In the Slovak Republic per capita government expenditures and revenues have increased significantly as compared to the other OECD countries

Between 2009 and 2015 government spending and revenues per capita grew the fastest in the Slovak Republic among OECD countries, with 3.5% and 5.8% on average per year, respectively, while on average per capita government spending did not grow and revenue per capita grew by 2.3% per year among OECD countries. During this period, fiscal deficits were reduced from 7.8% of GDP in 2009 to 2.7% of GDP in 2015 in Slovakia, which is slightly lower than the OECD average of 2.8% of GDP.

Stakeholder engagement is well embedded in the regulatory processes in the Slovak Republic

Broad consultations during the development and approval of regulation are fundamental to good regulatory policy-making that reflects diverse views of those affected and also safeguards the regulatory process from undue influence and capture. The Slovak Republic scores among the highest in the 2015 OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) on stakeholder engagement. The country has an overall score of 3 for primary laws on a range between 0 and 4, while the OECD average is 2.1. For example, public consultations are required for every legislative proposal submitted to the government including legislative intents.

In the Slovak Republic citizens do not take full advantage of the availability of digital services

Even though the country has accelerated efforts to digitalise public service delivery since 2006, the uptake of digital services by citizens has been much slower than in other OECD countries. An illustration of this is that in the Slovak Republic the rate at which individuals submit filled forms to government websites in 2016 was 15%, less than half of the average OECD rate of 35%.
How to read the figures:

- **Country value in blue** (not represented if not available)
- **Average of OECD countries in red**
- **Range of OECD country values in grey**
- **Values have been rounded. n.a. refers to data not available**

### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
<th>OECD Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
<td>-10% to 10%</td>
<td>-10% to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>-10% to 10%</td>
<td>-10% to 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

**Source:** OECD National Accounts

#### Government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
<th>OECD Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>20% to 60%</td>
<td>20% to 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>20% to 60%</td>
<td>20% to 60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD National Accounts

#### Government investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
<th>OECD Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0% to 8%</td>
<td>0% to 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD National Accounts

#### Government gross debt*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
<th>OECD Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
<td>20% to 150%</td>
<td>20% to 150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>20% to 150%</td>
<td>20% to 150%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SNA definition, see Notes

**Source:** OECD National Accounts

### Public Employment

#### General government employment as % of total employment (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD National Accounts

#### Women in the civil service ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

#### Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

### Public Sector Compensation

#### Annual compensation across central government positions (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial Positions</td>
<td>52,700</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Professionals</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Managers (D3 positions)</td>
<td>134,500</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Managers (D1 positions)</td>
<td>231,500</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments
**Human Resource Management**

**Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)**

- Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries: 0.84
- Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions: 0.64
- Extent of the use of performance related pay: 0.64
- Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants: 0.68
- Collection of administrative data: 0.50

- Slovak Rep.: 0.84
- Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest

**Budgeting**

**Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)**

- Performance budgeting practices: n.a.
- Slovak Rep.: 0.41

**Regulatory governance**

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws* (2014)**

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 3.03
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.09
- Ex post evaluation of regulations: 2.25

- Slovak Rep.: 1.54

**Public Procurement**

**General government procurement expenditures (2015)**

- % of government expenditures: 37.9%
  - Slovak Rep.: 29.1%

**Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
- A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
- A strategy/policy has been rescinded
- There has never been a strategy/policy in place

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Public Procurement

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)
**Open Data**

**OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017)**

Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest

- Government support to re-use
- Data accessibility
- Data availability

Slovak Rep.

0.40

0.55

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Open Government Data

**Digital Government**

**Individuals using the Internet for sending filled forms via public authorities websites in the past 12 months (2016)**

Slovak Rep.

15.0%

35.6%

Source: OECD, ICT database; and Eurostat, Information Society database

**Core Government Results**

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2016)**

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

National government

Police

Health care

Education system

Judicial system

Slovak Rep.

37% 42%

72% 77%

54% 70%

38% 55%

59% 67%

Source: Gallup World Poll

**Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2013)**

Higher inequality

Lower inequality

Before

After

Slovak Rep.

0.43

0.47

0.27

0.32

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

**Limited government powers (2016)**

n.a.

Slovak Rep.

0.75

Source: The World Justice Project

**Notes**

- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

**Government at a Glance 2017**

Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm