



ALPJOBS

Anticipate Future Jobs on Alpine Remote Areas

Youth and work on Alpine Marginal Areas of Slovenia

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Stanka Klemenčič-Kosi

Palazzo Gallo, Castello Tesino (TN) - Italy



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SLOVENIA, STATISTICAL REGIONS AND TOTI LAS - LAG

Slovenia has been divided into 12 statistical regions (NUTS-3 level) which are grouped in two cohesion regions (NUTS-2 level):

- **East Slovenia (SI01),**
Pomurska, Podravska, Koroška, Savinjska, Zasavska, Spodnjeposavska, Dolenjska, Notranjsko- Kraška regions.
- **West Slovenia (SI02),**
Osrednjeslovenska, Gorenjska, Goriška, Obalno-Kraška regions.



TOTI LAS – LAG area

Statistical data



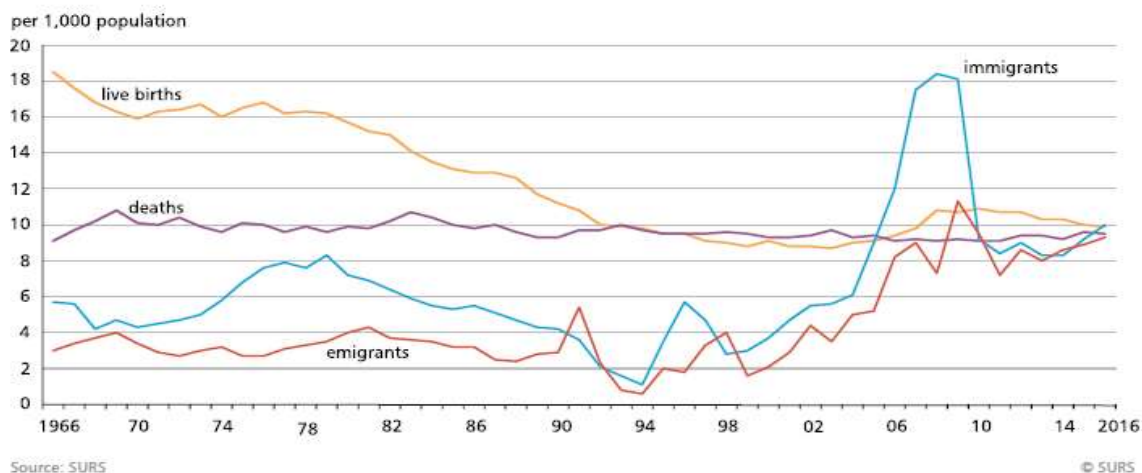
Data for year 2016	Slovenia	Podravska region	TOTI LAS region
Area km2	20.273	2.170	196
Population	2.064.241	321.493	21.297
Number of persons in paid employment	824.485	115.905	3.743*
Mean age of population (years)	43	44	44*
Registered unemployment rate (%)	8	12	14*
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1030	955	cca 852*
Gross domestic product (mio. EUR)	38.570	4.986	cca 20% lower than national level*
Gross domestic product per capita (EUR)	19.576	16.078	cca 20% lower than national level*

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia; * internal analyze

2. YOUTH AND WORK IN SLOVENIA

POPULATION

Natural and migration changes of the population



Demographic indicators

	1966	2016
Population, 1 July	1,669,606	2,064,241
Total fertility rate	2.48	1.58
Mean age of mother at first childbirth (years)	23.9	29.4
Live births outside marriage (%)	8.7	58.6
Mean age at death	62.5	77.3
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	26.0	2.0
Mean age of groom at marriage (years)	28.2	35.3
Mean age of bride at marriage (years)	24.7	32.6

