 2016.  
Source: SURS

### Pupils by type of upper secondary education, 2016/17



Source: SURS

© SURS

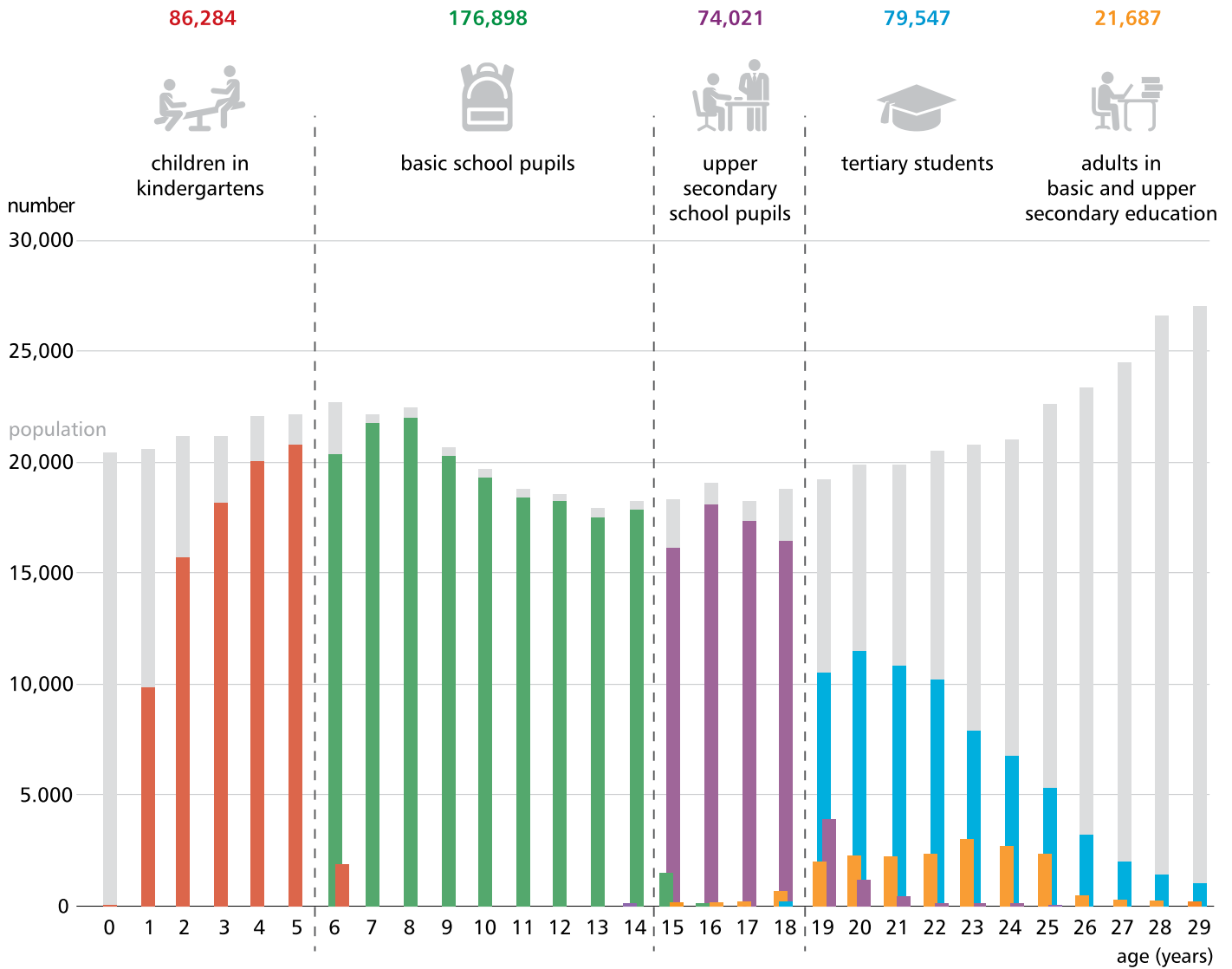
At the beginning of the school year 2016/17, **91,000 boys** and **86,000 girls** were enrolled in basic schools. 1,500 pupils were repeating the grade.

In all basic schools together, in the school year 2016/17 there were on average **18 pupils per class**.

In the same school year **1,374 pupils** were enrolled in private basic schools, which is less than 1% of all pupils in basic schools.

In the past 10 years enrolment in upper secondary general and technical education has been declining, while enrolment in vocational education has been slightly growing.

# Participation in formal education, by age, 2016/17



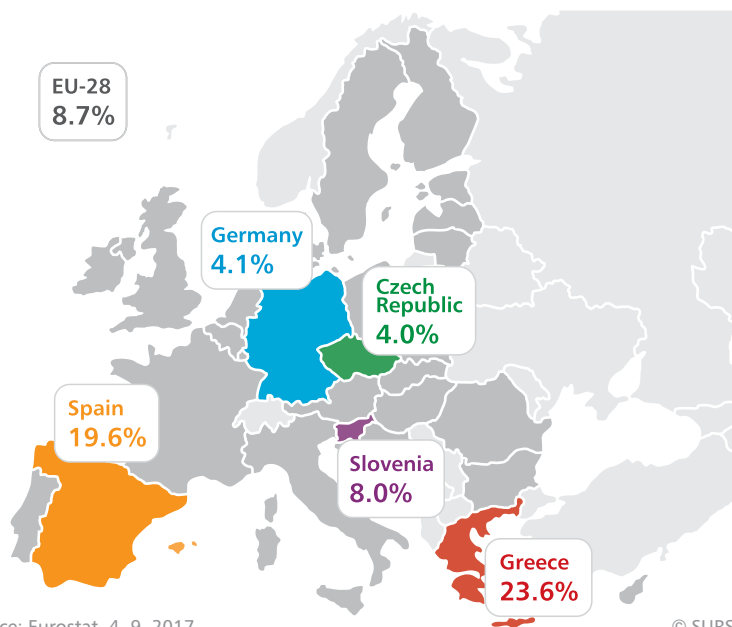
Source: SURS

## Working age population, 2016

	Total	15–29 years	30–49 years	50 years or more
	(1,000)			
Employed	915	148	520	247
employees	785	137	452	197
permanent employment	650	66	401	183
temporary employment	135	71	51	13
self-employed	108	6	63	38
Unemployed	80	26	38	16
Inactive	763	152	43	568
	%			
Unemployment rate	8.0	14.7	6.8	6.1
Employment rate	52.1	45.6	86.6	29.7

Source: SURS

## Unemployment rate, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



Source: Eurostat, 4. 9. 2017

© SURS

In 2016 there were **915,000 employed persons** in Slovenia, most of them, **57%, members of the middle generation.**

**Young people** (aged 15–29 years) were mostly in **temporary** employment as they had 53% of all temporary jobs.

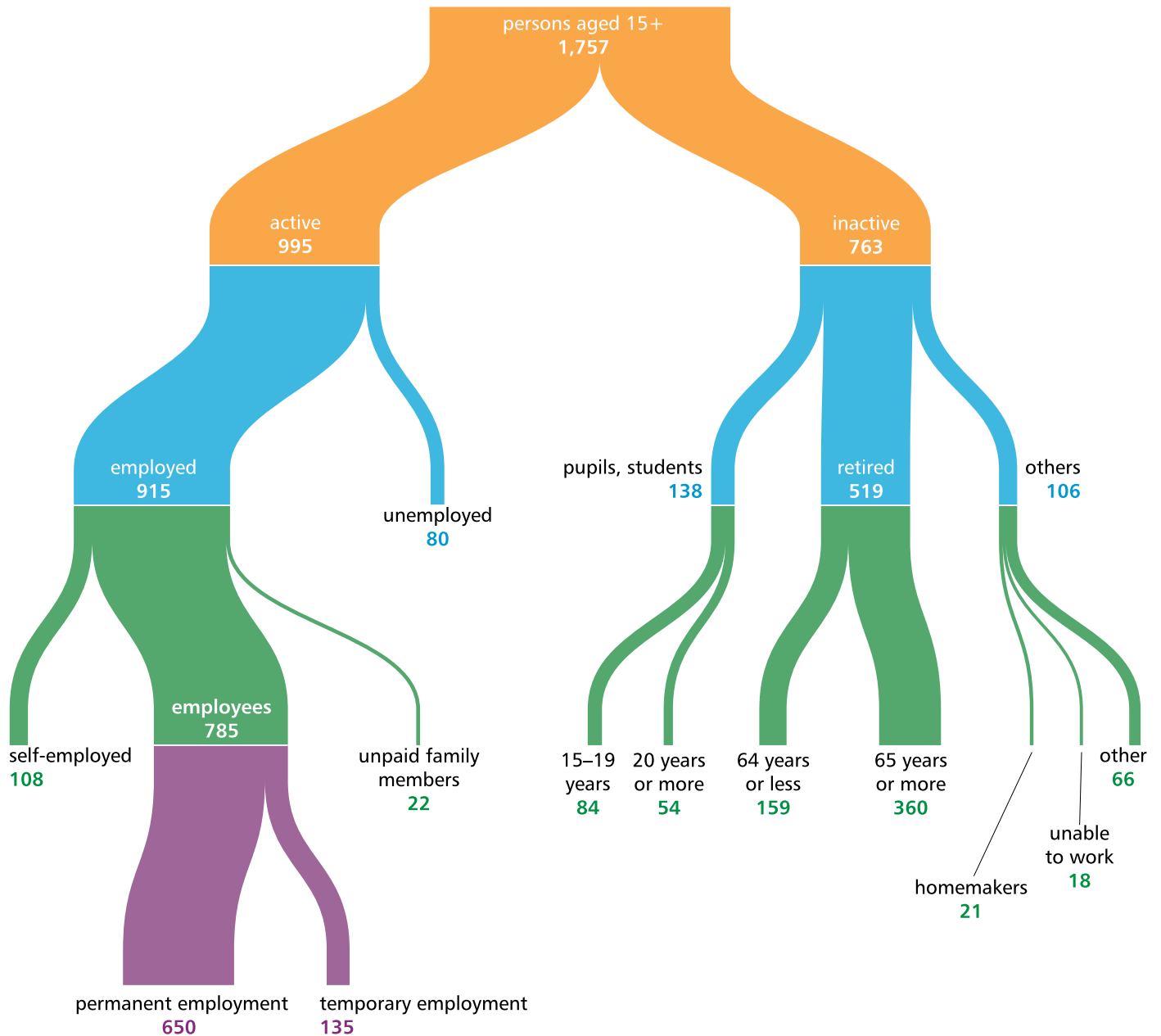
Persons aged 30–49 years were mostly in permanent employment as they had 62% of all permanent jobs.

The number of **unemployed men** was **almost the same** as the number of unemployed **women**. The total number of unemployed persons was 8% lower than in 2015.

For women the **unemployment rate** was 8.6% and for men 7.5%.

In 2016 the unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (23.6%) and the lowest in the Czech Republic (4.0%); the EU-28 average was 8.7%.

# Active and inactive population (in 1,000), 2016<sup>1)</sup>

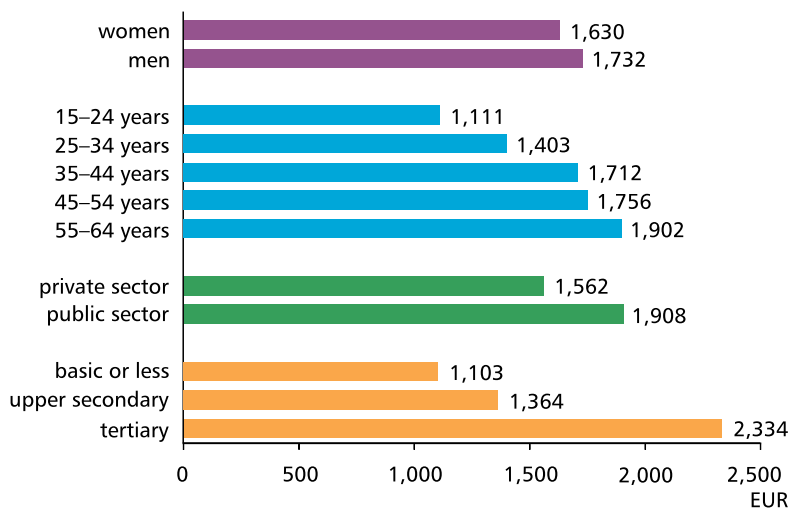


1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.  
Source: SURS

## Earnings, persons in paid employment who received earnings, and labour costs

	2015	2016
Average monthly gross earnings (EUR)	1,555.89	1,584.66
Average monthly net earnings (EUR)	1,013.23	1,030.16
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings	644,565	660,208
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment with overdue payments	66,390	96,251
Average monthly number of persons in paid employment who received earnings for overtime work	88,559	95,388
Average monthly number of hours actually worked per person in paid employment	137	135
Average monthly labour costs per person in paid employment (EUR)	2,129.81	2,177.31
Employees' incomes (EUR)	1,821.07	1,854.74
Employer's social contributions (EUR)	303.39	318.75
Other labour costs (EUR)	5.36	3.83

Source: SURS

Average monthly gross earnings by sex, age, sector of employment and educational attainment, 2016<sup>1)</sup>

1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

© SURS

In Slovenia, average monthly **gross earnings** for 2016 were **1.8% higher** than earnings for the previous year.

The highest earnings were paid in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (EUR 2,347) and the lowest in administrative and support service activities (EUR 1,055).

