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# A

## Acceding countries

The accession of Bulgaria and Romania (as of 1 January 2007) will be the sixth enlargement of the EU <sup>(54)</sup>. This edition of the yearbook does not take into account the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union, as data was extracted and analysed in 2006 (see also *candidate countries*).

## Accommodation, tourist

This includes all types of accommodation:

### Collective tourist accommodation establishments:

- hotels and similar establishments,
- other collective accommodation establishments (holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas, etc.),
- specialised establishments (health establishments, work and holiday camps, public means of transport and conference centres).

### Private tourist accommodation:

- rented accommodation,
- other types of private accommodation.

Note that data on private tourist accommodation are excluded from Eurostat data.

## ACP signatories of the Cotonou agreement (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries; note that Cuba is not a signatory, although it is a member of the ACP)

AG: Antigua and Barbuda; AO: Angola; BB: Barbados; BF: Burkina Faso; BI: Burundi; BJ: Benin; BS: Bahamas; BW: Botswana; BZ: Belize; CF: Central African Republic; CG: Congo; CI: Côte d'Ivoire; CK: Cook Islands; CM: Cameroon; CV: Cape Verde; DJ: Djibouti; DM: Dominica; DO: Dominican Republic; ER: Eritrea; ET: Ethiopia; FJ: Fiji; FM: Federated States of Micronesia; GA: Gabon; GD: Grenada; GH: Ghana; GM: Gambia; GN: Republic of Guinea; GQ: Equatorial Guinea; GW: Guinea-Bissau; GY: Guyana; HT: Haiti; JM: Jamaica; KE: Kenya; KI: Kiribati; KN: St. Kitts and Nevis; LC: St. Lucia; LR: Liberia; LS: Lesotho; KM: Comoros; MG: Madagascar; MH: Marshall Islands; ML: Mali; MR: Mauritania; MU: Mauritius; MW: Malawi; MZ: Mozambique; NA: Namibia; NE: Niger; NG: Nigeria; NR: Nauru; NU: Niue; PW: Palau; PG: Papua New Guinea; RW: Rwanda; SB: Solomon Islands; SC: Seychelles; SD: Sudan; SL: Sierra Leone; SN: Senegal; SO: Somalia; SR: Suriname; ST: São Tomé and Príncipe; SZ: Swaziland; TD: Chad; TG: Togo; TL: Timor Leste/East Timor; TO: Tonga; TT: Trinidad and Tobago; TV: Tuvalu; TZ: Tanzania; UG: Uganda; VC: St. Vincent and the Grenadines; VU: Vanuatu; WS: Samoa; ZA: South Africa; ZM: Zambia; ZW: Zimbabwe.

<sup>(54)</sup> See <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement> for more information.

## Agricultural area (AA) or utilised agricultural area (UAA)

An agricultural area (AA) or utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the area utilised for farming, i.e. categories: arable land, permanent pasture, permanent crops and kitchen gardens.

## Agricultural holdings

An agricultural holding is a single unit, both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.

## Animal output

The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

## Annual work unit (AWU)

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

## Aquaculture

The farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. 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.

## ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)

BN: Brunei Darussalam; ID: Indonesia; KH: Cambodia; LA: Lao, People's Democratic Republic of; MM: Myanmar; MY: Malaysia; PH: Philippines; SG: Singapore; TH: Thailand; VN: Vietnam.

## Asylum applicant

A person who has requested protection under:

- either Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967; or
- within the remit of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment (UNCAT) or the European Convention on Human Rights or other relevant instruments of protection.

This definition is intended to refer to all who apply for protection on an individual basis, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at an airport or land border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the territory legally (e.g. as a tourist) or illegally.

### Asylum applications

Asylum applications are defined as new applications; these generally include only those claims which were lodged on the territory or at the border of the Member State.

### Asylum seekers

People awaiting a decision on applications for refugee status or another form of international protection.

### At-risk-of-poverty

The share of 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). Warning: low current income does not necessarily mean low living standards.

### At-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers

As for at-risk-of-poverty rate, but old-age and survivors' pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

## B

### Balance of payments

The balance of payments summarises the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account covers international transactions in goods, services, income and current transfers. The financial account registers transactions involving financial claims on, or liabilities to, the rest of the world. The capital account covers international capital transfers (e.g. debt forgiveness) and the acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets (such as patents). In the current account, the overall balance is calculated as the difference between exports (credits) and imports (debits). The balance is in surplus when exports are greater than imports. Apart from the goods account and the current transfers (see definition below), the main items of the BoP current account include the following.

- **Communications services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers two main categories of international communications between residents and non-residents: telecommunications services and postal and courier services.
- **Computer and information services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers computer data and news-related service transactions between residents and non-residents.
- **Construction services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers work on construction projects and installations provided to non-residents by enterprises resident in the compiling economy or provided to residents of the compiling economy by non-resident enterprises. Goods imported by the resident enterprises or purchased by the non-resident enterprises for use in the projects are included in the value of these services rather than under goods.
- **Financial services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers financial intermediary and auxiliary services conducted between residents and non-residents.
- **Government services, not included elsewhere** - in the balance of payments framework, this item is a residual category covering all services associated with government sectors or international and regional organisations and not classified under other service sub-items (such as embassies or military units).
- **Income** - in the balance of payments framework, income contains two main items: compensation of employees that records wages, salaries and other benefits, in cash or in kind, earned by individuals for work performed for economic units whose place of residence is different from their own; investment income that covers income which a resident entity derives from the ownership of external financial assets and income non-residents derive from their financial assets invested in the compiling economy. This includes interest and dividends on direct, portfolio and other investments.
- **Insurance services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers the provision of various types of insurance to non-residents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa.
- **Other business services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item includes merchanting and other trade related services, operational leasing services, and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services.
- **Personal, cultural and recreational services** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers audio-visual and related services and other cultural services provided by residents to non-residents and vice versa.
- **Royalties and licence fees** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers the exchange of payments and receipts between residents and non-residents for the authorised use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced original prototypes.
- **Transportation** - in the balance of payments framework, this item covers services provided by all modes of transportation — sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline — that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another. The different types of services offered include transport of passengers, transport of freight and other supporting and auxiliary services (for example storage and warehousing).
- **Travel** - on the debit side travel consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad for less than one year. The credit side includes purchases of the same type made by foreign travellers on the national territory. This item contains two main categories of travel: business travel and personal travel (for example leisure, study, health-related purposes). Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to destination are recorded under the heading transportation, but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under travel.

**Bed places (in hotels and similar establishments)**

The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in beds set up in the establishments, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request.

The term 'bed place' applies to a single bed. A double bed is counted as two bed places. This unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a pitch or, in a boat, a mooring to accommodate one person. A pitch for a tent (if counted), caravan, mobile home and similar shelter, or a boat on a mooring, usually counts for four bed places if the actual number is not known.

**Biofuels**

Liquid biofuels cover biogasoline and biodiesels.

- **Biogasoline:** this category includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol: the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47 %) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36 %).
- **Biodiesels:** this category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed bio-oil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with or used straight as transport diesel.

**Biomass and wastes**

Biomass and wastes cover organic, non-fossil material of biological origin, which may be used for heat production or electricity generation. This category comprises wood and wood waste, biogas, municipal solid waste and biofuels. Renewable industrial waste should be reported under the various waste categories mentioned. The non-renewable part of industrial waste is not covered here, but under industrial wastes.

**Biotechnology (patents)**

The OECD defines biotechnology as: *'the application of science and technology to living organisms, as well as parts, products and models thereof, to alter living or non-living materials for the production of knowledge, goods and services'*. The choice of the international patent classification (IPC) subclasses used for this sector is based on the OECD definition.

**Birth rate, crude**

The ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Birth rate of enterprises**

An enterprise 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, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. An enterprise creation can be considered an enterprise birth if new production factors, in particular new jobs, are created. If a dormant unit is reactivated within two years, this event is not considered a birth.

**Bond yields (EMU convergence criterion)**

This concerns the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) EMU convergence criterion series for long-term interest rates. Selection guidelines 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.

**Broadband**

Broadband lines are defined as those with a capacity equal to or higher than 144 kbit/s.

**Broad economic categories (BEC)**

The classification by broad economic categories (BEC) permits the conversion of international trade data compiled on the SITC into end-use categories that are more meaningful for economic analysis and within the framework of the system of national accounts (capital, intermediate and consumer goods). The BEC includes 19 basic categories. The allocation of components of the SITC to BEC is carried out on the basis of the main end-use of the commodities in each SITC Rev. 3 basic heading, although it is recognised that the use of many commodities that are traded internationally, for example, passenger cars, may vary.

**Bunkers**

International marine bunkers cover the quantities of oil delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters. Excluded is consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation. The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship. Also excluded are consumption by fishing vessels and consumption by military forces.

**Business services**

Technical services such as engineering, architecture and technical studies; computer services such as software design and database management; and other professional services such as legal, accounting, consultancy and management services.

## C

**Candidate countries**

Croatia and Turkey are two candidate countries with which accession negotiations have started (in October 2005). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a candidate country with which accession negotiations have not started yet (at the time of drafting). The European Council granted the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the status of a candidate country in December 2005. Bulgaria and Romania are acceding countries until 31 December 2006 (see [acceding countries](#) for more details).

**Carcass weight**

- **Pigs:** weight of the slaughtered pig's cold body, either whole or divided in half along the mid-line, after being bled and eviscerated and after removal of the tongue, bristles, hooves, genitalia, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm.
- **Cattle:** weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body after being skinned, bled and eviscerated, and after removal of the external genitalia, the limbs, the head, the tail, the kidneys and kidney fats, and the udder.
- **Sheep and goats:** weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body after having been bled, skinned and eviscerated, and after removal of the head, feet, tail and genital organs. Kidneys and kidney fats are included in the carcass.
- **For other species:** carcass weight is considered to be the weight of the animal's cold body.
- **Poultry:** weight of the cold body of the slaughtered farmyard poultry after being bled, plucked and eviscerated. It includes poultry offal, with the exception of *foie gras*.

**Catch**

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas. The production from aquaculture is excluded. Catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, the catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

**Cattle**

Domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and *Beefalo*. A distinction can be made by age (less than one year old, aged between one and two years, and two years and over) with a further distinction between male and female bovines. Female bovines aged two years and over are distinguished between heifers (female bovines that have not calved) and cows, the latter being distinguished between dairy cows and others.

**Causes of death**

Data are based on the **underlying** cause of death. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the World Health Organisation's international classification of diseases (ICD). Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics may not be fully comparable as classifications may vary when the cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate and because of different notification procedures.

**Central government**

All administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose responsibilities extend over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of the social security funds.

**Cereals**

Cereals include wheat, rye, meslin, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, other cereals. Note that rice is not considered a cereal, but statistics may be presented for 'cereals, including rice'.

**Comparative price levels**

Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities and market exchange rates for each country (see [purchasing power parities](#)).

**Compensation of employees**

All remuneration in cash and in kind by employers in return for the work done by their employees during the relevant period. The payments cover gross wages and salaries, employers' actual social contributions and imputed social contributions (those directly supplied by the employers to their employees without involving a social security fund, an insurance enterprise or an autonomous pension fund).

**Completed fertility (by generation)**

The mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years. This is calculated by adding the fertility rates by age of the mother observed for successive years, when the cohort has reached the age in question (in general, only ages between 15 and 49 years are considered). In practice, the fertility rates for older women can be estimated using the rates observed for previous generations, without waiting for the cohort to reach the end of the reproductive period.

**Consumer price indices (CPI)**

Eurostat compiles harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs), designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. HICPs are used, among others, by the European Central Bank for monitoring inflation in the economic and monetary union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam (see also [convergence criteria](#)).

### Consumption of fixed capital

Value, at current replacement costs, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during an accounting period (usually one year) as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseeable obsolescence and a normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and depletion of natural resources are not included.

