

**NATIONAL
PROGRAM
ACTIVE
STARNUTIA**

FOR 2014 - 2020

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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SLOVAK REPUBLIC
2014

Page 4

National Aging Agenda for 2014-2020

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The national program was developed in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, ie All ministries in terms of substance, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic Republic, Self - governing Regions, Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia, Unified Retirees of Slovakia, the Association of Christian Seniors, the Elderly Aid Forum, the Confederation Trade unions of the Slovak Republic, Association of social service providers In the Slovak Republic, the Employers' Union and the Association of Employers Associations and associations of the Slovak Republic and others.

The National Program would not have been created without the contribution of all members of the Supreme Resilient Working Group For the preparation of the National Active Aging Program 2014-2020.

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Page 5**National Aging Agenda for 2014-2020****Contents**

First Preamble	3
Second Starting points of the National Aging Agenda for 2014-2020	5
Third Demographic developments	7
4th Basic principles of public policies to promote active aging	12
5th Protecting human rights, promoting active independence and civic participation of older people ...	14
1.5 Enforcing rights, legitimate interests and the needs of older people Through the support of senior organizations	14
2.5 Legal protection of seniors	15
3.5 The participation of older people in decision-making in matters that directly affect them all Levels, their right to free choice and participation in life in society	16
4.5 Abuse and ill-treatment of older people	16
5.5 Promoting volunteering as a source of self-realization and social contacts of older people	18
6th Employment and employability of older people	19
6.1. Educational structure of the middle, high and high age population	19
2.6 Older people in the labor market	21
6.2.1. Age Management	24
6.2.2. Employment services for older employees and support for the development of silver Economy	25
6.2.3. Non - discriminatory, safe and healthy working conditions	28
6.2.4. Lifelong learning	31
7th An independent, safe and quality life for the elderly	35
7.1. Health care	35
2.7 Housing	39
7.3. Pension system	41
4.7 Social services	45
7.4.1. Accessibility, quality and financial sustainability of social services	49
7.4.2. Development of field social services and outpatient social services Supporting the subsistence of elderly people in the natural family environment	53
7.4.3. Humanisation of social services linked to the support of deinstitutionalization Social services	54
7.4.4. Providers of non - formal care (carers) and their social protection	
7.4.5. Coordination and integration of long-term health care and social services.	57
7.5. Material Necessity and Poverty	58
7.6. Social inclusion of older people with severe disabilities	61

1

Page 6

7.7 Improving the Life of Older People	61
7.7.1. Elderly mobility, easily accessible and affordable transport	61
7.7.2. Knowledge and accessibility of culture, promoting solidarity and cohesion between Generations	64
7.7.3. Food Safety and Quality	68
7.7.4. Environment, its quality and sustainability	70
7.7.5. Energy affordability	71
7.7.6. Simple technologies for older people, customization of goods and services	

Page 7
1. Preamble

A common starting point for key international as well as national Documents is the establishment of the fact of population aging, which is the consequence of the actual Demographic developments in virtually all countries. The difference between the documents, however Often lies in how this context is contextualized and interpreted Consequences for the future. Documents aimed at the *active aging* population does not define Aging to the future primarily as a threat but as a chance for individual companies to Achieving a higher level of their development, cohesion and intergenerational sustainability. The chance to use this chance is to approach the issue of active support aging as a *public interest* and formulate targeted support *policies* in this *area*.

Active aging policies today form practically all prestigious international Organizations in an effort to positively influence developments at national levels. In September 2012 published by the Regional Office of the World Health Organization for Europe *Strategy and Action plan for healthy aging in Europe for the period 2012-2020*, the Council of Europe is currently preparing *Proposal for a Recommendation to promote the human rights of older people* ^{second} In March 2013, UNECE published its Expert Group on active aging results of a project aimed at developing *the Index active aging* by means of which will be in the EU Member States to monitor progress In national policies aimed at promoting active aging.

The Slovak Republic has not yet produced a national document in which it would recognize The issue of active aging as a national policy, albeit many already in the present The measures and policies applied correspond with the principles and interests in this area. A major breakthrough occurs in 2013, when it was completed in June 2013 National Project *Strategy Active Aging*, which is aimed at the detailed elaboration of the context of demographic Aging with the labor market and the pension system, including the incorporation of strategic objectives In this area and the draft measures to meet these objectives. This project Was funded under the Operational Program Employment and Social Inclusion.

Complementary to active aging strategies are elaborated *National Program Active Aging for 2014-2020*, which Slovakia committed to the issues of active Aging as a political priority in its entire complexity. It is new and comprehending A program document aimed at supporting the human rights of older people by activating them Through public support policies. This is not just about policies in the area Employment and employability of older people (for which the Active Strategy is primarily targeted Aging), but also policies to support their lifelong learning, civic And social activities outside the formal labor market, promoting their independence, dignity, Economic and social security, including protection against ill-treatment in all Social spheres and relationships.

The comprehensiveness of the document is given by the target group of Active Aging,

Who are 50 years old and older. Thus, it captures a relatively broad human time

¹ Available at: http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/175544/RC62wd10Rev1-Eng.pdf

² Available at: [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/other_committees/cddh-](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/other_committees/cddh-Age/Document_CDDH_AGE/CDDH-AGE%202013%202909_Age-Platform_en.pdf)

³ Available at: [http://30.cvmprvf.sk/index.php/projekty/programove-obdobie-2007-2013/39-strategia-aktivneho-](http://30.cvmprvf.sk/index.php/projekty/programove-obdobie-2007-2013/39-strategia-aktivneho-Aging-for-slovakia-code-ITMS-27120230107)

[Aging-for-slovakia-code-ITMS-27120230107](http://30.cvmprvf.sk/index.php/projekty/programove-obdobie-2007-2013/39-strategia-aktivneho-Aging-for-slovakia-code-ITMS-27120230107)

3

Page 8

Life and hence the diversity of positions and relationships in which 50-year-old and older people are active work. As it is a document covering the years 2014-2020, the ambition has an impact on the public Policies during several election periods. The team recognizes active support The aging position of public interest and the persistent political priority that offers a chance to superior and sustainable development for all as a basic *vision of* the Slovak society. *The mission of* the document is to create conditions to promote the fulfillment of this vision.

4

Page 9

2. The origins of the National Aging Agenda for the years 2014-2020

The National Aging Agenda for 2014-2020 (NPAS) is based From all important international documents such as the Universal Declaration Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant Economic, social and cultural rights, UN Principles in relation to older people, International Action Plan on Aging (adopted at the First World Assembly On aging in Vienna 1991), the Madrid International Action Plan on Aging 2002, the European Social Charter, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Digital Agenda for Europe. Based on the latest The initiatives of the World Health Organization and the Council of Europe, which we mentioned in the Preamble

Document and builds on the experience gained during the European Year of Active Aging and Solidarity between Generations 2012. It also builds on the National Program for the Protection of the Elderly People developed in 1999 and the lessons and experience of its implementation.

The elaboration of the NPAS results directly from the Program Statement of the Slovak Government Republic for the years 2012-2016, where in the section "Quality of life of older people and citizens with Disability as an important determinant of a cohesive society "the government has committed ... develop a new National Program for support and protection of older persons ..." (the decision Renaming the national program for NPAS was only afterwards under the influence of experience during Implementation of activities under the European Year of Active Aging and Solidarity between Generations 2012).).

When choosing the structure and system of NPAS, they were inspiring the results of the European project *Index of active aging*, which defines active aging for EU countries as:

"... relating to the situation where the process of aging people continue to participate in the formal Labor market, as well as engaging in other unpaid productive activities (such as Helping family members or volunteering) and when they live healthy, independent and safe life "(Active, 2013: 6) ^{fourth} The aim of the project was to create an effective tool for Measuring progress in the development and implementation of national support (activating) policies. In order to measurable progress were determined four areas (*domains*) that satisfy the active Aging, including indicators that can be measured:

- (1) *conditions for active aging within a supportive environment* (define him Indicators Such as the age of life in the 55th year of life, years of healthy life after 55 years of age, mental health, Social relations, use of information and communication technologies (ICT), level education)
- (2) *the contribution of older people in paid work* (indicators include employment rates in Age groups 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70-74),
- (3) *social activity and participation of older people* (indicator of the rate of volunteering Care for your own grandchildren or other elderly people or political participation),
- (4) *an independent and autonomous life of older people* (indicators are physical performance, availability Services, independence, financial and personal security and lifelong learning).

⁴ Available at: http://www1.unecp.org/stat/platform/download/attachments/76287849/Methodology-Paper-as-of-10th_March-2013-FINAL.pdf?Version=1&modificationDate=1367589733309

In line with the above mentioned domains, the main document is set out in this document The principles of active aging policy, and consequently the areas of sub-policies developed on The level of sub-objectives and corresponding measures.

With regard to the diversity of life roles, positions and relationships that people 50-year-old and older They hold, the document uses two terms. The term "older people" is used in particular In the context of employment relationships and their effect on the formal labor market and the concept "Senior / i s used in the context of activities and relationships beyond retirement age.

⁵ Wherever in the text uses the term "senior / i" in all its downs, thinking the person female
And male gender.

6

Page 11

3. Demographic developments

The first prerequisite for successfully managing the process of global aging population, which is unprecedented in history, the **knowledge level and pace of population aging in Slovakia** Socio-economic status of society. The situation is all the more serious that the reach of the expected Demographic changes, particularly in the area of social services, health care Care, infrastructure and the labor market need to be addressed in times of financial crisis, which Negatively affects public finances.

Population aging represents one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century for Slovakia, Which will irreversibly affect all spheres of the functioning of society. In spite of At present, the aging of the Slovak population is not yet also a perceptible, evolution of the age The population structure points to accelerating the population aging process in Slovakia. The retirement age reaches strong post war years and the highest fekundity age (Physiological fertility) are few age groups born in the first half of the 90's Years of the last century.

At present, the ratio between the number of persons in working age in Slovakia is 15 - 64 years (71.5% in 2012) and the number of persons in pre-productive age (15.4% in 2012) and Post-productive age (13.1% in 2012) is still quite favorable. However, this is temporary situation. In the following years, the ratio between people of working age and persons in Postproductive age will begin to change. They gradually get to The post-productive age of many generations of men and women born in the second half of the 1940s Years and in the 1950s, which in the next ten years will fundamentally change the ratio between Productive and post-productive component of the Slovak population. Just shifting numerous Generations of men and women over the age of 50 contribute significantly to the growth of the elderly In the labor market. Population decline can moderate migration. Accelerating process Population aging, however, will not be more significant.

Table 1: Population age structure by economic age groups in Slovakia, 2001 - 2012

The age group	Year											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	number of persons											
0 - 14	141 006	137 074	134 994	131 456	128 894	126 307	123 623	121 046	118 469	115 891	113 313	110 735
15 - 64	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296	759 296
65+	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681	612 681
Together	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983	1 472 983
	Structure (%)											
0 - 14	18.72	18.13	17.55	17.06	16.59	16.14	15.76	15.45	15.32	15.28	15.41	15.35
15 - 64	69.89	70.42	70.92	71.31	71.67	72.00	72.27	72.46	72.42	72.34	71.81	71.52
65+	11.39	11.46	11.53	11.62	11.74	11.86	11.98	12.09	12.26	12.38	12.78	13.13

Data source: Statistical Office of the SR, demographic statistics

7

Page 12

Table 2: Population of middle-aged, high and high age Slovak Republics

Year	Count residents together	Age groups			
		45-59 years	60-74 years	75-89 years	90 years or more
		men	women	women	women
1991	5,274,333	362 531	407 143	245 435	324 772
2001	5,379,453	348 766	523 205	246 625	344 698
2011	5 397 036	362 324	582 806	304 917	399 288

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, census 1991 - 2011

We can best monitor population aging through these indicators:

Aging index - the number of persons aged 65+ per 100 children aged 0-14 years.

The average age of the population - the average number of years lived by members of the Population at a given moment,

Life expectancy (life expectancy) is the average number of years of potential survival

The aging index has since 2001 gradually increased and in 2012 amounted to 85.5 (Nearly 86 people aged 65+ accounted for 100 children aged 0-14); index Aging men in 2012 was 63.2; The index for aging women in 2012 was 109.1.

Table 3: Aging index in Slovakia, 2001 - 2012

indicator	sex	Year											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aging index	men	44.90	46.50	48.10	49.70	51.60	53.48	55.25	56.90	58.23	59.00	60.89	63.16
	women	71.50	80.80	84.20	87.50	90.80	94.47	97.83	100.67	102.94	104.07	106.20	109.07
together		60.80	63.20	65.70	68.10	70.70	73.47	76.00	78.25	80.01	81.01	82.96	85.51

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics

8

Graph 1: The age structure of the Slovak population compared to 2001 and 2011

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Population and Housing Census 2001, 2011

The average age of the population of the Slovak Republic is also gradually increases; in year 2012 reached 39.3 years (37.7 years for men, 40.9 for women).

Table 4: Average Age of the Slovak Republic, 2001 - 2012

indicator	sex	Year											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average age	men	34.60	34.90	35.20	35.50	35.80	36.06	36.34	36.60	36.84	37.09	37.41	37.68
	women	37.70	38.00	38.40	38.70	39.00	39.25	39.54	39.80	40.05	40.28	40.61	40.87
together		36.20	36.50	36.80	37.10	37.40	37.71	37.99	38.25	38.49	38.73	39.05	39.32

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics

Life expectancy (life expectancy), the increase in combination with the current low Fertility also signals the acceleration of the aging population in **Slovakia**. In the Slovak Republic, the mean life expectancy increases in the long run, although relatively slowly. Within the EU27, Slovakia is among the countries with the lowest life expectancy. In 2011 Life expectancy at birth exceeded 72 years for men (for the first time) and for women 79 years. Compared to 2001, in 2011 it increased by 2.7 years for men and by 1.8 for women

year. In 2012, the median life expectancy for men was 72.5 and for women 79.5 years. To level values of mean life expectancy also affect factors such as, for example, Economic conditions Society, level of medical care, quality of the environment, family environment, Lifestyle of individuals, education, etc.

9

Page 14

Table 5: Life expectancy at birth and aged 15 and 60 years in the SR, 2001 - 2012

Year	0 y		15-year		60-year	
	men	women	men	women	men	women
2001	69.51	77.54	55.31	63.13	15.97	20.67
2002	69.77	77.57	55.51	63.42	16.27	20.87
2003	69.77	77.62	55.63	63.41	16.29	20.86
2004	70.29	77.83	56.08	63.59	16.46	21.02
2005	70.11	77.90	55.92	63.58	16.34	21.01
2006	70.40	78.20	56.20	63.80	16.50	21.20
2007	70.51	78.08	56.20	63.75	16.56	21.23
2008	70.85	78.73	56.55	64.17	17.00	21.60
2009	71.27	78.74	56.99	64.33	17.04	21.67
2010	71.62	78.84	57.26	64.44	17.07	21.62
2011	72.17	79.35	57.80	64.88	17.59	22.14
2012	72.47	79.45	58.12	64.98	17.79	22.12

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics

Table 6: Comparison of the mean life expectancy of the population of the SR, 1991, 2001, 2011, 2012

season	Average life expectancy							
	At birth (0 years)		At age 45		At the age of 60		At the age of 75 years	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
1991	66.75	75.17	25.63	32.48	14.98	19.53	7.35	9.07
2001	69.51	77.54	27.30	33.97	15.97	20.67	8.11	9.60
2011	72.17	79.35	29.43	35.60	17.59	22.14	8.66	10.32
2012	72.47	79.45	29.74	35.64	17.79	22.12	8.81	10.32

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics

Aging economic terms denouncing **economic dependency (index economic dependence)**, which represents the number of individuals in reproductive age (0-14 Years) and in the post - productive age (65 years and over) of one hundred people in Working age (15-64 years). Development of the economic burden index of the population Of the Slovak Republic registered a slightly decreasing tendency in the period 2001-2008 And reached historically the lowest value in 2008 (38). Since 2009 the economic index Dependency increases again slightly. In 2012, the population of the Slovak Republic was in productive value in 2012 Age of 39.8 inhabitants aged 0-14 and aged 65 and over.

Demographic developments in the Slovak Republic are characterized by a long-term decline fertility and birth rates, which led to significant change in the reproduction ratio. At The current level of fertility and mortality in the course of one generation will make 30% of the potential Mother (net reproduction rate). Since the 1990s, total fertility (mean number Of live births per 1 woman during her entire reproduction period (15 - 49 Years) while maintaining the fertility level of the reference year and assuming zero mortality) Gradually fell below the "critical value" (1,5). In the years 2000 - 2007, the total decrease Fertility below the threshold of "very low fertility" (1,3). Nowadays, the total fertility rate Is around 1.4. Reducing fertility levels indicates an increase in the average The age of women at birth. With the age of the woman falling, her ability to conceive and to conceive decreases a child. In 2012, the average age of women at birth was 29 years, ie by 2.7 years higher than in the year In 2012, 55,715 children were born in Slovakia, of which 55,535 live births. Of the total number of births, there were 28,775 boys and 26,940 girls. The share of boys is Compared to 2011, it increased by 0.5 points to 51.6%.

10

Page 15

Table 7: Selected characteristics of fertility in the SR, 2001 - 2012

indicator	Year											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Born together in that vividly	51 343	51 035	51 930	53 958	54 625	54 122	54 631	57 586	61 445	60 599	61 003	55 715
deadly	51 136	50 841	51 713	53 747	54 430	53 904	54 424	57 360	61 217	60 410	60 813	55 535
Life per 1000 inhabitants	207	194	217	211	195	218	207	226	228	189	190	180
Birth of 1,000 births	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.3	
Average age of the beloved	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.2
Together	26.46	26.67	26.95	27.19	27.51	27.78	28.07	28.31	28.59	28.83	29.13	
In 1st order	24.14	24.53	24.88	25.26	25.66	25.97	26.30	26.59	26.92	27.31	27.78	

Data source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics

4. Basic principles of public policies promoting active aging

Public policies in relation to older people and their active aging are building on these principles:

The principle of dignity - is based on the necessity to respect the needs of people of all ages as equally important and worthy of public support in their satisfaction. part Application of the principle of dignity is also the right of elderly people and the elderly to protect against Different forms of ill-treatment in all areas of life.

The principle of equal treatment - prohibition of discrimination on grounds of age, Particularly in the areas of employment and labor remuneration, but also in the areas of access To health care, lifelong learning, housing, social And financial services of all kinds.

