Annex 2.2 – Summary of Results of the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2006–2008 (by priority objectives, quantifiable objectives and indicators)

PRIORITY OBJECTIVE 1

TO REDUCE CHILD POVERTY AND TO RESOLVE THE INTERGENERATIONAL REPRODUCTION OF POVERTY BY PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND BY SUPPORT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, NOTES
1.1 Reduce the risk of child poverty by 3 percentage points by 2008	*Risk of poverty 0–15*	In 2005, 18.4% of children aged 0–15 years were below the poverty threshold. This percentage fell in 2006 and 200 (preliminary data). Compared to 2005, the percentage at risk of poverty was 1.8% lower in 2006 and 2.8% lower in 2007 (preliminary data) This shows that the objective set for 2008 was achieved in 2007 and it is expected that the level of risk of poverty will continue to fall in the stated group as a result of the focus of social policy on children.
1.2 Bring the risk of poverty for incomplete families into line with the average level in V4 countries	*Level of risk of incomplete families with children*	32% of incomplete families were below the risk threshold in 2005, in 2006 the rate was 29% and in 2007 it was 29%. The level of risk of poverty for incomplete families fell by 5 percentage points in 2005–2007 period. There was a significant fall in the case of incomplete families, in which the focus of social policy on families with children also played a direct causal role.
1.3 Reduce the difference in the level of risk of poverty between households with children and households without children.	*Households at risk of poverty with children*	16.5% of households were below the poverty threshold in 2005. In 2006 this declined by 2.4 percentage points. (to 14.1%). The rate in 2007 was 2.5% lower than in 2005. (14%)
	Households at risk of poverty without children	8.3% of households were below the poverty threshold in 2005. In 2006 this declined by 0.5 percentage points. (7,9%). The rate in 2007 was 1.3% lower than in 2005 (according to preliminary data) (7%).
1.4 increase access to education for children and students from low income families	*Number of children attending nursery school who received grants*	Monitoring of the relevant indicators has been incorporated into the application software and monitoring will be possible by the end of 2008.
	Number of children attending elementary school who received grants	Monitoring of the relevant indicators has been incorporated into the application software and monitoring will be possible by the end of 2008.
1.5 Increase the integration of Roma children in standard elementary and secondary schools	*The number of Roma pupils in special elementary schools and special educational facilities as a proportion of the number of Roma pupils in elementary schools*	Since the entry into force of Act no. 229/2000 on the system of elementary and secondary schools (the so-called schools act) it is not possible to place children who are not mentally handicapped in a special school (e.g. children from a socially disadvantaged background). Children may only be enrolled in such schools based on a diagnostic assessment. According to data from the statistics yearbook of the Institute of Information and Prognoses of Education (http://web.uips.sk/statis/rocenka.html), 1 038 children with mental handicaps were enrolled in special schools in school year 2007–2008 out of a total of 1 082 children. They make up around 5% of all children enrolled in such schools. According to research by the UNDP the proportion of Roma in the studied sample attending special schools has increased to 12%. The lowest proportion was found in Roma households that live integrated (8.7%) and the largest amongst the inhabitants of settlements (14.8%).
	Proportion of Roma children leaving elementary school having completed elementary education	Based on the UNDP study based on a sample of 720 Roma households – 35% of the total sample of the Roma population studied who had left school had not completed elementary school. Approximately the same proportion (36.6%) were individuals who had completed elementary education but continued no further. Less than a quarter of the sample (24.3%) had continued education after completing elementary school. Of these, nearly 9% had been unsuccessful (they had left vocational education in secondary school and ended with the status of incomplete secondary education) and only 15.4% of the studied Roma population had completed secondary or higher education. 4% of the sample had attended special schools. Both genders in the sample showed the same characteristics. Women were more likely than men to have incomplete education and elementary education, a smaller proportion of women acquired higher levels of education. Approximately the same percentage of male and female respondents attended special schools (4%). Overall the education of Roma

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, NOTES
		women was slightly less than that of Roma men. There were more significant differences in terms of age. The proportion of Roma with incomplete elementary education was highest in the oldest age group over 50 years of age and it fell as respondents got younger. Even so, the proportion with incomplete elementary education in the youngest age group was more than a quarter (25.8%). In the youngest age group there was a greater proportion with elementary education (nearly 41%) and incomplete secondary education (11.5%). It is interesting that the highest level of completed secondary education was not amongst the youngest but in the middle age category. While 13.7% of the youngest had secondary education, the proportion in the middle generation aged 30–49 years was nearly 20%. Less than 10% of people in the oldest age group had completed secondary education. The highest proportion of individuals who were educated in a special school was in the youngest age group – 7.5%. In the remaining two older age groups the proportion was less than 2%. There appear to be two trends in the education of the studied Roma population: As the population gets younger the level of education increases, but only to the level "incomplete secondary education". Completion of secondary education is strongest in the middle generation. On the other hand, attendance of a special school increases in the youngest generation. This pronounced trend is confirmed by the average age for each level of education. For incomplete elementary education, the average age was nearly 40 years, for completed elementary education it was 35 years and for incomplete secondary education the average age fell to under 31 years. For completed secondary education the average age rose again to nearly 35 years.
	Proportion of Roma pupils accepted for study in secondary schools of type gymnázium, SOU, SOŠ	Data from the Institute of Information and Prognoses of Education show that in the school year 2006/2007 a total of 495 students of Roma nationality studied in all types of secondary school. According to the statistical yearbook of education, the number of pupils in 2007 (to 15.9.2007) was 292. The yearbook records a total of 3 910 Roma pupils and students in elementary, secondary and higher education. (source: SR Ministry of Education) According to a comparison of data from the statistical yearbooks for 2006 and 2007, the total proportion of students of Roma nationality in secondary school has fallen. The largest falls have been in the lower types of secondary school (SOU and ZSŠ) while there has been increase in student numbers in secondary technical schools. The number of students in gymnázium (university preparation) schools has fallen slightly (http://web.uips.sk/statis/rocenka.html) Less than a quarter of the sample in the UNDP study of 720 Roma households (24.3%) had continued education after completing elementary school. Of these, nearly 9% had been unsuccessful (they had left vocational education in secondary school and ended with the status of incomplete secondary education) and only 15.4% of the studied Roma population had completed secondary or higher education.

