The Slovak Republic has achieved gender equality in public senior management positions. The share of women in senior management positions in the Slovak Republic increased from 35% in 2015 to 50% in 2020. The OECD average was 37% in 2020 (Figure 3.9).

Chapter 3 – Public employment

The Slovak Republic's infrastructure strategy takes into account a wide range of social objectives. The infrastructure strategy of the Slovak Republic aligns with environmental, land use and spatial planning, regional development, gender equality and inclusion, and human rights policies, which contributes to enhance policy coherence for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 11.1).

Chapter 11 – Governance of infrastructure

The Slovak Republic can improve the delivery of healthcare, education and justice. In 2020, a smaller share of citizens in the Slovak Republic than the OECD average reported being satisfied with healthcare (58% vs. 71% OECD average, Figure 14.1), education (61% vs. 68% OECD average, Figure 14.2) and having confidence in the judiciary (19% vs. 57% OECD average, Figure 14.3). Confidence in the judiciary was the second lowest among OECD countries.

Chapter 14 – Serving citizens

- **Figure 14.1.** Citizen satisfaction with the health care system, 2010 and 2020
- **Figure 14.2.** Citizen satisfaction with the education system and schools, 2010 and 2020
- **Figure 14.3.** Citizen confidence in the judiciary system and the courts, 2010 and 2020
Government resources

Government expenditures (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Government investment (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Fiscal balance (2019, 2020) % of GDP

Government gross debt (SNA definition, 2019, 2020) % of GDP

Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures by selected functions (2019) % of GDP

General government employment as a % of total employment (2019)

Central government workforce by age (2020)

Share of women in management positions in the central government (2020)

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments

Slovak Republic

Range of OECD country values

N. A. not available

Values have been rounded

OECD
Public governance practices

### Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)
From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

- Development of a diverse workforce: 0.84
- Policies to manage senior civil servants: 0.84

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability

### Green budgeting tools (2021)

- Ex ante or ex post environmental assessment:
  - NO GREEN BUDGETING: 12 YES 2 NO
  - NO GREEN BUDGETING: 7 YES 7 NO

Source: OECD and European Commission – Joint survey on emerging green budgeting practices

### Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)

- Environment:
  - YES 21 YES 5 NO
- Human rights:
  - NO 13 YES 13 NO
- Gender:
  - NO 8 YES 18 NO

Source: OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement

### Early consultation in the regulation-making process

- SYSTEMATIC: 8 YES 2 NEVER 27 NOT SYSTEMATIC

Source: OECD Survey on centres of government’s role in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD indicators of regulatory policy and governance (iREG) Survey

### Digital government index (2019)
Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

- Slovak Republic: 0.51
- OECD: 0.26
- Range of OECD country values: 0.0 - 1.0

Source: OECD Survey on digital government 1.0
Government results

Government provides information on law enforcement, due process and respect of human rights (2020)
Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

Citizens who express trust in public institutions (2020)

Citizens who believe they have a say in what government does (2018)

Citizens who express satisfaction with public services (2020)

Figure notes
- Data on public finance and economics, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 11 May 2021 and data on general government employment were extracted on 12 April 2021. The range of country values refers to year 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in SNA framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- 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.
- The range of country values for the central government workforce by age refers to the 18-34 group.
- Data on trust in the civil service and parliament are 2018 for most countries.
- The range of country values for share of women in management positions in the central government refers to senior management.
- Citizens who express satisfaction with public services: for the judiciary and the police, the data reflect the proportion of citizens who express having confidence in the institution.
- The range of country values for income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers refers to GINI after taxes and transfers for the working age population.

Government at a Glance 2021
Published every two years, Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.
The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments’ progress in their public sector reforms.

Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and/or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.
The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-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