



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

Day of culture

8 February, the Prešern Day, has been celebrated as the day of culture since 1945 and as a national holiday since 1946. It has been a work-free day since 1991. What was the cultural output in the last two years in presented below.

Museums and galleries ...

... prepared 955 temporary and 137 permanent exhibitions in their premises, as well as additional 123 exhibitions for the virtual space in 2021. In addition to exhibitions, these institutions offered visitors almost 27,737 different educational programs (the majority of which were guided tours) and 1,109 e-events for the virtual space. It is estimated that these events were seen by more than 526,000 people.

The usual museum and gallery activity was reduced by the COVID-19 pandemic in the observed year, both in terms of the number of exhibitions and visitors, but less than in 2020.



Houses of culture, theatres, the two operas, music institutions ...

... and other cultural producers and performers prepared 15,885 cultural events on Slovenian stages, 54% of them in their own production or co-production, and the rest were tours. The stage production thus shrank to about 64% of that in 2019, the reason being the pandemic. As regards genres, the largest share represented theatre performances (26%), followed by music or dance events (24%).

Cultural institutions organised 192 festivals with 4,428 events. Most festivals, 83, were music and dance festivals, 30 were theatre festivals and 24 film festivals. The remaining 56 festivals show a wide variety of events. As regards the content, they are described as children's, historical, literary, multimedia, research art, ethnological, contemporary electronic music, etc., festivals.

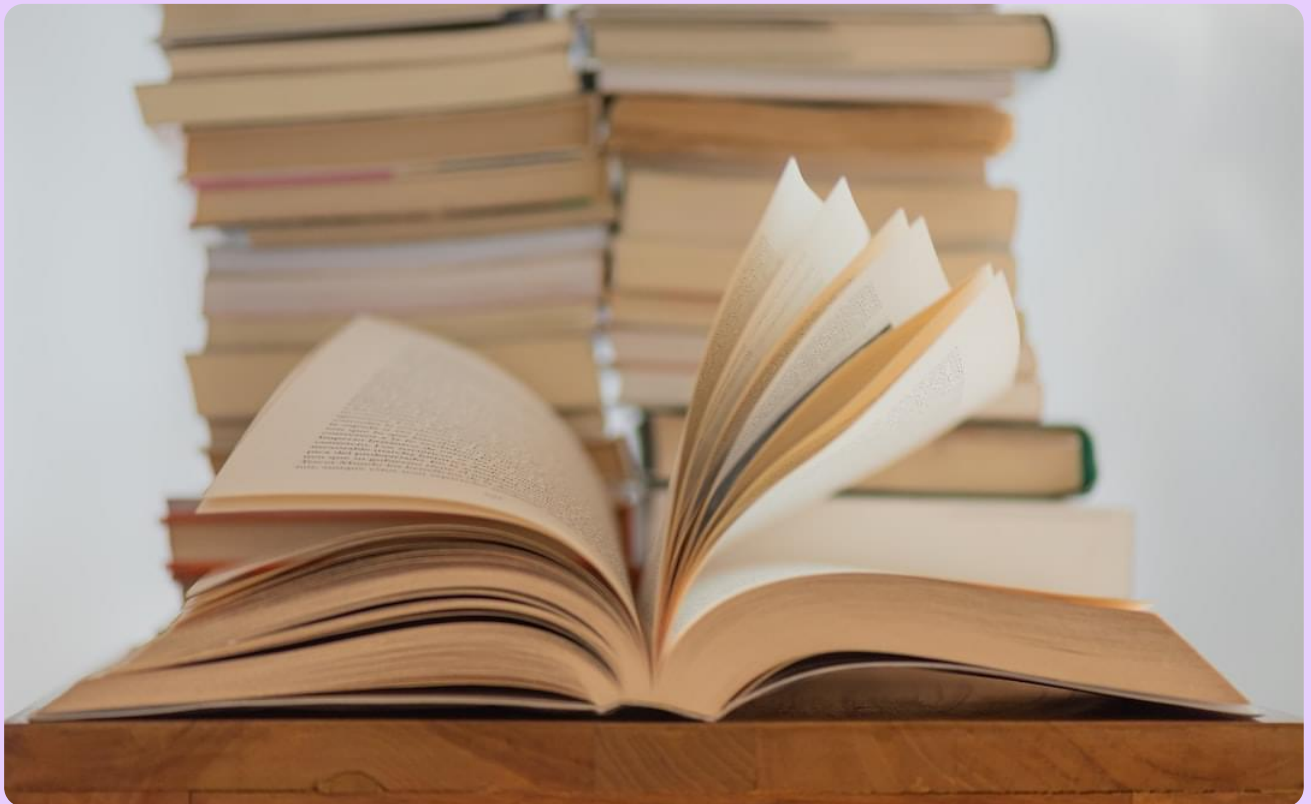


Books and other publications

1,585 Slovenian publishers, including 332 self-publishers, published 5,813 titles of printed books and brochures. 37% of these titles were works of literature: 1,222 original Slovenian works and 939 translations. As regards literature, there were 250 works of poetry: 202 by Slovenian authors and 48 translations, without poetry for children and youth (a total of 106 titles).

