



STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE  
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

# Popisi na Slovenskem 1948-1991 in Popis 2002

## Censuses in Slovenia 1948-1991 and Census 2002



Ljubljana, 2001

## Gradivo pripravili

*Prepared by*

Nelka Vertot  
Erika Žnidaršič  
Milena Ilić  
Darja Šter  
Janja Povhe  
Tanja Garvas

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

314(497.4)

POPISI na Slovenskem 1948-1991 in Popis 2002 = Censuses in Slovenia 1948-1991 and Census 2002 / [avtorji, authors Nelka Vertot ... et al.]. - Ljubljana : Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, 2001 = Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 2001

ISBN 961-6349-64-3  
1. Vzp. stv. nasl. 2. Vertot, Nelka  
115696640

Izdal Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - Odgovarja generalni direktor Tomaž Banovec - Glavna urednica Ana Antončič - Urednica Avgušтина Kuhar De Domizio - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Joža Lakovič - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Tehnični urednik Anton Rojc - Računalniško oblikovanje besedila in tabel Peter Zoubek - Računalniško oblikovanje grafikonov Ada Poklač in Dušan Weiss -Tisk PROGRAF -Tiskano v 4 000 izvodih.

**Uporaba podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira.**

**ISBN 961-6349-64-3**

*Published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - Director-General Tomaž Banovec - Editor-in-Chief Ana Antončič - Editor Avgušтина Kuhar de Domizio - Slovene language editor Joža Lakovič - English language editor Boris Panič - Technical editor Anton Rojc - Computer layout design Peter Zoubek - Computer graphic design Ada Poklač in Dušan Weiss - Printed by PROFRAF -Published in 4000 copies.*

*These data can be used provided the source is acknowledged.*

**ISBN 961-6349-64-3**

## UVOD

Ker je človek osnovno gibalno vseh prizadevanj, dogajanj in sprememb, so podatki o tem, kakšni so bili, so in bodo številčni razvoj ter starostno-spolna in druge sestave prebivalstva, deležni precejšnje pozornosti tako v svetu kot v posameznih državah.

Kot na marsikaterem področju človekovega delovanja, se danes tudi na področju demografskega razvoja oziroma gibanj v svetu in pri nas srečujemo z mejnimi situacijami in z njimi povezanimi problemi in posledicami. Velikost, starostno-spolna sestava in prostorska razporejenost našega prebivalstva v naslednjih desetletjih so odvisne od prihodnjih vrednosti rodnosti, umrljivosti in selivnosti.

Slovenci smo demografsko, predvsem glede stanja in gibanja števila prebivalstva, na ravni razvite Evrope. Sedanje število prebivalstva, njegova sestava in prostorska razporeditev so posledica prepletanj številnih gospodarskih, političnih in socialnih dejavnikov, ki so v preteklosti, posredno in neposredno, vplivali na demografski razvoj prebivalstva Slovenije.

Vir podatkov o številu prebivalstva določenega območja in njegovih strukturah so pri nas in v svetu tudi **popisi prebivalstva**. Z njimi zbiramo temeljne podatke, ki so bistveni za načrtovanje prihodnosti, tako za tiste, ki odločajo o razvoju države in ga načrtujejo, kot za načrtovalce lokalnega razvoja in razvoja na različnih področjih človekovega življenja in delovanja.

Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS) izvaja popise prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj **skladno z mednarodnimi priporočili** vsakih deset let.

**Popis prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj 2002** sodi v okvir popisov prebivalstva, ki se v svetu izvajajo okrog leta 2000. V skladu s programom prilagajanja evropskemu pravnemu redu na področju statistike mora SURS pri pripravi metodologije Popisa 2002 upoštevati vsa določila mednarodnih priporočil za to področje statistike.

Tomaž Banovec,  
generalni direktor Statističnega urada  
Republike Slovenije

## INTRODUCTION

*Because people are the main initiators of all endeavours, activities and changes, the data on what were, are and will be the numerical development and the age, sex and other structure of the population draw considerable attention both in the world as well as in individual countries.*

*As in many fields of human activities, today in the field of demographic development or trends in the world and in Slovenia we are faced with borderline situations as well as with problems and consequences connected with them. The size, age and sex structure and spatial distribution of our population in the next ten years depend on the future values of fertility, mortality and migration.*

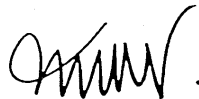
*Slovenes are demographically, especially as regards the situation and changes in the number of population, on the level of developed European countries. The present number of the population, its structure and spatial distribution are the result of intertwining of numerous economic, political and social factors that in the past directly or indirectly influenced the demographic development of Slovenia's population.*

*One of the sources of data on the number of population in a certain area and its structures are also **population censuses**. With them we collect basic data that are essential for planning the future, both for people determining and planning the development of the country as well as for people planning local development and development in various fields of human life and activities.*

*The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS) carries out censuses of population, households and dwellings **in accordance with international recommendations** every ten years.*

*The **2002 census of population, households and dwellings** is part of the 2000 round of population censuses in the world. In accordance with the programme for the adoption of the *acquis* in the field of statistics, in preparing the 2002 Census methodology all international recommendations for this field of statistics have to be taken into account.*

Tomaž Banovec,  
Director-General of the Statistical Office  
of the Republic of Slovenia



## STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA, KRAJŠAVE IN KRATICE STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ni pojava  
*no occurrence of event*
- ... ni podatka  
*data not available*
- + in več (let, članov ...)  
*and more (years, members ...)*
- Ø povprečje  
*average*
- 0 podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote  
*value not zero, but less than 0.5 of the unit employed*
- 1) izpostavno znamenje za opombo pod tabelo  
*footnote*
- km<sup>2</sup> kvadratni kilometer  
*square kilometre*
- mio milijon  
*million*
- % odstotek  
*percentage*



## **VSEBINA** **CONTENS**

<b>Uvod</b> - - - - -	<b>1</b>
<i>Introduction</i>	
<b>Pomen popisov</b> - - - - -	<b>4</b>
<i>Importance of censuses</i>	
<b>Pravne osnove</b> - - - - -	<b>5</b>
<i>Legal bases</i>	
<b>Prebivalstvo</b> - - - - -	<b>8</b>
<i>Population</i>	
<b>Gospodinjstva</b> - - - - -	<b>40</b>
<i>Households</i>	
<b>Družine</b> - - - - -	<b>44</b>
<i>Families</i>	
<b>Stanovanja</b> - - - - -	<b>46</b>
<i>Dwellings</i>	
<b>Metode, ki bodo uporabljene v popisu 2002</b> - - - - -	<b>60</b>
<i>Methods to be used at the 2002 census</i>	
<b>Zbrani podatki v popisih 1948-1991 in podatki, ki jih bomo zbrali s popisom 2002</b> - - - - -	<b>62</b>
<i>Data collected with 1948-1991 censuses and data to be collected with the 2002 census</i>	

## POMEN POPISOV

Popisi prebivalstva pomenijo za zgodovino vsake države pomembne mejnike, saj si s primerjavo rezultatov zaporednih popisov ustvarimo sliko razvoja prebivalstva skozi desetletja in stoletja. Popisi prebivalstva niso izredno pomemben podatkovni vir samo za vsako državo, ampak tudi za svetovno skupnost, saj le z njimi vsakih deset let zagotovimo osnovne medsebojne primerjave podatkov o prebivalstvu. Po priporočilih Organizacije Združenih narodov (OZN) izvede večina držav popis prebivalstva 'samo' vsakih deset let, ker so popisi najboljše in zato pogosto tudi najdražja statistična raziskovanja. Popisi so "fotografije naroda" in kot taki tudi temeljna pomoč državi za odločanje na številnih področjih in za napovedovanje prihodnjega razvoja oziroma gibanj.

Podatke, zbrane s popisi prebivalstva, uporabljamo za načrtovanje števila in lociranje socialnih ustanov (vrtcev, šol, bolnišnic, domov za starejše itd.), za ocenjevanje prihodnjih potreb na področju javnega prometa in gradnje cest ter za določanje zneskov, ki bodo v prihodnje v državi potrebni za pokojnine, stanovanja, programe za zaposlovanje mladih ipd.

V mnogih državah je tudi razporeditev števila predstavnikov v raznih organih odločanja določena na osnovi popisnih rezultatov, ki so pogosto marsikje osnova tudi za letno dodelitev proračunskih sredstev.

Končno pa so skupaj z vzorčnimi anketami in registri popisi prebivalstva eden od treh virov informacij za področje demografskih raziskovanj.

Istočasno so podatki, zbrani s popisi, tudi odlična osnova za pripravo vzorčnih anket in služijo kot referenca za popraviljanje letnih ocen prebivalstva in ažuriranje registrov prebivalstva.

## IMPORTANCE OF CENSUSES

*Population censuses are important milestones in the history of any country, since by comparing the results of successive censuses we get the picture of the population development through decades and centuries. Population censuses are not only very important data sources for every country, but also for the international community, since only with them the basic international comparison of population data is provided every ten years. According to United Nations recommendations, most countries implement population censuses "only" every ten years, because censuses are the most comprehensive and therefore often also the most expensive statistical surveys. Censuses are "snapshots of nations" and as such also provide the basic assistance to the government for making decisions in numerous fields and for predicting the future development or trends.*

*Data collected with population censuses are used for planning the number and location of social institutions (kindergartens, schools, hospitals, old people's homes, etc.), for predicting future needs in the field of public transport and road construction, and for determining financial resources needed in the country for pensions, dwellings, employment programs for young people, etc.*

*In many countries the distribution of the number of representatives in various decision-making bodies is determined on the basis of census results, which are frequently also the basis for annual allocation of budget funds.*

*And finally, together with sample surveys and registers, population censuses are one of three sources of information for the field of demographic research.*

*At the same time, the data collected with censuses are also an excellent basis for preparing sample surveys and serve as a reference for correcting annual population estimates and for updating population registers.*

## PRAVNE OSNOVE

Pravne osnove za izvedbo popisov prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Sloveniji po drugi svetovni vojni (1948-1991)<sup>1)</sup>

### Popis 1948:

- Uredba o kratkem popisu prebivalstva v Federativni Narodni republiki Jugoslaviji, z dne 10. marca 1947 (Uradni list FNRJ, št. 22/47)

### Popis 1953:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva na ozemlju Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije, na dan 31. marec 1953 (Uradni list FNRJ, št. 60/52)

### Popis 1961:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva v letu 1961 (Uradni list FNRJ, št. 53/60)

### Popis 1971:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva in stanovanj v letu 1971 (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 32/70)
- Zakon o uvedbi Centralnega registra stalnega prebivalstva (Uradni list SRS, št. 46/70).

### Popis 1981:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v SR Sloveniji v letu 1981 (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 41/80)
- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v SR Sloveniji v letu 1981 (Uradni list SRS, št. 25/80).

## LEGAL BASES

*Legal bases for implementing censuses of population, households and dwellings in Slovenia after World War II (1948-1991)<sup>1)</sup>*

### **Census 1948:**

- *Decree on the Short Population Census in the Federal National Republic of Yugoslavia, 10 March 1947 (OJ FNRJ, No. 22/47)*

### **Census 1953:**

- *Act on the Population Census on the Territory of the Federal National Republic of Yugoslavia, 31 March 1953 (OJ FNRJ, No. 60/52)*

### **Census 1961:**

- *Act on the Population Census in 1961 (OJ FNRJ, No. 53/60)*

### **Census 1971:**

- *Act on the Census of Population and Dwellings in 1971 (OJ SFRJ, No. 32/70)*
- *Act on the Introduction of the Central Register of Permanent Population (OJ SRS, No. 46/70).*

### **Census 1981:**

- *Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in 1981 (OJ SFRJ, No. 41/80)*
- *Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in 1981 (OJ SRS, No. 25/80).*

1) V popisih 1948 in 1991 so bila v sklopu popisa prebivalstva popisana tudi kmečka gospodarstva, vendar vsebine teh v tej publikaciji posebej ne obravnavamo.

1) *In 1948 and 1991, agricultural holdings were also covered within the framework of the population census, however this part of the censuses is not presented in this publication.*

### Popis 1991:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmetijskih gospodarstev v letu 1991 (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 3/90)
- Zakon o spremembi in dopolnitvi Zakona o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmetijskih gospodarstev v letu 1991 (Uradni list SFRJ, št. 72/90)
- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmečkih gospodarstev v SR Sloveniji (Uradni list SRS, št. 8/90).

### Pravne osnove za izvedbo Popisa 2002

#### Popis 2002:

- Zakon o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Republiki Sloveniji v letu 2001 (Uradni list RS, št. 66/00)
- Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o popisu prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj v Republiki Sloveniji v letu 2001 (Uradni list RS, št. 26/01)
- Zakon o državni statistiki (Uradni list RS, št. 45/95 in št. 9/01)
- Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov (Uradni list RS, št. 59/99).

### Pravni predpisi za popise prebivalstva v tujini

V skladu s programom prilagajanja evropskemu pravnemu redu na področju statistike mora Statistični urad Republike Slovenije pri pripravi in izvajanju svojega programa dela, torej tudi pri pripravi in izvedbi Popisa 2002, upoštevati vsa določila mednarodnih priporočil za to področje statistike. V okviru teh

### Census 1991:

- *Act on the Census of Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Holdings in 1991 (OJ SFRJ, No. 3/90)*
- *Act Amending the Act on the Census of Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Holdings in 1991 (OJ SFRJ, No. 72/90)*
- *Act on the Census of Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Holdings in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in 1991 (OJ SRS, No. 8/90).*

### Legal bases for implementing the 2002 Census

#### Census 2002:

- *Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Slovenia in 2001 (OJ RS, No. 66/00)*
- *Act Amending the Act on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Slovenia in 2001 (OJ RS, No. 26/01)*
- *National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)*
- *Personal Data Protection Act (OJ RS, No. 59/99).*

### Legal regulations for censuses abroad

*In accordance with the program for the adoption of the acquis in the field of statistics, in preparing and carrying out its work program, i.e. including the preparation and implementation of the population census, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia must take into account all international recommendations for this field of statistics,*



sodi **Resolucija OZN 1995/7** (sprejeta na 44. plenarnem zasedanju, 19. julij 1995) - Svetovni program popisov prebivalstva in stanovanj okoli leta 2000; Ekonomsko-socialni svet Združenih narodov.

V njej Ekonomsko-socialni svet Združenih narodov:

- priporoča državam članicam, naj izvedejo popise prebivalstva in stanovanj med leti 1995 in 2004, upoštevajo naj mednarodna in regionalna priporočila v zvezi s popisi prebivalstva in stanovanj ter namenijo posebno pozornost načrtovanju in pravočasni diseminaciji popisnih rezultatov vsem uporabnikom;
- prosi države članice, naj še naprej zagotavljajo popisne rezultate Združenim narodom in drugim medvladnim organizacijam za pomoč pri študijah prebivalstva, okolja in družbenoekonomskega razvoja;
- prosi generalnega sekretarja, naj nadaljuje razvoj svetovnega programa popisov prebivalstva in stanovanj okoli leta 2000 in pripravi načrt pomoči državam za uspešno izvedbo programa.

such as the **UN Resolution 1995/7** (adopted on 44th plenary meeting, 19 July 1995) - 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme; United Nations Economic and Social Council.

In this resolution the Economic and Social Council:

- *urges Member States to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1995-2004, taking into account international and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses and giving particular attention to advance planning and timely dissemination of census results to all users;*
- *calls upon Member States to continue to provide census results to the United Nations and other appropriate intergovernmental organisations to assist in studies on population, environment and socio-economic development issues and programmes;*
- *requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of the 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme and to make the necessary preparations with a view to assisting countries in the successful implementation of the Programme.*

## PREBIVALSTVO

Slovenija je majhna država, ne le ozemeljsko, ampak tudi po številu prebivalstva. Običajno rečemo, da so prebivalci nekega območja vsi tisti ljudje, ki tam živijo. Številčno stanje prebivalstva vsakega območja je večinoma odvisno od naravnih, gospodarskih in socialnih razmer, saj le-te bistveno vplivajo na podatke o številu rojenih, umrlih, priseljenih in odseljenih ljudi, pa tudi na sestavo prebivalstva: spolno, starostno, narodno, jezikovno, versko, izobrazbeno, gospodarsko itd.

Do sredine 18. stoletja, časa prvega ljudskega štetja na slovenskem ozemlju, so na voljo samo ocene o številu prebivalstva. Od takrat naprej so zbirali bolj ali manj zanesljive podatke o številu prebivalstva s tako imenovanimi vojaškimi konskripcijami vse do uvedbe prvega modernega popisa prebivalstva 1857.

Od sredine 19. stoletja, ko je na ozemlju današnje Slovenije živelo milijon ljudi, do sredine 20. stoletja se je število prebivalstva povečalo le za pol milijona.

Med leti 1961 in 1991 se je prebivalstvo Slovenije povečalo skoraj za četrtnino (24 % oz povprečno za 7 % letno), a je v zadnjih letih 20. stoletja že stagniralo.

## POPULATION

*Slovenija is a small country, not only in terms of its territory but also as regards the number of its population. We usually say that the population of a certain area is all people living in that area. The number of population of any area mostly depends on natural, economic and social conditions, since they have a major influence on the data on births, deaths, immigration and emigration, as well as on the population structure: sex, age, nationality, language, religion, education, economy, etc.*

*Up to the middle of the 18th century - i.e. the time of the first population count on Slovenian territory - only estimates of the number of population are available. Since then more or less reliable data on the number of population were collected with the so-called military conscriptions until the first modern census was carried out in 1857.*

*Between the middle of the 19th century - when a million people lived on the territory of present-day Slovenia - and the middle of the 20th century, the number of population increased only by half a million.*

*Between 1961 and 1991 the population of Slovenia increased by almost a quarter (by 24% or on average by 7% per year), but in the last 20 years the number remained the same.*

## Prebivalstvo po spolu

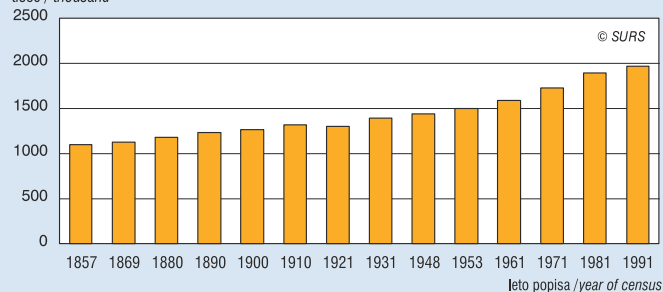
### Population by sex

Popis Census	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	Delež žensk Share of women	Koeficient feminitete Sex ratio
1857	1 101 854	535 945	565 909	51,4	1 055,9
1869	1 128 768	545 614	583 154	51,7	1 068,8
1880	1 182 223	576 964	605 259	51,2	1 049,0
1890	1 234 056	601 031	633 025	51,3	1 053,2
1900	1 268 055	618 065	649 990	51,3	1 051,7
1910	1 321 098	643 898	677 200	51,3	1 051,7
1921	1 304 800	622 168	682 632	52,3	1 097,2
1931	1 397 650	673 248	724 402	51,8	1 076,0
1948	1 439 800	675 353	764 447	53,1	1 131,9
1953	1 504 427	712 034	792 393	52,7	1 112,9
1961	1 591 523	760 770	830 753	52,2	1 092,0
1971	1 727 137	835 998	891 139	51,6	1 066,0
1981	1 891 864	918 766	973 098	51,4	1 059,1
1991	1 965 986	952 611	1 013 375	51,5	1 063,8

### Prebivalstvo ob popisih 1857 - 1991<sup>1</sup>

#### Population according to 1857-1991 censuses<sup>1</sup>

tisoč / thousand



<sup>1</sup> Podatki veljajo za sedanje ozemlje. Za popise 1857-1910 so povzeti po študiji dr. Živka Šifrerja Stanovništvo, 1963, št. 3.

<sup>1</sup> Data apply to the present territory. Source: for censuses 1857-1910 the study by dr. Živko Šifrer Population, 1963, No. 3

**PROSTORSKA RAZPOREDITEV**

Slovenija je po površini in po številu prebivalstva majhna država, a je pokrajinsko in prebivalstveno precej raznolika. Na 20 273 km<sup>2</sup> velikem koščku Srednje Evrope je ob zadnjem popisu prebivalstva, 31. marca 1991, živelo v 5 946 naseljih oziroma v 640 195 gospodinjstvih le nekaj manj kot dva milijona ljudi.

Ker je naša država pokrajinsko zelo raznolika, je tudi gostota poseljenosti po pokrajinah neenaka. Samo globalno gledano je Slovenija razmeroma enakomerno poseljena; jedra zgotovitve prebivalstva so raztresena po vsem ozemlju, večje pa so razlike na posameznih manjših območjih, predvsem gorskih. Povprečna gostota poselitve ob popisu leta 1991 (97 prebivalcev na km<sup>2</sup>) nam ne pove, da so veliki deli dinarskega in alpskega sveta neposeljeni in da večina ljudi prebiva v dolinah in gorskih kotlinah. Tam živi od 150 do 300 ljudi na km<sup>2</sup> ozemlja, v okolici večjih mest pa tudi 500 in več. S tako gostoto poselitve se Slovenija uvršča med srednjegosto poseljene države. Nadpovprečno je bila ob popisu 1991 poseljena le šestina Slovenije.

**SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION**

*In terms of its territory and the number of population, Slovenia is a small country, but as regards landscape and population it is very heterogeneous. On a piece of Central Europe that measures only 20,273 km<sup>2</sup>, at the last population census on 31 March 1991 there were just under two million people living in 640,195 households in 5,946 settlements.*

*Because our country is very heterogeneous as regards its landscape, the population density differs from region to region. Only globally speaking is Slovenia relatively equally settled; the areas of population condensation are scattered all over the country. The differences are bigger in individual smaller areas, especially in mountain areas. Average population density at the 1991 census (97 people per km<sup>2</sup>) indicates that large portions of the Karst area and Alpine world are unsettled and that most people live in valleys and mountain basins. Between 150 and 300 people per km<sup>2</sup> live there, while around bigger cities the density is over 500 people per km<sup>2</sup>. With such population density, Slovenia ranks among medium-dense countries. At the 1991 census only a sixth of Slovenia was populated above the average population density.*

**Število prebivalstva in gostota poselitve<sup>1)</sup>**

*Number and density of population<sup>1)</sup>*

	Popis / Census						
	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	
Število prebivalstva (mio)	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,0	<i>Number of population (mio)</i>
Gostota poselitve na km <sup>2</sup>	71	74	78	85	93	97	<i>Population density per km<sup>2</sup></i>

1) Podatki veljajo za sedanje ozemlje Slovenije. / Data apply to the present territory of Slovenia.



Od leta 1869, ko je bila nadpovprečno poseljena skoraj polovica ozemlja Slovenije, 56 ljudi na km<sup>2</sup>, do leta 1931 se je povprečna gostota poselitve povečala na 69 ljudi na km<sup>2</sup>, vendar je bila nadpovprečno poseljena le še tretjina Slovenije. Leta 1961 je živel v Sloveniji povprečno 79 ljudi na km<sup>2</sup>, nadpovprečno pa je bila poseljena samo še četrtnina Slovenije, ko je slaba polovica prebivalstva (49 %) živela v naseljih, manjših od 500 prebivalcev, v naseljih z več kot 10 000 prebivalci pa 19 %. Ob zadnjem popisu je v 4 393 naseljih, manjših od 500 prebivalcev, živelo le še 34 % prebivalstva, v 16 naseljih z več kot 10 000 prebivalci pa le malo manj kot 32 % (19 % samo v dveh največjih naseljih, Ljubljani in Mariboru).

*Between 1869 - when almost a half of the Slovene territory was populated above the average population density (56 people per km<sup>2</sup>) - and 1931, the average population density increased to 69 people per km<sup>2</sup>, however only a third of Slovenia was still above averagely populated. In 1961 the average population density in Slovenia was 79 people per km<sup>2</sup> and only a quarter of Slovenia was still above averagely populated. Just under a half of the population (49%) lived in settlements with fewer than 500 people and 19% of the population lived in settlements with over 10,000 people. At the last census, only 34% of the population still lived in 4,393 settlements with fewer than 500 people and just under 32% of the population lived in 16 settlements with over 10,000 people (19% only in two biggest Slovene cities, Ljubljana and Maribor).*

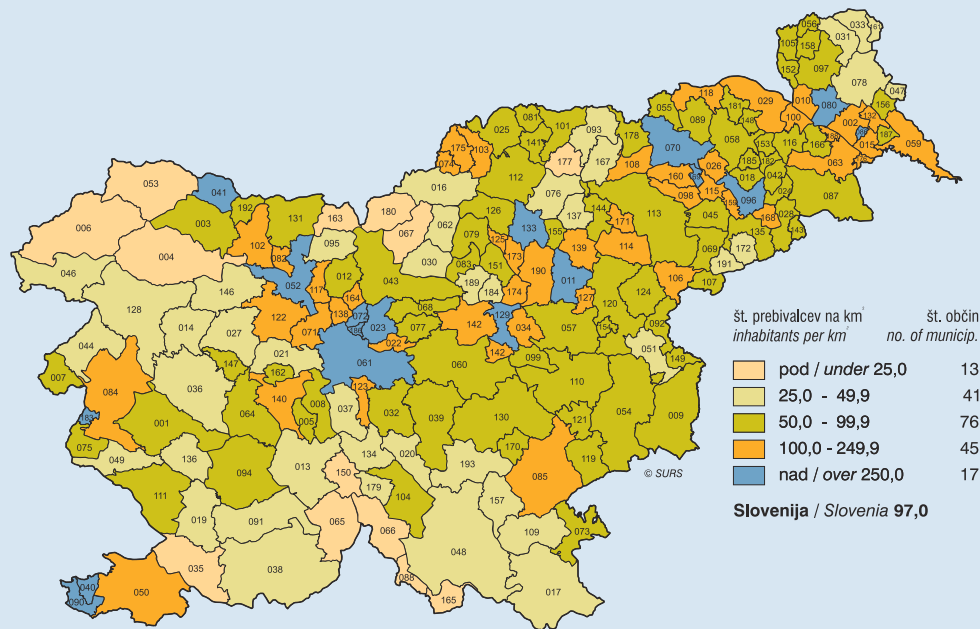
### Število naselij in delež prebivalstva, ki živi v njih, po velikostnih razredih števila prebivalcev

*Number of settlements and the share of population living in them by size classes*

Velikostni razredi števila prebivalcev <i>Size classes</i>	Število naselij / <i>Number of settlements</i>				Delež prebivalcev (%) / <i>Share of population (%)</i>			
	1961	1981	1981	1991	1961	1981	1981	1991
<b>SKUPAJ / TOTAL</b>	6 028	6 001	5 933	5 986	100	100	100	100
1-199	4 178	4 280	4 288	4 393	22,5	20,7	18,1	17,0
200-499	1 380	1 246	1 161	1 113	26,3	22,1	18,7	17,2
500-999	331	311	295	282	14,1	12,0	10,6	9,7
1000-1999	88	95	100	106	7,6	7,4	7,1	7,4
2000-4999	30	46	60	53	5,6	8,2	10,0	8,6
5000-9999	15	13	19	23	5,9	5,6	6,8	7,8
10000-19999	3	6	6	8	3,0	4,9	5,2	5,6
20000-29999	1	1	2	3	1,3	1,6	2,5	3,8
30000-49999	-	1	2	3	-	1,8	3,5	3,9
50000-99999	1	1	-	-	5,2	5,6	-	-
100000 +	1	1	2	2	8,4	10,1	17,5	18,9

Viri / Sources: 1961: Milenko Ban: Naselja u Jugoslaviji i njihov razvoj u periodu 1948-1961, Beograd 1970. 1971: Osnovne strukture stanovništva i domaćinstava po veličini i tipu naselja, Statistički Bilten, 864, Beograd 1974. 1981 in 1991: Statistični urad RS - neobjavljeni podatki.

Gostota poselitve na km<sup>2</sup> po občinah, popis 1991  
Population density per km<sup>2</sup> by municipalities, 1991 census



## DEMOGRAFSKE ZNAČILNOSTI

Starostno-spolna sestava prebivalstva Slovenije od "idealne" sheme močno odstopa. Razlog so predvsem izgube (umrli in pogrešani) v obeh svetovnih vojnah, ki sta prebivalstvo naše države tudi številčno močno prizadeli.

Številčno razmerje med moškim in ženskim prebivalstvom postaja v Sloveniji uravnoteženo: deloma zaradi priseljevanja, deloma pa zaradi izumiranja tistih generacij, v katerih so vojne povzročile največje nesorazmerje med spoloma.

Ob popisu 1991 je bilo žensk za 3 % več od moških; večje število žensk kot moških je značilno za vse popise v Sloveniji. Leta 1880 je bil delež moških največji (49 %), najmanjši pa leta 1948, ko je bil zaradi večjega števila umrlih v 2. svetovni vojni komaj 47-odstoten. V zadnjih desetletjih je razmerje med številom moških in žensk ustaljeno: 48,5 % moških in 51,5 % žensk.

Ker je prebivalstvo Slovenije staro (delež prebivalstva, starega 65 let in več je sorazmerno velik in delež mladih skromen) je vpliv procesa staranja prebivalstva na počasno rast števila prebivalstva pri nas že dolgo opazen.

## Povprečna starost prebivalstva po spolu

*Mean age of population by sex*

	Popis / Census						
	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	30,7	31,1	32,1	33,3	34,3	35,9	TOTAL
Moški	29,7	29,8	30,6	31,5	32,5	34,1	Men
Ženske	31,6	32,3	33,4	34,8	36,0	37,6	Women

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

*The age and sex structure of Slovenia's population differs a lot from the »ideal«. The reason is mainly the loss of people (dead and missing) during both world wars, which considerably affected the number of Slovenia's population.*

*The ratio between men and women is becoming balanced: partly because of immigration and partly because of dying out of generations most affected by the two world wars.*

*At the 1991 census there were 3% more women than men; surplus of women over men is characteristic for all censuses in Slovenia. The share of men was the highest in 1880 (49%) and the lowest in 1948, when due to a large number of men dying during World War II it was only 47%. In recent decades the ratio between men and women has been constant: 48.5% men and 51.5% women.*

*Because the population of Slovenia is old (the share of people aged 65 or more is relatively large, while the share of young people is small), the influence of population ageing on a slow growth of population has been characteristic for a long time.*

Tendenca upadanja deleža mladih in rast starejšega in starega prebivalstva v skupnem prebivalstvu je najmočnejša v Obalno-kraški, Podravski, Zasavski in Goriški statistični regiji. Proces staranja prebivalstva bi bil v Sloveniji še hitrejši, če starostne sestave prebivalstva ne bi "pomlajevalo priseljevanje". Zaradi zaposlovanja se je v preteklosti k nam priseljevalo večinoma delovno aktivno, to je mlado prebivalstvo. Vsa območja države seveda niso bila enako privlačna za priseljevanje. Nekateri deli države so bili v različnih obdobjih zaradi različno intenzivnih procesov industrializacije in urbanizacije različno selitveno privlačni oz. različno osiromašeni zaradi odselitev avtohtonega prebivalstva v zaposlitveno privlačnejše predele države ali celo v tujino.

*The downward tendency of the share of young people and the growing share of older population in the total population are the strongest in Obalno-kraška, Podravska, Zasavska and Goriška statistical regions. The process of population ageing would be even faster if the age structure was not "rejuvenated by immigration". In the past mostly economically active (i.e. young) population immigrated to Slovenia to find work. Of course, not all regions were equally attractive for immigration. Different parts of the country were attractive in different periods. The reason for immigration or emigration of the autochthon population to more attractive parts of the country or even abroad was different intensity of industrialisation and urbanisation.*

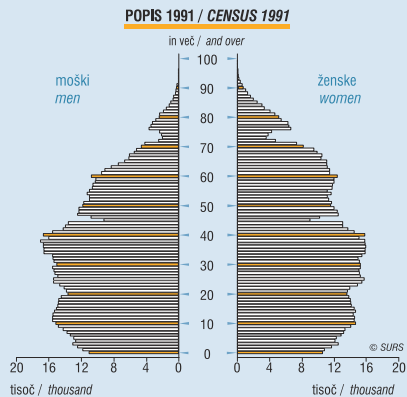
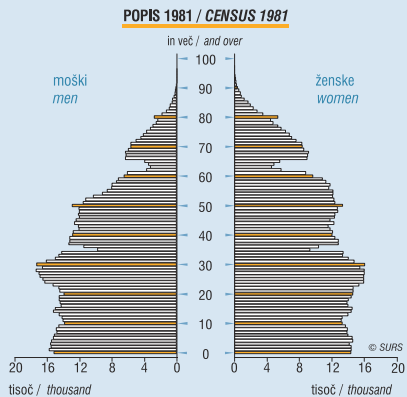
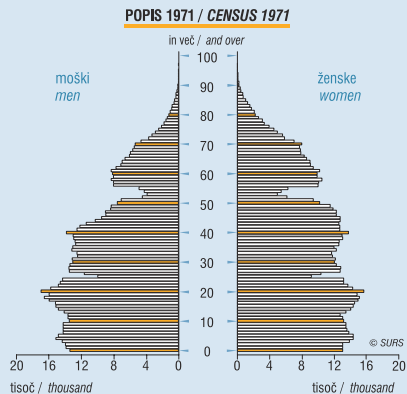
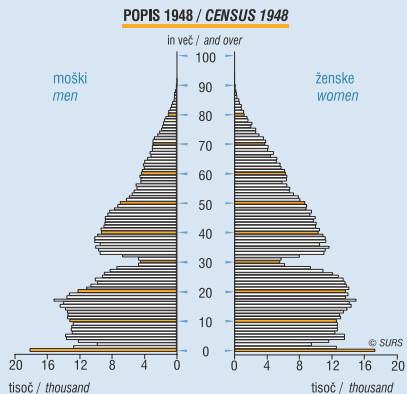
### Prebivalstvo po izbranih starostnih skupinah

Population by selected age groups

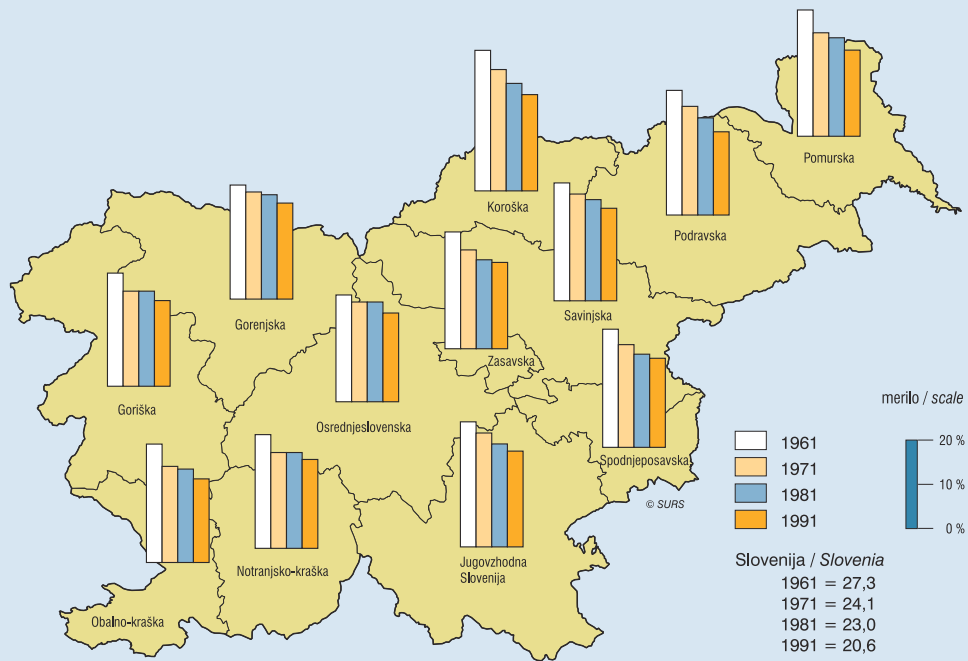
Popis Census	Starostne skupine (leta) / Age groups (years)											
	skupaj / total				moški / men				ženske / women			
	0 - 14	0 - 19	60 +	65 +	0 - 14	0 - 19	60 +	65 +	0 - 14	0 - 19	60 +	65 +
1948	28,3	38,5	10,9	7,3	30,5	41,2	10,0	6,8	26,5	36,1	11,7	7,8
1953	27,6	36,6	11,1	7,6	29,6	39,2	9,7	6,6	25,9	34,3	12,3	8,4
1961	27,3	35,1	12,3	7,8	29,1	37,3	10,6	6,5	25,8	33,0	13,9	9,0
1971	24,1	32,9	14,8	9,8	25,4	34,8	12,6	8,0	22,8	31,1	17,0	11,6
1981	23,0	30,7	14,1	11,1	24,5	32,5	11,2	8,7	21,7	29,0	16,8	13,3
1991	20,6	27,9	16,2	10,9	21,8	29,6	12,6	7,8	19,4	26,4	19,6	13,8



Prebivalstvo po spolu in letih starosti ob popisih 1948, 1971, 1981 in 1991  
Population by sex and age at censuses in 1948, 1971, 1981, and 1991



**Delež prebivalstva, starega 0 - 14 let, po statističnih regijah, ob popisih 1961, 1971, 1981 in 1991**  
*Share of population 0 - 14 years old by statistical regions at 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses*



## ETNIČNO-KULTURNE ZNAČILNOSTI

Zgodovinski razvoj Slovenije (nanj je precej vplival njen izpostavljen geografski položaj), pestra pokrajinska oblikovanost ozemlja, značilni gospodarski in demografski procesi so v zadnjih desetletjih izoblikovali zanimivo etnično podobo prebivalstva. Hiter gospodarski razvoj in njuna spremljajoča pojava, industrializacija in urbanizacija, sta vplivala tudi na popestritev narodne sestave prebivalstva, ki živi na ozemlju Slovenije.

V bližnji preteklosti so bili priselitveni tokovi iz drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije v Slovenijo zelo močni, zato se je delež prebivalstva neslovenske narodnosti od popisa do popisa večal.

Leta 1991 se je 8 % prebivalstva opredelilo za pripadnost "drugemu" narodu oz. narodnosti. Največ je bilo Hrvatov (2,7 %), Srbov (2,4 %), Muslimanov (1,4 %). Kar 2,4 % vseh popisanih pa na to vprašanje ni želelo odgovoriti ali odgovor na to vprašanje ni bil vpisan in so bili zato uvrščeni v skupino "neznano".

## ETHNIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

*The historic development of Slovenia - which was to a great extent influenced by the exposed geographic position -, variegated landscape, and characteristic economic and demographic processes in recent decades formed an interesting ethnic composition of the population. Rapid economic development and the accompanying industrialisation and urbanisation influenced the ethnic composition of the population living on the territory of Slovenia.*

*Recently immigration flows from other republics of former Yugoslavia to Slovenia were very strong; therefore the share of non-Slovene population was increasing from census to census.*

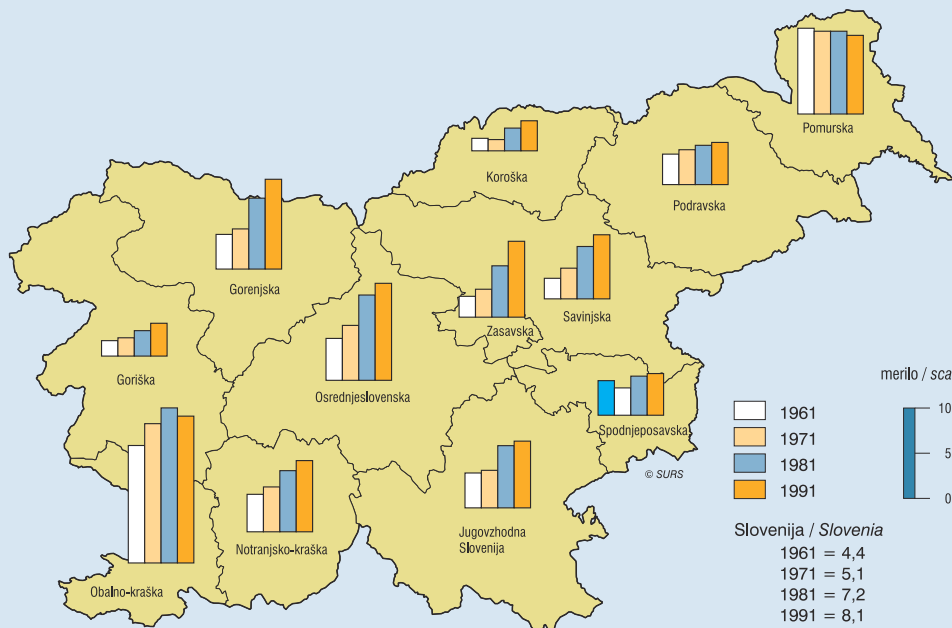
*In 1991, 8% of the population declared themselves members of "other" nations. Most of them were Croats (2.7%), Serbs (2.4%) and Muslims (1.4%). As many as 2.4% of all respondents did not want to answer this question or the answer to this questions was not entered into the census questionnaire, so that they were classified as "unknown".*

### Prebivalci, ki so se narodno opredelili za Slovence

*Population who declared themselves Slovenes*

	Popis / Census						
	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	
Število Slovencev (mio)	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,7	<i>Number of Slovenes (mio)</i>
Delež (%)	96	96	96	94	91	88	<i>Share (%)</i>

**Delež prebivalstva neslovenske narodne pripadnosti po statističnih regijah, ob popisih 1961, 1971, 1981 in 1991**  
*Share of non-Slovene population by statistical regions at 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses*



1 Vključeni so samo prebivalci, ki so se narodno opredelili. / Only people who declared their nationality are covered.



## Prebivalstvo po narodni pripadnosti - narodno opredeljeni

Population by ethnic affiliation - declared

	Število / Number						Delež (%) / Share (%)						
	1948	1953 <sup>1)</sup>	1961	1971	1981	1991	1948	1953 <sup>1)</sup>	1961	1971	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	1 391 873	1 466 425	1 591 523	1 727 137	1 891 864	1 965 986	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Narodno opredeljeni													Declared
Slovenci	1 350 149	1 415 448	1 522 248	1 624 029	1 712 445	1 727 018	97,0	96,5	95,7	94,0	90,5	87,8	Slovenes
Madžari	10 579	11 019	10 498	9785	9496	8503	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	Hungarians
Italijani	1458	854	3072	3001	2187	3064	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	Italians
Hrvatje	16 069	17 978	31 429	42 657	55 625	54 212	1,2	1,2	2,0	2,5	2,9	2,8	Croats
Srbi	7048	11 225	13 609	20 521	42 182	47 911	0,5	0,8	0,9	1,2	2,2	2,4	Serbs
Nemci	1824	1617	732	422	380	546	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	Germans
Črnogorci	521	1356	1384	1978	3217	4396	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	Montenegrins
Makedonci	366	640	1009	1613	3288	4432	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	Macedonians
Albanci	216	169	282	1281	1985	3629	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	Albanians
Muslimani	179	1617	465	3231	13 425	26 842	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,7	1,4	Muslims
Avstrijci	-	289	254	278	180	199	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Austrians
Drugi	2268 <sup>2)</sup>	4002	2603	2855	3563	5117	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	Others

1) Upoštevano je ozemlje ob popisu. / The territory at the time of the census is taken into account.

2) Za leto 1948 so neznani prebivalci prištetni pri drugih. / For 1948 the category unknown is counted as others.

Podatki o veroizpovedi so bili po drugi svetovni vojni zbrani le ob popisih 1953 in 1991. Leta 1991 se je večina prebivalcev (1,4 milijona ali 71 %) opredelila za pripadnost rimskokatoliški veri. 47 tisoč oz. 2 % prebivalcev je bilo takrat pravoslavne vere, 30 tisoč oz. 1,5 % pripadnikov islamske vere, 19 tisoč oz. 1 % pa protestantske vere. 15 % oz. 294 tisoč prebivalcev na to vprašanje ni odgovorilo (podatek zanje je neznan).

After World War II, the data on religious affiliation were only collected at 1953 and 1991 censuses. In 1991 most people (1.4 million or 71%) declared themselves Roman Catholics. At that time 47,000 people or 2% were members of the Orthodox Church, 30,000 people or 1.5% were members of Islamic religion and 19,000 people or 1% were Protestants. 15% of respondents (294,000 people) did not answer this question (the data are unknown).

Slovenski jezik je bil ob popisu 1991 materni jezik skoraj 88 % prebivalcev Slovenije, 12 % prebivalcev naše države pa je kot materni jezik navedlo enega izmed drugih jezikov Evrope oz. sveta. Jezike narodnih manjšin (italijanski, madžarski in romski) je takrat govorilo manj prebivalcev kot jezike priseljencev.

At the 1991 census, Slovene was the mother tongue of 88% of Slovenia's population, while 12% of the population stated as their mother tongue some other language. The languages of national minorities (Italian, Hungarian and Romany) were spoken by fewer people than the languages of immigrants.

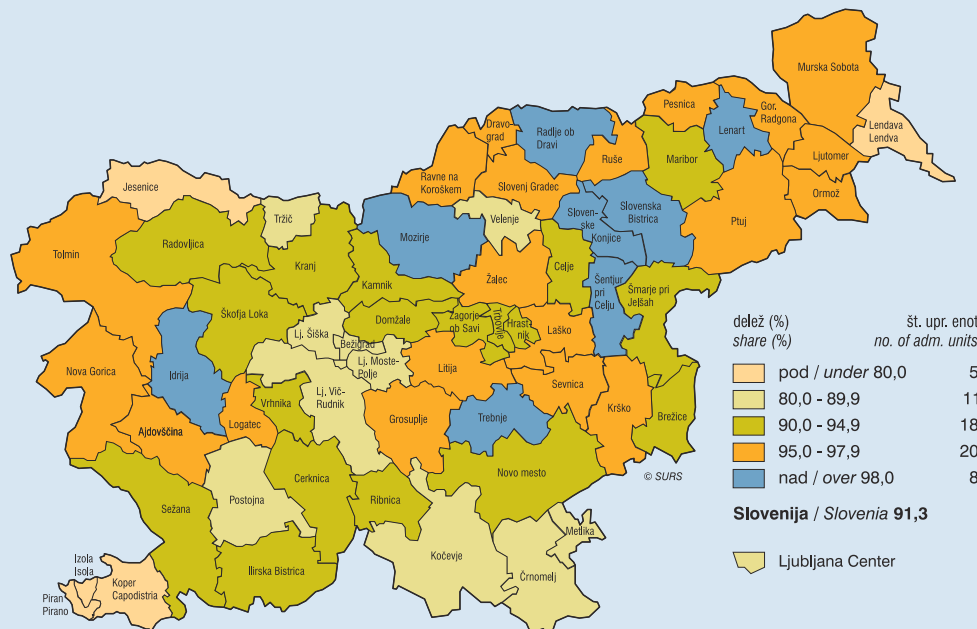
### Prebivalstvo po maternem jeziku<sup>4)</sup>

*Population by mother tongue<sup>1)</sup>*

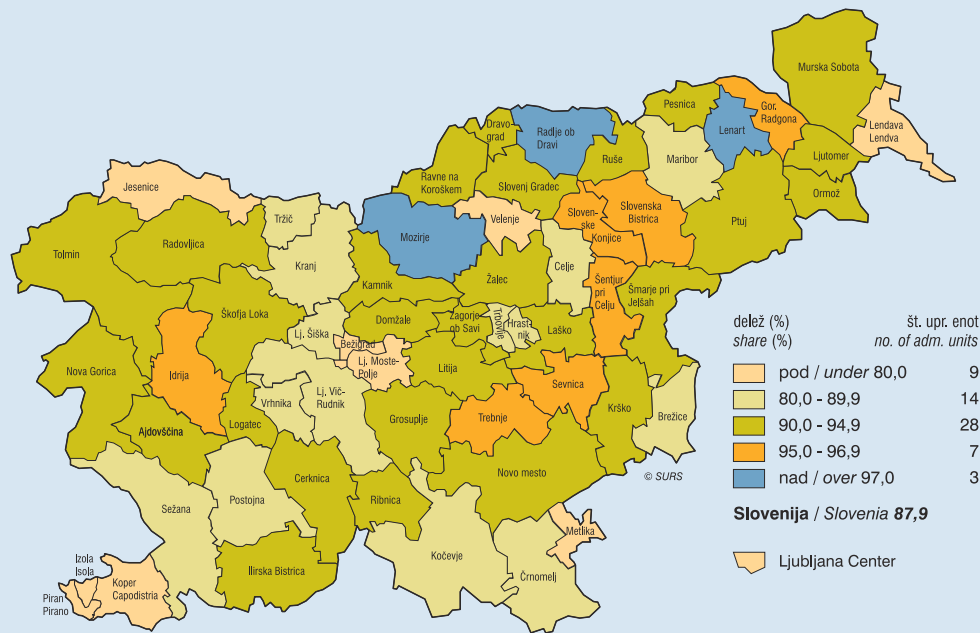
Materni jezik	Popis / Census			Mother tongue
	1971	1981	1991	
Slovenski	94,2	91,2	87,9	<i>Slovene</i>
Madžarski	0,6	0,5	0,5	<i>Hungarian</i>
Italijanski	0,2	0,2	0,2	<i>Italian</i>
Romski	0,1	0,1	0,1	<i>Romany</i>
Srbohrvatski	4,3	6,9	4,1	<i>Serbo-Croatian</i>
Hrvatski	-	-	2,7	<i>Croatian</i>
Srbski	-	-	0,9	<i>Serbian</i>
Makedonski	0,1	0,2	0,2	<i>Macedonian</i>
Albanski	0,1	0,1	0,2	<i>Albanian</i>
Hrvatskosrbski	-	-	0,2	<i>Croato-Serbian</i>
Nemški	0,1	0,1	0,1	<i>German</i>
Drugi	0,3	0,7	2,9	<i>Other</i>

1) Za leti 1971 in 1981 so v modaliteti: srbohrvatski upoštevano tudi: hrvatski, srbski in hrvatskosrbski jezik.  
For 1971 and 1981 the category Serbo-Croatian also includes Croatian, Serbian and Croato-Serbian languages.

**Delež prebivalstva s slovenskim maternim jezikom po upravnih enotah, popis 1981**  
*Share of population whose mother tongue is Slovene by administrative units, 1981 census*



**Delež prebivalstva s slovenskim maternim jezikom po upravnih enotah, popis 1991**  
*Share of population whose mother tongue is Slovene by administrative units, 1991 census*





## IZOBRAZBA

Izobrazbena sestava prebivalstva določenega območja je pomemben kazalec gospodarske, socialne in kulturne razvitosti družbe. Čeprav sta za Slovenijo značilna razmeroma še visok delež prebivalstva s skromnim končanim formalnim šolanjem in precejšnje razlike med območji (podeželje - mesto), se raven šolske izobrazbe prebivalstva, starejšega od 14 let, iz popisa v popis izboljšuje. V primerjavi s podatki popisa 1981 se je do popisa 1991 prepolovil delež ljudi brez šolske izobrazbe, zmanjšala pa sta se tudi deleža tistih z nedokončano oz. končano osnovno šolo.

Do popisa 1991 je eno od srednjih šol končalo že 43 % prebivalcev (slaba polovica le-teh je končala obrtno ali poklicno šolo). Delež tistih z doseženo visoko izobrazbo je bil sicer še nizek (višjo šolo je končalo 4,5 %, eno od visokih šol ali fakultet pa 4,3 % prebivalcev), a se je od popisa 1971 dvainpolkrat povečal.

Rezultati popisov kažejo tudi, da je pri nas v izobraževalni proces vključenih vedno več žensk. Ob zadnjem popisu je bilo med tistimi, ki so končali eno od višjih ali visokih šol že skoraj polovica žensk (48 %), medtem ko je še pred tridesetimi leti delež višje- in visokoizobraženih žensk pri nas komaj presegel četrtno tako izobraženih (27 %). Ob popisu 1991 je bila večina srednje-, višje- in visokoizobraženih stara med 25 in 44 let.

## EDUCATION

*The educational structure of the population in a certain area is an important indicator of economic, social and cultural development of the society. Even though Slovenia is characterised by a still relatively high share of population with modest formal schooling and considerable differences between areas (rural – urban), the level of school education of population over 14 has been improving from census to census. Compared to 1981 census data, by the 1991 census the share of people without schooling was cut in two and the shares of people with unfinished and finished elementary school also decreased.*

*By the 1991 census, one of the secondary schools was finished by 43% of the people (under a half of them finished a school for skilled or highly skilled workers). The share of people with higher education was still low (4.5% of people with non-university education and 4.3% people with university education), but since the 1971 census it rose by two and a half times.*

*Results of censuses show that in Slovenia ever more women are included in the education process. At the last census almost a half (48%) of people finishing non-university or university education were women, while thirty years before the share was just over a quarter (27%). At the 1991 census most people with secondary, non-university and university education were between 25 and 44 years old.*

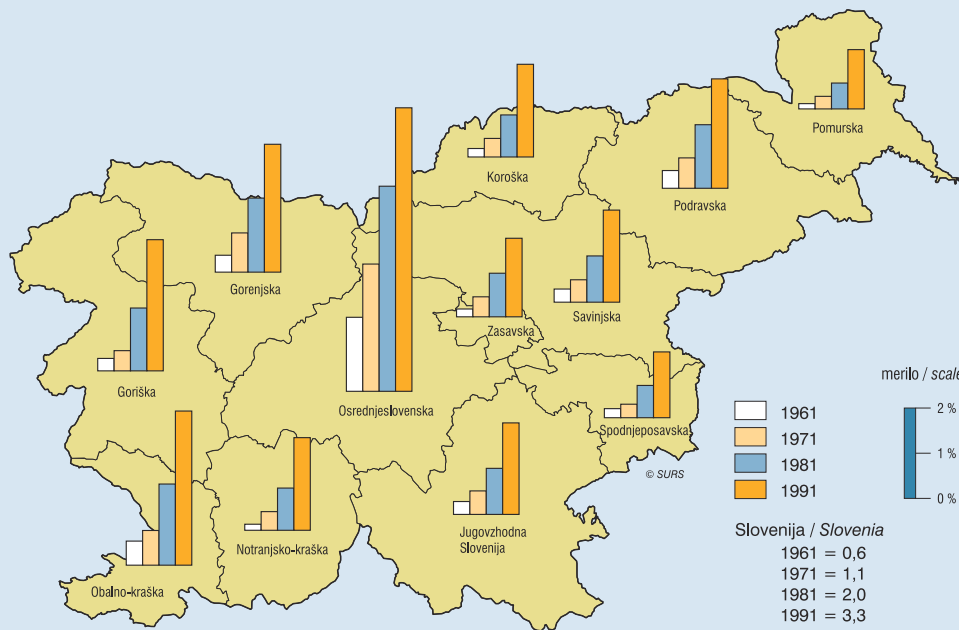
**Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, po izobrazbi**

*Population aged 15 and more by education*

Izobrazba Education	Število / Number				Delež (%) / Share (%)				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	1 156 387	1 311 225	1 457 218	1 156 1628	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Brez šolske izobrazbe in končani 1-3 razredi osnovne šole	89 352	60 337	51 970	27 719	7,7	4,6	3,6	1,8	No schooling and 1-3 elementary school grades
Končani 4-7 razredov osnovne šole	609 700	331 423	326 106	238 885	52,7	25,3	22,4	15,3	4-7 elementary school grades
Osnovna šola	227 116	536 857	473 982	466 782	19,6	40,9	32,5	29,9	Elementary school
Šole za KV in VKV delavce	151 348	230 023	320 784	303 198	13,1	17,5	22,0	24,4	Schools for skilled and highly skilled workers
Ostale srednje šole	53 087	102 289	182 566	365 960	4,6	7,8	12,5	19,4	Other secondary schools
Višje, visoke šole in fakultete	20 383	43 361	89 973	138 012	1,8	3,3	5,9	8,8	Non-university colleges and universities
Neznano	5 401	6 935	11 837	21 072	0,5	0,5	1,1	1,4	Unknown

**Deleži žensk, starih 15 let in več, z doseženo visokošolsko izobrazbo, po statističnih regijah, popisi 1961, 1974, 1981 in 1991**

*Shares of women aged 15 and more with university education, by statistical regions, 1961, 1974, 1981 and 1991 censuses*



## AKTIVNOST

Aktivnost je pomembna ekonomska značilnost prebivalstva, ki omogoča ugotavljanje razlik v njegovi socialni, kulturni, ekonomski in drugi sestavi.

V popisih po drugi svetovni vojni je bilo prebivalstvo Slovenije glede na aktivnost razdeljeno v 3 glavne skupine: aktivno prebivalstvo, osebe z lastnimi dohodki in vzdrževano prebivalstvo.

Po podatkih popisa 1991 je bilo v Sloveniji 950 tisoč aktivnih prebivalcev, 440 tisoč oseb z lastnimi dohodki in 530 tisoč vzdrževanih. Med moškimi je bilo aktivnih 55 % vseh stalnih prebivalcev, med ženskami pa 45 %. Delež aktivnega prebivalstva je ostal približno enak ob obeh zadnjih popisih (49 %).

Delež vzdrževanih oseb se je s 45 % v letu 1953 znižal na 41 % v letu 1971. Upadanje deleža vzdrževanega prebivalstva se je nadaljevalo tudi po letu 1971 (1981 36 %). Značilno za obravnavano obdobje pa je hitro naraščanje deleža oseb z lastnimi dohodki (1953. leta 7 % in 1991. leta že 23 %).

Po drugi svetovni vojni so bile osnovne značilnosti razvoja gospodarske sestave prebivalstva Slovenije:

- delež v primarnem sektorju zaposlenega prebivalstva se je v obdobju 1953-1991 neprestano zmanjševal (s 54 % na 14 %);
- močan razvoj sekundarnega sektorja: delež aktivnega prebivalstva, zaposlenega v sekundarnem sektorju, se je v tem obdobju z 28 % leta 1953 povzpelo do leta 1971 na 46 % in leta 1981 na 49 % ter se do leta 1991 znova znižal na 46 %;
- obrnjena dinamika razvoja sekundarnega sektorja je značilna za to obdobje za terciarni in kvartarni sektor: zmerno povečevanje od leta 1953 do 1971

## ACTIVITY

*Activity is an important economic characteristic of the population. It enables assessment of differences in its social, cultural, economic and other structure.*

*As regards activity, in after World War II censuses the population of Slovenia was divided into three main groups: active population, people with own income and dependents.*

*According to 1991 census data, there were 950,000 active people, 440,000 people with own income and 530,000 dependents. Among men the share of active people is 55%, while among women the share of active people is 45%. At the last two censuses the share of active population was about the same (49%).*

*The share of dependents decreased from 45% in 1953 to 41% in 1971 and to 36% in 1981. Characteristic for the period under review was rapid increase of people with own income: from 7% in 1953 to 23% in 1991.*

*The basic characteristics of the development of the economic structure of Slovenia's population after World War II were:*

- *the share of population employed in the primary sector was constantly decreasing from 1953 to 1991 (from 54% to 14%);*
- *rapid development of the secondary sector: the share of active population employed in this sector rose from 28% in 1953 to 46% in 1971 to 49% in 1981 and decreased again to 46% in 1991;*
- *the dynamics of the tertiary and quaternary sector development was exactly the opposite from that of the secondary sector: modest increase between 1953 and*

(z 18 % na 26 %), nato pa hitro zvišanje na 40 % leta 1991;

- zaporedje sektorjev po deležih leta 1953: primarni, sekundarni ter terciarni in kvartarni, leta 1991 pa: sekundarni, terciarni in kvartarni ter primarni.

1971 (from 18% to 26%) followed by a rapid increase to 40% in 1991;

- in 1953 the order of sectors by shares was primary, secondary, tertiary and quarternary, while in 1991 it was secondary, tertiary, quarternary and primary.

## Prebivalstvo po aktivnosti

### Population by activity

Popis Census	Aktivni <i>Active</i>		Osebe z lastnimi dohodki <i>People with own income</i>		Vzdrževani <i>Dependents</i>	
	število number 1000	delež share %	število number 1000	delež share %	število number 1000	delež share %
1953	704	48,0	101	6,8	662	45,2
1961	768	48,3	124	7,8	699	43,9
1971	791	47,0	195	11,6	696	41,4
198 <sup>1)</sup>	913	49,6	257	14,0	669	36,4
199 <sup>1)</sup>	946	49,4	441	23,1	526	27,5

- 1) Osebe na delu v tujini in njihovi družinski člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini, niso vštetí.  
*Persons working abroad and their family members living with them abroad are not covered.*

## Aktivno prebivalstvo po sektorjih dejavnosti

### Persons in employment by sectors of activity

%

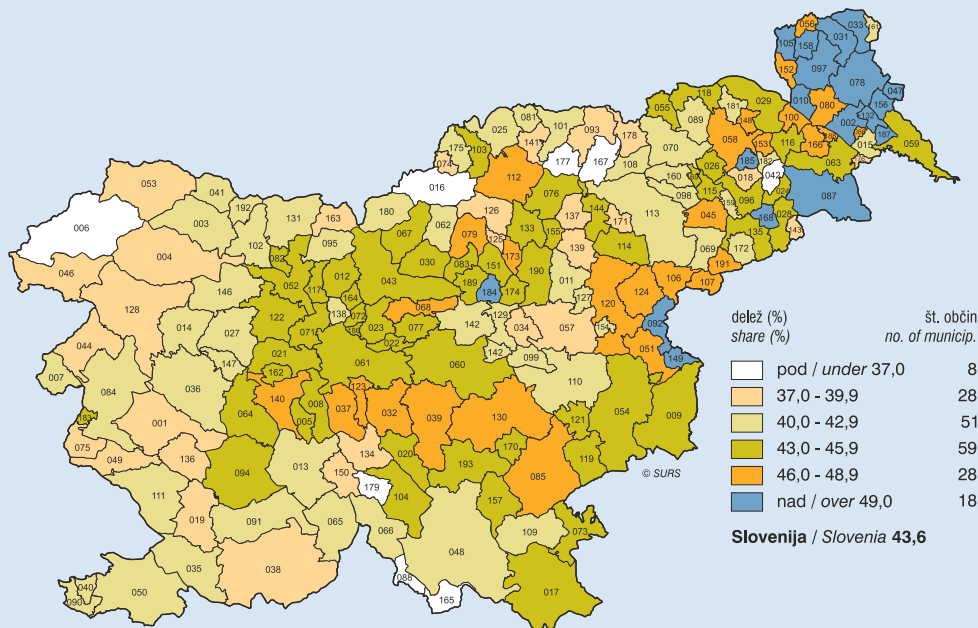
Popis Census	Skupaj <i>Total</i>	Sektor dejavnosti / <i>Sector of activity</i>			
		primarni <i>primary</i>	sekundarni <i>secondary</i>	terciarni <i>tertiary</i>	kvartarni <i>quarternary</i>
1953	100	53,9	28,2	9,5	8,4
1961	100	40,2	38,5	11,9	9,4
197 <sup>1)</sup>	100	27,3	46,2	14,9	11,6
198 <sup>1)</sup>	100	14,7	48,6	17,5	18,4
199 <sup>1)</sup>	100	13,8	45,8	18,5	22,0

- 1) Osebe na delu v tujini in njihovi družinski člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini, niso vštetí.  
*People working abroad and their family members living with them abroad are not counted.*

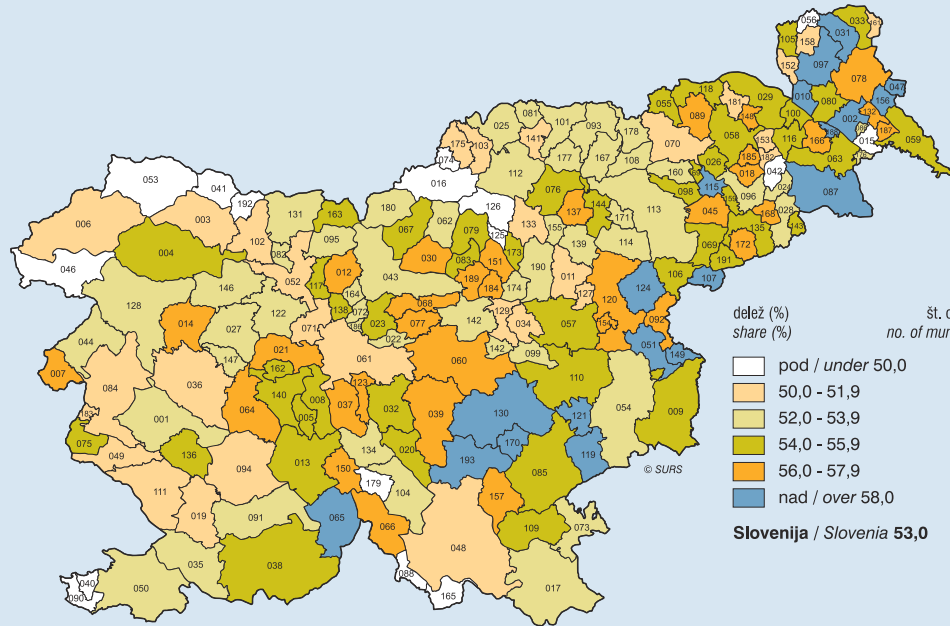
OBČINE  
MUNICIPALITIES

001	Ajdovščina	037	Ig
002	Bellinci	038	Ilirska Bistrica
148	Benedikt	039	Ivančna Gorica
149	Bistrica ob Sotli	040	Izola/Isoła
003	Bled	041	Jesenice
150	Bloke	163	Jezerško
004	Bohinj	042	Juršinci
005	Borovnica	043	Kamnik
006	Bovec	044	Kanal
151	Braslovče	045	Kidričevo
007	Brdia	046	Kobarid
008	Brezovica	047	Kobilje
009	Brežice	048	Kočevje
152	Cankova	049	Komen
011	Celje	164	Komenda
012	Cerklje na Gorenjskem	050	Koper/Capodistria
013	Cerknica	165	Kostel
014	Cerkno	051	Kozje
153	Cerkvenjak	052	Kranj
015	Črenšovci	053	Kranjska Gora
016	Črna na Koroškem	166	Križevci
017	Črnomelj	054	Krško
018	Destnik	055	Kungota
019	Divča	056	Kuzma
154	Dobje	057	Laško
020	Dobrepolje	058	Lenart
155	Dobrna	059	Lendava/Lendva
021	Dobrova - Polhov Gradec	060	Litija
156	Dobrovnik/Dobronak	061	Ljubljana
022	Dol pri Ljubljani	062	Ljubno
157	Dolenjske Toplice	063	Ljutomer
023	Domžale	064	Logatec
024	Dornava	065	Loška dolina
025	Dravograd	066	Loški Potok
026	Duplek	167	Lovrenc na Pohorju
027	Gorenja vas - Poljane	067	Luče
028	Gorišnica	068	Lukovica
029	Gornja Radgona	069	Majšperk
030	Gornji Grad	070	Maribor
031	Gornji Petrovci	168	Markovci
158	Grad	071	Medvode
032	Grosuplje	072	Mengeš
159	Hajdina	073	Metlika
160	Hoče - Slivnica	074	Mežica
161	Hodoš/Hodos	169	Miklavž na Dravskem polju
162	Horjul	075	Miren - Kostanjevica
034	Hrastnik	170	Mirna Peč
035	Hrpelje - Kozina	076	Mislinja
036	Idrinja		

Delež aktivnih žensk od vseh žensk po občinah, popis 1991  
Active women as percent of all women, by municipalities, 1991 census



**Delež aktivnih moških od vseh moških po občinah, popis 1991**  
*Active men as percent of all men, by municipalities, 1991 census*



**OBČINE (nadaljevanje)**

*MUNICIPALITIES (continued)*

077 Moravče	115 Starše
078 Moravske Toplice	181 Sveta Ana
079 Mozirje	182 Sveti Andraž v Slov. goricah
080 Murska Sobota	116 Sveti Jurij
081 Muta	033 Šalovci
082 Naklo	183 Sempeter - Vrtojba
083 Nazarje	117 Šenčur
084 Nova Gorica	118 Sentilj
085 Novo mesto	119 Sentjernej
086 Odranci	171 Sentjur pri Celju
171 Oplotnica	121 Škočjan
087 Ormož	088 Osilnica
088 Osilnica	122 Škofja Loka
089 Pesnica	123 Škofljica
090 Piran/Pirano	124 Šmarje pri Jelšah
091 Pivka	125 Šmartno ob Paki
092 Podčetrtek	126 Soštanj
172 Podlehnik	127 Store
093 Podvelka	184 Tabor
173 Polzela	010 Tišina
094 Postojna	128 Tolmin
174 Prebold	129 Trbovlje
095 Preddvor	130 Trebnje
175 Prevalje	185 Trnovska vas
096 Ptuj	186 Trzin
097 Puconci	131 Trzinč
098 Rače - Fram	132 Turnišče
099 Radeče	133 Velenje
100 Radenci	187 Velika Polana
101 Radlje ob Dravi	134 Velike Lašče
102 Radovljica	188 Veržej
103 Ravne na Koroškem	135 Videm
176 Razkrižje	136 Vipava
104 Ribnica	137 Vitanje
177 Ribnica na Pohorju	138 Vodice
106 Rogaska Slatina	139 Vojnik
105 Rogasovci	189 Vransko
107 Rogatec	140 Vrhnika
108 Ruše	141 Vuzenica
178 Selnica ob Dravi	142 Zagorje ob Savi
109 Semič	143 Zavrč
110 Sevnica	144 Zreče
111 Sežana	190 Žalec
112 Slovenj Gradec	146 Železniki
113 Slovenska Bistrica	191 Žetale
114 Slovenske Konjice	147 Žiri
179 Sodražica	192 Žirovnica
180 Solčava	193 Žužembek

**DELO OZIROMA PREBIVANJE V TUJI DRŽAVI - ZDOMCI**

'Zdomce' imenujemo v Sloveniji tiste ljudi, ki imajo stalno prebivališče v Sloveniji, vendar zaradi dela ali študija začasno bivajo v drugih državah in se nameravajo po določenem času vrniti v domovino. Mednje štejemo tudi družinske člane teh oseb, ki z njimi začasno bivajo v tujini. Obe skupini včasih opišemo s terminom: 'delavci na začasnem delu v tujini in družinski člani, ki z njimi živijo v tujini'. To skupino prebivalstva prištevamo v skupno število prebivalstva, ne štejemo pa jih med aktivno prebivalstvo. Od skupnega števila prebivalstva je bilo ob popisu 1971 3 % zdomcev, 1981 in 1991 pa 2 %.

Iz Slovenije so ljudje v večjem številu začeli odhajati na začasno delo v tujino po letu 1965, največ letno (tudi čez 10 000 prebivalcev) pa jih je tja odšlo ob koncu 60. let in v začetku 70. let. Po letu 1974 je ta tok začel usihati, istočasno pa so se v Slovenijo začeli vračati tudi nekateri tisti zdomci, ki so v tujino odšli pred leti (podatki popisov 1981 in 1991 kažejo, da je več kot 60 % ljudi, ki so se do teh popisov z dela v tujini že vrnili, tam delalo največ 1-5 let). Rahlo se je povečal samo delež žensk: leta 1971 jih je bilo med zdomci 40 %, ob popisu 1991 pa 42 %. Iz različnih vzrokov se je število oseb na delu v tujini od popisa 1971 do popisa 1991 zmanjšalo za 16 %.

Prebivalci, ki so odhajali na delo v tujino, so se najpogosteje zaposlovali v Nemčiji, Avstriji, Švici in Italiji. V Nemčiji je ob popisu 1991 delala slaba polovica vseh, ki so si delo poiskali v tujini, v Avstriji 16 %, Švici 8 % in Italiji 6 %. V neevropskih državah (Združene države Amerike, Kanada, Avstralija in druge države) jih je delalo 9 %, čeprav zanje ne moremo zagotovo trditi, ali so res zdomci ali izseljenci.

**WORKING OR LIVING ABROAD – MIGRANT WORKERS**

*In Slovenia 'migrant workers' are those people who have their permanent residence in Slovenia but due to work or study temporarily live in other countries and intend to return home after a certain period spent abroad. Also included are family members of such people who temporarily live with them abroad. Sometimes both groups are described with the term "people temporarily working abroad and family members living with them". This group of population is included in total population but not among active population. At the 1971 census migrant workers represented 3% of the total population and 2% at the 1981 and 1991 censuses.*

*People started leaving Slovenia to seek work abroad in greater numbers after 1965. The biggest yearly numbers (even more than 10,000) were recorded in the late 1960s and early 1970s. After 1974 the flow started to subside and at the same time some migrant workers started coming back. 1981 and 1991 census data show that more than 60% of migrant workers who came back worked abroad between 1 and 5 years. Only the share of women increased slightly: in 1971 they represented 40% of migrant workers and in 1991 42%. For various reasons, between the 1971 and 1991 census the number of people working abroad decreased by 16.2%.*

*People leaving to work abroad most frequently got work in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy. At the 1991 census just under a half of people seeking work abroad was working in Germany, 16% in Austria, 8% in Switzerland and 6% in Italy. 9% worked in non-European countries (United States, Canada, Australia, etc.), even though we cannot say if they are migrant workers or emigrants.*



Ob popisu 1971 je bila povprečna starost oseb na delu v tujini 30 let, 10 let pozneje 37 let, leta 1991 pa 42 let (moški 42 in ženske 41 let).

*At the 1971 census the average age of people working abroad was 30 years, while 10 years later it was 37 years and in 1991 it was 42 years (42 for men and 41 for women).*

Ob popisu 1971 je na 1 000 prebivalcev Slovenije delalo v tujini 28 oseb. Višje vrednosti od slovenskega povprečja je imelo 17 občin (vse pomurske in podravske občine, in nekatere občine vzhodne, jugovzhodne in južne Slovenije: Brežice, Krško, Metlika, Črnomelj, Kočevje in Ribnica ter občina Ravne na Koroškem).

*At the 1971 census 28 per 1,000 population worked abroad. 17 municipalities had higher values than the national average (all municipalities in Pomurje and Podravje, and some municipalities in Eastern, Sourtheastern and Southern Slovenia: Brežice, Krško, Metlika, Črnomelj, Kočevje and Ribnica and municipality Ravne na Koroškem).*

V občini Lendava je v tujini delal vsak enajsti prebivalec ali 108 oseb na 1 000 prebivalcev, medtem ko je v občini Idrija delal v tujini le vsak dvestoti občan oziroma 5 oseb na 1 000 prebivalcev.

*In municipality Lendava every eleventh person worked abroad, i.e. 108 people per 1,000, while in municipality Idrija only every twohundredth person worked abroad, i.e. 5 people per 1,000.*

### Osebe na delu v tujini in družinski člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini, po spolu

*People working abroad and family members living with them abroad, by sex*

	Število Number			Delež (%) Share (%)			
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	
<b>Na delu v tujini / Working abroad</b>							
Skupaj	48 086	41 826	40 327	100	100	100	Total
Moški	28 801	24 553	23 463	59,9	58,7	58,2	Men
ženske	19 285	17 273	16 864	40,1	41,3	41,8	Women
<b>Družinski člani, ki so z njimi živeli v tujini / Family members living with them abroad</b>							
Skupaj	...	11 657	12 304	...	100	100	Total
Moški	...	5 389	5 505	...	46,2	44,7	Men
ženske	...	6 268	6 799	...	53,8	55,3	Women

### Osebe na delu v tujini na 1000 prebivalcev in na 1000 aktivnih po spolu

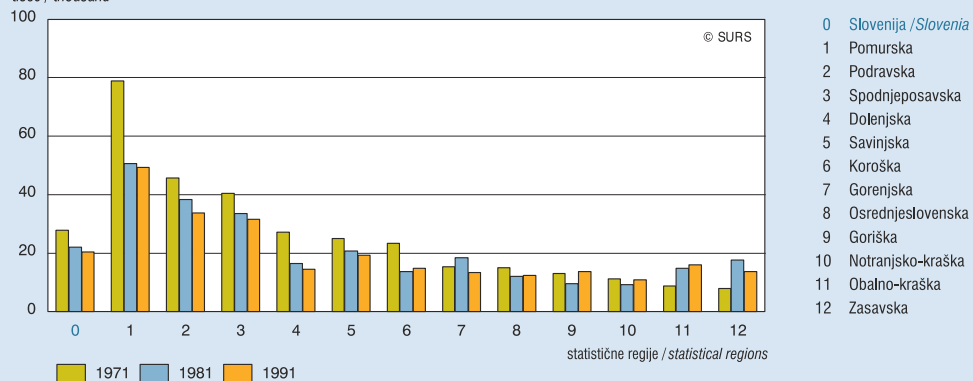
People working abroad per 1,000 population and per 1,000 active population by sex

Popis Census	Na 1000 prebivalcev Per 1,000 population			Na 1000 aktivnih Per 1,000 active population		
	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	skupaj total	moški men	ženske women
1971	27,8	34,5	21,6	57,5	60,9	53,0
1981	22,1	26,7	17,8	45,8	49,9	41,0
1991	20,5	24,6	16,6	42,6	46,5	38,2

### Osebe na delu v tujini na 1000 prebivalcev po statističnih regijah, popisi 1971, 1981, 1991

People working abroad per 1,000 population by statistical regions, 1971, 1981, 1991 censuses

tisoč / thousand



## SELITVE PREBIVALSTVA

Selitve prebivalstva so demografski proces, ki je močno odvisen od gospodarskih, političnih, narodnih, verskih in kulturnih razmer nekega območja. Prvi zanesljivi podatki so bili na voljo že od srede 19. stoletja, tudi danes pa so zelo pomembni pri spreminjanju števila in sestave prebivalstva Slovenije. Slovenija je bila dolgo območje odseljevanja prebivalstva. Najštevilčnejše je bilo v desetletjih pred 1. svetovno vojno, ko so se ljudje odseljevali predvsem v čezmorske države, in med svetovnimi vojnami, ko so se Slovenci odseljevali predvsem v zahodno Evropo. Razlika med številom priselitev in odselitev je postala pozitivna ob koncu 50. let 20. stoletja. Največ priseljencev je Slovenija sprejela v obdobju 1971-1981, ko je selitveni prirast predstavljal 41 % celotnega prirasta. Posledice gospodarske recesije v 80. letih so priseljevanje zelo omejile, politične spremembe v začetku 90. let pa skoraj v celoti ustavile. Istočasno se je spremenila tudi narava selitev pri nas: prejšnje selitve, ki so bile večinoma posledica različne ravni gospodarske razvitosti Slovenije in ostalih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije, so nadomestile selitve s političnim in etničnim ozadjem, vendar samo za krajši čas. Danes se nekdanji selitveni vzorec počasi ponavlja.

Število priseljenega prebivalstva iz drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije se je najbolj povečalo v obdobju 1971-1981 (za skoraj 30 tisoč), najmanj pa v zadnjem desetletju pred popisom 1991 (za 18 tisoč).

Na prostorsko razporeditev prebivalstva Slovenije so bolj kot čezmejne selitve vplivale notranje selitve (med občinami in naselji), ki jih je bilo več kot 80 %. Po podatkih popisa 1991 je več kot polovica prebivalcev Slovenije živela v naselju, kjer so se rodili (51 %).

## MIGRATION

*Population migration is a demographic process that strongly depends on economic, political, national, religious and cultural conditions in a certain area. The first reliable data were available already in the middle of the 19th century. Today they are still very important for changing the number and structure of Slovenia's population. For a long time Slovenia was the area of emigration, which was the strongest in the decades before World War I, when people were mostly emigrating to overseas countries, and between both World Wars, when people were mostly emigrating to Western Europe. The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants became positive at the end of the 1950s. Slovenia received most immigrants between 1971 and 1981 when the net migration represented 41% of the total population increase. The effect of the recession in the 1980s was a sharp decrease of immigration, which was almost stopped by the political changes in the beginning of the 1990s. At the same time the nature of migration changed: previous migration, which was mostly the result of different levels of economic development in Slovenia and other republics of former Yugoslavia, was replaced by politically and ethnically motivated migration, but only for a short time. Today the former migration pattern is slowly being restored.*

*The number of emigrants from other republics of former Yugoslavia increased the most between 1971 and 1981 (by almost 30,000) and the least in the last decade before the 1991 census (by 18,000)*

*More than by the cross-border migration, the spatial distribution of Slovenia's population was influenced by internal migration (between municipalities and settlements), which represented over 80% of all migration. According to 1991 census data, more than a half of the population (51%) was living in the settlements in which they had been born.*

V 80. letih je prišlo do stagnacije zaposlovanja v industriji in postopnega oživljanja drobnega gospodarstva na obrobjih večjih in srednjevelikih mest. Seli- tveni tokovi so se zato preusmerili iz mestnih središč v ožji ali širši obmestni prostor; to večinoma niso bile selitve na daljše razdalje, ampak samo med bližnjimi naselji.

Odseljevanje iz Slovenije v republike nekdanje Jugo- slavije je bilo, razen leta 1981, enakomernejše od priseljevanja. Delež odselitev se je v primerjavi z deležem priselitev iz leta v leto večal; v letih 1987-1990 je bilo število odseljenih že za več kot polovico večje od števila priseljenih, kar je posledica ne samo večjega odseljevanja, temveč tudi manjšega priseljevanja: po letu 1987 se je pri nas zmanjšalo število zaposlenih v industriji, rudarstvu in gradbe- ništvu.

*In the 1980s we experienced a stagnation of employment in industry and a gradual revival of small businesses on the outskirts of cities and towns. Migration flows were redi- rected from city centres to the wider suburban areas. This migration was not a long-distance one, but between nearby settlements.*

*Emigration from Slovenia to republics of former Yugosla- via was, except in 1981, more regular than immigration. Compared to the share of immigrants, the share of emi- grants was growing. In 1987-1990 the number of emi- grants exceeded the number of immigrants by over a half, which was the result of more emigrants as well as fewer immigrants. After 1987 the number of people employed in industry, mining and construction decreased.*

### Priseljeni po obdobju priselitve in po vrsti priselitve

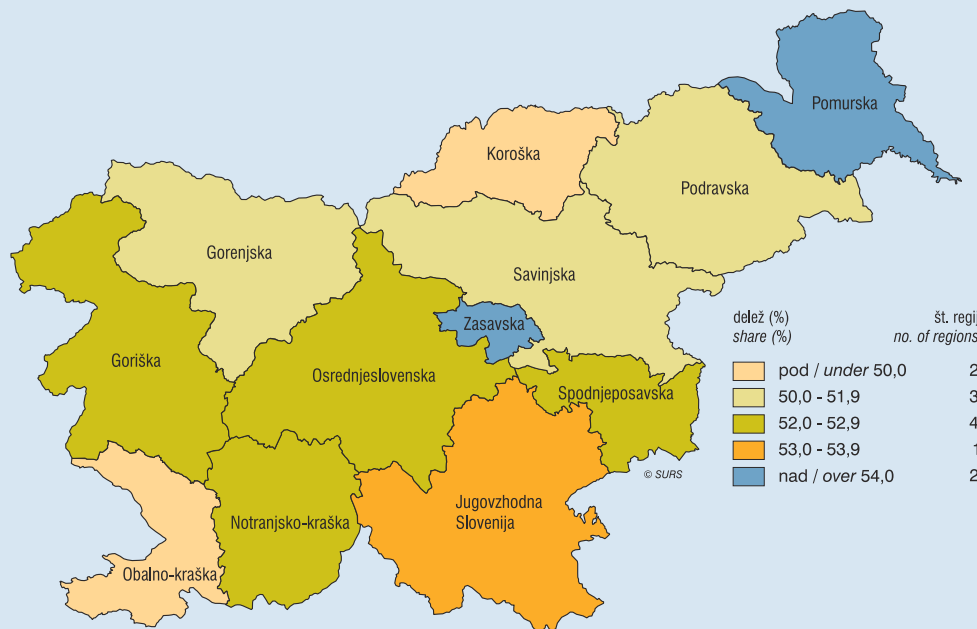
*Immigrants by period and type of immigration*

	Skupaj Total	Obdobje priselitve / Period of immigration						Neznano Unknown
		do 1940 up to 1940	1941-1952	1953-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1991	
<b>SKUPAJ / TOTAL</b>								
1981	136 727	8 714	12 154	14 338	27 396	63 729	-	10 396
1991	154 929	5 499	10 986	12 472	25 046	53 582	39 496	7 848
<b>Priseljeni iz drugih republik nekdanje Jugoslavije / Immigrants from other republics of former Yugoslavia</b>								
1981	111 905	3 677	8 446 <sup>1)</sup>	13 570 <sup>1)</sup>	25 299	54 138	-	6 775
1991	130 039	2 316	7 681	11 891	23 215	45 822	34 599	4 515
<b>Priseljeni iz tujine / Immigrants from abroad</b>								
1981	24 822	5 037	3 708 <sup>1)</sup>	768 <sup>1)</sup>	2 097	9 591	-	3 621
1991	24 890	3 183	3 305	581	1 831	7 760	4 897	3 333

1) Ocena na osnovi podatkov za obdobji 1941-1945 in 1946-1960. / Evaluation on the basis of data for the 1941-1945 and 1946-1960 periods.

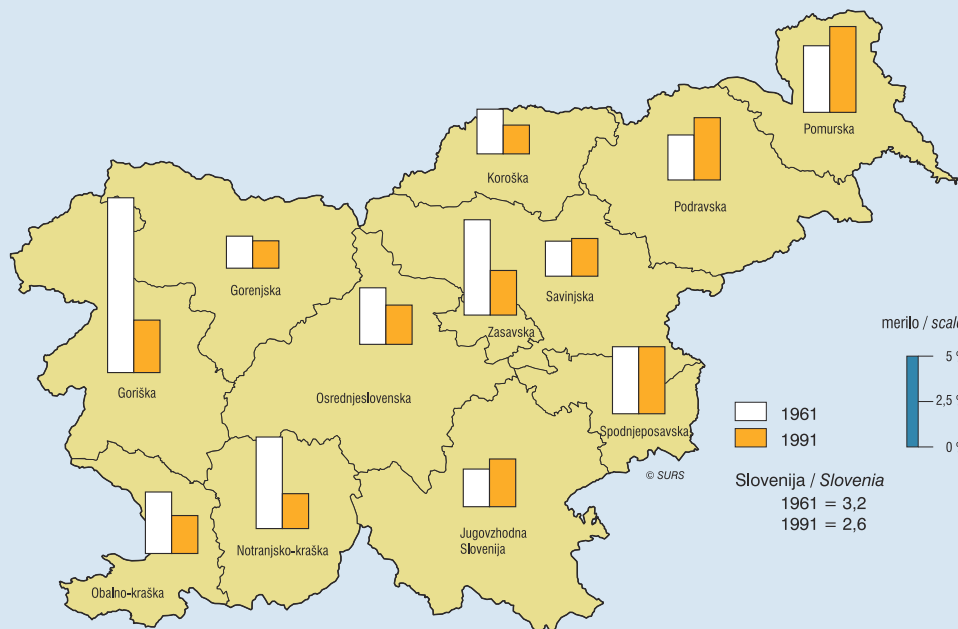
**Delež prebivalstva, ki od rojstva živi v naselju prebivališča, po statističnih regijah, popis 1991**

*Share of population who have been living in the settlement of their residence since birth, by statistical regions, 1991 census*



**Delež priseljenih iz tujine po statističnih regijah, popisa 1961 in 1991**

*Share of immigrants from abroad by statistical regions, 1961 and 1991 censuses*



## DNEVNA MIGRACIJA

Dnevna migracija, značilnost večine industrializiranih držav v 20. stoletju, je dejansko 'ekonomski' pojav s številnimi socialnimi učinki in je praktično izraz spremenjenih družbenogospodarskih razmer nekega območja, katerih posledica so prostorske razlike v razmestitvi delovnih mest, šol različnih stopenj in krajev prebivanja.

Podatki o dnevni migraciji v Sloveniji, zbrani s popisi prebivalstva 1961-1991, kažejo, da se v teh 30 letih zaposlitvene razmere v Sloveniji niso bistveno spremenile. Rahlo se je povečal samo delež zaposlenih v drugi občini (zaradi manjšega deleža zaposlenih v naselju prebivališča). V občinah prebivališča je bilo leta 1991 zaposlenih 81 % vseh zaposlenih. Tako kot v drugih razvitih državah je tudi v Sloveniji večje število dnevni migracij posledica povečane in pospešene industrializacije dežele. Pomembna pa je tudi razpršena poselitev Slovenije (več kot 6000 naselij).

Osnova za opredelitev posameznika kot dnevnega migranta je povezava podatkov o kraju dela oz. šolanja ter kraju stalnega prebivališča s podatki o pogostosti vračanja posameznika z dela oz. šolanja v kraj prebivališča.

Ob popisu 1991 so zaposleni, ki so na delo potovali, najpogosteje uporabljali osebno motorno vozilo in avtobus. Le skromen delež je za potovanje na delo uporabljal vlak. 25 % aktivnih, ki so delali v naselju prebivališča, se je na delo vozilo z osebnim motornim vozilom, večina pa je zaradi kratke razdalje na delo hodila peš oziroma s kolesom. Učenci in študenti so se v šolo najpogosteje vozili z avtobusi.

Učenci srednjih šol in študentje pogosto potujejo med krajem šolanja/študija in krajem bivanja tudi teden-

## DAILY COMMUTING

*Daily commuting is characteristic for most 20th century industrialised countries. It is actually an economic phenomenon with many social effects and is practically the reflection of changed socio-economic conditions in a certain area, the consequence of which is spatial differences in the allocation of jobs, schools of various levels and places to live.*

*Data on daily commuting in Slovenia, which were collected with 1961-1991 censuses, show that in 30 years employment conditions in Slovenia did not change much. Only the share of persons employed in another municipality increased slightly because of a lower share of persons employed in the settlement of permanent residence. In 1991, 81% of all employed persons worked in municipalities in which they lived. As in other developed countries, in Slovenia too the growth of daily commuting is the result of increased and accelerated industrialisation. Also important is dispersed settlement of Slovenia, which has over 6,000 settlements.*

*The basis for determining that a person is a daily commuter is the connection between the data on the place of work (school) and the person's place of permanent residence with the data on the frequency of commuting from the place of residence to work (school) and back.*

*At the 1991 census employed persons who commuted to work most frequently used cars or busses, with only a small share of them using trains. 25% of the active population who worked in the place of permanent residence used cars. Because of proximity of the place of work, most of them walked or rode bicycles. Pupils and students most frequently used busses to drive to school.*

*Secondary school pupils and students frequently travel between the place of their schooling and the place of their*

sko. Ti so praktično 'dvojni migranti': enkrat potujejo med naseljem prebivališča (domom) in naseljem začasnega prebivanja (ki je običajno tudi kraj šolanja), drugič pa v naselju šolanja (dnevni migranti) med stanovanjem in šolo.

*permanent residence on a weekly basis. They are actually "double commuters": firstly, they travel between the settlement of their permanent residence (home) and the settlement of their temporary residence (which is usually also the place of schooling), and secondly, they commute within the settlement of their schooling between the residence and school.*

### Zaposleni po kraju dela

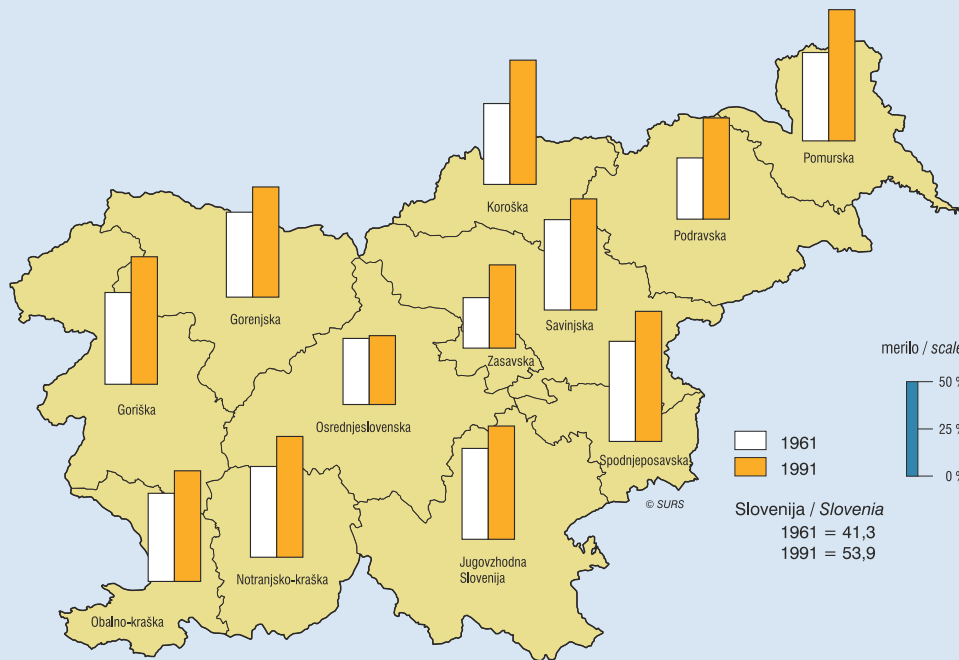
*Employees by place of work*

Kraj dela	Število Number				Delež (%) Share (%)				Place of work
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	454 744	561 821	753 167	735 584	100	100	100	100	TOTAL
Naselje stalnega prebivališča	266 866	287 874	281 333	338 755	58,7	51,2	37,4	46,1	<i>In the settlement of permanent residence</i>
Zunaj naselja stalnega prebivališča	187 878	273 947	471 834	396 829	41,3	48,8	62,6	53,9	<i>Outside the settlement of permanent residence</i>
drugo naselje iste občine	127 007	-	246 645	258 095	27,9	-	32,7	35,1	<i>another settlement of the same municipality</i>
druga občina Slovenije	58 092	-	221 804	134 551	12,8	-	29,5	18,3	<i>another municipality</i>
druga republika nekdanje Jugoslavije	2 412	-	2 262	2 041	0,5	-	0,3	0,3	<i>another republic of former Yugoslavia</i>
tujina	-	-	698	404	-	-	0,1	0,0	<i>abroad</i>
Neznano	367	-	425	1 738	0,1	-	0,0	0,2	<i>Unknown</i>



**Delež oseb, ki delajo zunaj naselja stalnega prebivališča po statističnih regijah, popisa 1961 in 1991**

Share of persons working outside the settlement of permanent residence by statistical regions, 1961 and 1991 censuses



## GOSPODINJSTVA

V svetu in pri nas je bilo v drugi polovici 20. stoletja značilno spreminjanje vloge in mesta gospodinjstva in družine v družbi. Pri nas so bile te spremembe v tesni povezavi z družbenogospodarskim prehodom, v katerem je družba doživela pretirano industrializacijo.

Kot posledica hitrega industrijskega razvoja, selitev ljudi iz dežele v mesta in številnih drugih sprememb so v Sloveniji po drugi svetovni vojni 'stara kmečka večdružinska gospodinjstva' začela stagnirati oziroma so začela dobivati novo obliko: 'zamenjala' so jih 'samska' in družinska gospodinjstva v ožjem pomenu besede (manjše število članov). Take spremembe so bile pri nas posledica posebnega delovanja ne samo demografskih dejavnikov, ampak predvsem gospodarskih in socialnih.

V času do druge svetovne vojne je število gospodinjstev naraščalo hitreje kot število prebivalcev.

Po letu 1948 je bila rast števila gospodinjstev relativno hitrejša kot rast števila prebivalstva. Medtem ko je število gospodinjstev od popisa do popisa naraščalo, se je število članov gospodinjstva vztrajno zmanjševalo. V obdobju med popisoma 1948 in 1991 se je število prebivalstva povečalo za 36 %, število gospodinjstev pa za 68 %.

Po drugi svetovni vojni so gospodinjstva s 6 člani in več manj pogosta. Leta 1948 jih je bilo še dobra petina od vseh gospodinjstev (20 %) in 1991 le še 6 %.

## HOUSEHOLDS

*In the world and in Slovenia the second half of the 20th century was characterised by a changing role and place of households and families in the society. In Slovenia these changes were closely connected with the socio-economic transition in which the society experienced excessive industrialisation.*

*As a result of rapid industrial development, migration of people from rural areas into cities and numerous other changes, in Slovenia after World War II the "old rural multifamily households" started to gain a new form: they were replaced by single households and family households in the narrow sense (i.e. fewer members). In Slovenia such changes were the result of a special effect of not only demographic but above all economic and social factors.*

*Up to World War II the number of households grew faster than the number of population.*

*After 1948 the growth of the number of households was relatively faster than the growth of the population. While the number of households was increasing from census to census, the number of household members was constantly decreasing. Between 1948 and 1991 censuses the number of population increased by 36% and the number of households by 68%.*

*After World War II households with 6 or more members became less frequent. In 1948 they represented a fifth of all households while in 1991 their share was only 6%.*

### Gospodinjstva in povprečno število članov na gospodinjstvo

*Households and average number of household members*

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	
Število gospodinjstev	380 950	410 976	458 853	515 531	594 571	640 195	<i>Number of households</i>
Povprečno število članov na gospodinjstvo	3,78	3,66	3,47	3,35	3,18	3,06	<i>Average number of household members</i>

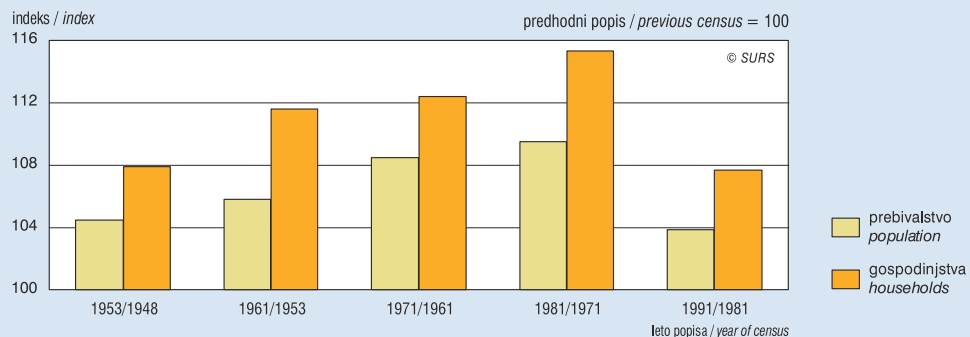
### Gospodinjstva po številu članov

*Households by the number of members*

Popis Census	Število gospodinjstev Number of households	Število članov v gospodinjstvu (%) Number of household members (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 +
1948	380 950	18,5	15,0	17,1	16,5	12,6	20,3
1953	410 976	17,2	15,5	18,8	18,1	12,9	17,5
1961	458 853	17,8	16,4	19,8	19,8	12,8	13,4
1971	515 531	17,4	17,2	21,0	22,1	11,6	10,7
1981	594 571	17,1	17,8	21,6	24,3	9,4	9,8
1991	640 195	18,0	21,0	21,4	25,0	8,6	6,0

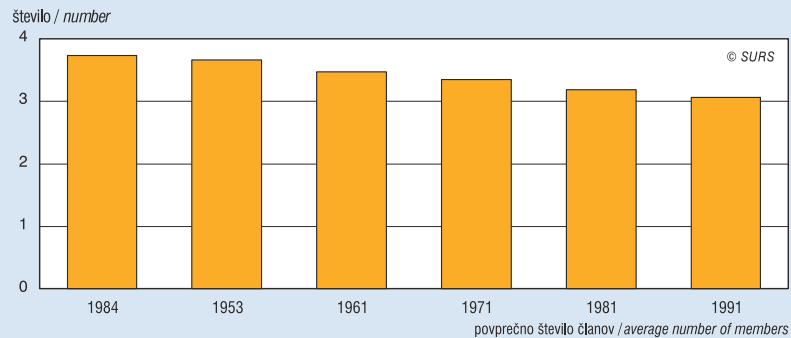
### Indeks rasti števila prebivalstva in števila gospodinjstev med popisi 1948-1991

Population and household number growth indices between 1948 and 1991 censuses

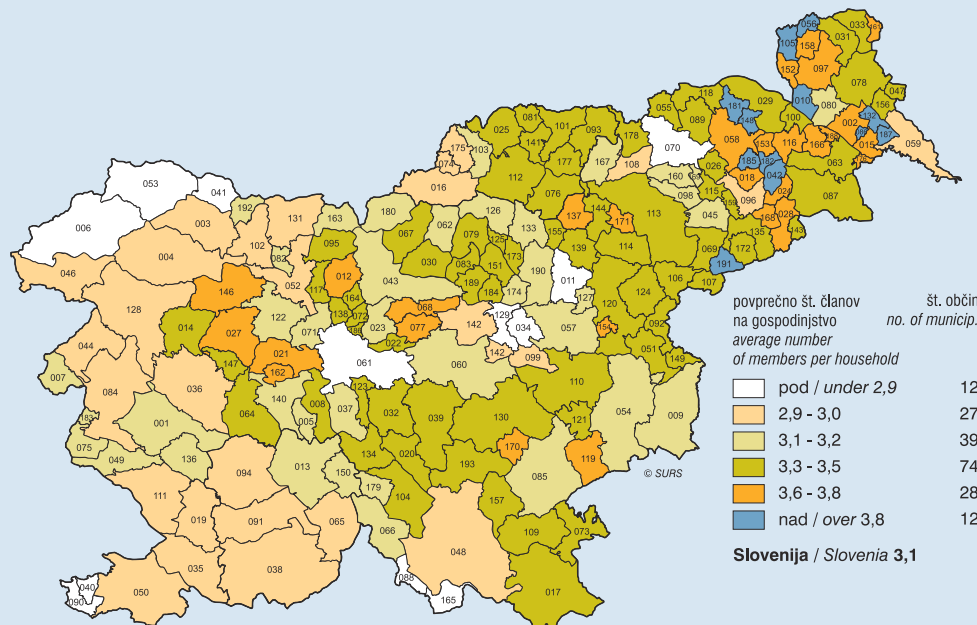


### Povprečno število članov na gospodinjstvo, popisi 1948 - 1991

Average number of members per household, 1948 - 1991 censuses



**Povprečna velikost gospodinjstva po občinah, popis 1991**  
*Average household size by municipalities, 1991 census*



## DRUŽINE

Ob popisu 1991 je bilo v Sloveniji od vseh gospodinjstev 79 % družinskih gospodinjstev, torej takih, v katerih je živel ena družina ali več. Najbolj pogosto je v enem gospodinjstvu živel ena družina, v 8 % gospodinjstev sta živeli dve družini in le v 0,4 % gospodinjstvih 3 družine ali več.

Število družin se je 1981-1991 povečalo s 520 tisoč na 550 tisoč. Skoraj 60 % je bilo popolnih družin (starši in otroci) in približno 20 % je bilo zakonskih parov brez otrok.

Primerjava podatkov popisov 1991 in 1981 kaže, da se je v Sloveniji v tem času tako število popolnih družin kot število zakonskih parov brez otrok relativno zmanjšalo, poraslo pa je število družin s samo enim staršem. Povečalo se je tudi število neporočenih parov z otroki oz. brez. Leta 1981 je bilo slednjih komaj 2 % od vseh družin, ob popisu 1991 pa 3 %.

Povprečno število otrok v družini se je z 1,34 otroka leta 1981 znižalo na 1,31 otroka. V primerjavi z letom 1981 se je ob popisu 1991 povečalo število družin z enim otrokom in dvema otrokoma, število družin s tremi otroki in več pa se je zmanjšalo z 10 % na 8 %.

### Družine po tipu

*Families by type*

Tip družine	Število / Number		Delež (%) / Share (%)		Family types
	1981	1991	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	522 314	551 899	100	100	TOTAL
Zakonski pari brez otrok	106 779	109 594	20,4	19,9	Married couples without children
Zakonski pari z otroki	330 530	325 622	63,3	59,0	Married couples with children
Matere z otroki	65 108	85 214	12,5	15,4	Mothers with children
Očetje z otroki	9552	14 095	1,8	2,6	Fathers with children
Neporočni pari brez otrok	4595	4966	0,9	0,9	Unmarried couples without children
Neporočni pari z otroki	5750	12 408	1,1	2,2	Unmarried couples with children

## FAMILIES

At the 1991 census 79% of households were family households, i.e. one or more families lived in them. Most frequently one family lived in one household. There were 8% of households with two families and only in 0.4% of households with three or more families.

Between 1981 and 1991 the number of families increased from 520,000 to 550,000. Almost 60% of families were complete (parents and children) and about 20% were married couples without children.

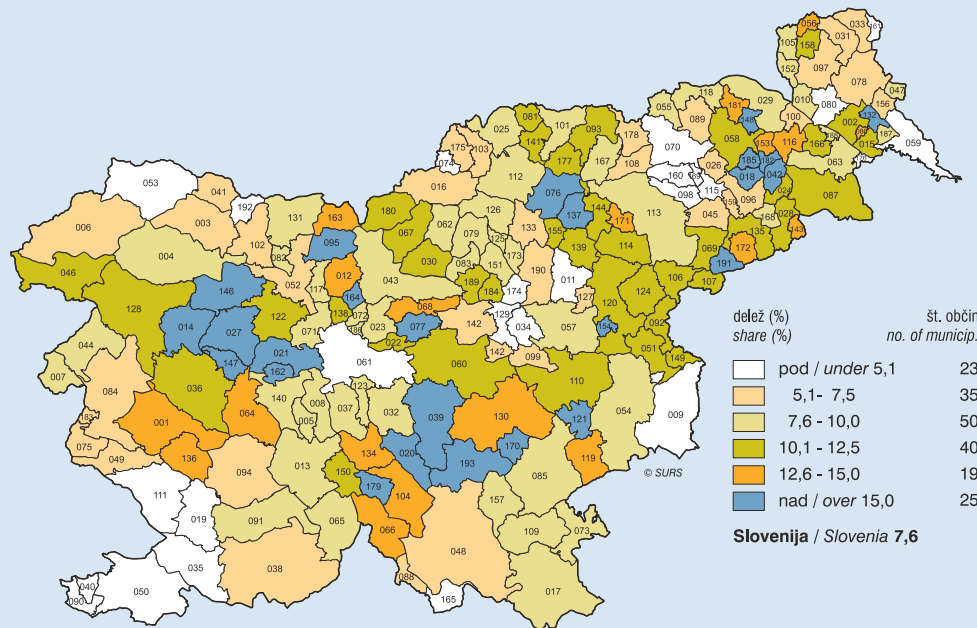
Comparison of 1991 and 1981 census data shows that in relative terms the number of complete families and the number of married couples without children decreased, while the number of single-parent families increased. The number of unmarried couples with or without children also increased. In 1981 they represented only 2% of all families, while at the 1991 census their share was 3%.

The average number of children in families decreased from 1.34 in 1981 to 1.31 in 1991. Compared to 1981, at the 1991 census the number of families with one or two children increased, while the number of families with three or more children decreased from 10% to 8%.



**Delež družin s tremi otroki in več po občinah, popis 1991**

Share of families with three children or more by municipalities, 1991 census



## STANOVANJA

### Popisi stanovanj v preteklosti

Po drugi svetovni vojni so bili podatki o stanovanjih zbrani prvič v obdobju 1949/50. Zbrani so bili samo za stanovanja v mestnih naseljih (v glavnih mestih takratnih republik ter pomembnejših administrativnih, industrijskih in turističnih mestih). Za nemestna naselja pa so bili zbrani le osnovni podatki o stanovanjih, v okviru rednega letnega statističnega raziskovanja popisa živine, januarja 1951.

V okviru popisa prebivalstva leta 1961 so bila popisana stanovanja v naseljih pretežno mestnega značaja. Če naselje ni bilo v celoti mestnega značaja, so bili popisani samo tisti deli naselja, ki so bili mestnega značaja.

Podatki o številu stavb in stanovanjski površini v nemestnih naseljih pa so bili zbrani leto pred tem, v okviru popisa kmečkih gospodarstev, maja 1960.

Ker so bile v omenjenih popisih uporabljene različne definicije, različno število popisnih okolišev in ne nazadnje sta bila popisa izvedena v različnih časovnih obdobjih, so pri izračunu celotnega stanovanjskega sklada na dan 31. marca 1961 prišteli ocenjeno število novozgrajenih stanovanj v nemestnih naseljih v obdobju od maja 1960 do 31. marca 1961.

Od leta 1971 je popis stanovanj redno vključen k popisu prebivalstva.

## DWELLINGS

### Housing censuses in the past

*After World War II the data on dwellings were collected for the first time in 1949/50. They were only collected for dwellings in urban settlements (in capitals of the then republics and in important administrative, industrial and tourist cities). For non-urban settlements only the basic data on dwellings were collected within the regular annual statistical survey of livestock in January 1951.*

*Within the 1961 population census dwellings were enumerated in predominantly urban settlements. If a settlement was not entirely urban, only the parts that were predominantly urban were taken into account.*

*Data on the number of buildings and useful floor space in non-urban settlements were collected in May 1960 within the census of agricultural holdings.*

*Because at the mentioned censuses different definitions and a different number of enumeration areas were used and because the censuses were carried out at different times, in calculating the total dwelling stock on 31 March 1961 we added the estimated number of dwellings built between May 1960 and 31 March 1961 in non-urban settlements.*

*Since 1971 the housing census has regularly been a part of the population census.*



## STANOVANJSKI SKLAD

Od leta 1971 se ob popisih prebivalstva popisuje celoten stanovanjski sklad, ki zajema naseljena, začasno nenaseljena in zapuščena stanovanja. Poleg teh so v popise vključena tudi stanovanja za občasno uporabo ter drugi naseljeni prostori, ki pa ne tvorijo stanovanjskega sklada. Če upoštevamo samo stanovanjski sklad, je bil delež naseljenih stanovanj najvišji ob popisu 1971 (98 %), leta 1981 je bilo naseljenih 97 % in ob zadnjem popisu 96 % stanovanj. Podatki torej kažejo rahlo upadanje deleža naseljenih stanovanj.

Stanovanjski sklad se je leta 1991, ko je štel 650 tisoč stanovanj, v primerjavi z letom 1971 povečal za 180 tisoč stanovanj. Če ločeno pogledamo stanovanja za občasno uporabo, se je delež počitniških stanovanj skozi zadnje popise močno povečal, saj je bilo leta 1971 nekaj več kot 4 tisoč počitniških stanovanj, v letu 1991 pa jih je bilo kar 26 tisoč. Precej pa je upadel delež drugih naseljenih prostorov, ki niso stanovanja, a so jih ljudje v času popisa uporabljali za svoje bivanje.

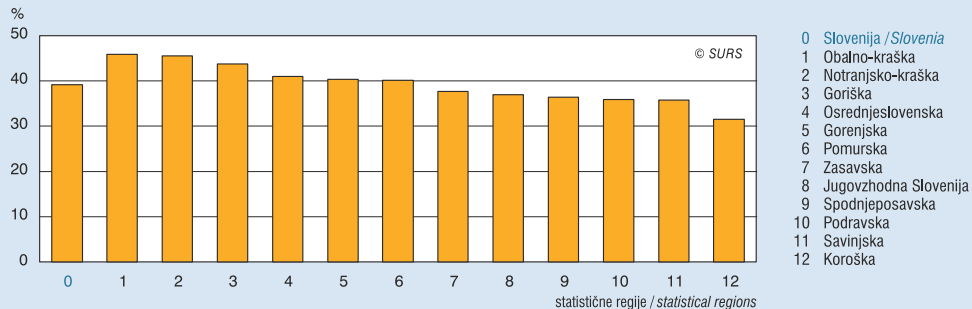
## DWELLING STOCK

Since 1971 the total dwelling stock has been enumerated within the population censuses. It covers inhabited, temporarily uninhabited and abandoned dwellings. In addition, the censuses also cover dwellings for occasional use and other living quarters, which are not part of the dwelling stock. If we take into account only the dwelling stock, the share of inhabited dwellings was the highest at the 1971 census (98%), while in 1981 the share was 97% and in 1991 it was 96%. The data thus show gradual decrease of the share of inhabited dwellings.

In 1991 the dwelling stock numbered 650,000 dwellings. Between 1971 and 1991 it increased by 180,000 dwellings. Taking a look at dwellings for occasional use, the share of holiday dwellings increased considerably, since in 1971 there were slightly more than 4,000 of them and in 1991 there were 26,000. On the other hand, the share of other living quarters decreased a lot. These are not dwellings but other premises used by people as residence at the time of the census.

### Delež naseljenih stanovanj z več kot 25 m<sup>2</sup> povprečne površine na osebo po statističnih regijah, popis 1991

Share of inhabited dwellings with over 25 m<sup>2</sup> of average useful floor space per person by statistical regions, 1991 census



## Stanovanjski sklad<sup>1)</sup>, popis 1961

*Dwelling stock<sup>1)</sup>, 1961 census*

	Skupaj <i>Total</i>	Nemestna naselja <i>Non-urban settlements</i>	Mestna naselja <i>Urban settlements</i>	
Skupno število stanovanj (1000)	401	244	157	<i>Total number of dwellings (1000)</i>
Skupna površina stanovanj (1000 m <sup>2</sup> )	18 526	10 438	8 008	<i>Total useful floor space (1000 m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Povprečna površina stanovanja (m <sup>2</sup> )	46,2	42,8	51,5	<i>Average useful floor space (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Povprečno število oseb na stanovanje	4,0	4,0	4,0	<i>Average number of occupants per dwelling</i>
Povprečna površina stanovanja na osebo (m <sup>2</sup> )	11,6	10,8	13,4	<i>Average useful floor space per occupant (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Delež stanovanj z elektriko (%)	86,2	79,9	98,9	<i>Share of dwellings with electricity (%)</i>

- 1 Podatki o velikosti celotnega stanovanjskega sklada so bili določeni iz rezultatov popisa stanovanj v naseljih pretežno mestnega značaja in iz ocene podatkov v nemestnih naseljih na osnovi popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev. Iz popisa stanovanj v mestnih naseljih so v stanovanjski sklad vključena stanovanja, naseljeni poslovni prostori in zasilno naseljeni prostori, niso pa vključena skupinska stanovanja.  
*Data on the size of the total dwelling stock were determined from the housing census results in settlements with predominantly urban character and from estimates for non-urban settlements that were made on the basis of the census of agricultural holdings. The dwelling stock in urban settlements covers dwellings, inhabited business premises and temporarily inhabited premises, but not collective accommodation.*

## Stanovanja in drugi naseljeni prostori

*Dwellings and other living quarters*

Popis <i>Census</i>	Stanovanja / <i>Dwellings</i>						Drugi naseljeni prostori <i>Other living quarters</i>
	za stalno stanovanje <i>for permanent residence</i>				za občasno uporabo <i>for occasional use</i>		
	skupaj <i>total</i>	naseljena <i>inhabited</i>	začasno nenaseljena <i>temporarily uninhabited</i>	zapuščena <i>abandoned</i>	za počitek in rekreacijo <i>for leisure and recreation</i>	za sezonska dela v kmetijstvu <i>for seasonal work in agriculture</i>	
1971	471 076	461 225	4 032	5819	4 281	1 916	9 591
1981	585 780	567 304	14 917	3559	18 965	3 481	1 757
1991	652 422	625 697	19 204	7521	26 374	4 341	140

## NASELJENOST STANOVANJ

Medtem ko je ob popisu 1971 s 100 stanovanji razpolagalo kar 107 gospodinjstev, se je to razmerje leta 1981 precej znižalo (103 gospodinjstva na 100 stanovanj). Ob zadnjem popisu je na 100 stanovanj brez stanovanja ostalo samo še eno gospodinjstvo (upoštevana so samo naseljena stanovanja).

V stanovanjih, kjer sta bivali dve gospodinjstvi, je imelo vsako gospodinjstvo v povprečju 2,6 člana, v stanovanjih, v katerih so prebivala tri gospodinjstva ali več, pa je imelo vsako povprečno 2,3 člana.

Ob popisu 1991 je bilo v Sloveniji 2 % naseljenih stanovanj, v katerih je živelo vsaj dvoje gospodinjstev. Ta delež je bil najnižji v Zasavski in Notranjsko-kraški regiji (1 %), najvišji pa je bil v Koroški in Goriški statistični regiji (3 %).

Ob zadnjem popisu je največ gospodinjstev (63 %) prebivalo v dvosobnih in trisobnih stanovanjih. V stanovanjih, večjih od 100 m<sup>2</sup>, je prebivalo 16 % gospodinjstev, 39 % gospodinjstev pa je živelo v stanovanjih s 50-74 m<sup>2</sup> stanovanjske površine. V največ stanovanjih so živeli 4 osebe, kar velja za vse tri zadnje popise. Delež stanovanj, v katerih živi 5 oseb ali več, iz popisa v popis upada. Veča pa se delež stanovanj, v katerih sta prebivali dve osebi ali ena.

## OCCUPATION OF DWELLINGS

*While at the 1971 census there were 107 households per 100 dwellings, by 1981 the ratio decreased to 103 households per 100 dwellings. At the 1991 census only one household per 100 was without a dwelling (only inhabited dwellings were taken into account).*

*In dwellings with two households each household had on average 2.6 members, while in dwellings with three or more households each household had on average 2.3 members.*

*At the 1991 census there were 2% of inhabited dwellings in Slovenia with at least two households. The share was the lowest in Zasavska and Notranjsko-kraška regions (1%) and the highest in Koroška and Goriška regions (3%).*

*At the last census most households (63%) lived in two- and three-roomed dwellings. 16% of households lived in dwellings with the useful floor space of over 100 m<sup>2</sup> and 39% of households lived in dwellings with the useful floor space of 50-74 m<sup>2</sup>. Most dwellings are occupied by 4 people, which is true for all the last three censuses. The share of dwellings with 5 or more people has been falling, while the share of dwellings with one or two people has been rising.*

## Gospodinjstva in osebe v stanovanjih

*Households and persons in dwellings*

Popis Census	Povprečno število oseb v stanovanju Average number of persons in dwellings	Razmerje med gospodinjstvi in stanovanji Households/dwellings ratio
1971	3,7	1,07
1981	3,3	1,03
1991	3,1	1,01

## Naseljenost stanovanj

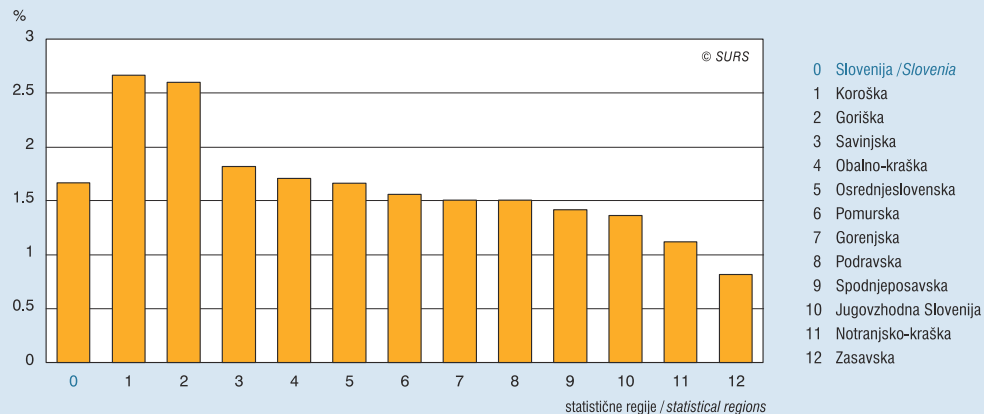
Occupation of dwellings

%

Popis Census	Stanovanja skupaj Dwellings total	Število oseb v stanovanju Number of persons in dwelling						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 +
1971	100	11,0	16,4	21,0	23,7	13,6	7,6	6,7
1981	100	14,4	19,1	21,8	25,0	10,5	5,3	3,9
1991	100	17,1	20,6	21,1	25,3	9,1	4,3	2,5

### Delež stanovanj, v katerih živi vsaj dvoje gospodinjstev po statističnih regijah, popis 1991

Share of dwellings with at least two households, by statistical regions, 1991 census



## VELIKOST STANOVANJ

V Sloveniji se povprečna površina stanovanja povečuje. Površina celotnega stanovanjskega sklada se je od 1971 (27 milijonov m<sup>2</sup>) do 1991 povečala za 18 milijonov m<sup>2</sup>. Porast je bil največji med popisoma 1971 in 1981.

## SIZE OF DWELLINGS

In Slovenia the average useful floor space of dwellings has been rising. Between 1971 - when it was 27 million m<sup>2</sup> - and 1991 the floor space of the total dwelling stock increased by 18 million m<sup>2</sup>. The increase was the highest between 1971 and 1981.

### Velikost stanovanj<sup>1)</sup>

Size of dwellings<sup>1)</sup>

	1971	1981	1991	
Površina stanovanjskega sklada (1000 m <sup>2</sup> )	26 746	37 444	44 661	Useful floor space of the dwelling stock (1000 m <sup>2</sup> )
Povprečna površina stanovanja (m <sup>2</sup> )	56,8	63,9	68,5	Average useful floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )
Povprečna površina stanovanja na osebo (m <sup>2</sup> )	15,8	19,9	22,8	Average useful floor space per occupant (m <sup>2</sup> )

1) Stanovanja za stalno stanovanje: naseljena, začasno nenaseljena in zapuščena.  
Dwellings for permanent residence: inhabited, temporarily uninhabited and abandoned.

Ob popisu 1971 je bilo stanovanje v povprečju veliko 57 m<sup>2</sup>, 1991 pa že 68 m<sup>2</sup>. Večja povprečna površina stanovanj je bila posledica predvsem večjega števila stanovanj v zasebni lasti. Ob zadnjem popisu je bila njihova povprečna površina 75 m<sup>2</sup>, leta 1981 pa 70 m<sup>2</sup>. Čeprav so bile za stanovanja v družbeni lasti predpisane norme o velikosti stanovanj, se je tudi njihova povprečna površina glede na popis 1981 povečala za 2 m<sup>2</sup>. Največ stanovanj je imelo ob popisu 1991 površino od 45 do 75 m<sup>2</sup> (44 %), 4 % stanovanj pa več kot 130 m<sup>2</sup>.

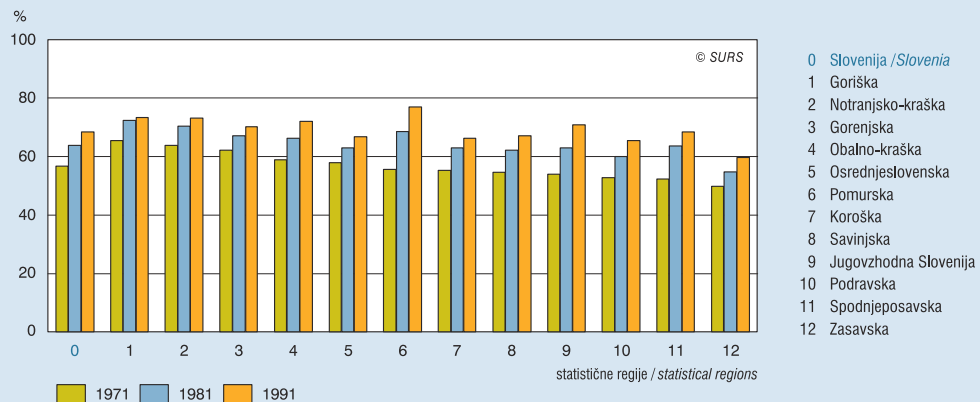
At the 1971 census dwellings had on average 57 m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor space and in 1991 68 m<sup>2</sup>. Bigger average useful floor space of dwellings was the result of more privately owned dwellings. At the last census their average size was 75 m<sup>2</sup>, while in 1981 it was 70 m<sup>2</sup>. Even though the size of dwellings in social ownership was prescribed, their average useful floor space increased by 2 m<sup>2</sup> compared to the 1981 census. In 1991 most dwellings (44%) had between 45 do 75 m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor space, while 4% of dwellings had over 130 m<sup>2</sup> of useful floor space.

Kakovost bivanja se izraža tudi s povprečno površino stanovanja na prebivalca. Ta je bila ob popisu 1991 23 m<sup>2</sup>, 1971 pa samo 16 m<sup>2</sup>. Povečala se je tudi zaradi zmanjšanja števila članov v gospodinjstvih. 1991 je bila največja povprečna površina stanovanja na prebivalca v Obalno-kraški statistični regiji, nato v Goriški (24 m<sup>2</sup>), najmanjša pa je bila na Koroškem (20 m<sup>2</sup>).

The quality of dwelling reflects in the average useful floor space per person. At the 1991 census it was 23 m<sup>2</sup>, while in 1971 it was only 16 m<sup>2</sup>. One of the reasons for the increase is that the number of household members decreased. In 1991 the biggest average useful floor space per person was registered in Obalno-kraška region, followed by Goriška region (24 m<sup>2</sup>), while the smallest average useful floor space per person was registered in Koroška (20 m<sup>2</sup>).

**Povprečna površina stanovanja po statističnih regijah, popisi 1971, 1981, 1991**

*Average useful floor space of dwellings by statistical regions, 1971, 1981, 1991 censuses*

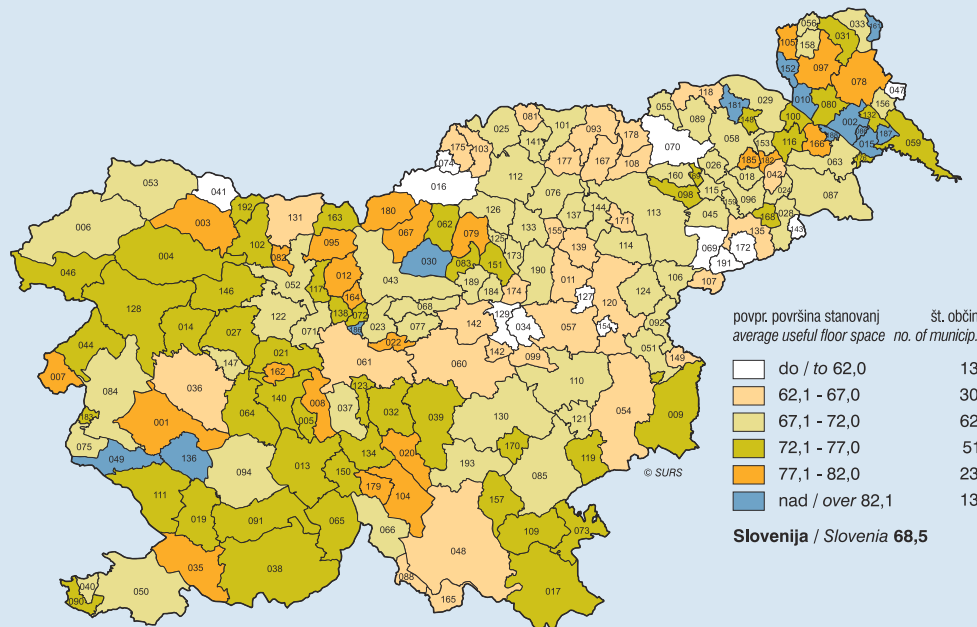


V letu 1991 je bilo 39 % naseljenih stanovanj s povprečno površino na prebivalca 25 m<sup>2</sup> ali več. V teh stanovanjih je prebivalo 26 % prebivalcev. Do 6 m<sup>2</sup> na prebivalca je imel le 1 % naseljenih stanovanj, v njih pa je prebivalo 2 % prebivalcev. Najvišji delež stanovanj s povprečno površino stanovanja na osebo več kot 25 m<sup>2</sup> sta imeli Obalno-kraška (46 %) in Goriška (44 %), najnižjega pa Koroška statistična regija (32 %).

*In 1991, 39% of inhabited dwellings had the average useful floor space per person of 25 m<sup>2</sup> or more. 26% of the population lived in these dwellings. Only 1% of inhabited dwellings had the average useful floor space per person under 6 m<sup>2</sup>. 2% of the population lived in such dwellings. The highest shares of dwellings with the average useful floor space per person of over 25 m<sup>2</sup> were recorded in Obalno-kraška (46%) and Goriška regions (44%), and the lowest in Koroška (32%).*

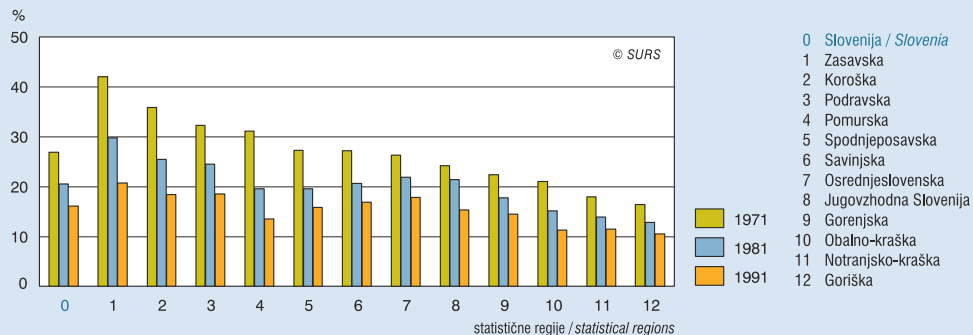
**Povprečna površina stanovanj po občinah, popis 1991**

*Average useful floor space of dwellings by municipalities, 1991 census*



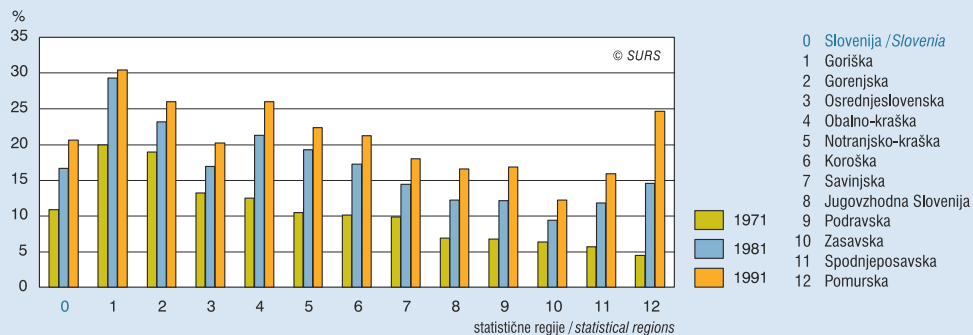
**Delež stanovanj s samo eno sobo po statističnih regijah, popisi 1971, 1981, 1991**

Share of dwellings with only one room by statistical regions, 1971, 1981, 1991 censuses



**Delež stanovanj s štirimi ali več sobami po statističnih regijah, popisi 1971, 1981, 1991**

Share of dwellings with four rooms or more by statistical regions, 1971, 1981, 1991 censuses





Ob popisu 1991 je imelo povprečno veliko stanovanje 2,7 sobe. Delež enosobnih stanovanj se je znižal s 27 % v letu 1971 na 16 % v letu 1991. Delež dvosobnih stanovanj prevladuje v vseh treh popisih, čeprav njihov delež počasi upada na račun večjih stanovanj. Podatki zadnjih dveh popisov kažejo večji delež večsobnih stanovanj. V letu 1991 je bilo stanovanj s 4 sobami ali več že 21 %, medtem ko je bil ta delež v letu 1971 le 11 %.

*At the 1991 census the average dwelling had 2.7 rooms. The share of one-roomed dwellings decreased from 27% in 1971 to 16% in 1991. Two-roomed dwellings represent the highest share of dwellings in all three censuses, even though their share has been decreasing on account of bigger dwellings. The data of the last two censuses show higher shares of dwellings with more rooms. In 1991, 21% of dwellings had 4 or more rooms, while in 1971 their share was only 11%.*

### Stanovanja po številu sob

*Dwellings by the number of rooms*

%

	1971	1981	1991	
1-sobna <sup>1)</sup>	26,9	20,6	16,2	1 room <sup>1)</sup>
2-sobna	39,5	35,2	33,7	2 rooms
3-sobna	22,4	27,5	29,4	3 rooms
4-sobna	10,9	10,8	13,2	4 rooms
5- in večsobna	..	5,9	7,5	5 rooms or more

1) Vključene tudi posebne sobe in garsonjere. / Including special rooms and bed sits.

Ob zadnjem popisu je bila v Sloveniji še vedno skoraj ena tretjina stanovanj v družbeni lasti, 70 % stanovanj pa v lasti zasebnikov in civilnopravnih oseb. Po letu 1991 se je s sprejetjem Stanovanjskega zakona delež stanovanj v zasebni lastnini močno povečal.

*At the last census almost a third of dwellings in Slovenia were still in social ownership, while 70% of dwellings were privately owned or the ownership of civil law persons. With the adoption of the Housing Act, after 1991 the share of privately owned dwellings increased considerably.*

### Stanovanja po lastništvu

*Dwellings by ownership*

	Število / Number			Delež (%) / Share (%)			
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	
SKUPAJ	471 076	585 780	652 422	100	100	100	TOTAL
Zasebna	340 518	401 694	450 384	72,3	68,6	69,9	Private
Družbena	130 558	184 086	202 038	27,7	31,4	31,0	Social

## NAPELJAVE IN POMOŽNI PROSTORI

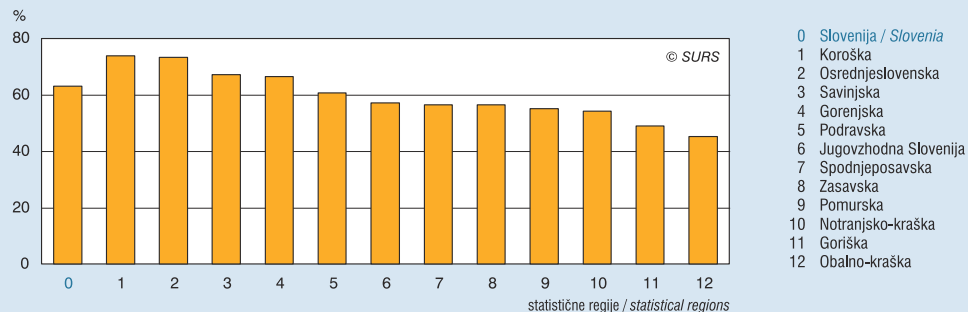
Sorazmerno z višanjem življenjskega standarda so se izboljševali tudi stanovanjski pogoji. V letu 1991 je imelo 63 % stanovanj napeljavo vodovoda, kanalizacije, električnega toka in centralnega ogrevanja, kar je za 25,5 % več kot leta 1981. Število stanovanj brez vseh napeljav upada, njihov delež je bil v letu 1971 3 %, leta 1981 je bil ta delež 1 %, ob zadnjem popisu pa samo še 0,5 %. Izboljšanje kakovosti stanovanj se kaže tudi v večjem deležu stanovanj s centralnim ogrevanjem. V zadnjih letih pred popisom 1991 je imela večina novozgrajenih stanovanj to vrsto napeljave. Med regijami sta imeli največ stanovanj z vsemi napeljavami Koroška (74 %) in Osrednjeslovenska (73 %), najmanj pa Obalno-kraška (45 %) in Goriška (49 %). Stanovanj, ki so bila opremljena samo z električno napeljavo, je bilo največ v Pomurju (6 %) in Podravju (4 %), najmanj pa na Gorenjskem (1 %). V vsej Sloveniji je bilo leta 1981 takšnih stanovanj 7 %, leta 1991 pa samo še 2 %.

## INSTALLATIONS AND AUXILIARY SPACES

Housing conditions improved proportionally to the improvement of the living standard. In 1991, 63% of dwellings had water supply, sewage system, electricity and central heating, which is 25.5% more than in 1981. The number of dwellings without any installations has been decreasing. In 1971 their share was 3%, in 1981 1% and in 1991 only 0.5%. Improvement of the quality of dwellings also shows in the higher share of dwellings with central heating. In the years before the 1991 census most newly built dwellings had central heating. As regards regions, Koroška and Osrednjeslovenska had the highest shares of dwellings with all installations (74% and 73% respectively), while Obalno-kraška and Goriška had the lowest shares (45% and 49% respectively). The highest shares of dwellings with only electricity were registered in Pomurje and Podravje (6% and 4% respectively), and the lowest in Gorenjska (1%). In all Slovenia there were 7% of such dwellings in 1981 while in 1991 there were only 2%.

Delež stanovanj z vsemi napeljavami po statističnih regijah, popis 1991

Share of dwellings with all installations by statistical regions, 1991 census



Leta 1991 je imelo 86 % stanovanj vse pomožne prostore (kuhinjo, kopalnico, stranišče), kar je skoraj dvakrat več kot leta 1971. Delež stanovanj brez teh prostorov upada, saj je bilo ob popisu 1991 takšnih stanovanj samo še 0,5 %, leta 1981 pa še 2 %.

*In 1991, 86% of dwellings had all auxiliary spaces (kitchen, bathroom, toilet), which is almost twice as many as in 1971. The share of dwellings without these spaces has been decreasing. At the 1991 census there were only 0.5% of such dwellings, while in 1981 their share was 2%.*

## Stanovanja po opremljenosti s pomožnimi prostori

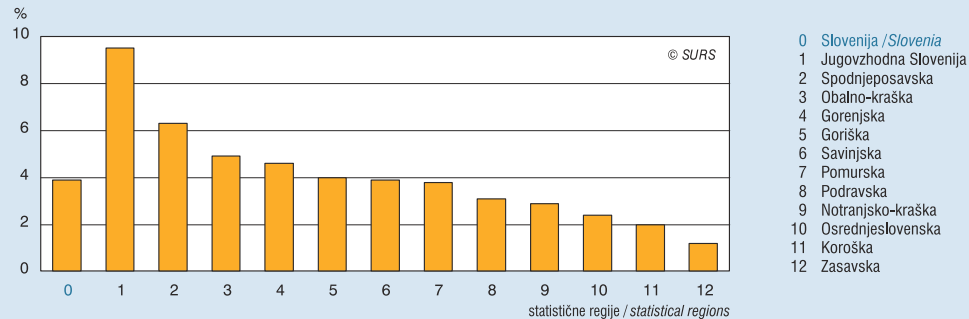
*Dwellings by auxiliary spaces*

%

	Popis / Census			
	1971	1981	1991	
Kuhinja, kopalnica, stranišče	42	68	85	<i>Kitchen, bathroom, toilet</i>
Samo kuhinja	51	18	10	<i>Only kitchen</i>
Drugo <sup>1)</sup>	7	14	5	<i>Other<sup>1)</sup></i>

- 1) Stanovanja z drugačnimi kombinacijami in stanovanja brez pomožnih prostorov.  
*Dwellings with different combinations of auxiliary spaces and dwellings without them.*

Delež počitniških stanovanj po statističnih regijah, popis 1991  
*Share of holiday dwellings by statistical regions, 1991 census*



## STAROST STANOVANJ

Po podatkih zadnjega popisa je bilo v Sloveniji 63 % stanovanj v enostanovanjskih stavbah, malo več kot tretjina pa v večstanovanjskih stavbah. Če pogledamo starost stanovanj, je bilo leta 1991 kar 19 % stanovanj zgrajenih oziroma obnovljenih v zadnjih 10 letih, 44 % pa v zadnjih 20 letih.

Delež deset let starih stanovanj je bil ob popisu 1991 približno v enakem razmerju v mestnih in nemestnih naseljih, stanovanj, starejših od 10 let, pa je bilo več v mestnih naseljih.

Po podatkih zadnjega popisa je bil delež stanovanj v stavbah, zgrajenih pred letom 1946 24 %. Največ takih stanovanj je bilo v Obalno-kraški (30 %) ter Notranjsko-kraški in Goriški statistični regiji (29 %), najmanj pa v Osrednjeslovenski (20 %) in Koroški (21 %). Delež stanovanj v stavbah, zgrajenih po letu 1980 je bil najvišji v Jugovzhodni Sloveniji (21 %), najnižji pa na Goriškem (18 %).

## AGE OF DWELLINGS

According to 1991 census data, 63% of dwellings in Slovenia were located in single-apartment buildings and a little over a third of dwellings were located in multiapartment buildings. Taking a look at the age of dwellings, we can see that in 1991 19% of dwellings were built or renovated in the last 10 years and 44% in the last 20 years.

At the 1991 census the share of ten-year-old dwellings was about the same in urban and non-urban settlements, while there were more dwellings over ten years old in urban settlements.

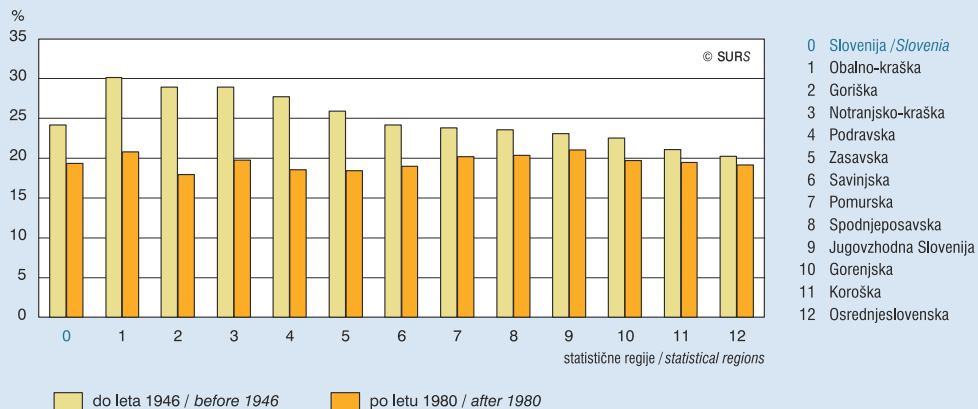
According to 1991 census data, 24% of dwellings were located in buildings built before 1946. The highest shares of such dwellings were registered in Obalno-kraška (30%) and Notranjsko-kraška and Goriška regions (29%), while the lowest shares were registered in Osrednjeslovenska (20%) and Koroška (21%) regions. The share of dwellings located in buildings built after 1980 was the highest in Jugovzhodna Slovenija (21%) and the lowest in Goriška region (18%).

## Stanovanja po tipu naselja in letu zgraditve stavbe, popis 1991

*Dwellings by type of settlement and year of construction, 1991 census*

	Skupaj <i>Total</i>	do 1918 <i>up to 1918</i>	1919 - 1945	1946 - 1970	1971 - 1980	1981 - 1985	1986 - 31. 3. 1991	
SKUPAJ	100	16,6	7,6	29,7	25,2	10,6	8,8	TOTAL
Mestna naselja	100	11,9	7,3	33,9	28,0	10,6	7,2	Urban settlements
Nemestna naselja	100	22,1	7,9	24,7	21,9	10,6	10,6	Non-urban settlements

Delež stanovanj v stavbah, zgrajenih pred letom 1946 in po letu 1980, po statističnih regijah, popis 1991  
Share of dwellings in buildings built before 1946 and after 1980, by statistical regions, 1991 census



V povprečju je bilo v Sloveniji ob zadnjem popisu 4 % počitniških stanovanj. Med regijami najbolj izstopa Jugovzhodna Slovenija, saj je bilo tam kar 10 % počitniških stanovanj. Na drugem in tretjem mestu sta, čeprav z opazno nižjim deležem, Spodnjeposavska (6 %) in Obalno-kraška regija (5 %). Najmanj počitniških stanovanj je bilo v Zasavski statistični regiji (1 %).

*At the last census there were 4% of holiday dwellings in Slovenia. As regards regions, Jugovzhodna Slovenija stands out with 10% of holiday dwellings, followed by Spodnjeposavska and Obalno-kraška regions with considerably lower shares of 6% and 5% respectively. The fewest holiday dwellings were registered in Zasavska region (1%)*

## METODE, KI BODO UPORABLJENE V POPISU 2002

### V Popisu 2002 bo uporabljena kombinirana metoda.

Popis 2002 bo v Sloveniji izvedel Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS). Popis oseb bo izveden tako, da bodo

- za nekatera popisna vprašanja za osebe odgovori V CELOTI prevzeti iz administrativnih in drugih podatkovnih virov v SURS-u;
- za del popisnih vprašanj za osebe odgovori DELNO (samo za tiste osebe, za katere imamo na voljo ustrezne podatke) prevzeti iz administrativnih in drugih podatkovnih virov v SURS-u, delno (samo za osebe, za katere v SURS-u teh odgovorov še nimamo) pa jih bomo izvajalci popisa zbrali na terenu. Zato so ta vprašanja tudi sestavni del vprašalnika; na vprašalniku za osebo je s posebnim znakom označeno tisto vprašanje, na katero osebi ni treba odgovoriti (če imamo zanjo podatke že na voljo), dodana so tudi ustrezna navodila;
- za del vprašanj za vse osebe, ki bodo popisane, odgovore ZBRALI NA TERENU izvajalci popisa z metodo popisa ali samopopisa.

Ta izhodišča določajo možnosti oblikovanja osnovnih popisnih vprašalnikov oz. način postavljanja vprašanj osebi.

Popis stavb, stanovanj in gospodinjstev: podatki za stavbe, stanovanja in gospodinjstva bodo v celoti zbrani na terenu z metodo popisa oz. samopopisa.

### Podatki Popisa 2002, ki se bodo zbirali na terenu, bodo zbirani na več načinov.

- Z neposrednim anketiranjem oziroma (samo)popisovanjem v vseh popisnih okoliših Slovenije (osnovne popisne vprašalnike izpolnijo popisovalci ali osebe same).
- Z zbiranjem izpolnjenih popisnih vprašalnikov po pošti, kar je posebej namenjeno za popis oseb, ki so prebivalci Slovenije, običajno živijo sami ali pa bodo v času popisa sami in vsi člani njihovega gospodinjstva dlje časa odsotni iz kraja prebivališča zaradi različnih vzrokov.

## METHODS TO BE USED AT THE 2002 CENSUS

### At the 2002 Census the combined method will be used.

The 2002 Census in Slovenia will be carried out by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS). The census of persons will be taken so that

- for some questions about persons answers will be ENTIRELY taken over from administrative and other data sources within SORS;
- for a part of the questions about persons answers will be PARTLY (only for persons for whom adequate data are available) taken over from administrative and other data sources within SORS and partly (only for persons for whom there are no adequate data within SORS) collected by interviewers. Therefore these questions are also part of the questionnaire. Questions that need not be answered by individual persons (i.e. we got the answers from other sources) are marked with. Appropriate guidelines are added;
- for a part of the questions for all persons the answers will be COLLECTED BY INTERVIEWERS with the enumeration or self-enumeration method.

This determines the possibility of designing the basic census questionnaires and the way the questions are put to the persons.

The census of buildings, dwellings and households: the data on buildings, dwellings and households will be collected entirely by interviewers with the enumeration or self-enumeration method.

### 2002 Census data that will be collected by interviewers will be collected in several ways.

- By direct interviewing or (self)enumeration in all enumeration areas in Slovenia (basic census questionnaires are filled in either by interviewers or by persons themselves).
- By collecting answered census questionnaires by mail. This is especially intended for the census of the resident population usually living alone or for people and all members of their households who will be during the census absent for various reasons from the place of their permanent residence for a longer time.

Takim osebam, ki so sicer prebivalci Slovenije, bodo pa dlje časa odsotne (delo, šolanje, zdravljenje ipd.) iz Slovenije in bodo odsotne tudi v času popisovanja, bo omogočeno popisovanje tudi po pošti. Če bodo želeli, bodo svojo željo za prejem popisnih vprašalnikov sporočili Državni popisni komisiji pisno ali po telefonu. Na njihovo željo jim bo posredovala po pošti Osnovne popisne vprašalnike in navodila za njihovo izpolnjevanje. Izpolnili jih bodo sami in jih po pošti tudi vrnili Osrednji/Državni popisni komisiji.

### **Potek zbiranja popisnih podatkov**

Vsa gospodinjstva v državi bodo obvezno obiskali popisovalci in v osnovne ter pomožne popisne vprašalnike vpisali tiste podatke, ki so potrebni za pravilno identifikacijo enot popisa. Če bodo gospodinjstva želela, jih bodo popisovalci z metodo neposrednega anketiranja popisali v celoti.

Tistim gospodinjstvom, ki se bodo odločila za samopopis, bo popisovalec ob svojem obisku posredoval potrebne osnovne popisne vprašalnike in navodila za njihovo izpolnjevanje ter se z njimi dogovoril, kdaj se lahko vrne po izpolnjene vprašalnike.

*Resident population absent from Slovenia for a longer time (work, schooling, health care, etc.) and also absent during the census will be able to participate in the census through self-enumeration by mail. If they want they can express their wish to receive census questionnaires to the National Census Commission in writing or by phone. On their request the Commission will send them by mail the basic census questionnaires and the guidelines for answering them. Respondents will fill in the questionnaires themselves and return them by mail to the National Census Commission.*

### **Census data collection**

*All households in the country will be visited by the interviewers. They will enter in the basic and auxiliary census questionnaires those data that are necessary for correct identification of census units. If households want, they will be interviewed with the method of direct enumeration.*

*For those households that will decide on self-enumeration, the interviewers will provide the necessary basic census questionnaires and the guidelines for answering them. The interviewers will also arrange the day when they can come back to pick up the answered questionnaires.*

**ZBRANI PODATKI V POPISIH 1948-1991 IN PODATKI, KI JIH BOMO ZBRALI S POPISOM 2002**  
**DATA COLLECTED WITH 1948-1991 CENSUSES AND DATA TO BE COLLECTED WITH THE 2002 CENSUS**

**Pregled podatkov za prebivalstvo**  
*Overview of population data*

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961	1953	1948	1931	1921	
Občina popisa	*****	***	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Census municipality
Popisni okoliš	*****	***	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Enumeration area
Zaporedna številka stanovanja	*****6)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the dwelling
Zaporedna številka gospodinjstva	*****6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Serial number of the household
Zaporedna številka osebe	*****6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Serial number of the person
Priimek in ime	****	***	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Surname and first name
Naselje, ulica in hišna številka	****	***	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	Settlement, street and house number
Enotna matična številka občana oz. datum rojstva (dan, mesec, leto)	****	***	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Personal identification number or date of birth (day, month, year)
Spol	****	***	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Sex
Rojstni kraj	*****	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Place of birth
Kje je imela oseba stalno prebivališče, ko se je oseba rodila	****	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Where was the person's residence after birth
Ali oseba od rojstva živi v naselju stalnega prebivališča	+8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	Has the person lived in this settlement since birth
Od kod se je oseba preselila	*****	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Where did the person move from
Leto priselitve	*****	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Year of immigration
Zakonski stan	*****	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Marital status
Število živorojenih otrok	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	Number of children born alive
Narodna pripadnost	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	Nationality (national/ethnic group)
Veriozповed	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	Religion
Materni jezik	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	Mother tongue
Jezik v družini	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Usual language (spoken at home)
Jezik v okolju	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Usual language in the environment
Stopnja najvišje dokončane šole	+	***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The highest level of completed education
Vrsta, naziv dokončane šole (odsek, skupina, smer)	*****	***	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	Kind and name of the finished school (section, group or direction)
Ali je oseba pismena	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Is the person literate
Šola, ki jo oseba zdaj obiskuje	*****	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	School attendance
Poklic - delo, ki ga opravlja oz. je opravljal oče	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Occupation - work performed by the father
Poklic - delo, ki ga opravlja oz. je opravljala mati	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Occupation - work performed by the mother
Ime tuje države	+7)	+	+	#	-	-	-	-	-	Foreign country
Število let dela - bivanja v tujini	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of years of working - living abroad





	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961	1953	1948	1931	1921	
Poklic (delo, ki ga oseba opravlja)	*****	***	+	+	+	+	+2)	+	-	Occupation (work performed by the person)
Ali oseba opravlja poklic	****	+	+	+3)	+	+	-	-	-	Does the person perform its occupation
Ali ima oseba dohodek in katere	*****	+	+	#	-	-	+	-	-	Has the person any of the listed incomes
Poklic vzdrževalca	-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	Occupation of the supporter
Zaporedna številka vzdrževalca	+6)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the supporter
Družbenoekonomski položaj										Socio-economic status
Položaj	- 8)	***	+	+	+	+	+ 4)	+	-	Status in employment
Oblika lastnine	- 8)	***	#	+	#	#	-	-	-	Type of ownership
Dejavnost	*****	***	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Activity
Podatki o podjetju, organizaciji - skupnosti	*****	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Data on the enterprise, organisation - association
Ime	*****	***	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Name
Matična številka	*****	***	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	Identification number
Naselje, ulica in hišna številka	*****	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	Settlement, street and house number
Stopnja strokovne izobrazbe	-	***	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Professional qualification
Dela, ki jih je oseba občasno opravljal/a v preteklem letu	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	Work the person performed occasionally in the past year
Kraj izobraževanja	*****	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	Place of schooling
Kraj dela	*****									Place of work
Pogostost vračanja v naselje stalnega prebivališča	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frequency of returning to the settlement of permanent residence
Način potovanja na delo oz. v šolo	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Means of transport used to get to work or school
Porabljen čas za potovanje v minutah	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Time spent for commuting in minutes
Število let dela v tujini	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	Number of years worked abroad
Leto vrnitve z dela v tujini	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Year of return from working abroad
A. Vzrok prisotnosti –odsotnosti	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	A. Reason for presence - absence
B. Zaporedna številka družine	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	B. Serial number of the family
C. Položaj člana v družini	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	C. Member's status in the family
Ali je oseba stalni prebivalec naselja, v katerem je popisana <sup>5)</sup>	#	#	+	#	#	#	#	-	-	Is the person a permanent resident of the settlement listed in the census <sup>5)</sup>
Državljanstvo	*****	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	Citizenship
Število živih otrok v času popisa	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	Number of living children at the time of census
Vrstni red zakonske zveze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the marriage
Starost ob sklenitvi prve zakonske zveze	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Age at first marriage
Sektor	*****	#	#	+	#	+	+	-	-	Sector
Način pridobitve kvalifikacije	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	The way of obtaining the qualification
Stopnja strokovne izobrazbe po družbenem dogovoru	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level of professional education by social agreement
Ali ima telesne ali duševne motnje	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	+	+	Presence of physical or mental difficulties
Sodelovanje v Narodnoosvobodilnem boju	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Participation in the National Liberation War
Identifikacijska številka stavbe	*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Identification number of the building

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961	1953	1948	1931	1921	
Kdo je izpolnil vprašalnik (Izpolnjevanje vprašalnika)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Who answered the questionnaire
Zakaj oseba ni popisana (Oseba ni popisana, ker)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Why has the person not been enumerated
Identifikacijska številka referenčne osebe	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Identification number of the reference person
Razmerje do referenčne osebe	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Relationship toward the reference person
Status osebe v gospodinjstvu	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Person's status in the household
Oseba je iz gospodinjstva odsotna eno leto ali več	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The person has been absent from the household for over a year
Oseba je v gospodinjstvu oziroma stanovanju navzoča eno leto ali več	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The person has been present in the household/dwelling for over a year
Stanovanjsko razmerje osebe	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The person's housing condition
Ali je oseba lastnik/solastnik kakšnega stanovanja	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Is the person owner/co-owner of any dwelling
Število oseb v gospodinjstvu	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of persons in the household
Gospodinjstvo uporablja stanovanje kot	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The household uses the dwelling as
Ali ima gospodinjstvo garažo	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Does the household have a garage
Ali gospodinjstvo prideluje hrano za lastno porabo ali prodajo	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Does the household produce food for own use or sale
Prebivališče, eno leto pred popisom (31. marca 2001)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Residence one year before the census (31 March 2001)
Iz katere države se je oseba prvič preselila v Slovenijo	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From which country did the person immigrate to Slovenia
Leto prve preselitve v Slovenijo	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Year of first immigration to Slovenia
Glavni razlog za preselitev	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Main reason for migrating
Ali zaposlujete druge osebe	*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do you employ other people
Koliko ur šteje vaš delovnik	*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	How many hours does you working day last

- Podatek o datumu rojstva se je zbiral takrat, kadar ni bilo podatka o enotni matični številki občana. / Data on date of birth were collected in cases when data on the citizen's personal identification number were not available.
- V povezavi z vprašanjem 19.1 in 19.2. / Related to Questions 19.1 and 19.2.
- V povezavi z vprašanjem "sektor". / Related to the question on "sector".
- V povezavi z vprašanjem 16.1. / Related to Question 16.1.
- Vsebinsko enako z naseljem stalnega prebivališča. / Same as settlement of permanent residence.
- Ob popisu 2002 bo namesto zaporedne številke uporabljena identifikacijska številka. / At the 2002 census instead of the serial number the identification number will be used.
- Samo za osebe, ki delajo v tujini. / Only for persons working abroad.
- Izpeljan podatek. / Derived data.

Legenda / Legend

- \*\*\*\*\* Podatek se ne zbira, ker je v predpopisni bazi. / Data not collected because already in the precensus database.
- \*\*\*\* Podatek se zbira samo za osebe, za katere ga ni v predpopisni bazi. / Data only collected for persons whose data are not already in the precensus database.
- \*\*\* Podatek je za stalne prebivalce Republike Slovenije prevzet iz evidenc Zavoda Republike Slovenije za statistiko, za začasno prisotne prebivalce je zbran s popisom. / Data on permanent residents of the Republic of Slovenia were taken from the records of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, while for temporary residents they were collected with the census.
- + Podatek je na obrazcu. / Data on the census questionnaire.
- # Podatek je prevzet iz Seznama članov gospodinjstva ali izveden v času obdelave. / Data taken from the list of household members or derived during processing.
- Podatka ni na obrazcu. / Data not on the census questionnaire.



## Pregled podatkov za gospodinjstva

### Overview of household data

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961	1953	1948	1931	1921	
Občina popisa	*****	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Census municipality
Popisni okoliš	*****	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Enumeration area
Zaporedna številka stavbe	***** 4)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the building
Zaporedna številka stanovanja	***** 4)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the dwelling
Zaporedna številka gospodinjstva	***** 4)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the household
Zaporedna številka zgradbe	***** 4)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the person
<b>Gospodinjstvo</b>										<b>Household</b>
Gospodinjstvo uporablja stanovanje kot	+6)	+	+	+1)	+1)	+2)	-	-	-	The household uses the dwelling as
Priimek in ime lastnika (solastnika) oz. imetnika stanovanjske pravice	+5)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surname and first name of the (co)owner or holder of the tenant's rights
Oskrba s pitno vodo	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Water supply
<b>Zemljišča</b>										<b>Land</b>
Skupaj lastna	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Total land owned
Obdelovalna lastna	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arable land owned
Vzeta v najem	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Land taken on lease
Dana v najem	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Land let out on lease
Skupna uporabljana	-	+	+	-	-	-	+3)	-	-	Total utilised land
Obdelovalna uporabljana	-	+	+	-	-	-	+3)	-	-	Utilised arable land
Število nepovezanih delov	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of plots
<b>Število živine</b>										<b>Number of animals</b>
Konji skupaj	-	+	+	+	-	-	+3)	-	-	Total number of horses
- po kategorijah	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- by categories
Govedo skupaj	-	+	+	+	-	-	+3)	-	-	Total number of cattle
- po kategorijah	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- by categories
Ovce skupaj	-	+	+	+	-	-	+3)	-	-	Total number of sheep
- po kategorijah	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- by categories
Koze	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Goats
Prašiči skupaj	-	+	+	+	-	-	+3)	-	-	Total number of pigs
- po kategorijah	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- by categories
Odrasla perutnina	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fully grown poultry
Čebelje družine	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bee colonies
Ali ima gospodinjstvo kmečko gospodarstvo	-	+	+	-	-	-	+3)	-	-	Does the household have an agricultural holding
Ali ima kmečko gospodarstvo predvidenega prevzemnika	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Does the agricultural holding have the anticipated successor
Priimek in ime nosilca kmečkega gospodarstva	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surname and first name of the holder of the agricultural holding

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961	1953	1948	1931	1921	
<b>Podatki o stanovanjih za počitek in rekreacijo, ki so last članov gospodinjstva</b>										<i>Data on dwellings for leisure and recreation owned by household members</i>
- število stanovanj	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- number of dwellings
- število sob	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- number of rooms
- skupna površina v m <sup>2</sup>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- total useful floor space in m <sup>2</sup>
Število stanovanj, s katerimi razpolaga gospodinjstvo	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of dwellings available to the household
Ali gospodinjstvo prebiva v lastni hiši	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Does the household live in its own house
Ali je kdo od članov gospodinjstva v letu 1980/1981 proizvodno sodeloval s kmetijsko zadrugo ali ozdom	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Did in 1980/1981 any household member co-operate with any agricultural co-operative or basic organisation of associated labour
Površina obdelovalne zemlje in pašnikov, ki zadnji dve leti ni bila obdelana	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area of arable land and pastures not cultivated in the last two years
<b>Enoosni traktorji</b>										<i>One-axle tractors</i>
- število	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- number
- KM	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- horsepower
<b>Dvoosni traktorji</b>										<i>Two-axle tractors</i>
- število	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- number
- KM	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- horsepower
<b>Kombajni</b>										<i>Combine harvesters</i>
- število	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- number
- KM	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	- horsepower
<b>Dohodki gospodinjstva</b>										<i>Income of the household</i>
- samo iz kmetijstva	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	- only from agriculture
- iz kmetijstva in nekmetijskih dejavnosti	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	- from agriculture and non-agriculture
- samo iz nekmetijskih dejavnosti	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	- only from non-agriculture
Ali ima gospodinjstvo hišno pomočnico	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	Does the household have a maidservant
Število oseb v gospodinjstvu	+ <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of people in the household
Ali ima vaše gospodinjstvo garažo	+ <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Does your household have a garage
Ali vaše gospodinjstvo prideluje hrano za lastno porabo ali prodajo	+ <sup>6)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Does your household produce food for own use or sale

- 1) Vprašanje je bilo postavljeno na vprašalniku za stanovanje. / The question was asked within the dwelling questionnaire.
  - 2) Samo: ali je lastnik (da – ne) / Only: owner or not (yes – no)
  - 3) Vprašanje je bilo postavljeno na vprašalniku za vsako osebo. / The question was asked within the questionnaire for every person.
  - 4) Ob popisu 2002 bo namesto zaporedne številke uporabljena identifikacijska številka. / At the 2002 census instead of the serial number the identification number will be used.
  - 5) Vprašanje je na vprašalniku za stanovanje. / The question is part of the dwelling questionnaire.
  - 6) Vprašanje je na vprašalniku za osebo. / The question is part of the personal questionnaire.
- x Podatek prenesen na vprašalnik za osebo. / Data transferred to the personal questionnaire.

Legenda / Legend:

\*\*\*\* Podatek je v predpopisni bazi. / Data are in the precensus database.

## Pregled podatkov za stanovanja

### Overview of dwelling data

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961 <sup>1)</sup>	1949/50	
Občina popisa	*****	+	+	+	+	+	Census municipality
Popisni okoliš	*****	+	+	+	+	+	Enumeration area
Zaporedna številka stavbe	***** 2)	+	+	+	+	+	Serial number of the building
Zaporedna številka stanovanja	***** 2)	+	+	+	+	+	Serial number of the dwelling
Stanovanja	+	+	+	+	+	+	Dwellings
<b>Vrsta stanovanjske enote</b>							<b>Type of the dwelling unit</b>
Uporaba stanovanja	+	+	+	+	-	+	Use of the dwelling
Skupna površina stanovanja	+	+	+	+	+	+	Useful floor space
Število sob v stanovanju	+	+	+	+	+	+	Number of rooms
Površina kuhinje	+	+	+	+	+	-	Kitchen surface
Kopalnica v stanovanju	+	+	+	+	+	+	Bathing facilities
Stranišče v stanovanju	+	+	+	+	+	-	Toilet facilities
Napeljava vodovoda	+	+	+	+	+	+	Water supply
Napeljava kanalizacije	+	+	+	-	+	-	Sewage system
Napeljava električnega toka	+	+	+	+	+	+	Electricity
Napeljava centralnega ogrevanja	+	+	+	+	+	-	Central heating
Način ogrevanja v zadnji kurilni sezoni	+	+	+	-	-	-	Type of heating during the last heating season
Lastništvo stanovanja	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ownership
Lega stanovanja v stavbi	+	+	+	+	+	-	Location of dwelling in the building
Leto zgraditve stavbe	-	+	+	+	+	+	Year of construction of the building
Material zunanjih zidov stavbe	-	+	+	+	+	-	Material of the building's outer walls
Število popisanih gospodinjstev v stanovanju	+	#	#	+	+	+	Number of enumerated households in the dwelling
Število popisanih oseb v stanovanju	+	#	#	+	+	+	Number of enumerated persons in the dwelling
Število popisanih oseb v gospodinjstvu	+ 3)	#	#	+	+	-	Number of enumerated persons in the household
Površina sob s površino nad 6 m <sup>2</sup>	-	-	+	+	+	-	Useful floor space of rooms over 6m <sup>2</sup>
Površina sob s površino 4-6 m <sup>2</sup> in več	-	-	-	-	+	-	Useful floor space of rooms over 4-6m <sup>2</sup>
Površina vseh pomožnih prostorov	-	-	-	+	+	-	Useful floor space of all auxiliary spaces
Podatki o kuhinji	-	-	-	-	+	-	Data on kitchen

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961 <sup>1)</sup>	1949/50	
Napeljava plina	+	-	+	-	+	-	Gas installation
Ogrevalne naprave v sobah	-	-	-	+	+	-	Heating installations in rooms
Kategorija stanovanja	-	-	-	-	+	-	Residence category
Mesečna stanarina	-	-	-	-	+	-	Monthly rent
Vrsta stavbe, v kateri je stanovanje	+ <sup>4)</sup>	-	+	+	+	-	Type of building in which the dwelling is located
Vrsta tal v sobah	-	-	-	+	-	-	Type of floor in rooms
Stanovanje se delno ali v celoti uporablja za opravljanje dejavnosti	-	-	+	-	-	-	Residence used entirely or partly to carry out professional activity
Velikost rezervoarja za kurilno olje	-	-	+	-	-	-	Heating oil reservoir size
Naselje, ulica, hišna številka	+	-	-	-	-	-	Settlement, street and house number
Izpolnjevanje vprašalnika	+	-	-	-	-	-	Answering the questionnaire
Zakaj stanovanje ni popisano	+	-	-	-	-	-	Why has the dwelling not been enumerated
Številka stanovanja v stavbi	+	-	-	-	-	-	Dwelling number in the building
Število sob, ki se uporabljajo samo za opravljanje dejavnosti	+	-	-	-	-	-	Number of rooms used only to carry out professional activity
Kuhinja v stanovanju	+	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	Kitchen in the dwelling
Drugi prostori v sklopu stanovanja	+	-	-	-	-	-	Other spaces in the dwelling
Priključek na telefonsko omrežje	+	-	-	-	-	-	Telephone subscriber's cable
Priključek na omrežje za kabelsko TV	+	-	-	-	-	-	Cable TV
Številčna oznaka glavnega vira ogrevanja	+	-	-	-	-	-	Numerical label of the main source of heating
Leto zadnje prenove stanovanja	+	-	-	-	-	-	Year of the last renovation

- 1) Popisana so samo stanovanja v mestnih naseljih. / Only dwellings in urban settlements are included in the census.
- 2) Ob popisu bo namesto zaporedne številke uporabljena identifikacijska številka. / At the time of the census instead of the serial number the identification number will be used.
- 3) Podatek je na vprašalniku za osebo. / Data are part of the personal questionnaire.
- 4) Podatek je na vprašalniku za stavbo. / Data are part of the building questionnaire.
- 5) V povezavi s podatkom o površini kuhinje. / Related to the question about the kitchen floor space.

\*\*\*\* Podatek je v predpopisni bazi. / Data are in the precensus database.

Legenda / Legend

+ Podatek je na obrazcu. / Data on the census questionnaire.

- Podatka ni na obrazcu. / Data not on the census questionnaire.

## Pregled podatkov za stavbe

### Overview of building data

	2002	1991	1981	1971	1961 <sup>1)</sup>	1949/50	
Občina popisa	****	-	-	-	-	-	Census municipality
Popisni okoliš	****	-	-	-	-	-	Enumeration area
Zaporedna številka stavbe	****2)	-	-	-	-	-	Serial number of the building
Naselje, ulica, hišna številka	+	-	-	-	-	-	Settlement, street and house number
Izpolnjevanje vprašalnika	+	-	-	-	-	-	Answering the questionnaire
Zakaj stavba ni popisana	+	-	-	-	-	-	Why has the dwelling not been enumerated
Vrsta stavbe glede na izgradnjo	+	-	-	-	-	-	Type of building by construction
Vrsta stavbe glede na namen uporabe	+	-	-	-	-	-	Type of building by purpose
Število nadstropij v stavbi	+	-	-	-	-	-	Number of storeys
Število stanovanj v stavbi	+	-	-	-	-	-	Number of dwellings in the building
Pretežno uporabljen material nosilne konstrukcije stavbe (okvirja oz. nosilnih sten)	+	-	-	-	-	-	Material predominantly used for construction (frame or supporting walls)
Vrsta strešne kritine	+	-	-	-	-	-	Type of roofing
Leto zadnje menjave strešne kritine	+	-	-	-	-	-	Year when the roof was last changed
Leto zgraditve stavbe	+	-	-	-	-	-	In which year was the building constructed

1) Popisana so samo stanovanja v mestnih naseljih.

*Only dwellings in urban settlements are included in the census.*

2) Ob popisu 2002 bo namesto zaporedne številke uporabljena identifikacijska številka.

*At the 2002 census instead of the serial number the identification number will be used.*

Legenda / Legend:

\*\*\*\* Podatek je v predpopisni bazi. / Data are in the precensus database.