### Convergence criteria

Convergence criteria for European monetary union are as follows:

- **Price stability** - Member States should have a price performance that is sustainable and an average rate of inflation, observed over the period of one year before the examination, that does not exceed by more than 1.5 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.
- **Government budgetary position** - Member States are to avoid situations of excessive government deficits, that is to say that their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to GDP should be no more than 3 %, and that their ratio of (general) government debt to GDP should be no more than 60 %, unless the excess over the reference value is only exceptional or temporary or the ratios have declined substantially and continuously.
- **Exchange rates** - Member States should have respected the normal fluctuation margins of the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) without severe tensions for at least the two years before the examination. In particular, the Member State shall not have devalued its currency's bilateral central rate against any other Member State's currency on its own initiative over the same period.
- **Long-term interest rates** - Member States should have had an average nominal long-term interest rate over a period of one year before the examination that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

### Crop output

The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and crop products used as animal feeding stuffs, for processing and own final use by the producers.

### Current taxes on income, wealth

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government and by the rest of the world on the income and wealth of institutional units, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the income nor the wealth.

### Current transfers

Current transfers cover transactions in which goods, services or financial items are transferred between units (whether in the domestic economy or across international borders) without something of economic value being received in return.

## D

### Dairy cows

Cows are female bovines that have calved (including any aged less than 2 years). Dairy cows are cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).

### Day-to-day money rates

Day-to-day money rates refer to deposits or loans on the money market with a maturity of one business day.

### Defoliation, degree of

The extent of visually assessed defoliation of trees, as developed by the International Cooperative Programme of the Executive Committee for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in Europe. Damage classes are from 0 to 4.

| Class | Needle/leaf loss         | Degree of defoliation  |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 0     | up to and including 10 % | none                   |
| 1     | > 10 to 25 %             | slight (warning stage) |
| 2     | > 25 to 60 %             | moderate               |
| 3     | > 60 to < 100 %          | severe                 |
| 4     | 100 %                    | dead                   |

### Discharges from hospitals

Discharge is the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a procedure or course of treatment. A discharge occurs anytime a patient leaves because of finalisation of treatment, signing out against medical advice, transferring to another healthcare institution, or death. A discharge can refer to inpatients or day cases. Transfers to another department within the same institution are excluded.

### Distributive trades

Wholesale trade, wholesale agents, retail trade and repair of household goods and vehicles (NACE Section G).



**Divorce**

Divorce is possible in all EU Member States except Malta. In almost all countries divorces are registered at a court.

**Dwelling**

A room or a suite of rooms and its accessories, lobbies and corridors in a permanent building or a structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by one private household all the year. A dwelling is either a one-family dwelling in a house or an apartment in a block of flats. Dwellings include garages for residential use, even when apart from the habitation or belonging to different owners.

**E****Early school leavers**

Early school leavers is the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. It refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions:

- the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short; and
- respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the (LFS) survey (numerator).

The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers (in the LFS) to the questions, '*highest level of education or training attained*' and '*participation to education and training*'.

**Earnings, gross**

Remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee.

**Earnings, net**

Net earnings are calculated from gross earnings by deducting social security contributions and income taxes payable by employees and by adding family allowances if there are children in the family.

**E-commerce**

An electronic transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals or private organisations, conducted over computer-mediated networks. The goods and services are ordered over those networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or offline. This covers orders which are transmitted via Internet or other computer networks.

**Economic territory**

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographical territory administered by a government; within the territory, people, goods and capital circulate freely. It also includes the national air space, the territorial waters, the natural deposits in international waters if worked by resident units, the territorial enclaves abroad (own representations, own military bases, etc.) but excludes extra-territorial enclaves (diplomatic representations of foreign countries or of the European Union's institutions, etc.).

**Ecu**

The former European currency unit could be considered as the cornerstone of the European Monetary System (EMS), which was designed to limit exchange rate movements among EU currencies. The ecu was composed of a basket of EU currencies. In addition to its official use in the EMS, a private market for the ecu developed, allowing its use in monetary transactions and for denominating financial instruments including bonds. The ecu was replaced by the euro, the new European single currency, on 1 January 1999 at a ratio of 1:1.

**EEA countries**

The European Economic Area (EEA) consists of the EU Member States and all EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) except for Switzerland. The Agreement entered into force 1 January 1994. The objective of the agreement is to strengthen trade and economic relations between the contracting parties with the view to creating a homogenous European Economic Area by promoting free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. Comparable statistics are considered as relevant to the four freedoms and included in the agreement. The enlargement of the EU had direct bearings on the EEA Agreement, and from 1 May 2004 the enlarged EEA has included 28 countries.

**EFTA**

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is an inter-governmental organisation established by seven European countries in 1960. Since 1995 its Member States are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The association is responsible for the management of the free trade between the EFTA States, EFTA's participation in the European Economic Area (EEA), which includes the European Union (EU), and EFTA's worldwide network of free trade agreements.

**Emigrants**

People leaving their country of usual residence and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (revision 1), such a person is a long-term emigrant if he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for a period of 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this publication are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect statistics on emigrants, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary.

**Employed person (LFS)**

For the labour force survey, employed persons are defined as persons aged 15 and over (Spain, United Kingdom: 16 and over; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden: 15 to 74; Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for example, illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training. This definition follows guidelines of the International Labour Organisation.

**Employees (LFS)**

For the labour force survey, employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

**Employees (SBS)**

For structural business statistics employees are defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. The relationship of employer to employee exists when there is an agreement, which may be formal or informal, between an enterprise and a person, normally entered into voluntarily by both parties, whereby the person works for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind. A worker is considered to be a wage or salary earner of a particular unit if he or she receives a wage or salary from the unit regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the production unit). A worker from a temporary employment agency is considered to be an employee of the temporary employment agency and not of the unit (customer) in which they work.

In particular the following are considered as employees:

- paid working proprietors;
- students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute to the unit's process of production in return for remuneration and/or education services;
- employees engaged under a contract specifically designed to encourage the recruitment of unemployed persons;
- homeworkers if there is an explicit agreement that the homeworker is remunerated on the basis of the work done and they are included on the payroll.

Employees includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but excludes those persons on long-term leave. Employees does not include voluntary workers.

**Employment rate**

Persons in employment as a percentage of the population of the same age.

**EMU (economic and monetary union)**

The union of 12 EU Member States which adopted the single currency, the euro. These countries are officially considered to have fulfilled the convergence criteria. Stage III of EMU began on 1 January 1999, when 11 member currencies were permanently fixed to the euro, joined by the Greek drachma on 1 January 2001. The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002 and national currencies progressively withdrawn (see *euro*).

**Energy dependency rate**

Net imports of energy as a percentage of gross inland energy consumption plus bunkers.

**Energy intensity**

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of the inflation, base year 1995 (ESA 95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in EUR 1 000, this ratio is measured in kgoe per EUR 1 000.

**Environmental protection expenditure**

Environmental expenditure means how much has been spent to protect the environment. It includes both investments and current expenditure.

**Equivalised income**

Equivalised income is used for the calculation of official income poverty and social exclusion indicators. In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total income from all sources is divided by its '*equivalent size*', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14 in the household.



**ESA**

The mission of the European Space Agency is to shape the development of Europe's space capability and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe. The ESA has 17 Member States. By coordinating the financial and intellectual resources of its members, it can undertake programmes and activities far beyond the scope of any single European country.

**ESA**

European system of (integrated economic) accounts, the methodology of national accounts in Europe. The current version, ESA 95, is fully consistent with the worldwide guidelines on the national accounts, the SNA 93.

**Esspros**

The European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros) is built on the concept of social protection. Social protection is defined as the coverage of risks and needs that are precisely defined and that cover all the aspects for social protection: health, disability, old age, family and unemployment. Esspros records the receipts and the expenditure of the various organisations (or schemes) intervening in the field of social protection. The social benefits are broken down by type and functions. The type refers to the form in which the benefits are provided: in cash or in kind, for example. The functions gather the needs covered by the benefits: thus income maintenance can be paid in respect of health, but also of disability, old age, maternity or unemployment. The receipts are broken down by type: social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts.

**Euro**

Stage III of European Monetary Union began on 1 January 1999 with the introduction of the euro, the European single currency. It replaced the ecu on a 1:1 basis. Since that date, the national currencies of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) were fixed to the euro at irrevocable conversion rates. They were joined by Greece on 1 January 2001. The euro existed until the end of 2001 as book money only (cheque, transfer, payment by card) and its use was voluntary (no compulsion - no prohibition). Euro coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002, when use of the euro became compulsory and national currencies were progressively withdrawn.

Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)

13.7603 ATS  
40.3399 BEF  
1.95583 DEM  
166.386 ESP  
5.94573 FIM  
6.55957 FRF  
340.750 GRD  
0.787564 IEP  
1 936.27 ITL  
40.3399 LUF  
2.20371 NLG  
200.482 PTE

Note that all data in this publication refers to a euro area aggregate that is consistently composed of 12 Member States (unless otherwise stated).

Note that, as of 1 January 2007, Slovenia will become a member of the euro area (however, as this publication was produced in 2006 this change is not reflected in the coverage of data presented in tables and graphs).

**Europa**

Europa is the portal of the European Union (<http://europa.eu>). It provides up-to-date coverage of European Union affairs and essential information on European integration. Users can also consult all legislation currently in force or under discussion, access the websites of each of the EU institutions and find out about the policies administered by the European Union under the powers devolved to it by the Treaties.

**European Patent Office (EPO)**

The European Patent Office (EPO) is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the European Patent Convention (EPC), which was signed in Munich on 5 October 1973 and which entered into force on 7 October 1977. Members of the European Patent Organisation are the EPC contracting States. The EPO grants European patents for the contracting states to the EPC. The activities of the EPO are supervised by the Organisation's Administrative Council, composed of delegates from the contracting States.

**European Union (EU)**

Established on 1 November 1993 when the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) entered into force. On 31 December 1994, the EU had 12 Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. From January 1995, the EU grew with the addition of three Member States: Austria, Finland and Sweden. In May 2004, 10 more Member States joined the EU: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. On 1 January 2007, Bulgaria and Romania will become members of the EU.

**Euro area**

Countries initially participating in monetary union in January 1999: Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. On 1 January 2001, Greece also joined the euro area. Note that all data in this publication refers to a euro area aggregate composed of all 12 Member States (unless otherwise stated).

Note that as of 1 January 2007, Slovenia will become a member of the euro area (however, as this publication was produced in 2006 this change is not reflected in the coverage of data presented in tables and graphs).

**EU-SILC (EU statistics on income and living conditions)**

Output-harmonised data collection which is designed to be the reference source of information on income, poverty, social exclusion and related social issues, containing regular cross-sectional and longitudinal elements and a varying annual modular element, and placing greater reliance on existing national sources than its predecessor (the ECHP survey) in an attempt to improve timeliness and flexibility.

**EU-Swiss bilateral agreement**

The bilateral agreement between the EU and Switzerland on cooperation in the field of statistics came into force 1 January 2007. The agreement enables Switzerland to access the pan-European data for the countries within the European Economic Area and guarantees comparability of statistics. All four Member States of EFTA are subsequently members of the European statistical system (ESS).

**Expenditure on pensions**

The pensions aggregate comprises part of periodic cash benefits under the disability, old-age (retirement), survivors and unemployment functions. It is defined as the sum of the following social benefits: disability pension, early-retirement due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pension, anticipated old-age pension, partial pension, survivors' pension, early-retirement benefit for labour market reasons.

**Extra-EU flows**

All transactions between EU countries and countries outside the EU (non member countries).

**F****Fatal accidents at work**

A fatal accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work with physical or mental harm, leading to death within one year of the accident. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

**Fertility rate, by age of mother**

Also known as age specific fertility rate. The number of births to mothers of age  $x$  to the average female population of age  $x$ . Depending on the country, the age is either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday. Eurostat converts the rates established using the age at last birthday into rates based on the age reached during the year in order to produce comparable data between countries.

**Final consumption expenditure**

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.

**Final energy consumption**

Final energy consumption covers energy supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses.

**Fishery products**

For foreign trade in fishery products the following products are considered.

- **Edible fishery products:** fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, smoked and dried fish; fish preserves and conserves; fresh, chilled, frozen, dried and smoked crustaceans and molluscs; preparations and conserves of crustaceans and molluscs.
- **Inedible products:** meals and solubles; oils and fats; sponges, corals, etc.
- **Aquatic plants.**

**Fishing fleet**

In general the data refer to the fleet size on 31 December of the reference year. The data are derived from the national registers of fishing vessels which are maintained pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 which contains information on the vessel characteristics to be recorded on the registers.

