

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

REPORT

on the social situation of the population of Slovak Republic for 2010

Bratislava 2011

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- a.s.** – joint stock company (in Slovak akciová spoločnosť)
ALMM – active labour market measures
ALMP – active labour market policies
APV ISOP – application software supporting the agendas of the payment of social support and assistance benefits
ASPC – Association of supplementary pension companies
CH – children’s home
COICOP – Classification of individual consumption by purpose
d.d.s. – supplementary pension company (in Slovak doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť)
d.s.s. – pension fund management company (in Slovak dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť)
DP – disabled person
ESF – European Social Fund
ESSPROS – European system of integrated social protection statistics
EU – European Union
ISCO - International Standard Classification of Occupations
ITMS – Information Technology Monitoring System
LFS – Labour Force Survey
LSA&F Headquarters – Labour, Social Affairs and Family Headquarters
LSA&F Offices – Labour, Social Affairs and Family Offices
MLSA&F – Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
MNB – material need benefit
MNBC – material need benefit contributions
NBS – National Bank of Slovakia
NCPI – National Contact Point on Information
NGO – non-governmental organization
OMC – Open Method of Coordination
OP E&SI – Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion
pp – percentage point
PPS – purchasing power standards
Report – Report on the Social Situation of the Population of the Slovak republic for 2010
RJ – registered jobseeker
SDF – Social Development Fund
SIA – Social Insurance Agency
SLPC&SC – social and legal protection of children and social custody
SO SR – Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
SR – Slovak Republic
TWI – temporary work incapacity
UAPS – unit of advisory and psychological services

INTRODUCTION

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 (MLSA&F), and is submitted to the Government, the Economic and Social Council of the Slovak Republic and the Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs and Housing. The aim of the Report is to inform about the state and development of the social situation of Slovakia's population. The main sources of the Report are the socio-economic indicators acquired from state statistical surveys, administrative data sources of the Labour, Social Affairs and Family Headquarters (hereinafter simply the „LSA&F Headquarters“) and of the Social Insurance Agency (SIA).

The first chapter of the Report provides a brief overview of the state of basic macroeconomic and demographic indicators in Slovakia for 2010.

The second chapter evaluates the legislative changes in employment services, employment relationships, state and public services and social dialogue in 2010, focusing on labour market development both from aggregated and structural view. The chapter also assesses the different instruments of active labour market policy (ALP), the wage development and working conditions in the framework of collective bargaining and health and safety at work. The analysis of total labour costs is also a part of the chapter.

The third chapter is concerned with the social protection system and discusses its main reforms, state and changes in 2010. It provides a year-on-year comparison and analysis of individual elements of social insurance, pension saving, state social support and social assistance. It also provides information on subsidies provided within the scope of MLSA&F and on the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion in the programming period 2007-2013, supported by the European Social Fund. The chapter also includes outputs from the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), which is one of the fundamental tools of statistic monitoring of the systems, current state and development of the social protection in EU member states.

The fourth chapter contains data on monetary income and expenditure of private households, obtained from the statistical sources of the Statistical Office of the Slovak republic (SO SR). The Report is enhanced by a brief evaluation of national poverty and social exclusion indicators. It also includes a summary of findings on the state of gender equality in Slovak Republic in 2010 and a subchapter on the integration of foreigners in Slovak Republic.

The fifth chapter contains a brief monitoring of selected structural indicators across the spectrum of indicators of macroeconomic environment, employment and social cohesion in the national as well as the European level.

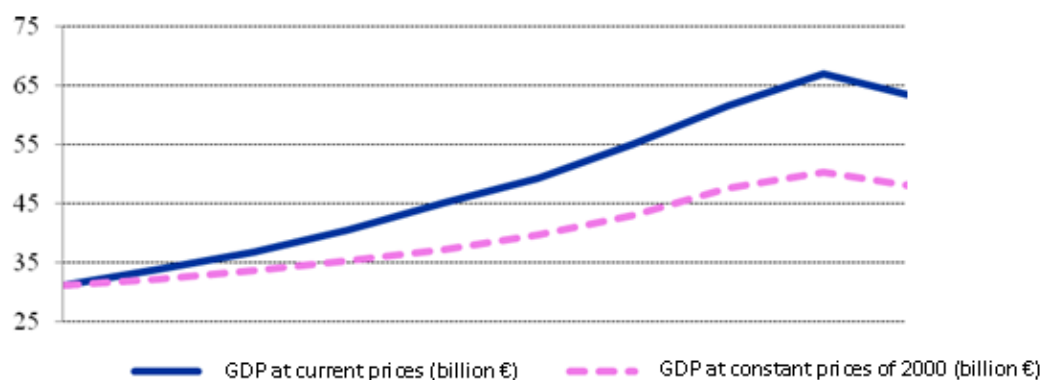
1. THE MAIN MACROECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1.1 Basic macroeconomic characteristics¹

The economic depression and deterioration of all main macroeconomic indicators in 2009 was followed by an upturn of the economic situation in 2010, which resulted in a year-on-year growth of the real gross domestic product and increase of labour productivity. However, the situation at the labour market remained unfavourable, although it has gradually stabilized during the year.

The **gross domestic product** grew by 4.0% on a year-on-year basis, according to an improved estimate at constant prices, based on the ESA 95 methodology. The growth rate mitigated from 4.7 % in the first quarter to 3.5 % in the fourth quarter. At current prices, the GDP grew to € 65.91 billion, which is 4.5 % more than in 2009.

Graph 1.1 The gross domestic product at current and constant prices



Source: SO SR

The year-on-year growth of the GDP was affected mainly by the real growth of the foreign demand by 16.4 %, as well as by the import of goods and services (by 14.9 %). The favourable development of the domestic demand (growth by 2.4 %) was affected by the growth in majority of the components, particularly by the high growth of stockpile. The consumption of non-profit institutions serving households rose at total prices by 2.3 %, the general government final consumption rose by 0.1 % and the gross capital formation rose by 12.9 % (whereas the gross fixed capital formation growth reached 3.6 %). The final household consumption dropped at constant prices by 0.3 %. According to the production, the greatest contribution to the GDP was made by the growth of added value in the sector of financial procurement and real estates and the sector of general government, education, healthcare and other services.

Labour productivity² grew on a year-on-year basis by 5.5 % in real terms and by 6 % in nominal terms.

The **state budget**³ ended in 2010 in a deficit of € 4,436.1 million (the deficit from 2009 rose by € 1,644.9 million). State budget receipts reached € 10,900.9 million, which was 8.1 % less than the budget plan for 2010, but 3.4 % more than the budget receipts of 2009. EU receipts (transfers and funds from EU budget) rose by € 551.9 million. State budget expenditures (€ 15,337 million) rose on year-on-year basis by 15 % (by € 2,005 million). However, they were 6.5 % lower than the budget plan for 2010.

¹ according to: The statistical report on the basic development tendencies in the national economy of the Slovak Republic in 2010, The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 2011

² according to the methodology of national accounts, it is calculated as the proportion of GDP and number of employees in the national economy (ESA 95)

³ preliminary data from the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic

The year-on-year **inflation rate** for 2010 reached an average of 1 %, hence it decreased by 0.6 pp in comparison with 2009. It is historically the lowest annual inflation rate. The core inflation rose on the yearly average by 0.7 pp up to 1.2 %. This was caused mainly by the growth of food prices by 1.7 %. The growth rate of net inflation mitigated by 0.5 pp down to 0.9 %. Consumer price index for low-income households grew in 2010 on average by 1.1 %. The average inflation rate measured by the harmonized index of consumer prices in 2010 reached 0.7% in Slovakia and 2.1% on average in the EU27.

General price level in the structure of individual consumption according to the classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) was most affected by the higher prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages. These dropped by 1 % in the first half of the year, but rose by 4.4 % in the second half. The level of consumer prices was influenced also by the prices of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels and transport which, contrariwise, dropped in the second half of the year. In comparison with 2009, the average prices of clothing and footwear dropped (by 1.3 %), as did the prices of furniture, household furnishings and ordinary household maintenance (by 3.5 %) and transport (by 0.1 %). In other fields the prices increased, e.g. the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 1.6 %), alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 5.7 %), or the prices in health care (by 3.7 %) and in education (by 4.5 %).

The unfavourable **labour market** situation due to economic recession in 2009 continued in 2010, although there are evident signs of improvement. Total **employment** decreased on a year-on-year basis for the second consecutive year, this time by 48.3 thousand persons (2%) and reached 2,317.5 thousand persons. The number of employees decreased by 47.6 thousand to 1,947.1 thousand persons. The total number of entrepreneurs fell by 0.5 thousand to 367 thousand people, thereof the number of entrepreneurs without employees fell by 2.1 thousand persons and the number of entrepreneurs with employees increased by 1.7 thousand persons. The employment situation was gradually improving and in the fourth quarter the number of workers rose by 0.4 % in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2009. The employment rate declined by 1.3 pp to 58.8%, while among men it decreased more than among women. **Unemployment** increased for the second year in a row. Over the year 2010 the number of unemployed (according to LFS) increased year-on-year by 20% to 389 thousand persons. Unemployment rate increased on average by 2.1 pp to 14.4 %. However, it gradually decreased during the year. The increase of unemployment was accompanied by a decrease of the number of vacancies also in 2010. Their number decreased on average by 22.4% to 13.4 thousand on year-on-year basis.

The average **monthly nominal wage**⁴ of an employee in the economy in 2010 increased on average on a year-on-year basis by 3.2 % to € 769. Taking the development of customer prices into account, the real wage growth accelerated by 0.8 pp to 2.2 %. A deeper structural comparison of the macroeconomic indicators as well as the comparison on the international scale is given in the following chapters of the report.

The **current household income**⁵ on year-on-year basis declined nominally by 1.2 %. The largest share of the total € 54,084.8 million was accounted for by employee remuneration (€ 26,183 million). Gross mixed income totalled to 16,357.5 million €, social benefits⁶ to € 8,196.8 million, other current transfers to € 2,133.8 million and the income from assets to € 1,213.6 million. Although employee remunerations rose year-on-year by 1.2 % and gross mixed income by 0.8 %, the drop of the current households income was affected by loss of income from social benefits (by 9.1%). Also the receipts of income from assets were lower (by 25%).

The **current household expenditures**⁷ reached € 13,880.2 million and decreased nominally by 3.1% in comparison with 2009. The decline in current expenditures relates mainly to a reduction in income from assets (by 35%) and social contributions (by 1.6%). After

⁴ according to the quarterly statistical reporting

⁵ according to ESA 95, preliminary data

⁶ other than social transfers in kind

⁷ according to ESA 95, preliminary data

payment of current expenditures, households were left with a gross disposable income of € 40,204.6 million, which dropped year-on-year by 0.6 %.

From the gross household disposable income, the households used € 37,928 million for final consumption, the rest remained in gross savings, which accounted for € 3,233.8 million. **The household final consumption** increased nominally by 0.6 % and gross savings decreased by 11.7 %. Gross saving rate (share of gross saving to gross disposable income) fell by 1.1 pp to 8 %. In 2010, households spent more money in particular on health (5.2 % more than in 2009) and education (4.9 % more). Notable decrease was noticed in the transport costs (by 3%) and clothing and footwear costs (by 2.3%). In terms of its components, the largest share of private consumption was accounted for by expenditures on housing (25.7 %) and grocery purchases (18.6 %).

In 2010, construction of 16,211 **apartments** was begun and 17,076 had been completed. As to the end of December, 66,596 were under construction. A total of 1,198 apartments vanished, of which 976 through demolition. In comparison with 2009, the number of apartments under construction decreased by 1.5 % and the number of completed apartments by 9.3%. Number of commenced apartment constructions decreased year-on-year by 20.2%.

Macroeconomic indicators are summarized in the Appendix to Chapter 1.

1.2 Selected demographic indicators

In 2010, according to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, there were 60,410 live births (807 fewer than in 2009) and 53,445 deaths (532 more than in 2009). Total fertility rate decreased year-on-year to 1.40 children per 1 woman during their reproductive period, representing a decrease by 1% in comparison with 2009. This is the first year in which this indicator dropped since 2006. Mortality ratios improve in the long term with respect to both sexes. In recent years, the improvement was better with respect to men. This trend has not changed in 2010 either. Life expectancy at birth increased for males to 71.62 years and to 78.84 years for females. Annual increase of this indicator is 0.34 years for men respectively 0.10 years for women.

In 2010, 25,415 couples got married and 12,015 couples got divorced. In comparison with 2009, the number of marriages dropped by 941 and the number of divorces by 656. Per 100 marriages there were 48.1 divorces. These data confirm the present fluctuating trend in marriage rate. On the other hand, there is a change in the development of the divorce rate, where the long-term upward trend had slightly slowed down.

As a result of reducing fertility and increasing mortality, the natural population growth in 2010 compared to 2009 decreased by 1,339 persons, but still retains higher values than before 2005. Migration balance in 2010 was lower in comparison with 2009 (by about 1,000 persons). Slovak Republic obtained 3,383 persons by foreign migration, while 5,272 persons immigrated and 1,889 persons emigrated. Total population growth was reduced by 2,323 persons to 10,348 persons.

By 31 December 2010, the Slovak Republic had 5,435,273 inhabitants. The proportion of women in the total population was 51.4 %.

Table 1.1 SR Population growth in 2009 and 2010

Year	Live-births	Deceased	Natural growth	Migration balance	Total growth
2009	61,217	52,913	8,304	4,367	12,671
2010	60,410	53,445	6,965	3,383	10,348

Source: SO SR

2. LABOUR MARKET, WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

2.1. Labour market

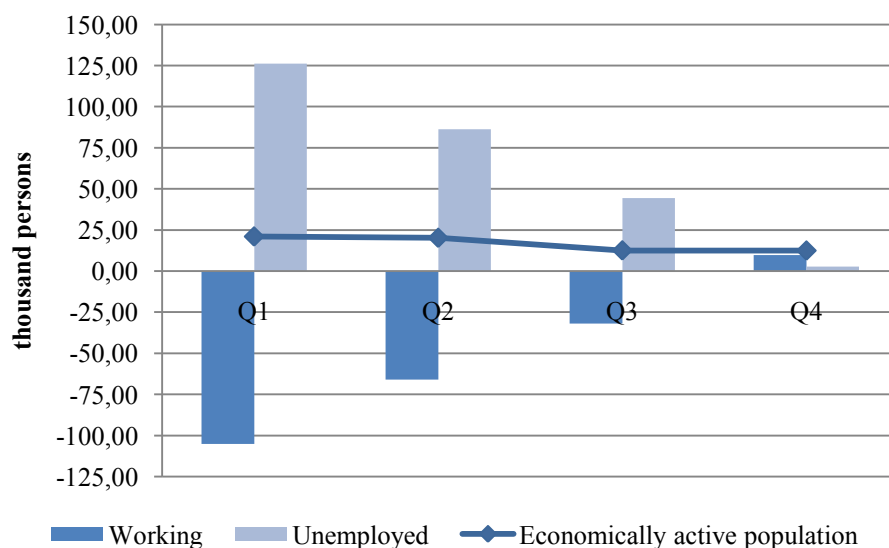
2.1.1. Development of the economically active population

During 2010, the labour market situation stabilized gradually. The main development trends in the labour market in Slovakia were the gradual slowing of the decline of employment growth and a reduced growth of unemployment.

The average number of **economically active persons** of SR in 2010 grew year-on-year by 16.5 thousand persons, respectively by 0.6 % to 2,706.5 thousand persons. The number of economically active women increased in particular (by 16.3 thousand persons, respectively by 1.4 %). The number of economically active men in the same period experienced stagnation, since their number was only by 300 higher than in 2009. Subsequent to this development, the share of economically active women in the total number of economically active population increased slightly (from 44.3 % to 44.7 %).

In the structure of the economically active population, the average number of unemployed persons grew year-on-year (by 64.8 thousand persons, respectively by 20%) and the average number of employees declined (by 48.3 thousand persons, respectively by 2%). Of the total average number of economically active population 85.6 % were working (in 2009 their share accounted for 87.9 %) and 14.4% were unemployed (12.1 % in 2009).

Graph 2.1 Changes in structure of number of economically active persons in Slovak Republic in 2010 in separate quarters (year-on-year growth)



Source: SO SR, LFS

Within the total population aged 15+, 41 % were economically inactive (41.1% in 2009). Compared with the previous year, the number of economically inactive persons decreased by 3.1 thousand persons (from 879.7 thousand persons in 2009 to 1,882.8 thousand persons in 2010).

The structure of the economically inactive population aged 15+, remained largely unchanged in comparison with 2009. The highest share is accounted for by pensioners receiving retirement or disability pension (55.9 %, in 2009 55.5%) and students and apprentices (28.4 %, in 2009 28.9%).

The overall **rate of economic activity** of the population aged 15+ reached 59.0% and it remained virtually unchanged in comparison with 2009 (58.9%). In terms of sex, the rate of

economic activity decreased slightly with respect to men (from 68.1% to 67.8%) and, on the other hand, increased for women (from 50.3% to 50.8%).

The rate of economic activity fell the most year-on-year for the 5-year age group of 30-34 year olds, particularly among women. On the other hand, it rose for the age group of 55-59 year olds.

The overall rate of economic activity was significantly above average (above 80%) with respect to all the five-year age groups of 25-54 year olds. This was caused mainly by the high economic activity rate of men in these age groups. For women, a rate of economic activity over 80% was observed only for the age groups of 35-54 year olds.

The rate of economic activity of young people aged 15-24 reached in 2010 the level of 31.0% (34.9% for men and 25.5% for women), which represents a year-on-year decrease by 0.4 pp (in 2009 by 1.0 pp). This decrease was related to the lower economic activity rate of young men (37.1% in 2009, 34.9% in 2010), while the rate of economic activity of young women increased slightly (25.4% in 2009 and 25.5% in 2010).

The rate of economic activity of older people (aged 55-64 years) grew by 2.3 pp (from 42.9% in 2009 to 45.2% in 2010). However, the growth of the rate of economic activity in that age group was observed only in relation to women (from 29.1% in 2009 to 32.4% in 2010). Men in the same age group recorded a year-on-year decline in the rate (from 58.8% in 2009 to 56.5%).

**Table 2.1 Rate of economical activity of population 15+ by age and gender
(annual average in %)**

Age group	Total		Men		Women	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total	58.9	59.0	68.1	67.8	50.3	50.8
15 – 19	6.6	6.3	8.3	6.9	4.8	5.7
20 – 24	53.4	52.7	62.7	62.1	43.6	42.8
25 – 29	81.2	81.7	93.5	93.3	68.5	69.6
30 – 34	85.4	83.5	96.2	95.1	74.0	71.5
35 – 39	90.0	90.4	95.7	95.3	84.0	85.4
40 – 44	92.1	92.4	94.2	94.0	90.1	90.8
45 – 49	91.1	90.4	92.1	91.6	90.1	89.3
50 – 54	85.2	85.1	89.1	87.7	81.4	82.5
55 – 59	61.5	65.5	78.3	81.0	46.3	51.3
60 – 64	17.4	18.0	30.5	30.0	6.5	8.0
65 +	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	0.9	1.1

Source: SO SR, LFS

In terms of education, the highest rate of economic activity was recorded for the group of persons with vocational education with certificate, men as well as women. Growth of the rate of economic activity was recorded almost in all educational groups (except for groups of persons with vocational education with certificate and with no schooling). The most significant increase in the rate of economic activity was observed for the group of persons with higher vocational education, while the biggest decrease was recorded for the group of persons with no schooling.

**Table 2.2 Rate of economical activity of population of age 15-64 by education in 2010
(annual average in %)**

Education level	Total	in %		year-on-year change in pp		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	66.2	74.0	58.7	2.2	2.3	1.9
in which:						
Elementary	23.8	28.0	20.6	1.5	0.5	1.9
Vocational	75.2	82.3	64.1	3.1	3.4	3.1
Secondary (no certificate)	81.6	91.7	68.4	2.7	1.7	4.3
Vocational with certificate	87.8	92.0	82.1	-0.7	2.4	-5.7
Completed secondary general	44.1	47.7	42.2	0.5	-0.6	1.1
Completed secondary vocational	77.3	84.5	71.3	1.1	1.7	0.6
Higher vocational	72.7	78.5	70.1	4.8	9.5	2.3
University	81.8	87.2	77.3	2.4	2.5	2.1
No education	1.8	4.7	3.1	-1.3	-3.6	-3.1

Source: SO SR, LFS

2.1.2 Employment

2.1.2.1. Employment according to labour Force Survey

Total employment on average for 2010 decreased by 48.3 thousand persons, respectively by 2% to 2,317.5 thousand persons. In terms of structure of workers, the development of employment was influenced mainly by the decrease of the number of employees (by 47.6 thousand, respectively 2.4% to 1,947.1 thousand). The number of entrepreneurs decreased year-on-year by 500 thousand, respectively by 0.1% to 367 thousand. Only the number of entrepreneurs without employees decreased (by 2.1 thousand persons, respectively by 0.7%) and, on the contrary, the number of entrepreneurs with employees increased by 1.7 thousand persons, respectively by 2.1%.

Of the total number of workers in the SR in 2010, 126.7 thousand people worked abroad (it was a short-term employment, i.e. those who worked abroad for a shorter period of time than one year). The number of workers abroad in 2010 decreased year-on-year by 2.3 thousand persons, respectively by 1.8%, but their share in total employment remained at the level of 2009, i.e. at 5.5%. Most people who found work abroad were from the regions of Prešov and Nitra. Slovak citizens worked mainly in the Czech Republic (41.4%) and Austria (18.9%). Most of the migrants were working in construction (33.1%) and industry (26.6%).

Table 2.3 Foreign labour migration by county

Region	Persons working abroad (thousands persons)		Index 2010/2009	Share in the SR (%)	Share of workers abroad in total employment in the SR, or region (%)
	2009	2010		2010	2010
SR total	129.0	126.7	98.2	100.0	5.5
in which:					
Bratislava	4.1	3.1	75.6	2.4	1.0
Trnava	5.4	5.1	96.3	4.0	1.9
Trenčín	10.6	11.1	104.7	8.8	4.1
Nitra	27.1	28.2	104.1	22.3	9.5
Žilina	19.6	20.8	106.1	16.4	7.3
Banská Bystrica	11.9	10.4	87.4	8.2	3.9
Prešov	33.7	32.0	95.0	25.3	10.2
Košice	16.7	16.1	96.4	12.7	5.5

Source: SO SR, LFS

In terms of gender, the decrease of the number of employed men (by 3.2%) was more significant than the decrease of the number of employed women (by 0.6%). In comparison with the intensity of the decrease of employment in 2009, the decline of the number of working men in 2010 was more considerable (in 2009 it was 2.7%). Contrariwise, the intensity of decline of women employment moderated from 2.9% in 2009 to 0.6% in 2010. This is reflected in the share of women in the total average number of workers, which increased by 0.7 pp (from 43.9% in 2009 to 44.6% in 2010).

In comparison with 2009, the share of **employees working part time** increased. In 2010, 4.4% of the total number of employees worked part time on average (in 2009 it was 4.0% and in 2008 it was 2.8%). The proportion of part time workers increased for women (from 4.2% in 2008 to 4.9% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2010) as well as for men (from 1.6% in 2008 to 3.2% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2010). However, approximately 73% of employees working part-time use this form of employment because they could not find a full-time job or on the initiative of the employer. This ratio, compared with the period before the economic crisis, increased significantly (25.5% in 2007, 51.3% in 2008 and approximately 65% in 2009).

In terms of age, the most intensive decrease in employment was recorded for the youngest age groups of 15-24 year olds. On the other hand, the number of workers grew year-on-year in the 5-year age group of 35-39 year olds and in each 5-year age group within the population aged 55+.

Table 2.4 Working persons by age in 2010 (yearly average)

Indicator	Number of working persons (thousand persons)	Share in total number in the SR (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	2,317.5	100	98.0
in which:			
15 - 19	9.0	0.4	76.2
20 - 24	154.2	6.7	88.8
25 - 29	309.5	13.4	95.8
30 - 34	343.9	14.8	96.8
35 - 39	325.4	14.0	102.9
40 - 44	294.6	12.7	96.8
45 - 49	307.0	13.2	97.6
50 - 54	297.4	12.8	96.8
55 - 59	218.0	9.4	105.8
60 - 64	48.4	2.1	109.6
65+	10.3	0.4	106.2

Source: SO SR, LFS

The development of employment from the point of view of **education** shows a link between the education level and the possibility of succeeding in the labour market. In comparison with 2009, only the number of workers with university education increased. On the other hand, the most intense decline in employment was recorded for the groups of persons with vocational education with certificate and with higher vocational education. This may be related to the decrease of the number of jobs, particularly in occupations requiring this level of education, but also to the gradual change of the educational structure of the population.

Table 2.5 Working persons by education in 2010 (yearly average)

Indicator	Number of working persons (thousand persons)	Share in total number in the SR (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	2,317.5	100	98.0
in which (education level):			
Elementary	91.4	3.9	98.5
Vocational	696.5	30.1	94.2
Secondary (no certificate)	55.4	2.4	96.7
Vocational with certificate	81.7	3.5	77.6
Completed secondary general	98.6	4.3	97.8
Completed secondary vocational	828.1	35.7	98.3
Higher vocational	16.0	0.7	79.6
University	449.7	19.4	110.4
No education	0.2	-	-

Source: SO SR, LFS

From the point of view of the Classification of Occupations (ISCO), the greatest decline in employment was recorded especially for occupations that are related to a sector with a significant decrease of employment (agriculture, forestry), i.e. ISCO class 6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (decrease by 27.5%). Within the structure of the major classes according to ISCO, the number of workers in the ISCO class 7 - Craft and related

trades workers significantly decreased. On the other hand, the number of workers in the ISCO class 2 – Professionals significantly increased (from 10.7% to 11.4%), as did the number of workers in the ISCO class 3 – Technicians and associated professionals.

Table 2.6 Working persons by employment classification in 2010 (yearly average)

Indicator	Number of working persons (thousand persons)	Share in total number in the SR (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	2,317.5	100	98.0
ISCO 1: Managers	139.1	6.0	101.4
ISCO 2: Professionals	264.9	11.4	104.6
ISCO 3: Technicians and associated professionals	463.8	20.0	101.5
ISCO 4: Clerical support workers	145.2	6.3	96.7
ISCO 5: Service and sales workers	337.6	14.6	97.3
ISCO 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	15.3	0.7	72.5
ISCO 7: Craft and related trades workers	390.3	16.8	93.3
ISCO 8: Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	329.4	14.2	96.3
ISCO 9: Elementary occupations	217.8	9.4	96.3

Source: SO SR, LFS

From the regional perspective, the year-on-year decline of the number of workers was observed in all regions of the SR, except Banská Bystrica, where the number of workers grew by 2.5%. Thus, the share of this region in the total number of workers of the SR increased slightly (by 0.5 pp). In other regions, a year-on-year decline in employment was observed in the range from 1.1% in Trenčín region to 3.5% in the Košice region.

Table 2.7 Workers by regions in 2010 (early average)

Region	Number of working persons (thousand persons)	Share in total number in the SR (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	2,317.5	100.0	98.0
in which:			
Bratislava	321.6	13.9	96.9
Tnava	267.5	11.5	97.9
Trenčín	270.5	11.7	98.9
Nitra	298.3	12.9	97.7
Žilina	286.3	12.4	96.1
Banská Bystrica	264.9	11.4	102.5
Prešov	314.7	13.6	98.0
Košice	293.8	12.7	96.5

Source: SO SR, LFS

The year-on-year decline in employment was reflected by a lower **employment rate** of 20-64 year olds (according to the objectives of Europe 2020), which decreased in comparison with 2009 by 1.7 pp to 64.7%. However, this decline was more moderate than in 2009 (2.5 pp). The employment rate declined for both sexes. The annual decrease in the employment rate for men was at the same level as in 2009 (by 2.8 pp, from 74.7% in 2009 to 71.9% in 2010). The

decline in employment rates for women in 2010 was more modest than in 2009 (by 0.7 pp to 57.5%, while in 2009 it decreased by 2.2 pp).

The highest specific employment rate was reached by the 5-year age groups of 40-44 and 45-49 year olds (more than 80%). For men, the specific employment rates above 80% were achieved by all 5-year age groups of 30-49 year olds. For women, the highest specific employment rates were recorded for the 5-year age groups of 35 - 54 year olds (over 70%, but they did not exceed 80%). The specific employment rate of young people (aged 15-24) reached a total average of 20.6%, (23.7% for men and 17.3% for women). In comparison with 2009, the rate decreased by 2.2 pp, but this decline was more moderate than in 2009 (3.5 pp).

The specific employment rate of older people (aged 55-64) reached 40.6% (54.1% for men and 28.8% for women) and it increased by 1 pp in comparison with 2009 (in 2009 by 0.4 pp). The development was different for men and for women: while the rate for men in this age group declined by 0.9 pp (in 2009 by 1.7 pp), the employment rate of older women increased by 2.6 pp (in 2009, the decrease was 2 pp). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 1).

In terms of education, the highest specific rates of employment are in the long term observed in relation to people with higher education. On the contrary, the specific employment rate of persons with primary education accounted for only 14.5%. This means that among the total population of 15-64 year olds with primary education, less than 15% worked (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 1).

In comparison with 2009, the employment rate in 2010 is lower for all educational groups except for persons with completed secondary general education (an increase of 0.1 pp). The most significant year-on-year decrease of the employment rate was observed for the groups of people with higher vocational education (by 5.6 pp) and with secondary education without certificate (by 5.5 pp). An above-average decline of the employment rate was reached by the groups of people with vocational education (by 3.4 pp), with complete general secondary education and with university education (by 2.2 pp).

Within regions, the highest employment rate for 20-64 year olds was observed in the Bratislava region (73.6%). On the other hand, the lowest employment rate for 20-64 year olds was recorded in the Košice region (58.7%). In comparison with 2009, the employment rate of 20-64 year olds decreased in all regions except of Banská Bystrica (ranging from 1.8 pp to 3.3 pp). An above-average decline of the employment rate was recorded in the Bratislava region (by 3.3 pp), Žilina region (by 2.9 pp) and Košice region (by 2.6 pp).

In comparison with 2009, the difference between the highest and lowest employment rate of 20-64 year olds in different regions decreased (15.6 pp in 2009, 14.9 pp in 2010).

Table 2.8 Employment rate of persons aged 20-64 by region (yearly average in %)

	Employment rate of persons aged 20 - 64		Change 2010/2009 (in pp)
	2009	2010	
SR total	66.4	64.7	-1.7
in which:			
Bratislava	76.9	73.6	-3.3
Trnava	72.4	70.5	-1.9
Trenčín	68.5	67.5	-1.0
Nitra	65.0	63.4	-1.6
Žilina	65.8	62.9	-2.9
Banská Bystrica	60.0	61.3	1.3
Prešov	63.7	61.9	-1.8
Košice	61.3	58.7	-2.6

Source: SO SR, LFS

2.1.2.2 Employment according to statistical reporting

According to the data from the SO SR from the corporate reporting, an average of 2,151.9 thousand persons were employed in the national economy in 2010, which was 1.1%, respectively 24.7 thousand persons, less than in 2009. The overall decrease was influenced mainly by the development of employment in the first and second quarter, where it declined by 3.2%, respectively by 1.5%. In the third quarter, the decline slowed to 0.4% and in the fourth quarter a slight increase of employment (0.6%) was a sign of the recovery of the labour market.

In comparison with 2009, the **sectoral structure** of employment in national economy remained almost unchanged. Of the total number of employed persons in Slovakia in 2010, 4.4% worked in agriculture (in 2009 it was 4.6%), 22.3% in industry (22.9% in 2009), 8.3% in construction (in 2009 it was 8.5%) and 65% in the service sector (64.1% in 2009). Within the service sector, the wholesale and retail trade had the largest weight in total employment (17.5%). In comparison with 2009, the proportion of workers in industry decreased significantly by 0.6 pp. Conversely and more significantly, the proportion of people employed in the service sector increased by 0.9 pp.

The year 2010 has seen a significant shift in the employment structure in terms of **business size** only in the category of small businesses employing up to 19 people. While micro-enterprises employing up to 10 employees employed 80.9% more employees than the year before (i.e. 183,851 persons), employment in enterprises with 10-19 employees declined by 33.4% (to 123,240 persons). The situation in the medium size businesses (50-249 employees), large enterprises with 250-499 employees and enterprises with over 1,000 employees, was relatively stable, while employing only slightly fewer people than before (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 2).

Small and medium size enterprises, including sole traders made up 70.5% of the overall employment of the SR in 2010 (70.1% in 2009).

At the end of 2010, the Statistical Office registered 410,308 natural persons - entrepreneurs, from which 384,202 were sole traders (natural persons with no employees), 18,378 were freelancers and 7,728 were self-employed farmers. In comparison with 2009, their total number decreased by 3,559 persons, mainly due to a lower number of sole traders (decrease by 3,674 persons). The number of self-employed farmers decreased as well (by 289). Number of freelancers increased by 404. In sectoral terms, the number of sole traders decreased year-on-year in industry, construction, trade, accommodation and catering services. Their number increased in the rest of economic activities. Most sole traders worked in trade (27.4%), construction (23%) and industry (16.2%).

In 2010, according to the data from the SO SR, there were 26,491 **employees with disabilities**, i.e. 2.2% of the total average number of employees in the SR (data from the business reporting, without small organizations up to 19 employees with an annual production of less than €5 mil.). In comparison with 2009, their number increased by 3.8% (by 970 persons). The proportion of disabled employees in total employment increased by 0.2 pp over the previous year.

2.1.2.3 Job vacancies

According to statistical reports, there were on average 13,424 vacancies available in the national economy in 2010. In comparison with 2009, the number decreased by 3,886 (by 22.4%). In absolute terms, the number of vacancies decreased the most in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (by 3,021 jobs). A notable decrease was also observed in transportation and storage, construction, accommodation and food services, education, electricity and gas supply. The number of vacancies increased the most in manufacturing (373). The number of job vacancies also increased in real estate activities, water supply, the financial and insurance activities, information and communication activities and administrative services.

In terms of regions, most job vacancies were in the Bratislava region (more than 50% of the total average number of vacancies in the SR), despite the fact that in 2010 this region had the highest annual decrease of the absolute number of vacancies (1.9 thousand). The total

number of vacancies in 2010, in comparison with 2009, remained unchanged in the Prešov region. Other regions recorded an annual decrease of the number of vacancies ranging from 51.5% to 6.6%. An above-average intensity of decrease of vacancies was reached in the Trnava region (51.5%), representing an annual decrease of 853 job vacancies, and in the Trenčín region (30%), 462 job vacancies in absolute terms.

Table 2.9 Job vacancies in 2010 by region (yearly average)

Region	Number	Job vacancies Share in the SR (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	13,424	100	77.6
in which:			
Bratislava	6,776	50.5	78.4
Trnava	802	6.0	48.5
Trenčín	1,074	8.0	69.9
Nitra	1,022	7.6	86.8
Žilina	1,027	7.7	93.4
Banská Bystrica	946	7.0	78.4
Prešov	888	6.6	100.3
Košice	889	6.6	80.5

Source: SO SR - Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy of the Slovak Republic in 2010

2.1.3 Unemployment

2.1.3.1 Unemployment according to Labour Force Survey

The development of **unemployment** in 2010 was characterized by a gradual deceleration of its annual growth from 44.9% in the first quarter to 28.5% and 13.1% in the second and third quarter, and its significant slowdown to 0.7% in the fourth quarter. Over 2010, the average number of unemployed in Slovakia increased year-on-year by 20%, respectively by 64.8 thousand, to 389 thousand persons. Increase in the number of unemployed was more intense among the male population. While the number of unemployed men rose by 24.6% (by 42 thousand persons), female unemployment increased by 14.8% (by 22.7 thousand persons).

The **average unemployment rate** declined during 2010 from the level of 15.1% in the first quarter to 13.9% in the fourth quarter. Due to high levels at the beginning of the year, the overall rate for 2010 increased in comparison with 2009 by 2.3 pp to 14.4% (men by 2.8 pp to 14.2%, women by 1.7 pp to 14.6%). This development was reflected in a further reduction of the difference between the level of unemployment for men and women, which reached 0.4 p. b. (in 2009 it was 1.5 pp and 2.7 pp in 2008).

The specific **unemployment rate of young people** (aged 15-24) increased year-on-year from 27.3% in 2009 to 33.6% in 2010. However, its increase (6.3 pp) was lower than in 2009 (8.5 pp). There were no significant differences in the unemployment rate for young men (34.7%) and women (32.0%).

The specific **unemployment rate of older people** (aged 55-64) increased year-on-year to 10.2%, respectively by 2.5 pp. It increased for both sexes, but to a lesser extent for women (by 1 pp) than for men (by 3.2 pp). The unemployment rate for men aged 55-64 (9.6%) was still by 0.6 pp lower than for women in the same age group (10.2%).

In terms of education, the highest unemployment rate was recorded for the group of persons with primary education, which was almost three times higher than the average unemployment rate in the SR. Conversely, the lowest rate was observed for the group of persons with university education, which accounted for about half of the average unemployment rate in Slovakia (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 3).

In 2010, the number of unemployed increased year-on-year in all **regions** ranging from 0.8% (Banská Bystrica) to 43.5% (Trenčín). The greatest share in the total number of unemployed in Slovakia is accounted for by Eastern Slovakia (Košice and Prešov regions) and the south of central Slovakia (Banská Bystrica), which also showed the highest level of unemployment rate. The unemployment rate below the average was observed in three regions (Bratislava, Trenčín and Trnava) and at about the average of SR in the Žilina region.

A welcome fact is that the inter-regional disparities between the lowest and the highest unemployment rate decreased in comparison with 2009 (in 2009, this difference was 14.1 pp, in 2010 12.5 pp).

Table 2.10 Unemployment according to Labour Force Survey (annual average)

Region	Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate	
	2010 (thousand persons)	Share in the SR (%)	index 2010/2009	2010 (%)	year-on- year change (pp)
Total	389.0	100	120.0	14.4	2.3
in which:					
Bratislava	20.9	5.4	128.2	6.1	1.4
Trnava	36.6	9.4	133.1	12.0	2.9
Trenčín	30.7	7.9	143.5	10.2	2.9
Nitra	54.1	13.9	118.4	15.4	2.4
Žilina	48.7	12.5	137.6	14.5	3.9
Banská Bystrica	60.3	15.5	100.8	18.6	-0.2
Prešov	72.0	18.5	115.4	18.6	2.4
Košice	65.8	16.9	117.9	18.3	2.8

Source: SO SR, LFS

Regarding the **duration of unemployment**, the number of people unemployed for more than 1 year increased further in 2010. In comparison with 2009, it increased by 65.7 thousand to 230.8 thousand persons and their share in total unemployment increased by 8.4 pp to 59.3%. Long-term unemployment rate increased year-on-year by 2 pp (from 6.5% in 2009 to 8.5% in 2010).

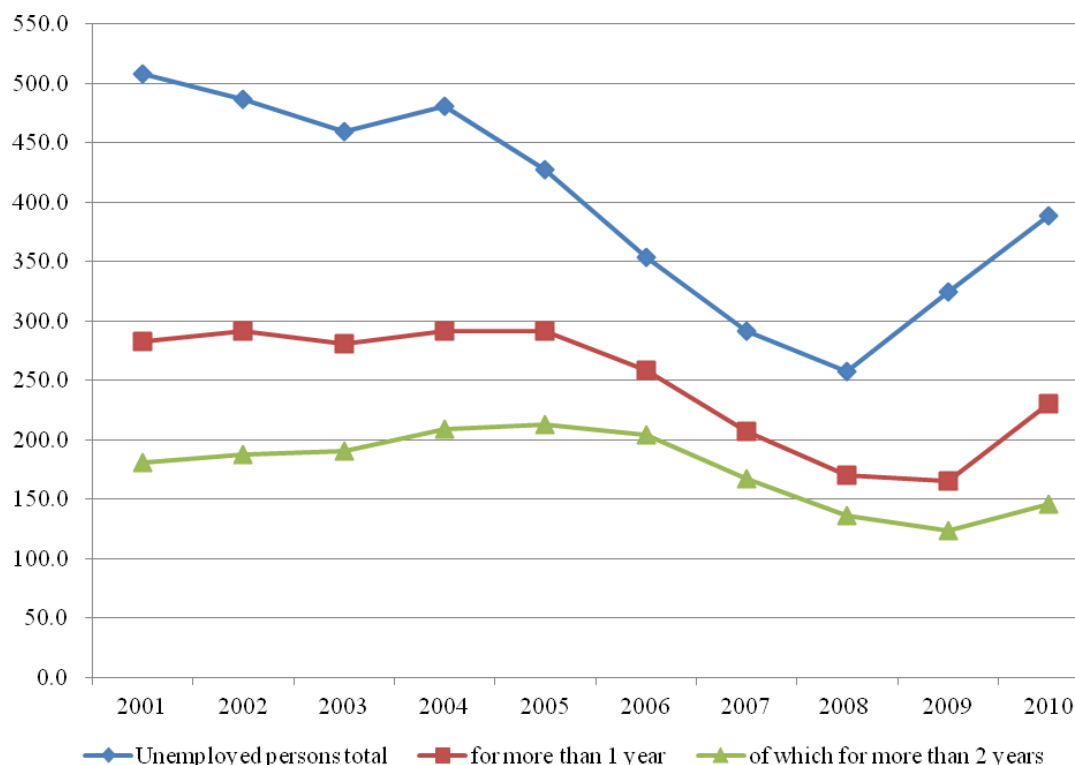
Table 2.11 Unemployment by duration in 2010 (annual average)

Duration of unemployment	Number of unemployed persons (thousand persons)	Share in total number of unemployed persons (%)	Index 2010/2009
Total	389.0	100	120.0
in which:			
up to 1 month	25.9	6.7	70.4
from 1 to 3 months	24.9	6.4	75.5
from 3 to 6 months	36.9	9.5	97.4
from 6 months to 1 year	70.6	18.1	137.1
at least 1 year, total	230.8	59.3	139.8
from 1 to 2 years	85.2	21.9	207.3
more than 2 years	145.6	37.4	117.3

Source: SO SR, LFS

In the case of short-term unemployment, the greatest increase was recorded with respect to the number of unemployed in the category from 6 months to 1 year (19.1 thousand persons, respectively by 37.1%). Conversely, a drop in the unemployment lasting up to 1 month (10.8 thousand persons) and from 1 month to 3 months (by 8.1 thousand persons) was recorded.

Graph 2.2 Development of the total number of unemployed persons in the SR and unemployed for more than 1 year



Source: SO SR, LFS

2.1.3.2 Unemployment according to records of Labour, social affairs and family offices

Despite a gradual economic recovery, the labour market of the SR in 2010 was negatively affected by the economic crisis. However, the effects of the crisis were partially alleviated by the anti-crisis measures taken by the Government. The measures were focused on different forms of promotion of employment and of increasing the flexibility of the workforce, not excluding active labour market measures, whose implementation is the responsibility of LSA&F Headquarters and offices. At the same time, attention was paid also to interventions that promoted labour demand, for instance also through new active labour market measures. The employers were really interested in these measures, as evidenced by the number of jobs created (details are given in Chapter 2.1.4 Active labour market measures).

The development of registered unemployment in 2010 was influenced by several factors. It was mainly the inflow of jobseekers from mass dismissals (5,277 persons in 2010), the inflow of job seekers from the EU (8,011 persons in 2010), the continuing discrepancy between the structure of vacancies and jobseekers, lack of vacancies, terminating employment relations for organizational reasons, terminating employment relations in the probationary period, temporary employment and termination or suspension of self-employment with return to the register of jobseekers after 3 months.

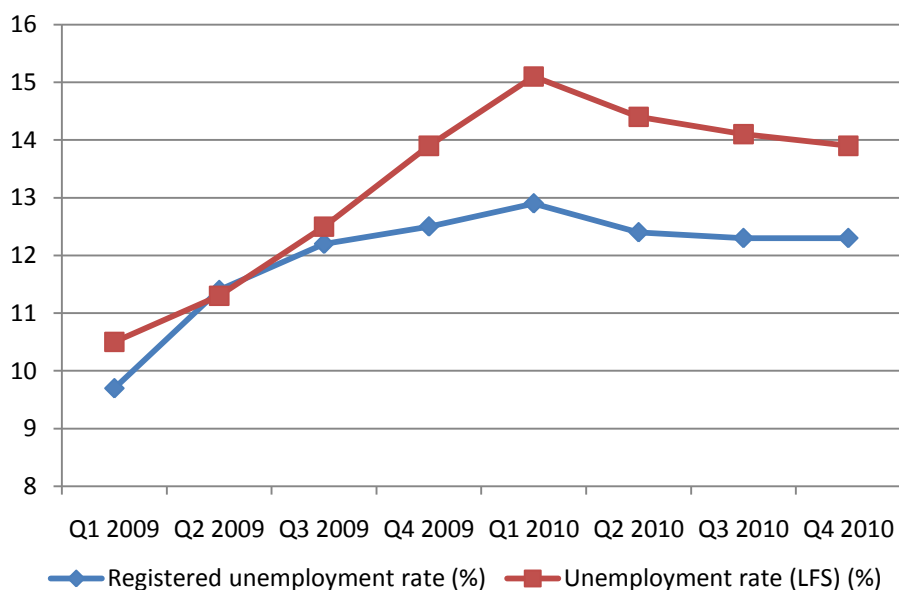
The rise in unemployment was dampened particularly by the active labour market measures, the labour supply in the EURES, activation of advisory services, negotiations aimed at preventing and cushioning the impact of mass dismissals and dismissals due to economic crisis by the authorities, and seasonal work.

Table 2.12 Comparison of unemployment rate (quarterly average)

Indicator	I. Q 2009	II. Q 2009	III. Q 2009	IV. Q 2009	I. Q 2010	II. Q 2010	III. Q 2010	IV. Q 2010
Number of registered unemployed, thousand persons	290.3	337.1	359.6	374.0	393.8	378.4	374.4	376.6
Registered unemployment rate, %	9.7	11.4	12.2	12.5	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.3
Number of unemployed (LFS), thousands persons	281.0	302.1	339.0	374.6	407.1	388.3	383.3	377.3
Unemployment rate (LFS), %	10.5	11.3	12.5	13.9	15.1	14.4	14.1	13.9
Difference: registered unemployment – LFS unemployment								
Number of unemployed, thousand persons	9.3	35.0	20.6	-0.6	-13.3	-9.9	-8.9	-0.7
Unemployment rate, pp	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-2.2	-2	-1.8	-1.6
Year-on-year increase (same period of previous year = 100 %)								
Number of registered unemployed, %	22.9	51.3	59.6	57.6	35.65	12.24	4.12	0.70
Number of unemployed (LFS), %	0.2	11.6	38.9	59.8	44.9	28.5	13.1	0.7

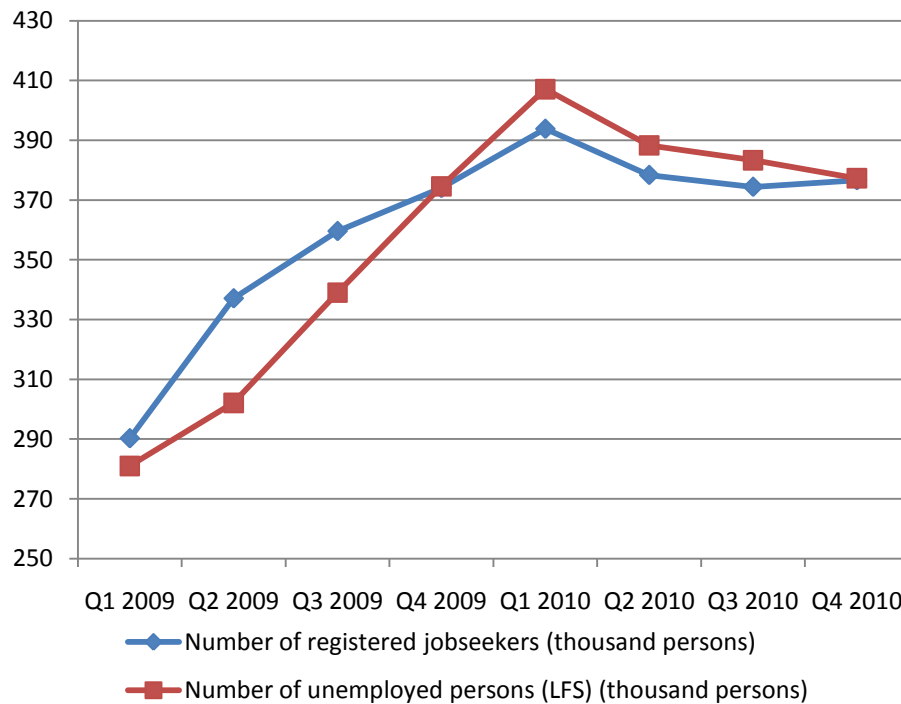
Source: SO SR, LSA&F Headquarters

Graph 2.3 Comparison of unemployment rate 2009-2010



Source: SO SR and LSA&F Headquarters

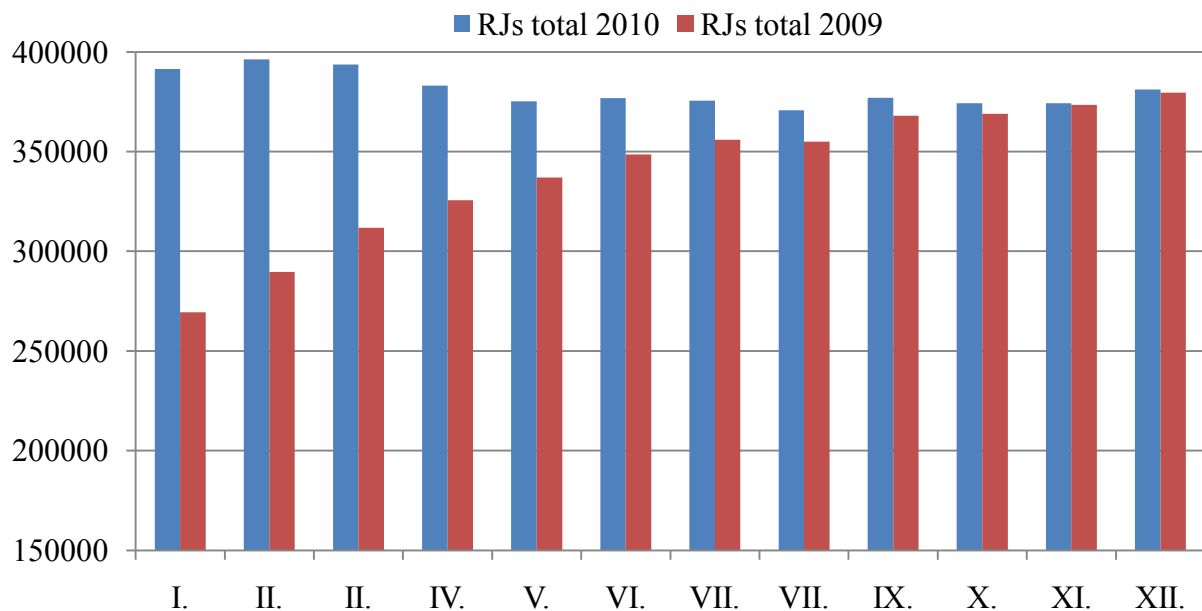
Graph 2.4 Comparison of number of unemployed 2009-2010



Source: SO SR and LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, the average number of registered jobseekers (hereinafter only „RJ“) in the SR was 380,791. In comparison with 2009, the number rose by 40,548 persons, i.e. by 11.92%.

Graph 2.5 Development of the number of registered jobseekers in 2009 and 2010



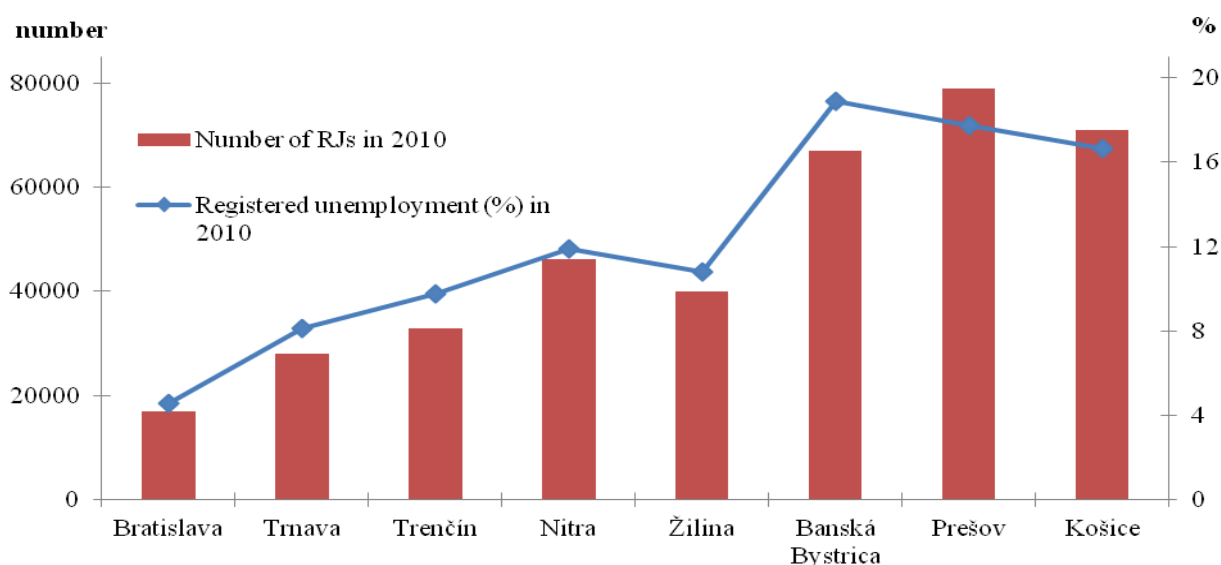
Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Registered unemployment rate reached an annual average of 12.48% in 2010. In comparison with 2009, this represents a year-on-year increase by 1.04 pp (in 2009, the registered unemployment rate reached an average of 11.44%).

From a regional perspective, the highest level of the average rate of registered unemployment in 2010 was recorded in Banská Bystrica region (18.90%). The lowest rate was observed in the Bratislava region (4.56%). The level of nation-wide average rate of registered unemployment was exceeded in the Košice region with an annual average of 16.68% and in Prešov region with an annual average of 17.73%.

A year-on-year increase of the average rate of registered unemployment was recorded in all regions of Slovakia. The recorded rate of the increase ranged from 0.45 pp (in Košice region) to 1.37 pp (in Žilina region). An above-average year-on-year growth of the rate of unemployment (above 1.04 pp) was recorded in three regions: Žilina (by 1.37 pp), Nitra (by 1.36 pp) and Trenčín (by 1.30 pp) (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 4).

Graph 2.6 Average registered unemployment rate and number of RJ in regions (%)



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, the average duration of evidence of RJ in the register increased in comparison with 2009 (11.9 months) to 13.92 months.

According to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (SK NACE Rev. 2) most RJs in register at the end of 2010 were from the industry sector (29.6%). The second highest proportion (13.1%) was recorded in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, transport and storage. RJ from the construction sector accounted for 12.9%. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security sector accounted for 9.6% (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 4).

Considering the previous occupation classification (ISCO⁸), the most RJs registered by LSA&F Offices in 2010 were without prior occupation. The average number of them reached

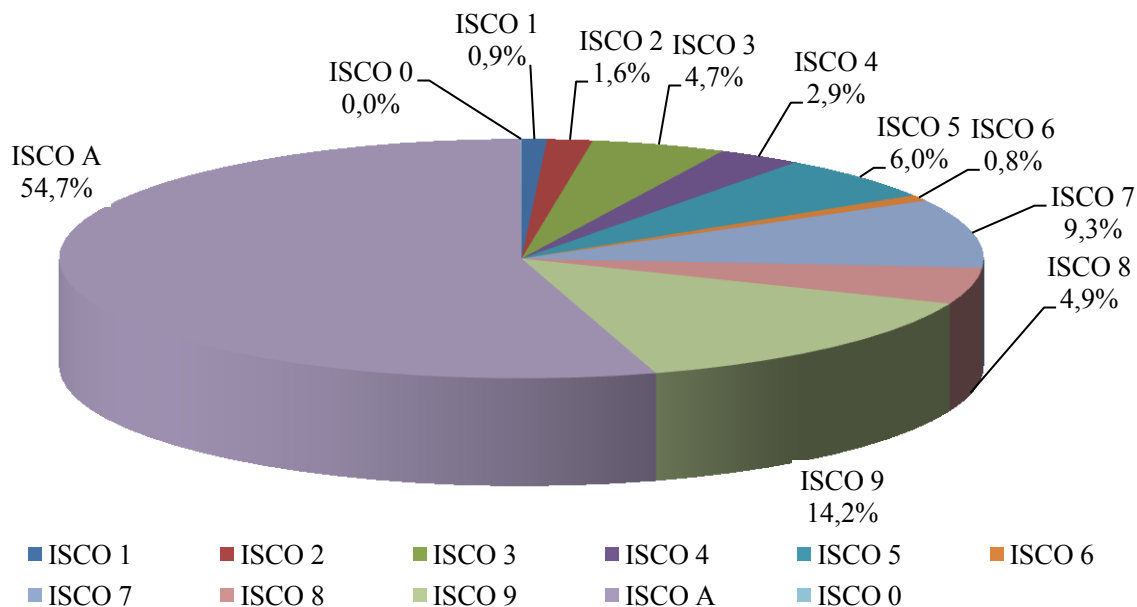
⁸ ISCO 1 managers
 ISCO 2 professionals
 ISCO 3 technicians and associate professionals
 ISCO 4 clerical support workers
 ISCO 5 service and sales workers
 ISCO 6 skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
 ISCO 7 craft and related trades workers
 ISCO 8 plant and machine operators, and assemblers
 ISCO 9 elementary occupations
 ISCO 0 armed forces occupations
 ISCO A no occupation classification or no previous occupation

208,122 persons, accounting for 54.66% of the total number of RJs. The second largest group was formed by persons with previous occupation in ISCO 9 class – elementary occupations with an average of 53,894 persons and the share of 14.15% on the total number of registered jobseekers. The number of RJs with previous occupation in ISCO7 class – craft and related trades workers was on average 35,372 persons.

The lowest proportion was formed by RJs with ISCO 0 class - armed forces former occupation, with an average number of 126 people and ISCO 1 – managers, on average, 3,366 persons.

A year-on-year increase of the number of registered jobseekers was observed across all classes of previous occupations except ISCO 9 – elementary occupations and ISCO 8 - plant and machine operators and assemblers. The most significant increase in number of RJ occurred in group of persons without previous occupation (40 thousand persons).

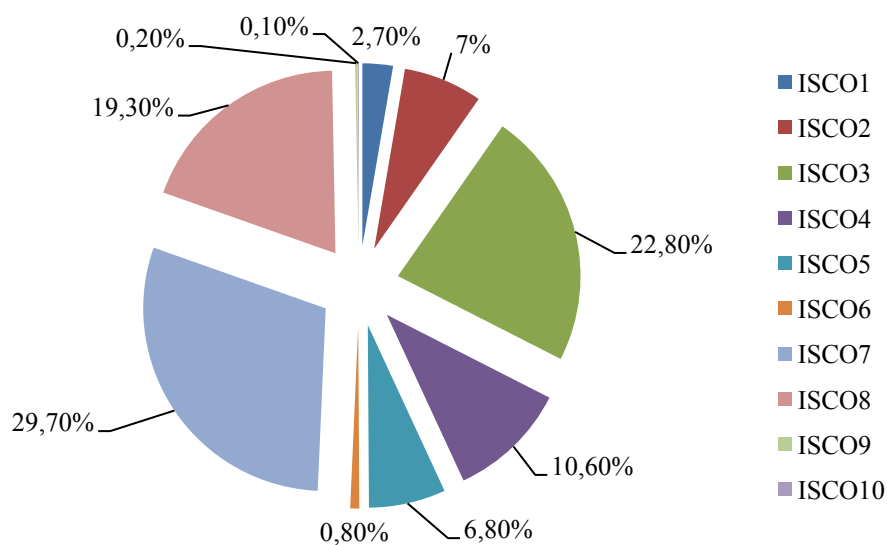
Graph 2.7 Registered jobseekers by ISCO classes in the SR, annual average for 2010



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In terms of labour supply, in 2010 the largest numbers of vacancies on average per month by ISCO were reported for craft and related trades workers (1,646 vacancies, i.e. 29.7%), for professionals (1,262 vacancies, i.e. 22.8%) and for plant and machine operators, and assemblers (1,071 vacancies, i.e. 19.3%). The lowest numbers of vacancies were reported for armed forces occupations (4 vacancies on average per month), for elementary occupations (11 vacancies, i.e. 0.2%) and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (0.8%).

