

<b>Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 4/2004	p. 20

	Statistical region code	Total increase of population (natural increase+ migration)	GDP per capita, thousand SIT	Regional unemployment rate	Rate of formal employment	Number of schooling years, census	Val. add of commercial compan. per capita, thousand SIT	Personal income tax base per capita, thousand SIT	Gross wage per employee, SIT
		2002	2001	2003	2003	2002	2002	2002	2003
1	Pomurska	-4.2	1,692	17.5	51.9	10.02	561	847	210,153
2	Podravska	-1.0	1,975	16.2	50.8	10.60	942	973	234,286
3	Koroška	-2.1	1,991	12.6	53.1	10.33	882	973	218,833
4	Savinjska	0.3	2,129	13.5	54.6	10.39	1,141	1,020	228,960
5	Zasavska	-4.5	1,810	16.1	52.0	10.34	997	1,042	235,007
6	Spodnje-posavska	1.0	2,071	14.9	52.9	10.19	884	974	227,470
7	South-eastern Slo.	0.9	2,158	8.6	58.1	10.14	1,288	1,081	234,669
8	Central Slovenia	2.4	3,302	7.8	58.4	11.27	2,131	1,391	294,394
9	Gorenjska	1.2	2,123	8.3	56.4	10.70	1,349	1,158	242,330
10	Notranjsko-kraška	0.1	1,869	8.8	58.6	10.29	828	1,145	228,716
11	Goriška	-0.5	2,347	6.47	57.2	10.42	1,336	1,238	246,856
12	Obalno-kraška	2.4	2,512	8.3	56.2	10.70	1,424	1,267	255,463
	SLOVENIA	0.3	2,380	11.2	55.3	10.64	1,333	1,138	253,200

Sources of data: SORS, APLRS, Tax Administration, calculations by the IMAD.

A new paper will appear in the IMAD's **Working Papers** series in May: **Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators**. The author, Janja Pečar, presents various issues (population, unemployment, employment etc) in the light of statistical regions. A number of maps have been added, each presenting a particular theme at the level of municipalities, which allows the reader to see the spatial dimension of the given indicator. The main findings are presented below.

Over the last few years, **population growth** has been largely underpinned by immigration from abroad and inter-regional migration, while the rate of natural increase has been negative in most statistical regions. The biggest immigration is seen in Central Slovenia. The population has continued to age rapidly in all statistical regions. An unfavourable age structure is mainly seen in the west (Goriška), the south (Obalno-kraška, Notranjsko-kraška), and the north-east (Pomurska).

**Gross value added per employee** is highly concentrated in Central Slovenia, which also stands out in terms of gross domestic product per capita. The value of this indicator is above the national average only for Central Slovenia and Obalno-kraška. Nevertheless, regional disparities in gross domestic product have been relatively low in Slovenia, especially compared to those in the EU.

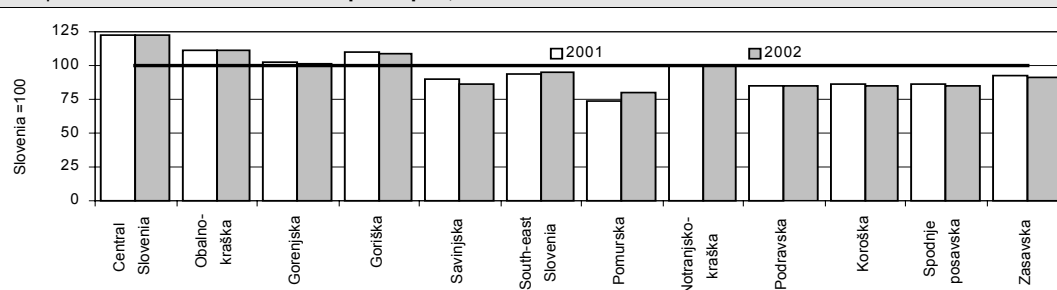
Differences in **regional unemployment** continue to pose one of the biggest problems to Slovenia's regional development. The unemployment rate has fallen in absolute terms, however, regional disparities are persisting at roughly unchanged levels.

The **rate of formal employment** displays lower regional disparities than the rate of registered unemployment. After falling markedly in all regions in the early 1990s, employment began to increase slightly after 1997. Jobs are largely concentrated in Central Slovenia where jobs in the service sector prevail. The biggest shortage of jobs relative to the number of working-age population is seen in Zasavska, leading to substantial daily migration of persons in employment to the neighbouring regions. This is also shown by the daily migration index.

The population's **education structure** is improving from year to year mainly thanks to the growing share of people who have completed secondary education and the declining share of people who have only completed primary education. People who have completed secondary education are concentrated in Podravska, while people who have completed higher education are prevalent in Central Slovenia, Obalno-kraška and Gorenjska.

The **personal income tax base** per capita shows the population's economic power in the given territorial unit. Here, regional disparities have been relatively low and have narrowed in the last few years. Variations around the national average have also been relatively small. The personal income tax base mainly consists of personal income, where wages record the biggest share. Disparities in wages have been relatively low in Slovenia.

Graph: **Personal income tax base per capita, 2001-2002**



Vir podatkov: Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, SORS, calculations by the IMAD.