

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND FAMILY
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

Report

on the Social Situation of the Population of the Slovak Republic for 2014

Bratislava 2015

CONTENTS

PREFACE	5
1 THE MAIN MACROECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC	7
1.1 Basic macroeconomic characteristics.....	7
1.2 Selected demographic indicators.....	9
2 LABOUR MARKET, WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	11
2.1 Labour market.....	11
2.1.1 Development of the economic activity of population.....	11
2.1.2 Development of employment.....	13
2.1.3 Development of unemployment.....	23
2.1.4 Active labour market measures.....	36
2.2 Wages and working conditions.....	38
2.2.1 Wages.....	39
2.2.2 Total labour costs.....	44
2.2.3 Collective bargaining.....	47
2.2.4 Occupational safety and health protection.....	48
3 SOCIAL PROTECTION	51
3.1 Social insurance.....	51
3.1.1 Sickness insurance.....	53
3.1.2 Pension insurance.....	54
3.1.3 Accident insurance.....	56
3.1.4 Guarantee insurance.....	56
3.1.5 Unemployment insurance.....	57
3.2 Pension saving.....	58
3.2.1 Old-age pension saving.....	58
3.2.2 Supplementary pension saving.....	62
3.3 State social support.....	66
3.3.1 Child allowance.....	66
3.3.2 Child allowance supplement.....	67
3.3.3 Parental allowance.....	68
3.3.4 Childcare allowance.....	69
3.3.5 Birth allowance.....	69
3.3.6 Multiple children birth allowance.....	70
3.3.7 Funeral allowance.....	70
3.4 Social assistance.....	71
3.4.1 Material need assistance.....	71
3.4.2 Subsidies for children in material need.....	76
3.4.3 Substitute child maintenance.....	78
3.4.4 Social and legal protection of children.....	79
3.4.5 Allowances for the support of substitute care.....	82
3.4.6 Compensation of social consequences of severe health disability.....	84
3.4.7 Social services.....	91
3.4.8 Subsidies to support the development of the social area within the scope of MoLSAF.....	99
3.4.9 European System of the Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS methodology).....	100
3.5 European Social Fund.....	106

4	STANDARD OF LIVING AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	111
4.1	Poverty and social exclusion	111
4.2	Gender equality and equal opportunities	121
5	COMPARISON OF SELECTED INDICATORS ACROSS EU28 COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY	127
	Macroeconomic environment.....	127
	Smart and inclusive growth.....	128
	ANNEX LIST.....	134

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ALMM** – active labour market measures
ALMP – active labour market policies
BA – Region of Bratislava
BB – Region of Banská Bystrica
BSK – Bratislava self-governing region
CH – Switzerland
COICOP – Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
Coll. – Collection of laws
COLSAF – Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
d. d. s. – supplementary pension fund management company (doplňková dôchodková spoločnosť)
d. s. s. – pension fund management company (dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť)
DDP – demand-driven project
DI – deinstitutionalisation
EA18 – The euro area, comprising the European Union Member States which adopted the euro as their common currency by 2014 (*Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia*)
EC – European Committee
ESSPROS – European System of the Social Protection Statistics
EU – European Union
EU SILC – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
EU15 – member countries of the European Union prior to the accession of ten candidate countries on 1 May 2004 (*Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom*)
EU28 – 28 member states of the European Union (*Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (GR), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), the United Kingdom (GB)*)
FSR, SDF – Social Development Fund (Fond sociálneho rozvoja)
g.p.f. – guaranteed pension fund
GDP – gross domestic product
HLCA – higher level collective agreement
IC – Iceland
ILO – International Labour Organisation
ISCP – Information system on labour costs
ITMS – IT monitoring system for Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund
KE – Region of Košice
LFS – Labour Force Survey
local OLSAF – local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
MA – the Managing Authority
ME SR – Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic
MESRS – The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic
MF SR – Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
MFEA SR – Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
MoLSAF – Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic; the ministry
MTCRD SR – Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
n. p. f. – nonguaranteed pension fund
NACE, SK NACE Rev. 2 – statistical classification of economic activities
NGOs – non-governmental organisations
NO – Norway

NP – national project

NR – Region of Nitra

NUTS – Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques)

OAPS – offices of advisory and psychological services

OMC – the Open Method of Co-ordination

OP E&SI – Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion

PFMC – pension fund management company

PO – Region of Prešov

pp – percentage point

PPS – purchasing power standard

RS – Serbia

RSD MIS – management information system for managing social benefits

SBH – serious occupational accident with severe body harm

SHDP – severely health-disabled person

SIA – Social Implementation Agency

SK ISCO-08 – statistical classification of occupations, 2012 version

SLPC&SG – social and legal protection of children and social guardianship

SO SR – the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

SPFMC – supplementary pension fund management companies

SR – the Slovak Republic

SSH – social services home

TN – Region of Trenčín

TR – Turkey

TT – Region of Trnava

WI – work intensity

ZA – Region of Žilina

PREFACE

The Report on the Social Situation of the Population of the Slovak Republic for the previous calendar year (hereinafter simply the Report) is prepared annually by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter simply MoLSAF), and is submitted to the Government of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter simply the Government), the Economic and Social Council of the Slovak Republic and the Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs. The aim of the Report is to inform about the state and development of the social situation of the population in Slovakia based on socio-economic indicators acquired from national statistical surveys, the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (hereinafter simply COLSAF) and the Social Insurance Agency administrative data sources.

The first chapter of the Report provides a brief overview of the basic macroeconomic and demographic indicators in Slovakia in 2014.

The second chapter describes the legislative changes in employment services, labour relations, employment in public administration services and social dialogue in 2014. It focuses on labour market trends both from aggregated and structural perspective. It monitors individual labour market policy measures, trends in wages, working conditions in collective bargaining and occupational safety and health protection. The chapter includes also an analysis of total labour cost.

The state, main forms and changes in the system of social protection in 2014 are covered in the third chapter. The chapter provides a year-on-year comparison and analysis of individual elements of social insurance, pension saving, state social support system and social assistance. It also provides information on subsidies provided by MoLSAF and grants provided by the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion supported by the European Social Fund. The chapter includes the outputs of the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), one of the fundamental tools of statistical monitoring of the current state and development of the social protection systems in the European Union (EU) member states.

The fourth chapter contains available data from the evaluation of the poverty and social exclusion indicators. It also provides information on the state of gender equality and equal opportunities in Slovakia in 2014.

The fifth chapter provides a comparison of selected indicators between EU member states in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy which sets out the main targets of EU following the Lisbon Strategy.

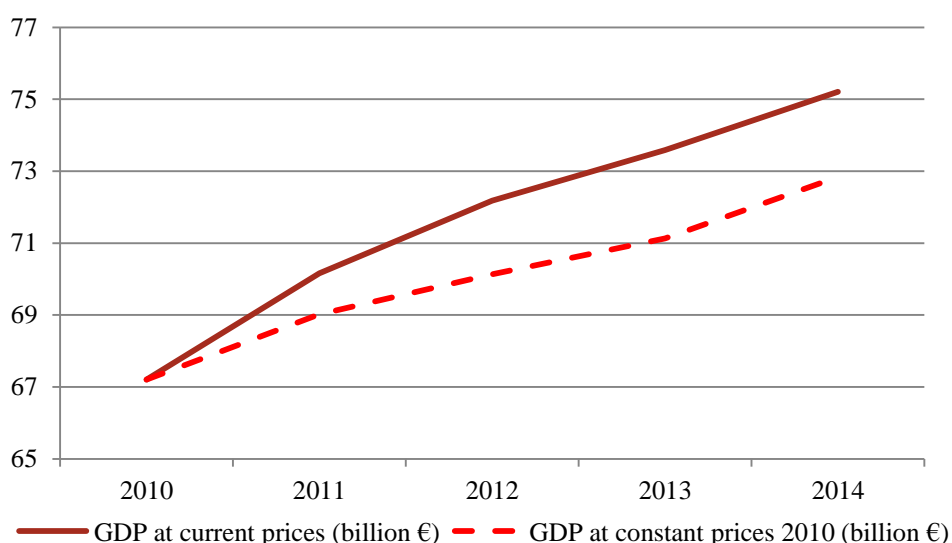
1 THE MAIN MACROECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1.1 Basic macroeconomic characteristics¹

The acceleration of economic growth in 2014 had a positive impact on the labour market. The labour market state has improved considerably, as shown by the growth of total employment and decline of unemployment. The dynamics of total employment growth and unemployment decline accelerated during the year. The growth rate of average monthly nominal wage accelerated as well. The growth almost doubled in comparison with 2013, achieving the highest growth rate in the last 6 years.

The growth of the **gross domestic product (GDP)** accelerated by 1 pp and, at constant prices, increased by 2.4 % according to the national accounts methodology (ESA 2010). GDP at current prices rose to € 75.2 billion, an increase of 2.2 % in comparison with 2013.

Graph 1.1 Gross domestic product at current and constant prices



Source: SO SR

The year-on-year GDP growth was supported by all of its expenditure components. The volume of foreign demand increased by 4.6 % and the volume of domestic demand by 3 %. The increase in domestic demand was affected significantly by investment demand, when, after two years of decline, the gross capital formation rose by 3.8 % and the gross fixed capital formation rose by 5.7 % in comparison with 2013. The final consumption of the general government increased by 4.4 %, the final consumption of households by 2.2 % and the final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households by 1.7 %.

The annual **inflation rate**, measured by the consumer price index, averaged -0.1 % in 2014, decreasing by 1.5 pp in comparison with 2013. Slovakia has experienced deflation for the first time in its history.

Consumer prices have been declining for most of the year, mainly due to the decrease of regulated prices and food prices. The average growth in core inflation slowed down by 1.3 pp in comparison with 2013 and reached 0.2 %. This development was caused mostly by the decline in food prices. The growth rate of net inflation (excluding changes in indirect taxes) slowed down by 0.6 pp to 0.4 %. The overall level of prices by classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP) was affected mostly by the year-on-year decline of the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 0.8 %) and the prices of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

¹ Data sources: Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2013 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2013, in Slovak only), Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 2014, SO SR Slovstat database and Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

(by 0.6 %). Year 2014 saw an average increase in prices of education (by 3.9 %); alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 1.8 %); hotels, cafés and restaurants (by 1.2 %); clothing and footwear (by 1.2 %); health (by 0.8 %); recreation and culture (by 0.7 %) and miscellaneous goods and services (by 0.7 %). In the rest of the categories, the prices decreased on average.

The labour market has been influenced by the acceleration of economic growth, which was supported by a growth in domestic demand, and its situation improved. This resulted in a year-on-year growth of total employment, under both methodologies used by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (the Labour Force Survey and statistical reports) and a decrease in the rate of registered unemployment and unemployment surveyed by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter also SO SR). According to the SO SR, **total employment**² rose by 1.4 % in 2014 and, on average for the year, accounted for 2,363 thousand working persons. **Employment** increased in absolute numbers by 33.7 thousand persons. This was mainly due to the growth in the numbers of jobs and workers in the domestic economy, since the number of persons working abroad and short-term migrant workers (abroad up to one year) decreased slightly year on year. The number of employees increased by 1.6 % to 1,999.3 thousand persons; the number of self-employed persons increased by 0.4 % to 362 thousand, mainly due to the increased number of self-employed persons with employees (by 4.9 %). From a sectorial perspective, employment growth was influenced mostly by the growth in the number of workers in manufacturing, health and social work activities, public administration and defence; compulsory social security, arts, entertainment and recreation and in accommodation and food service activities. The employment rate³ increased by 0.9 pp to 65.9 %. According to the records of both the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic⁴, **unemployment** decreased on average in 2014. The total average number of registered jobseekers declined year on year by 7.07 % to 385,661 persons⁵, of which the number of disposable jobseekers decreased by 9.35 % to 345,149 persons⁶. The number of unemployed according to the Labour Force Survey decreased by 7.1 % to 358.7 thousand persons. The average registered unemployment rate decreased to 12.79 % (o 1.32 pp)⁷ over 2014. According to the Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate decreased to 13.2 % in annual average, yielding a 1 pp year-on-year decrease. According to the SO SR enterprise statistics data, the average number of job vacancies in 2014 increased by 998 (6.6 %) in comparison with 2013, amounting to 16,046 vacancies.

The **average nominal monthly wages**⁸ of employees in the economy on average for 2014 increased year on year by 4.1 %, to € 858. Taking into account the development of consumer prices, the real wages increased even more, by 4.2 %. Further structural comparison of macroeconomic indicators, as well as the comparison on an international scale is given in the subsequent chapters of the report.

Current income of households⁹ increased in nominal terms by 3.3 % year on year. The largest part of the total € 63,104.99 million corresponds to compensation of employees (€ 30,307.82 million). Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income amounted to € 18,048.15 million, social benefits¹⁰ to € 10,858.95 million, other current transfers to € 2,091.10 million, and property income (received) to € 1,798.96 million. The nominal increase in current income of households was affected mostly by compensation of employees, which increased by 5.4 % year on year. Gross wages and salaries increased by 5.9 % year on year. The growth was also supported by growth in social benefits (2.0 %) and gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (1.1 %). None of the components of income recorded a year-on-year nominal decline.

Current expenditures of households¹¹ amounted to € 16,980.93 million and, in comparison with 2013, increased in nominal terms by 2.8 %. The growth in current expenditure was related mainly

² according to Labour Force Survey

³ according to Labour Force Survey, in the age group 20 – 64 years

⁴ according to Labour Force Survey

⁵ according to Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

⁶ according to Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

⁷ according to Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

⁸ according to quarterly statistical reports

⁹ according to ESA 2010 methodology, quarterly accounts

¹⁰ other than social transfers in kind

¹¹ according to ESA 2010 methodology, quarterly accounts

to the increase in net social contributions (by 2.7 %) and other current transfers (by 1.7 %), dampened by the decline in current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (by 1.5 %). Paid property income increased year on year by 49.3 %. After payment of current expenditures, the households were left with gross disposable income of € 46,124.06 million, a year-on-year increase by 3.5 %.

Out of the gross disposable income, the households used € 41,866.90 million for final consumption. The remainder, € 4,837.81 million, were gross savings. The growth of final household consumption accelerated and it increased nominally by 2.1 % (by 0.6 % in 2013). Gross savings increased by 19.0 %, a lightly smaller increase than the previous year (20.0 % in 2013). Gross saving rate (the proportion of gross saving to gross disposable income) increased by 1.4 pp to 10.5 %. In 2014, households spent more money especially on transport (by 5.7 %), education (by 3.8 %), recreation and culture (by 3.8 %), alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 3.3 %) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 3 %). The expenditures in other areas of consumption increased only slightly. In terms of proportion, the largest part of private consumption was spent on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (26.2 %, the share grew by 0.1 pp) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (18.9 %, the share grew by 0.6 pp). This was similar to the proportions in 2013.

During 2014, construction of 15,836 dwellings began, 14,985 dwellings were completed and, as of 31 December, there were 62,042 dwellings under construction. There was a total loss of 1,208 dwellings, 1,109 of which was by demolition. The number of dwellings under construction increased by 1.1 % compared to the previous year. The number of completed dwellings decreased by 0.8 % and the number of started dwellings increased by 7.3 %.

The macroeconomic indicators are summarized in the Annex to Chapter 1.

1.2 Selected demographic indicators

In 2014, a total of 55,033 children were born alive in Slovakia (according to SO SR), which is 210 more than in 2013. The number of deaths decreased to 51,346, which constitutes a year-on-year decrease by 743 deaths.

A total of 26,737 couples got married and 10,514 couples divorced. The number of marriages increased by 1,246 year on year and the number of divorces decreased by 432. This development has caused the drop in the divorce rate (39.3 divorces per 100 marriages). After decline in 2013, the marriage rate is on the rise again and the divorce rate drops, following the trend of the years 2009 – 2012.

As a result of the increase of fertility and mortality decline in 2014, the natural population growth increased to 3,687, which represents an increase by 953 persons compared to 2013. Via foreign migration, Slovakia gained 1,713 persons, while 5,357 persons immigrated and 3,644 persons emigrated. Migration balance decreased by 666 persons year on year. Total population growth increased by 287 persons year on year (to 5,400 persons).

As of 31 December 2014, the total population of the Slovak Republic was **5,421,349 persons**. **The share of females** in the total population was **51.3 %** (identical to 2012 and 2013).

Table 1.1 Population increase in SR, 2013 and 2014

Year	Live-births	Deaths	Natural increase	Migration balance	Total increase
2013	54,823	52,089	2,734	2,379	5,113
2014	55,033	51,346	3,687	1,713	5,400

Source: SO SR

2 LABOUR MARKET, WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

2.1 Labour market

2.1.1 Development of the economic activity of population

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) by SO SR, the average size of the **economically active population** of Slovakia in 2014 increased by 6.5 thousand persons to 2,721.8 thousand persons (by 0.2 %). The number of economically active males increased by 0.3 % (by 4.2 thousand), the number of economically active females increased as well, by 0.2 % (by 2.3 thousand). In 2014, the share of economically active women in the total economically active population remained unchanged compared to 2013 and amounted to 44.5 %.

The growth of economically active population was affected mainly by an increase of the number of employed persons (by almost 34 thousand), while the number of unemployed decreased over the year by about 27 thousand persons. Out of the total average size of economically active population, 86.8 % were employed (85.8 % in 2013) and 13.2 % were unemployed (14.2 % in 2013).

In the population aged 15 and over, 40.6 % of persons were **economically inactive** (40.7 % in 2013). Compared to the previous year, the number of economically inactive persons remained virtually unchanged (it decreased by 0.7 thousand) and amounted to 1,864.3 thousand persons.

The structure of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over has not changed significantly compared to the previous year. The pensioners receiving old-age or disability pension constituted the highest proportion, while in comparison with 2013, their share increased from 59.1 % to 59.9 %. The second largest group were students and apprentices (24.7 %), while their share dropped year on year by 1.0 pp.

The overall **rate of economic activity** of the population aged 15 and over reached 59.4 % and increased by 0.1 pp year on year. In terms of gender, the level of economic activity increased equally for males and females, namely by 0.1 pp (68.2 % males and 51.1 % females).

**Table 2.1 Rate of economic activity of population aged 15+, by age and sex
(annual average in %)**

Age group	Total		Males		Females	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total	59.3	59.4	68.1	68.2	51.0	51.1
15 – 19 years	6.1	6.4	7.4	8.0	4.8	4.6
20 – 24 years	51.0	50.6	62.4	62.0	39.1	38.6
25 – 29 years	82.2	81.0	93.0	93.1	71.0	68.5
30 – 34 years	83.2	83.0	96.7	96.4	68.9	68.7
35 – 39 years	88.8	89.1	95.7	96.4	81.5	81.5
40 – 44 years	92.2	93.3	94.2	95.6	90.1	90.8
45 – 49 years	91.0	91.7	92.5	93.0	89.3	90.5
50 – 54 years	87.2	87.0	88.6	88.5	85.7	85.6
55 – 59 years	73.5	74.9	81.9	82.1	65.8	68.2
60 – 64 years	21.8	22.4	32.8	32.0	12.3	14.1
65 years and over	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.3	1.1	1.3

Source: SO SR, LFS

The structure of the economically active population divided into 5-year age groups points to the gradual aging of the workforce in the Slovak Republic. On the one hand, the number of economically active persons in age groups up to 35 years decreased year on year. On the other hand, the number of economically active persons in age groups from 35 to 44 years and age groups over 55 years increased year on year. The number of economically active persons in age groups 45 to 54 years decreased as well.

Table 2.2 Economically active population by age, 2014

Age group	Total		year-on-year change	
	thousand persons	%	thousand persons	pp
Total	2,721.8	100.0	6.5	x
of which age group:				
15 – 19 years	19.2	0.7	-0.2	0.0
20 – 24 years	192.1	7.1	-5.6	-0.2
25 – 29 years	341.1	12.5	-11.2	-0.5
30 – 34 years	369.9	13.6	-7.0	-0.3
35 – 39 years	407.0	15.0	7.4	0.3
40 – 44 years	360.1	13.2	18.8	0.6
45 – 49 years	329.6	12.1	-4.2	-0.2
50 – 54 years	321.0	11.8	-2.8	-0.1
55 – 59 years	289.3	10.6	4.1	0.1
60 – 64 years	77.8	2.9	4.5	0.2
65 years and over	14.8	0.5	2.6	0.1

Source: SO SR, LFS

Youth (aged 15-24 years) accounted for 7.8 % of the total economically active population in 2014 and, due to an absolute year-on-year decline of their number (by almost 6 thousand), their share in the total economically active population in 2014 decreased slightly year on year (by 0.2 pp). The year-on-year development of economically active youth was affected by above-average growth rates of employed persons in this age group (by 4.5 thousand, relatively by 3.1 %, while the national average was 1.4 %), as well as a significant decrease in the number of unemployed youth (by 10.3 thousand, relatively by 14.1 % while the national average was 7.1 %).

Seniors (aged 55-64 years) accounted for 13.5 % of the total economically active population in 2014 and, due to absolute annual increase in their number (by 8.6 thousand), their share in the total economically active population in 2014 increased year on year by 0.3 pp. Within the economically active persons in this age group, the number of employed persons increased (by 9.2 thousand) and the number of the unemployed decreased (by 0.5 thousand).

In terms of education, the largest share of the population attained secondary specialised education with maturita¹² (about 33 %) and secondary vocational education without maturita (around 30 %). The highest level of economic activity rate in 2014 (over 80 %) was observed in the group university-educated people with a Master or PhD. degree, and the groups of people with secondary vocational education with maturita and secondary specialised education with maturita.

¹² Maturita is the final exam in graduating from secondary school. It is regulated by § 74 of the Act no. 245/2008 Coll. on Education, as amended.

Table 2.3 Rate of economic activity of population aged 15 – 64 years by the level of education, 2014

	in %			year-on-year change, pp		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total for SR	70.3	77.6	62.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
of which level of education						
basic	28.5	31.9	25.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
secondary vocational without maturita	76.3	82.7	66.9	-0.6	-1.2	0.2
secondary vocational with maturita	86.0	93.2	75.7	-3.4	-0.3	-7.6
secondary general with maturita	47.2	51.1	44.7	-2.3	-3.5	-1.4
secondary specialised with maturita	80.9	88.8	73.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
higher professional	75.3	90.8	68.0	-2.6	5.7	-6.7
university – Bachelor degree	61.4	63.6	60.1	5.3	6.6	4.6
university – Master degree	86.1	92.8	80.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9
university – PhD. degree	87.0	95.2	76.7	2.9	2.7	5.5
without school education	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.6

Source: SO SR, LFS

The share of individual regions in the total economically active population in 2014 ranged from 10.9 % to 14.5 %. The largest part of economically active population lives in the regions of Košice and Prešov (28.3 % of the total economically active population lives in the two regions). The highest share of employed in economically active population was observed in the region of Bratislava (94.0 %), the lowest in the regions of Banská Bystrica (81.7 %), Prešov (82.5 %) and Košice (84.4 %).

2.1.2 Development of employment

Employment can be monitored using several statistical surveys. The surveys differ in concepts of employment, definitions and data collection methodology.

One possibility for monitoring the development of the number of employed or employees are the **Social Insurance Agency statistics**. The Social Insurance Agency is a public body, administering the social insurance, i.e. sickness insurance, pension insurance (old-age and disability), accident insurance, guarantee insurance and unemployment insurance and collection, registration and assignment of compulsory pension saving contributions. Given the mandatory nature of social insurance and pension saving, Social Insurance Agency holds data on all employers and employees, who pay or for whom are paid social security contributions and compulsory pension saving contributions, including persons working under agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship as well as self-employed persons. Definitions of an employer, employee and self-employed person are given by the Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance, as amended. The Social Insurance Agency statistics do not include data on members of the Police Force, the Slovak Intelligence Service, the National Security Authority, Corps of Prison and Court Guard, Railway Police, Fire Fighting and Rescuing Corps, Mountain Rescue Service, customs officers, professional soldiers of the armed forces and extraordinary service soldiers, since their social security is covered by specific legislation. It also does not cover inhabitants of SR working abroad, or carry out work without obligation to pay social insurance (e.g. the self-employed with income below the established income of compulsory social security emergence). Development in the statistics of the Social Insurance Agency may be affected by legislative changes in the field of social insurance.

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic carries out two more surveys to monitor the evolution of employment, they differ in the data collection methodology.

The Labour Force Survey, carried out in households by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, provides internationally comparable data on economic activity, employment, unemployment and other important characteristics of the workforce of the Slovak population. The survey considers as employed all persons aged 15 and over who are working at least one hour for pay or profit (full-time or part-time job, permanent, temporary, casual or seasonal job) in the reference week, as well as

contributing (unpaid) family workers, professionals in military service, persons in civil service and persons working abroad. Data on the employed include persons not working in the reference week due to illness, holiday, maternity leave, studies, weather conditions and strike or dispute, except persons on long-term unpaid leave from work and persons on parental leave.

The enterprise statistics on labour survey, conducted by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, is based on a statistical survey in enterprises (enterprise reporting) and captures all economic activities. Employees are defined as permanent and temporary employees who are in a working relationship to the organization (in cooperatives where working relationship is part of the membership), regardless of their nationality. Short-time workers are covered as well. Persons on maternity leave, apprentices and trainees, persons working on the basis of the special non-employee agreements, private entrepreneurs and their companions (unless they have an employment contract with the organisation) are excluded. Employed persons are defined as employees and entrepreneurs.

2.1.2.1 Employment according to Social Insurance Agency statistics

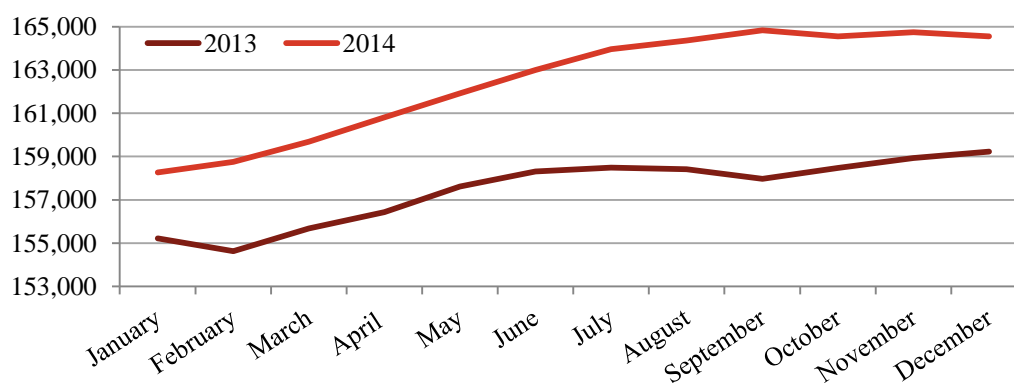
In 2014, the Social Insurance Agency recorded a monthly average of 162,455 employers who employed a monthly average of 1,750,652 employees in ordinary employment with a regular income and 50,897 employees in ordinary employment with irregular income. In addition to ordinary employment contracts, employers concluded agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship, with a monthly average of 440,074 agreements.

In 2014, the Social Insurance Agency recorded a monthly average of 224,138 self-employed persons with compulsory social insurance scheme.

In 2014, the trend in the number of employers changed and the average monthly number of employers increased year on year by 3.18 % (by 5,006). At the same time, the growth of the average monthly number of ordinary employment contracts with a regular income accelerated and increased by 1.94 % (by 33,333) in 2014. The average monthly number of ordinary employment contracts with irregular income grew by 8.11 % (by 3,818) and the average monthly number of agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship grew by 7.89 % (by 32,164). The average monthly number of self-employed persons decreased by 4.98 %, i.e. about 11,759 persons.

An increase, as well as a change of trend, occurred in the total number of registered insurance relationships. Overall, the Social Insurance Agency recorded 2,465,761 insurance relationships on average monthly in 2014, which was 57,557 more insurance relationships than in 2013 (by 2.39 %).

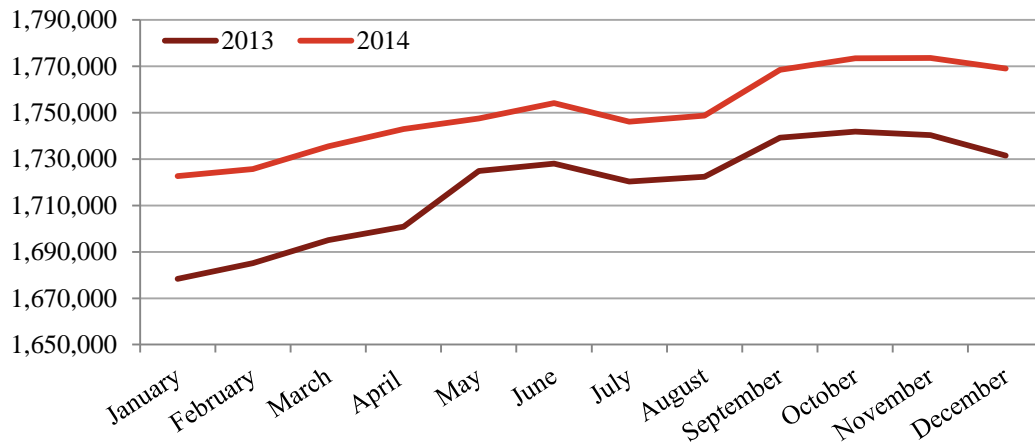
Graph 2.1 Number of employers registered in the Social Insurance Agency in 2013 and 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency

In December 2014, the Social Insurance Agency recorded 164,547 employers, an increase of 5,324 employers in comparison with December 2013 (2.34 %, above the annual average increase).

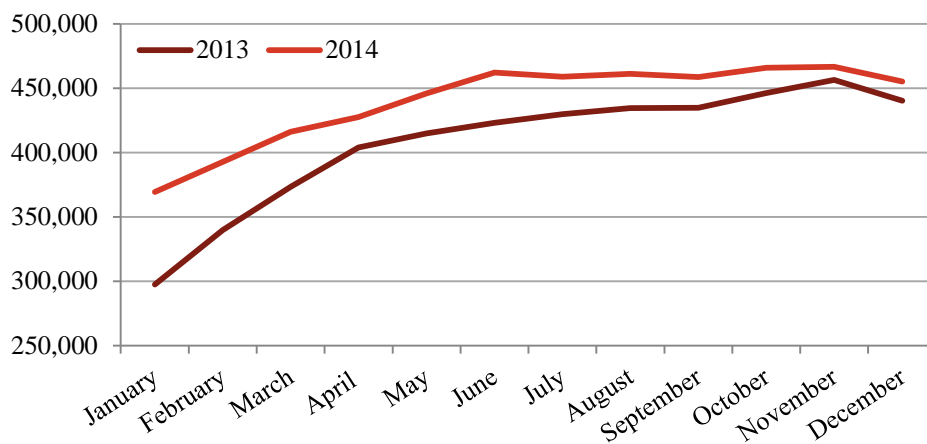
Graph 2.2 Number of ordinary employment contracts with regular income registered in the Social Insurance Agency in 2013 and 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency

In December 2014, the Social Insurance Agency registered 1,769,079 employment contracts with regular income, an increase of 37,630 (by 2.17 %, above the average annual increase) in comparison with December 2013.

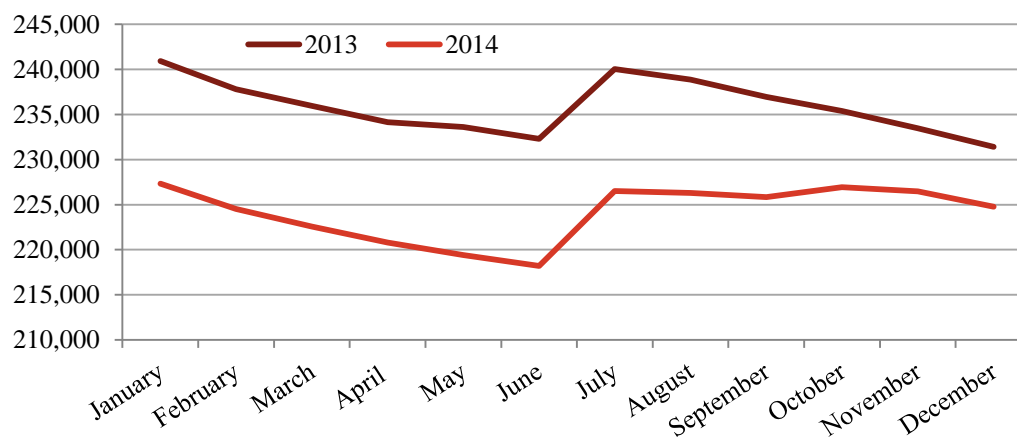
Graph 2.3 Number of ordinary agreements registered in the Social Insurance Agency in 2013 and 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency

In December 2014, the Social Insurance Agency registered 455,211 ordinary agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship, an increase of 14,895 agreements in comparison with December 2013 (by 3.38 %, below the average annual increase).

Graph 2.4 Number of self-employed persons registered in the Social Insurance Agency in 2013 and 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency

In December 2014, the Social Insurance Agency registered 224,758 self-employed persons, a decrease of 6,652 persons in comparison with December 2013 (by 2.87 %, below the average annual decline).

2.1.2.2 Employment according to Labour Force Survey¹³ by SO SR

The **development of employment** in the quarters of 2014 was characterized by a gradual acceleration in the annual growth – from 0.2 % in Q1 to 2.7 % in Q4. The total average number of employed persons in 2014 increased year on year by 33.7 thousand (by 1.4 %) to 2,363.0 thousand persons.

By the *status of employment*, the most significant increase was recorded in the number of employees (by 32.2 thousand, by 1.6 %). The number of self-employed persons increased slightly (by 1.4 thousand, by 0.4 %) as a result of an increased number of self-employed persons with employees (by 3.6 thousand, by 4.9 %). The number of self-employed persons without employees declined year on year (by 2.1 thousand, by 0.7 %). The number of contributing family workers increased by 0.1 thousand to 1.8 thousand persons.

By *gender*, the number of employed women increased (by almost 13 thousand) and so did the number of employed men (by about 21 thousand).

In 2014, the share of employed persons with *part-time jobs* increased. This form of work was used by an average of 5.2 % of the total number of employees (4.8 % in 2013). The share was traditionally higher for women (6.9 %) than for men (3.9 %).

By *age*, employment grew in 5-year age groups from 15 to 24 years, from 35 to 44 years and 55 and over. In age groups from 25 to 34 years and from 45 to 54 years, the number of employed persons decreased year on year.

Table 2.4 Number of employed persons by age in 2014 (annual average)

	Number of employed persons (thousand persons)	Share (in %)	Index 2014/2013
Total	2,363.0	100.0	101.4
of which age group:			
15 – 19 years	8.4	0.4	115.1
20 – 24 years	140.2	5.9	102.6
25 – 29 years	286.3	12.1	99.8
30 – 34 years	313.0	13.2	96.2
35 – 39 years	367.7	15.6	104.0
40 – 44 years	326.3	13.8	106.1
45 – 49 years	296.0	12.5	99.8
50 – 54 years	283.3	12.0	99.5
55 – 59 years	255.0	10.8	102.3
60 – 64 years	73.2	3.1	104.9
65 years and over	13.9	0.6	118.8

Source: SO SR, LFS

The development of employment by *education* is the result of development in the labour supply and labour demand. Compared with 2013, the number of the employed with secondary specialised education with maturita increased significantly. The largest relative decline in employment was recorded in the group of persons with secondary general education with maturita.

The largest share in the total employment was associated with persons with secondary specialised education with maturita, with secondary vocational education without maturita and with university education, which in 2014 accounted for about 85 % of total employment in SR.

¹³ LFS methodology is in accordance with international definitions and recommendations of ILO and Eurostat, including persons on maternity leave and working abroad for up to 1 year.

Table 2.5 Employed by level of education in 2014 (annual average)

Education	Number of employed (thousand persons)	Share (in %)	Index 2014/2013
Total	2,363.0	100.0	101.4
of which:			
Basic	85.9	3.6	93.9
Secondary vocational without maturita	678.7	28.7	96.9
Secondary vocational with maturita	146.1	6.2	159.2
Secondary general with maturita	91.6	3.9	91.5
Secondary specialised with maturita	809.7	34.3	97.6
Higher Professional	24.6	1.0	95.3
University	526.4	22.3	107.3
Without school education	0.1	0.0	-

Source: SO SR, LFS

By *regions*, the number of employed persons grew year on year in all regions (ranging from 0.1 % to 3.5 %), with the only exception of region of Trnava.

Table 2.6 Employed by regions in 2014 (annual average)

	Number of employed (thousand persons)	Share in SR (in %)	Index 2014/2013
SR total	2,363.0	100.0	101.4
of which:			
Region of Bratislava	315.6	13.4	100.1
Region of Trnava	261.6	11.1	99.9
Region of Trenčín	270.2	11.4	102.6
Region of Nitra	306.3	13.0	102.2
Region of Žilina	292.3	12.4	100.9
Region of Banská Bystrica	275.8	11.7	100.6
Region of Prešov	325.7	13.8	101.7
Region of Košice	315.7	13.4	103.5

Source: SO SR, LFS

Of the total number of employed persons in SR in 2014, 134.0 thousand persons **worked abroad**¹⁴. The number of short-term employed abroad decreased year on year by 2.4 thousand (by 1.8 %) and their share in the total employment of SR decreased by 0.2 pp to 5.7 %. Most people who have worked abroad were from the region of Prešov. Considering European countries, Slovak citizens worked most often in the Czech Republic and Austria. Among the persons working abroad, the most were employed in construction (30.3 %), industry (21.5 %) and health and social work activities (18.4 %).

¹⁴ Short-term employment abroad, i.e. persons who worked abroad up to one year, including commuting for unlimited time.

Table 2.7 Development of foreign labour migration by regions in 2014

	Employed abroad (thousand persons)	index 2014/2013	Share in SR (in %)	Share of employed abroad in total employment in SR, or region (in %)
SR total	134.0	98.2	100.0	5.7
of which:				
Region of Bratislava	5.9	77.6	4.4	1.9
Region of Trnava	4.8	72.7	3.6	1.8
Region of Trenčín	8.6	75.7	6.4	3.2
Region of Nitra	23.1	105.5	17.2	7.5
Region of Žilina	23.6	115.7	17.6	8.1
Region of Banská Bystrica	16.5	111.5	12.3	6.0
Region of Prešov	36.1	93.3	26.9	11.1
Region of Košice	15.5	102.0	11.6	4.9

Source: SO SR, LFS

The decrease in short-term foreign labour migration implies that the total employment growth in 2014 was affected by employment in the domestic economy, which, according to the LFS, increased by 1.7 % (by 36.1 thousand persons) and reached 2,229.0 thousand persons.

The employment rate for persons aged 20-64 years increased year on year by 0.9 pp to 65.9 %, an increase was recorded for both sexes (by 1 pp, to 73.2 % for males and by 0.8 pp, to 58.6 % for females).

By age, the highest specific employment rate was reached in 5-year age groups from 35 to 49 years (over 80 %). For men, the specific employment rate over 80 % was reached in all 5-year age groups from 30 to 49 years, for women the specific employment rate over 80 % was reached in 5-year age groups from 40 to 49 years (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 1).

Compared to 2013, the specific employment rate decreased only in the age group 30-34 years (by 1.6 pp). In the rest of the age groups, the specific employment rate increased year on year, ranging from 0.2 pp to 1.9 pp, with the biggest increase in age groups 35-39 years (by 1.9 pp), 55-59 years (1.8 pp) and 20-24 years and 45-49 years (both 1.6 pp).

The specific **youth employment rate (aged 15-24 years)** reached an average of 21.8 % (20.4 % in 2013), 26.9 % for men and 16.5 % for women. In comparison with 2013, it increased by 1.4 pp. The year-on-year growth was more pronounced for men (2.4 pp) than for women (0.3 pp).

The specific **senior employment rate (aged 55-64 years)** reached 44.8 % (53.2 % for men and 37.2 % for women) and compared with the previous year increased by 0.8 pp. It increased only for women (by 1.5 pp), for men the rate decreased by 0.1 pp (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 1).

By education, the highest specific employment rate was reached in groups with secondary vocational education with maturita (76.1 %) and university education (75.8 %). Compared with the total employment rate level in SR, above-average employment rates (70 % or more) were reached also in groups with secondary specialised education with maturita and higher professional education. On the other hand, the lowest (15.8 %) specific employment rate was reached in the group of persons with basic education (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 1).

Within regions, the highest employment rate of the population aged 20-64 years was reported in the region of Bratislava (74.9 %). On the other hand, the lowest employment rate of the population aged 20-64 years was observed in the region of Košice (61.5 %). Compared to 2013, the employment rate of population aged 20-64 years decreased slightly only in regions of Bratislava and Trnava, while in other regions the increase ranged from 0.5 pp to 2.1 pp.

Consequently, the trend of reducing inter-regional disparities in the rate of employment continued. Compared to the previous year, the maximum difference in employment rate of population aged 20-64 years between the regions decreased (from 15.6 pp in 2013 to 13.4 pp in 2014).

**Table 2.8 Employment rate aged 20 – 64 years by regions
(annual average in %)**

	Employment rate aged 20 – 64 years		Change 2014/2013 (pp)
	2013	2014	
SR total	65.0	65.9	0.9
Region of Bratislava	75.0	74.9	-0.1
Region of Trnava	69.6	69.4	-0.2
Region of Trenčín	66.1	67.9	1.8
Region of Nitra	65.1	66.7	1.6
Region of Žilina	63.8	64.3	0.5
Region of Banská Bystrica	62.7	63.2	0.5
Region of Prešov	61.6	62.3	0.7
Region of Košice	59.4	61.5	2.1

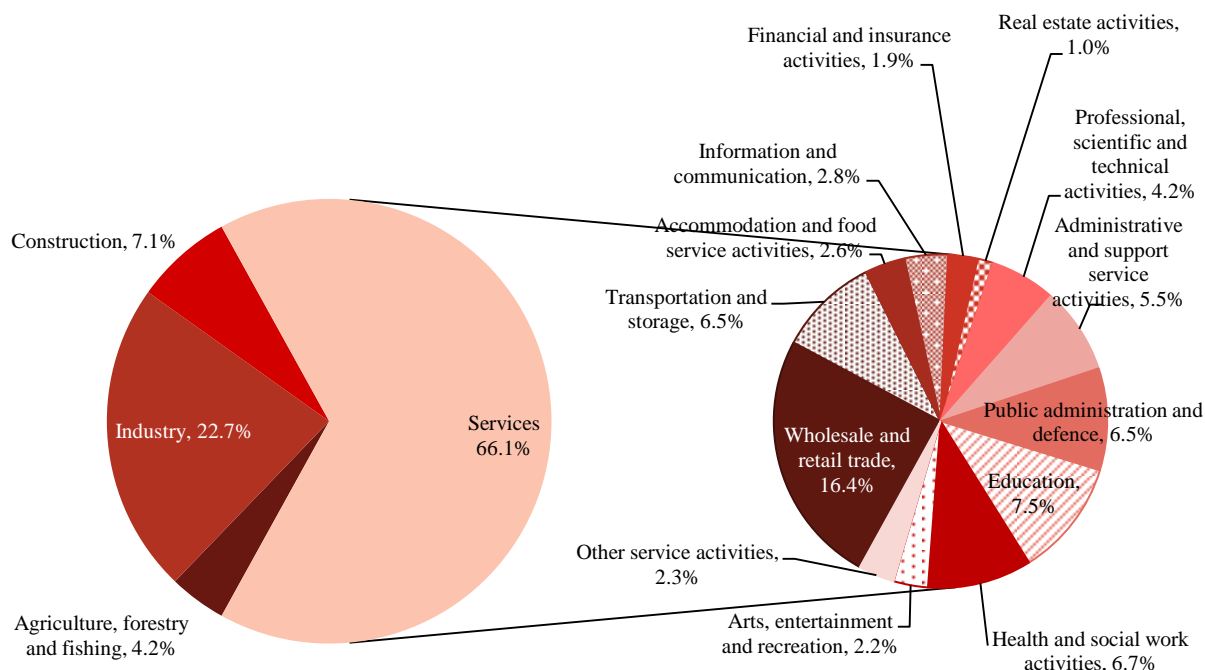
Source: SO SR, LFS

2.1.2.3 Employment according to statistical reporting by SO SR

According to the quarterly statistical reports, the average number of employed persons in the national economy in 2014 amounted to 2,204.6 thousand. Compared to 2013, it grew by 1.3 %, which represented an increase of 28.6 thousand persons in absolute terms.

Regarding the **sectorial structure** of employed persons in SR in 2014, 4.2 % of them worked in agriculture (as in 2013), 22.7 % in industry (a year-on-year increase by 0.1 pp), 7.1 % in construction (7.3 % in 2013) and 66.1 % in the services sector (65.9 % in 2013). Within the service sector, the largest share in total employment was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles (24.8 %), which decreased year on year by 0.1 pp (Table 2 in the Annex to Chapter 2).

Graph 2.5 Shares of employees by economic activities – 2014



Source: SO SR

In 2014, there was no significant change in the employment structure **by enterprise size**. Compared to 2013, employment increased in all categories of enterprises with fewer than 500 employees and in enterprises with more than 1,000 employees (ranging from 1.4 % to 3.8 %). In the categories of enterprises with 500-999 employees and entrepreneurs, the employment decreased. Small and medium enterprises, including entrepreneurs in 2014 contributed to the overall employment SR with 70.4 %, which was almost the same share as in 2013.

Table 2.9 Employment by size classes of enterprises in persons (annual average)

Number of employees	2013			2014		
	Persons	Index 2013/2012	Share in %	Persons	Index 2014/2013	Share in %
0 – 19	315,697	94.2	14.5	325,814	103.2	14.8
20 – 49	199,742	109.2	9.2	204,973	102.6	9.3
50 – 249	366,940	98.1	16.9	379,596	103.4	17.2
250 – 499	135,802	97.8	6.2	140,964	103.8	6.4
500 – 999	143,641	102.2	6.6	140,036	97.5	6.4
1 000 and over	366,483	100.0	16.8	371,763	101.4	16.9
Entrepreneurs (qualified estimation)	647,750	99.2	29.8	641,500	99.0	29.1
Total	2,176,053	99.3	100.0	2,204,646	101.3	100.0

Source: SO SR, *Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2013* (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2013, in Slovak only), *Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014* (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

By the end of 2014, SO SR registered 369,514 **individuals - entrepreneurs**, of which 337,182 were entrepreneurs without employees, 24,483 persons were operating in free occupations and 7,849 were self-employed farmers. Compared to 2013, their total number decreased by 12,699 persons (by 3.3 %), mainly due to a lower number of entrepreneurs without employees (by 15,527 persons). On the other hand, the number of persons operating in free occupations increased by 2,558 and the number of self-employed farmers increased by 270 persons.

The number of entrepreneurs without employees over the year decreased in all sectors with the strongest decline in the sector of transportation and storage (by 32 %).

In 2014, according to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, there were 40,786 **employees with disabilities**, i.e. 3.2 % of the average registered number of employees in Slovakia (data from enterprise reporting, less small organizations up to 19 employees, with an annual production of less than € 5 million). Compared to 2013, their number increased by 8.0 % (by 3,008 persons). The share of employees with disabilities in the total employment increased year on year by 0.1 pp.

2.1.2.4 Job vacancies

According to statistical reports by SO SR, in 2014, a total of 16,046 job vacancies were available in the national economy on average. Compared to 2013, the number increased by 6.6 % (by 998 vacancies). **In relative terms**, the biggest annual growth in the number of vacancies was recorded in sectors of professional, scientific and technical activities (by 144.3 %), agriculture (by 53.4 %), financial and insurance activities (by 37.1 %), industry (by 31.9 %), transport and storage (by 22.6 %) and construction (by 21.0 %). Increase in the number of vacancies was also recorded in wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and education. In the rest of the sectors, the number of job vacancies decreased year on year. The decline was most intense in administrative and support service activities (by 62.4 %).

In absolute terms, the highest increase in job vacancies was observed in manufacturing (by 576) and in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 491). On the other hand, a significant loss

of job vacancies was recorded in the administrative and support service activities (by 257) and health and social work activities (by 246).

From a regional perspective, in 2014, most vacancies were in the region of Bratislava (8,343), representing 52 % of the total average number of vacancies in SR. In other regions, the number ranged from 936 (region of Trenčín) to 1,449 (region of Banská Bystrica). In most regions (except the regions of Prešov and Košice), the number of job vacancies increased year on year.

Table 2.10 Job vacancies in 2014 by regions (annual average)

	Job vacancies		Index
	Number	Share in SR (in %)	2014/2013
SR total	16,046	100.0	106.6
of which:			
Region of Bratislava	8,343	52.0	102.2
Region of Trnava	1,144	7.1	135.7
Region of Trenčín	936	5.8	124.6
Region of Nitra	1,044	6.5	130.3
Region of Žilina	1,054	6.6	125.2
Region of Banská Bystrica	1,449	9.0	111.5
Region of Prešov	1,085	6.8	88.6
Region of Košice	991	6.2	88.2

Source: SO SR, Source: SO SR, Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

2.1.3 Development of unemployment

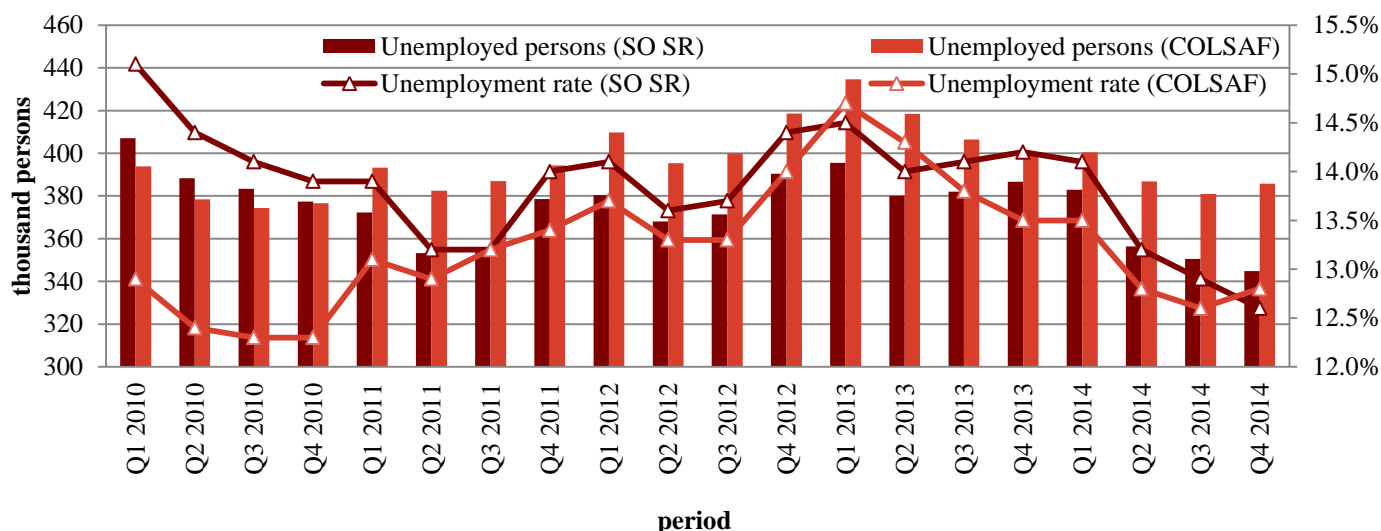
Unemployment, like employment, can be monitored using several conceptually different approaches.

The unemployment monitoring methodology *based on evidence of offices of labour, social affairs and family* differs significantly from the methodology of unemployment monitoring based on the LFS. It describes different populations due to a different definition of an unemployed person, depends on the motivation to register, as well as the legislative conditions of registration. Although not internationally comparable, it provides administrative data reported on a monthly basis and at the lowest administrative-territorial level.

The Labour Force Survey, carried out by SO SR in households, defines the unemployed in line with the ILO definition as persons aged 15 years and over who simultaneously meet the following three conditions:

1. they are not working for pay or profit during the reference week;
2. they are actively seeking work during the last four weeks or who found a job to start within a period of at most 3 months
3. they are able to start work in the next two weeks following the reference week.

Graph 2.6 Development of unemployment, comparison of data by SO SR and COLSAF

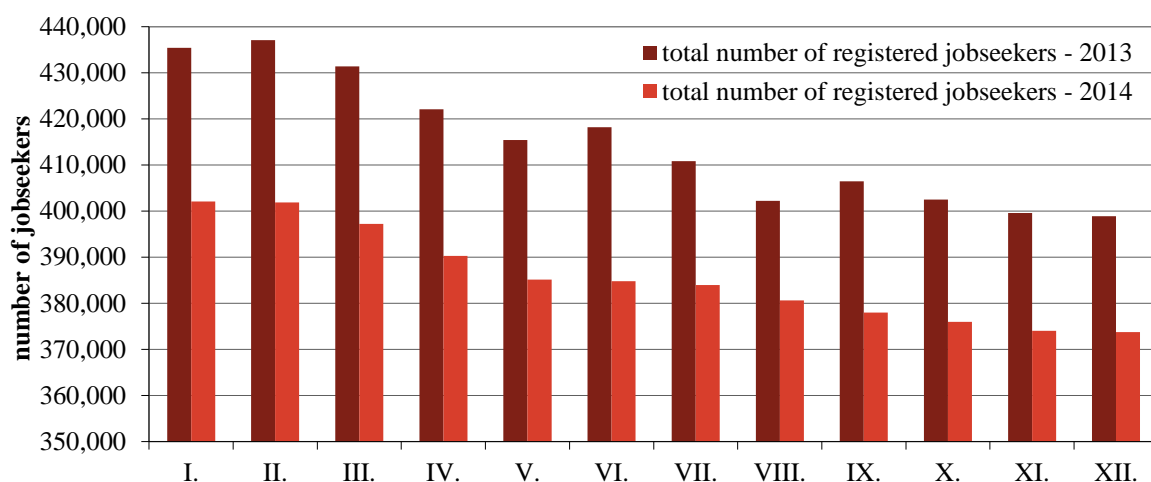


Source: SO SR (LFS), COLSAF

2.1.3.1 Unemployment according to evidence of offices of labour, social affairs and family

In 2014 in Slovakia, there were **385,661 registered jobseekers on average**. The development of registered unemployment in individual months was characterized by a positive downward trend throughout the year. The number of registered unemployed was lower in each month of 2014 than in the same month of the previous year, both for males and females. When deducting seasonal fluctuations, the number of registered jobseekers in the course of 2014 decreased also month on month. In comparison with 2013, the average monthly number of registered jobseekers fell by 29,345 persons, i.e. by 7.07 % (in 2013 there was a monthly average of 415,006 registered jobseekers). The reduction of unemployment was supported also by a targeted use of the instruments of active labour market policies, along with an individual approach to clients, thanks to the efficient implementation of projects supported by the European Structural Funds.

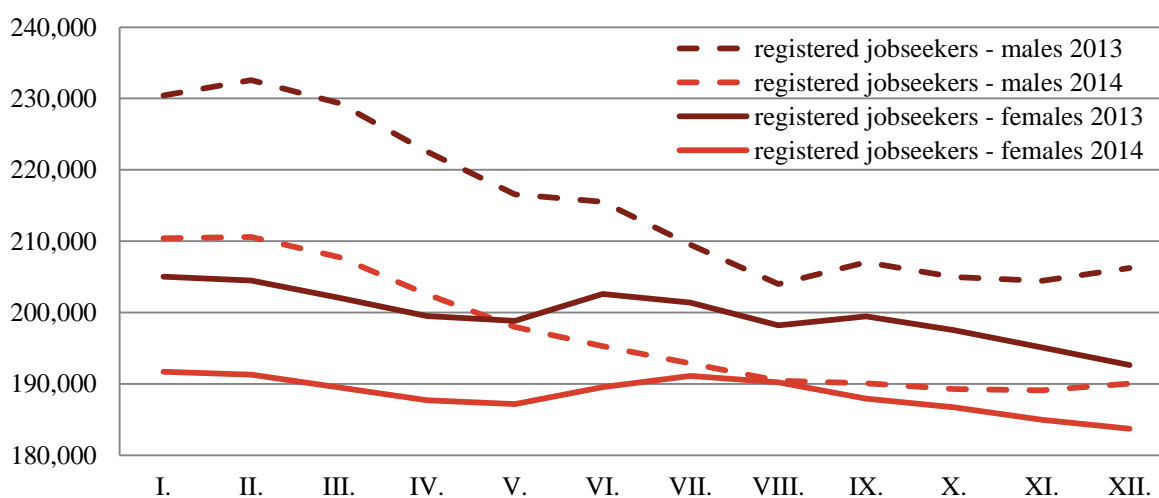
Graph 2.7 Number of registered jobseekers in individual months of 2013 and 2014



Source: COLSAF

Of the total average number of registered jobseekers, 188,464 were women (48.87 %). This represents a decrease of 11,271 persons compared to 2013 (approximately 199,735 women), respectively by 5.64 %. The greatest share of women in the total number of registered jobseekers in 2014 was recorded in the region of Nitra (52.76 %). In other regions, the proportion ranged from 46.09 % (the region of Prešov) to 52.50 % (the region of Trnava).

Graph 2.8 Number of unemployed males and females in individual months of 2013 and 2014

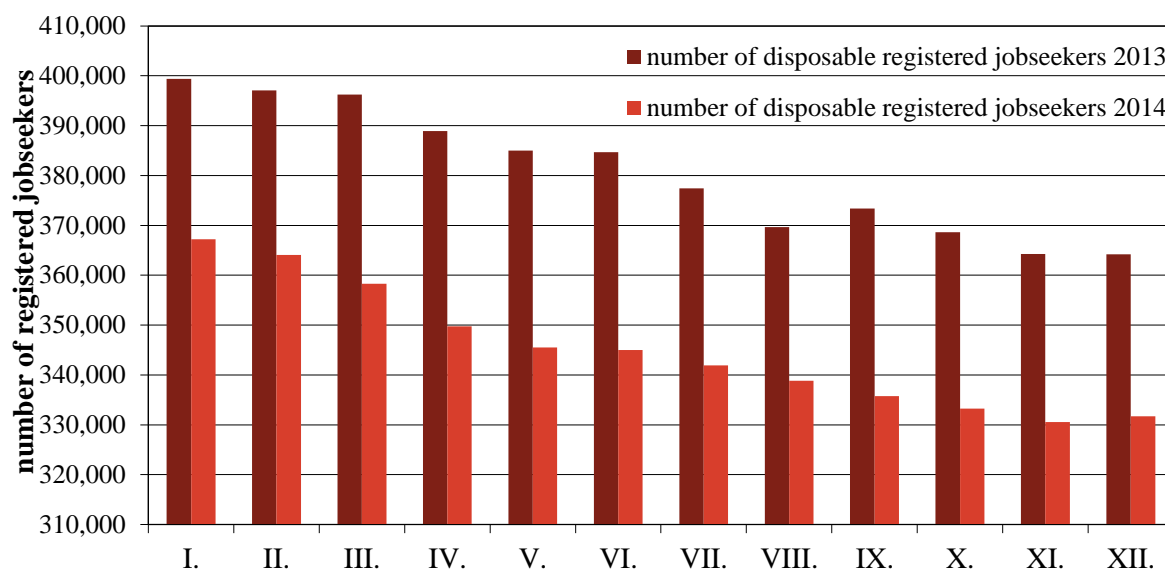


Source: COLSAF

The average number of available¹⁵ registered jobseekers in 2014 reached 345,149 persons. This represents a year-on-year decrease by 35,590 persons, i.e. by 9.35 % (in 2013 there were 380,739 available registered jobseekers on average).

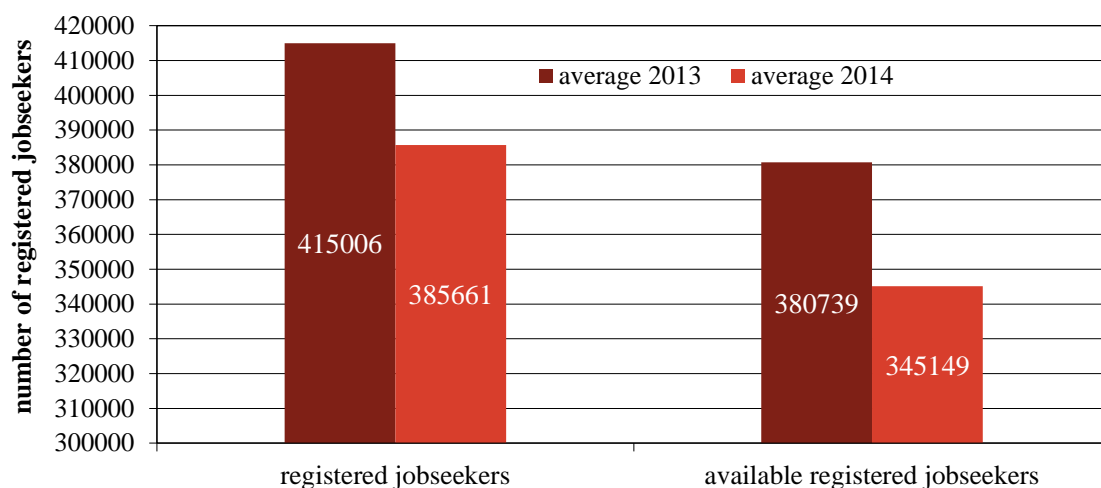
¹⁵ An available registered jobseeker is a jobseeker that can take up employment immediately after being offered a vacancy. It is a registered jobseeker with no objective obstacles for recruitment.

Graph 2.9 Number of available registered jobseekers in individual months of 2013 and 2014



Source: COLSAF

Graph 2.10 Comparison of average number of jobseekers in 2013 and 2014

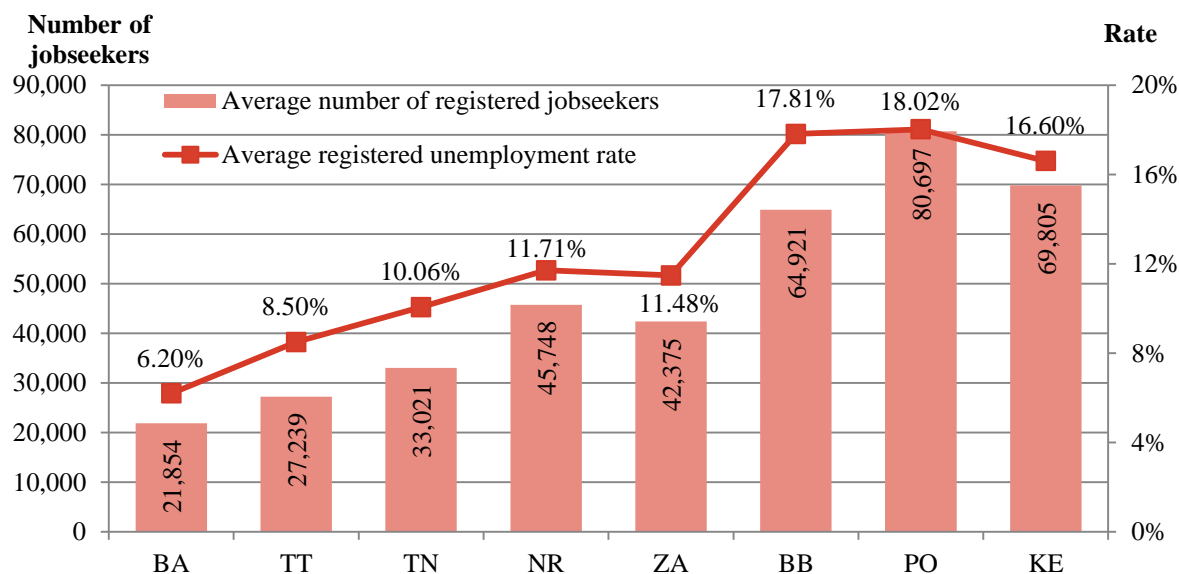


Source: COLSAF

The registered unemployment rate in individual quarters declined gradually during the year. It was lower in 2014 than in 2013 in all quarters. The average for 2014 reached 12.79 % (an average year-on-year decrease of 1.32 pp).

From a regional perspective, in 2014, the highest average rate of registered unemployment was recorded in the region of Prešov (18.02 %) and the lowest in the region of Bratislava (6.20 %). The national average registered unemployment rate (12.79 %) was exceeded, in addition to the region of Prešov, also in the region of Banská Bystrica (with an annual average of 17.81 %) and the region of Košice (with an annual average of 16.60 %).

Graph 2.11 Average registered unemployment rate and average number of registered jobseekers by regions in 2014

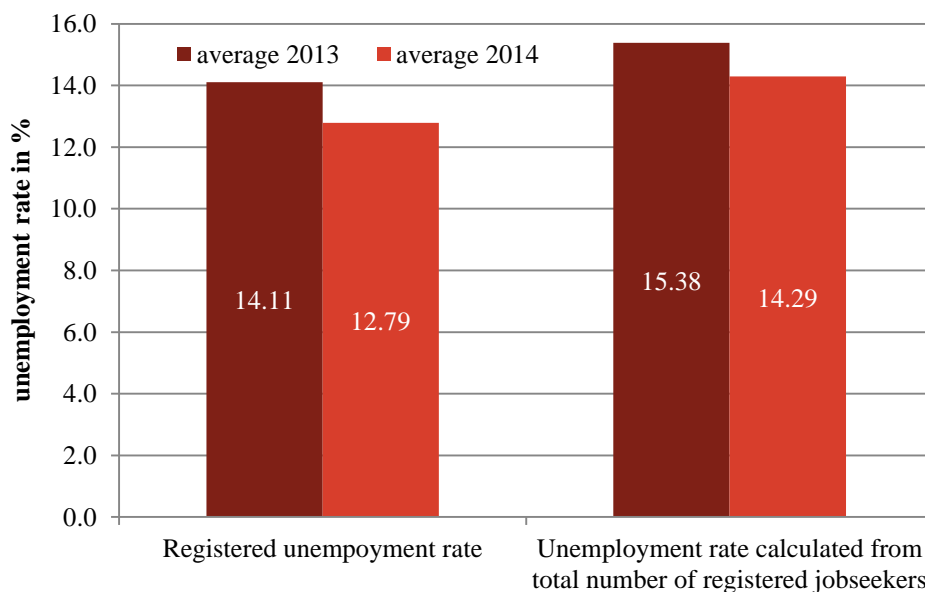


Source: COLSAF

In all regions of Slovakia except the region of Bratislava (an unchanged value of 6.20 %) a year-on-year decline of the average registered unemployment rate was achieved, ranging from 0.94 pp in the region of Trenčín to 2.02 pp in the region of Prešov. A year-on-year decline of average registered unemployment rate higher than the national average (1.32 pp) was recorded in four regions: Nitra (1.94 pp), Banská Bystrica (1.39 pp), Prešov (2.02 pp) and Košice (1.69 pp). There was a decrease of 1.12 pp in the region of Trnava and a decrease of 1.23 pp in the region of Žilina.

The unemployment rate calculated from the total number of registered jobseekers reached an average annual level of 14.29 % in 2014, representing a year-on-year decrease by 1.09 pp (15.38 % in 2013).

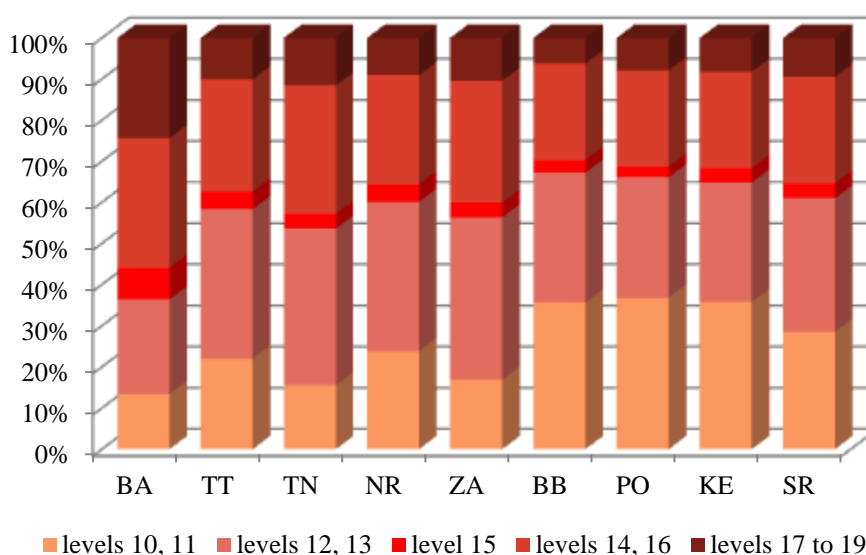
Graph 2.12 Average registered unemployment rate and unemployment rate calculated from total number of registered jobseekers in SR in 2013 and 2014



Source: COLSAF

The structure of registered jobseekers by education¹⁶ in 2014 has not changed in comparison with previous years. The average annual number of registered jobseekers was traditionally the highest among jobseekers with secondary vocational education (including lower secondary vocational education, i.e. levels 12 and 13), with a number of 125,116 persons and a share of 32.44 % and at most basic education (levels 10 and 11) with a number of 109,936 persons and a share of 28.51 %. The next group are registered jobseekers with secondary specialised education (level 14), with a number of 98,253 persons and a share of 25.48 %. A less numerous group are university-educated registered jobseekers (levels 17, 18 and 19) with a number of 36,613 persons and a share of 9.49 %, while most of them had a Master degree (29,412 persons, 7.63 %). The smallest group were the registered jobseekers with university education and a PhD. degree, with a number of 727 persons and a share of 0.19 %. Less numerous were also the groups of registered jobseekers with higher professional education (level 16), with a number of 1,608 persons and a share of 0.42 %, and the registered jobseekers with secondary general education (level 15), with a number of 14,007 persons and a share of 3.63 %.

Graph 2.13 The share of registered jobseekers by levels of education in regions of Slovakia in 2014



Source: COLSAF

In terms of regions, most registered jobseekers with basic or incomplete basic education (levels 10, 11) were in three regions. These were the regions of Košice (35.79 %), Prešov (36.82 %) and Banská Bystrica (35.64 %). In the regions of Žilina (39.42 %), Trenčín (38.03 %), Trnava (36.28 %) and Nitra (36.27 %), the biggest group were the registered jobseekers with lower secondary vocational and secondary vocational education (levels 12, 13). The largest group (31.54 %) in the number of registered jobseekers in the region of Bratislava were persons with secondary specialised and higher professional education (levels 14 and 16). Comparing year on year, there was no significant change in shares of the various educational groups of registered jobseekers in regions.

In terms of **age structure**, the largest group of registered jobseekers in 2014 were persons aged 20-24 years (55.6 thousand, 14.41 % of all registered jobseekers). Their share, together with the age

¹⁶ levels of education

10 Incomplete basic education	15 Secondary general education
11 Basic education	16 Higher professional education
12 Lower secondary vocational education	17 University education – Bachelor degree
13 Secondary vocational education	18 University education – Master degree
14 Secondary specialised education	19 University education – PhD. degree
N/A Not specified	

group of jobseekers aged 15-19 years was 17.74 % (68.4 thousand). The second largest group were the registered jobseekers aged 25-29 years, with a number of 49.5 thousand persons and a share of 12.83 %, followed by the registered jobseekers aged 35-39 years, with a number of 46.7 thousand persons and a share of 12.12 %.

Table 2.11 Structure of registered jobseekers by age in regions of Slovakia in 2014 (in %)

	15-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60+ years
Region of Bratislava	15.04	14.15	12.56	13.23	9.92	9.09	10.72	12.90	2.39
Region of Trnava	18.67	12.44	11.44	12.31	10.37	9.92	11.08	12.25	1.52
Region of Trenčín	18.39	12.88	10.29	11.23	9.73	10.40	12.01	13.29	1.79
Region of Nitra	15.85	11.83	10.99	12.24	10.95	10.79	12.44	13.22	1.68
Region of Žilina	19.71	12.34	10.22	11.14	10.54	10.82	11.58	11.93	1.72
Region of Banská Bystrica	16.45	12.14	11.39	12.56	11.06	11.26	11.82	11.88	1.45
Region of Prešov	19.81	13.66	11.77	11.88	11.00	10.49	10.62	9.43	1.35
Region of Košice	16.78	13.17	12.17	12.50	11.28	10.98	11.23	10.38	1.52
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	17.74	12.83	11.41	12.12	10.79	10.65	11.41	11.47	1.59

Source: COLSAF

In terms of duration of registration as a jobseeker in 2014, the average number of job seekers registered for more than 12 months was 209,495, a year-on-year decrease of 4,097 persons (1.92 %). The share of jobseekers registered for more than 12 months in the total number of registered jobseekers rose by 2.85 pp to 54.32 %. The average number of jobseekers registered for less than 12 months declined significantly (by 25,249 persons, 12.54 %). The number of jobseekers registered for more than 48 months increased by 5.83 % to 74,865 persons and accounted for 19.41 % of the total number of registered jobseekers. In the group of jobseekers registered for less than 48 months, most of the jobseekers were in the category of up to 3 months (62,117 persons, a share of 16.11 %). A year-on-year decline for all groups was observed, except for the groups of jobseekers registered for 31-36 months, 37-42 months and over 48 months.

The highest average number of female registered jobseekers in 2014 was reported in the group of those registered for more than 48 months (39,809 persons, 21.12 %). The second highest number of female registered jobseekers was in the group of registered for up to 3 months (28,981 persons, 15.38 %).

The average duration of registration as a jobseeker in 2014 decreased year on year to 17.39 months (it was 17.43 months in 2013).

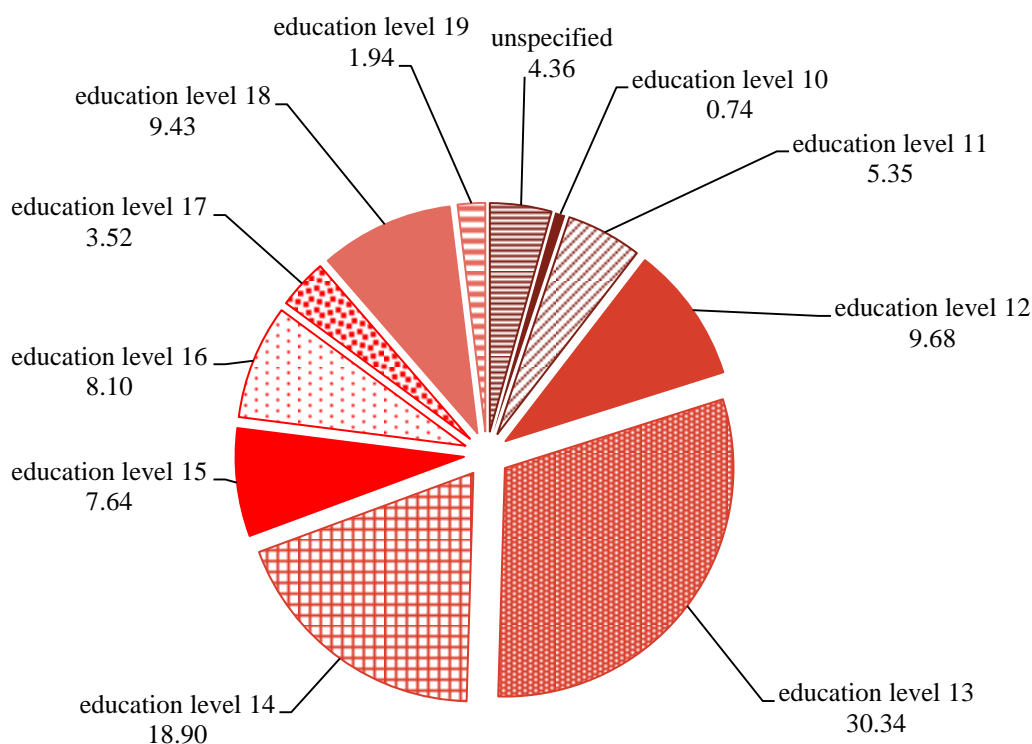
Table 2.12 Average number of registered jobseekers by duration of registration in months in 2014, by regions (in persons)

	total	up to 3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	13-18 months	19-24 months	25-30 months	31-36 months	37-42 months	43-48 months	over 48 months
Region of Bratislava	21,854	5,025	4,321	2,815	1,922	2,431	1,590	1,033	751	583	398	986
Region of Trnava	27,239	5,919	4,838	3,250	2,251	2,926	1,968	1,385	1,009	857	585	2,251
Region of Trenčín	33,021	6,674	5,230	3,551	2,568	3,545	2,587	1,855	1,364	1,116	847	3,685
Region of Nitra	45,748	7,940	6,646	4,552	3,375	4,792	3,593	2,730	2,116	1,804	1,352	6,848
Region of Žilina	42,375	7,874	6,460	4,462	3,349	4,671	3,429	2,495	1,810	1,501	1,121	5,205
Region of Banská Bystrica	64,921	8,686	7,053	5,118	3,913	5,857	4,786	3,934	3,034	2,534	2,001	18,005
Region of Prešov	80,697	10,767	8,861	6,443	5,109	7,527	6,184	5,239	4,044	3,354	2,684	20,486
Region of Košice	69,805	9,232	7,797	5,737	4,429	6,586	5,371	4,322	3,466	3,013	2,454	17,400
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	385,661	62,117	51,207	35,926	26,916	38,334	29,508	22,991	17,595	14,761	11,441	74,865

Source: COLSAF

In 2014, a monthly average of 8,318 **job vacancies** was reported at the local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (hereinafter referred to as local OLSAFs), representing an increase of 2,642 vacancies per month. **Considering demand structured by education** in 2014, the most vacancies required secondary vocational education (2,524 vacancies, 30.34 %) and secondary specialised education (1,572 vacancies, 18.90 %). The lowest number of job vacancies was available for registered jobseekers with incomplete basic education (61 vacancies, 0.74 %) and university education with PhD. degree (161 vacancies, 1.94 %).

Graph 2.14 Job vacancies in 2014 by education requirements

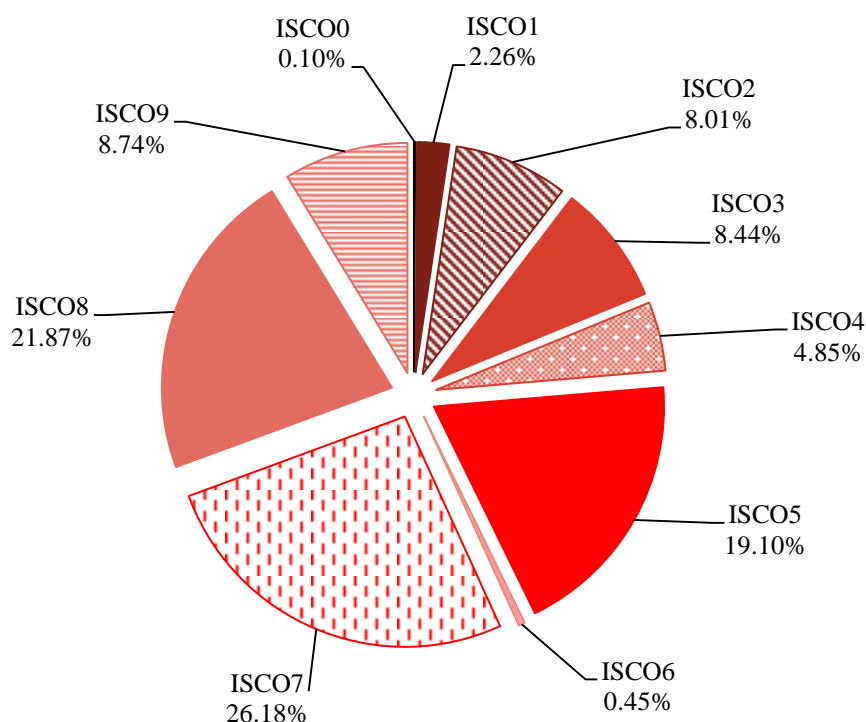


Source: COLSAF; Levels of education are defined in the footnote 15

By regions, the highest number of job vacancies for jobseekers with secondary vocational education was reported in the region of Prešov (668 vacancies) and the lowest in the region of Košice (125 vacancies). The highest number of vacancies for jobseekers with secondary specialised education was reported in the regions of Prešov (303 vacancies) and (236 vacancies) and the lowest in the region of Trenčín (113 vacancies).

According to the SK ISCO-08 classification¹⁷, in 2014 the most job vacancies reported at local OLSAFs were jobs for craft and related trades workers (2,178 vacancies, 26.18 %), for plant and machine operators and assemblers (1,819 vacancies, 21.18 %) and for service and sales workers (1,589 vacancies, 19.10 %). The least vacancies reported were jobs for skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (37 vacancies, 0.45 %).

Graph 2.15 Job vacancies in 2014 by SK ISCO-08



Source: COLSAF

From a regional perspective, the highest average monthly number of reported job vacancies in 2014 was in the region of Bratislava (1,549 vacancies) and Prešov (1,460 vacancies). The lowest average monthly number of vacancies was in the region of Košice (672 vacancies). In terms of required professions, most vacancies were jobs for craft and related trades workers, of which most (649 vacancies) in the region of Prešov. The second most desirable group were plant and machine operators and assemblers. Of this group, most vacancies were offered in the regions of Trnava (426 vacancies) and Bratislava (384 vacancies).

¹⁷ **SK ISCO-08**

- 1 Managers
- 2 Professionals
- 3 Technicians and associate professionals
- 4 Clerical support workers
- 5 Service and sales workers
- 6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7 Craft and related trades workers
- 8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
- 9 Elementary occupations
- 0 Armed forces occupations

Disadvantaged jobseekers

For the purpose of Act no. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and amending and supplementing certain laws as amended, a jobseeker is considered to be a disadvantaged jobseeker if he/she is:

- a) a citizen under 26 years of age, who has completed the appropriate level of education in full-time study less than two years ago and, before registering as a jobseeker, had no regular paid employment (school-leavers)
- b) a citizen over 50 years of age
- c) a citizen registered in the register of jobseekers for at least 12 consecutive months. (long term unemployed) (Till 1 May 2013, it was a citizen registered in the register of jobseekers for at least 12 months from the previous 16 months.)
- d) a citizen with less than secondary vocational education
- e) a citizen who had no regular paid employment for at least 12 consecutive calendar months before registering as a jobseeker
- f) a third country national who has been granted asylum or has been granted subsidiary protection
- g) a citizen living as a solitary adult with one or more people dependent on his/her care or caring for at least one child before the end of compulsory education
- h) a health-disabled citizen.

These conditions define persons who have difficulties entering the labour market due to their age, duration of their jobseeker registration, lack of practice, health, inability to continue the previous job, family reasons or position in society, and, therefore, require intensified care.

Table 2.13 Average number of disadvantaged jobseekers in 2014 by regions (in persons)

Disadvantaged jobseekers according to § 8 of the Act no. 5/2004 Coll.								
	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)
Region of Bratislava	1,698	5,673	7,771	3,406	12,134	0	132	405
Region of Trnava	2,382	6,761	10,981	6,142	16,682	1	85	823
Region of Trenčín	2,968	8,929	14,998	5,938	20,010	0	200	1,871
Region of Nitra	3,229	12,488	23,236	11,270	29,823	0	491	1,088
Region of Žilina	4,089	10,679	20,231	8,485	28,351	0	112	1,650
Region of Banská Bystrica	3,492	16,310	40,151	24,002	45,942	2	367	1,848
Region of Prešov	5,661	17,246	49,518	32,024	59,526	0	210	3,167
Region of Košice	4,210	16,128	42,610	25,369	50,931	3	362	1,949
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	27,728	94,215	209,495	116,636	263,398	6	1,950	12,800

Source: COLSAF

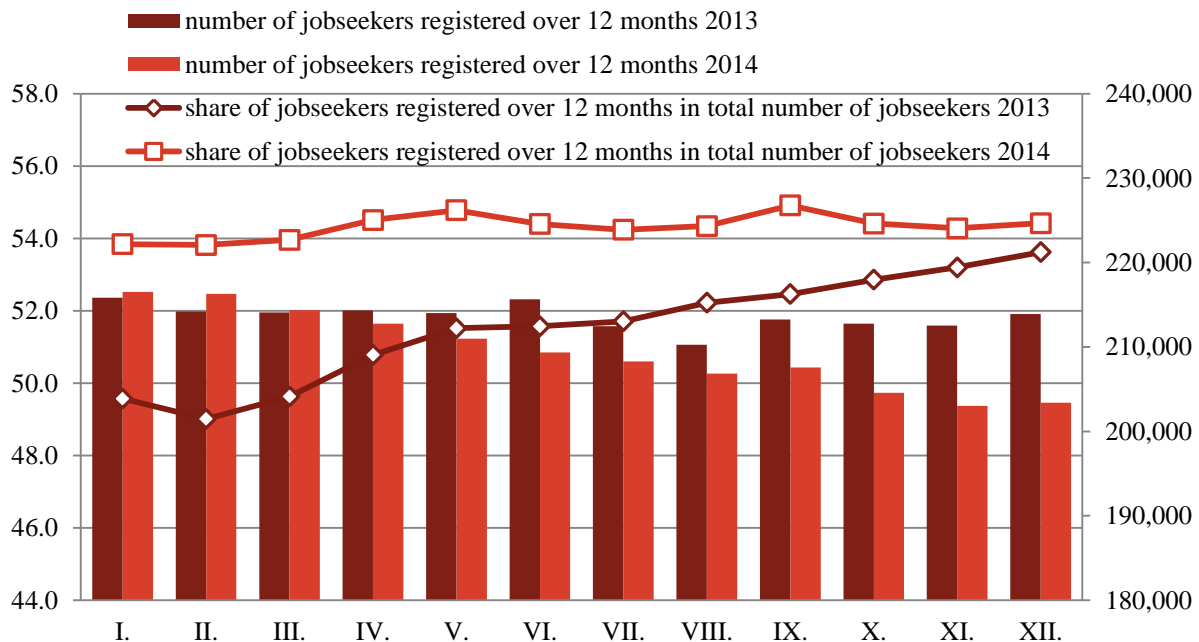
In regional terms, the highest number of disadvantaged jobseekers in all groups (except for letter g) was recorded in the region of Prešov. High numbers of disadvantaged jobseekers were recorded also in the regions of Košice and Žilina. In all regions of Slovakia in 2014, the most numerous groups of disadvantaged jobseekers were jobseekers with no regular paid employment for 12 months prior to enrolment and the long-term registered jobseekers.

The largest group of disadvantaged jobseekers are citizens who **had no regular paid employment for at least 12 consecutive calendar months** before registering as jobseekers, i.e. had no job that lasted at least six consecutive months. In 2014, there were on average 263,398 of them, representing a year-on-year increase by 13,171 persons (2013 – 250,227 persons). Their share in the total average number of registered jobseekers was 68.29 %, representing an increase of 8.0 pp in comparison with 2013 (60.29 %).

The second most numerous group of disadvantaged jobseekers are those **registered for over 12 consecutive months**. In 2014, 209,495 registered jobseekers were registered over 12 months

on average. Their total number decreased by 4,096 persons (1.92 %) compared to 2013. The share of long-term registered in the total number of registered jobseekers in 2014 averaged at 54.32 %, an increase of 2.85 pp compared to 2013 (51.47 %).

Graph 2.16 The number of jobseekers registered over 12 months and their share in the total number of registered jobseekers



Source: COLSAF, until 31. 4. 2013, this category of disadvantaged jobseekers was defined as consisting of persons registered as jobseekers for at least 12 of the last 16 months, from 1. 4. 2014 the category includes jobseekers registered for at least 12 consecutive months

The average monthly number of registered jobseekers who were **school-leavers** reached 27,728 persons in 2014, and it increased by 643 persons in comparison with 2013 (27 085 jobseekers). Their share in the total average number of jobseekers increased year on year by 0.66 pp from 6.53 % in 2013 to 7.19 % in 2014.

The development in the number of school-leaver jobseekers is cyclical and is affected mainly by the inflow of school-leavers into the register in accordance with the schedule of the school year for secondary schools and universities. The inflow of school-leavers generally peaks in September, when, after the holidays of secondary and vocational schools, the school-leavers get recorded at local OLSAF. Another high inflow occurs in June due to the inflow of university graduates. Outflow is more pronounced in September, when some of the school-leavers leave the register to continue their education.

At the end of 2014, the local OLSAF registered 26,417 unemployed full-time study school-leavers, representing 7.1 % of the total number of registered jobseekers. Compared with the same period of the previous year (28,702 persons) this represented a decline by 2,285 school-leavers (8 %). Their share in the total number of registered jobseekers at the end of 2013 amounted to 7.2 %. In terms of educational structure, the largest group in 2014 were school-leavers with secondary specialised education, with a number of 13,070 persons (49.5 % of all registered school-leaver jobseekers). A specific group were university graduates with a Master degree, with a number of 5,044 persons and a share of 19.1 % of the total number of registered school-leaver jobseekers (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 4). By the field of study, the largest share (53.6 %) formed the “Social Sciences and Services” graduates, with nearly 14.2 thousand persons. While their number decreased year on year by 947 persons, the share increased by 1.0 pp. The second largest group were “Technical Sciences” graduates with 9.0 thousand persons and a share of 34.2 %.

In 2014, the average monthly number of registered jobseekers **over 50 years of age** was 94,215. In comparison with 2013 (97,632 persons), this represented a decrease of 3,417 persons (3.50 %).

Their share in the total number of registered jobseekers was 24.43 %, an increase by 0.90 pp compared to 2013 (23.53 %).

In 2014, there was an average of 12,800 **health-disabled** registered jobseekers and their number increased year on year by 1,141 persons. The share of health-disabled jobseekers in the total number of registered jobseekers in 2014 was 3.32 %, increasing by 0.51 pp year on year.

The share of jobseekers living as solitary adults with one or more persons dependent on their care or caring for at least one child before the end of compulsory education in the total number of registered jobseekers in 2014 increased by 0.3 pp to 0.56 %. In 2014, their number reached an average of 1,950 persons, which was 1,908 more than in 2013.

Table 2.14 The share of selected disadvantaged groups of registered jobseekers in total number of jobseekers (in %)

Disadvantaged jobseekers	2013	2014	year-on-year change (pp)
School-leavers	6.53	7.19	0.66
Registered jobseekers over 50 years of age	23.53	24.43	0.89
Jobseekers registered over 12 months	51.47	54.32	2.85
Health-disabled registered jobseekers	2.81	3.32	0.51

Source: COLSAF

2.1.3.2 Unemployment according to Labour Force survey by SO SR

According to the **Labour Force Survey carried out by the Statistical Office** of the Slovak Republic, the development of unemployment in the individual quarters of 2014 was characterized by a gradual acceleration in the year-on-year rate of decline in both unemployment (from 3.2 % in Q1 to 10.8 % in Q4) and unemployment rate (from 14.1 % in Q1 to 12.6 % in Q4). In Q4 of 2014, the number of unemployed was the lowest since Q3 of 2009.

Over the year 2014, the **number of unemployed** in Slovakia decreased by 27.3 thousand persons (by 7.1 %) to 358.7 thousand persons. The year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons was greater for males, since the number of unemployed men decreased by 7.9 % or 16.7 thousand persons. The number of unemployed women in the same period decreased by 6.0 % or 10.5 thousand persons.

The average unemployment rate reached 13.2 % (males 12.9 % and females 13.6 %) and dropped by 1.0 pp (males 1.1 pp and females 0.9 pp).

The difference in the levels of unemployment rate between males and females increased year on year. In 2014, the unemployment rate of males was 0.7 pp lower than unemployment rate of females, while in 2013 the gap was 0.5 pp.

The specific **youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24 years)** decreased by 3.9 pp year on year to 29.7 %, while the decline was more pronounced for males (by 5.4 pp to 29.5 %) than females (by 1.5 pp to 30.1 %).

The specific **senior unemployment rate (aged 55-64 years)** decreased by 0.5 pp year on year, reaching 10.6 % and decreasing only for males (0.9 pp to 9.7 %). In contrast, for females in that age group, the unemployment rate increased year on year by 0.1 pp to 11.8 %.

Table 2.15 Unemployment by age in 2014 (annual average)

	thousand persons	Unemployed share in SR (in %)	Index 2014/2013	Unemployment rate in %	Unemployment rate year-on-year change (pp)
SR total	358.7	100.0	92.9	13.2	-1.0
of which age group:					
15 – 19 years	10.8	3.0	89.3	56.0	-6.6
20 – 24 years	51.9	14.5	85.1	27.1	-3.7
25 – 29 years	54.9	15.3	83.8	16.1	-2.5
30 – 34 years	56.9	15.9	110.1	15.4	-1.7
35 – 39 years	39.3	11.0	85.6	9.7	-1.8
40 – 44 years	33.8	9.4	100.0	9.4	-0.5
45 – 49 years	33.6	9.4	90.6	10.2	-0.9
50 – 54 years	37.7	10.5	96.4	11.8	-0.3
55 – 59 years	34.3	9.6	95.3	11.9	-0.7
60 – 64 years	4.7	1.3	134.3	6.0	-1.2
65 years and over	0.9	0.3	180.0	6.5	-2.2

Source: SO SR, LFS

By education, the highest unemployment rate was reached in the group of persons with basic education (44.4 %), the figure being more than three times higher than the overall unemployment rate, and vice versa, the lowest rate was observed in the group of persons with university education (6.4 %), the figure being less than half of the average. The unemployment rate lower than the overall average was recorded also in groups with higher professional education, secondary specialised education with maturita and secondary vocational education with maturita (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 3).

In 2014, the number of unemployed fell year on year in all *regions*, with the exception of the region of Trnava, ranging from 2.5 % in the region of Žilina to 16.6 % in the region of Košice. Most of the unemployed were located in the regions of Eastern Slovakia (Prešov and Košice) and the south of Central Slovakia (Banská Bystrica), where also the highest unemployment rate was recorded.

Considering the development of the unemployment rate, in 2014 the unemployment rate decreased year on year in all regions (except the region of Trnava). The positive fact is that, in addition to an above-average decline in the unemployment rate in the region of Žilina, the regions with the highest unemployment rate in the long term (regions of Košice and Banská Bystrica) reported an above-average decline as well.

Significant regional differences in unemployment rates remained. A below-average unemployment rate was recorded in four regions (Bratislava, Trnava, Trenčín and Nitra) and a rate slightly above the national average was observed in the region of Žilina. Highly above-average unemployment rates remained also in 2014 in the regions of Košice, Prešov and Banská Bystrica.

Table 2.16 Unemployment by regions in 2014 (annual average)

	thousand persons	Unemployed	Index 2014/2013	Unemployment rate	
		share in SR (in %)		in %	year-on-year change (pp)
SR total	358.7	100.0	92.9	13.2	-1.0
of which:					
Region of Bratislava	20.0	5.6	93.5	6.0	-0.4
Region of Trnava	36.9	10.3	101.4	12.4	0.2
Region of Trenčín	25.3	7.1	91.7	8.6	-0.9
Region of Nitra	41.2	11.5	90.5	11.9	-1.3
Region of Žilina	46.0	12.8	87.5	13.6	-0.4
Region of Banská Bystrica	61.7	17.2	92.6	18.3	-1.3
Region of Prešov	69.2	19.3	96.8	17.5	-0.7
Region of Košice	58.4	16.3	83.4	15.6	-3.1

Source: SO SR, LFS

2014 saw a decrease in short-term unemployment (up to 6 months) as well as in the medium-term (6 months to 1 year), and even in the long-term unemployment (1 year or over). The long-term unemployment rate (the share long-term unemployed in the total number of economically active population) dropped by 0.7 pp (from 9.5 % in 2013 to 8.8 % in 2014).

The decline in the overall unemployment was affected by *long-term unemployment*. The absolute number of long-term unemployed decreased year on year (by about 18 thousand, respectively by 7.0 %), and the decrease in long-term unemployed caused almost 65 % of the overall decline in the number of unemployed persons in 2014.

The high proportion of long-term unemployed in the total number of unemployed in Slovakia (more than 60 % of the unemployed were without work for more than one year) persists and has a significant impact on the overall level of unemployment in Slovakia. Very-long-term unemployment (unemployed for more than two years) still persists, accounting for almost 50 % of total unemployment and almost two thirds of the total number of long-term unemployed.

Table 2.17 Unemployment by length of duration in 2014 (annual average)

Duration of unemployment	Number of unemployed (thousand persons)	Share of total number of unemployed (in %)	Index 2014/2013
Total	358.7	100.0	92.9
of which:			
up to 1 month	23.0	6.4	96.2
1 month to 3 months	22.2	6.2	98.2
3 months to 6 months	26.7	7.4	87.3
6 months to 1 year	47.3	13.2	91.1
1 year or over, of which:	239.6	66.8	93.2
1 to 2 years	64.5	18.0	105.4
over 2 years	175.1	48.8	120.6

Source: SO SR, LFS

2.1.4 Active labour market measures

2.1.4.1 Evaluation of legislation changes in employment services in 2013

Employment Services Act

The reform of active labour market policies (ALMP) from 1 May 2013 reduced the administrative burden and increased efficiency in the provision of ALMP measures in 2014. The freed administrative capacity was used to ensure a more individualised professional counselling and employment services for disadvantaged jobseekers (school-leavers, long-term unemployed, etc.). In 2014, the job creation support for young people continued through projects of creation of new jobs for jobseekers up to 29 years, by covering part of the employers' labour costs from the European Social Fund.

The active labour market measures were used in the labour market to motivate employers to create new jobs for jobseekers, support the creation of real jobs at local and regional level and to support job retention in small enterprises and medium-sized enterprises.

Active labour market measures (ALMM) in the reporting period were realized principally through the application of the Act no. 5/2004 Coll. on Employment Services and amending and supplementing certain laws as amended (the Employment Services Act), which was amended, with effect from 1 January 2014, by:

- **Act no. 352/2013 Coll.**, amending and supplementing Act no. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended, and amending and supplementing certain laws; amending the Employment Services Act in article XVII. The amendment removed the obligation of legal and physical entities to submit financial statements with applications according to § 29 and in meeting the obligations pursuant to § 31 to reduce administrative burdens and not to require documents that can be obtained from other public authorities.
- **Act no. 436/2013 Coll.**, amending and supplementing Act no. 523/2004 Coll. on Budgetary Rules and amending certain laws, as amended; amending the Employment Services Act in article IV. The amendment stipulated that the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic shall receive data on registered jobseekers from COLSAF and local OLSAFs for the purpose of compiling, evaluating and forecasting the general government budget.
- **Act no. 495/2013 Coll.**, amending and supplementing Act no. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, and amending and supplementing certain laws; amending the Employment Services Act in article III. This amendment:
 - transposed the Directive 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 13 December 2011 on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member state and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (Directive 2011/98/EU) to the Slovak legal system.
 - established a single application procedure leading to a single permit encompassing the temporary residence permit and the work permit and a single application procedure leading to the Blue Card of the European Union within one administrative act. It introduced a more efficient application process of third-country nationals for obtaining a single permit for residence and work in one place. The Directive 2011/98/EU applies also to third-country nationals who reside legally in the Slovak Republic for purposes other than work and are allowed to work, this shall be indicated in their residence permit as "authorization to work".
 - modified the conditions for granting a work permit for third-country nationals in the Slovak Republic. Work permits are issued by the local OLSAFs, which also issue a certificate of the possibility of filling a vacancy. The certificates of the possibility of filling a vacancy corresponding to highly qualified employment are issued by the COLSAF.
 - extended the scope of the COLSAF to cancelling a certificate of the possibility of filling a vacancy corresponding to highly qualified employment (for the purpose of granting Blue Cards) and keeping a central register of issued and revoked certificates of the possibility of filling a vacancy corresponding to highly qualified employment, issued and revoked certificates of the possibility of filling a vacancy and issued and withdrawn work permits.

- extended the scope of the local OLSAFs to issuing and revoking certificates of the possibility of filling a vacancy (for the purpose of granting temporary residence for employment purposes, i.e. the single permit) and keeping records of issued and revoked certificates of the possibility of filling a vacancy and issued a withdrawn work permits.
- established, for the purposes of the Employment Services Act, that the employer may only employ a third-country national
 - who holds a certificate of the possibility of filling a vacancy and was granted temporary residence for employment purposes,
 - who holds a Blue Card of the European Union,
 - who holds a work permit and was granted temporary residence for employment purposes, unless special legislation states otherwise,
 - who holds a work permit and was granted temporary residence for family reunification purposes,
 - who holds a work permit and was granted temporary stay of a third-country national who has a status of long-term resident of EU member state, unless special legislation states otherwise, or
 - who is not required to hold a certificate of the possibility of filling a vacancy corresponding to highly qualified employment, a certificate of the possibility of filling a vacancy or a work permit.
- established the employer's obligation to inform the local OLSAF about the number and characteristics of the job vacancies before applying for:
 - a work permit for selected groups of third-country nationals,
 - a temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment for a third-country national or
 - the Blue Card of the European Union for third-country national.
- established an obligation for domestic legal entities and domestic natural persons, before entering a contract under which there a third-country national will be required to work in the Slovak Republic, to obtain consent from the local OLSAF regarding the numbers and professions of the workers and the period of their work.
- clarified the employer's obligations associated with the employment of an EU member state national and a third-country national.

2.1.4.2 ALMM to support employability and employment growth and their implementation in 2014

According to the Employment Services Act, in 2014, these ALMM were offered to the registered jobseekers, job changers and employees, to place or retain them in the labour market:

a) increasing employability of registered jobseekers and job changers

- Information and advisory services (§ 42)
- Professional advisory services (§ 43)
- Work preparation and training of a registered jobseeker (§ 46)
- Contribution to graduate practice (§ 51)
- Contribution for activation programmes in the form of minor services for the municipality or self-governing region (§ 52)
- Contribution for activation programmes in the form of voluntary service (§ 52a)

b) support of employment creation and retention

- Employment mediation (§ 32)
- Work preparation and training of employees (§ 47)
- Contribution to self-employment (§ 49)
- Contribution to support the employment of disadvantaged jobseekers (§ 50)
- Integration of disadvantaged jobseekers in a social enterprise (§ 50b)
- Contribution to support development of local and regional employment (§ 50j)
- Contribution to support job retention (§ 50k)
- Contribution for commuting to work (§ 53)
- Contribution for resettlement for work (§ 53a)

- Contribution for transport to work (§ 53b)
- Contribution for creation of new jobs (§ 53d)
- Financial support for employment retention in small and medium sized enterprises (§ 53e)
- Projects and programmes (§ 54)
- Contribution for establishing a sheltered workshop or workplace (§ 56)
- Contribution for retaining the employment of a person with disability (§ 56a)
- Contribution to self-employment of a person with disability (§ 57)
- Contribution for activities of an assistant at work (§ 59)
- Contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or workplace and transportation costs of employees (§ 60).

Most of the ALMM were implemented through national projects financed by the European Social Fund and co-financed from the state budget. In 2014, a total of 519,653 jobseekers, job changers, employees/jobs were supported (a year-on-year increase by 107,533, respectively by 26.1 %) with a total amount of funds of over € 129 million (a year-on-year increase by € 1.9 million, respectively by 1.49 %). An overview of the application of individual ALMM in 2014 is given in Annex to Chapter 2 (Overview of the implementation of active labour market measures and in Table 5).

2.2 Wages and working conditions

Evaluation of legislation changes in wages and working conditions in 2014

a) Minimum wage

With effect from **1 January 2014**, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved, in accordance with the empowering provision of the Act no. 663/2007 Coll. on Minimum Wage as amended, the Government Ordinance no. 321/2013 Coll., establishing the minimum wage for 2014 at the level of **€ 352.00 per month** for employees paid monthly salary and **€ 2.023 per hour** worked for other employees.

The increase of the amount of the minimum wage for 2014 compared to the minimum wage in 2013 (€ 337.70), established by the Government Ordinance no. 326/2012 Coll., amounted to **4.2 %**.¹⁸

b) Labour Code

The **article II of Act no. 58/2014 Coll. on Explosives, Explosive Objects and Ammunition**, amending and supplementing Act no. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code, as amended (the amendment of Labour Code was approved by the National Council of the Slovak Republic on 4 February 2014) came into force on 1 June 2014. It refines the subsidiary scope of the Labour Code in relation to employees working in the production and processing of primary explosives, explosive mixtures, black powder, ammunition, explosives, explosive articles and explosive pyrotechnic mixtures.

On 1 July 2014, **article V of the Act no. 103/2014 Coll. on Theatrical and Musical Activities**, amending and supplementing Act no. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code, as amended (the amendment of Labour Code was approved by the National Council of the Slovak Republic on 25 March, 2014) came into force. It refines the subsidiary scope of the Labour Code in relation to theatrical and music artists.

The **article II of the Act no. 183/2014 Coll. amending and supplementing Act no. 43/2004 Coll. on Old-age Pension Saving** and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, amending and supplementing also Act no. 311/2001 Coll. Labour Code, as amended (the amendment of Labour Code was approved by the National Council of the Slovak Republic on 5 June 2014) came into force

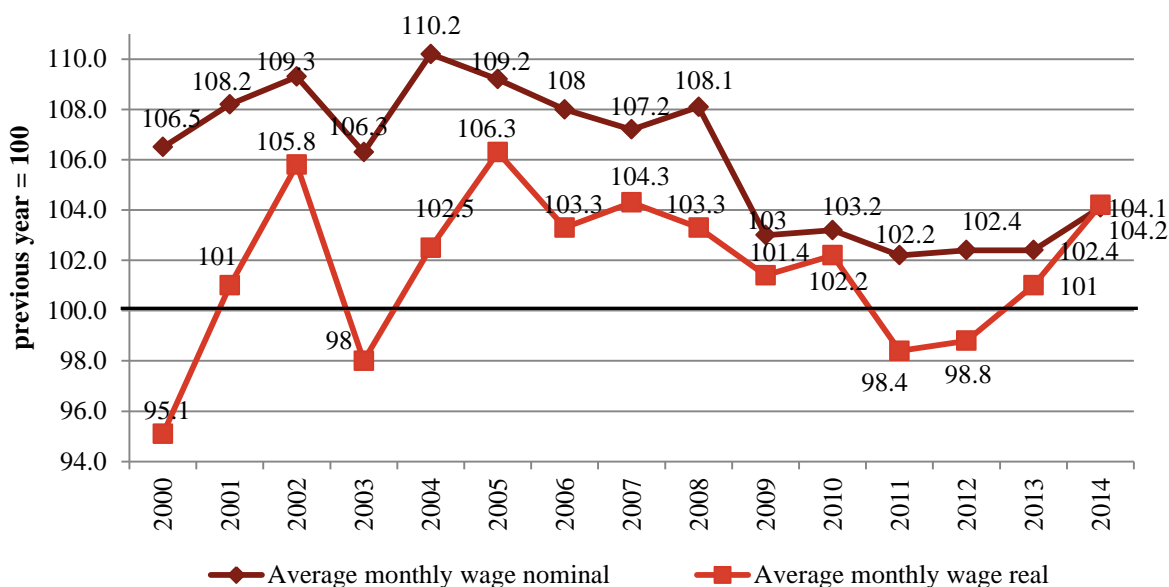
¹⁸ On 15 October 2014 the Slovak Government approved the Government Ordinance no. 297/2014 Coll., setting the minimum wage for 2015 to be € 380.00 per month for employees who are paid a monthly salary and € 2,184 per hour worked for other employees, increasing the minimum wage year on year by more than 7.95%.

on 1 July 2014. It sets the maximum duration of agreements on work performed outside employment relationship to 12 months. It also states that the Labour Code provisions on due date of wages, payment and deductions apply on remunerations resulting from these agreements.. In accordance with these legislative changes, the remuneration for work under agreement on work activity or agreement on temporary job of students must be, since 1 July 2014, due and paid by the end of the calendar month following the month in which the work was performed.

2.2.1 Wages

In 2014, the **average nominal monthly wage** of employees in the national economy¹⁹ according to the Statistical Office of the SR reached the value of € 858, which represents a year-on-year increase by € 34 (4.1 %). The growth of the nominal wage was 1.7 pp faster than in 2013. **Average real monthly wages** of employees in the national economy in 2014 increased by 4.2 % year on year (1.0 % in 2013).

Graph 2.17 Development of the average monthly wage since 2000 (in %)



Source: SO SR

As in previous years, 2014 saw significant regional differences in the wage developments. **In regions**, the average nominal monthly wages ranged from € 657 (region of Prešov) to € 1,107 (region of Bratislava), with a difference of € 450. In the region of Prešov, the average nominal monthly wage was 59.3 % (60.6 % in 2013) of the average nominal monthly wage in the region of Bratislava. The average nominal monthly wage was higher than the national average only in the region of Bratislava.

In all regions, the average nominal wages of employees in 2014 were higher than in 2013. The growth rate of the average nominal monthly wage in 2014 decreased year on year in regions of Banská Bystrica, Prešov and Košice. In other regions the growth rate increased. The annual growth of the average nominal wage of employees was above the national average only in the region of Bratislava, while the growth rate was lagging most significantly in the region of Košice (by 1.9 pp).

¹⁹ According to quarterly statistical statements; less entrepreneurs' incomes; data are adjusted by statistical estimate of non-registered wages; indices are calculated from comparable data.

Table 2.18 Average monthly nominal wage and its growth in 2013 and 2014 by regions

	2013		2014	
	average wage in €	index 2013/2012	average wage in €	index 2014/2013
Region of Bratislava	1,049	101,9	1,107	105,5
Region of Trnava	745	101,2	772	103,6
Region of Trenčín	750	103,6	779	103,9
Region of Nitra	680	102,9	705	103,7
Region of Žilina	732	100,8	750	102,5
Region of Banská Bystrica	706	104,6	730	103,4
Region of Prešov	636	103,8	657	103,3
Region of Košice	758	103,1	775	102,2
Slovak Republic	824	102,4	858	104,1

Source: SO SR

By economic activities, the highest average nominal monthly wage was paid to employees in information and communication (€ 1,660) and financial and insurance activities (€ 1,657). The nominal monthly wage was above the national average also in the sector of professional, scientific and technical activities, public administration and defence; compulsory social security, industry, administrative and support service activities and real estate activities. The lowest average nominal monthly wages were paid to employees in accommodation and food service activities (€ 511). The difference between the highest and lowest paid sectors deepened compared to the previous year, representing € 1,149 (€ 1,121 in 2013).

Compared to 2013, the average nominal monthly wage increased in most sectors of economic activities. The highest relative increase was recorded in the sector of financial and insurance activities. Annual growth rates above the national average were also recorded in the following sectors: administrative and support service activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, education, health and social work activities. The average monthly nominal wage decreased year on year in three sectors: other service activities, construction and accommodation and food service activities.

**Table 2.19 Average monthly nominal wage and its growth in 2013 and 2014
by economic activities**

Economic activities (SK NACE rev. 2)	2013		2014	
	average wage in €	index 2013/2012	average wage in €	index 2014/2013
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	640	100,5	686	107,2
B,C,D,E Industry total	888	103,6	936	105,4
B Mining and quarrying	933	100,1	992	106,3
C Manufacturing	866	104,1	915	105,7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air-condition supply	1 466	99,7	1 521	103,8
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	875	106,3	866	99,0
F Construction	607	100,0	600	98,8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	768	101,1	799	104,0
H Transportation and storage	803	98,9	822	102,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	513	100,4	511	99,6
J Information and communication	1 634	99,8	1 660	101,6
K Financial and insurance activities	1 531	92,3	1 657	108,2
L Real estate activities	865	95,4	884	102,2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 021	109,4	1 051	102,9
N Administrative and support service activities	824	101,1	887	107,6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 010	101,2	1 046	103,6
P Education	722	105,9	762	105,5
Q Health and social work activities	800	103,9	839	104,9
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	627	99,1	632	100,8
S Other service activities	580	99,3	566	97,6
Economy in total	824	102,4	858	104,1

Source: SO SR

Both the average nominal monthly wage and the average real monthly wage increased year on year in all **size classes of enterprises** (the increase in real wage ranged between 2.7 % and 7.8 %, the increase in nominal wage ranged from 2.6 % to 7.7 %), except for micro-enterprises (0-19 employees) and entrepreneurs (a decrease in real wages by 0.3 % and 0.1 % respectively; a decrease in nominal wages by 0.4 % and 0.2 % respectively). By size classes of enterprises, the highest average nominal monthly wage was earned by employees in enterprises employing 1,000 or more employees. The average nominal monthly wage that was below the national average was earned only by employees in small enterprises with up to 49 employees, including entrepreneurs.

The nominal wage increased year on year in enterprises with 20-49 employees on average by € 53, with 50-249 employees by € 66, with 250-499 employees by € 61, with 500- 999 employees by € 26 and with 1,000 or more employees by € 48. Compared to 2013, the average nominal wage of an employee decreased only in micro-enterprises up to 20 employees (by € 3) and in the case of entrepreneurs (by € 1).

Table 2.20 Average monthly nominal wage by size classes of enterprises

Number of employees	2013 (in €)	Indices 2013/2012		2014 (in €)	Indices 2014/2013	
		nominal wage	real wage		nominal wage	real wage
0 – 19	690	104.5	103.1	687	99.6	99.7
20 – 49	755	100.5	99.1	808	107.0	107.1
50 – 249	852	100.7	99.3	918	107.7	107.8
250 – 499	921	100.4	99.0	982	106.6	106.7
500 – 999	997	108.6	107.1	1,023	102.6	102.7
1 000 and over	1,056	101.5	100.1	1,104	104.5	104.6
Entrepreneurs (qualified estimation)	596	101.5	100.1	595	99.8	99.9
Total	824	102.4	101.0	858	104.1	104.2

Source: SO SR, Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2013 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2013, in Slovak only), Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

2.2.1.1 Average monthly gross wages in business and non-business sectors

The quarterly and annual statistical statements from enterprises provide the basic data on the number of employees and total wages, but they do not provide data with a more structured breakdown (e.g. by classification of occupation, age, work experience, education, gender) that is necessary for monitoring of labour costs. Therefore, the Information system on labour costs (ISCP), under the responsibility of MoLSAF, is also a part of the wage statistics and includes a regular longitudinal quarterly survey of average hourly and monthly earnings of employees in a detailed breakdown²⁰. Due to different data sources, the average wages from the ISCP are somewhat different from the average wages according to the SO SR data acquired using statistical statements.

According to the results of a nationwide survey from ISCP, the average gross monthly wage in the national economy in 2014 was € 955 (€ 995 in the business sector and € 827 in the non-business sector).

The highest average gross monthly wages in 2014, taking into account the *level of education*, were earned by employees with university education with Master degree, namely, € 1,392, representing 146 % of the average gross monthly wage in the national economy. Wages of employees with university education with a Master's degree in the business sector reached € 1,664 and € 1,007 in the non-business sector. The lowest average gross monthly wage in 2014 was earned by the employees with basic education (€ 614). The wages of employees with basic education in the business sector averaged € 654 and € 464 in the non-business sector (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 6).

By classification of occupation, the highest average gross monthly wages (€ 2,103) were earned by the managers (€ 2,281 in the business sector and € 1,476 in the non-business sector). The lowest average gross monthly wages by this classification (€ 524) were earned by employees in elementary occupations (€ 565 in the business sector and € 441 in the non-business sector) (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 7).

In terms of age, the highest average gross monthly wages (€ 1,059) were earned by employees aged 35-39 years (in the business sector, it was € 1,118, earned by employees aged 35-39 years – and € 893 in the non-business sector, earned by the employees aged 60 years and over). The lowest average gross monthly wages (€ 535) were earned by employees aged up to 19 years (€ 541 in the business sector and € 456 in the non-business sector) (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 8).

In terms of ownership type, the highest average gross monthly wages (€ 2,010) were earned by employees in joint venture companies with main public sector (€ 2,010 in the business sector joint venture employees with main public sector and € 944 in the non-business sector employees

²⁰ Regular monitoring and evaluation of the level of average income and the structure of wages in the detailed breakdown by specific occupations arises from the EC Regulation No. 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and on labour costs and European Commission Regulation No.72 / 2002 as regards quality evaluation of structural statistics on earnings.

in organizations with state ownership). The lowest average gross monthly wages (€ 738) were earned by employees in companies owned by parties and churches (€ 745 by the business sector employees of companies with cooperative ownership, € 700 by non-business sector employees of companies owned by parties and churches).

By regions, the highest average monthly wages (€ 1,289) were earned by employees in the region of Bratislava (€ 1,369 in the business sector and € 958 in the non-business sector), while the lowest average monthly gross wages (€ 758) were earned by employees in the region of Prešov (€ 750 in the business sector in the region of Prešov and € 776 in the non-business sector in the regions of Nitra and Prešov) (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 9).

An analysis of the **proportion of the components of total average gross monthly wage** in 2014 (€ 955 euros) concludes that the biggest proportion was formed by basic wage (67 %). Another important component of average gross monthly wage were payments for days not worked, which accounted for 12 % of total wage and the third largest component consisted of bonuses and allowances (11 %) (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 10).

Considering gender, the average gross monthly wage in 2014 earned by men was € 1,076 (€ 1,099 in the business sector and € 911 in the non-business sector), while the average gross monthly wage earned by women reached € 828 (€ 846 in the business sector and € 796 in the non-business sector). The average gross monthly earnings of women thus accounted for 76.9 % of the average gross monthly wage of men, while in the previous year it was 77.6 %.

There were fundamental differences in wages when comparing business and non-business sectors with respect to education, for both men and women. For both sexes, wages of employees with higher education grew faster in the business sector, being higher for all education levels.

By level of education in 2014, the highest average monthly salary was earned, in both sectors, by employees with university education with a PhD. degree – women in business sector € 1,687, in non-business sector € 1,261; men in business sector € 2,666, in non-business sector € 1,424. The lowest average monthly wages were earned, in both sectors, by employees with basic education. The biggest differences in wages between private and public sectors with the same level of education were recorded in the category of men with university education with a PhD. degree, where the difference in 2014 was € 1,242. The difference in the group of women in the same category was € 426.

Considering the **main classes of SK ISCO-08**, men and women working full-time earned in both sectors the most on average in Class 1 - Managers. Men earned, on average, the least in Class 9 - Elementary occupations (€ 646 in the business sector and € 531 in the non-business sector). Like men, women earned the lowest wages in Class 9 - Elementary occupations (€ 528 in the business sector and € 448 in the non-business sector) (Annex to Chapter 2, Table 7).

In almost all classifications, salaries in the business sector being higher is a long-term situation. The only exception, using the SK ISCO-08 classification are (and have long been) men in class 5 – Service and sales workers, due to fire fighters, who belong to the non-business sector. The biggest wage differences between men and women were recorded in managerial occupations. Men in the business sector earn by € 781 more, and women by € 505 more than in the public sector.

Of the total number of employees (1,077,053) in the sample of the Information system on labour costs in 2014, regardless of working hours, 65.89 % of employees earned a wage below the national average (€ 955). From the number of employees working full-time, 1.54 % of employees earned a minimum wage (Annex to Chapter 2, Tables 11-16).

2.2.2 Total labour costs

According to the SO SR data (at the time of the processing of the report, only the data for 2013 are available), the annual **total labour costs** grew year on year by **3.2 %** to € 15,018 per employee.

Within the total labour costs in 2013, the direct costs amounted to 72.59 % and the indirect costs to 27.51 %, from which the subsidies received by the employer are deducted (-0.10 %).

Table 2.21 Dynamics of yearly labour costs per employee in SR (in €)

Type of cost	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total labour costs	13,104.6	13,482	14,064	14,554	15,018
of which:					
– direct costs	9,516.0	9,858	10,242	10,633	10,902
– indirect costs	3,597.7	3,650	3,835	3,936	4,132

Source: SO SR, Total labour costs survey

In 2013, the employer spent an average of € 1,252 per month per employee, which was € 39 more than in the previous year. The annual growth rate of the average monthly labour costs in 2013 slowed down by 0.3pp compared to 2012.

Direct labour costs grew year on year by 2.5 %. In 2013, in this group of expense items, the biggest share was represented by wages, which accounted for 63.53 %, and wage compensation, which accounted for 8.42 %, of which 6.69 % were payments for holidays. In the group of direct labour costs, wages increased year on year by 2.8 %, of which basic wages and salaries by 4.0 %, while bonuses and allowances paid regularly dropped by 3.6 %. Out of the amount of € 795 paid for wages, € 624 were the basic wages and salaries, € 99 were bonuses and allowances paid regularly, and € 44 were paid for remuneration and additional payments. Payments for days not worked increased by 3.1 % to € 105, bonuses for being on call to work outside the workplace by 3.8 %, and bonuses based on profit after taxation decreased by 45.5 %.

A year-on-year increase of statutory social contributions by 6.2 % to € 308 and an increase of supplementary social contributions by 1.2 % to € 7 were reflected by a growth of indirect labour costs in 2013. **Indirect costs** expressed in monthly standard were € 344 and, compared with the previous year, their growth accelerated by 2.4 pp to 5 %. Amongst other indirect cost items, the most important component were social benefits, which fell by 5.9 % (to € 13) of which canteen and meal vouchers by 8.5 %. Other payments to the social fund decreased by 3.9 %. Employers' imputed social contributions fell by 6.6 % to € 11, of which payments to employees leaving the enterprise decreased by 12.3 % and compensation for income upon temporary incapacity to work increased by 6.5 %. Vocational training costs paid by the employer increased by 1.5 % to € 4. Other expenditures paid by the employer decreased by 8.6 %, of which the recruitment costs decreased by 8.3 %.

Table 2.22 Structure of monthly labour costs in SR in 2013

Labour cost items	Share in %	€	Index 2013/12
1. – 16. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	100.00	1,252	103.2
1. – 7. DIRECT COSTS	72.59	909	102.5
1. Direct remuneration and bonuses	63.53	795	102.8
2. Payments for days not worked	8.42	105	103.1
3. Payments to employees' savings schemes	0.01	0	96.9
4. Bonuses for being on call to work	0.18	2	103.8
5. Bonuses based on profit after taxation	0.23	3	54.5
6. Other direct costs for employees	0.22	3	96.3
7. Wages and salaries of apprentices	0.00	0	192.0
8. – 15. INDIRECT COSTS	27.51	344	105.0
8. Statutory social security contributions	24.61	308	106.2
9. Supplementary social security contributions	0.56	7	101.2
10. Employer's imputed social contributions	0.85	11	93.4
11. Employer's social contributions for apprentices	0.00	0	116.1
12. Social benefits	1.01	13	94.1
13. Vocational training costs paid by the employer	0.34	4	101.5
14. Taxes paid by the employer	0.01	0	79.6
15. Other expenditures paid by the employer	0.14	2	91.4
16. SUBSIDIES	-0.10	-1	103.8

Source: SO SR, Total labour costs survey

The highest year-on-year growth of labour costs was recorded in the following categories by **economic activity**: education (by 7.4 %), administrative and support service activities (by 6.7 %), professional, scientific and technical activities (by 4.9 %), mining and quarrying, health and social work activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing (all by 4.6 %), electricity, gas, steam and air-condition supply (by 4.4 %). Compared with the previous year, there was a drop in labour costs in the case of two kinds of economic activities: financial and insurance activities (by 3.2 %) and real estate activities (by 4.9 %). In terms of development dynamics of monthly labour costs in comparison with the previous year, the development accelerated in the cases of administrative and support service activities, public administration and defence; compulsory social security, other service activities, education, mining and quarrying, professional, scientific and technical activities, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage and construction. In the cases of other economic activities, there was a slowdown in the development of monthly labour costs. The largest slowdown was observed in the categories of real estate activities (by 11 pp) and financial and insurance activities (by 10.7 pp).

Nearly a third of economic activities spent an above average expenditure per employee. As in the previous year, the economic activity with the highest labour cost per employee was information and communication (€ 2,293), which exceeded the average national level by 83.2 %. It was followed by financial and insurance activities (€ 2,225), electricity, gas, steam and air-condition supply (€ 2,199), professional, scientific and technical activities (€ 1,631), mining and quarrying (€ 1,414) and manufacturing (€ 1,283). The rest of economic activities continued to retain values below the national average. Traditionally, the least money per employee was spent in accommodation and food service activities (€ 747), other service activities (€ 923), administrative and support service activities (€ 926), arts, entertainment and recreation (€ 971) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (€ 1,046). A specific economic activity is industrial production (€ 1,283), characterised by a high degree of internal differentiation in labour costs resulting from different financial situations of individual subgroups in this economic activity. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, where labour costs (€ 2,989) exceeded the national average almost 2.4 times, were

in contrast with manufacture of textiles, apparel, leather and related products, and manufacture of wood and paper products and printing, that reached only 56.3 % and 65 % of the national average respectively. A large range of values was recorded also within the economic activities of transportation and storage, where expenditures per employee in the air transport (€ 2,685) were 2.4-times higher than the average for the whole economic activity (€ 1,133) (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 17).

Considering the **size of organizations**, the most money per employee was spent by organizations with 1,000 or more employees (€ 1,517). Above-average levels were recorded in organizations with 500-999 employees (€ 1,364), 250-499 employees (€ 1,277), and 100-249 employees (€ 1,281). The lowest labour costs were recorded in small enterprises with 1-9 employees (€ 1,007) and the organizations that employ 10-19 people (€ 1,128).

Regional differences in labour costs increased year on year by 1.6 %. Monthly labour costs in different regions ranged from € 982 (in the region of Prešov) to € 1,642 (the region of Bratislava), with an above-average level reached only in the region of Bratislava. Compared to 2012, monthly labour costs increased in almost all regions. The only exception was the region of Trnava, where the monthly labour costs decreased by 0.3 %. As for the dynamics of labour costs, compared with the previous year, their growth accelerated in the regions of Žilina, Banská Bystrica, Prešov and Košice. In other regions, a slowdown in the monthly labour costs growth was observed.

Table 2.23 Monthly labour costs per employee in 2013 by regions (in €)

Labour costs items	BA	TT	TN	NR	ZA	BB	PO	KE
1. – 16. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	1,642	1,127	1,104	1,045	1,149	1,065	982	1,192
1. – 7. DIRECT COSTS	1,192	819	801	760	832	773	714	864
1. Direct remuneration and bonuses	1,044	718	699	666	727	680	622	756
2. Payments for days not worked	136	94	96	89	97	88	85	102
3. Payments to employees' savings schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bonuses for being on call to work	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
5. Bonuses based on profit after taxation	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	2
6. Other direct costs for employees	6	2	2	1	3	1	2	1
7. Wages and salaries of apprentices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. – 15. INDIRECT COSTS	453	308	303	285	318	294	268	328
8. Statutory social security contributions	396	278	276	260	286	268	244	296
9. Supplementary social security contributions	11	6	5	4	7	6	5	7
10. Employer's imputed social contributions	17	9	8	7	11	7	6	7
11. Employer's social contributions for apprentices	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
12. Social benefits	17	11	10	10	10	11	9	13
13. Vocational training costs paid by the employer	8	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
14. Taxes paid by the employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Other expenditures paid by the employer	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
16. SUBSIDIES	-3	-0	-1	-0	-1	-2	-0	-1

Source: SO SR, Total labour costs survey

Notes :(-) – data not available

2.2.3 Collective bargaining

Filing of higher level collective agreements at MoLSAF, their extension and collective disputes

According to Act no. 2/1991 Coll. on Collective Bargaining as amended (the Collective Bargaining Act); there are changes in extending the binding effect of higher level collective agreements (the HLCA) to other employers in 2014. On 1 January 2014, the Act no. 416/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing the Act no. 2/1991 Coll. on Collective Bargaining, as amended, came into force. Under the current wording of the Collective Bargaining Act, five HLCA were extended in 2014. Concerning the extension of the binding effect of HLCA, five written requests for extension were delivered to MoLSAF by the contracting parties of the HLCA in 2014. Amongst these five extension requests, two were joint proposals of the contracting parties and the rest were applications by trade unions.

The following HLCA were extended in 2014:

- The binding effect of Higher Level Collective Agreement for years 2014 - 2015 between the Bus service union representing employers' organizations in collective public road transport and the KOVO trade union representing employees in public road transport was extended to employers of the sector with NACE Rev. 2 code 49.3 (Other passenger land transport). The Decree was published in the Collection of laws no. 211/2014 and entered into force on 1 August 2014.
- The binding effect of Higher Level Collective Agreement for years 2013 - 2014 between the KOVO trade union and the Union of mechanical engineering of the Slovak Republic, as amended by the Amendment no. 1, was extended to employers of the sector with NACE rev. 2 codes 25.4 (Manufacture of weapons and ammunition), 28.3 (Manufacture of agriculture and forestry machinery) and 29.1 (Manufacture of motor vehicles). The Decree was published in the Collection of laws no. 221/2014 and entered into force on 1 September 2014.
- The binding effect of Higher Level Collective Agreement between the KOVO trade union, the Independent Christian unions of Slovakia and the Union of metallurgy, mining and geology of the Slovak Republic was extended to employers of the sector with NACE Rev. 2 codes 01.24 (Production of raw iron and steel and ferro-alloys), 24.4 (Manufacture of precious metals and other non-ferrous metals), 71.2 (Technical testing and analysis), and 82.9 (Business support service activities not classified elsewhere). The Decree was published in the Collection of laws no. 210/2014 and entered into force on 1 September 2014.
- The binding effect of Higher Level Collective Agreement for 2012 - 2015 between the Integrated trade union and the Union of construction entrepreneurs of Slovakia, as amended by amendments no. 1 and no. 2 was extended to employers of the sector with NACE Rev. 2 codes 23.6 (Manufacture of concrete, cement and plaster products), 41 (Building construction), 42 (Civil engineering) and 43 (Specialized construction work). The Decree was published in the Collection of laws no. 244/2014 and entered into force on 1 October 2014.
- The binding effect of Higher Level Collective Agreement for 2014 - 2015 between the KOVO trade union and Association of electro technical industry of the Slovak Republic was extended to employers of the sector with NACE Rev. 2 codes 25.7 (Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware goods), 27.4 (Manufacture of electrical lighting), and 27.9 (Manufacture of other electrical equipment). The Decree was published in the Collection of laws no. 245/2014 and entered into force on 1 October 2014.

In 2014, **20 HLCA and 8 HLCA amendments were filed at MoLSAF**. Of this number, 16 HLCA were concluded in the private sector and four HLCA were concluded in the public sector. Of the eight amendments, six were concluded in the private sector and two were concluded in the public sector.

Compared to the previous year, the number of concluded HLCA increased (by 6) as did the number of HLCA amendments (by 2). This situation is partly influenced by the fact that contracting parties conclude the HLCA for shorter periods. In 2012, some HLCA were concluded for 3-4 years or

the validity of some of the HLCA was extended via HLCA supplements. For these reasons, it was not necessary to conclude HLCA in some sectors in 2013. Due to expiry of these HLCA and, since new HLCA were concluded only for one year, there was a greater number of HLCA concluded in 2014.

In 2014, MoLSAF registered a total of 11 disputes concerning conclusion of collective agreement or a collective agreement amendment, which is two fewer than in 2013. One dispute was resolved in proceedings with the arbitrator and 10 disputes were resolved in mediation proceedings. Of the 11 disputes, 6 were resolved successfully through mediation and a collective agreement was concluded, while 4 proceedings were unsuccessful. One case was resolved in the presence of an arbitrator, since it was a workplace where strikes are banned. In three disputes, the intermediary was agreed upon jointly by the parties, not set by MoLSAF. One dispute was resolved in the proceedings with an arbitrator in 2014, the collective agreement was concluded under § 13, section 6 of the Collective Bargaining Act by delivery of the decision to the parties.

In 2014, MoLSAF did not record any **disputes over the fulfilment of obligations from a collective agreement**.

All of the disputes concerned collective agreements in the private sector. There were **no disputes on collective agreement conclusion in the public sector**.

2.2.4 Occupational safety and health protection

During 2014, legislative changes resulting from the practical application were made in the following legislation:

- Act no. 204/2014 Coll., amending and supplementing Act no. 355/2007 Coll. on Protection, Support and Development of Public Health and on amendments of certain laws, in force since 1 August 2014. Due to changes in occupational health service established by this Act, also the Act no. 124/2006 Coll. on Occupational Health and Safety and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, was amended
- MoLSAF Decree no. 46/2014 Coll., amending the MoLSAF Decree no. 147/2013 Coll., setting the details for safety and health at construction work and related work and details on professional competences to perform certain professional activities, effective since 1 March 2014,
- MoLSAF Decree no. 234/2014 Coll., amending the MoLSAF Decree no. 508/2009 Coll., setting the details for safety and health at work with technical pressure, lifting, electrical and gas equipment and defining the technical devices considered as classified technical equipment, as amended, effective since 1 September 2014.

Accidents at work

In 2014, 39 fatal accidents occurred in organizations supervised by labour inspectorates managed by the National Labour Inspectorate, a decrease of 14 compared to 2013. There were 146 serious occupational accidents resulting in severe body harm (hereinafter simply SBH), representing a year-on-year decrease of 9. In 2014, there were a total of 8,195 registered accidents at work, a decrease by 141 compared to 2013.

By economic activities, the most of serious accidents at work (fatal accidents and SBH) happened in manufacturing - 28.65 % (7 fatal accidents and 46 SBH), construction - 16.22 % (7 fatal accidents and 23 SBH), transportation and storage - 13.51 % (9 fatal accidents and 16 SBH) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - 10.27 % (4 fatal accidents and 15 SBH).

Most of the fatal accidents were aggregated in four main source groups: transport (18 cases - 46.15 %), work or transport areas as a source of falls (6 cases - 15.38 %), machinery - propulsion, auxiliary, working and machine tools (5 cases - 12.82 %) and material, loads, objects (5 cases - 12.82 %). The most common sources of SBH were work or transport areas as a source of falls (39 cases - 26.71 %), transport (36 cases - 24.66 %), machinery - propulsion, auxiliary, working and machine tools (24 cases - 16.44 %) and material, loads, objects (20 cases - 13.70 %). Statistics on registered accidents at work for 2014 show that most accidents were caused by handling of material, loads, objects, sharp edges or their fall (2,515 cases - 30.69 % of the total number

of registered accidents at work) and falls on flat surfaces (in-house workstations, communication facilities, public roads) or falls down stairs or ladders (2,198 cases - 26.82 %).

