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eurostat

Mini-guide

Eurostat publications and databases

2009 edition

**Eurostat publications
and databases**

2009 edition

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Mini-guide

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, is committed to providing you with a high-quality statistical information service. To facilitate the research task of our users, we have compiled this mini-guide which presents an overview of Eurostat's activities, publications and databases.

Hard copies of the existing publications can be purchased through the Publications Office's dissemination network, while free access to all interested parties will be given via Eurostat's Internet site. Our website offers not only the option of consulting and downloading all our electronically available publications in PDF format, but also of consulting the existing databases directly and free of charge. Main tables in HTML format (which already cover the majority of general statistical requests) are available, as well as very detailed tables to meet the needs of specialists.

The display of the main tables on the website has been enhanced with cutting-edge functionalities. With the new, easy-to-use interface, you are able to view the data in various graphical representations and by means of coloured maps, customise the graphs and maps to your needs and also store them for future reference.

Eurostat's main publications and databases are broken down by theme. This mini-guide presents the current selection of our products and databases.

For a complete overview and daily update, please consult our Internet site: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

To receive regular information on Eurostat products, simply register for our customisable e-mail alerts, which will inform you as soon as new publications on your preferred topics become available. Click on the homepage: [Log in/Register](#).

Thank you for your interest in Eurostat's activities.

Pedro Diaz Muñoz

Director of Statistical Methods and Tools; Dissemination

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Selection of Eurostat products: publications, cd-roms and databases

Selected Statistics

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- > [Sustainable development indicators](#)
- > [Government finance](#)
- > [Prices \(HICP\)](#)

Key to the Eurostat mini-guide



Tables



Graphs



Maps

Each publication is either published in a multilingual version or available in one or more language versions. When ordering publications offering a choice of languages, please replace the abbreviation EN in the catalogue number by the abbreviation of the language version you wish to receive (DE for German and FR for French).

All publications are available free of charge on our website in PDF format. For ease of use, we have added individual hyperlinks for each product.

A publication is available on paper when the last letter of the catalogue number is C. When it is an N the publication is only available in PDF format.

Introduction to Eurostat and its statistical information



WHAT IS EUROSTAT?

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It publishes official harmonised statistics on the European Union and the euro area and offers a comparable, reliable and objective portrayal of a changing Europe. A vast range of data broken down by region and country of the enlarged European Union and of candidate countries is available to you.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL BASIS?

The legislation in force can be found at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa/portal/about_eurostat/europeaframework/legislation_in_force

WHAT DOES EUROSTAT DO?

To produce these statistics, Eurostat collects data from the national statistical institutes and harmonises them according to a single methodology. The data thus obtained are genuinely comparable for the European Union as a whole.

WHO USES EUROSTAT'S STATISTICS?

Decision-makers in the fields of politics, higher education and economics use Eurostat services and products to obtain the information that is vital for their activities. Eurostat also enables the general public and the media to obtain an objective view of developments in European society.

Eurostat databases and products

DATABASES

With over 300 million statistical data, Eurostat is a mine of statistical information that is unique in the world and covers all areas of European society. The data are directly available and free of charge from Eurostat's Internet site.

Links to the methodology applied following the 'Statistical data and metadata exchange' (SDMX) initiative provide full information to specialised users.

There are two ways to access the data: a general user can find the data he or she is looking for via the 'Selected statistics' entry, while a specialist can find more sophisticated data via the entry to the 'Statistics database'.

SELECTED STATISTICS

Selected statistics are main tables in HTML format. They are listed below.

Structural indicators

At the Lisbon European Council in 2000, the European Union set a strategic goal for the next decade 'of becoming the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.' The Council also invited the Commission to draw up an annual synthesis report on the basis of the structural indicators, which provide an instrument for an objective assessment of the progress made towards the Lisbon objectives, and support the key messages of the report. In 2006 the four following areas were set as the cornerstones of the renewed Lisbon strategy: investing in knowledge and innovation, unlocking the business potential, investing in people and modernising labour markets, and climate change and energy.

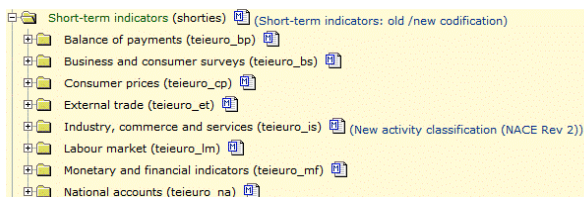
Structural indicators are used to underpin the Commission's analysis in the annual progress report to the European Council. Besides the presentation of data, users are also provided with some general information on the robustness of methodologies and indicators, as well as with background documents.

Euro-indicators/Selected principal European economic indicators (PEEIs)

The economic and monetary union required a broad range of infra-annual short-term statistics to measure economic and monetary developments within the euro area and to assist the European Central Bank in the implementation of a common monetary policy. Eurostat has developed 'Euro-indicators', of which the principal European economic indicators (PEEIs) are the core, in order to provide policymakers, analysts, academics, the media and the public with essential information for decision-making, economic analysis and research.

The indicators were developed by experts and agreed at a political level. They are being continuously monitored, improved and reviewed in order to be in line with evolving policy requirements. PEEIs have progressively become a natural reference in the European statistical system (ESS): a set of key short-term indicators needed for monetary and economic analysis satisfying timeliness and quality requirements.

The Euro-indicators'/PEEIs' web pages are a reference point for all users of official statistics dealing with short-term data. They supply business-cycle analysts, policymakers, the media, researchers, students and other interested users with a comprehensive, well-structured and reliable set of economic information which is useful in their daily activities.



More than 300 tables provide an overview of the latest and most important economic indicators for the euro area and the European Union, as well as for the Member States; they are structured in eight main collections, listed below.

Balance of payments

The 'Balance of payments' (BoP) systematically summarises all economic transactions between the residents and non-residents of a country or of a geographical region during a given period.

The BoP provides harmonised information on international transactions which are part of the current account (goods, services, income, current transfers), but also on transactions which fall in the capital and in the financial account.

Business and consumer surveys

Business and consumer surveys supply a wide range of information on current economic activity and its perspectives based on the opinion of economic actors, such as entrepreneurs and consumers.

Consumer prices

Consumer price indices (CPIs) are economic indicators constructed to measure the changes over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. They are used in the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam (Article 109j of the Treaty on European Union).

External trade

Extra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods between a Member State and a non-member country. Intra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods between Member States. The external trade Euro-indicators are published for the euro area and its 13 Member States as well as for the European Union and its 27 Member States. They refer only to the extra-zone trade (i.e. extra-euro-area and extra-EU trade).

Industry, commerce and services

Industry, commerce^(*) and services indicators contain a wide range of indicators (available either on a monthly or quarterly basis) such as production, turnover, output prices, new orders and labour input. This section covers industry, construction and retail trade. Data are broken down according to both NACE Rev. (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community) and MIGS (main industrial groupings).

Labour market

Labour market data contain information on harmonised unemployment and measures of the cost pressures arising from the production factor 'labour'.

According to the ILO (International Labour Office) definition, unemployed persons are all persons 15 to 74 years of age who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks.

^(*) Incidentally the normal term is "Industry, trade and services", but the Euroindicators web page does indeed use the French word "commerce".

Monetary and financial indicators

Monetary and financial indicators include information on money supply, interest rates, bond yields, exchange rates, stock market capitalisation, share price indices and official foreign reserves. Aggregates in this section are compiled either by the European Central Bank or Eurostat.

National accounts

The data set presented here is mainly related to quarterly national accounts. Coverage includes: GDP and main components according to the output side (industry breakdown according to NACE Rev. 1 one letter classification), the expenditure side, the income side and employment national accounts data.

Sustainable development indicators

| |
|--|
| Socio-economic development |
| Sustainable consumption and production |
| Social inclusion |
| Demographic Changes |
| Public Health |
| Climate Change and Energy |
| Sustainable Transport |
| Natural Resources |
| Global Partnership |
| Good Governance |

The EU sustainable development strategy (SDS), which was renewed in June 2006, sets out a coherent approach as to how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the overall aim of achieving continuous improvement of quality of life and wellbeing on Earth for present and future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The SDS requires the Commission to develop indicators at the appropriate level of detail to monitor progress with regard to each particular challenge. A first set of indicators was adopted by the Commission in 2005 and further reviewed in 2007 in order to adjust to the SDS. Sustainable development indicators (SDIs) are used to monitor the European Union SDS in a report to be published by Eurostat every two years.

Government finance

| |
|---|
| Government statistics (gov) |
| Annual government finance statistics (gov_a) |
| Government deficit and debt (gov_dd) |
| Quarterly government finance statistics (gov_q) |
| Other government indicators (gov_oth) |

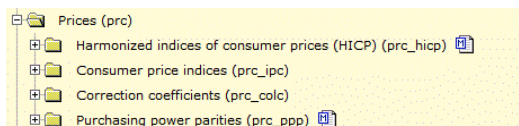
Government finance statistics (GFS) present the economic activities of government in a harmonised and comparable way, with an em-

phasis on the economic substance over the legal form of the event. GFS hence noticeably differ from the budget presentations or public accounting presentations that are nationally specific as far as scope of units and recording of transactions are concerned.

The GFS presentation shows in an integrated manner: government revenue, government expenditure, government deficit, transactions in assets, transactions in liabilities, other economic flows and balance sheets. This presentation is similar to that of business accounting where the profit and loss accounts and the balance sheet are presented together, in a linked manner.

European GFS are defined by reference to the European system of accounts 1995 (ESA 1995), the European manual for national accounts. This manual has been supplemented by further interpretation and guidance from Eurostat. These GFS form the basis for fiscal monitoring in Europe, notably for the statistics related to the excessive deficit procedure (EDP).

Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs)



The HICPs are economic indicators constructed to measure the changes over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired by households. The HICPs give comparable measures of inflation in the euro area, the EU, the European Economic Area and for other countries including accession and candidate countries. They are calculated according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions. They provide the official measure of consumer price inflation in the euro area for the purposes of monetary policy in the euro area and assessing inflation convergence as required under the Maastricht criteria.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Eurostat yearbook

Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook 2008 presents a comprehensive selection of statistical data on the European Union, its Member States and candidate countries. The yearbook may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics and provides guidance to the vast range of data freely available from the Eurostat website.

Most data cover the period 1996–2006 and some indicators are provided for other countries such as candidate countries to the European Union, members of EFTA, Japan or the United States (subject to availability). With just over 500 statistical tables, graphs and maps, the yearbook covers the following areas: the economy, education,

health, living conditions and welfare, the labour market, industry and services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, international trade, transport, the environment, energy, science and technology, and European regions. This edition's spotlight chapter covers Europe's ageing society and associated demographic challenges.

Each chapter (or sub-chapter) of the publication starts with a small introduction containing background information and policy relevance, as well as some details regarding the collection and interpretation of data; this is followed by a commentary on the data. The main focus of each chapter is a set of tables and graphs that have been selected to show the wide variety of data available for that particular topic; often these include information on how important benchmark indicators have developed during recent years within the EU, its Member States and the euro area.

The yearbook is made on an annual basis and its content remains static until the next edition. In the meantime, online databases and pre-defined tables are being continually refreshed. In order to access the most recent data available, a Eurostat data code has been created for most indicators, in order to permit rapid access to online databases and supporting metadata.

European business: Facts and figures — 2007 edition

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

Eurostat regional yearbook

Eurostat regional yearbook 2008 offers a wealth of information on life in the European regions in the 27 EU Member States and this year also in the candidate countries and EFTA countries. If you would like to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a number of statistical domains, this publication is for you! The texts are written by specialists in the different statistical domains and are accompanied by statistical maps, figures and tables on each subject. A broad set of regional data are presented on the following themes: population, urban statistics, gross domestic product, household accounts, structural business statistics, labour market, sectoral productivity, labour cost, transport, tourism, science, technology and innovation, health, and agriculture. The publication is available in German, English and French.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

NEWS RELEASES

These provide recent information on the Euro-indicators and on social, demographic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics. They are available on our website in PDF format or via a subscription to our alert service.

STATISTICAL BOOKS

Overview publications with detailed statistics.

■ *Statistics in focus (SIF)*

This collection, published regularly by Eurostat, provides updated summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and statistical analyses. It is published for all the themes and comprises 4–12 pages per issue. About 200 issues of *SIF* are published per year. They are available free of charge in PDF format from the website. They can also be obtained in paper format by means of a subscription, for which a fee is charged.

■ *Data in focus (DIF)*

Data in focus are similar to *Statistics in focus* in layout and production process, but they contain mainly data and little text and are produced for expert readers who are just interested in the newest data.

POCKETBOOKS

Pocketbooks are free-of-charge publications with the objective of giving users a set of basic figures on a specific topic. Pocketbooks aim at a large distribution, but should also motivate the user to look for additional information either from more sophisticated publications or from the website.

METHODOLOGIES AND WORKING PAPERS

Methodologies and working papers are technical publications in A4 format, essentially for use by a small number of statistical experts. They include former working papers and studies, and methods and nomenclature publications.

How to access Eurostat's statistical information

DIRECT ACCESS

- via the Internet site: <http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
- Consultation, seven days a week and 24 hours a day, of Eurostat's statistical information and data; this type of consultation is referred to as 'direct' because no intermediary is involved; all information published on the Eurostat site is mostly available in German, English and French and can be downloaded free of charge.

EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT

Eurostat established with the members of the European statistical system a network of support centres, which exist in nearly all Member States, candidate countries as well as in some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data. Details concerning this user support network can be found on our Internet site in the Help tab (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/help/user_support).

ACCESS TO HARD-COPY PRODUCTS

The Office for Official Publications of the European Communities operates an extensive network of sales offices throughout Europe and beyond, from which you can purchase all Eurostat publications in paper and CD-ROM format.

Order processes: see [EU Bookshop](#).

All prices indicated are exclusive of VAT and shipping charges.

GENERAL AND REGIONAL STATISTICS

★ **Key figures on Europe — 2009 edition**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 225 pages
ISBN: 92-79-11056
ISSN: 1830-7892
Catalogue No: KS-EI-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 29 January 2009

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

★ **Eurostatistics — Data for short-term economic analysis**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 303 pages
ISSN: 1725-811
Catalogue No: KS-BJ-08-012-EN-C
Issue date: 30 January 2009
Subscription code: VH1000
Price (excluding VAT): € 20
Annual subscription price (excluding VAT): € 180

Data for short-term economic analysis shows the evolution of the economic activity in the European Union, euro area and Member States. This monthly review gives a synthetic picture of the macroeconomic situation in the recent past. It contains monthly and quarterly macroeconomic data presented following an economic classification of the indicators such as output, demand, income, prices, labour market, external transactions, and monetary and financial markets.

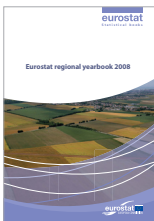
★ Regions of the European Union — A statistical portrait — 2009 edition



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 53 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-09804-8
ISSN: 1830-7906
Catalogue No: KS-EP-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 19 December 2008

European regional and urban statistics are used for a wide range of purposes, for example for allocating regional funds in a rational and coherent way and for *ex post* assessment of the results of regional and cohesion policy. Regional and urban statistics provide the possibility to analyse patterns and trends within countries, complementing the more traditional analysis at country level. Comparable regional statistics form an important part of the European statistical system, and have been collected for several decades. Eurostat's regional statistics cover the principal features of economic and social life within the European Union. The themes selected for the five chapters represent interesting aspects of the demographic, social and economic situation across Europe's regions. The information is mainly provided through maps, presenting statistical data on a wide range of regional indicators. The aim is to give an idea of the range of European statistics available in this area.

★ Eurostat regional yearbook 2008



Languages available: DE, EN, FR
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 187 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08212-2
ISSN: 1830-9674
Catalogue No: KS-HA-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 30 October 2008
Price (excluding VAT): € 30

Eurostat regional yearbook 2008 offers a wealth of information on life in the European regions in the 27 EU Member States and this year also in the candidate countries and EFTA countries. If you would like to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a number of statistical domains, this publication is for you! The texts are written by specialists in the different statistical domains and are accompanied by statistical maps, figures and tables on each subject. A broad set of regional data are presented on the following themes: population, urban statistics, gross domestic product, household accounts, structural business statistics, labour market, sectoral productivity, labour cost, transport, tourism, science, technology and innovation, health, and agriculture.

★ Conference on Modern Statistics for Modern Society — 6–7 December 2007, Luxembourg



Language available: EN

Format: PDF

ISBN: 978-92-79-07841-5

ISSN: 1977-0375

Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-004-EN-N

Issue date: 8 October 2008

The Eurostat 2007 Conference on Modern Statistics for Modern Society was held in Luxembourg on 6–7 December 2007. It focused on the need to modernise official statistics as a result of the increasing challenges from a more and more numerate society.

The aim of the conference was threefold:

- to discuss the role of official statistics in conducting public policies as well as scientific research, and the dialogue between users and producers which is necessary for official statistics to assume this role;
- to cast light on the interplay between official and non-official statistics in a rather specific and very dynamic information market;
- to discuss the impact of permanent societal changes on the statistical apparatus for describing these changes.

For this conference, key speakers, including the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Mr Jean-Claude Juncker, and the European Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, Mr Joaquín Almunia, presented their views on future developments and challenges. The conference succeeded in attracting not only professional statisticians and economists but also policymakers, researchers and business people.

★ Statistical requirements compendium — 2008 edition



Language available: EN

Format: PDF, 282 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-07842-2

ISSN: 1977-0375

Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-005-EN-N

Issue date: 10 July 2008

The *Statistical requirements compendium* is a well-established reference document for the *acquis communautaire* in statistics. The compendium is a tool for producers of official statistics, which summarises the key reference information for European statistical production.

The structure of the 2008 edition of the compendium generally follows the annual statistical work programme of the Commission for 2008 which was adopted on the basis of the new multiannual Community statistical programme (2008 to 2012). Compared with the Commission's 2007 statistical work programme, which was the basis for the 2007 edition of the compendium, the 2008 statistical work programme introduces a new numbering system and a new structure of themes and modules.

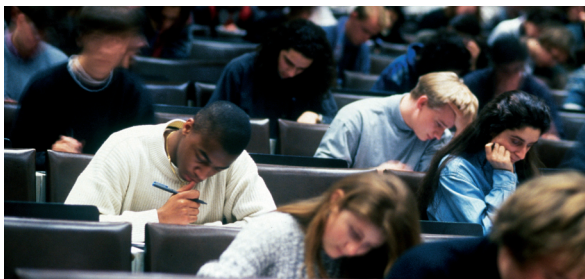
★ Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook 2008



Languages available: DE, EN, FR
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 566 pages
ISBN: 92-79-02489-2
ISSN: 1681-4789
Catalogue No: KS-CD-07-001-EN-C
Issue date: 2 June 2008
Price (excluding VAT): € 30

Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook 2008 presents a comprehensive selection of statistical data on Europe. Most data cover the period 1996–2006 and some indicators are provided for other countries such as candidate countries to the European Union, members of EFTA, Japan or the United States (subject to availability). With just over 500 statistical tables, graphs and maps, the yearbook covers the following areas: the economy, education, health, living conditions and welfare, the labour market, industry and services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, international trade, transport, the environment, energy, science and technology, and European regions. This edition's spotlight chapter covers Europe's ageing society and associated demographic challenges.

This publication also includes a CD-ROM with the content of the yearbook, comprising an electronic version in PDF format, tables and graphs in spreadsheet format, and further background information. Furthermore, it contains PDF versions of the pocketbook *Key figures on Europe* and the end-of-year brochure *Statistical portrait of the European Union — European Year of Intercultural Dialogue*.



The yearbook may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics and provides guidance to the vast range of data freely available from the Eurostat website.

★ **European regional and urban statistics — Reference guide**



Languages available: DE, EN, FR

Format: PDF, 261 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-04768-8

ISSN: 1977-0375

Catalogue No: KS-RA-07-024-EN-N

Issue date: 16 April 2008

The reference guide is designed to serve as a vade-mecum, explaining the background of European regional and urban statistics, including its regional classification NUTS. The structure of the data stored in the public database is comprehensively described.

★ **32nd CEIES Seminar — Innovation indicators — More than technology?**



Languages available: DE, EN, FR

Format: PDF, 323 pages

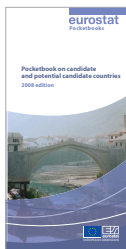
ISBN: 978-92-79-06335-0

Catalogue No: KS-PB-07-001-EN-N

Issue date: 14 April 2008

The 32nd CEIES Seminar ‘Innovation indicators — More than technology?’ was held on 5 and 6 February 2007 in Aarhus, Denmark. This seminar provided an opportunity for national innovation statistics producers, data users and data providers to: review the results of CIS 4, including methodology, quality, concepts used and comparative analyses; discuss the new Oslo Manual 2005 and its implementation (new types of innovation, more focus on service industries and on linkages, not just technology); listen to the uses made of and discuss the growing user needs for, the next innovation surveys, including the need for more regular innovation statistics. The outcomes of the seminar served as the basis for addressing relevant recommendations to Eurostat.

★ **Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries — 2008 edition**



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 149 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08414-0
Catalogue No: KS-PF-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 18 March 2008

This extensive pocketbook on candidate countries and potential candidate countries covers the years 1996 to 2006 and contains tables and graphs on demography, education, social conditions, labour force, national accounts, finance, agriculture, energy, industry, construction and services, transport, communications and information society, as well as external trade, research and development, and environment. Short commentaries on the data and methodological notes are also included. The pocketbook contains most of the structural indicators adopted by the European Council to monitor the Lisbon strategy.

★ **Eurostat sampling reference guidelines — Introduction to sample design and estimation techniques**



Language available: EN
Format: PDF
ISBN: 978-92-79-07840-8
ISSN: 1977-0375
Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-003-EN-N
Issue date: 18 March 2008

Besides some basic methodology and definitions, the guidelines provide practical rules, strategies and hints to lead the practitioner in the initial phase of survey planning and reporting, in the selection of the best sampling method and type of allocation, in the determination of the sample size and sampling errors, and in the treatment of non-response and calculation of data estimates.

★ Euro-Mediterranean statistics



Trilingual publication: EN, FR, AR
Format: paper, 220 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-06160-8
ISSN: 1561-4034
Catalogue No: KS-DI-07-001-3U -C
Issue date: 5 March 2008

This publication is produced by Eurostat with data transmitted by the national statistical offices (NSOs) of the EU's southern and eastern Mediterranean partner countries. It presents the data of the EU-27 Member States and EFTA countries, and the data and metadata collected within the partner countries in the framework of the Medstat II programme. Those data concern the following thematic priority areas: agriculture, demography, energy, economic activity, environment, external trade, labour market, money, prices, public finances, social statistics, tourism and transport.

★ Statistical portrait of the European Union 2008 — European Year of Intercultural Dialogue



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 108 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-06600-9
ISSN: 1830-7906
Catalogue No: KS-EP-07-001-EN-C
Issue date: 14 January 2008

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

★ Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe — 2007 monitoring report of the EU sustainable development strategy



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 313 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-05043-5
 Catalogue No: KS-77-07-115-EN-C
 Issue date: 14 November 2007
 Price (excluding VAT): € 35

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

★ Statistical portrait of the European Union 2007: 50 years of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community



Language available: EN
 Format: PDF, 100 pages
 ISBN: 92-79-02770-0
 Catalogue No: KS-76-06-276-EN-C
 Issue date: 15 December 2006

This brochure is published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), which occurred on 25 March 2007. It presents a collection of statistical indicators relating to the different areas covered by the preamble to the Treaty, tracing the evolution of the European Community over the last five decades. Each of the eight points covered by the preamble to the Treaty is covered in this publi-

cation with a short summary of policy developments and a description of the accompanying statistics. In addition, three other sections have been added to the publication, in relation to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and the Euratom and Amsterdam Treaties, with information on coal and steel, energy, and education and lifelong learning opportunities.

DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- **Regional unemployment: bringing it down and strengthening cohesion — Issue No 5/2009**

The latest estimates for 2007 show that the unemployment rate in the EU-27 was 7.2 %, 1 percentage point less than in 2006. More than 80 % of the NUTS 2 regions have reduced their unemployment rates. Regions with the highest unemployment rates in 2006 achieved the biggest reductions in unemployment in 2007, continuing the positive trend in regional labour market cohesion over the last five years. Nevertheless, unemployment figures still vary significantly across the regions in the EU-27.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-005-EN-N

Issue date: 16 February 2009

- **Regional labour market disparities are narrowing — Issue No 84/2008**

The latest estimates for 2006 show that levels of regional disparities in employment and unemployment have been narrowing over the last five years. Notwithstanding these general labour market improvements, almost 20 % of the EU-27 active population is still living in underperforming regions as regards unemployment. This short publication analyses the two kinds of regional labour market disparity indicators: the dispersion of employment and unemployment rates and the index of underperforming regions.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-084-EN-N

Issue date: 6 October 2008

- **The urban audit — Measuring the quality of life in European cities — Issue No 82/2008**

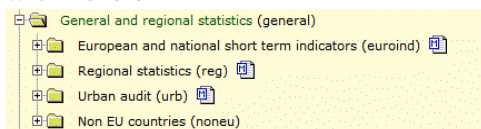
A good quality of life is crucial for attracting and retaining a skilled labour force, businesses, students, tourists and, most of all, residents in a city. Assessing the current economic and social situation is a prerequisite for any improvement, development and future monitoring. The 'urban audit' is a response to this demand for objective information.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-082-EN-N

Issue date: 23 September 2008



» DATABASES



European and national short-term indicators

With most of the old EU Member States participating in economic and monetary union since 1999, infra-annual economic statistics for the euro area and the European Union as a whole have gained and will continue to gain ever more operational importance for collective and private decision-making. The momentum of the EU economies and most notably the euro-area economy has to be assessed continuously.

This Euro-indicators'/PEEIs' special topic is exclusively dedicated to infra-annual economic statistics such as consumer prices, national accounts, balance of payments, external trade, industry, energy, commerce and services, and the labour market, as well as a selection of monetary and financial indicators of the European Central Bank and business and consumer survey results from the European Commission's Economic and Financial Affairs DG.

Regional statistics

This domain relates to the main aspects of economic, demographic and social life in the European Union at regional level. Created in 1975, it is subdivided into 12 statistical domains: demography, migration, economic accounts, unemployment, labour market, transport and energy, agriculture, education, health, tourism, structural business statistics and statistics concerning science and technology (including research and devel-

opment). The regions are classified according to the European regional classification NUTS (nomenclature of territorial units for statistics).

Urban audit

The 'urban audit' is a response to the growing demand for an assessment of the quality of life in European cities. The database allows a comparison of cities in terms of certain characteristics (demography, economic activity, employment, public transport, culture, environment, education level, etc.). The audit comprises information for 357 cities. The data are available for three spatial levels: the core city, i.e. the administrative city, the larger urban zone (LUZ), which includes the hinterland of the cities, and the sub-city districts.

Non-EU countries

Non-EU countries covered are: Mediterranean countries, candidate and potential candidate countries, eastern European neighbourhood policy (ENP) countries and Russia.



ECONOMY AND FINANCE

★ **EU economic data pocketbook — 3–2008**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 121 pages
ISSN: 1026-0846
Catalogue No: KS-CZ-08-003-EN-C
Issue date: 13 January 2009

The *EU economic data pocketbook* is a handy collection of economic data from different domains, covering the European aggregates, EU Member States and main economic partners. The publication focuses on the structural aspects of the EU economy; consequently, most of the data given are annual, complemented by selected monthly and quarterly indicators.

★ **European Union foreign direct investment yearbook 2008 — Data 2001–2006**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 121 pages
ISBN: 92-79-01856-6
ISSN: 1605-2935
Catalogue No: KS-BK-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 22 July 2008

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

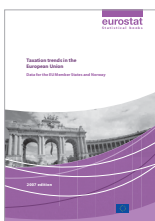
★ European Union international trade in services — Analytical aspects — Data 2003–2006



Language available: EN
 Format: PDF, 141 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-08396-9
 ISSN: 1725-4477
 Catalogue No: KS-EB-08-001-EN-N
 Issue date: 28 April 2008

This publication is about EU international transactions in services between 2003 and 2006 (EU-27, EU-25). It highlights the main trends of EU trade in services in 2006. It also presents statistics on international trade in services of the EU with the main partners for the main services items and internationally tradable services. Statistics on the geographical breakdown of services of the EU, Norway, the United States and Japan and a complete geographical breakdown for total services are also available for 2006.

★ Taxation trends in the European Union — Data for the EU Member States and Norway



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 447 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-04865-4
 Catalogue No: KS-DU-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 26 June 2007
 Price (excluding VAT): € 40

This report contains a detailed statistical and economic analysis of the tax systems of the EU Member States and Norway. The data are presented within a unified statistical framework (the ESA 1995 harmonised system of national and regional accounts), which makes it possible to assess the heterogeneous national tax systems on a fully comparable basis.

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

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

★ European system of accounts — ESA 1995



Languages available: ES, DA, DE, EL, EN, FR, IT, NL, PT, FI, SV

Format: paper and CD-ROM, 407 pages

ISBN: 92-827-7954-8

Catalogue No: CA-15-96-001-EN-C

Issue date: 25 November 1999

Price: € 50

The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 1995) defines the accounting rules which need to be introduced so that the economies of the Member States can be described in quantitative terms in a consistent, reliable and comparable manner. It is designed for Community institutions, government departments and others involved in economic and social affairs who base their decisions on harmonised statistics. ESA 1995 is an essential tool for administering the whole range of European Union policies and for the instruction of those who are interested in the operation, analysis and understanding of the European economy. Compared with the former version which dates from 1979, the new version provides clarification and explanation, with concepts and definitions, and also covers quarterly and regional accounts. ESA 1995 is the result of collaboration between the European Commission, the European Monetary Institute and government statisticians in the Member States.



DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- [Harmonised indices of consumer prices — December 2008 — Issue No 2/2009](#)

This *Statistics in focus* is the monthly publication of harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP) for December 2008. It contains indices and rates of change for individual Member States, the EU, the EEA and the euro area.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-09-002-EN-N

Issue date: 21 January 2009

- [Panorama of the national accounts of the Mediterranean partner countries, 2000–06 — Issue No 1/2009](#)

For several years, the nine Mediterranean partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia) have been transposing, to different degrees, the system of national accounts 1993 (SNA 1993) of the United Nations into their national statistical system. Within the framework of the Medstat II programme, this *Data in focus* proposes a first comparison of the national accounts data of the Mediterranean partner countries between 2000 and 2006.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-09-001-EN-N

Issue date: 6 January 2009

- [Harmonised indices of consumer prices — November 2008 — Issue No 51/2008](#)

This *Data in focus* is the monthly publication of harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP) for November 2008. The *DIF* contains indices and rates of change for individual Member States, the EU, the EEA and the euro area. It also includes a graph showing the annual inflation in all Member States in ascending order as well as a table with the indices for the most frequently consulted special aggregates (like 'energy', 'all items excluding tobacco', etc.).

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-051-EN-N

Issue date: 22 December 2008

- [Wide spread in construction prices across Europe in 2007 — Issue No 114/2008](#)

Price levels for construction in 2007 differed widely across Europe: in Iceland construction prices were 66 % higher than the average of the 27 EU Member States, while in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia prices were 66 % lower than this average. Among the EU Member States, the most expensive country was Denmark (63 % above the average) and the cheapest Bulgaria (58 % below the average).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-114-EN-N

Issue date: 15 December 2008

- **Prices for investments goods show similar levels across Europe in 2007 — Issue No 113/2008**

Price levels for investment goods in 2007 were very similar across Europe: in Norway investment goods prices were 17 % higher than the average of the 27 EU Member States, while in Lithuania prices were 13 % lower than this average. Among the EU Member States, the most expensive countries were Denmark and Greece (8 % and 9 % above the average, respectively).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-113-EN-N

Issue date: 15 December 2008

- **GDP per capita, consumption per capita and comparative price levels in Europe — Issue No 112/2008**

While the trend towards increased convergence of European economies as measured by their GDP per capita is continuing, the income dispersion among the EU Member States remains remarkably high. In 2007, Bulgaria's gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant was just 14 % of Luxembourg's, or 37 % of the EU total. Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands stand out with the highest GDP per capita in the EU, while Bulgaria has the lowest level among the Member States.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-112-EN-N

Issue date: 11 December 2008

- **Structure of government debt in Europe — Issue No 110/2008**

In the context of the excessive deficit procedure (EDP) notification, Eurostat publishes government debt data biannually (in April and October). Eurostat also regularly publishes quarterly government debt data transmitted pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1222/2004. In order to study the structure of debt in Europe in greater detail, Eurostat also launches a survey requesting additional information on debt maturity, currency of issuance and guarantees provided by the government. This publication summarises the main results of the most recent questionnaire.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-110-EN-N

Issue date: 8 December 2008

- **Quarterly accounts for general government — Issue No 102/2008**

In recent years Eurostat has significantly expanded the range of quarterly data available on government finances. These data now reflect non-financial, financial and debt aspects, and cover all countries in the European Union. This publication examines the main features of these data. Integrated data are now published quarterly on Eurostat's website for government finance statistics, providing a timely and increasingly high-quality picture of the evolution of government finances in the EU. This publication includes data transmitted by Member States at the end of September 2008. They will probably be revised in the forthcoming transmission of end-December 2008.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-102-EN-N

Issue date: 21 November 2008

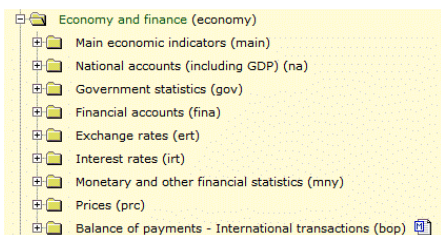
- [European Union–Mediterranean countries: growing trade in services and investment — Issue No 106/2008](#)

Trade in services between the European Union and the Mediterranean partner countries is increasing gradually. The balance, in favour of the Mediterranean countries, has almost doubled in 10 years, mainly because of the development of tourism, while business services show a significant surplus in the EU's favour. Foreign direct investments of the European Union in the region have shown strong growth for three years, reaching a record € 15 billion in 2006. This publication was prepared within the framework of the Medstat II programme.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-106-EN-N

Issue date: 20 November 2008

► DATABASES



National accounts

This domain includes data on national accounts aggregates on an annual basis. It includes variables covering the three approaches of GDP and other important macroeconomic variables such as gross national income (GNI), net saving, net lending and borrowing or employment. There is also more detailed information in the form of breakdowns for final consumption, gross value added and employment by branch, and gross fixed capital formation by investment product. These figures are in accordance with ESA 1995 and are available at current and constant prices, expressed in national currency, in euro and in PPS, supplemented by the respective growth rates, deflators, indices and ratios with respect to principal totals. Auxiliary indicators, like population and conversion rates, used to calculate the different evaluations are available in the domain itself. Geographical coverage includes the euro area, the EU, the Member States and candidate countries, as well as the main economic partners of the European Union.

ESA 1995 input-output tables

Supply and use tables are matrices by product and industry describing production processes and the transactions in products of the national economy in great detail. A symmetric input-output table is a product-by-product or industry-by-industry matrix. It

rearranges both supply and use in a single table with identical classification of products (or industries respectively) applied for both rows and columns.

European sector accounts

Main aggregates of general government, including total revenue and expenditure.

Government finance statistics

- Balance sheets: financial assets and liabilities, consolidated and non-consolidated, for all the sectors of the economy and the rest of the world.
- Financial transactions in assets and liabilities, consolidated and non-consolidated, for all the sectors of the economy and the rest of the world.
- Nominal holding gains and losses in assets and liabilities, consolidated and non-consolidated, for all the sectors of the economy and the rest of the world.

Financial accounts

This domain covers annual financial accounts of the European Union, focusing on financial transactions between institutional sectors within the economy and between them and the rest of the world, and balance sheets of financial assets and liabilities within the economy and vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The data are on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis.

Financial accounts form an important tool for analysing the effect of monetary policy transmission and for assessing the role of financial intermediation. They are also the best tool for showing the structure of financial investment and financing in an economy, and for following its development.

Exchange rates

Exchange rates and interest rates are basic financial statistics in their own right. They are also used in a wide range of calculations and for deriving other time-series.

The bilateral exchange rates and conversion factors included in the exchange rates collection are those which should officially be used throughout Eurostat in calculations. Bilateral exchange rates are available, updated daily. In addition to these rates, exchange rates include bilateral and effective exchange rate indices, data on fluctuations in the exchange rate mechanism of the EU, and conversion factors for euro fixed series into euro/ecu.

Interest rates

The interest rates collection covers short-, medium- and long-term interest rates. These include Central Bank interest rates,

money market rates, bond yields and commercial (retail) bank rates. The official series used for the EMU convergence criterion on long-term interest rates is available on a daily basis. The euro yield curve information calculated daily by Eurostat is also housed in this collection.

Monetary and other financial statistics

The collections of this domain cover many of the elements required for understanding monetary and financial developments: monetary aggregates, external assets and liabilities (including foreign official reserves), stock and bond market information and banking transactions. For many series, annual, quarterly and monthly data are available. Normally, euro-area and EU aggregates are available, along with data for individual countries in the European Economic Area, plus the candidate countries, the United States and Japan. However, some euro-area country data end with the start of EMU.

Prices (including HICP)

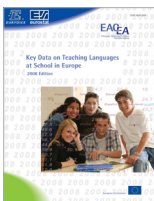
This domain comprises four collections: harmonised indices of consumer prices (monthly and annual data), national consumer price indices (monthly and annual data), cost of living comparison in the European Union (Brussels = 100) (annual data), and purchasing power parities for private consumption (comparison by country, annual data).

Balance of payments

This domain provides monthly and quarterly balance of payment statistics, annual data on international trade in services, annual data on foreign direct investment and on the activity of foreign affiliates, and detailed data on international transactions involving the European institutions. For all these subjects, this domain provides harmonised data for the European Union and for the euro area, but also for each EU Member State, the candidate countries, Norway, the United States, Japan and Switzerland.



POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

★ **Key data on teaching languages at school in Europe 2008**

Languages available: EN, FR
Format: paper, 134 pages
ISBN: 978-92-9201-003-4
ISSN: 1830-2076
Catalogue No: 978-92-9201-003-4
Issue date: 17 February 2009

The second edition of this report gives a clear picture of the language teaching systems in place in the schools of 31 countries covered by the Eurydice network. It covers aspects ranging from foreign language learning at a very early age, the variety of languages learnt, the taught time at various education levels, the proportion of language learners at each level, content and language integrated learning (CLIL) to the training of teachers of foreign languages from primary to secondary general education. Forty-four indicators have been used to describe the situation of teaching languages in Europe. Eurydice information is supplemented with data from Eurostat and empirical data gathered in the PISA 2006 international survey conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

★ **Demographic outlook**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 65 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-07852-1
ISSN: 1977-0375
Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-013-EN-N
Issue date: 29 January 2009

This publication gives an overview of the most important demographic developments in the EU Member States, candidate countries, EFTA countries as well as some EU neighbourhood countries. Information is provided by the national statistical institutes and covers the main demographic issues at national level.

★ The social situation in the European Union — 2007



Trilingual publication: DE, EN, FR

Format: paper, 219 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-08932-9

ISSN: 1681-1658

Catalogue No: KE-AG-08-001-EN-C

Issue date: 28 January 2009

The *Social situation in the European Union* report — published annually since 2000 — aims at informing the public debate on social policy issues by providing key data and prospective analysis.

★ Conference on Modern Statistics for Modern Society



Language available: EN

Format: PDF, 234 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-07841-5

ISSN: 1977-0375

Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-004-EN-N

Issue date: 8 October 2008

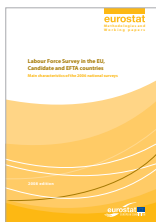
The Eurostat 2007 Conference on Modern Statistics for Modern Society was held in Luxembourg on 6–7 December 2007. It focused on the need to modernise official statistics as a result of the increasing challenges from a more and more numerate society.

The aim of the conference was threefold:

- to discuss the role of official statistics in conducting public policies as well as scientific research, and the dialogue between users and producers which is necessary for official statistics to assume this role;
- to cast light on the interplay between official and non-official statistics in a rather specific and very dynamic information market;
- to discuss the impact of permanent societal changes on the statistical apparatus for describing these changes.

For this conference, key speakers, including the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Mr Jean-Claude Juncker, and the European Commissioner for Financial and Monetary Affairs, Mr Joaquín Almunia, presented their views on future developments and challenges. The conference succeeded in attracting not only professional statisticians and economists but also policymakers, researchers and business people.

★ Labour force survey in the EU, candidate and EFTA countries — Main characteristics of the 2006 national surveys



Language available: EN
Format: PDF, 59 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-07845-3
ISSN: 1977-0375
Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-007-EN-N
Issue date: 1 September 2008

The present report describes the main characteristics of the labour force survey in the 25 EU Member States, the four candidate countries and three EFTA countries in 2006. All of the countries provide Eurostat with LFS micro-data for publication. The aim of this report is to provide users with the means to accurately interpret the LFS results by providing information regarding the technical features of the labour force surveys carried out in these countries.

★ Labour market policy — Expenditure and participants — Data 2006



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 205 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08999-2
ISSN: 1725-602X
Catalogue No: KS-DO-08-001-EN-N
Issue date: 22 July 2008

This is the ninth edition of the *Labour market policy* database publication. It presents data on public expenditure and participants (or beneficiaries) of LMP interventions in 2006. In addition, new tables with time-series for the years 1998 are included.



★ The life of women and men in Europe — A statistical portrait



Languages available: DE, EN, FR

Format: paper, 243 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-07069-3

Catalogue No: KS-80-07-135-EN-C

Issue date: 6 March 2008

Price (excluding VAT): € 30

This is a very interesting publication on gender statistics. It describes the situations of women and men at different stages of their lives. It begins by covering children, their education and initial training. Possible differences between women and men in the age at which they leave the family home and in their lifestyles are also shown. It then examines women and men in their professional life, focusing on their differing career paths, the respective positions they occupy and their abilities and strategies for reconciling the pursuit of a working career with family responsibilities. The final analytical part is a review of women and men beyond retirement age, including the income they receive from pensions and other sources. Whether or not they are still working, their household circumstances, their health and social relations are further matters dealt with in this publication.

★ Euro-Mediterranean statistics



Trilingual publication: EN, FR, AR

Format: paper, 220 pages

ISBN: 978-92-79-06160-8

ISSN: 1561-4034

Catalogue No: KS-DI-07-001-3U -C

Issue date: 5 March 2008

This publication is produced by Eurostat with data transmitted by the national statistics offices (NSOs) of the EU's southern and eastern Mediterranean partner countries. It presents the data of the EU-27 Member States and EFTA countries, and the data and metadata collected within the partner countries in the framework of the Medstat II programme. These data concern the following thematic priority areas: agriculture, demography, energy, economic activity, environment, external trade, labour market, money, prices, public finances, social statistics, tourism and transport.

★ European social statistics — Social protection — Expenditure and receipts — Data 1997–2005



Language available: EN
Format: PDF, 391 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-06939-0
ISSN: 1681-9365
Catalogue No: KS-DC-08-001-EN-N
Issue date: 25 January 2008

The publication includes data (1997–2005) on expenditure and receipts of social protection schemes. The data are drawn up according to the Esspros Manual 1996. Esspros stands for ‘European system of integrated social protection statistics’, a harmonised system providing a means of analysing and comparing social protection financial flows. Expenditure of social protection schemes is broken down into social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure. Social benefits are classified by function: sickness/healthcare, disability, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion. Receipts of social protection schemes comprise social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts.

★ Consumers in Europe — Facts and figures on services of general interest



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 181 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-04596-7
Catalogue No: KS-DY-07-001-EN-C
Issue date: 27 November 2007
Price (excluding VAT): € 25

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

★ Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe — 2007 monitoring report of the EU sustainable development strategy



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 313 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-05043-5
 Catalogue No: KS-77-07-115-EN-C
 Issue date: 14 November 2007
 Price (excluding VAT): € 35

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

★ Living conditions in Europe — Data 2002–2005



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 107 pages
 ISBN: 92-79-03262-3
 ISSN: 1725-5988
 Catalogue No: KS-76-06-390-EN-C
 Issue date: 31 January 2007

This pocketbook provides a comprehensive picture of the current living conditions in the 25 Member States, the two accession countries and three candidate countries of the European Union as well as the four EFTA countries. Different areas of the social field are described by means of a selection of indicators which are presented in tables and graphs and accompanied by a short commentary. Data are drawn from sources available in Eurostat, such as the European Union labour force survey.



DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- [Labour market latest trends — Third quarter 2008 data — Issue No 3/2009](#)

This publication belongs to a quarterly series presenting the main results of the EU labour force survey for the EU-27 and for all Member States. Indicators presented in this publication are: activity rates, employment rates, part-time employment as share of total employment, average actual hours worked in all jobs per week, share of employees with temporary contracts, share of persons whose job started within the past three months.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-09-003-EN-N

Issue date: 6 February 2009

- [First demographic estimates for 2008 — Issue No 49/2008](#)

This publication provides first demographic estimates for 2008 (population at 1 January 2009, births, deaths and net migration for 2008). The estimates are based upon monthly data available at the end of 2008.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-049-EN-N

Issue date: 15 December 2008

- [Minimum wages 2008 — Issue No 105/2008](#)

In July 2008, 20 of the 27 Member States of the EU (Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom) and one candidate country (Turkey) had national legislation setting statutory minimum wages. They varied widely, from € 112 per month in Bulgaria to € 1 610 per month in Luxembourg. When adjusted to take into account differences in purchasing power, the disparities between the Member States are reduced from a range of 1 to 14 (in €) to a range of 1 to 7 (in purchasing power standard — PPS) with Luxembourg (1 532 PPS per month) the highest and Romania (232 PPS) the lowest.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-105-EN-N

Issue date: 27 November 2008

- **Recent migration trends: citizens of EU-27 Member States become ever more mobile while EU remains attractive to non-EU citizens — Issue No 98/2008**

In 2006, about 3.5 million people settled in a new country of residence in the EU-27, according to Eurostat estimates. After rather rapid growth in 2003 compared with 2002, the rise in immigration slowed in the last few years. The biggest rise in immigration was in Ireland and Spain. Compared with the small increase in total immigration, more citizens of EU-27 Member States were migrating: the number of EU-27 citizens migrating to Member States other than their own country of citizenship increased by 10 % per year. Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom received more than half of all immigrants in the EU-27. While the vast majority of immigrants in the EU-27 settled in the big Member States, the scale of immigration was greater for smaller countries. There were relatively more non-EU than EU citizens among immigrants: of some 3 million non-national immigrants to the EU-27, more than 1.8 million were not citizens of EU-27 countries. Poles and Romanians were the most numerous immigrants among citizens of EU-27 countries while Moroccans ranked first among non-EU citizens. Half of all immigrants were younger than 29 years old. Immigrants who were not EU citizens were younger than those who were EU-27 citizens (including nationals). There were more men than women among immigrants and the women were younger than the men. Compared with other countries, women are more frequent among immigrants in the south of the EU.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-098-EN-N

Issue date: 18 November 2008

- **Education in Europe — Key statistics 2006 — Issue No 42/2008**

Almost 23 % of all 18-year-olds in the European Union are not in the education system, while over 40 % of teachers are more than 50 years old in Germany, Italy and Sweden at primary level of education and in Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway at secondary level of education. This is a small selection of key statistics on education coming from the joint UOE (Unesco Institute of Statistics, OECD, Eurostat) data collection. It covers all EU Member States, the candidate countries, Albania, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. Data refer to 2006 for graduate data and to the 2005/06 school/academic year for all other data.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-042-EN-N

Issue date: 14 November 2008

- **Employment gender gap in the EU is narrowing — Issue No 99/2008**

Overall, the employment gender gap is decreasing in the EU-27. Compared with 2000, the 2007 gender gap was markedly narrower in the age class 25–54. It is most likely that the general economic conditions and a variety of measures stimulating female employment (such as better childcare facilities and more possibilities for flexible working time arrangements) contributed to this result. At EU-27 level, self-employment is twice as frequent among men. South European Member States generally display high rates of self-employment for both men and women. Fixed-term employment in the EU-27 is roughly

equal for both women and men. In Spain, specific labour market provisions have led to rates that are more than double the EU average. This *Statistics in focus* examines the situation on the labour market by focusing on the gender gap for persons aged between 15 and 64, comparing the situation in 2007 with that in 2000. It draws on key results of the European labour force survey (EU LFS).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-099-EN-N

Issue date: 13 November 2008

- **Tourism trends in Europe and in Mediterranean partner countries, 2000–06 — Issue No 95/2008**

This *Statistics in focus* presents the tourism trends in Europe and in the Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) between 2000 and 2006. The MPCs are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Tourism is a growth industry in Europe and in the Mediterranean region. Between 2000 and 2006, the annual number of nights spent by tourists increased faster in the MPCs than in the EU-27. Over the same period, tourist arrivals at the MPCs' borders increased by 9.4 % per year on average, reaching 57.6 million in 2006. The number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments grew in the MPCs by 6.1 % per year on average. From 2002 to 2005, the tourism balance of payments' surplus in the MPCs grew steadily. This publication was prepared within the framework of the Medstat II programme.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-095-EN-N

Issue date: 5 November 2008

- **Health expenditure, 2003–05 — Issue No 26/2008**

This *Data in focus* provides the first results of a joint Eurostat/OECD/WHO questionnaire on current health expenditure for the years 2003–05. The data are presented according to the main distinctions of the three core classifications used in the system of health accounts, i.e. who pays (financing agents), for which goods and services (functions of health) and who produces these services (providers).

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-026-EN-N

Issue date: 27 October 2008

- **Nearly 2 % of EU-27 gross domestic product spent on labour market policies in 2006 — Issue No 94/2008**

In 2006, the European Union countries spent 1.9 % of GDP on labour market policy (LMP) interventions. LMP interventions are used to activate and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the labour market. Of the total expenditure on LMP, 57 % was spent on unemployment benefits, more than 26 % on active LMP measures, and 11 % on LMP services for jobseekers. Looking at expenditure for active LMP measures only, training interventions still account for more than 41 %, but employment incentives are increasing in importance (24 %). The statistics shown are based on Eurostat's LMP database which collects information on labour market interventions implemented by the EU Member States and Norway. LMP interventions are classified into three main types — services, measures and supports — and into nine detailed categories according to the type of action.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-094-EN-N

Issue date: 24 October 2008

- **[The tourist accommodation sector employs 2.3 million in the European Union — Issue No 90/2008](#)**

The importance of the tourism industry for economic, social and cultural development in Europe and the role of tourism as a driver of development and socioeconomic integration are generally acknowledged. This publication takes a look at the contribution made by the tourism industry to the labour market in the EU, focusing on the pattern of employment in the tourist accommodation sector.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-090

Issue date: 9 October 2008

- **[Tourism in Europe: does age matter? — Issue No 69/2008](#)**

This publication focuses on selective aspects of the travel behaviour of residents from the EU Member States in 2006. In so doing it mainly deals with differences, if any, in the travel behaviour of four different age groups, that is tourists aged 15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years and older than 64 years. It appears that, while on average 55 % of the population makes at least one holiday trip of four nights or more during the year, this is only the case for 41 % of the population aged 65 years and above. While people aged 25 to 44 years make up the largest share of the total number of tourists, with 38 %, persons aged 65 years and older have the smallest share in the number of tourists, with only 15 %. However, it can be assumed, given the prevailing tendency of an ageing population that this age pattern will change within the coming decades. On the other hand, regarding all persons participating in tourism, the oldest tourists (aged 65 years and over) make on average the most and the longest trips of all age groups, taking on average 2.1 trips per year and spending 11.7 nights away on each of these trips. Of all holiday trips made in 2006, more than 6 out of 10 holiday trips were spent within the own country, while for the oldest age group even more than 7 out of 10 trips were domestic trips. Consequently, this tendency is also reflected in all four age groups, meaning that in 2006 European tourists of every age group made more trips within their country of residence than to a foreign country.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-069

Issue date: 11 July 2008

- **[Social protection in the European Union — Issue No 46/2008](#)**

This *Statistics in focus* describes and analyses the expenditure and the receipts of social protection in different European countries. In 2005, social protection expenditure accounted for 27.2 % of GDP in the EU-27. This average masks high disparities between countries. Expenditure on old-age and survivors' benefits account for a large part of social benefits in most countries. Different countries have markedly different systems for financing social protection.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-046-EN-N

Issue date: 8 May 2008

- **Senior human resources in science and technology — Issue No 26/2008**

For many years now, EU Member States and other developed countries have been experiencing significant ageing of their populations. In regards to this, special attention has to be paid to human resources in science and technology (HRST) to ensure that their hard-earned knowledge is conserved.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-026

Issue date: 18 March 2008

- **Women employed in science and technology — Issue No 10/2008**

Increasing the human resources in science and technology is a key objective in order to meet the target set by the Lisbon summit in 2000 of making Europe the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world. One way of achieving this is by using the existing pool of highly trained women.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-010

Issue date: 7 February 2008

- **Are recent evolutions in tourism compatible with sustainable development? — Issue No 1/2008**

In recent years, the tourism sector has been a fast-growing economic activity in many countries. Tourism creates added value and employment in the receiving countries and can contribute to a better knowledge or image of a country. However, the question of whether tourism is developing in a sustainable way is posed more and more frequently. This publication takes a look at some recent evolutions in tourism behaviour and preferences that can have an impact on the sustainability of tourism.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-001

Issue date: 18 January 2008

►► DATABASES



Population

Eurostat provides information for a large range of demographic data, including statistics on populations at national and regional level (census tables, population estimates and projections) as well as for various demographic factors (births, deaths, marriages and divorces, immigration and emigration) influencing the size, the structure and the specific characteristics of these populations.



In addition, statistics are available for migration flows, foreign population stocks, acquisition of citizenship and asylum applications. Statistics on the enforcement of immigration legislation (refusals of entry, returns) and on residence permits are under development and will be published in the course of 2009.

Health

Eurostat presents here, in the framework of the health domain, a systematic and, as far as possible, harmonised set of regular and official statistics which are directly relevant to Community actions in the field of health. The domain is divided into two main items: public health, and health and safety at work.

Education and training

Education, vocational training and lifelong learning play a vital role in both an economic and social context. The opportunities which the EU offers its citizens for living, studying and working in other countries make a major contribution to cross-cultural understanding, personal development and the realisation of the EU's full economic potential. Each year, well over a million EU citizens of all ages benefit from EU-funded educational, vocational and citizenship-building programmes.

Labour market

Labour market statistics measure the involvement of individuals, households and businesses in the labour market. They cover short-term and structural aspects of the labour market in monetary and non-monetary terms. The focus is on both the supply side (actual labour market participation in its various dimensions, unemployment) and the demand side (employment, job vacancies).

Living conditions and social protection

This domain contains statistical information about income, poverty and social exclusion — notably indicators adopted under the 'open method of coordination' on social inclusion and

on adequacy of pensions. The current focus is on income inequality and relative monetary poverty, and is presented at aggregate level and with breakdowns according to various socio-demographic variables. Work is ongoing to develop additional indicators of poverty and exclusion.

The primary source of data is currently the European Community household panel (ECHP). This pioneering survey covers private households in the EU Member States, with effect from 1994, and is now being replaced by a new data collection instrument: the EU-SILC. The household budget survey gathers cross-sectional data on final consumption expenditure of non-collective private households.

Harmonised data on social protection expenditure (such as pensions, unemployment benefits, healthcare, and family allowances) and receipts (such as social contributions by employers and employees, government contributions) are available for the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

Crime and criminal justice

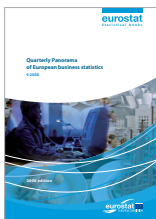
This domain presents data on total crime and on some specific offences (homicide, violent crime, robbery, domestic burglary, theft of motor vehicles, drug trafficking). Data are also available for the number of police officers and for the prison population.

Culture

Cultural statistics, as presented in the pocketbook published by Eurostat in October 2007, rely on the pragmatic definition of culture generally agreed upon during the earlier work by the European Leadership Group (LEG). It was decided to restrict the field to activities that were recognised as cultural by every Member State. For this reason sports and tourism, for example, were excluded. Next, the field of culture was broken down into some 60 activities, cross-relating eight 'domains' (artistic and monumental heritage, archives, libraries, books and press, visual arts, architecture, performing arts, and audiovisual/multimedia) to six 'functions' (conservation, creation, production, dissemination, trade and training).

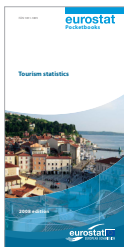


INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

★ **Quarterly panorama of European business statistics — 4/2008**

Language available: EN
Format: PDF, 172 pages
ISSN: 1725-485X
Catalogue No: KS-DL-08-004-EN-N
Issue date: 11 December 2008

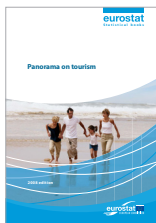
The *Quarterly panorama of European business statistics* is a tool to follow the evolution of the short-term trends of the European economy in the industrial, construction, trade and other service sectors. The panorama is now a web publication, available also through a dedicated section on the Eurostat website.

★ **Tourism statistics**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 127 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-09451-4
ISSN: 1831-1865
Catalogue No: KS-DS-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 9 September 2008

This pocketbook introduces both the expert and non-expert reader to a wide range of statistics relating to tourism in Europe. The data cover the period 2000 to 2006. Figures present the supply of collective tourist accommodation in Europe, giving information on the available capacity in hotels and other types of collective accommodation and the tourist flows they receive. It also illustrates the travel behaviour of Europeans, giving information on their domestic and outbound trips. The first part of the publication focuses on the tourism industry and the tourism market, while the second part includes country profiles with more detailed facts and figures relating to the EU Member States and EFTA countries as well as to some candidate countries.

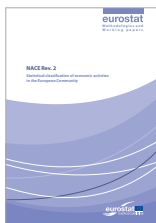
★ Panorama on tourism



Language available: EN
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 81 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-05151-72
Catalogue No: KS-30-08-550-EN-C
Issue date: 11 August 2008
Price (excluding VAT): € 20

This is the third edition of the *Panorama on tourism*. It provides an overview of structural aspects of tourism in Europe and its evolution since 2000, covering the EU Member States, and candidate and EFTA countries. The publication consists of tables, graphs and maps combined with an analytical text. The main features of the tourism sector in Europe, the structure and evolution of the accommodation industry and the travel patterns of European tourists are three key issues of this publication which concludes with a country-specific description of tourism in the 27 EU Member States.

★ NACE Rev. 2 — Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community



Languages available: DE, EN, FR
Format: PDF, 363 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-04741-1
ISSN: 1977-0375
Catalogue No: KS-RA-07-015-EN-N
Issue date: 10 July 2008

In 2002, a profound revision of NACE was begun. The regulation establishing NACE Rev. 2 was adopted in December 2006. It includes provisions for the implementation of NACE Rev. 2 and coordinated transition from NACE Rev. 1.1 to NACE Rev. 2 in various statistical domains. NACE Rev. 2 is to be used, in general, for statistics referring to economic activities performed as from 1 January 2008 onwards.

New concepts at the highest level of the classification have been introduced, and new detail has been created to reflect different forms of production and emerging new industries. At the same time, efforts have been made to maintain the structure of the classification in all areas that do not explicitly require change based on new concepts.

The detail of the classification has substantially increased (from 514 to 615 classes). For service-producing activities, this increase is visible at all levels, including the highest one, while for other activities, such as agriculture, the increase in detail has mostly affected the lower level of the classification.

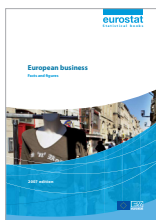
★ Key figures on European business — with a special feature on the factors of business success



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 140 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-05122-7
 ISSN: 1830-9720
 Catalogue No: KS-ET-08-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 8 May 2008

This publication summarises the main features of European business and its different activities in a concise and simple manner. This edition includes a special feature section on the factors of business success, which presents an analysis of the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs. The publication is intended to function as a showcase for and introduction to the data available in this field. The focus is on structural business statistics: both traditional business statistics which are disseminated regularly, and specific information compiled on a multi-yearly basis, as well as the latest results from development projects on topics of key political interest.

★ European business — Facts and figures — 2007 edition



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 431 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-07024-2
 ISSN: 1830-8147
 Catalogue No: KS-BW-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 15 January 2008
 Price (excluding VAT): € 25

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

DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- **International sourcing in Europe — Issue No 4/2009**

The continuous globalisation of the economy has pushed many enterprises to adopt international sourcing as a business model, i.e. move certain business functions that were performed in-house or domestically sourced by the resident enterprise to either non-affiliated or affiliated enterprises located abroad. Magnitude and impact are difficult to measure as no harmonised and comparable statistics have been available. Twelve countries have launched an ad hoc survey to establish statistical evidence of this phenomenon. The survey results reveal that international sourcing is most common among Irish, UK, Danish, Finnish and Slovenian enterprises. Manufacturing enterprises source far more than enterprises active in other sectors. Most international sourcing of core business and/or support functions remains intra-EU. This publication analyses the survey results, for example the magnitude of international sourcing broken down by economic sectors, business functions and type of support function.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-004-EN-N

Issue date: 23 January 2009

- **ICT usage by enterprises 2008 — Issue No 48/2008**

This publication gives a short insight into the 2008 results of the Community survey on ICT (information and communication technologies) usage by enterprises in the EU-27.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-048-EN-N

Issue date: 9 December 2008

- **Internet usage in 2008 — Households and individuals — Issue No 46/2008**

This publication gives a short insight into the 2008 results of the Community survey on ICT (information and communication technologies) usage in households and by individuals in the EU-27.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-046-EN-N

Issue date: 2 December 2008

- **Main features of EU-27 business services — Issue No 101/2008**

Business services are drivers of the EU-27 knowledge-based economy. Boosted by the European services directive, they face strong outsourcing and export demand, and thrive with the new production possibilities offered by innovations in information and telecommunications technology. The provision of business services was the main activity of 3.2 million EU-27 enterprises in 2005, which generated a turnover of € 1 292 billion. There were 14.2 million persons employed in providing business services, accounting for 11.2 % of the non-financial business economy total and 18.7 % of services. Business services created a value added of € 665.8 billion, equivalent to 12.4 % of the non-financial business economy and to 22.3 % of services. Legal, accounting and management services was the largest subsector in business services, making up 48 % of enterprises, 38 % of value added and 34 % of persons employed. This publication shows, among other things, the size, structure and evolution of the sector with some information on exports.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-101-EN-N

Issue date: 21 November 2008

- **Business demography in Europe: employers and job creation — Issue No 100/2008**

In addition to the existing harmonised data collection on business demography, which covers all enterprises regardless of their size, this publication presents first results on enterprises with at least one employee (employer enterprises). Here, not only are those enterprises considered as 'employer births' that have employees in their year of birth, but also those which existed before as non-employers and were first recorded as employers in the reference year. This methodological difference is significant and makes data more comparable at the international level, particularly within the framework of the joint OECD–Eurostat 'Entrepreneurship indicators' programme, which also includes the United States.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-100-EN-N

Issue date: 21 November 2008

- **Service producer price indices (SPPIs): a new European economic indicator — Issue No 103/2008**

Services are an important part of European economies and contribute substantially to economic output. A new regulation adopted in 2005 introduced a requirement for producer price indices for a selection of service activities. This short publication presents the first available data.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-103-EN-N

Issue date: 17 November 2008

- **Tourism trends in Europe and in Mediterranean partner countries, 2000–06 — Issue No 95/2008**

This *Statistics in focus* presents the tourism trends in Europe and in the Mediterranean partner countries (MPCs) between 2000 and 2006. The MPCs are: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Tourism is a growth industry in Europe and in the Mediterranean region. Between 2000 and 2006, the annual number of nights spent by tourists increased faster in the MPCs than in the EU-27. Over the same period, tourist arrivals at the MPCs' borders increased by 9.4 % per year on average, reaching 57.6 million in 2006. The number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments grew in the MPCs by 6.1 % per year on average. From 2002 to 2005, the tourism balance of payments' surplus in the MPCs grew steadily. This publication was prepared within the framework of the Medstat II programme (see 'Statistical cooperation with Mediterranean countries').

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-095-EN-N

Issue date: 5 November 2008

- **Winter season tourism trends 2007–08 — Issue No 38/2008**

This annual *Data in focus* provides information on the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU and EFTA countries and on the net occupancy of these establishments during the winter months (from November to April).

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-038-EN-N

Issue date: 9 October 2008

- **Tourism in Europe: does age matter? — Issue No 69/2008**

This publication focuses on selective aspects of the travel behaviour of residents from the EU Member States in 2006. In so doing it mainly deals with differences, if any, in the travel behaviour of four different age groups, that is tourists aged 15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years and older than 64 years. It appears that, while on average 55 % of the population makes at least one holiday trip of four nights or more during the year, this is only the case for 41 % of the population aged 65 years and above. While people aged 25 to 44 years make up the largest share of the total number of tourists, with 38 %, persons aged 65 years and older have the smallest share in the number of tourists, with only 15 %. However, it can be assumed, given the prevailing tendency of an ageing population, that this age pattern will change within the coming decades. On the other hand, regarding all persons participating in tourism, the oldest tourists (aged 65 years and over) make on average the most and the longest trips of all age groups, taking on average 2.1 trips per year and spending 11.7 nights away on each of these trips. Of all holiday trips made in 2006, more than 6 out of 10 holiday trips were spent within the own country, while for the oldest age group even more than 7 out of 10 trips were domestic trips. Consequently, this tendency is also reflected in all four age groups, meaning that in 2006 European tourists of every age group made more trips within their country of residence than to a foreign country.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-069-EN-N

Issue date: 11 July 2008

- **Postal services in Europe 2006 — Issue No 25/2008**

This is the third *Data in focus* on postal activities in Europe. It covers the data of the Universal Service Providers (USP) in Europe for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-025-EN-N

Issue date: 24 June 2008

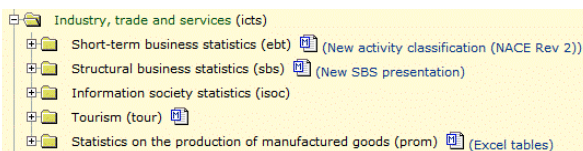
- **Summer tourism trends in 2007 — Issue No 18/2008**

This annual *Data in focus* provides information on the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in the EU and EFTA countries and on the net occupancy of these establishments during the summer months (from June to September).

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-018-EN-N

Issue date: 6 June 2008

► DATABASES



Structural business statistics (SBS)

This is the only reference domain for business structural data. All business structural data regarding industry, trade, construction and services (other than financial services) have been collected from 1995 onwards, on the legal basis of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, as well as some long time-series (NACE Rev. 1 G to K from 1990, NACE Rev. 1 C to F from 1985). It includes statistics broken down by size class and regional statistics. Data on new Member States are generally available from 1998 onwards (for a number of new Member States, data are also available for earlier reference years).

The domain also contains detailed data on business services and a breakdown of annual business statistics by nationality of ownership.

Short-term business statistics for industry, construction, trade and services

Short-term business statistics (STS) are provided in the form of indices and allow the rapid assessment of the economic climate within an economy. At monthly or quarterly frequency, the different variables cover:

- industry (production, import and producer prices, turnover, new orders and labour input);
- construction (production, new orders, labour input, costs and permits for dwellings);
- retail trade and services (turnover, employment and producer prices in services).

Tourism

Available statistics include variables on capacity of tourist accommodation establishments, occupancy in these establishments and data on residents' tourism demand. Recently, data on employment in the tourist accommodation sector have been added to the set of available statistics.

Manufactured goods (Prodcom)

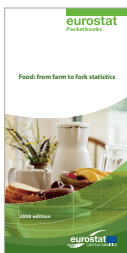
These are annual statistics on the volume and value of production of a list of about 3 900 manufactured products, from 1995 onwards. The legal bases are Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91

and Commission Regulation (EC) No 912/2004, together with annual Commission regulations defining the Prodcom list of products for each year. Data on new Member States are generally available from 2002 onwards (for a number of new Member States, data are also available for earlier reference years). Where possible, the external trade statistics corresponding to each Prodcom heading are also published.

Information society

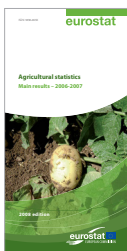
This domain presents key figures on the information society. It is at present subdivided into seven collections. These collections are: policy indicators, information society (structural indicators), telecommunication services, computers and the Internet in households and enterprises, e-commerce by individuals and enterprises, e-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises, and regional information society statistics. Because of its wide-ranging content covering various fields of interest, information society statistics can be found under the three themes of 'Population and social conditions', 'Industry, trade and services' and 'Science and technology'.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

★ **Food: from farm to fork statistics**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 190 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08736-3
Catalogue No: KS-30-08-339 -EN-C
Issue date: 23 September 2008

This pocketbook provides the reader with statistical information on how the food chain evolves in Europe; it gives different indicators for each step of the production–consumption chain, including food and feed. Its aim is to give a summary of the data currently available in the ‘Food: from farm to fork’ database. The outline shadows the approach taken by the European Commission on food safety policy, and thus all the indicators presented have been developed with this in mind. This publication may be viewed as a compendium of the data available on food and the food chain within Eurostat.

★ **Agricultural statistics — Main results — 2006–2007**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 155 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08729-5
ISSN: 1830-463X
Catalogue No: KS-ED-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 11 August 2008

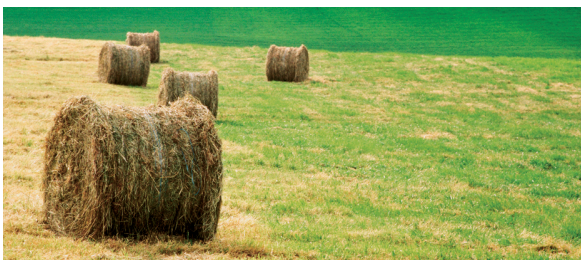
This pocketbook presents selected tables and graphs providing an overview on developments and the situation in the agricultural sector of the European Union. The most recent data are presented here (reference years 2006 and 2007, mostly) showing the situation in the 27 Member States and at the European level (EU-27).

★ Fishery statistics — Data 1990–2006



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 61 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-07045-7
 ISSN: 1830-5075
 Catalogue No: KS-DW-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 28 December 2007

This pocketbook contains summary tables on catches by fishing region, on aquaculture production, on total production, on landings in EEA ports, on trade in fishery products, on supply balance sheets, on the EEA fishing fleet and on the number of fishermen.



DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

• [EU agricultural prices in 2008 — Issue No 10/2009](#)

According to the estimates for agricultural price indices (APIs) that the Member States have supplied to Eurostat, output prices in nominal terms are reckoned to have increased by 6.5 % in the European Union (EU-27) in 2008 compared with 2007. When adjusted for inflation (deflated or in real terms) the result is a 2.7 % increase in 2008, following a 6.5 % rise in 2007. The increase in the total output index was driven by the rise in real prices of animal output (6.6 %), while crop output remained at almost the same level as in 2007.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-010-EN-N

Issue date: 11 February 2009

• [Farm structure survey in Hungary — 2007 — Issue No 7/2009](#)

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in Hungary; 626 300 agricultural holdings were recorded in Hungary in the 2007 FSS (12 % less than in 2005). The average area has increased by 12 % reaching 29 hectares per holding.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-007-EN-N

Issue date: 3 February 2009

- **Farm structure survey in Finland — 2007 — Issue No 2/2009**

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in Finland; 68 200 agricultural holdings were recorded in Finland in the 2007 FSS (3 % less than in 2005).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-002-EN-N

Issue date: 9 January 2009

- **Farm structure in the Netherlands — Issue No 115/2008**

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in the Netherlands; 76 700 agricultural holdings were recorded in the Netherlands in the 2007 FSS (6 % less than in 2005). This drop is accompanied by a decrease in the utilised agricultural area (- 2 %). There is a decline in the number of small farms together with an increase in the number of large ones.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-115-EN-N

Issue date: 16 December 2008

- **Farm structure in Latvia — 2007 — Issue No 109/2008**

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in Latvia; 107 750 agricultural holdings were recorded in Latvia in the 2007 FSS, a 16 % decrease since 2005. This drop results mainly from the concentration of farms: the smaller farms have suffered a 22 % reduction accompanied by a growth in area (19 %) and number (25 %) in the larger farms.

Catalogue No: S-SF-08-109-EN-N

Issue date: 5 December 2008

- **EU-27 crop production in 2008 — Issue No 41/2008**

According to the estimates submitted by the Member States in early October and Eurostat estimates, cereals production is expected to reach almost 307 million tonnes in 2008 (+ 18 % in comparison with 2007). Whereas root crops production is decreasing, oilseed production like rape and sunflower is increasing.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-041-EN-N

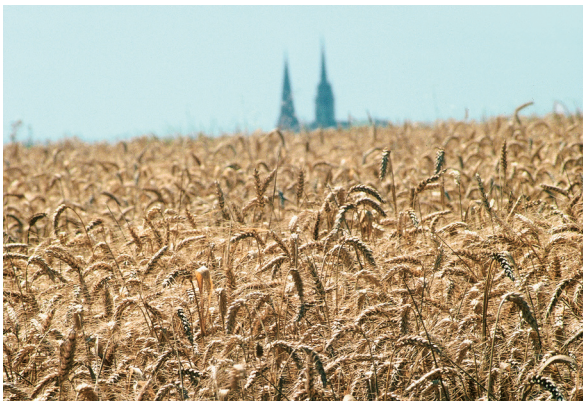
Issue date: 5 November 2008

- **Farm structure survey in Luxembourg — 2007 — Issue No 96/2008**

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in Luxembourg; 2 300 agricultural holdings were recorded in Luxembourg in the 2007 FSS, which represents a 6 % decrease since 2005. In particular, farms under 5 hectares fell by 16 %.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-096-EN-N

Issue date: 28 October 2008



- [Farm structure in Slovenia — 2007 — Issue No 87/2008](#)

This *Statistics in focus* is part of a series of country-specific publications on the results of the farm structure survey (FSS) 2007. It provides a brief but nevertheless comprehensive insight into the farm structure in Slovenia; 75 300 agricultural holdings were recorded in Slovenia in the 2007 FSS (2.4 % less than in 2005).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-087-EN-N

Issue date: 3 October 2008

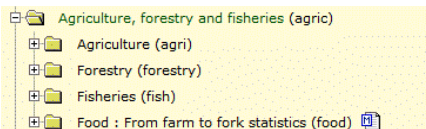
- [Roundwood production 2005 — Issue No 7/2007](#)

This publication shows the development of roundwood production in the EU-27, of which part of the increase is due to the damage caused by windstorms in the winter of 2004/05. The data are also presented by type of wood, category and assortment.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-07-007-EN-N

Issue date: 4 June 2007

►► DATABASES



Agriculture

Agriculture was one of the first sectors of the economy (following coal and steel) to receive the attention of European policymakers. Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome (1957) set out the objectives for the first common agricultural policy (CAP); these were focused on increasing agricultural productivity as a way to ensuring a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, stabilising markets and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices to consumers. As the primary objective of producing more food was realised, food surpluses accrued, distorting trade and raising environmen-

tal concerns. These were the principal drivers for changes in the CAP, a process that started in the early 1990s and has resulted in a change from support for production towards a market-oriented and a more environment-friendly and sustainable agriculture. Reforms have focused mainly on increasing the competitiveness of agriculture by reducing support prices and compensating farmers by the introduction of direct aid payments. A decisive step came in the 2003/04 CAP reforms with the decoupling of direct aid from production and a move to try to realign the CAP with consumer concerns. The scope of this latest reform of the CAP was widened with the introduction of a comprehensive rural development policy. Together these policies aim to encourage entrepreneurial behaviour so that farm managers can respond better to market signals, introduce new techniques and promote diversified activities such as rural crafts, food-processing facilities on farms, tourism, or afforestation, as well as promoting sustainable farming practices and various other rural development measures.



Farm structure survey

This summarises the main data in the Eurofarm database and contains the results of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, i.e. labour force, size of holdings, land use, livestock and subsistence farming. This domain also contains the main indicators on the structure of agricultural holdings by region.

Forestry

After the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007, the EU has a total area of forests and other wooded land of 177 million hectares, accounting for about 42 % of its land area. Contrary to what is happening in other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly but steadily increasing at the rate of approximately 0.4 % per year, although the evolution can be quite different between regions. Forests are present in a huge variety of climatic, geographic, ecological and socioeconomic conditions. Ecologically, EU forests belong to numerous vegetation zones, ranging from the coastal plains to the Alpine zone, while socioeconomic management conditions vary from small family holdings to large estates belonging to vertically integrated companies.

Fisheries

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile (sometimes over wide distances) and renewable resource. No one can own fish until they have been caught and one set of fishermen impacts on others. For this reason, fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, to be managed collectively. This calls for policies that regulate the amount of fishing, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear used in fish capture, if this heritage is to be passed to future generations.

The first common measures in the fishing sector date from 1970. They set rules for access to fishing grounds, markets and structures. All these measures became more significant when, in 1976, Member States followed an international movement and agreed to extend their rights to marine resources from 12 to 200 miles from their coasts. After years of difficult negotiations, the common fisheries policy (CFP), the EU's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture, was born in 1983. The EU has a common fisheries policy in order to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers, and for the protection of resources.

Food: from farm to fork

The object of food safety statistics is to provide a framework for the quantitative evaluation of data on the safety of products used for human or animal consumption on the territory of the Member States, irrespective of whether these products are manufactured within the EU or imported.

This domain provides access to various sets of statistics related to food products and collected from different statistical sources, already available on Eurostat's website, and covering 'from farm to fork'.

Only statistics providing information on food products, the food sector and relevant for food safety purposes are included. As an example, only importers from countries outside the EU are presented. Also, priority has been given to presenting data in volume terms rather than in value. The domain also includes statistics on 'products with distinctive marks' such as products issued from organic farming and GMOs (genetically modified organisms).



EXTERNAL TRADE

★ Intra- and extra-EU trade data — Combined Nomenclature — Comext



Languages available: Trilingual edition in DE, EN, FR
Format: monthly DVD

ISSN: 1017-6594

Catalogue No: KS-CK-09-002-3A-Z

Issue date: 10 February 2009

Periodical

Subscription code: OCDR00

Single copy price (excluding VAT): € 40

Annual subscription price (excluding VAT): € 210

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

★ External and intra-European Union trade



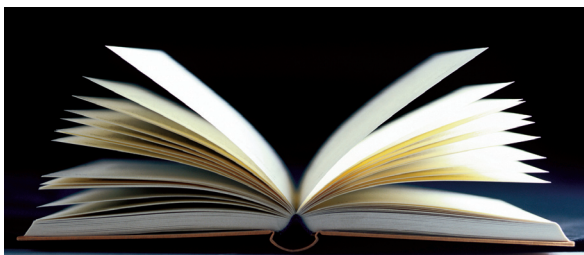
Language available: EN

Format: PDF, 491 pages

ISSN: 1725-700X

Catalogue No: KS-AR-09-002-EN-N

This monthly bulletin on external and intra-European Union trade provides data on short-term trends in the trade of the European Union and its Member States. In particular, it contains monthly statistics on the trade flows of the EU with its main trading partners, on the one hand, and between the Member States, on the other. These statistics are broken down by major product groups. The publication includes the first estimates for the EU and euro area.



★ External and intra-European Union trade — Statistical yearbook — Data 1958–2007



Language available: EN
 Format: PDF, 396 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-11096-2
 Catalogue No: KS-CV-08-001-EN-N
 Issue date: 19 January 2009

The yearbook on external and intra-European Union trade provides data on long-term trends in the trade of the European Union and its Member States. In particular, it contains annual statistics on the trade flows of the EU with its main trading partners, on the one hand, and between the Member States, on the other. These statistics are broken down by major product groups. The publication also includes extra chapters on the trade of candidate countries and EFTA members.

★ Panorama of European Union trade — Data 1999–2006



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 66 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-05826-4
 Catalogue No: KS-DJ-07-001 -EN-C
 Issue date: 27 February 2008
 Price (excluding VAT): € 15

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

DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- **EU-27 trade with China and Russia in 2007 — Issue No 9/2009**

In 2007, China was the main partner of the EU in terms of imports (16 % of the total value of EU imports) and Russia was third (10 %). China and Russia played a lesser role in EU exports but remained nevertheless very important trade partners, with individual shares of 6 % and 7 % respectively in the total EU exports. Exports to Russia grew faster than those to China between 2005 and 2007 (+ 57 % for Russia; + 38 % for China). Looking at the breakdown of EU trade, Germany appeared as the main partner for both China and Russia by a large margin. The EU trade balance with China and Russia has been persistently negative over the last years. The EU trade deficit with China doubled between 2004 (€ 80 billion) and 2007 (€ 160 billion), whereas that with Russia decreased in 2007 compared with 2006 (– 20 %). The trade balances of the individual Member States with China were all negative in 2007 while six countries registered a trade surplus with Russia, although some of these concerned very low trade volumes. EU exports to both countries mainly consisted of machinery and vehicles (more than half of the total EU exports to both countries). Noticeable differences were noted for imports: the EU imported mainly telecommunication and office machines from China (share of 28 %), whereas petroleum products were by far the most imported products from Russia (58 %).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-009-EN-N

Issue date: 9 February 2009

- **EU-27 trade in chemical products in 2007 — Issue No 111/2008**

In 2007, the EU was the main player in the trade in chemical products, essentially due to its significant exports. This resulted in a large positive trade balance (€ 77 billion). The two other major players, the United States and China, both registered a trade deficit; that for the United States being comparatively small (€ 3 billion against € 34 billion for China). The United States was by far the most important trading partner of the EU, both in terms of exports and imports. Exports to the United States accounted for 28 % of total EU exports of chemical products. Switzerland and Russia, the second and third main importers of EU chemicals respectively, accounted for far less impressive shares (10 % and 6 %). ‘Medicinal and pharmaceutical products’ were by far the most important in EU exports with a value of € 73.3 billion in 2007, corresponding to 37 % of the total exports of chemicals. ‘Organic chemicals’ came second with a share of 19 %. The most exported product categories were also the most imported ones. Within the EU, Germany was the main player for both exports and imports. Three Member States followed, all with fairly similar shares: Belgium, France and the UK. Germany displayed the highest extra-EU surplus with € 24.4 billion and Ireland ranked second with a surplus of € 15 billion. Nine Member States registered extra-EU trade deficits, but none of them was substantial.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-111-EN-N

Issue date: 10 December 2008

- **EU-27 trade with NAFTA in 2007 — Issue No 104/2008**

In 2007, the European Union's (EU-27) trade in goods with North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries registered exports with a total value of € 308.5 billion against imports worth € 216.4. Although the EU's trade balance remained largely positive (€ 92 billion), a significant decrease of 16 % was registered between 2006 and 2007. This was the first decrease since 2000. Among the three NAFTA countries, the United States remained by far the main EU partner, accounting for 85 % of EU exports to, and 84 % of EU imports from, NAFTA countries. Trade with Mexico has developed rapidly: EU exports increased by an average 5.6 % and EU imports by 7.0 % between 2000 and 2007; trade with Canada remained more important in absolute terms but increased less strongly over the same period (3 %, both for exports and imports). Germany and the UK are the main EU partners for the NAFTA countries. The trade balance was positive (or only slightly negative) in all EU countries except for the Netherlands where the deficit amounted to € 9.3 billion. The highest trade surplus was registered by Germany (€ 45.1 billion). Manufactured goods were the most traded (83 % of total trade), especially 'machinery and vehicles' (42 % of the total).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-104-EN-N

Issue date: 26 November 2008



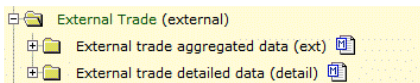
• **International trade of the European Union in 2007 — Issue No 92/2008**

The European Union continues to be the most important exporter at world level and the second importer, just behind the United States. Goods with a total value of € 1 240 billion were dispatched outside the EU-27, against imported products worth € 1 425 billion. Accordingly, the European Union's trade balance was in deficit by € 185 billion, slightly reduced compared with a year earlier (€ 193 billion) but substantially more than in 2005, when the deficit amounted to € 127 billion. The main factor that made the deficit grow compared with the latter year is the value of energy imports. However, the price tag for imported energy products in 2007 was slightly lower than in 2006 (€ 332 billion against € 340 billion respectively). The United States remained the main trading partner of the EU. In 2007, the trade volume (value of imports and exports) amounted to € 443 billion, a value similar to that of 2006. China and Russia followed with volumes of € 303 billion and € 233 billion respectively. Since 2000, EU-27 exports to Russia and Ukraine increased particularly rapidly (+ 22 % per year on average). For imports, the highest average annual growth rate was registered for China (+ 18 % per year). Among the main products traded in 2007, 'road vehicles' came first in exports (total value of € 119 billion) whereas it was 'petroleum and petroleum products' for imports (€ 253 billion).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-092-EN-N

Issue date: 22 October 2008

►► **DATABASES**



External trade aggregated data

This domain contains the following indicators:

- annual time-series for the EU and the euro area as well as for each of the EU Member States starting from 1990 (for the longest series) up to the last year available. It presents gross values and indices with breakdowns according to the one-digit level of the SITC classification and main trading partners. Series are available for imports, exports and trade balances;
- macroeconomic series for the EU and the euro area as well as for each of the EU Member States from January 1989 (for the longest series) until the last month published in the external trade press release. It presents, simultaneously, gross values, indices and the corresponding seasonally adjusted data. The data are given at the one-digit level of the SITC classification, by broad economic categories (BECs) and for the main trading partners, with series for each flow: imports, exports and trade balances.



