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GLOSSARY

A

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.

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.

Agricultural production of crops

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

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.

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 rate

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). It should be noted that this indicator does not measure wealth but low current income (in comparison to other persons in that country) which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.



At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers is calculated as the share of people having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers below the at-risk of poverty threshold calculated after social transfers. Old-age and survivors' pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers. This indicator examines the hypothetical absence of 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).

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.

Bunkers

International marine bunkers cover the quantities of oil delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. 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.

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 yet started (at the time of drafting). The European Council granted the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the status of a candidate country in December 2005.

C

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.

Poultry: weight of the cold body of the slaughtered farmyard poultry after being bled, plucked and eviscerated; includes poultry offal, with the exception of foie gras.

For other species: carcass weight is considered to be the weight of the animal's cold body.

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 (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, other cereals, and 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 (EMU) 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 (fatted 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 to 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 enlargements of the EU had direct bearings on the EEA Agreement, and the enlarged EEA includes 30 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 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (revision 1) published in 1998, 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 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 (ILO).

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 include part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but excludes those persons on long-term leave. Employees do 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 15 EU Member States which have 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). On 1 January 2007, euro notes and coins also came into circulation in Slovenia, and on 1 January 2008 in Malta and in Cyprus. Note that, unless otherwise specified, all statistics for the euro area in this publication refer to a euro area composed of the 13 Member States participating in the euro in 2007 for the complete time-series.

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 gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. Gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of 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. 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 concerns 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 poverty and social exclusion indicators. In order to take account of differences in household size and composition, 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

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, including: 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. Social benefits are broken down by type and functions. The type of social protection refers to the form in which benefits are provided: in cash or in kind, for example. Social protection functions gather the needs covered by benefits: thus, income maintenance can be paid in respect of health, but also of disability, old age, maternity or unemployment. 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 single European currency. It replaced the ecu on a 1:1 basis. Since that date, the national currencies of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, 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. On 1 January 2007, euro notes and coins also came into circulation in Slovenia. Note that, unless otherwise specified, all statistics for the euro area in this publication refer to a euro area composed of 13 Member States for the complete time-series. Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)

13.7603	ATS
40.3399	BEF
0.585274	CYP
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
0.429300	MTL
2.20371	NLG
200.482	PTE
239.568	SIT

Note that, as of 1 January 2008, Cyprus and Malta became members of the euro area (however, as this publication was produced in 2007 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, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, 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 become members of the EU.

Euro area

Countries initially participating in monetary union in January 1999: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. On 1 January 2001, Greece joined the euro area. 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. On 1 January 2007, Slovenia joined the euro area. Note that all data in this publication refers to a euro area aggregate composed of all 13 Member States (unless otherwise stated). Note that, as of 1 January 2008, Cyprus and Malta became members of the euro area (however, as this publication was produced in 2007 this change is not reflected in the coverage of data presented in tables and graphs).

EU-SILC (Community 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-Switzerland bilateral agreement

A bilateral agreement between the European Community 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 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.

Fruit

Fruit includes apples, pears, stoned fruits (for example, peaches or apricots), nuts (for example, walnuts or hazelnuts), other top fruits (for example, figs or kiwi), berries, citrus fruits, grapes, olives and wild fruits.

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 (GBAORD)

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 (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆).

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD)

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) 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 (GDP 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 (GDP in purchasing power standards)

Gross domestic product (GDP) converted into the artificial currency unit PPS (purchasing power standard) through a special conversion rate called a 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 that generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. It can be calculated from value added at factor cost less 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 14 to 16 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. 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, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals,
- 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.

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, i.e. 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)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are individuals who have:

- successfully completed education at the third level; 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 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 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1) published in 1998, 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 from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect immigration data, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary.

Implicit price index, GDP

Indicator of price evolution of all goods and services that make up 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 harmonised indices of consumer prices (see HICP and consumer price indices (CPI)).

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 for compiling statistics on education that are internationally comparable. 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 collection of data from the school year 1997/98 onwards. This 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. 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.). An abbreviated list of the ISCED classification is provided later in this annex, see page 552.



J

Jobless households

Households where no one is working.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant):

- for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps; and
- which the employer intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.

Job vacancy rate (JVR)

This measures the proportion of total posts that are vacant, according to the definition of job vacancies above, expressed as a percentage:

$JVR = \frac{\text{number of job vacancies}}{\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies}} * 100.$

K

Knowledge-intensive services (KIS)

See high-technology sectors.

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 Organisation (ILO).

Labour market policy (LMP)

The labour market policy (LMP) 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 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. Within national accounts and structural business statistics, labour productivity is often defined as value added per person employed.

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 labour force survey, 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 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 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; the number of births excluding stillbirths (total births include live births and stillbirths).

Live births outside marriage

Live 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. 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.

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 551. Note that a revised classification (NACE Rev. 2) was adopted at the end of 2006, and its implementation has begun in 2007 – the first reference year for NACE Rev. 2 will be 2008.

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-nationals

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) and amended in 2006 (Regulation (EU) No 105/2007). The purpose is to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. An amending regulation extending the NUTS to the 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 was adopted on 26 October 2005 (Regulation (EC) No 1888/2005) and an amendment that extends the NUTS to cover Bulgaria and Romania was adopted on 20 February 2008 (Regulation (EC) No 176/2008). The current NUTS (version 2006) subdivides the territory of the European Union (EU-27) into 97 NUTS level 1 regions, 271 NUTS level 2 regions and 1 303 NUTS level 3 regions.

Note: as of 1 January 2008, the Member States will send data following a new NUTS classification (version 2006), which introduces a number of changes to the classification. An abbreviated list of the NUTS classification – version 2006 – is provided later in this annex, see page 547. Otherwise, a complete listing of the classification is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/codelist_en.cfm?list=nuts.

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 (65 or more) when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (15-64 years old).

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 (STI)

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). Mid-year population data in this publication is sourced to the UN, while Eurostat data generally refers to the population as of 1 January in each reference year.

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 and 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; prices are most frequently those 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).

PRODCOM

PRODUCTION COMMUNAUTAIRE – statistics on the production of manufactured goods; these are surveyed annually and normally measured by value and volume.

Producer price indices, of agricultural production

Indices that give information on the trends in the producer prices of agricultural production as a whole. Sub-indices are weighted by values of sales. Nominal indices are deflated by means of harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs).

Production index (STS)

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 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

Indices giving information on the trends in purchase prices of the means of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices are weighted by values of purchases. Nominal indices are deflated by means of harmonised indices of consumer prices (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 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 price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that are 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 (R & D) 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 (R & D) 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 6 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 (STS), 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-27 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 their number of employees, annual turnover, and their 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 once the single currency is 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 undertake 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 takes 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).



Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3

A classification used for compiling international trade statistics on all merchandise entering international trade, and to promote international comparability of international trade statistics. The commodity groupings of SITC reflect (a) the materials used in production, (b) the processing stage, (c) market practices and uses of the products, (d) the importance of the commodities in terms of world trade, and (e) technological changes.

The statistics presented in this publication are based on the third revision of the classification; an abbreviated list of the SITC is provided later in this annex, see page 552. SITC Revision 4 was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 37th session in 2006. The final text has (at time of writing) been submitted for printing.

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)

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).

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 gross domestic product (GDP). 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 (ILO).



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

Vegetables

Vegetables include 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, wild products and other fresh vegetables.

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 (STS)

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

Young-age-dependency ratio

The ratio of the number of younger persons of an age (below 15) when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (15-64 years old).

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'.