The most common causes of fatal accidents were (apart from undetected causes particularly in traffic accidents, where labour inspectors detect only the driving mode) the use of hazardous work procedures or methods, including acting without authorization (9 cases - 23.08 %). For SBH, the main causes were lack of personal preconditions for performing the work at the time of accident (various ailment, inattention, etc.) and common risk of work (45 cases - 30.82 %). The most common causes of registered accidents at work were also lack of personal preconditions for performing the work at the time of accident (various ailment, inattention, etc.) and common risk of work (6,412 cases - 78.24 %), followed by hazardous actions of injured employees themselves - the use of hazardous work procedures or methods, including acting without authorization (397 cases - 4.84 %).

Hazardous work

In 2014 in the Slovak Republic, hazardous work was carried out by 99,114 employees (including 21,356 women), which, compared to 2013, represents an increase by 52 employees. There was a negative trend in the number of employees in the work category IV (a total increase of 1,231 employees), the number of women in the work category IV rose by 164 year on year.

The most commonly occurring adverse workplace factors were noise (74,816 exposed employees, 75.5 % of all employees performing hazardous work and a year-on-year increase by 71), chemicals (26,522 exposed employees - 26.7 %), physical strain (5,858 exposed employees - 5.9 %), ionizing radiation (5,635 exposed employees - 5.6 %), vibration (5,609 exposed employees - 5.6 %), biological factors (5,334 exposed employees - 5.4 %), heat and cold (3,715 exposed employees - 3.7 %) and mental work strain (3,474 exposed employees - 3.5 %).

By economic activities, most employees performing hazardous work were employed in manufacturing (68,309 employees) and in health and social work activities (8,557 employees). Most women performing hazardous work were engaged in health and social work activities (6,709 women).

Occupational diseases

In 2014, a total of 373 newly diagnosed occupational diseases were reported in the Slovak Republic, of which 129 were cases of women (34.6 % of total number of reported occupational diseases).

The total number of reported occupational diseases in 2014 was 301, representing a year-on-year increase by 72 (19.3 %).

The most commonly reported occupational diseases were disease of upper limbs due to long-term excessive and unilateral load (180 cases, 48.3 % of all reported occupational diseases), diseases of the upper limbs due to vibration (56 cases, 15 %), hearing impairment due to noise (40 cases, 10.7 %) and transmissible and parasitic diseases (35 cases, 9.4 %).

By economic activities, the highest incidence of occupational diseases was reported in the areas of manufacturing (201 reported occupational diseases, 53.9 % of all occupational diseases), mining and quarrying (58 reported occupational diseases, 15.5 %), agriculture, forestry and fishing (36 reported occupational diseases, 9.6 %), health and social work activities (23 reported occupational diseases, 6.2 %) and construction (20 reported occupational diseases, 5.4 %).

3 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection in the Slovak Republic is ensured by the social security system, consisting of social insurance, state social support and social assistance.

3.1 Social insurance

Social insurance protects the economically active population in the event of loss or reduction of earned income due to temporary work incapacity, need of treatment or care, pregnancy or maternity, in old age or the event of death, in the event of reduced income earning capacity due to a long-term health condition, in the case of health damage or death due to an accident at work, to an accident or occupational disease, in the event of insolvency of the employer and inability to meet the claims of the employees and to pay the compulsory contributions to old age pension saving, in case of loss of income as a result of loss of employment and to provide income in unemployment.

The social insurance system, according to Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance, as amended (the Social Insurance Act), is divided into sickness insurance, pension insurance, accident insurance, guarantee insurance and unemployment insurance.

The year 2014 brought a number of measures aimed at, e.g., reducing the administrative burden of voluntarily insured persons, improving the position of individuals in periods of childcare and, finally, raising the living standards of low-income pensioners.

In the reference period, the following measures in the field of social insurance came into effect:

- Measure of MoLSAF no. 469/2013 Coll., stipulating the amount of pension value for 2014. The pension value in 2014 increased to € 10.2524 from € 10.0098 in 2013. The current pension value is used to determine the amount of pension in a given year.
- Measure of MoLSAF no. 329/2013 Coll., laying down the fixed amount of increase of the pension benefit and the percentage of increase of injuries annuity in 2014.

Pension benefits increased in 2014 as follows:

- old age pension by € 8.80,
- old age pension paid in the amount of one half by € 2.70,
- early old age pension by € 8.90,
- early old age pension paid in the amount of one half by € 3.30,
- disability pension granted due to the decrease of earning capacity by more than 70 %, disability pension under § 266 of the Social Insurance Act and social pension by € 7.80,
- disability pension granted due to the decrease of earning capacity by more than 70 %, disability pension under § 266 of the Social Insurance Act and social pension paid in the amount of one half by € 2.80,
- disability pension granted due to the decrease of earning capacity up to 70 % by € 4.50,
- disability pension granted due to the decrease of earning capacity up to 70 % paid in the amount of one half by € 1.80,
- widow's pension and widower's pension by € 5.70,
- widow's pension and widower's pension paid in the amount of one half by € 2.50,
- orphan's pension by € 3.00,
- orphan's pension paid in the amount of one half by € 1.50.

The injuries annuity increased by 2.30 %.

- Measure of MoLSAF no. 109/2014 Coll., establishing the amount of the general assessment basis for the calendar year 2013. The amount of the general assessment basis for the calendar year 2013 was € 9,888.
- Measure of MoLSAF no. 328/2013 Coll. from 17 October 2013 establishing a maximum amount of monthly income and the maximum amount of average monthly income based on a specified agreement on temporary job of students in 2014. From 1 January 2014, the following boundaries to contribution remission for students working under agreement on temporary job of students were laid:

- € 68 monthly for students up to 18 years of age;
- € 159 monthly for students over 18 years of age, up to 26 years of age.

- In 2014, the Christmas contribution was paid to some pensioners under the Act no. 240/2014 Coll., amending and supplementing Act no. 592/2006 Coll. on Provision of the Christmas Allowance to Some Pensioners and the amendment of certain laws as amended, and amending and supplementing Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance, as amended. In 2014, the following changes occurred in the provision of the Christmas allowance, as compared to 2013:
 - the maximum amount of Christmas allowance increased to € 87.26, i.e. it increased year on year by € 12.26;
 - the coefficient 0.1 in the Christmas allowance formula changed to 0.18, i.e. the amendment contributes to solidarity with low-income pensioners;
 - the following pensions started to be taken into account:
 - pensions paid from the special social security scheme for policemen and soldiers,
 - pensions paid from abroad;
 - pensions paid from the old age pension saving system;
 - the amount of Christmas allowance increased by € 12.74 for beneficiaries with amount of pension or sum of pensions up to € 396.18 (including) – i.e. 2 times the amount of subsistence minimum for one adult person.

The beneficiaries with pension up to € 494.40 were entitled for the Christmas allowance in 2014. In 2014, the amount of the Christmas allowance was calculated using the formula:

$$87.26 - 0.18 \times (\text{amount of pension} - 198.09^{21})$$

The Social Insurance Act has undergone several changes in 2014. In 2014, the following came into force: certain points of the Act no. 338/2013 Coll., certain points of the Act no. 183/2014 Coll., the Act no. 204/2014 Coll. and the Act no. 240/2014 Coll.

Among the important changes that came into force **in 2014** with regard to self-employed persons is the change in the determination of the self-employment status. The self-employment status for the purposes of social security is no longer bound with the tax administrator registration, but with a gainful activity, from which the individual receives income that is taxed as income from business or from performance of other self-employment. This means a fairer and a more equitable assessment of the status of self-employment in relation to the registered self-employed in cases where it is doubtful whether an individual has to be registered with the tax authorities.

Another change is related to changes in the method of determining the assessment basis for the self-employed. In order to determine the assessment basis of self-employed persons, the income from the business or the performance of other self-employment is recalculated for the entire calendar year. The tax base, in contrast to the previous regulation, is not divided by the number of months in which the self-employed performed the gainful activity, but is always divided by 12. This means that if the self-employed performed the gainful activity only during a part of the year, it will be possible to set a lower contribution rate than in the past.

As regards the better position of individuals in periods of child care, legislation adopted in 2014 ensures that personal income in the period of maternity leave or parental leave does not worsen their later claims for unemployment benefits.

²¹ amount of subsistence minimum for one adult person

Among other changes which came into force in 2014 were the following:

- receiving sickness benefit simultaneously with income acquired in the period of benefit entitlement, if the income is not for work performed in the period of sickness benefit eligibility, i.e. payment of any other income than income for performed work will not affect the sickness benefit entitlement;
- concurrence of compulsory sickness insurance with voluntary sickness insurance was prohibited and so was the concurrence of compulsory unemployment insurance with voluntary unemployment insurance. This legislation is based on the application practice of the Social Insurance Agency, which pointed to the targeted increase in the assessment basis for determining the amounts of sickness benefit (for example, in the case of a planned medical procedure requiring a temporary incapacity for work) and the amounts of unemployment benefit (in cases where the employee has knowledge of the termination of the employment relationship);
- automatic termination of voluntary insurance if the voluntarily insured person has not paid voluntary insurance contributions for two consecutive calendar months. This change prevents formation of arrears of the voluntarily insured persons and subsequent exaction by the Social Insurance Agency, which has a positive impact on this group of insured persons;
- the discount rate for enabling the insurance payments of the amounts due increased to three times the annual base rate of the European Central Bank valid at the date of authorization of payments of the amounts due (at least 10 %);
- it was established that the advance payment for the guarantee insurance benefit is provided in the amount of subsistence minimum (previously, it was a fixed amount, which should correspond to the subsistence minimum, but any changes in the subsistence minimum required changes in the law);
- it was stated that failure to pay the contributions for unemployment insurance in the amount of less than € 5 does not affect the entitlement to unemployment benefit of the voluntarily insured person;
- the period for which the payment of sickness insurance is examined, for the purposes of sickness benefit for the self-employed and voluntary insured persons, shortened from ten to five years;
- permission for repayment of amounts due was allowed for receivables to benefits.

3.1.1 Sickness insurance

Sickness insurance serves to bridge social events, such as temporary incapacity for work, pregnancy and maternity. The following benefits are paid from the sickness insurance system: sickness benefit (normally provided to employees only from the 11th day of the temporary incapacity for work), nursing benefit, maternity benefit and compensation benefit.

According to the Act no. 462/2003 Coll. on Income Compensation During Temporary Incapacity for Work and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, for the first 10 days of the temporary incapacity for work the employer pays an employee a wage replacement during temporary incapacity for work and the Social Insurance Agency pays sickness benefits only from the 11th day of temporary work incapacity.

Sickness insurance benefits expenditure²² paid in 2014 from the Social Insurance Agency budget reached € 380.81 million. In comparison with 2013, the expenditure was lower by € 18.62 million (growth index 0.95). Decrease in expenditure occurred due to a lower number of cases.

In 2014, the average monthly numbers of cases of paid sickness insurance benefits were as follows:

- sickness benefit: 98,379 cases,
- nursing benefit: 9,372 cases,
- compensation benefit: 99 cases,
- maternity benefit: 23,132 cases.

²² Summary of expenditures of basic sickness insurance fund and sickness insurance benefits in 2014 is given in Annex to Chapter 3, Table 1.

The average monthly number of cases compared to 2013 was lower by 6,755 (the largest decrease in the average number of cases was recorded in sickness benefit, by 5,350 cases). This decrease was due to a lower average percentage of temporary incapacity for work and shorter duration of sick leave. The average percentage of temporary incapacity for work (hereinafter TIW) due to disease and injury reached 3.51 % in 2013, TIW in 2014 dropped to 3.19 % of the average number of insured persons in a given year (the lowest average percentage of TIW was recorded in the region of Bratislava – 2.01 % and the highest in the region of Prešov – 4.34 %). The average duration of sick leave in 2014 amounted to 46.46 days (the lowest average duration was 36.85 days in the region of Bratislava and the highest was 56.48 days in the region of Prešov), representing a year-on-year increase by 0.39 days.

The table below indicates that the average amount of paid sickness insurance benefits, with the exception of maternity benefit, has increased slightly year on year.

Table 3.1 Number of cases and average amount of sickness insurance benefits in 2014

Benefit	Number of paid benefits in 2014	Index 2014/2013	Average amount of benefit in 2014 (€)	Index 2014/2013
Sickness benefit	1,180,550	94.84	217	101.61 %
Nursing benefit	112,464	92.94	78	104.42 %
Compensation benefit	1,185	147.76	61	110.26 %
Maternity benefit	277,588	96.96	423	95.91 %

Source: Social Insurance Agency

3.1.2 Pension insurance

Pension insurance is divided into old-age insurance (insurance in case of death and to provide income in old age) and disability insurance (insurance against a decline in earning capacity due to long-term ill health and in the case of death). The following are paid from the pension insurance schemes: old-age pension, early old-age pension, disability pension, widow's pension, widower's pension and orphan's pension.

In the terminology of pension benefits, overlapping of pensions means receiving concurrently so called direct pension (old-age, early old-age or disability) with indirect pensions (widow's pension or widower's pension), or, alternatively, disability pension with the rate of decline in earning capacity up to 70 % overlapping with orphan's pension.

As of 31 December 2014, a total of 1,633,742 pension insurance benefits were paid (excluding pensions paid by the state, e.g. the so-called disabled at youth, spousal pensions, social pensions; as well as pensions paid out abroad and pensions not taken into automated registration). The number of pensions not taken into automated registration was 70 and the number of pensions paid out abroad was 21,607.

In comparison with 31 December 2013, the number of paid pensions²³ in December 2014 was higher by 30,413, representing a year-on-year increase by 1.90 %. The number of paid widow's, orphan's and early old-age pensions declined slightly compared to 2013. There was a year-on-year increase in the number of paid widower's pensions (by 1,042), old-age pensions (by 30,537) and disability pensions (by 1,462).

²³ More detailed statistical data on the number of beneficiaries and amounts of individual pension insurance benefits are given in Annex to Chapter 3, tables 2 - 5.

Table 3.2 Number of paid pensions and average amounts of pension in 2013 and 2014

Pension type	Number of paid pensions as at:		Average amount of (solo) pension in €:	
	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014
Old age (solo + overlapping) total	988,277	1,018,814	391	400
Early old-age (solo + overlapping) total	21,935	21,348	385	384
Disability (solo + overlapping) total	231,547	233,009	264	267
Widow's (solo+ overlapping)	295,894	294,986	237	243
Widower's (solo+ overlapping)	39,918	40,960	183	187
Orphan's	25,758	24,625	130	131
Total	1,603,329	1,633,742	x	x
Pensions not taken into automated registration	30	70	x	x
Pensions paid out abroad	20,005	21,607	x	x

Source: Social Insurance Agency

In 2014, due to macroeconomic indicators considered for the indexation of pension benefits and the growth of current pension value, the social situation of pensioners improved. All pension insurance benefits, except the solo early old-age pension paid by the Social Insurance Agency, increased on average compared to 2013. The largest increase was recorded in old-age pension overlapping with the widower's pension and old-age pension overlapping with the widow's pension.

Table 3.3 Average amount of overlapping pensions at the end of the year in 2013 and 2014

Pension type	Average amount of pension* in €	
	2013	2014
old-age overlapping with widow's (females)	427	440
old-age overlapping with widower's (males)	498	513
early old-age overlapping with widow's (females)	455	467
early old-age overlapping with widower's (males)	497	501
disability overlapping with widow's (females)	387	393
disability overlapping with widower's (males)	419	422

Source: Social Insurance Agency

*average amount calculated from the aggregated amount of both pensions

Expenditure²⁴ on (system) pension insurance benefits in 2014 was € 6.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase by 5.9 %. Besides that, the state-paid benefits (spousal pension, social pension, so called disability at youth pension, increase for immobility, increase due to sole source of income, resistance pension and increase for rehabilitation and supplement for civil service) reached € 52.8 million (a year-on-year increase by 5.1 %).

Expenditure on payment of Christmas allowance to some pensioners (without additions) amounted to € 78.3 million in 2014, while it was € 70.6 million in 2013. The total number of pensioners who were paid the Christmas allowance in 2014 was 1,119,735 persons, and 1,154,401 persons in 2013.

²⁴ Overview of pension insurance benefits expenditure as of 31 December 2014 is given in Annex to Chapter 3, Table 5.

As of 31 December 2014, about 8,100 solo recipients of old-age pension (i.e. 1.11 %) were recorded to exceed the average monthly wage in the Slovak economy (€ 858). The ratio of the average solo old-age pension paid as of 31 December 2014 to the average monthly wage in 2014 in the Slovak economy was 46.64 %, a slight decrease compared to 2013 (a decrease by 0.75 pp).

3.1.3 Accident insurance

Accident insurance is the employer's insurance against damage to health or death due to an accident at work or occupational disease. Accident insurance benefits include the additional accidental benefit, accidental rent, lump-sum settlement, survivor's injuries annuity, lump-sum compensation, professional rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit, retraining and retraining benefit, pain compensation and compensation for difficulties with social reintegration, compensation of cost related to medical treatment and compensation of expenses related to funeral. Within accident insurance, the self-employed do not act as a subject, nor are they given the option of voluntary participation in this type of insurance.

The total amount of benefits paid in 2014²⁵ was € 44.6 million, representing 100.69 % of the expenditure in 2013, a slight year-on-year increase. The most frequent and financially demanding benefit was the accidental rent. In 2014²⁶, a total of 83,590 accidental rents were paid, a year-on-year increase by 1.0 %. The average amount of this benefit for 2014 was € 291, i.e. a 2.1 % increase compared to 2013. A total of € 23.9 million was spent on this benefit (53.6 % of all basic accident insurance fund expenditures). The second most frequently paid benefit was the additional accidental benefit, with 27,027 cases (a year-on-year decrease by 3.2 %). The highest average amount per case was recorded in connection with the following benefits: lump-sum compensation (€ 13,701) and pain compensation (€ 12,497). However, these are less frequent.

3.1.4 Guarantee insurance

Guarantee insurance is an insurance against the insolvency of the employer resulting in inability to meet the claims of the employee. In this type of insurance, the contributions are paid by the employer and the employee is insured against the employer's insolvency. The insurance benefits are wage compensation, severance pay which the employee is entitled upon termination of employment, claims for travel expenses, removal expenses and other expenses incurred in performing their work duties etc., if the employer is unable to meet his obligations towards employees on the grounds of becoming insolvent. Guarantee insurance benefits are paid from the guarantee insurance. Also, the guarantee insurance funds compulsory contributions to pension saving, unpaid by the employer to the basic fund of contributions to pension savings in the legally stipulated period. Within guarantee insurance, the self-employed do not act as a subject and, due to the nature of the insurance relationship, voluntary participation in this type of insurance is not possible²⁷.

A total of 3,076 benefits were paid in 2014 (Table 3.4), which represents a decrease by 32.3 % compared to 2013. The total volume of funds paid for guarantee insurance benefits was € 14.2 million (including mandatory contributions to pension saving not paid by the employer to the basic fund of contributions to retirement savings in the legally stipulated period), a year-on-year decrease by 12.7 %.

In 2014, the average benefit amount was € 1,338.16, representing an increase by 25.1 % compared to 2013.

²⁵ An overview of Basic accident insurance fund expenditure is given in Annex to Chapter 3, Table 6.

²⁶ The average amounts and numbers of paid accident insurance benefits and state paid accident insurance benefits are given in Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 7 and 8.

²⁷ An overview of the basic guarantee insurance fund expenditures is given in Annex 3, Table 9.

Table 3.4 Guarantee insurance benefit expenditure, number of cases and average benefit amount in 2014

	Number of cases	Average benefit amount in €	Guarantee insurance benefit expenditure in thousand €
January	156	1 674,48	261,2
February	295	1 804,32	531,7
March	235	1 358,63	319,3
April	280	947,32	251,2
May	93	1 468,50	134,3
June	701	1 251,68	868,0
July	344	1 174,76	395,2
August	284	1 313,07	365,6
September	143	1 844,45	259,5
October	253	1 409,28	353,2
November	136	1 914,18	255,3
December	156	882,94	132,4
Total	3 076	x	4 127,0
Average	256	1 338,16	343,9

Source: Social Insurance Agency

3.1.5 Unemployment insurance

The unemployment insurance is insurance against loss of income from the employee activity as a result of loss of employment and insurance to provide income in unemployment. Unemployment benefit is the only benefit paid from this type of insurance.

In 2014, the average monthly number of recipients of the unemployment benefit²⁸ was 35,480 persons, representing a year-on-year decline by 12.6 %. There were 122,198 recipients in 2014, of whom 60,870 were women (49.8 %) and 61,328 were men (50.2 %). In terms of age structure, the largest share of unemployment benefit recipients were persons aged 30 – 39 years (the largest share of male recipients were men aged 25 – 34 years and the largest share of female recipients was represented by women aged 30 – 39 years).

The unemployment benefit expenditure in 2014 amounted to € 154.7 million, representing a year-on-year decrease by 11.24 %. The average monthly benefit amount in 2014 was € 333, which is 2.4 % more than in 2013.

²⁸ More detailed statistics on paid unemployment benefit and unemployment benefit recipients are given in Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 10 and 11.

3.2 Pension saving

Pension saving currently consists of old-age pension saving and supplementary pension saving:

II. pillar – old-age pension saving, contribution defined, financed through capitalization, carried out by pension fund management companies pursuant to Act no. 43/2004 Coll. on Old-age Pension Saving and on amendments of certain laws, as amended (the Act on Old-age Pension Saving), which entered into force on 1 January 2005.

III. pillar – supplementary pension saving, contribution defined, financed through capitalization, carried out by supplementary pension fund management companies pursuant to Act no. 650/2004 Coll. on Supplementary Pension Saving and on amendments of certain laws, as amended (the Act on Supplementary Pension Saving), which entered into force on 1 January 2005.

3.2.1 Old-age pension saving

The aim of introducing old-age pension saving, which is a part of the mandatory pension system, was to diversify the risks of different methods of financing pension benefits, i.e. the continuous method of financing and the capitalization method of financing.

Old-age pension saving (II. pillar) is contribution defined and financed by contributions to old-age pension saving paid to personal pension accounts of the savers.

The most fundamental change in old-age pension saving in 2014 was the adoption of a more complex legislation, the so called annuity amendment, aimed at the payout phase of the II. pension pillar. The annuity amendment, i.e. the Act no. 183/2014 Coll., amending and supplementing Act no. 43/2004 Coll. on Old-age Pension Saving and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, and amending and supplementing certain laws, was adopted with split effect (from 1 July 2014 and 1 January 2015). Since the first pensions from the II. pillar began to be paid on 1 January 2015, it was necessary that the activities related to preparation of the implementation of the payout phase already started to be implemented in 2014. These activities were mainly related to insurance companies that wanted to be involved in the payment of II. pillar pensions. As from 1 July 2014, they were able to ask the National Bank of Slovakia to extend their licenses. There were also activities related to the preparation of the Central information offer system, created by the Social Insurance Agency and involving the insurance and pension fund management companies, and activities related to the preparation of offer letters received by the savers who ask for a pension from the II. pillar.

The most important areas changed or defined by the annuity amendment include:

Changes in pensions:

The pensions from the II. pillar can be paid in three forms. The form of life annuity, though newly paid by an insurance company, remained preserved and so did the form of programme withdrawal paid by pension fund management companies, but the conditions of payment in these forms were significantly changed. The annuity amendment introduced another form of pension payment, namely, provisional pension. Just like life annuity, it is an insurance product, paid out by insurance companies.

Annuity amendment also allowed access to savings in the II. pillar to all savers who could not get their savings under the previous rules. For instance, the savers with a low saved amount for which they could not purchase life annuity. Programme withdrawal and provisional pension are intended for those savers, but in a strictly regulated mode, maximizing the payout period. The annuity amendment also abolished the minimum period of saving (10 years). The only condition for the payment of pension is retirement age, allowing access to savings in the II. pillar also for those savers for whom the 10 years of saving condition cannot be fulfilled for objective reasons (e.g. due to reaching the retirement age). The minimum 10 years saving condition became redundant in current wording of the Act on Old-age Pension Saving, since the first contract on old-age pension saving may be concluded only by a natural person younger than 35 years.

Changes in information duties:

There are several sources of information on the payment of II. pillar pensions available for the savers since 1 January 2015. All important information can be found on the websites of Social Insurance Agency and pension fund management companies. Savers may also apply for an information packet provided by pension fund management companies in which they save. The information packet contains, for example, information on how and where to apply for a pension, or information about the various forms of pension payments, together with practical examples.

Changes in offer mediation:

The Social Insurance Agency founded and maintains the Central information offer system (CIOS), which serves for mediation of the pension offers to savers. The system ensures transparency and reduces the administrative burden of savers, who can access all offers in one place. Thanks to this, savers can quickly compare the offers of individual insurance companies without any personal visits. The existence of CIOS allowed the prohibition of brokering activities in the payment of pensions, thereby eliminating one of the largest costs entering the price of pension. An equally positive impact on the level of pensions was achieved by the stimulation of competitive environment, caused by the introduction of CIOS. It also reduced the information asymmetry between savers and operators paying pensions from the II. pillar.

Changes in other specific areas:

The last amendment preserved the possibility of paying early old-age pension. Early old-age pension will be paid to savers who were granted early old-age pension from the I. pillar, but it must be greater than 1.2 times the subsistence minimum for one adult person. If the saver is not entitled to an early old-age pension from the I. pillar greater than 1.2 times the subsistence minimum for one adult person, he/she can still use the savings in II. pillar. He/she is therefore entitled to an early old-age pension from the II. pillar, if the sum of his/her early old-age pensions from both pillars will exceed 1.2 times the subsistence minimum for one adult person. In the case of early old-age pension, two conditions must be met: the saver has acquired at least 15 years of pension insurance and the saver will reach the retirement age in two years at most.

For the payment of early old-age pension or the old-age pension, the saver can choose a life annuity without increasing and without survivors' coverage, life annuity with increasing (indexation), with survivors' coverage (covers the survivors for one or two years after the death of the pensioner) or a combination thereof.

A saver who reached the retirement age and will receive a pension using the programme withdrawal will be able to apply for a benefit from investment revenue. This is a regular benefit paid by the saver's pension fund management company from the revenue of his/her property in the pension fund.

If the saver paid voluntary pension saving contributions as well, he/she can withdraw them after reaching the retirement age using the programme withdrawal without having to fulfil any additional conditions.

The annuity amendment also allows, for savers approaching retirement age and upon their request, to mitigate the automatic transfer of assets to the guaranteed fund by half.

During 2014, there were no changes in the number or composition of the pension fund management companies. As of 31 December 2014, six pension fund management companies (hereinafter PFMC) operated on the market:

- Aegon, d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- Allianz – Slovenská dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s., Bratislava,
- Axa d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- Dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť Poštovej banky, a.s., Bratislava;
- ING dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s., Bratislava,
- VÚB Generali, d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava.

Table 3.5 shows the net value of assets managed by individual pension fund management companies as of 31 December 2014.

Table 3.5 Distribution of assets in pension funds as of 31 December 2014 (in million €)

Pension fund management company	Bond guaranteed pension fund	Mixed nonguaranteed pension fund	Equity nonguaranteed pension fund	Index nonguaranteed pension fund	Total as of 31.12.2014	Percentage of assets
AEGON, d.s.s., a.s.	563.08	0	51.00	5.56	619.64	9.68 %
Allianz - Slovenská d.s.s., a.s.	1,886.78	0	200.13	0	2,086.91	32.60 %
AXA d.s.s., a.s.	1,455.91	0	168.67	41.51	1,666.09	26.02 %
DSS Poštovej banky d.s.s. a.s.	294.77	15.55	44.80	5.75	360.87	5.64 %
ING d.s.s., a.s.	577.56	22.40	69.19	19.10	688.25	10.75 %
VÚB Generali d.s.s., a.s.	882.30	25.50	52.10	20.69	980.59	15.32 %
Total	5,660.40	63.45	585.89	92.61	6,402.35	100,00 %
Percentage of assets	88.41 %	0.99 %	9.15 %	1.45 %	100.0 %	

Calculation: MoLSAF

In 2014, the Social Insurance Agency forwarded compulsory **contributions** to pension saving in the amount of nearly **€ 438 million**, a year-on-year increase by nearly 6 %. The total amount of contributions transferred as of 31 December 2014 was € 6.5 billion. Taking into account all the possibilities for entry and exit from the old-age pension saving system during its opening, the overall amount of contributions transferred was € 6.03 billion. On this basis, and the net value of assets in pension funds as of 31 December 2014 in the amount of € 6.40 billion, it can be concluded that the pension funds **reached a profit of € 375.3 million** as of 31 December 2014.

In 2014, the largest share in the Slovak old-age pension saving market was represented by Allianz - Slovenská d.s.s. a. s. and Axa d.s.s., a.s. (representing together almost 60 % of the market). Compared to 2013, there was a slight change in the distribution of assets in the pension funds, in favour of equity and index nonguaranteed funds. Most of the resources remain in the bond guaranteed pension funds, followed by equity nonguaranteed pension funds. The least resources are kept in index and mixed nonguaranteed pension funds.

Table 3.6 Comparison of the distribution of assets in pension funds

Date	Percentage of the distribution of assets in pension funds for all PFMC			
	Bond g.p.f.	Mixed n.p.f.	Equity n.p.f.	Index n.p.f.
31.12.2013	89.98 %	1.12 %	8.32 %	0.58 %
31.12.2014	88.41 %	0.99 %	9.15 %	1.45 %

Calculation: MoLSAF

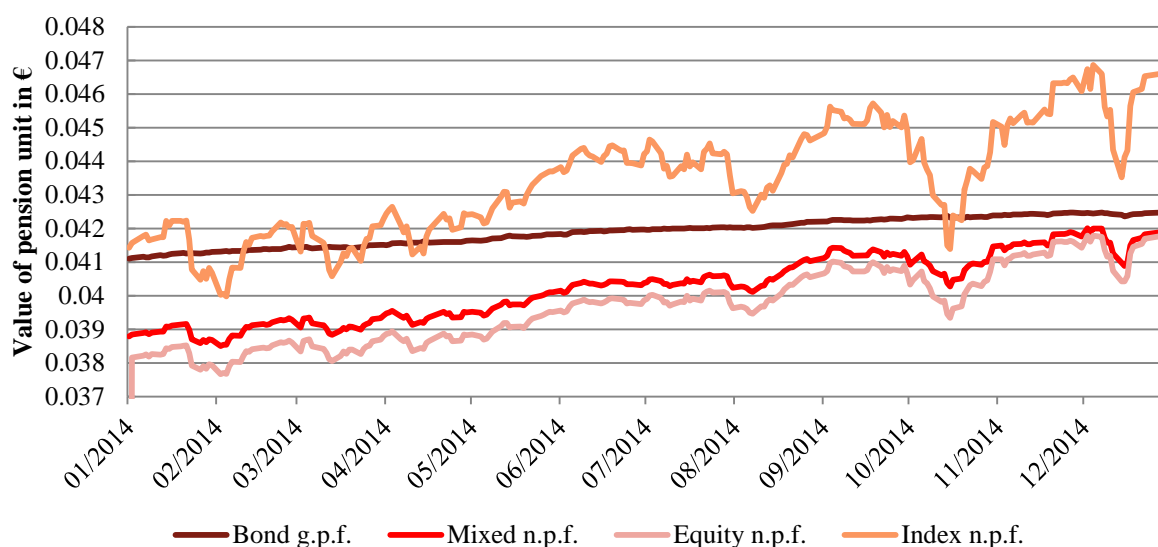
The change in the distribution of assets of pension funds is attributable to the high appreciation in the index nonguaranteed pension funds (in 2013 – 17.45 %, in 2014 – 13.39 %). Although the annual appreciation in these funds, compared to 2013, decreased, this is the most powerful type of funds. The appreciation in the three other types of funds, compared with 2013, recorded an increase. An overview of the total and annual appreciation in pension funds is given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Total and annual appreciation in pension funds

Pension funds	Average annual appreciation in 2013	Average annual appreciation in 2014	Total appreciation as of 31.12.2014 ²⁹
Bond guaranteed	1.0 %	3.26 %	26.88 %
Mixed nonguaranteed	2.7 %	8.08 %	26.66 %
Equity nonguaranteed	3.9 %	9.56 %	26.13 %
Index nonguaranteed	17.4 %	13.39 %	41.72 %

Calculation: MoLSAF

Graph 3.1 Development of the value of pension unit in individual pension funds in 2014



Source: MoLSAF

Number of old-age pension saving savers as of 31 December 2014 was nearly 1.5 million (Table 3.8). The distribution of savers in the individual pension fund management companies remained virtually unchanged from 2013.

Table 3.8 Number of savers in pension funds as at 31 December 2014

Pension fund management company	Number of savers as of 31.12.2014	Percentage share of savers
AEGON, d.s.s., a.s.	174,375	11.90 %
Allianz - Slovenská d.s.s., a.s.	458,862	31.33 %
AXA d.s.s., a.s.	358,163	24.45 %
DSS Poštovej banky d.s.s. a.s.	102,218	6.98 %
ING d.s.s., a.s.	147,839	10.09 %
VÚB Generali d.s.s., a.s.	223,376	15.25 %
Total	1,464,833	100.00 %

Source: Social Insurance Agency

²⁹ Total appreciation in pension funds is an average of all percentual changes of the actual value of pension unit in individual pension funds of individual PFMC since their inception, weighted by the share of net asset value of the particular fund in the net asset value of funds of the same type.

In terms of age structure of savers³⁰, the largest group were savers aged 31 – 40 years (about 42 % of the total number of savers). Changes in the age structure, compared to 2013, are not significant.

Table 3.9 Breakdown of savers by age as of 31 December 2014

age group	number of savers	% share
up to 20 years	4,672	0.32 %
21 to 30 years	288,612	19.70 %
31 to 40 years	614,090	41.92 %
41 to 50 years	420,923	28.74 %
51 years and over	136,536	9.32 %
Total	1,464,833	100.00 %

Source: MoLSAF

The number of savers with assessment basis up to € 685 was almost 600 thousand as of 31 December 2014, representing 53 % of the so called active savers (i.e. savers with assessment basis).

Table 3.10 Number of active savers by assessment basis as of 31 December 2014

Assessment basis in €	Total as of 31.12.2014	% share
up to 335.00	122,771	10.98 %
335.01 – 685.00	473,739	42.37 %
685.01 – 1,000.00	230,711	20.63 %
1,000.01 – 1,385.00	145,971	13.05 %
1,385.01 – 1,665.00	50,960	4.56 %
1,665.01 and over	93,974	8.40 %
Active savers total	1,118,126	100.00 %

Source: MoLSAF

The difference between the total number of savers in Tables 3.8 to 3.10 represents nearly 347 thousand persons - these individuals can be classified as so called inactive savers, it means that as of 31 December 2014, they did not pay compulsory contributions to pension saving for being an employee, a compulsorily insured self-employed person or voluntarily insured person, nor did the state pay for them due to the performance of the activities stated by law (child care, nursing), nor did the Social Insurance Agency. Compared to 2013, the number of inactive savers increased by 923 persons, i.e. by approximately 0.3 %.

3.2.2 Supplementary pension saving

Supplementary (voluntary) pension saving is part of the so called III. pillar of the pension system, in which funds of participants are managed by supplementary pension fund management companies (hereinafter SPFMC).

The aim of supplementary pension saving is to allow participants to gain a supplementary pension income in old age or supplementary pension income in the event of termination of work included by decision of health protection in category III or IV or termination of work of an employee who is a dance artist or wind instrument player.

³⁰ Graph of age distribution of savers and distribution of savers by age are given in the Annex to Chapter 3.

A participant is an employee who concluded a policy on supplementary pension saving with a supplementary pension fund management company (hereinafter personal pension saving policy); or other natural person who was over 18 years of age at the date of conclusion of the policy.

Employees performing tasks classified by decision of health protection in category III or IV and employees who are dance artists or wind instrument players are required to conclude a personal pension saving policy and their employers are obliged to conclude an employer contract, within 30 days of the commencement of such work.

Through supplementary pension saving, a participant saves money in SPFMC, which invests them for the purpose of appreciation. The resulting sum of supplementary pension saving benefit depends on the amount of funds that the participant and the employer sent to the SPFMC during the period of saving and the rate of return.

The following benefits are paid from the supplementary pension saving upon fulfilment of the conditions stipulated in the Act on Supplementary Pension Saving:

- supplementary old-age pension, in form of
 - lifelong supplementary old-age pension,
 - temporary supplementary old-age pension,
- supplementary pension for service in the police department or armed forces, in the form of
 - lifelong supplementary pension for service,
 - temporary supplementary pension for service,
- lump-sum settlement,
- early withdrawal.

Participants who concluded their personal pension saving policies before 1 January 2014 and did not agree on a change of the customer contract with the corresponding SPFMC (the content of which was the abandonment of the benefit plan) are to continue their personal pension saving policies with benefit plans in which the conditions to receive benefits are described. Thus, the possibility of receiving severance payment remains, but such participants are not entitled to a new benefit of early withdrawal.

As of 31 December 2014, there were 4 supplementary pension fund management companies active in the market, namely:

- AXA d.d.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s., Bratislava,
- ING Tatry – Sympatia d.d.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- Stabilita, d.d.s., a. s., Košice.

The most significant changes in supplementary pension saving with effect from 1 January 2014:

In 2013, the Act no. 318/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing Act no. 650/2004 Coll. on Supplementary Pension Saving and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, and amending and supplementing Act no. 595/2003 Coll. on Income Tax, as amended, was adopted with effect from 1 January 2014. This amendment makes many important changes in supplementary pension saving:

- the conditions for payment of certain benefits were modified to fulfil the original purpose of supplementary pension saving - the participants are allowed to get a supplementary pension income in old age and supplementary pension income in the event of termination of the performance of certain statutorily defined hazardous work;
- the conditions for payment of supplementary pension for service were tightened (an increase in the period of performance of risky work from five to ten years and raising the age from which this pension is paid), and the purpose of the supplementary retirement pension was changed (earlier than the statutory retirement) to highlight the purpose of the law, in this case to cater for the participant after termination of performance of the so called risky occupations;
- the benefit of severance payment was abolished, since it allowed one-off withdrawal of the saved amount before retirement age, thereby weakening the purpose of catering for the participant especially in old age, or after termination of a risky occupation; the benefit was replaced with a more appropriate benefit of early withdrawal (participant can withdraw their own contributions including revenues from their investments after the first ten years

of saving, the personal pension saving policy does not expire and employers' contributions remain at the personal account until the time of fulfilment of legal conditions for the payment of benefits);

- a tax deduction for the taxpayer (participant) of up to € 180 per year was introduced for participants who concluded a personal pension saving policy addendum by the end of 2013 (the content of which was abolishment of the benefit plan) and participants who concluded a new personal pension saving policy under the law effective from 1 January 2014, thus supporting better security in old age, or after termination of a so-called risky occupation;
- the maximum percentage of recompense for supplementary pension fund management was reduced, as well as the maximum percentage of recompense for appreciation in assets in a contributory supplementary pension fund; the recompense for appreciation in assets in a payout supplementary pension fund was abolished;
- the field of investment and risk management was adjusted (e.g., the quantitative limits were optimized according to the demands of the regulator – some limits were loosened and some tightened, the "hard" regulation was reduced and the prudent principle of regulation was strengthened, thus strengthening the role of the National Bank of Slovakia as controller, or a supervisory body, and a strong internal control system was introduced – the system of risk management) to create conditions for improved asset management of participants.

These legislative changes in the system of supplementary pension saving create conditions for increasing the attractiveness and interest of the public in this type of pension saving, while restoring the basic objective of the supplementary pension saving, i.e. to allow its participants to gain a supplementary pension income in old age, or a supplementary pension income in the event of termination of performance of certain statutorily defined hazardous occupations.

Since 1 December 2014, the Act no. 301/2014 Coll., came in force, transposing the Directive 2013/14/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 21 May 2013, aiming to improve the quality of investments of institutions for occupational retirement provision (in terms of Act no. 650/2004 Coll., these are supplementary pension fund management companies or employees' pension companies in the scope of their activities within the territory of the Slovak Republic) and thereby to protect the investors. It is thus appropriate to require that these institutions, when considering the risks inherent in their investments, avoid the exclusive or mechanistic reliance on credit ratings and their use as the sole parameter.

The number of contributing members of supplementary pension funds with non-zero pension accounts as of 31 December 2014 was approximately 682 thousand. This number expresses a negligible increase, when compared to 2013. The number of beneficiaries decreased year on year by about 7.3 %, to 45 thousand. However, a year-on-year reclassification of the participants and beneficiaries between individual supplementary pension fund management companies occurred.

Table 3.11 Number of participants and beneficiaries as of 31 December 2014

Company	2013			2014		
	Number of active participants	Number of beneficiaries	Total	Number of active participants	Number of beneficiaries	Total
Axa d.d.s., a.s.	119,569	8,802	282,737	118,924	822	119,746
DDS Tatra banky, a.s.	177,944	12,536	190,480	177,365	12,381	189,746
ING Tatry - Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	273,935	474	120,043	273,623	8,159	281,782
Stabilita, d.d.s., a.s.	109,868	27,206	137,074	112,257	24,087	136,344
Total	681,316	49,018	730,334	682,169	45,449	727,618

Source: Association of supplementary pension fund management companies

In 2014, the payment of severance payment benefit dropped significantly compared to 2013, which may be associated with the above legislative change. The benefit of severance payment was replaced by the benefit of early withdrawal.

Table 3.12 Overview of supplementary pension saving benefits as of 31.12.2013 and 31.12.2014

Type of benefit	Amount of benefits (million €) in 2013	Amount of benefits (million €) in 2014
Supplementary old-age pension	34.609	42.597
Supplementary pension for service	0.047	0.0429
Severance payment	64.638	32.909
Early withdrawal	0.000	4.556
Lump-sum settlement	60.676	52.311

Source: Association of supplementary pension fund management companies

The net value of managed assets in supplementary pension funds, when compared to 2013, increased by approximately 9 % to € 1.47 billion. One reason why participation in supplementary pension saving is attractive was and still is the participation of employers in the supplementary pension schemes of their employees. From 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014, 445 thousand participants got at least one contribution to supplementary pension schemes from their employers, compared to 56 thousand participants with no contribution from employers and at least one contribution paid on their own. As of 31 December 2014, there were 181,000 participants with non-zero supplementary pension saving accounts, such that neither they, nor their employers paid any contributions to supplementary pension saving accounts.

Supplementary pension funds reported better results in appreciation in funds than in 2013 (Table 3.13). Performance of individual contributory supplementary pension funds reached an annual level ranging from 0.1 % to 9.5 %. The average annual appreciation in supplementary pension funds in 2014 reached 3.6 % compared to 1.6 % in 2013.

Table 3.13 Details of supplementary pension funds as of 31 December 2014

Company	Net value of assets in supplementary pension funds			
	Contributory supplementary pension funds (million €)	Payout supplementary pension funds (million €)	Total supplementary pension funds (million €)	Annual appreciation of supplementary pension funds
Axa d.d.s., a.s.	187.0	1.6	188.6	5.3 %
DDS Tatra banky, a.s.	438.0	18.1	456.1	3.3 %
ING Tatry - Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	534.7	14.1	548.9	3.0 %
Stabilita, d.d.s., a.s.	241.7	32.8	274.4	4.3 %
Total	1,401.4	66.6	1,468.0	3.6 %

Source: National Bank of Slovakia, calculation: MoLSAF

3.3 State social support

State support of families is provided mainly by the **state social benefit** system, representing a set of cash transactions, with which the state participates in managing multiple life events, especially for families with dependent children³¹. State social benefits contribute to cover costs for nurture and other personal needs of children and also the costs associated with other social events.

State social support system in 2014 consisted of the following lump-sum and recurring benefits:

- child allowance,
- child allowance supplement,
- parental allowance,
- childcare allowance,
- birth allowance,
- multiple children birth allowance,
- funeral allowance.

3.3.1 Child allowance

In terms of number of beneficiaries and the amount of funds paid, child allowance is the most extensive state social support benefit. The adoption of Act no. 600/2003 Coll. on Child Allowance and amending and supplementing Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance introduced, with effect from 1 January 2004, the provision of flat rate child allowance **per month for each dependent child** aged up to 25 years, regardless of parental income. At the same time, with effect from 1 April 2004, this Act introduced a single payer of the child allowance – local Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Due to indexation of the subsistence minimum, the measure of MoLSAF no. 450/2013 Coll. on adjustment of the amounts of child allowance and child allowance supplement adjusted the amount of child allowance to € 23.52 (from € 23.10) and the amount of child allowance supplement to € 11.20 (from € 10.83), with effect from 1 January 2014.

Table 3.14 Child allowance

year	average monthly number of beneficiaries	average monthly number of dependent children
2013	677,328	1,134,431
2014*	668,393	1,116,955

Source: RSD MIS

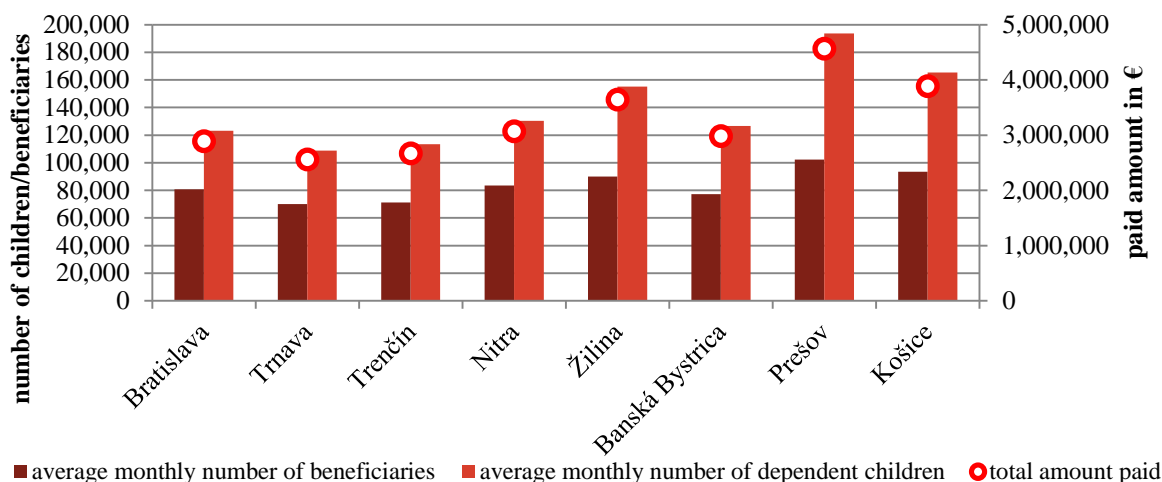
*including allowances paid out abroad

In 2014, the average monthly number of child allowance recipients was 668,393 beneficiaries for 1,116,955 dependent children. The average monthly number of recipients decreased by 8,935 and the average monthly number of dependent children dropped by 17,476. The number of beneficiaries decreased year on year by 1.32 % and the number of children decreased by 1.54 %. This decrease is caused by the demographic development in Slovakia and family structure.

The amount paid for child allowance and child allowance supplement in 2014 amounted to € 319,006,214, a year-on-year increase by € 557.1 thousand.

³¹ In addition to the state social benefit system, the state support families by other means, for example by **maternity benefit** (sickness insurance benefit), **tax bonus** (competence of taxing authorities) and **maternity and parental leave**.

Graph 3.2 Average monthly number of child allowance beneficiaries, average monthly number of dependent children a and total paid amount in individual regions of Slovakia in 2014



Source: RSD MIS

The highest number of beneficiaries is traditionally recorded in the regions of Prešov, Košice and Žilina (this is related to the total population of each region), and so is the number of children and, consequently, the highest spending. In these three regions, the average number of children per applicant is the highest, while in the regions of Bratislava and Trnava the ratio is the lowest. The most numerous group are recipients receiving the allowance for one dependent child (50.8 % of the total number of beneficiaries). The proportion of these beneficiaries increases slowly in the long term at the expense of all other types of beneficiaries. Overall, the structure of recipients remained almost unchanged year on year.

Table 3.15 Child allowance beneficiaries by number of children

	2013	2014
one child	342,406	338,845
	50.6 %	50.8 %
two children	254,272	249,880
	37.6 %	37.4 %
three children	57,621	56,335
	8.5 %	8.4 %
four or more children	23,082	22,300
	3.3 %	3.3 %

Source: RSD MIS

3.3.2 Child allowance supplement

Act no. 532/2007 Coll., amending and supplementing Act no. 600/2003 Coll. on Child Allowance and amending and supplementing Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on Social Insurance and on amendments of Act no. 599/2003 Coll. on Material Need Assistance and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, with effect from 1 January 2008 put into practice the child allowance supplement, granted to parents who receive an old-age pension, early old-age pension, disability pension due to the decrease of earning capacity by more than 70 %, or a service pension after reaching retirement age (62 years), allowance for nursing, or who are not in gainful employment and they were not granted a tax bonus.

The person entitled to claim the child allowance supplement is considered to be the child's parent or the person to whom the dependent child is placed in substitute care.

The law stipulates that the child allowance supplement may be granted to the eligible person only if no tax bonus was granted for the dependent child under § 33 of Act no. 595/2003 Coll. on Income Tax, as amended.

The amount of the child allowance supplement increased in 2014 by € 0.19 to € 11.02, due to growth of the subsistence minimum. The average monthly number of beneficiaries was 2,797, representing a year-on-year decrease by 105 beneficiaries (3.62 %). The average monthly number of children for whom the supplement was granted decreased year on year by 105 children to 3,493 (by 2.92 %).

3.3.3 Parental allowance

Parental allowance is a state social benefit by which the state contributes to entitled person, to provide proper care for a child under three years of age, or up to six years of age, if the child has long-term ill health.

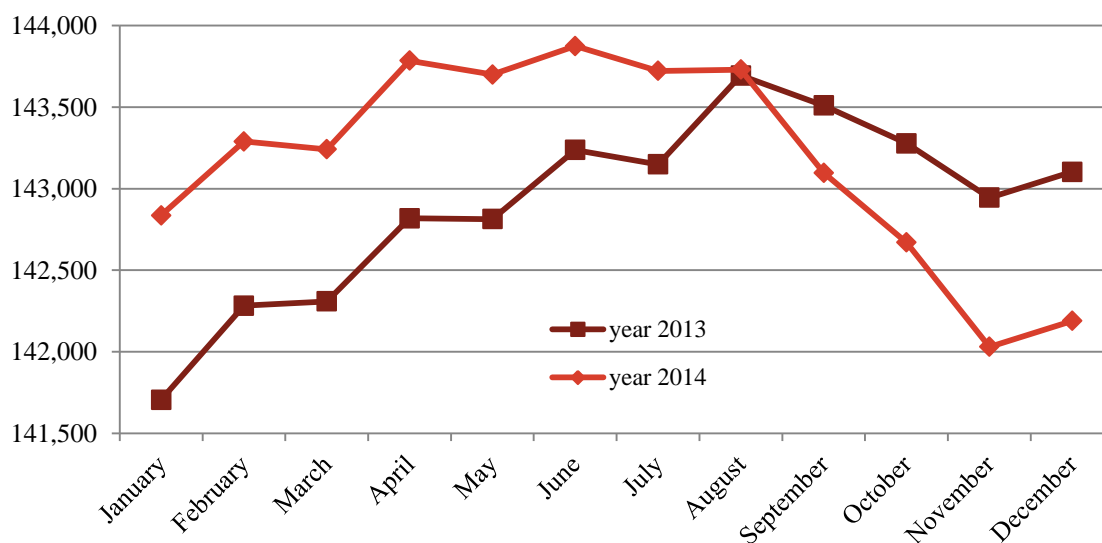
A person is entitled for the parental allowance if he/she provides proper care for the child (personally or by other adult natural person or legal person), so parents are allowed to engage in gainful activity in any form during the period of receiving parental allowance. The amount of income from those activities and working hours do not affect entitlement to parental allowance nor the amount thereof. Parents at the time of employment may provide care for their child either by other parent, grandparent or other adult person or a by placement in a private, church or state facility, including kindergartens.

The measure of MoLSAF no. 451/2013 Coll. on adjustment of the amount of parental allowance was adjusted in 2014 due to the indexation of the subsistence minimum to € 203.20 per month (from € 199.60 in 2013). In the case when two or more children were born at the same time, the parental allowance shall be increased by 25 % for each additional child born at the same time.

If an older child in the care of a parent neglects compulsory education, i.e. misses more than 15 lessons without excuse in a month for at least three consecutive calendar months, the amount of parental allowance is reduced to 50 %. The parental allowance remains reduced for three calendar months.

The development of the total number of parental allowance beneficiaries in Slovakia in 2013 and 2014 is shown in the following graph.

Graph 3.3 Number of parental allowance beneficiaries



Source: RSD MIS

In 2014, parental allowance was granted to an average of 143,181 beneficiaries per month, which represents a year-on-year increase by 277 beneficiaries (0.19 %).

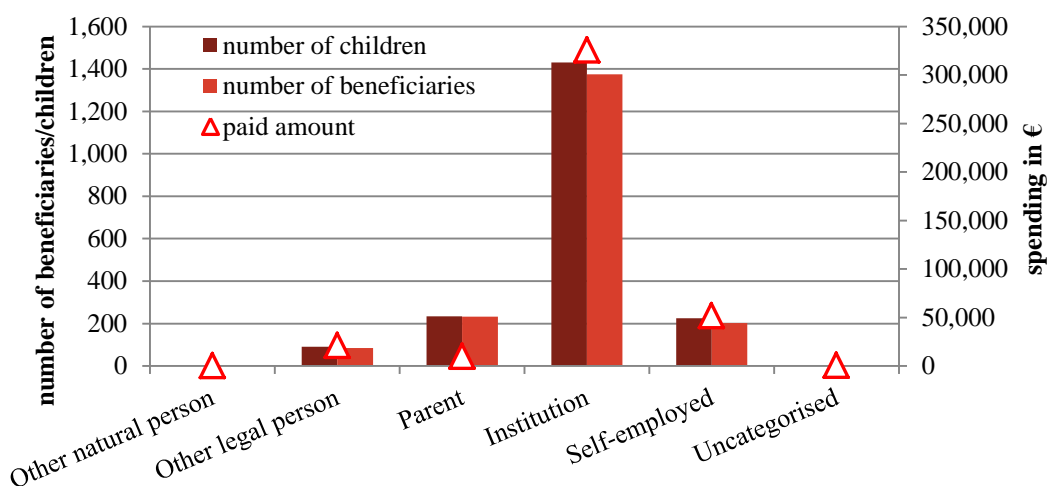
In 2014, the total spending for parental allowance was € 356,000,893 (representing a year-on-year increase by € 6,684,525, i.e. 1.87 %).

3.3.4 Childcare allowance

This benefit is intended for parents who start **gainful employment** or return back to work before the child reaches the age of three years, or six years in the case of a child with long-term ill health; and at the time of gainful activity ensure the care of the child by another legal entity or natural person, for example by placement in an institution (nursery, kindergarten). The state helps the parents to cover the expenditure for the care for each child with the amount of documented expenses, up to a maximum **amount of € 230 per month**. If care for the child is provided by a natural person without a business license, for example a relative of the child's parent, the amount of childcare allowance is **€ 41.10 per month** without documenting the expenditures. The amount of childcare allowance can be adjusted by the Government to 1 January of the calendar year by a Regulation.

Distribution of beneficiaries and children by individual types of care providers are given in the following graph.

Graph 3.4 Overview of average monthly number of beneficiaries, children and spending for childcare allowance by childcare provider



Source: RSD MIS

A parent who provides care for a child under three years of age and who decides to go back to work before the child reaches the age of three years may then choose whether to receive parental allowance or childcare allowance, which is more favourable in those cases where the parent has more children under three years of age or if child care is provided by an institution (e.g. a private or municipal nursery) with monthly fees exceeding € 203.20.

In 2014, the childcare allowance was provided to a monthly average of 1,949 beneficiaries (representing a year-on-year increase by 141 beneficiaries, i.e. by 7.80 %), with a total spending of € 5,502,189 (a year-on-year increase by 4.77 %).

3.3.5 Birth allowance

As of 1 January 2014, the new Act no. 383/2013 Coll. on Birth Allowance and Multiple Children Birth Allowance came into effect. The most fundamental change was the merger of the birth allowance and birth allowance supplement into one benefit – birth allowance. The total amount of allowance did not change and depends on the order of childbirth – for the first, second and third childbirth, the amount of allowance is € 829.86, for the fourth and next childbirth, it amounts to € 151.37.

The conditions for entitlement to birth allowance tightened. They are:

- attending regular monthly preventive check-ups from the fourth month of pregnancy until delivery,
- agreement on providing a general ambulatory care for the child and
- residence of the authorized person in the Slovak Republic.

Unless all of the above conditions are fulfilled, the authorized person is not entitled to birth allowance. On the issue of residence, it is to be noted that actual residence in the Slovak Republic is required, not only registered residence. Residence, according to the new law, means the place where the most important interests of the authorized person and child are focused, such as workplace etc.

Table 3.16 Birth allowance in 2013 and 2014

year	number of birth allowance beneficiaries	number of beneficiaries of increased birth allowance*
2013	57 901	772
2014	50 483	627

Source: RSD MIS

*in case of multiple birth, increase by € 75.69 per child

In 2014, the birth allowance was granted to 50,483 beneficiaries (of which 46,751 beneficiaries with the higher amount), a year-on-year decrease by 7,226 beneficiaries (12.81 %). The funds spent for birth allowance and increased birth allowance totalled € 42,078,554, which is € 3,226,411 less than in 2013 (decrease by 7.12 %).

3.3.6 Multiple children birth allowance

Multiple children birth allowance is a state social support benefit, by which the state contributes annually to parents or authorized persons for the increased costs associated with the care for three or more children born simultaneously, or repeatedly born twins or more children at the same time in the course of two years.

The Act no. 383/2013 Coll. on Birth Allowance and Multiple Children Birth Allowance, with effect from 1 January 2014, modified the amount of the benefit, regardless of the age of the children, to € 110.36 per each child. At least three of the children, however, must be aged at most 15 years, the age limit of the children born in the first order is monitored.

In 2014, there were 139 recipients of the allowance, a decrease by 2 recipients compared to 2013. The amount spent for the allowance in total was € 46,502.

3.3.7 Funeral allowance

Funeral allowance is, with effect from 1 January 1999, a *lump-sum* benefit of state social support, legislatively regulated by Act no. 238/1998 Coll. on Funeral Allowance. With this benefit, the state financially contributes to cover the expenses related to a funeral.

In 2014, the amount of funeral allowance remained unchanged at € 79.67. The allowance was granted to 48,703 persons, which is 1,216 fewer than in 2013 (a decrease by 2.44 %).

The funds spent for the funeral allowance amounted approximately to € 3,900 thousand (a year-on-year decrease by approximately € 100 thousand, i.e. by 2.5 %). The number of beneficiaries is influenced only by demographic indicators - mortality of permanent or temporary residents of the Slovak Republic.

3.4 Social assistance

This chapter provides an overview of social assistance provision by means of material need assistance, compensation for social consequences of severe disability, support for substitute childcare etc., as well as costs incurred in the social assistance provision in the budget chapter of MoLSAF (see Annex to Chapter 3, Table 37).

The adjustment of the subsistence minimum according to the Act no. 601/2003 Coll. on Subsistence Minimum and on amendment of certain laws, as amended, has an impact on developments within the social assistance system, composed of the above areas, but also on state social benefits. Given the development of indices that govern the adjustment of subsistence minimum by rules exhaustively defined in the mentioned Act, a modification of the indexation of the subsistence minimum was adopted with effect from 1 July 2014. The indexation of the subsistence minimum was set not to reduce the standard of living of the population, especially the recipients of individual social assistance benefits and state social benefits, or other systemic measures affecting the general population.

3.4.1 Material need assistance

With effect from 1 January 2014, the material need assistance is regulated by Act no. 417/2013 Coll. on Material Need Assistance and on amendment of certain laws as amended. The act is based on the philosophy of motivation and active participation of household members in solving their unfavourable social situation. The act aims to ensure directness, merit and the protection of those who cannot, on their own, or are not able to ensure or increase income by work; this is based on the constitutional guarantees of basic living conditions. There is also a parallel aim to motivate the long-term unemployed, who are granted material need assistance to enter the labour market, respectively to get employment even for a lower wage. The new law also simplifies the provision of assistance in material need.

Merit in the new law lies in introducing obligation for adults capable of work to attend and perform activities (minor municipal services for the municipality or the budgetary and contributory organizations founded by the municipality, volunteering or working in order to prevent emergency situations), for at least 32 hours per month, provided that the activity will be offered to them. The new law extends the provision of housing allowance to a wider group of people in material need (e.g., in social service facilities such as shelters, halfway houses or in facilities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, such as crisis centres). The conditions for entitlement to the activation allowance were modified and the possibility of receiving it was extended to low-wage workers (at least the minimum wage). Other changes concerned the adjustment of protection allowance and its extension to pregnant women and parents of a child up to one year of age, who were originally granted a benefit increase. A dependent child allowance was introduced, replacing the benefit for a child in compulsory education. The abolition of healthcare allowance was accompanied by an increase in amounts of material need allowance. The new law also introduced a special allowance, which is aimed at supporting success in the labour market, directly at finding employment or a similar working relationship for long-term unemployed people of working age in the material need assistance system.

Material need assistance includes a material need allowance set at six levels, protection allowance, activation allowance, dependent child allowance and housing allowance. It is provided to households in material need according to rules exhaustively defined in the cited Act on Material Need Assistance. With effect from 1 January 2014, the amounts of material need assistance benefits were modified with the adoption of the new law as well.

Amounts of material need assistance benefit and special allowance in 2014

MATERIAL NEED ALLOWANCE:	
- individual	61.60 €
- individual with a child or a maximum of four children	117.20 €
- individual with more than four children	171.20 €
- couple without children	107.10 €
- couple with a child or a maximum of four children	160.40 €
- couple with more than four children	216.10 €
MATERIAL NEED SUPPLEMENTS	
<i>PROTECTION ALLOWANCE:</i>	
- for a household member under § 7 section 2 letters a), b), d) to f)	63.07 €
- for a household member under § 7 section 2 letter h) – (adverse health condition)	34.69 €
- for a household member who is a pregnant woman	13.50 €
- for a household member who is a parent of a child under 1 year of age	13.50 €
<i>ACTIVATION ALLOWANCE</i>	63.07 €
<i>DEPENDENT CHILD ALLOWANCE</i>	17.20 €
<i>HOUSING ALLOWANCE</i>	
- single member household	55.80€
- multiperson household	89.20 €
<i>SPECIAL ALLOWANCE</i>	63.07 €

Source: MoLSAF

In 2014, there was a monthly average of 162,904 material need assistance beneficiaries, which represents a year-on-year decrease by 11.9 % (by 21,982 beneficiaries a month in absolute terms). Based on administrative data, total material need assistance funding in 2014 reached € 245,903,547. Compared to 2013, there was a decrease by € 24,675,240, i.e. by 9.12 %. The **average monthly amount** of material need assistance benefit in 2014 was **€ 124.99**, which, compared to 2013, represents an increase by € 3.26. The development of the number of beneficiaries, as well as the total funding, was influenced significantly by the change of the structure of the material need assistance system, particularly by emphasizing the principles of directness, merit, protection and active participation of the concerned persons in solving their unfavourable social situation.

In 2014, the system of material need assistance registered a monthly average of 114,482 beneficiaries who were simultaneously registered jobseekers, representing 70.3 % of the total number of beneficiaries of material need assistance. There was a significant year-on-year decrease in the average monthly number of beneficiaries, namely, by 22,164 persons (16.2 %). The total number of jointly assessed household members in material need in 2014 was 323,223, of which 151,700 persons (46.93 %) were registered jobseekers. Compared to 2013, this number also decreased significantly, by 20,085 persons (11.69 %).

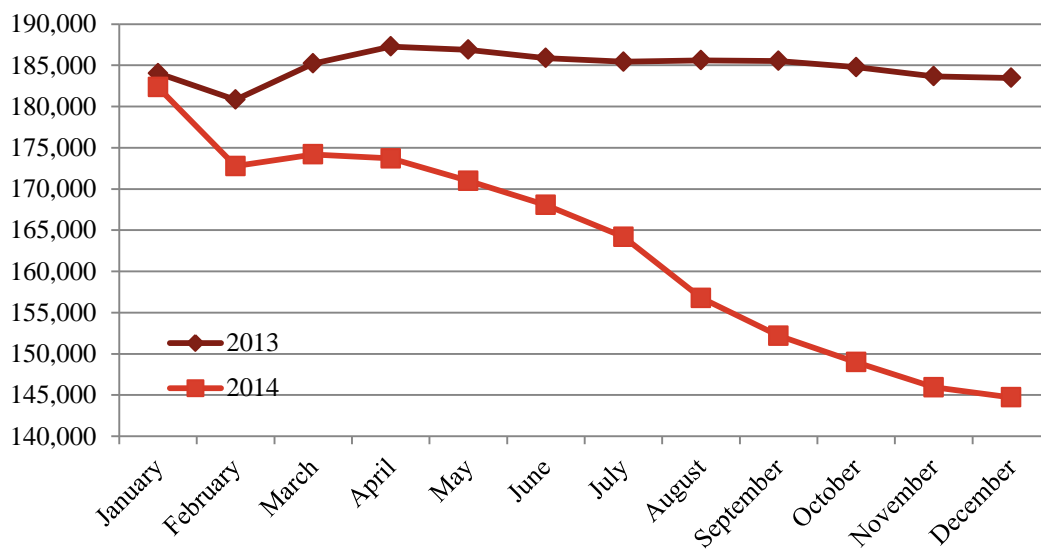
Table 3.17 Average monthly number of material need assistance beneficiaries and annual funding in 2013 – 2014

	2013	2014
Total number of beneficiaries	184,886	162,904
of which registered jobseekers	136,646	114,482
Number of jointly assessed household members	359,632	323,223
of which registered jobseekers	171,785	151,700
Total funding in €	270,578,787	245,903,547
Average amount of material need allowance and supplements in €	121.73	124.99

Source: RSD MIS

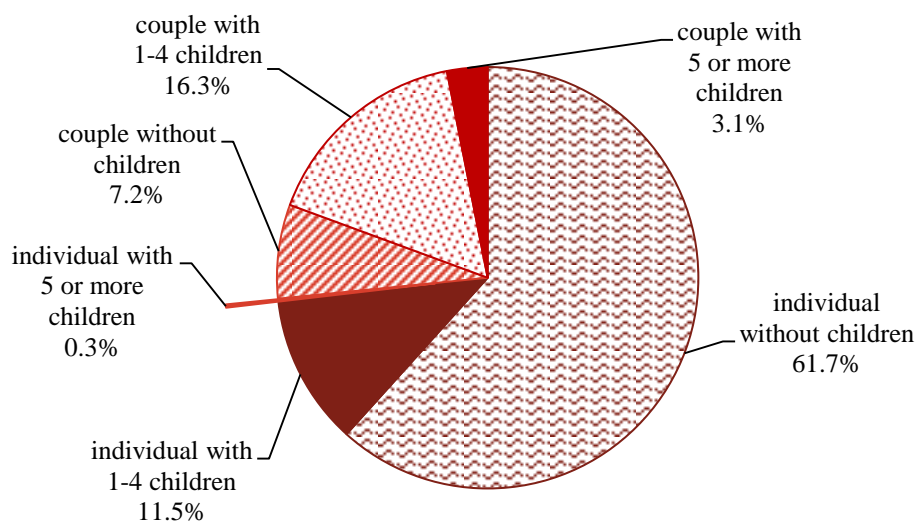
The following graphic representation shows that the number of beneficiaries of material need assistance during 2014 has had a decreasing trend. There are always some significant changes at the beginning of the calendar year, due to indexation of pensions. The changes in the income situation of pensioners in material need are most pronounced in February, when a reduction in the number of beneficiaries is recorded. Subsequently, the income situation of pensioners is reassessed and, consequently, some of them may return to the material need assistance system. The decline in the number of beneficiaries in 2014 is related to a change of structure of beneficiaries, with a decrease in the number of individuals and couples without children, and an increase in number of single parents with more than four children, thus slightly changing the ratio of different groups within the system. The development was also influenced by the introduction of motivational elements into the system, for the purpose of active participation of citizens in solving their unfavourable social situation.

