OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Slovak Republic Profile

http://rag.oecd.org

Did you know?

- In all regions in the Slovak Republic GDP growth was above the OECD average in 2000-10.
- The share of public spending carried out by sub-national governments in the Slovak Republic was 17% in 2012, the 7th lowest in the OECD.
- In 2012, 38% of population lived in urban areas, the lowest share among OECD countries.

Regional dynamics

The Slovak Republic had the 6th largest regional disparities in GDP per capita in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade, GDP growth in Slovak Republic regions was above the OECD average, and as diverse as 6% annually in Bratislava Region and +3.9% in East Slovakia.

Unemployment rate, 2012

In 2012, East Slovakia records the highest unemployment rate (19%) as well as the highest youth unemployment rate (43%).

Source: OECD Regional database. GDP per capita and GDP growth are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).
Regional dynamics

How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?

How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Bratislava, the region with the highest GDP per capita, fares better than the OECD median region for education and labour. East Slovakia, the region with the lowest GDP per capita ranks below the median OECD region in all the dimensions. The largest disparities between the two Slovak regions are found in education and labour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Bratislava Region</th>
<th>East Slovakia</th>
<th>Slovak Republic</th>
<th>OECD average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)</td>
<td>15 408</td>
<td>8 852</td>
<td>10 395</td>
<td>18 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Life expectancy, 2010 (years)</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>CO₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>No. of patents per million, 2010</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005). Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Slovak Republic is composed by 4 regions (Zoskupenia krajov).
Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012

Slovak Republic

- Total public investment: USD 470 per capita (1.9% of GDP)
- Sub-national government investment: USD 253 per capita (1.0% of GDP)

OECD average

- Total public investment: USD 945 per capita (2.7% of GDP)
- Sub-national government investment: USD 691 per capita (1.9% of GDP)

In the Slovak Republic, 54% of the total public investment was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has increased in the Slovak Republic from USD 221 per capita in 2007 to USD 253 per capita in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure

Slovak Republic

- Education: 38%
- Economic affairs: 15%
- Other: 15%
- General public services: 15%
- Housing and community amenities: 10%
- Social protection: 7%
- Health: 0%

OECD average

- Education: 27%
- Economic affairs: 14%
- Other: 13%
- General public services: 14%
- Housing and community amenities: 3%
- Social protection: 12%
- Health: 18%

Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 1,596 USD 6,173

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for 17% of the total public expenditure and 6.3% of GDP in the Slovak Republic, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to USD 1,596 per capita and USD 6,170 in the OECD area. Education and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in the Slovak Republic: together they represent 53% of sub-national expenditure compared to 41% in the OECD area.

Source: OECD National Accounts database.
In the Slovak Republic, 38% of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500,000 people) is 13% compared to 49% in the OECD area.

The metropolitan area of Bratislava concentrates 30% of national GDP and 16% of employment. In 2000-10 it accounted for 35% of GDP growth.

**OECD Regions at a Glance 2013**

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:
- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries’ development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)