NUTS (NOMENCLATURE OF TERRITORIAL UNITS FOR STATISTICS)

EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 REGIONS

BELGIUM

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

BULGARIA

BG31 Severozapaden
 BG32 Severen tsentralen
 BG33 Severoiztochen
 BG34 Yugoiztochen
 BG41 Yugozapaden
 BG42 Yuzhen tsentralen

CZECH REPUBLIC

CZ01 Praha
 CZ02 Střední Čechy
 CZ03 Jihozápad
 CZ04 Severozápad
 CZ05 Severovýchod
 CZ06 Jihovýchod
 CZ07 Střední Morava
 CZ08 Moravskoslezsko

DENMARK

DK01 Hovedstaden
 DK02 Sjælland
 DK03 Syddanmark
 DK04 Midtjylland
 DK05 Nordjylland

GERMANY

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 Rheinhessen-Pfalz
 DEC0 Saarland
 DED1 Chemnitz
 DED2 Dresden
 DED3 Leipzig
 DEE0 Sachsen-Anhalt
 DEF0 Schleswig-Holstein
 DEG0 Thüringen

ESTONIA

EE00 Eesti

IRELAND

IE01 Border, Midland and Western
 IE02 Southern and Eastern

GREECE

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

SPAIN

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

FRANCE

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

ITALY

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

CYPRUS

CY00 Kypros/Kıbrıs

LATVIA

LV00 Latvija

LITHUANIA

LT00 Lietuva

LUXEMBOURG

LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

HUNGARY

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

MALTA

MT00 Malta

NETHERLANDS

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

AUSTRIA

AT11 Burgenland (A)
 AT12 Niederösterreich
 AT13 Wien
 AT21 Kärnten
 AT22 Steiermark
 AT31 Oberösterreich
 AT32 Salzburg
 AT33 Tirol
 AT34 Vorarlberg

POLAND

PL11 Łódzkie
 PL12 Mazowieckie
 PL21 Małopolskie
 PL22 Śląskie
 PL31 Lubelskie



PL32 Podkarpackie
 PL33 Świętokrzyskie
 PL34 Podlaskie
 PL41 Wielkopolskie
 PL42 Zachodniopomorskie
 PL43 Lubuskie
 PL51 Dolnośląskie
 PL52 Opolskie
 PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie
 PL62 Warmińsko-Mazurskie
 PL63 Pomorskie

PORTUGAL

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

ROMANIA

RO11 Nord-Vest
 RO12 Centru
 RO21 Nord-Est
 RO22 Sud-Est
 RO31 Sud — Muntenia
 RO32 București — Ilfov
 RO41 Sud-Vest Oltenia
 RO42 Vest

SLOVENIA

SI01 Vzhodna Slovenija
 SI02 Zahodna Slovenija

SLOVAKIA

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

FINLAND

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

SWEDEN

SE11 Stockholm
 SE12 Östra Mellansverige
 SE21 Småland med öarna
 SE22 Sydsverige
 SE23 Västsverige
 SE31 Norra Mellansverige
 SE32 Mellersta Norrland
 SE33 Övre Norrland

UNITED KINGDOM

UKC1 Tees Valley and Durham
 UKC2 Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
 UKD1 Cumbria
 UKD2 Cheshire
 UKD3 Greater Manchester
 UKD4 Lancashire
 UKD5 Merseyside
 UKE1 East Yorkshire and Northern 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 Bristol/Bath area
 UKK2 Dorset and Somerset
 UKK3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
 UKK4 Devon
 UKL1 West Wales and the Valleys
 UKL2 East Wales
 UKM2 Eastern Scotland
 UKM3 South Western Scotland
 UKM5 North Eastern Scotland
 UKM6 Highlands and Islands
 UKN0 Northern Ireland

EFTA COUNTRIES: STATISTICAL REGIONS AT LEVEL 2

ICELAND

IS00 Ísland

LIECHTENSTEIN

LI00 Liechtenstein

NORWAY

NO01 Oslo og Akershus

NO02 Hedmark og Oppland

NO03 Sør-Østlandet

NO04 Agder og Rogaland

NO05 Vestlandet

NO06 Trøndelag

NO07 Nord-Norge

SWITZERLAND

CH01 Région lémanique

CH02 Espace Mittelland

CH03 Nordwestschweiz

CH04 Zürich

CH05 Ostschweiz

CH06 Zentralschweiz

CH07 Ticino

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES: STATISTICAL REGIONS AT LEVEL 2

CROATIA

HR01 Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska

HR02 Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska

HR03 Jadranska Hrvatska

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

MK00 Poranešna jugoslovenska Republika Makedonija

TURKEY

TR10 İstanbul

TR21 Tekirdağ

TR22 Balıkesir

TR31 İzmir

TR32 Aydın

TR33 Manisa

TR41 Bursa

TR42 Kocaeli

TR51 Ankara

TR52 Konya

TR61 Antalya

TR62 Adana

TR63 Hatay

TR71 Kırıkkale

TR72 Kayseri

TR81 Zonguldak

TR82 Kastamonu

TR83 Samsun

TR90 Trabzon

TRA1 Erzurum

TRA2 Ağrı

TRB1 Malatya

TRB2 Van

TRC1 Gaziantep

TRC2 Şanlıurfa

TRC3 Mardin

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



NACE REV. 1.1 (CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY)

A Agriculture, hunting and forestry

B Fishing

C Mining and quarrying

CA Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials

CB Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials

D Manufacturing

DA Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco

15 Manufacture of food products and beverages

16 Manufacture of tobacco products

DB Manufacture of textiles and textile products

17 Manufacture of textiles

18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur

DC Manufacture of leather and leather products

19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear

DD Manufacture of wood and wood products

20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

DE Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing

21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products

22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

DF Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

DG Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres

24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

DH Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

DI Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

DJ Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products

27 Manufacture of basic metals

28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

DK Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

DL Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment

30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers

31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.

32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks

DM Manufacture of transport equipment

34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

35 Manufacture of other transport equipment

DN Manufacturing n.e.c.

36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.

37 Recycling

E Electricity, gas and water supply

F Construction

G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H Hotels and restaurants

I Transport, storage and communication

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

J Financial intermediation

65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding

66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security

67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K Real estate, renting and business activities

70 Real estate activities

71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods

72 Computer and related activities

73 Research and development

74 Other business activities

L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M Education

N Health and social work

O Other community, social and personal service activities

90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

91 Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.

92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

93 Other service activities

P Activities of households

Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

A full listing of the classification is accessible on the Eurostat website (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=ACT_OTH_BUILD_TREE&StrNom=NACE_1_1&StrLanguageCode=EN).

Note that a revised classification (NACE Rev. 2) is in the process of being implemented and that data based on this classification will be collected for reference year 2008 onwards.

SITC REV. 3 (STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION)

- 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?CI=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 (at the time of drafting) been submitted for printing (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/SITC%20Rev%204%20FINAL.pdf>).

ISCED (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION)

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

- 0 – general programmes
- 1 – education
- 2 – humanities and arts
- 3 – social sciences, business and law
- 4 – science
- 5 – engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 6 – agriculture
- 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: 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: 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: 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: 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): reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (PhD or doctorate).

A full listing of the classification and more details are accessible on the UNESCO website (http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev_en.php?IDI=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC).



STATISTICAL SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

STATISTICAL SYMBOLS

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

<i>Italic</i>	Value is either a forecast, provisional or an estimate and is therefore likely to change
:	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

Breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided with each table and graph.

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 the table or graph in question.

GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATES AND COUNTRIES

European Union, euro area and Member States

EU	European Union
EU-27 ⁽¹²¹⁾	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
EU-25	European Union of 25 Member States from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2006 (BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
EU-15	European Union of 15 Member States from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004 (BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK)
Euro area ⁽¹²²⁾	At the time of writing the euro area is composed of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI. The euro area was initially composed of 11 Member States (BE, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI) – as of 1 January 2001 Greece joined, and as of 1 January 2007 Slovenia joined; Cyprus and Malta became members of the euro area in 2008 (however, as this publication was produced in 2007 this change is not reflected in the coverage of data presented in tables and graphs).
EA-13	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI.
EA-12	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI
EA-11	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI

(121) Note that EU aggregates are back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the EU-27 aggregate is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 and the accession of ten new Member States in 2004, as if all 27 Member States had always been members of the EU. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the EU refers to either another aggregate (EU-25 or EU-15) or to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States).

(122) Note that the euro area aggregate is back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the euro area is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Slovenia in 2007 and Greece in 2001, as if all 13 Member States had always been members of the euro area. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the euro area refers to another aggregate based on either 11 (EA-11) or 12 (EA-12) participating Member States.

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

European Union acceding and candidate countries

HR	Croatia
MK (123)	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey

(123) 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
BGN	Bulgarian lev
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
RON	New Romanian leu.
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 the notes and coins of 12 Community currencies with the introduction of the euro to the euro area (EA-12) members; on 1 January 2007, the euro came into circulation in Slovenia; on 1 January 2008, the euro came into circulation in Cyprus and Malta (however, as this publication was produced in 2007 this change is not reflected in the coverage of data presented in tables and graphs).

HRK	Croatian kuna
MKD	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia denar
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	GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R & D
ACC	Acceding countries	GHGs	greenhouse gases
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	GNI	gross national income
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation	GNP	gross national product
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	GVA	gross value added
BERD	expenditure on R & D in the business enterprise sector	HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand	ICT	information and communication technology
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CAP	common agricultural policy	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CC	1. candidate country(ies) 2. the classification of types of construction	IPC	international patent classification
CDR	crude death rate	IPI	industrial production index
CEECs	central and east European countries	ISCED	international standard classification of education
CHP	combined heat and power	ISPO	Information Society Promotion Office
Cif	cost, insurance and freight	IT	information technology
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	KIS	knowledge-intensive services
COD	1. chemical oxygen demand 2. causes of death	LFS	labour force survey
DAEs	dynamic Asian economies	LMP	labour market policy
DFLE	disability-free life expectancy	Mercosur	Southern Cone Common Market
DG	directorate-general	MSTI	main science and technology indicators (OECD)
DMC	domestic material consumption	MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices
DOC	Department of Commerce (US)	NACE	general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Community
ECB	European Central Bank	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement (CA, MX, US)
ECHP	European Community Household Panel	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
EEA	European Economic Area	NIS	new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households
EICP	European index of consumer prices	NUTS	classification/nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2, etc.)
EITO	European Information Technology Observatory	ODs	overseas departments
EMS	European Monetary System	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EPO	European Patent Office	OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
EPC	European Patent Convention	R & D	research and development
ERM	exchange rate mechanism	RON	research octane number
ERTMS	European Railway Traffic Management System	S&T	science and technology
ESA	1. European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95) 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	Community statistics on income and living conditions	SESAR	Single European Sky ATM Research
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.	SI(s)	structural indicator(s)
Eurostat	the statistical office of the European Communities	SIF	Statistics in Focus
Eurydice	information network on education in Europe (http://www.eurydice.org/)	SILC	see EU-SILC
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)	SITC Rev. 3	standard international trade classification, third revision
fob	free on board	SNA	System of National Accounts (UN)
FDI	foreign direct investment	STS	Short-term statistics
FTE	full-time equivalent	UNCAT	United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment
GBAORD	government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development	UN	United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product	Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
		UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
		USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
		VAT	value added tax
		WHO	World Health Organisation

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

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

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This publication provides a balanced set of key statistical data on the European Union. Data are generally provided for the European Union total (EU-27), the euro area and the Member States, and – when available – for the candidate countries, the EFTA countries, Japan and the United States. The presentation largely follows the nine statistical themes of Eurostat's free dissemination database: economy and finance; population and social conditions; industry, trade and services; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; international trade; transport; environment and energy; science and technology; and regional statistics.



EUROSTAT REGIONAL YEARBOOK 2007

Languages available: German, English, French

Collection: statistical books

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-05077-0

ISSN: 1681-9306

Catalogue no: KS-AF-07-001-EN

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 30

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007 offers a wealth of information on life in the European regions in the 27 Member States of the European Union and this year also in the EFTA countries. If you would like to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a number of statistical domains, this publication is something for you! The texts are written by specialists in the different statistical domains and accompanied by statistical maps, figures and tables on each subject. A broad set of regional data are presented on the following themes: population, gross domestic product, household accounts, labour market, labour productivity, urban statistics, science, technology and innovation, structural business statistics, transport, tourism, education and agriculture. The publication is available in German, English and French.



MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE EUROPE – 2007 MONITORING REPORT OF THE EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Languages available: English

Collection: statistical books

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-05043-5

Catalogue no: KS-77-07-115-EN

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 35

The EU sustainable development strategy, launched by the European Council in Gothenburg in 2001 and renewed in June 2006, aims for the continuous improvement of quality of life for current and future generations. The Eurostat monitoring report, to be published every two years, underpins the European Commission's progress report on the implementation of the strategy. It provides an objective, statistical picture of progress, based on the EU set of sustainable development indicators. Quantitative rules applied consistently across indicators, and visualised through weather symbols, provide a relative assessment of whether Europe is moving in the right direction, and with sufficient haste, given the objectives and targets defined in the strategy. The data presented cover the period from 1990 to 2006 (or the latest year available). The statistics covered illustrate the range of issues relevant for sustainable development, and should contribute to raising awareness of the opportunities and challenges lying ahead.



TAXATION TRENDS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: DATA FOR THE EU MEMBER STATES AND NORWAY (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper, PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-04865-4
Catalogue no: KS-DU-07-001-EN
Price (excluding VAT): EUR 40

This report contains a detailed statistical and economic analysis of the tax systems of the Member States of the European Union and Norway. The data are presented within a unified statistical framework (the ESA95 harmonised system of national and regional accounts), which makes it possible to assess the heterogeneous national tax systems on a fully comparable basis.

The standard classifications of tax revenues (by major type of tax or by level of government) presented in most international tax revenue statistics are hard to interpret in economic terms. This publication stands out for offering a breakdown of tax revenues by economic function (i.e. according to whether they are raised on consumption, labour or capital). This classification is based on disaggregated tax data and on a breakdown of the revenue from the personal income tax. In addition, the report contains indicators of the average effective tax burden on consumption, labour and capital.

Country chapters give an overview of the tax system in each of the 28 countries covered, the revenue trends and the main recent policy changes. Detailed tables allow comparison between the individual countries and European averages. Data cover the 1995-2005 period and are presented both as a percentage of GDP and as a percentage of total taxation.



STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 2008 – EUROPEAN YEAR OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper, PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-06600-9
ISSN: 1830-7906
Catalogue no: KS-EP-07-001-EN
Price (excluding VAT): free of charge

This Eurostat brochure celebrates the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 which aims to promote dialogue, knowledge and skills enabling all persons living in Europe to deal with a more complex society; a society which should be open to the world and respectful of cultural diversity, while being based on a set of common values. The brochure presents statistical data on areas which deal with various aspects of multicultural societies that are likely to promote dialogue. The brochure is intended to give an idea of the range of European statistics available in this area, but in no way is it a comprehensive picture of all data available concerning the topic in question. Data are provided for a wide range of statistical areas, usually for the European Union total (EU-27) and the Member States. When available, information is also presented for the candidate countries, EFTA countries, as well as other countries.



CULTURAL STATISTICS (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: pocketbooks
Format: paper, PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-05547-8
Catalogue no: KS-77-07-296-EN
Price (excluding VAT): free of charge

The aim of this pocketbook is to set out the main cultural statistics comparable at European level. Selected tables and graphs describe different areas of the cultural field for the 27 EU Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries: cultural heritage, cultural employment, enterprises in certain cultural sectors – publishing, architectural activities and cinema, external trade in cultural goods, households cultural expenditure, cultural participation and time spent on cultural activities. The book, which is the first of its kind, is intentionally modest in scope and does not claim to be exhaustive. A short commentary on the data and methodological notes complete this initial snapshot of cultural statistics, mainly based on the findings of existing harmonised surveys and former work carried out within the European Statistical System.