Graph 2.8 Distribution of vacancies by ISCO classes in 2010



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

From a regional viewpoint, in 2010 there were on average the most vacancies for craft and related trades workers in the Prešov region (335 vacancies) and the least in Košice region (58 vacancies). Most vacancies for professionals were on average in the Bratislava region (483 vacancies) and the least in the Košice region (63 vacancies).

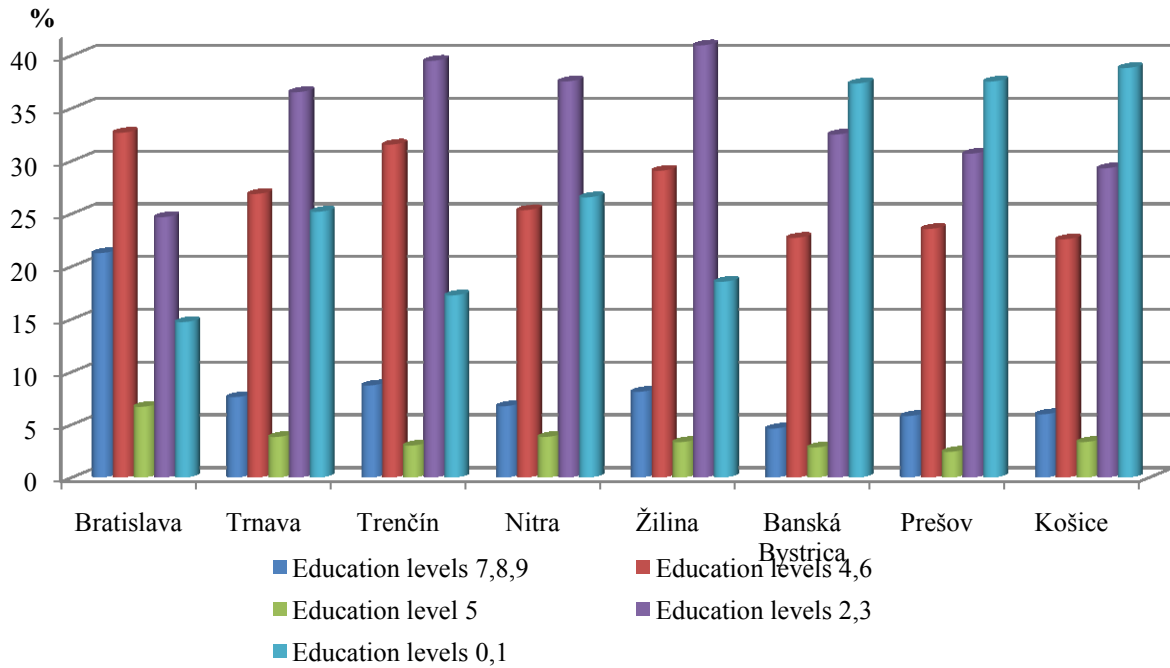
The structure of RJ by education⁹ at the end of 2010 remained unchanged in comparison with the end of 2009, and stayed in favour of job applicants with a higher level of education. The largest group, with a number of 126.3 thousand persons and with a share of 33.13%, were RJ with apprenticeship. The second largest group, with 117.4 thousand persons and 30.79% share, were RJs with elementary education or without completed elementary education. The smallest group, with number of 363 persons, were persons with scientific education.

In terms of regions, the largest number of RJ with vocational training and higher vocational education without certificate was observed in Žilina (40.95%), Trenčín (39.49%), Nitra (37.54%) and Trnava region (36.52%). The largest number of RJs with primary or incomplete primary education was registered in Košice (38.81%), Prešov (37.53%) and Banská Bystrica (37.34%) regions.

In the Bratislava region, the greatest share among the total number of RJ was accounted for by persons with secondary education, respectively with completed secondary vocational education (32.67%).

⁹ Education level 0 – Incomplete elementary (completion of compulsory schooling in lower than 9.(8.) grade)
 Education level 1 – Completed elementary or secondary (except those listed in levels 2 and 3)
 Education level 2 – Vocational training
 Education level 3 – Secondary without certificate
 Education level 4 – Completed secondary vocational
 Education level 5 – Completed secondary general at high school
 Education level 6 – Completed secondary general at specialized secondary school or conservatory
 Education level 7 – Higher vocational (completed with leaving certificate or bachelor diploma)
 Education level 8 – University (completed with master or similar diploma)
 Education level 9 – Academic

Graph 2.9 Distribution of RJ by education in regions by 31.12.2010



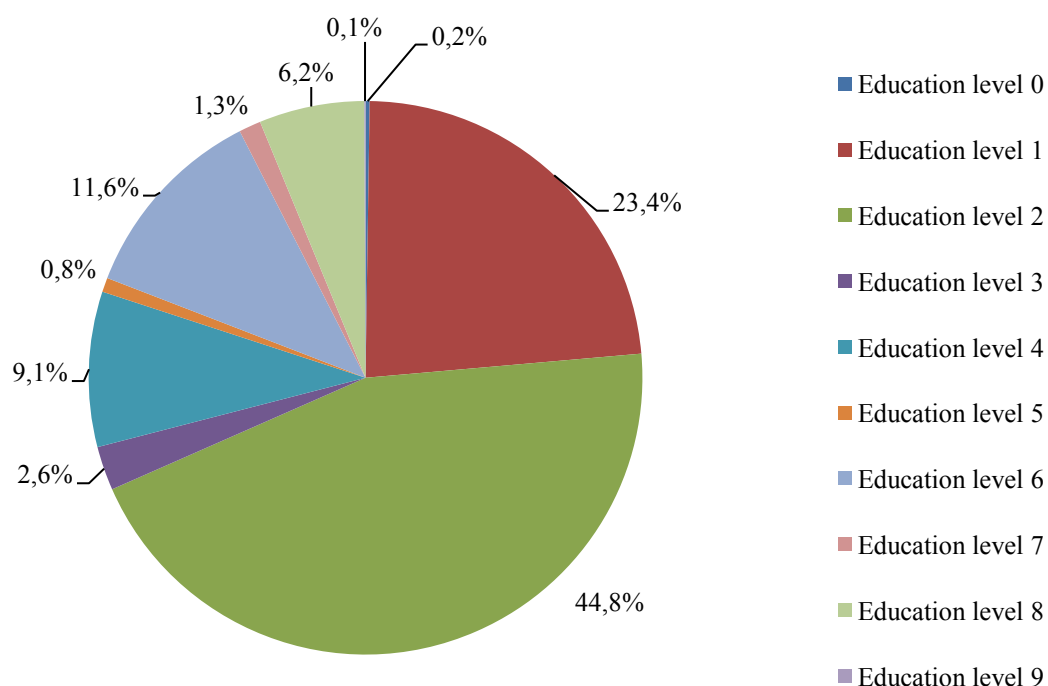
Source: LSA&F Headquarters

The year-on-year comparison in the SR shows an increase in registered jobseekers with higher level of education in 2010. The most significant decrease was observed with respect to persons with vocational training (by 4,290 people).

The highest annual increase was recorded for jobseekers with higher; respectively university education in all regions except the Košice region, where the strongest increase was recorded for jobseekers with complete secondary vocational education.

In terms of labour demand by education, from a total of 7,086 job vacancies reported at the LSA&F offices by the end of 2010, the most job vacancies required vocational training (3,174 vacancies, i.e. 44.8%), completed elementary education (1,656 vacancies, i.e. 23.4%) and completed secondary vocational education (824 vacancies, i.e. 11.6%). The lowest number (5 vacancies) was available for the unemployed with scientific education and no education (17 vacancies).

Graph 2.10 Distribution of vacancies by educational requirements by the end of 2010



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In terms of regions, most vacancies for the unemployed with completed vocational education were available in the Prešov region (569 vacancies) and the least in the Košice region (168 vacancies). The highest number of vacancies for the unemployed with completed elementary education was available in the Trnava region (1,053 vacancies) and the lowest in the Košice region (11 vacancies).

The number of RJ in terms of age structure ceased to copy previous years, when the largest group consisted of older people.

By the end of 2010, the largest group of RJ were persons aged 20-24 (59 thousand persons). Their share among the total number of RJ accounted for 15.49%. The second largest group, with a number of 50.8 thousand persons and share of 13.32%, were RJs aged 25-29. The third largest group, with 45.6 thousand persons and a share of 11.95%, were RJs aged 50-54.

Table 2.13 Age structure of RJ by regions, by 31. 12. 2010 (%)

Region	up to 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	over 60
Bratislava	1.06	14.28	14.77	13.34	11.43	9.25	9.81	11.30	12.32	2.44
Trnava	1.76	17.17	13.36	11.81	11.40	9.40	10.54	11.48	10.97	2.10
Trenčín	1.39	17.03	13.28	10.98	10.13	9.44	11.06	12.87	11.60	2.23
Nitra	1.45	13.97	12.44	11.48	11.45	9.97	11.48	12.90	12.67	2.18
Žilina	1.69	18.12	12.64	10.36	10.21	9.91	11.12	12.57	11.16	2.21
Banská Bystrica	2.31	13.61	12.74	11.84	12.25	10.56	11.81	12.29	10.78	1.78
Prešov	3.13	16.34	13.93	11.90	11.91	10.66	11.04	11.03	8.45	1.60
Košice	2.66	14.76	13.78	12.05	12.14	10.52	11.37	11.60	9.29	1.83

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In terms of **the duration of evidence in the register**, the number of RJ registered for up to three months reached 74.4 thousand persons (19.53%), for 3-6 months 58.1 thousand persons (15.25%). The number of RJ in these two groups dropped year-on-year by 22.7 thousand persons. The most notable increase during the year was recorded in relation to the number of RJs who have been registered for 12-18 months. More detailed information on RJs who are registered for over 12 months are set out in the subsection Disadvantaged registered jobseekers.

Table 2.14 Average number of RJ by the duration of evidence in the register in 2010 by regions (persons)

Region	up to 3 months	3 – 6 months, including	6 - 9 months, including	9 - 12 months, including	12 – 18 months, including	18 – 24 months, including	24 – 48 months, including	over 48 months
Bratislava	5,622	3,950	2,394	1,560	1,766	735	607	289
Trnava	7,347	5,437	3,719	2,800	3,742	1,802	1,594	1,544
Trenčín	8,190	6,156	4,345	3,443	4,701	2,228	1,958	1,937
Nitra	9,691	7,518	5,437	4,410	6,540	3,600	3,839	5,138
Žilina	9,046	7,214	5,139	3,995	5,464	2,782	2,829	3,484
Banská Bystrica	9,994	8,129	6,207	5,326	8,721	5,726	8,444	14,316
Prešov	12,913	10,510	8,106	6,861	10,752	6,869	9,641	13,342
Košice	11,570	9,139	6,863	5,679	9,089	6,170	9,078	13,356

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Registered jobseekers in terms of gender

In terms of gender, there was in 2010 an average of 179,859 RJs - women, which, in comparison with 2009 (when the average was 163,274), represents an increase by 16,585 persons, respectively by 10.2%. The share of registered unemployed women had a downward trend due to the increase of the total number of RJ. The share of 47.2% in 2010 represents a decrease of 0.8 pp in comparison with the previous year (48%).

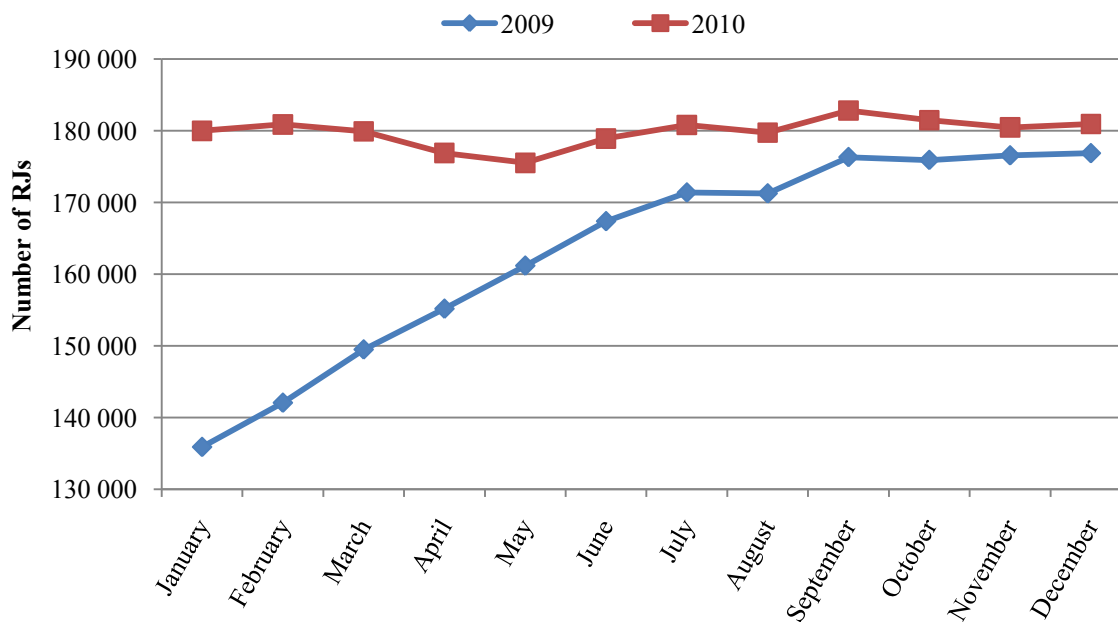
The highest proportion of women among the total number of RJ in 2010 was recorded in the Trnava region (49.85%). In other regions, the proportion ranged from 45.45% (Prešov region) to 49.58% (Nitra region).

In terms of **educational structure**, the most of RJ - women at the end of 2010 (57,078) had elementary or incomplete elementary education. Least of RJ - women (7,539) had completed secondary general education. Women with secondary vocational education without certificate and vocational training accounted for 27.4%, women with secondary and completed secondary vocational education for 28.6% and with higher and university education accounted for 8.3%.

Relatively the most RJ - women were in the **age group** of 20-24 year olds (in Žilina region 17.3%, 16.5% in Trnava region and 16% in Trenčín region), of 50-54 year olds (in Nitra region 13.9% and in Trenčín region 13.6%), and of 45-49 year olds (12.8% in Banská Bystrica region, 15.5% in Prešov region and 12.3% in Košice region).

In terms of **the duration of evidence in the register**, the highest number of women by the end of 2010 was observed for the duration group of 3-6 months (16.9%). The number of women registered for over 48 months reached 29,627 persons (16.4%). The third highest number of women by the end of 2010 was accounted for by the group with duration up to three months (29,573 persons), which was 16.3% of all RJ – women.

Graph 2.11 Development of number of unemployed women in the SR

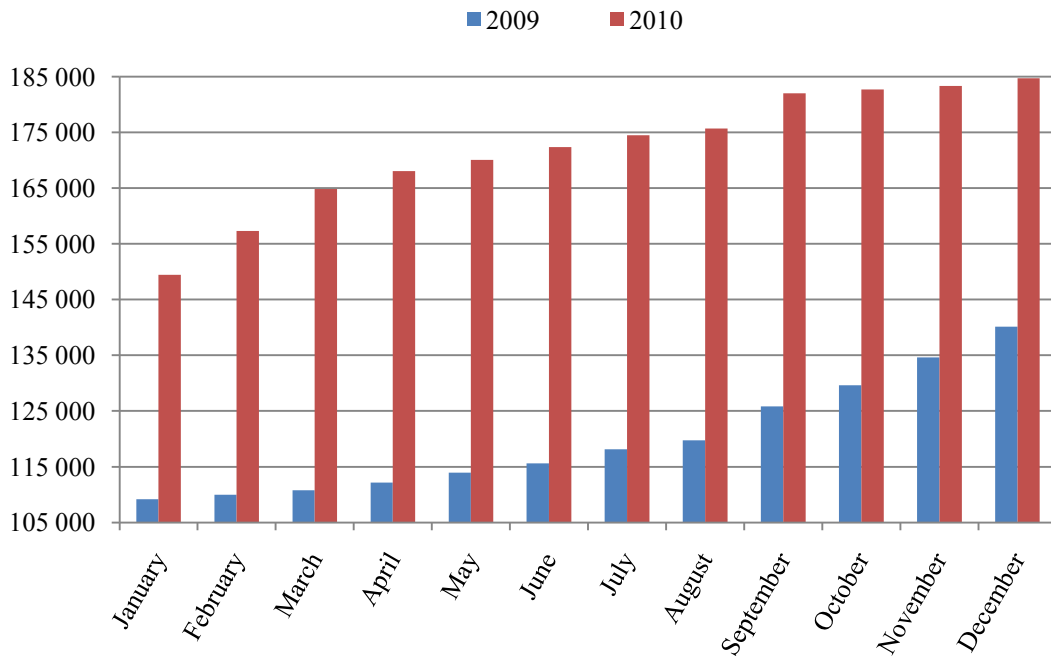


Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Disadvantaged jobseekers

The largest group of disadvantaged RJ are the **long-term unemployed persons** registered at least for 12 months from the previous 16 months. Their position on the labour market is more difficult, because with long-term evidence in the register they gradually lose their expertise, work skills and work habits. This category includes the difficult-to-employ persons with low education level and no qualification. In 2010, 3284 long-term unemployed RJs were supported through education and training for labour market. Categories of disadvantaged RJ are defined in § 8, article 1 of the Act on employment services.

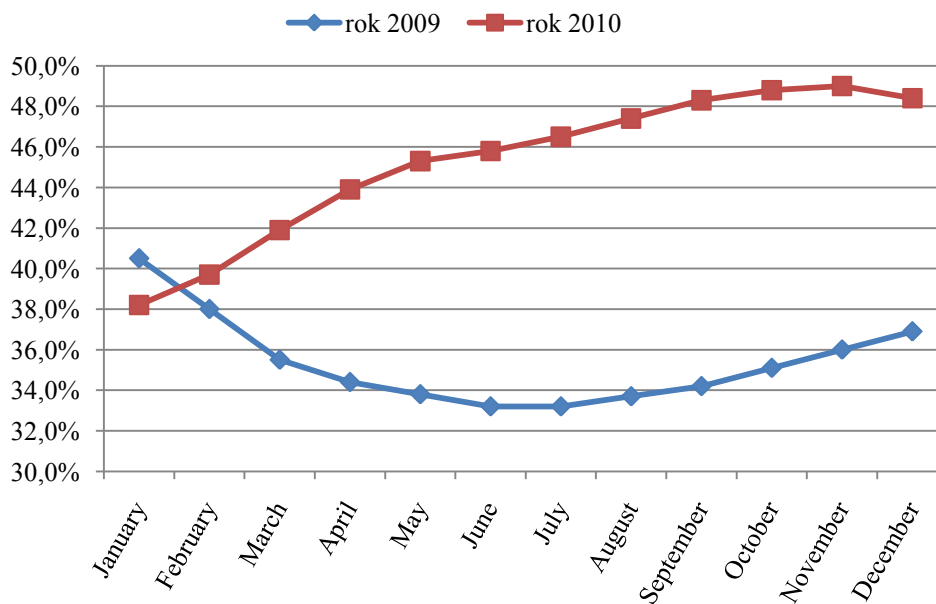
Graph 2.12 Development of number of jobseekers with duration of unemployment over 1 year in the SR



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, an average number of 172,083 long-term unemployed persons were registered as RJs. Their total number increased by 52,111 persons in comparison with 2009. The proportion of long-term unemployed persons in the total number of RJ in 2010 averaged 45.2%, and it increased by 9.9 pp in comparison with 2009 (35.3%).

Graph 2.13 Share of RJ with duration of unemployment over 1 year on the total number of RJ (%)



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Among the total number of RJ evidenced in the register for over 12 months by the end of 2010, the greatest share was accounted for by the age group of 50-54 year olds - 27,265 persons (14.8%). The age group of 45-59 year olds accounted for a 41.4% share of all the RJs registered for over 12 months (76,465 persons).

Table 2.15 Registered jobseekers by age, registered for over 12 months, by the end of 2010 (persons)

Age	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 +	TOTAL
SR	2,380	17,558	18,762	20,553	22,852	21,443	24,738	27,265	24,462	4,681	184,694

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In terms of education, the most of long-term unemployed RJ had elementary or no education, which (by the end of 2010) was 77,680 persons, representing 42.1% of all RJs evidenced in the register for over 12 months by the end of 2010. The second highest proportion were RJs with vocational training (61,527 persons), representing a 33.3% share.

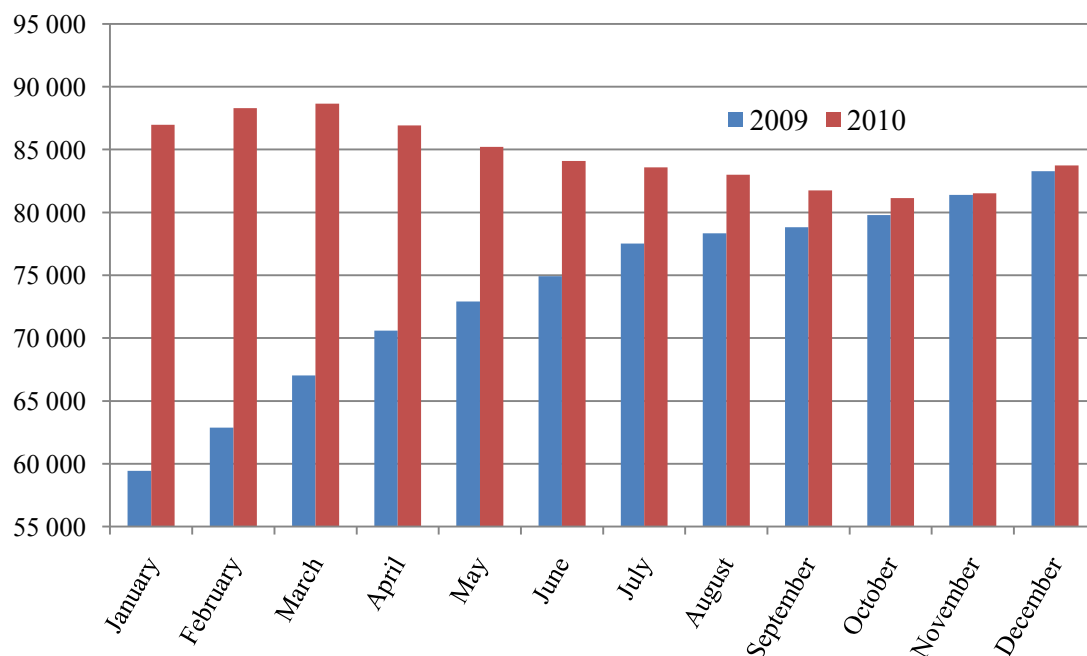
Table 2.16 Registered jobseekers by education, registered for over 12 months, by the end of 2010 (persons)

Education level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
SR	13,531	64,149	61,527	791	13,629	4,402	20,093	1,538	4,975	590	184,694

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, 84,578 RJ aged 50+ were recorded on average monthly. In comparison with 2009 (73,912 RJ over 50 years on average monthly), this represents an increase by 10,666 persons (14.4%).

Graph 2.14 Development of the number of RJ in age 50+



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

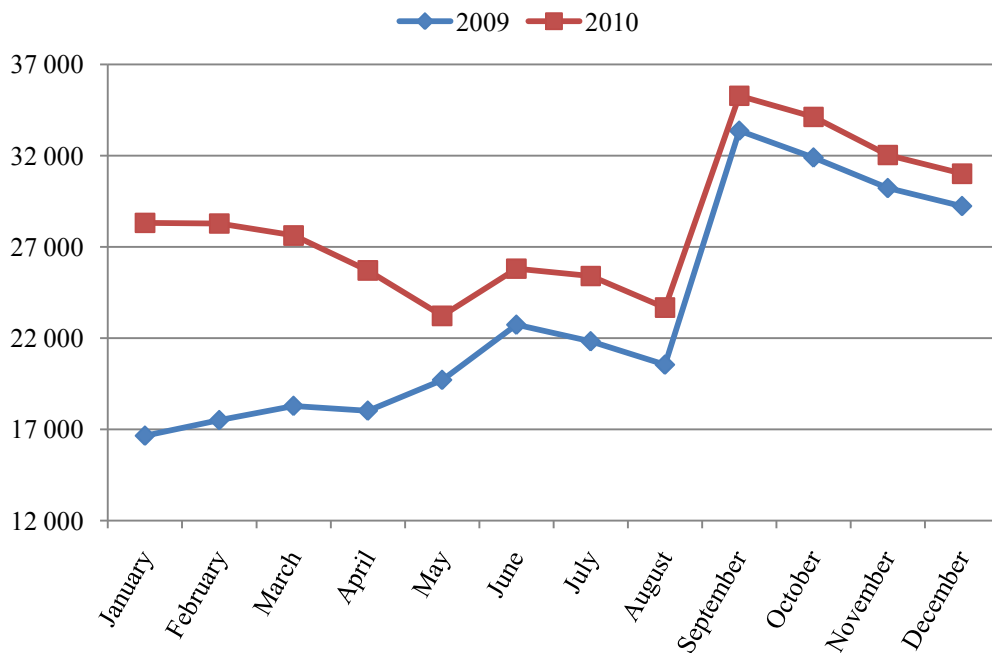
The share of RJ aged 50+ among the total number of RJs comprises 22.2%, which is an increase by 0.5 pp in comparison with 2009 (21.7%).

The monthly average number of RJ **school graduates** increased in 2010 by 5,045 persons to 28,375 in comparison with 2009. Their share among the total number of RJ increased in comparison with 2009 (by 0.6 pp from 6.8% in 2009 to 7.4 in 2010).

The development of the number of RJ-school graduates in 2010 replicated the previous year. Increase in June and July was caused by inflow of university graduates, whose number gradually decreased in the summer months. A substantial growth of the number of RJ was recorded in September, when after the holidays the graduates of secondary schools got to the register. This cycle was the same as in previous years.

In terms of educational structure, by the end of 2010 the register included mostly secondary vocational schools graduates in number of 10,446 (33.7% of all unemployed graduates) and graduates of secondary vocational training institutions with graduation in the number of 8,156 persons (26.3%). Least of unemployed graduates were from high schools in number of 2,252 persons (7.3%). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 5).

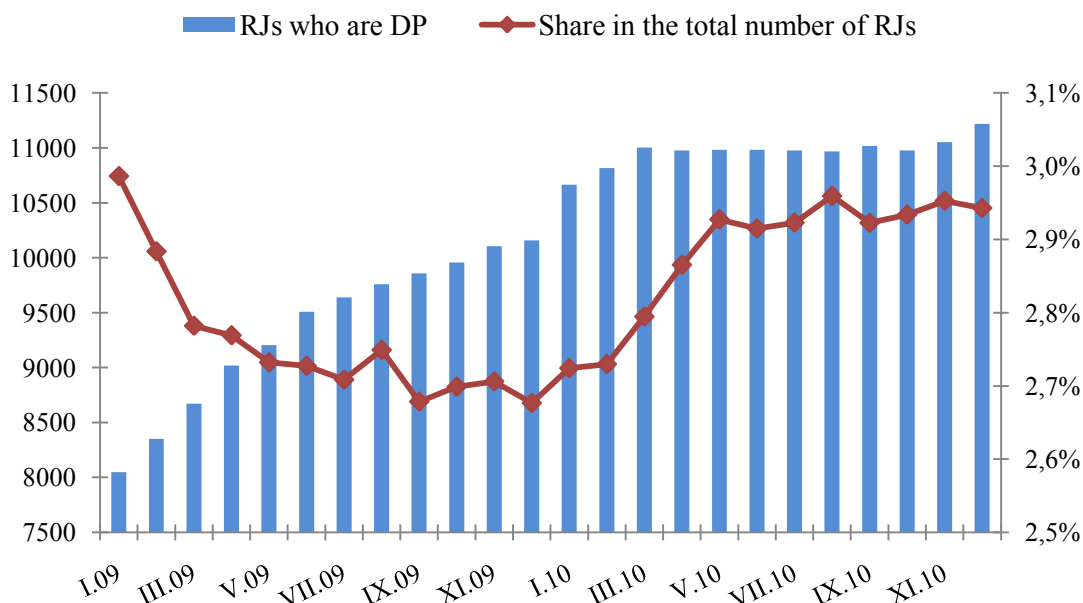
Graph 2.15 Development of number of RJ-school graduates in the SR



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, 10,970 **disabled persons** (hereinafter only “DP”) were registered as jobseekers on average. Their number grew year-on-year by an average of 1,613 people. The share of disabled RJs among the total number of RJs in 2010 was 2.9%. This is an increase by 0.2 pp in comparison with the previous year.

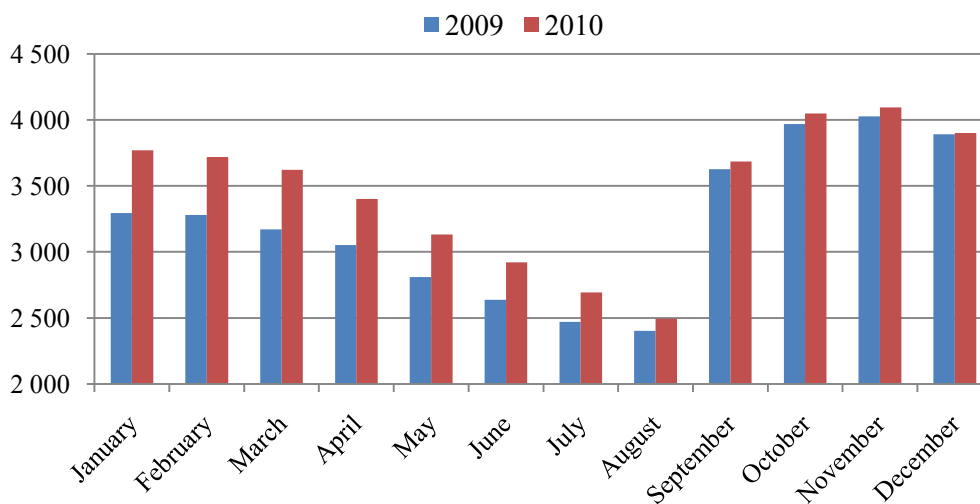
Graph 2.16 Development of DP-RJ and their share in the total number of RJ (end of month state)



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

An average number of 3,457 **juvenile** (up to 18 years) RJ were registered in 2010. This is an increase by 238 persons in comparison with 2009 (3,219). Their share among the total average number of RJs remained unchanged in comparison with 2009 (0,9%).

Graph 2.17 Number of juvenile RJ in the SR



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 2.18 Share of disadvantaged groups of RJ in the total number of RJ (%)

Disadvantaged RJs	2009	2010	Year-on-year increase/decrease (pp)
RJs evidenced in register over 12 months	35.3	45.2	9.9
School graduates	6.8	7.4	0.6
Disabled RJs	2.7	2.9	0.2
Juvenile	0.9	0.9	0.0
RJs over 50 years of age	21.7	22.2	0.5

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

2.1.4 Active labour market policies and measures

2.1.4.1 Evaluation of changes in legislation in the field of employment services in 2010

a) Act on employment services

Active labour market policy measures were in 2010 aimed at alleviating regional disparities, long-term unemployment and at support of disadvantaged groups of RJ. Adopted measures were aimed to support economic growth and its sustainability, which is a key task for the growth of employment of productive and a skilled workforce and elimination of the adverse impact of the global economic crisis on the labour market in the SR.

In the evaluated period, **active labour market measures** (ALMM) were carried out in particular by application of the Act No 5/2004 Coll. on employment services and on amendments to some laws as amended (the Act on employment services), which was in 2010 amended several times, namely by:

- Act No 594/2009 Coll. amending and supplementing the Act No 48/2002 Coll. on residence of aliens and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended and on amending and supplementing certain laws. With effect from 15 January 2010, the Act on Employment Services stipulated that the **temporary residence permit** for business purposes may be granted **except sole traders only to a foreigner who acts on behalf of a company or cooperative**. In particular, these are mainly the members of statutory bodies or a proxy, who do not have labour relation with that legal person, but they carry out their activities for such a company, for instance under the mandate contract.

The need for change arose from the practical application, when company associates demanded this type of residence and penetrated in this way into the labour market. The Act No 52/2010 Coll. with effect from 1 March 2010:

- for a transitional period from 1 March 2010 to 31 December 2011 introduced a new tool ALMP - **contribution for supporting regional and local employment** (§ 50i), the purpose of which is to support the entry and re-entry of selected groups of disadvantaged RJ (school graduates, persons older than 50 years, long-term unemployed persons, persons long-term out of labour market because of difficulties in reconciling work and family life, disabled persons, persons who became unemployed due to organizational reasons) to the labour market and to support the growth of regional and local employment;
- for a transitional period from 1 March 2010 to 31 December 2010 re-enabled the **repetitive activation activity** through minor municipal services for a municipality and to supported a continuous keeping of work habits for long-term unemployed who receive benefits in material need and contribution to the benefit in material need to increase their readiness for re-entry into the labour market;
- modified the conditions under which the RJ evidenced in the register can perform a **gainful activity** as one of the measures of preventing illegal work;
- in order to support the improvement of the regulatory framework for **preventing illegal work and illegal employment**, extended the scope of the office with respect to the

- notification of the competent authorities concerning repeated violation of the prohibition of illegal employment for the purpose of cancellation of the sole trade licence;
- provided the LSA&F Headquarters and offices with responsibility to **impose fines** for breaching duties of the Act on Employment Services, as well as illegal employment and to determine the lower limit and to increase the upper limit of fines for illegal employment;

Act No 136/2010 Coll. on services in the internal market and amending and supplementing certain laws effective from 1 June 2010 amending the Act on employment services, which enacts that licence on carrying out recruitment activities for payment by a natural or legal person is issued under the Act No 455/1991 Coll. on sole trade business as amended, except for the conditions of education, which the intermediary of the recruitment activities for payment has to meet. The Trade Act shall be followed in revocation or suspending of recruitment activities for a payment. The deadline by which the intermediary must submit an annual report on its activities was determined. This adjustment regulates the relationship between the general legislation on the provision of services and special legal arrangements made for the procedure that precedes the issue of the licence and in relation to the rights, but in particular the obligations of service providers;

The Act No 373/2010 Coll.:

- with effect from 23 September 2010 supports the municipalities or self-governing regions, legal entities founded by a municipality or a self-governing region, legal entities managing watercourses and legal entities managing the drainage systems founded by the state, by establishing the possibility to create new temporary jobs for the prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency events, for which the RJs will be admitted; by introducing a new **contribution to support employment for implementation of measures for flood protection and to deal with consequences of emergency (§ 50j)**. The contribution is granted to cover part of the labour costs of employees admitted for work relating to the implementation of measures for flood protection and dealing with consequences of emergency and also to cover part of expenses for necessary working tools
- with effect from 1 December 2010 extends the force of one of the temporary measures for mitigating the adverse impact of the global economic crisis on employment – the **contribution to support retention of employment (§ 50d)**, with progressive mechanism of reduced tax burden for employers till the end of 2011.

The rest of changes within this amendment of the Act on employment services came into force on 1 January 2011.

b) Decree of the MLSA&F No 44/2004 Coll. executing §69, article 2 of act No 5/2004 Coll. on employment services and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended

The Decree has been amended in 2010 by the Decree of the MLSA&F No 481/2010 Coll., which with effect from 1 January 2011 increased the individual amounts of contribution for commuting to work according to the distance of the place of employment or the place of operation of self-employment from the place of residence or temporary residence of an employee, or a self employed person.

2.1.4.2 ALMM to support employability and employment growth and their application in 2010

In accordance with the Act on Employment, the following active labour market measures were taken to help to place the registered jobseekers and job applicants on the labour market, to help employees maintaining their position on the labour market, and to support the employers:

- a) support of increasing the employability of registered jobseekers and job applicants

- information and advisory services (§ 42)
 - professional advisory services (§ 43)
 - education of jobseekers and job applicants and their training for the labour market (§ 46)
 - benefit during education and training for the labour market and during training for work assertion of a disabled person (§ 48b)
 - contribution to work-in a disadvantaged jobseeker (§ 49a)
 - contribution to perform the graduate practice (§ 51)
 - contribution for activation activity in form of small community services (§ 52)
 - contribution for activation activity in form of voluntary service (§ 52a)
 - training for work assertion of a disabled person (§ 55a)
- b) support of employment, job creation and retention
- recruitment services (§ 32)
 - education of employees and their training for the labour market (§ 47)
 - contribution for self-employment (§ 49)
 - contribution to support employment of a disadvantaged jobseeker (§ 50)
 - contribution to support retention in employment of employees with low wage (§ 50a)
 - contribution to support job creation and retention of employment in a social enterprise (§ 50c)
 - contribution to support employment of jobseekers who have completed education and training for the labour market (§ 51a)
 - contribution for commuting to work (§ 53)
 - contribution for moving for a job (§ 53a)
 - contribution for transportation to work (§ 53b)
 - contribution for creation of a new job (§ 53d)
 - projects and programmes (§ 54)
 - contribution for the establishment of sheltered workshops and sheltered workplace (§ 56)
 - contribution for retention of a disabled person in employment (§ 56a)
 - contribution for a disabled person to run or perform on self-employment (§ 57)
 - contribution for renewal or technical evaluation of tangible assets of sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace (§ 57a)
 - contribution to activity of a work assistant (§ 59)
 - contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace and to cover transportation costs of employees (§ 60)
- c) anti-crisis measures
- contribution to support retention of employment (§ 50d)
 - contribution to support creation of a new job (§ 50e)
 - contribution to employee's wage (§ 50f)
 - contribution to support self-employment (§ 50g)
 - contribution for self-employment in agriculture (§ 50h)
 - contribution to support regional and local unemployment (§ 50i)
 - contribution to support employment for implementation of measures for flood protection and to deal with consequences of emergency (§ 50j)

ALMM have been implemented in terms of the Act on Employment services by LSA&F Headquarters and offices and passed continuously from 2009 to 2010, but the monthly monitoring of the realization of ALMM shows that some tools are significantly seasonal in nature.

Most of ALMM were implemented by national projects, which are financed by the European Social Fund and co-financed from the state budget. In 2010, more than 250 thousand registered jobseekers, job applicants, respectively employees/jobs were supported with a total contracted amount of more than € 190 million.

Application of anti-crisis active measures in the labour market

Contribution to support retention of employment (§ 50d)

The contribution is granted to an employer who cannot assign work to employees for serious operational reasons and provides them a wage compensation of at least 60%. The contribution is intended to cover the mandatory contributions for health insurance and social insurance paid by the employer and employee. The contribution will be added to the provided wage compensation of employee. The Contribution is provided for no longer than 60 calendar days in total per year. With effect from 1 December 2010, the effectiveness of this measure was extended until the end of 2011.

In 2010, 41 agreements were concluded with employers, in particular in industry. Retention of 30,140 jobs was supported by this contribution, which is by 8,057 less than in 2009. The largest share of the supported jobs accounted for the jobs in ISCO class 8 - Plant and machine operators, and assemblers, which formed 47.91% of the total number of supported jobs. The largest number of supported jobs was in the Nitra region (8,601). The total amount of contracted funds was € 2,297,832.15

Contribution to support creation of a new job (§ 50e)

The contribution is granted to an employer who performs the activity at least for one year in case he creates a job for a registered jobseeker evidenced in the register at least for three months and keeps it at least for 12 months. Monthly amount of the contribution in the Bratislava region was 15% and in the rest of regions 30% of the total labour costs calculated from the average wage in the economy of SR, but at most 50% of total labour costs of the employee. The contribution is provided for 12 calendar months at most.

Creation of 3,408 new jobs for registered jobseekers was supported by this measure in 2010, which was 3,151 jobs less than in 2009. Total amount of contracted funds reached € 8,504,784.28, which is € 12,317,848.72 less than in 2009. The greatest interest in this contribution was in the Prešov region, where the creation of 751 jobs was supported, i.e. 22.04% of the total number of supported jobs.

Contribution to employee's wage (§ 50f)

The contribution is granted to an employee who has been registered as a jobseeker for at least three months prior to employment, has been a beneficiary of material need benefit and contributions, has found the job him/herself and his/her wage is lower than 1.7 multiple of the subsistence minimum (€ 304.16). The contribution is provided monthly during the first 12 months of employment in amount of 22% and in the next months in amount of 11% of the average wage of employee in the economy of SR, but no longer than for 22 months.

In 2010, 207 employees were supported by this measure (51 more than in 2009), with total amount of paid contribution € 292,412.26. The greatest interest in this contribution was recorded in the Nitra region, where 95 employees were supported, i.e. almost 45.89% of the total number of supported employees.

Contribution to support self-employment (§ 50g)

Contribution for self-employment in agriculture (§ 50h)

Both contributions are intended to cover the advance pay of health insurance contribution paid by a self-employed person, for those registered jobseekers, who start to perform self-employment in various areas not demanding high initial investment and matching skills of low-qualified groups of jobseekers in particular.

The jobseekers were not interested in these contributions, also due to the possibility of using the financially more attractive contribution for self-employment according to § 49.

Contribution to support regional and local unemployment (§ 50i)

Contribution is granted for a transitional period from 1 March 2010 to 31 December 2011 to an employer who accepts certain groups of disadvantaged jobseekers for a fixed period employment, if the employment relation is agreed for at least nine months, and for at least half of the set weekly working time.

The contribution shall be provided no longer than for 9 months. It is provided monthly during the first three months up to 90% of total labour costs calculated from twice the subsistence minimum of one adult person, during the next three months up to 80% of this amount and in the last three month up to 70% of this amount.

In 2010, 5,376 registered jobseekers were supported. The total amount of contracted funds was € 18,014,552.28. This measure was used the most in Prešov region, where 1,114 jobseekers were supported, accounting for 20.72% of total number of supported jobseekers.

Contribution to support employment for implementation of measures for flood protection and to deal with consequences of emergency (§ 50j)

The contribution is granted from 23 September 2010 to an employer who accepts for a created job a registered jobseeker, who has been registered in the evidence for at least three months, if the employment relation is agreed within the set weekly working time and for the type of work involved with the implementation of measures for flood protection or dealing with the consequences of emergency.

The contribution is granted for no longer than six calendar months, monthly up to the amount of total labour costs calculated from twice the subsistence minimum of one adult person. The employer is granted a lump-sum contribution to cover part of costs for working tools needed for the realisation of the measures for flood protection or dealing with consequences of emergency in amount up to 95% of documented costs, at most € 40 per one job created.

In 2010, 158 registered jobseekers were supported with a total amount of contracted funds € 453,524.41. Most jobseekers were supported in the Košice region – 41 RJs, i.e. 25.95% of the total number of jobseekers supported by this measure.

Overview of the application of other ALMM in 2010 is given in Appendix to Chapter 2, Tables 6 and 7.

2.2. Wages and working conditions

Assessment of legislative changes in the Labour Code in 2010

- in March 2010 the **Act No 574/2009 Coll.** amending and supplementing Act No 311/2001 Coll. the Labour Code as amended came into force. The aim of the Act was to adjust the Labour Code according to the requirements of European Commission concerning the limited-period employment relations, compliance with the principle of equal treatment with regard to an employee in a part-time employment and establish a protecting framework for the temporary agency employees, which is non-discriminatory, transparent and suitable, while respecting the diversity of labour markets.
- in January 2011, the **Act No 543/2010 Coll.** amending and supplementing the Act No 461/2003 Coll. on Social insurance as amended, and amending and supplementing certain laws, which in article IV amends and supplements the Labour Code came into force. By this amendment, the period of maternity leave (from 28 weeks to 34 weeks, in case of multiple births from 37 weeks to 43 weeks) was extended and the provisions of the Labour Code regulating the maternity leave duration were changed.

Assessment of legislative changes in the field of travel compensations in 2010

In 2010, the **Act No 283/2002 Coll. on travel compensations**, as amended, was amended twice:

- the **Act No 151/2010 Coll.** changed the arrangements of civil service relations and employment relation related to foreign service, which, with effect from 1 July 2010, deals with the question of compensation of certain expenses for the persons who follow the

employee to the place of secondment (some of the changes came into force on 1 January 2011)

- the **Act No 548/2010 Coll.**, which, within the amendment of the Act on income tax, changes the mandatory claim for pocket money to optional benefit, which became a subject of income tax (income from employment for the natural persons) with effect from 1 January 2011.

Corresponding to the valorisation mechanism, incorporated into the Act on travel compensations, the following regulation was issued:

- **Regulation of the MLSA&F No 533/2010 Coll. on food allowance amounts**, by which these amounts were valorised in response to the increase of prices of meals and non-alcoholic beverages in restaurants. The claim for an increased amount of food allowance arised from 1 January 2011.

Act on minimum wage

Act No 663/2007 Coll. on minimum wage as amended, has not been amended in 2010. In accordance with the empowering provision for the government, with effect from 1 January 2010, the **Government regulation No 441/2009 Coll.** set the minimum wage amount for 2010 to € 307.70 per month for an employee paid a monthly wage and to € 1.768 per hour for other employees.

In 2010, the government approved the **Government regulation No 408/2010 Coll.** which sets the amount of minimum wage for 2011 to € 317.00 per month for an employee paid a monthly wage and to € 1.822 per hour for other employees.

Act on civil service

In the area of remuneration, the execution time of civil service is recovered by raising the wage scales (primary functional components of salary) by 1% per year of practice, but not more than 32%. Quality performance of tasks can still be appreciated by awarding the employee personal extras or providing a bonus.

With effect from 1 January 2010, under §113, article 1 of the Act No 400/2009 Coll. on civil service and on amendments and supplements of certain laws (the Act on civil service) enacted by **Government regulation No 550/2009 Coll.** from 9 December 2009 the government increases the wage scales for civil servants by 1%. The regulation fully respects the higher-level collective agreement in civil service concluded between the contracted partners for relevant calendar year.

During 2010, the Act on civil service was amended by **section XIV of the Act No 151/2010 Coll. on foreign service** and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended by the Act No 403/2010. In §101a, under the wage details and other particulars of civil service, compensations for difficult living conditions were set down – a civil servant seconded with his/her consent to perform civil service in a state with difficult living conditions is entitled for the compensation for difficult living conditions. The Act also specifies what is considered as difficult living conditions for this purpose. The list of states with difficult living conditions was laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak republic by the Measure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 291/2010 Coll. from 18 June 2010.

Act on remuneration of certain employees performing work in the public interest

Act No 553/2003 Coll. on remuneration of certain employees performing work in public interest and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended, was in 2010 amended by section XI of the Act No 151/2010 Coll. on foreign service and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended by the Act No 403/2010. In §101a, under the wage details and other particulars of civil service, compensations for difficult living conditions were set down – civil servant seconded with his/her consent to perform work in public interest

in a state with difficult living conditions is entitled for the compensation for difficult living conditions according to § 21b , with effect from 1 July 2010.

An employee who performs work in the public interest abroad in a country with difficult living conditions is granted monthly a compensation of up to 20% of the wage scale of the first level of the sixth wage class of a primary wage scale multiplied by the objectified wage coefficient.

The list of states with difficult living conditions was laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak republic by the Measure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 291/2010 Coll. from 18 June 2010.

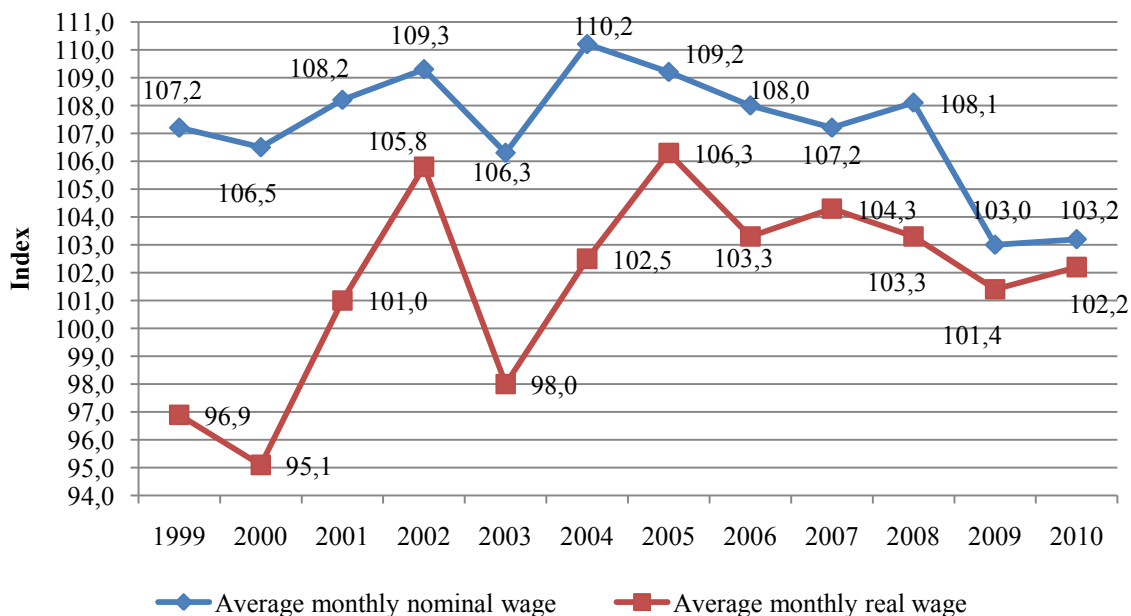
Act on collective bargaining

In 2010, the **Act No 2/1991 Coll. on collective bargaining** as amended, was **amended by Act No 557/2010 Coll.** which came into force on 31 December 2010. In accordance with this amendment, the MLSA&F may extend a higher/level collective agreement by a generally binding legal regulation published in the Collection in its full version, by a common written proposal of the contractors. This may happen only if the employer, to whom the collective agreement is extended, agrees with the extension. If the collective agreement does not meet the statutory requirements, the MLSA&F will not make the extension.

2.2.1 Wages

According to the Statistical Office, the average **nominal** monthly wage in national economy in 2010 (according to the quarterly statistical reporting, without business income, data adjusted by statistical estimate of registered wages, indices are calculated from comparable data) reached the value of € 769 and increased by 3.2% in comparison with the previous year. The growth rate of nominal wages accelerated by 0.2 pp in comparison with 2009. The average **real** monthly wage in the national economy grew by 2.2%, while its growth rate was 0.8 pp higher than in 2009.

Graph 2.18 Development of average monthly wage since 1999



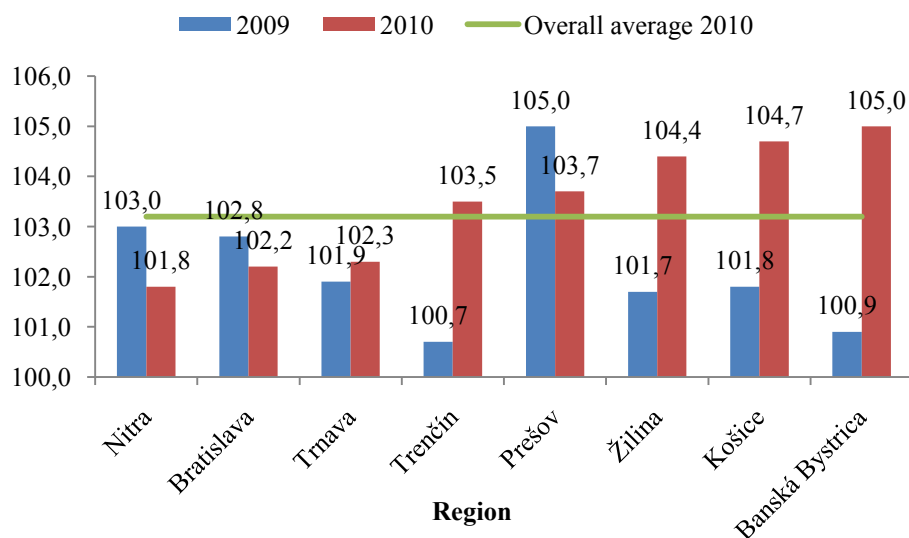
Source: SO SR

As in previous years, 2010 has seen significant **regional** differences in the wage development. The average nominal monthly wage ranged from € 594 (Prešov region) to € 991 (Bratislava region) with a difference € 397. The average wage in Prešov region reached only nearly 59.9%

of the average monthly wage of Bratislava region. Only the average nominal monthly wage in the Bratislava region was higher than the average for the whole economy (€ 769). Wage levels in other regions were below the SR average.

The rate of growth of the average nominal monthly wage in 2010 was higher in comparison with 2009 in almost all regions except Nitra, Bratislava and Prešov regions in which the growth of the average nominal monthly wage was lower than before. The growth of the average nominal monthly wage was higher than the SR average in Trenčín (3.5%), Prešov (3.7%), Žilina (4.4%), Košice (4.7%) and Banská Bystrica regions (5.0%). The lowest growth was reached in the Nitra region (1.8%).

Graph 2.19 Growth of average nominal monthly wage in 2009 and 2010 by region (%)

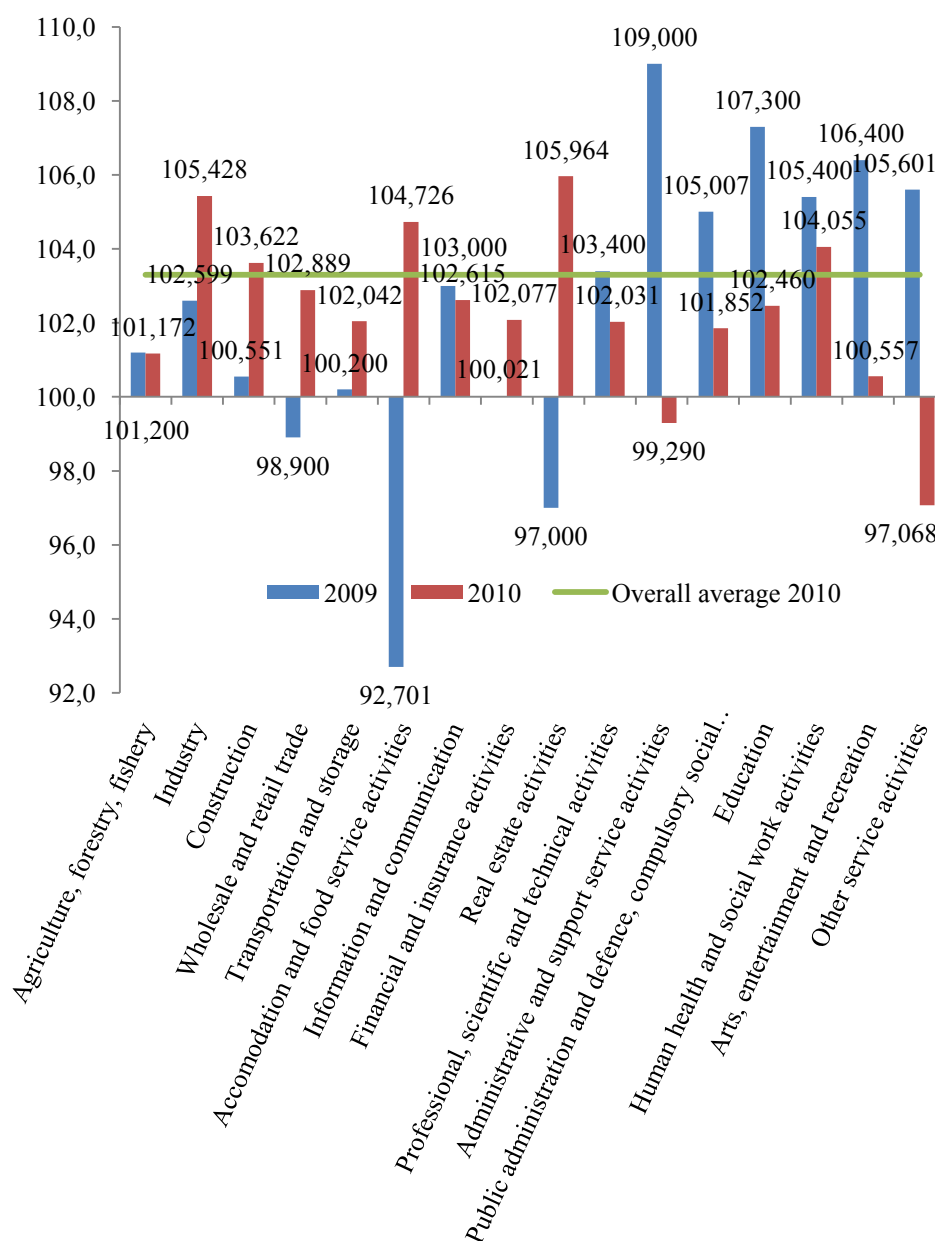


Source: SO SR

By sectors, the average nominal monthly wage was higher than the national average in information and communication, financial and insurance activities, public administration and defence, compulsory social security, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative services, real estate activities, industrial production and transport and storage. The lowest average nominal monthly wage was reached in accommodation and food services. The difference between the best and worst paid sectors was € 991.

In comparison with 2009, the average nominal monthly wage increased in most of the sectors. The highest relative increase was reached in real estate activities (6.0%), industrial production (5.4%) and accommodation and food services (4.7%). Average nominal monthly wages decreased in other activities (by 3.0%) and administrative services (by 0.7%).

Graph 2.20 Development of average nominal monthly wage in 2009 and 2010 by sectors (%)



Source: SO SR

In terms of **business size**, the highest average nominal monthly wage was paid in companies employing 1,000 or more employees. Average nominal monthly wages above the national average were also paid in companies with 50 to 249 employees, businesses with 250 to 499 employees and companies with 500 to 999 employees. The lowest average nominal monthly wage was paid to the employees of sole traders. Wages grew most rapidly in companies up to 9 employees.

Table 2.21 Average nominal monthly wage by the business size

Size categories (by the number of employees)	2009 (€)	Indices 2009/2008		2010 (€)	Indices 2010/2009	
		nominal wage	real wage		nominal wage	real wage
0 – 9	603.53	101.3	99.7	662	109.6	107.2
10 – 19	695.03	105.0	103.3	697	100.3	98.1
20 – 49	702.22	105.2	103.5	714	101.7	99.5
50 – 249	758.63	101.1	99.5	795	104.7	102.5
250 – 499	822.54	103.7	102.1	844	102.6	100.3
500 – 999	800.61	104.2	102.6	871	108.7	106.4
1,000 +	930.26	101.8	100.2	962	103.4	101.2
Sole traders (estimate)	567.93	102.1	100.5	577	101.6	99.4
Total	744.50	103.0	101.4	769	103.2	102.2

Source: SO SR, Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy of the Slovak Republic in 2010

2.2.1.1 Average monthly gross wage in business and non-business sphere

According to the results of a nationwide survey from the Labour Cost Information System (LCIS) of MLSA&F, in the fourth quarter of 2010 the average gross monthly wage in the economy was € 821.07. Among this, the average was € 856.25 in the business sector and € 714.56 in the non-business sector.

The lowest average gross monthly wage in the fourth quarter of 2010 *in terms of education* was paid to employees with elementary education - € 517.49 (in the fourth quarter of 2009 € 505.66, which represents a rise by 2.3%). The wage of employees with elementary education in the business sector was € 550.37, while in the non-business sector it was € 400.12. **By the major classes of Classification of Occupation**, the lowest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees in the elementary occupations - € 448.70 (€ 478.48 in the business sector and € 392.10 in the non-business sector). **By age**, the lowest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees aged up to 20 - € 449.57 (€ 450.83 in the business sector and € 431.99 in the non-business sector). **By the type of ownership**, the lowest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees in companies, which are in cooperative ownership – € 629.12 (in the business sector employees of cooperative organizations € 628.34, in the non-business sector employees of associations, political parties and churches € 616.42) **From the regional view**, the lowest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees in Prešov region - € 660.61 (in the business sector in Prešov region € 655.02; in the non-business sector in the Trenčín region € 663.18). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Tables 8-11)

The highest average gross monthly wage in the fourth quarter of 2010, *taking in account the education* was paid to employees with a third degree university education - € 1,291.55, which represented 157% of the average gross monthly wage in the national economy. Wages of employees with third degree university education reached the value of € 2,287.60 in the business sector and € 1,111.96 in the non-business sector. **By the major classes of Classification of Occupation**, the highest average gross monthly wage was paid to the managers - € 1,787.01 (€ 1,922.14 in the business sector and € 1,298.05 in the non-business sector). **In terms of age**, the highest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees aged 30 – 34 - € 897.74 (in the business sector to employees aged 30 to 34 with € 944.22, in the non-business sector to employees aged 55 to 59 with € 744.14). When sorting *by type of ownership*, the highest average gross monthly wage was paid to employees of the companies with international ownership with dominant public sector - € 1,506.13 (in the business sector, employees of the companies with international ownership with dominant public sector, with

€ 1,506.13; in the non-business sector, employees of state-owned organizations, with € 833.22). **In terms of regions**, the highest average gross monthly wages was paid to employees in Bratislava region - € 1,110.25 (€ 1,184.76 in the business sector and € 841.58 in the non-business sector). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Tables 8-11)

The **analysis of individual components of the total share of average gross monthly wage** in the fourth quarter of 2010 (€ 821.07) shows that the highest proportion was accounted for by the basic wage (67.26%). Another important component of the average gross monthly wage were wage compensations, which accounted for 11.45% and the third largest component were bonuses, which accounted for 10.87%. After deducting health and social insurance contributions and personal income-tax advance payments, the average net monthly wage reached the value of € 650.31, and its share on the gross wage was 79.20% (in the fourth quarter of 2009 it was € 630.92). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 12)

According to the gender breakdown of data on the remuneration, the average gross monthly earnings in the fourth quarter of 2010 were € 927.75 for men (in business sector € 945.93 and in non-business sector € 815.30) and € 705.59 for women (in business sector € 724.36 and in non-business sector € 673.13). The average gross monthly wage of women was equal to 76.0% of the average gross monthly wages of men. In comparison with the fourth quarter of 2009, this represents an increase by 0.5 pp.

There were substantial differences in income comparing business and non-business sectors with regard to education, both for men and women. Wages of employees with higher education grew faster in business with respect to both sexes, while the wages were higher in the business sectors for all levels of education.

According to the level of education, in the fourth quarter of 2010 the highest average monthly wage was paid to women with a third degree university education in the business sector (€ 1,661.58) and in the non-business sector (€ 1,071.97). Men with a third degree university education received the highest average monthly wage in the business sector (€ 2,507.0) as well as in non-business sector (€ 1,137.0). The lowest average monthly wage, both in the business and non-business sector, was paid to employees with elementary education. In terms of education, the greatest differences between the business and non-business sector were observed in relation to men with a third degree university education, where the difference was as much as € 1,370. The difference between the earnings of women in this category was € 589.61.

Considering the **major classes of Classification of Occupation**, the highest average monthly wage, for both men and women in the business and also in the non-business sector, was paid to employees in the class of ISCO 1 - Managers. Men had the lowest average wage in the class of ISCO 9 - Elementary occupations (in business € 531.69 and € 452.92 non-business sector). Women, as well as men, had the lowest average wage in the class of ISCO 9 – Elementary occupations (in business € 421.37 and € 368.67 non-business sector). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 9)

In accordance with the above results of comparing the earnings of employees in the business and non-business sector, the outcome has been for long in favour of business. Almost in all types of classification, the wages are higher in the business sector. According to ISCO major classes, the only exception are men in the class ISCO 5 - Service and sales workers. This is due to the fire-fighter occupation, which is a non-business sector occupation. The largest differences in wages among men and women are there with respect to leading, managing staff. Men in business sector earn by € 566.37 and women by € 424.75 more than in the non-business sector. Managers - the men in the non-business sector earn almost € 35.37 more than the women-managers in the business sector.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, most employees remained in wage ranges from € 400.01 to € 750. Among the employees (989,952) in the sample of labour Cost Information System in the fourth quarter of 2010, irrespective of length of working hours, 65.83% received lower wages than the nationwide average of € 821.07. Average gross monthly wage of these employees was € 540.51. Among the employees working full-time (929,305), 63.99% received wages below the nationwide average. Of the number of employees working part time (60,647) it was 93.93%. (Appendix to Chapter 2, Tables 13-18).

2.2.2 Total labour costs in the SR

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the SR (by the time of processing the Report, the data are available only up to 31.12.2009), the annual **total labour costs** in 2009 increased year-on-year by 2.3% to € 13,104.65 per employee.

Among the total labour costs in 2009, the summary of the direct costs accounted for 72.62% and the indirect costs for 27.45%, from which the subventions received by the employer in form of subsidies are deducted (-0.07%).

Table 2.21 Dynamics of annual total labour costs in the SR per employee (€)

Costs	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total labour costs	8,906.2	9,619.7	10,175.4	10,899.0	11,867.9	12,812.7	13,104.6
of which:							
- direct costs	6,318.7	6,897.2	7,437.9	7,964.6	8,672.5	9,319.9	9,516.0
- indirect costs	2,590.6	2,724.0	2,741.9	2,940.3	3,201.0	3,497.4	3,597.7

Source: SO SR, statistical survey on total labour costs

In 2009, the employer spent on average € 1,092.05 per month per employee, which represents an increase by € 24.32 in comparison with the previous year. In 2009, the growth rate of the average monthly labour decreased year-on-year by 5.7 pp in comparison with 2008.

Among the **direct cost items** in 2009, greatest share was accounted for by wages, which accounted for 63% and by wage compensations which accounted for 8.72%, from which 6.62% were holiday payments. Among the group of direct labour costs, wages increased year-on-year by 1.8%, the basic wages and salaries by 5.4% and bonuses and remunerations fell by 16.5%. From € 687.97 paid on wages, the following items accounted for the largest components of wages - basic wages for work € 532.24, bonuses and remunerations € 89.10, premium pays and additional payments € 44.13. Wage compensations increased by 4.8% to € 95.24, premium from profit after tax decreased from € 4.24 to € 4.08 and standby work compensation € 2.70 to € 2.64.

The year-on-year increase of compulsory social security contributions by 1.8% to € 252.59 is reflected in the positive dynamics of indirect labour costs in 2009. Indirect costs reached € 299.81, which was by 2.9% more than in the previous year. Among other indirect cost elements, the most important items were social perks, which rose by 8.7% (from € 18.83 to € 20.47), including food allowance, which rose by 18%. Optional social security contributions fell by 4.7% (to € 6.13). Decreases were also observed in relation to contributions to the Social Fund (by 10.9%). Social benefits provided by employers rose by 46.3% to € 13.80; severance costs significantly increased (by 118.7%), as well as wage compensations for a period of illness (by 19.3%). Employee training costs decreased by 23.1% from € 6.02 to € 4.63. Other indirect labour costs decreased by 15.2%, among which the cost of recruitment decreased by 38.4%.

Table 2.22 Monthly labour cost structure for 2009

Labour cost items	Share (%)	€	Index 2009/08
1.-16. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	100.00	1,092.05	102.28
1.-7. DIRECT COSTS	72.62	793.00	102.11
1. Wages	63.00	687.97	101.76
2. Wage compensations	8.72	95.24	104.82
3. Payments to savings programme	0.03	0.32	41.25
4. Standby work compensations	0.24	2.64	97.70
5. Premium from profit after tax	0.37	4.08	96.36
6. Other direct costs to employees	0.24	2.62	134.80
7. Remunerations for apprentices	0.01	0.13	157.80
8.-15. INDIRECT COSTS	27.45	299.81	102.87
8. Compulsory social security contributions	23.13	252.59	101.77
9. Optional social security contributions	0.56	6.13	95.30
10. Social benefits	1.26	13.80	146.26
11. Social security contributions for apprentices	0.00	0.00	-
12. Social perks	1.87	20.47	108.68
13. Employee training costs	0.42	4.63	76.86
14. Wage related fees	0.01	0.11	132.79
15. Other indirect costs	0.19	2.08	84.80
16. SUBVENTIONS	- 0.07	-0.75	202.30

Source: SO SR, statistical survey on total labour costs

The long-term trend of increasing differentiation in labour costs **by sectors** continued in 2009. The strongest annual growth in labour costs was recorded in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (by 14%), water supply (by 13.2%), mining and quarrying (by 11%), arts, entertainment and recreation (by 8, 1%) and information and communication (by 7%). Decrease in labour costs was recorded in other activities (by 7.5%), accommodation and food service activities (by 4.4%), construction (by 2.6%), transport and storage (by 0.9%) and industrial production and agriculture (both by 0.2%).

Almost half of the sectors spent more than the average per workforce. The most was spent by the sector of financial and insurance activities, with € 2,023.20 of labour costs followed by the sector of information and communication activities (€ 1,906.51), electricity, gas and steam (€ 1,794.99), professional, scientific and technical activities (€ 1,489.71) and mining and quarrying (€ 1,280.35). Expenditures in other financially more secure sectors were in the range of € 1000-1200.

Other sectors, despite a slight monthly dynamics of labour costs, continued to achieve below-average values. Traditionally, the lowest funding per own employee were spent in accommodation and food service activities (€ 638.87), administrative and support services (€ 801.14), other activities (€ 837.83) and agriculture (€ 866.89). (Appendix to Chapter 2, Table 19).

In terms of **business size**, the most resources per employee were spent by organizations with 1,000 or more employees (€ 1,283.58). An above-average level of spending per employee was also observed in organizations from 500 to 999 employees (€ 1,169.54) and organizations with 250 to 499 employees (€ 1,102.17). The lowest labour expenditures were reached in small

businesses from 1 to 9 employees (€ 974.27) and the organizations that employ 20 to 49 persons (€ 985.33).

In terms of the level of labour costs, it is possible to divide Slovakia **by regions** to three types:

- high level: Bratislava region (€ 1,410.81),
- around average: Trnava region (€ 1,603.72) and Košice region (€ 1,041.48),
- second-rare: Žilina region (€ 978.73), Trenčín region (€ 964.64), Banská Bystrica region (€ 952.46), Nitra region (€ 928.51) and Prešov region (€ 856.44).

In 2009, the employer spent the most per employee in the Bratislava region, where the total labour costs accounted for € 1,410.81. The Bratislava region also had the highest direct labour costs of € 1,038.35 (of which wages were € 911.87 and wage compensation € 112.84) and indirect labour costs of € 373.67 (of which € 314.48 compulsory social security contributions). Total costs higher than the national average (€ 1,092.05) were reached only in the Bratislava region (€ 1,410.81). In other regions, the total labour costs did not reach the average of the SR. The lowest total labour costs were spent in Prešov region (€ 856.44). The Prešov region also had the lowest direct (€ 623.37) and indirect labour costs (€ 233.36).

Table 2.23 Monthly average labour costs per employee by regions in 2009 (€)

Labour cost items	BA	TT	TN	NR	ZA	BB	PO	KE
1.-16. TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	1,410.81	1,063.72	964.64	928.51	978.73	952.46	856.44	1,041.48
1.-7. DIRECT COSTS	1,038.35	763.28	695.52	674.50	704.41	681.42	623.37	748.69
1. Wages	911.87	655.58	597.37	578.25	611.31	588.32	537.75	644.38
2. Wage compensations	112.84	97.15	91.27	82.11	88.24	87.24	75.09	97.87
3. Payments to savings programme	0.93	0.10	0.24	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.08
4. Standby work compensations	2.90	2.00	1.77	2.05	2.12	3.28	2.19	4.07
5. Premium from profit after tax	3.35	5.53	2.78	10.91	1.26	1.74	7.62	1.77
6. Other direct costs to employees	6.42	2.87	1.24	1.13	1.31	0.80	0.56	0.43
7. Remunerations for apprentices	0.05	0.04	0.84	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.09
8.-15. INDIRECT COSTS	373.67	300.59	269.49	254.43	274.54	272.93	233.36	293.27
8. Compulsory social security contributions	314.48	246.43	227.46	220.78	232.22	226.92	200.97	245.63
9. Optional social security contributions	8.69	6.33	4.68	4.17	5.23	4.97	3.79	6.78
10. Social benefits	14.66	22.20	15.15	10.03	13.69	14.84	9.57	9.61
11. Social security contributions for apprentices	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
12. Social perks	25.61	18.94	16.74	15.81	19.52	21.10	15.34	21.21
13. Employee training costs	7.33	4.57	3.77	2.69	2.64	3.85	2.14	5.40
14. Wage related fees	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.13
15. Other indirect costs	2.74	2.06	1.55	0.80	1.15	1.21	1.48	4.51
16. SUBVENTIONS	-1.21	-0.15	-0.37	-0.42	-0.23	-1.89	-0.30	-0.48

Source: SO SR, statistical survey on total labour costs

Explanatory notes: BA – Bratislava region, TT – Trnava region, TN – Trenčín region, NR – Nitra region, ZA – Žilina region, BB – Banská Bystrica region, PO – Prešov region, KE – Košice region

2.2.3 Collective bargaining

The state of imposition of higher-level collective agreements at MLSA&F and their extension

The situation in the area of collective bargaining was stable in 2010. In 2010, 17 higher-level collective agreements were imposed at the MLSA&F, 12 of which were higher-level collective agreements and 5 were higher-level collective agreement addenda. The MLSA&F also recorded a total of 16 disputes about the conclusion of a higher-level collective agreement, of which 12 were negotiated with a mediator and 3 with an arbitrator. In one case, the litigants finally agreed even without negotiating with a mediator. The MLSA&F did not record any dispute on meeting obligations from a collective agreement in 2010.

2.2.4 Health and safety at work

In 2010, the following regulations related to the field of health and safety at work were amended:

- Act No 124/2006 Coll. on health and safety at work and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended by later regulations executed by Act No 132/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.5.2010) and Act No 136/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.6.2010),
- Government enactment No 286/2010 Coll. laying down the list of works and workplaces prohibited to juvenile employees and which enacts certain obligations for employers while employing juvenile employees, executed by Government enactment No 309/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.9.2010),
- Government enactment No 272/2004 Coll. laying down the list of works and workplaces prohibited to pregnant women, mothers till the ninth month after childbirth and nursing women, the list of works and workplaces linked to specific risk for pregnant women, mothers till the ninth month after childbirth and nursing women and which enacts certain obligations for employers while employing these women, executed by Government enactment No 310/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.9.2010).

In 2010, the following were approved:

- announcement of MLSA&F No 45/2010 Coll. establishing the details to ensure health and safety in agricultural work (effective from 1.3.2010),
- announcement of MLSA&F No 46/2010 Coll. establishing the details to ensure the health and safety in forestry work and details on competence to perform certain work activities and operating some technical equipment (effective from 1.3.2010).

In the field of labour inspection, the Act No 125/2006 Coll. on labour inspection and on amendment and supplement of Act No 82/2005 Coll. on illegal work and illegal employment and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended by later regulations and which supplements certain laws was amended in 2010 by:

- Act No 52/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.3.2010),
- Act No 67/2010 Coll. (effective from 1.4.2010).

Occupational accidents

According to the data of the SO SR, 2010 has seen 48 fatal occupational accidents in the SR. In comparison with 2009, this is an increase by 4 accidents. The most frequent cause of fatal occupational accidents was menace by other persons (distraction and other dangerous behaviour). The most frequent sources of fatal occupational accidents were the used conveyances, and also the working or traffic areas as sources of fallings of persons.

In the considered year, also 1,980 serious occupational accidents were recorded in total, of which 159 were with severe health damage and 1,821 were accidents with work incapability lasting more than 42 days. The most frequent sources were working or traffic areas as sources of falling of persons, heavy loads, materials, objects and machines as well. The main cause of these accidents was lack of competence to perform work in the moment of accident (various indispositions, invigilance etc.) and existing ordinary occupational risk.

The division of occupational accidents shows that the largest share of fatal occupational accidents was concentrated in transportation and storage (13 accidents – 27.08 %), industrial production (11 accidents – 22.92 %), wholesale and retail trade (6 accidents – 12.5 %). The cases of severe health damage with resulting work incapability lasting more than 42 days were most frequently registered in industrial production (39 %), transportation and storage, wholesale and retail trade (more than 20 % in total).

In 2010, a total of 9,765 occupational accidents was registered in the SR. In comparison with 2009, this is a decrease by almost 280 accidents.

Hazardous work

In 2010, the downward trend in the number of employees exposed to harmful occupational factors continued, when hazardous work was carried out in Slovakia by a total of 103,051 employees (of which 23,403 were women). The total decrease was partly caused by the decrease in total employment and by dismissal of skeleton staff and their transition into the sole trade. In 2010, the number of employees operating in hazardous work decreased by 3,519 employees in comparison with 2009.

In the working environment, the dominant harmful factor was noise. In total, 78,970 employees were exposed to it, i.e. 76.6% of all employees carrying on hazardous work. In comparison with 2009, this represents a decline by 1,990 employees. Dust was also a dominant harmful factor and 19,555 employees were exposed to it (18.9% of exposed workers). Other harmful factors include chemicals, ionizing radiation, vibration and chemical carcinogens.

Most employees were exposed to risk in industrial production (74,321, of which 13,880 were women) and healthcare and social assistance (9,533 of which 7,587 were women). The highest proportion of female hazardous work (79.5% of the total number of employees carrying on hazardous work in the economic sector) was observed, similarly to previous years, in healthcare.

Occupational diseases

In 2010, 436 new cases of occupational diseases and professional poisoning were reported. In comparison with 2009, this is a decrease by 34 cases (7.3 %).

The greatest share of occupational diseases was accounted for by diseases of bones, joints, tendons and nerves of upper limbs resulting from long-term excessive one-sided activity. 197 occupational diseases of this kind were reported. The second most frequent occupational disease has been the disease of bones, joints, muscles, arteries and nerves of upper limbs resulting from work with vibrating tools. The third most frequent occupational disease is hearing impairment caused by noise, which accounted for 8.5 % of the reported occupational diseases in 2010.

3. SOCIAL PROTECTION

In Slovakia, social protection is provided by means of the social protection system, which consists of social insurance, state social support and social assistance.

3.1 Social insurance

Social insurance provides protection of the economically active population in case of loss or reduction of income from gainful activity due to temporary work incapacity, caring needs or treatment, pregnancy or maternity, in case of old age or death, in case of reduced work capability due to a long-term ill health, in case of health damage or death resulting from an occupational accident, professional accident or occupational disease, in case of insolvency of the employer to meet the claims of the employee, to cover old-age pension insurance contributions, and in case of loss of income from gainful activity of an employed or self-employed person (hereinafter referred to as "self-employed") due to loss of employment and to secure an income during unemployment.

According to Act No 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Social insurance Act"), the social insurance system is divided into sickness insurance, old-age pension insurance, accident insurance, employer insolvency insurance and unemployment insurance.

The year 2010 brought a number of measures that allow policyholders in case of emergence of the incidents defined by law to ensure higher income, or more equitable adjustment of eligibility criteria, which strengthened their social protection.

In the monitored period, the following measures related to the Social insurance Act came into force:

- Measure of MLSA&F No 551/2009 Coll., establishing the amount of the pension value for 2010. Pension value in 2010 increased to € 9.2246 from € 8.9955 in 2009. The amount of the current pension value is used in determining the amount of pension.
- Measure of MLSA&F No 413/2009 Coll., establishing the percentage of increase of the pension amount in 2010. By 1. 1. 2010, the pension amounts rose by 3.05 %, which represents a rise by € 8.17 per pension (€ 9.47 for old-age pension, € 10.86 for early retirement pension and € 7.52). The accident insurance benefits rose by the same percentage.
- Measure of MLSA&F No 164/2010 Coll., establishing the amount of general assessment basis for the calendar year 2009 effective from 30. April 2010. The amount of general assessment basis for the calendar year 2009 was € 8,934.
- Measure of MLSA&F No 409/2010 Coll. on the amount of Christmas allowance in 2010. Some beneficiaries of old-age pension, early retirement pension, disability pension, social pension, solo paid widow's, widower's and orphan's pension were granted a Christmas allowance of € 40.34 – € 66.39 in December 2010. In comparison with the mechanism of payment of the Christmas allowance in previous years, a more effective graduation of the limits and amounts of the Christmas allowance has been used and the new concept is more advantageous particularly for the low-income pensioners. The total number of pensioners who were paid the Christmas allowance in 2010 was 1,131,102.

The Social insurance Act has been amended several times during 2010. In 2010, the following laws came into force: No 449/2008 Coll., No 108/2009 Coll., No 572/2009 Coll. and No 52/2010 Coll.

Act No 108/2009 Coll., which amends and supplements the Act No 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance, as amended and amending and supplementing certain laws, enacts that in determining the minimum assessment base for compulsorily sickness-insured self-employed persons and compulsorily pension-insured self-employed persons, voluntarily sickness-insured persons, voluntarily pension-insured persons and voluntarily unemployment-insured persons the minimum wage of employees who are paid a monthly salary will not be used. Instead, the

value corresponding to 44.2% of the amount of one twelfth of the general assessment base for the calendar year two years preceding the calendar year in which contributions are paid to the individual sub-systems of social insurance. The measure came into force on 1 January 2010, with the minimum assessment base € 319.58 (while the minimum wage was € 307.70). In 2010, this change affected about 180,000 self-employed persons compulsorily insured for sickness insurance and pension insurance, 13,000 persons with voluntary pension insurance, 30,500 voluntarily unemployment-insured persons and 26,000 voluntarily sickness-insured persons. Monthly contributions to the social insurance system paid by the affected self-employed person increased by € 3.60, and those paid by a voluntarily insured person (in case of payments of all kinds of social insurance) by € 4.10 comparing with the original law and order. For self-employed, however, this increase was offset by a temporarily lower contribution rate for the reserve solidarity fund (2% instead of 4.75%).

The assessment base from which the state pays the pension insurance contributions and the contributions to the reserve solidarity fund for an individual receiving the carer's allowance under the Act No 447/2008 Coll. on cash benefits to compensate severe health disability and amending and supplementing certain laws, or a natural person who is under contract on performance of personal assistance practising personal assistance to a natural person with severe health disability of at least 140 hours per month under the Act No 447/2008 Coll. on cash benefits to compensate severe health disability and amending and supplementing certain laws within at most 12 years, will per month amount to 44.2% of one twelfth of the general assessment base for the calendar year two years preceding the calendar year in which contributions to the individual sub-systems of social insurance are paid. In 2010, the measure affected about 23,000 by-state-insured persons (carer's allowance beneficiaries and natural persons performing personal assistance). The pension insurance contributions, paid monthly by the government for them were € 3.10 higher. This change will have a positive impact on their pension entitlements. The Act No 449/2008 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended and amending and supplementing certain laws with effect from 1 January 2010 adjusted the number of years of pension insurance necessary for inception of invalidity pension benefit entitlement of the insured of age:

- up to 20 years: less than one year of pension insurance,
- 20-24 years: at least one year of pension insurance,
- 24-28 years: at least two years of pension insurance,
- 28-34 years: at least five years of pension insurance,
- 34-40 years: at least eight years of pension insurance,
- 40-45 years: at least ten years of pension insurance,
- over 45 years: at least 15 years of pension insurance.

Thus, the number of acquired years of pension insurance required for inception of the invalidity pension entitlement is traced in the whole period before the occurrence of invalidity, not only in the last 10 years before its occurrence, as it was under the laws in force until 31 December 2009. An insured person who was not entitled for the disability pension or partial disability pension under the regulations in force before 1 January 2010, because he did not acquire the required number of years of pension insurance, and who did not satisfy the eligibility criteria for old-age pension or has not been awarded the early retirement pension, can request a reassessment of his/hers long-term ill health at the SIA, and SIA will decide about the disability pension entitlement and the amount of the pension benefit under the act effective since 1 January 2010. For quantification of this measure, it was expected that 14 700 disability pensions would be awarded in 2010, making the total amount of paid disability pensions in 2010 increase by € 35.3 million.

The Act No 52/2010 Coll. amending and supplementing the Act No 5/2004 Coll. on Employment services and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended, and amending and supplementing certain laws, alleviated the conditions of entitlement for unemployment benefit by acquiring the required period of unemployment insurance for entitlement to unemployment benefits before registering the RJ-applicant for unemployment

benefit to the register of job seekers at the competent LSA&F Office. The required period was reduced from three years of unemployment insurance acquired in the last four years prior to the registering as RJ to only two years of unemployment insurance in the last three years prior to registering as RJ. This change came into force on 1 September 2010 and when quantifying, an increase of the number of unemployment benefits paid in 2010 by about 35,300 was anticipated, as in comparison with the budgeted number. With an average amount of € 304, this means an increase of the Social Insurance Agency spending by €13.5 million.

By adopting the Act No 572/2009 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No 461/2003 Coll. on Social insurance as amended and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, the period of suspension of compulsory unemployment insurance of an employee due to parental leave is also counted as a part of the period of unemployment insurance for entitlement for unemployment benefits. The act came into force on February 1 2010. If the employee's compulsory unemployment insurance was disrupted by parental leave, then this period is also seen as a period of compulsory unemployment insurance. This enables the employees to meet one of the conditions of entitlement for unemployment benefits, in case they register as RJ after the period of parental leave. When quantifying the effect of the above changes, an increase of the number of recipients of unemployment benefits by 11,400 people was anticipated in 2010. With an average amount of € 230, this amounts to an increase in spending of the Social Insurance Agency by €10.9 million.

3.1.1 Sickness insurance

The sickness insurance is designed to overcome the social incidents, such as temporary work incapacity, pregnancy or motherhood. The sickness insurance system funds benefits which are divided to sickness benefits (usually provided to the employee only from the eleventh day of temporary work incapacity), nursing benefits, maternity benefits and equalization benefits.

According to the Act No 462/2003 Coll. on income compensation during temporary work incapacity of an employee and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended, for the first 10 days of temporary work incapacity the employer pays the employee an income replacement for temporary work incapacity of the employee and Social Insurance Agency provides the employee with the sickness benefit from the eleventh day of his/her temporary work incapacity. Expenditures for the benefits of sickness insurance¹⁰ paid from the Social Insurance Agency budget were €338.46 million in 2010. In comparison with 2009, the expenditures increased by € 21.79 million (growth index 106.88 %). This was mainly due to the increase of the average paid amount of the benefit.

The average monthly numbers of cases of paid benefits of sickness insurance in 2010 were as follows:

- sickness benefit: 105,753 cases,
- nursing benefit: 10,575 cases,
- equalization benefit: 82 cases,
- maternity benefit: 20,093 cases.

In comparison with 2009, the average monthly number of cases declined by 2,679 (the largest decrease in the average number of cases was recorded in relation with the sickness benefit – by 2,819 cases). The decrease of the number of cases of sickness benefits is related to the labour market boost and to the gradual moderating of the economic crisis. The average percentage of the temporary work incapacity (hereinafter "TWI") due to disease or injury in 2009 was 4.02%. In 2010, it fell to 3.94% of the average number of insured persons in the given year (the lowest average percentage of TWI was recorded in the Bratislava region - 2.29% and the highest in the Prešov region - 6.05%). The average duration of work incapacity in 2010 was 46.94 days (the lowest duration was 36.23 days in the Bratislava region, and the highest 57.27 days in the Prešov region), which represented a year-on-year increase by 2.01 days.

¹⁰ An overview of spending the basic sickness insurance fund and the benefits of sickness insurance in 2010 is listed in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

Table 1 in Appendix to Chapter 3 indicates a positive development in the average paid amount of sickness insurance benefits, since all benefits in 2010 (with the exception of equalization benefits) increased approximately by 10% in comparison with 2009. This is mainly due to the higher assessment base for recipients of the benefits in comparison with 2009.

Table 3.1 Number of cases and average amount of benefit from sickness insurance in 2010

Benefit	Number of cases in 2010	Index 2010/2009	Average amount of benefit in 2010 (€)	Index 2010/2009
Sickness benefit	1,269,041	97.41	199	107.91
Nursing benefit	126,899	98.32	70	109.59
Equalization benefit	989	93.74	47	102.45
Maternity benefit	241,112	101.61	318	111.04

Source: Social Insurance Agency

3.1.2 Pension insurance

The pension insurance is divided into old-age insurance (insurance to provide income in old age and in case of death) and disability insurance (insurance against decline in earning capacity due to long-term ill health and in case of death). The pension insurance system funds old-age pension benefits, early retirement pension benefits, invalidity pension benefits, widow's pension benefits, widower's pension benefits and orphan's pension benefits.

By 31 December 2010, 1,297,047 pension benefits were paid (excluding pensions paid by the state - e.g. the so called disabled in youth, spousal pensions, social pensions, and also pensions paid abroad and the pensions not taken into automatic registration). There were 188 pensions not taken to the automatic registration and 14,309 pensions paid abroad (see tables 2–5 in the Appendix to Chapter 3). In comparison with the state by 31 December 2009, 26,222 more pensions were paid¹¹ by December 2010, which represents a year-on-year increase by 2.06%. The number of paid old-age pensions, widower's pensions, widow's pensions and orphan's pensions remained almost unchanged in comparison with 2009. The number of disability pensions by 31 December 2010 reached an increase by 3,992 in comparison with December 2009; the number of early retirement pensions decreased in the same period by 9,723. The increase of the number of pensions paid abroad is related to the EU membership – free movement of persons within the EU.

¹¹ More detailed statistics on the number of beneficiaries and the amount of pension benefits are listed in the Appendix to Chapter 3

Table 3.2 Number of paid pensions and average amount of pensions (solo) in 2010

Type of pension	Number of paid pensions by the date* of:		Average amount of (solo) pension in €:	
	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
Old-age (solo+overlapping) total	954,661	931,794	353	340
Early retirement -//-	47,893	56,352	367	351
Invalidity -//-	208,338	208,347	255	249
Widow's (solo)	38,085	40,404	217	210
Widower's -//-	5,076	4,950	165	158
Orphan's	28,043	28,978	125	123
Total	1,287,592	1,270,825	X	X
Pensions not undertaken into automatic registration	188	200	X	X
Pensions paid abroad	14,309	12,274	X	X

Source: Social Insurance Agency

*Statistical data including overlapping pensions.

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

The year 2010 brought an increase of the number of newly conferred early retirement pensions, yet also a lowering of the total number of recipients of early retirement in comparison with 2009. The reduction of the number of recipients of early retirement was caused by the fact that many of them reached the retirement age and are now considered to be old-age pensioners.

In 2010, the positive development of the economic situation influenced also the improvement in the social situation. The Social Insurance Agency paid on average all pension benefits in higher amounts than in 2009. The highest increase was recorded in case of the disability pension recipients whose disability pension was overlapping with the widow's or widower's pensions, but also in case of the recipients of early retirement pension, whose early retirement pension was overlapping with the widow's or widower's pension.

Table 3.3 Average amount of pension in overlap in 2009 and 2010

Type of pension	Average amount of pension* in €	
	2009	2010
old-age and widow's overlapping (women)	296	385
old-age and widower's overlapping (men)	381	446
early retirement and widow's overlapping (women)	303	418
early retirement and widower's overlapping (men)	374	470
invalidity and widow's overlapping (women)	225	362
invalidity and widower's overlapping (men)	270	395

Source: Social Insurance Agency

*average amount paid from total amount of both paid pensions

Expenditures¹² on (system) pension benefits were nearly €5.24 billion in 2010, which represents an increase by 4.17% in comparison with the expenditures in 2009. Moreover, the state-paid retirement benefits (spouse pension, social pension, the so called disabled-in-youth pension, increase for the immobility, increase in pensions as the sole source of income, resistance pension and rehabilitation, including bonuses for civil service) amounted to € 44.5 million (an increase by 10.6% in comparison with 2009). Expenditures on the payment of Christmas allowance to some pension beneficiaries in 2010 amounted to € 60.7 million.

By 31 December 2010, about 6,140 solo pension recipients were registered (i.e. 0.92%), whose pension was exceeding the average monthly wage in the economy of the Slovak Republic (€ 769). The ratio of the average old-age pension paid solo by 31 December 2010 and of the average monthly wage in 2010 was 45.84%. This is approximately the same ratio as in 2009 (an increase by 0.2 pp).

3.1.3 Accident insurance

The accident insurance is an insurance of employer's responsibility against health damage or death due to accident at work, professional accident or occupational disease of the employee. The benefits of accident insurance include the additional accidental benefit, accidental rent, lump-sum settlement, survivor's rent, lump-sum compensation, professional rehabilitation and rehabilitation benefit, retraining and retraining benefit, pain compensation and compensation for difficulties with social reintegration, compensation for medical expenses and funeral expenses reimbursement.

The total sum of benefits paid in 2010¹³ was € 39.3 million, which is 101.74 % of the expenses in 2009, i.e. a slight year-on-year increase. The most often paid and most financially demanding benefit is the accidental rent. During 2010¹⁴, 73,490 accidental rents were paid, which is an increase by 5.1% in comparison with the previous year. The average amount of this benefit in 2010 was € 278.8, i.e. 104.53 % of the average amount in 2009. The growth of the amounts of this benefit is warranted by the annual valorisation. In relation with this benefit, € 20.5 million were spent (52.1% of all expenditures of the Basic accident insurance fund). The second most often paid benefit was the additional accidental benefit with 25,868 cases, which is a decrease by 9.0% in comparison 2009. The largest average amounts per cause were the lump-sum compensation (€ 14,084) and the lump-sum settlement (€ 2,190). However, these are not so often paid.

3.1.4 Guarantee insurance

The guarantee insurance is the insurance in case of employer's insolvency and inability of satisfying employee's entitlements. In this type of insurance, only the employer pays contribution and the insured person is the employee, in case of employer's insolvency. Guarantee insurance claims include for instance the wage compensation, severance pay claim upon termination of employment, claims for transport, relocation and other expenses that occurred while performing work duties etc., if the employer is unable to fulfil his obligations towards employees due to insolvency. The guarantee insurance also funds the old-age pension insurance contributions, which were not paid by the employer to the basic old-age pension contribution fund in the legally stipulated period. The guarantee insurance entity does not affect the self-employed and, given the nature of the insurance relationship, there is no possibility of voluntary insurance for this type of insurance. The guarantee insurance funds the guarantee insurance benefits.

In 2010, 6,048 guarantee insurance benefits were paid (see Table 3.4), which represents a decrease by 25.5% in comparison with 2009. The total sum paid in guarantee insurance

¹² Overview of pension benefit expenditure at 31 December 2010 is listed in Appendix to Chapter 3.

¹³ Overview of expenditures of Basic accident insurance fund (BAIF) in 2010 is listed in Appendix to Chapter 3.

¹⁴ Average amount and number of paid accident insurance benefits in 2010 are listed in Appendix to Chapter 3.

benefits was € 8.6 million, which is a decrease by 13.1% in comparison with the previous year. The average amount of benefit in 2010 was € 1,418, which is a 16.6% year-on-year increase.

Table 3.4 Guarantee benefit expenditures, number of cases and average amount of benefit in 2010

Month	Number of cases	Average amount of benefit, €	Guarantee benefit expenditures, thousands €
January	346	1,060	362.9
February	1,220	1,575	1,920.7
March	742	1,333	982.8
April	452	1,484	667.7
May	516	1,397	718.4
June	211	1,346	280.8
July	627	1,293	806.4
August	634	1,136	718.6
September	309	1,750	614.1
October	574	1,621	937.7
November	320	1,386	441.3
December	97	1,305	126.6
Total	6,048	X	8,577.9
Average	504	1,418	714.81

Source: Social Insurance Agency

3.1.5 Unemployment insurance

The unemployment insurance is an insurance against loss of income from employment in case of unemployment. The unemployment insurance funds the unemployment benefits.

In 2010, the average monthly number of beneficiaries¹⁵ of the unemployment benefit was 43 002 persons, which means a decrease by more than 10% in comparison with the previous year. The number of persons, who received the unemployment benefit in 2010 was 150,142, of which 69,314 were women (46.2%) and 80,827 men (53.8%). In terms of age structure, the largest share of beneficiaries was accounted for by the age group of 50-54 year olds (the largest share of male beneficiaries was accounted for by the age group of 25-34 year olds).

Expenditures on unemployment benefits in 2010 summed to € 150.7 million, which is 87.3% of the expenditures in 2009. The average monthly amount of benefit in 2010 was € 261, which is a 5.5% year-on-year increase. The decrease of the number of beneficiaries and expenditures in comparison with 2009 was caused by the fact that many recipients used up the whole unemployment benefit during the whole supporting period.

3.2 Pension saving

The pension saving system currently consists of two subsystems – old-age pension saving and supplementary pension saving:

- **II. pillar – old-age pension saving**, contribution defined, financed by capitalization, operated by pension fund management companies by Act No 43/2004 Coll. on old-age

¹⁵ More detailed statistics on paid unemployment benefits and the beneficiaries in 2009 are stated in Appendix to Chapter 3.

pension saving and amending and supplementing certain laws, as amended (hereinafter only „Old-age pension saving act“) effective since 1 January 2005.

III. pillar – supplementary pension saving, contribution defined, financed by capitalization, operated by supplementary pension companies by Act No 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension saving and amending and supplementing certain laws, as amended (hereinafter only „Supplementary pension saving act“) effective since 1 January 2005.

3.2.1 Old-age pension saving

The aim of launching the old-age pension saving was to diversify the risks of individual ways of financing old-age pension benefits, i.e. of the continuous method of financing and of the capitalization method of financing.

The old-age pension saving (II. pillar) is contribution defined and financed from old-age pension saving contributions (hereinafter referred to as „contributions“) transferred to the personal pension accounts of savers. Every natural person can decide in 6 months from his/her first pension insurance, whether he/she joins the system and can choose one of six pension fund management companies which create and manage three pension funds (conservative, balanced and growth) with different investment strategies. Contributions are transferred to the account of Social Insurance Agency in the Treasury. These contributions are then transferred by the SIA to the relevant pension fund management companies. The amount of contribution represents 9% of the assessment base of the saver. The contributions of savers are then invested by the pension fund management companies in order to appreciate them. The companies have a claim for payoff for conducting the account (1% of the monthly saver's contribution), payoff for pension fund management (at most 0.025% of average monthly net value of assets in the pension fund) and payoff for appreciation (at most 5.6% of appreciation of the assets in the pension fund). Old-age pension saving includes also a guarantee element, which ensures the replenishment of savers' assets in case of depreciation. The assets are replenished from the assets of the pension fund management company.

The old-age pension saving system shall fund the old-age pensions and early retirement pensions in the form of programme withdrawal with life annuity or in form of life annuity, and the survivors pensions of deceased beneficiaries of old-age pension or early retirement pension funded by the old-age pension saving system.

During 2010, the Act No 105/2010 Coll. amending Act No 43/2004 Coll. on old-age pension saving and amending and supplementing certain laws, as amended, was adopted and it came into force on 27 March 2010. The reason of adopting this Act were the reservations of the European Commission about curtailing of the investment parameters for the euro area Member States, while the core of the reservations was in particular about discrimination of the Member States which have not established the € currency. The authorized changes corrected the alleged deficiencies and eliminated the discriminatory elements, which freed up the investment conditions and established a broader scope for investment outside the euro area.

By 31 December 2010, there were 6 pension fund management companies on the market of old-age pension saving, which managed a total of 18 pension funds.

- Aegon, d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- Allianz – Slovenská dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s., Bratislava,
- Axa d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- ČSOB, d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- ING dôchodková správcovská spoločnosť, a.s., Bratislava,
- VÚB Generali, d.s.s., a.s., Bratislava.

The following tables show the net value of assets managed by the individual pension funds management companies according to the type of funds and to the pension fund management company.

Table 3.5 Distribution of assets in pension funds of old-age pension saving by 31 December 2010

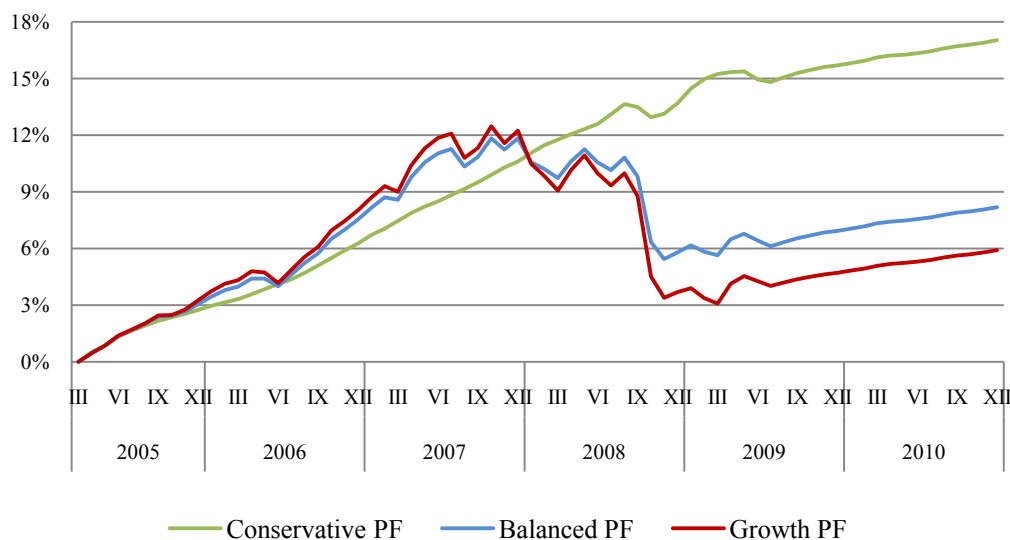
Pension fund management company	Conservative pension fund	Balanced pension fund	Growth pension fund	Total by 31 December 2010	Share of assets (%)
AEGON, d.s.s., a.s.	18.63	93.87	268.35	380.85	10.2 %
Allianz - Slovenská d.s.s., a.s.	57.37	368.24	750.31	1,175.92	31.6 %
AXA d.s.s., a.s.	34.98	255.94	712.68	1,003.60	27.0 %
ČSOB, d.s.s., a.s.	10.33	60.68	136.66	207.67	5.6 %
ING d.s.s., a.s.	15.26	125.75	270.20	411.21	11.1 %
VÚB Generali d.s.s., a.s.	32.45	197.66	308.48	538.59	14.5 %
Total	169.02	1,102.14	2,446.68	3,717.84	100.0 %
Share of assets (%)	4.5 %	29.6 %	65.8 %	100.0 %	

Source: NBS

The Social Insurance Agency forwarded during 2010 to the pension funds **contributions** in a total amount of **€ 800.2 million**, which an increase of 2.6% in comparison with 2009. The largest share in the Slovak market of old-age pension saving in 2010 was accounted for by the companies Allianz – Slovenská d.s.s., a. s. and Axa d.s.s., a. s. In this respect, the situation was similar in 2009. The dominance of growth funds among the amount of managed assets (65.8%, see Table 3.5) follows mainly from the fact that these funds enjoy the largest number of savers (68.4%, see Table 3.7). Since 1 July 2009, i.e. the effective date of Act No 137/2009 Coll. which established the guarantee element in the system of old-age pension saving, pension fund management companies unified the investment strategies of all pension funds, resulting in all types of funds having the same composition (and the same profitability). In 2010, the structure of assets in pension funds of old-age pension saving did not change (graphs are to be found in the Appendix to Chapter 3), and mainly the short-term investments dominated (such as short-term securities and term deposits).

The above mentioned legislative change is also reflected in the profitability of pension funds. The following graph, showing the evolution of the current value of pension unit, makes it clear that since the modification came into effect, the investment strategies of pension funds changed and unified. The overall level of profitability of pension funds is shown in Table 3.6, in both nominal and real terms (after allowing for inflation).

Graph 3.1 Nominal appreciation of pension unit by 31 December 2010 (since March 2005)



Calculation: MLSA&F

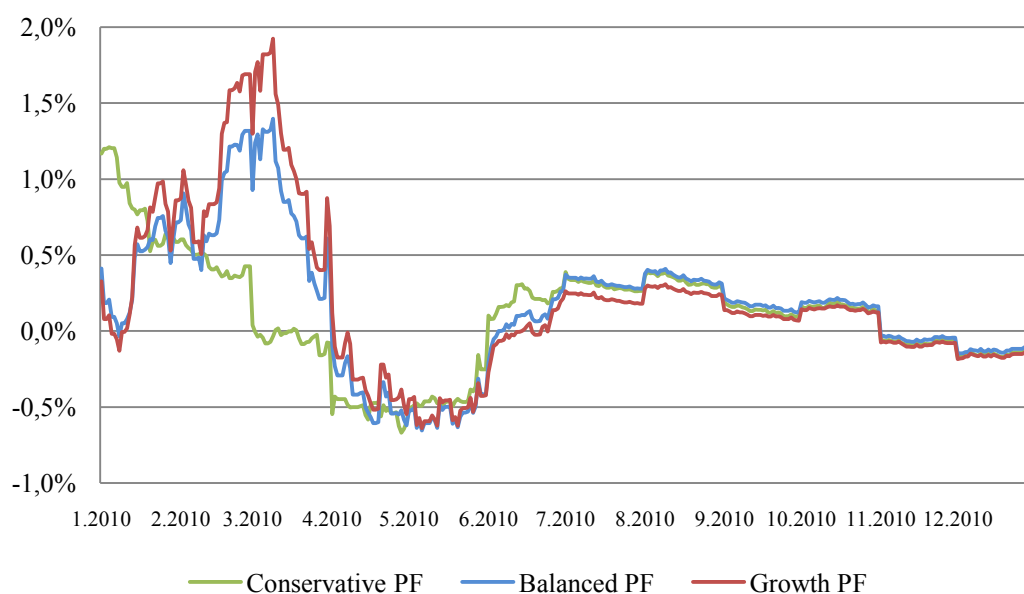
Table 3.6 Nominal and real appreciation of pension funds since March 2005

Type of pension fund	Appreciation of pension funds by 31 December 2010	
	nominal	real
Conservative	17.0 %	0.78 %
Balanced	8.2 %	-6.83 %
Growth	5.9 %	-8.78 %

Calculation: MLSA&F

By investing in short-term financial instruments, low annual profitability was achieved, which stood at 1.2% by the end of the year. A higher annual yield achieved by the pension funds in the first half of the year is just a result of very low pension unit values at the beginning of 2009. In real terms (after allowing the inflation) the annual yield stood at about -0.1% by the end of 2010.

Graph 3.2 Year-on-year nominal appreciation of the pension unit in 2010



Calculation: MLSA&F

The number of old-age pension savers by 31 December 2010 was 1,442,058 (see Table 3.7). Low year-on-year increase of approximately 7 thousand savers was probably due to passivity of young people when deciding to join the old-age pension saving system.

Table 3.7 Number of savers in the pension funds of old-age pension saving by 31 December 2010

Pension fund management company	Conservative pension fund	Balanced pension fund	Growth pension fund	Total by 31 December 2010	Share of assets (%)
AEGON, d.s.s., a.s.	12,875	38,398	134,030	185,303	12.8 %
Allianz - Slovenská d.s.s., a.s.	21,912	127,697	294,303	443,912	30.8 %
AXA d.s.s., a.s.	12,737	84,627	276,886	374,250	26.0 %
ČSOB, d.s.s., a.s.	8,407	22,072	63,523	94,002	6.5 %
ING d.s.s., a.s.	7,276	38,905	101,501	147,682	10.2 %
VÚB Generali d.s.s., a.s.	14,213	66,167	116,529	196,909	13.7 %
Total	77,420	377,866	986,772	1,442,058	100.0 %
Share of assets (%)	5.4 %	26.2 %	68.4 %	100.0 %	

Source: Social Insurance Agency

In terms of age structure of savers¹⁶ in the old-age pension saving system, the greatest share was accounted for by the group of savers aged 31-40 (42.77% of total number of savers). There were no significant changes in the age structure in comparison with 2009.

¹⁶ Graph of the age structure of savers and distribution of savers by age is listed in Appendix to Chapter 3

Table 3.8 Distribution of savers by age by 31 December 2010

Age limit	Number of savers	Share (%)
under 20	1,406	0.10 %
21 to 30	365,356	25.34 %
31 to 40	616,819	42.77 %
41 to 50	386,248	26.78 %
over 51	72,229	5.01 %
Total	1,434,870	100.00 %

Calculation: *MLSA&F*

The largest share of savers in the system is accounted for by the savers with the assessment base under € 663.88 (61.4%).

Table 3.9 Number of active saver by the assessment base by 31 December 2010

Assessment base in €	Total by 31.12.2010	Share (%)
under 331.94	223,361	22.1 %
331.98 - 663.88	397,712	39.3 %
663.92 - 995.82	213,037	21.1 %
995.86 - 1 327.76	89,512	8.9 %
1 327.79 - 1 659.70	37,488	3.7 %
1 659.73 and over	50,112	5.0 %
Savers total	1,011,222	100.0 %

Calculation: *MLSA&F*

The difference between the number of savers in the tables 3.6 and 3.9 is almost 431 thousand persons – these natural persons can be called **inactive savers**, which means that by 31 December 2010 they were not paying old-age pension saving contributions in respect of being an employee, compulsorily insured self-employed person or voluntarily insured person and the contributions were not paid by the state due to performing activities specified by law (childcare, nursing), nor by the SIA. In comparison with 2009, the number of them increased by 18% on year-on-year base, which may be an effect of the higher unemployment rates, for example.

3.2.2 Supplementary pension saving

Supplementary pension saving represents a voluntary, so called third pillar of pension system, where financial resources of participants are managed by supplementary pension companies (hereinafter only „SPC“).

The purpose of supplementary pension saving is to allow the participant to obtain supplementary pension income in old age and supplementary pension income in the case of termination of performing the jobs that are categorized into category 3 or 4 based on the decision of the health protection authority, or in the case of termination of performing jobs of the employee, who is a dancer or a windjammer.

Any natural person who at the date of concluding a contract on supplementary pension saving with SPC (a personal policy) has reached at least 18 years of age can become a participant. The employer in general is not required to contribute to this system – except the participants with hazardous occupations or occupations set as equivalent to hazardous

occupations by the Supplementary pension saving act, while the employers of these participants pay their contributions to the supplementary pension saving compulsorily.

By means of supplementary pension saving, the participant saves money in the SPC, which invests them in order to appreciate them. The resulting amount of the supplementary pension benefit depends on the amount of funds the participant and the employer paid the SPC during the whole saving period and on the appreciation rate.

After fulfilling the conditions laid down by the Supplementary pension saving act and the benefit plan, which is annexed to the personal policy, the following supplementary pension saving benefits are funded by the supplementary pension saving:

- a) Supplementary old-age pension, in form of
 1. supplementary old-age pension for life,
 2. temporary supplementary old-age pension,
- b) supplementary pension for years of service, in form of
 1. supplementary pension for years of service for life,
 2. temporary supplementary pension for years of service
- c) lump-sum settlement,
- d) severance pay.

Until 31 December 2010, the National bank of Slovakia accorded 5 permissions to establish and operate a supplementary pension company. According to the Supplementary pension saving act, these supplementary pension companies were established and are operating by the end of 2010:

- AEGON, d.d.s., a.s., Bratislava,
- 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 to the supplementary pension saving system during the reported period were enacted by Act No 557/2009 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension saving and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended and the amendment of Act No 575/2001 Coll. on the organization of Government activities and central state administration as amended. With effect from 1 January 2010, the supplementary pension saving system approached the changes aimed at making it more attractive for the savers and making it an equal part of the pension system in Slovakia. The upper limit of the fee for managing the supplementary pension fund reduced from 3% of the average annual net asset value to 2.5%. In addition, provisions to the effect that it may gradually reduce to 1.98% over ten years were adopted. In the payout funds, given the monetary, investment undemanding nature of these funds and the fact that their participants are already beneficiaries, this kind of fee was reduced to a maximum of 0.996%.

The number of participants in the supplementary pension saving funds with non-zero pension account was approximately 721 thousand by 31 December 2010, which is a decrease by almost 10% in comparison with 2009. Due to the financial and economic crisis and to the increased unemployment rate, the participants terminated their personal policies mainly in the form of severance pay and lump-sum settlement (see Table 3.11). The form of severance pay was used despite the fact that the participants could withdraw only 80% of their saved assets in this way.

Despite the decline of the number of participants in the supplementary pension funds, the net present value of assets in these funds grew in comparison with 2009 to € 1.145 billion by 31 December 2010, which is an increase by approximately 9%. One of the reasons of the attractiveness of participation in supplementary pension saving was and still is the participation of employers on employees' contributions. By 31 December 2010, the employers contributed to the supplementary pension saving of 554 thousand participants. On the other hand, 166 thousand of participants paid their contributions on their own.

Contributory supplementary pension funds reported in 2010 relatively low average yields (see Table 3.10), which is the result of the fact that the average yield is calculated from several

types of pension funds. Yields of individual contributory supplementary pension funds reached annual yields from 0.22% to 5.37% (see Table 12 in Appendix to Chapter 3).

Table 3.10 Overview of data on supplementary pension funds by 31 December 2010

Company	Net value of assets in supplementary pension funds			Profitability of contributory supplementary pension funds	Number of participants
	Contributory supplementary pension funds (million €)	Payout supplementary pension funds (million €)	Total supplementary pension funds (million €)		
Aegon d.d.s., a.s.	3.27	0.02	3.3	0.22 %	3,746
Axa d.d.s., a.s.	148.00	0.12	148.1	2.31 %	130,272
DDS Tatra banky, a.s.	334.16	9.40	343.6	2.39 %	183,838
ING Tatry - Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	420.88	11.54	432.4	0.72 %	292,686
Stabilita, d.d.s., a.s.	189.74	27.88	217.6	3.21 %	110,074
Total	1,096.06	48.96	1,145.0	1.88 %	720,616

Calculation: MLSA&F

Table 3.11 Overview of benefits from supplementary pension saving by 31 December 2010

Type of benefit	Amount (million €)	Number of participants
Supplementary old-age pension	39.48 €	45,316
Supplementary pension for years of service	1.21 €	6,307
Severance pay	29.84 €	30,664
Lump-sum settlement	58.77 €	28,780

Source: ASPC

3.3 State social support

State support of families is carried out particularly by means of a system of state social benefits, the set of financial transactions by which the state participates in managing multiple life situations, especially related to families with dependent children, but also in other ways – maternity and parental leave, maternity benefit, and tax bonus. State social benefits contribute to cover the costs of food and other personal needs of children, but also costs associated with other social incidents.

The state social support system consisted in 2010 of the following lump-sum and repetitive benefits:

- child allowance
- child allowance supplement
- parental allowance
- parent's benefit
- childcare allowance
- child birth allowance
- child birth allowance supplement

- allowance for parents in case of multiple birth in a two year period
- funeral allowance

3.3.1 Child allowance

In terms of the number of recipients and the amount of funds paid, the child benefit is the most extensive state social support benefit. Adopting the 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, provided general monthly child allowance for each dependent child, regardless of age of the child and of parents' income. At the same time, this Act (with effect from 1 April 2004) set up the single payer of child benefit - the LSA&F offices.

By the Measure of MLSA&F approved on 1 December 2009, the amount of child allowance was adjusted with effect from 1 January 2010 from € 21.25 to € 21.99 and the amount of child allowance supplement from € 9.96 to € 10.31. This measure enumeratively regulates both amounts.

Table 3.13 Child allowance

Year	Average monthly number of child allowance beneficiaries	Average monthly number of dependent children
2010	706,328	1,195,233
2009	712,870	1,210,588

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

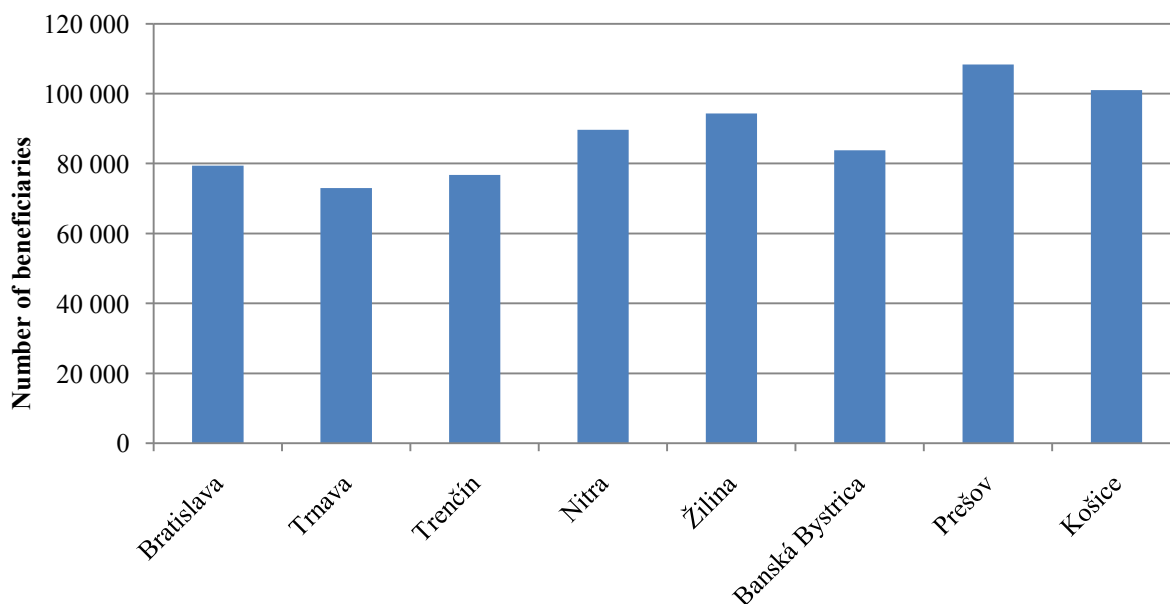
The average monthly number of child allowance beneficiaries in 2010 was 706,328 beneficiaries for 1,195,223 dependent children. In comparison with the previous year, the average monthly number of beneficiaries decreased by 6,542 and the average monthly number of dependent children decreased by 15,365.

The total amount of paid child allowance and child allowance supplement in 2010 was € 319,112,344, which is an increase of ca. € 9.8 million in comparison with 2009.

In order to use the state budget funds for paying child allowance effectively, the Act No 600/2003 Coll. enables to suspend the payment of child allowance to the authorized person (parent or person, to whom the child has been consigned to substitute care) in case the authorized person does not use the child allowance for upbringing and nourishment of the dependent child. In this case, the payment is transferred to the so called special recipient:

- another authorized person,
- the municipality in which the dependent child is a permanent or temporary resident,
- social service facility in which the dependent child is placed.

Graph 3.3 Average monthly number of child allowance beneficiaries in 2010, by region



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Similarly, the child allowance is transferred to the municipality if the written information on the schooling provided by the school shows that the child neglects the compulsory school attendance.

The number of children for whom the child allowance was transferred to the municipality was on average 8,210 monthly. In comparison with 2009, the average monthly number of these children decreased by 558. This is primarily related to transferring the payment to the municipality as a result of truancy.

The most numerous group of families to which the child allowance was paid in 2010 were single-child families, which accounted for 49.4% of the total of 706,328 families. From the beneficiaries of child allowance, the most numerous were mothers – their average monthly number is 450,629, which accounts for 63.8% of the total number of beneficiaries.

Table 3.14 Families whom was provided child allowance by the number of children

Number / Year	2009	2010
single-child families	348,127 48.9 %	348,861 49.4 %
two-children families	274,675 38.5 %	269,933 38.2 %
three-children families	63,599 8.9 %	62,392 8.8 %
four and more-children families	25,690 3.6 %	25,143 3.6 %

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

3.3.2 Child allowance supplement

The Act No 532/2007 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No 600/2003 Coll. on child allowance and on amendments and supplements of Act No 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance and on amendments and supplements of Act No 599/2003 Coll. on material need aid and amending and supplementing certain laws, as amended, effective from 1 January 2008, put into practice the child allowance supplement, the amount of which was € 10.31 in 2010 and which was paid to parents who receive old-age pension, early retirement pension, disability pension in more than 70% decrease of earning capacity or pension for years of service after reaching the age for old-age pension entitlement (62 years), and who are not performing any gainful activity and have not been awarded tax bonus.

Persons entitled to claim the child allowance supplement include the parent of the child or a person to whom the dependent child has been consigned to substitute care.

The Act prescribes that child allowance supplement can be paid to the authorized person only if the person is not awarded the tax bonus by §33 of Act No 595/2003 Coll. on income tax as amended due to the dependent child, for which the person is authorized to receive the child allowance.

In 2010, the average monthly number of child allowance supplement beneficiaries was 4,033, which is an average monthly increase by 97 beneficiaries in comparison with 2009.

3.3.3 Parental allowance

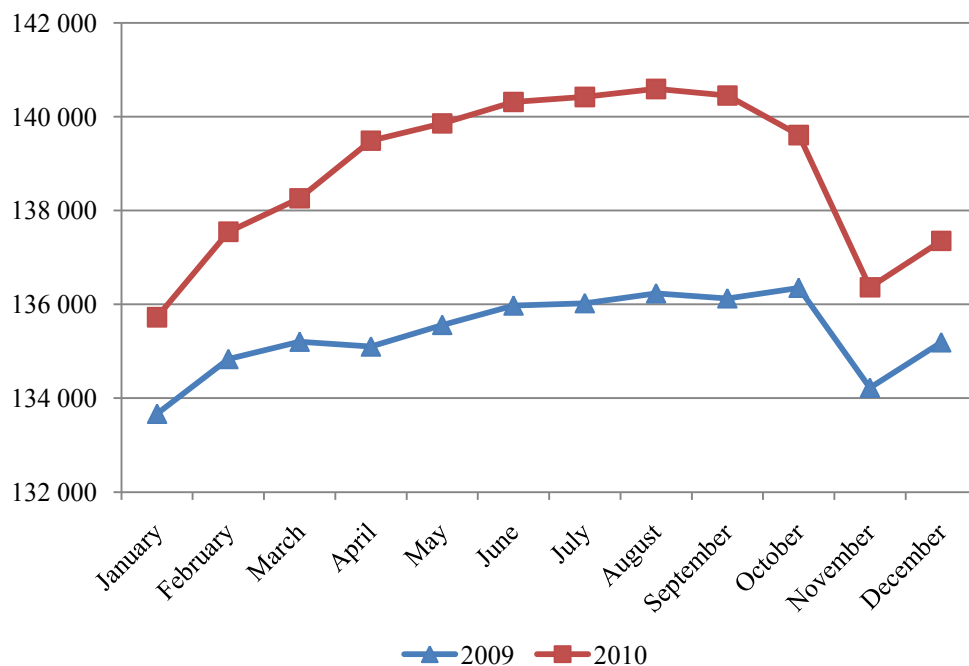
The new Act No 571/2009 Coll. on parental allowance and amending and supplementing certain laws came into force on 1 January 2010.

This Act introduced two different amounts of parental allowance:

- € 164.22 monthly
- € 256 monthly until the child reaches two years of age for parents, who before the emergence of the parental allowance claim were paid the maternity benefit or who were sickness-insured at least for 270 days during the two years prior to the birth of the child. If the parent personally provides a proper care for the child after the child has reached two years of age, then the parent is granted the parental allowance in the amount of € 164.22 during this period.

In 2010, the full amount of the parental allowance was paid only to parents who provided proper care for the child and who did not engage in any gainful activity. In case of engaging in a gainful activity, and entrusting the child to another natural or legal person's care, they can request the childcare allowance.

Graph 3.4 Development of total number of parental allowance beneficiaries in the SR in 2009 and 2010

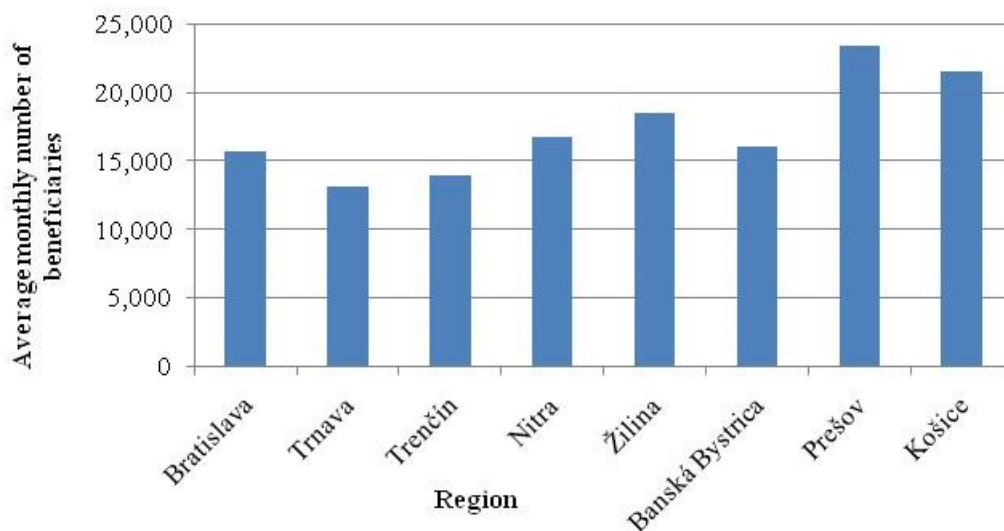


Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, the parental allowance was paid to 138,830 beneficiaries monthly on average, which is an increase of the monthly average number of beneficiaries by 3,456 in comparison with 2009. Of the total number of beneficiaries, there were ca. 44,872 beneficiaries who received the higher amount of parental allowance.

Approximately, a total of € 331,227 thousand was spent on parental allowance in 2010.

Graph 3.5 Average number of parental allowance beneficiaries in 2010, by region



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

This Act also introduced a new lump-sum allowance for parents (parent's benefit) who decide to return to the labour market and take up the gainful activity even before the end of parental benefit entitlement period. The amount of this allowance is 25% of the sum of parental

allowance amounts to which the parent would be entitled on account of a proper care for the child.

In 2010, the parent's benefit was paid to ca. 463 recipients in a total amount of € 3,381,692. The parent's benefit was abolished with effect from 1 January 2011 by the Act No 513/2010 Coll. amending and supplementing Act No 571/2009 Coll. on parental allowance and on amendments and supplements of certain laws and Act No 561/2008 on childcare allowance and amending and supplementing certain laws as amended by Act No 571/2009 Coll.

3.3.4 Childcare allowance

The Act No. 561/2008 Coll. on childcare allowance and on amendments and supplements of certain laws came into force in January 2009. By granting the childcare allowance, the state aids a parent or a natural person, to whom a child has been consigned to substitute care by helping to cover expenses associated with the child care.

Granting the childcare allowance in response to state social benefit – parental allowance enables the family to choose among several alternatives of state support intended for parents to provide care for a child under three years of age, respectively under six years of age. The allowance creates space for the parents to choose the form of childcare for a child during the first three years of life that fits the actual needs of the child or parent the best, while accepting the decision of the parent to perform a gainful activity or to participate in educational activities in form of secondary education or university education, respectively doctoral studies. After the introduction of the childcare allowance on 1 January 2009, the parent can choose between the parental allowance and the childcare allowance after deciding which type of benefit suits the needs of the family the best. During the first three years of the life of the child, the parent can pass several times from the parental contribution to the allowance for child care and vice versa, as appropriate. It also excludes the possibility of providing parents both benefits at once.

The expected spending of funds in sense of the Act on child allowance is being handled within the budget chapter of MLSA&F, the resources from EU funds and the resource for co-financing from the state budget for Operational programme Employment and Social Inclusion (hereinafter only “OP E&SI”), provided in the form of a national project.

In 2010, childcare allowance was paid monthly to 3,428 beneficiaries on average, which is 2,323 more than in 2009.

3.3.5 Child birth allowance

Child birth allowance is a lump-sum benefit of state social support, legislatively regulated by the Act No 235/1998 Coll. on child birth allowance, on allowance for parents in case of multiple births in a two year period and on amendments of certain laws.

In form of the allowance, the state helps the parents to cover the expenses related to the provision of essential needs of the newborn.

In 2010, the child birth allowance was provided in the amount of € 151.37. If three or more children were born simultaneously and at least two of them survived for at least 28 days (based on the amendment in force since 11 January 2005), the allowance is increased by half of the above mentioned amount for each child.

Table 3.15 Child birth allowance in 2010 and 2009

Year	Number of child birth allowance beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries of the increased allowance
2010	56,736	777
2009	56,533	733

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

In 2010, the child birth allowance was paid to 56,736 beneficiaries, which is 203 more than in 2009. Funds paid to the beneficiaries for child birth allowance and increased child birth allowance reached a total amount of approximately € 8,834 thousand, while in 2009 it was only ca. € 8,797 thousand.

3.3.6 Child birth allowance supplement

Child birth allowance supplement is with effect from 1 January 2007 a state social benefit, in form of which the state contributes to the increased costs related to the provision of essential needs of a first-born child which survived at least 28 days. With effect from January 2009, the child birth allowance supplement is paid also for second- and third-born children.

The amount of child birth allowance supplement paid in 2010 was € 678.49. The supplement was paid to a total of 50,895 beneficiaries, which is 4,232 more than in the previous year. Funds paid for this benefit reached in 2010 a total amount of approximately € 35,045 thousand.

3.3.7 Allowance for parents in case of multiple birth

Allowance for parents in case of multiple births is a benefit of state social support, by which the state contributes once a year to the parents or authorized persons to cover the increased costs related to providing care to three or more simultaneously born children, or to twins born within two years or more children born simultaneously within two years.

The amount of the benefit per one child did not change in 2010 and was as follows:

- up to 6 years of age - € 81.99
- from 6 to 15 years of age - € 101.25
- 15 years of age – € 107.55

In 2010, there were 126 beneficiaries of this allowance, which is an increase by 3 beneficiaries in comparison with 2009. In 2010, a total sum of ca. € 37,207 was paid for this allowance, while in 2009 it was only € 35,793.

3.3.8 Funeral allowance

Funeral allowance is with effect from 1 January 1999 a lump-sum benefit of the state social support, legislatively regulated by the Act No 238/1998 on funeral allowance. By this benefit, the state financially contributes to cover expenses associated with the provision of funeral of the deceased.

In 2010, the amount of funeral allowance remained unchanged, € 79.67. The allowance was paid to 51,060 persons in 2010, which is 468 more than in 2009.

Funds paid for this allowance reached a total sum of approximately € 4,114 thousand. The number of beneficiaries is influenced only by the demographic indicator – the mortality of persons with temporary or permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

3.4 Social assistance

The overview of social assistance expenditures in 2010 (material need assistance, compensation for the social consequences of severe disability, support of substitute care for children etc.) from the MLSA&F budget is shown in Table 36 in Appendix to Chapter 3.

3.4.1 Material need benefit

The material need assistance is the subject of the Act No 599/2003 Coll. on material need assistance and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended. The Act is based on the idea of motivation and offering a perspective to an individual and his/her family. The aim of the Act is to ensure the basic living conditions and to provide material need assistance with active assistance of the individual and natural persons jointly assessed with the individual in material need.

There are several forms of material need benefit (hereinafter only MNB) – 6 different levels of the benefit amount and material need benefit contributions (hereinafter only MNBC). The MNB and MNBC are provided to individuals in material need and natural persons, who are jointly assessed with the individual, under conditions enumeratively defined in the Act on material need assistance.

Amounts of material need benefit: effective since 1 September 2009

- € 60.50 individual
- € 115.10 individual with 1-4 children
- € 168.20 individual with more than 4 children
- € 105.20 couple without children
- € 157.60 couple with 1-4 children
- € 212.30 couple with more than 4 children

Amounts of material need benefit contributions effective since 1 September 2009

- € 2 for healthcare
- € 63.07 activation benefit
- € 63.07 protection benefit
- € 55.80 housing benefit for an individual
- € 89.20 housing benefit for a family

The material need benefit nor the material need benefit contribution were valorised in 2010.

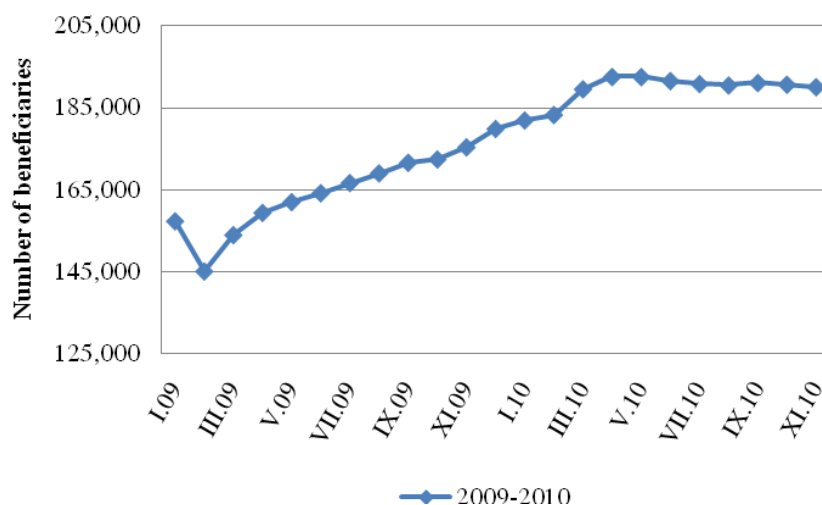
In 2010, 198,653 MNB and MNBC beneficiaries were recorded on average monthly, which is an increase by 15.14% in comparison with 2009. The overall average number of persons in material need in 2010 was 372,744. In comparison with 2009, this is an increase by 8,000 persons, i.e. by 2.73%. The total amount paid in MNB and MNBC in 2010 was € 283,238,792. The average amount of MNB and MNBC in 2010 was € 124.28, which is an increase by € 6.16 in comparison with 2009.

In 2010, the average monthly number of MNB and MNBC beneficiaries, registered in the register of jobseekers was 123,693. In comparison with 2009, this is an increase by 24,092 in monthly average number of beneficiaries (+24.18%). The Graph 3.6 below shows the trend of number of beneficiaries. In 2010, the number of beneficiaries retained a year-round upward trend related to the growth of the unemployment rate.

Table 3.16 Number of beneficiaries of material need benefit and contributions, withdrawal of funds in 2009 and 2010

	2009	2010
Total number of beneficiaries	164,707	189,653
Of which RJ	99,601	123,693
Total amount of money paid (€)	233,476,159	283,238,792
Average amount of benefit and contributions (€)	117.97	124.28

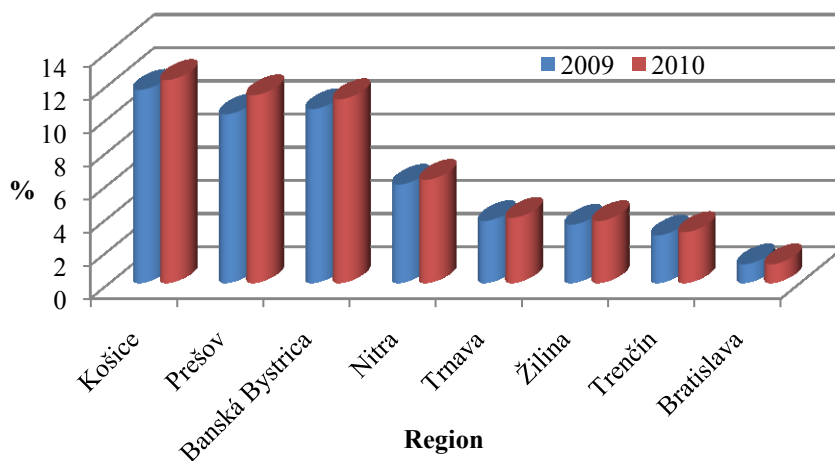
Graph 3.6 Development of number of beneficiaries of MNB and MNBC in period 2009-2010



Source: APV ISOP

By the end of 2010, 375,839 persons were jointly assessed in the material need assistance system, representing a 6.94% share of the total population of Slovakia. In comparison with 2009, the share of jointly assessed persons in the material need assistance system among the total population rose by 0.43 pp.

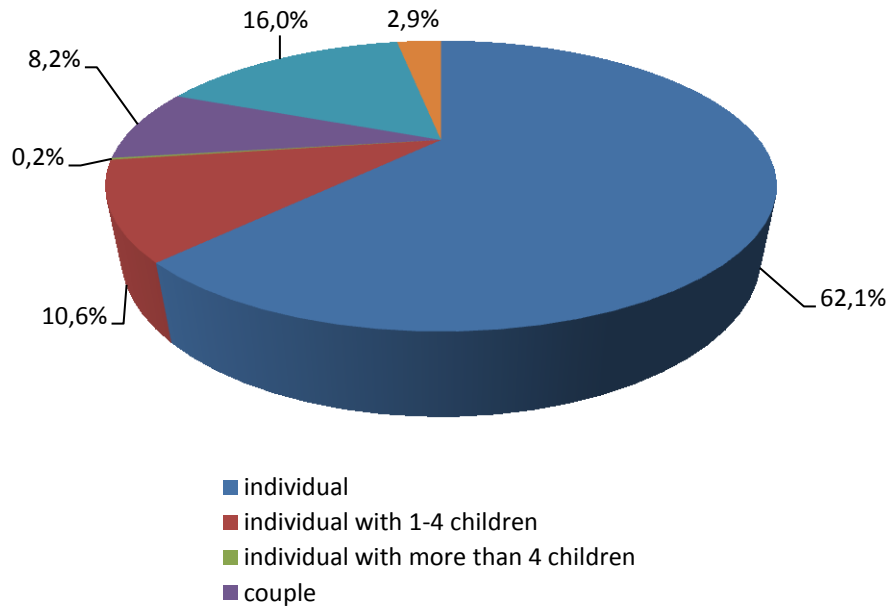
Graph 3.7 Share of persons in material need in total population of individual regions (at the end of the year)



Source: APV ISOP

The largest proportion of persons in material need in the total population of the region in the considered period (by the end of the year) was in the Košice region (12.24%), Prešov region (11.32%) and Banská Bystrica region (11.13%). The lowest proportion was in the Bratislava region (1.13%).

Graph 3.8 Percentage of different groups of beneficiaries of MNB and MNBC in 2010

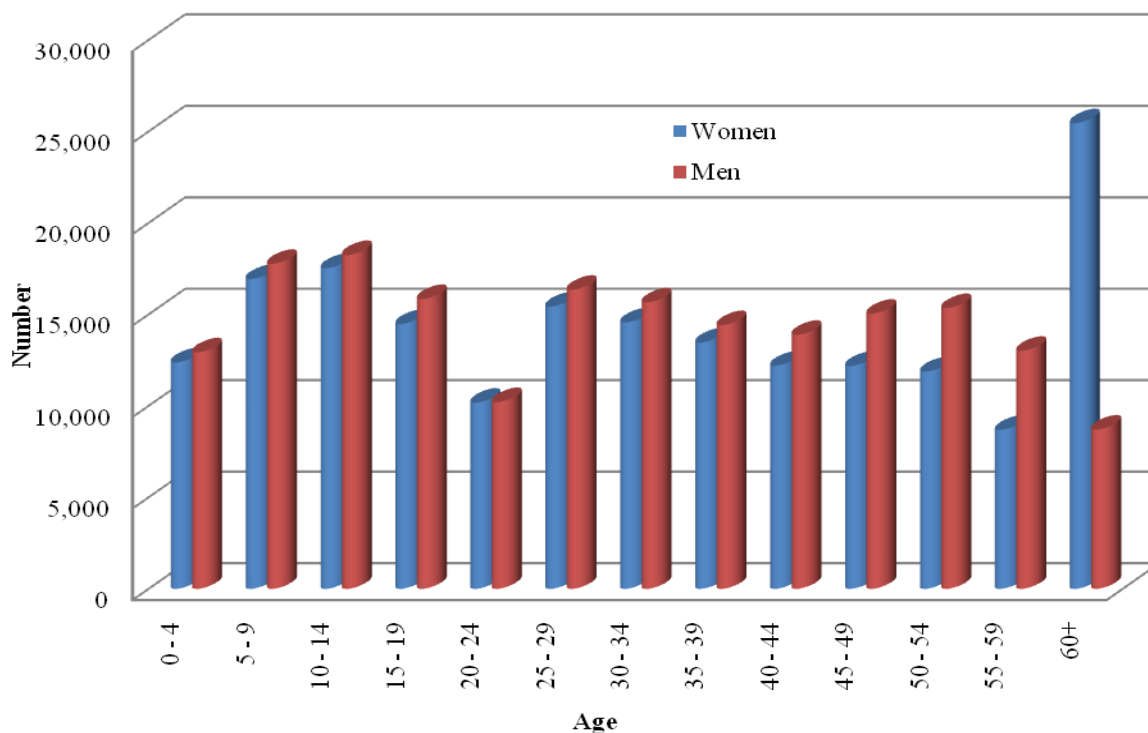


Source: APV ISOP

In comparison with 2009, an increase in all structure groups was recorded in 2010 as follows: individuals 14.66%, individuals with 1-4 children 15.39%, individuals with more than 4 children 18.94%, couples without children 8.61%, couples with 1-4 children 20.72%, couples with more than 4 children 12.98%.

Among the total number of persons registered in the material need assistance system, 50.28% were men and 49.72% were women. In comparison with 2009, the men-women ratio has changed. For women, a decrease was observed, while for men there was an increase by 1.28 pp. The following graph shows the number of persons in material need by gender in different age groups. A noticeable ratio is present in the age group 60+, where the share of women is much greater than the share of men. This state persists since 2006.

Graph 3.9 MNB and MNBC beneficiaries with jointly assessed persons by age and gender in 2010

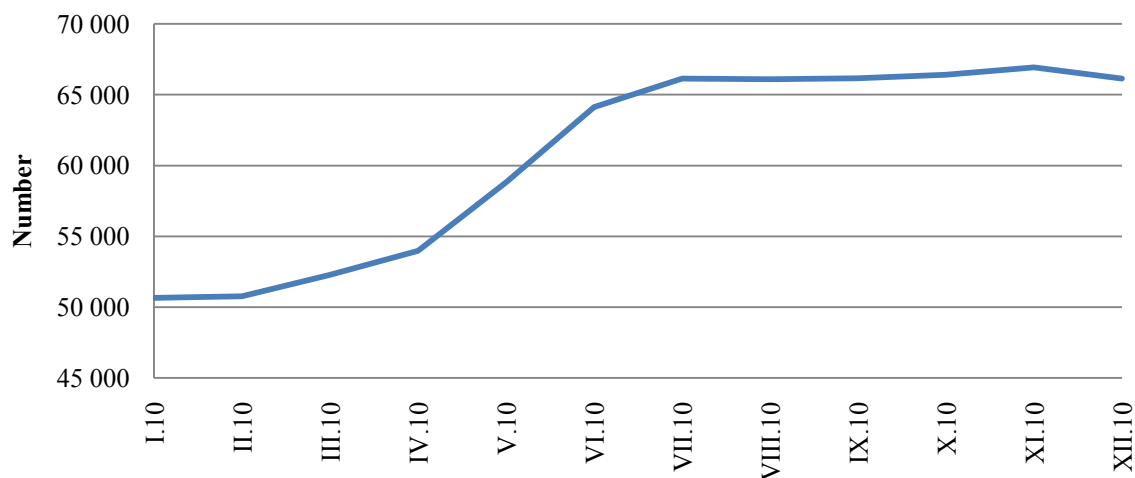


Material need benefit contributions. Persons in material need who fulfilled the eligibility criteria were granted the material need benefit and material need benefit contributions. The material need benefit is structured according to the number of jointly assessed persons and the material need benefit contributions are structured according to their specific purpose.

Healthcare contribution. The eligibility criterion of the healthcare contribution is the fulfilment of MNB eligibility criteria. The healthcare contribution is paid to a person and jointly assessed natural persons for reimbursement of costs related to healthcare services. In 2010, the average monthly number of beneficiaries of healthcare contribution was 366,963. In comparison with 2009, an increase by 52,536 persons (16.70%) was recorded.

Activation benefit is paid to a person in material need during deepening qualification, during education and training for the labour market of a register jobseeker and during practising of small community services. The entitlement for the activation benefit belongs also to a long-term registered unemployed person who gets employed or starts running the self-employment. This person is entitled to the activation benefit for 6 months. The eligibility criterion is an income from dependent activity at least in amount of minimum wage and at most three times the minimum wage. In 2010, the average monthly number of beneficiaries of activation benefit was 60,706. In comparison with 2009, there was an increase by 12,751 (26.58%) in the average monthly number of beneficiaries.

Graph 3.10 The development of number of MNB and MNBC with entitlement for the activation benefit in 2010

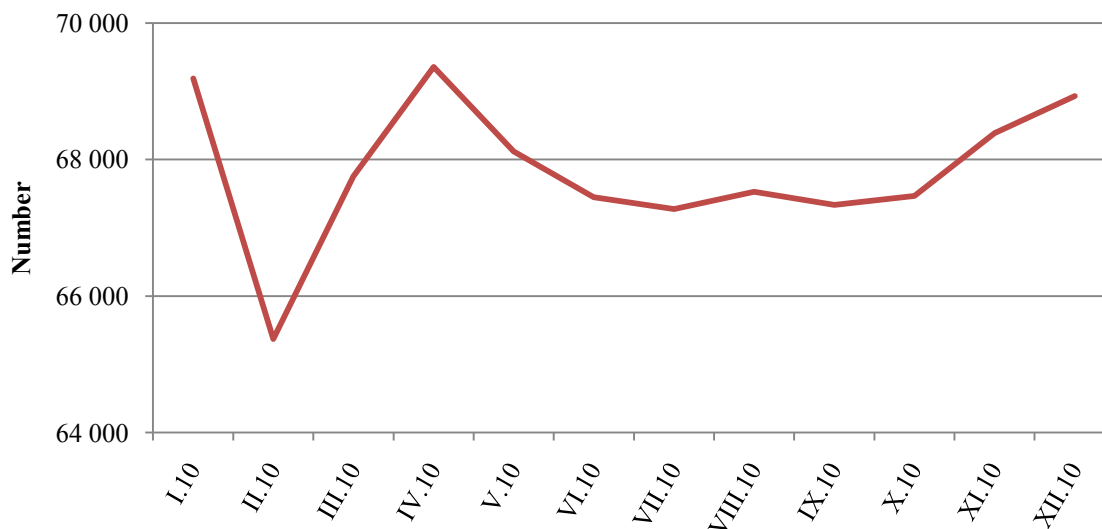


Source: APVISOP

Housing benefit. A person in material need and jointly assessed persons are entitled for the housing benefit, if the person in material need or one of the jointly assessed persons is the owner of the flat or the family house, tenant of the flat or family house or a tenant of the room in a permanent housing facility; and pays the costs related to housing and submits a proof of payment for previous 6 consecutive calendar months or proves debt admission and agreement on quittance if there are arrears related to housing costs. If a person in material need or one of the jointly assessed persons is a pensioner, he/she does not have to meet the abovementioned conditions. This is the case even if he/she is a beneficiary of other pension benefit or social pension who reached 62 years of age. In 2010, the average monthly number of beneficiaries of housing benefit was 96,546. In comparison with 2009, an increase by 8,425 (9.56%) in the average monthly number of beneficiaries was recorded.

Protection benefit may be granted to those persons in material need who have no chance to provide an income or increase their income by work. The protection benefit for this group of people is granted under conditions listed enumeratively in the Act on material need assistance (for instance age required for retirement, disability from a decrease in earning capacity of more than 70%, illness, etc.). In 2010, the average monthly number of protection benefit was 67,845. In comparison with 2009, an increase by 2,729 (4.19%) was recorded.

Graph 3.11 The development of number of MNB and MNBC with entitlement for the protection benefit in 2010



Source: APV ISOP

3.4.2 Subsidies for children in material need

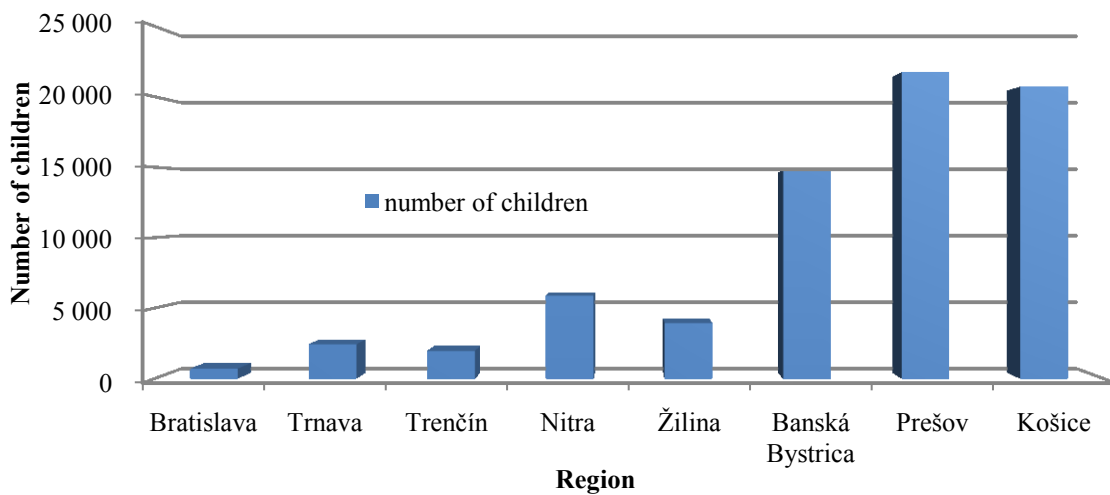
With regard to deepening the positive effects of changes in the material need assistance system, a social measure in a form of subsidy programme was implemented in 2010. By means of this programme, the MLSA&F provided subsidies for meals and subsidies for school supplies. The MLSA&F granted the elementary schools and special schools with significant percentage of pupils in material need funds to procure meals and school supplies, to support compulsory school attendance and provide meals in pre-school facilities.

Subsidies for meals and subsidies for school supplies were granted in 2010 by the Decree of MLSA&F No 29775/2007-II/1 from 5 December 2007 on granting subsidies within the scope of MLSA&F, as amended by the Decree of MLSA&F No 23609/2008-II/1 from 26 November 2008. The subsidies for meals and school supplies were granted to the children living in families which are granted material need benefit and material need benefit contributions, or children living in families with average monthly income not higher than the amount of subsistence minimum for six consecutive months, by the Act No 601/2003 Coll. on subsistence minimum and on amendments and supplements of certain laws. The total sum of funds paid for the subsidies for meals and subsidies for school supplies in 2010 was € 15,012,744, which is an increase by 23,89% in comparison with 2009. The average monthly number of children that were granted the subsidy for meals was 77,666 and the subsidy for school supplies 82,222. In comparison with 2009, the number of children that were granted the subsidy for meals increased by 15,326 (24.58%). The number of children that were granted the subsidy for school supplies increased by 11,141 (15.67%).

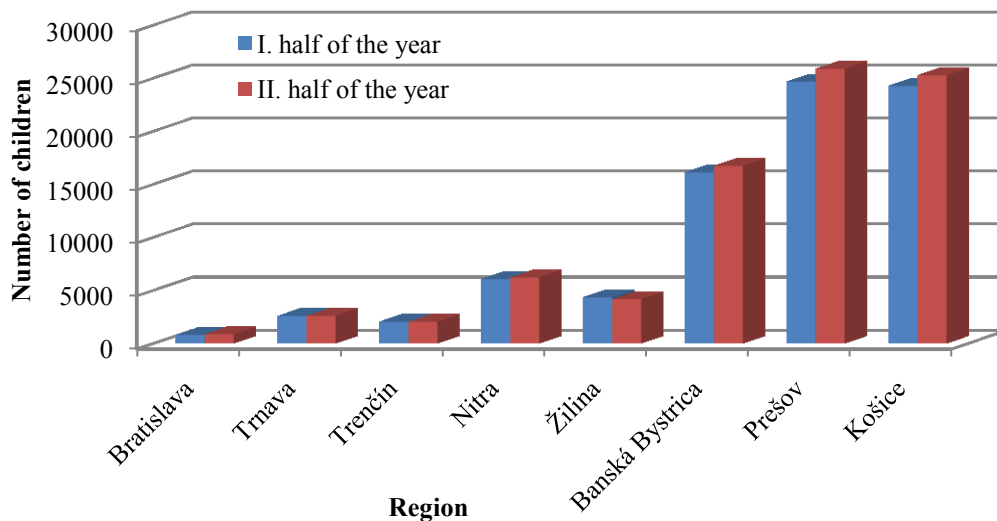
The average amount of subsidy for meals per child was € 15.81 in 2010, which is an increase by 16.07% in comparison with 2009.

This means that a year-on-year increase of the number of children granted the subsidy for meals and as well as of the number of children granted the subsidy for school supplies was observed. The increase was caused by the increase of the number of families granted the material need benefit and material need benefit contributions. In 2010, the average monthly number of families with children granted the MNB and MNBC was 57,030. An increase by 8 710 families (18.02%) was recorded in comparison with 2009.

Graph 3.12 Regional breakdown of children granted the subsidy for meals in 2010



Graph 3.13 Regional breakdown of children granted the subsidy for school supplies in 2010



The situation in terms of regional distribution of children granted the subsidies by the abovementioned Decree of MLSA&F is captured in the previous graphs. The largest amount of subsidies, by the regional distribution of children, was paid in Prešov, Košice and Banská Bystrica regions.

3.4.3 Substitute alimony

The substitute alimony is an amount granted by the state to cover subsistence of the entitled person in case that the obliged person (parent of the child or other natural person obliged to pay the alimony for the child) does not provide the alimentation duty.

The Act No 201/2008 Coll. on substitute alimony and on amendment and supplement of the Act No 36/2005 Coll. on family and on amendments and supplements of certain laws, as amended by the Finding of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic 615/2006 Coll. adjusted the provision of substitute alimony by which the state provides the substitute alimony

in cases when the obliged person does not provide the alimentation duty to dependent children and when the orphan's pension, respectively the sum of orphan's pensions of a dependent child is below the minimum amount of alimony enacted by the Act on family.

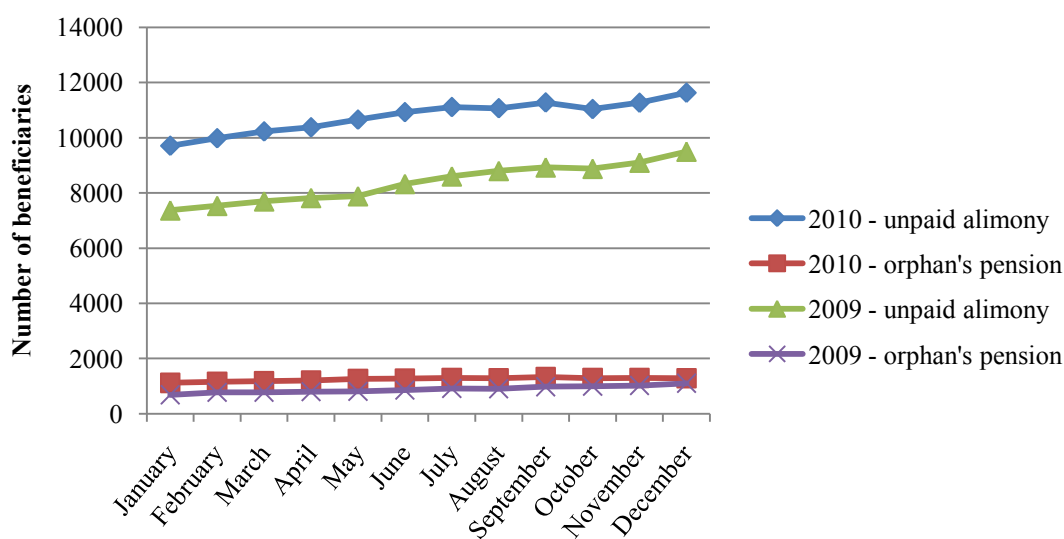
Due to the extension of the circle of entitled persons for the substitute alimony claims to dependent children with the orphan's pension, respectively the sum of orphan's pensions of a dependent child below the minimum amount of alimony enacted by the Act on family (30% of subsistence minimum of a dependent child), the number of entitled persons (dependent children) increased.

In 2010, 7 060 beneficiaries of the substitute alimony were registered on average, which is an increase by ca. 1,608 in comparison with 2009. This is probably caused by the fact that many obliged persons were unable to continue making payments due to loss of their employment during the crisis.

In 2010, the average monthly number of substitute alimony beneficiaries was 713, which is an increase by ca. 224 beneficiaries in comparison with 2009. In 2010, € 6,714,413 was spent on the payment of substitute alimony. In 2009, it was only € 4,880,070.

The maximum amount of substitute alimony is set by the Act to 1.2 times the subsistence minimum of a dependent child. During 2010, the maximum substitute alimony entitlement for one child was ranging from € 101.42 to € 101.53 (valorisation of subsistence minimum from 1 July 2009 taken into account).

Graph 3.14 Development of the number of substitute alimony beneficiaries (dependent children) in 2009 and 2010



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

3.4.4 Social and legal protection of children and social custody

In 2010, the performance of measures of social and legal protection of children and social custody was secured by 46 LSA&F Offices – at the departments of social affairs and family, units of social and legal protection of children and social custody (social and legal protection of children and social custody authorities) by 582 employees, which represents a decrease by 11 employees in comparison with 2009.

During 2010, 26,754 new families and 30,376 new children were registered for whom the measures of social and legal protection of children and social custody (hereinafter only “SLPC&SC”) were performed.

SLPC&SC measures are carried out for a child, adult natural person, family, eventually a group or community in accordance with Act No 305/2005 Coll. on social and legal protection of children and social custody and on amendments and supplements of certain laws as amended (hereinafter only “Act on social and legal protection of children”).

The field of activity of LSA&F Offices as SLPC&SC authorities includes, inter alia, submitting proposals and suggestions in matters of minor children to competent courts.

In 2010, the LSA&F Offices submitted a total of 10 355 proposals and suggestions to the courts in matter of care for minor children. The majority of them, as in the previous years, were proposals and suggestions made in matters of upbringing and nurture – 8,371. The rest of submitted proposals and suggestions were in matters of temporary foster care (1,426), institutional care (456) and institutional care abolition (102).

The SLPC&SC authorities filed 53,455 reports on upbringing and nurture of minor children to the courts or other authorities in 2010.

The SLPC&SC authorities surveyed the opinion of the child in the proceedings on minor children at the request of the court in 7,523 cases and as their own initiative in 11,648 cases.

If necessary in the interest of the child, the SLPC&SC authority may decide on imposing a tuitional measure. In 2010, a total of 584 tuitional measures for 789 children were imposed by the SLPC&SC authorities. The courts ordered 348 tuitional measures for 605 children in total during 2010.

Social custody for children

In 2010, the performance of measures of social custody for children secured 118 social custodians for children, who are employees of LSA&F Offices specialised in this field. The measures were performed for a total of 25,021 children in 2010, which represents a year-on-year decrease by 683 children (see the following table). One social custodian solved the situation of 212 children on average.

Table 3.17 Number of children for whom social custody was carried out in 2009 and 2010

Year	Total number of children	Number of children			
		Up to 14 years		15-18 years	
		boys	girls	boys	girls
2009	25,704	5,800	2,998	12,933	3,973
2010	25,021	5,652	3,304	11,819	4,246

Source: MLSA&F

Within the social custody for children, the social custodians filed 17,349 reports to different institutions and performed 23,125 investigations in families.

In terms of reasons of the performance of social custody for children, the number of juveniles who committed crimes as a malefactor or an accomplice, or were suspects of crime commitment by the criminal law decreased to 6,452 (240 juveniles less than in 2009) and also the number of children who committed other criminal acts decreased to 2,265 (398 less than in 2009).

In 2010, an increase of the number of children to whom help and protection in the misdemeanour procedure had been provided was observed. In comparison with 2009, the number increased by 120 children to 4,704.

The social custodians performed social custody measures for 416 children due to drug experimentation and addiction, while 44 of them were younger than 14 years. Due to other (non-substance) addiction, e.g. gambling and computer addiction, social custody measures for 303 children were performed, while 80 of them were younger than 14 years. In comparison with the previous year, there is an increase of 334 in the number of children with either drug or non-substance addiction.

The number of children in the care of social custodians due to neglect of compulsory school attendance in 2010 was 7,973. Defect in relation to other children, parents or other adult persons occurred to 755 children, in 232 cases the social custodians dealt with running away from home or facility.

Number of children for whom social custody was performed due to being victims of crime rose to 263 (220 in 2009).

Social custody measures were carried out for 423 children who witnessed a crime.

Social custody for majors

In 2010, the number of major natural persons for whom social custody measures were performed reached 8,935 clients, which represents an average of 141 clients per one social custodian. In 2010, social custody for majors was performed by 63 social custodians.

Social custody measures for majors were performed mostly for clients after the release or conditional release from imprisonment. The social custody measures were performed also for major clients after the release from institutional care facility, resocialisation centre or medical centre for treating drug addiction. Most frequently, the clients were provided assistance with finding suitable housing or employment.

In 2010, social custodians granted the resocialisation benefit to 2,830 persons (see tables 13 and 14 in the Appendix to Chapter 3). In comparison with 2009, an increase of the number of persons granted the resocialisation benefit by 382 was recorded in 2010.

Violence perpetrated in families, maltreated, neglected and abused children

In the area of violence in families, maltreated, neglected and abused children the LSA&F Offices performed the SLPC&SC measures based on reasonable suspicion for a total of 343 children in the monitored year, which represents a decrease by 65 children in comparison with 2009. The performance of the SLPC&SC is intended to provide social counselling, social fieldwork. Through the unit of advisory and psychological services, mainly psychological counselling and psychological help in the reconstruction of the biological family are provided to help the victims of violence.

The SLPC&SC authorities filed the motion to begin the prosecution in 64 cases.

(Help provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children is given in Table 15 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.)

Institutional care and protective care

By 31 December 2010, 3,984 children with ordered institutional care and 54 children with ordered protective care were registered. Overall, in all types of facilities for execution of the court decree, 5 265 children were placed. (The number of children placed by the court decree to the facility for execution of the decree of court and the comparison with 2009 is given in Table 16 in the Appendix to Chapter 3).

By 31 December 2010, 95 **children's homes** (CH) were operating in Slovakia with a total of 4,064 placed minor children and 388 young adults. Of the total number of 95 children's homes, 75 were state CH and 20 were non-state CH.

In the children's homes, the ordered institutional care, temporary foster care and tutorial care in separate group, specialised separate group, separate diagnostic group and a professional family are carried out.

By 31 December 2010, 558 **professional families** were active in children's homes. A total of 994 children and young adults were placed in the professional families, which is an increase by 179 in comparison with 2009. Different forms of care and the number of children placed in the children's homes is given in Tables 17 and 18 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

Unaccompanied minors and minors without repatriation

In 2010, SLPC&SC measures for 264 unaccompanied minors were performed, which is an increase by 152 in comparison with 2009.

Repatriation process was carried out in 2010 for 55 children who found themselves abroad without company of a parent, relative or a person who takes personal care of the child. Of the total number, 25 children were returned to the territory of the Slovak Republic and 30 were moved.

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

In 2010, 1,858 children were consigned to substitute family environment (substitute personal care, foster care, custody, pre-adoptional care). Comparison with the previous year is given in the following table:

Table 3.18 Number of children consigned to substitute family care in 2009 and 2010

Year	Adoption (consigned to the pre-adoption care)	Substitute personal care	Foster care	Custody	Total
2009	287	1,087	283	209	1,866
2010	297	1,080	281	200	1,858

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

By 31 December 2010, the total number of children consigned to substitute personal care, foster care and custody was 8 626, which represents an increase by 109 children in comparison with 2009. The total number of children consigned to individual types of substitute family care is given in Table 19 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

In 2010, were 378 children adopted by means of a valid court decree. This number includes children adopted abroad. In 2010, 45 children were consigned to pre-adoption care abroad.

Advisory and psychological services

Providing of advisory and psychological services was secured in 2010 by 90 employees of LSA&F Offices, units of advisory and psychological services (hereinafter only “UAPS”), which represents a year-on-year decrease by 7 employees. A total of 54,455 consultations in 9 250 cases were provided in 2010, which represents an average of 5.88 consultations per one case.

Basic statistics on UAPS activities are given in Tables 20 and 21 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

Accreditation process

The MLSA&F adjudicated also in 2010 according to § 72 letter c) of the Act on social and legal protection on granting, renewal, change and cancellation of accreditation with prior reference of the accreditation committee. The accreditation committee is set up as an advisory body of the minister for granting accreditation according to the Act No 305/2005 Coll. on social and legal protection of children and social custody as amended and the Act No 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendment and supplement of the Act No 455/1991 Coll. on sole trade business (Trade law) as amended.

The accreditation committee has 13 members appointed and dismissed by the minister, who are representatives of public administration bodies, municipalities, self-governing regions and experts from theory and practice. The committee met 12 times during 2010. The meetings were held in private.

From 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010, 96 entries were submitted to the MLSA&F concerning accreditation for social and legal protection performance and 109 applications for the field of social services.

The employees of the MLSA&F made 47 inspections at accredited subjects or accreditation applicants or accreditation renewal applicants, for reason of provision of evidence for decision-making of the accreditation committee.

3.4.5 Substitute childcare allowances

The Act No 627/2005 Coll. on substitute childcare allowances supports the performance of substitute childcare by another person through granting allowances, if the parents do not or cannot provide personal childcare by themselves. The allowances are valorised every year at 1 September with the same coefficient as the subsistence minimum.

Table 3.19 Amounts of substitute childcare allowances

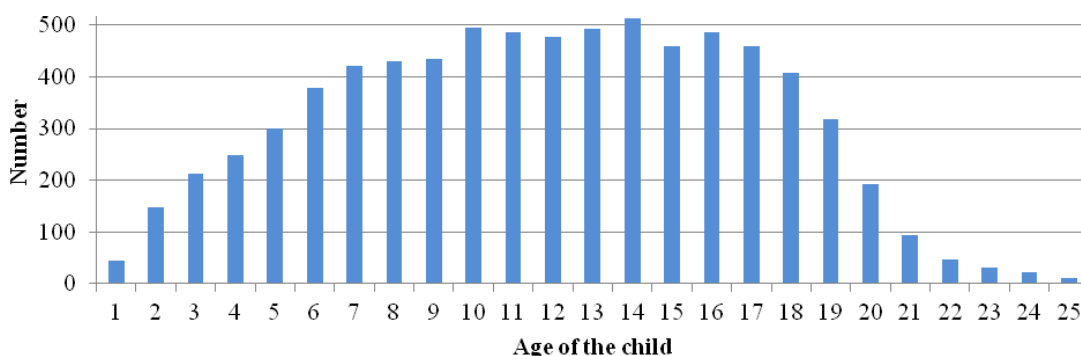
Substitute childcare allowances	From 1 September 2009	From 1 September 2010
Lump-sum allowance in case of entrusting to the substitute care	344.25 €	344.59 €
Lump-sum allowance in case of termination of the substitute care	862.33 €	863.19 €
Periodic allowance for the child	129.17 €	129.29 €
Periodic allowance for the substitute parent	164.22 €	164.38 €
Increase of the periodic allowance for the substitute parent	116.81 €	116.92 €
Special periodic allowance for the substitute parent	67.68 €	67.74 €

Lump-sum allowance in case of entrusting to the substitute care is granted to ensure child's basic personal equipment, particularly its clothing, footwear, toiletries, necessary furniture and other things to meet the needs of the child. In 2010, the allowance was granted to 789 children, which is 11 less than in the previous year. Among the total number of children, 69.2% were entrusted to substitute personal care, 26.4% to foster care and 4.4% to custody.

Lump-sum allowance in case of termination of the substitute care is granted to support the child in becoming independent. The allowance was granted to 472 children in 2010, which is 4 more than in 2009. Of the total number of children, in 47.2% cases the substitute personal care was terminated, in 44.1% cases the foster care was terminated and in 8.7% the custody was terminated.

Periodic allowance for the child is granted to support satisfying the child's needs, particularly to cover the cost of food, upbringing, education and housing of the child. The allowance was granted monthly on average to 7 613 children during the reporting period (a year-on-year increase by 366 children) in total amount of € 8,986 thousand. By the form of substitute family care, there were on average 62% of children in substitute personal care, 30.3% in foster care, 1.7% in custody, 1.6% in temporary entrustment and 4.3% in temporary foster care.

Graph 3.15 Number of children for which was granted the periodic allowance for a child, by age



Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Periodic allowance for the substitute parent is granted to support performance of substitute personal care for a child entrusted to the substitute care of a substitute parent. The allowance was granted monthly to 1,283 substitute parents for 1,712 children on average during the reporting period. If the substitute parent cared personally for three or more children who are siblings, the periodic allowance for the substitute parent increased by € 116.92 monthly. In 2010, there were 79 such cases on average monthly.

Special periodic allowance for the substitute parent is granted to support the performance of substitute personal care for a child who is a disabled person and is entrusted to the substitute care of a substitute parent. During the monitored period, the allowance was granted monthly to 66 substitute parents who take care of disabled children on average.

Foster parent's reward - § 19 art. 3. A natural person who is entitled to the foster parent's reward after 31 December 2005 according to regulation effective till 31 December 2005 and is a child's relative in direct line, is granted the reward until the termination of the substitute care. Number of persons, who were granted the reward is 466 beneficiaries on average monthly. The total amount of the reward paid in 2010 was ca. € 321 thousand. The total amount of funds spent on substitute childcare allowances reached € 12,754 thousand in 2010.

3.4.6 Compensation of social consequences of severe health disability

The legal relations in granting cash benefits for compensation of social consequences of severe health disability are regulated from 1 January 2009 by the Act No 447/2008 Coll. on cash benefits for compensation of social consequences of severe health disability and on amendments and supplements of certain laws (hereinafter only the Act on cash benefits). There are two groups of cash benefits – lump-sum and periodic. Maximum amounts of lump-sum benefits for compensation are specified in the Act on cash benefits as fixed amounts, amounts of periodic benefits for compensation are related to a percentage of the subsistence minimum of one adult person (by Act No 601/2003 Coll. on subsistence minimum and on amendments and supplements of certain laws) and thus are valorised according to the valorisation of the subsistence minimum amounts. In accordance with the Measure of MLSA&F No 300/2010 Coll., which came into force on 1 July 2010, the subsistence minimum of one adult person increased from € 185.19 to € 185.38 and the amounts of periodic benefits for compensation were adjusted (see Table 3.20).

Table 3.20 Overview of periodic benefits for compensation

Types of periodic cash benefits	Amount by 30 June 2010, €	Amount from 1 July 2010, €
cash benefit for personal assistance – rate per hour	2.58	2.58
cash benefit for transport	94.49	94.59
cash benefit for compensation of increased expenses:		
1. for diet meals		
1a) diseases and disorders listed in the first group of Appendix No 5 of the Act	34.38	34.41
1b) diseases and disorders listed in the second group of Appendix No 5 of the Act	17.19	17.21
1c) diseases and disorders listed in the third group of Appendix No 5 of the Act	10.32	10.33
2. for hygiene or wearing out of clothing, underwear, footwear and furnishings	17.19	17.21
3. for running of passenger vehicle	30.93	30.96
4. for care for specially trained dog	41.25	41.29
cash benefit for caring:		
Natural person (caretaker) does not receive any of the pension benefits laid down by law:		
1a) takes care of one natural person with severe health disability	206.16	206.37
1b) takes care of two or more natural persons with severe health disabilities	274.86	275.15
1c) takes care of one natural person with severe health disability, who spends more than 20 hours per week in a care facility	182.10	182.29
1d) takes care of two or more natural persons with severe health disabilities, who spend more than 20 hours per week in a care facility	257.70	257.96
1e) takes care of one natural person with severe health disability, who spends more than 20 hours per week in a care facility and also takes care of second natural person with severe health disabilities, who spends no more than 20 hours per week in a care facility or does not attend in any care facility	267.99	268.27
2. natural person (caretaker) receives some of the pension benefits laid down by law		
2a) takes care of one natural person with severe health disability	85.90	85.98
2b) takes care of two or more natural persons with severe health disabilities	113.38	113.49

In 2010, the Act No 551/2010 Coll. was passed, amending the Act No 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments and supplements of the Act No 455/1991 Coll. on sole trade business (Trade law) as amended, and the Act No 447/2008 Coll. on cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability and on amendments and supplements of certain laws. By this Act, with effect from 30 December 2010, the term for fulfilling the duty of interpreters, who interpret within the performance of personal assistance, to submit a certificate of for the ability to communicate with a natural person with hearing impairments was extended from 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011.

Table 3.21 Average monthly number of beneficiaries and total funds spent on compensation

Cash benefits for compensation	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Spent funds, €
Cash benefits for caring*	55,933	96,161,310
Cash benefits for compensation of increased expenses	153,841	53,877,907
Cash benefit for personal assistance	6,945	29,221,895
Lump-sum cash benefits in total		27,850,284
TOTAL		207,111,396

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

*Granted to natural person (caretaker), the rest of cash benefits are granted to a natural person with severe health disability

Total funds spent in cash benefits for compensation reached € 207 111,396 in 2010. The largest proportion of spent funds was in the cash benefit for caring, followed by cash benefits for compensation of increased expenses, cash benefit for personal assistance and lump-sum cash benefits. Details on specific amounts are given in the preceding table.

Concerning the number of beneficiaries of periodic cash benefits, the largest average monthly number of beneficiaries were granted the cash benefits for compensation of increased expenses – 153,841, of which 90,163 for compensation of increased expenses for hygiene or wearing out of clothing, underwear, footwear and furnishings and 60,422 for compensation of increased expenses for running of a passenger vehicle. The number of beneficiaries of cash benefit for caring reached 55,933. For lump-sum cash benefits, the largest average monthly number of beneficiaries were granted the benefit for purchase of an aid (229 beneficiaries), followed by the benefit for adjustment of the house (175 beneficiaries) and benefit for purchase of a passenger vehicle (141 beneficiaries). The overview of funds spent in cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability in 2010 is listed in the following table.

Table 3.22 Overview of funds spent in cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability in 2010

Periodic cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Spent funds, €	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €
Cash benefit for personal assistance	6,945	29,221,895	344.22
Cash benefit for transport	2,581	2,646,031	83.53
Cash benefit for compensation of increased expenses for:	153,841	53,877,907	28.41
- diet meals	48,463	11,730,278	19.56
- hygiene or wearing out of clothing, underwear, footwear and furnishings	90,163	19,024,807	17.20
- running of passenger vehicle	60,422	23,086,817	30.94
- care for specially trained dog	71	36,005	41.27
Cash benefit for caring	55,933	96,161,310	137.65
Lump-sum cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Spent funds, €	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €
Cash benefit for purchase of an aid	229	2,840,871	1,033.49
Cash benefit for training of using an aid	4	27,843	535.44
Cash benefit for adjustment of an aid	1	12,565	897.53
Cash benefit for mending of an aid	29	104,256	301.05
Cash benefit for purchase of lifting device	39	4,014,455	8,752.82
Cash benefit for purchase of passenger vehicle	141	11,252,676	6,645.04
Cash benefit for adjustment of a passenger vehicle	12	355,905	2,489.64
Cash benefit for adjustment of a flat	79	2,196,988	2,328.55
Cash benefit for adjustment of a house	175	4,377,310	2,098.79
Cash benefit for adjustment of garage	1	21,384	1,425.59
Cash benefits TOTAL		207,111,396	

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Cash benefit for caring is the only cash benefit for compensation which is not paid to the natural person with severe health disability, but directly to his/her caretaker. The amount depends on several factors. If the caretaker receives any of the pension benefits laid down by law, the amount of benefit is determined as flat rate. If the caretaker does not receive any pension benefit, the amount of benefit depends on the income of the person with severe health disability (which is protected to the amount of 1.3 times of the subsistence minimum of one adult person, respectively 3 times in case of a child). The number of persons with severe health disability cared for and the range of caring have also an impact on the amount of the benefit. The structure of granted cash benefit for caring is specified in more detail in the Table 3.23.

Table 3.23 Overview of cash benefit for caring in deeper structure in 2010

Cash benefit for caring	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average amount of benefit, €
1. natural person receiving pension benefit, who takes care of:	16,328	82.26
- one natural person with severe health disability	16,023	81.80
- more natural persons with severe health disability	304	106.52
2. natural person not receiving any pension benefits, who takes care of:	35,817	168.10
- whole day one natural person with severe health disability	32,960	163.72
- whole day more natural persons with severe health disability	1,487	217.49
- partially one natural person with severe health disability	1,300	215.76
- partially more natural persons with severe health disability	32	293.95
- in combination more natural persons with severe health disability	39	291.56
3. natural person receiving the benefit by transitional provision	3,788	88.50
TOTAL cash benefit for caring	55,933	137.65

Source LSA&F Headquarters

Whole day – natural person with severe health disability does not attend a caring facility or attends it for at most 20 hours per week

Partially – natural person with severe health disability attends a caring facility for more than 20 hours per week

The data resulting from a comparison of the cash benefits for compensation provided in 2010 with 2009 are given in Table 3.24. In 2010, funds totalling to ca. € 207.11 million were spent on the cash benefits for compensation, which represents an increase by ca. € 22.52 million in comparison with 2009. The increase was caused mainly by enacting the payments of periodic cash benefits monthly in arrears with effect from 1 January 2009. This resulted in paying the periodic cash benefits only in rare cases in 2009, which affected the total amount of spent funds in 2009. The increase of spent funds was affected by the increased number of beneficiaries of most of the cash benefits for compensation, as well as the valorisation of amounts of the benefits.

Table 3.24 Overview of number of beneficiaries and funds spent in cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability

Periodic cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability	2010		2009	
	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €	Average monthly number of beneficiaries*	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €
Cash benefit for personal assistance	6,945	344.22	6,599	337.09
Cash benefit for transport	2,581	83.53	2,480	81.81
Cash benefit for compensation of increased expenses for:	153,841	28.41	144,884	27.32
- diet meals	48,463	19.56	44,693	18.86
- hygiene or wearing out of clothing, underwear, footwear and furnishings	90,163	17.20	86,375	16.85
- running of passenger vehicle	60,422	30.94	54,770	30.32
- care for specially trained dog	71	41.27	76	40.43
Cash benefit for caring	55,933	137.65	52,161	143.26
Lump-sum cash benefits for compensation of severe health disability	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €	Average monthly number of beneficiaries	Average monthly amount of cash benefit, €
Cash benefit for purchase of an aid	229	1,033.49	194	981.42
Cash benefit for training of using an aid	4	535.44	2	656.69
Cash benefit for adjustment of an aid	1	897.53	3	663.15
Cash benefit for mending of an aid	29	301.05	22	302.52
Cash benefit for purchase of lifting device	39	8,752.82	27	8,085.0
Cash benefit for purchase of passenger vehicle	141	6,645.04	121	6,637.73
Cash benefit for adjustment of a passenger vehicle	12	2,489.64	9	2,644.12
Cash benefit for adjustment of a flat	79	2,328.55	77	2,587.67
Cash benefit for adjustment of a house	175	2,098.79	151	2,270.51
Cash benefit for adjustment of garage	1	1,425.59	1	1,217.66
Cash benefits TOTAL		207,111,396		184,588,854

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

*In 2009, for the periodic cash benefits the average number of beneficiaries was calculated from 11 months

When comparing the average monthly number of beneficiaries of cash benefits for compensation in 2009 and 2010, the largest increase was observed in relation to the cash benefit for compensation of increased expenses (of 8,957 beneficiaries), namely the compensation of increased expenses for running a passenger vehicle (5,652 beneficiaries), compensation of increased expenses for hygiene or wearing out of clothing, underwear, footwear and furnishings (3,788 beneficiaries) and compensation of increased expenses for diet meals (3,770 beneficiaries). The only exception was the compensation of increased expenses for care for a specially trained dog, where the average monthly number of beneficiaries decreased year-on-year by 5.

The upward trend of the average monthly number of recipients of cash benefit for personal assistance persists (a year-on-year increase by 346 beneficiaries), while the average monthly range of hours of personal assistance per beneficiary remained without significant changes.

The increase of the average monthly amount of this cash benefit was caused by the valorisation of the benefit rate per hour of personal assistance. The increase in average monthly number of beneficiaries persists also for the cash benefits for caring (a year-on-year increase of 3,772). In relation to the average monthly amount of cash benefit for caring, a decline by about € 5.61 was recorded. It is assumed that this decline was influenced also by the duty to annually review the income of natural persons with severe health disability, which affects the amount of cash benefit for caring granted to an individual not receiving any pension benefits. Because this income has increased more than a set threshold of income protection, despite the valorisation of the amount of cash benefit for caring, the paid amount of benefit declined in case of some caretakers. A slight increase of the average monthly number of beneficiaries was recorded also for lump-sum cash benefits for compensation, with exception of cash benefit for adjustment of an aid, where a slight decrease was recorded. For the average amounts of lump-sum cash benefits only slight changes were recorded.

3.4.7 Social services

Social services in the Slovak republic are since 2009 provided in accordance with the Act No 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendment and supplement of the Act No 455/1991 Coll. on sole trade business as amended (hereinafter only the “Act on social services”). The Act on social services regulates the legal relations and conditions for providing social services, which are aimed to support social inclusion and meet the social needs of persons in unfavourable social situation.

Social services specified by the Act on social services are provided by means of professional, attending and other activities that the provider is obliged to provide or arrange in case these activities are enumeratively specified for the services. Professional activities – social advisory and social rehabilitation – can be provided also separately, under conditions laid down by the Act. The provider can provide also other activities beyond the Act to improve the quality of social service. The social services are public services and are provided without profit; however the Act on social services enables also providing social services through sole trade or entrepreneurship, i.e. based on profit.

The Act on social services divides the social services into several groups depending on the nature of the unfavourable social situation or the target group for which they are designed:

- social services to ensure the necessary conditions to satisfy basic living needs
- social services to support families with children
- social services to deal with unfavourable social situation due to severe health disability, ill health or reaching retirement age
- social services using telecommunication technologies
- support services

For the purpose of providing social services in case a natural person is reliant to aid of another natural person, the Act on social services regulates medical and social opinion activity, which determines the dependence on the service.

The Act on social services regulates the providing of health care within the scope of nursing care in selected social care facilities directly by nurses, i.e. employees of these facilities, and also regulates the providing of social services in health care institution of in-patient care.

The Act on social services equalizes providers of social services for registration, no matter whether they are public or private providers, since also the public providers can provide social services only if they are registered in the register of social service providers. A separate section of the Act regulates the financing of private providers under fulfilling the conditions laid down by the law. In financing, the private providers are distinguished by several criteria: 1) whether they are non-profit organisations and the providing of the social services was requested by a municipality or a self-governing region and 2) whether they are business entities. For selected types of social services, the municipality or a self-governing region, depending on their competence, is obliged to pay the private social service provider funds in pre-agreed extent in

form of cash benefit for reliance on aid of another person in amount set out in the appendix of the Act on social services and cash benefit for operation, if they asked for performing the social services.

