



OUR REGIONS



STATISTICAL
OFFICE
OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC

2019

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Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Statistical Products and Services Provision Directorate
Miletičova 3
824 67 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Information service
Phone: +4212/502 36 339
E-mail: info@statistics.sk
www.statistics.sk

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INTRODUCTION

Dear readers,

we regularly update statistical information not only at the national but also at the regional level. In this edition of regional publication **Our regions** we bring you a look at the Slovak regions through the latest figures.

We have selected interesting statistical information from different statistical domains and offer it through graphs and other visual elements, as well as short analytical texts. They will help you learn about the trends of demographic, social and economic development over the last ten years.

We believe that statistical data presented in this form is one of good ways how you get to know Slovakia and its regions.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES



Regional symbols

BL Bratislavský kraj

TA Trnavský kraj

TC Trenčiansky kraj

NI Nitriansky kraj

ZI Žilinský kraj

BC Banskobystrický kraj

PV Prešovský kraj

KI Košický kraj

Statistical classification of economic activities

SK NACE Rev. 2

A	Agriculture, forestry and fishery
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
B-E	Industry in total
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Unless specified otherwise, statistical data are **for the year 2018**.

Sum and share differences arise from rounding of absolute data.

Data sources: statistical surveys of SO SR and administrative sources: Geodetic and Cartographic Institute; Social Insurance Agency; Ministry of Transport and Construction of the SR; Ministry of Interior of the SR, Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, Water Research Institute.

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1) BASIC INDICATORS ABOUT REGIONS

In order to enable the collection, compilation and dissemination of harmonized regional statistics in the European Union **the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, referred to as NUTS** was established (Regulation No 1059/2003 and follow-up Decree of the SO SR No 438/2004 Coll. of July 19, 2004). According to the classification the territory of the Slovak Republic is divided as follows:

national level

NUTS 0 and NUTS 1 - the territory of the whole republic

regional level

NUTS 2 - groups of regions (4)

NUTS 3 - regions (8)

local level

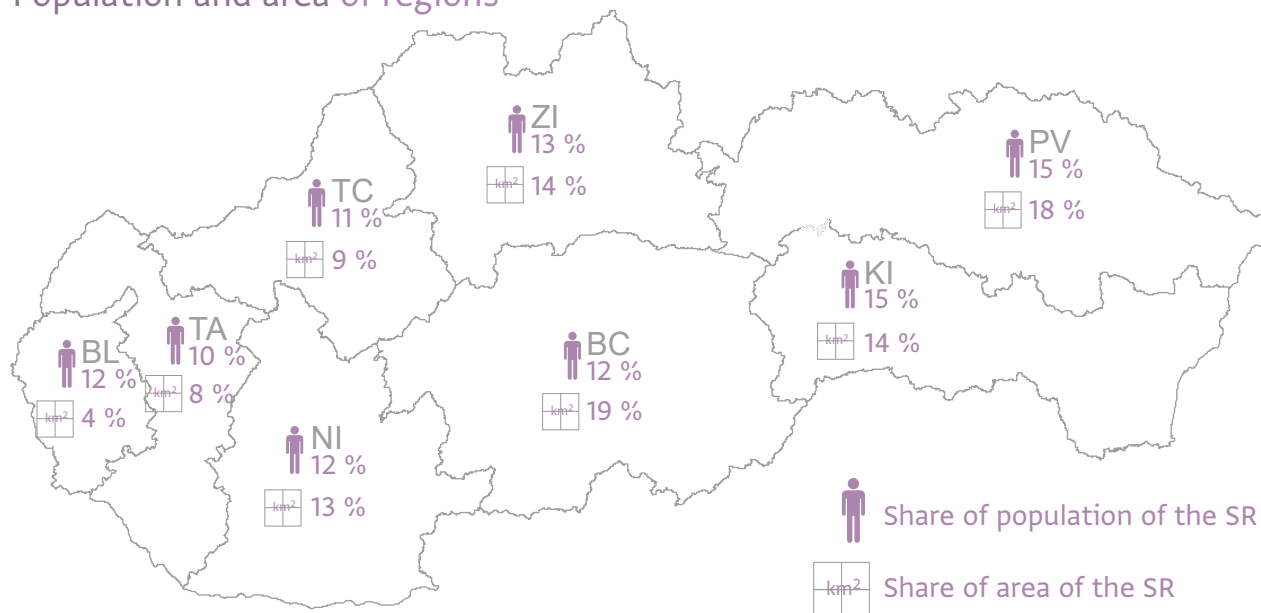
LAU 1 - districts (79)

LAU 2 - municipalities (2 890 as of Dec. 31, 2018, of which 140 municipalities with the status of a town)

SLOVAKIA covers the
AREA of 49 034 km²

**As od Dec. 31, 2018 we were
TOGETHER 5 450 421**

Population and area of regions



Population density in regions as of Dec. 31

 = 20 inhab. / km²

BL 321



TA 136



TC 130



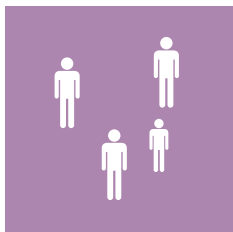
NI 107



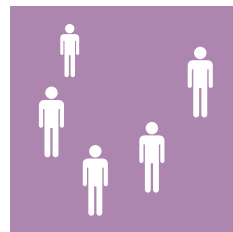
ZI 102



BC 69



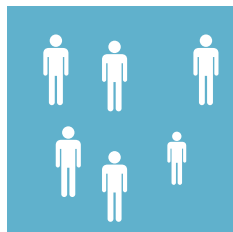
PV 92



KI 119



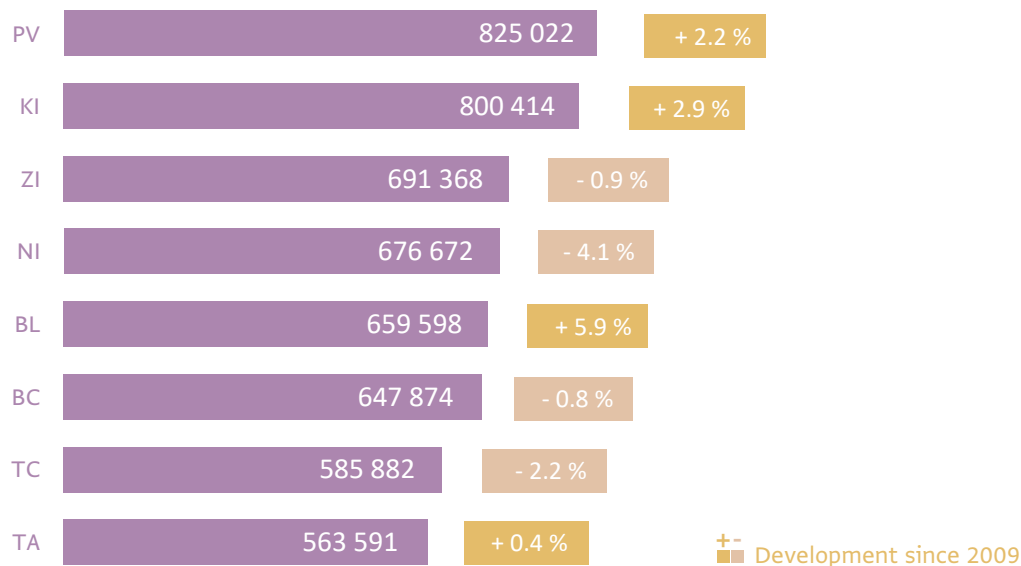
SK 111



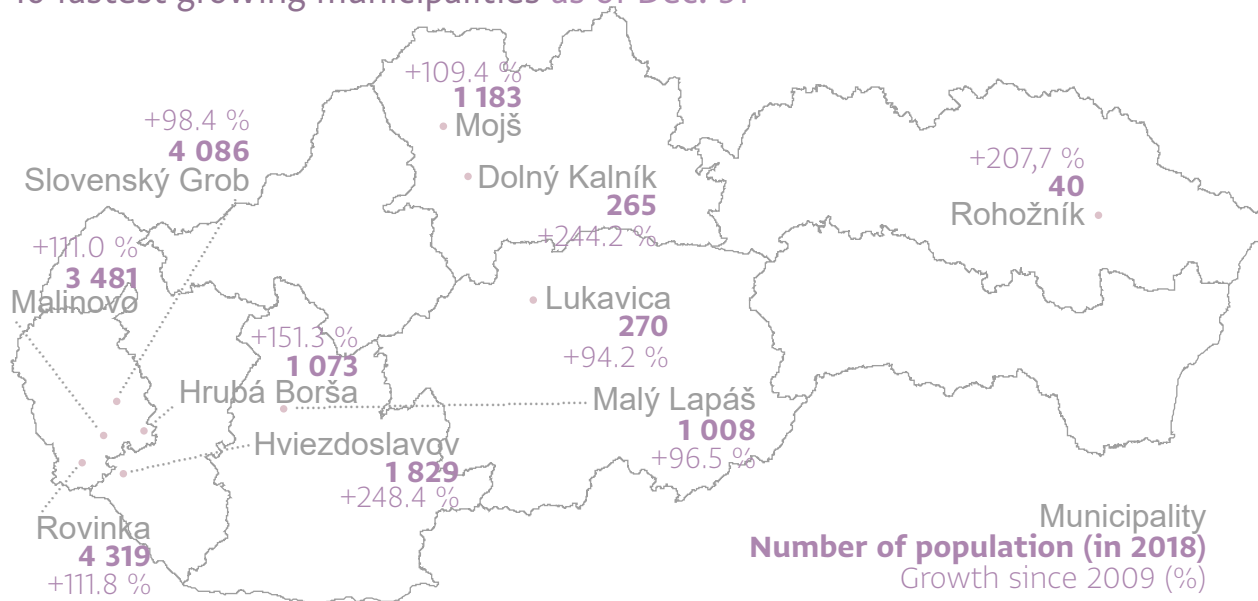
Spatial differences within the whole territory are significant. Population density has not changed much in the last ten years at both national and regional level. Only **Bratislavský kraj** is the exception among the regions **with the population growth by 5.9 %** in the years 2009-2018. It affected the growth of population density by 5.9 %. The region, with the smallest area, has had the highest population density in the long term. On the contrary, the largest region (**Banskobystrický kraj**) is the lowest inhabited with the highest **decrease of population by 0.8 %**.

The density over 1 000 inhabitants per km² was reached in 2018 in seven Slovak cities. The highest population density has remained in the centre of the capital Bratislava (4 285 inhabitants per km², district Bratislava I).

Development of population in regions as of Dec. 31



10 fastest growing municipalities as of Dec. 31



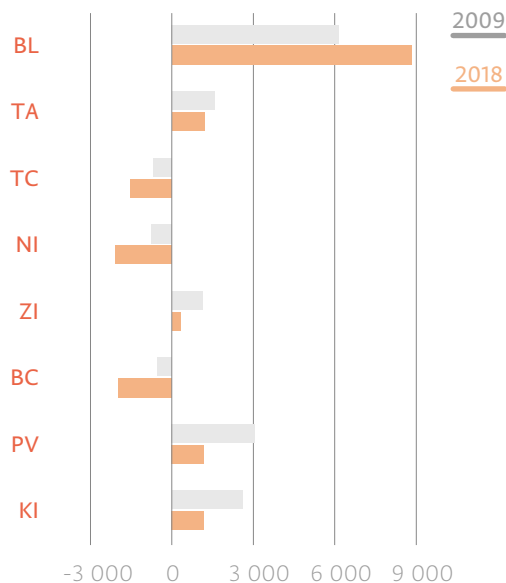
2) SELECTED FROM DEMOGRAPHY
AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

INHABITANTS

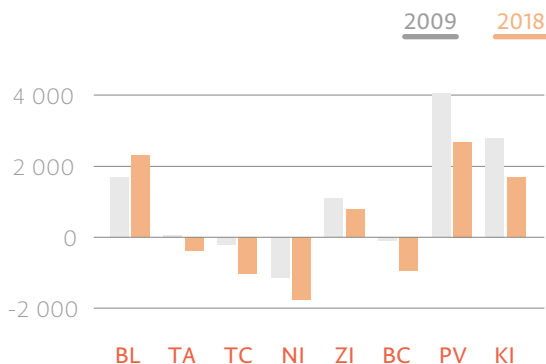
Compared to 2009 the total increase went down by 5 370 inhabitants due to the natural decrease (by 59.7 %). **The natural increase went up only in Bratislavský kraj** (by 35.9 %). The net migration has decreased by 412 persons. Bratislavský kraj was the most active region when it comes to migration (an increase by 2 048 persons). Within regions, the only one with an increase was Trnavský kraj (by 33 persons). The other regions are having a negative net migration for a long period of time.

