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Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, Slovenia, 2019

In 2019 lower at-risk-of-poverty rate (12.0%) and at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (14.4%)

In 2019 the at-risk-of-poverty rate (12.0%) was 1.3 p.p lower than in 2018 and the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (14.4%) was 1.8 p.p. lower than in 2018. The annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold increased by EUR 494 to EUR 8,440 or EUR 703 per month.

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One in eight people in Slovenia below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2019

According to the 2019 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia was 12%. This means that in 2019 about 243,000 people in Slovenia were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is 25,000 fewer than in the previous year.

The annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a one-member household was set at EUR 8,440; the net disposable monthly income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was thus below EUR 703 per equivalised adult person. The threshold for a four-member family with two adults and two children younger than 14 was set at EUR 1,477 per month and the threshold for a two-member household without children at EUR 1,055 per month.

Income for calculating poverty is from 2018

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased by 1.3 p.p. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold increased by EUR 494 per year. The calculation is based on the income earned in 2018, since 2018 was the income reference year for the 2019 survey. In 2018 the mean disposable household income increased, so did the median equivalised disposable household income and also the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The Gini coefficient increased by 0.5 p.p. over the previous year and the quintile share ratio remained the same. Therefore, we can infer that income was slightly less equally distributed among households.

243,000 people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

Among the 243,000 persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, 90,000 were retired (18.2% of all retired persons), 60,000 of them were women and 30,000 men, 40,000 were persons in employment (4.5% of all persons in employment), 40,000 were unemployed (43.6% of all unemployed persons), 41,000 were underage children (10.5% of all children) and 32,000 were other persons (18.9% of all persons unable to work, homemakers, students, other inactive and unclassified persons).

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty rates by most frequent activity status in the income reference year 2018 decreased for all groups of persons, except for the retired, where the rate slightly increased (by 0.1 p.p.). As regards age, the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased for persons aged 60+ (by 0.4 p.p.), while in all other age groups it decreased. The at-risk-of-poverty rate also increased for households without active members

(by 0.2 p.p.), for one-member households of persons aged 65+ (by 3.1 p.p.), for single-parent households (by 1.4 p.p.) and for households of two adults and one dependent child (by 0.5 p.p.).

Social transfers still lower the at-risk-of-poverty rate

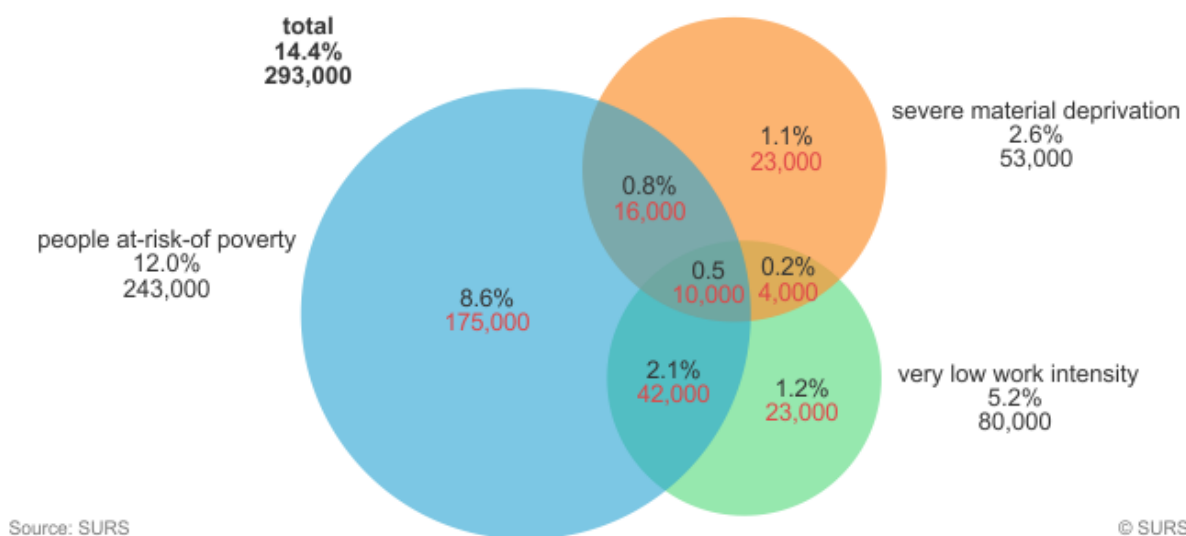
In Slovenia, social transfers including pensions still have an important impact on decreasing the at-risk-of-poverty rate. If social transfers - family and social benefits - were not considered as income, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would amount to 22.0%. If also pensions were subtracted from income, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would increase to as much as 39.2%.

