

Concept	Definition
Activity Rate	See Economic Activity Rate
Actual Individual Consumption	Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) final consumption expenditure and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services.
Adolescent Fertility Rate	The Adolescent Fertility Rate is the number of children born alive to women aged 15-19 per 1 000 women aged 15-19.
Area	Area comprises land area and inland water area
Assault	An assault refers to physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault.
Average Gross Monthly Earnings	Average gross monthly earnings refer to remuneration, usually in cash, paid to employees; it should be equivalent to the gross remuneration.
Average Monthly Gross Wage	Average monthly gross wage covers all earned incomes (basic wages and salaries, payments additional to wage or salary, direct remuneration and bonuses, payments for days not worked, remuneration for being on call to work, and other wage or salary components) all charged to be paid to employees for the related period.
Body Mass Index	The international standard for measuring underweight, overweight, and obesity is the Body Mass Index (BMI), defined as the weight (in kg) divided by the square of ones height (in m): kg/sqm. Standard BMI categories are: BMI less than 18.5 kg/sqm = underweight. BMI between 25 and 30 kg/sqm = overweight. BMI 30kg/sqm and more = obesity.
Central Bank Board Members	The Central Bank is the institution which is charged with regulating the size of the money supply in a nation, the availability and cost of credit, and the foreign exchange value of its currency. The boards of Central Banks are the decision making bodies.
Changes in Inventories	Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in: (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
Comparative Price Level of GDP	The ratio between the purchasing power parity (PPP) of Gross Domestic Product and the exchange rate for a given country, both measured in national currency per US Dollar. It provides a measure of the over/undervaluation of the currency of a country: PPP equal to the exchange rate (comparative price level = 100) indicates that the national currency buys as much domestically as in the reference country (USA) when converted by the exchange rate. PPP above the exchange rate (comparative price level > 100) indicates the currency will buy more in the foreign market (when converted by the exchange rate) that it will domestically. The opposite is true if the comparative price level is lower than 100.
Constant Prices	Constant price estimates are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period/country.

Consumer Price Index	Consumer Price Index (CPI) aims to measure the average changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services purchased by the households for their own final consumption. The prices of a representative sample of goods and services are collected in monthly surveys and the CPI is compiled and published monthly. It is usually not revised or seasonally adjusted. To some extent differences in compilation methods and in the coverage (of goods and services, geographical area and population groups) may influence the international comparability of the data. A comprehensive and detailed explanation of CPI methodology is provided in ILO/IMF/OECD/UNECE/Eurostat/The World Bank (2004): Consumer Price Index Manual. Theory and Practice. International Labour Office, Geneva.
Contributing Family Workers	Contributing family workers are those workers who hold a "self-employment job" in a market oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
Convicted Juveniles	Persons up to 18 years old found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not.
CPI	See Consumer Price Index
Current Prices	Prices of the current reporting period.
Divorce	A final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of married persons which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of each country.
Drug Crimes	Drug crimes are any violation involving the illicit brokerage, cultivation, delivery (on any terms whatsoever), dispatch, dispatch in transit, distribution, extraction, exportation or importation, offering for sale, preparation, production, purchase, manufacture, sale, traffic, transportation, or use of narcotic drugs.
Economic Activity Rate	Percentage of the population aged 15 and above who supply, or are available to supply, labour for the production of goods and services. It is defined as the ratio of labour force (employed + unemployed) to the population aged 15+, expressed in percentage.
Economically Active Population	See Labour Force
Educational Attainment	Educational attainment is defined as the highest level successfully completed by the person, in the educational system of the country where the education was received.
Employed	See Employment
Employees	Employees are those workers which hold a "paid employment job", i.e. they hold explicit (written or oral) employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration which is independent from the revenue of the unit they work for.
Employers	Employers are those workers who hold a self-employment job and have continuously engaged one or more persons to work for them as employees.
Employment (National Accounts)	Employment, as defined in the 1993 System of National Accounts (Population and Labour Input) includes all persons, employees and self-employed, engaged in some productive activity, for a resident employer (including self employers), that falls within the production boundary of the System.

Employment (Employment Statistics)	<p>The employed comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:</p> <p>(a) - paid employment:</p> <p>(a1) - at work: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;</p> <p>(a2) - with a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.</p> <p>(b) - self-employment:</p> <p>(b1) - at work: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;</p> <p>(b2) - with an enterprise but not at work: persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.</p>
Enrolment Ratio	<p>The net enrolment ratio is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in the level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level.</p>
Exchange Rate	<p>Average exchange rates for the period, expressed in national currency units (NCUs) per US Dollar. Depending on the country, the exchange rates are market rates (i.e. largely determined by market forces) or official rates (i.e. determined by authorities).</p>
Exports of Goods and Services	<p>Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents.</p>
External Balance of Goods or Services	<p>The external balance of goods and services is the value of exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.</p>
External Debt	<p>Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy.</p>
Family Workers	<p>Family workers are those workers holding a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related persons living in the same household.</p>
Final Consumption	<p>Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.</p>
Final Consumption Expenditure of Government	<p>Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.</p>
Final Consumption Expenditure of Households	<p>Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.</p>

Final Consumption Expenditure of NPISHs	Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
Foreign Born	The foreign-born population of a country includes all persons who have that country as country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country.
Foreigner	Foreigner is a person without citizenship of the reporting country.
GDP	See Gross Domestic Product
GDP at Constant Prices	Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices refers to the volume level of GDP. Constant price estimates of GDP are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period/country. Also known as real GDP.
GDP at Current Prices	Gross domestic product (GDP) at prices of the current reporting period. Also known as nominal GDP.
GDP by Expenditure Approach	Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure approach is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the free on board (f.o.b.) value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
GDP by Production Approach	Gross domestic product (GDP) by production approach is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products.
GDP Growth Rate	Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate is a volume index that measures the growth (percentage change over a given reference period or country/region) in a country's economy. It is calculated from GDP at constant prices estimates (GDP values for the compared periods both expressed in the prices of a base period).
GDP Implicit Deflator	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices divided by GDP at constant prices both measured in national currency. It is presented in per cent with the base period prices equal to 100, and relates to a broader range of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual price indexes. Movements in an implicit price deflator reflect both changes in price and changes in the composition of the aggregate for which the deflator is calculated.
GDP in International Comparable Prices	Gross domestic product (GDP) converted into US\$ by using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) as deflator. It provides base for spatial comparisons between countries.
GDP Per Capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) divided by annual average population.
Gender Pay Gap	Gender pay gap is the difference between average monthly earnings of male employees and of female employees as a percentage of average monthly earnings of male employees.
Government Ministers	Ministers are high-level officers of the State entrusted with the management of a division of governmental activities.

Graduates	<p>Graduates are those students who have successfully completed level 5A or 6 of the ISCED* 1997 during the academic year. Level 5A corresponds to tertiary programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements. Level 6 is reserved for tertiary programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification.</p> <p>* International Standard Classification of Education</p>
Gross Capital Formation	Gross capital formation 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.
Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product (GDP) is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). It can also be defined as the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses including exports but excluding intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. GDP at market prices as measured by production, expenditure and income sides has to be identical.
Gross Earnings	Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee.
Gross External Debt	Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy.
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.
Gross Value Added	Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to gross domestic product made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Homicide	A homicide is intentional or unintentional killing. The distinction between intentional and unintentional homicide differs from country to country, as does the definition of attempted murder.
Imports of Goods and Services	Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents.
Industrial Production Index	The industrial production index (IPI) measures real output and is expressed as a percentage of real output in a base year (currently 2000). IPI covers production output in mining, manufacturing and public utilities (electricity, gas and water), but excludes construction.
Infant Mortality Rate	The infant mortality rate is defined as the total number of deaths of children less than one year old, in a given year, divided by the total number of live births in the same year, multiplied by 1000.

