

<b>Regional Gross Domestic Product</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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Statistical regions	GDP per capita in thousand SIT			Index, SLO=100			GVA structure by activity in 2002			GVA structure, SLO=100%
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	A+B	C+D+E+ F	G+..+P	2002
Pomurska	1,506	1,683	1,839	70.5	70.4	69.0	10.0	35.5	54.6	4.3
Podravska	1,765	1,977	2,234	82.6	82.7	83.9	3.9	35.6	60.5	13.4
Koroška	1,747	1,949	2,130	81.7	81.5	80.0	4.0	51.0	45.0	3.0
Savinjska	1,931	2,116	2,372	90.4	88.5	89.1	3.9	46.7	49.5	11.5
Zasavska	1,696	1,796	1,938	79.4	75.1	72.8	2.0	49.4	48.6	1.7
Spodnjeposavska	1,805	2,041	2,235	84.5	85.4	83.9	6.5	49.8	43.7	2.9
South-eastern Slo.	1,956	2,194	2,401	91.5	91.8	90.1	5.7	48.7	45.6	6.3
Central Slovenia	2,991	3,363	3,778	139.9	140.7	141.8	1.3	24.7	74.1	35.0
Gorenjska	1,870	2,112	2,339	87.5	88.4	87.8	2.3	43.6	54.1	8.7
Notranjsko-Kraška	1,695	1,869	2,080	79.3	78.2	78.1	6.5	44.2	49.3	2.0
Goriška	2,099	2,361	2,575	98.2	98.8	96.7	3.3	39.9	56.8	5.8
Obalno-Kraška	2,241	2,483	2,753	104.9	103.9	103.4	1.6	23.4	75.1	5.4
SLOVENIA	2,137	2,391	2,664	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.1	35.4	61.4	100.0

Source of data: SORS, the IMAD's calculations.

The Statistical Office published regional GDP figures for 2002 in June this year, including the figures for 2000 and 2001 from the second revision. These new data are incomparable with those for 1995-1999 released earlier because the latter are still unrevised.

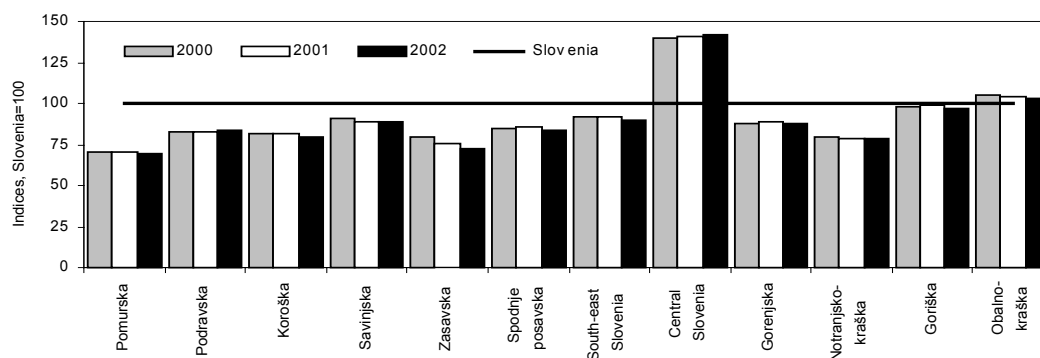
In all three years most **gross value added (GVA)** was generated by Central Slovenia, accounting for over a third of Slovenia's total GVA. A third of GVA came from Podravska, Savinjska and Gorenjska together, while the remainder was generated by eight other regions. Almost three-quarters of Central Slovenia's GVA came from the service sectors, a share that was exceeded slightly only by Obalno-Kraška. Regions that stood out in terms of GVA generated by manufacturing and mining were Koroška, South-eastern Slovenia, Gorenjska and Zasavska; the energy sector contributed a relatively large share in Spodnjeposavska and Zasavska, while agriculture accounted for an above-average share of GVA in Pomurska.

As regards **GDP per capita**, only Central Slovenia and Obalno-Kraška were above the national average (the former exceeded the average by a good 40% in 2002), while Goriška was close to the average. Pomurska recorded the lowest GDP per capita, achieving about 70% of Slovenia's average, while this gap increased further from 2000 to 2002.

**Relative gaps** behind the national average did not change much between regions in the given three years. The exception was Zasavska, where this gap widened by 6.6 index points. However, Podravska and Gorenjska reduced their gaps behind the national average by 1.3 and 0.3 of an index point, respectively. In 2002 the ratio of the best-performing to the worst-performing region in terms of GDP per capita was 2.1:1. This ratio did not change notably in the said period since it was 2:1 in both 2000 and 2001.

Regional disparities are best measured by the **coefficient of variation**. It is defined as a ratio of the standard deviation to the arithmetic mean, while this formula also takes the size of a region into account. According to the revised figures, the coefficient of variation was 23.8% in 2000, 24.4% in 2001, and 25.2% in 2002, suggesting that regional disparities in terms of GDP per capita increased slightly. If Central Slovenia, including the capital, is excluded, the coefficient of variation comes in at 15.3% for 2000, 15.7% for 2001, and 16% for 2002. The difference between the former and the latter coefficients of variation implies that Central Slovenia, assuming the role of the core of the national economy, significantly contributes to regional disparities in Slovenia. However, they still remain lower than in most EU members.

**Graph: Regional gross domestic product per capita, 2000-2002**



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD.