

Regional Gross Domestic Product	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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Statistical regions	GDP per capita in thousand SIT		GDP per capita in PPS ¹		Index, SLO=100		GVA structure in 2001			GVA structure, SLO=100%
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	A+B	C+D+E+F	G+..+P	2001
Central Slovenia	2,936	3,308	21,980	23,393	138	139	1.3	25.6	73.1	34.3
Obalno-kraška	2,261	2,485	16,925	17,569	107	104	1.6	24.0	74.4	5.4
Gorenjska	1,876	2,122	14,044	15,006	88	89	2.4	43.7	53.9	8.8
Goriška	2,080	2,348	15,575	16,606	98	99	3.4	40.5	56.1	6.0
Savinjska	1,930	2,126	14,451	15,036	91	89	4.0	46.1	49.8	11.5
South-eastern Slo.	1,923	2,167	14,394	15,321	91	91	5.7	49.4	44.9	6.3
Pomurska	1,509	1,694	11,294	11,979	71	71	9.9	35.8	54.3	4.4
Notranjsko-kraška	1,693	1,871	12,672	13,228	80	79	6.2	43.6	50.1	2.0
Podravska	1,757	1,975	13,152	13,968	83	83	4.1	36.1	59.8	13.3
Koroška	1,776	1,992	13,298	14,089	84	84	4.2	49.9	45.9	3.1
Spodnje-posavska	1,822	2,072	13,641	14,655	86	87	6.5	50.0	43.4	3.1
Zasavska	1,697	1,804	12,708	12,754	80	76	2.1	52.1	45.8	1.8
SLOVENIA	2,122	2,380	15,890	16,830	100	100	3.3	36.0	60.7	100.0

Sources of data: SORS, the IMAD's calculations. Note: ¹ PPS – Purchasing Power Standard.

The SORS has compiled new regional gross domestic product figures for 2000 and 2001 using the revised methodology for estimating GDP as well as some new regional data which had not been available before, so the latest figures are no longer compatible with those for 1995-1999.

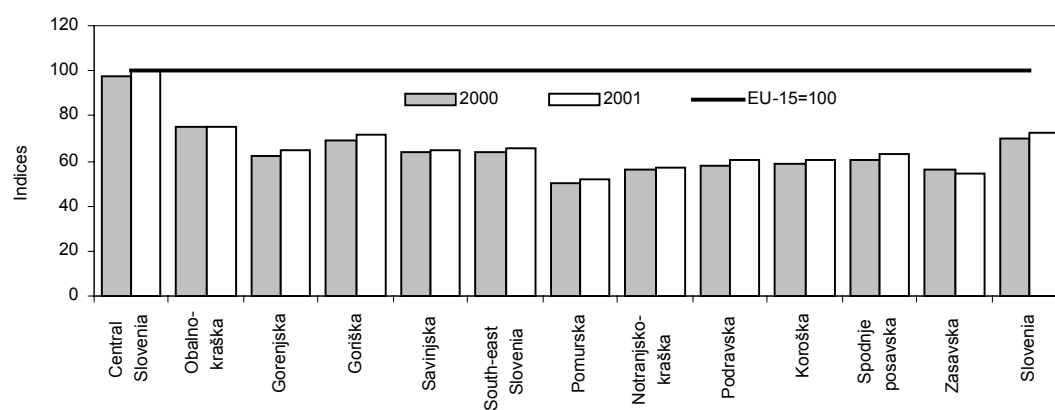
Most gross value added (GVA) was generated by Central Slovenia in both 2000 and 2001, accounting for over a third of Slovenia's total GVA. A third of GVA came from Podravska, Savinjska and Gorenjska together, while the remainder was generated by eight other regions. Almost three-quarters of Central Slovenia's GVA came from the service sectors, a share that was exceeded only by Obalno-kraška. Zasavska, Spodnje-posavska and Koroška generated large shares of GVA in manufacturing, mining, energy and construction, while Pomurska recorded an above-average share of GVA generated in agriculture.

As regards **GDP per capita**, only Central Slovenia and Obalno-kraška were above the national average (by close to 40%), while Goriška was close to this average. Pomurska recorded the lowest GDP per capita, accounting for 71% of Slovenia's average. The **relative regional disparities** changed little from 2000 to 2001, except in Zasavska where the gap behind the national average increased by 4 index points and Obalno-kraška where the advantage against the national average narrowed to 3 index points (7 index points in 2000). Central Slovenia reached 97% of the **EU-15 average** in 2000 and exceeded this average by 1% in 2001. Pomurska achieved a solid 50% of the EU-15 average.

Regional disparities in GDP per capita are measured by the **variation coefficient** defined as a ratio of the standard deviation to the average, while this formula is modified by incorporating the size of a region. The variation coefficient was 23% for 2000 and 23.4% for 2001. If Central Slovenia, having the highest GDP per capita, is excluded, then the variation coefficient comes in at about 15%. This suggests that this region, assuming the role of a core of the national economy, significantly contributes to regional disparities in Slovenia.

It is currently impossible to make **international comparisons of the variation coefficients** for 2000 and 2001 because EU member and accession countries only have figures for 1995-1999, which are not comparable to the figures for 2000 and 2001 in terms of methodology. A comparison of the variation coefficients for 1995-1999 (the old methodology) shows that Slovenia is a country with the smallest regional disparities and the least changes from year to year. Countries recording similar characteristics are Sweden, Greece and the Netherlands. We assume that a comparison of the revised GDP figures would reveal a similar relationship between Slovenia and other EU member and accession countries.

Graph: **Regional gross domestic product per capita, 2000-2001**



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD.