



Municipality Trzin has three times more workplaces than persons in employment living in it

Labour migrations, Slovenia, 2019

At the end of 2019 more than half of all persons in employment commuted to work to another municipality. Municipality Trzin has the highest labour migration index. 18 municipalities are in category of very labour-oriented, new in this category are municipalities Komenda in Mežica.

Every other person in employment commutes to work to another municipality

At the end of 2019 there were almost 881,900 persons in employment (excluding farmers) in Slovenia. Compared to the previous year the number increased by 2% or around 17,500 more persons in employment. In 2019 more than half of persons in employment or almost 468,600 were labour migrants between municipalities.

Municipality Trzin still the most labour-oriented municipality, municipalities Komenda and Mežica are new in these category of municipalities

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 2019 there were 18 such municipalities. The number of very labour-oriented municipalities was higher than in 2018; new municipalities in this category are municipalities Komenda and Mežica.

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 around 5,400 persons in employment travelled to work in Trzin, while almost 1,300 persons in employment with residence in municipality Trzin commuted to work in other municipalities.

Ljubljana is the most burdened by labour migration, Maribor is three times less burdened than Ljubljana

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, on the number of workplaces in a particular municipality and on traffic connections.

The most intensive situation as regards labour migration is in Ljubljana, where daily or otherwise travel to work slightly more than 129,200 persons from other municipalities, while at the same time around 23,300 persons in employment with residence in Ljubljana commute to work in other municipalities. The total flows of labour migrations of Ljubljana include around 152,500 persons in employment, three times less burdened was Maribor (around 46,100) followed by Celje (28,100), Kranj (26,100) and Koper with slightly more than 18.500 persons in employment commuting to work in both directions.

Osrednjeslovenska statistical region remains 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 2019 there were around 174,700 (or 19.8%) labour migrants between statistical regions. The Osrednjeslovenska statistical region was in the last three years the only one with more workplaces than persons in employment living in it (by 27.9%). On the other hand, the Zasavska statistical region had 40% fewer workplaces than persons in employment living in it.

In the Zasavska statistical region were among the 23,800 persons in employment, 47.5% of them worked and lived in it, while the majority (41%) commute to work in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

How frequent are labour migrations between cohesion regions?

Even less common is labour migration between cohesion regions. In 2019 there were slightly more than 90,900 (or one tenth) labour migrants between cohesion regions. Zahodna Slovenija had 12.1% more workplaces than persons in employment living in it.

The labour migration flow at the level of cohesion regions is stronger in the east-west direction; almost 66,400 persons in employment commute to work from Vzhodna to Zahodna Slovenija and four times fewer (almost 17,400) 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 2019 slightly more than 4,300 foreign daily migrants were employed in Slovenia, 79% of them men. Compared to 2018 the number of foreign daily migrants increased by almost 10%, the most from Croatia (by almost 500), while the number of daily migrants from others three neighbouring countries was slightly lower. Most of the foreign daily migrants were from Croatia (around 3,000), followed by Italy (slightly more than 1,000) and Hungary (around 200). Slovenia is the least interesting for citizens of Austria, as only 65 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.

Author/s: Nuška Brnot

Next release:

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Information Centre:
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
info.stat@gov.si
www.stat.si/en

© Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

Use and publication of data is allowed provided the source is acknowledged.