



OSH BAROMETER

Slovakia

Country Report

Slovakia Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Slovakia

Introduction	General information
Generic information	OSH authorities Economic and sector profile Workforce profile
Steering of OSH	National strategies Social dialogue
OSH outcomes and working conditions	Work accidents Health perception of the workers OSH culture and health awareness Working conditions Prevention in companies Worker involvement
OSH infrastructure	Enforcement capacity OSH statistics, surveys and research

Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovakia

OSH authority

Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic (ÚJD SR — Úrad jadrového dozoru Slovenskej republiky)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The ÚJD SR is a central government authority of the Slovak Republic for nuclear regulation. The authority exercises state supervision over nuclear safety of nuclear installations, including radioactive waste management, spent fuel management and other stages of the fuel cycle; nuclear materials, including their inspection and registration; and the physical protection of nuclear installations and nuclear materials provided for by the relevant licence holder. The ÚJD SR assesses plans for the use of nuclear energy, the quality of classified equipment and nuclear technology devices, and the commitments of the Slovak Republic arising from international treaties on nuclear safety of nuclear installations and nuclear materials management. The ÚJD SR is a legal entity; as a result, the rules for managing funds of a state budgetary organisation apply. The ÚJD SR has a separate chapter in the state budget, it has no subordinate bodies on regional or district levels, and it is not a founder of any state budgetary or state contributory organisation or any other legal entities.

Supreme Mining Authority of the Slovak Republic (Hlavný banský úrad)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Among other tasks, this authority ensures safety and health protection at work and the safety of operations. It is entitled to demand that the necessary measures be implemented.

Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic (Úrad verejného zdravotníctva Slovenskej republiky)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

State supervision in the field of public health is determined by Act No 355/2007 Coll. The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic, which is a budgetary organisation of the state with a registered office in Bratislava, is the supreme office for the regional public health authorities. It manages, controls and coordinates the execution of state administration carried out by regional public health offices. State administration in the sector of health at a regional level is implemented by 36 regional public health authorities, eight of which are in county towns and professionally and methodically direct of others. Public health authorities supervise employers' compliance with legislation and fulfilment of measures tailored for the prevention of occupational diseases. They also supervise the performance of occupational health services and carry out specialised tasks focused on monitoring the health status of employees in relation to working conditions. The public health authorities provide counselling for employers on the implementation of pertinent legal requirements.

National Labour Inspectorate (NIP — Národný inšpektorát práce)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Labour inspections are regulated by Act No 125/2006 Coll. NIP is a state administration body with its own budget located in Košice. It manages and controls the eight labour inspectorates of Slovakia's regions, and unifies and rationalises the working methods of the labour inspectors, who are civil servants. A labour inspectorate is considered independent when carrying out labour inspections. Inspections are aimed at ensuring compliance with legal provisions in several fields of OSH: safety at work, safety of technical equipment, working environment agents, nuclear equipment, major industrial accidents, chemicals, and market surveillance of certain products. Recently, the provision of free consultations for employers has been rising. It is NIP that issues and revokes the authorisation to perform safety technical services, and OSH training and education. The tasks of authorising verification of compliance with the requirements for the safety of technical equipment and providing certification to authorised safety technicians are also legally assigned to NIP.

State defence, police and armed forces have their own labour inspection bodies. There is also a system of trade union control for the supervision of the employees' health protection, which is independent from labour inspections. This right of unions to carry out inspections is stipulated in the labour law. The activities of these inspectors are paid for by the state.

Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo Zdravotníctva Slovenskej republiky)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Occupational health and hygiene are within the competence of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic. As a result, there are separate executive agencies of the ministry that closely cooperate on national and regional levels in the field of occupational safety and health (OSH).

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny Slovenskej republiky)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Traditionally, occupational safety and occupational health are distinct fields in Slovakia. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic is responsible for occupational safety and labour inspection.

Compensation and insurance body

Social Insurance Agency (Sociálna poisťovňa)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

This statutory institution is the national body for sickness insurance, pension insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance and guarantee insurance. Its headquarters regulates, controls and methodologically guides 37 branch offices. It is in charge of pension insurance and two types of benefits from accident insurance. The branch offices of the executive body are responsible for the collection and recovery of sickness, unemployment and guarantee contributions, and benefits pay outs, as well as direct contact with clients.

Prevention institute

Institute of Occupational Safety (Inštitút bezpečnosti práce)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

This institute provides services and training in occupational and fire safety for companies.

Standardisation body

Slovak Standards Institute (SÚTN — Slovenský ústav technickej normalizácie)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

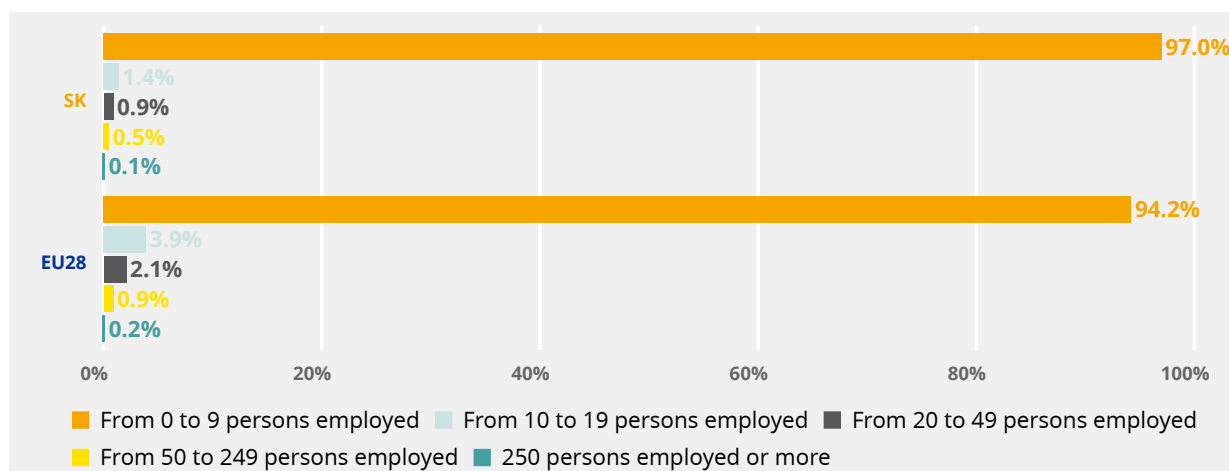
The SÚTN was established by the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing (Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky). The SUTN is exclusively assigned to the development, approval and publishing of Slovak Standards, and the fulfilment of obligations stemming from international contracts and Slovakia's membership in international and European standards organisations.

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

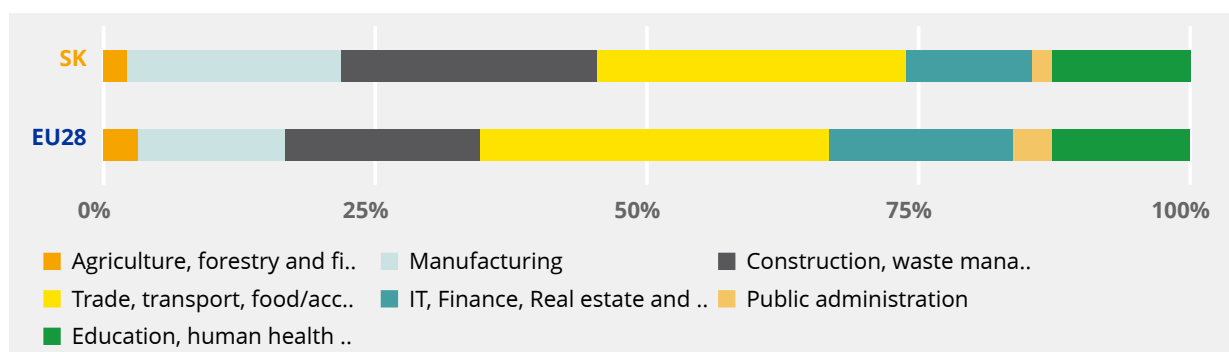
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



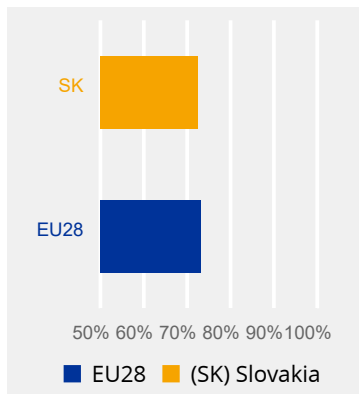
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	SK	97	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	SK	1.4	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	SK	0.9	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	SK	0.5	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	SK	0.1	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	SK	2.2	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	SK	19.7	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	SK	23.5	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	SK	28.4	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	SK	11.6	EU28	16.9
Public administration	SK	1.8	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	SK	12.7	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



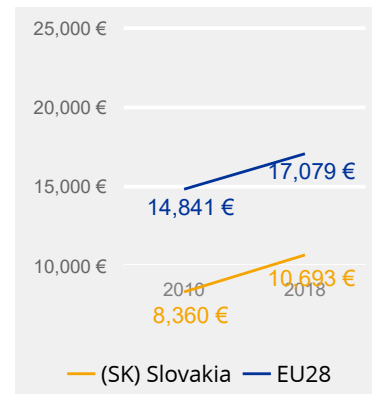
Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(SK) Slovakia	72.4

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(SK) Slovakia	73
EU28	100

Income per capita





Country	Year	Income
(SK) Slovakia	2010	6117
(SK) Slovakia	2018	7462
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17383

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

 EU28	Median age of population: 43.3 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 58.7 %	Employment rate (female): 67.4 %	Employment rate (male): 79 %	Employment rate (total): 73.2 %	Unemployment rate: 6.8 %
 SK	Median age of population: 40.6 years	Employment rate (55 - 64): 54.2 %	Employment rate (female): 65.5 %	Employment rate (male): 79.2 %	Employment rate (total): 72.4 %	Unemployment rate: 6.5 %

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovakia

Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Slovakian document: **Stratégia bezpečnosti a ochrany zdravia pri práci v Slovenskej republike na roky 2016 až 2020 a program jej realizácie**

English documents: **Occupational Safety and Health Strategy (OSH) in the Slovak Republic for the period 2016 – 2020 and the Programme of its Implementation**

Former strategies: Stratégia bezpečnosti a ochrany zdravia pri práci v Slovenskej republike do roku 2020 a program jej realizácie naroky 2013 až 2015 s výhľadom do roku 2020, Concept on Health and Safety at Work in the Slovak Republic from 2008 to 2012 (Occupational Safety and Health Protection Strategy (OSHP) in the Slovak Republic until 2020) and the Programme of its Implementation for the period 2013 - 2015 with prospects until 2020.

Background

Defining the perceived problem:

Outcomes of the former strategy

Results from supervision

A background description can be found in the first chapter of the strategy document: "CURRENT STATUS OF OSHP IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC"

Characteristics and objectives

Quote: "The basic goal of the OSHP Strategy include a support for long-term sustainable decent work conditions and a maintenance the low number of occupational accidents, particularly fatal occupational accidents and accidents with lifelong consequences, and all in comparison with the status achieved in 2012, as well as the elimination of the causes to occupational diseases, the improvement of prevention and the strengthening labour culture." (unofficial translation).

Details and activity

Priority 1: Improving the publicity, promotion and culture of prevention in the area of OSHP

Care for OSHP by employers is regarded as 'frequently minimal and formal'.

The objective is the enhancement of the awareness of the experts and lay public regarding OSHP, as part of the efforts to strengthen the prevention culture.

Improving OSHP publicity and promotion, not only through the bodies of labour inspection and supervision over the OSHP, but particularly through professional preventative services, employers' representatives and professional employee associations and the academic community, research, the media and inside the employer through senior staff.

Priority 2: Improving the personal and material conditions for quality and effective operations of labour inspection bodies and other supervision bodies in the area of OSHP

Pursuant to the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC), conditions must be improved to promote effectively legal and other requirements for ensuring healthy and safe conditions at workplaces. That requires a sufficient quantity and quality of labour inspectors and other employees of bodies supervising OSHP. Language skills, English in particular, are also necessary

The performance of labour inspections and state supervision over OSHP must be intensified and its quality must be improved to the level of standards achieved in the EU Member States

The effective use of existing financial, technical and personnel resources of the state inspection bodies and supervisory organs should be achieved by better coordination and the gradual creation of conditions for the suitable institutional integration of present inspection and supervisory organs.

Priority 3: Improving the quality of activities of specialized subjects eligible to perform activities in the area of OSHP

According to legal requirements, small and medium-sized organizations which do not have their own experts in the area of OSHP are obliged to fulfil certain obligations in the area of OSHP; these tasks are frequently ensured through outsourced/supply companies which are authorized to perform activities related to preventative and protective services (safety technical service, occupational health service).

As a result, labour inspectorates and public health authorities must intensively verify the quality of services and carry out controls in these companies focused on the professional qualifications of their employees and the quality and professional standards of their methods.

Priority 4: Applying system approach to OSHP-related issues

Fulfilling the obligations in the area of OSHP is often insufficient, especially among small and medium-size employers and the level of legal awareness is low. It has been demonstrated that the application of a system approach to OSHP and its verification by an independent third party will increase the level of OSHP among individual subjects. In addition to the OSHP management system pursuant to the OHSAS 18 001 standard, the level of protection of employees in organizations in Slovakia can be verified through the Safe Enterprise project implemented by the National Labour Inspectorate (hereinafter referred to as the "NLI").

Priority 5: The Focus of attention on sectors with a high number of occupational accidents and diseases

Prevention, monitoring, punitive and repressive activities of the labour inspection and other state OSH institutions will focus on sectors and jobs with a higher incidence of health damage.

Actors and stakeholders

Labour inspection and other public institutions, social partners and professional associations.

Resources and timeframe

Chapter 7 contains information about resources. The budget for OSH is provided by the current household and special funds. (7. Financovanie: Realizácia úloh stratégie BOZP bude financovaná z rozpočtových a mimorozpočtových zdrojov).

Evaluation

Evaluation: No overall evaluation or impact measurement done until now.

The evaluation of the all previous years is prepared by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of SK. The evaluation performed regularly every year. The evaluation is based on the partial evaluations provided by the actors and stakeholders. As to the new strategy, the first evaluation is expected on 2018.

Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020: No quantitative indicators

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

All four priorities are related to challenge 1 of the EU-OSH Strategy (Improving the implementation record of Member States, in particular by enhancing the capacity of micro and small enterprises to put in place effective and efficient risk prevention measures).

Priority 2 to 4 are related to the improvement of the work of public institutions and OSH-specialists, e.g. in enterprises or prevention services. Priority 1 aims at a better prevention culture.

Priority 5 is related to challenge 2 of the EU-OSH Strategy.

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Priority:

- Improving the publicity, promotion and culture of prevention in the area of OSHP.

Other priorities:

- Improving the personal and material conditions for quality and effective operations of labour inspection bodies and other supervision bodies in the area of OSHP.
- Improving the quality of activities of specialized subjects eligible to perform activities in the area of OSHP.
- Applying a system approach to OSHP-related issues.

Implementation Programme:

- To provide specialised counselling for employers and employees targeted on the prevention of health risks and the protection of health at work, with a special focus on small and medium-size enterprises.

Prevention of work-related diseases

Objective:

- Maintenance the low number of occupational accidents, particularly fatal occupational accidents and accidents with lifelong consequences as well as the elimination of the causes to occupational diseases, the improvement of prevention and the strengthening labour culture.

Priorities:

- Improving the personal and material conditions for quality and effective operations of labour inspection bodies and other supervision bodies in the area of OSHP.
- Improving the quality of activities of specialized subjects eligible to perform activities in the area of OSHP.
- Applying a system approach to OSHP-related issues.
- The Focus of attention on sectors with a high number of occupational accidents and diseases.

Tackling demographic change

Basic goal:

- Support for long-term sustainable decent work conditions.

Objective:

- Taking into consideration the changes on the labour market arising from demographic developments, the aging of the productive population and technological development.

Implementation Programme:

- To promote research targeted on new technologies, on changes in the world of labour and new combinations of risk factors, such as demographic changes and the aging of the productive labour force and mental health in the context of Safety and Security.

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovakia

32 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

64 %

Health and safety
representative

17 %

Trade union
representation

28 %

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

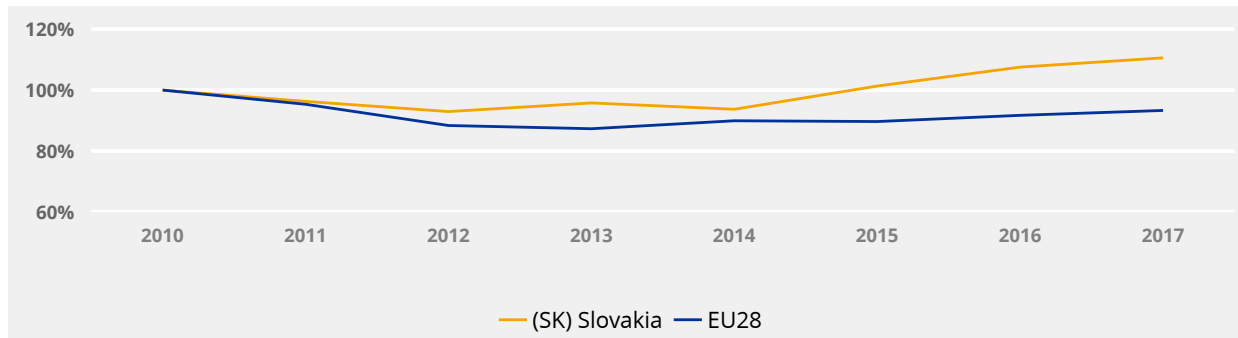
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to Methodology

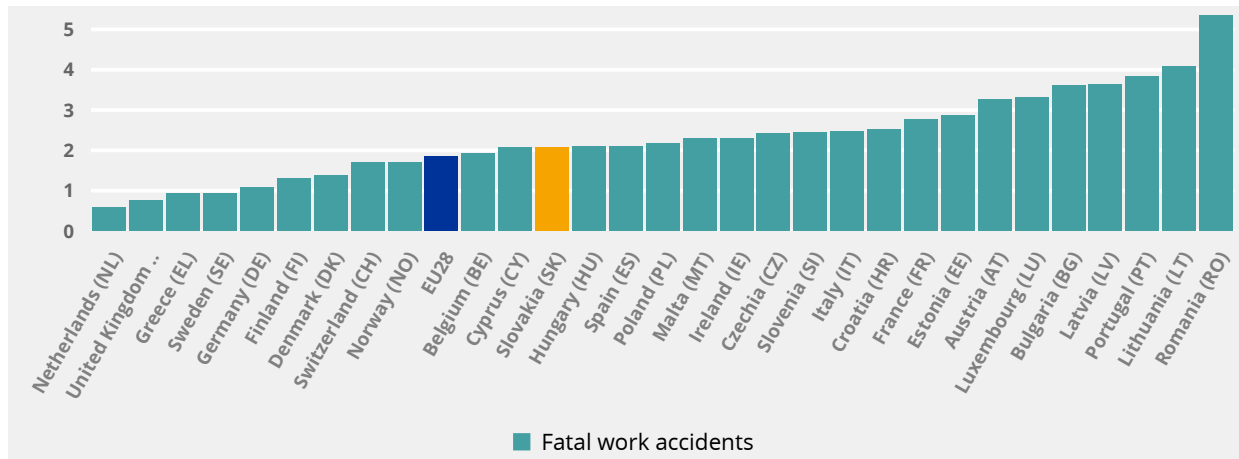
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

Country	Year	Value (%)	Country	Year	Value (%)
(SK) Slovakia	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(SK) Slovakia	2011	96.3	EU28	2011	95.3
(SK) Slovakia	2012	93	EU28	2012	88.4
(SK) Slovakia	2013	95.8	EU28	2013	87.3
(SK) Slovakia	2014	93.7	EU28	2014	89.9
(SK) Slovakia	2015	101.3	EU28	2015	89.7
(SK) Slovakia	2016	107.5	EU28	2016	91.7
(SK) Slovakia	2017	110.6	EU28	2017	93.3

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

Country	Value (accidents)
EU28	1.9
Slovakia (SK)	2.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



EU28

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Slovakia

83 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

7 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

43 % null

28 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

62 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

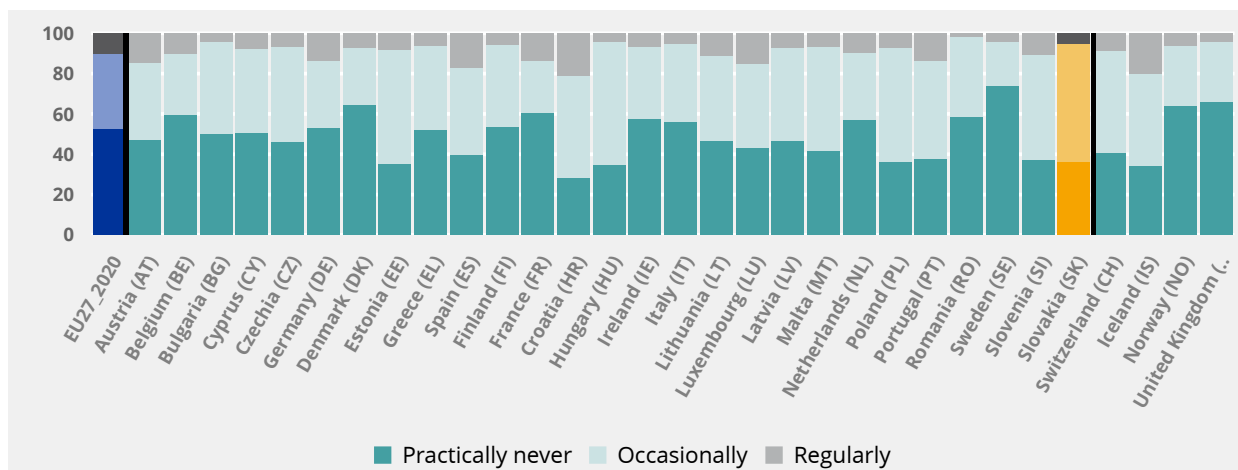
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

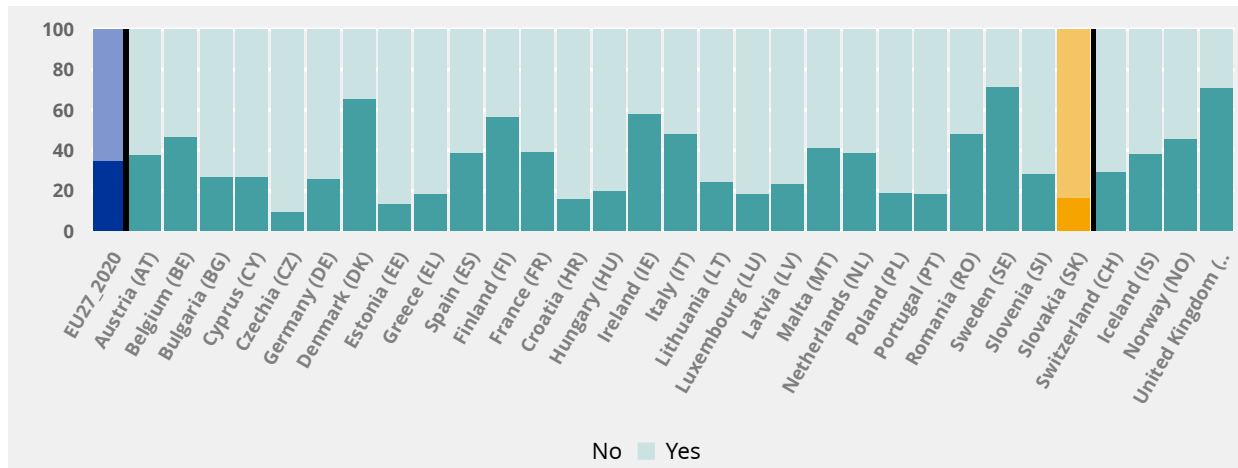
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

Country	Practically never (%)	Occasionally (%)	Regularly (%)
EU27_2020	10	37.5	52.4
Slovakia (SK)	5.3	58.5	36.2

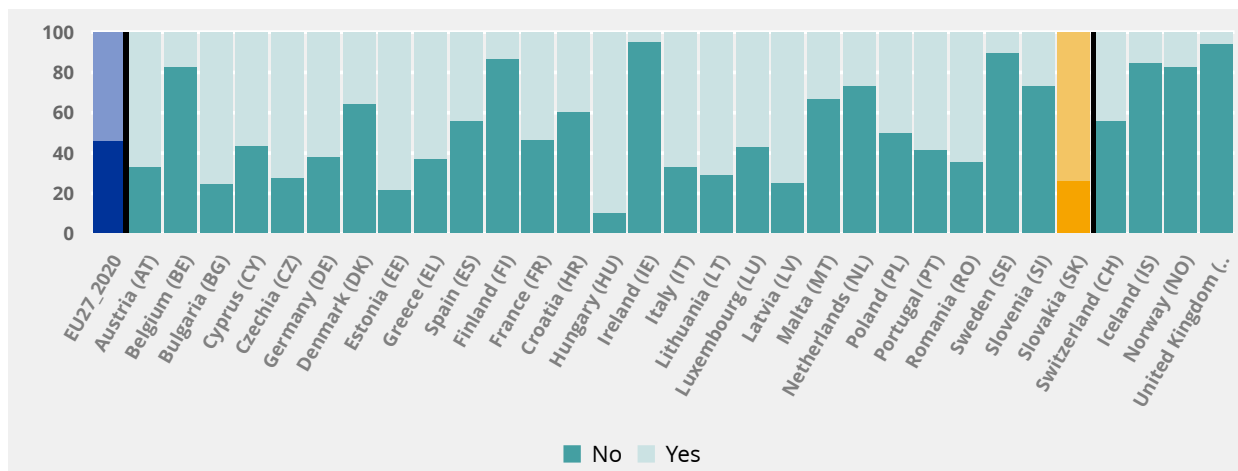
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	34.6	65.4
Slovakia (SK)	16.4	83.6

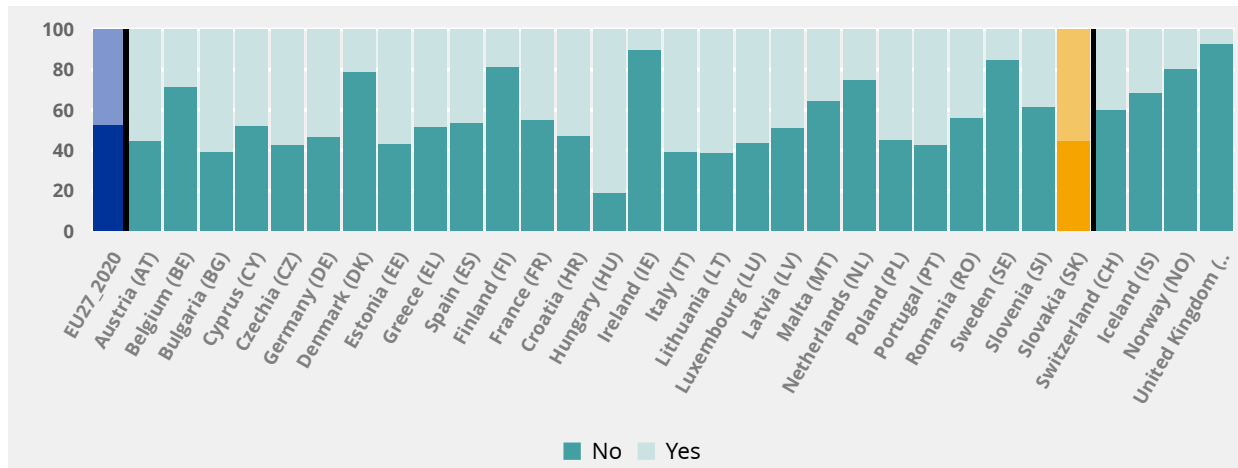
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	46.3	53.7
Slovakia (SK)	26.4	73.6

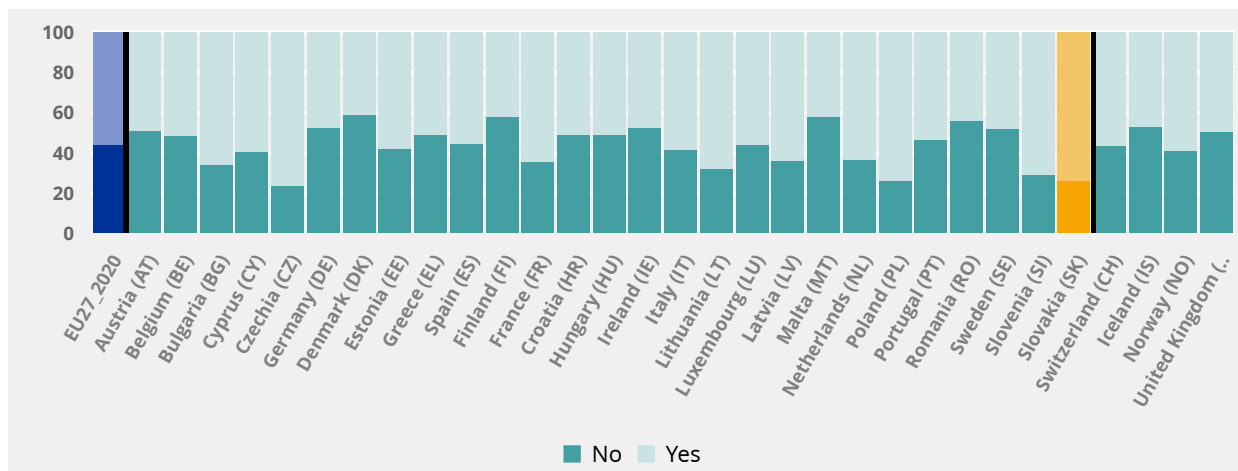
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	52.6	47.4
Slovakia (SK)	44.9	55.1

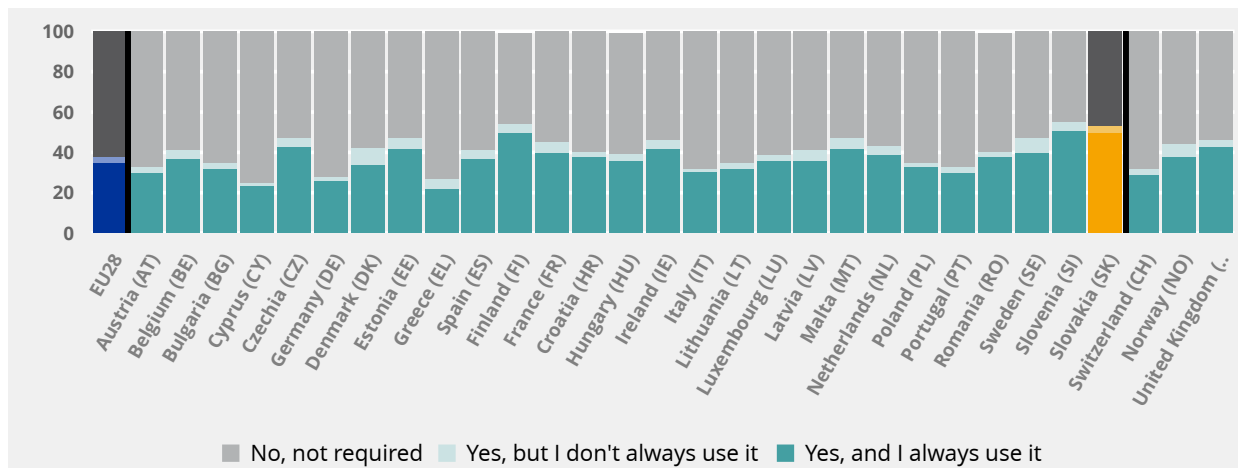
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?”

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	44.1	55.9
Slovakia (SK)	26.1	73.9

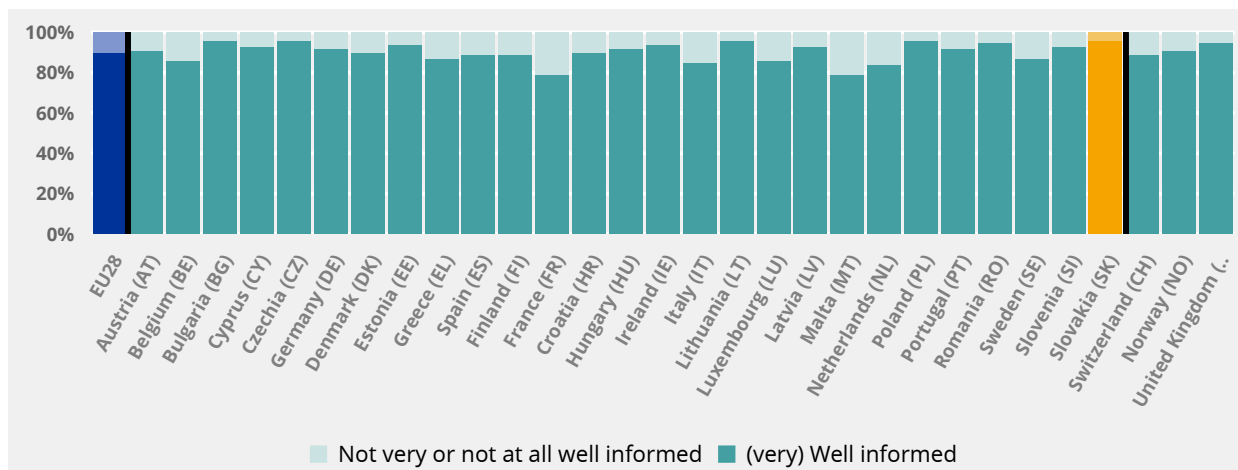
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure"

Country	No, not required (%)	Yes, but not required (%)	Yes and always (%)
EU28	62	3	35
Slovakia (SK)	47	3	50

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : "Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	90	10
Slovakia (SK)	96	4

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

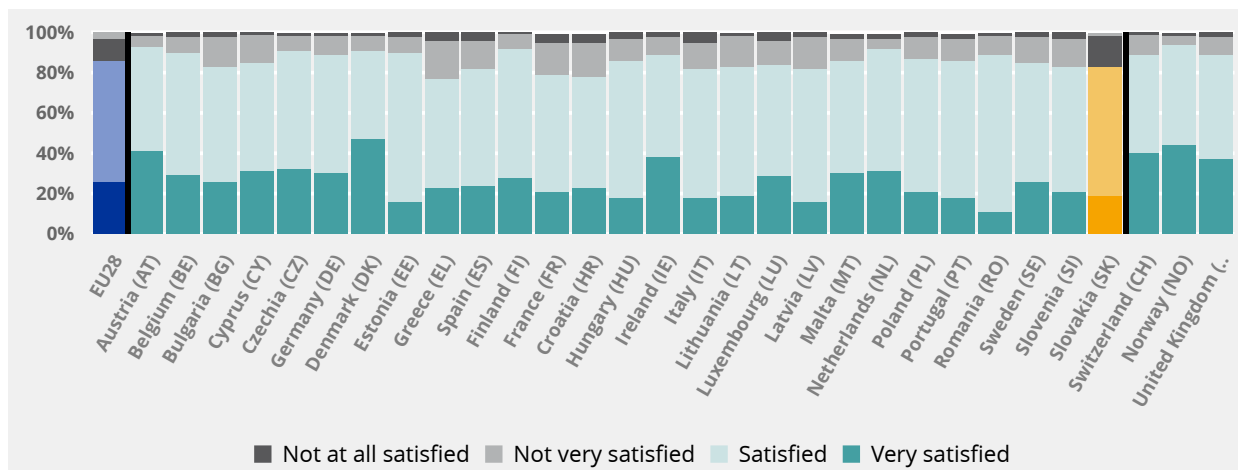
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

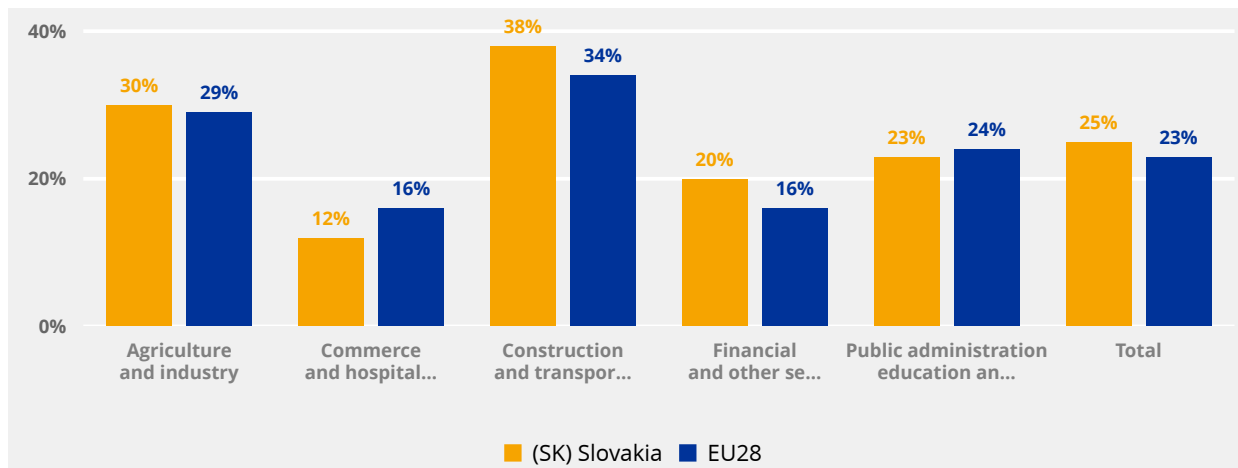
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



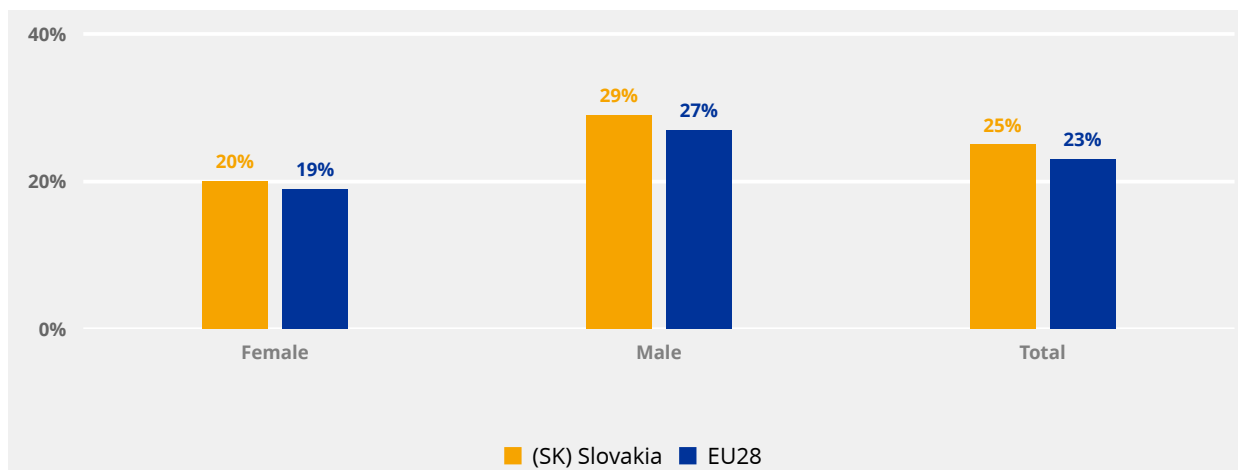
Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	26	0
Slovakia (SK)	1	16	19	0

Health at risk - Sector



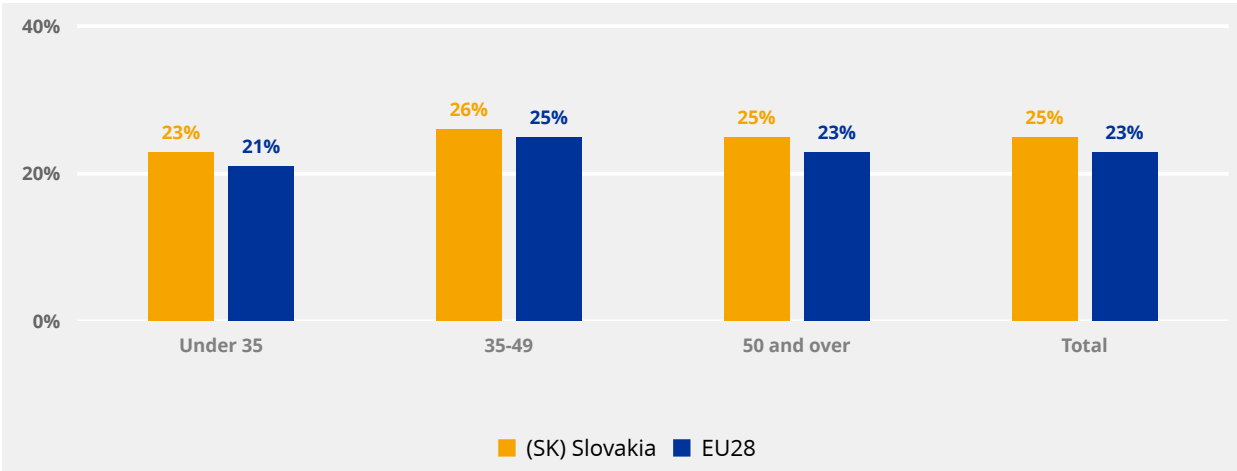
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(SK) Slovakia	30	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(SK) Slovakia	12	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(SK) Slovakia	38	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(SK) Slovakia	20	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(SK) Slovakia	23	EU28	24
Total	(SK) Slovakia	25	EU28	23

Health at risk - Gender



Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(SK) Slovakia	20	EU28	19
Male	(SK) Slovakia	29	EU28	27
Total	(SK) Slovakia	25	EU28	23

Health at risk - Age



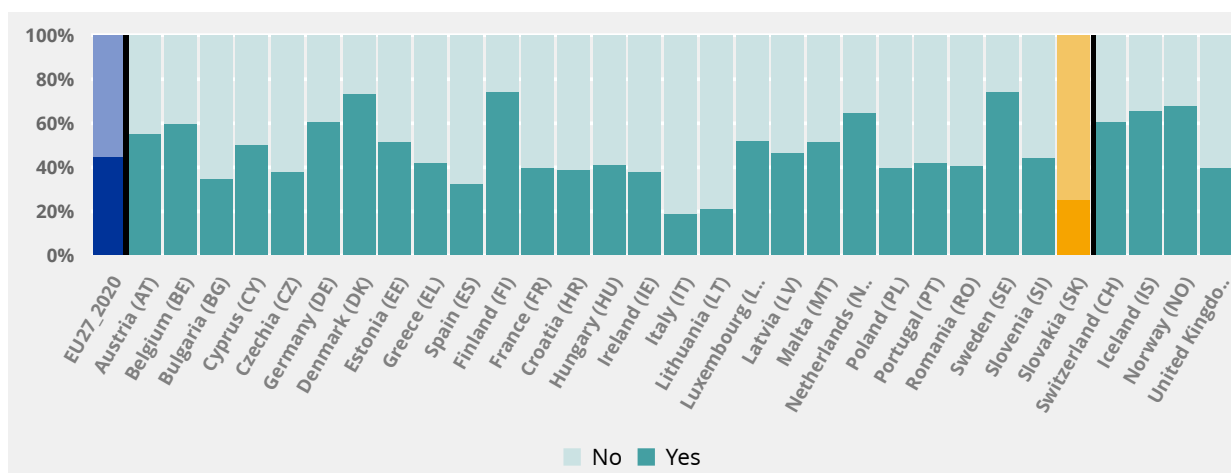
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Under 35	(SK) Slovakia	23	EU28	21
35-49	(SK) Slovakia	26	EU28	25
50 and over	(SK) Slovakia	25	EU28	23
Total	(SK) Slovakia	25	EU28	23

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

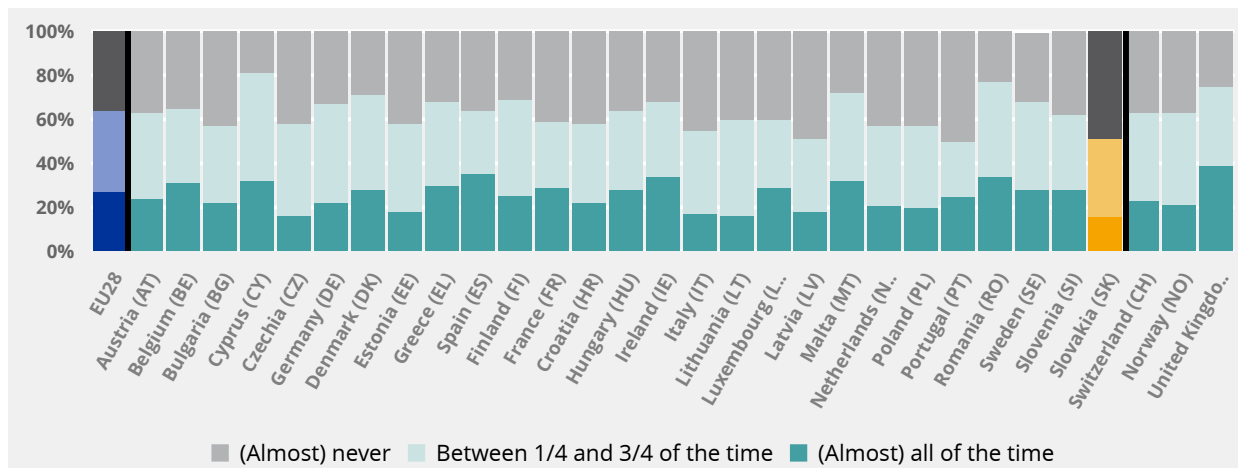
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	45.1	54.9
Slovakia (SK)	25.4	74.6

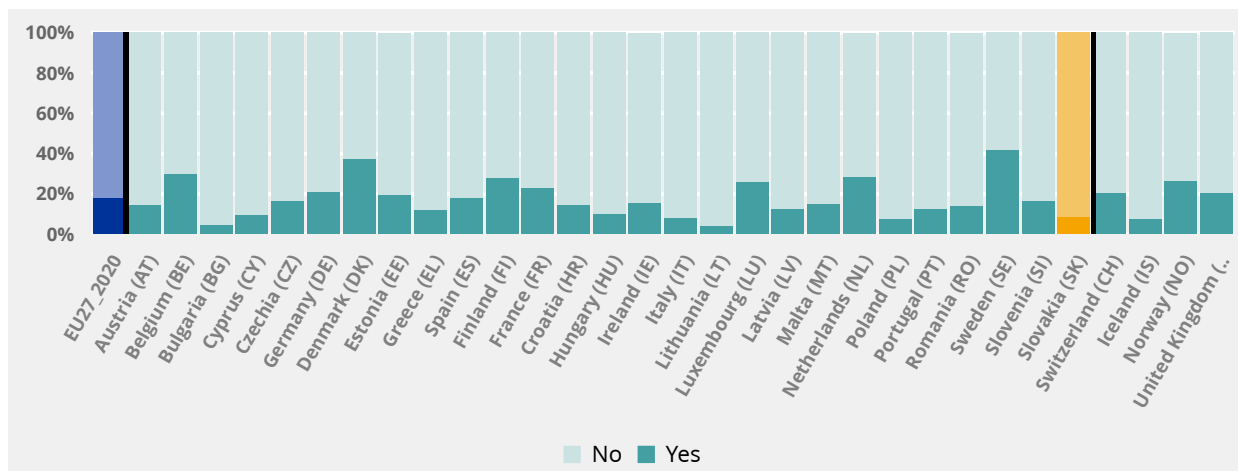
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

Country	Never (%)	¼ and ¾ of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	36	37	27
Slovakia (SK)	49	35	16

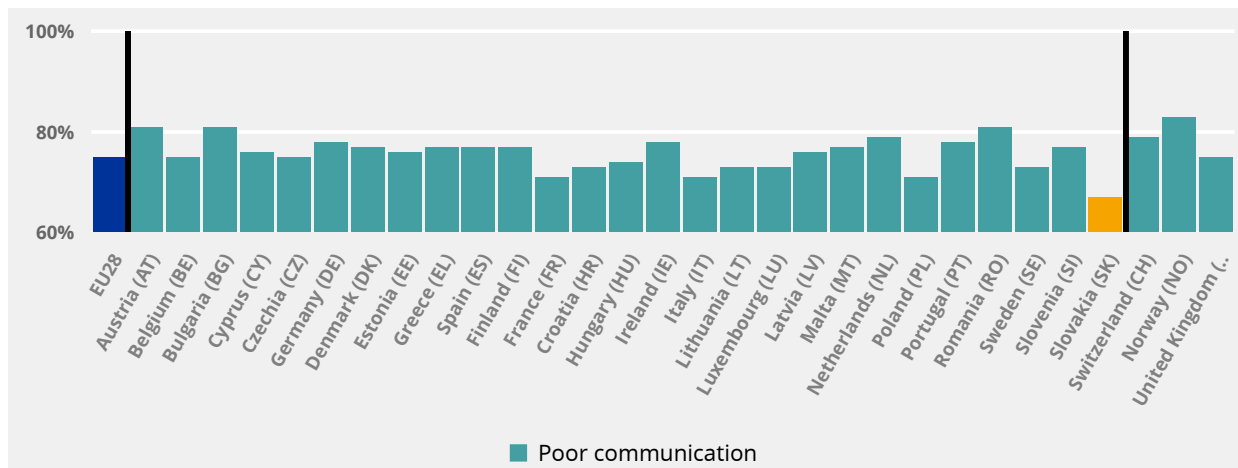
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	17.9	82.1
Slovakia (SK)	8.5	91.5

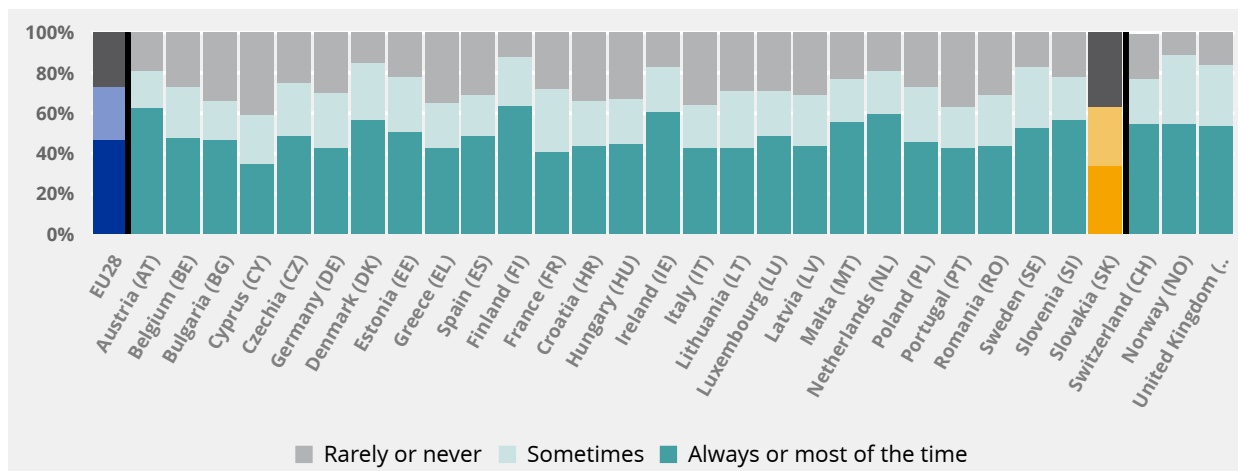
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

Country	Value (%)
EU28	75
Slovakia (SK)	67

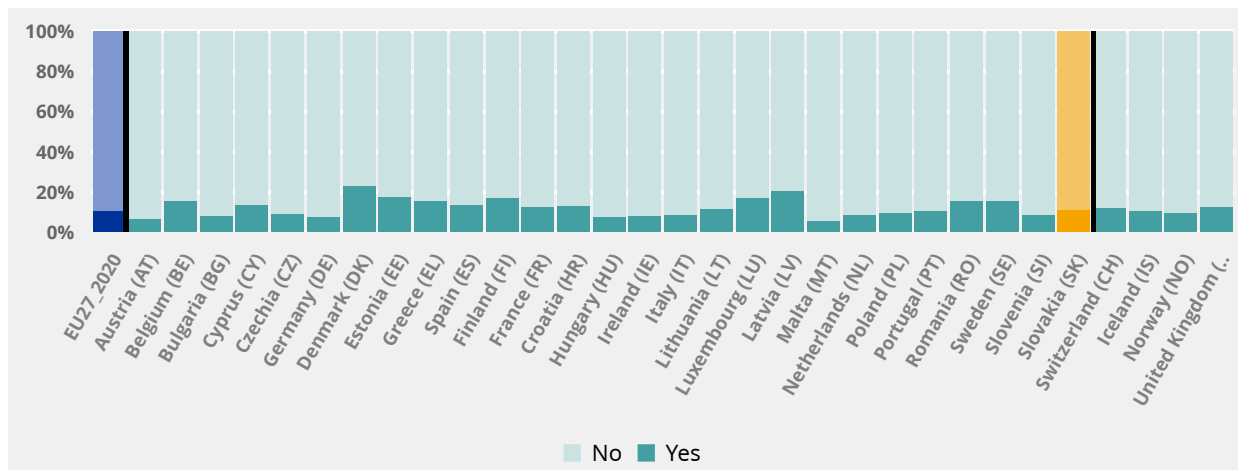
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

Country	Rarely or never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Always or most of the time (%)
EU28	27	26	47
Slovakia (SK)	37	29	34

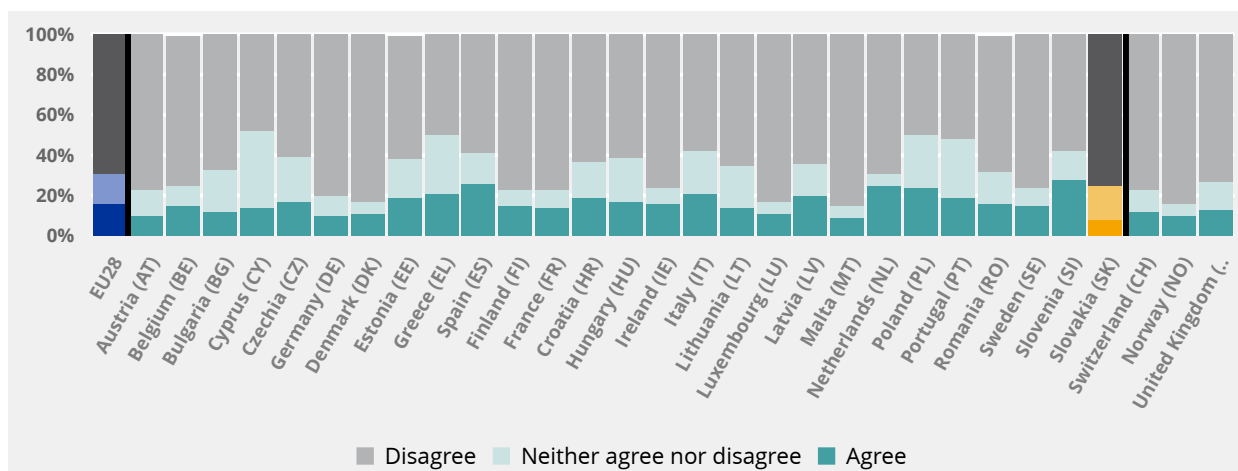
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	11.1	88.9
Slovakia (SK)	11.5	88.5

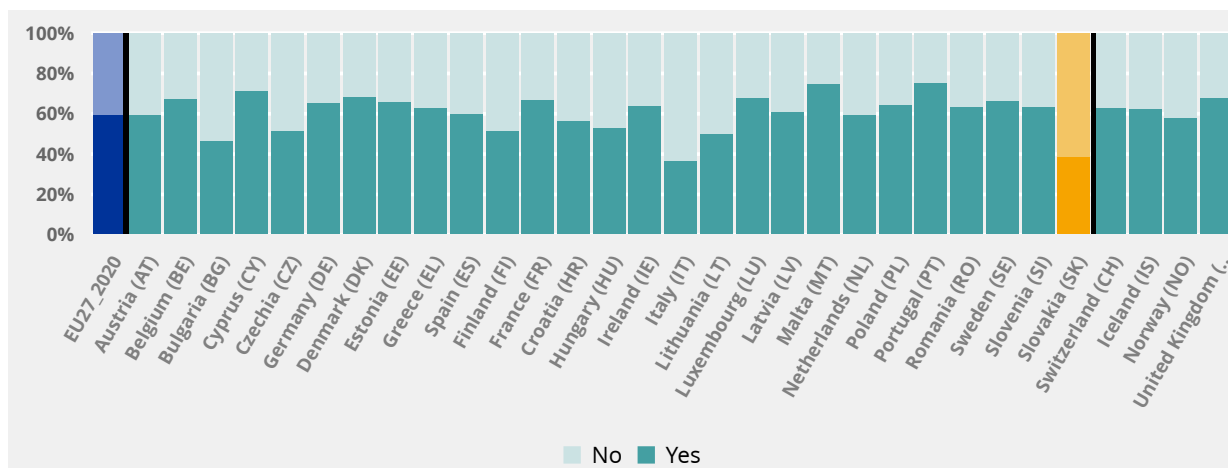
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

Country	Disagree (%)	Neither agree or disagree (%)	Agree (%)
EU28	69	15	16
Slovakia (SK)	75	17	8

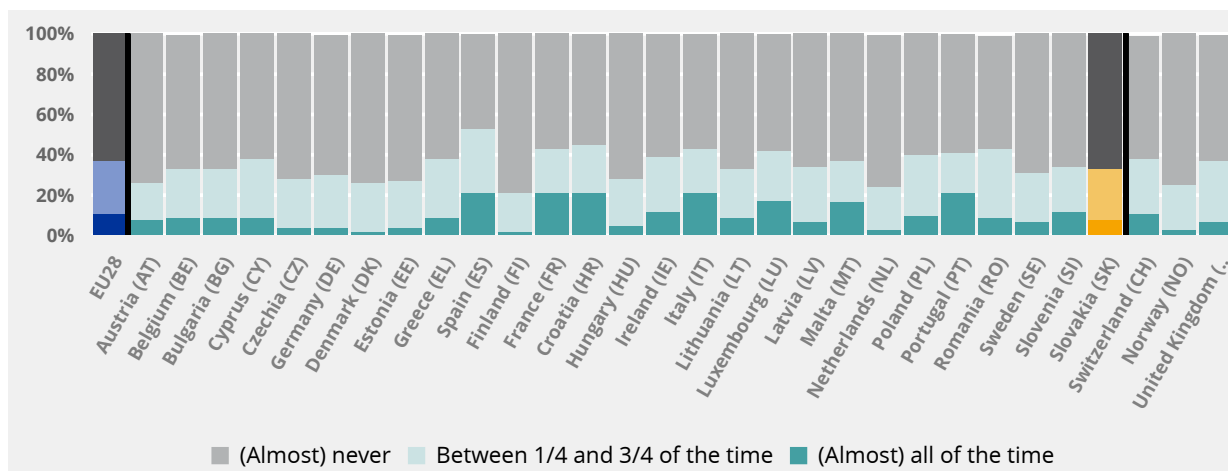
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	59.7	40.3
Slovakia (SK)	38.6	61.4

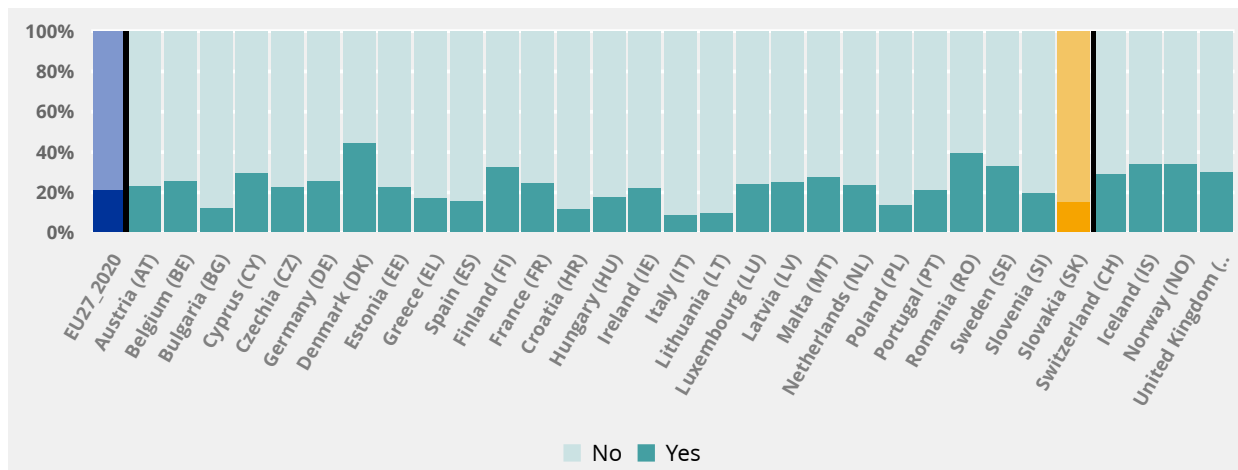
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

Country	Never (%)	1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%)	All the time (%)
EU28	63	26	11
Slovakia (SK)	67	25	8

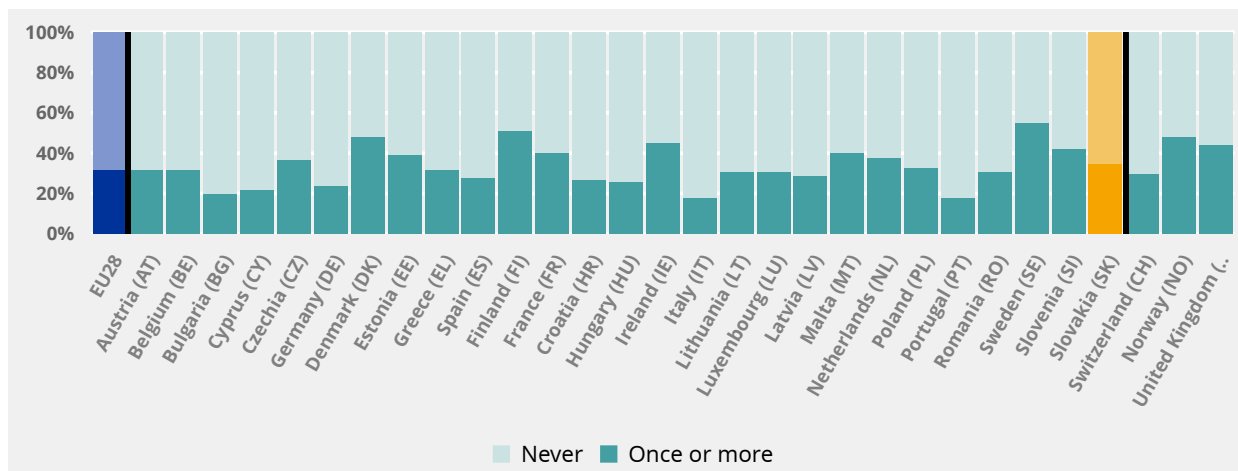
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU27_2020	21.5	78.5
Slovakia (SK)	15.4	84.6

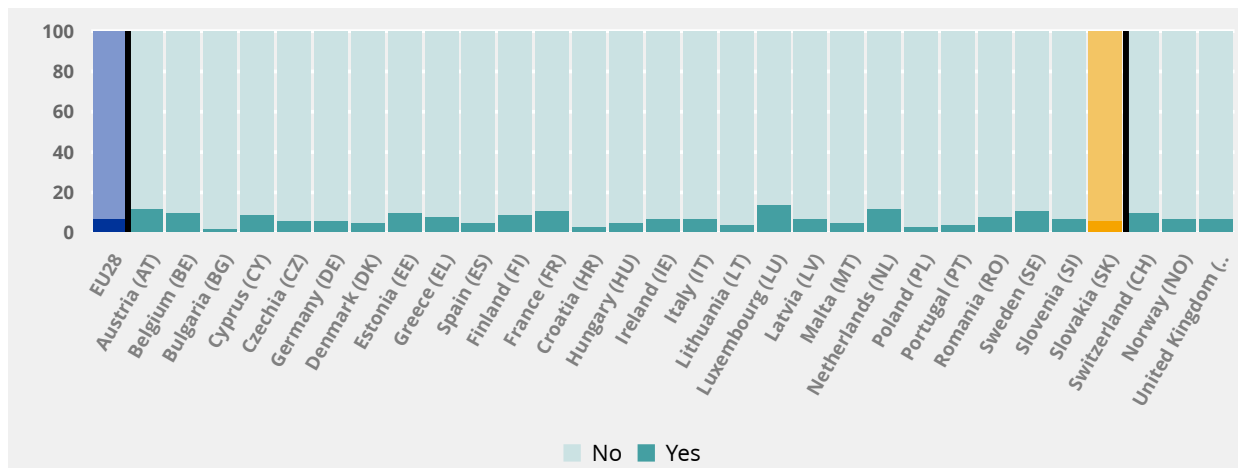
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	32	68
Slovakia (SK)	35	65

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?"

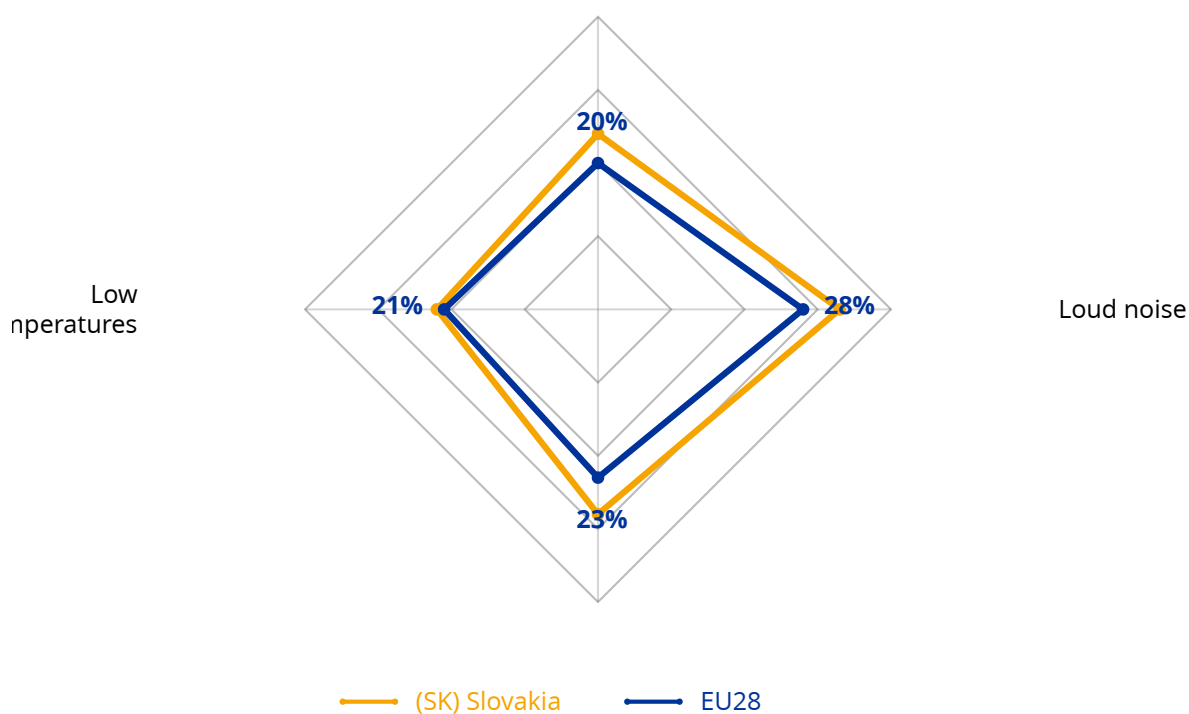
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Slovakia (SK)	6	94

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

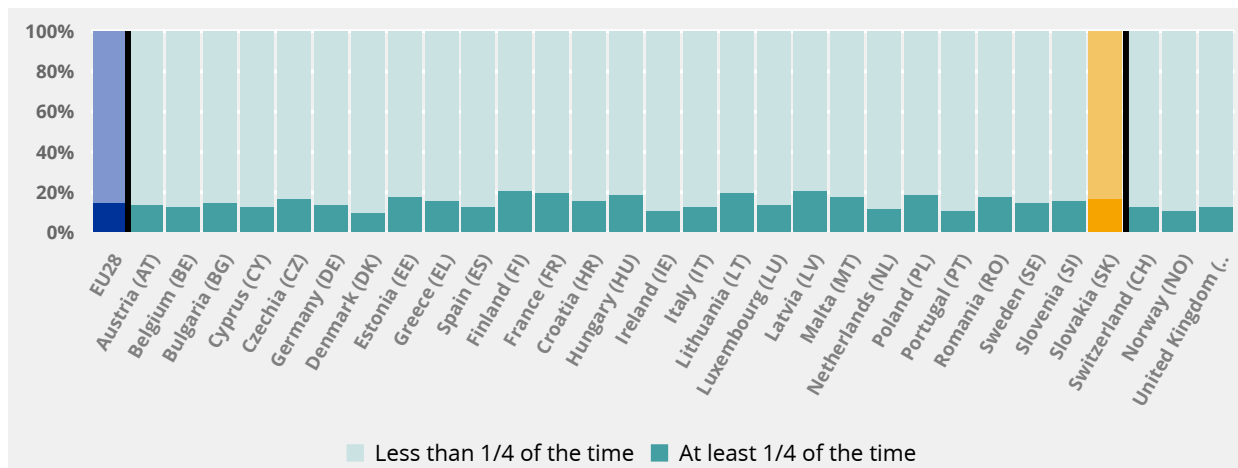
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(SK) Slovakia	24
Loud noise	(SK) Slovakia	33
High temperatures	(SK) Slovakia	28
Low temperatures	(SK) Slovakia	22
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21

Exposure to dangerous substances

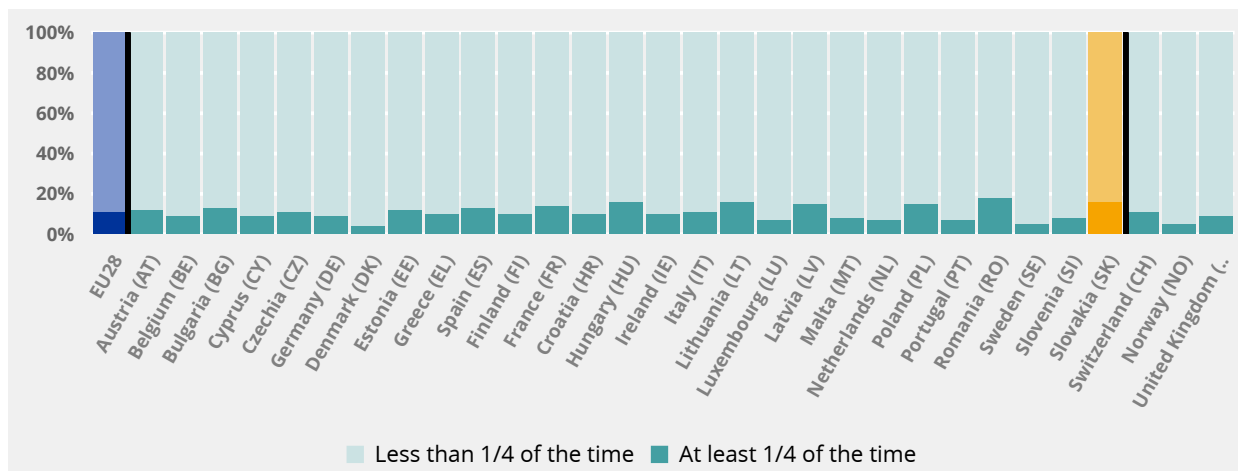
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	85	15
Slovakia (SK)	83	17

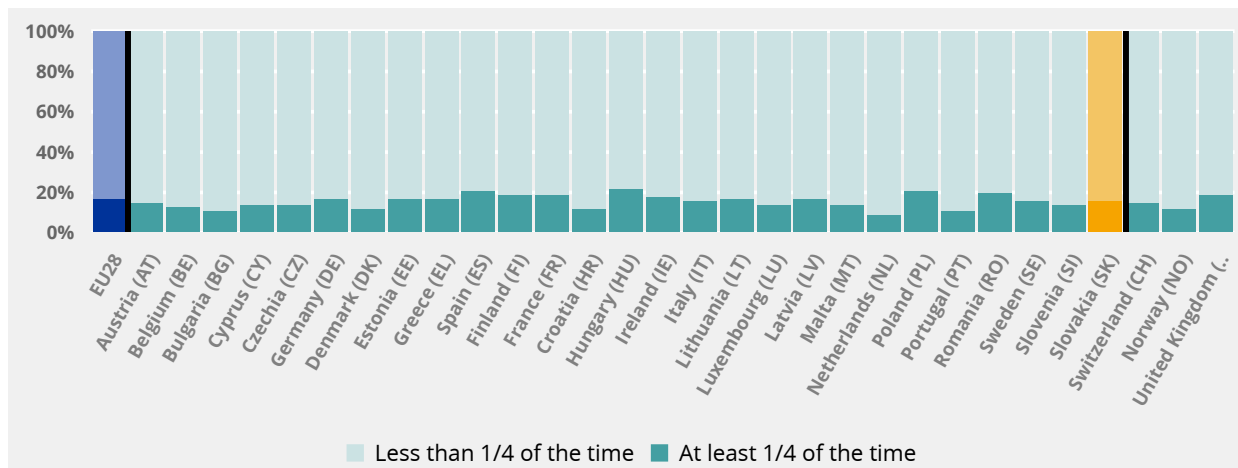
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	89	11
Slovakia (SK)	84	16

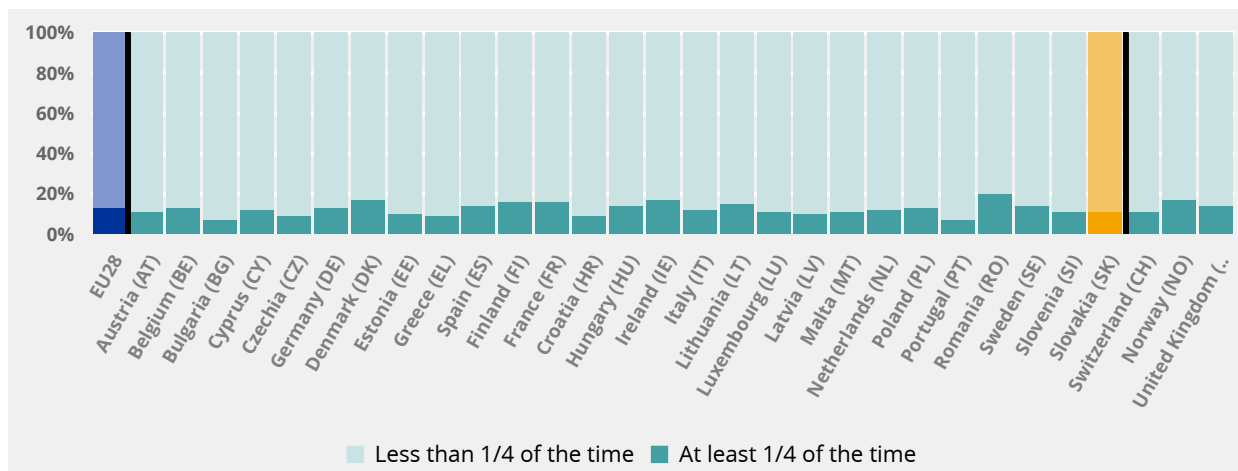
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	83	17
Slovakia (SK)	84	16

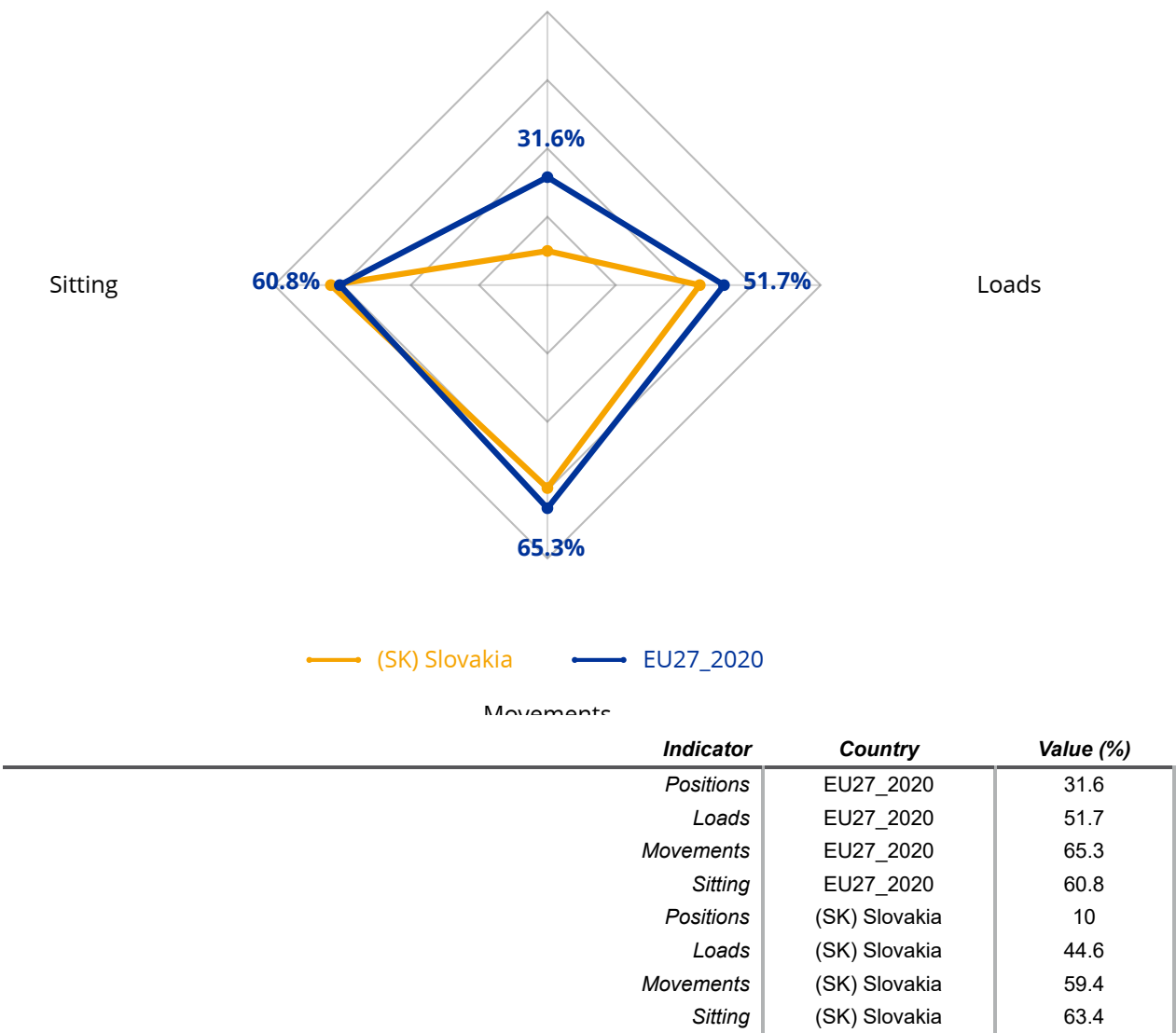
Infectious materials



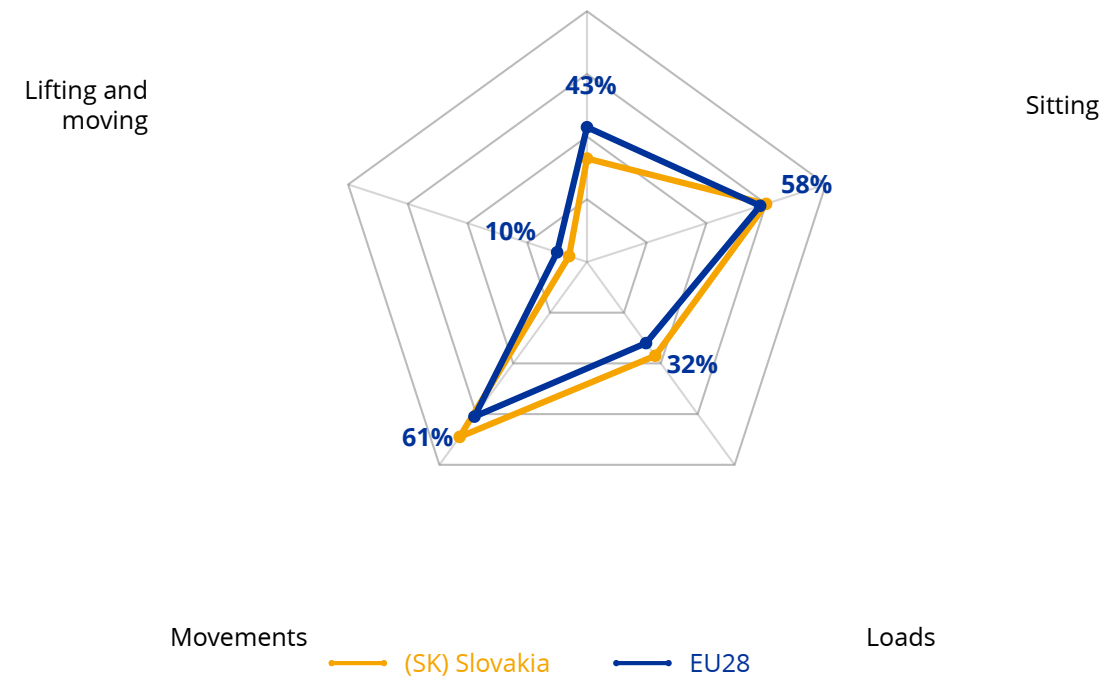
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Slovakia (SK)	89	11

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



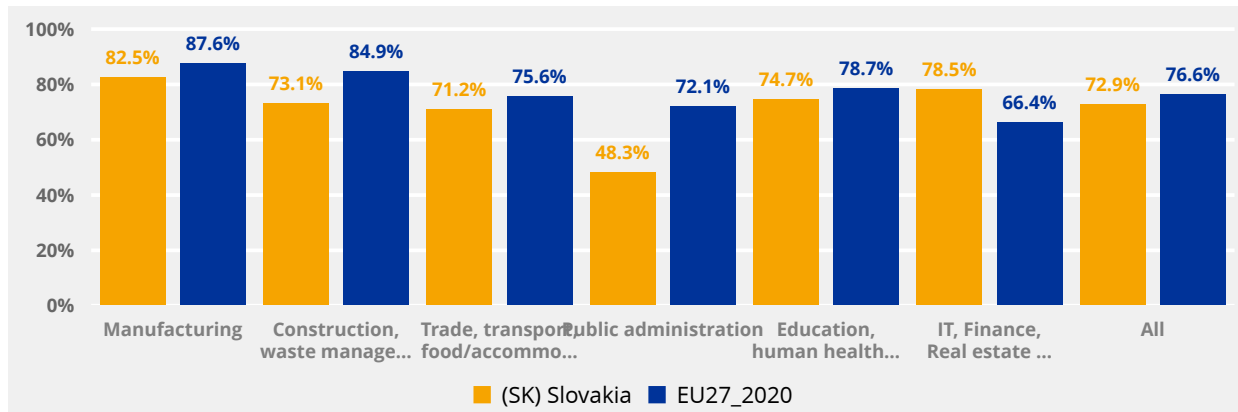
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10
Positions	(SK) Slovakia	33
Sitting	(SK) Slovakia	60
Loads	(SK) Slovakia	37
Movements	(SK) Slovakia	69
Lifting and moving	(SK) Slovakia	6

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

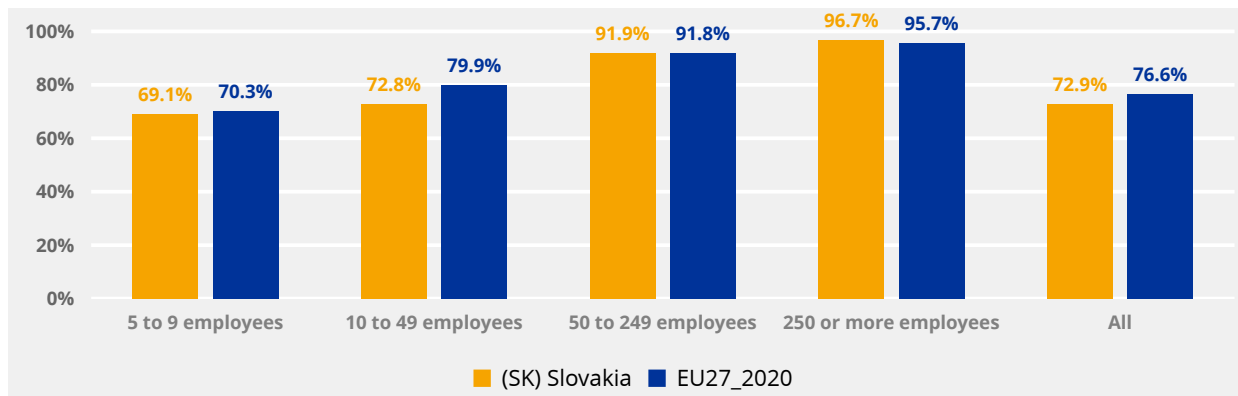
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(SK) Slovakia	82.5	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(SK) Slovakia	73.1	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(SK) Slovakia	71.2	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(SK) Slovakia	48.3	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(SK) Slovakia	74.7	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(SK) Slovakia	78.5	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(SK) Slovakia	72.9	EU27_2020	76.6

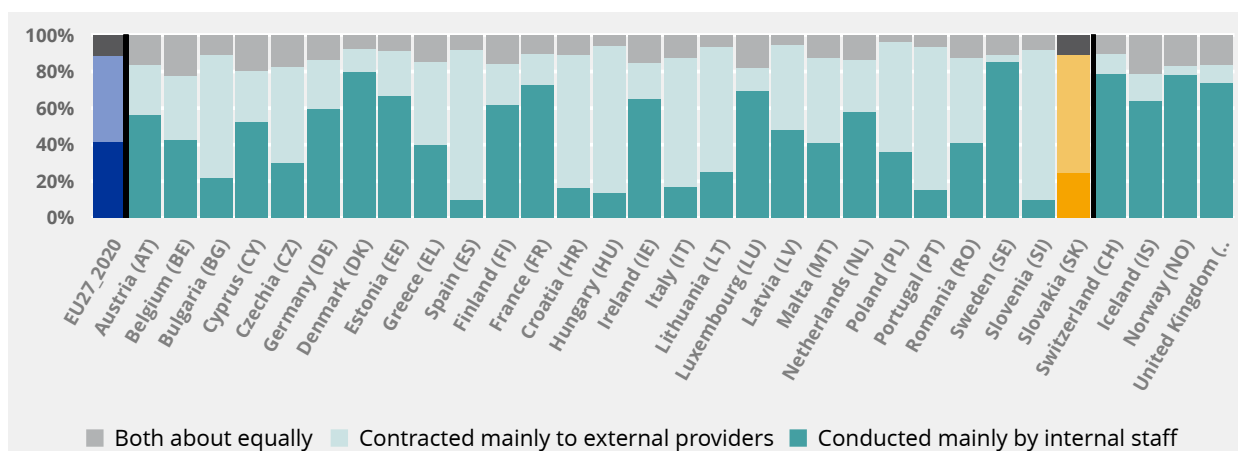
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : “Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(SK) Slovakia	69.1	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(SK) Slovakia	72.8	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(SK) Slovakia	91.9	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(SK) Slovakia	96.7	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(SK) Slovakia	72.9	EU27_2020	76.6

