

Statistical Office Of The Slovak R Lic Oecd

As in other European transition economies, unemployment statistics in Slovakia are provided by two different sources: an official register of the unemployed (maintained by the National Labor office) and a Labor Force Survey (undertaken by the Statistical Office). The register of the unemployed, established in 1990, provides monthly statistics on the number of workers who are included in the register, whereas the Labor Force Survey, undertaken since 1993, provides quarterly data on employment and unemployment derived by interviewing a sample of 10,250 households.

Slovakia retained a tradition of macroeconomic prudence, low inflation, and modest debt after the break-up of Czechoslovakia. But it also inherited a legacy of weak banks, a large and inefficient system of social welfare, and an industrial system that did not use the concept of comparative advantage. Consequently, real incomes have plunged 24 percent since 1990. This study focuses on the nation's macroeconomic and structural reform issues during its transition to a market economy, reviewing the financial sector, private sector development, employment growth and labor markets, and social benefits. The report's recommendations fall into two broad categories: (1) facilitating resource reallocation through further privatization, increasing job mobility, and eliminating regulatory impediments to free enterprise; and (2) redefining the economic role of the government by reducing the fiscal deficit that discourages private activity, redirecting subsidies away from enterprises and toward public capital formation that fosters private investment, and providing more generous social benefits to the truly needy.

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

This report: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix was prepared by staff from the International Monetary Fund as background documentation for the periodic consultation with the Slovak Republic. A chapter deals with unemployment in Slovakia which, at 18.6 per cent, is a serious economic and social problem. An appendix examines the medium term fiscal challenges. The statistical appendix covers economic, financial and trade statistics.

In recent years, the IMF has released a growing number of reports and other documents covering economic and financial developments and trends in member countries. Each report, prepared by a staff team after discussions with government officials, is published at the option of the member country.

International Financial Statistics Country Notes 2013

This report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC)—data module—provides an assessment of the Slovak Republic's macroeconomic statistics against the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), complemented by an assessment of data quality based on the IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework. The assessment reveals that statistical agencies in the Slovak Republic generally have a legal and institutional framework that supports statistical quality, although the formal legal mandate to disseminate statistics should be made

explicit. Resources are generally adequate for existing statistical programs.

This work addresses potential innovative insurance mechanisms to compensate flood losses in central Europe by applying financial instruments for pooling multi-country risks to reduce single-country costs.

This 2018 yearbook issue of International Financial Statistics (IFS) is a standard source of statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. The IMF publishes calculated effective exchange rates data only for countries that have given their approval. The country, euro area, and world tables provide measures of effective exchange rates, compiled by the IMF's Research Department, Statistics Department, and area departments. The real effective exchange rate index in line rec is derived from the nominal effective exchange rate index, adjusted for relative changes in consumer prices. Consumer price indices, often available monthly, are used as a measure of domestic costs and prices for these countries.

In this paper, the following statistical data are presented in detail: GDP at current and constant prices, GDP by sectors at current and constant prices, employment by sector, average monthly wages, unemployment and vacancies, profit and losses of enterprises, number of enterprises, GDP deflator, consumer price index, producer energy prices, central government assets and financial liabilities, monetary survey and base, interest rates, balance of payments, foreign trade, commodity composition of trade, fiscal operations of state budget, fund and social security funds.

The Czech Republic and Economic Transition in Eastern Europe is the first in-depth, comparative analysis of the Czech Republic's economic transition after the fall of the Communist bloc. Edited by Jan Svejnar, a principal architect of the Czech economic transformation and Economic Advisor to President Vaclav Havel, the book poses important questions about the Republic and its partners in Central and Eastern Europe. The thirty-five essayists describe the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues it faces. In this in-depth, comparative analysis of the Czech Republic's economic transition, an international team of thirty-five economists examine the Republic and its partners in Central and Eastern Europe. Important questions and issues permeate the essays. For example, prior to 1939 the Czech Republic possessed the most advanced economy in the region; is it capable of reestablishing its dominance? Relative to its neighbors, the Republic ranks especially high on some transition-related performance indicators but low on others. What economic effects are related to the 1993 dissolution of the Czech and Slovak governments? And what can be learned by comparing the economic outcomes of two countries that shared legal and institutional frameworks? Data describe the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues facing it. Its most important contributions are its clarifications of the transition process. The authors included in Transforming Czechoslovakia combine the best available data and techniques of economic analysis to assess the replacement of the inefficient but internally consistent central planning system with a more efficient market system. These authors, among whom are central European economic analysts, senior U.S. economists, and Czechoslovakian professors and economic researchers, discuss the country's macroeconomic performance; its development of capital markets; the structure and performance of its industries; its unemployment, household behavior, and income distribution; and the environmental and health issues facing it. The essays vary between presentations of history and policy and technical examinations of data. Together they offer the most comprehensive and detailed assessment of the country's economic transformation in print. This book is important because its essayists compile results and reach conclusions that are

broad and credible. The empirical data were gathered on the ground and have been subjected to advanced methodologies, including game theory, industrial organization, and Granger-Sims causality.

International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 2017

This paper reviews economic developments in the Slovak Republic during 1994–97. In 1996, a large current account deficit emerged as domestic demand surged by more than 20 percent. At the same time, fiscal policy became expansionary, with the fiscal position turning from surplus to deficit. These imbalances persisted into 1997. In an effort to reverse the deterioration in the external accounts, monetary policy was tightened, but its effectiveness in slowing down domestic demand was undermined by a fiscal policy that became even more expansionary.

The IMF's principal statistical publication, International Financial Statistics (IFS) Online, is the standard source of international statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. For most countries, IFS Online reports data on balance of payments, international investment position, international liquidity, monetary and financial statistics, exchange rates, interest rates, prices, production, government accounts, national accounts, and population. Updated monthly.

The analytical publication is compiled of the 2011 Population and Housing Census results. It contains selected data for the Slovak Republic and its NUTS 3 regions on the population and housing as at the decisive census moment, i.e. 21 May 2011. The substantial part of the publication is devoted to population. It provides overview and intercensal comparison of the population development and its age, sex, religious, ethnic and educational structure. Data on mother tongue, the most frequently used languages at home and in public, economic activity and computer skills are also included in the publication. Special attention must be devoted to analytical perspective on the households and families of residents, as well as other facts documenting life changes of the Slovak population. The publication, presents census data also in tables, graphs and maps. During the Census 2011, for the first time in history, census sheets could be completed also electronically.

Statistical information on Slovakia. In Slovak and English.

This 1999 edition of OECD's periodic review of the Slovak economy examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects. It includes special features on the banking sector and on enterprise restructuring and development.

This 2016 yearbook issue of International Financial Statistics is a standard source of statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. The monthly printed issue of IFS reports current monthly, quarterly, and annual data, while the yearbook reports 12 observations of annual data. Most annual data on the CD-ROM and Internet begin in 1948; quarterly and monthly data generally begin in 1957; most balance-of-payments data begin in 1970. The notes to the country tables in the monthly issues provide information about exceptions in the choice of the consumer price index (generally line 64) and the period average exchange rate index. Quotas are reviewed at intervals of not more than five years. The reviews take account of changes in the relative economic positions of members and the growth of the world economy. The

General Resources Account resources consist of the currencies of Fund member countries, SDRs, and gold.

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