

Statistical cooperation with enlargement and ENP countries

In the **first part** of this document are descriptions/definitions of the indicators that have been collected/compiled; these definitions are normally based on EU or international standards.

Different groups of countries (enlargement, ENP-East and ENP-South) have been asked for different selections of indicators in their questionnaires. This list of definitions is comprehensive and covers all of the indicators that have been requested from any of the countries taking part in the exercise as well as some derived indicators that have been calculated rather than collected.

Further information on definitions and methods may be found on the Eurobase reference database and in the glossary of Eurostat's Statistics explained website.

Many of the indicators are sustainable development goal indicators of the United Nations. SDG metadata files can be found at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>

The **second part** of this document provides a list of the units (such as % or tonnes).

The **third part** provides links where some of the major classifications (ISCED, COICOP and NACE/ISIC) that have been used can be found.

A number of subject specific methodological references are also relevant, most notably the System of National Accounts (SNA) or the European version (ESA), as well as the IMF's manual on balance of payments. References to many manuals have been included in the definitions. The **final part** of this document contains a simple list of such manuals.

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Population

POP1001Z: Population density on 1 January

Population on 1 January divided by the land area.

POP1100Z to POP2440Z: Population on 1 January

Population on 1 January.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Data referring to the population on 31 December should be provided as 1 January of the following year (reference year + 1). For example, data for 31 December 2015 should be provided for reference year 2016.

POP2510Z to POP2530Z: Age dependency ratio on 1 January

Age dependency ratio: young-age dependency ratio + old age dependency ratio.

Young-age dependency ratio: number of persons aged 0-14 years old / number of persons aged 15-64.

Old age dependency ratio: number of persons aged 65 years and over / number of persons aged 15-64.

POP3100Z to POP340FZ: Average population (mid-year)

Population on 30 June or 1 July of the reference year. Alternatively, calculated as the average of the population on 1 January of the reference year and 1 January of the next reference year (Y+1).

POP4100Z: Crude birth rate

The number of live births in a reference year divided by the average population of the same reference year.

POP4200Z: Crude death rate

The number of deaths in a reference year divided by the average population of the same reference year.

POP4300Z: Crude rate of natural change of population (natural growth rate)

Difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

POP4400Z: Crude rate of total population change

The ratio of the total population increase during a given year to the average population of the same year.

POP5100Z: Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her fertility lifetime (from 15 to 49 years) if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.

POP5110Z: Age specific fertility rate: birth rate of adolescents aged 10-14 (births per 1 000 women aged 10-14)

The number of children born alive to women aged 10 to 14 years divided by the number of women aged 10 to 14 years.

See United Nations SDG 3.7.2.

POP5120Z: Age specific fertility rate: birth rate of adolescents aged 15-19 (births per 1 000 women aged 15-19)

The number of children born alive to women aged 15 to 19 years divided by the number of women aged 15 to 19 years.

See United Nations SDG 3.7.2.

POP5200Z: Proportion of children aged < 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority

Number of children aged < 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority divided by the total number of children aged < 5.

See United Nations SDG 16.9.1.

POP6100Z to POP610FZ: Neonatal mortality rate (number of deaths of children dying in the first 28 days of life relative to the number of live births)

The number of deaths of children in the first 28 days of life during a reference year divided by the number of live births in the same reference year.

See United Nations SDG 3.2.2.

POP6300Z to POP630FZ: Infant mortality rate (number of deaths of children aged < 1 relative to the number of live births)

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during a reference year divided by the number of live births in the same reference year.

POP6500Z to POP650FZ: Under five mortality rate (relative to the number of live births)

The under-five mortality rate is the probability, expressed as a rate per 1 000 live births, of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that year.

See United Nations SDG 3.2.1.

POP6700Z to POP670FZ: Life expectancy at birth

Number of years a person may be expected to live, starting at age 0, if subjected throughout their life to the current mortality conditions.

POP710MZ and POP710FZ: Mean age at first marriage

The mean age of women or men when they first get married. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women or men at first marriage can be calculated using first marriage rates by age.

POP7210Z and POP7220Z: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (or 18)

The number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in a union by age 15 (or 18)/ the total number of women aged 20-24.

See United Nations SDG 5.3.1.

Asylum

ASY1100Z and ASY1101Z: First-time asylum applications

An application for international protection is a request made by a foreign national or a stateless person for protection (such as refugee status or subsidiary protection status). This includes all persons, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at an airport, seaport, land border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the territory legally or illegally.

A first time asylum applicant is a person having submitted an application for international protection for the first time in the reporting country: there are no restrictions on 'first time' and therefore a person can be recorded as first time applicant only if he or she had never previously applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past. Subsequent and reopened applicants are not included.

A first time asylum applicant in a particular country may have previously applied for protection in another country.

ASY1200Z and ASY1201Z: Positive first instance asylum decisions

A first instance decision is a decision considering applications for international protection as well as the grants of authorisations to stay for humanitarian reasons, including decisions under priority and accelerated procedures taken by administrative or judicial bodies. It does not include decisions taken on appeal or review. A positive decision is one which grants refugee or subsidiary protection status, or an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons.

Health

See A System of Health Accounts, 2011 — Revised edition March 2017

HEA1100Z: Proportion of persons receiving a core set of healthcare goods and services under public programmes and through private health insurance

Coverage for health care is defined as the share of the population receiving a core set of health care goods and services under public programmes and through private health insurance.

See SEE2020 No. 53.

HEA1110Z: Proportion of persons receiving a core set of healthcare goods and services under public programmes

Coverage for health care is defined as the share of the population receiving a core set of health care goods and services under public programmes of health insurance.

See SEE2020 No. 54.

HEA2110Z to HEA2130Z: Self-perceived health

The concept of self-perceived health is surveyed through a question on how a person perceives their health in general, using one of the following answer categories: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. It refers to health in general rather than the present (perhaps temporary) state of health and concerns physical, social and emotional functions and biomedical signs and symptoms.

HEA2410Z: Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected persons

Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected persons

See United Nations SDG 3.3.1.

HEA2440Z: Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 inhabitants

Number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed relative to the total population.

See United Nations SDG 3.3.2.

HEA2450Z: Malaria incidence per 100 000 inhabitants

Number of malaria cases arising in a year, expressed relative to the total population at risk (number of people living in areas where malaria transmission occurs).

See United Nations SDG 3.3.3.

Important note: if there are no areas where malaria transmission occurs, report as 0 with a 'z' flag to show that there is no incidence.

HEA2460Z: Hepatitis B incidence per 1 000 inhabitants

The number of new hepatitis B infections relative to population size. This is estimated from the prevalence of (positive) antibodies against hepatitis B core antigen (Total anti-HBc) and hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) among children of 5 years of age, adjusted for sampling design.

See United Nations SDG 3.3.4.

HEA2490Z: Number of persons requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO. Treatment and care is broadly defined to allow for preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative treatment and care.

See United Nations SDG 3.3.5.

HEA2510Z: Prevalence of undernourishment

The prevalence of undernourishment is defined as the probability that a randomly selected individual from the reference population is found to consume less than his/her calorie requirement for an active and healthy life. The minimum dietary energy requirement is computed on the basis of normative energy requirement standards referred to a minimum level of physical activity; it is calculated as a weighted average of energy requirements according to sex and age class.

See United Nations SDG 2.1.1.

HEA2520Z: Prevalence of stunting among children aged < 5

Proportion of children aged less than 5 falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the reference population (based on WHO child growth standards).

See United Nations SDG 2.2.1.

HEA2530Z and HEA2540Z: Prevalence of malnutrition among children aged < 5

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height > +2 (or < -2) standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standards) among children aged < 5.

See United Nations SDG 2.2.2.

HEA2600Z: Proportion of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers (in the previous month)

See United Nations SDG 16.2.1.

HEA3110Z to HEA3160Z: Overweight rate and obesity rate

The body mass index (BMI) is a measure of a person's weight relative to their height. The BMI is accepted as the most useful measure of obesity for adults (those aged 18 years and over) when only weight and height data are available. It is calculated as a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of his or her height (in metres). $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / \text{height (m)}^2$.

The following subdivision (according to the WHO) is used to classify results for the BMI:

- < 18.50: underweight;
- 18.50 – < 25.00: normal range;
- >=25.00: overweight;
- >= 30.00: obese.

For persons aged <18 an adjusted measure should be used, either a national or international measure (for example, see Table 4 of <http://www.bmj.com/content/320/7244/1240>).

HEA3310Z and HEA3320Z: Smoking prevalence

Proportion of people who smoke (manufactured and hand-rolled) cigarettes.

The population is classified by frequency: daily smoker, occasional smoker, and non-smoker.

The number of cigarettes smoked per day is not a criteria.

HEA3350Z: Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18+

Smoked tobacco products include the consumption of cigarettes, bidis, cigars, cheroots, pipes, shisha (waterpipes), fine-cut smoking articles (roll-your-own), krekets, and any other form of smoked tobacco.

Smokeless tobacco includes moist snuff, plug, creamy snuff, dissolvables, dry snuff, gul, loose leaf, red tooth powder, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, nasway, naas/naswar, shammah, betel quid, toombak, pan (betel quid), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other tobacco product that is sniffed, held in the mouth, or chewed.

Current users include daily and non-daily users of smoked or smokeless tobacco.

See United Nations SDG 3.a.1.

HEA3400Z: Annual consumption of pure alcohol (in litres) per person (persons aged 15+)

The total (sum of recorded three-year average and unrecorded consumption) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (aged 15+) over a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics at country level (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control, such as home or informally produced alcohol (legal or illegal), smuggled alcohol, surrogate alcohol (which is alcohol not intended for human consumption), or alcohol obtained through cross-border shopping (which is recorded in a different jurisdiction). In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, the tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from the country's recorded consumption.

See United Nations SDG 3.5.2.

HEA4100Z: Expenditure on health as a share of GDP

Health expenditure should ideally be provided in relation to the System of Health Accounts (SHA), which has been jointly developed, by Eurostat and the OECD.

The SHA defines total expenditure on health as 'the final use of resident units of health care goods and services plus gross capital formation in health care provider industries.' It defines the functional boundaries of health care as follows: 'activities of health care in a country comprises the sum of activities performed either by institutions or individuals pursuing, through the application of medical, paramedical and nursing knowledge and technology, the goals of: promoting health and preventing disease; curing illness and reducing premature mortality; caring for persons affected by chronic illness who require nursing care; caring for persons with health-related impairment, disability, and handicaps who require nursing care; assisting patients to die with dignity; providing and administering public health; providing and administering health programmes, health insurance and other funding arrangements'.

As such, health expenditure may be summarised as total current expenditure on health + investment (gross capital formation) in health. Total current expenditure on health may be defined as: services of curative and rehabilitative care (inpatient care, day cases, outpatient and home care); services of long-term nursing care (inpatient, day cases and home care); ancillary services to health care; medical goods dispensed to out-patients; services of prevention and public health; health administration and health insurance.

For more information see: [A System of Health Accounts, 2011 — Revised edition March 2017](#).

HEA4110Z: Public expenditure on health as a share of GDP

In accounting for health financing, it is possible to calculate aggregate public and private expenditures using either the classification of financing schemes or the classification of revenues of financing schemes. In either case, there is some ambiguity about whether to classify revenues for or expenditures by compulsory private schemes as public or private. SHA 2011 groups them with public expenditures. Public expenditure is defined as expenditure on health by government schemes and compulsory contributory health care financing schemes.

For more information see: [A System of Health Accounts, 2011 — Revised edition March 2017](#).

See SEE2020 No. 55.

HEA4120Z: Expenditure on preventive activities as a share of all health expenditure

Preventive care is defined in the SHA as healthcare function HC.6. This includes:

- information, education and counselling programmes;
- immunisation programmes;
- early disease detection programmes;
- healthy condition monitoring programmes;
- epidemiological surveillance and risk and disease control programmes;
- preparing for disaster and emergency response programmes.

For more information see: [A System of Health Accounts, 2011 — Revised edition March 2017](#).

See SEE2020 No. 56.

HEA5110Z to HEA5330Z: Healthcare resources — staff

The number should be compiled at the end of the calendar year.

Data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the reporting country, irrespective of the sector of employment (for example, independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). For some types of professionals, three different concepts exist:

- 'practising', i.e. health care professionals providing services directly to patients;
- 'professionally active', i.e. 'practising' health care professionals plus health care professionals for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job;
- 'licensed to practice', i.e. health care professionals who are registered and entitled to practice as health care professionals.

In the context of comparing health care services between countries, Eurostat gives preference to the concept 'practising', as it best describes the availability of health care resources.

Included are: professionals who have completed their studies and who are licensed to practice; interns and resident professionals (with adequate diploma and providing services under supervision of other professionals during their internship or residency in a health care facility); salaried and self-employed professionals delivering services irrespectively of the place of service provision; foreign professionals licensed to practice and actively practising in the country; all professionals providing services for patients, including specialists (for example, for physicians, those providing services for radiology, pathology, microbiology, haematology, hygiene).

Excluded are: students who have not yet completed their studies; professionals working in administration, research and in other posts that exclude direct contact with patients; unemployed and retired professionals; professionals working abroad.

Note that stomatologists, dental surgeons and maxillofacial surgeons are counted as dentists not as physicians.

For nursing and caring professionals the following ISCO categories are used:

- midwives — ISCO-08 codes 2222 and 3222;
- nursing professionals — ISCO-08 code 2221;
- associate professional nurses — ISCO-08 code 3221;
- health care assistants and home-based personal care workers — ISCO-08 codes 5321 and 5322.

HEA5400Z: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.

Calculated as a share of live births.

See United Nations SDG 3.1.2.

HEA5500Z to HEA5540Z: Available beds in hospitals

Hospital beds are those beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Both occupied and unoccupied beds are included. Excluded are recovery trolleys and beds for same day care (day care and out-patient care), provisional and temporary beds.

- Curative care beds in hospitals are for patients where the principal clinical intent is to do one or more of the following: manage labour (obstetrics), cure illness or provide definitive treatment of injury, perform surgery, relieve symptoms of illness or injury (excluding palliative care), reduce severity of illness or injury, protect against exacerbation and/or complication of illness and/or injury which could threaten life or normal functions, perform diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Beds for palliative and long-term nursing care are recorded under long-term care.
- Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals are beds accommodating patients for services with the principle intent to stabilise, improve or restore impaired body functions and structures, compensate for the absence or loss of body functions and structures, improve activities and participation and prevent impairments, medical complications and risks.
- Long-term care beds in hospitals are for patients requiring long-term care due to chronic impairments and a reduced degree of independence in activities of daily living, including palliative care.

HEA5610Z to HEA5620Z: Hospital discharges

A (hospital) discharge is the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a procedure or course of treatment (episode of care). A discharge occurs anytime a patient leaves because of finalisation of treatment, signs out against medical advice, transfers to another health care institution or because of death. Healthy newborns should be included. Transfers to another department within the same institution are excluded.

An in-patient is a patient who is formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and stays for a minimum of one night or more than 24 hours in the hospital or other institution providing in-patient care.

Day case: day care comprises medical and paramedical services (episode of care) delivered to patients who are formally admitted for diagnosis, treatment or other types of health care with the intention of discharging the patient on the same day. An episode of care for a patient who is admitted as a day-care patient and subsequently stays overnight is classified as an overnight stay or other in-patient case.

HEA5800Z to HEA5830Z: Share of persons aged 16+ reporting unmet need for medical examination and care due to cost, waiting time and distance

Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it.

Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

Dental care refers to individual healthcare services provided by or under direct supervision of stomatologists (dentists). Health care provided by orthodontists is included.

In case of unmet need the respondent is then asked to provide the main reason with the following categories (multiple answers are not allowed):

- could not afford care (too expensive);
- waiting list;
- could not take time (to visit the practitioner) because of work, care for children, or other reasons;
- too far to travel or no means of transportation;
- fear of doctors / dentists, hospitals, examination or treatment;
- wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own;
- did not know any good medical doctor / dentist;
- other reasons.

Note added in 2018: for HEA5800Z (which looks at all three of the main reasons), the indicator should show the share with unmet needs for any or all of the three specified reasons (cost, waiting time and distance). In other words it is the share in the union of the three reasons, not the intersection.

HEA5900Z: Proportion of women of reproductive age (persons aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Definition not available.

HEA6110Z to HEA611FZ: Standardised death rate due to chronic diseases

Causes of death

Statistics on the causes of death are based on two pillars: medical information contained on death certificates, which may be used as a basis for ascertaining the cause of death; and the coding of causes of death following the WHO-ICD system. All deaths in the population are identified by the underlying cause of death, in other words 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury' (a definition adopted by the [World Health Assembly](#)).

See the [International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems \(ICD\)](#)

Standardised death rate

The number of deaths from a particular cause of death can be expressed relative to the size of the population. A standardised (rather than crude) death rate can be compiled which is independent of the age and sex structure of a population: this is done as most causes of death vary significantly by age and according to sex and the standardisation facilitates comparisons of rates over time and between countries. The European standard population used for the standardisation of crude rates dated back to 1976 and so it was necessary to adapt it to changes in the age-structure of the EU population that had occurred since the mid-1970s. A revised European Standard Population (ESP) was agreed with the EU Member States and includes the EU-27 Member States and the EFTA countries on the basis of population projections that were made in 2010 for the period 2011-2030; it has been in use since the summer of 2013.

The following diseases are considered chronic (ICD-10 codes): malignant neoplasms (C), diabetes mellitus (E10 to E14), ischaemic heart diseases (I20 to I25), cerebrovascular diseases (I60 to I69), chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40 to J47), and chronic liver diseases (K70, K73 and K74).

HEA6120Z to HEsA612FZ: Standardised death rate due to homicide

See code HEA6110Z for the general definition of causes of death and of standardised rates. Homicide and assault are covered by ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09 and Y871.

HEA6210Z to HEA622FZ: Crude death rate due to homicide**Crude death rate**

The crude death rate is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period (and then multiplied by 100 000).

See code HEA6110Z for the general definition of causes of death. Homicide and assault are covered by ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09 and Y871.

HEA6310Z to HEA634FZ: Crude death rate from suicide and intentional self-harm

See code HEA6110Z for the general definition of causes of death. See code HEA6210Z for the general definition of crude rates. Suicide and intentional self-harm are covered by ICD-10 codes X60 to X84 and Y870.

HEA6400Z to HEA640FZ: Proportion of persons aged 30 who would die before age 70 from chronic diseases

The percentage of 30-year-old people who would die before their 70th birthday from any of cancer (ICD-10 code C), diabetes (E10 to E14), cardiovascular disease (I), or chronic respiratory disease (J30 to J98), assuming that they would experience current mortality rates at every age and would not die from any other cause of death (such as injuries).

See United Nations SDG 3.4.1.

HEA6810Z: Maternal mortality ratio

The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100 000 live births.

See United Nations SDG 3.1.1.

HEA6820Z: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 3.9.1.

HEA6830Z: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 3.9.2.

HEA6840Z: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 3.9.3.

HEA6900Z: Conflict-related deaths

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 16.1.2.

HEA8100Z to HEA820FZ: Incidence rate (not standardised) of accidents at work

An occupational injury refers to any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident, which is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death.

A fatal occupational injury is the result of an occupational accident where death occurred within one year from the day of the accident.

Non-fatal occupational injuries entail a loss of working time. Serious non-fatal occupational injuries entail at least four full calendar days of absence from work.

See United Nations SDG 8.8.1.

Education and training

See UOE data collection on formal education — Manual on concepts, definitions and classifications, version of 27th of July 2016 and ISCED.

EDU1110Z: Number of compulsory schooling years

Number of years that children are legally obliged to attend school.

EDU1120Z: Age at which compulsory schooling finishes by law

Age at which children are legally permitted to leave school.

EDU1200E: Educational expenditure

Expenditure for all levels of education combined encompasses the expenditure for all education programmes from ISCED level 0 to ISCED level 8.

Total expenditure comprises current and capital expenditure. Current expenditure comprises personnel expenditure and other current expenditure.

Accounting conventions

Data on educational expenditure are compiled on a cash accounting rather than an accrual accounting basis. As such, expenditure is recorded in the year in which the payments occurred. This means in particular that:

- capital acquisitions are counted fully in the year in which the expenditure occurs;
- depreciation of capital assets is not recorded as expenditure, though repair and maintenance expenditure is recorded in the year it occurs.

Expenditure on student loans is recorded as the gross loan outlays in the year in which the loans are made, without netting-off repayments from existing borrowers.

EDU1300E: Public expenditure on education

Total public expenditure on education includes i) direct public funding for educational institutions and ii) transfers to households and enterprises (including non-profit organisations). Generally, the public sector funds education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private enterprises or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and enterprises).

See code EDU1200E for information on accounting conventions.

See SEE2020 No. 9.

EDU2110Z to EDU2370Z: Education infrastructure

The percentage of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to the given facility or service.

Internet for pedagogical purposes is defined as Internet that is available for enhancing teaching and learning and is accessible by pupils. Internet for pedagogical purposes is defined as a worldwide interconnected computer network, which provides pupils access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (i.e. not assumed to be only via a computer) and thus can also be accessed by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed narrowband, fixed broadband, or via mobile network.

Basic drinking water is defined as a functional drinking water source (MDG 'improved' categories) on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.

Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities (MDG 'improved' categories) separated for males and females on or near the premises.

Basic handwashing facilities are defined as functional handwashing facilities, soap (or ash) and water available to all girls and boys.

Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities: definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 4.a.1.

EDU2400Z: Proportion of primary and secondary schools (ISCED 2011 levels 1 to 3) with internet access

Number of schools with access to the Internet expressed as a percentage of the total number of schools in the country for ISCED levels 1-3.

See SEE2020 No. 19.

EDU3100Z: Proportion of teachers in primary and secondary schools (ISCED 2011 levels 1 to 3) who are trained to teach basic computer skills (or computing)

Number of teachers trained to teach basic computer skills (or computing) in primary and secondary schools, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at these levels of education.

See SEE2020 No. 20.

EDU3200Z to EDU3200Z: Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching at the relevant level

The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary) who have received at least the minimum organised pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

See United Nations SDG 4.c.1.

EDU4100Z to EDU4480Z: Education — enrolment

Education data cover full- and part-time students in public and private establishments. They cover school-based general education and vocational education/training (including combined school and work-based programmes). Exclusively work-based training is not included. A student/pupil is defined as any individual participating in educational services. The number of students enrolled refers to the count of students studying in the reference period, the school/academic year. Education stages are defined by the ISCED 2011 classification: ISCED.

Note added in 2018: the number of students should be reported for the calendar year in which the school/academic year finishes. For example, data reported under the heading '2017' should show the number of students in the school/academic year 2016/2017.

EDU4520Z: Percentage of students in secondary education (ISCED 2011 levels 2 and 3) who are students from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or Serbia

Total number of students from elsewhere (excluding therefore the reporting country) in the SEE region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia) enrolled in the national education system at secondary level expressed as a share of the total number of students in the secondary education system.

See SEE2020 No. 16.

EDU4550Z: Percentage of students in tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8) who are students from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or Serbia

Total number of students from elsewhere (excluding therefore the reporting country) in the SEE region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia) enrolled in the national education system at tertiary level expressed as a share of the total number of students in the tertiary education system.

See SEE2020 No. 17.

EDU4610Z: Pupils aged between four and the starting age of compulsory education as % of children of the corresponding age group

This indicator measures the share of the population aged 4 to the age when compulsory education starts who are participating in early education.

EDU4620Z to EDU462DZ: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 4.2.2.

EDU4710Z to EDU471FZ, EDU4810Z to EDU481FZ, EDU4830Z and EDU4850Z: Net enrolment rate

This indicator measures the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

See SEE2020 No. 10, 11 and 12.

EDU4730Z to EDU473FZ: School completion rate

Ratio of the total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of a given level of education, in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age of the population.

EDU5110Z: Adult literacy rate (persons aged 15+)

Percentage of the population 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.

EDU5120Z: Youth literacy rate (persons aged 15-24)

Percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.

EDU5130Z to EDU514FZ: Numeracy rate

Percentage of the population with numerical proficiency. Numeracy is defined as the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate mathematical information and ideas in order to engage in and manage the mathematical demands of a range of situations in adult life. To this end, numeracy involves managing a situation or solving a problem in a real context, by responding to mathematical content/information/ideas represented in multiple ways.

EDU5220Z: Proportion of persons aged 25-64 having completed at least lower secondary education (at least ISCED 2011 level 2)

EDU5230Z: Proportion of persons aged 25-64 having completed at least upper secondary education (at least ISCED 2011 level 3)

The active population (also called 'labour force') is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons. This indicator is usually measured with respect to the highest educational programme successfully completed that is typically certified by a recognised qualification. Recognised intermediate qualifications are classified at a lower level than the programme itself.

See SEE2020 No. 6.

EDU5330Z to EDU533FZ: Proportion of persons aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education (at least ISCED 2011 level 3)

Number of young people aged 20-24 years having attained at least ISCED level 3 expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age.

EDU5350Z to EDU535FZ: Proportion of 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8)

Number of people aged 30-34 years having attained ISCED level 5 (or 6, 7 or 8) expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age.

See SEE2020 No. 7.

EDU5800Z to EDU585FZ: Educational attainment at age 25 and above

Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education completed with reference to level of ISCED.

EDU5900Z to EDU591FZ: Number of tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8) graduates in science, mathematics, computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction

Students who graduate in science, mathematics, computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction (ISCED-F 2013 fields 05 to 07) in a given academic year.

EDU6100Z to EDU6200Z: Persons aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training, as a proportion of all persons aged 15-24

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey (LFS).

The numerator of the indicator refers to persons who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (in other words unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator is the total population of the same age group, excluding those respondents who have not answered the LFS question 'participation in regular (formal) education and training'.

See United Nations SDG 8.6.1.

See SEE2020 No. 50.

EDU6300Z: Drop out rate for primary and secondary school

No definition available.

See SEE2020 No. 15.

EDU6400Z to EDU640FZ: Early leavers from education and training: proportion of persons aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (at most ISCED 2011 level 2) who are not in further education or training

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

Early leaving from education and training is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education who were not in further education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED 2011 level 2.

See SEE2020 No. 8.

EDU7100Z: Employment rate of recent graduates: proportion of persons (aged 20-34 having completed ISCED 2011 levels 3 to 8 within the previous three years) who are in employment

This indicator is normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The indicator 'employment rates of recent graduates' presents the employment rates of persons aged 20 to 34 fulfilling the following conditions: first, being employed according to the ILO definition, second, having attained at least upper secondary education (ISCED level 3) as the highest level of education, third, not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey and four, having successfully completed their highest educational attainment 1, 2 or 3 years before the survey.

EDU8100Z to EDU820DZ: Proportion of persons aged 15-24 (or 25-64) having participated in education and training (last 4 weeks)

This indicator is normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The numerator, life-long learning participants, refers to persons aged 15-24 (or 25-64) who answered (in the LFS) that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group (aged 15-24 or 25-64), excluding persons having not answered the question on 'participation in education and training'.

The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job. It includes formal and non-formal education: initial education, continuing or further training, training within the company, apprenticeship, on-the-job training, seminars, distance learning, evening classes, etc. It includes also courses followed for general interest and may cover all forms of education and training, such as language, data processing, management, art/culture, and health/medicine courses.

See United Nations SDG 4.3.1.

See SEE2020 No. 14.

Crime

CRI1100Z to CRI110FZ: Not sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

'Sentenced' refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a 'non-final' decision (such as where a conviction is subject to appeal) are considered to be 'sentenced'.

See United Nations SDG 16.3.2.

CRI2110Z to CRI2130Z and CRI2400Z: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to violence in the previous 12 months

1. Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.

2. Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.

3. Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.

See United Nations SDG 5.2.1.

CRI2210Z to CRI231FZ and CRI2500Z to CRI250FZ: Proportion of persons subjected to violence in the previous 12 months

See code CRI2110Z for definitions of violence.

See United Nations SDG 16.1.3.

CRI4100Z: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments

No definition available.

See United Nations SDG 16.4.2.

CRI5100Z to CRI510FZ: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official (or were asked for a bribe by these public officials) in the previous 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period. Bribery is the undue advantage (money, gift or a service) requested/offered by/to a public official in exchange for a special treatment.

See United Nations SDG 16.5.1.

CRI5200Z: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 16.5.2.

Living conditions

LIC1100Z: Social protection expenditure on benefits (excluding administrative costs) as a share of GDP

Social protection expenditure comprises social protection benefits, administration costs, transfers to other schemes and other expenditure. For this indicator focusing on benefits, administration costs, transfers to other schemes and other expenditure are excluded. The indicator is expressed as a proportion of GDP using current prices.

The indicators on expenditure and receipts of social protection are drawn up according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) methodology.

Social benefits consist of 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. Social protection encompasses all interventions intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is fixed by convention as: sickness/health care; disability; old age; survivors; family/children; unemployment; housing; and social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

Administration costs are the costs charged to social protection schemes for their management and administration. Transfers to other schemes include unrequited payments made to other social protection schemes, either as social contributions re-routed to other schemes or other transfers to other schemes. Other expenditure consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes such as interest payable by the scheme to banks and other creditors in respect of loans taken up and all miscellaneous payments not attributable elsewhere such as the payment of taxes on income or wealth.

However, some public health expenditure does not fall within the conventional definition of social protection. For instance, preventive campaigns to alert the general public to health hazards, and other health education and training activities, may come within a public health budget, but are not part of social protection.

LIC1200Z: Expenditure on pensions as a share of GDP

The pensions aggregate is the sum of seven different categories of benefits defined in the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) manual: disability pensions, early-retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pensions, anticipated old-age pensions, partial pensions, survivors' pensions and early-retirement benefits for labour market reasons. Some of these benefits (for example, disability pensions) are paid to people who have not reached the standard retirement age.

The ESSPROS methodology distinguishes between cash benefits and benefits in kind. Cash benefits may be periodic or lump sum. The pensions aggregate comprises only part of periodic cash benefits under the disability, old-age, survivors and unemployment functions.

Pensions should be recorded gross, i.e. without deduction of tax or other compulsory contributions payable by beneficiaries on benefits.

LIC1500Z: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity experience scale (FIES)

The percentage of individuals in the national adult population (aged 15+) that have experienced moderate or severe levels of food insecurity, during the previous year. Severity of food insecurity is defined as the extent to which people have difficulties in accessing food of adequate quality and/or quantity due to lack of money or other resources. Difficulties include also psychological concerns associated with the struggle in accessing food.

See United Nations SDG 2.1.2.

INC2110Z to INC2150Z: Income distribution

Household disposable income is established by summing up all monetary incomes received from any source by each member of the household (including income from work, investment and social benefits) — plus income received at the household level — and deducting taxes and social contributions paid.

Equivalised income

In order to reflect differences in household size and composition, this total is divided by the number of 'equivalent adults' using a standard (equivalence) scale, the so-called 'modified OECD' scale, which attributes a weight of 1.0 to the first adult in the household, a weight of 0.5 to each subsequent member of the household aged 14 and over, and a weight of 0.3 to household members aged less than 14. The resulting figure is called equivalised disposable income and is attributed to each member of the household.

For the purpose of poverty indicators, the equivalised disposable income is calculated from the total disposable income of each household divided by the equivalised household size; consequently, each person in the household is considered to have the same equivalised income.

The income reference period is a fixed 12-month period.

The first quintile is the 20 % of the population with the lowest income, while the fifth quintile is the 20 % of the population with the highest income.

INC2160Z: Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)

The ratio of total income (or expenditure) received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (or expenditure) — fifth quintile — to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (or expenditure) — first quintile.

See also code INC2110Z.

INC2200Z: GINI coefficient

Reflects the degree of income inequality in a country. The value of this coefficient varies from 0 % (full equality) to 100 % (complete inequality).

INC2310E and INC2320E: Median (or mean) equivalised net income (annual per person)

Net income excludes taxes and all social security contributions. Only monetary earnings should be taken into account.

See code INC2110Z for the calculation of equivalised income.

INC2420Z: Change in the share of the disposable income of persons in the bottom 40 per cent of the population

Percentage change in the share of the first and second quintiles (combined). See code INC2110Z.

This is the rate of change of the share of disposable income of the lowest 40% of the population in the current year relative to the previous year. First calculate a time series of data showing the income share of the lowest 40% of the population in each year. Then calculate the rate of change (in percent) from one year to the next (not the percentage point change).

LIC2500Z and LIC2510Z: Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion

This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources: they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

LIC2600Z: Proportion of persons covered by social protection floors/systems

Definition not available.
See United Nations SDG 1.3.1.

LIC3100Z to LIC310FZ: Proportion of persons at risk of relative poverty (before transfers)

The proportion of persons with an equivalised disposable income (before social transfers) below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

LIC3200N and LIC3200E: Relative poverty threshold after social transfers: income per month

The at risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

LIC3300Z to LIC331FZ: Persons at risk of relative poverty (after transfers)

Persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

LIC3400Z: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is calculated as the difference between the median equivalised disposable income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60 % of national median equivalised disposable income).

LIC3510Z to LIC351FZ: Poverty headcount ratio: proportion of persons below the national poverty line

Proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the national poverty line. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income (or expenditure) required for acquiring sufficient food plus primary necessities for survival.

See United Nations SDG 1.2.2.

LIC3610Z to LIC361UZ: Proportion of persons at risk of extreme poverty (below the international poverty line)

This indicator provides the proportion of the total population living in households with per-capita consumption (or income) that is below the international poverty line of USD 1.25. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households below the poverty line by the total number of persons.

See United Nations SDG 1.1.1.

LIC4100Z and LIC4110Z: Severely materially deprived persons

Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

LIC6100Z: Average household size

A private household means a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

LIC4500Z to LIC4530Z: Persons living in households with very low work intensity

People living in households with very low work intensity are people living in households where the adults worked 20 % or less of their total work potential during the past year.

LIC5100Z to LIC510UZ: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub-tenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.

LIC5200Z to LIC520CZ: Overcrowding rate

The overcrowding rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

- one room for the household;
- one room per couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 or more;
- one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

LIC5410Z: Economic strain: proportion of persons unable to keep home adequately warm

This indicator is about affordability (ability to pay) to keep the home adequately warm, regardless of whether the household actually needs to keep it adequately warm.

LIC5420Z: Housing deprivation: proportion of persons living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor

The indicator concerns people living in dwellings with any of the following three problems:

- a leaking roof
- damp walls/floors/foundation
- rot in window frames or floor

LIC5430Z: Housing deprivation: proportion of persons having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household

The indicator concerns people living in dwellings that meet both of the following conditions:

- do not have either a bath or a shower in the dwelling; and
- do not have an indoor flushing for sole use of the household in the dwelling.

Showers, baths or toilets outside of the dwelling are not taken into account.

LIC5440Z: Environment of the dwelling: proportion of persons living in households considering that they suffer from noise

The indicator shows the percentage of people who declare that they are affected either by noise from neighbours or from outside.

LIC5450Z: Environment of the dwelling: proportion of persons which reported occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area

The indicator shows the percentage of people who declare that the place where they live has any of the following in their local area:

- crime,
- violence,
- vandalism.

Crime is to be defined as a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, specifically, cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. A legalistic approach is not to be used (this is not defined as any blameworthy act or oversight banned by law and penalised by the State).

LIC5460Z: Proportion of persons that feel safe walking alone around the area where they live

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 16.1.4.

LIC5500Z: Proportion of persons in urban areas living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Proportion of people living in households in urban areas lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient-living area (not overcrowded); durable housing; and security of tenure.

See United Nations SDG 11.1.1.

LIC5900Z: Housing cost overburden rate

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in a household where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).

LIC7110Z to LIC7140Z: Access to public transport

Distribution of population by level of difficulty in accessing public transport. Public transport includes bus, metro, tram and similar. As the accessibility should be assessed in terms of physical and technical access, if the respondent or another household member has a physical disability and if the available public transport is not adapted to their disability, a difficulty in the accessibility should be recorded. If the public transport services are too far away or have an inappropriate timetable, access would also be considered as difficult.

See United Nations SDG 11.2.1.

LIC8100Z to LIC812FZ: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (persons aged 15-64)

Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption, these include:

- unpaid work that involves the production of goods for self-consumption (for example, collecting water or firewood);
- unpaid work that involves the provision of services for self-consumption (for example, cooking or cleaning as well as person-to-person care for other people);
- voluntary work consists of service or activity undertaken without pay for the benefit of the community, the environment, and persons other than close relatives or those within the household.

See United Nations SDG 5.4.1.

LIC8110Z: Number of deaths due to disasters

The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.

Disasters: hazards

A hazardous event is the occurrence of a natural or human-induced phenomenon in a particular place during a particular period of time due to the existence of a hazard. A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Natural disasters include hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological and extra-terrestrial hazards.

No threshold should be set for the magnitude of a hazardous event.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8120Z: Number of missing persons due to disasters

The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8130Z: Number of injured persons due to disasters

The number of people suffering from physical injuries, trauma or cases of disease requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a hazardous event.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8210Z: Number of evacuated persons due to disasters

The number of people who temporarily moved from where they were (including their place of residence, work places, schools and hospitals) to safer locations in order to ensure their safety.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8220Z: Number of relocated persons due to disasters

The number of people who moved permanently from their homes to new sites due to hazardous event.

Note: This definition excludes preventive relocation before the event.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8310Z: Number of persons whose houses were damaged due to disasters

The estimated number of inhabitants previously living in damaged dwellings. Damaged dwellings are those with minor damage (not structural or architectural), which may continue to be habitable, although they may require some repair or cleaning.

All the inhabitants of these dwellings are assumed to be affected. An average number of inhabitants per dwelling in the country can be used to estimate the total number of persons from the number of dwellings.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8320Z: Number of persons whose houses were destroyed due to disasters

The estimated number of inhabitants previously living in destroyed dwellings. Destroyed dwellings are those levelled, buried, collapsed, washed away or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable.

All the inhabitants of these dwellings are assumed to be affected. An average number of inhabitants per dwellings in the country can be used to estimate the total number of persons from the number of dwellings.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

LIC8400Z: Number of persons who received food aid due to disasters

The number of persons who received food/nutrition, by government or as humanitarian aid, during or in the aftermath of a hazardous event.

See code LIC8110Z for the definition of disasters.

See United Nations SDG 1.5.1.

Wages and salaries; earnings

INC3100N: Average nominal monthly wages and salaries (in national currency)

Average monthly wages and salaries are all incomes and remunerations received by employees in relation to their work. Also considered as part of this indicator are the value of interest on loans provided by employers to employees at reduced or zero rates of interest, as well as services provided by employers, for example recreation, catering, housing, kindergartens, which are paid for from a profit-share fund.

Wages and salaries are evaluated before deduction of any tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer.

This indicator is calculated in national currency per employee and should cover all economic activities (all sectors) of the economy.

INC3110N: Average real monthly wages and salaries (2010 prices) (in national currency)

Average monthly wages expressed in local currency in real terms, in other words adjusted for changes in consumer prices (2010 constant prices).

See SEE2020 No. 43.

INC3120Z: Index of real wages and salaries (2010 = 100)

Average monthly wages expressed in local currency in real terms, in other words adjusted for changes in consumer prices (2010 constant prices), presented as an index with 2010 as the reference year (= 100).

INC3200Z: Public:private net wages/salary ratio

Provisional definition: average net salary in the public sector divided by average net salary in the private sector.

See SEE2020 No. 52.

INC330ME and INC330FE: Average hourly earnings of employees

Gross average hourly earnings of employees. Earnings refers to regular remuneration received from employers, in cash and in kind, and includes direct wages and salaries for time worked or work done, remuneration for time not worked (for example paid annual leave), as well as bonuses and gratuities that are regularly received. It excludes contributions paid by employers to social security and pension schemes in respect of their employees, benefits received by employees under these schemes, and severance and termination pay.

See United Nations SDG 8.5.1.

INC3310Z: Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap in unadjusted form is given as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.

The target population consists of all paid employees aged 16–64 who are at work 15 or more hours per week.

INC3400Z: Tax wedge on labour costs

The tax wedge on labour costs is defined as income tax on gross wage earnings plus the employee's and the employer's social security contributions, expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs of the earner. The total labour cost of the earner is in turn defined as gross earnings plus the employer's social security contributions plus payroll taxes (where applicable).

This indicator is compiled for single persons without children earning 67 % of the average earnings of a full-time production worker and may be derived as follows:

Production worker(s) (when in work) are defined as manual worker(s) according to major groups 7 to 9 of the international standard classification of occupations, 2008 version (ISCO-08) in manufacturing (NACE Rev. 2 Section C/ISIC Rev.4 Section C).

The tax wedge on labour costs = (central government income tax finally paid + state and local taxes + employee's compulsory social security contributions + employer's compulsory social security contributions) / (gross earnings + employer's compulsory social security contributions).

Labour market

LAM1110Z and LAM1120Z: Number of persons aged 15-64 (or 20-64) living in private households

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

Included are economically active persons (employed and unemployed) and economically inactive persons (students, retired persons, all other persons not in the labour force).

LAM1220Z to LAM125FZ: Population data related to the labour force living in private households, by education

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The percentages for indicators LAM1220Z, LAM1230Z and LAM1250Z should sum to 100%. Equally the three indicators for males should sum to 100 % as should the three indicators for females.

Highest ISCED level

When determining the highest ISCED level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. The ISCED definition of education includes training. The denominator is the total population of the same age group and sex, excluding persons who did not answer to the LFS question 'highest level of education or training successfully completed'.

LAM2100Z, LAM2300Z to LAM230FZ, LAM2500Z to LAM250FZ: Number of persons in employment

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The number of persons of 15 years and above who performed any work at all, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. This includes employees, family workers and the self-employed (regardless whether the self-employed have employees or not). Professional members of the armed forces should be included among persons employed.

LAM2200Z to LAM2250Z and LAM2400Z: Number of persons that are economically active

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The labour force (persons that are economically active) is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed.

Highest ISCED level

When determining the highest ISCED level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. The ISCED definition of education also includes training. The denominator is the total population of the same age group and sex, excluding persons who did not answer to the LFS question 'highest level of education or training successfully completed'.

See SEE2020 No. 6 and headline No. 7.

LAM3100Z to LAM320FZ: Economic activity rate

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The economic activity rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons engaged in the labour force as a percentage of the total population (of the same age group and/or sex).

See SEE2020 No. 41.

LAM3110Z and LAM3210Z: Gender gap for the economic activity rate

The gender gap for the economic activity rate is calculated as the economic activity rate for men minus the economic activity rate for women. It is expressed in percentage points.

LAM3300Z to LAM350FZ: Employment rate

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The employment rate (gross employment to population ratio) is defined as the number of persons who are employed, expressed as a proportion of the total population (of the same age group and/or sex).

See SEE2020 No. 40 and headline No. 10.

LAM3410Z and LAM3510Z: Gender gap for employment rates

The gender gap for the employment rate is calculated as the employment rate for men minus the employment rate for women. It is expressed in percentage points.

LAM4510Z to LAM455FZ: Analysis of employment by working status

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey. Number of persons of 15 years and above who are employed, distributed in percentage according to the main categories of employment. These are: employees (wage and salaried workers); self-employed (including employers); unpaid family workers; and workers in a cooperative. The percentages in these categories should sum to 100 %. Equally the sum of these categories for males should equal 100 % as should the sum for females.

LAM4600Z: Proportion of employees who are in temporary employment

Employees with a limited duration job/contract are employees whose the main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. The concept of fixed-term contract is only applicable to employees, not to self-employed.

LAM4610Z to LAM461FZ: Proportion of employees who are in involuntary temporary employment

This is when respondents report that they work on a temporary basis because they are unable to find permanent work.

Note added in 2018: the denominator for this ratio is the total number of employees (not just those who are in temporary employment).

LAM4700Z to LAM470FZ: Proportion of employees who work part-time

Part-time workers are employed persons not working full time. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is generally based on a spontaneous response by the respondent.

LAM4810Z to LAM4840Z: Analysis of employment by NACE activity (persons aged 15+)

Number of persons employed aged 15+ disaggregated in percentage into four economic activities (ISIC Rev. 4; or NACE Rev. 2):

- agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A);
- mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (Sections B to E);
- construction (Section F);
- services (Sections G to U).

LAM4910Z and LAM4920Z: Employment in public/private sector

The public sector consists of all institutional units resident in the economy that are controlled by government. The private sector consists of all other resident units. Control is defined as the ability to determine the general policy or programme of an institutional unit.

See SEE2020 No. 51.

LAM5100Z to LAM530FZ: Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The number of hours usually worked during the reference week includes all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, but excludes the travel time between home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who have also worked at home during the reference period are asked to include the number of hours they have worked at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

The full-time/part-time distinction in the main job is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

LAM6100Z to LAM640FZ: Unemployment rates

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total number of active persons (labour force) in the labour market of the same age group and/or sex).

Unemployed persons are all persons who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks, and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks.

Total active persons include those who are employed and unemployed.

See SEE2020 No. 46 and 47.

See United Nations SDG 8.5.2.

LAM6110Z, LAM6210Z, LAM6310Z and LAM6410Z: Gender gap for unemployment rates and ratios

The gender gap for unemployment rates and unemployment ratios is calculated as the unemployment rate (or ratio) for men minus the unemployment rate (ratio) for women. It is expressed in percentage points.

LAM6300Z to LAM630FZ: Youth unemployment ratio: proportion of persons aged 15-24 who are unemployed

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The youth unemployment ratio is the number of unemployed persons aged 15-24 expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age group (and/or sex).

LAM6500Z to LAM650FZ: Long-term unemployment rate

These indicators are normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The long-term unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more expressed as a percentage of the total number of active persons (labour force) in the labour market (of the same age group and/or sex).

LAM6600Z: Long-term unemployment ratio

This indicator is normally compiled from a labour force survey.

The long-term unemployment ratio is the proportion of unemployed persons that have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

See SEE2020 No. 48.

LAM6720Z to LAM6750Z: Unemployment rates by education level

See code LAM6100Z for the definition of unemployment rates.

See code LAM2200Z for the education levels.

LAM6810Z to LAM681FZ: Proportion of economically inactive persons aged 20 to 64 who are inactive due to looking after children and incapacitated adults

This indicator is calculated as the number of economically inactive persons whose main reason for inactivity is due to looking after children and incapacitated adults expressed as a percentage of all economically inactive persons of the same age group (and/or sex).

LAM6820Z to LAM682FZ: Proportion of economically inactive persons aged 20 to 64 who are inactive due to other (other than looking after children and incapacitated adults) family responsibilities

This indicator is calculated as the number of economically inactive persons whose main reason for inactivity is due to other (other than looking after children and incapacitated adults) family or personal responsibilities expressed as a percentage of all economically inactive persons of the same age group (and/or sex).

LAM7100Z to LAM710FZ: Estimated proportion of persons in informal employment relative to the total number of employed persons in the non-agricultural sector

The share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment refers to employment in informal jobs expressed as a percentage of total non-agriculture employment. Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were:

(a) own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises. The informal nature of their jobs follows directly from the characteristics of the enterprise;

(b) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (for example subsistence farming or do-it-yourself construction of own dwellings), if covered;

(c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises. The informal nature of their jobs is due to the fact that contributing family workers usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and that usually their employment is not subject to labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc.;

(d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (paid annual or sick leave, etc.) for reasons such as: non-declaration of the jobs or the employees; casual jobs or jobs of a limited short duration; jobs with hours of work or wages below a specified threshold (for example for social security contributions); employment by unincorporated enterprises or by persons in households; jobs where the employee's place of work is outside the premises of the employer's enterprise (for example outworkers without employment contract); or jobs, for which labour regulations are not applied, not enforced, or not complied with for any other reason. Operational criteria used to define informal jobs of employees may include lack of coverage by social security system, lack of entitlement to paid annual or sick leave, or lack of written employment contract.

See United Nations SDG 8.3.1.

See SEE2020 No. 42.

LAM8100Z to LAM820FZ: Children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour

The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The statistical measurement framework for child labour is structured around (i) the age of the child; (ii) the productive activities by the child, including their nature and the conditions under which these are performed, and the duration of engagement by the child in such activities.

For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

(a) worst forms of child labour (as described in paragraphs 17-30 of the 18th ICLS resolution);

(b) employment below the minimum age (as described in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the 18th ICLS resolution); and

(c) hazardous unpaid household services (as described in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the 18th ICLS resolution), applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework.

See United Nations SDG 8.7.1.

LAM9100Z: Public expenditure on labour market policies, as % of GDP

LMP statistics cover labour market interventions which are public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and correcting disequilibria. LMP interventions are distinguished from other general employment policy interventions in that they explicitly target groups with difficulties in the labour market; this includes: the unemployed, those employed but at risk of involuntary job loss and people who are currently inactive in the labour market but would like to work.

Eurostat differentiates three main types of intervention: services, measures and supports, which are further broken down into nine detailed categories according to the type of action. This indicator measures the public expenditure on all categories of labour market policies (as a % of GDP).

See [Labour market policy statistics — Methodology 2013](#).

See SEE2020 No. 49.

National accounts

Data collection 2017 and onwards

The 2010 edition of the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy. The ESA 2010 was published in the Official Journal on 26 June 2013. It has been implemented by EU Member States since September 2014.

Starting from the 2017 data collection exercise, the definitions of the indicators in the questionnaires used to collect data from enlargement and ENP countries follow ESA 2010 and 2008 SNA standards.

NAT1100N and NAT1100E: Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the central aggregate of national accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It can be defined in three ways.

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (production (output) approach);
- GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services (expenditure approach);
- GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy) (income approach).

Flows and stocks are measured according to their exchange value, in other words the value at which flows and stocks are in fact, or could be, exchanged for cash.

NAT1110E: Gross domestic product per capita

GDP divided by the total population.

NAT1200Z and NAT1210Z: Real annual rate of change of gross domestic product (per capita)

These rates of change are compiled based on a price-adjusted series for GDP (for example a volume index of GDP or chain-linked volumes with a particular reference year).

See United Nations SDG 8.1.1.

NAT1310Z: Gross domestic product per capita (in PPS)

GDP (in current prices) converted to purchasing power standards (PPS) using purchasing power parities (PPPs) divided by the total population.

NAT1320Z: Gross domestic product per capita (in PPS), relative to the EU average (EU-28 = 100)

Ratio of GDP in PPS per capita of the reporting country to the GDP in PPS per capita for the EU-28, expressed as a percentage.

See SEE2020 headline No. 1.

NAT1400Z: Final consumption expenditure as a share of GDP

Final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community. See ESA 2010 paragraph 3.94.

NAT1410Z: Final consumption expenditure by general government as a share of GDP

See code NAT1400Z for the definition of final consumption expenditure.

The general government sector (S.13) consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. See ESA 2010 paragraph 2.111.

NAT1420Z: Final consumption expenditure by households and NPISH as a share of GDP

See code NAT1400Z for the definition of final consumption expenditure.

The households sector (S.14) consists of individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities treated as quasicorporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and nonfinancial services for exclusively own final use. See ESA 2010 paragraph 2.118.

The non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sector (S.15) consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general government and from property income. See ESA 2010 paragraph 2.129.

NAT1500Z: Gross capital formation as a share of GDP

Gross capital formation consists of:

- (a) gross fixed capital formation;
- (b) changes in inventories;
- (c) acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross capital formation is measured gross of consumption of fixed capital. See ESA 2010 paragraphs 3.122 and 3.123.

NAT1510Z: Gross fixed capital formation, as a share of GDP

Gross fixed capital formation (P.51) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in production for more than one year. See ESA 2010 paragraph 3.124.

NAT1520Z: Changes in inventories (stock variation), as a share of GDP

Changes in inventories are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. See ESA 2010 paragraph 3.146.

NAT1530Z: Acquisitions less disposals of valuables, as a share of GDP

Valuables are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. See ESA 2010 paragraph 3.154.

NAT1600Z to NAT1720Z: Exports and of goods and services

Exports of goods and services consist of transactions in goods and services (sales, barter, and gifts) from residents to non-residents. Imports of goods and services consist of transactions in goods and services (purchases, barter, and gifts) from non-residents to residents. See ESA 2010 paragraphs 3.158 and 3.159.

NAT1800Z to NAT1820Z: External balance of goods and services, relative to GDP

The value of exports minus the value of imports expressed as a percentage of GDP.

NAT1900Z: Average value of imports and exports of goods and services, as a share of GDP

The average of the value of exports and the value of imports expressed as a percentage of GDP.

NAT2100E: Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees (D.1) is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during an accounting period. Compensation of employees is made up of the following components:

- (a) wages and salaries;
- (b) employers' social contributions.

See ESA 2010 paragraph 4.02.

NAT2200Z: Labour (wages, salaries and social protection transfers) share of GDP

No definition available.

See United Nations SDG 10.4.1.

NAT3100Z to NAT3430Z: Activity analysis of value added

Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

These indicators provide a breakdown of value added according to NACE Rev. 2 (or ISIC Rev.4). The activities are defined as follows:

- agriculture, forestry and fisheries (NACE Rev. 2 Section A);
- industry (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to E);
- construction (NACE Rev. 2 Section F);
- services (NACE Rev. 2 Sections G to U):
 - distributive trades, transport and storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication (NACE Rev. 2 Sections G to J);
 - financial and insurance activities, real estate, business services (NACE Rev. 2 Sections K to N);
 - other services (NACE Rev. 2 Section O to U).

NAT4100Z: Ratio of agriculture, forestry and fisheries value added to GDP

Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section A.

See United Nations SDG 2.a.1.

NAT4200E to NAT4220E: Manufacturing value added

Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Manufacturing is covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section C.

See United Nations SDG 9.2.1.

NAT4300Z and NAT4310Z: Manufacturing employment

Employment covers all persons engaged in productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the national accounts. Persons in employment are employees or self-employed persons. Persons holding more than one job are classified as employees or self-employed according to their main job. See ESA 2010 paragraph 11.11.

Manufacturing is covered by NACE Rev. 2 Section C.

See United Nations SDG 9.2.2.

NAT5100Z: Population (national accounts data)

On a given date, the total population of a country consists of all persons, national or foreign, who are permanently settled in the economic territory of the country, even if they are temporarily absent from it. An

annual average of head counts will provide an appropriate basis for estimating national accounts variables or for use as a denominator in comparisons. See ESA 2010 paragraph 11.05.

NAT5200Z and NAT5210Z: Employment (national accounts data)

Employment covers all persons engaged in productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the national accounts. Persons in employment are employees or self-employed persons. Persons holding more than one job are classified as employees or self-employed according to their main job. See ESA 2010 paragraph 11.11.

NAT6100E: Labour productivity: GDP per person employed

Labour productivity is calculated as GDP at market prices divided by the total employment.

NAT6200Z: Labour productivity growth: real growth in GDP (volumes) per person employed, relative to the previous year

Annual growth rate of GDP at market prices in volume divided by the total employment.
See United Nations SDG 8.2.1.

NAT6300Z: Labour productivity per person employed: GDP (in PPS) per person employed

This indicator is calculated as GDP at market prices in purchasing power standards (PPS) divided by the total employment.

See SEE2020 No. 45 and headline No. 6.

NAT6310Z: EU index of labour productivity per person employed: GDP (in PPS) per person employed relative to EU average (EU-28 = 100)

Ratio of GDP in PPS per person employed of the reporting country to the GDP in PPS per person employed for the EU-28, expressed as a percentage.

NAT6500Z: Unit labour cost

Unit labour costs measure the average cost of labour per unit of output. They are calculated as (the ratio of total compensation of employees per employee) / (the ratio of GDP in market prices per person employed) expressed as a percentage. Compensation of employees and GDP are both in current prices. Employees are defined as persons who, by agreement, work for a resident institutional unit and receive a remuneration recorded as compensation of employees. See ESA 2010 paragraph 11.12.

See code NAT1100N for the definition of GDP.

See code NAT2100E for the definition of compensation of employees.

See code NAT5200Z for the definition of employment (persons employed).

See SEE2020 No. 44.

