

	NAME	GROUP	SHORT DESCRIPTION	DATA DESCRIPTION	STATISTICAL UNIT	Publisher
Var 1	<b>Harmonised unemployment by sex</b> -	age group 15-24 (average, 1000 persons)	Unemployed persons comprise here persons aged 15 to 24 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.	The Unemployment - LFS adjusted series (including also Harmonised long-term unemployment) is a collection of monthly, quarterly and annual series based on the quarterly results of the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), which are, where necessary, adjusted and enriched in various ways, in accordance with the specificities of an indicator.	Persons	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 2	<b>Unemployment rate, by highest level of education attained</b>	From 15 to 24 years Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	The indicators focus on the 15 to 24 years old. They show the "probability" of being without a job for those who would like to have one, broken-down by level of education. The indicators provide a measure of difficulties that people with different levels of education have to face in the labour market and offer a first idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.	The section 'LFS series - detailed annual survey results' reports annual results from the EU-LFS. While LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 3	<b>Unemployment rate, by highest level of education attained</b>	From 15 to 24 years Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 3-4)	The indicators focus on the 15 to 24 years old. They show the "probability" of being without a job for those who would like to have one, broken-down by level of education. The indicators provide a measure of difficulties that people with different levels of education have to face in the labour market and offer a first idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.	The section 'LFS series - detailed annual survey results' reports annual results from the EU-LFS. While LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 4	<b>Unemployment rate, by highest level of education attained</b>	First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5 and 6)	The indicators focus on the 15 to 24 years old. They show the "probability" of being without a job for those who would like to have one, broken-down by level of education. The indicators provide a measure of difficulties that people with different levels of education have to face in the labour market and offer a first idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.	The section 'LFS series - detailed annual survey results' reports annual results from the EU-LFS. While LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Var 5	<b>Employment rate of older workers</b>	employment and aged 55 to 64	The employment rate of older workers is calculated by dividing the number of persons in employment and aged 55 to 64 by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.	The 'LFS main indicators' section presents the main aspects of the labour market. As a result of the application of adjustments, corrections and reconciliation of EU Labour Force Survey (described below), it represents the most complete and reliable collection of employment and unemployment data available in the Employment-Unemployment sub-domain.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 6	<b>At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex</b>	From 16 to 24 years	This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below respectively 40%, 50%, 60% and 70% of the national median equivalised disposable income.	The domain "Income and living conditions" covers four topics: people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, income distribution and monetary poverty, living conditions and material deprivation, which are again structured into collections of indicators on specific topics.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 7	<b>Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [Ifsa_urgacob]</b>	From 15 to 24 years froma foreign country	e European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and other labour related variables, as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, household characteristics and regions of residence and country of birth.	The section 'LFS series - detailed annual survey results' reports annual results from the EU-LFS. While LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results. There are several ways of doing it, see section '20.5 Data compilation' below for details.  This data collection covers all main labour market characteristics, i.e. the total population, activity and activity rates, employment, employment rates, self employed, employees, temporary employment, full-time and part-time employment, population in employment having a second job, working time, total unemployment and inactivity.	Reported as rate %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Var 8	<b>GDP and main components - Current prices [nama_gdp_c]</b>	All EU Nations	Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89).	It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. Values are seasonally adjusted (SA).	The data are published in ECU/euro and in national currencies (including euro converted from former national currencies using the irrevocably fixed rate for all years) at current prices and in volume terms.	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 9	<b>Central bank interest rates - annual data [irt_cb_a]</b>	All EU Nations	Central bank interest rates: key reference rates set by the European Central Bank and national central banks; the central bank interest rates also called official interest rates are the main instrument of the monetary policy of a central bank; the aim of the monetary policy is to achieve its primary objective of maintaining price stability.	Central bank interest rates: key reference rates set by the European Central Bank and national central banks. The central bank interest rates, also called official interest rates, are the main instrument of the monetary policy of a central bank. The aim of the monetary policy is to achieve its primary objective of maintaining price stability.	All the interest rates are expressed in percentages per annum %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 10	<b>- inflation rate - Annual average rate of change (%)</b>	All EU Nations	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. HICP is used for example by the European Central Bank for monitoring of inflation in the Economic and Monetary Union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam. For the U.S. and Japan national consumer price indices are used in the table.	Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) give comparable measures of inflation for the countries and country groups they are produced. They are economic indicators that measure the change over time of the prices of consumer goods and services acquired by households. In other words they are a set of consumer price indices (CPIs) calculated according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions.	Percentage change on the same period of the previous year (rates) %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Var 11	<b>Unemployment rate - annual average, % [une_rt_a]</b>	All EU Nations	The Unemployment - LFS adjusted series (including also Harmonised long-term unemployment) is a collection of monthly, quarterly and annual series based on the quarterly results of the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), which are, where necessary, adjusted and enriched in various ways, in accordance with the specificities of an indicator.	The Unemployment - LFS adjusted series quarterly and annual series based on the yearly results of the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), which are, where necessary, adjusted and enriched in various ways, in accordance with the specificities of an indicator.	Data are expressed in unemployment rates %	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 12	<b>Total Population</b>	All EU Nations	The inhabitants of a given country on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/demo_pop_es.ms.htm#stat_pres">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/demo_pop_es.ms.htm#stat_pres</a>	Absolute numbers are in thousands	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Var 13	<b>Share price indices (rebased)</b>	All EU Nations	Share price indices aim to reflect movements in share prices in the market which they represent. The number of stocks used in the national indices varies, as well as their weightings and the formula used (Laspeyres-price-index, Paasche-price index). Here the share price indices were rebased to 2005 = 100.	Share price indices, normally based on a selection of shares, aim to represent share price movements in stock markets.  Values of the indices (rebased 1995 = 100 and 2001 = 100) are available as period average.  The data cover EU Member States, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, United States, and Japan.  Data sources: National institutions.	annual data - Annual average (2005 = 100)	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union