

Social protection on the territory of the Slovak Republic

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2 Metadata update	
2.1 Date of last update	17.04.2024
3 Statistical presentation	
3.1 Data description	
<p>Social protection statistics mainly include statistics of compulsory social insurance, social security benefit system and labor market policy statistics.</p> <p>As part of the compulsory social insurance statistics, data on insured persons, premium payers and premium collection are monitored, as well as analogous data on pension savings and supplementary pension savings.</p> <p>Statistics of social security benefits contain data on recipients and benefits of social insurance, state social support and social assistance. In addition to these data, data on recipients and benefits of pension savings and supplementary pension savings are also monitored.</p> <p>The required data on expenditures and incomes for social protection are provided by the national statistical offices of EU member countries according to the methodology of the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (until 2007 "ESSPROS Manual 1996", from 2008 "ESSPROS Manual") in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. . 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) no. 1322/2007 and no. 10/2008, No. 110/2011 and 263/2011, which implement the EP and Council regulations. In accordance with these regulations, ESSPROS data (modules: expenditure and income, qualitative information, pensioners and net benefits) have been collected and disseminated since 2008 (2006 data).</p>	
3.2 Classification system	
3.3 Sector coverage	
Social protection statistics describe the overall social situation of the country.	

3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

The **old-age pension** is the basic pension insurance benefit. The insured is entitled to a retirement pension if he has been insured for at least 15 years and has reached retirement age.

The insured person is entitled to an **early old-age pension** if he has been insured for at least 15 years, has no more than two years left before reaching retirement age, and the amount of the early old-age pension as of the day he applied for it is higher than 1.2 times the amount of the subsistence minimum for an adult natural person.

A **disability pension** is granted to an insured person who became disabled, obtained the required number of years of pension insurance and did not meet the conditions for entitlement to an old-age pension on the date of the onset of disability and was not even granted an early old-age pension.

Orphan's pension is granted to dependent children upon the death of a parent (or adopter). Upon the death of both parents (adoptive parents), a mutual orphan's pension is granted. Entitlement to an orphan's pension is not conditional on the required period of employment.

A **widow's pension** is provided as a partial compensation for the loss of income of the deceased spouse.

A **social pension** is received by a citizen who has not been legally entitled to a pension and whose living needs are not secured.

A **disability pension from youth** is received by a natural person who became disabled during the period in which he was a dependent child from the age of 18.

An **increase in the disability pension** is a contribution to the citizen to cover the increased costs related to the need for care and service by another person.

Pension increase due to the only source of income is a state pension benefit provided in the event that the old-age, invalidity, widow's and widower's pension or the mutual orphan's pension is the only source of income and does not reach 1.1 times the subsistence minimum.

Pensions lower than the minimum pension are increased to the **amount of the minimum pension** after reaching retirement age according to § 82 b of Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance.

13. pension is a benefit financed from the state budget to which the pension recipient is entitled according to Act no. 296/2020 Coll. on the 13th pension and on the amendment of some laws. The benefit is paid from 2020.

The Christmas allowance for pensioners is a benefit financed from the state budget, which is intended for low-income pensioners.

Sickness replaces the salary of an insured person who is temporarily unable to perform his work due to illness or injury. The employee becomes entitled from the 11th day of temporary incapacity for work.

Medical allowance is provided in the amount of sick leave when treating a sick child under 10 years old and when treating another family member, if his health condition requires treatment by another person.

Maternity pay replaces wages during the last period of pregnancy and after childbirth in accordance with applicable legislation.

The compensatory allowance is provided to women in pregnancy or until the end of the 9th month after giving birth, if they have been transferred to another job or their working conditions have been adjusted so that the pregnancy or motherhood is not endangered.

Child allowance is provided for each dependent child in the same amount, regardless of the child's age and the income of family members who meet the conditions specified by law.

Parental allowance is a repeated benefit provided to a parent (or a person who has taken over a child's permanent care) if he or she takes care of at least one child under three years of age or six years of age if the child has a long-term severe disability.

Allowance for multiple children born at the same time is paid to parents who have three or more children born at the same time or who have had twins repeatedly within two years. It is a

state social benefit, with which the state contributes once a year to parents for the increased expenses that arise in connection with the care of children born at the same time.

Allowance at the birth of a child is a one-time benefit that is provided to the mother who gave birth to the child, the father or another person in exhaustively specified cases.

Substitute childcare allowances are one-off or recurring allowances paid to children and surrogate parents.

The funeral allowance is a one-time benefit intended for partial payment of the expenses associated with the funeral of a socially insured citizen.

Benefit in material need is a one-time or repeated benefit, which is provided to a citizen who is in material need, to ensure his living conditions.

Income from the collection of premiums for sickness insurance, old-age and disability insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, guarantee insurance, collection of contributions to the solidarity reserve fund represent payments by payers according to applicable laws.

Income for old-age insurance is without insurance premiums paid by the state, without income from the state budget and without income from voluntary return from II. to the I. pillar.

Income for disability insurance and income from the reserve fund are without insurance premiums paid by the state, and income for guarantee insurance without contributions to old-age pension savings paid by the employer after the expiration of 60 days.

Other payments include the income of the Social Insurance Company from outstanding insurance premiums, fines, penalties, repayments for assigned receivables, donations and payments from state assets, respectively. state budget. Financial assistance (transfers from other Social Insurance funds to the basic old-age insurance fund) is not included.

Sickness benefits are provided from the health insurance (sickness, nursing, compensatory benefit and maternity).

Pension benefits are provided from the **old-age insurance** (old-age pension, early old-age pension, orphan's pension, widow's and widower's pension) and **disability insurance** (disability pension, orphan's pension, widow's and widower's pension).

Accident benefits are provided from the accident insurance (accident supplement, accident pension, one-off settlement, survivor's pension, one-off compensation, occupational rehabilitation and rehabilitation, retraining and retraining, compensation for pain and compensation for difficulty in social application, compensation for costs associated with treatment, compensation for costs associated with the funeral).

A **guarantee insurance benefit** is provided from the guarantee insurance.

Unemployment benefits are provided from unemployment insurance.

Social security benefits paid by the state include wife's pension, social pension, youth disability pension, increase in pension due to the only source of income, increase in disability pension, increase in pension due to participation in the resistance and rehabilitation, compensation for work accidents and occupational diseases of abolished employers, whose founder was the state or the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic, and accident benefits provided to natural persons according to applicable laws.

3.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit of social protection statistics is individuals, or payments or transactions that constitute support or assistance provided to an individual.

3.6 Statistical population

Social protection targets a group of people who are directly affected by social policies and social protection programs. This includes, for example, a person living in poverty, the unemployed, seniors, children and youth in difficult life situations, people with disabilities and other social groups.

3.7 Reference area

The entire territory of the Slovak Republic.

3.8 Time coverage

Since 2002.

3.9 Base period

Not applicable.

4 Unit of measure

The data are given in thousands or mil. Euros or in numbers.

5 Reference period

Social protection statistics refer to the previous calendar year (from January 1 to December 31). A two-year reference period applies to income and expenditure on social protection.

6 Institutional mandate

6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

At the international level:

For the purposes of international comparison, the "European Integrated System of Social Protection Statistics" is used. The required data on expenditures and incomes for social protection are provided by the national statistical offices of EU member countries according to the methodology of the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (until 2007 "ESSPROS Manual 1996", from 2008 "ESSPROS Manual") in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) no. 1322/2007 and no. 10/2008, no. 110/2011 and 263/2011, which implement the EP and Council regulations. In accordance with these regulations, ESSPROS data (modules: expenditure and income, qualitative information, pensioners and net benefits) have been collected and disseminated since 2008 (2006 data).

At national level:

- Act no. 383/2013 Coll. on allowance for the birth of a child and allowance for multiple children born at the same time and on amendments to certain laws
- Act no. 600/2003 Coll. on child allowance and on amendments to Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended
- Act no. 627/2005 Coll. on contributions to support substitute childcare as amended by Act no. 561/2008 Coll.
- Act no. 201/2008 Coll. on substitute alimony and on amendments to Act no. 36/2005 Coll. on the family and on amendments and additions to certain laws as amended by the decision

of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic no. 615/2006 Coll. as amended by Act no. 554/2008 Coll.

- Act no. 561/2008 Coll. on child care allowance and on amendments to certain laws as amended
- Act no. 226/2019 Coll. which supplements Act no. 600/2003 Coll. on child allowance and on amendments to Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended and supplementing Act no. 601/2003 Coll. on the living wage and on the amendment of some laws as amended
- Act no. 571/2009 Coll. on parental allowance and on the amendment of certain laws as amended
- Act no. 312/2019 Coll. which amends Act no. 571/2009 Coll. on parental allowance and on the amendment of certain laws as amended
- Act no. 238/1998 Coll. on funeral allowance as amended
- Act no. 274/2007 Coll. about a supplement to the pension of political prisoners
- Act no. 544/2010 Coll. on subsidies under the purview of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
- Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on monetary contributions to compensate for severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws
- Act no. 191/2018 amending Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on monetary contributions for compensation of severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws as amended and amending Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended
- Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on social protection of children and on social guardianship as amended
- Act no. 61/2018 Coll. of which amends Act no. 305/2005 Coll. on the social legal protection of children and on the social guardianship and on the amendment and supplementing of certain laws as amended and by which certain laws are amended and supplemented
- Act no. 417/2013 Coll. on aid in material need and on the amendment of some laws
- Act no. 601/2003 Coll. on the living wage and on the amendment of some laws as amended
- Act no. 219/2014 on social work and on the conditions for the performance of certain professional activities in the field of social and family affairs and on the amendment of certain laws
- Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trade entrepreneurship (Trade Act) as amended
- Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance as amended
- Act no. 43/2004 Coll. on old-age pension savings and on amendments to certain laws, as amended
- Act no. 234/2019 Coll. which amends Act no. 43/2004 Coll. on old-age pension savings and on the amendment of certain laws as amended and by which certain laws are amended
- Act no. 296/2020 Coll., Act on the 13th Pension and on Amendments to Certain Acts
- Act no. 328/2002 Coll. on the social security of policemen and soldiers and on the amendment of some laws
- Act no. 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension savings and on amendments to certain laws as amended
- Act no. 462/2003 Coll. on compensation of income in case of temporary incapacity for work of an employee and on amendments to certain laws as amended

6.2 Data sharing

The published data are used to compare income and expenditure on social protection within the member countries of the European Union.

7 Confidentiality

7.1 Confidentiality - policy

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (recital 24 and Article 20 paragraph 4) of March 11, 2009 (OJ EC L 87, p. 164) establishes the need to establish common principles and guidelines to ensure the confidentiality of the data for the creation of European statistics and access to this confidential data with due consideration of technical developments and customer requirements in a democratic society. The European Statistics Code of Practice provides additional conditions that statistical authorities must comply with in the area of the protection of confidential statistical data (Principle 5).

The ŠÚ SR is responsible for the protection of confidential data obtained and guarantees their use exclusively for statistical purposes. In accordance with the Act on State Statistics No. 540/2001 Coll. §2g and §30, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic cannot publish confidential statistical data, but only information resulting from the summarization of confidential statistical data, which does not allow direct or indirect identification of the intelligence unit.

The Directive on the protection of confidential statistical data at the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (Ev. No. SME-1/2015) is available on the internal website of the ŠÚ SR SR, which regulates specific methods and parameter values used in the protection of confidential statistical data of individual statistical surveys.

7.2 Confidentiality - data treatment

Confidential statistical data is data related to an individual statistical unit that enables its direct or indirect identification and was obtained for statistical purposes in accordance with the law. The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic provides or publishes statistical data and information without direct identifiers in such a form that the data provided by the applicant cannot be directly or indirectly identified, i.e. it applies active protection for all intelligence units.

When ensuring the protection of confidential statistical data in tables with aggregated data, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic applies in all cases the minimum frequency rule for $n = 3$, i.e. in each cell of the table there is data that is an aggregation of data for at least 3 reporting units.

8 Release policy

8.1 Release calendar

Not applicable.

8.2 Release calendar access

Not applicable.

8.3 User access

In accordance with the Community legal framework and the Code of Practice for European Statistics (Principle 6 on impartiality and objectivity, Principle 13 on timeliness and timeliness and Principle 15 on accessibility and comprehensibility), national accounts data that meet quality standards, including relevant metadata, should be available to users. Users should be informed about the availability of data and how it can be accessed.

Accessibility and comprehensibility of statistical data is one of the principles of the Quality Declaration of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The independence and impartiality of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, ministries and other state administration bodies and organizations established by them in obtaining, processing, disseminating and evaluating statistical information is

established in Act no. 540/2001 Coll. on state statistics, as amended (paragraph 3, part 2 of the Act on State Statistics).

9 Frequency of dissemination

Data are published annually.

10 Accessibility and clarity

10.1 News release

Not applicable.

10.2 Publications

Publications related to social protection data are published on the website of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in the "Catalog of Publications" section.

Social protection statistics are published in the annual publication of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic "Social protection in the Slovak Republic in the year 20XX (according to the ESSPROS methodology)". The publication records the main trends in the development of social protection in the Slovak Republic for social protection programs. It contains an analysis of income and expenditure on social protection and data on pension recipients in the Slovak Republic in 2021. Other publications related to social protection data include, for example, Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions of Slovakia.

10.3 On-line database

All social statistics data are available to users in the public database of the Statistical Office of the SR DataCube (in section 1.7 Social protection).

10.4 Micro-data access

Not available.

10.5 Other

All data available in the DataCube database are provided free of charge and are not subject to registration. In addition, the data is also available through the STATdat database, which contains reports (tables) of data from the DataCube database, which can then be exported to various data formats.

On the website of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, in the section Statistics → Demography and social statistics → Social protection → Indicators, predefined tables of social protection data are available, which are also reported from the DataCube database.

Data can also be provided as part of defined specific outputs to international organizations, especially Eurostat.

10.6 Documentation on methodology

Methodological notes on social protection and its characteristics are available on the website of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Methodological explanations for social protection statistics are also provided in the publication "Social protection in the Slovak Republic in 20XX (according to the ESSPROS methodology)", which is published annually and published on the website of the Slovak Statistical Office.

For the purposes of international comparison, the "European Integrated System of Social Protection Statistics" is used. The required data on expenditures and incomes for social protection are provided by the national statistical offices of EU member countries according to the methodology of the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (until 2007 "ESSPROS Manual 1996", from 2008 "ESSPROS Manual") in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) no. 1322/2007 and no. 10/2008, No. 110/2011 and 263/2011, which implement the EP and Council regulations. In accordance with these regulations, ESSPROS data (modules: expenditure and income, qualitative information, pensioners and net benefits) have been collected and disseminated since 2008 (2006 data).

10.7 Quality documentation

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic holds a certificate that confirms that the office meets the requirements of the international standard ISO 9001:2015 in organizing, obtaining, processing and providing official statistics according to applicable standards. At the same time, it provides evidence that the established quality management system creates suitable conditions for further improving the quality of services provided to users and develops the office towards greater efficiency.

A quality report is drawn up based on Eurostat's quality requirements. The main parts of the report are focused on relevance, accuracy and reliability, topicality and timeliness, accessibility and comprehensibility, comparability and coherence.

11 Quality management

11.1 Quality assurance

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic has an established quality management system. The quality manual contains a description of the quality management system and the fulfillment of the requirements of the ISO 9001 standard. The application of the manual in practice ensures that all activities that have an impact on the quality of the products created are planned, managed, reviewed, evaluated and meet the requirements accepted in the order.

The basis of the entire quality management system is the Code of Practice for European Statistics. Managerial oversight of data collection and compilation of statistical data is regularly verified through internal audits (IA) according to a predetermined plan. SO SR holds a quality management system certificate according to ISO 9001:2008, which it obtained in November 2006. It undergoes external surveillance and recertification audits at regular intervals.

11.2 Quality assessment

At the national level, there is an effort to continuously work on improving the quality of social protection statistics data. In the conditions of the Slovak Republic, the database is based on the collection of administrative data, which provide information on the state of social protection, as reported by their creators.

The compilation of data on income and expenditure on social protection and the transmission of these data is carried out in accordance with Eurostat requirements, regulations and guidelines applicable to the ESSPROS methodology.

12 Relevance

12.1 User needs

Social protection statistics provide important information that is used for social policy monitoring, decision-making, forecasting, for administrative purposes, informing the public about social developments (either directly or indirectly through news agencies). Social protection data has a significant impact on policy makers, academic research and the media.

Main user groups:

- Eurostat, the European Council, the European Parliament and other European institutions,
- international organizations - OECD, WHO, etc.
- government institutions – Government of the Slovak Republic, ministries, e.g. Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic,
- research institutions – academic and research organizations use social protection statistics to analyze trends, evaluate the effects of policies and identify social inequalities,
- students,
- and the general public, including media such as newspapers, magazines, independent journalists.

12.2 User satisfaction

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic regularly evaluates website traffic according to individual sections and departments. In addition, since 2009, it has been regularly conducting surveys of customer satisfaction with its products and services at two-year intervals.

The goal of the surveys is to determine customer satisfaction with the products and services of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, to obtain information about users, their interest and opinion on the provision and quality of statistical products and services. The facts obtained are a valuable source for the direction of further activities of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The user satisfaction questionnaire, its evaluation as well as the reflection of the relevant requirements of the respondents in the activity plans of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic are available on the website of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic: Satisfaction survey.

12.3 Completeness

13 Accuracy and reliability

13.1 Overall accuracy

The data is based only on the collection of administrative data. A brief description of the sources is given in point 16.1. Source data.

13.2 Sampling error

It is not relevant for social protection statistics.

13.3 Non-sampling error

It is not relevant for social protection statistics.

14 Timeliness and punctuality

14.1 Timeliness

14.2 Punctuality

Data from social protection statistics are published in accordance with the schedule for updating the DataCube database of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The publication "Social protection in the Slovak Republic in 20XX" is published in accordance with the publishing program of the office. All required data (data and metadata) are submitted to Eurostat on time via eDamis.

15 Coherence and comparability

15.1 Comparability - geographical

It does not apply at national level.

15.2 Comparability - over time

Comparability of data in time series can be affected by methodological changes.

15.3 Coherence - cross domain

SHA and ESSPROS are based on different fundamental concepts. SHA is based on final consumption, while ESSPROS is based on associated long-term care and also takes into account the social aspects of long-term care. There is no complete coherence between these different approaches for Slovakia, and therefore the data cannot be mapped from one approach to another.

15.4 Coherence - internal

The data are internally consistent.

16 Cost and burden

It is not relevant for social protection statistics.

17 Data revision

17.1 Data revision - policy

The revision policy is an important tool for improving the quality of statistical data. It governs the basic rules and general procedures applied during revisions in the ŠÚ SR SR.

For the purposes of this regulation, any change in the statistical value of indicators stored in relevant databases and publicly published statistical data is considered a revision of statistical data. The reason for the changes are changes in the applicable legislation, modification of methodological definitions and procedures, revisions of classifications and code lists, implementation of new statistical-mathematical methods, availability of later more accurate data as well as errors in source and calculated data. The aim of the revisions is to achieve, or maintaining the consistency of the content of statistical data. It regulates the basic rules and general procedures applied during revisions at the office

Directive SME-1/2020 — Policy of revisions of the ŠÚ SR and the decision of the chairman of the ŠÚ SR, which issues a calendar of revisions of the ŠÚ SR (updated every year).

Published data may have the following quality levels:

- **Quick estimate** (flash) – estimate of the relevant indicator based on available current information, or extrapolations of development trends,
- **Refined estimate** – data that is obtained based on the results of short-term reporting and the use of available administrative data sources,
- **Preliminary data** – data that is compiled from verified and revised sources used to compile a refined estimate or data available at the time of the 1st publication. It can be compiled in a smaller range of indicators,
- **Semi-definitive data** – data revised based on refinements of statistical reporting or results of available long-term statistical surveys and administrative sources, as well as additional information,
- **Definitive data** – data that is compiled from verified and revised statements, administrative resources and data obtained on the basis of precise statistical-mathematical methods and other additional information. The definitive data changes only in the case of extraordinary revisions, otherwise these data are unchanged.

From a substantive point of view, the reason for the revision is considered to be:

- incorporation of better quality data based on a more complete source,
- data refinement as a result of updating seasonal factors and changing the base period,
- clarification based on updated methodology (in concepts, definitions and classifications) and changes in statistical methods,
- making corrections in source data and calculations.

In terms of time, we divide revisions into:

- **Regular revisions** are revisions without fundamental modifications of the methodologies. As a rule, these are more significant data corrections, including values obtained from new sources. They are carried out periodically on precisely set dates, to update monthly and quarterly data, until the next publication of the data.
- **Annual revisions** are revisions that are made when all monthly and quarterly data are available and more detailed results from annual surveys are already available.
- **Extraordinary and major revisions** are revisions of definitive data due to significant methodological changes resulting from the revision of methodologies, from changes in the statistical-mathematical methods of calculations or corrections of data. An extraordinary revision may result (e.g. by changing the definition) in disrupting the temporal comparability of the data.

17.2 Data revision - practice

General revision policy of social protection expenditure:

We are revising the data - for relevant reasons:

- changes in the calculation methodology;
- changes to data sources;
- changes in our accounting practices, etc.

18 Statistical processing

18.1 Source data

Data on social protection at the national and international level are obtained from relevant national administrative sources and based on a combination of several data sources - Social Insurance Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the Slovak Republic, Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Transport of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Tax Directorate, operators of public transport and

suburban transport, Railways of the Slovak Republic, self-governing regions of the Slovak Republic, municipalities and cities of the Slovak Republic, Migration Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, pension management companies and supplementary pension companies, etc.

- Paid pensions
- Non-investment expenditures for social assistance
- Recipients of selected social protection benefits
- Number of pensions paid, average amount and pension benefits
- Number of contracts, insured persons and benefit recipients in supplementary pension insurance companies
- Income and expenses of supplementary pension funds
- Systemic health insurance benefits by type - annual data
- State social benefits and state-paid benefits for non-residents. insurance and pension provision
- Pension expenses
- Income for social protection
- Expenditure on social protection

18.2 Frequency of data collection

Annual

18.3 Data collection

All administrative data sources are obtained on the basis of signed agreements and protocols on technical cooperation with external institutions (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family). By default, these agreements consist of a general part, which refers to the version of the contract's topicality, specifying the specifications and characteristics of the data provided between the two institutions, the forms and methods of providing data, and the contact persons from both institutions who are responsible for providing data within the framework of bilateral data exchange.

Samples and descriptions of all statistical forms are available on the website of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

18.4 Data validation

No validation process is applied to the monitored social protection data.

However, data sources from which food consumption data are derived are subject to validation processes. Data sources from statistical surveys carried out by the ŠÚ SR are e.g. monitored and validated at several levels, directly in the Integrated Statistical Information System (ISIS) environment, as well as outside it, e.g. standard software tools and applications.

18.5 Data compilation

National social protection data are compiled from relevant national administrative data sources. As the data are based on administrative data collection only, none of the following procedures were applied: imputations, weighting, calibration and non-response adjustments.

18.6 Adjustment

Not relevant to this domain.

19 Comment