NAT6510Z: Nominal unit labour cost index (2010 = 100)

The nominal unit labour cost is defined in a similar manner to the unit labour cost indicator, with the exception that the GDP data are chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010.

This indicator is calculated as (the ratio of total compensation of employees per employee) / (the ratio of GDP in market prices in chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010 per person employed).

The indicator is presented as an index with 2010 = 100.

NAT6520Z: Unit labour cost growth, relative to the previous year

Defined as the growth rate relative to the previous year of indicator NAT6500Z (unit labour cost in current prices).

Sector accounts and government statistics

SEC1100E: Credit by monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to residents (consolidated)

Total credit means loans by resident monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to non-MFI residents.

SEC2100Z: Real adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS

The adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households (adjusted for social transfers in kind) and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population.

SEC2110Z: Change in equivalised disposable income of the total population (change in the adjusted gross disposable income of households per inhabitant in PPS)

The adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households (adjusted for social transfers in kind) and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population.

Then the annual rate of change is calculated.

SEC2200Z: Gross fixed capital formation by the general government sector, as a percentage of GDP

See code NAT1510Z for the definition of gross fixed capital formation.

See code NAT1410Z for the definition of the general government sector.

See code NAT1100N for the definition of GDP.

SEC3100Z: Private sector credit flow, consolidated, relative to GDP

The private sector credit flow represents the net amount of liabilities in which the sectors non-financial corporations (S.11), households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) have incurred during the year. The instruments that are taken into account to compile private sector credit flow are:

- debt securities (F.3) and
- loans (F.4).

No other instruments are added to calculate the private sector credit flow.

Data are presented in consolidated terms, in other words do not take into account transactions within the same sector.

SEC4130Z: Total economy deficit (-) / surplus (+), as a share of GDP (B.9 balancing item)

The net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of the total economy is the sum of the net lending or borrowing of the institutional sectors. It represents the net resources that the total economy makes available to the rest of the world (if it is positive) or receives from the rest of the world (if it is negative). The net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of the total economy is equal but of opposite sign to the net borrowing (-) or lending (+) of the rest of the world. See ESA 2010 paragraph 8.98.

SEC4110Z: Private sector debt, consolidated, relative to GDP

The private sector debt is the stock of liabilities held by non-financial corporations (S.11), households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15). The instruments that are taken into account to compile private sector debt are debt securities (AF.3) and loans (AF.4). Data are presented in consolidated terms, in other words data do not take into account transactions within the same sector.

SEC4120Z: Annual change in total financial sector liabilities

The total financial sector liabilities measures the sum of all liabilities (which includes currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, equity and investment fund shares/units, insurance, pensions and standardised guarantee schemes) of the financial corporations sector.
Data are presented in non-consolidated terms, in other words data take into account transactions within the same sector.
The indicator is expressed as the year on year growth rate.

SEC4140Z: Debt in foreign currency, relative to GDP

Gross foreign and domestic debt of the whole economy, covers both short- and long-term debt, but excludes equity investment and money market instruments.
The definition covers only debt in a currency other than the national currency, both foreign debt and (if applicable) domestic debt. Countries that are using the euro should consider the euro as a domestic currency and include only debts issued in currencies other than the euro in this indicator. Other countries which do not have their own currency should treat this indicator in an analogous (similar) way.

SEC5100E and SEC5110Z: General government deficit/surplus

The general government deficit / surplus refers to the national accounts concept of consolidated general government net borrowing (-)/ net lending (+).
The general government sector (S.13) comprises the sub-sectors of central government, state government, local government, and social security funds.

SEC6100E and SEC6120Z: General government revenue

Government revenue comprises the following ESA categories, recorded under the resource side of general government accounts, with the exception of D.39 which is recorded under the use side of general government accounts:

- P.11 Market output
 - P.12 Output for own final use
 - P.131 Payments for non-market output
 - D.2 Taxes on production and imports, receivable
 - D.39 Other subsidies on production, receivable
 - D.4 Property income, receivable
 - D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
 - D.61 Net social contributions
 - D.7 Other current transfers
 - D.9r Capital transfers, receivable
- See ESA 2010 paragraph 8.100.
See United Nations SDG 17.1.1.

SEC6110E: Central government revenue

Central government includes all administrative departments of the state and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds.

Included in this subsector (S.1311) are those non-profit institutions which are controlled by central government and whose competence extends over the whole economic territory.

See ESA 2010 paragraph 2.114.
See code SEC6100E for government revenue.
See SEE2020 No. 36.

SEC6200Z: Government revenue, as a percentage of GDP — analysis by sources

No definition available.
See United Nations SDG 17.1.1

SEC6300Z: Taxes as a share of general government revenue

Revenue in the form of taxes as a share of total revenue. Taxes are classified into six major categories:

- (i) taxes on income, profits, and capital gains;
- (ii) taxes on payroll and workforce;
- (iii) taxes on property;
- (iv) taxes on goods and services;
- (v) taxes on international trade and transactions; and
- (vi) other taxes.

See United Nations SDG 17.1.2.

SEC6310Z: Corporation tax as a share of general government revenue

This indicator measures the share of total tax revenue that comes from corporate income taxes.
See SEE2020 No. 37.

SEC6320Z: Environmental taxes as a share of general government tax revenue

This indicator shows the share of environmental in total revenues from taxes and social contributions. Environmental taxes are defined as taxes whose tax base is a physical unit (or proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment. Environmental tax revenues stem from four types of taxes: energy taxes (which contribute around three-quarters of the total), transport taxes (about one fifth of the total) and pollution and resource taxes (about 4 %).

SEC6330Z: Labour taxes as a share of general government tax revenue

This indicator shows the share of labour taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions. Taxes on labour are generally defined as all personal income taxes, payroll taxes and social contributions of employees and employers that are levied on labour income (both employed and non-employed).

SEC7100E and SEC7120Z: General government expenditure

Government expenditure comprises the following ESA categories, recorded under the use side of general government accounts, with the exception of D.3 which is recorded under the resource side of general government accounts:

- P.2 Intermediate consumption
- P.5 Gross capital formation
- D.1 Compensation of employees
- D.29 Other taxes on production, payable
- D.3 Subsidies, payable
- D.4 Property income, payable
- D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
- D.62 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind
- D.632 Social transfers in kind - purchased market production
- D.7 Other current transfers
- D.8 Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements
- D.9p Capital transfers, payable
- NP Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced assets

See ESA 2010 paragraph 8.100.

SEC7110E: Central government expenditure

Central government includes all administrative departments of the state and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds.

Included in this subsector (S.1311) are those non-profit institutions which are controlled by central government and whose competence extends over the whole economic territory.

See ESA 2010 paragraph 2.114.

See code SEC7100E for government expenditure.

SEC7210Z: Government expenditure on agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a percentage of government expenditure

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting are covered by heading GF0402 of the classification of the functions of government (COFOG).

Government expenditures are all outlays or expenses associated with supporting a particular sector or pursue, including compensation of employees, and subsidies and grants paid as transfers to individuals or corporations in that sector.

See United Nations SDG 2.a.1.

SEC7220Z and SEC7230E: General government expenditure on law courts

Law courts are covered by heading GF0303 of the classification of the functions of government (COFOG). Government expenditures are all outlays or expenses associated with supporting a particular sector or purpose, including compensation of employees, and subsidies and grants paid as transfers to individuals or corporations in that sector.

SEC7240Z: Agricultural export subsidies

No definition available.

See United Nations SDG 2.b.2.

SEC8100E to SEC8110Z: General government consolidated gross debt

Consolidated gross general government debt in face value at the end of the year.

The data for the general government sector are consolidated between the subsectors at the national level.

See code SEC5100E for the definition of general government and its subsectors.

SEC8200Z: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

No definition available.

See United Nations SDG 17.4.1.

SEC9100Z: Statutory corporate income tax rate

The statutory corporate income tax rate is the rate imposed on the taxable income of businesses.

See SEE2020 No. 38.

Monetary and banking statistics

MBS1100E to MBS1300E: Money supply

Monetary aggregates are end-year stock data.

M1: Currency in circulation + overnight deposits

M2: M1 + deposits with an agreed maturity up to 2 years + deposits redeemable at a period of notice up to 3 months.

M3: M2 + repurchase agreements + money market fund (MMF) shares/units + debt securities up to 2 years.

MBS2100Z: Annual average euro (EUR) exchange rates (1 EUR = ... national currency)

The exchange rate indicates the price or the value of a currency compared with another currency. It is calculated as the annual average of the daily average rates.

MBS2200Z: Nominal effective exchange rate (trade-weighted effective exchange rate) index (2005 = 100), 36 countries

The real effective exchange rate (REER) aim to assess a country's price or cost competitiveness relative to its principal competitors in international markets. Changes in cost and price competitiveness depend not only on exchange rate movements but also on cost and price developments.

This REER is deflated by nominal unit labour costs (total economy) against a panel of 36 countries (EU-27 and nine other industrial countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States).

Double export weights are used to calculate REERs, reflecting not only competition in the home markets of the various competitors, but also competition in export markets elsewhere. A rise in the index means a loss of competitiveness.

MBS2300Z: Nominal effective exchange rate (trade-weighted effective exchange rate) index (2005 = 100), 42 countries

See the definition for indicator code MBS2200Z. This indicator is compiled in the same way but using a broader panel of countries. The partners are EU-28, Australia, Canada, United States, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Mexico, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, China, Brazil, South Korea and Hong Kong.

MBS3100Z: Central bank interest rate, annual rate

Central bank interest rates: key reference rates set by (European and) national central banks. The central bank interest rates are also called official interest rates.

MBS3200Z: Long-term interest rate (central government bond yields), annual rate

Central government bond yields with a 10 years' maturity.

Selection criteria require data to be based on central government bond yields on the secondary market, gross of tax, with a residual maturity of around 10 years. The bond or the bonds of the basket have to be replaced regularly to avoid any maturity drift.

MBS3310Z: Lending interest rate (one year), annual rate

Interest rate on loans is the rate which effectively forms the ceiling for money market rates. In some countries it might refer to emergency financing of the banking sector (Lombard rate).

MBS3320Z: Deposit interest rate (one year), annual rate

Deposit rate is used to mean the central bank rate, which effectively forms the floor for money market rates. It may be the rate, which the central bank takes deposits or discounts bills.

MBS3410Z: Day-to-day money market interest rates, annual rate

Day-to-day money (also called overnight money) refers to deposits or loans on the money market with a maturity of one business day.

MBS3420Z: Short-term money market interest rates (12 months), annual rate

Money market rates, also known as inter-bank rates, are interest rates used by banks for operations among themselves. In the money market, banks are able to trade their surpluses and deficits.

MBS3500Z: Cumulative market share of top three banks (share of total banking assets)

This indicator measures the concentration of total banking assets represented by the three largest banks in the country.

See SEE2020 No. 33.

MBS3610Z: Number of commercial bank branches

Number of institutions and number of branches of commercial banks, credit unions, financial cooperatives and other monetary financial institutions (MFIs).

MBS3620Z: Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)

Number of ATMs.

MBS3630Z: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adults (persons aged 15+)

See codes MBS3610Z and MBS3620Z.

See United Nations SDG 8.10.1..

MBS3700Z: Proportion of adults (persons aged 15+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

This indicator denotes the percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution; having a debit card in their own name; receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account or through a mobile phone at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months; or personally using a mobile phone to pay bills or to send or receive money through a GSM Association (GSMA) mobile money for the unbanked (MMU) service in the past 12 months.

See United Nations SDG 8.10.2.

Consumer and housing price indices

PRI1100Z and PRI1200Z: Consumer price index — all items (2015 = 100)

Consumer price indices (CPIs) are economic indicators constructed to measure the changes over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. The indices aim at measuring 'pure' price changes.

The coverage of the consumer price index is defined in terms of household final monetary consumption expenditure, as defined in national accounts. Expenditures are normally classified to the classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP).

The consumer price index should be provided with 2015 = 100 as reference period.

The all-items index covers COICOP headings 01 to 12. In practice 02.3 (narcotics) and 12.2 (prostitution) are not covered.

PRI1110Z: Consumer price index — food, alcohol and tobacco products (2015 = 100)

See code PRI1100Z.

This index covers COICOP headings 01 and 02.

01.1 food

01.2 non-alcoholic beverages

02.1 alcoholic beverages

02.2 tobacco

PRI1120Z: Consumer price index — energy (2015 = 100)

See code PRI1100Z.

The energy index covers the following COICOP headings:

04.5.1 electricity

04.5.2 gas

04.5.3 liquid fuels

04.5.4 solid fuels

04.5.5 heat energy

07.2.2 fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment

PRI1130Z: Consumer price index — non-energy industrial goods (2015 = 100)

See code PRI1100Z.

The non-energy industrial goods index covers the following COICOP headings:

03.1.1 clothing materials

03.1.2 garments

03.1.3 other articles of clothing and clothing accessories

03.2.1/2 shoes and other footwear including repair and hire of footwear

04.3.1 materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling

04.4.1 water supply

05.1.1 furniture and furnishings

05.1.2 carpets and other floor coverings

05.2.0 household textiles

05.3.1/2 major household appliances whether electric or not and small electric household appliances

05.4.0 glassware, tableware and household utensils

05.5.1/2 major tools and equipment and small tools and miscellaneous accessories

05.6.1 non-durable household goods

06.1.1 pharmaceutical products

06.1.2/3 other medical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment

07.1.1 motor cars

07.1.2/3/4 motor cycles, bicycles and animal drawn vehicles

07.2.1 spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment

09.1.1 equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures

- 09.1.2 photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments
- 09.1.3 information processing equipment
- 09.1.4 recording media
- 09.2.1/2 major durables for indoor and outdoor recreation including musical instruments
- 09.3.1 games, toys and hobbies
- 09.3.2 equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation
- 09.3.3 gardens, plants and flowers
- 09.3.4/5 pets and related products including veterinary and other services for pets
- 09.5.1 books
- 09.5.2 newspapers and periodicals
- 09.5.3/4 miscellaneous printed matter and stationery and drawing materials
- 12.1.2/3 electric appliances for personal care and other appliances, articles and products for personal care
- 12.3.1 jewellery, clocks and watches
- 12.3.2 other personal effects

PRI1140Z: Consumer price index — services (2015 = 100)

See code PRI1100Z.

The services index covers the following COICOP headings:

- 03.1.4 cleaning, repair and hire of clothing
- 04.1 actual rentals for housing
- 04.2 imputed rentals for housing
- 04.3.2 services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
- 04.4.2 to 04.4.4 refuse collection, sewerage and other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c.
- 05.1.3 repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings
- 05.3.3 repair of household appliances
- 05.6.2 domestic services and household services
- 06.2 out-patient services
- 06.3 hospital services
- 07.2.3 maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment
- 07.2.4 other services in respect of personal transport equipment
- 07.3 transport services
- 08 communication
- 09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
- 09.2.3 maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture
- 09.4 recreational and cultural services
- 09.6 package holidays
- 10 education
- 11 restaurants and hotels
- 12.1.1 hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments
- 12.4 social protection
- 12.5.2 to 12.5.5 insurance
- 12.6.2 other financial services n.e.c.
- 12.7 other services n.e.c.

PRI2100Z to PRI2200Z: Harmonised index of consumer prices

These indicators are the same as for indicators PRI1100Z to PRI1200Z, except that they concern the harmonised index of consumer prices.

PRI3300Z: Deflated house price index (2015 = 100)

The deflated house price index is the ratio between the house price index (HPI) and the national accounts deflator for private final consumption expenditure (households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPIs)). This indicator therefore measures inflation in the house market relative to inflation in the final consumption expenditure of households and NPIs.

The HPI captures price changes of all residential properties purchased by households (flats, detached houses, terraced houses, etc.), both new and existing, independently of their final use and their previous

owners. Only market prices are considered, self-build dwellings are therefore excluded. The land component is included.
See Handbook on Residential Property Prices Indices (RPPIs).

Balance of payments and foreign direct investment

Data collection 2017 and onwards

The sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) was adopted in November 2013.

Starting from the 2017 data collection exercise, the definitions of the indicators in the questionnaires used to collect data from enlargement and ENP countries follow BPM6 standards.

BOP1000E to BOP7300Z: Balance of payments

2.12 The balance of payments is a statistical statement that summarises transactions between residents and non-residents during a period. It consists of the current account (goods and services account, the primary income account, the secondary income account), the capital account, and the financial account.

2.14 The current account shows flows of goods, services, primary income, and secondary income between residents and non-residents.

2.15 The balance on these accounts is known as the current account balance. The current account balance shows the difference between the sum of exports and income receivable and the sum of imports and income payable (exports and imports refer to both goods and services, while income refers to both primary and secondary income).

2.16 The capital account shows credit and debit entries for non-produced non-financial assets and capital transfers between residents and non-residents. It records acquisitions and disposals of non-produced non-financial assets, such as land sold to embassies and sales of leases and licenses, as well as capital transfers, that is, the provision of resources for capital purposes by one party without anything of economic value being supplied as a direct return to that party.

2.17 The financial account shows net acquisition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities.

2.18 The sum of the balances on the current and capital accounts represents the net lending (surplus) or net borrowing (deficit) by the economy with the rest of the world. This is conceptually equal to the net balance of the financial account. In other words, the financial account measures how the net lending to or borrowing from non-residents is financed.

2.19 The current and capital accounts show transactions in gross terms. In contrast, the financial account shows transactions in net terms, which are shown separately for financial assets and liabilities (i.e., net transactions in financial assets shows acquisition of assets less reduction in assets, not assets net of liabilities).

See BPM6 paragraphs 2.12 to 2.19.

BOP7100Z: Balance of payments current account: net balance relative to GDP

Current account balance expressed in percent of GDP.

BOP7110Z: 3 year backward moving average of the current account net balance relative to GDP

Three-year backward moving average of the current account balance expressed in percent of GDP.

BOP7210E: Balance of payments current account: trade in goods and services (sum of exports and imports)

This is calculated as the sum of (rather than the difference between) exports and imports of goods and services in the balance of payments current account.

See SEE2020 headline No. 2.

BOP7300Z: Five year change in share of world exports of goods and services

The export market share is calculated by dividing the exports of the country by the total exports of the region/world. The indicator measures the degree of importance of a country within the total exports of the region/world. For the calculation at current prices, the market share refers to the world trade (world export

market share). To capture the structural losses in competitiveness that can accumulate over longer time periods, the indicator is calculated as 5 years % change, comparing year Y with year Y-5.
Source of total world data used as denominator: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

BOP7400Z: Net international investment position, relative to GDP

The international investment position (IIP) is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time the value and composition of:

- financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on non-residents and gold bullion held as reserve assets, and
- liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.

The difference between an economy's external financial assets and liabilities is the economy's net IIP, which may be positive or negative.

The net international investment position (NIIP) provides an aggregate view of the net financial position (assets minus liabilities) of a country vis-à-vis the rest of the world. It allows for a stock-flow analysis of the external position of the country.