EUROPEAN BUSINESS: FACTS AND FIGURES (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper, PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-07024-2
ISSN: 1830-8147
Catalogue no: KS-BW-07-001-EN
Price (excluding VAT): EUR 25

This publication gives a comprehensive picture of the structure, development and characteristics of European business and its different activities: from energy and the extractive industries to communications, information services and media. It presents the latest available statistics from a wide selection of statistical sources describing, for each activity, production and employment, country specialisation and regional distribution, cost structure, productivity and profitability, the importance of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), external trade and more.



PANORAMA ON TOURISM (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-04901-9
Catalogue no: KS-77-07-074-EN
Price (excluding VAT): EUR 20

The Panorama gives an overview on tourism in Europe and describes what tourism is about in the EU Member States, Candidate and EFTA countries. It focuses on general facts in tourism that remain stable over time. This includes recent trends, the tourism behaviour of Europeans and details on tourism in the EU countries.



PANORAMA ON EUROPEAN UNION TRADE – DATA 1999-2006 (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper, PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-05826-4
Catalogue no: KS-DJ-07-001-EN
Price (excluding VAT): EUR 15

This Panorama sets out to describe the features and trends of the EU external trade during the period 1999-2006. It emphasizes the place of the European Union on world market and analyses its trade flows with its main trading partners as well as the goods exchanged. The Panorama also looks into the trade between the 27 Member States and of the euro area. The impact of the enlargement in 2007 as well as the trade relations between the European Union and the candidate countries are illustrated in specific sections.



PANORAMA OF ENERGY – ENERGY STATISTICS TO SUPPORT EU POLICIES AND SOLUTIONS (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English
Collection: statistical books
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), PDF
ISBN: 92-79-03894-X
Catalogue No: KS-76-06-604-EN
Price (excluding VAT): EUR 35

This first edition of the Panorama on Energy endeavours to deliver global characteristics of the energy situation in Europe, using the most recent official data available in Eurostat. It covers the main energy themes for EU-25 as well as for each individual Member State and quantifies them. Community energy policies receive deserved attention and in order to demonstrate the dynamic nature of the subject and how new policies call for new solutions, a few statistical projects will illustrate recent development work in cooperation with the Member States. A CD is included which, apart from a substantial amount of documentary information, invites the reader to review statistical data by means of an easy-to-use numerical presentation tool.



ENERGY, TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS

Languages available: English

Collection: pocketbooks

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-07044-0

ISSN: 1725-4566

Catalogue no: KS-DK-07-001-EN

Price (excluding VAT): free of charge

The multi-thematic pocketbook titled "Energy, Transport and Environment Indicators" 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 particular focus on sustainable development. It presents data for the EU Member States as well as for the candidate countries and EFTA countries.



PANORAMA OF TRANSPORT (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English

Collection: statistical books

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-04618-6

ISSN: 1725-275X

Catalogue no: KS-DA-07-001-EN

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 25

The "Panorama of Transport" presents a statistical analysis of transport in the European Union, which was recently enlarged to include Bulgaria and Romania, as well as in the EFTA and candidate countries. Some comparisons with the US and Japan have been made when possible. Alongside traffic details (vehicle movements) and transport as such (movements of people and goods), the analysis also considers infrastructure, resources, transport as a separate sector of the economy, safety, and the impact on energy consumption and the environment.



CONSUMERS IN EUROPE (2007 EDITION)

Languages available: English

Collection: statistical books

Format: paper, PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-04596-7

Catalogue no: KS-DY-07-001-EN

Price (excluding VAT): EUR 25

This publication brings together the most relevant and useful information for the evaluation and development of consumer policy. The material includes data from various sources including Eurostat, other Commission services as well as other surveys and studies. This edition focuses on services of general interest. Although the prime objective of this publication is to help policy-makers at the European level to better understand the needs of consumers in general, the publication should also be of use to other stakeholders interested in consumer affairs, such as consumer organisations, other public authorities and even suppliers of goods and services. This is the third edition of a series of publications. Data cover the period 1999-2006.