The principle of gender - reinforces the importance of human dignity, regardless of his Belonging to gender and respecting the diversity of life experiences and choices Older people and seniors that go beyond the stereotypical expectations of society Relating to aging women and men.

The principle of independence - is based on the rights of older people and seniors to self-determination And independence in accordance with their physical and mental capacities. It also means the right To stay as long as possible in a natural home or community environment With adequate conditions for barrier-free housing and other necessary ones Services and support.

The principle of self-realization - is based around the concept of active aging as a long-term Process and active life-cycle approach in line with With the expectations, needs and opportunities of each individual. Condition for Applying this principle is a lifelong learning approach, facilitating access To new "age-friendly" technologies, as well as support for volunteering Older people and older people as a form of community participation and building more coherent company.

The principle of solidarity - based on the need of balanced intergenerational exchanges that Ensure the sustainability of the company's development in all its areas and towards individuals of different ages and socio - economic status.

The principle of subsidiarity - based on the need for shared responsibility actors Different levels (national, regional, local, community, family, individual) In pursuit of objectives and intentions to promote active aging as a public interest. The principle of subsidiarity is linked to the principle of solidarity, in the sense that it is concrete Responsibilities and activities to promote active aging should take on the level it has To fulfill these responsibilities and tasks as close as possible to the assumption of the highest Efficiency for the benefit of all stakeholders (elderly people and the elderly)

And public authorities).

12

Page 17

The principle of participation in governance - supports the right of older people and seniors To apply its influence on decision making on the direction and development of the country, region or region Communities through various movements, self-help groups and associations, Civic associations advocating the rights of the elderly and the elderly.

Principle employment - based on the rights of older people and seniors to work and have Income from dependent activity, business or other self-employment, After retirement age. Higher-age employment will make it possible to evaluate Work experience and the capital of seniors, strengthening their economic sovereignty And to maintain them, respectively. To create new working and social contacts. part Applying this principle is also the creation of flexible and "age-friendly" Working conditions.

Principle of care - in the broadest sense relates to the principle of solidarity And represents the basic social value resulting from the interdependence of people In the complex of social relations. In the narrower sense, it is the right of the elders People to provide the necessary assistance and support from caretakers (Taking care both formally and informally) in balance with the right of caretakers on Adequate social protection and social recognition of the value of care provided.

13

Page 18

5. Protection of human rights, promotion of active independence and civic participation of the elderly people

Starting from the legal order of the Slovak Republic and international treaties on The protection of human rights that the Slovak Republic is bound to, the elderly have the same The right to respect and dignity as other groups of the population. Because they belong Among the most vulnerable groups in society, are experiencing degraded access to theirs Rights, misconduct, or unlawful action. To uphold human rights Effective, older people must have their rights and their ability to know and recognize their violations, Both from their close and from the wider environment. That is why it should be To raise the priority of the whole community, ensuring quality education, awareness and awareness In this area to the general public and the target group itself.

1.5 Enforcing rights, legitimate interests and the needs of older people Through the support of senior organizations

Organizations promoting the interests and needs of older people must be partners in creating

public policies aimed at dealing with the needs of older people. This is also the need to ensure full and active moiety older generation in the economic, political and social society and also the means to ensure the continued active integration older people in the development process and strengthening their rights. The aim is to create a company friendly to all ages, which will have older people created conditions for a dignified working life without discrimination. This is also the need to use the potential of older people in order to create a coherent and intergenerationally age inclusive company.

Objective 1: Bodies pursuing the interests of older people considered as active partners in the creation of public policies, use their knowledge, experience and potential for improvement older people and of social policies that concern them.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: To assess policies and measures in terms of their impact on older people, with an emphasis on preventing age discrimination and the protection of human rights and freedoms.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 3: To provide technical assistance and support in the form of subsidies Senior citizens' organizations, the development of social activities in social areas that are under the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "MoLSAF").

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 4: To promote the participation of older people in society and to promote their rights law protected the interests and needs of seniors through the organization.

Sponsor: municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

2.5 Legal protection of the elderly

It is important to Slovak legislation to **protect consumers in particular - the elderly who They are particularly vulnerable group of consumers**. While legislation should not be discriminatory (ie it should not be focused on a group of citizens defined by age), but it should affect all unfair (or aggressive) business practices of suppliers that are "ready" for particularly vulnerable group of seniors. Suppliers often different presentation and sales promotions of their products using factio power shortage seniors resist commercial practices and their credulity. It is therefore legitimate to legislator in order to protect particularly vulnerable groups of the population by their actions "Called" de facto inequality and modification of the basic principles of private law. once from such concerned is the principle of individual autonomy (freedom of will). The equality seniors and suppliers regarding the assessment of freedom of will but can not speak. Compared to other populations existing for the elderly significantly thinned factio freedom decide whether to buy a product or not buy it. On the side of seniors, there are greater barriers actual character that preclude their freedom to make decisions soberly, so that the result of the contract was to fulfill their personal and economic needs, not profit suppliers. In practice, as it regards the group of seniors are present in particular the following circumstances:

- personal and economic inexperience of goods, which have a low market value, but which are the presentations praised as highly valuable.
- lack of information about the product: Seniors largely expected to be under the guise of a trip or lunch invitation to the presentation of goods, which features them in a strange and emotionally charged environment mistakenly described.
- lack of know-how and inexperience in trade,
- dependence (whether real or vsugerovaná dealer) goods due to illness or disability.

It is necessary to further amend the legislation so that sales presentations, on which uses a mistake, deceit or threat were consistently affected. It must be tightened up the legal consequences of the behavior of the supplier, which is contrary to good morals. establish yet perhaps the already existing provisions in the provisions of Law no. 250/2007 Coll. Consumer Protection (§ 4 ods. 8). That provision prohibits act contrary to good morals, to the examples It defined as conduct that is inconsistent with established traditions and showing clear signs discrimination or departing from the rules of morality recognized on the sale of the product and at provision of a service, or may cause harm to the consumer for breach of good faith. honesty, habits and practices, making use of mistake, deceit, threats, significant inequality Parties and violations of freedom of contract.

Objective 1: To ensure awareness of seniors issues immoral contract terms and abusive practices of service providers or suppliers of goods.

Sponsor: seniors organizations represented in the Committee for the elderly in cooperation with municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: MJ, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labor, MŠVVŠ SR Broadcasting Slovakia (hereinafter referred to as "RTVS"), universities and colleges, further education institutions
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: Publish the legal section and reading magazines in counseling for seniors, organize regular regional counseling and lectures on protecting the rights of the elderly depending on the specific issues that resonate in the company - create space for personal consultations and address specific legal issues.

Sponsor: seniors organizations represented in the Committee for Seniors
Collaborators: MJ, Ministry of Labor, MŠVVŠ SR, RTVS, universities and universities, further education institutions
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

3.5 The participation of older people in decision-making on matters that affect them directly at all levels of their right to free choice and participation in society

The promotion and protection of all individual rights and interests protected by law and needs is essential for creating a cohesive society for all ages group, which will ensure full participation of older persons, without discrimination, to the same basis. It is also an unconditional support to the dignity of the elderly, strengthening and encourage their participation in society. The aim is to equalize as much as possible in life elderly, encouraging the provision of social services, with the life of people in active age. In this regard, the emphasis is on fundamental human rights and freedoms and compliance in terms of provision of social services and the related rights of beneficiaries of social services and the need for greater autonomy.

Objective 1: Engage in the planning, design, provision and community development (including development social services) supportive older people and meet their needs and preferences. older people and their families as potential users.

Sponsor: municipalities, regional authorities, in cooperation with social service providers and representatives recipients of social services
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: Provide the elderly the right to choose and co-decision on the form, manner, the extent and location of providing assistance and support to ensure dignity in old age and in providing assistance.

Sponsor: municipalities and higher territorial units in cooperation with social service providers and representatives recipients of social services
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

4.5 Abuse and mistreatment of older people

The elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against older people is a primary requirement and the provisioning and social protection and support of older people. Abuse and bad

treatment of older people takes many forms (eg. physical, psychological, emotional, financial abuse). Professional staff in social services should be learn to recognize abuse and ill-treatment of older people, particularly from formal and informal providers at home, in the community and in institutions of social services. The need to ensure unconditional respect for human rights of clients in provision of social services with emphasis on their proper social integration also expected establishment of the legal and factual conditions to ensure effective performance scope MLSAF in terms of evaluation of the quality of social services and exercising supervision of social services.

Objective: To prevent abuse and ill-treatment of older people.

measures:

1.1. Emphasis on eliminating age discrimination and protection of human rights in provision of social services.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU
Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services, seniors organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Create conditions for the elimination of neglect, abuse and maltreatment of older people depend on the help of others by providing quality social services. Enhance the ability of social workers to search for and deal with cases of abuse, ill treatment and neglect of older people, emphasis on prevention, preventing such phenomena.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU
Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services, seniors organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3 Tighten regulation, supervision and penalties for the sale of goods and services to seniors through presentations and competitions that are manipulative and coercive character. Inform the public the most frequent UCP. Consider taking legal treatment, according to which, under certain conditions it was possible to withdraw the license to perform Business entities providing financial services in the event of a breach of the law.

Sponsor: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Interior,
Collaborators: MS Office, Ministry of, NBS, Area, HTU, social service services, representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.4. Create conditions to prevent social isolation of older people, which is one of the risk factors of possible abuse and neglect of older people or their handling.

Sponsor: Municipality
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

17

Page 22

1.5. Enhance safety, protection of life, health and property of elderly people to prevent abuse and ill-treatment of older people and violence against older people - continue the implementation of preventive projects aimed at seniors (nationwide project "Safe autumn of life "and projects at the regional level).

Sponsor: MV SR
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations, third sector
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

5.5 Promoting volunteering as a source of personal fulfillment and social contacts of elderly people

Volunteering is one of the means and opportunity for the elderly to social integration and individual development, self-fulfillment, growth and maintenance of personal well-being in old age, means to people after retirement age could effectively participate in the economic, political and social life of society. Volunteer work, at which older people can be in the position of donors and support to other, weaker individuals, is a tool for meaningful participation and integration of older people in company. Volunteering contributes to the consolidation of a healthy, active and productive life, to discover and finding their own usefulness in the elderly. This is undoubtedly the social and economic contribution of older people who need to use, support and stimulate. Promoting volunteerism is one of the means the strategy to eliminate risks due to older people from social isolation. Institute for volunteering also it contributes to improving the quality of life of older people who need support, help or care.

Objective 1: Promoting the involvement of older people in volunteer activities and create conditions the involvement of volunteers in activities designed for seniors, promote the involvement of young people to provide services to seniors within volunteering and strengthen team intergenerational bonds.

Sponsor: municipalities, regional authorities, in cooperation with social service providers
Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: To increase awareness of the possibilities of performing voluntary work in social services seniors provide access to this information to facilitate participation older people to mutual self-help work on intergenerational community groups, creating opportunities for realizing the potential of the elderly.

Sponsor: municipalities, regional authorities, in cooperation with social service providers
Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

6. Employment and employability of older people

Developments in the status of older people in the labor market will be one of the key factors affecting the future development of Slovak society, because people in retirement age is one of the vulnerable groups in the labor market. Given the aging population and aging workforce will this group in the labor force still more numerous and labor market measures due to the aging of the workforce must be considered in the first place developments in this group of people. In this context, it is important to know the absolute and relative representation of persons aged 50-64 years among the economically active population and within them in the number of employed and unemployed.

6.1. The educational structure of the population in secondary, tertiary and old age

One of the decisive factors for the application of the population in the labor market is highest educational attainment. The May 21, 2011, the decisive moment Population and Housing Census 2011, the share of the population in middle age (45-59 years) to total population of SR 21.2% (1 145 130). The share of the population in older age (60-74 years) has to date by 13% (704,205) of the population and the high age (75-89 years) 5.1% (276 592).

In the age group:

45- 59 years was found the highest percentage of the population with upper secondary specialized secondary level (24%, or 275 499), with vocational education without A level (23.8%, or 272,385) and higher education (16.1%, or 184 315).

60- to 74-year-old has recorded the highest share of population with basic education (24.1%, or 169 758), with vocational education without A level (23.2%, or 163 207) and full secondary secondary level (20.8%, or 146797). The share of tertiary educated residents of all residents in age 60 to 74 years accounted for 12.3%, or 86,575,

75- to 89-year-olds had the highest proportion of population with basic education (49.1 %, Or 135 767). The share of the population with university education represented in this age group, 7.2%, or 19866th

Table 8: Population by highest achieved education in secondary, and old age

period / ages / groups	Educational attainment								
	basic	Training with maturity	second with maturity	complete secondary GCE	complete secondary GCE	complete secondary	high-school	high-school	without
1991									
45 - 59	335 966	582 431	503 113	490 238	840 2272			65327	*5102

⁶Under **university education** is meant university bachelor, master, doctoral and doctoral education.

Of 60 - 74	397 102	5368	1816	45676	13 514	1284		23291	5742
75 - 89	168 006	98 5360	269 6913	2544 155				3083	5592
2001									
45 - 59	222 845	246 227	2112 020	22047 722	79222748			1174209	756 2556
Of 60 - 74	298 660	3507	6346	70112	20 083	63361507		34241	4361 2734
75 - 89	5655 403	991 0989	1324 13943	6236 1872	461	6329	820	1731	
2011									
45 - 59	385324	72 385	148 379	72754	9945 336	24 107822		162367	1126 1273
60 - 74	169 138	206 948	914108	4679733	230 18 52333			74374	8668 708
75 - 89	135 738	1826815	3218 27909	10 070	59511527			15509	2830 475

* In 1991 evaluated together all levels of higher education
Source: Statistical Office, census in 1991, 2001, 2011

The graph below documents the significant changes in the educational structure of the population in secondary, tertiary and old age in medicenzových periods 1991 - 2001 and 2001 - 2011. While in 1991 the population in the age group 45-59 years the proportion of the population primary education (43.6%) and with upper secondary (46.3%) of approximately the same, in ten years, this ratio has changed dramatically in favor of the share of the population with secondary (16.9 percentage points) and higher education (4.4 percentage points). Even in medicenzovom period 2011 - 2001 we were in this age group witnessed a further decline in the population with primary education (by 10 pp) and further increasing the share of population with secondary (by 7 percentage points) and higher education (3.2 percentage points). Similar changes are

medicenzových evident in the periods 2011 - 2001 and 2001 - 1991 and in age groups 60- to 74-year-olds and the population aged 75-89 years.

The highest share of population with basic education still persists in the group residents in old age, which in 2011 had the lowest level of education almost half the population of this age group (49.1%). **In 2011, however, in the age group residents in old age share of the population with basic education decreased significantly**; in compared to 2001 by 20.4 percentage points in comparison to 1991, up by 33.4 pp **As the population group in middle age (45-59 years), and the group of citizens in Full (60-74 years) and old age (75-89 years) occurred in the last 20 years a significant increase in population with secondary and university education.**

⁷ The **secondary education** refers to vocational (no school), vocational (without GCE), complete secondary vocational (with GCSE), secondary vocational (with GCSE), general secondary, higher professional education.

⁸ Rounds. aut.: Population of the Slovak Republic in the context of the European Year for Active Aging. Bratislava: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2012 91 s. ISBN 978-80-8121-144-7; with. 52-54

Chart 2: Share of population in secondary, higher and advanced age of the total Slovak population in the relevant age group by level of education

2011

2001

1991

Source: Statistical Office, census in 1991, 2001, 2011

2.6 Older people in the labor market

According to data from the Statistical Office of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) the total average number of economically active elderly SR (formed by the number employed and unemployed aged 50-64 years) has increased since 2000 from the original about 365 thousand. to nearly 675 tis. in 2012. The biggest impact was on the increase in the number economically active people aged 55-59 years. Economically active persons aged 50 to 64 years in 2012 in Slovakia accounted for almost a quarter until the early 21st century it was only about 14%. In 2012, the total average **rate of economic activities** of older people aged 50 to 64 years 61.9% (males 70.8% and females 53.7%). Development the rate of economic activity of the population aged over 50 in the period after 2000 was while influenced by the changes in setting the retirement age after 2003. Changing the old system of retirement after 2003 significantly affected the gradual increasing economic activity rate among men and women aged 60 years and older, respectively. 53-57 and older women.

Development agencies working with older people (aged 50-64 years) was affected in particular, changes in the timing of retirement and to a lesser extent, economic crisis in recent years. In general, **the employment rate** for men and women in this age had an upward trend. While in 2001 they accounted for only less than men working 55%. According to data from the year 2012 they accounted for more than 63% of the total number of men in this age. In women, the increase in the employment rate even more pronounced. In 2001, women accounted for working in age 50 to 64 years more than 32% of all women in that age, in 2012 it was nearly 48%.

Table 9: Employment of older people (average for period)
The number of workers in thousand and employment rate in %

	2000	2008	2011	2012	2001	2008	2011	2012
SR total	2 101,7	2 433,8	2 315,3	2 329	56,5 *	62,3 *	59,3 *	59,7 *
of this								
50-64 years	321.3	552.2	586.5	600.3	42.9	55.0	54.6	55.0
total of the SR (the %)	15.3	22.7	25.3	25.8	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	100.3	235.5	284.2	306.2	22.4	39.3	41.3	43.1
total of the SR (the %)	4.8	9.7	12.3	13.1	-	-	-	-
men together	1 137,3	1 363,7	1 292,2	1,303,5	56,1,4 *	70,0 *	66,1 *	66,7 *
of this								
50-64 years	190.7	319.3	322.7	330.3	54.8	67.1	62.7	63.1
Share of men								
Total (%)	16.8	23.4	25.0	25.3	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	74.9	157.5	169.9	180.0	37.7	56.7	52.5	53.7
Share of men								
Total (%)	6.6	11.5	13.2	13.8	-	-	-	-
women together	964,4	1 070,0	1 023,1	1,025,5	55,1,8 *	54,6 *	52,5 *	52,7 *
of this								
50-64 years	130.6	233.0	263.8	270.0	32.6	44.1	47.1	47.6
the proportion of women with								
(in %)	13.5	21.8	25.8	26.3	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	25.3	78.0	114.2	126.3	9.8	24.2	31.4	33.6
the proportion of women with								
(in %)	2.6	7.3	11.2	12.3	-	-	-	-

* At age 15-64 years
Source: Statistical Office, Labor Force Survey

The general level of economic activity and employment rates are somewhat influenced by age structure and the related possibility to obtain an education.

