

## METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

### Viri podatkov

Viri za to publikacijo so podatki:

- letnih statističnih raziskovanj Republike Slovenije, ki jih izvaja Statistični urad Republike Slovenije o: rojstvih, smrtih, priznanjih in ugotovitvah očetovstva ter posvojitvah otrok, sklenitvah zakonskih zvez, razvezah zakonskih zvez, selitvah prebivalstva,
- popisov prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Republiki Sloveniji, ki jih izvaja Statistični urad Republike Slovenije,
- Centralnega registra prebivalstva (v nadaljnjem besedilu CRP),
- evidenc o tujcih in o osebah z začasnim zatočiščem v Sloveniji Ministrstva za notranje zadeve - Urada za upravne notranje zadeve,
- o dovoljenih splavih Inštituta za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije.

Nekateri podatki so povzeti tudi iz publikacij:

- Demografska statistika, Zvezni zavod za statistiko SFR Jugoslavije, letniki 1954-1989,
- Recent demographic development in Europe, Council of Europe, 2000
- Zdravstveni statistični letopis Slovenije 1999, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije.

### Zbiranje podatkov

Statistični urad Republike Slovenije zbira podatke o:

- rojstvih, smrtih, priznanjih in ugotovitvah očetovstva ter posvojitvah otrok, sklenitvah zakonskih zvez z obrazci, ki jih izpolnjujejo delavci oddelkov za upravne notranje zadeve pri upravnih enotah, na osnovi vpisov in zaznamb v matične knjige,
- vzroku smrti z obrazci, ki jih izpolnjujejo zdravniki - mrliški ogledniki ali obducenti,
- razvezah zakonskih zvez z obrazci, ki jih izpolnjujejo sodniki okrožnih sodišč na podlagi izdanih pravnomočnih odločb o razvezah zakonskih zvez.

Statistični urad Republike Slovenije zbira te podatke po kraju dogodka, rezultate pa objavlja po stalnem prebivališču. To je:

- pri rojstvu stalno prebivališče matere ob otrokovem rojstvu,
- pri priznanju in ugotovitvi očetovstva stalno prebivališče matere otroka,
- pri posvojitvi stalno prebivališče posvojiteljice in posvojitelja oz. pri enostranski posvojitvi enega od njiju,
- pri smrti zadnje stalno prebivališče umrle osebe,
- pri sklenitvi zakonske zveze stalno prebivališče ženina pred sklenitvijo zakonske zveze,
- pri razvezi zakonske zveze zadnje skupno prebivališče moža in žene pred razvezo zakonske zveze.

Individualne podatke o selitvah državljanov RS posreduje Statističnemu uradu Republike Slovenije Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve na podlagi podatkov o prijavi, odjavi, spremembi stalnega prebivališča v Sloveniji ter o prijavi začasnega prebivanja v tujini oziroma o vrnitvi iz tujine v elektronski obliki. Isto ministrstvo mu od leta 1995 dalje na podlagi svojih evidenc posreduje tudi podatke o priselitvah tujcev, in sicer v agregirani obliki.

Podatki o odselitvah tujcev pa so ocene statističnega urada; izdelali smo jih na osnovi števila tujcev na začetku in na koncu koledarskega leta, naravnega gibanja tujcev ter priselitve tujcev, upoštevali pa smo še podatke o pridobitvi državljanstva RS.

### Pravne podlage

- Zakon o državni statistiki (Ur. l. RS, št. 45/95),
- Nacionalni program Statističnih raziskovanj, (Ur. l. RS, št. 79/97)

## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

### Data sources

Data for this publication are from the following sources:

- annual statistical surveys conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia on: births, deaths, acknowledgement and ascertainment of paternity, and child adoptions, marriages, divorces, migration,
- censuses of population, households and housing in the Republic of Slovenia conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia,
- the Central Register of Population (hereinafter: the CRP),
- records on foreigners and persons under temporary protection in the Republic of Slovenia provided by the Ministry of the Interior - Administrative Internal Affairs Directorate
- data on legal abortions provided by the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia.

Some data have been obtained also from the following publications:

- Demographic Statistics, Federal Statistical Office of the SFR Yugoslavia, 1954-1989,
- Recent Demographic Development in Europe, Council of Europe, 2000
- The 1999 Medical Statistical Yearbook of Slovenia, Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia.

### Data collection

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia collects data on:

- births, deaths, acknowledgement of paternity, ascertainment of paternity and child adoption, marriages on forms filled in by employees of the local government of the Departments of Internal Affairs based on entries and records in the register,
- cause of death on forms filled in by coroners,
- divorces on forms filled in by district court judges based on legally effective resolutions on divorces.

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia collects these data according to place of event and the results are published by permanent residence, i.e.:

- permanent residence of mother at childbirth,
- permanent residence of child's mother at acknowledgement and ascertainment of paternity,
- permanent residence of adoptrice or adopter at adoption, or at one-sided adoption permanent residence of one of them,
- the last permanent residence of the dead person at death,
- at marriage permanent residence of groom before marriage,
- at divorce the last common residence of husband and wife before divorce.

Individual data on migration of citizens of the RS are mediated on electronic media by the Ministry of the Interior to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, based on information on registrations, departure notices, and changes of permanent residence in Slovenia and also on registrations of temporarily residing abroad and returning from abroad. Since 1995, aggregated data on immigration of foreigners have been supplied on the basis of the records on foreigners in Slovenia.

Data on emigrated foreigners are estimated by the Statistical Office on the basis of the number of foreigners at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year, natural changes and immigration of foreigners. We also take into account data on acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia.

### Legal basis

- Law on National Statistics (OJ RS, No. 45/95),
- National Programme of Statistical Surveys (OJ RS, No. 70/97),

- Ustavni zakon za izvedbo temeljne ustavne listine o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Republike Slovenije (Ur. l. RS, št. 1/91-I),
- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmetijskih gospodarstev v letu 1991 (Ur. l. SFRJ, št. 3/90 in št. 72/90),
- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmetijskih gospodarstev v Republiki Sloveniji v letu 1991 (Ur. l. SRS, št. 8/90),
- Zakon o matičnih knjigah (Ur. l. SRS, št. 2/87 in Ur. l. RS, št. 28/95),
- Zakon o zakonski zvezi in družinskih razmerjih (Ur. l. SRS, št. 14/89, Ur. l. št. 13/94 in št. 82/94),
- Zakon o sodiščih (Ur. l. RS, št. 19/94 in št. 45/95),
- Zakon o evidenci nastanitve občanov in o registru prebivalstva (Ur. l. SRS, št. 6/83, Ur. l. RS, št. 26/90 in št. 11/91-I),
- Pravilnik o obrazcu za prijavo oziroma odjavo stalnega prebivališča, o obrazcu osebnega kartona in kartona gospodinjstev ter o načinu vodenja in vzdrževanja registra stalnega prebivalstva (Ur. l. RS, št. 27/92),
- Zakon o Enotnem registru prebivalstva (Ur. l. SFRJ, št. 24/86),
- Pravilnik o vodenju in vzdrževanju Centralnega registra prebivalstva (Ur. l. RS, št. 50/92),
- Zakon o državljanstvu Republike Slovenije (Ur. l. RS, št. 1/91-I, št. 30/91, št. 38/92, št. 61/92, št. 13/94 in št. 13/95),
- Zakon o tujcih (Ur. l. RS, št. 61/99),
- Pravilnik o načinu izvajanja Zakona o tujcih (Ur. l. RS, št. 19/91-I in št. 52/94)
- Zakon o začasnem zatočišču (Ur. l. RS, št. 20/97),
- Zakon o Centralnem registru prebivalstva (Ur. l. RS, št. 1/99)
- Zakon o azilu (Ur. l. RS, št. 61/99).
- Constitutional Law for the Implementation of the Basic Constitutional Charter on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia (OJ RS, No. 1/91-I),
- Law on the Census of Population, Households, Housing and Agricultural Holdings in 1991 (Official Gazette of SFRY, No. 3/90 and No. 72/90),
- Law on the Census of Population, Households, Housing and Agricultural Holdings in 1991 (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 8/90),
- Law on Registers (Official Gazette of RS, No. 2/87 and OJ RS No. 28/95),
- Law on Marriage and Family Relationships (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 14/89, OJ RS No. 13/94, No. 82/94),
- Law on Courts (OJ RS, No. 19/94 and No. 45/95),
- Law on Housing of Residents and on the Population Register (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 6/83, Official Gazette of SRS, No. 26/90 and No. 11/91-I),
- Regulation on the Form for Registration and Departure Notice of Permanent Residence, on the Form of Personal Card and Household Card and on the Method of Keeping and Maintaining the Register of Permanent Population (OJ RS, No. 27/92),
- Law on the National Register of Population (Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 24/86),
- Regulation on Keeping and Maintaining the Central Population Register (OJ RS, No. 50/92),
- Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia (OJ RS, No. 1/91-I, No. 30/91, No. 38/92, No. 61/92, No. 13/94 and No. 13/95),
- Law on Foreigners (OJ RS, No. 61/99),
- Regulation on the Method of Implementation of the Law on Foreigners (OJ RS, No. 19/91-I and No. 52/94),
- Law on Temporary Protection (OJ RS, No. 20/97),
- Law on the Central Population Register (OJ RS, No. 1/99)
- Law on asylum (OJ RS, No. 61/99).

### Statistično zajetje podatkov

V letnih statističnih raziskovanjih so zajeti:

- rojstva živorojenih in mrtvorjenih otrok, katerih matere so imele stalno prebivališče na območju Slovenije (obrazec Prijava rojstva, DEM-1),
- smrti oseb, ki so imele pred smrtjo stalno prebivališče na območju Slovenije (obrazec Prijava smrti, DEM-2 in Zdravniško potrdilo o smrti in poročilo o vzroku smrti),
- priznanja in ugotovitve očetovstva, kadar je bilo stalno prebivališče matere otroka na območju Slovenije (obrazec Priznanje očetovstva in posvojitvev otroka, DEM-1a),
- posvojitve otrok, kadar je bilo stalno prebivališče posvojiteljice in posvojitelja na območju Slovenije oz. pri enostranskih posvojitvah stalno prebivališče enega od njiju (obrazec Priznanje očetovstva in posvojitvev otroka, DEM-1a),
- sklenitve zakonskih zvez, kadar je bilo stalno prebivališče ženina pred sklenitvijo zakonske zveze na območju Slovenije (obrazec Prijava sklenjene zakonske zveze, DEM-3),
- razveze zakonskih zvez, kadar je bilo stalno prebivališče moža in žene pred razvezo zakonske zveze na območju Slovenije (obrazec Statistični list o razvezi zakonske zveze, DEM-6),
- prijave, odjave stalnega prebivališča, spremembe naslova stanovanja na območju Slovenije (obrazec Prijava, odjava stalnega prebivališča; Prijava spremembe naslova stanovanja, SEL-1).

V podatkih o rojstvih, smrtih, sklenitvah zakonskih zvez, razvezah zakonskih zvez so zajeti tudi tisti dogodki, ki so se zgodili v drugih državah in je za osebe, ki so imele stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, Statistični urad dobil podatke naknadno.

V podatkih o sklenitvah zakonskih zvez niso upoštevane dlje časa trajajoče zunajzakonske skupnosti.

### Data coverage

Annual statistical surveys include:

- births of live-born and stillborn children whose mothers were permanently residing in Slovenia (form: Registration of Birth - DEM-1),
- deaths of persons who, before death, were permanently residing in Slovenia (form: Registration of Death - DEM-2 and Medical Confirmation of Death and Report on Cause of Death),
- acknowledgement and ascertainment of paternity for children whose mothers were permanently residing in Slovenia (form: Acknowledgement of Paternity and Adoption of Child - DEM-1a),
- adoption of children if the adoptrice and adopter were permanently residing in Slovenia, or at one-sided adoption permanent residence of one of them (form: Acknowledgement of Paternity and Adoption of Child - DEM-1a),
- marriages if the groom was permanently residing in Slovenia before the marriage on the territory of Slovenia (form: Registration of Marriage - DEM-3),
- divorces if the husband and wife were permanently residing in Slovenia before the divorce on the territory of Slovenia (form: Statistical Form on Divorce - DEM-6),
- registration and departure notices from permanent residence, and change of address on the territory of Slovenia (form: Registration of Permanent Residence and Departure Notice; Registration of Change of Address).

Data on births, deaths, marriages and divorces include also events which took place in other countries and from where the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia later acquired data on persons who had permanent residence in Slovenia.

Data on marriages do not include long-time consensual unions.

Za leto 1999 so v podatkih o meddržavnih selitvah državljanov RS upoštevane tudi prijave začasne odsotnosti zaradi odhoda v tujino (za več kot 3 mesece) oziroma prijave vrnitve iz tujine, kjer so državljani RS začasno prebivali.

#### **Territorialna opredelitev**

Podatki letnih statističnih raziskovanj so po posameznih letih praviloma prikazani po teritorialni razdelitvi Slovenije na dan 31. decembra.

Podatki popisov prebivalstva so preračunani in objavljeni skladno s teritorialno razdelitvijo, veljavno 31. 3. 1991.

Za imena tujih držav so uporabljena kratka imena držav iz slovenskega standarda SIST ISO 3166:1993, upoštevali pa smo pripombe Ministrstva za zunanje zadeve (Makedonija, Velika Britanija).

#### **Časovna opredelitev**

V poglavjih so podatki praviloma prikazani za:

- daljše časovne vrste,
- posamezna leta in časovno vrsto zadnjih enajst let,
- leto 1999.

## **SPLOŠNA POJASNILA**

#### **Prebivalstvo**

Podatke o prebivalstvu objavljamo na podlagi:

- popisov prebivalstva Slovenije,
- občinskih registrov stalnega prebivalstva (od leta 1954 do leta 1984),
- CRP-ja (od leta 1985 do leta 1994),
- spremenjene definicije prebivalstva za leto 1995 in naprej.

Podatki o številu prebivalstva, zbrani s popisi prebivalstva, in podatki o številu prebivalstva občinskih registrov stalnega prebivalstva oziroma CRP-ja se med seboj razlikujejo (leta 1961 je bilo število prebivalstva Slovenije po podatkih občinskih registrov stalnega prebivalstva za 0,2 %<sup>1)</sup> večje kot po podatkih popisa, leta 1971 za 0,9 %, leta 1981 za 1,0 %. Leta 1991 je bilo število prebivalstva po podatkih CRP-ja za 1,5 % večje kot po podatkih popisa).

Razlike med podatki omenjenih virov so nastale zaradi različnega načina zbiranja podatkov in uporabe različnih definicij.

#### **Popisi prebivalstva**

Pred 1. svetovno vojno je na ozemlju Slovenije Avstro-Ogrska, kamor je takrat spadalo ozemlje Slovenije, izvedla šest popisov prebivalstva, in sicer: 31. 10. 1857, 31. 12. 1869, 31. 12. 1880, 31. 12. 1890, 31. 12. 1900, 31. 12. 1910. Po 1. svetovni vojni je bilo na današnjem ozemlju Slovenije izvedenih osem popisov: 31. 1. 1921, 31. 3. 1931, 15. 3. 1948, 31. 3. 1953, 31. 3. 1961, 31. 3. 1971, 31. 3. 1981 in 31. 3. 1991.

Territorialno območje Slovenije se je v preteklosti večkrat spreminjalo. Zato podatki posameznih popisov prebivalstva med seboj niso neposredno primerljivi. Osnovni podatki o številu prebivalstva za leta od 1857 do 1953 so preračunani na sedanje ozemlje Slovenije.

Prav tako podatki popisov prebivalstva niso popolnoma primerljivi zaradi razlik v metodologiji posameznih popisov.

V podatkih popisov pred 2. svetovno vojno je bilo upoštevano prisotno (de facto) prebivalstvo. V podatkih popisov po 2. svetovni vojni je bilo prikazano

1) Podatek je izračunan na stanje registra stalnega prebivalstva 30. 6. 1961.

For 1999, data on international migration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia also include temporary absence from Slovenia because of departure to abroad (for more than 3 months) and arrival after temporary residing abroad.

#### **Territorial definition**

Data from annual statistical surveys are, for individual years, normally presented according to the territorial division of Slovenia on 31 December.

Data from population censuses are calculated and published in accordance with the territorial division valid since 31 March 1991.

Data for names of the country are classified for names of countries we use the Classification of Countries of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (Slovene Standard SIST ISO 3166:1993). For some countries (Macedonia, United Kingdom) remarks of the Ministry of External Affairs were taken into account.

#### **Time definition**

In chapters data are normally presented for:

- longer time series,
- individual years and time series for the last eleven years,
- 1999.

## **GENERAL EXPLANATIONS**

#### **Population**

Data on population are published on the basis of:

- censuses of the population of Slovenia,
- municipal registers of permanent population (from 1954 to 1984),
- the CRP (from 1985 to 1994),
- the modified definition of population (for 1995 and forward).

Data on the number of population collected with population censuses and data on the number of population collected through municipal registers of permanent population and the CRP differ from one another (according to data by municipal registers of permanent population the population of Slovenia in 1961 was 0.2%<sup>1)</sup> higher than that according to census data, 0.9% higher in 1971, and 1.0% higher in 1981. In 1991 the number of population according to CRP data were 1.5% higher than that according to census data).

The differences in the data from the mentioned sources are the result of different methods of data collection and use of different definitions.

#### **Population censuses**

Before the First World War the Austro-Hungarian empire, under whose jurisdiction Slovenia was at the time, conducted six population censuses: 31 October 1857, 31 December 1869, 31 December 1880, 31 December 1890, 31 December 1900, and 31 December 1910. After the First World War eight population censuses were conducted on the present territory of Slovenia: 31 January 1921, 31 March 1931, 15 March 1948, 31 March 1953, 31 March 1961, 31 March 1971, 31 March 1981, and 31 March 1991.

Slovenian's territory has frequently changed in the past. Therefore individual census data are not directly comparable. Basic data on the number of population for the period between 1857 and 1953 have been calculated according to the present territory of Slovenia.

Population census data are not entirely comparable between themselves also due to differences in methods of conducting individual censuses.

Census data in the period before the Second World War took into consideration present (de facto) population. Census data in the period after the Second World

1) Data calculated with respect to the situation in the Register of Permanent Population on 30 June 1961.

prebivalstvo s stalnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji (de jure). Upoštevane so osebe, ki so izjavile, da imajo v naselju popisa stalno prebivališče (državljeni Republike Slovenije, tujci in osebe brez državljanstva), ne glede na to, ali so bile v trenutku popisa začasno odsotne. Začasno odsotne so bile osebe, ki so bile iz naselja stalnega prebivališča odsotne krajši čas in tudi osebe, ki so bile na delu v tujini in skupaj z njihovimi družinskimi člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini (zdomci), ne glede na trajanje njihovega dela oziroma prebivanja v tujini.

V popisih 1948, 1953, 1961 in 1971 je bilo za zaposlene osebe, ki se dnevno niso vračale v naselje stalnega prebivališča, kot naselje stalnega prebivališča upoštevano naselje dela.

### Registri stalnega prebivalstva

V podatkih o številu prebivalstva Slovenije po registrih stalnega prebivalstva občin so upoštevani prebivalci, ki so imeli prijavljeno stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, ne glede na to, ali so začasno živeli v tujini.

Od leta 1954 do leta 1984 so podatki o številu prebivalstva Slovenije izračunani in objavljeni iz podatkov občinskih registrov stalnega prebivalstva. Izračunani so tako, da so podatkom števila prebivalstva občin na začetku meseca prišteti oziroma odšteti podatki o naravnem in selitvenem gibanju prebivalstva na območju občin ter popravki v občinskem registru stalnega prebivalstva, ki so vplivali na število prebivalstva.

### Centralni register prebivalstva Republike Slovenije

Od leta 1985 do leta 1994 so podatki objavljeni po podatkih CRP-ja.

CRP je zbirka podatkov o prebivalcih, ki imajo prijavljeno stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, ne glede na to, ali začasno živijo v tujini in so pred odhodom tja svoj odhod prijavili v občini njihovega stalnega prebivališča. Tuji državljani, ki imajo stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, niso vključeni v CRP.

V številu prebivalstva so do 25. junija 1991 upoštevani prebivalci, ki so imeli prijavljeno stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji. Ti so bili državljani nekdanje SFR Jugoslavije (državljeni SR Slovenije in državljani drugih republik nekdanje SFR Jugoslavije).

Po 25. juniju 1991 so v številu prebivalstva upoštevani:

- državljani Republike Slovenije s stalnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji,
- osebe, ki so bile do 25. 6. 1991 državljani nekdanje SFR Jugoslavije in so imele takrat prijavljeno stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, a si niso pridobile državljanstva Republike Slovenije oziroma državljanstva druge države.

Zaradi popravkov v občinskih registrih stalnega prebivalstva oziroma popravkov v CRP-ju izračuni števila prebivalstva po stanju na začetku leta in podatkov naravnega in selitvenega gibanja prebivalstva za celo leto niso enaki stanju števila prebivalstva konec leta.

### Spremenjena definicija prebivalstva

V letu 1995 je Statistični urad Republike Slovenije spremenil definicijo prebivalstva Slovenije, s katero je skušal zajeti tiste skupine prebivalstva, ki dejansko živijo na ozemlju naše države. Od definicije za podatke, ki jih je Statistični urad objavljal do 31. 12. 1994 po Centralnem registru prebivalstva Republike Slovenije, se razlikuje v dvojem:

- v podatek o številu prebivalstva Slovenije **niso več** vključeni podatki o tistih državljanih Republike Slovenije, ki imajo v njej stalno prebivališče, a začasno, več kot tri mesece, prebivajo v tujini;
- upoštevani **so** podatki o številu tujcev s stalnim oziroma začasnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji in podatki o številu oseb z začasnim zatočiščem v

War took into consideration persons with permanent residence in Slovenia (de jure). Included are persons who stated that they were permanently residing in the census settlement (citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, foreigners and persons without citizenship), irrespective of whether they were temporarily absent at the time of census. Considered as temporarily absent were those persons who were, for short periods, away from their settlement of permanent residence and also persons who were working abroad, together with those family members who were living with them abroad (migrant workers), irrespective of the duration of their work or residence abroad.

In the censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961 and 1971, the working settlement was considered as the settlement of permanent residence for employed persons who did not return daily to their settlement of permanent residence.

### Registers of permanent population

Data on the population of Slovenia according to local registers of permanent population include residents registered as permanent residents of Slovenia, irrespective of whether they were temporarily living abroad.

Between 1954 and 1984 data on the population of Slovenia were calculated and published based on data from municipal registers of permanent population. They were calculated in such a way that data on natural and migration movements of the population within the area of the municipality, together with corrections in the municipal register of permanent residence that might have affected the number of residents, were added to or subtracted from the population of the municipality at the beginning of the month.

### Central Population Register of the Republic of Slovenia.

From 1985 to 1994 data are published according to the information provided by the CRP.

The CRP is a collection of data on population registered as permanent residents in Slovenia, irrespective of whether they are temporarily living abroad and whether they gave notice of departure in the municipality of their permanent residence. Foreign citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia are not included in the CRP.

Up to 25 June 1991 the number of residents includes those who were registered as permanent residents in Slovenia. These were citizens of the former SFR Yugoslavia (citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and citizens of other republics of the former SFR Yugoslavia).

After 25 June 1991 the number of residents includes:

- citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with permanent residence in Slovenia,
- persons who until 25 June 1991 were citizens of the former SFR Yugoslavia and were registered as permanent residents of Slovenia at the time but did not acquire citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia or citizenship of any other country.

Due to corrections made in local registers of permanent population and those made in the CRP, calculations of the number of population at the beginning of the year and data on natural changes and migration of residents for the whole year are not the same as the number of population calculated at the end of the year.

### Modified definition of the population

In 1995 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia prepared a modified definition of the population to cover all those population groups which actually live within the national borders. It differs from the definition which was used for the data that were published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia until 31 December 1994 according to the Central Population Register of the Republic of Slovenia in two things:

- the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia who have permanent residence in Slovenia but are temporarily residing abroad for more than three months are no longer included in the population of Slovenia,
- the data on the number of foreigners with permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia and the data on the number of persons under temporary protection

Republiki Sloveniji in številu beguncev, ki jim je bila po zakonu o azilu priznana pravica do azila in status begunca v Republiki Sloveniji.

V podatkih o prebivalstvu Slovenije za leto 1995 in naprej so upoštevani:

- državljani Republike Slovenije s prijavljenim stalnim prebivališčem v Sloveniji, brez tistih, ki so odšli v tujino za več kot tri mesece in so svoj odhod prijavili v upravni enoti svojega stalnega prebivališča;
- tujci z izdanim dovoljenjem za stalno prebivanje v Republiki Sloveniji, ki so prijavili stalno prebivališče;
- tujci z izdanim dovoljenjem za začasno prebivanje v Republiki Sloveniji, ki so prijavili začasno prebivališče;
- tujci z veljavnim delovnim ali poslovnim vizumom, ki so v Sloveniji prijavili začasno prebivališče;
- begunci, ki jim je bila po zakonu o azilu priznana pravica do azila in status begunca v Republiki Sloveniji;
- osebe z začasnim zatočiščem v Republiki Sloveniji.

### Starost

Podatki o starosti so izračunani iz datuma rojstva osebe in datuma dogodka ali datuma popisa (31. 3.) oziroma stanja števila prebivalstva (31. 3., 30. 6., 31. 12.).

Starost je opredeljena na dva načina:

- po dopoljenih letih starosti,
- po letu rojstva.

Razvrstitvi sta skladni le na začetku (1. 1.) oziroma na koncu (31. 12.) vsakega koledarskega leta.

V večini tabel je starost prikazana po dopoljenih letih starosti po:

- letih starosti,
- petletnih starostnih skupinah.

Za prebivalstvo, selitve prebivalstva in projekcije prebivalstva je starost prikazana tudi po velikih oziroma izbranih starostnih skupinah.

Za rojstva, priznanja in ugotovitve očetovstva, umrle dojenčke je starost prikazana tudi v mesecih, dnevih ali urah.

Razvrstitev v starostne skupine pomeni:

- pod 15 let: vse osebe, uvrščene v to skupino, še niso imele 15. rojstnega dne,
- 15-19 let: vse osebe, ki so dopolnile 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 let, niso pa še imele 20. rojstnega dne,
- 65 let in več: vse osebe, ki so dopolnile 65 let in več.

Za izračunavanje starostnospecifičnih stopenj so za leto 1995 in naprej uporabljeni podatki po spremenjeni definiciji prebivalstva, za leta od 1986 do 1994 podatki o prebivalcih po starosti in spolu iz CRP-ja, za leta od 1981 do 1985 ocene prebivalstva po starosti in spolu Statističnega urada Republike Slovenije, za obdobje pred letom 1981 pa ocena prebivalstva po starosti in spolu Zveznega zavoda za statistiko SFR Jugoslavije.

### Zakonski stan

Podatki o zakonskem stanu so zbrani:

- na podlagi vpisov in zaznamb v matičnih knjigah za rojene, umrle in poročene,
- na podlagi izjave osebe za priseljene in popisane osebe,
- iz CRP-ja za odseljene in notranje selitve.

CRP podatke o zakonskem stanu ažurira na podlagi uradnih podatkov o sklenitvah zakonskih zvez, razvezah zakonskih zvez in podatkov o poročenih umrlih.

in the Republic of Slovenia and the number of refugees on the basis of the Law on Asylum to whom the asylum and refugee status were granted in the Republic of Slovenia.

The data on the population of Slovenia for 1995 and on include:

- citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with registered permanent residence in Slovenia, excluding those who went abroad for more than three months and gave notice of their departure at the administrative unit of their permanent residence,
- foreigners with issued permission for permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia who registered a permanent residence,
- foreigners with issued permission for temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia who registered a temporary residence,
- foreigners with a valid work permit or a business visa who registered a temporary residence in Slovenia,
- refugees according to the Law on Asylum to whom the asylum was admitted and refugee status was granted in the Republic of Slovenia;
- persons under temporary protection in the Republic of Slovenia

### Age

Data on age are calculated from the date of birth of the individual and the date of event or the date of census (31 March) or the data on the number of residents (31 March, 30 June, 31 December).

Age is specified in two ways:

- by completed years of age,
- by year of birth.

These classifications are harmonised only at the beginning (1 January) and the end (31 December) of each calendar year.

In most of the tables age is expressed by completed years of age in:

- years of age,
- five-year age groups.

For population, migration and population projections, age is expressed also by broad and selected age groups.

For births, acknowledgement and ascertainment of paternity and infant deaths, age is expressed also by months, days or hours.

Classification into age groups:

- under 15 years means that all persons included in this category have not yet had their 15th birthday,
- 15-19 years includes all persons who have reached 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 years but have not had their 20th birthday,
- 65 years or more includes all persons who have reached 65 years and more.

For the calculation of age-specific rates for 1995 and on, data by the modified definition of the population were used, for the years between 1986 and 1994 CRP data on population by age and sex were used, while calculations for the years between 1981 and 1985 were based on population estimates by age and sex by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. For period before 1981 these calculations were based on data from the Federal Statistical Office of the SFR Yugoslavia on population estimates by age and sex.

### Marital status

Data on marital status are collected:

- on the basis of entries and records in registers for the born, dead and married,
- on the basis of statements made by migrants and persons under census,
- from the CRP for emigration and internal migration.

The CRP updates data on marital status on the basis of official data on marriages, divorces and data on the married dead.

Podatki o zakonskem stanu so prikazani po formalnopravnem merilu:

- samski, samska,
- poročen, poročena,
- razvezan, razvezana,
- vdovec, vdova.

### Šolska izobrazba

Podatki o šolski izobrazbi temeljijo na izjavi osebe, za katero so podatki zbrani, oziroma na izjavi osebe, ki je te podatke posredovala. Upoštevana je najvišja dokončana šola.

Podatki so razvrščeni po Klasifikaciji šol Statističnega urada Republike Slovenije.

Zaradi različnih šolskih sistemov v različnih obdobjih in državah so podatki o dokončani šoli oseb v času opazovanja razvrščeni po načelu enakovrednosti šol v Sloveniji.

V tabelah so podatki o šolski izobrazbi združeni v devet skupin:

- brez šolske izobrazbe in 1-3 razredi osnovne šole,
- 4-7 razredov osnovne šole,
- osnovna šola,
- poklicne, delovodske in poslovodske šole,
- gimnazija,
- tehnične in druge strokovne šole,
- srednje šole za usmerjeno izobraževanje,
- višje šole,
- visoke šole.

V skupini brez šolske izobrazbe in 1-3 razredi osnovne šole so podatki za osebe, ki niso dokončale nobenega razreda osnovne šole, in za osebe, ki so dokončale manj kot štiri razrede osnovne šole.

V skupini 4-7 razredov osnovne šole so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- štiri do sedem razredov osnovne šole,
- štiriletno osnovno šolo v času, ko je le-ta trajala samo štiri leta,
- pet- ali šest-razredno osnovno šolo,
- manj kot tri ali štiri razrede nižje gimnazije, ko je le-ta trajala tri ali štiri leta.

V skupini osnovna šola so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- osem razredov osnovne šole,
- sedemletno osnovno šolo v času, ko je le-ta trajala samo sedem let,
- nižjo gimnazijo,
- nižje razrede popolne realne ali klasične gimnazije,
- meščansko šolo.

V skupini poklicne, delovodske in poslovodske šole so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- poklicno šolo,
- poklicno srednjo šolo,
- nižjo strokovno šolo (obrtno, industrijsko, vajeniško ipd),
- mojstrsko šolo,
- delovodsko šolo,
- poslovodsko ipd. šolo.

V skupini gimnazija so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- gimnazijo,
- prejšnjo popolno ali višjo gimnazijo,

Data on marital status are expressed by formal and legal criteria:

- single,
- married,
- divorced,
- widowed.

### Educational attainment

Data on educational attainment are based on the statement of the person for whom data are being collected or on the statement of the person who offers the information. The highest level of education completed is taken into consideration.

Data are classified according to the Classification of Schools of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Due to different school systems during different periods and in different countries, data on education completed at the time of observation are categorised according to the principle of equal status of schools in Slovenia.

In the tables, data on educational attainment are compiled in nine groups:

- no schooling and 1-3 elementary school grades,
- 4-7 elementary school grades,
- elementary school,
- vocational schools for skilled workers and higher skilled workers,
- grammar school,
- technical and other professional schools,
- vocational upper secondary schools,
- non-university colleges,
- universities.

The group No Schooling and 1-3 Elementary School Grades includes data for persons who did not complete any elementary school grade and those who finished less than four elementary school grades.

The group 4-7 Elementary School Grades includes data for those who completed:

- four to seven elementary school grades,
- a four-year elementary school at the time when elementary school lasted only four years,
- a five- or six-grade elementary school,
- less than three or four grades of junior secondary school at the time when junior secondary school lasted three or four years.

The group Elementary School includes data for persons who completed:

- eight elementary school grades,
- a seven-year elementary school at the time when elementary school lasted only seven years,
- a junior secondary school,
- junior classes of the complete modern or classical secondary school,
- a middle-class school.

The group Vocational Schools for Skilled Workers and Higher Skilled Workers includes data for persons who completed:

- a professional training school,
- a professional training secondary school,
- a junior professional training school (business, industrial, apprenticeship, etc.),
- a crafts school,
- a foremanship school,
- a management school, and the like.

The group Grammar School includes data for persons who completed:

- a secondary school,
- the former complete or senior secondary school,

- realno ali klasično gimnazijo.

V skupini tehnične in druge strokovne šole so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- srednjo tehnično ali drugo srednjo šolo.

V skupini srednje šole za usmerjeno izobraževanje so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale šolo po programih za srednje usmerjeno izobraževanje:

- skrajšan program srednjega izobraževanja,
- program srednjega izobraževanja, ki je trajal dve leti,
- program srednjega izobraževanja, ki je trajal tri ali štiri leta.

V skupini višje šole so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- višjo šolo,
- I. stopnjo visoke šole, fakultete ali akademije.

V skupini visoke šole so podatki za osebe, ki so dokončale:

- visoko šolo, fakulteto, akademijo,
- podiplomski študij (specializacijo, magisterij znanosti, doktorat znanosti).

Za osebe, za katere v obrazcih ni bilo vpisanega odgovora oziroma je bil le-ta vpisan nečitljivo, so podatki prikazani v skupini neznano.

### **Poklic**

Podatki o poklicu temeljijo na izjavi osebe, za katero so podatki zbrani, oziroma na izjavi osebe, ki je te podatke posredovala.

Poklic je opredeljen po vrsti dela, ki ga je oseba opravljala v času statističnega opazovanja. Samo za osebe, ki so v času statističnega opazovanja iskale prvo zaposlitev, je poklic opredeljen po vrsti najvišje dokončane šole.

Podatki so razvrščeni po Enotni standardni klasifikaciji poklicev (Ur. l. SFRJ, št. 29/81).

Podatki v tabelah so združeni v deset poklicnih skupin:

- kmetovalci in podobni delavci,
- rudarji, industrijski in podobni delavci,
- trgovsko osebje,
- storitveno osebje,
- osebje družbenega varstva,
- upravni, administrativni in podobni delavci,
- vodilno osebje,
- strokovnjaki in umetniki,
- ostali poklici,
- delavci brez poklica.

Poleg podatkov o poklicnih skupinah so v tabelah prikazani tudi podatki za:

- osebe z lastnimi dohodki,
- vzdrževane osebe.

Osebe, ki v času statističnega opazovanja niso opravljale poklica, ker so delo prekinile, a so ponovno iskale zaposlitev ali so služile vojaški rok, prestajale zaporno kazen, so razvrščene po poklicu, ki so ga opravljale, preden so prekinile delo.

Gospodinje, ki so pretežni del delovnega časa opravljale kmečka, obrtna dela in podobna dela, so po poklicu razvrščene v ustrezno poklicno skupino.

Osebe, ki so opravljale različna dela, so razvrščene po poklicu, ki so ga opravljale največ.

V poklicni skupini delavci brez poklica so upoštevane osebe, za katere podatek o poklicu v obrazcih ni bil vpisan, je bil vpisan nečitljivo ali pa poklic ni bil natančno opredeljen (npr. delavec).

- a modern or classical secondary school.

The group Technical and other Professional Schools includes data for persons who completed:

- secondary technical or other secondary school.

The group Vocational Upper Secondary Schools includes data for persons who completed a school according to vocational upper secondary education programmes:

- shorter secondary education programme,
- secondary education programme that lasted two years,
- secondary educational programme that lasted three or four years.

The group Non-university Colleges includes data for persons who completed:

- non-university colleges,
- the first level of university, faculty or academy.

The group University includes data for persons who completed:

- university, faculty, academy,
- postgraduate studies (specialisation, master's degree, doctorate).

Data on educational attainment were entered in the group Unknown for persons for whom no answer was given on the form or in cases where the answer was illegible.

### **Occupation**

Data on occupation are based on the statement made by the person for whom data are being collected or on the basis of the statement of the person offering the information.

Occupation is defined by the type of work the person performed at the time of statistical observation. For persons who were searching for first employment at the time of statistical observation, occupation is defined according to type of highest educational attainment.

Data are classified according to the National Standard Classification of Occupations (Official Gazette of SFRY, No. 29/81).

Data in the tables are compiled in ten occupation groups:

- agricultural and related workers,
- miners, industrial and related workers,
- salespersons and related workers,
- service workers,
- guards and related workers,
- office, administrative and related workers,
- management workers,
- experts and artists,
- other occupations,
- workers with no occupation.

Apart from data on occupation groups, the tables also include data for:

- persons with own income,
- dependants.

Persons who, at the time of statistical observation, did not perform any occupation after discontinuing previous work and were in the process of looking for new employment or, those who were in military service or serving prison sentences, were classified according to the occupation they performed before discontinuing work.

Homemakers who spent a greater part of working time on farming, crafts and similar work were classified under the appropriate occupation group.

Persons who performed various work were classified according to the occupation they performed most of the time.

The group Workers With No Occupation includes persons for whom data on occupation were not entered into the form or were illegible or the profession was not precisely defined (e.g. worker).

### Narodna pripadnost

Skladno z načeli Ustave Republike Slovenije o enakosti narodov in narodnosti in pravico posameznika, da svobodno izraža narodno pripadnost, temeljijo podatki na izjavi osebe, za katero so podatki zbrani, oziroma izjavi osebe, ki je ta podatek posredovala.

Oseba je imela tudi možnost, da na vprašanje o narodni pripadnosti ni odgovorila ali se ni opredelila.

Podatki o narodni pripadnosti so v tabelah prikazani za :

- Slovence, Slovenke,
- Italijane, Italijanke,
- Madžare, Madžarke,
- Rome, Romkinje,
- Albance, Albanke,
- Črnogorce, Črnogorke,
- Hrvate, Hrvatice,
- Makedonce, Makedonke,
- Muslimane, Muslimanke,
- Srbe, Srbkinje.

Za druge narodne pripadnosti so podatki prikazani v skupini druge narodne pripadnosti.

V skupini "narodno neopredeljeni" so prikazani podatki za osebe, ki:

- se po 41. členu Ustave Republike Slovenije niso želele opredeliti,
- so se opredelile kot Jugoslovani,
- so se opredelile po regionalni pripadnosti.

Če odgovor ni bil vpisan oziroma je bil vpisan nečitljivo, so podatki prikazani v skupini neznano.

### POJASNILA ZA NEKATERA POGLAVJA

#### 5. Rojstva

**Starostnospecifične stopnje rodnosti**, tabela 5.8, glej Metodološka pojasnila - Starost.

**Neto stopnja obnavljanja prebivalstva**, tabela 2.5

Vrednosti neto stopenj obnavljanja prebivalstva so do leta 1989 povzete iz publikacije Demografska statistika, Zvezni zavod za statistiko SFR Jugoslavije.

Od leta 1990 naprej neto stopnje obnavljanja prebivalstva izračunava Statistični urad Republike Slovenije. Za njihov izračun uporablja starostnospecifične stopnje rodnosti za petletne starostne skupine in skrajšane približne tablice umrljivosti Statističnega urada Republike Slovenije.

#### 7. Dovoljeni splavi

##### Zajetje

Leta 1977 je izšel Zakon o zdravstvenih ukrepih pri uresničevanju pravic do svobodnega odločanja o rojstvu otrok z veljavnostjo od 1. 7. 1977 (Ur. l. SRS, št. 11/77). S tem se je bistveno spremenila vsebina podatkov o splavih pri nas. Glede na to in glede na IX. revizijo Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti, ki jo je Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije uporabljal od leta 1979 do 1996, ter X. revizijo, ki jo uporablja za leto 1997 in naprej, nam je ta posredoval podatke o dovoljenih splavih v Sloveniji samo od leta 1979 dalje.

Pred tem letom oziroma v šestdesetih in sedemdesetih letih je bilo pri nas prijavljenih bistveno manj splavov. Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije ocenjuje, da je bilo takrat prijavljenih do štirideset odstotkov manj

### Ethnic affiliation

In accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia regarding equality of nations and ethnic groups and the right of the individual to free expression of ethnic affiliation, data are based on the statement made by the person for whom data are collected or the statement of the person who offered the information.

Persons had the option not to answer the question on ethnic affiliation or not to classify themselves.

In the tables data on ethnic affiliation are presented for:

- Slovenes,
- Italians,
- Hungarians,
- Roma,
- Albanians,
- Montenegrins,
- Croats,
- Macedonians,
- Muslims,
- Serbs.

Data for other national groups are presented in the group Other ethnic affiliation.

The group Ethnically undeclared includes data for persons:

- who according to Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia did not wish to declare themselves,
- who declared themselves as Yugoslavs,
- who declared themselves according to regional affiliation.

Data have been presented in the group Unknown in cases where no answer was given or was illegible.

### EXPLANATIONS TO SOME CHAPTERS

#### 5. Births

**Age-specific fertility rates**, Table 5.8, see Methodological explanations - Age.

**Net reproduction rate**, Table 2.5

The figures for net reproduction rates for the period until 1989 have been taken from the Demographic Statistics, a publication of the Federal Statistical Office of the SFR Yugoslavia.

Since 1990 net reproduction rates are calculated by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. For these calculations, age-specific fertility rates are used for five-year age groups and abridged life tables of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

#### 7. Legal abortions

##### Coverage

In 1977 the Law on Health Measures for the Realisation of Rights to Free Choice on Child Birth was adopted and has been in effect since 1 July 1977 (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 11/77). This law brought about considerable changes in the contents of data on abortion in Slovenia. For this reason, and due to the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, which the Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia had been applying from 1979 to 1996 and due to the Xth Edition, which is used for 1997 and on, the mentioned Institute provided us only with data on legal abortion in Slovenia for the period since 1979.

Prior to this year, and during the sixties and seventies considerably fewer abortions were reported. The Institute of Public Health estimates that until this date the number of abortions reported was up to 40% lower than the legalised

dovoljenih splavov, zato menijo, da objava podatkov za leta pred tem ni smiselna brez ustrezne obrazložitve.

#### Pojasnilo za fetalno smrt

Z obrazcem **Prijava fetalne smrti (Obrazec 8,171)**, ki je vir tudi za podatke o dovoljenih splavih, je treba prijaviti vsako fetalno smrt do vključno 28. tedna gestacijske starosti.

Prijaviti je treba vse patološke nosečnosti, ki se končajo pred 28. tednom nosečnosti oziroma je plod ob tem dogodku lažji od 500 gramov, vse zunajmaternične nosečnosti in vse spontane splave.

Prijaviti je treba tudi vse umetne prekinitve nosečnosti (dovoljeni splavi) do 10. tedna nosečnosti (na zahtevo ženske) oziroma v višji nosečnosti (z dovoljenjem komisije za umetno prekinitve nosečnosti), vključno z umetnimi prekinitvami nosečnosti med 12. in 28. tednom nosečnosti zaradi prenatalno ugotovljenih težjih nepravilnosti ploda ali kadar je ogroženo zdravje ali življenje nosečnice.

Ta stanja so bila po IX. reviziji Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti klasificirana v 11. skupini (630-638), po X. reviziji Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in sorodnih zdravstvenih problemov pa so klasificirana v skupini O 00 - O 08.

#### Izračunavanje kazalnikov dovoljene splavnosti

Starostnospecifične stopnje dovoljene splavnosti in dovoljena splavnost na 1000 žensk v rodni dobi (15-49) so računane na število žensk določene starosti konec vsakega leta (31. 12.). Kot osnovo za izračun so do vključno leta 1984 na Inštitutu za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije uporabili njihove lastne ocene števila prebivalstva po starosti in spolu. Od leta 1985 do 1994 so bili kot osnova za te izračune uporabljeni podatki o številu žensk po starosti in stanju CRP-ja na isti datum (31. 12.). Po tem letu smo izračune pripravili na Statističnem uradu, zanje pa smo uporabili podatke o številu žensk po starosti po spremenjeni definiciji prebivalstva na dan 30. 6. Zato se vrednosti tako izračunanih kazalnikov nekoliko razlikujejo od vrednosti izračunov Inštituta za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije.

#### 10. Umrli

**Vzrok smrti**, tabele 10.5-10.8, 10.14, 10.15, 10.20, 10.23, 10.24 in 10.26

Vzrok smrti ugotovi zdravnik - mrliški oglednik ali pa je vzrok smrti ugotovljen z obdukcijo.

Za vsakega umrlega zdravnik - mrliški oglednik ali obducent izpolni Zdravniško potrdilo o smrti in poročilo o vzroku smrti, ki je priloga obrazca Prijava smrti (DEM-2). Zdravnik - mrliški oglednik izpolni Zdravniško potrdilo o smrti in poročilo o vzroku smrti skladno z navodili, ki jih je izdala Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija ob izdaji IX. revizije Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti leta 1975 in X. revizije Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene leta 1993.

Z Zdravniškim potrdilom o smrti in poročilom o vzroku smrti so zbrani podatki o posrednem oziroma neposrednem vzroku smrti in osnovnem vzroku smrti. Kadar je osnovni vzrok smrti poškodba, mora zdravnik - mrliški oglednik posredovati tudi podatek o zunanjem vzroku smrti (tabele 10.23, 10.24 in 10.26).

Statistični urad Republike Slovenije je za kodiranje vzrokov smrti uporabljal od leta 1979 do leta 1996 IX. revizijo Mednarodne klasifikacije vzrokov bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov. Leta 1997 je za kodiranje vzrokov smrti pričel uporabljati X. revizijo Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene.

Reviziji medsebojno neposredno nista primerljivi. V IX. reviziji so bili vzroki smrti opredeljeni s štirimestno številčno kodo, v X. reviziji pa so opredeljeni s štirimestno črkovno-številčno kodo. V deveti reviziji so bile bolezni in vzroki smrti razvrščeni v 17 glavnih skupin in dodatno skupino zunanjih vzrokov poškodb in zastrupitev (koda E). Deseta revizija pa ima 21 glavnih skupin bolezni in vzrokov

total and as such the Institute expresses the view that publication of data for the period prior to this date without appropriate comment is purposeless.

#### Explanation to foetal death

**Each foetal death** of up to the 28th week of pregnancy must be reported on the **Report of Foetal Death form (form 8,171)** which is also the source of data on legal abortions.

All pathological pregnancies which terminate before the 28th week of pregnancy, termination of pregnancy when the foetus is less than 500 grams in weight, all pregnancies outside the womb and all miscarriages must be reported.

**Artificial termination of pregnancy (legal abortion)** up to the 10th week of pregnancy (on woman's request) or in late pregnancy (with the permission of the commission for artificial termination of pregnancy), including artificial termination of pregnancy between the 12th and the 28th week of pregnancy because of severe prenatal anomalies of the foetus or when the woman's health or life is endangered, must all be reported.

These situations had been classified by the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death in the 11th Group (630-638), while by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (Tenth Revision) day are classified in the Group O 00 - O 08.

#### Calculation of legal abortion rate indicators

Age-specific rate of legal abortion and legal abortion per 1000 women in reproductive age (15-49) are calculated according to the number of women of a particular age at the end of each year (31 December). Up to 1984 inclusive, the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia used their own estimations of the number of population by age and sex as a basis for these calculations. From 1985 to 1994 these calculations were based on data on the number of women by age provided by the CRP at the end of each year (31 December).

#### 10. Deaths

**Cause of death**, Tables 10.5-10.8, 10.14, 10.15, 10.20, 10.23, 10.24 and 10.26

The cause of death is established by a coroner or with autopsy.

For each dead person the coroner fills in a Medical Confirmation of Death and Report on Cause of Death as appendix to the Registration of Death form (DEM-2). The coroner fills in a Medical Confirmation of Death and Report on Cause of Death in accordance with the guidelines issued by the World Health Organisation in 1975 at the publication of the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death and the Xth Edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems from 1993.

Data on the direct, indirect and basic cause of death are collected with the Medical Confirmation of Death and Report on Cause of Death. Whenever the basic cause of death is an injury, the coroner must provide information also on the external cause of death (Tables 10.23, 10.24 and 10.26).

For coding causes of death, from 1979 to 1996 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia used the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. In 1997 for coding causes of death we started using the Xth Edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.

The revisions are not directly comparable. In the IXth revision causes of death were defined with the four-digit numerical code, while in the Xth revision they are defined by a four-digit codes composed of letters and numbers. In the IXth revision diseases and causes of death were classified into 17 major groups and one additional group for external causes of death from injuries and poisonings

smrti. Primerjava IX. in X. revizije po štirimestni kodi ni možna, možna pa je primerjava osnovnih skupin bolezni in vzrokov smrti (trimestna koda).

Zaradi možnosti primerjave podatkov, smo v vseh tabelah, v katerih objavljamo podatke o vzroku smrti za deset let, podatke o vzroku smrti za leto 1997 in naprej prekodirali iz X. revizije (21 skupin) v IX. revizijo (17 skupin in dodatna skupina zunanjih vzrokov smrti). V tabelah, kjer so prikazani le podatki tekočega leta, pa so vzroki smrti prikazani po X. reviziji Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene.

V vseh tabelah so podatki o umrlih glede na vzrok smrti razvrščeni in prikazani po osnovnem vzroku smrti. Za osebe, ki so umrle za posledicami nezgod, samomorov ali ubojev pa še po zunanjem vzroku.

Vzroki smrti so v tabelah, v katerih objavljamo podatke za več let, skladno z IX. revizijo Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti razvrščeni v 17 skupin:

- nalezljive in parazitarne bolezni (001-139)
- novotvorbe (140-239)
- endokrine bolezni (240-279)
- bolezni krvi in krvotvornih organov (280-289)
- duševne motnje (290-319)
- bolezni živčevja in čutil (320-389)
- bolezni obtočil (390-459)
- bolezni dihal (460-519)
- bolezni prebavil (520-579)
- bolezni mokril in spolovil (580-629)
- komplikacije nosečnosti, poroda in poporodne dobe (630-676)
- bolezni kože in podkožja (680-709)
- bolezni kosti in gibal (710-739)
- prirojene nakaze (740-759)
- perinatalna morbiditeta (760-779)
- nezadostno opredeljena stanja (780-799)
- poškodbe (800-999 za osnovni vzrok smrti in E800-E999 za zunanji vzrok smrti).

V tabelah, v katerih prikazujemo podatke o vzroku smrti samo za tekoče leto, so le-ti prikazani po X. reviziji Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene in so razporejeni v 21 skupin, vendar se zadnja skupina (Z00-Z99) za kodiranje vzrokov smrti ne uporablja, zato je v tabelah ne prikazujemo:

- infekcijske in parazitarne bolezni (A00-B99)
- neoplazme (C00-C97)
- bolezni krvi in krvotvornih organov, bolezni, pri katerih je udeležen imunski sistem (D50-D89)
- endokrine, prehranske in presnovne bolezni (E00-E90)
- duševne in vedenjske motnje (F00-F99)
- bolezni živčevja (G00-G99)
- bolezni očesa in adneksov (H00-H59)
- bolezni ušesa in mastoida (H60-H95)
- bolezni obtočil (I00-I99)
- bolezni dihal (J00-J99)
- bolezni prebavil (K00-K93)
- bolezni kože in podkožja (L00-L99)
- bolezni mišičnoskeletnega sistema in vezivnega tkiva (M00-M99)
- bolezni sečil in spolovil (N00-N99)
- nosečnost, porod in poporodno obdobje (O00-O99)
- nekatera stanja, ki izvirajo v perinatalnem obdobju (P00-P96)

(code E). The Xth revision has 21 major groups of diseases and causes of death. It is not possible to compare both revisions by the four-digit code, however, it is possible to compare major groups of diseases and causes of death.

To be able to compare the data, in all tables which contain data on causes of death for ten years we re-coded data on the cause of death for 1997 and on from the Xth revision (21 groups) into the IXth revision (17 groups and additional group for external causes of death). In tables which show only data of the current year causes of death are classified by the Xth Edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.

In all tables data on dead persons according to cause of death are classified and presented by basic cause of death. For persons who died as a consequence of an accident, suicide or homicide, also external cause of death must be stated.

In tables which show data for several years, causes of death are classified in accordance with the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death into 17 groups:

- infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139),
- neoplasms (140-239),
- metabolic and nutritional disorders (240-279),
- diseases of the blood and of blood-producing organs (280-289),
- mental illness (290-319),
- neurological and sensory disorders (320-389),
- circulatory diseases (390-459),
- respiratory diseases (460-519),
- disorders of the digestive system (520-579),
- urogenital diseases (580-629),
- complications of pregnancy, birth and confinement (630-676)
- diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709),
- diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739),
- congenital disorders (740-759),
- perinatal mortality (760-779),
- insufficiently defined symptoms and conditions (780-799),
- accidents, poisonings and violence (800-999 for basic cause of death and E800-E900 for external cause of death).

In tables showing data on causes of death only for the current year, we used the Xth Edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, which classifies causes of death into 21 groups. However, the last group (Z00-Z99) is not used for coding causes of death, so it is not shown:

- infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99),
- neoplasms (C00-C97),
- diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89),
- endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90),
- mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99),
- diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99),
- diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59),
- diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95),
- diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99),
- diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99),
- diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93),
- diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99),
- diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99),
- diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99),
- pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99),
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96),

- prirojene malformacije, deformacije (Q00-Q99)
- simptomi, znaki, nenormalni klinični in labor.izvidi, neuvrščeni drugje (R00-R99)
- poškodbe, zastrupitve in nekatere druge posledice zunanjih vzrokov (S00-T98)
- zunanji vzroki obolenosti in umrljivosti (V01-Y98)
- dejavniki, ki vplivajo na zdravstveno stanje in na stik z zdravstveno službo (Z00-Z99)

Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija je pripravila za razvrščanje vzrokov smrti tudi skrajšane klasifikacije. V tabeli 10.15 je uporabljena klasifikacija z 80 skupinami vzrokov smrti, ki pa smo jo v tej publikaciji prilagodili tako, da smo v skupini infekcijske in parazitarne bolezni prikazali le podatke za številčnejše vzroke smrti. Ostale vzroke iz te skupine, ki se sploh ne pojavljajo kot npr.: kolera, kuga, davica ipd. oziroma se pojavljajo v manjšem številu, pa smo združili v podskupino z oznako "ostale infekcijske in parazitarne bolezni".

Zunanje vzroke smrti, med katere uvrščamo nezgode, samomore in uboje (V01-Y98) lahko po X. reviziji Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene, dodatno kodiramo tudi k boleznim in drugim bolezenskim stanjem (A00-R99) in ne le k poškodbam in zastrupitvam (S00-T98) kot je bilo po metodologiji IX. revizije Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti doslej. Zato se podatki o nezgodah, samomorih in ubojih (V01-Y98) razlikujejo od podatkov: "umrli za posledicami poškodb, zastrupitev in nekaterih drugih posledic zunanjih vzrokov (S00-T98)". Po metodologiji IX. revizije Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni, poškodb in vzrokov smrti pa sta morali biti vrednosti za ti dve skupini vzrokov smrti enaki.

**Starostnospecifične stopnje umrljivosti**, tabela 10.4, glej Metodološka pojasnila - Starost.

**Šolska izobrazba**, tabela 10.17

Kadar je podatek o šolski izobrazbi na Prijavi smrti za umrlo osebo neznan, ga prevzamemo iz podatkov popisa prebivalstva 1991.

**Tablice umrljivosti**, tabele 10.27-10.37

#### Metodologija izračuna tablic umrljivosti

Za izdelavo popolnih tablic umrljivosti so poleg zelo podrobnih podatkov o umrlih (dvojna klasifikacija starosti) potrebni še podatki o starostno-spolni sestavi prebivalstva. Za izračun popolnih tablic za obdobje od 1993 do 1995 in skrajšanih približnih tablic za obdobje od 1989 do 1994 so uporabljeni podatki o starostni-spolni sestavi prebivalstva iz CRP-ja, za leto 1995 in naprej pa podatki o starostno-spolni sestavi prebivalstva po spremenjeni definiciji prebivalstva.

Tablice umrljivosti prikazujejo izumiranje ene ali več generacij ljudi. Generacija je lahko dejanska ali pa umišljena. Če spremljamo izumiranje dejanske generacije, lahko tablice umrljivosti izdelamo šele po preteku 100 let. Take tablice imajo predvsem zgodovinsko vrednost. Zato za sedanjost izdelujemo letne (koledarske) tablice umrljivosti. Iz njih razberemo, kakšna bi bila umrljivost generacije 100 000 oseb, če bi umirala tako, kot je umiralo 100 različnih generacij v določenem obdobju na določenem ozemlju.

Osnovni kazalnik v tablicah umrljivosti je verjetnost smrti -  $q_x$ . Verjetnost smrti pokaže, kolikšna je verjetnost, da oseba, stara točno  $x$  let, umre, še preden dočaka starost točno  $x+1$  leto.

Iz funkcije  $q_x$  so izvedene vse ostale biometrijske funkcije:

- congenital malformations, deformations (Q00-Q99),
- symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99),
- injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T98),
- external causes of mortality (V01-Y98),
- factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99).

For classifying causes of death the World Health Organisation prepared also abridged classifications. In Table 10.15 we used a classification with 80 groups of causes of death, which we adopted, so that we only showed in the group infectious and parasitic diseases data for the more frequent causes of death. Other causes of death from this group which do not appear in our country (e.g. cholera, plague, diphtheria, etc.) or appear very rarely were grouped into the subgroup "other infectious and parasitic diseases".

External causes of death - which comprise accidents, suicides and homicides (V01-Y98) - can according to the Xth Edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems additionally be classified into diseases and other conditions (A00-R99) and not only injuries and poisonings (S00-T98) as of methodology of the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Therefore data on accidents, suicides and homicides (V01-Y98) differ from data on "injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)". According to methodology of the IXth Edition of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death values for these two groups of causes of death should be identical.

**Age-specific death rates**, Table 10.4, See Methodological explanations - Age.

**Educational attainment**, Table 10.17

If data on educational attainment of dead persons were not entered in the Registration of Death form, they were taken from the 1991 population census data.

**Life tables**, Tables 10.27-10.37

#### Methodology of calculation of life tables

Apart from the very elaborate data on dead persons (double classification of age), the preparation of complete life tables requires also data on the age and sex structure of the population. For the calculation of complete tables for the period between 1993 and 1995 and of abridged tables for the period from 1989 to 1994, CRP data on age and sex structure of the population were used, for 1995 and on, the data on age and sex structure of the population according to the modified definition were used.

Life tables indicate the dying-out of one or more generations of people. The generation may be real or imaginary. If we follow the dying-out of a real generation, we can prepare the life tables only after 100 years. Such tables have, primarily, a historical value. For this reason we prepare annual (calendar) life tables for the present. From them we may deduce what kind of mortality would appear in a generation of 100,000 persons if they were to die the same way 100 different generations died in a specific period on a specific territory.

The basic indicator in life tables is the probability of death -  $q_x$ . Probability of death indicates what are the chances that a person exactly  $x$  years old may die before reaching the age of exactly  $x+1$  years.

The rest of the biometric functions are derived from the function  $q_x$ .

$$p_x = 1 - q_x$$

$p_x$  = verjetnost doživetja

$p_x$  = probability to survive

$$l_{x+1} = l_x \cdot p_x$$

$l_x$  = število živih, starih točno x let

$l_x$  = number of living persons, exactly x years old

$$d_x = l_{x+1} - l_x$$

$d_x$  = število umrlih, starih točno x do x+1 leto

$d_x$  = number of dead persons, exactly x to x+1 years old

$$L_x = \frac{l_x + l_{x+1}}{2}$$

$L_x$  = število živih, starih x do x+1 leto (dopolnjena leta starosti)

$L_x$  = number of living persons, x to x+1 years old (completed years of age)

$$P_x = \frac{L_{x+1}}{L_x}$$

$P_x$  = verjetnost preživetja (verjetnost, da bodo osebe, stare od x do x+1 leto, na začetku koledarskega leta dočakale starost x+1 do x+2 na začetku prihodnjega leta)

$P_x$  = probability to survive (probability that persons x to x+1 years old at the beginning of a calendar year will live to reach x+1 years to x+2 years at the beginning of the following year)

$$e_x = \frac{\sum_{x}^{\omega} L_x}{l_x}$$

$e_x$  = pričakovano trajanje življenja

$e_x$  = life expectancy

### Popolne tablice umrljivosti, tabela 10.37

Popolne tablice umrljivosti so tablice, v katerih so verjetnosti smrti izračunane neposredno iz opazovanih podatkov o številu umrlih in številu živih po letih starosti.

Popolne tablice umrljivosti so izračunane iz podatkov treh zaporednih koledarskih let. S tem je zmanjšana verjetnost naključnih vplivov. Ker pa je število umrlih in število živih v nekaterih starostih zelo majhno in od leta do leta močno niha, so vrednosti  $q_x$  izravnane s pomočjo Karupovih formul.

Za izdelavo popolnih tablic umrljivosti za obdobje od 1993 do 1995 so bili uporabljeni naslednji podatki:

- prebivalstvo po letu rojstva in spolu iz CRP-ja, 1. 1. 94,
- število umrlih v letih 1993, 1994 in 1995 po dopoljenih letih starosti, letih rojstva in spolu,
- število živorojenih otrok po spolu za leti 1994 in 1995.

### Skrajšane približne tablice, tabele 10.27-10.36

Skrajšane približne tablice so tablice, izdelane po petletnih starostnih skupinah, za katere je  $q_x$  izračunan posredno iz opazovanih vrednosti  $m_x$ .

Vrednosti  $q_x$  so izračunane s pomočjo naslednje formule:

$${}_n q_x = \frac{2 \cdot n \cdot m_x}{2 + n \cdot m_x}$$

Izračunane so iz podatkov dveh zaporednih koledarskih let.

Za izdelavo skrajšanih približnih tablic umrljivosti so bile uporabljene:

- starostnospecifične stopnje umrljivosti po petletnih starostnih skupinah in spolu.

### Complete life tables, Table 10.37

Complete life tables are tables in which probability of death is calculated directly from the observed data on the number of dead and living persons by age.

Complete life tables are calculated from data of three consecutive calendar years. This reduces the possibility of coincidental influences. Due to the fact that the number of dead and living persons at particular ages is very small and strongly fluctuates from year to year,  $q_x$  values are corrected with the help of Karup's formulas.

For the preparation of complete life tables for the period between 1993 and 1995 the following data were used:

- population by year of birth and sex from CRP, 1 January 1994,
- number of dead persons in 1993, 1994 and 1995, according to completed years of age, years of birth and sex,
- number of live-born children by sex for 1994 and 1995.

### Abridged life tables, Tables 10.27-10.36

Abridged life tables are tables prepared according to five-year age groups for which  $q_x$  is directly calculated from the observed  $m_x$  values.

$q_x$  values are calculated with the help of the following formula:

These values are calculated from data from two consecutive calendar years.

For the preparation of abridged life tables the following data were used:

- age-specific death rates by five-year age groups and sex.

## 11. Selitve prebivalstva

Podatki o selitvah prebivalstva so prikazani ločeno za meddržavne in notranje selitve.

Ker je selitev prostorski premik, se pri vsaki selitvi istočasno pojavljata dve selitveni območji: odselitveno in priselitveno. To omogoča, da posebej prikazujemo podatke za priselitve in posebej za odselitve ter za posamezne tipe selitev, glede na teritorialne meje območja, za katero prikazujemo podatke (država, regija, občina).

Podatki za časovne vrste niso popolnoma primerljivi. Do konca leta 1991 so v njih upoštevane selitve državljanov SFR Jugoslavije v Sloveniji (državljanov vseh republik nekdanje Jugoslavije, ki so se priselili v Slovenijo oziroma odselili iz nje ali so se selili znotraj njenega območja).

### Meddržavne selitve

Od leta 1992 do 1994 so v podatkih o meddržavnih selitvah upoštevane le selitve državljanov Republike Slovenije.

Z letom 1995 in naprej so v večini tabel upoštevani tudi podatki o meddržavnih priselitvah in odselitvah tujcev. Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve namreč od tega leta naprej posreduje statističnemu uradu tudi določene agregirane podatke o priselitvah tujcev. Podatki o meddržavnih selitvah tujcev so tako upoštevani v poglavju 2 (tabele 2.2, 2.3 in 2.4), v poglavju 11 v tabelah od 11.1 do 11.17, v poglavju 15 (tabela 15.19) ter v poglavju 17 (tabeli 17.4 in 17.5).

V podatkih o meddržavnih selitvah niso upoštevane odselitve državljanov Republike Slovenije, ki so se odselili iz države in svojega prebivališča v Sloveniji niso odjavili.

Za leto 1999 so v podatkih o meddržavnih selitvah državljanov RS upoštevane tudi prijave začasne odsotnosti zaradi odhoda v tujino (za več kot 3 mesece) oziroma prijave vrnitve iz tujine, kjer so državljani RS začasno prebivali.

Podatki o državi prejšnjega oziroma prihodnjega prebivališča ter državi državljanstva so razvrščeni po standardu ISO 3166. V tabelah 11.3 do 11.8 so podatki prikazani tudi po kontinentih, za Evropo ter Severno in Srednjo Ameriko pa tudi po državah, s katerimi ima Slovenija najštevilčnejše selitvene tokove.

### Notranje selitve

V podatkih o notranjih selitvah so po letu 1992 upoštevane samo selitve državljanov Republike Slovenije in so z izjemo tabel 11.24 in 11.26 prikazane skupaj za selitve med naselji posamezne občine in selitve med občinami Slovenije. Tudi podatki za notranje selitve niso povsem primerljivi zaradi sprememb v teritorialni razdelitvi Slovenije. Do leta 1981 so podatki objavljeni po teritorialni razdelitvi, ki je veljala za posamezna leta. Od leta 1982 do 1994 so podatki preračunani na teritorialno razdelitev, veljavno konec leta 1994 (npr. selitve med nekdanjimi mariborskimi občinami niso upoštevane v podatkih, če so se osebe selile le na območju naselja Maribor). Za obdobje 1995-1998 so upoštevane selitve med naselji in občinami po teritorialni razdelitvi, veljavni 1. 1. 1995 (Zakon o ustanovitvi občin in določitvi njihovih območij, Ur. l. RS, št. 60/94, 69/94), za leto 1999 pa po novi teritorialni razdelitvi občin po zakonu o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o ustanovitvi občin ter o določitvi njihovih območij (Ur. l. RS, št. 56/98 in 75/98).

Statistični urad Republike Slovenije zbira tudi podatke o spremembah stalnega prebivališča znotraj posameznega naselja, vendar ta prostorski premik po metodologiji selitvene statistike ni opredeljen kot selitev. Uporabniki lahko te podatke dobijo na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije.

## 13. Projekcije prebivalstva

### Viri podatkov

Projekcije prebivalstva Slovenije je leta 1993 skupaj z Eurostatom izdelal Statistični urad Republike Slovenije. Osnova za njihov izračun je bilo število prebivalstva Slovenije po starosti in spolu v začetku koledarskega leta 1992. To

## 11. Migration

Data on migration are separately presented for international and internal migration.

Since migration is a territorial movement, two migration areas appear for each migration that takes place: emigration area and immigration area. This allows us to present immigration and emigration data separately and according to the territorial boundary of the area for which data are being presented, for particular migration types (state, region, municipality).

Data from various periods are not entirely comparable. Until the end of 1991 permanent migration of the citizens of the SFR Yugoslavia was taken into consideration (citizens of all the republics of the former Yugoslavia who immigrated to Slovenia or emigrated from Slovenia or migrated within Slovenia).

### International migration

From 1992 to 1994 only data on international migration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia were taken into consideration.

From 1995 on, most tables include also the data on international immigration and emigration of foreigners. In 1995 the Ministry of the Interior namely started to supply to the Statistical Office certain aggregated data on immigration of foreigners. Data on international migration of foreigners are included in Chapter 2 (tables 2.2, 2.3 in 2.4), in Chapter 11 all tables from 11.1 to 11.17, in Chapter 15 (table 15.19) and in Chapter 17 (tables 17.4 and 17.5).

Data on international migration do not include emigration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia who did not give departure notices upon leaving Slovenia.

For 1999 data on international migration of citizens of the RS also include temporary absence from Slovenia because of departure to abroad (for more than 3 months) and arrival after temporary residing abroad.

Data on the country of previous or next residence and country of citizenship are classified according to the ISO Standard 3166. In tables 11.3 to 11.8 data are presented also by continents. For Europe, and North and Central America data are presented also by countries with which Slovenia has major migration flows.

### Internal migration

Data on internal migration after 1992 include only migration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and are (except for Tables 11.24 and 11.26) combined for migration between settlements in municipality and migration between municipalities of Slovenia. Data on internal migration are not completely comparable due to changes in the territorial division of Slovenia. Data for the period until 1981 have been presented according to the territorial division which was valid during particular years. From 1982 to 1994 data are recalculated to the territorial division valid for the 1994 territorial situation (e.g. migration between the former Maribor communities is not included in the data if people migrated only within the Maribor settlement area). For the period 1995-1998 the data are represented according to the territorial division as of 1 January 1995 (Law on Establishment of Municipalities and Definition of their Areas, Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 60/94, 60/94), while for 1999 in accordance with the new territorial division of municipalities by the Law on Changes and Completion of the Law on Establishment of Municipalities and Definition of their Areas (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 56/98, 75/98).

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia collects data also on changes of permanent residence within settlements, although such moves are not considered as migration according to the methodology of migration statistic. These data are available for users at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

## 13. Population projections

### Data sources

Population projections for Slovenia were made by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia together with Eurostat in 1993. The basis for these calculations was the number of residents of Slovenia by age and sex at the

število je bilo mogoče izračunati iz podatkov popisa prebivalstva 31. 3. 1991 ter podatkov vitalne in selitvene statistike (stanje števila prebivalstva 31. 3. 1991 + število živorojenih + število priseljenih - število umrlih - število odseljenih po starosti in spolu od 1. 4. do 31. 12. 1991) ali prevzeti iz podatkov CRP-ja na dan 1. 1. 1992.

Tako je bila zagotovljena možnost letne primerjave rezultatov projekcij s stanjem v CRP-ju.

Za analizo doseganega razvoja prebivalstva Slovenije so bili uporabljeni podatki vitalne in selitvene statistike ter podatki popisov prebivalstva in CRP-ja. Podatki popisov in registra so bili potrebni za izračunavanje starostno-specifičnih stopenj in iz njih izpeljanih sintezni kazalnikov.

### Število prebivalstva po starosti in spolu

V začetku leta 1992 je CRP vseboval podatke za vse tiste državljane SFR Jugoslavije, ki so imeli stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, ne glede na to, ali so v Sloveniji dejansko živeli.

Za podatke o številu prebivalstva Slovenije so bili uporabljeni trije različni viri:

- za obdobje od 1986 do 1991 podatki CRP-ja ob koncu koledarskega leta (31. 12.),
- za obdobje od 1981 do 1985 je bil prevzet podatek ocen prebivalstva Slovenije, ki jih je izdelal Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (stanje števila prebivalstva ob popisu 31. 3. 1981 + število živorojenih + število priseljenih - število umrlih - število odseljenih) za konec koledarskega leta,
- za obdobje od 1969 do 1980 so bile ocene Zveznega zavoda za statistiko (stanje števila prebivalstva ob popisu + število živorojenih - število umrlih) za sredino koledarskega leta preračunane na začetek koledarskega leta in je bilo število prebivalcev po enoletnih starostnih skupinah za odprti razred 85 let in več ocenjeno.

Uporaba različnih virov podatkov o številu in starostno-spolni sestavi prebivalstva povzroča neskladnost časovnih serij oziroma preskoke v letih prehoda iz enega vira v drugega. To je bilo upoštevano pri analizi kazalnikov, izračunanih s pomočjo teh podatkov.

Analiza **rodnosti** je bila zasnovana na vrednostih starostnospecifičnih stopenj splošne rodnosti in vrednostih povprečne starosti mater ob rojstvu otrok, kar je bilo izračunano za koledarska leta in za generacije.

Analiza **umrljivosti** je bila zasnovana na vrednostih starostnospecifičnih stopenj umrljivosti (generacijsko-koledarske stopnje).

Podatki o **selitvah** so bili iz dveh virov: popisov prebivalstva in tekoče selitvene statistike. Do leta 1982 so bili iz tekoče selitvene statistike uporabljeni samo podatki o letnem številu priseljenih in odseljenih, od 1982 do 1991 pa tudi podatki o različnih značilnostih selivcev, ker je bila za pripravo hipoteze zanimiva predvsem njihova starostna sestava.

Ker so bile hipoteze o prihodnjih selitvah med Slovenijo in tujino zasnovane na absolutnih podatkih, natančneje na vrednostih podatkov o selitvenem prirastu / padcu (neto selitve), relativni selitveni kazalniki niso bili izračunani.

### Oblikovanje hipotez

Prihodnji razvoj prebivalstva so opredelile vrednosti naslednjih kazalnikov:

#### 1. rodnost:

- celotna rodnost in celotno potomstvo,
- povprečna starost žensk ob rojstvu otrok in razporeditev rojstev po starosti mater v generacijah in v koledarskih letih.

#### 2. umrljivost:

- pričakovano trajanje življenja moških in žensk ob različnih starostih,
- stopnje umrljivosti po starosti in spolu v generacijah in koledarskih letih,
- umrljivost po vzrokih smrti.

beginning of the 1992 calendar year. This number may be calculated from the census data of 31 March 1991 and from data on vital and migration statistics (data on 31 March 1991 + live-born + immigrants - dead persons - emigrants by age and sex from 1 April to 31 December 1991) or obtained from CRP data as of 1 January 1992.

This allows for the annual comparison of projection results with the situation according to CRP data.

For the analysis of the development of the population of Slovenia so far, data on vital and migration statistics, CRP data and census data have been used. Census data and CRP data were necessary for the calculation of age-specific rates from which synthesis indicators were derived.

### Number of population by age and sex

At the beginning of 1992 CRP included data for all the citizens of the SFR Yugoslavia who had permanent residence in Slovenia, irrespective of whether they actually lived in Slovenia.

Three different sources were used as data bases for the number of residents of Slovenia:

- CRP data at the end of the calendar year (31 December), for the period between 1986 and 1991,
- estimate of the number of residents of Slovenia made by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (census 31 March 1981 + live-born + immigrants - dead persons - emigrants) at the end of the calendar year, for the period between 1981 and 1985,
- estimates made by the Federal Statistical Office (census + live-born - dead persons) in the middle of the calendar year calculated to the beginning of the calendar year whereby the size of one-year age classes was estimated for the open class 85 years and more, for the period between 1969 and 1980.

The use of various sources of data on the number, age and sex structure of the population causes disharmony of time series and leaps in years of transition from one source to another. This fact was taken into consideration while analysing indicators calculated with the help of this data.

**Fertility** analysis was based on values of age-specific general fertility rates and on values of average age of mother at childbirth calculated for calendar years and for generations.

**Mortality** analysis was based on values of age-specific death rates (generation and calendar rates).

Data on **migration** were obtained from two sources: population censuses and current migration statistics. Until 1982 current migration statistics was used to provide information only on the annual number of immigrants and emigrants, while from 1982 to 1991 information on the various characteristics of migrants was also obtained from these data, since, above all, information on their age structure was required for the preparation of hypotheses.

Since the hypotheses on future migration between Slovenia and other countries were based on absolute data or, more precisely, on the figures of increase/decrease in migration (net migration), the relative migration indicators were not calculated.

### Forming hypotheses

Future population growth was determined by the values of the following indicators:

#### 1. fertility:

- total fertility rate and completed fertility,
- average age of women at childbirth and distribution of births according to age of mothers in generations and calendar years.

#### 2. mortality:

- life expectancy for men and women at various ages,
- mortality rates by age and sex in generations and calendar years,
- mortality by causes of death.

**3. selivnost:**

- število priselitev in odselitev,
- starostno-spolna sestava selivcev.

Vrednosti kazalnikov rodnosti in umrljivosti so bile določene za vsako leto do leta 2020, za selivnost pa so bile vrednosti za vsako leto določene samo do leta 2000. Za obdobje od 2000 do 2020 so bile za ta kazalnik za vsako leto uporabljene vrednosti, ki so bile določene za leto 2000.

Za stalno prebivalstvo so bile za vsako komponento razvoja prebivalstva izdelane tri variante (nizka, srednja, visoka).

Nizka in visoka varianta predstavljata verjetni mejni vrednosti, v okviru katerih bodo potekali prihodnji demografski procesi v Sloveniji.

Hipoteze o prihodnjem razvoju rodosti, umrljivosti in selivnosti so bile najprej oblikovane na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije, dokončno pa s pomočjo mnenj strokovnjakov sorodnih ved pri nas.

**3. migration:**

- number of immigrants and emigrants,
- age and sex structure of migrants.

The values for fertility and mortality indicators have been determined for each year up to the year 2020, while, in the case of migration, they have been determined for each year only until the year 2000. For the period between 2000 and 2020 the values determined for the year 2000 have been used for each year for the migration indicator.

Three alternatives (low, medium and high) have been worked out for each population growth component for permanent residents.

The high and low alternatives represent probable borderline values within which future demographic processes will take place in Slovenia.

The hypotheses on the future development of fertility, mortality and migration were first formed at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and accomplished with the help of the views of experts operating in similar scientific fields in Slovenia.

**Tabela 1: Pregled hipotez treh variant projekcij stalnega prebivalstva Slovenije do leta 2020**

Table 1: Review of hypotheses of three different variants of projections of de jure population of Slovenia up to year 2020

Projekcija Projection	Vrednosti za / Values for			neto selitve leta 2000 oz. 2020 net migration year 2000 and til 2020
	celotno rodnost TFR	pričakovano trajanje življenja life expectancy		
		ženske women	moški men	
Stalno prebivalstvo Slovenije, NIZKA VARIANTA De Jure Population of Slovenia, DE JURE LOW	1,5	79,5	72,0	Negativne do 1994, 0 od 1995 dalje Negative until 1994, 0 from 1995 onwards
Stalno prebivalstvo Slovenije, SREDNJA VARIANTA De Jure Population of Slovenia, DE JURE MEDIUM	1,7	81,0	74,0	Povečanje na 2000 do leta 2000, nato konstantne Increase to 2000, 2000 from 2000 onwards
Stalno prebivalstvo Slovenije, VISOKA VARIANTA De Jure Population of Slovenia, DE JURE HIGH	1,9	82,5	76,0	Povečanje na 4000 do leta 2000, nato konstantne Increase to 4000, 4000 from 2000 onwards

**14. Družine in gospodinjstva****Družine**

V popisih prebivalstva 1961 in 1971 je po metodologiji popisa za zaposlene osebe veljalo, da je naselje dela hkrati tudi naselje stalnega prebivališča, razen v primerih, ko so se zaposlene osebe vsak dan vračale v naselje, v katerem je živelo njihovo gospodinjstvo. V naselju dela so bile te osebe popisane kot samska gospodinjstva, njihove družine pa kot nepopolne družine, npr. mati z otroki, oče z otroki.

Pri pripravi metodologije poznejših popisov prebivalstva je upoštevano, da je večina oseb, zaposlenih zunaj naselja stalnega prebivališča (tudi tistih, ki se dnevno niso vračali v naselje stalnega prebivališča), vezana na ostale člane gospodinjstva oziroma družine in so le-ti pogosto tudi edini vzdrževalci ostalih članov gospodinjstva ali družine. Da bi bili člani gospodinjstev in družin prikazani skupaj, je bila ob popisih prebivalstva 1981 in 1991 upoštevana izjava osebe o naselju njenega stalnega prebivališča. Tako so bile zaposlene osebe, ki se dnevno niso vračale v naselje stalnega prebivališča, popisane v naselju, kjer je imelo stalno prebivališče njihovo gospodinjstvo. Podatki o številu gospodinjstev

**14. Families and households****Families**

In the 1961 and 1971 population censuses the working settlement was, according to the census methodology for employed persons, at the same time considered the settlement of permanent residence, except in cases where employed persons returned daily to the settlement in which their household lived. In the working settlement these persons were registered as single households while their families were registered as incomplete families, e.g. mother with children, father with children.

When preparing the methodology for later population censuses, consideration was given to the fact that the majority of persons employed outside their settlement of permanent residence (including those who did not return to the settlement of permanent residence every day), were tied to the rest of the members of the household or family and that they often were the sole supporters of the rest of the members of the household or family. In order to present household and family members together, the 1981 and 1991 censuses took into consideration individual statements on settlement of permanent residence. In this way, employed persons who did not return to the settlement of permanent

in njihovi velikosti, zbrani s popisi prebivalstva 1961 in 1971, zato niso povsem primerljivi s podatki popisov prebivalstva 1981 in 1991.

Podatki o družinah za leto 1971 so rezultat vzorca. Njegova velikost je bila različna, vendar v velikih popisnih okoliših ni presegla 25 % vseh družin.

Ob popisih prebivalstva družina ni bila enota popisa, ampak so bili podatki o družinah izpeljani iz podatkov o sorodstvenem razmerju posameznih članov gospodinjstva.

#### **Tip družine**, tabele 14.2, 14.4, 14.9 in 14.10

Družine so glede na sorodstveno razmerje med posameznimi člani, ki živijo v eni družini, razvrščene v naslednje tipe:

- zakonski par brez otrok,
- neporočen par brez otrok,
- zakonski par z otroki,
- neporočen par z otroki,
- mati z otroki,
- oče z otroki.

Starost otrok, ki živijo v družini, ni omejena, pomembno je le, da si še niso ustvarili svoje družine. V družinah so poleg obeh ali enega od staršev prikazani vsi otroci, ki živijo v družini, tudi tisti, ki so bili rojeni zunaj zakonske zveze, v prejšnjih zakonskih zvezah ali zunajzakonskih skupnostih enega oziroma obeh staršev, in tudi posvojeni otroci.

#### **Zakonski par brez otrok**

je družina, v kateri živita mož in žena brez otrok. Teh doslej nista imela ali so si že ustvarili svoje družine ali pa so umrli.

#### **Neporočen par brez otrok**

je družina, v kateri živita v zunajzakonski skupnosti moški in ženska brez otrok. Teh doslej nista imela ali so si že ustvarili svoje družine ali pa so umrli.

#### **Zakonski par z otroki**

je družina, v kateri živijo mož, žena in njuni otroci (otrok), ki si še niso ustvarili svoje družine.

#### **Neporočen par z otroki**

je družina, v kateri živijo moški in ženska, ki živita v zunajzakonski skupnosti, in njuni otroci (otrok), ki si še niso ustvarili svoje družine.

#### **Mati z otroki**

je družina, v kateri živi le mati z otroki (otrokom), ki si še niso ustvarili svoje družine.

#### **Oče z otroki**

je družina, v kateri živi le oče z otroki (otrokom), ki si še niso ustvarili svoje družine.

#### **Družine po tipu in številu živorojenih otrok**, tabela 14.9

V podatku število živorojenih otrok so vštetni otroci, ki jih je rodila ženska v tej zakonski zvezi, prejšnjih zakonskih zvezah, zunaj zakonske zveze ali v zunajzakonski skupnosti. Niso pa vštetni otroci očeta iz prejšnjih zakonskih zvez ali zunajzakonskih skupnosti in posvojeni otroci.

residence every day were registered in the settlement where their household had permanent residence. As a result data collected in the 1961 and 1971 censuses on the number of households and their size are not entirely comparable with the 1981 and 1991 census data.

The 1971 data on families are a result of the sample. The sample was of various sizes but did not exceed 25% of all families in bigger census districts.

During population censuses the family was not a census unit and data on the family were derived from data on family relations of individual household members.

#### **Type of family**, Tables 14.2, 14.4, 14.9 and 14.10

Families were classified according to the relationship between individual members living in one family, into the following types:

- married couple without children,
- unmarried couple without children
- married couple with children,
- unmarried couple with children,
- mother with children,
- father with children.

There is no age limit for children living in the family as long as they have not yet formed their own families. Besides both or one of the parents, the family includes all children living in the family, including illegitimate children, children born in previous marriages or in unmarried relationships of one or both parents, as well as adopted children.

#### **Married couple without children**

is a family in which the husband and wife live without children. They either did not have any children or their children have already created their own families or died.

#### **Unmarried couple without children**

is a family in which a man and a woman live in a consensual union without children. They either did not have any children or their children have already created their own families or died.

#### **Married couple with children**

is a family in which husband and wife live with their children (child) who have not yet created their own families.

#### **Unmarried couple with children**

is a family in which a man and a woman live in a consensual union with their children (child) who have not yet created their own families.

#### **Mother with children**

is a family in which only a mother lives with the children (child) who have not yet created their own families.

#### **Father with children**

is a family in which only a father lives with the children (child) who have not yet created their own families.

#### **Families by type and number of live-born children**, Table 14.9

Data on the number of live-born children includes children born by a woman in this marriage, in previous marriages, outside marriage or in a consensual union. This does not include the father's children from previous marriages, from consensual union or adopted children.

V skupino **ni rodila** so všete ženske, ki niso rodile oziroma so rodile le mrtve otroke ali pa je bil odgovor na vprašanje o številu otrok neznan.

The group **did not give birth** includes women who did not give birth or delivered only stillborn children or in cases where the answer to the question on the number of children was unknown.

**Družine po tipu in narodni pripadnosti žene in moža, matere oziroma očeta,** tabela 14.10

**Families by type and ethnic affiliation of wife and husband, mother or father,** Table 14.10

#### **Zakonski par brez otrok in neporočen par brez otrok**

V podatkih je prikazana narodna pripadnost žene in moža, ki živita v zakonski zvezi oziroma moškega in ženske v zunajzakonski skupnosti.

#### **Married couple without children and unmarried couple without children**

The data present ethnic affiliation of wife and husband and of a woman and a man living in a consensual union.

#### **Zakonski par z otroki in neporočen par z otroki**

V tabeli so podatki o narodni pripadnosti staršev in otrok združeni v pet skupin:

- vsi otroci in starši so iste narodne pripadnosti,
- vsi otroci in oče so iste narodne pripadnosti,
- vsi otroci in mati so iste narodne pripadnosti,
- vsi otroci so iste narodne pripadnosti kot oče ali mati,
- narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok je drugačna kot narodna pripadnost staršev.

#### **Married couple with children and unmarried couple with children**

The table presents data on ethnic affiliation of parents and children combined into five groups:

- all children and parents are of the same ethnic affiliation,
- all children and father are of the same ethnic affiliation,
- all children and mother are of the same ethnic affiliation,
- all children are of the same ethnic affiliation as the father or mother,
- ethnic affiliation of one or more of the children is different from that of the parents.

V skupino **vsii otroci in starši so iste narodne pripadnosti** so vključene družine, v katerih sta starša in vsi otroci iste narodne pripadnosti.

The group **All children and parents are of the same ethnic affiliation** includes families in which parents and all children are of the same ethnic affiliation.

V skupino **vsii otroci in oče so iste narodne pripadnosti** so vključene družine, v katerih je narodna pripadnost očeta in otrok enaka, drugačna je le narodna pripadnost matere.

The group **All the children and father are of the same ethnic affiliation** includes families in which ethnic affiliation of the father and children is the same while that of the mother is different.