Internal or external RA



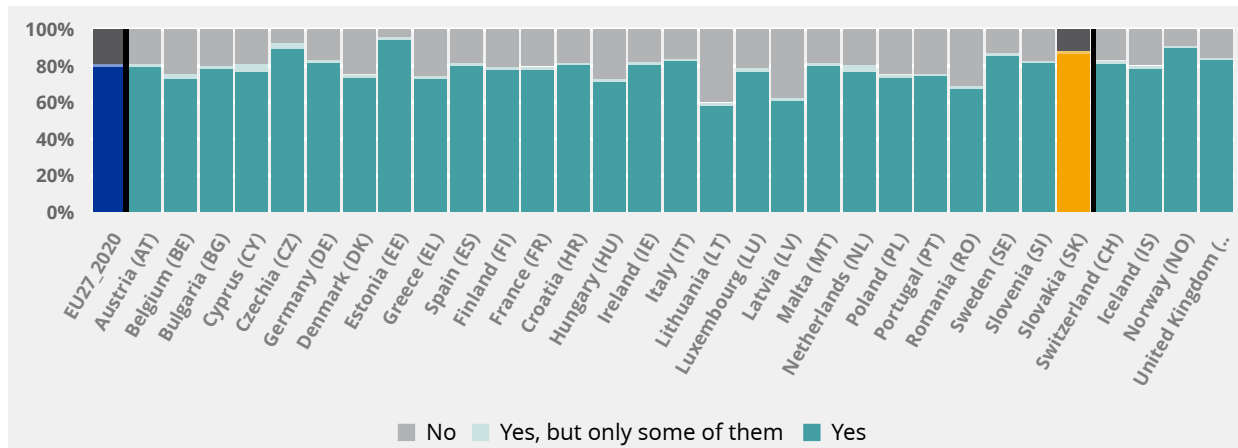
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Slovakia (SK)	10.5	64.7	24.8

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

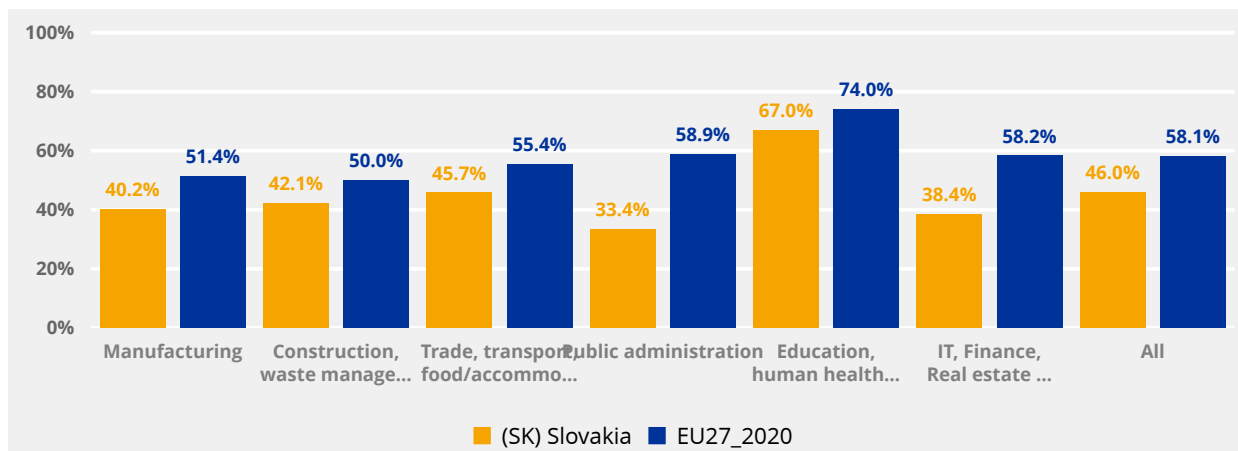
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

Country	No (%)	Yes, but only some of them (%)	Yes (%)
EU27_2020	18.7	1	80.3
Slovakia (SK)	11.5	1.1	87.5

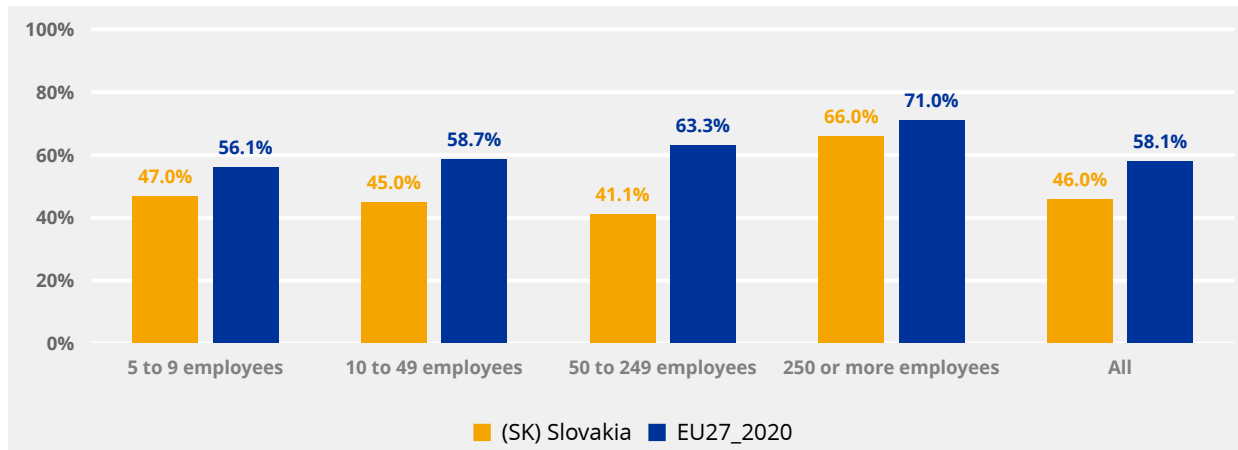
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Manufacturing	(SK) Slovakia	40.2	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(SK) Slovakia	42.1	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(SK) Slovakia	45.7	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(SK) Slovakia	33.4	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(SK) Slovakia	67	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(SK) Slovakia	38.4	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(SK) Slovakia	46	EU27_2020	58.1

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
5 to 9 employees	(SK) Slovakia	47	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(SK) Slovakia	45	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(SK) Slovakia	41.1	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(SK) Slovakia	66	EU27_2020	71
All	(SK) Slovakia	46	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Worker involvement**

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

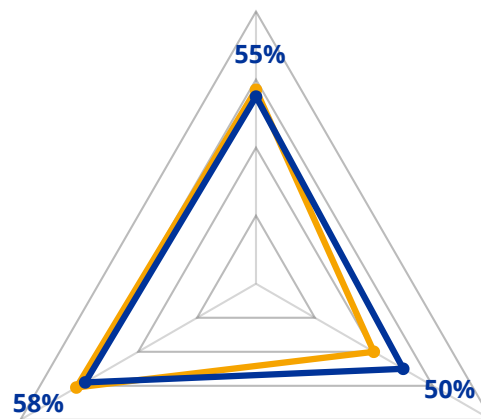
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

Sector	Country	Value (%)
--------	---------	-----------

EWCS



H&S delegate
or committee

Representation of
employees

— (SK) Slovakia — EU28

Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58
Employee meetings	(SK) Slovakia	57
Representation of employees	(SK) Slovakia	40
H&S delegate or committee	(SK) Slovakia	61

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

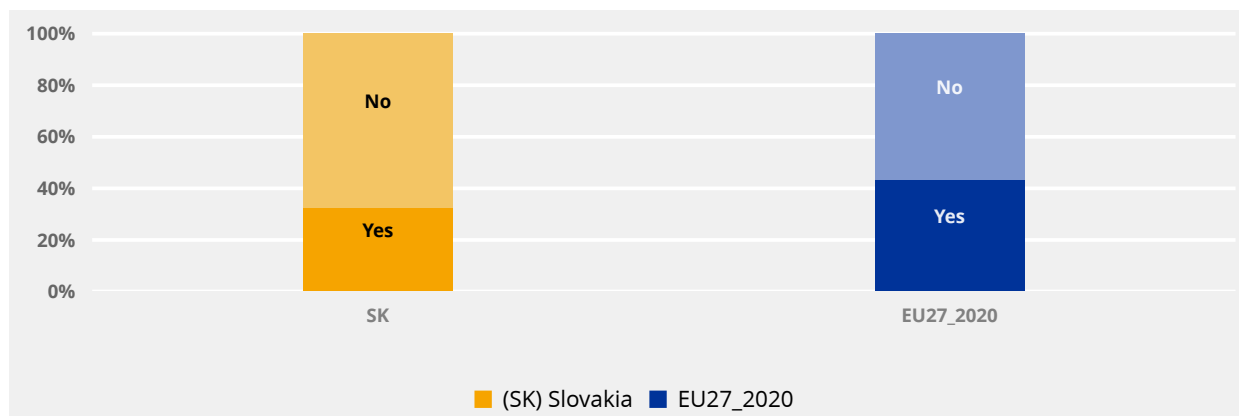
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
(SK) Slovakia	32.5	67.5
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



Slovakia

OSH statistics

Information system of Labour Protection (Informačný systém ochrany práce - ISOP)

Data holder:

National Labour Inspectorate (Národný inšpektorát práce)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

Accident Insurance Information System (Informačný systém úrazového poistenia ISUP)

Data holder:

Social Insurance Agency in Slovakia (Sociálna poisťovňa)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - annually

National Health Information System (Národný zdravotnícky informačný systém) NHIS

Data holder:

National Health Information Center (Národné centrum zdravotníckych informácií)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - (1993-2014)

Accident Insurance Information System (Informačný systém úrazového poistenia ISUP)

Data holder:

Social Insurance Agency in Slovakia (Sociálna poisťovňa)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of occupational diseases - (1993-2014)

Research Institutes

Institute for Labour and Family Research (IVPR — Inštitút pre výskum práce a rodiny)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The IVPR is a state allowance departmental research organisation. Its research is focused on:

- the management of occupational risk factors;
- the quality of working conditions and the working environment;
- psycho-social aspects of OSH;
- socioeconomic aspects of OSH;
- systems of employees' individual protection.

The IVPR participates in the coordination of publicly financed research on OSH (projects of the Slovak Research and Development Agency, the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs of the Slovak Republic). The institute has created an agency of institutions that regularly provides information on these institutions' work and on the OSH research that they carry out.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava — Faculty of Materials Science and Technology (STU-MTF — Materiálovo-technologická fakulta Slovenskej technickej university)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The OSH research of the STU-MTF mainly focuses on:

- the determination of safety characteristics of substances;
- the development of new methods for the assessment of technological risks;
- the assessment of dangerous substances in term of their environmental effect;
- the measurement of working environment agents.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Technical University of Košice — Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (SJF-TUKE — Strojnícka fakulta Technickej univerzity v Košiciach)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The OSH research of the SJF-TUKE mainly focuses on:

- the safety of technical systems;
- the management of technical equipment risk and risk simulation;
- OSH management and integrated management systems;
- the risks of major industrial accidents and emergency planning;
- protection from noise effects;
- ergonomic aspects of occupational safety;
- the transporting of dangerous substances;
- safety in maintenance, new methods and approaches.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

University of Security Management of Košice (VŠBM — Vysoká škola bezpečnostného manažérstva v Košiciach)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The OSH research of the VŠBM mainly focuses on:

- safety in industry — technical and technological safety;
- integrated management systems;
- environmental safety;
- the effects of human factors on safety;
- safety and education.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

University of Žilina — Faculty of Special Engineering (FŠI ŽU — Fakulta špeciálneho inžinierstva Žilinskej univerzity v Žiline)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The OSH research areas of the FŠI ŽU include:

- the analysis, risk assessment and design of preventive measures;
- the safety of transporting dangerous objects;
- integrated safety systems;
- new concepts of maintenance in machine engineering with technical diagnostics utilisation;
- mathematical simulation of safety characteristics of management systems.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

VÚTCH-CHEMITEX (Výskumný ústav textilnej chémie)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

Research areas of this institute include:

- nanotechnologies and the preparation of multifunctional materials for human protection;
- technologies and products for the production of intelligent textile fabrics.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Comenius University — Medical Faculty in Bratislava (UK-LF — Kliniky pracovného lekárstva a toxikológie Lekárskej fakulty Komenského univerzity v Bratislave)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

Research areas of UK-LF include:

- new emerging risks and new occupational diseases;
- biological monitoring of the exposed population;
- new diagnostic procedures of occupational diseases;
- the differentiation between occupational diseases and work-related diseases.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Jessenius Medical Faculty in Martin (UK-JLF — Jesseniovej lekárskej fakulty v Martine)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

Research areas of UK-JLF include:

- new emerging risks and new occupational diseases;
- biological monitoring of the exposed population;
- new diagnostic procedures of occupational diseases;
- the differentiation between occupational diseases and work-related diseases.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

University of Pavol Jozef Šafárik — Faculty of Medicine (UPJŠ-LF — Klinika pracovného lekárstva a klinickej toxikológie Lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Pavol Jozef Šafárika v Košiciach)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

Research areas of the UPJŠ-LF include:

- new emerging risks and new occupational diseases;
- biological monitoring of the exposed population;
- new diagnostic procedures of occupational diseases;
- the differentiation between occupational diseases and work-related diseases.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)