The MLSA&F provides supervision of compliance with the act on social services and other generally binding legal regulations on providing social services. The MLSA&F also assesses the quality of provided social services by qualitative and quantitative criteria (quality standards) listed in the appendix of the Act. The Act on social services regulates also the education in social services and the MLSA&F grants accreditation for performance of education programmes in this field. Multi-level community planning was introduced, according to which the community plan of social services of the municipality must be based on National priorities of social services development. The National priorities of social services development by 2013 are:

- support of dwelling of the client in the natural environment by developing the field social services
- development of ambulatory social services and social services in facilities with week stay
- improving the quality and humanisation of provided social services by reconstruction, expansion, modernisation and building of social service facilities
- education of employees in social services.

On 10 December 2010, the Act No 551/2010 Coll. amending and supplementing the Act on social services was approved by the National council of the SR. The Act came into force on 1 March 2011. This amendment ensures the assertion of the right of a natural person to choose a social services provider without any associated limitations or consequences (e.g. impossibility to finance a private or public provider directly chosen by the client). The aim of the amendment is to ensure the enforceability of rights of a natural person to choose a social services provider. It also harmonizes the clause of § 8 art. 2 and 3 of the Act on social services with the Constitution of the SR according to finding No 332/2010 Coll. of the Constitutional Court of the SR, which arbitrated on the non-compliance of part of the clause in § 8 art. 2 d) and 3 d) of the Act on social services and the Constitution of the SR.

With respect to the implementation of the Act on social services in practice, the municipalities, towns and self-governing regions face several problems with financing, especially in relation to the impact of the economic and financial crisis on their budgets. For this reason, the government adopted several measures. One of them is signing the Memorandum of cooperation between the government of the SR and the Association of Slovak towns and municipalities in dealing with impacts of economic and financial crisis on the Slovak society. One of the commitments of the government was to monitor the implementation of the Act on social services and reimburse its impact to municipalities, towns and self-governing regions. In the period 2009-2010, a total of 6 monitorings of implementation took place. The costs of the new tasks arising from the Act on social services were reimbursed to the municipalities and self-governing regions in March 2010 in a total amount € 3,120,517 and in December in a total amount € 3,869,517. The MLSA&F is negotiating with the Ministry of Finance on the next reimbursement for the second half of 2010.

In order to support the continuous and smooth provision of social services by public providers (municipalities, towns), which founded the social service facilities after 1 July 2002 (i.e. after the decentralisation of social services to the self-government), as well as to support the financing of private providers (who repeatedly presented their displeasure and pointed out their inequality with the public providers) by the self-governing regions, the government approved the proposal to remit funds in amount € 7,261,581 to municipalities and € 6,400,023 to self-governing regions for financing social services provided by private providers. Statistical data on social services are at the time of processing the publication available only up to 31 December 2009 (except of the data for private providers, which are listed for year 2010).

Supervision of providing social services

According to § 98 – 99 of the Act No 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendment and supplement of Act No 455/1991 Coll. on sole trade business as amended, the supervision of the providing of social services throughout the whole territory of the SR is carried out by the MLSA&F, particularly the compliance of the Act and generally binding legal regulations while providing social services and the way of providing them, especially in terms of fundamental human rights and liberties, contracting the social services provision, meeting obligations arising from these contracts and carrying out the professional activities, for which the accreditation was granted.

In 2010, the MLSA&F carried out supervision over the provision of social services in 8 social service providers (6 public and 2 private) and investigation of submissions and complaints pointing to imperfections in the provision of social services in 29 entities providing social services (13 public providers, 10 private providers and 6 urban/municipal authorities).

Based on the findings, four suggestions pointing out violations of the Act were sent to the prosecutor's office and in one case the prosecution began.

Home care service

In 2009, the home care service was provided to 17,050 persons. In comparison with 2008 (similarly as in the previous year), there was a decrease by 2,017 persons. The decrease is caused by a lack of funds in municipality budgets, as is constantly announced by the municipalities, which shows the lack of availability of social services for reliant individuals.

In 2009, the home care services were performed by 7,085 employees of municipalities and towns. In comparison with 2008, this represents a decrease by 121 employees. Performance of home care services is carried out using all types of labour relations (employment relation, contract on working activity, contract on work performance). The number of employees is calculated to full-time equivalents.

For the provision of home care services, the municipalities spent in 2009 a total of € 26,503,781, which is an increase by € 360,229 in comparison with 2008, despite a smaller number of caretakers and persons cared for.

More statistical data is listed in Table 22 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

Transport service

In 2009, the municipalities and towns provided the transport service for 2 073 persons, which represents an increase in comparison with 2008, when the service was provided for 1,415 persons. The municipalities spent a total of € 73,525 in 2009, which represents an increase by € 14,092 in comparison with 2008. More statistical data is listed in Table 23 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

Social service facilities

By 31 December 2009, the Slovak Republic had 5,424,925 inhabitants, of whom 35,104 inhabitants (0.65 %) were provided social services in 803 social service facilities founded by the municipality, self-governing region or a private provider. Long-term care social services were provided to 32,547 clients in 685 facilities (facility for the elderly, social services home, specialised facility, day care centre, assisted living facilities, rehabilitation centre, institutional care facilities).

In 2009, the overall capacity of social service facilities in the SR was 36,947, of which in 32,715 places all year care was provided (88.5%), in 704 places a week care was provided (1.9%), in 2,202 places a day care was provided (6%) and in 1,313 places the care was provided temporarily (3.5%). Of the total capacity, up to 34,008 places (92%) provide long-term care social services.

The facilities had a total of 35 104 inhabitants by the end of 2009. Of the total number, 25,794 were disabled persons (73.5%) and 22,045 were persons in retirement age (63 %). Of the total number of inhabitants of the social service facilities, 14 457 were men (41 %)

and 20,647 women (59 %). Long-term care social services were provided to 32,547 (93 %) of them.

Total expenditures of the facilities amounted to € 266,601,069, of which € 150,906,682 (57 %) were spent on wages and compulsory social insurance. The rest of expenditures were spent on goods and services, acquisition of long-term assets and health care. The expenditures for social services in long-term care facilities reached the amount of € 260,698,883, which accounts for 98 % of the total expenditures of all types of social service facilities.

More detailed statistical data (number of social service facilities and their capacity, inhabitants of social service facilities, number of facilities by founder, expenditures of social care facilities and employees of social care facilities), including a comparison with 2008, are listed in Tables 24-28 and 31 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

The statistical data include the social service facilities, whose name was changed in accordance with the Act on social services and since 1 January 2009 are no more considered to be social service facilities, respectively whose names were changed only (e.g. the old persons' homes and assisted living facilities for the elderly are since 1 January 2009 considered to be facilities for the elderly).

Selected social service facilities which are not statistically monitored by the Statistical Office of the SR, but they are data sources for sectoral reporting, report by 31 December 2009 503 pensioner's clubs, 94 pensioner's canteens, 30 personal hygiene centres and 31 subsidised launderettes in the Slovak republic. The total current expenditures in these facilities in 2009 reached an amount of € 5.4 million (see Table 29 in the Appendix to Chapter 3).

In 2009, a total of 14 905 persons were enrolled to the waiting lists for providing care in social service facilities, of which the largest part is accounted for by the facilities for elderly (9,935) and social services homes (4,810). In comparison with 2008, the number of candidates decreased by 2,686, which is caused by the fact that, according to the Act on social services, the municipalities and self-governing regions were obliged to re-assess the dependence of all persons enrolled in the waiting lists for the aid of another person (see Table 30 in the Appendix to Chapter 3).

Private social service providers

By 31 December 2010, a total of 358 private providers provided social services, which represents an increase by 83 providers in comparison with 2009. The private providers provided social services for 30,219 clients, which is 1,761 more than in 2009. The total income of private providers amounts to € 58,063 thousand and the expenditures to € 58,403 thousand.

Accreditation to carry out professional activities and educational programmes

Since 1 January 2009, the MLSA&F grants accreditation for professional activities (specialised social advisory and social rehabilitation) and educational programmes in accordance with the Act on social services. Since the beginning of 2009 until 31 December 2010 the MLSA&F received 187 applications for accreditation. Of this number, 89 applicants asked for professional activity accreditation and 98 for granting educational programme accreditation. By 31 December 2010, 44 accreditation for professional services and 51 accreditations for educational programmes were granted.

3.4.8 Subsidies to civil associations, subsidies for supporting the development of social care and social assistance and subsidies for humanitarian care in the competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

According to § 1 of the Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family No 29775/2007-II/1 from 5 December 2007 on granting subsidies within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family as amended by the Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family No 23609/2008-II/1 from 26 November 2008 (hereinafter only "Decree"), civil associations carrying on activities aimed at the social field were granted subsidies in a total amount of € 465,632 to support 90 approved projects to fund reconditioning

and rehabilitation stays and integration stays for persons with severe health disability, to fund social rehabilitation programs of persons with severe health disability, to fund journals and irregular periodicals in the social field and to fund membership in international organizations in the social field. Unspent funds in the amount of € 422 were returned to the account of the ministry on 31 December 2010.

Subsidies to support the *development of social services* and to support *measures of social and legal protection of children and social custody* according to § 2 of the Decree were granted in a total amount of € 679,413 from the current transfers and in a total amount of € 1,782,328 from the capital transfers, to support 230 projects. These funds were drawn to finance construction adjustments to overcome architectural barriers in the social service facilities, facilities for social and legal protection of children and social custody, material and technical equipment in these facilities, to support dwelling of the client in the natural environment, to finance programmes aimed at dealing with drug or other addiction and measures of social and legal protection of children and social custody. Unspent funds in total amount of € 6 432 were returned to the account of the ministry on 31 December 2010.

Subsidies for *humanitarian care* were granted in accordance with § 3 of the Decree in a total amount of €1,093,766, of which subsidies were granted to 309 natural persons to mitigate their unfavourable social situation (€ 76,496), to 15 natural persons to mitigate the effects of an extreme-crisis life situations (tragic event, fire) in amount € 7,900 and 1,887 natural persons to mitigate the flood consequences (€ 1,008,541). Legal person, the St Nikolai children's home in Medzilaborce was granted funds in total amount of € 829 for humanitarian activity within the award "From children's home to family".

Table 3.25 Granting subsidies in the competence of MLSA&F

Purpose of subsidies	Supported projects			Received funding, €		
	2009	2010	Index 2010/2009	2009	2010	Index 2010/2009
- subsidies to civil associations	91	90	98.9	723,497	465,632	64.4
- subsidies to support development of social services and to support measures of social and legal protection of children and social custody	259	230	88.8	2,754,531	2,461,741	89.4
- subsidies for humanitarian care (natural and legal persons)	323	2,212	X	90,426	1,093,766	x

Source: The draft of final account for 2010

3.4.9 European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS¹⁷ methodology)

Under the current Lisbon treaty, the EU member states and the Union as a whole are obliged to emphasize full employment, social protection for all persons and the battle against social exclusion while defining and implementing their policies.

Due to monitoring the development of social protection in the EU member states, the European Commission requires availability of current and detailed data and information on systems, current state and development of social protection in the member states. One of the basic tools for statistical monitoring of social protection is the **European system of integrated**

¹⁷ new ESSPROS legislation:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:034:0029:0032:SK:PDF>
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:071:0004:0008:SK:PDF>

social protection statistics (ESSPROS¹⁸ methodology). Starting in 2008 (reference year 2006), the EU member states supply data according to European Parliament and Council Regulation No 458/2007¹⁹ on ESSPROS with two Commission implementing regulations No 1322/2007²⁰ and No 10/2008²¹.

Internationally comparable data on income and expenditure on social protection for EU member states are available at the EUROSTAT webpage (EC)²²; the latest data are for 2008.

The statistical system ESSPROS consists of following modules: income and expenditure, qualitative information, number of pension beneficiaries and net costs of benefits.

Expenditures include social benefits, administrative costs and other costs depending on the purpose of the social protection. Social protection includes all interventions from public or private organisations, which aim to relieve households and individuals from the burdens of defined risks or needs provided that there is no simultaneous nor individual agreement.

The ESSPROS manual classifies the social benefits by the 8 following purposes:

- sickness/health care;
- invalidity;
- old age;
- survivors;
- family/children;
- unemployment;
- housing;
- social exclusion.

Expenditures on social benefits (gross)²³ are entered without deducting taxes or other compulsory fees paid by beneficiaries (e.g. social contributions).

Incomes of social protection programmes include social contributions (from employers, employees, self-employed, voluntary payers), public administration contributions (payments from state budget, regional and local self-governance), transfers from other programmes and other incomes.

In 2008, the data on social protection income and expenditure in the SR were monitored by the following social protection programmes:

Table 3.26 Social protection programmes

No	Name of the programme	No	Name of the programme
1	Sickness insurance	12	Social services – non-profit institutions serving households and private sector
2	Pension insurance - terminated	13	Social insurance – armed forces and police
3	Unemployment insurance	14	Social discount fares
4	Health insurance	15	Social services – self-governing regions
5	State social support	16	Guarantee insurance
6	State social assistance	17	Reserve fund of solidarity
7	Imputed benefits – public sector	18	Old-age pension
8	Imputed benefits – private sector	19	Invalidity pension
9	Social aid of self-government	20	Old-age pension saving
10	Accident insurance	21	Labour market policies
11	Supplementary pension insurance	22	Pension saving contributions

(Data in this Report are presented at the summary level)

¹⁸ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-027/EN/KS-RA-07-027-EN.PDF

¹⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:113:0003:0008:SK:PDF>

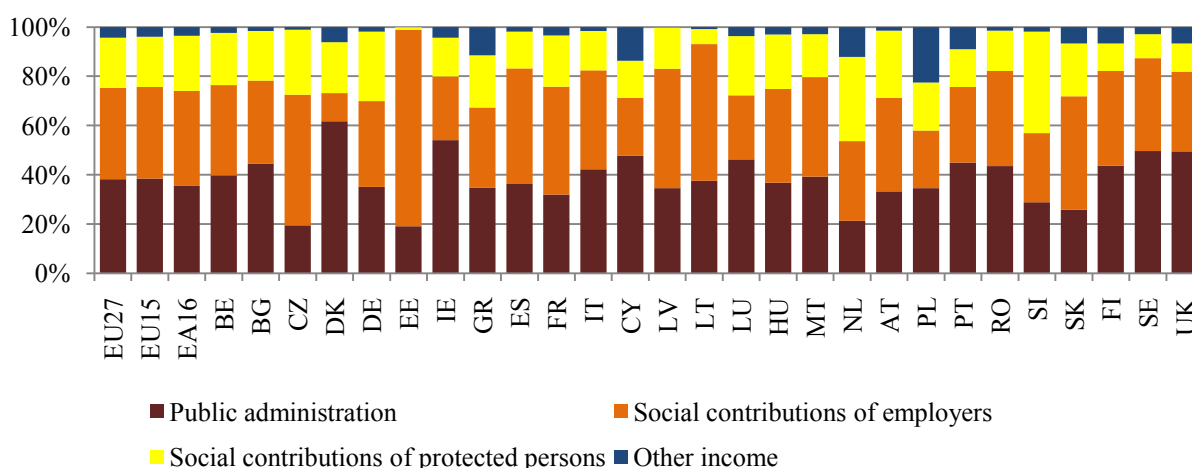
²⁰ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:294:0005:01:SK:HTML>

²¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:005:0003:01:SK:HTML>

²² http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/database

²³ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-09-102/EN/KS-SF-09-102-EN.PDF

Graph 3.16 Structure of social protection incomes in the EU²⁴ in 2008



Source: Eurostat-ESSPROS

EU member states have very different systems of financing social protection, depending on whether they prefer insurance systems (57.5% of the total income at EU 27 level in 2008 consisted of social security contributions) or public financing (38.2% at EU 27 level). (See previous graph and Tables 32 and 33 in the Appendix to Chapter 3).

In the Slovak Republic, the structure of social protection income was as follows: social security contributions 67.6% (from employers 46.1%, from employees 17.3%, from self-employed 3.8% and from voluntary payers 0.4%), public administration payments 25.8% and other income 6.7% (including income from the state fund of assets).

The differences in financing between EU member states are caused by historical development. The social security contributions comprised more than 70% of the whole social protection income in Estonia (80.8%), Czech republic (79.4%) and Belgium (71.0%). In Estonia, only a minute share of social protection income arose from protected persons (1.0%).

In Slovenia, a significant share of social protection income comes from protected persons (41.2%), even larger than the share of employers (28.1%), which affects the amount of gross wage of employees.

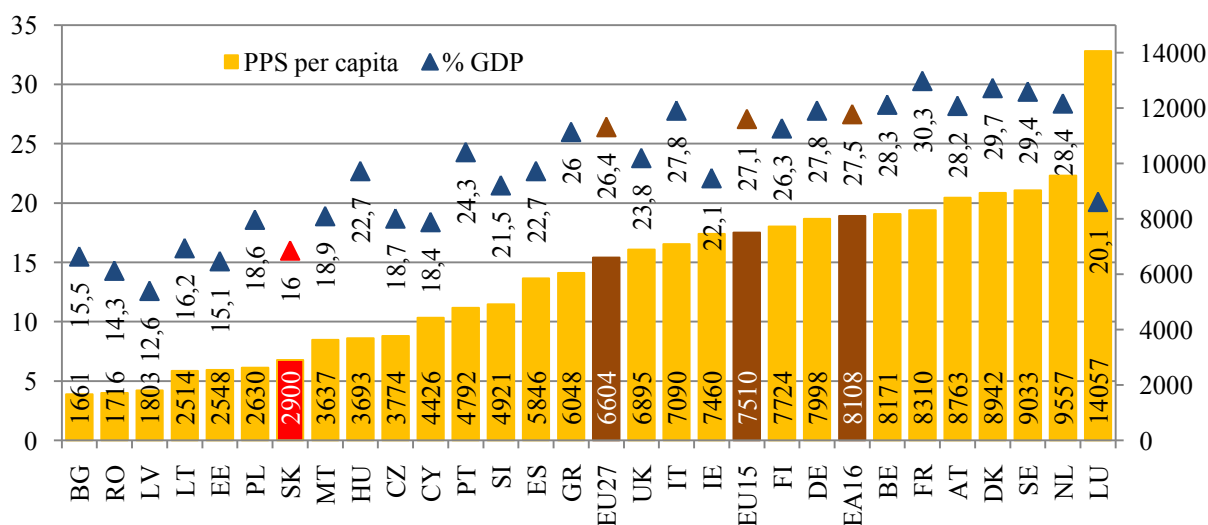
The social security systems are financed mostly from public administration payment in Denmark (61.8%) and Ireland (54.1%).

²⁴EU15: Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Luxemburg (LU), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and United Kingdom (UK).

EU27: EU15 extended to Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK).

EA16 includes: BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, CY, MT, SI and SK.

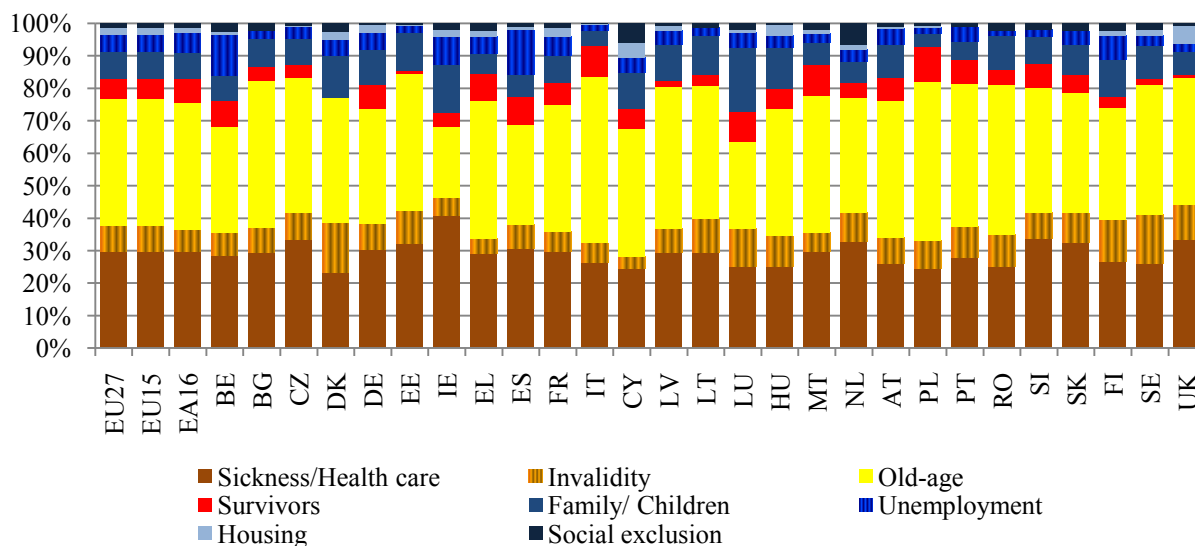
Graph 3.17 Gross social protection expenditures in PPS per capita, 2008



Source ESTAT-ESSPROS

The total gross expenditures on social protection (see previous graph and Table 32 in Appendix to Chapter 3) in EU 27 reached 6,604 PPS per capita in 2008 (2,900 PPS per capita in Slovakia) and 26.4% of GDP (16.0% in Slovakia). The differences between countries are to some extent proportional to different levels of wealth but they also reflect the differences in demographic trends, social protection systems or unemployment rate and are affected also by other social, institutional and economic factors.

Graph 3.18 Structure of social protection expenditures by purpose, 2008



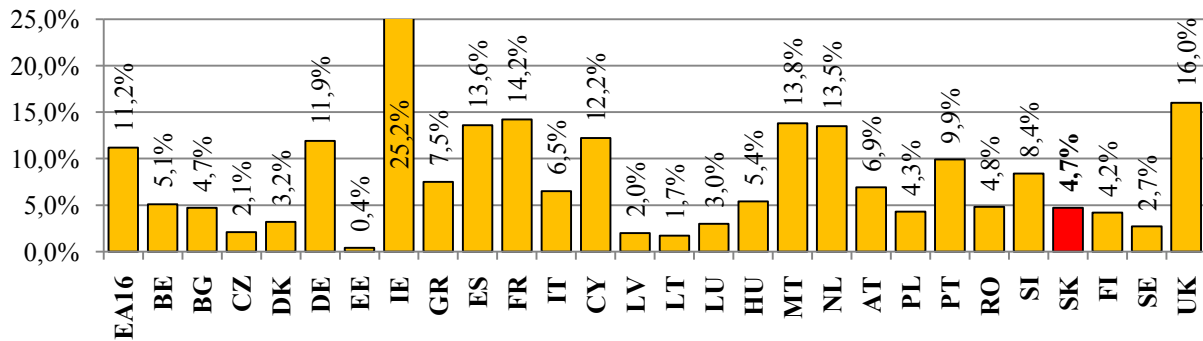
Source ESTAT-ESSPROS

In 2008, the structure of social protection expenditures in Slovakia was as follows: social benefits comprised 96.8% (in breakdown by purpose: sickness/health care 31.5%, invalidity 8.7%, old age 36.0%, survivors 5.2%, family/children 9.2%, unemployment 3.9%, housing and social exclusion 2.3%), administrative costs 3.2% and other expenditures 0.01%.

Social benefits expenditures (see the previous graph) in purpose *sickness/health care* reached 29.7% of all benefits in EU 27, while the largest share was recorded in Ireland (40.9%). Above average proportions in purpose *invalidity* in comparison with EU 27 (8.1%)

were recorded in Denmark (15.2%) and Sweden (15.1%). An above average proportion in purpose *family/children* was recorded in Luxemburg (19.8%), in purpose *unemployment* in Spain (13.6%) and in purpose *housing and social exclusion* in Cyprus (10.6%) and Netherlands (8.0%).

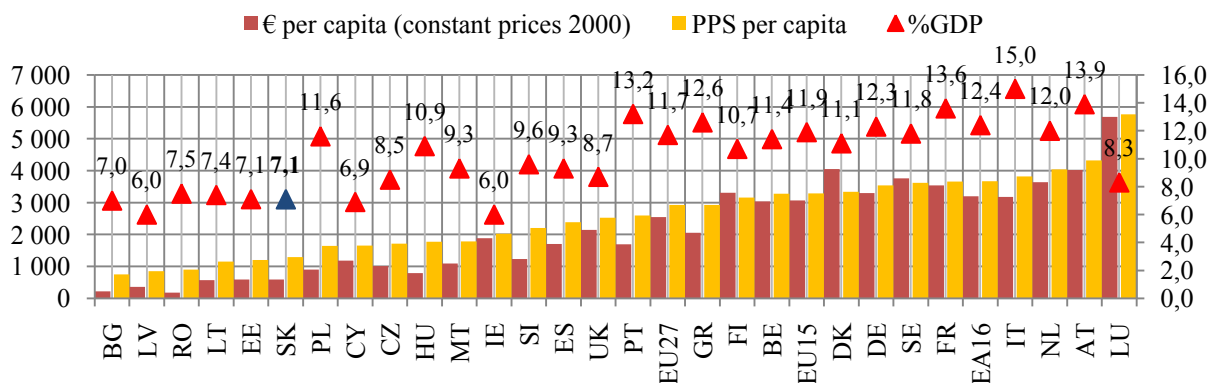
Graph 3.19 Tested social protection benefits (% of all social benefits), 2008



Source ESTAT-ESSPROS

In 2008, were 4.7% of all benefits in Slovakia were tested for income, respectively for the amount of assets. The highest proportion of tested benefits was recorded in Ireland (25.2%) and the lowest in Estonia (0.4%).

Graph 3.20 Pension expenditures, 2008



Source ESTAT-ESSPROS

The total gross expenditures on pensions (see the previous graph and Table 34 in the Appendix to Chapter 3) in EU 27 reached 2,924 PPS per capita in 2008 (1,290 PPS per capita in Slovakia), € 2,551 per capita at constant prices (€ 595 per capita at constant prices in Slovakia) and 11.7% GDP (7.1% in Slovakia). The lowest expenditure in % GDP was recorded in Ireland (6.0% GDP) with the youngest population in the EU and the highest expenditure was recorded in Italy (15.0% GDP) with oldest population. The differences between EU member states become more significant when pension expenditure is expressed in PPS per capita. The lowest expenditure in PPS per capita was recorded in Bulgaria (753) and the highest in Luxemburg (5,765)²⁵.

²⁵ More detailed data is available in publication „ESSPROS – social security expenditure and income 2007-2008“ on webpage of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic: <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=30299>

3.5 European Social Fund

Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion in programming period 2007-2013

Within the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion (OP E&SI), support in *human sources development, increasing employment, increasing social inclusion and building capacities* is provided in the programming period 2007-2013. A global objective of the programme is the increase of employment, decrease of unemployment, social inclusion and the building of capacities. To achieve this objective, three main goals were set:

- increasing employment and adaptability and decreasing unemployment;
- strengthening integration of persons in danger of social exclusion or socially excluded and support of reconciliation of work and family life;
- improving the quality of human sources and human source management in public politics.

The main goals are aimed at prevention and dealing with the main problems in the labour market. Their mutual synergy and continuity is included in 5 priority axes:

- Support of employment growth
- Support of social inclusion
- Support of employment, social inclusion and building capacities in the Bratislava self-governing region
- Building capacities and improving the quality of public administration
- Technical assistance

The priority axes are elaborated to 11 measures. Two priority themes are applied within the technical assistance measure.

The support is distributed via two targets *Convergence* and *Regional competitiveness and employment* between regions according to their economic performance. OP E&SI is an operational programme financed by the European Social Fund (ESF) in a total amount of **€ 1,037,413,623**. The European community contribution represents an amount of € 881,801,578; the state budget contributes € 155,612,045. Implementation of OP E&SI belongs to the eligibility period 1 January 2007-31 December 2015.

During the reported period the share of spending in the commitment represented 20.39%, while the EU resources were contracted at the level of 73.73%.

Table 3.27 Status of contraction and drawing by 31 December 2010

Programming document	Contracted by 31 December 2010	Proportion of contracted in commitment, %	Drawing by 31 December 2010	Commitment 2007-2013 in current prices, €	Proportion of drawing in the commitment, %
	EU funds	EU funds	EU funds	EU funds	EU funds
OP E&SI	650,124,468.97	73.73	184,519,206.90	881,801,578	20.93

Source: Managing authority for OP E&SI/ ITMS

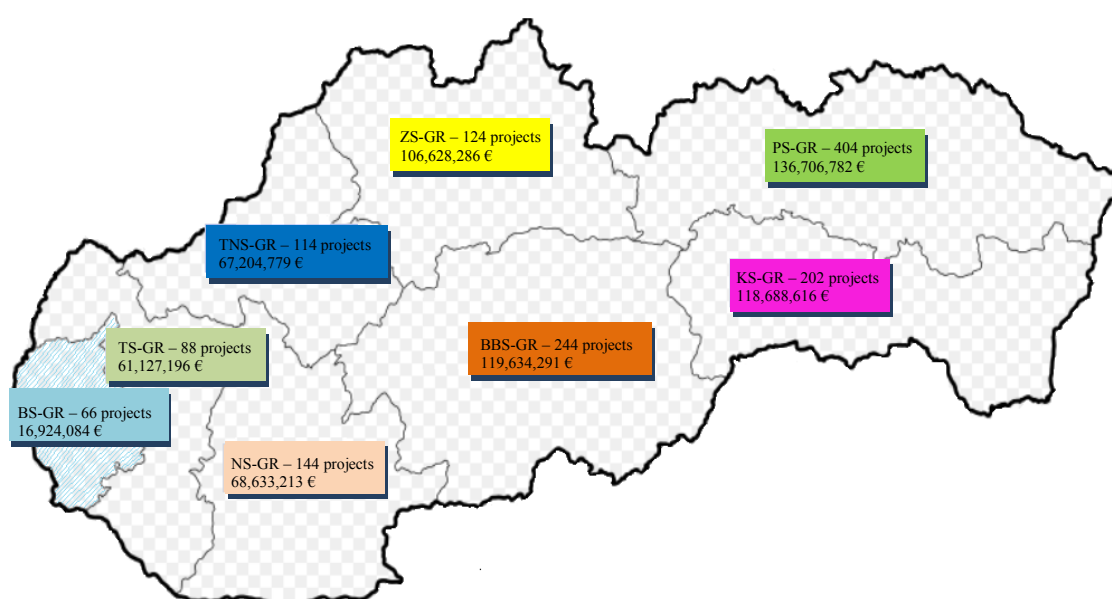
By 31 December 2010, 1 342 projects in a total contracted amount of **€ 632 million** were carried out within OP E&SI (excluding Technical assistance projects). Of the total number of projects, 55 were national (these are administered through the managing authority) and 1,342 were demand-oriented projects. Of these, 747 were administered by the intermediate body Social Implementation Agency and 540 by the intermediate body Social Development Fund (SDF).

Table 3.28 Contraction status by OP E&SI priority axes

Priority axis	Total axis allocation, € million	Number of supported projects		Amount of contracted funds, € million
		National projects	Demand-oriented projects	
1. Support of employment	667.550	13	574	450.953
2. Social inclusion	220.941	4	535	100.930
3. Bratislava self-governing region	20.943	23	24	15.542
4. Building capacities	96.158	15	154	64.690
5. Technical assistance	31.816	23	0	24.189

Source: Managing authority for OP E&SI/ ITMS

Graph 3.21 Contraction status of demand-oriented projects by self-governing regions



Explanatory note: BS-GR – Bratislava self-governing region, TS-GR – Trnava self-governing region, NS-GR – Nitra self-governing region, TN-GR – Trenčín self-governing region, BBS-GR – Banská Bystrica self-governing region, ZS-GR – Žilina self-governing region, PS-GR – Prešov self-governing region, KS-GR – Košice self-governing region

In order to equalize the regional disparities and to support the competition of projects submitted within a particular region, three calls for demand-oriented projects were carried out, aimed at *reducing regional disparities* (The call DOP-SIA-2010/1.2/REGPO with regional targeting to Prešov region, the call DOP-SIA-2010/1.2/REGKE with regional targeting to Košice region and the call DOP-SIA-2010/1.2/REGBB with regional targeting to Banská Bystrica region). Allocated funds for each of the calls were € 10 million per self-governing region.

OP E&SI contributes to improvement of life quality and social situation of the population mainly through implementation of priority axis 2, particularly by the following measures:

- 2.1 Support of social inclusion of persons in danger of social exclusion or socially excluded through the development of care services with special attention to marginalized Roma communities
- 2.2 Support of creation of equal opportunities in access to labour market and support of integration of disadvantaged groups to the labour market with special attention to marginalized Roma communities
- 2.3 Support of reconciliation of work and family life

The measures are pursued mostly through calls for applications for non-recurring grants, which are announced by the SDF as an intermediate body and are aimed at *eliminating social exclusion, social work in field and support of unemployed persons and socially excluded persons, mostly living in marginalized and disadvantaged communities*. The performance of *social work in field* can be considered as a substantial supported activity for the target group of marginalized Roma communities.

Table 3.29 Overview of calls announced by SDF in 2010 within the priority axis 2

Call	Amount of allocated funds	Date of conclusion of the call	Number of submitted applications	Number of supported projects	Number of contracted projects
OP E&SI – SDF – 2010/2.3/01	1,000,000	7.6.2010	75	31	0*
OP E&SI – SDF – 2010/2.1/02	8,037,000	28.2.2011	0**	0	0
OP E&SI - SDF – 2010/2.1/03	11,078,000	31.3.2011	0	0	0
OP E&SI – SDF - 2010/2.2/04	8,000,000	31.3.2011	0	0	0

Source: SDF as an intermediate body under the managing authority

* in the process of contracting

** in the process of formal control and expert evaluation

Running calls OP ZaSI-FSR-2010/2.1/03 and OP ZaSI-FSR-2010/2.2/04 are intended for applicants within the approved Local strategies of complex approach and were announced on 11 November 2010. The call OP ZaSI-FSR-2010/2.1/03 was cancelled on 6 May 2011, after consultation with the Office of Government Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities and will be replaced by a national project. The aim of cancellation of the call was to improve the process of implementation of the activities and the quality of provided services for persons in the target groups.

The Local strategies of complex approach consists of 2-5 projects of several operational programmes which by the synergy effect cover the field of reconstruction and building infrastructure, education, employment, health, development of competitiveness and environment of marginalized Roma communities.

The majority population will also be a target group and the projects will deal with the relationship of minorities and the majority. For this element, € 200 million is allocated within 6 Operational Programmes. The coordinator and the authority which announced the call for Local strategies of complex approach in December 2008 was the Office of Government Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities. Within the priority axis 2, measure 2.2, realisation of one so called mirror national project was initiated in the reporting period. The following table provides its description and state of implementation.

Table 3.30 National Programme Strategy of active ageing

Recipient:	Education Centre of the MLSA&F
Name of the project:	Strategy of active ageing
ITMS code of the project:	27120230107 (SVK) / 27130230009 (BSK)
Execution time from-to:	07/2010 – 06/2013
Aim of the project:	Elaboration of: socio-economic analysis of the demographic development in the Slovak Republic, with special attention given to age group 55-64; forecast of labour supply in the Slovak Republic by 2020; analysis of motivation and demotivation of input factors, retention in employment of elderly within the current legislation and policy of the SR with formulation of recommendations of legislative amendments and policy for the SR to enhance the participation of elderly in the labour market; analysis of exogenous and endogenous factors affecting participation of elderly in the labour market; representative empirical research (in the economically active population, employers and other stakeholders) of attitudes and opinions on active ageing and old age; recommendation of tools for change of attitudes and opinions on active ageing based on the results of the empirical research; Strategy of active ageing, Action plan for fulfilment of the Strategy of active ageing; implementation of Action plan and modification proposals for the Strategy of active ageing.
Cumulated state of fulfilment of the indicators by 31 December 2010 (planned value/reached value)	Number of persons in the target group involved in the supported projects – total: 180/0. Number of created monitoring systems, prepared analysis, researches, strategies, evaluations in the field of social inclusion: 8/0 Number of measures aimed at prevention and elimination of discrimination and reconciliation of work and family life: 4/0
Project implementation so far	Necessary postpone occurred in implementation of main activities of the project, since there were substantial changes in the project and budget items (cancelation of experts). Consequently to this fact, the procurement for the supplier of major activities currently takes place.

By 31 December 2010, within the priority axis 2 – *fulfilment of physical indicators* the following values of result indicators (non-zero values) were reported:

Number of supported projects: 28

Number of persons involved in the supported projects: 150 239

Number of successfully supported persons: 483

Number of jobs created: 257

Long-term unemployment rate: 8.8²⁶

More detailed data is contained in the Table 35 in the Appendix to Chapter 3.

²⁶ More detailed information on implementation of OP E&SI is available in the Annual report at www.esf.gov.sk under Management, monitoring, control, implementation.

4. STANDARD OF LIVING AND SOCIAL COHESION

4.1 Incomes and expenditures of private households

Data on household income and expenditures are obtained by the Statistical Office through the family accounts statistics, which, unlike the national accounts, includes only revenues and expenses associated with providing housekeeping and personal needs of the household's members.

In 2010, a year-on-year decline of the net financial incomes and also of expenditures of private households was noticed. The net financial income per household member decreased nominally by 2.7% in comparison with 2009 to € 340.99 and the net financial expenditure per household member by 0.6% to € 304.82. Taking the development of consumer prices into account, the net monthly income per household member was really lower by 3.6% and the net monthly expenditure by 1.5%.

Table 4.1 Net financial incomes and expenditures in € per month per person

Indicator	2009	2010	Index 2009/2008		Index 2010/2009	
			nominal	real	nominal	real
Net monthly income in €	350.61	340.99	99.7	98.1	97.3	96.4
Net monthly expenditures in €	306.62	304.82	94.4	92.9	99.4	98.5

Source: SO SR, Slovstat, refined preliminary estimates according to family accounts statistics

The volume of expenditures dropped year-on-year in more than a half of the aggregate groups. The highest decrease concerned the expenditures on transport, hotels, cafes and restaurants, and post and telecommunications. On the contrary, the highest increase concerned spending on healthcare, alcohol and tobacco, education and recreation and culture. In absolute terms, expenditures on transport and other net expenditures contributed the most to the decrease. A substantial part of expenditures comprised the expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages (22.1%) and housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (20.5%).

Table 4.2 Structure of net financial expenditures of private households per month per person in €, at current prices

Indicator	2010		Indices		Proportion (%)	
	Q4	year	Q42010 Q42009	2010 2009	2009	2010
Total net financial expenditures	318.65	304.82	97.8	99.4	100.0	100.0
In which						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	70.44	67.35	102.3	102.3	21.5	22.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9.28	9.04	103.2	109.8	2.7	3.0
Clothing and footwear	21.77	16.11	97.6	97.3	5.4	5.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	60.92	62.56	96.3	102.0	20.0	20.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine	15.43	13.01	99.5	95.7	4.4	4.3
Health	8.76	9.19	98.1	110.5	2.7	3.0
Transport	24.26	21.32	111.7	90.8	7.7	7.0
Post and telecommunication	16.27	15.88	94.4	94.4	5.5	5.2
Recreation and culture	20.00	21.85	112.8	106.4	6.7	7.2
Education	1.36	1.61	69.4	108.8	0.5	0.5
Hotels, café and restaurants	15.19	14.52	93.6	93.0	5.1	4.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	19.94	19.07	91.7	95.7	6.5	6.3
Other net expenditures	35.02	33.32	84.7	95.4	11.4	10.9

Source: SO SR, Slovstat, refined preliminary estimates according to family accounts statistics

4.2 Poverty and social exclusion

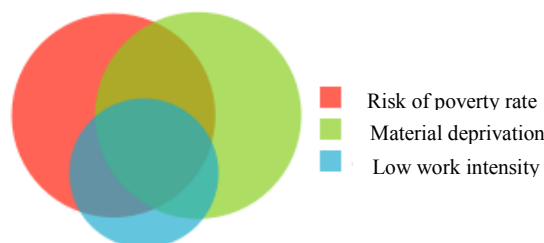
In Slovakia, the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion is implemented in the context of the Open Method of Coordination (hereinafter only "OMC"). The OMC was created at the European Union level for the joint handling of the Member states in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. One of the key strategic objectives of the EU is to reduce poverty substantially and continue to pursue this goal even by 2020²⁷.

To measure progress in achieving strategic objectives aimed at reducing poverty and social exclusion, especially for cross-national comparisons in achievement the objectives, certain joint indicators have been approved. These are called Leaken indicators. They have been further developed and are now called indicators of social inclusion of the OMC.

The measuring of poverty and social exclusion is carried out primarily on the basis of the harmonized EU SILC²⁸ survey on income and living conditions. This is the main source, on the basis of which not only the income indicators are calculated (such as the risk of poverty rate), but also the indicators for more complex assessment of poverty and social exclusion (such as material deprivation) or a new group of indicators to measure the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This group of indicators, i.e. the risk of poverty rate²⁹, material deprivation³⁰ and very low work intensity³¹ define the group of people who live at risk of poverty and social exclusion, i.e. people with low income and/or those who cannot afford any of the critical needs for their lives, and/or living in families where nobody works, or works only occasionally (low work intensity).

In 2009, 1,060.77 thousand persons were at risk of poverty and social exclusion. This is 19.6% of the total population. Detailed breakdown of this group can be seen on the Graph 4.1, which shows the composition of the target group for the above mentioned three indicators. In comparison with the same period of previous year (2008 - 20.6%) the value of grouping indicators fell by 1 pp.

Graph 4.1 Share of people in the risk of poverty and social exclusion, 2009



Source: EU SILC 2009

The poverty line³² was established to characterize the poor population in the society. The poverty line helps to express the proportion of the population living in poverty. It is a relative poverty line, which measures the extent to which household funds fall below the median income line in the society. This

²⁷ Extricate at least 20million people from the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

²⁸ The first statistical survey was put into practice in Slovakia in 2005 and currently accessible results come from the fifth survey from 2009

²⁹ It expresses the proportion of people living below the poverty line, i.e. below 60% of median equivalent disposable (after social transfers) income of all residents

³⁰ It expresses the proportion of people who cannot afford 4 of 9 items characterizing economic burden and consumer durables, such as: arrears in respect of items: rent and mortgage, electricity, hire-purchase and other loans, the ability to maintain adequate warmth at home, household's ability to face unexpected expenses, the ability to afford to pay annually one week holiday away from home, the ability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day or household equipment with colour TV, washing machine, car or phone.

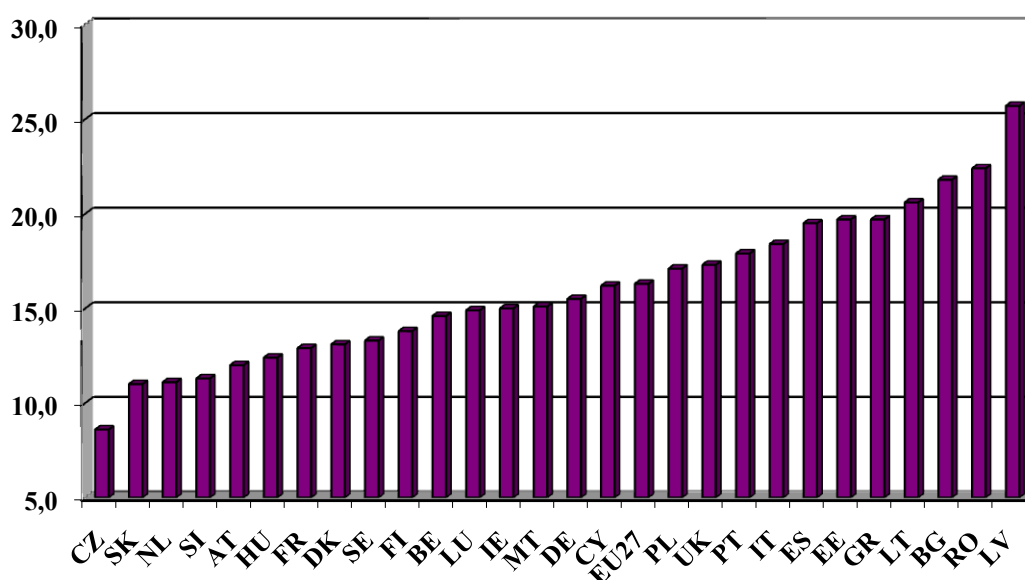
³¹ It expresses the share of people aged 0-59 living in households, where adults worked less than 20 % of total time during the previous year.

³² Poverty line is expressed as 60% of median equivalent disposable income (after social transfers)

indicator expresses the risk of poverty and depends on socio-economic development of society in the particular country.

According to the latest EU SILC 2009, the risk of poverty rate in the Slovak Republic was 11.0% (men-10.1%, women-11.8%), which is below the EU average (16.3%). When comparing individual countries of the EU27, Slovak Republic belongs to the group of countries with the lowest risk of poverty, see the following graph. .

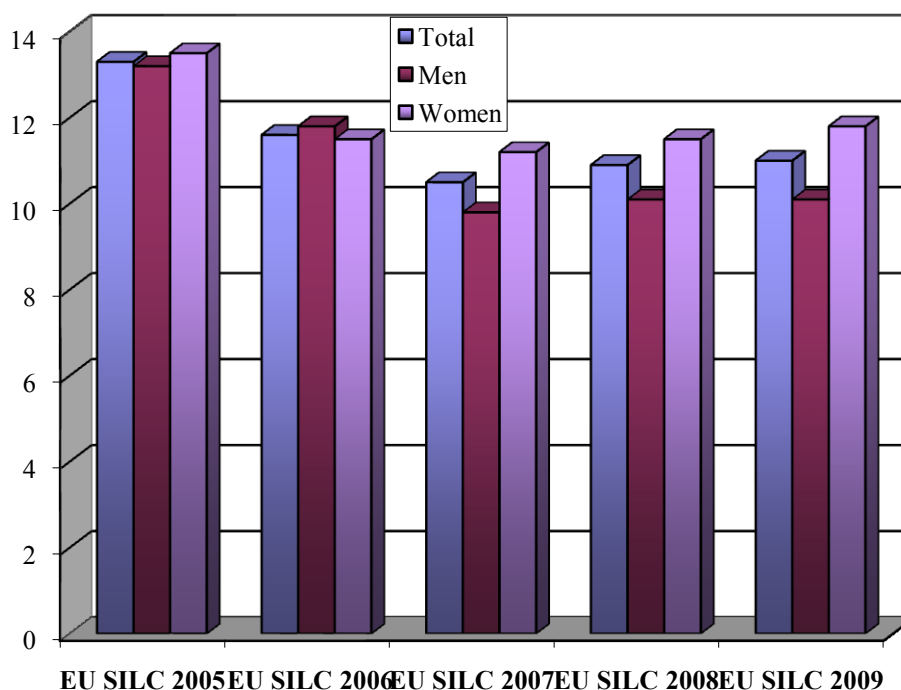
Graph 4.2 Risk of poverty rate across the EU, 2009



Source: Eurostat

In comparison with previous years there was a substantial decline in the risk of poverty rate (Graph 4.2.), in comparison with 2005 by 2.3 pp what represents a positive development also in response to development in the economic situation in the country. The year-on-year comparison with 2008 shows a minimal difference in the values of the risk of poverty rate (increase of 0.1 pp).

Graph 4.3 The development of the risk of poverty rate in Slovakia (2005-2009)



Source: EU SILC 2005-2009

The setting of the social protection system and its expenditures (i.e. social transfers including pensions) play an important role in reducing the risk of poverty. In case of not paying the social transfers (excluding pensions), the risk of poverty rate would increase by 6.1 pp (17.1%) and if not paying the social transfers (including pensions), the risk of poverty rate would increase by 24.9 pp (35.9%).

The poverty line (individual) had an upward trend also due to the growth of total incomes. The comparison is captured in Table 4.3. It is evident that the increase in the poverty line in 2009 (€ 283.6) compared to 2008 (€ 268.6³³). Compared to 2005 (€ 188.0), the poverty line increased by 50.8%. Despite this, the proportion of persons below this line was declining, and in the last three years of the survey it has remained virtually unchanged.

Table 4.3 Poverty line – household of an individual

	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2007	EU SILC 2008	EU SILC 2009
Year in €	2,256.1	2,547.1	2,944.4	3,223.5	3,402.6
Month in €	188.0	212.3	245.3	268.6	283.6

Source: SO SR

Using a poverty line anchored in time³⁴, it is possible to capture the aspect of absolute poverty. Due to the use of this indicator, the risk of poverty rate decreased to 2.4% (men - 2.6% and women - 2.3%) in 2009. A significant decrease was noticed also in the case of one of the riskiest groups, namely children under 17 years, where the risk of poverty rate in this case reached 4.5%. For older people 65+ it was 0.4% (men - 0.2% and women - 0.6%). By means of this indicator, the improvement of the standard of living of the population can be monitored in connection with the economic growth of the country.

³³ Calculated by conversion rate 1€=30.126 SK

³⁴ Risk of poverty rate anchored in time is defined as percentage of people living under the poverty line calculated in 2005, which is modified with inflation.

According to the latest survey (EU SILC 2009), in Slovakia 3.6% of the population had income of less than 40% of median equivalent disposable income, 6.8% of the population had less than 50% of median equivalent disposable income, and 16.3% of the population had less than 70% of median equivalent disposable income. The situation has changed year-on-year with a slight increase in values for 40% and 50% of median equivalent disposable income and a decline in value for 70% of median equivalent disposable income.

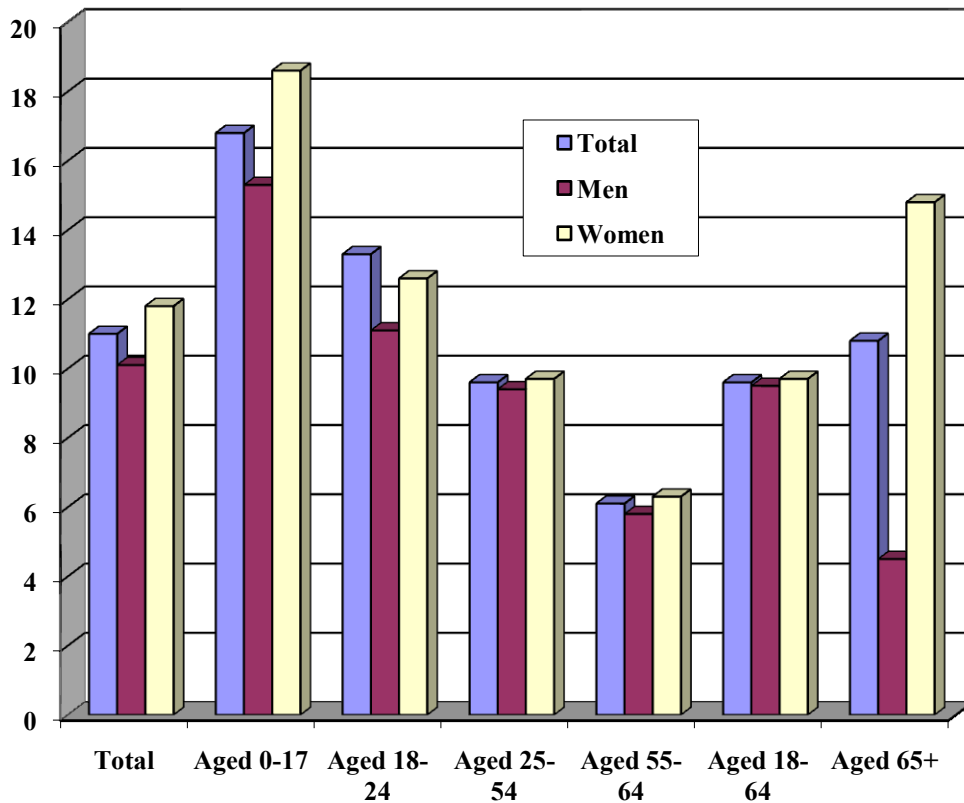
In the EU-SILC data of 2009, the relative drop in median income at risk of poverty grew on the year-on-year basis by 5.1 pp to 23.2%, which means that the median income of people at risk of poverty represents a lower percentage of the risk of poverty line (the income fell from almost 82% to less than 77%) and the poverty has deepened, respectively intensified. Until 2008, the intensity of poverty has been decreasing according to this indicator. The data from 2009 show that it has increased, although not to the level of 2005 (23.5% in the EU SILC 2005). It is obvious that the distance of the income of poor from the poverty line increased, which represents a slight deterioration in the income situation of the population.

For the measurement of income inequality over the last reporting period, the 20% of the population with the highest incomes received 3.6 times more income than the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes. Compared with the previous survey (EU SILC 2008), the value of the indicator rose in Slovakia by 0.2 pp. Nevertheless, Slovakia is still below the EU27 average (4.9). The most vulnerable age group in terms of income poverty are children of age 0-17 (16.8%) and also young people of age 18-24 (13.3%). The lowest risk of poverty is in the age group of 55-64 (6.1%). When comparing the last two surveys, there was a slight increase in risk of poverty rate of children of age 0-17 (by 0.1 pp), while in the group of young people there was more considerable increase (by 1.4 pp). The increase occurred even in the case of elderly people aged 65 and over, from 9.9% to 10.8% (by 0.9 pp).

In Slovakia, the poverty risk for children of age 0-15 is being measured. The results for 2009 show that 17.0% of children in this age were in the risk of poverty. This is an increase of 0.7 pp in comparison with the survey in 2008. The risk of child poverty is related mainly to the income situation of families, namely the households with multiple children. In terms of global assessment, it is clear that changes are occurring in population structure in relation to the risk of poverty.

For children of age 0-17, also another relation can be observed, namely the present age population living in jobless households. Comparing the situation with the previous year, in this age group the indicator value fell from 8.6% to 8.4% i.e. by 0.2 pp. The results were obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

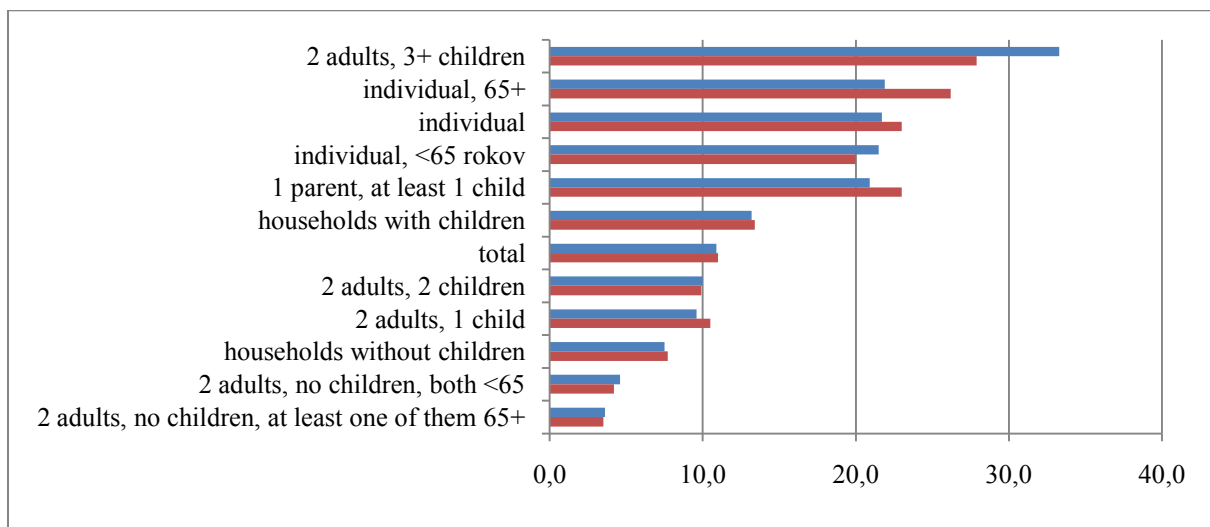
Graph 4.4 Age structure of the risk of poverty rate (2009)



Source: SO SR, UDB 2009

The following household types are in the greatest risk of poverty: families with three or more children (27.9%), individuals 65 + (26.2%) and single parents with at least one child (23.0%). In comparison with the previous year, there was an increase in risk of poverty among single parents (by 2.1 pp) and also a significant increase in the risk of poverty rate for individuals 65 + (by 4.3 pp). In contrast, in the case of families with three or more children the risk of poverty rate decreased (by 5.4 pp).

Graph 4.5 Comparison of risk of poverty rate by the type of household (2008 and 2009)



Source: SO SR, UDB 2008 and 2009

According to the EU SILC 2009, the monitoring of the poverty risk rate in relation to the economic activity indicated that the highest risk of poverty in Slovakia concerned the unemployed – 48.6% (increase from 2008 by 5.2 pp). Of this group, men were more at risk (55, 7%) than women (42.2%). In the case of employed, 5.2% were at risk of poverty, which represents a decrease by 0.6 pp in comparison with the previous year. If we monitor the work intensity³⁵, the risk of poverty increases with lower work intensity of household members. In the case of households with dependent children, with increasing the number of people dependent on household income the risk of poverty increases. In the case of low work intensity as one of the indicators for defining the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (in this case, WI <0.2), there was a year-on-year increase by 0.2 pp. Further comparisons are to be found in Table 2 in the Appendix to Chapter 4.

These measurements and evaluations of indicators are based on income. Measurement of the absolute poverty can be based on the measurement 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 based on the "material deprivation" indicator is used. Unlike setting the rate of material deprivation, which is a part of the cluster of indicators for setting the target group, whether at EU or national level, in the previous periods a person was considered to be materially deprived if he or she cannot afford at least 3 of 9 items in the first two dimensions (economic burden and consumer durables). Specifically, the items are: arrears concerning rent and mortgage, electricity, hire-purchase and other loans, the ability to maintain adequate warmth at home, the ability of households to face unexpected expenses, the ability to afford a one-week holiday away from home annually, the ability to afford meal with meat, chicken, fish or with a vegetarian equivalent every other day, household equipment with colour TV, washing machine, car or phone. Based on this statement, 24.5% of the population were materially deprived in 2009 and 27.8% in 2008. When using a methodology where a person cannot afford at least 4 of the 9 specified items, 11.1% of population were materially deprived in 2009 and 11.8% in 2008.

³⁵ i.e. the sum of the months in which household members in economically active age were working and. It is expressed as a percentage of the total sum of all months during which members of households in economically active age could theoretically work.

National indicators of poverty and social exclusion

Since the common indicators do not reflect all the specifics in some areas at the national level, the need to set national indicators of poverty and social exclusion arose. National indicators monitor particularly the objectives defined at the national level, relating to the strategy for social inclusion (the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2008-2010), focusing on vulnerable groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion in Slovakia. National indicators cover a relatively large number of different aspects of poverty and social exclusion. The indicators reflect the income poverty combined with aspects of material deprivation, social exclusion, related to different dimensions of social life, etc. More data are summarized in Table 1 in the Appendix to Chapter 4.

Both at EU and national level, the Slovak Republic has set a national target to reduce poverty and social exclusion with a view to 2020³⁶ with defining the target group on the basis of the abovementioned group of three indicators (risk of poverty, material deprivation and very low work intensity).

Indicators targeted to the children's population

Most of the national indicators related to the *children's population* (for which data were available) showed a slightly negative trend during the monitored period. The rate of extreme poverty among children increased³⁷ (the rate refers to a combination of income poverty and material deprivation). Some of the indicators are indirectly related to education. The indicator of the number of childcare facilities per child aged 3-5 decreased slightly. So did the indicator of the attendance of children aged 3-5 in kindergartens³⁸. A strong indication of the improving situation of child population (i.e., of reducing the extent of the population at risk) is given by the decrease in the proportion of children under the age of 17 in jobless households. Contrariwise, the proportion of children in the bottom quintile in the total number of children increased.

Table 4.4 Indicators targeted to the children's population

Indicator	Development of values
Children's extreme poverty rate	Increase of the share from 2.8 % (EU SILC 2008) to 6.9 % (EU SILC 2009)
Proportion of children in the bottom quintile of income distribution in the total number of children	Increase of the share from 26.7 % (EU SILC 2008) to 28.0 % (EU SILC 2009)
Number of child care facilities accounted for preschoolers	Decrease in the number from z 18.1 in 2008 to 17.8 in 2009
Children living in jobless households ³⁹	Decrease of the share from 8.6 % in 2008 to 8.4 % in 2009
Attendance of children aged 3-5 years in kindergarten	Decrease of the share from 71.7 % in 2008 to 71.2 in 2009

Source: Monitoring report 2011

Indicators targeted to the young people

Two indicators targeted at young people are concerned with their participation in the labour market. There was both a positive and negative development. Negative developments occurred in the employment of young graduates of elementary and secondary schools up to 21 years. For the specific disadvantaged group of young people from children's homes, the success rate of young adults who

³⁶ Extricate at least 170 thousand people from the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

³⁷ Extreme poverty rate of children covers the most specific cases of the shortage and applies only to closely defined group of children aged 0-15. It is defined as the proportion of children beneath the poverty line and in material deprivation on the total number of poor children. In this case, material deprivation occurs when a household has to face at least three of the five adverse housing conditions or does not have three of the four consumer durables.

³⁸ Share of children in kindergartens in the total number of children in that age

³⁹ The indicator is one of the common indicators of social inclusion and has already been mentioned also in the overall assessment of the population 0-17 at EU level.

have left children's homes between 2008 and 2009 decreased. The proportion of live births to young mothers between 2008 and 2009 slightly changed. Concerning the first two indicators, financial and economic crisis had a negative impact.

Table 4.5 Indicators targeted to young people

Indicator	Development of values
Unemployment rate of young people up to 21 years, primary and secondary school graduates with completed education	Increase of the share of young people from 26.9 % in the fourth quarter 2008 to 44.9 % in the fourth quarter 2009
The success rate of young adults leaving children's home in the labour market	Decrease of the share from 45.6 % in 2008 to 36.0 % in 2009
The proportion of live births to young mothers	Decrease of the share from 2.5 % in 2008 to 2.2 % in 2009

Source: Monitoring report 2011

Indicators targeted to the disadvantaged on the labour market

The next observed group are the indicators targeted to disadvantaged in the labour market. The proportion of unemployed early school leavers decreased between 2008 and 2009. In the case of "very long-term unemployment"⁴⁰ there also was a decline in the share of long term unemployed on the total number of unemployed between 2008 and 2009. This decline was, however, caused by the rise of the total unemployment rate. Positive shift took place also concerning the incidence of poverty among workers, where a slight decrease was observed while comparing the last two years.

Table 4.6 Indicators targeted to the disadvantaged on the labour market

Indicator	Development of values
Unemployed persons without completed primary education	Decrease of the share from 6.3 % in 2008 to 4.7 % in 2009
The proportion of very long-term unemployment in unemployment	Decrease of the share from 31.7 % in the fourth quarter 2008 to 22.1 % in the fourth quarter 2009
Risk of poverty rate of workers ⁴¹	Decrease of the share from 5.6 % (EU SILC 2008) to 5.2 % (EU SILC 2009)

Source: Monitoring report, 2011

Indicators targeted primarily to the adult population

In the case of monitoring of the adult population (aged 18+), the indicators were targeted to the access to health care and social services (shelters). In the case of access to health care it was the identification of persons who have not received medical or dental examination because of its financial or geographical inaccessibility. The proportion of these adults in the total number of persons who have not undergone a medical or dental examination has reduced year-on-year. Negative developments can be seen in the capacity of shelters for the homeless when the capacity of shelters decreased from 3.4 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2008 to 2.8 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2009.

⁴⁰ If the duration of evidence in the register is more than 24 months

⁴¹ The indicator is one of the common indicators of social inclusion and was mentioned in the monitoring of the risk of poverty for workers

Table 4.7 Indicators targeted to the adult population

Indicator	Development of values
The rate of non-availability of medical / dental examinations	Decrease of the share from 25.3 % (EU SILC 2008) to 20.1 % (EU SILC 2009)
Capacity of the shelters	Decrease of the number from 3.4 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2008 to 2.8 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2009

Source: Monitoring report 2011

Indicators targeted to the incidence of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in the whole population

In addition to specific target groups defined by age (children, young people), combination of handicaps (adults - homeless people, people who have difficult access to health care), or relation to the labour market in the configuration of the national indicators, there also are indicators which pay close attention to various dimensions of poverty and social exclusion in the whole population. Two of these indicators are related to income poverty and three to housing conditions. Within the frame of indicators configuration, the extreme income poverty⁴² was monitored. A slight increase was noticed in the observed population. This was similar with respect to the other monetary indicator applied to the entire population, which is the depth of poverty. The difference between the median equivalent income of poor people and poverty line increased significantly from 18.1% of the poverty line to 23.2%⁴³. In the area of housing, a negative shift has been observed in the values of all three indicators. The share of households facing cuts in the quality of internal and external characteristics of the dwelling increased. There was also an increase in the proportion of households that have arrears related to housing. The proportion of households for which the fees for housing became a great financial burden also significantly increased.

Table 4.8 Indicators targeted to the incidence of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in the whole population

Indicator	Development of values
The proportion of people in extreme income poverty	Decrease of the share from 1.8 % (EU SILC 2008) to 2.1 % (EU SILC 2009)
Depth of poverty	Increase from 18.1 % (EU SILC 2008) to 23.2 % (EU SILC 2009)
Adverse housing conditions	Decrease of the share from 14.5 % (EU SILC 2008) to 18.2 % (EU SILC 2009)
The proportion of households for which housing is a financial burden	Increase of the share from 6.1 % (EU SILC 2008) to 7.5 % (EU SILC 2009)
Proportion of households with housing related arrears	Increase of the share from 4.1 % (EU SILC 2008) to 12.2 % (EU SILC 2009)

Other context indicators

As the following table shows, a positive trend can be seen in the development of all three indicators related to consumer spending. Between 2008 and 2009, the proportion of low-income household expenditures on food decreased, as did the cumulative proportion of expenditures on food and housing to consumer spending. Moreover, the difference between the proportions of food expenditure of households on opposite ends of the income distribution declined. The disparity in spending on food

⁴² Unlike the indicator „Extreme children's poverty“ which combines income poverty and material deprivation, this indicator tracks the number of people with equivalent disposable income under significantly lowered level of standard risk of poverty rate – 30% of median equivalent income in the country.

⁴³ It is the indicator from the set of common indicators of social inclusion of the OMC. It was analyzed in the context of monitoring income poverty and its intensity.

decreased, but the overall income inequality, measured as the ratio of income in the upper and lower quintile, increased.

Table 4.9 Context indicators

Indicator	Development of values
The proportion of low-income household expenditure on food in total consumption expenditure	Decrease of the share from 31.0 % in 2008 to 29.6 % in 2009
Inequality in expenditure on food	Decrease from 0.12 in 2008 to 0.06 in 2009
The proportion of low-income household expenditure on food and housing from the total consumption expenditure	Decrease of the share from 68.5 % in 2008 to 65.9 % in 2009
Distribution of income - earnings ratio of upper and lower quintile (S80/S20)	Increase of the ratio from 3.4 (EU SILC 2008) to 3.6 (EU SILC 2009)

4.3 Summary findings on the state of gender equality in Slovakia in 2010⁴⁴

Gender imbalance in setting of the economic, political and social institutions entailed that the impact of financial, economic and debt crisis only deepened the already discriminatory setting of society for women.

With the ongoing decline in employment rates of women and men in 2010, the number of underemployed persons increased also. **In 2010, the deterioration of the situation in both employment and unemployment of women and men continued, with a more intense impact on men. In many rates, men are getting closer to the already poor situation of women. Gender differences diminished not due to the improving situation of women, but due to the deteriorating situation of men. The gender pay gap is maintained at the level of 20–24% in 2010.** By the end of the year 2010, the average amount of monthly pension for men was € 400, for women € 315. Pensions have grown over the years for both men and women. However, for men they have grown much faster. Female pensioners' income was 16.8% lower than the income of male pensioners in 2009, but it was already 21.3% lower in 2010. **In case of loss of partner's income or pension, women and their children fall significantly more often in the social networks than men in the same situation.**

The current state of the representation of women in top political bodies of the SR is a symptom of the **continuing political marginalization of women**. With the exception of female representatives in European Parliament representing Slovakia, the proportion of women in elected bodies at national, regional and local level is hardly reaching 20%. The participation of women is similarly small in management and decision making in all spheres of public life. The proportion of female rectors, members of the bank boards or the Constitutional Court board does not exceed 25%. **Female entrepreneurs and leading managers formed a 22–36% share in Slovakia during the last 5 years**, which corresponds approximately to the EU27 average. Meanwhile, the benefits of the presence of women in management is confirmed, as are the multi-dimensional benefits of gender diversity in management. Gender hierarchy is kept also in the area of science and research when female professors were only 22% of all professors in 2010.

Following the Program statements for the years 2010 – 2014, a fundamental reform of the advisory bodies of the Slovak Government was carried out. The goal of this is to streamline the institutional mechanisms for protection and support of the human rights. The issue of gender equality and equal opportunities has been strengthened by establishing the Government Council for Human Rights, Minorities and Gender Equality and by the creation of Human Rights and Equal Treatment Section at the Government Office of the SR. So far, the existing advisory bodies on human rights, elimination of discrimination and civil society development have been transformed into a new

⁴⁴Summary report on the state of gender equality in Slovakia in 2010:
<http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=19478>

Government Council committee and will have a representative at the Council, who will represent a group of concerned individuals (Gender Equality Committee).

The fundamental documents of the Government of the SR are the **National Gender Equality Strategy for the years 2009 - 2013** and the **National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2010 - 2013**. By the Resolution No 272/2009 on the National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2009 – 2013, the commitment to integrate gender mainstreaming (gender perspective) in developing and implementing strategic and conceptual documents was confirmed by the Government. An integrated approach to gender equality mainstreams the gender equality to the hearth of all decision-making activities from definition of policies, adoption of legislation, resource allocation and implementation and monitoring of the time plan of fulfilment of programs and measures. In the National Action Plan on Gender Equality for the years 2010 - 2013 gender inequalities were identified on the basis of analysis and consultation with NGOs in the framework of deliberative democracy.

Important documents of the Government also include the **National strategy for prevention and elimination of violence against women and in families** and the **National action plan to prevent and eliminate violence against women for the years 2009 - 2012**. Other materials are **Measures to reconcile work and family life**. The main objective of the measures is to facilitate persons with family commitment and family responsibilities to remain in the labour market and increase the employability and employment of these persons.

To support the reconciliation of work and family life and to support the gender equality and equal opportunities MLSA&F has initiated the contest "**Employer friendly to family, gender equality and equal opportunities**" implemented since 2000 in collaboration with the Institute for Labour and Family Research. The number of employers taking part in the contest and the quality of the projects increase every year.

Table 4.10 Indicators of gender equality summary

INDICATOR	WOMEN		MEN		GENDER GAP ¹	
Employment rate (in %, 20-64 years old, 2010)	57.5	⬆	71.9	⬆	14.4	⬆
Unemployment rate (in %, 2010)	14.6	⬆	14.4	⬆	0.2	⬆
Registered unemployment rate (in %, at the date 31.12.2010))	13.07		11.97		1.1	
Average gross monthly wage in economy (€, Q4 2010)	705.59	⬆	927.75	⬆	23.9%	⬆
Average gross monthly wage in the business sector (€, Q4 2010)	724.36	⬆	945.93	⬆	23.42%	
Average gross monthly wage in the non-business sector (€, Q4 2010)	673.13	⬆	815.30	⬆	17.44%	
Relative gender pay gap (unadjusted form, 2009)					21.9%	⬆
Proportion of women and men on parental leave (in %, 2009)	99.48	⬆	0.52	⬆		
Amount of solo old-age pension (€, 2010)	315.4	⬆	400.6	⬆	21.27%	⬆
Risk of poverty rate of older (in %, 65+, 2009)	14.8	⬆	4.5	⬆	10.3	⬆
Proportion of male and female graduates of the I. and II. level of university education (in %, 2010)	64.7	⬆	35.3	⬆		
Proportion of male and female professors (in %, 2009)	22		78			
Rate of annual prevalence of abuse (in %, 2010)	8.6	⬆	5.2	⬆		
Political participation at the national level (gender composition of the National Council of the SR, 2010)	15.3	⬆	84.7	⬆	69.4	⬆
Political participation at the regional level (gender composition of the regional councils, 2010)	15.4	⬆	84.6	⬆	69.2	⬆
Political participation at the local level (gender composition of the mayors)	22.4	⬆	77.6	⬆	55.2	⬆
Rate of participation in management (executives/managers, 2009)	30	⬆	70	⬆	40	⬆
Rate of the media presentation of women (in %, 2009)	26.6		73.2		46.6	

Note: ¹ gender gap is reported in percentage points, unless it is stated otherwise
 ⬆, ⬇, = denotes increase, decrease or unchanged value in comparison with previous year or period

Source: Summary report on the state of gender equality in Slovakia in 2010

4.4 The integration of foreigners in the Slovak Republic

With respect to the integration of foreigners, the MLSA&F elaborated the **Summary report on the performance of measures resulting from the Conception of integration of foreigners in Slovakia in 2010** (hereinafter the "Conception"). It was submitted to the Government according to the task B.5. of Government resolution No 338/2009 from 6. May 2009. The report was discussed and approved by the government on 9. March 2011. It is the first Summary report on the fulfilment of the tasks of the Conception arising from Government resolution No 338/2009 from 6. May 2009, Item A.1. The Conception determined legislative, organizational, conceptual and practical measures and defines the main objectives and instruments of the integration policy in Slovakia. It also presents the basic framework for cooperation and coordination of the main subjects in this field. Evaluation of the objectives and tasks of the Conception contained in the Summary report were prepared on the basis of statement of performance of the tasks of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the SR, the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the SR, the Ministry of Health of the SR, the Ministry of Interior of the SR, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, Labour, Social Affairs and Family Headquarters, National Labour Inspectorate and the Statistical Office and for the Košice self-governing region, Nitra self-governing region, Trenčín self-governing region, Trnava self-governing region, Žilina self-governing region and the Union of Towns and Cities of Slovakia.

In compliance with international obligations, MLSA&F is participating through its representative in meetings of the European network of National Contact Points on Integration (NCPI). NGOs and the communities of foreigners in Slovakia are also being informed on the course and outcome of the meeting. NCPI is a forum for exchanging information and good practice in the EU, in order to find successful solutions for integration of immigrants in all member States and to ensure coordination and networking of the national level with EU initiatives. In the programming documents, the MLSA&F participates in the programme EIF (European Fund for the Integration of third country nationals) which is directly involving the integration of foreigners in Slovakia. MLSA&F has developed internal guidelines for the LSA&F offices in field of recognition of evidence of foreigners who were granted a form of international protection.

5. MONITORING OF SELECTED STRUCTURAL INDICATORS AND MAIN INDICATORS FOR THE EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY

Structural indicators were developed by the European Commission to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy, which set out the main objectives of the European Union for 2000 – 2010. The indicators allow mutual comparison of countries in achieving the strategic objective of the EU, which is to become the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world based on knowledge, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. A new European strategy is prepared now to help European countries to emerge from the current economic crisis and the EU to create smart, sustainable and inclusive economy with high employment rates, productivity and social cohesion. The main objectives of the Europe 2020 are measured by 8 main indicators, of which 4 are directly related to the social sphere. All data for the main and structural indicators for the Europe 2020 strategy of the individual member states are controlled and converted according to a joint methodology by Eurostat and may therefore be somewhat different from the data of national statistical offices.

Macroeconomic conditions

The rate of GDP growth increased in Slovakia from - 4.8% to 4.0% in 2010 in comparison with 2009. Slovak Republic's GDP growth was significantly higher than the average in the EU27 (1.8%) and was second highest in the EU. Among EU countries, the highest GDP growth was in Sweden (5.5%), high rate of growth was reached also in Poland (3.8%), Malta (3.7%), Germany (3.6%), Luxembourg (3.5%), Finland (3.1%) and Estonia (3.1%). GDP decreased the most in Greece (- 4.5%), followed by Iceland (- 3.5%), Romania (- 1.3%) and Ireland (- 1.0%). According to Eurostat projections, Slovakia's GDP growth rate will be 3.5% in 2011 and 4.4% in 2012. On average in the EU27 growth rates are likely to be 1.8% in 2011 and 1.9% in 2012. In 2009, Slovakia's GDP per capita (in PPS) reached 73% of the average value of EU27, and it is growing in the long term. Lower levels of GDP per capita than in Slovakia were in Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Hungary. The labour productivity also grows in the long term, whether it is expressed per employee or per hour worked.

Harmonised inflation rates decreased in 2010 to 0.7% on year-on-year basis, which was below the EU27 average (2.1%). Real unit labour costs in Slovakia dropped in 2010 by 3.1%, while the EU27 average declined by 1.4%. The public deficit according to Eurostat rose in 2010 to 7.9% of GDP and was higher than the deficit of the EU27 (6.4%). Consolidated public debt, according to Eurostat (gross public debt) represented in 2010 41.0% of GDP (EU27 average is 80.0% of GDP). The consolidated public debt is meeting the Maastricht criterion in the long term, the criterion being to keep public debt below 60% of GDP. According to Eurostat data based on the methodology of ESA 95, employment in 2010 fell year-on-year in most EU27 countries except Malta (increase by 2.2%), Luxembourg (1.6%), Sweden (1.1%), Austria (1.0%), Belgium (0.6%), Germany (0.5%), Poland (0.4%), Hungary (0.2%), Cyprus (0.1%) and France (0.1 %). In Slovakia, employment fell by 1.4% (employment rate of men fell by 2.5% and employment rate for women remained unchanged), while the average in EU27 dropped by 0.5%. Employment decreased the most in Bulgaria (- 5.9%), Lithuania (- 5.1%), Estonia (- 4.8%) and Latvia (- 4.8%).

Employment

One of the main quantified objectives of the Lisbon strategy was to increase the overall **employment rate** (persons aged 15-64 years) to 70% and female employment rate to 60% by 2010. In 2010, due to the subsiding economic crisis, the overall employment rate in EU27 fell again, to the value of 64.2% (for women 58.2%) delaying the achievement of the goal once again. Some of the countries kept the employment rate above 70% despite the crisis. Examples include Netherlands (74.7%), Denmark (73.4%), Sweden (72.7%), Austria (71.7%) and Germany (71.1%). In Denmark and Sweden, even the employment rate for women exceeds 70%. Slovakia's lagging in both goals deepened slightly again because of the crisis. In 2010, the employment rate in Slovakia fell compared to the previous year by 1.4 pp to 68.8%. The employment rate of men dropped to 65.2% and employment rate of women to 52.3%.

Within the Europe 2020 strategy, the abovementioned objective of the Lisbon Strategy was transformed into the main objective to achieve 75% employment rate for men and women aged 20-64. The means to achieve this include the increased participation of young people and older workers with low qualifications, and a better integration of legal migrants. In Slovakia, the employment rate for persons aged 20-64 decreased in 2010 by 1.8 pp to 64.6%. The employment rate in this age group within the EU27 also declined, by 0.5 pp to 68.6%. The highest employment rate of persons in this age group was in Sweden (78.7%) and lowest in Malta (59.9%).

Demographic challenges related to aging of population in EU lead to the need to increase the participation of older people in the labour market. A joint EU target was to achieve 50% employment rate of older workers by 2010. **The employment rate of older people** (55-64 years) in Slovakia is increasing continuously since 2001, while in 2010 has increased to 40.5%, despite the overall decline in employment, but the value is still below the EU27 average (46.3%). Particularly the employment rate of older women (28.7%) is low, although it almost tripled in the last 10 years. Despite the continuous growth, it is still relatively far below the EU27 average (38.6%). The highest employment rate of older women has been for a long time in Sweden, where it reached 66.7% in 2010.

Part of the EU's objectives is eliminating the discrimination and gender inequality in the labour market, which are reflected also in the different pay rule between men and women. **The gender pay gap** is the difference in average gross hourly earnings between men and women. In Slovakia, the pay gap between men and women remains above the average of the EU27. In 2009, the gender pay gap rose over the year (by 1 pp). This means that women have on average 21.9% lower average gross hourly wages than men. Based on data from the quarterly report on labour costs LCIS 1-04, it can be estimated that this difference decreased in 2010 to 19.8%. Gender pay gap on average in the EU27 decreased slightly in 2009 to 17.1%. The highest differences between the wages of men and women in the EU27 are in the Czech Republic (25.9%), Austria (25.4%) and Germany (23.2%), while differences are the lowest in Slovenia (3.2%) and Italy (5.5%).

The area in which Slovakia significantly lags, is the lifelong learning, even though learning throughout the whole life cycle is considered to be essential in the context of building a knowledge society and to achieve higher employment and better jobs. Since 2005, **life-long learning rate** is even gradually decreasing. In 2009, only 2.8% of persons aged 25-64 years were included in further education or training, the average EU27 being 9.3%. A smaller proportion of adults in lifelong learning was in 2009 in Romania, Bulgaria (less than 2%) and Hungary (2.7%). The highest proportion of adults involved in lifelong learning was in 2009 in Denmark (31.6%).

The unemployment rate in 2010 rose for the second year in a row, not only in Slovakia but also in the EU27 average. In Slovakia, it reached 14.4% (annual growth of 2.4 pp) and in the EU27 9.6% (annual growth of 0.6 pp). The highest unemployment rate was in Spain (20.1%) and the Baltic countries (Latvia 18.7%, Lithuania 17.8% and Estonia 16.9%). Unemployment in 2010 rose less in the SR for women (by 1.8 pp to 14.6%) than for men (by 2.8 pp to 14.2%).

Social cohesion

The most important indicator of social cohesion and social inclusion is an indicator that expresses the percentage of people in the country who live in households with such low incomes, that they are most likely poor, the so called **risk of poverty rate**⁴⁵. According to the data from EU SILC 2009, the poverty risk rate in Slovakia remains at about the same level as in the previous year (11%). The risk of poverty rate was lower for men (10.1%) than for women (11.8%). The risk of poverty rate in Slovakia is among the lowest in the EU27 (EU27 average was 16.3%); it is lower only in the Czech Republic (8.6%). Within the EU27 the highest proportion of people at risk of poverty was in Romania (22.4%), Bulgaria (21.8%) and Latvia (21.3%). The risk of poverty rate exceeds 20% also in Lithuania. The highest proportion of people at risk of poverty in Slovakia was among the unemployed (48.6%) children and adolescents up to age 17 (16.8%), families with three or more children (27.9%), households of individuals aged 65+ (26.2%) and single parent families with children (23%). Legislative adjustment of social protection and social protection expenditures play an important role in reducing the risk of poverty. In the case of a hypothetical situation where people would not receive

⁴⁵ Risk of poverty rate is defined as the proportion of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the poverty risk line, which is 60% of national median equivalent income.

any social transfers besides old-age and survivors' pensions, the risk of poverty rate would rise from 11% to 17.1%.

In the Europe 2020 strategy and with respect to the support of inclusive growth, the main objective is to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by at least 20 million (to 19.4%). Within the EU27, 113.752 million (23.1%) people were at risk of poverty and social exclusion. This target is monitored through an indicator comprising 3 sub indicators - persons living in households with very low work intensity⁴⁶, people living at risk of poverty after social transfers and severely materially deprived persons⁴⁷. In 2009, there were 243 thousand persons in the SR (5.6%) living in households with a very low work intensity (in the EU27 9%), 594 thousand persons (11%) at risk of poverty (in the EU27 16.3%) and 601 thousand persons (11.1%) severely materially deprived (8.1% in the EU27). The SR has set a goal of reducing the total number of these persons by 170 thousand (to 17.2%) until 2020. In 2009, a total of 1,061 thousand persons were at risk of poverty and social exclusion (19.6%). Since 2005, this number is constantly decreasing.

Income inequality by the indicator S80/S20 (the ratio of income in the upper and lower quintiles) according to EU SILC 2009 has increased in Slovakia year-on-year by 0.2 pp. In 2009, 20% of the population with the highest incomes in Slovakia received 3.6 times more income than the bottom 20% of the population with the lowest incomes (EU27 average is 4.9). This is one of the lowest income inequalities in the EU27; lower income inequality has been achieved only in Slovenia (3.2), the Czech Republic and Hungary (both 3.5). Within the EU27, the highest income inequality in 2009 occurred in Latvia (6.9), Romania (6.7) and Lithuania (6.3).

The long-term unemployment rate in Slovakia in 2010 increased year-on-year by 2.7 pp to 9.2% and increased in almost all EU27 countries except Germany, where it decreased by 0.2 pp to 3.2%. The long-term unemployment rate in Slovakia has been for a long time the highest in Europe and well above the EU27 average (3.8%), which increased year-on-year by 0.8 pp. Long-term unemployment is a continuing serious problem of the labour market in Slovakia, which calls for a comprehensive solution aimed at the most vulnerable. The lowest long-term unemployment rate was observed in Austria (1.1%), Netherlands (1.2%), Cyprus (1.3%), Luxembourg (1.3%), Denmark (1.4%) and Sweden (1.5%).

As poverty depends on the entire household income, unemployment of all economically active household members is more problematic. In addition to the absence of labour income in households, zero labour activity may have also other negative consequences. These include the inheritance of unemployment for example, which is linked to a lack of contacts with the labour market. The proportion of adults aged 18-59 living in jobless households (i.e., where no member of the household works) in Slovakia, increased again after a three-year decline period. In 2009, the year-on-year increase was 0.7 pp to 8.2% (EU27 average was 10.1%). As in previous years, 2009 has seen a higher proportion of adult women in jobless households (8.7%) than men (7.6%). The decrease of the proportion of children aged 0-17 in jobless households in Slovakia continued in 2009 by 0.2 pp to the level of 8.4%, while the EU27 average increased by 1 pp to 10.2%. The highest proportion of children living in jobless households is being observed for a long time in the United Kingdom (17.5%). The lowest proportion of children in the jobless households in the EU27 in 2009 was achieved in Slovenia (3.9%). The indicator of early school leaving refers to the proportion of young people aged 18-24 who achieved only a basic level of education and don't educate themselves further. Lack of qualification is a major barrier to inclusion, since education has significant influence on the successfulness of the integration at the labour market, the quality of work, remuneration and the success of further training for the labour market throughout their lives. The EU aims to keep young people in education and reduce the proportion of early school leavers at least by 10%. The objective of the Lisbon strategy was also transferred to the Europe 2020 strategy as one of the main objectives. Slovakia has been for a long time one of the EU countries with a relatively low proportion of early school leavers. In 2009,

⁴⁶ Persons living in households with low work intensity are people aged 0-59 years living in households where adults have worked during the last year less than 20% of potential working time.

⁴⁷ Material deprivation covers indicators related to economic difficulties, household durables equipment, housing and neighbourhood. Severely materially deprived persons are seriously curtailed by the lack of welfare resources and experience at least 4 of the 9 following deprivations: they cannot afford i) to pay rent or current accounts, ii) to maintain adequate warmth at home, iii) to face unexpected expenses, iv) to eat meat, fish or equivalent proteins every other day, v) week vacation away from home, vi) car, vii) washing machine, viii) colour TV or ix) telephone.

this share decreased year-on-year to 4.9%. There were more early school leavers among men (5.7%) than women (4.1%). High youth (up to age 25) unemployment rate, which in 2010 (33.6%) was the third highest in Europe and was well above the EU27 average (20.9%) indicates, however, that there remains the challenge for Slovakia to align education with labour market requirements. Significant attention is also required by the early school leavers among the Roma minority. The new main objective of the Europe 2020 strategy is to rise the percentage of people aged 30—34 with completed university education (tertiary), or an equivalent form of education, up to 40%. Skilled population is crucial for dealing with problems related to demographic changes and social inclusion in Europe. In 2009, Slovakia had the rate of tertiary educated population aged 30-34 at level of 17.6% (women 19.8%, men 15.5%). This was far below the EU27 average (32.3%). In connection with the structural aim to increase employment, the European Union set targets for ensuring formal childcare. Member states should remove the barrier to the participation of women in the labour market. By 2010 they should provide care to at least 90% of children aged 3 - 6 and at least 33% of children aged less than 3. Providing care should of course be in accordance with national practice and should reflect the demand for childcare facilities. According to EU SILC 2009, formal care was provided within EU27 in childcare facilities for 28% of children under 3 years of age. In Slovakia, this type of care is only marginally used (in 2009 only 3% of children under 3 years). For children aged 3-6, formal care is provided on a wider scale in Slovakia. In 2009, such care was provided for 76% of children and from that 63% of children aged 3-6 years were in the care over 30 hours per week. The proportion of children under 3 years to whom formal care is provided is very low in Slovakia and lags significantly behind the EU average (86%) proportion.

Table 5.1 Development of selected key indicators of the Europe 2020 strategy

main indicators of the Europe 2020 strategy/ year		SR								EU27					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employment rate of persons aged 20-64 (EU target=75%, SR target=72%)	total	63.7	64.5	66.0	67.2	68.8	66.4	64.6	67.4	68.1	69.1	70.0	70.4	69.1	68.6
	women	56.7	56.7	57.5	58.7	60.3	58.2	57.4	59.4	60.2	61.3	62.2	63.0	62.5	62.1
	men	70.9	72.5	74.6	76.0	77.4	74.6	71.9	75.6	76.0	76.9	77.8	78.0	75.8	75.1
Early school leavers (EU target=10%, SR target=6%)	total	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.0	4.9		16.1	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.9	14.4	
	women	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.1		13.8	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.5	
	men	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.1	5.7		18.4	17.8	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.3	
Share of population with completed university education aged 30-34 (EU, SR target=40%)	total	12.9	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.8	17.6		26.9	28.0	28.9	30.0	31.1	32.3	
	women	13.2	14.6	15.3	16.1	17.6	19.8		28.5	30.0	31.5	32.9	34.3	35.7	
	men	12.6	14.0	13.6	13.4	14.0	15.5		25.3	26.0	26.3	27.3	28.0	28.9	
Population in danger or poverty and social exclusion (EU target=19.4%, SR target=17.4%)		:	32.0	26.7	21.3	20.6	19.6		:	26.0 s	25.0 s	24.5	23.6	23.1	
- persons living in households with very low work intensity		:	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.2	5.6		:	10.0 s	10.0 s	9.7	9.0	9.0	
- persons at risk of poverty, after social transfers		:	13.3	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0		:	16.4 s	16.5 s	16.7	16.4	16.3	
- severely materially deprived persons		:	22.1	18.2	13.7	11.8	11.1		:	11.0 s	10.0 s	9.1	8.4	8.1 s	

Source: EUROSTAT, data is updated as at 6. 5. 2011

Note: Data on poverty are calculated by SO SR based on EU SILC survey, reference year for income is the previous year

s – estimate by Eurostat

Table 5.2 Development of selected structural indicators

Structural indicators/ year	SR								EU27							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS																
GDP per capita in PPS (EU27=100%)	57.0	60.0b	63.0	68.0	72.0	73.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Real GDP growth (% year-on-year change)	5.1	6.7	8.5	10.5	5.8	-4.8	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.0	0.5	-4.2	1.8		
Labour productivity per employee (EU27=100%)	65.4	68.4b	71.4	76.2	79.3	80.7		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Labour productivity per working hour	55.5	56.9b	59.8	62.7	66.0	69.3		86.8	86.9b	87.0	87.2	87.5	87.8			
Growth of employment (% year-on-year change)																
	total	-0.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	-2.5	-1.4	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.8	0.9	-1.8	-0.5	
	women	-1.6	0.1	0.9	2.2	3.0	-2.6	0.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.5	-0.7	-0.3	
	men	0.9	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.9	-2.5	-2.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.5	-2.7	-0.6	
Harmonised inflation rate (HICP)		7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.7	1.0	2.1	
Real unit labour cost growth		-2.7	1.8	-1.4	-0.9	1.1	8.8	-3.1	-1.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8	0.8	2.8	-1.4	
General government balance (%GDP)		-2.4	-2.8	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-8.0	-7.9	-2.9	-2.5	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4	-6.8	-6.4	
Public debt (%GDP)		41.5	34.2	30.5	29.6	27.8	35.4	41.0	62.2	62.8	61.5	59.0	62.3	74.4	80.0	
EMPLOYMENT																
Employment rate																
	total	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7	62.3	60.2	58.8	63.0	63.5	64.5	65.4	65.9	64.6	64.2	
	women	50.9	50.9	51.9	53.0	54.6	52.8	52.3	55.6	56.3	57.3	58.3	59.1	58.6	58.2	
	men	63.2	64.6	67.0	68.4	70.0	67.6	65.2	70.4	70.8	71.6	72.5	72.8	70.7	70.1	
Elderly employment rate (aged 55-64)																
	total	26.8	30.3	33.1	35.6	39.2	39.5	40.5	40.7	42.3	43.5	44.6	45.6	46.0	46.3	
	women	12.6	15.6	18.9	21.2	24.2	26.1	28.2	31.6	33.6	34.9	35.9	36.8	37.8	38.6	
	men	43.8	47.8	49.8	52.5	56.7	54.9	54.0	50.4	51.6	52.7	53.9	55.0	54.8	54.6	
Average age of retirement																
	total	60.3	61.1		59.7		60.4		60.9e	61.6e	61.7e	61.9e	62.0e	61.8e		
	women	57.0	57.6		57.8		57.5		60.1e	60.4e	60.7e	60.5e	60.8e	61.0e		
	men	60.3	61.1		59.7		60.4		60.9e	61.6e	61.7e	61.9e	62.0e	61.8e		
Gender pay gap		:	:	25.8	23.6	20.9	21.9		:	:	17.7	17.6	17.5p	17.1p		
Low-wage tax rate - tax wedge		39.6	35.2	35.6	35.6	36.0			40.5	40.3	40.8	40.6	:			
Low-wage tax rate - une employment trap		43.0	43.0	44.0	44.0	44.0			73.4	74.8	75.7	74.9	:			
Low-wage trap - individual		23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	25.0			43.5	43.8	45.6	46.0	:			
Low-wage trap - couple with 2 children (one earning)		34.0	27.0	30.0	30.0	25.0			54.4	56.3	57.4	56.1	:			
Rate of lifelong learning of adults (aged 25-64)																
	total	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.8		9.3	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.3p		
	women	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.3		10.0	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2p		
	men	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.2		8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5p		
Unemployment rate																
	total	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5	12.0	14.4	9.1	9.0	8.2	7.2	7.1	9.0	9.6	
	women	19.2	17.2	14.7	12.7	10.9	12.8	14.6	9.8	9.8	9.0	7.9	7.6	8.9	9.6	
	men	17.4	15.5	12.3	9.9	8.4	11.4	14.2	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.6	6.6	9.0	9.7	
SOCIAL COHESION																
Inequality of income distribution: income ratio		:	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6			5.0s	4.9s	4.9	5.0	4.9		
Risk of poverty rate, after social transfers																
	total	:	13.3b	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0		16.4s	16.5s	16.7	16.4	16.3			
	women	:	13.5	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.8		17.0s	17.2s	17.5	17.4	17.1			
	men	:	13.2b	11.8	9.8	10.1	10.1		15.6s	15.7s	15.9	15.5	15.4			
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers (except old-age and survivor's pensions)																
	total	:	21.9b	20.0	18.2	18.4	17.1		25.9s	26.1s	25.9	25.1	25.1			
	women	:	21.8b	19.9	18.8	18.9	17.8		26.9s	27.0s	26.9	26.1	26.1			
	men	:	21.9b	20.1	17.5	17.7	16.3		25.0s	25.1s	24.8	24.0	24.1			
Regional dispersion of unemployment rates																
	total	9.0	9.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0		12.1	11.9	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.8		
	women	10.5	11.7	11.5	10.9	11.5	11.4		17.0	16.8	16.1	15.8	15.9	16.3		
	men	8.1	8.5	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.6		10.4	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.1		
Early school leavers																
	total	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.0	4.9		16.1	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.9	14.4		
	women	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.1		13.8	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.5		
	men	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.1	5.7		18.4	17.8	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.3		
Long-term unemployment rate																
	total	11.8	11.7	10.2	8.3	6.6	6.5	9.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.8	
	women	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.3	7.6	7.4	9.5	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.7	
	men	11.3	11.2	9.4	7.5	5.8	5.8	9.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.9	
Population living in jobless households																
	aged 0-17	12.7	13.9	12.1	10.6	8.6	8.4		10.1e	9.9e	9.8	9.4	9.2	10.2		
	aged 18-59 total	10.5	10.3	9.5	8.9	7.5	8.2		10.4e	10.3e	9.8	9.3	9.2	10.1		
	aged 18-59 women	11.2	11.0	10.1	9.6	8.1	8.7		11.4e	11.3e	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.9		
	aged 18-59 men	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.0	7.6		9.3e	9.2e	8.8	8.2	8.2	9.2		
Formal care for children under 3 years of age by duration of care per week (% of children)																
	0 hours	:	97.0	95.0	98.0	98.0	97.0		:	:	:	74.0	72.0	72.0		
	1-29 hours	:	0u	1.0u	1.0u	:	1.0u		:	:	:	15.0	15.0	14.0		
	30+ hours	:	3.0u	4.0u	1.0u	2.0u	2.0u		:	:	:	11.0	13.0	13.0		
Formal care for children aged 3-6 by duration of care per week (% of children)																
	0 hours	:	33.0	27.0	24.0	40.0	24.0		:	:	:	19.0	17.0	17.0		
	1-29 hours	:	10.0u	10.0u	6.0u	7.0u	13.0u		:	:	:	41.0	40.0	40.0		
	30+ hours	:	57.0	63.0	69.0	53.0	63.0		:	:	:	40.0	43.0	44.0		

Source: EUROSTAT, data is updated as at 5. 5. 2011

Note: Data on poverty are calculated by SO SR based on EU SILC survey, reference year for income is the previous year

f – forecast by, e – estimate by Eurostat, p – preliminary figure, u – unreliable figure, b – change in the methodology

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 1

Table 1 Basic indicators of economic development of the Slovak Republic

Indicator	Measurement unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ¹⁾							
Gross domestic product at current prices	billion €	49.28	55.05	61.55	67.22	63.33	65.90
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	109.2	111.7	111.8	109.2	94.2	104.5
Gross domestic product at constant prices ²⁾	billion €	39.6	42.9	47.5	50.4	48.1	49.8
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	106.7	108.5	110.6	106.2	95.3	104.0
Share of private sector in GDP	%	90.9	91.8	92.3	92.9	93.4	
Average number of employees in the economy ³⁾	thousand persons	1,813.8	1,855.9	1,890.5	1,928.9	1,848.2	1,821.9
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	100.6	102.3	101.9	102.0	95.8	98.6
Labour productivity from GDP ⁴⁾							
index, same period of previous year = 100 at current prices	%	108.6	109.2	109.8	107.0	98.3	106.0
index, same period of previous year = 100 at constant prices	%	106.0	106.0	108.6	104.1	99.5	105.5
INFLATION ⁵⁾							
Year-on-year inflation rate							
last month of the period	%	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.4	0.5	1.3
on average for the period	%	2.7	4.5	2.8	4.6	1.6	1.0
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO LFS ⁶⁾							
Number of working persons	thousand persons	2,216.2	2,301.4	2,357.3	2,433.8	2,365.8	2,318
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	102.1	103.8	102.4	103.2	97.2	98
Number of unemployed persons	thousand persons	427.5	353.4	291.9	257.5	324.2	389
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	88.9	82.7	82.6	88.2	125.9	120
Unemployment rate	%	16.2	13.3	11.0	9.6	12.1	14
EMPLOYMENT							
Average number of employed persons							
in economy, in total ⁷⁾	thousand persons	2,075.0	2,148.2	2,222.7	2,280.0	2,176.6	2,151.9
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.6	95.5	98.9
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE							
of employee in economy in total ⁸⁾							
nominal	€	573.39	622.75	668.72	723.03	744.50	769
index, same period of previous year = 100	%	109.2	108.0	107.2	108.1	103.0	103.2

Source: SO SR Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy in 2010 (in Slovak)

¹⁾ ESA 95 method, revised data; in 2004-2006 according to preliminary year accounts; data from 2008 and on are refined quarterly data

²⁾ at constant prices at chain-linked volumes with reference year 2000, according to ESA 95

³⁾ calculated as a percentage of GDP and the number of employees according to ESA 95

⁴⁾ calculated of consumer prices from basis year 2000; since 2005 with annual update of weights

⁵⁾ LFS – Labour Force Survey, on average for the period

⁶⁾ from quarterly statistical statements; without women on maternity leave, including sole traders; since 2006 including armed forces

⁷⁾ from quarterly statistical statements; without business income, since 2006 including salaries of armed forces, since 2007 including salaries of professional soldiers

⁸⁾ indices are calculated of comparable data; data adjusted by statistical estimation of non-registered wages

Table 2 Consumer price indices

Same period of previous year = 100						
COICOP classes	Constant weightings in %	2010				
		March	June	September	December	year
Total for the SR	1,000	100.8	101	101.1	101.3	101
of which:						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	184.453	98.3	101	103.9	106.2	101.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	43.749	106.9	106.6	106.6	101.7	105.7
Clothing and footwear	46.232	97.8	98.5	99.5	99.9	98.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	253.831	100.9	100.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
Furnishings, household equipments, and routine household maintenance	70.548	95.8	96.4	97	97.6	96.5
Health	37.106	105.3	104	103.3	101.6	103.7
Transport	78.723	100.9	99.5	99.1	100.3	99.9
Communication	37.609	101.6	101.6	100.3	99.9	100.8
Recreation and culture	84.629	100.4	100.9	100.8	101.2	100.7
Education	14.558	104.7	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.5
Restaurants and hotels	68.61	101.4	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	79.952	101.7	102.1	102.3	101.9	102

Source: SO SR Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy in 2010 (in Slovak)

Table 3 Apartment construction and loss

Indicator		Apartment construction			Apartment loss	
		construction begun in 2010	under construction as at 31.12.2010	completed in 2010	total in 2010	of which through demolition in 2010
Apartments total	a)	16,211	66,596	17,076	1,198	976
	b)	79.8	98.5	90.7	99.2	94.8
of which (sector):						
public	a)	1,754	5,133	2,519	6	5
	b)	64.5	82.1	106.9	26.1	21.7
private	a)	14,457	61,463	14,557	1,192	971
	b)	82.1	100.2	88.3	100.6	96.5
of total apartments						
Apartments in	a)	9,573	41,649	9,136	.	.
family houses	b)	86.0	100.9	101.3	.	.

Source: SO SR Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy in 2010 (in Slovak)

a) number

b) indices, same period of previous year = 100

Table 4 International comparison of selected economic indicators

Country, group of countries	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Gross domestic product (indices, same period of previous year = 100, constant prices)¹⁾						
EU 27	102.5	102.0	103.2	102.9	100.8	95.8	101.8
Slovak Republic ¹⁾	105.0	106.7	108.5	110.5	105.8	95.2	104.0
Czech Republic	104.5	106.3	106.8	106.1	102.5	95.9	102.4
Hungary	104.9	103.5	104.0	101.0	100.6	93.5	101.1
Poland	105.3	103.6	106.2	106.8	105.0	94.2	103.8
	Inflation rate in % (average annual rate of HICP change)²⁾						
EU 27	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.7	1.0	2.1
Slovak Republic	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9	3.9	0.9	0.7
Czech Republic	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	6.3	0.6	1.2
Hungary	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9	6.0	4.0	4.7
Poland	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7
	Unemployment rate in %³⁾						
EU 27	63.0	63.6	64.5	65.4	65.9	.	.
Slovak Republic	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7	62.3	60.1	64.7
Czech Republic	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.4	.
Hungary	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	56.7	.	.
Poland	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2	.	.
	Harmonised unemployment rate in %⁴⁾						
EU 27	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.1	7.0	8.9	9.6
Slovak Republic	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5	11.9	14.5
Czech Republic	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4	6.8	7.4
Hungary	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.0	11.2
Poland	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6	7.1	8.2	9.7
	Labour costs (indices, 2008 = 100)⁵⁾						
EU 27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovak Republic	74.9	81.4	87.4	94.6	100.0	103.4	.
Czech Republic	78.2	81.2	86.4	93.4	100.0	106.0	.
Hungary	74.0	80.6	87.3	95.8	100.0	99.4	.
Poland	74.7	78.0	82.4	90.6	100.0	106.1	.
	Wages and income (indices, 2008 = 100)⁶⁾						
EU 27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovak Republic	74.3	80.1	86.4	93.3	100.0	104.0	.
Czech Republic	77.7	81.3	86.6	93.3	100.0	106.0	.
Hungary	73.6	80.7	87.9	96.7	100.0	100.5	.
Poland	74.6	78.0	82.4	90.6	100.0	105.5	.

Source: SO SR Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy in 2010 (in Slovak)

¹⁾ seasonal raw data

²⁾ HICP – harmonized index of consumer prices

³⁾ share of employed persons aged 15 to 64 years in the total population in the same age group

⁴⁾ processed by Eurostat from Labour Force Survey in the same manner for all member states to make the data comparable, seasonal raw data

⁵⁾ nominal labour costs for the whole economy, excluding agriculture, fishery, private households with employed persons

⁶⁾ average nominal wages and incomes for the whole economy, excluding agriculture, fishing, private households with employed persons

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 2

Table 1 Employment rate by age and education in 2010 (yearly average in %)

Indicator	Total	Men	Women
15 years and over	50.5	58.2	43.4
15 – 64 years	58.8	65.2	52.3
20 – 64 years	64.7	71.9	57.5
By age groups			
15 - 19 years	2.4	2.8	2.1
20 - 24 years	36.5	42.1	30.7
25 - 29 years	68.1	76.2	59.7
30 - 34 years	72.9	83.9	61.4
35 - 39 years	79.8	86.6	72.6
40 - 44 years	81.0	82.0	79.9
45 - 49 years	80.5	82.3	78.8
50 - 54 years	74.7	77.6	71.9
55 - 59 years	58.0	72.1	45.2
60 - 64 years	17.3	28.8	7.8
65 years and over	1.6	2.5	1.0
By education (aged 15 - 64)			
elementary	14.5	16.1	13.2
vocational	64.0	71.3	52.5
secondary (no certificate)	69.5	80.8	54.3
vocational with certificate	71.8	75.2	67.1
completed secondary general	39.0	41.6	37.6
completed secondary vocational	70.8	77.3	65.2
higher vocational	67.5	73.9	64.6
university	78.6	83.8	74.3

Source: SO SR, LFS

Table 2 Employment by business size in 2010 (yearly average)

Number of employees	Number of persons	Share in %	Change in share 2010/2009 in pp	Index 2010/2009
Total	2,151,930	100.0	0.0	98.9
in which:				
0 – 9	183,851	8.5	3.8	180.9
10 – 19	123,240	5.7	-2.8	66.6
20 – 49	177,377	8.2	-0.3	96.0
50 – 249	386,203	17.9	0.1	99.9
250 – 499	147,539	6.9	0.1	99.1
500 – 999	122,891	5.7	-0.4	92.2
1000 or more	363,329	16.9	-0.1	98.2
Sole traders (estimate)	647,500	30.1	-0.5	97.2

Source: SO SR, Statistical report on basic development tendencies in the national economy of the SR in 2010

**Table 3 Unemployment rate by age and education in 2010
(yearly average in %)**

Indicator	Total	Men	Women
Total	14.4	14.2	14.6
By age groups			
15 - 19 years	61.7	60.0	63.8
20 - 24 years	30.7	32.2	28.3
25 - 29 years	16.7	18.4	14.3
30 - 34 years	12.7	11.7	14.1
35 - 39 years	11.8	9.1	15.0
40 - 44 years	12.3	12.8	11.9
45 - 49 years	10.9	10.2	11.7
50 - 54 years	12.2	11.5	12.8
55 - 59 years	11.5	11.1	12.1
60 - 64 years	3.6	3.9	2.8
65 years and over	4.0	4.1	8.5
By education			
elementary	40.2	40.7	39.7
vocational	16.9	15.2	20.3
secondary (no certificate)	15.7	11.8	23.4
vocational with certificate	19.6	20.0	18.9
completed secondary general	13.5	13.7	13.3
completed secondary vocational	10.3	10.2	10.5
higher vocational	9.2	10.7	8.5
university	6.5	7.2	5.8

Source: SO SR, LFS

Table 4 Number of registered jobseekers by statistical classification of economic activities (SK NACE Rev.2) by the end of 2010

Region, SR	RJs by NACE	of which branches (NACE Rev.2)																				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Bratislava	9,266	100	29	1,511	74	68	437	1,877	470	408	422	516	92	415	1,478	552	279	219	121	188	4	6
Trnava	12,930	553	72	3,929	112	122	1,471	2,009	534	659	132	192	92	360	1,192	620	251	277	89	261	1	2
Trenčín	1,500	518	180	6,267	130	92	1,463	2,235	470	622	80	146	84	253	554	641	254	276	85	943	4	3
Nitra	21,996	1,893	26	7,309	104	182	2,121	3,003	765	788	155	259	148	445	1,528	1,587	363	457	160	698	2	3
Žilina	19,267	1,100	82	5,847	41	158	3,626	2,546	626	1,115	154	214	79	274	725	997	420	316	191	741	11	4
Banská Bystrica	28,520	3,152	348	7,652	62	228	2,615	3,569	770	1,077	187	293	61	427	1,128	4,680	543	663	227	831	6	1
Prešov	32,409	2,150	91	9,360	103	281	6,627	3,113	757	1,351	164	327	94	413	1,399	3,500	523	669	130	1,346	9	2
Košice	27,360	2,031	327	7,590	265	254	3,169	3,519	901	933	203	313	120	453	1,327	3,428	552	562	175	1,216	4	18
SR	167,048	11,497	1,155	49,465	891	1,385	21,529	21,871	5,293	6,953	1,497	2,260	770	3,040	9,331	16,005	3,185	3,439	1,178	6,224	41	39
Share in SR (NACE)		6.9	0.7	29.6	0.5	0.8	12.9	13.1	3.2	4.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.8	5.6	9.6	1.9	2.1	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Explanatory notes: BL – Bratislava region, TA – Trnava region, TC – Trenčín region, NI – Nitra region, ZI – Žilina region, BC – Banská Bystrica region, PV – Prešov region, KI – Košice region

Table 5 Number of registered jobseekers – school graduates by the end of 2010

Indicator	Number of registered jobseekers
school graduates in total	31,013
of which:	
University graduates (education levels 7, 8, 9)	4,186
Higher vocation schools graduates (education level 6,7)	10,446
Secondary general schools graduates (education level 5)	2,252
Vocational schools graduates with certificate (education level 4)	8,156
Vocational schools graduates without certificate (education level 2,3)	5,973

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 6 Tools of active labour market measures

ALMM tool	Year 2009		Year 2010	
	Number of created-filled jobs, respectively number of persons enrolled, respectively number of supported jobs	Amount of contracted funds (€)	Number of created-filled jobs, respectively number of persons enrolled, respectively number of supported jobs	Amount of contracted funds (€)
§ 32	4,901	49,103.48	6,045	60,009.86
§ 43 art.7	736	7,877.68	1,210	14,460.87
§ 43 art.10	1,129	29,303.43	2,555	83,990.24
§ 43 art.11	48	790.78	14	206.18
§ 46	17,924	5,841,204.64	8,824	3,034,974.09
§ 47	29,921	30,642,710.81	20,381	17,483,907.28
§ 48b	1,066	251,399.11	466	125,396.74
§ 49	12,870	39,383,573.61	15,033	48,217,631.49
§ 49a	250	136,392.95	266	145,541.62
§ 50	128	287,325.18	236	510,211.45
§ 50a	1,502	5,847,572.15	3,112	12,740,461.69
§50c	437	2,732,522.58	383	2,049,712.41
§50d	38,197	2,555,404.23	30,140	2,297,832.15
§50e	6,559	20,822,633.00	3,408	8,504,784.28
§50f	156	143,286.10	207	292,412.26
§50g	3	2,508.69	0	0.00
§50h	0	0	0	0.00
§50i	—	—	5,376	18,014,552.28
§50j	—	—	158	453,524.41
§ 51	11,764	10,989,976.03	21,176	20,005,283.85
§ 52	36,459	5,729,467.23	51,541	7,861,386.59
§ 52a	3,981	4,771,247.67	3,967	4,715,856.60
§ 53	16,052	4,149,691.89	28,909	8,319,328.39
§ 53a	42	30,745.94	47	38,544.22
§ 53b	6,521	37,681.51	16,245	225,892.19
§ 54	2,274	1,607,150.08	11,489	2,154,156.21
§55a			42	46,630.00
§ 56	1,417	11,284,043.64	1,631	13,793,583.12
§ 56a	297	459,186.28	316	717,372.66
§ 57	439	3,580,254.75	599	5,071,910.14
§ 59	275	1,622,146.69	346	2,327,023.01
§ 60	12,668	9,186,743.37	17,844	11,131,870.88
Total	208,016	162,181,943.50	251,966	190,438,447.16

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Explanatory notes:

— phenomenon did not occur

• data not available

* A more detailed description of the implementation of selected active labour market measures can be found on the following pages

Overview of the application of selected active labour market measures

Recruitment services (§ 32)

Reimbursement of part of the travel expenses of jobseekers related to completing the interview or selection process with an employer in 2010

For the purpose of recruitment, LSA&F offices reimburse part of the jobseekers' travel expenses related to completion of an interview or the employee selection process.

In 2010, a total of 6,045 job applicants were supported by this measure, which is 1,144 more than in 2009. They were paid a total of € 60,009.86 from the state budget, which is €10,906.38 more than in 2009.

Of the total number of 6,045 jobseekers supported in 2010:

- 3,117 were women (51.56 %),
- 2,756 were disadvantaged jobseekers (45.59 %),
- 1,228 were graduates (20.31 %),
- 411 were jobseekers older than 50 years (6.79 %).

Information and advisory services (§ 42)

An important part of the work of LSA&F offices, associated with recruitment services in 2010, was information and advisory service, which was provided to all clients of the LSA&F offices either individually or in groups in the I. zone of the three zone system of employment services provision. Information and advisory services were also provided to the clients at the information and advisory centres established under the National project VII A "Modernization of employment services by supporting the development of tools and forms of information and advisory services", in recruitment, directly at the employer or at schools.

Within the information and advisory services, information on the following was provided to jobseekers and job applicants:

- conditions of filing, keeping and putting out of evidence as a registered jobseeker, job applicant and on their rights and duties,
- eligibility criteria for unemployment benefit and material need benefit,
- labour market (current situation, assumptions of development),
- vacancies in the region, the SR and abroad,
- the possibility of recruitment for payment, on temporary employment agencies and agencies of supported employment,
- types of occupation and predispositions and requirements for them,
- health and qualification requirements for a job,
- possibilities and condition of participation in ALMM,
- supply of participation at information exchanges, job fairs and selection processes,
- implementation of national projects,
- work with PC and the internet,
- possibility of using services provided in the information and advisory centres,
- information and advisory centres for disabled persons,
- supply of expert advisory services,
- actively applying for a job – model documents (application for employment, cover letter and CV) principles of communication with employer, preparation for the selection process or a job interview,
- labour relations.

Services of information and advisory centres

Clients had the opportunity to prepare and print their applications, CVs and cover letters in the information and advisory centres. The employees of LSA&F offices individually assisted clients without computer skills, and clients who had problems with creating a job application, for example. In providing information and advisory services, employees of LSA&F offices used a variety of newsletters, publications, occupation characteristics, questionnaires and information from the LSA&F Headquarters' website and websites of the Information system of type positions and Profesia.

Disabled registered jobseekers

LSA&F offices secured the providing of information and advisory services by implementation of activities for disabled persons, which were designed to deal with their situation under the conditions of the current labour market:

- 17,870 individual information interviews overall were granted (6,861 more than in 2009). 2,735 group meetings involved a total of 8,731 disabled jobseekers and job applicants (3,338 participants more than in 2009),
- 9,212 professional advices on the selection of an appropriate occupation were provided to disabled jobseekers and job applicants (3,439 more than in 2009),
- information on job vacancies in the region and the SR was provided 23,418 times (2,693 more than in 2009), information on possibilities of work abroad has been provided 7,262 times (1,967 more than in 2009), information on information exchange, job fairs and selection process were provided 6,404 times (229 more than in 2009), information on possibility of using the free information system on job vacancies was provided 13,936 times (4,448 more than in 2009), information on the possibility of using services provided by information and advisory centres for disabled persons was provided 6,174 times (981 more than in 2009).

Employers have received information and advisory services on:

- selecting a suitable employee for the desired position,
- possibilities and conditions of participating in active labour market measures,
- call for proposals to employ disadvantaged jobseekers and on conditions of participation in partnerships,
- participation in the information exchanges and job fairs,
- labour market situation,
- duties of the employer when employing disabled persons,
- employing aliens and EU citizens,
- illegal work and illegal employment,
- mass dismissals and labour relations,
- possibilities of using services of temporary employment agencies, agencies of supported employment and recruitment for payment.

Employers were provided with a total of 15,017 services (2,256 less than in 2009), of which 14,974 were individual (2,223 less than in 2009) and 43 were group services (33 less than in 2009).

Citizens at risk of losing their jobs were given advice and information on:

- current situation and assumptions on development in the labour market,
- employers and job vacancies in the region, the SR or abroad,
- selection process and job fair,
- conditions of filing in the evidence of registered jobseekers or job applicants,
- eligibility criteria for unemployment benefit and material need benefit,
- possibilities and conditions of participation in the programs of active labour market policies,
- career and job choices,
- possibilities of early retirement,
- dealing with labour relations.

Citizens at risk of losing their jobs were provided a total of 46,130 services (11,442 less than in 2009), of which 45,847 were individual services (10,751 less than in 2009) and 283 were group services (691 less than in 2009).

Preventive advisory services for elementary and secondary schools – career choice:

Information and advisory services provided by LSA&F offices were aimed at:

- the choice of appropriate occupation – types and descriptions of occupation, dispositions, health and qualification requirements of individual occupations, the possibility of further education at secondary schools, interest questionnaires and tests, interactive DVD on occupations World of work, DVD on occupations, programs for career choice “Journey to the Occupation”, ”A Guide to the World of Occupations” and “Information system of type positions”,

- current situation and requirements of labour market - the most and the least desirable occupations, job vacancies in the region, region's largest employers, conditions of evidence of the juvenile in the jobseeker register,
- possibilities of individual advisory services and possibilities of using the internet and computer programmes for career choice in the information and advisory centre.

The pupils of primary schools were provided by 3,277 services in total (1,789 less than in 2009), of which 479 were individual services (177 less than in 2009) and 2,798 were group activities (by 1,612 less than in 2009). In 2010, pupils of secondary schools were provided by 5,949 services in total (31 more than in 2009), of which 523 were individual services (by 254 less than in 2009) and 5,426 were group activities (285 more than in 2009).

Preventive advisory services for pupils of elementary schools were carried out as an activity at individual schools in form of group meetings, the conditions and timetable were agreed in collaboration with educational consultants of the schools with the possibility of further individual or group advisory at the LSA&F office. The employees of LSA&F offices also participated at parents' associations, where they provided information related to career choice and selection of a suitable occupation for the pupils, with the prospect of success in the labour market.

Preventive advisory services for pupils of secondary schools were carried out in schools in groups, in form of lectures and discussion, but also individually in information and advisory centres. The aim of these activities was to help future graduates to orientate themselves in the desired occupations and to make their entry in the labour market easier.

During 2010, a total of 4,866 pupils of elementary schools and disabled pupils of secondary schools participated in the individual and group meetings, which is 1,573 more than in 2009. Individual advisory services were provided in 2010 to a total of 321 pupils of elementary schools and disabled pupils of secondary schools (107 less than in 2009). In 2010, group advisory services were provided to a total of 4,545 pupils of elementary schools and disabled pupils of secondary schools (1,680 more than in 2009).

Other clients

In the context of informing the general public on possibilities of evidence as a job applicant, the employees of LSA&F offices provided individual advisory services to other clients – parents on the maternity or parental leave, disabled persons, beneficiaries of material need benefit, who are not registered as jobseekers, pensioners, jobseekers put out of the evidence, who did not find careers in the labour market.

The other clients were provided by a total of 173,914 services (7,707 more than in 2009), of which 173,368 were individual services (7,756 more than in 2009) and 546 group activities (49 less than in 2009).

Information exchanges

During the year, the information exchanges for pupils of elementary schools and their parents, pupils of secondary schools, educational consultants, registered jobseekers and job applicants were organized by the LSA&F offices for the fourth time. Secondary schools and employers from the individual regions were presented at the information exchanges. In addition, a round table discussion took place. The discussion brought together representatives of LSA&F offices, self-governing regions, Regional school office, Centre of pedagogical and psychological counselling and prevention, secondary schools, elementary schools, strategic investors and employers. Representatives of these subjects had the opportunity to exchange information, ideas, proposals and initiatives to improve the situation in the labour market. The participants pointed out the current problems and described the real state of the labour market and of the schools. They also pointed out the legislation's shortcomings.

Information exchanges were implemented by 26 LSA&F offices. 20 offices did not implement the information exchanges due to lack of finances in their own budget or the absence of an investing partner.

Professional advisory services (§ 43)

Professional advisory services are aimed at addressing the problems associated with finding careers of RJs, to create harmony between his personal qualities and requirements for carrying out a certain job, to influence decisions and behaviour of RJs as well as the social and labour adaptation of RJs.

In the context of providing professional advisory services, an entitlement for financial contributions for 3,779 RJs (1,866 RJs more than in 2009), in total amount of € 98,657.29, emerged.

Education and training for the labour market of a jobseeker and a job applicant (§ 46)

The LSA&F offices grant education and training for the labour market to RJs and job applicants, based on assessment of their competence, work experience, professional skills, educational attainment and health capability to work.

During 2010, 8,824 persons participated in the education and training for the labour market (65 of which were job applicants), which is 9,100 less in comparison with 2009. The negotiated amount for education and training for the labour market represented € 3,034,974.09, which is € 2,806,230.55 less than in 2009. The largest number of participants was in Banská Bystrica region (1,601 persons), Trenčín region (1,371 persons) and Bratislava region (1,360 persons), which together amount to 49 % of the total number of persons enrolled in education and training for the labour market activities.

Education and training for the labour market of employees (§ 47)

The aim of the measure is to support education of employees associated with creation of new jobs and retention of existing jobs, and particularly of employees with secondary or lower education. By the support of education realized by the employer, employers are motivated to educate their employees and also in this way to avoid mass dismissals and to help create new jobs. The employer carries out the education and training for the labour market of the employees in form of general or specific training aimed to improve employees' educational level, work potential or adaptability at the labour market.

A total number of 20,381 employees participated in the education and training for the labour market, which is 9,450 less than in 2009. Total contracted amount in 2010 was € 17,483,907.28, which is € 13,158,803.53 less than in 2009. Most employees enrolled in education (5,119 persons) were in Banská Bystrica region, i.e. 25% of total number of enrolled employees.

Benefit during education and training for the labour market and during training for work assertion of a disabled person (§ 48b)

RJ who participates in the education and training for the labour market or a disabled person who is a RJ and participates in the training for work assertion lasting longer than one calendar month, is entitled to receive the benefit during education and training for the labour market or the benefit during training for work assertion. The benefit is granted per calendar month in amount of the subsistence minimum of one adult person at the first day of the calendar month in which the RJ took up the education and training for the labour market or in which the disabled person, who is RJ, took up the training for work assertion.

In 2010, the benefit was granted to 466 RJs (600 RJs less than in 2009) in a total amount of € 125,396.74. The decrease in amount of total benefit granted was € 126 002.37 in comparison with 2009. The benefit was granted mostly in Trenčín and Košice regions. The share of women supported by the benefit during education and training for the labour market was 79 %.

Contribution to self-employment (§ 49)

The contribution is granted to cover expenses related to self-employment. In terms of supporting job creation, the contribution helps the RJs to enter the labour market as entrepreneurs.

In 2010, creation and filling of 15 033 jobs was supported by this contribution, which is 2,163 more than in 2009. Of the total number of beneficiaries, the contribution was granted to 6,381 disadvantaged RJs (42.45 % of total number of supported RJs), the largest share of which is accounted for by the long-term registered jobseekers (23.91 % of total number of supported RJs). The contribution was granted to 5,012 women (33.34 % of total number of supported RJs). Total contracted amount was € 48,217,631.49, which was € 8,834,057.88 more than in 2009, due to

increased interest in the contribution. Most jobs were created in Žilina region (2,895), which is 19.26 % of the total number of created jobs by self-employment.

Contribution to work-in a disadvantaged jobseeker (§ 49a)

Contribution to work-in a disadvantaged jobseeker is granted in the amount of subsistence minimum of one adult person to a disadvantaged RJ, who performs the working-in for no longer than three calendar months and no more than 30 hours per week. The disadvantaged RJ is also entitled for reimbursement for travel, accommodation, services for families with children, cost of insurance against damage caused by the disadvantaged RJ and the cost of insurance.

In 2010, 266 disadvantaged RJs were incorporated in the working-in, which is 16 RJs more than in 2009. Most of the incorporated RJs were in the Košice region (58 disadvantaged RJs). Total contracted amount was € 145,541.62, an increase of € 9,148.67 in comparison with 2009.

Contribution to support employment of a disadvantaged jobseeker (§ 50)

Contribution to support employment of a disadvantaged jobseeker is granted to an employer, who admits a disadvantaged RJ into employment for a newly created job. Average duration of the support is 15-18 months, while the support is conditional upon retention of the job for at least two years.

In 2010, 236 jobs were created and filled, which is 108 jobs more than in 2009. The greatest demand for this contribution was in Prešov region (146 jobs). The total amount of contracted contribution was € 510,211.45, which is an increase of € 222,886.27 in comparison with 2009. The proportion of women employed through this measure was 39.77 % of the total number of employed RJs.

Contribution to support retention in employment of employees with low wage (§ 50a)

Contribution to support retention in employment of employees with low wage admitted into employment from the RJ register is granted to an employer to pay the social and health insurance contributions paid by the employer and employee. The contribution is linked to the job, for which the employer admits the RJ evidenced in the register for at least three months. The contribution is granted for no longer than 24 calendar months. According to monitoring of the LSA&F offices, there is a high demand for this contribution from the side of employers, due to the duration of provision for 24 months, the amount of the contribution in comparison with contribution in accordance with § 50, and the possibility of using this tool not only for employing disadvantaged RJs.

In 2010, 3,112 jobs were supported, which is an increase by 1,610 jobs in comparison with 2009. The highest demand for this contribution was in the Prešov region (680 supported jobs). Total contracted amount of funds was € 12,740,461.69, which is an increase by € 6,892,889.54 in comparison with 2009.

Contribution to support job creation and retention of employment in a social enterprise (§ 50c)

The contribution is granted to an employer who has the status of a social enterprise. The qualifying condition for granting the contribution is to conclude a temporary employment contract for at least half of the set weekly working time with a disadvantaged RJ.

In 2010, creation of 383 jobs in social enterprises was supported, which is a decrease by 54 jobs in comparison with 2009. Most jobs were supported in Žilina region (71). Total contracted amount of funds was € 2,049,712.41.

Contribution to perform the graduate practice (§ 51)

The aim of the graduate practice is to acquire professional skills and practical experience, corresponding to the educational level of the graduate, as well as acquiring and enhancing professional skills and practical experience, extending the capability of graduates in the labour market, which directly impacts the employability of RJs. The graduate practice is a successful and effective tool of the ALMM. State and public organisations express the highest demand for the graduate practice performance, and they prefer graduates from economic schools with a certificate or graduates from high schools. Business entities performing service activities express also a high demand. The graduate

practice helps graduates to seek jobs in their profession and enables them to gain the first contact with practice to acquire the necessary skills.

In 2010, 21,176 RJs were incorporated into the graduate practice, which is 9,412 more than in 2009. The largest number of incorporated RJs was in the Prešov region – 4,507 RJs, i.e. 21.28 % of the total number of incorporated RJs. In 2010, the total contracted amount of contribution reached € 20,005,283.85, which is € 9,015,307.82 more than in 2009.

An important factor of the evaluation of this measure is the placing of RJs in employment after the graduate practice. In 2010, 18,094 RJs completed the graduate practice, of which 22 % were recruited within one month after the completion (3,985 graduates), 4,292 RJs were recruited within three months, 1,227 RJs within 6 months and 2,772 RJs within more than six months.

Contribution to support employment of jobseekers who have completed education and training for the labour market (§ 51a)

A graduate from education and training for the labour market is a secondary school graduate evidenced in the register of jobseekers for at least 6 months or a person older than 50 years evidenced in the register for at least 3 months, in case they have completed education and training for the labour market provided by the LSA&F office lasting 6 to 24 calendar months. Employer who admits a graduate from education and training for the labour market into employment is granted the benefit for no longer than 24 calendar months after signing the contract with the LSA&F office according to article 6, monthly in amount calculated from the total labour costs. The amount of the benefit and the period of support depend on the average evidenced unemployment rate in the district, in which the employer admitted the graduate of education and training for the labour market, and on the legal form and scope of the business of the employer.

Contribution for activation activity in form of small community services (§ 52)

Activation activity in form of small community services supports the preservation of working habits of long-term unemployed persons, who are beneficiaries of material need benefit and contributions. The small community services are performed by a long-term unemployed person continuously for no longer than 6 calendar months at most for 20 hours per week except the starting week, with the possibility of repetition at most during next 6 calendar months. The LSA&F office provides the community a contribution to cover a part of the costs of the personal protective equipment, accident insurance for the long-term unemployed persons, working tools or other costs related to performing the small community services and to cover part of the total labour cost of the employee who organizes the activation activity. For a transitional period from 1 March 2010 to 31 December 2010, the repetitive performance of activation activity in form of small community services was enabled again to support the continuous preserving of working habits of long-term unemployed persons who are beneficiaries of material need benefit and contributions, and thus to increase their readiness for re-entering the labour market.

In 2010, 51,541 RJs were performing the activation activity in form of small community services, which is 15,082 RJs more than in 2009. Most of the supported RJs were in Banská Bystrica region – 16,650 RJs, which is 32.30 % of the total number of supported RJs. Total contracted amount of funds was € 7,861,386.59, which is € 2,131,919.36 more than in 2009.

Contribution for activation activity in form of voluntary service (§ 52a)

Voluntary service activates RJs by volunteering, and is aimed at their gaining practical experience for the labour market needs. During the performance of voluntary service, the LSA&F office provides the RJ a lump-sum benefit in amount of the subsistence minimum of one adult person, to cover necessary expenses on food, accommodation and transport from RJ's place of residence or temporary residence to the place of the voluntary service performance.

In 2010, 3,967 RJs were enrolled in the activation activity in form of voluntary service, which is a decrease by 14 RJs in comparison with 2009. The contribution was used the most in Košice region (976 enrolled RJs). The proportion of women enrolled in this measure was 67.78 %. Total amount of contracted funds was € 4,715,856.60, which is a decrease by € 55,391.07 in comparison with 2009.

Contribution for commuting to work (§ 53)

The contribution is provided monthly to cover part of travel expenses for commuting from the place of residence or temporary residence of the employee to the place of employment specified in the employment contract and back, or to cover part of travel expenses for commuting from the place of residence or temporary residence of the person to the place of operation of self-employment and back.

In 2010, the total number of persons receiving the contribution was 28,909, which is 12,857 persons more than in the previous year. The largest number of beneficiaries (5,829 persons) was in Košice region. The proportion of women in the total number of beneficiaries was 50.48 %. Total contracted amount of funds was € 8,319,328.39, which is € 4,169,636.5 more than in 2009.

Contribution for moving for a job (§ 53a)

Contribution for moving for a job is provided to the RJ as a reimbursement of part of the expenses related to moving from the place of RJ's residence to a new place of residence in the SR in connection with acquiring employment. The RJ is entitled to receive the contribution if he/she was evidenced in the register for at least 3 months and the new place of residence in the SR is at least 50 km away from the original place of residence.

In 2010, the contribution was granted to 47 persons (an increase by 5 persons in comparison with 2009) in total amount of € 38,544.22. The highest demand for the contribution was recorded in the Prešov region. Women accounted for 57.45 % of the total number of beneficiaries.

Contribution for transportation to work (§ 53b)

Contribution for transportation to work can be granted by the LSA&F office to an employer upon written agreement, if the employer provides daily transportation of employees to work and back because the collective transport is provably not operating at all or the range of the collective transport does not meet the employer's needs.

In 2010, the contribution supported transportation of 16,245 employees, which is 9,724 more than in 2009. Total amount of contribution paid was € 225,892.19. The contribution was used the most in Žilina region, where 10,417 employees were supported.

Implementation of projects and programs under (§ 54)

The projects and programs funded or co-financed by the state budget or from other sources are also considered to be active labour market measures.

Within the internal calls of the LSA&F Headquarters, projects were approved by which 11,489 persons in amount totalling to € 2,154,156.21 were supported.

Training for work assertion of a disabled person and eligible costs (§ 55a, § 55b, § 55c)

Training for work assertion of disabled persons through training or preparing for work is defined in § 55a, § 55b and § 55c of the Act on employment services. The §§ include a new non-claim tool for disadvantaged group of disabled persons, which aims to support the targeted training for employment of disabled persons, their placement and retention in open labour market by expansion, strengthening, or development of their specific skills and work experience. The aim is to motivate the employers to employ disabled persons to create conditions for their sustainable paid employment and thus ensuring their financial and existential independence on the benefits. Training for work assertion of disabled person includes obtaining the required professional skills and practical experience by training for work assertion in an educational facility, the employer's workplace or in a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace.

In 2010, 42 disabled persons were supported in a total amount of € 46,630.

Contribution for the establishment of sheltered workshop and sheltered workplace or their preservation (§ 56)

Contribution for the establishment of sheltered workshop and sheltered workplace is granted by a LSA&F office to an employer who employs a disabled person in a created job in a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace. The amount of contribution depends on the average registered

unemployment rate in the district, where the employer establishes the sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace, and on the legal form and scope of the business of the employer. The application for the contribution includes a business plan, calculation of the estimated costs for establishment of the sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace and a calculation of total labour cost for the disabled persons. Duration of preservation of the created job in a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace is at least 2 years in small and medium sized enterprises and 3 years in the rest of enterprises.

Given the cost benefits for non-commercial entities, creation of 1,631 jobs was supported in 2010, which is 214 more than in 2009. The highest demand for the contribution was recorded in the Prešov region, where 431 jobs were created. The total contracted amount of contributions was € 13,793,583.12. Increased interest in the contribution is also reflected in the total agreed amount which increased in comparison with 2009 by € 2,509,539.48.

Contribution for retention of a disabled person in employment (§ 56a)

The aim of this measure is to keep disabled persons in employment by means of granting the employer contributions to partially compensate the reduced productivity of employees who are disabled persons. The contribution is granted to an employer who employs more than 25% of disabled persons from the average registered number of his employees.

In 2010, this measure supported 316 disabled persons, which is 19 persons more than in 2009. The proportion of supported women is 50.95% of the total number of persons supported. The highest demand for the contribution was in Banská Bystrica region, where 87 people were supported. The total amount of the contribution paid was € 717,372.66, which is € 258,186.38 more than in 2009.

Contribution for a disabled person to run or perform self-employment (§ 57)

A disabled person is granted the contribution to start running or performing self-employment if he/she starts to run or perform self-employment in a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace, to cover the expenses related to self-employment.

This measure supported the creation of 599 jobs for self-employment of disabled persons in 2010, which is 160 jobs more than in 2009. The contribution was used the most in the Banská Bystrica region, where 127 jobs were created. The proportion of women using the instrument was 41.40% of the total number of jobs created. The total amount of contracted contribution was € 5,071,910.14, which is an increase of € 1,491,655.39 in comparison with 2009.

Contribution for renewal or technical evaluation of tangible assets of sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace (§ 57a)

An employer who operates a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace or a disabled person who runs or performs self-employment in a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace, may be granted a contribution for renewal or technical evaluation of tangible assets of a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace by a LSA&F office upon written request. The renewal of tangible assets stands for the purchase of new tangible assets. Technical evaluation of tangible assets stands for its technical evaluation under special regulations.

Contribution to activity of a work assistant (§ 59)

The aim of this measure is to create conditions for performance of employment for disabled persons. The contribution to activity of a work assistant is granted to an employer or a self-employed person, who is a disabled person.

The LSA&F offices supported 346 jobs of work assistants in 2010, which is 71 more than in 2009. Most of the jobs (58) were supported in Nitra region. The share of women in total number of supported jobs was 65.68 %. Total amount of contracted funds was € 2,327,023.01, which is € 704,876.32 more than in 2009.

Contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace and to cover transportation costs of employees (§ 60)

The contribution to cover the operating costs of a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace and to cover transportation costs of employees is granted to a legal or natural person upon written request,

not later than the end of the first calendar month of the quarter following the quarter for which the contribution is sought.

In 2010, 17,844 jobs were supported by this measure, which is an increase of 5,176 jobs in comparison with 2009. Total contracted amount to cover the costs was € 11,131,870.88 (of which € 11,128,024.39 for operating costs and € 3,846.49 for transportation costs of employees).

Table 7 Average contracted amount of funds per one created/filled job, respectively enrolled person, respectively supported job, in €

ALMM Tool	2009	2010
§ 32	10	10
§ 43 art.7	11	12
§ 43 art.10	26	33
§ 43 art.11	17	15
§ 46	326	344
§ 47	1,024	858
§ 48b	236	269
§ 49	3,060	3,207
§ 49a	546	547
§ 50	2,245	2,162
§ 50a	3,893	4,094
§ 50c	6,253	5,352
§ 50d	67	76
§ 50e	3,175	2,496
§ 50f	919	1,413
§ 50g	836	0
§ 50h	0	0
§50i	—	3,351
§50j	—	2,870
§ 51	934	945
§ 52	157	153
§ 52a	1,199	1,189
§ 53	259	288
§ 53a	732	820
§ 53b	6	14
§ 54	707	187
§55a		1,110
§ 56	7,963	8,457
§ 56a	1,546	2,270
§ 57	8,155	8,467
§ 59	5,899	6,726
§ 60	725	624

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Explanatory notes:

— phenomenon did not occur

- data not available

Table 8 Average gross monthly wage in business and non-business sector by education - Q4 2010, in €

Education	Business sector			Non-business sector		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total SR	856.25	945.93	724.36	714.57	815.30	673.13
Elementary	550.37	624.10	479.10	400.12	477.61	377.58
Vocational	643.20	703.69	507.08	451.60	543.24	394.93
Secondary (no certificate)	616.58	676.62	522.87	497.98	613.90	434.50
Vocational with certificate	760.85	832.43	635.21	651.64	791.39	563.66
Completed secondary general	802.61	929.33	702.03	664.81	781.98	633.68
Completed secondary vocational	834.79	945.55	733.73	662.61	728.41	650.73
Higher vocational	986.92	1,127.10	865.67	774.98	802.79	768.36
University I. degree	1,092.78	1,335.50	879.51	721.79	817.23	695.06
University II. degree	1,531.78	1,685.90	1,274.89	878.77	963.01	838.70
University III. degree	2,287.60	2,507.00	1,661.58	1,111.96	1,137.00	1,071.97

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 9 Average gross monthly wage in business and non-business sector by main ISCO classes - Q4 2010, in €

Main ISCO classes	Business sector			Non-business sector		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	856.25	945.93	724.36	714.57	815.30	673.13
ISCO 1: Managers	1,922.14	2,113.92	1,512.18	1,298.05	1,547.55	1,087.43
ISCO 2: Professionals	1,372.03	1,505.89	1,192.13	818.17	854.53	802.16
ISCO 3: Technicians and associated professionals	964.68	1,092.28	846.19	701.23	746.96	692.29
ISCO 4: Clerical support workers	679.24	791.72	633.04	596.30	630.74	591.32
ISCO 5: Service and sales workers	516.58	578.15	481.21	559.29	882.29	408.85
ISCO 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	548.08	591.81	483.79	453.79	456.86	449.71
ISCO 7: Craft and related trades workers	702.52	749.93	507.84	562.37	567.76	499.20
ISCO 8: Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	685.17	726.31	564.68	577.45	586.68	437.73
ISCO 9: Elementary occupations	478.48	531.69	421.37	392.10	452.92	368.67

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 10 Average gross monthly wage in business and non-business sector by age – Q4 2010, in €

Age group	Business sector	Non-business sector
Total	856.25	714.57
up to 20	450.83	431.99
20 - 24	591.26	531.65
25 - 29	815.87	656.23
30 - 34	944.22	704.18
35 - 39	940.25	712.15
40 - 44	899.56	717.99
45 - 49	860.36	717.50
50 - 54	829.25	725.57
55 - 59	812.12	744.14
60 +	848.33	740.58

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 11 Average gross monthly wage in business and non-business sector by region – Q4 2010, in €

Region	Business sector	Non-business sector
Total	856.25	714.57
Bratislava	1,184.76	841.58
Trnava	810.14	687.60
Trenčín	748.65	663.18
Nitra	745.10	684.33
Žilina	765.37	698.18
Banská Bystrica	716.32	679.08
Prešov	655.02	672.98
Košice	826.87	692.67

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 12 Average gross monthly wage and selected wage components of employees by gender – Q4 2010, in €

GENDER / WAGE COMPONENTS		AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY WAGE	OF WHICH COMPONENTS OF AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY WAGE				
			basic wage	bonuses and remunerations	premium pays and additional payments	wage compensations	other wage components
Total	€	821.07	552.25	89.24	56.78	94.02	27.39
	%	100.0	67.27	10.87	6.92	11.45	3.34
Men	€	927.75	612.12	114.75	62.83	103.08	33.25
	%	100.0	65.98	12.37	6.77	11.11	3.58
Women	€	705.59	487.44	61.63	50.24	84.21	21.04
	%	100.0	69.08	8.73	7.12	11.94	2.98

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 13 Proportions of employees in the zones of average monthly gross wage – Q4 2010

Wage zone of the average monthly gross wage, €	Total	Proportions of employees by main ISCO classes, %								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
less than 200	1.13	0.16	1.61	0.53	0.83	3.52	0.89	0.34	0.28	2.88
200.01 – 250	0.69	0.10	0.70	0.27	0.73	2.29	0.22	0.29	0.19	1.97
250.01 – 300	1.50	0.15	0.57	0.39	1.15	2.52	1.09	1.56	0.74	6.06
300.01 – 350	3.64	0.30	0.84	0.78	2.15	6.07	6.04	3.48	3.23	13.84
350.01 – 400	5.77	0.42	1.20	1.14	5.05	14.14	8.87	5.16	6.06	16.79
400.01 – 450	6.11	0.71	1.47	1.84	7.58	14.41	12.26	6.11	7.58	12.00
450.01 – 500	6.64	1.08	1.92	3.23	11.08	11.92	12.79	6.92	8.72	10.48
500.01 – 550	6.79	1.47	2.35	5.15	10.99	9.16	12.78	7.47	8.74	8.94
550.01 – 600	6.93	1.96	3.21	6.77	9.68	7.49	11.85	7.95	8.83	7.38
600.01 – 650	7.01	2.56	3.87	7.86	9.07	5.71	8.69	8.62	8.86	5.63
650.01 – 700	6.67	3.04	4.58	7.88	8.31	4.58	6.80	8.11	8.43	4.12
700.01 – 750	5.82	2.87	5.13	7.24	6.78	3.55	5.11	7.16	6.95	2.68
750.01 – 800	5.16	2.64	5.62	7.08	5.06	2.62	3.95	5.94	5.79	1.95
800.01 – 850	4.50	2.66	5.62	6.75	3.99	1.87	2.68	4.84	4.62	1.47
850.01 – 900	3.88	2.57	5.23	5.98	3.07	1.56	2.09	3.99	3.85	1.14
900.01 – 950	3.35	2.61	4.68	5.27	2.53	1.23	1.34	3.46	3.20	0.73
950.01 – 1,000	2.76	2.83	4.33	4.25	1.97	0.95	0.93	2.84	2.35	0.49
1,000.01 – 1,100	4.47	5.26	7.50	6.60	2.94	1.74	0.81	4.95	3.53	0.64
1,100.01 – 1,200	3.43	4.95	6.37	4.85	1.92	1.49	0.40	3.70	2.50	0.29
1,200.01 – 1,300	2.68	5.00	5.41	3.67	1.36	1.09	0.20	2.58	1.85	0.22
1,300.01 – 1,400	2.08	4.75	4.46	2.72	0.99	0.76	0.07	1.81	1.37	0.14
1,400.01 – 1,500	1.56	4.20	3.64	2.02	0.64	0.50	0.02	1.11	0.93	0.07
1,500.01 – 1,600	1.18	3.53	3.00	1.57	0.50	0.31	0.00	0.62	0.60	0.03
1,600.01 – 1,700	0.91	3.40	2.40	1.20	0.39	0.16	0.02	0.37	0.34	0.02
1,700.01 – 1,800	0.72	3.03	2.03	0.97	0.27	0.09	0.02	0.25	0.17	0.01
1,800.01 – 1,900	0.57	2.80	1.71	0.66	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.01
1,900.01 – 2,000	0.47	2.62	1.35	0.55	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.01
2,000.01 – 2,100	0.39	2.28	1.16	0.45	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00
2,100.01 – 2,200	0.33	2.04	1.00	0.33	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
2,200.01 – 2,300	0.29	1.91	0.91	0.28	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00
2,300.01 and more	2.61	26.08	6.13	1.76	0.43	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.00

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Note: data for all employees, regardless the work time

Main ISCO classes:

1 – Managers, 2 – Professionals, 3 – Technicians and associated 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

Table 14 Average hourly earnings by regions in business sector – Q4 2010

Region	€/hour
Bratislava	6.74
Trnava	4.61
Trenčín	4.37
Nitra	4.31
Žilina	4.54
Banská Bystrica	4.21
Prešov	3.85
Košice	4.81

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 15 Average hourly earnings by field in business sector – Q4 2010

SK NACE rev. 2 category	€/hour
A Agriculture, forestry, fishery	3.73
B Mining and quarrying	5.36
C Manufacturing	4.73
D Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	7.57
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.97
F Construction	4.46
G wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.71
H Transportation and storage	4.61
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.96
J Information and communication	9.14
K Financial and insurance activities	8.71
L Real estate activities	5.16
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.94
N Administrative and support service activities	3.63
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.10
P Education	4.83
Q Human health and social work activities	4.80
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.05
S Other service activities	4.17

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 16 Average hourly earnings by the business size in business sector – Q4 2010

Business size (number of employees)	€/hour
1 – 9	4.54
10 – 19	4.77
20 – 49	4.44
50 – 99	4.76
100 – 249	4.97
250 – 499	5.14
500 – 999	5.14
1 000 +	5.46

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 17 Average hourly earnings by age in the business sector – 4Q 2010

Age group	(€/hour)
up to 20	2.91
20 - 24	3.47
25 - 29	4.71
30 - 34	5.46
35 - 39	5.45
40 - 44	5.21
45 - 49	5.01
50 - 54	4.87
55 - 59	4.77
60 +	5.18

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 18 Average hourly earnings by gender in the business sector – 4Q 2010

Indicator	Total	Gender		Proportion (%) Women/ Men
		Men	Women	
Average hourly earnings (€/hour)	4.96	5.40	4.30	80

Source: Trexima, Information system on average earnings Q4 2010

Table 19 Monthly labour costs per employee in the SR in 2009, by industry, €/month/employee

NACE Rev.2 category	Total labour costs	in which						subventions
		total direct labour costs	in which		total indirect costs	in which		
			wages	wage compensations		compulsory social security contributions	optional social security contributions	
National average	1,092.05	793.00	687.97	95.24	299.81	252.59	6.13	-0.75
A Agriculture, forestry, fishery	866.89	620.72	537.93	78.04	246.44	206.34	4.45	-0.26
B Mining and quarrying	1,280.35	911.69	765.84	126.52	369.05	298.47	16.08	-0.40
C Manufacturing	1,060.79	753.14	634.71	106.65	308.89	247.55	7.44	-1.25
D Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	1,794.99	1,243.91	1,048.06	166.26	551.10	386.80	24.03	-0.03
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,186.45	821.83	698.31	112.65	364.62	269.11	18.61	-0.01
F Construction	1,002.17	731.95	626.84	96.99	270.31	233.72	3.18	-0.09
G wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,063.61	782.66	689.96	79.76	281.48	244.80	3.51	-0.54
H Transportation and storage	1,039.90	741.17	638.43	96.45	299.53	242.88	9.14	-0.80
I Accommodation and food service activities	638.87	468.70	417.11	50.42	170.28	150.31	1.15	-0.11
J Information and communication	1,906.51	1,428.45	1,253.60	157.15	478.06	403.82	9.04	—
K Financial and insurance activities	2,023.20	1,498.37	1,295.01	177.64	524.82	415.59	17.12	—
L Real estate activities	1,112.66	813.40	719.03	85.25	299.28	252.09	8.33	-0.02
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,489.71	1,118.59	990.69	110.88	371.36	316.59	8.15	-0.24
N Administrative and support service activities	801.14	587.83	524.76	57.78	213.31	185.64	1.81	—
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,180.82	858.42	780.00	74.51	322.46	280.54	5.90	-0.06
P Education	949.56	691.86	586.14	103.89	260.22	234.98	4.37	-2.52
Q Human health and social work activities	995.53	731.04	637.38	80.63	264.39	241.12	3.63	-0.09
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	962.21	710.56	617.65	85.21	251.66	222.68	3.05	0.00
S Other service activities	837.83	630.70	543.62	85.21	211.23	192.51	1.10	-4.09

Source: SO SR, statistical survey on total labour costs

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 3

Table 1 Expenditures of the basic fund of sickness insurance (BFSI) and sickness insurance benefits in 2010

Benefits paid (thousands €)	January	February	March	April	May	June	I. half of 2010
Sickness benefit	22,287.5	24,018.2	23,490.3	23,831.0	22,204.2	20,867.7	136,699.0
Nursing benefit	838.5	549.6	869.4	758.7	799.0	816.5	4,631.8
Equalization benefit	2.8	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.6	26.8
Maternity benefit	6,236.8	6,284.0	5,649.7	6,070.5	6,251.1	6,285.9	36,778.0
Total	29,365.6	30,855.5	30,014.5	30,665.5	29,259.7	27,974.8	178,135.6
Accounted benefits §122, article8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.6	0	0	-4.6
Total expenditures of BFSI	29,365.6	30,855.5	30,014.5	30,660.9	29,259.7	27,974.8	178,131.0

Benefits paid (thousands €)	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2010
Sickness benefit	19,596.6	19,677.1	18,491.8	18,420.3	19,118.7	20,926.2	252,929.8
Nursing benefit	719.7	626.0	614.3	623.0	795.0	833.7	8,843.6
Equalization benefit	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.4	1.9	3.2	46.8
Maternity benefit	6,389.7	6,872.6	6,446.8	6,929.1	6,442.8	6,790.9	76,649.9
Total	26,710.2	27,179.8	25,556.2	25,975.9	26,358.5	28,554.0	338,470.1
Accounted benefits §122, article8	0	-2.6	0	-1.0	0	0	-8.2
Total expenditures of BFSI	26,710.2	27,177.2	25,556.2	25,974.9	26,358.5	28,554.0	338,461.9

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Number of cases	January	February	March	April	May	June	I. half of 2010
Sickness benefit	112,684	124,193	128,979	118,230	107,022	103,436	694,544
Nursing benefit	12,970	7,983	12,436	10,752	11,109	11,946	67,196
Equalization benefit	54	73	86	87	99	102	501
Maternity benefit	20,262	20,496	19,814	19,277	19,561	16,544	118,954
Total	145,970	152,745	161,315	148,346	137,791	135,028	881,165

Number of cases	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2010
Sickness benefit	94,446	91,284	88,483	92,640	104,378	103,266	1,269,041
Nursing benefit	10,298	8,531	8,114	8,283	12,638	11,839	126,899
Equalization benefit	96	91	88	78	70	65	989
Maternity benefit	19,882	20,077	20,460	20,538	20,543	20,658	241,112
Total	124,722	119,983	117,145	121,539	137,629	135,828	1,638,041

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Average monthly amount of benefit, €	January	February	March	April	May	June	I. half of 2010
Sickness benefit	198.3	193.5	182.5	201.8	198.8	202.1	196.2
Nursing benefit	65.0	69.3	70.0	70.7	65.8	68.8	68.3
Equalization benefit	53.1	49.4	60.5	60.6	41.7	321.6	51.7
Maternity benefit	307.9	306.7	285.0	315.2	308.4	45.2	307.5

Average monthly amount of benefit, €	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2010
Sickness benefit	204.4	212.9	212.9	200.0	194.9	202.7	199.3
Nursing benefit	67.0	73.1	77.1	72.5	69.4	70.4	69.7
Equalization benefit	41.6	39.7	46.0	44.3	43.1	49.3	47.3
Maternity benefit	316.0	330.2	330.1	326.4	337.7	328.7	317.9

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 2 Number of beneficiaries of solo paid pensions and pensions overlapping with widow's/widower's pension at 31 December 2010

Type of pension	Number of solo paid pensions	Number of pensions overlapping with widow's/widower's pension	Total number of pensioners
Old-age	668,883	285,778	954,661
Early retirement	46,629	1,264	47,893
Invalidity (including 2 553 so called disabled in youth)	212,339	6,641	218,980
Widow's – solo	38,085	x	38,085
Widower's – solo	5,076	x	5,076
Orphan's	28,043	x	28,043
Spouse pension	1,554	x	1,554
Social	2,755	x	2,755
Total	1,003,364	293,683	1,297,047

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 3 Number of pension beneficiaries and amount of the solo pension benefit by gender

Type of pension	Number of beneficiaries by 31 December 2010	Average amount by 31 December 2010
Old-age	954,661	352.5
men	321,323	400.6
women	633,338	315.4
Early retirement	47,893	367.1
men	34,882	387.5
women	13,011	309.5
Invalidity	213,834	254.8
men	112,942	276.8
women	100,892	229.0
Widow's (women) solo	38,085	217.1
Widower's (men) solo	5,076	165.4
Orphan's	28,043	125.3
men	7,461	119.7
women	20,582	127.3
Total	1,287,592	x

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 4 Distribution of pension beneficiaries by amount of pension benefit

Amount of pension benefit, €	Number of pension beneficiaries: Men+Women Total					
	Old-age solo + old age overlapping with widow's or widower's	Early retirement solo + early retirement overlapping with widow's or widower's	Invalidity solo + invalidity overlapping with widow's or widower's*	Widow's solo	Widower's solo	Orphan's
up to 130	7,561	111	15,968	1,337	1,819	15,748
130.1 – 200	18,277	109	58,788	12,364	2,113	10,677
200.1 – 265	82,875	7,183	43,436	19,499	910	1,216
265.1 - 325	223,400	12,459	50,433	3,407	158	316
325.1 - 425	437,034	16,079	38,190	1,249	67	71
425.1 - 530	133,421	7,804	8,504	199	8	7
530.1 - 665	36,647	3,136	2,953	28	1	8
over 665.1	15,446	1,012	708	2	0	0
Total	954,661	47,893	218,980	38,085	5,076	28,043

* including so called disabled in youth

Table 5 Overview of funds spent in pension benefits at 31 December 2010

	Basic fund of old-age insurance (BFO-AI)	Basic fund of invalidity insurance (BFII)	Total
<i>Type of pension</i>	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
Old-age	3,758,182	x	3,758,182
Early retirement	239,847	x	239,847
Invalidity	x	656,420	656,420
Widow's	404,397	103,296	507,693
Widower's	29,679	9,405	39,084
Orphan's	4,292	38,991	43,283
Total	4,436,397	808,112	5,244,509
Accounted benefits §122, article 9 (Act on social insurance)	240	187	427
total	4,436,637	808,299	5,244,936
<i>Benefits paid by state</i>			
spouse pension			423
social pension			6,883
other (benefits by § 271 of Act on social insurance)			0
increase for inertia			6,919
increase for the sole source of income			321
increase for resistance, rehabilitation and deportation			10,183
bonus for political prisoners			3,307
bonus for participants of struggle for liberation and survivors			2,397
bonus for civil service			340
disabled in youth			13,730
Christmas allowance – additional payment for 2006			16
Christmas allowance – additional payment for 2007			59
Christmas allowance – additional payment for 2008			180
Christmas allowance – 2009			886
Christmas allowance – 2010			59,562
Total			105,206
Overall total			5,350,142

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 6 Expenditures of the basic accident insurance fund (BAIF) in 2010, in thousands €

Type of benefit	January	February	March	April	May	June	I. half of 2010
additional accidental benefit	236	318	254	279	257	265	1,609
accidental rent	1,665	1,660	1,639	1,776	1,669	1,780	10,189
lump-sum settlement	15	13	8	45	3	13	97
survivor's accidental rent	27	26	26	27	26	26	158
lump-sum compensation	49	62	0	78	32	57	278
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	1,007	815	991	1,044	1,419	1,311	6,587
compensation for medical expenses	3	5	6	5	5	4	28
funeral expenses reimbursement	11	12	6	2	3	9	43
claims from previous years	141	8	11	0	38	20	217
Accounted benefits §122, article 8	-1	-1	0	-6	-4	-7	-19
Total	3,153	2,918	2,941	3,250	3,447	3,478	19,187
18% transfer of funds to BAIF for receiving accidental rent	147	154	128	155	182	153	919
Total expenditures of BAIF	3,300	3,072	3,069	3,405	3,629	3,631	20,106

Type of benefit	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year 2010
additional accidental benefit	249	250	227	234	247	228	3,044
accidental rent	1,689	1,802	1,775	1,644	1,672	1,701	20,472
lump-sum settlement	27	26	13	23	23	20	229
survivor's accidental rent	26	27	24	26	27	26	314
lump-sum compensation	82	95	0	88	149	19	711
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	1,276	1,088	1,076	1,044	1,385	829	13,285
compensation for medical expenses	5	5	7	5	6	8	64
funeral expenses reimbursement	11	5	11	11	12	11	104
claims from previous years	85	100	16	13	7	607	1,045
Accounted benefits §122, article 8	0	-7	-6	-6	-17	-10	-65
Total	3,450	3,391	3,143	3,082	3,511	3,439	39,203
18% transfer of funds to BAIF for receiving accidental rent	177	161	174	175	155	160	1,921
Total expenditures of BAIF	3,627	3,552	3,317	3,257	3,666	3,599	41,124

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 7 Average amount and number of paid benefits of accident insurance in 2010

Type of benefit	Total number of benefits paid by 31 December	Average amount of benefit, €
Compensation for loss of earnings during work incapability*	34	616.87
Compensation for loss of earnings after work incapability	435	298.65
Compensation of loss in pension income	0	0.00
Reimbursement of subsistence of survivors costs	0	0.00
Pain compensation	23	11,396.54
Compensation for difficulties with social reintegration	48	13,866.32
Compensation for medical expenses	17	60.24
Funeral expenses reimbursement	1	692.26
Lump-sum compensation for survivors	0	0.00
Compensation for loss of earnings during work incapability after 1 January 2004	0	0.00
Pain compensation by § 99 of Act on social insurance**	8,404	672.04
Compensation for difficulties with social reintegration by § 99 of Act on social insurance	1,764	4,337.65
Compensation for medical expenses by § 100 of Act on social insurance	908	70.84
Funeral expenses reimbursement by § 101 of Act on social insurance	80	1,301.00
Lump-sum settlement by § 90 of Act on social insurance	101	2,265.25
Lump-sum settlement by § 94 of Act on social insurance	49	14,504.79
Additional accidental benefit by § 85 of Act on social insurance	25,989	117.13
Professional rehabilitation	0	0.00
Rehabilitation benefit	0	0.00
Retraining	0	0.00
Retraining benefit	0	0.00
Accidental rent	75,738	276.08
Survivor's accidental rent	3,113	102.28

Source: Social Insurance Agency

* Benefits in rows 1-10 are paid under the legislation in force until 31 December 2003

** Benefits in rows 11-23 are paid under the Act on social insurance

Table 8 State benefits related to accident insurance

	Amount of paid benefits (thousands €)
Compensation for occupational accidents and occupational diseases of employees of liquidated employers founded by the State or National Property Fund of SR	404
Benefits resulting from employer's liability for damages from occupational accidents and occupational diseases arising before 1 April 2002, at the employer who had the status of the civil authority under a separate regulation	36
Accident benefits provided to individuals listed in § 17 art. 2 and 3 of the Act on social insurance	3

Table 9 Expenditures of the basic fund of guarantee insurance (BFGI) in 2010

Period	Expenditures of BFGI in thousands €		
	for guarantee insurance benefit	old-age pension insurance contributions	Total
January	362.9	2,783.7	3,146.5
February	1,920.7	2,672.6	4,593.3
March	982.8	4,768.0	5,750.8
April	667.7	2,717.2	3,385.0
May	718.4	2,821.1	3,539.5
June	280.8	563.1	843.9
July	806.4	4,985.5	5,791.8
August	1,053.2	0	1,053.2
September	377.5	6,241.7	6,619.2
October	1,854.7	915.2	2,769.9
November	1,445.2	2,203.4	3,648.6
December	1,211.8	3,350.4	4,562.2
Total 2010	11,682.1	34,021.9	45,704
Total 2009	9,871.6	37,080.9	46,952.5

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 10 Unemployment benefits paid, number of cases and average amount of benefit in 2010

Month	Number of paid unemployment benefits		Average amount of unemployment benefit, €		Total amount of funds spent on unemployment benefit, thousands €	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
January	50,798	29,875	258.6	243.4	13,035	7,265
February	55,504	39,645	255.3	238.8	14,054	9,440
March	57,137	47,447	233.7	222.4	13,233	10,516
April	55,700	56,731	248.9	242.0	13,745	13,686
May	52,603	64,087	246.5	244.9	12,835	15,636
June	50,531	70,820	256.4	252.1	12,842	17,791
July	46,669	71,759	260.5	250.1	11,926	17,946
August	46,198	71,380	270.4	258.4	12,450	18,450
September	44,364	69,651	276.1	255.6	12,278	17,805
October	41,928	63,356	269.8	248.9	11,213	15,630
November	41,709	57,187	279.9	260.6	11,552	14,744
December	42,344	54,937	274.8	250.9	11,518	13,667
Total	585,485	696,875	X	X	150,682	172,579
Average	48,790	58,073	260.9	247.3	12,557	14,382

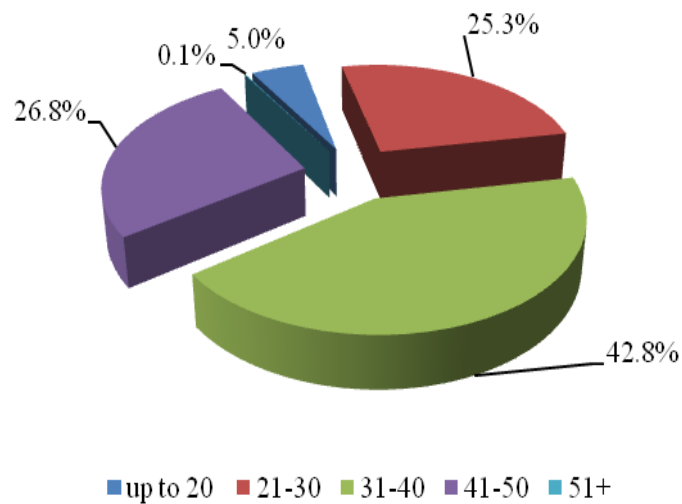
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 11 Number of unemployment benefit beneficiaries by age and gender in 2010

Age	Gender			Total
	men	women	unknown	
under 19	7	1		8
20 - 24	4,300	2,811		7,111
25 - 29	12,054	8,543		20,597
30 - 34	12,289	9,947		22,236
35 - 39	10,176	10,545		20,721
40 - 44	9,068	10,292		19,360
45 - 49	10,236	11,196		21,432
50 - 54	11,117	11,266		22,383
55 - 59	10,636	4,661		15,297
over 60	870	13		883
unknown	74	39	1	114
Total	80,827	69,314	1	150,142

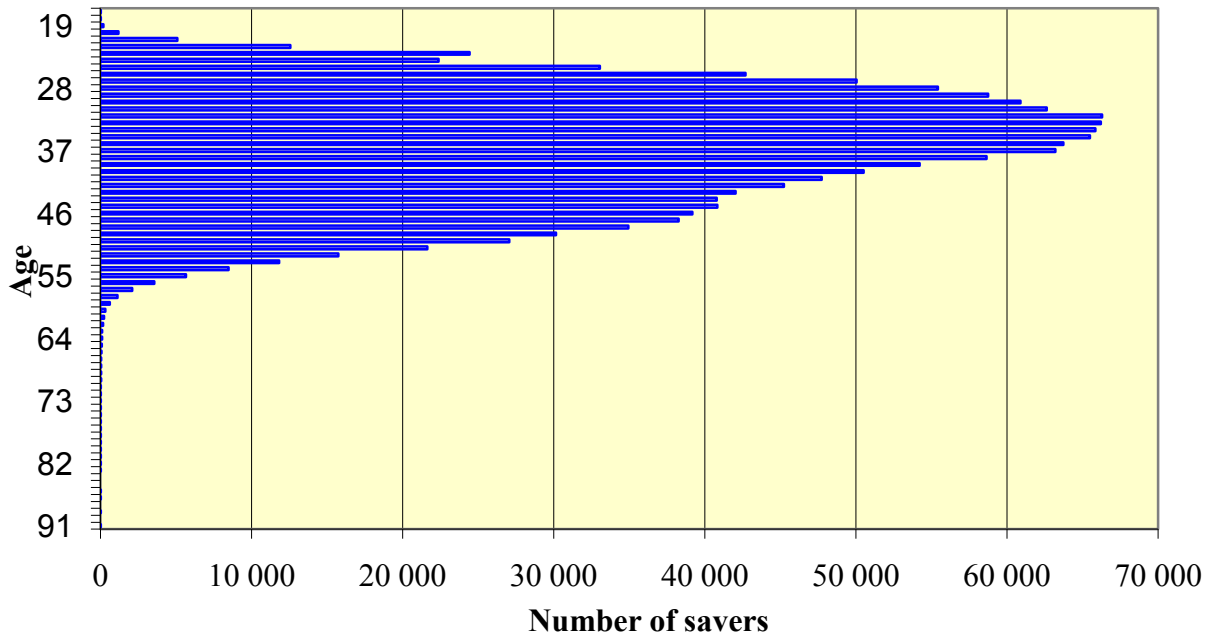
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Distribution of savers in the II. pillar by age at 31 December 2010



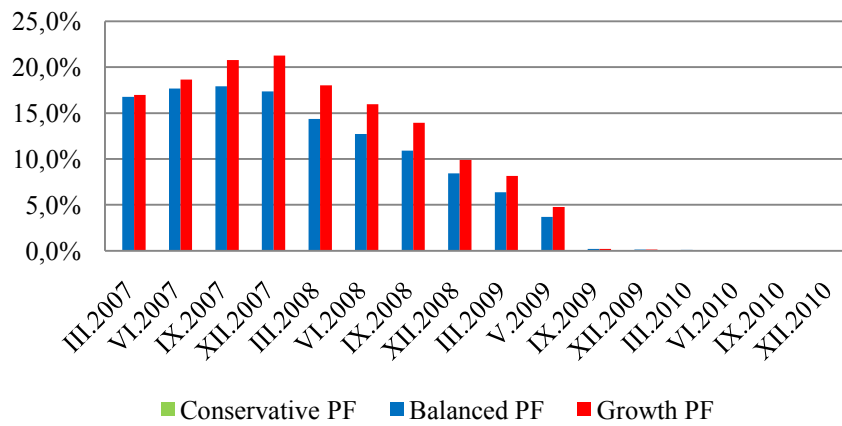
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Age structure of savers in the II. pillar by 31 December 2010



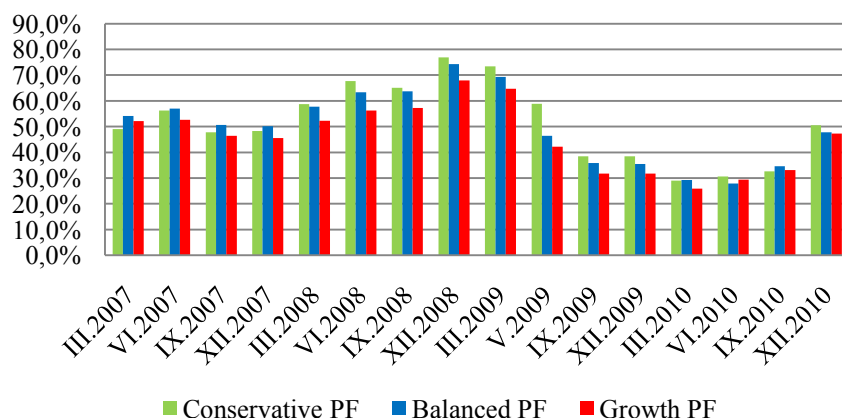
Source: Social Insurance Agency

Share of stocks in pension funds portfolios



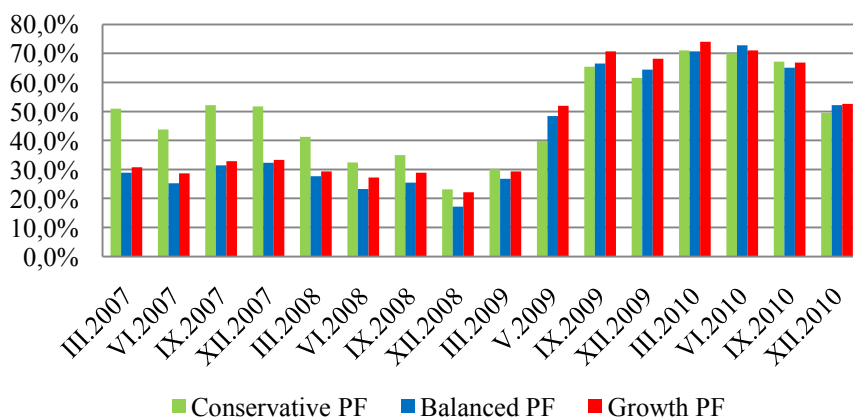
Calculation: MLSA&F

Share of bonds in pension funds portfolios



Calculation: MLSA&F

Share of financial investments in pension funds portfolios



Calculation: MLSA&F

Table 12 Data on the amount of assets and annual appreciation of funds of supplementary pension saving

Name of the fund	Net value of assets (€)	Appreciation
Contributory supplementary pension funds	1,096,059,074	1.88 %
AEGON, d.d.s., a.s.	3,272,099	0.22 %
Contributory d.d.f., AEGON, d.d.s., a.s.	3,272,099	0.22 %
AXA d.d.s., a.s.	148,003,008	2.31 %
Global stock d.f. AXA d.d.s., a.s.	8,750,539	5.21 %
Contributory d.d.f. AXA d.d.s., a.s.	139,252,470	2.13 %
DDS of Tatra banka, a.s.	334,163,312	2.39 %

DDS of Tatra banka, a.s., Conservative contributory d.d.f.	3,286,318	1.26 %
DDS of Tatra banka, a.s., Growth contributory d.d.f.	41,983,456	5.37 %
DDS of Tatra banka, a.s., Balanced contributory d.d.f.	280,331,750	1.89 %
DDS of Tatra banka, a.s., Secured contributory d.d.f.	8,561,787	4.64 %
ING Tatry – Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	420,882,087	0.72 %
Conservative contributory d.d.f. ING Tatry – Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	29,718,117	1.03 %
Growth contributory d.d.f. ING Tatry – Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	8,479,404	5.10 %
Balanced contributory d.d.f. ING Tatry – Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	382,684,566	0.60 %
STABILITA, d.d.s., a.s.	189,738,568	3.21 %
Stabilita contributory d.d.f., STABILITA, d.d.s., a.s.	189,738,568	3.21 %
Payout supplementary pension funds	48,958,954	1.48 %
Payout d.d.f., AEGON, d.d.s., a.s.	22,703	-1.89 %
Payout d.d.f. AXA d.d.s., a.s.	117,280	0.24 %
DDS of Tatra banka, a.s., Pension payout d.d.f.	9,395,482	0.52 %
Pension payout d.d.f. ING Tatry – Sympatia, d.d.s., a.s.	11,544,680	1.60 %
Stabilita payout d.d.f., STABILITA, d.d.s., a.s.	27,878,810	1.76 %

Calculation: *MLSA&F*

Notes: *d.f.* – pension fund

d.d.f. – supplementary pension fund

Table 13 Development of number of beneficiaries of re-socialisation benefit in 2009 and 2010

Month	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
Number of beneficiaries 2009	183	193	231	168	206	249	200	198	205	207	195	213	2,448
Number of beneficiaries 2010	205	193	244	226	229	250	224	219	267	245	251	227	2,830

Source: *LSA&F Headquarters*

Table 14 Development of spending on re-socialisation benefit in 2009 and 2010, €

Month	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total
2009 amount of funds (€)	9,072	9,023	10,480	7,891	10,118	11,688	9,373	9,327	9,790	10,091	9,720	9,827	116,401
2010 amount of funds (€)	10,189	9,191	11,756	11,365	11,250	12,361	11,247	11,074	13,145	12,148	11,698	13,967	139,391

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 15 Help provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children in 2010

Help provided to maltreated, sexually abused and bullied children		Physical abuse	Psychical abuse	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Abuse for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)	Total	
Number of registered children	Total	93	53	170	24	3	343	
	in which	up to 6 years	24	13	7	0	0	44
		up to 15 years	57	32	136	19	3	247
		up to 18 years	12	8	27	5	0	52
Total number of proposals to begin the prosecution filed by the SLPC&SC authority		25	10	24	2	3	64	

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 16 Children placed by the court decree to the facility for execution of the decree of court /temporary foster care, tuitional measure, institutional care and protective care/

Facility for execution of the court decree		2009	2010
Crisis centres		166	216
Social reintegration centres		38	45
Diagnostic centres		40	45
Social services home		344	273
Children's homes		4,098	4,064
Re-education homes	institutional care	626	568
	protective care	45	54

Source: MLSA&F

Table 17 Different forms of care in the children's homes

Form of care	2008	2009	2010
Professional families	333	448	558
Separate groups	328	324	304
Other groups	147	137	142

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 18 Number of children and young adults placed in the different forms of care in the children's homes by 31 December 2008, 2009 and 2010

Number of children placed in the different forms of care	2008	2009	2010
in a professional family	598	806	994
in a separate group	3,042	2,873	2,602
in other group	864	831	856

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 19 Total number of children consigned to different forms of substitute family care in 2009 and 2010

Year	Substitute personal care	Foster care	Custody	Total
2009	5,392	2,478	647	8,517
2010	5,637	2,389	600	8,626

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 20 Basic statistics on UAPS activities in 2009 and 2010

Year	Number of cases	Number of clients	Number of consultations	Number of written reports	Number of preventive and tutorial events	Number of methodical events	Number of methodological consultations	Number of employees
2009	9,406	16,064	53,067	2,620	384	265	1,756	97
2010	9,250	15,764	54,455	2,345	818	303	1,382	90

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 21 Activities of the units of advisory and psychological services in 2009 and 2010

Issues	2009		2010	
	Number of cases	Number of consultations	Number of cases	Number of consultations
Programmes of personality development	67	193	62	216
Family	2,274	11,216	2,381	12,523
Divorce, post-divorce	1,854	7,565	1,853	8,438
Partnership	1,499	8,169	1,486	7,625
Personality	1,396	8,612	1,148	8,404
Substitute family care	1,241	13,081	1,358	12,752
Other	503	2,094	504	2,229
Study and occupational	357	1,053	211	866
Drugs and other addictions	152	890	208	1,269
Unemployment	63	194	39	133
Total	9,406	53,067	9,250	54,455

Source: LSA&F Headquarters

Table 22 Home care service provided by municipalities by 31 December 2009

Self-governing region	Number of persons who were provided home care service		Number of employees of the home care service		Current expenditure on providing home care service in 2008	Current expenditure on providing home care service in 2009
	2008	2009	2008	2009	€	€
Bratislava	2,041	2,106	675	798	3,186,133	2,777,381
Trnava	2,002	2,297	1,139	1,341	2,819,457	2,685,341
Nitra	2,672	2,299	903	1,025	3,385,598	4,215,299
Trenčín	2,638	2,517	999	922	4,348,264	4,483,062
Banská Bystrica	2,327	1,786	756	696	3,015,676	2,990,532
Žilina	3,096	2,350	980	790	3,777,382	3,761,600
Prešov	2,212	1,884	914	803	2,917,378	2,785,196
Košice	2,079	1,811	840	710	2,693,664	2,805,370
SR	19,067	17,050	7,206	7,085	26,143,552	26,503,781

Source: Report MLSA&F 11-01

Table 23 Transport service

Year	Number of persons who were provided transport service	Current expenditure (€)
2008	1,415	59,433
2009	2,073	73,525

Source: Report MLSA&F 11-01

Table 24 Number of social services facilities and their capacity in 2008 and 2009

Type of facility	Number of facilities by 31 December 2008	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2008					Number of facilities by 31 December 2009	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2009				
		Total	of which care provided					Total	of which care provided			
			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily
Social services facilities total	720	36,016	31,803	736	2,300	1,177	803	36,947	32,715	704	2,202	1,313
Bratislava region	78	4,612	3,267	223	825	297	83	4,649	3,466	201	684	298
Trnava region	76	4,294	396	51	101	17	80	4,490	4,171	50	109	160
Trenčín region	81	4,210	3,963	86	118	43	93	520	4,197	75	122	120
Nitra region	82	4,890	4,745	25	75	45	93	4,930	4,734	41	109	39
Žilina region	84	4,474	4,119	85	223	47	84	4,287	4,006	71	173	37
Banská Bystrica region	14	4,739	426	116	301	53	151	4,836	4,337	123	300	76
Prešov region	109	4,523	3,766	71	318	368	122	4,723	3,842	61	384	436
Košice region	86	4,274	3,709	79	339	147	97	4,512	3,962	82	321	147
Of which												
Old persons' home/ facility for the elderly	208	13,922	13,922	0	0	0	222	13,893	13,893	0	0	0
Assisted living facility for the elderly	16	1,505	1,505	0	0	0						
Social services home for adults with physical disability	10	457	427	0	30	0	20	656	615	0	41	0
Social services home for adults with combination of disabilities	128	7,766	7,348	106	312	0	166	9,711	9,282	88	338	3

Type of facility	Number of facilities by 31 December 2008	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2008					Number of facilities by 31 December 2009	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2009				
		Total	of which care provided					Total	of which care provided			
			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily
Social services home for adults with sensory disability	3	158	123	0	35	0	3	109	99	0	10	0
Social services home for adults with mental and behavioral disorders	71	4,868	4 371	102	379	16	76	4,837	4 367	103	362	2
Specialised facility							7	333	294	0	39	0
Day care centre							6	93	24	0	69	0
Social services home for children with physical disability	5	417	92	84	241	0	5	394	90	80	224	0
Social services homes for children with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	39	1,654	781	359	514	0	41	1,468	530	351	584	0
Social services home for children with mental and behavioral disorders	12	300	114	41	144	1	13	269	98	38	132	1

Type of facility	Number of facilities by 31 December 2008	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2008					Number of facilities by 31 December 2009	Number of places in the facilities by 31 December 2009				
		Total	of which care provided					Total	of which care provided			
			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily			all year	weekly	daily	temporarily
Home care service station / temporary childcare facility	5	118	92	0	0	26	8	87	68	0	0	19
Protected living facility/assisted living facility	17	230	230	0	0	0	18	195	195	0	0	0
Home for single parents/emergency housing facility	26	645	645	0	0	0	33	917	917	0	0	0
Shelter	72	1,831	1,024	0	232	575	64	1,528	949	0	0	572
Rehabilitation centre	16	369	71	0	298	0	14	292	60	0	232	0
Home care service facility	92	1,776	1,058	44	115	559	96	1,868	1,141	4	112	571
Flophouse							10	287	93	0	59	135
Halfway house							1	10	0	0	0	10

Source: SO SR – Social services facilities in the SR (only selected data for purpose of social services according to Act No 448/2008 on social services)

Table 25 Residents of social services facilities in 2008 and 2009

Type of facility	Residents		of which							
			long/term disabled		persons in retirement age		men		women	
	in year		in year		in year		in year		in year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Social services facilities total	34,904	35,104	24,827	25,794	20,968	22,045	14,684	14,457	20,220	20,647
Bratislava region	4,436	4,403	2,659	2,656	2,324	2,857	1,619	1,492	2,817	2,911
Trnava region	4,149	4,277	3,053	3,242	2,556	2,865	1,657	1,673	2,492	2,604
Trenčín region	4,103	4,219	2,960	3,040	2,596	3,265	1,473	1,513	2,630	2,706
Nitra region	4,690	4,609	3,652	3,772	3,180	2,989	2,222	2,130	2,468	2,479
Žilina region	4,299	4,169	3,343	3,503	2,993	2,713	1,799	1,737	2,500	2,432
Banská Bystrica region	4,578	4,493	3,179	3,337	2,749	2,746	2,018	1,863	2,560	2,630
Prešov region	4,425	4,521	3,226	3,297	2,256	2,173	2,004	2,077	2,421	2,444
Košice region	4,224	4,413	2,755	2,947	2,314	2,437	1,892	1,972	2,332	2,441
in which										
Old persons' home/ facility for the elderly	13,594	13,706	7,754	7,624	12,466	13,097	4,329	4,155	9,265	9,551
Assisted living facility for the elderly	1,463		225		1,109		347		1,116	
Social services home for adults with physical disability	465	581	465	581	311	428	187	220	278	361
Social services home for adults with combination of disabilities	7,536	8,955	7,536	8,955	3,918	4,978	3,755	4,086	3,781	4,869
Social services home for adults with sensory disability	142	109	142	109	64	45	74	60	68	49
Social services home for adults with mental and behavioral disorders	4,812	4,654	4,812	4,654	1,383	1,540	2,574	2,517	2,238	2,137

Type of facility	Residents		of which							
			long/term disabled		persons in retirement age		men		women	
	in year		in year		in year		in year		in year	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Specialised facility		194		194		185		48		146
Day care centre		64		64		32		20		44
Social services home for children with physical disability	416	391	416	391	0	0	202	212	214	179
Social services homes for children with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	1,620	1,424	1,620	1,424	0	0	933	777	687	647
Social services home for children with mental and behavioral disorders	276	265	276	265	0	0	168	166	108	99
Home care service station / temporary childcare facility	87	59	28	0	0	0	35	17	52	42
Protected living facility/assisted living facility	208	183	97	87	8	10	126	118	82	65
Home for single parents/ emergency housing facility	632	851	3	1	2	9	220	309	412	542
Shelter	1,617	1,412	42	13	148	86	1,074	920	543	492
Rehabilitation centre	401	295	229	195	50	45	194	147	207	148
Home care service facility	1,635	1,726	1,182	1,219	1,509	1,565	466	520	1,169	1,206
Flophouse		228		18		25		162		66
Halfway house		7		0		0		3		4
TOTAL	34,904	35,104	24,827	25,794	20,968	22,045	14,684	14,457	20,220	20,647

