

Methodological notes

Demography

Mid-year population is the arithmetic mean of the initial (1 Jan.) and final (31 Dec.) stocks of the population in the reference year. Until 2010, the mid-year population was processed by means of the demographic balancing method as of 1 July of the reference year.

A live-born child is a child showing at least one of the following signs of life at birth such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, active movement of muscles though the umbilical cord has not been cut or the placenta has not been born. At the same time, the birth weight is 500 and more grams or 499 grams and less if a child survives 24 hours after its birth.

Abortion is premature spontaneous or artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy abortion where the fetus does not show signs of life and its birth weight is below 1 000 grams, or the fetus shows some sign of life and its birth weight is below 500 grams but it does not survive 24 hours, or if the weight of the fetus cannot be established and duration of gestation is below 28 weeks. **Induced abortion** is artificially induced termination of pregnancy including extra-uterine pregnancy. **Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)** is spontaneous termination of pregnancy, i. e. an abortion due to biological causes, without an obvious external intervention.

Since 2019, there is a change in the methodology for classifying abortions - abortions with diagnoses O021 (Missed abortion) and O028 (Other specified abnormal product of conception) have been reclassified from the group of induced abortions (type of abortion - other) to spontaneous abortions.

Marriage is a legal act to contract marriage. It is an union of man and woman created on the basis of their voluntary and free decision to contract marriage (section 1 of the Act on the National Council of the SR No 36/2005 Coll. on Family as amended and supplemented by further acts).

Divorce is a legal form for termination of marriage of living spouses (section 23 of the Act on family).

Natural increase (decrease) of population is the difference between the number of live-born children and deaths. **Net migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants. **Total increase (decrease)** it is the sum of natural increase and net migration.

Basic age groups are divided by the European standard. Population in **pre-productive age** consists of inhabitants aged 0 - 14, in **productive age** aged 15 - 64 and the **post-productive age** include persons aged 65 and more. Women aged 15 - 49 belong to the so-called "**fertile age**" group.

Ageing index is represented by the number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 0 to 14 years.

Mean age is the weighted arithmetic mean of the number of years lived by members of a given population till a given point of time; it is a mean age of the living population.

Gender is a biological feature of all individuals whether men or women.

Total fertility rate is the mean number of live-born children per one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the fertility rate level in the reference year was kept on and the mortality rate level showed the value of zero.

Gross reproduction rate is the mean number of live-born girls that would be delivered by one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the fertility rate level in the reference year was kept on and the mortality rate level showed the value of zero.

Net reproduction rate is the mean number of live-born girls that would be delivered by one woman throughout her childbearing years (between the ages of 15 and 49) if the levels of fertility and mortality rates in the reference year were kept on.

Life expectancy at a specific age (expectation of life) is the mean number of additional years a person of that age could live if current mortality rates were to continue.

Life expectancy at birth is the mean number of additional years a newborn could live if current mortality rates were to continue.

Source:

All published data for demographic statistics are the result of the data collection and processing in the SO SR, except primary data relating abortions, which are obtained from the sector surveying of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak

Republic realized by the National Health Information Centre in Bratislava and processed by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Labour market

The legal basis for implementation of the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFS) in the Member States of European Union is since the year 2021 the new Framework Regulation on Integrated European Social Statistics of the European Parliament and of the Council (IESS) based on a common framework relating to persons and households. The new survey methodology and definitions of variables set by Eurostat are based on ILO recommendations.

Economically active population by LFS are persons aged 15 to 89 who are employed or unemployed.

Persons outside the labour force (economically inactive population) by LFS are persons aged 15 years and over who have no job in the reference week because they are students and apprentices, pensioners, persons keeping household, persons in retraining course or non-formal education and therefore they were not seeking a job actively during the last four weeks or they are seeking a job but they are not able to start work within two weeks. Discouraged workers (they would like to work but are not seeking a job because they do not believe to find suitable job).

Economic activity rate by LFS (in per cent) is number of economic active population per 100 inhabitants aged 15 to 89 years.

Employed by LFS are all those aged 15 to 89 who worked at least one hour for pay or profit (full-time or part-time job, permanent, temporary, casual or seasonal job) in the reference week, as well as employed persons working abroad up to 1 year, cross-border commuters and persons working under agreements on work performed outside employment relationship works. Data on employed include contributing family workers in a family business or on a family farm, who did not receive any wage and allowance for their work, persons not working in the reference week due to illness, holiday, working time arrangements or compensation of overtime, maternity or parental leave, job-related training, off-season, layoff, strike and lock-out except for persons on long-term unpaid leave from work.