Source: SURS

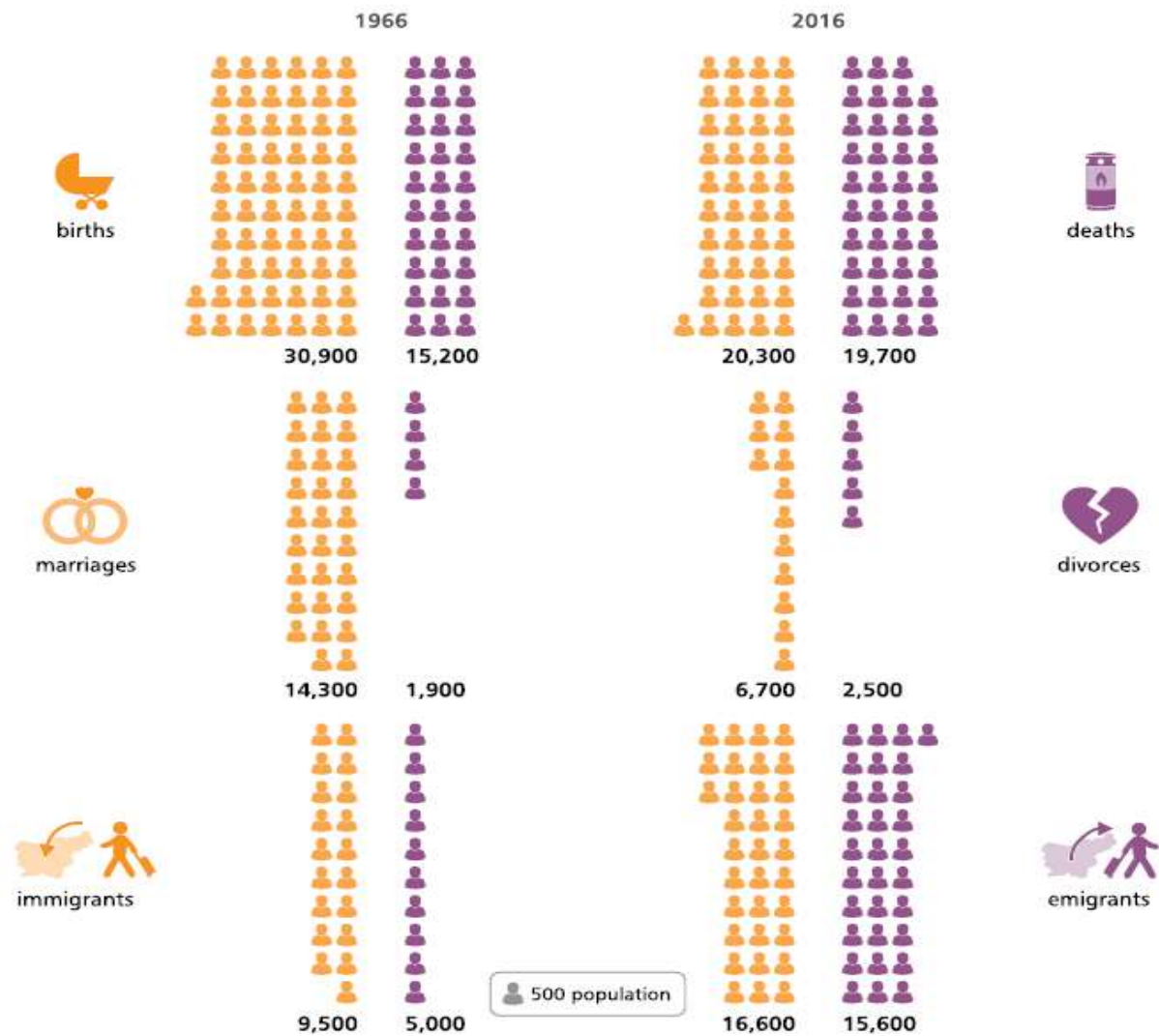
In 2016 residents of Slovenia were on average 43 years old; fifty years ago the mean age was 33 years. Fifty-year-olds (born in 1966) were the second largest generation in 2016.

Fifty years ago, fifty-year-olds (born in 1916) were the 66th largest generation.

Between 1966 and independence (1991), the population of Slovenia increased by 350,000; 70% of total increase was natural increase.

After independence the population increased by 107,000; 80% of total increase was net migration.