<table>
<tr><th>Quantifiable objective</th><th>Indicators</th><th>State of performance 2008, NOTES</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 To reduce the proportion of children in care who are in institutional care by 6 percentage points by 2008</td>
<td>Children in institutional care as a proportion of all children in care.</td>
<td>1.6
Objective no. 1.6 was carried out as a task of Action Plan to Provide Protection for Vulnerable Children for the years 2005–2006, on the basis of which a Concept for the Provision of Institutional Care was prepared focussing on 2006–2007 with prognoses for 2008–2010.

Table: Number of children in foster care compared to the number of children in institutional care
<table>
<tr><th>Number of children / year</th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th><th>2006</th><th>2007</th></tr>
<tr><td>care types PS/P/NOS*</td><td>7072</td><td>7323</td><td>7625</td><td>8174</td></tr>
<tr><td>institutional care</td><td>6510</td><td>6416</td><td>5983</td><td>5481</td></tr>
</table>

The proportion of children in institutional care to all children in care was 4% lower in 2007 than in 2006.
It is not yet possible to give a definitive evaluation for this objective because the statistical indicators for 2008, which will give the final evidence of fulfilment, will be available in 2009.
From previous development it can be expected that the objective will be achieved by the end of calendar year 2008.
The statistical results for 2007 also indicate an overall reduction in the number of children in care by 8% and an increase in the number children placed in foster care by 7.2% in comparison with 2006.
Objective no. 1.6 remains open and work on it will continue through the Concept for the Provision of Institutional Care focussing on years 2008–2010.</td>
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PRIORITY OBJECTIVE 2

TO INCREASE INCLUSION AND TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS BY SUPPORTING THE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, DEVELOPING LOCAL SOLUTIONS AND INCREASING THE PARTICIPATION OF EXCLUDED GROUPS IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETY

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
2.1 Increase availability, quality and variability in the provision of social services	*New social services act defining social services, the conditions for their provision, quality assessment etc.*	A draft social services act has been prepared for publication in the Law Digest. Its objective is to create a legislative environment that supports the development of social services and will guarantee beneficiaries decent living conditions and encourage their activation. The draft act has been the subject of extensive public consultation with representatives of the civil service, local government and the third sector. However, given its content, the powers that it defines and the financing that its implementation will require, it will require adequate time for discussion among specialists and the general public in order to achieve the maximum possible agreement of interested parties. Its successful implementation also requires that they be committed to it. Compromises are being sought, in particular with local and regional government and non-governmental organisations operating in the area of social services. It also takes time to prepare local government to perform the roles that the act assigns to it, in terms of staff, equipment and in particular, finances. For these reasons, the date for the submission of the bill for discussion in the government has been set for the second half of 2008 and it is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2009.
	The ratio of the increase in places in individual types of social service facilities to the overall number of inhabitants in each region	The overall increase in the number of places in social services facilities was 5.28% (i.e. 1 976 places). In terms of individual types of facilities, the largest percentage increases were in social service homes (14.81% – 1 605 places), in sheltered accommodation facilities (23.44% – 71 places) and in rehabilitation centres (36.47% – 93 places). In regional terms, the largest percentage increases were recorded in Žilina Region (9.97% – 429 places), in Prešov Region (7.73% – 362 places) and in Trnava Region (7.89% – 324 places). See the statistical information
	Increase in places in social services by type of social service	The overall increase in the number of places in social services facilities was 5.28% (i.e. 1 976 places). In terms of individual types of facilities, the largest percentage increases were in social service homes (14.81% - 1 605 places), in sheltered accommodation facilities (23.44% – 71 places) and in rehabilitation centres (36.47% – 93 places). See Annex 4.1
	Number of clients receiving services	The total number of clients receiving social services in social service facilities is increasing year on year: from 2004 to 2006 it grew by 6%. In absolute terms, the number of residents of social service facilities grew from 31 286 to 33 251 of whom 57–58% are women (and girls) and 42–43% are men (and boys). The preponderance of female clients over males is found primarily in retirement homes and boarding houses where the difference in favour of women is nearly double. There are also twice as many women as men in homes for single parents and nursing facilities. On the other hand there a double preponderance of male clients in facilities like shelters and sheltered accommodation (the last type of accommodation has a relatively small proportion of residents however). There was a slight reduction in the number of clients who were provided with social services outside social service facilities – nursing services – during 2004–2006. This was due mainly to the lack of funds in the budgets of municipalities to cover such services in full. On the other hand, the number of citizens receiving transport services is increasing, though it is still not enough to cover demand for such social services. See Annex 4.1

<table>
<tr><th>Quantifiable objective</th><th>Indicators</th><th>State of performance 2008, notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.2 Increase the quality and effectiveness of social and legal protection and social tutelage</td><td>Growth of facilities carrying out measures relating to the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage</td><td>

Table: Number of facilities carrying out measures relating to the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage

Facility / year	2006	2007
Children's home	98	94
Crisis centre	19	37
Re-socialisation centre	22	23

Facilities carrying out measures for the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage provide a sufficient number of places to satisfy current demand. Further attention must be given in particular to improving quality in the implementation of such measures in order to eliminate the social exclusion of children, young adults and adults.

During 2007, 233 submissions on accreditation were submitted to the SR MLSAF, of which 58 were applications of natural persons or legal entities for accreditation to carry out selected measures relating to the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage pursuant to Act no. 305/2005. Accreditation was granted to 39 applicants based on recommendations of the SR MLSAF accreditation commission in 2007. From this total, 6 children's homes, 9 crisis centres, 7 re-socialisation centres were granted accreditation to carry out measures relating to the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage pursuant to Act no. 305/2005 and 17 subjects were granted accreditation to carry out other measures relating to the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage (education and recreational programmes, educational measures, social and educational programmes etc.).

The state currently provides professional social counselling and highly professional psychological and counselling services for vulnerable families through the network of authorities in social and legal protection of children and social tutelage. These services help to resolve family problems related to divorce, loss of income, inability to perform basic family functions adequately and so on.
Support for social inclusion through the development of measures for social and legal protection and social tutelage is one of the main pillars of the national strategies for social protection and social inclusion and also the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion.

Objective kc 2.2 should be rephrased as:
(kc) To increase the quality of measures for the social and legal protection of children and social tutelage in facilities for the execution of court judgements (See Def. new objectives?)
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<tr><th>Quantifiable objective</th><th>Indicators</th><th>State of performance 2008, notes</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Number of clients for whom interventions in area of social and legal protection of children and social tutelage were carried out in the natural family environment or a broader social environment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Number/year</th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th><th>2006</th><th>2007</th></tr>
<tr><td>Families</td><td>113 881</td><td>116 703</td><td>129 743</td><td>134 284</td></tr>
<tr><td>Children</td><td>175 923</td><td>177 299</td><td>190 433</td><td>193 011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Adults</td><td>7 994</td><td>8 559</td><td>8 878</td><td>8 629</td></tr>
</table>
The number of interventions for children and adults is stable in comparison with 2006 – there was a significant increase only in the number of interventions carried out for families (by 3.5%). (the number of interventions remained stable despite a 9.2% reduction in the number of jobs in the area of social and legal protection, social tutelage for children and social tutelage for adults in 2007).
The most frequent reason for interventions in the area of social and legal protection of children and social tutelage carried out in the natural family environment or the broader/open social environment are neglect of personal care for a child / problems in the family, children’s problems in compulsory school attendance or crimes or other punishable activity.
In the current situation it is necessary to improve the quality of interventions before children are removed from the family environment and to support a safe and stable “child friendly” social environment. This must be achieved through an increased emphasis on the quality of social work carried out primarily in the natural family environment and the open environment. In this context it is necessary to take a multi-dimensional view of social work since the character of the current problem is multidimensional (requires intervention by a number of subjects). It is therefore necessary to continue to provide support for the creation and operation of a network of subjects operating in this area (mutual exchange of information, connected performance of activities and good cooperation in the design/implementation/evaluation of social work plans) whose common objective is to increase the professional level of interventions/services on an individual basis. The primary focus of such a network should be support for improvements in social work methods that improve family environments where there is a real risk that a child will be taken into care or from which a child has been taken into care.
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<tr><td></td><td>Number of participants in continuing education programmes focussed on increasing the quality of services and social and legal protection and social tutelage</td><td>
National Project XIV entitled Targeted vocational education for employees of offices of labour, social affairs and family in the area of social affairs and the family is being implemented as part of SOP HR in the period 15.04.2008 to 31.12.2008. The overall objective of the project is to improve the quality and efficiency of the provision of aid, counselling and interventions by employees in the area of social affairs and family through education for employees in the civil service and employees who carry out work in the public interest.
The objective of the project is to provide innovative education for employees in the state and public administration in the area of social affairs and family outside Bratislava Region in order to increase the quality, effectiveness and professional level of state administration in social affairs and family.
The total number of participants in education programmes is 1 600:
- of whom 240 (number of participants enrolled in education) were managers in the area of social affairs and family.
- of whom 1 360 (number of participants enrolled in education) were employees in the area of social affairs and family.
The following activities will be carried out as part of the project: Internal research into the education needs of employees in LSAF offices and education activities in the following areas: Development of social skills, Time management – effective use of work time, Presentation skills, Basic knowledge of law, Interpersonal skills, Project management, Human resource management.

National Project XII entitled Modernisation of employment services through education for employees of offices of labour, social affairs and family, which is being implemented in SOP HR in the period 01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008.
The overall objective of the project is to provide innovative education for employees in the civil service and employees carrying out work in the public interest in offices of labour in the area of employment services and the European Social Fund outside Bratislava Region in order to increase their quality, effectiveness and professional level. Education is one of the instruments that assists the development of human resources as the main guarantee of increasing the quality and competitiveness of the work force provided that reform continues in the area of labour, social affairs and family. 900 employees are taking part in education.
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Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
2.3 Increase the availability of housing and construction of housing for vulnerable groups within the population	*Municipal rental housing as a proportion of all completed housing*	Municipal rented housing as a proportion of all completed housing has increased from 12.1% in 2004 to 19.1% in 2007. The trend is expected to remain the same in future years. In 2007 the number of completed rental flats increased by 1 006 compared to 2006. In the 2006–2007 the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development granted subsidies amounting to SKK 2 174 761 640 to municipalities (or non-profit organisations) to acquire 6 382 rental flats.
	Number of lower standard rental flats supported	The approved Housing Development Programme implemented by the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development supported the construction of 1 961 lower standard rental housing units in the period 2004 to 2007. In the years 2006 and 2007 the construction of 1 198 lower standard housing units was supported and the forecast number for 2008 is 557 (source: SR MCRD) Housing is recognised as a basic human need, which means that public subjects are obliged to assist in resolving issues relating to it. Due to the limited funds available for housing development, support in the years 2006–2007 was directed mainly towards the development of housing for low-income groups (i.e. for citizens with a limited household income, with a maximum threshold for floor space and acquisition costs per m^2 of floor space in the housing unit).
	Number of loans provided from the SFHD	The State Fund for Housing Development (hereinafter the SFHD) provides assistance to natural persons and legal entities in expanding and improving housing stock in accordance with Act no. 607/2003, as amended. In 2006–2008 the SFHD provided loans and grants (in the case of disabled access flats serving as the permanent residence of severely disabled people) for the following purposes: • The acquisition of housing in a block of flats, detached house or multi-functional building • The construction or extension of social service facilities • The purchase of housing • The reconstruction of housing • The construction of rental flats in blocks of flats • The restoration of social service facilities. The State Fund for Housing Development concluded a total of 599 agreements on support for the construction of rental housing in 2004–2007, representing support for the construction of 10 573 housing units. 344 agreements relating to a total of 5 827 housing units were concluded in 2006–2007. (Source: SR MCRD) The total support provided by the SFHD in 2006–2007 amounted to SKK 8 967 350 000, which supported the construction of 8 441 new housing units and the reconstruction of 12 875 housing units.

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
2.4 Expand programmes contributing to improved social integration for marginalised groups	*Number of programmes and projects support local associations and communities from the ESF*	**PROGRAMME: SOP HR** ***Priority 2: Strengthen social inclusion and equal opportunities in the labour market*** Measure 2.1: Improve the employability of groups vulnerable to social exclusion The objectives of the measure relating to improvements in social integration through the employment of groups vulnerable to social exclusion were achieved in the period under review; increase in the number jobs and the employability of target groups; improvements in living conditions and sustainable income for the target group, the development of social and work skills, training and overall support; the suppression of existing discrimination against vulnerable and excluded disadvantaged groups; the development of personal, social and professional skills necessary for re-integration in the labour market and society; establishment and strengthening of regional and local networks for the development of communities and support for solidarity. **National Project VI** of the stated measure is being implemented. – Increased employability for groups that are affected by or vulnerable to social exclusion through social inclusion partnerships, with the aim of increasing the employability of socially marginalised groups through social inclusion partnerships. Local partnerships for social inclusion (LPSI) represent an innovative form of cooperation between representatives of the public, private and civil sectors focussed on the resolution of social problems. Measure 2.2: Remove obstructions to the equality of men and women in the labour market with an emphasis on the balance of work and family life DOP *As at 31.12.2007,* ***44.95%*** *of the total allocation for the measure for the years 2004–2006 had been used for 73 demand-oriented projects* Objectives of the measure that have been achieved: creation of structures to relieve women and (especially single mothers with children) and job seekers with family responsibilities from family and social responsibilities to a reasonable extent; creation of new job opportunities in this new sector of economic activity; to facilitate women's access to education, permanent vocational training, requalification and lifelong learning with a specific emphasis on single mothers with children; support for employers in introducing flexible forms of work and family-oriented forms of work; the development of information services in the area of childcare and care services for persons dependent on the care of employed persons; monitoring of the situation with regard to access to the labour market for women and job seekers with responsibility for a family; introduction of programmes to eliminate gender discrimination in the labour market. **SPD Programme NUTS II Bratislava Objective 3** ***Priority 1: Development of active labour market policy and social integration*** Measure 1.1: Increase in the employability of groups that are disadvantaged in the labour market and groups vulnerable to social exclusion Objective of the measure: To improve the employability of disadvantaged persons through active labour market policy interventions based on an individual approach. Measure 1.2: Improvement in the quality of services provided by employment services institutions Objective of the measure: To increase the quality of provided employment services in order to provide job seekers with professional, effective and targeted assistance and advice **EQUAL Community Initiative Programme** strategic (global) objective – to increase the effectiveness of instruments, methods and procedures for solving problems in the area of discrimination and inequality in the labour market by seeking innovative solutions for their operation. Specific objectives were formulated in accordance with the global objective of the EQUAL Community Initiative Programme, forming the objectives for selected thematic areas (priorities). The objectives were as follows: • To reduce unemployment in marginalised groups and support their integration in the labour market • To improve conditions for minorities entering the labour market • To strengthen the role of the third sector in providing public benefit services • To support the creation of an environment that would stimulate the development of human resources • To strengthen the principle of equal opportunities in the labour market • To assist asylum applicants in entering the labour market • To ensure conditions for the successful implementation of the EQUAL CI in the Slovak Republic. *It is not yet possible to evaluate the projects for the new programming period – implementation has only just begun. The ITMS does not monitor such criteria and it is therefore not possible to provide information on the specific number of projects implemented.*