BOP7500E and BOP7510E: Value of reserve assets (including gold)

Transactions involving monetary gold are recorded in the financial account (balance of payments) only if they occur between two monetary authorities for reserve purposes or between a monetary authority and an international financial organisation.

When a monetary authority acquires gold bullion from, or sells gold bullion to, an institutional unit other than a monetary authority or international financial organisation, the gold is monetised or demonetised. Financial account transactions with the IMF involve reserve assets, reserve-related liabilities, other investment, and off-balance-sheet liabilities.

See BPM6 paragraphs 8.55 to 8.57.

BOP7600E to BOP7620Z: Gross external debt of the whole economy

Gross external debt of the whole economy, covers both short- and long-term debt, but excludes equity investment and money market instruments. For the ratio of gross external debt to exports, the national accounts definition of exports of goods and services is used.

BOP8100E to BOP8700E: Direct investment flows

The reference framework for FDI is the OECD's Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment Fourth Edition, in line with the IMF's BPM6.

Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. As well as the equity that gives rise to control or influence, direct investment also includes investment associated with that relationship, including investment in indirectly influenced or controlled enterprises, investment in fellow enterprises, debt (except selected debt set out in paragraph 6.28 of BPM6), and reverse investment.

Inward FDI (or FDI in the reporting economy) is investment by non-residents in enterprises resident in the reporting economy. Outward FDI (or FDI abroad) is investment by resident entities in affiliated enterprises abroad.

In this questionnaire positive inward and positive outward FDI flows are recorded as positive values. Any negative values indicate that withdrawals of previous FDI exceed new FDI. For example, if outward FDI flows (code BOP8200E) are negative this indicates that the value of withdrawals in the reporting year of previous FDI abroad exceeded the value of new FDI abroad in the reporting year.

International trade in goods

See [International Merchandise Trade Statistics — Concepts and Definitions, 2010](#), United Nations.

XTR1000E to XTR6190E: Exports and imports

In general terms, external trade in goods statistics registers all the goods added or subtracted from the stock of material resources of a country, by the entry (importation) or by the exit (exportation) of goods into or from its economic territory.

The information on external trade is mainly produced from Customs declarations.

Trade system: in practice, there are two systems for registering the flows: general trade and special trade. In the case of general trade, the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. With the special trade system, the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods are not included in either import or export statistics. Parts of the economic territory that may or may not be excluded under the special trade system (depending on its precise definition) include: premises for inward processing; industrial free zones. In both cases, goods in transit are excluded.

Statistical value: exports should be valued FOB (free on board) while imports should be valued CIF (cost, insurance and freight). FOB values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

Partner countries: the partner country is normally defined for imports as the country of origin of the goods, that is to say the country in which the merchandise was entirely produced/obtained or in which the merchandise has undergone substantial transformation; for exports, the partner country is the country of final destination of the goods, such as it is currently known when goods are exported.

Imports from EU and exports to EU must be based on a stable definition of the EU with 28 members.

Product classification: the requested data are broken down by product according to the standard international trade classification (SITC) of the United Nations.

XTR7100Z: Net imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, relative to GDP

Net imports are calculated as the value of imports minus the value of exports. In other words net imports have the same value as the trade balance but with the opposite sign (+ or -). Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials are covered by section 3 of SITC.

If a country is a net exporter of these energy products, the indicator has a negative value.

See code NAT1100E for the definition of GDP.

XTR7210Z and XTR7220Z: Cover ratio for trade in goods

The cover ratio is the value of exports divided by the value of imports, expressed as a percentage.

XTR7310Z and XTR7320Z: Share of exports to (or imports from) EU-28 countries in the total for all partners

This share is calculated (for exports and imports separately) as the value of trade with the EU-28 divided by the value of trade with all partners of the world, expressed as a percentage.

XTR7400Z: SEE 2020 intra-regional trade in goods

Sum of the value of exports of goods (valued free on board and in current prices) to countries covered by the SEE strategy, divided by the value of GDP (in current prices).

See SEE2020 headline No. 4.

XTR8100Z: Terms of trade

The terms of trade indicator is calculated as a ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index, expressed as a percentage.

XTR8200Z and XTR8300Z: Export (import) unit value index (2010 = 100)

The unit value of export is defined by the export value/quantity. The unit value of import is defined by the import value/quantity. These unit values are divided by the average unit value of the previous year to obtain elementary unit value relatives (indices), from which outliers are detected and removed.

Elementary unit value indices are then aggregated over commodities as Paasche indices. Finally, the unit value indices are chained to the reference year (2010 = 100) and used to approximate the export price movements.

Agriculture

AGG1100Z: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The agriculture orientation index (AOI) for government expenditures is defined as the agriculture, forestry and fishing share of government expenditures divided by the agriculture, forestry and fishing share of GDP.

See United Nations SDG 2.a.1.

AGG1200Z: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land for nitrogen

The gross nutrient balance represents the total potential threat to the environment of nitrogen surplus or deficit in agricultural soils. The land types included are arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland. The unit of measure used is kg of nutrient per hectare of this land.

AGG2100Z to AGG2300Z: Farm land use

Land of agricultural holdings includes:

- utilised agricultural area;
- wooded area of agricultural holdings;
- other land (not for agriculture or forestry) of agricultural holdings (such as unused agricultural land, land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.).

The agricultural area utilised for farming includes the area under main crops for harvest in the year of the survey (cultivated mushrooms are excluded). In the case of combined crops the area is allocated among the crops pro rata to the use of the ground by the crops concerned. Area of successive secondary crops is excluded.

The utilised agricultural area consists of:

- arable land;
- permanent grassland and meadow;
- land under permanent crops;
- kitchen gardens.

Arable land refers to land worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

Permanent grassland is land used permanently (for several — usually more than five — consecutive years) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded) and not included in the crop rotation scheme on the agricultural holding.

Permanent crops are ligneous crops, meaning trees or shrubs, not grown in rotation, but occupying the soil and yielding harvests for several (usually more than five) consecutive years. Permanent crops mainly consist of fruit and berry trees, bushes, vines and olive trees.

Kitchen gardens are areas of an agricultural holding devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products not intended for selling but for consumption by the farm holder and his household.

AGG2400Z: Share of utilised agricultural area under organic farming

The indicator is defined as the share of total utilised agricultural area (UAA) occupied by organic farming (existing organically-farmed areas and areas in process of conversion). Organic farming is a method of production, which puts the highest emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medical products.

AGG2500Z and AGG2510Z: Irrigated utilised agricultural land

Area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the agricultural season. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included.

The share is calculated as a percentage of utilised agricultural area.

See SEE2020 No. 28.

AGG3100Z: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (AWU) (2010 = 100)

Index of the real income of factors in agricultural per annual work unit. The underlying indicator corresponds to the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per total AWU. The data measured in real terms are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal data with the implicit price index of gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices.

One annual work unit, abbreviated as AWU, corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis for one year. Full-time means the minimum hours required by the relevant national provisions governing contracts of employment. If the national provisions do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum annual working hours: equivalent to 225 working days of eight hours each.

AGG3200Z: Agricultural production volume index of goods and services (at producer prices) (2010 = 100)

The output of agricultural activity includes output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units), changes in stocks, output for own final use (own final consumption and own-account gross fixed capital formation), output produced for further processing by agricultural producers, as well as intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products. The output of the agricultural sector is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities; animal output and crop output are the main product categories of agricultural output.

The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

This is a volume index with reference year 2010.

AGG3700Z to AGG3720Z: Producer price index — output

The price indices are calculated on the basis of the Laspeyres formula with base and reference year 2015. The indices are expressed in the form of weighted averages of elementary indices with fixed base weights.

The weights attached to each elementary index are equal to the value of the sales of the products in each of the elementary indices during the base period.

The value of the sales includes taxes or levies (except deductible VAT) and excludes subsidies.

Agricultural goods output is composed of crop output and animal output, the latter comprising the output of animals and animal products.

See the [Handbook for EU Agricultural Price Statistics, Version 2.1, November 2015](#).

AGG3800Z: Producer price index — agricultural inputs

The price indices are calculated on the basis of the Laspeyres formula with base and reference year 2015. The indices are expressed in the form of weighted averages of elementary indices with fixed base weights.

The weights attached to each elementary index are equal to the expenditure incurred by farmers during the base period in purchasing the means of production, including the purchases of crop products from other agricultural units for intermediate consumption.

The means of production (excluding factors of production like labour cost, rent and interest payments) are valued at the purchase price which is the price the purchaser actually pays for the products (excluding deductible taxes like deductible VAT) and therefore including taxes and excluding subsidies on products.

Agricultural inputs include goods and services currently consumed in agriculture (such as seed, energy, fertilisers, veterinary expenses, animal feed, maintenance of materials and buildings) and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment (such as machinery, equipment and buildings).

See the [Handbook for EU Agricultural Price Statistics, Version 2.1, November 2015](#).

AGG6100Z to AGG9100Z: Harvested crop production

Harvested production means the production which is harvested and transported away from the field. It includes losses and wastage which takes place on the farm after harvest, quantities consumed directly on

the farm and marketed quantities. It excludes harvesting losses and non-harvested crops. A harvest is assigned to the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Note that the production of kitchen gardens is not included in the production of individual crops but is included under a separate indicator.

Note that:

- the production of melons is included in the production of vegetables (not fruit);
- the production of strawberries is not included in the production of fruit and is collected as a separate indicator;
- data on cereals refer to crops harvested for the production of dry grain only; crops harvested or consumed green for forage, silage or grazing are excluded and are classified as fodder crops; cereals include common wheat and spelt, durum wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, buckwheat, millet and canary seed.

AGG5910Z: Raw milk available on farms

Milk production covers farm production of milk from cows, sheep, goats and buffaloes.

Milk production on the farm includes milk collected by dairies, own consumption, direct sale, processing on the farm and animal feed.

AGG5920Z: Raw milk delivered to dairies

Includes milk from cows, sheep, goats and buffaloes.

Raw milk delivered to (or collected by) dairies excludes milk products (that have been processed on the farm) that are delivered to dairies.

AGG5100Z to AGG5410Z: Meat production

The carcass weight of animals slaughtered, the meat of which is deemed fit for human consumption. The estimates of slaughtering outside slaughter-houses must be added so that the statistics include all animals slaughtered on the territory.

Bovines: *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and Beefalo.

Pigs: *Sus scrofa*.

Sheep: *Ovis aries*.

Goats: *Capra hircus*.

Poultry: for example, *Gallus domesticus* (broilers), *Meleagris* (turkeys), *Anas* (ducks), *Anser anser dom* (geese).

See the [Handbook on the Concepts and Definitions used in Animal Production Statistics, 2012](#).

AGG4100Z to AGG4420Z: Livestock

The livestock statistics gives the number of heads of animals in December.

Number of animals that are in the direct possession or management of the holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazings, in the course of migration, etc.).

Forestry

FOR1100Z: Forest area

Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 %, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

See [Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper 180: FRA 2015 — Terms and Definitions](#).

FOR1110Z: Area of forest under sustainable forest management schemes

Area of forest under sustainable forest management schemes. These are schemes that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management.

See SEE2020 No. 27.

FOR1120Z: Share of forest under sustainable forest management schemes

Area of forest under sustainable forest management schemes as a share of all forest areas expressed as a percentage.

See SEE2020 No. 29.

FOR1200Z: Area of forest as a share of land area

Forest area as a share of land area expressed as a percentage.

See United Nations SDG 15.1.1..

FOR2100E: Public expenditure (budget) allocated to forestation

The total expenditure or budget allocated to forestation serves as an indicator of how high forestation ranks in governments' priorities and whether or not the country has sufficient funds to invest in forest sustainability. The expenditure or budget should include both afforestation and reforestation activities.

See SEE2020 No. 30.

Fisheries

FIS1100Z to FIS1130Z: Fish catches (live weight)

Total captures of all species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes.

Catches in inland waters are excluded.

The catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught and taken from the water (that is, before processing) but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

The fishing areas are those defined by the FAO.

FIS1900Z: Fish catches in inland waters

See FIS1100Z

Catches in inland waters are included.

FIS2100Z to FIS2130Z: Aquaculture production (live weight)

Aquaculture production refers to all species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms and plants farmed for human use or consumption. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators.

Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Industry and services

IND1100Z: Number of enterprises within the non-financial business economy

A count of the number of market enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Only active units which either had turnover or employment at any time during the reference period should be included. Dormant (temporarily inactive) and inactive units are excluded. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period. It also includes local units (branches) which do not constitute a separate legal entity and which are dependent on foreign enterprises.

Non-financial business economy

NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to J and L to N and Division 95.

Enterprise size classes

Micro: enterprises with less than 10 persons employed

Small: enterprises with 10 to 49 persons employed

Medium: enterprises with 50 to 249 persons employed

[SMEs: enterprises with less than 250 persons employed]

Large: enterprises with 250 or more persons employed

IND1300Z: Number of persons employed within the non-financial business economy

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers working regularly in the unit), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the pay-roll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the pay-roll.

The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Unpaid family workers refer to persons who live with the proprietor of the unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. This is limited to those persons who are not included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation. See code IND1100Z for the definition of enterprise size classes.

IND1500E: Value added in the non-financial business economy

Value added can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income (including operating subsidies), plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. The duties and taxes linked to production are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

See code IND1100Z for the definition of enterprise size classes.

IND2100Z: Number of enterprise births

Business demography

The guidelines on business demography are described in the [Eurostat — OECD manual on business demography statistics](#).

The methodology and definitions are based on those of the [Statistical business registers recommendations manual](#), because statistical business registers serve as the sources for the business demography data.

A count of the number of births of market enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors. A birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, splitoff or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

IND2110Z: Number of enterprise births with at least one employee

This population consists of enterprise births that have at least one employee in the birth year.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

See SEE2020 No. 8.

IND2200Z: Number of existing enterprises that had no employees in t-1 that have at least one employee in t

This population consists of enterprise enterprises that existed before the year under consideration (t-1) and were below the threshold of one employee, but have at least one employee in the year under consideration (t).

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

See SEE2020 No. 8.

IND2300Z: Number of enterprise deaths

A count of the number of deaths of market enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors. A death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, take-overs, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include exits from a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

IND2400Z: Net enterprise creation (births with at least one employee - deaths)

This is calculated as the number of enterprise births with at least one employee plus the Number of existing enterprises that had no employees in the year before the year under consideration (t-1) that have at least one employee in the year under consideration (t) minus the number of enterprise deaths.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

See SEE2020 No. 8.

IND2500Z: Birth rate: number of enterprise births in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t

See code IND2100Z for the number of births of enterprises.

The population of active enterprises is a count of market enterprises that had either turnover or employment at any time during the year under consideration.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

IND2600Z: Survival rate: number of enterprises in the reference period (t) newly born in t-2 having survived to t divided by the number of enterprise births in t-2

Enterprise survival as referred to in these characteristics occurs if an enterprise is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in the year of birth and the following year(s). Two types of survival can be distinguished:

1) An enterprise born in year t-2 is considered to have survived in year t if it is active in terms of turnover and/or employment in any part of year t (= survival without changes).

2) An enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit(s) have ceased to be active, but their activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise (= survival by take-over).

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

IND2700Z: Death rate: number of enterprise deaths in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t

See code IND2300Z for the number of deaths of enterprises.

The population of active enterprises is a count of market enterprises that had either turnover or employment at any time during the year under consideration.

Activity coverage: NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Sections B to N excluding Group 64.2.

IND3300Z to IND3330Z and IND4300Z: Production volume index

It is the objective of the production index to measure changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals, normally monthly. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added over a given reference period. The production index is a theoretical measure that must be approximated by practical measures. Value added at basic prices can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible plus any subsidies on products received.

Value-added is calculated 'gross' as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are, however, not available on a monthly basis.

In practice, suitable proxy values for the continuation of the indices are:

- continuation with gross production values (deflated),
- continuation with volumes,
- continuation with turnover (deflated),
- continuation with labour input,
- continuation with raw material input,
- continuation with energy input.

Dependent on the approximation method used, the index of production should take account of:

- variations in type and quality of the commodities and of the input materials,
- changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress on goods and services,
- changes in technical input-output relations (processing techniques),
- services related to the achievement of value added, such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering, creation of software.

IND3400Z: Domestic industrial producer price index

It is the objective of the output price index to measure the monthly development of transaction prices of economic activities. The domestic output price index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold on the domestic market. It is essential that all price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination. The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able uniquely to identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

The following rules apply for the definition of prices:

- The appropriate price is the basic price that excludes VAT and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added.
- If transport costs are included, this should be part of the product specification,
- In order to show the true development of price movements, it should be an actual transaction price, and not a list price.
- The output price index should take into account quality changes in products.
- The price collected in period t should refer to orders booked during period t (moment of order), not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.
- For output prices of the non-domestic market, the price should be calculated at national frontiers, fob (free on board).

The index should in principle reflect the average price during the reference period. In practice the information actually collected may refer to a particular day in the middle of the reference period that should be determined as a representative figure for the reference period. For products with a significant impact on the national economy that are known to have, at least occasionally, a volatile price development, it is important that the index does indeed reflect average prices.

IND4400Z: Construction cost index for new residential buildings (material and labour costs), gross (2015 = 100)

The construction cost index is a business cycle indicator showing the evolution of costs incurred by a contractor to carry out the construction process.

The cost index for new residential buildings measures the development of prices for the factors that are involved in the construction process and the development of the costs incurred by the contractor in order to carry out the construction process. It does not take account of changes in productivity or of variations in the contractor's profit margin. In certain countries, it is also called 'factor price index'.

The construction cost index is calculated from two components: material costs and labour costs. The material costs part measures the development of the prices of the materials that are used in the construction process. The prices are based on actual prices rather than list prices and on a sample of products and suppliers. Prices are valued excluding VAT. The labour costs include wages and salaries, as well as social security charges for all persons employed.

IND5200Z: Retail trade volume of sales index (deflated turnover)

The index is a volume index. The volume index can be compiled by deflating the value of turnover index with an appropriate deflator of sales. The latter can be compiled using information on the sales structure (in terms of products) of various retail trade activities as a weighting system and combining this with appropriate detailed consumer price indices. Care has to be taken to ensure that the consumer price indices are compiled excluding VAT and similar deductible taxes.

IND8450Z to IND8780Z: Services turnover index

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

The turnover index is a value index (in other words, at current prices).

IND9490Z to IND9810Z: Services producer price index

It is essential that all price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination. The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able uniquely to identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

Output prices for services show the price development for services delivered to customers that are enterprises or persons representing enterprises.

The following rules apply for the definition of prices:

- The appropriate price measure is the transaction price reflecting the revenue received by the producer for products actually sold to customers. They should take into account any applicable discounts, rebates, surcharges, etc. that may apply to the customers. Because the price reflects revenue received by the producer, taxes on products should be excluded from prices whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added.
- In order to show the true development of price movements, it should be an actual transaction price, and not a list price.
- The output price index should take into account quality changes in products.
- The price should be recorded at the date of delivery of the service. If the service delivery spans over several time periods, appropriate adjustments have to be made.

Tourism

See Methodological manual for tourism statistics.

TOU1100Z and TOU1110Z: Number of establishments

A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides short-term accommodation for tourists as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised).

Type of establishment

Tourism accommodation establishments (NACE Rev. 2 Division 55): establishments providing short-term or short-stay accommodation services.

Hotels and similar accommodation (NACE Rev. 2 Group 55.1): the provision of accommodation, typically on a daily or weekly basis, principally for short stays by visitors. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites. Services include daily cleaning and bed-making. A range of additional services may be provided such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities as well as conference and convention facilities. Included are:

- hotels (and similar establishments, for instance operating under the name 'bed & breakfast');
- resort hotels;
- suite/apartment hotels;
- motels.

TOU1200Z and TOU1210Z: Number of bed-places

The number of bed-places in an establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed-place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed-places.

TOU2100Z: Annual tourist (non-residents, including non-residents who are nationals of the destination country) arrivals at border

Overnight international visitors (= international tourists) who arrive during a given year in a given country. This includes non-resident citizens of that country, and excludes foreign residents in the given country.

TOU2200Z to TOU2410Z: Arrivals at establishments

An arrival (departure) is defined as a person who arrives at an accommodation establishment and checks in (out). Statistically there is not much difference if instead of arrivals, departures are counted.

No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Arrivals are registered by country of residence of the guest. Non-tourists (for example refugees) should be excluded, if possible. Same-day visitors spending only a few hours during the day (no overnight stay, the date of arrival and departure are the same) at the establishment are also excluded from accommodation statistics.

TOU3100Z and TOU3110Z: Nights spent at establishments

A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in an establishment.

No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Non-tourists (for example refugees) should be excluded, if possible. Same-day visitors spending only a few hours during the day (no overnight stay, the date of arrival and departure are the same) at the establishment are also excluded from accommodation statistics.

TOU4100Z: Departures of residents going abroad for all holidays and business (1 night or more)

This comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying (at least one night) in places outside that area (a country in this case), during a given year.

TOU5100E and TOU5110Z: Tourism direct GDP

Tourism direct GDP is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

See Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008, paragraph 4.96.

See United Nations SDG 8.9.1.

TOU6100Z to TOU620FZ: Tourism employment

The tourism-characteristic industries, comprise all establishments for which the principal activity is a tourism characteristic activity, in other words the activities that typically produce tourism characteristic products. These are ISIC Rev.4 (NACE Rev. 2):

- Classes 4911, 4922, 5011, 5021 (Group 49.1, Class 49.32, Groups 50.1 and 50.3)
- Group 511 (Group 51.1)
- Division 55 (Division 55)
- Group 561 (Group 56.1)
- Class 5629 (Class 56.29)
- Group 563 (Group 56.3)
- Division 68 (Division 68)
- Group 771 (Group 77.1)
- Class 7721 (Class 77.21)
- Divisions 79 and 90 (Divisions 79 and 90)
- Classes 9102, 9103 (Classes 91.02 to 91.04)
- Division 92 (Division 92)
- Classes 9311, 9319 (Classes 93.11, 93.13 and 93.19)
- Group 932 (Group 93.2)

The agreement between an employee and the employer defines a job and each self-employed person has a job. The number of jobs in the economy thus exceeds the number of persons employed to the extent that some employees have more than one job.

The indicator shows the relative importance of jobs in the tourism industries as a share of the economy's total jobs.

See United Nations SDG 8.9.2.

Telecommunications

TEL1100Z: Main (fixed) telephone lines penetration rate

Main telephone lines are lines that connect the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term 'main station' or 'Direct Exchange Line' (DEL). The number is expressed as a penetration rate relative to the size of the population.

TEL1200Z: Mobile phone penetration rate (subscriptions relative to population size)

The indicator gives the number of subscriptions to the services of operators offering mobile telecommunication connected to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network. The number is expressed as a penetration rate relative to the size of the population.

TEL2100Z to TEL210FZ: Proportion of persons who own a mobile telephone

This indicator is usually compiled from a household survey.

An individual owns a mobile (cellular) phone if they have a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included as are mobile phones that are registered under someone else's name. Analogue and digital mobile technologies are included. Users of postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the previous three months.

See United Nations SDG 5.b.1.

TEL3100Z: Mobile broadband penetration (active dedicated data service cards/modems/keys relative to population size)

Mobile broadband penetration is defined as number of active dedicated data service cards/modems/keys per 100 inhabitants.

TEL3200Z: Fixed broadband penetration (fixed broadband subscriptions (lines) relative to population size)

Fixed broadband penetration is defined as the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (lines) per 100 inhabitants.

Digital society

For enterprise statistics see the [Methodological manual for statistics on the information society, survey year 2016, version 1.0 Part I](#) (zip file).

For household statistics see the [Methodological manual for statistics on the information society, survey year 2016, version 1.0 Part II](#) (zip file).

DIG1100Z: Percentage of enterprises using computers (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

Computers include personal computers (PCs), portable computers, tablets, and other portable devices such as smartphones.

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.

See SEE2020 No. 24.

DIG1200Z: Percentage of enterprises with internet access (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

All forms of internet access are included.

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.

See SEE2020 No. 25.

DIG1350Z: Percentage of enterprises having a broadband internet access (fixed or mobile) (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

Enterprises using DSL or any other type of fixed broadband connection to the internet (for example ADSL, SDSL, VDSL, fibre optics technology (FTTP), cable or mobile).

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.

DIG1400Z: Percentage of enterprises having a website or homepage (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

Share of enterprises with a web presence (web site or home page).

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.

See SEE2020 No. 26.

DIG1500Z: Percentage of enterprises who use any social media (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

Enterprises using social media are considered those that have a user profile, an account or a user licence depending on the requirements and the type of the social media.

Social media include:

- social networks (such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Xing);
- enterprise blogs or microblogs (such as Twitter, Present.ly);
- multimedia content sharing websites (such as YouTube, Flickr, Picasa);
- wiki based knowledge sharing tools.

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.

DIG2100Z: Percentage of enterprises having made e-commerce purchases (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

E-commerce is the sale or purchase of goods or services conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing of orders. The payment and the delivery of the goods or services do not have to be conducted online. E-commerce transactions exclude purchases made by manually typed e-mail messages.

E-commerce purchases include:

- web purchases — via an online store (web shop), via web forms on a website or extranet, or via “apps”;
- EDI-type purchases — via EDI-type (electronic data interchange) messages in an agreed or standard format suitable for automated processing without the individual messages being typed manually.

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.
See SEE2020 No. 23.

DIG2200Z: Percentage of enterprises having received e-commerce orders (enterprises with 10 or more persons employed)

E-commerce is the sale or purchase of goods or services conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing of orders. The payment and the delivery of the goods or services do not have to be conducted online. E-commerce transactions exclude orders made by manually typed e-mail messages.

E-commerce orders (also known as e-commerce sales) include:

- web sales — via an online store (web shop), via web forms on a website or extranet, or via “apps”;
- EDI-type sales — via EDI-type messages in an agreed or standard format suitable for automated processing without the individual messages being typed manually.

This indicator relates to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed, in NACE Rev. 2 Sections C to J and L to N (excluding Division 75: veterinary services) and Group 95.1.
See SEE2020 No. 23.

DIG3100Z: Percentage of households having access to a personal computer (through at least one of the household members)

The share of households having access to a personal computer (PC) through at least one of its household members (whether the access is at home or not).

The coverage includes all (private) households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years.

DIG3200Z: Percentage of households who have internet access at home

The share of households having access at home to the internet.

The coverage includes all (private) households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years.

DIG4100Z to DIG4200Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who have used the internet in the 3 (or 12) months prior to the survey

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.

This indicator concerns internet use at any location (home, work, place of study or other places). Any internet enabling device should be considered, for example desktop, laptop, netbook or tablet computers as well as smart phones, games consoles or e-book readers.

See United Nations SDG 17.8.1.

DIG5100Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a week (including every day)

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.

The frequency of use concerns use during the previous three months: this indicator concerns the percentage using the internet at least once a week.

The percentage is calculated as a proportion of all individuals (not just of those having used the internet during the previous three months).

DIG5110Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, daily

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.

The frequency of use concerns use during the previous three months: this indicator concerns the percentage using the internet (almost) every day.
The percentage is calculated as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 74 (not just of those having used the internet during the previous three months).

DIG5120Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a week (but not every day)

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.
The frequency of use concerns use during the previous three months: this indicator concerns the percentage using the internet at least once a week but not every day.
The percentage is calculated as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 74 (not just of those having used the internet during the previous three months).

DIG5200Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, at least once a month

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.
The frequency of use concerns use during the previous three months: this indicator concerns the percentage using the internet at least once a month (including those using it at least once a week and those using it daily)..
The percentage is calculated as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 74 (not just of those having used the internet during the previous three months).

DIG5300Z: Percentage of persons aged 16-74 who use the internet, on average, less than once a month

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.
The frequency of use concerns use during the previous three months: this indicator concerns the percentage using the internet less often than once a month.
The percentage is calculated as a proportion of all persons aged 16 to 74 (not just of those having used the internet during the previous three months).

DIG6100Z: Proportion of persons aged 16-74 who ordered goods or services over the internet in the previous 12 months

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 74 living in (private) households.
The purchase of goods and services over the internet (e-commerce) concerns purchases for private use via any device (desktop, portable or handheld, including mobile or smart phone). Purchases refer to orders of goods or services over the internet for which payment is required; the payment does not have to be done online. Orders via manually typed e-mails, SMS or MMS should be excluded. Orders via websites or apps should be included.

DIG7110Z to DIG8190Z: ICT skills of individuals

The coverage includes all persons aged 16 to 24 (or 16 to 74) living in (private) households.
The set of skills considered concern the following activities performed (on a computer or mobile device) within the previous three months:

- copying or moving a file or folder;
- using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document;
- using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet;
- connecting and installing new devices (e.g. a modem, camera, printer);
- creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts);
- transferring files between a computer and other devices;
- writing a computer program using a specialised programming language;
- sending e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video);
- finding, downloading, installing and configuring software (or applications).

See United Nations SDG 4.4.1.

Science and technology

SAT1100E to SAT1120E: Gross domestic expenditure on research & development (R & D)

Expenditures on intramural R&D represent the amount of money spent on R&D that is performed within a reporting unit; expenditures on (the funding of) extramural R&D) represent the amount of money spent on R&D that is performed outside a reporting unit.

Intramural R&D expenditures are all current expenditures plus gross fixed capital expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit during a specific reference period, whatever the source of funds.

GERD is total intramural expenditure on R&D performed in the national territory during a specific reference period. Thus, GERD includes domestically performed R&D that is financed from abroad (i.e. from the rest of the world) but excludes funding for R&D performed abroad.

See paragraphs 4.4, 4.7 and 4.8 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

Definition of R&D

R&D comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge.

A set of common features identifies R&D activities that aim to achieve either specific or general objectives, even if these are carried out by different performers. For an activity to be an R&D activity, it must satisfy five core criteria. The activity must be:

- novel
- creative
- uncertain
- systematic
- transferable and/or reproducible.

See paragraphs 1.32 and 1.33 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

See SEE2020 No. 21.

See United Nations SDG 9.5.1.

SAT2110E to SAT2140E: Analysis of gross domestic expenditure on R & D by sector of performance

See code SAT1100E for the definition of R&D, of intramural R&D expenditure and GERD.

Five main sectors have been identified for the measurement of R&D:

- business enterprise
- government
- higher education
- private non-profit
- rest of the world

See Table 3.1 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#) for an approximate correspondence between Frascati and SNA institutional sectors.

See SEE2020 No. 22.

SAT3110Z to SAT3150Z: Analysis of gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) by source of funds

From the perspective of performance, intramural R&D is conducted by the statistical unit with funds either from the statistical unit's own sources (internal) or from sources outside of the statistical unit (external).

See code SAT1100E for the definition of R&D, of intramural R&D expenditure and GERD.

See code SAT2110E for the list of sectors.

SAT4100Z and SAT4200E: Government budget allocations for R & D (GBARD), as a percentage of GDP

Government budget allocations concern all budget allocations by the general government sector.

GBARD encompass all spending allocations met from sources of government revenue foreseen within the budget, such as taxation. Spending allocations by extra-budgetary government entities are within the scope only to the extent that their funds are allocated through the budgetary process. Likewise, R&D

funding by public (business) enterprises is outside the scope of GBARD statistics, as it is based on funds raised within the market and outside the budgetary process. Only in the exceptional case of budgetary provisions for R&D to be carried out or distributed from public enterprises should this be counted as part of GBARD. Countries may report on outlays, budget authorisations or budget obligations.

Funding of current and capital expenditure are both included. Basic research, applied research and experimental development are all included. Allocations should only concern the funding of R&D performance, but it may not be possible to exclude delivery costs (such as costs of administering R&D programmes and projects). Allocations to all sectors of performance should be included, not just government; allocations to the rest of the world are included.

Concerning allocations for agriculture, this corresponds to Chapter 8 of [NABS](#) which includes R&D related to:

- the promotion of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and foodstuff production;
- chemical fertilizers, biocides, biological pest control and the mechanization of agriculture;
- the impact of agricultural forestry activities on the environment;
- the field of developing food productivity and technology.

This chapter also includes R&D related to:

- agriculture, forestry, and fishery;
- animal and dairy science;
- veterinary science and other agricultural sciences.

This chapter does not include R&D related to:

- the reduction of pollution;
- the development of rural areas, the construction and planning of buildings, the improvement of rural rest and recreation amenities and agricultural water supply;
- energy measures;
- the food industry.

See code SAT1100E for the definition of R&D.

See Chapter 12 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

SAT5100Z to SAT540FZ: Number of R & D personnel, in full-time equivalent units

R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit's R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). See paragraph 5.6 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

Full-time equivalent

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or by a group. See paragraph 4.49 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

See code SAT1100E for the definition of R&D.

See code SAT2110E for the list of sectors.

SAT6100Z to SAT6110Z: Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent units)

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods. See paragraph 5.35 of the [Frascati Manual 2015](#).

See code SAT5100Z for the definition of full-time equivalents.

See United Nations SDG 9.5.2.

SAT9110Z: High- and medium-high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services share of persons employed

Data source is the labour force survey.

High- and medium-high technology manufacturing: Divisions 20, 21 and 26 to 30 of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4).

Knowledge-intensive services: Divisions 50, 51, 58 to 66, 69 to 75, 78, 80, and 84 to 93 of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4).

See code LAM2100Z for the definition of employment.

SAT9120Z: Medium and high technology manufacturing share of manufacturing value added

Medium and high technology manufacturing: Divisions 19 to 30 and 33 of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4).

Manufacturing: Section of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4).

See code IND1500E for the definition of value added.

See United Nations SDG 9.b.1.

Environment — physical and biodiversity

PHY1100Z: Total area of the country (including inland waters)

The total area (also known as the total surface area) includes all land area and inland waters and excludes offshore territorial waters.

PHY1200Z: Land area

The land area is the total area excluding inland and tidal waters.

PHY1300Z: Area affected by desertification

Desertification is land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors including climatic variations (such as drought) and human activities (such as overgrazing or intensive agricultural cultivation).

See United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

PHY1400Z: Share of persons in urban areas without green urban areas in their neighbourhood

Definition not available.

PHY1500Z: Mountain green cover index

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 15.4.2.

PHY2100Z to PHY3220Z: Land cover

Land cover refers to the coverage of land not its use. Land cover has eight main categories:

- artificial land — areas characterised by an artificial and often impervious cover of constructions and pavement; non-built-up areas are characterised by an artificial and/or impervious cover of hard artificial materials, concrete, gravel;
- cropland — areas where crops are planted and cultivated;
- woodland — areas covered by trees with a canopy of at least 10 %; also woody hedges and palm trees are included in this class;
- shrubland — areas dominated (at least 10 % of the surface) by shrubs and low woody plants normally not able to reach more than 5m of height; may include sparsely occurring trees with a canopy below 10 %;
- grassland — land predominantly covered by communities of grassland, grass-like plants and forbs; includes permanent grassland and permanent pasture that is not part of a crop rotation (normally for 5 years or more), which can be used to grow grasses and other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown); may include sparsely occurring trees within a limit of a canopy below 10 % and shrubs within a total limit of cover (including trees) of 20 %; may also be grazed, provided that grasses and other herbaceous forage remain predominant;
- bareland — areas with no dominant vegetation cover on at least 90 % of the area or areas covered by lichens/moss;
- water areas — inland or coastal areas without vegetation and covered by water and flooded surfaces, or likely to be so over a large part of the year;
- wetlands — wetlands are areas that fall between land and water; areas that are wet for long enough periods that the plants and animals living in or near them are adapted to, and often dependent on, wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle.

See the LUCAS 2015 classification.

PHY3500Z: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 11.3.1.

PHY4100Z: Protected marine area

Marine protected areas (MPA) are protected areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with their overlying waters.

Protected areas

A protected area, according to IUCN, is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Protected areas are totally or partially protected areas that are designated — for the purpose of biodiversity conservation — by national (or international) authorities as:

- strict nature reserve or wilderness area;
- national park;
- natural monument or feature;
- habitat/species management area;
- protected landscape/seascape;
- protected area with sustainable use of natural resources.

See [Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories](#).

PHY4200Z and PHY4210Z: Protected terrestrial areas (including inland waters)

See code PHY4100Z for the definition of protected areas.

Inland waters are included within this indicator on terrestrial areas, regardless of whether they are freshwater, brackish or saline. Marine areas (including intertidal areas) are excluded.

PHY4220Z and PHY4230Z: Protected forest areas

See code PHY4100Z for the definition of protected areas.

See code FOR1100Z for the definition of forests.

PHY5100Z: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas

See code PHY4100Z for the definition of protected areas.

The percentage of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.

Sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity are identified following global standard criteria applied at national levels. Traditionally there were two variants of these standard criteria:

- Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) — sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, identified using data on birds;
- Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) — sites holding effectively the entire population of at least one species assessed as Critically Endangered or Endangered on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The indicator is calculated as the number of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity that are wholly (more than 98 %) covered by protected areas divided by the total number of sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity.

See United Nations SDG 15.1.2.

PHY5200Z: Proportion of key biodiversity areas (KBA) that are wholly covered by protected areas

Calculated as for code PHY5100Z, except based on key biodiversity areas (KBAs).

See [A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas](#).

See United Nations SDG 15.1.2.

PHY5300Z: Proportion of important sites for mountain biodiversity that are wholly covered by protected areas

Calculated as for PHY5100Z, except focused on mountain sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity.