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)**

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is the category of international investment within the balance of payment accounts that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise. Formally defined, a direct investment enterprise is an unincorporated or incorporated enterprise in which a direct investor owns 10 % or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise). FDI flows and positions: through direct investment flows, an investor builds up a foreign direct investment position that features on the international investment position of the economy. This FDI position (or FDI stock) differs from the accumulated flows because of revaluation (changes in prices or exchange rates), and other adjustments like rescheduling or cancellation of loans, debt forgiveness or debt-equity swaps.

**Foreign direct investment intensity**

Average of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP. The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy.

**Forest trees**

Forest is defined as land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ.

**Fresh vegetables**

Fresh vegetables includes brassicas (for example, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli), other leafy or stalked vegetables (for example, celery, leeks, lettuce, spinach and asparagus), vegetables cultivated for fruit (for example, tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, melons, egg-plant (aubergine), pumpkins and red pepper), root and tuber vegetables (for example, turnips, carrots, onions, garlic, beetroot and radishes), pulses (for example, peas and beans), cultivated mushrooms, and wild products.

**G****Gender pay gap (unadjusted form)**

The gender pay gap 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 population consists of all paid employees aged 16 to 64 who are at work 15 or more hours per week.

**General government**

The general government sector includes all institutional units whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and/or all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. The general government sector is subdivided into four subsectors: central government, State government, local government, and social security funds.

**General government debt**

Total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the subsectors of general government (see also *convergence criteria*).

**Geonomenclature**

The nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States is an essential element in compiling statistics. In particular, it makes it possible to identify those involved in trade, in other words the reporting country and the partner country. If necessary the geonomenclature is subject to annual revision in order to incorporate the adjustments needed for statistical purposes and to take into account any geopolitical change that may have occurred.

**Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development**

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD) are a way of measuring government support to R & D activities and include all appropriations allocated to R & D in central (or federal) government budgets. Provincial (or State) government is only included if the contribution is significant, whereas local government funds are excluded.

**Greenhouse gases**

The six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol are the non-fluorinated gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) and the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF<sub>6</sub>).

**Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD)**

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D is composed of: business enterprise expenditure on R & D, higher education expenditure on R & D, government expenditure on R & D and private non-profit expenditure on R & D.

**Gross domestic product (at market prices)**

Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It corresponds to the economy's total output of goods and services, less intermediate consumption, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

**Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards)**

Gross domestic product (GDP) converted into the artificial currency unit PPS (purchasing power standard) through a special conversion rate called PPP (purchasing power parity). The GDP in PPS represents pure volume, after price-level differences between countries have been removed by the special conversion rate PPP.

**Gross electricity consumption**

Gross electricity generation is measured at the outlet of the main transformers, i.e. the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers is included.

**Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)**

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) 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 producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.

**Gross inland (energy) consumption**

Gross inland consumption represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption of the geographical entity under consideration. Gross inland consumption is calculated as follows: primary production + recovered products + net imports + variations of stocks - bunkers. It corresponds to the addition of consumption, distribution losses, transformation losses and statistical differences.

**Gross national income (GNI)**

Gross national income (GNI) equals GDP minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable from the rest of the world. It is conceptually identical to gross national product (GNP, the concept in ESA 79), though GNP was calculated differently in ESA 79.

**Gross national product (GNP)**

See *gross national income*.

**Gross operating rate (SBS)**

The gross operating rate is calculated as the ratio of gross operating surplus (see below) to turnover.

**Gross operating surplus (national accounts)**

Gross domestic product at market prices minus compensation of employees paid by resident employers, net taxes (= taxes minus subsidies) on production and imports levied by general government and by the rest of the world, including EU institutions. The operating surplus corresponds to the income which production units obtain from their own use of their production facilities.

**Gross operating surplus (SBS)**

For structural business statistics gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. It can be calculated from the value added at factor cost less the personnel costs. It is the balance available to a unit which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment. Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts is excluded from gross operating surplus.

**Gross value added at market prices**

Final output (at basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices). Gross value added can be broken down by industry. For the economy as a whole, it usually makes up more than 90 % of GDP.

**H****Healthcare expenditure**

Sickness/healthcare expenditure is defined according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros) and covers: cash benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury; and medical care provided in the framework of social protection to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected.

**Healthy life years expectancy (HLYE)**

The healthy life years expectancy (HLYE) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is expected to live in a healthy condition. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. Therefore, the indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

**HICP**

Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) provide the best statistical basis for comparisons of consumer price inflation within the EU. The methodology ensures comparability between Member States. Eurostat publishes the HICPs monthly, about 15 to 17 days after the end of the reporting month. The HICP series started in the mid-1990s and are presented with a common reference year: 2005 = 100. HICPs for the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 are also available. See also *consumer price indices (CPI)*.

### High-technology patents

High-technology patents are counted following the criteria established by the trilateral statistical report, where the subsequent technical fields are defined as high technology groups in accordance to the international patent classification (IPC): computer and automated business equipment; micro-organism and genetic engineering; aviation; communication technology; semiconductors; and lasers.

### High-technology sectors

The classification of high- and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors is based on the notion of R & D intensity (ratio of R & D expenditure to GDP). Following this criterion, **high-technology manufacturing**: comprises manufacturing of office machinery and computers, manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, and manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks. **Medium-high-technology manufacturing** includes the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and manufacturing of transport equipment. Following a similar logic as for manufacturing, Eurostat defines the following sectors as **knowledge-intensive services (KIS)**: water transport; air transport; post and telecommunications; financial intermediation; insurance and pension funding (except compulsory social security); activities auxiliary to financial intermediation; real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; computer and related activities; research and development; other business activities; education; health and social work; and recreational, cultural and sporting activities. Of these sectors, post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development are considered **high-technology KIS**.

### Hospital beds

Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. These include:

- beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals (HP.1.1), mental health and substance abuse hospitals (HP.1.2), and other specialty hospitals (HP.1.3),
- occupied and unoccupied beds;

and exclude:

- surgical tables, recovery trolleys, emergency stretchers, beds for same-day care, cots for healthy infants,
- beds in wards which were closed for any reason,
- provisional and temporary beds,
- beds in nursing and residential care facilities (HP.2).

The HP codes refer to the healthcare provider classification of the SHA (System of Health Accounts).

### Household

For surveys on household incomes (e.g. EU-SILC) or household budget surveys, households are defined in terms of having a shared residence and common arrangements. A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping, e.g. sharing at least one meal per day or sharing a living or sitting room.

### Household consumption/expenditure

The value of goods and services used for directly meeting human needs. Household consumption covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption such as products from kitchen gardens, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings (= the rent that the household would pay if it were a tenant).

### Human resources in science and technology (HRST)

HRST are individuals who have:

- successfully completed education at the third level in an S & T field of study or;
- not formally qualified as above but employed in an S & T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required.

Core HRST are individuals who both have successfully completed education at the third level in an S & T field of study **and** are employed in an S & T occupation.



### Immigrants

Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in the country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term immigrant if he/she stays in his/her country of destination for a period of 12 months or more, having previously been resident elsewhere for 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this publication are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect immigration data, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary. A few countries (e.g. France) exclude national citizens from immigration statistics.

### Implicit price index, GDP

Indicator of price evolution of all goods and services that make up the GDP.

**Inactive**

People not in the labour force; they are neither employed nor unemployed (International Labour Organisation definition).

**Incineration**

Incineration without energy recovery is one method of final treatment for the disposal of waste. It covers incineration without energy recovery on land and at sea. Incineration with energy recovery (in other words, re-use as a fuel) is one form of recovery.

**Incumbent (in fixed telecommunications)**

The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation.

**Indicator A (of the income from agricultural activity)**

Indicator A corresponds to the deflated (real) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. The implicit price index of GDP is used as deflator.

**Industrial wastes**

Industrial wastes cover wastes of industrial non-renewable origin (solids and liquids), combusted directly for the production of electricity and/or heat.

**Inequality of income distribution**

The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income is based on equivalised disposable income.

**Inflation rate**

The inflation rate is calculated from HICPs (see *HICP and consumer price indices*).

**Inland waterway, navigable**

A stretch of water, not part of the sea, over which vessels of a carrying capacity of not less than 50 tonnes can navigate when normally loaded. This term covers both navigable rivers and lakes and navigable canals. The length of rivers and canals is measured in mid-channel. The length of lakes and lagoons is measured along the shortest navigable route between the most distant points to and from which transport operations are performed. A waterway forming a common frontier between two countries is reported by both.

**Interest rate**

An interest rate is the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage amount.

**Intermediate consumption**

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

**Intra-EU flows**

All transactions declared by EU countries with other EU Member States.

**Irrigable area (agricultural holdings)**

The maximum area which could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding.

**ISCED**

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument suitable for compiling statistics on education internationally. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/prevocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. The current version, ISCED 97, was implemented in EU countries, for the first time, for the collection of data from the school year 1997/98. The change in the ISCED classification has affected the comparability of chronological series, especially for level 3 (upper secondary education) and for level 5 (tertiary education). ISCED 97 introduced a new level, ISCED level 4: post-secondary non-tertiary education (previously included in ISCED levels 3 and 5). ISCED 97 level 6 only relates to PhD or doctoral studies.

The classification comprises 25 fields of education (at two-digit level) which can be further refined into three-digit level. The following nine broad groups (at one-digit level) can be distinguished:

- 0 — General programmes
- 1 — Education
- 2 — Humanities and arts
- 3 — Social sciences, business and law
- 4 — Science, mathematics and computing
- 5 — Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 6 — Agriculture and veterinary
- 7 — Health and welfare
- 8 — Services

Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.). The following ISCED levels can be distinguished:



- **0 — Pre-primary education** - pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school- or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.
- **1 — Primary education** - this level begins between four and seven years of age, is compulsory in all countries and generally lasts from five to six years.
- **2 — Lower secondary education** - it continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.
- **3 — Upper secondary education** - this level generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications (end of compulsory education) and other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.
- **4 — Post-secondary non-tertiary education** - these programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and tertiary education. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 or programmes designed to prepare students for direct labour market entry.
- **5 — Tertiary education (first stage)** - entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This level includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A) which are largely theoretically based and tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (type B) which are typically shorter than type A programmes and geared for entry into the labour market.
- **6 — Tertiary education (second stage)** - this level is reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (PhD or doctorate).

## J

### Jobless households

Households where no one is working.

## L

### Labour costs, direct

See *total labour costs*.

### Labour costs, indirect

See *total labour costs*.

### Labour force

People in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed people.

### Labour force survey (LFS)

A labour force survey is an inquiry directed to households designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues by means of personal interviews. The EU LFS covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The definitions used are common to all EU countries and are based on international recommendations by the International Labour Office (ILO).

### Labour market policy (LMP)

The labour market policy database covers all labour market measures which can be described as public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market.

Public interventions refer to measures taken by general government in this respect which involve expenditure, either in the form of actual disbursements or of forgone revenue (reductions in taxes, social contributions or other charges normally payable). The scope of the database is also limited to labour market measures which are explicitly targeted in some way at groups of people with difficulties in the labour market - referred to here as target groups. In broad terms, this covers people who are unemployed, people in employment but at risk of involuntary job loss, and inactive persons who are currently not part of the labour force (in the sense that they are not employed or unemployed according to the ILO definitions) but who would like to enter the labour market and are disadvantaged in some way.

### Labour productivity

Various measures of labour productivity are available. For the structural indicators this measure is based on GDP in PPS either relative to the number of persons employed or to the number of hours worked; in both cases it is then expressed as an index.

### Landfill

Landfill is defined as deposit of waste into or onto land, including specially engineered landfill, and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites. The definition covers both landfill in internal sites (i.e. where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation) and in external sites.

### Leading operator (in mobile telecommunication)

The leading operator is identified on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers.

### Life expectancy at birth

The mean number of years a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probability of dying).

**Lifelong learning**

Lifelong learning indicators refer to persons aged 25 to 64 who answered (the LFS) that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers (in the LFS) to the question '*participation to education and training*'.