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
2.5 Increase access to health care for all vulnerable groups in marginalised locations	*Number of community health education workers focussing on work in disadvantaged, i.e. isolated and segregated Roma communities*	The SR Ministry of Health is implementing the project **Programme to support the health of the disadvantaged Roma community in the years 2007–2008** through the regional public health offices. 10 regional public health offices (RPHO) and 30 community health education workers are taking part in the programme. 3 community health education workers operate under contract in each of the 10 regional public health offices.

PRIORITY OBJECTIVE 3

TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET AND INCREASE EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY IN GROUPS VULNERABLE TO EXCLUSION

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
3.1 Reduce the rate of long term unemployment (over 12 months) by 1.9 percentage points in the period 2007–2011	*Rate of long term unemployment*	***Registered unemployment*** The average rate of registered unemployment in 2007 was 8.65%, which was 1.72 percentage points lower than in 2006, and this average value was the lowest since 1991. In the first half of 2008 it reached 7.62%, which was 3.52 percentage points lower than in the first half of 2006. There was also a **fall in the rate of long term unemployment** which fell year on year by 1 percentage point to 5.1% (in 2007) and 4.4% (in the first half of 2008). There has also been a gradual reduction in the average length of registered unemployment. In 2004 the average length of registration of job seekers was 12.35 months; in 2005 it was 11.89 months, in 2006 it fell to 10.83 months, in 2007 to 10.52 months and at the end of June 2008 it was 10.29 months. In 2007 the average rate of unemployment (according to the labour force survey method, hereinafter LFS) fell year on year by 17.4% to 291 900 persons. This was the lowest level since 1996. In the first quarter of 2008 there were 280 500 unemployed persons. The LFS unemployment rate in 2007 was 2.3 percentage points lower than in 2006, at 11%; in the first quarter of 2008 it was 10.5%. A negative factor was the continuing high rate of long term unemployment despite the fact that the absolute number of long term unemployed persons and also their share of the overall number of unemployed people fell year on year. According to the LFS, 70.9% of all unemployed people were unemployed for over 1 year. This proportion was 2.2 percentage points lower year on year (from 73.1% in 2006). The absolute number of long term unemployed people fell by 50 300 year on year, which was a greater reduction (19.9%) than the average fall in unemployment in Slovakia (17.2%). In the first quarter of 2008 the number of long term unemployed people fell to 196 600, i.e. 70.1% of the total number of unemployed people. The trend in unemployment by length of unemployment indicates a long term problem with obtaining employment for people who have been unemployed for more than 2 years. In 2007 such people represented 80.9% of people who had been unemployed for more than one year (in 2006 it was 79%; in Q1 208 it was 80.0%). As a result of the fall in the absolute number of long term unemployed persons there was a slight reduction in the rate of long term unemployment to 7.8%, which was 1.9 percentage points less than in 2006; in the first quarter of 2008, the rate of long term unemployment was 7.4%.
	The long term unemployed as a proportion of all unemployed people	A comprehensive approach to the solution of the long term unemployment of population groups that are vulnerable and at risk should run in parallel with the design and implementation of social inclusion policies so that the policies for solving long term unemployment complement the social inclusion policies and their combined implementation increases the overall effectiveness of the solution to the problem. In contrast to the previous period, special attention should be given in the development of a comprehensive approach to unemployed young people who are vulnerable and at risk in terms of social inclusion.

