

2. UPRAVNA IN DRUGE ČLENITVE OZEMLJA RS

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Poimenovanja upravnih in prostorskih enot ter njihova prostorska razdelitev so povzeti po zakonih ter njihovih spremembah in popravkih, ki so bili objavljeni v uradnih listih Ljudske republike Slovenije, Socialistične republike Slovenije in Republike Slovenije.

Podatki o stanju 1. 6. 1939 so prevzeti po Splošnem pregledu Dravske banovine iz leta 1939. Del Primorske, priključen po pariškem sporazumu, je upoštevan od 23. 2. 1948, del Koprškega, priključen po londonskem sporazumu, pa od 4. 11. 1954 dalje.

Podatke o prostorskih enotah in njihovih spremembah prevzemamo za statistične potrebe iz Registra prostorskih enot (RPE), ki ga vodi in vzdržuje Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije (GURS).

Zajetje

Leta 1959 je bil za potrebe statističnih raziskovanj uveden statistični kataster, katerega osnovna prostorska enota je bil statistični okoliš. Statistični kataster je bil prvič uporabljen za izvedbo popisa prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj 1961. Po reviziji je bil tudi osnova za izvedbo popisa prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj 1971.

Na podlagi statističnega katastra je Statistični urad Republike Slovenije skupaj z Geodetsko upravo Republike Slovenije in njenimi izpostavami pripravil v obdobju od 1978 do 1981 novo metodologijo za vodenje Registra teritorialnih enot (RTE) – tudi njegovega kartografskega dela; ta je postal osnova za izvedbo popisov prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmečkih gospodarstev v letih 1981 in 1991 ter drugih statističnih raziskovanj tudi po letu 1981.

V omenjenem registru so bili zajeti podatki o prostorskih enotah, ki so bile definirane z Zakonom o imenovanju in evidentiranju naselij, ulic in stavb (Uradni list SRS, št. 5/80, 42/86, 8/90) in s podzakonskimi akti. Do leta 1995 ga je vodil in vzdrževal Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, po tem letu pa je postopoma prešel v pristojnost Geodetske uprave Republike Slovenije.

Definicije in druga pojasnila

Občine so temeljne samoupravne lokalne skupnosti, ki v okviru ustave in zakonov samostojno urejajo in opravljajo svoje zadeve in izvršujejo naloge, ki so nanje prenesene z zakoni (Zakon o lokalni samoupravi, Uradni list RS, št. 94/07-UPB2, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12).

Površine občin, ki so prevzete iz Registra prostorskih enot Republike Slovenije, so izračunane iz koordinat mejnih točk posameznega prostorskega okoliša in nato seštete na podlagi atributne opredelitve pripadnosti prostorskega okoliša višji prostorski enoti. Seštevek površin občin tako ni enak seštevku površin katastrskih občin; te so namreč povzete iz zemljiškega katastra in se z novimi izmerami vsako leto spreminjajo. Od GURS-a prevzete podatke o površini občin SURS po potrebi s statističnimi postopki korigira, da se ohranja stalno enak podatek o površini države.

Območje občine obsega območje naselja ali več naselij, ki so povezana s skupnimi potrebami in interesi prebivalcev (Zakon o lokalni samoupravi, Uradni list RS, št. 94/07-UPB2, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12). Območja občin so določena z zakoni (Zakon o ustanovitvi občin ter o določitvi njihovih območij, Uradni list RS, št. 108/06-UPB1, 99/10, 9/11).

Upravna enota se ustanovi za opravljanje nalog državne uprave, ki jih je treba organizirati in izvajati teritorialno. Območja upravnih enot določi vlada z uredbo, tako da je zagotovljeno racionalno in učinkovito

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER TERRITORIAL BREAKDOWNS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Names of administrative and spatial units and the territorial structure by periods are cited according to laws and their changes and amendments, published in the Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Slovenia, the Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data for the situation as of 1 June 1939 are drawn from the 1939 General Survey of the Drava Banovina (Drava province). The part of Primorska (i.e. the Littoral) incorporated under the terms of the Paris Agreement is taken into account from 23 February 1948 onwards and the part of the Koper region incorporated under the London Agreement is taken into account from 4 November 1954 onwards.

