

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Slovak Republic Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

### Did you know?

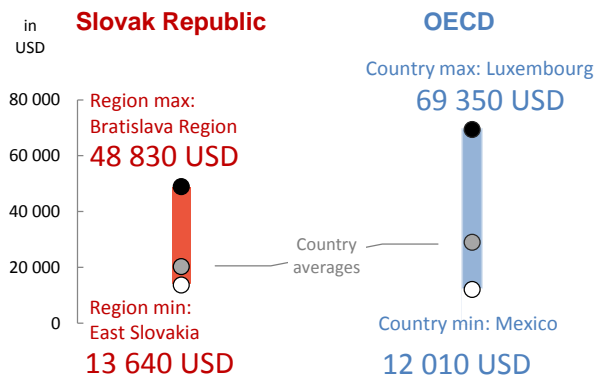
In all regions in the Slovak Republic GDP growth was above the OECD average in 2000-10.

The share of public spending carried out by sub-national governments in the Slovak Republic was 17% in 2012, the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in the OECD.

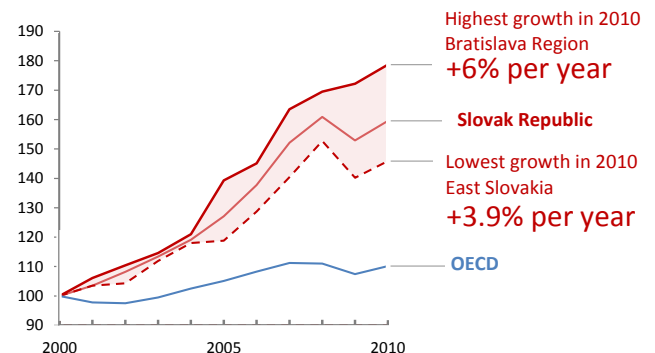
In 2012, 38% of population lived in urban areas, the lowest share among OECD countries.

### Regional dynamics

#### GDP per capita, 2010

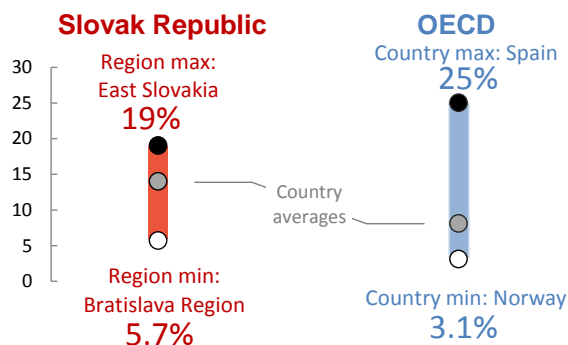


#### GDP growth (year 2000=100)

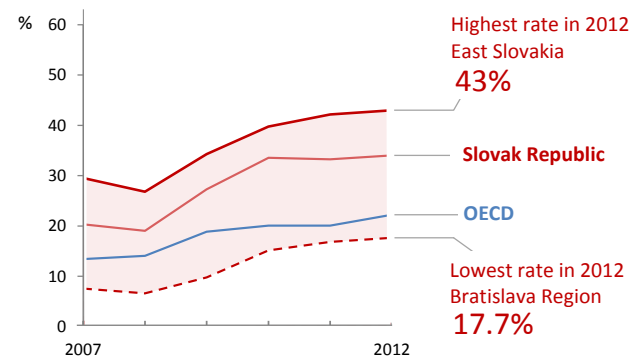


The Slovak Republic had the **6<sup>th</sup>** largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade, **GDP growth** in Slovak Republic regions was above the OECD average, and as diverse as **6%** annually in **Bratislava Region** and **+3.9%** in **East Slovakia**.

#### Unemployment rate, 2012



#### Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

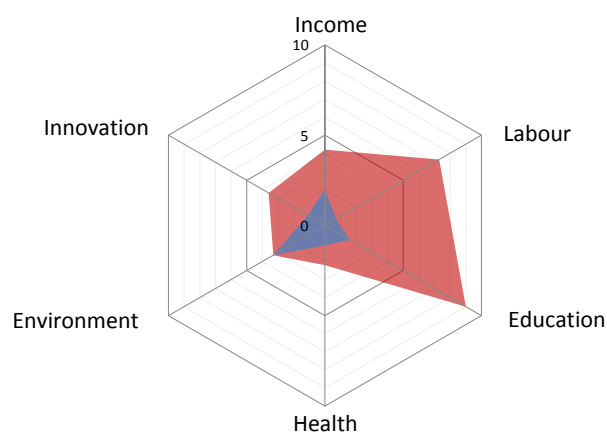


In 2012, **East Slovakia** records the highest **unemployment rate (19%)** as well as the highest **youth unemployment rate (43%)**.

