

Eesti Statistika Kvartalikirj

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia



2/2017

Intervjuu peadirektori asetäitja
Tuulikki Sillajõega

Ülevaade Eesti sotsiaal-
ja majanduselus toimunust

Eesti Statistika Kvartalikirj

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia

2/2017

EESTI STATISTIKA
STATISTICS ESTONIA

TALLINN 2017

MÄRKIDE SELETUS

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- ... andmeid ei ole saadud või need on avaldamiseks ebakindlad
data not available or too uncertain for publication
- .. mõiste pole rakendatav
category not applicable

Väljaandes on kasutatud Statistikaameti andmeid, kui ei ole viidatud teisiti.
The publication is based on Statistics Estonia's data, unless specified otherwise.

Toimetuskolleegium / *Editorial Council*: Birgit Hansson Riina Kerner, Toomas Kirt, Marika Kivilaid, Märt Leesment, Robert Mürsepp, Evelin Puura, Taimi Rosenberg, Mihkel Servinski, Eve Telp, Ene-Margit Tiit

Toimetanud Liis Haugas, Taimi Rosenberg
Inglise keelde tõlkinud Kati Coleman, Pille Peensoo, Triangular OÜ
Inglise keele toimetanud Kati Coleman
Kaane kujundanud Uku Nurges
Küljendanud Uku Nurges

Edited by Liis Haugas, Taimi Rosenberg
Translation into English by Kati Coleman, Pille Peensoo, Triangular OÜ
English edited by Kati Coleman
Cover by Uku Nurges
Layout by Uku Nurges

Kirjastanud Statistikaamet,
Tatari 51, 10134 Tallinn
Trükkinud Ofset OÜ,
Paldiski mnt 25, 10612 Tallinn

Juuni 2017

Published by Statistics Estonia,
Tatari 51, 10134 Tallinn
Printed by Ofset OÜ,
Paldiski mnt 25, 10612 Tallinn

June 2017

ISSN-L 1736-7921
ISSN 1736-7921 (trükis / *hard copy*)
ISSN 2346-6049 (PDF)

Autoriõigus/*Copyright*: Statistikaamet, 2017

Väljaande andmete kasutamisel või tsiteerimisel palume viidata allikale.
When using or quoting the data included in this issue, please indicate the source.

Hea lugeja!

Maailm muutub pidevalt ja nende muutustega peab kaasa minema ka riiklik statistika. Aastaid avaldati riiklikku statistikat peamiselt trükiväljaannetes. Enam mitte. Praegu on kogu riiklik statistika kättesaadav elektroonilisel kujul. Võrreldes trükiväljaandega on see kiirem, mugavam ja ka odavam andmete kättesaamise viis.

Aastakümneid andis Statistikaamet välja aastaraamatut, mille mahust moodustasid suure osa andmetabelid. Aastal 2017 „Eestis statistika aastaraamatut“ enam ei ilmu. Varem aastaraamatus ilmunud temaatilised lühikokkuvõtted otsustati avaldada Eesti Statistika Kvartalikirjas. Lühikokkuvõtetes on kirjas valdkondade põhilised muutused, detailsemad andmed leiab aga statistika andmebaasist. Kas sellised lühikokkuvõtted ilmuvad ka edaspidi trükisõnas või kolivad needki e-avarustesse? Tõenäoliselt kolivad. Kas järgmisel aastal või ülejärgmisel või veel veidi hiljem? Sellele küsimusele praegu vastust ei ole. Samuti ei ole teada, milliseid allikaid saavad mineviku uurimisel kasutada analüütikud 50 aasta pärast. Kas need on praegused trükiväljaanded või andmed, mis kusagil pilvedes hõljuvad, seda näitab elu. Praegu ei ole see peaküsimus. Loodan, et Eesti arengule kaasaelaja leiab sellest kvartalikirja numbrist huvitavat ja mõtlemapanevat materjali.

Mihkel Servinski

Statistikaameti peaanalüütik

Dear readers,

The world around us is continuously changing and official statistics have to follow these changes as well. For years, official statistics were mainly published in print publications. Not anymore. Today, all official statistics are available in electronic form. Compared to print publications, it is a quicker, more convenient and cheaper way of accessing data.

For decades, Statistics Estonia published a statistical yearbook in which a large portion was taken up by data tables. “Statistical Yearbook of Estonia” is no longer published in 2017. It was decided that the short thematic summaries that the yearbook included should be published in “Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia”. The summaries cover the main changes in the statistical domains, while the more detailed data can be found in the Statistical Database. Will such summaries still be published in print in the future or will they also move to electronic media? The latter is likely. Whether this will happen next year or the year after that is not clear yet. We also do not know what kind of sources analysts can use to research the past 50 years from now. Time will tell whether they will use print publications or the data that is currently somewhere in the cloud. But this is not the main issue right now. I hope that the readers following Estonia’s developments will find interesting and thought-provoking information in this issue of “Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia”.

Mihkel Servinski

Principal Analyst of Statistics Estonia

TUULIKKI SILLAJÕE: EUROOPA LIIDU NÕUKOGU EESISTUMINE ON KINDLASTI SUUR VÕIMALUS STATISTIKAAMETILE

Statistikaameti peadirektori asetäitja Tuulikki Sillajõe on Statistikaametis töötanud 25 aastat. Nendesse aastatesse jääb palju põnevaid, meenutamist väärivaid sündmusi. Statistikaameti peaanalüütiku Mihkel Servinski intervjuu Tuulikki Sillajõega ei keskendu aga minevikule, vaid tänapäevale koos väikese pilguheiduga tulevikku. See iseloomustabki Tuulikki Sillajõed: töötada maksimaalse pingutusega tänase päeva heaks homset silmas pidades.

Sel aastal on Euroopa Liidu Nõukogu eesistumine Statistikaameti kõige tähtsam teema. Vähemalt üks kõige tähtsamatest teemadest. Kuidas Sa hindad eesistumist Statistikaameti seisukohalt: kas tegemist on suure võimaluse või tüütu kohustusega, millest ei õnnestu mööda hiilida?

See on kindlasti meie võimalus! Selles pole mingit kahtlust.

Võib öelda, et juba eesistumise ettevalmistamine on teinud meid väga palju targemaks. Praegu mõistame aastataguse seisuga võrreldes tunduvalt paremini seda, kuidas Euroopa Liit toimib. Näiteks seda, kuidas tekivad kohustused Statistikaametile. Veel poolteist aastat tagasi ei saanud Statistikaametis hästi aru, miks meie inimesed Eurostati töörühmades käivad. Me ei tajunud, kui palju sellest sõltub. Käisime töörühmades, avaldasime arvamust, aga ei mõistnud lõpuni, mis neist aramusavaldustest sõltub. Nüüd tunnetame täiesti selgelt, et just nende aramusavalduste kaudu tekibki Euroopa Liidu ühine statistika ja selle kaudu ka kohustused Statistikaametile. Siinkohal ei saa jätta meenutamata, et kindlasti ei otsusta statistikud selle üle, mille kohta ja kui palju statistikat on Euroopa Liidus vaja. Selle ütlevad ette ikka poliitikadirektoraadid. Statistikud arutavad selle üle, kuidas teha statistikat nii, et tulemus võrreldav saaks.

Oleme teadnud, et Eurostatis pole direktoraatide koostöö eriti hästi koordineeritud. Oleme arvanud, et meil on osakondade koostöö paremini korraldatud. Ongi, aga kui praegu tajume Eurostati terviklikku töökorraldust varasemast paremini, oleme avastanud ka Statistikaameti osakondade koostöö parandamise võimalusi ehk veelgi tõhusama infovahetuse vajaduse.

Kas Suurbritannia lahkumine Euroopa Liidust mõjutab ka Eurostati tegevust ja Eesti Euroopa Liidu Nõukogu eesistumise perioodi statistikavaldkonna vaatevinklist?

Nii palju kui mina tean, ei mõjuta Suurbritannia lahkumine Euroopa Liidust Eurostati sisulist tegevust. Väga tõenäoline, et Suurbritannia statistikaametil on mõistlik teha edaspidigi tihedad koostööd Euroopa statistikasüsteemiga. Et võrreldavat infot on mõlemal poolel vaja, siis küllap ka sobivad lahendused leitakse. Tehnilisi küsimusi kindlasti tekib ja keeruline on öelda, kuidas need täpselt lahendatakse, sest lahkumisläbirääkimistega pole ju sisuliselt veel isegi alustatud. Eesti Euroopa Liidu eesistumise perioodil ei ole statistikavaldkonnas Suurbritannia Euroopa Liidust väljaastumist kavas eraldi teemana arutada.

Kas Statistikaametil on kavas mingi ettevõtmine, mis eristaks Eesti eesistumise perioodi märgatavalt teistest senistest eesistujatest ja mida edaspidi võiks ehk nimetada Eesti teeks?

Mõtlesime selle peale, et teha midagi erilist, aga oleme nüüdseks aru saanud, et tegelikult midagi erilist meilt ei oodata. Statistika valdkonnas on päevakorras seitse eelnõu ja meie eesmärk on nendega edukalt edasi minna. Meilt oodatakse koostöö juhtimist, kompromisside väljapakumist, kokkuleppimist. See pole kerge, sest liikmesriikide seisukohad on vastandlikud. Võib öelda, et meilt oodatakse töö ärategemist ja meie püüame anda endast parima, et töö saaks hästi tehtud.

Millised peaksid olema tulemused, et Sa hindaksid eesistumist Statistikaameti seisukohalt õnnestunuks? Mitme eelnõuga seitsmest peaksime lõpuni jõudma?

See on keeruline küsimus. Ühelt poolt on asi lihtne: mida rohkemate eelnõudega suudab eesistuja lõpuni jõuda, st mida rohkem eelnõusid Euroopa Parlament ja Euroopa Liidu Nõukogu eesistumise perioodil allkirjastab, seda parem. Selline mõtmissüsteem on üsna julm. Euroopa Liidus on protsessid pikad ja millise lõpptulemuseni eesistuja jõuab, sõltub suurel määral eelmiste

eesistujate tööst. Meie puhul siis eelkõige Maltast, kes praegu Euroopa Liidu eesistumise koormat veab. On ka teisi eesistuja töö tulemust mõjutavaid tegureid, mis otseselt eesistujast ei olene, aga peamiselt sõltub eesistuja töö tulemus ikka eesistujast endast.

Õnneks ei näita Exceli tabel kõike. On olemas ka tunnetatud edukus. Töös osalejad saavad suurepäraselt aru, millised on reaalsed võimalused lõpptulemuseni jõuda, mis tegelikult eesistujast sõltub ja millised välised tegurid ei võimalda head tulemust saada. Kindlasti tahame, et meist jääks kolleegidele hea mulje, et oleksime nende silmis positiivsed ja konstruktiivsed ning loomulikult on meil hea meel, kui Exceli tabelis ei seisaks pärast eesistumise perioodi lõpetatud tööde lahtris null. Kaks oleks juba väga hea tulemus.

Enne uue küsimuse juurde minekut tahan kindlasti rõhutada, et protsesside pikkusel, mis esmapilgul ei tundu ehk mõistlik, on oma põhjendus: kõik peavad saama oma arvamuse välja öelda, et saaks jõuda võimalikult paljusid rahuldava kokkuleppeni. Sellise tee oleme Euroopas valinud ja seda mööda liigume edasi.

Üldiselt arvatakse, et Euroopa Liit on üks suur bürokraatlik masin. Kas õpime seal pigem seda, kuidas tekitada bürokraatiat või kuidas seda vältida? Minule tundub, et õpime pigem bürokraatiat juurde tekitama, aga ma tahaksin eksida.

Hea küsimus. Ma pole sellele teemale mõelnud. Kindlasti on Eesti bürokraadid võimelised uut bürokraatiat ka ilma Euroopa abita välja mõtlema: selleks pole vaja Brüsselisse minna.

Sinu küsimus tekitab aga uue küsimuse: mis on tegelik ja mis näiline? On tõeline õnn, kui maine taga on väärt sisu, aga sageli see nii pole. On mainekaid asju, kus sisu pole, kuid on ka suurepäraseid asju, millel pole tuntud nime. Maine kujundamine on keeruline ja iga kord pole hea maine saavutamiseks vaja teha sisulist tööd paremini. Bürokraatia juurde tagasi tulles – ehk peaksime sagedamini esitama küsimuse, mis on näiline ja mis tegelik, kus ja mis mahus on bürokraatiat vaja ning kus see on liiast. Päril ilma bürokraatiata pole maailm mõeldav. Kui bürokraatiat vähendada, siis kas sellel on ka mingi kõrvalmõju ja kas oleme selle mõjuga nõus. Näiteks kas oleksime nõus, kui Euroopa Liidus lüheneks otsuste vastuvõtmise aeg selle arvelt, et Eesti arvamust enam ei küsitaks.

Tegin veidi kodutööd ja kui minu andmed ei peta, siis oled intervjuu ilmumise ajaks töötanud Statistikaametis üle 25 aasta.

Kas sellest peab kirjutama? Tänapäeval on see nagu häbiplekk. See võib näidata, et inimene on lubjastunud, täiesti arenemisvõimetu, vanasse kinni jäänud ...

Jah, on inimesi, kes nii arvavad. Mina nende hulka ei kuulu. Olen Statistikaametis töötanud Sinust märgatavalt kauem ning olen kogu aeg leidnud uusi võimalusi ennast proovile panna ja usun, et olen ka pidevalt arenenud. Küllap on nii, et kui tahad areneda, siis pikaajaline töö ühe tööandja juures pole takistus, ja kui ei taha areneda, siis ei aita ka tööandja vahetamine. Aga teen küsimuse konkreetseks: mitu korda oled Statistikaametis töötamise jooksul mõelnud tööandja vahetamise peale?

Jah, selliseid mõtteid on olnud. Kusagil viie ja kümne korra vahel. Väga konkreetset ja väga tõsiselt on selline mõte tulnud pähe kolm-neli korda.

On olnud juhuseid, kus olen Statistikaameti ukse enda järel kinni pannud kindla teadmisega, et sellesse majja ma enam tagasi ei tule, aga iga kord on läinud nii, et enne kui olen jõudnud lahkumisavalduse lauale panna, on mulle tehtud nii põnev pakkumine, et sellest on olnud võimatu ära öelda.

Kui Statistikaamet asus veel Endla tänavas, siis mõnikord mõtlesin, et kui töökohta vahetada, siis tahaksin kindlasti töötada nüüdisaegses kontoris. Mõtlesin, et kunagi võiksin töötada kusagil moodsas kontorihoones sekretärina. Ei saanud seda mõtet kaua heietada, kui sattusime praegusesse majja. Käisin hiljuti Swedbankis ja ütlesin, et praegu on Statistikaameti töötingimused isegi paremad. Nii et põhjust Statistikaametist ära minna, et nüüdisaegses kontoris töötada, enam ei ole.

Sattusin Statistikaametisse tööle juhuslikult ja tuleb tõdeda, et minu jaoks oli see ilmselt õnnelik juhus. Kõik need 25 aastat on olnud põnevad.

Mõtlesin hiljuti Statistikaameti peadirektorite peale, kellega mul on olnud õnn koos töötada. Kui kedagi ära ei unustanud, siis on neid kaheksa. Leidsin, et neil kõigil on üks ühine joon – kõik nad on tulnud väljastpoolt Statistikaametit. Kuidas seda olukorda kommenteerid? Miks pole Statistikaameti seest aastakümnete jooksul kasvanud välja ühtegi ameti tippjuhti?

Aga kas tippjuht peaks tulema oma maja seest?

Üldjuhul ehk ei peaks, aga et mitte ükski pole maja seest tulnud, ei ole ehk ka päris normaalne. Praegu jääb mulje, et kui kellegi unistus on saada Statistikaameti peadirektoriks, siis Statistikaametisse pole enne peadirektoriks saamist mõtet tööle tulla.

Ma arvan, et need asjad pole omavahel seotud. Kui mõne Statistikaameti töötaja eluunistus on saada Statistikaameti peadirektoriks, siis küllap ta ka saab. Olen selles üsna kindel. Kindlasti pole Eestis kokkulepet, et Statistikaameti juht ei tohi ameti seest välja kasvada. Võib-olla on probleem hoopis selles, et Statistikaameti töötajad saavad aru, kui keeruline on peadirektori töö.

Ma arvan, et on hea, et Statistikaameti peadirektorid on väljastpoolt maja tulnud. Väljastpoolt tulnud peadirektor oskab oma varasema töökogemuse põhjal tuua välja midagi sellist, mida maja seest tulnud peadirektor välja tuua ei oskaks ja see rikastab Statistikaametit. See on väärtus. Olukorras, kus töötajaskond on üsna stabiilne, on oht, et kui ameti juht tuleb Statistikaameti seest, jäädakse n-ö omas mahlas marineerima.

Kas riiklikul statistikal on kohta tõejärgses ühiskonnas? Päris üheselt pole veel kokku lepitud, mida see tõejärgsus tähendab, aga kuna statistika peaks kajastama tõde, ei tohiks niisuguses ühiskonnas statistikal kohta olla.

No on Sul aga küsimused. Ma ei töötaks Statistikaametis, kui ei usuks, et tõde ja mõistus võivad niikuinii. Võidavad kindlasti. Mõnikord võtab see rohkem aega, mõnikord vähem, aga tõe võit ei jää tulemata.

Ma pole väga süvenenud sellesse, mis see tõejärgne ühiskond on, aga kui ma vaatan oma tütart või tema sõpru, siis pean ütleva, et ma pole Statistikaameti kogumikke kunagi sellise innuga kätte võtnud nagu nemad näiteks „Sotsiaaltrende“. Kui noored säilitavad kas või osa sellest huvist ja veendumusest, et statistika põhjal saab oma järeldusi teha, siis ei saa siin maailmas küll midagi väga halba juhtuda. Infot on maailmas väga palju. Millegi põhjal tuleb inimestel oma otsused teha. Usun, et see, mis praegu ühiskonnas toimub, on õppetund, see on nagu lastehaigus, mis läheb mööda. Kindlasti tullakse tagasi nende allikate juurde, mida saab usaldada. Muidugi pole ka statistika absoluutne tõde, aga see on otsuste tegemiseks siiski üks parimaid aluseid. Ainult oma hommikuse tuju põhjal otsustada pole kindlasti ülemäära tark.

Sinu senisest jutust võib aru saada, et Sul on tööga Statistikaametis seotud palju positiivseid emotsioone ...

Jaa, kindlasti. Töötan Statistikaametis vabatahtlikult ja ma ei loe tunde, mis siia panen.

Kas seoses tööga Statistikaametis on juhtunud ka midagi naljakat? Kas meenutaksid midagi sellist?

Kõik ei pea olema surmtõsine. Mulle meeldib, kui on lõbus. Naljakas juhtum? Ei tulegi kohe meelde. Pigem on olnud situatsioonikoomikat, mis tagantjärele jutustades enam naljakas ei tundu. Pean mõtlema. Mis asi on naljakas?

Naljakas on sündmus, mida Sa naljakana tunnetad. Tegelikult on see küsimus esitatud väikese tagamõttega. Mitu head aastat tagasi sai koostatud väike trükis pealkirjaga „Aegrivitult“, kus sees palju statistika teemal. See trükis võeti hästi vastu. Sama asja korrata ei tahaks, aga kui panna kokku lõbusad lood statistikast ja statistikutest, siis näitaks see statistikuid ja statistikat inimlikust vaatevinklist ja võib-olla aitaks ühiskonnal meist paremini aru saada.

Sellise kogumiku vastu ei oleks mul midagi. See oleks kindlasti väga vahva, aga praegu ei tule mul kuidagi midagi sobilikku meelde. Tegelikult olen seda tüüpi inimene, et mulle ei jää naljakad juhtumid hästi meelde. Võin loo üle küll südamest naerda, aga kui nädala pärast küsida, mille üle naersin, siis mäletan, et naersin, aga mille üle, ei mäleta. Tegelikult on nii, et ega ma üldse varasemaid sündmusi väga hästi mäleta. Mulle tundub, et enamik inimesi mäletab olnut minust hoopis paremini. Seda võin küll öelda, et mul on olnud õnn töötada koos väga toredate kolleegidega ja et tulen iga päev hea meelega tööle.

Mis on Sinu arvates Statistikaameti kolm kõige keerulisemat probleemi?

Probleemide sõnastamisega olen praegu üsna ettevaatlik. Mitte seepärast, et mul arvamust ei ole või et mul poleks julgust seda välja öelda, aga meil on uus peadirektor ning me pole veel strateegias kokku leppinud. Statistika tegemine on meeskonnatöö. Lepime meeskonnas kokku probleemid ja nende lahendamise teed ning asume tööle. Soolo ei ole selles kontekstis kohane.

Tegelikult olenevad probleemid ja nende olulisus sellest, millised on eesmärgid. Suurimad probleemid on takistused, mis kõige rohkem segavad püstitatud eesmärkide täitmist. Sõnastame eesmärgid ja siis on probleeme juba tunduvalt lihtsam sõnastada.

Statistikaameti üldised eesmärgid on tõenäoliselt pikema aja jooksul muutumatud, aga nendeni saab jõuda mitut teed pidi. Millist teed pidi Statistikaamet oma eesmärkide poole liigub, selgub lähiajal. Kui valik tehtud, saab ka probleeme sõnastada ja järjestada.

Veidi vähem kui sada aastat tagasi sai Eestis alguse iseseisev riikliku statistika tegemise süsteem. Süsteemi looja ja kauaaegne juht Albert Pullerits on kirjutanud, et üks esimesi suuri võitlusi statistikasüsteemi loomisel oli võitlus ametkondliku statistika koondamisega ühtsesse süsteemi. Tol ajal sai selline koondamine teoks. Praegu tundub, et seda võitlust tuleb uuesti pidada, et on tekkinud üsna mõjukad jõud, kelle soov on riiklik statistika jupp haaval laiali tassida. Mõnest soovist võib isegi aru saada, aga kui ministeerium soovib saada riikliku statistika tegijaks, siis demokraatliku riigi ja võimude lahususe põhimõtte järgi on see täiesti vastuvõetamatu. Mida asjast arvad? Kas on lootust, et Statistikaamet on selles lahingus sama edukas, nagu oli Riigi Statistika Keskbüroo aastal 1922?

Ajalugu kordub. Ma ei näe põhjust, miks me ei võiks olla sama edukad, kui olid meie eelkäijad. Ka mina ei pea õigeks, et ministeerium on riikliku statistika tegija, sest see ei ole ühiskonna huvides. Kui Statistikaametil on probleeme mõne valdkonna riikliku statistika tegemisega, siis loomulikult tuleb probleem lahendada, aga lahenduseks ei ole riikliku statistika tegemise kohustuse panemine ministeeriumile. Kordan siinkohal oma varasemat mõtet: terve mõistus võidab niikuinii, aga selle võidu nimel tuleb muidugi vaeva näha.

Info on tänapäeval olulise tähtsusega võimu teostamise vahend. Poliitilise juhtimise all olevas ministeeriumis on liiga suur oht, et allutakse soovile infoga manipuleerida. Sellist riski ei peaks demokraatlik riik endale võtma.

Tuleme korraks Euroopa ja Eesti suhete juurde tagasi. Täiesti selge, et kui oleme Euroopa Liidus, siis tuleb Euroopa Liidu nõudeid täita. Mõistlikult ja targalt täita. Riiklikus statistikas on peale Euroopa Liidu nõuete ka riigisisese vajadused. Mulle tundub, et riigisisese vajadused kipuvad Euroopa Liidu nõuete täitmisega võrreldes vaeslapse ossa jääma: kui mõne statistilise näitaja tootmiseks on euromäärus olemas, tuleb see näitaja kindlasti toota, kui sellist määrust ei ole, siis pole näitaja tootmine oluline isegi siis, kui sellega mõõdetakse mõne riiklikus strateegias püstitatud eesmärgi täitmist. Demokraatlik ühiskond on oma olemuselt läbipaistev ühiskond. Ühiskonna läbipaistvuse eeldus on kättesaadav info ühiskonna toimimise kohta. Selline info tuleb kinni maksta, sõltumata sellest, kas selle tootmiseks on euromäärus või mitte. Võtame näiteks arstide palga, see võiks meil olla kättesaadav igal aastal või igal kuul. Selle süstemaatilise info alusel saab ühiskond otsustada, kas arstide palk on väike või mitte. Ei tohiks olla nii, et kui arstid otsustavad streiki alustada, siis ilmub kusagilt välja uuring, et tegelikult ei saagi arstid nii vähe palka.

Kas euromäärustest tuleneva statistika tootmine ja riigisisese vajadusel põhineva statistika tootmine on meil tasakaalus ja kui ei ole, siis kuidas see tasakaal taastada?

Ma ei arva, et oleks vale, et iga toodetava statistikanäitaja taga on kindel ministeerium, kindel ametnik. See peab olema ja selle vastu ei taha ma kuidagi võidelda. Oleme ise selle poole püüelnud ja oleme saavutanud, et iga statistikatöö taga on mõni ministeerium avaliku huvi peamise esindajana. Töötame selle nimel, et iga väljundnäitaja juures oleks selgelt näha peamine avaliku huvi esindaja ja see on minu arvates õige suund.

Olen sinuga nõus, et riiklikku statistikat ei tehta ainult ministeeriumite tarbeks. Statistika on avalik kaup, mis peab olema ühiskonnas laiemalt kättesaadav. Ministeeriumiametniku ülesanne peaks muu hulgas olema jälgida, et tema valdkonnas oleks ühiskonnale piisav kogus avalikku infot kättesaadav. Mitte ainult seda infot, mida tema ametnikuna iga päev kasutab, vaid infot, mis aitaks valdkonna arengut ühiskonnas objektiivselt hinnata.

Eesti praegune lähenemine riiklikule statistikale, et kõige olulisem on täita Euroopa Liidu kohustuslik statistikaprogramm, ei ole Euroopa Liidus sugugi ainulaadne. Muidugi on ka teistsuguseid riike. Need riigid ei saa aru, miks peaks kogu ühiskonnale vajaliku statistika tegemine olema kirjas euromäärustes. Näiteks leibkonna eelarve uuring. Nendele riikidele tundub uskumatu, et leidub riike, kes ilma euromääruseta leibkonna eelarve uuringut ei teeks. Lisaks eelarveuuringust saadavale otseselt tarbitavale infole poleks ju ilma selle uuringuta võimalik teha ka kohustuslikku tarbijahinnaindeksit.

Euroopa riikides on suhtumine riiklikku statistikasse ja selle suhtesse euromäärustega erinev. Meie endi valik on, millisesse gruppi tahame kuuluda, milline on meie arvamus. Pole saladus, et euromäärustega kohustuslikku statistikat pooldavad peamiselt endised sotsialismileeri riigid, kes avaldavad töörühmades sageli mõtet, et kui uuringu kohta määrust pole, siis nende riigis ei pruugita seda uuringut korraldada. Küllap on sellisel lähenemisel ka oma ajalooline põhjendus.

Minu loogika ütleb, et kuna euromäärustega ette nähtud uuringud tuleb teha nagunii, siis ülejäänud uuringuid saab teha ikka ainult nii palju, kui euromäärustega kaetud uuringute alusel tehtavast statistikast raha üle jääb. Aga rahal on omadus, et teda ei kipu eriti üle jääma ja ...

Mille alusel sa väidad, et raha ei ole? Minu arvates on igas riigis statistilisteks uuringuteks vajalik raha olemas. Kui statistikat ei ole, kuidas siis otsuseid teha? Ühiskonnas ei ole võimalik otsuseid tegemata jätta, sõltumata sellest, kas statistilist uuringut tehakse või mitte. Valik on selles, mille alusel otsuseid teha. Kas teha otsuseid usaldusväärsetele faktidele toetudes või mitte? Kui teeme otsuseid faktidele toetudes (ei usu, et keegi teistpidi väidaks), siis on küsimus selles, kuidas need faktid kokku koguda ja kas selleks on efektiivsemat ja usaldusväärsemat meetodit kui tsentraalselt Statistikaametis. Usun, et Eesti-suguses väikeriigis ei ole. Raha uuringute tegemiseks on Eestis kindlasti olemas, aga võib-olla pole see raha Statistikaametis.

