31. INTERNATIONAL SURVEYS

Methodological notes

Starting from the year 2004, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic provides its users selected indicators in which comparable methodology of compilation for international comparisons is ensured. Included among them are especially structural indicators compiled by Eurostat from national statistics.

Since 2020 data for the European Union (EU-27) are without United Kingdom.

Definitions

Life expectancy at a specific age (expectation of life) is the mean number of additional years a person of that age could expect to live if current mortality rates were to continue.

Education attainment level expresses the share of the people aged from 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education from the total population of the same age group.

Economic activity rate expresses economic active population (employed and unemployed) as a share of the total population aged 15 years or over.

Employment rate expresses employed persons aged from 20 to 64 as a share of the total population of the same age group.

Employment rate of older workers means employed persons aged from 55 to 64 as share of the total population of the same age group.

Unemployment rate is presented by the labour force sample survey (methodology of the International Labour Organization ILO) as a share of the unemployed persons aged from 15 to 74 in the economically active population.

Long-term unemployment rate is defined as share of the unemployed aged from 15 to 74 for 12 months and more in the economically active population.

The volume index of **gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards** is expressed in relation to the European Union average set to equal 100 (EU-27 = 100). If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per capita is higher than the European Union average and vice versa. Basic figures expressed in PPS eliminate the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP.

The calculation of the annual **growth rate of GDP volume** is intended to allow comparison of the dynamics of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes.

For measuring the growth rate of GDP in terms of volumes, the GDP at current prices is valued in the prices of the previous year and the thus computed volume changes are imposed on the level of a reference year, this is called a chain-linked series. Accordingly, price movements will not inflate the growth rate.

Labour productivity per person employed is expressed as the GDP per person employed. The productivity of national economy is expressed in relation to the European Union average (EU-27 = 100). If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries. Persons employed do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Gross domestic expenditures on research and development are consequently composed of:

business enterprise expenditures, expenditures of universities and colleges, government expenditures and private non-profit organisations expenditures.

Expenditures on social protection means transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption presents how extensive is the use of renewable energy and, by implication, the degree to which renewable fuels have substituted fossil and/or nuclear fuels and therefore contributed to the decarbonisation of the EU economy.

Total emissions of greenhouse gases are converted into an aggregate value using CO_2 equivalents and presented in tons per capita.

Industrial production index expresses the change of production volume given in physical terms. It is not adjusted from influence of working days number.

Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power standards and market exchange rate for each country. The ratio is shown in relation to the EU average (EU-27 = 100). If the index of the comparative price levels shown for a country is higher (lower) than 100, the country concerned is relatively "expensive" ("cheap") as compared with the EU average.

Gender Equality Index (GEI) is a unique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality as a multi-dimensional concept by compiling individual indicators. It consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (intersecting inequalities and violence). The Gender Equality Index measures how far (or close) the European Union and its member states were from achieving complete gender equality in the year. The value GEI=100 would mean that there are no differences in the social status of men and women.

Source

The data are taken from the sources below. Source of data is mentioned below the tables.

1. United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 2019, https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Countries-Regions/International-Statistics/Data-Topic/Tables/BasicData_Population.html
2. Working database of Eurostat, data as of June 14, 2022
3. Working database of Faostat, data as of June 15, 2022
4. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online – U. N., data as of June 20, 2022
5. EIGE: Gender Equality Index 2022, https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2022