

## Slovenia

In the framework of *MMWD – Making Migration Work for Development*, the WP7 activities foresee the launch of a Transnational Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation as an effort to support governments to address the consequence of Demographic trends on SEE territories. In particular, this platform will involve policy makers and decision makers at the national and sub-national level to promote the adoption of more effective services and regulations of the migration flows across the SEE area. In order to support and stimulate the dialogue within the Platform ad hoc migration profiles (MPs) will be developed for each partner country and will integrate the information and knowledge already provided by Demographic projections and Policy scenarios.

The current MP focuses on the case of Slovenia and it's centred around five topics: resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship; population flows (internal migration, emigration, immigration); immigrants presence in the national labour market; foreign population by level of educational attainment; remittances/transfers of money to country of origin. These topics have been selected among the MMWD panel of indicators relevant to describe demographic and migration trends as well as to map their socio-economic implications.



### 1. Resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship

According to the Statistical Office of Slovenia, the population of Slovenia increased by 2,264 in 2013. The number of Slovenian citizens decreased by nearly 3,000 (0.2% of Slovenian population), while the number of foreign citizens increased by about 5,200 units (5.7% of foreign population). On 1 January 2014 the 96,608 foreign citizens represented 4.7% of Slovenia's population, which, on 1 January 2014 consisted of 1,020,874 men and 1,040,211 women. The share of women among citizens of Slovenia was 51.3% (this share has been slowly decreasing for a number of years). Among foreign citizens there were 64,947 men and 31,661 women (the latter representing 32.8% of the total). Women's share has increased by 6.5% in the last four years. The majority of Slovenia's population is Slovene (83%). The vast majority of the foreign-born population (97%) is from Europe (including non-EU countries), mainly from the Yugoslavia successor states, which represent 90% of all foreigners from Europe and as much as 87% of Slovenia's total foreign population (especially citizens from Bosnia and Herzegovina). Only 3% of migrants are from countries outside of Europe; and of those, 62% are from Asia. Hungarians and Italians have the status of indigenous minorities under the Constitution of Slovenia, which guarantees them seats in the National Assembly. Most other minority groups, particularly those from other parts of the former Yugoslavia (except for one part of autochthonous community of Serbs and Croats), relocated after World War II for economic reasons.

#### Background Information on Slovenia

**Capital:** Ljubljana

**Official language:** Slovene

**Area:** 20,273 Km<sup>2</sup>

**Population (2013):** 2,059,114

**Population density (2012):** 101 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>

**Natural change in population (2013):** +0.8‰

**Foreign citizens on total population (2013):** 4.7%

**Employment rate (2013):** 63.2%

**Unemployment rate (2013):** 10.1%

**Religions (2002 census):** Roman Catholic 57.8%, Atheist 10.1%, Muslim 2.4%, Orthodox Christian 2.2%.

Slovenia is a transit country for irregular migrants and is increasingly becoming a destination country due to its favourable economic situation and relatively new European Union membership, principally for migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina (representing the first group in terms of numbers, almost 40% of foreign-born persons), Croatia (the second group, 23.1%), Serbia and Montenegro (representing over 8% of total foreign-born Slovenia residents), Bulgaria, UNSC Resolution 1244-administered Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and China.

Looking at foreign resident population according to age cohorts distribution, it can be noticed that 82.7% of total foreigners belong to the cluster of economically active individuals, meaning those people aged between 20 and 64 years old. In particular, the sub-cohort of foreigners aged 25-49 years old is highly represented: it counts for almost 60% of the total. Still according to demographic data collected in the context of the MMWD project activities, foreign population aged 19 years old or less represents 12.8% of total foreign population, while the share of those above 65 years old is minimal and equal to just 4.4%.

In addition to the above considerations, an insight can be also provided on foreign population's future demographic trends. MMWD population projections show how, at constant migration rates, by 2020 foreign citizens will amount to more than 140.000. Within this group the youngest age cohorts of economically active individuals will maintain their significant presence (58.0 % between 25 and 49 years old).

### Foreign population by age cohorts (01.01.2013)

Source: MMWD

Age cohort	Male foreigners	Female foreigners	Total foreigners
0-4	1.892	1.818	3.710
5-9	1.498	1.340	2.838
10-14	1.284	1.193	2.477
15-19	1.431	1.268	2.699
20-24	3.130	2.475	5.605
25-29	7.314	3.752	11.066
30-34	8.190	3.866	12.056
35-39	7.636	3.316	10.952
40-44	7.332	2.744	10.076
45-49	7.016	2.128	9.144
50-54	6.254	1.645	7.899
55-59	4.524	1.148	5.672
60-64	2.290	843	3.133
65-69	1.074	542	1.616
70-74	680	448	1.128
75-79	317	337	654
80+	259	401	660
<b>TOT</b>	<b>62.121</b>	<b>29.264</b>	<b>91.385</b>

**Table: Population by groups and sex in Slovenia (1 January 2014)**

	1. 1. 2013	1. 4. 2013	1. 7. 2013	1. 10. 2013	1. 1. 2014
<b>Population</b>	<b>2,058,821</b>	<b>2,058,457</b>	<b>2,059,114</b>	<b>2,060,663</b>	<b>2,061,085</b>
men	1,019,061	1,019,193	1,019,658	1,020,455	1,020,874
women	1,039,760	1,039,264	1,039,456	1,040,208	1,040,211
<b>Citizens of Republic of Slovenia</b>	<b>1,967,436</b>	<b>1,965,898</b>	<b>1,964,964</b>	<b>1,965,415</b>	<b>1,964,477</b>
men	956,940	956,318	955,934	956,206	955,927
women	1,010,496	1,009,580	1,009,030	1,009,209	1,008,550
<b>Foreign citizens</b>	<b>91,385</b>	<b>92,559</b>	<b>94,150</b>	<b>95,248</b>	<b>96,608</b>
men	62,121	62,875	63,724	64,249	64,947
women	29,264	29,684	30,426	30,999	31,661

Source: SURS

It follows that foreign citizens with their age structure continue to rejuvenate Slovenia's population since the mean age of residents is over 42 years, while in the past five years the mean age of foreign immigrants was 33 and a half years. Moreover, foreign women presence is also increasing: of all resident women aged 25-39 years old in 2013, 4.2% were foreign female citizens. The latter were citizens of around 100 countries; almost three quarters of them were citizens of one of the countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia and 6.6% were Ukrainian citizens. Almost 77% of foreign female citizens were mothers and on average they had 1.80 children.

