



In 2017 EUR 802.3 million or 1.9% of GDP spent in Slovenia on R&D

Research and Development Activity, Slovenia, 2017

Final data on research and development activity in Slovenia for 2017 are published. They slightly differ from provisional data. Data at a more detailed level will be published in the SI-STAT Database on 21 March 2019.

Final data on R&D for 2017 available

Final data on research and development activity (R&D) in Slovenia for 2017 published in the First Release on 8 November 2018 are now available. They slightly differ from provisional data. Data at a more detailed level will be published in the SI-STAT Database on 21 March 2019. Due to methodological changes made in the R&D survey for 2017, some data are not fully comparable with the data for the previous years. Therefore, data for 2017 will be published at a more detailed level in new separate tables in the SI-STAT Database.

In 2017, 1.2% less spent on R&D than in 2016

According to final data, in 2017 gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) in Slovenia amounted to EUR 802.3 million, which is 1.2% less than in 2016. GERD thus decreased for the fourth consecutive year; over the last five years it decreased on average by 2.8% per year. The share of GERD in GDP¹ in 2017 was 1.9%, 0.1 of percentage point lower than in 2016. The business enterprise sector, which is the largest investor and performer of R&D in Slovenia, in 2017 contributed and spent less funds on R&D than in 2016 (9.9% and 2.4% less)². On the other hand, other financial resources and sectors of performance contributed and spent more funds than in 2016 (18.4% and 2.6% more)³.

In 2017, 2.2% higher workload of R&D personnel than in 2016

In 2017, 21,993 persons were involved in R&D in Slovenia, 14,079 or 64.0% of them were researchers. Expressed in full time equivalent (FTE) they performed 2.2% higher workload compared with the previous year, which is equivalent to 14,713 persons with full-time employment. Higher workload of R&D personnel was observed for the second consecutive year; however, over the last five years it decreased on average by 0.3% per year. In the sectoral, occupational and sex structure of the workload in 2017, business enterprises contributed 67.7%, researchers 63.2% and women 33.7%.

R&D in Slovenia male dominated, the government sector the most gender balanced

In Slovenia, R&D is a male dominated world. Among all persons involved in R&D in 2017 34.1% were women and among researchers 32.3%. Within each sector of employment, the ratio between women and men (both among all R&D personnel as well as among researchers) was the most balanced in the government sector (0.99 and 0.86 of a female per one male), and the least in the business enterprise sector (0.35 and 0.29 of a female per one male). The most important employer of female researchers in 2017 was the higher education sector (40.2%) and of male researchers the business enterprise sector (60.6%).

1) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP is calculated based on the latest available values of GDP.

2) Considering also non-profit institutions serving households as a part of the business enterprise sector, in 2017 the business enterprise sector contributed by 9.3% and spent by 2.1% less funds than in 2016.

3) Boosted performance of R&D by the private non-profit sector is the result of a methodological reclassification of units between business and private non-profit sectors.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sector of performance¹, Slovenia, 2017

| Sector of performance | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1,000 EUR |
| Total | 802,291²⁾ |
| Business sector | 599,976 |
| Government sector | 110,681 |
| Higher education sector | 89,885 |
| Private non-profit sector | 1,748 |

1) Private researchers are newly classified into business enterprise sector, while non-profit institutions services households into private non-profit sector.

2) The total does not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by source of funds, Slovenia, 2017

| Source of funds | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1,000 EUR |
| Total | 802,291 |
| Business enterprises | 506,624 |
| Government | 183,339 |
| Higher education | 3,630 |
| Private non-profit organisations | 3,568 |
| Abroad | 105,130 |

Source: SURS

Total R&D personnel¹ by sector of employment², occupation and sex, Slovenia, 2017

| Occupation | Sector of employment | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|
| | total ³ | | business enterprise sector | | government sector | | higher education sector | | private non-profit sector | |
| | head count | FTE | head count | FTE | head count | FTE | head count | FTE | head count | FTE |
| Total R&D personnel | 21,993 | 14,713 | 13,602 | 9,955 | 3,090 | 2,323 | 5,212 | 2,395 | 89 | 41 |
| female | 7,496 | 4,957 | 3,563 | 2,643 | 1,541 | 1,170 | 2,359 | 1,126 | 33 | 18 |
| Researchers | 14,079 | 9,301 | 7,469 | 5,757 | 2,170 | 1,502 | 4,374 | 2,020 | 65 | 23 |
| female | 4,549 | 2,877 | 1,698 | 1,296 | 1,004 | 692 | 1,827 | 880 | 20 | 8 |

1) Data include both internal and external R&D personnel.

2) Private researchers are newly classified into business enterprise sector, while non-profit institutions services households into private non-profit sector.

3) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS

Methodological note

In the R&D survey for 2017 methodological changes were made, which have an impact on the terminology and values of some data; thus data for 2017 are not fully comparable with the published data for the previous years.

In conformity with Frascati manual 2015 guidelines, extended definition of the higher education sector is used with data for 2017. Moreover, private researchers are considered as a part of the business enterprise sector (before part of the private non-profit sector), and non-profit institutions serving households as a part of the private non-profit sector (before part of the business enterprise sector). Total number of R&D personnel, expressed in headcounts (HC), includes both internal and external R&D personnel (before only internal). Both groups of R&D personnel are classified into three occupational categories: researchers, technicians or equivalent and other supporting staff (before into five categories).

Detailed data on R&D for 2017 will be published on 21 March 2019.

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