



Total population (thousands)	1,997	Per capita income (current USD)	16,887
Population growth rate (%)	0.16	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	22,204
Percentage under 25	31	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	2.4
Percentage 60 and older	21	Child dependency ratio	21
Total fertility rate	1.26	Old age dependency ratio	22
Life expectancy at birth	77	Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD)	192.38

**National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values**

tolar	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	529	7,937	-3,807	8,651
Consumption	8,011	8,167	7,734	8,968
Less: Labor Income	7,482	230	11,540	317
Transfers	40	7,930	-4,275	7,411
Public Transfers	0	3,304	-2,770	7,152
Private Transfers	-2,917	4,626	-1,505	259
Asset-based Reallocations	489	6	468	1,244
Asset Income	1,576	-42	2,115	1,523
Less: Saving	1,087	-48	1,648	279

**National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values**

tolar1000000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Lifecycle Deficit	1,056	3,300	-4,866	2,621
Consumption	15,998	3,396	9,885	2,717
Less: Labor Income	14,942	96	14,751	96
Transfers	79	3,298	-5,464	2,246
Public Transfers	0	1,374	-3,541	2,167
Private Transfers	79	1,924	-1,923	78
Asset-based Reallocations	977	3	598	377
Asset Income	3,148	-17	2,704	461
Less: Saving	2,171	-20	2,106	84

**Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range**

	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+
Labor Income	93.4	2.8	149.2	3.5
Private Transfers	-36.4	56.6	-19.5	2.9
Public Transfers	0.0	40.5	-35.8	79.8
Asset-based Reallocations	6.1	0.1	6.0	13.9

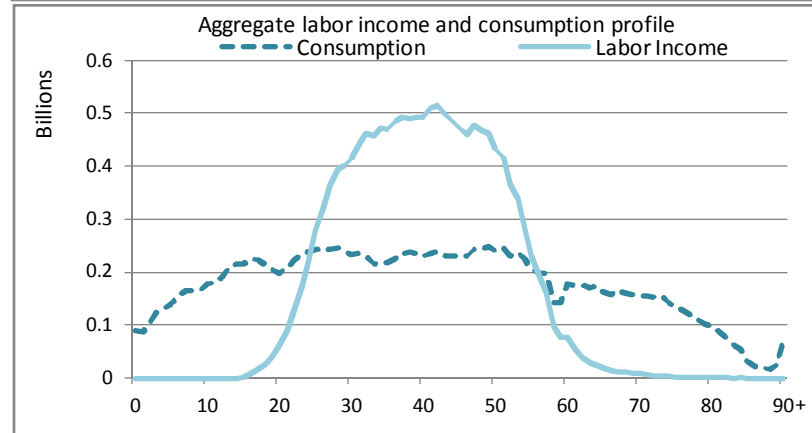
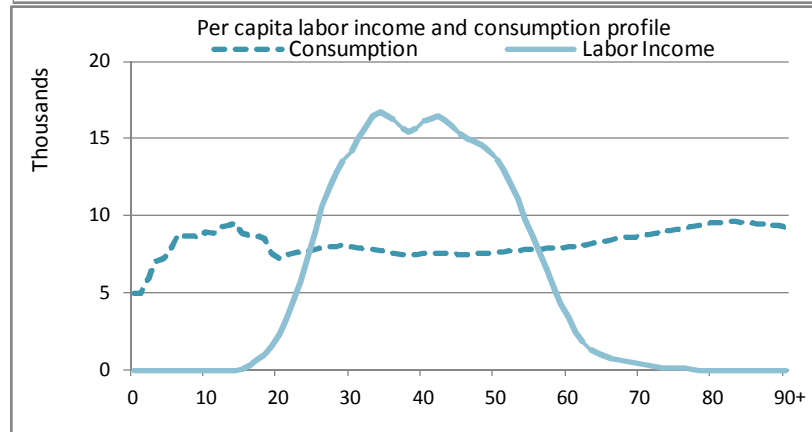
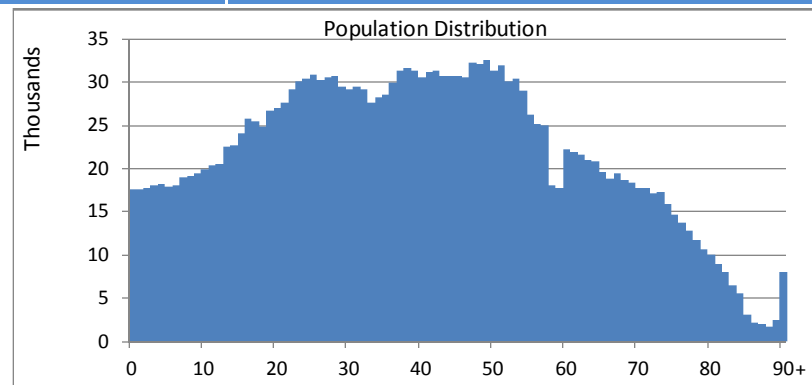
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

**Support Ratios**

1950-2050	
1950	66.9
1960	66.2
1970	67.0
1980	69.1
1990	71.2
2000	75.1
2010	75.6
2020	70.2
2030	63.5
2040	58.6
2050	56.3

**Fiscal Support Ratios**

1950-2050	
1950	100.3
1960	97.6
1970	97.4
1980	99.5
1990	100.5
2000	103.1
2010	100.0
2020	90.5
2030	81.3
2040	74.9
2050	72.0



### **Total fertility rate**

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

### **Dependency ratios**

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

### **Lifecycle deficit**

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

### **Support ratio**

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

### **Fiscal support ratio**

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

Suggested citation: Jože Sambt and Janez Malačič (2011).

NTA Country Report, Slovenia, 2004. National Transfer Accounts. URL: <http://www.ntaccounts.org>

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. Project coordinators are Ronald D. Lee at the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California at Berkeley, and Andrew Mason at the Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to [www.ntaccounts.org](http://www.ntaccounts.org) for more information.