SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN FIGURES 2016
Dear reader,

you are obtaining another edition of the publication The Slovak Republic in figures. Its aim is to present Slovakia through selected statistical information on demographic, social and economic development.

In comparison with the previous issue, the publication has undergone visual and content changes. Slovakia at a glance within the EU was supplemented with some interesting indicators. The new visual elements used help increasing the readability of statistical data itself and understanding the connections between the statistical domains.

The accession of the country to the European Union (1 May 2004) and the eurozone (1 January 2009) belong to the major milestones in the history of Slovakia. In 2016 Slovakia is facing an important challenge and that is the Presidency of the Council of the EU from 1 July to 31 December 2016.

What is the future direction of Slovakia? What has improved and worsened? What is the position of Slovakia in the EU?

Get to know Slovakia through figures and find answers to questions in the publication.
International symbols
EU 28 European Union

BE Belgium
BG Bulgaria
CZ Czech Republic
DK Denmark
DE Germany
EE Estonia
IE Ireland
EL Greece
ES Spain
FR France
IT Italy
HR Croatia
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
Statistical classification of economic activities
SK NACE Rev. 2

A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
B-E Industry in total
F Construction
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H Transportation and storage
I Accommodation and food service activities
J Information and communication
K Financial and insurance activities
L Real estate activities
M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Administrative and support service activities
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Education
Q Human health and social work activities
R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Other service activities
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Unless specified otherwise, statistical data are for the year 2015.
Sum and share differences arise from rounding of absolute data.
Graphs for the EU countries are compiled for countries with available data.

Data sources: statistical surveys of SO SR, Eurostat database and administrative sources: Geodetic and Cartographic Institute; Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information; National Health Information Centre; Social Insurance Agency; Ministry of Culture of the SR, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the SR; Ministry of Interior of the SR; Ministry of Environment of the SR.
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<td>MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS</td>
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<td>75</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TERRITORY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Area as of December 31 (km²) 49 035
Population density per km² 111
Perimeter (km) 1 652,2
Length of the border on Czech Republic (km) 251,8
Length of the border on Hungary (km) 654,8
Length of the border on Poland (km) 541,1
Length of the border on Austria (km) 106,7
Length of the border on Ukraine (km) 97,8

SOME OF BEST...

The lowest place – place where the river Bodrog is leaving the SR (altitude) 94
The highest place – Gerlachovský štít (altitude) 2 654
The highest extinct volcano – Poľana (altitude) 1 458
The largest lowland - Podunajská nížina (km²) 10 000
The largest river island - Žitný ostrov (km²) 1 236
The longest valley - Bielovodská dolina (km) 10
The longest cave - Systém Demänovských jaskýň (km) 30
The longest river - Váh (km) 406
The largest lake - Veľké Hincovo pleso (ha) 20
The biggest waterfall - Kmeťov vodopád (m) 90
Natural curative sources 54
## Indicators of Economic Development

### Development of GDP at curr. prices (year-on-year change in %), inflation rate

![Graph showing development of GDP and inflation rate]

### Indicators of Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product at current prices (mill. EUR) ¹²</td>
<td>73 835</td>
<td>75 560</td>
<td>78 071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of gross domestic product (%) ¹²³</td>
<td>102,0</td>
<td>102,3</td>
<td>103,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita (EUR) ¹²</td>
<td>13 640</td>
<td>13 944</td>
<td>14 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product at constant prices chain-linked volumes (mill. EUR) ¹²⁴</td>
<td>71 363</td>
<td>73 162</td>
<td>75 792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of gross domestic product (%) ¹²³</td>
<td>101,4</td>
<td>102,5</td>
<td>103,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita (EUR) ¹²</td>
<td>13 184</td>
<td>13 501</td>
<td>13 979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹) ESA 2010 methodology
²) 2013, 2014 data are half-finalized; 2015 data are estimated (sum of quarters)
³) Previous year = 100
⁴) Constant prices chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010