Source: Selected data of the SO SR – Social care facilities in the SR

Table 26 Number of facilities by founder in 2008 and 2009

Type of facility/ founder	By 31 December 2008						By 31 December 2009					
	Facilities total/ of which	Muni- cipali- ty	Self-governing region	Church legal persons	Other legal persons	Natural persons	Facilities total/ of which	Muni- cipali- ty	Self- govern- ing region	Church legal persons	Other legal persons	Natural persons
TOTAL	720	168	301	65	167	19	803	193	335	75	177	23
Old persons' home/ facility for the elderly	208	56	93	31	21	7	222	70	88	33	24	7
Assisted living facility for the elderly	16	11	2	1	2	0						
Social services home for adults with physical disability	10	2	4	0	3	1	20	3	8	1	5	3
Social services home for adults with combination of disabilities	128	8	67	17	29	7	166	14	77	25	43	7
Social services home for adults with sensory disability	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Social services home for adults with mental and behavioral disorders	71	0	61	3	7	0	76	0	66	3	6	1
Specialised facility							7	1	4	0	2	0
Day care centre							6	3	1	0	1	1
Social services home for children with physical disability	5	0	2	0	1	2	5	0	2	0	2	1
Social services homes for children with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	39	2	22	2	13	0	41	2	23	2	14	0

Type of facility/ founder	By 31 December 2008						By 31 December 2009					
	Facilities total/ of which	Muni- cipali- ty	Self-governing region	Church legal persons	Other legal persons	Natural persons	Facilities total/ of which	Muni- cipali- ty	Self-governi- ng region	Church legal persons	Other legal persons	Natural persons
Social services home for children with mental and behavioral disorders	14	0	10	2	2	0	13	0	11	0	2	0
Home care service station / temporary childcare facility	5	1	3	0	1	0	8	0	7	0	1	0
Protected living facility/assisted living facility	15	2	2	0	11	0	18	2	4	2	9	1
Home for single parents/emergency housing facility	26	7	8	1	10	0	33	8	11	1	13	0
Shelter	72	15	16	6	35	0	64	11	19	6	28	0
Rehabilitation centre	16	1	6	0	9	0	14	1	6	0	7	0
Home care service facility	92	63	3	2	22	2	96	68	5	2	19	2
Flophouse							10	9	0	0	1	0
Halfway house							1	1	0	0	0	0

Source: SO SR – Social services facilities in the SR (only selected data for purpose of social services according to Act No 448/2008 on social services)

Table 27 Expenditures of social services facilities in 2008 and 2009

Type of facility/ founder	Total expenditure (€) in 2008	of which				Total expenditure (€) in 2009	of which				
		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compulsory social insurance	Acquisition of assets		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compulsory social insurance	Acquisition of assets	Health care
TOTAL	251,675,397	96,766,547	101,958,740	35,192,591	15,292,770	266,601,067	96,875,311	112,562,129	38,344,553	16,933,116	543,186
Old persons' home/ facility for the elderly	100,365,565	41,195,612	39,518,555	13,669,920	5,069,574	104,535,738	41,910,738	41,498,059	14,178,990	6,509,824	75,969
Assisted living facility for the elderly	8,360,619	4,418,409	2,620,892	911,671	402,576						
Social services home for adults with physical disability	3,911,073	1,639,912	1,543,484	508,232	194,151	5,076,209	1,904,786	2,327,670	721,395	103,472	56
Social services home for adults with combination of disabilities	52,801,700	20,073,558	22,673,505	7,856,171	1,906,692	68,560,816	25,157,634	30,374,309	10,369,666	1,688,524	426,472
Social services home for adults with sensory disability	1,565,757	588,595	618,701	202,948	97,192	1,345,563	449,018	658,023	228,297	5,422	0
Social services home for adults with mental and behavioral disorders	43,339,142	14,119,465	17,174,700	5,969,926	5,466,773	45,416,931	13,807,496	18,547,068	6,371,601	6,541,183	22,851
Specialised facility						1,741,880	694,429	762,757	255,282	26,308	863
Day care centre						187,344	74,175	83,870	28,888	331	0

Type of facility/ founder	Total expenditure (€) in 2008	of which				Total expenditure (€) in 2009	of which				
		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compul- sory social insurance	Acquisition of assets		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compul- sory social insurance	Acquisition of assets	Health care
Social services home for children with physical disability	3,401,713	1,195,446	1,539,999	524,265	142,004	2,946,529	758,600	1,557,310	533,123	96,908	588
Social services homes for children with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	14,622,286	4,667,463	6,698,533	2,316,006	909,513	12,990,575	3,599,387	6,367,167	2,178,309	755,338	3,586
Social services home for children with mental and behavioral disorders	1,587,466	462,790	785,501	273,418	56,894	2,647,403	690,992	1,080,463	375,492	494,277	761
Home care service station / temporary childcare facility	558,089	203,047	245,303	85,972	22,107	335,714	121,239	155,616	54,749	2,661	135
Protected living facility/assisted living facility	839,209	408,219	310,230	98,121	19,684	883,527	440,413	324,333	103,345	4,816	1,062
Home for single parents/ emergency housing facility	1,302,164	696,674	429,662	148,211	13,543	1,622,592	723,525	634,327	211,122	48,999	29

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Type of facility/ founder	Total expenditure (€) in 2008	of which				Total expenditure (€) in 2009	of which				
		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compul- sory social insurance	Acquisition of assets		Current expenditures	Wage expenditures	Compul- sory social insurance	Acquisition of assets	Health care
Shelter	4,806,546	2,066,753	1,809,566	599,681	307,608	3,618,863	1,508,945	1,570,363	512,020	19,739	962
Rehabilitation centre	1,826,894	630,353	772,821	253,436	170,218	1,265,762	384,097	658,602	218,224	4,825	11
Home care service facility	12,387,174	4,400,252	5,217,287	1,774,613	514,240	13,100,606	4,497,959	5,835,394	1,961,717	630,097	9,741
Flophouse						325,015	151,878	126,798	42,333	392	100
Halfway house											

Source: SO SR – Social services facilities in the SR (only selected data for purpose of social services according to Act No 448/2008 on social services)

Table 28 Employees of social services facilities (total) for 2008 and 2009

Type of facility	Average number of employees / recalculated (persons)	Average number of employees / recalculated (persons)
	2008	2009
Old persons' home/ facility for the elderly	6,687	6,696
Assisted living facility for the elderly	425	
Social services home for adults with physical disability	281	350
Social services home for adults with combination of disabilities	4,007	5,043
Social services home for adults with sensory disability	92	91
Social services home for adults with mental and behavioral disorders	2,765	2,677
Specialised facility		144
Day care centre		17
Social services home for children with physical disability	229	204
Social services homes for children with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	1,066	942
Social services home for children with mental and behavioral disorders	128	166
Home care service station / temporary childcare facility	46	32
Protected living facility/assisted living facility	62	52
Home for single parents/ emergency housing facility	85	113
Shelter	330	283
Rehabilitation centre	172	100
Home care service facility	854	929
Flophouse		23
Halfway house		
TOTAL	17,229	17,862

Source: SO SR – Social services facilities in the SR (only selected data for purpose of social services according to Act No 448/2008 on social services)

Table 29 Selected social services facilities

Social services facilities	Number of facilities by 31 December 2009	Number of places by 31 December 2009	Current expenditures in 2009 (€)
Pensioner's clubs	503	41,287	2,397,069.54
Pensioner's canteens	94	x	2,720,457.77
Personal hygiene centres	30	x	89,399.10
Subsidised laundrettes	31	x	212,648.95

Source: Report MLSA&F 10- 01

Table 30 Number of persons enrolled to the waiting list for providing care in the selected social services facilities in 2008 and 2009

Type of social services facility		Number of persons by 31 December 2008	Number of persons by 31 December 2009	
Social services homes	for children	with physical disability	7	8
		with mental and behavioral disorders	105	110
		with physical disability and mental and behavioral disorders	271	221
	for adults	with physical disability	309	256
		with mental and behavioral disorders	1,676	1,716
		with sensory disability	103	41
		with combination of disabilities	2,795	2,458
	Old persons' homes/ facilities for the elderly		10,432	9,935
Protected living facilities/assisted living facilities		40	28	
Rehabilitation centres		41	7	
Assisted living facilities for the elderly		1,812		
Specialised facilities			126	
TOTAL in SR		17,591	14,906	

Source: Report MLSA&F 10- 01

Table 31 Number of employees, amount of wages and selected wage components in social services facilities in 2010, by aggregated occupations, €

WAGES (MLSA&F) 1-02		2010										Employees in public interest (Act No 553/2003)		
Category of employees	Number of employees (persons)	Of which women (persons)	Total wage - amount (€)	Total wage (€/month)	of which						Remuneration (€/month)	Payment for overtime (€/month)	premium pays and additional payments (€/month)	
					Functional wage (€/month)	Tariff wage (€/month)	Extra for management (€/month)	Personal extras (€/month h)	Wage compensation (€/month)	Shifts (€/month)				
TOTAL	15,123	13,154	86,233,212	558.96	427.95	361.95	5.94	50.20	4.30	5.01	24.98	2.10	37.15	
professional and administrative staff	1,324	1,095	11,675,369	813.22	643.51	480.06	37.62	124.36	0.79	0.40	57.35	0.97	11.09	
children's home caretakers	289	242	1,913,858	626.10	478.04	432.94	4.31	34.83	0.32	4.57	19.70	0.09	23.62	
assistant caretakers	48	46	258,915	543.00	388.02	352.38	0.00	26.27	0.00	9.37	33.17	0.46	57.33	
employees supplying provision of health care	2,649	2,533	17,131,690	625.19	459.51	396.04	4.67	42.05	8.15	7.64	24.77	3.54	63.63	
assistant health care employees	2,059	1,894	10,876,746	521.23	379.93	326.36	0.25	35.19	7.51	10.22	19.44	3.61	62.44	
employees carrying out social agenda	507	471	3,241,938	622.22	491.12	416.75	4.91	65.42	2.57	1.46	30.90	0.56	15.40	
employees carrying out social work	512	446	3,252,995	620.75	489.59	412.41	6.81	64.05	3.81	2.40	27.59	0.26	17.06	
ergotherapists	317	267	1,743,319	554.73	450.04	390.40	1.08	51.36	4.86	1.52	16.23	0.29	11.07	
psychologists	35	33	203,257	600.69	488.24	417.45	3.87	65.19	1.28	0.45	38.35	0.01	3.23	
special pedagogues	43	40	307,386	705.71	557.03	501.13	6.43	45.07	2.73	0.07	17.06	0.00	8.84	
nurses	1,681	1,578	7,282,815	450.27	341.14	308.11	0.34	24.29	2.18	5.71	17.12	0.66	10.87	
craft and manual employees	3,004	2,160	13,988,424	450.52	355.36	305.69	0.17	42.40	4.35	2.14	19.03	1.87	20.61	
catering establishment employees	1,420	1,316	7,273,275	493.13	478.69	326.56	2.14	43.26	0.90	5.44	20.79	1.82	36.23	
not specified	1,235	1,000	7,065,450	601.34	469.59	388.92	10.15	61.69	3.13	5.26	26.98	3.14	32.49	

Source: WAGES (MLSA&F SR) 1-02

Table 32 European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS methodology)

Social protection expenditures in EU member states, 2008

Expenditures	Social protection expenditures, % of GDP	Social protection expenditures, PPS per inhabitant	Social benefits by purpose (PPS per inhabitant, EU 27=100 %)					Housing, social exclusion
			Old age and survivors	Sickness/health care	Invalidity	Family/children	Unemployment	
EU27	26.4	6,603.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU15	27.1	7,509.7	112.7	114.1	113.0	113.9	116.9	116.3
EA16	27.5	8,108.4	124.8	122.1	106.9	122.2	139.4	107.8
Belgium	28.3	8,170.7	108.8	116.0	106.5	114.1	291.9	126.6
Bulgaria	15.5	1,660.7	27.6	25.1	24.2	26.6	11.3	17.1
Czech republic	18.7	3,773.7	58.2	64.7	58.5	55.9	39.4	19.7
Denmark	29.7	8,941.9	116.2	107.7	258.4	219.2	128.5	203.0
Germany	27.8	7,998.3	114.9	124.4	117.1	155.1	126.2	98.4
Estonia	15.1	2,548.0	37.7	43.3	48.5	57.8	15.7	7.7
Ireland	22.1	7,459.7	64.0	152.8	75.1	198.4	185.4	132.2
Greece	26.0	6,048.2	103.3	90.3	53.6	70.1	90.1	112.9
Spain	22.7	5,846.0	78.7	93.6	79.9	73.8	236.0	55.4
France	30.8	8,310.4	126.2	125.3	92.3	127.5	138.7	153.6
Italy	27.8	7,090.1	142.8	94.7	78.6	61.2	39.9	9.2
Cyprus	18.4	4,425.6	68.5	56.7	31.3	94.5	58.9	211.8
Latvia	12.6	1,803.0	28.1	27.7	25.3	37.8	22.1	18.6
Lithuania	16.2	2,513.5	37.7	38.2	49.5	55.8	18.7	14.2
Luxemburg	20.1	14,057.3	173.0	184.7	311.3	522.4	192.0	184.4
Hungary	22.7	3,693.4	57.2	48.2	66.3	88.3	40.7	63.6
Malta	18.9	3,636.6	64.6	56.7	41.3	46.6	30.1	53.9
Netherlands	28.4	9,557.2	125.4	157.1	155.5	114.4	105.6	331.8
Austria	28.2	8,763.0	145.3	118.0	128.7	167.8	130.0	60.8
Poland	18.6	2,629.6	53.5	33.5	44.4	19.8	15.3	14.3
Portugal	24.3	4,791.5	81.7	67.8	82.4	48.0	62.9	25.6
Romania	14.3	1,715.8	29.8	22.7	32.5	34.2	7.4	18.1
Slovenia	21.5	4,920.6	76.6	86.4	73.5	77.7	29.3	45.7
Slovakia*	16.0	2,900.3	41.5	48.6	49.4	51.0	34.5	31.1
Finland	26.3	7,723.8	98.9	106.5	184.8	166.0	162.3	133.9
Sweden	29.4	9,033.0	128.7	122.6	261.0	175.2	80.1	150.9
United Kingdom	23.7	6,895.3	91.2	116.9	142.6	92.7	51.1	186.0

p (preliminary data) – EU27. EU15. EA16. DE. ES. FR. IT. CY. LT. LV. NL. SI. SK. SE. UK

** including tax bonus for a child*

Source: Eurostat- ESSPROS

Table 33 Social protection income by type (% of total income) in EU, 2008

Income	Income, % GDP	Income, PPS per capita	Structure of income, %			
			Social contributions of employers	Social contributions of protected persons	Public administration	Other income
EU27	27.6	6,903	37.1	20.4	38.2	4.3
EU15	28.3	7,857	37.2	20.4	38.5	4.0
EA16	28.6	8,453	38.7	22.4	35.4	3.5
Belgium	28.8	8,315	36.6	21.2	39.8	2.4
Bulgaria	16.5	1,774	33.9	20.1	44.4	1.6
Czech republic	19.2	3,871	53.1	26.3	19.4	1.1
Denmark	33.5	10,089	11.4	20.8	61.8	6.1
Germany	29.6	8,525	34.9	28.2	35.0	1.9
Estonia	14.9	2,518	79.8	1.0	19.1	0.1
Ireland	23.4	7,882	25.8	15.7	54.1	4.4
Greece	27.1	6,320	32.7	21.1	34.6	11.5
Spain	23.7	6,101	47.0	15.0	36.2	1.8
France	30.9	8,357	43.8	20.8	32.0	3.4
Italy	28.1	7,175	40.2	16.0	42.2	1.6
Cyprus	22.3	5,356	23.5	15.1	47.7	13.7
Latvia	13.9	1,981	48.5	16.8	34.5	0.2
Lithuania	16.3	2,528	55.5	6.1	37.5	0.8
Luxemburg	22.8	15,903	25.9	24.1	46.3	3.7
Hungary	24.6	3,996	38.0	22.2	36.8	3.0
Malta	18.9	3,646	40.6	17.4	39.2	2.9
Netherlands	32.9	11,039	32.4	34.2	21.3	12.2
Austria	27.9	8,680	38.0	27.2	33.2	1.5
Poland	18.9	2,679	23.4	19.4	34.6	22.6
Portugal	25.6	5,033	30.8	15.3	44.9	9.0
Romania	13.2	1,585	38.7	16.3	43.5	1.5
Slovenia	22.1	5,065	28.1	41.2	28.9	1.9
Slovakia*	17.5	3,177	46.1	21.5	25.8	6.7
Finland	29.5	8,673	38.4	11.2	43.7	6.7
Sweden	32.8	10,090	37.7	9.8	49.6	2.9
United Kingdom	24.7	7,181	32.4	11.4	49.4	6.7

p (preliminary data) – EU27, EU15, EA16, DE, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LV, NL, SI, SK, SE, UK

Source: Eurostat- ESSPROS

Table 34 Pension expenditures and pension categories (% of total pension expenditure) in the EU, 2008

	PPS per capita	€ per capita (constant prices 2000)	%GDP	Pensions by category (%)							
				old-age	expected old-age	partial old-age	invalidity	early retirement due to decline in working capacity	survivor's	early retirement due to labour market reasons	
EU27	2,924	2,551	11.7	73.5	3.6	0.0	7.9	1.5	13.0	0.6	
EU15	3,288	3,064	11.9	74.1	3.0	0.0	7.7	1.5	13.1	0.5	
EA16	3,673	3,201	12.4	72.5	3.1	0.0	6.6	1.8	15.3	0.7	
Belgium	3,280	3,038	11.4	66.5	0.1	0.0	12.3	0.0	17.6	3.7	
Bulgaria	753	223	7.0	75.5	11.7	:	8.7	:	4.1	:	
Czech Republic	1,715	1,010	8.5	75.7	2.7	:	13.0	0.1	8.5	0.0	
Denmark	3,342	4,054	11.1	69.7	14.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	:	
Germany	3,539	3,302	12.3	70.7	4.7	0.0	1.5	6.4	16.3	0.5	
Estonia	1,203	592	7.1	68.0	18.3	:	12.4	:	1.3	:	
Ireland	2,023	1,884	6.0	67.0	0.9	:	16.0	1.0	15.1	:	
Greece	2,932	2,051	12.6	56.4	21.0	:	6.0	:	16.3	0.3	
Spain	2,382	1,699	9.3	59.4	6.7	:	12.8	:	20.9	0.2	
France	3,663	3,540	13.6	80.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.3	13.0	0.6	
Italy	3,818	3,178	15.0	78.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	16.6	0.6	
Cyprus	1,649	1,186	6.9	79.4	0.0	:	5.2	0.0	15.4	:	
Latvia	855	357	6.0	85.5	2.1	:	9.6	:	2.8	:	
Lithuania	1,156	566	7.4	76.7	2.4	:	14.8	:	5.5	0.6	
Luxemburg	5,765	5,688	8.3	45.7	18.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	22.0	2.0	
Hungary	1,776	792	10.9	61.1	13.7	:	12.1	:	12.2	1.0	
Malta	1,788	1,088	9.3	74.1	0.0	:	7.7	:	17.7	0.5	
Netherlands	4,037	3,640	12.0	68.6	4.6	0.0	16.7	0.0	10.1	0.0	
Austria	4,319	4,024	13.9	68.9	6.1	0.0	10.7	0.1	13.9	0.3	
Poland	1,645	904	11.6	55.6	17.9	:	10.5	0.5	14.8	0.8	
Portugal	2,598	1,698	13.2	69.6	3.3	0.0	15.0	0.0	11.7	0.4	
Romania	898	178	7.5	81.0	0.3	2.0	8.0	4.2	6.5	:	
Slovenia	2,204	1,234	9.6	53.9	24.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	14.1	0.0	
Slovakia	1,290	595	7.1	71.9	0.1	0.0	12.0	0.0	11.4	4.6	
Finland	3,155	3,307	10.7	66.4	4.8	1.1	17.2	0.1	7.8	3.6	
Sweden	3,623	3,764	11.8	70.4	6.3	:	18.5	:	4.7	0.0	
United Kingdom	2,529	2,146	8.7	87.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	

p (preliminary data) – EU27, EU15, EA16, DE, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LV, NL, SI, SK, SE, UK
: data not available

Source: Eurostat- ESSPROS

Number of local partnerships for social inclusion working 1 year after the termination of project	Achieved result	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	30
	Starting point	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Number of jobs created	Achieved result	0	0	178	257	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	257
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	N/A	N/A	300
	Starting point	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Number of employers, who created conditions for family-friendly employment	Achieved result	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	N/A	N/A	200
	Starting point	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Long-term unemployment rate (%)	Achieved result	8.3	6.6	6.5	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.8
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2	N/A	N/A	9.2
	Starting point	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.2

Long-term unemployment rate – men (%)	Achieved result	7.5	5.8	5.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.5
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.7	N/A	N/A	8.7
	Starting point	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4

Long-term unemployment rate – women (%)	Achieved result	9.3	7.6	7.4	8.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.8	N/A	N/A	9.8
	Starting point	11.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.2

Risk of poverty rate (%)*	Achieved result	11.1	11.4	11.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2	N/A	N/A	9.2
	Starting point	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13

Risk of poverty rate – men (%)	Achieved result	10.4	10.7	10.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1	N/A	N/A	9.1
	Starting point	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13

Risk of poverty rate – women (%)	Achieved result	11.7	12	12.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.9
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4	N/A	N/A	9.4
	Starting point	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13

Gender pay gap ** in unadjusted form (%)	Achieved result	23.15	21.12	20.71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Goal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	N/A	22
	Starting point	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24

Source: Managing authority for OP E&SI, ITMS

* data concerning the risk of poverty rate for 2010 will be available in the second half of 2011

** data concerning gender pay gap in 2010 will be available in the second half of 2011

Table 36 Expenditure drawing of chapter 22 - MLSA&F according to program budgeting

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
07C	Social inclusion	1,608,020,707	1,639,756,985	1,637,098,055	99.8
07C01	Material need assistance	287,634,199	301,986,445	300,865,953	99.6
07C0101	- Material need benefit	267,542,583	280,946,191	280,512,976	99.8
07C0102	- Subsidy for special recipient performance	168,891	125,238	124,049	99.1
07C0103	- Subsidy for meals for a child in material need	12,514,107	11,543,767	10,918,722	94.6
07C0104	- Subsidy for school supplies for a child in material need	3,186,618	2,717,215	2,708,544	99.7
07C0106	- Substitute alimony	4,222,000	6,654,034	6,601,662	99.2
07C02	Family support	889,353,980	926,589,507	925,049,118	99.8
07C0201	- Child allowance	321,668,000	319,478,411	319,094,586	99.9
07C0202	- Parental allowance	271,794,330	334,933,764	334,488,411	99.9
07C0206	- Other allowances for family support	47,706,000	48,416,985	48,044,948	99.2
07C020A	- State-paid insurance contributions for persons caring for a child	245,383,980	221,083,980	221,083,980	100.0
07C020B	- Childcare allowance	2,801,670	2,676,367	2,337,193	87.3
07C03	Compensation for social consequences of severe health disability	214,807,633	207,189,058	207,062,865	99.9
07C04	Social inclusion initiatives	4,610,538	5,097,645	5,204,080	102.1
07C040A	- Other initiatives	3,778,860	4,663,631	4,661,487	100.0
07C040C	- Improving employability through SDF	831,678	423,883	532,462	125.6
07C040G	- Provision of assessment and implementation of horizontal priority Equal opportunities – Ministry of Construction and Regional Development	0	10,131	10,131	100.0
07C05	Care for vulnerable children	73,009,040	73,632,746	73,654,455	100.0
07C0501	- Substitute family care	12,412,000	12,828,902	12,755,223	99.4
07C0502	- Institutional care in state children's homes	51,570,803	52,097,607	52,524,007	100.8
07C0503	- Institutional care in non-state facilities	7,966,541	7,766,541	7,542,481	97.1
07C0504	- Prevention and remediation (NGO)	1,059,696	939,696	832,744	88.6
07C06	Unsystematic social insurance benefits	39,188,266	43,488,266	43,488,266	100.0
07C07	Christmas allowance for pensioners	66,756,000	64,841,888	64,841,888	100.0
07C08	Social inclusion support	32,661,051	16,931,430	16,931,430	100.0

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
07C0801	- Support of social inclusion of persons in danger of social exclusion or socially excluded, through development of care services with special regard to marginalised Roma communities – measure 2.1	12,476,009	6,537,319	6,537,319	100.0
07C0802	- Support of creation of equal opportunities in access to the labour market with special regard to marginalised communities – measure 2.2	10,149,882	8,870,746	8,870,746	100.0
07C0803	- Support of reconciliation of work and family life – measure 2.3	10,035,160	1,523,365	1,523,365	100.0
07E	Creation and implementation of policies	149,174,888	151,618,386	151,439,301	99.9
07E03	Management, conceptual and research activities	13,637,688	14,027,532	14,024,637	100.0
07E0301	- the apparatus of the Ministry	13,637,688	14,027,532	14,024,637	100.0
07E04	Performance of state administration in the area of social affairs, family, work and employment	135,537,200	137,590,854	137,414,664	99.9
07E0401	- Specialised state administration	125,224,213	126,962,611	126,941,012	100.0
07E0402	- Other state administration	10,312,987	10,628,243	10,473,652	98.5
07	Total	1,757,195,595	1,791,375,371	1,788,537,356	99.8

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
	Interdepartmental programs and subroutines, of which the chapter is coordinator and participant				
06G	Human resources	210,265,655	246,910,959	235,865,389	95.5
06G02	Employment services quality	0	4,995,055	1,152,519	23.1
06G0204	- Improving the quality of services provided by the employment services institutions	0	26	0	0.0
	- Measure 1.2, Single Programming Document, Objective 3				
06G0206	- Measure of EQUAL initiative	0	3,834,238	2,678	0.1
06G0207	- Modernization and increasing the range and quality of employment services	0	1,160,791	1,149,841	99.1
	- Sub measure 1.1.A, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources				
06G0208	- Development of activation programmes for jobseekers	0	0	0	0.0

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
	- Sub measure 1.1.B, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources				
06G03	Technical assistance - MLSA&F	0	566,430	139,945	24.7
06G0303	- Technical assistance EQUAL	0	168,004	19,929	11.9
06G0306	- Limited technical assistance Single Programming Document, Objective 3	0	39,986	0	0.0
06G0307	- Unlimited technical assistance Single Programming Document, Objective 3	0	0	0	0.0
06G0308	- Limited technical assistance Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	238,424	0	0.0
06G0309	- Unlimited technical assistance Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	120,016	120,016	100.0
06G04	Active labour market policy and increasing employment - MLSA&F	90,990,608	102,463,913	95,687,887	93.4
06G0401	- Ease of access and return of jobseekers to the labour market with special regard to disadvantaged jobseekers, by supporting jobs and self-employment – measure 1.2, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	0	0	0.0
06G0402	- Improving employability of groups in danger of social exclusion – measure 1.2, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	3,264,687	1	0.0
06G0403	- Increasing employment of disadvantaged groups in the labour market and groups in danger of social exclusion – measure 1.1, Single Programming Document, Objective 3	0	0	0	0.0
06G0404	- National programmes for development of ALMP and increasing employment	8,899,959	21,841,980	22,185,187	101.6
06G0406	- Removing obstacles of gender equality at the labour market with special regard to reconciliation of work and family life – measure 2.2, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	0	0	0.0
06G0407	- Stimulating and improving education to meet the needs of employers and business sector – measure 2.1, Single Programming Document, Objective 3	0	73,007	0	0.0

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
06G0408	- Development of education and training of RJ in order to improve their chances in the labour market – measure 1.3, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	150	150	100.0
06G0409	- Development, improvement and widening of provision of further education in order to improve skills and adaptability of employees – measure 3.2, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	8	8	100.0
06G040B	- Systems for linking education and training with the labour market – sub measure 3.3, Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources	0	2,336,188	2,336,188	100.0
06G040D	- Development, improvement and widening of provision of further education in order to improve skills and adaptability of employees – other chapters	0	0	0	0.0
06G040H	Cross-border cooperation between the labour market partners – Ministry of Construction and Regional Development	0	0	0	0.0
06G040I	Increasing employment through Social Implementation Agency	591,383	413,096	411,439	99.6
06G040J	Individual state aid	22,799,266	16,000,000	13,268,009	82.9
06G040L	Contribution for retention of employment	15,700,000	18,292,791	18,191,829	99.4
06G040M	Support of DPs' employment	33,800,000	23,907,804	23,009,032	96.2
06G040N	Support of graduates' employment	9,200,000	16,334,202	16,286,044	99.7
06G15	Support of employment growth	98,711,295	118,319,840	118,319,346	100.0
06G1501	- Support of programmes for employment support and dealing with unemployment and long-term unemployment – measure 1.1	68,219,649	100,378,529	100,378,035	100.0
06G1502	- Support of job creation and retention by increasing adaptability of employees and business support – measure 1.2	30,491,646	17,941,311	17,941,311	100.0
06G16	Support of employment, social inclusion and building capacities in Bratislava self-governing region	3,067,247	3,742,675	3,742,749	100.0
06G1601	- Support of employment growth with special regard to knowledge society – measure 3.1	1,206,050	2,808,679	2,808,679	100.0
06G1602	- Support of social inclusion, gender equality and reconciliation of work and family life in Bratislava self-governing region – measure 3.2	1,142,938	460,371	460,371	100.0
06G1603	- Building capacities and improving public administration in Bratislava self-governing region – measure 3.3	594,421	251,136	251,136	100.0

Programme code	Name of the programme	Approved budget	Revised budget	Reality 31/12/2010	%
06G1604	- Technical assistance for Bratislava self-governing region – measure 3.4	123,838	222,489	222,563	100.0
06G17	Building capacities and improving quality of public administration	12,793,313	10,650,985	10,650,985	100.0
06G1701	- Improving the quality of services provided by public administration and non-profit organisations – measure 4.1	12,793,313	10,650,985	10,650,985	100.0
06G1702	- Introduction of quality management systems for the public administration and NGOs in the field of employment policies and social policies – measure 4.2	0	0	0	0.0
06G18	Technical assistance	4,703,192	6,172,061	6,171,958	100.0
06G1801	- Technical assistance – measure 5.1	4,703,192	6,172,061	6,171,958	100.0
	Sub programmes, which the chapter deals with as a participant of interministerial programme				
06H09	Economic mobilisation - MLSA&F (coordinator – Ministry of Economy)	36,513	36,513	36,428	99.8
06	Total	210,302,168	246,947,472	235,901,817	95.5
09706	Contributions of the SR to international organisations - MLSA&F (coordinator – Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	190,367	182,667	182,637	100.0
	Total expenditures of the chapter	1,967,688,130	2,038,505,510	2,024,621,810	99.3

Source: Draft of final account for 2010

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 4

Table 1 List of national indicators on poverty and social exclusion 2008-2009

Indicator	2008	2009
Unemployment rate of young people up to 21 years, primary and secondary school graduates with completed education (Q4)	26.9	44.9
Children's extreme poverty rate	2.8	6.9
Proportion of children in the bottom quintile of income distribution in the total number of children	26.7	28.0
Number of child care facilities accounted for children aged 3-5 years	18.1	17.8
Attendance of children aged 3-5 years in kindergartens	71.7	71.2
Children living in jobless households	8.6	8.4
The proportion of live births to young mothers in total number of live births	2.5	2.2
The success rate of young adults leaving children's home in the labour market	45.6	36.0
Unemployed persons without completed primary education	6.3	4.7
The proportion of very long-term unemployment in unemployment	31.7	22.1
Capacity of the shelters	3.4	2.8
Risk of poverty rate of workers	5.8	5.2
The proportion of people in extreme income poverty in the population	1.8	2.1
The proportion of low-income household expenditure on food in total consumption expenditure	31.0	29.6
Inequality in expenditure on food	0.12	0.06
The proportion of low-income household expenditure on food and housing from the total consumption expenditure	68.5	65.9
Adverse housing conditions	14.6	18.2
The proportion of households for which housing is a financial burden	6.1	7.5
Proportion of households with housing related arrears	4.1	12.2
Depth of poverty	18.1	23.2
The rate of non-availability of medical / dental examinations	25.3	20.1
Distribution of income - earnings ratio of upper and lower quintile (S80/S20)	3.4	3.6

Source: Administrative data of LSA&F Headquarters, SO SR-LFS, EU SILC, Family accounts statistics, Statistical yearbook of the Slovak regions, Institute of Education Information and Prognoses, Infostat

Table 2 List of selected indicators of social inclusion of the OMC (2008-2009)

	2008			2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Primary indicators						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – total	10.9	10.1	11.5	11.0	10.1	11.8
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 0-17 years	16.7	16.3	17.2	16.8	15.3	18.6
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 18-24 years	11.9	11.1	12.6	13.3	12.8	13.8
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 25-54 years	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.7
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 55-64 years	7.4	8.1	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.3
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 18-64 years	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.7
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – aged 65+ years	9.9	3.8	13.4	10.8	4.5	14.8
Risk of poverty line – household of an individual						
Risk of poverty line – household of an individual (€)	3,223			3,403		
Risk of poverty line – household of an individual (PPS)	4,040			4,674		
Risk of poverty line – 2 adults, 2 children						
Risk of poverty line – 2 adults, 2 children (€)	6,769			7,146		
Risk of poverty line – 2 adults, 2 children (PPS)	8,484			9,816		
Relative drop in median income at risk of poverty						
Relative drop in median income at risk of poverty – total	18.1	21.0	16.5	23.2	24.7	21.8
Relative drop in median income at risk of poverty – aged 0-17 years	24.0			25.8		
Relative drop in median income at risk of poverty – aged 18-64 years	19.1	22.3	17.7	24.2	26.8	22.7
Relative drop in median income at risk of poverty – aged 65+ years	9.4	–	9.6	14.7	–	14.7
Long-term unemployment rate	6.6	5.8	7.6	6.5	5.8	7.4
Population living in jobless households						
Population living in jobless households – children – aged 0-17 years	8.6			8.4		
Population living in jobless households – aged 18-59 years	7.5	7.0	8.1	8.2	7.6	8.7
Early school leavers who do not continue in further education	6.0	7.1	4.9	4.9	5.7	4.1

	2008			2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Rate of material deprivation						
Rate of material deprivation – total	27.8	26.7	28.7	24.5	23.1	25.8
Rate of material deprivation – aged 0-17 years	29.5	30.7	28.1	28.3	28.8	27.7
Rate of material deprivation – aged 18-64 years	25.5	24.6	26.2	22.5	21.3	23.7
Rate of material deprivation – aged 65 + years	37.1	33.1	39.5	30.0	24.9	33.2
Rate of material deprivation – poor	59.3	59.2	59.4	58.4	58.8	58.1
Rate of material deprivation – not poor	24.0	23.1	24.7	20.3	19.1	21.4
Secondary indicators						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – by household type						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – individual, <65 years	21.5			20.0		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – individual, 65+ years	21.9			26.2		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – individual	21.7			23.0		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – 2 adults, no children, both aged <65 years	4.6			4.2		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – 2 adults, no children, at least one of them aged 65+ years	3.6			3.5		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – one adult, at least one child	20.9			23.0		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – 2 adults, 1 child	9.6			10.5		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – 2 adults, 2 children	10.0			9.9		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – 2 adults, three or more children	33.3			27.9		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children	7.5			7.7		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children	13.2			13.4		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – by work intensity						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children, $w = 0$	16.7			15.1		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children, $0 < w < 0.5$	8.2			11.5		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children, $0.5 < w < 1$	3.9			3.4		

	2008			2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children, $0 < w < 1$	4.2			4.0		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household without children, $w = 1$	2.8			2.1		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children, $w = 0$	71.8			77.9		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children, $0 < w < 0.5$	39.2			47.7		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children, $0.5 < w < 1$	16.7			14.5		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children, $0 < w < 1$	13.5			12.1		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – household with children $= 1$	6.1			5.6		
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – by economic activity (persons aged 16+)						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – employed	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.0
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – unemployed	43.4	51.2	37.7	48.7	55.9	42.2
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – pensioners	9.1	10.4	8.5	5.5	3.9	6.1
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – other inactive person	16.3	14.1	18.0	15.7	13.8	17.2
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – by the type of ownership						
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – owner or free accommodation	10.1	9.3	10.8	10.3	9.3	11.2
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers – tenant	18.4	18.0	18.8	17.9	17.2	18.6
Dispersion of the poor around the poverty line						
Dispersion of the poor around the poverty line – 40 % of median	3.1			3.6		
Dispersion of the poor around the poverty line – 50 % of median	5.7			6.8		
Dispersion of the poor around the poverty line – 70 % of median	18.1			16.3		
Population with low education level (aged over 25 years)						

	2008			2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Context indicators						
Inequality of income distribution - S20/S80 earnings ratio of upper and lower quintile	3.4			3.6		
Inequality of income distribution – Gini ratio	23.7			24.8		
Life expectancy						
Life expectancy – less than 1 year	74.9	70.8	79.0	75.3	71.4	79.1
Life expectancy - 45 years	32.0	28.5	35.3	32.2	28.8	35.4
Life expectancy - 65 years	16.1	13.8	17.8	16.3	14.1	18.0
Risk of poverty rate anchored in time - total	4.8	4.9	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
Risk of poverty rate anchored in time – aged 0-17 years	8.8	8.3	9.3	4.5	4.0	5.2
Risk of poverty rate anchored in time – aged 18-64 years	4.4	4.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.0
Risk of poverty rate anchored in time – aged 65 + years	1.7	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits - total	18.4	17.7	18.9	17.1	16.3	17.8
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits – aged 0-17 years	27.0	–	–	24.1	–	–
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits – aged 18-64 years	16.8	16.9	16.8	15.8	15.8	7.8
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits – aged 65 + years	14.6	7.5	18.9	14.4	15.8	18.7

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 5

Table 1 Comparison of structural macroeconomic indicators among the EU27 in the last year available

	eu27	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk	
GDP per capita in PPS (1)	100.0	116.0	44.0	82.0	121.0	116.0	64.0	127.0	94p	103.0	108.0	104.0	98.0	52.0	55.0	271.0	65.0	81.0	131.0	124.0	61.0	80p	46.0	88b	73.0	113.0	119.0	112.0	
Real GDP growth (%) (2)	1.8	2.2	0.2	2.4f	2.1	3.6	3.1	-1.0	-4.5p	-0.1	1.6f	1.3	1.0	-0.3	1.3	3.5	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	3.8	1.3p	-1.3	1.2	4.0	3.1	5.5	1.3	
Real GDP growth (%) - forecast for 2011	1.8f	2.4f	2.8f	2.0f	1.7f	2.6f	4.9f	0.6f	-3.5f	0.8f	1.8f	1.0f	1.5f	3.3f	5.0f	3.4f	2.7f	2.0f	1.9f	2.4f	4.0f	-2.2f	1.5f	1.9f	3.5f	3.7f	4.2f	1.7f	
Labour productivity per employee (3)	100.0	125.5	39.9	72.9	103.3	105.1	65.5	130.5	98.9p	109.8	120.9	111.7	89.0	53.0	57.3	170.5	72.3	91.0	111.2	113.2	65.0	75.6p	47.9	82.4	80.7	108.9	109.9	106.6	
Labour productivity per working hour (EU15=100%) (4)	87.8	17.9e	35.1	56.2	97.8	110.0	52.0	105.9	70.7p	96.7	112.9	91.7	70.5	39.5	44.7	166.0	53.5	72.2e	117.3	100.8	46.7	56.7p	37.0	71.2	69.3	94.7	99.8	94.3e	
Employment growth (%) (5)	total	-0.5	0.6	-5.9	-0.8f	-2.1	0.5	-4.8	-4.1	-2.1p	-2.3	0.1f	-0.7	0.1	-4.8	-5.1	1.6	0.2	2.2	-0.5b	1.0	0.4	-1.5p	-1.8	-2.2	-1.4	-0.4	1.1	-0.7i
	women	-0.3	1.1	-4.8	-0.9	-1.8	0.2	-4.5	-2.9	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	-4.3	-4.4	2.8	1.5	4.4	-0.5	0.9	0.8	-1.4	-2.1	-2.3	0.0	-1.1	0.3	-0.9
	men	-0.6	0.3	-6.9	-0.7	-2.3	0.8	-5.1	-5.2	-2.8	-3.3	0.2	-1.2	-0.7	-5.3	-5.9	0.7	-0.9	1.1	-0.5b	1.1	0.1	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	-2.5	0.4	1.9	-0.5
Harmonised inflation rate (6)	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.7	-1.6	4.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.6	-1.2	1.2	2.8	4.7	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.7	1.4	6.1	2.1	0.7	1.7	1.9	3.3	
Real unit labour cost growth (7)	-1.4	-2.2	-2.1	0.2f	-4.6	-1.5	-9.2	-2.4	-3.5p	-2.5	-0.1f	-0.8	-0.5	-8.5	-9.5	-5.5	-3.9	-5.9	-2.7	-0.9	-0.6f	-2.3p	-3.5	-0.1	-3.1	-3.5	-2.8	-0.8	
General government balance (%GDP) (8)	-6.4	-4.1	-3.2	-4.7	-2.7	-3.3	0.1	-32.4	-10.5	-9.2	-7.0	-4.6	-5.3	-7.7	-7.1	-1.7	-4.2	-3.6	-5.4	-4.6	-7.9	-9.1	-6.4	-5.6	-7.9	-2.5	0.0	-10.4	
Public debt (%GDP) (9)	80.0	96.8	16.2	38.5	43.6	83.2	6.6	96.2	142.8	60.1	81.7	119.0	60.8	44.7	38.2	18.4	80.2	68.0	62.7	72.3	55.0	93.0	30.8	38.0	41.0	48.4	39.8	80.0	

Source: Eurostat, data updated at 5. 5. 2011

(1), (3), (4) and (7) data for 2009

(2), (5), (6), (8) and (9) data for 2010

: - data not available, f – forecast by Eurostat, p – preliminary data, e - estimate

eu27 – EU (27 member states), be – Belgium, bg – Bulgaria, cz – Czech Republic, dk – Denmark, de – Germany, ee – Estonia, ie – Ireland, gr – Greece, es – Spain, fr – France, it – Italy, cy – Cyprus, lv – Latvia, lt – Lithuania, lu – Luxemburg, hu – Hungary, mt – Malta, nl – Netherlands, at – Austria, pl – Poland, pt – Portugal, ro – Romania, si – Slovenia, sk – Slovakia, fi – Finland, se – Sweden, uk – United Kingdom

Table 2 Comparison of structural indicators of employment among the EU27 in the last year available

		eu27	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk
Employment rate (%) (1)	total	64.2	62.0	59.7	65.0	73.4	71.1	61.0	60.0	59.6	58.6	64.0	56.9	69.7	59.3	57.8	65.2	55.4	56.0	74.7b	71.7	59.3	65.5	58.8	66.2	58.8	68.1	72.7	69.5
	women	58.2	56.5	56.4	56.3	71.1	66.1	60.6	56.0	48.1	52.3	59.9	46.1	63.0	59.4	58.7	57.2	50.6	39.2	69.3b	66.4	53.0	61.1	52.0	62.6	52.3	66.9	70.3	64.6
	men	70.1	67.4	63.0	73.5	75.8	76.0	61.5	63.9	70.9	64.7	68.3	67.7	76.6	59.2	56.8	73.1	60.4	72.3	80.0b	77.1	65.6	70.1	65.7	69.6	65.2	69.4	75.1	74.5
Employment rate of persons aged 55-64 (%) (2)	total	46.3	37.3	43.5	46.5	57.6	57.7	53.8	50.0	42.3	43.6	39.7	36.6	56.8	48.2	48.6	39.6	34.4	30.2	53.7b	42.4	34.0	49.2	41.1	35.0	40.5	56.2	70.5	57.1
	women	38.6	39.2	37.7	35.5	52.5	50.5	54.9	42.0	28.9	33.2	37.5	26.2	43.0	48.7	45.8	31.3	30.1	13.0	42.8b	33.7	24.2	43.5	33.0	24.5	28.7	56.9	66.7	49.5
	men	54.6	45.6	50.3	58.4	62.7	65.0	52.2	58.1	56.5	54.7	42.1	47.6	71.2	47.6	52.3	47.7	39.6	47.9	64.5b	51.6	45.3	55.7	50.3	45.5	54.0	55.6	74.2	65.0
Gender pay gap (3)		17.1p	:	15.3	25.9	16.8	23.2	i	15.7p	:	16.1p	16.5p	5.5	21.0	14.9	15.3	12.5	17.1	6.9	19.2	25.4	9.8	10.0	8.1	3.2	21.9	20.4	16.0	20.4
Tax wedge (4)		:	49.8	35.1	40.1	38.2	46.6	38.2	202.0	36.3	34.0	45.4	43.0	:	39.9	40.3	28.5	46.7	17.9	33.6	44.4	33.4	32.4	40.9	40.3	36.0	38.5	42.5	29.7
Unemployment trap - individual (5)		:	85.0	80.0	68.0	89.0	74.0	63.0	74.0	61.0	80.0	78.0	80.0	:	85.0	81.0	86.0	80.0	58.0	82.0	68.0	75.0	82.0	:	83.0	44.0	74.0	79.0	65.0
Low-wage trap - individual (5)		:	59.0	22.0	41.0	79.0	56.0	23.0	50.0	24.0	21.0	47.0	37.0	:	32.0	27.0	52.0	39.0	19.0	84.0	41.0	62.0	23.0	:	53.0	25.0	56.0	45.0	52.0
Low-wage trap - couple with 2 children (one earning) (5)		:	48.0	22.0	45.0	95.0	84.0	3.0	88.0	18.0	14.0	60.0	-5.0	:	50.0	79.0	107.0	54.0	27.0	116.0	65.0	53.0	60.0	:	68.0	25.0	100.0	79.0	84.0
Rate of lifelong learning of adults (aged 25-64) (6)	total	9.3p	6.8	1.4	6.8	31.6	7.8	10.5	6.3	3.3	10.4	6.0	6.0	7.8	5.3	4.5	13.4p	2.7	5.8p	17.0	13.8	4.7	6.5	1.5	14.6	2.8	22.1	22.2p	20.1
	women	10.2p	7.2	1.5	7.0	37.6	7.7	13.2	7.0	3.3	11.3	6.4	6.4	7.8	6.9	5.4	13.5p	3.0	6p	17.5	14.7	5.1	6.8	1.6	16.4	3.3	25.9	28.5p	23.3
	men	8.5p	6.4	1.3	6.5	25.6	7.8	7.6	5.7	3.2	9.6	5.6	5.6	7.8	3.6	3.6	13.4p	2.5	5.6p	16.5	12.8	4.3	6.2	1.3	12.9	2.2	18.5	16.1p	16.8
Unemployment rate (7)	total	9.6	8.3	10.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	16.9	13.7	12.6	20.1	9.7	8.4	6.5	18.7	17.8	4.5	11.2	6.8	4.5	4.4	9.6	11.0	7.3	7.3	14.4	8.4	8.4	7.8
	women	9.6	8.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	14.3	9.7	16.2	20.5	10.2	9.7	6.7	15.7	14.5	5.3	10.7	7.2	4.5	4.2	10.0	12.1	6.5	7.1	14.6	7.6	8.2	6.8
	men	9.7	8.1	10.9	6.4	8.2	7.5	19.5	16.9	9.9	19.7	9.4	7.6	6.4	21.7	21.2	4.0	11.6	6.6	4.4	4.6	9.3	10.0	7.9	7.5	14.2	9.1	8.5	8.6

Source: Eurostat, data updated at 5. 5. 2011

(1), (2) and (7) data for 2010

(3) and (6) data for 2009

(4) and (5) data for 2008

: - data not available, p – preliminary data

eu27 – EU (27 member states), be – Belgium, bg – Bulgaria, cz – Czech Republic, dk – Denmark, de – Germany, ee – Estonia, ie – Ireland, gr – Greece, es – Spain, fr – France, it – Italy, cy – Cyprus, lv – Latvia, lt – Lithuania, lu – Luxembourg, hu – Hungary, mt – Malta, nl – Netherlands, at – Austria, pl – Poland, pt – Portugal, ro – Romania, si – Slovenia, sk – Slovakia, fi – Finland, se – Sweden, uk – United Kingdom

Table 3 Comparison of structural indicators of social cohesion among the EU27 in the last year available

	eu27	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk	
Ratio of income in the upper and lower quintile (1)	4.9	3.9	5.9	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.0	4.4	5.2	4.2	7.3	6.3	4.3	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.0	6.0	6.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	5.2	
Risk of poverty rate before social transfers (except old age and survivor's)	total	25.1	26.7	26.4	17.9	31.2	24.1	25.9	37.5	22.7	24.4	23.8	23.2	22.7	30.3	29.4	27.0	28.9	23.1	20.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	29.1	22.0	17.1	26.2	26.6	30.4
	women	24.1	25.9	24.5	16.9	29.7	23.2	23.6	35.7	21.6	23.4	22.9	21.8	21.1	28.9	28.6	26.6	29.4	22.6	20.1	23.1	23.4	23.9	28.5	20.3	16.3	24.8	24.4	28.8
	men	26.1	27.5	28.2	18.9	32.7	25.0	27.7	39.2	23.7	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.4	31.6	30.2	27.4	28.4	23.6	20.9	25.0	23.7	24.8	29.6	23.7	17.8	27.6	28.7	31.9
Risk of poverty rate after social transfers (1)	total	16.3	14.6	21.8	8.6	13.1	15.5	19.7	15.0	19.7	19.5	12.9	18.4	16.2	25.7	20.6	14.9	12.4	15.1	11.1	12.0	17.1	17.9	22.4	11.3	11.0	13.8	13.3	17.3
	women	15.4	13.4	19.8	7.5	13.0	14.7	17.5	14.9	19.1	18.3	12.0	17.0	14.4	24.2	19.1	13.8	12.8	14.7	10.8	10.7	16.9	17.3	21.4	9.8	10.1	12.9	12.0	16.8
	men	17.1	15.7	23.7	9.5	13.3	16.3	21.6	15.1	20.2	20.6	13.7	19.8	17.9	27.0	21.9	16.0	12.1	15.6	11.3	13.2	17.4	18.4	23.4	12.8	11.8	14.7	14.5	17.9
Early school leavers (%) (2)	total	14.4	11.1	14.7	5.4	10.6	11.1	13.9	11.3	14.5	31.2	12.3	19.2	11.7	13.9	8.7	7.7p	11.2	36.8p	10.9	8.7	5.3	31.2	16.6	5.3u	4.9	9.9i	10.7p	15.7
	women	16.3	12.8	13.7	5.5	13.2	11.5	18.4	14.4	18.3	37.4	14.3	22.0	15.2	17.5	11.5	8.9u	12.0	39.7p	13.1	8.5	6.6	36.1	16.1	7.2u	5.7	10.7i	11.9p	16.9
	men	12.5	9.3	15.8	5.2	7.7	10.7	9.3u	8.2	10.6	24.7	10.3	16.3	8.8	10.4	5.7u	6.6u	10.4	33.6p	8.6	8.9	3.9	26.1	17.2	3.2u	4.1	9.0i	9.5p	14.5
Long-term unemployment rate (3)	total	3.8	4.1	4.8	3.0	1.4	3.2	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.3	3.9	4.1	1.3	8.4	7.4	1.3	5.5	3.1	1.2b	1.1	3.0	5.7	2.5	3.2	9.2	2.0	1.5	2.5
	women	3.9	4.0	5.1	2.6	1.7	3.6	9.4	9.1	3.9	7.1	3.9	3.6	1.3	10.4	9.0	1.3	5.8	3.3	1.2b	1.3	2.9	5.2	2.9	3.4	9.0	2.5	1.7	3.2
	men	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.5	1.1	2.9	5.9	3.7	8.1	7.7	3.9	4.8	1.3	6.4	5.8	1.4	5.2	2.7	1.2b	0.9	3.2	6.4	2.1	2.9	9.5	1.5	1.3	1.8
Population aged 0-17 living in jobless households (%) (4)	10.2	11.8	12.2	8.0	:	9.6	12.2	17.2	4.8	9.9	9.4	7.6	4.2	11.3	10.9	4.4	15.6	9.9	4.9	5.3	8.0	6.1	9.9	3.9	8.4	:	:	17.5	
Population aged 18-59 living in jobless households (%) (4)	total	10.1	12.8	9.7	6.7	:	9.2	10.4	12.9	8.5	10.8	10.5	10.4	5.6	10.5	12.0	7.3	13.1	8.3	6.0	7.3	10.2	6.7	10.9	7.5	8.2	:	:	11.5
	women	9.2	11.4	9.6	5.4	:	9.1	11.6	12.1	6.6	10.9	9.5	9.2	5.6	11.1	13.0	6.1	12.3	6.7	5.1	6.6	8.8	6.5	10.0	6.9	7.6	:	:	10.0
	men	10.9	14.2	9.9	8.2	:	9.4	9.3	13.6	10.3	10.7	11.6	11.7	5.6	10.0	11.0	8.5	14.0	9.9	6.8	8.1	11.6	6.9	11.8	8.2	8.7	:	:	13.0
Formal care for children under 3 years of age by duration of care per week (% of children)	0 hours	72.0	67.0	92.0	97.0	27.0	81.0	75.0	80.0	89.0	64.0	59.0	75.0	78.0	85.0	90.0	66.0	93.0	92.0	51.0	90.0	97.0	64.0	95.0	69.0	97.0	73.0	37.0	65.0
	1-29 hours	14.0	17.0	1.0u	3.0u	10.0u	7.0u	4.0u	15.0	4.0u	18.0	16.0	9.0	8.0u	2.0u	1.0u	22.0	2.0u	4.0u	43.0	7.0u	0.0u	2.0u	4.0u	4.0u	1.0u	6.0	26.0	31.0
	30+ hours	13.0	16.0	7.0u	0.0u	63.0	12.0	21.0	5.0u	7.0u	18.0	25.0	16.0	14.0u	13.0u	9.0u	12.0	5.0u	4.0u	6.0	2.0u	2.0u	34.0	1.0u	27.0	2.0u	21.0	37.0	4.0u
Formal care for children aged 3-6 by duration of care per week (% of children)	0 hours	17.0	1.0u	45.0	36.0	16.0	11.0	8.0	13.0	42.0	6.0	5.0u	8.0	19.0u	26.0	46.0	29.0	26.0	23.0u	13.0	20.0	62.0	19.0	37.0	10.0	24.0	22.0	6.0u	9.0u
	1-29 hours	40.0	30.0	7.0u	28.0	12.0	48.0	9.0u	74.0	33.0	50.0	48.0	20.0	40.0	7.0u	4.0u	46.0	17.0	30.0	75.0	58.0	8.0	8.0u	44.0	16.0	13.0u	20.0	29.0	70.0
	30+ hours	44.0	69.0	48.0	36.0	72.0	40.0	84.0	13.0	25.0	44.0	47.0	73.0	41.0	67.0	51.0	26.0u	57.0	47.0	12.0	21.0	31.0	73.0	19.0	73.0	63.0	57.0	65.0	21.0

Source: Eurostat, data updated at 5. 5. 2011

(1) data based on EU SILC 2009, reference year for income is 2008; (2), (4) and (5) data for 2009; (3) data for 2010

: - data not available, p – preliminary data, u – unreliable data

eu27 – EU (27 member states), be – Belgium, bg – Bulgaria, cz – Czech Republic, dk – Denmark, de – Germany, ee – Estonia, ie – Ireland, gr – Greece, es – Spain, fr – France, it – Italy, cy – Cyprus, lv – Latvia, lt – Lithuania, lu – Luxemburg, hu – Hungary, mt – Malta, nl – Netherlands, at – Austria, pl – Poland, pt – Portugal, ro – Romania, si – Slovenia, sk – Slovakia, fi – Finland, se – Sweden, uk – United Kingdom

Tab. 4 Comparison of selected key indicators for Europe 2020 among the EU27 in the last year available

		eu27	be	bg	cz	dk	de	ee	ie	gr	es	fr	it	cy	lv	lt	lu	hu	mt	nl	at	pl	pt	ro	si	sk	fi	se	uk
Employment rate of persons aged 20-64 (1)	total	68.1	67.6	65.4	70.4	76.1	74.9	66.7	64.9	64.0	62.5	69.2	64.9	75.4	65.0	64.4	70.7	60.4	59.9	76.8b	74.9	64.6	70.5	63.3	70.3	64.6	73.0	78.7	73.6
	women	62.1	61.6	61.7	60.9	73.1	69.6	65.7	60.4	51.7	55.8	64.9	60.4	68.5	64.9	65.1	62.0	55.0	41.4	70.8b	69.6	57.7	65.6	55.9	66.5	57.4	71.5	75.7	67.9
	men	75.1	73.5	69.1	79.6	79.0	80.1	67.7	69.4	76.2	69.1	73.8	69.4	82.5	65.1	63.6	79.2	66.0	77.7	82.8b	80.2	71.6	75.4	70.8	74.0	71.9	74.5	81.7	79.3
Early school leavers (%) (2)	total	14.4	11.1	14.7	5.4	10.6	11.1	13.9	11.3	14.5	31.2	12.3	11.3	11.7	13.9	8.7	7.7p	11.2	36.8p	10.9	8.7	5.3	31.2	16.6	5.3u	4.9	9.9i	10.7p	15.7
	women	16.3	12.8	13.7	5.5	13.2	11.5	18.4	14.4	18.3	37.4	14.3	14.4	15.2	17.5	11.5	8.9u	12.0	39.7p	13.1	8.5	6.6	36.1	16.1	7.2u	5.7	10.7i	11.9p	16.9
	men	12.5	9.3	15.8	5.2	7.7	10.7	9.3u	8.2	10.6	24.7	10.3	8.2	8.8	10.4	5.7u	6.6u	10.4	33.6p	8.6	8.9	3.9	26.1	17.2	3.2u	4.1	9.0i	9.5p	14.5
Share of population with completed university education aged 30-34 (3)	total	32.3	42.0	27.9	17.5	48.1	29.4	35.9	49.0	26.5	39.4	43.3	49.0	44.7	30.1	40.6	46.6p	23.9	21.1p	10.5	23.5	32.8	21.1	16.8	31.6	17.6	45.9	43.9p	41.5
	women	32.3	42.0	27.9	17.5	48.1	29.4	35.9	49.0	26.5	39.4	43.3	49.0	44.7	30.1	40.6	46.6p	23.9	21.1p	40.5	23.5	32.8	21.1	16.8	31.6	17.6	45.9	43.9p	41.5
	men	32.3	42.0	27.9	17.5	48.1	29.4	35.9	49.0	26.5	39.4	43.3	49.0	44.7	30.1	40.6	46.6p	23.9	21.1p	40.5	23.5	32.8	21.1	16.8	31.6	17.6	45.9	43.9p	41.5
Population in danger or poverty and social exclusion (%) (4)		23.1	20.2	46.2	14.0	17.4	20.0	23.4	25.7	27.6	23.4	18.4	25.7	22.2	37.4	29.5	17.8	29.9	20.2	15.1	17.0	27.8	24.9	43.1	17.1	19.6	16.9	15.9	22.0
- persons living in households with very low work intensity (%) (4)		9.0	12.3	6.9	6.0	8.5	10.8	5.6	19.8	6.5	7.0	8.3	19.8	4.0	6.7	6.9	6.3	11.3	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	5.6	5.6	8.2	6.2	12.6
- persons at risk of poverty, after social transfers (%) (4)		16.3	14.6	21.8	8.6	13.1	15.5	19.7	15.0	19.7	19.5	12.9	15.0	16.2	25.7	20.6	14.9	12.4	15.1	11.1	12.0	17.1	17.9	22.4	11.3	11.0	13.8	13.3	17.3
- severely materially deprived persons (%) (4)		8.1s	5.2	41.9	6.1	2.3	5.4	6.2	6.1	11.0	3.5	5.6	6.1	7.9	21.9	15.1	1.1	20.8	4.7	1.4	4.8	15.0	9.1	32.2	6.1	11.1	2.8	1.6	3.3u

Source: Eurostat, data updated at 6. 5. 2011

(1) data for 2010

(2), (3) and (4) data for 2009, (4) data based on EU SILC 2009, reference year for income is 2008

p – preliminary data; u – unreliable data; b – break in the methodology

eu27 – EU (27 member states), be – Belgium, bg – Bulgaria, cz – Czech Republic, dk – Denmark, de – Germany, ee – Estonia, ie – Ireland, gr – Greece, es – Spain, fr – France, it – Italy, cy – Cyprus, lv – Latvia, lt – Lithuania, lu – Luxemburg, hu – Hungary, mt – Malta, nl – Netherlands, at – Austria, pl – Poland, pt – Portugal, ro – Romania, si – Slovenia, sk – Slovakia, fi – Finland, se – Sweden, uk – United Kingdom