SIMPLY NOT THE SAME

Women and Men from Childhood to Old Age
SIMPLY NOT THE SAME
Women and Men from Childhood to Old Age
Simply Not the Same. Women and Men from Childhood to Old Age
Original title: Kako sva si različna. Ženske in moški od otroštva do starosti

Authors: Brigita Vrabič Kek, Darja Šter, Tina Žnidaršič
Infographics: Matjaž Erker
Translated by Boris Panič

The publication is available on the website http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/publications
Information provided by the Information Centre:
phone + 386 1 241 64 04
e-mail info.stat@gov.si
@StatSlovenia

Issued and published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Litostrojska cesta 54 – © SURS – Use and publication of data is allowed provided the source is acknowledged – ISBN 978-961-239-345-8
... What I love, you don’t care for, what you like, I don’t,
The fact is we are different ...

Frane Milčinski - Ježek

Women and men; the fact is we are different. Always. From early childhood to old age. We are determined not only by biological differences but also by different social roles. In our new publication we made use of statistical data to verify how much we actually differ. This is our fourth publication dealing with this topic; yet it differs from the previous three.

Chapter 1 presents basic data for the total population with infographics and some of the findings. Further on women and men are put into different age periods (children/childhood, youth, adults/adulthood, elderly/old age) seeking similarities and differences between them, pointing out the main characteristics of individual periods and comparing data for Slovenia with data for the other EU-28 Member States.

As always, our new publication is also our invitation to you for further study since the data it presents are only some of the available data.

Although the original Slovene version was issued on the International Women’s Day, the brochure is not intended only for women but also for men, namely for anyone and everyone curious about and wanting to learn how much and in what way women and men are actually different or similar.

Genovefa Ružić
Director-General
CONTENTS

WOMEN AND MEN ............................................................................................................................................ 7
CHILDREN .......................................................................................................................................................... 17
YOUTH .............................................................................................................................................................. 27
ADULTS .............................................................................................................................................................. 37
ELDERLY ............................................................................................................................................................. 49

ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT ............................................................................................... 60
LITERATURE ....................................................................................................................................................... 60
COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS ................................................................................................................................ 60
WOMEN AND MEN
How different are we?

The long-term new-born sex ratio in Slovenia (birth rate of boys to girls) is 106 boys to 100 girls.

For 16 years the most common boys’ name has been Luka. The most common girls’ names are Nika, Eva, Lana, Lara and Sara.

A girl born in Slovenia in 2014 can expect to live 83.7 years and a boy almost six years less (78.0 years).

In 2014, one in five 13-year-old girls (19%) and one in six 13-year-old boys (17%) in Slovenia were sitting more than four hours a day during leisure time during the school week.

In the school year 2014/15, most young women (46%) attended general upper secondary education and most young men (48%) technical upper secondary education.

Of ten tertiary graduates in 2014 six were women and four were men.

At age 25 one in three women (35%) and one in two men (53%) were employed in 2014.

At age 29 one in three women (36%) and one in two men (55%) were still living with their parents in 2014.

Lifeline

The data are averages for 2014.
Of a hundred adult women 34 had tertiary education and of a hundred adult men 23 had tertiary education in 2014.

One in two women and two out of three men aged 50–59 were employed in 2014. In the age group 30–49 the shares of employed men and women were similar.

In 2014, average monthly gross earnings of women were 94.7% of average monthly gross earnings of men, i.e. they were EUR 89 lower.

The most common female occupation in Slovenia in 2014 was a sales worker and the most common male occupation was a driver.

Of the people who died in 2014 one in four men (26%) and one in nine women (11%) were less than 65 years of age.

In 2015, the gender ratio at 65 years of age was 1 woman per 1 man; at 100 or more years of age it was 6 women per 1 man.

In 2015, 236 people in Slovenia were 100 or more years old, 203 of them were women.

Average monthly old-age pensions received by women aged 65+ in 2014 were EUR 157 lower than average monthly old-age male pensions.

The mean age of women who died in 2014 was 80.9 years and of men 72.7 years, i.e. 8.2 years lower.

In 2014 the most common cause of death for older women was heart failure and for men lung cancer.
Population of Slovenia yesterday, today, tomorrow

**men**
- number: 1,022,229
- mean age: 41 years
- foreigners: 6.6%

**women**
- number: 1,040,645
- mean age: 44 years
- foreigners: 3.3%

Source: SURS
Household status

1991
- Wife: 32%
- Partner: 6%
- Lone mother: 9%

2015
- Wife: 22%
- Partner: 6%
- Lone mother: 11%

1991
- Husband: 34%
- Partner: 6%
- Lone father: 3%

2015
- Husband: 22%
- Partner: 6%
- Lone father: 2%

- Mother/father with children
- Spouse/partner without children
- Child living with parents
- Lives alone
- Not a family member lives in a multi-person household

Source: SURS
Most common names

0–14 years

15–29 years

30–64 years

65 years or more

Data refer to 1 January 2015.
Source: SURS
Education

**1961**
- 87% basic or less
- 12% upper secondary
- 1% tertiary

**1991**
- 55% basic or less
- 37% upper secondary
- 8% tertiary

**2015**
- 30% basic or less
- 45% upper secondary
- 25% tertiary

Data refer to the population aged 15+. Source: SIRS
Physical characteristics

Average height:
- Women: 165 cm
- Men: 178 cm

Average weight:
- Women: 69 kg
- Men: 85 kg

Percentages of weight categories:
- Underweight: 3% (Women), 1% (Men)
- Normal weight: 50% (Women), 36% (Men)
- Overweight: 30% (Women), 43% (Men)
- Obese: 17% (Women), 20% (Men)

Data refer to the population aged 15+ living in private households in 2014.
Source: NIJZ (EHIS)
**Fruit and vegetables consumption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than once a week or never</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–3 times a week</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–6 times a week</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once or several times a day</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data refer to the population aged 15+ living in private households in 2014. Source: NJZ (EHIS)

---

**Self-perceived general health status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good, very good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad, very bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data refer to the population aged 16+ living in private households in 2014. Source: Surs
Smoking and alcohol consumption

Non-smokers (every day or occasionally) 79% 21%

Smokers (every day or occasionally) 73% 27%

Data refer to the population aged 15+ living in private households in 2014. Source: NIJZ (EHIS)

Self-perceived overall life satisfaction

Data refer to the population aged 16+ living in private households in 2014. Source: SURS © SURS
NAME: Nika
AGE: 0–14 years
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 84 years

NAME: Luka
AGE: 0–14 years
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 78 years

Source: SURS
Every year slightly more boys than girls are born

We divided childhood into two periods:
- pre-school: from birth to 5 years of age or entering elementary school;
- elementary school: from 6 to 14 years of age.

At the beginning of 2015 there were 304,310 children living in Slovenia, 147,703 girls and 156,607 boys. Together they represented 15% of Slovenia’s population. In the past 30 years the number of children (0–14 years) declined by almost a third. In mid-2003 the share of children in the total population was for the first time lower than the share of the elderly (aged 65+).

Every year more boys than girls are born. This is a biological fact all over the world. However, usually more boys than girls die. The long-term new-born sex ratio (birth rate of boys to girls) in Slovenia is 106 boys to 100 girls. The most “girly” year was 1965 (102 boys to 100 girls) and the most “boyish” year was 1971 (110 boys to 100 girls).

As regards the share of children in total population, in 2014 Slovenia was in the bottom third of EU-28 Member States. The share was the lowest in Germany (13%) and the highest in Ireland (22%). In all countries boys outnumbered girls.
Almost exclusively female teaching staff in kindergartens and elementary schools

Three out of four children aged 1–5 are included in kindergartens; in the past ten years their number grew by more than a half. The number of children included in kindergartens grows with their age; a year before entering elementary school only one in ten children does not attend a kindergarten. There is no gender difference.

Children in kindergartens, Slovenia, school year 2014/15

The teaching staff in the pre-school period (kindergartens) is mostly female educators and assistant educators. In the school year 2013/14 men represented 2% of the teaching staff in both the first age period (1–3 years) and the second age period (4–5 years). Elementary schools or institutions with adapted curriculum are attended by almost all children aged 6–14. The gender structure of the teaching staff is slightly more balanced, but women (in 2013/14 88%) still outnumber men. As regards the EU-28, in the school year 2012/13 the share of female teachers in elementary education was the lowest in Greece and Spain (69% in each) and the highest in Latvia (89%).

Professional staff in kindergartens and teachers in elementary schools, Slovenia, school year 2013/14

Source: Surs

1) For DK, HR: data only for ISCED2, for IE only for ISCED1.

More girls than boys attend music schools

At the end of the school year 2013/14, 13,000 girls and 7,300 boys attended verified music school or dance training, i.e. one in seven (14%) elementary school pupils. Two out of three children (64%) attending music school were girls.

For decades most of the children attending music schools have been learning to play keyboard instruments; the second largest group are children learning to play woodwind instruments and the third those learning to play string instruments.

Some of the instruments studied are recognised as “girly”, e.g. flute, cither, violin, and some as “boyish”, e.g. trumpet, accordion.

---

Children enrolled in music schools, gender ratio, Slovenia, end of school year 2013/14

Source: Surs

Pupils learning instruments or ballet in music schools, Slovenia, end of school year 2013/14

Source: Surs
Boys use computers more frequently than girls

Most of today’s kids have been growing up with digital technology since the early childhood. It is therefore not surprising that almost all (99%) children aged 10–14 were regular computer users in 2014, meaning that they used computers in the last three months before the survey, and that 76% of children used computers every day or almost every day.

### Computer usage among children (10–14 years), Slovenia, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>time</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every day</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or almost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at least</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **skills** using formulas in spreadsheets, creating electronic presentations, using copy and paste tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>skills</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78% e-mail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% social networks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21% playing network games with other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31% listening to web radio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77% playing, downloading games, music, films</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56% uploading text, photos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SURS

Households with children are usually better equipped with computers and the Internet than households without children. The Internet is used by almost all children (98%), slightly more by boys than by girls.

### Internet usage among children (10–14 years)**1**, Slovenia, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>every</strong></td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>day or</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>almost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>every day</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>on the</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>go</strong> via</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mobile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>phone</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Regular Internet users.
Source: SURS

As regards online shopping, 23% of children were shopping online between April 2013 and March in 2014. Girls were mostly buying clothes, footwear and sporting goods (85%), and goods such as cosmetics (24%). Boys were also mostly buying clothes, footwear and sporting goods (45%), followed by technical goods.

1) Regular Internet users.
Source: SURS
© SURS
Most common girls’ names, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>rank</th>
<th>number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nika</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lara</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lana</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maja</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anja</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zala</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>rank</th>
<th>number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eva</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lara</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nika</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zala</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neža</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julija</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIRS

In addition to short names, double names are also characteristic of younger generations, which is true of both genders. According to the latest data, one in 29 girls and one in 33 boys aged 0–14 have double names.

In recent years about 330 children per year have been given double names.

