

Highlights from the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017 - The Digital Transformation: Slovenia

Science, innovation and the digital revolution

- In 2015, **Slovenia** spent 2.2% of its GDP on R&D, a share well above the EU28 average and just less than France. This is an increase from 1.4% in 2005 [[Scoreboard fig. 2.1.2 - see below](#)].
- In 2015, about 26% of tertiary graduates in **Slovenia** come from the natural sciences, engineering and ICTs fields, a share above the OECD average [[fig. 2.3.1](#)]. Women made up over 33% of all students in these fields, which was higher than the OECD average of 31% in 2015 [[fig. 1.59](#)].
- **Slovenia** also had the second-highest share of doctorate-holders in the working-age population in 2016 at 27.6 per 1 000, up from 16.4 in 2007. Of these, the majority was women (15.3 per 1 000) [[fig. 2.3.3](#)].
- In **Slovenia**, over 25% of scientific publications were internationally co-authored in 2015, up from almost 20% in 2005 [[fig. 3.2.1](#)].

Growth, jobs and the digital transformation

- Robot intensity in **Slovenia** (measured as the stock of robots over manufacturing value added) has increased more than four times from 2005 to 2015, considerably above the average growth rate for OECD or EU28 countries (+29% and 54%, respectively) [[fig. 1.28 - see below](#)].
- **Slovenia** experienced markedly slower average annual productivity growth between 2009 and 2015 (1.8%) compared to the period 2001-07 (4.3%) with declines in manufacturing productivity growth particularly evident [[fig. 1.44](#)].
- Total employment in **Slovenia** slightly decreased (by 0.2%) from 2010 to 2016. Whereas employment in construction (-33.5% of the total employment changes) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (-10.1% of the total employment changes) has fallen, employment in professional, scientific, technical and other business services (20.3% of the total employment changes) as well as in public administration, education, health and other services (20.4% of the total employment changes) has significantly increased [[fig. 1.34](#)].
- About 54% of business sector jobs in **Slovenia** were sustained by foreign final demand in 2014. This share has grown since 2004 by over 5%, indicating that the **Slovenian** economy is increasingly integrating into GVCs. The largest share of jobs sustained by foreign final demand is medium or high skill intensive [[fig. 1.38 - see below](#)].

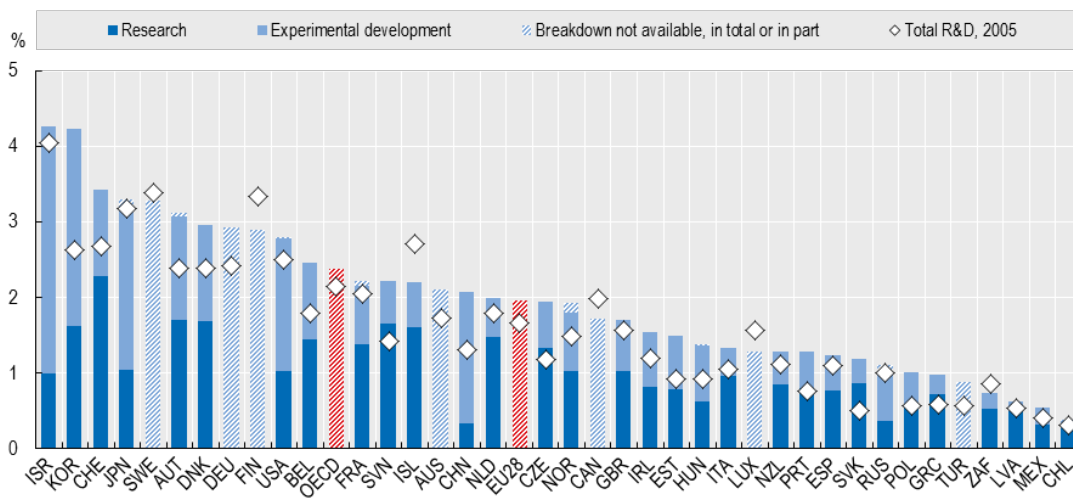
Innovation today - Taking action

- The SME share of direct government funding for business R&D is over 88% in Slovenia, the 3rd highest after Estonia and Latvia in the sample of countries considered. The SME share in tax incentive support for business R&D is much lower, at about 39% [[fig. 1.70](#)]. Overall, tax incentive support made up about 63% of government funding for business R&D in 2015, up from 37.0% in 2006 [[fig. 4.6.2](#)].