Graph 3.5 The number of material need assistance beneficiaries in 2013 and 2014



Source: RSD MIS

Graph 3.6 The percentages of different groups of material need assistance beneficiaries in 2014

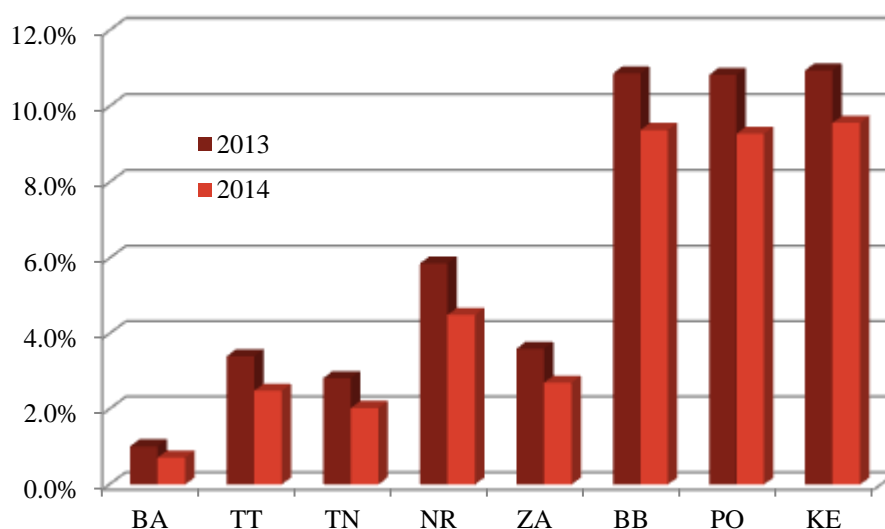


Source: COLSAF

Comparing the structure of beneficiaries of material need benefit in 2013 and 2014, there was a decrease in the number of recipients in almost all groups of households, except individuals with more than four children, where the number of beneficiaries increased by 1.64 %. The number of individuals without children decreased by 13.3 %, individuals with one to four children by 7.9 %, couples without children by 13.5 %, couples with one to four children by 9.7 % and couples with five or more children by 5.1 %. There was also a slight change in the proportion of each group in the total number of beneficiaries, especially in individuals without children, representing 61.7 % (a year-on-year decrease by 1 pp).

In 2014, there were, on average monthly, 323,223 household members in the material need assistance system, representing a share of 6.0 % of the total population of Slovakia. This number decreased year on year by 10.1 %, i.e. by 36,409 persons. At the same time, there was a slight year-on-year decrease in the proportion of the total number of household members in the material need assistance system in the total population.

Graph 3.7 Share of household members in the material need assistance system in total populations in individual regions in % (at the end of the year)

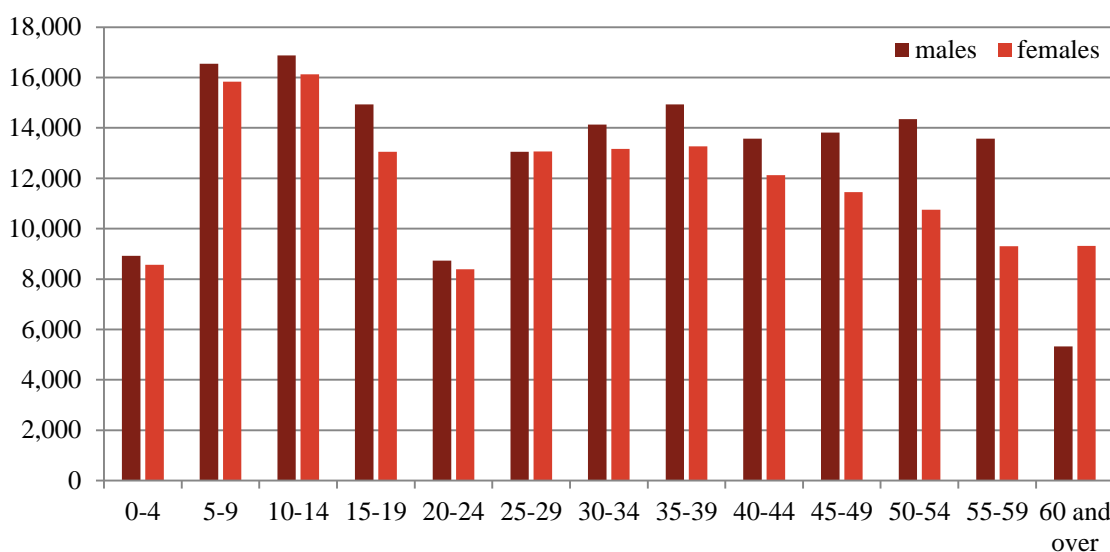


Source: RSD MIS and SO SR

The highest share of household members in the material need assistance system for the reported period (the end of the year) was in the regions of Košice (9.6 %), Banská Bystrica (9.4 %) and Prešov (9.3 %). The lowest proportion was reported in the region of Bratislava, 1.0 %.

Of the total number of household members in the material need assistance system, 51.7 % were men and 48.3 % were women. Compared to 2013, there was no change in the ratio between the sexes. The following graph shows the structure of household members in the system by age and sex. In each age group, there is a higher number of men than women, except the age group of 60 and over. The number of women in this age group is 66.5 % higher than the number of men. This situation persists since 2006, and is affected by the demographic development and also by lower pensions of women, due to lower wages over their previous careers. Persons in material need in this age group live mainly in households of individuals or incomplete families, which make up 83.42 % of the total number of beneficiaries, while women represent 73.80 % of all beneficiaries in the age group.

Graph 3.8 Household members in material need assistance system by age and sex in 2014



Source: RSD MIS

Protection allowance is designed to cover special expenses of household members, who cannot get or increase their income by work. It is provided under conditions stipulated by law, in the amount of

- € 63.07 per month for household members who are in retirement age, disabled with a decrease in earning capacity by more than 70 %, single parents caring for a child under 31 weeks of age, provide personal care for a health-disabled person, etc.,
- € 34.69 per month in the case of unfavourable health condition (illness, injury or quarantine, lasting more than 30 consecutive days),
- € 13.50 per month for pregnant women and parents of a child up to 1 year of age.

In 2014, the protection allowance was granted to 31,936 household members on average per month, of which 18,030 household members were entitled to amount € 63.07; 10,357 household members were entitled to € 34.69 and 1,482 household members (pregnant women) and 2,068 household members (parents caring for a child under 1 year of age) to € 13.50. Compared with 2013, a year-on-year decrease by 33.04 % was recorded.

Activation allowance is designed to support the acquisition, maintenance, deepening and increasing knowledge, professional skills, practical experience and work habits to enhance career prospects in the labour market. Each member of the household who is employed, registered as a jobseeker or is paid parental allowance is entitled to activation allowance. In case of registered jobseekers, the reasons for granting activation allowance are: enhancing qualifications, taking part in work preparation and training for the labour market, or carrying out minor municipal services.

In 2014, the activation allowance was provided to 60,723 household members on average monthly, of whom 2,326 household members were employed, 57,831 were registered jobseekers and 6 were receiving parental allowance. Of the total number of registered jobseekers who were provided activation allowance, 56,807 were engaged in minor services for the municipality or self-governing region. Compared to 2013, a year-on-year decline in claims by 4.81 % was recorded.

Dependent child allowance is designed to support nurture, education and overall development of the child, who duly fulfils compulsory school attendance. The contribution amounts to € 17.20 per month for each dependent child. In 2014, the allowance was provided on average monthly to 61,309 dependent children.

Housing allowance is designed to cover housing costs. It is provided to the beneficiary if any household member is an owner or co-owner of an apartment, owner or co-owner of a house, tenant of an apartment, tenant of a house or tenant of a room in a facility for permanent housing or lives in an apartment or in a house with lifetime right of use. The housing allowance is provided also to households living in assisted living facilities, facilities for the elderly, social care institutes or

specialized facilities with year-round residence, shelters, half-way houses, emergency housing facilities or crisis centres.

As of 2014, the housing allowance was provided on average monthly to 72,687 households. Compared to 2013, there was a year-on-year decline in claims by 10.42 %.

Special allowance

The new setting of the material need assistance system defined the conditions for granting special allowance to a person who was long-term unemployed, got employed with income from employment of at least the minimum wage and at most three times the minimum wage and is a member of a household that ceased to be eligible for material need assistance. The special allowance is paid in the amount of € 63.07 for *six months*. In 2014, the special allowance was provided on average monthly to 3,608 persons.

3.4.2 Subsidies for children in material need

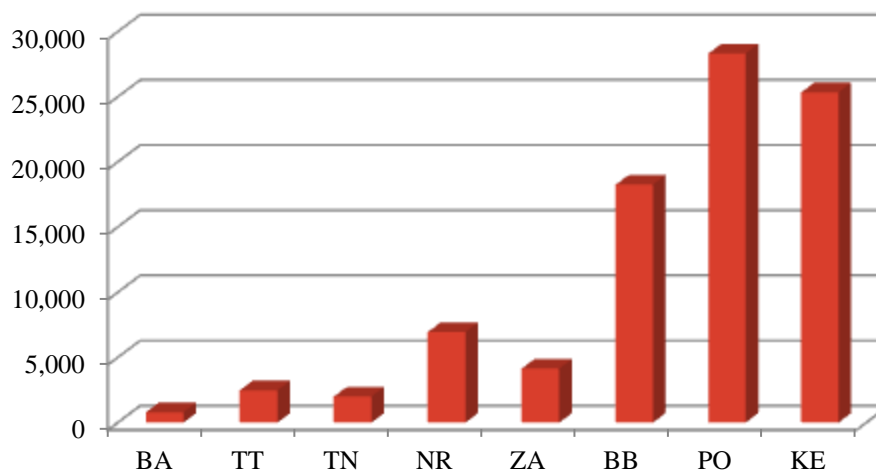
These are support measures aimed to increase the motivation of children from low-income families for compulsory school attendance and they are implemented through the MoLSAF grant programme. Through the grant programme, MoLSAF provides subsidies to support eating habits and subsidies to support school performance of children at risk of social exclusion.

Granting of subsidies for support of eating habits, as well as subsidies to support school performance of the child at risk of social exclusion is regulated by Act no. 544/2010 Coll. on Subsidies within the Scope of MoLSAF.

In 2014, the total spending for subsidies to support eating habits reached € 11,888,398. The average monthly number of children who were granted the subsidy was 88,267, representing a year-on-year decrease by 2.72 % (by 2,467 children).

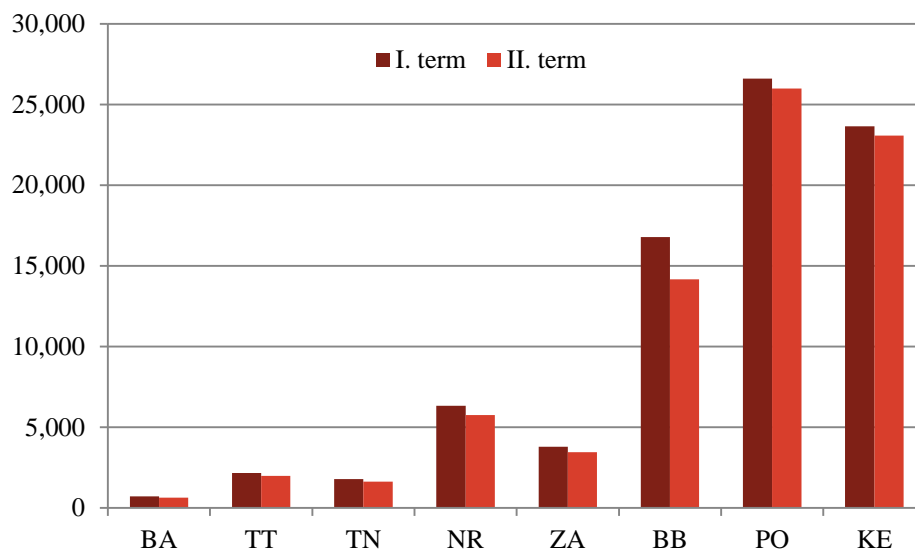
The total spending for subsidies to support school performance of children at risk of social exclusion reached € 2,640,447 and the subsidy was provided to 79,243 children on average per school term, representing a year-on-year decrease by 4.3 % (by 3,580 children).

Graph 3.9 Regional distribution of children in subsidy programmes to support eating habits in 2014



Source: RSD MIS

Graph 3.10 Regional distribution of children in subsidy programmes to support school performance in 2014



Source: RSD MIS

In terms of regional distribution of the children who were provided subsidies by the abovementioned law, the situation is captured in the previous graphs. The largest number of subsidies was provided (in terms of regional distribution of the children) in the regions of Prešov, Košice and Banská Bystrica.

3.4.3 Substitute child maintenance

Substitute child maintenance is the amount granted by the state to provide nutrition of the entitled child in the event that the obliged person (parent or another natural person liable to pay maintenance) does not fulfil the child maintenance obligation.

The Act no. 201/2008 Coll. on Substitute Child Maintenance and amending Act no. 36/2005 Coll. on Family and on amendments of certain laws, adjusts the provision of substitute child maintenance by the state in cases where the obliged person fails to fulfil the maintenance obligations towards dependent children and where the orphan's pension or the sum of orphan's pensions for a dependent child is below the minimum maintenance amount, set by the Act on Family.

Given the extension of the group of eligible persons entitled to child maintenance payments to children with low orphan's pensions (below 30 % of the subsistence minimum of a dependent child), the number of entitled persons (dependent children) increased.

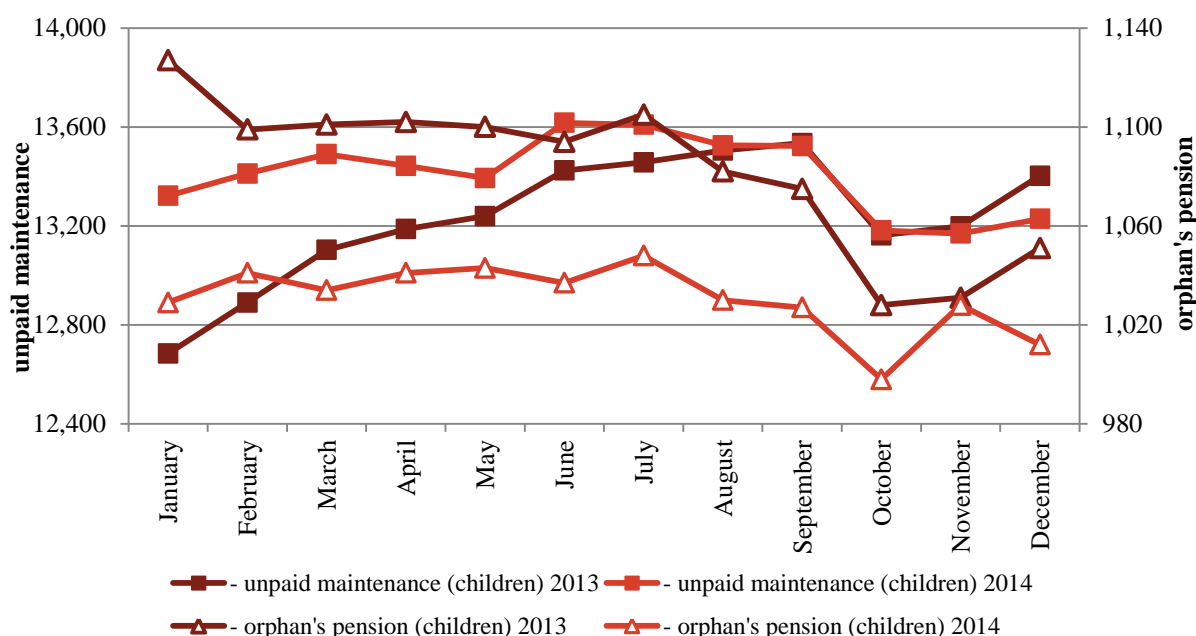
In 2014, an average of 8,922 recipients of substitute child maintenance due to unpaid maintenance was recorded, representing a year-on-year increase by 130 beneficiaries (1.48 %). A monthly average of 13,410 children received the maintenance for this reason (representing a year-on-year increase by 178 children, i.e. 1.35 %).

In 2014, the average monthly number of recipients of substitute child maintenance due to low orphan's pension was 618, representing a year-on-year decrease by 34 beneficiaries (5.21 %). A monthly average of 1,012 children received the maintenance for this reason (representing a year-on-year decrease by 71 children, i.e. 4.80 %).

The total spending on substitute child maintenance in 2014 was € 9,529,601 (a year-on-year increase by € 221,185).

The maximum amount of substitute child maintenance given by law is 1.2 times the subsistence minimum for a dependent child. During 2014, the maximum entitlement to substitute child maintenance payments for one child was € 108.50.

Graph 3.11 Number of beneficiaries (dependent children) of substitute child maintenance in 2013 and 2014



Source: RSD MIS

3.4.4 Social and legal protection of children

The measures of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship (hereinafter SLPC&SG) are performed for a child, an adult person, a family, group or community under Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on Social-legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship and amendment of certain laws, as amended (hereinafter Act on SLPC&SG).

In 2014, the execution of measures of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship was provided at 46 local OLSAFs by their sections of social affairs and family, and departments of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship (bodies of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship), in total by 573 employees.

In 2014, the measures of SLPC&SG were provided to 21,337 new families and 30,351 new children.

The scope of local OLSAFs as bodies of social-legal protection of children covers, inter alia, submitting proposals and suggestions in matters of minor children to the competent court.

In 2014, the local OLSAFs submitted to court 1,029 (1,276 in 2013) proposals and suggestions for preliminary injunction, administered 346 (402 in 2013) proposals and suggestions for institutional care orders and 54 (98 in 2013) proposals and suggestions for abolition of institutional care. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of proposals and suggestions for exclusion of a child from its natural environment, which can be viewed as one of the positive consequences of stabilizing the number of employees in SLPC&SG authorities and promotion of execution of SLPC&SG measures in a natural environment of clients from EU sources. In 2014, SLPC&SG authorities submitted 37,482 (38,045 in 2013) reports on matters of nutrition and education of minors to the court or other authorities.

From their own initiative, the initiative of the court or another person, the SLPC&SG authorities surveyed a child's opinion on its situation in case of 16,959 children in total.

If necessary in the interests of the child, the SLPC&SG authority decides to impose upbringing injunction. In 2014, the SLPC&SG authorities imposed 448 such injunctions for 800 children. The courts ordered together 471 upbringing injunctions for 709 children.

Social guardianship for children

In 2014, execution of social guardianship measures was provided by 108 employees of local OLSAFs – social curators for children, who specialize in this field. The measures were carried out in case of 14,205 children (see Table 3.18). On average, one social curator for children addressed the situation of 131 children.

By reason of imposing, the measures of social guardianship for children were executed in the case of 1,834 adolescents due to commission of criminal activity, and in the case of 725 children who committed an act that would be criminal if committed by a criminally responsible person. In 2014, assistance and protection in a misdemeanour procedure was provided to 2,990 children.

In 2014, the social curators for children carried out guardianship measures for 168 children due to drug experimentation and addiction (33 of the children were under 15 years of age). In case of 30 children, the measures were carried out due to other, non-substance addictions, e.g. gambling and computer addiction (6 of them were under 15 years of age).

A total of 5,598 children were in the care of curators due to neglect of education. A total of 1,303 children exhibited disorders in relation to other children, parents or other adult person; social curators dealt with running away from home or facility in 13 cases.

The number of children for whom social guardianship was carried out due to being victims of a crime dropped to 246.

Social guardianship measures were provided also to 447 children who have witnessed a crime.

Table 3.18 Number of children to whom was provided social guardianship in 2013 and 2014

Year	Total number of children	Number of children			
		up to 14 years		15 – 18 years	
		boys	girls	boys	girls
2013	22,967	6,866	4,062	7,917	4,122
2014	14,205	4,365	2,558	4,854	2,428

Source: MoLSAF

Social guardianship for adults

In 2014, social guardianship measures were carried out for 5,517 adult clients, by 55 social curators. Compared to 2013, the number of clients decreased by 758 persons, thus decreasing the average number of clients per curator from 106 clients in 2013 to 100 clients in 2014.

Measures of social guardianship for adults were carried out mainly for clients released or conditionally released from prison sentence. Clients were most frequently assisted in connection with finding employment or appropriate housing.

In 2014, the social curators provided re-socialisation allowance to 2,882 persons (see Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 12 and 13). The total spending for re-socialisation allowance in 2014 reached € 162,479.

Domestic violence, maltreated, neglected and abused children

In the area of domestic violence, maltreated, neglected and abused children, local OLSAFs carried out SLPC&SG measures based on reasonable suspicion for a total of 424 children. Execution of SLPC&SG measures is aimed at providing social counselling and social work in the field; the office of advisory and psychological services provides mainly psychological counselling and psychological assistance in remediation of the biological family within assistance to victims of violence.

In 49 cases, the SLPC&SG authorities initiated the prosecution. Assistance provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children is given in Annex to Chapter 3, Table 14.

Institutional care and protective care

As of 31 December 2014, there were 4,383 children placed in institutional care and 28 children in protective care. In total, 5,293 children were placed in all types of facilities for court decision enforcement. The number of children placed in court decision enforcement facilities and comparison with 2013 is shown in the Annex to Chapter 3, Table 15.

As of 31 December 2014, 88 *children's homes* were registered, with a total number of 4,303 minors and 417 young adults. Of the 88 children's homes, 66 were state children's homes and 22 were non-state children's homes.

The children's homes carry out the ordered institutional care, preliminary injunctions and upbringing injunctions in a separate group, a specialized separate group, a separate diagnostic group and a professional family.

As of 31 December 2014, the children's homes employed 742 professional parents and 1,480 children and young adults were placed in professional families (a year-on-year increase by 86 children and young adults). The forms of care in children's homes and the number of children placed in various forms of care in children's homes are shown in the Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 16 and 17.

Unaccompanied minors and return or relocation of a child

In 2014, SLPC&SG measures were carried out in case of 29 unaccompanied minors, representing a year-on-year decrease by 43 unaccompanied minors.

In 2014, return and relocation of a child was conducted in the case of 4 children who have found themselves in another country unaccompanied by a parent, relative or a person who personally cares of the child. In all cases, the children were relocated to the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Substitute family care – substitute personal care, foster care, tutor care, pre-adoption care and adoption

In 2014, a total of 1,335 children were entrusted into substitute family environment (substitute personal care, foster care, tutor care and pre-adoption care). A comparison with the previous year is shown in Table 3.19.

In 2014, a total of 8,190 children were entrusted to substitute personal care, foster care and tutor care. The total number of children entrusted to the various forms of substitute family care and a comparison with the previous year are shown in the Annex to Chapter 3, Table 18.

In 2014, a total of 193 children were adopted by a final court decision. This number also includes children adopted abroad. A total of 7 children were entrusted to pre-adoption care abroad in 2014.

Table 3.19 The number of children entrusted to substitute family care in 2013 and 2014

year	Adoption (entrusted to pre-adoption care)	Substitute personal care	Foster care	Tutor care	Total
2013	164	1,027	160	161	1,512
2014	128	931	134	142	1,335

Source: report V(MPSVR SR)12-01

Advisory and psychological services

In 2014, the offices of advisory and psychological services (hereinafter OAPS) had 84 employees who provided 52,048 consultations in a total of 8,871 cases. The average number of consultations per case was 5.87.

The core activities of OAPS were:

a) psychological, partnership, marriage and family counselling, psychological assessment, psychological crisis intervention

– to help the child, parent or adult person in dealing with upbringing, marriage, family and other social problems; to assist spouses, parents of minor children, as well as their minor children, in the process of and after divorce; to help with adjustment of contact of parents with the child; to examine the child's views in matters concerning it; to help individuals and families with problems involving violence and drug addiction; to assist individuals and families in crisis situations and major life changes.

b) specialised training of individuals to receive and raise an abandoned child

– specialized psychological assessments of preconditions and suitability of individuals and their specialized training for carrying out of substitute family care; specialized training of individuals for professional carrying out of substitute family care.

Basic statistics on activities of OAPS are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 19 and 20.

Accreditation process in 2014

The accreditation commission of MoLSAF is established as an advisory body to the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in the area of granting accreditation under the Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on Social-legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, and Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on Social Services and amending the Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended (hereinafter the Act on Social Services) to:

- carrying out selected measures of SLPC&SG,
- education programmes under the Act on Social Services,
- professional activities under the Act on Social Services.

The accreditation commission assesses applications for granting, renewal, change, cancellation and withdrawal of accreditation.

In the area of granting accreditation to carry out SLPC&SG measures, MoLSAF received 183 submissions in 2014 in total. Based on the recommendation of the accreditation commission, MoLSAF issued a decision on granting accreditation to carry out SLPC&SG measures to 12 applicants, decided on 25 changes in existing decisions on granting accreditation (change in the place of performance, change of the responsible representative or change in the capacity) and in 12 cases extended the accreditation. The accreditation was not granted in two cases.

In 2014, one accreditation was cancelled at the request of the accredited organizations.

Table 3.20 The number of accredited organizations to carry out SLPC&SG measures in 2014

Number of accredited organizations	
Organizations carrying out measures of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship under the Act no. 305/2005 Coll.	57
Children's home	26
Crisis centre	18
Resocialization centre	19
TOTAL	120

Source: report V(MPSVR SR)13-01

MoLSAF performed inspections of spatial, material and technical conditions for the purpose of issuing a decision in the field of carrying out SLPC&SG measures and made a total of 20 inspections of accredited subjects.

3.4.5 Allowances for the support of substitute care

The Act no. 627/2005 Coll. on Allowances for the Support of Substitute Care for a Child supports, by means of financial allowances, the performance of personal care for a child by a different natural person, if the child's parents do not or cannot ensure the care themselves.

Lump-sum allowance upon the child's entrusting in the substitute care is provided in order to ensure basic personal equipment for the child, in particular clothing, footwear, toiletries, necessary furniture and other things to meet the child's needs.

With effect from 1 January 2014, the substitute parents of a child entrusted in the substitute care are not entitled to birth allowance. For this reason, the entitlement for lump-sum allowance upon child's entrusting in the substitute care was modified for these children (by the amendment of Act no. 627/2005 Coll. on Allowances for the Support of Substitute Care for a Child as amended by Act no. 383/2013 Coll. on Birth Allowance and Multiple Children Birth Allowance). Accordingly, a child

- who is entrusted in substitute care at age under six months,
- whose substitute parent started to provide personal care for it, and
- for whom the birth allowance was not granted

is entitled to a lump-sum allowance upon the child's entrusting in the substitute care.

A lump-sum allowance upon the child's entrusting in the substitute care is, with effect from 1 January 2014, paid in the amount of € 500 (until 31 December 2013, the amount was € 368.19).

Table 3.21 Amounts of allowances for the support of substitute care in 2014

Allowances for the support of substitute care	
Lump-sum allowance upon child's entrusting in the substitute care	€ 500.00
Lump-sum allowance upon cessation of the substitute care	€ 922.29
Recurring allowance for a child in substitute care	€ 138.13
Recurring allowance for a substitute parent	€ 175.62
Increase in recurring allowance for a substitute parent	€ 124.91
Special recurring allowance for a substitute parent	€ 72.36

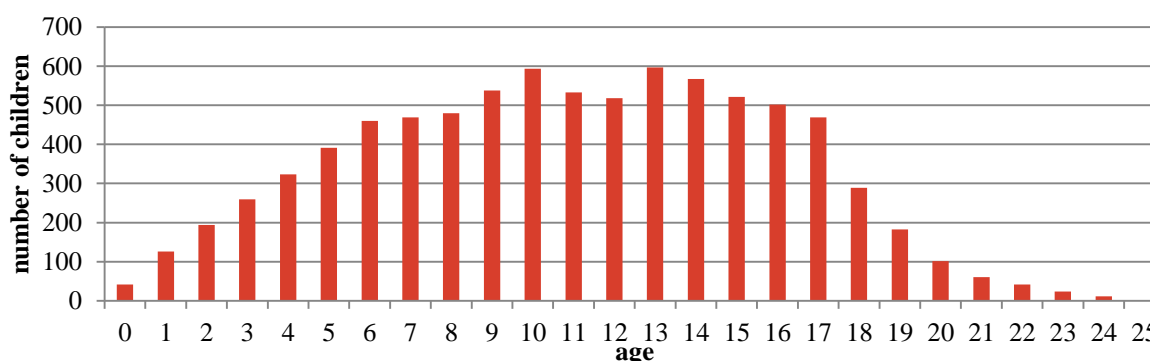
Source: MoLSAF

In 2014, the allowance was provided for 840 children, which is by 77 children more than in 2013. Of the total number, 68.4 % of children were entrusted to substitute personal care, 16.6 % of children to foster care, and 3.9 % children were entrusted to tutor care. A total of € 400.2 thousand was spent on the allowance, representing a year-on-year increase by € 81.5 thousand.

Lump-sum allowance upon cessation of the substitute care is provided to support the child in becoming independent. In 2014, the allowance was granted to 463 children, 11 children more than in 2013. Of the total number, in 59.4 % of the cases substitute personal care ceased to exist, in 33.3 % of the cases it was foster care and in 7.3 % cases tutor care. A total of € 425.1 thousand was spent, representing a year-on-year increase by € 56.3 thousand.

Recurring allowance for a child in substitute care is provided for the purpose of support of meeting the child's needs, in particular to cover the costs of nutrition, upbringing, education and housing of the child. During the reporting period, the allowance was paid to a monthly average of 8,278 children (representing a year-on-year increase by 105 children), in a total amount of € 9,937 thousand (a year-on-year increase by € 195 thousand). By various forms of substitute care, an average of 67.7 % of children were placed in substitute personal care, 24.1 % of children in foster care, 2.2 % of children in tutor care, 1.3 % of children in temporary entrustment and 4.8 % of children entrusted through preliminary injunction.

Graph 3.12 Number of children who were granted recurring allowance for a child in substitute care, by age



Source: RSD MIS

Recurring allowance for a substitute parent is provided to support performance of personal care for a child entrusted to substitute parent's substitute care. During the reporting period, the allowance was paid to a monthly average of 1,199 substitute parents for 1,555 children (1,201 substitute parents for 1,574 children in 2013). If the substitute parent personally cared for three or more children who are siblings, the recurring allowance for a substitute parent increased by € 124.91 per month. In the reporting period, there were on average monthly 68 such cases.

The total amount spent on the allowance was € 2,663.2 thousand (representing a year-on-year increase by € 8.4 thousand).

Special recurring allowance for a substitute parent is provided to support the performance of personal care of a health-disabled child entrusted to substitute care. During the reporting period, the allowance was paid to a monthly average of 54 substitute parents caring for health-disabled children (representing a year-on-year decrease by 3 substitute parents). The total amount spent on the allowance was € 49.8 thousand (a year-on-year decrease by € 5.9 thousand).

Foster parent remuneration – § 19 section 3. A natural person, whose entitlement for foster parent remuneration according to regulation in force until 31 December 2005 lasts after 31 December 2005 and the entrusted child is a direct relative, is provided with the remuneration until cessation of entrustment of the child. In 2014, the foster parent remuneration was paid to 184 beneficiaries on average monthly (representing a year-on-year decrease by 46 beneficiaries). The total amount spent for foster parent remuneration was € 120 thousand (a year-on-year decrease by € 32.2 thousand).

The total amount spent on all allowances for the support of substitute care and foster parent remuneration in 2014 reached € 13,595 thousand, representing a year-on-year increase by € 306 thousand.

3.4.6 Compensation of social consequences of severe health disability

Legal relations for the provision of allowances for compensation of social consequences of severe health disability is governed by the Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on Allowances for Compensation of Severe Health Disability and on amendments of certain laws, as amended (hereinafter the Act on Allowances), which entered into force on 1 January 2009. The purpose of this arrangement is to support the social inclusion of persons with severe health disabilities (hereinafter also SHDP) with their active participation, while preserving human dignity in the following four areas: *area of mobility and orientation, communication area, area of increased expenditure and the self-care area.*

In 2014, three amendments of the Act on Allowances were adopted, but all of them came into force in the course of 2015. The Act no. 219/2014 Coll., effective since 1 January 2015, revised the Act on Allowances in the qualifications of social workers. The Act no. 263/2014 Coll., effective since 1 January 2015, established that, for the purpose of providing allowances for compensation of social consequences of severe health disability, the reward of a sports representative of the Slovak Republic for the achievement in the Paralympics and Deaflympics will not be considered as income. The Act no. 375/2014 Coll., effective since 1 February 2015, revised the Act on Allowances to remove application ambiguities for the provision of allowance for compensation of increased expenditures and allowance for nursing in crisis intervention facilities.

Social consequences of severe health disability may be compensated by compensation allowances, which are divided into **recurring and lump-sum**.

The amounts of *recurring compensation allowances* are set as a *percentage of the subsistence minimum for one adult person*; hence, they are indexed depending on the adjustment of the subsistence minimum on 1 July of the current calendar year. Given the fact that the subsistence minimum was not indexed in 2014, the recurring compensation allowances remained unchanged since 1 July 2013. An overview of the amounts of recurring compensation allowances is given in Table 3.22.

The maximum amounts of *lump-sum compensation allowances* are set by the Act on Allowances as a *fixed amount*. The actual amount of the lump-sum compensation allowance is affected by income of the person with severe health disability and costs, for example, of an aid, a passenger vehicle, an adjustment (depending on the type of allowance). Taking into account the income of person with severe health disability, the principle of solidarity is maintained, i.e. the lower the income of a person with severe health disability is, the higher lump-sum compensation allowance may be provided. An overview of the maximum amounts of lump-sum compensation allowances is given in Table 3.23.

Table 3.22 Overview of recurring compensation allowances

Type of recurring compensation allowance	Amount in €
Personal assistance allowance – rate per hour	2.76
Allowance for transport	101.07
Allowance for compensation of increased expenditures:	
1. for special diet	
1a) diseases and disorders listed in the first group of Annex no. 5 of the Act on Allowances	36.77
1b) diseases and disorders listed in the second group of Annex no. 5 of the Act on Allowances	18.39
1c) diseases and disorders listed in the third group of Annex no. 5 of the Act on Allowances	11.04
2. for hygiene or wear and tear of clothing, underwear, shoes and household furnishings	18.39
3. for ensuring the operation of a passenger vehicle	33.09
4. for care for a dog with specialized training	44.12
Allowance for nursing:	
1. the caregiver does not receive any of the statutory pension benefits:	
1a) takes care of one SHDP	220.52
1b) takes care of two or more SHDP	294.01
1c) takes care of one SHDP, who spends more than 20 hours per week in a facility	194.79
1d) takes care of two or more SHDP, who spend more than 20 hours per week in a facility	275.65
1e) takes care of one SHDP, who spends more than 20 hours per week in a facility and at the same time takes care of second severely health-disabled person, who spends at most 20 hours per week in a facility	286.66
2. the caregiver receives any of the statutory pension benefits	
2a) takes care of one SHDP	91.88
2b) takes care of two or more SHDP	121.28

Source: MoLSAF

Table 3.23 Maximum amounts of lump-sum compensation allowances

Type of lump-sum compensation allowance	Maximum amount in €
Allowance for purchase of an aid	8,630.42
– for purchase of a second mechanical wheelchair	1,659.70
– for purchase of a second electric wheelchair	4,979.09
– for purchase of a second hearing aid	331.94
Allowance for training of using an aid	8,630.42
Allowance for adjustment of an aid	8,630.42
Allowance for purchase of a lifting device	11,617.88
Allowance for purchase of a passenger vehicle	6,638.79
– for purchase of a passenger vehicle with an automatic gearbox	8,298.48
Allowance for adjustment of a passenger vehicle	6,638.79
Aggregate of allowances for adapting an apartment and allowances for adapting a family house over the period of 7 years	6,638.79
Aggregate of allowances for adapting a garage over the period of 7 years	1,659.70

Source: MoLSAF

In 2014, the total spending on compensation allowances was € 235,910,037. The average monthly number of beneficiaries of compensation allowances to be provided to SHDP in 2014 accounted for 170,806 beneficiaries and the spending for this purpose amounted to € 131,600,626. The average monthly number of beneficiaries of allowance for nursing, which is granted to caregivers (natural persons) of SHDP, was 58,992 and the spending amounted to € 104,309,411.

Table 3.24 Overview of spending in 2014

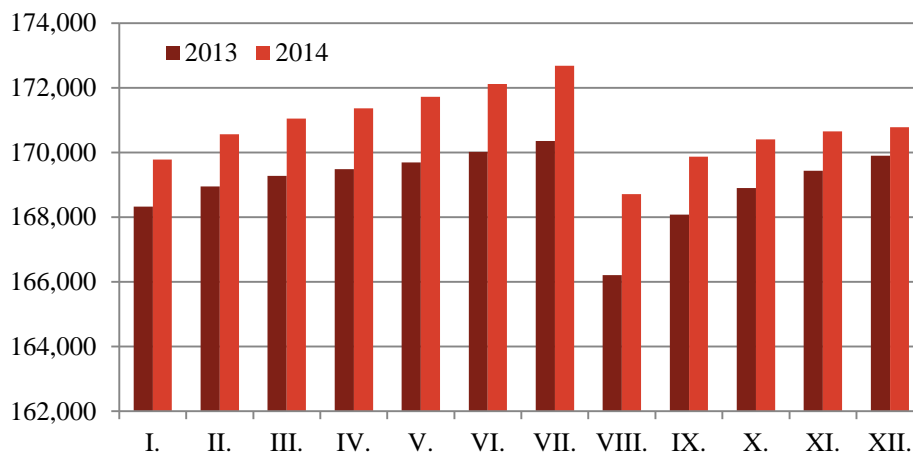
Compensation allowances	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Spending in €
Compensation allowances granted to SHDP	170,806	131,600,626
Allowance for nursing ¹⁾	58,992	104,309,411
TOTAL		235,910,037

Source: RSD MIS

¹⁾ Allowance for nursing is granted to a natural person who takes care of a SHDP

When comparing data on compensation allowances in 2014 and 2013, the total spending on all compensation allowances increased in 2014 by € 3,034,940. This increase was affected mostly by an increase in the number of beneficiaries in all recurring allowances and the most of lump-sum allowances. The average monthly number of SHDP beneficiaries in 2014 increased by 1,754 and the average monthly number of caregiver recipients increased by 51.

Graph 3.13 Development of the number of beneficiaries of compensation allowances in 2013 and 2014



* In the stated number is every beneficiary counted only once, even if he/she is granted several types of compensation allowances

Source: RSD MIS

By the number of beneficiaries in 2014, within **recurring** compensation allowances, the highest average monthly number of beneficiaries was granted allowance for compensation of increased expenditures (total average of 167,085 beneficiaries). This compensation allowance is divided by the purpose of provision into four groups; within this breakdown, the highest average monthly number of beneficiaries was associated with compensation of increased expenditures related to hygiene or wear and tear of clothing, underwear, shoes and household furnishings (93,521 beneficiaries), followed by compensation of increased expenditures related to ensuring the operation of a passenger vehicle (69,813 beneficiaries), compensation of increased expenditures due to a special diet (55,147 beneficiaries) and compensation of increased expenditures related to the care of a specially trained dog (73 beneficiaries). The second most numerous group consists of beneficiaries of allowance for nursing, with an average monthly number of 58,992 beneficiaries. In **lump-sum** compensation allowances in 2014, the highest number of provided allowances was

related to purchase of an aid (2,247 allowances), followed by allowance for purchase of a passenger vehicle (1,470 allowances), allowance for adapting family houses, apartments and garages (1,577 allowances). An overview of the number of granted allowances and spending by type of compensation allowance for 2014 is given in the following table.

Table 3.25 Overview of the number of beneficiaries and spending for individual types of compensation allowances

Recurring compensation allowances	2013			2014		
	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount of allowance in €	Spending in €	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount of allowance in €	Spending in €
Personal assistance allowance	8,499	373.07	38,826,770	8,956	386.51	41 539 134
Allowance for transport	2,815	87.15	3,005,623	2,841	87.70	2 989 982
Allowance for compensation of increased expenditures:	165,556	30.92	62,656,833	167,085	31.99	64 133 628
– for special diet	54,430	21.57	14,400,686	55,147	22.45	14 854 424
– for hygiene or wear and tear of clothing, underwear, shoes and household furnishings	93,199	18.20	20,719,590	93,521	18.71	21 002 650
– for ensuring the operation of a passenger vehicle	68,560	32.75	27,497,616	69,813	33.71	28 237 728
– for care for a dog with specialised training	73	43.66	38,941	73	44.32	38 826
Allowance for nursing	58,941	144.46	105,814,295	58,992	147.35	104 309 411
Lump-sum compensation allowances	Number of granted allowances*	Average amount of allowance in €	Spending in €	Number of granted allowances*	Average amount of allowance in €	Spending in €
Allowance for purchase of an aid	2,166	718.47	2,317,083	2,247	1,068.28	2,400,436
Allowance for training of using an aid	35	648.22	23,984	45	753.04	33,887
Allowance for adjustment of an aid	39	1,025.87	40,009	46	973.33	44,773
Allowance for repair of an aid	562	316.70	181,657	613	346.01	212,107
Allowance for purchase of lifting device	555	8,758.04	5,208,925	643	9,566.26	6,151,107
Allowance for purchase of a passenger vehicle	1,494	6,652.98	9,952,625	1,470	6,715.26	9,871,432
Allowance for adjustment of a passenger vehicle	100	2,571.14	256,942	124	2,962.89	367,398
Allowance for adapting an apartment	619	2,420.95	1,617,856	497	2,511.84	1,248,383
Allowance for adapting a family house	1,116	2,198.60	2,653,602	1,072	2,421.61	2,595,968
Allowance for adapting a garage	15	1,459.53	21,893	8	1,548.75	12,390
Total spending for compensation allowances in €		232,578,097			235,910,037	

Source: RSD MIS

* summary data for 12 months

In the category of **lump-sum** compensation allowances, a year-on-year increase in the number of granted allowances was recorded for six types and a decrease was recorded for four types, as follows:

a) increase in the number of granted allowances in 2014 by:

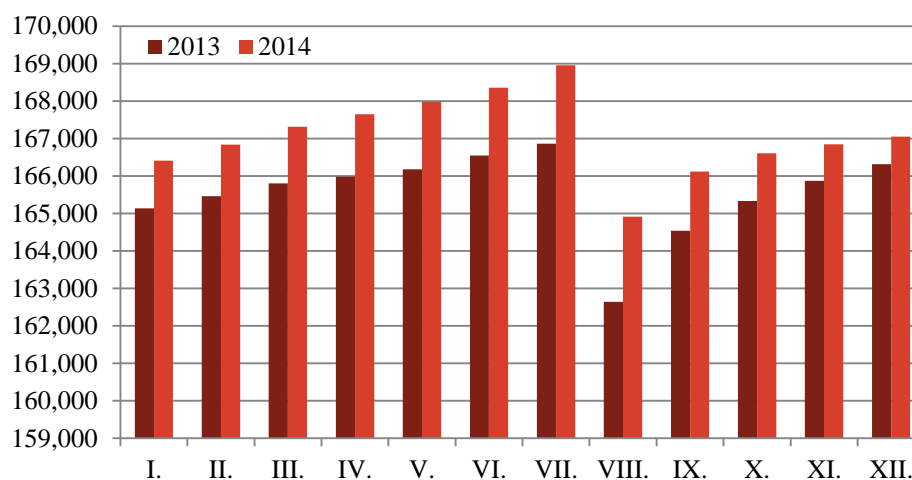
- 81 allowances for purchase of an aid (average amount of allowance increased by € 349.81)
- 10 allowances for training of using an aid (average amount of allowance increased by € 104.83)
- 7 allowances for adjustment of an aid (average amount of allowance decreased by € 52.55)
- 51 allowances for repair of an aid (average amount of allowance increased by € 29.31)
- 88 allowances for purchase of lifting device (average amount of allowance increased by € 808.22)
- 24 allowances for adjustment of a passenger vehicle (average amount of allowance increased by € 391.75)

b) decrease in the number of granted allowances in 2014 by:

- 12 allowances for purchase of a passenger vehicle (average amount of allowance increased by € 62.28)
- 122 allowances for adapting an apartment (average amount of allowance increase by € 90.89)
- 44 allowances for adapting a family house (average amount of allowance increased by € 223.01)
- 7 allowances for adapting a garage (average amount of allowance increased by € 89.22)

In the category of **recurring** compensation allowances, the most significant year-on-year increase in the average monthly number of recipients was recorded in allowance for compensation of increased expenditures – an increase by 1,529 beneficiaries (total for all purposes). The increase in allowance for compensation of increased expenditures related to the operation of a passenger vehicle was by 1,253 beneficiaries, in allowance for compensation of increased expenditures for special diet by 717 beneficiaries, in allowance for compensation of increased expenditures related to hygiene or wear and tear of clothing, underwear, shoes and household furnishings by 322 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries of the allowance for compensation of increased expenditures related to the care of specially trained dog was the same as in the previous year.

Graph 3.14 Development in the number of beneficiaries of allowance for compensation of increased expenditures in 2013 and 2014

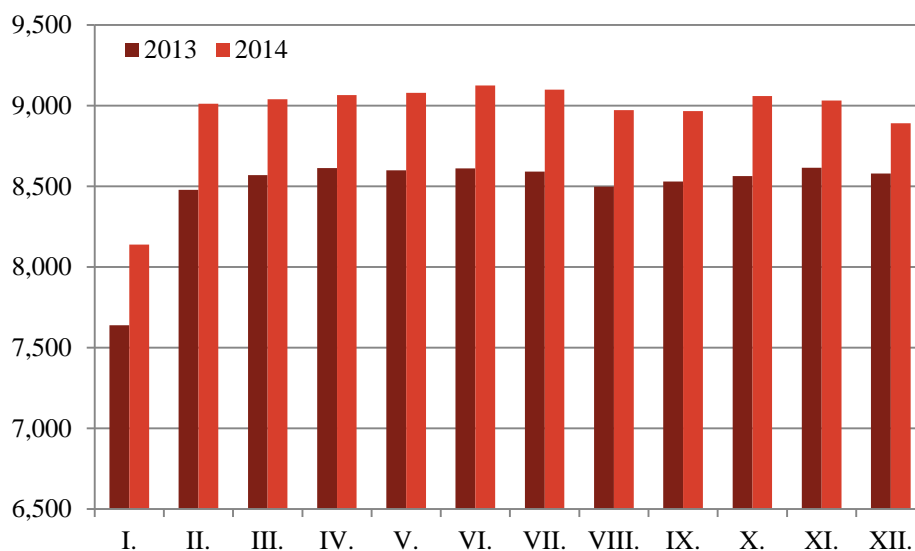


Source: RSD MIS

The trend of previous years, namely, an increase of the average monthly number of beneficiaries of the personal assistance allowance, continued. In 2014, an increase by 457 beneficiaries compared

with 2013 was recorded. In 2014, the average monthly amount of the allowance also increased, namely, by € 13.44. The average monthly amount of the allowance in 2014 represented about 140.04 hours of personal assistance per month, for which the allowance was granted. Compared with the previous year, it is about 3.2 hours of personal assistance per month more.

Graph 3.15 Development of the number of beneficiaries of personal assistance allowance in 2013 and 2014



Source: RSD MIS

Allowance for nursing as an only compensation allowance shall not be granted to a SHDP, but directly to an individual (caregiver), who takes care of a SHDP. The amount of allowance depends on several factors. If the caregiver receives any of the statutory pension benefits, the allowance for nursing is set at a flat rate. If the caregiver does not receive such pension benefits, the amount of the allowance is affected by the income of the nursed SHDP, which is protected up to 1.4 times the subsistence minimum for one adult person, or if the SHDP is a dependent child, income is protected up to 3 times the subsistence minimum for one adult person. Given the fact that in 2014 the subsistence minimum remained unchanged, limits of protection of income of a SHDP remained unchanged from July 2013, in the amount of about € 277.33 per month (1.4 times the subsistence minimum) and about € 594.27 per month (3 times the subsistence minimum).

In 2014, the allowance for nursing was provided to a monthly average of 58,992 beneficiaries (representing a year-on-year increase by 51 recipients), who nursed a monthly average of 60,697 SHDP (a year-on-year decrease by 147 nursed) and the total spending for this purpose was € 104,309,411. The average monthly amount of allowance for nursing was € 147.35 (representing a year-on-year increase by € 2.89).

In 2014, the growth in the total average monthly number of beneficiaries of allowance for nursing continued, even though the year-on-year increase is only slight (by 51 beneficiaries). Breaking down by allowance beneficiaries (caregivers), an increase was recorded only in the number of beneficiaries who receive pension benefits, namely, by 654 recipients. Besides the arrival of new recipients, this increase could be affected also by the transition of beneficiaries from other groups. In the number of beneficiaries who do not receive any pension benefits (in the so called productive age), a decrease of 299 beneficiaries was recorded. There was also a decrease in the average monthly number of beneficiaries in the group of beneficiaries who are provided the allowance based on the transitional provision (i.e., according to the law effective until 31 December 2008), by 305. More details on the allowance for nursing are given in the table below.

Table 3.26 Allowance for nursing in 2014 – structure of spending

Allowance for nursing	2013			2014		
	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly number of nursed SHDP	Average monthly amount of allowance in €	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly number of nursed SHDP	Average monthly amount of allowance in €
1. caregiver receives pension benefits	21,585	22,077	87.99	22,239	22,650	89.21
2. caregiver does not receive any pension benefits	36,004	37,385	180.25	35,705	36,967	177.22
3. caregiver are granted allowance according to the transitional provision	1,353	1,382	92.74	1,048	1,080	93.13
Allowance for nursing TOTAL	58,941	60,844	144.46	58,992	60,697	142.55

Source: RSD MIS

The beneficiaries of allowance for nursing in the so called productive age (who did not receive any of the statutory pension benefits) represented about 60.5 % of the total number of beneficiaries. The average monthly amount of allowance for nursing paid to these beneficiaries was € 177.22, representing a year-on-year decrease by € 3.03. Since the amount of allowance for these beneficiaries depends on the income of the nursed SHDP, the amount of allowance for nursing was negatively affected by indexation of pensions of SHDP, along with the absence of indexation of allowance for nursing as well as the absence of an increase in limits of the protection of income of the nursed SHDP.

The beneficiaries of allowance for nursing who receive any of the statutory pension benefits represented about 37.7 % of all beneficiaries and their average monthly amount of allowance for nursing was about € 89.21. Despite the fact that the amount of allowance for nursing was not indexed in 2014, there was a slight year-on-year increase in the average monthly amount of allowance (by € 1.22) for the beneficiaries who receive pension benefits. It is assumed that this increase was affected by the decrease in number of nursed SHDP who receive a pension increase for immobility, since the pension increase for immobility reduces the amount of allowance for nursing.

The beneficiaries who are granted allowance for nursing under § 66 of the Act on Allowances (i.e. under conditions determined by Act no. 195/1998 Coll. on Social Assistance as amended, effective until 31 December 2008) represented about 1.8 % of the total number. Their number is constantly decreasing and they gradually pass to the conditions laid down by the Act on Allowances. These beneficiaries were paid allowance for nursing in an average monthly amount of € 93.13. The data on allowance for nursing in 2014 are presented in the table above.

In terms of income of caregivers, due to the abovementioned facts, cases occurred when caregivers receiving pension benefits got a pension increase due to indexation and the allowance for nursing was provided in unchanged amount, and caregivers who do not receive any pension benefit (and often have no other income apart from the allowance) received the allowance for nursing in a smaller amount since July 2014.

3.4.7 Social services

Since 2009, social services in the Slovak Republic are provided in accordance with the **Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on Social Services and amending Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing as amended (Trade Licensing Act), as amended** (hereinafter the Act on Social Services). The Act on Social Services regulates the legal terms and conditions of provision of social services aimed at supporting social inclusion and accommodating the social needs of people in unfavourable social situation. By unfavourable social situation is understood a state of social need of an individual, a family or a community due to not having secured the basic necessities, due to life habits, the way of life, addiction on addictive substances or harmful activities, due to a threat to their development due to disability in the case of a child under 7 years of age or ill health, retirement age, due to nursing a person with severe health disability, due to a threat posed by behaviour of other individuals or persistence in spatially segregated localities with presence of concentrated poverty and generationally reproduced poverty.

Social services under the Act on Social Services shall be provided by means of professional, service and other activities the provider is obliged to provide or arrange if those activities are specified for the services. Providing professional activities, such as social counselling, social rehabilitation and stimulation of comprehensive development of children with health disabilities, is possible under the conditions established by this Act separately as well, on the basis of accreditation. The provider may also carry out activities that improve the quality of social services other than those governed by the Act. Social services are public services and are provided without profit, but the law also allows the provision of social services within a trade or business, i.e. based on profit.

The Act on Social Services divides social services into several groups, depending on the nature of the unfavourable social situation or the target group:

- social services of crisis intervention
- social services to support families with children
- social services to address the unfavourable social situation due to severe health disability, ill health or due to reaching retirement age
- social services using telecommunication technologies
- support services

For the provision of social services with the character of long-term care, provided to individuals in need of assistance of another person, the Act on Social Services regulates health and social assessment activities determining the dependence of the individual on social services. The Act on Social Services regulates the provision of social services by institutional health care facilities, and also the provision of health care by nurses, as employees of such facilities, within the scope of home-care service in selected social service facilities. A separate part of the Act regulates the financing of private providers of social services (hereinafter the provider) in compliance with statutory conditions; and, also, the financing of private providers of selected types of social services at the local level from the state budget, on the basis of the financial allocation from the MoLSAF budget. Private providers are divided into two groups, depending on whether they are non-profit or businesses companies, since it is not possible to support profit-seeking providers by public funding.

The Act on Social Services regulates the supervision over compliance with this Act and other generally binding regulations in the provision of social services; supervision is performed by the MoLSAF. MoLSAF will, with effect from 1 January 2016, assess the quality of social services under the new quality terms, laid down in Annex no. 2 to the Act on Social Services. MoLSAF grants accreditation for education programmes and accreditation for professional activity (a total of 63 accredited bodies, of which 20 are focused on education programmes, 12 on professional activity, 17 have an extended accreditation for education programmes and 14 have an extended accreditation for professional activity).

On 28 November 2013, the National Council of the Slovak Republic approved the **Act no. 485/2013 Coll.**, which, with effect from 1 January 2014, amended the Act on Social Services. The purpose of this amendment was to improve the quality of social services, their sustainability and accessibility.

Positive changes have been brought about also in relation to improving the income protection of recipients of social services (hereinafter the recipients) against inadequate payments. The intention was to ensure income protection for recipients with very low incomes, i.e. incomes below the amount of subsistence minimum or only slightly over this limit. Several changes reflect the Government's objectives to create conditions in social services that will enable citizens to remain in their natural habitat as long as possible and to provide community-oriented social services in accordance with the principles of deinstitutionalization and with the commitments of the Slovak Republic adopted in international documents. These changes include limiting the capacity for setting up new social service facilities, thereby supporting family-type facilities, as well as establishing age limits for selected social services. A new group of social services was introduced, namely, crisis intervention social services, which include the community centres and field social service of crisis intervention. These will be an important tool for solving problems in segregated communities, but so far they have had no legislative support. New types of social services as well as new kinds of professional activities were introduced in this way. There was also a significant change in quality requirements placed on social services and in their evaluation system. The quality of social services is closely related to the quality of accreditation process of educational programmes and professional activities in social services. Therefore, the terms of accreditation were further specified and made more precise. The conditions for registration and financial support from public funds were adjusted and tightened; an increase in the objectivity of the assessment of dependence on others was ensured as well.

The **Act no. 185/2014 Coll.**, amending and supplementing Act no. 578/2004 Coll. on Healthcare Providers, Health Workers and Professional Organizations in Healthcare and amending certain laws, as amended, and on amendments of certain laws, which amended also the Act on Social Services, came into force on 1 July 2014. The new legislation ensured the linkage between the legislation regulating the provision of healthcare legislation in the field of healthcare and the legislation regulating provision of healthcare within the scope of home-care service in selected social service facilities (facilities for the elderly, home-care service facilities, social services homes, specialized facilities), as set out in the Act on Social Services. In this context, a new form of healthcare provision was adjusted, namely, home-care service in social service facilities provided in accordance with standard procedures. With effect from 1 July 2014, it is possible to cover, from public health insurance, nine medical procedures of home-care service provided by these social service facilities through their employees who meet the conditions for execution of the medical profession. It is a legally imposed possibility to conclude contracts for provision of home-care service between health insurance companies and social service facilities.

In order to ensure the continuity and efficiency of social services and, at the same time, to encourage people dependent on assistance to remain in their natural family environment as long as possible, MoLSAF continues to address the deinstitutionalisation process of social services in Slovakia. The Government approved the Strategy of deinstitutionalisation of the social services system and substitute care (hereinafter the DI Strategy) on 11 November 2011. This document represents the commitment of Slovak Republic to the global trend of systematic elimination of the consequences of the traditionally applied, but historically surpassed, model of institutional isolation and segregation of persons requiring long-term assistance and care in specialized facilities, including children in substitute care, persons with health disabilities and elderly, and its replacement by alternative models of services and measures, by their nature most similar to conditions of normal life. Such a change of model is one of the objectives of the current EU policy on social inclusion and health disability, and is a part of Slovakia's commitments within the international human rights agenda, e.g. the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The main purpose of deinstitutionalisation in Slovakia is to create and provide conditions for independent and free life for all individuals requiring assistance of society in the natural social environment of the community, by the means of a complex of high-quality alternative services in the public interest. On 14 December 2011, MoLSAF approved the National action plan on transition from institutional to community-based care in the social services system for the years 2012-2015 (the National DI Action Plan). Elaboration of the National DI Action Plan is one of the fundamental tasks of the DI Strategy. The National DI Action Plan represents a fundamental planning document of MoLSAF to implement the DI Strategy in transition from institutional to community-based care in the social services system in Slovakia in 2012-2015.

On 1 March 2013, the Implementation Agency of MoLSAF launched the implementation of the national project - Support for transformation and deinstitutionalisation of social services. Its main objective is to check the process of transition from institutional to community-based care in social services. The national project involves a total of 10 social service facilities and 6 self-governing regions across the Slovak Republic. The activities implemented in the national projects are aimed directly at support, training and dissemination in the transition from institutional to community-based care.

The effort to promote retention of people in need of assistance in their natural family environment as long as possible involves the National Project of Support of Home-Care Services, which was launched in January 2014. The project is implemented in years 2014 and 2015.

The project aims to enable provision of home-care services to a greater number of persons dependent on assistance of others and to create conditions for extension of the provision of home-care services to regions or municipalities that provided this form of social services so far only to a limited extent or not at all. The project increased the availability of home-care services for persons with severe health disabilities, adverse health conditions and for the elderly, thus reducing the demand for institutional care. The aim of the national project is also to support social inclusion by promoting new jobs for caregivers.

The implementation of the National Project of Support of Home-Care Services increased the number of home-care service recipients by 3,584³² and created 3,301 new jobs for caregivers³³. The project helped municipalities that did not provide home-care services due to financial reasons, or provided them only to the necessary extent.

Co-financing of social services

In 2014, MoLSAF provided, in accordance with the Act on Social Services, appropriations to co-finance selected types of social services in facilities operated by both public and private providers.

Based on the submitted applications and concluded contracts with 149 cities and municipalities and with 194 private social service providers, appropriations to co-finance social services in amount € 61,609,660 were granted in 2014, of which € 38,801,260 was for public providers (310 facilities) and € 22,808,400 for private providers (291 facilities), as follows:

- according to § 71, section 6 of the Act on Social Services – social service facilities established or founded by municipalities: day care centres (€ 656,512), halfway houses (€ 10,800), social services homes (€ 3,936,240), night shelters (€ 502,080), specialised facilities (€ 447,480), shelters (€ 679,680), assisted living facilities (€ 44,548), emergency housing facilities (€ 608,400), home-care service facilities (€ 5,544,960) and facilities for the elderly (€ 26,370,560),
- according to § 78a of the Act on Social Services – private providers: day care centres (€ 2,478,480), night shelters (€ 707,520), home-care service facilities (€ 1,962,240) and facilities for the elderly (€ 17,660,160).

As of 31 December 2014, 54 providers returned to the account of MoLSAF funds in a total amount € 1,671,786, of which € 791,755 was returned by public providers and € 880,031 by private providers, mostly due to vacancies in social service facilities. Spending of appropriations (after returned payments) amounted to € 59,937,874, of which € 38,009,505 was used by public providers and € 21,928,369 by private providers. As a part of the financial settlement with the state budget for 2014, the providers returned further funds amounting to € 5,296,659 after 1 January 2015, of which € 2,244,997 was returned by public providers and € 3,051,662 by private providers; funds in a total amount of € 514,163 shall be returned under agreed repayment schedules, or will be enforced. Therefore, it can be concluded that, in 2014, a total amount of € 54,127,052 was used by providers to cover eligible costs of social services from the appropriations of MoLSAF. Out of this amount, public providers used € 35,764,508 and private providers used € 18,362,544.

³² Source: Implementation Agency of MoLSAF

³³ Source: Implementation Agency of MoLSAF

Beyond the Act on Social Services, MoLSAF provided in accordance with the state budget for 2014 a one-off contribution to private providers of selected types of social services at the regional level. Based on concluded contracts with 222 private providers, funds in a total amount of € 10,115,760 were granted in 2014 to 323 facilities providing four types of social services: social services home (€ 7,830,000), assisted living facility (€ 522,480), rehabilitation centre (€ 309,120) and specialised facility (€ 1,454,160).

As of 31 December 2014, 47 providers returned funds from one-off contribution to the account of MoLSAF in the amount of € 401,984. As a part of the settlement of financial relations with the state budget for 2014, the providers returned after 1 January 2015 further funds in the amount of € 1,655,357; funds in the amount of € 33,600 will be enforced. Thus, it can be concluded that, in 2014, social service providers used a total of € 8,024,819 to cover the eligible costs for social services from the one-off contribution provided by MoLSAF.

Expenditures used on co-financing social services in 2014 were by € 16,983,625 (37.6 %) higher than in 2013, mainly due to the provision of the one-off contribution, and also due to an increase in the number of facilities by 43. The number of clients of (both public and private) social service facilities for whom the contributions were provided increased by 3,014 persons year on year.

Home-care service

In 2014, the home-care service was provided by **municipalities, i.e. public providers**, to 12,152 individuals, representing a year-on-year increase by 360 persons. The implementation of supporting the provision of home-care services through the National Project of Support of Home-Care Services is a precondition of the increase in the number of persons cared for.

The interest in home-care service provision through the National Project of Support of Home-Care Services in the previous programming period, both on the side of providers and the persons dependent on assistance of others, confirmed the assumption that the field form of social services in the home environment is a desirable social service.

In 2014, home-care service was provided by 4,935 employees of cities and municipalities, representing a year-on-year increase by 470 employees. Home-care service provision is implemented using all institutes of labour relations (employment contract, agreement on work activity, work performance agreement). The numbers of employees are recalculated to full-time equivalents.

In 2014, municipalities spent a total of € 28.2 million on the provision of home-care services (a year-on-year increase by € 2.3 million). The amount corresponds to the increased number of caregivers and clients.

Income of the municipalities from payments for home-care services in 2014 amounted to about € 5.1 million, an increase by about € 260,000 compared to 2013. The reason for the increase of income is the increase in the number of clients who participated in the payment of the cost of home-care service (18.11 %). The difference between income and expenditure for home-care services in 2014 amounted to € 23 million. The municipalities had to pay this amount from their own budgets. The statistics on home-care service are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Table 21.

In 2014, home-care service was provided by 111 **private providers**, representing a year-on-year increase by 19 providers. Private providers provided home-care to a total of 4,074 clients (a significant year-on-year increase by 2,336 clients). The income of private providers (from the budgets of municipalities, payments by clients, donations, etc.) from home-care services amounted to € 8.87 million (representing a year-on-year increase by € 4.48 million), while the expenditure amounted to € 7.61 million (a year-on-year increase by € 2.97 million).

Transport service

In 2014, cities and municipalities provided transport service to 2,887 persons, representing a year-on-year increase by 576 persons. Municipalities spent a total of € 243.8 thousand on provision of transport services, a year-on-year decrease by € 32.2 thousand. Transport services were provided by 34 private providers (23 in 2013) for 7,819 clients, representing a year-on-year increase by 3,304 clients. The income of private transport service providers amounted to € 258.6 thousand and

their expenditure amounted to € 310.9 thousand. Statistics on transport services are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 22 and 29.

Social service facilities³⁴

As of 31 December 2013, there were 5,413,392 inhabitants in the Slovak republic, of whom 43,845 (38,263)³⁵ persons (0.81 %) were provided social services in 1,168 (1,084) social service facilities established by municipalities, self-governing regions or private providers. Social services with a character of long-term care were provided to 36,441 (35,293) clients in 995 (915) facilities (facility for the elderly, social services home (SSH), specialised facility, day-care centre, assisted living facility, rehabilitation centre, home-care service facility).

In 2013, there were 42,794 places in social service facilities of any type (40,679), of which 38,249 (35,792) were associated with year-round care (89.4 %), 654 (674) with weekly care (1.5 %), 2,728 (2,645) with daily care (6.4 %) and 1,027 (1,419) with transient care (2.7 %). Of the total number of places, 39,004 (36,911) are intended as being associated with social services with the character of long-term care (91.1 %).