As with the entire population, and older men and women with higher education participate in the Slovak labor market more often than people of the same age, but with lower attainment education. On the other hand, for the age group of older people in terms of education is characteristics that are compared to the average significantly higher proportion of people with vocational education without GCSE.

In terms of the unemployment rate older people (men and women) exhibited more favorable ratio as shown in the population average a 15 - 64 year olds. Until 2008 as in the whole of productive, the unemployment rate fell elderly and beyond a level slightly he waxed.

Table 10: Unemployment older people (average for period)
Number of unemployed in thousand and unemployment rate in %

	2000	2008	2011	2012	2001	2008	2011	2012
SR total	485.2	257.5	364.6	377.5	19.2	9.6	13.6	14.0
of this								
50-64 years	44.1	46.4	69.4	74.6	12.7	7.8	10.6	11.1
total of the SR (the %)	9.1	18.0	19.0	19.8	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	13.9	16.3	31.8	38.7	12.2	6.6	10.1	11.2
total of the SR (the %)	2.9	6.3	8.7	10.3	-	-	-	-
men together	265,5	124,6	203,5	203,8	19,5	8,4	13,6	13,5
of this								
50-64 years	29.3	21.4	38.5	40.2	12.8	6.3	10.7	10.9
the proportion of men with								
(in %)	11.0	17.2	18.9	19.7	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	11.7	9.1	20.4	22.2	12.5	5.5	10.7	11.0
the proportion of men with								
(in %)	4.4	7.3	10.0	10.9	-	-	-	-
women together	219,7	132,8	161,1	173,8	18,8	11,1	13,6	14,5
of this								
50-64 years	15.0	25.1	30.9	34.4	12.5	9.8	10.5	11.3
the proportion of women with								
(in %)	6.8	18.9	19.2	19.8	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	2.4	7.3	11.4	16.5	11.4	8.5	9.1	11.6
the proportion of women with								

Source: Statistical Office, Labor Force Survey 9.5 - - -

According to data from the Slovak Statistical Office, Labor Force Survey, **the rate of unemployment rate** of persons aged 50-64 years in Slovakia reached the 2012 level 11.1% (10.9% for men and for women 11.3%) and was lower by 2.9 percentage points (men by 2.6 percentage points and for women by 3.2 percentage points) than the overall unemployment rate in Slovakia.

Analysis of unemployment according to age and length of unemployment points to the fact that older people do not show up to such a negative variation in the unemployment rate (not their significantly more than in other age groups), as the length of unemployment. the highest number unemployed in the age group 50-64 years, the Group long unemployed for a period of more than four years with a share of 33.7%.

Objective: Increasing the employment and employability of older people aged 50 and over.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Center for Labor, Social Affairs and Family (hereinafter "Labor Office"), scientific research and academic institutions, social partners

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

6.2.1. age management

While the EU is due to the aging of the population in 2050, missing 15% workforce, in Slovakia it will be up to 21%. Employers should therefore already be thinking about how to create suitable conditions for the work of an aging population and motivate older employees on the longest remaining in working life. Employers should now they devote their time analyzing the age structure of employees (current and future), including by occupational categories and regions. As the awareness of management in the Slovak companies on the theme of active aging is very low, respectively. This term is usually mistaken interprets, emphasis should be placed on communication and bring not only the head offices demographic trends, but also benefits the employment of the elderly. Very important is the internal communication towards the employees themselves (younger and older) and increasing awareness of the benefits of age diversity in the workplace and specifically older workers for the company.

Objective 1: To transform the Committee on senior advisory body to the Slovak Government for adapt public policy process of population aging.

measure:

Transform Committee for seniors advisory body to the Slovak Government, which ensure closer cooperation of stakeholders in addressing the consequences of aging population. The main task of the authority will propose, coordinate and control individual measures to eliminate the negative effects of the aging process population on the economy, labor market, pension system and other areas of society.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Date: 31.12.2013

Objective 2: Define age management and establish principles for age management employer (the private and public sector).

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Cooperating entities: government, FEA SR, NEU, KOZ SR HTU, ZMOS, scientific research and academic institutions

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Aim 3: To motivate employers (the private and public sector) for the application of age management, promote the employment of older workers and motivate employees remain in the labor market.

measure:

Promote the principles of age management at employers (in the private and public report) and trade unions.

Feed system:

Implement public education and information campaign aimed at employers (in private and public administration) and trade unions in order to draw their attention to the negative demographic development and management principles age. Create a publication aimed at the application of the principles

⁹ Business Leaders Forum: Recommendations leaders in corporate responsibility for field staff

age management, including examples of good practice. In agreement with the social partners regularly evaluate and publicly recognize employers who behave helpfully for older employees.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Cooperating entities: government, FEA SR, NEU, KOZ SR HTU, ZMOS, scientific research and academic institutions

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020 (educational campaign and a dedicated publication until 31.12.2016)

Objective 4: Establish minimum extent necessary applied the principles of age management, including audit system for their application.

Feed system:

Develop a range of desirable minimum rules of conduct of employers (in Private and public administration) in application of age management, and indicators of their fulfillment. Apply those rules in all organizations and companies, where as an employer or dominant shareholder performs state or local government. Recommend adherence the rules of the general public employer. Negotiate with KOZ SR to individual trade unions and organizations apply in collective bargaining with these requirements. To consider subsidies of employers who will willingly accept these requirements.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor and MI SR

Cooperating entities: government, FEA SR, NEU, KOZ SR HTU, ZMOS Universities and colleges

Deadline: elaboration of desirable rules and indicators of their fulfillment to 30.06.2015, Application these rules by entities in the public sector to 01.01.2016, the decision on a possible rate subsidies employers' 31.12.2016, other ongoing 2020

6.2.2. Employment services for older workers and encouraging the development of silver economy

Help and support to participants in the labor market, with particular regard for employment disadvantaged jobseekers, who are also persons older than 50 years, the It will continue to provide employment services, which represent system institutions and instruments of support and assistance in finding employment, job changes, filling of vacancies and implementation of active labor market measures in accordance with the Act. 5/2004 Coll. on employment services and amending certain laws as amended (the "Employment Services Act").

The right of access to employment of citizens over 50 years of age is provided in in accordance with § 14 of the Employment Services Act.

The right of access to employment of these citizens will continue to be ensured without any restrictions, in accordance with the principle of equal treatment in labor relations and similar Community relations set out Anti-Discrimination Act. In accordance with the principle of equal treatment will continue to Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of age citizen.

Freer makes people in general education, which reinforces their confidence. autonomy and independence. Inclusion of older people in training courses to gain new knowledge and skills or renewal of existing ones could therefore contribute to increasing

25

their motivation to work and cooperate actively in integrating the labor market. for specific the kind of education can be called computer literacy that promotes active aging in many ways, e.g. as a source of information, social links, jobs etc. For the first time within the census in 2011 investigated the Statistical Office SR selected computer skills throughout the population. The survey was not level Computer knowledge, ie the degree of control. Residents exhibited in census Forms answer "yes" or "no" answer accordingly. or on 21 May 2011, the decisive moment of the census, in their view, controlled or did not know the work with text, work with tables, working with electronic mail (e-mail) and the Internet work. For residents in secondary, tertiary and old age are the results of Census of Population and Housing Census 2011 provided continuing education of these populations encouraging.

Table 11: The people in the SR Secondary, old age, and controlling the selected computer skills

The age group	Computer skills							
	Work with text		Working with tables		Work with Internet		Work with electronic by mail	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
45-59 years	245855	304369	180071	211064	273526	310527	225987	268134
60-74 years	78738	87811	52563	47248	76322	70236	63390	58600
75-89 years	8049	6247	4901	3793	5959	4369	4985	3993

Source: Statistical Office, Population and Housing Census 2011

Table 12: Shares% of the Slovak population in controlling the selected computer knowledge within the relevant age group

The age	Computer skills work		Work with electronic

group	Work with text men	Working with text women	Working with tablet men	Working with tablet women	Internet men	Internet women	by mail men	by mail women
45-59 years	21.5	26.6	15.7	18.4	23.9	27.1	19.7	23.4
60-74 years	11.2	12.5	7.5	6.7	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.3
75-89 years	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.4

Source: Statistical Office, Population and Housing Census 2011

In the age group:

45- to 59- years more than a quarter of women (27.1%) and almost a quarter of men all the inhabitants of this age group (23.9%) in the Census reported that can work with the Internet. More than 20 percent was in the age group of 45- 59 years and the proportion of Women and men share a knowledge of working with texts (26.6% women, 21.5% men) and share women who have confirmed that they can work with e-mail (23.4%),

60- to 74-year-olds have achieved the highest proportions of men and women in the control work with text (12.5% women, 11.2% men) and work with the Internet (10.8% men and 10% women)

75- to 89-year-olds have experienced the largest proportions of men and women at work with text (It dominated it 2.9% of men and 2.3% of women of all residents aged 75 to 89 years).

While the category of 45- to 59-year-olds were in control all computer knowledge found higher proportions of women than men, with increasing age, the situation is changing. In the category

26

Page 31

population of 75- to 89-year-olds were already in all computer knowledge recorded higher proportions of men than women, which, during the Census 2011 confirmed that comfortable working with text, work with tables, working with the Internet and work with e-mail. ¹⁰

The 31 May 2013 was the registration of 99,214 job seekers aged 50 and over years. Their ability to get a job is with increasing age becoming lower. The number of elderly people who may still be in the workforce, but it is significantly higher, but they are not in evidence on Offices of Labor, Social Affairs and Family. Low income of retirement and the high cost of securing basic needs reduce their standard of living, often to the limit poverty. The only way to increase the intake of these older people would get work short-time working. This option would not only positively affected the financial level older people, but would also benefit the psyche of healthy elderly people able and willing pursue a professional activity and in retirement. Have again filled day mode and prove that they are vital and beneficial to employers, employees and their team next, it can significantly affect their quality of life.

Non-traditional forms of employment increase labor market flexibility and allow employ and also socio-demographic groups that you can not find traditional forms employment. Statistical data from the Labor Force Survey indicate low the potential of these forms of employment in Slovakia compared to advanced countries. In year 2012 was with us in the work of temporary, casual and seasonal employment only 7% employees. The share of employees in the age group 50+ with this type of work was only 4.9 %. Part-time workers were employed only 4.2% of the total number of employees and the 50+ age group 6.1%. Although the number of working part-time at the age group 50-64 years increased in the period from 2000 to 2011-fold, Slovakia still belonged the countries with the lowest share of work for a shorter time in the European Union. In the EU15, the this percentage is in the range of 15-25%.

Objective 1: To increase employment and employability of older people through the intensive training courses aimed at ICT skills for people aged 50 and over registered at labor offices, social affairs and family.

Objective 2: To increase access to employment on a part-time job-seekers aged 50 years and over until they are become entitled to a retirement pension.

Objective 3: To motivate employers to create a "split" job for elderly people aged 50 and over at half-time, respectively. the 2.5-hour time.

Objective 4: To promote the development of new (non-standard) forms of employment increasing flexibility labor market for older workers aged 50 and over.

measure:

To solve the problem of older people in accessing employment can contribute, inter conceptual changes in the economy and acceptable motivation of employers. Labor, Social Affairs and Family can help information - consulting services

¹⁰ Rounds. aut. : Population of the Slovak Republic in the context of the European Year for Active Aging. bratislava: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2012 91 s. ISBN 978-80-8121-144-7; with. 84-85

27

content focusing on job vacancies, which are suitable especially for the elderly registered at labor offices, social affairs and family in the position of jobseekers and job seekers. Followed by those older unemployed people they can be invited to competitions, where the employers represented as suitable employees. Group counseling services for older unemployed should therefore be oriented and to activate the self-presentation skills and increase self-esteem of older candidates for a job. MSVVŠ Office, in cooperation with MLSAF based on the current labor market requirements will cooperate in the preparation of training programs needed to complement the skills for the labor market.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Ministry of Economy, Labor Office, FEA SR, NEU, HTU, MŠVVŠ SR, scientific research and academic institutions

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Goal 5: Update existing and create new tools of active labor market measures to retention of people above 50 years of age in the labor market.

measure:

Improve the instruments of active labor market policies aimed at older people.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: ÚPSVaR, scientific research and academic institutions, social partners

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 6: Develop a study to assess objectified working capacity of older employees aged 50 and over.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: ÚPSVaR, scientific research and academic institutions, social partners

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

6.2.3. Non-discriminatory, safe and healthy working conditions

Law no. 124/2006 Coll. safety and health at work and on amendments certain laws, as amended, applies to all employers and employees in all sectors of the manufacturing sector and the non-manufacturing sector, regardless of the specific groups of employees, which include the employees older than 50 years.

The main focus of research of health and safety at work in the Slovak Republic is the issue of an aging generation of integration into employment. The main priorities MLSAF research health and safety at work for the period 2012-2015 It was included in the integration of specific population groups into employment, including aging population.

Institute for Labor and Family in collaboration with the National Labor Inspectorate in 2013 carries out research task "occupational safety and health and risk factors employees over 50 years - the application of older people in work and proposals for action

at selected industry and business. " The main objective of the research project will mainly objectification of problems in health and safety and working conditions of older workers. identify risks and threats to the workplaces of older employees, mapping and analysis current barriers and opportunities for the application of older workers in the labor market and, finally, proposal of measures to improve the quality of working life and increase the overall variability options use of people aged over 50 in the labor market.

Objective 1: To increase the safety of employees aged over 50 and protect their health at work targeted through rigorous inspection work carried out every two years focusing on compliance with legislation on industrial relations and in health and safety at work.

Feed system:

Targeted inspection work focused on the age group of employees over 50 years will be designed to nationwide a schedule for the implementation for the first time in 2014 and subsequently in 2016, 2018 and 2020 include verification of the security status check and health with a particular focus on the creation of appropriate working conditions reflecting the older age employees modify their workplaces and jobs from an ergonomic point of view, taking into account the working conditions of health, psychosocial load factors causing stress and causing health problems etc. The starting point will control risk assessment, ie whether employers in a written risk assessment into account specifics regarding elderly workers. Controlled entity will be conducted within the inspections provided free expertise in terms of legislation.

When creating content focus will also be utilized resources of the European Agency for health and safety, which the European Commission in view of the adverse demographic developments in the EU has commissioned the preparation of a 2-year project on the elderly working population.

Sponsor : labor inspectorates
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Older workers are losing their jobs mainly because of the loss of specific skills when companies cease to be willing to further educate these workers because doubt the return of the deposit. Older people often face several obstacles that They encourage them to continue working after reaching retirement pension respectively. complicate their return to the labor market if they are unemployed or have been inactive for some time. If the work is becoming for older workers attractive and beneficial, it is necessary to take action in several areas such as to encourage employers to hire and retain work older workers.

Implementation and support of older is not possible without the agreement of the social partners. Namely, the creation of suitable jobs for older workers, the change attitudes and promote a culture that appreciates the skills and knowledge that can elders Employees offer. It should be to promote and disseminate good practice in age management, particularly training in the workplace.

Valid and effective wording of the Act no. 311/2001 Coll. The Labor Code already contains all tools necessary for the protection of employees in the 50+ category. The Labor Code prohibits

discrimination on grounds of age, and in access to employment, during, and at the time of termination. Prohibition of discrimination in employment in terms of age is (in accordance with Act no. 365/2004 Coll. on equal treatment in certain areas and protection against discrimination and on and supplementing certain acts as amended) sufficiently covered by legislation and in Law no. 400/2009 Coll. on Civil Service and amendments to certain acts as amended and also amended the Act no. 552/2003 Coll. the performance of work in public interest as amended. Despite this, in practice there are cases age discrimination.

At EU level, the perception of discrimination based on age 50+ clearly higher significantly stronger than the lower age -30. Of the completed surveys Eurobarometer, as well as a survey conducted under Action 3 of the National Project Active aging strategy implies that the Slovak Republic is the belief of its citizens on discrimination against older people is even higher than in the EU as a whole. Moreover, there are also the view that the ongoing economic crisis this negative phenomenon continues to deepen. That age over 55 jobseeker disadvantage, a Slovak think almost two thirds of respondents. In terms of age group 50-64 years is discrimination in the labor market due to old age quite often. This conviction shows more than 80% of respondents in this age group. It is alarming that such beliefs also have nearly two-thirds of surveyed employers. Slovakia is a very strong belief in the real the existence of unequal treatment in the labor market as the strongest discriminating factor clearly shows a higher physical age.

Protection of employees at work is promoted through labor inspection. In the meaning § 150 paragraph. 2 of Labor Code, an employee who is aggrieved breach of duty arising from employment relationships, may appeal to the competent labor inspectorate according to his place of work. Labor inspectorates to impute responsibility for violations labor laws and for violations of the obligations arising from collective agreements and also provide free advice to employers, individuals who are entrepreneurs but not employers and employees in the scope of basic professional information and advice on how to best comply with labor legislation. Labor Inspectorates check the compliance with the provisions of the Labor Code relating to discrimination.

Objective 2: to detect and subsequently effective measures to eliminate discrimination in the labor market due to age and ensure that older people equal treatment in professional life.

Feed system:

In the second half of 2013 will be implemented training of labor inspectors funded the European Social Fund within the project "Improving the quality of public service training of employees of labor inspection "on recognition of discrimination for To effectively the inspection work. The learning outcomes will be reflected in the next Monitoring period of the National Program for Active Aging 2014 - 2020 on the way improving management performance of labor inspection in the field, due to the deepening of knowledge labor inspectors on discrimination, inter alia on grounds of age employees.

Sponsor : labor inspectorates

¹¹ analysis of exogenous and endogenous factors affecting the participation of the elderly in the labor market, national project "The strategy of active aging" - no activity. 3, pp. 36

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 1: Improving the legal status of older workers aged 50 and over in labor relations especially in the case of dismissal and immediate termination of employment ratio.

Feed system:

The legal system anchored request for annulment of legal acts with discriminatory content.

Supervisor : Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: MJ, and labor

Deadline: 2014

6.2.4. lifelong learning

Currently, they provide education elderly institutions of further education. University of the Third Age at 16 universities in Slovakia, Academy of Third Age, which act especially with the support of towns and villages, seniors clubs and other educational institutions (eg. civil associations). Interest older people in education, however, is already much higher than possibility of these institutions and given the evolution of the age structure of the population will be further increase. It is therefore necessary to gradually expand educational opportunities elderly and focus their interest not only to education and leisure activities, as well as to professional education to labor market needs. People approaching retirement age are in the labor market between most vulnerable. Due to the aging process of the population (increasing the number of older people of the population) and the aging of the workforce will be the economically active part of the population still more numerous, which will require concrete measures in the labor market. Contribution of education does not lie only to support the active lifestyles of older people, but also manifests itself in increasing the economic benefits the whole society and older individuals.

Objective 1: To improve the quality of life to create new and develop existing opportunities education of people in later life to support their active life better and wider success in the labor market.

measure:

Lifelong learning has to create an environment which will allow a person during lifetime to acquire and deepen their skills as it currently requires the market works. Slovak Republic, as a member of the EU, is in last place in attendance adults in lifelong learning. In cooperation with relevant partners need encourage people to further education and higher quality training programs that would clearer focus on the requirements of the labor market. It is essential conceived education seniors as an important means of active aging well in the post-career life. Increase the availability and orientation in the field of continuing education for the adult population. It can be achieved through better access to information about lifelong learning. When creating training programs and anticipation future skills requirements is necessary to use the existing prognostic information and user OECD (PISA, PIAAC). In cooperation with the MoLSAF UPSVaR submit proposals demand-driven challenges to respond to the current situation on the labor market the need for complementarity and acquiring new knowledge, skills and needs of Interest Learning seniors.

Sponsor: MŠVVŠ SR

Collaborators: Labor Ministry and Labor offices, universities, ZMOS, regional authorities, NGOs organizations, institutions of further education

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

In Slovakia, there is no specific legislation that would address education older people and seniors. Education of older people and seniors is part of a wider further education, which is regulated by Act no. 568/2009 Coll. on lifelong learning in amended as interest education. Senior Education is not explicitly mentioned either in the Act no. 131/2002 Coll. on Higher Education, as amended despite the fact that universities of the third age are active only at universities. Considering the need to develop education elderly (filling Objective 1), focusing on education for labor market needs, this objective is completely legitimate.

Objective 2: Legislative anchor different types and forms of education of older people in education system of the Slovak Republic.

measure:

It will be incorporated into the relevant legislation learning over independent and compatible to the educational system of the Slovak Republic legislation provides status institutions that secure (especially universities of the third age, academies of the third age, Senior citizens' organizations, etc.), types and forms of education, funding and also recognition selected types of education on the labor market. To ensure training conditions Seniors allow the use of school facilities (primary schools, secondary schools) and the mold interest education elderly under the conditions set by the school.

Sponsor: MŠVVŠ SR

Collaborators: National Institute of Lifelong Learning in Slovakia, universities and high schools, primary schools, secondary schools

Deadline: 2014 - 2015

Financing of education of older people is largely involved the participants themselves education (University of the Third Age), where the training is carried out with the financial government support (Academy of the Third Age) and sporadically from grants and subsidies (seniors and others educational organizations). The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport (hereinafter "MŠVVŠ SR") in recent years, regularly funded only membership fee Association Universities of the Third Age in Slovakia in the International Association of UTV (AIUTA). Education elderly people, however, especially not allocate any funds. Comparison with other countries: for example in Poland and the Czech Republic government and the cities significant financial support education of older people in the universities. Funding of universities of the third age have in their programs annually incorporated in the Czech Republic, where the University of the Third Age regularly distributed annually 15-20000000 crowns through indicator F Budget universities Ministry of Education (information from the Czech Association of Universities Third Age). In Poland, the government financing involved the city and only one-third of the cost It is covered by fees seniors. Polish universities of the third age, having 25,000 students, receive annually one million zlotys (about 300 000) and may also benefit from projects designed to target group of seniors within large and small grants.

Page 37

Objective 3: Financially secure various types and forms of education of older people.

measure:

Constantly need to find new funding opportunities and regularly make use of the opportunities There are a continuously removing various administrative barriers that prevent their use. Financing of education of older people would prospectively be part of the financial framework future years 2014 - 2020, direct funding for training older people should regularly allocate in their budgets central government bodies, universities, HTU and cities. It would be to this end, fuller use of financial resources European Union and other financial mechanisms. It is essential that financial security education of elderly people were also part of the fulfillment of the above goal second

Within the system of financing lifelong learning to find a suitable scheme through which could be financed by the active participation of older people in training activities. Financing lifelong learning should be in addition to the individuals involved and State grants through national, local self-government, employers from the public and the private sector, the banking sector.

Coordinators: MŠVVŠ SR

Collaborators: MPSVR, FEA, ZMOS, universities and colleges, relevant agencies

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Create favorable conditions for active participation of seniors in the use of ICT natural need of our time. In this context, it is necessary to ensure the systematic support seniors in active use of information sources (Internet, e-government), as and ensure the readiness of seniors to control and use of modern technologies with particular emphasis on their use in further education.

Objective 4: In formulating the new programming period to define an indicator of increasing digital literacy of older people in order to improve their digital literacy.

measure:

Create and support programs to improve digital literacy and at the same time promote awareness of the increasing interest and dismantling the concerns of older people with respect ICT skills. Intensify and promote education in the field of ICT use modern technology (the operator of ATMs, internet banking, using credit and other electronic cards, mobile phones etc.).

Sponsor: Ministry of Finance, MŠVVŠ SR

Collaborators: Labor Ministry and scientific research and academic institutions, educational institutions, the third sector

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Older people with poor financial literacy become endangered in the financial setting and decision-making in everyday life. It is necessary to educate older people and provide them with necessary information on their rights and in terms of their financial commitments.

Page 38

Goal 5: Implement programs to improve the financial literacy of older people.

measures:

Develop public authorities methodologies and implement awareness campaigns the financial education of older people.

Responsibility: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Center for Education Labor Ministry and Ministry of Education of SR, Ministry of Finance, Institute Banking Education of NBS, RTVS

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Changing life circumstances affect the decision of older people and towards their professional application is. Concept of career guidance for older people can be contribute to their better orientation in acquiring new competencies directed to the labor market in order to increase employability.

Goal 6: Strengthen and systematically develop the quality of specific training career consultants to work with older people.

measures:

Create a uniform standard of knowledge, skills and competencies of career counselor in relation to its competence to work with older people.

Initiate the creation and implement education programs aimed at specific professional preparation of guidance counselors to work with older people.

Responsibility: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Ministry of Education of SR, Labor Office, Euroguidance, educational institutions designed to prepare guidance counselors, third sector

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7. The independent, secure and quality of life of older people

7.1. Health care

Percentage of active aging is conditional on human health. sanitary the population of the country is the result of the interplay of genetic equipment economic and psychosocial situation of the environment, nutrition and lifestyle, as well as general availability and level of health care, including preventive programs. It stresses in particular the importance of social capital, which implies economic situation and social imbalances.

The health of the population, the quality of her life and her positive development, there are tight relations. What makes a person healthier and better educated, the team has better conditions to achieve higher the quality of their lives and at the same time increase the quality of life caused by the growth of the economy and education. It is associated with improving the health of the individual and society.

Health and population health is a top priority for any company because only a healthy society constitutes one of the conditions for its next sustainable development. In addition, health is one of the most important attributes of quality and sustainability of life individual and society.

Responsible health policy can fundamentally affect three key determinants, ie health, quality of environment and, indirectly, the lifestyle of citizens. 12

Population health is the result of lifestyle but also a barometer conditions that operate in shaping the lifestyle. Determinants of health and the changes are: External: climate, physical, chemical, biological; socio-economic conditions: GDP, social class, migration, education, relationships between people; personal characteristics: genetic factors, beneficial and harmful habits and behavior, and health care.

The demographic development, the development of morbidity and mortality in the Slovak Republic is as follows. The mortality rate of the population from 1993 continue to maintain below 10 deaths per 1 person 000. In 2010, it died in the Slovak Republic 53,445 people, including 27,645

men and 25,800 women. It was about 532 more than in 2009. Of the total number of deaths in the productive age 71.7% of working age 27.3% in pre-productive age less than 1%. In 2011, it died in the Slovak Republic 51,903 people, including 25,106 women and 26,797 men, the average age of the dead men was 67.92 years and the average age of the deceased women was 76.64 years.

The proportion of deaths from the most common cause of death has not only differences by gender, but by age group.

Table 13: The most common causes of death in 2011 by gender

	men	women
Circulatory system diseases	45.9%	59.8%
tumors	26.2%	20.1%
External causes	8.0%	2.7%
Respiratory diseases	7.0%	5.6%
Digestive system diseases	6.4%	4.6%
Other diseases	6.5%	7.2%

Data source: Office of Public Health, report on the health status of the population of the Slovak Republic for 2009 - 2011 2012

35

Table 14: The most common cause of death in the age group up to 64 years (these are called. premature deaths) in 2011 by gender

	men	women
Circulatory system diseases	30.4%	24.8%
tumors	28.5%	40.0%
External causes	15.8%	7.7%
Respiratory diseases	5.5%	4.7%
Digestive system diseases	10.3%	10.0%
Other diseases	9.4%	12.8%

Data source: Office of Public Health, report on the health status of the population of the Slovak Republic for 2009 - 2011 2012

In 2009, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SO SR) carried out on the basis of harmonized methodology developed by Eurostat sample survey on health in the population of Slovakia - European Health Interview Survey (EHIS 2009). The aim of the first EHIS survey, which involved except Slovakia and many European countries have been preparing for the systematic production of statistics on the health of inhabitants in the European Union, collect statistical data and information International comparison of Slovakia in the EU and at the same time the analysis of health status population in Slovakia.

EHIS 2009 questionnaire consisted of four modules: the health status, health care about the determinants of health and module with basic information about the respondent and the household in which he lives. Data collection took place throughout Slovakia. activity interviewers directed the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic through its offices in the regions, who addressed the respondents on the basis of the regional methods of randomisation. interviewers gain data from 4,972 people aged 15 and over ¹².

Within the study population aged 15 years and above mentioned total of your health as very good or rather good 64.2% of persons. In older age groups the proportion of population with very good health declined; with increasing age increased the proportion of population who rated their health as rather bad or very bad. In the age group 45-59 years, this figure was 13.2%, at age 60-74 years was observed proportion of 31.9% and in the age group 75-89 years the proportion accounted for more than half (51%). according to other Results of the investigation into the long-standing health problem with increasing age the proportion of people with such problems grew. Aged 45 to 59 years to It was 67.9% in the age group 60-74 years it has been 90.6%. In the age group 75-89 years had long-standing health problem, 96.2% of persons ¹³.

Table 15: Overall assessment of the health of the Slovak population in selected age groups in%

Overall assessment health	Together	age groups		
		45-59 years	60-74 years	75-89 years
very good rather good	64.2	53.5	23.4	10.7
the average	23.6	33.4	44.7	38.3
rather bad	9.0	10.2	24.8	32.1
very bad	3.2	3.0	7.1	18.9
Together	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Data in the table is characterized by a lower reliability (estimate based on less than 30 observations of the sample)
Source: Statistical Office, EHIS 2009

¹² Rounds. aut.: Report on the State of Health of the Slovak Republic. Ministry of Health, 240 pages, ISBN: 978-80-969507-9-9

¹³ Rounds. aut.: Population of the Slovak Republic in the context of the European Year for Active Aging. Bratislava: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2012 91 s. ISBN 978-80-8121-144-7; with. 22-24

36

In general, with increasing age residents must often
Purchases of goods and services related to health.

Table 16: Expenditures of private households on health disaggregated by age

indicator	season	households				
		together	to 44 years	as with the principals of age		
				45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years and more
expenditure per person per year (EUR)	2011	112	80	101	182	232
	2006	86	58	82	157	161
	2001	37	30	42	60	53
index of nominal growth	2006 - 2011	129.4	139.3	122.2	115.4	143.8
	2001 - 2006	232.2	195.3	194.8	264.2	302.5
Index of real growth	2006 - 2011	107.6	115.9	101.6	97.7	121.8
	2001 - 2006	147.5	124.0	123.7	151.0	172.9
The proportion of cash expenditure (%)	2011	2.9	2.2	2.6	4.3	6.1
	2006	2.6	1.8	2.4	4.5	5.0
	2001	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.5

Source: Statistical Office, Household Budget Surveys 2001 2006 2011

The table shows that while people at a younger age are able to maintain good health so called, naturally (catering, sport, recreation, supplementary nutrition, education and etc.), older people are often forced to deal with restoration of health, including the purchase of goods and services provided for this purpose. That finding confirms expenditures for health (buying drugs, vitamins, medical devices and equipment, outpatient and inpatient services, etc.). true, that the people are in the household older, the higher the expenditure households for health. 13

The aim of the health policy of the Slovak Government is improving the health status of the population, building a health system that will respond to the changing needs of the population, and protection of socially disadvantaged individuals against the high cost of health care. It will be necessary to ensure that the health care system respected demographic development and in accordance with the developed, to ensure the effectiveness of health care while maintaining its availability and support measures related to prevention. Demographic development must take account of the legislation; It is therefore necessary to continue their treatment with a view improve the health status of the population (not just aging) and achieve extension of medium length Life in reducing the health problems of the population. These tasks are incorporated in national programs, the Ministry of Health (hereinafter the "Ministry of Health") continuously provides since 2008: *National Program for prevention of cardiovascular diseases, the National Mental Health Program, National Transplantation Program, National Program Support Health, National Program for Obesity Prevention, the National Action Plan for Tobacco Control for the year 2012 - 2014, National Action Plan for Alcohol Problems for the years 2013-2014.*

Objective 1 : Reducing mortality from cardiovascular disease.

measure:

Reduction of standardized mortality from coronary heart disease in people under 75 years. reducing smoking rates, especially among high-risk persons who have had a myocardial infarction,

37

Page 42

stroke, transient ischemic attacks, or have diabetes, respectively. disease peripheral vascular disease of the lower extremities, improving early detection of hypertension and reduce the number of untreated hypertensive patients while improving the treatment of hypertension.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health

Collaborators: Public Health Authority

Implementation date : ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: To improve the early diagnosis of colorectal cancer, breast cancer, Cervical through greater participation of the population to prevention programs for the prevention of colorectal cancer, breast cancer, cervical uterus.

measure:

The program for the prevention of colorectal cancer, breast cancer prevention program. program for the prevention of cervical cancer; establishment of a national screening center examine as much of Slovakia's population over 50 years in order to reveal the most early stages of the disease, leading to a reduction in mortality from colorectal cancer (CRC), cervical cancer and breast cancer.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health

Collaborators: Public Health Authority

Implementation date : ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 3: To ensure geographic accessibility and quality long-term care Senior, in accordance with the demographic development in Slovakia.

measures:

Optimize network health care providers in the number and composition of the ensure effective, accessible, continuous, systematic and professional health care with taking into account the increasing number of seniors taking into account the evolution of morbidity seniors.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health

Collaborators: Autonomous County

Implementation date : ongoing 2015 - 2020

Objective 4: To improve the health awareness of the elderly in the area of preventive vaccination emphasis on improving health, prolonging life and improving quality of life across the population using health education, health promotion, disease prevention and other forms of health interventions.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health, Public Health Authority, RÚVZ
Implementation date : ongoing 2014 - 2020

Goal 5: Develop methodological guidance on the progress of health workers in providing health care to seniors at risk of domestic violence with a view preventable forms of discrimination against older people .

Sponsor: Ministry of Health, the main expert on geriatrics Ministry of Health

38

Page 43

Implementation date : 2014

Objective 6 : To promote active aging, healthy lifestyle and overall health of seniors through educational activities employees of regional public health authorities in Slovakia Republic through individual, group and mass counseling.

measure:

Promoting active aging, healthy lifestyle and overall health of seniors.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health, Public Health Authority, SR RUVZ
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations, Slovak Alzheimer's Society, Memory Foundation, other non-governmental organizations.
Deadline : ongoing 2014 - 2020

In accordance with § 6 paragraph 1 point. b) of Act 544/2010 Coll. on subsidies in the scope MPSVR SR as amended by Act no. 393/2012 Coll. MLSAF provides subsidies to support recondition activities to promote the prevention of social exclusion and promote renewal mental and physical condition of the natural person who is in receipt of a retirement pension, early retirement pension or retirement pension and does not work that entitlement to income from employment or income from business and other self employment.

The possibility of providing subsidies to support the reconditioning activities is just one of many purposes in support of the social chapter MoLSAF. Possibility and amount of support It depends on the capabilities of the state budget for the budgetary year.

Goal 7 : Maintain subsidies to support the reconditioning activities seniors under Section 6, paragraph 1 point. b) Law no. 544/2010 Coll. on subsidies in the scope MLSAF as amended by Act no. 393/2012 Z. from. in accordance with the possibilities of the state budget.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline : ongoing 2014 - 2020

2.7 housing

Decent housing is a basic living needs and shortcomings in this area reduced the quality of human life. The role of the state is to create economic and legal conditions the availability of housing and low-income households and for socially vulnerable groups population.

In accordance with the intentions of the state housing policy in Slovakia is a system economic support tools for housing development, differentiated according to the social situation of applicants for housing. In the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter "MDVRR SR") has long been secure system Support the procurement of new rental housing through a combination of subsidies and soft loan from the State Housing Development Fund (hereinafter "the State Housing Development Fund").

As part of the Housing Development Program MDVRR SR provides grants to municipalities and higher regional governments under the Act no. 443/2010 Coll. on subsidies for housing development and social housing for the acquisition of rental housing current and a lower standard (the "Act

39

Page 44

on subsidies for housing development "). While floor area regular standard not exceed 80 meters and a floor area of 60 sqm lower standard, thus identified the maximum size of the floor area shall not apply to barrier-free apartments. The subsidy for flats the current standard is provided to 30% and lower standard apartments up to 75% acquisition costs in compliance with the other conditions, in particular the maximum amount eligible costs per m² (up to 900 euros per 1 sq.m. apartment regular standard, resp. to 525 euros per 1 m² lower standard). Based on this program it has been in Slovakia since 1998

built for more than 35,000 rental apartments.

Law on subsidies for housing development also defines the so-called. social housing. It is defined as the housing acquired with the use of public resources for the adequate and humanly decent housing individuals who can not obtain their own housing intervention. State support is therefore directed to encourage the construction of rental flats Citizens with lower incomes (up to three times the subsistence level) and for vulnerable groups population. Within the concept of social housing that also provides housing for people with disabilities and the elderly.

In addition to the standard of living in apartments can older people live and in facilities social services that are either directly intended for seniors or persons with reduced self-sufficiency, either due to old age, disability or mental disability or other serious reasons. Social service facilities, however, are not intended primarily to provide housing, but their priority is the provision of social services. SHDF It provided under Law no. 607/2003 Coll. the State Housing Development Fund, as amended comprehensive housing development mainly through soft loans. For housing subsidies supporting older people can be considered three the purpose of the Fund, namely: the construction and purchase of rental apartment building of social service and restoration or rebuilding of social services. The construction and rehabilitation or reconstruction social service community can get a soft loan with 1% acetic rate with a maturity of 20 years.

