
Appendix

Agricultural area

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) includes arable land, the areas always under grass cover, and permanent crops (orchards and vineyards).

Agricultural employment

Agricultural employment is measured in annual work units (AWU). An AWU corresponds to the work of a full-time equivalent person for a full year.

Agricultural production

The principle retained is that used in the agriculture accounts, representing the value of productions sold, stored or immobilised in the course of the period, plus own use and intra-unit consumption of animal feed on the farm. It is valued at the basic price, that is, the price received by the producer minus all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The production of the agricultural branch is the sum of production of agricultural products, agricultural services, and goods and services produced in the framework of inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities.

Apparent domestic consumption of commodities

This is the sum of fossil fuels, minerals and agricultural products, whether extracted from national territory or imported in the form of commodities or finished products, less exports. It measures the total quantity of materials physically used by the national economy to satisfy the needs of the population.

Basic reading skills

These skills relate a simple text to general knowledge and are considered as acquired when the reading literacy score of children aged 15 in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is at least 407 points in the 2012 edition of the assessment.

Business start-up rate

Ratio between the number of business start-ups in the reference period and the number of active enterprises. In France, "auto-entrepreneurs" are included.

Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is the actual expenditure of households in the country, whether resident or otherwise. It includes the share of healthcare, education and housing costs borne by households, but excludes the share borne by the local authority.

Day care centres

Childcare in infant schools, crèches or child-minding facilities, by a child-minder hired through governmental services, or by a childcare assistant.

Early school leavers

These are people aged 18 to 24 who have not taken any form of training (formal or informal) in the course of the previous four weeks and who have not successfully completed their secondary education. In France, the early school leaver rate measures the proportion of people aged 18 to 24 who are neither studying nor in training and have not passed

the CAP, BEP or baccalaureate exams or any higher education diploma.

Employability

Evaluated by the rate of employment of secondary school or higher education graduates who are no longer studying and who earned their qualification within the last three years.

Employment rate

The ratio within a class of individuals of the number of individuals who have a job to the total number of individuals in the class. It can be calculated for the whole population of a country, but is usually restricted to the population of working age (generally defined, for the purposes of international comparison, as persons of between 15 and 64 years of age), or to a sub-category of the population of working age (women aged 25 to 29 years, for example).

Environmental taxes

Taxes whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment, and which are considered as a tax by ESA 95. All environmental taxes include taxes on transportation, energy, pollution and resources.

Europe 2020

Ten-year growth strategy of the European Union. It is not limited to resolving the crisis which has continued to affect the economies of numerous European countries; it also aims to address the flaws in our growth model and to establish the conditions for smarter, more sustainable, more inclusive growth. To give tangible form to this goal, the European Union has set itself five key objectives to be achieved by the end of the decade. They relate to employment, education, research and innovation, social inclusion and the reduction of poverty, and climate change and energy.

European Economic Community (EEC)

Created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, the European Economic Community continued the work undertaken by the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) to build Europe. The EEC aimed to introduce economic cooperation, gradually abolish customs barriers between member countries, and implement a common external tariff. Initially comprising 6 countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg), the EEC was enlarged in 1973 with the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, then in 1981 with Greece, and in 1986 with Spain and Portugal. In 1990 Germany was unified. For the EEC this was not a new enlargement but instead an extension of the FRG. No membership procedure was required, but institutional changes were made to take account of the new weight of Germany. The EEC remained in place until 1st January 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty was applied (providing for a single currency and European citizenship): it was then replaced by the European Union (EU).

European Union (EU)

Created on 1st January 1993 by the application of the Maastricht Treaty, the European Union (UE) replaced the European Economic Community (EEC) in the effort to build Europe. The EU is an intergovernmental union, but is not a State destined to replace the existing member States. It is a legal entity that is independent of the States composing it and has its own specific competencies (common agricultural policy, fisheries, trade policy, etc.), as well as competencies that it shares with its member States. It is recognised as an international organisation. In economic terms it has a customs union and, for the member States belonging to the Eurozone, a single currency, the Euro. The Union is thus a supra-national hybrid structure bearing the hallmarks of federalism and inter-governmentalism. At present there are 28 countries in the European Union.

Eurozone

Monetary zone comprising the countries of the European Union that have adopted the euro as the single currency. The eighteen member States making up the Eurozone are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. The Eurozone was created in 1999 by eleven countries, joined by Greece in 2001, Slovenia in 2007, Cyprus and Malta in 2008, Slovakia in 2009, Estonia in 2011 and Latvia in 2014.

Exchange rate

Rate at which a currency is exchanged against another. The exchange rate is nominal if it is measured without taking account of the differences in purchasing power between the countries or monetary zones to which these currencies belong. The exchange rate is real if it accounts for these differences in purchasing power.

Expenditure related to housing

Broadly speaking, this includes all expenditures related to housing and its equipment (rents, heating, water, electricity, gas, everyday maintenance, furnishings, cleaning items, etc.), including “imputed” rents.

Export or import rate

Ratio between exports (or imports) and GDP. These rates may be higher than 100%, for example because products may be imported and then re-exported.

Foreigner

A citizen from other EU member States and citizens from third-party countries usually residing in the reporting country.

Full-time equivalent

Total number of hours worked in a given activity divided by the annual average of hours worked in full-time jobs. For example,

two part-time jobs are counted as a full-time equivalent.

G20 (Group of Twenty)

Economic forum founded in 1999 with the aim of fostering international financial stability and creating opportunities for dialogue between industrialised and emerging countries. It gathers 19 States, namely Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Union.

Gini index

An index measuring the degree of inequality of a distribution (income, for example) for a given population. It varies from 0 to 1, with 0 corresponding to perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 to extreme inequality (one person has all the income).

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)

This corresponds to research and development (R&D) work carried out on the national territory, regardless of the origin of the funds. One part is carried out by governments and the other by business enterprises. It includes current expenditures (payroll of R&D personnel and overhead) and capital expenditures (purchases of the equipment required for domestic R&D work and real-estate transactions made over the year). A country's “research intensity” is measured by the ratio of GERD to GDP.

Gross domestic product

An aggregate representing the final result of the production activity of resident production units, GDP can be defined in three ways: as the sum of the gross added values of the various institutional sectors or of the various branches of activity plus taxes and minus subsidies on products (which are not attributed to the sectors and branches

of activity); as the sum of the final domestic uses of goods and services (actual final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, inventory change) plus exports and minus imports; or as the sum of uses in the operating accounts of the institutional sectors: payment of wages, taxes on production and imports minus subsidies, gross operating margin and mixed income.

Gross national income

An aggregate calculated as part of the national accounts. It is calculated by adding gross domestic products, often considered as the central aggregate of the accounts, to the balance of primary income exchanges with the rest of the world.

Gross wage

The total amount paid to an employee under his or her labour contract before any compulsory contributions have been deducted.

Harmonised consumer price index (HCPI)

This is the indicator used to assess compliance with the convergence criterion on price stability in the European Union (EU) Treaty (Maastricht Treaty). For France, the national economic territory comprises Metropolitan France and the overseas departments, but excludes the overseas collectivities. The index is designed expressly for international comparison purposes. The methods used by the European Union member States to calculate their national price index are distinctly different. They therefore cannot be used to adequately compare price rises in these countries. This is why the harmonised consumer price indices are calculated with methods and content that ensure better comparability. The main difference between the HCPI and the national consumer price index is the way social protection and education are processed. In the HCPI, only the proportion borne by the consumer (after

repayment) is taken into account, whereas in the French CPI, the prices measured are gross prices.

Health expectancy

The number of years that a person of a given age, continuing his or her usual activities, can expect to live without a serious or moderately serious health problem.

Healthcare expenditure

Until 2005, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) used the concept of national healthcare expenditure to ensure comparability between its members. This is a slightly different notion from that of current expenditure on medical care and materials, as daily sickness benefit and medical research and training expenditure are subtracted, while the gross fixed capital formation of the hospital sector is added. Current expenditure on medical care and materials measures the resources devoted to healthcare by all financers of the system. It includes all current expenditure of the social security system, the State, local government bodies, supplementary healthcare providers and households. Capital expenditure is therefore not included in this measure. Current expenditure covers a broader field than “Consumption of medical care and materials”: it includes care given to elderly people and the disabled in institutions (long-term care units and residential care homes for the elderly or disabled), daily sickness benefit, subsidies received by the healthcare system, expenditure on preventive medical treatment, research and training as well as the costs of managing the healthcare system.

Healthy life years

The number of years (at birth) that a person can expect to live in good health. Good health is defined as not having any restrictions on (everyday) activity and not having any disabilities. It is an indicator of healthy life expectancy combining information on mortality and on morbidity. The information used to calculate it consists of measures of

the prevalence (proportion) of the population of a given age that is in good or poor health, and of mortality information per age. It is also referred to as disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

Home care and services

These include nursing or personal care, for consideration or performed by a professional, home help for domestic chores that the subjects cannot do by themselves due to health problems, and meals brought to homes.

Income poverty

This is defined in relation to the distribution of the equivalised incomes in the whole population, setting the poverty line as a proportion (60%) of the median equivalised income.

Industries

These are the construction sector and the industry sector in the strict sense: extractive industries, manufacturing industry, production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air, production and distribution of water, sewerage works, waste management and depollution.

Inflation

A loss in the currency's purchasing power. It should be distinguished from an increase in the cost of living. The inflation rate is calculated using the consumer price index (CPI). This measure is however incomplete, as the phenomenon of inflation covers a broader scope than that of household consumption.

Interest rate

This indicates the price that a borrower has to pay in order to obtain a sum of money. As opposed to the nominal interest rate, the real interest rate takes fluctuations in the value of the currency into account. Short-term interest rates are usually associated with Treasury bills

or comparable instruments with a maturity of three months. They are set by the monetary authority (e.g. the European Central Bank for the Eurozone). Long-term interest rates are often associated with 10-year bonds (instruments with maturities of 5 or 30 years may also be part of this category). The European Union uses 10-year Treasury bills as its reference to set the long-term interest rate. Long-term interest rate levels are determined by market mechanisms.

Labour force

All people in employment or seeking employment.

Labour force participation rate (activity rate)

The ratio between a population's labour force and the total population.

Maastricht Treaty

Treaty establishing the European Union. It sets out the objectives of the Union. It was signed by the twelve member States of the European Economic Community in Maastricht (Netherlands) on 7 February 1992. It requires the member States to simultaneously satisfy five convergence criteria in order to be part of the single currency: price stability, control of government deficit, stability of exchange rates, and sustainable convergence as measured by the nominal long-term interest rate.

Maastricht Treaty convergence criteria

Criteria, based on economic indicators, that European Union member States must fulfil to enter the Eurozone. These criteria were established during the Maastricht Treaty, and were signed by the members of the European Union on 7 February 1992. The five criteria are defined in article 121 of the treaty establishing the European Community. They impose control over inflation, public debt and the public deficit, exchange rate stability and the convergence of interest rates. As regards price stability, the inflation rate of a given member State must not exceed by more than 1.5 points

that of the three best performing member States in terms of price stability. In respect of government finances, the annual public deficit must not exceed 3% of GDP of year N-1 and public debt must not exceed 60% of GDP of year N-1. Concerning the exchange rate, applicant countries must not devalue their currency (this was made obsolete with the switch to the euro for countries in the Eurozone). Moreover, the member State must have participated in the exchange-rate mechanism under the European Monetary System (EMS) for two consecutive years before the examination, without severe tensions. As for long-term interest rates, they may not be more than 2% higher than those of the three best performing member States in terms of price stability. The evaluation of non-compliance with these criteria was made more flexible in March 2005, under the impetus of Germany and France, in order to take the economic situation and structural reforms into account. "Exceptional and temporary" excesses are now authorised. Once they have entered, the member countries must continue to comply with these criteria, failing which they are liable to warnings, then sanctions. Compliance with these criteria is considered necessary to the success of the Stability and Growth Pact, in order to avoid the "freerider" phenomenon that currency areas encourage.

Market sectors

Aside from industries, the market sectors comprise trade (wholesale and retail) and automobile and motorcycle repairs, transport and warehousing, accommodation and catering, information and communication, real-estate activities, specialised scientific and technical activities, and service and support activities. The agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector is excluded. Also excluded are those sectors in which the public-sector share is high, as well as the financial sectors.

Market services sectors

These sectors encompass trade (wholesale and retail) and automobile and motorcycle

repairs, transport and warehousing, accommodation and catering, information and communication, real-estate activities, specialised scientific and technical activities, and administrative service and support activities. Those sectors in which the public-sector share is high, as well as the financial sectors, are excluded.

Minimum wages

The data presented in this work refer to the national minimum wages on the 1st of January of the year. In certain countries the national minimum wage is not set on a monthly basis but on an hourly or weekly basis. For these countries the hourly or weekly minimum wages are then converted into monthly wages. The minimum wages are gross, i.e. before income tax and social security contributions are deducted. These deductions vary from one country to the next.

Net value added at factor cost

This is also known as net income from agriculture. It is calculated as production in value at the basic price less intermediate consumptions in value and amortisations, plus operating grants minus other taxes on production. It is expressed in real terms, deflated by the price of GDP.

Nominal effective exchange rate

The exchange rate of a monetary zone, measured as the weighted sum of the exchange rates with trading partners and competitors. The nominal effective exchange rate is measured with nominal parities (therefore without taking account of the differences in purchasing power between the two currencies), while the real effective exchange rate includes price indices and their trends.

Other child-minding methods

A child-minder or an au pair hired without going through the governmental services, as well as child-minding performed by grandparents, friends, neighbours or other acquaintances.

Pensions

Encompass disability pensions, pre-retirement pensions, old-age pensions and provisions for surviving dependents.

Poverty gap

An indicator used to assess the extent to which the equivalised income of the poor population is under the poverty line. It is measured as the differential between the median equivalised income of the poor population and the poverty threshold. The higher the indicator, the greater the poverty gap is said to be, in that the equivalised income of the poorest is a very long way below the poverty threshold.

