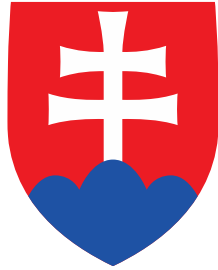


MICRO DATASETS FROM SOCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY



Mutual learning workshop on
access to social protection for
workers and self-employed: data,
indicators and monitoring systems

Brussels

26-27 November 2024

Slavomir Duriska

Ministry of Labour, Social
Affairs and Family of the Slovak
Republic

SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



Sickness Insurance – sickness, maternity, pregnancy and nursing benefit.



Pension Insurance - old-age, early old-age, disability and survivors' pensions.



Unemployment Insurance – unemployment benefit and „kurzarbeit“.



Accident Insurance – accident allowance, accident rent, ...



Guarantee Insurance - guarantee benefit.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Social insurance is administrated by **Social Insurance Agency (SIA)**, which is a public institution established in 1994.



12 AVAILABLE MICRO DATASETS FROM SIA – 5 ARE MORE RELEVANT FOR COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

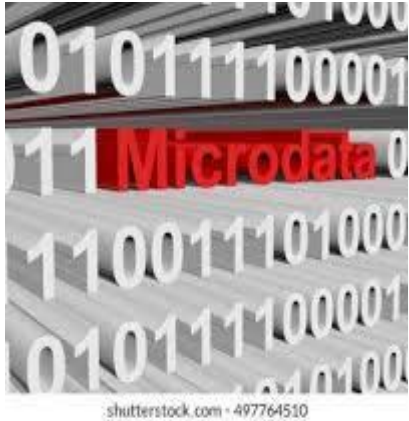
Data available regularly updated (quarterly, two months after quarter end).

Time series since Y2004.

1. Insured Persons
2. Disability and Pension Benefits
3. Unemployment Benefits
4. Sickness Benefits
5. Accident Benefits



FORMAL COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION - COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED



The most useful module for the Council Recommendation on Access to Social protection for Workers and Self-employed is: **Insured Persons with 30 variables:** personal number identification, gender, nationality, city/district of insured person, assessment base (on all types of insurance), type of insured person, identification number and city/district of employer, **the place of work, number of working hours (agreed vs real) and type of working profession, etc.**

In blue: to be available next year, with regular dissemination (in May 2025).

FORMAL COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION - COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

We can use this data for monitoring challenges in formal coverage:

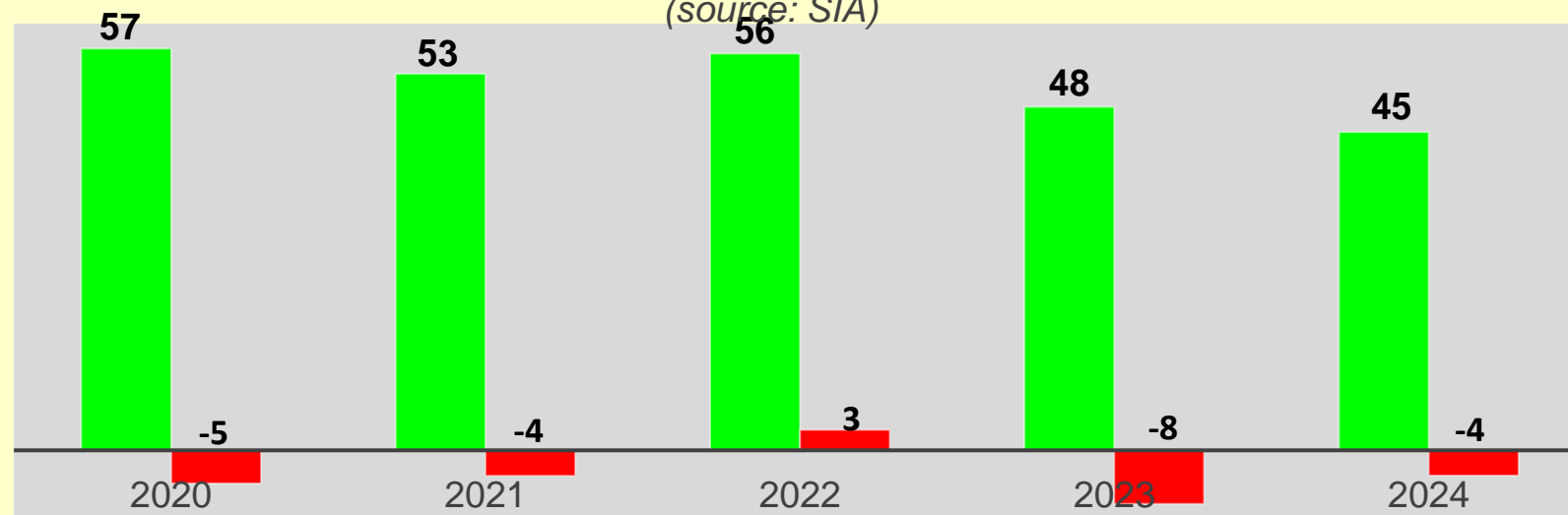
1. Number of **workers on agreement with irregular income** which is mandatory, covered by the pension and accident insurance and not covered by the sickness and unemployment insurance (almost nobody of them using voluntary sickness and unemployment insurance).
2. **Self-employed mandatory** covered by the sickness and pension insurance.
3. **Self-employed voluntary** who joined the unemployment insurance (opt-in).
4. Self-employed who are not covered by accident insurance (partially).

We cannot see data on self-employed who **opted-out from mandatory sickness and pension insurance** and **did not voluntarily opt-in** (because of low declared income /gross yearly income lower than 7824 EUR/). The main reason being the **tax office and not the SIA**.

FORMAL COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION - COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

Figure 1: Trends in number of work agreements with irregular income in thousands, **forms around 2% of all working contracts**

(source: SIA)



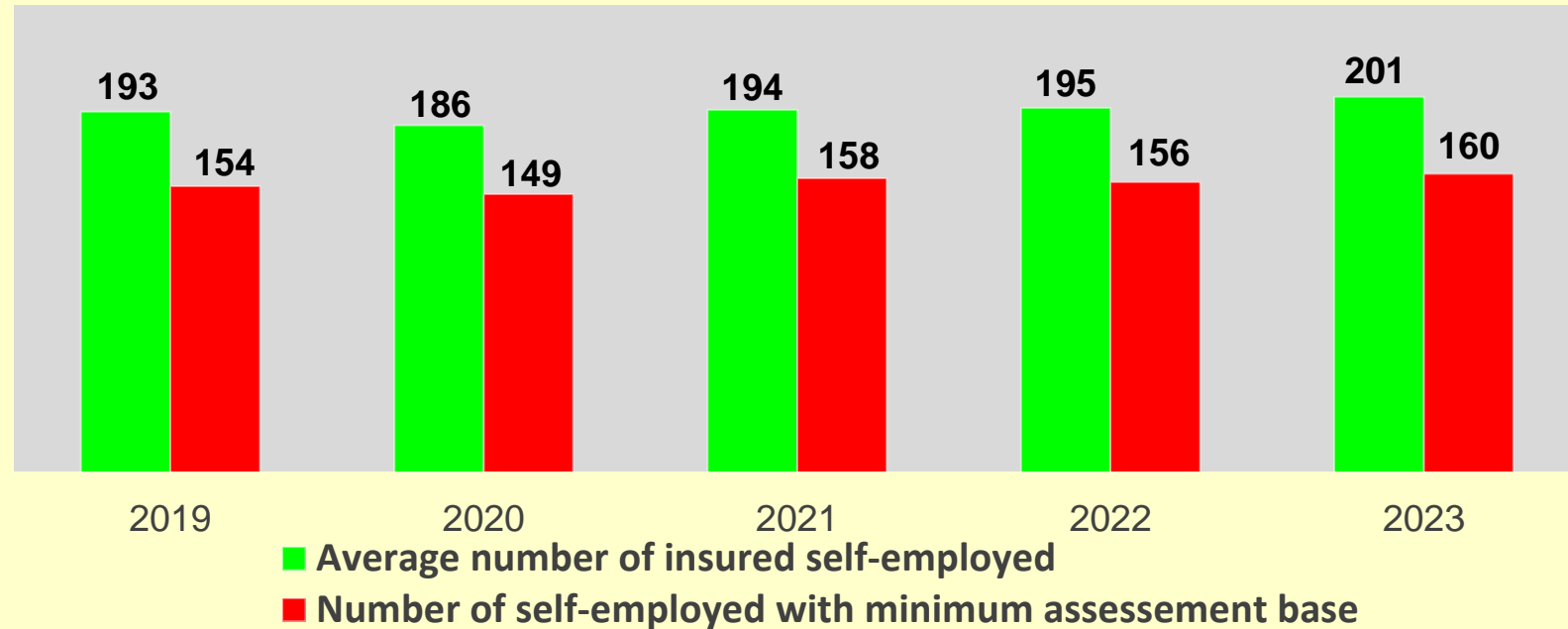
■ Number of insured work agreements with irregular income (31.12./31.10.)

■ Year-on-year change

YEAR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage change in work agreements with irregular income	-8.2%	-6.7%	5.1%	-15.6%	-7.9%

FORMAL COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION - COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

Figure 2: Trends in number of self-employed covered by pension insurance in thousands (source: SIA)



YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage share of self-employed with minimum assessment base	79.4%	80.3%	81.2%	79.8%	79.5%

OPPORTUNITIES OF MICRO DATA FOR MONITORING COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED

- ✓ **Agreement workers with irregular income** (duplicity/switches of statuses, reasons of trends, benefits).
- ✓ **Self-employed covered by sickness/pension insurance** (duplicity/switches of statuses, reasons of trends, benefits).
- ✓ **Self-employed voluntary joined unemployment insurance** (income profile, reasons of trends, past benefits?)
- ✓ **Self-employed who opt-out from mandatory sickness/pension insurance** (need to be checked – SIA data transferred from tax office or health insurance data).

OPPORTUNITIES OF MICRO DATA IN GENERAL

- ✓ ***Better identification of trends (reasons?).***
- ✓ Clearing and analysing of ***duplicity/switches/multiple statuses.***
- ✓ Possibility to look at ***family level/relations*** (access needed for registering persons).
- ✓ ***Improving interconnection with other sources.***



CHALLENGES FOR FUTURE USING OF MICRO DATA

- ❖ ***Long period*** for improving database/interconnections (legislation process /changes in acts/, preparing and passing agreement between institutions).
- ❖ ***GDPR*** (reasoning for using „statistical purpose, monitoring and analysing“ is not enough, to meet everything with GDPR).
- ❖ Using ***the same*** unified personal identification number in all databases (avoid „bridging“).
- ❖ ***Better understanding*** „why we need this data“ for colleagues, politicians and public.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Looking forward to any comments and discussion.



In case of after meeting questions please contact:

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