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| Content | Link |  |
| Death to alcohol abuse | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/tps00140/?format=SDMX-CSV&returnData=ALL&lang=en&label=both> | Death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standardised death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standardised death rates used here are calculated on the basis of a standard European population (defined by the World Health Organization). Detailed data for 65 causes of death are available in the database (under the heading 'Data').  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00140/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tps00140/default/table?lang=en)*>* |
| Gini Index | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/tessi190/?format=SDMX-CSV&returnData=ALL&lang=en&label=both> | The Gini coefficient is defined as the relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of equivalised disposable income, to the cumulative share of the equivalised total disposable income received by them.  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi190/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi190/default/table?lang=en)*>*  Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/product/view/ilc_di12> |
| Unemployment Rate | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/tipsun20/?format=SDMX-CSV&returnData=ALL&lang=en&label=both> | The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force based on International Labour Office (ILO) definition. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - and have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. Unit: rate.    *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tipsun20/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tipsun20/default/table?lang=en)*>* |
| Social Network Usage | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/tin00127/?format=SDMX-CSV&returnData=ALL&lang=en&label=both> | Data refer to the last 3 months before the survey, for private purposes. Participating in social networks: creating user profile, posting messages or other contributions to facebook, twitter, etc.    *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tin00127/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tin00127/default/table?lang=en)*>*  Sourc dataset:  <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/isoc_ci_ac_i/default/table?lang=en> |
| Police-recorded offences by offence category per 100tsd | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/crim_off_cat/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> |  |
| People at risk of poverty or social exclusion | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/sdg_01_10/?format=SDMX-CSV&returnData=ALL&lang=en&label=both> | This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are counted only once even if they are affected by more than one of these phenomena. • Persons are considered to be at risk of poverty after social transfers, if they have an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalise  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg\_01\_10*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_01_10)*>*  In Tsd Personen oder Prozentsatz zur Bevölkerung des Landes |
| Healthy life years by sex | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/hlth_hlye/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/hlth_hlye/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> | We know people are living longer. However, do we live longer and better or do we gain only years of life in bad health?  The indicator of healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of specific age is expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems. The notion of health problem for Eurostat's HLY is reflecting a disability dimension and is based on a self-perceived question which aims to measure the extent of any limitations, for at least six months, because of a health problem that may have affected respondents as regards activities they usually do (the so-called GALI - Global Activity Limitation Instrument foreseen in the annual EU-SILC survey). The indicator is therefor also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE). So, HLY is a composite indicator that combines mortality data with health status data.  HLY also monitor health as a productive or economic factor. An increase in healthy life years is one of the main goals for European health policy. And it would not only improve the situation of individuals but also result in lower levels of public health care expenditure. If healthy life years are increasing more rapidly than life expectancy, it means that people are living more years in better health.  Please note that a revision took place in March 2012: the whole series 2004-2010 were recalculated taking into account:   * the use of the age at interview for the GALI prevalences instead of the age of the income period (as it is traditionally done for many income and living indicators); differences with the previous calculations on outcomes and trends are minimal * the latest versions of the EU-SILC and Mortality data   *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth\_hlye\_esms.htm*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_hlye_esms.htm)*>* |
| Share of households and economic resources by income, consumption and wealth quantiles | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/icw_res_01/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> | **Share of households and economic resources by income, consumption and wealth quantiles - experimental statistics**  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/icw\_res\_01\_\_custom\_9389178/default/table?lang=en&page=time:2020*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/icw_res_01__custom_9389178/default/table?lang=en&page=time:2020)*>*  Experimental statistics use **new data sources and methods** to better respond to our users' needs in a timely manner.  For example, Eurostat is measuring the relationship between [income, consumption, and wealth](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/income-consumption-wealth) at household level. Another example is the use of Wikipedia as a new source to produce statistics on the [visits to UNESCO world heritage sites](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/world-heritage-sites). This measures not only the popularity of the sites, but also the public's cultural consumption.  As these statistics have not reached full maturity in terms of harmonisation, coverage or methodology, they are always marked as experimental and are accompanied by detailed methodological notes.  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics)*>* |
| ICT usage in households and by individuals | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/isoc_ci_ac_i/default/table?lang=en>  <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/isoc_ci_ac_i/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> | Internet use: doing an online course (of any subject)[I\_IUOLC]  Internet use: telephoning or video calls[I\_IUPH1]  Internet use: participating in social networks (creating user profile, posting messages or other contributions to facebook, twitter, etc.)[I\_IUSNET]  Internet use: finding information about goods and services[I\_IUIF]  Internet use: reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines[I\_IUNW1]  Internet use: Internet banking[I\_IUBK]  Internet use: travel and accommodation services[I\_IUHOLS]  Internet use: selling goods or services[I\_IUSELL]  Internet use: making an appointment with a practitioner via a website[I\_IUMAPP]  Internet use: seeking health information[I\_IHIF]  Internet use: reading and posting opinions on civic or political issues via websites[I\_IUPOL]  Internet use: taking part in on-line consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition)[I\_IUVOTE]  Internet use: expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)[I\_IUPOL2]  Internet use: posting opinions on civic or political issues via websites (e.g. blogs, social networks, etc.) (until 2019)[I\_IUPOL1]  Internet use: civic or political participation[I\_IUCPP]  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/isoc\_ci\_ac\_i/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/isoc_ci_ac_i/default/table?lang=en)*>* |
| Metropolitan Crime Statistics (fewer reasons) | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/api/dissemination/sdmx/2.1/data/met_crim_gen/?format=SDMX-CSV&lang=en&label=both> | Crimes recorded by the police by metropolitan regions  *Aus <*[*https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/met\_crim\_gen/default/table?lang=en*](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/met_crim_gen/default/table?lang=en)*>* |