Important role in preserving the availability of housing for socially disadvantaged groups particularly for people in material need plays a housing allowance. Housing allowance is one of the messages within the system of material need ¹⁴ and is provided in a dose of in material need. The aim of this paper is to help those in poverty on costs related to the housing market.

Increase in the proportion of older people requires adapting services and products to their needs and preferences that will support and extend their full life. With the gradual aging the population begins to increase and the solution to the problem of housing the elderly. The basic principle for meeting the needs and demands of housing of older people is creating conditions to these people as long as possible to live in an apartment or at least in the area where they lived during his economic activities. The scope MOLSAF is to look for opportunities support and other types of temporary accommodation to address the situation of older people. From the point of view routing state housing policy will therefore continue in the period ahead in taking measures to promote rental housing in order to ensure affordability this type of housing.

Objective: To improve access to decent and affordable housing with an emphasis on support Social rental housing.

¹⁴ Act. 599/2003 Coll. the material need and on amending and supplementing certain acts as amended

measures:

1.1. Ensuring support for the construction of rental housing within the Housing Development Program and State Housing Development Fund in accordance with the possibilities of the state budget.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: MoF

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Motivate municipalities in the construction of rental housing for socially vulnerable groups providing support tools, such as grants, concessional loans and other incentive measures.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: ZMOS, the Union of Slovak Towns and self-governing regions

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3 Support measures to increase energy efficiency in housing, since the team users reduce costs and thus increase the availability of housing.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.3. The pension system

Increase in the number of elderly in the population increases spending on retirement benefits. In year 2012 Slovakia had paid for pensions totaling 5 749.7 million. euros, an increase of 250.2 million. euros more than in 2011. The most pronounced in 2012 compared to 2011 increased spending retirement pensions (about 238.8 mil. euros).

Table 17: Expenditure on pension benefits by type in the years 2007-2012

Pension expenditure in millions. (EUR)	Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total expenses *	4 477.0	4 630.1	5 137.4	5 350,1	5 499.5	5 749.7
including on pensions						
retirement	3 029,7	3 222,7	3 595.4	3 758,2	3 926,9	4 165,7
early retirement	161,8	218,7	240,2	239,9	172,5	128,0

disability	410.5	460.6	492.8	506.4	580.2	733.9
widower	24.0	30.2	35.6	39.1	42.4	46.2
orphans	40.8	41.6	44.5	43.3	43.1	42.8
increase of disability	9.8	8.7	7.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
pension wife	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
social	7.6	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1
invalidity of youth	3.4	5.8	9.9	13.7	17.8	22.4

* Including expenses to increase due to a single source of income, the Resistance, deportation and rehabilitation, Christmas contributions to pension supplements to retired political prisoners' surcharge civil service and other pensions (Benefits under § 271 of the Law on Social Insurance)

Data source: Social Insurance Agency

Table 18: Number of pensioners and the number of paid pensions by type of pension to 31 12 2007-2012

The number of pensioners numbers paid pensions	Year					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
The number of persons receiving pension	1246740	1266091	1275932	1297236	1293878	1312257
numbers paid pensions of this	1539705	1565691	1580357	1605228	1604676	1626312
retirement	916941	923732	931795	954661	957633	980863
early retirement	48225	57505	56352	47893	32130	24404
disability	195139	200 104	204378	213834	223182	227801
widow	302807	302954	302238	300405	299389	297828
widower	31109	33555	35267	36439	37986	39049
orphans	29645	29493	28978	28043	27617	26923
pensions wives	2923	2362	1909	1554	1271	1030
social	3566	3275	3005	2755	2534	2319
invalidity of youth	1565	2553	3960	5146	6450	7800
not downloaded it	302	272	200	188	168	52
automated registration paid abroad	7480	9884	12274	14309	16315	18242

Data source: Social Insurance Agency

In Slovakia there is a minimum amount of pension in the Law no. 461/2003 Coll. about social insurance, as amended guaranteed direct, indirect guarantee *It follows from the definition of the minimum assessment base* for premium payments, which for workers covered by the law on the minimum wage and the minimum wage for self employed workers 50% of the average wage of the prior two years.

With effect from 1 August 2006 it was introduced the obligation to notify the Social Insurance Agency Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the identification data of the beneficiary of a pension benefit, if the pension benefit most in an amount at which *may be entitled to benefits the material need and the dose of material need* benefit (from social aid), only if it is a beneficiary of a retirement pension or retirement beneficiary Income concurrently with the widow or widower's pension. In the case of other recipients pension benefits or social pension, this obligation arises only if beneficiary reaches 62 years of age. The competent Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family, as a body government operating locally which is responsible for deciding on material need and ensuring basic living conditions and assistance in material need dose and contributions will begin on the initiative of the Social Insurance procedure for the assessment of material need. It also has an obligation to inform the Social Insurance pensioner in Annex decisions about pension benefits or Annex decision to increase pension benefits the possibility of assessing entitlement to benefits in material need. In the event that the proceedings granted benefit in material need and the dose of material need be added pensioner income of this benefit up to the law laid down by the claims.

Objective 1: To establish a minimum pension depending on the number of years in order to individuals worked by a statutory number of years not to a system of social help.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor
Collaborators: Social Insurance Agency
Deadline : 2014 - 2015

In order to maintain the purchasing power of recipients of pension benefits as pension annual dose of 1 January incremented a fixed amount determined by the percentage of the mean monthly amount of pension annuities. Percentage increase in the type of pension is calculated as the sum of 50% annual growth in consumer prices and a 50% annual growth

the average wage. Since 2014 the change in pension index is fixed and consumer prices will increase every year by 10% and correspondingly that the percentage of annual growth the average monthly wage will decrease. After a transitional period, ie from 2018 is again proceeds to increase the percentage of pension benefits according to the annual growth of consumer prices in households of pensioners.

Objective 2: continuous evaluation of increase in pension benefits in the system Social Security also depending on economic developments and, if necessary measures to protect the adequacy of pension benefits.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Social Insurance Agency

Deadline : ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 3: To consider the possibility of introducing alternatives to retirement pension.

Feed system:

Analyze possibilities for substantial increase in the minimum number of years of pension insurance required for entitlement to a full pension to the level of 30 years. Set the number of years of pension insurance, which will further the conditions for entitlement to full pension physical age. Prepare the construction of a partial pension. On the results of the analysis to consider the implementation of an amendment to Act no. 461/2003 Coll. on social insurance, as amended.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Social Insurance Agency

Deadline : an analysis drawn up to 31.12.2017, the decision on the implementation till 03/01/2018

Objective 4: To consider the option of gradual retirement.

Feed system:

Prepare a proposal for the construction of gradual retirement. Pursue information campaign on this option and then implement exploration of potential interest in the institute. Prepare impact study and based on its results, decide on possible implementing measures.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Social Insurance Agency

Deadline : a proposal for the construction of gradual retirement to 30.06.2017, information campaign, a survey of potential interest to 12.31 2017, decision on implementation in 03/01/2018

Objective 5: To analyze opportunities to strengthen the conditions for eligibility for early retirement.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Social Insurance Agency

Deadline : 31 12 2014

Objective 6: Establish optimal conditions for payment of supplementary retirement pension of the supplementary pension savings.

Feed system:

Develop a risk analysis of individual employed by staff performing tasks classified in category 3 and 4 from a medical, economic and legal perspective. Based on the results of the analysis to decide on the amendment of relevant legislation standards, in particular the Law no. 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension saving and on amendments to some laws in order to optimally set the conditions for payment supplementary retirement pension from the supplementary pension savings.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Ministry of Health

Deadline : until 31.12.2017

Objective 7: To analyze law enforcement with mandatory contributions from employers supplementary pension saving those employees who perform work assigned to Category 3 and 4.

Feed system:

Carry out an analysis of the real numbers of the employees concerned and state compliance the relevant provisions of Law no. 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension saving and amending certain laws. Prepare methodological guidance for inspectorates work to implement regular checks of the area.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: labor inspectorates, ADDS, social partners

Deadline : analysis of the current draw to 31. 12. 2015 methodological guidance for labor inspectorates to 30. 06. 2016 ongoing implementation of controls

Goal 8: Consider preparing a new legislative standards permitting and regulating transformation current assets of Slovak citizens for long-term regular income in old age.

Feed system:

analyze existing legislation on the operations of credit mortgage a similar law in the Slovak Republic.

Sponsor: Ministry of Finance

Collaborators: NBS MLSAF

Deadline : an analysis of international experience to draw 12/31 2015 decision preparation special legislative norms to 01. 06. 2016

Objective 9: to analyze the possibility of introducing a new benefit provided from the supplementary pension savings, which would be intended for people approaching retirement age.

44

Page 49

Feed system:

Analyze the structure benefits from the supplementary pension scheme, which would allow System participants leave early from the labor market and finance their living costs private funds from the personal account. Based on the results of the analysis to consider implementation an amendment to Act no. 650/2004 Coll. on supplementary pension saving and on and supplementing certain acts as amended.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: Ministry of Health, ADDS, representatives of employers, KOZ

Deadline : ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 10: to analyze the possibility of introducing insurance in dependence on the assistance of another physical people.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: MoF

Deadline : ongoing 2014 - 2020

4.7 Social Services

Social service is in accordance with law no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on and supplementing Law no. 455/1991 Coll. on small business, as amended, as amended, professional activity, operator action or further action or a set of actions that are aimed at:

- prevention of adverse social situations, solve unfavorable social situation or mitigate adverse social situation of an individual, family or community,
- conservation, restoration and development of an individual ability to lead an independent life and promote its integration into society,
- ensuring the necessary conditions to meet basic needs natural person
- addressing critical social situation of the individual and the family,
- prevention of social exclusion of the individual and the family.

Slovakia decreases places in facilities for seniors. 31 12 2011, the Slovak Republic of 5,404,322 inhabitants. At that time it was the Slovak Republic:

1,135 social service facilities that provide social services 44284 the population (0.8%),

755 institutional facilities with the number of seats 35,938th most of them (613) accounted for Constitutional facilities for adults. The institutional facilities for adults include equipment the elderly, social housing services for adults by type of health disability and specialized equipment. For installations with higher populations. which mostly provide services all year round.

Of the 1,135 social service facilities it was in Slovakia on 31. 12. 2011 243 senior houses with a capacity of 11,679 seats. Number of facilities for seniors from the 2006 to 2010 increased. In the period 2006 - 2010 were added at 62 facilities in Slovakia for seniors; most year-on-year in 2010 (41). The following year, the number of devices for seniors decreased from 263 in 2010 to 243 in 2011.

45

Page 50

Number of places in facilities for the elderly since 2009 declines. In 2009 there was a decrease by 29 places in 2010 by 917 places in 2011 about 1,297 jobs compared to the number of places in facilities for seniors in the previous year (2010). from In 2009, however, there are new kinds of social services, which are specialized equipment where there is an increase not only the number of devices, but also the number of seats.

Table 19: Social services 31 12 2006-2011

indicator	Year					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

devices together	797	824	873	955	1060	1135
residential institutions	528	549	579	643	714	755
of this						
for adults	378	417	436	494	563	613
of this						
facilities for seniors	201	206	208	222	263	243
homes - pensions for pensioners	13	15	16	-	-	-
in that by founder						
Autonomous Region	194	207	229	245	271	295
Office PSVaR	D	D	D	1	0	-
community	71	74	77	88	102	118
church legal entities	45	47	52	62	62	61
other legal entities	54	74	63	80	100	106
individuals	14	15	15	18	28	33
Places constitutional establishments	34152	34675	35501	36259	37538	35938
of this						
for adults	27405	28159	28676	29539	30969	29700
of this						
devices for the elderly	3258	13758	13922	13893	12976	11679
homes - pensions for pensioners	1703	1568	1505	-	-	-
in fact according to the founder						
Autonomous Region	17994	18280	18295	18103	18541	17179
Office PSVaR	33	31	23	100	0	-
community	5852	5958	6149	6415	6642	6887
church legal entities	1154	1317	1424	1607	1630	1376
other legal entities	1583	1697	2044	2728	3186	3223
individuals	789	876	741	586	970	1035
residents of constitutional equipment	33278	33583	34534	34527	35389	35878
of this						
Adults	26800	27360	28012	28199	29333	29763
of this						
devices for the elderly	2938	13404	13594	13706	12659	11849
homes - pensions for pensioners	1684	1543	1463	-	-	-
in that by founder						
Autonomous Region	17751	17900	18044	17696	17958	17880
Office PSVaR	30	19	18	100	0	0
community	5804	5920	6016	6239	6433	6702
church legal entities	1084	1234	1327	1449	1448	1332

46

Page 51

other legal entities	1400	1492	1871	2204	2554	2771
individuals	731	795	736	511	940	1078

* Until 2008 retirement homes
D - secret data
Data source: Statistical Office

Due to the long-term reduction of natural population growth, the aging process population, increasing the number of lifestyle diseases and psychiatric disorders (schizophrenia, combination of different disabilities, etc.) gets in Slovakia increasingly prefer care for the elderly at home prior to their placement in facilities social services. There is increasing requirements for improved social services, increasing the interest in scarce social services, especially landscaping and outpatient social services, rehabilitation centers, nursing service, but also residential services device type supported housing.

Social Services Act provides for the possibility and conditions of health Care in the range of nursing care in selected social facilities services (equipment for the elderly, nursing care facilities, social services home, specialized equipment) and provides for the possibility and conditions for the provision of social services in hospital inpatient care. The problem with the current legal situation is the impossibility of concluding contracts for the provision of health care between health insurance and selected social service facilities (legal entity) and, therefore, the impossibility of payment for health care provided by public-health Security. The reason is the lack of feedback regulation of public health insurance with the laws of health care - selected social service facilities They do not have the legal status of healthcare providers within the scope of nursing care.

Social services have been decentralized from the state authorities in the autonomous communities covered a self-governing regions and by the budget authorities (town, HTU), of which *budgetary resources are insufficient, even in the economic and financial crisis*. Another sources of financing are payments for social services from the client and his family. Amendment to the Act on social services with effect from 1 March 2012 created the legal conditions for strengthen the financial sustainability of the social services system by changing their funding, provision of financing options selected social service facilities, operated, established or founded by municipalities and private providers of social services in Selected social service facilities to financial contributions from the state budget. determined on the same basis for all legal forms of social service providers.

Ministry of Labor shall, with effect from 1 January 2016 to assess the quality conditions of social services based on qualitative and quantitative criteria, ie quality standards, which are set out in the Annex to the Act on Social Services.

2009-2013, 2009-2013. The establishment of national priorities for social development in Slovakia services for years 2009-2013. These priorities are based on the needs identified in the Slovak Republic as well as priority European Community (availability and accessibility of social services and their financial sustainability). National priorities for development of social services are the starting point for municipalities at developing community plans of social services and the regional governments in developing conceptions of social services. In line with the strategic objectives and legislative

Page 52

MLSAF be well prepared for the next period a new social development priorities services (2014 to 2020).

Among the national priorities development of social services till 2013 include:

- support client retention in the natural environment of the development of social field services, both public and private providers,
- development of ambulatory social services and residential care services establishments with weekly stays.
- improving the quality and humanization of social services through reconstruction, expansion, modernization and building of social service,
- Training employees in social services.

In order to support independent living and inclusion of people with disabilities the company adopted in November 2011, the Slovak government "strategy of de-institutionalization social services and foster care in the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Strategy DI") ". this documents of the Slovak Republic officially signed up to support the global trend refund of institutional isolation and segregation of people requiring long-term support and care in specialized facilities to alternative network model cooperating and interconnected social services provided in integrated conditions of local communities. It is a kind of social services that provide individual independent life, activity and social participation.

The main tasks of the Strategy DI include:

- create legal conditions to support the deinstitutionalisation of social services
- preparation of National Action Plan for the transition from institutional to community care in the social services system for the years 2011 - 2015,
- Prepare a national project to support deinstitutionalisation of care services.

In December 2011, it approved MLSAF "National Action Plan for the transition from institutional to community-based care in the social services system for the years 2011 - 2015 ", which It is an essential planning and implementation document on transformation and the de-institutionalization of social services and foster care.

For practical application it shows that the whole territory of the Slovak Republic prevails over demand Pet services of all kinds, a network of social services and outreach social services is insufficient and regionally uneven and does not cover legitimate demand natural persons who are dependent on social services, for their development. In terms of facilities the regions, social services, there are differences objectively result from the degree of urbanization, age and social structure of the population, rates of utilization traditional functions of the family in the care of elderly family members and family members with severe disabilities from various sociological changes taking place in society particularly those caused by the collapse of coexistence of multi-generational families, as well as economic power area and exhibiting the effects of the financial and economic crisis. Development of social services and their availability is significantly affected by the implementation of social policies of each self-governing regions and cities and the allocation of volume of funds public budgets in this area.

For the weakest site of social services can be considered sufficiently created conditions for the remaining recipients of social services in the natural (home) social environment, inadequately secured the continuity of social and health care in long-term dependency on assistance of another individual deficiency and regional

Page 53

uneven network of social services and social services field covering the legitimate demand of citizens for development in terms of the type of social services and their physical accessibility and lack of variability and flexibility of social services, multi-source financing of social services for individuals in need of assistance of another person acts in self-servicing, failure to secure payment options healthcare costs in the range of nursing care in selected social service facilities from public health insurance.

The most serious threats to social services are particularly risk increasing payments for the provided social services and risk reduction in their quality and long-term sustainability financing due to the aging population and the increasing cost of services and risk insufficient capacity field of social services and uncovered a need for capacity development of social services due to the increase in people of higher age categories dependent on

comprehensive and long-term health-social care.

7.4.1. Availability, quality and financial sustainability of social services

To be able to fulfill the potential of aging in the 21st century, it is necessary to make a difference in attitudes, policies and practices at all levels and in all sectors.

