



# Annexes

## NUTS (classification 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	Rheinessen-Pfalz



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

**Estonia**

EE00	Eesti
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**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	Stereia 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 K ypros/Kıbrıs

#### *Latvia*

LV00 Latvija

#### *Lithuania*

LT00 Lietuva

#### *Luxembourg*

LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duch )

#### *Hungary*

HU10 K z p-Magyarorsz g  
 HU21 K z p-Dun nt l  
 HU22 Nyugat-Dun nt l  
 HU23 D l-Dun nt l  
 HU31  szak-Magyarorsz g  
 HU32  szak-Alf ld  
 HU33 D l-Alf ld

#### *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 Nieder sterreich  
 AT13 Wien  
 AT21 K rnten  
 AT22 Steiermark  
 AT31 Ober sterreich  
 AT32 Salzburg  
 AT33 Tirol  
 AT34 Vorarlberg

#### *Poland*

PL11  dzkie  
 PL12 Mazowieckie  
 PL21 Ma opolskie  
 PL22  l skie  
 PL31 Lubelskie  
 PL32 Podkarpackie  
 PL33  wi tokrzyskie  
 PL34 Podlaskie  
 PL41 Wielkopolskie  
 PL42 Zachodniopomorskie  
 PL43 Lubuskie  
 PL51 Dolno l skie  
 PL52 Opolskie  
 PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie  
 PL62 Warmi sko-Mazurskie  
 PL63 Pomorskie

#### *Portugal*

PT11 Norte  
 PT15 Algarve  
 PT16 Centro (P)  
 PT17 Lisboa



PT18	Alentejo	UKD1	Cumbria
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	UKD2	Cheshire
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	UKD3	Greater Manchester
<b>Romania</b>			
RO11	Nord-Vest	UKD4	Lancashire
RO12	Centru	UKD5	Merseyside
RO21	Nord-Est	UKE1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire
RO22	Sud-Est	UKE2	North Yorkshire
RO31	Sud – Muntenia	UKE3	South Yorkshire
RO32	București – Ilfov	UKE4	West Yorkshire
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
RO42	Vest	UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
<b>Slovenia</b>			
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	UKF3	Lincolnshire
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
<b>Slovakia</b>			
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire
SK02	Západné Slovensko	UKG3	West Midlands
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	UKH1	East Anglia
SK04	Východné Slovensko	UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
<b>Finland</b>			
FI13	Itä-Suomi	UKH3	Essex
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	UKI1	Inner London
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	UKI2	Outer London
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
FI20	Åland	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
<b>Sweden</b>			
SE11	Stockholm	UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	UKJ4	Kent
SE21	Småland med öarna	UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area
SE22	Sydsverige	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
SE23	Västsverige	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	UKK4	Devon
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	UKL1	West Wales and the Valleys
SE33	Övre Norrland	UKL2	East Wales
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	UKM2	Eastern Scotland
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	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 Istocna (Panonska) Hrvatska  
 HR03 Jadranska Hrvatska

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

MK00 Poranešna jugoslovenska Republika Makedonija

## Turkey

TR10 Istanbul  
 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 Kirikkale  
 TR72 Kayseri  
 TR81 Zonguldak  
 TR82 Kastamonu  
 TR83 Samsun  
 TR90 Trabzon  
 TRA1 Erzurum  
 TRA2 Ağrı  
 TRB1 Malatya  
 TRB2 Van  
 TRC1 Gaziantep  
 TRC2 Şanlıurfa  
 TRC3 Mardin

There is currently no implementation of the NUTS classification within Montenegro.

A full listing of the classification is accessible on the Eurostat website ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\\_CLS\\_DLD&StrNom=NUTS\\_33&StrLanguageCode=EN#](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_CLS_DLD&StrNom=NUTS_33&StrLanguageCode=EN#)).



### NACE Rev. 1.1 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)

- A Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- B Fishing
- C Mining and quarrying
- D Manufacturing
- E Electricity, gas and water supply
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- H Hotels and restaurants
- I Transport, storage and communication
- J Financial intermediation
- K Real estate, renting and 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
- P Activities of households
- Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

A full listing of the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification is accessible on the Eurostat website ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\\_NOM\\_DTL&StrNom=NACE\\_1\\_1&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_1_1&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC)).

### NACE Rev. 2 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
- U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

A full listing of the NACE Rev. 2 classification is accessible on the Eurostat website ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\\_NOM\\_DTL&StrNom=NACE\\_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN)).



## SITC Rev. 4 (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/trade/sitcrev4.htm>).

## 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. The following ISCED 1997 levels can be distinguished:

- 0 Pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education (first stage of basic education)
- 2 Lower secondary education (second stage of basic education)
- 3 Upper secondary education
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 Tertiary education (first stage)
- 6 Tertiary education (second stage)

A full listing of the classification and more details are accessible on the UNESCO website: [http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=3813\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC).



## Statistical symbols, abbreviations and acronyms

### Statistical symbols

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information in the 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:

*Italic* Value is 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 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 names

- EU European Union
- EU-27 European Union of 27 Member States including Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Note that unless otherwise stated, the EU aggregate in this publication refers to 27 countries, as if all 27 of these had been part of the EU in periods prior to 1 January 2007
- EU-25 EU-27 other than Bulgaria and Romania (from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2006)
- EU-15 Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004)
- Euro area Note that unless otherwise stated, the euro area (EA) aggregate in this publication refers to 16 countries, as if all 16 of these had been part of the EA in periods prior to 1 January 2009. Estonia joined the euro area on 1 January 2011, after this publication was drafted, and Estonia is not included in the data for the euro area presented here





EA-16	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland	CLRTAP	convention on long-range transboundary air pollution
		CMR	carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (chemicals)
		CN	combined nomenclature
		CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
		COD	codification
FYR of Macedonia <sup>(1)</sup> former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		COFOG	classification of the functions of government
		COICOP	classification of individual consumption by purpose
		COM	Communication
		CPA	classification of products by activity
		CPI	consumer price index
		DDA	Doha Development Agenda
		DMC	domestic material consumption
		DMI	direct material input
		DSL	digital subscriber line
		EAA	economic accounts for agriculture
		EAP	environment action programme
		EAEC	European Atomic Energy Community (also known as Euratom)
		EC	1. European Commission 2. European Community
		ECB	European Central Bank
		EDI	electronic data interchange
		EDP	excessive deficit procedure
		EEA	1. European Economic Area 2. European Environment Agency
		EEAICP	European Economic Area index of consumer prices
		EEC	European Economic Community
		EES	European employment strategy
		EFF	European Fisheries Fund

### Other abbreviations and acronyms

AA	agricultural area		
AES	adult education survey		
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome		
Benelux	Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands		
bioETBE	ethyltertio-butyl-ether		
bioMTBE	methyl-tertio-butyl-ether		
BoP	balance of payments		
BPM5	fifth balance of payments manual		
CAP	common agricultural policy		
CARE	EU's road accident database of accidents resulting in death and/or injury		
CEPA	classification of environmental protection activities		
CEPOL	European Police College		
CFC	consumption of fixed capital		
CFP	common fisheries policy		
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane		
CHP	combined heat and power		
CIF	cost, insurance and freight		
CIP	competitiveness and innovation framework programme		
CIS	1. Commonwealth of Independent States 2. Community innovation survey		

<sup>(1)</sup> The name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is shown in tables as FYR of Macedonia – this does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.



EFTA	European Free Trade Association	ESSPROS	European system of integrated social protection statistics
EHEA	European higher education area	ESU	European size unit
EICP	European index of consumer prices	eTEN	trans-European telecommunications networks
EIT	European Institute of Innovation and Technology	ETS	Emissions trading system <i>or</i> scheme
EITO	European Information Technology Observatory	EU	European Union
EMU	economic and monetary union	EURES	European jobs and mobility portal
EODS	European occupational diseases statistics	EU-SILC	European Union statistics on income and living conditions
EP	European Parliament	Europol	European Police Office
EPER	European pollutant emission register	EUROPOP 2008	Eurostat's 2008-based national population projections
EPO	European Patent Office	EuroRAP	European road assessment programme
EPC	European Patent Convention	EuroTAP	European tunnel assessment programme
EPI	environmental pressure indicators	Eurotariff	(Regulation on) roaming charges
EPWS	European platform of women scientists	EUROSTAT	statistical office of the European Union
EQF	European qualifications framework for lifelong learning	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
ERA	European research area	FATS	statistics on foreign affiliates
ERM	exchange rate mechanism	FDI	foreign direct investment
ERTMS	European rail traffic management system	FOB	free on board
ESA	European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95)	FP7	seventh framework programme (for research and technological development)
ESAC	European statistical advisory committee	Frontex	European agency for the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the Member States of the EU
ESAW	European statistics on accidents at work	FSS	farm structure survey
ESGAB	European statistical governance advisory board	FTE	full-time equivalents
ESS	European statistical system		
ESSC	European statistical system committee		



G8	the group of eight (Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States; the European Union is not a G8 nation but has all the privileges and obligations of membership except the right to host and chair a Summit)	ILO	International Labour Organisation
		IMF	International Monetary Fund
		IPC	international patent classification
		IPRs	intellectual property rights
		IRIS	interactive coding system for causes of death
GATS	general agreement on trade in services	ISCED	international standard classification of education
GBAORD	government budget appropriation or outlays on R & D	ISCO	international standard classification of occupations
GDP	gross domestic product	ISDN	integrated services digital network
GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R & D	IT	information technology
		ITGS	international trade in goods statistics
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation	ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
GNI	gross national income		
GOS	gross operating surplus	IWT	inland waterways transport
GPG	gender pay gap	JFSQ	joint forest sector questionnaire
GVA	gross value added		
HBS	household budget survey	JHA	justice and home affairs
HDI	human development index	JRC	Joint Research Centre
HFCE	household final consumption expenditure	JVR	job vacancy rate
		LCI	labour cost index
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices	LCS	labour cost survey
		LFS	labour force survey
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	LLP	lifelong learning programme
HLY	healthy life years	LMP	labour market policy
HRST	human resources in science and technology	LUCAS	land use/cover area frame survey
ICD	international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems	MEETS	modernisation of European enterprise and trade statistics
ICHA	international classification for health accounts	MTO	medium-term budgetary objective
ICT	information and communication technology	MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices
		N	north



NACE	statistical classification of economic activities within the European Community	S	south
		SBS	structural business statistics
NDP	net domestic product	SDI	sustainable development indicator
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	SDR	standardised death rate
NOS	net operating surplus	SEATS	signal extraction in ARIMA (autoregressive integrated moving average) time-series
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households		Secretariat-General document; SEC documents are internal documents of the European Commission, typically staff working documents
NUTS	hierarchical classification/nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2 and 3)	SEC	
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-operation and Development	SES	structure of earnings survey
		SESAR	single European sky ATM (air traffic management) research programme
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty	SET-plan	strategic energy technology plan
PDA	personal digital assistant		
PECBMS	pan-European common bird monitoring scheme	SET	strategic energy technology
PEEI	principal European economic indicator	SF6	sulphur hexafluoride
PFCs	perfluorocarbons	SGP	stability and growth pact
PLI	price level index	SHA	system of health accounts
PPP	purchasing power parity	SI	structural indicators
Prodcom	EU's industrial production statistics	SITC	standard international trade classification
PROGRESS	EU's employment and social solidarity programme	SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
		SMS	short message service
		SNA	system of national accounts
PTB	physical trade balance	SPE	special purpose entities
R & D	research and development	STS	short-term (business) statistics
REACH	(Regulation on the) registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals	TAC	total allowable catch
		TEEB	the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity
RES	renewable energy sources		
RFID	radio frequency identification	TEN-E	trans-European energy networks
R-phrased	risk-phrase	TENs	trans-European networks



TEN-T	trans-European transport networks	xDSL	variations of digital subscriber line
TEU	EU Treaty		
TFEU	Treaty on the functioning of the European Union		
TRAMO	time-series regression with ARIMA noise, missing observations, and outliers		
UAA	utilised agricultural area		
UCI	ultimate controlling institutional unit		
UIS	UNESCO institute for statistics		
UN	United Nations		
UNECE	United Nations economic commission for Europe		
UNESCO	United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation		
UNFCCC	United Nations framework convention on climate change		
UIS	UNESCO institute for statistics		
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution		
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division		
UOE	United Nations/OECD/Eurostat		
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office		
VAT	value added tax		
VIS	visa information system		
W	west		
VET	vocational education and training		
WHO	World Health Organisation		
WiTEC	European association for women in science, engineering and technology		
WTO	World Trade Organisation		
		<b>Units of measurement</b>	
		%	per cent
		AWU	annual work unit
		BMI	body mass index
		CHF	Swiss franc
		cm <sup>3</sup>	cubic centimetre
		CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	carbon dioxide equivalent
		ESU	economic size unit
		EUR	euro
		FTE	full-time equivalent
		GJ	gigajoule
		GRT	gross registered tonnage
		GT	gross tonnage
		GWh	gigawatt-hour
		ha	hectare (1 ha = 10 000 m <sup>2</sup> )
		HC	head count
		JPY	Japanese yen
		kbit/s	kilobit per second
		kg	kilogram
		kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
		km	kilometre
		km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
		km/h	kilometre per hour
		kW	kilowatt
		kWh	kilowatt hour
		l	litre
		LU or LSU	livestock unit
		m	metre
		mm	millimetre
		m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
		m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
		MWh	megawatt-hour
		p/st	piece/unit
		pkm	passenger-kilometre
		PPS	purchasing power standard
		t	tonne
		tkm	tonne-kilometre
		toe	tonne of oil equivalent
		TWh	terawatt hour
		USD	United States dollar



## Glossary

### Accident at work

An **accident at work** is a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. The phrase 'in the course of work' means whilst engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work. This includes cases of road traffic accidents in the course of work but excludes accidents during the journey between home and the workplace.

### Adult education survey (AES)

The **adult education survey**, abbreviated as **AES**, is a survey carried out by 29 European Union (EU), EFTA and candidate countries between 2005-2008, collecting information on education and lifelong learning activities by individuals aged 25-64 living in private households. The AES, which uses 2007 as a reference year, was a pilot exercise, and there are plans to conduct additional surveys every 5 years. The survey allows for international comparisons of education, occupation and economic activity.

### Agricultural area (AA)

**Agricultural area**, abbreviated to **AA**, (or **utilised agricultural area**, abbreviated to **UAA**) describes the area used for farming. It includes the land categories: arable land; permanent grassland; permanent crops; other agricultural land such as

kitchen gardens (even if they only represent small areas of total UAA).

The term does not include unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied for example by buildings, farmyards, tracks or ponds.

### Agricultural holding

An **agricultural holding** is a single unit, in both technical and economic terms, operating under a single management, which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.

### Agricultural income

The main indicator for **agricultural income** is the factor income per labour input expressed in annual work units (AWU).

### Animal output

**Animal output** comprises the sales, changes in stock levels, and the products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

### Annual work unit (AWU)

One **annual work unit**, abbreviated as **AWU**, corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis. Full-time means the minimum



hours required by the relevant national provisions governing contracts of employment. If the national provisions do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum annual working hours: equivalent to 225 working days of eight hours each.

## Aquaculture

**Aquaculture**, also known as **aquafarming**, refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants for human use or consumption, under controlled conditions. Aquaculture implies some form of intervention in the natural rearing process to enhance production, including regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or contractual rights to, the stock being cultivated.

## Arable land

**Arable land**, in agricultural statistics, is land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

## Asset

**Assets** are economic resources that have some value or usefulness (usually convertible in cash) and that are owned by enterprises or individuals, for example a piece of machinery or a house. According to the International Accounting Standards Board, assets are a result of past events and are expected to provide future economic benefits.

In the context of national accounts, economic assets can be defined as entities functioning as stores of value and over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them, over a period of time (the economic benefits consist of primary incomes derived from the use of the asset and the value, including possible holding gains/losses, that could be realised by disposing of the asset or terminating it).

## At-risk-of-poverty rate

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the **at-risk-of-poverty threshold**, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers** is calculated as the share of persons having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated after social transfers. Pensions, such as old-age and survivors' (widows' and widowers') benefits, are counted as income (before social transfers) and not as social transfers. This indicator examines the hypothetical non-existence of social transfers.



The **persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate** shows the percentage of the population living in households where the equivalised disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for the current year and at least two out of the preceding three years. Its calculation requires a longitudinal instrument, through which the individuals are followed over four years.

### Balance of payments

The **balance of payments** is a statistical summary of the transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world. It comprises three elements:

- the **current account** covers international transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers;
- the **financial account** deals with transactions involving financial claims on, or liabilities to, the rest of the world, including international purchases of securities, such as stocks and bonds;
- the **capital account** covers international capital transfers (for example debt forgiveness) and the acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets (such as patents).

### Baseline study

A **baseline study** is an analysis of the current situation to identify the starting points for a programme or project. It looks at what information must be considered and analysed to establish a **baseline** or starting point, the benchmark against

which future progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

### Bed places

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 that establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up following a specific 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 defined to cover a pitch or, in a boat, a mooring that can accommodate one person. A pitch for a tent (if counted), caravan, mobile home and similar shelter, or a boat on a mooring, is usually counted as four bed places if the actual number is not known.

### Biodiversity

**Biodiversity**, a contraction of biological diversity, refers to the number, variety and variability of living organisms, including mankind, within a given area. A reduction or loss of biodiversity undermines not only the natural environment, but also the economic and social goals of human societies, as mankind depends on natural resources for the food, energy, raw materials, clean air and clean water making life possible. The importance of preserving biodiversity, and the possible consequences of not doing so, has made it an international issue.





## Biofuels

**Biofuels** are liquid fuels from a non-fossil biological origin and a renewable energy source, to be distinguished from fossil fuels. Biofuels can be split up into two categories, biogasoline and biodiesel.

## Biomass

**Biomass** is organic, non-fossil material of biological origin that can be used for heat production or electricity generation. It includes: wood and wood waste; biogas; municipal solid waste; biofuels.

## Births

A **birth** is defined as the start of life when a child emerges from the body of its mother. The total number of births includes both live births and stillbirths.

**Live births** are defined as the birth of children who showed any sign of life; they refer to the number of births excluding stillbirths.

**Stillbirths** are defined as 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 (outside the uterus or womb). This is commonly taken to be after 24 or 28 weeks of **gestation** (the time from a child's conception to its birth).

**Live births outside marriage** are defined as births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

The **crude birth rate** is 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.

## Broadband

**Broadband** refers to telecommunications in which a wide band of frequencies is available to send data. Broadband telecommunication lines or connections are defined as those transporting data at high speeds, with a speed of data transfer for uploading and downloading data (also called capacity) equal to or higher than 144 kbit/s (kilobits per second or kbps).

The technologies most widely used for broadband Internet access are digital subscriber line (DSL) and its variations (xDSL), or cable modem (connects a computer to a local television line).

## Budget deficit

A **budget deficit** occurs when a government's spending is greater than its revenues.

In the European Union, Member States which are part of the euro area are required to keep their budget deficits below 3 % of gross domestic product to promote economic stability and sustainable public finances.

## Bunkers

**Bunkers** include all dutiable petroleum products loaded aboard a vessel for consumption by that vessel.

**International maritime bunkers** describe the quantities of fuel oil delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. It is the fuel used to power these ships. International navigation may



take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters.

International maritime bunkers do not include fuel oil consumption by:

- ships engaged in domestic navigation; whether a vessel is engaged in domestic or international navigation is determined only by the ship's port of departure and port of arrival - not by the flag or nationality of the ship;
- fishing vessels;
- military forces.

### Business cycle

A **business cycle** describes the expansions and contractions of economic activity in an economy over a period of time.

The economy considered may be a country, or a geographical aggregate such as the euro area or the European Union. The development of economic activity is expressed as a percentage change of an economic indicator, for example production, hours worked, employment, gross domestic product. The business cycle is usually represented in a graph showing the ups and downs of the economy over time.

### Business investment rate

The **business investment rate** is defined as gross investment (fixed capital formation) divided by gross value added.

### Carcass weight

The definition of **carcass weight** depends on the animal species under consideration.

For pigs it is the 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.

For cattle it is the 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.

For sheep and goats it is the 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 weight.

For poultry it is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered farmyard poultry after being bled, plucked and eviscerated. The weight includes poultry offal, with the exception of *foie gras*.

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

### Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR)

**Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic** chemicals, abbreviated as **CMR** chemicals, make up the first and most toxic category of the toxicity classes into which hazardous chemicals can be subdivided, according to EU legislation.

Carcinogenic chemicals can cause or promote cancers. Mutagenic chemicals can cause genetic mutations. Reprotoxic chemicals can damage the reproductive process.



## Cattle

**Cattle** or **bovines** refers to domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus* or *Bubalus bubalis*, including hybrids like *Beefalo*.

A distinction can be made by the age of the animal (less than one year old, aged between one and two years, and two years and over), with a further division between male and female bovines. Female bovines aged two years and over are divided into **heifers** (female bovines that have not yet calved) and cows. The latter are further divided into dairy cows and others.

## Central government

**Central government** consists of all administrative departments of the state and other central agencies whose responsibilities cover the whole economic territory of a country, except for the administration of social security funds.

## Cereal

**Cereal** includes wheat (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, and other cereal crops such as buckwheat, millet, canary seed and rice.

## Classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)

The **classification of territorial units for statistics**, abbreviated as **NUTS** (from the French *Nomenclature des Unités territoriales statistiques*) is a geographical classification subdividing the territory of

the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3, respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units). Above NUTS 1 is the 'national' level of the Member State.

## Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

The **classification of individual consumption by purpose**, abbreviated as **COICOP**, is a classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyse individual consumption expenditures incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose. It includes categories such as clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity, and gas and other fuels.

## Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)

The **classification of the functions of government**, abbreviated as **COFOG**, was developed in its current version in 1999 by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard classifying the purposes of government activities.

The classification has three levels of detail: divisions; groups; classes.

Divisions describe the broad objectives of government, while groups and classes both define the means by which these broad objectives are achieved.



## Co-generation

**Co-generation**, also known as **combined heat and power (CHP)**, describes the simultaneous production of both useful heat (that can be used, for example, in industrial processes or district heating schemes) and electricity in a single process or unit. Co-generation enables much greater plant efficiencies to be obtained in terms of energy conversion with overall efficiencies as high as 80 %-90 %. The energy savings potential of co-generation is important with regard to reducing emissions and improving energy efficiency.

## COICOP/HICP

The **COICOP/HICP** is the United Nations classification of individual consumption by purpose, adapted to the compilation of the harmonised index of consumer prices of the European Union and the euro area. Adapting COICOP to the HICP calculation involved a number of changes:

- some sub-indices of the COICOP, such as narcotics and owner-occupied housing, had to be excluded because they are not within the HICP coverage;
- certain sub-classes (those with 4 digits) have been combined to ensure their weight was above one part per thousand in most of the Member States.

## Collective tourist accommodation

A **collective tourist accommodation** establishment provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified mini-

imum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making.

## Combined nomenclature (CN)

The **combined nomenclature**, abbreviated as **CN**, is a classification of goods, designed to meet the needs of:

- the Common customs tariff (setting import duties for products imported into the European Union and the Integrated tariff of the European Communities (Taric), incorporating all European Union and trade measures applied to goods imported into and exported out of the EU;
- the external trade statistics of the EU.

The CN provides the means of collecting, exchanging and publishing data on EU external trade statistics. It is also used for the collection and publication of external trade statistics in intra-EU trade.

## Commodity

A **commodity**, also called **primary good** or **primary product**, is a good sold for production or consumption as it was found in nature or in a standardised form. Commodities include crude oil, coal, copper or iron ore, rough diamonds, and agricultural products such as wheat, coffee beans or cotton; they are often traded on commodity exchanges.

The Standard international trade classification (SITC) distinguishes five main



categories (sections) of commodities or primary goods:

- Food and live animals (SITC Section 0);
- Beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 1);
- Crude materials, excluding fuels (SITC Section 2);
- Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3);
- Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (SITC Section 4).

Sections 0 and 1 can be grouped together as 'food and drink', 2 and 4 as 'raw materials'.

### Community innovation survey (CIS)

The **Community innovation survey**, abbreviated as **CIS**, is conducted in every European Union Member State to collect data on innovation activities in enterprises, in other words on product innovation (goods or services) and process innovation (organisational and marketing).

The CIS is based on the Eurostat/OECD Oslo Manual 1997. The legal basis for CIS is Commission Regulation (EC) 1450/2004 of 13 August 2004 carrying out Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the production and development of Community statistics on innovation.

### Community survey on ICT usage in enterprises

The **Community survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises** collects data on the use of information and communication technology, the Internet,

e-government and e-commerce in enterprises.

### Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

The **Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals** collects data on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT), the Internet, e-government and electronic skills in households and by individuals.

### Comparative price level

**Comparative price levels** are defined as the ratios of purchasing power parities (PPPs) to market exchange rates in each country. They give a measure of the difference in cross-border price levels by indicating for a given product the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the product group in each country.

### Competitiveness

**Competitiveness** is a measure of the comparative advantage or disadvantage of enterprises, industries, regions, countries or supranational economies like the European Union in selling its products in international markets. It refers to the ability to generate relatively high income and employment levels on a sustainable basis while competing internationally.

### Computer

A **computer**, in the surveys on ICT usage in enterprises and households, is defined as a personal computer powered by one of



the major operating systems (Macintosh, Linux or Microsoft); handheld computers or palmtops (PDAs) are also included.

### Consumer price index (CPI)

The **consumer price index**, abbreviated as CPI, measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. It is an important measure of inflation in the European Union.

### Convergence criteria

The **convergence criteria**, sometimes also called **Maastricht criteria**, are conditions that Member States of the European Union must fulfil to join the economic and monetary union and to use the euro as their official currency. There are four conditions, all aimed at increasing convergence of EMU participants:

- **price stability:** Member States should have a price performance that is sustainable and an average rate of inflation that does not exceed by more than 1.5 percentage points that of the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability for a period of one year before the examination;
- **government budgetary position:** Member States are to avoid situations of excessive government deficits, that is their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to gross domestic product should be no more than 3 %, and 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 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 the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

### Cow

A **cow** is a female bovine that has calved (including any aged less than 2 years). A **dairy cow** is a cow kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or other dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).

### Credit

**Credit** is an amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment. Credits include loans, trade credits, bonds, bills and other agreements that give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time usually, but not always, with interest. Credit is extended to finance consumption and investment expenditures, and financial transactions.



## Crop output

**Crop output** comprises sales, changes in stock levels, and crop products used as animal feedstuffs, or for processing and own final use by the producers.

## Deaths

A **death**, according to the United Nations definition, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

The **crude death rate** represents the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

The **infant mortality rate** represents the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age to the number of live births in the reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

## Debit

A **debit** is the opposite to a **credit** and is an expression of a debt owed in the form of a loan that must be repaid, trade credits, bonds, bills and other agreements that give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time usually, but not always, with interest.

## Deficit

**Deficit** means in general that the sum or balance of positive and negative amounts is negative, or that the total of negatives is larger than the total of positives.

Deficit can be used in different statistical areas:

- in balance of payments statistics, it refers to the balance of credit (negative) and debit (positive) transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world, organised in two different accounts: the current account; and the capital and financial account;
- in external trade statistics, it refers to the trade balance of imports (negative, as they have to be paid for) and exports (positive, because they yield revenue), which may result in a trade deficit.
- in government finances statistics, it refers to the public balance between government revenue and expenditure, a budget deficit when negative, and the resulting government debt, in the case of cumulated deficits.

## Deflator

A **deflator** is a figure expressing the change in prices over a period of time for a product or a basket of products, which is used to deflate a measure of value changes for the same period (for example the sales or new orders of the product or basket of products), thus removing the price increases or decreases and leaving only volume changes.

A deflator can be expressed either as an indicator or a percentage change.

## Dial-up

A **dial-up** Internet connection provides access to the Internet using a modem over a normal or an Integrated services digital network (ISDN) telephone line. Due to its limited bandwidth, it is often called **narrow band**.



## Digital literacy

**Digital literacy** refers to the skills required to achieve digital competence, the confident and critical use of ICT for work, leisure, learning and communication.

## Digital subscriber line (DSL)

**Digital subscriber line**, abbreviated as **DSL**, is a family of technologies that allows for digital data transmission over the wires of a local telephone network. DSL can be used at the same time and on the same telephone line as normal telephone calls since DSL operates at high-frequency bands while the telephone call uses low frequencies. The most common form of DSL technology is **ADSL**, or **asymmetric digital subscriber line**, where the bandwidth used in either direction is different.

## Direct material input (DMI)

**Direct material input**, abbreviated as **DMI**, measures the direct input of materials for use in an economy, in other words, all materials which are of economic value and are used in production and consumption activities (excluding water flows). DMI can be calculated as domestic (used) extraction plus imports. The relation of domestic material consumption (DMC) to DMI indicates to what extent inputs of material resources are used for own domestic consumption or are exported to be consumed in other economies.

## Discharge

A **discharge** from hospital is the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a

procedure or course of treatment. A discharge occurs whenever a patient leaves hospital upon completion of treatment, signing out against medical advice, transferring to another healthcare institution, or on death. A discharge includes inpatients or day cases and healthy newborn babies should also be included. Discharges should exclude transfers to another department within the same institution.

## Distributive trade

**Distributive trades** refer to the wholesale and retail trades and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Rev. 2 Section G).

## Divorces

A **divorce** is defined as the final legal dissolution (ending) of a marriage. A divorce is the type of separation of husband and wife that confers on the parties the right to remarry under civil, religious or other provisions, according to the laws of each country. Divorce is possible in all European Union Member States, except Malta. In almost all countries, divorces are registered at a court.

The **crude divorce rate** is the ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

## Domestic extraction used

**Domestic extraction used**, abbreviated as **DEU**, is the input from the natural environment to be used in the economy. **DEU** is the annual amount of raw material





(except for water and air) extracted from the natural environment.

## Domestic material consumption (DMC)

**Domestic material consumption**, abbreviated as **DMC**, measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy and is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.

## Dwelling

A **dwelling** is a room or suite of rooms - including 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 year round. A dwelling can be either a one-family dwelling in a stand-alone building or detached edifice, 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.

## Early leavers from education and training

**Early leavers from education and training** (previously named 'early school leavers') refers to the percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 who have received no more than a secondary education and are not engaged in further education or training.

## Earnings

**Earnings** are the wage or salary paid to an employee. There are two main types:

- **Gross earnings** are paid in cash directly to an employee before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid, are included (for example 13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, and occasional commissions).
- **Net earnings** represent the part of remuneration that employees can actually spend and are calculated by deducting social security contributions and income taxes payable by employees from gross earnings and by adding family allowances if there are children in the family.

## E-commerce

**E-commerce** can be defined generally as the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals or private organisations, through electronic transactions conducted via the Internet or other computer-mediated (online communication) networks.

The term covers the ordering of goods and services which are sent over computer networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the goods or service may be conducted either on- or off-line.

For the Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, e-commerce by individuals or households via the Internet is defined more



specifically as the placing of orders for goods or services via the Internet. Also included in the definition are: buying financial investments - such as shares; confirming reservations for accommodation and travel; participating in lotteries and betting; paying for information services from the Internet; buying via online auctions.

Orders via manually typed e-mails, however, are excluded.

For the Community survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises, e-commerce is defined more specifically as purchasing or selling goods and services over computer networks. It comprises orders made in web pages, extranet or EDI and excludes orders made by a phone call, facsimile, or manually typed e-mail. The indicator on enterprises having received orders or made purchases on-line covers enterprises purchasing/selling on-line for at least 1 % of total purchases/turnover.

Delivery or payment via electronic means is not a requirement for an e-commerce transaction.

### Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA)

The **economic accounts for agriculture**, abbreviated as EAA, are a satellite account of the European system of national and regional accounts, adapted to the specific nature of the agricultural industry, providing complementary information and concepts. Although the structure of EAA matches very closely that of national accounts, their compilation requires the formulation of appropriate rules and methods.

The EAA analyse the production processes of the agricultural industry and the primary income generated by these activities. The accounts are therefore based on the industry concept. The agricultural industry, as described in the EAA, corresponds to Division 01 in NACE Rev. 1, namely agriculture, hunting and related service activities.

The EAA measure the total output of the agricultural activity which includes: output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units); changes in stocks; output for own final consumption and own-account gross-fixed capital formation; output produced for further processing by other agricultural producers; intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products.

The agricultural industry's output equals the sum of the output of agricultural products plus goods and services produced in non-agricultural secondary activities.

### Education

Broadly speaking, **education** refers to any act or experience that has a formative effect on an individual's mind, character, or physical ability.

In its technical sense, **education** is the formal process by which society, through schools, colleges, universities and other institutions, deliberately transmits its cultural heritage and its accumulated knowledge, values and skills to the next generation.

### E-government

**E-government** refers to the use of information and communication technology



in public administration procedures. One aspect of e-government, on its demand side, concerns the interaction of individuals or enterprises with public administrations through ICT.

For both individuals and enterprises this interaction can consist of: obtaining information; downloading forms; returning filled-in forms; going through an administrative procedure completely electronically.

For enterprises, in addition, it can also involve submitting a proposal in an electronic tender system.

## E-learning

**E-learning**, or **electronic learning**, also referred to as **web-based learning**, encompasses a broad range of knowledge transferred through digital technologies, sometimes as a complement to traditional education channels. The use of information and communication technology (ICT) tools is especially powerful for reaching individuals with no access to traditional education and training, either because they live in remote areas or because of their socioeconomic situation or special needs.

## Emissions trading system

An **emissions trading system**, abbreviated as ETS, is a market mechanism that allows those bodies (such as countries, companies or manufacturing plants) which release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (emissions) to buy and sell these emissions (as permits or allowances) amongst themselves.

Emissions mean the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a set area and period of time. The European Union emissions trading system (EU ETS) is based on the idea that creating a price for carbon offers the most cost-effective way to achieve the significant cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions that are needed to prevent climate change from reaching dangerous levels.

## Employee

An **employee** is a person who has a contract to carry out work for an employer and receives compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.

## Employee - LFS

The labour force survey defines an **employee** as an individual who works for a public or private employer and who in return receives compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Professional military staff are also included.

## Employment

**Employment** is defined as the number of persons engaged in productive activities in an economy. The concept includes both employees and the self-employed. The two main measures used for employment are the number of persons employed or the number of employees.

More complex measures of employment are sometimes produced by measuring the number of hours worked or by converting the number of hours into



full-time equivalent units. In addition, some particular categories of employment are measured, such as part-time employment, female employment, self-employment, apprenticeships, homeworkers and unpaid employment (unpaid family workers and working proprietors).

### Employment rate

The **employment rate** is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population. For the overall employment rate, the comparison is made with the population of working-age; but employment rates can also be calculated for a particular age group and/or gender in a specific geographical area (for example the males of age 15-24 employed versus total in one European Union Member State).

### Energy dependency rate

The **energy dependency rate** shows the proportion of energy that an economy must import. It is defined as net energy imports divided by gross inland energy consumption plus fuel supplied to international maritime bunkers, expressed as a percentage. A negative dependency rate indicates a net exporter of energy while a dependency rate in excess of 100 % indicates that energy products have been stocked.

### Energy intensity

**Energy intensity** measures the energy consumption of an economy relative to its output, and gives an indication of its energy efficiency. It is the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP).

### Enterprise

The **enterprise** is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

### Entrepreneurial income account

The purpose of the **entrepreneurial income account** is to determine a balancing item corresponding to the concept of current profit before distribution and income tax, as normally used in business accounting. Entrepreneurial income corresponds to the operating surplus or mixed income (on the resources side); plus property income receivable in connection with financial and other assets belonging to the enterprise (on the resources side); minus interest on debts payable by the enterprise and rents payable on land and other non-produced tangible assets rented by the enterprise (on the uses side). Property income payable in the form of dividends or reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment is not deducted from entrepreneurial income.

### Equivalised disposable income

The **equivalised disposable income** is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalent adults; household



members are made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale.

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

The **EU statistics on income and living conditions**, abbreviated as **EU-SILC**, is the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social inclusion in the European Union (EU). It is used for policy monitoring within the open method of coordination (OMC).

## European size unit (ESU)

**European size unit**, abbreviated as **ESU**, is a standard gross margin of EUR 1 200 that is used to express the economic size of an agricultural holding or farm.

For each activity (or enterprise) on a farm (for example wheat production, dairy cows or the output from a vineyard), the standard gross margin (SGM) is estimated based on the area used for the particular activity (or the number of heads of live-stock) and a regional coefficient. The sum of all such margins derived from activities on a particular farm is its **economic size**, which is then expressed in European size units (by dividing the total SGM in euro by 1 200).

## European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS)

The **European system of integrated social protection statistics**, abbreviated as

**ESSPROS**, is a common framework developed in the late 1970's by Eurostat and the European Union Member States providing a coherent comparison between European countries of social benefits to households and their financing, thus making an international comparison of the administrative national data on social protection possible.

ESSPROS is built on the concept of social protection, or the coverage of precisely defined risks and needs including health, disability, old age, family and unemployment; it records the receipts and the expenditure of the organisations or schemes involved in social protection interventions.

ESSPROS is composed of the *core system* and of *modules*. The core system contains annual data (collected by Eurostat from 1990 on):

- quantitative data: social protection receipts and expenditures by schemes (a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing).
- qualitative data: metadata by scheme and detailed benefit.

Social protection benefits are transfers to households, in cash or in kind, intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risks or needs. The risks or needs of social protection included in ESSPROS are disability, sickness/healthcare, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

The modules contain supplementary statistical information on particular aspects



of social protection: they relate to pensions' beneficiaries and to net social benefits.

## European system of national and regional accounts (ESA95)

The **European system of national and regional accounts**, abbreviated as **ESA95** or sometimes **1995 ESA**, collects comparable, up-to-date and reliable information on the structure and developments of the economy of the Member States of the European Union and their respective regions. By providing an internationally compatible accounting framework, ESA95 makes it possible to describe the total economy of a region, country or group of countries, its components and its relation to other total economies.

The ESA95 prescribes the structure and layout of supply and use tables, symmetric input-output tables and tables linking supply and use tables to the sector accounts. These requirements refer to definitions of transactions and to concepts of classification and valuation.

ESA95 is broadly consistent with the system of national accounts of the United Nations (1993 SNA) with regards to definitions, accounting rules and classifications. But due to greater accuracy requirements for definitions and the accounting rules, it also has some specificities, particularly in its presentation, which are more in line with EU practices.

## Excessive deficit procedure (EDP)

The **excessive deficit procedure**, abbreviated as **EDP**, is an action launched by the European Commission against any Euro-

pean Union Member State that exceeds the budgetary deficit ceiling imposed by the EU's Stability and growth pact legislation. The procedure entails several steps, potentially culminating in sanctions, to encourage a Member State to get its budget deficit under control, a requirement for the smooth functioning of economic and monetary union.

According to the Protocol on the Excessive deficit procedure, annexed to the Maastricht Treaty on economic and monetary union, Member States in the euro area and euro area candidate countries must demonstrate sound public finances. There are two criteria:

- the budget deficit must not exceed 3 % of gross domestic product;
- public debt must not exceed 60 % of GDP.

## Exchange rate

The **exchange rate** is the price of one currency in relation to another.

Exchange rates are classified by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) into three broad categories, reflecting the role of the authorities in determining the exchange rates and/or the multiplicity of exchange rates in a country:

1. the **market rate** is used to describe exchange rates set largely by market forces;
2. the **official rate** is used to describe the exchange rate determined by authorities;
3. for countries maintaining multiple exchange arrangements, the rates may be labelled **principle rate**, **secondary rate** and **tertiary rate**.



A **nominal effective exchange rate** is the exchange rate of the domestic currency vis-à-vis (as compared with) other currencies weighted by their share in either the country's international trade or payments.

**Real effective exchange rates** take account of price level differences between trading partners. Movements in real effective exchange rates give an indication of the development of a country's aggregate (total) external price competitiveness.

### Expenditure approach

The **expenditure approach** of GDP is defined as private final consumption expenditure + government final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + exports - imports.

In the system of national accounts, only households, NPISH and government have final consumption, whereas corporations have intermediate consumption. Private final consumption expenditure is defined as expenditure on goods and services for the direct satisfaction of individual needs, whereas government consumption expenditure includes goods and services produced by government, as well as purchases of goods and services by government that are supplied to households as social transfers in kind. Gross capital formation is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and the change in inventories (stocks). The external balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods and services. Depending on the size of exports and imports, it can be positive (a surplus) or negative (a deficit).

### Expenditure on pensions

**Expenditure on pensions** comprises 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 and early retirement due for labour market reasons.

### Exports - national accounts

**Extra-EU exports of goods** are goods which leave the statistical territory of the European Union for a non-member country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (for definitive export) or outward processing (goods for working, further processing) or repair or following inward processing.

**Intra-EU exports of goods** are goods which leave a Member State of the EU for another Member State for definitive export, outward processing or repair or following inward processing.

In **national accounts** exports consist of transactions in goods and services (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents:

- An export of a good occurs when there is a change of ownership from a resident to a non-resident; this does not necessarily imply that the good in question physically crosses the frontier. If goods cross the border due to *financial leasing*, as *deliveries between affiliates of the same enterprise* or for *significant processing to order or repair* national accounts impute a change of ownership even though in legal terms no change of ownership takes place. According to the Euro-



pean system of accounts (ESA95) also smuggled goods must be included in exports.

- Exports of services consist of all services rendered by residents to non-residents. In national accounts any direct purchases by non-residents in the economic territory of a country are recorded as exports of services; therefore all expenditure by foreign tourists in the economic territory of a country is considered as part of the exports of services of that country. Also international flows of illegal services must be included.

Analogously, the national accounts' transactions in goods and services from non-residents to residents are **imports**.

### Extensive farming

**Extensive farming**, the opposite of intensive farming, is characterised by a low use of capital and labour (for example fertilisers, pesticides, machinery) relative to land area. The crop yields per unit of land are lower than in intensive agriculture.

Extensive farming in general is more beneficial to the environment. Due to a lower use of fertilisers and pesticides, the risks of nutrient and pesticide run-off into surface and groundwater are lower. However, the actual effect of the use of inputs on the environment is not only depending on the amount of inputs used, but also on how they are applied. Inputs like fertilisers are also needed to sustain soil fertility, when crops are harvested. Too little use of fertilisers may therefore also lead to environmental degradation.

### External inflow

**External inflow** is the volume of water flowing into rivers and groundwater that originates in neighbouring territories.

### Farm structure survey (FSS)

The basic **farm structure survey**, abbreviated as **FSS**, also known as **survey on the structure of agricultural holdings** is carried out by all European Union Member States every 10 years (the full scope being the agricultural census) with intermediate sample surveys being carried out three times between the basic surveys.

The Member States collect information from individual agricultural holdings and, observing strict rules of confidentiality, data are forwarded to Eurostat. The information collected in the FSS covers land use, livestock numbers, rural development, management and farm labour input (including the age, gender and relationship to the holder of the agricultural holding). The survey data can then be aggregated by different geographic levels (Member States, regions, and for basic surveys also district level). The data can also be arranged by size class, area status, legal status of the holding, objective zone and farm type.

The basic unit underlying the FSS is the agricultural holding: a technical-economic unit, under single management, engaged in agricultural production. The FSS covers all agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area of at least 1 hectare (ha) and also those holdings with a UAA of less than 1 ha where their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds.





The legal basis for the FSS is Regulation 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, which repealed Council Regulation 571/88.

### Fatal accident at work

A **fatal accident at work** is a physical or mental injury that occurs during work activities, leading to death within one year. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences of a strictly medical origin and occupational diseases.

### Feed

**Feed** (or **feedingstuff**) is any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.

### Fertility

**Fertility** is the ability to conceive (become pregnant) and give birth to children.

The **total fertility rate** is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year.

The **age-specific fertility rate** or the **fertility rate by age of mother** is the number of births to mothers of age  $x$  proportional to the average female population of age  $x$ .

### Final consumption expenditure

**Final consumption expenditure** consists of expenditure 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** is the total energy consumed by end users, such as households, industry and agriculture. It is the energy which reaches the final consumer's door and excludes that which is used by the energy sector itself.

Final energy consumption excludes energy used by the energy sector, including for deliveries, and transformation. It also excludes fuel transformed in the electrical power stations of industrial auto-producers and coke transformed into blast-furnace gas where this is not part of overall industrial consumption but of the transformation sector.

Final energy consumption in the category 'households, services, etc.' covers quantities consumed by private households, commerce, public administration, services, agriculture and fisheries.

### Fish catch

**Fish catch** (or simply **catch**) refers to catches of fishery products including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants, that are taken:

- for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence);



- by all types and classes of fishing units (including for example fishermen, vessels, gear); that are
- operating in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas.

Production from aquaculture is excluded. Catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the actual landed or product weight. As such, the catch statistics exclude quantities of fishery products which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

### Fishery products

In the context of external trade statistics, **fishery products** consist of:

- edible fishery products, including
- 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, including
- meals and solubles,
- oils and fats,
- sponges, corals, and so on;
- aquatic plants

### Fishing area

Geographical **fishing areas** in the European Union common fisheries policy are defined for a number of specific areas of water:

- the *north-east Atlantic*, which is roughly the area to the east of 42°W longitude

and north of 36°N latitude, including the waters of the Baltic Sea;

- the *north-west Atlantic*, which is the region that is roughly the area to the west of 42°W longitude and north of 35°N latitude;
- the *eastern central Atlantic*, which is the region to the east of 40°W longitude between latitudes 36°N and 6°S;
- the *Mediterranean*, which is also known as the Food and Agriculture Organization Major Fishing Area 37, comprises the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent Black Sea.

### Fishing fleet

The data on the number of fishing vessels, the **fishing fleet**, in general refer to the fleet size as recorded on 31 December of the specified reference year. The data are derived from the national registers of fishing vessels which are maintained according to Council Regulation 26/2004 which specifies the information on vessel characteristics to be recorded in the registers.

### Foreign direct investment (FDI)

**Foreign direct investment**, abbreviated as **FDI**, is an international investment within the balance of payment accounts. Essentially, a resident entity in one economy seeks to obtain a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. A lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and an investor's significant influence on the management of the enterprise.

A direct investment enterprise is one in which a direct investor owns 10 % or



more of the ordinary shares or voting rights (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

FDI flows and positions: through direct investment flows, an investor builds up a FDI position that has an impact on an economy's international investment position. 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.

## Forest

**Forest** is defined as land with tree crown cover (meaning all parts of the tree above ground level including for example its leaves and branches), or equivalent stocking level, of more than 10 % and with an area of more than 0.5 hectares (ha). The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres at maturity *in situ*.

## Fossil fuel

**Fossil fuel** is a generic term for non-renewable natural energy sources such as coal, natural gas and oil that were formed from plants and animals (biomass) that existed in the geological past (for example, hundreds of million of years ago). Fossil fuels are carbon-based and currently supply most human energy requirements.

## Freshwater resources

**Freshwater resources** refers to the total volume of water available in a territory,

resulting from internal flow (water from precipitation minus evapotranspiration in a territory) as well as external inflow (water inflow from neighbouring territories).

## Fruit

For the purposes of Eurostat's statistics on food and agriculture, **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 - top fruit are fruit that grow on trees), other soft fruit (including fruit that grow on bushes such as berries, currants), citrus fruits, grapes, olives, and wild fruits.

## Full-time equivalent (FTE)

A **full-time equivalent**, sometimes abbreviated as **FTE**, is a unit to measure employment or students in a way that makes them comparable although they may work or study a different number of hours per week.

The unit is obtained by comparing the number of hours worked or studied by a person to the average number of hours of a full-time worker or student. A full-time person is therefore counted as one FTE, while a part-time person gets a score in proportion to the hours he or she works or studies. For example, a part-time worker employed for 20 hours a week where full-time work consists of 40 hours, is counted as 0.5 FTE.

The workforce of an enterprise, activity, or country for example can then be added up and expressed as the number of full-



time equivalents. In the context of education the FTE unit attempts to standardise a student's actual course load in comparison with the normal course load.

### Galileo

The **Galileo** programme is Europe's initiative for a global satellite navigation system, providing an accurate, guaranteed global positioning service under civilian control.

### Gender gap

**Gender gap** may refer to any statistical disparities between men and women. Usually, however, it refers to differences in labour market statistics, such as the gender pay gap, employment and unemployment.

### Gender pay gap (GPG)

The **gender pay gap**, abbreviated as **GPG**, refers to the difference in average wages between men and women. The unadjusted gender pay gap is calculated as the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.

### General government sector

The **general government sector** by convention includes all the public corporations that are not able to cover at least 50 % of their costs by sales, and, therefore, are considered non-market producers. It has four subsectors: central government;

state government; local government; social security funds.

In the European system of accounts (ESA95), paragraph 2.68), the general government sector has been defined as containing 'all institutional units which are other non-market producers 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'.

### Generation of income account

The **generation of income account** of the national accounts shows the types of primary incomes and the sectors, sub-sectors or industries in which the primary incomes originate, as distinct from the sectors or sub-sectors destined to receive such incomes. It includes as uses the compensation of employees and the taxes less subsidies on production and imports and as resources the gross value added (GVA) and net value added (NVA) for sectors and industries and the gross domestic product (GDP) and net domestic product (NDP) for the total economy, which are the balancing items of the production account. It analyses the extent to which value added and domestic product can cover compensation of employees and taxes on production and imports less subsidies. The balancing items of the generation of income account are the gross operating surplus (GOS), net operating surplus (NOS), gross mixed income and net mixed income, which are the surpluses/



deficits on production activities before account has been taken of paid or received interest, rents or charges on financial or tangible non-produced assets.

## Goods loaded

Goods placed on a railway vehicle and dispatched by rail. Unlike in road and inland waterway transport, transshipments from one railway vehicle directly to another and change of tractive vehicle are not regarded as unloading/loading. However, if the goods are unloaded from a railway vehicle, loaded on another mode of transport and, again loaded on another railway vehicle, this is considered as unloading from the first railway vehicle followed by loading on the second railway vehicle.

Goods placed on a road vehicle and dispatched by road. Transshipment from one goods road vehicle to another or change of the road tractor are regarded as loading after unloading.

Goods placed on an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel and dispatched by inland waterways. Transshipment from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as loading after unloading. The same applies to changes of pusher tugs or tugs.

Goods placed on a merchant ship for transport by sea. Transshipment from one merchant ship to another is regarded as loading after unloading. Goods loaded include national goods, transshipment goods (national or foreign goods arriving in port by sea) and land transit goods (foreign goods arriving in port by road, rail, air or inland waterway).

## Government

**Government** consists of all departments and agencies responsible for the administration of an economic territory (usually a country). According to the level, it can be further subdivided into: central government; state government; local government.

## Greenhouse gas (GHG)

**Greenhouse gases** are a group of gases which are believed to contribute to global warming and climate change.

There are six **greenhouse gases** covered by the Kyoto Protocol, an environmental agreement adopted by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1997 to curb global warming.

- The non-fluorinated gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); methane (CH<sub>4</sub>); nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O).
- The fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

Converting them to carbon dioxide (or CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

## Gross capital formation

**Gross capital formation** in the national accounts is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.



**Net capital formation** is reached by deducting the consumption of fixed capital.

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

**Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD)** includes expenditure on research and development by business enterprises, higher education institutions, as well as government and private non-profit organisations.

### Gross domestic product (GDP)

**Gross domestic product**, abbreviated as **GDP**, is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health.

As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (in other words industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value-added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

GDP is also equal to:

- the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services;
- the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

### Gross electricity generation

**Gross electricity generation** or **gross electricity production** refers to the proc-

ess of producing electrical energy. It is the total amount of electrical energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, for example nuclear or wind power. It is commonly expressed in gigawatt-hours (GWh) in other words 1 thousand million (10<sup>9</sup>) watt-hours.

**Total gross electricity generation** covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants. The **gross electricity generation at plant level** is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, in other words including the amount of electricity used in the plant auxiliaries and in the transformers.

### Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

**Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** consists of resident producers' investments, deducting disposals, in fixed assets during a given period. It also includes certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from production processes that are used repeatedly, or continuously, for more than one year.

### Gross inland energy consumption

**Gross inland energy consumption**, sometimes abbreviated as **gross inland consumption**, is the total energy demand of a country or region. It represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption of the geographical entity under consideration.



Gross inland energy consumption covers: consumption by the energy sector itself; distribution and transformation losses; final energy consumption by end users; statistical differences (not already captured in the figures on primary energy consumption and final energy consumption).

Gross inland consumption does not include energy (fuel oil) provided to international maritime bunkers. It is calculated as follows:

primary production + recovered products + net imports + variations of stocks – bunkers.

The difference between gross inland energy consumption and **gross (energy) consumption** is that in gross energy consumption the transformation output (electricity or heat produced from other energy sources) is included. Therefore, gross energy consumption is a product-specific consumption and does not reflect the demand for primary energy.

## Gross national electricity consumption

**Gross national electricity consumption** includes the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including auto-production), plus electricity imports, minus exports. Auto-production is defined as a natural or legal person generating electricity essentially for his/her own use. Gross electricity generation is measured at the outlet of the main transformers, in other words it includes consumption in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers.

## Gross national income (GNI)

**Gross national income**, abbreviated as **GNI**, is the sum of incomes of residents of an economy in a given period. It is equal to 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 operating rate - structural business statistics

The **gross operating rate** is the ratio of the gross operating surplus to turnover, expressed as a percentage.

## Gross operating surplus – structural business statistics

**Gross operating surplus** or **gross operating profits** is defined, in the context of structural business statistics, as value added minus personnel costs. It is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed.

Gross operating surplus can be calculated from value added at factor cost. 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 operating surplus (GOS) - national accounts

**Gross operating surplus**, abbreviated as **GOS**, can be defined in the context of national accounts as a balancing item in the generation of income account representing the excess amount of money generated by incorporated enterprises' operating activities after paying labour input costs. In other words, it is the capital available to financial and non-financial corporations which allows them to repay their creditors, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or part of their investment.

GOS differs from profits shown in company accounts for several reasons. Only a subset of total costs are subtracted from gross output to calculate the GOS. Essentially GOS is gross output *less* the cost of intermediate goods and services to give gross value added, and *less* compensation of employees. It is *gross* because it makes no allowance for consumption of fixed capital (CFC). By deducting CFC from GOS one calculates **net operating surplus (NOS)**.

A similar concept for unincorporated enterprises (for example small family businesses like farms and retail shops or self-employed taxi drivers, lawyers and health professionals) is **gross mixed income**. Since in most such cases it is difficult to distinguish between income from labour and income from capital, the balancing item in the generation of income account is mixed by including both, the remuneration of the capital and labour (of the family members and self-employed) used in production. By deducting CFC from gross mixed income one obtains **net mixed income**.

## Gross value added at market prices

**Gross value added (GVA) at market prices** is output at market prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account:

- **GVA at producer prices** is output at producer prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus *value added tax (VAT)*, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser.
- **GVA at basic prices** is output at basic prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus any *tax on the product* plus any *subsidy on the product*.

**GVA at factor costs** is not a concept explicitly used in national accounts. It can be derived by subtracting *other taxes on production* from GVA at basic prices and adding *other subsidies on production*.

GVA can be broken down by industry. The sum of GVA at basic prices over all industries plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products gives gross domestic product. Gross value added of the total economy usually accounts for more than 90 % of GDP.

By subtracting consumption of fixed capital from GVA the corresponding **net value added (NVA)** is obtained. NVA can also be measured at producer prices or basic prices or factor costs.





## Gross-gross weight

The **gross-gross weight** includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the transport unit (for example containers, swap bodies and pallets for containing goods as well as road goods vehicles carrying goods and transported by rail).

The **gross weight** is the total weight of goods carried, including packaging but excluding the tare weight of the transport unit.

The **tare weight** is the weight of a transport unit before any cargo is loaded.

## Groundwater

**Groundwater** is freshwater found beneath the earth's surface - specifically in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock - that supplies wells and springs. The definition applies to all permanent and temporary water deposits, formed both artificially and naturally, of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. Groundwater supplies are replenished, or recharged, by rain and melting snow, depending on climate conditions. They can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation.

## Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

The **harmonised index of consumer prices**, abbreviated as **HICP**, is the consumer price index as it is calculated in the European Union, according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions. It is mainly used to measure inflation.

There are several types of HICP depending on the geographic area under consideration. The most important ones are:

- the **Monetary Union index of consumer prices (MUICP)** — an aggregate index covering the countries in the euro area;
- the **European index of consumer prices (EICP)** — for the whole European Union (the euro area plus the other Member States);
- the national HICPs — for each of the EU Member States.

In addition to the EU HICPs, an additional HICP aggregate index for the European Economic Area is calculated:

- the **European Economic Area index of consumer prices (EEAICP)**, which in addition to the EU also covers Iceland and Norway.

## Healthcare

**Healthcare** in a country comprises the sum of activities performed either by institutions or individuals pursuing, through the application of medical, paramedical and nursing knowledge and technology, the purposes/core functions of:

- promoting health and preventing disease;
- curing illness and reducing premature mortality;
- caring for persons affected by chronic illness who require nursing care;
- caring for persons with health-related impairment, disability, and handicaps who require nursing care;
- assisting patients to die with dignity;
- providing and administering public health;



- providing and administering health programs, health insurance and other funding arrangements.

Health-related functions such as the education and training of the health workforce, research and development in health, and environmental health should be distinguished from the core functions; as far as possible they should be excluded when measuring activities belonging to core healthcare functions.

### Healthy life years (HLY)

The number of **healthy life years**, abbreviated as **HLY** and also called **disability-free life expectancy (DFLE)**, is defined as the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition.

This statistical indicator is compiled separately for men and women, both at birth and at age 65. It is based on age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy condition and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined as one without limitation in functioning and without disability.

The indicator is calculated following the widely used Sullivan method. It is based on measures of the age-specific proportion of population with and without disability and on mortality data. Its interest lies in its simplicity, the availability of its basic data, and its independence of the size and age structure of the population. However, cultural differences in reporting disability can influence the HLY indicator.

### High-speed rail

**High-speed rail** is a rail passenger service running at much higher speeds than normal passenger trains.

The network of the trans-European high-speed rail system includes:

- specially built high-speed lines equipped for speeds generally equal to or greater than 250 km/h;
- specially upgraded high-speed lines equipped for speeds of the order of 200 km/h;
- specially upgraded high-speed lines which have special features as a result of topographical, relief or town-planning constraints, on which the speed must be adapted to each case.

### Hospital

**Hospitals** include licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to in-patients and the specialised accommodation services needed by in-patients.

### Hospital bed

**Hospital bed** numbers provide information on healthcare capacities, in other words on the maximum number of patients who can be treated by hospitals. Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. They cover beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or hospitalised) to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for



a minimum of one night. These include: beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals, irrespective of whether the bed is occupied or not. The statistics presented 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, or beds in nursing and residential care facilities.

A **curative care bed** or **acute care bed** is a hospital bed available for curative care; these form a subgroup of total hospital beds.

## Hotels and similar establishments

**Hotels and similar establishments** are tourist accommodation establishments offering overnight lodgings for the traveller which share common characteristics:

- the accommodation is arranged in rooms;
- the total number of rooms exceeds a specified minimum;
- the establishment comes under a common management;
- certain services are provided, including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities;
- establishments are grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided;
- the accommodation does not fall in the category of specialised establishments.

The category 'hotels and similar establishments' consists of

- hotels, comprising of: hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities;
- similar establishments, comprising of: rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities; this group also includes guest houses, bed & breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

## Hours worked

**Hours worked** is the number of hours actually worked, defined as the sum of all periods spent on direct and ancillary activities to produce goods and services.

## Household

The term **household** is used in different statistical contexts:

- household in national accounts (NA);
- household in social statistics.

## Household - social statistics

A **household**, in the context of surveys on social conditions or income such as EU-SILC or household budget surveys, is defined as a housekeeping unit or, operationally, as a social unit that: has common arrangements; shares household expenses or daily needs; lives in a shared common residence.



A household includes either one person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping, in other words sharing at least one meal per day or sharing a living or sitting room.

**Collective households** or **institutional households** (as opposed to **private households**) are, for instance: hospitals, old people's homes, residential homes, prisons, military barracks, religious institutions, boarding houses and workers' hostels.

### Household budget survey (HBS)

The **household budget survey** (HBS) is a national survey which focuses on households' expenditure on goods and services, giving a picture of living conditions in the European Union. It is carried out by each Member State and is used to compile weightings for important macro-economic indicators, such as consumer price indices (which are measures of inflation) and national accounts.

### Household debt-to-income ratio

The **household debt-to-income ratio** combines non-financial and financial accounts data. It is defined as the ratio of households' debt arising from loans, recorded at the end of a calendar year, to the gross disposable income earned by households in the course of that year. It thereby constitutes a measure of the indebtedness of households, in relation with their ability to pay back their debt's principal sum. The debt-to-income ratio is calculated on the basis of gross debt – that is without taking account of any assets held by households.

### Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)

**Household final consumption expenditure**, abbreviated as **HCFE**, consists of the total outlay on individual goods and services by resident households, including those sold at below-market prices. HCFE includes imputed expenditures or transactions which do not occur in monetary terms and can therefore not be measured directly.

### Household investment rate

The **household investment rate** is defined as gross investment (gross fixed capital formation; mainly dwellings) divided by gross disposable income of the household sector in national accounts. Consumer durables (which include passenger cars) are not considered as part of household investment.

### Household net financial assets-to-income ratio

The **household net financial assets-to-income ratio** combines non-financial and financial accounts data. It is defined as the ratio of households' net financial assets – which refers to all financial assets minus all financial liabilities – at the end of a calendar year, to the gross disposable income earned by households in the course of that year. It therefore represents the accumulation of financial assets, after deduction of liabilities, of households as a proportion of their annual income. However, this ratio does not account for non-financial assets such as dwellings.



## Household saving

**Household saving**, total savings of the household sector in national accounts, may be estimated by subtracting consumption expenditure and the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves from disposable income. The latter consists essentially of income from employment and from the operation of unincorporated enterprises, plus receipts of interest, dividends and social benefits minus payments of income taxes, interest and social security contributions.

## Household saving rate

The **household saving rate** is defined as gross household saving divided by gross disposable income, with the latter being adjusted for the change in the net equity of households in pension funds reserves. Saving rates can be measured on either a gross or net basis. Net saving rates are measured after deducting consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).

## Household sector

The **household sector** in national accounts encompasses all households and non-profit institutions serving households.

## Housing cost overburden rate

The **housing cost overburden rate** is the percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income (net of housing allowances).

## Human development index (HDI)

The **human development index**, abbreviated as **HDI**, is a summary composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita, calculated by the United Nations (UN) under the UN Development Programme. It measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.

Eurostat uses the 2006 HDI classification as the basis for grouping countries by level of development.

The HDI provides an alternative to the common practice of evaluating a country's progress in development only based on per-capita GDP.

## Import

**Imports** are goods which enter the statistical territory of the European Union from a non-member country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation within the EU (as a general rule goods intended for consumption), inward processing or processing under customs control (goods for working, processing or repair) immediately or after bonded warehousing.

## Inactive

A person is economically **inactive**, according to the International Labour Organization definition, if he or she is not part of the labour force. So inactive



persons are neither employed nor unemployed. The inactive population can include pre-school children, school children, students, pensioners and homemakers, for example, provided that they are not working at all and not available or looking for work either; some of these may be of working-age.

### Incineration

**Incineration** is a method of waste disposal that involves the combustion of waste. It may refer to incineration on land or at sea. Incineration with energy recovery refers to incineration processes where the energy created in the combustion process is harnessed for re-use, for example for power generation. Incineration without energy recovery means the heat generated by combustion is dissipated in the environment.

### Income approach

The **income approach** to calculate GDP sums the compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income. The income-side approach shows how GDP is distributed among different participants in the production process, as the sum of:

- **compensation of employees:** the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period; the compensation of employees is broken down into: wages and salaries (in cash and in kind); employers' social contributions (employers' actual

social contributions and employers' imputed social contributions);

- **gross operating surplus:** this is the surplus (or deficit) on production activities before account has been taken of the interest, rents or charges paid or received for the use of assets;
- **mixed income:** this is the remuneration for the work carried out by the owner (or by members of his/her family) of an unincorporated enterprise; this is referred to as 'mixed income' since it cannot be distinguished from the entrepreneurial profit of the owner;
- **taxes on production and imports less subsidies:** these consist of compulsory (in the case of taxes) unrequited payments to or from general government or institutions of the EU, in respect of the production or import of goods and services, the employment of labour, and the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

### Incumbent (in fixed telecommunications)

In telecommunications, the **incumbent** is the company (often a regulated monopoly) active on the market just before it was liberalised, or opened to competition.

### Indicator A

**Indicator A** of the income from agricultural activity 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.



## Inequality of income distribution

**Inequality of income distribution** is the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population having the highest income (top quintile) to the total income of the 20 % of the population having the lowest income (bottom quintile). Income is based on equivalised disposable income.

## Inflation

**Inflation** is an increase in the general price level of goods and services. When there is inflation in an economy, the value of money decreases because a given amount will buy fewer goods and services than before. Inflation in an economy is often calculated by examining a basket of goods and services and comparing the changes in the prices of that basket over time.

The **inflation rate** is the percentage change in the price index for a given period compared to that recorded in a previous period. It is usually calculated on a year-on-year or annual basis. For an index value of 183.1 for January of this year, and an index value of 178.4 recorded in January last year, the annual rate of inflation of January this year would be:  $(183.1 / 178.4 - 1) * 100 = 2.6 \%$

Similarly, one may compile month-on-month rates of change or average annual rates of change.

**Deflation** is the opposite of inflation. It is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services and represents an increase in the value of money, where an amount of money can be exchanged for more goods and services.

## Information and communication technology (ICT)

**Information and communication technology**, abbreviated as **ICT**, covers all technical means used to handle information and aid communication. This includes both computer and network hardware, as well as their software.

## Innovation

**Innovation** is the use of new ideas, products or methods where they have not been used before.

For the Community innovation survey (CIS), an innovation is defined as a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market, or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new technology combinations, or the use of other knowledge, acquired by the enterprise. The innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity, nor is introducing products with purely aesthetic changes. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned: for product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Enterprises carrying out innovation activities cover all types of innovators including



product and process innovators, as well as those enterprises with only ongoing and/or abandoned innovation activities. The proportion of enterprises undertaking innovation activities is also called the propensity (tendency) to innovate.

A **product innovation** is the market introduction of a new or a significantly improved good or service. A **process innovation** is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production process, distribution method or support activity for goods or services.

### Intellectual property right

**Intellectual property rights**, abbreviated as IPRs, refers to the general term for the assignment of property rights through patents, copyrights and trademarks. These property rights allow the holder to exercise a monopoly on the use of the item for a set period. By restricting imitation and duplication IPRs confer monopoly power, but the social costs of monopoly power may be offset by the social benefits of higher levels of creative activity encouraged by the monopoly earnings. Ownership of ideas includes literary and artistic works (protected by copyright), inventions (protected by patents), signs for distinguishing goods of an enterprise (protected by trademarks) and other elements of industrial property.

### Interest rate

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

### Intermediate consumption

**Intermediate consumption** is an accounting concept which measures the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production. It excludes 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.

### International classification for health accounts (ICHA)

The **international classification for health accounts**, abbreviated as ICHA, is a classification managed by the OECD. Its purpose is to define, within the context of the system of national accounts:

- healthcare **financing agents**: who is paying?
- healthcare by **function**: for which services and goods?
- healthcare **service provider industries**: who provides the services?

### International classification of diseases (ICD)

The **international classification of diseases**, abbreviated as ICD, is used to classify diseases and other health problems on many types of health and vital (essential to life) records, as well as death certificates. As well as enabling the storage and retrieval of diagnostic information for clinical, epidemiological (which deals with the study of the causes, distribution, and control of disease in populations) and quality purposes, ICD records





also form the basis for compiling national mortality and morbidity statistics by WHO Member States.

## International standard classification of education (ISCED)

The International standard classification of education (ISCED) is used to describe different education levels and fields to allow international comparisons to be made.

There are seven ISCED levels of education:

- 0 pre-primary education** - for example nursery school education for children up to 3 years old;
- 1 primary education** - usually the first stage of compulsory education;
- 2 lower secondary education** - building on primary education with a stronger subject focus;
- 3 upper secondary education** - generally non-compulsory and with entry requirements;
- 4 post-secondary non-tertiary education** - for example vocational training for specific labour markets;
- 5 tertiary education (first stage)** - generally university-level, academic and vocational education;
- 6 tertiary education (second stage)** - further university-level studies usually leading to doctoral qualifications (PhD).

### Fields of education

The ISCED classification comprises 25 fields of education in all (at two-digit level), which can be further refined into the three-digit level. Empirically, ISCED as-

sumes 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 (for example typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, and staff qualification) The full classification comprises 25 fields of education (at two-digit level) which can be further refined into the three-digit level. At the highest one-digit level the following nine broad groups of fields of education 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.

## Internet access

In the context of the survey on Internet use within households, **Internet access** refers to the possibility for anyone in a household to access the Internet from home. It does not mean connectivity, in other words whether connections can be made in the household's area or street.

## Internet users

This covers any **use of the Internet** - whether at home, at work or from anywhere else, whether for private or professional purposes, and regardless of the device or type of connection used.



## Invention

An **invention** is a new solution to a technical problem which satisfies the criteria of:

- novelty: the solution must be novel (new);
- inventiveness: it must involve a (non-obvious) inventive step;
- industrial applicability: it must be capable of industrial use.

## Job vacancy rate (JVR)

A **job vacancy** is a post, either newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant, which the employer:

- actively seeks to fill with a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise, including any further necessary steps;
- immediately or in the near future.

Although the definition states that a job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside the enterprise, this does not exclude the possibility of appointing an internal candidate to the post. A post that is open to internal candidates only, however, is not considered a job vacancy.

The **job vacancy rate**, abbreviated as **JVR**, measures the percentage of vacant posts, as defined above, compared with the total number of occupied and unoccupied posts; it is calculated as follows:

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

An **occupied post** is a post within an organisation to which an employee has been assigned.

Data on job vacancies and occupied posts are broken down by economic activity, occupation, size of enterprise and region.

## Joint forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ)

The **joint forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ)** is an initiative of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Eurostat to collect statistics on the world timber situation. Each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible, with Eurostat compiling information from EU Member States and EFTA Member States.

## Kitchen gardens

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

## Labour cost

**Labour cost** or **total labour cost** is the total expenditure borne by employers for employing staff.

Labour cost includes employee compensation (including wages, salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions), vocational training costs, other expenditure such as recruitment costs, spending on working clothes and employment taxes regarded as labour costs minus any subsidies received.



The Eurostat definition closely follows the international one laid down by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1966) in its resolution on the statistics of labour cost.

The labour cost includes both direct and indirect costs.

**Direct costs (compensation of employees):**

- gross wages and salaries paid in cash;
- direct remuneration (pay) and bonuses;
- wages and salaries in kind (for example company products, housing, company cars, meal vouchers, crèches).

Direct costs are dominated by wages and salaries paid in cash.

**Indirect costs:**

- employers' actual social contributions (in other words statutory, collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social security contributions);
- employers' imputed social contributions (mostly guaranteed pay in the event of sickness or short-time working, plus severance pay and compensation instead of notice);
- vocational training costs;
- recruitment costs and work clothes given by the employer;
- taxes paid by the employer (based on their wages and salaries bill or on the numbers they employ) **minus** subsidies received by the employer (intended to refund part or all of the cost of direct pay).

Indirect costs are dominated by employers' actual social contributions, in par-

ticular by employers' statutory social security contributions.

## Labour force

The **labour force** or the **economically active population**, also shortened to the **active population**, includes both employed and unemployed persons, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students and pensioners.

## Labour force survey (LFS)

A **labour force survey**, abbreviated as **LFS**, is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues through a series of personal interviews.

The European Union (EU) LFS covers all citizens living in private households and excludes those in collective households, such as boarding houses, residence halls and hospitals. The definitions used are common to all EU Member States and are based on international recommendations by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

## Labour market

The **labour market** is the real or virtual meeting point, within an economy or market place, where people selling their labour (employees) negotiate and may reach an agreement with those who buy it (employers). Labour markets provide the structure through which workers and employers interact about jobs, working conditions and pay. Other actors are the institutions and processes of collective bargaining, including the roles played by employers' organisations and trade



unions. The labour market concept also covers issues such as employment, unemployment, participation rates and wages.

### 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 persons with difficulties in the labour market – referred to here as target groups. In broad terms, this covers persons who are unemployed, persons 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

**Labour productivity** measures the amount of goods and services produced by each member of the labour force or

the output per input of labour. It can be measured in a variety of ways.

For structural indicators, it may be measured by gross domestic product (GDP), expressed in terms of the purchasing power standard (PPS), either relative to the number of employed persons 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 the value added per employed person.

### Lagging indicator

A **lagging indicator** is an economic statistical indicator that changes after macro-economic conditions have already changed. Typical examples of lagging indicators are unemployment figures, profits or interest rates. Within short-term statistics the number of persons employed is a typical lagging indicator. The lagging indicator is contrasted with the coincident indicator which changes simultaneously with economic conditions, and the leading indicator which changes in advance of expected economic developments. Lagging indicators are used to confirm economic trends that have already been predicted by leading indicators or shown by coincident indicators. Although they change after the change in the general economic conditions, they are still useful since they are available before complete national accounts data.

### Land use/cover area frame survey (LUCAS)

The **land use/cover area frame statistical survey**, abbreviated as **LUCAS**, is a Eu-



European field survey program funded and executed by Eurostat. Its objective is to set up area frame surveys for the provision of coherent and harmonised statistics on land use and land cover in the European Union. In addition, it is to provide information on agriculture, the environment, landscapes and sustainable development, ground evidence for calibration of satellite images and a register of points for specific surveys (such as soil and biodiversity) and for the core European in situ data collection network. Land cover and land use are of high importance in the definition and evaluation of common agricultural and environment policies. LUCAS was launched as a pilot in 2001 following Decision 1445/2000/EC of 22 May 2000 on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics.

## Landfill

**Landfill** is the deposit of waste into or onto land. It includes specially engineered landfill sites and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites. The definition covers both landfill in internal sites, in other words where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation, and in external sites. Landfill is often simply referred to as deposit.

## Large enterprises

For statistical purposes, **large enterprises** are those employing 250 persons or more. Enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons are known as small and medium-sized enterprises.

## Liability

A **liability** is a present obligation arising from past events, in some cases specified in a written contract. A company's liabilities may include bank loans, short-term debts for goods and services received, as well as the company's loan capital and capital subscribed by shareholders. According to basic accounting principles, a company's equity is equal to assets plus liabilities.

## Life expectancy

**Life expectancy** at a specified age represents the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached the specified age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

## Lifelong learning

**Lifelong learning** is the lifelong, voluntary and self-motivated pursuit of knowledge for personal or professional reasons. The overall aim of learning is to improve knowledge, skills and competences. The intention to learn distinguishes learning activities from non-learning activities such as cultural activities or sports activities.

Within the domain of lifelong learning statistics, formal education covers education and training in the regular system of schools, universities and colleges. Non-formal education and training includes all taught learning activities which are not part of a formal education programme.



The information collected relates to all education or training regardless of whether it is relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job. Lifelong learning statistics collected by Eurostat do not cover informal learning.

In contrast to lifelong learning as a concept, lifelong learning statistics do not cover informal learning, which corresponds to self-learning (for example through the use of printed material, computer-based learning/training, online Internet-based web education, or visiting libraries).

### Livestock density index

The **livestock density index** measures the stock of animals per hectare (ha). It is the ratio of the number of livestock units (LSUs) (converted from the number of animals using standard coefficients) per hectare of utilised agricultural area (UAA). The livestock density index is an indicator for the pressure of livestock farming on the environment. Livestock, through manure production, contributes to climate change (greenhouse gas emissions) and nutrient leaching into water and air. A higher livestock density means that a higher amount of manure is available per ha of UAA, which increases the risk of nutrient leaching. The actual impact on the environment of livestock farming depends not only on the amount of livestock, but also on farming practices. Therefore, an increase in the livestock index does not necessarily lead to environmental degradation.

### Livestock unit (LSU)

The **livestock unit**, abbreviated as **LSU** (or sometimes as **LU**), is a reference unit

which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and age via the use of specific coefficients established initially on the basis of the nutritional or feed requirement of each type of animal (see table below for an overview of the most commonly used coefficients). The reference unit used for the calculation of livestock units (=1 LSU) is the grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow producing 3 000 kg of milk annually, without additional concentrated foodstuffs.

#### Livestock unit coefficients

<b>Bovine animals</b>	
Under 1 year old	0.400
1 but less than 2 years old	0.700
Male, 2 years old and over	1.000
Heifers, 2 years old and over	0.800
Dairy cows	1.000
Other cows, 2 years old and over	0.800
Sheep and goats	0.100
Equidae	0.800
Pigs	
Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kg	0.027
Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	0.500
Other pigs	0.300
Poultry	
Broilers	0.007
Laying hens	0.014
Ostriches	0.350
Other poultry	0.030
Rabbits, breeding females	0.020

### Local government

**Local government** consists of all types of public administration whose responsibility covers 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 telephone call made from one local calling area or network to another.

## Marriages

A **marriage** is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship between two persons is formed. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country.

In all European Union and other European countries, contracting a **civil marriage** (before official authorities and on a legal basis) is possible. However, the relation between a civil marriage and a **religious marriage** (before religious representative only) is not the same in all countries. In 15 countries (Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as Norway,) a religious marriage has consequences for the civil marriage in the sense that a religious marriage is recognised by the state as equivalent to a civil marriage. France states that a religious marriage has no consequences for marital status, unless it has been contracted abroad.

The **crude marriage rate** is the ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

## Material deprivation

**Material deprivation** refers to a state of economic strain and durables strain, defined as the enforced inability (rather than

the *choice* not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments).

The **material deprivation rate** is an indicator in EU-SILC that expresses the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, for example because they do not want or do not need it.

The indicator adopted by the Social Protection Committee measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items: 1. to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; 2. to keep their home adequately warm; 3. to face unexpected expenses; 4. to eat meat or proteins regularly; 5. to go on holiday; 6. a television set; 7. a refrigerator; 8. a car; 9. a telephone.

**Severe material deprivation rate** is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four of the above-mentioned items.

## Maturity

**Maturity date (final)** The date on which a debt obligation is contracted to be extinguished.



## Migration

**Migration** refers to the number of **migrants**, persons changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year).

**Immigrants** are persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. According to the 1998 United Nations recommendations on the statistics of international migration (Revision 1), an individual 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*. **Immigration** is the number of immigrants for a given area during the year.

**Emigrants** are persons leaving the country where they usually reside and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1998 UN recommendations on the statistics of international migration (Revision 1), an individual is a **long-term emigrant** if *he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for a period of 12 months or more*. **Emigration** is the number of emigrants for a given area during the year.

**Net migration** is the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration, or have no figures

at all, net migration has to be estimated. It is usually estimated as the difference between the total population change and the 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 high immigration and emigration flows.

A **recognised non-citizen** is a person who is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country which include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Recognised non-citizens are not included in the number of European Union (EU) citizens.

## Minimum wage

The **minimum wage** is the lowest wage that employers are legally obliged to pay their employees. The basic national minimum wage can be fixed at an hourly, weekly or monthly rate, and this minimum wage is enforced by law (the government), often after consultation with the social partners, or directly by national intersectoral agreement (in the European Union (EU) this is the case for Belgium and Greece).

The national minimum wage usually applies to all employees, or at least to a large majority of employees in the country. Some countries have exceptions, for example for younger workers, apprentices or workers with disabilities. Gross amounts are reported, that is, before income tax and social security deductions, which vary between countries.





## Mobile phone subscription

A **mobile phone subscription** refers to the use of public mobile telecommunication systems (also called mobiles or cell phones) using cellular technology. In the context of the Telecom survey on telecommunications services:

- active pre-paid cards (where you pay for your calls as you make them) are treated as subscriptions (where you make an advance payment);
- a person may have more than one subscription.

## Morbidity

**Morbidity** is the condition of being diseased. The morbidity rate is the rate or prevalence of a disease.

## National accounts

**National accounts**, often called **macro-economic accounts**, are statistics focusing on the structure and development of economies. They describe and analyse, in an accessible and reliable way, the economic interactions (transactions) within an economy. There are an almost unimaginable large number of these transactions.

The **national accounts sector** refers to the whole economy (a country, the European Union or the euro area) as a sector. All institutional units operating within an economy are classified in a particular **institutional sector**. Breakdowns by institutional sector are given by the sector accounts.

The institutional sectors group institutional units with broadly similar characteristics and behaviour: households and non-profit institutions serving house-

holds; non-financial corporations; financial corporations; government.

Transactions with non-residents and the financial claims of residents on non-residents, or vice versa, are recorded in the 'rest of the world' account.

Macro-economic developments, such as economic growth and inflation, are driven by the actions of the individual economic subjects in an economy. Grouping economic subjects with similar behaviour into institutional sectors helps significantly in understanding the functioning of the economy.

## Natural population change

**Natural population change** is the difference between the number of live births and deaths during a given time period (usually one year). It can be either positive or negative. **Natural population increase** is a positive natural change, when the number of live births is larger than the number of deaths during the time period considered. **Natural population decrease** is the opposite, a negative natural change, when number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

## Navigable inland waterway

A **navigable inland waterway** is a stretch of water, not part of the sea, which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation, primarily by inland waterway vessels. This term covers navigable rivers, lakes, canals and estuaries.

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.

Waterways also include river estuaries, the boundary (with the sea) being that point nearest the sea where the width of the river is both less than 3 kilometres (km) at low water and less than 5 km at high water.

### Nights spent

**Nights spent** in hotels and similar establishments (also called **tourist nights**) by a resident or non-resident person (an overnight stay), is the number of nights that the person actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his or her physical presence there is not necessary) in a hotel or similar establishment.

### Non-financial business economy

The **non-financial business economy** includes the sectors of industry, construction and distributive trades and services.

This refers to economic activities covered by Sections C to J and L to N and Division 95 of NACE Rev. 2 and the enterprises or its legal units that carry out those activities.

### Non-financial services

The **non-financial services** sector includes economic activities, such as computer services, real estate, research and development, legal services and accounting. For European Union statistical purposes, it refers to activities covered by Sections G to I and K of the European Union's

classification system NACE Rev. 1.1 and the enterprises or parts of enterprises that carry out those activities. Based on NACE Rev. 2 it covers Sections G to J and L to N and Division 95.

### Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

**Non-profit institutions serving households**, abbreviated as **NPISH**, make up an institutional sector in the context of national accounts consisting of non-profit institutions which are not mainly financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households for free or at prices that are not economically significant. Examples include churches and religious societies, sports and other clubs, trade unions and political parties.

NPISH are private, non-market producers which are separate legal entities. Their main resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments, and from property income.

### Occupancy rate

The **occupancy rate** at hotels and similar establishments is calculated as a percentage as follows:

- $(\text{total number of nights for residents and non-residents at hotels and similar establishments}) \times 100 / (\text{total number of bed places at hotels and similar establishments} \times 365)$ .



## Output approach

The **output approach** to calculate GDP sums the gross value added of various sectors, plus taxes and less subsidies on products. The output of the economy is measured using gross value added. Gross value added is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation; the depreciation of fixed assets is not included. When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

## Overcrowding rate

The **overcrowding rate** is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household.

A person is considered as living in an **overcrowded** household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

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

## Passenger car

A **passenger car** is a road motor vehicle, other than a moped or 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 also covers **microcars** (small cars which, depending on individual Member State legislation, may need no permit to be driven and/ or benefit from lower vehicle taxation), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than 10 seats. This category also includes vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers, as well as ambulances and motor homes. Excluded are light goods road vehicles, as well as motor coaches and buses and mini-buses/mini-coaches.

## Passenger-kilometre

A **passenger-kilometre**, abbreviated as **pkm**, is the unit of measurement representing the transport of one passenger by a defined mode of transport (for example road, rail, air, sea, or inland waterways) over a distance of one kilometre.

## Patent

A **patent** is an intellectual property right, a public title of industrial property that gives its owner the exclusive right to use his/her invention in the technical field for a limited number of years.

A **patent application**, the application for a patent, needs to be for an invention, in



other words a new solution to a technical problem which satisfies the criteria of:

- novelty: the solution must be novel;
- inventiveness: it must involve a non-obvious inventive step;
- industrial applicability: it must be capable of industrial use.

A patent may be granted to a firm, an individual or a public body by a patent office. It remains valid in a given country or area for a limited period of time.

### Per capita

When used in conjunction with a statistical indicator, such as GDP or income, **per capita** (Latin, meaning per head) indicates the average per person in a group. The group referred to can be based upon many criteria (gender, age, socio-economic status, or any combination), but it usually is the entire population of a country, region, or the European Union.

### Permanent crops

**Permanent crops** are ligneous crops not grown in rotation, but occupying the soil and yielding harvests for several (usually more than five) consecutive years. Permanent crops mainly consist of fruit and berry trees, bushes, vines and olive trees. Permanent crops are usually intended for human consumption and generally yield a higher added value per hectare than annual crops. They also play an important role in shaping the rural landscape (through orchards, vineyards and olive tree plantations) and helping to balance agriculture within the environment.

### Permanent grassland

**Permanent grassland and meadow** is land used permanently (for several, usually more than five, consecutive years): to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded); not included in the crop rotation scheme on the agricultural holding. Permanent grassland and meadow can be either used for grazing by livestock, or mowed for hay or silage (stocking in a silo).

### Personnel costs - structural business statistics

In the context of structural business statistics (SBS), **personnel costs** can be 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** are made up of wages, salaries and employers' social security costs. They include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the employer, as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.

### Persons living in households with low work intensity

The indicator **persons living in households with low work intensity** is defined as the share of persons with the work intensity of the household below the threshold set at 0.20.

The work intensity of the household refers to the ratio between on the one hand the number of months that all working age



household members have been working during the income reference year and on the other hand the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members. A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged between 18 and 24. Households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the indicator computation.

## Physical trade balance

**Physical trade balance**, abbreviated as PTB is calculated by taking the amount of imports in physical units minus exports in physical units.

## Physician

A **physician** or (medical) doctor has a degree in medicine. Physicians may be described as practising, professionally active or licensed.

A **practising physician** provides services directly to patients as consumers of healthcare. These services include:

- conducting medical examinations and making diagnoses;
- prescribing medication and treating diagnosed illnesses, disorders or injuries;
- giving specialised medical or surgical treatment for particular illnesses, disorders or injuries;
- giving advice on and applying preventive medical methods and treatments.

A **professionally active physician** is a practising physician or any other physician

for whom medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job (practising medicine as defined above or, for example, verifying medical absences from work, drug testing, or medical research).

A **licensed physician** is a physician who is licensed to practise; this category includes practising physicians, professionally active physicians, as well as all registered physicians who are entitled to practise as healthcare professionals.

## Pig

A **pig** is a domesticated animal of the species *Sus*. A distinction is made between pigs, piglets, fattening pigs and breeding pigs.

## Police officer

**Police officers** generally include all ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, and municipal police. They exclude civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, and court police.

## Population change

**Population change** is defined as the difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of a given time period (usually one year). There are two components of population change: natural population change; net migration.

Population change is equal to the sum of the natural population change (number of births minus number of deaths) and net



migration (number of immigrants minus number of emigrants), including corrections. A negative population change occurs when both population change and net migration are negative or when one is negative and has a higher absolute value than the other positive one.

### Poultry

**Poultry**, in the context of EU statistics, refers to domestic birds of the species: *Gallus gallus* (hens and chickens); *Meleagris spp.* (turkeys); *Anas spp.* and *Cairina moschata* (ducks); *Anser anser dom.* (geese); *Coturnix spp.* (quails); *Phasianus spp.* (pheasants); *Numida meleagris dom.* (guineafowl); *Columbinae spp.* (pigeons); *Struthio camelus* (ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.

### Precipitation

**Precipitation** is defined as the total volume of atmospheric wet precipitation (mainly rain, snow and hail) and is usually measured by meteorological or hydrological institutes.

### Price level index (PLI)

The **price level index**, abbreviated as **PLI**, expresses the price level of a given country relative to another (or relative to a group of countries like the EU), by dividing the purchasing power parities by the current nominal exchange rate.

If the price level index of a country is higher than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive compared to the one to which it is compared (for example the

EU), while if the price level index is lower than 100 the country is relatively cheap compared to the other country.

Price level indices are not intended to rank countries strictly. In fact, they only provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the price level in one country in relation to others, particularly when countries are clustered around a very narrow range of outcomes. The degree of uncertainty associated with the basic price data and the methods used for compiling PPPs, may affect in such a case the minor differences between the PLIs and result in differences in ranking which are not statistically or economically significant.

### Primary production of energy

**Primary production of energy** is any extraction of energy products in a useable form from natural sources. This occurs either when natural sources are exploited (for example, in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants) or in the fabrication of biofuels.

Transforming energy from one form into another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants (where primary energy sources are burned), or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

### Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEI)

**Principal European Economic Indicators**, abbreviated as **PEEI**, constitute a set of economic indicators for the European Union and its Member States which also are essential for monitoring the euro area. In 2002, Eurostat produced an initial list



of 19 principal indicators, which has since been expanded to 26 (of which 22 are currently available); they are published regularly and posted on a specific PEEI page on the Eurostat website.

Since 2002, PEEIs have been regularly monitored and improved, in terms of coverage as well as timeliness. The list of indicators include gross domestic product, private final consumption, external trade balance and three-month interest rates.

## Prison population

For statistical purposes, the **prison population** is defined as the total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September of a given year. The definition includes offenders held in prison administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders institutions, drug addicts institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. It excludes, however, non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes (for example, people held pending an investigation into their immigration status).

## Prodcom

**Prodcom** is a survey, with an annual frequency at the least, for the collection of statistics on the production of industrial (mainly manufactured) goods, both in value and quantity terms, in the European Union (EU). It is abbreviated from the French term '**Production Communautaire**'.

The Prodcom survey is based on a list of products called the **Prodcom list** which comprises about 4 500 headings relating to industrial products. These products

are detailed at an eight-digit level. The first four digits refer to the equivalent class within the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE), and the next two digits refer to subcategories within the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA). Most Prodcom headings correspond to one or more combined nomenclature (CN) codes.

## Producer price index (PPI)

The **producer price index**, abbreviated as **PPI** and also called **output price index**, is a business-cycle indicator whose objective is to measure the monthly development of transaction prices of economic activities.

The PPI is not only an early indicator of inflationary pressures in the economy before it reaches the consumer, but it can also record the development of prices over longer time periods.

The domestic output price index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold on the domestic market. The non-domestic price index shows the average price development (converted to local currency) of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold outside of the domestic market. When combined, these two indices show the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from an activity.

The following rules apply for the definition of prices:

- The appropriate price is the basic price that excludes VAT and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover



as well as all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added.

- If transport costs are included, this should be part of the product specification,
- In order to show the true development of price movements, it should be an actual transaction price, and not a list price.
- The output price index should take into account quality changes in products.
- The price collected in period t should refer to orders booked during period t (moment of order), not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.
- For output prices of the non-domestic market, the price should be calculated at national frontiers, fob (free on board).

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

### Production account

The **production account** records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within national accounts; it

is drawn up for institutional sectors and for industries. Its resources include gross output and taxes on products less subsidies on products and its uses include intermediate consumption. The production account is used to obtain one of the most important balancing items in the system – gross value added, or the value generated by any unit engaged in a production activity – and gross domestic product. Value added is economically significant for both the institutional sectors and the industries.

### Productivity

**Productivity** is the output produced from each unit of input, for example, the number of cars assembled by one worker in a year. In statistical analysis, productivity may refer to capital productivity, labour productivity, resource productivity (of which energy productivity is a specific case), depending on the input considered.

### Profit share of non-financial corporations

The **profit share of non-financial corporations** is defined as gross operating surplus divided by gross value added. Profits/gross operating surplus are the complement of wages costs that remunerate labour, plus net taxes on production that (partially) finance government services.

### Profitability

**Profitability** refers to the degree to which an enterprise makes a financial gain from bringing goods and services to market af-





ter all expenses of doing so have been taken into consideration. Profitability may be defined as the proportion between revenues obtained from output and expenses associated with the consumption of inputs.

## Public expenditure on education

**Public expenditure on education** generally refers to:

- direct expenditure on educational institutions: bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions;
- transfers to private households and firms: supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans, as well as transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations.

Both types of transactions constitute total public expenditure on education.

## Purchasing power parities (PPPs)

**Purchasing power parities (PPPs)** indicate how many currency units a given quantity of goods and services costs in different countries. Using PPPs to convert expenditure expressed in national currencies into an artificial common currency, the purchasing power standard (PPS), eliminates the effect of price level differences across countries created by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Purchasing power parities are obtained by comparing price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that are se-

lected to be representative of consumption patterns in the various countries. PPPs make it possible to produce meaningful indicators (based on either price or volume) required for cross-country comparisons, truly reflecting the differences in the purchasing power of, for example, households. Monetary exchange rates cannot be used to compare the volumes of income or expenditure because they usually reflect more elements than just price differences, for example, volumes of financial transactions between currencies and expectations in the foreign exchange markets.

## Purchasing power standard (PPS)

The **purchasing power standard**, abbreviated as **PPS**, is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. However, price differences across borders mean that different amounts of national currency units are needed for the same goods and services depending on the country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective purchasing power parities. PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using PPPs. Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro.

## R & D intensity

**R & D (Research and Development) intensity** for a country is defined as the R & D expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). For an



enterprise, R & D intensity is the ratio of an enterprise's R & D expenditure to its revenue (the percentage of revenue that is spent on R & D). R & D is the main driver of innovation, and R & D expenditure and intensity are two of the key indicators used to monitor resources devoted to science and technology worldwide. Governments are increasingly referring to international benchmarks when defining their science policies and allocating resources.

The European Union is currently lagging behind both the USA and Japan in terms of expenditure on R & D as a proportion of GDP, primarily due to slow relative growth in business R & D expenditure. The European Council set an overall target for R & D intensity of 3 % of GDP by the year 2010, with industry asked to contribute two thirds of this objective.

### Radio frequency identification (RFID)

**Radio frequency identification (RFID)** is an automatic identification method, relying on storing and remotely retrieving data using devices called RFID tags or transponders. A RFID tag is an object that can be applied to or incorporated into a product for the purposes of identification using radio waves.

### Railway

A **railway line** is a line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles. **Lines** are 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. A **running track** is a track providing end-to-end line continuity designed for trains between stations or places indicated in tariffs as independent points of departure or arrival for the conveyance of passengers or goods. A **track** is a pair of rails over which rail borne vehicles can run.

### Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

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

### Relative median income ratio

The **relative median income ratio** is defined as the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of persons aged 65 and over to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65.

### Renewable energy sources (RES)

**Renewable energy sources (RES)**, also called **renewables**, are energy sources that replenish (or renew) themselves naturally, such as solar, wind, and tidal energy. Renewable energy sources include the following:

- **biomass and wastes:** organic, non-fossil material of biological origin,



which may be used for heat production or electricity generation; comprises wood and wood waste, biogas, municipal solid waste and biofuels; includes the renewable part of industrial waste;

- **hydropower:** the electricity generated from the potential and kinetic energy of water in hydroelectric plants (the electricity generated in pumped storage plants is not included);
- **geothermal energy:** the energy available as heat from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam;
- **wind energy:** the kinetic energy of wind converted into electricity in wind turbines;
- **solar energy:** solar radiation exploited for solar heat (hot water) and electricity production.

## Research and development (R & D)

**Research and development**, abbreviated as **R & D**, includes creative work carried out on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications.

**Intramural research and development (R & D) expenditure** is all the expenditure on R & D within a statistical unit or economic sector, whatever the source of funds. Also included is money spent outside the unit or sector but in support of intramural R & D (for example, purchase of supplies for R & D). Both current and capital expenditures are included.

## Research and development (R & D) personnel and researchers

**Research and development (R & D) personnel** consists of all individuals employed directly in the field of research and development, including persons providing direct services, such as managers, administrators, and clerical staff.

**R & D researchers** can be employed in the public or the private sector - including academia - to create new knowledge, products, processes and methods, as well as to manage the projects concerned.

## Researcher

A **researcher** is a professional engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned.

## Reserve currency

A **reserve currency** is a foreign currency held by a government or central bank as part of a country's reserves. The United States dollar is the most common global reserve currency, but the euro is increasingly widely used. **Foreign official reserves** form part of the financial assets which a country holds with respect to the rest of the world. The main parts are holdings of foreign exchange and gold.

## Resident institutional unit

A **resident institutional unit** is an institutional unit that is resident because it has a centre of economic interest in



the economic territory of a country (or a grouping like the European Union (EU) or the euro area).