Immigrants on permanent residence within the SR
 most to **BL 9 218**
 least to **ZI 1 712**

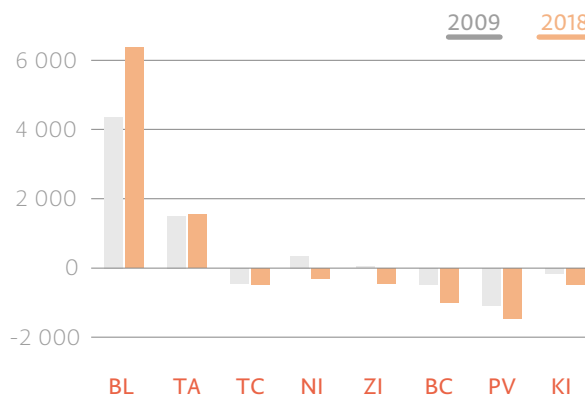
Total increase in regions



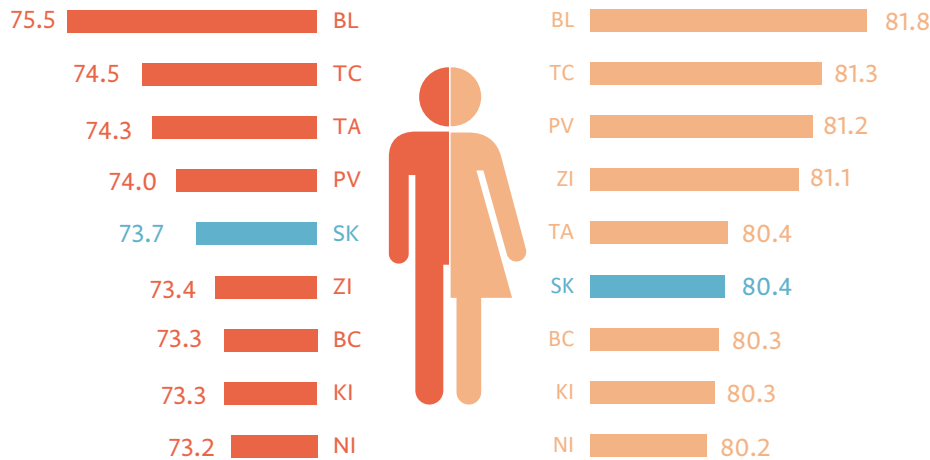
Natural increase in regions



Net migration in regions



Life expectancy at birth (years)



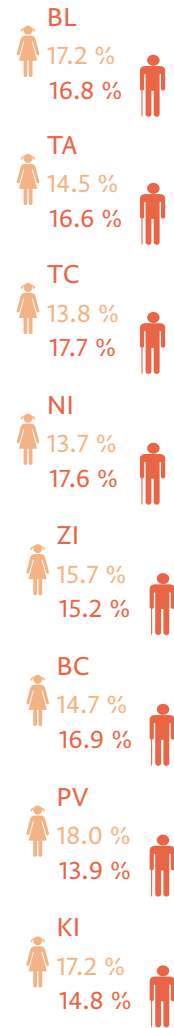
In 2009–2018, the share of child component rose by 0.4 p. p. In four of the regions, the share of child component fell down. **The share of post-productive population went up** by 3.8 p. p. It rose in every region, generally in Trenčiansky kraj (by 4.4 p.p.), Nitriansky and Banskobystrický kraj (by 4.1 p. p. in each of the regions). **Life expectancy went up** by 2.4 years for men and up by 1.6 years for women. The most significant increase was in Banskobystrický kraj, by 3.3 years (men) and in Košický kraj by 2.3 years (women).

The share of child component

BL ↑ + 4.1 p. p. since 2009

PV ↓ - 0.6 p. p. since 2009

Selected age groups



SK

0-14



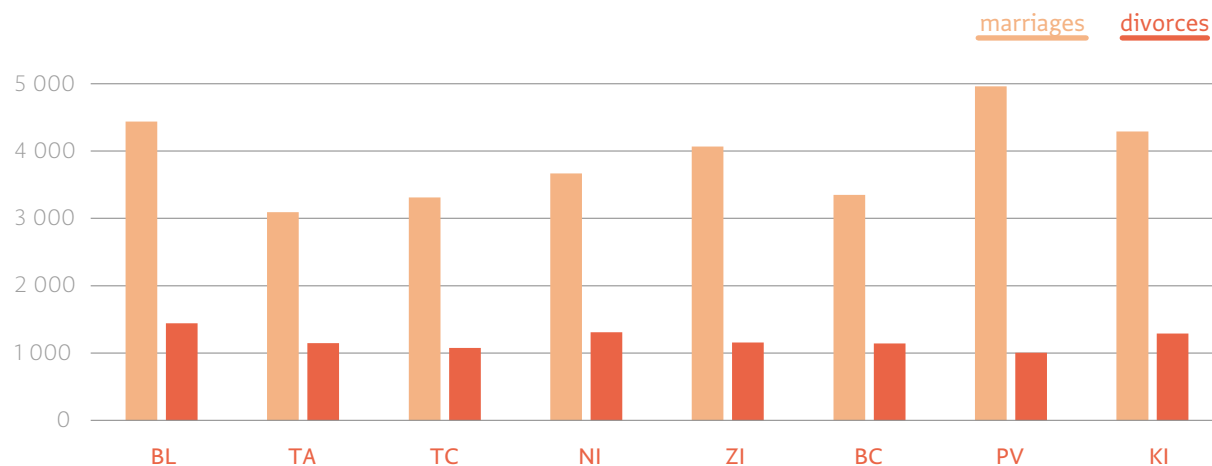
15.7 %

16.0 %



65+

Nuptiality and divorce in regions



The number of marriages went up by 18.3%. **The growth was registered in all regions**, mainly in Bratislavský kraj (by 29.8%) and the least in Prešovský kraj (by 9.7%). In 2009-2018 mean age of single spouses entering marriage increased by 2.2 years for men and 2.3 years for women.

The figure of divorces went down by 24.6%. **The decrease was reported in all regions**, the most in Trenčiansky kraj (by 30.4%) and the least in Bratislavský kraj (by 15.8%). The average duration of marriage at divorce was 15.4 years (an increase by 6.9% since 2009), it grew in all regions except Bratislavský kraj, where it recorded a decrease of 4.1% and the length of marriage was 14.2 years.

The oldest brides
at first marriage

BL 31.5 years
33.6 years

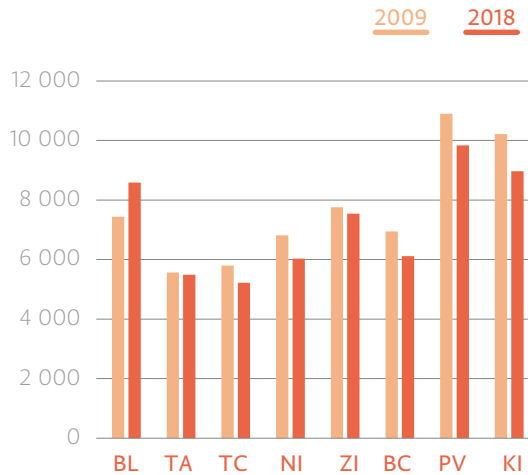
the oldest grooms

The youngest brides
at first marriage

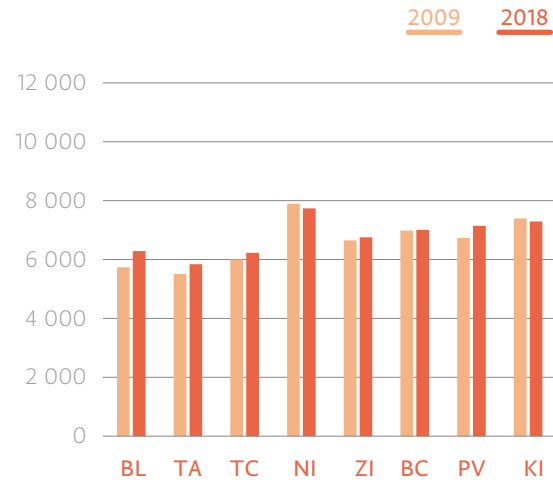
PV 27.4 years
29.7 years

the youngest grooms

Development of the number of live births in regions



Development of the number of deaths in regions



Mean age of mother
at 1st childbirth

the highest in BL 30.7 years

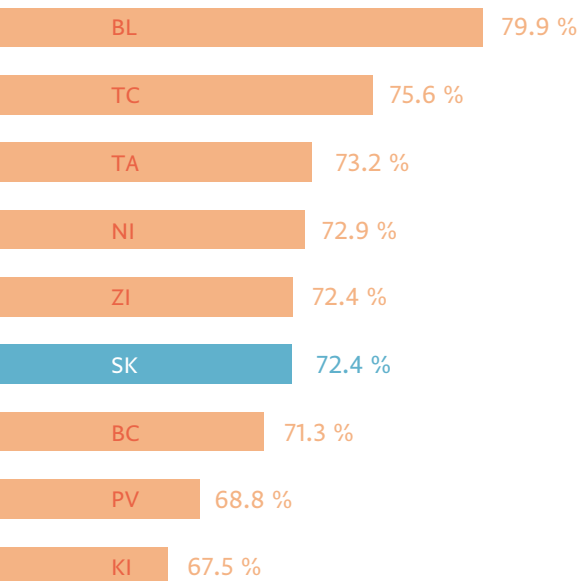
↑ + 1.4 year since 2009

the lowest in PV 26.1 years

↑ + 0.4 year since 2009

In the monitored period **natality decreased almost in all regions except Bratislavský kraj** (increase by 15.4 %). Mean age of mother at 1st childbirth has risen by one year to 28 years since 2009. The highest mean age of mothers was registered in Bratislavský kraj (32.1 years). The youngest mothers were in Prešovský kraj (28.2 years). **The highest decrease** in the number of live births was reported in **Banskobystrický and Košický kraj** (by 14, 3 % in each of the regions). Of the total number of children born in 2018, the most births were in Prešovský kraj (17 %) and the least in the Trenčiansky kraj (9 %). The number of deaths went up by 2.6 %, most significantly in Bratislavský kraj (by 9.4 %).

Employment rate 20-64 years



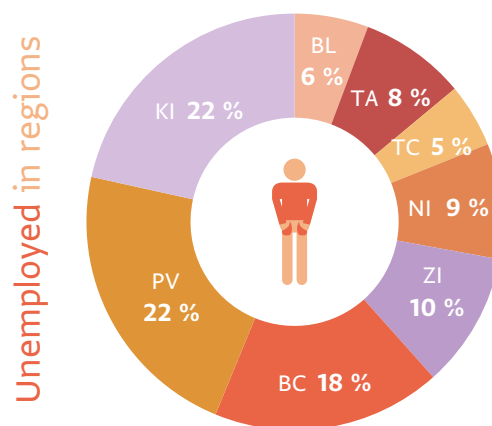
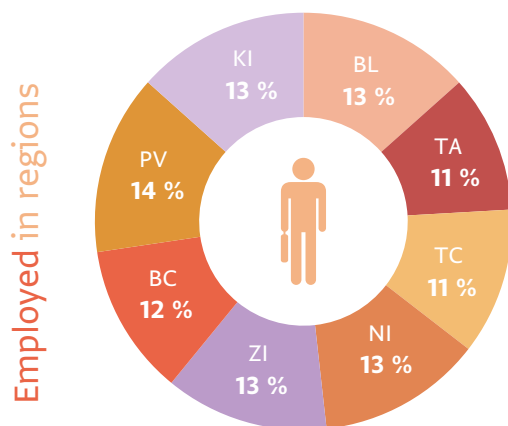
LABOUR

(labour force sample survey)

The average number of economically active persons in 2009-2018 increased by 2.1 % to 2 746.3 thousand persons. The highest share of them was in Prešovský kraj (14.5 %) and the lowest was in Trnavský (10.5 %) and Trenčiansky kraj (11 %). The highest growth of economically active persons was recorded in Košický kraj (by 6.1 %). The decline was in Trnavský kraj (by 3.9 %) and in Nitriansky kraj (by 2.1 %).