Lifelong learning is computed on the basis of the variable '*participation in education and training in the last four weeks*' from the EU LFS. From 2004, this variable is derived from two variables '*participation in regular education*' and '*participation in other taught activities*'; self-learning activities are no longer covered.

**Live births**

Births of children that showed any sign of life. It is the number of births excluding stillbirths (total births include live births and stillbirths).

**Live births outside marriage**

Births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

**Live weight of fishery products**

Live weight of fishery products is derived from the landed or product weight by the application of factors and is designed to represent the weight of the fishery product as it was taken from the water and before being subjected to any processing or other operation.

**Livestock density**

The livestock density index provides the livestock unit (LSU) per hectare of utilised agricultural area.

**Livestock unit (LSU)**

The LSU is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and ages. The Eurofarm LSU coefficients are established by convention (originally, they were related to the animals' feed requirements, the reference being a dairy cow with an annual yield of 3 000 kg of milk, without additional concentrated feedingstuffs).

**Local calls**

A local call is a call within local networks.

**Local government**

All types of public administration whose competence extends to only a local part of the economic territory apart from local agencies of social security funds.

**Long-distance call**

A long-distance call is a call from one local network to another.

**Long-term unemployment**

Long-term unemployed are persons who have been unemployed for one year or more. Unemployed persons are defined as persons aged 15 to 74 (in Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74) who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the last four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job). This definition follows the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation.

**M****Manufacturing**

All activities included within Section D of NACE Rev. 1.1. Both cottage industry (crafts) and large-scale activity are included. It should be noted that the use of heavy plant or machinery is not exclusive to manufacturing. It covers activities such as manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; chemicals; man-made fibres; manufacture of metal articles; food, drinks and tobacco; textiles; leather and leather goods; timber and wooden furniture; manufacture of paper and paper products, including printing and publishing; and processing of rubber and plastics; excluded are mining and extraction, energy and water, building and civil engineering.

**Marriage**

The relation between a civil marriage and a religious marriage is not the same in all countries. In Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom a religious marriage has consequences for the civil marriage in the sense that a religious marriage is recognised by the State as equivalent to a civil marriage. France states that a religious marriage has no consequences for marital status, unless that religious marriage has been contracted abroad.

**Meat production**

The carcass weight of animals (for example, bovine, pigs, sheep and goats) slaughtered (in slaughterhouses and on the farm) whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

**Mercosur (Southern Cone Common Market)**

AR: Argentina; BR: Brazil; PY: Paraguay; UY: Uruguay.

**Milk**

A distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm. Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm. The other part of the use of milk produced on the farm generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

**Minimum wage**

The minimum wage is fixed at an hourly or monthly rate by the government, usually following consultation with unions and employers, and is enforced by law. The minimum wage usually applies nationwide to all full-time employees and all occupations, but may be modified to take into account age, length of service, skills or the physical and mental abilities of an employee or the economic conditions in which an enterprise is operating. The laws governing such systems also contain mechanisms for reviewing the minima, often involving tripartite bargaining between government, unions and employers, in the light of changes in prices, wages and other economic factors. The minimum wage may be subject to automatic reassessment (indexed in line with the consumer price index or economic growth) or to discretionary updates (increased by legislation). Minimum wages are gross amounts, that is, before deduction of income tax and social security contributions. Such deductions vary between countries.

**Modal split (of transport)**

Indicates the share of each mode of transport based on passenger-kilometres (pkm) for passenger transport and tonne-kilometres (tkm) for goods (freight) transport. Modes of transport include train, sea, inland waterways and air (for goods and passengers), as well as passenger car, powered two-wheelers, bus, coach, tram, metro for passengers and pipelines for goods. In practice, an analysis of the modal split may exclude certain modes, for example it may be limited to inland transport and therefore exclude sea transport.

**Mortality rate, crude**

Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants.

**Mortality, infant**

Deaths per 1 000 live-born children aged less than one year.

**Motorway**

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 carriageways 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 signposted 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.

**Municipal waste**

Municipal waste consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Municipal waste mainly consists of waste generated by households, though it also includes similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions. In some countries the coverage of the municipal waste collection scheme is not complete; in such cases an estimate of the waste generated in the areas not covered has been added to the total.

**N****NACE Rev. 1.1**

NACE Rev. 1.1 is a revision of NACE Rev. 1, the general classification of economic activities in the European Community. An abbreviated list of the NACE classification is provided later in this annex, see page 355. Note that a revised classification (NACE Rev. 2) is due to be adopted at the end of 2006, and its implementation will begin in 2007.

**NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)**

CA: Canada; MX: Mexico; US: United States.

**National citizens**

Persons who are citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

**Net electricity generation**

Gross electricity generation less the consumption of the auxiliary services of power stations.

**Net imports (of energy)**

Net imports are calculated as total imports minus total exports.

**Net migration**

The difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration, or have no figures at all, net migration reported here is estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase during the year. Net migration gives no indication of the relative scale of the separate immigration and emigration flows to and from a country; a country may report low net migration but experience very high immigration and emigration flows.

**Nights spent (in hotels and similar establishments)**

A night spent by a resident or a non-resident person (overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there is not necessary) in a hotel or similar establishment.

**Non-financial business economy**

The term non-financial business economy is generally used within business statistics to refer to economic activities covered by Sections C to I and K of NACE Rev. 1.1 and the units that carry out those activities.

**Non-national citizens**

Persons who are not citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

**Non-profit institutions serving households**

Non-profit institutions serving households include for example religious societies, sports and other clubs, and political parties.

**NUTS**

A regulation on the classification of territorial units for statistics, the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), was approved in 2003 (Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003). The purpose is to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The current NUTS (version 2003) subdivides the territory of the European Union (EU-25) into 89 NUTS 1 regions, 254 NUTS 2 regions and 1 214 NUTS 3 regions. An amending regulation that extends the NUTS to the 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 was adopted on 26 October 2005 (Regulation (EC) No 1888/2005). An abbreviated list of the NUTS classification is provided later in this annex, see page 351.

**O****Oceania**

AU: Australia; FJ: Fiji; FM: Federated States of Micronesia; KI: Kiribati; MH: Marshall Islands; NC: New Caledonia; NR: Nauru; NZ: New Zealand; PF: French Polynesia; PG: Papua New Guinea; PN: Pitcairn; PW: Palau; SB: Solomon Islands; TO: Tonga; TV: Tuvalu; VU: Vanuatu; WS: Samoa; XF: Wallis and Futuna; and southern polar regions.

**Official lending rates for loans (central bank interest rates)**

Central bank interest rates are key reference rates set by the European Central Bank and national central banks. The central bank interest rates, also called official interest rates are the main instrument of the monetary policy of a central bank.

**Old-age-dependency ratio**

The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age.

**OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)**

AE: United Arab Emirates; DZ: Algeria; ID: Indonesia; IQ: Iraq; IR: Iran, Islamic Republic of; KW: Kuwait; LY: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; NG: Nigeria; QA: Qatar; SA: Saudi Arabia; VE: Venezuela.

**Organic farming**

For the EU, farming is only considered to be organic if it complies with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91. Organic farming involves holistic production management systems for crops and livestock, emphasising the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs. This is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical methods in preference to fertilisers and pesticides.

**Output price indices**

Also referred to as producer price indices; output price indices are business-cycle indicators showing the development of transaction prices of economic activities. They can be an early indicator of inflationary pressures in the economy, but also record the evolution of prices over longer periods of time.

The output price index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services. The prices collected in period  $t$  should refer to orders booked during period  $t$  (moment of order) and not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.

The indicators of domestic and non-domestic prices require separate output price indices to be compiled according to the destination of the product. The destination is determined by the residency of the third party that has ordered or purchased the product. The domestic market is defined as third parties resident in the same national territory as the observation unit.

Price indices are calculated as a weighted average for the relevant products.

**Overcrowded houses**

Overcrowded conditions are where there is more than one person per room.

**Overweight people**

Overweight people are those with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25. This includes people who are severely overweight (obese), having a BMI greater than or equal to 30. The BMI is a measure of the body fat content of adults calculated as the ratio between the weight measured in kilograms, and the square of the height measured in metres.

## P

### Paper and paperboard

The sum of graphic papers; newsprint; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

### Passenger car

Road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). The term passenger car therefore covers microcars (which need no permit to be driven), taxis, and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than 10 seats; this category may also include pick-ups.

### Patents

Patents are one of a number of intellectual property rights, which fall into two broad categories:

- industrial property, chiefly in technical inventions, trademarks and industrial designs; and
- copyright, chiefly in literary, musical, artistic, photographic and audiovisual works, including some software.

Patents are issued by authorised bodies to inventors to make use of and exploit their inventions for a limited period of time. They are granted to firms, individuals or other entities as long as the invention is novel, non-obvious and industrially applicable. As a means of protecting inventions, patents may be interpreted as indicators of invention. Before an invention can become an innovation, further entrepreneurial efforts are required to develop, manufacture and market it.

### People killed in road accidents

Fatalities caused by road accidents include drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles as well as pedestrians, killed within 30 days from the day of the accident.

### Personnel costs (SBS)

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home-workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions. Personnel costs are made up of:

- wages and salaries,
- employers' social security costs.

### PhD graduates

See *ISCED level 6*.

### Pigs

Domestic animals of the species *Sus*; a distinction is made between piglets, pigs, fattening pigs and breeding pigs.

### Population, average/mid-year/mean

The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population). However, some countries calculate it differently, use the population based on registers or estimate it on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population).

### Population density

Number of inhabitants per square kilometre. For the calculation of population density, the land area concept (excluding inland water bodies like lakes or rivers) should be used wherever available. In several countries the total area, including area of lakes and rivers, is used because it is the only concept for which data are available.

### Population increase, natural

Births minus deaths.

### Population, on 1 January

The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

### Population, total

This can be either the population on 1 January or the average population during the year. Unless otherwise stipulated, the population on 1 January is used.

### Poultry

Hens, chicken, ducks, turkey, guinea fowls, geese.

### Practising physicians

Practising physicians provide services directly to patients. Practising physicians' tasks include: conducting medical examination and making diagnosis, prescribing medication and giving treatment for diagnosed illnesses, disorders or injuries, giving specialised medical or surgical treatment for particular types of illnesses, disorders or injuries, giving advice on and applying preventive medicine methods and treatments.

### Premium unleaded gasoline (95 RON), price of

This indicator presents the average unleaded gasoline/petrol (Euro-super 95) consumer prices at the pump. The prices are the most frequently encountered on the 15th of each month.

### Present smokers

A person is a present smoker if he/she declares that he/she smokes tobacco daily or occasionally.



**Price convergence**

If the coefficient of variation of the comparative price levels for the EU decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging (see *comparative price levels*).

**Producer price indices, of agricultural production**

The indices give information on the trends in the producer prices of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices are weighted by the values of sales. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the HICP.

**Production index**

This index is a business-cycle indicator showing the output and activity of industry. It measures changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. 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:

- gross production values (deflated);
- volumes (data in physical quantities);
- turnover (deflated);
- work input;
- raw material input;
- energy input.

In construction, the index is split between building construction and civil engineering, according to the classification of types of construction (CC).

**Production of cereals**

Production of cereals is harvested production (not including the losses to the harvest).

**Production of primary energy**

Any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form is called primary production. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example, in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of biofuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants, or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

**Public balance (net borrowing/lending of general government)**

Net borrowing (+)/net lending (-) of general government is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government sector. The general government sector comprises the following subsectors: central government, State government, local government, and social security funds. The public balance is often expressed relative to GDP (see also *convergence criteria*).

**Public expenditure on education**

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 firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transactions together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

**Public water supply**

Water supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding system operation for agricultural purposes and treatment of wastewater solely in order to prevent pollution); corresponds to NACE Division 41.

**Purchase price indices, of the means of agricultural production**

The indices give information on the trends in the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices were weighted by the values of purchases. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the HICP.

**Purchasing power parities (PPPs)**

Monetary exchange rates should not be used to compare the volumes of income or expenditure because they usually reflect more elements than just price differences (e.g. volumes of financial transactions between currencies, expectations in the foreign exchange markets). In contrast, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are established to eliminate the differences between the price levels in different countries. Therefore, they truly reflect the differences in the purchasing power, for example, of households. Purchasing power parities are obtained by comparing the price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that is selected to be representative of consumption patterns in the various countries. Purchasing power parities convert every national monetary unit into a common artificial currency unit, the purchasing power standard (PPS).