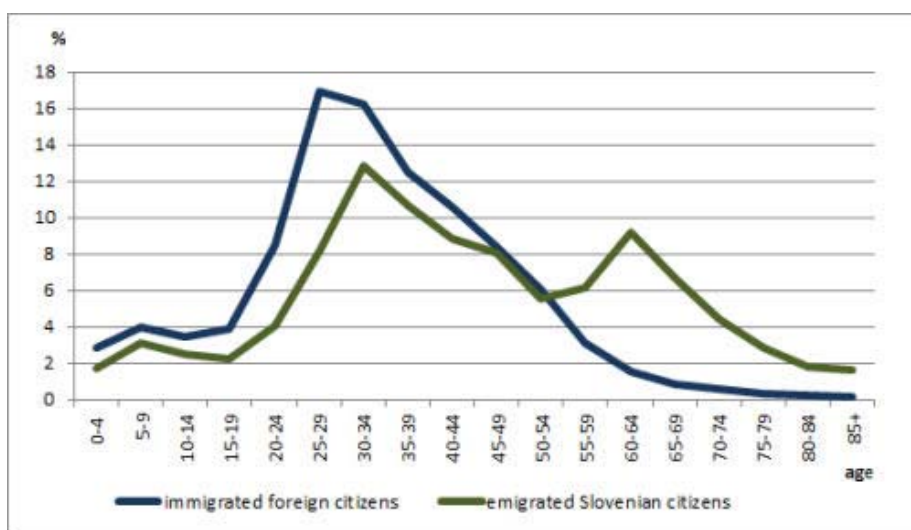
## 2. Population flows

### 2.1. Internal migration

In the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2013, 33,139 people migrated internally, which is 10.9% more than in the same period of 2012. In 2013, slightly more than 383,000 labour migrants between municipalities were registered, which is 50.6% of all persons in employment (excluding farmers). Around 108,800 people travelled to work in Ljubljana from other municipalities. Trnavska vas is the municipality in which only 9.5% of persons in employment had both their residence and workplace. Very labour-oriented municipalities are those in which the number of jobs is at least 16% higher than the number of people living in them. At the end of 2013 there were 16 such municipalities: Trzin, Murska Sobota, Šempeter – Vrtojba, Nazarje, Ljubljana, Kidričevo, Zreče, Celje, Lenart, Novo mesto, Maribor, Gornja Radgona, Ptuj, Velenje, Nova Gorica and Slovenj Gradec. Among very labour-oriented municipalities, the municipality that particularly stands out is Trzin, which is very attractive for employment. According to collected statistical data in 2013, Trzin has three times more workplaces than persons in employment living in it. At the end of 2013 there were around 129,600 labour migrants between statistical regions. Almost 83% of persons in employment found the jobs in the statistical region in which they have a residence. In 2013 Osrednjeslovenska was the only statistical region with more workplaces than persons in employment (by 26%).

total) had at least one international migration event; 16,000 of them emigrated, and one in six (2,600) returned to Slovenia. The balance for this period shows that twice as many citizens of Slovenia born in Slovenia emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to Slovenia; emigration of women (247 emigrants per 100 immigrants) was much more distinct than emigration of men (175 emigrants per 100 immigrants). Emigration is characteristic of two age groups: 60-69 years and 25-44 years. At age 60-69 years old there were about 40% more emigrants than their share in the total population, and in the most economically productive age of 25-44 years relatively slightly fewer but still much more than the average. Regarding the so-called brain drain we can ascertain that better educated citizens of Slovenia born in Slovenia are more mobile than other residents and that they emigrate from Slovenia more, even though the same is true of their immigration from abroad. On 1 January 2011 (i.e. around the middle of the observed period) the share of tertiary educated citizens of Slovenia born in Slovenia aged 25-44 years was 30%. The share for emigrants was 33% and for immigrants 36%. According to the latest available data of foreign statistical offices, most citizens of Slovenia are living in Germany (just over 22,000), followed by Austria (8,300), Italy (3,400), Switzerland (2,650) and Croatia (2,000). The number of emigrated citizens of Slovenia in 2013 was in line with the number of emigrated foreigners (both around 2,000 units in 2013).

Figure: Immigrated foreign citizens and emigrated Slovenian citizens in 2008-2012 (age as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2009)



### 2.2. Emigration

In the past five years (2008-2012) almost 40,000 international migration events involving Slovene citizens were recorded, of which more than 14,000 immigration events and more than 25,000 emigration events, i.e. 20 migration events of citizens per 1,000 population. In the 2008-2012 period one in a hundred citizens of Slovenia born in Slovenia (20,100 people in

### 2.3. Immigration

Every year in the 2005-2012 period net migration of foreign citizens was positive by over 3,000 people, except in 2010 when it was positive by only 673 people. In the observed period (2008-2012) almost 78,000 foreign citizens immigrated to Slovenia, of whom 56,000 (72%) were still living in Slovenia on 1 January 2013. Despite adverse economic conditions, this trend continues; 15,022 people immigrated to Slovenia in 2012, two thirds of them were aged 25–64; in the first half of 2013 another large positive net migration of foreign citizens was recorded (by 2,300 people). It is obvious that Slovenia is and will be a target country for many foreign citizens, which is confirmed by the fact that more than a thousand immigrants acquired Slovene citizenship in a relatively short time.

Positive net migration was recorded for foreign nationals (1,297 persons), while 1,351 Slovene citizens more emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to it.

Foreign daily migrants are people who are citizens of neighbour countries (Italy, Austria, Hungary or Croatia) and work in Slovenia but do not have a registered permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia. At the end of 2013 around 2,100 foreign daily migrants were employed in Slovenia, most of them from Croatia (around 1,400) and from Italy (almost 500).

### 3. Immigrants presence in the Slovenian labour market

According to the Statistical Office of Slovenia, the number of active persons (i.e. employed and unemployed) decreased by about 16,400 in 2012 and reached 922,389. On 1 January 2013 employed persons represented just over 87% of all active persons (about 0.8% less than a year earlier). Out of the 12,281 foreign immigrants to Slovenia in 2012, the most came to Slovenia to work (48%). Many also immigrated to join their families (41%), whereas other reasons (e.g. to study) were less common. In 2011, more than one third of work permits to foreigners still pertained to the construction sector (33%), which intensely relies on the cheap and hard-working migrant labour force. A large percentage of permits pertained to unknown activities (28%), followed by manufacturing (12.4%) and transportation and storage (11%). In January 2011, 27,625 valid work permits existed for the construction sector, while in December 2011, the figure was just 11,198. This 41% decrease is not only a consequence of changes of the Law on Employment and Work of Foreigners, but also a consequence of the closing down of many posts due to bankruptcies of firms and the faulty organization and payment disorderliness. The crisis in construction has compelled several migrants to seek work in agriculture, specifically seasonal work, while many also seek employment elsewhere (for example in Germany and Austria). Information about unemployment among foreign born persons are difficult to obtain from official data, since only holders of personal work permits can register with the Employment Service.

Table 3: Valid and issued work permits by type, 2010–2012

Year	Personal work permit	Employment permit	Permit for work	No permit	Total
<b>Valid work permits</b>					
December 2010*	56,627	12,343	4,943		73,913
December 2011	22,232	8,563	3,426		34,221
June 2012**	22,461	8,323	3,327		34,111
<b>Issued work permits</b>					
December 2010	14,709	18,636	4,859	2,484	40,688
December 2011	8,992	10,750	3,688	3,580	27,010
June 2012	2,539	4,926	1,878	1,527	10,870

Source: Author's table on Employment Service of Slovenia data.

