

DEFINITIONS applied in the SEEMIG Database

Usually-residence	means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence; (Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, registered migration) Usually resident population is counted on the population of 1st of January .
Emigration	means the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of the country, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that country for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months. (Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, registered migration)
Immigration	means the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a country for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country; (Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, registered migration)
Asylum applications	Total asylum applications, all persons' requests for international protection
Persons granted international protection status	"international protection" means the refugee and subsidiary protection status (Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004), "refugee status" means refugee status as defined in Article 2(d) of Directive 2004/83/EC;"subsidiary protection status" means subsidiary protection status as defined in Article 2(f) of Directive 2004/83/EC;
Persons who work in a location different from their residence	number of persons, who have residence in the country but they work abroad
Total Fertility Rate	The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.
Population growth rate	Population growth (annual %) is the exponential rate of growth of the population on 1st of January from year 2001 to year t, expressed as a percentage. Calculate on base index (base = year 2001)
Life expectancy at birth	the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life
Usually-resident population, aged 25-74 years, by educational attainment	It includes immigrants as well. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. Education levels are defined according to the ISCED system. (see details here: http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/doc/isced_1997.htm)
Population by activity status	The active population (labour force) is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The inactive population consists of all persons who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed. Employed are persons who worked one hour or more for pay or profit or had a job from which they were temporarily absent (sick-leave, holiday, etc.) during the reference week (the week is meant from Monday till Sunday). Unemployed persons are those who simultaneously:– neither worked nor had a job from which they were temporarily absent during the reference week,– were actively seeking work in the four weeks before the reference week,– were available for work. i.e. could start work within two weeks following the reference week if a proper job was found. A special group of unemployed is formed by those who did not work in the reference week but had found a job to start later, i.e. within 90 days. Economically inactive persons are those who did not work in the reference week, did not have regular income from work and did not even seek a job, or searched for one but would not have been able to start work. Maternity leave: it includes paternity or parental leave as well

Labour force participation rate	Participation rate is the ratio of economically active persons to the population of the same age-group.
Employed persons by economic activity (NACE) and sector of economy (NACE)	Employment covers all persons engaged in some productive activity (within the production boundary of the national accounts). Employed persons are either employees (working by agreement for another resident unit and receiving remuneration) or self-employed (owners of unincorporated enterprises)
Job vacancies by occupation (ISCO)	A job vacancy is defined as a newly created, unoccupied, or about to become vacant, post:(i) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps and (ii) which the employer intends to fill either immediately or in the near future. Under this definition, a job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside an enterprise. However, this does not exclude the possibility of the employer recruiting an internal candidate for the post. A vacant post that is open only to internal candidates should not be treated as a job vacancy. ISCO: By occupation at one-digit level. Data is broken down by ISCO-88. Calculations should be made for the whole population, not only for foreigners.
Labour costs	Average monthly/person by sections of activities .Labour Costs are defined as core expenditure borne by employers for the purpose of employing staff. They include employee compensation, with wages and salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions and employment taxes regarded as labour costs minus any subsidies received, but not vocational training costs or other expenditure such as recruitment costs and spending on working clothes (by contrast with multiannual and annual labour cost data). These labour cost components and their elements are defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1726/1999 of 27 July 1999 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs as regards the definition and transmission of information on labour costs.
GDP per capita	According to the rules of European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). GDP per capita are obtained by dividing GDP at current market prices by the mid-year population.
Economic growth rate	Annual index of increase/decrease of the GDP, i.e. shares of GDP growth. For instance, a value of 1.3 means that, had all other components remained unchanged, GDP would have grown by 1.3% driven by that specific component alone. Calculate on base index (base = year 2001)
Public debt in million USD	The Maastricht Debt consists of three components:1.Currency and deposits; 2.Securities other than shares without derivatives;3.Loans. According to the definition the Maastricht Debt is consolidated, i.e. it does not include the transactions within general government. It is gross, i.e. the sector's claims can not be deducted from the debt.
Infant mortality rate	represents the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.
Relative poverty	Share of persons with equivalent income below threshold of risk of poverty, referring to 60% of the national median equivalent income
Distribution of population by income group	data should be provided according to quintiles. Income: The total disposable income of a household is calculated by adding together the personal income received by all of household members plus income received at household level. Missing income information is imputed. Disposable household income includes: all income from work (employee wages and self-employment earnings); private income from investment and property; transfers between households; all social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions
Total expenditure on social protection and welfare per head of population:	Expenditure includes social benefits, operating expenditure and other expenditure incurred by social protection schemes. Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement is involved.