PPPs are, at the lowest level, bilateral price relatives between tightly defined individual items (e.g. one loaf of bread in the United Kingdom, GBP 1.50, to EUR 2.00 in Germany). Subsequently, these relatives are turned into multilateral relatives and scaled to the EU average and aggregated to more and more complex aggregates (e.g. food) and finally to GDP.

**Purchasing power standards (PPS)**

The purchasing power standard is an artificial currency unit. One PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country, while, due to different price levels in the countries, different numbers of national currency units are necessary to buy this amount of goods and services. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective PPP (*see above*).



## R

### Railway

Line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles.

### Railway line

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.

### Real values

Calculated by deflating an economic variable at current prices by the price index of another variable, for example deflating the compensation of employees by the price index of household consumption. This is typically the case for financial and income flows. For instance, to deflate an income, an appropriate price index is based on a basket of goods and services reflecting how this income is spent.

### Recovered products

Recovered products include slurries, combustible waste-heap shale, recycled lubricants and certain products recovered in industry.

### Refugee

Someone with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (according to Article 1 of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees).

It should be noted that many countries allow applicants for asylum to remain on a temporary or permanent basis even if they are not deemed to be refugees under the 1951 convention definition. For example, asylum applicants may receive a positive response to their application on humanitarian grounds.

### Renewable energies

Renewable energies cover hydro power, wind energy, solar energy, biomass and wastes, and geothermal energy.

### Research and development (R & D)

Research and development comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

### Research and development expenditure, intramural

Intramural expenditures are all expenditures for R & D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of funds. Expenditures made outside the statistical unit or sector but in support of intramural R & D (for example, purchase of supplies for R & D) are included. Both current and capital expenditures are included.

### Research and development personnel and researchers

Research and development personnel are all persons employed directly on R & D; also included are those providing direct services such as R & D managers, administrators, and clerical staff. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

### Researchers

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

### Resident producer units

Units whose principal function is the production of goods and services and whose centre of economic interest is on the economic territory of a country.

### Roundwood production

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonym for removals) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other felling site during a certain period of time.

## S

### Sawnwood

Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness.

### Seasonally adjusted (STS)

Seasonal adjustment, or the adjustment of seasonal variations, aims, after adjusting for calendar effects, to take account of the impact of the known seasonal factors that have been observed in the past. For example, in the case of the production index, annual summer holidays have a negative impact on industrial production. The level of this impact depends on the countries and whether or not observation units close. It also depends on the area of activity concerned.

Within the framework of short-term statistics, the Member States are encouraged to transmit seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle indices. If they do not, Eurostat calculates the seasonal adjustment using the methods TRAMO (time series regression with ARIMA noise, missing observations, and outliers) and SEATS (signal extraction in ARIMA time series), referred to as TRAMO/SEATS. Eurostat aggregates Member States data to produce geographical aggregates, for example, for the EU-25 and euro area. Depending on the index and presentation form, the aggregation is different: seasonally adjusted and trend aggregates are based on the seasonal adjustment of the working day adjusted aggregates (for the production index, turnover indices in retail trade or gross aggregates for other indicators). The approach used for seasonal adjustment corresponds to the direct seasonal adjustment method.

### Serious accidents at work

Number of accidents at work resulting in more than three days' absence. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of the person's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

### Services

The terms service industry(ies), service sector(s) or simply service(s) are generally used to refer to economic activities covered by Sections G to K and M to O of NACE Rev. 1.1 and the units that carry out those activities. Non-financial services is an expression used within business statistics to refer to NACE Sections G to I and K.

### SMEs

According to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC adopted on 6 May 2003, small and medium-sized enterprises are classified with regard to the number of employees, its annual turnover, and the firm's independence. For statistical purposes, small and medium-sized enterprises are generally defined as those enterprises employing fewer than 250 people: micro enterprises (less than 10 persons employed); small enterprises (10 to 49 persons employed); medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249 persons employed); while large enterprises are defined as those with 250 or more persons employed.

### Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind)

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind) are those paid to households by social security funds, other government units, NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households), employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes, insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering privately funded social insurance schemes.

### Social contributions

Social contributions are paid on a compulsory or voluntary basis by employers, employees and self- and non-employed persons. There are two types of social contributions paid by the employer for the benefit of their employees: actual and imputed.

- Actual payments consist of payments made by employers for the benefit of their employees to insurers (social security funds and private funded schemes). These payments cover statutory, conventional, contractual and voluntary contributions in respect of insurance against social risks or needs.
- Employers' imputed social contributions represent the counterpart to unfunded social benefits paid directly by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose.

### Social protection, expenditure on

Expenditure on social protection concerns: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other) — see also *Esspros*.

### Social protection, receipts

Receipts of social protection schemes comprise social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts. Employers' social contributions are the costs incurred by employers to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees, former employees and their dependants. Employers' social contributions may be actual or imputed; they can be paid by resident or non-resident employers — see also *Esspros*.

### Social security funds

Central, State and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits, and which fulfil each of the two following criteria:

- by law or regulation (except regulations concerning government employees), certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions;
- general government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently of its role as a supervisory body or employer.

### Social transfers

Social transfers include: old-age (retirement) and survivors' pensions; unemployment benefits; family-related benefits; sickness/invalidity benefits; education-related benefits; housing allowance; social assistance; other benefits.

### Stability and Growth Pact

The Stability and Growth Pact has to be seen against the background of Stage III of economic and monetary union, which began on 1 January 1999. Its aim is to ensure that the Member States continue their budgetary discipline efforts now that the single currency has been introduced. In practical terms, the pact comprises a European Council resolution (adopted at Amsterdam on 17 June 1997) and two Council regulations of 7 July 1997 laying down detailed technical arrangements (one on the surveillance of budgetary positions and coordination of economic policies and the other on implementing the excessive deficit procedure). In the medium term, the Member States undertook to pursue the objective of a balanced or nearly balanced budget and to present the Council and the Commission with a stability programme each year. Along the same lines, Member States not taking part in Stage III of EMU are required to submit a convergence programme. The Stability and Growth Pact opens the way for the Council to penalise any participating Member State which fails to take appropriate measures to end an excessive deficit. Initially, the penalty would take the form of a non-interest bearing deposit with the Community, but it could be converted into a fine if the excessive deficit is not corrected within two years.

### Standard death rate (SDR)

Death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated on the basis of a standard European population (defined by the World Health Organisation).

### State government

Separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at local level, except for the administration of social security funds.

### Stillbirths

The expulsion or extraction from the mother of a dead foetus after the time at which it would normally be presumed capable of independent extra-uterine existence (commonly taken to be after 24 or 28 weeks of gestation). Infants who are born alive but die shortly after birth are excluded from this category.

### Stocks of foreign direct investment

FDI stocks (or positions) are the value of the investment existing at a point in time (for example, the end of a year). FDI stocks are recorded in the international investment position. Outward FDI stocks are recorded as assets of the reporting economy, inward FDI stocks as liabilities. In a similar manner to flows — see *foreign direct investment (FDI)*, FDI stocks are broken down by kind of instrument. However, there are only two categories instead of three:

- equity capital and reinvested earnings;
- other FDI capital.

### Subscriptions (mobile phone)

Subscriptions to public mobile telecommunication systems using cellular technology. Active pre-paid cards are treated as subscriptions. One person may have more than one subscription.

### Subsidies

Current unrequited payments which general government or the institutions of the EU make to resident producers, with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices or the remuneration of the factors of production.

## T

### Taxes on production and imports

Compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied by general government, or by the institutions of the EU, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, and the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

### Tax rate on low-wage earners: tax wedge on labour cost

The tax wedge on labour cost measures the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings.

### Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap

The unemployment trap measures what percentage of the gross earnings (from moving into employment) is taxed away by the combined effects of the withdrawal of benefits and higher tax and social security contributions.

**Temporary employees**

A job may be considered temporary if employer and employee agree that its end is determined by objective conditions such as a specific date, the completion of a task or the return of another employee who has been temporarily replaced (usually stated in a work contract of limited duration). Typical cases are:

- persons with seasonal employment;
- persons engaged by an agency or employment exchange and hired to a third party to perform a specific task (unless there is a written work contract of unlimited duration);
- persons with specific training contracts.

**Three-month inter-bank rates**

Three-month inter-bank rates apply to deposits or loans between banks with an original maturity of three months.

**Total general government expenditure**

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government expenditure comprises the following ESA 95 categories: intermediate consumption; gross capital formation; compensation of employees; other taxes on production; subsidies payable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social benefits other than social transfers in kind; social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers; other current transfers; adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves; capital transfers payable; and acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

**Total general government revenue**

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government revenue comprises the following ESA 95 categories: market output; output for own final use; payments for the other non-market output; taxes on production and imports; other subsidies on production receivable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social contributions; other current transfers; and capital transfers.

**Total labour costs**

Total expenditure borne by employers in order to employ workers. For presentational purposes, total labour costs can be subdivided into direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include gross wages and salaries in cash (direct remuneration and bonuses) and wages and salaries in kind (company products, housing, company cars, meal vouchers, crèches, etc.). Direct costs are dominated by wages and salaries in cash.

Indirect costs cover employers' actual social contributions (i.e. statutory, collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social security contributions); employers' imputed social contributions (mostly guaranteed remuneration in the event of sickness or short-time working, plus severance pay and compensation in lieu of notice); vocational training costs; recruitment costs and working clothes provided by the employer; taxes paid by the employer (based on the wages and salaries bill or on employment); minus subsidies received by the employer (intended to refund part or all of the cost of direct remuneration). Indirect costs are dominated by employers' actual social contributions, in particular by employers' statutory social security contributions.

**Total public expenditure on education**

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 firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transactions together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

**Tourist accommodation, supply of**

This refers to the number of bed places in an establishment where people can stay overnight in permanent beds, discounting any extra beds set up at the customers' request.

**Tourists**

Visitors who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited are tourists (or overnight visitors).

**Trade integration (of goods and services)**

Trade integration of goods/services as a percentage of GDP (gross domestic product). This is calculated as the average value of imports and exports of goods/services in the balance of payments divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone studied is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

**Trend cycle (STS)**

The trend is a slow variation over a long period of years, generally associated with the structural causes of the phenomenon in question. In some cases the trend shows a steady growth; in others it may move either downwards or upwards. The cycle is a quasi periodic oscillation characterised by alternating periods of higher and lower rates of change possibly, but not always, involving expansion and contraction. In most cases it is related to fluctuations in overall economic activity. If the irregular component of the time series is relatively important, the trend-cycle series generally offers a better series for analysis of longer-term past developments. However, this advantage is less clear when analysing very recent developments. Trend-cycle values for recent periods may be subject to greater revisions than the equivalent seasonally adjusted values and hence the latter may be more appropriate for the analysis of very recent developments. This is particularly true around turning points. Trend-cycle series may, however, converge to stable results more quickly than seasonally adjusted series.

**Turnover (SBS)**

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 includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the EU are also excluded.

**U****Unemployed person**

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15 to 74 (in Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74) who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the last four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. This definition follows the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation.

**Unemployment rate**

Unemployed persons as a percentage of people in the labour force.

**United Nations (UN)**

The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 192 countries. When States become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

**Urban wastewater treatment**

Urban wastewater treatment is all treatment of wastewater in urban wastewater treatment plants — the latter are usually operated by public authorities or by private companies working by order of public authorities.

**V****Value added (SBS)**

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, 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. Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

**Volume of sales index (STS)**

The volume measure of the retail trade turnover index is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales. In order to eliminate the price effect on turnover in retail trade a deflator of sales is used. The deflator of sales is an index with a similar methodology to that of an output price index adapted to the particularities of retail trade but reflecting price changes in the goods retailed rather than the retail service provided. It should be noted that the volume of sales is different from the volume of retail trade services. The latter takes account of changes in the quality of the trade service supplied. As such the volume of sales is conceptually different from the index of production which takes account of quality changes (see also turnover).

## W

### Waste

Waste refers to materials for which the owners have no further use and which they discard, or intend, or are required to discard. Waste can be generated in any kind of production or consumption activity. Excluded are: residuals directly recycled or reused at the place of generation; waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

### Waterway

River, canal, lake or other stretch of water which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation. Waterways of a maritime character (waterways designated by the reporting country as suitable for navigation primarily by seagoing ships) are included. Waterways also include river estuaries; the boundary being that point nearest the sea where the width of the river is both less than 3 km at low water and less than 5 km at high water.

### Working day adjusted

The adjustment of working days takes account of the calendar nature of a given month in order to adjust the index. The adjustment of working days is intended to adjust calendar effects, whatever their nature. The number of working days for a given month depends on the timing of certain public holidays (Easter can fall in March or in April depending on the year), the possible overlap of certain public holidays and non-working days (1 May can fall on a Sunday), the fact that a year is a leap year or not and other reasons.

## Y

### Youth education attainment level

Youth education attainment level is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers (from the LFS) to the question *'highest level of education or training attained'*.



**BE**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| BE10 | Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest |
| BE21 | Prov. Antwerpen   |
| BE22 | Prov. Limburg (B)   |
| BE23 | Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen   |
| BE24 | Prov. Vlaams-Brabant  |
| BE25 | Prov. West-Vlaanderen   |
| BE31 | Prov. Brabant Wallon  |
| BE32 | Prov. Hainaut   |
| BE33 | Prov. Liège   |
| BE34 | Prov. Luxembourg (B)  |
| BE35 | Prov. Namur   |

**CZ**

|      |                 |
|------|-----------------|
| CZ01 | Praha           |
| CZ02 | Stredni Cechy   |
| CZ03 | Jihozápad       |
| CZ04 | Severozápad     |
| CZ05 | Severovýchod    |
| CZ06 | Jihovýchod      |
| CZ07 | Stredni Morava  |
| CZ08 | Moravskoslezsko |

**DK**

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| DK00 | Denmark |
|------|---------|

**DE**

|      |                        |
|------|------------------------|
| DE11 | Stuttgart              |
| DE12 | Karlsruhe              |
| DE13 | Freiburg               |
| DE14 | Tübingen               |
| DE21 | Oberbayern             |
| DE22 | Niederbayern           |
| DE23 | Oberpfalz              |
| DE24 | Oberfranken            |
| DE25 | Mittelfranken          |
| DE26 | Unterfranken           |
| DE27 | Schwaben               |
| DE30 | Berlin                 |
| DE41 | Brandenburg — Nordost  |
| DE42 | Brandenburg — Südwest  |
| DE50 | Bremen                 |
| DE60 | Hamburg                |
| DE71 | Darmstadt              |
| DE72 | Gießen                 |
| DE73 | Kassel                 |
| DE80 | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern |
| DE91 | Braunschweig           |
| DE92 | Hannover               |
| DE93 | Lüneburg               |
| DE94 | Weser-Ems              |
| DEA1 | Düsseldorf             |
| DEA2 | Köln                   |
| DEA3 | Münster                |
| DEA4 | Detmold                |
| DEA5 | Arnsberg               |

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| DEB1 | Koblenz            |
| DEB2 | Trier              |
| DEB3 | Rheinessen-Pfalz   |
| DEC0 | Saarland           |
| DED1 | Chemnitz           |
| DED2 | Dresden            |
| DED3 | Leipzig            |
| DEE1 | Dessau             |
| DEE2 | Halle              |
| DEE3 | Magdeburg          |
| DEF0 | Schleswig-Holstein |
| DEG0 | Thüringen          |

**EE**

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| EE00 | Eesti |
|------|-------|

**EL**

|      |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|
| GR11 | Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki |
| GR12 | Kentriki Makedonia          |
| GR13 | Dytiki Makedonia            |
| GR14 | Thessalia                   |
| GR21 | Ipeiros                     |
| GR22 | Ionia Nisia                 |
| GR23 | Dytiki Ellada               |
| GR24 | Stereia Ellada              |
| GR25 | Peloponnisos                |
| GR30 | Attiki                      |
| GR41 | Voreio Aigaio               |
| GR42 | Notio Aigaio                |
| GR43 | Kriti                       |

**ES**

|      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| ES11 | Galicia                    |
| ES12 | Principado de Asturias     |
| ES13 | Cantabria                  |
| ES21 | País Vasco                 |
| ES22 | Comunidad Foral de Navarra |
| ES23 | La Rioja                   |
| ES24 | Aragón                     |
| ES30 | Comunidad de Madrid        |
| ES41 | Castilla y León            |
| ES42 | Castilla-la Mancha         |
| ES43 | Extremadura                |
| ES51 | Cataluña                   |
| ES52 | Comunidad Valenciana       |
| ES53 | Illes Balears              |
| ES61 | Andalucía                  |
| ES62 | Región de Murcia           |
| ES63 | Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta   |
| ES64 | Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla |
| ES70 | Canarias                   |

**FR**

|      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| FR10 | Île de France              |
| FR21 | Champagne-Ardenne          |
| FR22 | Picardie                   |
| FR23 | Haute-Normandie            |
| FR24 | Centre                     |
| FR25 | Basse-Normandie            |
| FR26 | Bourgogne                  |
| FR30 | Nord — Pas-de-Calais       |
| FR41 | Lorraine                   |
| FR42 | Alsace                     |
| FR43 | Franche-Comté              |
| FR51 | Pays de la Loire           |
| FR52 | Bretagne                   |
| FR53 | Poitou-Charentes           |
| FR61 | Aquitaine                  |
| FR62 | Midi-Pyrénées              |
| FR63 | Limousin                   |
| FR71 | Rhône-Alpes                |
| FR72 | Auvergne                   |
| FR81 | Languedoc-Roussillon       |
| FR82 | Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur |
| FR83 | Corse                      |
| FR91 | Guadeloupe                 |
| FR92 | Martinique                 |
| FR93 | Guyane                     |
| FR94 | Réunion                    |

**IE**

|      |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|
| IE01 | Border, Midland and Western |
| IE02 | Southern and Eastern        |

**IT**

|      |                                  |
|------|----------------------------------|
| ITC1 | Piemonte                         |
| ITC2 | Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste     |
| ITC3 | Liguria                          |
| ITC4 | Lombardia                        |
| ITD1 | Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen |
| ITD2 | Provincia Autonoma Trento        |
| ITD3 | Veneto                           |
| ITD4 | Friuli-Venezia Giulia            |
| ITD5 | Emilia-Romagna                   |
| ITE1 | Toscana                          |
| ITE2 | Umbria                           |
| ITE3 | Marche                           |
| ITE4 | Lazio                            |
| ITF1 | Abruzzo                          |
| ITF2 | Molise                           |
| ITF3 | Campania                         |
| ITF4 | Puglia                           |
| ITF5 | Basilicata                       |
| ITF6 | Calabria                         |
| ITG1 | Sicilia                          |
| ITG2 | Sardegna                         |

**CY**

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| CY00 | Kypros/Kypros |
|------|---------------|

**LV**

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| LV00 | Latvija |
|------|---------|

**LT**

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| LT00 | Lietuva |
|------|---------|

**LU**

|      |                          |
|------|--------------------------|
| LU00 | Luxembourg (Grand-Duché) |
|------|--------------------------|

**HU**

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| HU10 | Közép-Magyarország |
| HU21 | Közép-Dunántúl     |
| HU22 | Nyugat-Dunántúl    |
| HU23 | Dél-Dunántúl       |
| HU31 | Észak-Magyarország |
| HU32 | Észak-Alföld       |
| HU33 | Dél-Alföld         |

**MT**

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| MT00 | Malta |
|------|-------|

**NL**

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| NL11 | Groningen     |
| NL12 | Friesland     |
| NL13 | Drenthe       |
| NL21 | Overijssel    |
| NL22 | Gelderland    |
| NL23 | Flevoland     |
| NL31 | Utrecht       |
| NL32 | Noord-Holland |
| NL33 | Zuid-Holland  |
| NL34 | Zeeland       |
| NL41 | Noord-Brabant |
| NL42 | Limburg (NL)  |

**AT**

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| AT11 | Burgenland       |
| AT12 | Niederösterreich |
| AT13 | Wien             |
| AT21 | Kärnten          |
| AT22 | Steiermark       |
| AT31 | Oberösterreich   |
| AT32 | Salzburg         |
| AT33 | Tirol            |
| AT34 | Vorarlberg       |

**PL**

|      |                     |
|------|---------------------|
| PL11 | Lodzkie             |
| PL12 | Mazowieckie         |
| PL21 | Malopolskie         |
| PL22 | Slaskie             |
| PL31 | Lubelskie           |
| PL32 | Podkarpackie        |
| PL33 | Swietokrzyskie      |
| PL34 | Podlaskie           |
| PL41 | Wielkopolskie       |
| PL42 | Zachodniopomorskie  |
| PL43 | Lubuskie            |
| PL51 | Dolnoslaskie        |
| PL52 | Opolskie            |
| PL61 | Kujawsko-Pomorskie  |
| PL62 | Warminsko-Mazurskie |
| PL63 | Pomorskie           |

**PT**

|      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| PT11 | Norte                      |
| PT15 | Algarve                    |
| PT16 | Centro (P)                 |
| PT17 | Lisboa                     |
| PT18 | Alentejo                   |
| PT20 | Região Autónoma dos Açores |
| PT30 | Região Autónoma da Madeira |

**SI**

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| SI00 | Slovenija |
|------|-----------|

**SK**

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| SK01 | Bratislavský kraj  |
| SK02 | Západné Slovensko  |
| SK03 | Stredné Slovensko  |
| SK04 | Východné Slovensko |

**FI**

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| FI13 | Itä-Suomi     |
| FI18 | Etelä-Suomi   |
| FI19 | Länsi-Suomi   |
| FI1A | Pohjois-Suomi |
| FI20 | Åland         |

**SE**

|      |                     |
|------|---------------------|
| SE01 | Stockholm           |
| SE02 | Östra Mellansverige |
| SE04 | Sydsverige          |
| SE06 | Norra Mellansverige |
| SE07 | Mellersta Norrland  |
| SE08 | Övre Norrland       |
| SE09 | Småland med öarna   |
| SE0A | Västsverige         |

**UK**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| UKC1 | Tees Valley and Durham                         |
| UKC2 | Northumberland and Tyne and Wear               |
| UKD1 | Cumbria  |
| UKD2 | Cheshire                                       |
| UKD3 | Greater Manchester                             |
| UKD4 | Lancashire                                     |
| UKD5 | Merseyside                                     |
| UKE1 | East Riding and North Lincolnshire             |
| UKE2 | North Yorkshire                                |
| UKE3 | South Yorkshire                                |
| UKE4 | West Yorkshire                                 |
| UKF1 | Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire                 |
| UKF2 | Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire   |
| UKF3 | Lincolnshire                                   |
| UKG1 | Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire |
| UKG2 | Shropshire and Staffordshire                   |
| UKG3 | West Midlands                                  |
| UKH1 | East Anglia                                    |
| UKH2 | Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire                 |
| UKH3 | Essex  |
| UKI1 | Inner London                                   |
| UKI2 | Outer London                                   |
| UKJ1 | Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire     |
| UKJ2 | Surrey, East and West Sussex                   |
| UKJ3 | Hampshire and Isle of Wight                    |
| UKJ4 | Kent   |
| UKK1 | Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset  |
| UKK2 | Dorset and Somerset                            |
| UKK3 | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly                   |
| UKK4 | Devon  |
| UKL1 | West Wales and The Valleys                     |
| UKL2 | East Wales                                     |
| UKM1 | North Eastern Scotland                         |
| UKM2 | Eastern Scotland                               |
| UKM3 | South Western Scotland                         |
| UKM4 | Highlands and Islands                          |
| UKN0 | Northern Ireland                               |

## STATISTICAL REGIONS

**BG**

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| BG11 | Severozapaden      |
| BG12 | Severen tsentralen |
| BG13 | Severoiztochen     |
| BG21 | Yugozapaden        |
| BG22 | Yuzhen tsentralen  |
| BG23 | Yugoiztochen       |

**HR**

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| HR01 | Sredisnja Hrvatska |
| HR02 | Zagrebacka regija  |
| HR03 | Jadranska Hrvatska |
| HR04 | Istocna Hrvatska   |