## Regional dynamics

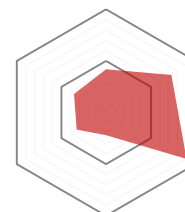


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



Highest GDP per capita region:

**Bratislava Region**



Lowest GDP per capita region:

**East Slovakia**



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.

Dimensions	Indicators	Bratislava Region	East Slovakia	Slovak Republic	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	15 408	8 852	10 395	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	5.7	19.0	14.0	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	38.5	17.4	19.8	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	77.0	75.2	75.6	79.8
Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	11.4	11.3	8.1	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million, 2010	24.4	2.4	7.7	108.8

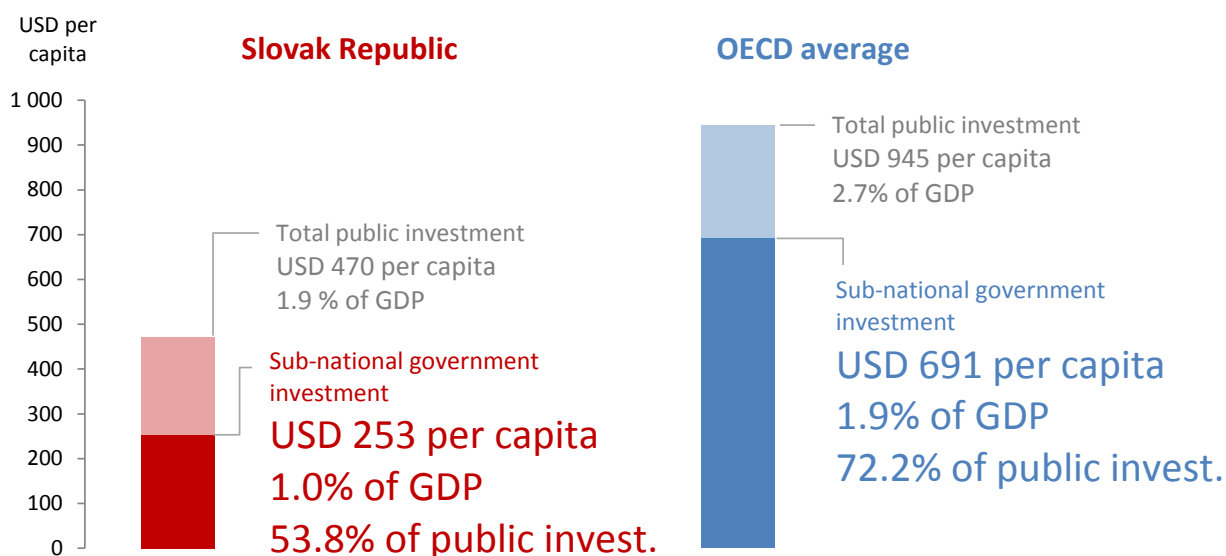
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005). Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Slovak Republic is composed by 4 regions (Zoskupenia krajov).

## Sub-national government finance



### Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

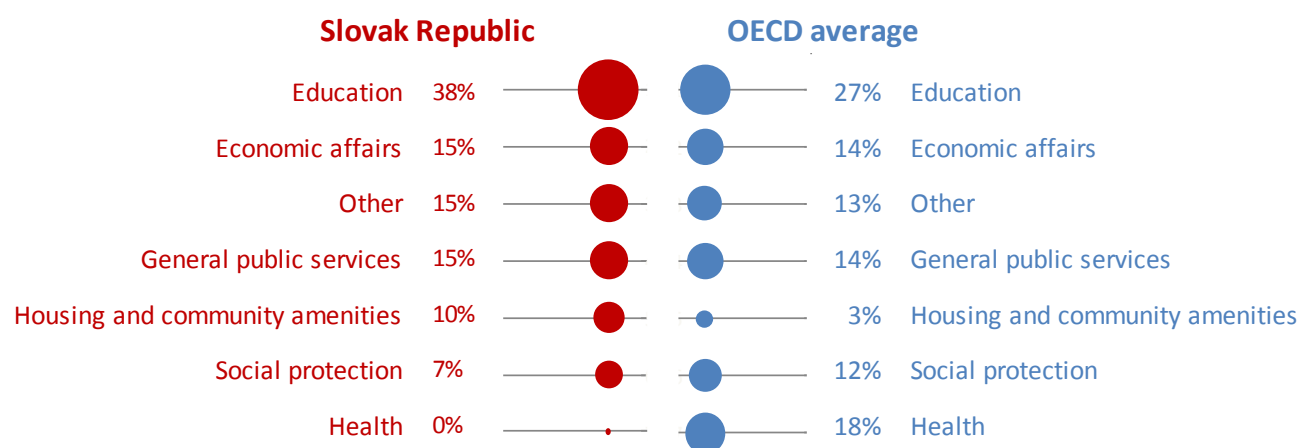
*Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012*



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*



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

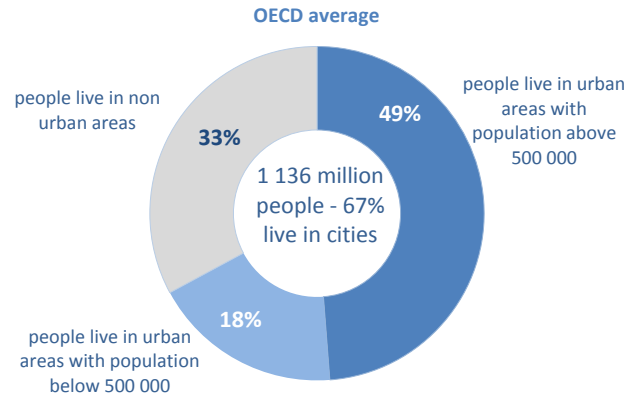
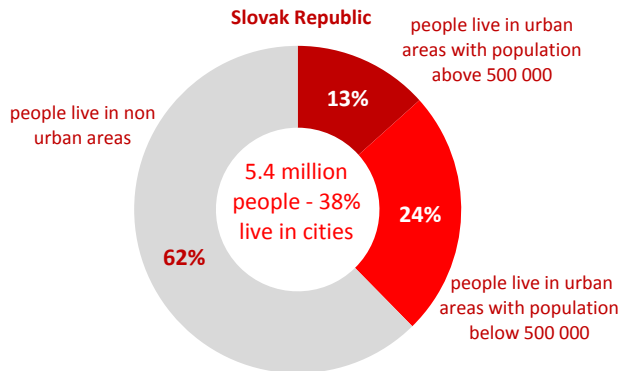
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **17%** of the **total public expenditure** and **6.3%** of **GDP** in the Slovak Republic, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 1 596 per capita** and USD 6 170 in the OECD area. Education and economic affairs 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.

## Metropolitan areas contribution to national



### OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

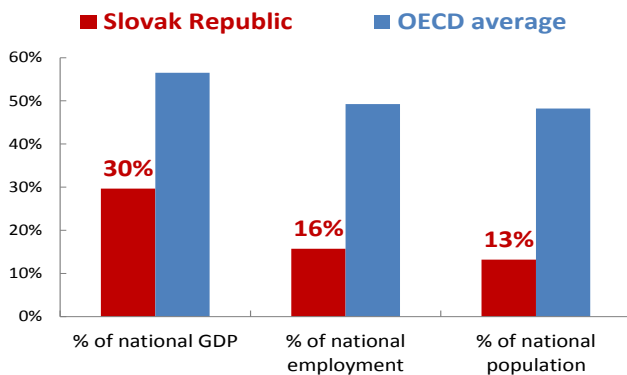
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



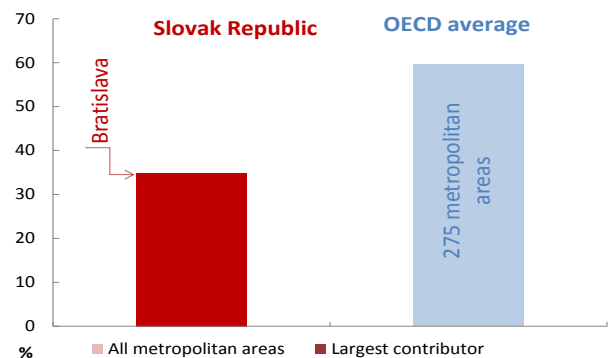
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 8 in the Slovak Republic and 1 175 in the OECD.

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.

### Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



### Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 1 in the Slovak Republic compared to 275 in the OECD.

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)

