

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Slovenia Profile

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Did you know?

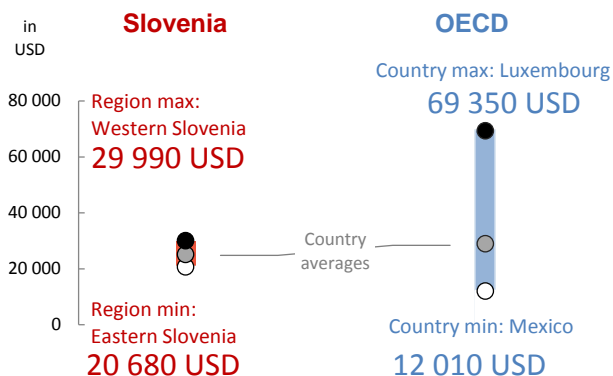
In the period 2000-10, GDP growth in all Slovenian regions was above the OECD's 1% yearly average.

Sub-national governments carry out 60% of total public investment in Slovenia, slightly below the OECD's 72% average.

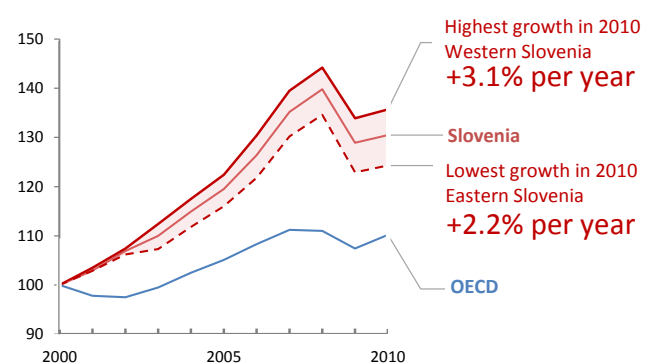
The metropolitan area of Ljubljana alone accounted for almost 50% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

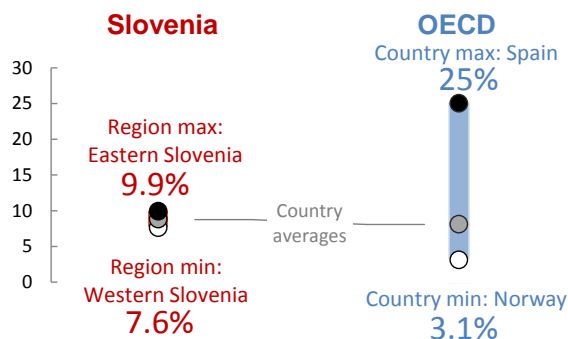


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

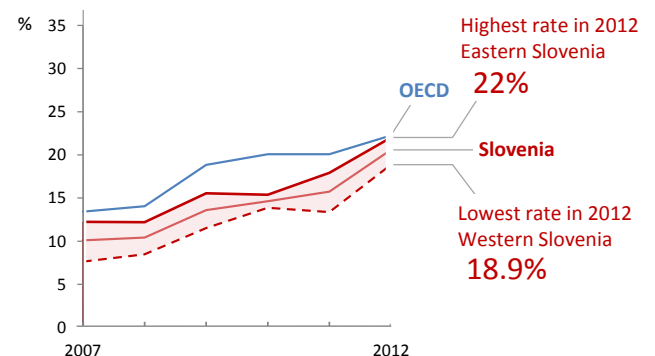


Slovenia had the 4th lowest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade, **GDP growth** in Slovenian regions was above the OECD average; the highest growth was reached in Western Slovenia (+3.1%).

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

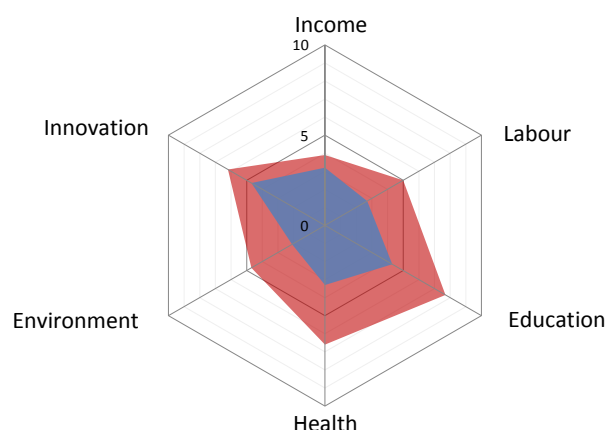


In 2012, the **unemployment rate** reached 9.9% in Eastern Slovenia and 7.6% in Western Slovenia. The **youth unemployment rate** soared in the past five years, reaching 22% in Eastern Slovenia, the same value as the OECD's average.