**Year-on-year inflation rate in 2015 reached the level -0.3%**.
1) Labour Force Sample Survey
2) Calculated on index of consumer prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic activity rate by LFS (%)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59,3</td>
<td>59,4</td>
<td>59,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment rate aged 20-64 by LFS (%)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65,0</td>
<td>65,9</td>
<td>67,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment rate by LFS (%)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,2</td>
<td>13,2</td>
<td>11,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unemployment rate** (Labour Force Sample Survey)

**Development of wages - indices** (previous year = 100)

1) Labour Force Sample Survey
2) Calculated on index of consumer prices
Cost of living indices for households (previous year = 100)

Production sphere price indices (previous year = 100)

Foreign trade balance (bill. EUR)  
Exports (bill. EUR)  
Imports (bill. EUR)  

1) Current prices; FOB - type value; 2015 - preliminary data
In 2015, average year-on-year inflation rate of EU 28 countries reached the zero level.

**Average year-on-year inflation rate**

Source: Eurostat, [tec00118]

**Unemployment rate, 2014**

Source: Eurostat, [une_rt_a]
GDP per capita in purchasing power standards, 2014

Source: Eurostat, [tec00114]
1) DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
POPULATION

Mid-year population (thous. persons)  
Live-births (persons)  
Deaths (persons)
  of which: up to 1 year
Natural increase (persons)  
Net migration (persons)  
Total increase (persons)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-year pop.</td>
<td>5 413</td>
<td>5 419</td>
<td>5 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live births</td>
<td>54 823</td>
<td>55 033</td>
<td>55 602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>52 089</td>
<td>51 346</td>
<td>53 826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 1 year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural inc.</td>
<td>2 734</td>
<td>3 687</td>
<td>1 776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net mig.</td>
<td>2 379</td>
<td>1 713</td>
<td>3 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inc.</td>
<td>5 113</td>
<td>5 400</td>
<td>4 903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of Dec. 31, 2015 we were together  
5 426 252

Life expectancy at birth (years)

- **MEN**
  - year 2005: 70,1
  - year 2015: 73,0

- **WOMEN**
  - year 2005: 77,9
  - year 2015: 79,7

Mean age (years)

- **MEN**
  - year 2005: 35,8
  - year 2015: 38,5

- **WOMEN**
  - year 2005: 39,0
  - year 2015: 41,7
Mean age of women at childbirth by birth order (years)

- 27.7
- 30.5
- 31.6

Age structure of population as of Dec. 31, 2015

Thousand persons

**MEN**

- 85+
- 80-84
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4

**WOMEN**

- 85+
- 80-84
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4

Productive age (15 - 64)

- 15.3%
- 70.2%
- 14.5%

Pre-productive age (0 - 14)

Post-productive age (65 and more)
Number of marriages in towns was higher than in rural areas.

In total 28 775 marriages were concluded. ¹)

- in towns 16 443
- in other municipalities 12 332

40% of brides had university education
45% of grooms had secondary education with maturita

Average age at 1st marriage (years)

- year 2005
  - men: 28.6
  - women: 25.9
- year 2015
  - men: 31.3
  - women: 28.7

Marriages by calendar months

1) By permanent residence of a groom
65 % of divorces were due to difference of characters, attitudes and interests.

9 786 marriages were divorced. ¹)

in towns 5 945

in other municipalities 3 841

34 %

Partners with completed secondary education with maturita divorced most.

Divorces by sex and cause of breakdown

Conclusion of marriage without careful consideration before

Addiction to alcohol

Adultery

Lack of interest in family life

Bad treatment, conviction of crime

Difference of characters, attitudes and interests

Medical reasons, incl. infertility

Sexual disagreement

Other

Court has not found out guilt

Average age at divorce (years)

year 2005 39,6

year 2015 43,1

year 2005 37,0

year 2015 40,2

¹) By last permanent residence of spouses
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

EU population as of Jan. 1, 2015

EU 28 508 450 856 inhabitants

Selected age groups

Legend: age groups

DE
13,2 %
21,0 %

NL
16,7 %
17,8 %

FR
18,6 %
17,0 %

BE
17,0 %
18,0 %

UK
17,7 %
21,7 %

EL
14,5 %
20,9 %

IT
13,8 %
17,7 %

CZ
15,2 %
17,8 %

AT
14,3 %
18,5 %

BG
13,9 %
20,0 %

DK
17,0 %
18,6 %

FI
16,4 %
19,9 %

SK
15,3 %
14,0 %

Legend:

0 - 14
65+

Source: Eurostat, [tps0001] [tps00010] [tps00028]
Mean age of women at childbirth, 2014

Source: Eurostat, [demo_find]

Proportion of live-births outside marriage, 2014

Slovakia 38,9 %
Czech Republic 46,7 %
Hungary 47,3 %
Poland 24,2 %

Source: Eurostat, [demo_find]
BALANCE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION 1)

Economically active population (thous. persons)
- of which: Employed
- Unemployed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2 715,3</td>
<td>386,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2 721,8</td>
<td>358,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2 738,3</td>
<td>314,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age structure of employed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55 and more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economically inactive population aged 15 years and over (thous. persons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students, apprentices</th>
<th>Persons keeping households</th>
<th>Pensioners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2005</td>
<td>year 2005</td>
<td>year 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513,8</td>
<td>111,9</td>
<td>1 025,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2015</td>
<td>year 2015</td>
<td>year 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429,4</td>
<td>126,8</td>
<td>1 128,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

148 thous. employed worked abroad, mostly in Austria, Czech Republic and Germany. 2)

1) Labour Force Sample Survey
2) Employed with workplace outside the SR up to 1 year
Number of unemployed decreased, year-on-year, by more than 44 thous. persons.

The number in 2015 was the lowest in last seven years.

year 2015 314,3 thous. unemployed

Long-term unemployment (unemployed more than 1 year)

Age structure of unemployed

Aged 15-24 18% 25-34 27% 35-44 24% 45-54 20% 55 and more 11%

Employment rate aged 20 - 64 years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>65,0</td>
<td>65,9</td>
<td>67,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>72,2</td>
<td>73,2</td>
<td>75,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57,8</td>
<td>58,6</td>
<td>60,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment rate aged 20 - 64 years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>14,2</td>
<td>13,2</td>
<td>11,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>257,0</td>
<td>239,6</td>
<td>195,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Unemployment rate

- Slovakia: 11.5%
- Poland: 7.5%
- Czech Republic: 5.1%
- Hungary: 6.8%
- EU 28: 9.4%

Youth unemployment rate (less than 25 years)

- Slovakia: 26.4%
- Czech Republic: 12.6%
- Poland: 20.9%
- Hungary: 17.3%
- EU 28: 20.4%

Source: Eurostat, [une_rt_a]

Economic activity rate aged 15-64, 2014

Source: Eurostat, [tislm60]
Average gross monthly earnings by economic activities SK NACE Rev. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Activity</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The highest gross monthly earnings was reached by employees working in information and communication.

1) Structure of Earnings Survey
Average gross monthly earnings by age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 19</td>
<td>181,3</td>
<td>181,4</td>
<td>181,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>145,0</td>
<td>144,6</td>
<td>144,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>16,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>5,3</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>5,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average gross monthly earnings by education 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>637 €</td>
<td>752 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary vocational without maturita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary vocational with maturita</td>
<td>906 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary general with maturita</td>
<td>900 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary specialised with maturita</td>
<td>939 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher professional</td>
<td>1005 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>1058 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Master’s degree</td>
<td>1448 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Ph.D. degree</td>
<td>1444 €</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) ISCED 2011 (International Standard Classification of Education)
3) With certificate of apprenticeship or follow-up study
Percentage gender pay gap between average gross hourly earnings in selected EU countries, 2014

Source: Eurostat, [tsdsc340]
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Net money income in total yearly per capita of private household (EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net income from employment (in all sectors)</td>
<td>51,8</td>
<td>51,7</td>
<td>53,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from business</td>
<td>11,7</td>
<td>11,5</td>
<td>11,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social income</td>
<td>31,5</td>
<td>32,0</td>
<td>31,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development of net money income and expenditure of private households monthly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net money income</td>
<td>349 €</td>
<td>366 €</td>
<td>390 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net money expenditure</td>
<td>308 €</td>
<td>323 €</td>
<td>322 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Household Budget Surveys
2) 2013 and 2014 data were simulated
3) An amount by which a self-employer contributes to household budget
In 2014 net money expenditure in total per capita of household were 3860 EUR.