Olen sinuga täiesti nõus, et Statistikaametis on võimalik riigile vajalik usaldusväärne statistika kõige efektiivsemalt toota. See on triviaaltõde, mida ei muuda isegi see, kui oletada, et Statistikaameti töös puudujääke esineb. Sellisel juhul tuleks amet paremini tööle panna, mitte lammutada.

Eks seda riigi efektiivsuse teemat ole ikka uuritud ka. Üsna selge, et riigi ülalpidamine on väikeriigis ühe elaniku kohta kallim kui suurriigis, aga samuti on selge, et väikeriigis on tsentraalne statistika tootmine efektiivsem kui hajutatud tootmine.

Lugesin äsja ajalehest vallavanemate palkade ülevaadet. Kõige väiksem palk oli Piirissaare vallavanemal, aga kui arvestada tema palk ühe valla elaniku kohta, oli see kõige kõrgem. Mõlemat fakti saab käsitada statistikana ja mõlemad faktid on õiged, kuid võtame järgmise küsimuse.

Riikliku statistika ülesanne on varustada ühiskonda usaldusväärse infoga, aga tasuta lõunaid ei ole: keegi peab selle info kinni maksma. Statistikaameti tegevus on suures osas rahastatud riigieelarvest ja kogu riiklik statistika on tarbijatele tasuta. Ometi nõutakse Statistikaametilt järjest rohkem omatulu teenimist ehk siis minekut (info)turule, aga

tegutseda tuleb turul eelarvelise asutuse reeglite järgi. Kas see pole natuke segane olukord? Kas sellel teljel pole olukord veidi tasakaalust väljas?

Mina ei näe, et siin midagi tasakaalust väljas oleks. Ma ei näe siin üldse põhimõttelist probleemi. Kindel on see, et ükski riigiasutus, sh Statistikaamet, ei peaks konkureerima turul erasektoriga. Kõik see, mis Statistikaamet teeb, peab olema tasuta kättesaadav. Juhul kui potentsiaalne tarbija ei oska, ei saa või ei taha Statistikaameti pakutavat statistikat endale sobivale kujule viia, on Statistikaamet kohustatud seda potentsiaalset tarbijat aitama ja oleks absoluutselt ebaõiglane teha seda maksumaksja raha eest. Sellisel juhul viime avaliku info tarbijale sobilikule kujule ja võtame raha ainult selle lisatöö eest.

Sellise seletusega saab ainult nõus olla, aga see meenutab mulle aega, kui Eesti politsei tuli välja mõõdik, kui palju tuleb korruptante vahele võtta. Kui ettenähtud koguses korruptante vahele ei võta, tähendab see, et politsei teeb halba tööd. Kui meie eesmärk oleks rahuldada kõik tellijate lisataotlused, kui nad on selle eest nõus maksma, siis on asi täiesti selge ja mõistetav, aga kui meie eesmärk on teenida tulu 60 000, 100 000, 200 000 eurot, siis peame kogu aeg aktiivselt müüma ...

See on asutuse maine kujundus. Me peame pidevalt oma võimalustest teada andma. Ja kasu on siin mitmetahuline. Peale teenitud lisatulu, mis on ju ka oluline, on näiteks ettevõtjal kindlasti suurem motivatsioon Statistikaametile andmeid esitada, kui ta näeb, et tal on võimalik saadud info abil oma äri paremini ajada. Küllap võib ettevõtja panna ka oma sekretäri avalikke andmeid endale sobilikule kujule viima või siis selle mõnelt teiselt organisatsioonilt tellida, kas see on aga efektiivne. Statistikaameti eesmärk on kindlasti ettevõtjate ja teiste tarbijate parem teenindamine. Tarbijate soove teades saame ka riiklikku statistikat paremini pakkuda. See on meie eesmärk. Me ei hakka kunagi andmeid segaselt esitama, et selle segaduse arvelt teenida.

Jõudsime sujuvalt ettevõtjateni. Ettevõtjatega on seis keeruline. Ma ei tea ühtegi ettevõtjat, kes ütleks, et ta ei vaja statistikat. Jah, eelmise aasta Paide arvamusefestivalil ütles väikeettevõtja, et ettevõtluses tal riiklikku statistikat väga vaja ei lähe, aga riigi elanikuna pole mõeldav, et ta ei teaks, mis riigis toimub. Suureettevõtja ütles, et küsimus statistika vajalikkusest on nii rumal, et seda pole mõtet arutada. Ometi on nii, et ettevõtjatega ei ole Statistikaamet veel täielikku üksteisemõistmist saavutanud. Jätame selle keerulise teema edaspidiseks. Väikese tulevikumõõdikuna küsin nii: sügiseti toimub oluline majanduskonverents „Äriplaan“, mis aasta „Äriplaani“ konverentsi peaesinejaks saab Statistikaameti peadirektor ehk millal Eesti majanduseliit hakkab Statistikaametisse suhtuma kui üliolulisse riigiasutusse?

Ma arvan, et see aeg ei ole kaugel. See aeg on kindlasti lähemal, kui meie sinuga unistada oskame.

Oli kunagi üks Rooma riigimees, kes kõik oma kõned lõpetas sõnumiga, et Kartaago tuleb hävitada. Lõpuks Kartaago hävitatigi. Milline on Statistikaameti analoogne sõnum Eesti ühiskonnale?

See on hea mõte selline sõnum sõnastada. Aeg sellise sõnumi sõnastamiseks on küps, aga anname uuele peadirektorile selleks aega.

Milline küsimus jäi esitamata, millele sa kindlasti vastata sooviksid?

Tahan rõhutada, et 1. novembril 2017 hakkame kasutama statistika andmebaasi uut tarkvara .Stat. Selle kasutuselevõtt on küll häbiväärselt kaua veninud, aga olen täiesti kindel, et tegemist on senisest märgatavalt parema riikliku statistika avaldamise süsteemiga ja ma olen selle üle väga õnnelik. Olen täiesti veendunud, et liitumine .Stati süsteemiga oli väga tark otsus. Näiteks sel aastal maksame süsteemi arendamise eest 26 000 eurot, aga saame arendusi, mille väärtus on üle 800 000. See on summa, mida Eesti riik statistika avaldamise tarkvara arengusse üksinda ei panustaks, aga koostöö teistega võimaldab meil selliseid arendusi saada ja otsustada ka seda, milliseid arendusi on vaja teha.

Kindlasti tuleks rääkida ka inimestest. Statistikaamet on andnud võimaluse kohtuda ja koostööd teha tõeliselt suurepäraste inimestega. On fantastiline kohtuda tarkade inimestega, kes siiralt

tahavad maailma, sh statistikamaailma, paremaks teha. Statistikaameti missioon anda inimestele infot maailma paremaks tegemiseks on fantastiline! Kogu selle inimeste jutu juures on aga kõige olulisem see, et mul on olnud õnn töötada juba 25 aastat koos suurepäraste inimestega. Aitäh selle eest!

Kui sul oleks võimalus minna nädala pärast puhkusereisile, siis millise sihtkoha Sa valiksid?

Mul ei ole unistuste sihtkohta, aga selge on, et ilma päikesepaistel patareisid laadimata ja soojas meres suplemata ma hakkama ei saaks. Kindlasti on Malta tore koht, kus puhata. Imeilus on Sorrento piirkond Itaalias.

Intervjuu Statistikaameti peadirektori asetäitja Tuulikki Sillajõega on tehtud 4. mail 2017.

TUULIKKI SILLAJÕE: THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IS CERTAINLY A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR STATISTICS ESTONIA

Tuulikki Sillajõe, the deputy director general of Statistics Estonia, has been working at Statistics Estonia for 25 years. During these years, many exciting, memorable events have taken place. However, the interview with Tuulikki Sillajõe conducted by Mihkel Servinski, a principal analyst of Statistics Estonia, is not focused on the past, but instead on the present day with a brief glance into the future. This is what characterises Tuulikki Sillajõe: making a maximum effort today in consideration of tomorrow.

This year, the most important or at least one of the crucial topics for Statistics Estonia is the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. How do you assess the presidency from the viewpoint of Statistics Estonia: is it a great opportunity or a tiresome responsibility that cannot be avoided?

It is certainly an opportunity! There is no doubt about it.

I can say that we have learned so much already while preparing for the presidency. Within the past year we have reached a much better understanding of how the European Union works, for example, how the obligations for Statistics Estonia emerge. As recently as a year and a half ago, it was not quite understood at Statistics Estonia why our people participate in Eurostat working groups. We did not see how much depends on it. We participated in the working groups, expressed our opinion, but did not fully understand the extent of its impact. Now we clearly perceive that it is through these opinions that common statistics of the European Union and relevant obligations for Statistics Estonia are born. Here, it should be reminded that statisticians certainly do not decide on which statistics and how much of statistics are necessary in the European Union. This is prescribed by the policy directorates. Statisticians discuss how statistics can be produced in such a way that the results would be comparable.

We knew that cooperation between directorates at Eurostat was not very well coordinated. We believed that our interdepartmental cooperation was organised better. And it is so, but after reaching a better understanding of the organisation of work of Eurostat as a whole, we have discovered opportunities to improve cooperation between departments or the need for more efficient information exchange at Statistics Estonia.

Does the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union affect the activities of Eurostat and the period of Estonia's Presidency of the Council of the EU from the viewpoint of statistics?

As far as I know, the UK leaving the European Union has no substantial impact on Eurostat's activities. It is very likely that it is reasonable for the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics to continue to cooperate closely with the European Statistical System. As both parties need comparable information, suitable solutions will probably be found. There will definitely be some technical issues and it is difficult to predict how exactly these will be solved, because exit negotiations have not even essentially started yet. During the Estonian presidency, there are no plans to discuss UK's exit as a separate topic in the field of statistics.

Does Statistics Estonia have anything particular planned for the presidency that would noticeably distinguish the Estonian presidency period from the other presidencies so far, something that could be later referred to as the Estonian path?

We did consider doing something special, but we have now understood that this is actually not expected from us. The field of statistics has seven drafts of legislation on the agenda and our goal is to successfully proceed with them. We are expected to lead the cooperation, suggest compromises and reach agreements. It is not easy due to conflicting opinions of the member states. It could be said that we are expected to do the work and we will do our best to accomplish the task well.

In your opinion, what are the results required to consider the Estonian presidency successful from the perspective of Statistics Estonia? How many of the seven drafts should we finalise?

This is a difficult question. On the one hand, it is straightforward: the more drafts are finalised by the presidency, i.e. the more drafts are signed by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union during the presidency period, the better. Such a measurement system is rather cruel. Processes in the European Union take a long time and the final result achieved by the presidency depends to a great extent on the work done by former presidencies. In our case, it comes down to the work done by Malta, who currently carries the burden of EU presidency. There are also other factors beyond the presidency that affect the outcome of the activities, but mostly the result still depends on the work done by the presidency.

Fortunately, not everything can be expressed in Excel. There is also such a thing as perceived success. Those involved have a perfectly good understanding of their real chance to achieve the final result, what actually depends on the presidency and which external factors prevent getting a good result in the table. We certainly want to make a good impression on our colleagues, being positive and constructive, and of course we would be glad to see a positive result in the Excel table after our presidency period. Anything but zero – two would already be a very good result.

Before moving to the next question I would like to point out that there is a reason for the seemingly unreasonable duration of these processes: everyone should be able to express their opinion, in order to reach an agreement satisfactory to as many as possible. This is the path we have chosen in Europe and it is the path we will follow.

According to the general opinion, the European Union is one big bureaucratic machine. Do we learn from there how to create bureaucracy or how to avoid it? It seems to me that we are rather inclined towards creating more bureaucracy, but I hope I am wrong.

It is a good question. I have not thought about this. I am sure that Estonian bureaucrats are capable of generating new red tape without European assistance: there is no need to go to Brussels for that.

But your question makes one wonder: what is real and what is an illusion? It is a real joy to have both valuable substance and good reputation, but this is not always the case. There are reputable things without actual substance, but also magnificent things are done without a well-known name. Image-building is complicated and it does not always require an improvement in the actual work. Coming back to bureaucracy – perhaps we should more frequently ask what is real and what is an illusion, where and to what extent do we need bureaucracy and where does it exceed the actual need. A world without any bureaucracy is not plausible. If we reduce red tape, does it have any side effects and do we agree to such effects. For instance, is it acceptable to us if the decision-making period in the European Union was shorter as Estonia's opinion was no longer asked?

I did a little homework, and if I am not mistaken, you will have worked at Statistics Estonia for 25 years by the time this interview is published.

Is it necessary to write about that? It seems like a disgrace these days. It may indicate that a person is stagnate, lacks the ability to grow, and is stuck in the past...

Yes, there are people who would think so. I am not one of them. I have worked at Statistics Estonia for much longer than you and I have always found new challenges and I believe that I have also constantly developed. I guess if you want to improve, working for one and the same employer for a long period is no obstacle, and if you are not willing to advance, changing employers would not make any difference. But let me rephrase the question: while working at Statistics Estonia, how many times have you thought of finding another employer?

Yes, I have thought about it. Somewhere between five to ten times. I have been rather serious about it in three or four instances.

There have been occasions, where I have shut the door of Statistics Estonia behind me being confident that I will not return to this building anymore. But every time it has happened that before I have managed to submit my resignation, an offer has been made that was too exciting to be able to turn it down.

When the office of Statistics Estonia was still in Endla Street, I sometimes thought that if I were to change jobs, I would want to work in a modern office. I thought that someday I could work in a state-of-the-art office building as a secretary. This thought was short-lived as we moved to our current building. I recently went to Swedbank, and in my opinion, the working conditions at Statistics Estonia are currently even better than theirs. So the lack of modern work environment is no longer a reason to leave Statistics Estonia.

I started working at Statistics Estonia by chance and, I admit, it must have been a lucky coincidence for me. All of the 25 years have been interesting.

I recently thought about the former directors general of Statistics Estonia with whom I have had the pleasure to work with. There have been eight of them, unless I am forgetting someone. I found that they all share one common feature – they have all come from outside Statistics Estonia. How would you comment on this? Why is it that for decades Statistics Estonia has not been able to produce any top managers?

But should a top manager come from inside the organisation?

Perhaps not always, but it does not seem quite right that they have all come from elsewhere. It creates an impression that if someone dreams of becoming the director general of Statistics Estonia, it would be wiser to first work somewhere else.

I believe these things are not related. If an employee of Statistics Estonia dreams of becoming the director general of the organisation, he or she will most likely do so. I am pretty sure of that. There is definitely no rule that would prevent an employee of Statistics Estonia from becoming the head of the organisation. Perhaps the problem lies in the fact that the employees of Statistics Estonia comprehend the complexity of the work of director general.

I think it is good that the directors of Statistics Estonia have come from outside the organisation. Such a director can introduce something based on former work experience that a director from inside the organisation cannot, and this enriches Statistics Estonia. This is a value. In a situation where the staff is relatively stable, there is a risk of stagnation if the head comes from within the organisation.

Is there a place for official statistics in the post-truth society? There is no agreement yet on exactly what “post-truth” means, but as statistics are supposed represent the truth, there should not be a place for statistics in such a society.

You sure have tough questions. I would not work at Statistics Estonia if I did not believe that truth and reason will ultimately win. They will certainly win. It may take more or less time, but truth will be victorious.

I have not delved into the concept of post-truth society, but when I look at my daughter or her friends, I must say that I have never been as eager as they are to pick up the publications of Statistics Estonia, for example “Social trends”. If young people could maintain at least some of this interest and conviction that statistics can be used to make conclusions, nothing really bad could happen in this world. There is a huge amount of information available. People need a certain basis to make decisions. I believe that what is currently happening in the society serves as a lesson, it is like a passing childhood disease. People will definitely return to the sources they can trust. Naturally, statistics do not provide an absolute truth, but they are one of the better grounds for decision-making. Making decisions merely based on your mood in the morning is definitely not very smart.

Based on what you have told so far, it seems that you have many positive emotions with regard to your work at Statistics Estonia ...

Yes, certainly. I work at Statistics Estonia voluntarily and do not count the hours I spend here.

Have there been any funny incidents while working at Statistics Estonia? Can you recall any?

Not everything has to be dead serious. I like to have fun. A funny incident? I cannot really think of anything right now. There have rather been humorous situations that do not seem so funny when describing them later. I have to think. What is funny?

Funny is anything that you perceive as funny. Actually, that question had an ulterior motive. Several years ago we issued a small publication titled “Aegrivitult” (“Without time series”), a collection of jokes about statistics. That publication was well received. I would not want to repeat the same thing, but compiling funny stories about statistics and statisticians would show them in a different light and perhaps help the general public to better understand them.

I would not have anything against such a collection. I am sure it would be amusing, but I cannot think of anything fitting right now. In fact, I am not very good at remembering funny incidents. A funny story can make me laugh, but if you asked me a week later what I laughed about, I would remember that I laughed, but not what it was about. Come to think of it, I generally do not remember earlier events very well. It seems to me that most people have a much better recollection of past events than I do. However, I can tell that I have been lucky to work with very nice colleagues and I am happy to come to work every day.

In your opinion, what are the three most complex problems of Statistics Estonia?

I am rather cautious about formulating the problems right now. It is not because I do not have an opinion or I am afraid to express it, but we have a new director general and we have not yet agreed on the strategy. Statistical work is teamwork, where team members agree on problems and possible solutions and then get to work. Solo work is not appropriate in this context.

Actually, the nature and significance of problems depend on the set objectives. The greatest problems are obstacles that cause the most trouble when trying to achieve the set goals. It is significantly easier to define the problems after defining the objectives.

The general objectives of Statistics Estonia remain most likely unchanged in a longer perspective, but there are several ways to achieve them. The decision of which path Statistics Estonia takes will become clear in the near future. When the choice is made, the problems can also be defined and prioritised.

An independent system for producing official statistics was established in Estonia a little less than a century ago. Albert Pullerits, the founder and long-term head of the system, has written that one of the first major battles when creating the statistical system was to concentrate departmental statistics into a single system. Such concentration was successfully completed at the time. Now it seems that we have to fight that battle again, because there have emerged rather powerful forces who wish to take official statistics apart piece by piece. We can understand some of these wishes, but if a ministry wants to become a producer of official statistics, it is absolutely unacceptable in respect of the principles of a democratic state and separation of powers. What is your opinion on that? Will Statistics Estonia be as successful in this battle as the State Statistical Central Bureau was in 1922?

History repeats itself. I can see no reason why we could not be as successful as our predecessors. I also find that it is not in the interests of the society if a ministry produces official statistics. If Statistics Estonia has problems with producing official statistics for some subject matter domains, then naturally the problem must be solved, but the solution does not consist in assigning the task of producing official statistics to a ministry. I hereby repeat one of my earlier thoughts: sanity will eventually win, but such victory requires making an effort.

In these days, information is a crucial tool in executing power. A ministry under a political leadership involves too high of a risk of giving in to the desire to manipulate information. A democratic state should not take such a risk.

Let us come back to the relations between Europe and Estonia for a second. It is obvious that as long as we are in the European Union, we have to meet the EU requirements and be reasonable and smart when doing so. Besides the EU requirements, official statistics also take into account national needs. It seems to me that when comparing national needs and meeting the EU requirements, the national needs tend to be neglected: if there is a respective European regulation in place for a certain statistical indicator, this indicator must be produced, and if not, then producing such an indicator is not relevant even if it serves as a measure of an objective set out in a national strategy. Democratic society is essentially a transparent society. A prerequisite of a transparent society is that the information on the functioning of the society is available. Such information must be paid for, regardless of whether there is a relevant European regulation for producing it or not. Let's look at doctors' wages. These wages could be available for us on an annual or monthly basis and such systematic information can help the society to decide whether doctors' wages are low or not. It should not be so that as soon as doctors decide to go on a strike, a survey will surface stating that their wages are not actually that low.

Is there a balance between the statistics required by European regulations and the statistics produced based on national need, and if not, how can such balance be restored?

I do not think it is wrong to have a particular ministry or official behind every statistical indicator. It has to be so and I do not want to fight this in any way. This has been our aim and we have come to the situation where a ministry is the main representative of public interest behind every statistical activity. We are working with the aim that the main representative of public interest is clearly indicated for every output indicator, and in my opinion, this is the right direction.

I agree with you that official statistics are not produced for ministries only. Statistical information is a public commodity that must be widely available in the society. One of the duties of ministry officials should be to observe that there is enough publicly available information in their respective domain. Not just the information they use on a daily basis as officials, but also information that would help the society to objectively assess developments in that domain.

Estonia's current approach to official statistics – that it is most important to meet the mandatory statistical programme of the European Union – is not unique in the European Union. However, not all countries are alike. Some countries do not comprehend why the statistics that are necessary for the entire society should be prescribed by European regulations. Take, for example, the Household Budget Survey. For these countries, it seems unbelievable that there are others who would not conduct the Household Budget Survey without a relevant European regulation. In addition to the directly usable information received from the survey, it would be impossible to calculate the required consumer price index without it.

In Europe, the attitude towards official statistics and the relation to European regulations varies by country. It is our own choice, which group we want to belong to and what our opinion is. It is no secret that the statistics required by European regulations are mostly favoured by former socialist countries, who often express the opinion in working groups that a particular survey might not be carried out in their country unless there is a relevant European regulation. I guess there is also a historical background for this approach.

According to my logic, as we have no choice but to conduct the surveys prescribed by European regulations, we can only carry out as many other surveys as the funds left over from the surveys required by the EU allow, and there is a tendency that there is not usually much money left over...

Why do you assume that there is no money? In my opinion, funds for statistical surveys are available in every country. How would you make decisions if there is no statistical information? It is impossible not to make decisions in a society, regardless of whether relevant statistical surveys are conducted or not. What these decisions are based on is a matter of choice. Should decisions be made by relying on trustworthy facts or not? If we make our decisions based on facts (I am sure everybody agrees), the question is how these facts are collected and whether there is a more efficient and reliable method other than central data collection at Statistics

Estonia. I believe that in a small country such as Estonia, there is no other way. The money for surveys is definitely available in Estonia, but perhaps it is not at the disposal of Statistics Estonia.

I fully agree with you that it is possible to produce reliable official statistics most efficiently at Statistics Estonia. This is a trivial fact that cannot be changed even in view of assumed deficiencies in the work of Statistics Estonia today. In that case, it is necessary to improve the work of the organisation instead of taking it apart.

The issue of national efficiency has also been looked into. It is pretty obvious that maintaining the state in a small country is more expensive per citizen than it is in a large country, but it is also clear that in a small country centralized production of statistics is more efficient than dispersed production.

I recently read from the newspaper a review of the wages of rural municipality mayors. The mayor of Piirissaare rural municipality had the lowest wages in general, but the highest wages when calculated per resident of the rural municipality. Both facts can be considered as statistics and both facts are correct, but let's move to the next question.

The task of official statistics is to supply the society with reliable information, but there are no free meals: someone has to pay for producing that information. The activities of Statistics Estonia are funded to a great extent from the state budget and all official statistics are free for consumers. At the same time, Statistics Estonia is required to gradually earn more own revenue and directly enter the (information) market, while still having to act by the rules of a budgetary agency. Is this not a little confusing? Is the situation slightly off balance?

I do not see anything off balance here. For me, it is not a principal problem. It is certain that no state agency, including Statistics Estonia, should compete on the market with the private sector. All the information provided by Statistics Estonia must be available for free. If a potential user is not able or willing or does not know how to convert the statistics produced by Statistics Estonia to the desired format, Statistics Estonia is required to help that user and it would be absolutely unfair to pay for it with taxpayers' money. In that case, we will convert the public information into a form that is suitable for the user and charge only for this additional work.

I could not agree more with this explanation, but it reminds me of the time when a measure was introduced in the Estonian police concerning how many corruptors should be caught. If the police failed to catch the required number of corruptors, it meant that they did a poor job. If our aim was to fulfil all the additional orders of the customers who are willing to pay for it, it would be clear and understood, but if we set a goal of earning a profit of 60,000 or 100,000 or 200,000 euros, we would actively have to sell our services all the time ...

This is a matter of building a reputation. We must constantly let people know about our possibilities. It has various benefits. In addition to the extra revenue, which is also important, enterprises will likely be more motivated to submit data to Statistics Estonia if they see that with the information they receive they can run the business better. Perhaps a company could use a secretary or the services of another organisation to convert publicly available information to their preferred format, but is it efficient? Statistics Estonia certainly aims at providing better service to enterprises and other consumers. By knowing the wishes of the users, we can also offer official statistics in a better way. This is our goal. We will never provide intentionally confusing data in order to benefit.

This has led us to enterprises. The situation with enterprises is complicated. I do not know any enterprises that would say that they do not need statistics. Sure, last year at Paide Opinion Festival an owner of a small enterprise said that official statistics were not necessary for their business, but as an inhabitant of this country it was unthinkable not to know what was happening in the country. A large enterprise said that the question whether statistics are necessary is so stupid that there is no point in discussing it. And yet Statistics Estonia and enterprises have not reached a mutual understanding. Let's leave this complicated issue for later. To get some sense of the future, let me ask this:

every autumn there is an important business conference “Äriplaan” – in which year will the key speaker of this conference be the director general of Statistics Estonia, i.e. when will Estonian business elite see Statistics Estonia as a vital state authority?

I think this time is not far. It is definitely closer than we could dream of.

There was once a Roman statesman who finished all his speeches with the statement that Carthage must be destroyed, and in the end, Carthage was destroyed. What would be an equivalent message from Statistics Estonia to the Estonian society?

It is a good idea to formulate such a message. The time for this is ripe, but let us leave some time for the new director general to word it.

Was there a question that was not asked but you would certainly like to answer?

I want to point out that starting from 1 November 2017, we will introduce a new software .Stat for the statistical database. Its introduction has been shamefully delayed, but I am quite sure that this is a significantly better system for publishing official statistics, and I am very happy about it. I am absolutely convinced that it was a very smart decision to join .Stat system. For example, this year we pay 26,000 euros for developing the system, but receive software developments worth more than 800,000 euros. This is an amount that the Estonian state would not contribute on its own to software developments for disseminating statistics, but cooperation with other interested parties allows us to receive such developments and also decide which developments are necessary to make.

I definitely want to speak about the people. Statistics Estonia has given me a chance to meet and work with excellent people. It is fantastic to meet smart people who sincerely want to make the world, including the world of statistics, a better place. The mission of Statistics Estonia to provide information for the good of society is fantastic. However, the most important thing is that I have been lucky to work with wonderful people for already 25 years. Thank you for that!

If you had a chance to go on a vacation next week, what destination would you choose?

I do not have a dream destination, but it is clear that I could not do without loading my batteries in sunshine and swimming in the warm sea. Malta is definitely a nice place for a vacation. And the Sorrento region in Italy is beautiful.

The interview with Tuulikki Sillajõe, the Deputy Director General of Statistics Estonia, took place on 4 May 2017.

13,5%. Muidu kiiremlt arenenud neljandas kvartalis oli tööjõu ühikukulu kasv Eestis seevastu vaid 0,3%.

Kogulisandväärtus suurenes mullu 1,1%. Tugevnenud majanduskasvule aitasid kaasa 4,8% suurenenud netotootemaksud. Oma osa selles oli kahtlemata aktsiiside tõusul. Töölev tööstus, mis moodustab Eesti lisandväärtusest ligikaudu kuuendiku ja on sellega majanduse suurim tegevusala, suurenes möödunud aastal 0,8%. Hulgi- ja jaekaubandus on samuti suure osatähtsusega lisandväärtuses ja see kasvas mullu koguni 4,3%. See on tegevusala kiireim kasv alates 2011. aastast. Suurim kasv oli aga info ja side ning haldus- ja abitegevuste tegevusaladel, mis suurenesid vastavalt 9,8% ja 9,9%. Haldus- ja abitegevused olid eelnenud kahel aastal languses, kuid info ja side kasvunumbrid on aastaid olnud suuremad, seetõttu on sellel valdkonnal oluline osa Eesti majanduse arengus.

Enim vähenes lisandväärtus varasematel aastatel kasvanud põllumajanduse, metsanduse ja kalanduse tegevusalal – 8,6%. Selles languses oli oluline osa taime- ja loomakasvatust tabanud kehval viljasaagil ja madalal piima hinnal. Põlevkivitööstust tabanud lühiajaline kriis viis omakorda langusesse mäetööstuse (–6,4%) ja energeetika (–6,2) tegevusala. Eelnenud kolm aastat languses olnud ehitussektori lisandväärtus (–0,1%) möödunud aastal peaaegu enam ei muutunudki.