The number of economically inactive persons decreased by 1.7 % to 1 847.2 thousand. It fell in four regions, most significantly in Trnavský kraj (by 7.5 %). In their structure the share of pensioners rose, the most in Banskobystrický kraj (by 15.4 p.p. to 67.3 %). On the contrary, the number of students decreased in all regions, the most markedly in Nitriansky kraj (by 35.8 %).

The number of employed in regions
 the fastest in **BC 16.5 %** since 2009
 the slowest in **TA 0.4 %** since 2009



In the monitored period **the number of employed reached 2566.7 thousand and increased** in all regions. The employment rate by 7.7 p.p. since 2010, the growth was registered in all regions. The highest growth was in Banskobystrický kraj (by 10 p.p.). The highest decline of the number of unemployed was in Nitriansky kraj (by 64.8 %). The unemployment rate decreased in all regions, the most in Banskobystrický kraj (by 9.2. p.p.).

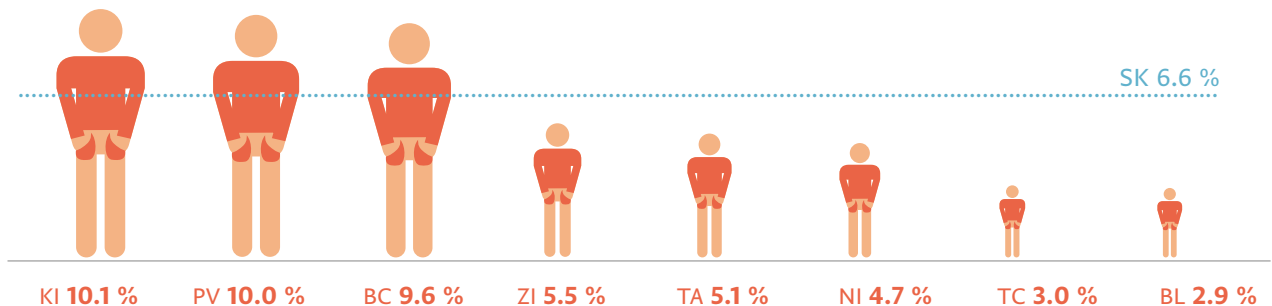
The number of employed working abroad up to 1 year rose by 8.2 %, the most in Banskobystrický kraj (by 63 %). The decline was in Trenčiansky kraj (by 18.9 %), in Nitriansky kraj (by 18.8 %) and in Prešovský kraj (by 14.5 %).

Employed abroad the SR
(up to 1 year)

the most in PV 28.8 thous.

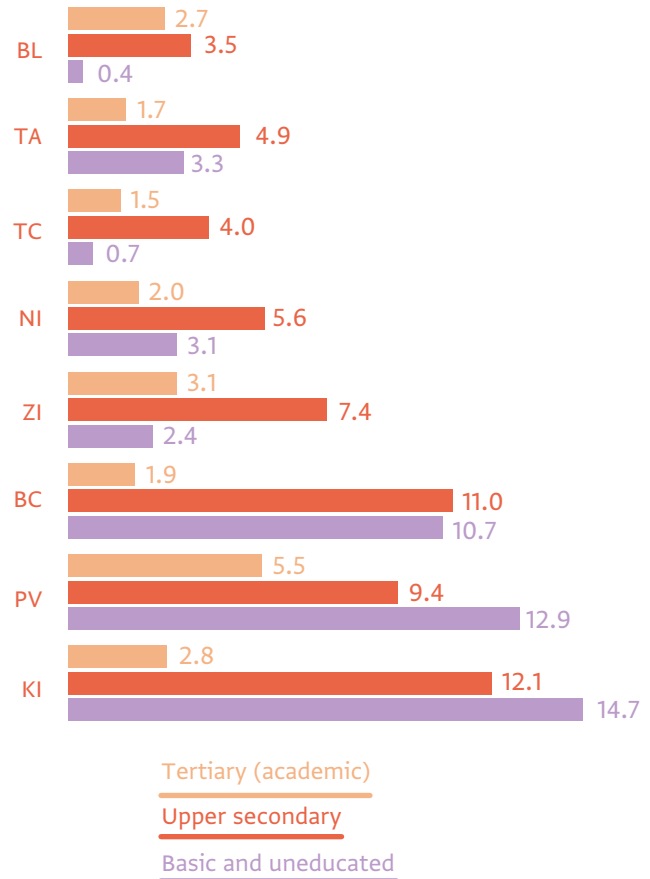
the lowest in BL 6.6 thous.

Unemployment rate in regions



BL, TA, TC, NI, ZI, BC, PV, KI

Unemployed by education (thousand)



EARNINGS

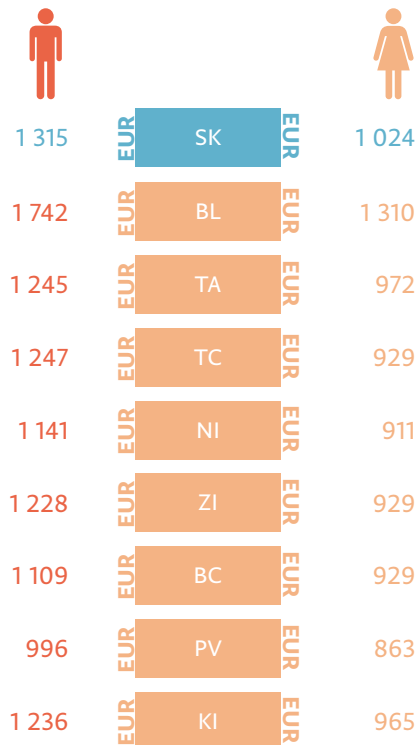
(structure of earnings survey)

In 2009-2018 average gross monthly earnings of employee increased in all regions by both sexes. The highest growth was reached in Trenčiansky kraj (by 53.4 %), the lowest in Bratislavský kraj (by 40 %). Higher growth was in female earnings, the most significantly in Trenčiansky kraj (by 55.5 %). **The gap between the average monthly earnings of men and women reached 28.4 %**, regionally ranged from 15.4 % in Prešovský kraj to 34.2 % in Trenčiansky kraj. Compared to 2009, the gap between the sexes in 2018 declined almost in all regions, the most in Prešovský kraj by 13.2 p.p. Only in Bratislavský kraj the gap between men and women increased by 2.6 p.p.

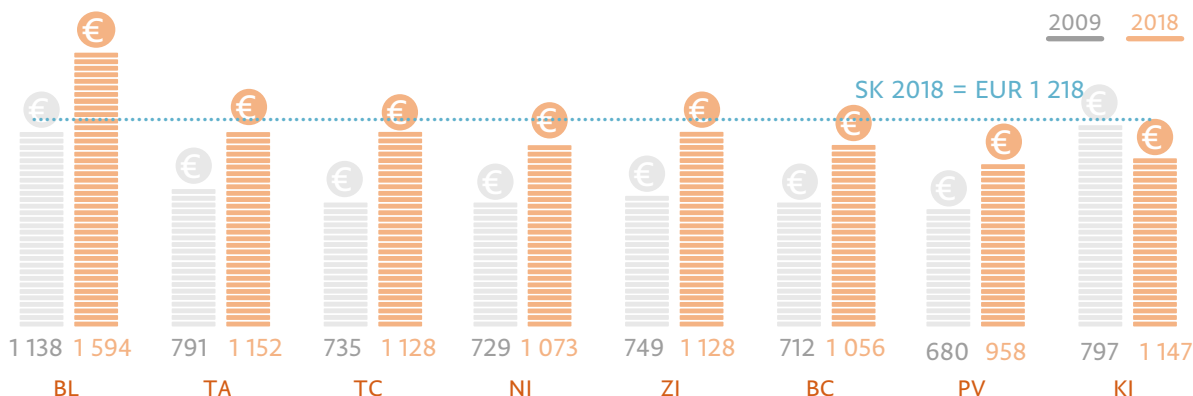
The highest earnings in the information and communication sector
BL EUR 2 406

The lowest earnings in the other service activities
PV EUR 583

Average gross monthly earnings by sex



Development of average gross monthly earnings



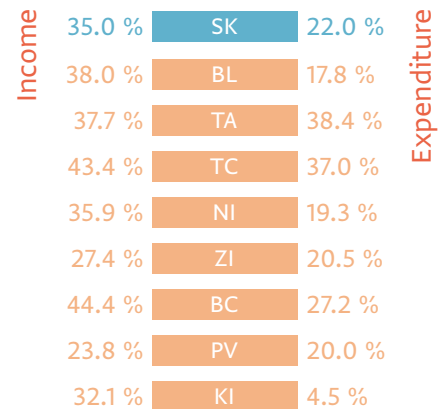
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

(household budget survey)

In the surveyed period 2009-2018, monthly **net money income and expenditure of households grew up in all regions**. In 2018, the level of income ranged from EUR 405 in Prešovský kraj to EUR 609 in Bratislavský kraj. The gap between regions with the highest and the lowest income increased. While in 2009 it was EUR 118, in 2018 it reached EUR 204.

Net money expenditure was from **EUR 319** in Prešovský kraj to **EUR 453** in Bratislavský kraj. **The gap between regions** with the highest and the lowest expenditure at the beginning of the surveyed period **reached** EUR 119, at the end of the period it was **EUR 135**. The highest volume of total expenditure households spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages (20 %) and on housing, electricity, water and gas (17.6 %). Expenditure on food increased in all regions the most significantly in Trenčiansky kraj (by 22.9 %) and in Banko-bystrický kraj (by 20.2 %).

Monthly income and expenditure growth in the period 2009-2018

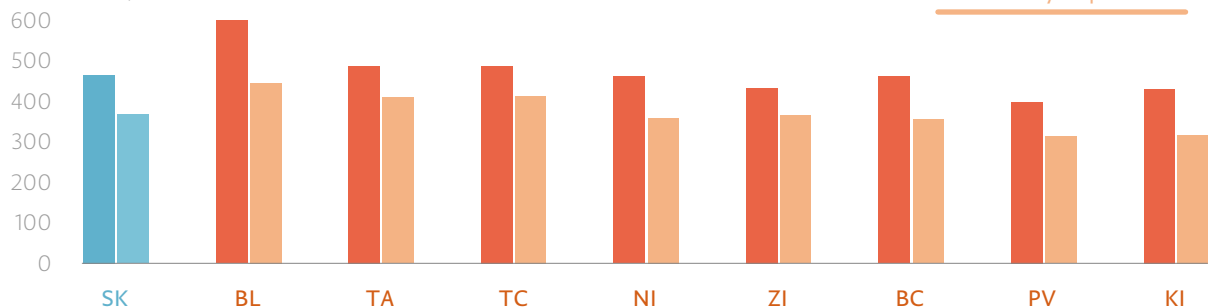


Expenditure on housing and energy

the fastest TA $\uparrow + 14.2\%$ the slowest ZI $\uparrow + 2.3\%$

Net money income and expenditure of households

EUR/month/person



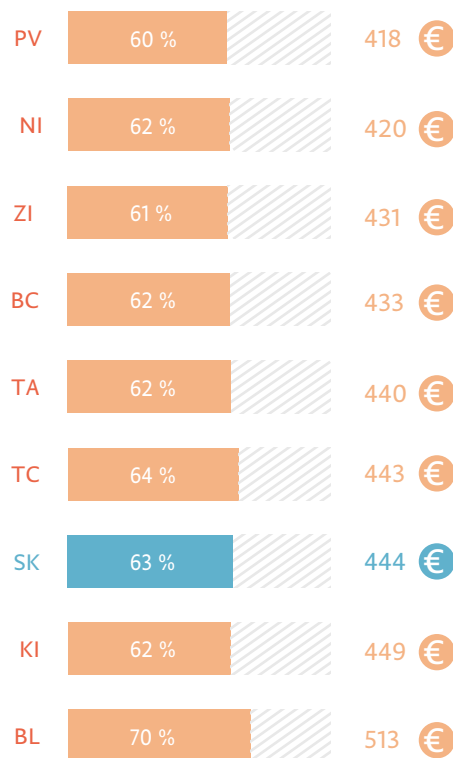
BL, TA, TC, NI, ZI, BC, PV, KI

SENIORS

In 2018, the **number of pension receivers** was 1 396 thousand. It **increased by 9.4 %** in last ten years, the most in Bratislavský kraj (by 13.5 %), the least in Banskobystrický kraj (by 4.8 %). There were 1 702 thousand pensions paid in total, compared to 2009 their number rose by 8.6 %. **Average level of pensions rose by 28.1 %**. The fastest growth was registered in Bratislavský kraj (by 32.3 %), the slowest growth was in Prešovský kraj (by 25.4 %). The largest share in the structure of pensions paid represented solo old-age pensions. From the total number 1 069.3 thousand they represented the share ranging from 60 % in Prešovský kraj to 70.1 % in Bratislavský kraj. **The number of old-age pensions increased from 11.8 % in Banskobystrický kraj to 19.1 % in Bratislavský kraj**. Average level of old-age pensions increased by 30.6 %, the most significantly in Bratislavský kraj (by 32.6 %).

The most invalidity pensions were paid in Prešovský kraj, their share of the total number of pensions paid in the region accounted for 17.6 %. The least invalidity pensions were paid in Bratislavský kraj and it represented 10.1 % the share of pensions paid in the region.

Share of solo old-age pensions paid and their average level in regions



The number
of widow's pensions

NI 42 967

BL 30 299

the most

the least

The number of widower's
pensions

PV 6 658

TA 5 292

3) SELECTED FROM MACROECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STATISTICS

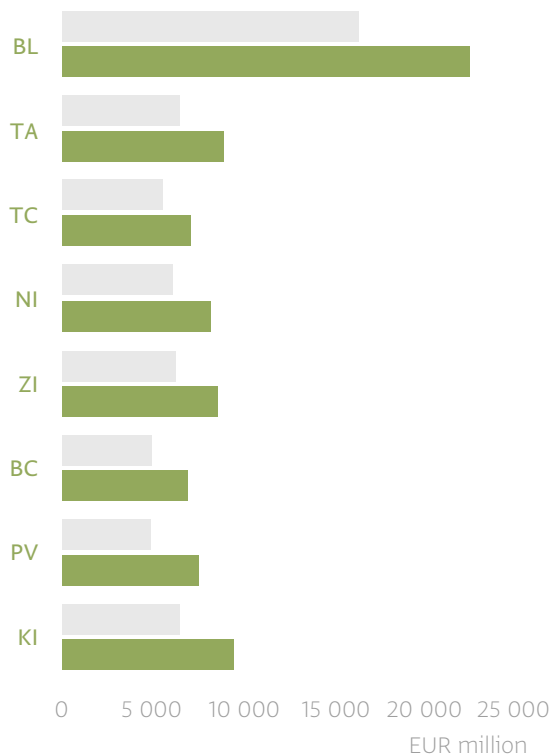
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The position of Bratislavský kraj has been dominant for a long time. In 2018, the highest volume of gross value added in absolute values was reached in Bratislavský kraj (EUR 22 833 mill., a growth by EUR 6 185 mill. since 2009), the lowest in Banskobystrický kraj (EUR 7 023 mill., an increase by EUR 1 969 mill.). The highest growth rate of gross value added during 2009 and 2018 was recorded in Prešovský kraj (by 54.6 %), the lowest in Trenčiansky kraj (by 28.3 %).

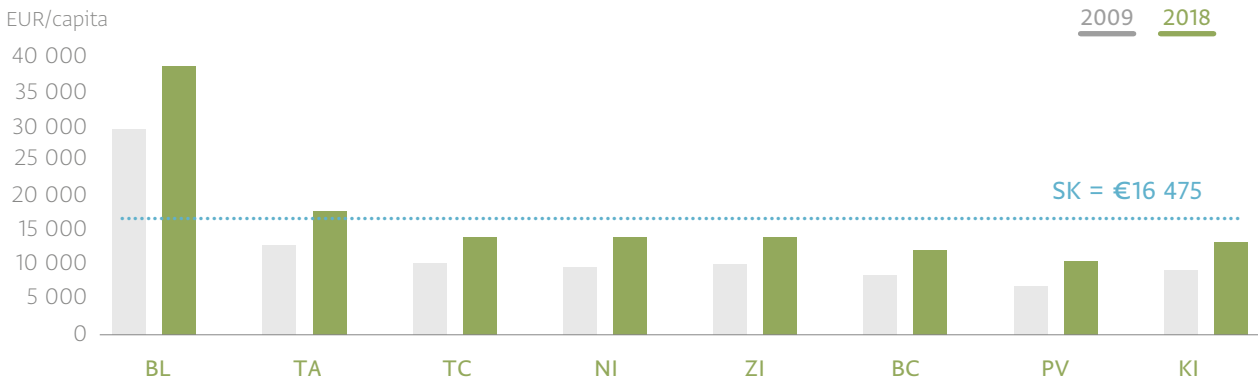
In 2018, the total volume of GDP generated in Bratislavský kraj represented EUR 25 450 mill. It was more than the volume of GDP, which was created together in Banskobystrický kraj, Prešovský kraj and Trenčiansky kraj. The volume of GDP per capita in Bratislavský kraj exceeded three times the volume of GDP per capita in Prešovský kraj.

Share of GDP in regions
 the most BL 28.4 %
 the lowest BC 8.7 %

Gross value added in regions (at current prices)



GDP development in regions

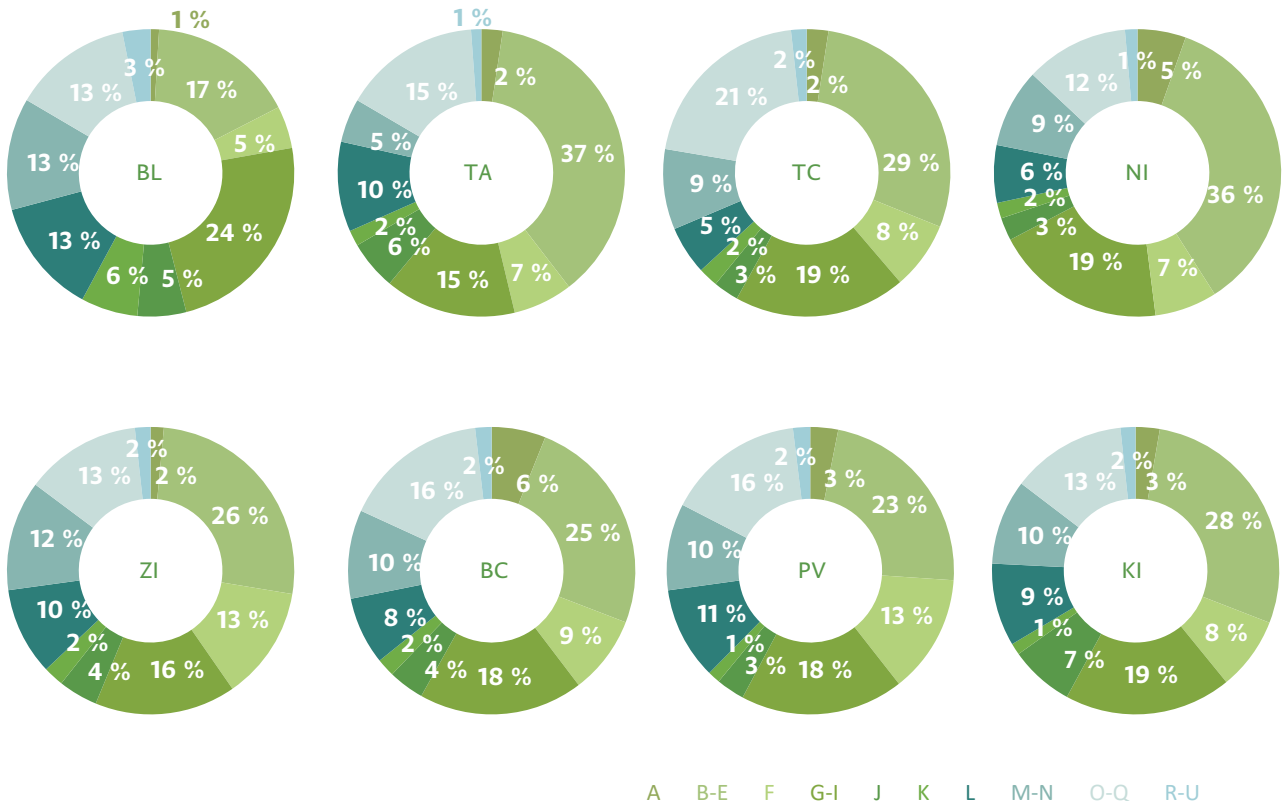


BL, TA, TC, NI, ZI, BC, PV, KI

In 2018, there were **the largest volumes of gross value added in Bratislavský kraj almost in all groups of economic activities** except agriculture and construction, mainly in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities (EUR 5 430 mill.), industry (EUR 3 771 mill.), in public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities (EUR 3 056 mill.).

The industrial production dominated in seven regions. In the construction sector, the highest volumes of gross value added were in Žilinský kraj (EUR 1 113 mill.). Nitriansky kraj still has dominated in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (EUR 456 mill.).

Structure of gross value added by economic activities in regions in 2018



ORGANIZATIONAL STATISTICS

At the end of 2018, there were registered **265 835 legal persons** (44.6 % of all legal units) in the Register of Organization. **The most of them were located in Bratislavský kraj** (84 372), the least in Trenčiansky kraj (21 376). In 2009-2018 their number increased in all regions, the highest growth was in Nitriansky kraj (by 60 %). Enterprises created 86.6 % in the structure of legal persons. Their number increased in all regions, most significantly in Nitriansky kraj (by 97 %) and in Žilinský kraj (by 95.4 %).

The number of **active natural persons - entrepreneurs** reached 330 378. In comparison to 2009 there was a decline in all regions, the most significant in Bratislavský kraj (by 28.3 %).