According to the latest data, the most common double names include the most common names such as Luka, Jan, Jakob, Mark and Maj for boys and Ana, Eva, Sara and Lana for girls. The list of top five girls’ double names includes the name Marija, which is characteristic of older women and still the most common name in Slovenia.
Luka is the most common name of boys in kindergartens and in elementary schools

Many parents choose for their new-borns less common (new) names. These names come from other cultural backgrounds, are Slovenised, are new name combinations, are made-up names or variations of existing names. For girls the most common new names in 2015 were Rubi, Inaja and Inaya and for boys Eman, Nai and Zal.

Some new names\(^1\), Slovenia, 1 January 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elhana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leoni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nejša</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinesa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Only names of the population aged 0–14 on 1 January 2015.

In addition to double names, double family names are also characteristic of younger generations. Marriage is namely no longer the only living community and an increasing number of children of both genders get both their parent’s family names. Among the population younger than 15 years, at the beginning of 2015 about the same number of girls and boys (around 8,500) got both their parents’ family names. Two names and two family names were given to 340 girls and 306 boys.
Many girls think they are too fat

The shares of children aged 6–14 with normal weight in Slovenia in 2014 were similar for both genders (according to the Faculty of Sport data); differences were larger in the shares of underweight children (girls were much more endangered with one in 11, for boys the share was one in 15) and the obese (boys were more endangered with one in 13, for girls the share was one in 17).

The data collected with the international survey Health Behaviour of School-aged Children (HBSC) by countries for 2009/10 show that the opinions of 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds about whether they are overweight or obese differ from their body mass index (BMI) data. The differences between the self-assessment and the BMI are greater for girls.

A similar situation is shown by HBSC data for 2014 for Slovenia. One in three (33%) 11-year-old girls and almost one in two (47%) 13-year-old girls thought that they were slightly or very overweight. As regards boys, one in four (26%) 11-year-olds and one in three (32%) 13-year-olds thought the same.

13-year-old girls and their weight$^{1)}$ – self-assessment and BMI, EU-28$^{2)}$, 2009/10

1) Share of 13-year-old girls who think they are too fat, and share of those who are overweight or obese according to the BMI.  
2) No data for BE, BG, CY, MT and UK.  
Source: WHO (HBSC)
According to the HBSC, in 2014 girls in Slovenia were eating more **fruit and vegetables** than boys, who consumed more energy drinks than girls. One in two 13-year-old boys and one in ten 11-year-old girls were consuming energy drinks. Consumption of energy drinks grows with age. During the school week half of 11-year-old girls and boys were eating **breakfast**; at age 13 the share of girls was lower (39%) than the share of boys (45%).

The data also show that most of the 11-year-olds and 13-year-olds were active at least two or three times a week during leisure time; the share for boys (over 80%) was higher than the share for girls. The share of young people spending more than four hours a day sitting during leisure time during the school week grows with age.

**Physical activity during leisure time, Slovenia, 2014**

![Chart showing physical activity data](chart1)

Source: NIJZ (HBSC)

**Sedentary behaviour during the school week, Slovenia, 2014**

![Chart showing sedentary behaviour data](chart2)

Source: NIJZ (HBSC)

**Smoking and alcohol consumption** are part of the transition from childhood to adolescence. According to the NIJZ (HBSC), in 2014 one in 33 13-year-old boys and one in 100 13-year-old girls were smoking at least once a week, while alcoholic beverages were consumed at least once a week by one in ten 13-year-old boys and one in 25 13-year-old girls.
In 2015, 73,021 children under 15 years of age did not have siblings.
Twice as many children (157,033) were living with one sibling in two-child families.
In 23,525 families with two children at least one child was under 15 years of age and one was older. In 66,754 families with two children both children were under 15 years of age.

Families with two children younger than 15 years, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

In 2015, of the 304,310 children under 15 years of age 1% were not living in families, i.e. with at least one parent, but (most frequently) with grandparents, other relatives or in institutional care.
The remaining 99% of the children aged 0–14 were living in 192,603 families, i.e. with both parents (married or unmarried) or with one parent. 51% of children were living with married parents, 24% with unmarried parents and 24% with only one parent (20% with mothers and 4% with fathers). Both younger (aged 0–5) and older (aged 6–14) children were most often living with married parents; the share was lower for younger children. For younger children (aged 0–5) the share of those living with unmarried parents and those living with only one parent were higher than for older children (aged 6–14).

Children aged 0–5 years by who they live with, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Children aged 6–14 years by who they live with, Slovenia, 1 January 2015
NAME: Anja
AGE: 15–29 years
AVERAGE HEIGHT: 167 cm
AVERAGE WEIGHT: 63 kg
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 15 YEARS: 69 years

NAME: Rok
AGE: 15–29 years
AVERAGE HEIGHT: 180 cm
AVERAGE WEIGHT: 78 kg
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 15 YEARS: 63 years

Sources: SURS, NIJZ (EHIS)
The number of young people is declining

Youth is a period between childhood and adulthood, a period during which a child is gradually included in all important social roles. We divided it into three periods:
- classical youth: 15 to 19 years of age
- late youth: 20 to 24 years of age
- early adulthood: 25 to 29 years of age

At the beginning of 1985 there were about 452,000 young people (15–29 years) living in Slovenia, which was 23% of the total population. Slightly more of them were men than women. Ten years ago (in 2005) young people still accounted for more than 20% of Slovenia’s population. By the beginning of 2015 their number has dropped to 335,499 or 16% of the total population, 48% of them were women.

At the beginning of 2015 young men represented 17% of all men in the country and young women 16% of all women in the country.

The share of young people in the total population is declining in the other EU-28 Member States as well. In 2014, the shares of young people were the lowest in Southern Europe, Slovenia, Germany, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. On the other hand, the shares were the highest in Cyprus, Slovakia and Poland.

---

1) Provisional data: EU-28, FR, IE; estimated: EU-28, RO.

Young people are generally satisfied with their lives

In 2013, 80% of young people in Slovenia (16–24 years) were generally satisfied with their lives. This means that on a scale from 0 – completely unsatisfied to 10 – completely satisfied they assessed their lives with 7 to 10. The lowest marks (0–4) were selected by 5% of respondents. Young girls were mostly more satisfied than young boys, except as regards satisfaction with accommodation and time use.

Young people in Slovenia (16–24 years) were on average slightly more satisfied with their lives (7.8) than young people in the EU-28 overall (7.6). The lowest result was recorded among young men in Bulgaria (5.5) and the highest among young men in Austria (8.4).

Average rating of satisfaction of young people (16–24 years) by domain, Slovenia, 2013

Almost all young people participate in upper secondary education

The number of young people participating in upper secondary education is declining due to demographic changes, but the participation rate is high. In 2013 more than 96% of 17-year-olds were participating in upper secondary education, which was one of the highest shares in Europe. The share was the highest in Sweden (98%) and the lowest in Greece (69%).

In Slovenia young people of both genders increasingly decide to participate in upper secondary technical education; enrolment in general education programs is declining. At the beginning of the school year 2014/15 75,325 pupils were enrolled in upper secondary education, most of them in technical education (46%), followed by general education (37%) and vocational and short-term vocational education (17%).

Girls mostly chose general education (46%), followed by technical education (43%), whereas boys mostly chose technical education (48%), followed by general education (30%).

Source: SIRS

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 10. 9. 2015)
Girls are slightly more successful than boys

An increasing number of pupils successfully complete the grade. In the school year 2013/14 91% of pupils in Slovenia successfully completed the grade; girls were slightly more successful than boys. As regards the type of education, girls were slightly more successful than boys in short-term vocational and in technical education, while boys were more successful than girls in general education. In general education the success rate was the highest, since 94% of girls and 96% of boys studying at that level successfully completed it.

Pupils who successfully completed the grade, by type of education, Slovenia, school year 2013/14

![Bar chart showing success rates by type of education for boys and girls in Slovenia, 2013/14.](chart.png)

Source: SORS

Despite the high share of young people participating in education and despite their success, some young people do not participate in education. At 18–24 years of age they have basic education or less. The share of the so-called early leavers from education and training was falling in Slovenia between 2009 and 2013. In 2014 it increased to 4.4%, but was still one of the lowest in the EU-28. Its value was the lowest in Croatia (2.7%) and the highest in Spain (21.9%), while the EU-28 average was 11.1%.

However, there is a large difference between the genders. Young women in Slovenia less often leave school early; in 2014 the share was 2.7%, while the share for young men was 6.0%.

Early leavers from education and training aged 18–24, EU-281), 2014

![Bar chart showing the share of early leavers from education and training by gender and country in the EU-28, 2014.](chart2.png)

More female students than male students

More than half of young people aged 20–24 in Slovenia are studying, which ranks Slovenia among the countries with the highest shares of young people participating in tertiary education. In 2013, the lowest shares were recorded in the United Kingdom (31%) and Austria (35%).

As regards students in the EU-28 in 2012, women outnumbered men everywhere except in Greece. The difference was the greatest in Poland and Sweden, almost 50% more female than male students.

### Female students per 100 male students in tertiary education, EU-28, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>149.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>148.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>147.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>147.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>144.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>140.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovenia</strong></td>
<td><strong>136.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>135.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>134.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>133.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>130.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>128.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>124.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>124.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>121.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>120.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>115.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>115.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>115.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>114.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>113.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>108.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>105.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>103.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>100.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In general, young people in Slovenia are still the most interested in studying social sciences. These programs are attended by one in three students; however, the interest is declining. On the other hand, the interest in science, mathematics and computing is growing.

In the academic year 2014/15 83,700 students were enrolled in tertiary education in Slovenia, more than half of them (58%) were women. Female students most frequently studied social sciences, business and law (one in three or 34%), while male students most frequently studied engineering, manufacturing and construction (one in three or 32%) and social sciences, business and law (one in four or 24%).
More female graduates than male graduates

The number of tertiary education graduates is increasing. This is a reflection of high participation of young people in education, their success, the low share of early leavers from education and training and favourable conditions for studying. Ten years ago 24% of young people aged 25–29 had tertiary education, i.e. one in three women (33%) and one in seven men (15%) of that age completed tertiary education. In ten years the share of young people with tertiary education increased to 35%. 44% of women and one in four men (26%) aged 25–29 had tertiary education. The share for women was above the EU-28 average, while the share for men was below the EU-28 average.

Around 18,400 students graduated in Slovenia in 2014, 60% of them were women. More than half of female graduates (55%) graduated from social sciences, business and law, and education, while science, mathematics and computing, and engineering, manufacturing and construction were predominantly “male” fields, since almost half of male graduates (45%) graduated from them.

As in Slovenia, in the other EU-28 Member States, too, more women than men graduate from tertiary education. In 2012, the gender difference was the largest in Latvia and Estonia, where the number of female graduates was twice as high as the number of their male colleagues. On the other hand, the difference was the smallest in Ireland, Austria and Germany (about 20% more female graduates).
It is characteristic of Slovenia that children leave their original families late; according to Eurostat data later than in other European countries. In 2013, young people in Sweden left their parents’ households the earliest, both genders before completing 21 years of age. In Slovenia, young women leave their parents’ families on average at 27.4 years of age and young men at 29.7 years of age.