Sisenõudlust veab eratarbimine. 2015. aastal veidi aeglustunud sisenõudlus hakkas möödunud aastal taas kiiremini suurenema – 2,6%. Enim andsid sisenõudluse kasvu kodumajapidamiste lõpptarbimiskulutused, mis suurenesid 3,5%. Üks kodumajapidamiste peamisi väljaminekuid on toit ja mittealkohoolsed joogid, millele kulutati 3% rohkem. Palju aitas SKP suurenemisele kaasa ka see, et suurenesid väljaminekud transpordile (7,4%) ja vabale ajale ning kultuurile (7,4%). Enim suurenesid kulutused aga haridusele (11,2%) ja tervishoiule (8,7%), kuid nende üldine panus SKP-sse on väike. Kui aktsiisikaupade puhul suurenesid kulutused kütusele, siis väljaminekud alkoholile, tubakale ja narkootikumidele vähenesid nagu eelnenud aastatel, kuid kiirenevas tempos ehk –4,1%.

Eratarbimine suurenes ka Eesti Konjunktuuriinstituudi avaldatava tarbijate kindlustunde indikaatori järgi. Näitaja oli aasta alguses sügavas languses, kuid paranes aasta teisel poolel ja oli aasta lõpuks 2015. aasta tasemest veidi kõrgemal. Tarbijate kindlustunde paranemine aasta lõpus kattub ka IV kvartali tugeva majanduskasvuga. Ka tarbijad tunnetasid üldise majanduskeskkonna paranemist.

Kuigi 2016. aasta lõpus viitasid märgid majanduskeskkonna paranemisele, ei paista sama trendi ettevõtjate investeerimistegevusest. Vaatamata sellele, et pärast I kvartali tagasihoidlikku langust hakkas kapitali kogumahutus põhivarasse esimest korda pärast 2014. aasta I kvartalit taas suurenema, taastus aasta teises pooles taas langustrend. Aasta kokkuvõttes vähenes kapitali kogumahutus põhivarasse 2,8%, mis siiski on veidi parem kui aasta varem olnud 3,4%-line langus. Sellele vaatamata paranes aasta teises pooles Euroopa Komisjoni majandusosalduindeks (mõõdab ettevõtjate kindlustunnet) märgatavalt ja saavutas viimase kolme aasta kõrgeima taseme. Aasta jooksul kõigis sektorites tugevnenud kindlustunne viitab siiski ettevõtjate positiivsetele tulevikuootustele.

Eesti väliskaubandus on taas tõusuteel. Pärast kergelt langust 2015. aastal hakkas Eesti väliskaubandus möödunud aastal taas kasvama. Eksport suurenes aastaga 3,6% ja import 4,9%. Mõlema puhul tuli kasv eelkõige teenustest. Kui teenuste eksport suurenes 4,9%, siis import koguni 7,1%. Nii kindel väliskaubanduse kasv tähendab, et taas hakkas suurenema ka väliskaubanduse osatähtsus SKP-s. Peale selle väärib mainimist, et kui import väljastpoolt EL-i on aastast aastasse olnud küllaltki stabiilne, siis üle mitme aasta hakkas taas suurenema eksport kolmandatesse riikidesse.

2016. aastal kasvasid endiselt ka valitsemissektori lõpptarbimiskulutused, mis tõusid 1% ja viisid valitsemissektori tarbimise 20,6%-ni SKP-st. Tänu suurenenud maksutuludele vähenes endiselt ka valitsemissektori konsolideeritud võlg, mis jõudis 9,5%-ni SKP-st. See on madalaim võlatase alates 2012. aastast. Tähelepanuväärne on asjaolu, et tulud ületasid kulusid nii keskvalitsuses, kohalikes omavalitsustes kui ka sotsiaalkindlustusfondides.

Eesti majandus mitmekesistub. 2016. aastal jätkus trend, mille järgi oli siinse majanduse eestvedaja sisetarbimine, seda on näha ka suurest hulgi- ja jaekaubanduse kasvust. Siiski oli märke, et ka muud tegevused hakkavad taas kanda kinnitama. Väliskaubandus hakkas pärast nõrka 2015. aastat taas kasvama. Kuigi töötleva tööstuse kasv on aastast aastasse aeglustunud, oli varasemast tugevam IV kvartal lootustandev periood. Peale töötleva tööstuse kasvu tugevnemise ja tootlikkuse suurenemise hakkas aasta lõpus kasvama ka aastaid languses olnud ehitussektor. Vaatamata tagasihoidlikule investeerimistegevusele on ettevõtjate tulevikuootused paranenud ja tasakaalustatud riigirahandus on hoidnud riigivõla kontrolli all.

increased 2.6%. Based on the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure scoreboard of the European Commission, overall in the Baltic countries the three-year increase in the unit labour cost was clearly the fastest of the European Union – 15.9% in Latvia, 14.2% in Estonia and 13.5% in Lithuania. In the fourth quarter when economic growth was faster, the unit labour cost increased only 0.3% in Estonia.

The gross value added increased 1.1% last year. Net taxes on products which increased 4.8% contributed to the stronger economic growth. The rise in excise duties certainly played a role in this. Manufacturing, which constitutes approximately a sixth of Estonia's value added and is, therefore, the largest economic activity, grew 0.8% last year. Retail and wholesale trade which also has a large share in the value added grew as much as 4.3% last year. This is the fastest growth of the economic activity since 2011. Information and communication and administrative and support service activities experienced the highest growth, increasing 9.8% and 9.9%, respectively. Administrative and support service activities were in decline during the two previous years, but information and communication has demonstrated strong growth for years and has thus been an important contributor to Estonia's economic growth.

Value added decreased the most in agriculture, forestry and fishing (–8.6%), where it had increased in previous years. A poor harvest and low price of milk in crop and animal production contributed to this decline significantly. A short-term crisis that affected oil shale mining caused a decline in the economic activities of mining and quarrying (–6.4%) and energy supply (–6.2). The value added in the construction sector which was in decline in the previous three years had almost no change last year (–0.1%).

Domestic demand is led by private consumption. Domestic demand, which slowed down slightly in 2015, started to increase faster again last year – 2.6%. Household final consumption expenditures contributed the most to the growth in domestic demand, increasing 3.5%. One of the main expenses of households is food and non-alcoholic beverages, which grew 3%. Important contributors to the GDP growth were also increased expenditure on transport (7.4%) and recreation and culture (7.4%). Expenditure on education (11.2%) and health (8.7%) increased the most, but their total contribution to the GDP is small. In the case of excise goods, fuel expenditure increased, but similarly to previous years, expenditure on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics decreased faster (–4.1%).

The increase of private consumption is also reflected in the consumer confidence index published by the Estonian Institute of Economic Research. The index experienced a big drop at the beginning of the year but improved in the second half of the year, and by the end of the year it was already slightly higher than the 2015 level. The increased confidence of consumers coincides with the strong economic growth of the fourth quarter. The consumers also felt the improvement in the overall economic environment.

Although at the end of 2016 signs pointed to improving economic environment, the same trend is not reflected in the investment activities of enterprises. Despite the fact that after modest decline in the first quarter, gross fixed capital formation started to increase again for the first time since the first quarter of 2014, it resumed decline in the second half of the year. Gross fixed capital formation decreased in total 2.8% in a year, which is still somewhat better than the 3.4% decline the year before. Nevertheless, the economic sentiment index (measures the confidence of businesses) published by the European Commission improved significantly in the second half of the year, achieving the highest level of the last three years. The confidence level that improved in all sectors over the year indicates enterprises' positive outlook on the future.

Estonia's foreign trade is again in uptrend. After a small decline in 2015, Estonia's foreign trade started to increase again last year. Exports grew 3.6% and imports 4.9% year over year. In both cases, the growth was primarily due to services. While the exports of services grew 4.9%, imports grew as much as 7.1%. Such solid growth in foreign trade means that the share of foreign trade in the GDP also started to increase again. In addition, it is noteworthy that while imports from outside the EU have been quite stable over the years, exports to third countries started to increase again after many years.

In 2016, the general government final consumption expenditure continued to grow, increasing by 1% and thereby taking the general government expenditure to 20.6% of the GDP. Thanks to greater receipts from taxes, the consolidated debt of the general government continued to decrease, amounting to 9.5% of the GDP. This is the lowest debt level since 2012. It is important to note that costs exceeded expenditures in the central government, local governments as well as in social security funds.

Estonia's economy is diversifying. In 2016, domestic consumption continued to lead the economy, which is also evident in the big growth of retail and wholesale trade. Nevertheless, there are signs that other activities are also starting to strengthen again. Foreign trade started to increase again after a weak 2015. Although the growth of manufacturing has been slowing down year by year, the fourth quarter that was stronger than before gave hope. In addition to solidifying growth in manufacturing and increased productivity, the construction sector, which had been in decline for years, started to grow. Despite modest investment activity, enterprises are more hopeful of the future, and the balanced government finance has kept national debt under control.

teenuseid 127 asutust. Hoolekandeteenuste täiskasvanud kasutajaid oli aasta lõpu seisuga 12 700 (sh erihoolekandeteenuste kasutajaid peaaegu 5600) ehk ligi 4% rohkem kui aasta varem. Vaadates ajas natuke kaugemale tagasi, siis ilmnevad muutused veelgi selgemalt – teenusekasutajaid oli 25% rohkem kui 2010. aastal. Üks teenusekasutajate arvu mõjutav tegur on kindlasti see, et inimeste eluiga järjest pikeneb ja eakate inimeste osatähtsus rahvastikus suureneb. Lastele asenduskoduteenuse osutajaid oli 2015. aasta lõpu seisuga 38, selle teenuse kasutajaid alla 1100. Erinevalt täiskasvanutele suunatud teenustest ei ole asenduskoduteenuse kasutajate hulk suurenenud, võrreldes 2010. aastaga on teenusekasutajaid hoopis 12% vähem.

Ravikindlustushüvitiste arv on viimasel paaril aastal suurenenud, eelkõige haigus- ja hooldushüvitiste arv. 2016. aastal maksti hüvitisi kokku 530 000 korral, mida on ligi 7% mullusest rohkem. Kõige enam maksti haigushüvitisi (251 300), hambaraviteenuse hüvitisi (135 700) ja hooldushüvitisi (122 800). Viimaste aastate muutused on väga väikesed võrreldes eelnenud kümnendiga, kui ravikindlustushüvitiste arv järjest suurenes (2007.–2008. a maksti üle 900 000 hüvitise aastast) ning seejärel järsult vähenes, sest 2009. aastast vähenes Eesti Haigekassa osatähtsus haigushüvitise maksmisel ja lõpetati hambaraviteenuse hüvitise maksmine üle 19-aastastele. 2016. aastal kulus ravikindlustushüvitiste maksmiseks 140 miljonit eurot, mida on 13,5 miljoni võrra ehk peaaegu 11% rohkem kui aasta varem. Hüvitised hõlmasid kohustusliku ravikindlustuse kuludest veidi üle 13%. Suurima osa (766 miljonit eurot) ravikindlustuse kuludest moodustasid erinevad ravikulud. Ravikindlustatute arv on viimase viie aasta jooksul püsinud vahemikus 1,23–1,24 miljonit inimest.

Mitu aastat üsna stabiilsena püsinud töötuskindlustushüvitise saajate arv on hakanud suurenema. Aastatel 2009–2010, mil töötuse määr hüppeliselt tõusis, mitmekordistus varasemaga võrreldes nii töötutoetuse kui ka töötutele makstavate hüvitiste saajate arv. Alates 2011. aastast on töötuskindlustust vajavate inimeste hulk uuesti vähenenud ja seejärel püsinud üsna stabiilsena. Töötutoetuse saajate arv püsis ka 2016. aastal muutumatuna (ligikaudu 25 000), aga hüvitiste saajaid oli mullusest rohkem: töötuskindlustushüvitist sai 29 400 inimest (+11% võrreldes 2015. a), koondamise korral makstavat kindlustushüvitist 7900 inimest (+6%) ja tööandja maksejõuetuse hüvitist ligi 1600 inimest (+27%). Keskmine töötuskindlustushüvitis oli 2016. aastal 366 eurot kuus ehk 24 euro võrra rohkem kui aasta eest. Koondamisel maksti hüvitist keskmiselt 1683 eurot ja tööandja maksejõuetuse korral keskmiselt 2387 eurot.

Tööturumeetmetes osalemine on viimasel kahel aastal sagenenud. 2016. aastal kasutati Eesti Töötukassa pakutavaid tööturuteenuseid ja -programme kokku rohkem kui 100 000 korral – ligi 9% rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Olukorrale hinnanguid andes on oluline meeles pidada, et üks inimene võib kasutada mitut teenust ja kõik teenused ei ole ette nähtud ainult registreeritud töötutele (nt karjäärinõustamine töötavatele ja mitteaktiivsetele inimestele). Tööturumeetmete valik on viimastel aastatel laienenud, näiteks 2016. aastal lisandus mitu uut teenust vähenenud töövõimega inimestele. Kõige sagedamini kasutatavad meetmed olid 2016. aastal endiselt karjäärinõustamine (20 400 korral), tööalane koolitus (18 900) ja tööotsingu töötuba (13 500). Vähenenud töövõimega inimesed osalesid enim tööalastel koolitustel (ligi 2700 korral), praktilisel ja tööalasel rehabilitatsioonil (kummaski umbes 1000 korral).

Registreeritud tööõnnetuste arv on aasta-aastalt suurenenud. 2016. aastal registreeriti Tööinspeksioonis 5081 tööõnnetust ehk 6% rohkem kui aasta varem. Et tööga hõivatute arv ei ole eriti muutunud, siis suurenes ka tööõnnetuste arv 100 000 töötaja kohta: 2015. aastal 749 ja 2016. aastal 788 õnnetust. Surmaga lõppenud õnnetusi oli 2016. aastal 26, mis on viimase kümnendi kõige traagilisem näitaja (2015. a oli 17 surmaga lõppenud õnnetust). Pea kaks kolmandikku õnnetustest juhtus meestega ja kõik 2016. aastal õnnetuses hukkunud olid mehed. Enim registreeriti õnnetusi töötlevas tööstuses (1486) ning avaliku halduse ja riigikaitse tegevusalal (814). Surmaga lõppenud õnnetusi registreeriti kõige rohkem ehituses (8) ning veonduses ja laonduses (6). Tööõnnetuste statistika puhul tuleb arvestada, et kõiki tööõnnetusi ei registreerita. Statistikaameti 2015. aasta tööjõu-uuringu andmete põhjal leitud tööõnnetuste hinnanguline arv on Tööinspeksiooni omast kolm korda suurem.

2016. aastal suurenes toimetulekutoetuse saajate arv, mis on eelnenud viie aasta jooksul järjest vähenenud. Aasta jooksul rahuldati toimetulekupiiri tagamiseks 99 300 toimetulekutoetuse

taotlust ehk 10% rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Toetust saanud leibkondade arv suurenes ligi 700 leibkonna võrra, jõudes 15 300-ni. Muutused on seotud sellega, et 2016. aastal tõsteti toimetulekupiiri ehk ühe kuu jooksul minimaalseks igapäevaseks äraelamiseks vajalikku summat – varasema 90 euro asemel on toimetulekupiir üksi elavale inimesele või perekonna esimesele liikmele nüüd 130 eurot kuus. Erinevalt eelnenud aastatest ei makstud enam täiendavat toimetulekutoetust, vaid kogu makstud toetus oli toimetulekupiiri tagamiseks. Kokku maksti toimetulekutoetusteks üle 21 miljoni euro, 2015. aastal aga neljandiku võrra vähem (15,5 miljonit eurot). Toimetulekupiiri tagamiseks makstud toetuse suurus rahuldatud taotluse kohta oli 2016. aastal 213 eurot ehk ligi 46 eurot mullusest rohkem.

Peretoetused on viimasel kahel aastal märgatavalt suurenenud. 2016. aastal maksti erinevate peretoetustena (sh lapsetoetus, lapsehooldustasu, vanemahüvitis, sünnitoetus jm toetused) kokku 393 miljonit eurot, mida on 10% rohkem kui 2015. aastal ja koguni 48% rohkem kui 2014. aastal. Muutuse on tinginud lapsetoetuste ja vanemahüvitiste suurenemine, mitte aga peretoetuste saajate arvu muutumine. Kõige arvukamalt oli lapsetoetuste saajaid (aasta lõpu seisuga 254 700), kokku maksti 2016. aastal lapsetoetustena peaaegu 167 miljonit eurot. Vanemahüvitise saajaid oli märksa vähem (aasta jooksul ligi 31 100), aga vanemahüvitiste maksmiseks kulus 199 miljonit eurot ehk 51% kogu peretoetuste eelarvest.

Sotsiaalse kaitse kogukulutused suurenevad endiselt. Kogukulutuste arvestamisel kasutatakse Eurostatis välja töötatud Euroopa integreeritud sotsiaalkaitsestatistika süsteemi (ESSPROS; andmed edastatakse N+2 aasta juuni lõpuks). 2014. aastal kulutati Eestis sotsiaalkaitsele 2,99 miljardit eurot – eelnenud aastaga võrreldes 6% ehk 178,5 miljonit eurot rohkem. Tehtud kulutused hõlmasid 2014. aastal 15,1% SKP-st, mida on mullusest veidi rohkem (2013. a 14,9%), aga märksa vähem kui sotsiaalkaitsekulutuste tipphetkel (2009. a 18,8%). Euroopa Liidus (EL) keskmiselt olid sotsiaalkaitse kogukulutused 2014. aastal 28,7% SKP-st. Kõige suurem oli see näitaja Prantsusmaal (34,3%), Taanis (32,9%) ja Soomes (31,9%). Sotsiaalkaitsekulutused ühe elaniku kohta olid Eestis 2014. aastal 2273 eurot, mis on ligi 3,5 korda väiksem EL-i keskmisest (7905 eurot elaniku kohta). Lähinaabritega võrreldes jääb Eesti selle näitaja poolest kaugemale maha Rootsis (13 188 eurot) ja Soomest (12 003 eurot), aga edestab Lätit (1714 eurot) ja Leedut (1838 eurot).

disabled persons increased by 3,600 year over year and their share in the population increased by 0.3 percentage points. Although the share of young people among disabled persons has increased slightly in the last decade, most of the disabled persons still belong to older age groups (more than two-thirds of them are at least 55 years old). In 2016, approximately 65 million euros were paid as social benefits for disabled persons – 4% more than in 2015.

The need for care services for adults is increasing. In 2015, care services (excl. special care services) in social welfare institutions were provided to adults by 150 institutions and special care services by 127 institutions. As at the end of the year, there were 12,700 adult users of care services (incl. almost 5,600 users of special care services), i.e. nearly 4% more than the year before. Looking back further in time, the changes become even clearer – there were 25% more users of these services than in 2010. One of the factors impacting the number of users of these services is definitely the fact that people live increasingly longer and the share of older people in the population increases. At the end of 2015, there were 38 providers of substitute home service for children, and this service was used by under 1,100 persons. Contrary to the services for adults, the number of users of substitute home service has not increased; compared to 2010, the number of users of this service has declined by 12%.

The number of health insurance benefits has increased in the last few years, mainly sickness benefits and care benefits. In 2016, benefits were paid in 530,000 cases, which is approximately 7% more than the previous year. Sickness benefits were paid the most often (251,300 times), followed by dental care benefits (135,700) and care benefits (122,800). The changes in the recent years are minor compared to the last decade when the number of health insurance benefits was continuously increasing (in 2007–2008, more than 900,000 benefits were paid in a year). After that the number dropped sharply, because as of 2009 the importance of the Estonian Health Insurance Fund in paying sickness benefits decreased and the dental care benefit payment to persons above 19 years of age was discontinued. In 2016, health insurance benefits were paid in the amount of 140 million euros, which is 13.5 million euros more, i.e. almost 11% more, than the year before. Benefits constituted slightly more than 13% of the expenditure of health insurance. Different medical treatment expenses accounted for the largest share (766 million euros) of health insurance expenditure. The number of persons covered by health insurance has been in the range of 1.23–1.24 million persons in the last five years.

The number of recipients of the unemployment insurance benefit that was stable for many years has started to increase. In the years 2009–2010, when the unemployment rate rose drastically, the number of recipients of the unemployment allowance and benefits paid to unemployed people increased by multiple times compared to earlier years. Since 2011, the number of people needing unemployment insurance started to decrease again and has since then remained quite stable. The number of people receiving the unemployment allowance remained unchanged in 2016 as well (approximately 25,000), but the number of benefit recipients was higher than the year before: 29,400 people received unemployment insurance benefit (11% more than in 2015), 7,900 received a benefit upon lay-off (6% more) and 1,600 received a benefit upon insolvency of the employer (27% more). The average unemployment insurance benefit in 2016 was 366 euros a month, which is 24 euros more than the year before. Upon lay-off, the average benefit paid was 1,683 euros and upon insolvency of the employer 2,387 euros.

Participation in labour market measures has grown in the past two years. In 2016, the labour market services and programs offered by the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund were used more than 100,000 times – approximately 9% more than in 2015. When evaluating the situation, it is important to keep in mind that one person can use many services and the services are not meant only for the registered unemployed (e.g. career counselling for working and inactive people). The range of labour market measures has expanded in recent years; for example, in 2016 many new services were added for people with reduced work ability. In 2016, the most often used measures were still career counselling (used 20,400 times), work-related training (18,900) and job search workshop (13,500). People with reduced work ability participated

the most in work-related training (approximately 2,700 times), work placement and work-related rehabilitation (around 1,000 times in each).

The number of registered accidents at work has increased year by year. In 2016, the Labour Inspectorate registered 5,081 accidents at work, i.e. 6% more than the year before. As the number of employed persons has not changed much, the number of accidents at work per 100,000 employed persons also increased: in 2015 this number was 749, and in 2016 it was 788. Fatal accidents numbered 26 in 2016, which is the worst indicator of the last decade (in 2015, there were 17 fatal accidents). Almost two-thirds of the accidents happened to men and all the persons who died in these accidents in 2016 were male. The greatest numbers of accidents at work were registered in manufacturing (1,486) and in public administration and defence (814). The number of registered fatal accidents was the highest in construction (8) and in transportation and storage (6). In the case of statistics on accidents at work, it should be taken into account that not all accidents at work are registered. The estimated number of accidents at work, calculated based on the data of the 2015 Labour Force Survey conducted by Statistics Estonia, is three times higher than the number of accidents registered by the Labour Inspectorate.

In 2016, the number of subsistence benefit recipients increased, while it had decreased during the last five years. During the year, applications for subsistence benefit to ensure the subsistence level were approved 99,300 times, i.e. 10% more than in 2015. The number of households receiving the benefit increased by 700, reaching 15,300. The changes are related to the fact that in 2016 the subsistence level (the minimum sum necessary for everyday subsistence in a period of one month) was raised – instead of the earlier 90 euros, the subsistence level for a person living alone or for the first member of a family is now 130 euros a month. In contrast to the prior years, supplementary subsistence benefit was not paid anymore, but the total amount of benefit paid was to ensure the subsistence level. In total, more than 21 million euros was paid as subsistence benefits; in 2015, the amount was a fourth smaller (15.5 million euros). The amount of subsistence benefit to ensure the subsistence level was 213 euros per approved application, i.e. almost 46 euros more than the previous year.

Family allowances have considerably increased in the past two years. In 2016, the total amount paid as different family allowances (incl. child allowance, child care allowance, parental benefit, childbirth allowance, etc.) was 393 million euros, which is 10% more than in 2015 and as much as 48% more than in 2014. The change has been caused by raised child allowances and parental benefits, not by a change in the number of family allowance recipients. The number of child allowance recipients was the highest (254,700 as at the end of the year) and almost 167 million euros in total were paid as child allowances. The number of parental benefit recipients was much smaller (approximately 31,100 during the year), but 199 million euros were spent on parental benefits, i.e. 51% of the budget for family allowances.

The total expenditure on social protection continues to rise. In calculating the total expenditure, the European system of integrated social protection statistics developed by Eurostat is used (ESSPROS; the data are transmitted by the end of June of N+2 year). In Estonia, 2.99 billion euros was spent on social protection in 2014 – 6% more, i.e. 178.5 million euros more, compared to the previous year. The expenditure accounted for 15.1% of the GDP in 2014, which is slightly more than the year before (14.9% in 2013), but significantly less than during the height of social protection expenditure (18.8% in 2009). In the European Union (EU) on average, social protection expenditure was 28.7% of the GDP in 2014. The indicator was highest in France (34.3%), Denmark (32.9%) and Finland (31.9%). Social protection expenditure per inhabitant was 2,273 euros in Estonia in 2014, which is approximately 3.5 times lower than the EU average (7,905 euros per person). Compared to the neighbouring countries, in terms of this indicator Estonia is far behind Sweden (13,188 euros) and Finland (12,003 euros), but ahead of Latvia (1,714 euros) and Lithuania (1,838 euros).

laekumise kasvu 256 miljonist eurost 558 miljoni euroni. Keskkonnamaksude ja -tasude osatähtsus avaliku sektori eelarve tuludes on suurenenud 7,2%-st 2005. aastal 7,7%-ni 2015. aastal. Keskkonnamaksude osatähtsus SKP-s on suurenenud 2,3%-st 2004. aastal 2,8%-ni 2015. aastal. Laekunud keskkonnamaksudest on suurima osatähtsusega kütuseaktsiis (2015. aastal 79,8%), kõige rohkem maksavad kütuseaktsiisi maismaaveonduse tegevusala (2014. aastal 41,0%) ja kodumajapidamised (2014. aastal 31,4%).

Keskkonna saastamisele kehtestatud maksude ja ressursikasutustasude põhieesmärk on saavutada pärssiv mõju maksubaasile (ehk maksu objektile). Siiski ei ole enamik keskkonnamakse maksubaasile märkimisväärselt pidurdavat mõju avaldanud: keskkonnamaksustatud ressursikasutus ei ole eriti palju vähenenud ja seega on ka saastetasude ning keskkonnamaksude rakendamisel jäänud keskkonnatõhusus väikeseks. Keskkonnamaksude mõju on avaldunud aga kitsamalt üksikute tegevusalade tasandil: ilmselt on just tõusvad elektriaktsiisi määrad põhjustanud elektri tarbimise teatava vähenemise kodumajapidamistes (2014. aastaks oli langus 3,7% võrreldes 2008. aastaga). Tõenäoliselt on ka suurenenud kütuseaktsiis vähendanud fossiilsete kütuste tarbimist kodumajapidamistes (8,5% aastaks 2014 võrreldes aastaga 2008).

OECD^a rõhutab, et keskkonnamakse rakendades tuleb peale keskkonnakasu arvesse võtta ka mõju ettevõtete konkurentsivõimele. Samuti tuleb arvestada seda, kuhu maksutulu suunatakse ja kui õiglasel on keskkonnamaksud.

Kui võrrelda keskkonna- ja tööjõumaksude laekumist sisemajanduse kogutoodanguga, siis võib öelda, et ökoloogilise maksureformiga ei ole täielikult järgitud tuleneutraalsuse printsiipi (keskkonnakasutuse suurem maksustamine ja väiksemad tööjõumaksud peaksid kokkuvõttes maksukoormuse muutusi tasakaalustama). Alates 2005. aastast, kui Eestis sõnastati ökoloogilise maksureformi põhialused ja hakati neid põhimõtteid rakendada, on keskkonnamaksude laekumine suurenenud (ka SKP-ga võrreldes). Tööjõumaksude laekumise osatähtsus ei ole aga vähenenud. Vastupidi – ka tööjõumaksude osatähtsus SKP-s on ajavahemikus 2005–2015 veidi suurenenud. Samal ajal on tööjõumaksude laekumise osatähtsus SKP suhtes (2015. aastal 17,2%) peaaegu suurusjärgu võrra suurem kui keskkonnamaksude laekumine (2015. aastal 2,8%).

Nagu ülal kirjeldatud, peaksid ökoloogilise maksureformi põhimõtete järgi sotsiaal maksude maksumäära langus ja keskkonnamaksude tõus üksteist tasakaalustama nii, et kogu maksukoormus ei suureneks. Nii on ka võrdlusaastatel (2008–2014) Eestis enamiku tegevusalade (sh suure keskkonnakoormusega mäenduse ja energiatootmise tegevusalade ning vee- ja õhustranspordi) keskkonnamaksude osatähtsus kogukuludes suurenenud (vastavalt 22,2% ja 70,4% võrra) ja tööjõumaksude osatähtsus kogukuludes vähenenud (vastavalt 17,5% ja 65,0% võrra). Maismaaveonduses, aga ka näiteks avaliku halduse ja hariduse valdkonnas on nii tööjõumaksude (vastavalt 36,0% ja 4,6% võrra) kui ka keskkonnamaksude (vastavalt 62,6% ja 10,8% võrra) osatähtsus kogukuludes suurenenud. Kuna neil sektoritel on nii keskkonna- kui ka tööjõumaksude osatähtsus suurenenud, siis need sektorid võivad olla ka järgmiste sarnaste maksumuudatuste suhtes tundlikumad.

Peale maksukoormuse suurenemise kogukuludes on ökoloogilise maksureformi seirel oluline pidada silmas ka keskkonnamaksude mõju kasumlikkusele ning konkurentsivõimele. Sektorite võrdluses suurimal keskkonnatasude maksjal ehk maanteetranspordil jäi kasumiks väiksem osa (86,9 miljonit eurot) võrreldes sellega, mis oli keskkonnamaksudeks makstud (146,9 miljonit eurot). Kütuseaktsiis on maanteetranspordi keskkonnamaksude põhikomponent. Kuna fossiilsetel kütustel ei ole maanteetranspordis praegu veel arvestatavat alternatiivi, on kasvanud transpordimahtudega kaasnenud kütuse tarbimisega suurenenud ka makstav aktsiis (73,3% ja 108,5% kasvu 2014. aastaks 2008. aastaga võrreldes). Siiski ei pruugi edasine kütuseaktsiisi suurendamine olla jätkusuutlik ja maanteetranspordi sektor võib olla tundlik edasise kütuseaktsiisi kasvu suhtes ning selle konkurentsivõime võib ka väheneda. Samuti ei pruugi aktsiisi suurendamine mõjutada tegelikku kütuste tarbimist, vaid Eestist osetava kütuse tarbimist (tankimist Eestist) ja seetõttu ka kütusega kauplejate konkurentsivõimet ning ka aktsiisitululaekumist riigieelarvesse.

^a *The Political Economy of Environmentally Related Taxes. (2006). OECD*

Et keskkonnamakse laekub riigieelarvesse rohkem, siis on ka riigil enam võimalusi suuremateks investeeringuteks ja keskkonnakaitsekulutusteks. Riigieelarvesse laekunud ressursi- ja saastetasudest suunati Keskkonnainvesteeringute Keskuse kaudu 2015. aastal keskkonnaprojektidesse 32 miljonit eurot. Valitsemissektor andis keskkonnakaitseks 2010. aasta (mudelaasta) põhjal kokku 110 miljonit eurot ehk tegi 19% kõigist riigi keskkonnakaitsekulutustest. Valitsemissektori osa moodustavad keskkonnakaitseinvesteeringud, antud toetused (millest on maha on arvestatud välismaalt saadud toetused) ja ka valitsemissektori keskkonnateenuste lõpptarbimine. Välismaiste siirete osatähtsus Eesti keskkonnakaitse kogukulutustes oli 2010. aastal ligikaudu 8%.

Eesti kogukulutused keskkonnakaitseteenustele olid 2010. aasta hinnangu põhjal 660 miljonit eurot. Eesti keskkonnakaitset finantseerib suures osas ettevõtlussektor, kes teeb ligikaudu kolmveerandi (73%) kogu riigi keskkonnakaitsekulutustest. Ettevõtlussektor maksab saastetasusid ja teeb kulutusi selleks, et vähendada tekkinud kahjulikku mõju keskkonnale: ostetakse keskkonnakaitseteenuseid (jäätmekäitlus, reoveekäitlus jt) ning tehakse ka ise investeeringuid selleks, et tagada puhtam tootmine. Investeeringud moodustasid kogu ettevõtlussektori keskkonnakaitsekulutustest siiski väiksema osa – 37%.

Põhilised keskkonnasfäärid, kus kulutusi tehakse, on reovee- ja jäätmekäitlus, mille kulutuste osatähtsus kogukulutustes ulatus 2010. aasta põhjal 61,4%-ni. Reoveekäitluse valdkonnas on saastekogused vähenenud märkimisväärselt mitme parameetri arvestuses. Veekogudesse jõudis 2015. aastal vähem saasteaineid kui 2005. aastal: lämmastikuheide on vähenenud 41,9% ja fosforiheide 62,3%. Ka jäätmekäitluse valdkonnas on suurenenud jäätmete ringlussevõtt (32,1% 2015. aastaks võrreldes 2005. aastaga) ja vähenenud on jäätmete keskkonda ladestamine (20,1% 2015. aastaks võrreldes aastaga 2005). Veekasutuse, heitveekäitluse ning jäätmekäitluse valdkonnas ongi ilmselt toimunud eri meetmed koos ja saastuse vähenemine on nii maksude, investeeringute kui ka suurenenud keskkonnanõuete koosmõju.

Üldise sisendressursi kasvu tingimustes on väävel- ja lämmastikdioksiidi saastekoguste (ehk väljundi) vähenemise taga tootmisettevõtete endi investeeringud puhtamasse tootmisse ja toruotsaseadmetesse (filtrid jms). Happevihmasid põhjustavate gaaside kogused on aasta-aastalt vähenenud (2015. aastal oli happelisi sademeid põhjustavate gaaside emissiooni indeks 37,8% madalam kui 2005. aastal). Perioodil 2005–2015 on tootmisettevõtted (põhiliselt energia valdkond) investeerinud keskkonnakaitsevahenditesse ja tootmisprotsesside keskkonnasõbralikumaks muutmisse välisõhu kaitse valdkonnas ligikaudu 800 miljonit eurot. 2015. aastal investeerisid tootmisettevõtted toruotsaseadmetesse 40,6 miljonit eurot ja tootmisprotsesside keskkonnasõbralikumaks muutmisse 86,7 miljonit eurot.

Kui keskkonnainvesteeringud ja kulutused keskkonnakaitse teenustele on saastekoguste märkimisväärse vähenemise põhjus, siis ressursikasutuse, süsinikdioksiidi ning teiste kliimagaaside tekke pärssimise eesmärgil kehtestatud maksud ja aktsiisid ei ole veel ületanud toimimise lävendit. See tähendab, et süsinikdioksiidi emissioon suurenes 2014. aastani ja samuti on suurenenud maavarade kasutamine. CO₂ saastetasu, ressursside erikasutustasud ja kütuseaktsiis ei ole veel jõudnud sellise tasemeni, et tootjate ja tarbijate keskkonnakäitumist ressursikasutuse vaatevinklist märkimisväärselt keskkonnasõbralikumaks muuta.

From the fiscal viewpoint, the increased use of natural resources and also the rising environmental tax rates have caused an increase in the receipts of environmental taxes in the state budget during the period 2005–2015 (from 256 million euros to 558 million euros). The share of environmental taxes and charges in the budget revenues of the public sector has increased from 7.2% in 2005 to 7.7% in 2015. The share of environmental taxes in the GDP has grown from 2.3% in 2004 to 2.8% in 2015. Of the receipts from environmental taxes, the largest share is contributed by the fuel excise duty (79.8% in 2015). The economic activity of transport (41.0% in 2014) and households (31.4% in 2014) pay most of the fuel excise duty.

The main objective of the taxes on environmental pollution and resource use is to achieve a limiting impact on the mentioned tax basis (e.g. tax object). However, the majority of environmental taxes have not had a significant limiting effect on the tax basis: resource use taxed with environmental taxes has not decreased substantially and, therefore, the environmental efficiency of implementing the pollution charges and environmental taxes has been low. The impact of environmental taxes appears more specifically at the level of economic activities: it is likely that the rising electricity excise duty rates have caused a small reduction in electricity consumption by households (3.7% decrease by 2014, compared to 2008). It is also probable that the higher fuel excise duty rate has reduced the consumption of fossil fuels by households (down 8.5% by 2014, compared to 2008).

OECD^a emphasises that if environmental taxes are applied as economic levers, besides the environmental benefit, also the impact on the competitiveness of enterprises should be taken into account. It should also be considered where the tax revenues are directed and how fair the environmental taxes are.

When considering the receipts from environmental and labour taxes in relation to the gross domestic product, it can be said that in moving towards the ecological tax reform, the principle of revenue neutrality has not been fully followed (the higher taxation of the use of the environment and lower labour taxes should in the end balance the changes in tax burden). Since 2005 when the principles of the ecological tax reform were formulated and started to be applied, the receipts from environmental taxes have grown (also as a ratio to the GDP). The share of the receipts from labour taxes has not decreased. On the contrary, the share of labour taxes in the GDP has also slightly increased during the period 2005–2015. At the same time, the ratio of the receipts from labour taxes to the GDP (17.2% in 2015) is almost a level higher than the receipts from environmental taxes (2.8% in 2015).

As described above, according to the principles of the ecological tax reform, the decrease in the rate of social taxes and the rise in environmental taxes should balance each other in a way that the total tax burden of the sectors would not increase. Correspondingly during the reference period (2008–2014) the share of environmental taxes in the total expenditures of most economic activities in Estonia (incl. the economic activities with a higher environmental burden – mining and quarrying and energy supply, and water and air transport) has increased (by 22.2% and 70.4%, respectively) and the share of labour taxes in the total costs has decreased (by 17.5% and 65.0%, respectively). In land transport as well as, for example, in the area of public administration and education, the share of both labour taxes (by 36.0% and 4.6%, respectively) and environmental taxes (by 62.6% and 10.8%, respectively) has increased in total costs. As in these sectors, the shares of environmental and labour taxes have increased, these sectors could be more sensitive to similar tax changes in the future.

In addition to the increased tax burden in total costs, in monitoring the ecological tax reform it is important to consider the impact of environmental taxes on profitability and competitiveness. In the case of land transport, which is the largest payer of environmental charges among the sectors, the amount of the profit (86.9 million euros) was smaller than what was paid as environmental taxes (146.9 million euros). Fuel excise duty is the main component of the environmental taxes of land transport. As fossil fuels do not yet have a serious alternative in road transport, the paid excise duty has increased along with the higher fuel consumption due to

^a *The Political Economy of Environmentally Related Taxes. (2006). OECD.*

increased transportation volumes (by 2014 an increase of 108.5% and 73.3%, respectively, compared to 2008). However, further rises in the fuel excise duty might not be sustainable – the road transport sector might be vulnerable to this and its competitiveness could also decline. In addition, the increased excise duty might not have an effect on the actual fuel consumption, but only on the consumption of fuel purchased in Estonia (refuelling in Estonia), and therefore, also on the competitiveness of fuel sale enterprises as well as the receipts from the excise duty in the state budget.

As receipts from environmental taxes have been increasing in the state budget, the state also has more opportunities for bigger investments and environmental protection expenditures. From the resource and pollution charges collected in the state budget, 32 million euros were directed to environmental projects through the Environmental Investment Centre in 2015. Based on the model year (2010), the government sector gave 110 million euros to environmental protection, contributing 19% of the country's total environmental protection expenditures. The share of the general government is constituted by environmental protection investments, paid subsidies (of which subsidies from abroad have been subtracted) and the final consumption of environmental services by the general government. The share of transfers from abroad in Estonia's total environmental protection expenditure was approximately 8% in 2010.

Estonia's total expenditure on environmental protection services based on the estimate of the model year (2010) was 660 million euros. Estonia's environmental protection is financed to a large extent by the enterprise sector, contributing about three quarters (73%) of the country's total environmental protection expenditure. The enterprise sector pays pollution charges and incurs costs in order to reduce the harmful impact caused to the environment: environmental protection services are purchased (waste management, sewage treatment, etc.) and also investments are made to ensure cleaner production. Investments constituted a smaller share (37%) of the total environmental protection expenditure of the enterprise sector.

The main environmental spheres where expenditure is incurred is waste and wastewater management – the share of expenditure on these in the total expenditure amounted to 61.4% based on 2010. In wastewater management, emissions have decreased significantly in respect of many parameters (Figure 1, p. 35). In 2015, less pollutants were discharged into waterbodies than in 2005: nitrogen emissions have decreased by 41.9% and phosphorous emissions by 62.3%. In waste management, waste recycling has increased (32.1% by 2015, compared to 2005) and waste landfilling has decreased (20.1% by 2015, compared to 2005). In the areas of water use, waste and wastewater management, different measures probably act together, and reduction in pollution is a result of the combined effect of taxes, investments and increased environmental requirements.

In the conditions of general growth of input resources, one of the causes of the reduction in the emissions of sulphur and nitrogen dioxides (i.e. output) are the investments made by production enterprises themselves in cleaner production and end-of-pipe equipment (filters, etc.). The quantities of gases causing acid rain have decreased year by year (in 2015, the emissions index of gases causing acid precipitation was 37.8% lower than in 2005). During the period 2005–2015, production enterprises (mainly in the energy sector) have invested in environmental protection equipment and making production processes more environmentally friendly in the domain of ambient air protection in the amount of approximately 800 million euros. In 2015, production enterprises invested 40.6 million euros in end-of-pipe equipment and 86.7 million euros in making production processes more environmentally friendly.

While environmental investments and expenditures for environmental protection services have helped to significantly reduce emissions, the taxes and excises levied with the aim of curbing resource use and the generation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases have not yet surpassed the impact threshold. Carbon dioxide emissions increased until 2014, and the use of mineral resources has also increased. CO₂ emissions charges, resource use charges and the fuel excise duty have not yet reached such a level that they would considerably help to make the environmental behaviour of producers and consumers more environmentally friendly from the resource use perspective.

One phenomenon that is the result of the application of environmental economic measures (specifically the ecological tax reform) and that stimulates the economy is the flourishing of the sector producing environmental goods and services. In Estonia, the share of the production of environmental protection services is relatively large in the gross domestic product and based on year 2010 constituted 1.5% of Estonia's gross domestic product. According to the latest comparison data, it is higher only in Austria. The share of the production of environmental protection services in Estonia's gross domestic product is comparable to the total volume of services that are offered in legal and accounting activities, head offices and management consultancy. The share of the final consumption of environmental protection services in total household consumption is still slightly below the EU average.

The production volume of waste and wastewater management activities according to the 2014 estimate was approximately 489 million euros and it contributed 23.1% of the production of environmental goods and services in Estonia. The production volume of goods and services in the area of energy savings and renewable energy amounted to 936 million euros and constituted 44.3% of the production of the green sector (2.1 billion euros) in 2014.

vähenenud sünnitusealiste (15–44) naiste arv. Seetõttu selgitab sündimuses toimuvat paremini summaarne sündimuskordaja, mis näitab keskmist laste arvu naise kohta. Summaarne sündimuskordaja oli 2016. aastal 1,6 ja see on juba viis aastat järjest suurenenud. See näitaja on kahekümne aastaga tõusnud oma madalseisust (1,28) väärtuseni 1,72 aastatel 2008–2010, kuid seejärel alanenud 2013. aastal tasemeni 1,52.

Sündide arvu suurenemine 2000. aastate esimesel kümnendil tulenes paljuski majanduskasvust ja turvalisusest, mis oli ühiskonnas tekkinud, aga kindlasti oli selles suur roll ka edasilükatud sündidel – pärast ühiskonnakorralduse muutust hakkasid naised sünnitama järjest hilisemas vanuses. Sünnitusvanuse muutus ei tähenda ainult, et sünnitatakse hilisemas vanuses, vaid see on pikendanud ka sünnitusiga. Kui näiteks 1980ndate lõpus ja 1990ndate alguses sünnitasid kõige enam 20–24-aastased naised ja 25–29-aastased sünnitasid juba kolmandiku võrra vähem, siis sajandivahetusel toimus üleminek praegusesse olukorda, kus kõige aktiivsem sünnitusiga on hilisem ja pikem periood – 25–34. Samal ajal on praegu aktiivses eas sünnitajate osatähtsus kõigist selle vanuserühma naistest väiksem kui varem: 2016. aastal sünnitas vanuserühmas 25–34 tuhandest naisest ligi 100, kuid 1986. aastal vanuserühma 20–24 tuhandest naisest 180. Muutunud on ka see, et vanuserühm 35–39, kes sünnitas veel 1990ndate lõpus 15–19-aastastest vähem, sünnitab nüüd võrdsel määral vanuserühmaga 20–24 – sünnitajate hulk on vanemates vanuserühmades märgatavalt suurenenud.

Surmade arv Eestis on juba seitse aastat järjest püsinud stabiilsena 15 500 kandis. Seda ka 2016. aastal, mil surmade arv oli 15 400. Kuigi vanemaealiste hulk suureneb, toimub see samas tempos surmade arvu vähenemisega vanuserühmades, mistõttu ei suurene vananevale rahvastikule vaatamata surmade üldarv. Meeste ja naiste suremuskordajad on erinevad: meeste suremus nooremates vanuserühmades on suurem. Erinevus meeste ja naiste vahel tasandub alles vähemalt 85-aastste hulgas.

Eesti välisrändesaldo oli 2016. aastal tuhande inimesega plussis ja aasta enne seda saabus siia 2400 inimest rohkem kui siit lahkus. Alates Eesti taasiseseisvumisest on see esimene kord, mil rändesaldo on positiivne. Natuke rutakas oleks praegu selle põhjal väita, et on toimunud rändepöörde ja Eestist on saanud sisserännumaa, kuid rändes oli juba varem märgata sisserände järjepidevat suurenemist. Sisseränne on seotud heaoluga, kui riigi heaolu paraneb, siis suureneb ka sisseränne. Eesti majandus on kasvutrendis ja lähiaastad näitavad, kas need suundumused püsivad.

Eesti kodanike välisrändesaldo on olnud negatiivne ja on seda ka praegu, kuigi viimasel kolmel aastal on väljaränne sisserännet ületanud mõnevõrra vähem: kui aastael 2010–2013 lahkus Eestist 3000–4000 Eesti kodanikku rohkem kui siia saabus, siis viimasel kolmel aastal on Eesti kodanike rändesaldo jäänud miinusesse maksimaalselt 2000 inimesega. Teiste riikide kodanike rändesaldo on olnud positiivne juba üle kümne aasta ja üldjoones suureneb igal aastal sisserännanute hulk Eestis. Viimasel kahel aastal on teiste riikide kodanike sisseränne ületanud väljarännet 3000 inimese võrra.

Praegu on Eesti rahvastikuarengus etapp, kus välisränne tasakaalustab loomuliku iibe miinust ja võib jääda mulje, et meie rahvastiku vähenemise probleemid on leidnud lahenduse. Kui aga süveneda rahvastiku numbritesse, siis on näha, et sisseränne ei ole piisav, et hoida ära tööealiste arvu vähenemist. Rahvastiku koosseisust on näha, et pensionieale lähenevad vanuserühmad on suuremad kui noored vanuserühmad. Selline olukord on tekkinud varasema intensiivse sisserände tulemusel – need põlvkonnad on jõudnud pensioniikka. Järelikult ei taga praegused rändemahud pikemas perspektiivis rahvaarvu ja tööjõu püsimist samal tasemel. Peale selle on eestlaste jaoks tähtis teema, et kui tuleb palju võõraid, siis kas eestlane rahvusena ikka jääb püsima. Suure hulga sisserännanute kohanemisküsimused on Eestile tuttav teema. Hea on teada, et Eestis on sisserändajatele atraktiivseks muutunud, kuid sisserände kaudu rahvaarvu suurendamine on tegelikult rahvastikukriisi edasilükkamine. Selle tulemusi saame juba praegu tunda – Eesti rahvastiku kiire vananemise põhjused tulenevad lähiminevikus toimunud sisserändest. Seetõttu ei tohi unustada sündimuse suurendamise tähtsust, mis on tegelikult ainus meede rahvastiku taastootmiseks.

vital events: births, deaths and migration. The impact of these processes is more significant and harder to predict.

In 2016, the number of births in Estonia was 14,100. It was somewhat higher than in the preceding three years and equal to the number of births in 2012. In the last twenty years, the highest number of children was born in 2008 (16,000 births) and the least children in 1998 (12,200). Considering these numbers, it might seem that the number of births is average, but actually in the last ten years the number of women in fertile age (15–44) has decreased. Therefore, a better picture is provided by the total fertility rate showing the average number of children born to a woman. The total fertility rate was 1.6 in 2016 and it has been increasing for five years already. In twenty years, it rose from the lowest rate (1.28) to a value of 1.72 in 2008–2010, but declined to 1.52 in 2013.

The increase in the number of births during the first decade of the 2000s was largely due to economic growth and security that had emerged in the society, but postponed births certainly also had a significant role in this – after the change in the social order women started to give birth at an increasingly later age. The change in the age at childbirth does not only mean that women give birth later, but it has also increased the age range of when women give birth. While for example at the end of 1980s and beginning of 1990s, women at the age of 20–24 gave birth the most often and 25–29-year-olds accounted for a third less, at the turn of the century there was a shift to the present situation where the most common age at childbirth is the older and longer age range of 25–34. However, the share of women in fertile age giving birth in the total number of women in the respective age group is smaller than before: in 2016, around 100 women per thousand 25–34-year-old women gave birth, while in 1986, per thousand 20–24-year-old women 180 did so. A change has also occurred in the case of the age group 35–39 who at the end of 1990s still gave birth less than 15–19-year-olds, but now give birth at the same rate as the age group 20–24 – the number of women giving birth has increased considerably in older age groups.

The number of deaths in Estonia has been stable for seven years already, totalling around 15,500. This also applies to 2016 when the number of deaths was 15,400. Although the number of older people is growing, it is happening at the same pace as the decrease in the number of deaths in age groups, which means that despite the ageing population, the total number of deaths is not increasing. The male and female death rates are different: the death rate among men in younger age groups is higher. The difference between males and females levels off only among people aged 85 and older.

In 2016, Estonia's net migration was positive by a thousand people, and the year before, 2,400 more people arrived here than left. This is the first time since the restoration of independence that net migration is positive. Based on this, it is still too early to say that there has been a migration reversal and Estonia has become a country of immigration, but the gradual increase in immigration was noticeable already before. Immigration is connected with the living standard – if this rises in the country, immigration also increases. Estonia's economy is growing and the next few years will show whether these trends will last.

The net external migration of Estonian citizens has been negative and still is, although in the last three years emigration has exceeded immigration by slightly less. Whereas in 2010–2013, the number of Estonian citizens who left was 3,000–4,000 higher than the number of those who arrived, in the last three years the net migration of Estonian citizens has been negative by a maximum of 2,000 persons. The net migration of citizens of other countries has been positive for more than ten years already and, generally, the number of immigrants in Estonia increases every year. In the last two years, 3,000 more citizens of other countries have immigrated than emigrated.

Currently in Estonia, there is a demographic stage where external migration balances the negative natural increase and it can seem that the problem of decreasing population has found a solution. When looking at the population numbers though, it appears that immigration is not enough to prevent the decline in the number of working-age people. It is evident from

the population structure that the age groups closer to pension age are larger than the young age groups. This situation has been caused by previous intense immigration – these immigrant generations have reached pension age. Therefore, the current migration volumes do not ensure that the population number and the working population remain at the same level in the longer term. In addition, an important issue for Estonians is whether the Estonian ethnicity will continue to exist if there are a lot of foreigners arriving. The difficulties in adapting that a large group of immigrants experience is known in Estonia. It is good to know that Estonia has become attractive for immigrants, but increasing the population on account of immigration actually means delaying a population crisis. We can feel its effects already now – the reasons for the fast ageing of the Estonian population lie in the immigration of the recent past. Therefore, the importance of increasing the birth rate should not be forgot, as it is the only measure for demographic renewal.

Eesti suurimaid sihte haridusmaastikul on Euroopa Liidu kümne aasta majanduskasvu ja tööhõive strateegiaga seotud eesmärkide täitmine. Haridusega seostuvad neist tihedamalt kaks – vähendada haridussüsteemist varakult lahkunute osatähtsus 18–24-aastaste hulgas alla 10% ja tagada, et 30–34-aastastest vähemalt 40% oleks omandanud kolmanda taseme hariduse. Esimese eesmärgiga tuleb veel vaeva näha – 2016. aastal oli näitaja Eestis 10,9% ning sellega jäädi pisut alla ka Euroopa Liidu keskmisele (10,7%). Parim oli olukord Horvaatias (2,8%) ja Leedus (4,8%), kõige suurem oli vastav määr aga Maltal (19,6%). Teine eesmärk on aga enne tähtaega täidetud enamikus EL-i riikides, sh ka Eestis, kus kolmanda taseme haridus on 30–34-aastastest 45,4%-l. Eesmärk on täitmata veel Rumeenial (25,6%), Itaalia (26,2%), Horvaatial (29,5%) ja Maltal (29,8%), kõige suurem on näitaja väärtus aga Leedus (58,7%).

health-related specialties. Among newly admitted students, besides the previously-mentioned ones, other popular fields of study were arts and engineering and engineering trades. The least popular specialties in 2016 were veterinary studies and mathematics and statistics, both in terms of the number of enrolled and admitted students.

Besides Estonian citizens, there are also many foreign students in Estonian higher education institutions – the most represented is Finland (1,390 students), the Russian Federation (823) and Ukraine (292). In total, of the foreign students in Estonia, approximately 3,100 students come from European countries, a thousand are citizens of Asian countries and 400 of African countries. Around one hundred students are citizens of Latin American countries and about as many are citizens of North American countries. In addition, there are three students acquiring higher education in Estonia who are carrying an Australian or New Zealand passport.

One of the most important challenges for education in Estonia is to achieve the targets of the European Union's ten-year economic growth and employment strategy. Of these, two are closely related to education – reducing the share of early leavers from the education system among 18–24-year-olds to below 10% and ensuring that at least 40% of 30–34-year-olds acquire tertiary level education. More work is needed to reach the first target – in 2016, the share was 10.9% in Estonia, which is also slightly below the European Union average (10.7%). The situation was better in Croatia (2.8%) and Lithuania (4.8%), but the highest rate was in Malta (19.6%). The second target has been met ahead of the deadline in most European Union countries, including Estonia where 45.4% of 30–34-year-olds have tertiary level education. The target has not yet been reached in Romania (25.6%), Italy (26.2%), Croatia (29.5%) and Malta (29.8%). The indicator value was the highest in Lithuania (58.7%).

2016. aastal ilmus Eestis 109 ajalehte, mida on 13 vähem kui aasta varem. Ajalehtede üldarv on langenud samale tasemele, mis 2001. aastal. Eestikeelseid ajalehti oli 73 ehk 8 võrra vähem kui aasta varem.

Vähehaaval kahaneb raamatukogude arv. 2016. aastal oli Eestis 536 raamatukogu. Raamatukogude arv on viimase veerandsaja aasta jooksul vähenenud 100 võrra. Raamatukogudes käis kokku 351 000 lugejat, kes laenutasid sealt üle 10 miljoni korra.

Telejaamu oli Eestis 2016. aastal 18 ehk 1 jaam enam kui aasta varem. Eestikeelsete saadete osatähtsus vähenes aastaga 3 protsendipunkti. Samas suurenes eestikeelsete subtiitritega saadete osatähtsus 5 protsendipunkti võrra. Telesaadete üldmaht oli 2016. aastal pea 126 000 tundi ja see on samuti suurenenud.

Raadiojaamu on aga üks vähem. 2016. aastal oli neid Eestis 36. Raadiosaadete üldmaht oli 280 000 tundi, mis on eelnenud aastaga võrreldes veidi vähenenud. Eestikeelsete saadete osatähtsus oli 63% ja see on jäänud pea samale tasemele. Seevastu venekeelsete saadete osatähtsus on suurenenud 3,4 protsendipunkti.

1.6%. There was a decrease in the number of translations from Estonian to other languages. 132 Estonian titles were translated in 2016, which is 32% less than the year before. The total print run of all publications was 4.3 million copies in 2016 – 6.5% less than in 2015.

109 newspapers were published in Estonia in 2016, which is 13 less than the year before. The total number of newspapers has fallen to the level of 2001. There were 73 newspapers in the Estonian language, which is 8 less than the year before.

The number of libraries is declining gradually. There were 536 libraries in Estonia in 2016. The number of libraries has decreased by 100 in the last quarter of a century. 351,000 readers visited libraries in 2016 and borrowed over 10 million times.

In 2016, there were 18 television broadcasting stations in Estonia, which is 1 more than the year before. The share of broadcasts in the Estonian language decreased by 3 percentage points year over year. At the same time, the share of broadcasts with Estonian subtitles increased by 5 percentage points. The total duration of TV broadcasts was almost 126,000 hours, which also indicates an increase.

The number of radio stations decreased by 1. There were 36 radio stations in Estonia in 2016. The total duration of radio broadcasts was 280,000 hours, which is a slight decrease compared to the year before. The share of broadcasts in the Estonian language was 63% and it has remained at almost the same level. In contrast, the share of Russian-language broadcasts has risen by 3.4 percentage points.

vaesuse määr töötavate inimeste omast üle nelja korra kõrgem. Mittetöötavatest inimestest olid kõige suuremas vaesusriskis töötud, kellest suhtelises vaesuses elas 49,2% ja absoluutses vaesuses 24,1%.

Palgatöötajate suhtelise vaesuse määr oli 2015. aastal 7,5% ja absoluutse vaesuse määr 1,2%. Nende vaesust süvendab väike palk, mis on omakorda seotud madala haridustaseme ja/või osaaajatööga. Näiteks kõige kõrgemalt haritud inimeste (vähemalt 16-aastased) suhtelise ja absoluutse vaesuse määr (vastavalt 12,4% ja 2,0%) oli 2015. aastal peaaegu kolm korda väiksem kui põhi- või madalama haridusega inimestel (suhtelise ja absoluutse vaesuse määr vastavalt 34,8% ja 5,0%). Vaesusriski suurendab ka ettevõtjana töötamine – 2015. aastal elas suhtelises vaesuses 23,7% ja absoluutses vaesuses 10,6% ettevõtjatest.

Võib öelda, et sotsiaalne tõrjutus ja vaesus on ühiskonnas pisut vähenenud. Samas ei ohusta tõrjutuse risk kõiki inimesi ja ühiskonnarühmi ühel määral. Püsivalt on suuremas vaesuses pigem vanemaealised, mittetöötavad ja madalama haridustasemega inimesed.

In 2015, social transfers (state child and family allowances and pensions) reduced relative poverty by 18 percentage points: before social transfers 39.2% of the population lived in relative poverty, while after social transfers the share was 21.3%. Social transfers have the greatest impact on the situation of older people. In 2015, social transfers lifted 44% of the population aged 65 and older out of relative poverty.

In 2015, the poverty rate of children decreased. The at-risk-of-poverty rate of children was 18.5%, i.e. one and a half percentage points lower than the year before, and the absolute poverty rate of children was 4.6%, i.e. four and a half percentage points lower than the year before. A child's well-being and consumption possibilities depend primarily on the number of earners and the number of dependents (children and unemployed persons) in the family. Children who live with one parent or in families with many children are at a much higher risk of poverty than children who have few siblings. At the same time, children's poverty is much deeper than it is in the case of older people (aged at least 65). The depth of poverty is measured by the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, which is the distance of the median income of people at risk of poverty from the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in percentages. In 2015, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 26.2% for children aged under 18 and 14.2% for people aged 65 and older. Although there are many pensioners living in relative poverty (the at-risk-of-poverty rate of old-age pensioners was 44.6% in 2015), their poverty is not that deep. The average old-age pension is very close to the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. This means that small increases in the wages of working households can cast a high number of pensioners into poverty while their actual condition need not change much.

In 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 23.3% for women and 18.9% for men. Compared to men, the risk of falling into poverty is greater for women as their wages are lower. In most countries it is women who are on average poorer than men. Men's poverty, on the other hand, is deeper. For women, the absolute poverty rate was 3.4% and the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 17.3%, whereas for men these indicators stood at 4.6% and 26.2%, respectively.

Full participation in society is also dependent on participation in the labour market. Employment is the most significant factor which helps people to avoid social exclusion, although it is not always sufficient. From this perspective, the share of people wishing to work but unable to find steady employment over a long period of time is an important indicator. The share of the long-term unemployed has decreased significantly year over year – while in 2015 the share of these unemployed people who had been without work for at least a year stood at 38.3%, their share was 31.6% in 2016.

Among the unemployed, retired and other non-working persons, 39.4% lived below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2015 and 5.8% lived below the absolute poverty threshold. In 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of non-working persons was over four times higher than that of working persons. Among non-working persons, the poverty risk was the highest in the case of unemployed persons, with 49.2% of them living in relative poverty and 24.1% in absolute poverty.

In 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of salaried employees was 7.5% and the absolute poverty rate was 1.2%. Their poverty is mainly exacerbated by low wages, which are in turn related to a low level of education and/or part-time employment. For example, in the case of people with the highest level of education (aged at least 16), the at-risk-of-poverty and absolute poverty rates (12.4% and 2.0%, respectively) were almost three times lower in 2015 than for people with basic education or lower (the at-risk-of-poverty and absolute poverty rates of 34.8% and 5.0%, respectively). Being an entrepreneur is another factor increasing the risk of poverty. In 2015, 23.7% of entrepreneurs lived in relative poverty and 10.6% in absolute poverty.

It can be said that social exclusion and poverty have decreased a little in the society. However, not all people and groups within the society are equally at risk of exclusion. There is continuously more poverty among older people, non-working people and people with a lower level of education.

paaril aastal siiski suurenenud. Hoolitsemisvajaduse tõttu mitteaktiivsete meeste arv on viis korda madalam samal põhjusel tööturult eemalejäänud naiste arvust – 2016. aastal oli hoolitsemisvajaduse tõttu tööturult eemalejäänud mehi 2500 ja naisi 12 500. Ka haiguse või puude tõttu tööturult eemalejäävate inimeste arv vähenes 2016. aastal pisut, püsides siiski suhteliselt suur – 2016. aastal oli tööturult haiguse tõttu eemal 60 000 tööalist ehk ligi 10 000 võrra rohkem kui 2011. aastal. Sel põhjusel oli 2016. aastal tööturult eemal 28 400 meest ja 31 900 naist. Sealjuures on sel põhjusel mitteaktiivsete naiste arv võrreldes 2011. aastaga suurenenud 8400 inimese võrra, meeste puhul on püsinud näitaja samal tasemel (suurenenud viie aastaga 1500 võrra). Õpingute tõttu eemalejäänud inimeste arv oli 2016. aastal meeste ja naiste hulgas pigem võrdne (36 000).

Esimese (põhiharidus) ja kolmanda (kõrgharidus) taseme haridusega inimeste tööturunäitajad erinevad ligikaudu kaks korda. Kolmanda taseme haridusega 15–74-aastaste hõivemäär oli 2016. aastal 78%, esimese taseme haridusega inimestel 36,1%. Teise taseme (kesk- ja kutseharidus) haridusega (sh teise taseme järgne ning kolmanda taseme eelne haridus) tööalistel oli see näitaja 67,9%. Ka töötuse määr oleneb haridustasemest. 2016. aastal oli kolmanda taseme haridusega inimeste töötuse määr enam kui kolm korda madalam võrreldes esimese või madalama taseme haridusega inimestega. 2016. aastal oli kolmanda taseme haridusega 15–74-aastaste meeste tööhõive määr 82,9% ja sama haridustasemega naiste hõivemäär 75%. Sama vanuserühma töötuse määra näitajad olid vastavalt 4% ja 3,7%. Teise taseme haridusega meeste ja naiste seas oli tööhõive määr 2016. aastal vastavalt 73,9% ja 61,3%.

the number of persons working part-time. The number of economically inactive females of retirement age has decreased considerably faster. The gradual rise in female retirement age plays a role here, reaching in 2016 the retirement age for males.

Demographic factors affect the reasons for inactivity. The number of persons outside the labour market due to having to provide care (i.e. it is necessary to take care of children or other family members) decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 among both males and females, but has nevertheless increased in the last few years. The number of economically inactive men for the reason of providing care is five times lower than the number of women who are outside the labour market for the same reason – in 2016, there were 2,500 males outside the labour market due to providing care and 12,500 females. Also, the number of persons outside the labour market because of an illness or disability decreased slightly in 2016, but still remained relatively high – in 2016, there were 60,000 working-age persons outside the labour market due to illness, i.e. around 10,000 persons more than in 2011. For this reason, 28,400 males and 31,900 females did not participate in the labour market in 2016. The number of such economically inactive females has increased by 8,400 persons compared to 2011, however, in the case of males, this number has remained at the same level (increased by 1,500 persons in five years). The number of persons outside the labour market in 2016 due to ongoing studies was close to equal for men and women (36,000).

The labour market indicators of persons with below upper secondary education (basic education) and of those with tertiary education (higher education) differ almost two-fold. The employment rate of persons with tertiary education was 78% in 2016, whereas the rate was 36.1% in the case of 15–74-year-olds with education below upper secondary level. The employment rate of persons with upper secondary education (secondary and vocational education), incl. post-secondary non-tertiary education, was 67.9%. Unemployment rate is also dependent on the level of education. In 2016, the unemployment rate of persons with tertiary level education was more than three times lower than that of persons with education below upper secondary level or lower. The employment rate of males aged 15–74 with tertiary education stood at 82.9% in 2016 and the employment rate of females with the same level of education at 75%. The unemployment rates of the same age group were 4% in the case of males and 3.7% in the case of females. Among men and women with upper secondary education the unemployment rates in 2016 were 73.9% and 61.3%, respectively.

and trade (5.0%). The year-over-year growth of monthly gross wages and salaries was fastest in the Estonian private sector (8.9%) and slowest in state institutions (5.2%).

In 2016, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the public sector were still slightly higher than in the private sector – 1,172 euros in the public sector and 1,136 euros in the private sector. While in the previous three years, the annual growth of the average monthly gross wages and salaries was faster in the public sector, in 2016 the average gross monthly wages rose faster in the private sector – the growth was 6.1% in the public sector and 8.2% in the private sector. The public sector includes, in addition to state and local government institutions, also companies in their ownership.

In 2016, by county, the average monthly gross wages and salaries continued to be highest in Harju (1,271 euros) and Tartu (1,149 euros) counties and lowest in Põlva (864 euros), Saare (880 euros) and Jõgeva (884 euros) counties. The average monthly gross wages and salaries increased in all counties. The year-over-year growth in monthly gross wages and salaries was fastest in Lääne and Tartu counties and slowest in Hiiu and Võru counties.

In 2016, the average number of employees in full-time equivalent units decreased 1.2% compared to the previous year, representing a second year of decline. The number of full-time equivalent employees decreased the most in 2016 compared to 2015 in other service activities (20%), mining and quarrying (12%) and real estate activities (11%). The economic activities that saw an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees in 2016 include financial and insurance activities (10%), human health and social work activities (5%), professional, scientific and technical activities (5%) and information and communication (4%). In 2016, compared to 2015, the average annual number of full-time equivalent employees decreased 1.0% in the public sector and 1.3% in the private sector.

The number of job vacancies in 2016 was the highest of the last seven years. Whereas in the 1st quarter of 2016, there were around 8,300 vacant posts in Estonian enterprises, institutions and organisations, in the 2nd quarter, they numbered approximately 9,500. The last time the number of vacant posts exceeded 9,000 was in 2008. In the 3rd quarter of 2016, there were approximately 11,000 vacant posts and in the 4th quarter the number went back down to 9,000. The rate of job vacancies, i.e. the share of vacant posts in the total number of posts, was 1.5% in the 1st quarter, 1.7% in the 2nd quarter, 2% in the 3rd quarter and 1.7% in the 4th quarter (Figure 2, p. 64).

In the 4th quarter, the rate of job vacancies was highest in other service activities (4.0%), accommodation and food service activities (3.7%), information and communication (3.3%) and administrative and support service activities (3.0%). The rate of job vacancies was lowest in mining and quarrying (0.4%), construction (0.5%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.7%). Most of the vacant posts in the 4th quarter of 2016 were still located in Harju county (72%), including Tallinn (63%), followed by Tartu county (8%) and Ida-Viru county (5%). Three quarters of the vacant posts were in the private sector and every fourth vacant post was in the public sector.

In 2016, the average monthly labour costs per employee increased 7.7% year over year. In 2016, the employer's average labour costs in a month per employee were 1,548 euros. The average monthly labour costs per employee increased in all economic activities in 2016. Labour costs include besides gross wages and salaries also employer's social contributions and employer's imputed social contributions to employees.

Hourly labour costs vary significantly in the European Union Member States. According to the data published by Eurostat, in 2016, the hourly labour costs were the highest in Denmark (42 euros), Belgium (39.2 euros) and Sweden (38 euros) and the lowest in Bulgaria (4.4 euros) and Romania (5.5 euros) (Figure 3, p. 64). In Estonia, the hourly labour costs were 10.9 euros, in Latvia 7.5 euros, and in Lithuania 7.3 euros. In 2016 compared to the previous year, the hourly labour costs increased 5.8% in Estonia, 5.6% in Latvia and 7.4% in Lithuania. Although Eurostat receives the data from the statistical offices of the Member States, it excludes from its published labour costs the indicators of enterprises and institutions with fewer than 10 employees as well as the labour costs of salaried employees in the economic activities of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and public administration and defence.

(-3.0%). The price increase of coffee, tea and cocoa was the biggest in Greece (4.6%) and Malta (3.9%) and the price decrease in Sweden (-5.1%).

The prices of alcoholic beverages increased in EU countries on average by 0.2%. In 2016, the prices of alcoholic beverages rose the most in Belgium (8.4%) and Estonia (6.4%) and decreased the most in the United Kingdom (-3.2%). The prices of tobacco products increased in the EU countries on average 2.9%, the most in Lithuania (7.5%) and Ireland (6.7%).

In total, the prices of electricity, gas, heat energy and other fuels decreased by 3.6% on average in the EU in 2016. Cyprus (-14.7%) and Spain (-10.5%) experienced the biggest fall in prices and a price increase occurred only in Sweden (2.5%) and Belgium (2.2%). Electricity prices decreased 0.4% in the EU in 2016, compared to 2015. The price of electricity rose 2.0% in Estonia, year over year.

The prices of motor fuel dropped in all EU countries in 2015 as well as in 2016. The average price decrease in 2016 compared to 2015 was 5.9% and the biggest price decreases were recorded in Bulgaria (-11.6%), Lithuania (-9.2%) and Luxembourg (-8.9%).

Since 2011, the official currency in Estonia is the euro and Estonia is included in the euro area Monetary Union index of consumer prices (MUICP) calculations. The change in the index in 2016 compared to 2015 was 0.2% (Figure 1, p. 68). In 2015, the change was 0.0%.

Kogusäästu osatähtsus kasutatavas kogutuluses oli 24,6%. Ehkki näitaja oli suur, oli see siiski väiksem kui eelnenud kuuel aastal. Esialgsetel andmetel oli Eesti kogurahvatulu 20,5 miljardit eurot ja selle osatähtsus SKP-s oli 98,0%, mis on ligikaudu sama suur kui eelmisel aastal. Mitte-residentidele makstud esmased tulud olid 423,8 miljonit eurot suuremad kui mitteresidentidelt saadud esmased tulud. Kogurahvatulu kasv on peaaegu sama kui eelmisel aastal ja seetõttu peatus ka kasutatava kogutulu suurenemise aeglustumine. Kasutatava kogutulu ja eratarbimiskulutuste vahe on kogumajanduse kogusääst. 2016. aastal oli kasutatava kogutulu kasv eratarbimiskulutuste omast aeglasem ja seetõttu vähenes kogusääst teist aastat järjest. Kogumajanduse kasutatavasse tulusse annab kõige suurema osa kodumajapidamiste sektor, suurim sääst tekib aga ettevõtete sektoris.

Möödunud aastal oli Eesti välismaailma suhtes netolaenuandja. Eesti sisemajanduse investeringuid rahastatakse peamiselt kogumajanduse säästu ja välismaailmalt saadud kapitalisiiretega. Kui sääst ja välismaailmalt saadud kapitalisiirded on investeringutest suuremad, on riik netolaenuandja. Kui aga peale säästude ja välismaailmalt saadud kapitalisiirete tuleb välismaailmalt laenata, on riik netolaenuvõtja. Nii nagu varasemal kaheksal aastal oli ka 2016. aastal säästu ja välismaailmalt saadud kapitalisiirete (peamiselt EL-i tõukefondidest saadud raha) kogusumma kapitali kogumahutusest suurem, seega oli Eesti välismaailma suhtes endiselt netolaenuandja. Võrreldes aasta varasemaga vähenesid 2016. aastal nii kapitali kogumahutus, säästud kui ka välismaailmalt saadud kapitalisiirded. Eesti netolaenuandmine on madalam kui 2015. aastal, moodustades 3,1% kasutatavast kogutulust.

the producer price index of industrial output fell for the third year in a row (-0.7%). Due to the combined effect of price indices the GDP deflator growth was 1.7% in 2016.

Exports and imports increased. After a decline in 2015, the real exports of goods and services rose by 4.0% in 2016 and the real imports of goods and services increased by 5.3%. The exports of goods and services were mainly affected by increased exports of electrical equipment, wood and products of wood, and electronic equipment. The imports of goods and services were affected by the rise in the imports of motor vehicles, base metals, pharmaceutical products and chemicals. The impact of the exports and imports of the remaining commodity groups was modest. Net exports, i.e. the difference between exports and imports of goods and services, were positive in 2016. The share of net exports in the GDP was 3.9%, which was the same level as in 2015.

Domestic demand rose 2.7%, affected mainly by increased household consumption expenditure. The increase in private consumption expenditure was mostly caused by a rise in expenditure on transportation, food and recreation. In addition, the general government and non-profit institutions' final consumption expenditures increased. Real gross fixed capital formation decreased for the fourth year. The 2.8% decrease was mainly due to less investments in buildings and structures by enterprises and in equipment and machinery by the government sector. Domestic demand grew faster than the GDP and total final consumption expenditures; gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories combined were smaller than the GDP by output method, totalling 97.8% of the GDP. In 2016, also in the EU as a whole, domestic demand was smaller than the GDP by output method. (Figure 2, p. 72)

The share of gross saving in disposable income was 24.6%. Although the share was big, it was still smaller than in the previous six years. According to preliminary estimates, Estonia's gross national income (GNI) was 20.5 billion euros in 2016 and its share in the GDP was approximately the same as the previous year (98.0%). Primary income payable to the rest of the world was 423.8 million euros bigger than the primary income receivable from the rest of the world. The growth of the GNI is almost the same as in the previous year and, therefore, the slowing down of the growth of gross disposable income stopped as well. Gross national saving is the difference between gross disposable income and private consumption expenditure. In 2016, the growth of gross disposable income was slower than the growth of private consumption expenditure. Thus, gross national saving decreased for the second year in a row. The household sector contributes the most to the gross disposable income, the largest gross saving is generated in the enterprise sector.

In the previous year, Estonia was a net lender to the rest of the world. The main sources of financing for domestic investments in Estonia are gross national saving and capital transfers receivable from the rest of the world. If savings and capital transfers receivable are bigger than domestic investments, the country is a net lender. If the country has to borrow from the rest of the world in addition to savings and capital transfers receivable from the rest of the world, the country is a net borrower. Similarly to the previous eight years, in 2016, the total of savings and capital transfers from the rest of the world (mainly from the EU Structural Funds) was bigger than gross capital formation. Therefore, Estonia was still a net lender in relation to the rest of the world. In 2016 compared to the previous year, gross capital formation, savings and capital transfers receivable decreased. In Estonia, net lending is lower than in 2015, amounting to 3.1% of gross disposable income.

2016. aastal jätkus valitsemissektori konsolideeritud eelarve mahu suurenemine: kogutulud suurenesid 3,8% ja -kulud 3,4%. Maksutulused saadi 7,2 miljardit eurot. 2015. aastal 8% vähenenud omanditulud kahanesid veelgi: 2016. aastal laekus intresse ja muid omandituluseid ligi veerandi võrra vähem. Samas vähenesid ka intressikulud 17,7% võrra. Sotsiaaltoetusi maksti välja 6,9% rohkem kui eelnenud aastal. Valitsemissektori tööjõukulud suurenesid aastaga 5,9%.

Valitsemissektori konsolideeritud võlg (nn Maastrichti võlg, mille lubatud piirväärtus on 60% SKP-st) oli 2016. aasta lõpuks ligi 2 miljardit eurot ehk 9,5% SKP-st. Aastaga vähenes võlatase 3%. Võlga vähendasid nii kohalikud omavalitsused kui ka keskvalitsus. Keskvalitsuse koguvõlg oli 2016. aasta lõpu seisuga 2,2 miljardit eurot, millest 822 miljonit eurot olid kohustused teiste allsektorite vastu. Kohalike omavalitsuste võlg kokku oli 0,7 miljardit eurot. Sotsiaalkindlustusfondid valitsemissektori võlga ei panustanud.

Keskvalitsuse laenudega seotud kohustused vähenesid 3% ja keskvalitsusse kaasatud avalikõiguslike ja sihtasutuste välja antud pikaajaliste võlakirjade maht vähenes 7%. Välisvõla osatähtsus keskvalitsuse võlakohustustes oli 52%.

Kohalike omavalitsuste üldine võlatase vähenes 2015. aastaga võrreldes 3%. Pikaajaliste võlakirjade maht vähenes aastaga 2% ja laenudega seotud kohustused vähenesid 3% võrra. Välismaist päritolu krediidiandjatelt saadud laenud moodustasid 21% kohalike omavalitsuste võlast.

Valitsemissektorile tuludena tekkepõhiselt arvestatud maksudest ja sotsiaalmaksetest saadud kogutulu suurenes 2016. aastal eelnenud aastaga võrreldes 6%. Kolmandik neist olid sotsiaalmaksud, mille summa suurenes aastaga 6%. Kokku kogunes pensioni-, ravi- ja töötuskindlustusmaksuid 2,5 miljardit eurot. Tootmis- ja impordimakse laekus 8,3% enam kui aasta varem. Neist kõige suurema osatähtsusega maksu ehk käibemaksu laekus 5,4% rohkem. Tulumaksust sai riik 1,6 miljardit eurot nagu ka 2015. aastal. Üksikisiku tulumaksutulud suurenes 6,4%, kuid ettevõtte tulumaksu laekus aasta võrdluses 13% vähem.

2016. aastal hoogustus aktsiisimaksude laekumine. Valitsemissektori tuludesse kanti aasta varasemaga võrreldes 14,5% rohkem aktsiisimakse, kusjuures alkoholiaktsiisi laekumine suurenes 23%. Kokku laekus riigile aktsiisidest 1 miljard eurot. Eesti maksukoormus suurenes veidi: 2016. aastal oli see 34,7% ja 2015. aastal 33,7% SKP-st.

2016. aastal vähenes valitsemissektori koondeelarve puudujääk ja ka võlg nii euroalas kui ka EL-i riikides kokku. Euroalas kukkus puudujääk 2,1%-st 2015. aastal 1,5%-ni 2016. aastal ja EL-28 puhul vastavalt 2,4%-st 1,7%-ni SKP-st. Valitsemissektori võlg vähenes euroalas 90,3%-st 89,2%-ni ja EL-28-s 84,9%-st 83,5%-ni SKP-st.

Ülejäägis eelarve oli 10 EL-i riigil: Luksemburgil (1,6%), Maltal (1,0%), Rootsil (0,9%), Saksamaal (0,8%), Kreekal (0,7%), Tšehhil (0,6%), Küprosel ja Hollandil (mõlemal 0,4%), Eestil ja Leedul (mõlemal 0,3%). Bulgaarias ja Lätis oli eelarve aasta lõpu seisuga tasakaalus (0%). Väikseima eelarvedefitsiidiga riigid olid Lirimaa (-0,6%), Horvaatia (-0,8%) ja Taani (-0,9%).

EL-i riikides kokkulepitud piirist (-3% riigi SKP-st) suurema defitsiidiga lõpetas majandusaasta sel korral 4 riiki (aasta varem 7): Hispaania (-4,5%), Prantsusmaa (-3,4%), Rumeenia ja Suurbritannia (kummaski -3,0%).

2016. aasta lõpu seisuga oli valitsemissektori võlatase madalaim endiselt Eestis (9,5% SKP-st), Luksemburgis (20,0%), Bulgaarias (29,5%), Tšehhis (37,2%), Rumeenias (37,6%) ja Taanis (37,8%). EL-i riikides lubatud valitsemissektori võlataseme piiri (60% SKP-st) ületasid 2016. aastal 16 riiki (-1). Suurima võlakoormusega olid Kreeka (179,0%), Itaalia (132,6%), Portugal (130,4%), Küpros (107,8%) ja Belgia (105,9%).

The overall debt level of local governments fell by 3% compared to 2015. The volume of long-term securities decreased by 2% year over year and loan liabilities decreased by 3%. Loan liabilities to foreign creditors accounted for 21% of the debt of local governments.

The total accrual revenue from taxes and social contributions received by the general government increased 6% in 2016 compared to the previous year. A third of these came from social security contributions, the sum of which increased 6% year over year. Contributions to pensions, health insurance and unemployment insurance collected totalled 2.5 billion euros. Receipts from taxes on production and imports increased 8.3% year over year. Receipts from the most important of these – the value added tax – increased 5.4%. The receipts of income taxes amounted to 1.6 billion euros as in 2015. Receipts of the individual income tax grew 6.4%, but corporate income tax was received 13% less year over year.

The receipts of excise duties picked up in 2016. Compared to the previous year, 14.5% more receipts of excise duties were added to the general government revenues, and the receipts of the alcohol excise duty increased 23%. The revenue from excise duties totalled 1 billion euros. The tax burden of Estonia increased slightly – in 2016 it amounted to 34.7% of the GDP and in 2015 it was 33.7%.

In 2016, both the consolidated general government deficit and debt decreased in the euro area as well as in the EU as a whole. In the euro area, the deficit fell from 2.1% in 2015 to 1.5% of the GDP in 2016 and in EU-28 from 2.4% to 1.7% of the GDP. The general government debt decreased in the euro area from 90.3% to 89.2% of the GDP and in EU-28 from 84.9% to 83.5%.

10 EU Member States had a budget surplus: Luxembourg (1.6%), Malta (1.0%), Sweden (0.9%), Germany (0.8%), Greece (0.7%), the Czech Republic (0.6%), Cyprus and the Netherlands (both 0.4%), Estonia and Lithuania (both 0.3%). As at the end of the year, the budget was in balance in Bulgaria and Latvia (0%). The countries with the smallest budget deficit were Ireland (–0.6%), Croatia (–0.8%) and Denmark (–0.9%).

In 2016, 4 Member States (7 in 2015) finished the economic year with a deficit exceeding the limit agreed in the EU (–3% of the GDP). These countries were Spain (–4.5%), France (–3.4%), Romania and the United Kingdom (both –3.0%).

As at the end of 2016, the lowest general government debt levels were still recorded in Estonia (9.5% of the GDP), Luxembourg (20.0%), Bulgaria (29.5%), the Czech Republic (37.2%), Romania (37.6%) and Denmark (37.8%). In 2016, 16 Member States (1 less than in 2015) had a higher government debt level than permitted in the EU (60% of the GDP). The greatest debt burdens were in Greece (179.0%), Italy (132.6%), Portugal (130.4%), Cyprus (107.8%) and Belgium (105.9%).

domineerivad toidukaubad ja joogid. Sellised kauplused andsid 2015. aastal jaekaubanduse müügitulust 37%, kuid jaemüügi kasv nendes aeglustus 2014. aastaga võrreldes. Jaekaubanduse müügitulu kasvu mõjutasid positiivselt apteegikaupade, ehitusmaterjali, rõivaste jaemüügi suurenemine, samuti jaemüügi kasv posti või interneti teel. Mootorsõidukite ja -rataste müügi- ja remondiettevõtete suures müügitulu 9% võrreldes 2014. aastaga ja seda mootorsõidukite müügitulu kasvu tõttu.