**In 2016 labour costs** per person in paid employment were 2.2% higher than in 2015.

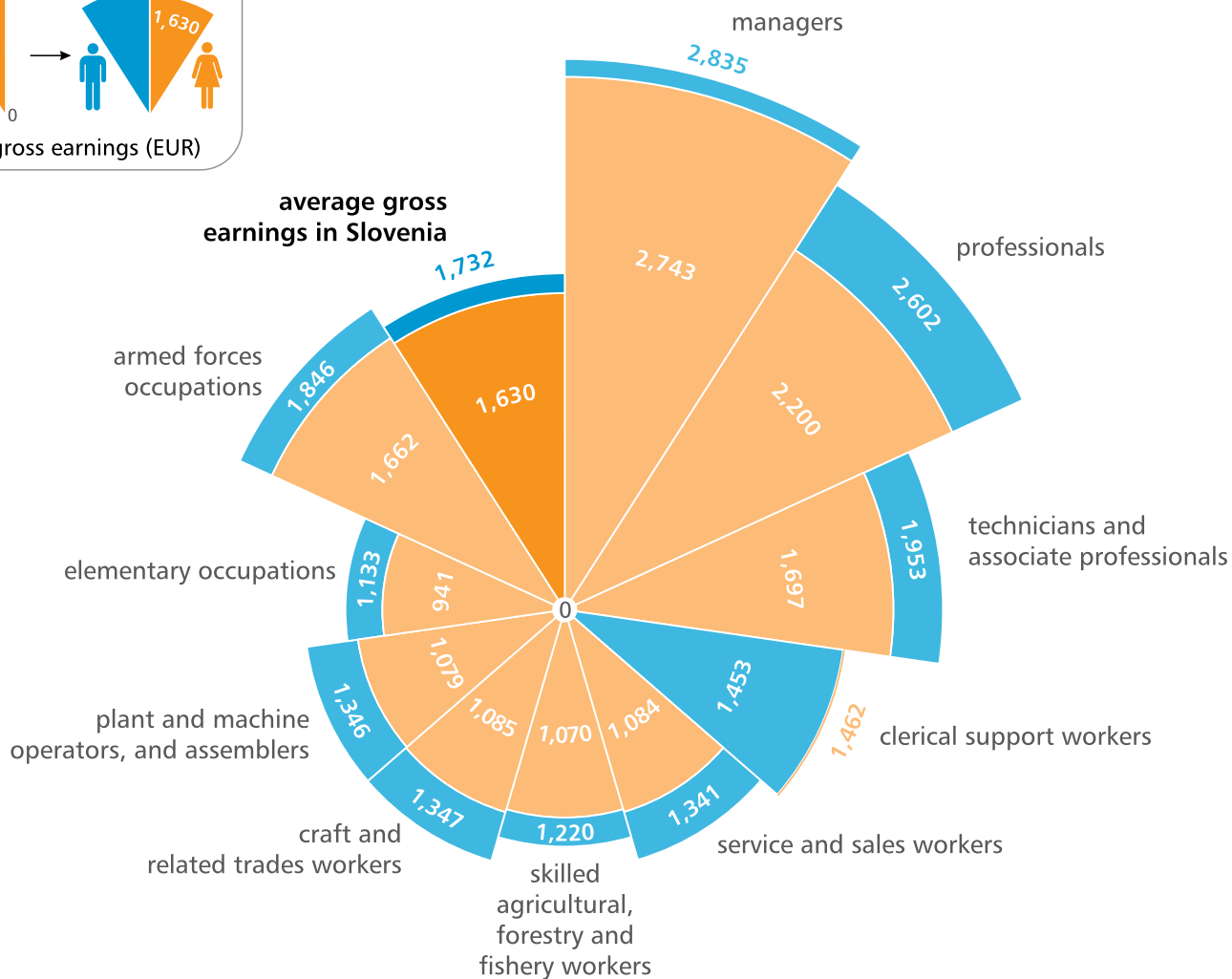
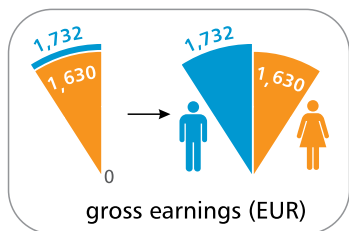
**Women's earnings** were on average 6% lower than men's earnings.

**Public sector** employees earned on average EUR 346 more than **private sector** employees.

Tertiary educated employees earned on average EUR 1,231 more than employees with basic education or less.



# Average monthly gross earnings by major groups of occupation and sex, 2016<sup>1)</sup>



1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

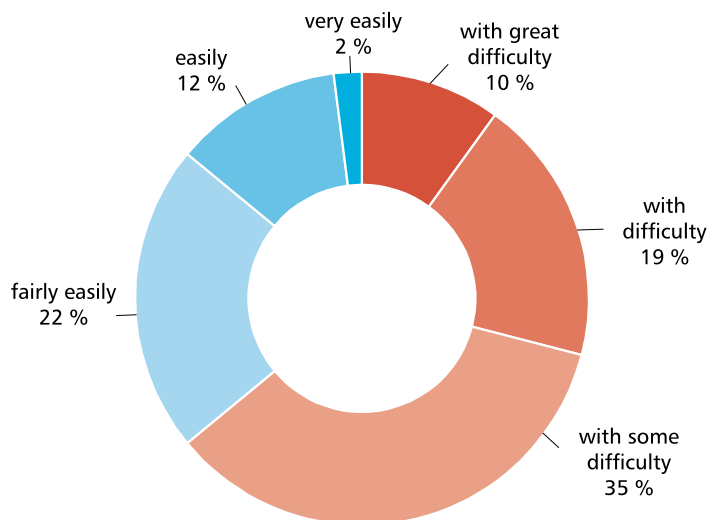
## Quality of life indicators

	2015 <sup>1)</sup>	2016 <sup>1)</sup>
Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion	385,000	371,000
Number of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	287,000	280,000
Number of severely materially deprived people	116,000	108,000
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	19.2	18.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate	14.3	13.9
Severe material deprivation rate	5.8	5.4
Share of households that can afford:		
unexpected financial expenses of EUR 600 (%)	54	55
one week's annual holiday away from home (%)	68	69

1) The calculation is based on income earned in the previous year.

Source: SURS

## How households are able to make ends meet, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016 the **monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold** for a one-member household was **EUR 616 net**.

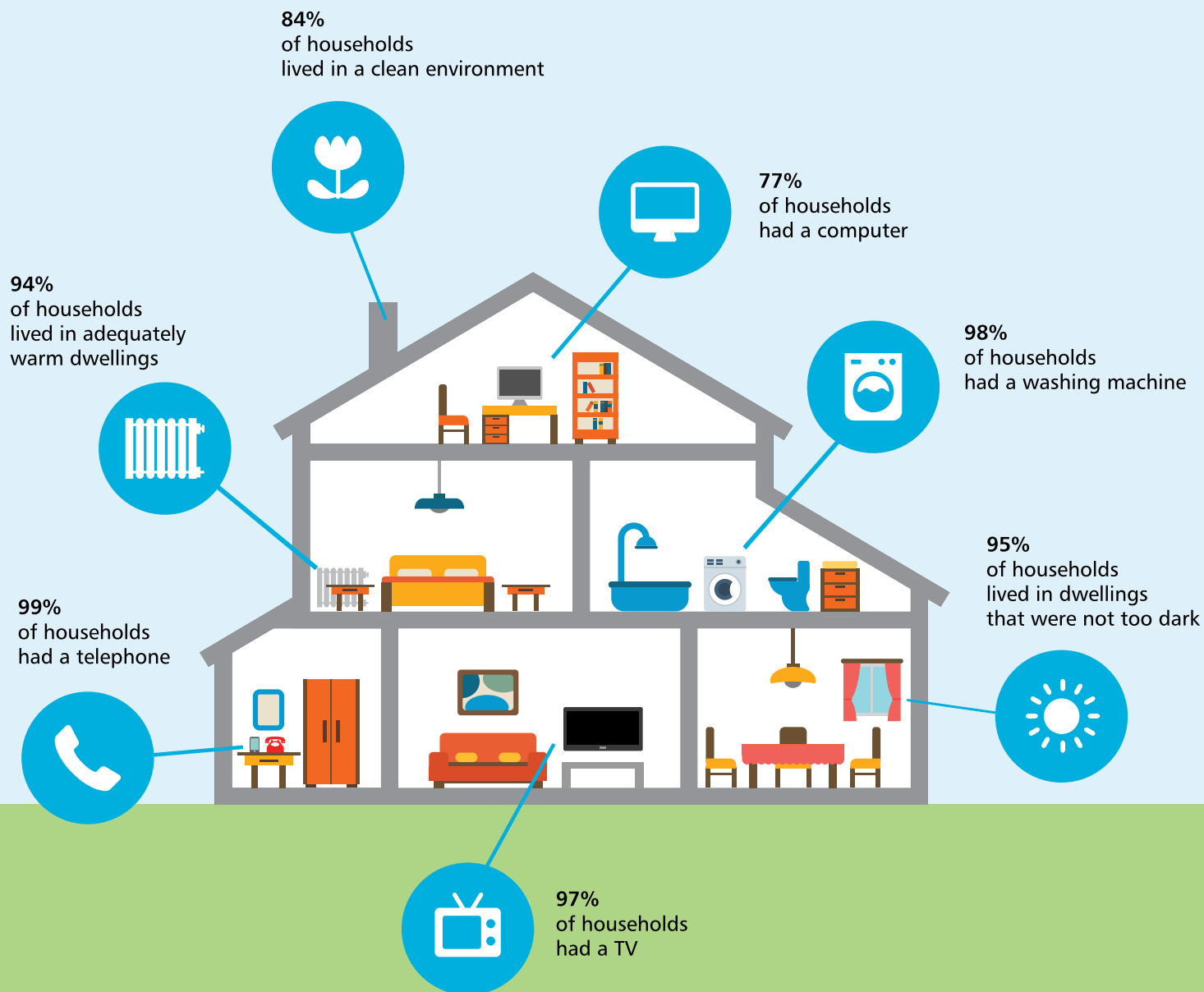
One in seven residents in Slovenia was living **below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold**.

In 2016, **16%** of persons aged 16+ **could not afford** to participate in **leisure activities** that have to be paid for (e.g. recreation, cinema).

90% of residents aged 16+ got together for a drink or lunch with friends or relatives at least once a month.

**15%** of households were in **arrears** of paying **housing costs** due to financial difficulties at least once in the 12 months before the survey.

## Housing conditions, 2016



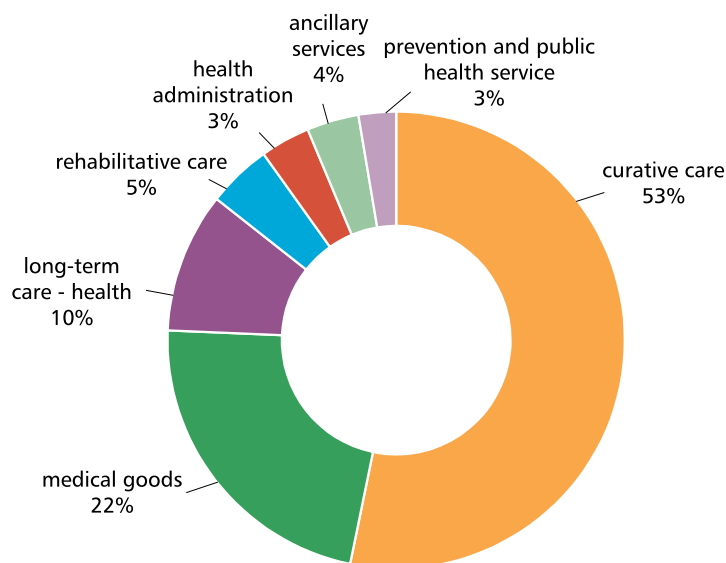
Expenditure on social protection and health care (million EUR), 2015<sup>1)</sup>

<b>Expenditure for social protection schemes</b>	<b>9,229</b>	<b>Sources of funding of long-term care (total)</b>	<b>489</b>
social benefits	9,072	general government	356
in cash	6,056	private sectors	133
in kind	3,016	<b>Long-term care - health</b>	<b>327</b>
administration costs	143	general government	313
other	14	private sectors	15
<b>Health care expenditure</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>Long-term care - social</b>	<b>162</b>
general government	2,362	general government	44
private sector	933	private sectors	119

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

Source: SURS

## Health care expenditure by functions, 2015



Source: SURS

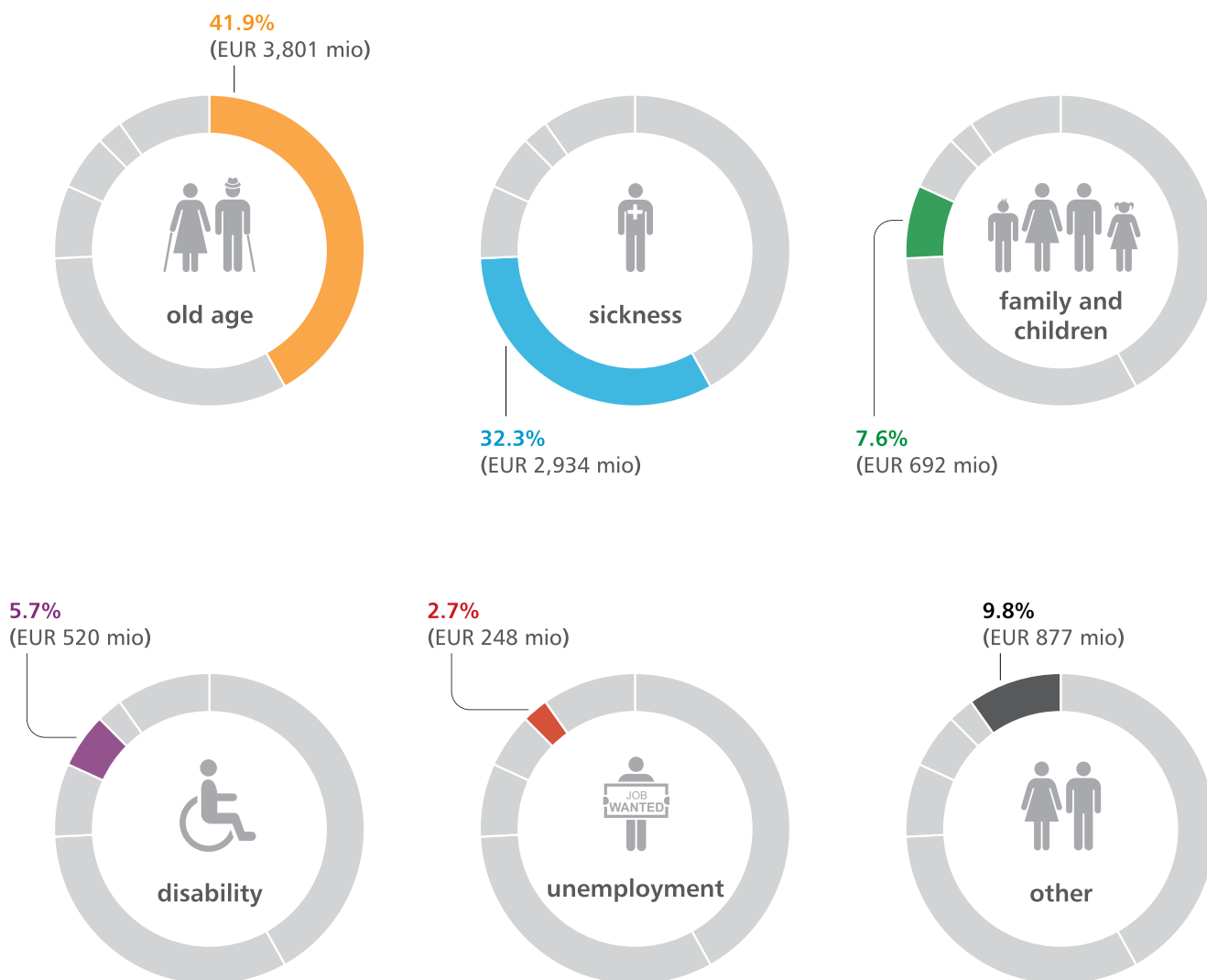
© SURS

In 2015, **EUR 9,229 million** was spent on **social protection schemes**, while **current health expenditure** amounted to **EUR 3,295**.

