



Socio-economic Characteristics of Population (31 December 2007) and of International Migrants (2008), detailed data, Slovenia

Tuesday, December 29, 2009, E-Release

On 31 December 2007 there were 2,010,269 people living in Slovenia, 11.2% of whom were born outside the country.

Among working age population almost 60% were persons in employment

On 31 December 2007 out of 2,010,269 people in Slovenia 69.8% were of working age (aged 15–64). The share of working age population of Slovenia has been on the rise for decades. At the end of 2003 its value was 70.4% of the population of Slovenia, while after 2003 it began to decrease slowly. From the end of 2003 to the end of 2007 on average we observed a decrease by 0.1 of a percentage point annually. Decreasing of the share of working age population of Slovenia is the result of population ageing and of decreasing of births in the country. Despite the fact that net migration to Slovenia is the most numerous in the ages 15–64, it failed to replace the decreasing of the share of working age population.

Out of working age population of Slovenia at the end of 2007, almost 60% (58.2% or 816,857) were persons in employment, which is 1.3 percentage points more than at the end of 2006. In general, among persons born abroad the share was 2.3 percentage points higher. Among the working age population born abroad, people born in Bosnia and Herzegovina stood out again in terms of the share of persons in employment (68.8%); they were followed by people born in Serbia (58.5%) and people in Croatia (55.2%), while the share among people born in the EU, excluding Slovenia, was only 42.7%.

13.5% of persons in employment immigrated to Slovenia

On 31 December 2007, 13.5% of persons in employment were born outside Slovenia. Among them the most numerous (half) were born in BiH, followed by people born in Croatia (a fifth of all persons in employment born abroad).

At the end of 2007 almost a third of women in employment born abroad were employed in elementary occupations

In Slovenia immigrants from abroad are most numerous employed in elementary occupations. At the end of 2007, 23.5% of all persons in employment born abroad were employed in these occupations. They were followed by those employed in craft and related trades (22.3% of all persons in employment born abroad).

Women born abroad are less educated than men born abroad. At the end of 2007 almost a third of women in employment born abroad were employed in elementary occupations (31.4%), followed by service workers and shop and market sales workers (16.6%).

Every third person in employment in Slovenia who works in construction was born abroad

The highest share of persons in employment born abroad is in activity construction. At the end of 2007 among persons employed in this activity more than a third (36.4%) were born abroad. Construction was followed by administrative and support service activities (such as security and activity of building cleaning) in which people born abroad constituted a quarter (25.5%) of all employees, while the lowest share of employees born abroad was observed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (4.0%) and in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (5.4%).

The share of unemployed people among immigrated active population to Slovenia a little higher than among those born in Slovenia

At the end of 2007, 7.6% of active population of Slovenia were unemployed. Among active population born abroad the share of unemployed was 0.5 of a percentage point higher than among active population born in Slovenia. People born abroad tend to be unemployed for a longer time than people born in Slovenia.

Three fourths of foreigners immigrate to Slovenia with the purpose of work and employment. In 2008, 30,693 people immigrated to Slovenia; 28,062 of them were foreign citizens and 2,631 were nationals. Most of the foreign immigrants came to Slovenia with the purpose of work and employment (66.4%), followed by people who came for family reunification (19.6%). In 2008, 9.9% of foreigners immigrated with purpose of seasonal work.

Compared with the previous years, in 2008 a significant difference among the share of people who immigrated due to work and employment and those who immigrated due to seasonal work appeared due to the transition to the new definition of population. According to the new statistical definition of population, short-term migrants (which include the majority of persons who come to Slovenia due to seasonal work) are not counted as immigrants.

More than two thirds of foreign immigrants in 2008 got employed in 2008

Among foreign citizens who immigrated to Slovenia in 2008, 19,802 got employed in the observed year; most of them (43.7%) in craft and related trades and 34.0% in elementary occupations. Among foreign citizens who immigrated to Slovenia in 2008 and got employed in the observed year, the majority were men. Among 2,631 nationals who immigrated to Slovenia in 2008 almost 21% (548) got employed in the observed year.

As in the previous years, in 2008 too foreign immigrants who got employed most numerously found employment in construction (60% of all foreign immigrants), while most citizens of Slovenia who immigrated in 2008 found employment in manufacturing.

Note:

Data on the population as of 31 December 2007 were recalculated according to the statistical definition of population published in 2008.

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