

European Regional Statistics

Reference Guide



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THEME 1
General
statistics

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Introductory Remarks

Comparable **regional statistics**, a major part of the European Statistical System, are used for a wide range of purposes, *inter alia* for allocating structural funds in a rational and coherent way.

For several decades now, Eurostat has been collecting a wide range of regional statistics. This **reference guide** is designed to serve as a vademecum, explaining the background of European regional statistics, including its regional classification NUTS. In particular, all recent improvements made in our data collection are explained in detail. Furthermore, the structure of the stored data is described comprehensively.

Eurostat's regional statistics are stored in the New Cronos public database, more specifically in the "REGIO" domain of Theme 1 "General Statistics". Any person who wishes to access the contents of REGIO is invited to contact their nearest Eurostat datashop, which will indicate the procedure to follow.

This reference guide replaces the 2003 edition (Catalogue No KS-BD-03-001-EN-N). It is again available only in PDF-format and can be downloaded from the Internet free of charge. Eurostat will continue to produce a new updated version of this reference guide at the beginning of every year. French and German translations of this guide will - as every year - be available in due course.

For any feedback, **methodological** questions or suggestions for improving this reference guide, please send an e-mail to: berthold.feldmann@cec.eu.int . *Any enquiry regarding the regional data should be directly addressed to the nearest datashop.*

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I. REGIONAL DATA - AN OVERVIEW

Eurostat's regional statistics cover the principal aspects of the economic and social life of the European Union, such as demography, economic accounts, employment, unemployment, and so on. The concepts and definitions used are as close as possible to those used by Eurostat for the production or collection of statistics at national level.

This guide describes the contents of the **Eurostat database** of regional statistics **REGIO** in an exhaustive way; 211 different tables are explained.

The information system for European infra-regional (local) statistics (SIRE) is mentioned briefly in Section 4.1 of this overview, so that users needing information at a more detailed regional level are aware of what is available from this source. SIRE does not, however, form part of the REGIO database and is accordingly not covered elsewhere in this Guide.

Urban statistics are treated in section chapter 5. A lot of very interesting data was collected in 2003 in the context of the Urban Audit II, and we hope that we can load most of this data into New Cronos in spring 2004.

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For any feedback, methodological questions or suggestions for improving this reference guide, please send an e-mail to: berthold.feldmann@cec.eu.int

Any enquiry regarding the **data** should be directly addressed to the nearest **datashop**. You can find an up-to-date list of all datashops on the Eurostat homepage: www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat . In order to find the list, just choose the language you prefer, then on the new screen locate the button marked "Datashop Services", click on it and choose "List of datashops". This will give you the latest contact details for the entire datashop network.

1. Regional breakdown

1.1. What is a region?

A "region" is defined as a tract of land with more or less definitely marked boundaries, which often serves as an administrative unit below the level of the nation state.

Regions have an identity which is made up of specific features such as their **landscape** (mountains, coast, forest), **climate** (arid, high-rainfall), **language** (for example in Belgium, Finland, Spain), **ethnic origin** (for example Wales, northern Sweden and Finland, the Basque country) or **shared history**.

Most, if not all, of the above features may be particularly noticeable in one location but are usually to be found to some degree over such a wide area that in themselves they cannot be used to mark off one region from another; in other words, the boundaries are "fuzzy". If they are to be used for any administrative (or indeed statistical) purpose, however, regions need to be given a clear-cut shape. The **limits** of a region are usually based on one of the following:

a) natural boundaries

Rivers, mountains, sea or lake coasts, sparsely populated areas such as heavy woodlands or marshes.

All of these are physical barriers that divide two groups of people and thus prevent them forming a larger unit. Often in the past, these natural boundaries proved a convenient line along which to agree a frontier between competing local powers. In this way, they became

b) historical boundaries

Until relatively recent times, much of Europe was a patchwork of dukedoms, principalities, free cities, kingdoms, etc.. In a number of cases, some of the scattered territories of the feudal age appear on the modern map as enclaves (Baarle Nassau, Llivia, Busingen, Ceuta, etc).

Whether these historical frontiers continue to be used as regional boundaries depends often on the degree to which old divisions of territory were retained during the formation of the nation state. In northern Spain, for example, complex administrative boundaries reflect the scattered territories of the Kings of Aragon and Navarre. By contrast, France completely restructured its administrative units under Napoleon. During the unifications of Germany and Italy, many of the less powerful political units disappeared as recognisable regions while the more powerful retained a function as regions within the new nation state.

c) administrative boundaries

The functions of government (including initially defence, taxation and justice) require the exercise of power by administrative units at a lower level than the nation state, either through "top-down" devolution of responsibilities or through a federal structure.

While sometimes these are "natural" or "historical" regions, they are often more or less arbitrary units. These communes, counties, provinces, etc. are subject to change, for example to reflect political or population trends. Other administrative boundaries often still reflected in modern regional structures are religious, such as parishes and bishoprics (among the oldest administrative boundaries), or established to meet the needs of democratic representation (wards, electorates).

1.2. Regions as an administrative concept

A region is an attempt to group together populations or places with sufficient similarities to comprise a logical unit for administrative purposes. It is a recognition that spatial dif-

ferences require appropriate administrative structures. In this context, “administrative structure” means that an administrative authority has the power to take administrative, budgetary or policy decisions for the area within the legal and institutional framework of the country.

Ideal requirements for a region

Appropriate boundaries:

- acceptability to the people administered
- homogeneity of the unit
- suitable size

stable boundaries:

- permit data collection over an extended time frame (*time series*)
- more meaningful units (*people identify with them*)

Local government reorganisation may disrupt this pattern until the new territorial arrangement becomes, in its turn, accepted.

Hierarchy of regions

Traditionally, smaller regions have often been administered as part of larger regions, which in turn make up the nation state.

Note: this is not necessarily the same thing as a political hierarchy. Political power may be highly centralised in the national capital or may instead be devolved to individual regions.

Examples of highly devolved regional powers (policymaking regional administrations):

- Comunidades Autónomas in Spain
- Länder in Germany
- Gewesten in Belgium

1.3. The NUTS classification

At the beginning of the 1970s, Eurostat set up the “Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units” (**NUTS**) as a single, coherent system for dividing up the European Union's territory in order to produce regional statistics for the Community.¹

For around thirty years, the implementation and updating of the NUTS classification was managed under a series of “gentleman's agreements” between the Member States and Eurostat, sometimes after long and difficult negotiations.

1) For the latest status of NUTS, please see the RAMON classifications server on the Eurostat Internet site www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat . In order to find RAMON from the Eurostat homepage, just choose the language you prefer, then on the new screen locate the button marked "Metadata", click on it and choose "Classifications and Definitions" and then "Classification server RAMON". The URL of the NUTS classification is (as at December 2003) http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html

Work on a **Regulation** to give NUTS a legal status started in spring 2000. This NUTS Regulation was then adopted in May 2003.² and entered into force in July 2003.

A particularly important goal of the Regulation is to manage the inevitable process of change in the administrative structures of Member States in the smoothest possible way, so as to minimise the impact of such changes on the availability and comparability of regional statistics.

1.4. The underlying principles of NUTS

NUTS favours institutional divisions

Two types of regional division are usually recognised:

- ♦ **normative regions** reflect political will; their boundaries are fixed in terms of the remit of local authorities and the size of the region's population regarded as corresponding to the economically optimal use of the necessary resources to accomplish their tasks; historical factors may also be at the root of an agreement to maintain the autonomy of certain administrative divisions.
- ♦ **Analytical (or functional) regions** are defined in terms of particular analytical requirements; they categorise areas according to specific geographical criteria such as altitude or soil type, or by economic and social criteria such as the homogeneity, complementarity or polarisation of regional economies.

From a statistical point of view, each of these two types of breakdown has strengths and weaknesses. Normative regions usually have a statutory existence in the administrative practice of the country concerned. They are clearly defined, usually universally recognised and relatively stable. They comprise the structure within which certain levels of government exercise their powers, particularly where regional policy is concerned. Normative or administrative regions are therefore generally adopted by the national statistical systems as the most appropriate units for data collection, processing and dissemination.

The drawback of this approach is that the administrative and historical grounds for defining these regions differ widely from country to country. International comparability is therefore difficult to achieve, even in terms of area and population.

As their name suggests, analytical or functional regions are useful primarily for economic analysis. Some divisions (employment or infrastructure catchment areas, etc.) are already delineated and used in some countries. Harmonised application of the rules for defining these regions would provide international comparability, and the spatial breakdown itself (the map of the units thus defined) is an interesting item of information even without all the additional statistics available. Unfortunately, there are as many potential divisions as there are subjects for analysis.

2) See Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (Official Journal L 154, 21/06/2003)

For practical reasons of data availability and regional policy implementation, the NUTS classification is accordingly based largely on the institutional divisions applied in the Member States (normative criterion).

NUTS favours general geographical units

As mentioned above, geographical units specific to certain fields of activity (such as coal-fields, employment areas, rail traffic zones, agricultural areas, urban areas and so on) can be delineated and used in some Member States. Almost by definition, however, the most appropriate regional breakdown for any given indicator (for example "extent of forest cover") will be less satisfactory, or even totally unsuitable, for a different indicator, such as "number of hospital beds". For this reason, such units are excluded from NUTS in favour of general geographical units.

NUTS is a hierarchical classification

Regional levels (1 to 3)

NUTS subdivides each Member State into a whole number of regions at NUTS 1 level. Each of these is then subdivided into regions at NUTS level 2, and these in turn into regions at NUTS level 3. Leaving aside the local level (municipalities), the internal administrative structure of the Member States is generally based on two of these three main regional levels. This existing national administrative structure may be, for example, at NUTS 1 and NUTS 3 levels (respectively the *Länder* and *Kreise* in Germany, or at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 (*régions* and *départements* in France, *Comunidades autónomas* and *provincias* in Spain).

Providing a complete breakdown, i.e. at all three NUTS levels, therefore means identifying a regional level for each Member State in addition to the two main levels mentioned above. This additional level thus corresponds to a regional structure that is less extensively used for administrative purposes - or which may indeed be instituted solely for this statistical purpose, without having any administrative function whatever. Depending on which levels already exist, the additional level may be created at any one of the three NUTS levels. Since France, for example, has functional administrative units at levels 2 and 3, the additional level is introduced at NUTS level 1. This is also the case for Italy, Greece and Spain. By contrast, the additional "non-administrative" level is at NUTS level 2 for Germany and the United Kingdom and at NUTS level 3 for Belgium.

The NUTS Regulation lays down the following minimum and maximum thresholds for the average size of the NUTS regions.

Level	Minimum	Maximum
NUTS 1	3 million	7 million
NUTS 2	800 000	3 million
NUTS 3	150 000	800 000

Local levels

Until the beginning of the 1990s, the NUTS classification consisted of these three regional levels alone. Community policy may, however, be applied to areas that are not compatible with NUTS. This has long been the case with agriculture, where there have been schemes to support mountainous or disadvantaged agricultural areas, and more recently there have been support schemes in other domains such as coastal and urban areas. To meet the demand for statistics linked to the definition, implementation and monitoring of these policies, and the growing general need for information at local level, Eurostat has set up an infra-regional information system, the first step being to compile a Community classification of local administrative units (“LAU”) compatible with NUTS.

Two further levels (baptised LAU) have been defined in accordance with the NUTS principles, but only the last and smallest (LAU level 2) has been fixed for **all** Member States. This usually corresponds to the concept of the “municipality”. *See also chapter 4 below.*

1.5. Applying NUTS to a particular country

There are several stages to applying the classification to a particular Member State. First, the **administrative** structure of the country is analysed. Next, a check is made of whether regional data are collected and disseminated on the basis of this regional breakdown, which they usually are. The average size (mainly in terms of population) of the units of the various existing administrative levels is then analysed to determine where these levels belong in the NUTS hierarchy. There are two possible outcomes:

- ♦ the average size of the level examined corresponds more or less to that of one of the NUTS levels (average across the other Member States of the Union); in which case the administrative structure in question is adopted in its entirety, without change, as the NUTS regional breakdown at this level. Of course, given the historical development of the regional structure, this may mean that the size of individual units in the country concerned differs widely from the Community-wide average size of the units registered at this NUTS level;
- ♦ no administrative structure has an average size similar to the Community average; in this case an *ad hoc* breakdown, called "**non-administrative units**", is compiled by grouping together existing smaller administrative units. Because there are no historical constraints on the regional breakdown, Eurostat pays much stricter attention in this case to the compliance of all regions with the threshold population values set out in the NUTS Regulation.

The following table shows the number of NUTS regions in the Member States (according to the current NUTS-2003 version). **Non-administrative levels as defined in annex 2 of the NUTS Regulation are in grey.**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Belgium	3	11	43
Denmark	1	1	15
Germany	16	41	439
Greece	4	13	51

Spain	7	19	52
France	9	26	100
Ireland	1	2	8
Italy	5	21	103
Luxembourg	1	1	1
The Netherlands	4	12	40
Austria	3	9	35
Portugal	3	7	30
Finland	2	5	20
Sweden	1	8	21
United Kingdom	12	37	133

1.6. Review of NUTS changes by country

Germany

NUTS level 2

In the *Land Brandenburg*, two new regions have been created at NUTS level 2. These regions are non-administrative. The three NUTS level 2 regions in the *Land Rheinland-Pfalz* are now non-administrative, but their territorial extent is unchanged.

NUTS level 3

Berlin forms only one region. Hannover City and rural district have been merged into one region, called "Region Hannover".

Spain

NUTS level 2

The region "**Ceuta y Melilla**" has been split into 2 regions, "Ceuta" and "Melilla", respectively.

The labels of several NUTS level 3 regions have been changed to reflect decisions about the use of regional languages in Spain.

Italy

NUTS level 1

A redistribution of NUTS level 2 regions has been made so that the number of regions at level 1 has been **reduced from 11 to 5**.

