



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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- A. Resilient regional societies to global crisis
- 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.

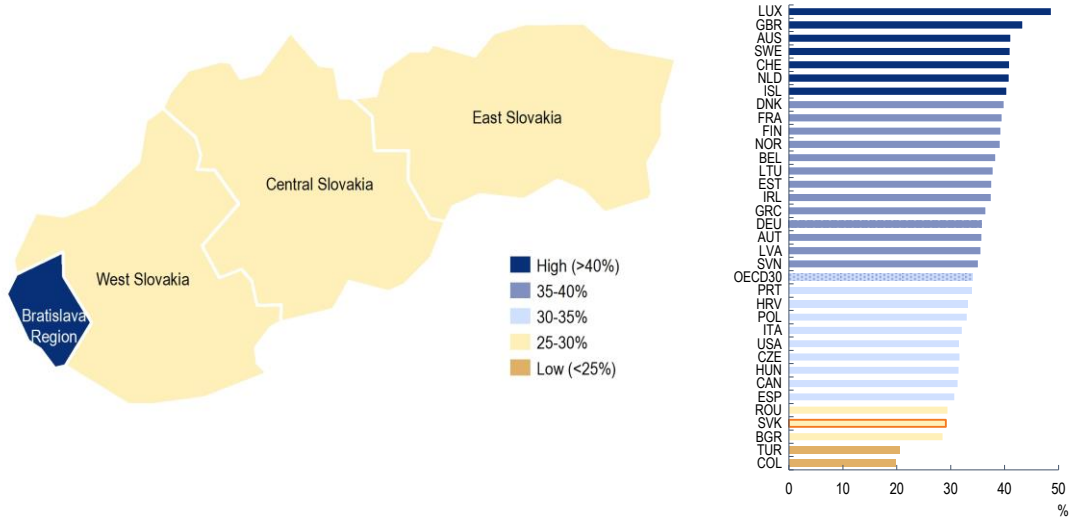


A. Resilient regional societies to global crisis

Bratislava has the highest potential for remote working

A1. Share of occupations amenable to remote working, 2018

Large regions (TL2, map)



The share of jobs amenable to remote working varies greatly across Slovak regions, ranging from 42% in Bratislava region to 25% in West Slovakia (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. The share of people using internet on a high frequency is consistently high in Slovak regions, with the lowest share observed in Central Slovakia (88%) (Figure A2).