Data on spatial units and their changes are taken over from the Register of Spatial Units, which is kept by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia.

Coverage

For the purposes of statistical surveys, a statistical cadastre was introduced in 1959. Its basic spatial unit was the statistical district. The statistical cadastre was first used for the 1961 Census of Population, Households and Housing. After the revision it was the basis for the 1971 Census of Population, Households and Housing.

On the basis of the statistical cadastre and in collaboration with the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and geodetic administrations of communities, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia created a new record-keeping methodology and a cartographic section for the Register of Territorial Units for the 1978-1981 period. This became the basis for conducting censuses of population, households, housing and agricultural holdings in 1981 and 1991 and for other statistical surveys since 1981.

The register covered the data on spatial units defined under the Act on the Naming and Record-keeping of Settlements, Streets and Buildings (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 5/80, 42/86, 8/90) and by implementing regulations. Until 1995 it was kept by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Since 1995 it has been kept by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia.

Definitions and other explanations

Municipalities are basic self-governing local communities, which in accordance with the Constitution and laws independently regulate and perform matters, duties and functions vested in them by law (Local Self-Government Act, OJ RS, No. 94/07, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12).

The total area of municipalities taken over from the Register of Spatial Units of the Republic of Slovenia is calculated from co-ordinates of boundary points of an individual spatial environment and then they are summed up - on the basis of the attributive belonging of the spatial environment - to a higher spatial unit. The total area of municipalities thus does not equal the total area of cadastral communities, which is taken from the land cadastre and changes every year with new measurements. If necessary, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia corrects the data on the surface area of municipalities with special statistical procedures, so that the surface area of the whole country remains unchanged.

The territory of a municipality comprises the territory of a settlement or several settlements which are linked with common needs and interests of their population (Local Self-Government Act, OJ RS, No. 94/07, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12). The territories of the municipalities are determined by laws (Establishment of Municipalities and Municipal Boundaries Act, OJ RS, No. 108/06, 99/10, 9/11).

Administrative units shall be established in order to perform the tasks of public administration requiring to be territorially organised and performed. The Government shall by regulation determine the

opravljanje upravnih nalog. Praviloma obsega območje ene lokalne skupnosti ali več (Zakon o državni upravi, Uradni list RS, št. 113/05-UPB4, 126/07, 48/09, 8/10, 8/12, 21/12, 17/13, 21/13, 47/13).

Katastrske občine so osnovne upravne prostorske enote za vodenje zemljiškega katastra.

Mesta se po predpisih o upravni prostorski razdelitvi, veljavni od 30. 6. 1955, ne pojavljajo kot upravne prostorske enote. Na ta datum je bilo na ozemlju Republike Slovenije 130 občin in 50 mest. Število mest je ostalo enako vse do 23. 10. 1964 (Uradni list SRS, št. 30/64), ko je bil med mesta uvrščen še Žalec; s tem se je število mest povečalo na 51. Takšno stanje je ostalo prav do uveljavitve Zakona o postopku za ustanovitev, združitvev oziroma spremembo območja občine ter o območjih občin (Uradni list SRS, št. 28/80, 9/82, 27/84, 38/89 in Uradni list RS, št. 30/90) ter Zakona o imenovanju in evidentiranju naselij, ulic in stavb (Uradni list SRS, št. 5/80). Omenjena predpisa sta mestna naselja izenačila z drugimi naselji v Sloveniji.

Po Zakonu o lokalni samoupravi je mesto večje urbano naselje, ki se po velikosti, ekonomski strukturi, prebivalstveni gostoti, naseljenosti in zgodovinskem razvoju razlikuje od drugih naselij (Uradni list RS, št. 94/07-UPB2, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12).

S sklepom Državnega zbora Republike Slovenije, objavljenim v Uradnem listu RS, št. 22/2000 in s sklepom Vlade Republike Slovenije, objavljenim v Uradnem listu RS, št. 121/2005, ima v Republiki Sloveniji status mesta (v skladu s predpisi) 67 naselij.

Naselje se oblikuje tako, da obsega zaokroženo območje z vsaj desetimi stavbami. Vsako naselje mora imeti svoje ime. Praviloma ima naselje ime po zemljepisnem imenu, lahko pa tudi po imenih, povezanih z zgodovino in kulturnim izročilom naselja. Območja naselij morajo biti oblikovana tako, da pokrivajo območje celotne občine. Ta opredelitev je v skladu z Zakonom o določanju območij ter o imenovanju in označevanju naselij, ulic in stavb (Uradni list RS, št. 25/08).

Ulice so vse javne površine v naselju, kot so ceste, poti, trgi, ploščadi in podobno, ki imajo ime. Območje ulice obsega prometno površino, pripadajoče stavbe in zemljišča.

Hišne številke so enoznačne oznake vsake stanovanjske ali poslovne stavbe, ki je sestavljena iz imena ulice in številke, ter lahko tudi črke slovenske abecede.

Statistični okoliši so osnovne prostorske enote. Uvedeni so bili leta 1959. Spreminjajo se skladno s spremembami mej naselij. Statistični okoliš pripada le enemu naselju oziroma se nikoli ne deli med dve naselji.

Prostorski okoliši so osnovna in najmanjša, nedeljena prostorska enota, ki jih ne sekajo meje preostalih prostorskih enot.

Objavljanje

Četrtno:	Prva statistična objava. Upravna teritorialna razdelitev Podatkovni portal SI-STAT
Letno:	Statistične informacije. Upravna teritorialna razdelitev Slovenija v številkah Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije Podatkovni portal SI-STAT

territories of administrative units so as to guarantee rational and efficient performance of administrative tasks. The territory of administrative unit shall, as a rule, encompass one or more territories of local communities (Public Administration Act, OJ RS, No.113/05, 126/0, 48/09, 8/10, 8/12, 21/12, 17/13, 21/13, 47/13).

Cadastral communities are basic administrative spatial units for keeping the land register.

Towns, under the legislative arrangements for the territorial structure which have been in effect since 30 June 1955, do not occur as administrative spatial units. On 30 June 1955, when there were 130 communities on the territory of Slovenia, there were 50 towns. The number of towns remained constant until 23 October 1964 (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 30/64), when Žalec was classified as a town, bringing the number to 51. This situation persisted until the introduction of the Act on the Procedure for Establishing, Merging and Changing the Territory of a Community and on the Territories of Communities (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 28/80, 9/82, 27/84, 38/89; OJ RS, No. 30/90) and the Act on the Naming and Record-keeping of Settlements, Streets and Buildings (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 5/80). These two laws abolished the distinction between towns and other settlements in Slovenia.

According to the Local Self-Government Act, a town is a bigger urban settlement which differs from other settlements by its size, economic structure, population density and historical development (OJ RS, No. 94/07, 27/08, 76/08, 100/08, 79/09, 14/10, 51/10, 84/10, 40/12).

According to the National Assembly Decree, published in the Official Journal No. 22/2000, and according to the National Government Decree, published in the Official Journal No. 121/2005, 67 settlements in the Republic of Slovenia have the status of towns.

Settlement is formed so that it includes rounded area with ten buildings at least. Each settlement must have the name. As a rule, a settlement name is a geographical name but it may also be a name related to the history or tradition of the settlement. The areas of settlements must be formed so that they cover the whole area of municipality. This definition is in accordance with the Act on Designating Areas, and Naming and Marking Settlements, Streets and Buildings (OJ RS, No. 25/08).

Streets are all areas of public use within a settlement such as roads, paths, squares, platforms, etc., that have a name. The area of the street covers transport surface, associated buildings and land.

House numbers are unique labels of every residential or business building. They are composed of the street name and a number, possibly also a Slovene alphabet letter.

