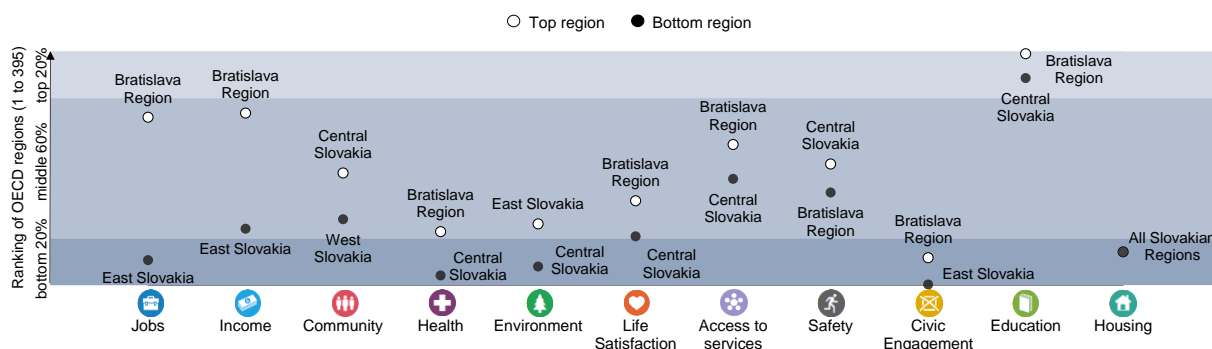


REGIONAL WELL-BEING IN OECD COUNTRIES: SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The four Slovak regions rank among the 20% of the OECD regions in education. The largest regional disparities are found in jobs and income; on the latter the Slovak Republic has the fourth largest regional disparity among OECD countries. The Bratislava region is the top Slovak region in all well-being dimensions with the exception of safety, where is the last one, community and environment.

Relative performance of Slovak regions by well-being dimension



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

The high performing Slovak regions fare better than the OECD average in 6 out of 13 well-being indicators: employment and unemployment rates, community, broadband access, homicide rate, and labour force with at least a secondary degree. In the low performing regions, the disposable income per capita is around half the value of the high performing regions.

How do the top and bottom regions in Slovak Republic fare on the well-being indicators?

	Slovakian regions		Country average	OECD average
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%		
Jobs				
Employment rate (%), 2014	69.1	56.5	63.3	66.3
Unemployment rate (%), 2014	8.1	16.6	12.3	8.6
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2013	17 570	9 660	14 127	17 916
Community				
Perceived social support network (%), average 2006-14	91.3	87.4	90.0	88.9
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2013	77.5	76.2	76.5	79.7
Age-adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2013	10.4	11.2	10.9	8.4
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m ³), 2013	14.2	17.7	16.1	10.4
Life satisfaction				
Self-evaluation of life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), average 2006-14	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.7
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2014	78.0	74.0	76.0	69.8
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2013	1.3	1.7	1.4	3.4
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2015	48.3	40.4	43.4	68.1
Education				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2014	95.7	92.0	93.4	74.3
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2013	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org