Note (s): \*Data refer to the period 1 January – 31 December; \*\*Data refer to the period 1 January – 30 June.

Source: Migration, Employment and labour Market integration policies in the European Union (IOM,2011)

Table: Immigrants and emigrants aged 15 or more by activity status, citizenship and sex in Slovenia, 2012

	Immigrants			Emigrants		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
<b>Population</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>7,997</b>	<b>5,015</b>
active	7,215	5,686	1,529	7,546	5,374	2,172
employed	6,353	5,172	1,181	6,664	4,801	1,863
unemployed	862	514	348	882	573	309
inactive	5,688	2,301	3,387	5,466	2,623	2,843
<b>Citizens of the RS</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>7,167</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>3,486</b>
active	594	401	193	3,446	1,914	1,532
employed	378	257	121	2,951	1,634	1,317
unemployed	216	144	72	495	280	215
inactive	1,558	821	737	3,721	1,767	1,954
<b>Foreign citizens</b>	<b>10,751</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>1,529</b>
active	6,621	5,285	1,336	4,100	3,460	640
employed	5,975	4,915	1,060	3,713	3,167	546
unemployed	646	370	276	387	293	94
inactive	4,130	1,480	2,650	1,745	856	889

Source: SURS

## 4. Foreign population by level of educational attainment

One in four foreign immigrants had at least upper secondary technical education, and two out of three had more than primary school. The share of foreign immigrants with tertiary education (8%) in the 2008-2012 period is not comparable to the share of tertiary educated residents of Slovenia (19%), but when one takes into account that Slovenia's population increased by more than 4,000 well-educated people (1,200 with short-term higher education, 2,400 with university education and 400 masters or doctors of science), the data on emigration of citizens of Slovenia born in Slovenia are put in a proper perspective. When they immigrated to Slovenia, three out of four foreign immigrants with tertiary education were younger than 45 years. Among those who migrated to Slovenia in 2012, 30% had basic education or less, 55% had upper secondary education and 15% had tertiary education.

## 5. Remittances/transfers of money to country of origin

On the basis of World Bank estimate, in 2013 the flows of money sent by migrants in Slovenia to their country of origin, usually referred to as workers' remittances, including both extra-EU27 and intra-EU27 flows, amounted to over 532 million euro.

### Remittances

US\$ millions	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
<b>Inward remittance flows<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>238</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>297</b>
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	13	12	7	6	5	–	–	–
Compensation of employees	217	249	254	274	315	347	279	–
Migrants' transfers	8	5	3	3	2	–	–	–
<b>Outward remittance flows</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>–</b>
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	0	1	1	1	1	40	34	–
Compensation of employees	65	78	90	127	247	339	158	–
Migrants' transfers	1	2	4	1	2	–	–	–

a. For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$1.9 bn, total international reserves US\$1.0 bn in 2008.

## 6. Relevant links

- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
- <http://www.stat.si>
- <http://www.iom.int>

## SIMPLE MAP (NUTS 3 level)

### Goriška

The MMWD – Making Migration Work for Development is designed in the realm of the Europe 2020 Strategy to support regional strategy-making for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Its key assumption is that policy-makers dealing with territorial development are in need of a future-oriented and integrated vision of development, that would help identify key regional and local challenges and translate the targets and objectives of Europe 2020 into territorial policy priorities. The project foresees the development of a Transnational Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation to support the governments of SEE territories in adopting more effective services and regulating the migration flows across the SEE area. In order to foster the dialogue within the Platform, ad hoc Migration Profiles (MPs) will be developed and will integrate the information already known by each partner country.

The current MP is related to Goriška (or Northern Primorska), a Slovenian statistical region, and it focuses on five different topics: resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship; population flows (internal migration, emigration, immigration); immigrants presence in the national labour market; foreign population by level of educational attainment; remittances/transfers of money to country of origin. These topics have been selected among the MMWD panel of indicators relevant to describe demographic and migration trends as well as to map their socio-economic implications.

#### Background Information on Goriška

**Capital: Nova Gorica**

**Official language: Slovene**

**Area: 2,325 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Population (2012): 119,163**

**Population density (2012): 51.3 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>**

**Natural change in population (2011): +1.4‰**

**Foreign citizens on total population (2011): 4.3%**

**Employment rate (2011): 78.1%**

**Unemployment rate (2011): 6.7%**

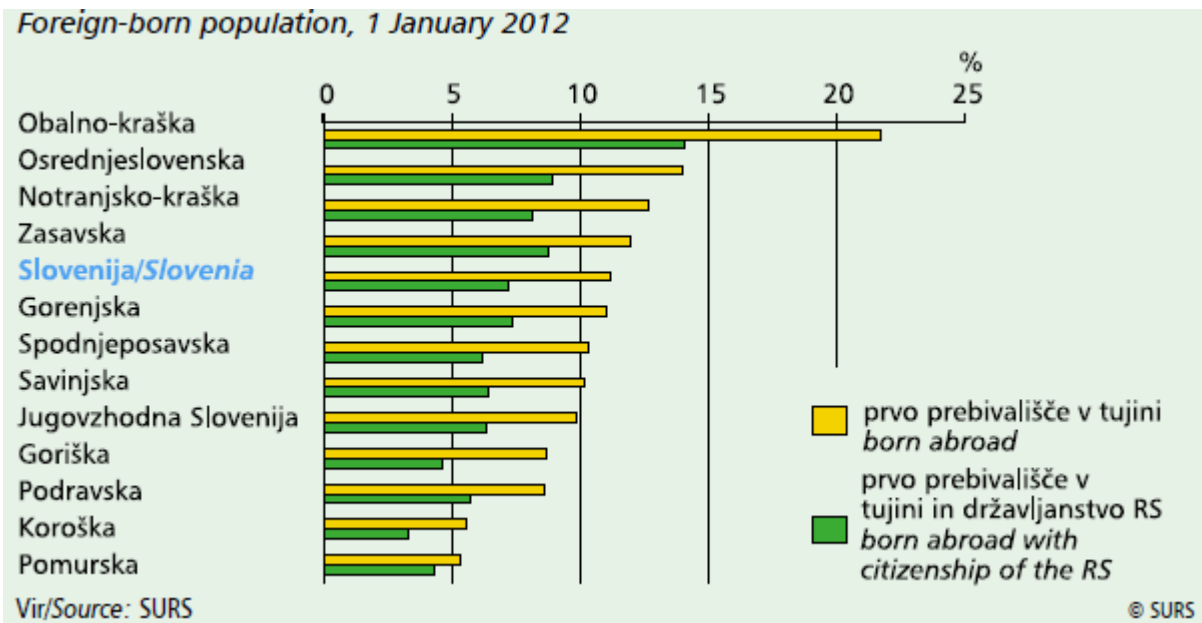


#### 1. Resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship

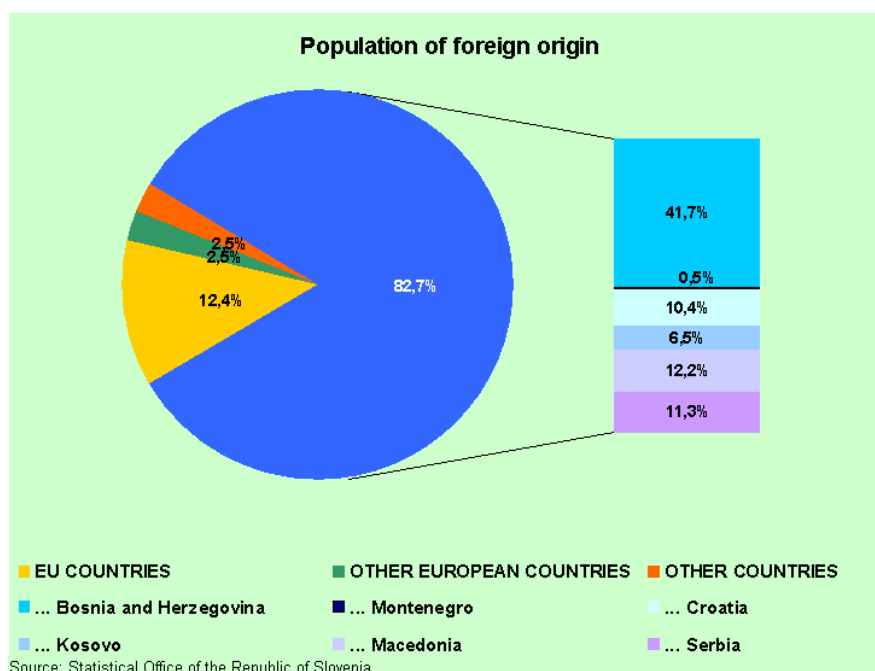
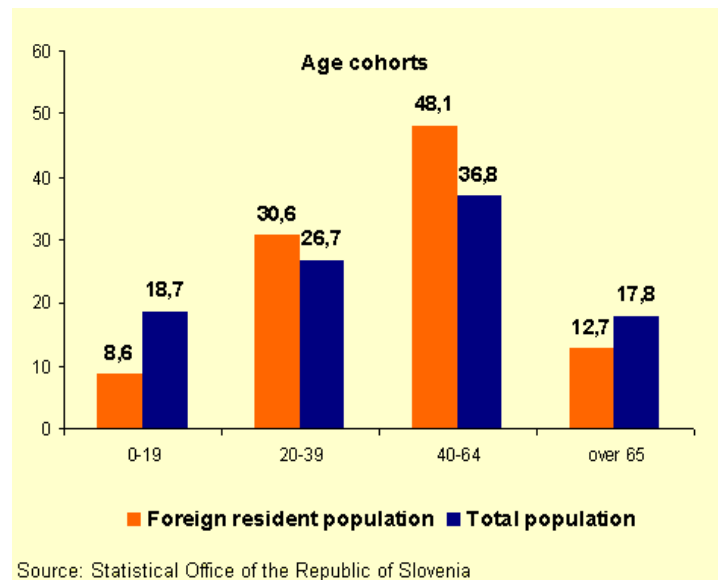
This statistical region lies at the far west of Slovenia along the border with Italy. On 1 January 2011, 4.3% of resident population with Slovenian citizenship has foreign origins. However, more than 10,300 residents (8.7% of the overall population in Goriška) were born abroad. When referring to resident foreign population, the present section will refer to all people whose country of first residence was not Slovenia, thus including both those who acquired Slovenian citizenship and those who did not.

Considering the country of origin of the resident foreign population, the vast majority (more than 82%) come from the former Yugoslavia. The most represented former Yugoslav country is Bosnia and Herzegovina with 4,329 persons (more than 50%). The other half is divided into Macedonia (14.7%), Serbia (13.7%), Croatia (12.6%), Kosovo (7.8%) and Montenegro (0.6%). The remaining 17.3% of resident foreign population in Goriška is from EU member countries (12.4%), followed by other European countries (2.5%) and other non-European countries (2.5%).

Overall, the statistical region of Goriška is one with the lowest rate of resident foreign population, compared to the other statistical regions. In particular, Obalno-kraška is the region with the highest number of residents who were born outside Slovenia.



Out of all the foreign residents, around 60% are men. Compared to women, men especially come from former Yugoslav countries; on the other side, women come from other European or non-European countries to a greater extent than men. It is worth noting that, among the different former Yugoslav countries, women come from Croatia almost twice as much as men. If we consider the foreign-born population by age cohorts and compare it with the overall population in Goriška, we can see that foreign young people and foreign old people are under-represented: foreign residents aged 0-19 years are 8.6% (versus 18.7% of the overall population), and foreign residents aged over 65 years are 12.7% (versus 17.8). On the other hand, adult people are over-represented: foreign residents aged 20-39 years are 30.6% (versus 26.7%), and those aged 40-64 years are 48.1% (versus 36.8%).



## 2. Population flows

### 2.1. Internal migration

The following data on internal migration specifically refer to a change of settlement of Slovenian residents carried out on the territory of Slovenia. In 2012, 2,483 immigrants moved in Goriška from other Slovenian statistical region (2.1% of resident population in Goriška), equally divided into men (53.6%) and women (46.4%).

On the other side, 2,842 people emigrated from Goriška to other Slovenian statistical regions (2.4% of resident population) with a good balance between men (51.9%) and women (48.1%). In Goriška, the net migration rate between statistical regions is negative (-359 residents, which is -3.0‰ of total population), thus underlying that the number of internal migrants from Goriška exceeds the number of internal migrants to Goriška. In particular, more than half of the people who decided to move from Goriška to another Slovenian statistical region chose to settle in the region of Osrednjeslovenska (58.2%), which is the most densely populated area of Slovenia and includes the capital Ljubljana.