Average annual household income higher in 2018

The average annual net disposable household income amounted to EUR 24,725 and was thus EUR 1,686 higher than in the previous year. The average annual disposable income per household member increased by EUR 760 (to EUR 10,093) and the average equivalised disposable income per household member calculated with the OECD modified equivalence scale by EUR 1,109 (to EUR 15,236).

Income from work (67.3%) and pensions (21.2%) represented the largest shares in total disposable household income, followed by family and social benefits (9.3%). The lowest shares in total disposable household income were represented by capital and other income (2.2%). Compared to the previous year, the share of income from work increased by 1.6 p.p., the share of capital and other income in the total disposable household income remained the same, while the shares of all other income (pensions, family and social benefits) in the total disposable household income slightly decreased.

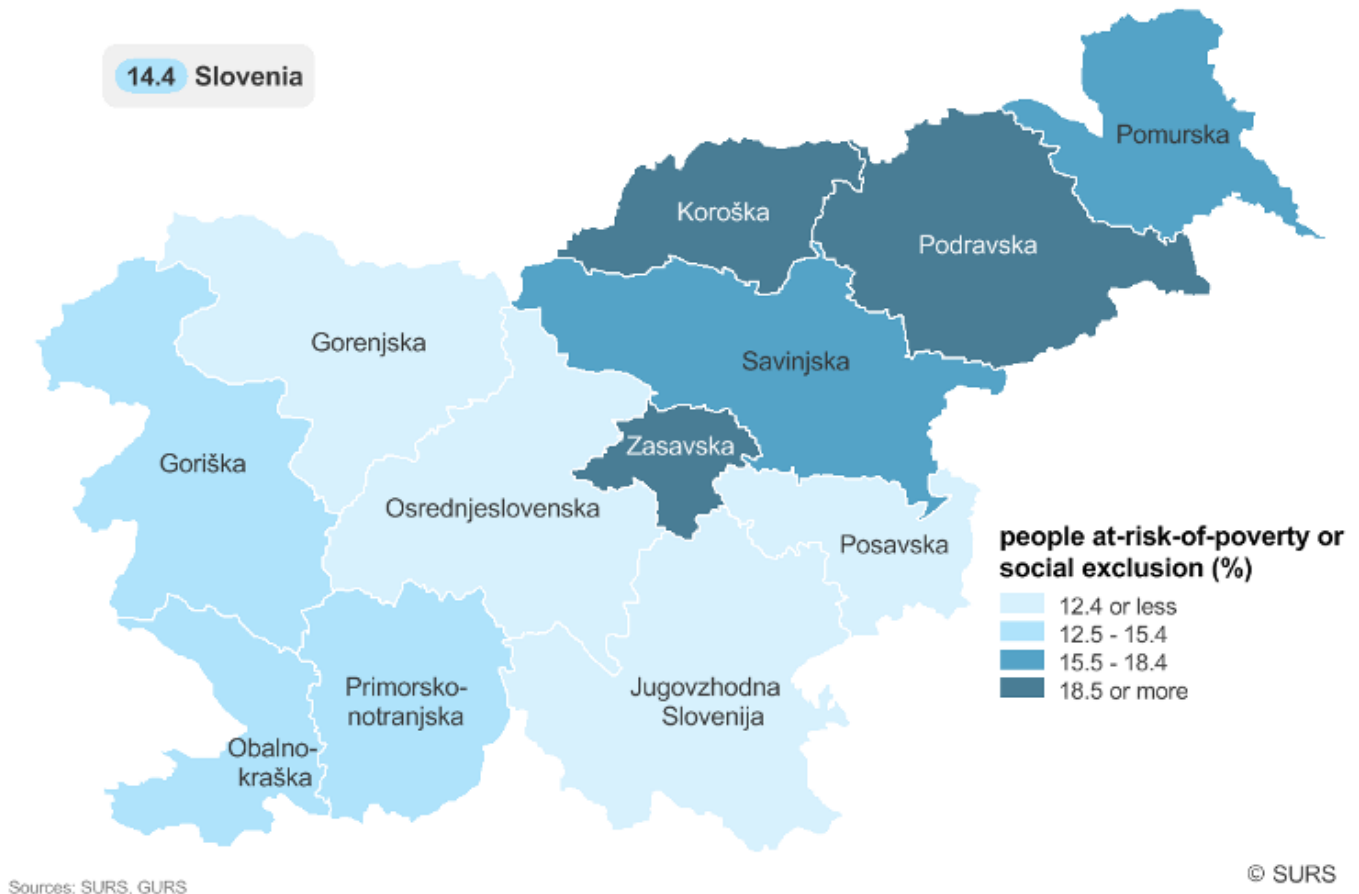
People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, Slovenia, 2019