See United Nations SDG 15.4.1.

PHY6100Z: Red list index

The red list index is a multi-purpose indicator which measures the aggregate change in extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN red list of threatened species. This indicator is expressed as an index ranging from 0 to 1.

See United Nations SDG 15.5.1.

PHY6200Z: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked is defined as the proportion of total wildlife seizures to the total wildlife traded as evidenced by export permits issued. The different wildlife products traded and seized are compared by applying an aggregation measure.

See United Nations SDG 15.7.1.

Environment — material flows and resource productivity

MAT1100Z to MAT1160Z: Domestic material consumption

Domestic material consumption measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy and is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports. It is important to note that the term consumption denotes apparent consumption and not final consumption.

See Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA) — Compilation guide 2013.

See United Nations SDG 8.4.2.

MAT1200E to MAT1400Z: Resource productivity

Resource productivity is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by domestic material consumption.

For the calculation of resource productivity, GDP may be in:

- euro in chain-linked volumes (with 2010 reference year and 2010 exchange rates)
- purchasing power standards.

Environment — emissions

EMM1100Z to EMM1200Z: GHG emissions

The Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases includes: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)). These gases are aggregated into a single unit using gas-specific global warming potential (GWP) factors. The aggregated greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in units of CO₂ equivalents.

The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); nor does it include emissions from international maritime transport. It does however include emissions from international aviation. CO₂ emissions from biomass with energy recovery are reported as a Memorandum item according to UNFCCC Guidelines and not included in national greenhouse gas totals.

EMM2100Z and EMM2110Z: CO₂ emissions

These indicators show the quantity of carbon dioxide emissions from all resident units (all economic activities and households). The data may be derived from air emissions accounts.

EMM2200Z: CO₂ emissions from energy

See code EMM2100Z for the definition of CO₂ emissions.

Emissions from combustion activities of fuels; CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass fuels are not included. Incineration of waste with energy recovery facilities are included here. Emissions based upon fuel for use on ships or aircraft engaged in international transport are not included.

EMM2300Z: CO₂ emission per unit of value added

No definition available.

See United Nations SDG 9.4.1.

EMM3200Z to EMM3700Z: Emissions of other gases

These indicators show the quantity of emissions from all resident units (all economic activities and households). The data may be derived from air emissions accounts.

CH₄: methane

N₂O: nitrous oxide

HFCs: hydrofluorocarbons

PFCs: perfluorinated compounds

SF₆: sulfur hexafluoride

SO₂: sulfur dioxide

NO_x: nitrogen oxides

EMM9110Z to EMM9120Z: Exposure to air pollution

Annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5} = 2.5 micrometres or less) and coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀ = 10 micrometres or less). For national data, the annual mean levels in each city should be weighted based on each city's population.

See United Nations SDG 11.6.2.

Environment — waste

Manual on waste statistics — A handbook for data collection on waste generation and treatment — 2013 edition

WAS1100Z to WAS110UZ: Proportion of persons served by municipal waste collection

Data on coverage should provide information on the percentage of population covered by a collection scheme for household and similar waste.

WAS2100Z to WAS2200Z: Generation of waste

Waste definition

Waste is defined as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard.

See paragraph 2.1.1 of the Manual on waste statistics — A handbook for data collection on waste generation and treatment — 2013 edition

Waste generation includes all wastes generated by economic activities and by households. Wastes that are internally recycled are excluded. Because economic activity includes activities of treatment facilities, waste generated by these facilities (secondary waste) should also be reported under waste generation. This includes both residues of waste treatment and consumption residues that are produced by these facilities.

Sources

Agriculture, forestry and fishing — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section A

Mining and quarrying — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section B

Manufacturing — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section C

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section D

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section E

Construction — NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4) Section F

Wholesale of waste and scrap — NACE Rev. 2 Class 46.77 (ISIC Rev.4 part of Class 4669)

Services (except wholesale of waste and scrap) — NACE Rev. 2 Sections G to U except Class 46.77 (ISIC Rev.4 Sections G to U except part of Class 4669)

Households

WAS2300Z and WAS24300Z: Generation of waste, excluding major mineral waste — all activities and households

See code WAS2100Z for the definition of waste and the generation of waste.

Major mineral wastes are all mineral and solidified wastes except for combustion wastes and mineral wastes from waste treatment and stabilised wastes. Major mineral wastes include:

- mineral waste from construction and demolition (12.1)
- asbestos wastes (12.2)
- waste of naturally occurring minerals (12.3)
- various mineral wastes (artificial mineral wastes and waste refractory materials) (12.5)
- soils (12.6)
- dredging spoils (12.7)

See categories 12.1 to 12.3 and 12.5 to 12.7 in the European Waste Classification for Statistics, version 4 (see Section 2 of Annex I).

WAS2500Z and WAS2600Z: Hazardous waste generated by all activities and households

See code WAS2100Z for the definition of the generation of waste.

Hazardous wastes are defined according to the European Waste Classification for Statistics, version 4 (see Section 2 of Annex I).

See United Nations SDG 12.4.2.

WAS2700Z and WAS2800Z: Municipal waste generated

See code WAS2100Z for the definition of the generation of waste.

Municipal waste consists to a large extent of waste generated by households, but may also include similar wastes generated by small businesses and public institutions and collected by the municipality. For areas not covered by a municipal waste collection scheme the amount of waste generated is estimated.

See Annex I Guidance on municipal waste data collection, September 2016.

WAS3100Z to WAS3A00Z: Waste treatment

See code WAS2100Z for the definition of waste.

See code WAS2300Z for the definition of major mineral wastes.

See code WAS2500Z for the definition of hazardous wastes.

See code WAS2700Z for the definition of municipal wastes.

Waste treatment includes all waste entering treatment facilities for final treatment (this includes both public and private waste treatment facilities). Data on waste treatment refer to the final treatment; treated waste should thus be counted only once. The only exemption is the double counting of combustion residues from waste incineration and energy recovery. For waste treatment, only waste entering facilities for final treatment should be reported, excluding waste pre-treatment.

Treatment operations

Recovery means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Recycling is a subset of recovery and means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material (e.g. composting, anaerobic digestion etc.) but excludes the use as fuels and the use for backfilling operations.

Backfilling is a recovery operation where waste is used in excavated areas (such as underground mines, gravel pits) for the purpose of slope reclamation or safety or for engineering purposes in landscaping and where the waste is substituting other non-waste materials which would have had to be used for the purpose.

Energy recovery is a subset of recovery and covers the incineration and co-incineration of waste in power stations and industrial facilities so that the resultant energy can be used to generate heat or electricity.

Disposal means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

Landfill is a subset of disposal and includes: landfills for inert waste, non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste above ground; landfills for the underground storage of waste. Landfill does not cover the following treatment operations: the use of waste for underground stowage, where it fulfils the criteria for recovery; the use of inert waste for redevelopment and construction purposes on landfills, where it fulfils the criteria for recovery; temporary storage of waste; sea-bed insertion, impoundment or deep injection of waste.

Other disposal operations (land treatment and release into water bodies) include land treatment; deep injection; impoundment of waste; and the release of waste into water bodies (including sea-bed insertion). This does not cover the spreading of waste on land for agricultural or other ecologically beneficial purposes (which is recycling).

Waste incineration is a subset of disposal and covers the incineration of waste where the main purpose of the incineration is the thermal treatment of waste in order to reduce the volume and the hazardousness of the waste, and to obtain an inert product that can be disposed of.

The composition of waste treated is based on the European Waste Classification for Statistics, version 4 (see Section 2):

- chemical and medical wastes (W01 to W05)
- recyclable wastes (W06 and W071 to W076)
- equipment wastes (W077 and W08)
- animal and vegetal wastes (W09)
- mixed ordinary wastes (W10)
- common sludges (W11)
- mineral and solidified wastes (W12 and W13)

WAS4110Z: Proportion of generated municipal waste that is recovered through material recycling, composting and digestion

The proportion of generated municipal waste that is recycled. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion.

WAS4120Z: Proportion of collected municipal waste that is recovered through material recycling, composting and digestion

The proportion of collected municipal waste that is recycled. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion.

See United Nations SDG 11.6.1.

Environment — water and waste water

Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters Tables 1-8 — Concepts, definitions, current practices, evaluations and recommendations, Version 3.0 (2014).

WAT1100Z to WAT110UZ: Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source

Proportion of the population using a basic drinking water source ('improved' sources of drinking water used for MDG monitoring in other words piped water into the dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater) which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination.

See United Nations SDG 6.1.1.

WAT1200Z: Proportion of the population connected to public water supply

Corresponds to the percentage of the resident population connected to the water supply. Water is supplied by economic units engaged in the collection, purification and distribution of water (NACE Rev. 2 (or ISIC Rev.4) Division 36).

WAT2100Z to WAT210UZ: Proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved sanitation

Population using a basic sanitation facility at the household level ('improved' sanitation facilities used for MDG monitoring in other words flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets) which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.

See United Nations SDG 6.2.1.

WAT2200Z to WAT2500Z

See Table 5 of Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters Tables 1-8 — Concepts, definitions, current practices, evaluations and recommendations, Version 3.0 (2014).

WAT2200Z: Proportion of persons connected to urban wastewater collecting system (whether with or without treatment)

Refers to the percentage of the resident population connected to the wastewater collecting systems (sewage network or public sewerage). Wastewater collecting systems may deliver wastewater to treatment plants or may discharge it without treatment to the environment.

WAT2300Z to WAT2320Z: Proportion of persons connected to urban wastewater treatment plants

Refers to the percentage of the resident population whose wastewater is treated at urban wastewater treatment plants.

Secondary treatment of wastewater is a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in a biological oxygen demand (BOD) removal of at least 70 % and a chemical oxygen demand (COD) removal of at least 75 %.

Tertiary treatment is post-secondary treatment of (urban) wastewater by a process generally involving biological, chemical or other treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in:

- a BOD removal of at least 95 % and a COD removal of at least 85 %;
- at least one of the following: nitrogen removal of at least 70 %, phosphorus removal of at least 80 % or microbiological removal achieving a faecal coliform density less than 1 000 in 100 ml.

WAT2400Z: Proportion of persons with independent wastewater treatment (e.g. septic tanks)

The percentage of resident population whose wastewater is treated in individual, often private facilities such as septic tanks. Independent wastewater treatment are systems of collection, preliminary treatment, treatment, infiltration or discharge of domestic wastewater from dwellings not connected to an urban wastewater collection system. Excluded are systems with storage tanks from which the wastewater is transported periodically by trucks to an urban wastewater treatment plant; these systems are considered to be connected to the wastewater treatment systems.

WAT2500Z: Proportion of persons not connected to wastewater treatment

The percentage of resident population whose wastewater is neither treated in urban treatment plants nor in independent treatment facilities.

WAT3100E: Total (public and private) expenditure on water infrastructure

Total (public and private) spending on water infrastructure.
See SEE2020 No. 31.

WAT4100Z to WAT5150Z

See Tables 1 and 2 of [Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters Tables 1-8 — Concepts, definitions, current practices, evaluations and recommendations, Version 3.0 \(2014\)](#).

WAT4100Z to WAT4120Z: Gross freshwater abstracted annually

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from groundwater resources in any given time period are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. Water abstractions from precipitation (for example rain water collected for use) should be included under abstractions from surface water. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water resource from which they were originally withdrawn. Water used for hydroelectricity generation is an *in-situ* use and should be excluded.

Fresh surface water: water which flows over, or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural watercourses such as rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial watercourses such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems and artificial reservoirs.

Fresh groundwater: freshwater which is being held in, and can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation. All permanent and temporary deposits of water, both artificially charged and naturally, in the subsoil, of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. Resources of fresh groundwater are called renewable if they receive significant natural recharge over a human lifespan.

WAT4200Z: Annual water abstraction for public water supply (ISIC Rev.4 Division 36)

See code WAT4100Z for the definition of abstraction.
See code WAT1200Z for the definition of public water supply.

WAT4300Z to WAT4320Z: Water exploitation index (WEI): gross freshwater abstracted (surface and ground) as a percentage of long term average available water (LTAA) from renewable fresh water resources

These indicators present:

- i) the annual total fresh water abstraction in a country as a percentage of its long term average available (LTAA) water from renewable fresh water resources;
- ii) the annual groundwater abstraction as a percentage of the country's long-term annual average groundwater available for abstraction; and
- iii) the annual surface water abstraction as a percentage of the country's long-term annual average surface water resources available for abstraction.

The latter is calculated as the total fresh water resources (external inflow plus precipitation less evapotranspiration) less groundwater available for abstraction.

Long-term annual averages (LTAA) should be based on annual values, averaged over a period of at least 30 consecutive years.

Renewable freshwater resources are internal flow plus actual external inflow, where:

- internal flow is the total volume of river run-off and groundwater generated, in natural conditions, exclusively by precipitation into a territory; the internal flow is equal to precipitation less actual evapotranspiration;
- actual external inflow is the total volume of actual flow of rivers and groundwater, coming from neighbouring territories.

See code WAT4100Z for the definition of abstraction.

WAT4400Z: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of (total renewable freshwater resources minus environmental water requirements)

The ratio between total freshwater withdrawn (abstracted) and total renewable freshwater resources, after having taken into account environmental water requirements. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

Environmental water requirements are established in order to protect the basic environmental services of freshwater ecosystems.

See code WAT4100Z for the definition of abstraction.

See code WAT4300Z for the definition of renewable freshwater resources.

See United Nations SDG 6.4.2.

WAT5100Z: Annual freshwater use

Refers to the quantity of freshwater that is actually used in a year by end users including water delivered by the water supply industry (NACE Rev. 2 (or ISIC Rev.4) Division 36), water directly abstracted for own use and water received from other parties. Excludes freshwater returned without use. The following users and uses are identified:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing: Section A of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4)
- irrigation in agriculture: artificial application of water on land to assist in the growing of crops and pastures.
- manufacturing: Section C of NACE Rev. 2 (ISIC Rev.4).
- electricity industry: Group 35.1 of NACE Rev. 2 (Group 351 of ISIC Rev.4).

See Table 4 of [Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters Tables 1-8 — Concepts, definitions, current practices, evaluations and recommendations, Version 3.0 \(2014\)](#).

Energy

Energy statistics manual.

NRG1100Z: Proportion of persons with access to electricity grid/network

Proportion of persons with access to electricity grid/network.

See United Nations SDG 7.1.1.

NRG1200Z to NRG2540Z: Energy balance sheet data

Primary production: any extraction of energy products in a useable form from natural sources. This occurs either when natural sources are exploited (for example, in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants) or in the fabrication of biofuels. Transforming energy from one form into another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants (where primary energy sources are burned), or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

Net imports: imports minus exports. Energy products in transit should not be included in either imports or exports, except for electricity and heat in transit which should be included in both.

International bunkers: bunkers includes all dutiable petroleum products loaded aboard a vessel for consumption by that vessel.

Change in stock: the stock levels at the beginning and end of the reporting period are known as the opening stock and closing stock respectively. A flow of fuel arises from a change in stock level.

Gross inland energy consumption: the total energy demand of a country or region. It represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption of the geographical entity under consideration.

Gross inland energy consumption covers: consumption by the energy sector itself; distribution and transformation losses; final energy consumption by end users; 'statistical differences' (not already captured in the figures on primary energy consumption and final energy consumption). Gross inland consumption does not include energy (fuel oil) provided to international bunkers. It is calculated as follows: primary production + recovered products + net imports + stock changes – bunkers.

Energy available for final consumption: gross inland energy consumption - transformation input + transformation output + exchanges, transfers and returns - consumption of the energy branch - distribution losses.

Final non-energy consumption: part of energy available for final consumption used by end users for non-energy purposes, such as feedstock inputs for the chemical industry, lubricants or solvents.

Final energy consumption: the total energy consumed (as energy) by end users (such as households, industry and for transport purposes). It is the energy which reaches the final consumer's door and excludes that which is used by the energy sector itself.

Primary energy consumption: gross inland consumption minus final non-energy consumption

Energy products (for primary production, transformation and or consumption)

Crude oil and petroleum products: crude oil, feedstocks and other hydrocarbons; petroleum products.

Solid fuels: hard coal and derivatives; lignite, peat and derivatives; oil shale and oil sands.

Gas: natural gas and derived gases.

Renewables (including renewable waste): hydro; wind; solar (thermal and photovoltaic); tide, wave and ocean; wood, wood wastes and other solid renewable wastes; biogas; renewable municipal wastes; charcoal; liquid biofuels; geothermal.

Non-renewable waste: non-renewable municipal wastes and industrial wastes.

Nuclear: nuclear heat (transformed into electricity).

Other sources.

End users/uses

Industry: use of energy for heat-raising for own use within industry (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, water supply, but not the energy sector) and construction sectors. Excludes energy used in these sectors for electricity generation and production of heat for sale (which are considered as part of the energy branch and therefore not end users) and for transport purposes.

Transport purposes: use of energy for transport purposes by all sectors. Note that this excludes the use of energy by the transport sector for non-transport purposes.

Other sectors (excluding households): includes all economic sectors (according to NACE or ISIC) other than energy and industry. Note that it includes the transport sector's use of energy for purposes other than transport.

NRG3100Z: Electrical capacity — net maximum capacity

The capacity should be reported at 31 December of the relevant reported year.

Includes electrical capacity of both electricity (only) and combined heat and power plants.

The net maximum electrical capacity is the sum of the net maximum capacities of all stations taken individually throughout a given period of operation. The period of operation assumed for present purposes is continuous running: in practice 15 hours or more per day. The net maximum capacity is the maximum power assumed to be solely active power that can be supplied, continuously, with all plant running, at the point of outlet to the network.

NRG3200Z: Gross electricity generation

Gross electricity generation or gross electricity production refers to the process of producing electrical energy. It is the total amount of electrical energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, for example nuclear or wind power. It is commonly expressed in gigawatt hours (GWh) in other words 1 billion (10⁹) watt-hours.

Total gross electricity generation covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants (including pumped storage and autoproduction). The gross electricity generation at plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, i.e. including the amount of electricity used in the plant auxiliaries and in the transformers.

NRG3210Z: Gross electricity generation — renewables

See code NRG1200Z for the definition of renewables.

Note that electricity from pumped hydro is excluded from this indicator.

NRG3300Z to NRG3320Z: Exports and imports of electricity

Exports and imports of electricity include transit trade.

NRG3400Z: Gross electricity consumption

Gross consumption of electricity comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus electricity exports.

NRG3410Z: Electricity generated from renewable sources relative to gross electricity consumption

This indicator measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to national electricity consumption. It is a ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources (code NRG3210Z) and the gross consumption of electricity (code NRG3400Z).

NRG4100Z: Solar collectors' surface area (thermal, not photovoltaic)

The total surface installed of solar collectors is to be declared, including all solar types of collectors: glazed and unglazed collectors; flat-plate and vacuum tube with a liquid or air as the energy carrier.