**RO**

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| RO01 | Nord-Est  |
| RO02 | Sud-Est   |
| RO03 | Sud       |
| RO04 | Sud-Vest  |
| RO05 | Vest      |
| RO06 | Nord-Vest |
| RO07 | Centru    |
| RO08 | Bucuresti |

**TR**

|      |           |
|------|-----------|
| TR10 | Istanbul  |
| TR21 | Tekirdag  |
| TR22 | Balikesir |
| TR31 | Izmir     |
| TR32 | Aydin     |
| TR33 | Manisa    |
| TR41 | Bursa     |
| TR42 | Kocaeli   |
| TR51 | Ankara    |
| TR52 | Konya     |
| TR61 | Antalya   |
| TR62 | Adana     |
| TR63 | Hatay     |
| TR71 | Kirikkale |
| TR72 | Kayseri   |
| TR81 | Zonguldak |
| TR82 | Kastamonu |
| TR83 | Samsun    |
| TR90 | Trabzon   |
| TRA1 | Erzurum   |
| TRA2 | Agri      |
| TRB1 | Malatya   |
| TRB2 | Van       |
| TRC1 | Gaziantep |
| TRC2 | Sanliurfa |
| TRC3 | Mardin    |

**NO**

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| NO01 | Oslo og Akershus   |
| NO02 | Hedmark og Oppland |
| NO03 | Sør-Østlandet      |
| NO04 | Agder og Rogaland  |
| NO05 | Vestlandet         |
| NO06 | Trøndelag          |
| NO07 | Nord-Norge         |

**CH**

|      |                   |
|------|-------------------|
| CH01 | Région lémanique  |
| CH02 | Espace Mittelland |
| CH03 | Nordwestschweiz   |
| CH04 | Zürich            |
| CH05 | Ostschweiz        |
| CH06 | Zentralschweiz    |
| CH07 | Ticino            |

\* Note that some of the regions above are presented using a western European character set.

A full listing of the classification is accessible on the Eurostat website ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist\\_en.cfm?list=nuts](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist_en.cfm?list=nuts)).

|          |   |          |   |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| <b>A</b> | <b>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</b>  | <b>J</b> | <b>Financial intermediation</b>   |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Fishing</b>  | 65       | Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Mining and quarrying</b>   | 66       | Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security  |
| CA       | Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials  | 67       | Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation  |
| CB       | Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials  | <b>K</b> | <b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>   |
| <b>D</b> | <b>Manufacturing</b>  | 70       | Real estate activities  |
| DA       | Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco   | 71       | Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods   |
| DB       | Manufacture of textiles and textile products  | 72       | Computer and related activities   |
| DC       | Manufacture of leather and leather products   | 73       | Research and development  |
| DD       | Manufacture of wood and wood products   | 74       | Other business activities   |
| DE       | Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing                                    | <b>L</b> | <b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>  |
| DF       | Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel  | <b>M</b> | <b>Education</b>  |
| DG       | Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres   | <b>N</b> | <b>Health and social work</b>   |
| DH       | Manufacture of rubber and plastic products  | <b>O</b> | <b>Other community, social and personal service activities</b>  |
| DI       | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products  | 90       | Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities   |
| DJ       | Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products   | 91       | Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.   |
| DK       | Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.   | 92       | Recreational, cultural and sporting activities  |
| DL       | Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment   | 93       | Other service activities  |
| DM       | Manufacture of transport equipment  | <b>P</b> | <b>Activities of households</b>   |
| DN       | Manufacturing n.e.c.  | <b>Q</b> | <b>Extra-territorial organisations and bodies</b>   |
| <b>E</b> | <b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>  |          |   |
| <b>F</b> | <b>Construction</b>   |          |   |
| <b>G</b> | <b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b> |          |   |
| 50       | Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel            |          | A full listing of the classification is accessible on the Eurostat website ( <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=ACT_OTH_BUILD_TREE&amp;StrNom=NACE_1_1&amp;StrLanguageCode=EN">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=ACT_OTH_BUILD_TREE&amp;StrNom=NACE_1_1&amp;StrLanguageCode=EN</a> ). |
| 51       | Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles                            |          | Note that a revised classification (NACE Rev. 2) is due to be adopted at the end of 2006, and its implementation will begin in 2007.  |
| 52       | Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods            |          |   |
| <b>H</b> | <b>Hotels and restaurants</b>   |          |   |
| <b>I</b> | <b>Transport, storage and communication</b>   |          |   |
| 60       | Land transport; transport via pipelines   |          |   |
| 61       | Water transport   |          |   |
| 62       | Air transport   |          |   |
| 63       | Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies                              |          |   |
| 64       | Post and telecommunications   |          |   |

- 0 Food and live animals
- 1 Beverages and tobacco
- 2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
- 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- 5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
- 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 7 Machinery and transport equipment
- 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere  
in the SITC

A full listing of the classification is accessible on the UN website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=14>).

Note that a revised classification (SITC Rev. 4) was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2006. The final text of SITC Rev. 4 has been submitted for printing.



**STATISTICAL SYMBOLS**

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information in form of statistical symbols (also called 'flags') to indicate missing or in some way problematic data. In this yearbook, the use of statistical symbols has been restricted to a minimum. The following symbols are included where necessary:

- : Not available, confidential or unreliable value
- Not applicable or zero by default
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero

Note: flags for estimates, revised values, and provisional data have been removed in order to improve the readability of the information presented. Readers who are interested in such detailed additional information may consult Eurostat's website (see page 11). Breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided with each table and graph. Forecasts are also indicated through the addition of footnotes. In the case of the EU Member States, even when data are not available, these countries have been included in tables and graphs systematically (with appropriate footnotes for graphs indicating that data are not available, while in tables use has been made of the colon (:)) to indicate that data are not available. For non member countries outside of the EU, when data are not available for a particular indicator the country has been removed from tables or graphs.

**GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATES AND COUNTRIES****European Union, euro area and Member States**

**EU-25** the 25 Member States of the European Union (BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)

**EU-15** the 15 Member States of the European Union until 30 April 2004 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK)

**Euro area** the euro area was composed of EUR-11 until 31 December 2000 and EUR-12 from 1 January 2001. For the purpose of this publication, all data referring to the euro area are presented in terms of an aggregate for all 12 Member States (unless otherwise stated) for all reference years. Slovenia will become a member of the euro area from 1 January 2007 (although as this publication was drafted during 2006, Slovenia is not included in the euro area aggregate)

**EUR-12** the euro area with 12 countries participating (BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI)

**EUR-11** the euro area with 11 countries participating (BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI)

|    |                |
|----|----------------|
| BE | Belgium        |
| CZ | Czech Republic |
| DK | Denmark        |
| DE | Germany        |
| EE | Estonia        |
| EL | Greece         |
| ES | Spain          |
| FR | France         |
| IE | Ireland        |
| IT | Italy          |
| CY | Cyprus         |
| LV | Latvia         |
| LT | Lithuania      |
| LU | Luxembourg     |
| HU | Hungary        |
| MT | Malta          |
| NL | Netherlands    |
| AT | Austria        |
| PL | Poland         |
| PT | Portugal       |
| SI | Slovenia       |
| SK | Slovakia       |
| FI | Finland        |
| SE | Sweden         |
| UK | United Kingdom |

**European Union acceding and candidate countries** <sup>(55)</sup>

|    |   |
|----|---|
| BG | Bulgaria (will become a Member State of the European Union from 1 January 2007) |
| HR | Croatia   |
| MK | the former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia                                 |
| RO | Romania (will become a Member State of the European Union from 1 January 2007)  |
| TR | Turkey  |

<sup>(55)</sup> This edition of the yearbook does not take into account the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union or the accession of Slovenia to the euro area as of 1 January 2007, as data was extracted and analysed in 2006.

The code MK is provisional and does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

**CURRENCIES**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| ECU     | European currency unit, used up to 31 December 1998 |
| EUR     | euro, used from 1 January 1999 onwards              |
| ATS (*) | Austrian schilling                                  |
| BEF (*) | Belgian franc                                       |
| CYP     | Cyprus pound  |
| CZK     | Czech koruna  |
| DEM (*) | German mark   |
| DKK     | Danish crown (krone)                                |
| EEK     | Estonian kroon                                      |
| ESP (*) | Spanish peseta                                      |
| FIM (*) | Finnish markka                                      |
| FRF (*) | French franc  |
| GBP     | Pound sterling                                      |
| GRD (*) | Greek drachma                                       |
| HUF     | Hungarian forint                                    |
| IEP (*) | Irish pound   |
| ITL (*) | Italian lira  |
| LTL     | Lithuanian litas                                    |
| LUF (*) | Luxembourg franc                                    |
| LVL     | Latvian lats  |
| MTL     | Maltese lira  |
| NLG (*) | Dutch guilder                                       |
| PLN     | Polish zloty  |
| PTE (*) | Portuguese escudo                                   |
| SEK     | Swedish crown (krona)                               |
| SIT     | Slovenian tolar                                     |
| SKK     | Slovak koruna                                       |

(\*) Former currencies of Member States which use the euro.

The euro replaced the ecu on 1 January 1999; on 1 January 2002, it also replaced 12 Community currencies with the introduction of the euro to the euro area members.

NB: the euro will come into circulation in Slovenia from 1 January 2007; as such, the euro area will have 13 members from this date.

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| BGN | Bulgarian lev   |
| HRK | Croatian kuna   |
| MKD | former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia denar   |
| ROL | Romanian leu; on 1 July 2005, the new Romanian leu (RON) was introduced; the leu (ROL) will remain in circulation until 31 December 2006 (RON 1= ROL 10 000). |
| TRL | former Turkish lira   |
| TRY | new Turkish lira  |
| CHF | Swiss franc   |
| ISK | Icelandic króna   |
| NOK | Norwegian krone   |
| JPY | Japanese yen  |
| USD | US dollar   |

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|          |  |           |   |
|----------|--|-----------|---|
| AA       | agricultural area  | GNP       | gross national product  |
| ACC      | accessing countries  | GVA       | gross value added   |
| ACP      | African, Caribbean and Pacific countries   | HICP      | harmonised index of consumer prices   |
| APEC     | Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation   | ICT       | information and communication technology  |
| ASEAN    | Association of South-East Asian Nations  | ILO       | International Labour Organisation   |
| BERD     | expenditure on R & D in the business enterprise sector   | IMF       | International Monetary Fund   |
| BOD      | biochemical oxygen demand  | IPC       | international patent classification   |
| BSE      | bovine spongiform encephalopathy   | IPI       | industrial production index   |
| CAP      | common agricultural policy   | ISCED     | international standard classification of education  |
| CC       | 1. candidate country(ies)<br>2. the classification of types of construction  | ISPO      | Information Society Promotion Office  |
| CDR      | crude death rate   | IT        | information technology  |
| CEECs    | central and east European countries  | KIS       | knowledge-intensive services  |
| CHP      | combined heat and power  | LFS       | labour force survey   |
| Cif      | cost, insurance and freight  | LMP       | labour market policy  |
| CIS      | Commonwealth of Independent States   | MEDA      | the MEDA programme is the principal financial instrument of the EU for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership |
| COD      | 1. chemical oxygen demand<br>2. causes of death  | Mercosur  | Southern Cone Common Market   |
| DAEs     | dynamic Asian economies  | MSTI      | main science and technology indicators (OECD)   |
| DFLE     | disability-free life expectancy  | MUICP     | monetary union index of consumer prices   |
| DOC      | Department of Commerce (US)  | NACE      | general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Community  |
| DG       | director-general   | NAFTA     | North American Free Trade Agreement (CA, MX, US)  |
| ECB      | European Central Bank  | n.e.c.    | not elsewhere classified  |
| ECHP     | European Community Household Panel   | n.e.s.    | not elsewhere specified   |
| ECSC     | European Coal and Steel Community  | NIS       | new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)   |
| EEA      | European Economic Area   | NPISHs    | non-profit institutions serving households  |
| EFTA     | European Free Trade Association  | NUTS      | classification/nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2, etc.)                                    |
| EICP     | European index of consumer prices  | ODs       | overseas departments  |
| EITO     | European Information Technology Observatory  | OECD      | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development   |
| EMS      | European Monetary System   | OPEC      | Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries   |
| EPO      | European Patent Office   | R & D     | research and development  |
| EPC      | European Patent Convention   | RON       | research octane number  |
| ERM      | exchange rate mechanism  | S&T       | science and technology  |
| ESA      | 1. European system of national and regional accounts (ESA95)<br>2. European Space Agency   | SAARC     | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  |
| Esspros  | European system of integrated social protection statistics   | SBS       | structural business statistics  |
| EU       | European Union   | SDIs      | sustainable development indicators  |
| EU-SILC  | EU statistics on income and living conditions  | SI(s)     | structural indicator(s)   |
| Eurofarm | A project for standardisation of methods for obtaining agricultural statistics; provides an overview of farm structure, agricultural holdings, wine growing and orchard fruit trees. | SiF       | Statistics in Focus   |
| Eurostat | the statistical office of the European Communities   | SILC      | see <i>EU-SILC</i>  |
| Eurydice | information network on education in Europe ( <a href="http://www.eurydice.org/">http://www.eurydice.org/</a> )   | SITCRev.3 | standard international trade classification, third revision   |
| FAO      | Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)   | SNA       | System of National Accounts (UN)  |
| fob      | free on board  | UNCAT     | United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment   |
| FDI      | foreign direct investment  | UN        | United Nations  |
| FTE      | full-time equivalent   | Unesco    | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation  |
| GBAORD   | government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development   | UNHCR     | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees   |
| GDP      | gross domestic product   | USPTO     | United States Patent and Trademark Office   |
| GFCF     | gross fixed capital formation  | VAT       | value added tax   |
| GERD     | gross domestic expenditure on R & D  | WHO       | World Health Organisation   |
| GHGs     | greenhouse gases   |           |   |
| GNI      | gross national income  |           |   |

