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## In 2016 at-risk-of-poverty rate slightly lower (13.9%), at-risk-of poverty threshold almost the same

Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, Slovenia, 2016

*In 2016 the at-risk-of-poverty rate (13.9%) and the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (18.4%) were lower than in 2015, the former by 0.4 and the latter by 0.8 of a percentage point. The annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold decreased by EUR 3, i.e. to EUR 7,396 or EUR 616 per month.*

### 280,000 people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2016

According to the 2016 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia was 13.9%. This means that in 2016 about 280,000 people in Slovenia were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is 7,000 less than in the previous year.

The annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a one-member household was set at EUR 7,396; the net disposable monthly income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was thus below EUR 616 per equivalised adult person. The threshold for a four-member family with two adults and two children younger than 14 was set at EUR 1,294 per month and the threshold for a two-member household without children at EUR 925 per month.

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased by 0.4 of a percentage point in Slovenia in 2016. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold decreased by EUR 3 per year. The calculation is based on the income earned in 2015, since 2015 was the income reference year for the 2016 survey. In 2015 the mean disposable household income decreased, so did the median equivalised disposable household income and also the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The value of the Gini coefficient decreased by 0.1 of a percentage point and the value of the income quintile share ratio remained the same as in the previous year. Therefore, we can infer that inequality of income distribution among households remained almost the same.

Among the 280,000 persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, 83,000 were retired (16.9% of all retired persons), 57,000 of them were women and 26,000 men, 61,000 were unemployed (44.8% of all unemployed persons), 50,000 were persons in employment (6.1% of all persons in employment), 30,000 of them were employed and 20,000 self-employed, 46,000 were underage children (11.9% of all children) and 40,000 were other persons (21.3% of all persons unable to work, homemakers, students and other inactive persons).

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty rates for the employed decreased by 0.7 of a percentage point and for underage children by 2.3 percentage points, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the unemployed remained the same, while the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the self-employed increased by 0.5 of a percentage point, for the retired by 1 percentage point and for other inactive and unclassified persons by 1.8 percentage points.

### Average annual household income slightly lower

The average annual (net) disposable household income amounted to EUR 21,555 and was thus EUR 223 lower than in the previous year. The average annual disposable income per household member decreased by EUR 14 (to EUR 8,732) and the average equivalised disposable income per household member calculated with the OECD modified equivalence scale decreased by EUR 18 (to EUR 13,193).

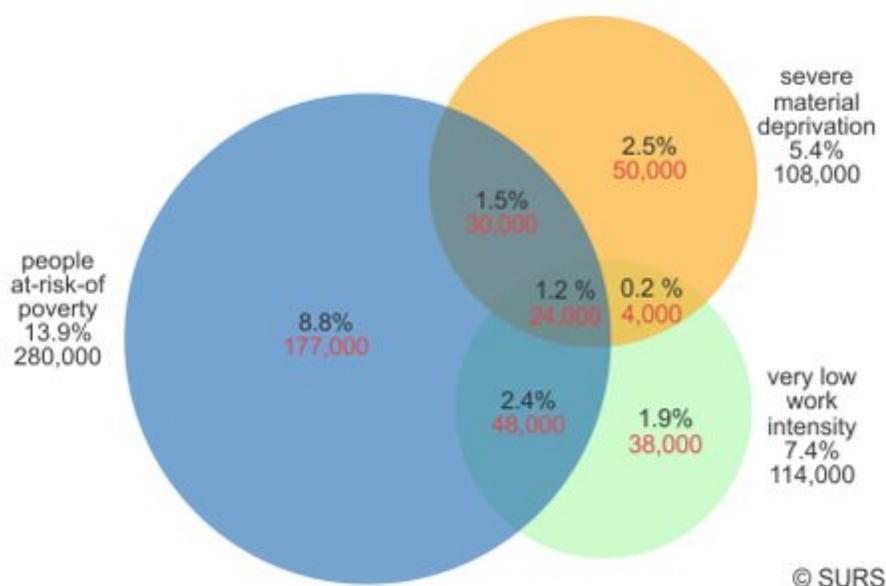
Average disposable income in Zahodna Slovenija was higher than that in Vzhodna Slovenija. The average income per household member was the highest in the Osrednjeslovenska (EUR 9,719) and Obalno-kraška statistical regions (EUR 9,419) and the lowest in the Posavska (EUR 7,910) and Savinjska statistical regions (EUR 8,220). Compared to the previous year, it decreased in 5 statistical regions (Podravska, Savinjska, Zasavska, Goriška and Obalno-kraška) and increased in 7 statistical regions.

