



Regions and Cities at a Glance 2020 provides a comprehensive assessment of how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing in a number of aspects connected to economic development, health, well-being and net zero-carbon transition. In the light of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the report analyses outcomes and drivers of social, economic and environmental resilience. Consult the full publication [here](#).

OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

SLOVENIA

- A. Resilient regional societies
- B. Regional economic disparities and trends in productivity
- C. Well-being in regions
- D. Industrial transition in regions
- E. Transitioning to clean energy in regions
- F. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

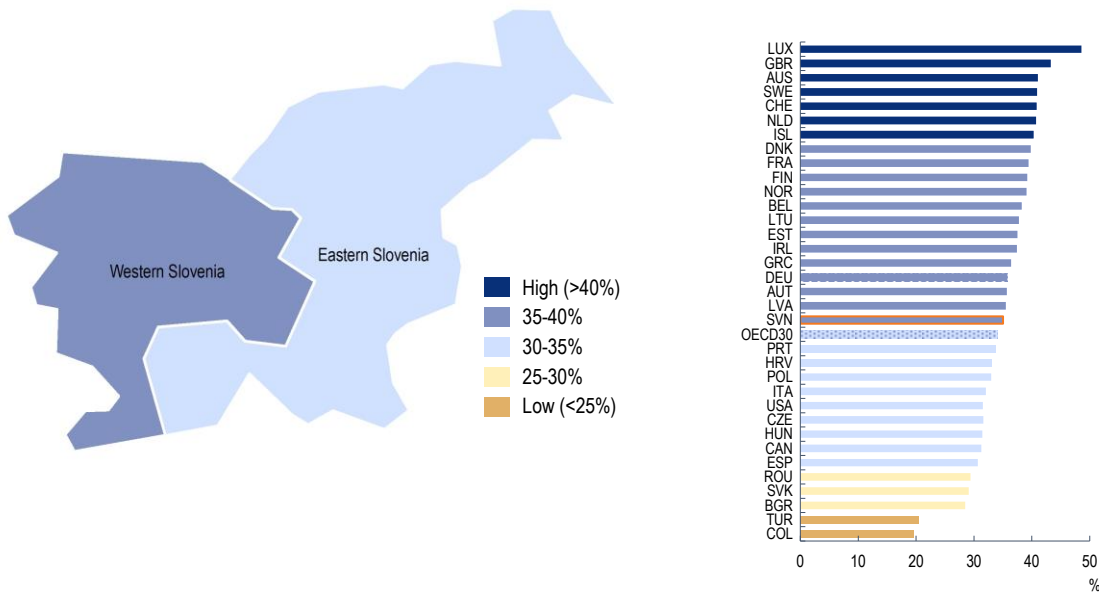
The data in this note reflect different subnational geographic levels in OECD countries:

- **Regions** are classified on two territorial levels reflecting the administrative organisation of countries: large regions (TL2) and small regions (TL3). Small regions are classified according to their access to metropolitan areas (see <https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en>).
- **Functional urban areas** consists of cities – defined as densely populated local units with at least 50 000 inhabitants – and adjacent local units connected to the city (commuting zones) in terms of commuting flows (see <https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en>). Metropolitan areas refer to functional urban areas above 250 000 inhabitants.

The potential for remote working in Slovenian regions is above the OECD average, with Western Slovenia having more jobs amenable to remote working than Eastern Slovenia

A1. Share of jobs amenable to remote working, 2018

Large regions (TL2, map)



The share of jobs that can be performed remotely in Slovenia is above OECD average, and range from 39% in Western Slovenia to 32% Eastern Slovenia (Figure A1). Such differences depend on the task content of the occupations in the regions, which can be amenable to remote working to different extents.

Remote working requires a large part of the population to have access to fast and efficient internet connections. People in Slovenia have high usage of internet across the territory, with close to 90% of individuals using internet daily in both Eastern and Western Slovenia (Figure A2).

A2- Internet use

Share of people using daily internet in the last three months, 2019

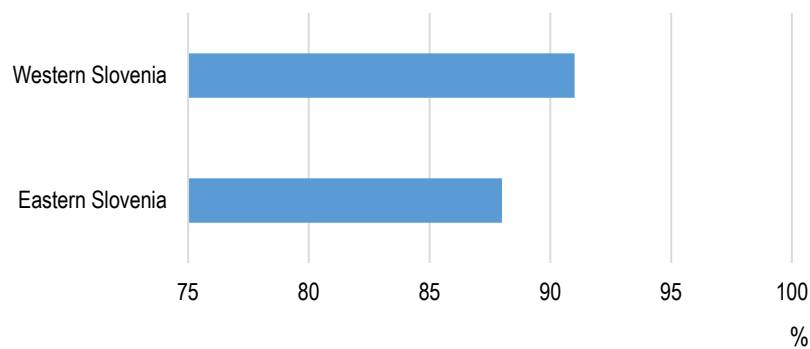
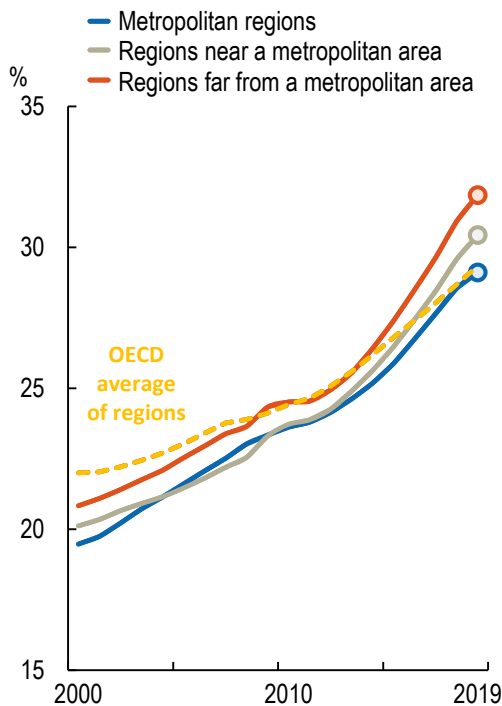


Figure [A1]: The lower percentage range (<25%) depicts the bottom quintile among 370 OECD and EU regions, the following ranges are based on increment of 5 percentage points. Further reading: OECD (2020), Capacity to remote working can affect lockdown costs differently across places, <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/capacity-for-remote-working-can-affect-lockdown-costs-differently-across-places-0e85740e/>

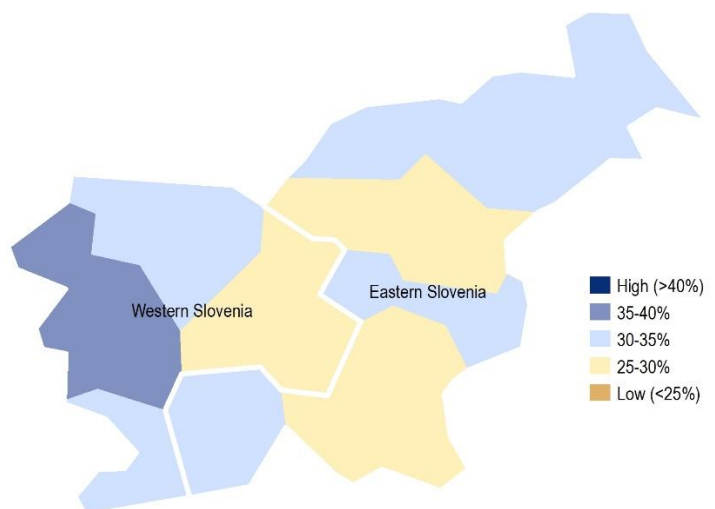
Ageing challenges regions far from metropolitan areas more strongly

The elderly dependency rate has increased in all types of regions in Slovenia since 2000. Regions far from metropolitan areas show the highest elderly dependency rate (32%) among different types of regions (Figure A3). Goriska (Western Slovenia), recorded the highest elderly dependency rate in Slovenia in 2019 (36%) (Figure A4).

A3. Elderly dependency rate
By type of small regions in Slovenia (TL3)



A4. Elderly dependency rate, 2019
Small regions (TL3)



The availability of hospital beds per inhabitants in Slovenian regions is close to the OECD average and slightly higher in Western Slovenia compared to other regions.

Large regions in Slovenia have a number of hospital beds per capita close to the OECD average. The availability of hospital beds per inhabitants has declined in all regions since 2000, with Western Slovenia having 1.5 less beds per 1000 inhabitants in 2018 compared to 2000 (Figure A5).

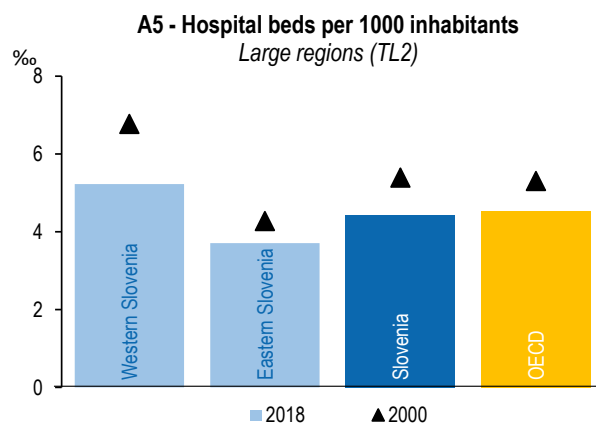


Figure notes. [A3]: OECD (2019), Classification of small (TL3) regions based on metropolitan population, low density and remoteness <https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en>. Two-year moving averages. [A4]: Small (TL3) regions contained in large regions. TL3 regions in Slovenia are composed by 12 Statistične regije.



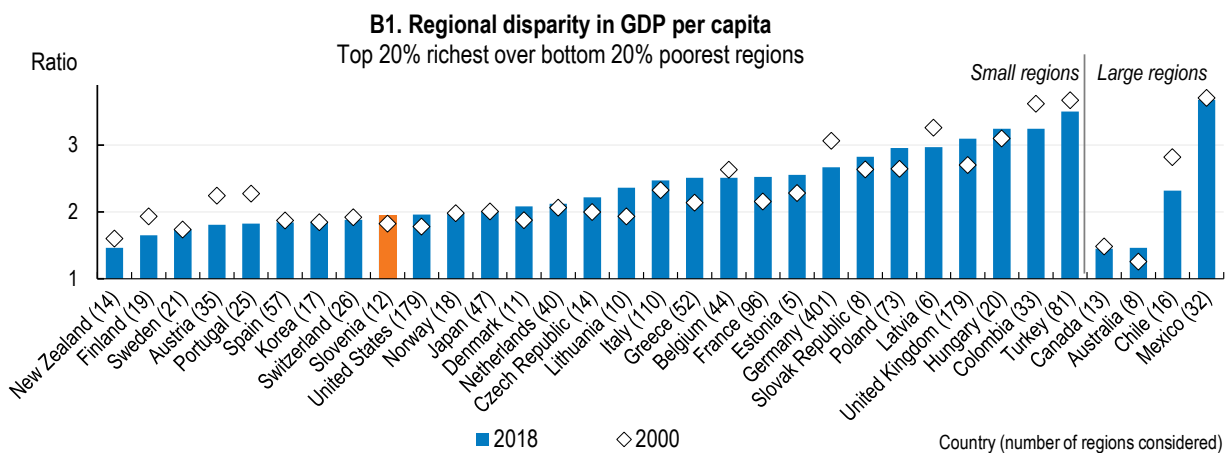
B. Regional economic disparities and trends in productivity

Regional economic gaps have increased since 2000, in part due to higher growth in the richest region