2) Simulated data
EDUCATION

Kindergartens 2 935
1 579 566 children
15 565 teachers

Basic schools 2 113
427 418 pupils
29 853 teachers

Grammar schools 1)
73 757 students
244
5 556 teachers

Secondary vocational schools 1)
138 360 students
450
10 874 teachers

SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Population by educational attainment level in age group 15 - 64 years 2)

Source: Eurostat, [edat_lfse_03]

1) Full-time study
2) ISCED 2011 (International Standard Classification of Education)
Conservatories
17
2,977 students
571 teachers

Universities and colleges
35
118,856 students
10,551 teachers

Full-time study school-leavers and graduates of secondary and tertiary attainment

Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 0-2)
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4)
Health

Average number of persons covered by sickness insurance (wage earners)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,496,319</td>
<td>2,592,523</td>
<td>2,722,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average duration of incapacity for work (days)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average daily number of persons incapacitated for work (persons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>persons</td>
<td>86,039</td>
<td>80,554</td>
<td>85,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average percentage of incapacity for work (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure of health care professionals, 2014

Average duration of incapacity for work due to disease

- 41 days,

due to work injury

- 60 days.

Age structure of physicians, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aged up to 35</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65 and more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2013 in Slovakia, there were recorded 2,094 inhabitants per one dentist.

Source: Eurostat, [hlth_rs_prs1]
In 2015, the government spent in total EUR 735 million on state social benefits.
CULTURE

Cultural facilities and their attendance, 2014

**Theatres**
- 105 scenes in permanent operation
- 1,791,950 visitors

**Museums**
- 111 facilities
- 4,238,075 visitors

**Galleries**
- 25 facilities
- 679,425 visitors

**Libraries**
- 2,024 facilities
- 6,448,714 visitors

**Botanical gardens**
- 5 facilities
- 102,133 visitors

**Zoological gardens**
- 4 facilities
- 927,728 visitors

**Astronomic cabinets**
- 22 facilities
- 183,440 visitors

59 %
Drama was the most visited **type of theatrical performance.**
2) MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS
### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1) (2) (3)

#### Gross domestic product at current prices (mill. EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>170 629,6</td>
<td>172 592,5</td>
<td>179 462,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index (previous year = 100)</td>
<td>100,1</td>
<td>102,2</td>
<td>105,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate consumption</td>
<td>103 244,9</td>
<td>104 014,8</td>
<td>108 925,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index (previous year = 100)</td>
<td>99,4</td>
<td>102,3</td>
<td>107,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added</td>
<td>67 384,7</td>
<td>68 577,6</td>
<td>70 536,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index (previous year = 100)</td>
<td>101,1</td>
<td>102,1</td>
<td>103,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Figures:
- **76 434,5** mill. EUR, domestic demand at current prices
- **42 945,0** mill. EUR, final consumption of households
- **753,5** mill. EUR, final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households
- **14 853,8** mill. EUR, final consumption of general government
- **17 882,2** mill. EUR, gross capital formation
- **17 968,6** mill. EUR, gross fixed capital formation
- **-86,4** mill. EUR, change in inventories and valuables

1) ESA 2010 methodology
2) 2013, 2014 data are half-finalized; 2015 data are estimated (sum of quarters)
3) Absolute data at current prices; indices at constant prices, chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010
Development of gross domestic product

Development of gross domestic product - percentage change
(previous year = 100)
GDP by economic activities at current prices
SK NACE Rev. 2

- **A** Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 4%
- **R-U** Arts, entertainment and service activities: 3%
- **B-E** Industry in total: 23%
- **F** Construction: 8%
- **L** Real estate activities: 6%
- **G-I** Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities: 20%
- **M-N** Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative activities: 6%
- **J** Information and communication: 4%
- **K** Financial and insurance activities: 4%
- **O-Q** Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities: 12%
- **4%** Net taxes on products (less subsidies on products)
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

GDP growth rate
(previous year = 100)

Development of GDP growth rate
(previous year = 100)

Source: Eurostat, [tec00115]
In 2015, goods in value of EUR 64 562,3 million were exported to Slovakia.