Productivity of resources

Ratio between GDP in volume and domestic consumption of materials. It is measured in euros per kilo.

Purchasing power parity (PPP)

A money conversion rate used to express the purchasing powers of different currencies in a common unit, known as the purchasing power standard. This rate expresses the ratio between the quantity of monetary units required in different countries to purchase the same basket of goods and services. This conversion rate may be different from the “exchange rate”, as the exchange rate of one currency in relation to another reflects their reciprocal values on the international financial markets and not their intrinsic value to a consumer.

Purchasing power standard (PPS)

An artificial currency unit which eliminates the differences in price levels between countries. A PPS serves to buy the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows significant comparisons in volume of economic indicators between countries. The aggregates expressed in PPS are calculated by dividing the aggregates expressed in current prices and in the national currency by the respective Purchasing Power

Parities (PPP). Due to the uncertainty level that characterises prices and basic national accounts data as well as the methods used to calculate the PPP, the differences between countries with a similar PPS index per inhabitant should not be over-interpreted.

Renewable energy

A distinction is made between “electric” renewable energies on the one hand (hydraulic, wind, tidal, photovoltaic solar, and high-temperature geothermal), and “thermal” renewable energies on the other, including thermal solar, heat pumps, geothermal recovered as heat, wood, incinerated urban waste, incinerated farming and agrifood residue, biogas and biofuels. Hydroelectricity produced by pumps and energy derived from the non-biodegradable share of incinerated urban waste are not considered as renewable energy.

Reported public deficit

The reported public deficit corresponds to “government net borrowing” in the sense of the national accounts, corrected for flows of interest related to swap operations performed by general government. These swap operations aim to reduce the debt burden. The government deficit is reported to the European Commission twice a year (end March and end September).

Reported public debt (or public debt within the meaning of Maastricht)

Reported public debt is evaluated based on the national accounts table of financial operations, but does not directly correspond to this presentation. It excludes certain types of debts (mainly commercial credits and mismatches). It is evaluated in gross value: we do not deduct from debt cash transfers from general governments to organisations that are not part of general governments, including, for example, the Treasury's cash assets in the form of deposits with the Banque de France or pensions, pension fund investments, etc. It is consolidated: we deduct the debts held

by certain general governments against other general governments, and particularly the deposits of local authorities with the Public Treasury. Lastly, it is evaluated in nominal value, that is, at the face value of the debt and not at the market value as is done in the national accounts.

Risk

Social benefits are effective transfers assigned personally to households without an equivalent or simultaneous counterpart. These benefits are presented according to the relevant risk: old age-surviving dependents with retirement pensions and reversion pensions; sickness-healthcare and healthcare-disability; family-children; unemployment, and lastly housing and social exclusion.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force (occupied labour force + the unemployed). An unemployment rate per age can be calculated by calculating the ratio of the unemployed persons in an age group to the labour force of the said age. Likewise, unemployment rates can be calculated by sex, by socio-occupational category, by region, by nationality, by qualification level, etc.

Unemployment rate (as defined by the ILO)

The number of unemployed persons as defined by the ILO (that is, people who are jobless, available for working and seeking a job or who have found one which starts at a later date) as a proportion of the labour force.

Unemployment within the meaning of the ILO

In accordance with the definition adopted in 1982 by the International Labour Office (ILO), a person of working age (15 years or older) is considered as unemployed if he simultaneously meets three conditions: is out

of work, i.e. has not worked, even for one hour, during a reference week; is available for work within 15 days; and has actively sought a job in the previous month or has found one that starts in less than three months' time.

Usual weekly working hours

This refers to a normal working week with no exceptional event (bank holiday, day off, etc.). It includes all of the hours usually worked, including regular ("structural") overtime hours. The main working-time indicator used here is that of the usual weekly working hours. Indeed, national practice in terms of working time and leave is varied, and its measurement across all European countries is not always homogenous, to the extent that the actual annual working times derived from the Labour Force Surveys are difficult to compare between countries.

Waste

Waste is any residue from a process of production, transformation or use, or any substance, material or product that has been abandoned or destined for abandonment by its owner. Municipalities must manage the waste produced by households, the waste that they produce themselves, and that originating from the crafts or retail trades, which is collected in the same way as household waste.

Working lifetime

Indicator that measures the number of years for which a person aged 15 is likely to be active on the labour market throughout his or her lifetime. It takes into account life expectancy and labour market data (labour force participation rate by age).

100-S80/S20 ratio

This ratio shows the differential between the mass of disposable income per consumption unit held by 20% of the richest persons and that held by 20% of the poorest persons.