In response to demographic aging, ever-increasing number of elderly people requiring long-term care, but also in the context of globalization, which has led changing structure of families and reducing the proportion of families at the informal custody will have go and change policies on social services, respectively. long-term care. Long-term care, respectively. In general, social services for vulnerable groups in society must become part of public services and adequate financial support from the state and local governments is also essential to ensure a balance in claims on other social protection systems. In the area of social services in the Slovak Republic is need systemic solutions to their financing. Availability and sustainability of social services challenge not only for Slovakia, but also for other European countries. The objectives of the EU 2020 Strategy It includes the provision of economic, social and territorial cohesion by helping poor and socially excluded groups of citizens, so that they can actively participate in society. An important means to achieve this goal is to increase the quality, sustainability and access to social services and long-term care system in response to the ever-growing needs of people depend on the help of another person, even in response to aging population.

Ensuring access to sustainable and quality social services is a response to aging population, combined with the demand for social services. In terms of social services are in fact the aging population and the resulting effects occur mainly in overtime period of life in which the elderly rely on the help of another person, which is related cost ratio of care. Due to demographic developments associated with aging population and increase in the number of persons dependent on the help of another person grows in particular the importance and the need to ensure long-term social care, the accessibility, sustainability and quality. There is no doubt that social services take in this context of increasing importance, both as a source of jobs on the one hand and as means of reconciling working life and family life on the other, it regarding the presence of family members depending on the help of another person. social services thus "give and work permit to work". In terms of the issue of social services is essentially to ensure affordability for clients, availability of space and time,

49

Page 54

long-term sustainability-related claims on public funds, providing and the possibility of multi-source system. Further to the requirement of quality provided social services, which is a prerequisite for proper social integration of the client as well as related requirements of the application and compliance with the conditions of the quality of social service with unconditional requirement of maintaining dignity at all stages of life and taking into account the needs of older people. ENFORCEMENT corresponding adjustment of legal relations in social service provision and financing social services contained in the law on social services, also ensuring effective exercise of supervision of social services and assessing conditions The quality of social services.

In order to create conditions for the sustainability of financing the growing demand for Social Services is streamlining and expansion of multi-source financing social services undoubtedly an essential requirement. It is a connecting link between a public finance, private sources and other sources. The challenge for the next period the conception of law is particularly systemically solve offset the extra cost of dependency natural person to help another individual with acts of self-servicing, regardless of whether Pointing to a natural person provides professional social service or through informal carers.

The provision of social services to the residents of the territory is also necessary strengthen the application of the principle of subsidiarity, responsibility, collaboration and cooperation of village and the corresponding higher territorial unit, including the related financial flows. Ensuring the sustainability and quality of social services it is also associated with the need transform forms of social services, further to the change of the internal content provision of social services, that the transition from "collective" method of providing social services to individual forms, the introduction of new forms of activating work with clients increasing their social inclusion, with emphasis on prevention and social rehabilitation. Creating conditions for the development of human resources in social services and Sustainability is undoubtedly also a means of increasing the number of skilled workers places, and thus increasing employment and employability.

Objective: To ensure the accessibility, quality and financial sustainability of social services.

measures:

1.1. Based on the findings of the audit of public administration to reconsider the possibility of providing financial contribution from the state budget for the provision of social services according to the need for care natural person to help another individual with acts of self-servicing in accordance with the possibilities the state budget.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Finance

Collaborators: ZMOS

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2 Create legal conditions to ensure financial sustainability and affordability of social services, the introduction of multi-source financing of social services.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Finance

50

Page 55

Cooperating entities: HTU, municipalities, social service providers, representatives recipients of social services

Deadline: 2014

1.3 Create conditions for the use of funds grant programs, structural Funds, in particular the European Social Fund (Operational Program Employment and Social Inclusion), the Regional Operational Program (Priority Axis 2 Infrastructure of social services, social protection and social guardianship) and the appropriations for the subsidy policy MLSAF the development and modernization of social services, with full coverage without exclusions Bratislava region.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor, MPRV SR, GO SR

Cooperating entities: HTU, municipalities, social service providers, representatives recipients of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.4. Ensure co-financing of social services from public sources for all recipients without distinction or derive services from public or private providers so due to payment for social services has been jeopardized satisfying life expenses (subsistence) payers of the recovery (recipients of social services, together assessed persons, respectively. other obligors).

Sponsor: MLSAF, regional authorities, municipalities

Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.5. When making plans for economic and social development in accordance with the Act. 539/2008 Z. from. the promotion of regional development into account the need for the development of social services as one assumptions of economic and social development in the area.

Sponsor: HTU and municipalities

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.6. Ensure the application of quality standards of social services and the assessment of conditions The quality of social services.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Cooperating entities: HTU, municipalities, social service providers, representatives recipients of social services

Deadline: continuously 2016- 2020

1.7. Ensuring lifelong education of employees in social services, particularly professional staff in direct contact with the beneficiaries of social services, in order to achieve an integrated approach to health, well-being and care of older people with taking into account the social and psychological aspects of aging as one means improve the quality of social services.

Sponsor: Labor Ministry and social service providers

Cooperating entities: HTU, municipalities

51

Page 56

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.8. Continue the modernization and debarierizácii of social services and increasing their level of material and technical equipment of interior (adjustable beds, medical tools for clients, technical equipment to improve the handling of natural persons with reduced mobility, Used space to pursue professional work methods with clients, professional activities, occupational therapy, educational activities, rehabilitation activities, leisure activities, signaling devices, access to ICT - Internet etc.), in order to improve the quality of social services.

Sponsor: HTU, municipalities, social service providers

Collaborators: MLSAF

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.9. Continue large-scale transformation of social services facilities

particular persons (equipment, family type) in order to apply individually to the needs of

Sponsor: HTU, municipalities and MLSAF

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.10 Promote the development of social rehabilitation in the home and institutional care in order to create conditions for as long as possible maintain independent living.

Sponsor: HTU, municipalities, social service providers

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.11 A revision of the network of services for older people with mental disorders and elderly people with multiple disabilities and restructure them to fit the current situation and the real needs of the elderly.

Sponsor: HTU and municipalities, social service providers

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.12 . Carefully evaluate the effects of reforms and measures in the field of social services current and future situation of older people.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the HTU and communities

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services, seniors organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

13.1. Remove undercutting claims for financial provision of social services in public budgets ("remove" vote for a budget that does not reflect the needs of the provision of social services).

Sponsor: HTU and municipalities

Collaborators: social service providers

52

Page 57

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

14.1. Improve the quality of social services for the target group (in housing, food, offer a variety of additional services - rehabilitation, leisure and Come.).

Sponsor : municipalities and HTU

Collaborators : social service providers

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

15.1. Build quality and adequate network of specialized equipment.

Sponsor : municipalities and higher territorial units

Collaborators : social service. services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

16.1. Regulate the number of beds in large-scale social service facilities.

Sponsor : municipalities and higher territorial units

Collaborators : social service. services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.4.2. The development of field social services and outpatient social services encouraging older people to remain in their natural family environment

Desirable for it to be considered that the development of social services in natural environment to ensure the elimination, alleviation or overcoming the effects give dependence of elderly individuals to help others, taking into account changes and restrictions of aging. It is a means of strengthening security and self-sufficiency unconditional requirement of maintaining dignity and the need to ensure assistance provision of social services in an optimal manner from the economic point of view. the emphasis is while emphasis should be on the possibility of combining different kinds of field social services outpatient social services (a prerequisite for the development of all forms provided outreach and outpatient social services) and health care to the extent nursing care, assistance with the requirements of individualisation and its flexible adapting to the changing needs of the client. Increase in the number and proportion of older people in the the population in general require that the needs of this group of people began to adapt and goods and services on the market.

Factor to make a significant decision on the fate of older people reliant on help other individuals in the natural home environment is safe housing and a supportive environment for mobility and social relations as a prerequisite for maintaining independence and social participation of that group of people (meeting the needs of persons with reduced mobility and orientation including the provision of assistive devices by type disability and individual needs). This is to create the conditions for independent and active life of older people through a modified housing, built infrastructure,

available information conveniences and services.

53

Page 58

The challenge for the next period is the prevention of accidents and dependence of older people removing architectural barriers at home and thus increase security and independence of older people.

Objective: To promote the development of field social services and outpatient social services encouraging older people to remain in their natural family environment.

measures:

1.1 . Promote retention of older people in their natural social (family) environment developing field of social services and outpatient social services, while responding to development needs of the development Determined by the number of potential beneficiaries in the area (age structure of the population in the area) and the degree of their dependence.

Sponsor: HTU and municipalities, social service providers

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Ensuring the availability of assistance services, particularly monitoring and signaling potreby assistance in natural social environment.

Sponsor: Municipality

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3 Ensure the availability of care services throughout Slovakia and older search persons dependent on the help of others.

Sponsor: Municipality

Collaborators: representatives of the beneficiaries of social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.4. Solve inadequate funding recipients of home care services with private providers.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Cooperating entities: the municipality, representatives of the beneficiaries of social services providers social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.4.3. Humanization of social services associated with social support deinstitutionalisation services

Means of ensuring sustainability and quality of social services is also their intention deinstitutionalizácie in order to create conditions for the return of recipients of social services provided in social service year-round tourist way to natural family environment, with priority the provision of social services landscaping form, outpatient or weekly sojourn through.

54

Page 59

The process of de-institutionalization of social services is justified by the need to ensure continuity and efficiency of social services and support current efforts remain people dependent on aid as long as possible in their natural family environment (humanisation social services). As the percentage of such a process also depends on creating adequate community social services, including support for client retention in a household using ICT will be necessary to support the development of outreach and outpatient social services.

Objective: The humanization of social services associated with social support deinstitutionalisation services

measures:

1.1. Create conditions for the deinstitutionalisation of social services - Institutional compensation isolation and segregation of people requiring long-term support and care alternative model network of cooperating and interconnected social services provided in integrated conditions of local communities. It is a need to provide such social services to ensure individual independent living, and social activities participation.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the HTU and communities

Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Promote the development of field social work in the village of providing older people and their families support and flexible services and contributing to the independence and social participations elderly people.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services, seniors organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3. Promote measures to prevent institutionalization and dependence on long-term care.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with the Ministry of Health

Cooperating entities: municipalities and HTU, senior organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.4.4. Providers of informal care (caregivers) and social protection

Family, community and the conditions that foster social contacts and relationships are crucial impact on quality of life in old age. It should also recognize the contribution of older people to live in the family and community. Family, intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity They are essential for social development of older people. Consequence management related the increase in the number of elderly people in the population will not be possible without new approaches in population, family, social, economic and migration policies. This is also the need ensuring the stability of family structures in order to ensure conditions for care the elderly in families.

55

Page 60

Necessary care and support should be provided mainly elderly family. Younger family members do not personally provide assistance to older family members, but should provide necessary assistance and support for older family members secure. The family, which provides personal help older members of the family dependent on the assistance of another individual needs social protection and in particular the creation of conditions to ensure the quality of passenger care.

In addition to demographic developments linked to aging populations, it is necessary pay attention to changes in the structure and status of families. The disintegration of traditional family and multi-generation coexistence, and gender changes in the labor market have resulted in the women They will have less and less space to take responsibility for the care of an elderly member rodiny-man, depending on the help of another person, as it was previously. in addition due to the increasing difference between the life expectancy of men and women will continue to increase the number of women who are themselves in old age need some form of personal assistance, but Family them it will not be able to provide. To support older people reliant on aid others in acts of self-servicing is therefore of crucial importance integration, coordination and continuity of informal and formal systems of assistance and care.

Objective: To encourage providers of informal care (caregivers) and their social protection.

measures:

1.1. Ensure access to information and basic training on the issue of care the elderly dependent on the help of others to persons who provide informal help.

Sponsor: Municipality

Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Vytvorit' conditions to increase employment of older women who are involved in providing informal help family members in need of assistance other individuals, especially flexible working hours and through social services offered daily through landscaping and outpatient.

Sponsor: municipalities and HTU

Collaborators: social service providers

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3. Increase the level of social protection of informal carers of individuals in order to It prevents the risk of their poverty and risk of social exclusion and increase the ability of members Families take care of elderly family members.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Deadline: 2018

1.4. Ensure the development of respite services to family carers in order to maintain their physical and mental health.

Sponsor: Municipality
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.5. Support the provision of long-term care in communities of interdependence and continuity of informal care and formal care in order to create conditions for reconciling work and family life.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities and HTU
Collaborators: social service providers, representatives of beneficiaries social services
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.6. Ensure professional support, information and assistance (including financial support) for families and caregivers (including psychosocial support).

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.7. Initiate and support education and training programs for informal providers focused on care for the elderly, integrated approach to health, comfort and care for the elderly, social and psychological aspects of aging.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor in cooperation with municipalities
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.4.5. Coordination and integration of long-term care and social services

The main reason for the increase in demand for long-term care services is in Generally, increasing the average life expectancy associated with a prolongation of the period of life, in which the person needs help of another person, as well as the incidence of serious health involvement with the consequences of addiction to long-term assistance of another person. The issue of creating conditions for a new system of long-term care (LTC), especially for older clients and persons with disabilities dependent on the help of others, It depends on the introduction of the new financing mechanism of social services in order to ensure the client's right to social service and its availability on the one hand but on the other side of the financial sustainability of such a system. Such a system is due to the ever growing customer needs elderly financially very demanding, so you need to look society-wide consensus and the necessary resources, respectively. sustainable mix of public resources and private sources of funding. It is a need to ensure multi-source financing. combining resources from insurance, taxes, funds from public budgets (state, community, higher territorial unit), a provider of social services and the long-term care recipients and their families only at a rate that does not result in a threat to other life coverage costs at risk of poverty or financial dependency. Improve effective coordination and the integration of health and social services and their flexible adaptation care to the changing needs of the individual client in space and in time is crucial request along with an emphasis on social counseling and directed to coordinate care. Providing long-term care at home should get precedence over the provision of institutionalized care.

Objective 1: To create the legal conditions for the possibility of recovering the costs of health care in the range of nursing care provided in selected institutions of social services from public health insurance.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor
Cooperating entities: municipalities and higher territorial units, social service providers, health insurance companies, representatives of the beneficiaries of social services
Deadline: 2014

Reconciling work and care for a dependent family member is now a challenge for state family policy and constituting the gender policy in Slovakia. In area workforce are women in Slovakia confronted with the horizontal and vertical segregation. IN areas such as health, social services and education are women and 80% of the workforce in government sector 70%. In contrast, in the private sector with higher earnings are women only 42% of all employees. Gender differences are most marked in the business sector, where one businesswoman case three women - entrepreneurs. Slovak Africa has long falls in Europe, the countries with the lowest share of women and men working part-time. In 2011, the year on year the proportion of women 15 to 64 year olds workers on short-time increased from 5.67% to 6.18% and for men from 3.26% to 3.28%. The most common reason for shorter working hours is a lack of work and the inability to find

work full time

Objective 2: To improve the reconciliation of work and care for dependent family members by organizing competitions and audits employment of family-friendly and gender-positive policies.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: IVPR

Deadline: 2014

7.5. Material deprivation and poverty

The issue of an aging population is closely linked to the existence of a complex system effective social protection of older people against the risk of poverty and social exclusion. Older people are among the groups of citizens most at risk of poverty and social exclusion, particularly older people living alone and people with low pensions. The overall poverty rate in Slovakia since 2008 steadily increasing. within Generally, we can say that the overall risk of poverty are more vulnerable than women men.

58

Page 63

Table 20: Rate of risk of poverty after social transfers ¹⁵ % of disaggregated by sex and age group:

Risk of poverty	EU SILEU 2005	SILEU 2006	SILEU 2007	SILEU 2008	SILEU 2009	SILEU 2010	SILC 2011
Total population							
Together	13.3	11.6	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0
Men	13.2	11.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	11.7	12.8
Women	13.5	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.2	13.1
Age Group 45 - 59 years							
Together	11.3	9.8	8.2	8.8	8.8	10.6	12.6
Men	11.7	10.5	8.5	9.3	9.4	10.8	13.0
Women	10.9	9.1	8.0	8.3	8.2	10.3	12.3
Age pool of 60 - 74 years							
Together	4.5	5.5	5.6	7.7	7.1	5.7	5.5
Men	2.7	3.6	3.5	5.4	3.9	3.8	4.2
Women	5.7	6.9	7.0	9.3	9.2	7.0	6.4
The age group 75 years and over							
Together	11.2	12.3	11.5	12.2	13.9	9.6	8.3
Men	3.5	6.5	3.8	3.7	5.2	4.9	3.3
Women	14.9	15.0	15.7	16.5	19.0	12.5	11.3

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, EU SILC 2005 - 2011

The table shows that by age groups, gender disparity manifested most significantly at 75 years of age and older seniors. Women aged 75 years and over were in some years detecting risk of poverty three to four times more often than men in the same age. An analysis of age groups, it is clear that throughout the period under at least at risk of poverty persons aged 60-74 years. At the same time we However, all three age groups analyzed had during almost the whole reference period of lower levels of risk of poverty than the values for the entire population of the Slovak Republic. It follows that the younger age groups are vulnerable to the risk of poverty more than the older generation (generally the most vulnerable age group in terms of income poverty were Persons under 18 years of age). ¹⁶ The basic tool for the prevention and elimination of poverty among older people is in particular to ensure long-term sustainability of the pension system and the existence of effective systems of care for the elderly.

In view of the current government is one of the most important social challenges resulting from its The Manifesto of creating prerequisites for improving the quality of life of citizens and overall standard of living, even in the current difficult period. The positive fact is that Government Policy Statement built in to improve the quality of life of older generation complex, what with the targets can strengthen the cohesion of society.

¹⁵ Social transfers to family benefits and allowances for families with children, unemployment benefits, old age benefits, survivors' benefits, sickness benefits, disability benefits, education allowances, benefit and contributions under social exclusion, including housing allowances.

¹⁶ Rounds, aut.: Population of the Slovak Republic in the context of the European Year for Active Aging, Bratislava: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2012 91 s. ISBN 978-80-8121-144-7; with. 34-36

People who find themselves in material need, ie have a low income or you can not provide or increase your intake of their own initiative, the state provides social protection. The social Protection is provided through the instruments of assistance in material need under current legislation ¹⁷. The assistance in material need is to ensure basic living conditions and help in material need with the contribution of active participation by citizens and individuals that of citizens considered together. Basic living conditions are one hot meal a day, necessary clothing and shelter.

Under the system of assistance in material need basic help from the state for those who are material need, the dose of material need. Eligible for assistance in material need is any natural person whose income is below state for a living wage and can not income increase their own efforts. For persons who have reached the retirement age was waived requirements increase income by working. As income when assessing material need. ensuring basic living conditions and assistance in material need, are at retirement Retirement considered 75% from the pension, ie the other 25% is the pension income not. Old age pensioners, who earned pension insurance period of more than 25 years, the amount deducted percent increases of 1% of a retirement pension for each Next year the pension insurance obtained after 25 years of pension insurance.