Interest Rates	Rates at which short-term (3-month) borrowings are effected between financial institutions (money market rate) or the rate at which short-term government paper is issued or traded in the market (treasury bill rate). Monthly data for the short-term rates and yields are the average of daily figures. Long-Term Interest rates refer to the yields on secondary market of government bonds with maturities of close to 10 years. European Union (EU) Member States rates are related to harmonized long-term interest rates for assessing convergence among the EU Member states, as stated in article 121 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. Monthly data for the long-term rates and yields are average of daily figures.
IPI	See Industrial Production Index
Journalists	Journalists are defined by ISCO* 2451 even though this group comprises some other related occupations. * International Standard Classification of Occupations
Judges	Judges are defined according to ISCO* 2422. Judges hear and judge cases in courts of justice, instruct the jury on points of law, or pronounce judgement. Examples of the occupations classified are chief justice, judge, magistrate. * International Standard Classification of Occupations
Labour Force	The labour force, or economically active population, comprises all persons who supply the work force for the production of goods and services. The economically active population is constituted of persons either in employment or unemployment.
Legal Abortions	Legal abortion refers to legally induced early foetal deaths, and excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages). The abortion rate is defined as the number of abortions per 1000 live births during a given year.
Life Expectancy	Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining to be lived by a female or male at a specific age (newborn or at 65 years), based on current age-specific mortality rates.
Live Birth	A live birth is considered the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached, regardless of gestation age.
Long-term Interest Rates	See Interest Rates
Long-term Unemployment	Long-term unemployment refers to people who are unemployed for 12 months and more. The long-term unemployment rate is the long-term unemployment as percent of the total unemployment.
Marital Status	The marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) in the country. The following marital status are recommended: Single (i.e. never married); Married; Widowed and not remarried; Divorced and not remarried. In some countries the legal status of separated also exists and persons of this group are included here in the group of married.
Mean Age at First Marriage	The mean age at first marriage is the weighted average of the different ages, using as weights the age-specific marriage rates of first marriage only.

Mean Age of Women at First Birth	The mean age of women at first birth is the weighted average of different child-bearing ages, using as weights the age-specific fertility rates of first order births.
Members of National Parliament	Persons elected to the lower or single house by the persons entitled to vote in the country.
Members of Producers Cooperatives	Members of producers cooperatives are workers who hold a self-employment job in a cooperative producing goods and services.
Ministers	Ministers are high officers of state entrusted with the management of a division of governmental activities.
Nominal GDP	See GDP at Current Prices
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
Obesity	See Body Mass Index
One Parent Family	One parent families are families composed by a lone parent with one or more children.
One Person Household	A one person household consists of a person living alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household.
Own-account Workers	Own-account workers hold a self-employment job and have not engaged any employees on any basis.
Paid Work	See Time Use
Part-time Employment	Part-time employed persons usually perform paid work for less than 30 hours per week.
Population (National Accounts)	Population, as defined in the 1993 System of National Accounts (Population and Labour Input), consists of all persons, national or foreign, who are permanently settled in the economic territory of the country, even if they are temporarily absent from it. A person staying or intending to stay at least one year is considered to be settled on the territory. By convention, the total population includes neither foreign students nor members of foreign armed forces stationed in a country. Annual figures are annual averages.
Population (gender and social statistics)	Total mid-year or annual average population.
PPI	See Producer Price Index
PPP	See Purchasing Power Parity
Prison Population	See Prisoners

Prisoners	Prisoners/prison population are all prisoners including those awaiting trial or sentence, except those in youth/juvenile detention centres.
Prisons	Prisons are all publicly and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. These include penal, correctional, and psychiatric facilities. Youth/juvenile detention centres are excluded.
Private Household	<p>A private household is either:</p> <p>(a) One person household consisting of a person living alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household.</p> <p>(b) Multi-person household consisting of a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both. The group may also pool their income.</p>
Private Sector	The private sector covers private corporations (including those in foreign control), households, and NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households).
Producer Price Index	<p>Producer Price Index (PPI) aims to measure the average changes over time in the general level of prices of goods received by the domestic producers for their output ('basic prices'). In most countries the PPI is compiled monthly, but in some (few) countries with less frequency. It is usually not revised and not seasonally adjusted. To some extent differences in compilation methods and in the coverage of goods producing sectors may influence the international comparability of the data. The PPI for the European Union Member States are compiled on the basis of the industries production for the domestic market. For some of the remaining countries the PPI may include also the production for export.</p> <p>A comprehensive and detailed explanation of PPI methodology is provided in IMF/ILO/OECD/UNECE/ EUROSTAT /The World Bank (2004): Producer Price Index Manual. Theory and Practice. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.</p>
Public Sector	The public sector comprises the sub-sectors of general government (mainly central, state and local government units together with social security funds imposed and controlled by those units) as well as public corporations, i.e. corporations that are subject to control by government units (usually defined by the government owning the majority of shares).
Purchasing Power Parity (National Accounts)	The number of currency units required to buy goods equivalent to what can be bought with one unit of the currency of the base country, usually the US dollar, or with one unit of the common currency of a group of countries. The PPP may be calculated over all of gross domestic product, but also at levels of aggregation, such as capital formation and household consumption.
Purchasing Power Parity (Economic Statistics)	Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries.
Rape	Rape and attempted rape is defined as sexual intercourse, or the attempt to have such, without valid consent.
Real GDP	See GDP at Constant Prices