A2- Internet infrastructure

○ % individuals who used internet on a daily basis, 2019

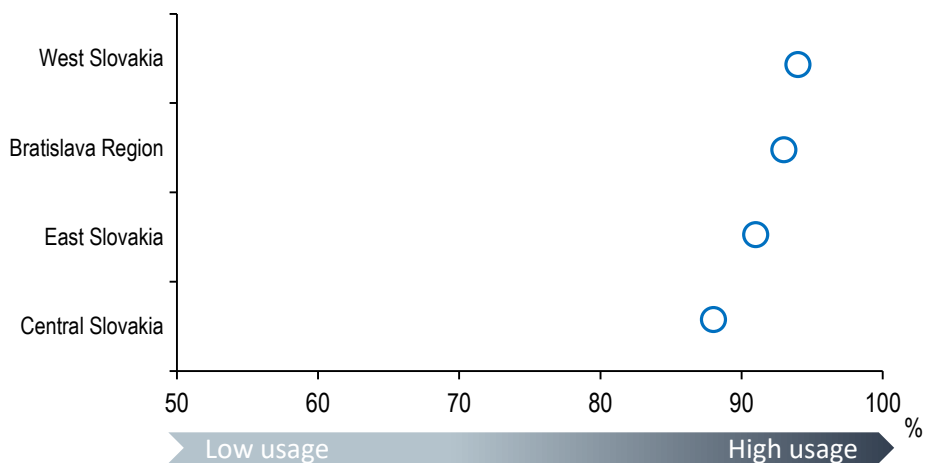
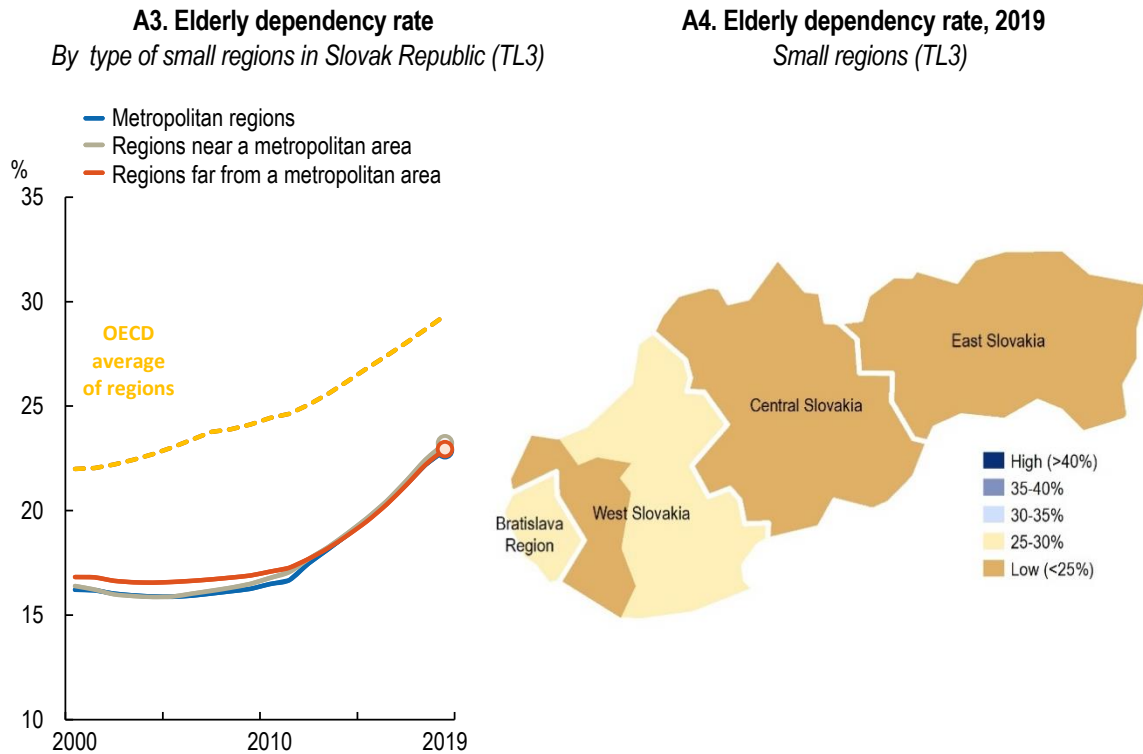


Figure [A1]: The lower percentage range (<25%) depicts the bottom quintile among 370 OECD and EU regions, the following ranges are based on increment of 5 percentage points. Further reading: OECD (2020), Capacity to remote working can affect lockdown costs differently across places, <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/capacity-for-remote-working-ca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

Slovak regions are challenged less strongly by population ageing compared to the average of OECD regions

In comparative terms, Slovak regions have fewer elderly people relative to the working age population. The elderly dependency rate is relatively homogeneous across regions in Slovak Republic, with only six percentage points difference between Trenčín (West Slovakia) and Prešov (East Slovakia) regions (respectively 26% and 20%) (Figures A3 and A4).



Hospital beds per capita in the Bratislava region is higher than the OECD average, although they have been declined by almost 40% since 2000

Slovak regions have a slightly higher availability of hospital beds per inhabitants than the average of OECD regions, with Bratislava having the highest availability. Consistently with most OECD countries, hospital beds per capita have declined in all Slovak regions since 2000 (Figure A5).

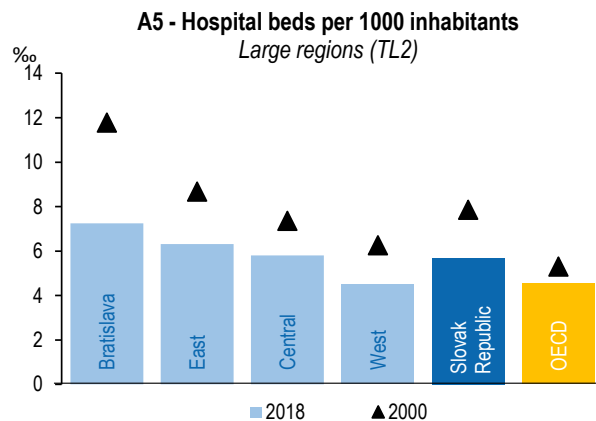


Figure notes. [A3]: OECD (2019), Classification of small (TL3) regions based on metropolitan population, low density and remoteness <https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en>. Two-year moving averages. [A4]: Small (TL3) regions contained in large regions. TL3 regions in Slovak Republic are composed by 8 Kraj.