In terms of the structure of job seekers, job seekers who had been **registered for over 12 months** remained a problem in 2007. Although their average number was 24 830 lower year on year (from 156 341 persons to 131 511 persons) and the rate of reduction was faster than in 2006 (15.9% compared to 12.4%

<table>
<tr><th>Quantifiable objective</th><th>Indicators</th><th>State of performance 2008</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td></td><td>first half of 2008, the average number of long term unemployed fell to 11 073 persons, 21 658 less than in the first half of 2007 and an average proportion of 50.6% of all registered unemployed persons in the first half of 2008.
Persons registered as unemployed for over 2 years made up approximately 74% of all long term unemployed persons in 2007 and 75% in the first half of 2008. The proportion of job seekers who had been registered unemployed for over 3 years was also high. Job seekers registered for over 48 months represented 24.2% (2007) and 25.1% (first half of 2008) of the average total number of registered job seekers and 46.1% (2007) and 49.6% (first half of 2008) of the average total number of long term registered job seekers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of job seekers for whom employment was brokered</td><td>302 932 persons were removed from the unemployment register in 2007. Of these, 60.7% (i.e. 183 949 persons) entered the labour market. In comparison with 2006 there was an increase in the proportion removed for non-cooperation (from 17.2% in 2006 to 18.8%). The remainder (20.5%) were job seekers who were removed for other reasons (e.g. a request for removal, entry into vocational training, imprisonment, granting of an old age pension, service pension or disability pension, entitlement to maternity benefit, death). 142 201 persons were removed from the unemployment register in the first half of 2008. Of these, 56.57% (i.e. 80 319 persons) entered the labour market; 18.3% were removed from the register for non-cooperation.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2004</th><th>2005</th><th>2006</th><th>2007</th><th>H1 2008</th></tr>
<tr><td>Number of job seekers for whom employment was brokered (persons) – source Offices of Labour, Social Affairs and Family</td><td>49 980</td><td>92 555</td><td>118 565</td><td>85 856</td><td>80 319</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.2 Gradually increase the proportion of disabled citizens in employment in the total working population</td><td>Rate of unemployment of disabled citizens</td><td>Of the average total number of registered job seekers for 2007 (first half of 2008), 52.9% (53.5%) were women, 3.9% (3.7%) were disabled citizens, 1.4% were young people (under 18 years), 18.3% of job seekers were under 24 and 22.7% were over 50. 5.6% were school leavers and 52.4% were long term unemployed.
A total of 269 434 job seekers were added to the register in 2007, of whom 48.9% were women. Disabled citizens made up 2.2% of the average total number of registered job seekers, young people 1.8% and school leavers 14.1%. 42.9% of the average total number of registered job seekers in 2007 had had no job before becoming registered job seekers and 4.1% had been made redundant for organisational reasons.</td></tr>
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Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
	Working disabled citizens as a proportion of the total working population	According to data from the SR SO (based on company reports[1]), **disabled employees** made up 1.7% of the average total number of persons in employment in 2007, which was 0.2 percentage points more than in 2006.
3.3 Achieve a reduction in the in unemployment rate for young people (aged 15–24 years) of at least 3.5 percentage points	*Unemployment rate in the 15–24 age group*	The stated objective has been achieved. The fall in the unemployment rate for young people was more intensive than was set in the objective. According to LFS data, the average rate of unemployment in the 15–24 age group in the period 2004–2007 fell by 11.9 percentage points from 32.0% in 2004 to 20.1% in 2007. OLSAF – Of the average total number of registered job seekers for 2007, 52.9% were women, 3.9% were disabled citizens, 1.4% were young people (under 18 years), 18.3% of job seekers were under 24 and 22.7% were over 50. 5.6% were school leavers and 52.4% were long term unemployed. A special group that requires attention is children over the age of compulsory school attendance (15) who are unable for whatever reason to grow up in their own family, and the families of such children. A special category is the creation of conditions for vocational preparation and becoming autonomous. Humanisation of conditions, one of the real conditions of which is bringing to an end the "boarding school" style of institutional care and relocating facilities in towns (usually in the form of independent detached houses), will improve access to education for such children. For Slovakia it was, and in the case of re-education facilities still is, typical for institutional facilities to be located in small communities that are often far from district centres were al the secondary schools were situated. The problem is that children very often attend the nearest secondary schools, usually vocational schools, and study unattractive subjects that do not satisfy the need to create a mobile and flexible labour force and the needs of the labour market. On leaving institutional care on reaching maturity, young adults continue to live in children's homes until they become able to support themselves (at most to the age of 25 years). This creates conditions for study, integration in the labour market, finding somewhere to live and a career.
3.4 Reduce the proportion of people living in households without employment	*The proportion of children aged 0–17 living in households without employment*	The proportion of children aged 0–17 living in households without employment in 2007 was 10.5%, which is 1.3 percentage points less than in the previous year (2006).
	The proportion of adults aged 18–59 living in households without employment	The proportion of adults aged 18-59 living in households without employment in 2007 was 8.8% (9.6% of women and 8.1% of men), which is 0.8 percentage points less than in the previous year (2006). (a reduction of 0.6 percentage points for women and 0.9 percentage points for men)
3.5 Improve the quality of public employment services with an emphasis on population groups who are disadvantaged in the labour market	*The proportion of **activated** job seekers who are **disadvantaged job seekers***	**In the years 2004–2007 the proportion of *activated job seekers who were disadvantaged job seekers*** *increased from 68% to 75%. This represent a rise of 7 percentage points.* The offices of labour, social affairs and family (LSAF offices) activated a total of 341 968 job seekers using active labour market policy.
	*The proportion of the average total number of job seekers removed from the register who are **disadvantaged job seekers** placed in the labour market via the office of labour, social affairs and family*	In 2008 *the proportion of the average total number of job seekers removed from the register who were disadvantaged job seekers placed in the labour market via the office of labour, social affairs and family was 19.1%; in 2007 it was under 10% (9.9%)*

[1] Not including small organisations with fewer than 20 employees and an annual turnover of less than SKK 100 million.