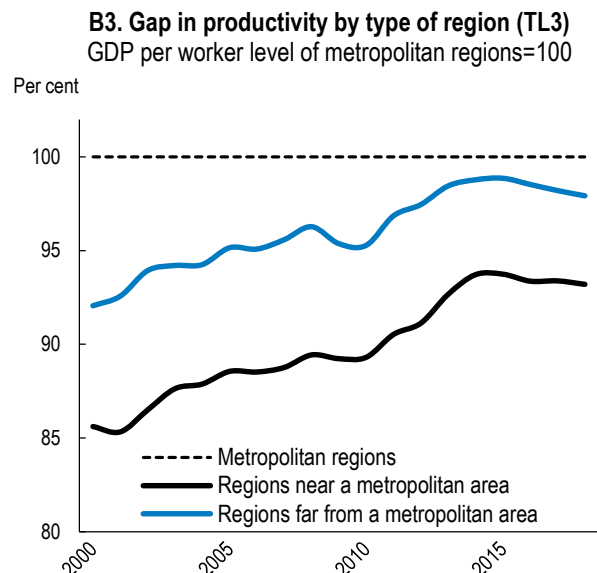
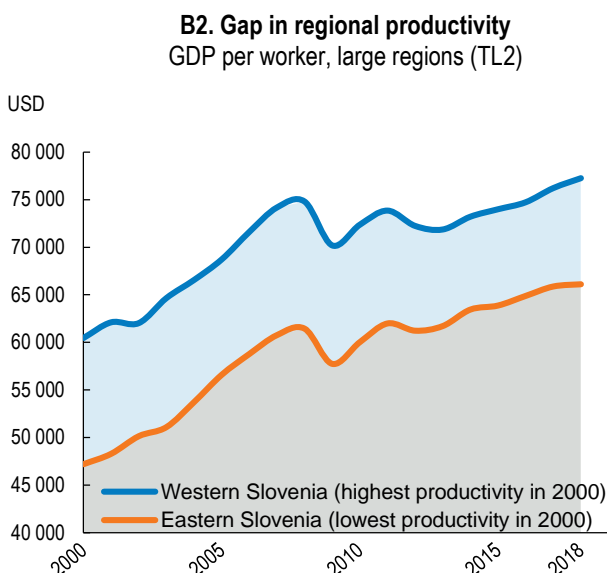
Regional economic disparities among small Slovenian regions were below the median of OECD countries in 2018. Taking into account the richest and poorest smaller regions representing 20% of the population, Slovenia had the 9th lowest regional disparities in GDP per capita among 29 OECD countries with comparable data (Figure B1). Differences across small Slovenian regions in terms of GDP per capita slightly increased over the last eighteen years. GDP per capita in Central Sava went from being half the GDP per capita in Central Slovenia in 2000 to 37% in 2018.

With a productivity growth of 2.1% per year over the period 2000-18, Eastern Slovenia, the region with the lowest level of productivity, has caught up to Western Slovenia, the frontier region in terms of productivity in Slovenia (Figure B2).

Both regions far and near a metropolitan area of at least 250 000 inhabitants have narrowed their gap to metropolitan regions since 2000 (Figure B3).

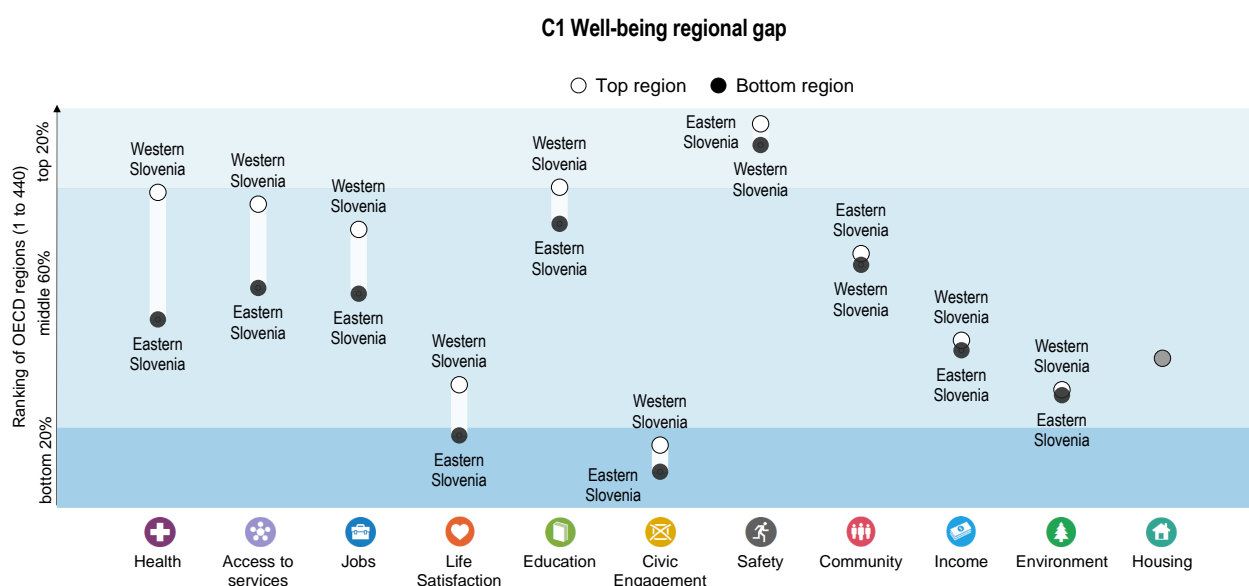


Note: A ratio with a value equal to 2 means that the GDP of the most developed regions accounting for 20% of the national population is twice as high as the GDP of the poorest regions accounting for 20% of the national population.