### 2.2. International migration

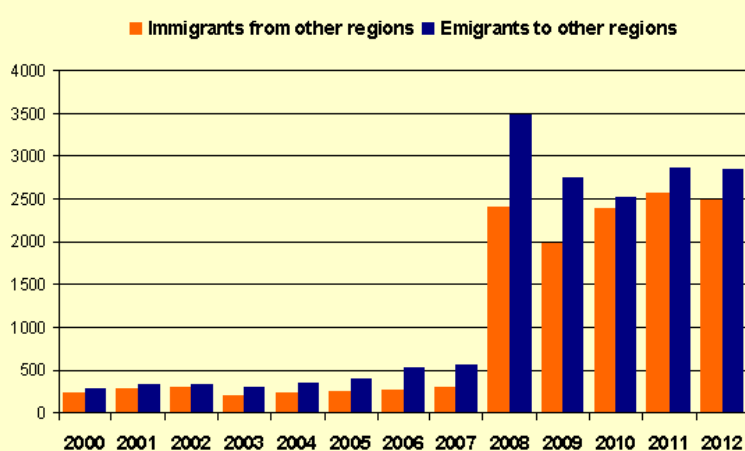
In 2012, 821 immigrants (equivalent to the 6.9‰ of the whole population in Goriška) moved to the region from abroad, equally distributed between men (55.5%) and women (44.5%). 689 of them (84.8%) were foreigners from other countries, while the remaining 125 (15.2%) were Slovenian citizens returning to their country. Compared to 2011, in 2012 there was an increase in immigrants (+46), entirely due to the arrival of foreigners (+49), while the number of returning Slovenian citizens slightly decreased (-3).

Moving to the emigration rate in 2012, 701 residents in Goriška moved abroad (5.9‰ of total population of the region), mostly men (65.2%). Similarly to the immigration rate, the emigration rate increased since 2011 (+93 people). In this case, however, the increase is mainly due to the higher number of Slovenian citizens moving abroad (+141). At contrast, the number of foreign residents returning to their country of origin decreased (-48). The effect of this phenomenon is a net increase of foreign residents (+97) from 2011 to 2012, given by a higher rate of foreign immigration and a lower rate of foreign emigration.

Overall, the net migration rate from/to abroad in 2012 is 1.0‰ (+120 residents), as a result of gaining 313 foreign immigrants and losing 193 Slovenian-citizen emigrants.

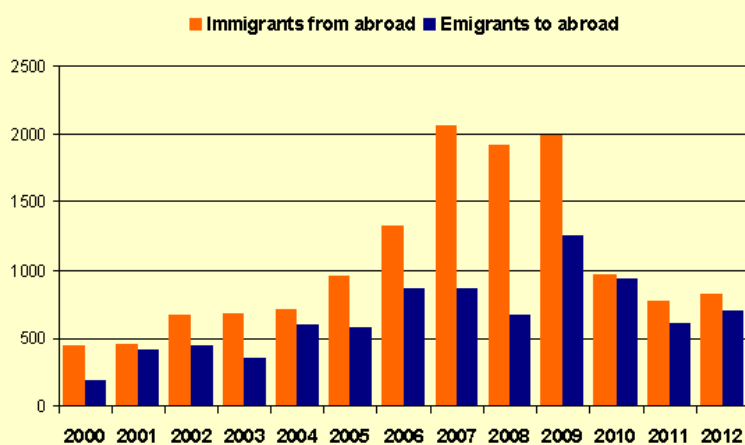
Considering both the internal and the international migration, the total net migration rate in the region of Goriška is -2.0‰ (-239 residents). The negative balance is due to the negative net internal migration rate (-3.0‰) which exceeds the positive net international migration rate (+1.0‰). In other words, even if the number of people coming from abroad exceeds the amount of people moving abroad, it is not nearly enough to compensate the amount of residents moving from Goriška to a different Slovenian region. Internal migration affects the amount of resident population in Goriška more than international immigration/emigration does.

Immigration from and emigration to other regions 2000-2012



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Immigration from and emigration to abroad 2000-2012



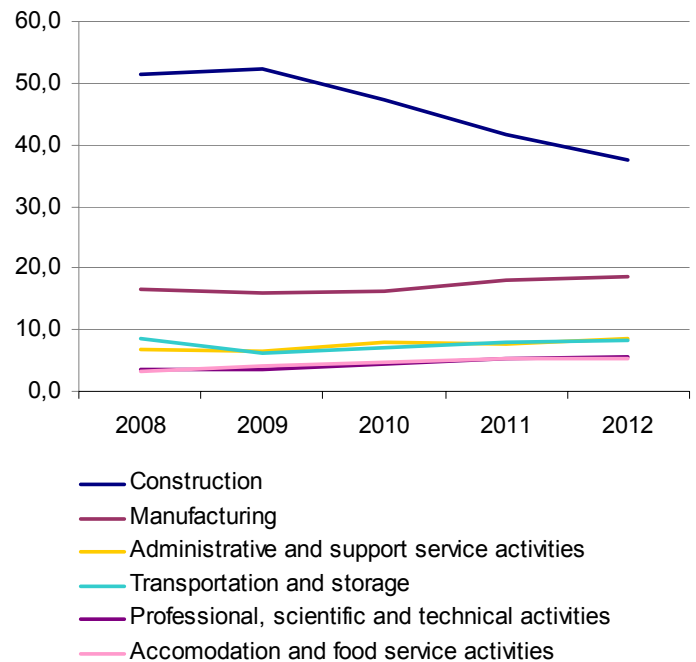
Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia



### 3. Immigrants presence in the Slovenian labour market

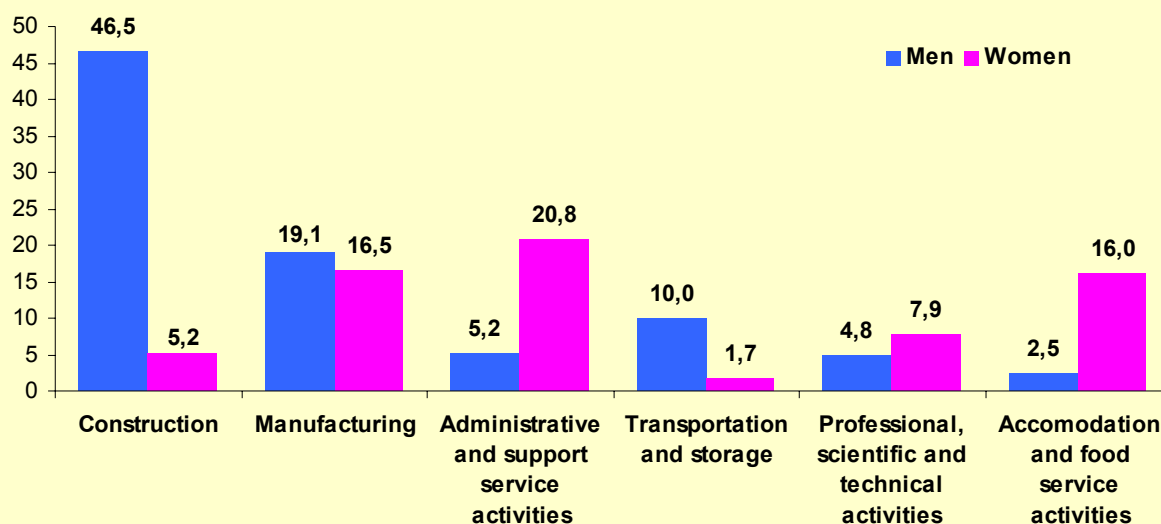
According to the Statistical Register of Employment, in 2012 there were 2.979 working foreigners in Goriška (considering only those persons in paid employment with employment contracts and self-employed persons), out of which 78.2% were men and 21.8% were women. Considering the different areas and industries where foreigners are most commonly employed, at first place we find "Construction", where 37.5% of foreign workers (and 46.5% of foreign man workers) are employed, followed by "Manufacturing" with 18.5% of foreign workers (an industry where a gender balance can be observed: 19.1% of men and 16.5% of women). The "Administrative and support service activities" sector includes 8.6% of total foreign workers, and it is the area where the most of foreign women find work (20.8% of foreign women workers). Other sector with a significant presence of foreigners are "Transportation and storage" (8.2%), "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (5.5%), and "Accommodation and food service activities" (5.4%). The figure below shows the different distribution of men and women in the most popular sectors in 2012. The "employed foreigners by industry" figure shows the trend of employed foreigners in different industries starting from 2008 until 2012. Despite the fact that "Costruction" is the most common industry for foreigners, it can be observed a decreasing trend in the last few years, while the other industries are slowly increasing.

Employed foreigners by industry, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: SORS

Employed foreigners in 2012 by gender and industry (%)



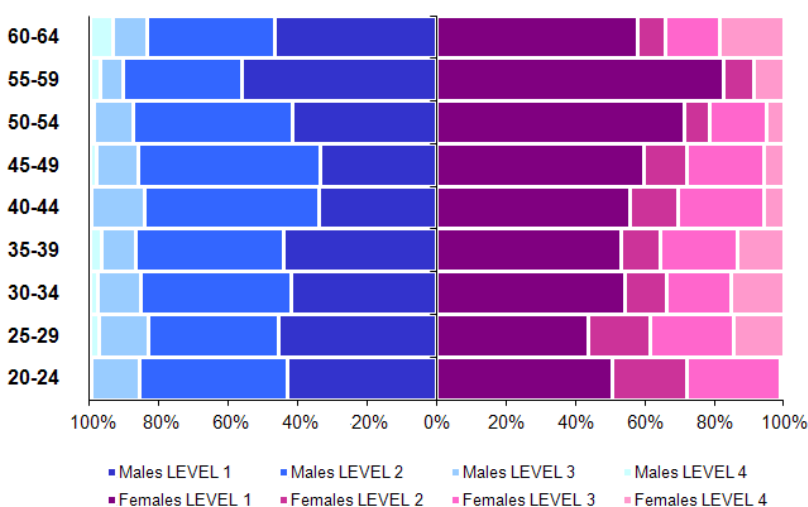
Source: SORS

### 4. Foreign population by level of educational attainment

Compared to Slovenian citizens, foreign population in Goriška has a significantly lower level of educational attainment. Foreign residents over-represent the first two levels of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED): 47.1% of them just achieved level 1, which includes no education, incomplete basic education and compulsory basic education (versus 31.3% of nationals); 34.2% achieved level 2, which includes short-term vocational and vocational upper secondary education (versus 23.3% of nationals); 14.3% achieved level 3, which includes technical and general upper secondary education which allows going to university (versus 27.9% of nationals); only 4.4% achieved level 4, which includes tertiary level (versus 17.4% of nationals).

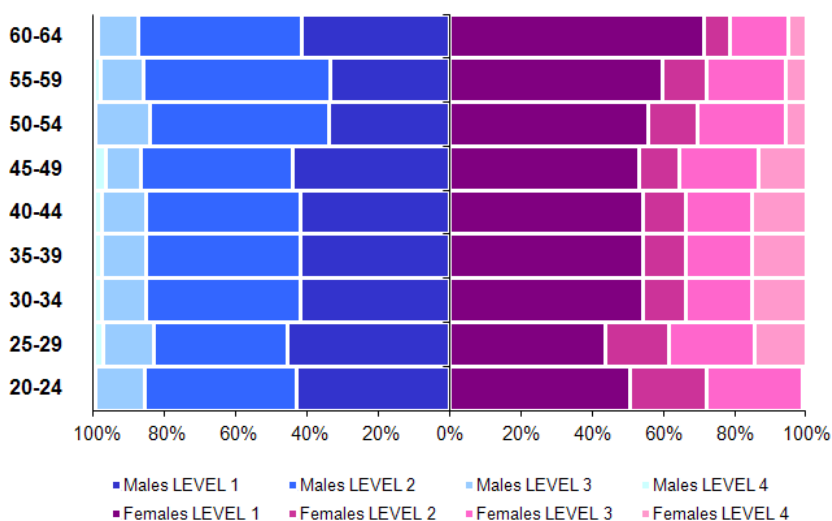
Making a comparison between male and female foreigners by level of educational attainment, women over-represent both the lowest and the highest ISCED levels: 57.7% of them just achieved level 1 (versus 42.9% of men), but they also double men in the achievement of the upper educational levels (level 3 and 4), with a frequency of 29.4% vs. 14.4%. In confirmation of that, if we consider the level of educational attainment by gender and age cohorts in 2011 (in particular those between 20 and 64 years old, which roughly coincide with the labour force), we can see how women in each age cohort attained a higher level of education (level 3 or level 4) compared to men. In particular, within 25-49 years old, 11% of women attained level 4, while only 2% of men did. At the same time, a higher percentage of women than men in each age cohort attained the lowest level of education (level 1). This is especially true in the range between 50-64 years old: 71% of foreign females (versus 48% of foreign man) stand at the lowest level. The following figures show the level of education of foreign population by gender and age in 2011 and the projections in 2020. However, it must be noticed that given the small number of observations for some levels of education and age cohorts the estimates are not completely reliable.

Level of education of foreign population by gender and age in 2011



Source: MMWD - socio-demographic projections

Level of education of foreign population by gender and age in 2020



Source: MMWD - socio-demographic projections

## 5. Remittances/transfers of money to country of origin

Data on remittances (as shown in the “Remittances” table) are only available at national level for Slovenia, and not for Goriška region. The World Bank provides data on remittances and transfers of money to the country of origin until 2009. In 2009 the total amount of inward remittance flows was 279 million USD (around 200 million Euros), entirely coming from compensation of employees. The total amount of the outward remittance flows was 191 million USD (around 137 million Euros), out of which 34 millions were coming from workers’ remittances and 158 millions from compensation of employees. Compared to the previous year (2008), both the inward and the outward remittance flows decreased (respectively, -68 million USD and -189 million USD).

### Remittances

<i>US\$ millions</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
<b>Inward remittance flows</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>297</b>
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	13	12	7	6	5	–	–	–
Compensation of employees	217	249	254	274	315	347	279	–
Migrants' transfers	8	5	3	3	2	–	–	–
<b>Outward remittance flows</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>–</b>
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	0	1	1	1	1	40	34	–
Compensation of employees	65	78	90	127	247	339	158	–
Migrants' transfers	1	2	4	1	2	–	–	–

Source: The World Bank

## 6. Relevant links

- <http://www.stat.si/eng/index.asp>
- [http://www.stat.si/popis2002/en/rezultati\\_html/OBC-T-06ENG.htm](http://www.stat.si/popis2002/en/rezultati_html/OBC-T-06ENG.htm)
- <http://www.worldbank.org>

## REGIONALIZATION AND REGIONS

The Constitution, adopted in 1991, guarantees local self-government (Art. 9 and Art. 138 to 144). The country developed into a decentralised unitary state in 1993 as the Local Self-Government Act was adopted. This provided for territorial reorganisation and 212 new municipalities replaced the former communes. Slovenia is thus a decentralised unitary state with 85 devolved State administration units and municipalities.

In 2006, the Constitution was amended so as to enable the establishment of Regions, which did not exist until then. The country has twelve statistical regions, which do not have their own governments or their own competences.

authorities and the government more closely, to give it its full meaning by making it more efficient on all questions that have an impact on local authorities, and not only on financial matters; c) promote, where appropriate, the merger of local authorities, after their consultation, for a better functioning local democracy; d) clarify the issue of the criteria and the number of regions in order to launch the process of regionalisation, by taking into account the principles laid down in the Reference Framework for Regional Democracy; e) disseminate the existing good practices concerning the integration of Roma into local communities in order to improve their participation in local political life.

### Slovenian Statistical regions:



In addition, Slovenia is composed of fifty-eight devolved State administrative units, which ensure State responsibilities and manage affairs falling under the area of expertise of their respective ministries at regional level. However, these units do not have the status of local government. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe Recommendation for Slovenia, released in October 2011, underlined that the difficulty in reaching a consensus on the number of regions constitutes the principal reason that the process of regionalisation is blocked.

So the Council suggested some useful policies initiatives: a) increase the local authorities' revenue autonomy by widening local tax and fees revenue and ensure that the criteria used to calculate the per capita amount is revised and tied in more closely with local government functions; b) strengthen the legal provisions concerning the process of consultation between the associations of local

## POLICY GOVERNANCE

### Labour Governance

At the regulation level, Project MMWD Activity 7.1 mapped 3 stakeholders (Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities; Slovenian Labour Inspectorate; Employment Service of Slovenia) and a national negotiating table (Economic and Social Council).

The work of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities encompasses a number of topics including: the status, rights and obligations of workers at work and arising from work, incomes policy and pay system regulation, pension and disability insurance, collective contracts and managing relations with social partners, employment policy at home and abroad, preventing illegal work and employment, unemployment insurance, scholarships and professional education, health and safety at work, work permits, labour market access, EU funds. Labour Migrations Division design the development and implementation of policies and measures concerning labour migrations and supervise their implementation.

The Economic and Social Council was founded as the main consultative and coordinative institution for social dialogue in Slovenia. It is a tripartite body in which the Government plays an active role as the third partner besides the employers' and trade unions' associations. In Slovenia there are periodical negotiation procedures. During the negotiations there are 2 main actors: Ministry of labour, family, social affairs and equal opportunities and syndicates. Economic and Social Council was primarily set up to deal with issues related to the social agreement and wage policy, social policy, labor relations, employment and employment related topics, industrial relations (system of collective bargaining, etc), etc. As well as dealing with areas requiring tripartite agreement, the ESC can also examine other matters of an economic and social nature. In addition to its advisory role, the ESC has a key role in negotiations for social agreements and, until some years ago, also wage policy agreements, which were adopted within the sphere of its activities. The ESC examines draft legislation covering the entire spectrum of economic and social relations between employers and employees. The ESC also examines strategic development papers. The ESC was also consulted on the reform programme for the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy.

The labour policy implementation phase is the responsibility of two main stakeholders. The Slovenian Labour Inspectorate of the RS is an administrative body within the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs. It supervises the implementation of laws, other regulations, collective contracts and general acts that govern employment relations, pay and other receipts from employment, the employment of workers at home and abroad,

worker participation in management, strikes and the safety of workers at work, unless otherwise specified by regulations.

The main Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS) activities are: employment advice and job broking, life-long career guidance, unemployment benefit and unemployment insurance, implementation of active employment policy (AEP) measures and programmes, issuing of work and employment permits for foreign workers, preparation of analytical, development and other professional materials related to ESS activities, labour market (LM) and ESS information of a public nature.

## Welfare Governance

The main actor in the Regulation and Planning phases of social policies governance is the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal opportunities and its line directorates (Directorate of Labour, Relations and Labour Rights; Directorate for Labour Market and Employment; Directorate of Family; Directorate for Social Affairs; Department for Equal Opportunities and European coordination) which competences encompass also the following areas: incomes policy and pay system regulation; pension and disability insurance; unemployment insurance; status and comprehensive social protection for disabled people, young people, children and families; family and demographic policy; society security and society care; social assistance to individuals, families and groups at threat; equal opportunities for women and men; educating children with developmental difficulties; care for people that cannot do so themselves; etc. Other relevant stakeholders involved in these social policies governance phases are two associated bodies of MLFSA as the Labour Inspectorate and the Employment Service of Slovenia, the Social Chamber of Slovenia, NGOs and Syndicates.

MLFSA asks the advisory opinion concerning the draft legislation to social partners, NGOs, and experts bodies such Social Chamber of Slovenia, Institute of Republic of Slovenia for Social Protection, Slovene foundation for UNICEF), Student organisation of Slovenia, Union of retired people of Slovenia, Association of Free Trade Unions of Slovenia, etc The Social Chamber (SC) cooperates with the MLFSA, the National Assembly, the National Social and Economic Council and other administrative bodies on national, regional or local community levels, with professional associations and communities, research and educational institutions in Slovenia. SC prepare regulations and standards governing social welfare services and qualification standards for different activities and for the assessment of professional work.

The main stakeholders in the implementation phase are MLFSA and its line departments previously mentioned, the Labour Inspectorate, Employment Service of Slovenia and the Ministry of interior (Migration and Naturalisation Directorate; Migration Office and Internal Affairs Inspectorate). The MLFSA's Directorate of family covers responsibility for the formation and implementation of that part of family policy concerning marital relations, unmarried partners, parents and children, state policy regarding children, adoption, fostering and guardianship, and family incomes: child supplements, compensation for childbirth leave, parental supplement, childcare supplement, and the package for new-born children. The Ministry of interior's Migration and Integration Directorate assist foreigners also with permanent residence permission, registration of residence, asylum. The Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia – the Child Observatory

monitors the implementation of the objectives of the Programme for Youth and children Through the Programme for Children and Youth the government of the Republic of Slovenia wants to achieve a united front of various players in order to meet the basic objective - to improve the quality of life for children and youth in Slovenia.

At local level Associations of centres for social work determine the offer of programmes within a local community and user guidance, create the juncture of diverse executors (determining the needs), interconnect local systems, cooperate with new programmes planning and development, organise the professional support from governmental and non-governmental sector. They deal with parental and family protection programmes.

The service delivery governance phase's main actors are the Employment service of Slovenia, the Social Chamber and a number of NGOs as ODNOS and Zavod Institute. The Employment service of Slovenia and its regional branches organize Slovene language course for foreigners. Also other courses for unemployed people are offered with an aim to get better opportunities and skills for job (e.g. primary and secondary school education, computer literacy, accounting etc). They give information about housing, permission for residence, visas. **The Social Chamber sets up training programmes**, as specified by the Social Welfare Act (ZSV) (it has already organised the Assistant to the Family Training Programme as well as the Programme for Managing a Social Welfare Institute); SC plans and organises continuous professional instruction and training for professional workers and associates; SC determines the types and levels of instruction programmes for professional associates in social welfare; SC prepares and adopts catalogues of required knowledge and reviews the level of competence for providing various social welfare services and performing various social welfare tasks; SC plans and organises the supervision of the professional work performed by professional workers. The Slovene Philanthropy – Migration Program Unit is carrying out the activities for the following target groups: asylum seekers; underage refugees, asylum seekers and other underage migrants; unaccompanied children; integration of refugees; learning and education; raising public awareness; advocacy of migrant worker rights. ODNOS members offer: initial social assistance (talk and recognition of the social situation); defence before public institutions, mobilisation (activation and direction based on recognised and expressed user needs); psychosocial support, personal counselling and recognition of social situation. ZAVOD Vesela dRuščina Institute is an educational and counselling institute. Its goal is to ensure an all-around support for multicultural families and immigrant families from former Soviet Union countries in Slovenia.

At local level Social work centres deliver social security services to prevent social distress and

difficulties (social prevention), including activities and help for self-care of individuals, families and population groups. The competent social work centre shall decide upon the choice of particular persons for family attendants based on the opinion of the invalidity commissions of the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute. The social work centre conclude contracts on active addressing of social problems (integration in medical treatment etc.), which shall determine the obligations of entitled persons and the termination of their entitlement to financial social welfare. The competent social work centre determines the obligation of the state or another municipality in accordance with the Social Security Act. At local level Municipalities are the key actors in the area of social housing supply. According to the Housing Act, it is the duty of municipalities to build social flats and allocate them for renting. In compliance with the municipal housing programmes municipalities build new flats, buy cheaper flats, exchange flats and reconstruct older flats. Municipalities take care of both non-profit and social flats.

## Education Governance

The 1991 Constitution of Slovenia stipulates freedom of choice in education, and guarantees the autonomy of higher education institutions. The Slovenia education system is mainly organised as a public service as part of which public and private institutions and private persons who hold a concession provide accredited programmes. It is laid down by law that public schools are secular and the school environment autonomous.

Basic School Act, Organisation and Financing of Education Act and The White Paper on Education regulate the basic management and organisational principles, distinguishing the responsibilities and autonomy between the state, the municipalities and the schools.

Compulsory basic education, secondary/higher and adult education are in the domain of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. The social status of pupils and students and their families is the responsibility of the Ministry of Family, Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities which participates in the legislation of vocational education (more specifically through its Labour Inspectorate). Since 2012, The Ministry includes various services, directorates and sectors: the Education Development Office, the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth and the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Education and Sport.

In the management of public education institutions, the government plays several roles, being the regulator, the founder, the main finance contributor and the supervisor. As the property owner, the government conducts ownership and structural management of institutions directly by applying administrative measures and through its representatives on management boards, participates in school head master appointments and conducts general control. The property ownership and limited management responsibilities have only been transferred to public universities.

The government primary concern are public education institutions. Public institutions are public entities controlled by the government by using mechanisms such as appointment of its representatives in management bodies, public financing and passing general rules and guidelines regarding public services as part of the legislation and other public documents. The government establishes public upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary institutions, educational institutions for children and adolescents with special needs and student dormitories. Municipalities are the founders of public kindergartens, music schools, basic schools, pupil dormitories and folk high schools. Private kindergartens, schools and tertiary institutions can be founded by domestic or foreign persons or legal entities. The only exception is basic schools which can be only founded only domestic legal entities or persons.

Municipalities as local self-governed communities

which are in principle financed from their own resources (collected taxes, benefits, income from property), whereby economically weak municipalities are supported by government subventions. Decisions on issues that are under the municipality authority are made by local community bodies, such as municipality councils and mayors. In terms of direct management of kindergartens and schools, municipalities have their representatives on kindergarten and school boards. In the management of higher education institutions, local communities have no direct authority. Even though Slovenia at this stage is formally not organised by regions, regional development agencies have been established in all statistically defined regions in order to promote regional development. They are responsible, among other things, for organising education for the needs of the region; for drafting feasibility studies for the establishment of private tertiary education institutions; for facilitating relationships of universities and other tertiary institutions with the regional business community. Together with municipalities and business entities in the region they play an important role in creating uniform regional scholarship schemes.

Post-secondary schools are more autonomous. They organise their management and expert bodies in dependence of their founder (government, private sector) and the management method (independents school, a branch of another institution or business entity). Post-secondary school management bodies include, in addition to representatives of the founder and the staff, student and employer representatives. Management bodies comprise the director or school head teacher and the school council (or strategic council). Post-secondary technical schools have an evaluation and quality assurance committee which cooperates with other evaluation bodies in tertiary education. Technical post-secondary schools can join the Community which on their behalf cooperates with expert councils, accreditation and evaluation tertiary education bodies and international associations.

In institutions which are established by municipalities, the government plays a regulatory and supervisory role and asserts its authority by providing funding for salaries and by subsidising municipality budgets. As public education institutions do not own property but only manage properties on behalf of their founder, investments and development are also the founder's responsibility. The government and municipalities (with financial support from the government) have the developer and investor function.

The Institute for Vocational Education and Training is the central Slovenian institution dealing with development, research and counselling in the field of vocational and technical education.

Universities and independent tertiary institutions are, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and the Higher Education Act,



autonomous institutions. This means that in addition to freedom of research, freedom of artistic production and dissemination of knowledge they enjoy the right to independently manage their internal organisation and bodies.

The Constitution guarantees the right to education for all. Formal vocational education and training is uniform and is the same in both IVET and CVET. Apart from formal education adults can also obtain qualifications through National Vocational Qualifications system. CVET for adult education is regulated by the Adult Education Act, National Professional Qualifications Act. Responsibility for management of CVET is shared by: a) The Ministry of Education and Sport (Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport), which is responsible for pre-university education (short higher education included); b) The Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology (Ministrstvo za višje šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo), which is responsible for traditional tertiary education (academic and professionally oriented); c) The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs (Ministrstvo za delo, družino in socialne zadeve), which is co-responsible for vocational education and training.

Within the MoES, education at different levels is the responsibility of specific directorates. Adult education is under the Directorate for Upper Secondary and Short Higher Vocational, within which is the Sector for Adult Education.

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