In 2015 as many as 73% of 15–29-year-olds in Slovenia were still living with their parents; 67% of young women and 78% of young men. Most of the people of this age were still in education; one in four was employed. **One in three 29-year-old women and one in two 29-year-old men were still living with their parents.**

In Slovenia the at-risk-of-poverty rate for young people living with their parents is lower than the rate for young people no longer living with their parents. There are no significant gender differences. The rate in 2014 was slightly higher for young men living alone and for young women living with parents (14.2%).

**At-risk-of-poverty rate for young people, Slovenia, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Living with at least one parent</th>
<th>Not living with their parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIRS

**Young people (16–29 years) living with their parents, EU-28, 2013**

Brides about two years younger than grooms

The number of marriages in Slovenia is falling, including among young people. In 1988, 88% of brides and 79% of grooms were 15–29 years of age; in 2014, the shares were 51% for brides and 36% for grooms. In 2014, first time brides were on average two years younger than first time grooms.

Family status of young people, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

Women who gave birth in Slovenia in 2014 were on average three years younger than the fathers of their children. Half of mothers were younger than 30 years of age, while among first time mothers the share was 60%. On average, women who gave birth in 2014 and were younger than 30 years were 26.4 years of age; those who had their first children were on average 26.0 years of age.

In 2014, 3,818 young people aged 15–29 emigrated from Slovenia, which was 27% of all emigrants in that year. Women represented 45% and men 55% of young emigrants. Most of them emigrated to Austria, Germany and Croatia.
The transition from education to the labour market is an important period in a person’s life, since it often represents the transition from youth to adulthood. It brings new dimensions to a person’s life: responsibilities, commitments, roles. The age of young people at this transition is rising; they are namely prolonging their studies to avoid unemployment, because due to lack of working experience they are more difficult to employ than other job seekers.

In 2014, just over 100,000 young people in Slovenia were in labour force (employed or unemployed), i.e. three out of four people aged 25–29. Two out of three men aged 25–29 and just over half of women aged 25–29 were employed (i.e. employed or self-employed). 37% of young people were in temporary employment, more women than men. Almost half of young women were in temporary employment, which was one of the highest shares in the EU-28. As regards young men, one in three was in temporary employment.

As regards the employment of young people, Slovenia is below the EU-28 average. In 2014, the shares were the lowest in Greece and Italy and the highest in Malta, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

In 2014, 15% of young people were unemployed, i.e. one in six young women and one in eight young men.

Some young people aged 25–29 were still in education. The share of women (one in seven) was higher than the share of men (one in twelve).

Source: SURS
ADULTS

**NAME:** Marija  
**AGE:** 30–64 years  
**AVERAGE HEIGHT:** 165 cm  
**AVERAGE WEIGHT:** 70 kg  
**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 30 YEARS:** 54 years

**NAME:** Franc  
**AGE:** 30–64 years  
**AVERAGE HEIGHT:** 178 cm  
**AVERAGE WEIGHT:** 87 kg  
**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 30 YEARS:** 49 years

Sources: SURS, NIJZ (EHIS)
At the beginning of the 1980s there were around 800,000 adults or 42% of the total population in Slovenia, slightly more women than men. Twenty years ago the shares of adult women and men in total population were almost the same. Later on the share of men of this age grew faster than the share of women.

Ten years ago (in 2005) adults represented half of the total population. Their number continued to increase, so that at the beginning of 2015, 1,053,679 adults were living in Slovenia, which was 51% of the total population; 49% of adults in Slovenia were women.

The upward trend in the share of adults (30–64 years) in total population is also characteristic of the other EU-28 Member States. In addition to Slovenia, their share in 2014 was around half of the total population also in Spain, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary, but it was the highest in Slovenia.
More women with tertiary education than men

The increasing participation of young people in higher levels of education and their success in the past reflect in the increasing of educational attainment of the adult population. Ten years ago the share of tertiary educated population (25–64 years) in Slovenia was below 20%. In 2014, it was almost 30%. Women were more successful than men, since more than 20% of them had tertiary education already ten years ago. In 2014, the share was over a third (34%), while the share for men was 23%. The 2014 share of men with tertiary education was achieved by women eight years before. In recent years the share of women with tertiary education has been growing more rapidly than the share of men.

Adults (25–64 years) by educational attainment, Slovenia

The share of women aged 25–64 with tertiary education was in 2014 above the EU-28 average, while the share of men was below the EU-28 average. At the same time Slovenia was among the countries with the highest difference between the shares of women and men with tertiary education. The difference was the highest in Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Sweden.
Fewer women than men in employment

The period between 30 and 64 years of age is the time of most intensive employment activity (employed or self-employed persons). In 2014, two out of three adults in Slovenia were employed. Around 9% of adults were unemployed, while other adults were retired or inactive. There were no significant gender differences. The differences become clearer if people aged 30–64 are divided into several age groups.

Adults by activity status, Slovenia, 2014

The employment rate is the highest in the age group 30–49 years; e.g. in 2014 more than 80% of adults were employed or self-employed and there were no significant gender differences. After age 50 the ratios start to change. At the ages of 50–59 two out of three men and one in two women were employed in 2014. At the ages of 60–64 only one in eight (13%) men and one in 25 (4%) women were still employed.

Temporary employment gained ground in the past 20 years. Temporary employment is particularly characteristic of young people; nevertheless, in the age group 40–64 years the shares were 7% for women and 8% for men. With these shares Slovenia was in the middle of EU Member States and below the EU-28 average. In 2014, the shares of women in temporary employment were the lowest in Romania, Estonia and Latvia and the highest in Cyprus, Poland and Spain.
Women more often work part time than men

In EU-28 Member States gender differences are even greater as regards full time employment and part time employment (in Slovenia 35 hours per week or less). The share of women in part time employment is higher than the share of men in all EU-28 Member States.

In 2014, the share of women aged 40–64 in part time employment in Slovenia was 10%, while the share for men was 6%. With these shares Slovenia was among the countries with low shares of part time employment. The share for women working part time was in 2014 the lowest in Bulgaria (3%) and Slovakia (6%) and the highest in the Netherlands (79%), Germany (52%) and Austria (50%). At the same time these three countries recorded the largest differences between the shares of women and men in part time employment.

Men work at unusual hours more often than women. In 2014, two out of three men and over a half of women worked on Saturdays, while almost one in three women and two out of five men worked on Sundays. Almost half of men and two out of five women worked in the evenings and one in four men and one in seven women at night.

Adults (30–64 years) in employment working at unusual hours, Slovenia, 2014

Source: SIRS

Part-time employment as percentage of total employment (40–64 years), EU-28, 2014

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 17. 11. 2015)
Women earn on average less than men

In 2014, earnings of women were on average lower than earnings of men (by 5.3% or EUR 89). The differences between male and female earnings were growing between 2009 and 2013.

In different age groups the differences between male and female earnings vary. They grow with age and are the largest in the age group 45–54 years. In 2014, male earnings in this age group were on average 8% higher than female earnings. The differences in the age group 55–64 years were minimal.

Male earnings were on average higher than female earnings in all major groups of occupations. The difference was the smallest in the group clerks, followed by the group legislators and managers, and the largest in the groups related to physical work.

Difference between average monthly gross earnings\(^1\) of men and women by major groups of occupation, Slovenia, 2014 – provisional data

\(^{1}\) Observation units are persons in paid employment who worked full time for the same employer the whole year.

Source: SORS

Professionals\(^1\) (SKP-08) as a share of all women employees, EU-28, 2014

- EU-28
- SK
- DE
- FR
- IT
- CZ
- AT
- HU
- CY
- MT
- ES
- UK
- BE
- NL
- IE
- EL
- EE
- FI
- RO
- BG
- HR
- LV
- PT
- SI
- SE
- DK
- LT
- LU

1) This is the most common occupational group for women in Slovenia.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 30. 11. 2015)
Women are most often sales workers, men are most often drivers

The most common occupation of women in Slovenia in 2014 was a sales worker and the most common occupation of men was a driver. Other common female occupations were secretary, cleaner and helper in offices, hotels and other establishments, and early childhood educator, while other common male occupations were agricultural worker, commercial sales representative, and manufacturing labourer.

The most common occupations, Slovenia, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number of Men</th>
<th>Number of Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sales workers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretaries</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early childhood educators</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commercial sales representatives</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturing labourers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nursing associate professionals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accounting associate professionals</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiters</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower secondary education subject teachers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed crop and animal producers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other elementary workers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock clerks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural and industrial machinery mechanics and repairers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy truck and lorry drivers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIRS

Craft and related trades workers\(^1\) (SKP-08) as a share of all men employees, EU-28, 2014

1) This is the most common occupational group for men in Slovenia.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 30. 11. 2015)
As regards earnings by sections of activities, men earn on average more than women. In 2014, three sections (according to NACE Rev. 2) stood out, namely Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E), Construction (F), and Transportation and storage (H). In these three activities women earned on average more than men because they had jobs with greater responsibility that require higher education and were therefore better paid.

**Gender pay gap**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU-28</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) For sections: industry, construction and services (excl. public administration and defence, compulsory social security) provisional data: DE, ES, HR, LU, PL, FI; estimated: RO; not available: EL; data for 2012: IE.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 27. 11. 2015)

© SIRS

1) Observation units are persons in paid employment who worked full time for the same employer the whole year.

Source: SIRS

© SIRS
Unemployment among adults the highest for women aged 30–34

As regards the age group 30–64 years, 9% of the population was unemployed in Slovenia in 2014. For both genders, unemployment was the greatest problem in the age group 30–34 years; for women it was around 12% and for men around 9%. After 35 years of age unemployment starts to fall, particularly for women. For both genders it started to rise again in the age group 50–54 years, to about 11% for both. After 60 years of age the number of unemployed persons starts to fall (more distinctly for women) because some people start to retire.

Unemployment, Slovenia, 1 January 2014

In 2014, the unemployment rate, both for men and for women, was the highest in Greece and Spain; for men it was the lowest in the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom, and for women in Germany and Malta.
More men than women die before their 65th birthday

Premature mortality is an indicator showing mortality before 65 years of age.

Of the 18,886 residents of Slovenia who died in 2014, one in five was younger than 65 years. Premature mortality in Slovenia is a greater problem for men than for women. Of all men who died in 2014 more than a quarter died before their 65th birthday. The leading causes of premature mortality were neoplasms (cancer), diseases of the circulatory system, and external causes of death.

Source: SIRS

Standardised premature mortality rate, EU-28, 2012

Premature mortality, Slovenia

In 2013, more than half of adults in Slovenia assessed their general health status as very good or good, which ranked Slovenia below the EU-28 average. There were no significant gender differences. The general health status was assessed the highest by adults (45–64 years) in Sweden and Ireland and the lowest in Lithuania and Latvia.

The older we are the more often we eat fruit and vegetables. And at the age of 30–64 many of us are doing sports. In 2014, fruit and vegetables were more frequently eaten by women.

Eating fruit and vegetables, Slovenia, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NIJZ (EHIS)

In 2014, more than half of adults were doing sports or leisure physical activities at least one day per week for at least 10 minutes continuously. Gender differences are smaller than as regards eating fruit and vegetables.

Doing sports1), Slovenia, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30–44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Doing sports fitness or recreational (leisure) physical activities at least one day per week for at least 10 minutes continuously.

Source: NIJZ (EHIS)

Self-perceived health (as very good or good) for adults aged 45–64, EU-281), 2013

Early retirement is characteristic of Slovenia. In 2014, **29% of women and 42% of men aged 55–64 were in employment**. Compared to the other EU-28 Member States Slovenia was among the countries with the lowest share of persons in employment of those ages. As regards men, Slovenia’s share was the lowest in the EU-28, followed by Greece and Croatia. The share of employed men was the highest in Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands.

As a result, the average age of new pensioners in Slovenia is among the lowest in the EU-28. In the past ten years it did not change much. **In 2014, women retired on average at age 59 years**, i.e. 1 year and 9 months later than in 2005, **while men retired on average at age 61 years and 2 months**, i.e. 7 months earlier than in 2005.

The youngest pensioners are 40–49 years of age. At 50–59 years of age 27% of women and 16% of men were retired in 2014. By age 64 almost nine out of ten women and more than three out of four men were retired.

**Average age of new pensioners, Slovenia, 2014**

Source: ZPIZ
ELDERLY

NAME: Marija  
AGE: 65+  
AVERAGE HEIGHT: 162 cm  
AVERAGE WEIGHT: 71 kg  
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS: 21 years

NAME: Franc  
AGE: 65+  
AVERAGE HEIGHT: 173 cm  
AVERAGE WEIGHT: 83 kg  
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65 YEARS: 17 years

Sources: SURS, NUZ (EHIS)
More women than men among the elderly

As all developed countries, Slovenia is faced with population ageing. The elderly are people aged 65 years or more. Thirty years ago one in ten people in Slovenia was aged 65+, while in 2015 the share was one in six. Since mid-2003 the share of the elderly (65+) in Slovenia has been higher than the share of young people (0–14 years).

On 1 January 2015, 369,386 people in Slovenia were aged 65+; they represented 18% of total population. More people of that age were women (59%) than men (41%).

The elderly, Slovenia

In Slovenia, women outnumber men in all age groups of the elderly people; the difference grows with age. On 1 January 2015 there were 33 men and 203 women aged 100 or more.

In the other EU-28 Member States the highest share of the elderly (65+) in 2014 was recorded in Italy and Germany (over 20% in each) and the lowest in Ireland (13%). Slovenia ranked in the middle of EU-28 Member States.

Gender ratio, Slovenia, 1 January 2015

at 65 years: 1 : 1

at 83 years: 3 : 2

at 94 years: 4 : 1
Elderly men are on average better educated than elderly women

The average educational level is falling with age. As regards the elderly, contrary to the total population, men are on average better educated than women. In 2014, one in two women in Slovenia aged 65+ had basic education or less and only one in 11 women had tertiary education. Most men of that age had upper secondary education (56%), while one in six men had tertiary education.

In 2011, the share of women aged 65+ with basic education or less was higher than the share of men with basic education or less in all EU-28 Member States, except in Ireland.

Educational level of the elderly, Slovenia, 1 January 2014

Source: Surs

The so-called third life period, i.e. the period after the active period, gives people greater personal freedom, because external social pressures are diminished (the family nest is emptied, employment is terminated) and so older people are free to listen to their (unfulfilled) desires and find the possibilities of making them true. According to the latest data, the elderly mostly attended cultural performances.

Attending performances and sightseeing in the past 12 months, Slovenia, 2015

Source: Surs

1) No data for SE.
In 2015, one in three households in Slovenia was a one-person household. In general, about the same number of women and men lived in one-person households. The differences are larger in individual age groups.

**Of the people aged 65+ living alone in 2015, 74% were women and 26% were men.** Most of these women were widows (69%); the share of widowers was one in three.

As regards people aged 65+ living alone, in all EU-28 Member States the share of women was higher than the share of men. In 2011, it was the highest in Latvia and the lowest in Ireland.

**Marital status of the elderly, Slovenia, 1 January 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SIRS

Of the 6,571 marriages that took place in Slovenia in 2014, in 89 one of the spouses was at least 65 years of age. In 22 marriages both spouses were elderly. In addition, 61 men aged 65+ married women younger than 65, and six women aged 65+ married men younger than 65.

**Households by the number of members, Slovenia, 1 January 2015**

of whom: 38% people aged 65+, of whom:

- 74%
- 26%
- 15%
- 8%
- 25%
- 19%
- 33%

Source: SIRS
At-risk-of-poverty rate the highest for women living alone

The elderly are the most exposed to the risk of poverty. In 2014, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia was 14.5%, which means that about 290,000 people were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold; around 55,000 (19%) of them were aged 65+. One in five elderly people in Slovenia was living in poverty.

Elderly women living alone are the most vulnerable to poverty. In 2014, one in three older women (38.6%) living alone was living in poverty. The at-risk-of-poverty rate of older men living alone was 28%. However, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of elderly women living alone is declining.

At-risk-of-poverty rate among the elderly living in one-person households, Slovenia

In 2014, women aged 65+ were at the highest risk of poverty in Estonia and men aged 65+ in Croatia. Both women and men aged 65+ were at the lowest risk of poverty in Hungary.
Women retire earlier and receive lower pensions than men

Of all retired people in Slovenia in 2015 (537,828), two thirds (67%) were aged 65+; 59% of them were women and 41% were men. In 2014, women retired on average at 59 years of age and men at 61 years and 2 months.

