The 2014 youth strategy and the 2014 youth report describe youth as those under 30 years of age, as defined in the 2013 census.

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The 2014 youth strategy and the 2014 youth report describe youth as those under 30 years of age, as defined in the 2013 census.

CANDIDACY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Lower House</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without Parental Consent</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Parental Consent</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data for marriage with parental consent. No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Homosexual acts legal. Source: UNDSD, ILGA

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOTING AGE</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>MAJORITY AGE</th>
<th>CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FOSIGRID

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.58

101 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

Secondary School

Both sexes (15-24) %

Male (15-24) %

Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

Both sexes %

Male %

Female %

Year: No data.

Source: UNESCO

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

Male (15-24) %

Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: World Bank

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokable or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

26.60%

Both sexes (13-15) %

Male (13-15) %

Female (13-15) %

Year: 2010

Source: WHO

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The aim of the Slovak youth strategy 2014-2020 is to raise the quality of life for young people, through their development as young citizens that actively participate in society, and are ready to work in a constantly changing environment. The strategy sets objectives and targets in nine domains, including education, employment, participation, and health. New domains that were not in the previous 2008-2013 youth policy include creativity and entrepreneurship, volunteering, and youth work.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic is the central body of the state administration responsible for the state’s support for youth. The Slovak Youth Institute (IUVENTA), managed by the ministry, is the key state agency responsible for the implementation of certain aspects of the youth policy in the Slovak Republic, particularly in the area of research, youth information and activities for talented youth.

**YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION**

The Youth Council of Slovakia (RMS) was created in 1990. It advocates on behalf of children and youth organisations without regard to their political and religious views, nationality or ethnic origin. It has 33 non-governmental member organisations working with approximately 40,000 children and young people across the country. It represents the interests of its members towards the state administration, and contributes to the development of an enabling environment for the functioning of children and youth organisations.

**BUDGET & SPENDING**

According to the funding section of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic website, funding for “support of children and young people” under the “National Programme for Education, Training and Youth” is 2.3 million EUR (3.1 million USD) for 2014. However this funding primarily covers a grant scheme for youth organisations. The entire amount of spending on youth across programme areas is unclear. According to the World Bank, Slovakia spent 10.56% of its government expenditure and 4.22% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP**

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

**PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS**

Visit our library for further reading:
Documents about Slovakia