By the end of 2013, social service facilities provided social services to a total of 43,845 (38,263) clients. Of the total number of clients in social service facilities, 30,002 (28,773) were persons with health disabilities (68.4 %) and 24,910 (24,014) were persons in retirement age (56.8 %). In total, 36,441 (35,293) clients were provided social services having a character of long-term care (83.11 %).

Total expenditures of social service facilities, as of 31 December 2013, reached € 312,759,344 (€ 372,685,815). Of this amount, € 179,794,860 (€ 217,383,477), representing 57.5 %, were spent to cover wages and mandatory social insurance contributions. Other expenditures were spent on goods and services, acquisition of property and healthcare. Expenditures for social services in facilities providing long-term care amounted to € 287,398,970 (€ 363,983,519), representing up to 92 % of the total expenditures in all types of social service facilities.

As of 31 December 2013, there were 20,401 employees of social service facilities, representing a year-on-year increase by 484 employees. Facilities providing long-term care employed 19,794 employees (97 % of the total number of employees). More detailed statistics are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 23 – 26.³⁶

As of 31 December 2014, the following types of **social service facilities and selected types of social services**³⁷ not covered by SO SR were established by municipalities, self-governing regions or private providers: 21 (15) low-threshold day-care centres with a total of 16,282 (9,276) clients, 28 (29) low-threshold social services for children and family with 4,526 (8,076) clients, 226 (210) day-care centres with 40,885 (38,327) clients, 5 (8) integration centres with 2,688 (382) clients, 134 (98) canteens with 19,723 (91,949) clients, 24 (29) laundrettes with 2,863 (6,162) clients and 26 (26) personal hygiene centres with 16,809 (8,251) clients. Childcare assistance and support of work and family life reconciliation was provided by 3 (5) providers with a total of 6 (7) clients, 8 (6) providers arranged personal assistance for 554 (557) clients, 44 (34) providers rented aids to a total of 1,525 (975) clients, 9 (6) providers provided monitoring and signalling the need for assistance for 332 (280) clients and 17 (7) providers assisted in execution of custodian rights and obligations to a total of 89 (69) clients.

Statistics on selected social services are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Tables 27 and 29.

In 2014, a total of 4,521 (4,156) persons were enrolled in **waiting lists** for social service facilities – most of them were waiting to be placed in social services homes (2,513 persons or 56 %) and in facilities for the elderly (1,717 persons or 38 %). The total number of persons enrolled in the waiting lists increased year on year by 356 persons. More detailed statistics on waiting lists are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Table 28.

³⁴ At the time of publications of this Report, the data are not available from all social service facilities covered by SO SR.

³⁵ The number in parentheses is for 2012.

³⁶ Source: Selected data of SO SR; note: The selected data of SO SR do not include data on children's homes, crisis centres, re-socialisation centres and other facilities, which are not considered to be social service facilities.

³⁷ The number in parentheses is for 2013.

Private providers of social services

As of 31 December 2014, social services (excluding social services in facilities covered by SO SR) were provided by a total of 418 (383) private providers, representing a year-on-year increase by 35 providers. The private providers provided social services to a total of 83,137 clients, which is 9,249 more than in 2013 (73,888). The total income of private providers (from municipality budgets, clients' payments, gifts, etc.) amounted to nearly € 12.80 million and their total expenses amounted to € 11.98 million.

Additional statistics are given in the Annex to Chapter 3, Table 29.

Supervision of social services provision

In accordance with § 98 and § 99 of the Act on Social Services, the state supervises³⁸, through MoLSAF, compliance with the Act on Social Services and the generally binding legal regulations concerning:

- provision of social services and the manner in which they are performed, particularly in terms of respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms,
- concluding contracts on provision of social services,
- compliance with the commitments given by contracts on provision of social services
- carrying out professional activities for which accreditation was granted.

In supervision of social service provision (hereinafter the supervision), MoLSAF follows the Guideline of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic no. 50/2012 from 18 December 2012 on supervision of social services provision, effective from 1 January 2013 and supplement no. 1 from 19 September 2013, effective from 20 September 2013.

Table 3.29 Overview of the supervision and control of compliance with the measures in 2014

Overview of supervision in 2014

Number of supervisions transferred from 2013 completed in 2014	4
Number of commenced and completed supervisions in 2014, according to the plan of activity	5
Number of commenced and completed supervisions in 2014, off the plan of activity	3
Total number of executed and completed supervisions in 2014	12
Number of commenced and pending supervisions in 2014, according to the plan of activity	1
Number of commenced and pending supervisions in 2014, off the plan of activity	2

Overview of controls of compliance with the measures in 2014

Number of executed controls of compliance with imposed measures from 2013 completed in 2014	0
Number of planned controls of compliance with imposed measures for 2014	1
Number of executed controls of compliance with imposed measures in 2014	0
Number of not executed controls of compliance with imposed measures transferred to 2015	0

Violations of the Constitution of SR, the Act on Social Services or other generally binding legal regulations were found in 11 of the total number of 12 public and private providers in which supervision was executed in 2014.

Supervision executed in 2014 detected in particular:

- Violation of the Act no. 460/1992 Coll., the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, as amended, in internal rules of providers that have no basis in the law of the Slovak Republic, consisting of:
 - restrictions of the freedom of movement of clients,
 - prohibitions and commands without any support in law.
- Violations of the Act on Social Services:
 - violation of the rights of the clients,
 - violation of obligations of providers in planning social service provision according to individual needs, abilities and objectives of clients,

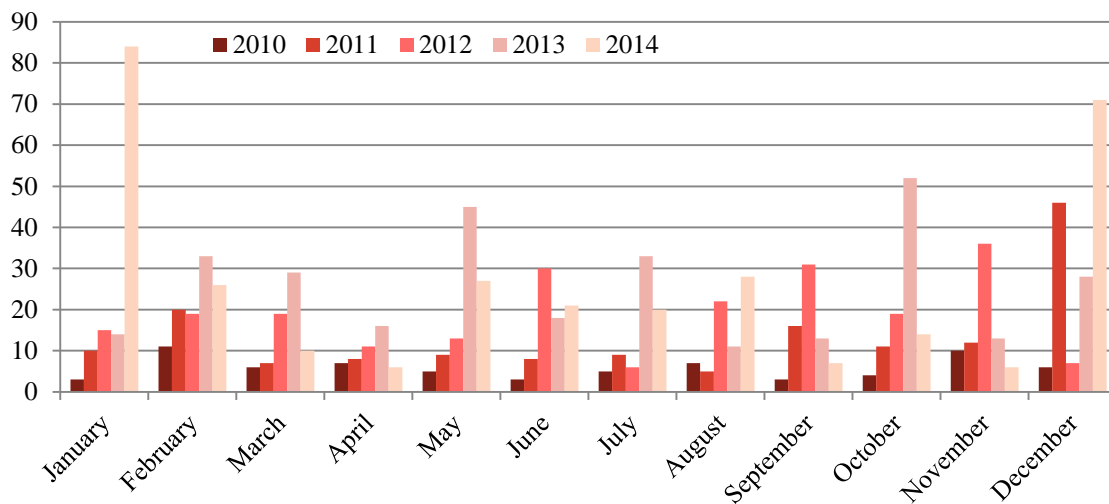
³⁸ Execution of supervision of social services provision in accordance with the Act on Social Services.

- failure to comply with procedural, personnel and operating conditions of the provider,
- not conducting the supervision programme,
- violation of the Act in custody of clients' valuables,
- violation of the provider's duties in the protection of life, health and dignity of clients,
- violation of the provider's duties in carrying out professional, service and other activities, in ensuring these activities or creating conditions for carrying out these activities to the extent provided by the Act for the type of social service they provide,
- violation of the Act in accepting gifts,
- violation of the Act in determining the payment for social service,
- violation of the Act in concluding contracts on social service provision and fulfilling the obligations following from the contract,
- violation of the Act in keeping records of the clients.
- Violation of the Act no. 40/1964 Coll. Civil Code as amended, consisting of:
 - violation of the Act in a collision of interests of the legal representative and the represented,
 - violation of the obligation to ensure that the adjustment of contractual relations removed everything that could give rise to inconsistencies,
 - incorrect determination of the start of the time limit.
- Violation of the Act no. 576/2004 Coll. on Healthcare, Healthcare-related Services and amending certain laws, as amended, consisting in disregard of the right of the client to choose the healthcare provider.
- Violation of the Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on Allowances, in connection with § 72 section 8 of the Act on Social Services consisting in incorrect assessment of the beneficiary's income for the purpose of determining the amount of payment.
- Violation of the Act no. 224/2006 Coll. on Identity Cards and on amendments of certain laws, as amended, which consists in the regulation of the provider requiring the client to pass the identity card.
- Violation of generally binding regulations of the founder.
- Breach of contract on social service provision consisting of non-compliance with the obligation stated by the contract.
- Breach of a court decision on the appointment of a guardian for the client, consisting in an inaccurate/confusing mentioning of the guardian in the contract on social service provision (the contracting party).

Registration, monitoring and assessment of providers' notifications on use of non-physical and physical restraint

In 2014, the providers kept a register on the use of non-physical and physical restraints under § 10 sections 5 and 6 of the Act on Social Services, which they are obliged, by § 10 section 6 of the Act, to notify the MoLSAF immediately after using the restrictions. Data from this register are monitored and used in planning and execution of supervision. The number of notifications on use of non-physical and physical restraint received by MoLSAF has, according to the records, a growing trend since 2009 (i.e. since the Act on Social Services entered into force). The number of notifications sent by providers, especially if they were supervised, increases every year.

Graph 3.16 Graphic representation of the number of notifications sent to MoLSAF between 2010 and 2014



Source: MoLSAF

The growing number of notifications on use of non-physical and physical restraints points to the fact that the number of providers fulfilling this obligation, stated in § 10 section 6 of the Act on Social Services, increases every year. In some cases, the fulfilment of this obligation is associated with the implementation of measures to remedy the deficiencies, adopted as a consequence of an executed supervision of the provider. Based on the received notifications on the use of non-physical and physical restraints, 320 restrictions were used in provision of social services in 2014, of which 64 were non-physical and 256 were physical.

Table 3.27 Breakdown of the notifications on use of non-physical and physical restraints sent to MoLSAF in 2014, by regions

Region	Number of notifications from public providers	Number of notifications from private providers	Total
Bratislava	5	14	19
Trnava	38	0	38
Nitra	16	3	19
Trenčín	117	0	117
Žilina	16	0	16
Banská Bystrica	9	1	10
Košice	6	23	29
Prešov	72	0	72
TOTAL	279	41	320

Source: MoLSAF

Fines for administrative offenses

Three providers were given fines by a final decision for violating the Act on Social Services in a manner that meets the definition of administrative offence under § 101 of the Act on Social Services, in a total amount of € 1,250.

3.4.8 Subsidies to support the development of the social area within the scope of MoLSAF

In 2014, MoLSAF provided subsidies from the budget chapter in accordance with the Act no. 544/2010 Coll. on Subsidies within the Scope of MoLSAF as amended by Act no. 393/2012 Coll. (hereinafter the Act on Subsidies). The subsidies were provided in a total amount of € 2,368,712, of which € 2,208,952 went to legal persons.

Subsidies to support the development of social services and subsidies to support the implementation of measures of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship (§ 3 of the Act on Subsidies) were granted in the amount of € 1,476,017 (166 applications), of which capital transfers in the amount of € 1,022,700 were used to buy passenger and special vehicles, technical equipment to improve the handling of clients with limited mobility, material equipment, to create a barrier-free environment and for reconstruction and construction work. Reconditioning activities (§ 6 of the Act on Subsidies) were supported by granted subsidies in the amount of € 556,322 (27 applications), membership in an international organization in the social sphere (§ 7 of the Act on Subsidies) was supported in the amount of € 32,291 (20 applications) and editorial activities (§ 8 of the Act on Subsidies) in the amount of € 126,942 (20 applications), of which € 4,000 to drug policy. Within subsidies to support the reconditioning activities, subsidies aimed at preventing social exclusion and promoting the restoration of mental and physical condition of a natural person who receives old-age, early old-age or service pension and does not perform any activity that gives rise to income from employment or business, three bodies were supported by € 476,200 and, in this way, a contribution for recreation was provided to 9,824 applicants. In accordance with the Act no. 393/2012 Coll., which amended the Act on Subsidies, MoLSAF provided a subsidy to support humanitarian aid to legal persons (§ 9, section 3) in the amount of € 17,380 (2 applications). In terms of the legal form of the recipient of the subsidy, appropriations were provided to municipalities and higher territorial units for facilities in their competence in the amount of € 792,655, civic associations in the amount of € 634,392, trade unions in the amount of € 266,200, non-profit organizations in the amount of € 375,305 and religious organizations in the amount of € 140,400.

In accordance with § 9, section 1 of the Act on Subsidies, subsidy to support humanitarian aid was provided to natural persons in the amount of € 159,760 for 459 natural persons in critical life situation or an extremely unfavourable social situation.

Table 3.28 Provision of subsidies within the scope of MoLSAF

Purpose of subsidy:	Supported projects			Granted subsidy in €		
	2013	2014	Index 2014/2013	2013	2014	Index 2014/2013
– to support development of social services and to support implementation of measures of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship	175	166	94.9	1,300,131	1,476,017	113.5
– to support reconditioning activities, membership in international organizations, editorial activities and humanitarian aid to legal persons	58	70	120.7	780,994	732,935	93.9
– to support humanitarian aid (natural persons)	1,000*	459	45.9	145,824*	159,760	109.6

* of which € 58,789 to provide meals for 698 children in Primary school with kindergarten in Lomnička

Source: Draft of final account for 2014

3.4.9 European System of the Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS methodology)

According to the Lisbon Treaty, the EU Member States and the European Union as a whole are obliged, when defining and implementing their policies, to put emphasis on full employment, social protection of all citizens and fighting against social exclusion.

For the sake of monitoring the development of social protection in the EU member states, the European Commission (EC) requires access to current and detailed data on systems, current state and development of social protection in the Member States. One of the basic tools for statistical observation of social protection is the **European System of the Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS³⁹)**. Since 2008 (reference year 2006), EU member states provide data under the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 458/2007⁴⁰ on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), with four implementing Commission Regulations No. 1322/2007⁴¹, no. 10/2008⁴², no. 110/2011⁴³ and no. 263/2011⁴⁴.

The ESSPROS system consists of the following modules:

- Social protection receipts and expenditure
- Qualitative information
- Number of pension beneficiaries (without double counting)
- Net social protection benefits.

Internationally comparable data on social protection receipts and expenditure for EU member states are available on the Eurostat webpage⁴⁵ (the EU member states) and in the SO SR publications. The latest data are for 2012.

Receipts of social protection programmes comprise social contributions (from employers, employees, self-employed and voluntary contributors), general government contributions (state budget payments, regional and local government payments and compulsory social security funds), transfers from other schemes and other receipts.

Expenditure includes social benefits by functions, administrative costs and other expenditures. Social protection includes all interventions from public or private organizations which aim to relieve households and individuals from the burdens of defined risks or needs, provided there is neither a simultaneous nor an individual agreement.

Eight functions of social protection are specified in the ESSPROS manual:

- sickness/health care
- disability
- old age
- survivors
- family/children
- unemployment
- housing
- social protection not elsewhere classified.

Social protection expenditure (gross)⁴⁶ is recorded without deduction of taxes or other compulsory fees paid by beneficiaries (e.g., the social security contributions).

³⁹<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5917481/KS-RA-11-014-EN.PDF/ee86d517-3348-4c20-94ee-a37c330755b1>

⁴⁰ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:113:0003:0008:SK:PDF>

⁴¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32007R1322&from=EN>

⁴² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0010&from=EN>

⁴³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:034:0029:0032:SK:PDF>

⁴⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:071:0004:0008:SK:PDF>

⁴⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/statistics-illustrated>

⁴⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3433488/5280189/KS-SF-09-102-EN.PDF>

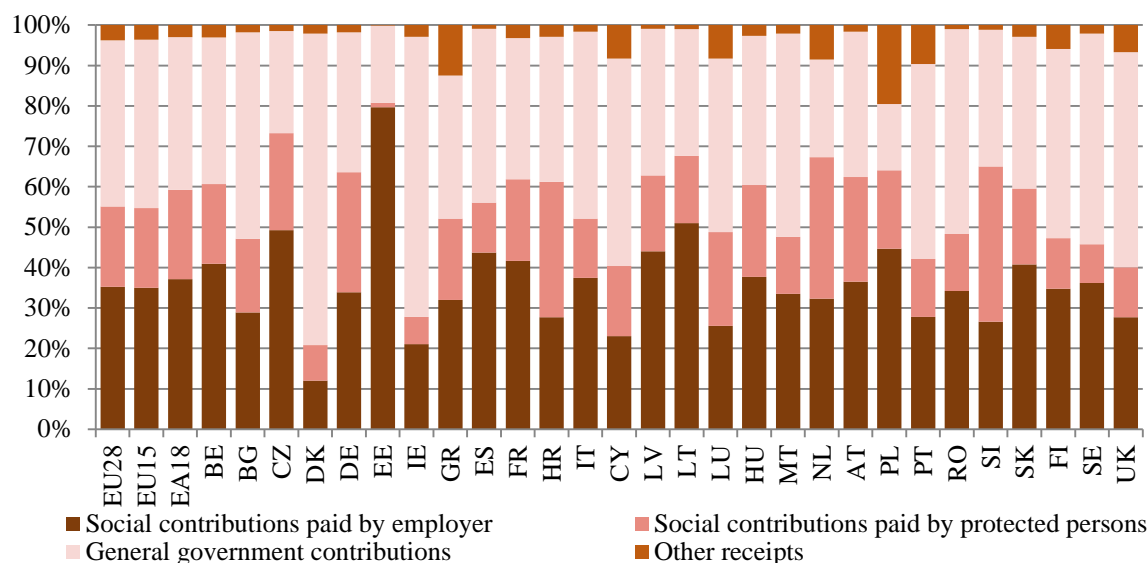
Table 3.29 Social protection programmes

No.	Programme	No.	Programme
1	Sickness insurance	12	Private social service
2	Pension insurance – inactive	13	Special social security funds
3	Unemployment insurance	14	Social fare reduction
4	Health insurance	15	Higher territorial unit social services
5	State social support	16	Security insurance
6	State social assistance	17	Reserve fund
7	Imputed social benefits – public sector	18	Old-age insurance
8	Imputed social benefits – private sector	19	Disability insurance
9	Municipal social assistance	20	Old-age pension saving insurance
10	Employment injuries and occupational diseases	21	Labour market policy
11	Supplementary pension insurance.	22	Pension saving contributions

EU member states have significantly different systems for financing social protection, depending on whether they prefer insurance systems (55.2 % of total receipts at EU28 level in 2012 consisted of social security contributions) or public budget funding (41.12 % for EU28) (see the following graph and Table 32 in Annex to Chapter 3).

(This report presents data on summary level for all programs).

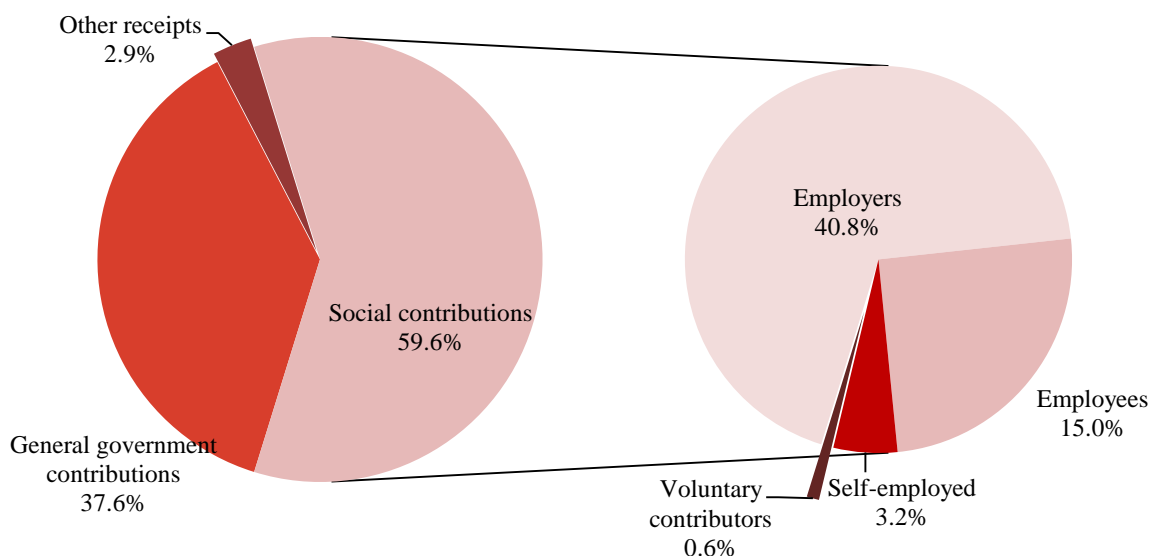
Graph 3.17 Structure of social protection receipts in EU28, 2012



Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

Differences in financing among EU member states are caused by historical development. More than 70 % of all receipts consisted of social contributions in Estonia (80.7 %) and Czech Republic (73.8 %). In Estonia, the share of contributions paid by protected persons was slight (1.1 %). In Slovenia, Netherlands and Croatia, the share of receipts paid by protected persons (38.4 % respectively 35.1 % respectively 33.5 %) is higher than the share of receipts paid by employers (26.6 % respectively 32.3 % respectively 27.7 %). Social protection was financed mostly from general government contributions in Denmark (77.7 %), Ireland (69.4 %), UK (53.2 %), Sweden (52.2 %), Cyprus (51.3 %), Bulgaria (51.1 %), Romania (50.7 %) and Malta (50.3 %).

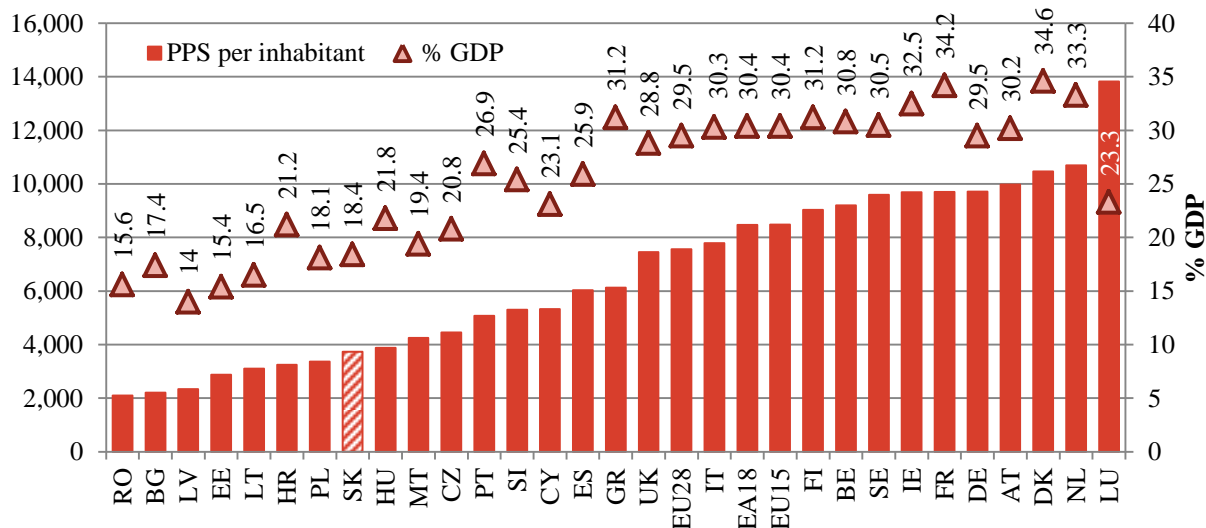
Graph 3.18 Structure of social protection receipts in SR, 2012



Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

The structure of social protection receipts in SR in 2012 was the following: social contributions represented 69.6 % (40.8 % paid by employers, 15.0 % by employees, 3.2 % by self-employed and 0.6 % by voluntary contributors), general government contributions amounted to 37.6 % and other receipts to 2.9 %.

Graph 3.19 Gross social protection expenditure in PPS⁴⁷ per inhabitant, 2012



Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

⁴⁷ PPS (Purchasing Power Standard) is an artificial exchange rate of currencies in individual countries, taking into account the price levels of goods and services in these countries. It can be understood as a price index comparing the prices of goods and services in those countries. It is used to express different economic context more realistically than in the official exchange rates of currencies of the countries concerned.

The total gross social protection expenditure (previous graph and Table 31 in Annex to Chapter 3) in EU28 in 2012 amounted to 7,558 PPS per inhabitant (in SR 3,732 PPS per inhabitant) and 29.5 % GDP (18.4 % in SR). Differences between countries are somewhat proportional to the different levels of wealth, but also reflect differences in demographic trends, social protection systems and unemployment rates and are also affected by other social, institutional and economic factors.

The structure of social protection expenditure in SR was the following: social benefits represented 97.2 %, administrative costs 2.6 % and other expenditure 0.2 %. Structure of expenditure by function was as follows: sickness/health care represented 29.6 % (of total social benefits), disability 9.0 %, old age 38.8 %, survivors 5.2 %, family/children 9.9 %, unemployment 4.0 %, social exclusion and housing 2.7 %.

Social benefits expenditure (the following graph) with *sickness/health care* function amounted to 29.6 % in the EU28, but in Ireland, with the youngest population, they reached 48.7 %. Above-average shares for the *disability* function compared to the EU28 average (7.4 %) were recorded in Croatia (16.9 %) and Sweden (13.0 %). For the *old age* function, the share of expenditure over 50 % was observed in Latvia (51.3 %) and Italy (52.7 %, versus the EU28 average of 40.6 %). Extreme data concerning the *family/children* function were reported in Luxembourg (16.2 % compared to the EU28 average of 7.8 %), concerning the *unemployment* function in Spain (14.0 % versus the EU average of 5.4 %). Significant shares of social benefits for *social exclusion and housing* functions were identified in Cyprus (8.6 %) and in Netherlands (7.8 %).

Graph 3.20 Structure of social benefits expenditure by function, 2012

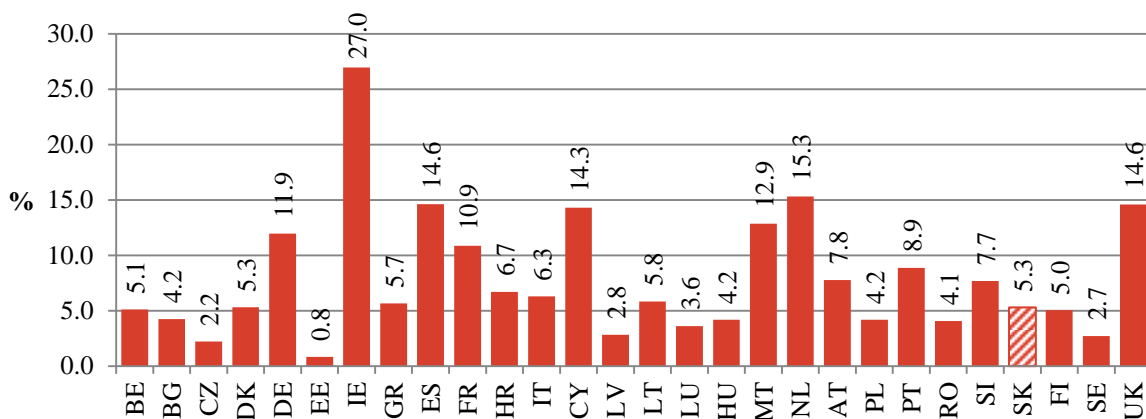


Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

In 2012, 5.3 % of all social benefits in SR were means-tested. The highest proportion of means-tested benefits was observed in Ireland (27.0 %) and the lowest in Estonia (0.8 %).

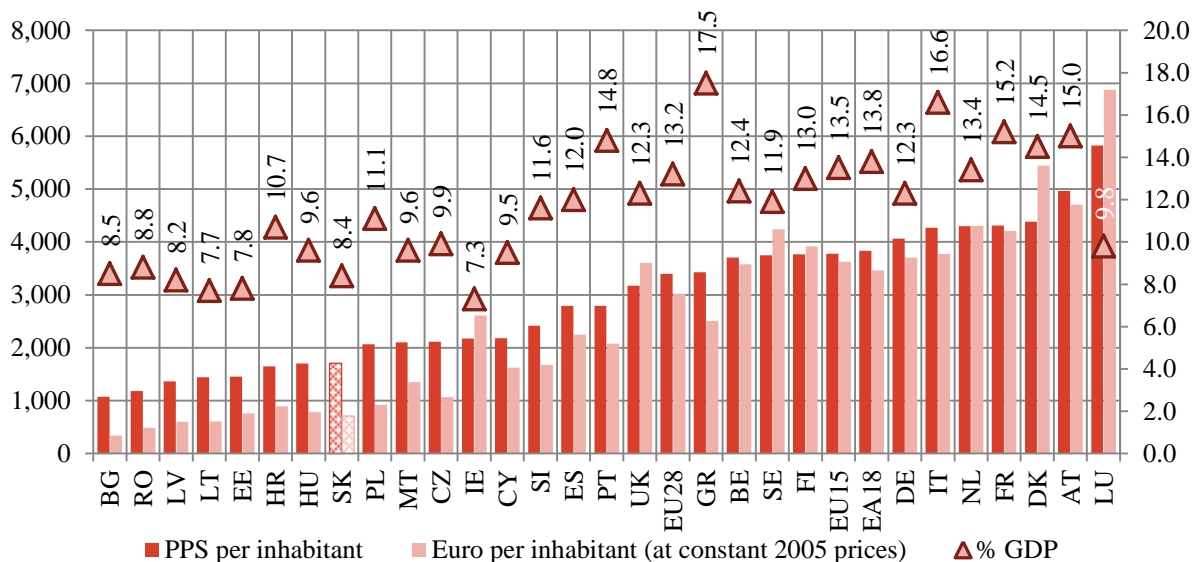
The total gross expenditure on pensions (Graph 3.22, Table 33 in Annex to Chapter 3) in the EU28 in 2012 amounted to 3,399 PPS per inhabitant (in SR, it was 1,708 PPS per capita), € 23,024 per capita at constant prices of 2005 (€ 709 in SR) and 13.2 % of GDP (8.4 % in SR). The lowest expenditure, as a share of GDP, was reported in Ireland (7.3 % of GDP) with the youngest population in the EU, and the highest in Greece (17.5 % of GDP) and Italy (16.6 % of GDP) with the oldest population. The differences between EU countries become more significant when pension expenditure is expressed in PPS per capita. The lowest expenditure in PPS per capita was identified in Bulgaria (1,073), and the highest in Luxembourg (5,825).

Graph 3.21 Means-tested social protection benefits (% of total social protection benefits), 2012



Source Eurostat – ESSPROS

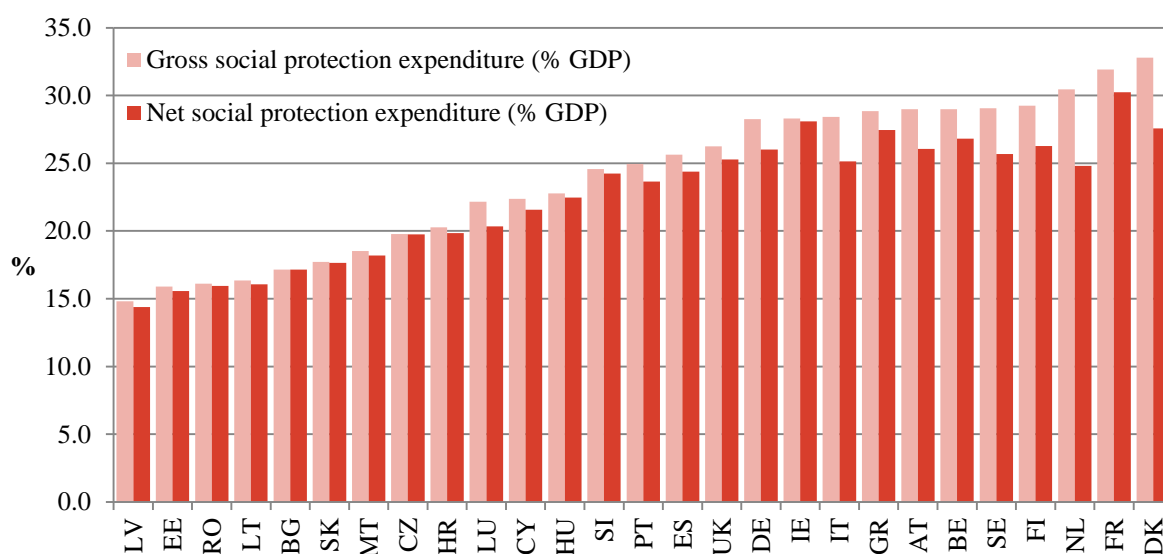
Graph 3.22 Pensions expenditure, 2012



Source Eurostat – ESSPROS

According to data from the module "Number of pensioners" (without double counting) the highest proportion of pensioners in the population in the EU as of 31 December 2012 was reported in Lithuania (31.9 %) and Estonia (31.2 %), the lowest in Cyprus (14.7 %) and Ireland (18.7 %). In Slovakia, the indicator reached 25.4 %.

Graph 3.23 Gross and net social protection expenditure (% GDP), 2011



Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

In the Eurostat database, the results of the module "net benefits - access restriction" (Figure 3.26, Table 34 in Annex to Chapter 3) are available for 2011. In 2011, the highest taxation of cash social benefits was detected in the Netherlands (18.6 %) and Denmark (15.8 %). Almost zero taxation was reported in Bulgaria and a very low one in the Czech Republic and SR. More than 64 % of the social cash benefits were taxed in Italy (65.8 %) and Estonia (62.0 %). In Finland and Luxembourg, recipients paid social security contributions from more than 56 % of the cash social benefits.

3.5 European Social Fund

Within the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion (hereinafter OP E&SI) in the programming period 2007-2013, support was provided to human resource development, increasing employment, improving social inclusion and capacity building. The global objective of the Operational Programme is employment growth, decrease of unemployment, social inclusion and capacity building. To achieve this, three main objectives were set:

- increasing employment and adaptability, reducing unemployment
- reinforcement of integration of persons at risk of social exclusion or socially excluded and support reconciliation of work and family life
- improving the quality of human resources and their management in the public policy area.

The main objectives are aimed at preventing and solving major problems in the labour market. Their mutual synergy and continuity is present in five priority axes:

- support of employment growth
- support of social inclusion
- support of employment growth, social inclusion and capacity building in the Bratislava region
- capacity building and improving the quality of public administration
- technical assistance

The priority axes are elaborated into 11 measures, two priority themes are applied within the technical assistance measures. The support is distributed among regions according to their economic performance through two objectives, namely, *Convergence* and *Regional competitiveness and employment*. OP E&SI is funded by the European Social Fund with a total amount of € 1,107,413,623. The European Community contribution amounts to € 941,301,578, the state budget contributes € 166,112,045 (the allocation for OP E&SI was increased by € 70 million from OP Education in 2012). The OP E&SI implementation falls within the eligibility period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2015.

At the end of the reporting period, the share of spending at the level of the Managing Authority reached 75.40 % of the total allocation, while funds (EU and state budget) were contracted at the level of 109.53 % of the allocation (including completed projects).

Table 3.30 State of contracting and spending of OP E&SI as of 31 December 2014

OP	Contracted funds, as of 31.12.2014	Share of contracted funds in total allocation, %	Spending as of 31.12.2014	Allocation 2007 – 2013, €	Share of spending in total allocation, %
	EU and state budget sources	EU and state budget sources	EU and state budget sources	EU and state budget sources	EU and state budget sources
OP E&SI	1,213,009,150.97	109.53	835,020,741.20	1,107,413,623	75.40*

Source: Managing Authority of OP E&SI/ ITMS

*at the level of the Managing Authority

As of 31 December 2014, there were 1,565 projects implemented under OP E&SI (after deduction of 329 projects extraordinarily terminated, in the amount of € 158.78 million) with a contracted amount of non-repayable financial contributions of € 1,213.01 million.

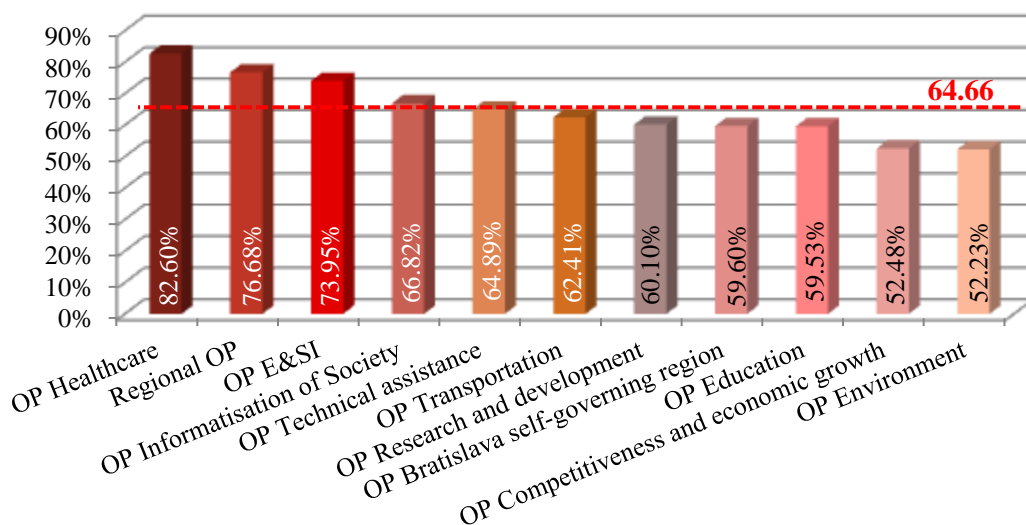
The number includes 15 projects of technical assistance in the Bratislava region totalling € 0.77 million and 38 projects of technical assistance in SR totalling € 53.51 million.

Of the total number of projects, there were 120 national projects (NP) which are administered by the Managing Authority.

There were 1,392 demand-driven projects (DDP), administered by intermediary bodies under Managing Authority. Until 31 March 2014, these were the Social Development Fund (SDF) and the Social Implementation Agency (SIA). On 1 April 2014, they merged into one department called

Employment and Social Inclusion Implementation Agency. On 1 April 2015, the name changed to the Implementation Agency of MoLSAF.

Graph 3.24 National Strategic Reference Framework spending as of 31 December 2014



Source: MF SR (spending adjusted for irregularities)

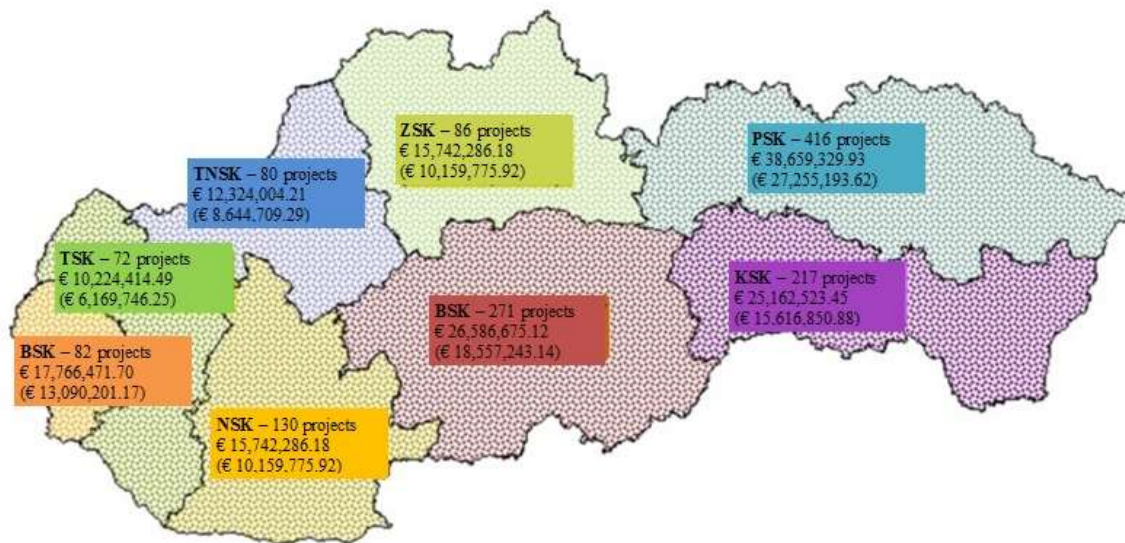
As of 31 December 2014, the Operational Programme **Employment and Social Inclusion** reported, according to MF SR, the third highest spending (after deduction of irregularities) of all eleven programs of the National Strategic Reference Framework (73.95 % of the total allocation). The average spending across the programs was 64.66 %.

Table 3.31 State of contracting by priority axes OP E&SI as of 31 December 2014

Priority axis	Total allocation millions €	Number of supported projects		Amount of contracted funds millions €
		NP	DDP	
1. Employment support	770.45	38	486	861.24
2. Social inclusion	204.94	18	749	215.85
3. Bratislava region + Technical assistance in the Bratislava region	20,94	41+15 TA	26	20,90
4. Capacity building	67.61	23	131	61.50
5. Technical assistance	43.46	38 TA	0	53.51
Total	1,107.40	120+53 TA	1392	1,213.00

Source: Managing Authority for OP E&SI/ ITMS (after deducting extraordinarily terminated projects and projects with a successor)

Graph 3.25 State of contracting (spending) of OP E&SI projects by regions as of 31.12.2014



Source: Managing Authority for OP E&SI/ITMS (after deducting extraordinarily terminated projects and projects with successor)

Table 3.32 State of contracting (spending) of OP E&SI projects by regions, at 31.12.2014

Region (NUTS III)		Number of projects	Spending (€)	Contracting (€)
BSK	Bratislava region (including technical assistance)	82	13,090,201.17	17,766,471.70
TSK	Trnava region	72	6,169,746.25	10,224,414.49
TNSK	Trenčín region	80	8,644,709.29	12,324,004.21
NSK	Nitra region	130	10,159,775.92	15,742,286.18
ZSK	Žilina region	86	8,341,983.65	10,627,674.98
BBSK	Banská Bystrica region	271	18,557,243.14	26,586,675.12
PSK	Prešov region	416	27,255,193.62	38,659,329.93
KSK	Košice region	217	15,616,850.88	25,162,523.45
Regions total		1,354	107,835,703.92	157,093,380.06
Projects not included by NUTS III				
	NUTS 2 Central Slovakia *	6	868,538.03	1,041,004.94
	NUTS 2 Western Slovakia *	9	1,062,115.99	1,607,324.92
	NUTS 2 Eastern Slovakia *	4	361,566.17	684,796.29
	Slovak Republic *	154	568,868,082.83	827,343,602.26
	Technical assistance SR	38	32,034,119.66	45,486,433.02
	Total not included	211	603,194,422.68	876,163,161.43
	TOTAL	1,565	711,030,126.60	1,033,256,541.49

Source: Managing Authority for OP E&SI/ ITMS (after deducting extraordinarily terminated projects and projects with a successor)

* data for EU sources

The OP E&SI contributes to the improvement of the social situation of the population and the quality of life particularly by implementation of the priority axes 1, 2 and 3, specifically by the following measures:

- 1.1 Supporting programmes in the area of supporting employment and solving unemployment and long-term unemployment
- 1.2 Supporting the creation and sustainability of jobs through increasing the adaptability of workers, businesses and the promotion of entrepreneurship
- 2.1 Supporting the social inclusion of persons at risk of social exclusion or the socially excluded through the development of care services with special regard to marginalized Roma communities
- 2.2 Supporting equal opportunities in access to the labour market and supporting the integration of disadvantaged groups in the labour market with special regard to marginalized Roma communities
- 2.3 Supporting the reconciliation of work and family life and care for small children
- 3.1 Supporting employment growth and improving employability, with special regard to knowledge-based society
- 3.2 Supporting social inclusion, gender equality, and the reconciliation of work and family life in the Bratislava region

In the priority axis 4 and measure 3.3 - *Capacity building and quality improvement of public administration*, the funds are being spent on improving the quality of human resources and improving the quality of public administration and NGOs. The contribution of these resources to employment and social inclusion is thus mediated and the increase of quality of the supported organisations will have impact on the policies.

The measures are pursued by implementing national projects (NPs are announced by the Managing Authority, MoLSAF) and through calls for demand-driven projects, announced by the Social Development Fund and the Social Implementation Agency as intermediary bodies.

There were no calls announced by the intermediary bodies under the Managing Authority of OP E&SI in 2014. The selection process and contracting projects associated with the following calls, announced in 2012 and 2013, were completed:

- DOP-SIA-2013/1.2/LSKxP;
- OP ZaSI - FSR - 2012/2.1/02;
- OP ZaSI - FSR - 2012/2.2/01;
- OP ZaSI - FSR - 2013/2.1/01.

In 2014, there were 35 calls for national projects, with a total allocation of € 136,325,196.20. From these calls, an amount of € **131,148,229.27** was contracted by 31 December 2014. Furthermore, two calls for national projects from 2013 were completed and two NPs with a total amount of € 270,037.40 were contracted. Overall, in 2014, non-repayable financial contributions were contracted in an amount of € 131,418,266.67. An overview of the national projects contracted during 2014 is shown in Table 36 in Annex to Chapter 3.

More detailed information on individual projects and implementation progress are published in the OP E&SI annual reports. (<http://www1.employment.gov.sk/ESF/new/index8d93.html?id=3394>)

Documents accessible via the link were last updated in 2013. The annual report for 2014 will be published in autumn 2015, after the approval by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the European Committee.

4 STANDARD OF LIVING AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

4.1 Poverty and social exclusion

Monitoring poverty and social exclusion in Slovakia is carried out in the context of the Open Method of Co-ordination (OMC), created at the level of European Union for the joint coordination of Member States' policies on fighting poverty and social exclusion. One of the main strategic objectives of the EU is to reduce poverty considerably and to continue with implementation of this goal at least until 2020⁴⁸.

To measure progress in achieving strategic objectives aimed at reducing poverty and social exclusion, especially for mutual comparison of individual states, common indicators called *Laeken indicators* were established. These indicators have undergone some development and are now called *indicators of social inclusion OMC*.

The measurement of poverty and social exclusion is based primarily on the harmonized EU SILC⁴⁹ survey on income and living conditions. The survey is the major source of many income indicators such as the at-risk-of-poverty rate and the indicators for a more comprehensive assessment of poverty and social exclusion, material deprivation or a new cluster of indicators measuring the risk of poverty or social exclusion. This cluster of indicators, i.e. the at-risk-of-poverty rate⁵⁰, severe material deprivation⁵¹ and very low work intensity⁵², defines the group of people who live at risk of poverty or social exclusion, i.e. people with low income and/or those who cannot afford some of the critical needs for their lives and/or living in families where nobody works or works only occasionally (very low work intensity).

In 2013, 1,069,987 people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Slovakia, amounting to 19.8 % of the total population (below EU28 average – 24.5 %). When compared with the previous year (2012 – 20.5 %), the value of the cluster of indicators decreased by 0.7 pp. A significant decrease was observed in 2014 (18.4 %, or about 960.2 thousand people), by almost 1.4 pp, (i.e. 109.8 thousand people) in comparison with the previous year. In comparison with 2008, the base year for the assessment of the Europe 2020 goals (20.6 %), the value was 0.8 pp lower in 2013 and 2.2 pp lower in 2014. More detailed breakdown of this cluster is shown in Figures 4.1a and 4.1b, which indicate the composition of the target group according to the abovementioned three indicators in 2013 and 2014.

⁴⁸ Lift at least 20 million people out from the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020.

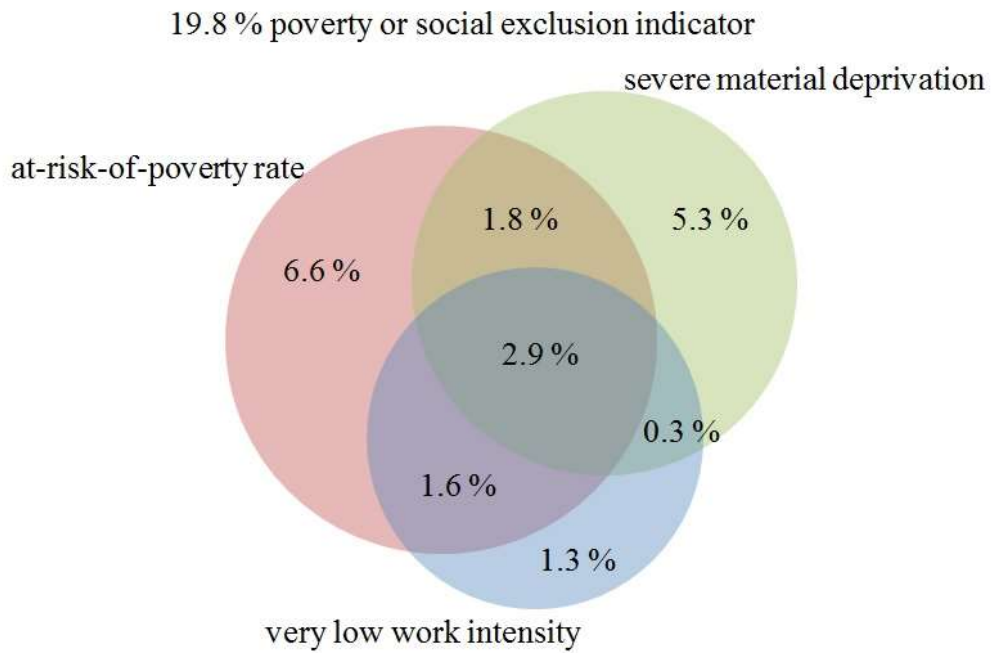
⁴⁹ The first statistical survey in Slovakia was carried out in 2005, the results of the ninth survey in 2013 are now accessible

⁵⁰ The rate expresses the proportion of people living below the poverty line, i.e. below 60% of the median equivalent disposable income of all residents (after social transfers).

⁵¹ The indicator is defined as the percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the economic strain and duration dimension. In calculation of the indicator, the following items are taken into account: 1) arrears on mortgage or rent payment, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments, 2) the capacity to afford paying for a one-week holiday away from home annually, 3) the capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, 4) the capacity to face unexpected financial expenses set as amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year, 5) household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phones), 6) household cannot afford a colour TV, 7) household cannot afford a washing machine, 8) household cannot afford a car, 9) ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.

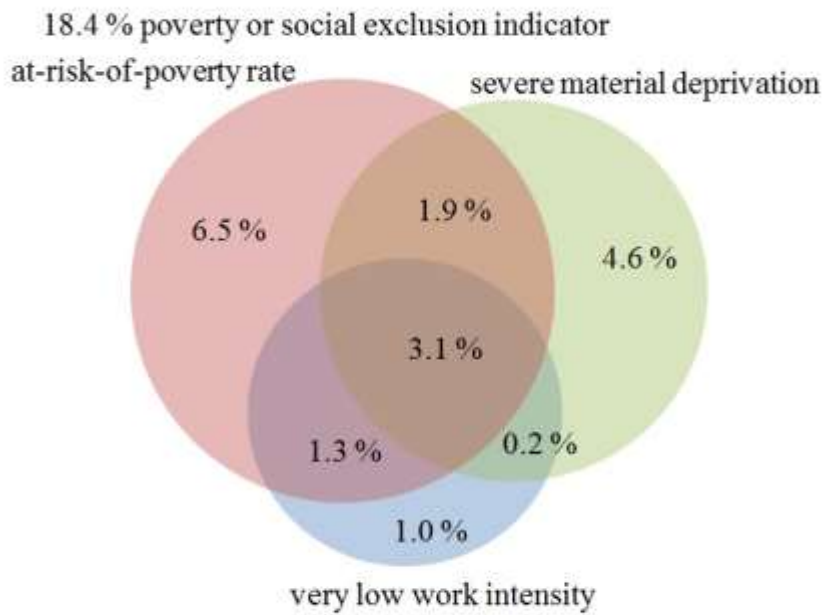
⁵² It expresses the proportion of people aged 0-59 years living in households where the adults work less than 20% of the total time during the past year.

Graph 4.1a Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2013



Source: SO SR, EU SILC 2013, UDB

Graph 4.1b Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2014



Source: SO SR, EU SILC 2014, UDB

Table 4.1 Development of cluster indicator of at-risk-of-poverty or social inclusion and indicators it consists of, in %

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
At-risk-of-poverty rate	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6
Severe material deprivation	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9
Very low work intensity	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.1
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4

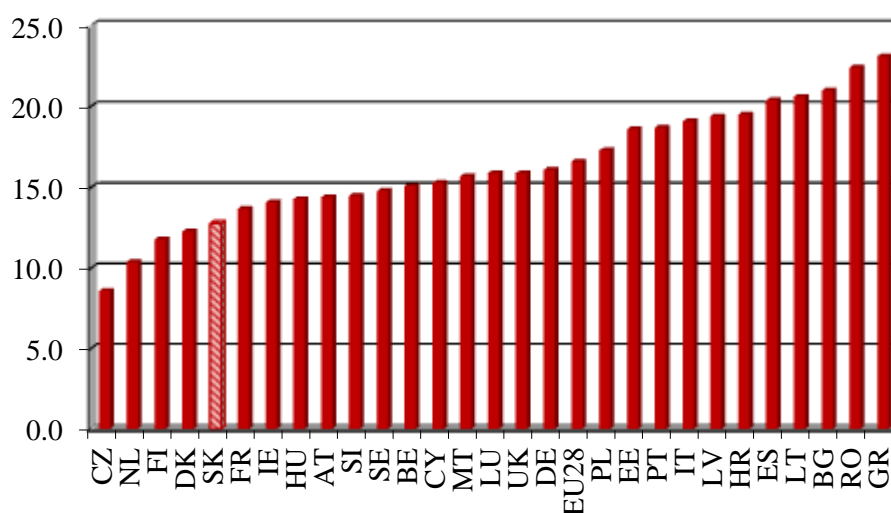
Source: Eurostat

2013 and 2014 brought changes also in the values of individual indicators forming the cluster indicator. A downward trend was observed in the risk of poverty (income poverty) and severe material deprivation. Comparing 2012 to 2014, the at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased by 0.6 pp in total and the same happened in the case of severe material deprivation, where the decline was by 0.6 pp as well. The case of very low work intensity is different, with a year-on-year increase by 0.4 pp in 2013, and then a year-on-year decrease of 0.5 pp in 2014. The highest values of at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rates are reached in incomplete families with children – 43.7 % in 2013 (below EU28 average – 49.9 %) and 39.0 % in 2014; families with more than three children - 37.6 % in 2013 (above EU28 average – 32.2 %) and 32.0 % in 2014 and also single adults - 26.4 % in 2013 (below EU28 average – 33.3 %) and 26.1 % in 2014. Considering age distribution, the highest risk rate is present in the group of children aged 0-17 years (25.5 % in 2013, i.e. below the EU28 average - 27.7 % and 23.6 % in 2014), respectively children aged 0-15 years (24.9 % in 2013, i.e. below the EU28 average - 27.3 % and 23.4 % in 2014).

To characterize the poor population in society in general, an at-risk-of-poverty threshold⁵³ was set to define the share of population living in poverty. It is a relative poverty threshold, which measures the extent to which funds of households decline below the median level of income of the society. This indicator expresses mainly the risk of poverty and depends on the socio-economic development of society in the country.

According to the EU-SILC 2013, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in SR was 12.8 % (males - 12.8 %; females - 12.9 %), which is below the EU28 average (16.60 %). Based on the following EU SILC 2014, a slight decrease in risk of poverty by 0.2 p. b. to 12.6 % was recorded in comparison with 2013. Comparing individual EU28 countries, Slovak Republic belongs to the countries with the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate (see Graph 4.2), which is caused by low levels of income inequality.

Graph 4.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate in EU member states, 2013

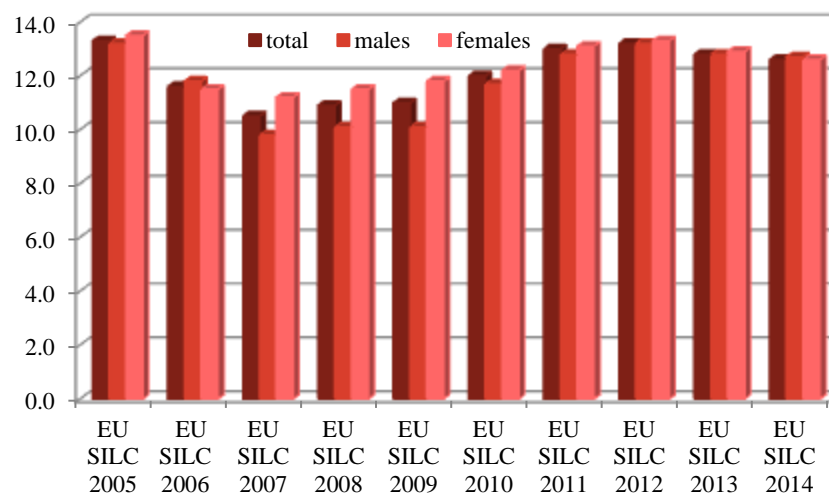


Source: Eurostat

⁵³ At-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

In 2013, the at-risk-of-poverty rate declined by 0.4 pp in comparison with the previous year, (amounting to about 22 thousand people) and in 2014 there was a further decline by 0.2 pp (about 35 thousand people). In the development of the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the period 2005-2013, there has been a substantial decline in 2007 (10.5 %), followed by a slight increase observed until 2012 (see Graph 4.3). Compared to 2005 (the starting year of the survey), the value from the survey in 2013 was 0.5 pp lower. Development of the at-risk-of-poverty rate is influenced by the socio-economic situation in the country and, subsequently, the development of the income situation of households. Decrease in the at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2013 and 2014 was mainly due to the process of income inequality levelling in households in low income zones. As in the previous survey year, the difference between men and women at risk of poverty diminishes.

Graph 4.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate development in SR (2005 – 2014)



Source: SO SR, EU SILC 2005 – 2014, UDB

An important role in reducing the risk of poverty is played by the setting of social protection system and its expenditure, i.e., social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits. In case of non-provision of social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits, the at-risk-of-poverty rate would have increased by 7.3 pp to 20.1 % in 2013 and in case of non-provision of social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits the level of risk would have increased by 25.2 pp to 38.0 %. In comparison with the previous year, a higher impact of social transfers (either with or without including old-age and survivors' benefits) in reducing the risk of poverty was observed, because the at-risk-of-poverty rate without social transfers increased slightly year on year (Annex to Chapter 4). The situation in 2014 was almost the same, in the case of non-provision of social transfers (other than old-age and survivors' benefits) the at-risk-of-poverty rate would have increased by 7.0 pp (19.6 %) and in case of non-provision of any social transfers (including old-age and survivors' benefits) by 25.4 pp (38.0 %).

The development of at-risk-of-poverty threshold (single adult household), which had an increasing trend due to the growth in total income till 2012, is captured in Table 4.4. In 2013, there was a decline in the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The threshold in 2013 (€ 337) compared to 2012 (€ 346) decreased by about 3 % i.e. about € 10, which was caused by the change in income of the population due to the development of trends in employment and unemployment. However, there was an overall increase in the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in comparison with the baseline year 2005 (€ 188) by 79.2 %. In 2014, the at-risk-of-poverty rate (single adult household) increased by about 1.1 % i.e. about € 3.7 year on year, but still did not reach the threshold from 2012. Nevertheless, the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2005 and 2014 is significant, the increase makes up 81.1 % of the threshold in 2005 and € 152.5 in absolute terms.

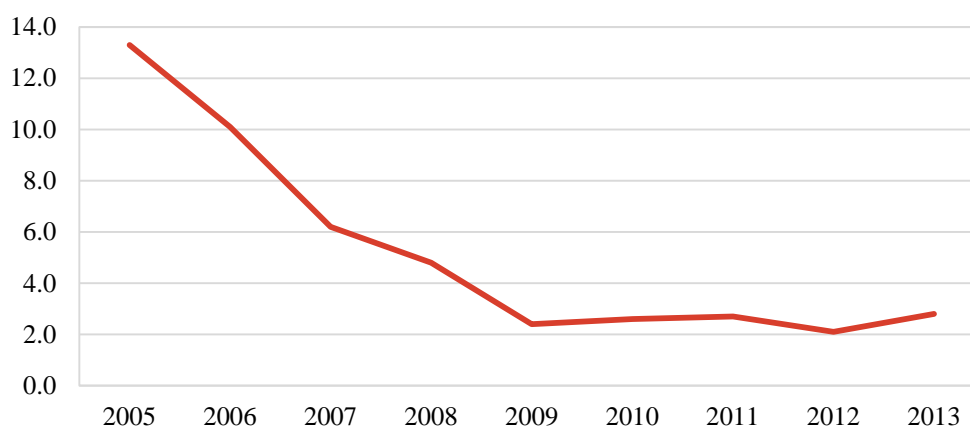
Table 4.2 At-risk-of-poverty threshold development – single adult household

	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2007	EU SILC 2008	EU SILC 2009	EU SILC 2010	EU SILC 2011	EU SILC 2012	EU SILC 2013	EU SILC 2014
Year, €	2,256	2,547	2,945	3,223	3,403	3,670	3,784	4,156	4,042	4,086
Month, €	188	212	245	269	284	306	315	346	337	341

Source: Eurostat/SO SR

Using the at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time⁵⁴, it is possible to capture the aspect of absolute poverty. In 2013, the value of this indicator (2.8 %), compared to the previous year, increased by 0.7 pp (males - 3.0 %, females - 2.7 %) (Annex to Chapter 4). The year-on-year increase was observed in one of the most high-risk groups, children aged 0-17, where the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 5.3 % (2012 – 4.2 %). For older people aged 65+, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 0.2 % (males - 0.2 %, females - 0.2 %). Using this indicator, the standard of living of the population linked to the economic growth of the country can be monitored. Graph 4.4 captures the development of the at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in time, especially its downward trend until the penultimate two years (2010 and 2011), reflecting the income situation in 2009 and 2010. In 2012, a decrease connected to the weakening impact of the financial crisis on the economic situation in Slovakia was observed. However, in 2013 there was a slight increase, influenced by the development of the income situation of the population.

Graph 4.4 Development of at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005)



Source: Eurostat

In connection with capturing the dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, 4.9 % of people (annual increase of 0.6 pp) in Slovakia had their income below 40 % of median equivalised disposable income, 7.8 % of people (no change) had their income below 50 % of median equivalised disposable income and 19.2 % of people (decrease by 1.2 pp) had their income below 70 % of median equivalised disposable income (based on EU SILC 2013)

According to EU SILC 2013, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, representing the difference between the median income of people at risk of poverty and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, increased by 3.6 pp to 24.1 %. According to the data from EU SILC 2014, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap increased by further 4.9 pp year on year (29 %). This situation is influenced primarily by the income distribution of the population.

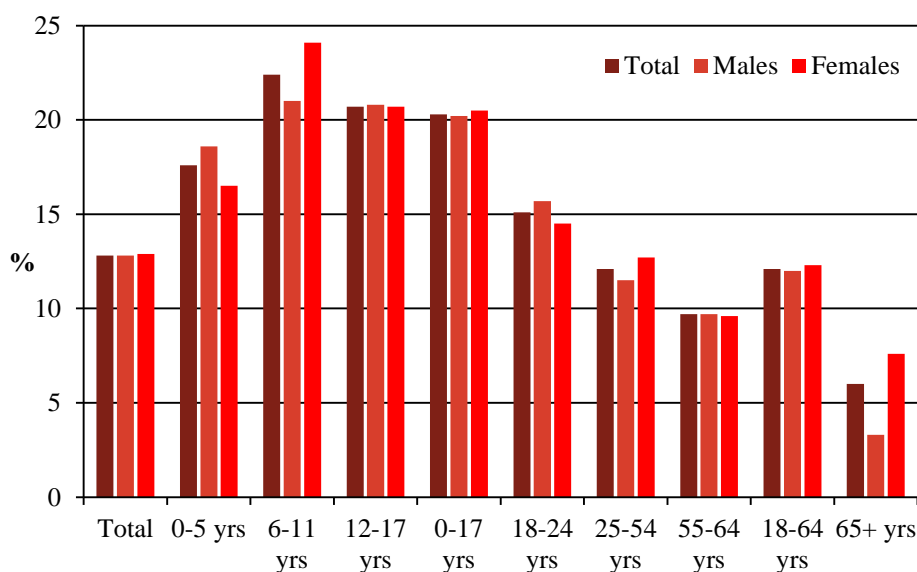
When measuring income inequality in 2013, 20 % of those with the highest income received 3.6 times more income than 20 % of those with the lowest income. Compared to the previous survey (EU-SILC 2012), the ratio decreased by 0.1 pp. According to EU SILC 2014, 20 % of those with the highest income received 3.9 times more income than 20 % of those with the lowest income, which is an increase of 0.3 pp compared to 2013.

⁵⁴ At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005) is defined as the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2005, uprated by inflation over the past years.

The most vulnerable age group in terms of income poverty are children aged 0-17 (20.3 % in 2013) as well as young people aged 18 – 24 (15.1 % in 2013). The lowest at-risk-of-poverty rate is in the 65+ age group (6.0 % in 2013). In 2013, a decrease in at-risk-of-poverty rate was observed in the group of children aged 0-17 (1.6 pp) as well as in the population group aged 65+ (1.8 pp), which was caused by the overall decline in at-risk-of-poverty rate. According to EU SILC 2014 data, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of children aged 0-17 declined further (year-on-year decrease by 1.1 pp to 19.2 %) and in contrast to the trend in 2013, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of young people aged 18 - 24 also decreased (a year-on-year decrease by 0.4 pp to 14.7 %). The at-risk-of-poverty rate in the 65+ age group increased slightly (by 0.2 pp to 6.2 %).