Statistical districts are fundamental spatial units. They were introduced in 1959 and are adjusted only when settlement boundaries are changed. Each statistical district falls within one settlement only. It is never divided between two settlements.

Spatial districts are fundamental and the smallest undivided spatial units, which are not split between other spatial units.

Publishing

Quarterly:	First Release. Administrative territorial structure SI-STAT Data Portal
Annually:	Rapid Reports. Administrative territorial structure Slovenija in Figures Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia SI-STAT Data Portal

2.1 Razvoj upravnega prostorskega oblikovanja Slovenije v letih 1939 in 1945–2013
Development of the administrative territorial structure of Slovenia in 1939 and 1945–2013

Obdobje Period	Okrožja Regions, counties		Oblasti Region districts	Glavno mesto Ljubljana capital city	Okraj Districts		Mesta, izločena iz okrajev Towns distinct from districts		Občine Communities (Municipalities)		Upravne enote Administrative units	Kraji in naselja Localities and settlements	Mestne četrti Urban settlements	Mestni rajoni Urban districts	Ožja mestna območja Kernel of town
	skupaj total	okrožno mesto regional town			skupaj total	z mestom with town	skupaj total	glavno capital	skupaj total	mestne urban					
1. 6. 1939	-	-	-	-	25	-	4	-	403	23	-	-	-	-	-
8. 9. 1945 - 1. 3. 1946	5	1	-	-	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	1544	10	-	-
2. 3. 1946 - 13. 9. 1946	5	1	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	1530	16	-	-
14. 9. 1946 - 24. 1. 1947	5	1	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	1119	10	-	-
25. 1. 1947 - 22. 2. 1948	-	-	-	1	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	1119	10	-	-
23. 2. 1948 - 28. 2. 1949	-	-	-	1	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	1267	-	4	-
1. 3. 1949 - 24. 10. 1949	-	-	1	1	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	1265	-	7	-
25. 10. 1949 - 7. 11. 1949	-	-	3	1	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	1183	-	8	-
8. 11. 1949 - 20. 6. 1950	-	-	3	1	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	1136	-	8	-
21. 6. 1950 - 13. 11. 1950	-	-	3	1	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	1134	-	8	-
14. 11. 1950 - 22. 1. 1951	-	-	3	1	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	1134	-	12	-
12. 1. 1951 - 28. 2. 1951	-	-	1	1	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	1134	-	12	-
1. 3. 1951 - 18. 4. 1952	-	-	-	1	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	1134	-	12	-
19. 4. 1952 - 8. 7. 1952	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	1	371	44	-	-	-	-	2
9. 7. 1952 - 17. 9. 1953	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	1	374	44	-	-	-	-	2
18. 9. 1953 - 7. 4. 1954	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	1	374	44	-	-	-	-	3
8. 4. 1954 - 3. 11. 1954	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	1	375	45	-	-	-	-	2
4. 11. 1954 - 29. 6. 1955	-	-	-	-	20	-	2	1	384	48	-	-	-	-	2
30. 6. 1955 - 22. 7. 1957	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. 7. 1957 - 6. 6. 1958	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. 6. 1958 - 9. 10. 1958	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. 10. 1958 - 29. 12. 1958	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. 12. 1958 - 11. 6. 1959	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. 6. 1959 - 20. 1. 1960	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. 1. 1960 - 9. 3. 1960	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. 3. 1960 - 1. 2. 1961	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. 2. 1961 - 31. 5. 1961	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 6. 1961 - 28. 6. 1961	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. 6. 1961 - 31. 12. 1961	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 1. 1962 - 31. 12. 1962	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 1. 1963 - 31. 3. 1963	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 4. 1963 - 22. 10. 1964	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. 10. 1964 - 31. 3. 1965	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 4. 1965 - 31. 12. 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 1. 1967 - 31. 3. 1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. 4. 1982 - 15. 4. 1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. 4. 1990 - 3. 10. 1994	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. 10. 1994 - 7. 8. 1998	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	147	11	58	-	-	-	-
8. 8. 1998 - 14. 6. 2002	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	192	11	58	-	-	-	-
15. 6. 2002 - 13. 3. 2006	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	193	11	58	-	-	-	-
14. 3. 2006 - 13. 6. 2006	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	205	11	58	-	-	-	-
14. 6. 2006 - 25. 2. 2011	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	210	11	58	-	-	-	-
26. 2. 2011 in dalje/ and onwards	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	211	11	58	-	-	-	-