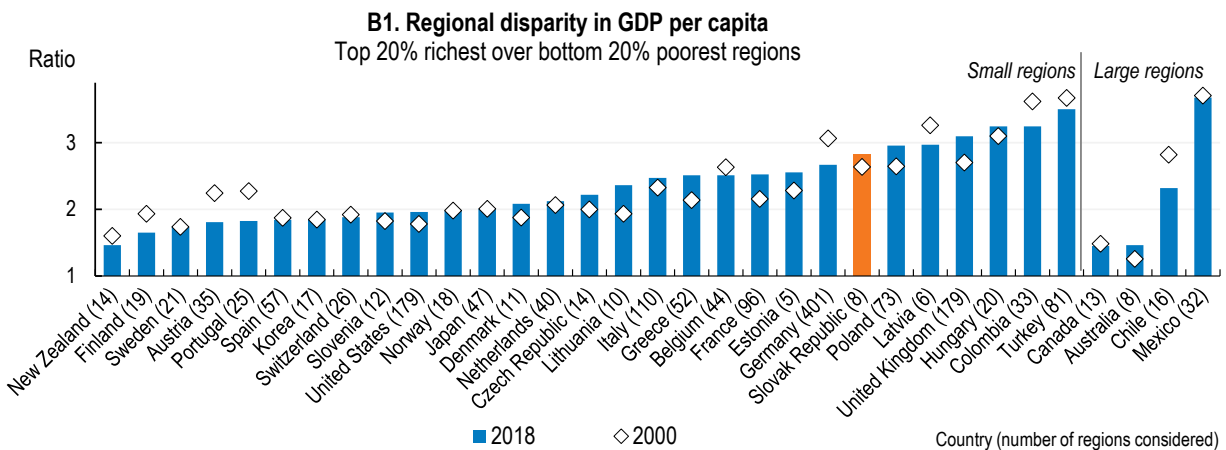
B. Regional economic disparities and trends in productivity

Regional economic disparities have increased since 2000, due to higher growth of the richest regions

Differences in GDP per capita across small regions (Kraj) in the Slovak Republic have increased since 2000. Faster growth in the country’s richest region, Bratislava, has widened the gap to East Slovakia, the poorest region. GDP per capita in Bratislava is now almost 3.3 times higher than in East Slovakia. In 2018, the Slovak Republic is among the OECD countries with the highest regional economic disparities (Figure B1).

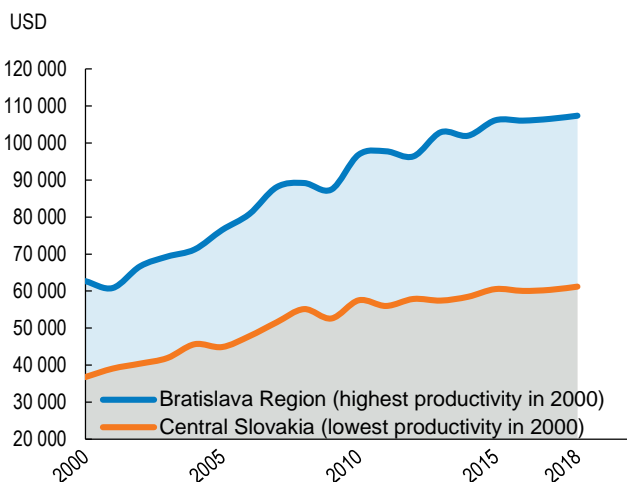
Bratislava has the highest level of productivity in the country and the second highest productivity growth between 2000 and 2018 with a growth rate of 3% per year, after East Slovakia with 3.2% growth per year (Figure B2).