Under the system of assistance in material need not only provides the basic state assistance in material needy through social assistance benefits but also specific benefits, and the contribution to health care, housing, post supporting the activation of its most deprived citizens and protection allowance. Due to the fact that old age pensioners can not improve their situation work if you qualify for a social assistance benefits in the system Assistance in material need is a built-in protection principle in the form of income support. which is provided to the base portion. As mentioned above, in case of fulfillment conditions may be the primary dose to provide the health care allowance and a housing allowance.

The issue of aging is an integral part of policies to combat poverty and social exclusion. Poverty and social exclusion take various forms related especially with factors such as income, standard of living and quality of life, the opportunity to education and decent work, social protection, housing, access to social services, to health care etc.

Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion wants Slovak Republic for example. the introduction new tools to help in material need, the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring adequate income, continuing the development and adoption of conceptual problem solving socially excluded communities and marginalized Roma communities, improving quality social services and providing accessible quality and sustainable social services. the adoption of measures of social and legal protection and support of families, especially in reconciling family life and work of their members, as well as increasing youth employment, reducing long-term unemployment or the introduction of a minimum pension.

Achieving the targets is conditional on further modernization and stabilization social protection systems and social inclusion, as well as the implementation of measures aimed at ensure their financial sustainability.

¹⁷ Act. 599/2003 Coll. on assistance in material need and on amending and supplementing certain acts as amended regulations

As part of the national strategy for combating poverty and social exclusion, the Slovak Republic following the Europe 2020 strategy set the objective of "... extricate 2020 at least 170 TIS. people from the risk of poverty or social exclusion ". The target group for the national citizens are living at risk of poverty and social exclusion, ie people with low income and / or those who can not afford one of the critical needs for his life and / or living in families where nobody works or works only occasionally.

According to the results of EU SILC in 2010 and in 2011 it remained in the risk poverty or social exclusion 20.6% of the population. For people aged 65+ went 14.5% of the population in 2011, as compared to 2010, representing a decrease of 2.2 percentage points (16.7% in 2010). In influencing the risk of poverty has an important role adjusting the social protection system, ie social transfers, including pensions.

7.6. Social inclusion of older people who have a severe disability

Objective: To promote the social inclusion of older people who have a severe disability.

measure:

To provide earmarked in cash to alleviate disadvantages resulting from severe disability.

Sponsor: Ministry of Labor

Collaborators: UPSVAR- 2020
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.7 Improving the quality of life of older people

7.7.1. The mobility of the elderly, easily accessible and affordable transport

At present, within the framework of pricing policy in the rail sector, carried out on the basis of the transport services in the public interest, provide customer older than 60 years two types of discounts ie social and commercial discounts.

Objective 1: To create conditions for a sustainable quality of life of older people for the mobility of elderly people and affordable transportation.

measure:

Maintain and, if possible, improve the current level of discounts provided by travel for older passengers.

Administrator: in the field of social discounts MDVRR SR; in providing Commercial discounts - individual rail companies

Collaborators: Labor Ministry and individual carriers in railway transport on basis of the transport services in the public interest

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Persons with reduced mobility and orientation, including the elderly, have the right to use public passenger transport services on a comparable and reasonable level like other citizens. This principle is based on the need to ensure the physical accessibility transport infrastructure and public passenger transport services and for people with limited

61

Page 66

mobility and orientation. Own the availability of such infrastructures as well as transport funding is not currently for persons with limited mobility and orientation provided sufficiently what this group of people does not fully use public transport and restricts the right of access to quality public transport. The main problem in this areas is particularly low level of availability of transport infrastructure (insufficient number barrier-free access) and the absence of low-floor vehicles, which would facilitate boarding and output elderly people with reduced mobility the vehicle. Downloaded availability of public transport directly affects other areas life of older people, as right as such constitutes only means that It helps meet citizens other activities (activities) of their daily lives - attendance to work at offices, cultural events, to health care facilities, social services for family, recreation and so on. Difficult access to transport creates barriers for active involvement of older people in society and at the same time contributes to their exclusion without adequate possibilities of applying their knowledge and experience for the benefit of society.

To improve the accessibility of public transport for older people contribute today in the implementation of the Operational Program Transport for the years 2007 - 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "OPD") particularly projects aimed at modernization of railway corridors, construction Infrastructure for integrated transport systems and the purchase of new trains. At the same in the upcoming revision of the operational program will have positive effects on improving access to the elderly and public transport projects for the purchase of new vehicles for trams and trolley buses. The main benefit of the upgrade project tracks and construction of infrastructure for integrated transport systems, the introduction of new elements and implementation of building modifications allowing respectively. facilitating the access of older people on services (construction of underpasses and ramps, wheelchair access to platforms, lifts for disabled people and communication and radio equipment). restoration projects rolling stock for railways, trams and trolley buses lie in acquisition new vehicles, which are characterized by low-entry concept and more interior space with a dedicated place for wheelchair users, allowing efficient transport disabled people and facilitates loading / unloading older people with reduced mobility.

Within the OPD at drawing support from EU funds in the transport sector in the next programming period 2014 - 2020 envisages maintaining continuity in project implementation aimed at the modernization of railway corridors, implementation of integrated transport systems and support for public passenger transport. These projects will continue support and promote solutions facilitating the access of people with reduced mobility (Including the elderly) for public passenger transport services.

Objective 2: Promoting mobility of elderly people through improving transport accessibility infrastructure and public passenger transport services

Justification To:

Removing barriers that lead to exclusion and isolation of older people in public, political, social and professional life by gaining access to transport infrastructure and ensuring equal access to public passenger transport services for all groups. The realization of this goal by defining actions improve physical accessibility of public transport for the elderly, support the inclusion of this groups of citizens in public life and the realization of the objective of contributing to the creation of conditions Sustainable quality of life of older people.

measure:

Increasing the number of barrier-free access to transport infrastructure and increase the number of low-floor vehicles of public transport.

62

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: relevant beneficiaries for projects under the current and future operational program in the transport sector

Deadline: ongoing until end of 2020

MDVRR SR within its activities also aimed at improving education and awareness in the field of road safety, the use of safety features and equipment and implementation methods and tools that are beneficial to protect the most vulnerable participants Road safety - children and the elderly. Special attention is given to groups of participants road users such as pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, including through safer infrastructure and vehicle technology.

The essence of these objectives is a perspective create a "vision of zero accidents" in transport safety. On the basis of the European Commission sets out a target in the form of reducing the number of deaths in road accidents by 50%. positive experience of uniform EU target within the years 2002 to 2010 led to the conclusion set their strategic plan in the form of a **reduction in the number of fatalities due to road accidents (Killed within 30 days of the accident) by half by 2020 compared to the reference to 2010**. In order to achieve real reduction in traffic accidents and their consequences is necessary steps to fulfill the stated objective of progressively (an average of 5% per annum).

Order to the objectives of traffic safety strategy implemented was in 2012 prepared a new document entitled "National Plan to improve road safety for the years 2011- 2020 ", which builds on previous national plan from the period 2005-2010. The material is a guide to create appropriate conditions for continuous process improving the safety of road users in the future. It includes a number of measures ensuring progress in several areas of framework affecting the status of road safety, in particular on the impact of human factors, of road infrastructure, vehicles and intelligent transport systems, but also has Accident care. Priority groups of road users, where protection targets are particularly vulnerable (pedestrians, cyclists) with particular reference to children and **seniors**, also young drivers and motorcyclists. These groups are statistically among most risky and require more attention not only to the state but the whole society. this measures is addressed in Chapter C: *Reduction of traffic accidents with vulnerable traffic*.

measures:

Traffic awareness of seniors aimed at stressing the need for compliance with traffic regulations and teach safe behavior seniors in traffic.

educate seniors on how to behave in traffic, especially at pedestrian crossings. how to abide by traffic, with emphasis on the number of accidents caused people in retirement age

Traffic awareness of seniors through lectures on new legislative changes the rules of the road SR.

Target group of seniors dedicated volunteers from the project "VAMOS". It is registered a network of volunteers that their activities focus on information, education, or practical training in the following areas: visibility of pedestrians and cyclists, the rules traffic in relation to the safety of the elderly, the negative impact of alcohol on participants road safety, compliance with speed limits, the use of safety

belts and child restraints, etc. Volunteers are in addition to teachers, instructors driving schools, civil servants, police officers - preventers, workers centers leisure and retirees and older adults.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education of SR, higher territorial units, police force Ministry of Interior, local and regional governments, education sector, health organizations, transport and planners, training facilities and driving schools etc.

Deadline: continuously during the entire duration of the implementation of the strategy " *National Plan to improve road safety for the years 2011-2020* ".

7.7.2. Awareness and access to culture, promote solidarity and cohesion between generations

Promoting active aging within the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Ministry of Culture") implemented through the grant program Culture of Disadvantaged Groups Population: The program aims inter alia to activate the elderly, involve them in activities younger generations through culture and to create space for cultural self-realization in form of various activities - cultural and social activities, dance workshops, games, educational lectures and so on. The aim is to support the process of active aging and solidarity between generations emphasize the dignity of survival, independent and full life support activities that positively affect the lives of seniors, eliminate stereotypes associated with age and break down barriers.

Significantly to the development of cultural needs and active approach to the development of culture Seniors involved in the budgetary and contributory organizations Ministry of Culture. once the most important is the **National Cultural Center** in accordance with its mission of developing cultural and educational activities in the Slovak Republic, focuses its attention on education, záujmovo-arts and leisure activities in the area of care for the elderly and helps increase quality cultural and social level of life of seniors. National Education Center for its activity contributes to creating opportunities for self-realization of people in the third phase of his life, active involvement of the elderly in cultural activities in order to develop a proactive approach seniors to culture, to motivate them to develop their own meaningful life and facilitate their integration into society.

Seniors access to culture is often made difficult by low financial income, health condition prejudices of the majority population, and also in particular the lack of information available (Low information / computer literacy). Seniors issues need to be addressed not only to improve the quality of life of older people - the availability of active and passive culture, but also their activation in order to promote social inclusion process and ensure sustainable development of society.

The role of culture in promoting active aging approach is to encourage seniors the active creation of cultural values, cultural information, as well as presenting a positive view of aging as an active and dignified conditions, realizing part of the human life. It is also necessary to support the cultural activities of developing intergenerational solidarity.

Objective 1: Develop a proactive approach seniors to culture, promote the development of their cultural needs in order to motivate them to the formation of cultural values and thus to produce its own meaningful life, facilitate their integration into society and the process of social inclusion.

64

Page 69

Measures to promote active aging, development and meeting the cultural needs of the elderly - field of culture:

1.1. Encouraged through subsidy of the Ministry of Culture active participation of seniors in the creation cultural values.

Sponsor: Ministry of Culture
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.2. Promote access to culture for seniors through organizations founded by the Ministry of Culture.

Sponsor: Ministry of Culture
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.3 Develop non-formal lifelong learning through cultural seniors mechanisms and cultural institutions in order to raise awareness of the importance of active aging, prevent discrimination and social exclusion.

Sponsor: Ministry of Culture
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

1.4. Increase the availability of information about the culture and the possibilities of active participation in the creation of cultural values for the elderly.

Sponsor: Ministry of Culture
Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations
Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Broadcasting and creation of public media is used to fulfill cultural and social needs of society on the principles, including unbiased information, protection of human rights, education, highlighting the respect and status basic human values formation, consolidation and strengthening of relationships between people, and emphasizing on intergenerational relations, which are at present, due to objective factors action then, suppressed into the background.

Ministry of Culture, under § 18 of Act no. 575/2001 Coll. the organization of government activities and the organization central state administration as amended inter alia the central state administration in the media and audiovisual sector, but only to the extent determined by special regulations and how executive authority can not in any way interfere with the activities of broadcasters and publishers or influence the content of broadcasts and periodicals. Thus, direct manner can not ensure raising awareness on this issue, nor determine the nature media campaigns. The structure and content of broadcasting decisions independent broadcasters - public broadcaster and private broadcasters.

The main activities of the public broadcaster under § 5 par. 1 point. e) of the Act no. 532/2010 Coll. the Radio and Television of Slovakia is broadcasting a majority stake

65

programs in the public interest. According to § 3. k) of the Act no. 308/2000 Coll. on broadcasting and retransmission and the amendment of Act no. 195/2000 Coll. Telecommunications (Law on Broadcasting and Retransmission) program in the public interest, the program aims to meet information and cultural needs of listeners and viewers on the territory of which the broadcaster Its signal covers; This is particularly

1. The program for minors aimed at training, educational and information purposes.
2. news,
3. The program focused on education and training, science and research,
4. The program, which provides legal and other information, promotes a healthy lifestyle, nature conservation, environmental protection, protection of life, health and property and road safety
5. The program, which presents the culture with an emphasis on the Slovak national culture and culture national minorities and ethnic groups, their lives and opinions,
6. The program, which presents religious activities.
7. The program, which is designed to groups of persons in unfavorable social situation.

Objective 2: To support the preparation of the active aging, break down stereotypes of older people; strengthen intergenerational relations, to answer questions of health and disease prevention, healthy lifestyle, active leisure and spiritual cleansing through sessions on television and radio.

measure:

Each year in the development of the program and the structure of the transmission of radio and television Broadcast take into account the needs of older people and added to the broadcast session for the elderly also focused on education.

Sponsor: RTVS

Collaborators: Senior citizens' organizations

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Cycling and walking are important forms of tourism, in addition to high growth potential in Slovakia, suitable for older people.

In preparation Partnership Agreement SR for the programming period 2014 - 2020 form Conditions for the implementation of the development of cycling and hiking. Steps to ensure targets development of cycling defines "National Cycling Strategy and cycling In Slovak republic". Building and marked bike paths, creating legislative and technical conditions and finding the optimum financial security for their construction. operation and maintenance. At the same time, in collaboration with the Club of Slovak tourists look solution, especially financial security building and marking hiking trails and routes.

measure:

Promote the development of cycling and hiking in Slovakia.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: Club of Slovak tourists

Deadline: 2014 and

When building new accommodation and catering facilities are insufficiently wheelchair accessibility into account, also in existing accommodation and catering facilities is the insufficient level. Following the service of tourism, it is noted that global trend is to eliminate all barriers and create conditions for the people with limited mobility and orientation, what adapts the legislation in the EU in all areas of services.

Objective 3: To enable wider participation of people with reduced mobility and orientation to tourism through the necessary construction and technical solutions.

measure:

Meet the objective of ensuring, through a new decree laying down technical requirements for buildings used by persons with limited mobility and orientation accommodation and catering facilities.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: MLSAF

Deadline: during the year 2014 (in connection with the adoption of the Building Act)

One of the positive examples that support leisure activities of older people in all regions of Slovakia are voluntary associations Philatelic Association of Slovak philatelists, philately Christian Community in Slovakia and Slovak society Olympic and Sports Stamps ("the Philatelic Association"). through its clubs, where the bulk of the membership base consists of retirees, provide for general public organization of educational and cultural events, especially national and regional philatelic exhibitions, and the inauguration of postage stamps, philately Days of Slovakia On Slovak postage stamp in cooperation with the Slovak Post, as a MDVRR SR.

Philatelic Association in addition to its core activities, and the amount of preparation educational activities, through exhibitions of valuable exhibits valued at home abroad, philatelic events that have the function of transferring knowledge and experience older younger generation. These activities are funded by membership contributions and voluntary posts. Unfavorable fact is that every year decreasing number of organized Philatelists and the number and range of events, because of limited financial possibilities philatelic associations. The number of members of the Union of Slovak Philatelists (hereinafter referred to as "of ASP") within organized philately has fallen for the past four years by 40% and the number of clubs by 10% while the share of members in retirement is 53%. (In 2007, he registered the ZSF 90 clubs with 2,004 members and in 2011 registered the 81 clubs with 1,188 members.). The aim is to encourage Philatelists activities, especially in economically disadvantaged regions where there was a large decline membership base and financing options from voluntary contributions are low.

MDVRR SR cooperates with philatelic associations in providing organizations On Slovak postage stamp that is associated with the transfer prices of the Minister for stamp production, and the contribution of the cultural program. Further cooperation takes place in preparation of philatelic events without financial support.

To strengthen cooperation in the development of philately called on Member States and 25th Universal Postal Congress, in Resolution C 38/2012 Development of philately with a particular focus on the contribution of events of an educational nature.

Objective 4: Support philatelic associations, and in organizing philatelic events that They are educational and instructive nature and intended mainly for the general public.

67

Page 72

measure:

Providing technical and organizational support philatelic events, especially the day of philately in Slovakia, national and regional exhibitions, Slovakia's Day Postage Stamp and philately, the inauguration of postage stamps and the other in the form of financial assistance (eg. on rental of premises, occasional date stamp, transport exhibition panels, promotional and publication activities, cultural program etc.).

MTCRD SR as said event organizer, together with the philatelic associations under the Active Aging will promote the development of organized philately in Slovakia, being a demanding financial activities and estimated costs for their ensuring the year amounted to about € 4800.

Sponsor: MDVRR SR

Collaborators: voluntary philatelic associations and Slovak Post

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.7.3. Food safety and quality

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter MPRV SR ") within its scope in relation to older people in particular, provides job in the following areas:

area food - directs food producers through professional trade unions, in which individual producers inclusion, the need for production nutritional products suitable for the elderly; in the upcoming European the legislation promotes implementation of elements covering specific requirements older people (eg. font size on pre-packaged foods, nutritional value, a proposal to preparation); It supports professional lectures and media debates in electronic media with an emphasis on rational nutrition of the population older years; supports publishing Articles dealing with the issue of proper nutrition of elderly people to the competent headings daily newspapers, as well as professionally-oriented magazines; publish information in the area of food law and consumer protection law with a particular focus the elderly;

area of implementation of operational programs, which directly (eg. home renovation social services), or indirectly (eg. the regeneration of settlements) contribute to the promotion of improving the quality of life of older people.

Objective 1: To ensure intergenerational exchange in agriculture.

Intergenerational exchange is particularly important in agriculture, where predominates age category of employees over 50 years. According to statistical surveys biggest drop agricultural workers was recorded in the age group 35-49 years. On the contrary, most numerous age category is 50-59 years, young farmers make up Only about 16% of the total number of farmers. This situation is alarming, because every year is declining the number of young farmers entering agriculture and vice versa, increasing the average age agricultural workers. Exchange of experience will help young newcomers farmers, agriculture will become more attractive for young and old to motivate share experiences.