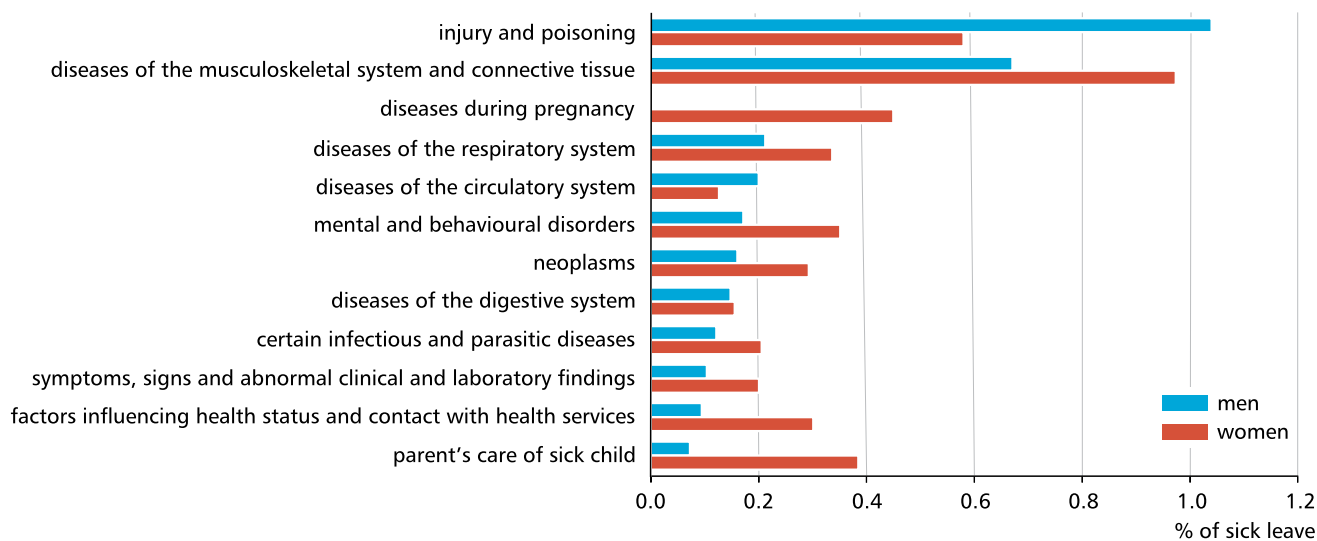
In the 2006–2015 period expenditure was increasing; in 2015 social protection expenditure and health expenditure were each about **30% higher than in 2006**.

In 2014, **60,750 people** in Slovenia were receiving **at least one service or benefit** within the **long-term care system**. Just over a third of them (22,173) were receiving long-term care in institutions; they were followed by those receiving long-term care at home (20,995).

## Expenditure for social benefits by social protection functions, 2015



## Leading causes of sick leave, 2016



Source: NIJZ

© SURS

## Health care personnel, health centres, hospitals, pharmacies, prescriptions

	2015	2016
	per 10,000 population	
Physicians	28.8	30.8
Nurses <sup>1)</sup>	26.5	31.2
Dentists	6.9	7.0
Pharmacists	6.8	7.1
	per 100,000 population	
Health centres <sup>2)</sup>	3.1	3.1
Hospitals <sup>2)</sup>	1.3	1.3
Pharmacies <sup>2)</sup>	1.2	1.2
	per person	
Prescriptions	8.5	8.6

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

2) Public health care institutions.

Source: NIJZ

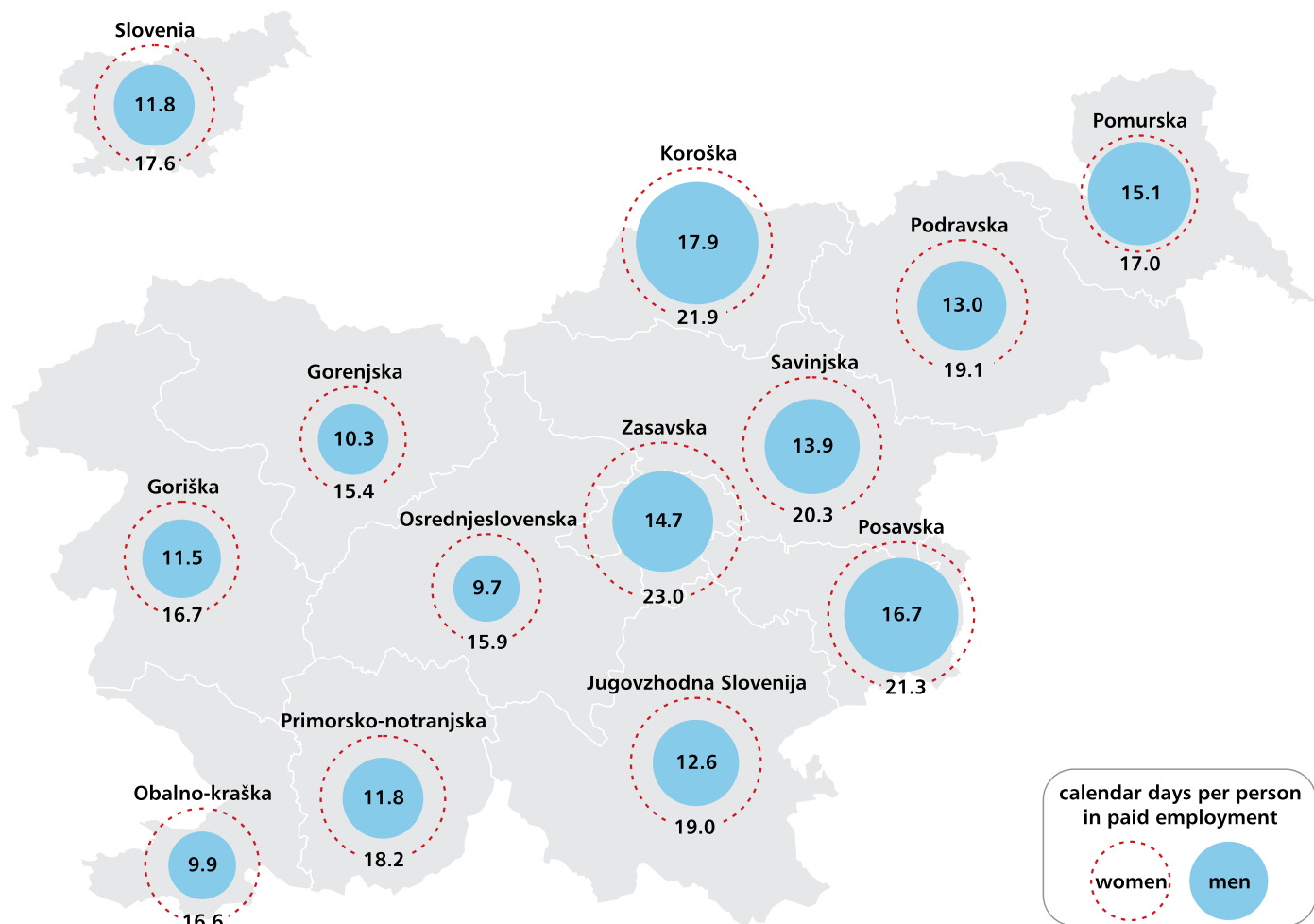
In 2016 **absence from work** due to sick leave was 4%, which was **less than 10 years ago**. Between 2007 and 2016 the average duration of one spell of sick leave shortened from 17.9 to 14.6 calendar days.

In 2016, **7% more physicians** and **18% more nurses** were employed than a year earlier.

Girls born in Slovenia in 2015 can expect **57.7 healthy life years** and boys **58.5 healthy life years**.

In 2016 a resident of Slovenia aged 15+ consumed on average **10.5 litres of pure alcohol**, of which just over 5 litres through wine, just over 4 litres through beer and almost a litre through spirits.

## Number of days of sick leave per person in paid employment, statistical regions, 2016



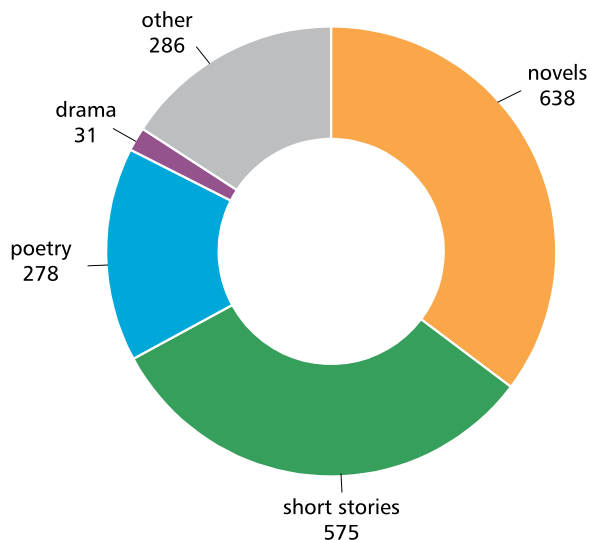
## Culture indicators, 2015

Exhibitions in museums and galleries (number)	3,502
Performances in houses of culture (number)	15,763
Theatrical performances (number)	6,544
Concerts of professional orchestras and choirs (number)	170
Members of public libraries <sup>1)</sup>	469,970
average number of visits per member	21.6
Number of lending points <sup>1)</sup>	
local libraries	271
mobile libraries	13

1) Data for 2016.  
Sources: SURS, NUK

Government expenditure on culture:	
share of GDP (%)	0.7
EUR per capita	133
Household expenditure on culture:	
EUR per capita	157

## Published titles of literature, 2016



Source: NUK

© SURS

In Slovenia **22 long films**, **14 of them feature films** and **8 documentaries**, and **67 short and medium-length films** were created in 2015 (source: SFC).

The **Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage** of Slovenia contained **56 units** (practices, presentations, knowledge, skills) in 2016, while the **Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage** contained **29,950 units**.

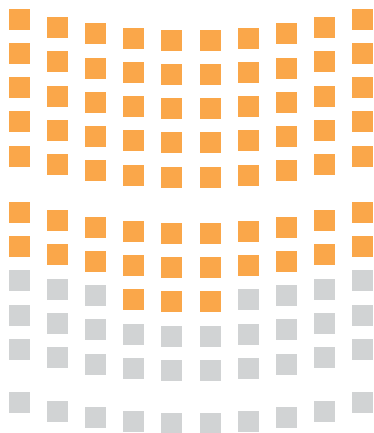
In 2016, **public libraries** in Slovenia had **469,970 members**, which is just over 23% of the total population. Library members borrowed 25.7 million units of library material (source: NUK).

**Publishers in Slovenia** issued **5,319 titles of books and brochures**, 1,808 of them literature: 995 titles of original Slovenian literature and 813 titles of translated works (source: NUK).



## Average daily number of people attending cultural events, 2015

**7,271**  
people visited museums



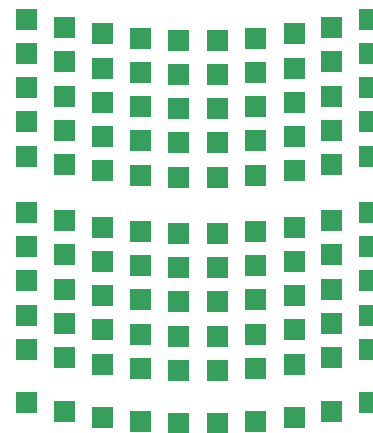
100 persons

**2,330**  
people attended  
theatrical performances



100 persons

**10,961**  
people visited houses of culture



100 persons

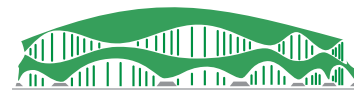
in one year they would  
fill the Stožice Arena  
**213-times**



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



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



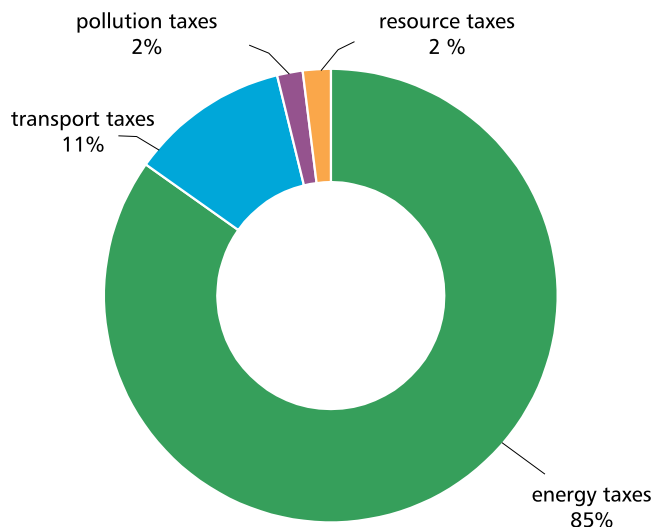
(capacity 12,480 seats)

## Environmental indicators

	2015	2016
Water abstraction per capita (m <sup>3</sup> )	79.7	78.3
Water supplied to households from the public water supply (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	38	38
Waste water discharged from the public sewage system (1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	162,540	200,653
Length of the sewage system (km)	9,638	8,950
Waste generated - total (million t)	5.2	5.5
Municipal waste generated (kg/capita per year)	451	476
Separately collected municipal waste (% of total municipal waste)	68.6	67.2
Share of hazardous waste in total waste generated (%)	2.8	2.2
Waste landfilled at municipal landfill sites (1,000 t)	261	113
Waste imports (1,000 t)	1,030	992
Waste exports (1,000 t)	629	884

Sources: SURS, MOP, ARSO

## Environmental taxes by type, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016, **78.3 m<sup>3</sup> of water per capita** was abstracted in Slovenia.

Almost **97% of waste water from industry was untreated** before discharge. However, most of this water (94%) was only heat polluted.

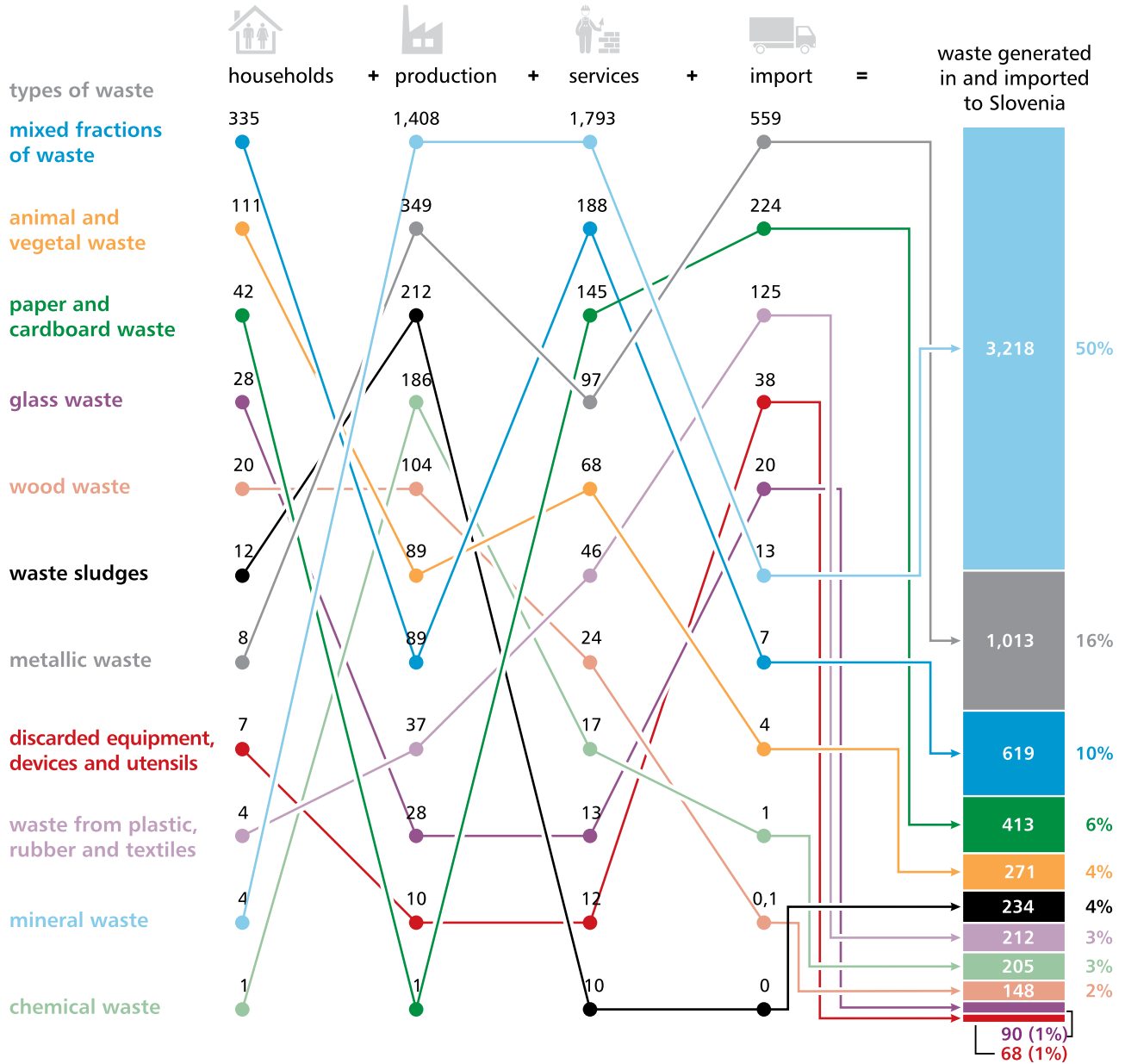
In 2016, **5.5 million tons of waste** was generated in Slovenia, of which almost **982,000 tons (18%) was municipal waste**.

**EUR 1.6 billion of environmental taxes** were collected in 2016 in Slovenia, 4% more than in 2015.

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

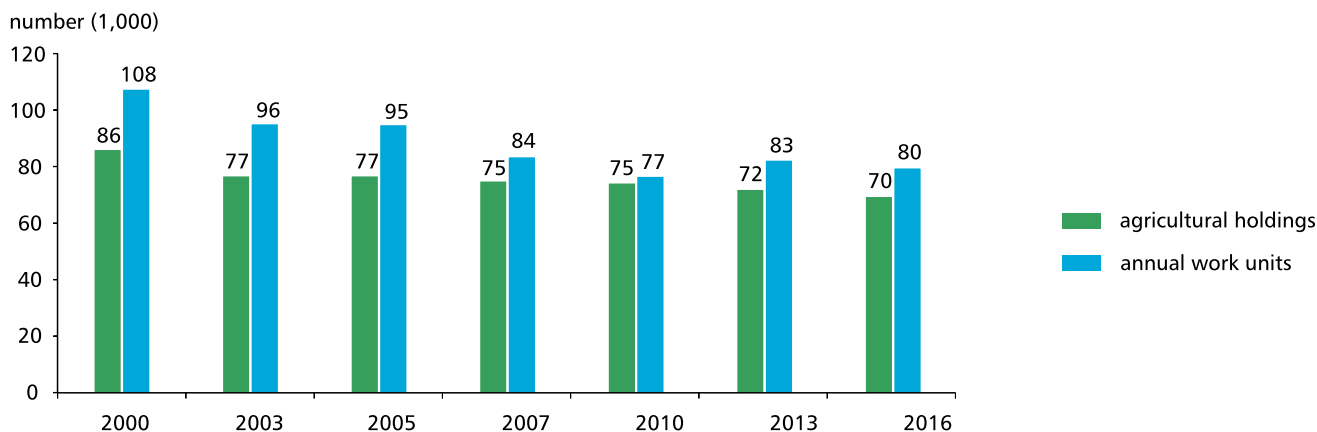
The largest share of environmental taxes was paid by households (63%). The remaining 37% was paid by the business sector.

# Waste generation (1,000 t), Slovenia, 2016<sup>1)</sup>



1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.  
Sources: SURS, ARSO

## Agricultural holdings and annual work units



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Agriculture, forestry and fishery indicators

	2015	2016
Production of cows' milk (1,000 l)	613,273	630,752
Indigenous production of bovine meat (1,000 t)	39	44
Indigenous production of pig meat (1,000 t)	26	29
Indigenous production of poultry meat (1,000 t)	61	66
Production of silage maize (1,000 t)	1,399	1,398
Production of wheat and spelt (1,000 t)	157	163
Production of potato (1,000 t)	91	85
Aquaculture (1,000 kg)	1,590	1,826
Marine fishing (1,000 kg)	196	152
Growing stock (1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	348,203	350,421

Sources: SURS, ZGS, MKGP

In 2016 there were **69,900 agricultural holdings** in Slovenia, which is **3.4% fewer than in 2013**.

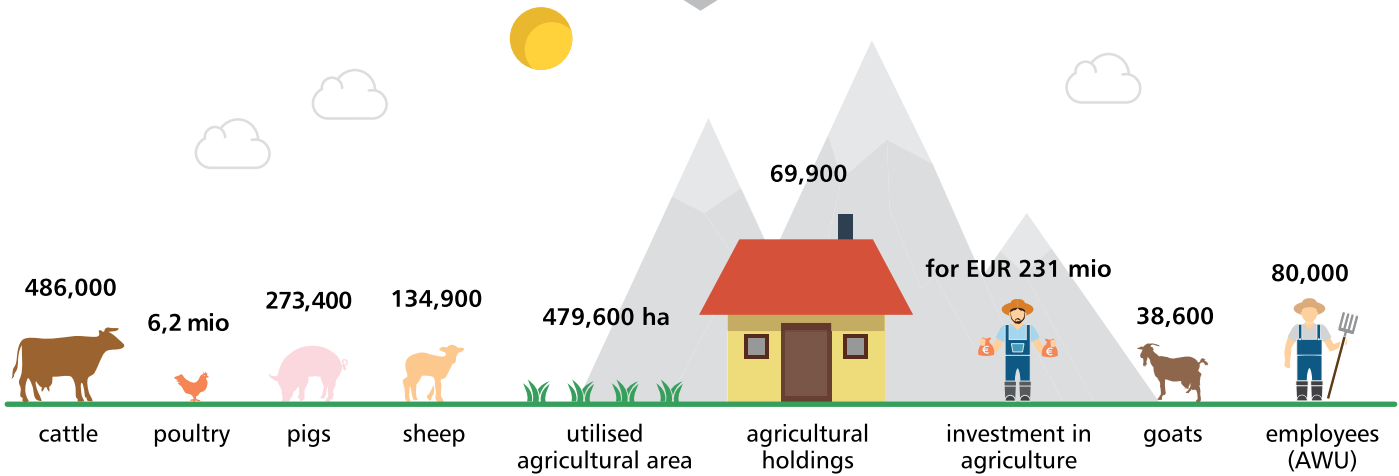
**80%** of them were engaged in livestock production. They were mostly breeding cattle and pigs.

**More meat** - particularly bovine meat (by 13.8%), but also pig meat (by 11.2%) and poultry meat (by 7.7%) - was produced in 2016 than in 2015.

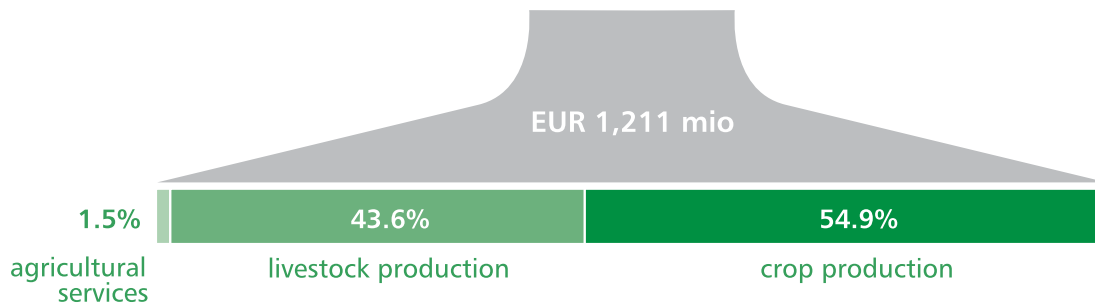
**163,000 tons** of wheat (and spelt), the main bread cereal in Slovenia, was produced, which is on average 5.2 tons per hectare. The total output was 4% and the average yield per hectare 2% larger than in 2015.

# Agriculture in figures, 2016

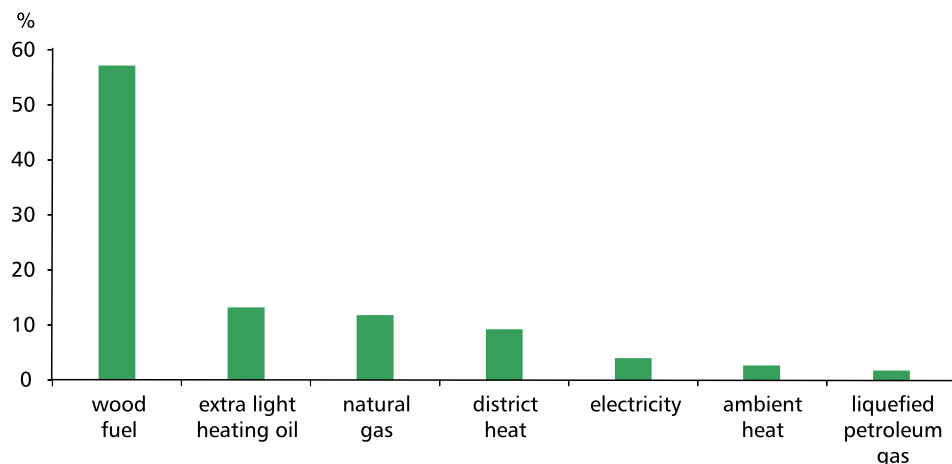
## Production costs (INPUT)



## Value of production and services (OUTPUT)



## Household energy consumption for space heating, 2016



Source: SURS, calculated by IJS-CEU

© SURS

## Energy indicators

	2015	2016
Indigenous energy production (1,000 toe)	3,402	3,585
Energy supply (1,000 toe)	6,505	6,728
Final consumption (1,000 toe)	4,748	4,931
Energy dependency (%)	47.5	46.7
Energy efficiency (%)	73.0	73.3
Energy supply per capita (toe/capita)	3.15	3.26
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh/capita)	6,250	6,351

Source: SURS

As regards **energy sources used for space heating**, in the past five years the consumption of **ambient heat**, which is captured by heat pumps, went up the most.

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

At the end of 2016 households in Slovenia paid **EUR 0.59 for a standard cubic metre (Sm<sup>3</sup>) of natural gas**, which is 9% less than a year before.

In the same period **electricity price did not change much**; in the second half of 2016 households in Slovenia paid **just over EUR 16 for 100 kWh of electricity**.

Per capita electricity consumption in 2016 was 6,351 kWh, meaning that a person in Slovenia **consumed on average 17 kWh of electricity per day**.

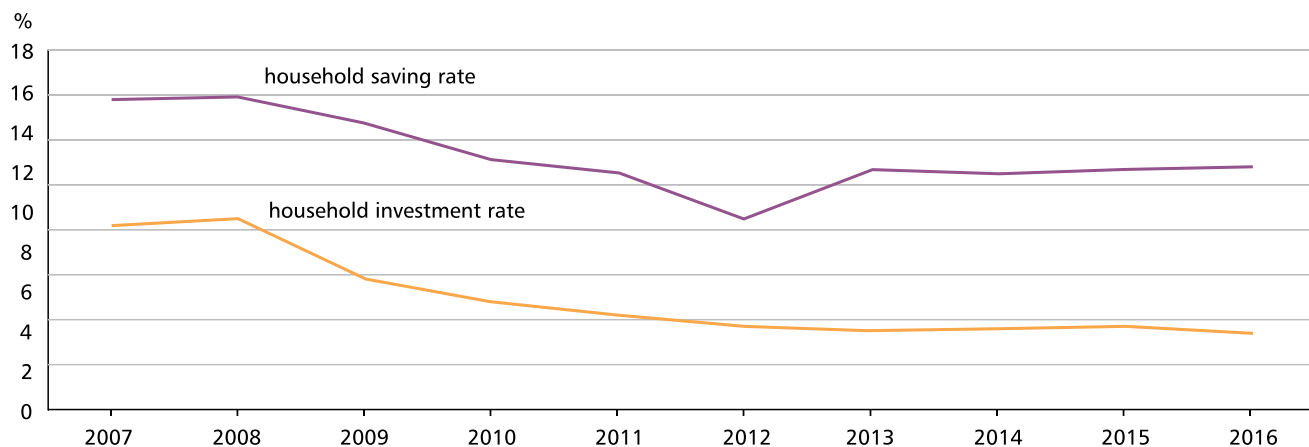
## Household electricity consumption, 2016



Source: SURS, calculated by IJS-CEU

© SURS

## Household saving rate and household investment rate



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Gross domestic product and general government deficit and debt

	2015	2016
Gross domestic product at current prices (EUR million)	38,570	40,418
Gross domestic product; annual growth rate (%)	2.3	3.1
Gross domestic product per capita (EUR)	18,823	19,576
General government deficit and debt (% GDP)		
revenue	44.9	43.1
expenditure	47.7	44.9
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	-2.9	-1.9
Government debt	82.6	78.5

Source: SURS

Slovenia's **gross domestic product** was EUR 40,418 million in 2016 or **EUR 19,576** per capita.

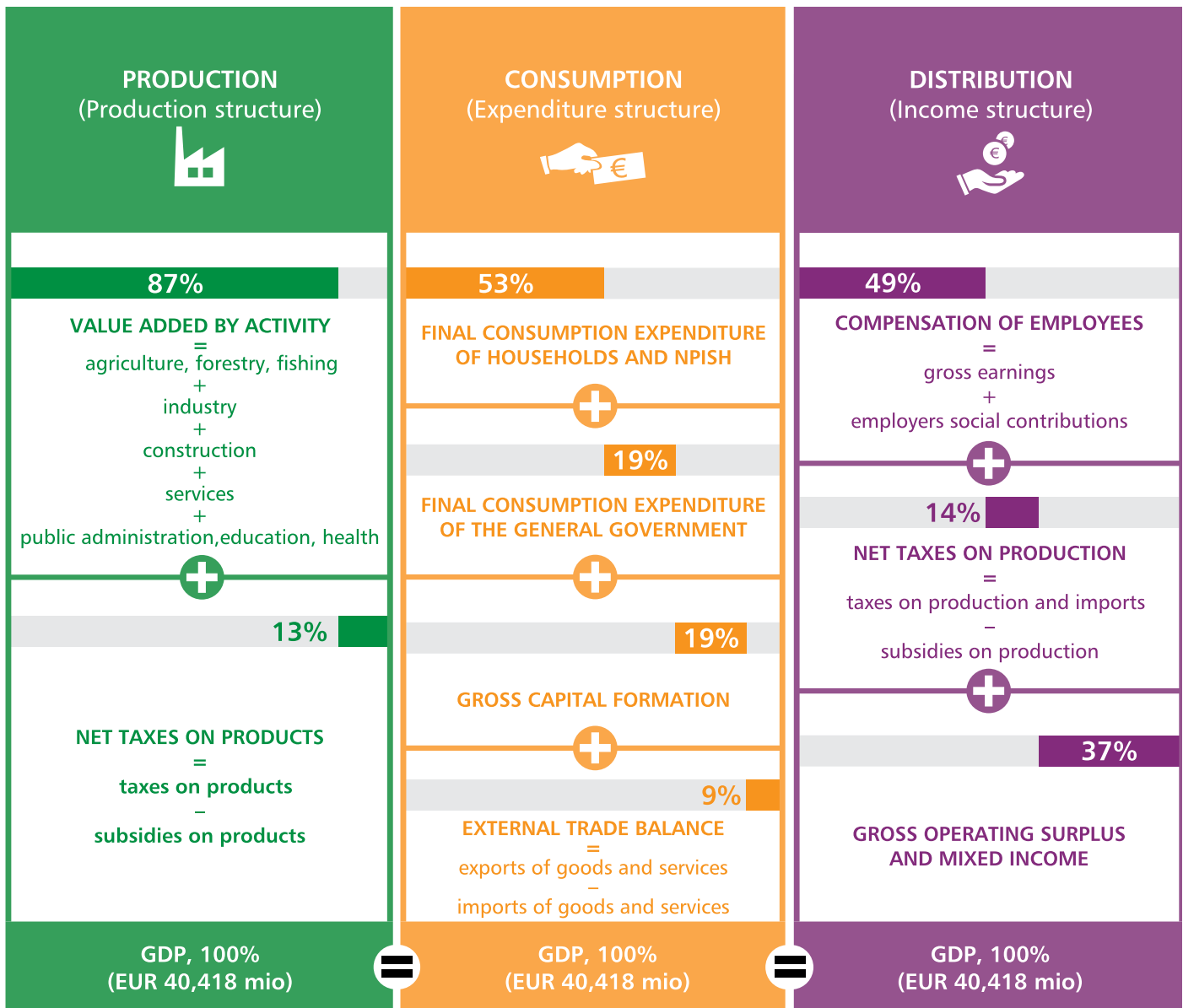
The annual GDP growth rate **increased by 0.8 of a percentage point** over 2015.

Slovenian households **saved 12.8% and invested 5.4%** of their disposable income in 2016.

In 2016, too, the **largest household final consumption expenditure** was for **housing** (19.7%), followed by **transport** (15.9%) and **food and non-alcoholic beverages** (14.8%).



# Gross domestic product, 2016



Source: SURS

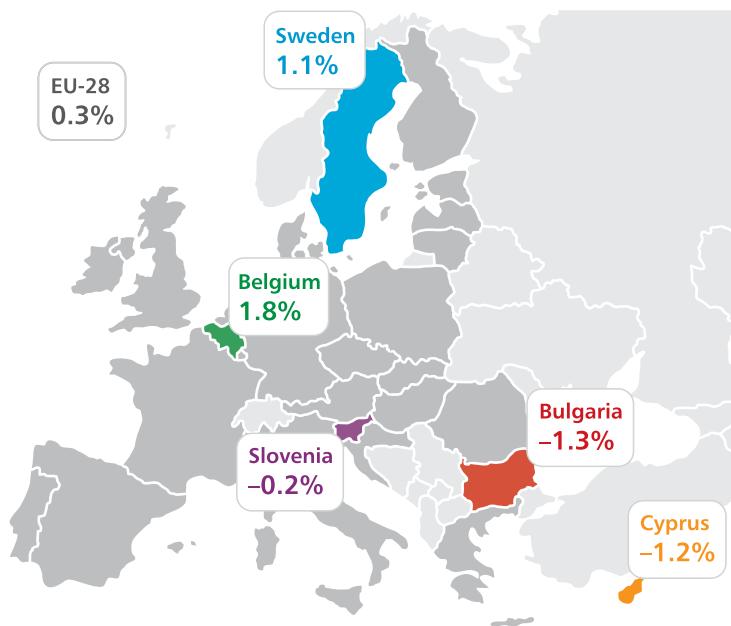
© SURS

## Annual price growth

	2015	2016
	%	
Annual growth of consumer prices - inflation	-0.5	0.5
Annual growth of import prices	-1.4	2.7
Annual growth of producer prices		
on the domestic market	-1.4	-0.2
on the non-domestic market	-1.3	1.2
Annual growth of services producer prices	-0.4	0.9
Annual growth of residential housing prices	0.1	6.9
Annual growth of producer prices of agricultural products	-4.1	-2.3

Source: SURS

## Average annual inflation (measured with the HICP), selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



Source: Eurostat, 27. 3. 2017

© SURS

In 2016, **inflation** in Slovenia stood at 0.5%.

After the fall in 2015, in 2016 prices went up again; despite that, **inflation was very low in the past four years.**

In 2016 the **prices of goods and services in the group communication** grew the most (by 2.9%). In the **group clothing and footwear** they decreased by 2.9%.

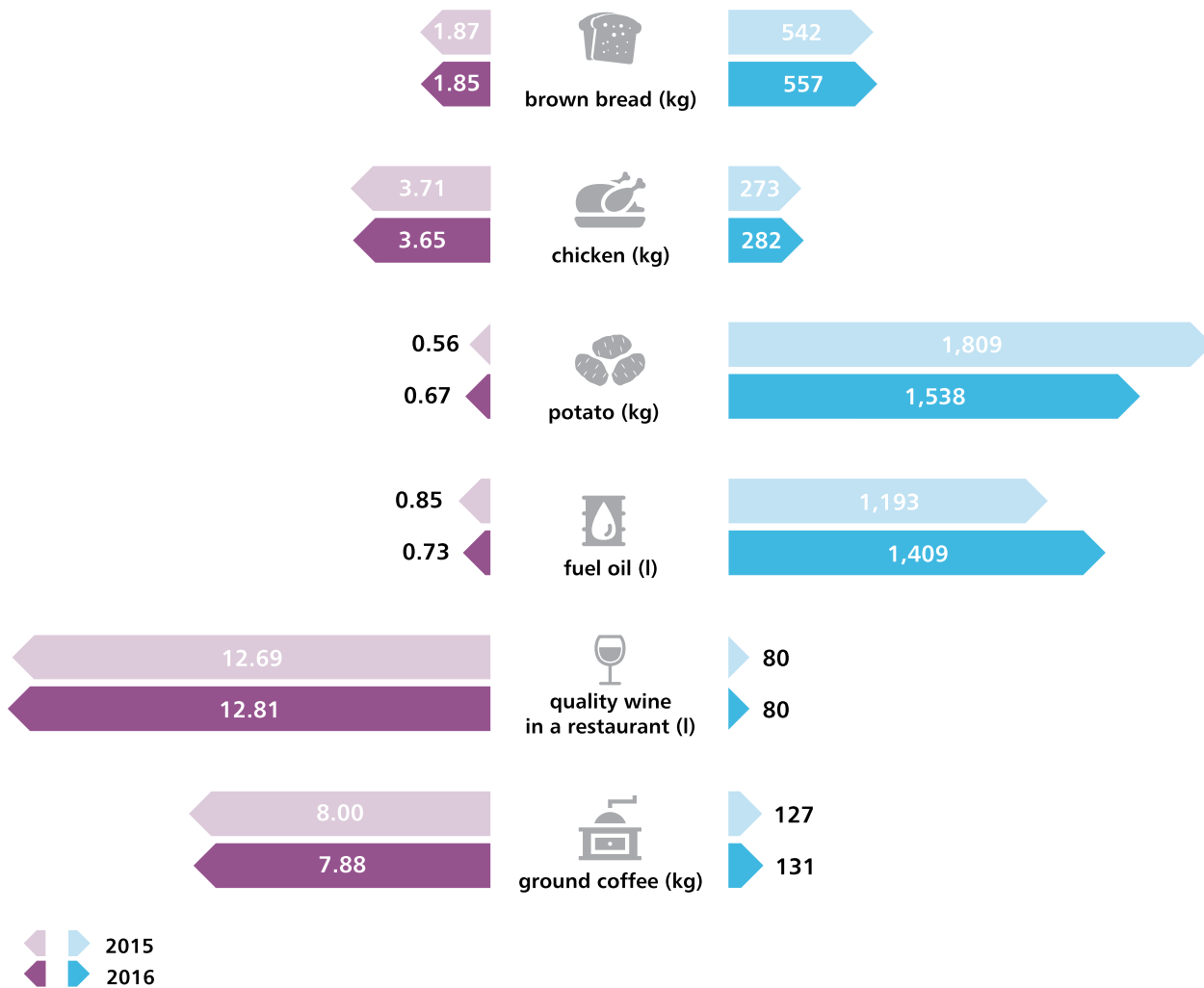
**Real estate prices** increased by 6.9% over 2015. The prices of existing family houses grew the most (by 8.2%) and the prices of newly built family houses the least (by 0.6%).

The **average annual inflation** in the EU-28 was between -1.3% in Bulgaria and 1.8% in Belgium. In Slovenia it was -0.2% and **in the EU-28 0.3%.**

## Prices and earnings, 2016

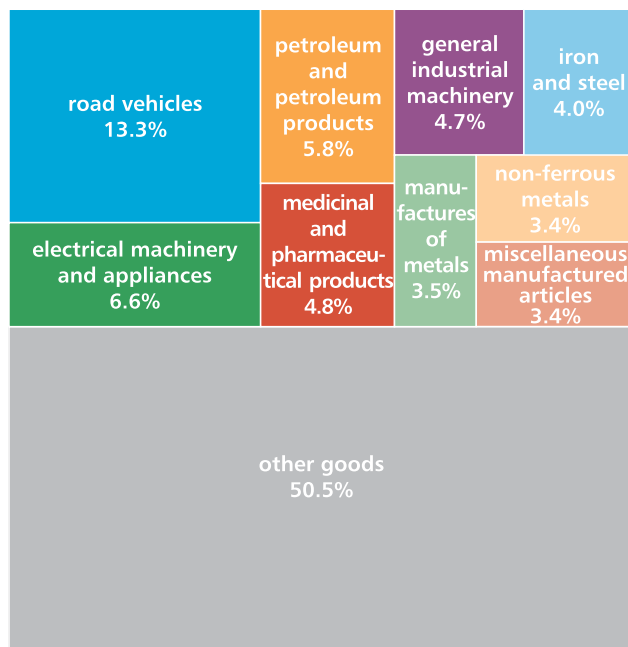
Prices of some products (EUR)

How much could be bought with average earnings?



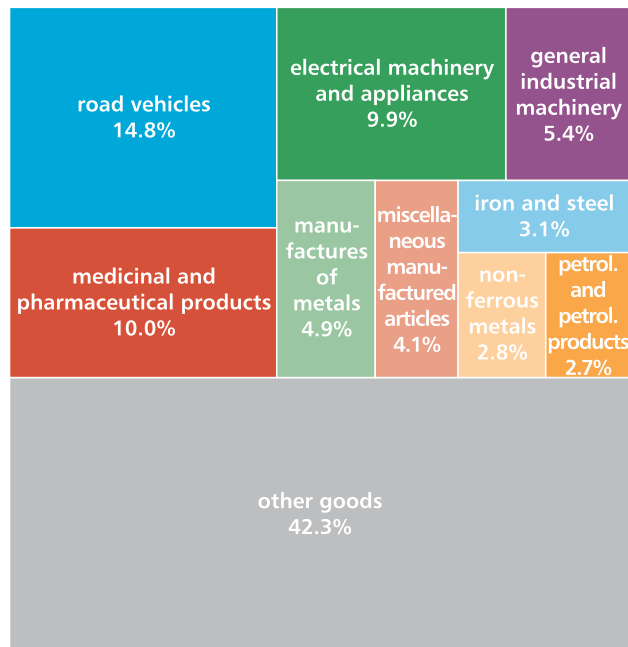
## Structure of imports and exports, 2016

### IMPORT



Source: SURS

### EXPORT



© SURS

### Import and export, 2016

	Import	Export
Total value (billion EUR)	24.1	25.0
Important trade partners (% of total value):		
Germany	19.2	20.7
Italy	15.4	11.0
Austria	11.3	7.9
Croatia	6.2	8.3
Hungary	4.2	2.8
France	3.9	4.7

Source: SURS

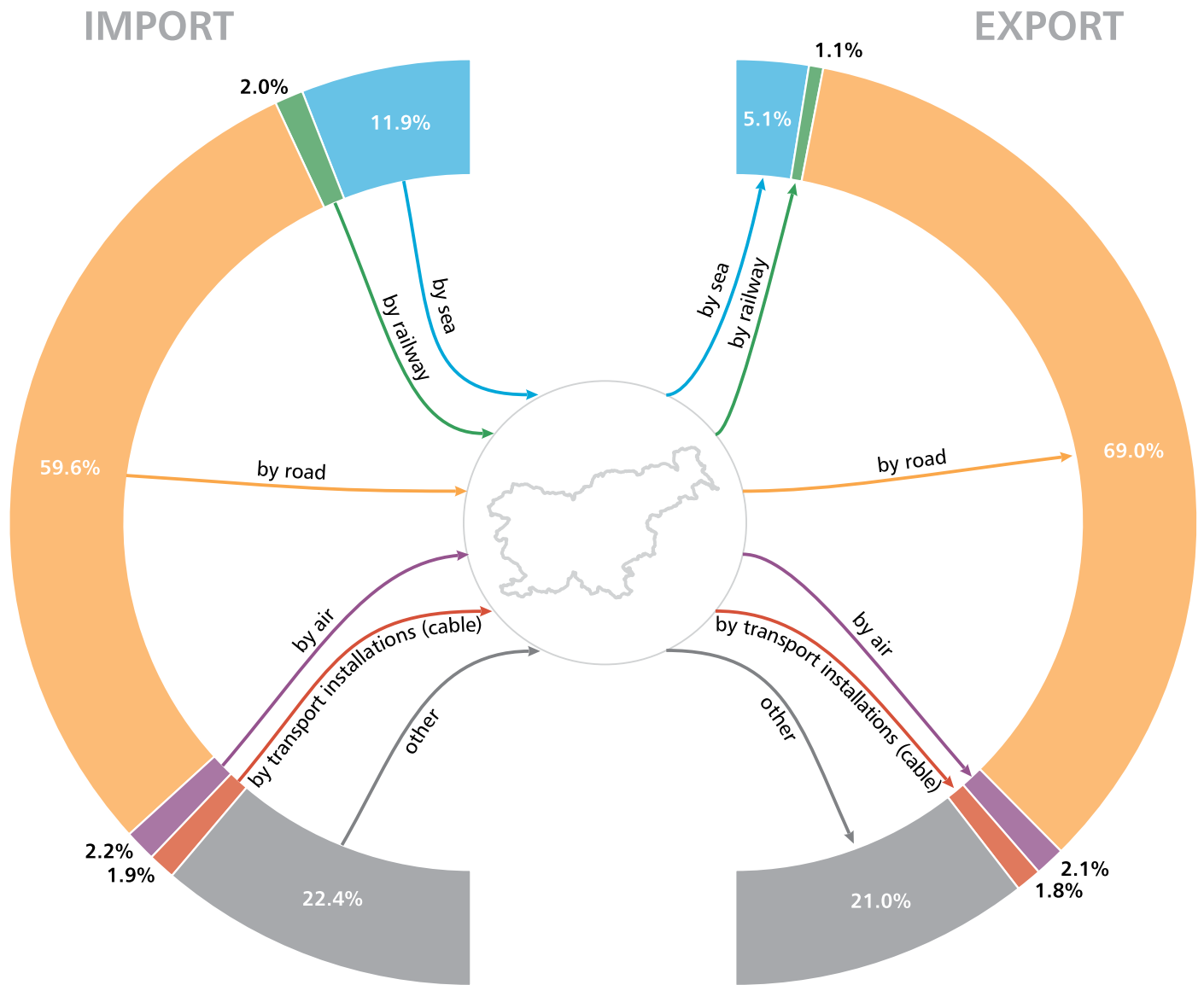
In 2016 Slovenia exported **EUR 25 billion** of goods and imported **EUR 24.1 billion** of goods.

The **trade balance** (exports vs imports) was **positive** at EUR 859 million.

In other words, in value terms Slovenia **exported almost 4% more goods than it imported.**

Slovenia trades most with other EU Member States; **76% of total exports and 81% of total imports.**

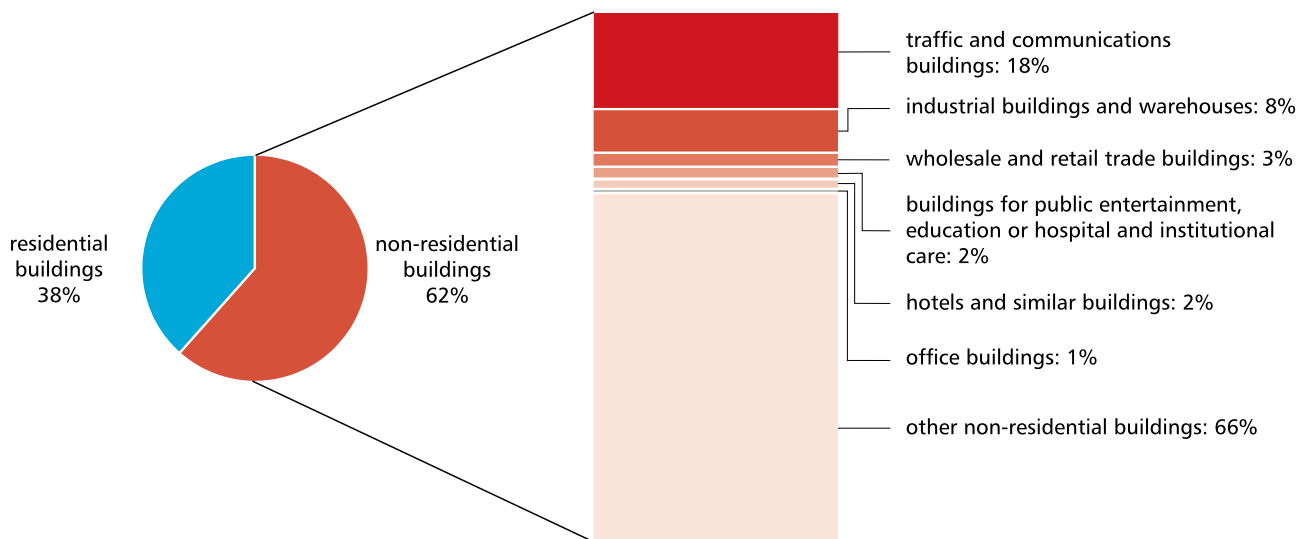
# Imports and exports by mode of transport, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Building permits for buildings, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Value of construction put in place (million EUR)

	2015 <sup>1)</sup>	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,609</b>
buildings	727	742
residential buildings	248	272
non-residential buildings	479	470
civil engineering works	1,154	867
transport infrastructures	679	491
pipelines, communication and electricity lines	366	269
complex constructions on industrial sites	42	44
other civil engineering works	67	63

1) Totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

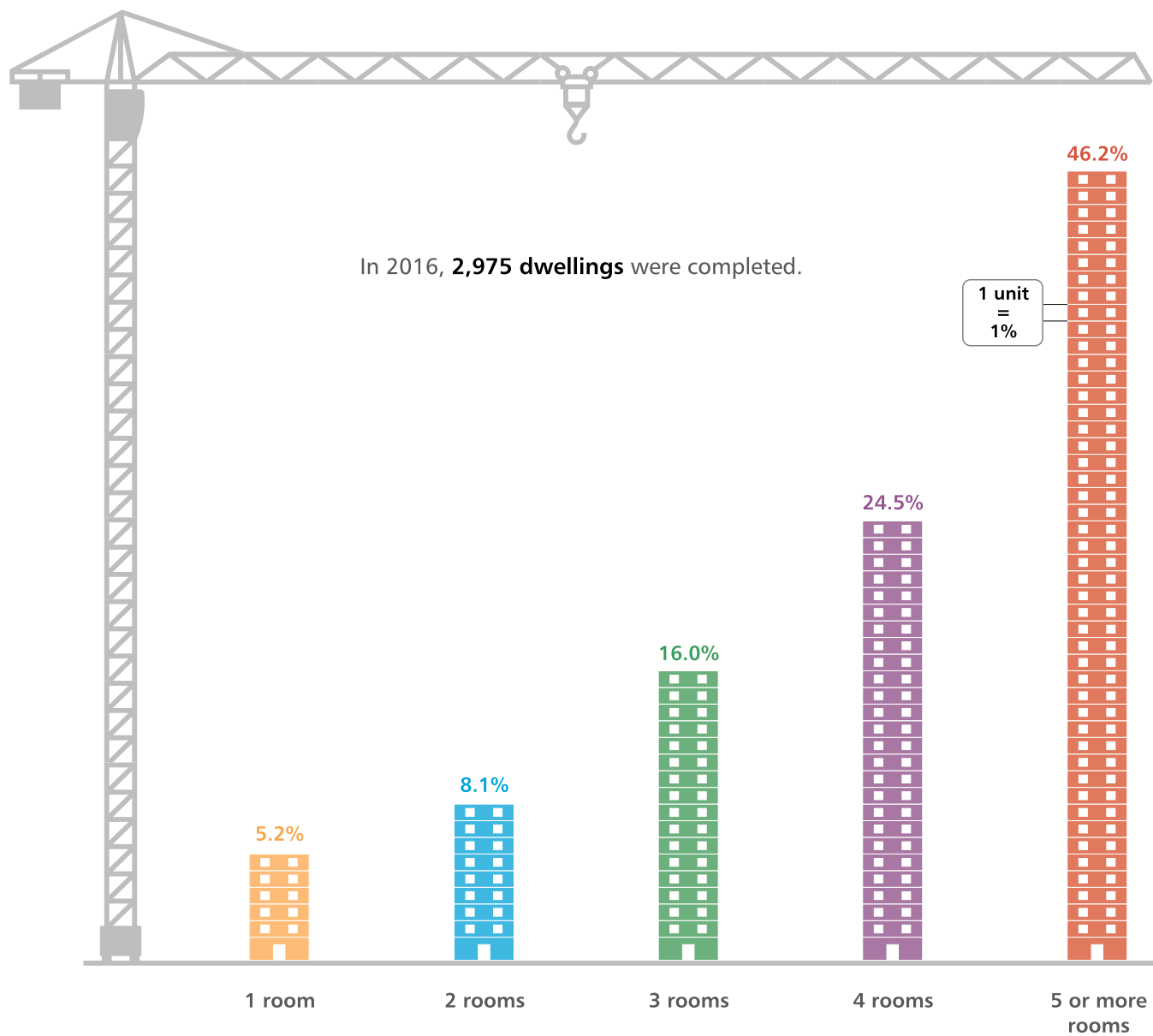
In 2016, **6,809 building permits for buildings** were issued, of which 38% for residential and 62% for non-residential buildings.

**6,715 buildings were completed**, which is 57% more than in 2015. **Most** of the dwellings completed in 2016 had **five or more rooms** (46%) and the **fewest one room** (5%).

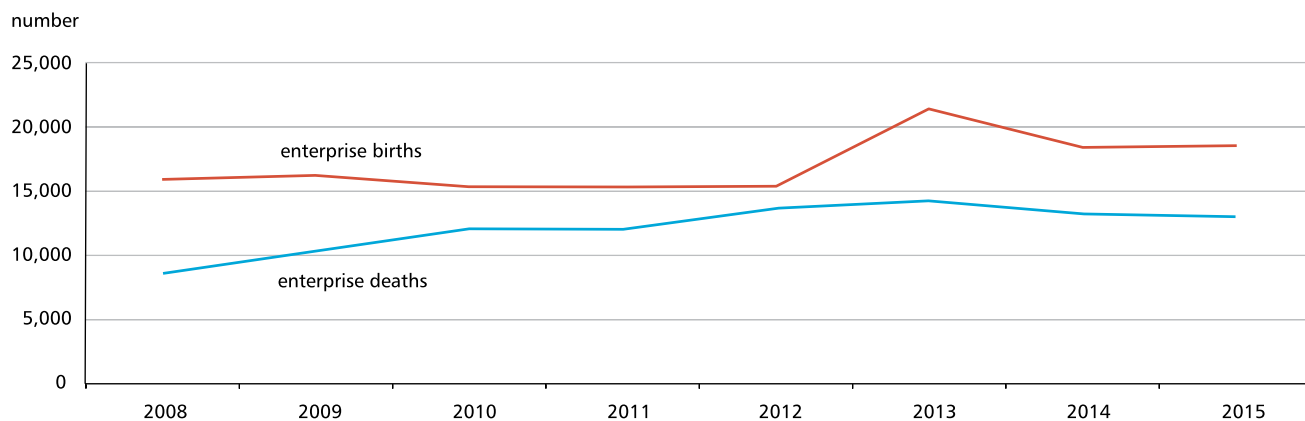
The total value of **construction put in place** in 2016 was **EUR 1,609 million** or 14.4% less than in the previous year.

Compared to the previous year, the value of construction put in place on transport infrastructure declined the most (by 28%) and on residential buildings jumped the most (by 10%).

## Shares of completed dwellings by number of rooms, 2016



## Business demography



Source: SURS

© SURS

## Some enterprise performance indicators

	2015	2016 <sup>1)</sup>
Enterprises (number)	134,727	138,695
Turnover (billion EUR)	83.6	85.7
Value added (billion EUR)	19.3	20.6
Wages and salaries (billion EUR)	9.9	10.6
Total purchases of goods and services (billion EUR)	64.2	65.1
Production value (billion EUR)	53.2	54.2

1) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

**18,541 enterprise births and 13,002 enterprise deaths** were recorded in Slovenia in 2015.

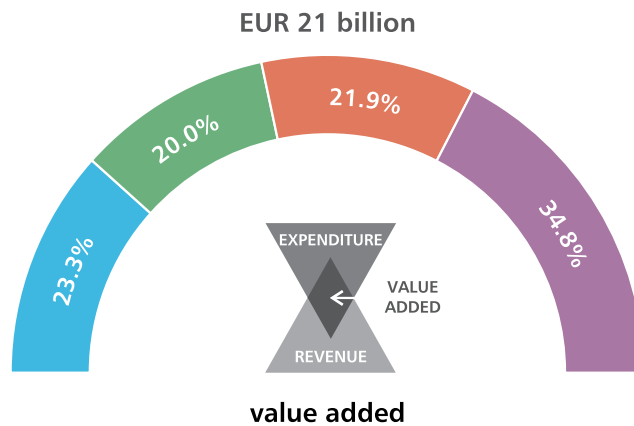
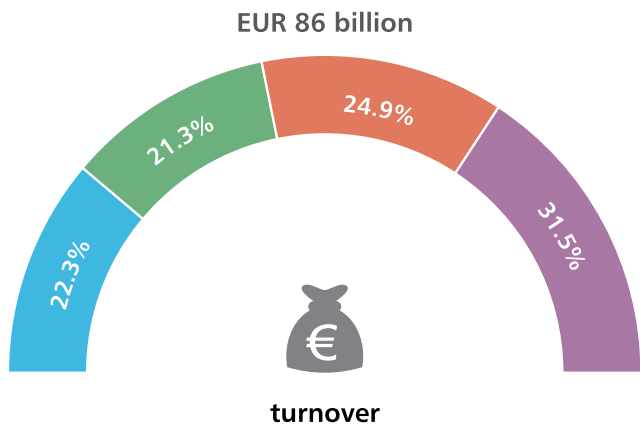
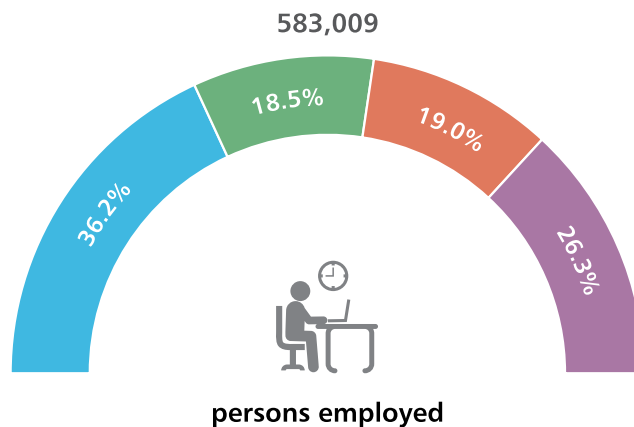
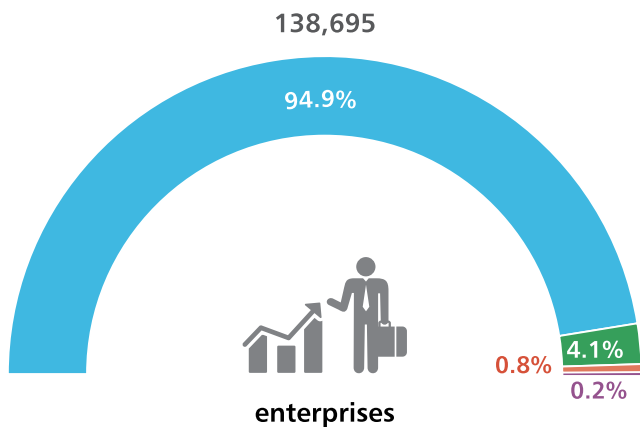
There were **628 high-growth enterprises**, 18% more than in 2014. They **employed 42,000 persons** or 30% more than a year earlier.

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

There were **139,000 enterprises** in Slovenia in 2016, 2.9% more than in 2015. They generated almost EUR 86 billion of turnover, 2.4% more than in 2015.



# Enterprises in figures, 2016<sup>1)</sup>



micro enterprises  
(0–9 persons)



small enterprises  
(10–49 persons)



medium-sized enterprises  
(50–249 persons)



large enterprises  
(250+ persons)

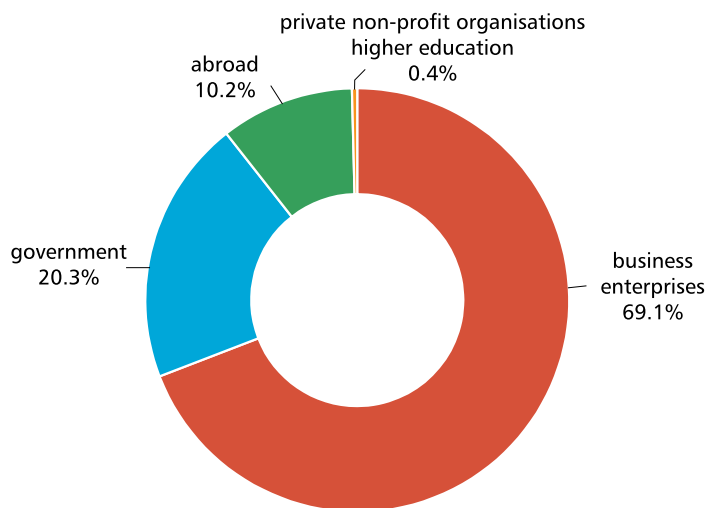


1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

## Use of information and communication technology

	2016	2017
	%	
<b>Enterprises with at least 10 persons employed that:</b>		
had access to mobile Internet (at least 3G)	78	81
had a website	83	83
had a profile on social media	46	47
purchased cloud computing services	22	22
<b>Individuals aged 16–74 who:</b>		
regularly used the Internet (in the past three months)	75	79
telephoned over the Internet, video calls (via webcam)	32	37
took part in a web course	3	5
purchased online (in the past twelve months)	40	46

Source: SURS

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sources of funds, Slovenia, 2016<sup>1)</sup>

1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

© SURS

Between April 2016 and March 2017, **46% of persons** aged 16–74 years **made online purchases**. Half of them bought or ordered clothing, sport equipment or shoes.

In 2016, 20% of enterprises with at least 10 persons employed generated part of their turnover by receiving orders or reservations via websites.

In 2016 enterprises contributed **EUR 560 million** for performing research and development, which was 69% of total expenditure on R&D in that year.

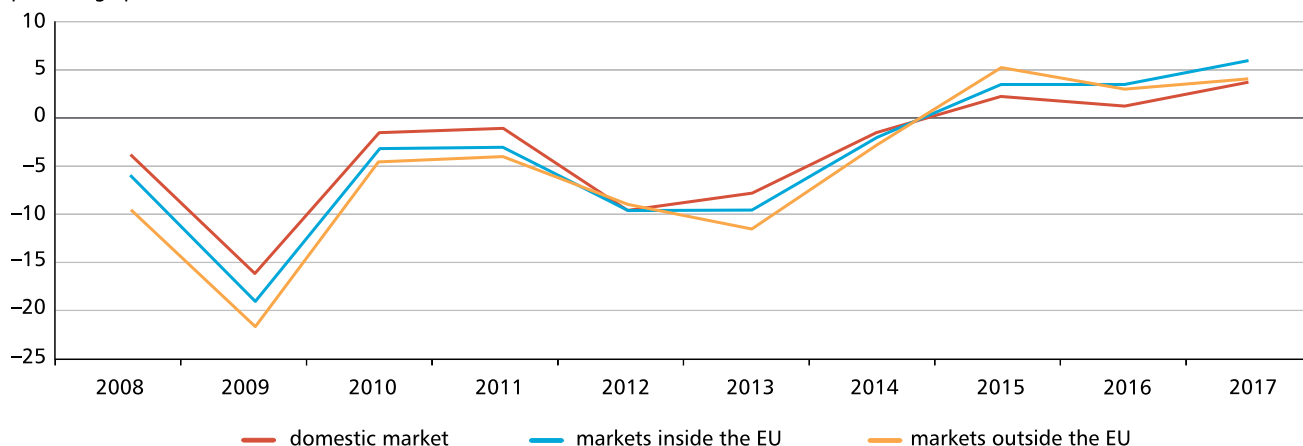
**Most funds for R&D were spent in the business enterprise sector**, 76% of total R&D expenditure in 2016. In the same year 19,975 persons were employed in R&D, 11,261 of them researchers.

## How many smartphone users use individual functions, 2017



## Competitive position<sup>1)</sup> on the domestic market, markets of other EU Member States and markets outside the EU

percentage points



1) Provisional data.

Source: SUR

© SURS

### Turnover (billion EUR)

	2015	2016 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Industry - total</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	25.5	26.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.1	5.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.1	1.1

1) Provisional data.

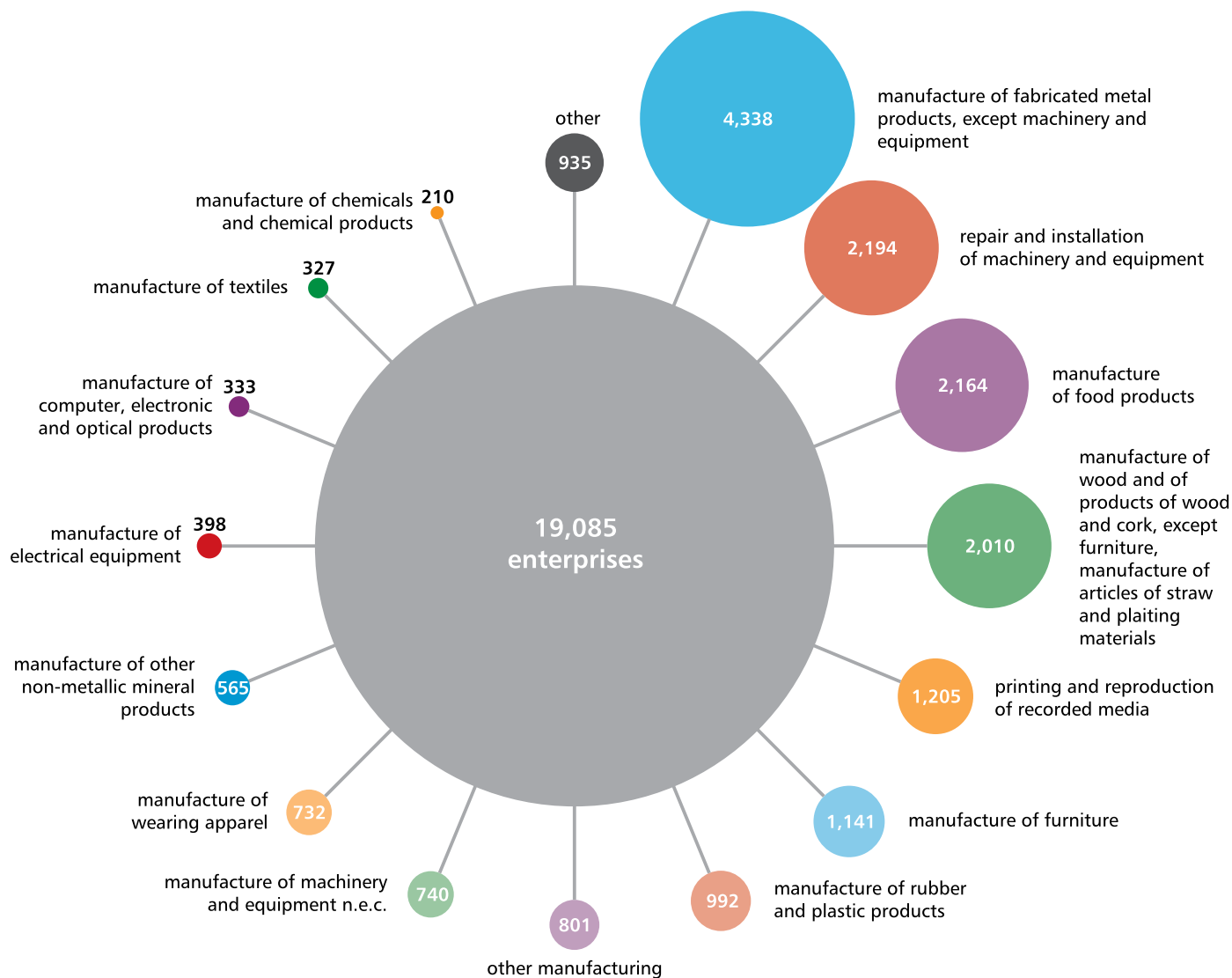
Source: SURS

In 2017 the competitive position of enterprises improved over the previous year. It improved the most (by 3 percentage points) on the domestic market; on the markets of other EU Member States it improved by 2 p.p. and on the markets outside the EU by 1 p.p.

The value of industrial production in 2016 was on average 6.6% higher than a year before. It was higher in manufacturing (by 8%) and in mining and quarrying (by 2.3%), while in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply it was 5.3% lower.

Industrial enterprises generated EUR 33.4 billion of turnover in 2016. Almost 80% of turnover was contributed by manufacturing enterprises.

## Manufacturing enterprises, 2016<sup>1)</sup>



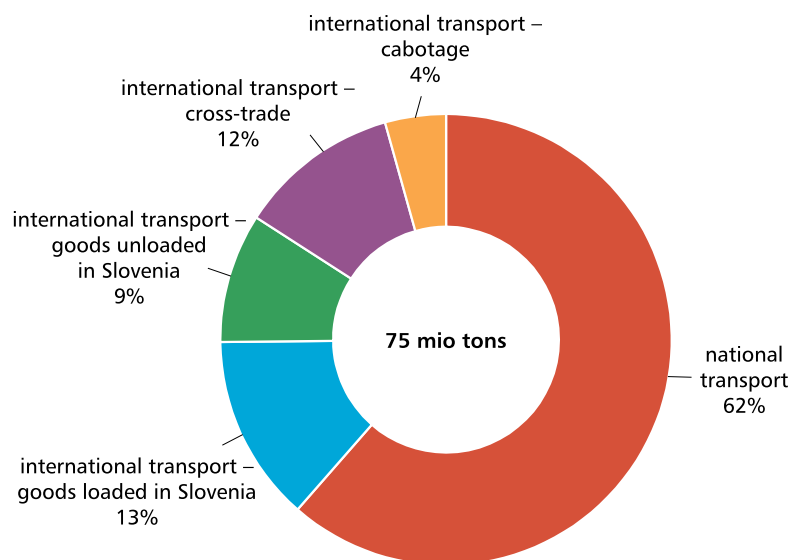
1) Provisional data.  
Source: SURS

## Transport indicators

	2015	2016
Road motor vehicles as of 31 December	1,437,531	1,469,501
Registered new road vehicles	79,862	87,255
Average age of cars (in years)	9.7	9.9
Urban public scheduled transport (1,000 passengers)	46,321	51,985
Railway passenger transport (1,000 passengers)	14,558	14,008
Airport passenger transport (1,000 passengers)	1,459	1,411
Road goods transport (1,000 t)	70,513	75,052
Railway goods transport (1,000 t)	17,832	18,596
Port traffic of goods (1,000 t)	19,931	21,171

Source: SURS

### Road goods transport, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS

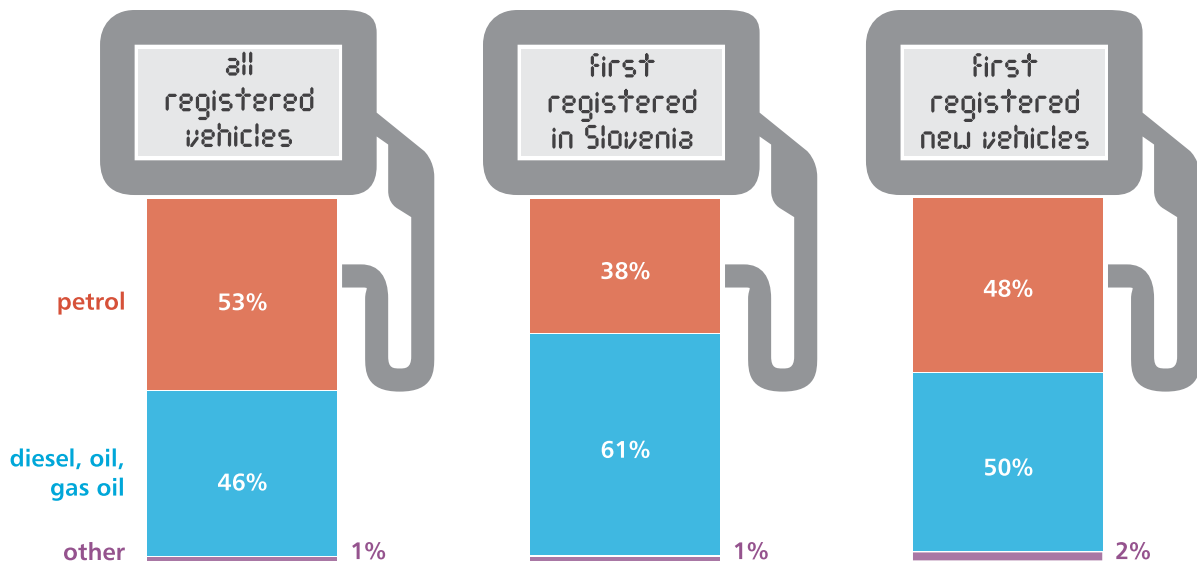
In **2016** cars in Slovenia were on average **9.9 years old**. In the past ten years their average age increased by more than 2 years.

**Road goods vehicles** registered in Slovenia carried **75 million tonnes** of goods in 2016, which is 6% more than in 2015 but 16% less than ten years ago.

**19 million tonnes of goods** were carried by rail, 4% more than in 2015 and 6% more than in 2007.

21 million tonnes of **goods** were handled in the **Port of Koper, the most ever**; 6% more than 2015 and 34% more than in 2007.

## Share of registered passenger cars in Slovenia by type of fuel, 2016



Source: SURS

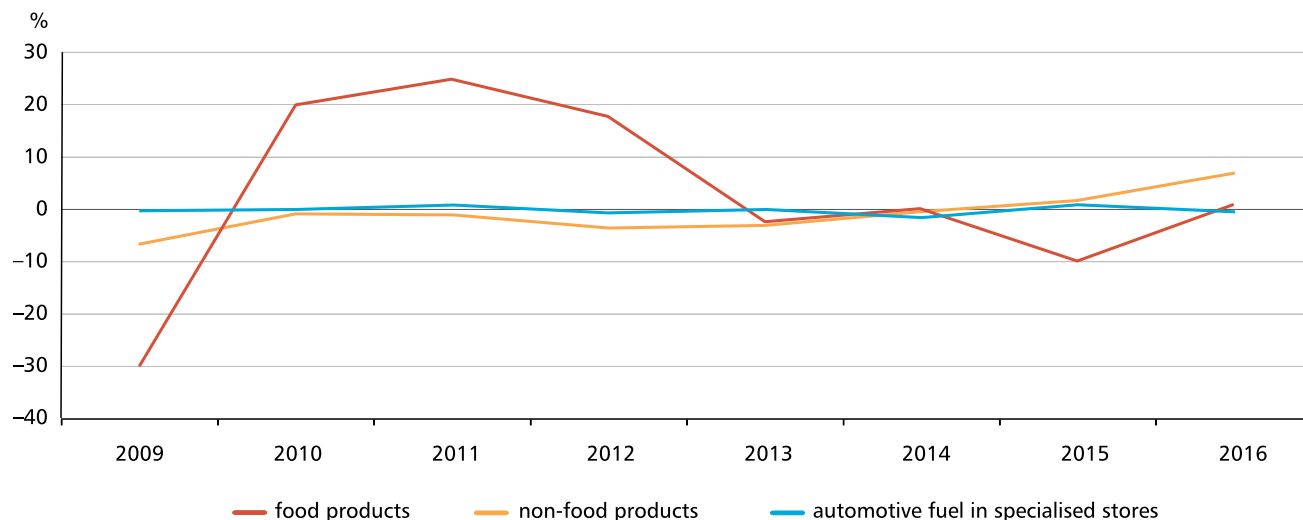
## Structure of petroleum products price in Slovenia (EUR per litre)<sup>1)</sup>



1) Valid for 21 November 2017 - 4 December 2017.  
Source: MGRT

© SURS

## How much did nominal turnover in retail trade grow or decline compared to the previous year<sup>1)</sup>?



1) Calendar effects are eliminated.

Source: SURS

© SURS

## Turnover in service activities (billion EUR)<sup>1)</sup>

	2015	2016 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Other non-financial services</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Transportation and storage	5.0	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	1.8
Information and communication	3.1	3.1
Real estate activities	0.6	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	4.2
Administrative and support service activities	1.4	1.7
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	0.1	0.1

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

In 2016 retail trade in Slovenia generated 2.2% more turnover than a year earlier.

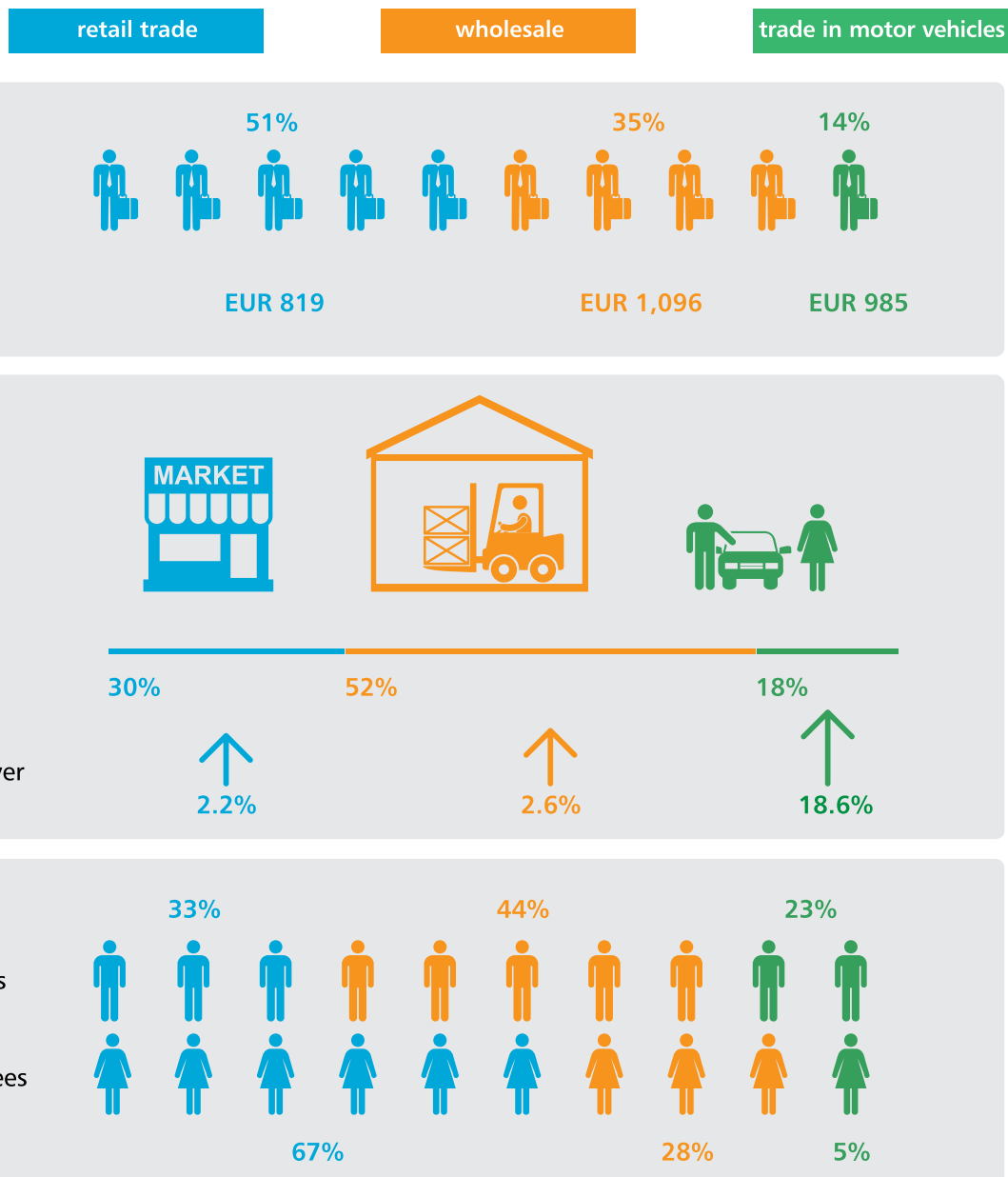
The growth was mostly the result of turnover generated in retail trade in non-food products, which was 6.9% higher than in 2015. Wholesale turnover was 2.6% higher than in the previous year.

Turnover in sale and repair of motor vehicles was 18.6% higher than in 2015.

Turnover in service activities was 4.8% higher than a year ago. It increased the most in administrative and support service activities (by 20.9%), followed by real estate activities (by 9.9%).



# Trade in figures, 2016



Source: SURS

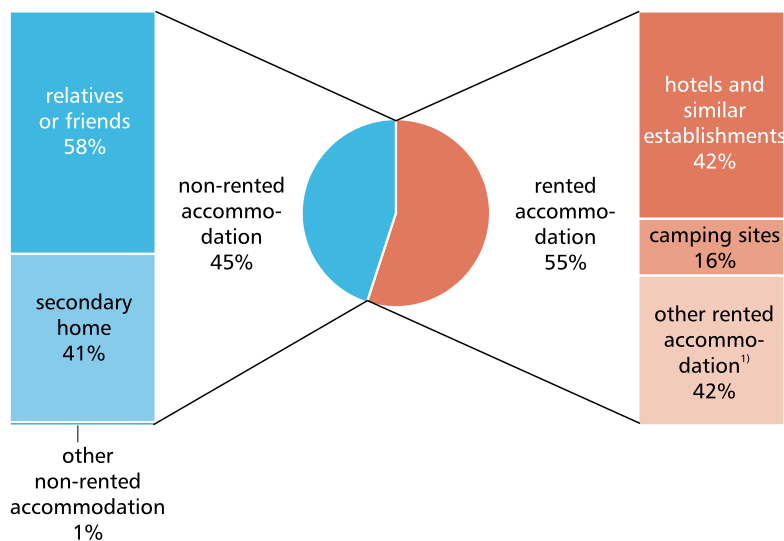
© SURS

## Tourist bedplaces and tourist arrivals and overnight stays by groups of accommodation establishments (number)

	2015	2016
<b>Bedplaces – total</b>	<b>126,809</b>	<b>130,355</b>
hotels and similar establishments	50,262	50,994
camping sites	24,227	25,199
other accommodation establishments	52,320	54,162
<b>Arrivals – total</b>	<b>3,927,530</b>	<b>4,317,504</b>
hotels and similar establishments	2,605,314	2,830,975
camping sites	420,195	446,780
other accommodation establishments	902,021	1,039,749
<b>Overnight stays – total</b>	<b>10,341,699</b>	<b>11,179,879</b>
hotels and similar establishments	6,592,149	7,081,194
camping sites	1,344,658	1,396,801
other accommodation establishments	2,404,892	2,701,884

Source: SURS

## Private trips of residents of Slovenia by main types of accommodation, 2016



1) Private rooms or apartments, holiday dwellings, tourist farms, mountain huts, etc.

Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2016 the largest number of tourist overnight stays ever was recorded in tourist accommodations in Slovenia; almost 11.2 million or 8% more than in 2015.

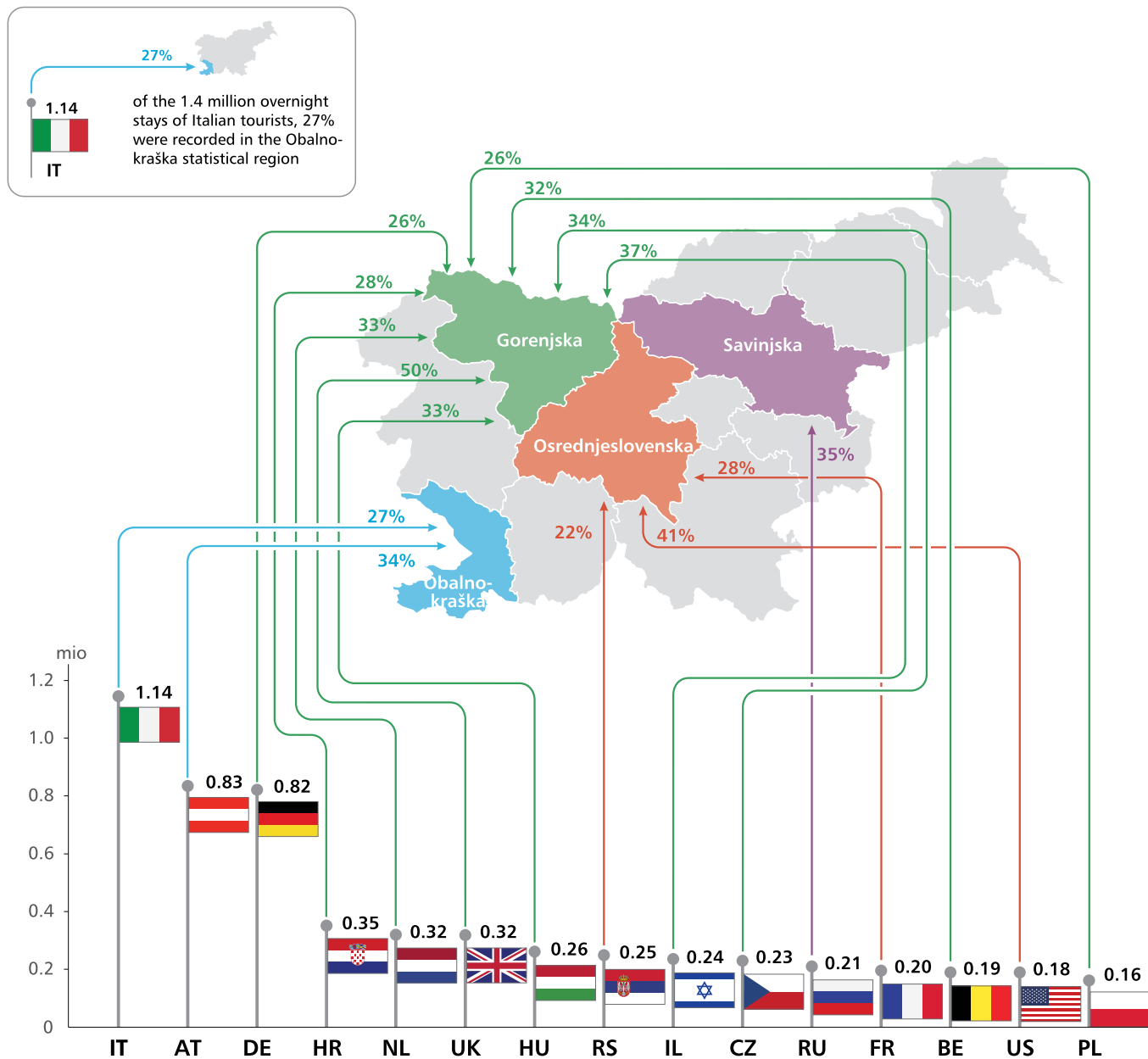
Almost 1.2 million residents of Slovenia aged 15+ went on at least one private trip in Slovenia or abroad in 2016.

Almost half of private trips were made in the third quarter of the year (between July and September).

The destination of most private trips abroad (66%) was Croatia.

On average the greatest spenders were tourists staying in hotels or similar establishments (EUR 82 per day) and on average the most modest spenders were tourists staying in own secondary homes (EUR 20 per day).

## Foreign tourists' overnight stays, Slovenia, 2016



Source: SURS

© SURS



%	percent	AT	Austria
ha	hectare	BE	Belgium
kg	kilogram	CZ	Czech Republic
km	kilometre	DE	Germany
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre	FR	France
kWh	kilowatt-hour	HR	Croatia
l	litre	HU	Hungary
m <sup>2</sup>	square metre	IL	Israel
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre	IT	Italy
Sm <sup>3</sup>	standard cubic metre	NL	Netherlands
t	ton/tonne = 1,000 kg	PL	Poland
toe	ton of oil equivalent	RS	Serbia
		RU	Russian Federation
mio	million	UK	United Kingdom
pop.	population	US	United States of America
p.p.	percentage point		
no.	number		
ARSO	Slovenian Environment Agency		
AWU	annual work unit		
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency		
GDP	gross domestic product		
EU	European Union		
EU-28	28 EU Member States		
EUR	euro		
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union		
GURS	Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia		
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices		
IJS-CEU	Jožef Stefan Institute		
MKGP	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food		
MOP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning		
NIJZ	National Institute of Public Health		
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households		
NUK	National and University Library		
R&D	research and development		
SCF	Slovenian Film Centre		
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia		
ZGS	Slovenian Forest Service		

Images for some infographics were obtained from: <http://www.flaticon.com> and <https://thenounproject.com/>.