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
	Disadvantaged *job seekers who made use of* ***professional counselling services*** *as a proportion of the total number of disadvantaged job seekers*	In 2005 the proportion of the average total number of job seekers removed from the register who were disadvantaged job seekers placed in the labour market via the office of labour, social affairs and family was 69%; in 2007 it had risen to 86.1%
	Disadvantaged job seekers who made use of professional counselling services *as a proportion of the total number of* ***job seekers who made use of professional counselling services***	Disadvantaged job seekers who made use of professional counselling services made up 36.6% of the total number of job seekers who made use of professional counselling services; in 2007 they made up 89.2%. In two years the proportion increased by 52.6 percentage points.
	The ratio of the ***average number of employees*** *providing* ***employment services*** *in each LSAF office to* ***the average number of job seekers***	In 2004 there were 124 job seekers for each employee and this number fell to 86 job seekers per employee in 2007. The estimate for 2010 is 72 job seekers per employee. Although there is a reduction in the number of employees providing employment services, there is a much greater reduction in the number of job seekers (from 406 765 in 2004 to 250 988 in 2007)
	The average number of employees providing professional counselling services for job seekers in each LSAF office *as a proportion of the average total number of employees of the LSAF office*	The average number of employees providing professional counselling services for job seekers in each LSAF office as a proportion of the average total number of employees of the LSAF office FELL. The proportion was 4.8% in 2005 and 3.7% in 2007. Table no. 3
3.6 Expand social development programmes focussed on solutions for employment and social inclusion at a local level	***The number of programmes and projects under the ESF*** *focussed on* ***integration in the labour market of population groups vulnerable to exclusion or excluded population groups***	Partnerships were created at regional and local levels to prepare and implement programmes and projects to address regional and local unemployment, especially the unemployment of disadvantaged job seekers. The integration of disadvantaged job seekers was and will be supported through local, regional, national and pilot projects. Priority axis 2 Support for Social Inclusion in the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion addresses local unemployment through local partnerships in cooperation with the government plenipotentiary for Roma issues. In the next period, it is planned that **regional and local long term unemployment**, especially insofar as it affects multiply disadvantaged job seekers, including marginalised groups, will be addressed through social enterprises, a new instrument of active labour market policy.

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
		During the previous programming period, 514 projects were approved under the JPD, SOP and EQUAL operational programmes of the previous programming period within priorities and measures whose objective was the integration in the labour market of population groups vulnerable to exclusion or excluded population groups. No data are available for the new programming period because implementation of the programmes is only beginning.
	*Number of **jobs for job seekers created and maintained through LPSI**[2] (local partnerships for social inclusion)*	The number of jobs created was **391**. LPSI focus on education (not the support and retention of jobs). The Social Development Fund therefore follows the number of disadvantaged job seeker participants in project activities. It was expected that there would be 9 000 participants by 31.12.2008. This number had been exceeded by 8 456 participants as at 31.03.2008 – the number as at 31.03.2008 was 17 456, which is 193.9%. The SDF follows the percentage placement of education participants (though this is not the creation and support of jobs by the SDF). The expected percentage at 31.12.2008 is 35%. At 31.03.2008 it stood at 33.6%, which represents 96% success.
3.7 Support for the development of social enterprises	*Number of newly established social enterprises*	This indicator will be followed from 1 September 2008 when the provisions on social enterprises in the amendment of the act on employment services enter into effect. The following social enterprises were established as part of EQUAL CI projects. - a social enterprise as part of the project We can make it together (Agentúra podporovaného zamestnávania Somotor, n.o. – supported employment agency) - a social enterprise as part of the project Sectoral Development Partnership in Social Service Professions (Tabita, n.o.) - a social enterprise as part of the project New Business Models for the Development of the Social Economy (Agentúra na podporu regionálneho rozvoja BBSK, n.o. – Agency to support regional development in BBR) - a social enterprise as part of the project Tvoj Spiš (your Spiš region) II – Involvement of non-governmental organisations in the social economy (ETP Slovensko – Centrum pre udržateľný rozvoj – Centre for sustainable development) - a social enterprise as part of the project Improving labour market services in Ružinov through community

[2] **Local partnerships for social inclusion (LPSI) represent an innovative form of cooperation between representatives of the public, private and civil sectors focussed on the resolution of social problems. LPSI prepare and implement programmes to prepare socially disadvantaged population groups for employment. They work primarily with members of marginalised Roma communities. The SDF implemented this project through an SDF national project and through demand-oriented projects for which the SDF issued a call.**