Töötleva tööstuse müügitulu jäi 2014. aastaga võrreldes samale tasemele. Tööstusettevõtete müügitulust andis 17% puidutöötlemine ja puittoodete tootmine, 14% arvutite, elektroonika- ja optikaseadmete tootmine ning 13% toiduainete tootmine. Töötlevas tööstuses oli mitteresidentidele müügi osatähtsus müügitulus 63% ehk sama nagu aasta tagasi. Arvutite, elektroonika ja optikaseadmete tootmise ettevõtted müüvad mitteresidentidele enamiku (94%) toodangust, nii oli see ka 2014. aastal. Aastaga vähenes müügitulu arvutite, elektroonika ja optikaseadmete tootmises tellimuste vähenemise tõttu välisturul. Nii töötajate arvu kui ka müügitulu poolest suurim tööstusharu on puidu- ja puittoodete tootmine ja see andis endiselt suurima panuse nii tööstuse müügitulu kui ka ekspordimahtude kasvu. 2014. aastaga võrreldes suurenes puidutööstuse müügitulu püsivhindades kümnendiku võrra, küll pisut aeglasemas tempos kui aasta varem. Peamised ekspordiarvud on kokkupandavad puitmajad, puidugraanulid, samuti puidust aknad, ukSED jt ehitusdetailid. Toiduaine- ja jookide tootmisele oli 2015. aasta keerukas. Lihatööstustoodangu realiseerimisele tekitas lisaprobleeme sigade Aafrika katku levimine seakasvatuses. Piima kokkuostuhinna odavnemine avaldas mõju piimatootmise müügitulule, samuti vähenes piimatoodete eksport. Toiduainetööstuses olid suurimad ekspordimahud 2015. aastal kala- tööstuses, kus piiri taha müüdi 69% toodangust. Töötleva tööstuse toodangu kasvu panustasid veel tekstiilitööstus, mööblitootmine, mootorsõidukite osade ja lisaseadmete, muude masinate ja seadmete, elektriseadmete tootmine tänu toodangu müügile välisturgudel.

Aastaga on müügist saadud tulu enim suurenenud kinnisvaraettevõtetes (22%), kuid nimetatud tegevusala osa ettevõtetest kokku oli vaid 2,8%. Kinnisvaraettevõtted said tulu kinnistute ja muude arenduste rentimisest ning müügist, kaubanduspindade juurdeehituste väljaüürimisega lisandunud tuludest. Samuti olid ettevõtted edukad uute ja hea asukohaga elamispiindade müügi- protsessis.

Müügitulu vähenes aastavõrdluses kõige kiiremini mäetööstuse ja energeetika tegevusalal. Elektrienergia, gaasi, auru ja konditsioneeritud õhuga varustamise ettevõtete tulu vähenemist mõjutas elektri- ja soojusenergia odavnemine.

Müügitulu jaotus hõivatute grupi järgi näitab, et ligi kolmandiku tulust andsid alla 10 hõivatuga ettevõtted ning veidi enam kui viiendiku vähemalt 250 hõivatuga ettevõtted. 10–249 hõivatuga ettevõtted andsid müügitulust ülejäänud 50%.

Ettevõtete keskmine tööviltjakus ehk lisandväärtus hõivatute kohta ulatus 2015. aastal 25 200 euron, mis on eelnenud perioodiga võrreldes peaaegu sama. Suurim tööviltjakus (106 500 eurot) oli elektrienergia ettevõtetes ja see on aastaga vähenenud 13%. Eesti keskmisest ligi 3 korda väiksem oli tööviltjakus isikuteeninduse ettevõtetes (9300 eurot) ja see on aastaga suurenenud veidi enam kui viiendiku. Lisandväärtuse kasv ületas hõivatute arvu kasvu peamiselt teeninduse tegevusaladel, seetõttu suurenes tööviltjakus 2015. aastal just teeninduses.

Ettevõtete tööjõukulud on alates 2011. aastast pidevalt suurenenud, kuigi järjest aeglasemas tempos. Samas on tööjõukulude kasv ületanud tööviltjakuse kasvu. 2015. aastal suurenesid tööjõukulud 6%, kuid ettevõtete keskmine tööviltjakus jäi eelnenud aasta tasemele. Tööviltjakus suurenes tööjõukuludest kiiremini mitmel teenindustegevusalal. Kuid nii tööstuses, energeetikas, ehituses, kaubanduses kui ka info ja side tegevusalal oli tööjõukulude kasv tööviltjakuse kasvust kiirem, mis vähendas ettevõtete kasumeid nendel tegevusaladel.

Ettevõtete puhaskasum oli 2015. aastal 3,1 miljardit eurot, mis on aastaga vähenenud 7%. Eelnenud kolme aasta võrdluses oli puhaskasum madalaimal tasemel. Kasumiga lõpetas aasta kolmveerand ja kahjumiga veerand ettevõtetest. Puhaskasum suurenes kõige rohkem ehk ligi kolmandiku võrra veonduse ja laonduse ettevõtetes. Kasv tuli peamiselt maismaatranspordiettevõtetest, kus puhaskasum suurenes aastaga 1,9 korda. Suurim ehk 628 miljoni eurone

kasum oli 2015. aastal kinnisvaraettevõtetel, aastaga on see pea viiendiku kasvanud. Kaubandusettevõtted lõpetasid aasta 568 miljoni eurose kasumiga, aastaga on see number vähenenud 8%. Töötleva tööstuse ettevõtete kasum oli 434 miljonit eurot, aastaga on kasum viiendiku võrra vähenenud. Tööstustegevusalati oli suurim kasum puidutööstuses (132 miljonit eurot), mis on neljandiku suurem kui aasta tagasi.

Majanduslanguse järel paranenud rentaablusnäitajad jäid 2014. aasta omadest madalamateks puhaskasumi vähenemise tõttu. Müügitulu puhaskasumiga ettevõtetes keskmiselt on aastaga vähenenud 6,19%-st 5,79%-ni. Tegevusalade hulgast eristub rentaabluse poolest kinnisvara, kus vastav näitaja on keskmisest 7 korda suurem. Kinnisvaraettevõtetes suurenesid nii müügitulu kui ka kasum ligi viiendiku. Kutse-, teadus- ja tehnikaalase tegevuse rentaablus on keskmisest ligi 4 korda suurem. Aastaga suurenes rentaablus veonduse ja laonduse, hariduse ning tervishoiu tegevusalal. Enim vähenes rentaablus mäetööstuse, kunsti, meelelahutuse ja vaba aja ning põllumajanduse tegevusalal.

Kogunenud kasumist said ettevõtete omanikud dividende välja maksta. 2015. aastal oli dividendide summa 1,5 miljardit eurot, mis on veidi enam kui viiendiku võrra suurem kui aasta eest. Viiendik väljakuulutatud dividendidest oli töötleva tööstuse ja veidi alla viiendiku kaubanduse tegevusalal.

Ettevõtete investeeringud jäid 2015. aastal aastatagusele tasemele ja ulatusid 3,6 miljardi euroni. Enamiku (97%) moodustasid investeeringud materiaalsesse põhivarasse, immateriaalse põhivara osatähtsus oli 3%.

Materiaalse põhivara investeeringutest, mis aastaga suurenesid 3%, andsid investeeringud ehitistesse 45%. Ehitiste soetamine kasvas võrreldes 2014. aastaga 23%. Veidi enam kui kolmandik investeeringutest tehti masinatesse ja seadmetesse ning nendesse investeeriti aastaga 8% vähem. Transpordivahendeid soetati kolmandiku võrra vähem kui aasta tagasi, nende osatähtsus investeeringutes on veidi üle kümnendiku. Investeeringud maasse suurenesid aastaga 1,5 korda, investeeringutest kokku andis maa 8%.

Tegevusalati olid ootuspäraselt suurimad investeerijad kinnisvaraettevõtted, neis tehti investeeringutest veidi enam kui viiendik. Veidi alla viiendiku investeeringutest kokku jäi töötleva tööstuse ettevõtete arvele, võrdselt kümnendiku investeeringutest tegid elektrienergia ja põllu-, metsamajanduse ning kalapüügi ettevõtted, 9% kaubandusettevõtted ning 8% veonduse, laonduse ja side ettevõtted. Ülejäänud tegevusalade osa investeeringutest oli 23%.

Kinnisvaraettevõtete investeeringud suurenesid aastaga 1,7 korda, peamiselt soetati ehitisi (80%) ja maad (17%). Suurema osa (87%) investeeringutest andsid kinnisvara üürileandmise ja kinnisvaraprojektide arendusega tegelevad ettevõtted. Investeeringute tõusu vedasid mikroettevõtted, kus domineerisid soetatud ehitised (lao-, büroo- ja ärihooned) ning kinnistud.

Töötleva tööstuse ettevõtete investeeringud jäid aastatagusele tasemele. Veidi enam kui neljandiku investeeringutest andis puidutöötlemine ja puittoodete tootmine, 17% puhastatud naftatoodete tootmine, 11% toiduainete tootmine ning 9% metalltoodete tootmine. Toiduainete tootmise ettevõtetest olid suuremad investeerijad liha- ja piimatootmisettevõtted. Töötleva tööstuse ettevõtted investeerisid masinate ja seadmete (64%) ning ehitiste soetamisse (29%).

Elektrienergia, gaasi, auru ja konditsioneeritud õhuga varustamise ettevõtete investeeringutest 77% tegid elektrienergia tootjad. Investeeringud vähenesid 2014. aastaga võrreldes 16%. Elektrienergiaettevõtete investeeringutest veidi üle poole läks ehitiste soetamiseks ja veidi alla poole masinate ja seadmete ostuks.

Alla 10 hõivatuga ettevõtete osa investeeringutest oli 40%, selle grupi investeeringud suurenesid aastaga 8%. Vähemalt 250 hõivatuga ettevõtete osa investeeringutest oli viiendik ja see suurenes aastaga 2%. 100–249 hõivatuga ettevõtted andsid investeeringutest 12%, selle grupi investeeringud vähenesid aastaga ligi 17%.

Immateriaalse põhivara investeeringutest ligi poole moodustas arvutitarkvara, omakorda pool sellest investeeriti info ja side tegevusalal.

enterprises specialising in the sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Wholesale trade accounted for nearly 3% less of the trade turnover than in 2014. The main affecting factor was the decline in the turnover of motor fuel wholesale enterprises due to the continuous downward trend of fuel prices on the global market. In 2015, retail trade enterprises sold 1% more goods than in the previous year, but at constant prices, retail trade increased 7% in a year. 13.9% less expensive motor fuel was also the main factor affecting the annual change in the consumer price index and had a significant impact on the turnover of motor fuel retail traders. Large non-specialised stores selling predominantly food and beverages contributed the most in the retail trade turnover. These stores accounted for 37% of the retail trade turnover in 2015, but the growth in retail sale in these slowed down compared to 2014. An increase in the retail sale of pharmacy goods, construction materials, wearing apparel, as well as in the retail sale via mail order or the Internet had a positive effect on the growth of the retail trade turnover. In enterprises specialising in the sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, turnover increased 9% compared to 2014 due to turnover growth in motorcycle sales.

The turnover of manufacturing stayed on the level of 2014. The manufacture of wood and products of wood accounted for 17%, the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products 14% and the manufacture of food products 13% of the turnover of industrial enterprises. In manufacturing, sales to non-residents accounted for 63% of the turnover, i.e. as much as a year earlier. Enterprises specialising in the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products sell most (94%) of their production to non-residents; this was the case also in 2014. In a year, turnover in the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products decreased due to the decreased number of orders on the external market. Manufacture of wood and products of wood is the biggest branch of industry in terms of the number of employees and turnover, and it continued to be the largest contributor to the growth in the industry's turnover as well as in the export volumes. Compared to 2014, the turnover of the wood industry at constant prices increased by a tenth, although at a somewhat slower pace than a year earlier. Main export products are prefabricated wooden buildings, wood pellets, as well as wooden windows, doors and other constructional goods. The year 2015 was complicated for the manufacture of food products and beverages. The spreading of the African swine fever in pig farming caused additional problems to the sale of the meat industry's production. The decrease in the purchase price of milk affected the turnover of milk production and also the exports of dairy products decreased. In 2015, the largest export volumes in the manufacture of food products were seen in the fishing industry, with 69% of production being sold across the border. The textile industry, the manufacture of furniture, the manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles, the manufacture of other machinery and equipment and the manufacture of electrical equipment also contributed to the growth in the manufacturing production due to the sale of production on external markets.

In a year, turnover increased the most in real estate enterprises (22%), although this economic activity only accounted for 2.8% of all enterprises. Real estate enterprises earned income from the renting and sale of registered immovables and other developments and from additional income arising from the renting of extensions of trading establishments. Enterprises were successful also in the sale of new and well-located housing.

In annual comparison, the fastest decrease in turnover was seen in mining and quarrying and in energy. Less expensive electricity and thermal energy affected the decrease in the income of enterprises specialising in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Distribution of turnover by group of persons employed shows that nearly a third of income was generated by enterprises with less than 10 persons employed and a little more than a fifth by enterprises with 250 or more persons employed. Enterprises with 10–249 persons employed contributed the remaining 50% of the turnover.

The average labour productivity of enterprises, or value added per person employed amounted to 25,200 in 2015, which is almost the same as in the previous period. Labour productivity was highest – 106,500 euros – in electricity enterprises and has decreased in a year by 13%. In enterprises specialising in personal services, labour productivity was nearly 3 times smaller

(9,300 euros) than the Estonian average, and it has increased in a year by slightly more than a fifth. The growth of the value added exceeded the growth in the number of persons employed mainly in service activities, which is why in 2015, labour productivity increased namely in services.

Personnel expenses of enterprises have been continuously rising since 2011, although at an increasingly slower pace. At the same time, the increase in personnel expenses has outpaced the increase in labour productivity. In 2015, personnel expenses increased 6% but the average labour productivity of enterprises remained at the level of the previous year. Labour productivity increased faster than personnel expenses in many service activities. However, in industry, energy, construction, trade, as well as in information and communication, the increase in personnel expenses was faster than the increase in labour productivity, decreasing the profits of enterprises in these economic activities.

The net profit of enterprises in 2015 was 3.1 billion euros, having decreased 7% in a year. In comparison with the preceding three years, net profit was at its lowest. Three quarters of enterprises ended the year with profit and a quarter with loss. Net profit increased the most – by almost a third – in transportation and storage enterprises. The growth came mainly from land transport enterprises, where net profit increased 1.9 times in a year. In 2015, the largest profit of 628 million euros was generated by real estate enterprises, which increased by nearly a fifth in a year. Trade enterprises ended the year with a profit of 568 million euros, which decreased 8% in a year. The profit of manufacturing enterprises was 434 million euros, which decreased by a fifth in a year. Of industries, the wood industry generated the largest profit (132 million euros), which is a quarter more than a year earlier.

Profitability indicators that improved after the economic crisis were lower than those in 2014 due to decreased net profit. The average value of the profit margin in enterprises decreased in a year from 6.19% to 5.79%. From economic activities, real estate stands out in terms of profitability, with the respective indicator 7 times higher than the average. Real estate enterprises saw an increase of a fifth in both turnover and profit. The profitability of professional, scientific and technical activities is nearly 4 times higher than the average. In a year, profitability increased in transportation and storage, education and healthcare. Profitability decreased the most in mining and quarrying, arts, entertainment and recreation and in agriculture.

Owners were able to pay dividends from the accumulated profit. In 2015, dividends amounted to 1.5 billion euros – a sum slightly more than a fifth higher than a year earlier. A fifth of the announced dividend payments were made in manufacturing and a little less than a fifth in trade.

In 2015, investments of enterprises remained on the level of 2014, amounting to 3.6 billion euros. Most investments (97%) were made in tangible fixed assets; the share of investments in intangible fixed assets was 3% (Figure 2, p. 83).

Of investments in tangible assets, which increased 3% in a year, 45% were investments in buildings. Acquisition of buildings increased 23% compared to 2014. Acquisition of machinery and equipment decreased 8% in a year and accounted for a little more than a third of investments. Acquisition of transport equipment decreased by a third compared to the previous year, with the share of these investments amounting to a little more than a tenth. Investments in land increased 1.5 times in a year, with land accounting for 8% of investments.

By economic activities, expectedly the biggest investors were real estate enterprises, with their investments accounting for a little more than a fifth of all investments. Slightly less than a fifth of investments were made by manufacturing enterprises, equally a tenth by enterprises specialising in electricity and agriculture, forestry and fishing, 9% by trade enterprises and 8% by enterprises specialising in transportation, storage and communication. The remaining economic activities accounted for 23% of investments.

Investments of real estate enterprises increased 1.7 times in a year; acquisitions included mainly buildings (80%) and land (17%). Most of the investments (87%) were made by enterprises specialising in the renting of real estate and development of real estate projects. The increase in

investments was led by micro-enterprises, where acquisitions of buildings (warehouses, office and business buildings) and registered immovables dominated.

Investments of manufacturing enterprises remained at the level of 2014. The manufacture of wood and products of wood accounted for a little more than a quarter, the manufacture of refined petroleum products 17%, the manufacture of food products 11% and the manufacture of fabricated metal products 9% of investments. In the manufacture of food products, the biggest investors were meat and milk production enterprises. Manufacturing enterprises invested in machinery and equipment (64%) and in buildings (29%).

77% of investments of enterprises specialising in electricity, gas, steam and conditioning supply were made by electricity producers. Investments decreased 16% compared to 2014. Slightly more than a half of the investments of electricity enterprises were spent on buildings and a little less than a half on machinery and equipment.

The share of enterprises with less than 10 persons employed in all investments was 40%, with investments of this group having increased 8% in a year. The share of enterprises with 250 or more persons employed in investments was a fifth, having increased 2% in a year. Investments made by enterprises with 100–249 persons employed accounted for 12% of all investments, with investments of this group having decreased by nearly 17% in a year.

Nearly a half of investments in intangible assets were spent on computer software, a half of which were investments of the economic activity of information and communication.

ettevõtete hulk, nende puhul oli ka müügitulu langus suurim. Tööhõive langes, sest väliskontsernidele kuuluvates suurettevõtetes ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtetes vähendati töötajaskonda 2–3%.

Kontsernide tegutsemise valdkonnad Eestis ei ole eriti muutunud. Eesti kontsernides oli kõige arvukamalt kinnisvara ja kutse-, teadus ning tehnikaalase tegevuse ettevõtteid. Väliskontsernidele oli peale kaubanduse oluline tegutsemisvaldkond ka tööstus.

Oma tegevust laiendasid 2016. aastaks Eestisse 65 riigi ettevõtted. Euroopa Liidu 28 riigist ei olnud siin 2016. aastal aktiivset tütaretevõtet vaid Portugalil ja Horvaatial. Traditsiooniliselt oli väliskontsernide koosseisu kuuluvatest üksustest kõige enam ettevõtteid Soome kontrolli all – 602. Rootsi ettevõttegruppidesse kuulus 311 ja Läti kontsernidesse 183 Eesti ettevõtet.

Eesti ettevõtteil on tütaretevõtteid rohkem kui 60 riigis, peamiselt Euroopas, aga ka Aasias, Põhja- ja Lõuna-Ameerikas, Austraalias ja Aafrikas. Eelkõige huvitusid Eesti hargmaised kontsernid siiski äri tegemisest lähiriikides, mille ettevõtlustingimusi tuntakse kõige paremini – Lätis, Leedus, Soomes ja Venemaal.

In Hiiu, Jõgeva, Rapla, Saare and Valga counties, the number of micro-enterprises remained the same or changed by a few units. In other counties, micro-enterprises were added in the range of 20–90. The number of large enterprises (with at least 250 employed persons) was approximately 200 in 2016 (same as the previous year); more than two thirds of these were operating in Tallinn. Similarly to 2015, around 70% of the large enterprises were located in Harju county, followed by Ida-Viru (8%) and Tartu (8%) counties. There was almost no change in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The biggest growth in the number of enterprises (12%) was recorded in information and communication, whereas the number of enterprises continues to decline in agriculture. The number of enterprises in accommodation and food service activities increased 7.5% – compared to the previous year, 250 active enterprises were added. In figures, the biggest increase occurred in the number of enterprises engaged in information and communication (680 new enterprises), construction (630) and professional, scientific and technical activities (580). The number of enterprises engaged in wholesale and retail trade, which is the most common type of enterprises (nearly a fifth of all enterprises), grew 1.6% for the second year in a row. Slightly over 300 units were added here. The number of new enterprises in arts, entertainment and recreation was the same (ca 300). The number of enterprises in the agriculture sector changed significantly. In 2016, there were 900 fewer sole proprietors, but 200 private limited companies were added; therefore, there were 700 units less in total compared to the previous year.

In order to examine the level of the globalization of business in Estonia and the role of enterprise groups in the economy, especially the role of international groups, since 2005 Statistics Estonia has been regularly collecting data on enterprise groups operating in Estonia.

In 2016, enterprise groups continued to play an important role in the Estonian economy. The 6,660 enterprise groups operating in Estonia had 11,820 active resident units – 9% of all economically active units. Despite their modest share, their contribution to employment in Estonia was significant – 35% of all employed persons were employed by enterprise groups. Over 60% of the persons employed in manufacturing worked in enterprises operating in group structures. As an employer, enterprise groups played an especially important role in mining and quarrying, financial intermediation and the energy sector, where groups employed respectively 87%, 81% and 74% of all persons employed in that economic activity. The share of enterprise groups in turnover remained at the level of the previous year – 63% of the net turnover^a of Estonian enterprises were generated by enterprises belonging to enterprise groups.

Among large enterprises with at least 250 employed persons, the share of enterprises belonging to enterprise groups has increased year by year. In 2016, 67% of large enterprises operated within an enterprise group. Among medium-sized enterprises (50–249 employed persons) group members constituted 47%, and only every eleventh small enterprise with fewer than 50 persons employed belonged to an enterprise group.

In the last five to six years, the role of foreign-controlled enterprise groups has gradually decreased. 24% of group units operated within a foreign-controlled enterprise group in 2016 (27% in 2011). The number of persons employed in such enterprises constituted 44% of all persons employed in enterprise groups (47% in 2011) and the turnover of foreign-controlled enterprise groups accounted for 46% of the total turnover of groups (50% in 2011).

For the first time after the crisis years, in 2016, the number, turnover as well as the number of employed persons of Estonian subsidiaries of foreign-controlled enterprise groups decreased slightly (1–2%) compared to the year before. The number of small enterprises operating in foreign-controlled groups decreased the most; in their case, the decline in turnover was also the largest. Employment fell, because the number of persons employed in large and medium-sized foreign-controlled enterprises was reduced by 2–3%.

^a The data of financial intermediation enterprises is not taken into account in turnover, as their income statement structure differs from that of other enterprises.

The main economic activities of enterprise groups have not changed much in Estonia. Among domestically controlled groups, the greatest number of enterprises was engaged in real estate and professional, scientific and technical activities. Besides trade, foreign-controlled groups were also more active in manufacturing.

By 2016, the enterprise groups of 65 countries had expanded their activities to Estonia. Out of the 28 Member States of the European Union, only Portugal and Croatia did not have any active subsidiaries here in 2016. As usual, of all the units belonging to foreign groups, the greatest number of enterprises was controlled by Finland – 602. Under the control of Swedish groups operated 311 Estonian enterprises and 183 subsidiaries were part of Latvian groups.

Estonian enterprises have set up subsidiaries in more than 60 countries, mainly in Europe but also in Asia, North and South America, Australia and Africa. Still, Estonian multinational groups were primarily interested in doing business in the neighbouring countries (Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Russia) where the business conditions are most familiar.

The imports of consumption goods are an indicator of internal demand. The imports of consumption goods increased 6% compared to 2015. The rise in these imports indicates Estonia's solid domestic consumption. The biggest drop was recorded in the imports of intermediate goods – 2% compared to 2015. The imports of capital goods increased 5% year over year, mainly due to an increase in arrivals of transport equipment. Capital goods were imported to the value of 2.3 billion euros in 2016.

Estonia's most important trading partner for exports in 2016 was Sweden. Estonia exported goods to 178 countries and imported goods from 143 countries. A positive foreign trade balance was recorded in the case of 125 countries. The biggest surplus (1 billion euros) was recorded in trade with Sweden, followed by Norway with 388 million euros and Mexico with 181 million euros. The biggest deficit was recorded in trade with Germany and Poland – 785 million and 717 million euros, respectively.

Sweden accounted for 18% of Estonia's total exports. Exports to Finland accounted for 16% and exports to Latvia for 9% of total exports. The largest year-over-year increase was recorded in dispatches to Mexico (up 137 million euros, i.e. 3.8 times), Germany (up 90 million euros, i.e. 15%) and Finland (up 90 million euros, i.e. 5%). The largest decrease was registered in exports to Latvia (down 107 million euros, i.e. 9%), the Netherlands (down 52 million euros, i.e. 14%), Sweden (down 45 million euros, i.e. 2%) and the USA (down 45 million euros, i.e. 12%).

The biggest share of goods imported to Estonia in 2016 came from Finland, which accounted for 13% of Estonia's total imports. Finland was followed by Germany (11%) and Lithuania (9%). Compared to 2015, the biggest increase was recorded in arrivals from the Netherlands (up 131 million euros, i.e. 18%) and Hungary (up 62 million euros, i.e. 30%). The most significant decrease occurred in imports from Finland (down 144 million euros, i.e. 8%) and Russia (down 38 million euros, i.e. 5%).

In 2016, the share of European Union (EU) countries in Estonia's total exports was 74% and in total imports – 82%. The trade deficit with other EU countries totalled 2.3 billion euros, which is 209 million euros more than in 2015. Trade with EU countries increased in 2016 compared to 2015 – exports by 1% and imports by 3%. Trade with non-EU countries grew, exports increased 234 million euros and imports 87 million euros. The balance of trade with non-EU countries was in surplus as exports to those countries accounted for 739 million euros more than imports from those countries. Exports to the 19 euro area countries accounted for 46% of Estonia's total exports, while imports from the euro area countries made up 59% of Estonia's total imports.

Estonia's exports and imports in 2016 increased 3% compared to 2015, but the exports and imports of the European Union as a whole remained at the level of 2015 (Table 1, p. 98). The imports of the entire euro area also remained at the level of 2015, but exports grew 1%, i.e. 29 billion euros. The greatest decline compared to 2015 in exports among EU countries was experienced by the United Kingdom (–11%, i.e. 45 billion euros). Exports increased the most in Germany (1%, i.e. 14 billion euros). The exports of our main trading partners Sweden and Latvia remained at the level of 2015, while there was a decline of 4% in Finland and 1% in Lithuania. Imports increased for both Sweden (2%) and Finland (1%) but decreased for Latvia (1%) and Lithuania (2%).

In 2016, the share of Estonia's exports in EU exports amounted to 0.2% and the share of imports to 0.3%. In terms of both the exports and imports turnover, Estonia outperformed Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. In Estonia, exports in 2016 amounted to 9,041 euros per capita, which is about 500 euros below the EU average (9,518 euros) (Figure 4, p. 97). Exports per capita were the smallest in Cyprus, Greece and Romania. Exports include not only the country's own output but also the mediation of goods produced in other Member States through the given country, i.e. re-exports. Re-exports have the biggest impact on foreign trade in Belgium and the Netherlands, where the exports figures for 2016 were the highest in the EU (31,785 and 30,316 euros per capita, respectively). At the same time, Estonia's imports per capita amounted to 10,257 euros – approximately 1,000 euros more than the EU average (9,294 euros). The biggest per-capita imports of goods were recorded in Luxembourg (33,928 euros), Belgium (29,720) and the Netherlands (26,844), while the smallest ones were reported in Romania (3,408), Bulgaria (3,645) and Greece (4,084).

Viljapuu- ja marjaistandike ning maasikate pindala oli pisut väiksem kui 2015. aastal – 6400 hektarit. Sellest 50% kasvatati koduaedades ja põllumajanduslikes kodumajapidamistes. Puuviljade ja marjade kogusaak koos maasikatega oli 2016. aastal 31% suurem kui aasta varem. Puuvilja- ja marjasaak elaniku kohta oli 2016. aastal 7 kilogrammi – kahe kilo võrra suurem kui aasta varem.

Loomakasvatases oli liha- ja munatoodang väiksem ning piimatoodang sama suur kui aasta varem.