In 2014, old-age pensions (excluding pro-rata and partial pensions) were received by 235,668 people aged 65+ in Slovenia. The average old-age pension amounted to EUR 703.43; for women EUR 630.39 and for men EUR 787.83.

Some of the elderly are still in employment. Persons in employment aged 65+ represented almost 3% of all persons in employment in Slovenia in 2014. More of them were men than women. The share of women was higher than the share of men in only four EU-28 Member States: Romania, Estonia, Lithuania and Croatia.
Women receive pensions longer than men

Women who retired in Slovenia in 2014 could expect to receive pensions for 25.4 years, similarly to women in Austria and Italy. Women in France could expect to receive pensions the longest (27.2 years) and women in Portugal the shortest (19.4 years).

Men who retired in Slovenia in 2014 could expect to receive pensions for 18 years, similarly to men in Sweden (18.2 years). Men in France could expect to receive pensions the longest (23 years) and men in Estonia the shortest (14.9 years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Years in retirement</th>
<th>Effective age of labour force exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the recipients of long-term care are women

Elderly long-term care recipients in institutions, selected EU-28 Member States¹), 2012

The more frequent appearance of various chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular, respiratory and musculoskeletal diseases, cancer, etc., is characteristic of old age. And accumulation of chronic diseases can lead to more frequent hospitalisation. Measured with the hospitalisation rate (ratio between the number of hospital cases and the number of people in a calendar year), the prevalence for men was higher than the prevalence for women in all age groups. According to the NIJZ data for 2012, the hospitalisation rate per 1,000 population aged 65+ was for men more than a third higher than for women.

Greater prevalence for the elderly is linked with the increasing need for long-term care, which is a form of assistance for people needing the assistance of other people over a longer period in basic activities of daily living.

Services and recipients of formally organised long-term care are divided into four groups of services: inpatient (institutional) long-term care, day cases of long-term care, home-based long-term care, and cash benefits for long-term care.

At the end of 2013, 33,699 people aged 65+ were receiving long-term care, most of them women (71%). 51% of them were included in inpatient (institutional) long-term care, 75% of them were women, 48% were receiving home-based long-term care, the gender ratio was 2 women to 1 man, and 1% were day cases of long-term care.

Long-term care recipients aged 65+, Slovenia, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient (institutional) long-term care</td>
<td>12,947</td>
<td>4,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day cases of long-term care</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-based long-term care</td>
<td>10,797</td>
<td>5,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Surs

In 2012, the share of people aged 65+ included in inpatient (institutional) long-term care was for both genders the highest in the Netherlands and the lowest in Poland.
More women than men in old people’s homes

16,554 people aged 65+ were living in old people’s homes in 2013, which was 94% of all people living there; 24% of them were men and 76% were women.

As regards people in old people’s homes aged 70 or less, men outnumber women. **From age 70 on women outnumber men**, particularly as regards people aged 80+, where the ratio in 2013 was 82% of women to 18% of men.

People living in old people’s homes, Slovenia, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SURS

The most common reason for admission to old people’s homes in 2013 was the age of applicants who were sick (67%). Living in old people’s homes was mostly paid by the people in care themselves, by their relatives or by the people in care together with their relatives (78%). For the others the payer was the municipality (22%).

The share of people aged 65+ included in home-based long-term care in 2012 was for both genders the highest in the Netherlands and the lowest in Portugal.

Elderly long-term care recipients at home, selected EU-28 Member States1), 2012

![Chart showing the percentage of elderly long-term care recipients at home by gender and country (2012). The Netherlands has the highest share for both genders, while Portugal has the lowest.](chart.png)

Source: OECD

1) Estimated: LU, SI.

Source: OECD
Heart failure the most common cause of death for women, lung cancer for men

18,886 people died in Slovenia in 2014, 9,678 women and 9,208 men. 81% of the people who died were 65+ years of age; 56% of them were women and 44% of them were men.

The mean age at death for men was 72.7 years and for women 80.9 years.

Most common causes of death for the elderly, Slovenia, 2014
Women live longer than men

If mortality remained the same, in 2014 a woman in Slovenia aged 65 could expect to live for 21 more years and a man for just over 17 more years, i.e. four years less. According to EUROPOP2013 projections, in 2080 a woman aged 65 could expect to live for 27 more years and a man of the same age for 24 more years, i.e. three years less.

Life expectancy for women and men will gradually draw closer, since life expectancy for men is growing faster than life expectancy for women.

In a hundred years (since 1980) life expectancy for people aged 65 is expected to increase by 11 years; for women by 11.4 years and for men by 11.1 years.

Life expectancy\(^1\) at age 85, Slovenia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2080</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The indicator measures how many years a person of a certain age is expected to live on average.

ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

+ or more (years, members, etc.)
% percent
BMI body mass index
EHIS European Health Interview Survey
EUR euro
Eurostat Statistical Office of the European Union
HBSC Health Behaviour in School-aged Children
NIJZ National Institute of Public Health
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SKD 2008 Standard Classification of Activities 2008
SKP-08 Standard Classification of Occupations 2008
SLOfit national system for monitoring physical and motor development of children and adolescents
SURS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
WHO World Health Organisation
ZPIZ Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia
ZRSZ Employment Service of Slovenia

COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS

EU-28 28 EU Member States
+ or +
AT Austria
BE Belgium
BG Bulgaria
CZ Czech Republic
DE Germany
EL Greece
FI Finland
FR France
HR Croatia
HU Hungary
IE Ireland
IT Italy
LT Lithuania
LU Luxembourg
LV Latvia
MT Malta
NL Netherlands
PT Portugal
RO Romania
SE Sweden
SI Slovenia
SK Slovakia
UK United Kingdom

LITERATURE