NUTS level 2

One region has been split, increasing the number of regions by one. The reason for the split is a decision by the Italian authorities that "autonomous provinces" (**Bolzano/Bozen** and **Trento**) should be ranked at the same NUTS level 2 as the autonomous regions.

Portugal

NUTS level 2

The NUTS level 3 regions around the capital have been redistributed among the NUTS 2 regions. The number of regions remains the same, but three NUTS level 2 regions have been affected by the territorial changes. Basically, **Lisboa** has been reduced in area and the surrounding NUTS level 2 regions have been enlarged.

Finland

NUTS level 2

A redistribution of NUTS level 3 regions has been made so that the number of regions at level 2 has decreased by one. Only two NUTS level 2 regions remain unchanged territorially since NUTS99.

1.7. More information on NUTS

More information on NUTS, the Regulation and its application can be obtained from the NUTS handbook, which will be published in spring 2004. Eurostat has loaded the NUTS classification on its Internet site, where you also find maps of the NUTS regions.

See <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/>

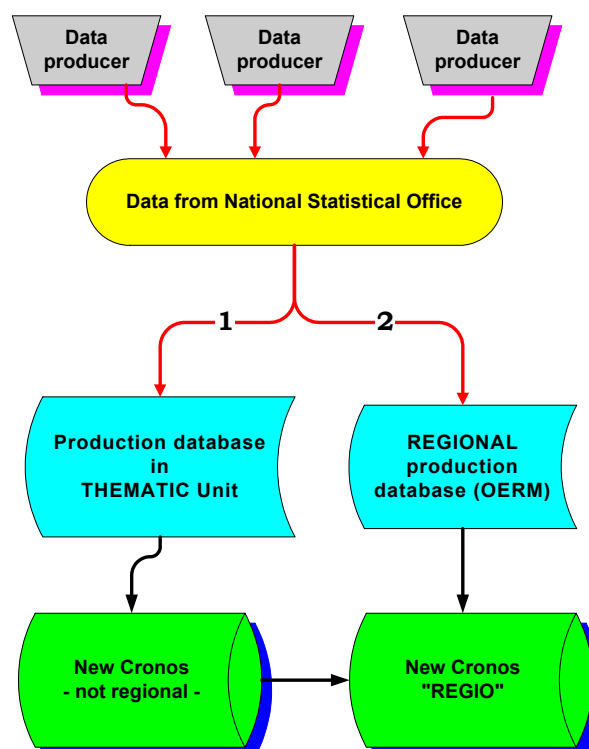
For more information please contact torbioern.carlquist@cec.eu.int .

2. The statistical collections

2.1. Dataflow into New Cronos

For some years now, the standard model for the data flow has been as follows (see the diagram):

First, the data from various national sources is bundled in the National Statistical Office of each country and then sent to the thematic units of Eurostat, who validate the data. This data set is then loaded into New Cronos by the thematic unit in question. The Regional Statistics Section copies this information from the thematic domain into the REGIO domain of New Cronos. This is option 1.



However, the option 2 shown in the diagram (data is sent directly to the regional team of Eurostat and then, after validation, loaded into the REGIO domain of New Cronos) also exists for certain collections, mainly regional accounts.

2.2. The collections of regional statistics in REGIO

The regional data base domain REGIO in New Cronos is structured into 16 datasets known as **collections**. Each collection consists of **groups** which then contain the **tables** (a group may be further split into different "subjects" which then contain the tables).

The sixteen collections in REGIO are (in this order):

agri-r	Agriculture
demo-r	Demographic statistics
econ-r	Economic accounts
educ-r	Education statistics
env-r	Environment statistics
ifs-r	Community labour force survey – annual average
ifs-r-q2	Community labour force survey – second quarter (only up to 2001)
migr-r	Migration statistics
rd	Science and Technology (research and development, patents)
sbs-r	Structural business statistics
health-r	Health statistics
tour-r	Tourism statistics
tran_enr	Transport and energy statistics
unemp	Unemployment – annual average
unempl-q2	Unemployment – second quarter (only up to 2001)
reg_ybk	<i>Regions: Statistical yearbook of the previous year</i>

The last collection (*reg_ybk*) is not described in this user's guide since it contains all tables and other documents of the Eurostat publication "Regions: Statistical yearbook". This collection forms a unit in itself and is replaced each year by the new set of yearbook tables.

Moving on from the collections to the individual tables they contain, these are named by taking the first one or two letters of the collection title, then the level of NUTS at which the data for this table was collected, then an abbreviation of the title of the table.

Examples:

un2ltu:	collection "unemployment", NUTS level 2, long term unemployment
t2net:	collection "transport", NUTS level 2, road, rail and waterway networks
e3vamp:	collection "economic accounts" NUTS level 3, gross value added at market prices

Employed persons by sector, full/part time and sex	84	Long term unemployment	174
Employment at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)	65		
Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA95)	65	M	
Employment by NACE classes	89	Maritime transport – passengers (new methodology)	168
Employment by professional status	89	Maritime transport -freight	167
Employment in High Technology sectors by NACE105		Maritime transport passengers	167
Employment rates by age and sex	88	Maritime transport-freight (new methodology)	167
Employment rates by sex	85		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
F		N	
Full-time and part-time employment	89	Nights spent by non-residents	151
<hr/>		Nights spent by residents	150
G		Non-national students in tertiary education	73
GDP at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)	64	Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds	150
GDP at NUTS level 3 (ESA95)	64	Number of foreign students in tertiary education	
Gross fixed capital formation (ESA95)	65	(ISCED 5,6) by level of education and citizenship -	
GVA at basic prices NUTS-2 (ESA95)	66	(ISCED97)	76
GVA at basic prices NUTS-3 (ESA95)	66	Number of households	85, 91
<hr/>		Number of students by level of education, orientation	
H		and sex - (ISCED97)	74
Health personnel	141, 142	Number of students by modern language studied	
High tech patents applications	110	(Enlrg5a, Enlrg5b, Enlrg5c) - (ISCED97)	76
Hospital beds	141, 143	Number of students by sex and age - (ISCED97)	75
<hr/>		Number of unemployed by age and sex	82
I		<hr/>	
Immigration by sex and age group	99	P	
Income of households at NUTS level 2	67	Patents applications by IPC section	106
Infant mortality	58	Population at 1 st January by sex and age group (from	
Infectious diseases	142, 143	1980)	53
Internal migration by sex, region of origin and		Population at 1 st January by sex and single years of age	
destination	98		53
<hr/>		Population by age and sex	82
J		Population by age and sex (15 years and over)	91
Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods	164	Population by level of education, age and sex	92
<hr/>		Population change indicators	58
L		Population scenarios by sex and age	55
Land use	39	Probability of dying before the end of the year	59
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and training (25-64 years)	93	Pupils and students by sex and age	73
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3. Regional data from candidate countries

3.1. Preparation

During 1999 and 2000, as part of a PHARE-funded project which received the whole-hearted co-operation of the NSIs in the countries concerned, many regional statistics for the candidate countries were collected and stored in the database. This enriched the information content of REGIO considerably.

Although the project was specifically designed to generate data sets that matched those of the Member States, it was decided to have these data in separate tables in REGIO of New Cronos, so that there is no confusion with EU data. To this end, the regional codes of the individual candidate country regions are preceded by "X".

In addition to the actual data collection, a very considerable effort was made to collect, compare and harmonise methodological information and a three part publication summarising this work was widely distributed in 2001. Additional copies may be requested from Niall Finn (niall.finn@cec.eu.int).

3.2. Accession in 2004

After accession to the EU of ten countries in May 2004, all tables for the acceding countries concerned will be **copied** into the Member State tables. This will be a major change in the REGIO collections. All tables will then contain data for 25 Member States.

The tables preceded by "X" will continue to exist but will be used for data from Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey (for the moment no data available) and additionally for regional data from EFTA countries. Also data for any future candidate countries will be found here.

4. Local administrative units

4.1. SIRE - European infra-regional information system

In addition to the collections of regional statistical data, Eurostat also has some data for the local administrative units (communal level, LAU). There is a separate collection for local data, called SIRE (European infra-regional information system), which is described solely in this chapter, not in the remainder of the Reference Guide, given that SIRE does not form part of the REGIO database. The SIRE database, which is not publicly available but is instead restricted to users inside the European Commission, consists of a classification for local administrative units (LAU level 1 and 2, formerly NUTS level 4 and NUTS level 5) and statistical data from the decennial population censuses. Flags denoting eligibility for the structural funds (EU Regional policy) are also available. The number of LAU is around 95 000 in EU-15 and an additional 25 000 in EFTA and the candidate countries (excluding Turkey).

Since there are frequent changes to the local administrative units, Eurostat has a system for management of the classification over time. Some countries have very frequent changes of their LAU while other countries virtually never change them. Efforts to keep track of the changes in LAU are therefore concentrated in just a few countries (primarily the United Kingdom and Germany). No attempt is made to link data from different censuses in a comprehensive manner. Links to the regional NUTS levels are inherent in the Community codes of LAU.

The NUTS Regulation has a provision for EU Member States to send lists of LAU to Eurostat. A first version of the lists with codes and names will be published on the Internet in early 2004. http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/laeu_en.html

4.2 Population and housing censuses

SIRE contains statistical data from the population and housing censuses with an update frequency of 10 years. Censuses are not held at the same date in each of the Member States. The time span from the earliest census of a census round to that of the last country to conduct one is about 3 years. Currently, data from the 1981 and 1991 census rounds have been loaded. Collection, validation and loading of 2001 census data was completed for some countries in 2003 and will continue during 2004. Because of different census dates in the Member States, the tables will not be complete before 2005 at the earliest.

Around 30 variables are collected from the population censuses. They include total population, sex and age distribution, economic activity of the population, number of households, dwellings with tenure status, and level of education. For reasons of confidentiality, data for small communes may be suppressed by some Member States. The variable "total population" is available for all communes, however. Surface area for the LAU is also available for all communes. Some countries do not conduct population censuses, but retrieve comparable information from registers and other administrative records. It is not

possible to retrieve all variables in the table programme from all countries. There is no legal basis for the collection of data for LAU. More detailed information can be found in the "Guidelines and table programme for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001" (Eurostat Theme 3, 1999) and in the internal document "SIRE European infra-regional information system. Description of the SIRE data" (Eurostat August 1998).

5. Urban statistics

5.1. Pilot Phase

In June 1997, the Commission published a call for tender, and chose a contractor in order to conduct an experiment in collecting comparable indicators for European cities. This "**Urban Audit**" was designed as a pilot project, which means that no final results were expected from the exercise. Its purpose was rather to test the feasibility of the approach and to learn for the future from possible errors in the design.

Over the entire EU, around 480 variables were collected for the 58 largest cities - although London and Paris were omitted since they were considered too difficult to cope with.

After the completion of the Urban Audit in spring 2000, the Commission decided that there was a clear need to **continue and improve** this approach of collection comparable information on urban developments. The results of the pilot phase were evaluated thoroughly, involving statistical experts from city organisations and Eurostat experts for a number of specific fields. This evaluation led to several conclusions concerning the list of variables collected, the list of participating cities, and the spatial dimension.

5.2. Urban Audit II in 2003

The new data collection for **Urban Audit II** took place in 2003. This data collection comprised the following features:

Variables

333 variables were defined for this exercise. They were classified into key variables and standard variables. The Member States were asked to send all data that was already available in the national statistical system plus data for all variables that, while not currently available, could nevertheless be estimated with reasonable accuracy. This approach left a third group of variables - those that were neither available nor able to be estimated. Here, a fresh survey would be necessary. This part will be looked at in 2004.

The list of variables can be obtained on request. The **reference year** for this data collection was **2001**.

Choice of cities

In the Urban Audit pilot phase, it was decided to exclude London and Paris. These two cities are however part of the Urban Audit II data collection.

In addition, there is a new focus on medium-sized cities (50 000 to 250 000 inhabitants), which were not well covered in the pilot phase, although a large proportion of the EU population lives in such medium-sized cities. Detailed information on the various aspects of the quality of life in these cities would be valuable for the development of European urban policy.

All in all, 189 cities of the European Union took part in the Urban Audit II project. The list of cities can be obtained on request.

A separate operation under the PHARE program is under way in order to enrich the information base on urban issues by fresh statistics for 59 cities in the 12 accession countries.

Spatial units

As in the pilot phase, there are three levels of spatial unit for which observations were collected. The first of these is the "central" or "core city", i.e. the administrative unit, for which there is generally a rich data set available. Secondly, the larger urban zone (LUZ) was used in order to capture information which includes the "hinterland" of the city. Finally, the intra-urban discrepancies were taken into account by gathering data for sub-city districts (SCD).

5.3. Next steps

By the end of 2003, the data situation allowed reliable conclusions for 215 variables, where more than half of all 189 cities sent a data point. More data will come in during 2004, most notably from the candidate countries. It is also planned to collect "historic" data for 1991 and 1996.

Originally it was planned to load this data into New Cronos in October 2003. Because of the Eurostat crisis this had to be postponed. We strongly hope that in spring 2004, the variables will be accessible in New Cronos, in a separate table collection in REGIO.

6. Frequently asked questions

6.1. Which version of NUTS

Since 24 November 2003, all data in REGIO respects the latest version of NUTS, i.e. **NUTS 2003**. This also applies to tables with regional statistics in other collections or domains of New Cronos. This rule allows the user to compare regions across all possible variables.

Since NUTS 2003 is relatively new, National Statistical Offices of countries where the regional breakdown has changed since NUTS-99 (Germany, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Finland)

still have to supply Eurostat with historical data according to the NUTS 2003 breakdown. Unfortunately, the National Statistical Offices are often rather remiss in sending historical data. This implies that certain regional statistics may be lacking for a small number of regions for quite a while.

6.2. Which level of NUTS

The standard level of data availability is NUTS level 2. For certain variables, NUTS level 3 is also available, but by and large this is the exception. In the case of the candidate countries, a relatively higher proportion of data at level 3 is available, reflecting the fact that 6 of the 10 acceding countries have no level 2 structure. For some statistics and some countries only NUTS level 1 is available, but again this is the (regrettable) exception.