Veiste arv vähenes aastaga 3%, piimalehmade arv 5%, samal ajal suurenes 11% muude lehmade arv. 2016. aasta lõpus oli Eestis 248 200 veist, sh 86 100 piimalehma ning 27 800 ammalehma. Sigu oli 2016. aasta lõpus 265 900 – 13% vähem kui aasta varem. Lambaid ja kitsi oli pea sama palju kui aasta varem ja neid oli kokku 90 600. Lindude arv vähenes aastaga 2% ja neid oli 2016. aasta lõpus kokku veidi üle 2,1 miljoni.

Eesti veiste osatähtsus Euroopa Liidu (EL) riikide veiste arvus oli 2016. aasta lõpus 0,3%, piimalehmade osatähtsus 0,4% ja sigade oma 0,2%. 2016. aastal vähenes EL-is kokku veidi veiste arv ning ka piimalehmade arv. Lähiriikidest vähenes veiste arv aastaga peale Eesti ka Lätis, Leedus ja Soomes. Piimalehmade arv vähenes kõige rohkem Lätis, Leedus ja Eestis, vähem Soomes. Sigade arv EL-i riikides kokku vähenes ja nii ka Eestis, Leedus ja Soomes, sealjuures Eestis kõige rohkem. Läti näitaja suurenes.

Piimatoodang oli Eestis 2016. aastal 783 200 tonni – sama suur kui 2015. aastal. Piimatoodang lehma kohta on aasta-aastalt suurenenud ja oli 2016. aastal 8878 kilogrammi – 5% rohkem kui aasta varem. Elaniku kohta toodeti 594 kilogrammi piima, mida on 2 kilogrammi võrra vähem kui 2015. aastal.

Lihatoodang oli 2016. aastal 77 900 tonni, millest 19% oli veiseliha, 55% sealiha, 25% linnuliha ja 1% lambaliha. Aastaga vähenes toodang 9%. Elaniku kohta toodeti mullu 59 kilogrammi liha – 6 kilo vähem kui aasta varem.

Munatoodang vähenes aastaga 3%. Aastal 2016 toodeti 199 miljonit muna. Keskmise munatoodang kana kohta juriidiliste isikute põllumajanduslikes majapidamistes oli 286 muna. Elaniku kohta toodeti 151 muna, mida oli veidi vähem kui 2015. aastal (155).

Meetoodang oli 2016. aastal 1097 tonni – 2% väiksem kui aasta varem.

15,920 kilograms per hectare, which is 21% less than the year before. In 2016, the production of potatoes per inhabitant was 68 kilograms – 24% less than the previous year.

The growing area of open-field vegetables has not changed much in recent years and amounted to 3,100 hectares in 2016. While 34% of open-field vegetables are grown in kitchen gardens and agricultural households, as much as 91% of vegetables grown under glass are grown in kitchen gardens and agricultural households. The total production of vegetables was 27% smaller than the year before, amounting to 62,350 tonnes, of which 54,400 tonnes were open-field vegetables. In 2016, the production of vegetables was 47 kilograms per inhabitant (65 kg in 2015).

The area of orchards, berry plantations and strawberries was slightly smaller than in 2015, totalling 6,400 hectares. 50% was grown in kitchen gardens and agricultural households. In 2016, the total production of fruits and berries, including strawberries, was 31% higher than the year before. The production of fruits and berries per inhabitant was 7 kilograms in 2016 – two kilograms more than the year before.

In livestock farming, meat and egg production was smaller than the previous year and milk production remained at the same level.

Year over year, the number of cattle fell 3% and the number of dairy cows fell 5%, while the number of other cows increased 11%. As at the end of 2016, there were 248,200 cattle in Estonia, including 86,100 dairy cows and 27,800 nurse cows. The number of pigs stood at 265,900 at the end of 2016, which is 13% less than the year before. There were almost as many sheep and goats as the year earlier, totalling 90,600. The number of poultry declined 2% year over year and was slightly over 2.1 million at the end of 2016.

At the end of 2016, the share of cattle in Estonia in the total number of cattle in the European Union (EU) countries was 0.3%, the share of dairy cows was 0.4% and the share of pigs was 0.2%. In the EU as a whole, the number of cattle and dairy cows decreased slightly. Among the neighbouring countries, the number of cattle declined year over year besides Estonia, also in Latvia, Lithuania and Finland. The number of dairy cows fell the most in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, less in Finland. The number of pigs decreased in the EU as a whole and the same happened in Estonia, Lithuania and Finland, including the most in Estonia. In Latvia, the number increased.

In 2016, milk production in Estonia totalled 783,200 tonnes – the same as in 2015. The average milk yield per cow has been growing year by year and in 2016 it amounted to 8,878 kilograms, which was 5% more than a year earlier. 594 kilograms of milk was produced per inhabitant, which is 2 kilograms less than in 2015.

In 2016, meat production amounted to 77,900 tonnes, 19% of which was beef, 55% pork, 25% poultry meat and 1% mutton. The production decreased 9% year over year. Meat production per inhabitant was 59 kilograms, which is 6 kilograms less than the year before.

Egg production decreased 3% year over year. 199 million eggs were produced in 2016. The average egg yield per hen in the agricultural holdings of legal persons totalled 286 eggs. Egg production per inhabitant amounted to 151 eggs, which was slightly less than in 2015 (155).

Honey production amounted to 1,097 tonnes in 2016 – 2% less than a year earlier.

Metsa kasvatamisel on tähtis osa ka uue metsapõlve rajamisel. 2016. aastal istutas Riigimetsa Majandamise Keskus (RMK) 6443 ja külvas 270 hektarit metsa. Et aidata metsal looduslikult uueneda, tegi RMK töid 1681 hektaril. Ka noore metsa hooldamise maht on kasvanud. Kui 2010. aastal tegi RMK valgustusraieid 14 066 hektaril, siis 2016. aastal 19 366 hektaril. Erametsades toimuva metsauuenduse kohta ei koguta enam ametlikult andmeid alates 2014. aastast, kuid kaudsed andmed näitavad ka seal uuendamise kasvu. Suurim takistus erametsade uuendamise mahu kasvule võib olla istutusmaterjali puudus.

the optimum forest harvesting level. For this decade, 12–15 million m³ per year is deemed the optimum sustainable harvesting level. However, in 2016 active public discussion started about the sustainable volume of the use of forest resources.

Establishing a new forest generation is an important measure in silviculture. In 2016, the State Forest Management Centre (SFMC) planted 6,443 hectares and sowed 270 hectares of forest. Works to contribute to natural forest regeneration were carried out on 1,681 hectares by the SFMC. The area of maintenance of young stands has increased as well. While in 2010 the SFMC performed cleaning on 14,066 hectares, in 2016 it was carried out on 19,366 hectares. Since 2014, no official data are collected on reforestation in private forests, however, indirect data show an increase in reforestation there as well. The main obstacle for increased reforestation in private forests could be the lack of planting material.

Maanteetransportdettevõtted vedasid 2016. aastal 38,8 miljonit tonni kaupa, mis on 6% enam kui 2015. aastal. Riigisisestel vedudel veeti 31,1 miljonit tonni ja rahvusvahelistel vedudel 7,7 miljonit tonni kaupa. Maanteetransporti veosekäive suurenes aastaga 11% ja ulatus 8,9 miljardi tonnikilomeetrini. Kaubamaht raudteel vähenes mullu 10%, ulatudes 25,4 miljoni tonnini. Riigisisestel vedudel veeti 15,7 miljonit tonni ja rahvusvahelistel vedudel 9,6 miljonit tonni kaupa, mis oli vastavalt 5% enam ja 26% vähem kui 2015. aastal. Raudteetransporti veosekäive vähenes aastaga 25%, ulatudes 2,3 miljardi tonnikilomeetrini. Raudtee kaubamahust moodustas transiitkauba vedu 8,0 miljonit tonni, eksport 0,2 miljonit tonni ja import 1,4 miljonit tonni. Transiitkauba vedu raudteel vähenes aastaga 29%, enim vedelate rafineeritud naftatoodete veo (2016. aastal 2,2 miljonit tonni) üle 3,5 miljoni tonnise vähenemise tõttu. Enim suurenes transiitveostena lämmastikuühendite ja väetiste (v.a looduslikud väetised) vedu, mida veeti 2016. aastal 4,4 miljonit tonni ehk 14% enam kui 2015. aastal.

Eesti lennujaamades teenindati üle 2,26 miljoni lennureisija, mida on 3% enam kui 2015. aastal. Rahvusvahelistel lendudel oli ligi 2,23 miljonit ja riigisisestel lendudel ligi 36 600 sõitjat. Kauba- ja postivedu lennujaamade kaudu vähenes mullusega võrreldes 14% ja oli kokku üle 13 900 tonni. Kaubavedu vähenes 16%, postisaadetiste vedu suurenes 4%. Tallinna lennujaama reisijate arv kasvas aastaga 2% ja oli üle 2,2 miljoni. 90% sõitjatest teenindati regulaarlendudel. Ärilende toimus ligi 34 000, millest 95% olid regulaarlennud.

2016. aastal väisas rahvusvahelistel vedudel Eesti sadamaid 10,5 miljonit sõitjat, mis on 4% enam kui 2015. aastal. Kasvu mõjutas endiselt enim sõitjate arvu suurenemine Eesti ja Soome vahelistel laevaliinidel. Neil vedudel ulatus sõitjate arv 8,8 miljoni. Eesti ja Rootsi vahelistel liinidel veeti 1,2 miljonit ehk mullusega võrreldes 3% enam sõitjaid. Ristluslaevadega saabus Eestisse ligi 498 200 merereisijat ehk 1% rohkem kui aasta varem. Eesti laevadega veeti rahvusvahelistel vedudel 7,7 miljonit sõitjat. Eesti sadamatesse saabus välisriikidest ligi 6250 ehk 4% rohkem reisilaevu (sh reisiveeremilaevu) ning pea sama palju ristluslaevu (285) kui 2015. aastal. Rahvusvahelistel laevaliinidel teenindati sadamates ligi 1,9 miljonit sõidukit (v.a transiitsõidukid), neist 71% olid sõiduautod ja 25% veoautod ja haagised. Eesti-sisestel laevaliinidel teenindati sadamates ligi 933 700 sõidukit.

Eesti sadamates käideldi 2016. aastal 33,6 miljonit tonni kaupa, mida on 4% ehk 1,3 miljonit tonni vähem kui aasta varem. Kaupu lastiti 8% vähem ja lossiti 7% enam kui 2015. aastal. Välismaalt Eesti sadamatesse saabunud kaubalaevu oli pea sama palju kui 2015. aastal. Kaubalaevade keskmine kogumahutavus oli ligi 11 100. Kaubavedu sadamate kaudu vähenes mullu transiitkaubaveo vähenemise tõttu. Transiitkauba vedu sadamate kaudu vähenes aastaga 11%, ulatudes 18,1 miljoni tonnini. Sadamates lastiti 12,7 miljonit tonni transiitkaupa ja lossiti 5,4 miljonit tonni transiitkaupa. Transiitkauba lastimine vähenes 18%, kuid lossimine suurenes 14%. Välismaale veeti sadamate kaudu 9,9 miljonit tonni ja välismaalt saabus 5,6 miljonit tonni kaupa, mis on vastavalt 9% ja 2% enam kui 2015. aastal. Merekonteinerite vedu sadamate kaudu vähenes aastaga 2% ja oli 2016. aastal ligi 204 400 TEU^a-d. Konteinereid veeti sadamate kaudu laevadega Eestist välja ligi 100 300 TEU-d ning võeti sadamates vastu 104 100 TEU-d.

Liiklusõnnetustes hukkunute arv suurenes 2015. aastaga võrreldes. Maanteeameti liiklusõnnetuste andmekogus registreeriti Eestis 2016. aastal 1458 inimkannatanuga liiklusõnnetust (joobes mootorsõidukijuhil osalusel 170), milles hukkus 71 ja sai vigastada 1835 inimest. Hukkunuid oli 4 võrra rohkem ja vigasaanuid 74 võrra rohkem kui aasta varem. Joobes juhid põhjustasid hukkunutega liiklusõnnetusi 7 korral, mis on vähem kui eelnenud aastal. Eesti raudteedel juhtus 2016. aastal 20 märkimisväärset õnnetust, milles sai rongi otsasõidu tagajärjel surma 1 inimene. Laevaõnnetusi registreeriti Eesti territoriaalmerel ja sisevetes 2016. aastal 5, õnnetustes hukkunuid ei olnud. Lennuõnnetusi oli Eesti territooriumil möödunud aastal 1, hukkunuid ei olnud.

^a TEU (*Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit*) – standardühik erimahuliste konteinerite loendamiseks ja konteinerilaevade või konteineriterminalide mahutavuse väljendamiseks. Üks 20-jalane ISO-konteiner võrdub ühe TEU-ga.

which is 15% less than in 2015. 9,500 passengers were carried in domestic air traffic (down by a half) and 560,000 passengers were carried in international air traffic (down by 14%). The passenger traffic volume of air transport enterprises decreased by 35% year over year totalling around 1 billion passenger-kilometres in 2016.

In 2016, Estonian road, rail, sea and air transport enterprises carried 65.4 million tonnes of goods, of which around 59% was carried by road and 39% by rail. The carriage of goods by Estonian transport enterprises decreased by 1% in 2016 compared to the year before, but freight turnover increased by 1%. Freight turnover totalled approximately 11.6 billion tonne-kilometres in 2016.

Road transport enterprises carried 38.8 million tonnes of goods in 2016, which is 6% more than in 2015. In domestic road traffic, 31.1 million tonnes of goods were transported and 7.7 million tonnes in international traffic. Freight turnover of road transport enterprises increased by 11% year over year, and totalled 8.9 billion tonne-kilometres. In 2016, the amount of goods carried by rail decreased by 10%, amounting to 25.4 million tonnes. 15.7 million tonnes of goods were transported in domestic rail traffic and 9.6 million tonnes in international traffic, which was respectively 5% more and 26% less compared to 2015. The freight turnover of rail transport decreased by 25% year over year and amounted to 2.3 billion tonne-kilometres. Of rail freight transport, 8.0 million tonnes were goods in transit, exports amounted to 0.2 million tonnes and imports to 1.4 million tonnes. Carriage of goods in transit by rail decreased by 29%, mainly due to a decrease of over 3.5 million tonnes in the transport of liquid refined petroleum products (2.2 million tonnes were carried in 2016). Goods in transit that experienced the highest growth were nitrogen compounds and fertilizers (excl. natural fertilizers) – these were carried in 2016 in the amount of 4.4 million tonnes, i.e. 14% more than in 2015.

Estonian airports served over 2.26 million air passengers, which is 3% more than in 2015. Approximately 2.23 million passengers were carried on international flights and approximately 36,600 passengers on domestic flights. Compared to 2015, cargo and mail services through airports decreased 14% and amounted to over 13,900 tonnes. Cargo transport decreased by 16% and mail transport increased by 4%. The number of passengers passing through Tallinn Airport increased 2% and totalled over 2.2 million. 90% of passengers were travelling on scheduled flights. There were approximately 34,000 commercial flights of which 95% were scheduled flights.

In 2016, 10.5 million passengers visited Estonian ports by international transport; this is 4% more than in 2015. The growth was still mostly due to the increased number of passengers travelling on the shipping lines between Estonia and Finland. The number of passengers carried on these lines amounted to 8.8 million. 1.2 million passengers were carried between Estonia and Sweden, i.e. 3% more than the year before. 498,200 passengers arrived in Estonia by cruise ships – 1% more than a year earlier. Estonian ships carried 7.7 million passengers in international transport. Around 6,250 passenger ships (incl. passenger ro-ro ships), i.e. 4% more, and almost as many cruise ships as in 2015 (285) arrived at Estonian ports from foreign countries. The ports served 1.9 million vehicles (excl. vehicles in transit) on international shipping lines. 71% of these were passenger cars and 25% were lorries and trailers. About 933,700 vehicles transported on domestic shipping lines were served at ports.

In 2016, Estonian ports handled 33.6 million tonnes of goods, which is 4%, i.e. 1.3 million tonnes, less than a year earlier. 8% less goods were loaded and 7% more goods were unloaded compared to 2015. The number of freight ships arriving at Estonian ports from foreign countries was about the same as in 2015. The average gross tonnage of cargo vessels totalled about 11,100. The cargo volume through Estonian ports decreased in 2016 due to the decrease in the traffic of goods in transit. The carriage of goods in transit through ports decreased 11%, amounting to 18.1 million tonnes. 12.7 million tonnes of transit goods were loaded at ports and 5.4 million tonnes unloaded. Transit cargo loading fell by 18% and transit cargo unloading rose by 14%. 9.9 million tonnes of goods were transported abroad through ports and 5.6 million tonnes of goods arrived at Estonian ports, which in comparison to 2015 is 9% and 2% less, respectively. The transport of sea containers through ports decreased 2% year over year and was around

204,400 TEUs^a in 2016. Containers were shipped out of Estonia through ports in the amount of approximately 100,300 TEUs and were received in the amount of 104,100 TEUs.

The number of road traffic deaths increased compared to 2015. According to the Estonian Road Administration's database of traffic accidents, in 2016, there were 1,458 road traffic accidents with casualties (170 traffic accidents with the participation of drunk drivers), in which 71 persons were killed and 1,835 injured. The number of persons killed increased by 4 and the number of persons injured increased by 74 compared to the previous year. Drunk drivers caused 7 fatal road traffic accidents, which is less than the year before. In 2016, there were 20 significant rail traffic accidents in Estonia, in which 1 person was killed due to being hit by a train. In 2016, there were 5 ship accidents registered in the territorial and inland waters of Estonia; no one was killed in these accidents. 1 aircraft accident occurred on the territory of Estonia; there were no casualties.

^a TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit) – the standard unit for counting containers of various capacities and for describing the capacities of container ships or terminals. One twenty-foot ISO container equals 1 TEU.

According to the data of the survey "Information technology in enterprises" in 2016, 87% of Estonian residents aged 16–74 used the Internet during the previous three months. The European Union average (EU-28) was 5 percentage points lower (82%).

88% of Estonian Internet users used the Internet daily, remaining at the same level as in the previous year. Internet use on the move, i.e. on a portable device outside home or workplace, has also risen. In 2016, two thirds (66%) of Internet users used Internet on the move in the last three months on mobile or smart phones and a little over a quarter (30%) of Internet users used it on a portable computer. Whereas 91% of 16–24-year-old Internet users used Internet on their mobile or smart phones, only 13% of 65–74-year-old Internet users did so. The reason for the lower share among older Internet users could be that they do not have the respective device or do not know how to use it.

A little more than a half (56%) of 16–74-year-olds ordered products and services over the Internet within the previous 12 months. Travel and accommodation services were purchased most of all (by 59% of e-commerce users), followed by tickets to concerts, cinema, theatre and other events (55%), insurance policies (incl. as part of packages) (53%) and clothing, footwear and sports equipment (51%). Women spend on e-commerce less than men – within the previous three months there were more female Internet users whose purchase amount remained under 100 euros (10 percentage point difference with men).

Within the previous 12 months, slightly more than three quarters of Internet users provided personal information on the Internet (Figure 1, p. 120). Personal information includes all types of information connected with a person's private life, starting with the first name to personal photos. Mostly contact data (e.g. address, phone number, e-mail) were provided on the Internet, followed by background data (e.g. name, date of birth, identity code) – seven out of ten Internet users did that. Bank data (e.g. bank card or account number) were provided by every other Internet user.

In recent years, the share of websites that use cookies has increased considerably. Internet cookies are used to collect information about visited websites and to display advertising based on their content. A little less than two thirds of Internet users considered this very irritating or somewhat irritating. 37% have changed Internet browser settings in order to reduce the amount of cookies or display ads. Anti-spyware tools (which also limit tracking activities on the Internet) were used by 31% of Internet users.

turistid siseturistide järel kõige arvukam kliendirühm. 2016. aastal saabus 46% Eesti majutusteenuseid kasutanud välituristidest Soomest. Kokku ööbis 2016. aastal Eesti majutussevõtetes 951 000 Soome turisti, kes veetsid nendes 1,8 miljonit ööd. Nii Soome turistide kui ka nende siin veedetud ööde arv suurenes 2015. aastaga võrreldes 5%. Majutatud turistide arv kasvas kõigil kuudel – ööbimiste arv vähenes veidi veebruaris, kuid ülejäänud kuudel suurenes.

Venemaalt saabunud turistide arv vähenes alates 2014. aastast. 2015. peatus majutussevõtetes kolmandiku võrra vähem Venemaa turiste kui aasta varem, kuid 2016. aasta teisel poolel hakkas turistide arv taas suurenema ja aasta kokkuvõttes kasvas Venemaalt saabunud turistide arv 8%. Venemaa turiste peatus Eesti majutussevõtetes 201 000. Venemaalt saabunud turistide rekordaasta ehk 2013. aastaga võrreldes jäi Venemaalt saabunud turistide majutussevõtetes siiski enam kui 100 000 võrra vähemaks. Eesti majutusteenuseid kasutanud välituristide hulgas oli nende osatähtsus 10%, rekordaastaga (16%) võrreldes siiski märgatavalt vähem. Nende ööbimisi oli 413 000 ehk 5% enam kui 2015. aastal, kuid üle kolmandiku vähem kui 2013. aastal. Sarnaselt Eestiga oli naaberriikides (Lätis ja Soomes) 2013. aasta Venemaalt saabunud turistide rekordaasta. 2014. aastast hakkas Venemaalt saabunud turistide arv vähenema. Suurim langus oli 2015. aastal, kui Läti majutussevõtetes peatus ligi kolmandiku võrra vähem ja Soome majutussevõtetes 43% vähem Venemaalt saabunud turiste. Soomes vähenes Venemaa turistide arv ka 2016. aastal. Sarnaselt Eestiga suurenes 2016. aastal Venemaa turistide arv Läti majutussevõtetes, kuid 2013. aastaga võrreldes jäi siiski tunduvalt väiksemaks.

Eesti majutussevõtete kolmas suurem partnerriik on Läti. Läti turistide arv on suurenenud mitu aastat järjest. Lätist saabus 2016. aastal 7% majutusteenuseid kasutanud välituristidest ehk 142 000 turisti – 11% rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Nii Lätist saabunud turistide kui ka nende ööbimiste arv (219 000) jõudis kuuendat aastat järjest uue rekordini. Majutussevõtete klientide pingereas oli Läti veel mõni aasta tagasi Rootsist ja Saksamaast tagapool, kuid alates 2015. aastast olid kolm naaberriiki – Soome, Venemaa ja Läti – majutussevõtete peamised partnerriigid, kust saabus kokku ligi kaks kolmandikku välituristidest.

Eesti suuremate turismpartnerite hulka kuuluvad ka Saksamaa ja Skandinaavia maad. Saksa turistide osatähtsus välituristide hulgas oli 6%. Majutussevõtetes peatus 126 000 Saksa turisti – 8% rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Saksamaa turistid eelistavad Eestis käia suvekuudel – ligi pool majutusteenuseid kasutanud turistidest saabus Eestisse kolmel suvekuul. Rootsist, Norrast ja Taanist kokku saabus 127 000 turisti ehk 6% Eesti majutussevõtete teenuseid kasutanud välituristidest. Kõigist kolmest riigist saabus rohkem turiste kui 2015. aastal. Rootsi turistide arv suurenes eelnenud nelja aasta languse järel 5%, Taanist saabus 7% ja Norrast 2% rohkem turiste kui 2015. aastal.

Kiiresti suurenes Aasia riikidest saabunud turistide hulk. Hiinast ja Lõuna-Koreast saabus kummaski 14 000 turisti ehk vastavalt 18% ja 20% rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Jaapani turiste peatus majutussevõtetes 2016. aastal 24 000. 2013. aasta suvel avatud otselendudest Helsingi ja Tokyo vahel on kasu saanud ka Eesti majutussevõtted. 2013. aastaga võrreldes on Jaapani turistide arv Eesti majutussevõtetes kahekordistunud.

Siseturism üha kasvab. 38% majutussevõtete klientidest olid siseturistid. Eesti riiklik turismiarenduskava 2014–2020 seab üheks siseturismi edendamise eesmärgiks selle, et Eesti elanik valiks oma puhkamise kohaks Eesti, mõjutades selle kaudu positiivselt Eesti majandust. Viimased seitse aastat on nii siseturistide kui ka nende ööbimiste arv majutussevõtetes pidevalt suurenenud. Uus rekord on 1,3 miljonit majutusteenust kasutanud Eesti elanikku ehk peaaegu iga eestimaalane peatus korra aastas majutussevõttes. Siseturistid veetsid 2016. aastal majutussevõtetes kokku 2,2 miljonit ööd ehk ööpäevas kasutas majutussevõtete teenuseid keskmiselt 6000 Eesti elanikku. Siseturistide arv suurenes 2015. aastaga võrreldes 7%, nende veedetud ööde arv aga 10% ehk sisereisil viibiti eelnenud aastaga võrreldes mõnevõrra pikemalt. Turismiarenduskavaga seatud siseturistide ööbimiste arv 2020. aastaks täitus 2016. aastal.

62% siseturistidest oli puhkuse- ja 23% tööreisil. Siseturiste oli rohkem nii puhkuse-, töö- kui ka muudel reisidel. Puhkusereiside arv suureneb nii Eesti elanike sissetuleku suurenemise kui ka

siseturistidele atraktiivsete ajaveetmis- ja puhkamisvõimaluste lisandumise tõttu. Puhkusereisil olnud siseturistide arv suurenes aastaga 8% ja tööreisil olnud siseturistide arv 6%. Puhkusereisijatest 39% eelistas kasutada majutusteenuseid kolmel suvekuul.

2016. aastal oli Eestis avatud 1454 majutustevõtet 25 000 toa ja 59 000 voodikohaga. Küllastajate käsutuses oli 750 tuba ja 1400 voodikohta rohkem kui 2015. aastal. Kogu aasta oli saadaval 20 000 tuba 46 000 voodikohaga, kõrghooajal oli tubade arv 18% ja voodikohtade arv 23% suurem. Enamik tubadest (68%) olid kahekojalised. 222 majutustevõttes olid toad piiratud liikumisvõimega isikutele. Eesti majutustevõtetes töötas 2016. aastal ligi 10 000 inimest. Majutusteenuste müügist saadud sissetulek suurenes viiendat aastat järjest. 2016. aastal oli tulu 219 miljonit eurot – 10% suurem kui aasta varem. Et kasvas nii majutusteenuste müügist saadud sissetulek kui ka majutustevõtetes veedetud ööde arv, siis tuli turistil ühe öö eest maksta keskmiselt sama palju kui aasta varem – 35 eurot.

The reasons for the trips of foreign tourists staying in Estonian accommodation establishments have been stable in recent years; slightly more than 70% of foreign tourists are on a holiday and a fifth are on a business trip.

The main tourism partners for Estonia are the neighbouring countries. The three most important tourism partners are Finland, Russia and Latvia. 1.3 million accommodated tourists came from these countries. Estonia has been the most popular travel destination for Finns for years. According to Statistics Finland, 1.7 million overnight trips were made by Finnish residents to Estonia in 2016, which accounted for more than a fifth of all overnight trips made by Finnish residents abroad. After domestic tourists, Finnish tourists are the most numerous group of customers for Estonian accommodation establishments. In 2016, 46% of accommodated foreign tourists came from Finland. In 2016, a total 951,000 Finnish tourists stayed overnight in Estonian accommodation establishments, where they spent 1.8 million nights. Both the number of Finnish tourists and the number of nights spent by them increased 5% compared to 2015. The number of accommodated tourists increased each month, whereas the number of nights spent decreased slightly in February and increased in the rest of the months.

The number of tourists from Russia had decreased since 2014. In 2015, the number of accommodated Russian tourists was a third smaller than the year before, but in the second half of 2016, the number of tourists started to increase again, resulting in an 8% increase in the total number of Russian tourists received in a year. 201,000 Russian tourists stayed in Estonian accommodation establishments. Compared to the record year of 2013 in terms of the number of visitors from Russia, more than 100,000 fewer Russian tourists were accommodated. Their share in the total number of accommodated foreign tourists was 10%, which was significantly less (16%) than in the record year. They spent 413,000 nights, which is 5% more than in 2015, but more than a third less than in 2013. Similarly to Estonia, 2013 was also a record year for visits by Russian tourists in the neighbouring countries (Latvia and Finland). In 2014, the number of tourists from Russia started to decline. The greatest decrease was in 2015, when the number of Russian tourists in Latvian accommodation establishments was nearly a third smaller and in Finnish accommodation establishments 43% smaller. In Finland, the number of Russian tourists continued to decline in 2016 as well. As in Estonia, the number of Russian tourists in Latvian accommodation establishments increased in 2016, but still remained considerably lower than in 2013.

The third largest partner country for Estonian accommodation establishments is Latvia. The number of Latvian tourists has increased for many years. In 2016, 7% of accommodated foreign tourists came from Latvia, i.e. 142,000 tourists, which is 11% more than in 2015. Both the number of tourists from Latvia as well as the number of nights spent by them (219,000) set a new record for the sixth year in a row. In terms of the number of tourists using Estonian accommodation establishments, Latvia was behind Sweden and Germany only a few years ago, but since 2015 the three neighbouring countries – Finland, Russia and Latvia – have been the main partner countries for accommodation establishments, accounting for about two-thirds of the received foreign tourists.

Germany and Scandinavian countries are also important tourism partners for Estonia. The share of German tourists in the total number of foreign tourists was 6%. The number of accommodated German tourists was 126,000, which is 8% more than in 2015. German tourists prefer to visit Estonia in the summer months – nearly a half of the tourists who used accommodation services came to Estonia during the three summer months. A total of 127,000 tourists came from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, constituting 6% of the number of foreign tourists who used the services of Estonian accommodation establishments. Compared to 2015, more tourists arrived from each of the three countries. The number of Swedish tourists increased 5% after four years of decline, 7% more tourists came from Denmark and 2% more from Norway, compared to 2015.

The number of tourists from Asian countries increased rapidly. 14,000 tourists arrived from both China and South Korea – this was, respectively, 18% and 20% more than in 2015. In 2016, tourists from Japan numbered 24,000. Estonian accommodation establishments have also benefited from the direct flights between Helsinki and Tokyo that started operating in the summer

of 2013. Compared to 2013, the number of tourists from Japan has doubled in Estonian accommodation establishments.

Domestic tourism continues to grow. 38% of the customers of accommodation establishments were domestic tourists. The Estonian National Tourism Development Plan 2014–2020 sets as one of the goals in promoting domestic tourism that an Estonian resident chooses to vacation in Estonia, which would have a positive effect on the Estonian economy. For the last seven years, the number of domestic tourists and the number of nights spent by them in accommodation establishments has consistently increased. The new record is 1.3 million Estonian residents who used accommodation services, i.e. almost everybody living in Estonia stayed in an accommodation establishment for at least once in a year. Domestic tourists spent a total of 2.2 million nights in accommodation establishments, meaning that each day there were on average more than 6,000 Estonian residents using accommodation services. The number of domestic tourists increased 7% compared to 2015, while their number of overnight stays increased 10%, which means that compared to the previous year, they spent somewhat more time on a domestic trip. The number of nights spent set as a target for 2020 in the tourism development plan was reached already in 2016.

62% of the domestic tourists were on a holiday and 23% on a business trip. There were more domestic tourists taking trips for holiday, business as well as for other purposes. The increase in the number of holiday trips can be attributed to the rise in the incomes of Estonian residents and more attractive opportunities for spending leisure time and holiday. The number of domestic tourists on holiday trips increased by 8% year over year and the number on business trips by 6%. 39% of holiday travellers preferred to use accommodation services during the three summer months.

In 2016, there were 1,454 accommodation establishments in Estonia, with 25,000 rooms and 59,000 bed places. There were 750 more rooms and 1,400 more bed places available for visitors compared to 2015. 20,000 rooms with 46,000 bed places were available all year round, and 18% more rooms and 23% more bed places were available during the tourist season. Most of the rooms (68%) were double rooms. In 222 accommodation establishments, there were rooms available for people with limited mobility. Approximately 10,000 people were employed in accommodation establishments in Estonia in 2016. The revenue from the sales of accommodation services increased for the fifth year in a row. In 2016, it amounted to 219 million euros – 10% more than a year earlier. As the revenue from the sales of accommodation services as well as the number of nights spent in accommodation establishments grew, tourists had to pay on average the same amount per night as the year before – 35 euros.

In 2015, 44% of the researchers employed in research and development were female, and their share has remained at the same level during the last five years. The share of female researchers differs by sector. The shares of female researchers are the largest in the government sector (63%) and in the higher education sector (43%). In contrast to the non-profit sector, men dominate in the enterprise sector. Their share in the total number of research and development personnel was 70%, as the year before.

43% of the people employed in research and development held a Doctoral degree and 78% of them worked in the higher education sector, 12% in the government sector and 8% in the enterprise sector.

ALBERT PULLERITS: KUI HUVITAVAD KA EI OLEKS ANDMED, ANNAVAD NAD VÄHE TAGAJÄRGI, KUI EI OLE ORGANISEERITUD NENDE NÄHTUSTE MUUTUSTE PÕHJUSTE TUNDMAÕPPIMINE

Mihkel Servinski

Eesti Statistika Kvartalikirjas 1/2017 anti ülevaate, kuidas Eesti statistikasüsteemi looja Albert Pullerits selgitas, miks on ühel kultuurriigil riiklikku statistikat vaja. Selles kvartalikirjas tutvustatakse veel Albert Pulleritsu^a mõtteid ja „vaatame üksikasjalisemalt, missugused statistilised alad on riiklise statistika juures tähtsad ja mil viisil on Keskbüroo oma tegevust neil aladel organiseerinud“. Eesmärk on ikka tutvustada Eesti statistika ajalugu ja loodame, et sellest on ka nüüdisaegses Eestis midagi õppida.

Keskbüroo tööpiirkonda käib: rahvaliikumise statistika (loodusline ja mehaaniline), tervishoiu statistika, moraali ja rahvahariduse, üldmajandusline ja põllumajandusline statistika. Üheks tähtsamaks tööks on riiklise statistika korralduse alal ka asutuste aastaaruannete statistilise külje väljatöötamine, ühtlustuse mõttes. Nii on tähtis, et kõik omavalitsuse asutused, linnade ja maakondade valitsused, oma aasta tegevusest statistilisi aruandeid annaks, mis võimaldaks riiklist üldkokkuvõtet teha omavalitsuse-asutuste tegevusest.

Rahva arvu looduslike liikumise tundma õppimine annab meile väga tähtsaid andmeid, nimelt sündimise, suremise ja abiellu astumise kohta. Nende andmete põhjal näeme, kas rahvaarv suureneb ehk kahaneb. Edasi näitavad meile demograafia andmed keskmist inimese eluiga, mis ühel maal pikem, teisel lühem, seotises kultuur-tasapinnaga. Niisama tähtsad on andmed, mis valgustavad laste surevust. /.../ Kuid, kui huvitavad ka ei oleks andmed sündimise ja surevuse kohta, annavad nad vähe tagajärgi, kui ühes sellega ei ole organiseeritud nende nähtuste muutluste põhjuste tundma õppimine. Demograafia statistika kogemused näitavad, et surevuste ja sündimiste arvud on suhtelises seotises rahvamajanduslike ja kultuur-tasapinnaga ja et need arvud sotsiaalse keskkonna järele muutuvad: nii ei ole kultuur-rahvad nii perekad, kui madalamal järjel seisjad, kuid viimastes on surevus suurem, kui teistes, ja, et üksikutes rahva kihtides need nähtused mitte relatiivselt ühesuguseid andmeid ei anna. Et tundma õppida sündimise, suremise ja abiellu astumiste nähtusi mainitud suhtes, on Riigi Statistika Keskbüroo organiseerinud nende nähtuste registreerimise individuaal kaardisüsteemi järele. Tähenatud süsteemi abil on võimalik valgustada sündivust ja surevust seotises inimese elukutsega, haridusega, rahvusega, sugukonna järele j. n. e. Niisama on ka organiseeritud abiellu astumise nähtuste registreerimine, mis valgustab sugukondade vanaduse vahekordasi abiellu astujate vahel, hariduse vahekordasi, ameti ja elukutse järele j. n. e. Ka abielluastumise statistika on statistiline teadusharu, mis sotsiaalsete ja eetiliste probleemide lahendamiseks tähtis.

Rahva looduslike liikumise statistikat on võimalik korraldada korraldada küllalt nõuete kohaselt ainult siis, kui kodanline registratsioon, ühes uue perekonna seadusega, saab maksma pandud. Praegusel momendil ei ole ühtegi määrust, mis kohustaks uue kodaniku sündimist teatama. /.../ Ka ei ole meie vaimulikud vabatahtlikult harjunud statistilisi teateid koguma, nagu seda kõige parema tagajärgedega Skandinaavia riikide vaimulikud teevad.

Mehaanilise liikumise all mõeldakse sisserändamist ja väljarändamist ja rahva liikumist siseriigis. Mainitud nähtuste alal on võimalik igakuuseid ülevaateid anda rahvaliikumise kohta Vabariigi linnades. Ka opteerimise statistika on Keskbüroo poolt põhjalikule tähelepanule allutatud, et selgitada opteerimisliikumist mitte üksi arwulisest seisukohast, vaid ka optantide koosseisu suhtes.“

Tervishoiu statistika korralduse tähtsusest rääkida oleks üleliigne. Keskbüroo saab iga külgehakkava ja suguhaiguse juhtumise kohta registratsioon kaardi arstidelt. Haiguste juhtumised töötatakse läbi – külgehakkavad haigused: sugu, vanaduse, elukutse, ravitsemise viiside järele

^a Pullerits, A. Riiklisest statistika korraldusest. Eesti Statistika Kuukiri. 1922. Nr 1–2. Tallinn: Riigi Statistika Keskbüroo

j.n.e.; suguhaigused: sugu, vanaduse, elukutse, haiguse alghallika j.n.e. järele. Siin tuleb ainult selle poole püüda, et kõik arstid korrapärast kõik juhtumised registreeriks.

Moraal statistika alal registreeritakse kriminaal ja välispolitsei poolt iga kuritegevuse juhtumine individuaal kaardi peale, millede läbitöötamine võimalust annab kuritegeliste elementide koosseisu linnade ja maakondade, kuritegude liikide, rahvuse, sugu, elukutse, vanuse j.n.e. järele valgustada. Kõik need andmed, peale teadusliste ja eetiliste probleemide käsitamist, leiavad praktilist kasutamist ühiskondlise elu kaitse abinõude organiseerimiseks, kohtu võrgu ratsionaalsel teostamisel j.n.e.

Mis puutub rahvahariduse statistikasse, siis on kavatsusel, peale koolihariduslike töö, ka põhjalikumalt väljaspool kooli hariduse tööd valgustada. Muu seas on organiseerimisel kursuste ja loengute registreerimine (kursuste siht, osavõtjate arv j n.e.) lasteaedade ja kodude, raamatukogude j.n.e. kohta ülevaatliku materjali kogumine. Kooliharidus-statistika alal on väljatöötatud põhilik aruanne aasta koolitööst ja laiali saadetud kõigi koolidele. Niisama on kokkuseatud küsimusleht kõigi kultuurasutuste (hariduse seltside j.n.e.) aastatöö kohta. Ka raamatukogude kohta saab lähemal ajal uurimine toime pandud. (Kõigist mainitud korraldustest on Haridusministeerium osa võtnud.)

Põllumajanduslike statistika korralduse ülesandeks on koguda andmeid põllusaaduste tootmise kohta ja valgustada neid tingimusi, millest oleneb tootmine. /.../

Põllumajanduslike ettevõtete rohkus ja nende territoriaalne laialipillatus nõuab mainitud ülesannete teostamiseks terve rea organisatsioonide kaastöötamist. Üheks kõige tähtsamaks tuleks sellel alal lugeda korrespondentide võrku, mis tegelikkudest põllumeestest moodustatud. Korrespondent-võrk on vabatahtlik organisatsioon: korrespondentideks on tegelikud põllumehed, kellel selle vastu huvi on.

Praegusel momendil on Keskbürool 1400 vabatahtlikku korrespondenti üle Eesti Vabariigi.

Vabatahtliku korrespondendi ülesandeks on oma majapidamise ja lähema ringkonna majapidamiste kohta vaatlusi teha ja looduslisi nähtusi registreerida. /.../

Peale selle /korrespondentide kogutud andmete/ saavad ära kasutatud ka administratiiv andmed, nagu riigi mõisate aruanded j. n. e.

Kõik ülalmainitud /korrespondentide kogutud andmed ja administratiivandmed/ käib jooksva põllumajanduse statistika tööde piirkonda.

Peale jooksva statistika tuleb ka põhi põllumajanduslike tööde korraldust luua. Põllumajanduslistesse põhistatistika töödessa kuuluvad põllumajanduslised zensused, üksikud monograafiad ja uurimise tööd põllumajanduse alal.

Põhi põllumajanduslike statistika piirkonda kuuluvad ka põllumajanduslike piirkondade määramine, nõnda nimetatud organisatsioon-produktiooni rajoonide väljendamine, budgetilised uurimise tööd, põllumajanduslike vahendite (krediit, tööjõud j. n. e.) uurimine j. n. e.

„Peale ülevalnimetatud huvide on tähtis statistilist korraldust luua maakorralduse statistika alal, iseäranis aga maareformi suhtes. /.../ Edasi on tungivald tarvilik, et asunikude elu statistilisele tähelepanule võetaks, ... /.../ Mainitud tööd ei käiks mitte Keskbüroo otsekoheesse tegevuspiirkonda, vaid nende üleriiklise tähtsusega küsimuste lahendamisel tuleb Keskbürool meetodilist kontrolli luua.

Ka metsade statistika tõsisemat korraldust tuleb ellu viia. Siinemaale on ka see statistiline ala väga problemaatiline, ehk küll metsad üheks meie suuremaks loodusvaraks on. /.../

Peale maakorralduse ja metsade statistika ei kuulu Keskbüroo otsekoheesse töö piirkonda ka loomade tervishoiu ja kalanduse statistika. Need statistilised alad jääksid põlluministeeriumi otsekoheesse korralduse hooleks.

Oleme jõudnud „üldmajanduslike statistikani“, mille alla kuuluvad kaubanduse, tööstuse, töö, transpordi ja rahanduse statistika. Kuidas olid lood nende valdkondade statistika korraldusega Eesti Vabariigi algusaastatel, sellest juba järgmises kvartalikirjas.

ALBERT PULLERITS: AS INTERESTING AS DATA ARE, THEY HAVE LITTLE CONSEQUENCES, IF THE STUDY OF THE REASONS FOR THE CHANGES OF THESE PHENOMENA IS NOT ORGANISED.

Mihkel Servinski

The Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics Estonia 1/2017 presented the ideas of the founder of the official statistical system in Estonia, Albert Pullerits, about why a developed country needs official statistics. In this Quarterly Bulletin, Albert Pullerits' ideas are introduced further and the statistical domains important in official statistics are discussed. The purpose is to present the history of Estonian statistics in the hope that there is something to learn from this in present-day Estonia.

In the opinion of Albert Pullerits, the important topics of official statistics are the following:

- *Population statistics: natural increase, net migration, births, deaths (including children's deaths), immigrants, emigrants, registered marriages, average life expectancy. Demographic indicators should be connected with people's age, profession, education and occupation.*
- *Health statistics: infectious diseases and venereal diseases by sex, age, profession, treatment methods, etc.*
- *Moral statistics: criminal offences by type of offence; the composition of criminal population by cities and rural municipalities, ethnicity, sex and age.*
- *Educational statistics: different indicators of school education statistics; statistics on kindergartens, libraries, cultural institutions; statistics on courses and lectures; statistics on homes.*
- *Economic statistics: trade, manufacturing, employment, transportation and finance statistics.*
- *Agricultural statistics. Agricultural statistics are distinguished from economic statistics: the topic was crucial in the beginning days of the Republic of Estonia. The task of agricultural statistics is to collect data on the production of field crops and conditions impacting the production. Agricultural statistics also cover research related to budgets and instruments needed for work (credit, labour force, etc.), etc. An important method for producing agricultural statistics is using a network of voluntary correspondents, which included 1,400 correspondents across Estonia. Also, existing administrative data sources are used.*
- *Developing the statistical side of annual reports of institutions for harmonisation purposes. It is important that all local government institutions, city and county governments, provide statistical reports on their activities, which would enable summarising the activities of local government institutions at the national level.*
- *The central institution for producing official statistics is not directly responsible for land use statistics, statistics on forests, animal health and fisheries. Methodological control by the State Statistical Central Bureau should be ensured over solving these issues of national importance.*

UUDISNOPPEID STATISTIKA VALLAST

Robert Mürsepp

Nopete allikas on uuemad Eurostati andmed^a.

Töõjõu tunnihind erineb Euroopa Liidu riikides 40 eurot

Euroopa Liidu keskmine töõjõu tunnikulu oli 2016. aastal 25,4 eurot, euroalas aga 29,8 eurot. Tööstuses on tunnikulu 26,6, teenindussektoris 25,8 ja ehituses 23,3 eurot. Siiski ei ole need numbrid iseseisvalt kuigi kõnekad, sest erinevused riikide vahel on väga suured. Kõige vähem maksab töõjõud Bulgaarias (4,4 eurot) ja Rumeenias (5,5 eurot). Kalleima töõjõuga riigid on Taani (42 eurot), Belgia (39,2 eurot) ja Rootsi (38 eurot). Eesti näitaja on 10,9 eurot ja seega teistest Balti riikidest mitme euro jagu suurem. Sellega on Eesti viimase tosina aastaga möödunud mitmest Ida-Euroopa riigist – Tšehhist, Horvaatiast, Ungarist ja Poolast. Märkimisväärne on ka asjaolu, et Eesti oli neist maas veel isegi majandusbuumi ajal.

Möödunud aastal suurenes töõjõu tunnikulu peaaegu kõigis EL-i maades. Kiireim oli kasv Rumeenias (11,6%), järgnesid Bulgaaria (7,8%) ja Leedu (7,5%). Ka Eestis suurenes kulu kiirelt ehk 5,6% võrra. Üldjuhul oligi kasv EL-i idapoolsetes riikides kiirem. Töõjõu tunnikulu vähenes aga ainult kolmes riigis: Suurbritannias (–10,1%), Itaalias (–0,8%) ja Poolas (–0,2%). Ainsana ei ole võrreldes tosina aasta taguse ajaga suurenenud töõjõu tunnikulu Kreekas, kus see on juba mitu aastat püsinud 14 euro juures. Aastal 2004 oli näitaja 15,3 eurot. Kui majandusbuumi ajal võis täheldada mõningast kasvu, siis järgnenud kriis on selle ümber pööranud.

Euroopas kasutatakse üha enam taastuvenergiat

Taastuvate energiaallikate ulatuslikum kasutuselevõtt on Euroopa 2020^b peamisi sihte. 2015. aastal jõudis taastuvate energiaallikate osatähtsus kogu energia lõpptarbimises 16,7%-ni, mis läheneb jõudsalt 2020. aastaks eesmärgiks seatud 20%-le. Aasta varasemaga võrreldes suurenes see näitaja enamikus Euroopa Liidu riikides ehk 28-st riigist 22. Suurim taastuvenergia osatähtsus on Rootsis (53,9%), mis on ka ainus riik, kus üle poole energiast tuleb taastuvatest allikatest. Järgmistena saavad enam kui kolmandiku oma energiast neist allikatest Soome (39,3%) ja Läti (37,6%). Väiksem osatähtsus on aga väikeriikides Luksemburgis (5%) ja Maltal (5%). Eestis jõudis taastuvatest allikatest pärineva energia osatähtsus 2015. aastal 28,6%-ni kogu energiatarbimisest.

Kui EL-i eesmärk on jõuda lähiaastatel taastuvenergia osatähtsusega 20%-ni, siis liikmesriigiti on need sihid küllaltki erinevad. Konkreetseid sihid on seatud lähtudes riigi alguspunkti, kohalikust taastuvenergia potentsiaalst ja majandusest. Eesti kuulub oma 25% sihiga nende riikide hulka, kes on juba saavutanud oma 2020. aastaks seatud eesmärgi. Sama on suutnud veel kümme riiki – Bulgaaria, Horvaatia, Itaalia, Leedu, Rootsi, Rumeenia, Soome, Taani, Tšehhi ja Ungari. Peale selle on Austria ja Slovakkia vaid ühe protsendipunkti kaugusel oma sihist. Kõige kaugemal seatud eesmärgist on Holland (8,2%) ja Prantsusmaa (7,8%).

Taastuvenergia kasutamise suurendamise kõrval on vähenenud ka süsinikdioksiidi (CO₂) emissioon (CO₂ peetakse peamiseks kasvuhoonegaasiks). Eurostati hinnangul vähenes fossiilkütuste kasutamisest tekkinud CO₂ emissioon 2016. aastal kogu EL-is võrreldes eelmise aastaga 0,4%. Riigiti oli olukord aga palju kirjum. Enim vähenes emissioon Maltal (–18,2%),

^a <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7968159/3-06042017-AP-EN.pdf/6e303587-baf8-44ca-b4ef-7c891c3a7517>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8010076/8-04052017-BP-EN.pdf/7b7462ca-7c53-44a5-baf6-23cc68580c03>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7905983/8-14032017-BP-EN.pdf/af8b4671-fb2a-477b-b7cf-d9a28cb8beea>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7882431/8-20022017-AP-EN.pdf/4f3e5e6a-5c1a-48e6-8226-532f08e3ed09>

^b http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-a-nutshell/index_et.htm

järgnesid Bulgaaria (−7%), Portugal (−5,7%) ja Suurbritannia (−4,8%). Enim suurenes emissioon aga Soomes (8,5%), Küprosel (7%), Sloveenias (5,8%) ja Taanis (5,7%). Eesti jäi selles vallas EL-i keskmise lähedale, sest sinne emissioon vähenes 1% võrra. Samas on Eesti CO₂ emissioon üks EL-i väiksemaid ja hõlmab vaid 0,5% kogu EL-i mahust. Ainult Lätil, Leedul, Sloveenial, Luksemburgil, Küprosel ja Maltal on veel väiksem osatähtsus. Üle viiendiku kogu EL-i CO₂ emissioonist tuleb Saksamaalt (22,9%), mis on ka EL-i suurim tööstusriik. Suurbritannia (11,7%) ja Itaalia (10,1%) jäävad sellest näitajast pikalt maha.

Peale kliima, majandusliku tegevuse, rahvastiku muutuste ja muude tegurite mõjutab kohalikku CO₂ emissiooni ka energia eksport ja import. Kui 2015. aastaks vähenes EL-i üldine energiatarbimine alla 1990. aasta taset ja ka fossiilsete kütuste osatähtsus kahanes kogu energiatarbimises, siis samal ajal on suurenenud sõltuvus fossiilsete kütuste impordist. Seda mõõdetakse energia sõltuvusmäära abil, mis näitab, kui suure osa tarbitavast energiast moodustab energia netoimport. Sõltuvuse suurenemine fossiilse kütuse impordist kehtib enamiku liikmesriikide puhul. Kõige ilmekam näide on Suurbritannia, kus energia sõltuvuse määr on 25 aastaga tõusnud 2%-st 43%-ni. Samas ei ole see näitaja sugugi kõige hullem, pooltel liikmesriikidel on sõltuvuse määr 100% läheduses, see tähendab, et EL-is kokku on see 73%. Väikseim on sõltuvus fossiilsete kütuste impordist aga Taanis (4%), Eestis (17%) ja Rumeenias (25%).

NEWS PICKS FROM THE FIELD OF STATISTICS

Robert Mürsepp

The picks are based on recent Eurostat data^a.

Hourly labour costs differ by 40 euros in the European Union countries

In 2016, the average labour costs per hour were 25.4 euros in the European Union and 29.8 euros in the euro area. The hourly labour costs in industry were 26.6 euros, in services 25.8 euros and in construction 23.3 euros. However, these numbers on their own are not so telling, because there are big differences between countries. Labour costs are the lowest in Bulgaria (4.4 euros) and Romania (5.5 euros). The countries with the most expensive labour are Denmark (42 euros), Belgium (39.2 euros) and Sweden (38 euros). The hourly cost in Estonia is 10.9 euros, which is several euros higher than in the other Baltic countries. With this, Estonia has passed many Eastern European countries in the past dozen years – the Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary and Poland. It is notable that Estonia was trailing behind these countries even during the economic boom.

Last year, hourly labour costs increased in almost all EU countries. The increase was fastest in Romania (11.6%), followed by Bulgaria (7.8%) and Lithuania (7.5%). The costs rose quickly in Estonia as well – by 5.6%. Generally, the increase was faster in the countries located in the Eastern part of the EU. The hourly labour costs decreased in only three countries: the United Kingdom (–10.1%), Italy (–0.8%) and Poland (–0.2%). The only country where the hourly labour costs have not increased compared to dozen years ago is Greece – they have remained at 14 euros for several years already. In 2004, the indicator stood at 15.3 euros. While during the economic boom, some increase could be observed, the following crisis has turned it around.

The use of renewable energy is on the rise in Europe

The more wide-spread use of renewable energy sources is one of the main targets of Europe 2020 strategy^b. In 2015, the share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption reached 16.7%, steadily approaching the target of 20% set for 2020. Compared to the year before, the indicator rose in most European Union countries, i.e. in 22 of the 28 countries. The share of renewable energy is the largest in Sweden (53.9%) and it is the only country where more than half of energy is produced from renewable sources. Sweden is followed by Finland (39.3%) and Latvia (37.6%), which obtain more than a third of their energy from these sources. The share is modest in the small countries Luxembourg (5%) and Malta (5%). In Estonia, the share of energy from renewable sources amounted to 28.6% of gross energy consumption.

Whereas the goal for the EU as a whole is to reach a renewable energy share of 20%, the targets are different by Member States. The targets have been set depending on the country's initial situation, local renewable energy potential and the economy. Estonia belongs with its 25% share among those countries which have already reached their target set for 2020. Ten other countries have achieved this – Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania, Sweden, Romania, Finland, Denmark, the Czech Republic and Hungary. In addition, Austria and Slovakia are just one percentage point away from their target. The Netherlands (8.2%) and France (7.8%) have the longest way to go to reach the set target.

^a <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7968159/3-06042017-AP-EN.pdf/6e303587-baf8-44ca-b4ef-7c891c3a7517>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8010076/8-04052017-BP-EN.pdf/7b7462ca-7c53-44a5-bafb-23cc68580c03>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7905983/8-14032017-BP-EN.pdf/af8b4671-fb2a-477b-b7cf-d9a28cb8beea>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7882431/8-20022017-AP-EN.pdf/4f3e5e6a-5c1a-48e6-8226-532f08e3ed09>

^b http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/europe-2020-in-a-nutshell/index_en.htm

Besides increasing the use of renewable energy, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have decreased (CO₂ is considered the main greenhouse gas). According to Eurostat estimates, CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion decreased 0.4% in the EU in 2016, compared with the previous year. By countries, the situation was much more varied. The emissions decreased the most in Malta (-18.2%), followed by Bulgaria (-7%), Portugal (-5.7%) and the United Kingdom (-4.8%). The emissions increased the most in Finland (8.5%), Cyprus (7%), Slovenia (5.8%) and Denmark (5.7%). Estonia was close to the EU average as emissions declined 1% here. However, Estonia's CO₂ emissions are one of the lowest in the EU and constitute only 0.5% of total volume in the EU. Only Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta have shares that are even lower. More than a fifth of the EU's total CO₂ emissions originate in Germany (22.9%), which also has the largest industry in the EU. The United Kingdom (11.7%) and Italy (10.1%) are far behind in respect of this indicator.

In addition to the climate, economic activity, demographic changes and other factors, local CO₂ emissions are also affected by energy exports and imports. Whereas by 2015 the gross energy consumption in the EU fell below the level of 1990 and the share of fossil fuels in energy consumption also decreased, the dependency on fossil fuel imports has grown. This is measured by fossil fuel import dependency rate which shows how large the share of net imports is in energy consumption. Most Member States are increasingly dependent on fossil fuel imports. The most remarkable example is the United Kingdom where the dependency rate has risen from 2% to 43% in 25 years. However, this is by no means the worst indicator – almost half of the Member States have a dependency rate of nearly 100%, meaning that the rate is 73% for the EU as a whole. The lowest dependency on fossil fuel imports is recorded in Denmark (4%), Estonia (17%) and Romania (25%).