C. Well-being in regions

All Slovenian regions ranks in the top 20% of OECD regions in safety. The largest disparities in well-being occur in health and access to services (broadband).



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 440 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.

While both large Slovenian regions show low scores in civic engagement, they rank in the top 20% of OECD regions in terms of safety issues. In contrast, outcomes between the two regions are very unequal in the dimension of health, with Western Slovenia ranking in the top 25% of OECD regions and Eastern Slovenia close to the median of OECD regions.

C2. How do the top and bottom regions fare on the well-being indicators?

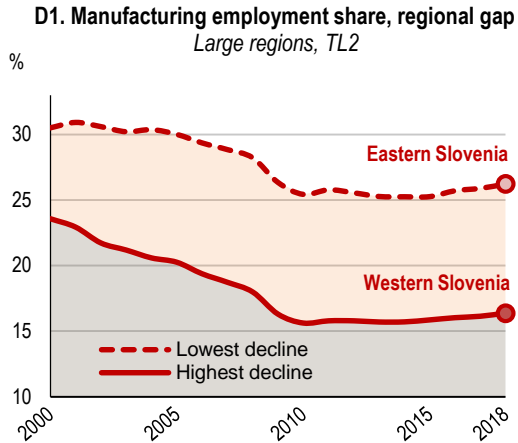
	Country Average	OECD Top 20% regions	Slovenian regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	81.2	82.6	82.7	80.5
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	7.8	6.6	7.0	8.4
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2019	86.0	91.3	88.7	83.7
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	71.8	76.0	73.5	70.4
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	4.5	3.3	4.0	4.9
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	5.9	7.3	6.1	5.8
Education				
Population with at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	88.8	90.3	90.3	87.5
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	51.7	84.2	55.2	49.4
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2014-18	91.6	94.1	91.8	91.4
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	17 131	26 617	17 433	16 860
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	17.0	7.0	16.8	17.2
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2018	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.4

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Slovenia is composed of two large regions. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>.



D. Industrial transition in regions

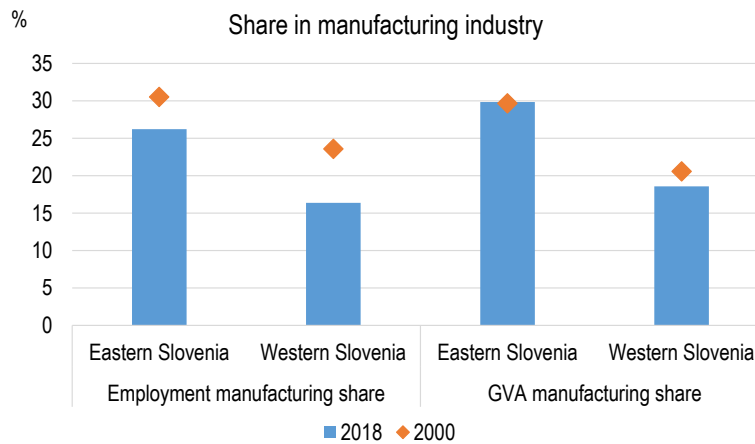
Manufacturing industry declined more significantly in Western Slovenia



Between 2000 and 2018, both large regions in Slovenia experienced a decline in the share of manufacturing employment. With a reduction of 7.2 percentage points in the share of manufacturing employment, the Eastern Slovenia region, the most populous region, recorded the largest decrease (Figure D1).

The decline in manufacturing employment between 2000 and 2018 coincided with a decline in manufacturing gross value-added in Western Slovenia, while manufacturing gross value added remained stable in Eastern Slovenia during the same period (Figure D2).