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

|                 |                                       |                |                            |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| %               | percent(age)                          | kWh            | kilowatt-hour              |
| AWU             | annual work unit                      | LSU            | livestock unit             |
| BMI             | body mass index                       | m              | metre                      |
| GT              | gross tonnage                         | m <sup>2</sup> | square metre               |
| GW              | gigawatt                              | m <sup>3</sup> | cubic metre                |
| GWh             | gigawatt-hour                         | MW             | megawatt                   |
| ha              | hectare (1 ha = 10 000 square metres) | MWh            | megawatt-hour              |
| HLY             | healthy life years                    | pkm            | passenger kilometre        |
| kbit            | kilobit                               | PPP            | purchasing power parity    |
| kbit/s          | kilobit per second.                   | PPS            | purchasing power standard  |
| kbps            | kilobit per second.                   | SDR            | standard death rate        |
| kg              | kilogram                              | t              | tonne                      |
| kgoe            | kilogram of oil equivalent            | tkm            | tonne kilometre            |
| km              | kilometre                             | toe            | tonne of oil equivalent    |
| km <sup>2</sup> | square kilometre                      | UAA            | utilised agricultural area |
| kW              | kilowatt                              |                |                            |

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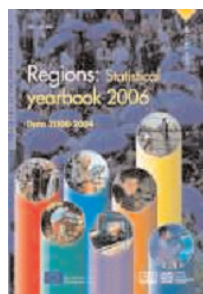
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# Selection of other Eurostat publications

Below you find some information on a small sample of Eurostat's publications. All publications in electronic PDF format can be downloaded free of charge from the website of Eurostat at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. Paper copies of publications can be ordered via the EU bookshop at <http://bookshop.europa.eu>. Paper copies of pocketbooks are available free of charge, while larger publications from the 'statistical books' (previously called 'Panorama') collection must be purchased.



## **REGIONS - STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2006**

*Languages available: German, English, French*

*Format: paper (with CD-ROM), PDF*

*ISBN : 92-79-01799-3*

*ISSN: 1681-9306*

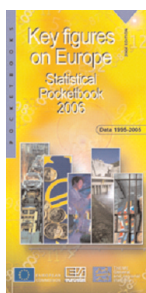
*Cat. No: KS-AF-06-001-EN-C*

*Price (excluding VAT): EUR 30*

*Current version: 2006*

The 2006 edition of this publication covers all of regions of the EU Member States (over 250 regions are identified). The regions are defined according to level 2 of the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS 2003). The publication contains chapters on population, GDP, household accounts, the labour market, labour productivity, urban statistics, science, technology and innovation, structural business statistics, health, transport and agriculture. There is a new chapter in the 2006 edition concerning labour productivity.

The regional diversity of Europe is shown in the form of maps and graphs, commented by texts. A CD-ROM contains the data series used to draw the maps, PDF versions of each of the three language editions of the yearbook and documentation on the NUTS 2003 nomenclature.



## **KEY FIGURES ON EUROPE – STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK 2006**

*Languages available: English*

*ISBN 92-79-01849-3*

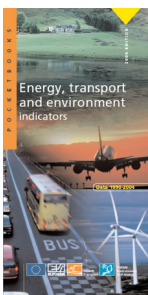
*Format: paper, PDF*

*Cat. No: KS-EI-06-001-EN-C*

*Price (excluding VAT): free of charge*

*Current version: 2006*

This publication has the objective of providing users with a balanced set of statistical data about the economic and social development of the European Union. It covers mainly data from 1995 to 2005. The presentation largely follows the statistical themes of Eurostat's dissemination database. Data are generally provided for the European Union, the euro area and the EU Member States. When available and appropriate, data are added for candidate countries, EEA/EFTA countries, Japan and the United States.



### **ENERGY, TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS, 2006**

*Languages available: English*

*Format: PDF, paper*

*ISBN : 92-79-02260-1*

*ISSN: 1725-4566*

*Cat. No: KS-DK-06-001-EN-C*

*Price (excluding VAT): free of charge*

*Current version: 2006*

This pocketbook comprises a broad set of data collected by Eurostat and the European Environment Agency. The objective of this publication is to provide an overview of the most relevant indicators on energy, transport and environment, with a particular focus on sustainable development. It presents data for the EU Member States, candidate and EFTA countries.



### **POPULATION STATISTICS, 2006**

*Languages available: German, English, French*

*Format: paper (with CD-ROM), PDF*

*ISBN : 92-79-01642-3*

*ISSN: 1725-8670*

*Cat. No: KS-EH-06-001-EN-C*

*Price (excluding VAT): EUR 20*

*Current version: 2006*

The publication provides statistical information on all major demographical aspects in the EU: population change, composition, fertility, mortality, international migration, nuptiality, population projections and regional data. Alongside tables, it also contains explanatory texts, graphs and maps. The paper version includes a CD-ROM (English/French/German).



### **EUROPEAN UNION FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT - YEARBOOK 2006**

*Languages available: English*

*Format: paper, PDF*

*ISBN: 92-79-01856-6*

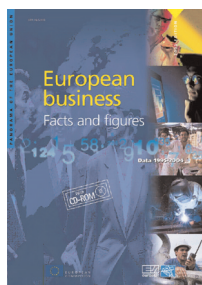
*ISSN: 1605-2935*

*Cat. No: KS-BK-06-001*

*Price (excluding VAT): free of charge*

*Current version: 2006*

Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays a key role in the globalisation process and is an important element affecting international relations. An international investment is classified as FDI when at least 10 % of the capital of the target enterprise is acquired. This pocketbook provides detailed data on EU FDI for recent years (mainly 1999-2004), for both EU FDI abroad and FDI into the EU. It provides an overview of the position of the EU in world FDI and a comparison with the US. For EU FDI abroad, a particular focus is put on EU FDI in emerging countries. Finally, FDI data with major partners are detailed according to the kind of activity in which the investment takes place. Data focus on the EU as whole and, to a lesser extent, on the Member States.



### EUROPEAN BUSINESS - FACTS AND FIGURES, 2006

*Languages available: English*  
*Format: Paper (with CD-ROM), PDF*  
*ISBN 92-79-03351-4*  
*Cat. No: KS-BW-06-001-EN-C*  
*Price (excluding VAT): EUR 40*  
*Current version: 2006*

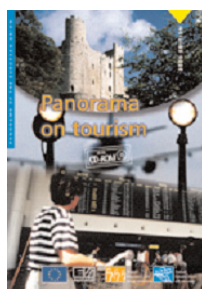
This publication gives a comprehensive picture of the structure, development and characteristics of the European business economy. It presents the latest available statistics from a wide selection of statistical sources describing production and employment; country specialisation and regional distribution; cost structures; productivity and profitability; the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); workforce characteristics; external trade, and more. The publication covers mainly data from 1995 to 2005. The accompanying CD-ROM presents the paper publication in an easily accessible format. The CD-ROM also contains the graphs and tables from the publication and additional, more detailed data in Excel format, as well as a means of easily accessing the most up-to-date live data on the Eurostat website and a large amount of background information.



### INTRA- AND EXTRA-EU TRADE DATA COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (DVD) — COMEXT (MONTHLY)

*Languages available: Trilingual edition in German, English and French*  
*Format: Monthly DVD*  
*ISSN 1017-6594*  
*Cat. No: KS-CK-05-000-3A-Z*  
*Subscription code: OCDR00*  
*Price per copy (excluding VAT): EUR 40*  
*Annual subscription price (excluding VAT): EUR 210*

This DVD-ROM is published monthly. It contains statistics of trade for the 25 Member States of the EU, classifications of countries and products, methodological notes, notes on the state of data availability and a user manual. In addition, it includes the Europroms data (European production and market statistics).

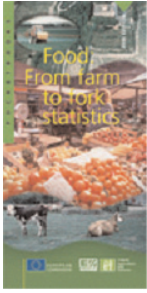


### PANORAMA ON TOURISM, 2006

*Languages available: English*  
*Format: paper (with CD-ROM), PDF*  
*ISBN: 92-79-01522-2*  
*Cat. No: KS-74-06-912-EN-C*  
*Price (excluding VAT): EUR 20*  
*Current version: 2006*

The publication gives an overview of tourism in the EU Member States, candidate and EFTA countries. It focuses on recent trends, tourism behaviour of Europeans, and details tourism in each of the countries; the period from 2000 to 2004 and the year 1995 are covered. This publication consists of tables and graphs with short analysis and includes a CD-ROM containing more detailed tables. The CD-ROM has been published for several years under the title 'Tourism Statistics Yearbook'.





### FROM FARM TO FORK STATISTICS, 2006

Picture

Languages available: English

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN : 92-79-00429-8

Cat. No: KS-51-05-473-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT): free of charge

Current version: 2006

This pocketbook provides the reader with statistical information on how the food chain evolves in Europe. It gives a summary of the data currently available in Eurostat's 'Food: from farm to fork' database, including different indicators for each step of the production-consumption chain. The structure follows the approach taken by the European Commission on food safety policy.



### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN EUROPE, 2006

Languages available: English

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN : 92-79-02577-5

Cat. No: KS-76-06-203-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 25

Current version: 2006

This publication presents statistics on Europe's recent performance in research and development, innovation, high-tech industries and knowledge-based services. Relevant and meaningful indicators in these areas are paramount in informing the public and policymakers as to where Europe stands in moving towards more knowledge and growth. This information is also necessary to better gauge how Europe is evolving, compared with the United States, Japan, China, the Russian Federation and other economies.



### MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE EUROPE, 2005

Languages available: German, English, French

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN 92-894-9768-8

Cat. No: KS-68-05-551-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 30

Current version: 2005

This publication, aimed at the general public, as well as decision-makers, provides a first progress report on the implementation of the sustainable development strategy, launched by the European Council in Gothenburg in 2001. It focuses on quantitative trends, restricting the analysis to a set of sustainable development indicators (SDI) adopted by the European Commission in February 2005, and provides a useful complement to the Commission's communication on the review of the sustainable development strategy. Trends are assessed against policy objectives to inform readers about the achievements, trade-offs, and failures in achieving the commonly agreed objectives. The data presented cover the period from 1990 to 2005 (or the latest year available). The emphasis is on the visualisation of trends – the actual data can be downloaded from the Eurostat SDI webpage (special topic 'Sustainable Development' on Eurostat's website). The wide range of themes covered illustrates both the practical implications of sustainable development for EU citizens, and the complexity of issues involved. This report should contribute to raising awareness of the opportunities and challenges lying ahead.