- Researchers in **Slovenia** are relatively less internationally mobile compared to other OECD countries: in 2016, new inflows and returnees made up 3.8% of researchers, and outflows 5.2%, so that Slovenia experienced a net outflow of researchers of 1.4% of its researcher population [fig. 3.4.2].
- With only 62.7 mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, **Slovenia** has one of the lowest mobile broadband penetration rates among countries in the OECD, G20 and BRIICS, ahead of Mexico, South Africa, Greece, Hungary and India [fig. 1.2 – see below].
- In **Slovenia**, the proportion of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities has remained roughly unchanged between 2010 and 2016 at around 45% [fig. 6.6.1]. However, the share of people not submitting official forms online due to privacy and security concerns dropped from about 43% to about 20% between 2013 and 2016 [fig. 6.6.2].

Figure 2.1.2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, by type of R&D, 2015

As a percentage of GDP

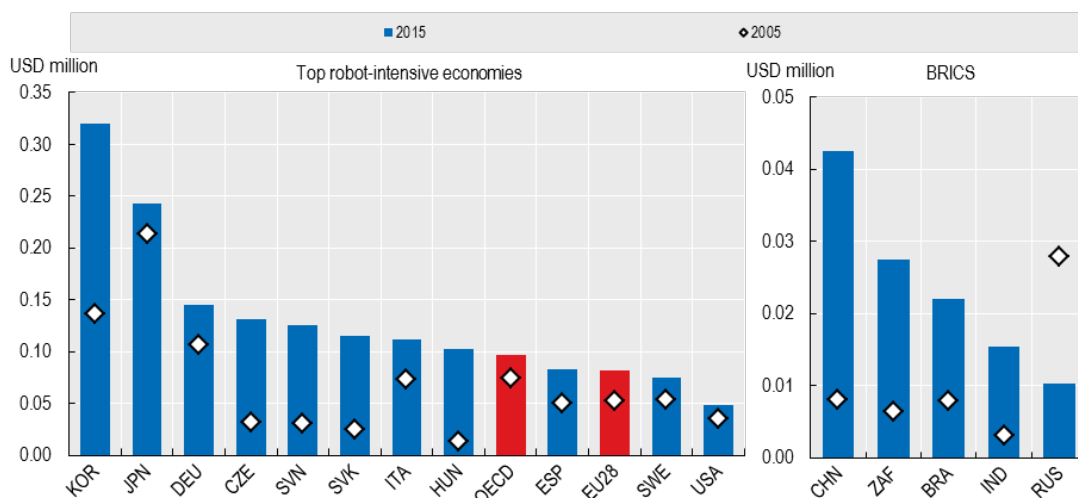


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933618365>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en.

Figure 1.28 Top robot-intensive economies and BRICS, 2005 and 2015

Industrial robot stock over manufacturing value added, millions USD, current values

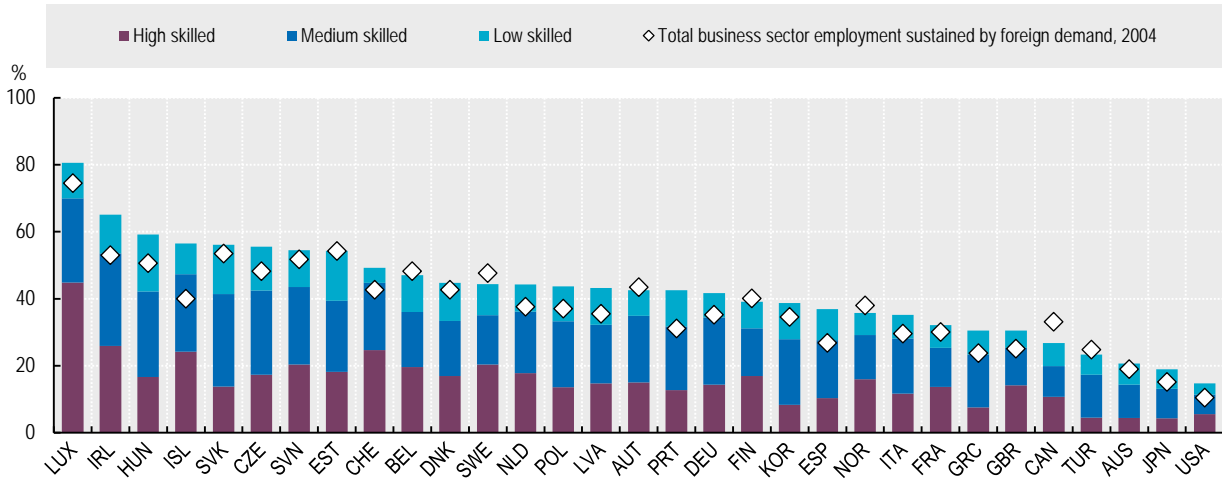


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933617377>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en.

Figure 1.38 Business sector jobs sustained by foreign final demand, by skill intensity, 2014

As a percentage of total business sector employment

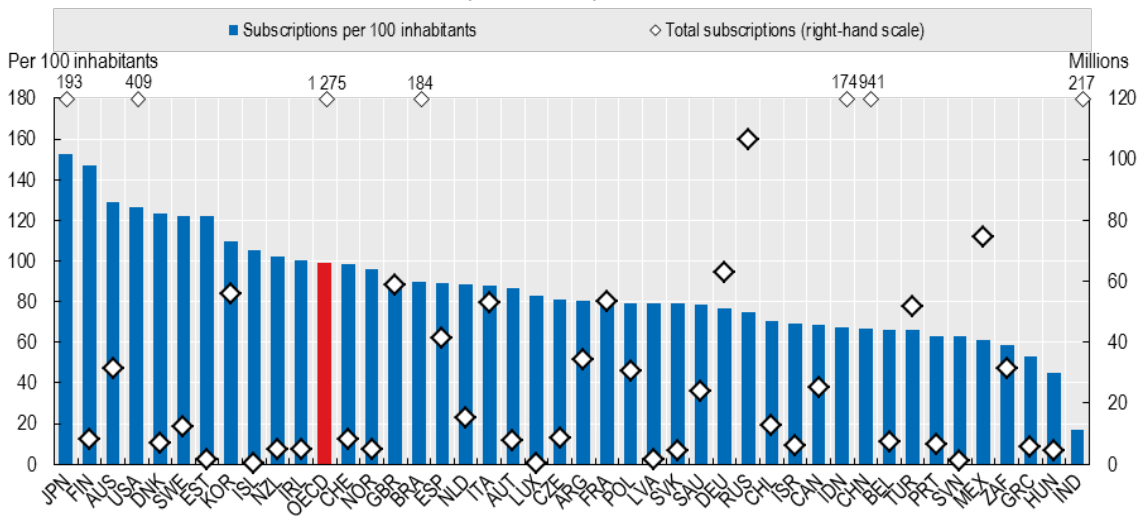


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933617567>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en.

Figure 1.2 Mobile broadband penetration, OECD, G20 and BRICS, 2016

Total subscriptions and per 100 inhabitants



StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933616883>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en.

The OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation



The 2017 edition of the Scoreboard contains over 200 indicators showing how the digital transformation affects science, innovation, the economy, and the way people work and live.

The aim of the STI Scoreboard is not to “rank” countries or develop composite indicators. Instead, its objective is to provide policy makers and analysts with the means to compare economies with others of a similar size or with a similar structure, and monitor progress towards desired national or supranational policy goals.

It draws on OECD efforts to build data infrastructure to link actors, outcomes and impacts, and highlights the potential and limits of certain metrics, as well as indicating directions for further work.

The charts and underlying data in the STI Scoreboard 2017 are available for download and selected indicators contain additional data expanding the time and country coverage of the print edition. For more resources, including online tools to visualise indicators, see the OECD STI Scoreboard webpage (<http://www.oecd.org/sti/scoreboard.htm>).

The OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation

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Discover DSTI at www.oecd.org/sti and the OECD's Going Digital project at www.oecd.org/going-digital.



Further reading

OECD (2017), *OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2017*, OECD Publishing, Paris.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264276284-en>

OECD (2016), *OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016*, OECD Publishing, Paris.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_in_outlook-2016-en

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