V skupino **vsii otroci in mati so iste narodne pripadnosti** so vključene družine, v katerih je narodna pripadnost matere in otrok enaka, drugačna je le narodna pripadnost očeta.

The group **All the children and mother are of the same ethnic affiliation** includes families in which ethnic affiliation of the mother and children is the same while that of the father is different.

V skupino **vsii otroci so iste narodne pripadnosti kot oče ali mati** so vključene družine z dvema otrokoma ali več, v katerih je narodna pripadnost staršev različna, narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok je enaka očetovi, narodna pripadnost drugih otrok pa materini.

The group **All the children are of the same ethnic affiliation as the father or mother** includes families, with two or more children, in which ethnic affiliation of the parents is different while that of one of or more of the children is the same as the father's, and that of other children the same as the mother's.

V skupino **narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok je drugačna kot narodna pripadnost staršev** so vključene družine, kjer je narodna pripadnost vsaj enega otroka drugačna kot narodna pripadnost očeta oziroma matere.

The group **Ethnic affiliation of one or more of the children is different from that of the parents** includes families in which ethnic affiliation of at least one of the children is different from that of the father or mother.

#### **Mati z otroki in oče z otroki**

Podatki o narodni pripadnosti v družinah z enim od staršev so združeni v tri skupine:

- vsi otroci so iste narodne pripadnosti kot mati oziroma oče,
- vsi otroci so drugačne narodne pripadnosti kot mati oziroma oče,
- narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok je drugačna kot narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta.

#### **Mother with children and father with children**

Data on ethnic affiliation in lone-parent families have been combined into three groups:

- all children are of the same ethnic affiliation as the mother or father,
- all children are of different ethnic affiliation from that of the mother or father,
- ethnic affiliation of one or more of the children is different from that of the mother or father.

V skupino **vsii otroci so iste narodne pripadnosti kot mati oziroma oče** so vključene družine, v katerih je narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta ista kot narodna pripadnost otrok.

The group **All the children are of the same ethnic affiliation as the mother or father** includes families in which ethnic affiliation of the mother or father is the same as that of the children.

V skupino **vsii otroci so drugačne narodne pripadnosti kot mati oziroma oče** so vključene družine, v katerih je narodna pripadnost vseh otrok drugačna kot narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta.

The group **All the children are of different ethnic affiliation from that of the mother or father** includes families in which ethnic affiliation of all children is different from that of the mother or father.

V skupino **narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok je drugačna kot narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta** so vključene družine z več otroki, v katerih je narodna pripadnost enega ali več otrok drugačna kot narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta; narodna pripadnosti enega ali več otrok pa je ista kot narodna pripadnost matere oziroma očeta.

The group **Ethnic affiliation of one or more of the children is different from that of the mother or father** includes families, with more children, in which ethnic affiliation of one or more children is different from that of the mother or father, while ethnic affiliation of one or more children is the same as that of the mother or father.

V posamezno statistično regijo so v obdobju 1995-1998 spadale:

Individual statistical region for 1995-1998 period included:

Regija / Region	Upravna enota / Local government unit	Občina / Municipality
Pomurska	Gornja Radgona, Lendava - Lendva, Ljutomer, Murska Sobota	Beltinci, Cankova-Tišina, Črešnovci, Gornja Radgona, Gornji Petrovci, Hodoš-Šalovci - Hodos-Šalovci, Kobilje, Kuzma, Lendava - Lendva, Ljutomer, Moravske Toplice, Murska Sobota, Odranci, Puconci, Radenci, Rogoševci, Sveti Jurij, Turnišče
Podravska	Lenart, Maribor, Ormož, Pesnica, Ptuj, Ruše, Slovenska Bistrica	Destrič-Trnovska vas, Dornava, Duplek, Gorišnica, Juršinci, Kidričevo, Kungota, Lenart, Majšperk, Maribor, Ormož, Pesnica, Ptuj, Rače-Fram, Ruše, Slovenska Bistrica, Starše, Šentilj, Videm, Zavrč
Koroška	Dravograd, Radlje ob Dravi, Ravne na Koroškem, Slovenj Gradec	Črna na Koroškem, Dravograd, Mežica, Mislinja, Muta, Podvelka-Ribnica, Radlje ob Dravi, Ravne-Prevalje, Slovenj Gradec, Vuzenica
Savinjska	Celje, Laško, Mozirje, Slovenske Konjice, Šentjur pri Celju, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Velenje, Žalec	Celje, Gornji Grad, Kozje, Laško, Ljubno, Luče, Mozirje, Nazarje, Podčetrtek, Radeče, Rogaška Slatina, Rogatec, Slovenske Konjice, Šentjur pri Celju, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Šmartno ob Paki, Šoštanj, Štore, Velenje, Vojnik, Vitanje, Žalec, Zreče
Zasavska	Hrastnik, Trbovlje, Zagorje ob Savi	Hrastnik, Trbovlje, Zagorje ob Savi
Spodnjeposavska	Brežice, Krško, Sevnica	Brežice, Krško, Sevnica
Dolenjska	Črnomelj, Metlika, Novo mesto, Trebnje	Črnomelj, Metlika, Novo mesto, Semič, Šentjernej, Škocjan, Trebnje
Osrednjeslovenska	Domžale, Grosuplje, Kamnik, Kočevje, Litija, Ljubljana, Logatec, Ribnica, Vrhnika	Borovnica, Brezovica, Dobropolje, Dobrova-Horjul-Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domžale, Grosuplje, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Kamnik, Kočevje, Litija, Ljubljana, Logatec, Loški Potok, Lukovica, Medvode, Mengeš, Moravče, Osilnica, Ribnica, Škofljica, Velike Lašče, Vrhnika, Vodice
Gorenjska	Jesenice, Kranj, Radovljica, Škofja Loka, Tržič	Bled, Bohinj, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Gorenja vas-Poljane, Jesenice, Kranj, Kranjska Gora, Naklo, Preddvor, Radovljica, Šenčur, Škofja Loka, Tržič, Železniki, Žiri
Notranjsko-kraška	Cerknica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna	Cerknica, Ilirska Bistrica, Loška dolina, Pivka, Postojna
Goriška	Ajdovščina, Idrija, Nova Gorica, Tolmin	Ajdovščina, Bovec, Brda, Cerkno, Idrija, Kanal, Kobarid, Miren-Kostanjevica, Nova Gorica, Tolmin, Vipava
Obalno-kraška	Izola - Isola, Koper - Capodistria, Piran - Pirano, Sežana	Divjača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Izola - Isola, Komen, Koper - Capodistria, Piran - Pirano, Sežana

V posamezno statistično regijo v letu 1999 spadajo naslednje občine:

Individual statistical regions in 1999 included the following municipalities:

Regija / Region	Občina / Municipality
Pomurska	Beltinci, Cankova, Črenšovci, Dobrovnik - Dobronak, Gornja Radgona, Gornji Petrovci, Grad, Hodoš - Hodos, Kobilje, Križevci, Kuzma, Lendava - Lendva, Ljutomer, Moravske Toplice, Murska Sobota, Odranci, Puconci, Radenci, Razkrižje, Rogoševci, Sveti Jurij, Šalovci, Tišina, Turnišče, Velika Polana, Veržej
Podravska	Benedikt, Cerkvenjak, Destrič, Dornava, Duplek, Gorišnica, Hajdina, Hoče-Slivnica, Juršinci, Kidričevo, Kungota, Lenart, Lovrenc na Pohorju, Majšperk, Maribor, Markovci, Mklavž na Dravskem polju, Oplotnica, Ormož, Pesnica, Podlehnik, Ptuj, Rače-Fram, Ruše, Selnica ob Dravi, Slovenska Bistrica, Starše, Sveta Ana, Sveti Andraž v Slov. goricah, Šentilj, Trnovska vas, Videm, Zavrč, Žetale
Koroška	Črna na Koroškem, Dravograd, Mežica, Mislinja, Muta, Podvelka, Prevalje, Radlje ob Dravi, Ravne na Koroškem, Ribnica na Pohorju, Slovenj Gradec, Vuzenica
Savinjska	Bistrica ob Sotli, Braslovče, Celje, Dobje, Dobrna, Gornji Grad, Kozje, Laško, Ljubno, Luče, Mozirje, Nazarje, Podčetrtek, Polzela, Prebold, Radeče, Rogaška Slatina, Rogatec, Slovenske Konjice, Solčava, Šentjur pri Celju, Šmarje pri Jelšah, Šmartno ob Paki, Šoštanj, Štore, Tabor, Velenje, Vitanje, Vojnik, Vransko, Zreče, Žalec
Zasavska	Hrastnik, Trbovlje, Zagorje ob Savi
Spodnjeposavska	Brežice, Krško, Sevnica
Dolenjska	Črnomelj, Dolenjske Toplice, Metlika, Mirna Peč, Novo mesto, Semič, Šentjernej, Škocjan, Trebnje, Žužemberk
Osrednjeslovenska	Borovnica, Brezovica, Dobropolje, Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domžale, Grosuplje, Horjul, Ig, Ivančna Gorica, Kamnik, Kočevje, Komenda, Kostel, Litija, Ljubljana, Logatec, Loški Potok, Lukovica, Medvode, Mengeš, Moravče, Osilnica, Ribnica, Sodražica, Škofljica, Trzin, Velike Lašče, Vodice, Vrhnika
Gorenjska	Bled, Bohinj, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Gorenja vas-Poljane, Jesenice, Jezersko, Kranj, Kranjska Gora, Naklo, Preddvor, Radovljica, Šenčur, Škofja Loka, Tržič, Železniki, Žiri, Žirovnica
Notranjsko-kraška	Bloke, Cerknica, Ilirska Bistrica, Loška dolina, Pivka, Postojna
Goriška	Ajdovščina, Bovec, Brda, Cerkno, Idrija, Kanal, Kobarid, Miren-Kostanjevica, Nova Gorica, Šempeter-Vrtojba, Tolmin, Vipava
Obalno-kraška	Divjača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Izola - Isola, Komen, Koper - Capodistria, Piran - Pirano, Sežana

#### 15. Podatki po statističnih regijah

Tabele po statističnih regijah za obdobje 1995-1998 so z izjemo tabele 15.1 oblikovane iz podatkov po občinah, ki so bile določene z Zakonom o ustanovitvi občin in določitvi njihovih območij (Uradni list RS, št. 60/94, 69/94).

Statistične regije v tabeli 15.1 so za obdobje 1989-1994 oblikovane iz podatkov po občinah po teritorialni razdelitvi Slovenije na dan 31. 12. 1994, za leto 1995 pa so oblikovane iz podatkov po upravnih enotah.

Tabele po statističnih regijah za leto 1999 pa so oblikovane iz podatkov po občinah, ki so nastale po zakonu o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o ustanovitvi občin ter o določitvi njihovih območij (Uradni list RS, št. 56/98 in 75/98).

#### 16. Podatki po upravnih enotah

Podatki po upravnih enotah so objavljeni skladno z Uredbo o teritorialnem obsegu upravnih enot v Republiki Sloveniji (Ur. l. RS, št. 75/94), izdano na podlagi prvega odstavka 102. člena Zakona o upravi (Ur. l. RS, št. 67/94).

#### 17. Podatki po občinah

Podatki po občinah so objavljeni v skladu s teritorialno razdelitvijo občin po zakonu o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o ustanovitvi občin ter o določitvi njihovih območij (Uradni list RS, št. 56/98 in 75/98).

#### 15. Data by statistical regions

Tables by statistical regions for the 1995-1998 period are (except table 15.1) prepared from the data by municipalities in accordance with the Law on Establishment of Municipalities and Definition of their Areas (Official Journal of RS, No. 60/94, 69/94).

Statistical regions in table 15.1 are for the period 1989-1994 prepared from the data by communities of the territorial division of Slovenia on 31 December 1994, for 1995 they are prepared from the data by administrative units.

Tables by statistical regions for 1999 are prepared from the data by municipalities in accordance with the new territorial division of municipalities by the Law on Changes and Completion of the Law on Establishment of Municipalities and Definition of their Areas (Official Journal of RS, No. 56/98, 75/98).

#### 16. Data by administrative units

The data by administrative units are published in accordance with the Regulation on Territorial Extent of Administrative Units in the Republic of Slovenia (Official Journal of RS, No. 75/94), issued on the basis of Paragraph 1, Article 102 of the Law on Administration (Official Journal of RS, No. 67/94).

#### 17. Data by municipalities

The data by municipalities are published in accordance with the territorial division of municipalities by the Law on Changes and Completion of the Law on Establishment of Municipalities and Definition of their Areas (OJ RS, No. 56/98, 75/98).

Zaradi zaokroževanja se vsote ne ujemajo vedno.

The figures are rounded up. The sums might not be totally correct.