

# How's Life in **SLOVAK REPUBLIC?**

#### Slovak Republic's current well-being, 2023 or latest available year Civic Income and Engagement Wealth Having Social Household no say in Vote income Household Connections government' turnout net wealth S80/S20 Lack of social income share support\* ratio\* Housing Social Housing interactions affordability Work-life $\Delta Z$ Gender gap Balance Overcrowding in hours rate\* worked Employment Time off rate Gender gap Gender wage in feeling gap Work and Job safe Safety Quality Long paid Homicides<sup>3</sup> working hours Negative Life affect expectancy balance Gap in life Life Subjective expectancy Health satisfaction Exposure to by education Well-being Student (men) outdoor air skills Students Access to (science) pollution\* with low green space skills\* Environmental Knowledge and Skills Quality

This chart shows Slovak Republic's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an \*, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

### For more information

Whenever data are available for fewer than 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33). Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

### Find out more:

- About the Well-being framework OECD How's Life? Well-being Database: Definitions and Metadata
- · About the underlying dataset, select the How's Life? Well-being database
- · About the latest edition of the How's Life? publication series
- About the Well-being Centre, Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)



Slovak Republic's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2022 (or latest available year)

🕃 Natural Capital	
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita <ul> <li>↗ Tonnes per capita, CO2 equivalent, thousands</li> </ul>	<sup>8</sup> ~~ <sup>8</sup>
Red List Index of threatened species Combined indicator of extinction risk	0.95 <u>2 0</u> .952
Material footprint ↔ Tonnes per capita	2019
📥 Economic Capital	
Financial net worth of government	-3451
Household debt % of household net disposable income	5787
Produced fixed assets JUSD at 2015 PPPs, per capita	124 <u>K 1</u> 44K
Human Capital     Huma	
3 Premature mortality ▶ Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population	7,421 6,222
Labour underutilisation rate ∧ % of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed	18 9
Educational attainment of young adults % of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary educ	ation <sup>94</sup> 93
💿 Social Capital	
Gender parity in politics % of women in the national lower or single houses of parliament	1723
Trust in government % of the population responding positively	3126
Trust in others     ↔ Mean average, on a scale from 0 to 10	66

Note: O =top-performing OECD tier, O =middle-performing OECD tier, O =bottom-performing OECD tier.  $\checkmark$  indicates consistent improvement;  $\leftrightarrow$  indicates no clear or consistent trend;  $\checkmark$  indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2022 or latest available year.

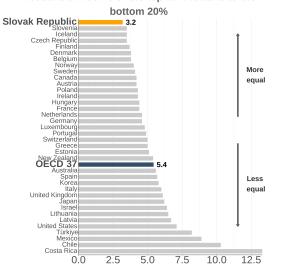


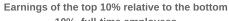
# Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Slovak Republic

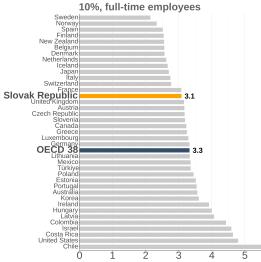
Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Household income of the top 20% relative to the

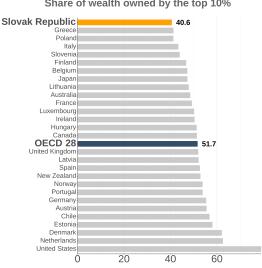
Share of wealth owned by the top 10%



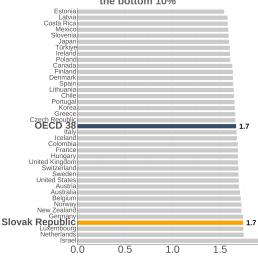




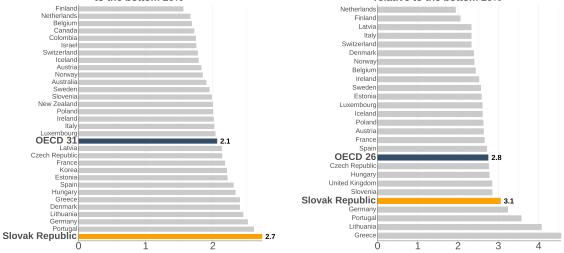
Life satisfaction scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%