D2. Manufacturing trends, 2000-18





E. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

Eastern Slovenia is the largest producer of electricity in the country, although it still relies on coal for one third of its production

The largest producer of electricity in Slovenia still relies on coal for electricity generation and has a limited use of renewable sources. In 2017, Eastern Slovenia produced 33% of its electricity using coal and 18% using renewable sources. In contrast, Western Slovenia, which accounts for 14% of the country's electricity production, generated most of its electricity using renewables and the remaining 19% using coal (Figure E1).

E1. Transition to renewable energy, 2017

	Total electricity generation (in GWh per year)	Regional share of renewables in electricity generation (%)	Regional share of coal in electricity generation (%)	Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generated (in Ktons of CO ₂ eq.)	
Eastern Slovenia	13 548	18%	33%	3 985	Eas.
Western Slovenia	2 175	81%	19%	378	Wes.

Carbon efficiency in the production of electricity is very unequal across regions in Slovenia. While Eastern Slovenia emits around 290 tons of CO₂ per gigawatt hour of electricity produced, Western Slovenia releases close to 170 tons of CO₂ per gigawatt hour. Relative to total national levels, Eastern Slovenia releases 91% of total CO₂ emissions related to electricity generation but produces 86% of electricity in the country (E2).

E2. Contribution to total CO₂ emissions from electricity production, 2017

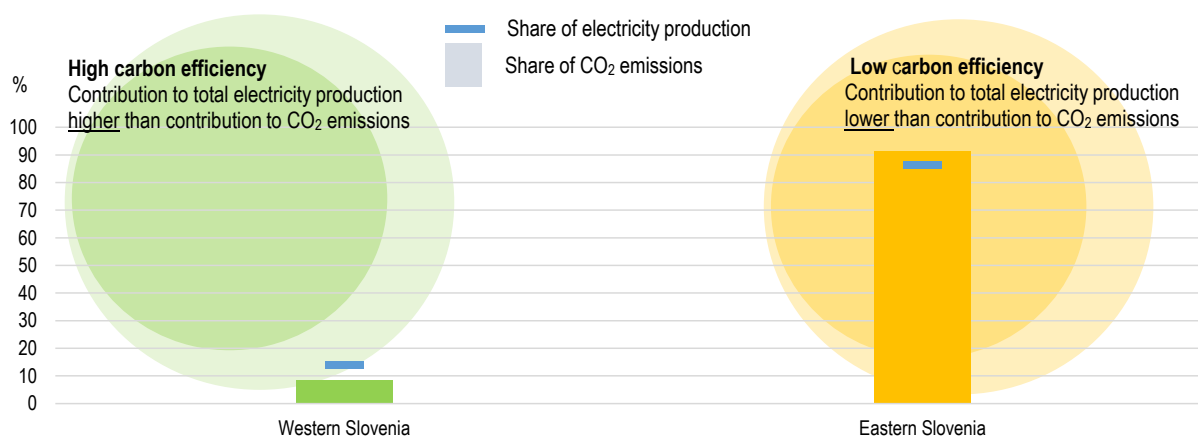


Figure notes: Regions are arranged in Figure E1 by total generation, and in Figure E2 according to gap between share of electricity generation and share of CO₂ emissions (most positive to most negative). These estimates refer to electricity production from the power plants connected to the national power grid, as registered in the Power Plants Database. As a result, small electricity generation facilities disconnected from the national power grid might not be captured. Renewable energy sources include hydropower, geothermal power, biomass, wind, solar, wave and tidal and waste. See [here](#) for more details.

