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**5 PREBIVALSTVO
POPULATION****POPIS 2002**

SLOVENIJA

POPIS PREBIVALSTVA, GOSPODINJSTEV IN STANOVANJ, SLOVENIJA, 31. MAREC 2002

CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING, SLOVENIA, 31 MARCH 2002

1. Prebivalstvo, gospodinjstva in družine, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002

Population, households and families, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

	Prebivalstvo Population			Gospodinjstva Households			Povprečna velikost zasebnega gospodinjstva Average size of private household	Družine Families
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	zasebna private	skupinska institutional		
1991 ¹⁾	1 913 355	923 643	989 712	632 415	632 278	137	3,0	543 766
2002	1 964 036	958 576	1 005 460	685 023	684 847	176	2,8	555 945
Indeks / Index (1991 = 100)	102,6	103,8	101,6	108,3	108,3	128,5	94,2	102,2

1) Podatki preračunani po metodologiji Popisa 2002. / Data recalculated according to the 2002 Census methodology.

2. Stavbe in stanovanja, Slovenija, popisa 1991 in 2002

Buildings and dwellings, Slovenia, Census 1991 and 2002

	Stavbe Buildings	Stanovanja in drugi bivalni prostori / Dwellings and other living quarters				
		skupaj total	stanovanja / dwellings		drugi naseljeni prostori other occupied premises	skupinska stanovanja collective living quarters
			za stalno ali občasno rabo for permanent or occasional use	za opravljanje dejavnosti for business activity		
1991	...	684 780	683 137	1 002	140	501
2002	464 730	780 823	777 772	1 371	1 194	486
Indeks / Index (1991 = 100)	...	114,0	113,9	136,8	852,9	97,0

KOMENTAR

Število prebivalcev Slovenije se je v 11 letih povečalo za 2,6 %. Do povečanja za 50 681 oseb je prišlo predvsem zaradi priseljevanja iz tujine, saj se je v tem obdobju v Slovenijo priselilo 28 tisoč oseb. Poleg tega je legalizacija prebivanja državljanov nekdanje SFRJ, ki so ob Popisu 1991 že prebivali v Sloveniji, omogočila tudi administrativno ureditev prebivališča. Naravni prirast je bil v Sloveniji v medpopisnem obdobju negativen (za 3 500).

Najpomembnejši demografski procesi v obdobju 1991-2002 so bili: povečanje števila gospodinjstev za 8,3 %, zmanjšanje povprečne velikosti gospodinjstva z 3,0 na 2,8 ter povečanje števila zunajzakonskih skupnosti s 17 na 42 tisoč (indeks 242).

Število stanovanj (za stalno ali občasno rabo) v Sloveniji se je glede na prejšnji popis povečalo za 94 635 (za 13,9 %). V primerjavi z letom 1991 se je zmanjšal delež naseljenih stanovanj.

Podatki Popisa 2002 za Slovenijo in po občinah so z obsežnejšimi metodološkimi pojasnili in komentarjem objavljeni v Statističnih informacijah št. 92 in 93. Publikaciji sta objavljeni tudi na spletni strani SURS-a: www.gov.si/popis2002.

COMMENT

The number of inhabitants of Slovenia increased by 2.6% in the last 11 years. The increase by 50,681 persons is the result of immigration from abroad (28,000 persons since 1991) and the legalisation of residence of former Yugoslav citizens who already lived in Slovenia in the period of the 1991 Census. Natural increase between the last two censuses was negative (by 3,500).

The most significant demographic processes in the 1991-2002 period were the increase of the number of households by 8.3%, the decrease of the average household size from 3.0 to 2.8 and the increase of consensual unions from 17,000 to 42,000 (index 242).

Compared to the previous census, the number of dwellings for permanent or occasional use in Slovenia increased by 94,635 or 13.9%. The share of occupied dwellings decreased in comparison with the 1991 Census.

Data of the 2002 Census for Slovenia and by municipalities with more extensive methodological explanations and comment can be found in the publication Rapid Reports No 92 and 93. These publications are also published on SORS's web page: www.gov.si/popis2002.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Prebivalec je oseba, ki ima v naselju popisovanja običajno prebivališče in ima tam svoje gospodinjstvo ter do kritičnega trenutka popisovanja iz gospodinjstva ni bila odsotna več kot eno leto.

Običajno prebivališče je naselje, kjer oseba preživlja večino svojega nočnega počitka.

V Popisu 2002 smo upoštevali mednarodna priporočila za popise, po katerih se v prebivalstvo države štejejo samo tiste osebe, ki dejansko prebivajo na njenem ozemlju. Državljanstvo osebe pri tem ni pomembno, tako da so prebivalci Slovenije poleg državljanov RS tudi tujci.