1) Preliminary data
2) SITC - Statistical International Trade Classification
### Total exports by selected countries (mill. EUR FOB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>8 668,5</td>
<td>8 243,4</td>
<td>8 436,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1 596,3</td>
<td>1 374,6</td>
<td>1 019,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>13 392,2</td>
<td>14 263,8</td>
<td>15 392,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2 546,8</td>
<td>2 075,8</td>
<td>1 461,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU 28</td>
<td>53 113,8</td>
<td>54 416,2</td>
<td>57 828,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Preliminary data

---

### SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

10 trading partners of the Slovak Republic with the highest foreign trade balance surplus

**Intra-EU 28 trade** mill. EUR FOB

- Germany: 5 591,7
- United Kingdom: 2 738,1
- Poland: 2 447,9
- Austria: 2 243,1
- France: 1 743,0
- Czech Republic: 1 431,7
- Spain: 1 055,7
- Italy: 967,8
- Netherlands: 785,7
- Sweden: 684,8

**Extra-EU 28 trade** mill. EUR FOB

- United States: 736,6
- Switzerland: 638,6
- Turkey: 334,8
- Australia: 223,7
- Mexico: 170,1
- Egypt: 140,2
- Norway: 116,1
- Canada: 88,2
- South Africa: 86,1
- Morocco: 54,0

1) Preliminary data
### PRICES

#### Consumer price indices (living costs)

**by COICOP classification - total (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164,1</td>
<td>164,0</td>
<td>163,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of living indices of pensioners - total of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>143,1</td>
<td>141,9</td>
<td>141,6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</td>
<td>253,8</td>
<td>252,4</td>
<td>249,9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>228,1</td>
<td>230,3</td>
<td>232,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>144,5</td>
<td>143,6</td>
<td>135,4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Price indices of production statistics (average 2010 = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>industrial producers - domestic</th>
<th>agricultural products</th>
<th>construction works</th>
<th>forestry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) COICOP = Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose Use
2) December 2000 = 100
### Cost of living indices

**of low-income households - total**

- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**: 145.8, 144.8, 144.2
- **Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**: 246.4, 244.1, 240.9
- **Health**: 204.4, 206.1, 207.6
- **Transport**: 143.1, 141.4, 131.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>173.3</td>
<td>173.1</td>
<td>172.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average consumer prices of selected products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Year 2010</th>
<th>Year 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bread (kg)</strong></td>
<td>1.25 €</td>
<td>1.34 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fresh eggs (piece)</strong></td>
<td>0.12 €</td>
<td>0.15 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicken frier (kg)</strong></td>
<td>2.23 €</td>
<td>2.50 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beer 12% (bottled)</strong></td>
<td>0.61 €</td>
<td>0.66 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Price development of fuels

- **Motor-car petrol 95**
- **Diesel**

1) COICOP = Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose Use
2) December 2000 = 100
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Harmonized indices of consumer prices for selected divisions of COICOP classification (2015 = 100)

All-items index

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

Health

Source: Eurostat, [prc_hicp_aindx]
ORGANIZATIONAL STATISTICS

Legal units by selected legal forms as of Dec. 31
of which:

Legal persons in total
  of which:  Enterprises
  Non-profit institutions

Natural persons-entrepreneurs
  of which:  Self-employed persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal persons</td>
<td>624 173</td>
<td>628 569</td>
<td>546 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises</td>
<td>241 960</td>
<td>259 055</td>
<td>207 655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-profit</td>
<td>181 914</td>
<td>196 355</td>
<td>193 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institutions</td>
<td>60 046</td>
<td>62 700</td>
<td>14 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural persons</td>
<td>382 213</td>
<td>369 514</td>
<td>338 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrepreneurs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>352 709</td>
<td>337 182</td>
<td>316 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enterprises by registered number of employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>2013 enterprises</th>
<th>2014 enterprises</th>
<th>2015 enterprises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 49 employees</td>
<td>106 141</td>
<td>96,9 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 249 employees</td>
<td>2 780</td>
<td>2,5 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 and more</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>0,6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development of number of natural persons-entrepreneurs and self-employed persons

Thous. persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Self-employed persons</th>
<th>Natural persons-entrepreneurs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>2003</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self-employed persons by selected economic activities
SK NACE Rev. 2

1. Manufacturing: 17%
2. Construction: 23%
3. Wholesale and retail trade: 24%
4. Transportation and storage: 3%
5. Accommodation and food service activities: 4%
6. Information and communication: 3%
7. Real estate activities: 1%
8. Other service activities: 5%
9. Other economic activities: 20%
10. Other economic activities: 20%
In 2014, in terms of employment enterprises focused on trade and manufacturing grew most within the union.
3) SECTORAL STATISTICS
AGRICULTURE

Total area of the SR as of Jan. 1 (ha)
- Water area
- Land area
- Utilized agricultural land
- Forest lands

Receipts from sale of agricultural products

Production of selected agricultural crops and livestock products per capita
As of Nov. 30, 2015 in Slovakia there were bred:

- 457,6 thous. pieces of cattle
- 633,1 thous. pieces of pigs
- 418,0 thous. pieces of sheep and goats
- 12836,2 thous. pieces of poultry

Structures of arable land utilization:

- Cereals: 56%
- Root crops: 2%
- Industrial crops excluding hop: 19%
- Green fodder on arable land: 18%
- Fallow land: 3%
- Others: 2%

Hectare yields of selected agricultural crops (t):

- Cereals: 5,08 t
- Oil-plants: 2,30 t
- Potatoes: 17,93 t
- Legume: 2,65 t
- Grape: 5,70 t
- Sugar beet: 56,01 t
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

The biggest producers of porkmeat in the EU 28

Development of porkmeat production in Slovakia (slaughtered in slaughterhouses)

The biggest breeders of dairy cows in the EU 28

Development of number of dairy cows in Slovakia

Source: Eurostat, [tag00042]

Source: Eurostat, [tag00014]
In 2014, average registered number of employees in enterprises with 20 and more employees reached 382 256.

1) Including enterprises with number of employees up to 19 and self-employed persons
2) 2013 and 2014 data from annual surveys, 2015 data from quarterly surveys
3) Employees and self-employed persons (without contributing family workers)
New orders in industry by selected divisions
SK NACE Rev. 2

- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers: 51%
- Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment: 7%
- Manufacture of paper and paper products: 2%
- Manufacture of basic metals: 8%
- Manufacture of electrical equipment: 7%
- Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products: 3%
- Other divisions of industry: 22%

In 2015, new orders in industry achieved the value of EUR 46 449,8 million at current prices.

Industrial production (previous year = 100)

1) Data are adjusted from influence of number of working days by the JDEMETRA+ programme and are revised backwards from the beginning of the time series
2) Without steam and air conditioning supply
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Production in industry
- percentage change (previous year = 100) ¹)

Development of production in industry
- percentage change (previous year = 100) ¹)

¹) Calendar adjusted data, not seasonally adjusted data

Source: Eurostat, [sts_inpr_a]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of construction production by size groups, 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small enterprises</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inland production created 95% of the total construction production.

1) From monthly surveys
2) Employees and self-employed persons (without contributing family workers)
3) Estimate
Structure of inland construction production (enterprises with 20 and more employees)

carried out by own employees
in 2014 (mill. EUR, curr. prices)

- Residential buildings: 124,10 mill. EUR (7,2 %)
- Non-residential buildings: 652,74 mill. EUR (38,0 %)
- Civil engineering works: 938,67 mill. EUR (54,7 %)

contractually agreed
in 2014 (mill. EUR, curr. prices)

- Residential buildings: 216,46 mill. EUR (7,5 %)
- Non-residential buildings: 1 111,73 mill. EUR (38,5 %)
- Civil engineering works: 1 561,25 mill. EUR (54,0 %)

Completed dwellings by number of rooms

- 63,7 % of the total
- 15,5 thous. completed dwellings were in family houses.
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Percentage change of construction production 1)

Mainly growth of production of civil engineering works by 53.5% in 2015 contributed to the significant growth of construction production.

Source: Eurostat, [sts_copr_a]

1) Calendar adjusted data, not seasonally adjusted data
TRANSPORT
AND POST SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of roads and motorways excl. feeder roads as of Dec. 31 (km)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of which: Motorways</td>
<td>18 017</td>
<td>17 954</td>
<td>17 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of railway lines as of Dec. 31 (km)</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which: Electrified</td>
<td>3 631</td>
<td>3 631</td>
<td>3 627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post offices as of Dec. 31</td>
<td>1 586</td>
<td>1 586</td>
<td>1 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery districts</td>
<td>1 541</td>
<td>1 539</td>
<td>1 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of inhabitants per 1 delivery district</td>
<td>4 878</td>
<td>4 852</td>
<td>4 847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which: Motorways</td>
<td>1 109</td>
<td>1 116</td>
<td>1 118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transport of goods (thous. t)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>44 327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>50 997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transported passengers (thous. persons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>46 583</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>49 272</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>385 594</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>380 576</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>143 071</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>142 622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>312 717</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>262 262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air transport</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year 2010</td>
<td>554</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year 2014</td>
<td>576</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Including expressways, without local communications
76% of post offices were seated in rural areas in 2014.

Passengers transported by city transport, 2014

- Buses: 61%
- Trams: 23%
- Trolley-buses: 16%

Development of the number of dispatched letter items (including periodical letter-post items)

Motor vehicles

Thous. pieces


Passenger cars

Development of the number of motor vehicles as of Dec. 31

Thous. pieces

### Information and Communication Technology in Enterprises with 10 and More Employees (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Service</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises with computers</td>
<td>98,8</td>
<td>98,1</td>
<td>97,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises with Internet access</td>
<td>99,6</td>
<td>99,6</td>
<td>99,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises using e-Commerce trading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>26,5</td>
<td>20,9</td>
<td>22,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale</td>
<td>19,7</td>
<td>14,5</td>
<td>15,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Purchase / Ordering of Goods or Services over the Internet by Type of Seller

- **National sellers** - 85%
- **Sellers from other EU countries** - 41%
- **Sellers from the rest of the world** - 15%
- **Country of sellers's origin is not known** - 3%

### Kinds of Goods or Services Purchased over the Internet

- **Clothes, sports goods** - 66%
- **Households goods** - 40%
- **Tickets for events** - 28%
- **Books (including e-books)** - 25%

---

1) % of the total number of persons purchasing via internet during the last 12 months
2) For private purpose
3) For private use
4) Including magazines and newspapers
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Use of Internet

Website

ICT specialists

TOURISM

Accommodation establishments 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In hotels, motels, boatels</td>
<td>3 485</td>
<td>3 318</td>
<td>3 724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In guest houses</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In campsites</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beds in accommodation establishments 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>197 747</td>
<td>190 595</td>
<td>198 858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development of number of overnight stays of visitors in accommodation establishments

Visitors in accommodation establishments of tourism by type of establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>61 %</td>
<td>67 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest houses</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsites</td>
<td>4 %</td>
<td>2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2015, in total 4 330 thous. visitors stayed in accommodation establishments of tourism, foreign visitors created 40 %.

1) As of Dec. 31, including campsites
SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

Inbound arrivals of foreign visitors within the organized tourism (by tour operators and travel agencies)

- Austria: 26%
- Ukraine: 10%
- Israel: 2%
- Greece: 2%
- Switzerland: 4%
- Germany: 8%
- France: 8%
- Australia: 15%
- Ukraine: 10%
- Other: 11%
- Czech Republic: 6%

In total, 176,650 foreign visitors
## INTERNAL TRADE, ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

### Basic indicators of internal trade, accommodation and food service activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015 ¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover at current prices (mill. EUR)</td>
<td>51 101</td>
<td>50 466</td>
<td>52 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of employed persons (persons) ²)</td>
<td>342 833</td>
<td>347 951</td>
<td>353 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average gross nominal monthly wage (EUR)</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Development of basic indicators of internal trade, accommodation and food service activities

**Turnover at current prices (mill. EUR)**

- **Year 2010**: 46 792
- **Year 2015 ¹)**: 52 440

**Average number of employed persons ²)**

- **Year 2010**: 342 230
- **Year 2015 ¹)**: 353 139

**Average gross nominal monthly wage**

- **Year 2010**: 599 €
- **Year 2015 ¹)**: 673 €

---

1) Data from monthly surveys  
2) Employed persons include employees and self-employed persons

Turnover in enterprises with 20 and more employees reached in 2015 an amount of EUR 37 119 million.
MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS
In 2015, there were 1,888,456 tonnes of municipal waste generated in Slovakia.
In 2014, in total EUR 247 million were invested in protection of environment in Slovakia.
**SLOVAKIA IN THE EU**

**Municipal waste generation and treatment, 2014**

![Chart showing municipal waste generation and treatment in kg/capita for various countries, including Dk, CY, DE, LU, MT, AT, NL, FR, IT, FI, UK, PT, BG, SE, BE, ES, LT, SI, HR, HU, EE, SK, CZ, LV, PL.](chart)

Source: Eurostat, [tsdpc240]

**Proportion of environmental taxes from total taxes, 2014**

- **EU 28 = 6.15 %**
  - 4.71 % Energy taxes
  - 0.22 % Transport taxes
  - 0.31 % Taxes on pollution

- **Slovakia = 5.72 %**
  - 4.74 % Energy taxes
  - 0.67 % Transport taxes
  - 0.31 % Taxes on pollution

Source: Eurostat, [env_ac_tax]
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Expenditures on R&D in total (mill. EUR) of which:

- Capital expenditures supported from the government resources
- Current expenditures supported from the government resources

2012: 585,2
2013: 610,9
2014: 669,6

- Capital expenditures
  - 2012: 109,3
  - 2013: 97,3
  - 2014: 115,7
  - Supported from government resources: 31,5
  - Current expenditures: 475,9
  - Supported from government resources: 211,8

- Current expenditures: 475,9
  - Supported from government resources: 211,8

Development of the share of R&D expenditure in GDP

- Basic research: 302,0 mill. EUR (45%)
- Applied research: 190,3 mill. EUR (28%)
- Experimental development: 177,3 mill. EUR (26%)

1) 2015 data is preliminary
2) ESA 2010 methodology
Structure of R&D personnel by occupation in FTE (man/years), 2014

Researchers: 14,742,2
Technicians and equivalent personnel: 1,989,9
Supporting staff: 861,9

(FTE - full-time equivalent)

Qualification structure of R&D personnel in FTE (man/years), 2014

- Basic education: 9,5%
- Secondary education: 1,8%
- First stage tertiary education - practical: 1,6%
- Bachelor’s degree: 43,0%
- Master’s degree: 43,8%
- Scientific degree: 0,3%

SLOVAKIA IN THE EU

R&D expenditures - percentage from gross domestic product, 2014

% - FI 3,17, SE 3,16, DK 3,08, AT 2,99, DE 2,84, BE 2,46, SI 2,39, FR 2,26, CZ 2,00, NL 1,97, UK 1,72, IE 1,55, EE 1,46, HU 1,38, IT 1,29, PT 1,29, LU 1,24, ES 1,20, LV 1,02, PL 0,94, SK 0,89, MT 0,85, EL 0,83, BG 0,80, HR 0,79, LT 0,68, CY 0,47, RU 0,38

Source: Eurostat, [rd_e_gerdtot]
Information and PR publication presents selected statistical information on demographic, social and economic development using new visualization elements. Slovakia at a glance within the EU was supplemented with some interesting indicators.