Robbery	Robbery may be understood to mean the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
Self-employment Job	Self-employment jobs are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon their profits derived from the goods and services produced.
Senior Civil Servants	These are defined according to ISCO* 1120 (e.g. government administrators, administrators at intergovernmental organizations, ambassadors, consul-general, etc.). * International Standard Classification of Occupations
Serious Assault	A serious assault is an injury whereby life could be endangered, including cases of injury involving the use of dangerous instrument. Cases where instruments are used only to threaten are excluded.
Sexual Assault	Sexual assault comprise rapes, attempted rapes and indecent and sexual assaults (offensive behaviour excluded).
Short-term Interest Rates	See Interest Rates
Smokers	Smoking is defined as the daily smoking of at least one cigarette.
Territory	A territory that is constitutionally linked to another country and does not possess full political independence.
Tertiary Students	Tertiary students are those enrolled in level 5A, 5B or 6 of the ISCED* 1997 for the academic year concerned. Level 5A corresponds to tertiary programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements. Level 5B corresponds to tertiary programmes that are practically oriented/occupationally specific and are mainly designed for participants to acquire practical skills. Level 6 is reserved for tertiary programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. * International Standard Classification of Education
Theft	Theft is any act of intentionally and unlawfully removing property belonging to another person (or organization), excluding burglary.

Time Use	<p>Time use is measured in relation to a reference week of seven days.</p> <p>Paid work comprises production and related activities which are done within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundaries. This comprises work in the formal sector (i.e. in corporations/quasi corporations, non-profit institutions, government), and work for household enterprises (primary production activities, manufacturing, construction, services). The work in the formal sector also comprises training and studies in relation to work and short breaks and interruptions from work. All paid work comprises activities for looking for work and setting-up business.</p> <p>Unpaid work is defined as production and related activities which are done within the general production boundary but outside the SNA production boundary. The categories comprised are:</p> <p>(a) Work providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within the household; this includes preparing and serving food, cleaning, sweeping, etc. of dwelling and surroundings, clothes care, all aspects of household management, shopping.</p> <p>(b) Work providing unpaid care-giving services to household members; this includes all activities in relation to unpaid services for the care of children and adults of ones household including care provided to members of the household who are sick or disabled.</p> <p>(c) Work providing community services and help to other households; this includes both voluntary and obligatory services for the benefit of members of the community as well as unpaid help extended to other households (such as households of relatives, friends and neighbours).</p> <p>Other activities are determined by the third person principle which excludes from production activities that cannot be produced by one person for the benefit of another. The categories comprised are: learning; socializing and community participation, attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues; engaging in hobbies, games and other pastime activities; indoor and outdoor sports participation; use of mass media; personal care and maintenance.</p>
Total Fertility Rate	<p>The Total Fertility Rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.</p>
Unemployed	<p>See Unemployment</p>
Unemployment	<p>The unemployed comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were:</p> <p>(a) without work - i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and</p> <p>(b) currently available for work - i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and</p> <p>(c) seeking work - i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment.</p>
Unemployment Rate	<p>Unemployment rate is the share of unemployed in the labour force (the total of employed and unemployed persons).</p>
University	<p>A university is an institution of higher learning providing facilities for teaching (and usually research) and authorized to grant academic degrees. Their main focus should be on ISCED* 1997 level 5A programmes.</p> <p>* International Standard Classification of Education</p>
Unpaid Work	<p>See Time Use</p>

Upper and Post-secondary Education

Upper and post secondary levels correspond respectively to levels 3 and 4 of ISCED* 1997 classification. Tertiary level is not included.

* International Standard Classification of Education

Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries are defined as the total remuneration before taxes, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll, in return for work done during the accounting period. The UNECE data refer to average monthly gross wage. The data are based usually on a sample surveys - monthly, quarterly and annual.

Information on compilation methods and practices in individual countries can be found in the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) available on the Internet at (IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS)).

Gross Average Monthly Wages for Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom are derived by dividing Average Gross Annual Earnings in Industry and Services (of full-time employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees) by 12.

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment is measured on active population aged 15-24.