NRG4200Z to NRG4370Z: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

See code NRG1200Z for the coverage of renewable energy sources. The contribution of renewable energy from heat pumps is also included as a renewable (if available). Exports/imports of electricity are not considered as renewable energy unless a specific intergovernmental agreement has been signed. The renewable energy delivered to final consumers is the numerator of this indicator. The denominator covers total energy delivered for energy purposes to final consumers (the gross final energy consumption) as well as the transmission and distribution losses for electricity and heat.

See United Nations SDG 7.2.1.

See SEE2020 headline No. 9.

NRG5200Z to NRG5230Z: Energy dependency

Energy dependency shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. The indicator is calculated as net imports divided by the sum of gross inland energy consumption and bunkers.

See code NRG1200Z for the definition of net imports, gross inland energy consumption and bunkers.

NRG6100Z: Energy intensity of the economy (kg of oil equivalent per 1000 euro GDP in volumes (2010 reference year))

Energy intensity measures the energy consumption of an economy and its energy efficiency. It is the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP).

The code GDP figures are taken as chain-linked volumes with reference year 2010.

See code NRG1200Z for the definition of gross inland energy consumption.

See code NAT1100 for the definition of GDP.

NRG6200Z: Energy intensity of the economy (kg of oil equivalent per 1000 "PPP" of GDP in constant prices))

Definition not available.

See United Nations SDG 7.3.1.

NRG7100E and NRG7200Z: Energy productivity

The indicator results from the division of the gross domestic product (GDP) by the gross inland consumption of energy for a given calendar year. It measures the productivity of energy consumption.

For the calculation of energy productivity GDP is used either in:

- euros in chain-linked volumes to the reference year 2010 at 2010 exchange rates; or
- purchasing power standards (PPS).

NRG8110E and NRG8120E: Electricity prices

For industrial consumers the analysis is based on prices for the medium standard industrial consumption band, with annual electricity consumption between 500 and 2 000 MWh; note that prices for industrial users correspond to the basic price and non-deductible taxes and levies and therefore exclude deductible VAT.

Electricity prices for households are based on prices for the medium standard household consumption band, namely one with annual electricity consumption between 2 500 and 5 000 kWh.

NRG8210E and NRG8220E: Gas prices

For industrial consumers, the medium standard industrial consumption band is used, which corresponds to an annual natural gas consumption between 10 000 and 100 000 GJ, in other words between 2 778 and 27 778 GWh; note that prices for industrial users correspond to the basic price and non-deductible taxes and levies and therefore exclude deductible VAT.

Natural gas prices for households are based on prices for the medium standard household consumption band, with annual natural gas consumption between 20 and 200 GJ, in other words between 5 556 and 55 556 kWh.

NRG8310E and NRG8320E: Petrol and diesel prices (for vehicles)

Consumer prices for petroleum products are collected with taxes and duties.

Petrol: ordinary unleaded RON95.

Automotive diesel: standard (not premium or biodiesel).

Transport — mixed/multi modes

See [Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition](#)

MUL1100Z: Quantity of freight transport relative to GDP: index of inland freight transport quantity relative to GDP volume (2005 = 100)

This indicator is defined as the ratio between tonne-kilometres (inland transport only) and GDP (chain-linked volumes, at 2005 exchange rates). It is indexed on 2005. It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

See United Nations SDG 9.1.2.

MUL1210Z to MUL1230Z: Modal split of inland freight transport

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of each mode of transport in total inland transport expressed in tonne-kilometres (tkm). It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways.

Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country. Rail and Inland waterways transport is generally based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel.

MUL2100Z: Passenger transport relative to GDP: index of inland passenger transport quantity relative to GDP volume (2005 = 100)

This indicator is defined as the ratio between the volume of inland passenger transport measured in passenger-kilometres and GDP (chain-linked volumes, at 2005 exchange rates). It includes transport on national territory by passenger car, bus and coach, and train.

See United Nations SDG 9.1.2.

MUL2210Z and MUL2220Z: Modal split of inland passenger transport

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of each mode of transport in total inland transport, expressed in passenger-kilometres (pkm). It is based on transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains. All data should be based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle.

Transport — rail

See [Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition](#)

RAI1100Z to RAI1120Z: Length of railway network (lines in operation)

Total length of the lines constituting the railway network.

A line is made of one or more adjacent running tracks forming a route between two points. Where a section of network comprises two or more lines running alongside one another, there are as many lines as routes to which tracks are allotted exclusively.

Lines solely used for touristic purposes are excluded as are railways constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

RAI2100Z: Number of locomotives

Tractive railway vehicle with a power of 110 kW and above at the draw hook equipped with prime mover and motor or with motor only used for hauling railway vehicles.

RAI2200Z: Number of passenger railway vehicles

Railway vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, even if it comprises one or more compartments with spaces specially reserved for luggage, parcels, mail etc.

RAI2300Z: Number of goods transport wagons

Railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods.

RAI3100Z and RAI3200Z: Rail passenger traffic on the national territory

Passengers transported on the national territory by any passenger railway vehicle.

Rail passengers are any person, excluding members of train crews, who makes a journey by rail.

Passengers making a journey solely by railway-operated ferry or bus services are excluded.

The passenger-kilometre is a unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger over a distance of one kilometre.

Note added in 2018: this indicator concerns all traffic on the national territory, regardless of whether the transport is national, international or transit in nature and regardless of whether or not it is carried out by resident units. In other words it is based on the territory (rather than nationality) principle.

RAI4100Z and RAI4200Z: Rail freight traffic on the national territory

Quantity of goods transport on the national territory by any goods transport wagon.

The weight of the goods considered includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.

The tonne-kilometre is a unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne over one kilometre.

Note added in 2018: this indicator concerns all traffic on the national territory, regardless of whether the transport is national, international or transit in nature and regardless of whether or not it is carried out by resident units. In other words it is based on the territory (rather than nationality) principle.

Transport — road

See [Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition](#)

ROA1100Z to ROA1300Z: Road network

Line of communication (travelled way) open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles, using a stabilised base (paved or unpaved) other than rails or air strips. Also included are bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges. Toll roads are also included. Excluded are dedicated cycle lanes. The road network consists of all the roads in a given area.

A motorway is a road specially designed and built for motor traffic which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

- is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriage ways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means;
- does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath;
- is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespectively of the location of the signposts. Urban motorways are also included.

ROA2100Z: Number of all road motor vehicles (goods, passengers and special purpose vehicles)

A road motor vehicle is a road vehicle fitted with an engine whence it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods or for drawing, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of persons or goods. Statistics exclude from this category motor vehicles running on rails. Also includes special purpose motor vehicles.

ROA2200Z to ROA2250Z: Number of road goods vehicles

Road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods. Includes road goods motor vehicles (lorries and road tractors) as well as trailers and semi-trailers and agricultural tractors permitted on the road.

Vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods should be classified either among the passenger road vehicles or among the goods road vehicles, depending on their primary purpose, as determined either by their technical characteristics or by their category for tax purposes.

Lorries include not only heavy goods vehicles, but also light goods road vehicles (goods vans).

ROA2300Z to ROA2600Z: Number of road passenger motor vehicles

Road motor vehicles designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry one or more persons.

Vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods should be classified either among the passenger road vehicles or among the goods road vehicles, depending on their primary purpose, as determined either by their technical characteristics or by their category for tax purposes.

ROA2900Z: Number of special purpose motor vehicles

Road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes:

- a) fire brigade vehicles,
- b) mobile cranes,
- c) self-propelled rollers,
- d) bulldozers with metallic wheels or track,
- e) vehicles for recording film, radio and TV broadcasting,
- f) mobile library vehicles,
- g) towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair,
- h) other special purpose road motor vehicles.

ROA3100Z to ROA3230Z: Road transport passengers on the national territory

Any person who makes a journey by a road vehicle. Drivers of passenger cars, excluding taxi drivers, are counted as passengers. Service staff assigned to buses, motor coaches, trolleybuses, trams and goods road vehicles are not included as passengers. Passenger transport performed on the national territory by any passenger road vehicle registered in the country or not.

The passenger-kilometre is a unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger over a distance of one kilometre.

Note added in 2018: this indicator concerns all traffic on the national territory, regardless of whether the transport is national, international or transit in nature and regardless of whether or not it is carried out by resident units. In other words it is based on the territory (rather than nationality) principle.

ROA4100Z and ROA4200Z: Road freight transport on the national territory

Quantity of goods transport performed on the national territory by any goods road vehicle registered in the country or not.

The weight of the goods considered includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

The tonne-kilometre is a unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne over one kilometre.

Note added in 2018: this indicator concerns all traffic on the national territory, regardless of whether the transport is national, international or transit in nature and regardless of whether or not it is carried out by resident units. In other words it is based on the territory (rather than nationality) principle.

ROA5100Z to ROA5120Z: Persons killed in road traffic accidents

A person killed in a road accident is a person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides.

See United Nations SDG 3.6.1.

ROA5200Z to ROA5220Z: Persons injured in road traffic accidents

Any person who as result of an injury (road) accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides.

Transport — sea

See Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition

SEA1100Z: Number of principal ports

A port is a place having facilities for merchant ships to moor and to load or unload cargo or to disembark or embark passengers to or from vessels, usually directly to a pier or quay.

A principal port is a port handling more than one million tons of cargo or recording more than 200 000 passenger movements per year.

Gross tonnage

The gross tonnage is a measure of the size of a ship determined in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969.

SEA2100Z to SEA2220Z: Number of merchant ships

A merchant ship is a ship designed for the carriage of goods, transport of passengers or specially fitted out for a specific commercial duty.

A merchant ship under national flag is a ship which is registered in the reporting country.

A merchant ship under foreign flag is a ship which is registered in a country other than the reporting country.

SEA2300Z: Number of cruise ships

A passenger ship intended to provide passengers with a full tourist experience. All passengers have cabins. Facilities for entertainment aboard are included.

SEA2500Z to SEA2520Z: Carrying capacity of merchant ships

Maximum authorised weight of goods, expressed in tonnes, which a vessel may carry in accordance with its documents.

SEA3100Z to SEA3120Z: Number of maritime (sea) passengers embarked and disembarked — sum of inward and outward movements (excluding cruises)

A sea passenger is any person who makes a sea journey on a merchant ship. Service staff assigned to merchant ships are not regarded as passengers. Non-fare paying crew members travelling but not assigned and infants in arms are excluded.

A disembarked passenger is a passenger disembarking from a merchant ship at the end of a sea passenger journey. An embarking passenger is a passenger who boards a merchant ship to undertake a sea passenger journey.

SEA4100Z to SEA4120Z: Quantity of maritime (sea) freight transport handled — sum of inward and outward movements

Quantity of goods unloaded from (taken off) a merchant ship and quantity of goods loaded (placed) on a merchant ship for transport by sea.

Transshipment from one merchant ship to another is regarded as unloading before reloading (or loading after unloading).

Goods (un)loaded include national goods, transshipment goods (national or foreign goods entering/leaving a port by sea) and land transit goods (foreign goods entering/leaving a port by road, rail, air or inland waterway).

Transport — air

See [Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition](#)

AIR1100Z: Number of main airports

A defined area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft and open for commercial air transport operations.

A principal airport is an airport recording more than 1 500 000 passenger-equivalents per year (a passenger-equivalent is a passenger or 100 kilograms of freight or mail).

AIR2100Z: Number of civil passenger aircraft in service

A civil passenger aircraft is an aircraft configured for the transport of passengers and their baggage. Any freight, including mail, is generally carried in cargo holds in the belly of the aircraft.

AIR2200Z: Number of civil freight aircraft in service

A civil freight aircraft is an aircraft configured solely for the carriage of freight and/or mail.

AIR2300Z: Number of special purpose / ambulance aircraft

Civil special purpose and ambulance aircraft are aircraft equipped with hospital, ambulance, medical clearing material or aircraft equipped for special purposes such as the performance of exceptional assignments and operations.

AIR2400Z: Number of business / corporate / executive aircraft

A business/corporate/executive aircraft is a private aircraft which is exclusively dedicated to the transport of the executive personnel of a company and of the persons designated by them.

AIR3100Z: Air passenger transport — number of passengers carried

All passengers on a particular flight (with one flight number) counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. All revenue and non-revenue passengers whose journey begins or terminates at the reporting airport and transfer passengers joining or leaving the flight at the reporting airport. Excludes direct transit passengers.

AIR3110Z: Number of arriving air passengers

An arriving passenger is a passenger ending his trip and arriving by air at the designated airport or an arriving transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport. Excluding on-duty members of the flight and cabin crew. Infants in arms are included.

AIR3120Z: Number of departing air passengers

A departing passenger is a passenger starting his trip by leaving the designated airport by air or a departing transfer or indirect transit passenger at this airport. Excluding on-duty members of the flight and cabin crew. Infants in arms are included.

AIR3130Z: Number of air passengers in direct transit

A direct transit passenger is a passenger who, after a short stop, continues their journey on the same aircraft on a flight having the same flight number as the flight on which they arrived.

Passengers who change aircraft because of technical problems but continue on a flight with the same flight number are counted as direct transit passengers.

On some flights with intermediate stops, the flight number changes at an airport to designate the change between an inbound and an outbound flight. Where passengers for an intermediate destination continue their journey on the same aircraft in such circumstances, they should be counted as direct transit passengers.

AIR4100Z: Quantity of air freight and mail transport — sum of inward and outward movements

The sum of the total freight and mail, both loaded and unloaded, at the reporting airport.

Quantity of freight and mail unloaded from an aircraft: includes also express services and diplomatic bags but excludes passenger baggage and direct transit freight and mail.

Quantity of freight and mail loaded on an aircraft: includes also express services and diplomatic bags but excludes passenger baggage and direct transit freight and mail.

UNITS

Below is a table that contains all of the units used in the questionnaires.

Unit	Description
%	Percentage (note that a value of 10.25 % should be entered in the spreadsheet as 10.25 and not as 0.1025)
$\mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic metre
EUR	euros
EUR / AWU	euros per annual work unit
EUR / GJ	euros per gigajoule
EUR / inhabitant	euros per inhabitant
EUR / kg	euros per kilogram
EUR / kgoe	euros per kilogram of oil equivalent
EUR / kWh	euro per kilowatt hour
EUR / litre	euros per litre
FTE	full-time equivalents
GWh	gigawatt hours
hectares	hectares; equal to 100 ares or 10 000 square metres
inhabitant / km ²	inhabitants per square kilometre
kg / EUR	kilograms per euro
kg / ha	kilograms per hectare
kg / inhabitant	kilograms per inhabitant
kgoe	kilograms of oil equivalent
kgoe / "PPP"	kilograms of oil equivalent per "PPP"
kgoe / EUR	kilograms of oil equivalent per euro
kgoe / inhabitant	kilograms of oil equivalent per inhabitant
km	kilometres
km ²	square kilometres
litres / inhabitant	litres per inhabitant
m / km ²	metres per square kilometre
m ²	square metres
m ² / inhabitant	square metres per inhabitant
m ³	cubic metres
metres	metres
MW	megawatts
national currency	national currency
number	number; a simple count, also used for some ratios and for indices
number / inhabitant	number per inhabitant
percentage point	percentage point
pkm	passenger-kilometres
PPS	purchasing power standards
PPS / kg	purchasing power standards per kilogram
PPS / kgoe	purchasing power standards per kilogram of oil equivalent
tkm	tonne-kilometres
toe	tonnes of oil equivalent
tonnes	tonnes = 1 000 kg = 10 ³ kg
tonnes / inhabitant	tonnes per inhabitant
tonnes eq. CO ₂	tonnes of equivalent of carbon dioxide
tonnes eq. CO ₂ / inhabitant	tonnes of equivalent of carbon dioxide per inhabitant
years	years

CLASSIFICATIONS

Several international classifications are relevant for this data collection exercise, most notably:

Abbreviation	Full name or subject
<u>NACE Rev. 2.</u>	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. NACE Rev. 2 was adopted in 2008 based on ISIC, Rev.4, adapted to the EU's needs.
<u>COICOP 1999</u>	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
<u>ISCED 2011</u>	International Standard Classification of Education
<u>NABS 2007</u>	Nomenclature for the Analysis and Comparison of Scientific Programmes and Budgets
<u>ICD-10</u>	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, version 2007
<u>COFOG</u>	Classification of the functions of government
<u>LUCAS 2015</u>	LUCAS 2015 classification
<u>EW-Stat 4</u>	European Waste Classification for Statistics

Many classifications are available on Eurostat's web-site at:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM&StrGroupCode=CLASSIFIC&StrLanguageCode=EN.

MANUALS AND SIMILAR

UN sustainable development goals (SDG)

Many of the new indicators are sustainable development goal indicators of the United Nations. SDG metadata files can be found at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>

Health

[A System of Health Accounts, 2011 — Revised edition March 2017](#)

Education

[UOE data collection on formal education — Manual on concepts, definitions and classifications, version of 27 July 2016](#)

Living conditions — social protection

[European system of integrated social protection statistics \(ESSPROS\)](#)

Labour market

[Labour market policy statistics — Methodology 2013](#)

National accounts

[The European System of National and Regional Accounts \(ESA 2010\)](#)

[System of National Accounts 2008 \(2008 SNA\)](#)

Price indices

[Handbook on Residential Property Prices Indices \(RPPIs\)](#)

Balance of payments

[Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual](#)

[OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment — Fourth edition](#)

International trade in goods

[International Merchandise Trade Statistics — Concepts and Definitions, 2010, United Nations](#)

Agriculture

[Handbook for EU Agricultural Price Statistics, Version 2.1, November 2015](#)

[Handbook on the Concepts and Definitions used in Animal Production Statistics, 2012](#)

Forestry

[Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper 180: FRA 2015 — Terms and Definitions](#)

Fisheries

[Fishing areas defined by the FAO](#)

Industry and services — business demography

[Eurostat — OECD manual on business demography statistics](#)

[Statistical business registers recommendations manual](#)

Tourism

[Methodological manual for tourism statistics](#)

[Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008](#)

Digital society — information society

For enterprise statistics see the [Methodological manual for statistics on the information society, survey year 2018, Part I](#) (zip file).

For household statistics see the [Methodological manual for statistics on the information society, survey year 2018, Part II](#) (zip file).

Science and technology — R&D

Frascati Manual 2015

Environment — physical

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories
A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas

Environment — material flows

Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA) — Compilation guide 2013

Environment — waste

Manual on waste statistics — A handbook for data collection on waste generation and treatment — 2013
edition

Annex I Guidance on municipal waste data collection, September 2016

Environment — water

Data Collection Manual for the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters Tables 1-8 —
Concepts, definitions, current practices, evaluations and recommendations, Version 3.0 (2014).

Energy

Energy statistics manual

Transport

Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th edition