Municipality Trzin still the most labour-oriented municipality, the second was municipality Šempeter – Vrtojba

Very labour-oriented municipalities are those in which the number of workplaces is at least 16% higher than the number of people living in them. At the end of 2017 there were 18 such municipalities: Trzin, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Ljubljana, Nazarje, Kidričevo, Murska Sobota, Odranci, Žreče, Novo mesto, Gornja Radgona, Maribor, Celje, Ptuj, Lenart, Idrija, Velenje, Nova Gorica and Slovenj Gradec. The number of very labour-oriented municipalities remained the same as in 2016, but municipality Koper no longer belongs to this category, while municipality Slovenj Gradec is newly ranked on the list of very labour-oriented municipalities. Among very labour-oriented municipalities, the municipality that particularly stands out is Trzin, which had three times more workplaces than persons in employment living in it. Daily or otherwise slightly more than 5,000 persons in employment travelled to work in Trzin, while more than 1,200 persons in employment with residence in municipality Trzin commuted to work in other municipalities.

Ljubljana is the most burdened by labour migration

Labour migration usually takes place in both directions: »migration from the municipality« (persons in employment who work outside the municipality of residence) or »migration into the municipality« (persons in employment commute to work from other municipalities). How common these migrations are depends on the population and the number of workplaces in a particular municipality. The most intensive situation as regards labour migration is in Ljubljana, where daily or otherwise travel to
work slightly more than 122,100 persons from other municipalities, while at the same time 20,400 persons in employment with residence in Ljubljana commute to work in other municipalities. The total flows of labour migrations of Ljubljana include slightly more than 142,500 persons in employment, followed by Maribor (almost 41,900), Celje (almost 25,800) and Kranj with just over 24,500 persons in employment commuting to work in both directions.

Osrednjeslovenska statistical region is the only one with more workplaces than persons in employment living in it

Labour migrations between statistical regions are not as frequent as between municipalities because they cover a larger area. At the end of 2017 there were around 160,300 (or 19.2%) labour migrants between statistical regions. Compared to 2016 the share of labour migrations between statistical regions increased by 0.4 of a percentage point. The Osrednjeslovenska statistical region was the only one with more workplaces than persons in employment living in it (by 28%). On the other hand, the Zasavska statistical region had almost 40% fewer workplaces than persons in employment living in it.

A comparison by sex shows that more men than women had their workplaces outside the statistical region of residence; almost 60% of labour migrants between statistical regions were men.

Labour migrations between cohesion regions

Even less common is labour migration between cohesion regions. In 2017 there were slightly more than 82,400 (or 9.9%) labour migrants between cohesion regions. Zahodna Slovenija had 12.1% more workplaces than persons in employment living in it.

Labour migration flow at the level of cohesion regions is stronger in the east-west direction; slightly more than 64,600 persons in employment commute to work from Vzhodna to Zahodna Slovenija and almost 15,300 persons in employment in the opposite direction (from Zahodna to Vzhodna Slovenija).

How interesting is Slovenia for foreign daily migrants from neighbouring countries?

Foreign daily migrants are people who are citizens of neighbouring countries (Italy, Austria, Hungary or Croatia) and work in Slovenia but do not have a registered permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia. At the end of 2017 slightly more than 3,100 foreign daily migrants were employed in Slovenia, 80.8% of them men. Compared to 2016 the number of foreign daily migrants increased by a tenth. Most of the foreign daily migrants were from Croatia (around 1,600), followed by Italy (slightly more than 1,000) and Hungary (around 400). Slovenia is the least interesting for citizens of Austria, as only 78 of them commuted daily to work in Slovenia.
Methodological note

In this survey the term »workplaces« represents the number of persons in employment by place of work and not the actual number of workplaces in a specific territorial unit.

Detailed data

Detailed data and time series are available on the SI-STAT data portal, which enables simple browsing and exporting of data in various formats. Registered users have the possibility to store tables for later browsing and to sign up to be informed when data are updated.

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