6.3. How has the introduction of the Euro in 2002 affected tables in national currency?

The following provisions, which apply to all Eurostat databases, concern those REGIO tables with indicators expressed as **monetary** values.

- On 1st January 2002, the euro became the national currency for the citizens of the euro-zone Member States (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland). Between December 2001 and 31 January 2002, Eurostat progressively loaded into its databases national time series covering euro-zone Member States in euro. Starting from 1st March 2002, the old series have been gradually phased out.
- The existing series in "Euro/ECU" will continue to be produced.
- The possibility for users to make cross-country comparisons (and aggregations) and single country time series analysis for the euro-zone Member States will be maintained (see explanations below).

Since March 2002, Eurostat has published two main families of data series:

1. Data expressed in "national currency (including '**euro fixed**' series for euro-zone countries)";
2. Data expressed in "Euro/ECU".

As before, the natural use of the two sets of data is different and clearly separated. The first set of data is used for single country time series analysis (comparison over time), the second set of data for cross-country comparisons and aggregations.

6.4. When are data updated?

Most tables which come from other thematic units inside Eurostat are more or less constantly updated. It is not possible to indicate a specific month for the update.

Exception: Regional **GDP** and regional **unemployment** are estimated once a year by the regional section itself. Here it can be said that regional GDP figures are always renewed in January and regional unemployment (with the new methodology applied) are updated in the month of October.

Some data are still requested from the Member States by the regional section itself. These data requests are sent out annually but the timing in the year depends on the domain. Updating of REGIO tables takes place as and when the data is sent to Eurostat, once it has been checked by the domain manager and or her/his assistants.

Let us take an example of agricultural statistics at regional level. In a normal year, the data requests leave Eurostat in December. Some countries return these extremely promptly. Others are months late. Some simply do not send data

6.5. Are the data checked for coherence?

For each set of indicators there are rules with which the data must comply. These are in general basic coherence rules - the subparts of a main indicator cannot possibly total more than the main indicator. However, much of the data does not comply with these and the domain manager then has to contact the Member State to determine which of the constituent figures was wrong.

The domain manager will also check what data is missing and if there is any reason for this. *Obviously, there is not much point in ringing up Helsinki and saying: "Where are your figures for olive plantations!"*

The checked figures are then - under normal circumstances - loaded into REGIO.

6.6. Do you have to look for regional data in other domains of NewCronos?

No. This used to be the case because a number of Eurostat's thematic units also held regional data in their section of the database. Since 2000, however, a consistent effort has been made to present all European regional data in REGIO. The only exception to this general rule concerns the nomenclature used: if a set of data uses territorial units that deviate massively from NUTS, it is not considered as mature enough for REGIO. While in the short term this may mean not having access to certain data, it is the only way of preserving the collection-to-collection comparability of data within REGIO.

7. Methodological Examples

Please note: The following chapters refer not only to EU countries but also to the candidate countries (CC). However, the NUTS classification is only valid for EU Member States; in the case of the CC, one should refer to SRE (Statistical Regions of Europe). Both classifications are based on the same requirements and assumptions and are therefore comparable. Furthermore, ESA95 is a Council Regulation that applies only to EU Member States, however, the candidate countries are also participating in the ESA95

States, however, the candidate countries are also participating in the ESA95 delivery program. Both the NUTS and the ESA95 Regulations will apply to Acceding Countries as from the date of their accession to the EU.

7.1 The Estimation of Regional GDP

Data according to ESA79 (EU-15 only)

Eurostat calculated estimations of regional GDP figures down to NUTS level 3 from 1977 to 1996 according to ESA79. A new series was created for ESA95 with data starting at 1995. The data 1994 to 1996 (ESA79) have been used by the Commission to establish the list of those regions that are eligible for Objective 1 funding within the framework of the EU structural funds between 2000 and 2006. The data according to ESA79 are no longer accessible via NewCronos, but can be obtained from Unit E-4 on request.

Available data according to ESA 95

From 2000 onwards, Eurostat has carried out estimations for regional GDP on the basis of the ESA95 national and regional accounts figures, starting with the reference year 1995. Before the end of each year, data are delivered by Member States for the reference year $t-2$. After processing the data within Eurostat, they are made available (e.g. in January 2004, data are published for 2001). The data are available in REGIO under the names "E3GDP95" for EU countries and "XEGDP" for candidate countries.

In order to obtain per capita figures, the figures from regional accounts, i.e. GDP in Ecu/Euro (and PPS) are divided by regional average population figures referring to the same year.

The methodology for regionalising the national GDP is the same as in previous years, i.e. the regional breakdown is made according to the most recent data on the regional structure of gross value added (GVA) at basic prices, which is the new concept introduced by ESA95.

The GDP estimation algorithm follows a bottom-up approach, i.e. firstly estimates are made for NUTS level 3 regions, then for NUTS level 2 regions, and finally for the NUTS 1 regions. If GVA for a given year is not available at NUTS 3, the figures at the NUTS 2 level are broken down using the regional structure of the latest available year. Where Extra-Regio data are available, their GVA is allocated proportionally to all the regions in a given country.

Regional GDP is expressed in both Ecu/Euro and PPS (purchasing power standards). Current European structural policy rules call for per capita figures rather than regional GDP values per se. In order to derive values for these indicators, regional GDP estimates are divided by the corresponding average annual population. In order to make sure that regional accounts figures are consistent with national accounts figures, regional population figures are adjusted in such a way that the sum of all regions of a country equals the population figure published by national accounts.

The GVA figures are used without correction for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

This estimation procedure features a number of important assumptions and interesting characteristics. The basic assumption is that the regional GVA structure tallies with the regional GDP structure.

Furthermore, use of national purchasing power parities (PPPs) is based on the assumption that there are no purchasing power disparities between the regions within individual countries, or that any such discrepancies are negligible. Although this assumption may not appear entirely realistic, it is inevitable in view of the available data. Regional GVA figures provide sound basic data. They are compiled by EU Member States and candidate countries and checked for consistency by Eurostat. Discrepancies in national survey procedures and processing methods are not necessarily a cause for concern, provided results are comparable in terms of accuracy. To be able to provide a maximum of transparency with regard to national methods, Eurostat has produced Quality Reports for regional GVA for all Member States, where the methods applied in each country are described in detail. Similar reports are to be prepared for most of the Acceding Countries under a pilot project funded by the 2002 Phare multi-country programme for statistical co-operation.

Estimation problems occur in some cases with "nowcasts". Experience has shown that there is never a point in time during year $t+2$ at which all countries are able to supply data on GVA structure for year t at all regional levels, which could then be used to estimate the regional GDP values of year t . Similar problems occasionally occur with data on average population, particularly at NUTS 3 level. In order to ensure that estimates can nevertheless be calculated for year t , in such cases the GVA structure of year $t-1$ or earlier years is assumed to be stable. In other words, the estimate is based not on the GVA structure of year t , but on the last available GVA structure. A similar procedure is followed if average annual population data are missing.

7.2. Regional Unemployment Rates

Definitions

The unemployment rates calculated by Eurostat are defined as the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the labour force (economically active population), i.e. the employed plus the unemployed. The figures in both the numerator and the denominator are to a very large extent defined according to the definitions agreed at the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

To estimate regional unemployment rates (with the exception of the long-term rate), Eurostat first of all calculates separately the denominators and numerators of unemployment rates for four sub-populations:

- unemployed and economically active females aged under 25 years;
- unemployed and economically active males aged under 25 years;
- unemployed and economically active females aged 25 years and over;
- unemployed and economically active males aged 25 years and over.

Summing the relevant figures gives the numerators and denominators for youth unemployment rates, male and female unemployment rates and, finally, the total unemployment rate.

In 2003 a **major reform** of the regional unemployment rates was implemented. The main focus shifted from second quarter results to annual averages.

Old methodology (for information only) – second quarter data up to 2001

The regional unemployment rate estimates are based on the results of the Community Labour Force Surveys (LFS) at national level, which are carried out in all Member States at least once a year. The figures are adjusted so that all the information used to calculate the rates refers in principle to a fixed date in the April of the year in question.

Unemployment figures are regionalised either directly on the basis of the second quarter results of the Community/national Labour Force Surveys or by using information on registered unemployed. In both cases, Eurostat starts with the results of the Community Labour Force Surveys at national level and divides the number of unemployed over the various regions in proportion to the regional results of those surveys or figures for the registered unemployed.

The basis for the regionalisation of the labour force is the second quarter result of the Community Labour Force Survey down to NUTS 2 level. Depending on the data situation, the further breakdown to NUTS 3 level is based either on the results of the Labour Force Surveys as well, or on the latest available population census results.

Regional long-term unemployment rates are estimated separately, directly from the Community Labour Force Survey down to the NUTS 2 level inclusive. The corresponding results cannot be made available at NUTS 3 level, owing to a lack of appropriate data.

New methodology – annual data from 1999 onwards

In the framework of a quality review of regional indicators, Eurostat established a task force on the methodology of the estimation of regional unemployment rates. This task force came up with recommendations for a revised approach to the calculation of regional unemployment rates. These recommendations have been discussed in the relevant Eurostat Working Parties between Eurostat and Member States. There is a consensus that these new rules should be implemented as soon as the necessary data become available.

To understand this new procedure, some background information is necessary: the Community LFS is one of the main components for the calculation. For many years, data from the LFS were available only for the second quarter. Big efforts have been made by Eurostat and Member States to change this situation, so that now for almost all countries data for all four quarters are available. As regional information is published just once a year, it would be a pity not to take this information into account - especially in view of the fact that annual averages will increase the reliability at the regional level. This new methodology has been partly applied already for candidate countries.

The new methodology is simpler and therefore more transparent than the old one. Down to NUTS level 2, the data for the number of unemployed and for the labour force are annual averages of the LFS.

As LFS results are considered to be reliable only in a few cases down to NUTS level 3, this breakdown has to be considered separately. Any decision is made in close co-operation between Eurostat and the relevant National Statistical Office.

- Unemployment figures are regionalised either directly on the basis of reliable LFS results (e.g. by using the regional structure of a three-year average of the LFS) or by using information on registered unemployed.
- Depending also on the data situation, the further breakdown to NUTS level 3 for the labour force is based either on three-year averages of the LFS as well, or on the latest available population census results, or on any other results considered to be reliable at that regional level.

8. Outline of the collection descriptions

Each of the following chapters in the Reference guide is devoted to a separate collection in REGIO, informing the reader about these aspects of each collection:

⇒ **General presentation**

This gives a general description of the contents of the collection, including if possible some definitions and methodological explanations.

⇒ **Corresponding Publications**

A list of Eurostat publications that contain data from this collection.

⇒ **Data source**

This chapter gives an indication of where the particular data in this collection come from.

⇒ **Legal base**

This indicates whether collection of the statistics is based on Community law or on a gentleman's agreement.

⇒ **Contact person**

This indicates the domain manager inside the team who is responsible for the data set of a given collection. As explained above, all data requests should be addressed to the data shops, but some detailed questions could be addressed to the relevant domain managers.

⇒ **List of tables**

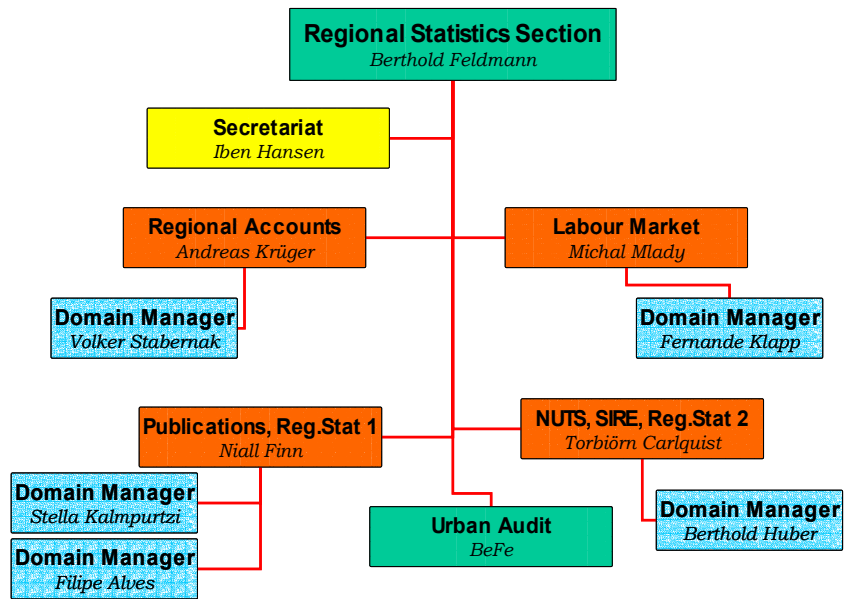
An enumeration of the available tables in this collection.

⇒ **Detailed Description**

This last chapter shows in detail all the dimensions and the content of the various tables in the collection.

9. Organisational set up and contact persons

All regional statistics inside Eurostat are collected, stored and disseminated by the "Regional Statistics" **section** in unit E4 "Structural Funds" of Eurostat. Apart from regional statistics, unit E4 also comprises *geographical information systems (GISCO)*. The head of unit of E4 is Mr Roger **Cubitt**, e-mail: roger.cubitt@cec.eu.int



Although the staff may change over time, the **overview** gives an indication as to who does what within the section on Regional Statistics.

The following table gives an overview of the section’s domain managers’ responsibilities for the various thematic collections of regional statistics. It should be born in mind that methodological questions should be addressed to the specialists in the thematic units. In order to make it easier to contact them, the e-mail addresses are given:

Contact points for Regional Statistics

Topic	Domain manager	Methodological specialist
Agriculture	stergiani.kalmpurtzi@cec.eu.int	Eurofarm data: guenther.tosstorff@cec.eu.int Agricultural accounts: ulrich.eidmann@cec.eu.int

		Milk statistics: franco.zampogna@cec.eu.int Land use: manola.bettio@cec.eu.int Crop production: pierre.bruyas@cec.eu.int Livestock: francis.weiler@cec.eu.int
Demography and migration	berthold.huber@cec.eu.int	Demography: francois.bovagnet@cec.eu.int Migration: david.thorogood@cec.eu.int
Economic accounts	volker.stabernak@cec.eu.int	andreas.krueger@cec.eu.int
Community labour force survey	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int	michal.mlady@cec.eu.int ana.franco@cec.eu.int
Science and Technology (research and development, patents)	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	august.goetzfried@cec.eu.int
Structural business statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	paul.feuvrier@cec.eu.int
Health statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int
Education statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	spyridon.pilos@cec.eu.int
Tourism statistics	berthold.huber@cec.eu.int	hanswerner.schmidt@cec.eu.int
Transport and energy statistics	berthold.huber@cec.eu.int	energy: pekka.loesoenen@cec.eu.int transport: josefine.oberhausen@cec.eu.int
Unemployment	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int	michal.mlady@cec.eu.int
Environment statistics	berthold.huber@cec.eu.int	pascal.wolff@cec.eu.int

10. Regional Statistics Publications

Apart from this reference guide, there are two quite different publications that present regional statistics in all its variety: The "Portraits of the Regions" and the "Regional Year-book". Classifications are published separately.

10.1. Portrait of the Regions

The paper version

This publication, which consists of 11 volumes, was designed to present a fully rounded picture of individual regions across Europe. On the basis of a uniform collection of statis-

tical data on a range of economic and social indicators, experts in the countries concerned review each region under a number of headings. These regional topical profiles, enhanced by photographs, maps, diagrams and statistical tables, describe the geography and history of the region, before going on to assess its strengths and weaknesses in terms of demographic, economic and cultural issues. Among the aspects examined are the labour market, education, infrastructure and resources.

In 1993, the first three volumes appeared, devoted to the then 12 Member States. Volume 1 covered Germany, the Benelux and Denmark, Volume 2 France, the United Kingdom and Ireland and Volume 3 Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece. Although it was not until 1996 that it could be published, work started soon after on a fourth volume which examined the regions of the EFTA countries - Austria, Finland, Sweden (all of course Member States by the time the book appeared), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. As with the first 3 volumes, Volume 4 was published in English, French and German editions and the same pattern was adopted for Hungary when this country was chosen for a trial "Portrait" of a Phare country. This fifth volume appeared in 1997.

Throughout 1997 and 1998, work continued on profiles for four more countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania). Unfortunately, extensive redrawing of the statistical regions in these countries between the data collection and the publication of the final books considerably reduced the value of the coverage. In the case of Romania, publication preparations halted by the previous NSI leadership were not resumed until late 2001. Meanwhile in 1998, similar projects were launched for the Baltic countries and Slovenia, followed by Bulgaria as soon as its new regional breakdown was agreed in 1999. This series of activities led to the publication in 2000 of the following "Portraits":

Volume	Countries
6	Poland and the Czech Republic
7	Slovakia
8	Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
9	Slovenia
10	Bulgaria

These were published only in English. They also differ from the earlier publications in that Volumes 8 and 9 are entirely at level 3 and Volume 10 has coverage at both level 2 (planning regions) and level 3 (oblasti). Volume 11 (Romania) appeared in 2001.

The web version

Work is already underway to produce updated versions of the profiles in all the "Portraits" and to present them in a specially designed and easily navigable section of the Eurostat website. The contracts for this work were completed by the end of 2003 and, after verification, the profiles should be uploaded in spring 2004.

10.2. The regional yearbook

The concept of this publication was radically changed in 2000. It now consists of three language versions (German, English and French) and contains a series of sections examining individual collections from REGIO. In each section, coloured maps, as well as

graphs and commentaries, give the reader as full a picture as possible of the regional distributions of the indicator or combination of indicators studied. Users can access and manipulate the data electronically because they are stored on a CD-ROM that comes with the publication. The yearbook is produced each year in early summer and comes on the market by September. Candidate country data have been incorporated since the 2001 Yearbook.

10.3. Statistics in Focus

Several 8 to 12 page brochures, called "Statistics in Focus" (SiF) are scheduled over the course of a year. For 2004, we plan the following SiF:

Topic	Date
Regional GDP (in the European Union and candidate countries)	January
Regional unemployment (in 25 countries of the European Union)	October

More SiFs are published in the course of the year if there is a particularly interesting subject to present.

10.4. Classifications

The classifications of territorial units on levels 1 to 3 are published intermittently by Eurostat in Theme 1. The NUTS, covering EU members, is in one publication, and "Statistical Regions", covering EFTA countries and candidate countries, are in another publication. The classifications are also available on the RAMON server of Eurostat.

These publications contain the list of territorial units with Community codes and names of the regions. The hierarchical structure of the classification is the backbone of the lists. Supporting maps are available for each country.

A description of the **evolution of NUTS** from 1981 to 1999 was published in 2002 (Catalogue No: KS-BD-02-002-EN-N). It is only available in PDF format and can be downloaded from the Internet

<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&collection=05-Methodologies-Nomenclatures&product=KS-BD-02-002--N-EN>

Current versions	Date
Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics – NUTS (only in PDF format)	Nov 2003
Statistical Regions in the EFTA countries and the candidate countries (only in PDF format)	Dec 2001

Updates of both documents are planned for 2004 to reflect the enlargement of European Union. A classification of Local Administrative Units (LAU) will be published on Internet in early 2004. Note that the most up-to-date version can be found on the RAMON classifications server on the Eurostat web site.

11. Outlook

The database is constantly being upgraded in terms of breadth of coverage. The most important improvements to be expected in 2004 are:

- ◆ NUTS 2003 needs to be fully implemented. Data gaps where the regional breakdown has changed need to be filled with historic time series from the countries concerned.
- ◆ In May 2004, all tables of the ten Accession countries will be integrated into the EU tables.
- ◆ Work underway should permit the loading of the results of the **Urban Audit** into New Cronos in spring 2004. This will allow users for the first time to use local data for 189 European cities for their analysis.
- ◆ The entire system of **explanatory and methodological notes** in the REGIO database is being overhauled, updated and structured in a standardised format designed for use throughout the New Cronos environment. At the same time, these texts are being translated to ensure the database offers a fully trilingual (German/English/French) service. Although this work has been delayed by the lack of human resources in the New Cronos team, it is expected to be completed in early 2004.

12. Symbols and abbreviations

-	None
0	Less than half the unit used
ø	Average
:	Not available
*	Eurostat estimate
u	less reliable due to small sample size
mio	Million
hab	Inhabitant
ECU	European Currency Unit (up to 31.12.1998)
EUR	Euro (from 1.1.1999)
PPS	Purchasing power standard
m³	Cubic metre
km	Kilometre
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
t	1 000 kilograms
kWh	Kilowatt hour
TJ	Terajoule (=10 ⁹ Kilojoule)
AWU	Annual work units
ESU	European size unit
LSU	Livestock unit
NAC	National currency

LAU	Local Administrative Units
ACC	Acceding countries – the 10 new Member States from May 2004
CC	Candidate countries, i.e. countries whose applications for membership has been accepted by the Council. From May 2004 onwards, this comprises Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DATABASE (REGIO)

1. Agricultural statistics

1.1. General presentation

The agricultural collection of the REGIO database contains several variables such as: agricultural accounts, structure of agricultural holdings, land use, some agricultural production, etc. These will be described in more detail in the following text.

The data are supplied to Eurostat by theme, on the basis of EU legislation or of gentlemen's agreements. The user should refer to the legislation or manuals, which are indicated below in the corresponding sections, to obtain detailed definitions concerning the variables and methodologies used for information, collection or treatment. This documentation refers to data at national level, and is equally valid for regional data. Any necessary adaptations to meet the needs of regional data are mentioned in the texts below.

Statistical information included in this domain is grouped in tables, the name of which begins with "A" and is followed by a number indicating the NUTS level of the data (here: NUTS level 2) and by a suffix referring to the content of the table.

Land use (tables A2LAND and XALAND)

The definitions are those used in Eurostat agricultural statistics. Occasional minor differences between national and regional statistics are due to the fact that certain areas that are not recorded in the course of agricultural surveys are estimated at national level but cannot be regionalized with the same accuracy.

Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields) (tables A2CROPS and XACROPS)

In principle, the data correspond to "harvested" production, including losses and waste on the farm, quantities consumed directly on the farm and quantities marketed.

Livestock (tables A2ANIMAL and XAANIMAL)

The cattle, pig, sheep and goat populations are taken from the Community livestock surveys carried out in December. For Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the Czech

Republic, however, the results of the December survey have been regionalized on the basis of another survey carried out during that year. The horse populations are taken from national surveys or censuses carried out in either May-June or December.

Production of cows' milk on farms (tables A2MILKPR and XAMILKPR)

Unlike the earlier table A2MILK, Member States are asked to supply data on the milk produced (not collected) in a particular region.

If a Member State cannot supply the data, Eurostat (Unit E2) estimates this (with the agreement of the Member State) using a method which the members of the Working Group on Milk and Milk Product Statistics accepted at their meeting on 14-15 November 2001. The estimation method is based on the total production of cows' milk on farms as indicated in table C of Decision 97/80/EC, and on the regional distribution of dairy cattle.

For this table, regional statistics for some the candidate countries have now become available.

Cows' milk collection (tables A2MILK and XAMILK)

Because of a change in the underlying methodology, this milk statistics table was replaced in 2002 by table A2MILKPR, which uses production data, rather than collection. No data requests have been sent since 1998 and the most recent data refer to 1997. Accordingly, the table has now been withdrawn from New Cronos. However, it is archived and thus remains available for historical research.

Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 97 Rev 1.1 (tables A2ACCT97 and XAACCT97)

The revision of the System of National Accounts in 1995, and the need to adapt to economic and structural developments in the agricultural sector, have led to radical changes in the basic methodology used for the economic accounts for agriculture. These have been formally adopted by the Working Party on Economic Accounts for Agriculture. The changes have two, often conflicting, targets: to ensure methodological consistency with the ESA, on the one hand; and feasibility, on the other.

Accordingly, a new EAA system was created in 1997. Data according to this accounting system is contained in the table A2ACCT97.

For this table, regional statistics for some candidate countries have now become available.

Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 89/92 (table A2ACCT)

Because of a change in the underlying methodology, this agricultural accounts table was replaced in 2002 by table A2ACCT97, which contains data according to EAA 97 Rev. 1.1, rather than data according to EAA 89/92. No data requests have been sent since 2000 and the most recent data refer to 1998. Accordingly, the table has now been withdrawn from New Cronos. However, it is archived and thus remains available for historical research.

Structure of agricultural holdings by region main indicators (table A2EFARM)

This table covers the main characteristics of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings from 1990 onwards.

As from 1990, Eurostat receives data on individual agricultural holdings collected during Farm Structure Surveys conducted in all the Member States of the European Union.

The data on the structure of agricultural holdings are taken from the Community survey 1989 -1991 (1989 for Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal, 1990 for Belgium, Italy, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and 1991 for Germany, Greece and Ireland), 1993, 1995 and so on, in accordance with the reference date of the surveys.

For this table, no regional statistics for the candidate countries are yet available.

1.2. Eurostat publications and databases

AGRICULTURE, Statistical Yearbook;

Crop production – Quarterly statistics;

Crop production – Glossarium;

Animal production – Quarterly statistics;

Animal production – Glossarium;

Manual on the economic accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 97 (Rev. 1.1), 2000;

AGRICULTURE – Economic accounts, agriculture and forestry;

AGRICULTURE – Farm Structure-Methodology of Community surveys, Brussels, Luxembourg 1996

Farm structure – 1999/2000 survey

OPOCE, 2003

1.3. Data sources

The data for the tables A2LAND (land use), A2CROPS (crop production) and A2ANIMAL (animal populations) we receive directly from the National Statistical Offices (NSO) or the Ministries of Agriculture.

The data for the remaining tables are requested from the **NSO** by other Eurostat units, who then forward them to us:

- ♦ A2MILKPR (production of cows' milk on farms) from Eurostat unit E2,
- ♦ A2ACCT97 (agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 97) and A2EFARM (structure of agricultural holdings by region main indicators) from Eurostat unit E1.

1.4. Legal base

For table A2CROPS (crop production):

Council Regulation (EEC) 837/90, OJ L 88 of 3 April 1990, for cereals;

Council Regulation (EEC) 959/93, OJ L 98 of 24 April 1993, for other crop products.

For table A2ANIMAL (livestock):

Commission Decision 94/432/EEC, OJ L 179 of 13 July 1994, for pigs;

Commission Decision 94/433/EEC, OJ L 179 of 13 July 1994, for cattle;

Commission Decision 94/434/EEC, OJ L 179 of 13 July 1994, for sheep and goats.

For table A2EFARM (Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators):

Commission Decision (EC) 2000/115, OJ L 38 of 12 February 2000

The three other tables (**A2LAND**, **A2ACCT97**, **A2MILKPR**) are based on gentleman's agreement.

1.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional agriculture statistics is Ms Stella Kalmpurtzi, e-mail: stergjani.kalmpurtzi@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, the specialists in Directorate E should be contacted, in particular:

- ♦ Eurofarm data: guenther.tosstorff@cec.eu.int;
- ♦ Agricultural accounts: ulrich.eidmann@cec.eu.int ;
- ♦ Milk statistics: franco.zampogna@cec.eu.int ;
- ♦ Land use: manola.bettio@cec.eu.int ;
- ♦ Crop production: pierre.bruyas@cec.eu.int ;
- ♦ Livestock: francis.weiler@cec.eu.int

1.6. List of tables

EU-Member States

There are six tables in this collection of the REGIO database:

A2LAND	Land use
A2CROPS	Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields)

A2ANIMAL	Livestock (December)
A2MILKPR	Production of cows' milk on farms
A2ACCT97	Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA97 Rev.1.1
A2EFARM	Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators

Candidate countries

There are five tables in this collection of the REGIO database:

XALAND	Land use
XACROPS	Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields)
XAANIMAL	Livestock (December)
XAMILKPR	Production of cows' milk on farms
XAACCT97	Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA97 Rev. 1.1

1.7. Detailed description

Please note: For candidate countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions" (SRE). While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of SRE, given that for these countries no level 2 is defined.