Income from employment (58.7%) and pensions (22.6%) represented the largest share in total disposable household income, followed by family and social benefits (10.2%). The lowest shares in total disposable household income were represented by income from self-employment (5.4%) and other income (3.0%). Compared to the previous year, the share of income from employment, self-employment and pensions in the total disposable household income decreased slightly, the share of family and social benefits remained the same, while the share of other income slightly increased.

### 371,000 people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate decreased (by 0.8 of a percentage point). It was 18.4%, so about 371,000 people in Slovenia were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2016. Fewer persons than a year before were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion due to the decrease in two of three social exclusion indicators: the at-risk-of-poverty rate and the severe material deprivation rate decreased by 0.4 of a percentage point, while the very low work intensity rate remained the same.

### Infographics 1: People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, Slovenia, 2016



Source: SURS

### The highest at-risk-of-poverty rate and social exclusion rate in the Posavska statistical region

The at-risk-of-poverty rate was the highest in the Posavska (17.3%), and Podravska (15.5%) statistical regions, and the lowest in the Obalno-kraška (8.7%) and Primorsko-notranjska (9.5%) statistical regions. Most people at-risk-of-poverty lived in the Osrednjeslovenska (64,000) and Podravska (49,000) statistical regions, and the fewest in the Primorsko-notranjska (5,000) and Obalno-kraška (6,000) statistical regions. Compared to the previous year, the share of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold decreased in 8 statistical regions and increased in 4 (Zasavska, Posavska, Osrednjeslovenska and Gorenjska).

### Interactive map 1: At-risk-of-poverty rate, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2016





Source: SURS (STAGE)

The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate was the highest in the Posavska (22.6 %) and Zasavska (22.4 %) statistical regions, and the lowest in the Primorsko-notranjska (12.9 %) and Obalno-kraška (13.9 %) statistical regions. Most people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion lived in the Osrednjeslovenska (82,000) and Podravska (68,000) statistical regions, and the fewest in the Primorsko-notranjska (6,000) and Obalno-kraška (10,000) statistical regions. Compared to the previous year, the share of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion decreased in 8 statistical regions and increased in 4 (Podravska, Posavska, Osrednjeslovenska and Gorenjska).

**Table 1: Basic income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, Slovenia**

	2015	2016
Mean annual disposable income per household (EUR)	21,778	21,555
Mean annual disposable income per household member (EUR)	8,746	8,732
Mean annual equivalised disposable income per household member (EUR)	13,211	13,193
Annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a one-member household (EUR)	7,399	7,396
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (% of persons)	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Severe material deprivation rate - for 4 out of 9 deprivation items (% of persons)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Very low work intensity rate, age 0–59 (% of persons)	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers excluding pensions (% of persons)	24.8	24.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers including pensions (% of persons)	42.5	41.2
Inequality of income distribution: S80/S20 quintile share ratio	3.6	3.6
Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (%)	24.5	24.4

Source: SURS

**Table 2: People with highest at-risk-of-poverty rate, Slovenia**

	2015	2016
	% of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	
<b>By work intensity of the household</b>		
households without active members, with dependent children	80.7	73.2
households without active members, without dependent children	31.2	35.2
households with partially (<0.5) active adults, with dependent children	46.5	45.4
<b>By household type</b>		
one-member households	35.4	35.8
single-parent households	32.5	25.2
<b>By most frequent activity status in the year prior to the survey (age 18+)</b>		
self-employed	22.4	22.9
unemployed	44.8	44.8
retired women	19.2	20.1
other inactive persons (homemakers, students, unable to work...)	19.9	21.0
<b>By age and gender</b>		
women aged 60 or more	20.0	20.8
<b>By tenure status</b>		
tenants	36.4	36.1
<b>By educational attainment level (age 18+)</b>		
persons with basic education or less	30.0	30.1

Source: SURS

**Table 3: People with lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate, Slovenia**

	2015	2016
	% of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	
Households in which all adults are active	4.4	3.5
Households of at least three adults without dependent children	7.3	6.8
Employed persons (age 18+)	4.7	4.0
Persons with tertiary education	5.8	5.1

Source: SURS

### Methodological note

The source for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate and other indicators for 2016 is data from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2016, which was implemented with the Survey on Living Conditions in 2016 (survey year) and the use of administrative and register data for 2015 (income reference year).

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