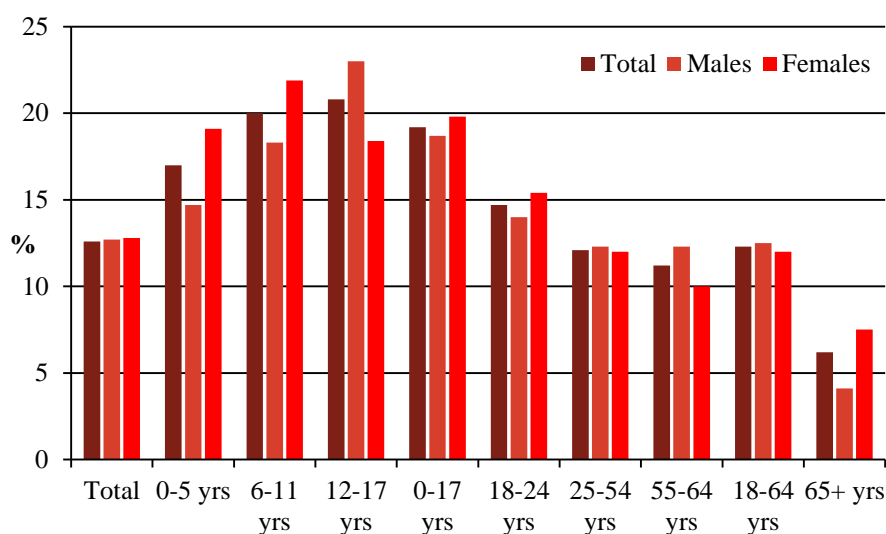
The risk of poverty for children aged 0-15 is being monitored in the Slovak Republic. The results of the survey in 2013 show that 19.8 % of children in that age were at risk of poverty, which is a year-on-year decline of 1.7 pp. In 2014, the share of children at risk of poverty among this age group reached 19.1 %, a decrease by 0.7 pp compared to 2013. The risk of child poverty is connected mainly to the income situation of families, especially in households with multiple children. In terms of global assessment, it is clear that there are changes in the population structure connected to the risk of poverty, due to changes in the income situation of the population. The Graphs 4.5a and 4.5b show the obvious differences between males and females at risk of poverty in different age groups. In 2014, the difference in the at-risk-of-poverty rate between males and females aged 65+ decreased by 0.9 pp year on year. In 2013, the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate for males and females aged 65+ was 4.3 pp and it was reduced in 2014 to 3.4 pp. There were similar changes in other age groups as well.

Graph 4.5a At-risk-of-poverty rate by age groups (2013)



Source: SO SR, EU SILC 2013, UDB

Graph 4.5b At-risk-of poverty rate by age groups (2014)

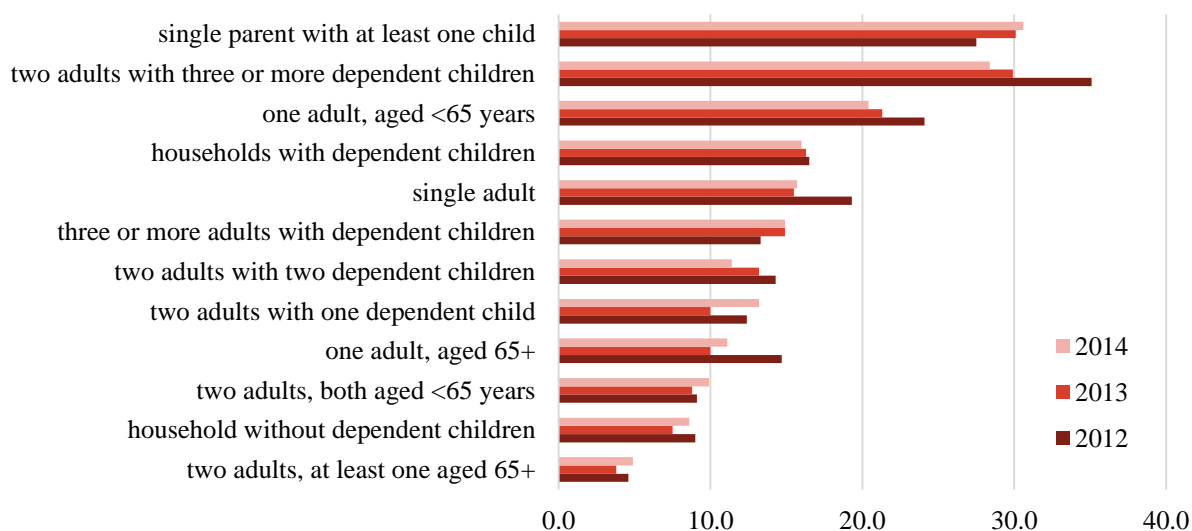


Source: SO SR, EU SILC 2014, UDB

In the group of children aged 0-17 it is also possible to observe another relationship as well, namely, the share of their population living in jobless households or living in households with very low work intensity. In 2013, the situation in this age group changed year on year: the share of children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households increased from 9.9 % to 10.4 % (i.e. by 0.5 pp). There was also an increase in this age group of the share of children living in households with very low intensity work (casual work) from 7.2 % to 8.4 % (+1.2 pp). Similar results were obtained from the Labour Force Survey. In 2014, the share of this age group living in households with very low work intensity reached 8.1 %, i.e. it dropped by 0.3 pp compared to 2013.

Considering the types of households, the highest risk of poverty is present in the group of single parents with at least one child (30.1 %), families with three or more children (29.9 %) and single adults younger than 65 years (21.3 %). The lowest risk of poverty was reported for households with two adults, where at least one of them is older than 65 years (3.8 %). Compared with the previous year, there was a significant decrease in the risk of poverty among families with three or more children (5.2 pp) and single adults younger than 65 years (2.8 pp), but an increased risk of poverty among single parents with at least one child (2.6 pp) was observed. For single adults aged 65+ (one of the highest risk groups according to the survey in 2009), there was a year-on-year decline in the at-risk-of-poverty rate (4.7 pp). A significant year-on-year decline in at-risk-of-poverty rate was observed in the overall group of single adults (3.8 pp). In 2014, the at-risk-of-poverty rate among single parents with at least one child rose slightly once again (by 0.5 pp to 30.6 %). The at-risk-of-poverty rate of families with three or more children continued to decline in 2014 (by 1.5 pp to 28.4 %), and similarly of single adults younger than 65 years (by 0.9 pp to 20.4 %). For single adults aged 65+, the rate rose by 1.1 pp, for two adults with at least one over 65 years the rate rose also by 1.1 pp. A slight increase was also observed in the overall group of single adults (by 0.2 pp).

Graph 4.6 Comparison of risk of poverty by household type (2012, 2013, 2014)



Source: Eurostat, SO SR, EU SILC 2014, UDB

Considering the at-risk-of-poverty rate in connection with economic activity, the highest risk of poverty in SR, according to the results of EU SILC 2013, is amongst the unemployed – 43.8 % (a decrease by 0.8 pp compared to 2012). In the case of the employed, 5.7 % of them were at risk of poverty, yielding a year-on-year decline of 0.5 pp. When monitoring work intensity⁵⁵, the risk of poverty increases as the work intensity of household members decreases. In the case of households with dependent children, the risk of poverty increases with the increasing number of people who are dependent on the household income. In case of low labour intensity as one of the indicators for defining the number of people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in this case, WI <0.2), a slight year-on-year increase of 0.4 p. b. (7.6 %) was observed. Further comparison of individual zones of work intensity among those living at risk of poverty and across household types are listed in the Annex to Chapter 4. According to the results of EU SILC 2014, the development was slightly different. In the case of at-risk-of-poverty rate of the unemployed, there was an increase by 4.9 pp to 48.7 %, while the rate of very low work intensity decreased by 0.5 pp to 7.1 %. The at-risk-of-poverty rate of the employed declined further by 0.1 pp.

The risk of poverty or social exclusion is influenced also by housing costs. The EU SILC 2013 survey proved that for 8.3 % of the population the housing costs amount to more than 40 % of disposable household income. For people at risk of poverty, the situation is more serious, as 36.2 % of them live in households with housing costs amounting to more than 40 % of household disposable income. Compared to the preceding survey, there has been a decrease by 0.2 pp in this group. By accommodation tenure status, the largest group of households overburdened with housing costs are the apartment owners with a mortgage or home loans who represent 26.5 % of such households. 39.8 % of people in SR live in overcrowded apartments and houses⁵⁶, which is well above the EU28 average (17.3 %). The most commonly affected are households with three or more children (68.7 %). Another important factor is the accommodation tenure status. Most of the people living in overcrowded dwellings are people who are renting the dwelling, either paying the market price (65.5 %) or at a reduced cost or free of charge (65.7 %). Another serious factor is the condition of the dwelling or its quality, which is not significant in Slovakia, however. In 2013, 7.5 %

⁵⁵ Ratio between the number of months that all household members in working age have been working during the income reference year and the total number of months that the same household members could theoretically have been working

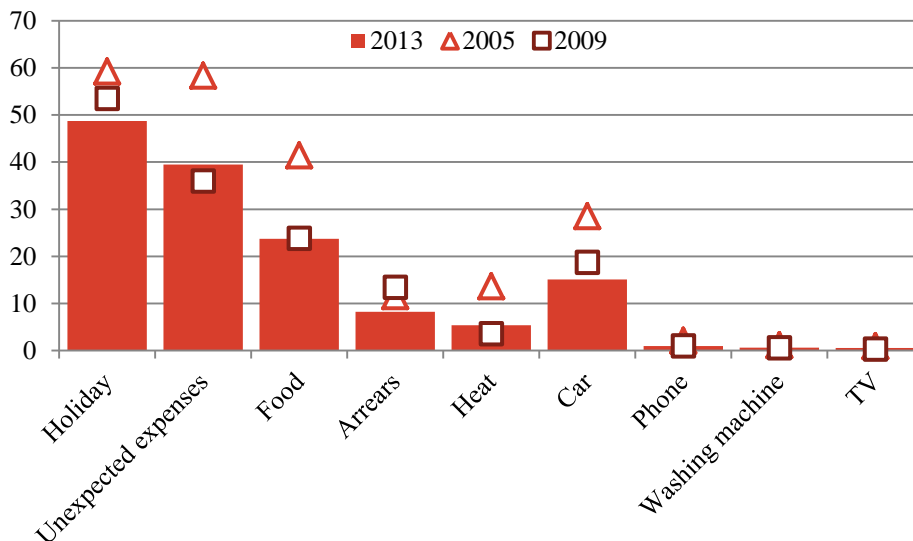
⁵⁶ The rate of overcrowded housing expresses the proportion of persons in the population living in households with lack of space by some of the following criteria: a) one room for a household, b) room for a couple in the household c) room for each person aged 18 and over d) room for a pair of same sex aged 12-17, e) room for persons aged 12-17 not included in previous categories, f) room for a pair of children under the age of 12.

of the population lived in dwellings with leaking roofs and damp walls and 3.1 % of the population in dwellings considered too dark.

The abovementioned measurement and evaluation indicators are based mainly on income. Measurement of absolute poverty is based on measurements of the lack of material goods, financial difficulties and the inability of people to live a decent life in the studied population. To measure these shortcomings a new methodology is used, based on the indicator of “material deprivation”. Unlike the setting of severe material deprivation, which is part of the cluster indicator for setting the target group (at EU or national level), a citizen was considered materially deprived in the previous periods if she/he could not afford three of nine items in the first two dimensions (economic burden and consumer durables). Specifically, the items are: arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; the ability to keep adequate warmth at home; the ability of households to face unexpected financial expenses; ability to afford paying for a one-week holiday away from home annually; the ability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day or household equipment with colour television, washing machine, car or telephone.

Assuming this definition, 23.4 % of persons were materially deprived in 2013 (compared to 2012, an increase by 0.7 pp). When using the methodology for the calculation of severe material deprivation indicator (4 of 9 items), there were 10.2 % severely materially deprived persons in 2013 (a decrease by 0.3 pp in comparison with 2012). The highest rate of severe material deprivation was observed in the case of households consisting of single parents with children (25.5 %). The most widespread problem within material deprivation items was the ability to afford paying for a one-week annual holiday away from home, which concerned 48.8 % of the population. The situation during the whole reporting period, i.e. since 2005, has changed significantly, see Graph 4.7. Based on the data from EU SILC 2014, there was decrease both in material deprivation (by 0.8 pp to 22.2 %) and severe material deprivation (by 0.3 pp to 9.9 %).

Graph 4.7 Material deprivation items for selected time periods (% population of SR)



Source: EU SILC 2005, 2009, 2013, Eurostat

Persistent poverty⁵⁷

In 2013, 7.1 % of persons in Slovakia were at persistent risk of poverty, most of them were women (men - 6.7 %, women - 7.4 %). If the at-risk-of-poverty threshold increased to 70 % of the national median equivalised disposable income, the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate would rise

⁵⁷ The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is defined in the OMC as the percentage of the population whose equivalent disposable income was below the poverty line in a given year and at least two of the three previous years.

to 12.5 %. If the threshold were lowered to 50 % of the median, the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate would be 4.2 % of Slovak population.

Several groups in Slovakia can be identified as most vulnerable to longer persistence of poverty. In terms of the household types, these are mainly single parent households (21.3 %) and households of single adults (15.0 %), they are also the most vulnerable groups when monitoring the risk of poverty on an annual basis. In 2013, 7.6 % of households with more dependent children were facing the risk of persistent poverty. An important differentiating factor is education. As expected, the persistent poverty incidence increases with decreasing levels of education. Among people with primary and lower secondary education in 2013, 14.2 % of individuals aged 16+ were persistently under the poverty threshold.

Persistent poverty is also associated with a higher frequency of the subjective feeling of health deterioration than in the general population.

Based on international comparison, the Slovak Republic belongs to the EU countries with a lower proportion of people living in persistent poverty (EU28 - 9.9 %). Work plays an important role in Slovakia, when it comes to lifting from poverty or not staying persistently poor.

4.2 Gender equality and equal opportunities

Positive changes concerning gender equality were carried out in 2014 - approval of the National strategy of gender equality and Gender Equality Action Plan for years 2014-2019 and specific improvements (for example, reduction of the gender pay gap). Furthermore, institutional strengthening and enhancing the status of an advisory body of the Government (Government Council for Human Rights, Ethnic Minorities and Gender Equality and the Committee for Gender Equality) continued.

An important aspect of supporting gender equality and equal opportunities in 2014 was the preparation of the new programming period 2014 – 2020 for the EU Structural and Investment Funds (EUSIF). The emphasis was placed on the application of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Partnership Agreement, as well as in all approved operational programmes (OPs). Spending of the Structural and Investment Funds by creating adequate institutional mechanisms for gender equality and education of key actors is conditional upon the application of the so called ex-ante condition "gender equality and non-discrimination". Elimination of gender disparities with particular emphasis on labour market and education is an integral part of the new Operational Programme Human Resources.

The main objectives of the horizontal principle of equality between men and women are defined according to the respective operational programme. The main aim of the ESF programs is to ensure gender equality in the labour market and preparation for the labour market; the target for other EUSIF programs is to reduce horizontal and vertical gender segregation in sectors of the economy. The main objective of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination for ESF programs is to ensure equal opportunities in the labour market and preparation for the labour market. For other EUSIF programmes, the aim is to ensure equal opportunities for access and use of infrastructure and services.

To avoid discrimination and to promote accessibility and equality between men and women, these principles will be applied in all OPs through the implementation of compensatory measures and activities targeted to supporting disadvantaged groups, taking into account their specificities. A description of these activities will be a mandatory attachment to the application for a grant. The national strategy document will be an essential framework for the identification of the priority areas and objectives for the implementation of the principle of prevention of discrimination, promotion of accessibility and gender equality, which will provide its application in the OP within EUSIF. For the effective application of horizontal principles of gender equality, non-discrimination and accessibility, a disqualification criterion will be enforced in the evaluation and selection process of applications for grants within priority axes of the OP. For the activities that require permission, the permission will be a mandatory attachment of EUSIF grant applications.

The process of monitoring the implementation of horizontal principles will be tracked, at the project level, through monitoring reports involving a separate output containing information on horizontal principles, but also through on-site inspection and subsequent evaluation of the contribution. The analytical, assessment, policy and legislative activities for the application of horizontal principles of promoting gender equality, non-discrimination and accessibility will be ensured by MoLSAF as the coordinator of national policies in this area.

To support the activities of civic associations and NGOs, a MoLSAF subsidy scheme promoting gender equality was created. Under the amendment of the Act on Subsidies (§ 9a), a grant to promote gender equality can be provided for activities or actions aimed at achieving gender equality and promoting the principle of equal treatment based on sex or gender. Activities eligible for support are educational activities, consultancy, educational activities, editorial activities and analytical activities. The amount of subsidies to promote gender equality approved in 2014 was € 82,900. The granted amount represents a total of € 81,558 for 16 organizations, including 14 civic associations and two non-profit organizations.

The subsidy scheme to promote gender equality is a new element. 2014 brought the first experiences with evaluating, mandatory rules for applications, eligibility of expenditure, evaluation and approval of projects.

In 2014, the agenda of prevention and elimination of violence against women was significantly enhanced, in particular due to the support of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. Programme SK 09 Gender-based and domestic violence is primarily focused on preventing domestic violence and mitigating the effects of domestic violence. The Government Office of the Slovak Republic is the manager of the programme; donor programme partners are the Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Council of Europe.

The Coordination-methodical centre for violence against women and domestic violence (hereinafter simply CMC) was set up in 2014, with a task to methodically control the prevention and elimination of both forms of violence. Within the CMC, an expert team was created with responsibility for professional coordination and supervision of the system of prevention and intervention, victim support and services in the field of violence against women and domestic violence. The aim of CMC is to provide technical coordination of individual activities in the form of consistent methodological guidelines for providing services pertaining to prevention and elimination of violence against women and children, to create conditions for multi-agency cooperation of helping professions, to provide a system of their education, and to perform research, monitoring and awareness-raising activities. The total allocation from the Norwegian Financial Mechanism is about € 8 million.

Complementary financing for the completion and extension of the support system, co-financing of activities and covering other expenses such as research, education, campaigns and other soft activities is provided through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. This, together with the projects of OP E&SI, ensured an effective start-up of assistance for women and other victims of domestic violence.

In 2014, the implementation of national projects under OP E&SI started: Preventing and eliminating violence against women (PPEN1) and Support of elimination and prevention of violence against women (PPEN2). The PPEN projects systemically anchored **the institutional support for victims of violence against women and domestic violence. A specific action to strengthen the institutional support is the implementation of a national project supported by an ESF grant of about € 3 million, aimed at improving the assistance and comprehensive services to women and children experiencing violence and ensuring regional availability of support social services** in each region. The main intention of the project is to support existing shelters (i.e. safe houses for women) and related social services (counselling centres) as well as to establish and operate new ones. These facilities are currently absent in Slovakia, or are only sporadically situated in non-governmental organizations in some regions without mutual peer networking and links. The integrated system of crisis intervention, created and piloted by the project, consists of the following network of institutions:

- national non-stop toll-free telephone service 0800 212 212, providing telephone advice to victims of domestic violence and, if necessary, contacting the counselling centre
- a network of specific social services - counselling centres providing counselling services for women and their children, while the existing centres are supported first. After completion of the project, there should be a total of 20 counselling centres across the country.
- a network of safe houses for women, providing comprehensive specialized assistance to women experiencing violence and their children in residential form until their problems are resolved. At the end of the project, there should be 110 family spots available throughout Slovakia (a family spot means mother + 2 children).

Total allocation at state level for elimination of violence against women for the next 3 years is about € 12 million.

Since 2014, the national project "Family and Work" is implemented to create appropriate pro-family conditions and childcare in families with employed parents. The project aims to improve conditions for reconciling work and family life for women taking care of children up to 10 years, by encouraging an increase of number of childcare facilities (i.e. temporary child care areas). The project is expected to support new jobs that will be occupied either by persons on parental leave or persons with a child before entering school (under age of 6 years). In this case the jobs will be subsidized at 90 % of the total real cost of labour, up to the amount of the average wage in the national economy. In the second case - employing mothers with children aged 6-10 years – the jobs will be

subsidized at 50 % of the total labour costs. The project should also support the *childcare services* at the child care areas created either directly by employers or by cooperating organizations providing childcare services. The total labour costs of the professional teaching staff (tutors) should be reimbursed, to a maximum sum of the total labour costs calculated from the median monthly gross wage for the job position (about € 700 gross salary). In accordance with §49, §49a, and §52 of the Labour Code, the project should also support new jobs, flexible forms of work, domestic work, job sharing, teleworking, as well as short-time work.

Report on the state of gender equality in Slovakia in 2014 (Správa o stave rodovej rovnosti na Slovensku za rok 2014, in Slovak only) notes that, despite undoubted progress, inequality between men and women persists in almost all areas of private and public life, especially in the labour market (see detailed results in Table 4.3).

In the labour market, women are confronted with **horizontal and vertical gender segregation**. The gender segregation is closely related to the **overall lower income of women**. There still are significant differences in salaries between men and women. The **gender pay gap** in Slovakia (18.73 % in 2014) is higher than the EU28 long term average (16.4 % in 2013). A number of factors contribute to maintaining the gender pay gap. Among others, it is the **vertical segregation** - the so called glass ceiling limiting the number of women reaching the highest (and best remunerated) position in otherwise female-dominated fields. Another important reason is the uneven division of work between women and men, and considerably stronger impact of parenthood on women. In addition to policies aimed at enhancing gender equality, attention was paid to reconciliation of family and work as a precondition of economic independence of women and equality between women and men, which also represents one of the important activities aiming at the fulfilment of several of the Europe 2020 Strategy goals. In 2014, Labour Inspectorates received 71 suggestions from employees alleging a breach of the principle of equal treatment in the area of labour relations and pay discrimination. The inspections found 20 violations of employers' obligations set out in § 13 of the Labour Code. The key factor concerning the position of women and men in the society is the relationship between paid and unpaid work, as well as the **distribution of unpaid work between men and women**. A significant long-term gender imbalance persists in the total time allocation of unpaid work.

Table 4.3 Summary of gender equality indicators – 2014

Indicator	Females		Males		Gender gap *	
	SK	EU28	SK	EU28	SK	EU28
Employment rate (in %, 20 – 64 years, 2014, SO SR and Eurostat)	58.6	63.5	73.2	75.0	14.6	11.5
Employment rate (in %, 15 – 64 years, 2014, SO SR and Eurostat)	54.3	59.6	67.7	70.1	13.4	10.5
Youth employment rate (in %, 15 – 24 years, 2014, SO SR and Eurostat)	16.5	30.6	26.9	34.4	10.4	3.8
Seniors' employment rate (in %, 55 – 64 years, 2013, EK)	35.7	43.3	53.3	57.4	17.6	14.2
Unemployment rate (in %, all age groups, 2014, SO SR and Eurostat)	13.6	10.2	12.9	10.1	-0.7	-0.1
Youth unemployment rate (in %, 15 – 24 years, 2014, SO SR and Eurostat)	30.1	21.2	29.5	22.6	-0.6	1.4
Gender segregation in occupations (index in the range 0 - 50 % ; 2013, GR)	30.8 /30.5				24.4	
Gender segregation in economic sectors (index in the range 0 - 50 %; 2013, GR)	25.0 /22.7				18.9	
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (average hourly wage in %, 2014, Trexima, GR)	18.78 % (9.8 % GR)				16.4 %	
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (average hourly wage in €, 2014, Trexima)	5.06	n.a.	6.23	n.a.	18.78 %	16.4 %
Average hourly wage in the public sector (in €, 2014, Trexima)	5.13	n.a.	5.78	n.a.	11.25 %	n.a.
Average hourly wage in the business sector (in €, 2014, Trexima)	5.02	n.a.	6.29	n.a.	20.19 %	n.a.
Gender distribution of unpaid work of parents of children up to 6 years (hours/week, ISSP 2012)	59.8	n.a.	27.9	n.a.	31.9 h/w	n.a.
Total amount of paid and unpaid work of parents of children up to 6 years (hours/week, ISSP 2012)	99.3	n.a.	74.6	n.a.	24.7 h/w	n.a.
Gap in employment rates of women aged 20 – 49 years with children up to 6 years and without children (pp, 2012, EC)	-31.8**				-9.7**	
Gap in employment rates of men aged 20 – 49 years with children up to 6 years and without children (pp, 2012, EC)	12.2**				11.4**	
Share of university graduates (in %, 2013, all universities and all forms of learning, MESRS SR and SO SR)	64.0	n.a.	36.0	n.a.	-28.0	n.a.
Early school leavers (% of population aged 18 – 24 years with less than secondary education, 2013, EK)	6.1	10.2	6.7	13.6	0.6	3.4
Young people aged 15 – 24 years not in education, employment, or training – NEET (in %, 2013, EK)	13.1	13.3	14.2	12.8	1.1	-0.5
At-risk-of-poverty rate (in %, 2013, EU SILC, Eurostat)	12.9	17.2	12.8	16.1	-0.1	-1.1
Seniors' at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %, 65 + years, 2013, EU SILC, Eurostat)	7.6	15.6	3.3	11.4	-4.3	- 4.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate of single parent households (in %, at least one child, 2013 /2012, EU SILC, Eurostat)					30.1 /27.5	n.a. /34.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate of single adult households (in %, 2013, EU SILC, Eurostat)	14.0	25.1	19.6	24.6	5.6	0.5
People living in households with low work intensity (in %, population 0 – 59 years, EU SILC, Eurostat)	7.9	11.2	7.2	10.2	-0.7	-1.0
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (in %, 2011, EU SILC, Eurostat)	8.7	10.8	8.5	9.5	-0.2	-1.3
Severe material deprivation (in %, 4 or more items, 2013, EU SILC, Eurostat)	10.5	9.8	10.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.5
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (in %, 2012, EU SILC, Eurostat)	21.4	25.4	19.4	23.6	-2.0	-1.8
Seniors' at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (in %, 65+ years, 2012, EU SILC, Eurostat)	19.0	21.7	11.9	16.3	-7.1	5.4

Indicator	Females		Males		Gender gap *	
	SK	EU28	SK	EU28	SK	EU28
Average monthly old-age pension (solo) (in €, gap in %, 2013, Social Insurance Agency)	346.4	n.a.	442.1	n.a.	21.6 %	n.a.
Average gender gap in old-age pensions (in %, 2012, EU-SILC, GR)	7.2				38.5	
Life expectancy at birth (in years, 2013 – SO SR and 2012 – EK)	79.6	83.1	72.9	77.5	-6.7	-5.6
Healthy life expectancy at birth (in years, 2013 – SO SR and 2012 – EK)	53.1	62.1	53.4	61.5	0.3	-0.6
Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants (2013, SO SR)	2.2	n.a.	17.1	n.a.	14.9	n.a.
Political participation at European level (in %, European Parliament, 12/2014, GR)	30.8	37.0	69.2	63.0	38.4	26.0
Political participation at national level (in %, national parliaments, 12/2014, GR)	20.0	28.0	80.0	72.0	60.0	44.0
Political participation in national governments (in %, 02/2014, GR)	0	28.0	100.0	72.0	100.0	44.0
Political participation in the leadership of regional councils (in %, 12/2014, GR)	0	14.0	100.0	86.0	100.0	72.0
Political participation at regional level (in %, regional councils, 12/2014, EC)	15.4	32.0	84.6	68.0	69.2	36.0
Political participation at the municipal level - mayors (in %, 07/2013, EC)	22.0	14.0	78.0	86.0	56.0	72.0
Political participation - leadership of political parties with at least 5 % of the seats in national parliaments (in %, 14/2013, GR)	0	12.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	76.0
The rate of participation in the management of the largest companies listed on the stock exchange (in %, 12/2014, GR)	20.0	20.2	80.0	79.8	60.0	59.6
Gender composition of the Supreme Court (in %, 08/2013, EC)	53.6	35.0	46.4	65.0	-7.2	30.0
Gender equality index *** (in %, 2012 /2010 /2005, EIGE)	36.5 /39.8 /41.5				52.8	

Notes:

*Gender gap = values for males minus values for females in percentage points, unless otherwise stated.

n.a. = value not available

ISSP= International Social Survey Programme, Slovakia 2012

** difference in percentage points between females/males with and without children

*** European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) created the Gender Equality Index for the European Commission as a tool for measuring and comparing the situation of gender equality in several key areas. The measurement is divided into the following categories: work, money, knowledge, time, power, and health, including violence. Index allows each Member State to assess and compare the progress made by the specified dimensions of gender equality. Slovakia is experiencing only partial improvement in individual domains and subdomains.

Risk of poverty = income below 60 % of median national disposable income after social transfers

EC = Database of European Commission Women and men in leadership positions

GR = Annual report on gender equality: Report on Equality between Women and Men 2014. Accessible at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/annual_reports/150304_annual_report_2014_web_en.pdf.

EK = Annual report of European Commission: Employment and Social Development in Europe 2014. Accessible at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=2172&furtherNews=y>

5 COMPARISON OF SELECTED INDICATORS ACROSS EU28 COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY

The Europe 2020 Strategy adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 is the EU strategy for economic growth and employment in the current decade. The Europe 2020 Strategy should help European countries to get out of the economic crisis and turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy with high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. It is the successor of the Lisbon Strategy, which set the EU targets by 2010. The main targets of the Europe 2020 strategy are measured by eight main indicators, four of which are directly related to the social sphere. These targets have been transferred into national targets, which take into account the specific situation of individual EU countries and also maximize their commitment to achieve the European targets, to ensure the contribution of each EU country to the implementation of the Strategy.

The following data reflect the socio-economic situation in Slovakia compared to other EU countries and in the context of achieving the Europe 2020 goals. The indicators are calculated using uniform methodology, with Eurostat as a source, and may therefore be somewhat different to the data of national statistical institutes. The annex to this chapter contains tables with data for individual EU28 countries for the last year available.

Macroeconomic environment

The GDP growth of Slovakia in 2014 was, as in previous periods, more favourable than in the EU28, which recorded a real GDP growth of 1.3 %. On average in 2014, the real GDP growth in Slovakia accelerated by 1 pp year on year to 2.4 %. The main reason of the growth was the increase in private consumption and investments. Among EU countries, the highest GDP growth was reported in Ireland (4.8 %), Hungary (3.6 %) and Malta (3.5 %). The GDP was rising in most EU28 countries. A slight decline was observed in Finland (-0.1 %), Croatia and Italy (-0.4 %) and the biggest decrease of GDP for the second consecutive year was reported in Cyprus (-2.3 %). According to the European Commission (hereinafter EC) forecast⁵⁸, the real GDP in Slovakia in the following period will further strengthen its growth. In 2015, the growth will accelerate to 3 % (5th highest forecasted growth within the EU28) and in 2016 to 3.4 % (3rd highest forecasted growth in EU28). According to estimates, the growth of real GDP will be stronger also when it comes to the European average, namely 1.6 % in 2015 and 2.1 % in 2016. A growth of over 3 % is expected also in Ireland, Malta, Luxembourg, Poland (2015) and in Lithuania, Romania and Latvia (2016).

In 2013, the Slovak **GDP per capita** (in PPS) reached 75 % of the EU28 average, while the value increased by 1pp year on year. Lower values of per capita GDP than in Slovakia (compared with the EU28) were recorded in Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria.

Slovakia was one of six EU28 countries which experienced deflation in 2014. The **harmonised index of consumer prices** declined to -0.1 %, while the EU28 average reached 0.6 %. It is assumed that inflation will remain subdued in the coming years. According to EC estimates, in 2015 Slovakia expects negative inflation of -0.2 %, which will rise to 1.4 % in 2016, due to the boosting of domestic demand (EU28 inflation is expected at 0.3 % in 2015 and 1.5 % in 2016). The growth of real GDP in Slovakia was reflected also in the improved situation of the labour market. According to the domestic concept (ESA 2010) **employment** increased year on year by 1.4 %. According to ESA 2010, employment increased also on the EU28 average (by 0.8 %), although not as significantly as in Slovakia. The largest increase of employment occurred in Malta (4.2 %), Hungary (3.2 %), Croatia (2.7 %), United Kingdom (2.3 %) and Lithuania (2 %). A higher value of employment growth than in Slovakia was recorded in Ireland and Poland (1.7 %) and the same value in Portugal (1.4 %). In the Netherlands, Finland, Latvia, and Cyprus the employment declined. In the next years further employment growth is expected, both in Slovakia (by 1.3 % in 2015 and by 1.5 % in 2016) and in the EU28 (1 % in 2015 and 2016). The increase of employment between 2015 and 2016 in Slovakia is expected to be the sixth highest in the EU28.

⁵⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2015/pdf/ee2_en.pdf

According to the Eurostat, **the public deficit** increased in 2014 to 2.9 % of GDP in Slovakia (2.6 % in 2013), the same value as the EU28 average. The highest deficit within the EU28 was observed in Cyprus (8.8 %), Spain (5.8 %), United Kingdom and Croatia (both 5.7 %). According to the EC forecasts, the deficit in Slovakia should reduce to 2.7 % of GDP in 2015 and 2.5 % of GDP in 2016. In 2014, Slovakia was disengaged of the excessive deficit procedure and the European Commission included it in the elite group of four Euro area countries with the most responsible deficits. Reforms of the pension system and restoration of public finances led to improved long-term sustainability of public finances. **Consolidated government debt**, according to Eurostat (General government gross debt) declined to 53.6 % of GDP (the EU average was 86.8 % of GDP). Debt values above 100 % of GDP were reported in Greece (177.1 %), Italy (132.1 %), Portugal (130.2 %), Ireland (109.7 %), but also in Cyprus (107, 5 %) and Belgium (106.5 %).

Smart and inclusive growth

The main target of the Europe 2020 Strategy is to increase **the employment rate** for men and women aged 20-64 years to 75 %. SR is to contribute to this European target by increasing the employment rate of its population in this age group to 72 %. A higher employment rate in Europe is to be achieved mainly through higher employment of women, older people, young people, people with low qualifications and legal migrants. In 2014, the employment rate in the age group 20 to 64 years, on average in the EU28, increased year on year by 0.8 pp to 69.2 % (for women, the increase was by 0.9 pp to 63.5 % and for men by 0.7 pp to 75 %). In Slovakia, the employment rate reached 65.9 % and increased year on year by 0.9 pp (an increase by 0.8 pp to 58.6 % for women and by 1 pp to 72.2 % for men). In 2014, the highest employment rate within the EU28 was recorded in Sweden, with a value of 80 %, thus achieving its national target in this area (80 %). High employment rates over 75 % were reached also in Germany (77.7 %), United Kingdom (76.2 %), the Netherlands (76.1 %) and Denmark (75.9 %). The lowest employment rate was recorded in Greece, where after five years of steep decline, the rate increased slightly to 53.3 %. The lower activity rates of women and older people contribute to a low level of total employment.

The employment rate target of 75 % for the EU28 and 72 % for the Slovak Republic in the age group 20-64 will not be achieved by 2020 without the involvement of women. **The employment rate of women** lags behind the employment rate of men, both in Slovakia (by 14.6 pp in 2014) and, on average, in the EU28 (by 11.5 pp). In 2014, the employment gender gap decreased slightly in the EU28 (by 0.2 pp), while the gap increased slightly in SR (by 0.2 pp). The lowest female employment rate and also high employment disparities between men and women were recorded in Greece (44.3 %, 18.3 pp), Italy (50.3 %, 19.4 pp) and Malta (51.9 % , 28.4 pp). A high employment rate of women (above 70 %) was achieved in Sweden (77.6 %), Germany (73.1 %), Denmark (72.2 %), Finland (72.1 %), the Netherlands (70.7 %), Estonia, Lithuania, United Kingdom (70.6 % in all three countries) and Austria (70.1 %), of which Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Sweden also have relatively small differences in employment rates between men and women.

To support the employment of women, policies of reconciling work and private life are needed. The main factor affecting participation in the labour market is access to childcare services. Since women are more likely to provide care for children and family than men, parenthood and family obligations affect their jobs more, particularly in circumstances where there is a lack of care services and other care for dependent family members, or the services are too expensive and, consequently, less available. Differences in employment rates between men and women in Slovakia are most pronounced when persons taking care of a child under six years are considered, where the difference is 46.4 pp (38.1 % women and 84.5 % of men in the age group 15 – 64 years). In the EU28, the difference is lower (25.8 pp). Slovakia has the third highest gap in the EU28 when it comes to persons taking care of children under six years. It is higher only in the Czech Republic and Hungary. The differences decrease with the age of the child. When persons caring for a child aged 6 – 11 years are considered, the gender difference in the rate of employment was lower than the EU28 average (12.4 pp versus 15.6 pp) and in the category of over 12 years the gender gap in Slovakia is only 2.4 pp (compared to 9.7 pp in the EU28).

One of the priorities of the European Union is to ensure the availability of affordable and good quality care services for children from 0 years up to the mandatory school age. The Barcelona target from 2002, included in the Lisbon Strategy, based on the requirement *to remove barriers to women's participation in the labour market, while taking the demand into account and, in accordance with the national systems, to establish care facilities for at least 90 % of children between three years and the mandatory school age and at least 33 % of children under three years of age by 2010*, is also incorporated in the Europe 2020 Strategy. According to the EU SILC 2013 data, **formal child care** in facilities was provided to 27 % of children under three years of age in EU28. In Slovakia, this type of care is used only marginally (4 % of children up to 3 years), of which 1 % of the children used the care for 1 – 29 hours per week and 3 % of the children for more than 30 hours per week. For children aged 3 – 6 years, formal care is provided on a wider scale. In 2013, such care was provided to 74 % of children (EU average was 82 %) and for 61 % of the children care was provided for over 30 hours a week (EU average was only 47 % in this age). The proportion of children up to 3 years provided formal care in Slovakia is very low and is lagging behind the target and the EU average, and so is the share of children aged 3 – 6 years in formal care. In this context, and in the context of low employment rate of women, the European Council recommends Slovakia to improve the incentives for women to stay in employment or return to employment by improving the availability of childcare. Providing quality services and universal access to quality pre-school education also appear among the preventive measures against early school leaving. The Slovak Republic prepares projects to reconcile family and working life and to support the employment of women, for example through the national project Family and work, which is carried out since the beginning of 2015. The project ought to contribute significantly to the creation of flexible forms of work by employers for women with small children. The national project includes also the provision of childcare services for persons with parental duties and professional leadership in the creation of a pro-family working environment for employers.

Achieving an employment rate of 75 % by 2020 depends to a large extent also on further increasing the employment among older people. The demographic challenges associated with the aging of population motivate the EU to jointly increase the participation of older people in the labour market and to support a further extension of working lives. The **employment rate of seniors** (55 – 64 years) in Slovakia is increasing continuously since 2001; reaching 44.8 % in 2014 (the EU28 average is 51.8 %). The employment rate of older women increased (37.2 %). The value more than doubled over the last 10 years, which is related primarily to increase of the retirement age. Despite constant growth, it is still below the EU28 average (45.2 %). The highest employment rate for older women is reached in Sweden (71.5 %); a high level (above 60 %) was achieved in Estonia (63.1 %) and Finland (61.4 %).

Longer working lives and raising employment levels should be supported also through better access to lifelong learning. Inclusive growth means also investing in training and skills development thereby helping people of all ages to prepare for expected changes in the labour market. In this area, Slovakia still lags behind. Despite the fact that, in 2014, the **lifelong learning rate** increased slightly year on year, it is the fourth lowest in the EU28. In 2014, 3 % of people aged 25 to 64 years were involved in further education or training, compared to the EU28 average of 10,7 %. A smaller share of adults in lifelong learning was recorded in Bulgaria, Romania (less than 2 %) and Croatia (2.5 %) and the same share was observed in Greece. The highest share of adults in lifelong learning in 2014 was in Denmark (31.7 %), Sweden (28.9 %) and Finland (25.1 %). A low level of lifelong learning can have a negative impact on employability, especially in the case of low-skilled workers, which undermines the efforts to reduce the high unemployment rate.

Slovakia belongs to the EU countries with a higher **unemployment rate** and the economic crisis has exacerbated this problem. In 2014, the situation on the Slovak labour market improved significantly and the unemployment rate decreased by 1 pp to 13.2 %. The unemployment rate declined in most of the EU countries, on average by 0.7 pp to 10.2 %. A higher unemployment rate than in Slovakia was witnessed in Greece (26.5 %), Spain (24.5 %), Croatia (17.3 %), Cyprus (16.1 %) and Portugal (14.1 %). The lowest unemployment rate was observed in Germany (5 %). The unemployment rate in SR in 2014 decreased more in the population of men than women. The unemployment rate of women reached 13.6 % and the unemployment rate of men was 12.8 %. According to the EC forecast, the labour market conditions in Slovakia will continue to improve due

to increased economic performance and the unemployment rate is expected to drop to 12.1 % in 2015 and 10.8 % in 2016. The positive development of the situation will be facilitated by the reforms of the labour market introduced in 2015 (including the reduction of health insurance contributions for low-income workers and the increase of the special allowance for long-term unemployed recipients of social assistance benefits if they get employed). The share of unemployed in the economically active population is expected to decrease also on average in EU28, to a level of 9.6 % in 2015 and 9.1 % in 2016. Thanks to the expected significant decline in the unemployment rate in Slovakia, the lag of Slovakia behind EU28 shall decrease from 3 pp in 2014 to 1.7 pp in 2016.

The key to achieving the ambitious targets of smart and sustainable growth for all are the young people, especially their successful transition to the labour market. Young people today face challenges in education and training systems, as well as when entering the labour market. **Youth unemployment rate** (up to 25 years) in the EU has always been higher than the overall unemployment rate. Moreover, it increased significantly in times of crisis and still maintains a high level. This group is among those that have been influenced by the crisis most severely. Within the EU28, the share of young unemployed has been growing steadily since 2009, until it finally dropped by 1.5 pp to 22.2 % in 2014. Slovakia has achieved a significant progress in recent years and the youth unemployment rate declined for the second consecutive year. In 2014, the decline was by 4 pp year on year to 29.7 %. The progress is also due to successful labour market measures aiming precisely at this age group. This was the fifth largest decline in the EU28. In 2014 some countries witnessed the youth unemployment rate exceeding 50 %, despite a slight decline – particularly in Spain (53.2 %) and Greece (52.4 %). The lowest youth unemployment rate in 2014 was observed in Germany (7.7 %), Austria (10.3 %) and Malta (11.8 %).

The high rate of youth unemployment highlights the difficulty of the labour force in this age group to compete in the labour market. On the other hand, when comparing countries, the size of the work force (i.e. economically active population in this age) must be taken into account, and this may differ depending on the number of young people in education. A high proportion of young people in Slovakia are studying, resulting in a low level in **rate of economic activity of young people up to 25 years**. In 2014, the workforce of the total population of 15-24 year olds amounted to 31 %, and was the eighth lowest in the EU28. On average in the EU28, a higher proportion of the labour force among the young people up to 25 years is witnessed (41.7 % in 2014). Up to 93.9 % of the population of young people up to 25 years in Slovakia in 2014 were economically inactive due to participating in the education process, which is the third highest proportion of economically inactive young people due to education (the EU28 average is 89.1 %). Taking into account the number of young people in education, the proportion of **young people under 25 years who are not in employment nor involved in education or training (NEET)** in 2014 amounted to 12.8 % in Slovakia, which is a less significant difference when comparing Slovakia to the EU28 average (12.4 %). In 2014, a higher proportion of these young people (i.e. the unemployed, inactive and not in education) was reported in nine other EU28 countries. Based on the recommendations of the European Council concerning youth unemployment, Slovakia is creating schemes guaranteeing a rapid supply of quality jobs, graduate practice or training within 4 months, aimed at young people under 25 years who have lost their jobs or struggle to find work after completing the education or training.

Another main target of the EU in the Europe 2020 Strategy is to ensure that at least 40 % of population aged 30 – 34 years completes third-level education or equivalent. High-skilled population is crucial for dealing with demographic changes and social inclusion in Europe. According to EC, a growing number of jobs require e-skills, while the EU economy suffers from a shortage of highly skilled workers in information and communication technologies. In 2014, the **share of tertiary educated population** aged 30 to 34 years in Slovakia remained unchanged year on year, and remained at 26.9 % (31.5 % for women and 22.5 % for men), while the aim is to achieve 40 % by 2020. On average in the EU28 in 2014, 37.9 % of the population aged 30 – 34 had tertiary education.

Dropping out of school with less than secondary education limits the potential of young people and prevents their successful transition to the labour market. In the EU28, a large portion of young people leave school prematurely and do not get further education. Despite the long-term decline, 11.1 % of people aged 18-24 years dropped out of education prematurely in 2014. Lack of qualification is a major barrier for inclusion, since education is essential for inclusion in the labour

market, quality of work, remuneration, but also for a successful continuation of lifelong training for the labour market. To achieve smart and inclusive growth, the target was set to keep young people in education and reduce **the share of early school leavers** to at least 10 %. The Slovak Republic belongs to EU countries with a relatively low share of early school leavers. In 2014, the share increased year on year by 0.3 pp to 6.7 %, while the target is to keep this figure below 6 % by 2020. Among persons who left school early, there were more men (6.9 %) than women (6.6 %). Early school leaving in the marginalized Roma communities requires significant attention as well. In this context, the European Council recommends the Slovak Republic to increase the participation of Roma children in the main stream of education and high quality education in early childhood.

Low-skilled workers are in a particularly difficult position in the Slovak labour market. Their unemployment rate has long been the highest and the employment rate the lowest in Europe. In Slovakia, the **unemployment rate** of people aged 25-64 years with **ISCED 0-2 level** of education (at most lower secondary education) decreased in 2014 by 0.7 pp to 39.3 %, but the value is still more than a double of the EU28 average (17.3 %). The lowest unemployment rate of low-skilled people was recorded in Romania (6.4 %), Luxembourg (7.7 %), Malta (7.8 %), Denmark (8.2 %) and the United Kingdom (8.4 %). The **employment rate of low-skilled persons** (ISCED 0-2) aged 25 – 64 years reached 32.7 % in Slovakia. Despite the 1.4 pp year-on-year increase, it remained the lowest in Europe and well below the EU28 average (52.7 %). Values about twice the Slovak employment rate of low-skilled people were reported in Sweden (63.6 %), Portugal (63 %) and Denmark (61.7 %).

The high unemployment rate in Slovakia resulted in high levels of **long term unemployment rate**. Until 2012, the rate had been the highest in Europe for a long time. In connection with the economic crisis and the very unfavourable economic situation, the long-term unemployment increased significantly in Greece and Spain (up to 19.5 % in Greece in 2014). In addition to these countries, a higher rate of long-term unemployment than in Slovakia was recorded in Croatia. The positive development in the labour market in terms of unemployment reduction – a result of acceleration of the economy in Slovakia in 2014 – affected the long-term unemployed as well. The long-term unemployment rate in Slovakia decreased by 0.7 pp year on year to 9.3 % (9.4 % for men and 9.1 % for women). The share of long-term unemployed in the economically active population slightly decreased on average in the EU28, namely by 0.1 pp to 5.1 %. The lowest long-term unemployment rate was observed in Austria (1.5 %) and Sweden (1.5 %); values below 2 % were reported in Luxembourg (1.6 %), Denmark (1.7 %) and Finland (1.9 %). A high level of long-term unemployment persists in the Slovak economy for a long time, which points to the presence of structural imbalances in the labour market. Long-term unemployment results in the marginalization of a part of the economically active population and also in high social costs, associated with the marginalization. A high long-term unemployment rate is observed in the group of people with only primary education. For this reason, the European Council recommends Slovakia to take additional measures to tackle long-term unemployment, introducing activation measures, second chance for education and high quality training tailored to the needs of individuals.

A high tax and social contributions rate can affect employment in a negative way. These effects can pertain mainly to certain groups, especially the low-skilled workers or low-wage earners, as the supply of and demand for the work of these groups is generally more sensitive to changes in this respect. In Slovakia, the tax rate on low wages is not high in general, which can be concluded from the following indicators. In accordance with the recommendations of the European Council, in 2015 Slovak Republic introduced measures to reduce the social contribution rate on low wages by introducing a deduction for health insurance, and also to increase the minimum wage significantly without additional costs for employers, further reducing demotivating factors. Evaluation of the impact of this reform will only be possible in the future.

In 2014, the **tax wedge for low wages**⁵⁹ (the share of taxes and contributions paid by employers and employees in the total labour cost) in Slovakia slightly increased year on year by 0.1 pp to 38.6 %, a value just above the EU25⁶⁰ average (38.5 %).

⁵⁹ The indicator refers to an individual without children and a wage of 67% of the average wage.

⁶⁰ EU28 without Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria, for which the data are not available.

The **unemployment trap**⁶¹ indicator allows to measure disparities in income during the transition from the social benefits system to the labour market. In Slovakia in 2004, due to reforms of the tax and welfare system, the unemployment trap decreased sharply by 28 pp to 43 %. The unemployment trap within the EU28 maintains a relatively high level compared to SR, (75.01 % in 2013). In 2013, the unemployment trap in Slovakia decreased slightly year on year (by 0.1 pp to 44.26 %) and remains well below the EU28 average. Slovakia has the smallest unemployment trap in Europe. The value means that after taking up a job with a wage at 67 % of the average wage, the previously unemployed individual gains an increase in the net income of 55.74 %. (In the EU28, on average, a hypothetical individual in such a situation gains an increase in the net income of only about 24.99 %).

Low wage trap⁶², just like the unemployment trap, expresses disincentives to work, in this case for a higher salary. In 2013, low-wage trap for one-earner couples with two children in Slovakia declined by 2 pp to 47.61 %, while the average EU28 increased by 1.9 pp to 60.23 %. Low wage trap for a single person in 2013 reached 26.21 %, which is well below the EU28 average (49.25 %). The low wage trap data in Slovakia in 2013 indicate that the increase in gross wages from 33 % to 67 % of the average wage increases the net income of one-earner couples with two children by 52.39 % and the net income of single person by 73.79 %. Both for single persons and one-earner couples with two children, Slovak low wage trap is among the lower ones in Europe.

Another goal in the Europe 2020 Strategy and within the support of inclusive growth is to reduce the **population at risk of poverty or social exclusion** by at least 20 million (to 19.4 %). In 2013 in the EU28, there were 122.897 million people (24.5 %) at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The number declined year on year by 1,169 million people (0.2 pp). The goal is monitored by means of the indicator composed of three sub-indicators. People at risk of poverty and social exclusion were either living in households with a very low work intensity⁶³ and/or they were living at risk of poverty after social transfers⁶⁴ and/or they were severely materially deprived⁶⁵. These are people who live in households where nobody works or works only occasionally and/or low-income households and/or who cannot afford one of the critical needs for their lives. People are counted only once, although they may be present in a number of sub-indicators. The total number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion is less than the sum of the number of people in each of the three forms of poverty and social exclusion, as some people may suffer from various forms simultaneously.

The Slovak Republic has set the goal to reduce the total number of such persons by 170 thousand (17.2 %) by 2020. In 2013, the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion decreased year on year by 39 thousand people to 1,070 thousand (by 0.7 pp to 19.8 %) while more women (20.2 %) than men (19.3 %) were at risk, although there was a bigger decrease among women. The number of people at-risk-of-poverty (income) and severely materially deprived people declined, while the number of people living in households with a low work intensity increased. In 2013, 694 thousand people in Slovakia were **at risk of poverty** (12.8 % vs. 16.6 % in the EU28),

⁶¹ The unemployment trap refers to a situation where the net employment earnings are relatively low by comparison with the benefits provided in unemployment. Conversely, it is an increase (in %) in terms of disposable income when the employee returns to employment after a period of unemployment and receives a wage of 67% of the average wage. The indicator applies to individuals without children.

⁶² The low wage trap is measured as a percentage of decrease in gross earnings combined with income tax and social benefits if the wage increases from 33% to 67% of the average wage. In other words, it expresses the increase of net income in % if gross income increases.

⁶³ Population living in households with a very low work intensity are people aged 0 – 59 years living in households where adults work less than 20% of total possible time during the past year (students are excluded).

⁶⁴ Persons with equivalised disposable income under at-risk-of-poverty threshold, defined as 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after all social transfers, which are part of disposable income). Equivalised income is calculated for every individual as the ratio of household disposable income divided by the size of the household, which uses the following weights for individual household members: 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for all other household members over 14 years and 0.3 for a child younger than 14 years.

⁶⁵ Material deprivation includes indicators related to economic strain, durables, housing and housing conditions. Severely materially deprived people have living conditions limited by a lack of resources and experience at least 4 of the following 9 deprivation items: they cannot afford a) to pay mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments on time, b) to pay for keeping their home adequately warm, c) face unexpected financial expenses, d) eat meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day, e) a one-week holiday away from home annually, f) a car, g) a washing machine, h) a colour TV, i) a telephone (including mobile phones).

554 thousand people were **severely materially deprived** (10.2 % vs. 9.6 % in the EU28) and 328 thousand persons were **living in households with a very low work intensity** (7.6 % vs. 10.8 % in the EU28). According to preliminary data based on the EU SILC 2014, the number of people at risk of poverty continued to decline to 660 thousand (by 0.2 pp to 12.6 %), similarly as the severe material deprivation (decrease of 514 thousand people, i.e. by 0.3 pp to 9.9 %).

The highest share of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion was observed in Bulgaria (48 %) and Romania (40.4 %) and the lowest in the Czech Republic (14.6 %), the Netherlands (15.9 %) and Finland (16 %).

When considering age, children are at a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than any other age group in most EU28 countries, including Slovakia. In 2013 in the EU28, 27.7 % of children younger than 18 years suffered from at least one of three forms of poverty and social exclusion (23.8 % of people over 18 years and 18.2 % of people over 65 years). In Slovakia, 25.5 % of children under 18 years were at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 18.5 % of people over 18 years and 13.6 % of people over 65 years. On the positive side, the proportion of children at risk of poverty and social exclusion in Slovakia decreased in 2013 by 1.1 pp, which was more than the decrease in the proportion among the population aged 18+ (a decrease of 0.8 pp).

When it comes to the individual elements defining the risk of poverty and social exclusion, the highest proportion of people with disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (in 2013) was observed in Greece (23.1 %), a value over 20 % was recorded in Romania (22.4 %), Bulgaria (21 %), Lithuania (20.6 %) and Spain (20.4 %). The lowest proportion of people with such low incomes was recorded in the Czech Republic (8.6 %) and the Netherlands (10.4 %). The share of people in the EU28 who are severely materially deprived varies significantly from 1.4 % in Sweden to 43 % in Bulgaria. The share of people under 59 years living in households with a low work intensity is highest in Ireland (23.9 %) and the lowest in Romania (6.4 %).

Table 5.1 Development of selected main indicators of the Europe 2020 Strategy

main Europe 2020 indicators/year		SR								EU28							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employment rate, aged 20-64 years (EU target=75 %, SR target=72 %)	total	67.2	68.8	66.4	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.0	65.9	69.8	70.3	68.9	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.4	69.2
	females	58.7	60.3	58.2	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.8	58.6	62.1	62.8	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.4	62.6	63.5
	males	76.0	77.4	74.6	71.9	72.5	72.8	72.2	73.2	77.6	77.8	75.7	75.1	75.0	74.6	74.3	75.0
Early school leavers (EU target=10 %, SR target=6 %)	total	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	14.9	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.6	11.9	11.1
	females	5.8	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.6	12.8	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.8	10.2	9.5
	males	7.2	7.1	5.7	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9	16.9	16.6	16.0	15.8	15.2	14.4	13.5	12.7
Share of population with tertiary education aged 30 – 34 years (EU target=40 %, SR target=40 %)	total	14.8	15.8	17.6	22.1	23.2	23.7	26.9	26.9	30.1	31.2	32.3	33.8	34.8	36.0	37.1	37.9
	females	16.1	17.6	19.8	26.2	27.3	28.2	31.8	31.5	32.9	34.4	35.7	37.4	38.7	40.3	41.4	42.3
	males	13.4	14.0	15.5	18.2	19.4	19.4	22.3	22.5	27.2	28.0	29.0	30.3	31.0	31.8	32.9	33.6
Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in %		21.3	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	:	:	:	:	23.7	24.3	24.7	24.5	:
- population living in households with a very low work intensity in %		6.4	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	:	:	:	:	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.8	:
- population at risk of poverty after social transfers		10.6	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6	:	:	:	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.6	:
- severely materially deprived persons in %		13.7	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9	:	:	:	8.4	8.9	9.9	9.6	:

Source: EUROSTAT

Notes: Poverty indicators are calculated by SO SR based on EU SILC data, reference year for income is the previous year, break in the time series in SR for early school leavers in 2011

ANNEX LIST

Annex to Chapter 1

Table 1	Basic indicators of economic development of the Slovak Republic
Table 2	Consumer price indices
Table 3	Dwellings construction and loss

Annex to Chapter 2

Table 1	Employment rate by age and education in 2014 (annual average in %)
Table 2	Structure of employment by SK NACE Rev. 2 sectors
Table 3	Unemployment rate by age and education in 2014 (annual average in %)
Table 4	Number of jobseekers – school-leavers by the end of 2014
Table 5	ALMP instruments Overview of the implementation of active labour market measures
Table 6	Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by education levels and gender (full-time employment) – 2014
Table 7	Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by Classification of occupations SK ISCO-08 and gender (full-time employment) – 2014
Table 8	Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by age groups – 2014
Table 9	Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by regions – 2014
Table 10	Average gross monthly wages and selected components of employees' wages by gender – 2014
Table 11	Shares of employees in the zones of average gross monthly wages – 2014
Table 12	Average hourly wages by regions in business sector – Q4 2014
Table 13	Average hourly wages by economic activities in business sector – Q4 2014
Table 14	Average hourly wages by size classes of enterprises in business sector – Q4 2014
Table 15	Average hourly wages by age in business sector – Q4 2014
Table 16	Average hourly wage by gender in business sector – Q4 2014
Table 17	Monthly labour costs per employee in SR in 2013 by economic activities

Annex to Chapter 3

Table 1	Basic sickness insurance fund (BSIF) expenditure and sickness insurance benefits in 2014
Table 2	Number of beneficiaries of solo paid pensions and overlapping with widow's/widower's pension as of 31 December 2014
Table 3	Number of pension beneficiaries and amount of solo pension insurance benefits by sex
Table 4	Breakdown of pension beneficiaries by pension amount as of 31 December 2014
Table 5	Overview of pension insurance benefits expenditure as of 31 December 2014
Table 6	Basic accident insurance fund (BAIF) expenditure in 2014
Table 7	Average amount and number of paid accident insurance benefits in 2014
Table 8	State paid accident insurance benefits
Table 9	Basic guarantee insurance fund (BGIF) expenditure in 2014
Table 10	Paid unemployment benefits, number of cases and average benefit amount in 2014
Table 11	Number of unemployment benefit recipients by age and gender in 2014
Graph 1	Distribution of savers in the II. pillar by age as of 31 December 2014
Graph 2	Age distribution of savers in the II. pillar as of 31 December 2014
Table 12	Number of beneficiaries of re-socialisation allowance in 2013 and 2014
Table 13	Re-socialisation allowance spending in 2013 and 2014
Table 14	Assistance provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children in 2014

Table 15	Children placed in facilities for court decision enforcement /preliminary injunction, upbringing injunction, institutional care and protective care /
Table 16	Individual forms of care in children's homes
Table 17	Number of children and young adults in individual forms of care in children's homes at the end of the year in 2013 and 2014
Table 18	Total number of children entrusted to individual forms of substitute family care in 2013 and 2014
Table 19	Basic statistics on activities of OAPS in 2013 and 2014
Table 20	Activities of the offices of advisory and psychological services in 2013 and 2014
Table 21	Home-care services provided by municipalities
Table 22	Transport services provided by municipalities
Table 23	Number and capacity of social service facilities
Table 24	Clients of social service facilities
Table 25	Expenditure of social service facilities
Table 26	Employees of social service facilities (total) in 2012 and 2013
Table 27	Selected social service facilities established or founded by municipality or self-governing region, as of 31 December 2014
Table 28	Number of persons enrolled in the waiting list for provision of care in selected facilities
Table 29	Selected types of social services provided by private social service providers, as of 31 December 2014
Table 30	Number of employees, wages and selected wage items in social service facilities, by aggregated occupations categories, 2014
Table 31	Gross social protection expenditure, 2012
Table 32	Social protection receipts, 2012
Table 33	Pension expenditure and pension expenditure structure, 2012
Table 34	Number of pensioners by sex, indices 2012/2011 and 2012/2006
Table 35	Taxes and social contributions paid from social benefits, 2011
Table 36	National projects contracted in 2014
Table 37	Spending in the budget chapter 22 – MoLSAF, by programme budgeting

Annex to Chapter 4

Table 1	List of selected indicators of social inclusion (2012 – 2013)
---------	---

Annex to Chapter 5

Table 1	Selected indicators in the context of Europe 2020 strategy in the EU28 countries for the last year available – macroeconomic environment
Table 2	Selected indicators in the context of Europe 2020 strategy in the EU28 countries for the last year available – smart and inclusive growth

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 1

Table 1 Basic indicators of economic development of the Slovak Republic

Indicator	Unit of measure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ¹⁾						
Gross domestic product at current prices	billion €	67.2	70.2	72.2	73.6	75.2
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	105.3	104.4	102.9	102.0	102.2
Gross domestic product at constant prices ²⁾	billion €	67.2	69.0	70.1	71.1	72.8
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	104.8	102.7	101.6	101.4	102.4
INFLATION ³⁾						
Annual inflation rate						
last month of the period	%	1.3	4.4	3.2	0.4	-0.1
on average for the period	%	1.0	3.9	3.6	1.4	-0.1
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO LFS⁴⁾						
Number of working persons	thousand persons	2,317.5	2,315.3	2,329.0	2,329.3	2,363.0
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	98.0	99.9	100.6	100.0	101.4
Number of unemployed persons	thousand persons	389.0	364.6	377.5	386.0	358.7
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	120.0	93.7	103.5	102.3	92.9
Unemployment rate	%	14.4	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.2
EMPLOYMENT						
Average number of persons employed						
in the economy, in total ⁵⁾	thousand persons	2,151.9	2,192.5	2,191.3	2,176.1	2,204.6
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	98.9	101.9	99.9	99.3	101.3
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE						
of employees in the economy of SR ⁶⁾						
nominal	€	769	786	805	824	858
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	103.2	102.2	102.4	102.4	104.1
index of real wages, same period of previous year = 100 ⁷⁾	%	102.2	98.4	98.8	101.0	104.2

Source: SO SR, Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

1) ESA 2010 methodology, data in 2014 are based on refined quarterly estimates

2) at constant prices chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010

3) calculated from consumer prices, since 2005 with annual weights updates

4) LFS – Labour Force Survey; on average per period; working person according to LFS are all persons aged 15 years or older who work, in the reference week, at least 1 hour for wage, salary or other form of remuneration or work for profit, including persons performing contractual work, seasonal workers, persons on maternity leave, persons working abroad for less than one year, migrant workers and persons performing activation work;

5) according to quarterly statistical statements, employed persons are employees and entrepreneurs, less women on maternity leave

6) according to quarterly statistical statements; less entrepreneurs' incomes; data are adjusted by statistical estimate of non-registered wages

7) index of real wages is calculated as proportion of nominal wage index and consumer price index

Table 2 Consumer price indices

Same period of previous year = 100						
COICOP classes	Constant weights in ‰	2014				
		March	June	September	December	year
SR total	1,000.00	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
of which:						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	166.981	100.5	98.3	98.4	99.5	99.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	49.590	102.5	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.8
Clothing and footwear	43.078	100.7	101.3	101.5	101.2	101.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	279.405	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine	63.966	99.3	99.2	99.9	101.7	99.6
Health	45.087	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.5	100.8
Transport	79.360	98.2	99.8	98.4	95.2	98.5
Post and telecommunication	35.543	98.6	98.5	99.3	99.6	98.9
Recreation and culture	83.172	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.9	100.7
Education	17.766	105.0	103.4	102.6	102.8	103.9
Hotels, cafés and restaurants	60.829	101.4	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	75.225	99.0	102.1	101.9	101.4	100.7

Source: Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

Table 3 Dwellings construction and loss

Indicator		Number of dwellings			Dwelling loss	
		construction begun in 2014	under construction as at 31.12.2014	completed in 2014	total in 2014	of which through demolition in 2014
Dwellings total	a)	15,836	62,042	14,985	1,208	1,109
	b)	107.3	101.1	99.2	97.0	98.0
Of which (sector):						
public	a)	299	2,273	680	55	55
	b)	52.0	82.4	63.8	x	x
private	a)	15,537	59,769	14,305	1,153	1,054
	b)	109.5	101.9	101.9	92.5	93.1
Of total dwellings						
Dwellings in family houses	a)	9,573	40,182	10,041	.	.
	b)	103.7	99.1	98.4	.	.

Source: SO SR, Štatistická správa o základných vývojových tendenciách v hospodárstve SR v 4.štvrtroku 2014 (Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the Slovak economy in Q4 2014, in Slovak only)

a) number

b) index, same period of previous year = 100

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 2

**Table 1 Employment rate by age and education in 2014
(annual average in %)**

	Total	Males	Females
15 years and over	51.5	59.5	44.1
15 – 64 years	61.0	67.7	54.3
20 – 64 years	65.9	73.2	58.6
By age groups			
15 – 19 years	2.8	3.9	1.6
20 – 24 years	36.9	45.2	28.3
25 – 29 years	68.0	77.4	58.3
30 – 34 years	70.2	83.0	56.7
35 – 39 years	80.5	88.0	72.7
40 – 44 years	84.5	88.3	80.6
45 – 49 years	82.4	83.6	81.1
50 – 54 years	76.8	78.4	75.3
55 – 59 years	66.0	73.0	59.6
60 – 64 years	21.1	30.2	13.1
65 years and over	1.9	3.0	1.2
By education (15 – 64 years)			
Basic	15.8	16.0	15.6
Secondary vocational without maturita	63.7	69.4	55.5
Secondary vocational with maturita	76.1	83.4	65.7
Secondary general with maturita	40.1	44.8	37.0
Secondary specialised with maturita	73.3	81.6	65.5
Higher professional	70.0	85.4	62.9
University	75.8	83.3	69.8
Without school education	1.0	0.7	1.5

Source: SO SR, LFS

Table 2 Structure of employment by SK NACE Rev. 2 sectors

	2013			2014		
	Number of employed persons	Index 2013 /2012	Share	Number of employed persons	Index 2014 /2013	Share
Economy in total	2,176,053	0.99	100.0 %	2,204,646	1.01	100.0 %
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92,346	0.97	4.2 %	91,744	0.99	4.2 %
B,C,D,E Industry in total	491,461	0.99	22.6 %	499,439	1.02	22.7 %
B Mining and quarrying	7,105	0.97	0.3 %	6,935	0.98	0.3 %
C Manufacturing	445,301	0.99	20.5 %	453,535	1.02	20.6 %
D Electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply	17,542	0.96	0.8 %	18,136	1.03	0.8 %
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21,513	1.05	1.0 %	20,833	0.97	0.9 %
F Construction	158,575	0.96	7.3 %	156,785	0.99	7.1 %
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	356,479	0.96	16.4 %	361,029	1.01	16.4 %
H Transportation and storage	143,391	1.02	6.6 %	142,615	0.99	6.5 %
I Accommodation and food service activities	52,307	1.02	2.4 %	56,676	1.08	2.6 %
J Information and communication	57,055	1.00	2.6 %	61,713	1.08	2.8 %
K Financial and insurance activities	41,436	1.00	1.9 %	41,348	1.00	1.9 %
L Real estate activities	22,067	1.01	1.0 %	22,364	1.01	1.0 %
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	96,160	1.02	4.4 %	92,948	0.97	4.2 %
N Administrative and support service activities	118,233	1.03	5.4 %	122,011	1.03	5.5 %
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	142,031	1.01	6.5 %	144,081	1.01	6.5 %
P Education	163,991	1.00	7.5 %	165,113	1.01	7.5 %
Q Human health and social work activities	142,024	1.00	6.5 %	147,344	1.04	6.7 %
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	45,849	1.03	2.1 %	48,618	1.06	2.2 %
S Other service activities	52,649	1.01	2.4 %	50,824	0.97	2.3 %

Source: SO SR, quarterly statistical statements

**Table 3 Unemployment rate by age and education in 2014
(annual average in %)**

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Total	13.2	12.9	13.6
By age groups			
15 – 19 years	56.0	50.6	65.6
20 – 24 years	27.1	27.2	26.8
25 – 29 years	16.1	16.9	14.9
30 – 34 years	15.4	13.9	17.5
35 – 39 years	9.7	8.8	10.8
40 – 44 years	9.4	7.6	11.3
45 – 49 years	10.2	10.1	10.4
50 – 54 years	11.8	11.4	12.1
55 – 59 years	11.9	11.1	12.7
60 – 64 years	6.0	5.6	6.8
65 years and over	6.5	7.8	4.1
By education (15 – 64 years)			
Basic	44.4	50.0	38.5
Secondary vocational without maturita	16.4	16.1	17.0
Secondary vocational with maturita	11.6	10.7	13.2
Secondary general with maturita	15.2	12.1	17.3
Secondary specialised with maturita	9.3	8.2	10.7
Higher professional	6.9	5.9	7.3
University	6.4	5.0	7.7
Without school education	17.4	14.0	25.0

Source: SO SR, LFS

Table 4 Number of jobseekers – school-leavers by the end of 2014

Indicator	Number of jobseekers
School-leavers in total	26,417
of which:	
Lower secondary or secondary vocational education (education levels 12, 13)	4,632
Secondary specialised education (education level 14)	13,070
Secondary general education (education level 15)	1,868
Higher professional education (education level 16)	495
University education – Bachelor degree (education level 17)	1,306
University education – Master and PhD. degrees (education levels 18, 19)	5,046

Source: COLSAF

Table 5 ALMP instruments

Instrument	2013		2014	
	Number of created-filled jobs, or number of jobseekers/ persons enrolled, or number of supported jobs/ jobseekers/ persons	Spending (€)	Number of created-filled jobs, or number of jobseekers/ persons enrolled, or number of supported jobs/ jobseekers/ persons	Spending (€)
§ 32	5,455	67,847	5,620	67,682
§ 42	143,962	155,660	271,645	283,537
§ 43	179,002	17,384	145,236	11,035
§ 46	1,438	280,252	6,659	2,497,323
§ 47	8	4,052	1,609	563,679
§ 49	4,897	16,269,868	2,715	6,908,844
§ 50	1,506	1,681,817	3,178	5,359,649
§ 50a	2,027	11,196,720	370	5,513,613
§ 50c	128	688,742	6	281,527
§ 50j	4,902	9,748,048	3,999	12,466,006
§ 50k	1,867	6,147	0	44,050
§ 51	9,858	8,790,098	9,482	4,426,804
§ 52	16,991	2,185,422	26,200	4,213,568
§ 52a	3,488	3,511,583	6,460	5,734,928
§ 53	12,776	4,076,189	7,059	1,590,039
§ 53a	66	66,223	38	66,193
§53d	529	1,897,543	570	2,672,310
§54	13,409	24,391,520	17,188	39,863,208
§56	1,710	17,623,407	994	12,640,458
§ 56a	232	775,557	31	169,643
§57	296	2,543,153	96	431,095
§59	764	3,662,677	770	3,220,722
§ 60	6,809	17,745,247	9,728	20,258,100
Total	412,120	127,385,156	519,653	129,284,013

Source: COLSAF

Overview of the implementation of active labour market measures

Employment mediation (§ 32)

Local OLSAFs provide partial reimbursement of travel expenses related to **job interview attendance or selection proceedings attendance, or related to attendance in a joint recruitment event organized by COLSAF or local OLSAFs** within the Slovak Republic for a Slovak employer or an employer from EU member state.

In 2014, a total of 5,620 registered jobseekers were supported by this measure, which was 165 more than in 2013. A total sum of € 67,682 was spent, which is € 165 less than in 2013.

Information and advisory services (§ 42)

An important part of services related to the employment mediation in 2014 was to provide jobseekers, job changers, employers and students with information and advisory services concerning career choice, job opportunities and job changes, selection of employees and adaptation of an employee in a new job.

Information and advice on professional skills requirements and practical experience necessary for jobs in the labour market, using the national system of professions, career choice, and job opportunities may be provided to students either in schools, school facilities for educational counselling and prevention, or other places chosen by local OLSAFs.

Local OLSAFs provide information and advisory services to their clients individually or in groups, either in information and counselling centres, employers' premises or in schools.

Information and advisory services were provided in 2014 to 271,645 jobseekers, 130,732 of them being women (48.13 %) and 140,913 men (51.87 %). Of the total number of jobseekers, 12,303 were persons with disabilities (4.53 %). By age, the largest percentage of the total number (19.34 %) was accounted for by jobseekers aged 20-24 years (52,530); by duration of registration as a jobseeker, the most frequent recipients of advice were jobseekers registered for up to 3 months (79.96 % or 154,025). By education, the largest percentage (31.57 %) was represented by jobseekers with secondary specialised education with maturita (85,748).

In 2014, information and advisory services were provided 961,103 times, of which 527,841 times (54.92 %) in individual form and 433,262 times (45.08 %) in group form.

Preventive and advisory services for primary and secondary schools – career choice

Information and counselling services on career choice provided by local OLSAFs were aimed at helping primary and secondary school students to choose an appropriate profession and providing information about the situation in the labour market, the labour market needs and possibilities of further education in Slovakia and abroad. The services were delivered in primary and secondary schools, in information and counselling centres of local OLSAFs and during information fairs. The main intention of group and individual meetings within the information and advisory services on career choice was to help students to select an appropriate field of study or employment in order to avoid becoming a registered jobseeker in the future. All participants of the meetings were provided with information leaflets, templates of documents required when applying for a job (application, cover letter and CV) and a list of websites related to career choice in order to obtain comprehensive information on the situation on the labour market and employment services.

Information and advisory services on career choices for primary school pupils were aimed at familiarization with the complex occupation characteristics, with qualification requirements and conditions for performance of various occupations via the software application "Informačný systém typových pozícií" (Information System on Types of Job Positions) and were provided with information on the possibilities of further study at secondary schools. Primary school pupils (in both individual and group activities) in 2014 were provided information and advisory services on career choice 1,775 times (by 1,136 fewer than in 2013), the activities were attended by 20,400 pupils (by 1,270 fewer than in 2013), of which 303 were pupils with disabilities (75 fewer than in 2013).

Information fairs were an important part of providing quality information and advisory services on career choice for pupils in the final year of primary schools also in 2014. Within the fairs, students and their parents were given information on individual secondary schools, fields of study, the most

desirable professions, labour market development, but also specific information from employers concerning requirements placed on graduates.

In 2014, a total of 29 information fairs were organized for primary school students (3 more than in 2013); they were held by 27 local OLSAFs. The fairs were attended by 425 secondary schools (2 more than in 2013), 382 primary schools (53 fewer than in 2013), 17,195 primary school pupils (972 more than in 2013) and 228 employers (7 more than in 2013).

Information and advisory services on career choice for secondary school students focused on providing information on further university studies, regionally preferred professions with the possibility of using Information System on Types of Positions, proper communication with future employers and services offered by local OLSAFs. In 2014, secondary school students were provided with information and advisory services on career choice 1,775 times (25 fewer than in 2013), individual and group activities were attended by 24,276 students (10,760 fewer than in 2013) of which 272 were students with disabilities (167 more than in 2013).

Information and advisory services were also provided at the job fair JOB EXPO 2014 organized by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, on which € 283,537 was spent.

Professional advisory services (§ 43)

The local OLSAFs can provide professional advisory services for registered jobseekers and job changers. Professional advisory services are aimed at influencing the choices and behaviour of registered jobseekers, harmonising the personal qualities of registered jobseekers and requirements for particular occupations, contributing to the social and working adaptation of registered jobseekers, via

- a) **identification of personal abilities and skills of a registered jobseeker and evaluation of their competences,**
- b) designing individual action plans to support employment prospects of disadvantaged jobseekers,
- c) **diagnosis and identification of labour market barriers,**
- d) creating personality profiles of registered jobseekers to identify activities, measures and services necessary for labour market integration.

In 2014, professional advisory services were provided to 145,236 clients (145,213 jobseekers and 23 job changers), of whom 73,185 were women (50.40 %) and 72,028 were men (49.59 %). Of the total number of jobseekers, 131,307 were disadvantaged (90.42 %), of whom 98,242 jobseekers had no regular paid employment for at least 12 consecutive months before registering (74.82 %) and 71,933 jobseekers were long-term unemployed (54.78 %). By age, the biggest group were registered jobseekers aged 25-54 years (84,730 jobseekers, 58.35 %). By education, the biggest share of jobseekers (32.89 %) was accounted for by jobseekers with secondary specialised education (47,758 registered jobseekers).

In 2014, clients were provided with a total of 201,438 professional consulting services, spending financial resources of € 11,035 in total.

Work preparation and training of a registered jobseeker (§ 46)

The local OLSAFs can provide registered jobseekers with work preparation and training for the labour market, if it is needed for their placement in the labour market, based on assessment of their abilities, work experience, professional skills, education and health capacity for work, especially in the case of

- a) a lack of professional knowledge and skills,
- b) a need to change knowledge and professional skills due to labour market demand and loss of ability to perform work in current occupation.

During 2014, a total number of 6,659 registered jobseekers attended work preparation and training, representing a year-on-year increase by 5,221 persons. The total expenditure for work preparation and training was € 2,497,323 (a year-on-year increase by € 2,217,071).

In 2014, 5,733 registered jobseekers attended work preparation and training covered by local OLSAFs. Of them, 2,427 were women and 3,973 were disadvantaged jobseekers, with total spending of € 2,385,103.

If the local OLSAF is not able to provide work preparation and training for a registered jobseeker, the jobseeker may ensure the required work preparation and training in their own initiative. The local OLSAF reimburses 100 % of the costs (up to € 600) after commencement of employment or self-employment, upon written request for reimbursement of costs. A total of 926 registered jobseekers (of whom 473 were women and 688 were disadvantaged) concluded an agreement with local OLSAFs on work preparation and training, and an amount of € 112,220 was spent.

Work preparation and training of employees (§ 47)

Work preparation and training of employees is carried out by the employer in order to extend further the work scope of their employees. The measure aims to support education of the employees of the employer, associated with creation of new jobs and retaining the existing jobs. The local OLSAFs may provide a contribution to work preparation and training up to a maximum of 80 % of the eligible costs for work preparation and training of employees.

In 2014, the contribution to work preparation and training of employees was provided to three employers that educated 1,609 employees. By the end of 2014, the total amount spent for this purpose was € 563,679.

Contribution to self-employment (§ 49)

The local OLSAFs may provide a contribution to cover part of the costs associated with self-employment. In terms of supporting job creation, it helps jobseekers enter the labour market as entrepreneurs who will carry on a trade by Trade Licencing Act or carry on agricultural production, including production in water areas and forest management under the Act on Private Business Activities of Citizens.

In 2014, a total of 2,715 registered jobseekers were supported by this contribution (2,182 fewer than in 2013), which is associated with a reduced interest of registered jobseekers in this contribution in response to an amendment of the conditions for provision of the contribution from 1 May 2013, underpinning the effectiveness of the contribution. The total spending was € 6,908,844, representing a year-on-year decrease by € 9,361,024. The share of long-term unemployed jobseekers in all supported jobseekers decreased from 42.1 % in 2013 to 39.4 % in 2014.

Contribution to support the employment of disadvantaged jobseekers (§ 50)

The local OLSAFs may provide a contribution to support the employment of disadvantaged jobseekers. The contribution is given to an employer who fills a created job position with disadvantaged jobseekers registered for at least three months. The contribution covers a portion of the total labour cost of the employee. The amount of contribution depends on the average registered unemployment rate in the specific district. The contribution is provided for a maximum period of 12 calendar months (in case of disadvantaged jobseekers registered for more than 24 months, maximum period is extended to 24 calendar months), the amount of contribution is independent of the legal form and field of activity of the employer or the type of the disadvantaged jobseeker. The employer is obliged to retain the created job position for which the contribution was provided, at least for the time period corresponding to a half of the agreed duration of the contribution provision. If the employer fails to fulfil this obligation, they are obliged to return a proportion of the contribution corresponding to the duration for which the job position was not retained.

In 2014, a total of 3,178 disadvantaged jobseekers were supported by this contribution (1,318 women, 1,860 men) with total spending of € 5,359,649.

Contribution to support job retention of employees with low wages (§ 50a)

Contribution to support job retention of employees with low wages recruited from the register of jobseekers is provided to an employer in order to cover social security contributions for health and social insurance paid by both employer and employee. The provision of the contribution is tied to the job post filled with a jobseeker registered for at least three months. The employer is granted the contribution for a maximum period of 24 calendar months. Based on the data from the local OLSAFs, this contribution was coveted by employers on account of the duration of provision, amount of the contribution compared to the contribution in accordance with § 50 and the possibility

of employing not only disadvantaged jobseekers. As of 1 May 2013, the provision of the contribution to support job retention of employees with low wages was cancelled.

In pursuance of agreements from previous years, the job posts were redeployed with a total of 370 registered jobseekers in 2014. The total amount of funds spent was € 5,513,613.

Contribution to support creation and retention of jobs in a social enterprise (§ 50c)

The contribution is provided to an employer with a status of a social enterprise. The condition for provision of the contribution lies in employing a disadvantaged jobseeker through a fixed term contract with working hours amounting to at least half of the set weekly working time. As of 1 May 2013, provision of the contribution to support creation and retention of jobs in a social enterprise was cancelled.

In 2014, there were 6 redeployed job posts in social enterprises in pursuance of agreements from previous years. The total amount of funds spent was € 281,527.

Contribution to support development of local and regional employment (§ 50j)

Local OLSAFs may provide the contribution to an employer that is a municipality or self-governing region, legal entity founded by municipality or self-governing region, if they employ a disadvantaged jobseeker registered for at least three months through a fixed time contract with working hours amounting to at least half of the set weekly working time. The monthly amount of contribution is 80 % of the total labour cost of an employee, at most 60 % of the total labour costs calculated from the average wage of an employee in the economy of the Slovak Republic for the first three quarters of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the contribution is provided. The contribution is provided for a maximum period of nine calendar months without the possibility of repeated provision for employing the same employee for a period of two years immediately following termination of employment.

In 2014, a total of 3,999 disadvantaged jobseekers were supported, of which 1,783 were citizens older than 50 years and 3,046 were long-term unemployed. The total amount of funds spent for the contribution to support development of local and regional employment in 2014 reached € 12,466,006.

Contribution to support job retention (§ 50k)

The aim of this measure is to support the mitigation of impacts leading to the dismissal of employees by employers in accordance with the § 142 of the Labour Code (an employer determined in a written agreement with employees' representatives specific substantive operational reasons that prevent the employer from designating work to employees, and this constitutes an obstacle on the part of the employer for which an employee shall be entitled to wage compensation in the amount stipulated in the agreement, being a minimum of 60 % of average earnings; the agreement cannot be substituted by the decision of the employer).

Local OLSAF may provide the contribution to an employer that preserved the jobs for at least three months before applying for the contribution. The written agreement with employees' representatives is the basis on which agreement with local OLSAF is concluded – the employer will limit its operating activity for the transitional period, so that employees are not assigned work to the extent of at least 6 % and at most 20 % of the established weekly working time. The monthly amount of the contribution is 50 % of salary compensation of the employees, but no more than 50 % of the average wage of employee in the economy of the Slovak Republic for the first three quarters of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the contribution is provided. The contribution is provided for a maximum duration of 12 months.

In 2014, local OLSAFs did not conclude any agreements with employers for the contribution to support job retention. The total spending in 2014, resulting from agreements concluded in 2013, was € 44,050.

Contribution to graduate practice (§ 51)

The objective of graduate practice is to acquire professional skills and practical experience in employment, which corresponds to the education achieved by graduates, as well as acquiring and deepening professional skills or practical experience. This extends the capabilities of graduates in the labour market, having a direct impact on increasing their employability. Graduate practice helps graduates to look for work in their profession and allows them to experience first contact with practice to acquire the necessary skills. Local OLSAFs can provide graduates with flat-rate contribution to graduate practice of 65 % of the subsistence minimum for one adult person.

In 2014, a total of 9,482 jobseekers were attending graduate practice, which was by 376 registered jobseekers fewer than in 2013. In 2014, the total amount spent was € 4,426,804, which is by € 4,363,294 less than in 2013.

Contribution for activation programmes in the form of minor services for municipality or self-governing region (§ 52)

Activation programmes in the form of minor services for municipality or self-governing region support the maintenance of work habits of long-term unemployed who are beneficiaries of material need assistance. Minor services for the municipality or self-governing region are carried out by a long-term unemployed continuously for a maximum of six months with a limit of 20 hours per week except the week in which the activation program started, with the possibility of extension for a maximum of a further twelve calendar months. Local OLSAFs provide municipalities or self-governing regions with contribution that can be used to cover part of the cost of personal protective equipment, accident insurance of long-term unemployed, part of the cost of working tools and parts of other costs related to the performing of the minor services for the municipality and for payment of the total labour cost of an employee managing the activation activities.

In 2014, a total of 26,200 registered jobseekers were placed in the activation programmes in the form of minor services for the municipality or self-governing region, which was by 9,209 jobseekers more than in 2013. The amount of funds spent in 2014 was € 4,213,568, a year-on-year increase by € 2,028,146.

Contribution for activation programmes in the form of voluntary service (§ 52a)

Voluntary service is a form of activation of jobseekers by carrying out voluntary activities aiming to gain practical experience for the labour market needs. During periods of voluntary service performance, the local OLSAFs provide jobseekers with a flat-rate contribution in amount of the subsistence minimum of one adult person, to cover the necessary expenses for meals, accommodation and travel expenses between the place of residence or temporary residence and the place of voluntary service.

In 2014, a total of 6,460 registered jobseekers were placed in the activation programmes in the form of voluntary service, representing a year-on-year increase by 2,972 registered jobseekers. The amount of funds spent in 2014 was € 5,734,928, a year-on-year increase by € 2,223,345.

Contribution for commuting to work (§ 53)

The monthly contribution is provided to cover travel expenses for commuting between the place of residence or temporary residence of the employee and the place of employment specified in the contract. It is provided to jobseekers registered for more than three months, who were excluded from the register due to getting employed. The contribution is provided for a maximum of six months from starting employment and may be re-granted two years after the end of the period of provision. In case the place of residence is identical to the place of employment in the job contract, the contribution is not provided.

In 2014, a total number of 7,059 people were provided the contribution (5,717 fewer than in 2013). Total amount spent for contributions was € 1,590,039, a year-on-year decrease by € 2,486,150.

Contribution for resettlement for work (§ 53a)

Contribution for resettlement for work is provided to jobseekers to partially cover the documented expenses related to relocation from the original place of permanent residence to a new place of permanent residence in the Slovak Republic due to employment. A person is entitled for the contribution if she/he was registered as a jobseeker for at least three months and if their new place of permanent residence in the Slovak Republic is at least 50 km away from their original place of residence.

In 2014, the contribution was provided to 38 persons (a year-on-year decrease by 28 persons) and the total spending was € 66,193 (a year-on-year decrease by € 30).

Contribution for transport to work (§ 53b)

Contribution for transport to work is provided by the local OLSAFs to an employer under written agreement, if the employer provides daily transport of employees to and from work due to collective transport demonstrably not being carried out at all or not to the extent corresponding to the needs of the employer.

The contribution for transport to work was not used in 2014.

Contribution for creation of new jobs (§ 53d)

Investment aid in the form of a contribution for creation of new jobs is provided from the state budget with the approval of the Government, the decision of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic on the approval of investment aid and conclusion of the contract of investment aid recipient with the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Investment aid recipients are required to maintain the number of new jobs created and hold them filled for at least five years from the date of the first recruitment.

In 2014, the contribution was provided to 5 investment aid recipients, totalling € 2,672,310 for 570 jobs. Investment plans were implemented in the Region of Košice.

In 2014, the Government approved 3 investment plans, in which the investment aid is to be provided via contribution for creation of new jobs for 577 new jobs, totalling € 4.24 million.

Projects and programmes (§ 54)

The following are considered to be active labour market measures:

- national projects approved by MoLSAF and implemented by COLSAF or local OLSAFs,
- projects aimed at improving the status of registered jobseekers in the labour market, approved by MoLSAF and implemented by COLSAF,
- projects aimed at improving the status of registered jobseekers in the labour market, approved by COLSAF and implemented by local OLSAFs,
- projects aimed at improving the status of registered jobseekers in the labour market, approved by MoLSAF or COLSAF and implemented by local OLSAFs or a legal or a natural person,
- pilot projects to test new active labour market measures, approved by MoLSAF and implemented by COLSAF,
- pilot projects or pilot programmes aimed at supporting development of regional or local employment, approved by COLSAF and implemented by local OLSAFs.

The projects and programmes are financed by the European Social Fund and co-financed from the state budget, or are funded from the state budget or other sources.

Under this measure, 17,188 persons were supported via projects in 2014, with a total amount of € 39,863,208, representing a year-on-year increase by 3,779 persons and € 15,471,688.

Through this ALMM, national projects aimed at supporting the creation of jobs for unemployed young people up to 29 years of age were implemented, including:

- NP XX “Support of employing unemployed in self-government” in which 756 jobs were contracted in the period from project approval till the end of 2014.
- NP XXI “Support of job creation” in which 2,904 registered jobseekers were included in the labour market in 2014.
- NP XXI/A “Support of job creation – 2” in which 1,023 registered jobseekers were included.

- NP XXI/B “Support of job creation – 3” in which 947 registered jobseekers were placed in the labour market.
- NP XXXVII “Support of job creation for registered jobseekers up to 29 years in Bratislava self-governing region” the aim of which was also to support job creation for young unemployed within the Bratislava self-governing region, with 131 enrolled persons.

The national project XXXIV NP-2 “Supporting the development of regional employment except the Bratislava self-governing region” was aimed at reducing long-term unemployment in particular regions of Slovakia. The eligible target group were registered jobseekers and disadvantaged jobseekers registered for at least three months. A total of 1,272 jobseekers were supported through this project in 2014.

The national project “Involvement of unemployed in the restoration of cultural heritage – 2” supported the creation of short-term jobs for registered jobseekers and disadvantaged jobseekers. In 2014, the cultural heritage restoration project involved 39 entities (municipalities, civic associations, foundations and legal persons) within the scope of 24 local OLSAFs. The project could only involve bodies with approved subsidies from the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic within the call in the programme “Obnovme si svoj dom” (“Let's Restore Our House”), subprogramme 1.4 “Restoration and preservation of torsional architecture”. During the project implementation, 453 jobs were created and a total of 504 registered jobseekers and disadvantaged jobseekers were involved. They acquired work habits and experience in historic masonry, blacksmithing, carpentry and archaeology.

In the context of § 54, a total of 20 projects with estimated a number of 3,351 participants were supported (via projects approved by the evaluation committee for assessment, evaluation and approval recommendation of submitted projects and programs within the active labour market measures according to § 54, section 1, points c, d, f). The amount of approved funds was € 1,762,518.

Consulting/ work preparation and training

Consulting/ work preparation and training to increase employability and support social inclusion carried out for registered jobseekers included in activation programmes was focused on activating the jobseekers, acquisition and development of basic social skills, encouraging a proactive approach and acquisition of key skills. A total of 6,767 registered jobseekers were included, with the total spending amounting to € 374 194.

Contribution for retraining (§ 54, section 1, letter d)

In October 2014, the pilot project RE-PAS started. It is designed for all registered jobseekers, including disadvantaged jobseekers, in the labour market who have problems with placement and need to be able to respond flexibly to labour market requirements. Registered jobseekers can choose the type of work activity they want to be retrained in and also the retraining provider. The local OLSAFs cover 100 % of the cost.

Since the beginning of the project at the end of 2014, there were concluded 93 agreements on retraining under which € 5,831 was spent.

Contribution for establishing a sheltered workshop or workplace (§ 56)

Local OLSAFs may provide a contribution to an employer who employs in a sheltered workshop or in a sheltered workplace a registered jobseeker who is health-disabled and was registered for at least one month. The contribution is provided to cover part of costs of creation a job for health-disabled person in a sheltered workshop or workplace. The amount of contribution depends on the average registered unemployment rate in the specific district; a maximum amount of contribution is set. The contribution is provided within 30 calendar days since the receipt of evidence of costs incurred, which the sheltered workshop or workplace is required to submit within 6 months from the conclusion of the contract with local OLSAF. The period of retention of the created job position is at least two years.

In 2014, a total of 994 jobs were supported by this measure and € 12,640,458 was spent, representing a year-on-year decrease by 716 jobs and € 4,982,949.

Contribution for retaining the employment of a person with disability (§ 56a)

Local OLSAFs may provide a contribution for retaining the employment of a person with disability to an employer who employs health-disabled persons (more than 25 % of the average registered number of employees) and does not have the status of a sheltered workshop or workplace. The contribution is provided for every health-disabled person if their working hours amount to at least half of the set weekly working time. It is provided to the employer to cover social security contributions for health and social insurance paid by the employer. The amount of the contribution will not exceed the amount of social security contributions paid by the employer calculated from 60 % of the average wage of an employee in the Slovak economy for the first three quarters of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the contribution is provided. The allowance is provided quarterly on the basis of documents proving that social security contributions are paid. The employer must submit these documents to local OLSAF no later than 30 calendar days after the end of each quarter.

In 2014, a total of 31 health-disabled persons were supported via this measure, a year-on-year decrease by 201 persons. The total amount spent was € 169,643, a year-on-year decrease by € 605,914 €.

Contribution to self-employment of a person with disability (§ 57)

Local OLSAFs may provide the contribution to self-employment of a person with disability to a health-disabled person to partially cover the costs associated with the operation of self-employment of a registered jobseeker who is health-disabled and who is registered as a jobseeker for at least three months. The registered jobseeker who was provided with the contribution is required to perform self-employment in a sheltered workplace continuously for at least two years. The amount of contribution depends on the average registered unemployment rate in the specific district.

In 2014, creation of 96 jobs for self-employment of health-disabled persons was supported by this measure (by 200 jobs fewer than in 2013, which is associated with a reduced interest of jobseekers in the contribution in response to amending the conditions of contribution provision from 1 May 2013). Total spending was € 431,095, a decrease by € 2,112,058 compared with 2013.

Contribution for activities of an assistant at work (§ 59)

This measure aims to create conditions for the exercise of employment of health-disabled persons in cases where the type of disability and the work performed by the disabled person require the services of a work assistant. Local OLSAFs provide the contribution to an employer who employs persons with disabilities, or to a self-employed person who is health-disabled, if the type of disability and the work performed require the services of a work assistant.

In 2014, local OLSAFs supported 770 jobs for work assistants, 6 more than in 2013. The total amount spent was € 3,220,722, by € 441,955 less than in 2013.

Contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or workplace and transportation costs of employees (§ 60)

The contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or workplace and transportation costs of employees is provided to legal or natural persons before the end of the first quarter of the calendar month following the quarter for which the contribution is sought. The amount of the contribution depends on the average registered unemployment rate in the specific district.

In 2014, a total of 9,728 jobs were supported by this measure, representing a year-on-year increase by 2,919 jobs. The total amount spent was € 20,258,100, which is € 2,512,853 more than in 2013.

Table 6 Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by education levels and gender (full-time employment) – 2014

in €

Education level	Business sector			Non-business sector		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
SR total	1,019	1,113	877	868	959	834
Basic	679	761	592	493	557	471
Vocational without maturita	773	843	619	536	625	482
Secondary without maturita	734	787	641	582	691	527
Secondary vocational with maturita	907	993	735	698	783	654
Secondary general with maturita	947	1,082	830	763	861	741
Secondary specialised with maturita	975	1,084	867	780	813	775
Higher professional	1,097	1,285	984	903	863	910
University – Bachelor degree	1,179	1,401	991	851	910	836
University – Master degree	1,697	1,903	1,400	1,062	1,161	1,025
University – PhD. degree	2,303	2,666	1,687	1,354	1,424	1,261

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 7 Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by Classification of occupations SK ISCO-08 and gender (full-time employment) – 2014

in €

SK ISCO-08 main classes	Business sector			Non-business sector		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
SR total	1,019	1,113	877	868	959	834
Managers	2,318	2,545	1,838	1,509	1,764	1,333
Professionals	1,576	1,774	1,331	987	1,076	959
Technicians and associate professionals	1,137	1,253	1,011	838	895	823
Clerical support workers	825	889	794	737	763	734
Service and sales workers	656	721	612	572	697	517
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	681	715	621	522	530	510
Craft and related trades workers	860	914	629	630	640	546
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	793	841	660	683	692	481
Elementary occupations	590	646	528	467	531	448

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 8 Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by age groups – 2014

in €

Age group	Business sector	Non-business sector
Total	995	827
up to 19 years	541	456
20 – 24 years	672	584
25 – 29 years	888	744
30 – 34 years	1,073	823
35 – 39 years	1,118	829
40 – 44 years	1,072	844
45 – 49 years	1,002	827
50 – 54 years	961	831
55 – 59 years	942	824
60 years and over	998	893

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 9 Average gross monthly wages in business and non-business sectors by regions – 2014

in €

Region	Business sector	Non-business sector
Total	995	827
Region of Bratislava	1,369	958
Region of Trnava	915	809
Region of Trenčín	883	781
Region of Nitra	842	776
Region of Žilina	887	811
Region of Banská Bystrica	844	802
Region of Prešov	750	776
Region of Košice	957	811

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 10 Average gross monthly wages and selected components of employees' wages by gender – 2014

in €

GENDER/ WAGE COMPONENTS		AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY WAGE	OF WHICH COMPONENTS OF AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY WAGE				
			basic wage	bonuses and allowances	remuneration and additional payments	payments for days not worked	other wage components
total	€	955	637	105	66	114	31
	%	100	67	11	7	12	3
Males	€	1,076	704	135	71	125	39
	%	100	65	13	7	12	4
Females	€	828	566	74	60	102	23
	%	100	68	9	7	12	3

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 11 Shares of employees in the zones of average gross monthly wages – 2014

Wage zones of average gross monthly wage in €	Total	Shares of employees by SK ISCO-08 main classes in %								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
less than 200	0.94	0.12	1.30	0.33	0.83	1.86	0.26	0.13	0.29	1.89
200.01 – 250	0.49	0.06	0.46	0.20	0.43	1.23	0.12	0.08	0.16	1.42
250.01 – 300	0.53	0.11	0.46	0.17	0.56	1.25	0.34	0.17	0.19	1.57
300.01 – 350	1.78	0.16	0.64	0.32	1.05	2.31	1.50	2.27	1.49	5.42
350.01 – 400	3.55	0.28	0.82	0.70	2.01	6.28	3.30	3.39	3.09	13.20
400.01 – 450	5.20	0.65	0.88	1.39	3.85	12.27	6.85	3.50	5.98	14.63
450.01 – 500	5.49	1.09	1.29	1.87	5.77	12.48	9.69	3.99	7.08	11.89
500.01 – 550	5.71	1.02	1.61	2.66	8.71	11.73	9.87	4.83	7.11	9.56
550.01 – 600	5.80	1.20	2.12	3.40	8.82	10.16	10.88	5.64	7.46	8.06
600.01 – 650	5.85	1.79	3.03	4.18	7.84	8.03	10.05	6.28	7.36	7.75
650.01 – 700	5.85	2.23	4.09	5.06	7.70	6.12	9.55	7.07	7.26	5.83
700.01 – 750	5.89	2.54	4.53	5.86	7.29	5.18	7.36	7.34	7.83	4.59
750.01 – 800	5.43	2.23	4.46	5.91	6.51	4.48	6.45	6.79	7.42	3.25
800.01 – 850	4.83	2.13	4.48	5.98	5.51	3.53	3.97	5.97	6.14	2.50
850.01 – 900	4.29	1.87	4.49	6.20	4.79	2.54	4.45	5.13	4.82	1.92
900.01 – 950	3.91	2.02	4.71	6.06	4.25	1.95	3.67	4.49	3.95	1.45
950.01 – 1,000	3.57	2.29	5.04	5.56	3.54	1.51	2.51	3.92	3.33	1.12
1,000.01 – 1,100	6.03	4.60	9.23	9.16	5.84	2.22	4.03	6.63	5.38	1.51
1,100.01 – 1,200	4.59	4.12	7.02	6.87	4.06	1.45	2.49	5.38	4.06	0.91
1,200.01 – 1,300	3.48	3.85	5.26	5.49	2.86	0.91	1.25	4.45	2.67	0.52
1,300.01 – 1,400	2.73	4.17	4.39	4.52	1.93	0.59	0.64	3.41	1.74	0.30
1,400.01 – 1,500	2.22	3.99	3.83	3.57	1.37	0.39	0.35	2.64	1.41	0.26
1,500.01 – 1,600	1.75	3.79	3.09	2.74	1.06	0.32	0.19	1.93	1.07	0.19
1,600.01 – 1,700	1.45	3.39	2.83	2.17	0.85	0.21	0.04	1.39	0.88	0.11
1,700.01 – 1,800	1.14	3.08	2.48	1.69	0.57	0.17	0.05	0.91	0.52	0.06
1,800.01 – 1,900	0.96	3.00	2.07	1.51	0.48	0.15	0.07	0.66	0.39	0.03
1,900.01 – 2,000	0.78	2.74	1.78	1.17	0.32	0.10	-	0.49	0.26	0.01
2,000.01 – 2,100	0.66	2.64	1.58	0.92	0.26	0.08	-	0.31	0.18	0.02
2,100.01 – 2,200	0.54	2.28	1.37	0.71	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.21	0.14	0.01
2,200.01 – 2,300	0.46	2.17	1.19	0.55	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.15	0.10	0.01
2,300.01 and over	4.08	34.42	9.47	3.08	0.63	0.37	-	0.43	0.25	0.00

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Note: data on all employees regardless of working time

Explanatory notes:

SK ISCO-08 main classes:

1 – Managers, 2 – Professionals, 3 – Technicians and associate professionals, 4 – Clerical support workers, 5 – Service and sales workers, 6 – Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7 – Craft and related trades workers, 8 – Plant and machine operators, and assemblers, 9 – Elementary occupations

- phenomenon did not occur

Table12 Average hourly wages by regions in business sector – Q4 2014

Region	€/hour
Region of Bratislava	7.72
Region of Trnava	5.22
Region of Trenčín	5.17
Region of Nitra	4.90
Region of Žilina	5.23
Region of Banská Bystrica	4.93
Region of Prešov	4.38
Region of Košice	5.61

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 13 Average hourly wages by economic activities in business sector – Q4 2014

SK NACE rev. 2 categories of economic activities	€/hour
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.54
B Mining and quarrying	6.02
C Manufacturing	5.73
D Electricity, gas, steam and air-condition supply	9.02
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	5.40
F Construction	5.09
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.21
H Transportation and storage	5.06
I Accommodation and food service activities	3.47
J Information and communication	10.58
K Financial and insurance activities	9.90
L Real estate activities	5.65
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.83
N Administrative and support service activities	4.23
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.33
P Education	5.47
Q Health and social work activities	5.61
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.34
S Other service activities	4.42

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 14 Average hourly wages by size classes of enterprises in business sector – Q4 2014

Size class (number of employees)	€/hour
1 – 9	5.15
10 – 19	5.20
20 – 49	5.21
50 – 99	5.60
100 – 249	5.83
250 – 499	5.84
500 – 999	5.97
1 000 and over	6.41

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 15 Average hourly wages by age in business sector – Q4 2014

Age group	(€/hour)
up to 19 years	3.24
20 – 24 years	3.89
25 – 29 years	5.13
30 – 34 years	6.20
35 – 39 years	6.50
40 – 44 years	6.25
45 – 49 years	5.84
50 – 54 years	5.65
55 – 59 years	5.56
60 years or over	6.02

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 16 Average hourly wage by gender in business sector – Q4 2014

	Total	Gender		Share (%)
		Males	Females	Females/ Males
Average hourly wage (€/hour)	5.76	6.29	5.02	80

Source: Trexima, Information system on labour costs, Q4 2014

Table 17 Monthly labour costs per employee in SR in 2013 by economic activities

in €/employee/month

SK NACE Rev.2 categories	total labour costs	of which						
		total direct costs	of which		total indirect costs	of which		subsidies
			wages and salaries	payments for days not worked		statutory social security contributions	supplementary social security contributions	
SR average	1 252	909	795	105	344	308	7	-1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 046	755	661	88	292	264	4	-0
B Mining and quarrying	1 414	1 005	865	128	409	350	17	-
C Manufacturing	1 283	925	806	112	359	317	9	-1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air-condition supply	2 199	1 502	1 225	225	697	513	41	-0
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1 191	867	732	121	352	302	18	-28
F Construction	1 121	808	696	99	312	275	3	-0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 185	870	772	89	316	288	3	-1
H Transportation and storage	1 133	814	710	99	326	283	10	-7
I Accommodation and food service activities	747	549	492	54	198	186	1	-0
J Information and communication	2 293	1 700	1 508	168	593	532	9	-
K Financial and insurance activities	2 225	1 597	1 376	206	628	526	23	-
L Real estate activities	1 172	853	752	94	321	290	5	-3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 631	1 205	1 078	122	426	392	5	-0
N Administrative and support service activities	926	681	608	70	246	224	2	-1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 211	877	790	82	334	303	8	-1
P Education	1 098	798	674	124	301	279	5	-0
Q Health and social work activities	1 204	881	767	99	323	304	5	-0
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	971	703	627	72	268	247	4	-0
S Other service activities	923	672	599	71	253	232	1	-2

Source: SO SR, Total labour costs survey
Explanatory note :(-) –phenomenon did not occur

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 3

Table 1 Basic sickness insurance fund (BSIF) expenditure and sickness insurance benefits in 2014

Paid benefits (thousands €)	January	February	March	April	May	June	First half of 2014
Sickness benefit	21,990.4	22,618.9	22,424.2	23,678.1	21,541.6	21,292.4	133,545.6
Nursing benefit	772.3	587.7	813.6	844.1	778.3	692.6	4,488.7
Compensation benefit	9,985.7	9,787.8	8,738.9	9,479.2	9,127.5	9,495.8	56,614.9
Maternity benefit	4.1	3.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	7.0	33.1
Total	32,752.5	32,997.8	31,981.2	34,008.5	31,454.7	31,487.7	194,682.3
Settlement of benefits §112, section 98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Total expenditure of BSIF	32,752.5	32,997.8	31,981.2	34,008.5	31,454.7	31,486.6	194,681.2

Paid benefits (thousands €)	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2014
Sickness benefit	20,319.0	20,044.1	19,452.6	18,861.0	21,220.6	21,305.9	254,748.8
Nursing benefit	718.4	603.0	551.6	592.0	918.5	849.6	8,721.8
Compensation benefit	9,491.3	10,043.3	10,374.5	10,164.3	10,451.7	10,129.4	117,269.5
Maternity benefit	7.3	5.7	5.7	6.3	7.1	6.7	71.9
Total	30,536.0	30,696.1	30,384.4	29,623.7	32,597.9	32,291.5	380,812.0
Settlement of benefits §112, section 98	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-2.2
Total expenditure of BSIF	30,536.0	30,836.9	30,253.4	29,617.2	32,597.0	32,290.3	380,812.0

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Number of cases of paid benefits	January	February	March	April	May	June	First half of 2014
Sickness benefit	102,631	108,836	113,406	110,974	96,526	95,170	627,543
Nursing benefit	10,496	7,536	10,571	10,852	10,234	8,991	58,680
Compensation benefit	72	65	75	102	126	105	545
Maternity benefit	23,208	23,111	22,465	22,415	22,244	22,313	135,756
Total	136,407	139,548	146,517	144,343	129,130	126,579	822,524

Number of cases of paid benefits	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2014
Sickness benefit	93,897	86,090	84,674	87,416	100,512	100,418	1,180,550
Nursing benefit	9,091	7,153	6,465	7,699	12,229	11,147	112,464
Compensation benefit	113	101	99	115	96	116	1,185
Maternity benefit	22,681	23,241	23,810	24,108	23,961	24,031	277,588
Total	125,782	116,585	115,048	119,338	136,798	135,712	1,571,787

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Average monthly amount of benefit in €	January	February	March	April	May	June	First half of 2014
Sickness benefit	214.7	208.6	198.5	214.1	224.4	224.5	214.1
Nursing benefit	73.8	78.3	77.2	78.1	76.4	77.4	76.9
Compensation benefit	56.4	51.5	59.2	69.5	57.8	66.4	60.1
Maternity benefit	430.2	423.8	389.2	423.1	410.9	425.7	417.1

Average monthly amount of benefit in €	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2014
Sickness benefit	217.3	234.1	230.2	216.6	212.0	213.2	216.7
Nursing benefit	79.5	84.8	85.8	77.2	75.4	76.6	77.9
Compensation benefit	65.0	56.8	57.1	54.9	74.3	57.6	60.8
Maternity benefit	418.7	432.5	435.2	422.1	436.4	422.0	422.7

Source: Social Insurance Agency

**Table 2 Number of beneficiaries of solo paid pensions
and overlapping with widow's/widower's pension as of 31 December 2014**

Pension type	Number of solo pension beneficiaries	Number of overlapping pensions beneficiaries (with widow's or widower's)	Total number of beneficiaries
Old-age	729,653	289,162	1,018,815
Early old-age	20,537	811	21,348
Disability (including 10,414 so called disabled at youth)	235,956	7,467	243,423
Widow's – solo	32,849	x	32,849
Widower's – solo	5,657	x	5,657
Orphan's	24,625	x	24,625
Spousal pension	669	x	669
Social	1,976	x	1,976
TOTAL	1,051,922	297,440	1,349,362

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 3 Number of pension beneficiaries and amount of solo pension insurance benefits by sex

Pension type	Number of beneficiaries as of 31.12.2014	Average amount (€) as of 31.12.2014
Old-age	1,018,814	400.2
males	379,546	449.2
females	639,268	356.1
Early old-age	21,348	384.5
males	14,715	405.1
females	6,633	336.3
Disability	233,009	266.7
males	119,306	290.9
females	113,703	240.0
Widow's (females) solo	32,849	242.9
Widower's (males) solo	5,657	186.8
Orphan's	24,625	131.3
males	6,916	126.7
females	17,709	133.2
Total	1,336,302	x

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 4 Breakdown of pension beneficiaries by pension amount as of 31 December 2014

Pension amount in €	Number of pension beneficiaries : males + females total					
	Old-age solo + old-age overlapping with widow's or widower's	Early old-age solo + early old-age overlapping with widow's or widower's	Disability solo* + disability overlapping with widow's or widower's	Widow's-solo	Widower's-solo	Orphan's
up to 130	9,174	55	17,793	1,291	795	12,674
130.1 – 200	16,842	69	63,613	4,724	2,747	9,531
200.1 – 265	40,242	2,058	39,757	18,161	1,592	1,615
265.1 – 325	147,166	5,359	54,683	5,675	376	525
325.1 – 425	404,111	7,396	46,857	2,427	124	214
425.1 – 530	269,726	3,821	13,850	468	20	40
530.1 – 665	92,195	1,922	5,131	96	2	26
over 665.1	39,359	668	1,739	7	1	0
Total	1,018,815	21,348	243,423	32,849	5,657	24,625

Source: Social Insurance Agency

*including so called disabled at youth

Table 5 Overview of pension insurance benefits expenditure as of 31 December 2014

	Basic old-age insurance fund (BOIF) in thousands €	Basic disability insurance fund (BDIF) in thousands €	Total
<i>Pension type</i>	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
Old-age	4,722,099	x	4,722,099
Early old-age	102,890	x	102,890
Disability	x	756,985	756,985
Widow's	458,833	104,112	562,945
Widower's	40,903	13,323	54,226
Orphan's	2,449	39,268	41,717
Total	5,327,174	913,688	6,240,862
settlement of benefits §112, section 9 of Act no. 461/2003 Coll.	922	226	1,148
aggregate	5,328,096	913,914	6,242,010
State paid benefits			
spousal pension			223
social pension			5,608
immobility allowance			4,523
increase due to sole source of income			54
resistance pension, increase for rehabilitation and deportation			6,439
extra payment for political prisoners			2,533
extra payment due to participation in the national struggle for liberation and to the widows and widowers of deceased participants			1,339
one-off financial contribution to political prisoners according to Act no. 462/2002 Coll.			9
supplement for civil service			367
disability at youth pension			31,670
Christmas allowance – add. for 2006			0
Christmas allowance – add. for 2007			1
Christmas allowance – add. for 2008			1
Christmas allowance – add. for 2009			3
Christmas allowance – add. for 2010			334
Christmas allowance – add. for 2011			523
Christmas allowance – add. for 2012			641
Christmas allowance – add. for 2013			1,978
Christmas allowance – 2014			78,192
Christmas allowance – total paid in 2014			81,673
Total			134,438
Overall aggregate			6,376,448

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 6 Basic accident insurance fund (BAIF) expenditure in 2014

in thousand €

Type of benefit	January	February	March	April	May	June	First half of 2014
additional accidental benefit	300	267	290	295	308	307	1,768
accidental rent	2,042	2,009	1,957	2,013	2,025	1,966	12,013
lump-sum settlement	21	9	6	22	14	36	109
survivor's injuries annuity	27	27	27	27	27	27	164
lump-sum compensation	44	83	103	158	71	142	601
professional rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
retraining and retraining benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pain compensation and compensation for difficulties with social reintegration	1,037	855	874	1,088	1,124	1,319	6,297
compensation of cost related to medical treatment	13	7	7	12	8	7	54
compensation of expenses related to funeral	6	2	3	7	7	4	30
payment of claims from previous years	300	267	290	295	308	307	68
settlement of benefits §112, section 8	-5	-1	-25	0	-48	-10	-89
Total	3,491	3,273	3,295	3,623	3,584	3,837	21,103
18 % transfer of funds to BOIF for receipt of accidental rent	196	230	217	220	215	233	1,311
Total expenditure of BAIF	3,683	3,502	3,487	3,843	3,751	4,061	22,326
Type of benefit	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2014
additional accidental benefit	288	278	268	272	304	332	3,509
accidental rent	1,949	1,935	1,932	1,976	2,032	2,026	23,862
lump-sum settlement	14	13	8	9	15	5	173
survivor's injuries annuity	27	27	25	28	27	27	324
lump-sum compensation	32	64	51	43	51	60	901
professional rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
retraining and retraining benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pain compensation and compensation for difficulties with social reintegration	1,150	964	883	1,066	1,440	1,205	13,005
compensation of cost related to medical treatment	11	7	6	9	11	12	111
compensation of expenses related to funeral	6	6	17	2	4	9	74
payment of claims from previous years	0	88	0	0	0	1	158
settlement of benefits §112, section 8	0	-45	-6	-2	-2	-3	-146
Total	3,477	3,382	3,190	3,404	3,885	3,675	42,116
18 % transfer of funds to BOIF for receipt of accidental rent	212	226	206	209	217	232	2,612
Total expenditure of BAIF	3,689	3,563	3,390	3,611	4,100	3,904	44,583

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 7 Average amount and number of paid accident insurance benefits in 2014

Type of benefit	Number of paid accident insurance benefits as of 31.12.2014	Average amount of paid accident insurance benefit in €
Compensation for loss of earnings during incapacity for work *	0	0
Compensation for loss of earnings after incapacity for work	136	366
Compensation for loss in pension	0	0
Reimbursement of maintenance of survivors	0	0
Compensation for pain	6	12,497
Compensation for difficulties with social reintegration	8	9,812
Compensation for medical expenses	26	52
Funeral expenses reimbursement	0	0
Lump-sum compensation of survivors	0	0
Compensation for loss of earnings during incapacity for work after 1 January 2004	0	0
Pain compensation (§ 99 of SIA)**	8,149	679
Compensation for difficulties with social reintegration (§99 of SIA)	1,643	4,549
Compensation of cost related to medical treatment (§100 of SIA)	1,045	108
Compensation of expenses related to funeral (§ 101 of SIA)	51	1,445
Lump-sum settlement (§ 90 of SIA)	85	2,311
Lump-sum compensation (§ 94 of SIA)	64	13,701
Additional accidental benefit (§ 85 of SIA)	27,027	130
Professional rehabilitation	0	0
Rehabilitation benefit	0	0
Retraining	0	0
Retraining benefit	0	0
Accidental rent	83,590	291
Survivor's injuries annuity	2,483	131

Source: Social Insurance Agency

SIA – the Social Insurance Act

** Benefits in rows 1 – 10 are paid according to legislation in force until 31 December 2003*

*** Benefits in rows 11 – 23 are paid according to the Social Insurance Act (including reclassified accidental rents)*

Table 8 State paid accident insurance benefits

	Amount of paid benefits (thousands €)
Compensation of occupational accidents and occupational diseases of repealed employers founded by the State or the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic	437
Claims arising from the employer's liability for damages in case of accidents at work and occupational diseases incurred before 1 April 2002 at an employer with the status of state authority given by a special regulation	46
Accident benefits provided to persons listed in § 17 sections 2 and 3 of the Social Insurance Act	8
State liability for injuries suffered by soldiers of compulsory military service (under § 293 section 6)	9

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 9 Basic guarantee insurance fund (BGIF) expenditure in 2014

	BGIF expenditure in thousand €		
	for guarantee insurance benefit	payment of pension saving contributions	Total
January	261.2	179.4	440.6
February	531.7	1,436.4	1,968.2
March	319.3	1,028.6	1,347.9
April	251.2	898.5	1,149.7
May	134.3	874.1	1,008.4
June	868.0	248.4	1,116.4
July	395.2	1,241.4	1,636.6
August	365.6	1,133.1	1,498.6
September	259.5	869.8	1,129.3
October	353.2	1,001.1	1,354.3
November	255.3	1,056.8	1,312.1
December	132.4	138.6	270.9
Year 2014	4,127.0	10,106.0	14,233.0

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 10 Paid unemployment benefits, number of cases and average benefit amount in 2014

	Number of unemployment benefit recipients		Number of paid unemployment benefits		Average amount of unemployment benefit in €		Total unemployment benefit expenditure in thousand €	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
January	42,247	36,393	46,298	39,983	339.9	333.9	15,642	13,230
February	46,680	38,765	52,755	43,771	331.3	327.8	17,402	14,242
March	45,627	37,915	51,233	42,478	305.1	302.5	15,554	12,539
April	44,488	37,385	49,255	41,851	324.6	323.1	15,896	13,427
May	42,516	35,324	47,182	39,145	311.3	321.4	14,624	12,497
June	40,424	35,187	44,949	39,228	321.2	332.2	14,344	12,615
July	38,136	34,338	42,159	37,867	314.6	328.7	13,179	12,369
August	37,652	35,010	41,816	38,828	324.1	339.5	13,491	13,026
September	37,717	34,877	42,521	38,404	329.8	348.0	13,945	13,275
October	37,295	34,057	41,882	37,584	320.4	331.6	13,280	12,391
November	37,303	33,174	41,778	36,888	328.6	345.0	13,637	12,667
December	37,032	33,331	41,331	37,354	322.6	336.1	13,312	12,443
Total	137,833	122,198	543,159	473,381	x	x	174,308	154,721
<i>Average</i>	-	-	45,263	39,448	321.1	328.7	14,526	12,893

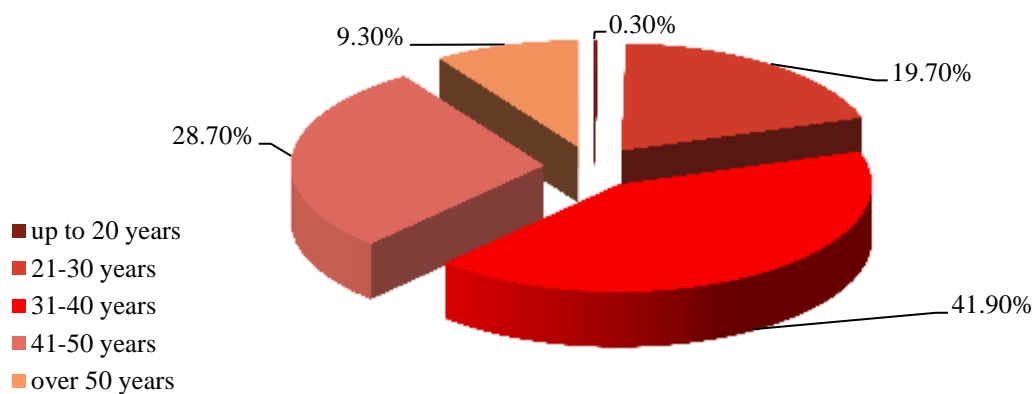
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 11 Number of unemployment benefit recipients by age and gender in 2014

Age groups	Gender		
	Males	Females	Total
up to 19 years	3	2	5
20 – 24 years	4,200	2,697	6,897
25 – 29 years	9,511	8,759	18,270
30 – 34 years	9,356	9,450	18,806
35 – 39 years	8,512	10,024	18,536
40 – 44 years	6,843	8,352	15,195
45 – 49 years	6,204	7,160	13,364
50 – 54 years	6,514	7,359	13,873
55 – 59 years	7,175	6,771	13,946
over 60 years	2,963	250	3,213
unknown	47	46	93
Total	61,328	60,870	122,198

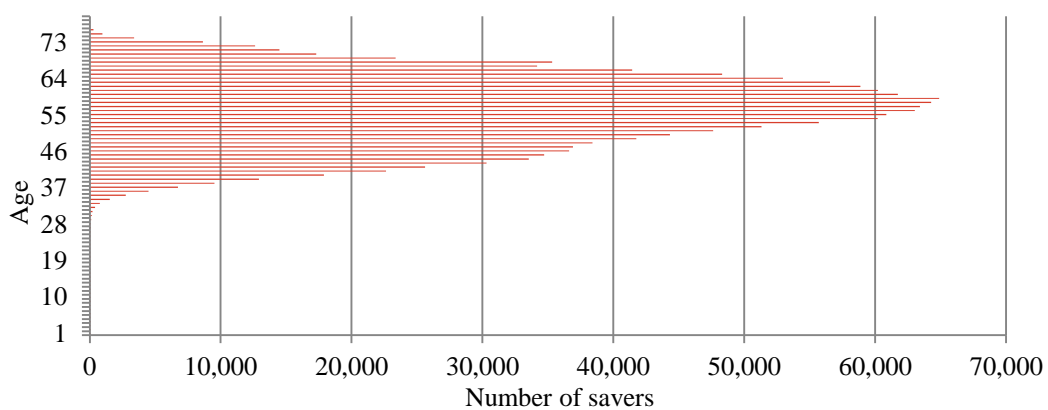
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Graph 1 Distribution of savers in the II. pillar by age as of 31 December 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency; processed by MoLSAF

Graph 2 Age distribution of savers in the II. pillar as of 31 December 2014



Source: Social Insurance Agency; processed by MoLSAF

Table 12 Number of beneficiaries of re-socialisation allowance in 2013 and 2014

month	I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	year
number of beneficiaries 2013	588	200	242	228	234	202	226	188	179	246	200	265	2,998
number of beneficiaries 2014	232	210	224	219	235	202	267	178	262	263	265	325	2,882

Source: RSD MIS

Table 13 Re-socialisation allowance spending in 2013 and 2014 (in €)

month	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	year
Spending 2013	30,140	10,127	12,576	12,067	12,915	11,059	12,611	10,512	10,112	13,570	11,139	16,172	163,000
Spending 2014	12,714	11,698	12,209	12,389	13,176	11,336	15,977	9,654	14,956	13,793	15,085	19,492	162,479

Source: RSD MIS

Table 14 Assistance provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children in 2014

		Physical abuse	Mental abuse	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)	Total	
Number of registered children	Total	217	70	119	12	6	424	
	of which	up to 6 years	69	13	10	1	0	93
		up to 15 years	114	42	64	10	3	233
		up to 18 years	34	15	45	1	3	98
Number of proposals to initiate criminal proceedings	total	42	9	27	0	0	78	

Source: report V (MPSVR SR) 12-01

Table 15 Children placed in facilities for court decision enforcement /preliminary injunction, upbringing injunction, institutional care and protective care/

Facility for court decision enforcement		2013	2014
Crisis centres		241	258
Resocializing centres		63	59
Diagnostic centres		42	38
Social service homes		147	109
Children's homes		4,426	4,303
Re-education homes	institutional care	530	439
	protective care	42	39

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 13-01

Table 16 Individual forms of care in children's homes

Form of care	2013	2014
Professional families	729	742
Separate groups	263	267
Other groups	158	155

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 5-01

Table 17 Number of children and young adults in individual forms of care in children's homes at the end of the year in 2013 and 2014

	2013	2014
placed in a professional family	1,394	1,480
placed in a separate group	2,487	2,399
placed in other group	917	842

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 5-01

Table 18 Total number of children entrusted to individual forms of substitute family care in 2013 and 2014

year	Substitute personal care	Foster care	Tutor care	Total
2013	5,960	2,060	563	8,583
2014	6,277	1,927	539	8,743

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 12-01

Table 19 Basic statistics on activities of OAPS in 2013 and 2014

year	Number of cases	Number of clients	Number of consultations	Number of employees
2013	8,672	16,990	56,593	83
2014	8,871	17,906	52,048	84

Source: Annual report on performance of advisory and psychological services

Table 20 Activities of the offices of advisory and psychological services in 2013 and 2014

Issue	2013		2014	
	Number of cases	Number of consultations	Number of cases	Number of consultations
Family	2,284	10,786	2,630	11,621
Divorce and after-divorce	2,621	12,398	2,620	11,509
Partnership, marriage	956	4,959	1,000	4,999
Personality	692	3,724	697	3,624
Substitute family care	1,029	9,791	1,012	9,277
Other/Various	428	1,498	368	1,186
Drug or other addiction	212	1,157	187	910
Professional family	437	12,218	322	8,787
Crisis intervention	13	62	35	135
Total	8,672	56,593	8,871	52,048

Source: Annual report on performance of advisory and psychological services

Table 21 Home-care services provided by municipalities

	2013	2014
Number of persons, who were provided home-care services	11,792	12,152
Number of employees of home-care services	4,465	4,935
Current home-care services expenditure in €	25,622,549	28,184,927
Amount of income from payments for home-care services in €	4,842,567	5,105,442
Difference between home-care service expenditure and income from payments for home-care services in €	-20,779,982	-23,079,485

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 11-01

Table 22 Transport services provided by municipalities

year	Number of transport service clients	Current expenditure (in €)
2013	2,311	276,085
2014	2,887	243,884

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 11-01

Table 23 Number and capacity of social service facilities

Type of facility	Number as of 31.12. 2012	Capacity as of 31 December 2012					Number as of 31.12. 2013	Capacity as of 31 December 2013				
		Total	of which, care provided					Total	of which, care provided			
			all year round	weekly	daily	transiently			all year round	weekly	daily	transiently
Social service facilities in total	1,084	40,679	35,792	674	2,645	1,419	1,168	42,794	38,249	654	2,728	1,072
of which												
facility for the elderly	271	12,381	12,354	0	0	0	300	13,037	12,974	0	60	0
SSH for physically disabled adults	36	1,194	1,134	20	40	0	33	1,227	1,179	21	27	0
SSH for adults with multiple disabilities	253	12,814	12,048	197	522	12	278	13,838	13,093	207	538	0
SSH for adults with sensory disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSH for adults with mental and behavioural disorders	70	4,419	4,052	100	267	0	70	4,071	3,683	75	313	0
specialised facility	55	1,615	1,453	3	148	11	70	2,180	2,035	7	108	0
day-care centre	29	430	14	0	416	0	36	578	4	10	563	0
SSH for physically disabled children	4	63	1	23	39	0	3	46	2	23	21	0
SSH for children with physical disabilities, mental disorders and behavioural disorders	39	1,124	412	226	474	0	36	1,051	321	201	526	0
SSH for children with mental and behavioural disorders	6	119	44	31	44	0	5	196	121	27	48	0
temporary childcare facility	4	19	13	0	0	6	3	48	48	0	0	0
assisted living facility	38	379	379	0	0	0	48	466	466	0	0	0
emergency housing facility	47	1,091	1,091	0	0	0	44	1,032	1,032	0	0	0
shelter	72	1,667	899	0	74	653	76	1,651	1,255	0	37	349
rehabilitation centre	17	455	32	49	369	5	17	426	74	59	293	0
home-care service facility	97	1,918	1,377	25	83	407	99	1,888	1,430	24	74	360
night shelter	30	797	363	0	169	264	30	837	368	0	120	305
halfway house	16	194	126	0	0	61	20	222	164	0	0	58

Source: Selected data of SO SR - Social service facilities in SR; at the time of processing, the data for 2014 are not available

Table 24 Clients of social service facilities

Type of facility	Clients *		of whom			
			long term health-disabled		persons in retirement age	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
social service facilities in total	38,263	43,845	28,773	30,002	24,014	24,910
region of Bratislava	4,844	4,981	2,919	3,071	3,082	3,154
region of Trnava	4,591	4,846	3,579	3,772	2,893	3,275
region of Trenčín	4,585	4,808	3,390	3,693	3,376	3,521
region of Nitra	5,638	5,925	4,603	4,872	3,627	3,561
region of Žilina	4,516	4,918	3,557	3,714	2,885	3,076
region of Banská Bystrica	4,856	8,807	3,736	3,828	2,979	2,969
region of Prešov	4,829	5,093	3,795	3,889	2,672	2,729
region of Košice	4,404	4,467	3,194	3,163	2,500	2,625
of which						
facility for the elderly	12,077	12,237	6,877	6,680	11,658	11,667
SSH for physically disabled adults	1,090	1,069	1,090	1,069	906	764
SSH for adults with multiple disabilities	12,017	13,162	12,017	13,128	7,139	7,581
SSH for adults with sensory disabilities						
SSH for adults with mental and behavioural disorders	4,206	3,965	4,206	3,961	1,558	1,663
specialised facility	1,285	1,886	1,285	1,882	877	1,318
day-care centre	314	374	314	427	142	169
SSH for physically disabled children	36	18	36	18	0	0
SSH for children with physical disabilities, mental disorders and behavioural disorders	1,097	1,000	1,097	1,000	0	1
SSH for children with mental and behavioural disorders	111	187	111	187	0	0
temporary childcare facility	342	44	185	19	17	0
assisted living facility	998	415	7	230	17	25
emergency housing facility	20	875	0	7	0	16
shelter	1,485	1,499	83	86	186	159
rehabilitation centre	373	390	283	237	6	4
home-care service facility	1,689	1,738	1,151	1,066	1,478	1,515
night shelter	960	4,798	18	5	28	27
halfway house	163	188	13	0	2	1
TOTAL	38,263	43,845	28,773	30,002	24,014	24,910

Source: Selected data of SO SR - Social service facilities in SR;

*data classified by gender are not available for 2013, due to error rate

Table 25 Expenditure of social service facilities

Type of facility	Total expenditure (in €) in 2012	of which					Total expenditure (in €) in 2013	of which				
		current expenditure	wages and salaries	statutory social security contributions	acquisition of assets	for health-care		current expenditure	wages and salaries	statutory social security contributions	acquisition of assets	for health-care
TOTAL	372,685,815	131,432,438	162,115,017	55,268,460	17,235,080	405,423	312,759,344	115,420,432	133,605,118	46,189,742	12,690,080	390,805
facility for the elderly	98,960,013	39,239,647	38,383,474	12,997,630	6,577,824	35,618	101,692,880	40,656,901	39,337,508	13,622,967	7,207,059	172,822
SSH for physically disabled adults	10,907,995	4,199,490	4,824,499	1,650,411	147,060	83,644	9,139,244	3,702,209	3,892,613	1,307,516	231,927	2,395
SSH for adults with multiple disabilities	105,560,248	37,685,362	45,431,630	15,431,075	4,734,401	141,309	111,233,104	40,323,472	49,497,776	17,130,978	3,035,617	119,218
SSH for adults with mental and behavioural disorders	35,793,610	12,145,061	16,804,029	5,830,718	328,335	9,512	34,073,684	11,042,710	15,650,380	5,458,817	1,079,214	47,219
specialised facility	11,484,597	3,886,401	5,282,438	1,801,580	316,455	31,888	16,263,022	5,728,876	7,443,884	2,558,042	424,014	39,944
day-care centre	951,546	365,255	412,980	122,400	40,963	1,076	,	,	,	,	,	,
SSH for physically disabled children	989,602	442,984	387,783	135,395	19,091	0	178,872	121,189	40,740	12,970	0	0
SSH for children with physical disability, mental disorders and behavioural disorders	10,083,327	2,922,403	5,145,769	1,761,936	224,515	9,217	9,549,012	2,746,751	4,758,276	1,644,172	276,879	838
SSH for children with mental and behavioural disorders	588,476	167,119	309,416	108,324	0	0	927,823	233,236	455,303	159,151	75,300	0
temporary childcare facility	104,505	34,366	51,845	18,176	0	0	366,365	114,629	103,220	36,332	0	0
assisted living facility	2,287,962	883,728	907,811	302,988	185,826	347	2,380,654	920,511	1,068,509	365,070	20,549	590
emergency housing facility	2,636,563	1,123,731	1,070,631	352,813	62,307	748	4,153,836	1,206,028	1,190,117	408,947	31,037	201
shelter	4,029,682	1,788,136	1,556,257	493,427	100,257	569	4,033,696	1,721,279	1,651,013	557,821	68,932	713
rehabilitation centre	3,148,572	969,945	1,625,725	533,278	18,602	260	3,310,561	924,279	1,757,661	606,004	15,233	0
home-care service facility	15,470,871	4,897,706	5,767,215	1,953,677	2,740,329	8,555	13,424,494	5,088,117	5,948,347	2,049,193	184,636	6,215
night shelter	1,369,441	605,719	535,754	174,127	23,212	1,877	1,385,545	606,379	554,331	185,291	30,683	150
halfway house	562,105	295,727	201,169	64,837	0	220	563,186	256,244	214,004	72,163	9,000	500

Source: Selected data of SO SR – Social service facilities in SR

Table 26 Employees of social service facilities (total) in 2012 and 2013

Type of facility	Average registered number of employees recalculated (persons)	Average registered number of employees recalculated (persons)
	2012	2013
facility for the elderly	6,023	6,040
SSH for physically disabled adults	745	638
SSH for adults with multiple disabilities	7,100	7,536
SSH for adults with sensory disabilities	0	2,316
SSH for adults with mental and behavioural disorders	2,453	1,179
specialised facility	795	-
day-care centre	79	6
SSH for physically disabled children	62	698
SSH for children with physical disabilities, mental disorders and behavioural disorders	743	63
SSH for children with mental and behavioural disorders	43	16
temporary childcare facility	7	170
assisted living facility	134	170
emergency housing facility	169	8
shelter	279	282
rehabilitation centre	250	229
home-care service facility	896	919
night shelter	106	102
halfway house	33	37
TOTAL	19,917	20,409

Source: Selected data of SO SR – Social service facilities in SR

Table 27 Selected social service facilities established or founded by municipality or self-governing region, as of 31 December 2014

	Number of providers	Number of clients	Employees of providers (recalculated number)	Income of providers (in €)	Expenditure of providers (in €)
low-threshold day-care centre	8	216	9	17,240	61,903
childcare assistance and support of work and family life reconciliation	3	3	2	13,594	11,716
temporary childcare facility	1	2	2	26,783	26,225
low-threshold social services for children and family	14	2,209	45	126,213	242,699
accompanying and reading service	0	0	0	0	0
interpreting service	0	0	0	0	0
arranging interpreting service	0	0	0	0	0
arranging personal assistance	1	1	1	187	5,323
rental of aids	15	233	4	14,018	13,192
monitoring and signalling the need for assistance	7	62	8	13,001	24,072
crisis assistance using telecommunication technology	1	0	0	0	0
assistance in execution of custodian rights and obligations	16	47	2,060	197,604	219,081
day-care centre	218	40,707	7,050	2,288,720	2,269,116
integration centre	2	55	1	3,667	3,597
canteen	117	13,115	237	5,416,765	4,933,303
laundrette	21	2,281	22	64,928	105,082
personal hygiene centre	22	6,000	14	28,745	89,040

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 10- 01

Table 28 Number of persons enrolled in the waiting list for provision of care in selected facilities

Type of social service facility			Number of persons as of 31.12.2013	Number of persons as of 31.12.2014
Social services facilities	for children	with physical disabilities	0	0
		with mental and behavioural disorders	32	59
		with physical disabilities, mental disorders and behavioural disorders	87	69
	for adults	with physical disabilities	182	228
		with mental and behavioural disorders	642	721
		with sensory disabilities	15	15
		with multiple disabilities	1,384	1,421
Facilities for the elderly			1,707	1,717
Assisted living facilities			18	24
Rehabilitation centres			1	1
Specialised facilities			88	266
TOTAL for SR			4,156	4,521

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 10- 01

Table 29 Selected types of social services provided by private social service providers, as of 31 December 2014

	Number of providers		Number of clients		Employees of providers (recalculated number)	Income of providers (in €)	Expenditure of providers (in €)
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014
home-care service	92	99	1,738	4,074	3,013	8,872,013	7,618,733
low-threshold day-care centre	11	13	9,182	16,066	98	204,991	302,993
childcare assistance and support of work and family life reconciliation	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
temporary childcare facility	1	1	7	7	5	17,360	39,240
low-threshold day-care centre for children and family	15	14	6,107	2,317	118	631,607	520,590
transport service	23	34	4,515	7,819	64	258,617	310,872
accompanying and reading service	6	6	108	198	4	0	0
interpreting service	9	11	3,134	3,371	22	105,576	108,781
arranging interpreting service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
arranging personal assistance	6	7	557	553	50	237,417	235,393
rental of aids	19	29	697	1,292	20	60,395	44,954
monitoring and signalling the need for assistance	1	2	217	270	14	126,081	156,647
crisis assistance using telecommunication technology	4	4	1,526	62	12	19,914	19,864
assistance in execution of custodian rights and obligations	2	1	39	42	2	50	0
day-care centre	7	8	111	178	34	294,311	235,064
integration centre	6	3	317	2,633	25	35,244	103,738
canteen	18	17	7,618	6,608	50	504,083	561,456
laundrette	7	3	2,953	582	1	12,045	2,721
personal hygiene centre	5	4	4,161	10,809	33	36,879	126,597
basic social counselling	67	69	14,925	10,947	212	191,965	270,540
specialised social counselling	74	69	13,824	14,498	222	1,009,898	1,138,213
social rehabilitation	13	12	2,149	808	100	175,220	184,911
TOTAL	387	406	73,888	83,137	4,098	12,793,665	11,981,306

Source: report V(MPSVR SR) 7- 01

Table 30 Number of employees, wages and selected wage items in social service facilities, by aggregated occupation categories, 2014

Category of employees	Number of employees	of which women	Total amount of wages	Total wage	Functional wage	of which					Bonuses	Wage for overtime	Additional and other payments
						Basic wage	extra for management	personal extras	wage compensation	shifts			
						(persons)	(persons)	(€)	[€/ month]	[€/ month]			
TOTAL	15,500	13,428	93,739,452	609	459	378	6	65	5	5	35	3	41
Professional and administrative staff	1,249	1,021	11,832,669	882	682	494	40	146	1	0	75	0	17
Special-needs teachers	96	92	705,633	741	553	484	5	57	2	2	46	0	20
Assistant special-needs teachers	96	78	709,185	688	508	449	2	53	-	4	31	0	50
Employees ensuring healthcare provision	1,721	1,685	12,765,755	721	524	433	7	67	8	7	39	5	68
Auxiliary healthcare employees	1,125	1,037	6,547,208	560	402	343	0	41	9	9	27	3	68
Employees performing social agenda	218	198	1,510,703	711	555	447	11	92	2	3	39	1	26
Employees performing social work	1,268	1,112	8,717,599	657	515	430	5	73	5	2	37	1	20
Ergotherapists	217	185	1,385,624	616	491	411	1	71	5	1	30	1	13
Psychologists	30	30	191,503	693	563	458	7	92	5	-	32	-	1
Special pedagogues	36	32	291,583	775	602	521	9	62	1	3	34	0	25
Home-care workers	3,959	3,623	20,348,527	544	400	343	0	42	6	9	26	3	57
Craft and manual employees	2,681	1,954	13,449,776	495	385	322	0	54	5	2	28	2	21
Catering staff	1,465	1,330	7,826,013	538	405	340	2	56	1	6	30	3	40
Unspecified	1,339	1,051	7,457,675	639	488	389	7	84	4	4	35	7	33

Source: report PLATY (MPSVR SR) 1-02

Table 31 Gross social protection expenditure, 2012

Area	Social protection expenditure as % of GDP	Social protection expenditure in PPS per inhabitant	Social benefits by function in PPS per inhabitant (in %, EU28=100 %)					
			Old age, survivors	Sickness/health care	Disability	Family/children	Unemployment	Housing, social exclusion
EU28	29.5	7,558	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU15	30.4	8,477	111.2	112.6	111.2	112.5	115.4	115.0
EA18	30.4	8,474	111.4	111.4	106.3	111.9	127.9	97.0
BE	30.8	9,206	104.0	118.4	127.0	113.1	284.1	122.6
BG	17.4	2,202	31.8	25.9	31.8	39.7	19.5	13.0
CZ	20.8	4,460	64.0	63.5	56.9	42.0	37.2	44.1
DK	34.6	10,462	129.9	96.8	229.3	214.0	142.3	208.8
DE	29.5	9,715	111.4	146.5	138.1	183.7	100.2	97.2
EE	15.4	2,878	37.7	37.3	62.4	57.4	22.4	11.8
IE	32.5	9,687	61.0	208.6	71.4	176.2	274.8	89.1
GR	31.2	6,123	103.6	58.4	49.1	56.7	95.6	66.8
ES	25.9	6,027	80.2	72.2	79.2	56.5	213.1	32.2
FR	34.2	9,707	123.9	121.7	110.7	127.4	142.7	175.5
HR	21.2	3,250	36.0	51.3	100.1	44.2	18.1	4.0
IT	30.3	7,786	137.2	83.3	80.0	62.4	60.7	9.4
CY	23.1	5,323	81.3	52.8	33.5	65.6	90.6	171.2
LT	14.0	2,335	38.3	23.4	37.9	29.2	21.9	20.8
LV	16.5	3,105	41.1	37.5	53.4	45.5	20.6	53.5
LU	23.3	13,820	153.2	160.7	281.3	387.2	202.6	184.1
HU	21.8	3,880	59.3	42.1	53.5	83.3	25.9	29.8
MT	19.4	4,247	69.1	58.0	30.4	46.2	32.2	30.5
NL	33.3	10,698	119.5	168.7	138.5	62.2	145.7	303.9
AT	30.2	9,980	146.2	115.6	133.4	161.5	128.7	62.2
PL	18.1	3,367	58.6	36.5	51.3	27.6	13.9	13.9
PT	26.9	5,071	78.1	55.6	66.0	41.2	83.9	21.2
RO	15.6	2,103	33.5	25.6	32.3	31.4	6.0	10.4
SI	25.4	5,301	72.9	77.8	61.9	77.7	41.0	53.8
SK	18.4	3,732	47.5	51.2	60.4	63.4	37.4	38.1
FI	31.2	9,036	106.5	103.3	189.3	171.1	156.8	152.5
SE	30.5	9,598	120.2	111.7	226.9	174.9	99.6	141.0
UK	28.8	7,460	98.6	112.1	93.1	85.9	47.8	173.6
IC	25.2	7,496	57.9	117.4	224.6	142.4	104.1	201.4
NO	25.0	11,577	115.7	159.7	359.0	247.1	71.9	151.2
CH	27.5	10,188	133.4	123.8	170.8	96.5	79.9	111.3
RS	24.4	2,204	36.5	25.8	32.0	20.4	13.3	11.3
TR	13.8	1,893	32.9	26.5	12.2	9.7	6.0	10.1

Preliminary data: EU28, EU15, EA18, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK, CH; estimation LV

** including tax credit for child in function family/children*

Source: Eurostat ESSPROS

Table 32 Social protection receipts, 2012

Area	Receipts as % of GDP	Receipts in PPS per inhabitant	Structure of receipts (%)			
			Employers' social contributions	Social contributions paid by protected persons	General government contributions	Other receipts
EU28	30.4	7,807	35.3	19.9	41.1	3.8
EU15	31.5	8,773	35.0	19.8	41.7	3.6
EA18	31.2	8,703	37.1	22.1	37.8	3.0
BE	31.6	9,457	41.0	19.7	36.3	3.1
BG	18.6	2,357	28.9	18.2	51.1	1.8
CZ	20.8	4,470	49.3	24.0	25.3	1.5
DK	37.1	11,221	12.1	8.9	77.7	2.1
DE	31.8	10,503	33.9	29.8	34.6	1.8
EE	15.3	2,848	79.6	1.1	19.1	0.1
IE	29.3	8,726	21.1	6.7	69.4	2.9
GR	31.5	6,167	32.0	20.1	35.4	12.5
ES	24.9	5,808	43.7	12.4	43.0	0.9
FR	34.0	9,659	41.7	20.1	35.0	3.2
HR	22.2	3,416	27.7	33.5	35.9	2.9
IT	30.7	7,894	37.5	14.6	46.3	1.6
CY	24.5	5,653	23.0	17.3	51.3	8.3
LV	14.0	2,336	44.0	18.8	36.3	0.9
LT	14.8	2,784	51.0	16.6	31.4	1.0
LU	26.5	15,677	25.6	23.2	42.9	8.3
HU	21.4	3,802	37.7	22.7	36.9	2.7
MT	19.4	4,266	33.5	14.1	50.3	2.1
NL	35.7	11,488	32.3	35.1	24.2	8.5
AT	30.1	9,959	36.5	25.9	36.0	1.6
PL	17.5	3,252	44.7	19.4	16.4	19.5
PT	27.5	5,192	27.8	14.3	48.2	9.6
RO	15.9	2,135	34.2	14.1	50.7	1.0
SI	25.3	5,280	26.6	38.4	33.8	1.2
SK	20.1	4,062	40.8	18.8	37.6	2.9
FI	33.4	9,685	34.8	12.5	46.9	5.9
SE	32.2	10,161	36.2	9.6	52.2	2.1
UK	30.7	7,946	27.7	12.4	53.2	6.7
IC	28.1	8,365	37.3	7.0	54.7	1.0
NO	25.8	11,924	33.1	14.9	52.0	0.1
CH	31.9	11,816	30.0	35.2	24.4	10.4
RS	24.7	2,226	25.7	28.2	45.2	0.8
TR	15.3	2,105	27.5	26.2	40.0	6.4

Preliminary data – EU28, EU15, EA18, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK, CH; estimate LV
Source: Eurostat ESSPROS

Table 33 Pensions expenditure and pensions expenditure structure, 2012

Area	Total pensions expenditure			Pensions structure by category (%)						
	in € per inhabitant (at constant 2005 prices)	in PPS per inhabitant	as % of GDP	old-age pension	anticipated old-age pension	partial pension	disability pension	early retirement due to reduced work capacity	survivors' pension	early retirement due to labour market reasons
EU28	3,023.89	3,398.85	13.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU15	3,623.89	3,775.59	13.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA18	3,461.24	3,835.50	13.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	3,579.66	3,707.93	12.4	67.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	15.8	3.5
BG	338.93	1,073.00	8.5	75.9	11.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.0	0.0
CZ	1,065.93	2,112.76	9.9	78.0	3.5	:	11.0	0.1	7.4	0.0
DK	5,443.82	4,382.68	14.5	77.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	:
DE	3,706.27	4,062.78	12.3	70.6	5.0	0.0	1.4	6.4	16.1	0.5
EE	757.28	1,456.79	7.8	63.4	20.7	:	14.9	:	1.0	:
IE	2,612.94	2,174.58	7.3	77.2	1.2	:	14.9	0.0	6.7	:
GR	2,509.15	3,425.93	17.5	64.8	17.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	13.6	0.0
ES	2,248.20	2,792.43	12.0	61.4	7.3	:	11.6	:	19.6	0.2
FR	4,209.69	4,309.03	15.2	81.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.1	11.4	0.3
HR	892.30	1,648.81	10.7	43.4	9.8	0.0	28.4	0.0	18.4	0.0
IT	3,772.29	4,266.43	16.6	66.9	12.3	0.0	1.6	2.7	16.1	0.5
CY	1,626.60	2,181.61	9.5	81.9	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	14.1	0.0
LV	601.10	1,363.05	8.2	86.1	2.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
LT	605.16	1,444.23	7.7	78.1	3.2	:	13.7	:	4.9	0.0
LU	6,876.69	5,824.63	9.8	47.0	21.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	19.8	2.0
HU	784.49	1,700.09	9.6	80.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.6	0.0
MT	1,349.45	2,103.57	9.6	76.8	0.0	:	5.1	:	17.5	0.5
NL	4,303.30	4,301.29	13.4	73.4	3.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	9.1	0.0
AT	4,704.79	4,961.32	15.0	71.3	6.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	12.5	0.2
PL	924.69	2,066.16	11.1	63.2	12.0	:	8.7	0.2	15.5	0.3
PT	2,075.64	2,792.93	14.8	73.0	3.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	11.9	0.4
RO	484.82	1,183.65	8.8	81.9	0.2	1.7	5.0	4.6	6.5	0.0
SI	1,676.85	2,416.65	11.6	56.6	25.3	0.1	5.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
SK	708.93	1,707.71	8.4	71.2	3.4	0.0	12.5	0.0	10.8	2.1
FI	3,916.74	3,766.99	13.0	73.0	4.8	0.9	14.0	0.0	6.8	0.5
SE	4,240.36	3,749.28	11.9	78.3	5.8	:	12.1	:	3.8	0.0
UK	3,600.49	3,172.72	12.3	89.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
IC	3,787.77	2,762.22	9.3	58.7	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	6.4	0.0
NO	5,520.65	4,027.31	8.7	68.2	2.3	0.1	26.4	0.0	3.0	0.0
CH	5,564.90	4,536.34	12.3	71.3	3.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	11.0	0.0
RS	456.81	1,271.47	14.1	74.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.8	0.5
TR	-	1,109.84	8.1	78.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	18.8	0.0

*Preliminary data –: EU28, EU15, EA18, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK, CH; estimate LV
: phenomenon exists, figure is included in another item*

Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

Table 34 Number of pensioners by sex*, indices 2012/2011 and 2012/2006

Area	Number of pensioners*			Index 2012/2011	Index 2012/2006	Pension beneficiaries in population (%)
	total*(persons)	males (%)	females(%)			
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	2,211,374	42.0	58.0	99.2	97.3	30.4
CZ	2,924,016	40.7	59.3	99.8	106.8	27.8
DK	1,345,766	44.9	55.1	100.0	108.7	24.0
DE	23,588,092	44.3	55.7	100.1	101.5	28.8
EE	411,443	38.8	61.2	101.1	108.0	31.2
IE	857,376	50.2	49.8	103.4	127.6	18.7
GR	2,695,389	47.1	52.9	100.3	106.7	24.4
ES	9,114,531	50.8	49.2	101.3	109.4	19.5
FR	18,462,000	45.7	54.3	101.1	107.8	28.2
HR	1,217,692	45.8	54.2	100.4	:	28.6
IT	16,456,192	47.2	52.8	99.5	99.5	27.6
CY	127,678	52.7	47.3	102.6	122.3	14.7
LV	607,955	37.3	62.7	100.3	101.7	30.0
LT	947,503	37.8	62.2	99.3	102.8	31.9
LU	157,235	55.7	44.3	103.3	121.1	29.3
HU	2,209,481	37.5	62.5	82.1	:	22.3
MT	82,736	56.8	43.2	100.6	115.3	19.6
NL	3,401,500	45.4	54.6	102.3	109.0	20.3
AT	2,399,402	45.7	54.3	100.8	106.6	28.4
PL	9,648,027	41.5	58.5	99.3	95.6	25.0
PT	3,019,913	44.8	55.2	100.8	104.6	28.8
RO	5,453,097	41.8	58.2	98.3	94.3	27.2
SI	629,791	44.2	55.8	100.1	109.2	30.6
SK	1,372,021	39.9	60.1	101.5	108.3	25.4
FI	1,494,425	44.2	55.8	100.8	108.9	27.5
SE	2,557,103	45.7	54.3	100.9	104.2	26.8
UK	15,363,815	41.7	58.3	101.1	:	24.0
IC	60,263	43.8	56.2	103.8	:	18.7
NO	1,205,531	:	:	104	113.2	23.9
CH	2,898,200	43.8	56.2	102	112.0	36.1
RS	1,679,411	43.1	56.5	103.9	:	23.4
TR	11,529,069	:	:	104.5	129.2	15.2

Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

* Number of pensioners without double counting

Preliminary data for 2012: DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK, CH; estimate LV

Table 35 Taxes and social contributions paid from social benefits, 2011

Area	Social protection expenditure			Social benefits	
	Gross expenditure (% GDP)	Net expenditure (% GDP)	Net to gross expenditure ratio (%)	% benefits subject to taxation	% of benefits subject to social contributions
BE	29.00	26.81	92.45	59.06	39.57
BG	17.16	17.15	99.95	0.00	0.61
CZ	19.78	19.74	99.75	1.51	0.72
DK	32.79	27.58	84.13	55.5	55.44
DE	28.25	26.02	92.08	51.59	48.18
EE	15.89	15.58	98.03	62.83	0.44
IE	28.31	28.10	99.26	27.58	1.72
GR	28.85	27.45	95.14	58.59	2.69
ES	25.63	24.38	95.15	51.95	10.61
FR	31.92	30.23	94.70	60.00	36.13
HR	20.28	19.84	97.83	55.63	55.63
IT	28.43	25.13	88.42	65.83	1.15
CY	22.37	21.56	96.37	31.72	9.91
LV	14.81	14.39	97.16	61.53	1.96
LT	16.35	16.07	98.27	9.76	9.76
LU	22.16	20.34	91.82	55.71	56.44
HU	22.77	22.48	98.75	55.32	3.22
MT	18.53	18.20	98.18	55.78	0.00
NL	30.45	24.80	81.44	55.41	55.41
AT	28.99	26.05	89.86	53.21	54.02
PT	24.96	23.66	94.80	59.42	0.20
RO	16.11	15.94	98.96	56.22	0.00
SI	24.57	24.24	98.63	55.38	0.00
SK	17.71	17.64	99.6	2.58	1.51
FI	29.24	26.27	89.84	57.11	57.11
SE	29.05	25.68	88.4	49.48	0.00
UK	26.26	25.29	96.30	42.92	3.11
IC	24.75	22.14	89.46	52.49	13.2
NO	24.64	22.35	90.69	54.34	:

Source: Eurostat – ESSPROS

Table 36 National projects contracted in 2014

Code	Name	Recipient
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/01	Prognózy vývoja na trhu práce v SR (Development forecast of the labour market in Slovakia)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/02	Podpora rozvoja regionálnej zamestnanosti bez Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja (Supporting the development of regional employment except Bratislava self-governing region)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/03	Podpora vytvárania pracovných miest – 3 (Support of job creation – 3)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/04	Vybrané aktívne opatrenia na trhu práce v rámci SR bez BSK – 4 (Selected labour market measures in Slovakia except Bratislava self-governing region – 4)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/05	Zapojenie nezamestnaných do obnovy kultúrneho dedičstva – 2 (Involvement of unemployed in the restoration of cultural heritage – 2)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/1.1/06	Vybrané aktívne opatrenia na trhu práce v rámci SR bez BSK – 5 (Selected labour market measures in Slovakia except Bratislava self-governing region – 5)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
Priority axis 1		
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.1/01	Pilotná podpora zvyšovania efektivity poskytovania dávok a výkonu opatrení SPODaSK v rodinnom prostredí (Pilot support of increasing the efficiency of benefits and executions of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship measures in family environment)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.1/03	Prevenca a eliminácia násilia na ženách (Preventing and eliminating violence against women)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.1/04	Podpora zvyšovania profesionality výkonu a rozvoj ľudských zdrojov v oblasti výkonu a služieb sociálnej inklúzie pre štátnu správu a samosprávu – I (Supporting the increase of professionalism of performance and development of human resources in performance of social inclusion services for state and local government - I)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.1/05	Podpora eliminácie a prevencie násilia na ženách (Support of elimination and prevention of violence against women)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.2/01	Odborné vzdelávanie ako rozvoj odborných zručností a uplatnenia na trhu práce pre odsúdených vo výkone trestu odňatia slobody (Vocational training as skills and application development for the labour market, for prisoners serving a sentence of imprisonment)	General Directorate of Prison and Court Guard
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.2/02	PARALELA	Slovak Paralympic Committee

Code	Name	Recipient
OP ZaSI NP 2014/2.3/01	Rodina a práca (Family and work)	Employment and Social Inclusion Implementation Agency
Priority axis 2		
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.1/01	Prognóza vývoja na trhu práce v BSK (Development forecast of the labour market in Bratislava self-governing region)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.1/02	Podpora vytvárania pracovných miest pre UoZ do 29 rokov v BSK (Support of job creation for registered jobseekers up to 29 years in Bratislava self-governing region)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.2/02	Pilotná podpora zvyšovania efektivity poskytovania dávok a výkonu opatrení SPODaSK v rodinnom prostredí v BSK (Pilot support of increasing the efficiency of benefits and executions of social-legal protection of children and social guardianship measures in family environment in Bratislava self-governing region)	Central Office of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.2/03	Prevenčia a eliminácia násilia na ženách (Preventing and eliminating violence against women)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.2/04	Podpora zvyšovania profesionality výkonu a rozvoj ľudských zdrojov v oblasti výkonu a služieb sociálnej inklúzie pre štátnu správu a samosprávu – I (Supporting the increase of professionalism of performance and development of human resources in performance of social inclusion services for state and local government - I)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.2/05	Podpora eliminácie a prevencie násilia na ženách (Support of elimination and prevention of violence against women)	Institute for Labour and Family Research
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/01	Budovanie kapacít analytických pracovníkov (Building capacities of analytical staff)	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/02	Zvýšenie kvality výkonu zamestnancov štátnej správy v oblasti agendy EÚ - príprava na predsedníctvo SR v Rade EÚ (Improving the quality of performance of civil servants on the EU agenda - preparation for Slovak presidency in the EU Council)	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/03	Zvyšovanie profesionality a špecializácie zamestnancov Najvyššieho kontrolného úradu (Increasing professionalism and specialization of the staff of the Supreme Audit Office)	Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/04	Zvyšovanie transparentnosti neziskového sektora a kvality služieb poskytovaných neziskovými organizáciami cez mechanizmus akreditácie MNO (Enhancing the transparency of non-profit sector and the quality of services provided by non-profit organizations through the mechanism of accreditation of NGOs)	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Správa o sociálnej situácii obyvateľstva SR za rok 2014
Príloha ku kapitole 3

Code	Name	Recipient
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/04	Zvyšovanie transparentnosti neziskového sektora a kvality služieb poskytovaných neziskovými organizáciami cez mechanizmus akreditácie MNO (Enhancing the transparency of non-profit sector and the quality of services provided by non-profit organizations through the mechanism of accreditation of NGOs)	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/3.3/05	Budovanie kapacít a zlepšenie efektivity verejnej správy (Capacity building and improving the efficiency of public administration)	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
Priority axis 3		
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/01	Budovanie kapacít analytických pracovníkov (Building capacities of analytical staff)	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/02	Zvýšenie kvality výkonu zamestnancov štátnej správy v oblasti agendy EÚ – príprava na predsedníctvo SR v Rade EÚ (Improving the quality of performance of civil servants on the EU agenda - preparation for Slovak presidency in the EU Council)	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/03	Budovanie odborných kapacít Ústavného súdu Slovenskej republiky (Building the professional capacities of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic)	Chancellery of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/04	Zvyšovanie profesionality a špecializácie zamestnancov Najvyššieho kontrolného úradu (Increasing professionalism and specialization of the staff of the Supreme Audit Office)	Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/05	Zvyšovanie transparentnosti neziskového sektora a kvality služieb poskytovaných neziskovými organizáciami cez mechanizmus akreditácie MNO (Enhancing the transparency of non-profit sector and the quality of services provided by non-profit organizations through the mechanism of accreditation of NGOs)	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/06	Rozvoj ľudských zdrojov väzenského personálu (Human resources development of the prison staff)	General Directorate of Prison and Court Guard
OP ZaSI NP 2014/4.1/07	Budovanie kapacít a zlepšenie efektivity verejnej správy (Capacity building and improving the efficiency of public administration)	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
Priority axis 4		
OP ZaSI NP 2013/3.3/01	Vzdelávanie zamestnancov rezortu MPSVR SR (Education of MoLSAF employees)	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
OP ZaSI NP 2013/4.1/01	Vzdelávanie zamestnancov rezortu MPSVR SR (Education of MoLSAF employees)	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Source: Managing Authority, ITMS

Table 37 Spending in budget chapter 22 – MoLSAF, by programme budgeting

Code of programme	Name of programme	Approved budget	Adjusted budget	Actual spending as of 31.12.2014	%
07C	Social inclusion	1,886,874,142	1,779,893,842	1,776,168,127	99.8
07C01	Material need assistance	300,162,571	271,462,794	269,985,212	99.5
07C0101	– Material need allowance	272,640,000	246,702,234	245,903,547	99.7
07C0102	– Subsidy for the special recipient	167,800	179,779	176,743	98.3
07C0103	– Subsidy for support of eating habits	14,485,300	12,513,714	11,888,398	95.0
07C0104	– Subsidy to support school performance	2,784,000	2,663,903	2,640,447	99.1
07C0106	– Substitute child maintenance	10,085,471	9,403,164	9,376,077	99.7
07C02	Support of families	1,006,846,622	955,855,772	955,548,567	100.0
07C0201	– Child allowance	321,087,282	319,073,171	319,006,214	100.0
07C0202	– Parental allowance	361,040,898	356,135,899	356,000,893	100.0
07C0206	– Other benefits to support family	51,585,932	46,112,507	46,045,478	99.9
07C020A	– State paid social contributions for persons caring for a child	269,909,094	232,909,094	232,909,094	100.0
07C020B	– Childcare allowance	3,223,416	1,625,101	1,586,888	97.6
07C03	Compensation of social consequences of severe health disability	246,012,289	236,374,437	236,185,232	99.9
07C04	Initiatives in the area of social inclusion	3,892,790	3,699,484	3,672,332	99.3
07C040A	– Other initiatives	2,909,702	2,756,449	2,729,342	99.0
07C040C	– Increasing employability through the Social Development Fund	983,088	913,035	912,990	100.0
07C040G	– Providing evaluation and implementation of horizontal priority Equal Opportunities – MTCRD SR	0	30,000	30,000	100.0
07C05	Caring for vulnerable children	82,713,485	83,245,924	83,459,464	100.3
07C0501	– Substitute family care	15,566,096	13,647,696	13,593,769	99.6
07C0502	– Institutional care in state children's homes	57,047,389	58,700,685	58,988,080	100.5
07C0503	– Institutional care in private facilities	9,000,000	9,909,270	9,898,835	99.9
07C0504	– Prevention and remediation (NGO)	1,100,000	988,273	978,780	99.0
07C06	Unsystematic social insurance benefits	52,088,695	52,088,695	52,088,695	100.0
07C07	Christmas allowance for pensioners	65,000,000	81,300,000	81,300,000	100.0
07C08	Support of social inclusion	57,700,930	24,276,976	24,276,976	100.0

Správa o sociálnej situácii obyvateľstva SR za rok 2014
Príloha ku kapitole 3

Code of programme	Name of programme	Approved budget	Adjusted budget	Actual spending as of 31.12.2014	%
07C0801	– Support of social inclusion of people in danger of social exclusion or socially excluded through development of care services with special regard to marginalized Roma communities – measure 2.1	21,823,461	18,217,981	18,217,981	100.0
07C0802	– Support of equal opportunities in access to the labour market and support of integration of disadvantaged groups to the labour market with special regard to marginalized communities – measure 2.2	18,461,697	2,946,807	2,946,807	100.0
07C0803	– Promoting the reconciliation of work and family life – measure 2.3	17,415,772	3,112,188	3,112,188	100.0
07C0A	Support of social services	72,456,760	71,589,760	69,651,649	97.3
07E	Creation and implementation of policies	145,888,125	161,434,325	161,863,604	100.3
07E03	Management, conceptual and research activities	18,823,071	18,469,984	18,889,948	102.3
07E0301	– Apparatus of the Ministry	18,823,071	18,469,984	18,889,948	102.3
07E04	Execution of state administration in social affairs, family, work and employment	127,065,054	142,964,341	142,973,656	100.0
07E0401	– Specialized state administration	116,935,848	131,757,705	131,763,587	100.0
07E0402	– Other state administration	10,129,206	11,206,636	11,210,069	100.0
	Interministerial programs and subprograms, in which the chapter participates or coordinates				
06G	Human resources	77,380,964	154,219,500	154,446,312	100.1
06G04	Active labour market policies and increasing employment – MoLSAF	16,039,363	46,171,890	46,399,160	100.5
06G0404	– National programs for development of ALMP and increasing employment	12,133,442	42,943,194	43,335,332	100.9
06G040I	– Increasing employment through Social Implementation Agency	1,068,742	391,517	391,517	100.0
06G040J	– Individual state aid	2,837,179	2,837,179	2,672,311	94.2
06G15	Supporting employment growth	40,389,635	97,300,653	97,300,195	100.0
06G1501	– Supporting programs to encourage employment and solve unemployment and long-term unemployment – measure 1.1	35,925,712	96,423,425	96,422,967	100.0
06G1502	– Support of creation and retention of jobs through increasing adaptability of workers, enterprises and business support – measure 1.2	4,463,923	877,228	877,228	100.0
06G16	Support of employment, social inclusion and capacity building in BSK	2,369,192	2,080,822	2,080,822	100.0
06G1601	– Supporting employment growth and improving employability with special regard to knowledge-based society – measure 3.1	118,018	269,625	269,625	100.0
06G1602	– Supporting social inclusion, gender equality and reconciliation of work and family life in BSK – measure 3.2	1,485,952	1,466,014	1,466,014	100.0

*Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 3*

Code of programme	Name of programme	Approved budget	Adjusted budget	Actual spending as of 31.12.2014	%
06G1603	– Capacity building and quality improvement of public administration in BSK – measure 3.3	765,222	345,183	345,183	100.0
06G17	Capacity building and quality improvement of public administration	11,131,337	3,030,033	3,030,033	100.0
06G1701	– Improving the quality of services provided to public administration and non-profit organisations – measure. 4.1	10,616,308	3,030,033	3,030,033	100.0
06G1702	– Introduction of quality management systems in public administration and for NGOs in the field of employment and social policy – measure 4.2	515,029	0	0	0.0
06G18	Technical assistance	7,451,437	5,636,102	5,636,102	100.0
06G1801	– Technical assistance – measure 5.1	7,451,437	5,636,102	5,636,102	100.0
	Subprograms, the chapter deals with as a participant of a interministerial program				
06H09	Economic mobilisation – MoLSAF (responsible ME SR)	45,189	26,856	24,856	92.6
09706	Contribution of SR to international organisations – MoLSAF (responsible MFEA SR)	440,367	555,618	555,618	100.0
0A909	Electronisation of public administration and development of electronic services at the central level ME SR – MoLSAF	0	4,485,885	4,485,885	100.0
0AR05	MoLSAF – Drug policy (responsible Government Office of the Slovak Republic)	50,000	58,500	58,500	100.0
0D40A	SK PRES 2016 – MoLSAF	0	50,238	45,672	90.9
	Total expenditure for chapter 22	2,110,678,787	2,100,724,764	2,097,648,574	99.9

Source: MoLSAF, Draft of state final account

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 4

Table 1 List of selected indicators of social inclusion (2012 - 2013)

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Primary indicators									
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (entire population)	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 0 – 5 years)	21.4	23.0	19.2	17.6	18.6	16.5	-3.8	-4.4	-2.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 6 – 11 years)	20.2	18.7	21.8	22.4	21.0	24.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 12 – 17 years)	23.7	23.6	23.8	20.7	20.8	20.7	-3.0	-2.8	-3.1
At-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 0 – 17 years)	21.9	21.9	22.0	20.3	20.2	20.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.5
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (aged 18 – 24 years)	14.4	13.0	16.0	15.1	15.7	14.5	0.7	2.7	-1.5
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (aged 25 – 54 years)	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.5	12.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (aged 55 – 64 years)	10.2	9.7	10.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	-0.5	0.0	-1.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (aged 18 – 64 years)	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (aged 65+ years)	7.8	5.9	9.0	6.0	3.3	7.6	-1.8	-2.6	-1.4
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – single person household (€)	4,156			4,042			-114		
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – single person household (PPS)	5,879			5,743			-136		
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – household with 2 adults and 2 children (€)	8,728			8,749			21		
At-risk-of-poverty threshold – household with 2 adults and 2 children (PPS)	12,346			12,060			-286		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (entire population)	8.6	8.5	8.7	7.1	6.7	7.4	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 0 – 17 years)	16.3	15.1	17.5	11.0	11.3	10.5	-5.3	-3.8	-7.0
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 18 – 64 years)	8.2	8.3	8.0	6.9	6.5	7.3	-1.3	-1.8	-0.7
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (aged 65+ years)	2.5	0.5	3.8	4.3	1.8	5.8	1.8	1.3	2.0
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (entire population)	20.5	20.5	20.6	24.1	25.5	23.0	3.6	5.0	2.4
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 0 – 5 years)	25.2	23.5	26.9u	29.8	25.5	29.8u	4.6	2.0	2.9
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 6 – 11 years)	28.9	28.9	29.8	29.9	31.9	22.2	1.0	3.0	-7.6
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 12 – 17 years)	21.2	21.2	21.2	29.9	29.8	31.7	8.7	8.6	10.5
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 0 – 17 years)	24.0	23.3	25.2	28.9	29.8	29.8	4.9	6.5	4.6
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 18 – 64 years)	21.2	21.2	21.4	24.4	24.9	24.1	3.2	3.7	2.7
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (aged 65+ years)	12.4	10.4u	14.1	7.9	5.6u	9.3	-4.5	-4.8	-4.8
Long-term unemployment rate	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 0 – 59 years)	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 0 – 5 years)	7.0	7.6	6.2	7.7	7.6	7.9	0.7	0.0	1.7
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 6 – 11 years)	6.2	6.5	5.9	7.7	6.8	8.8	1.5	0.3	2.9

Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 4

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 12 – 17 years)	8.1	9.3	6.7	9.6	9.2	10.2	1.5	-0.1	3.5
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 0 – 17 years)	7.2	7.9	6.3	8.4	8.0	9.0	1.2	0.1	2.7
Population living in households with very low work intensity (aged 18 – 59 years)	7.2	6.8	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.1	0.1	0.1	-1.6
Children living in jobless households (aged 0 – 17 years)	9.9			10.4			0.5		
Population living in jobless households (aged 18 – 59 years)	8.4b	7.9b	8.8b	8.6	8.5	8.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
Early school leavers not in education or training	5.3	6.0	4.6	6.4	6.7	6.1	1.1	0.7	1.5
Material deprivation rate (entire population)	22.7	21.5	23.9	23.4	22.5	24.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Material deprivation rate (aged 0 – 5 years)	22.7	22.2	23.3	21.1	20.0	22.5	-1.6	-2.2	-0.8
Material deprivation rate (aged 6 – 11 years)	21.9	21.2	22.6	26.1	27.2	24.6	4.2	6.0	2.0
Material deprivation rate (aged 12 – 17 years)	26.3	26.1	26.5	28.7	28.8	28.5	2.4	2.7	2.0
Material deprivation rate (aged 0 – 17 years)	23.9	23.4	24.4	25.5	25.6	25.4	1.6	2.2	1.0
Material deprivation rate (aged 18 – 64 years)	21.5	20.8	22.3	22.2	21.5	22.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Material deprivation rate (aged 65+ years)	27.4	23.0	30.1	26.5	22.7	28.8	-0.9	-0.3	-1.3
Secondary indicators									
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type:									
one adult aged <65 years	24.1			21.3			-2.8		
one adult aged 65 + years	14.7			10.0			-4.7		
one adult	19.3	23.5	17.5	15,5	19,6	14,0	-3,8	-3,9	-3,5
two adults household, at least one aged 65 + years	4.6			3.8			-0.8		
two adults, both aged <65 years	9.1			8.8			-0.3		
single parent with at least one child	27.5			30.1			2.6		
two adults with one dependent child	12.4			10.0			-2.4		
two adults with two dependent children	14.3			13.2			-1.1		
two adults with 3+ dependent children	35.1			29.9			-5.2		
three or more adults with dependent children	13.3			14.9			1.6		
households with dependent children	16.5			16.3			-0.2		
households without dependent children	9.0			7.5			-1.5		
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of households									
households without children – low work intensity (0,2 – 0,45)	29.9			28.9			-1.0		
households without children – medium work intensity (0,45 – 0,55)	7.9			4.1			-3.8		

Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 4

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
households without children – high work intensity (0,55 – 0,85)		2.6			1.5			-1.1	
households without children – very high work intensity (0,85 – 1)		1.6			1.9			0.3	
households with children – low work intensity (0,2 – 0,45)		37.6			38.3			0.7	
households with children – medium work intensity (0,45 – 0,55)		24.8			19.4			-5.4	
households with children – high work intensity (0,55 – 0,85)		8.8			10.2			1.4	
households with children – very high work intensity (0,85 – 1)		4.5			3.4			-1.1	
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status (aged 18+ years)									
unemployed	44.6	45.9	43.2	43.8	48.5	39.0	-0.8	2.6	-4.2
at work	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
retired	7.7	5.8	8.8	6.6	4.4	7.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0
other inactive persons	17.9	15.0	20.3	17.4	16.0	18.4	-0.5	1.0	-1.9
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status									
owner or accommodation provided free	12.4	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.7	11.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5
rent	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold – 40 % national median equivalised disposable income (NMEDI)	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold – 50 % NMEDI	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.6	0.0	0.2	-0.3
Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold – 70 % NMEDI	20.4	19.6	21.2	19.2	18.6	19.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4
Population with low education level (aged 25 – 39 years)	77.6	39.2	38.4	77.4	37.1	40.4	-0.2	-2.1	2.0
Population with low education level (aged 40 – 59 years)	132.1	48.2	83.6	128.6	49.3	79.2	-3.5	1.1	-4.4
Population with low education level (aged 55 – 64 years)	101.6	31.3	70.4	104.7	33.8	70.9	3.1	2.5	0.5
Population with low education level (aged 25 – 64 years)	261.2	102.8	158.5	257.2	101.0	156.5	-4.0	-1.8	-2.0
Depth of material deprivation	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Housing cost overburden rate (entire population)	8.4	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.9	8.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.3
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 0 – 5 years)	13.1	12.9	13.5	12.9	13.9	11.5	-0.2	1.0	-2.0
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 6 – 11 years)	11.3	9.6	13.1	13.0	12.3	13.8	1.7	2.7	0.7
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 12 – 17 years)	8.9	8.2	9.7	7.7	8.2	7.2	-1.2	0.0	-2.5
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 0 – 17 years)	10.9	10.0	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.6	0.1	1.3	-1.2
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 18 – 24 years)	6.9	6.4	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.3	0.6	0.3	-1.3
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 25 – 29 years)	4.5	3.7	5.6	4.9	3.1	6.9	0.4	-0.6	1.3
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 18 – 64 years)	7.4	6.9	7.9	7.7	7.1	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 4

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Housing cost overburden rate (aged 65+ years)	10.3	7.5	12.0	8.1	6.1	9.3	-2.2	-1.4	-2.7
Housing cost overburden rate – poor	36.4	33.7	38.8	36.2	34.9	37.4	-0.2	1.2	-1.4
Housing cost overburden rate – not poor	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
Housing cost overburden rate (I. quintile)	27.0	:	:	27.4	:	:	0.4	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate (II. quintile)	8.0	:	:	6.2	:	:	-1.8	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate (III. quintile)	3.6	:	:	4.8	:	:	1.2	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate (IV. quintile)	2.3	:	:	2.4	:	:	0.1	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate (V. quintile)	0.9	:	:	1.0	:	:	0.1	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate by accommodation tenure status									
owner, with a mortgage or housing loans	24.8	:	:	26.5	:	:	1.7	:	:
owner, without a mortgage nor housing loans	5.7	:	:	5.7	:	:	0.0	:	:
tenant, lease at market price	15.1	:	:	12.9	:	:	-2.2	:	:
tenant, lease at a reduced price or for free	8.7	:	:	11.9	:	:	3.2	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate by degree of urbanisation									
densely populated area	7.7(b)	:	:	8.2	:	:	0.5	:	:
moderately populated area	7.8(b)	:	:	7.3	:	:	-0.5	:	:
sparsely populated area	9.1(b)	:	:	9.1	:	:	0.0	:	:
Housing cost overburden rate by household type									
one adult aged <65 years	24.5	:	:	26.0	:	:	1.5	:	:
one adult aged 65 + years	21.1	:	:	18.4	:	:	-2.7	:	:
one adult	22.8	23.5	22.5	22.1	26.8	20.4	-0.7	3.3	-2.1
two adults household, at least one aged 65 + years	6.4	:	:	4.8	:	:	-1.6	:	:
two adults, both aged <65 years	8.5	:	:	10.4	:	:	1.9	:	:
single parent with at least one child	15.7	:	:	19.7	:	:	4.0	:	:
two adults with one dependent child	10.8	:	:	12.2	:	:	1.4	:	:
two adults with two dependent children	10.9	:	:	11.3	:	:	0.4	:	:
two adults with 3+ dependent children	14.8	:	:	10.3	:	:	-4.5	:	:
three or more adults with dependent children	3.1	:	:	4.1	:	:	1.0	:	:
households with dependent children	8.5	:	:	8.8	:	:	0.3	:	:
households without dependent children	8.2	:	:	7.7	:	:	-0.5	:	:
Overcrowding rate (entire population)	38.4	38.5	38.2	39.8	40.3	39.2	1.4	1.8	1.0

Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 4

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Overcrowding rate (aged 0 – 5 years)	42.9	42.1	44.1	44.0	43.2	45.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
Overcrowding rate (aged 6 – 11 years)	43.0	42.0	44.1	46.4	48.9	43.4	3.4	6.9	-0.7
Overcrowding rate (aged 12 – 17 years)	59.7	58.2	61.4	60.1	58.4	62.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Overcrowding rate (aged 0 – 17 years)	49.6	48.4	51.1	50.8	50.7	50.9	1.2	2.3	-0.2
Overcrowding rate (aged 18 – 64 years)	40.3	40.2	40.4	41.5	41.8	41.2	1.2	1.6	0.8
Overcrowding rate (aged 65+ years)	15.1	10.8	17.7	15.5	9.5	19.2	0.4	-1.3	1.5
Overcrowding rate – under poverty threshold	51.4	53.8	51.0	55.7	57.2	54.4	4.3	3.4	3.4
Overcrowding rate – over poverty threshold	36.2	36.2	36.3	37.4	37.8	37.0	1.2	1.6	0.7
Overcrowding rate by accommodation tenure status									
owner, with a mortgage or housing loans	30.5	:	:	32.3	:	:	1.8	:	:
owner, without a mortgage nor housing loans	36.5	:	:	37.6	:	:	1.1	:	:
tenant, lease at market price	63.0	:	:	65.5	:	:	2.5	:	:
tenant, lease at a reduced price or for free	57.1	:	:	65.7	:	:	8.6	:	:
Overcrowding rate by degree of urbanisation									
densely populated area	44.6(b)	:	:	47.5	:	:	2.9	:	:
moderately populated area	37.2(b)	:	:	39.6	:	:	2.4	:	:
sparsely populated area	35.8(b)	:	:	35.9	:	:	0.1	:	:
Overcrowding rate by household type									
one adult aged <65 years	24.7	:	:	24.1	:	:	-0.6	:	:
one adult aged 65 + years	12.0	:	:	13.5	:	:	1.5	:	:
one adult	18.3	19.8	17.6	18.6	19.9	18.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
two adults household, at least one aged 65 + years	6.9	:	:	8.5	:	:	1.6	:	:
two adults, both aged <65 years	11.8	:	:	12.3	:	:	0.5	:	:
single parent with at least one child	55.4	:	:	55.4	:	:	0.0	:	:
two adults with one dependent child	28.3	:	:	29.2	:	:	0.9	:	:
two adults with two dependent children	42.6	:	:	42.3	:	:	-0.3	:	:
two adults with 3+ dependent children	67.6	:	:	68.7	:	:	1.1	:	:
three or more adults with dependent children	59.8	:	:	60.9	:	:	1.1	:	:
households with dependent children	50.3	:	:	51.8	:	:	1.5	:	:
households without dependent children	22.6	:	:	21.5	:	:	-1.1	:	:

Report on the Social Situation of the Population of SR for 2014
Annex to Chapter 4

Indicator	2012			2013			difference		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Context indicators									
Inequality of income distribution – S80/S20 – income quintile share ratio	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Inequality of income distribution – Gini coefficient	25.3	:	:	24.2	:	:	-1.1	:	:
Life expectancy									
Life expectancy at birth	76.3	72.5	79.9	76.6	72.9	80.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Life expectancy at age of 65 years	16.8	14.6	18.5	17.0	14.7	18.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at fixed moment in time									
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in time (2005) – entire population	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in time (2005) aged 0 – 17 years	4.2	4.6	3.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in time (2005) aged 18 – 64 years	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored in time (2005) aged 65+ years	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, except old-age and survivors' benefits	20.0	20.2	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, including old-age and survivors' benefits	37.9	35.0	40.5	38.0	35.1	40.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
In-work poverty (aged 18+ years)	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
Unemployment trap	44.32	:	:	44.26	:	:	-0.1	:	:
Housing deprivation rate by items									
dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor	8.8	8.8	8.9	7.5	7.2	7.9	-1.3	-1.6	-1.0
dwelling having neither a bath, nor a shower	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
dwelling not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
considering their dwelling as too dark	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Housing deprivation by number of items									
1 item	8.6	8.3	8.9	6.8	6.3	7.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.6
2 items	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
3 items	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
4 items	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0(n)	0.0(n)	0.0(n)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Source: Eurostat

Explanatory notes: u - small reliability, b - break in time series, n - not significant, : - not available

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 5

Table 1 Selected indicators in the context of Europe 2020 strategy in the EU28 countries for the last year available – macroeconomic environment

	eu28	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	hr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk
GDP per capita in PPS	100	119	45	82	124	122	73	130	73	94	107	61	99	89	64	73	257	66	86	131	128	67	79	55	82	75	113	127	109
Real GDP growth (%)	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	4.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-2.3	2.4	2.9	:	3.6	3.5	0.9	0.3	3.4	0.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	-0.1	2.1	2.8
Real GDP growth – 2015 forecast	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.6	0.5	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	-0.5	2.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.6	1.6	0.8	3.3	1.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	0.3	2.5	2.6
Employment growth (%)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	-1.9	-1.3	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.2	-0.3	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	-0.3	1.4	2.3
Harmonised index of consumer prices	0.6	0.5	-1.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.2	1.5
General government balance (%GDP)	-2.9	-3.2	-2.8	-2.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	-4.1	-3.5	-5.8	-4.0	-5.7	-3.0	-8.8	-1.4	-0.7	0.6	-2.6	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-3.2	-4.5	-1.5	-4.9	-2.9	-3.2	-1.9	-5.7
Public debt (%GDP)	86.8	106.5	27.6	42.6	45.2	74.7	10.6	109.7	177.1	97.7	95	85	132.1	107.5	40	40.9	23.6	76.9	68	68.8	84.5	50.1	130.2	39.8	80.9	53.6	59.3	43.9	89.4

Source: Eurostat

Table 2 Selected indicators in the context of Europe 2020 strategy in the EU28 countries for the last year available – smart and inclusive growth

	eu28	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	hr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk	
Employment rate, aged 20 – 64 years (1)	total	69.2	67.3	65.1	73.5	75.9	77.7	74.3	67.0	53.3	59.9	69.8	59.2	59.9	67.6	70.7	71.8	72.1	66.7	66.3	76.1	74.2	66.5	67.6	65.7	67.8	65.9	73.1	80.0	76.2
	females	63.5	62.9	62.0	64.7	72.2	73.1	70.6	61.2	44.3	54.8	66.2	54.2	50.3	63.9	68.5	70.6	65.5	60.2	51.9	70.7	70.1	59.4	64.2	57.3	63.6	58.6	72.1	77.6	70.6
	males	75.0	71.6	68.1	82.2	79.5	82.3	78.3	73.0	62.6	65.0	73.6	64.2	69.7	71.6	73.1	73.1	78.4	73.5	80.3	81.4	78.3	73.6	71.3	74.0	71.6	73.2	74.0	82.2	81.9
Employment rate, aged 55 – 64 years (2)	total	51.8	42.7	50.0	54.0	63.2	65.6	64.0	53.0	34.0	44.3	47.1	36.3	46.2	46.9	56.4	56.2	42.5	41.7	37.7	60.8	45.1	42.5	47.8	43.1	35.4	44.8	59.1	74.0	61.0
	females	45.2	37.0	46.0	43.8	57.6	60.0	63.1	44.7	25.0	37.8	45.4	27.3	36.6	36.9	56.4	54.3	35.0	35.2	19.8	50.8	36.4	32.9	42.1	34.2	29.0	37.2	61.4	71.5	54.4
	males	58.9	48.4	54.5	64.8	68.9	71.4	65.1	61.4	44.0	51.2	48.9	45.8	56.5	57.1	56.3	58.8	49.8	49.6	55.7	70.7	54.3	53.1	54.3	53.2	41.8	53.1	56.8	76.5	67.8
Lifelong learning rate (aged 25 – 64 years) (3)	total	10.7	7.1	1.8	9.3	31.7	7.9	11.5	6.7	3.0	9.8	18.6	2.5	8.0	6.9	5.5	5.0	14.0	3.2	7.1	17.8	14.2	4.0	9.6	1.5	11.9	3.0	25.1	28.9	15.8
	females	11.6	7.6	2.0	9.6	37.5	7.8	13.7	7.3	2.8	10.5	21.0	2.6	8.3	7.3	6.2	5.4	14.5	3.5	7.5	18.2	15.3	4.3	9.9	1.3	13.6	3.1	28.8	36.0	17.4
	males	9.8	6.7	1.6	9.1	26.0	8.0	9.2	6.0	3.1	9.2	16.1	2.4	7.7	6.3	4.8	4.5	13.4	2.9	6.8	17.4	13.2	3.6	9.3	1.6	10.4	2.8	21.6	22.1	14.2
Unemployment rate (4)	total	10.2	8.5	11.4	6.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	11.3	26.5	24.5	10.3	17.3	12.7	16.1	10.8	10.7	5.9	7.7	5.9	7.4	5.6	9.0	14.1	6.8	9.7	13.2	8.7	7.9	6.1
	females	10.3	7.9	10.4	7.4	6.8	4.6	6.8	9.4	30.2	25.4	10.1	18.3	13.8	15.1	9.8	9.2	6.0	7.9	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.6	14.5	6.1	10.6	13.6	8.0	7.7	5.8
	males	10.1	9.0	12.3	5.1	6.4	5.3	7.9	12.9	23.7	23.6	10.5	16.5	11.9	17.1	11.8	12.2	5.9	7.6	6.2	7.2	5.9	8.5	13.8	7.3	9.0	12.8	9.3	8.2	6.4
Youth unemployment rate (aged 15 – 24 years) (5)	total	22.2	23.2	23.8	15.9	12.6	7.7	15.0	23.9	52.4	53.2	24.1	45.5	42.7	35.9	19.6	19.3	21.2	20.4	11.8	12.7	10.3	23.9	34.7	24.0	20.2	29.7	20.5	22.9	16.9
	females	21.4	22.3	23.7	17.1	11.5	7.1	10.0	20.9	58.1	52.9	23.0	46.4	44.7	34.6	20.0	18.7	17.0	20.9	9.6	13.1	9.9	25.5	35.5	24.7	21.3	30.1	18.4	21.5	14.8
	males	22.8	24.0	23.8	15.0	13.7	8.3	19.3	26.6	47.4	53.4	25.0	44.9	41.3	37.4	19.4	19.6	24.3	20.0	13.8	12.4	10.6	22.7	33.9	23.6	19.4	29.5	22.8	24.3	18.9
Youth economic activity rate (aged 15 – 24 years) (6)	total	41.7	30.2	27.2	32.2	61.5	49.9	39.2	37.3	28.0	35.7	36.6	33.6	27.1	40.3	40.4	34.2	26.3	29.5	52.3	68.2	58.0	33.9	34.3	29.6	33.6	31.0	52.1	55.4	57.9
	females	38.9	28.1	22.7	26.1	62.0	47.7	37.0	35.8	26.1	34.0	33.4	28.5	23.1	39.5	35.3	29.6	23.0	25.9	51.7	68.4	55.4	28.7	33.8	24.0	30.5	23.6	52.6	56.0	56.1
	males	44.4	32.3	31.5	38.1	61.0	52.0	41.4	38.8	30.0	37.3	39.8	38.5	31.0	41.2	45.3	38.6	29.6	33.0	52.9	68	60.7	38.8	34.8	34.8	36.6	38.0	51.5	54.9	59.6
Economically inactive youth in education or training (7)	89.1	90.5	79.7	94	86.9	91.9	88.9	92.1	91.1	91.5	92.6	92.7	85.6	92.3	89.1	92.4	96.9	88.6	89.7	79.9	90.6	90.6	90.9	84.4	92.7	93.9	77.8	78.4	85.4	
Youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not employed nor involved in education or training (NEET) (8)	total	12.4	12.0	20.2	8.1	5.8	6.4	11.7	15.2	19.1	17.1	10.7	19.3	22.1	17.0	12.0	9.9	6.3	13.6	11.5	5.0	7.7	12.0	12.3	17.0	9.4	12.8	10.2	7.2	11.9
	females	12.6	11.5	21.4	9.9	5.4	7.2	11.6	15.5	19.6	16.2	10.3	16.7	21.4	15.3	12.8	10.3	4.6	15.3	13.1	5.5	7.4	12.0	12.3	18.8	9.2	12.8	8.5	6.8	13.1
	males	12.2	12.6	19.2	6.5	6.2	5.5	11.8	14.9	18.7	18.0	11.0	21.9	22.7	19.0	11.3	9.5	7.8	12.0	9.9	4.6	8.0	12.0	12.3	15.3	9.7	12.8	11.9	7.5	10.7

		eu28	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	hr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk
Share of population with third degree education aged 30 – 34 years (9)	total	37.9	43.8	30.9	28.2	44.1	31.4	46.6	52.2	37.2	42.3	44.1	32.2	23.9	52.5	39.9	53.3	52.7	34.1	26.6	44.6	40.0	42.1	31.3	25.0	41.0	26.9	45.3	49.9	47.7
	females	42.3	50.2	39.0	32.5	50.0	30.8	58.2	58.6	41.6	47.8	48.4	39.0	29.1	58.2	52.3	62.7	55.4	40.3	30.5	47.9	41.6	50.2	38.9	27.2	53.7	31.5	52.6	57.9	51.1
	males	33.6	37.4	23.4	24.2	38.4	32	35.6	45.1	32.9	36.8	39.6	25.6	18.8	46.0	27.8	44	49.8	28.0	22.9	41.3	38.3	34.2	23.2	22.9	30.0	22.5	38.2	42.4	44.2
Low skilled employment rate (ISCED 0-2) (10)	total	52.7	47.5	40.0	43.0	61.7	58.0	60.9	46.6	46.9	49.4	54.1	38.8	49.6	54.5	51.3	43.2	60.9	45.3	52.5	59.1	53.0	39.3	63.0	55.5	48.5	32.7	53.5	63.6	59.6
	females	43.1	38.1	34.1	37.1	52.8	50.9	51.6	31.9	34.4	40.7	47.9	32.7	34.1	49.5	39.1	39.1	53.5	38.1	29.8	48.4	49.5	29.0	56.4	45.2	42.3	29.6	46.5	55.2	50.4
	males	62.6	56.1	45.4	53.5	69.4	67.4	66.2	58.1	58.6	57.4	61.3	47.6	64.1	59.9	58.3	46.1	70.0	54.7	74.8	71.0	59.1	49.7	69.1	67.9	55.7	37.0	58.1	71.0	70.3
Low skilled unemployment rate (ISCED 0-2) (11)	total	17.3	14.3	27.5	20.7	8.2	12.0	11.9	18.7	27.6	31.4	13.9	24.3	15.2	19.4	23.6	28.6	7.7	16.7	7.8	9.8	10.8	18.0	14.8	6.4	15.4	39.3	12.5	13.9	8.4
	females	17.2	13.8	26.8	20.3	8.3	10.0	11.1	14.8	29.7	33.3	13.2	25.3	17.1	12.5	27.9	28.1	8.2	17.1	7.7	9.2	8.9	18.8	14.6	4.2	15.1	34.7	13.2	15.5	8.5
	males	17.3	14.6	27.9	21.1	8.1	14.0	12.3	20.3	26.4	30.1	14.6	23.3	14.2	24.7	21.8	29.0	7.3	16.3	7.8	10.3	13.2	17.6	14.9	8.1	15.7	43.7	12.1	12.8	8.3
Long-term unemployment rate (12)	total	5.1	4.3	6.9	2.7	1.7	2.2	3.3	6.7	19.5	12.9	4.4	10.1	7.8	7.7	4.7	4.8	1.6	3.7	2.7	3.0	1.5	3.8	8.4	2.8	5.3	9.3	1.9	1.5	2.2
	females	5.1	3.8	6.0	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.7	4.6	22.4	13.7	4.1	10.7	8.7	7.0	4.0	4.2	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.1	1.4	4.1	8.5	2.4	5.7	9.1	1.6	1.3	1.8
	males	5.1	4.7	7.7	2.2	1.6	2.4	3.9	8.4	17.2	12.3	4.6	9.6	7.1	8.3	5.3	5.4	1.6	3.6	3.1	2.9	1.7	3.7	8.4	3.1	4.9	9.4	2.3	1.7	2.6
Share of early school leavers (13)	total	11.1	9.8	12.9	5.5	7.7	9.5	11.4	6.9	9.0	21.9	8.5	2.7	15.0	6.8	8.5	5.9	6.1	11.4	20.4	8.6	7.0	5.4	17.4	18.1	4.4	6.7	9.5	6.7	11.8
	females	9.5	7.7	12.9	5.2	6.0	8.9	7.5	5.7	6.6	18.1	7.4	2.3	12.2	2.9	5.1	4.6	3.7	10.3	18.3	6.8	6.5	3.3	14.1	16.7	2.7	6.6	7.2	6.0	10.7
	males	12.7	11.8	12.8	5.8	9.3	10.0	15.3	8.0	11.5	25.6	9.5	3.1	17.7	11.2	11.7	7.0	8.3	12.5	22.3	10.3	7.6	7.3	20.7	19.5	6.0	6.9	11.9	7.3	12.8
Tax wedge (14)		38.5*	49.9	:	39.7	36.4	45.1	39.0	22.1	35.7	37.3	45.2	:	42.4	:	:	:	30.4	49.0	:	32.1	44.8	34.8	35.0	:	38.6	38.4	40.5	26.4	
Unemployment trap – single person (15)		75.01	93.4	81.6	80.1	89.8	73.0	63.7	74.5	50.8	81.7	77.3	95.0	79.7	:	89.4	64.4	86.5	78.8	56.0	83.8	67.8	79.9	79.9	52.0	89.8	44.3	75.6	71.3	62.7
Low wage trap – single person (15)		49.52	59.0	22.0	49.0	74.0	57.0	24.0	49.0	23.0	30.0	50.0	30.0	39.0	:	32.0	27.0	58.0	38.0	23.0	72.0	42.0	61.0	28.0	31.0	48.0	26.2	56.0	41.0	48.0
Low wage trap – couple with 2 children (one earner) (15)		60.23	48.0	32.0	93.0	95.0	87.0	24.0	72.0	15.0	14.0	74.0	20.0	6.0	:	61.0	85.0	108.	32.0	30.0	63.0	95.0	65.0	24.0	34.0	58.0	47.6	100.0	73.0	80.0
Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in % (16)	total	24.5	20.8	48.0	14.6	18.9	20.3	23.5	29.5	35.7	27.3	18.1	29.9	28.4	27.8	35.1	30.8	19.0	33.5	24.0	15.9	18.8	25.8	27.5	40.4	20.4	19.8	16.0	16.4	24.8
	females	25.4	21.2	49.4	16.1	19.2	21.9	24.4	30.2	36.8	26.7	19.0	30.2	29.6	28.8	35.9	33.0	19.4	33.9	24.9	16.9	20.1	26.2	27.4	41.3	21.4	20.2	16.2	17.9	25.8
	males	23.6	20.4	46.5	13.1	18.7	18.8	22.5	28.8	34.6	27.9	17.2	29.6	27.2	26.8	34.2	28.3	18.6	33.1	23.1	14.9	17.4	25.5	27.5	39.4	19.4	19.3	15.7	14.9	23.6
Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, aged <18, in % (17)		27.7	21.9	51.5	16.4	15.5	19.4	22.3	33.9	38.1	32.6	21.3	29.3	31.9	27.7	38.4	35.4	26.0	43.0	32.0	17.0	22.9	29.8	31.7	48.5	17.5	25.5	13.0	16.2	32.6
Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, aged 18+, in % (18)	total	23.8	20.5	47.3	14.3	19.9	20.5	23.8	27.9	35.2	26.1	17.2	30.1	27.7	27.8	34.5	29.8	17.0	31.5	22.2	15.6	17.9	24.9	26.5	38.6	21.1	18.5	16.7	16.5	22.7
	females	24.9	21.1	48.7	16.2	20.2	22.2	25.3	28.5	36.4	25.8	18.4	30.3	29.1	29	35.7	31.8	18.1	32.3	23.5	17.1	19.5	25.5	26.7	39.7	22.3	19.1	17.0	18.1	24.1
	males	22.6	19.9	45.9	12.2	19.5	18.7	22.0	27.4	34.0	26.5	15.9	29.8	26.1	26.6	32.9	27.4	15.9	30.6	20.8	14.1	16.1	24.3	26.3	37.3	19.8	17.8	16.5	14.8	21.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate (19)	total	16.6	15.1	21.0	8.6	12.3	16.1	18.6	14.1	23.1	20.4	13.7	19.5	19.1	15.3	19.4	20.6	15.9	14.3	15.7	10.4	14.4	17.3	18.7	22.4	14.5	12.8	11.8	14.8	15.9
	females	17.2	15.5	22.2	9.4	12.1	17.2	19.9	14.2	23.8	19.9	14.3	20.3	20.1	16.5	19.8	21.6	16.0	14.0	16.1	10.6	15.2	17.3	18.7	22.5	15.4	12.9	12.3	16.1	16.4
	males	16.1	14.6	19.7	7.7	12.6	15.0	17.2	14.0	22.4	20.9	13.0	18.8	18.1	14.1	18.9	19.4	15.7	14.6	15.4	10.2	13.5	17.3	18.8	22.3	13.5	12.8	11.3	13.4	15.4
Persons living in households with wary low work intensity in % (20)	total	10.8	14.0	13.0	6.9	12.9	9.9	8.4	23.9	18.2	15.7	7.9	14.8	11.0	7.9	10.0	11.0	6.6	12.6	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.2	12.2	6.4	8.0	7.6	9.0	7.1	13.2
	females	11.3	14.0	13.2	7.7	12.5	10.5	7.3	24.1	18.9	15.4	8.5	14.7	11.9	8.2	9.6	11.1	6.6	12.6	10.4	10.4	8.5	7.4	12.1	7.6	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.1	14.0
	males	10.3	14.0	12.9	6.2	13.3	9.4	9.5	23.6	17.5	15.9	7.3	14.9	10.2	7.6	10.4	10.9	6.5	12.5	7.6	8.3	7.0	6.9	12.3	5.3	7.4	7.2	10.0	7.1	12.5
Severely materially deprived in % (21)	total	9.6	5.1	43.0	6.6	3.8	5.4	7.6	9.9	20.3	6.2	5.1	14.7	12.4	16.1	24.0	16.0	1.8	26.8	9.5	2.5	4.2	11.9	10.9	28.5	6.7	10.2	2.5	1.4	8.3
	females	9.8	4.7	44.4	7.2	4.1	5.6	7.1	10.6	20.3	6.1	5.5	14.5	12.4	15.6	24.7	17.6	2.0	26.9	9.6	2.6	4.2	12.0	11.0	28.5	6.7	10.5	2.5	1.5	8.6
	males	9.4	5.5	41.6	5.9	3.6	5.2	8.1	9.2	20.3	6.3	4.6	14.9	12.5	16.6	23.1	14.2	1.5	26.6	9.4	2.4	4.3	11.8	10.9	28.5	6.6	10.0	2.5	1.4	8.0

Source: Eurostat; * – EU25 value (less Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania); (1) – (14) – data for 2014, (15) – (21) – data for 2013; (10) – (11) – break in the series in 2014

: - data not available

eu28 – European Union (28 member states), be – Belgium, bg – Bulgaria, cz – Czech Republic, dk – Denmark, de – Germany, ee – Estonia, ie – Ireland, gr – Greece, es – Spain, fr – France, hr – Croatia, it – Italy, cy – Cyprus, lv – Latvia, lt – Lithuania, lu – Luxembourg, hu – Hungary, mt – Malta, nl – the Netherlands, at – Austria, pl – Poland, pt – Portugal, ro – Romania, si – Slovenia, sk – Slovakia, fi – Finland, se – Sweden, uk – the United Kingdom