The sectors of an economy are composed of two main types of institutional units:

- households and individuals who make up a household;
- legal and social entities, such as corporations and quasi-corporations (for example branches of foreign direct investors), non-profit institutions, and the government of that economy.

These institutional units must meet certain criteria to be considered resident units of the economy. Residence is a particularly important attribute of an institutional unit in the balance of payments because the identification of transactions between residents and non-residents underpins the system. Residence is also important in the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA95) because the residency status of producers determines the limits of domestic production and effects the measurements of gross domestic product (GDP) and many important flows. The concept of residence is based on a sectoral transactor's centre of economic interest. It is necessary to recognise the economic territory of a country as the relevant geographical area to which the concept of residence is applied. An institutional unit is a resident unit when it has a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of a country.

The institutional unit is an elementary economic decision-making centre characterised by similarity of behaviour and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its main function. A resident unit is regarded as constituting an institutional unit if it has decision-making autonomy for its

main function and either keeps a complete set of accounts or it would be possible and meaningful, from both an economic and legal viewpoint, to make a complete set of accounts if they were needed.

### Retail trade

**Retail trade** is defined as a form of trade in which goods are mainly purchased (bought) and resold to the consumer or end-user, generally in small quantities and in the state in which they were purchased by the retailer (or following minor transformations).

### Risk-phrase

**Risk-phrase**, sometimes abbreviated as **R-phrase**, refers to the labelling, via a phrase or sentence, of dangerous substances according to the risks they present. Dangerous substances can be classified according to the type of risk and each category has a code with an associated risk-phrase, a label with a standardised meaning in different languages. The list of risk-phrases for the European Union (EU), which is also widely used outside Europe, was first published in Directive 67/548/EEC and later updated and consolidated in Annex III of Directive 59/2001 of 6 August 2001.

### Road transport type

There may be different **types of transport**:

- **Transport for hire or reward:** the carriage for remuneration of persons or goods (on behalf of third parties).
- **Transport on own account:** transport which is not for hire or reward.



## Roaming charge

A **roaming charge** refers to the cost of using mobile communications (typically with a mobile phone) to automatically make and receive voice calls, send and receive data, or access other services when travelling outside the geographical area of the user's home network by using a different network in the location they are visiting.

## Roundwood production

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

## Sawnwood

**Sawnwood** is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and, with a few exceptions, is greater than 6 millimetres (mm) in thickness.

## Seasonal adjustment

**Seasonal adjustment** (or the adjustment of seasonal changes) is a statistical method for removing the effects of recurring seasonal influences which have been observed in the past from an economic time series, thus showing non-seasonal trends more clearly.

The level and direction of the seasonal effects depend on several factors such as the economic activity (for example the turnover of hotels typically increases during holidays, while the industrial produc-

tion index develops more weakly during the summer). Seasonal effects vary between economies and countries (for example depending on which industries are particularly important in the economic structure) and between indicators.

Seasonal effects are one of the four main components that determine the development of economic indicators (apart from the general trend, cyclical effects and irregular component) and seasonal adjustment are a central element of time series analysis.

## Self-employed

A **self-employed** person is the sole or joint owner of the unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated in other words formed into a legal corporation) in which he/she works, **unless** they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees).

Self-employed persons also include:

- unpaid family workers;
- outworkers (who work outside the usual workplace, such as at home);
- workers engaged in production done entirely for their own final use or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.

## SESAR

The **SESAR** project is the European air traffic control infrastructure modernisation programme. SESAR aims at developing the new generation air traffic management system capable of ensuring the safety and fluidity of air transport worldwide over the next 30 years.



## Severe housing deprivation rate

**Severe housing deprivation rate** is defined as the percentage of population living in the dwelling which is considered as overcrowded, while also exhibiting at least one of the housing deprivation measures. Housing deprivation is a measure of poor amenities and is calculated by referring to those households with a leaking roof, no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, or a dwelling considered too dark.

## Sewage sludge

**Sewage sludge** refers to the accumulated settled solids separated from various types of waste water, and which are either moist or partly liquefied as a result of natural or artificial processes.

## Sheep

**Sheep** are domesticated animals of the species *Ovis aries* kept in flocks mainly for their wool or meat.

Sheep (of all ages) are divided into:

- **Breeding females** – which are female sheep (called **ewes**). These include: ewes that have lambed (been bred from); ewes and ewe lambs (kept) for breeding; cull ewes (unproductive ewes sent for slaughter).
- **Other sheep** - all sheep other than breeding females.

## Short-term business statistics (STS)

**Short-term business statistics**, or simply **short-term statistics**, abbreviated as **STS**, are a set of indicators, usually with a

monthly or quarterly frequency, used for closely tracking the business cycle of an economy (a single country, the European Union or the euro area). In order to be relevant, they have to reflect current developments with the shortest possible delays.

STS indicators are important tools for formulating and monitoring economic and monetary policies. They are in great demand by policymakers (national and regional governments, the European Commission, central banks (particularly the European Central Bank), private enterprises, professional organisations and financial markets).

The indicators covered by STS are for example the production index, turnover, new orders, hours worked, number of persons employed, gross wages and output prices. They are collected for the all major sectors of the non-financial business economy (industry, construction, trade and services).

## Single market

The **single market**, or **internal market** as it is often called, is one of the cornerstones of the European Union. It refers to the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the EU, the so-called ‘four freedoms’ laid down in the Treaty of Rome. This has been achieved by eliminating barriers and simplifying existing rules so that everyone in the EU can make the most of the opportunities offered to them as a result of direct access to 27 countries and 500 million people.

The enabling instrument for the single market was the Single European



act, which came into force in July 1987. Among other things it called for:

- extending the powers of the Community in some policy areas (social policy, research, environment);
- gradually establishing the single market over a period up to the end of 1992, by means of a vast legislative programme involving the adoption of hundreds of directives and regulations; and
- making more frequent use of majority voting in the Council of Ministers.

EU policies in the areas of transport, competition, financial services and consumer protection underpin the single market.

### Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

**Small and medium-sized enterprises** are enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons. According to European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003, enterprises are defined with regard to their number of employees, annual turnover, and their independence.

For statistical purposes, small and medium-sized enterprises may be further subdivided into:

- **micro enterprises** (fewer than 10 employees);
- **small enterprises** (10 to 49 employees);
- **medium-sized enterprises** (50 to 249 employees).
- **Large enterprises** are defined as those with 250 or more employees.

### Social benefits

**Social benefits** other than social transfers in kind are transfers made in cash to households to relieve them of the financial

burden of certain risks or needs, for example, pensions, family and child allowances, and disabled persons' allowances.

Social benefits are paid out by social security funds, other government units, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), 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, actual and imputed, paid by the employer for the benefit of their employees:

- **Actual social contributions** or 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

**Social protection** can be defined as the coverage of precisely defined risks and



needs associated with: sickness/healthcare and invalidism; disability; old age; parental responsibilities; the loss of a spouse or parent; unemployment; housing; social exclusion.

## Social protection benefits

**Social protection benefits** are transfers to households, in cash or in kind, intended to relieve them of the financial burden of several risks and needs as defined in ESSPROS. These include disability, sickness/healthcare, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion not covered elsewhere.

## Social protection expenditure

**Social protection expenditure** is the outlay for social protection interventions. It consists mainly of:

- social benefits, or transfers in cash or in kind, to households and individuals with the aim to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs;
- administration costs, or costs of managing or administering the social protection scheme; and
- other miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

## Social security fund

A **social security fund** is a central, state or local institutional unit whose main activity is to provide social benefits. It fulfils the two following criteria:

- by law or regulation (except those about government employees), cer-

tain population groups must take part in the scheme and have to pay contributions;

- general government is responsible for the management of the institutional unit, for the payment or approval of the level of the contributions and of the benefits, independent of its role as a supervisory body or employer.

## Social transfers

**Social transfers** cover the social help given by central, state or local institutional units. They include: old-age (retirement) and survivors' (widows' and widowers') pensions; unemployment benefits; family-related benefits; sickness and invalidity benefits; education-related benefits; housing allowances; social assistance; other benefits.

## Sourcing

**Sourcing** refers to the total or partial movement of core or support business functions of a resident enterprise currently performed in-house to either non-affiliated (external suppliers) or affiliated enterprises located either domestically or abroad.

**International sourcing** is sourcing to affiliated or non-affiliated enterprises located abroad. This definition excludes, however, the movement of core or support business functions abroad without a reduction of activity and/or jobs in the enterprise concerned - for example, if a new production line is set up abroad without reductions, even if the line also could have been set up in the country for which statistics are compiled, then this





does not constitute international sourcing. International sourcing is sometimes also called **off-shoring**, **near-shoring**, **delocalisation** or **outsourcing**.

### Stability and growth pact (SGP)

The **Stability and growth pact**, abbreviated as **SGP**, is a rule-based framework for the coordination of national fiscal policies under economic and monetary union and the creation of the euro area with its single currency, the euro. It was established to safeguard sound public finances, an important requirement for EMU to function properly. The SGP consists of a preventive and a dissuasive arm.

The SGP 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 euro has been introduced.

The pact stems from 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 euro area Member States undertake to achieve a balanced or nearly balanced budget and to give the Council and the European Commission a stability programme every year. Along the same lines, Member States outside the euro area are required to submit a convergence programme.

The Stability and growth pact opens the way for the Council to penalise any euro area Member State that fails to take appropriate measures to end an excessive deficit. Initially, the penalty takes the form of a non-interest bearing deposit with the EU, but it could be converted into a fine if the excessive deficit is not corrected within two years.

### Standard international trade classification (SITC)

The **standard international trade classification**, abbreviated as **SITC**, is a product classification of the United Nations used for external trade statistics (export and import values and volumes of goods), allowing for international comparisons of commodities and manufactured goods.

The groupings of SITC reflect: the production materials; the processing stage; market practices and uses of the products; the importance of the goods in world trade; technological changes.

The **main categories** are:

- *food, drinks and tobacco* (Sections 0 and 1 - including live animals);
- *raw materials* (Sections 2 and 4);
- *energy products* (Section 3);
- *chemicals* (Section 5);
- *machinery and transport equipment* (Section 7);
- *other manufactured goods* (Sections 6 and 8).

SITC, Revision 4 was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 37th session in 2006 and it is currently being implemented.



## Standardised death rate (SDR)

The **standardised death rate**, abbreviated as **SDR**, is the death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. It is calculated as a weighted average of the age-specific death rates of a given population; the weights are the age distribution of that population. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standardised death rates improves comparability over time and between countries. The reason for this is that death rates can be measured independently of the age structure of populations in different times and countries (sex ratios usually are more stable).

Standardised death rates are calculated on the basis of a standard European population defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

## State government

**State government** is defined as the separate institutional units that exercise some government functions below those units at central government level and above those units at local government level, excluding the administration of social security funds.

## Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE)

The **statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community**, abbreviated as **NACE**, designates the classification of economic activities in the European Union. Various NACE versions have been developed since 1970. The

term NACE is derived from the French *Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne*.

NACE is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (for example production, employment and national accounts) and in other statistical domains developed within the European statistical system (ESS).

**NACE Rev. 2**, a revised classification, was adopted at the end of 2006 and, in 2007, its implementation began. The first reference year for NACE Rev. 2 compatible statistics is 2008, after which NACE Rev. 2 will be consistently applied to all relevant statistical domains.

Previous versions of NACE have been:

- **NACE (1970)**, the original version of NACE (succeeding and integrating the narrower classifications NICE for industry, NCE for trade and commerce, and other specific classifications for agriculture and for services);
- **NACE Rev. 1**, the first revision of NACE (1970);
- **NACE Rev. 1.1**, a minor revision of NACE Rev. 1.

## Statistical classification of products by activity (CPA)

The **statistical classification of products by activity**, abbreviated as **CPA**, is the classification of products (goods as well as services) at the level of the European Union. Product classifications are



designed to categorise products that have common characteristics. They provide the basis for collecting and calculating statistics on the production, distributive trade, consumption, foreign trade and transport of such products.

CPA product categories are related to activities as defined by the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. Each CPA product - whether a transportable or non-transportable good or a service - is assigned to one single NACE activity. This linkage to NACE activities gives the CPA a structure parallel to that of NACE at all levels.

The CPA is part of an integrated system of statistical classifications, developed mainly under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Division. This system makes it possible to compare statistics across countries and in different statistical domains.

### Structural business statistics (SBS)

**Structural business statistics**, sometimes abbreviated as **SBS**, describe the structure, activity, competitiveness and performance of economic activities in the European Union, down to the detailed level of several hundred sectors.

Structural business statistics measure the economy through the observation of units engaged in economic activity, which generally are the enterprises. These data are collected within the framework of Council Regulation 58/97 on structural business statistics, recast in Regulation 295/2008. SBS cover the business economy, which includes industry, construc-

tion and services (NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections C to K; NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N and Division 95). Financial services (NACE Rev. 1.1 Section J; NACE Rev. 2 Section K) are included, but because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area, are treated separately within SBS. SBS do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (to a large extent) non-market services such as education and health.

### Structure of earnings survey (SES)

The **structure of earnings survey**, abbreviated as **SES**, is conducted every four years in the Member States of the European Union (EU) and provides comparable information at EU level on relationships between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees (sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational level) and their employer (for example the economic activity or size of the enterprise) for reference years 2002 and 2006 (next survey with reference year 2010).

### Surface water

**Fresh surface water** flows over, or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural waterway (rivers, streams, brooks and lakes) or artificial waterway, including irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems and artificial reservoirs.

### Surface water abstraction

**Surface water abstraction** is the removal of water from natural or artificial water-



ways containing freshwater, including lakes, rivers, streams and canals.

## Surplus

**Surplus** means in general that the sum or balance of positive and negative amounts is positive, or that the total of positives is larger than the total of negatives. Surplus can be used in different statistical areas:

- in balance of payments statistics, it refers to the balance of credit (positive) and debit (negative) transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world, organised in two different accounts: the current account; and the capital and financial account;
- in external trade statistics, it refers to the trade balance of imports (negative, as they have to be paid for) and exports (positive, because they yield revenue), which may result in a trade surplus;
- in government finance statistics, it refers to the public balance between government revenue and expenditure.

## Sustainable development

**Sustainable development** is economic growth and social progress which is sustainable in the future, not only for the present but also the coming generations. It combines economic development with protection of the environment and social justice.

## Sustainable development indicator (SDI)

**Sustainable development indicators**, abbreviated as **SDI**, aim to measure sustainable development over longer periods of

time. Indicators are grouped into 10 subject categories: socioeconomic development; sustainable consumption and production; social inclusion; demographic changes; public health; climate change and energy; sustainable transport; natural resources; global partnership; good governance.

## System of health accounts (SHA)

The **system of health accounts**, abbreviated as **SHA**, provides for health accounting in the European Union Member States, an economic framework, and accounting rules which are methodologically compatible with the system of national accounts.

The SHA provides a standard framework for producing a set of comprehensive, consistent and internationally comparable accounts to meet the needs of public and private sector health analysts and policymakers. At present, national health accounts are at different stages of development and may not only differ in the boundaries drawn between health and other social and economic activities but also in the classifications used, the level of detail provided, and in the accounting rules. The SHA provides a framework for a family of interrelated tables for standard reporting for expenditure (spending) on health and for its financing. It has been written with the dual aim of providing this framework for international data collections and as a possible model for redesigning and complementing national health accounts to aid policymakers.

The demand for improved health accounts is driven by an increasing complexity of healthcare systems in many countries and the rapid development in medical technology. Policymakers and observ-



ers of healthcare systems and recent reforms have questioned the adequacy of accounting practices and the ability of health accounts to monitor fast-changing healthcare systems that are becoming increasingly complex. Raising consumers' expectations of healthcare contributes to the demand for up-to-date information on healthcare systems.

## Tax revenue

Total **tax revenue** is the income a government generates through the taxation of the people. It includes taxes on production and imports, current tax on income and wealth, capital gains tax, and social contributions. Total tax revenue is an aggregate comprising:

- **taxes on production and imports**, such as value added tax (VAT), import duties, excise duties and consumption taxes, stamp taxes, payroll taxes, taxes on pollution, and others;
- **current taxes on income, wealth, etc.**, such as corporate and personal income taxes, taxes on holding gains, payments by households for licences to own or use cars, hunt or fish, current taxes on capital that are paid periodically, and others;
- **capital taxes**, such as inheritance taxes, death duties and taxes on gifts and capital levies that are occasional or exceptional;
- **actual social contributions** paid on a compulsory or voluntary basis by employers or employees or the self- or non-employed to insure against social risks (sickness, invalidity, disability, old age, survivors, family and maternity);

- **imputed or implicit social contributions** payable under unfunded social insurance schemes (in which employers pay social benefits to their employees, ex-employees or their dependants out of their own resources without creating special reserve for the purpose).

The calculation of total tax revenue must be reduced by the amount of **taxes and social contributions assessed as unlikely to be collected**.

## Tax wedge

The **tax wedge** is the difference between the employer's labour costs and the employee's net take-home pay, including any cash benefits from government welfare programmes.

## Taxes on production and imports

**Taxes on production and imports** are compulsory, unrequited (not made for a consideration) payments, in cash or in kind, levied (charged) generally by a government or a European Union institution.

The payments are called unrequited because the government or institution provides nothing directly in return for the payment. The taxes are paid on the production and import of goods and services; the employment of labour; the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

## Time series

A **time series** is a sequence of data which shows the value of a variable over time.



Normally such data are collected on a regular periodic basis.

### Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe)

**Tonne(s) of oil equivalent**, abbreviated as **toe**, is a normalised unit of energy. By convention it is equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil. It is a standardised unit, assigned a net calorific value of 41 868 kilojoules/kg and may be used to compare the energy from different sources.

Other energy carriers can be converted into tonnes of oil equivalent using the following conversion factors:

- 1 tonne (t) diesel = 1.01 toe
- 1 cubic metre (m<sup>3</sup>) diesel = 0.98 toe
- 1 t petrol = 1.05 toe
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> petrol = 0.86 toe
- 1 t biodiesel = 0.86 toe
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> biodiesel = 0.78 toe
- 1 t bioethanol = 0.64 toe
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> bioethanol = 0.51 toe

### Total general government expenditure

**Total general government expenditure** is all the money that a government spends.

Total general government expenditure is defined according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000 on general government expenditure and revenue. It comprises the following categories of the European system of accounts 1995 (ESA 95): 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; acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

### Tourism intensity

**Tourism intensity**, also called **carrying capacity**, is the ratio of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments relative to the total permanent resident population of the area.

### Trade balance

The **trade balance** is the difference between the value of the goods that a country (or another geographic or economic area such as the European Union or the euro area) exports and the value of the goods that it imports. If exports exceed imports then the country has a **trade surplus** and the trade balance is said to be positive. If imports exceed exports, the country or area has a **trade deficit** and its trade balance is said to be negative. However, the words 'positive' and 'negative' have only a numerical meaning and do not necessarily reflect whether the economy of a country or area is performing well or not. A trade deficit may for instance reflect an increase in domestic demand for goods destined for consumption and/or production. The total trade balance, including all goods exported and imported, is one of the major components of the balance of payments. A big surplus or deficit for a single product or product category can show a particular national competitive



advantage or disadvantage in the world market for goods.

## Trans-European networks (TENs)

The function of **trans-European networks**, abbreviated as **TENs**, is to create a modern and effective infrastructure for transport, energy and telecommunications that link European countries and regions. In the European Union they are essential to the proper operation of the single market, since they ensure free movement of goods, people and services. TENs exist in three sectors of activity:

- **Trans-European transport networks (TEN-T)** cover road and intermodal transport, waterways and seaports, and the European high-speed railway network. Intelligent transport management systems also fall into this category, as does Galileo, Europe's satellite radio navigation system.
- **Trans-European energy networks (TEN-E)** cover the electricity and natural gas sectors. They help to create a single energy market and contribute to security of energy supply.
- **Trans-European telecommunications networks (eTEN)** have as their aim the deployment of telecommunication network-based services.

The construction of trans-European networks is also an important element for economic growth and the creation of employment.

## Transport mode

The **transport mode** is the method of transport used for the carriage of goods and passengers.

Transport modes for *both passengers and goods* may include: rail; maritime (sea); road; inland waterways air.

Transport modes for *goods only* include: pipelines.

Passenger road and rail transport include for example passenger cars, powered two wheelers (moped and motor cycles), buses, coaches, trolley-buses, trams (also known as street cars), light railways and metros (also known as subway, metropolitan railway, underground).

The **modal split** of transport describes the relative share of each mode of transport, for example by road, rail or sea. It is based on passenger-kilometres (p-km) for passenger transport and tonne-kilometres (t-km) for freight or goods transport. The modal split is usually defined for a specific geographic area and/or time period.

In practice, an analysis of the modal split may exclude certain modes of transport. For example, the analysis may be limited to inland transport and therefore exclude sea transport.

## Unemployment

An **unemployed** person is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization, as:

- someone aged 15 to 74 (in Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74);
- without work during the reference week;
- available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months);



- actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

### Urban wastewater treatment

**Urban wastewater treatment** is all treatment of wastewater in urban wastewater treatment plants, which are usually operated by public authorities or by private companies working by order of public authorities.

### Value added tax (VAT)

The **value added tax**, abbreviated as **VAT**, in the European Union is a general, broadly based consumption tax assessed on the value added to goods and services. It applies more or less to all goods and services bought and sold for use or consumption in the EU; goods sold for export or services sold to customers abroad are normally not subject to value added tax. VAT is charged as a percentage of the price, meaning that the actual tax burden is visible at each stage in the production and distribution chain.

EU Directive 2006/112/EC, in effect since 1 January 2007, is the main piece of EU legislation relating to VAT. It guarantees that the VAT contributed by each Member State to the Community's own resources can be calculated, while allowing Member States many possible exceptions and derogations from standard VAT coverage. Rates vary between 15 % and 25 % in Member States. There are also several temporary derogations, for example zero VAT rates for some products in Belgium,

Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### Vegetable

For Eurostat purposes **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, aubergine (egg-plant), 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.

### Vocational education and training (VET)

**Vocational education and training**, abbreviated as **VET**, sometimes simply called **vocational training**, is the training in skills and teaching of knowledge related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation in which the student or employee wishes to participate. Vocational education may be undertaken at an educational institution, as part of secondary or tertiary education, or may be part of initial training during employment, for example as an apprentice, or as a combination of formal education and workplace learning.

### Waste

**Waste** means any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of pursuant to the provisions of national law in force.





**Disposal** of waste means:

- the collection, sorting, transport and treatment of waste as well as its storage and tipping above or under ground;
- the transformation operations necessary for its re-use, recovery or recycling.

## Wastewater

**Wastewater** is water that is of no further immediate value to the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of its quality, quantity or time of occurrence. However, wastewater from one user can be a potential supply to another user elsewhere.

## Water abstraction

**Water abstraction** is the process of taking water from a source. For European Union (EU) statistical purposes, it is the groundwater and surface water collected for use by households and enterprises.

## Water use

**Water use** refers to water actually used by end users (for example households, services, agriculture, industry) within a territory for a specific purpose such as domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing.

**Water supply**, in contrast, is the delivery of water to end users including abstraction for own final use.

## Weight

A **weight** in statistical terms is defined as a coefficient assigned to a number in

a computation, for example when determining an average, to make the number's effect on the computation reflect its importance.

An illustration of weights and weighting is the calculation of the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) performed by Eurostat. The HICP is composed of prices for a selection (referred to as a basket) of items regularly purchased by consumers. However, some items are purchased more frequently than others, while the unit value of items also varies greatly. To account for these issues, the various items in the basket are assigned a weight to reflect the total consumer expenditure on these items.

## Working-day adjustment

**Working-day adjustment** is a statistical method for removing the calendar effect from an economic time series. The **calendar effect** is the variation caused by the changing number of working days in different months or other time periods (quarters, years). Working day adjustment is mainly used in the calculation of short-term statistics (STS), for converting gross figures or indices into their working-day adjusted equivalent. In order to adjust a figure or an index, the calendar nature of a given month is taken into account and calendar effects are removed, whatever their nature. The number of working days for a given month may depend 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 occurrence of a leap year.



## Youth unemployment

**Youth unemployment** includes all the youth (in other words persons between the ages of 15 and 24, inclusive) who are unemployed.

**Youth unemployment rate** is the percentage of the unemployed in the age group 15 to 24 years old compared to the total

labour force (both employed and unemployed) in that age group. However, it should be remembered that a large share of persons between these ages are outside the labour market (since many youths are studying full time and thus are not available for work), which explains why youth unemployment rates are generally higher than overall unemployment rates, or those of other age groups.



## Subject index

### A

Accident 167, 187-189, 446-449, 451, 609, 614, 633  
 Accommodation 280, 288, 342-344, 348, 350-351, 355, 382, 606, 616, 620, 626, 642-643  
 Age 115, 155, 165, 198  
 Age dependency 111, 114-115, 117, 119  
 Ageing 5, 109-111, 115-117, 124, 139, 144, 160, 162, 198, 269, 288, 345, 356, 572  
 Agricultural area 382, 386, 397-398, 400-401, 609, 613-614, 632, 654  
 Agricultural holding 382-383, 398, 614, 629, 632, 650, 660  
 Agricultural income 375-376, 614  
 Agricultural labour force 381  
 Agricultural output, price indices and income 374  
 Agricultural product 389-391  
 Agricultural production 375-376, 382, 390, 392, 398-399, 633  
 Agriculture and the environment 397-399  
 AIDS 165, 609  
 Air accident 446-447  
 Air emissions 473, 475-476, 503, 525  
 Air freight 461, 463  
 Air passenger 345, 451, 453  
 Air pollution 443, 472, 514, 561, 609  
 Airport 446, 451, 453, 463  
 Air quality 444, 472  
 Air traffic 444, 455, 612, 669  
 Air transport 336, 447, 450, 453, 460, 463, 669  
 Annual work unit (AWU) 376, 383, 385, 402, 406, 613-614, 646  
 Aquaculture 407-409, 634  
 Arable land 382, 397, 614  
 Assets 38, 41, 64, 87-90, 94, 98-99, 376, 513, 615-616, 628, 637-638, 644, 646, 648, 653, 659, 667, 677-678  
 Asylum 109-110, 148, 294

At-risk-of-poverty 270-272, 274, 278, 281, 615-616, 666  
 Average personnel costs 304, 307

### B

Baby boom 115-116  
 Balance of payments 22, 33, 87-90, 94-95, 98, 345, 416, 434, 609, 616, 623, 668, 676, 678, 692  
 Bed place 616  
 Biodiversity 345, 383, 399, 471-472, 512-513, 515, 530, 532-533, 561, 612, 616, 653  
 Biomass 477, 500, 502, 535, 554, 559-561, 635, 666  
 Births 109, 114, 123-124, 126, 129-130, 133-138, 143, 308, 324, 617, 623, 633, 657, 661  
 Broadband 28, 353, 355-356, 617  
 Building 193, 329-330, 373, 376, 444, 502, 536, 625, 649  
 Bus 446, 450, 452-453  
 Business demography 305-306, 308  
 Business economy 255, 259, 302-305, 311, 314, 316-317, 323-324, 658, 670, 675  
 Business enterprise 89, 305, 574-575, 579, 581

### C

Cancer 164-165, 168, 171, 176  
 Carbon dioxide/CO<sub>2</sub> 474-476, 522-524, 568, 609, 613, 637  
 Cars 448, 450, 454-455, 474, 476, 644, 651, 659, 664, 677, 679  
 Cause(s) of death 164-167, 445-446, 611, 674  
 Central bank 75, 667  
 Cereals 375, 382, 389, 391-392  
 Chemicals management 507, 509  
 Child 111, 135, 196, 198, 209, 617, 671  
 Citizenship 27, 109, 144, 146-148, 150, 152, 156-157, 193, 196, 294, 656  
 Civil engineering 329  
 Classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) 8, 164, 166-167, 228,



231, 233, 398, 401, 463, 575, 601, 605, 612, 619  
Climate change 3, 20, 356, 471-472, 535-536, 548, 561, 568, 572, 592, 613, 627, 637, 654, 676  
Common agricultural policy (CAP) 43, 373-374, 376, 391, 398-399, 609  
Common fisheries policy (CFP) 409, 609, 634  
Communications 105, 433, 435, 464, 474, 669  
Compensation of employees 37, 41, 62, 64, 89, 636, 640, 646, 651, 678  
Competitiveness 40, 80, 99, 214, 232, 301-302, 309, 345-346, 353, 356, 383, 403, 409, 435, 444, 465, 509, 536, 568, 572-576, 584, 591, 609, 631, 675  
Computer 89, 220, 353, 355, 434-435, 596, 617, 621, 625-626, 647, 654, 658  
Construction 6, 36, 40, 89, 187-188, 212-213, 215, 218, 251-253, 303-306, 320, 328-332, 334-337, 355, 435, 473, 475, 480-482, 492, 500, 502, 556, 582, 606-607, 649, 658, 670, 675, 679  
Consumer prices 22, 33, 76, 80-82, 375, 609-611, 620, 641, 681  
Consumption 20, 25, 34, 36-37, 39-41, 63-64, 80-82, 85-86, 162, 176, 303, 307, 374, 376, 389, 391, 421, 443, 464, 476, 480, 482, 500-501, 503-505, 508, 512, 514-515, 529, 535-539, 545-555, 558-561, 563-565, 567, 569, 609, 611, 615, 617-620, 622, 624-626, 628, 631, 633, 636, 638-640, 644-645, 648, 650, 659-660, 663-665, 675-678, 680  
Consumption of energy 546, 548-549, 628  
Convergence criteria 42, 75, 622  
Crime 4, 14, 270, 293-295, 298  
Current account 5, 87-89, 98, 416, 616, 623, 676

## D

Death(s) 5, 109, 123-126, 138-139, 143, 162, 164-172, 189, 287, 305, 308-309, 324, 445-448, 609, 611-612, 623-624, 633, 648, 657, 661, 674, 677

Debt 38, 41-43, 58, 60-61, 63-67, 75-76, 209, 616, 622-623, 630, 635, 639, 644, 655  
Demography 305-306, 308, 324  
Dependency 111, 114-115, 117, 119, 537-539, 545, 548, 556, 559, 628  
Diesel 327, 476, 522, 524, 678  
Direct investment 5, 87-90, 95-101, 104, 415, 610, 634-635  
Disability 29, 160-162, 287-288, 291, 629, 631, 641-642, 672, 677  
Discharge 178, 492-493, 624  
Disease 159, 162, 164-168, 171, 178, 188, 571, 641, 648, 657  
Disposable income 37-38, 40, 55, 271-274, 281, 615-616, 628, 644-645, 647, 666  
Distributive trade 303, 675  
Divorce 5, 129, 130, 132, 624

## E

Earnings 28, 90, 95, 250-256, 286-288, 612, 625, 628, 636, 648, 675  
E-commerce 354-356, 363, 621, 625-626  
Economic and monetary union 18, 33, 42, 60, 75-76, 610, 622, 630, 673  
Economy 1, 2, 14, 19-20, 33-36, 41-43, 60-61, 80, 87, 89-90, 95, 98, 162, 182, 195, 227, 245-246, 250, 255, 259-260, 289, 301-305, 308-309, 311, 314, 316-317, 323-324, 328, 336, 353, 356, 373, 383, 415-416, 419, 433-434, 443, 445, 472-473, 476, 490, 494, 500-503, 514, 535-536, 546-549, 551, 561, 574-576, 581, 590, 616, 618, 623-625, 627-628, 630, 634-636, 639-640, 647, 651, 657-659, 663-664, 668, 670, 675-676, 678  
EC Treaty 160, 309  
Educational expenditure 195, 208  
Electricity 37, 304, 320, 355, 473, 474, 475, 514-515, 524, 535, 539, 554-558, 560-561, 564, 566-569, 606, 617, 619, 620, 638-639, 662, 667, 679  
Emigration 109, 144, 148, 656  
Employee 231, 252-253, 304, 308, 315, 625, 627, 646, 650, 660, 677, 680  
Employment 14-15, 19-20, 26-29, 33, 39-40, 60, 64, 148, 159, 177, 195, 214,



221, 227-234, 238-241, 244-245, 252-253, 260-261, 263-265, 267, 269-271, 273, 302-305, 307-309, 314, 323, 329, 336-337, 342, 344-345, 355-356, 383, 403, 415-416, 472, 559, 576, 581-582, 587, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621, 627-628, 635-636, 645-646, 650, 652, 669, 674, 677, 679, 680, 693

Energy 2, 3, 7, 14, 20, 25, 33, 80, 282, 304, 328, 356, 382, 419-420, 443-444, 454, 464, 471-472, 474, 477, 481, 486-487, 493, 502, 514, 523-525, 528-532, 535-544, 546-550, 552-556, 559-568, 572, 592, 609, 612, 616-617, 620, 628, 633, 635, 638-639, 646, 662, 664, 666-667, 673, 676, 678-679, 693

Energy intensity 547-548

Energy prices 80, 566-567

Energy production and imports 537

Environment 1-3, 6, 14, 18-19, 23, 64, 160, 187, 227, 246, 280, 301-302, 310, 344, 373, 383, 397-399, 403, 447, 464, 471-472, 474-477, 481-482, 490, 493-494, 503, 509-510, 512-513, 515-516, 522, 525, 530-532, 572, 609, 616, 624-625, 632, 646, 653-654, 660, 671, 676, 693

Environmental protection expenditure 512-521

Environmental taxes 522-525, 529

Equivalent disposable income 271-274, 281, 615-616, 628, 647, 666

Equivalent household 273

Europe 2020 15, 18-20, 26, 28-29, 33-34, 43, 60, 159, 214, 221, 227, 232, 245, 253, 265, 269-270, 274, 289, 302, 356, 373, 377, 472, 476, 500, 503, 548, 561, 572, 575-576, 584, 592, 693

European Central Bank (ECB) 18, 42, 75, 260, 329, 337

European employment strategy (EES) 227, 232, 245, 265

European Environment Agency (EEA) 471, 475, 490, 493

European Patent Office (EPO) 573, 595

European population 110

European statistical advisory committee (ESAC) 13

European statistical governance advisory board (ESGAB) 13

European statistical system committee (ESSC) 12

European statistical system (ESS) 12, 674

Exchange rate 34, 73-76, 610, 622, 630-631, 662, 665

Expenditure 6-7, 36-37, 39-40, 42-43, 51, 54-55, 60-64, 67-70, 81-82, 111, 115, 117, 162, 173-177, 179-182, 195, 208-211, 250, 253, 263, 265-267, 269, 286-288, 291, 307, 343-345, 352, 365-366, 368, 512-521, 573-580, 611, 623, 629, 631-633, 638-639, 644-645, 650, 652, 665-667, 672, 676, 678, 681

Export 419, 421, 631, 673, 680

External trade 14, 22, 99, 416, 419-424, 502, 504, 506, 620, 623, 634, 663, 673, 676

Extraction 9, 97, 304, 482, 500-502, 505-506, 524, 612, 617, 624, 662

## F

Family 124, 129-130, 136, 149, 174, 219, 224, 230, 252, 254, 280, 286-288, 307-308, 374, 381-383, 403, 620, 624-625, 628-629, 640, 646, 669, 671-672, 676-677

Farm labour force 381-382

Farm structure 381-383, 398, 610, 632-633

Fatal accident 189, 633

Fertility 109-111, 114, 116-117, 123-124, 135-137, 139, 632-633

Financial services 36, 40-41, 89, 303, 305, 434-435, 473, 658, 671

Fisheries 2-3, 6, 14, 64, 373-374, 407-409, 473, 532, 609, 633-634

Foreign direct investment (FDI) 95, 634

Forestry 2-3, 6, 36, 48, 187-188, 305, 373-374, 383, 402-403, 405, 472-475, 477, 606, 669, 675

Fossil fuel 474, 559

Freight transport 443, 445-446, 460-464, 466-469, 474, 549

## G

Gas 20, 25, 37, 97, 105, 304, 312-313, 315, 320, 355, 399, 420, 443, 445, 471, 473-475,



- 478-479, 502, 514-515, 524, 529, 535-541, 544-546, 548, 554-556, 559, 561, 566-569, 606, 619, 627, 633, 635, 637, 654, 679
- Gender pay gap 250-251, 254, 611, 636
- General government 36, 39, 60-67, 89, 287-288, 524, 619, 636, 646, 652, 672, 678
- Globalisation 14-15, 19, 29, 30, 36, 99, 245, 302, 308-309, 415-416, 419, 443-444
- Global warming 475, 637
- Goods 7, 33, 37, 40-41, 64, 80-82, 87-90, 99, 173-177, 181-182, 270, 287, 301, 307, 327, 336-337, 353-355, 358, 360-361, 374, 376, 415-416, 418-419, 420-422, 431, 433-435, 443, 445, 448, 460-463, 469, 508, 512, 516, 531, 572, 595, 606-607, 611, 616, 620-622, 625-626, 628, 631-633, 637-638, 640-641, 643-648, 652-653, 655, 658-659, 663-666, 668, 670, 673-674, 677-680
- Government 3, 33-34, 36, 39-40, 42, 60-67, 69-70, 75, 79, 89, 174, 180, 209, 244, 274, 287-288, 355-356, 435, 503, 516, 524, 574-575, 579, 581, 609, 611, 617, 619, 621-623, 626-627, 631, 636-638, 646, 652, 654, 656-658, 664, 667-668, 671-672, 674, 676-678, 692
- Graduate 583
- Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) 573, 575, 638
- Gross domestic product (GDP) 34, 638
- Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) 638
- Gross inland consumption 545-548, 628, 638
- Gross operating rate 308, 639
- Gross operating surplus 37, 307, 308, 611, 636, 639, 646, 664
- ## H
- Hazardous 472, 480-481, 487, 507, 509, 618
- Health 2, 4, 14, 25, 27, 28, 36, 60, 62, 111, 117, 138, 159-162, 164, 166-167, 173-174, 176-182, 187-190, 213, 269, 305, 391, 435, 471-473, 481, 494, 508-510, 516, 531, 572, 606-607, 611-613, 629, 638, 640-643, 645, 648-649, 675-677, 692-693
- Health and safety at work 160, 187, 189
- Healthcare 109-111, 117, 138, 159, 162, 164, 173-179, 270, 286-288, 624, 629, 642, 648, 661, 672, 676-677
- Healthy life years 160-162, 611, 642
- Higher education 194, 199, 209, 212-214, 574-575, 579, 581, 583, 586, 610, 638
- High-technology 595-596
- Holiday 251, 342-344, 452, 625, 655
- Hospital bed 176, 178, 643
- Hours worked 230-231, 251, 253, 329, 337, 618, 627, 635, 652, 670
- Household 14, 34, 37-38, 40, 80, 82, 174, 180, 195, 232, 244, 269, 273-274, 280, 337, 344, 355, 480-482, 492, 494, 549, 555, 566-567, 568, 606, 611, 625, 628, 643-645, 649-650, 659-661, 668, 692
- Household consumption expenditure 37
- Housing 37, 62, 81, 109, 269, 280-282, 284-286, 288, 454, 619-620, 629, 645, 651, 670, 672, 693
- Human resources in science and technology (HRST) 581, 583
- Hydropower 539, 554, 559-561, 667
- ## I
- Immigration 109, 144, 148-149, 294-295, 656, 663
- Import 330, 416, 419, 529, 538, 548, 566, 620, 628, 646, 673, 677
- Income 6, 14, 34, 37-41, 43, 53, 55-56, 58, 62-64, 87-90, 97-98, 106, 161, 173, 209, 232, 244, 252-253, 265, 269-274, 277-278, 281, 283, 287-288, 292, 307, 374-376, 380, 416, 610-611, 614-616, 621, 625-626, 628-629, 636, 639-640, 643-647, 656, 658, 660-661, 665-666, 672, 677-678, 693
- Income distribution 270, 277, 629, 647
- Industrial production 325-326, 328, 330, 494, 612, 669
- Industry 2, 14, 22, 36, 40, 214, 251, 252-253, 301, 303, 305-306, 309, 328-332, 337, 342, 353, 356, 374, 376, 377, 383, 433, 435, 480, 490, 493, 509, 512-516, 540, 547-548, 555, 591, 626, 633, 640, 658, 666, 670, 674-675, 681



Infant mortality 138-139, 162, 623  
 Inflation 5, 36, 73, 75-76, 80-85, 523, 622, 641, 644, 647, 657  
 Information and communication technology (ICT) 199, 611, 621, 626-627, 647  
 Information society 4, 11, 19, 26, 28, 302, 353, 356, 365, 367, 592, 692  
 Inland freight transport 460-462, 466-467  
 Inland passenger transport 450, 452, 455-456  
 Innovation 19-20, 27, 212, 214, 270, 301-302, 309, 444, 509, 571-573, 575-576, 582, 584, 590-592, 595, 609-610, 621, 647-648, 666, 692  
 Intellectual property right 595, 659  
 Interest rate 74-75, 622, 648  
 Intermediate consumption 64, 307, 374, 376, 631, 638, 640, 659, 664, 678  
 International Monetary Fund (IMF) 88, 434, 630  
 International standard classification of education (ISCED) 583, 649  
 International trade 2, 8, 29, 87-88, 90, 98, 415-416, 419-420, 422, 433-435, 460, 607, 611-612, 620, 631, 673  
 Internet 2, 13, 28, 220, 353-356, 365, 367, 693  
 Investment 5, 29, 34, 37-41, 43, 52, 57, 65, 76, 87-90, 94-101, 104, 176, 273, 303, 305, 307, 356, 415-416, 464, 512-515, 554, 574-576, 584, 610, 618, 622, 628, 634-635, 639, 640, 644

## J

Job rotation and job sharing 265  
 Job vacancy 260-611, 650

## K

Kyoto 444, 473, 475

## L

Labour cost 227, 251, 253, 257-258, 611, 650-651

Labour market 2, 4, 14, 22, 28, 144, 213, 221, 227-228, 230, 232, 242, 244, 246, 250, 253, 254, 260-261, 263-266, 288, 572, 583, 591, 611, 631, 636, 651-652, 682, 692  
 Labour productivity 36, 40, 227, 246, 304, 308, 316, 652, 664  
 Land area 382, 387, 397, 402-403, 632  
 Land use 382, 386, 397-398, 444, 472, 477, 530, 611, 632, 652-653  
 Language learning 6, 195, 199, 204  
 Life expectancy 5, 109-111, 115-117, 138-139, 160-162, 164, 166-167, 642, 645  
 Lifelong learning 27, 193-194, 199, 214, 219-221, 232, 245, 610-611, 614, 653-654  
 Lisbon 18-19, 26-29, 33, 160, 227-229, 232, 265, 345, 572, 597  
 Livestock 376, 382, 397-401, 613, 626, 629, 632, 654, 660  
 Living conditions 1, 2, 4, 14, 161, 269-270, 273-274, 281, 610, 629, 644, 693

## M

Manufacturing 36, 64, 97, 187-188, 212-213, 303-304, 319, 325, 355, 473-475, 480, 509, 514-515, 582, 606-607, 627, 649  
 Maritime 408, 444, 450, 452-453, 459-465, 547, 617-618, 628, 639, 679  
 Marriage 129-131, 133-135, 617, 624, 655  
 Material consumption 500-501, 504-505, 609, 624-625  
 Material flow 474, 476, 500, 502-503, 525  
 Material input 500, 609, 624  
 Meat 327, 390-391, 395, 655, 662, 670  
 Men 28-29, 116, 138, 145, 147, 161, 164-165, 187-188, 197, 212, 219, 229, 232, 242-243, 250, 253, 271, 581-582, 636, 642  
 Migrant 5, 110, 123, 144, 148, 204  
 Migration 109-110, 117, 123-124, 126-128, 135, 144, 146, 148-149, 261, 294, 656, 661-662  
 Milk 375, 390-391, 395-396, 622, 654  
 Minimum wage 250, 252, 656  
 Modal split 452, 462, 679  
 Monetary policy 18-19, 73, 75-76, 82, 330, 337



Morbidity 166-167, 185-186, 649, 657  
Mortality 109, 111, 114, 116, 138-139, 143, 161-162, 164-166, 623, 641-642, 649, 653  
Motorway 354  
Municipal waste 481-482

## N

National accounts 3, 22, 33-34, 39-40, 42-43, 63, 82, 230-231, 473, 475-476, 503, 524, 612, 615, 626, 630-632, 636-637, 640, 643-645, 648, 652, 657-658, 664-665, 674, 676, 692  
Natural gas 304, 420, 524, 529, 537-538, 540, 546, 554, 566-568, 635, 679  
Natural population change 123-124, 661  
Natural resource 490, 502  
Net lending/net borrowing 63  
Nights spent 342-344, 348-351, 678  
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) 658  
Nuclear 535, 537-539, 546, 554, 556, 571, 638

## O

Oil (petroleum) 328, 420, 481, 502, 524, 529, 535, 537-546, 548, 550-554, 556, 559, 568, 613, 617-618, 620, 635, 639, 662, 678  
Oil (plant and animal) 375, 379  
Old age 111, 115, 117, 194, 286-288, 629, 672, 677  
Older persons 111, 115, 116  
Output price index 328, 332, 337, 663-664  
Ozone 473-476, 479

## P

Part-time 40, 229, 231-232, 240-241, 250, 254, 264, 303-304, 344, 628, 635, 661  
Passenger transport 345, 450, 452-459, 679  
Patent 573, 595-600, 610-613, 659-660  
Patient 159, 178, 624  
Personnel 7, 177, 195, 209, 250, 253, 304, 307-308, 315, 581-583, 586, 591, 639, 660, 667

Pesticide 632  
Petrol 327, 522, 524, 529, 678  
PhD 573, 589, 649  
Physician 166, 642, 661  
Pollution 397, 443-444, 450, 455, 465, 472, 475, 480, 493-494, 512, 514-515, 522-524, 529, 561, 609, 677  
Population change 5, 109, 116, 123-124, 127-128, 135, 656-657, 661-662  
Population structure 115  
Poverty 20, 25, 29, 269-278, 280-282, 289, 615-616, 666, 693  
Precipitation 493, 635, 662  
Pre-primary education 196-197, 199-200, 607, 649  
Price 4-6, 34-36, 39-40, 42, 73-76, 80-82, 85-86, 250, 280-281, 285-286, 307, 328-329, 331-332, 336-337, 354, 366-367, 371, 374-376, 378, 391, 420, 460, 465, 523, 529, 532, 566-568, 609, 612, 621-623, 627, 630-631, 640-641, 644, 646-647, 662-665, 680  
Price convergence 82  
Primary education 28, 193, 196-200, 204, 206-607, 649  
Principal European economic indicator (PEEI) 612, 662-663  
Prodcom 325-327, 508, 612  
Production 2-3, 6-7, 9-10, 12, 18, 25, 34, 37, 41, 62, 64, 71, 88, 162, 230, 232, 301, 304, 307-309, 325-330, 332-336, 373, 375-376, 382, 389-395, 398-399, 402-405, 407-409, 412, 434, 443, 460, 473, 474, 476, 480, 481-482, 493-494, 500, 502-503, 507-510, 512-513, 515-516, 529, 537-539, 541-542, 546-548, 554-555, 559-560, 562, 575, 582, 590-591, 595, 612, 615, 617-618, 620-622, 624, 626, 629, 632-633, 636-640, 646, 648, 654, 662-664, 667-670, 672-678, 680  
Public balance 63, 623, 676  
Public education 209  
Public expenditure 208-209, 263, 665  
Public health 159, 160, 174, 181-182, 509-510, 641, 676  
Pupil 195, 197, 205, 207-209, 211





Purchases on-line 354, 626  
 Purchasing power parity (PPP) 612  
 Purchasing power standard (PPS) 35, 37, 39-40, 44, 46, 50, 54, 173, 179, 208, 211, 271, 274, 286, 290, 613, 652, 665

## Q

Qualification 197, 244, 649

## R

Rail 434, 444-447, 449-455, 457-458, 460, 462-465, 468, 547, 610, 637, 641-642, 659, 666, 679  
 Raw material 624  
 Renewable energy 20, 382, 443, 471-472, 535-537, 546, 554, 559-562, 564-565, 568, 612, 617  
 Research and development (R & D) 43, 64, 208, 356, 444, 515, 573, 581, 584, 586, 591, 596, 612, 638, 642, 658, 667  
 Research and development (R†&†D) 571  
 Researcher 195, 667  
 Resource 162, 177, 330, 374, 407, 472, 476, 490, 500-504, 515, 523, 664  
 Retail trade 188, 303-304, 306, 336-337, 340-341, 355, 606  
 Retirement 109, 115-116, 123, 265, 274, 288, 631, 672  
 Road 188, 434, 445-448, 450, 452, 454, 460-462, 465, 468-469, 474, 524, 547, 549, 553, 609-610, 614, 637, 641, 659, 679  
 Road accident 446-447, 609  
 Roundwood 402-403, 405

## S

Safety at work 5, 160, 187, 189  
 Saving rate 34, 38, 57, 645  
 Savings 34, 37-39, 43, 55, 493, 536, 539, 547-548, 620, 645  
 Sawnwood 402-403  
 School 20, 194-199, 204, 208-209, 220, 224-245, 382, 625, 646, 649, 651  
 Science and technology 2, 14, 571, 572-573, 575, 581-583, 587-588, 591, 611, 666

Sea 408-409, 434, 443, 445, 453, 459, 461-465, 540, 618, 637, 646, 657-659, 679  
 Service 2, 11, 17, 36, 81, 89, 96-97, 212, 301, 304, 307, 309-310, 330, 333, 336-337, 340, 355, 365-367, 370, 433, 435, 453, 464, 547-548, 568, 572, 591, 606, 612, 625, 626, 636, 642-643, 647-648, 655, 661, 675  
 Seventh framework programme (FP7) 571-573, 584, 610  
 Short-term statistics (STS) 328-330, 336-340, 612, 670, 681  
 Skill 261, 592  
 Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) 612  
 Smoking 164  
 Social benefit 263, 287  
 Social cohesion 18-19, 23, 27, 205, 243, 454  
 Social contribution 288  
 Social exclusion 20, 269, 270-271, 273-274, 280, 282, 288-289, 629, 672, 693  
 Social policy 5, 14-15, 19, 26-28, 136, 269, 282, 671  
 Social protection 2, 4, 6, 14, 18-19, 26-27, 62, 160, 232, 269, 271, 274, 286-290, 610, 629-630, 672  
 Social transfer 62  
 Stability and growth pact 34, 60, 65, 612  
 Standard international trade classification (SITC) 8, 420, 607, 612, 620-621, 673  
 Statistical symbol 608  
 Structural business statistics (SBS) 302, 305-308, 328, 345, 612, 660, 675  
 Structural indicator 232  
 Student 194-196, 205, 208-209, 211, 213-214, 635-636, 661, 680  
 Sustainable development 14-15, 18-19, 23-26, 29, 253, 282, 342, 345, 409, 472, 476, 482, 503, 509-510, 512, 525, 532, 612, 653, 676

## T

Tax 62, 75, 244, 251-252, 257, 273, 522-524, 526-528, 568, 613, 625, 628, 640, 656, 661, 677, 680



- Teacher 195, 197-199, 202  
Telecommunication 365-367, 617, 657, 679  
Tertiary education 195-197, 209-218, 229, 244, 583, 587, 607, 649, 680  
Tourism 4, 342-348, 350, 549, 692  
Toxic 508-509, 511, 618  
Trade 2, 4, 6-8, 11-12, 14, 22, 29, 30, 36, 40, 43, 75-76, 87-90, 97-99, 188, 209, 219, 250, 301, 303-304, 306, 309, 327, 336-337, 340-341, 355, 373, 376, 403, 415-416, 418-428, 430-431, 433-435, 437-438, 441, 443-444, 460, 473, 501-502, 504, 506, 554, 572, 606-607, 610-613, 620, 622-624, 626, 631, 634, 651, 658, 661, 663, 668, 670, 673-676, 678, 680, 692  
Training 2, 6, 14, 19-20, 26-27, 64, 193-199, 203, 209, 212, 214, 218-225, 227, 230-231, 245-246, 253, 263-265, 270, 288, 448, 465, 513, 571, 589, 613, 625, 627, 642, 649, 650-651, 653-654, 680  
Transport 2, 3, 7, 14, 25, 36-37, 40, 48, 89, 105, 164-165, 209, 301, 304, 307, 321-322, 325, 336, 344-345, 390, 420, 431, 434-435, 443-469, 472-475, 501, 523-525, 529, 532, 536, 546-549, 553, 555, 560-561, 565, 606-607, 611, 613, 637, 641, 658-659, 664, 668-669, 671, 673, 675-676, 679, 681, 692-693  
Treaty establishing the European Community 193  
Treaty of Rome 373  
Turnover 306-309, 326, 329, 336-340, 354, 362-363, 365, 370, 590, 593, 626, 639, 663, 669, 670-671
- U**  
Unemployment 227, 242-246, 249, 252, 263, 265, 269, 286, 288, 629, 636, 652, 672, 680, 682  
United Nations 10, 43, 110, 112-114, 146, 148, 195, 402-403, 420, 434, 475, 609, 613, 619-620, 623, 630, 637, 645, 650, 656, 673, 675
- Upper secondary education 197-198, 202, 204, 607, 649  
Utilised agricultural area (UAA) 382, 388, 400, 613-614, 632, 654
- V**  
Value added 36, 48-49, 303-308, 314, 319-323, 365, 374-378, 402, 405, 516, 568, 611, 613, 618, 636, 639-640, 646, 652, 659, 664, 677, 680  
Vocational training 193, 209, 253, 288, 649-651, 680  
Volume of sales 336-337, 341
- W**  
Wage 227, 250-254, 256-258, 304, 308, 625, 656  
Waste 355, 390, 471-472, 476, 480-483, 485-489, 512-516, 524, 556, 559, 562, 606, 617, 646, 653, 667, 670, 681  
Wastewater 490, 492-494, 498-499, 512-515, 680-681  
Water 37, 105, 304, 312-313, 315, 320, 355, 391, 397, 399, 408, 452, 468, 472-475, 480, 490-494, 496-497, 500, 502, 512, 514-515, 524, 529-531, 549, 561, 606, 616, 619, 624-625, 632, 634-635, 641, 654, 657-658, 667, 670, 675, 681  
Welfare 117, 124, 213, 215, 218, 269, 589, 607, 649, 677, 693  
Wind 535-536, 546, 554, 559, 560-561, 638, 666-667  
Women 28-29, 116, 129, 135, 137-138, 145, 147, 161, 164-165, 187-188, 197, 212-213, 219, 228-229, 232, 242-243, 250, 253-254, 271, 582, 584, 610, 613, 636, 642  
World population 5, 110-112
- Y**  
Youth education 197-198  
Youth unemployment 242-245, 682



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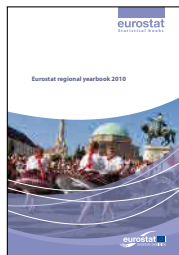
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*Eurostat regional yearbook 2010* gives a detailed picture of a large number of statistical fields in the 27 Member States of the European Union, as well as in candidate and EFTA countries. If you would like to take a closer look at social and economic trends in Europe's regions, this publication is for you! The texts are written by specialists in statistics and are accompanied by maps, figures and tables on each subject. There is a broad set of regional indicators for the following 15 subjects: population, European cities, labour market, gross domestic product, household accounts, structural business statistics, information society, science, technology and innovation, education, transport, tourism, health, agriculture, coastal regions, and last but not least, a study on a new urban-rural typology.

Available languages:  
DE, EN, FR  
KS-HA-10-001-EN-C  
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#### *European economic statistics*

This flagship publication on European economic statistics gives a wide-ranging overview of economic developments over recent years in the European Union, its Member States and selected partner countries. The publication covers key economic indicators available at Eurostat, including national accounts, government finances, balance of payments, foreign trade, prices, monetary and financial accounts, and the labour market. In addition, editorial and methodological sections provide commentary on topical issues and on the data presented. The statistical annex includes data covering the above mentioned areas.

Available language: EN  
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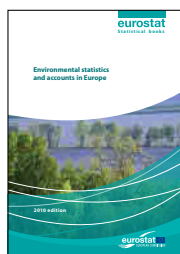




### Environmental statistics and accounts in Europe

*Environmental statistics and accounts in Europe* presents a selection of environmental statistics and accounts available at Eurostat and its partner institutions, such as the Directorate-General for the Environment of the European Commission and the European Environment Agency with its Topic Centres. It is an attempt to provide information on various aspects of the environment to the general public.

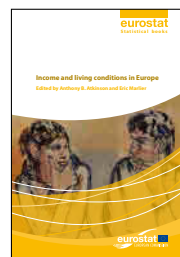
Available language: EN  
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Paper version: EUR 20



### Income and living conditions in Europe

This publication is about the incomes and living standards of the people of Europe. It treats employment, income inequality and poverty, housing, health, education, deprivation and social exclusion. The reader will learn about many of the social issues confronting Europe. How much income poverty is there in Europe? Is inequality increasing? Does a job guarantee escape from income poverty? How is Europe's welfare state coping with the economic crisis? The book is a timely contribution to the Europe 2020 Agenda as it explores 'the new landscape of EU targets' and the implications for monitoring at EU and national levels.

Available language: EN  
KS-31-10-555-EN-C  
Paper version: EUR 20



### Pocketbooks and brochures

This series of publications (pocketbooks and brochures) are available free of charge. They present essential statistical information from one or more domains and are generally around 100 pages in length. The flagship pocketbook *Key figures on Europe* is also translated into German and French.

<p><i>Key figures on Europe</i></p>  <p>KS-EI-11-001-EN-C</p>	<p><i>Energy, transport and environment indicators</i></p>  <p>KS-DK-10-001-EN-C</p>	<p><i>The EU in the world – A statistical portrait</i></p>  <p>KS-31-10-901-EN-C</p>	<p><i>Key figures on European business with a special feature on SMEs</i></p>  <p>KS-ET-11-001-EN-C</p>	<p><i>Pocketbook on Euro-Mediterranean statistics</i></p>  <p>KS-32-10-359-EN-C</p>	<p><i>Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries</i></p>  <p>KS-PF-10-001-EN-C</p>
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### Methodologies & Working papers

Statistical manuals, classifications or nomenclatures are published under the collection 'Methodologies & Working papers'. Intended for specialists, these publications are also only released through the Internet, they are freely available on the Eurostat website.

Please consult the Eurostat website for a full list of publications, at:

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