Najpomembnejša razlika med definicijo prebivalstva v Popisu 1991 in Popisu 2002 je, da v Popisu 2002 kot prebivalci Slovenije niso več upoštewane osebe, ki imajo v Sloveniji stalno ali začasno prebivališče, vendar že več kot eno leto prebivajo v tujini. Poleg tega smo v Popisu 2002 prvič upoštevali tudi trajanje prebivanja v Sloveniji, tako da smo kot prebivalce upoštevali tiste priseljene osebe, ki v Sloveniji prebivajo vsaj eno leto, ne glede na to, ali imajo v Sloveniji prijavljeno prebivališče.

Zasebno gospodinjstvo je skupnost prebivalcev, ki skupaj stanujejo in skupaj porabljajo sredstva za osnovne življenjske potrebe (stanovanje, hrano, druge nujne življenjske potrebščine ipd.), oz. prebivalec, ki živi sam.

Skupinsko gospodinjstvo je skupnost prebivalcev, ki jim oskrbo (hrano, namestitev idr.) nudi ustanova, v kateri prebivajo

Družina je življenjska skupnost oseb v okviru zasebnega gospodinjstva.

Stavba je vsak gradbeni objekt, ki ima štiri samostojne zidove in enega ali več vhodov, zgrajen zato, da se v njem prebiva, opravlja katerakoli dejavnost ali hranijo materialne dobrine.

V podatkih so zajete stavbe (stanovanjske in nestanovanjske) ter drugi objekti, v katerih je vsaj eno stanovanje ali drug naseljen prostor, ki se je v času popisa uporabljal za bivanje.

Stanovanje je vsaka gradbeno povezana celota, namenjena za stanovanje. Ima eno sobo ali več z ustreznimi pomožnimi prostori (kuhinja, kopalnico, straniščem, predsobo, shrambo itd.) ali pa je brez pomožnih prostorov in ima vsaj en poseben vhod.

Drugi naseljeni prostori so prostori, ki po definiciji niso stanovanja, v času popisa pa so se uporabljali v ta namen (naseljeni poslovni prostori, zasilno naseljeni prostori).

Skupinsko stanovanje je skupina prostorov, namenjena prebivanju večjega števila oseb.

V podatkih so vključena stanovanja (naseljena, nenaseljena, za občasno rabo) ter drugi prostori, ki niso zgrajeni za stanovanje, a so se v času Popisa 2002 uporabljali v ta namen. V primerjavi s prejšnjimi popisi v Popisu 2002 niso bila popisana stanovanja, namenjena izključno oddajanju turistom.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Inhabitants are people whose usual residence is the place of enumeration (have their households there) and up to the reference date were not absent from the household more than a year.

Usual residence is the settlement in which a person spends most nights.

At the 2002 Census we took into account international recommendations for censuses according to which a country's population are only those people who actually live in its territory. Citizenship of these people is not important, so that the inhabitants of Slovenia are both citizens of Slovenia and foreigners.

The most important difference between the definition of the population at the 1991 Census and at the 2002 Census is that in the latter people who have permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia but have been living abroad for over a year (migrant workers) are no longer considered to be the population of Slovenia. In addition, at the 2002 Census we took into account for the first time the duration of stay in Slovenia, so that the population of Slovenia are also those immigrants who have been living in Slovenia for at least a year, irrespective of whether they have a registered residence in Slovenia or not.

A private household is a group of people living together and sharing their income for covering the basic costs of living (accommodation, food, other consumer goods, etc.) or a person living alone.

An institutional household is a group of people whose food, accommodation, etc., is provided for by the institution in which they live.

A family is a community of persons within a private household.

A building is any structure that has four walls and one or several entrances and is built to be lived in, perform any activity or keep material goods.

The data cover buildings (residential and non-residential) and other structures with at least one dwelling or with at least one occupied premise that was used as a dwelling at the time of the Census.

A dwelling is any structurally unified whole intended for residence, with one or more rooms, with or without appropriate utility spaces (kitchen, bathroom, toilet, hallway, larder, etc.) and with at least one separate entrance.

Other occupied premises are premises that are by definition not dwellings but were used as dwellings during the time of the census (occupied business premises, occupied provisional premises).

Collective living quarters are premises intended for habitation of larger groups of persons.

The first data cover dwellings (occupied, unoccupied, for occasional use) and other premises that were not built for dwellings but were used as dwellings at the time of the 2002 Census. 2002 Census data did not cover dwellings intended exclusively for renting to tourists.

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