The active natural persons - entrepreneurs

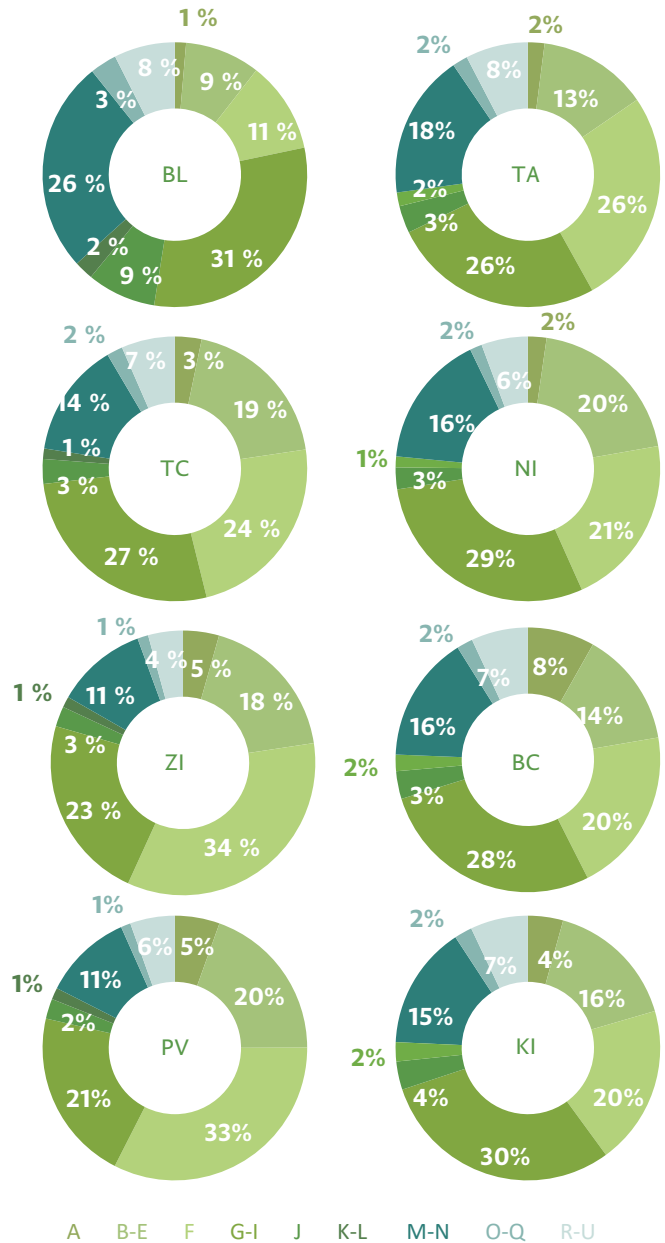
the most **ZI 52 697**

↓ - 11 % since 2009

the lowest **KI 33 232**

↓ - 22.5 % since 2009

Self-employed persons by economic activities in regions



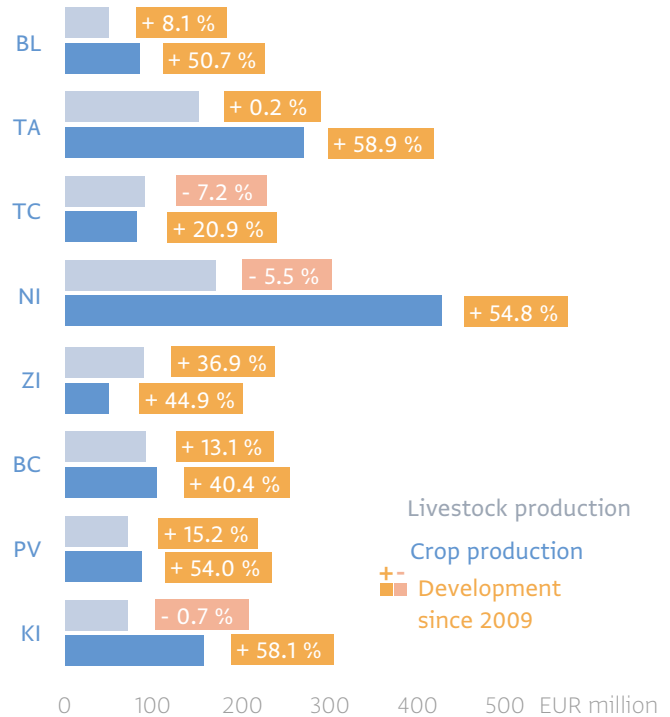
4) SELECTED FROM SECTORAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE

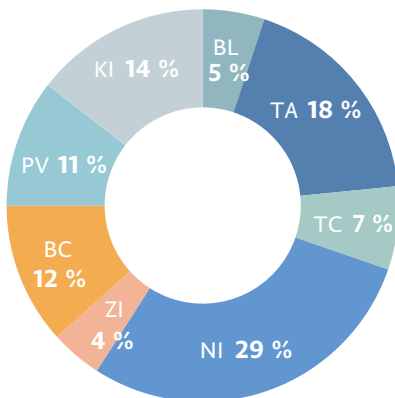
In 2018, almost half of the total land area in Slovakia was used for agricultural purposes. In the monitored period, the development of land use was affected by a decline of agricultural land by 1.6 %. Arable land in 2018 covered 1.4 million hectares and occupied 59.2 % of agricultural land. **Nitriansky kraj has special favourable natural and climatic conditions** for agriculture. **Agricultural land** in Nitriansky kraj in 2018 **represented 19.5 %** of the total Slovak agricultural land, the share of arable land created 87.3 % of the regional area. Banskobystrický kraj had the second highest share of agricultural land (17.1 %), with 40.3 % rate of arable land.

Since 2009, gross **agricultural production** at current prices in Slovakia **grew up by 28.8 %**. Crop production increased by 51.3 % and livestock production grew by 4 %. Agricultural production increased in all regions, most significantly in Žilinský kraj (by 39.7 %).

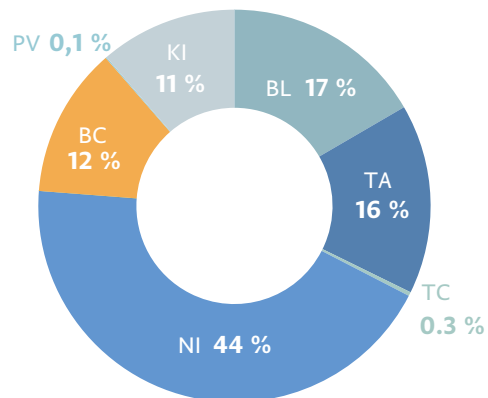
Gross agricultural production (at current prices)



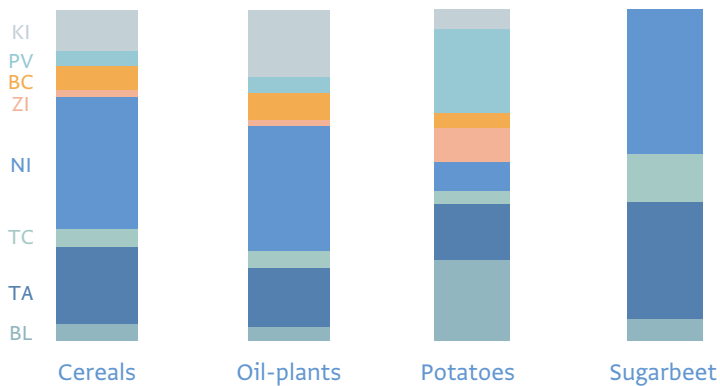
Arable land in regions



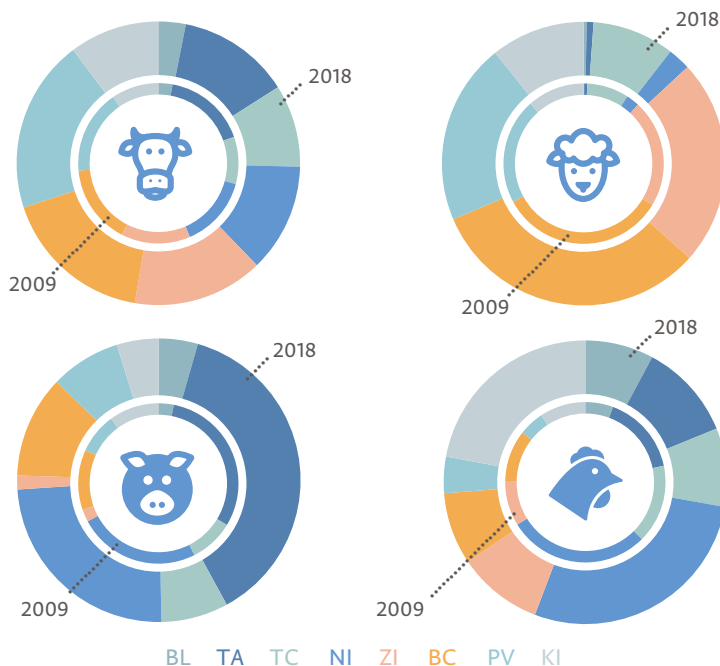
Vineyards in regions



Production of selected agricultural crops in regions



Livestock in regions



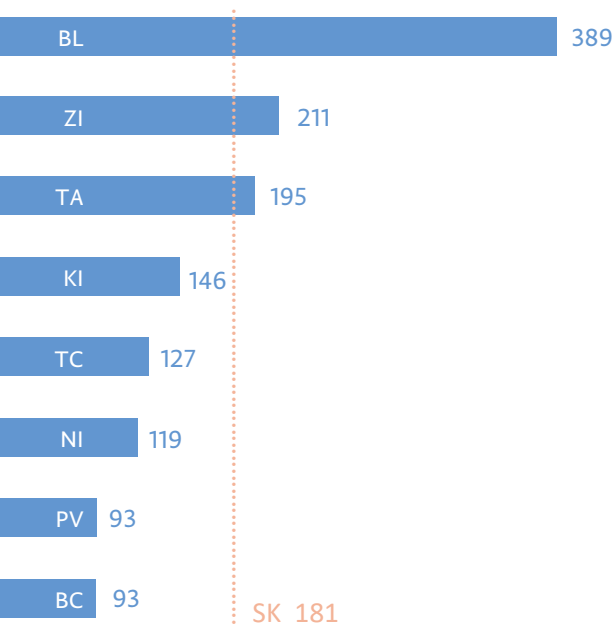
The receipts from sales of agricultural product from primary production **increased** between the years 2009-2018 by 60.1 % (crop production increased by 79.7 %, livestock by 38 %). **The crop production had the highest growth** of receipts in **Nitriansky kraj** (by 114.2 %).

Production of cereals increased by 21.3 %, the most in Košický kraj (by 31.2 %) and in Nitriansky kraj (30 %). In the last years **the production of potatoes dropped** (by 21.4 %). The growth was recorded only in two regions, Bratislavský kraj (by 37.3 %) and in Trnavský kraj (by 4.4 %). Sugar-beet production was the most prosperous in Nitriansky kraj (growth by 83.2 %).

The numbers of cattle, pigs and sheep declined. Poultry stocks increased by 3.5 %. Bratislavský kraj was characterized by the most significant increase in sheep numbers, which almost tripled.

The highest growth of crop production
 TA ↑ + 58.9 % since 2009
 of livestock production
 ZI ↑ + 36.9 % since 2009

Labour productivity based on turnover (EUR thousand/employee)



INDUSTRY

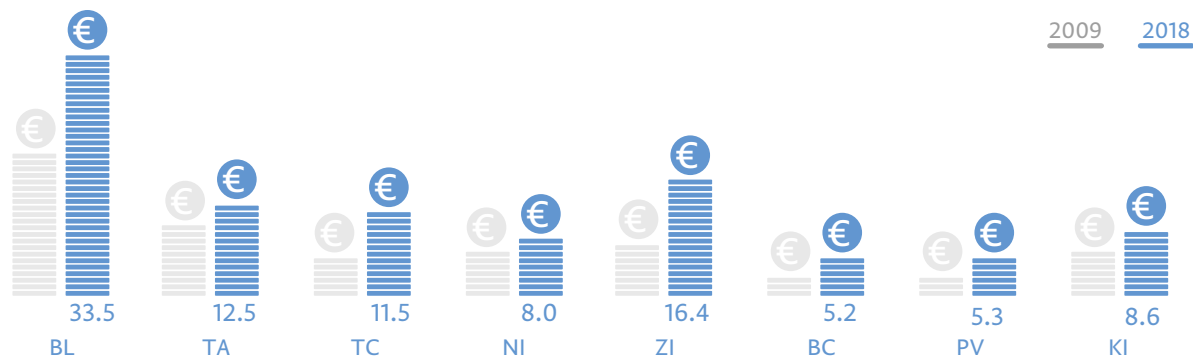
In the years 2009-2018, **turnover increased** by 74.7 % at the national level, the most significantly in Prešovský kraj (by 135 %), Žilinský kraj (by 127 %) and in Trenčiansky kraj (by 123.4 %).

Labour productivity based on turnover at the national level gradually rose by 54.2 %. **The most significant growth was in Trenčiansky kraj** (by 118.5 %) and in Žilinský kraj (92.8 %). The slowest growth was in Trnavský kraj (by 18.1 %).

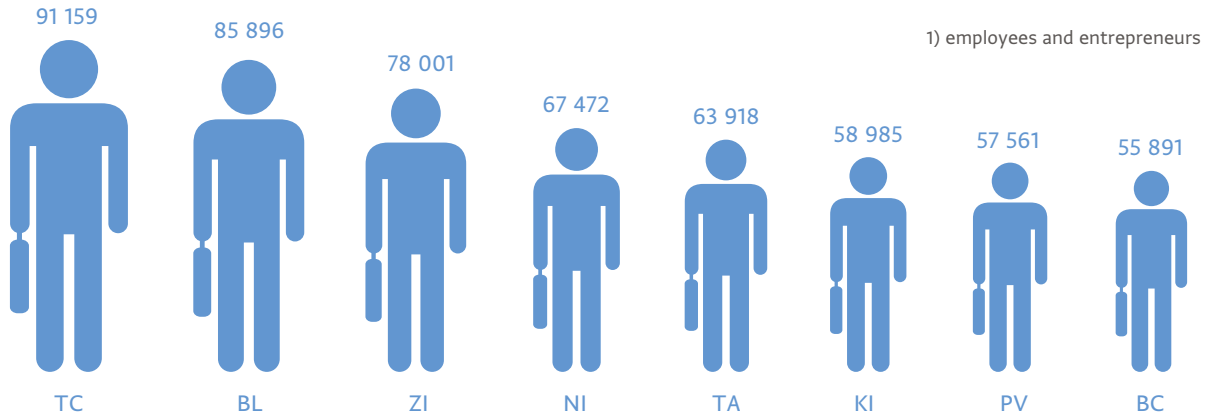
In 2018, the highest number of employees in industry had Trenčiansky kraj (91 159), the least in Banskobystrický kraj (55 891). Over the whole monitored period, **employment rose by 13.3 %**. The highest growth was in Prešovský kraj (by 49.3 %), the slowest growth was in Trenčiansky kraj (by 2.2 %).