Regions far from a metropolitan area of at least 250 000 inhabitants have slightly increased their productivity gap to metropolitan regions since 2000, whereas regions near a metropolitan area have caught-up to metropolitan regions (Figure B3).

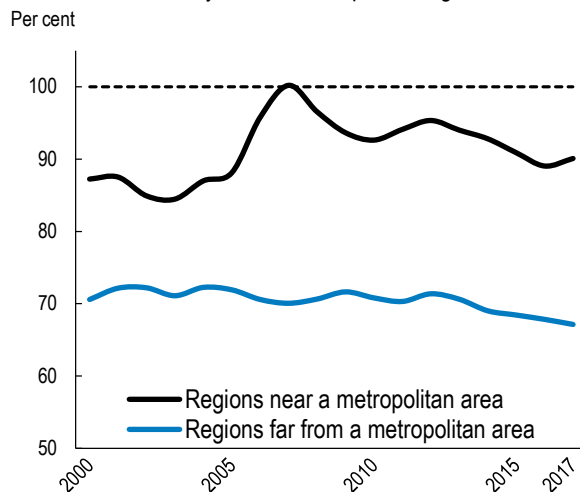


Note: A ratio with a value equal to 2 means that the GDP of the most developed regions accounting for 20% of the national population is twice as high as the GDP of the poorest regions accounting for 20% of the national population.

B2. Gap in regional productivity
GDP per worker, small regions (TL3)

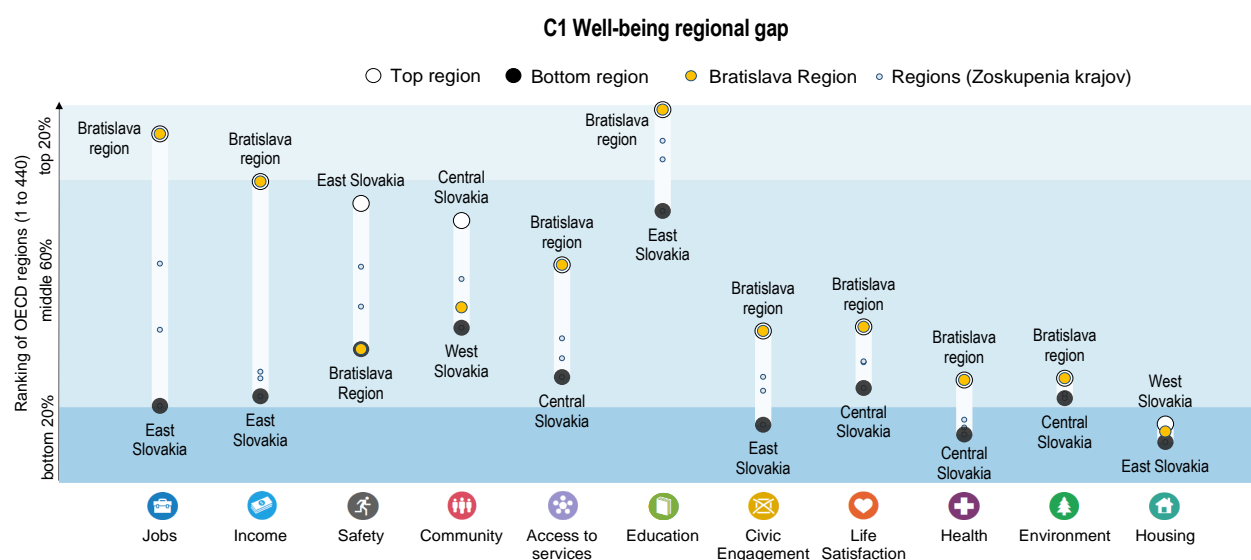


B3. Gap in productivity by type of region
Productivity level of metropolitan regions=100



C. Well-being in regions

Well-being disparities across regions in the Slovak Republic are starker in jobs, income, and safety



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.

Three out of four Slovak regions rank in the top 20% of OECD regions in educational outcomes. At the same time, all Slovak regions rank in the bottom 20% of OECD regions in the housing dimension (rooms per person). The largest regional disparities are observed in jobs, income and safety. While Bratislava ranks in the top 25% of OECD regions in jobs and income, East Slovakia is in the bottom 25% of OECD regions (Figure C1).