Employees by LFS are persons aged 15 to 89 years who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensations in the form of wage, salary or another remuneration. Students attending secondary vocational schools, persons on maternity and parental leave and persons working upon contract are not included among employees.

Self-employed jobs by LFS are covered by self-employed with employees (employers), self-employed without employees (own-account workers) and contributing (unpaid) family workers in a family business or on a family farm. The members of producers' co-operatives are included too as self-employed without employees.

Employment rate by age (in per cent) by LFS is the percentage of the population in certain age group who are employed.

Unemployed by LFS are all persons aged 15-74 who were not working for pay or profit during the reference week, who were actively seeking work during the last four weeks (or who found a job to start within a period of at most 3 months) and who were able to start work in the next two weeks following the reference week. Those persons can, but need not be registered at labour offices, social affairs and family as job applicants.

Unemployment rate by LFS (in per cent) is number of unemployed persons by LFS per 100 economically active population by LFS.

Duration of unemployment by LFS is defined as the shorter of the following two periods: the duration of work searching or duration since the last employment termination.

A job vacancy is defined as a paid post (newly created, unoccupied or to become vacant) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise and is prepared to take more steps to fill it. An occupied post that become vacant due to long-term absence – maternity or parental leave or long-term sickness (more than 4 weeks) is included into job vacancy.

The average gross nominal monthly wage (enterprise reporting) includes the amount of wage expenditures, paid by own employee as compensation for work or its recompense on the base of legal relationship (work, service, public servant or membership relation) to employer. It is gross wage, non-lowered by legal or with employee agreed discount (data is calculated on natural persons and without entrepreneurial incomes).

The average gross nominal monthly earnings (sample survey) consists of basic (tariff) wage set by wage rules including basic components of contracted payments for working overtime, payments for hours not worked, bonuses paid according to the performance and evaluation criteria, extra payments for working overtime, the night work, work during Saturdays and Sundays, holidays, for environment damaging health, noise, risky and hard work, in-kind wages expressed in financial terms and other wages in the form of wage advantages whose level and periodicity are set in advance regardless of the situation in an enterprise.

Source:

All published data is the result of the processing of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, except data relating job applicants. These data are supplied by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Structure of Earnings Survey and LCS and data collection and processing is carried out by the processing organization TREXIMA, Ltd. under the supervision of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Social statistics and health

Old-age pension is the fundamental benefit of pension insurance. Insured person has entitlement for old-age pension, when was insured at least 15 years and reached pension age. Insured person has entitlement for **early old-age pension**, when was insured at least 15 years, needs maximum two years to the reaching of age of old pension and the sum of early old-age pension by the day by which pension awarded is higher than 1,2 times the subsistence level sum for one full-aged natural person.

Invalidity pension is allocated for insured person, who became disabled and obtained necessary number of pension insurance years and on the invalidity formation day didn't realized conditions of demand for old-age pension and was not him award early old-age pension.

Orphan's pension is allocated to the dependent children due to death of a parent or adoptive parent. Full orphan pension is allocated to children whose parents (or adoptive parents) both died. These pensions do not depend on employment duration.

Widow's pension is allocated as the partial replacement of deceased husband's income. **Widower's pension** is allocated as the partial replacement of deceased wife's income if some of next conditions is met: he caring for at least one dependent child, or he is an invalid with an incapacity for work of more than 70 %, or he raised at least three children (only 2 children if 52 years or older), or he reached retirement age.

Wife's pension is the pension security benefit refunded by government available to married women who are fully disabled or have reached 65 years of age but who do not qualify for benefits based on their own pension schemes and earn no income.

Social pension is allocated to persons without subsistence who does not qualify for pension.

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfer is share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60 % of the national equivalised median income. Equivalised disposable income is defined as the total disposable income of household divided by the equivalent number of household members.

Median of equivalised disposable income is the value of the equivalised disposable income, which divides the population according to income amount into two equally numerous parts according to number of persons.

Average number of persons covered by sickness insurance comprises the insured employees, members of manufacturing and farming cooperatives, self-employed persons – artists and others (scientific workers, journalists and the like). Persons on maternity and parental leave, persons on compulsory military service and prisoners placed in penitentiary institutions are not included in the average number of persons covered by sickness insurance.

