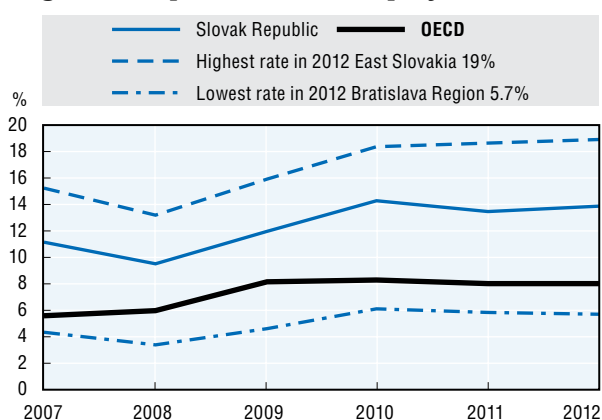


Slovak Republic

Government structure	Municipal-level governments	Intermediate-level governments	Regional or state-level governments
Unitary	2 927 ¹		8
Regional development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development		
Regional development framework	National Regional Development Strategy 2020		
Urban development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development		
Urban policy framework or strategy	No urban policy framework exists, but urban issues are addressed in the National Regional Development Strategy 2020.		
Rural development policy			
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development		
Rural policy framework or strategy			

1. Including city parts in Bratislava and Košice; three military districts are also included.

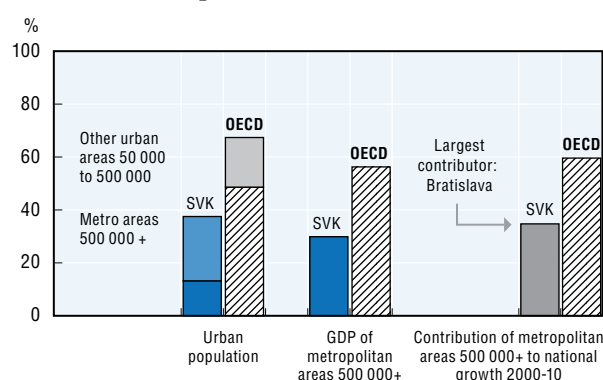
Regional disparities in unemployment trends



In 2012, East Slovakia records the highest unemployment rate (19%) as well as the highest youth unemployment rate (43%).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108662>

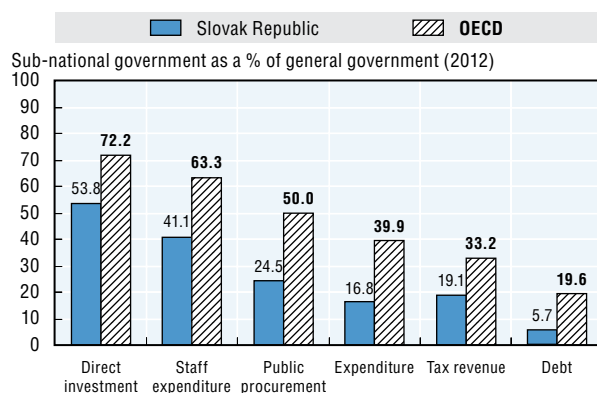
The importance of urban areas



In the Slovak Republic, 38% of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 inhabitants) is 13%, compared to 49% in the OECD area.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108681>

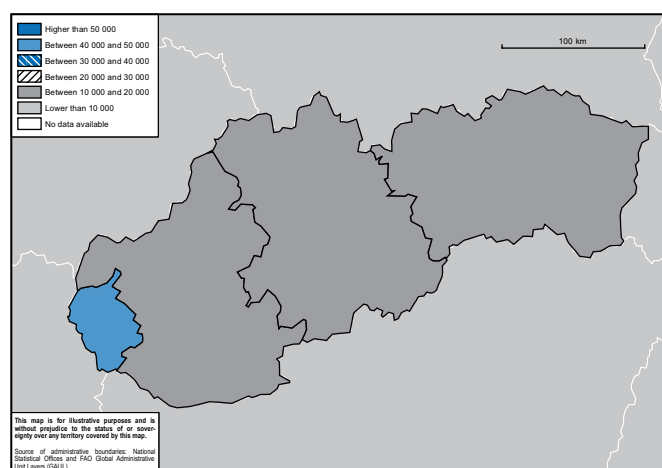
The role of sub-national governments in public finance



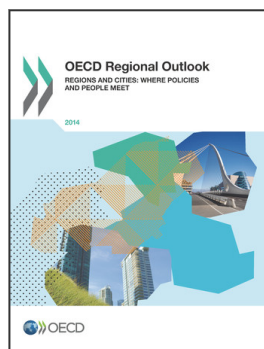
Education and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in the Slovak Republic: together they represent 53% of sub-national expenditure, compared to 40% in the OECD area.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933108700>

Regional differences in GDP per capita levels



The Slovak Republic had the 6th largest regional disparities in GDP per capita in OECD countries in 2010. In the previous decade, GDP growth in Slovak regions was above the OECD average, and varied from 6% annually in the Bratislava Region to +3.9% in East Slovakia.



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