Wages in industry increased in all regions, **the fastest growth was in Trenčiansky kraj**, where wage rose by EUR 454 compared to 2009. The highest wages in 2018 were in Bratislavský kraj, where average nominal monthly wage reached EUR 1 537, the lowest in Prešovský kraj (EUR 825). The most of industrial enterprises in 2018 were in Trenčiansky kraj (483), the highest gross turnover they reached in Bratislavský kraj (EUR 28 381 270 mill.).

Turnover (EUR billion)



Employed persons in industry ¹⁾

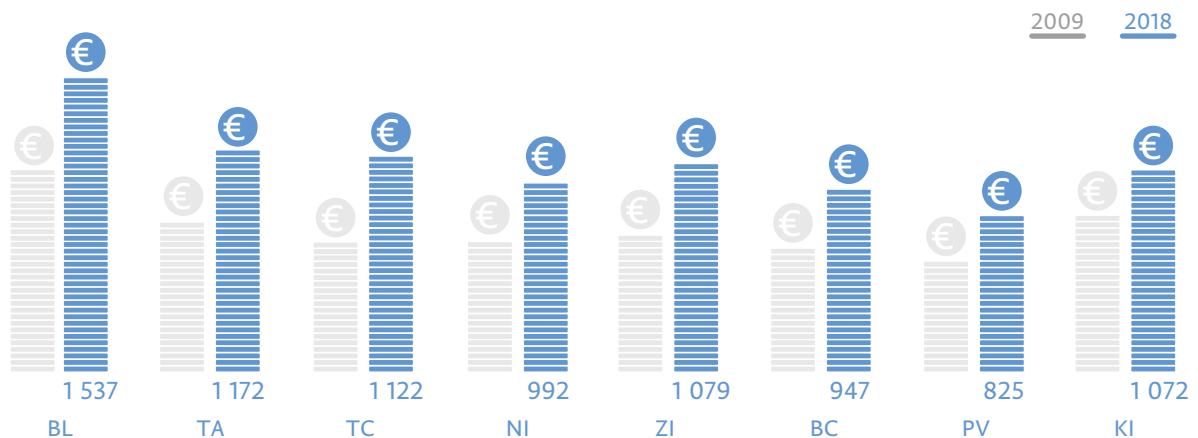


Average nominal monthly wage in the SR

€754 year 2009

€1 117 year 2018

Average nominal monthly wage in industry



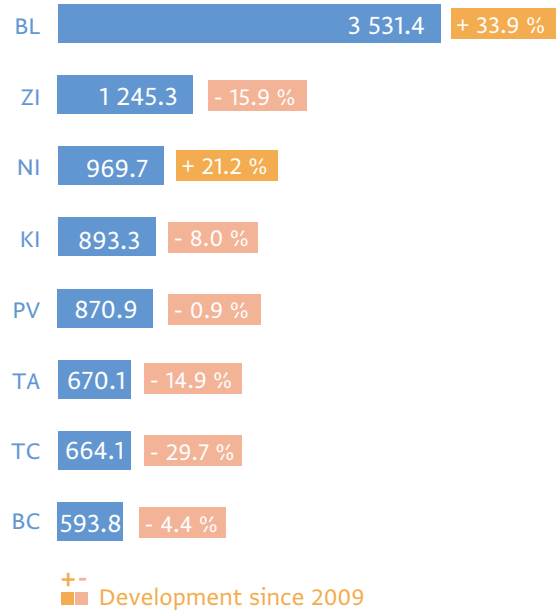
CONSTRUCTION

In the years 2009-2018, development of construction production carried out by own employees decreased by 2 %. The highest decline was registered in Žilinský kraj by (26.8 %). The highest growth was in Bratislavský kraj (22.8 %). Contractually agreed construction production increased by 6.6 %, the most in Bratislavský kraj (by 64.3 %). The most significant decline was in Žilinský kraj (by 31.4 %) and in Prešovský kraj (by 27.1 %).

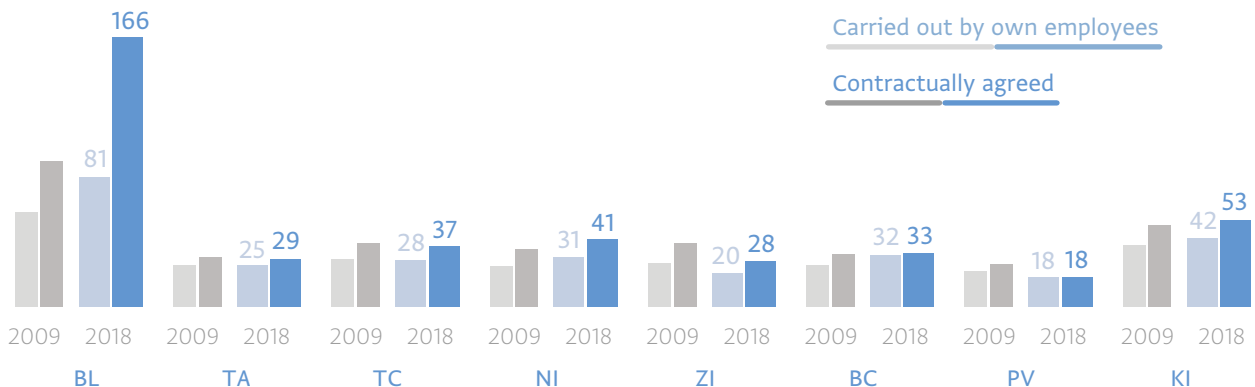
Number of employed persons declined by 9.7 %. The most significant drop of employment was in Trenčiansky kraj (by 24.5 %). The growth was only in Prešovský kraj (by 6.1 %). Wages in construction increased by 27.2 %. The growth was in all regions, the most in Bratislavský kraj (by 37.7 %) and in Nitriansky kraj (by 35.9 %).

The number of completed dwellings increased by 1.3 %, the most in Košický kraj (by 44.4 %). The number of started dwellings increased by 8.5 %, the most in Nitriansky kraj (by 40.9 %). Banskobystrický kraj had the lowest number of dwellings under construction (6 237 dwellings in 2018).

Turnover in construction (EUR mill.)

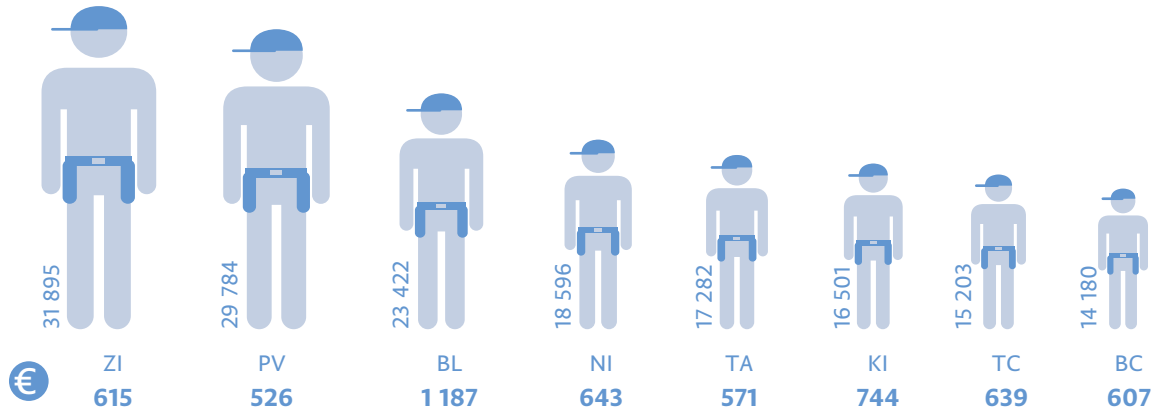


Labour productivity from construction production (EUR thousand/employed person)



Average number of employed ¹⁾ and average nominal monthly wage in construction

1) employees and entrepreneurs

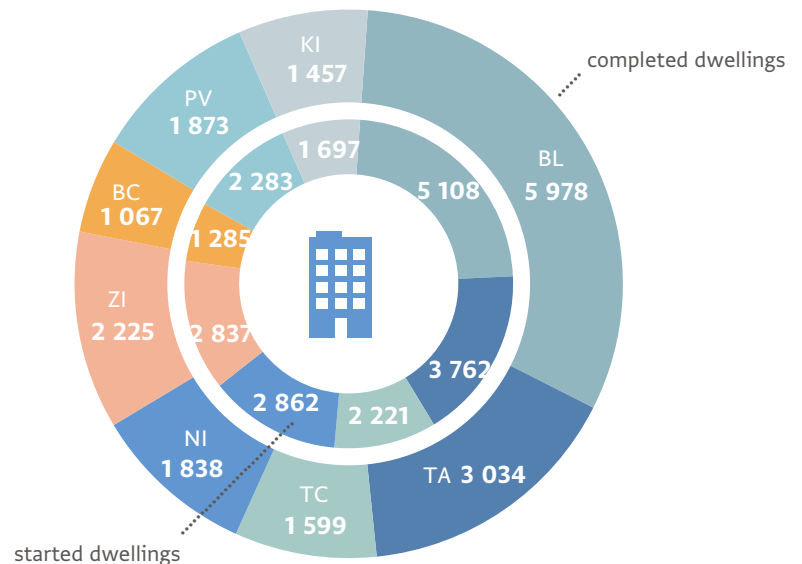


Housing construction

The average living area of completed dwellings

max. ZI 80.3 m²

min. BL 65.2 m²

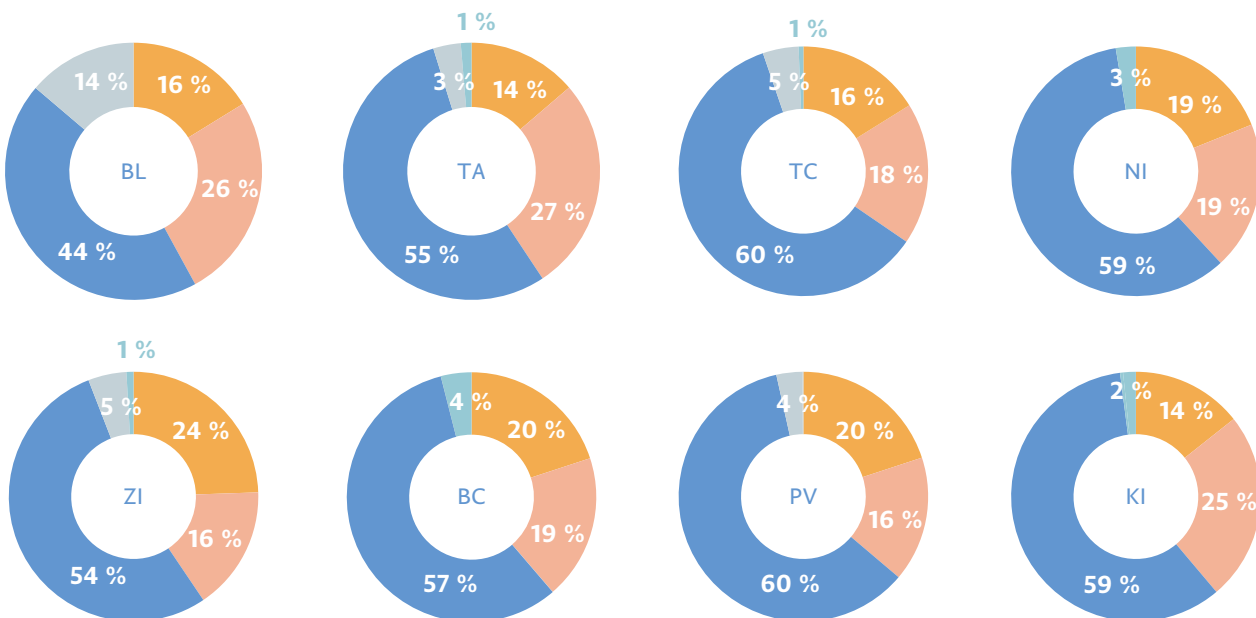


TRANSPORT

In 2018, the length of roads in Slovakia was almost 18 thous. km, of which 57.4 % were 3rd class roads. In 2009-2018, in total **83.7 km of new motorways were completed**, the most of them was in Prešovský kraj (39.2 km). **Expressways rose by 115.5 km**, mostly in Nitriansky kraj (44.5 km) and in Banskobystrický kraj (36.2 km).

The number of motor vehicles rises every year. In 2018, 3.2 mill. vehicles drove on Slovak roads with the growth by 43.2 % since 2009. Passenger cars accounted for 72.5 % of the total number of motor vehicles. Individual motoring is growing at the expense of the using of public transport, the number of persons travelling by public road transport decreased in the last ten years by 26.2 % to 238.5 mill. **Passenger transport** rose only in Bratislavský kraj (by 13.6 %), **in other regions it decreased**, most significantly in the Prešovský kraj (by 34.9 %) and the Trenčiansky kraj (by 32.7 %). The most of passengers which used public transport were in Nitriansky kraj (41 mill.), the least in Bratislavský kraj (17.9 mill.). In monitored period, **the transport of goods increased** by 40.8 %. In regions, the most significant growth was in Prešovský kraj (by 114 %). The drop was only in Košický kraj (by 17.5 %).

Structure of roads in regions as of Dec. 31



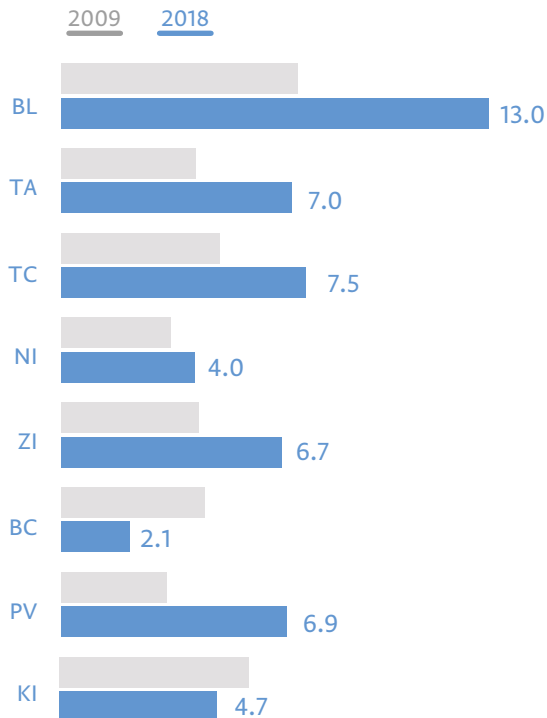
1st class roads

2nd class roads

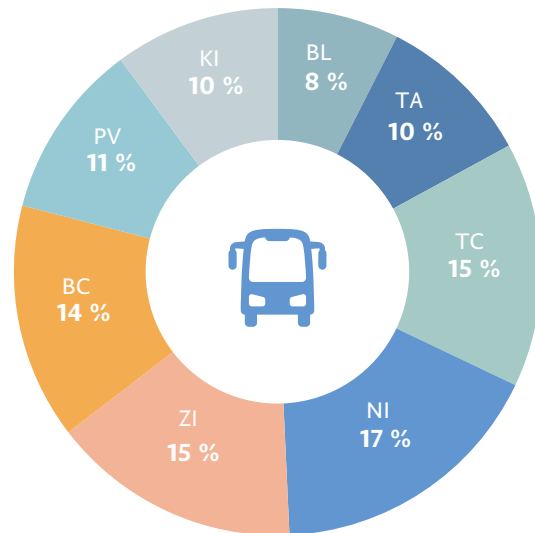
3rd class roads

Motorways
and feedersExpressways
and feeders

Transport of goods by road transport (mill. tons)



Transport of passengers by road public transport



Motor vehicles in region

the most **BL 550 978** ↑ + 42.7 % since 2009

the lowest **TC 342 584** ↑ + 42.7 % since 2009

TOURISM

In 2018, accommodation services were provided **together 4 007 accommodation establishments** with a capacity of 201.5 thous. beds. **The highest number** of accommodation establishments was localized in **Žilinský kraj** (26.5 %) and Prešovský kraj (18.2 %). In 2009-2018 the most significant growth of the number of accommodation establishments was in Trnavský kraj (by 39.2 %).

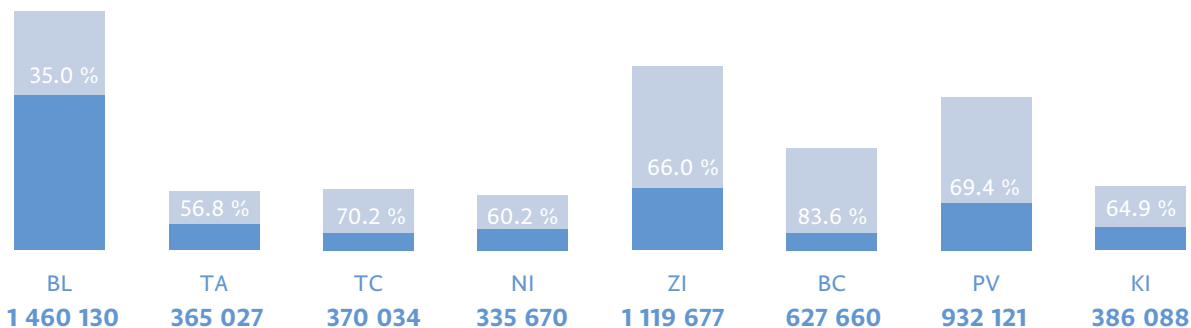
Accommodation services utilized 5 596 thous. visitors, while **the absolutely highest number of visitors was reported in Bratislavský kraj** (1 460 thous.). **Turnover for accommodation in 2018 reached EUR 429 mill.** The largest share in total turnover had Bratislavský kraj (25.2 %), Žilinský kraj (19.7%) and Prešovský kraj (16.7 %). Bratislavský kraj has also marked the highest average rate for accommodation.

Number of beds
in accommodation establishments

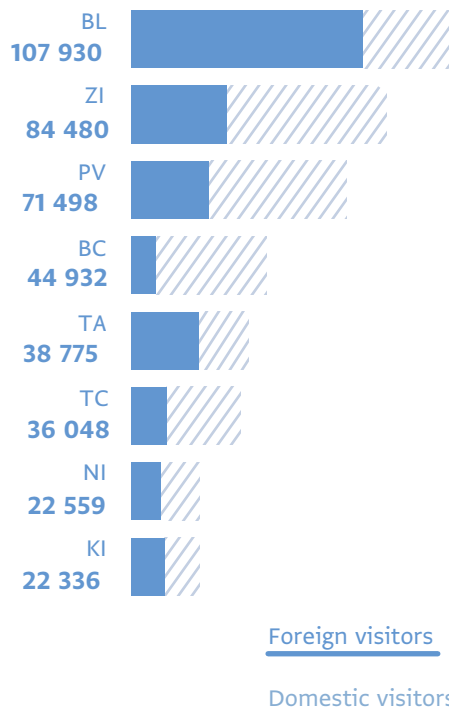
max. ZI 43 084 beds

min. TC 15 774 beds

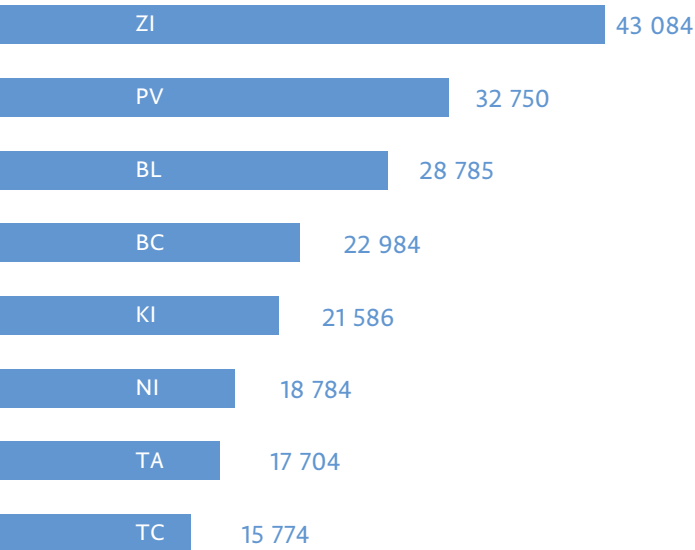
Visitors in accommodation establishments of tourism in regions



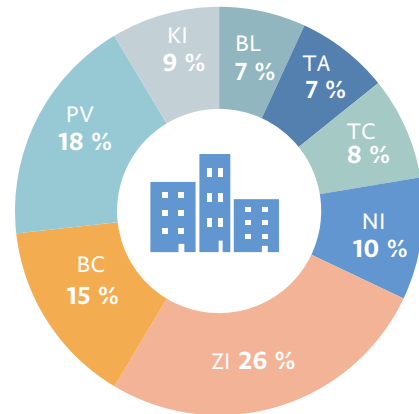
Turnover from accommodation in accommodation establishments of tourism (EUR thousand)



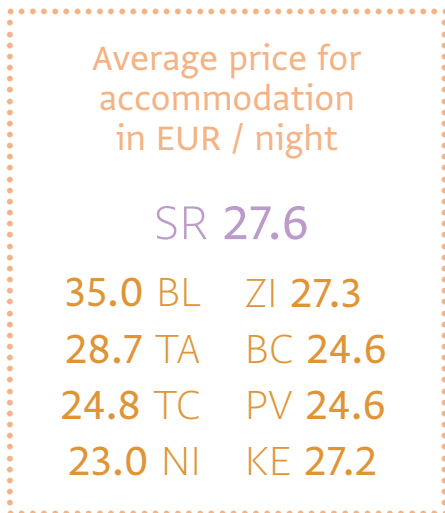
Beds in accommodation establishments



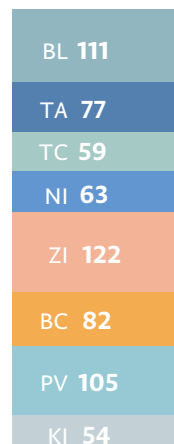
Accommodation establishments in regions



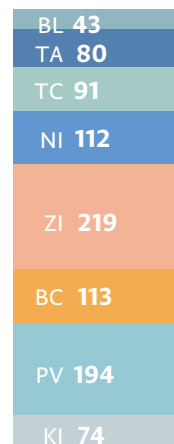
Selected accommodation establishments of tourism



Hotels



Guest houses



Campsites



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Since 2009, **the number of main telephone lines had decreased** by 32.4 % in Slovakia. A decline was seen in all regions, **the most in Trenčiansky kraj** (by 43.5 %). A drop was caused by the reduction of the number of residential telephone lines ranging, from 6.8 % in Bratislavský kraj to 41.2 % in Trenčiansky kraj. A decrease of connections in the ISDN network was even more significant, from 72.3 % in Trenčiansky kraj to 76.1 % in Banskobystrický kraj.

In 2010-2018, **Internet connections in the fixed network** increased by 63.5 %. This number **rose in all regions**.