Population of Slovenia



Education indicators

EDUCATION

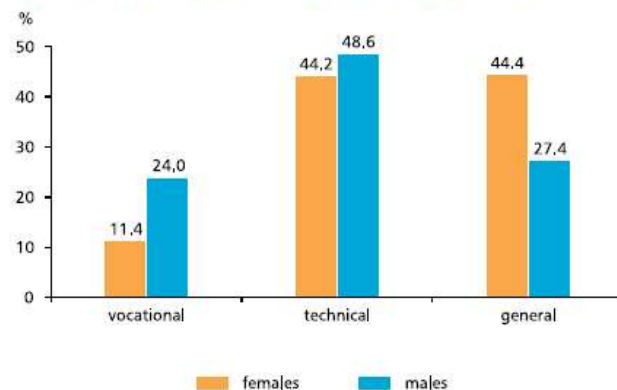
Education indicators

	2015/16	2016/17
	number	
Children in kindergartens	85,407	86,284
Kindergartens with units	978	944
Pupils in basic schools	170,067	176,898
Basic schools and units	834	820
Pupils in upper secondary schools	74,759	74,021
Students	80,798	79,547
Graduates ¹⁾	18,631	30,967

1) Data for the calendar years 2015 or 2016...

Source: SURS

Pupils by type of upper secondary education, 2016/17



Source: SURS

© SURS

At the beginning of the school year 2016/17, 91,000 boys and 86,000 girls were enrolled in basic schools. 1,500 pupils were repeating the grade. In all basic schools together, in the school year 2016/17 there were on average 18 pupils per class.

In the same school year 1,374 pupils were enrolled in private basic schools, which is less than 1% of all pupils in basic schools.

In the past 10 years enrolment in upper secondary general and technical education has been declining, while enrolment in vocational education has been slightly growing.

Participation in formal education 2016/2017

Participation in formal education, by age, 2016/17



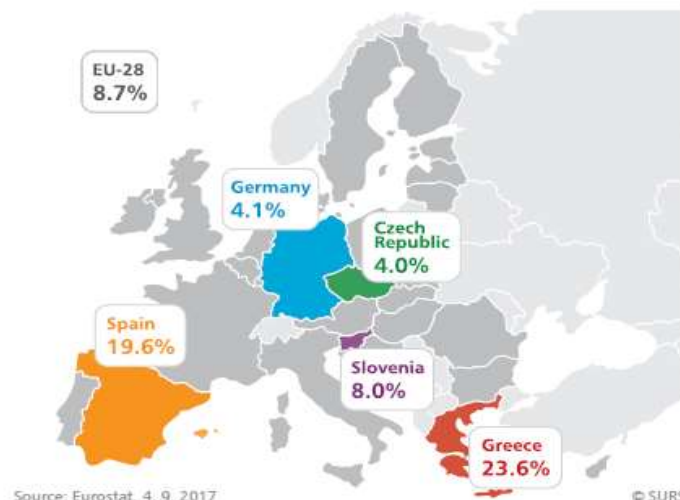
Working age population 2016

Working age population, 2016

	Total	15–29 years	30–49 years	50 years or more
	(1,000)			
Employed	915	148	520	247
employees	785	137	452	197
permanent employment	650	66	401	183
temporary employment	135	71	51	13
self-employed	108	6	63	38
Unemployed	80	26	38	16
Inactive	763	152	43	568
	%			
Unemployment rate	8.0	14.7	6.8	6.1
Employment rate	52.1	45.6	86.6	29.7

Source: SURS

Unemployment rate, selected EU-28 Member States, 2016



In 2016 there were 915,000 employed persons in Slovenia, most of them, 57%, members of the middle generation.

Young people (aged 15–29 years) were mostly in temporary employment as they had 53% of all temporary jobs.

Persons aged 30–49 years were mostly in permanent employment as they had 62% of all permanent jobs.

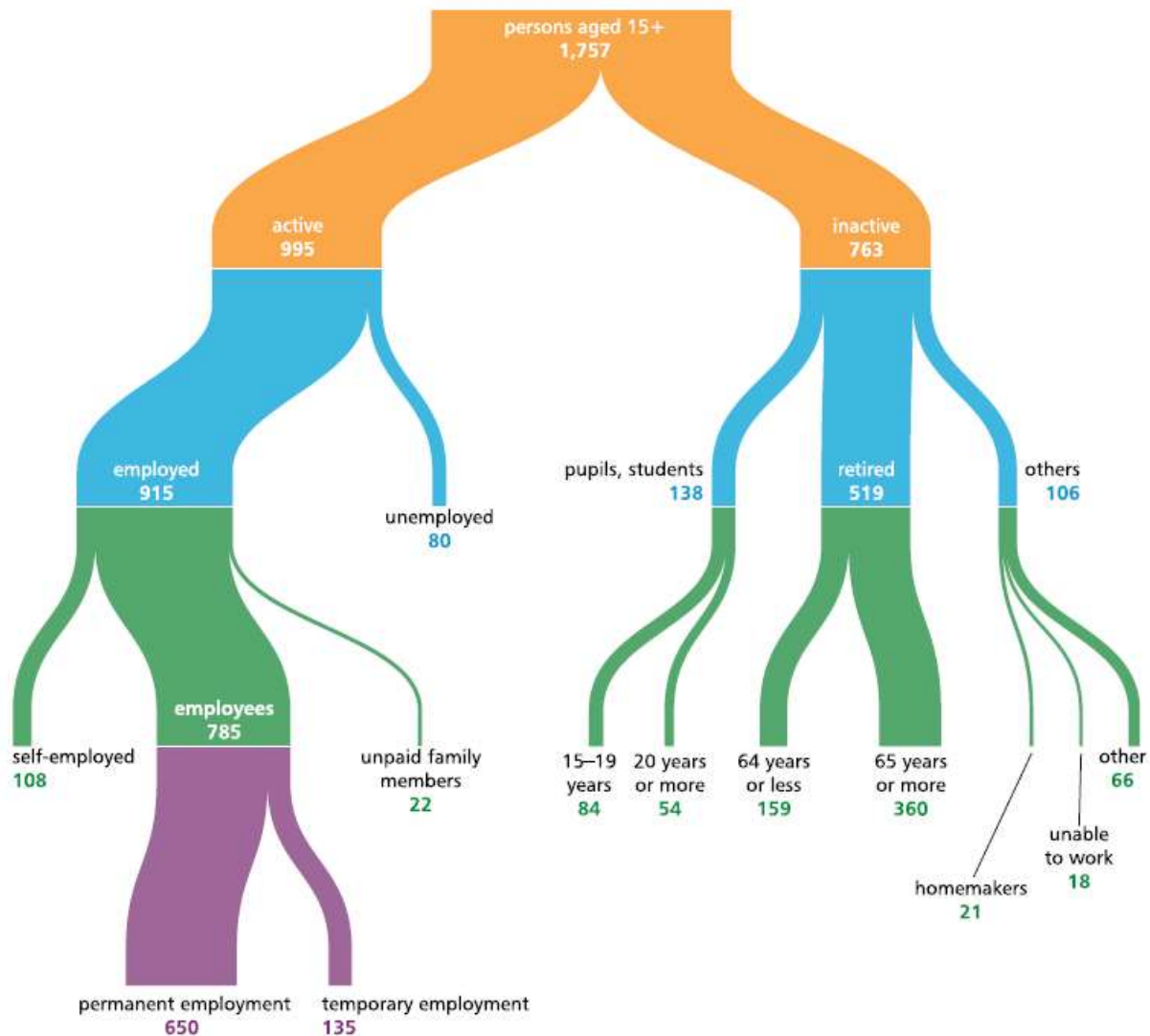
The number of unemployed men was almost the same as the number of unemployed women. The total number of unemployed persons was 8% lower than in 2015.

For women the unemployment rate was 8.6% and for men 7.5%.

In 2016 the unemployment rate was the highest in Greece (23.6%) and the lowest in the Czech Republic (4.0%); the EU-28 average was 8.7%.

Active and inactive population 2016

Active and inactive population (in 1,000), 2016¹⁾



1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.
Source: SURS



Survey on the situation of youth, 10/2017



Last year, at the youth union conducted survey about the situation of young people in Slovenia (Source: <https://www.mladiplus.si/2017/10/07/svetovni-dan-dostojnega-dela>).

The most exciting findings were:

- The right moment to create a family is, according to the majority of young people, only when they signed a permanent employment contract.
- 77 % percent of young people are willing to accept work, which requires lower levels of education than them.
- 66 % of youth are afraid that they will not get a job.
- 47 % of youth are facing a lack of funds over the past year.
- 57 % of youth work longer than their employment contract.
- 63 % of young people think that they receive a low pay for their work.
- 47 % of youth think that their job does not provide them enough security.
- 68 % of youth can not afford to buy or rent a dwelling.

4. CONCLUSINS

- The unemployment rate among young people is much higher than the Slovenian average
- Education does not provide enough useful knowledge for entry into employment process
- Rigid employment policy
- The share of labor migration of young people is increasing - brain drain

Thank you for your attention!

