

## SLOVENIA

### Whole country

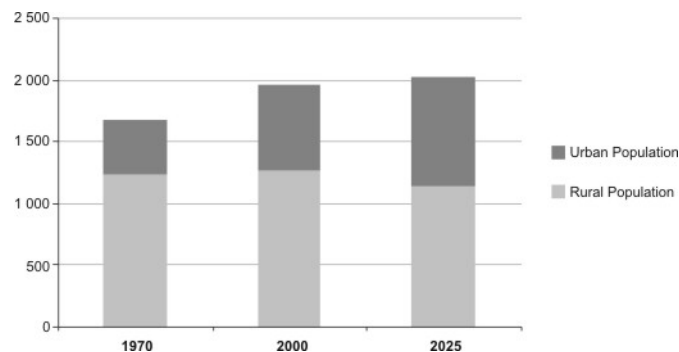
At the time of its independence in 1991, Slovenia had a population of fewer than two million. It has drawn up its own population projections with fertility assumptions slightly differing from those of the United Nations Population Division. Slovenian fertility is low in 2000 at 1.46 children per woman, but still above the 1.29 given by the UN (13%). Also, while Slovenia projects that its fertility will recover to 1.93 by 2025, the United Nations' medium variant credits it with a much lower upturn to just 1.44.



On this basis, Slovenia's population is projected to increase - albeit very slightly - from 1.965 million people in 2000 to 2.029 million in 2025 - 3% in 25 years - compared to the United Nations' projected population decrease to 1.818 million in 2025. Growth, albeit positive, will be very low, however, from 2 per thousand at the turn of the century to near zero at the end of the period.

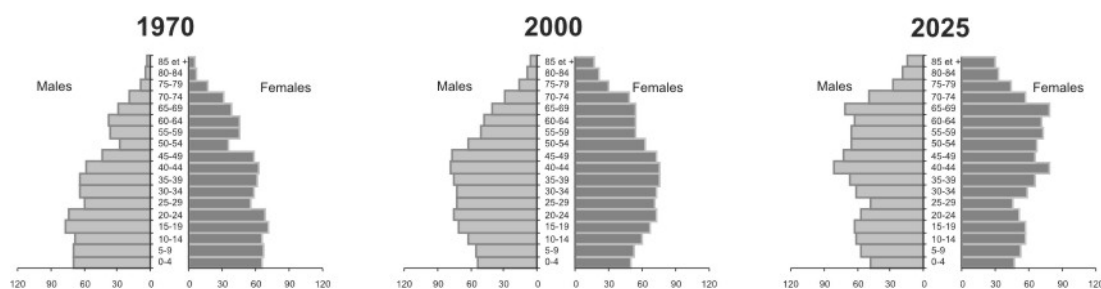
Slovenia is still sparsely urbanized. In 2000, only 706 000 -just 35.9% of the total population- live in urban areas of over 10 000 people. But urbanization is trending sharply upwards, with a projected urban population of 887 000 people - 43.7% of the total population - by 2025.

**Figure 30. Rural population and urban population 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)**



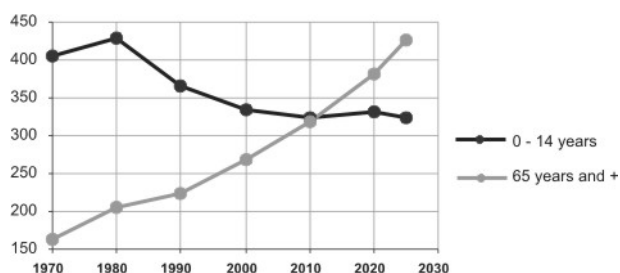
Slovenian society - visibly ageing now, with close to 14% of the population aged 65 and over - will grow older. The share of older people in a near-stationary total population will grow at a very rapid mean annual rate of 18.3 per thousand, rising to 21% in 2025, while that of young people aged under 15 will more-or-less flat-line at around 16 to 17% of the total population.

**Figure 31. Population age structure (by 5-year age groups) 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)**



Total labour force entries, already nearly balanced by exits, will continue to decrease, falling from 30 000 now to 22 000 in 2025. By about 2015, there will be a net deficit of entries.

**Figure 32. Populations aged 15-and-under and 65-and-over, 1970-2025 (in thousands)**



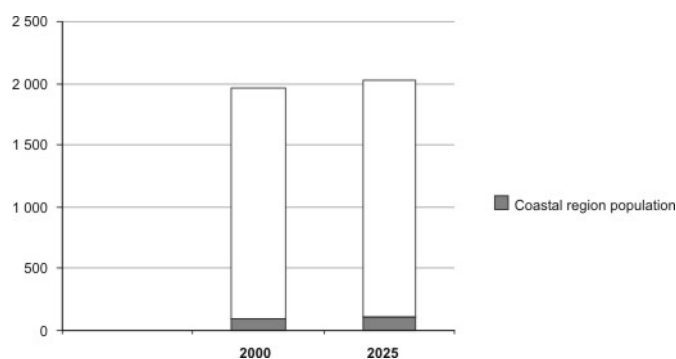
### Mediterranean coastal regions

With only 102 000 coastal region inhabitants (5.4% of its total population in 2000) Slovenia is one of the least Mediterranean countries in the region. The coastal population will remain all-but stationary over the next 25 years, with 106 000 people in 2025, i.e., an unchanged 5.4% of the population,



growing at the fairly low annual rate of 0.19% (compared to a rest- of-country rate of 0.13%).

**Figure 33. Mediterranean coastal regions population as a share of total population 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)**



Slovenia has only 36 000 coastal town dwellers, distributed between two urban areas of over 10 000 people: Koper (25 000), with a mean annual growth rate of 1.6% between 1970 and 1995, and Izola (11 000), growing at the rate of 0.8%.

The Mediterranean urban population is projected to grow from 36 to 42 000 between 2000 and 2025 at the mean annual rate of 0.62%. As a result, the urbanization rate will rise from 35.6 to 38.7%, but less quickly than in the country's non-Mediterranean regions.

**Figure 34. Rural and urban population of the Mediterranean coastal regions 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)**