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

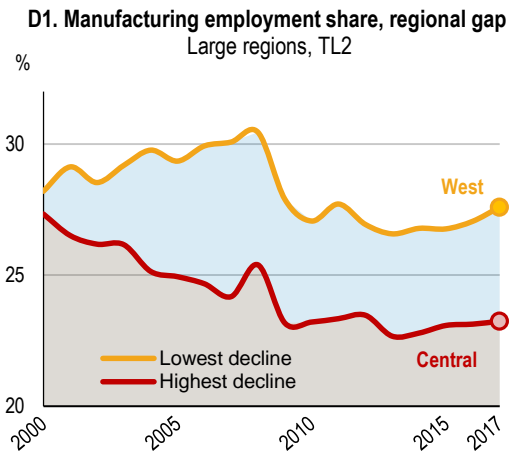
	Country Average	OECD Top 20% regions	Slovak regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	68.4	76.0	74.3	63.4
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	5.8	3.3	3.1	9.1
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	15 546	26 617	21 685	13 230
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.2
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2014-18	90.5	94.1	92.5	89.2
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2019	79.3	91.3	79.3	79.3
Education				
Population with at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	91.4	90.3	94.7	87.8
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	43.4	84.2	64.3	55.1
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	6.2	7.3	6.3	6.0
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	77.3	82.6	78.2	77.1
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	10.4	6.6	9.8	10.6
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	21.3	7.0	17.4	19.6
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2018	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.2

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



D. Industrial transition in regions

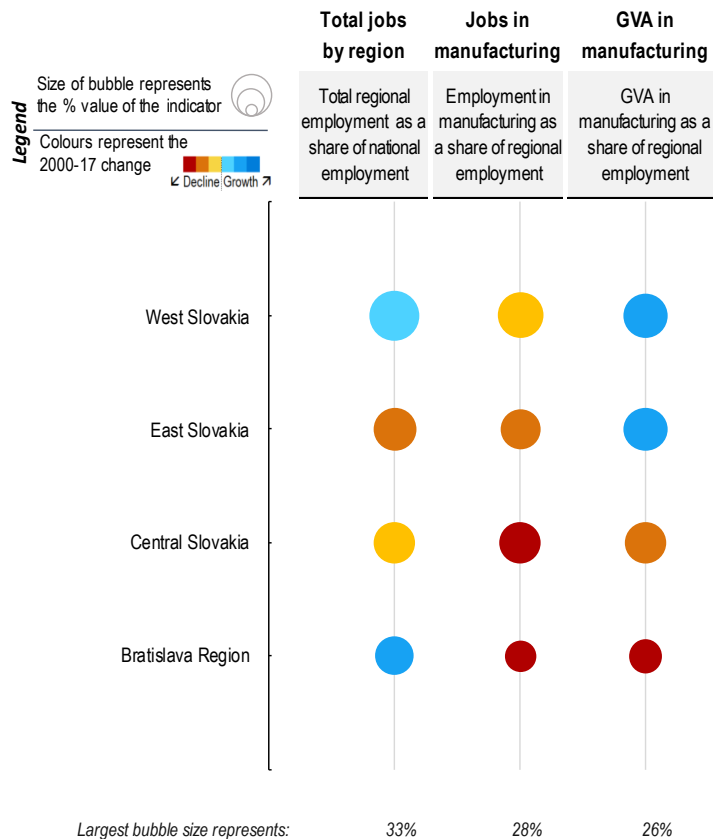
The share of manufacturing employment has declined in all Slovak regions since 2000, with faster decline in Bratislava



Between 2000 and 2017, all large regions in the Slovak Republic experienced a decline in the share of manufacturing employment, with the Central Slovakia region recording the largest decline (- 4.1 percentage points) (Figure D1).

In West and East Slovakia, the decline in manufacturing employment occurred in parallel with an increase in manufacturing gross value-added (Figure D2).

D2. Manufacturing trends, 2000-17



Note figure D.2. : Regions are ordered by regional employment as a share of national employment. Colour of the bubbles represents the evolution of the share over the period 2000-17 in percentage points: red: below -2 pp; orange: between -2 pp and -1 pp; yellow: between -1 pp and 0; light blue: between 0 and +1 pp; medium blue: between +1 pp and +2 pp; dark blue: above +2 pp over the period.



E. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

West Slovakia, which generates 79% of the country's electricity, is almost coal-free, while East Slovakia still makes use of coal for electricity production.

West Slovakia, the largest producer of electricity in the Slovak Republic, makes a limited use of renewable sources (10%), although only a very small share of electricity was produced using coal in 2017. Central Slovakia, which accounts for around 10% of the country's electricity production, generated all its electricity using renewables, whereas East Slovakia generated 95% of its electricity 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.)	
West Slovakia	19 573	10%	7%	1 877	Wes.
Central Slovakia	2 443	100%	0%	59	Gen.
East Slovakia	2 348	5%	95%	1 830	Eas.
Bratislava Region	547	9%	0%	246	Bra.

Carbon efficiency in the production of electricity is very unequal across Slovak regions. While West and Central Slovakia emit less than 100 tons of CO₂ per gigawatt hour of electricity produced, East Slovakia releases close to 780 tons of CO₂ per gigawatt hour. Relative to total national levels, West Slovakia produces 79% of Slovak electricity and releases 47% of total CO₂ emissions in the country, while East Slovakia generates only 9% of electricity and releases 46% of total CO₂ emissions (E2).

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

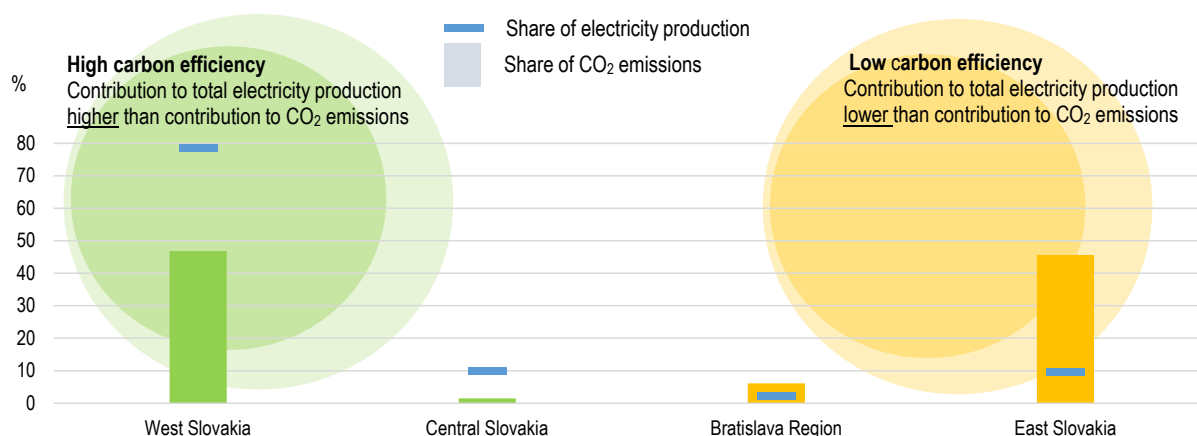


Figure notes: Regions are arranged in Figure E1 by total generation, and in Figure E2 according to gap between share of electricity generation and share of CO₂ emissions (most positive to most negative). 90% of the total country's electricity production is covered. These estimates refer to electricity 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.

