REGIONAL VARIATION IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT Contact person at the IMAD: Janja Pečar	
DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Sustainable development – More balanced regional development
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	Definition: Regional accounts are a sub-system of national accounts. Therefore the concepts used in the calculations of the regional gross domestic product are the same as those used in national accounts. Data sources for the calculation of regional GDP are: national accounts statistics; Statistical Register of Employment; Monthly Surveys on Earnings and Persons Employed in Companies, Enterprises, and Organisations; Business Register of Slovenia; corporate tax return data; production data; and various other statistics. The calculation covers all activities based on the concept of production according to the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA-93) and the 1995 European System of Accounts (ESA-95). The main methodological problem is the unavailability of direct bottom-up data on GDP for multiregional organisations. Therefore, the SORS, in co-operation with the EUROSTAT, decided to apply adequate keys This is an indirect method of estimating GDP (top-down or mixed approach). A figure (I.) for a given industry for the entire country is multiplied by a certain key (II.). Thus national figures are projected onto regions. I. The national statistics (taken from national accounts) that are regionalised by keys, are the income components (primary income) of GDP: compensation of employees produced in household enterprises (sole proprietors, craftsmen, farmers); gross mixed income; compensation of employees produced in legal entities (enterprises and institutions); gross operating surplus (including other taxes and subsidies on production but excluding taxes on production and services). II. The keys are compiled from tax and employment statistics, wage statistics, production data, and other sources. This method was first used for 1996. After that, fewer GDP data were available each year, therefore the quality of GDP data for 1997-1999 is somewhat lower. The calculations for 2000 and 2001 are based on more sources than in the previous years. The quality of data thus improved but the continuity with the already published data was interrupted. In 2004, the SORS published revised data, first for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002, and subsequently, towards the end of the year, also for the remaining years going back to 1995. This provided a time series of comparable data on regional GDP from 1995 to 2002. However, these data are not comparable with any of the previously published unrevised data. The last revision of data from 1995 onwards was made on 9 November 2006. The latest available figure is for 2004. The difference between the data for two years may, aside from real differences, also originate from: • a difference in the reliability or exhaustiveness of data from the same source between two years, • administrative procedures (e.g. re-classification of companies), • improved or changed methodology.

	Therefore, it would be inaccurate to regard (especially) small differences in calculations as proof that such changes actually took place. Detailed methodological explanations: − SORS: Rapid Reports, 3 National Accounts, 1/2000, 4/2000, 2/2002, 3/2002, 8/2003, 6/2003, 88/2004, 377/2004 and the publication on the SORS website (http://www.stat.si), 9 November 2006. International comparability: the indicator is internationally comparable because it is also calculated in PPS, assuming, however, that the purchasing power is the same in all statistical regions. Manner of presentation: by statistical regions Unit of measurement: current prices in SIT and USD, in PPS (purchasing power standards) and EUR
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	*Institution*: SORS; *contact person:* Bojan Mavec *Frequency of publication*: annually
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	1995-2004
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	− data for EU countries are available at the NUTS 2 and partly at the NUTS 3 level; *source:* Eurostat (News Releases; Theme: General Statistics), *database*: New Cronos; Eurostat.

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