1,614 e-books and brochures were also published, some of which are also available in printed form. 1,588 printed serial publications and 1,067 electronic serial publications were issued.

Source: [National and University Library](#).



Public libraries

Almost 399,000 members, 29% of them younger than 15 years, were registered, which are organized into a network of 276 local libraries and 13 mobile libraries. They borrowed 18.7 million units of library material. Libraries recorded 7 million visits, which means that on average each member visited them almost 18-times a year.

Public libraries attracted 60,788 users to participate in training on the use of the library and its information resources and services.

Source: [National and University Library](#).



Film

The filmmakers made 24 long films (14 feature and 10 documentary) and 58 short films (26 feature, 19 documentary and 13 animated). The total film production declined for the third consecutive year. Compared to 2019, when the largest number of long films (31) were made, it declined by 24%, and compared to 2018, when the largest number of short films (83) were made, by 25%.

Some provisional data for 2022 are already available: 27 long films (15 feature and 12 documentary) and 79 short films (25 feature, 33 documentary and 21 animated) were made.

Source: [Slovenian Film Centre](#)



Cinemas ...

... showed 320 films, 21 of which were Slovenian. A little over 725,000 cinemagoers watched them: on average 2,370 people saw a foreign film, and 803 people saw a Slovenian film.

Cinema attendances, Slovenia

	2019	2020	2021	2022*
watching Slovenian films	158,885	31,040	16,867	304,433
watching foreign films	2,264,196	546,323	708,745	1,455,567

* Provisional data.

Source: [Slovenian Film Centre](#)



Employment in culture

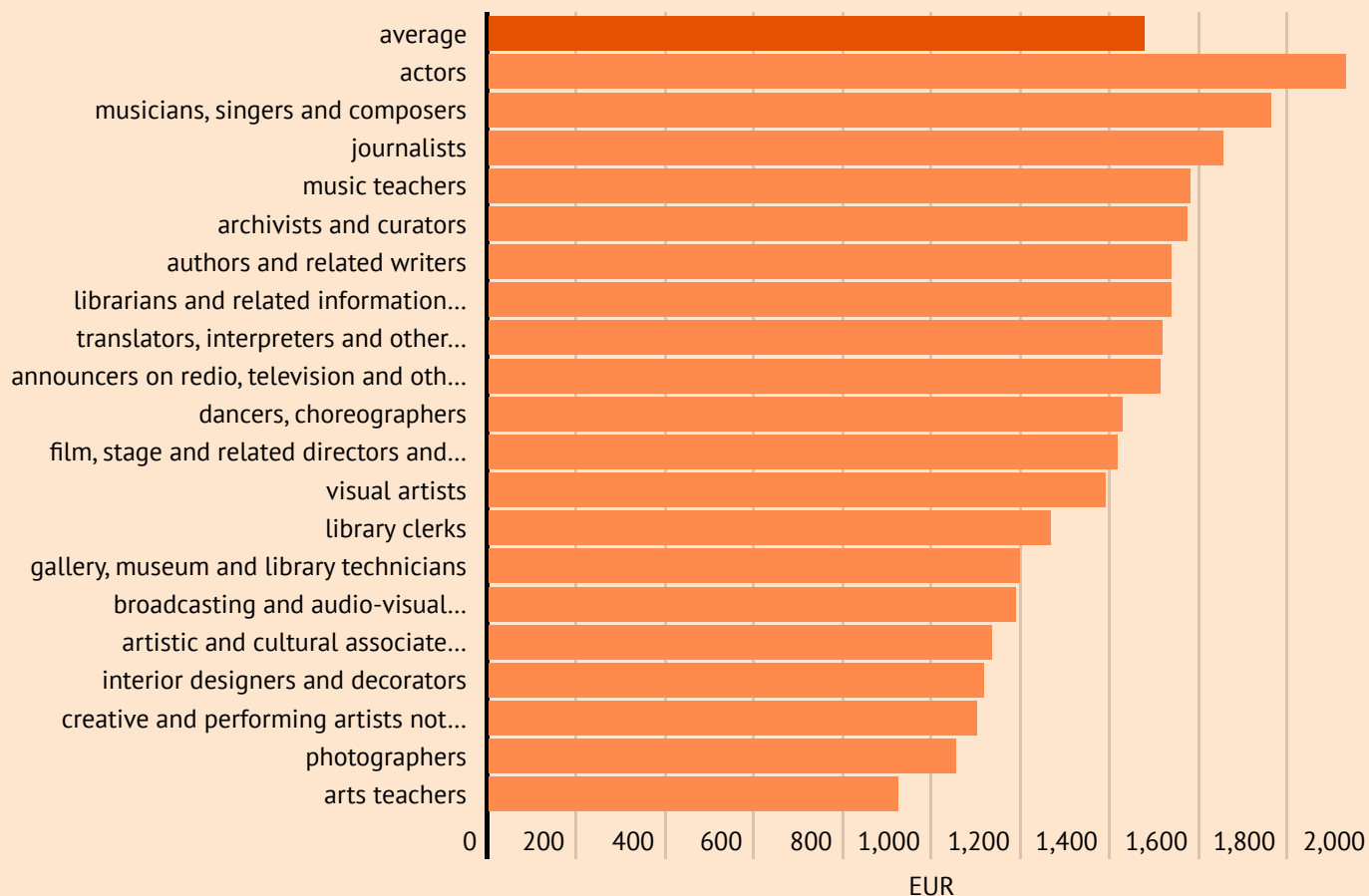
At the end of November 2022, 16,088 employed and self-employed persons were working in one of the twenty typical occupations in the field of culture. This is how many of them were registered in the Statistical Register of Employment at that time: 62.7% of them were employed, and 37.3% were self-employed.



Earnings

According to provisional data for 2021, statistics of earnings for twenty typical occupational groups in culture show that cultural workers received average monthly net earnings of EUR 1,477 (national average: EUR 1,375). Actors received the highest earnings, followed by musicians with singers and composers, journalists, etc. This ranking has changed only slightly in recent years.

Average monthly earnings, Slovenia, 2021*



* Provisional data.

Cultural activities in a broader sense ...

... (the so-called culture and creativity sector) also give bread to people with occupations that are not considered typical of culture. At the end of November 2022, 28,806 persons were employed or self-employed in these activities, which was 3.1% of all persons in employment in Slovenia. Compared to December 2019, the number increased by 3%.

A detailed comparison shows that compared to December 2019, the number of persons in employment decreased in three sub-sectors: cultural heritage (by 42), visual arts (by 469) and books and periodicals (by 252). On the other hand, the greatest growth was observed in business entities and institutions with architecture and design activities (by 510).

Persons in employment in the culture and creativity sector, Slovenia, November 2022

architecture and design 4,703	performing arts 3,901	visual arts 3,354	advertising 2,792
audiovisual 4,650	books and periodicals 3,854	heritage 3,154	ecultural education 2,398

How much is spent on culture?

In 2021, the government spent on culture – i.e. for the functioning of libraries, museums, galleries, theatres, for concert, stage and film production, monuments and memorial houses, cultural celebrations, subsidies to artists, for radio, television and publishing services – almost EUR 514 million or 1% of GDP. In the last decade, government expenditure on culture was nominally decreasing until 2016, and then slightly increasing, but despite this modest growth, the share of expenditure on culture relative to GDP remains at 1%.

Expenditure and value added of culture in GDP, Slovenia

	Government expenditure (million EUR)	Government expenditure (% GDP)	Government expenditure (EUR per capita)	Household and NPISH* expenditure (EUR per capita)	Share of value added of culture in GDP (% GDP)
2010	470.6	1.3	230	159	1.2
2011	460.4	1.2	224	163	1.2
2012	436.7	1.2	212	163	1.2
2013	428.8	1.2	208	157	1.2
2014	418.1	1.1	203	167	1.1
2015	414.6	1.1	201	191	1.1
2016	392.9	1.0	190	197	1.0
2017	410.6	1.0	199	196	1.1
2018	429.5	0.9	207	201	1.1
2019	450.4	0.9	216	218	1.1
2020	449.6	1.0	214	177	1.0
2021	513.9	1.0	244	204	1.0

* non-profit institutions serving households

Contribution of culture to GDP

In the previous ten years, the contribution of culture, expressed as a share of value added in the gross domestic product (GDP), was approximately in proportion to the amount of funds allocated by the government to culture. During the period when government expenditure was 1.2% or 1.3%, the share of culture in total GDP was 1.1% or 1.2%. In recent years, when public expenditure on culture as a share of GDP has been lower, this has also been followed by a smaller contribution of culture to GDP: in 2020 and 2021, it was 1.0%.