2.2 Teritorialne enote in hišne številke, 1. januar
Territorial units and house numbers, 1 January

	Občine Municipalities	Naselja Settlements	Katastrske občine Cadastral communities	Prostorski okoliši Spatial districts	Statistični okoliši Statistical districts	Ulice Streets	Hišne številke House numbers
1991	62	5946	2695	14130	7970	8895	447612
1995	147	5956	2695	14409	8087	9287	465635
1999	192	5990	2696	14980	8182	9434	479233
2003	193	5996	2696	16563	8262	9788	495795
2004	193	5997	2695	16634	8270	9832	500526
2005	193	5998	2695	17026	8275	9845	504655
2006	193	5998	2695	17133	8297	9919	509096
2007	210	6005	2695	17272	8341	9954	514469
2008	210	6023	2695	17318	8369	10027	520632
2009	210	6028	2695	17387	8384	10085	526129
2010	210	6029	2695	17446	8409	10127	529642
2011	210	6030	2695	17589	8439	10197	532546
2012	211	6031	2695	17665	8453	10261	536616
2013	211	6032	2695	17781	8465	10286	540702

Vir: Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo in prostor - Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning - Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

2.3 Število občin po številu prebivalstva, 1. januar 2013
Municipalities by number of inhabitants, 1 January 2013

Velikostni razredi občin glede na število prebivalcev	Število občin Number of municipalities		Število prebivalstva ¹⁾ Number of inhabitants ¹⁾		Size classes of municipalities by the number of inhabitants
	skupaj total	delež share %	skupaj total	delež share %	
SLOVENIJA	211	100,0²⁾	2058821	100,0	SLOVENIA
do 2500	44	20,9	73024	3,5	up to 2500
2501–5000	65	30,8	238883	11,6	2501–5000
5001–7500	34	16,1	208389	10,1	5001–7500
7501–10000	15	7,1	128642	6,2	7501–10000
10001–15000	18	8,5	220461	10,7	10001–15000
15001–20000	18	8,5	308078	15,0	15001–20000
20001–30000	8	3,8	193862	9,4	20001–30000
30001–40000	4	1,9	135590	6,6	30001–40000
40001–50000	1	0,5	48675	2,4	40001–50000
50001–60000	2	0,9	108849	5,3	50001–60000
nad 60000	2	0,9	394368	19,2	over 60000

1) Stanje na 1. januar 2013.
As of 1 January 2013.

2) Seštevek se ne ujema zaradi zaokroževanja.
The total does not add up due to rounding.

2.4 Število občin po površini, 1. januar 2013
Municipalities by area, 1 January 2013

Velikostni razredi občin glede na površino km ²	Število občin Number of municipalities		Površina občin Area		Size classes of municipalities by area km ²
	skupaj total	delež share %	skupaj total km ²	delež share %	
SLOVENIJA	211	100,0¹⁾	20273	100,0¹⁾	SLOVENIA
do 50	80	37,9	2504	12,4	up to 50
51–100	61	28,9	4316	21,3	51–100
101–150	31	14,7	3764	18,6	101–150
151–200	14	6,6	2359	11,6	151–200
201–250	8	3,8	1833	9,0	201–250
251–300	10	4,7	2727	13,5	251–300
301–350	3	1,4	985	4,9	301–350
351–400	2	0,9	750	3,7	351–400
401–500	1	0,5	480	2,4	401–500
501–600	1	0,5	555	2,7	501–600

1) Seštevek se ne ujema zaradi zaokroževanja.
The total does not add up due to rounding.

Vir: Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo in prostor - Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning - Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