Macro-series for candidate countries and EFTA countries are monthly series of trade data of candidate countries and EFTA countries with the EU and the world by main product groups (SITC-1).

External trade detailed data

This domain contains monthly time-series for the EU and the euro area as well as for each of the EU Member States from January 1995 (for the longest series) until the last month available. It presents the gross values and quantities of the imported and exported goods. Data are given by trading partner, with products classified according to each level of the Combined Nomenclature (CN8, HS6, HS4 and HS2) and according to the levels 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the SITC nomenclature.

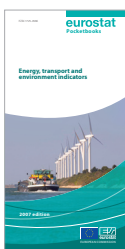
TRANSPORT

★ Methodologies used in surveys of road freight transport in Member States and candidate countries



Language available: EN
 Format: PDF, 114 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-07847-7
 ISSN: 1977-0375
 Catalogue No: KS-RA-08-009-EN-N
 Issue date: 23 September 2008

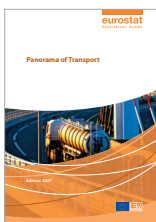
★ Energy, transport and environment indicators



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 195 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-07044-0
 ISSN: 1725-4566
 Catalogue No: KS-DK-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 26 February 2008

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

★ Panorama of transport



Language available: EN
 Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 174 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-04618-6
 ISSN: 1725-275X
 Catalogue No: KS-DA-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 28 June 2007
 Price (excluding VAT): € 25

The *Panorama of transport* presents a statistical analysis of transport in the European Union, which was recently enlarged to include Bulgaria and Romania, as well as in the EFTA and candidate countries. Some comparisons with the United States and Japan have been made when possible.

Alongside traffic details (vehicle movements) and transport as such (movements of people and goods), the analysis also considers infrastructure, resources, transport as a separate sector of the economy, safety, and the impact on energy consumption and the environment.

DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- [Maritime transport of goods — First quarter 2008 — Issue No 5/2009](#)

The main results from quarterly statistics available on maritime transport of goods are presented: gross weight of goods handled in the main European ports, by type of cargo, direction, reporting country and various partner maritime geographical areas. Results are also presented for individual 'top' European ports. Data cover the EU-27, Croatia, Iceland and Norway.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-09-005-EN-N

Issue date: 19 February 2009

- [Trends in road freight transport 1999–2007 — Freight grew by 4 % in 2007 — Issue No 8/2009](#)

EU-27 road freight transport grew by 4 % in 2007 compared with 2006. Growth slowed during the year from 6 % in the first quarter to 1 % in the fourth. The five major economies — Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom — dominated total and national transport. For international transport, Poland, the Netherlands and Romania followed Germany and Spain in the top five. Poland was the leading country for cross-trade, followed by Germany and Slovakia. For cabotage, Germany was in the lead, followed by Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium. Belgium, Austria, France and Denmark had cabotage penetration rates of more than 2 %. Penetration rates in the 12 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 were well below 1 %.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-008-EN-N

Issue date: 3 February 2009



- **Maritime transport of goods and passengers 1997–2007 — Issue No 6/2009**

In 2007, the total weight of goods handled in EU-27 maritime ports is estimated at 3.9 billion tonnes (2.6 % up compared with 2006 for the EU-27 excluding Italy). Of these, nearly two thirds were goods unloaded. Almost all Member States unloaded more than they loaded. At 582 million tonnes, the United Kingdom had the highest share (15 %) of goods handled in EU-27 ports, followed by Italy (14 % in 2006), the Netherlands (13 %) and Spain (11 %). In most countries in 2007, liquid bulk goods (which include petroleum products) was the largest type of cargo handled in tonnage terms. At EU-27 level excluding Italy, liquid bulk represents 38 % of the total cargo handled in ports, followed by dry bulk (26 %) and containers (18 %). In 2007, more than 60 % of EU-27 seaborne goods transport concerned an extra-EU-27 partner port. International intra-EU-27 transport represented less than 30 % and national transport about 10 %. The number of passengers who passed through EU-27 ports in 2007 is estimated at 410 million (2.0 % up compared with 2006 for the EU-27 excluding Italy). The number of vessel calls at EU-27 main ports (excluding Italian ports) showed an increase of 4.3 % compared with 2006. However, in terms of gross tonnage of the vessels, the growth rate was 6.8 %. This reflects the increasing size of vessels operating in EU-27 ports.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-006-EN-N

Issue date: 30 January 2009

- **Rail freight transport: growth of 6.8 % between 2005 and 2006 in EU-25 — Issue No 3/2009**

The total performance of rail freight transport in the EU-25 was 419 billion tonne-kilometres (tkm) in 2006, representing a growth of 6.8 % compared with 2005. In absolute terms, the main growth between 2005 and 2006 was registered in Germany (+ 11.6 billion tkm), while Latvia recorded the largest absolute decrease (– 2.9 billion tkm). The average weight of goods loaded onto trains in the EU-25 was estimated at 516 tonnes in 2006. This average was, however, above 1 400 tonnes in three Baltic countries. The highest shares of international freight transport in total freight transport were observed in Estonia (94 %) and Latvia (87 %). This share was between 50 % and 60 % for Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Slovenia and Greece, whereas it was equal to 40 % for the EU-25 as a whole. As far as rail transport of goods is concerned, products belonging to ‘machinery, transport equipment, manufactured and miscellaneous goods’ were by far the most forwarded in 2006 in the EU-25 Member States. As regards intermodal transport units, and more specifically rail transport by containers and swap bodies, the average distance performed decreased between 2005 and 2006 within the EU-25 from 412 km to 407 km.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-003-EN-N

Issue date: 23 January 2009

- **Air passenger transport in Europe in 2007 — Issue No 1/2009**

The total number of passengers transported by air to, from or within the EU-27 Member States in the year 2007 grew to 793 million. This represented a growth of 7.3 % compared with 2006. All Member States

recorded increases in the number of air passengers and the strongest growth was once again observed in some of the central and east European countries. The highest growth was recorded by Romania (41 %). All candidate and EFTA countries reporting data for 2007 also showed an increase in the amount of passengers carried compared with 2006. The top-ranked airport in terms of passengers handled was London/Heathrow with 67.9 million passengers. Paris/Charles de Gaulle and Frankfurt/Main maintained second and third places respectively whilst Madrid/Barajas overtook Amsterdam/Schiphol in fourth position. The individual route with the largest number of passengers remains that between Madrid/Barajas and Barcelona (more than 4.6 million passengers), followed by London/Heathrow and New York/JFK (2.8 million) and Roma/Fiumicino and Milano/Linate (2.5 million).

Catalogue No: KS-SF-09-001-EN-N

Issue date: 13 January 2009

- **Maritime transport of goods — Fourth quarter 2007 — Issue No 44/2008**

The main results from quarterly statistics available on maritime transport of goods are presented: gross weight of goods handled in the main European ports, by type of cargo, direction, reporting country and various partner maritime geographical areas. Results are also presented for individual 'top' European ports. Data cover the EU-27, Croatia, Iceland and Norway.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-044-EN-N

Issue date: 19 November 2008

- **Competitiveness in EU road freight transport — 2006 — Issue No 97/2008**

The European road freight hire or reward industry accounted for 80 % of Europe's road freight traffic in 2006 (90 % for journeys with an international element). The industry's turnover, employment and tonne-kilometres showed strong growth from 2000 to 2005 while the number of road freight enterprises was little changed over the same period. However, the entry of 12 Member States in 2004 and 2007 created a strongly competitive environment. Annual average personnel costs for the EU-15 ranged from € 16 000 to € 43 000 in 2005. Except Cyprus, none of the Member States that joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007 reached € 10 000. As to the age of the vehicles, vehicles five years old or less accounted for more than 60 % of vehicle-kilometres recorded by hauliers in the EU-15, with the exception of Belgium, Greece and Portugal, while in the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 new vehicles were not so frequent. The outcome of this has been the emergence of new highly effective competitors in European road freight transport. In 2006, Poland was the major actor of cross-trading, taking 17 % of the total tonnes lifted, ahead of the Netherlands and Germany. The Czech Republic was in fourth place. In cabotage, similar trends are emerging but more slowly. While Germany retains its lead in this field, followed closely by the Netherlands and Luxembourg, it seems likely that Poland will have displaced Italy in fifth place, with its tonne-kilometres nearly doubling between 2005 and 2006.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-097-EN-N

Issue date: 31 October 2008

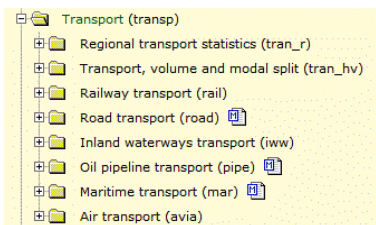
• **Road freight transport by type of goods — 2006 — Issue No 66/2008**

In 2006, road transport in the EU-27, Norway and Liechtenstein carried over 17 billion tonnes, performing some 1 900 billion tonne-kilometres (tkm). Building materials account for just under half of the weight of all goods carried. Machinery, transport equipment and other manufactured products account for over a third of (tkm). Average distance travelled by all goods: 109 km; metal products: 222 km (655 km for international movements); and building materials: 40 km (278 km for international movements). Transport of dangerous goods continued to grow, reaching 78 billion tkm in 2005 for the EU-25 and Norway. Flammable liquids accounted for 60 % of dangerous goods transported by road.

Catalogue No KS-SF-08-066-EN-N

Issue date: 2 July 2008

►► **DATABASES**



Regional transport statistics

The regional data collection comprises a set of transport indicators at NUTS 2 level for roads, railways, inland waterways (infrastructure), vehicle stocks, road accidents and transport flows through seaports and airports.

Transport, volume and modal split

This database consists of the following indicators: volume of freight transport relative to GDP; index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP (2000 = 100); volume of passenger transport relative to GDP; index of inland passenger transport volume relative to GDP (2000 = 100); road share of inland freight transport; percentage of tonne-kilometres and car share of inland passenger transport; percentage of passenger-km.

Railway transport

This domain presents aggregated data from the common questionnaire (Eurostat/UNECE/ECMT) and detailed annual and monthly freight transport data from Council Directive 80/1177/EEC of 4 December 1980.

Road transport

This domain contains aggregated data from the common questionnaire (Eurostat/UNECE/ECMT) and detailed annual and quarterly freight transport data from Council Directive 78/546/EEC of 12 June 1978, as amended by Council Directive 89/462/EEC of 18 July 1989. Since 1999, the data included in the 'romegood', 'romegonr' and 'romecabo' tables are derived from micro-data collected under Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98.

Inland waterways transport

This domain gives information on aggregated data from the common questionnaire (Eurostat/UNECE/ECMT) and detailed annual, quarterly and monthly freight transport data from Council Directive 80/1119/EEC of 17 November 1980.

Oil pipeline transport

This domain gives information on aggregated data from the common questionnaire (Eurostat/UNECE/ECMT) on oil pipelines following the definition set up in the Eurostat/UNECE/ECMT glossary for transport statistics.

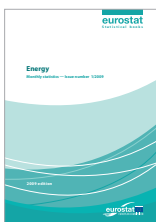
Maritime transport

This domain presents quarterly and annual data based on Council Directive 95/64/EC of 8 December 1995. It contains information on seaborne transport of goods, passenger movements and vessels calling at ports.

Air transport

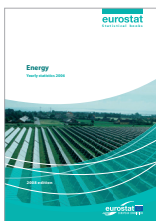
This domain gives information on the total passengers and tonnage of freight transported (in tonnes) at the levels of airport pairs, airports, countries or regions of the world.

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

★ **Energy — Monthly statistics — 1/2009**

Language available: EN
Format: PDF, 168 pages
ISSN: 0258-3569
Catalogue No: KS-BX-09-001-3A-N
Issue date: 29 January 2009

The latest monthly statistics available in Eurostat for energy are presented for each Member State and Norway. The statistics for the corresponding months in the previous year are also included, as well as the annual statistics for the preceding year as summed up for the statistics on individual months. Additionally, the statistics for the EU-27 and the euro area are given.

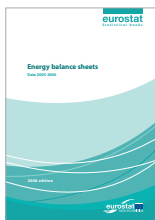
★ **Energy — Yearly statistics 2006**

Language available: EN
Format: paper, 483 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-09566-5
ISSN: 1830-7833
Catalogue No: KS-PC-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 1 September 2008

This publication contains information on the EU-27, EU-25, EU Member States and candidate countries, as well as on Iceland and Norway in the form of time-series. The first chapter presents the principal components of the energy balance and the evolution of the main energy indicators since 2000. The second chapter presents trends in energy supply and consumption by type of fuel. Further details on the evolution of the use of each commodity are covered in Chapters 3 to 7.



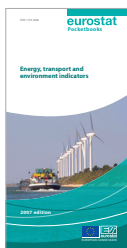
★ Energy balance sheets — Data 2005–2006



Language available: EN
Format: PDF, 539 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-09034-9
ISSN: 1830-7558
Catalogue No: KS-EN-08-001-EN-N
Issue date: 29 May 2008

The current publication, which is exclusively devoted to the global energy balance sheets, presents, for the years 2005 and 2006, the balance sheets expressed in specific units and in tonnes of oil equivalent, for the European Union as a whole, as well as for each Member State, the EEA countries Iceland and Norway, and the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey. The balance sheets have been constructed according to Eurostat's methodology, where all the operations are harmonised on the basis of the energy content of each source and form of energy, without any hypothetical substitutions, nor any calculation of equivalence.