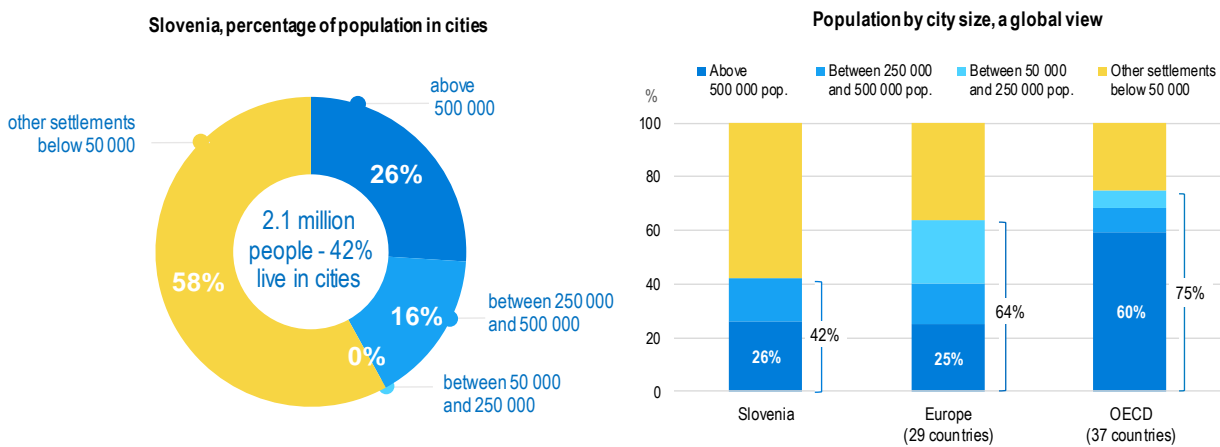


F. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

Compared to the OECD average, Slovenia has a higher concentration of the population in small settlement outside cities

In Slovenia, 42% of the population lives in cities of more than 50 000 inhabitants and their respective commuting areas (functional urban areas, FUAs), a 33 percentage points lower share than the OECD average. One quarter of the country population lives in Ljubljana, the only metropolitan area with more than half a million inhabitants (Figure F1).

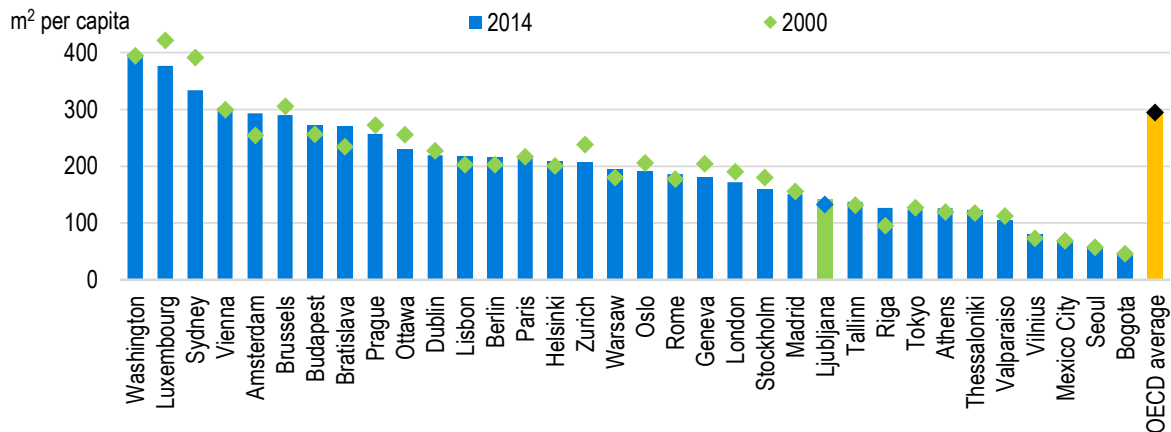
F1. Distribution of population in cities by city size
Functional urban areas, 2018



Built-up areas per capita in Ljubljana is slightly lower than the average of OECD metropolitan areas of at least half a million inhabitants and it has declined since 2000.

The amount of built-up area per capita in Ljubljana is slightly lower than that of the OECD average of metropolitan area and close to that in Prague and Bratislava. Since 2000, built-up area in Ljubljana metropolitan area has increased at slower pace than population (Figure F2).

F2. Built-up area per capita
Capital functional urban areas with more than 500 000 inhabitants



Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of metropolitan areas with a population of over 500 000: one in Slovenia compared to 349 in the OECD.

Ljubljana ranks among the top 15% of OECD metropolitan areas with the highest GDP per capita growth since 2000.

The metropolitan area of Ljubljana has higher GDP per capita levels than in the metropolitan areas of Rome (Italy) or Budapest (Hungary), but lower than Milan (Italy) or Vienna (Austria). GDP per capita has increased at a faster pace in Ljubljana than in all metropolitan areas of more than 500 000 inhabitants in both Austria and Italy, but at a lower rate than Budapest.

F3. Trends in GDP per capita in metropolitan areas
Functional urban areas above 500 000 people, Slovenia and surrounding OECD countries