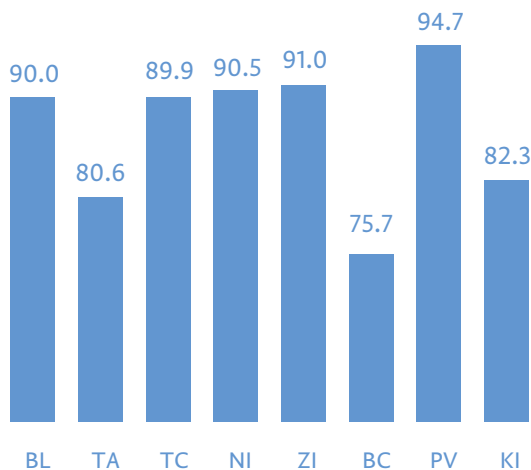
Fixed-line Internet
the fastest growth

NI ↑ + 96.2 %
since 2010

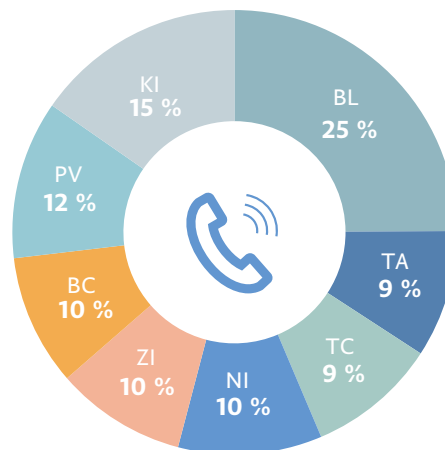
the slowest growth

BL ↑ + 44.4 %
since 2010

Fixed broadband connections in regions (in %)



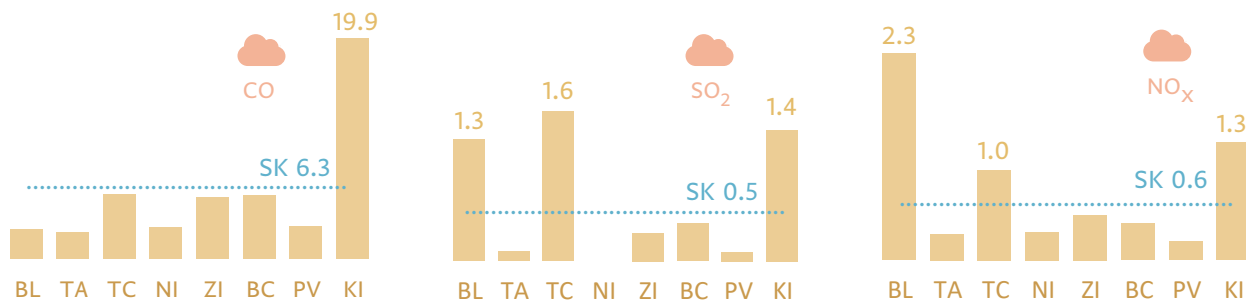
Main telephone lines in regions



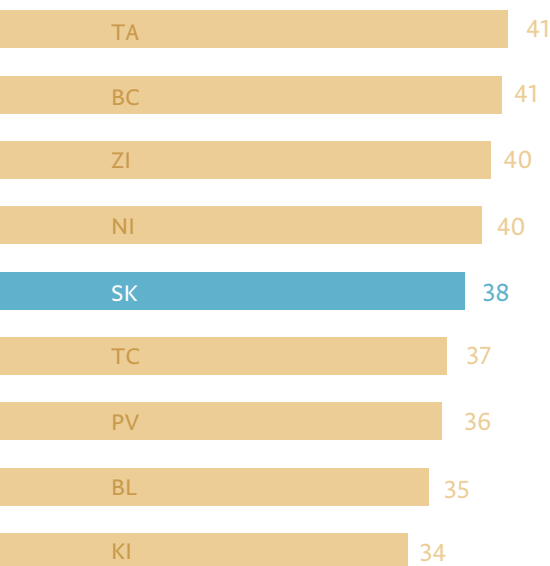
5) SELECTED FROM ENVIRONMENT
AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

ENVIRONMENT

Intensity of pollutant emissions in regions in 2017 (tons/year/km²)



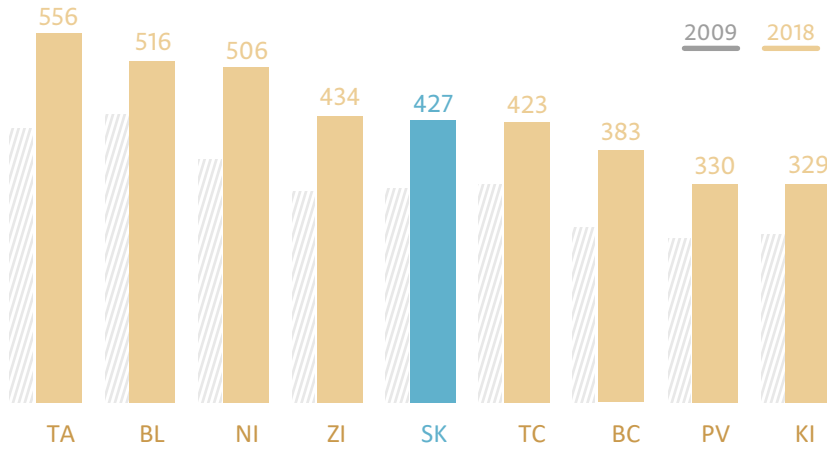
Recycling rate of municipal waste in %



The territory of Slovakia is burdened the most by **carbon monoxide emissions**. In the years 2009-2017 its concentration increased more than double **at the level of Slovakia, most notably in Trnavský kraj and Prešovský kraj** (more than 3.5 times). Within the regions, in 2017 the content of this harmful substance was the highest in Košický kraj. **Sulfur dioxide emissions** have fallen sharply since 2009. Their concentration **increased only in Trnavský kraj** (by 33.4 %). The most significant decrease was recorded in Trenčiansky kraj (by 78.1 %). **Nitrogen oxide emissions decreased in all regions** in the monitored period, most notably in Trenčiansky kraj (by 41 %) and in Prešovský kraj (by 45.6 %).

In the years 2009-2018, **the separation of municipal waste rose** in Slovakia. The share of separated waste increased from 7.2% in 2009 to 27.1 % in 2018. The amount of separated waste increased several times in all regions, most notably in the Košický kraj (7.1 times), in Prešovský kraj (6.3 times) and in Trnavský kraj (5.8 times).

Municipal waste in regions (kg/capita)



The share of separated waste

the most
BC 31.5 %

the lowest
BL 23.4 %

Recovered municipal waste in regions



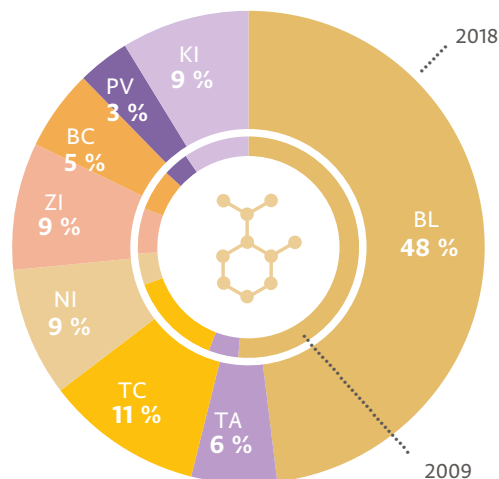
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Total **expenditures on research and development** (R&D) between the years 2009 and 2018 increased almost 2.5 times, while in 2018 they amounted to almost EUR 751 million. Expenditures increased in all regions, most notably in Nitriansky kraj, where they increased almost five times in the last ten years.

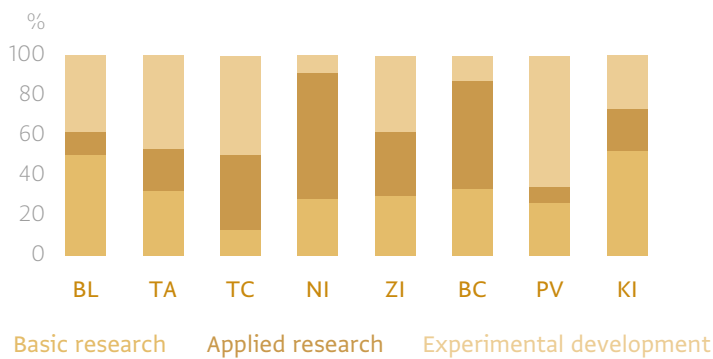
The share of capital expenditures declined from 10.3 % in 2009 to 7.2 % in 2018. In the surveyed period, **their volume increased** by 73.2 %, in Trenčiansky kraj and in Prešovský kraj even more than 8.6 times. Significant decreases were recorded in Žilinský kraj, Banskobystrický kraj and in Trnavský kraj.

In 2018, the highest share of funding for basic research was in Bratislavský kraj and in Košický kraj, applied research dominated in Nitriansky kraj and Bratislavský kraj and experimental development was supported the most in Bratislavský kraj and Trenčiansky kraj. Technological sciences were the most financially supported in most of the regions.

Expenditures on R&D in regions



Expenditures on R&D by activities in regions



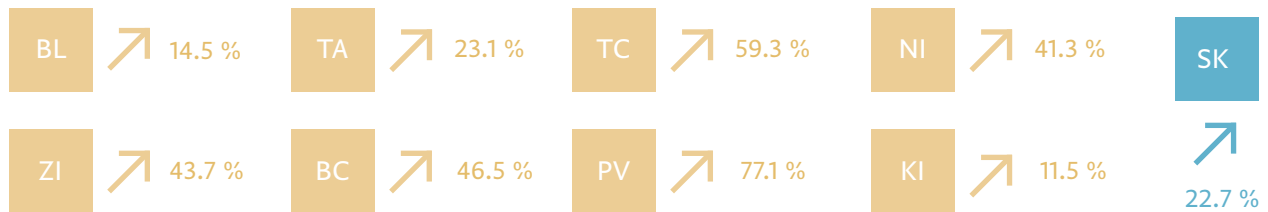
Total expenditures on research and development

the most
BL EUR 360.8 mill.

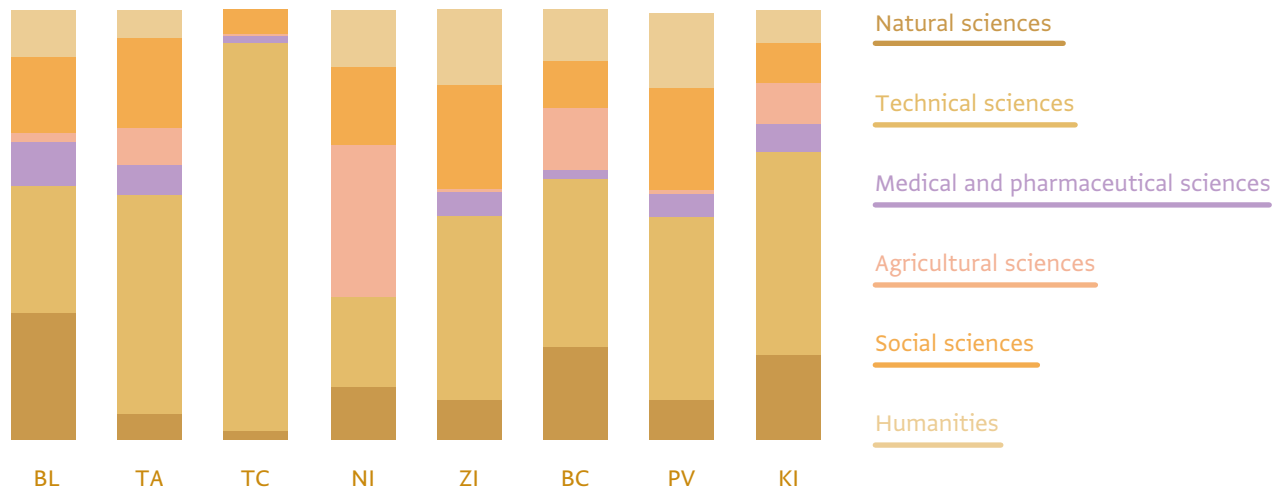
the lowest
PV EUR 26.8 mill.

In the surveyed period, **the number of R&D employed persons increased** by 23.1 %. In all regions, they increased from 14 % in Bratislavský kraj to 54.4 % in Trenčiansky kraj. **In Bratislavský kraj, most people (44.4 %) worked in R&D**, including in the fields of natural, technical, medical and pharmaceutical, social sciences and humanities. In the field of agricultural sciences, the highest employment was in Nitriansky kraj and Košický kraj.

Development of R&D employed persons in FTE in 2009 - 2018



R&D employed persons by field of science in FTE



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Author:

Michaela Piláriková

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Kristína Vargová

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