PISA score in science of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%



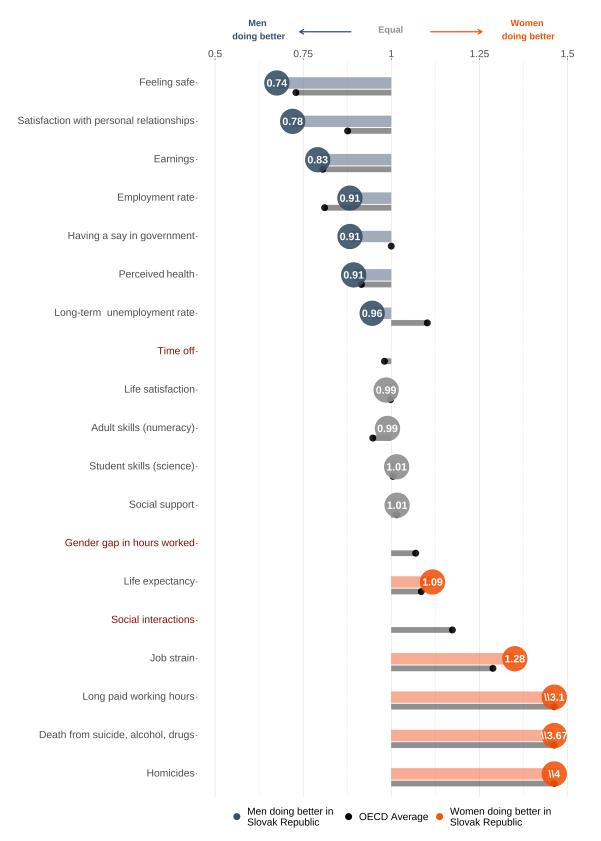
Satisfaction with time use scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%



Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from bottom (more equal) to top (less equal). Indicators whose title are in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

# Inequalities between men and women in Slovak Republic

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

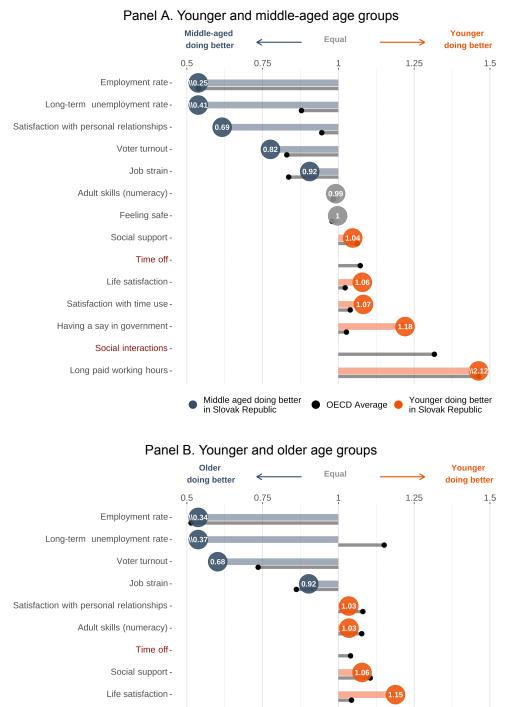


Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



## Inequalities between age groups in Slovak Republic

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

Older doing better in Slovak Republic

OECD Average

Younger doing better

in Slovak Republic

Satisfaction with time use -

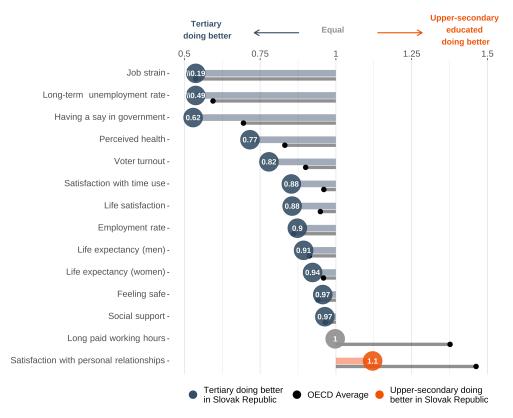
Having a say in government -Long paid working hours -

Feeling safe -Social interactions -



# Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Slovak Republic

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.