68

Page 73

measure:

Ensure intergenerational tutoring in agriculture in the field.

Sponsor: MPRV in cooperation with Agroinstitute Nitra (Regie)

Collaborators: Slovak Agriculture University in Nitra, UPSVaR

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 2: Provide lifelong learning for older people engaged in agriculture.

Lifelong learning for older people engaged in agriculture should be mainly focused on the area of ICT that older people know full advantage of existing and new tools and forms of communication available to them.

measure:

Training seniors engaged in agriculture, especially in the field of ICT (courses, seminars, training weekends specially designed and adapted for seniors focused on current labor market requirements, developing computer literacy and computer skills, communication through the Internet and specific topics as required by respondents).

Sponsor: MPRV, in cooperation with Agroinstitute Nitra (Regie)

Collaborators: UPSVaR

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 3: To provide training in food quality.

Promoting education in nutrition of the population with special focus on the elderly people awareness about healthy eating (publications, exhibitions, etc.).

measure:

Seminars on topics of food quality and especially their health safety to enable older people to find out which foods are good quality. This measure would be implemented in cooperation with older people working in agriculture and who by themselves can give their view of food production and quality.

Sponsor: MPRV in cooperation with Agroinstitute Nitra (Regie)

Collaborators: Slovak University of Agriculture, State Veterinary and Food Administration, Office of Public Health, Central Control and Testing Institute agricultural

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Objective 4: Taking account of the needs of older people in the Community legislation on food.

The upcoming European legislation on food sustainability of all elements covering the specific needs of older people.

measure:

Ensure the systematic application of the specific requirements of the older part population through new food communitarian transcripts.

Sponsor: MPRV SR

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.7.4. Environment, the quality and sustainability

Organization Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic creates such conditions, allowing older people to obtain information and knowledge for environmental environment. E.g. Slovak Mining Museum offers services in your library and reading room the individual study; Slovak Museum of Nature Protection and Speleology now provides publishing and distribution of short edit the title Natura 2000 for the target a group of senior citizens in the implementation of the project from EU structural funds called "Natura 2000 in lifelong learning". Slovak Environmental Agency conducted environmental education, addressed to various target groups, including the elderly. State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic carries out the upbringing educational activities for the public, including activity information centers, Schools Protection Nature in cooking and caves.

Objective 1: To ensure older people access to educational, cultural and spiritual activities in caring for the environment and provide them with sufficient opportunities for their personal development and later in life.

measure:

Ensure environmental education through educational programs for the target group of seniors.

Sponsor: Ministry of Environment and factually relevant organizations

Collaborators: Clubs retirees, seniors organizations, resin¹⁸

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Organization Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (eg. The Slovak Mining Museum, Zoo Bojnice State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic) provide elderly people (pensioners and ZTP) the opportunity to visit their exposure and shows a substantial discount on the input. At present, the reconstruction of sidewalks and roads in the area ZOO Bojnice. After the completion of the barrier-free access all exposures, eating and resting places pathway.

Objective 2: To enable pensioners to visit the museum at a discount to the input; completion wheelchair access in the area of the zoo.

measure:

Pensioners given the opportunity to visit the exhibition of the museum, caves and zoo a discount on admission.

Sponsor: Ministry of the Environment

Collaborators: materially relevant organizations MoE

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

¹⁸Resin - Center of Environmental and Ethical Education, voluntary, educational, non-profit, non-political and Environmental Citizens Organization.

Page 75

Ministry of Environment inter alia, ensures the quality of observatories environment.

Objective 3: To ensure awareness especially older people about the weather, smog, weather and flood warnings about heat waves, the quality of the environment.

measure:

Operate observatories environmental quality as a service to citizens. especially elderly and residents with health problems.

Sponsor: Ministry of the Environment

Collaborators: materially relevant organizations MoE

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

Slovak Mining Museum with its superb "Old Castle generations" annually It promotes solidarity and cohesion between generations. This activity presents the meeting of two generations of members, pensioners clubs, nurtured, nursing home residents with students Banskotiavnická schools, performers and invited guests at the museum. through memories and practical skills seniors and students with an emphasis on the spiritual side of life positive effect on intergenerational relations cooperation Slovak Museum of Nature Protection and Speleology with Union of Pensioners Liptovsky Mikulas and Ruzomberok in cultural events Museum.

Objective 4: Through social, educational, cultural and educational events, meetings of students the older generation a positive impact on the development of the personality of the young generation and at the same time engage older people in social life and thereby have a positive impact on inter-generational relations.

measure:

Implement social, educational, cultural and educational events positively influencing intergenerational relations.

Sponsor of the measure: Ministry of Environment and factually relevant organizations

Collaborators: Clubs retirees, seniors organizations, students

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

7.7.5. Affordability of energy

Law no. 250/2012 Coll. on regulation in network industries transparent and non-discriminatory manner ensures the availability of goods and related regulated activities at reasonable prices in a determined quality. The Act recognizes Institute "Vulnerable customer", which is, among others, customer electricity and gas customer in household. While a significant part of households are households with one some or all of the members who are older, respectively. old-age pensioners.

Objective : By state regulation of network industries taking advantage of the possibilities Act. 250/2012 Coll. on regulation in network industries take measures to protect households of older people and retirees, as vulnerable consumers of electricity and gas.

Page 76

Sponsor: The Regulatory Office for Network Industries

Deadline : continuously in 2020

7.7.6. Simple technology for the elderly, the adaptation of goods and services needs of older people

Objective 1: promotion of technological innovation in the production of simple devices for the elderly people.

Feed system:

Encourage technological innovation in the field of simple domestic appliances (only with the most important basic functions) that can benefit older people individually and in old age, respectively. with altered abilities.

Sponsor: Ministry of Economy

Collaborators: development institutes, universities, academies

Deadline: ongoing 2014 - 2020

When building information and communication systems in the provision of public services need to take into account the changing needs and abilities of people. Stated legislative issue is treated, in an approved Act and eGovernment in general binding regulation, Ministry Decree Nr. 312/2010 Coll. of information systems public administration. Monitoring compliance with standards, including standards for people with reduced capacity, carried out every year the Ministry of Finance, wherein the non-compliance may subject to impose a fine. This legislation also applies to information systems already created. Creating new systems of the operational program OPIS in this respect, treated from the outset, and be approved by meeting the relevant criteria.

The role of the department of geodesy, cartography and cadastre is to keep records of real estate and rights to these real estate so that such records can be a reliable basis for management of real estate in the plane of private law, as well as, for example, for tax purposes, the protection of agricultural land and forest land, protection of mineral resources, the protection of cultural monuments and other cultural monuments and building other systems on the properties in the plane of the public. Following the thus defined roles resort cadastre and legal persons established authorities provide data from the Land Registry.

The current state of access to data and services can be characterized cadastre considerable fragmentation and decentralization of data and services. Individual reports cadastre operate their information systems, which can cause a number of restrictions on public, and therefore also for the elderly. For instance, the limited operational, organizational, financial and so on. At present, information and services from the real estate provided:

- a) in person orally,
- b) by telephone
- c) writing used,
- d) to a,
- e) e-mail.

Most of the input and output of services provided by the applicant's personal contact (Visit to a citizen of the cadastral). Only part of these services is provided by the electronically through the cadastre portal www.katasterportal.sk. Information the information system of geodesy, cartography and cadastre shall be made available through cadastre portal all operators free of charge. Land Registry portal is updated at weekly intervals from the data supplied by the competent administration of the Cadastre. Current status electronic information is for information only.

Objective 2: To increase the level of cadastre, geodesy and cartography for citizens using modern information system to improve access to data from the real estate point of view of efficiency for citizens, including the elderly, as well as the staff of the sector and also constantly maintain its timeliness and security to ensure the priorities and tasks in the field of geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre.

measure:

Complete the implementation of ongoing programs - Operational Program Information Office - electronic land registry service (ESKN) and basic data base for Geographic Information System (GIS ZB).

Sponsor: Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre

Collaborators: Organizations founded by the GCCA and local government bodies performing state administration in the field of geodesy, cartography and cadastre

Deadline: continuously in 2020

The aim of the development of information services department of geodesy, cartography and cadastre is ensure the efficient provision of current information for both internal and external users. Following the successful deployment of computerization project for the land registry elderly simplify access to data from the real estate due to the fact that apart data received directly via the Internet will be data from the Land Register acquired through an integrated service point of contact and administrative Local citizens (hereinafter referred to as "dude" a lot). The condition is the successful deployment of a project

Integrated service points (hereinafter referred to as "IOM") and build a network of establishments and IOM Kamo. IOM project, implemented through the Operational Program Information Society will be finalized in 2015. Older people do not have to go to district towns, respectively relevant reports cadastral in order to obtain documents certifying or confirming their rights to real estate and to obtain data from the land registry, but after payment administrative charge those obtained directly at the headquarters of an integrated service point or headquarters Kamo. It follows that in the future the elderly, but not other citizens, not have to stand in long lines in their administrations cadastral, thereby saving financial costs associated with travel and the elimination of delays associated with the processing these issues. However, it still remains cadastral portal accessible to all free of charge citizens. In connection with the finalization of the project Operational Program Information Society - ESKN and ZB GIS will create conditions for the provision of data for legal purposes Web services through departmental website. It also assumes that the data the information system will be updated online, ie in real time.

After putting the computerization of the land registry citizens can through the Internet to find out what state is the procedure for cadastral, or may e.g. short SMS message or an e-mail notifying them about facilities particular administration.

73

Page 78
3UtORK \ N QiYUKX 1iURGQpKR SURJUDP DNWtYQHKR VWUQUXWLD QD URN \ - 2020:

Eurobarometer, the polling aNtívnom Aging, organized EurópsNou Commission on particular days 24. 09. 2011 - 08. 11. 2011 at Nrajinách EU27. CelNovo was in this priesNumu urobenêch 26,723 calls, of which 1,000 in the Slovak Republic.

In connection with the development of social services it is worth the attention vêsledoN priesNumu public aNtívnom opinion on Aging Eurobarometer 2011. ANo Donumenta chart below:

65% of respondents oslovenêch in Slovakia under the priesNumu think that Ďúrc caring for older family members could help the government finance príspevNom.

45% oslovenêch would consider assistance from the government, and N would enable ĎÚC caring for elderly family members leave work without losing the right to re entry into employment,

34% of respondents would welcome was not Ďudia taking care of elderly relatives

They received from the government for the period posNytovania care dôchodNové Nredity.

**Figure 1 1 ij RU \ RE \ YDWHĎRY 65 D (ň QD QDMXâLWRpQHMaLH RSDWUHQLD NWRUêPL E \ YOiGD PRKOD SRP {fg ~ ĎXcRP VWDUDM FLP VD R VWUâtFK pOHQRY URGLQ **

to be eligible for include annual vacation with replacement care given DURING this period paid from public funds

to get free training on how to care given postlytovaG

to have the right to piastopný time w27k

to receive pension credits for the period of care 33

in order to prerušiG the Temp jobs with the right of re entry into employment 45

povoliG them flexible working 29 38

finanpnú to receive any payment for care given they provide 41 65

EU27 SR 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70%

Data source: EurópsNa Nomis, Eurobarometer 2011

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Page 79
P 1: 3RpHW SREHUDWHĎRY VWDUREQ&FK G {FKRGNRY QD RE \ YDWHĎRY N 31. 12. 2012 .

Data source: Statistical Office, Social poist'ovEa

1 6NUDWN \ RNUHVRY 65 SRGDD NUDMRY (in the map)

% **UDWLVDYVNê NUDM** - BA I (Bratislava I), BA II (Bratislava II), BA III (Bratislava III), BA IV (Bratislava IV), W BA (Bratislava V), MA (Malina), PK (Pezinok), SC (Senec); **TUQDYVNê NUDM** - DS (Dunajská Wednesday), GA (Galanta), HC (Hlohovec), PN (PIESTANY), SE (Senica), SI (Skalica), TT (Trnava); **TUHOBLDOVNê NUDM** - BN (Banovce of Bebravou), IL (Ilava), MY (Myjava), NM (Nové Mesto nad Váhom), PE (PARTIZANS), PB (Považská Bystrica), PD (Prievidza), PU (Puchov), TN (Trencin); **Nitra region** - CN (Komarno), LV (Left), NI (Nitra), NZ (New Rubbing), SA (adj), TO (Topoľčany), ZM (Yellow Moravec); **áLOLOVNê NUDM** - BY (Bytča), CA (Cadca), DK (lower Kubin), KM (Kysuca New Town), LM (Liptovský), MT (Martin), NO (Námestovo) RK (Ruzomberon), TR (Turčianske Teplice), TS (tvrdošín), ZA (Zilina); **DOVRE% \ VWULFNê NUDM** - BB (Banská Bystrica), BS (Banská štiavnica), BR (Brezno), DT (Dejva), KA (Krupina), LC (Lučenec), PT (Poltár), RA (Revúca), R (Rimavská Saturday), CV (Whisper KR TIS), EE (managed), ZC (Zarnovica), ZH (Ziar nad Hronom); **SUHãRYVNê NUDM** - BJ (Bardejov), HE (Humenné), KK (Kezmarok), LE (Levoča), ML (Medzilaborce), PP (Poprad), PO (exactly), SB (Sabinov), SV (Snina), SL (Old d'ubovEa), SP (ceiling), SK (Svidník), VT (crow over TopDou); **RãLFNê NUDM** - GL (Gelnica) to I (Košice I) to II (Košice II) to III (Košice III) to IV (Košice IV), KS (Košice - enol), MI (Michalovce), RV (RožEava), SO (Sobrance), SN (Spišská Nová Ves), TV (Trebíšov)

2

Page 80

3 3ULHPHUQi PHVDpQi yeandel Y \ G {SOiFDQêFK VWDUREQêFK FKRGNRY VSROX YUiWDQH V EHKRY N 31st 12. 2012

Data source: Statistical Office, Social poist'ovEa

P 3: 3ULHPHUQi PHVDpQi yeandel SUHGpDVQêFK VWDUREQêFK G {FKRGNRY VSROX YUiWDQH V EHKRY in HXUiFK N 31. 12. 2012

Data source: štatistickô Office, Social poisťovňa

3

Page 81

P 4: 3RbHW Y \ G {SOiFDQ&FK SUHGpDVQ&FK FKRGNRY VSROX QD RE \ YDWHDRY N 31 12 2012

Data source: štatistickô Office, Social poisťovňa

Maps processed: štatistickô Office, 2013

Border territorial-administrative arrangement, ŐGKK SR 2010

Table 1: Development of average height solo retire on 31 December in EUR

Year	Predýasný					
	retirement pension	retirement pension	disabled pension	widow's pension	widower pension	Sirotský pension
2003	215.9	0	174.7	143.6	73.7	63.8
2004	233.8	244.6	188.1	153.5	91.5	68.7
2005	256.0	282.1	192.7	163.9	106.4	75.3
2006	273.1	297.7	203.8	172.8	117.5	99.0
2007	294.9	312.0	219.8	184.0	131.1	107.6
2008	313.0	327.6	232.4	194.5	144.1	114.2
2009	339.7	350.6	249.4	209.7	157.8	122.5
2010	352.5	367.1	254.8	217.1	165.4	125.3
2011	362.1	357.6	255.63	222.0	169.7	125.9
2012	375.9	374.5	260.9	229.7	175.9	128.2

Source: Social poisťovňa

Table The 2: Development of the average amount of pension paid concurrently on 31 December in EUR

Year	Widow's pension concurrently with				Widower's pension concurrently with			
	retirement pensions	retirement pensions	disabled pensions	dear average pensions	retirement pensions	retirement pensions	disabled pensions	dear average
2003	239.7	0.0	227.9	238.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2004	259.5	293.6	246.6	257.9	307.9	327.9	263.9	298.2
2005	284.2	335.0	269.0	284.0	338.2	346.7	275.1	334.1
2006	302.9	347.0	286.0	302.7	356.1	383.3	312.8	354.5
2007	324.0	362.7	307.7	323.8	371.1	404.0	337.8	370.5

4

Page 82

2008	343.7	383.2	325.7	343.5	394.0	429.8	358.9	393.5
2009	371.1	415.6	351.0	370.9	428.8	450.8	385.2	427.8
2010	385.1	418.0	361.8	384.7	446.2	470.4	394.6	444.8

2012 390.3 431.8 368.0 399.0 458.3 464.7 400.0 456.0
 Source: Social poisGovĚa

Table The 3: Kdujov factors ovplyvujce This pension

Year	The average period of pension insurance in retirement			The average age of retirement			Adjusted average personal wage point		
	Men	Women	Together	Men	Women	Together	Men	Women	Together
2003	40.0	34.7	36.6	60.1	55.1	56.9	x	x	x
2004	42.4	36.7	38.8	61.4	56.8	58.5	1.4050	1.2506	1.3131
2005	43.0	36.2	38.4	60.7	56.0	57.5	1.2557	1.0032	1.0854
2006	40.4	34.0	35.8	60.2	56.8	57.8	1.2252	0.8772	0.9815
2007	41.3	33.8	35.6	60.7	58.0	58.7	1.1603	0.8389	0.9206
2008	42.1	35.7	37.7	61.6	57.6	58.8	1.1713	0.8341	0.9430
2009	41.9	35.9	38.4	61.8	57.2	59.1	1.1592	0.8463	0.9778
2010	41.2	36.1	37.9	61.7	57.9	59.3	1.1419	0.7958	0.9172
2011	41.4	35.6	38.7	61.8	58.2	60.1	1.1326	0.8000	0.9757
2012	42.0	38.3	39.6	61.8	57.9	59.3	1.1340	0.8028	0.9209

Source: Social poisGovĚa

Table The 4: Comparison relations An average amount of old-age pension mesanej the average nominal wage, NH SR

Year	avg salary in EUR	This time avg wage in EUR	retirement pension in EUR	The ratio of the average wages	SD Net PM
2004	525.29	407.1	233.9	44,5%	57,5%
2005	573.39	444.4	256.0	44,7%	57,6%
2006	622.75	482.6	273.1	43,8%	56,6%
2007	668.72	518.3	294.9	44,1%	56,9%
2008	723.03	560.3	313.1	43,3%	55,9%
2009	744.5	577.0	339.7	45,6%	58,9%
2010	769.0	596.0	352.5	45,8%	59,1%
2011	786.0	609.1	362.1	46,1%	59,5%
2012	805.0	622.4	375.9	46,7%	60,4%

Source: Social poisGovĚa, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

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