Average percentage of disability to work per year is calculated as a ratio of calendar days of disability to work due to illness and injury and average numbers of persons covered by sickness insurance, multiplied by the number of calendar days of the year.

Congenital defect is an abnormality in the structure, function or metabolism of the body organ or body parts that arose during the intrauterine development of foetus and is present at birth.

Occupational disease is a disease that arose during the performance of work, service tasks or in direct connection with the performance of work or service tasks.

Outpatient protective treatment is a protection measure, which the court imposes a sick person the duty to undergo outpatient treatment and keep the treatment program. The total number of patients undergoing protective treatment in a given year, including those continuing since the previous period, is reported. Until 2017, only newly admitted patients were monitored.

Suicide is act of the intentionally ending one's own life by spontaneous act causing death.

Source:

Data on disability to work due to disease and injury are gained from administrative data sources of the National Labour Inspectorate, Social Insurance Agency and Public Health Authority of the SR. There are also used the administrative sources of Regional Office of Public Health Banská Bystrica (infectious diseases), Social Insurance Agency and Ministry of Health of the SR. Data on At-risk-of-poverty rate and self-assessment of health status of persons are obtained from the statistical surveys EU SILC carried out by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Sources of data on causes of death are the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Education

According to the Act of the National Council of the SR No 245/2008 Code of Acts on education and training (Act on Education) these types of **schools** belong to the school system by § 27:

- Kindergarten,
- Basic school,
- Grammar school,
- Specialized secondary school,
- Conservatory,
- Schools for children and pupils with special pedagogical and educational needs (Special schools)
- Basic school of arts,
- Language school.

Educational facilities are also the part of the educational system.

According to § 32 the secondary schools are:

- Grammar school,
- Specialized secondary school (vocational secondary schools and associated secondary schools are counted),
- Conservatory.

Specialized secondary school is internally differential secondary school, where pupils are educated at least two- and at most five year educational program of respective branch of education. Educational programs of specialized secondary school are mainly specialized for professional activities of economy, health system, public administration, culture, arts and other professional branches and also they can prepare pupils for next study. Specialized secondary schools providing education intended for professional activities are divided on types. Specialized education and preparation on specialized secondary school improve knowledge, skills and ability of a pupil gained in the former education and provide knowledge, skills and ability necessary in pursuance of professional activities. Data concerning secondary schools do not cover the schools of the Ministry of Defence of the SR and the Ministry of Interior of the SR.

The school years presented in the tables are indicated by the years in which started, e. g. the year 2024 refers to the school year 2024/2025. **Teachers** for full-time working time, including headmasters and deputy headmasters are included in the number of teachers.

Universities and colleges are defined by Act No. 131/2002 Code of Acts on Universities and Colleges and on Amendment of Some Acts as amended. Higher education institutions are top educational, scientific and artistic institutions. The major task of higher education in fulfilment of their mission is the provision of higher education and creative scientific research or creative artistic activity. Higher education institutions are public, state or private higher education institutions.

Source:

Source of data are the sector statistical surveys carried out by Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Youth of the Slovak Republic (Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information).

Science and technology

Research and development (R&D) activities include basic research, applied research and experimental development. Methodological change since 2016, persons employed in R&D is surveyed, before R&D employees including doctorate students only. The **number of R&D personnel** consists of R&D employees, working proprietors and unpaid family workers, external R&D personnel and doctorate students.

Category of **researchers** comprises employees with decisive importance for production and social use of scientific knowledge.

Technicians and equivalent personnel include employees participating in research projects by performing scientific and technical tasks usually under the supervision of researchers.

Supporting staff includes qualified and non-qualified workers, secretaries and other employees participating in the work on R&D projects. Also other managers and administrative employees dealing with personal and financial matters whose activities are qualified as a direct service supporting research are included.

The survey on **Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)** in households is focused on the level of ICT equipment in households and the level of knowledge and skills of the population. **Household** includes persons who declare they live and manage together.

Online means to be in direct contact (e.g. the Internet), ready to receive/send data.

Internet relates to Internet Protocol based networks: www, Extranet over the Internet, EDI over the Internet, Internet-enabled mobile phones.

E-mail is electronic transmission of messages including text and attachments from one computer to another located within the organization or outside.

Source:

All data is from the results of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic processing.

Criminality and violence, justice

Criminal offence is a wrongful act with characteristics defined in the Penal Code.