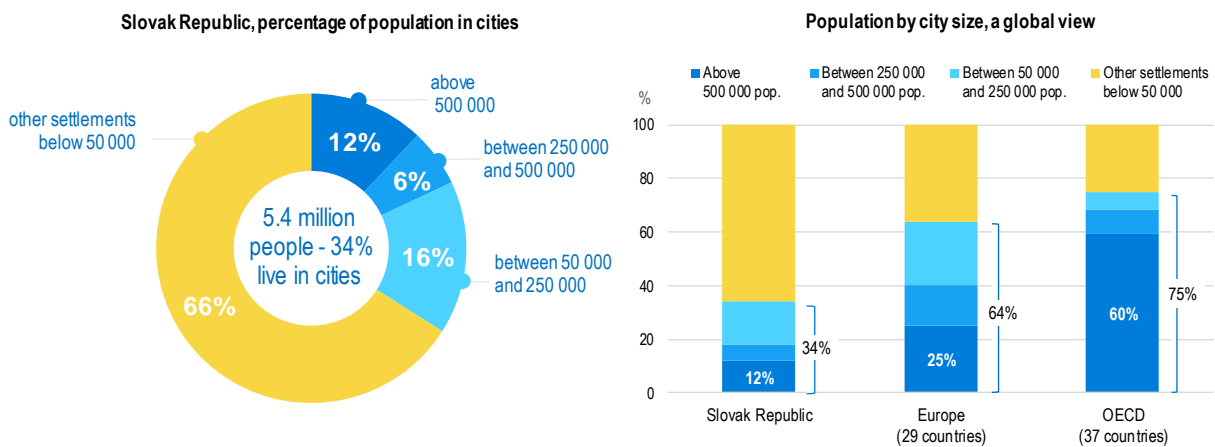


F. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

Compared to the OECD average, Slovak Republic has a higher concentration of people outside functional urban areas

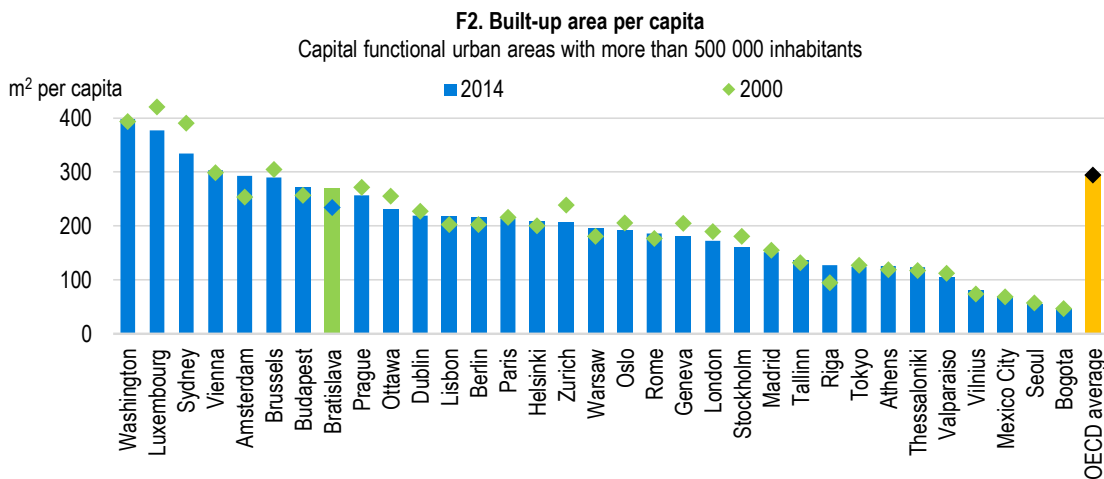
In Slovak Republic, 34% of the population lives in cities of more than 50 000 inhabitants and their respective commuting areas (functional urban areas, FUAs), which is less than half the OECD average of 75%. The share of population in FUAs with more than 500 000 people is 12%, significantly below the OECD average of 60% (Figure F1).

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



Built-up area per capita in Bratislava is close to the OECD average of metropolitan areas and it has declined since 2000

Built-up area in the Bratislava metropolitan area has grown faster than population since 2000. Compared to other capital metropolitan areas, Bratislava has a level of built-up area per capita slightly below the OECD average of metropolitan areas, with levels close to the metropolitan area of Budapest, Hungary (Figure F2).



Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of metropolitan areas with a population of over 500 000: 1 in Slovak Republic compared to 349 in the OECD.

Bratislava ranks among top 20% of OECD metropolitan areas of more than 500 000 inhabitants in terms of GDP per capita growth since 2000.

GDP per capita is higher in Bratislava in above the average of OECD metropolitan areas, slightly lower than in Prague (Czech Republic) and Austrian metropolitan areas, but higher than in Budapest (Hungary). GDP per capita has increased by 1.7% per year between 2001 and 2018.

F3. Trends in GDP per capita in metropolitan areas

Functional urban areas above 500 000 people, Slovak Republic and surrounding OECD countries