One in seven people in Slovenia at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2019

Compared to the previous year, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points. It was 14.4%, so about 293,000 people in Slovenia were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2019, i.e. 33,000 fewer than in the previous year. Fewer persons than a year before were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion due to the decrease in all three social exclusion indicators: the at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased by 1.3 p.p., the severe material deprivation rate by 1.1 p.p. and the very low work intensity rate by 0.2 p.p.

The share of persons exposed to all three forms of social exclusion decreased by 0.2 p.p. In 2019 there were about 10,000 such persons in Slovenia, 4,000 fewer than a year earlier.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2019**The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate the highest in the Zasavska and the lowest in the Gorenjska statistical regions**

The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate was the highest in the Zasavska statistical region (21.4%), followed by Koroška (19.3%) and Podravska (18.6%), and the lowest in the Gorenjska statistical region (9.6%), followed by Osrednjeslovenska and Posavska (11.6% in both). Most people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion lived in the Osrednjeslovenska (65,000) and Podravska (60,000) statistical regions, and the fewest in the Primorsko-notranjska (5,000) and Posavska (7,000) statistical regions. Compared to the previous year, the share of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion decreased in ten statistical regions and increased in two (Zasavska and Koroška).

The Europe 2020 Strategy goal exceeded in 2019

In the Europe 2020 Strategy, which should deliver in the EU high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion, EU Member States set a goal to reduce the number of people living in poverty or social exclusion by 2020; the goal for Slovenia is 40,000.

In 2019, one in seven people in Slovenia was at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (in 2008 one in five). In Slovenia the number of people living in poverty or social exclusion decreased from 361,000 in the base year 2008 to 293,000 in 2019 (by 68,000). This means that the goal was not only reached but exceeded in 2019.

Lower long-term poverty in 2019

Particularly problematic is long-term poverty, which leads people into social exclusion, since it prevents them from accessing some of the goods, services and activities that are normal for the society in which they live. Long-term poverty is measured by the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate, which shows the share of people who were

below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and at least two out of the preceding three years.

The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate also decreased compared to the previous year, i.e. by 0.3 p.p. In 2019, 7.4% or 134,000 people in Slovenia were living below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a longer time (almost one in fourteen); a year before the share was 7.7%.

Basic income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, Slovenia

	2018	2019
Mean annual disposable income per household (EUR)	23,039	24,725
Mean annual disposable income per household member (EUR)	9,333	10,093
Mean annual equivalised disposable income per household member (EUR)	14,127	15,236
Annual at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a one-member household (EUR)	7,946	8,440
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (% of persons)	16.2	14.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of persons)	13.3	12.0
Severe material deprivation rate - for 4 out of 9 deprivation items (% of persons)	3.7	2.6
Very low work intensity rate, age 0–59 (% of persons)	5.4	5.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers excluding pensions (% of persons)	23.4	22.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers including pensions (% of persons)	40.5	39.2
Inequality of income distribution: S80/S20 quintile share ratio	3.4	3.4
Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (%)	23.4	23.9

Source: SURS



People with highest at-risk-of-poverty rate, Slovenia

	2018	2019
	% of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	
By work intensity of the household		
households without working members	41.9	42.1
households with partially (<0.5) working adults	32.3	30.0
By household type		
one-member households	40.0	38.0
single-parent households	24.7	26.1
By most frequent activity status in the year prior to the survey (age 18+)		
unemployed	45.7	43.6
retired women	21.7	21.8
other inactive persons (homemakers, students, unable to work...)	19.6	20.1
By age and gender		
women aged 60 or more	21.2	21.4
By accommodation tenure status		
tenants	31.7	29.7
By educational attainment level (age 18+)		
persons with basic education or less	28.7	28.4

Source: SURS

People with lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate, Slovenia

	2018	2019
	% of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	
Households in which all adults are working	3.9	2.9
Households of at least three adults without dependent children	5.7	5.2
Employees (age 18+)	4.0	3.4
Persons with tertiary education (age 18+)	5.2	4.6

Source: SURS

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The source for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate and other indicators for 2019 is data from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2019, which was implemented with the Survey on Living Conditions in 2019

(survey year) and the use of administrative and register data for 2018 (income reference year).
More detailed data will be published in the SiStat Database on 8 July 2020.

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