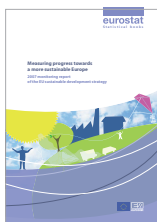
★ Energy, transport and environment indicators



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 195 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-07044-0
ISSN: 1725-4566
Catalogue No: KS-DK-07-001-EN-C
Issue date: 26 February 2008

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

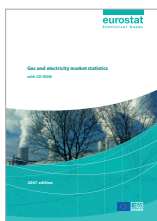
★ Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe — 2007 monitoring report of the EU sustainable development strategy



Language available: EN
 Format: paper, 313 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-05043-5
 Catalogue No: KS-77-07-115-EN-C
 Issue date: 14 November 2007
 Price (excluding VAT): € 35

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

★ Gas and electricity market statistics

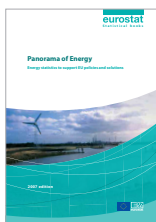


Language available: EN
 Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 73 pages
 ISBN: 978-92-79-06978-9
 ISSN: 1830-8082
 Catalogue No: KS-GB-07-001-EN-C
 Issue date: 12 November 2007

This is an upgraded Eurostat publication which substitutes the previous publications *Energy prices*, *Gas prices* and *Electricity prices* and gives an overall quantitative overview of the evolution of the liberalised gas and electricity markets. This new publication consists of a 'classical' paper part and an accompanying CD-ROM, where time-series of relevant data, tables, older relevant publications in PDF format, legal acts and other added-value features are included. It is enriched with illustrative texts and graphs, and analyses referring to

trends and data, and provides basic quantitative information on gas and electricity prices, as well as on structures for gas and electricity existing in each country. It also includes statistical information on selected indicators. Reporting countries are all 27 Member States and Norway. Information is also given for the candidate countries.

★ **Panorama of energy — Energy statistics to support EU policies and solutions — 2007 edition**



Language available: EN
Format: paper (with CD-ROM), 166 pages
ISBN: 92-79-03894-X
Catalogue No: KS-76-06-604-EN-C
Issue date: 25 May 2007

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

DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- **European natural gas market indicators 2007 — Issue No 4/2009**

This publication on indicators in the EU gas market gives details on the gas market structure in each country. It focuses mainly on the number of gas generating or importing companies, the number of gas suppliers and their respective market shares.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-09-004-EN-N

Issue date: 19 February 2009

- **Gas prices for first semester 2008 — Issue No 47/2008**

This publication on gas prices in the European Union includes prices for household and industrial consumers referring to the first semester of 2008. Details on the price composition for each Member State are given as well as EU-27 and EA-15 averages.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-047

Issue date: 4 December 2008

- [Electricity prices for first semester 2008 — Issue No 45/2008](#)

This publication on electricity prices in the European Union includes prices for household and industrial consumers referring to the first semester of 2008. Details on the price composition for each Member State are given as well as EU-27 and EA-15 averages.

Catalogue No: KS-QA-08-045-EN-N

Issue date: 1 December 2008

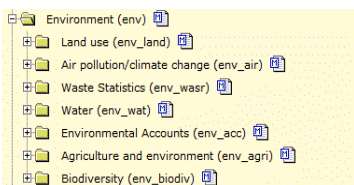
- [Environmental protection expenditure by industry in the European Union 1997–2004 — Issue No 93/2008](#)

This publication presents data on environmental protection expenditure of the European Union in the period 1997–2004. The analysis of industry's environmental protection expenditure (EPE) can be used to evaluate the importance of environmental activities with respect to the economy as a whole as well as to the different economic sectors. For the EU-25, the level of EPE has been decreasing since 2001. In 2004 it represented 2.4 % of industry's gross value added (GVA), compared with 2.8 % in 2001. Current expenditures accounted for the majority of EPE during the whole period. The manufacturing sector accounted for 80 % of total industry's EPE followed by the electricity, gas and water supply sector (17 %) and mining and quarrying (3 %). EPE was devoted mainly to the protection of ambient air and climate, wastewater management and waste management. Countries in the European Union showed a great heterogeneity in EPE due to both the structural mix of their industry and their main environmental priorities.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-093-EN-N

Issue date: 20 October 2008

► DATABASES



Land use

The 'Land use/cover area frame statistical survey' (LUCAS1) aims to inform decision-makers and the general public about changes in management and coverage of the European territory.

Air pollution/climate change

Emissions of greenhouse gases are expressed in 1 000 tonnes of the pollutant, in CO₂ equivalents, in acid equivalents or in tropospheric ozone formation potential. Emission reduction targets for 2008–12 are those agreed upon in Council Decision 2002/358/EC (for EU countries) or in the Kyoto Protocol (for all other countries).

Waste statistics regulation

Currently the domain consists of two data sets: generation of waste and treatment of waste. The data set on the generation of waste has a breakdown in waste categories and in the source of waste generation; the data set on the treatment of waste has a breakdown in the type of treatment, waste category and region.

Water

Statistics are presented about the water cycle (resources of surface and groundwater) and human influence and interference, such as:

- abstraction (withdrawal) of water from these resources and its use in the economy;
- wastewater treatment (infrastructure, treatment performance at various levels, generation and disposal of sewage sludge);
- discharge of pollutants from point and diffuse sources to natural waters.

Environmental accounts

Environmental protection expenditure is defined as the money spent on all purposeful activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from the production processes or consumption of goods and services. Excluded are activities that, while beneficial to the environment, primarily satisfy technical needs or health and safety requirements.

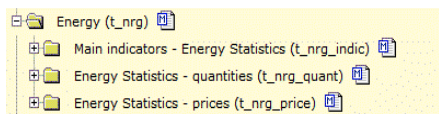
Agriculture and environment

In this section, data on consumption of pesticides, sales of pesticides, nitrogen balances and consumption of fertilisers are available. Two additional data collections cover the impact of specific economic sectors. The part on agriculture includes data on pesticides, fertilisers and organic farming; the part on transport covers various environmental aspects including transport efficiency and prices. The chapter on environmental protection expenditure delivers detailed data on private and public spending on the protection of the environment.



Biodiversity

This domain covers three sets of biodiversity indicators: protected area for biodiversity (habitats directive), protection of natural resources; common bird index; and fish catches from stocks outside of 'safe biological limits'.



Main indicators — Energy statistics

Seven selected energy indicators belonging to the major collection 'Structural indicators' and four indicators belonging to the collection 'Euro-indicators' are included.

Energy statistics — Quantities

These include annual data on crude oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity, solid fuels and renewables covering the full spectrum of the energy balance positions from supply through transformation to final energy consumption by sector and fuel type. Monthly data on crude oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity and solid fuels cover mainly the supply side.

Energy statistics — Prices

Half-yearly data are available on electricity and natural gas prices for industrial end-users as well as for households, together with pump prices of premium unleaded gasoline 95 RON and diesel oil, as well as prices of heating oil and residual fuel oil. Prices are provided without taxes, with VAT and with all taxes included in monetary units (euro, national currencies and purchasing power parities).

Energy statistics — Heating degree-days

Consumption of energy depends strongly on weather conditions. If the temperature decreases below a certain value, the 'heating threshold', more energy is consumed due to an increased need for space heating. Taking this into account, Eurostat launched a project aiming at the development and implementation of a common method for the climatic correction of final energy consumption for space-heating purposes in the 27 EU Member States. Temperature corrected energy consumption data will allow for correct interpretation of energy consumption trends, providing also a solid basis to design policy actions and to measure achievement of policy goals in the field of energy.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

★ Science, technology and innovation in Europe (pocketbook)



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 125 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-08042-5
ISSN: 1830-754X
Catalogue No: KS-30-08-148-EN-C
Issue date: 27 March 2008

This publication draws a comprehensive picture of the science, technology and innovation activities in the European Union as carried out by its people, enterprises and governments. It provides the reader with statistical information to appreciate the evolution and composition of science and technology in Europe and its position with regard to its partners. The pocketbook is divided into seven chapters among which: government budget appropriations or outlays on research and development (GBAORD), R & D expenditure, R & D personnel, human resources in science and technology, innovation, patents and high-technology.

★ Science, technology and innovation in Europe



Language available: EN
Format: paper, 233 pages
ISBN: 978-92-79-07801-9
ISSN: 1830-754X
Catalogue No: KS-EM-08-001-EN-C
Issue date: 10 March 2008
Price (excluding VAT): € 25

It is widely recognised that knowledge and innovation are the key determinants of jobs and growth. With a wide set of data tables, graphs and written analysis, this publication draws a comprehensive picture of the science, technology and innovation activities in the European Union as carried out by its people, enterprises and governments. It reveals in particular the contributions and expenditures on research and development, and defines the characteristics of the high-skilled people participating. It further widely describes the innovation activities of enterprises as well as patenting, which is one of the channels leading to commercialising newly developed technology.



DATA/STATISTICS IN FOCUS

- **5 % of EU GDP is spent by governments on education — Issue No 117/2008**

Most of the education expenditure in the EU comes from public funds, amounting to 5 % of GDP. However, students and their families together with other private entities provided 12 % of the funds of educational institutions in 2005. The level of private funding clearly distinguishes the EU from the United States, where 33 % of the funding of educational institutions is private. But above all, what distinguishes the two is that, while the EU spent 5 657 PPS per pupil/student in 2005, the United States spent 10 661 PPS.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-117-EN-N

Issue date: 19 December 2008

- **Patents and R & D personnel — Issue No 107/2008**

This publication aims to analyse the relationship between patent activity and R & D personnel. Although many Member States fit the correlation, the relationship between patents and R & D personnel does not appear to be straightforward in all of them. Moreover, the evolution of patent activity does not necessarily follow that of R & D personnel. As the countries presented in this publication vary in terms of economic size and innovative structure, the analysis should accordingly take these aspects into consideration. A breakdown by institutional sector reveals that patent activity is concentrated in the business enterprise sector (BES), whereas similar shares of R & D personnel are employed in the BES and the higher education sector. A significant number of R & D personnel are also employed in the government sector. The last part of the publication considers the role of researchers and compares those working in the BES with those employed in all economic sectors. This analysis reveals a number of interesting differences between countries.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-107-EN-N

Issue date: 27 November 2008

- **Human resources employed in science and technology occupations — Issue No 77/2008**

Human resources employed in science and technology occupations (HRSTO) constitute a pool of employees who participate actively in the development of S & T activities and technological innovation. In the EU, almost 59 million persons were HRSTO in 2006. This accounted for almost one third of the total employed population. Most of the HRSTO were technicians and gender parity was achieved as 51 % of the human resources employed in an S & T occupation were female; in Lithuania 72 % were female. One third of the HRSTO in Sweden were found in the age group 50–64. Further, the HRSTO has grown most in Spain and Luxembourg in the last five years. The highest share of HRSTO was found in the education sector of economic activity, closely followed by the health and social work sector.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-077-EN-N

Issue date: 27 August 2008

- **Who are the people employed in high-tech and in which regions do they work? — Issue No 51/2008**

As a general rule, the share of employment in high-tech sectors is especially high in capital regions. In parallel, these regions have a significant concentration of knowledge in high-tech sectors. Women are often under-represented in these sectors.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-051-EN-N

Issue date: 4 June 2008

- **Highly educated persons in science and technology occupations — Issue No 43/2008**

The stock of human resources in science and technology (HRST) can be used as an indicator of the development of the knowledge-based economy in the EU. The core group of this population — known as HRSTC — can be considered as active stakeholders in the development of knowledge and technological innovation. This core group is often well represented in capital regions.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-043-EN-N

Issue date: 14 May 2008

- **The telecom sector in the EU — Issue No 38/2008**

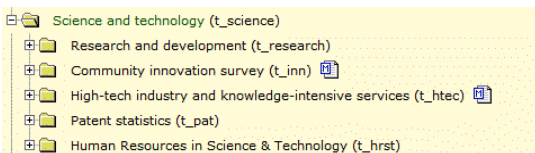
The telecom services sector is a fast-growing high-technology services sector, with high innovation and considerable investments, and productivity and profitability are often significantly above the average in the non-financial business economy.

This publication analyses the structure, performance and evolution of the sector, as well as the size of the related activity of telecom equipment manufacturing.

Catalogue No: KS-SF-08-038-EN-N

Issue date: 11 April 2008

►► DATABASES



Research and development

R & D indicators are often considered as a main driver for economic development, innovation and growth. This domain provides users with data concerning R & D expenditure and R & D personnel, broken down by the following institutional sectors: business enterprise, government, higher education, private non-profit and the total of all sectors. Data are compiled and broken down further using the guidelines laid out in the proposed standard practice for surveys of research and experimental development, the 'Frascati manual', OECD, 2002.

Community innovation survey

This domain covers statistics on the number of enterprises having introduced new or improved products or processes, turnover of new and improved products, innovation expenditure, objectives and hampering factors for innovation in the business enterprise sector (all manufacturing industries and several service industries). The Community innovation survey (CIS) is a survey on innovation activity in enterprises covering EU Member States, EU candidate countries, Iceland and Norway. All aggregations and indicators presented in this collection are based on data from the national CIS 2 and CIS 3 data collections. Data from CIS 2 cover the period 1996–98, while CIS 3 data cover the period 1998–2000.

High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services

This domain provides users with data concerning employment in both manufacturing and service high-technology sectors according to region (up to NUTS 2 level) for the EU-15 Member States. The data are obtained from the Community labour force survey (theme: 'Population and social conditions') and are expressed in absolute terms and as a percentage of total employment.

Patent statistics

This domain provides users with data concerning patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) and patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). In the 'Patent applications to EPO by date of filing' collection, data are given at national and regional levels for both total patents and



patents in high-technology fields. Data have been provided by the EPO and are broken down according to the international patent classification (IPC). Data in the 'Patent granted by USPTO by date of publication' collection have been provided by USPTO and are available at national level only.

Human resources in science and technology

This domain provides users with data concerning human resources in science and technology (HRST). Breakdowns are given according to gender, age, region, sector of activity, occupation and educational attainment, although it should be noted that not all combinations are possible. The data on stocks and also mobility are obtained from the Community labour force survey while data on education come from the education database, both of which are in the theme 'Population and social conditions'.

Information society statistics

This domain presents key figures on the information society. It is at present subdivided into seven collections. These collections are: policy indicators, information society (structural indicators), telecommunication services, computers and the Internet in households and enterprises, e-commerce by individuals and enterprises, e-skills of individuals and ICT competence in enterprises, and regional information society statistics. Because of its wide-ranging content covering various fields of interest, information society statistics can be found under the three themes of 'Population and social conditions', 'Industry, trade and services' and 'Science and technology'.

Manuscript completed: February 2009

European Commission

Mini-guide – Eurostat publications and databases

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