Regional dynamics

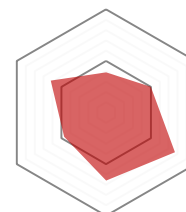


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



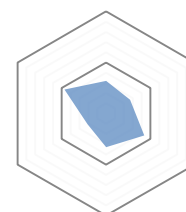
Highest GDP per capita region:

Western Slovenia



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Eastern Slovenia



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.

Western Slovenia, the region with the highest GDP per capita, fares better than the OECD median region for labour, education, health and innovation, but below in terms of income and environment. Eastern Slovenia ranks below the OECD median region in all dimensions and the largest differences among the two regions are found in education and health.

Dimensions	Indicators	Western Slovenia	Eastern Slovenia	Slovenia	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	14 884	13 165	13 973	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	7.6	9.9	8.8	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	33.5	24.9	29.0	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	81.0	78.9	79.8	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	7.9	15.1	11.8	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	73.6	45.4	58.7	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

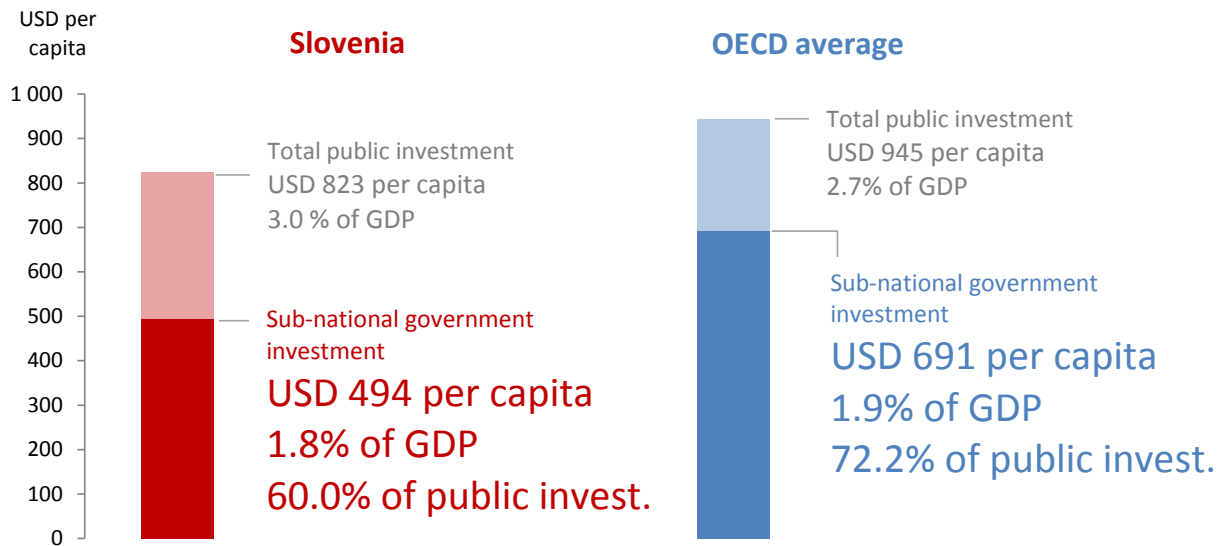
Note: Regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Slovenia is composed by 2 regions (Kohezijske regije).



Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

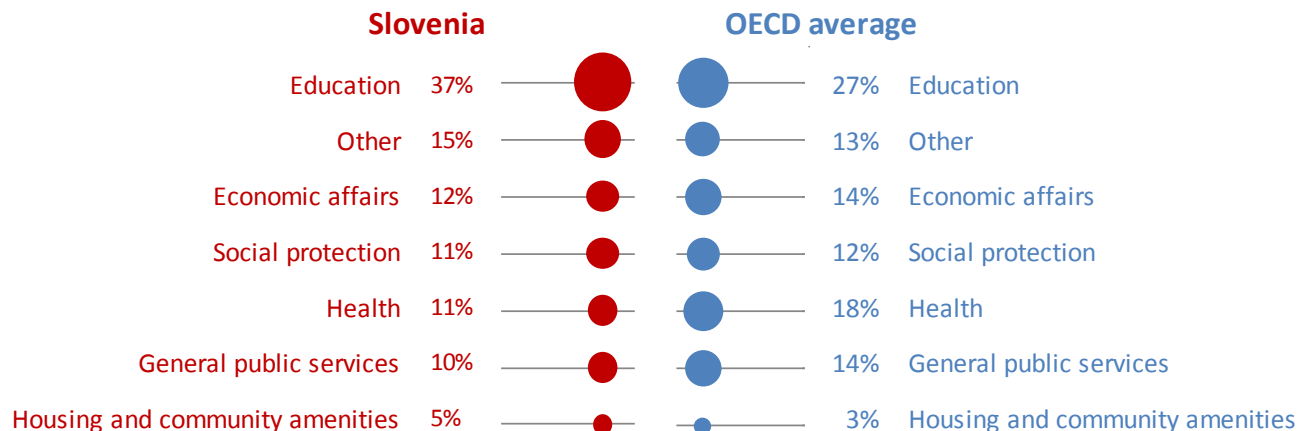
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Slovenia **60%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has decreased in Slovenia from **USD 513 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 494 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 2 637 USD 6 173

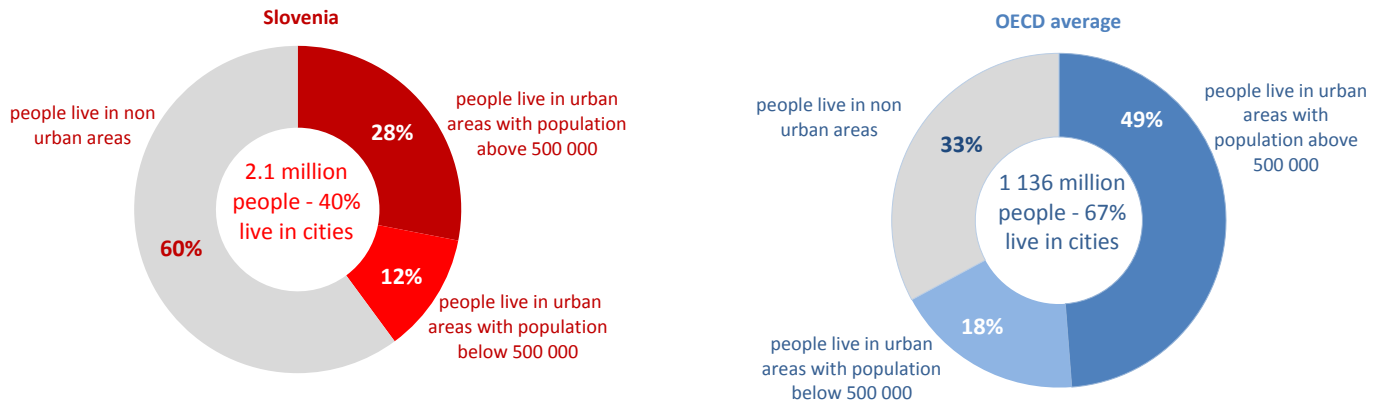
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **19%** of the **total public expenditure** and **9.5%** of **GDP** in Slovenia, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 2 637** per person, around one-third of the OECD average (USD 6 173). Education is the largest spending item for SNGs in Slovenia; it represents **37%** of sub-national expenditure, compared to 27% in the OECD area.

Metropolitan areas contribution to national



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

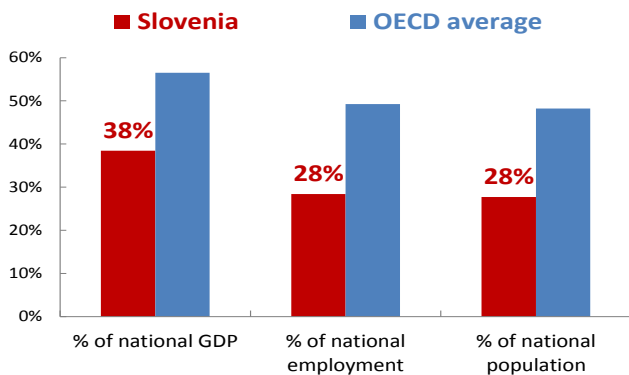
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



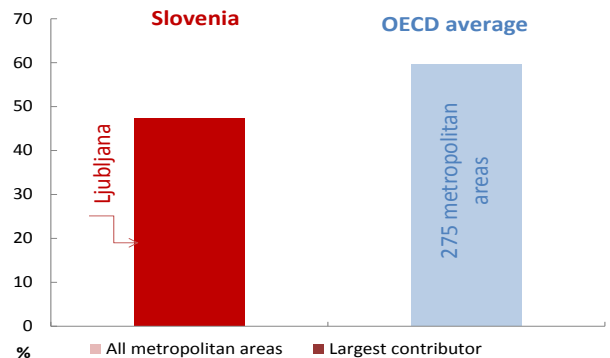
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 2 urban areas in Slovenia and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Slovenia, **40%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in the metropolitan area of Ljubljana (the only urban area with more than 500 000 people) is **28%** 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 Slovenia compared to 275 in the OECD.

The metropolitan area of Ljubljana concentrates **38%** of national **GDP** and **28%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 it accounted for **47%** 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