A2LAND: Land use

XALAND: ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 2. | LANDUSE | Land use: |
| | TOTAL | Total area (including inland waters) |
| | FOREST | Wooded area |
| | AGRIAREA | Utilized agricultural area |
| | GARDEN | Kitchen gardens |
| | GRASLAND | Permanent grassland |
| | PERMCROP | Permanent crops |
| | VINEYARD | Vineyards |
| | OLIVEPL | Olive plantations |
| | ARABLAND | Arable land |
| | GREENFOD | Green fodder on arable land |
| | FALLOW | Fallow land |
| 3. | TIME | from 1974 (yearly) - Member States
from 1995 (yearly) - Candidate Countries |

Units: 1.000 ha

A2CROPS: Crop production (Areas harvested - Production - Yields)

XACROPS: ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 2. | CROPS | Crop production |
| | CEREALTOT | Total cereals (including rice) |
| | CEREAL | Cereals (excluding rice) |
| | WHEATTOT | Soft and durum wheat and spelt |
| | DURWHEAT | Durum wheat |
| | SOFTWHEAT | Soft wheat and spelt |
| | RYE | Rye |
| | BARLEY | Barley |
| | MAIZEGR | Grain maize |

		RICE	Rice
		MAIZEFOD	Green maize
		POTATO	Potatoes
		PULSE	Dried pulses (total)
		SUGAR	Sugar beet
		OILSEED	Oilseeds (total)
		RAPE	Rape and turnip rape
		SUNFLOW	Sunflower seeds
		SOYA	Soya beans
		FLAX	Flax (oilseeds and textile)
		COTTON	Cotton (oilseeds and textile)
		TOBACCO	Tobacco
		PERMCROP	Permanent crops
		ORCHARD	Orchards (incl. Citrus fruit)
		VINEYARD	Vineyards
		OLIVEPL	Olive plantations
3.	UNIT	Units:	
		U1000HA	1,000 ha
		T_HA	t/ha
		U1000T	1,000 t
4.	TIME	From 1975 (yearly) - Member States from 1995 (yearly) - Candidate Countries	

A2ANIMAL: Livestock (December survey)

XAANIMAL: ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
2.	ANIMALS	Animals:	
		CATTLE	Bovines (total)
		CALF	Bovines less than 1 year
		CALF_SL	Slaughter calves (<1 year)
		CALF_BR_M	Other male calves (<1 year)
		CALF_BR_F	Other female calves (<1 year)
		BULL1_2Y	Male bovines (1-2 years)
		HEIF1_2Y_SL	Female bovines for slaughter (1-2 years)
		HEIF1_2Y_BR	Other female bovines (1-2 years)
		BULL2Y	Male bovines (2 years and above)
		HEIF2Y_SL	Slaughter heifers (2 years and above)
		HEIF2Y_BR	Other heifers (2 years and above)
		COW	Cows (total)

	COW_DAIRY	Dairy cows
	COW_OTH	Other cows
	BUFFALO	Total buffaloes
	PIG	Total pigs
	PIGLET20KG	Piglets with less than 20 kg
	PIG20_50KG	Pigs of 20 kg or more but less than 50 kg
	PIG50KG	Fattening pigs of 50 kg and over
	PIG50_80KG	Fattening pigs of 50 kg to under 80kg
	PIG80_110KG	Fattening pigs of 80 kg to under 110 kg
	PIG110KG	Fattening pigs of 110 kg and over
	BOARS	Breeding boars
	SOW_BR	Total breeding sows
	SOW_FAR2	Covered sows
	SOW_FAR1	Sows covered for the first time
	SOW_NFAR2	Other sows
	SOW_NFAR1	Gilts not yet covered
	SHEEP	Sheep (total)
	GOAT	Goats (total)
	EQUID	Equidae (total)
	POULTRY	Poultry (total)
TOTAL		Total LSU (# Non applicable for units = 1000 heads)
3.	TIME:	From 1977 (yearly) - Member States from 1995 (yearly) – Candidate Countries
4.	UNIT	Units:
	U1000HEAD	1,000 heads
	U1000LSU	1,000 LSU (Livestock Units)

Notes:

Harmonized data on poultry are not available at regional level, except for the years in which an agricultural survey was carried out.

BE: From 2000 onwards: data according to May livestock census.

DE: From 1999 onwards: data according to May livestock census.

NL: Data according to May livestock census

CZ: Data according to livestock census refer to 1 March of the following year. Data for position "HEIF1_2Y_BR" includes position "HEIF1_2Y_SL". Data for position "HEIF_2Y_BR" includes data for position "HEIF_2Y_SL"

- LV: 1996-1998: Data for position "HEIF1_2Y_SL" includes position "HEIF1_2Y_BR". Data for position "HEIF2Y_SL" includes position "HEIF2Y_BR".
- PL: Goat, equidae: June data. Poultry: 6 months and older.
- RO: Data for Cows contains Cows and Buffalo Cows.

A2MILKPR Production of cows' milk on farms

XAMILKPR ditto

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. UNIT Units:
U1000T 1000t
3. TIME From 1996 (yearly)

A2ACCT97 Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA97 (Rev. 1.1)

XAACCT97 ditto

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. AGRACCT97: Agricultural accounts according to EAA97 (Rev. 1.1)
 - 01000 Cereals (including seeds)
 - 01100 Wheat and spelt
 - 01110 Soft wheat and spelt
 - 01120 Durum wheat
 - 01200 Rye and meslin
 - 01300 Barley
 - 01400 Oats and summer cereal mixtures
 - 01500 Grain maize
 - 01600 Rice
 - 01900 Other cereals
 - 02000 Industrial crops
 - 02100 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds)
 - 02110 Rape and turnip rape seed
 - 02120 Sunflower
 - 02130 Soya
 - 02190 Other oleaginous products
 - 02200 Protein crops (including seeds)
 - 02300 Raw tobacco
 - 02400 Sugar beet
 - 02900 Other industrial crops

03000	Forage plants
03100	Fodder maize
03200	Fodder root crops (including forage beet)
03900	Other forage plants
04000	Vegetables and horticultural products
04100	Fresh vegetables
04200	Plants and flowers
05000	Potatoes (including seeds)
06000	Fruits
06100	Fresh fruit
06200	Citrus fruits
06300	Tropical fruit
06400	Grapes
06500	Olives
07000	Wine
08000	Olive oil
09000	Other crop products
10000	Crop output
11000	Animals
11100	Cattle
11200	Pigs
11300	Equines
11400	Sheep and goats
11500	Poultry
11900	Other animals
12000	Animal products
12100	Milk
12200	Eggs
12900	Other animal products
13000	Animal output
14000	Agricultural goods output
15000	Agricultural services output
16000	Agricultural output
17000	Secondary activities (inseparable)
17100	Transformation of agricultural products
17900	Other non-separable secondary activities (goods and services)
18000	Output of the agricultural 'industry'
19000	Total intermediate consumption
19010	Seeds and planting stock (intermediate consumption)
19020	Energy; lubricants
19030	Fertilisers and soil improvers
19040	Plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides
19050	Veterinary expenses
19060	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption)

	19061	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings
	19062	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural 'industry'
	19063	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding
	19070	Maintenance of materials
	19080	Maintenance of buildings
	19090	Agricultural services (intermediate consumption)
	19900	Other goods and services
	20000	Gross value added at basic prices
	21000	Fixed capital consumption
	22000	Net value added at basic prices
	23000	Compensation of employees
	24000	Other taxes on production
	25000	Other subsidies on production
	26000	Factor income (net value added, at factor cost, of agriculture)
	27000	Operating surplus/mixed income
	28000	Rents and other real estate rental charges to be paid
	29000	Interest paid
	30000	Interest received
	31000	Entrepreneurial income
	32000	Gross fixed capital formation in agricultural products
	33000	Gross fixed capital formation in non-agricultural products
	34000	Gross fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	35000	Net fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	36000	Changes in stocks
	37000	Capital transfers
3.	MVALUE	Monetary value
	01	Value at basic price
	02	Subsidies on products
	03	Taxes on products
	04	Value at producer price
4.	CURRENCY	Currencies/indices
	MIO_EUR	Millions of EURO
	MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed" series for euro-zone countries)
5.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

A2EFARM

Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators at
NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. LINES Table lines : Variables related to agricultural holdings

1	Total number of holdings
2	Total Agricultural area (AA)
3	Total standard gross margin (ESU - European Size Unit)
4	Number of holdings in less favoured area
5	Agricultural area in less favoured area
6	Number of holdings in mountain area
7	Agricultural area in mountain area
8	Number of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
9	Number of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
10	Number of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
11	Number of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
12	Number of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
13	Number of holdings with >=50 ha AA
14	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
15	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
16	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
17	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
18	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
19	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with >=50 ha AA
20	Number of holdings with less than 2 ESU
21	Number of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
22	Number of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
23	Number of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
24	Number of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
25	Number of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
26	Number of holdings with 100 ESU and over
27	Total AA of holdings with less than 2 ESU
28	Total AA of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
29	Total AA of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
30	Total AA of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
31	Total AA of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
32	Total AA of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
33	Total AA of holdings with 100 ESU and over
34	AA owner farmed
35	AA tenant farmed
36	AA share farmed or in other modes of tenure
37	Total area (D,E,F,G,H) in ha
38	Number of holdings with arable land (D)
39	Arable land (in ha)
40	AA of holdings with arable land (in ha)
41	Number of holdings with cereals (D/01-D/08)
42	Cereals (D/01-D/08) (in ha)
43	Number of holdings with common wheat and spelt (D/01)
44	Common wheat and spelt (in ha)
45	Number of holdings with durum wheat (D/02)
46	Durum wheat (D/02) (in ha)
47	Number of holdings with rye (D/03)
48	Rye (D/03) (in ha)
49	Number of holdings with barley (D/04)
50	Barley (D/04) (in ha)

51	Number of holdings with oats (D/05)
52	Oats (D/05) (in ha)
53	Number of holdings with grain maize (D/06)
54	Grain maize (D/06) (in ha)
55	Number of holdings with rice (D/07)
56	Rice (D/07) (in ha)
57	Number of holdings with other cereal (D/08)
58	Other cereal (D/08) (in ha)
59	Number of holdings with dried vegetables (D/09)
60	Dried vegetables (D/09) (in ha)
61	Number of holdings with root crops (D/10-D/12)
62	Root crops (D/10-D/12) (in ha)
63	Number of holdings with potatoes (D/10)
64	Potatoes (D/10) (in ha)
65	Number of holdings with sugar-beet (D/11)
66	Sugar-beet (D/11) (in ha)
67	Number of holdings with fodder roots and brassica (D/12)
68	fodder roots and brassica (D/12) (in ha)
69	Number of holdings with industrial plants (D/13)
70	Industrial plants (D/13) (in ha)
71	Number of holdings with fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15)
72	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15) (in ha)
73	Number of holdings with flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17)
74	flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17) (in ha)
75	Number of holdings with forage plants (D/18)
76	Forage plants (D/18) (in ha)
77	Number of holdings with permanent pasture and meadows (F)
78	permanent pasture and meadows (F) (in ha)
79	Number of holdings with permanent crops (G)
80	Permanent crops (G) (in ha)
81	Number of holdings with vineyards (G/04)
82	Vineyards (G/04) (in ha)
83	Number of holdings with woodland (H/02)
84	Woodland (H/02) (in ha)
85	Total number of holdings with livestock (J/01-J/19)
86	Number of holdings with bovine animals (J/02-J/08)
87	Bovine animals (J/02-J/08), number
88	Number of holdings with bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02)
89	Bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02), number
90	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03)
91	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03), number
92	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04)
93	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04), number

94	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05)
95	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05), number
96	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
97	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
98	Number of holdings with dairy cows (J/07)
99	Dairy cows (J/07), number
100	Number of holdings with other cows (J/08)
101	Other cows (J/08), number
102	Number of holdings with sheep (J/09)
103	Sheep (J/09), number
104	Number of holdings with goats (J/10)
105	Goats (J/10), number
106	Number of holdings with pigs (J/11-J/13)
107	Pigs (J/11-J/13), number
108	Number of holdings with poultry (J/14-J/16)
109	Poultry (J/14-J/16), number
110	Total labour force (L/01-L/06) in AWU (Annual Work Unit)
111	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04) (persons)
112	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04), in AWU
113	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) (person)
114	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) in AWU
115	Total family labour force full-time employed (L/01-L/03) (person)
116	Holder's being a natural person (persons)
117	Holder's being a natural person (AWU)
118	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (persons)
119	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (AWU)
120	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (persons)
121	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (AWU)
122	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (persons)
123	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (AWU)
124	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (persons)
125	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (AWU)
126	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over (persons)
127	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over(AWU)
128	Holder's being a natural person: sex = male (persons)
129	Holder's being a natural person: sex = female (persons)
130	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (persons)
131	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (AWU)
132	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 25 to < 50% (persons)
133	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 25 to < 50% (AWU)
134	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 50 to < 75% (persons)
135	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 50 to < 75% (AWU)

136	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 75 to < 100% (persons)
137	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 75 to < 100% (AWU)
138	Holder's being a natural person: work time 100% (persons)
139	Holder's being a natural person: work time 100% (AWU)
140	Number of holdings with: Specialist field crops
141	Number of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
142	Number of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
143	Number of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock
144	Number of holdings with: Specialist granivores
145	Number of holdings with: Mixed cropping
146	Number of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
147	Number of holdings with: Mixed crops - livestock
148	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist field crops
149	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
150	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
151	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock
152	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist granivores
153	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed cropping
154	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
155	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed crops - livestock
3.	TIME
	From 1990 onwards
	Year of agricultural survey:
1990	1990 survey
1993	1993 survey
1995	1995 survey
1997	1997 survey
2000	2000 survey

Notes:

For more detailed information on the structure of agricultural holdings surveys consult the EUROFARM database.

