

## Demography and Social statistics

Last update:27.08.2014

### Demography

**Demography** is the social science dealing with the study of reproduction of human populations. It focuses on all the demographic events and processes related to reproduction of human populations.

**Demographic statistics** deals with quantifying of demographic events and processes.

The **system of demographic statistics** in the SR based on monthly processing of data on demographic events drawn from the exhaustive population survey, regularly performed censuses of population and housing and supplementary population surveys (microcensuses); provides the decisive bulk of information on population as a whole, on its spatial distribution, number, structures, and characteristics in the specific period of time.

### Social statistics

Social statistics are aimed at obtaining relevant and comparable statistical information on social protection, income and living conditions of households, labour and wages, education and learning, health, culture and criminality. This information is needed for making and monitoring policy on each level of public administration management including international organizations and for meeting users' requirements on national and international level.

Social Protection Statistics are concentrated on production and data analysis related to measurements of public administration in field of social insurance, social aid and social assistance. Included are also arrangements from the area of active policy of labour market.

Statistics on living conditions provide information on structure of household income and expenditures through Household Budget Survey, representative and comparable data on level and income distribution, level and composition of poverty and social exclusion based on EU SILC. Obtained information is used for analysis of living standard, they help to objective evaluation, international comparison and analysis of life quality of population in regions and individual countries of the EU.

Labour Market Statistics provide information on present situation and trends in employment, unemployment, job vacancies, wages, labour costs and strikes. Primary source of this information consists of regular statistical surveys carried out **in enterprises** and households. Labour Force Survey (LFS) quarterly monitors labour force supply focusing on economic activity of population, employment and unemployment.

Education and Learning Statistics provide data especially on formal educational system, lifelong learning and on structure of attained educational level of population. These statistics also

describe financial flows in connection with education.

Health Statistics are aimed at providing statistical information on structure and services of Health Centres, on health status of population and determinants and protection of health at work. Within Health Statistics there are described financial sources and expenditures related to health services.

## Enterprise Statistics on Labour

The system of **quarterly and annual enterprise surveys** represents the key instrument of data collection in the labour and wages statistics. It provides information on the number of employees, hours worked, job vacancies, average nominal and real wage (classified by branches, size of enterprises, regions) for operative measures of central bodies as well as for experts and for general public. Information on a level of average monthly nominal wage of employees published by the SO SR is a basis for calculation of other significant social indicators (e.g. basis of pension assessment, earnings of institutional representatives, limit of deposit protection etc.). For the purpose of a regional overview, the employment and wages have been surveyed in annual periodicity referring to work place. Furthermore, a total employment balance has been compiled for the national economy along with regional and NACE breakdowns.

Wage statistics involves also two sample statistical surveys aimed at monitoring the level and **structure of employees' earnings** and **total labour costs**. The surveys fully comply with the current EC regulations. Results of the Labour Cost Survey provide information on the level and trend of all cost items, which employers spent in link with the labour force engagement. Results of the Structure of Earnings Survey is used for monitoring a trend of earnings and its components broken down by sex, age, education, occupation etc. They make up the basic source of information on gender pay gap.

- Up -