Murder is a criminal offence in which the perpetrator intentionally kills another person.

Robbery is a criminal offence of taking or attempting to take something owned by another person with violence or threat of immediate-violence.

Battery is a criminal offence which occurs when the perpetrator intentionally causes bodily harm to other person and, as a result, the harmed person is disabled to work or his harm requires healing time of at least 7 calendar days.

Rape is a criminal offence which occurs when the perpetrator, by using violence or threat of imminent violence, forces a (female) victim to have sexual intercourse with him, or takes advantage of the victim's helplessness for such act.

Violent crimes include criminal offences such as murder, robbery, battery, making threats, kidnapping, maltreatment etc.

Moral crimes are offences such as rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, procuring and other moral crimes.

Other crimes are for example production of illicit drugs, riot, obstruction of official decisions etc.

Economic criminality is a specific kind of criminality, which causes economic damage to the country, to legal and natural persons. Crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, credit card fraud, consumer fraud, and bribery, but also pollution of environment and poaching fall between economic crimes.

Remaining crimes include for example avoidance of alimony payments, medical malpractice, traffic accidents, cruelty to animals etc.

Criminal offenders are persons who were prosecuted and investigated by police. Statistical data on criminal offenders is the aggregated information on perpetrators, which the police managed to detect and recorded during the investigation.

Defendant is a person against whom a legal action was brought by the prosecutor.

Convict is a person on whom a sentence was passed that came into force.

Sentence without suspension is sentence to imprisonment in penitentiary institutions administered by the Ministry of Justice of the SR.

Suspended sentence is sentence to imprisonment that is suspended for a specific period of probation, which may last up to 5 years. Imprisonment may be suspended only if the sentence does not exceed 2 years.

Habitual offender is a person who has repeatedly committed the same criminal offence. From the justice statistics point of view habitual offender is a person on whom a sentence was passed by the court taking into account his/her previous conviction as an exacerbating circumstance.

Source:

The source of statistical data on crime is the administrative system of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. Data on justice is acquired from the statistical outputs of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.

Public life and decision making

The **elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic** were held in line with the Act No. 180/2014 Coll. on Conditions of the Exercise of Voting Rights and on amendments to certain laws. Elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic in 2023 were declared by the Chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic by his Decree No 204/2023, elections were held on 30 September 2023. Total 150 members were elected to a four-year term of office.

Elections to the European Parliament were held in the Slovak Republic on 13 June 2004, for the first time after the accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union (May 1, 2004). The legal base for the elections to the European Parliament is the Act No 331/2003 Code of Acts on Elections to the European Parliament in wording of Act No 515/2003 Code of Acts. The Chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic announced by his Decree No 12/2024 the elections to the European Parliament 2024, the elections were held on 8 June, 2024; 15 members of the European Parliament were elected.

The Chairman of the National Council of the SR, by his Decree No 209/2022, announced **the elections to local authorities of Self-governing Regions** and also the **elections to the bodies of communal self-government**. The first joint elections were held on 29 October 2022. The elections were held in line with the Act No 180/2014 Coll. on Conditions of the Exercise of Voting Rights and on amendments to certain laws only in one round.

The **election of the President of the Slovak Republic** was held in 2024 by announcement of the Chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic his Decree No 1/2024 of January 8, 2024. The election was held on 23 March, 2024 - the first round and 6 April, 2024 - the second round. The election is held in line with the Constitution of the Slovak Republic and with the Act No 180/2014 Coll. on Conditions of the Exercise of Voting Rights and on amendments to certain laws as amended.

Core ministries includes: Cabinet of Prime Minister, Ministry of Interior, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Justice.

The Rector is a statutory body of the higher education institution, managing it, acting on its behalf and representing it. The Rector's term of office is four years. The same person may perform the Rector's office at the same public higher education institution for at most two consecutive terms of office.

Source:

Data are the results of the processing of the Statistical Office of the SR and the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.

Gender Equality Index

Gender Equality Index (GEI) is a inique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality as a multi-dimensional concept by compiling individual indicators.

It consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (intersecting inequalities and violence).

The Gender Equality Index measures how far (or close) the European Union and its member states were from achieving complete gender equality in the year. The value GEI = 100 would mean that there are no differences in the social status of men and women.

It is usually surveyed in a three-year periodicity.

Source:

The source of statistical data on Gender Equality Index is The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). Data can be downloaded from website <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>.