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
		rehabilitation and improvement in the quality of cooperation between state and non-state employment services as part of community planning (Specialised service agency for people with autism and other disabilities) . In addition projects under measure 2.1 (Strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organisations to reduce inequality in the labour market with an emphasis on NGOs providing public benefit services for citizens) were dedicated to the topic of social enterprises in a broader context. Within the EQUAL CI, whose basic mission is to support new approaches to solving problems in the fight against all forms of discrimination and inequality in the labour market, the Office of the SR government plenipotentiary for Roma communities implemented the project *FEDER DŽIVIPEN – Better life* in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Civil association for the support and development of regions and the civil association Euroškolitelia. The project consisted of two components. The objective of the first project – Activation Enterprise – was to create and test an innovative instrument based on experience of a foreign pilot programme to integrate the long term unemployed into the labour market, the *social enterprise*. An activation enterprise was established in Prešov with the objective of **creating work opportunities for disadvantaged Roma job seekers** (e.g. the long term unemployed, persons without work experience and the like). It also sought to **achieve public benefit objectives** through its activities (e.g. by providing assistance in local nursery and elementary schools attended by Roma children) The activation enterprise provided its employees with the following: • employment in the enterprise's own workshop and brokered employment with other employers, • education, requalification and training to increase skills, • social counselling and assistance. The activation enterprise "Pro Integra" based in Prešov was established in accordance with the Methodology for the establishment and operation of an activation enterprise and provided 30 jobs for clients from the target group and a service staff of five who were responsible for the running of the activation enterprise (the director, the marketing manager, two social workers and an administration and accounting clerk). During a year of pilot operation the activation enterprise provided employment for 37 people (22 men and 15 women) from the target group as well as the five members of the service staff. Efforts to intensify support for employment by using social enterprises /municipal firms to integrate long term unemployed Roma into the working process resulted in the provision of a subsidy from the Grant Scheme of the Office of the SR government plenipotentiary for Roma communities to nine projects submitted by local government / municipalities in Košice and Prešov regions. The financial subsidy was provided in 2007. The primary target groups of the projects were the citizens of Roma communities differentiated by age, gender, social status and so on according to the character of the project and the target groups were not the

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008
		sole beneficiaries of the project.

Monitoring: LSAF Central Office, SR Statistical Office, SDF, Higher Territorial Units, Municipalities
Finacovanie State budget, ESF
Responsibility: SR MLSAF, LSAF Central Office and LSAF offices, SDF, NIP

PRIORITY OBJECTIVE 4

TO STRENGTHEN THE MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF POLICY MEASURES AT A NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
4.1 Increase awareness, share information and best practice relating to problems in the fight against poverty and social exclusion	Creation of the web site www.socialnainkluzia.gov.sk	Trial operation of the website www.socialnainkluzia.gov.sk was launched in January 2008. At present the site presents information on the objectives of social protection and social inclusion policy at both the European and national levels, provides an open method of coordination and makes available all relevant strategic documents. It also offers additional information such as research and studies in the given area, a directory of relevant institutions and sites and so on. It also offers information on the social support system with links to pages of the LSAF offices and the like.
	Visits to the web site	Automatic statistics will be kept on visits to the site. At present it is not possible to evaluate the data because the data generated during the trial operation are not relevant because they are distorted by the intensive administration work associated with setting up the site.
4.2 Support for local partnerships for social inclusion in the plans of the SDF	*Number of LPSI created through SDF*	Within SOP priority 2: Strengthening social inclusion and equal opportunities in the labour market under measure 2.1: Increased employability for groups that are affected by or vulnerable to social exclusion through social inclusion partnerships in the previous programming period, NP VI: Increased employability for groups that are affected by or vulnerable to social exclusion through social inclusion partnerships, with the aim of increasing the employability of socially marginalised groups through social inclusion partnerships focussed on local partnerships for social inclusion with the aim of increasing the employability of social marginalised groups through social inclusion partnerships. Local partnerships for social inclusion (LPSI) represent an innovative form of cooperation between representatives of the public, private and civil sectors focussed on the resolution of social problems. LPSI prepare and implement programmes to prepare socially disadvantaged population groups for employment. They work primarily with members of separated and segregated Roma communities. The SDF implemented this project through an SDF national project and through demand-oriented projects for which the SDF issued a call. *Amendment no. 13 to Grant Agreement no. 7/2004 on the change of the budget of NP VI of 14.03.2007 reduced the overall budget from EUR 15 478 474 / SKK 600 000 000 to EUR 2 736 456 / SKK 103 985 312. After reviewing and checking the actual use of eligible funds by end users for projects, which were all physically completed by 31.12.2006, the SDF requested a further change to the budget which was implemented by Amendment no. 14 (30.06.2007) to Grant Agreement on 7/2004 on the change of the budget. The budget for NP VI was reduced to the current total of EUR 1 981 791 / SKK 75 308 069*

Quantifiable objective	Indicators	State of performance 2008, notes
		Certification of the stated applications and the applications for 2006 was not complete as at 31.12.2007. *The MA for SOP HR is carrying out continuous inspection of the applications for payments to end users. As at 31.12.2007, 17 end user projects were entirely complete out of a total of 97.* *The Social Development Fund supported and created a total of 29 LPSI under the calls OP SOPĽZ-FSR/2007/2.1/02 and SOPĽZ-FSR/2007/2.1/03*
	Number of LPSI in operation 1 year after the end of the project	*As at 31.12.2007, 17 ESF projects were entirely complete out of a total of 97.* 7 LPSI continue to operate a year after the end of the project.