2. Demographic statistics

2.1. General presentation

Definitions on population and area

In general the statistics refer to the resident population of each country. In accordance with this concept, persons normally resident in a country but temporarily absent on business, holiday, etc., are included in the total population figure, whilst foreigners temporarily resident in the country for similar reasons are excluded. Nationality is not taken into consideration when this concept is applied, and foreigners whose usual place of residence is in that country are included along with the citizens of that country. Armed forces personnel and members of the diplomatic corps of that country, and their families, who happen to be abroad are considered as normally resident and are therefore included in the total population, whereas foreign armed forces personnel and members of foreign diplomatic corps, and their families, are excluded. Merchant seamen who have their domicile in that country, and who are working on ships trading abroad, are included. For the United Kingdom exceptionally, the population includes foreign armed forces personnel. For France metropolitan totals are given and when available, figures reported for the DOM are to be found under FR_EXTR.

Except when explicitly stated age definition used is in completed years; that is age at 31 December.

Population data

Table D2AGE80 contains data on 1st of January population for all Member States, with the exception of Ireland (mid-April population) and United Kingdom (30 June population).

Table D3POP contains data on average population. Most Member States calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of 12 monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 June population), Denmark, Spain and Netherlands (1st July registered population).

The Member States are carrying out each year population re-evaluations, on the basis of the last available Census results, with the exception Belgium, Denmark and Netherlands, where the evaluation method is based on their population registers.

The average population is principally used for calculating population density, per capita GDP, birth rates and mortality rates.

Table P2AVGPOP gives the arithmetic mean of the 1st January population by age for two consecutive years.

Area and population density

Table D3AREA contains data on the total area of the regions of the European Union, i.e. including the inland water with the exceptions of Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands for which the land area definition is applied. These data are given in km² (1 km² = 100 ha) and are used primarily for the population density (table D3DENSIT). Only one year is available and updates take place whenever the Member States provide information on actual changes.

Regional scenarios

Tables D2SCE and SCEN2LF present the regional scenarios on population by sex and age groups (NUTS 95) and on labour force by sex and age groups (NUTS 95).

Definitions on population change

Most data in the Demographic statistics are based on registered information that the Member States provide.

In the fertility and mortality tables by age, the age definition used by France, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden is age at last birthday, or age in full years at the time of the event.

The relevant rates contained in the tables, are calculated as follows:

Registered information, birth and mortality rates

- Birth rate: is the ratio of live births to the total resident population.
- Death rate: is the ratio of total deaths to the total resident population.
- Infant mortality rate: ratio of deaths before the age of one to the live births.
- Fertility rates:
 - Fertility rates by age of the mother (age specific fertility rate)
 - The number of births to mothers of age x to the **average** female **population** of age x. Depending on the country, the age is either the **age reached during the year** or the age at last birthday. Eurostat converts the rates established using the **age at last birthday** into rates based on the age reached during the year in order to produce comparable data between countries.

Probability of dying before the end of the year

The figures give the percentual probability for thousand persons and is calculated as the division of the male/female deaths for age n by the number of persons of the same gender who reach age n during the year in question.

Age definition used by FR, NL, FI, SE are age at last birthday and therefore do not match the national figures in the DEMO domain.

The annual probability of dying by age therefore differs from the annual death rate by age because in the latter case the denominator is the average population of this age and the numerator is the number of persons of this age who die during the year (the age used can be either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday).

Population change indicators

Definitions of the given indicators can be found in the Glossary of Demography:
<http://europa.eu.int/newcronos/suite/info/notmeth/en/theme3/demo/glossaire.htm>

2.2. Eurostat publications

Demographic statistics, Eurostat

Definitions and methods for the collection of demographic statistics in the Member States of the European Community, Eurostat

2.3. Data sources

All demographic statistics are sent by National Statistical Offices.

2.4. Legal base

All data supply of demographic statistics is based on a gentlemen's agreement, as there is no community legislation on this topic.

2.5. Contact person

The contact person for demographic statistics is Mr Berthold Huber , email:

berthold.huber@cec.eu.int

For methodological questions, the person to ask is Mr François Bovagnet, e-mail:

francois.bovagnet@cec.eu.int

2.6. List of tables

(The digit in the table name gives the NUTS level)

POPAREA POPULATION AND AREA

EU-Member States

d2age80 Population at 1st January by age group and by sex

p2age90	Population at 1 st January by sex and single year of age
d3pop	Annual average population by sex
p2avgpop	Average population by sex and single year of age, from 1990
d3area	Area of the regions
d3densit	Density of the average total population
d2sce	Regional scenarios on population by sex and age groups (NUTS 95)
scen2lf	Regional scenarios on labour force by sex and age groups (NUTS 95)

Candidate countries

xdage90	Population at 1 st January by sex and age group - candidate countries
xdpop	Annual average population by sex - candidate countries
xdarea	Total area of regions - candidate countries
xddensit	Population density - candidate countries

POP_CH POPULATION CHANGE

EU-Member States

d3natmor	Births and deaths	
p2natal	Births by the age of mother	
d2mortag	Deaths by sex and age group	
p2mortag	Deaths by sex and single year of age	
d2mortin	Infant mortality	
d2chind	Population change indicators	NEW!
d2mprob	Probability of dying before the end of the year	NEW!
d2asfr	Age specific fertility rates	NEW!

The new tables will be published in New Cronos during 2004.

Candidate countries

xnatmor	Births and deaths - candidate countries
xmortag	Deaths by sex and age group - candidate countries
xmortin	Infant mortality - candidate countries

2.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-2003. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

POPAREA

POPULATION AND AREA

d2age80

Population at 1st January by sex and age group (from 1980)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		5 years groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
		and residual groups	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1980 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

p2age90:

Population at 1st January by sex and single years of age

xdage90

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	less than 1 year, 1, 2, ..., 89, 90
		with subtotals of,	
		5 years groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
		and residual groups	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more

		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
		Y91_MAX	91 years and more
4.	TIME	Member States: from 1995 (yearly)	
		Candidate Countries: from 1990 (yearly)	

d3pop **Average annual population by sex**

xdpop ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3.	
	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1970 (yearly)	
		Candidate Ccounties: from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

p2avgpop

Average population by sex and single year of age

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years less than one year, 1,2, etc.	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1990 onwards	

Units: persons

d3area

Area of the regions

xdarea

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at NUTS level 3	
----	-----	---	--

Unit: km²

d3densit **Density of the average total population**
xddensit ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3 |
| 2. | TIME | Member States: from 1989 (yearly)
Candidate Countries: from 1990 (yearly) |

Units: Number of inhabitants per km²

d2sce **Population scenarios by sex and age**

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-95: at NUTS level 2 |
| 2. | POPSCE | Population scenarios
low Scenario LOW
high Scenario HIGH
base Scenario BASELINE |
| 3. | AGE | y0_4 Less than 5 years
y5_9 Between 5 and 9 years
y10_14 Between 10 and 14 years
y15_19 Between 15 and 19 years
y20_24 Between 20 and 24 years
y25_29 Between 25 and 29 years
y30_34 Between 30 and 34 years
y35_39 Between 35 and 39 years
y40_44 Between 40 and 44 years
y45_49 Between 45 and 49 years
y50_54 Between 50 and 54 years
y55_59 Between 55 and 59 years
y60_64 Between 60 and 64 years
y65_69 Between 65 and 69 years
y70_74 Between 70 and 74 years
y75_79 Between 75 and 79 years
y80_84 Between 80 and 84 years
y85_89 Between 85 and 89 years
y90_max 90 years and over |
| 4. | SEX | t Total
m Males
f Females |
| 5. | TIME | from 1995 (yearly to 2000 and then 5 yearly to 2025) |

Units: persons

scen21f
Regional scenarios on labour force by sex and age
Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-95: at NUTS level 2
2.	POPSCE	Population scenarios
		low Scenario LOW
		high Scenario HIGH
		base Scenario BASELINE
3.	AGE	y15_19 Between 15 and 19 years
		y20_24 Between 20 and 24 years
		y25_29 Between 25 and 29 years
		y30_34 Between 30 and 34 years
		y35_39 Between 35 and 39 years
		y40_44 Between 40 and 44 years
		y45_49 Between 45 and 49 years
		y50_54 Between 50 and 54 years
		y55_59 Between 55 and 59 years
		y60_64 Between 60 and 64 years
		y65_69 Between 65 and 69 years
		y70_74 Between 70 and 74 years
		y75_MAX 75 years and over
4.	SEX	t Total
		m Males
		f Females
5.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly to 2000 and then 5 yearly to 2025)

Units: persons

POP_CH
POPULATION CHANGE
d3natmor
Births and deaths
xnatmor

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators:
		LBIRTH Live births
		DEATH Deaths
		GBIRTHRT Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons)
		GDEATH Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons)
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1977 (yearly)
		Candidate Countries: from 1990 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

p2natal
Births by age of mother
Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2.	AGE	Age:
		TOTAL Total
		Single years 10 - 49
		5-year subtotals Y10_14/Y15_19/... Y45_49
		TOTAL Total
		Y49_MAX 49 years and over
3.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)

Units: Number of births

d2mortag
Deaths by sex and age group
xdmortag

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 2
2.	SEX	Sex:
		TOTAL Total
		M Males
		F Females
3.	AGE	Age:
		TOTAL Total
		5-year groups Y0_4/Y5_9/... Y85_89
		Y70_MAX 70 years and more
		Y85_MAX 85 years and more
		Y90_MAX 90 years and more
4.	TIME	Member States: from 1983 (yearly) Candidate Countries: from 1990 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

p2mortag
Deaths by sex and single year of age
Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2.	SEX	Sex:
		TOTAL Total
		M Males
		F Females

3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	Less than 1 year, 1, 2, ..., 89, 90
		with subtotals of	
		5-year groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/... Y85_89
		and residual groups:	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
		Y91_MAX	91 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: number of deaths

d2mortin **Infant mortality**
xdmortin ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/ statistical regions: at level 2
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators: INFMOR Infant mortality INFMORRT Infant mortality rate
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1987 (yearly) Candidate Ccountries: from 1990 (yearly)

Units: number of deaths
 number of deaths under one year/live births

d2chind **Population change indicators**

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC_DE	Demographic indicators
		NATGROW Natural increase
		NMIGRAT Net migration
		NATGROWRT Crude rate of natural increase
		NMIGRATRT Crude rate of net migration
		GROWRT Crude rate of increase
		YOUNGDEP2 Young-age dependency ratio 2 nd variant (popula- tion aged 0-19 to population 20-59 years)
		OLDDEP2 Old dependency ratio 2 nd variant (population 60 and over to population 20 to 59 years)
		GROWRT_5 Crude rate of increase over 5 years
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

Units: Rate of change (persons)

d2mprob **Probability of dying before the end of the year**

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex	
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes	
		y0	less than 1 year
		y1	1 year
		y2	2 years
		etc. up to 90 years	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: Probability

d2asfr **Age specific fertility rates**

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes	
		y15	15 years
		y16	16 years
		y17	17 years
		y18	18 years
		y19	19 years
		y15_19	between 15 and 19 years
		y45_49	between 45 and 49 years
		y49_max	49 years and over
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)	

3. Economic accounts

3.1. General presentation

The regional accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA), which should be referred to for the definition of the aggregates. They form a whole, designated by the abbreviation ESA-Reg, which is a simplified version of the ESA.

The ESA-Reg covers only a part of the aggregates defined by the ESA, i.e. gross value added, compensation of employees, fixed capital formation and employment.

Data collection is done according to the ESA 95 classification¹. ESA95 data start with 1995 as the first reference year and are available for both EU countries and Candidate countries. Data are collected using NACE Rev. 1 as classification of the economic branches. NACE Rev. 1 is distinguished into A3 – A6 – A17 branches (see table 2). A first set of data according to ESA95 is available since the beginning of the year 2001. The sum of regions may be different from the country total because of the "extra-regio" categories.

Data collection according to NACE REV.1 is based on Council Regulation 2223/96 and includes three ESA tables, which have to be provided on a regional level. Two tables include data by industry and the third concerns household accounts. Tables by industry are either collected on NUTS 2 level or on NUTS 3 level. Data on NUTS 2 level have been collected for the first time at the end of 2000. Data on NUTS 3 level and household tables had to be provided for the first time by the end of 2001. Any data delivery for variables from candidate countries is voluntary.

For each of the three tables there are some derogations. For the set of tables, to be collected mandatory before the end of 2000, there are derogations for Germany, France and the Netherlands. They concern the transmission period, NUTS breakdown, breakdown by industry and the delivery of the variable 'gross fixed capital formation' (E2GFCF95). For data on NUTS 3 level there are derogations for Austria, Germany, France and the Netherlands. Concerning household account tables, derogations are valid for Austria, Germany, France and the Netherlands. Luxembourg has a derogation concerning the first year of delivery for all three tables. According to that derogation Luxembourg has to deliver all tables for the first time by the end of 2005.

¹ Data according to the ESA79 classification are available on request.

Table 2: Classification of branches A3-A6-A17 (NACE Rev. 1)

Codes (A3)	Codes (A6)	Labels	Codes (A17)
A_B	A_B	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing Agricultural, hunting and forestry Fishing	A B
C_TO_F	C_E	Industry, including energy Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Electricity, gas and water supply	C D E
	F	Construction	F
G_TO_P	G_I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and restaurants; transport and communication Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods Hotels and restaurants Transport, storage and communication	G H I
	J_K	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities Financial intermediation Real estate, renting and business activities	J K
	L_TO_P	Other services activities Public administration and defence, compulsory social security Education Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities Private households with employed persons	L M N O P
A_TO_P		(A_B)+(C_TO_F)+(G_TO_P)	
TOTAL		A_TO_P - FISIM ⁽¹⁾	

(1) FISIM represents "Financial intermediation services indirectly measured"

NB.: The aggregate TOTAL is only available for tables E2VABP95, E3VABP95, XE2VABP and XE3VABP. For all other variables total corresponds to A_to_P.

3.2. Eurostat publications

ESA national accounts - Detailed tables by branch
 European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA), 2nd edition
 Regional accounts methods: Gross value added and gross fixed capital formation by activity
 Regional accounts methods: Tables of general government
 Regional accounts methods: Household accounts

3.3. Data sources

All data concerning the branch accounts come directly from Member States to the regional section of Eurostat. The calculation of gross domestic product indicators is done within Eurostat.

3.4. Legal base

Data supply on ESA95 is based on a delivery program that is binding for Member States, following the Council Regulation 2223/96 of 25.06.1996, OJ L 310 of 30.11.1996 on ESA95 (“European system of national and regional accounts”).

3.5. Contact person

The contact person for economic accounts is Mr Volker Stabernak, e-mail: volker.stabernak@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, the person to contact is Mr Andreas Krüger, e-mail: andreas.krueger@cec.eu.int .

3.6. List of tables

Group esa95

Subject gdp95

E2GDP95	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2 – EU, market prices
E3GDP95	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3 – EU, market prices
XE_GDP	Gross domestic product (Candidate countries), market prices

Subject branch95

(at level 2 and at Nace Rev.1 A17)

EU Member States

E2VABP95	Gross value added at basic prices
E2REM95	Compensation of employees

E2GFCF95 Gross fixed capital formation
E2EMPL95 Employment

Candidate Countries

XE2VABP Gross value added at basic prices
XE2REM Compensation of employees
XE2GFCF Gross fixed capital formation
XE2EMPL Employment

(at level 3 and at Nace Rev.1 A3)

EU Member States

E3VABP95 Gross value added at basic prices
E3EMPL95 Employment

Candidate Countries

XE3VABP Gross value added at basic prices
XE3EMPL Employment

Subject HH95 (at NUTS level 2)

EU Member States

HH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households - EU
HH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households - EU
HH2INC Income of households - EU

Candidate Countries

XHH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households - CC13
XHH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households - CC13
XHH2INC Income of households - CC13

3.7. Detailed description

Please note: For candidate countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions".

E2GDP95 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2
2. CURRENCY Currency / Indices:
 - MIO_EUR Million euro
 - MIO_PPS Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
 - EUR_HAB Euro per inhabitant
 - PPS_HAB Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
 - EUR_HAB_EU Euro per inhabitant as % of EU-15 average
 - PPS_HAB_EU Purchasing Power Standard as % of EU-15 average
3. TIME Since 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

National GDPs according to the ESA are broken down in accordance with the regional distribution of gross value added at market prices. The national GDPs of each country for the most recent years are regionalised in accordance with the most recent regional breakdown available.

E3GDP95 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3 (ESA95) - EU
XE_GDP ditto for Candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 3
2. CURRENCY Currency / Indices:
 - MIO_EUR Million euro
 - MIO_PPS Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
 - EUR_HAB Euro per inhabitant
 - PPS_HAB Purchasing Power Standards per inhabitant
 - EUR_HAB_EU Euro per inhabitant as % of EU-15 average
 - PPS_HAB_EU Purchasing Power Standard as % of EU-15 average
3. TIME Since 1995 (yearly)

E2EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2EMPL ditto for Candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2 | |
| 2. | WSTATUS | Working status: | |
| | | EMPL | Total employment |
| | | SAL | Wage and salary earners |
| 3. | NACE | Branch: | |
| | | Rev.1 A17 | all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17
(see table 2) |
| 4. | TIME | Since 1995 (yearly) | |

Units: 1000 Persons

E3EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA95) – EU
XE3EMPL ditto for Candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 3 | |
| 2. | WSTATUS | Working status: | |
| | | EMPL | Total employment |
| | | SAL | Wage and salary earners |
| 3. | NACE | Branch: | |
| | | Rev.1 A3 | all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A3
(see table 2) |
| 4. | TIME | Since 1995 (yearly) | |

Units: 1000 Persons

E2GFCF95 Gross fixed capital formation NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2GFCF ditto for Candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2 | |
| 2. | NACE | Branch: | |
| | | Rev.1 A17 | all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17
(see table 2) |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency: | |
| | | MIO_NAC | Millions of national currency (including “euro fixed series for euro-zone countries) |
| | | MIO_EUR | Million euro |
| 4. | TIME | Since 1995 (yearly) | |

E2REM95 Compensation of employees NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2REM ditto for Candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2 |
| 2. | NACE | Branch:

Rev.1 A17 all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17
(see table 2) |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency:
MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
MIO_EUR Million euro |
| 4. | TIME | Since 1995 (yearly) |

E2VABP95 Gross value added at basic prices NUTS level 2 (ESA95)
XE2VABP ditto for candidate countries

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2 |
| 2. | NACE | Branch:
NACE Rev.1 A17 all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17
(see table 2)
TOTAL = A_TO_P - imputed output of bank services |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency:
MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
MIO_EUR Million euro |
| 4. | TIME | both since 1995 (yearly) |

E3VABP95 Gross value added at basic prices NUTS level 3 (ESA95)
XE3VABP ditto for Candidate countries

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 3 |
| 2. | NACE | Branch:
NACE Rev.1 A3 all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A3
(see table 2)
TOTAL = A_TO_P - imputed output of bank services |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency:
MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
MIO_EUR Million euro |
| 4. | TIME | both since 1995 (yearly) |

HH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)

XHH2P95 ditto for Candidate countries

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2
2. INDICATORS:
 - b2_3n_R Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)
 - d1_R Compensation of employees (resources)
 - d4_R Property income (resources)
 - d4_U Property income (uses)
 - b5n_U Balance of primary income, net (uses)
3. CURRENCY Currency:
 - MIO_EUR Million euro
 - MIO_NAC Million of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
4. TIME both since 1995 (yearly)

HH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)

XHH2S95 ditto for Candidate countries

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at level 2
2. INDICATORS:
 - d62_R Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)
 - d7_R Other current transfers received (resources)
 - b5n_U Balance of primary income, net (resources)
 - d5_U Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.(uses)
 - d61_U Social contributions (uses)
 - d7_U Other current transfers paid (uses)
 - b6n_U Disposable income, net (uses)
3. CURRENCY Currency:
 - MIO_EUR Million euro
 - MIO_NAC Million of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
4. TIME both since 1995 (yearly)

HH2INC Income of households at NUTS level 2, ESA95 – EU

XHH2INC ditto for Candidate countries

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003 at level 2

2.	INDICATOR	
		b5n_U Balance of primary income, net (resources)
		b6n_U Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency
		MIO_EUR Million Euro
		MIO_PPCS Million PPCS (Purchasing Power Standard based on final consumption)
		EUR_HAB Euro per inhabitant
		PPCS_HAB Purchasing Power Standard based on final Consumption per inhabitant
4.	TIME	1995-2001 (yearly)

4. Education

4.1. General presentation

There are two major sources for data on education at regional level:

a) The regional tables of the UOE data collection

Data are collected using EU specific tables included as a supplement for EU countries in the joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat data collection on education. The UOE data collection covers primarily the "regular" school and university system. Data included in the REGIO data base concern:

- ◆ Pupils and students (broken down by level of education, sex and age)
- ◆ Non-national students in tertiary education by citizenship

There are two sets of tables presenting data collected on the basis of two different versions of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of 1976 and 1997. The version of ISCED used is already indicated in the title of each table. The following table gives roughly the correspondence between levels of education according to ISCED76 and ISCED97.

ISCED 1976		ISCED 1997	
Education preceding the first level	0	0	Pre-primary level of education
Education at the first level	1	1	Primary level of education
Education at the second level, first stage	2	2	Lower secondary level of education (2A, 2B and 2C)
Education at the second level, second stage	3	3	Upper secondary level education (3A, 3B, 3C)
		4	Post secondary, non-tertiary education (4A, 4B, 4C)
Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to an award not equivalent to a First university degree	5	5	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification (5A, 5B))
Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent	6		
Education at the third level, second stage of the type that leads to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent	7		
		6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)
Education not definable by level	9		

b) The EU Labour Force Survey

Data are collected through the LFS concerning the highest level of education attained (educational attainment) as well as on recent or current participation of the population in education and training.

For EU countries in the joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat data collection on education the data included in the REGIO data base concern:

Highest level of education completed.

The table presented includes three levels of educational attainment according to the following table:

Low level: at best lower secondary education level (ISCED97 = ISCED76 = levels 0-2)

Medium level: upper secondary education level (ISCED97 = levels 3-4, ISCED76 = level 3)

High level: higher education qualification (ISCED97 = levels 5-6, ISCED76 = levels 5-7)

4.2. Eurostat publications

The annual publication "Education across Europe - statistics and indicators" covers this field.

4.3. Data sources

On participants: UOE data collection.

Eurostat tables completed by EU countries in the framework of the joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat.

Data collection (UOE) of educational statistics.

On educational attainment: LFS.

4.4. Legal base

A gentleman's agreement governs the collection of data through the UOE questionnaire.

For the EU Labour Force Survey a regulation exists (cf. relevant parts of the guide).

4.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional education statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit D5, Mr Spyridon Pilos, e-mail: spyridon.pilos@cec.eu.int .

4.6. List of tables

Levels according to ISCED76

ED2PLV76	Pupils and students by level of education and sex - 1000 (ISCED76)
ED2PAG76	Pupils and students by sex and age - 1000 (ISCED76)
ED2CZH76	Non-national students in tertiary education (ISCED 5,6,7) by level of education and citizenship - 1000 (ISCED76)

Levels according to ISCED97

ED2PLV97	Number of students by level of education, orientation and sex- (ISCED97)
ED2PAG97	Number of students by sex and age- (ISCED97)
ED2CZH97	Number of foreign students in tertiary education – (ISCED 5,6) by level of education and citizenship – (ISCED97)
ED2LNG97	Number of students by foreign modern language studied (Enrlrg5a, Enrlrg5b, Enrlrg5c) – (ISCED97)

4.7. Detailed description

ED2PLV76 Pupils and students by level of education and sex - 1000 (ISCED76)

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	ISCED76	International Standard Classification of Education – 1976 (ISCED)	
	total	Total - ISCED 0-7 (1976)	
	i0	Pre-primary education - ISCED 0 (1976)	
	i1_7	Total education without pre-primary education - ISCED 1-7 (1976)	
	i1	Primary education - ISCED 1 (1976)	
	i2_3	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3 (1976)	
	i2_3_gen	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3, general (1976)	
	i2_3_voc	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i2	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2 (1976)	
	i2_gen	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2, general (1976)	
	i2_voc	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i3	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3 (1976)	
	i3_gen	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, general (1976)	
	i3_voc	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i3_voc_sch	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical school based (1976)	
	i3_voc_comb	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical school and work based (1976)	
	i5_7	Total tertiary education - ISCED 5-7 (1976)	
	i5	Non-university degree tertiary level education - ISCED 5 (1976)	
	i6_7	University tertiary level education, 1st and 2nd stages - ISCED 6-7 (1976)	
	unk	Unknown	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

ED2PAG76 Pupils and students by sex and age - 1000 (ISCED76)

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age	
		Total	Total
		y2	2 years
		y3	3 years
		y4	4 years
		...	
		y27	27 years
		y28	28 years
		y29	29 years
		y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
		y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
		y40_max	40 years and over
		unk	Unknown
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

ED2CZH76 Non-national students in tertiary education (ISCED 5,6,7) by citizenship and sex - 1000 (ISCED76)

Dimensions:

1.	CITIZEN	Citizenship	
		for	Foreigners - Total
		eu_for	EU Foreigners (EC6-72, EC9-80, EC10-85, EC12-94, EC15)
		ext_eu	Extra-EU
2.	ISCED76	total	Total - ISCED 0-7 (1976)
		i5	Non-university degree tertiary level education - ISCED 5 (1976)
		i6_7	University tertiary level education, 1 st and 2 nd stages - ISCED 6-7 (1976)
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

ED2PLV97 Number of students by level of education, orientation and sex - (ISCED97)

Dimensions:

1.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education - 1997 (ISCED97)
	total	Total (ISCED 1997)
	isced0	Pre-primary education - level 0 (ISCED 1997)
	isced1_3	Primary and secondary education - levels 1-3 (ISCED 1997)
	isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)
	isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)
	isced2voc	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 - vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced2gpv	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 - general and pre-vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced3	Upper secondary education - level 3 (ISCED 1997)
	isced3voc	Upper secondary education - level 3 - vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced3gpv	Upper secondary education - level 3 - general and pre-vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)
	isced4voc	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 - vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced4gpv	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 - general and pre-vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
	isced5_6	Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
	isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)
	isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)
	isced6	Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification - level 6 (ISCED 1997)
	unk	Unknown
2. SEX	t	Total
	m	Males
	f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	From 1998 (yearly)

ED2PAG97
Number of students by sex and age - (ISCED97)
Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes	
		total	Total
		y0_2	Less than 3 years
		y3	3 years
		y4	4 years
		y5	5 years
		y6	6 years
		y7	7 years
		y8	8 years
		y9	9 years
		y10	10 years
		y11	11 years
		y12	12 years
		y13	13 years
		y14	14 years
		y15	15 years
		y16	16 years
		y17	17 years
		y18	18 years
		y19	19 years
		y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
		y20	20 years
		y21	21 years
		y22	22 years
		y23	23 years
		y24	24 years
		y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
		y25	25 years
		y26	26 years
		y27	27 years
		y28	28 years
		y29	29 years
		y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
		y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
		y40_max	40 years and over
		unk	Unknown
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO		Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME		From 1998 (yearly)

ED2CZH97 **Number of foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5,6) by level of education and citizenship - (ISCED97)**

Dimensions:

1.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education - 1997 (ISCED)
	isced5_6	Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
	isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)
	isced5a_6	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation - level 5A - and programmes leading to an advanced research qualification - level 6 (ISCED 1997)
2.	CITIZEN	Citizenship
	for	Foreigners - Total
	eu_for	EU Foreigners (EC6-72, EC9-80, EC10-85, EC12-94, EC15)
	ext_eu	Extra-EU
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	From 1998 (yearly)

ED2LNG97 **Number of students by foreign modern language studied (Enrlrg5a, Enrlrg5b, Enrlrg5c) - (ISCED97)**

Dimensions:

1.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education - 1997 (ISCED)
	isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)
	isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)
	isced3	Upper secondary education - level 3 (ISCED 1997)
2.	LANG	Language
	arab	Arabic
	cn	Chinese
	da	Danish
	de	German
	en	English
	es	Spanish
	fi	Finish
	fr	French
	gr	Greek
	it	Italian

jp	Japanese
nl	Dutch
po	Portuguese
ru	Russian
se	Swedish
other	Other
total	Total

3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
4. TIME From 1998 (yearly)

5. Community labour force survey

5.1. General presentation

Conduct of the survey

The results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) refer exclusively to **private households**. The Community LFS is now carried out in all four quarters and almost all EU and AC countries. Therefore in 2003, Eurostat in co-operation with National Statistical Institutes implemented a major reform of regional labour market statistics, switching from second-quarter LFS results to LFS annual averages (calculated from 1999 onwards). The change to annual averages at regional level was carried out in order to increase the reliability of the published figures (see "7.2. Regional Unemployment Rates – New methodology" p. 23).

As LFS, like all surveys, is based on a sample of population, the results must be treated with caution. Great care must be taken when comparing the results with those of earlier surveys. This is mainly because the sample and the basis for grossing up the results may change from one year to another. In addition, the Community coding system has been slightly modified in order to increase the precision of the results and certain countries have modified their national questionnaires.

Basic concepts and definitions

The main statistical objective of the LFS is to divide the population of working age (15 years and over) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups – persons in employment, unemployment and economically inactive persons – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

Employed – persons aged 15 and over stating they are 'currently' working for pay or profit in a job or business for at least one hour in the reference week, or not currently working but with a job or business from which they are temporarily absent. Employed persons comprise therefore 'paid employees', 'self-employed', persons in 'training under special scheme related to employment' or in 'paid apprenticeship'. Persons 'working unpaid in family enterprise' are also included.

Unemployed – persons aged 15 to 74 who were:

- (a) without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
- (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months.

Labour force (Economically active population) – persons aged 15 and over classified as employed or unemployed.

Economically inactive population (persons out of the labour market) – all persons not classified as economically active.

Employment rate 15-64 – employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).

Economic activity rate 15-64 – employed and unemployed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).

Degree of urbanisation: The concept “urbanisation” has been introduced to indicate the character of the area where the interviewed persons live. Three type of areas have been identified as follows:

- Densely-populated area: refers to a set of closely related local areas, each of which has a density greater than 500 inhabitants per km², and the total population of which is of at least 50 000 inhabitants;
- Intermediate area: refers to a set of closely related local areas, not belonging to a densely-populated area, each of which has a density greater than 100 inhabitants per km², and either with a total population for the set at least 50 000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely-populated area;
- Thinly-populated area: refers to a set of closely related local areas belonging neither to a densely-populated nor to an intermediate area.

A set of local areas totalling less than 100 km², not reaching the required density, but entirely enclosed within a densely-populated or intermediate area, is to be considered to form part of that area. If it is enclosed within a densely-populated area and an intermediate area it is considered to form part of the intermediate area.

5.2. Eurostat publications

Labour Force Survey – Methods and Definitions, Eurostat.

Labour Force Survey – Annual Results, Eurostat.

5.3. Data sources

Individual data is sent by the National Statistical Offices to the thematic unit D1 of Eurostat. This unit then transfers the appropriate regional data to the section of regional statistics.

5.4. Legal base

The data supply is based on the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998, OJ L 77/3 of 14 March 1998.

5.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional labour force statistics is Ms Fernand Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact Mr Michal Mlady, e-mail: michal.mlady@cec.eu.int .

The specialist for methodological questions in unit D1 for the Labour Force Survey is Ms Ana Franco, e-mail: anna.franco@cec.eu.int .

5.6. List of tables

A. SECOND-QUARTER DATA - UP TO 2001

Member States

UNEMP_Q2	Number of unemployed by age and sex – second quarter
CVERT_Q2	Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions – second quarter
ACT_Q2	Active population by age and sex – second quarter
ACTRT_Q2	Activity rates by age and sex – second quarter
EMP_Q2	Employed persons by age and sex – second quarter
EMPN_Q2	Employed persons by sector, full/part time and sex – second quarter
EMPRT_Q2	Employment rates by sex – second quarter
HH_Q2	Number of households – second quarter
POP_Q2	Population by age and sex – second quarter

Candidate countries

XCVERT_Q2	Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions – second quarter
XACT_Q2	Active population by age and sex – second quarter
XACTR_Q2	Activity rates by age and sex – second quarter
XEMP_Q2	Employed persons by age and sex – second quarter
XEMPN_Q2	Employed persons by sector, full/part time and sex – second quarter
XEMPR_Q2	Employment rates by sex – second quarter
XHH_Q2	Number of households – second quarter
XPOP_Q2	Population by age and sex – second quarter

B. ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA - FROM 1999 ONWARDS

Member States

LF2ACT	Active population by age and sex – annual average
LF2ACTRT	Activity rates by age and sex – annual average
LF2ACEDU	Active population by level of education, age and sex – annual average
LF2EMP	Employed persons by age and sex – annual average

LF2EMPRT	Employment rates by age and sex – annual average
LF0CVERT	Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions (level 2) within countries – annual average
LF2ENACE	Employment by NACE Classes – annual average
LF2ESTAT	Employment by professional status – annual average
LF2EFTPT	Full-time and part-time employment – annual average
LF2EEDU	Employed persons by level of education, age and sex – annual average
LF2ECOMM	Commuting in NUTS 2 regions – annual average
LF2EHOUR	Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full time) – annual average
LF2HH	Number of households – annual average
LF2POP	Population by age and sex (15 years and over) – annual average
LF2PEDU	Population by level of education, age and sex – annual average
LF2P_LLL	Life-long learning – Adult participation in education and training (25-64 years) – annual average

Candidate countries

XLFACT	Active population by age and sex – annual average
XLFACTRT	Activity rates by age and sex – annual average
XLFACEDU	Active population by level of education, age and sex – annual average
XLFEMP	Employed persons by age and sex – annual average
XLFEMPRT	Employment rates by age and sex – annual average
XLFCVERT	Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions (level 2) within countries – annual average
XLFENACE	Employment by NACE Classes – annual average
XLFESTAT	Employment by professional status – annual average
XLFEFTPT	Full-time and part-time employment – annual average
XLFEEDU	Employed persons by level of education, age and sex – annual average
XLFECOMM	Commuting in NUTS 2 regions – annual average
XLFEHOUR	Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full time) – annual average
XLFHH	Number of households – annual average
XLFPOP	Population by age and sex (15 years and over) – annual average
XLFPEDU	Population by level of education, age and sex – annual average
XLFP_LLL	Life-long learning – Adult participation in education and training (25-64 years) – annual average

5.7. Detailed description

A. SECOND-QUARTER DATA (UP TO 2001)

UNEMP_Q2 Number of unemployed by age and sex – second quarter

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries)
2.	SEX	Sex:
	t	Total
	m	Males
	f	Females
3.	AGE	Age:
	total	Total
	y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
	y25_max	25 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly) up to 2001

Units: 1000 persons

CVERT_Q2 Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions – second quarter

XCVERT_Q2 ditto (except TIME from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries)
2.	SEX	Sex:
	t	Total
	m	Males
	f	Females
3.	TIME	from 1996 (yearly) up to 2001

Units: % (ratio of standard deviation of the employment rate to mean employment rate expressed as a percentage)

POP_Q2 Population by age and sex – second quarter

XPOP_Q2 ditto (except TIME from 1996 (yearly) up to 2001)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2.	SEX	Sex:
	t	Total
	m	Males
	f	Females
3.	AGE	Age:

		total	Total
		pt	Part time
4.	NACECLIO	Products, goods and services NACE-CLIO:	
		b01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products
		b02	Industry
		b03	Services
		total	b01 + b02 + b03
5.	TIME	from 1979 (yearly) up to 2001	

Units: 1000 persons

EMPRT_Q2 Employment rates by sex – second quarter

XEMPRT_Q2 ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	TIME	from 1996 (yearly) up to 2001	

Units: % (Employed persons as a percentage of the total population in the age group concerned)

LF2HH_Q2 Number of households – second quarter

XLFHH_Q2 ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3	
2.	DEG_URB	Degree of urbanisation:	
		total	Total
		deg1	Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km ²)
		deg2	Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km ²)
		deg3	Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km ²)
3.	TIME	from 1992 (yearly) up to 2001	

Units: 1000 households

B. ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA (FROM 1999 ONWARDS)

LF2ACT **Active population by age and sex – annual average**
XLFACT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and more
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities	NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	from 1999	(yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

LF2ACTRT **Activity rates by age and sex – annual average**
XLFACTRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and more
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities	NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2

4. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

Units: % (Economically active population as a percentage of the total population in the age group concerned)

LF2ACEDU **Active population by level of education, age and sex – annual average**

XLFACEDU ditto

Dimensions:

1. SEX Sex:
- t Total
 - m Males
 - f Females
2. AGE Age and age classes:
- total Total
 - y25_64 Between 25 and 64 years
3. ISCED97 International Standard Classification of Education – 1997(ISCED):
- total Total (ISCED 1997)
 - isced0_2 Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)
 - isced3_4 Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
 - isced5_6 Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
 - nresp No answer
4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
5. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EMP **Employed persons by age and sex – annual average**

XLFEMP ditto

Dimensions:

1. SEX Sex:
- t Total
 - m Males
 - f Females
2. AGE Age and age classes:
- total Total
 - y15_24 Between 15 and 24 years
 - y25_max 25 years and over
 - y25_34 Between 25 and 34 years
 - y35_44 Between 35 and 44 years

		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and more
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003 at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EMPRT **Employment rates by age and sex – annual average**
XLFEMPRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and more
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003 : at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: % (Employed persons as a percentage of the total population in the age group concerned)

LFOVERT **Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions**
XLFCVERT **(level 2) within countries – annual average**

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: % *(ratio of standard deviation of the employment rate to mean employment rate expressed as a percentage)*

LF2ENACE **Employment by NACE classes – annual average**
XLFENACE ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | NACE | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1: |
| | total | All NACE branches – Total |
| | a_b | Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing |
| | c_e | Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity |
| | f | Construction |
| | g_h_i | Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication |
| | j_k | Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities |
| | l_to_p | Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003 at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

LF2ESTAT **Employment by professional status – annual average**
XLFESTAT ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | WSTATUS | Employment status: |
| | emp | Employment |
| | sal | Employees |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EFTPT **Full-time and part-time employment – annual average**

XLFEFTPT ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--|--|
| 1. | SEX | Sex: | |
| | t | Total | |
| | m | Males | |
| | f | Females | |
| 2. | FT-PT | Working time (full/part-time): | |
| | total | Total | |
| | pt | Part-time | |
| | nresp | No response | |
| 3. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 | |
| 4. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) | |

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EEDU **Employed persons by level of education, age and sex – annual average**

XLFEEDU ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | SEX | Sex: | |
| | t | Total | |
| | m | Males | |
| | f | Females | |
| 2. | AGE | Age and age classes: | |
| | total | Total | |
| | y25_64 | Between 25 and 64 years | |
| 3. | ISCED97 | International Standard Classification of Education – 1997 (ISCED): | |
| | total | Total (ISCED 1997) | |
| | isced0_2 | Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997) | |
| | isced3_4 | Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997) | |
| | isced5_6 | Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997) | |
| | nresp | No answer | |
| 4. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 | |
| 5. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) | |

Units: 1000 persons

LF2ECOMM **Commuting in NUTS 2 regions – annual average**

XLFECOMM ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | WRKPLACE | Workplace:
same_reg Working in the same region
oth_reg Working in another region
nresp No answer |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EHOUR **Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full time) – annual average**

XLFEHOUR ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 2. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: hours

LF2HH **Number of households – annual average**

XLFHH ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | DEG_URB | Degree of urbanisation:
deg1 Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km ²)
deg2 Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km ²)
deg3 Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km ²) |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 households

LF2POP **Population by age and sex (15 years and over) – annual average**

XLFPOP ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|-----|----------------------------|
| 1. | SEX | Sex:
t Total
m Males |
|----|-----|----------------------------|

		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and more
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities	NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	from 1999	(yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

LF2PEDU **Population by level of education, age and sex – Annual average**

XLFPEDU ditto

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
3.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education – 1997 (ISCED):	
		total	Total (ISCED 1997)
		isced0_2	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)
		isced3_4	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
		isced5_6	Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
		nresp	No answer
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities	NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
5.	TIME	from 1999	(yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

LF2PLLL**Life-long learning – Adult participation in education and training (25-64 years) – annual average****XLFPLLL**

ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 1. | LLL | Life-long learning:
no_lll No participation in life-long learning
nresp No answer
total Total |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003 : at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

6. Migration statistics

5.1. General presentation

The regional migration datasets provide the national figures corresponding to the in and out movements within the country: **p2mint** and abroad: **p2mext**.

No distinction is made between national and non-national residents but movements are differentiated depending on whether or not they involve the crossing of national borders.

Requested definitions of migrants are the internationally recommended definitions for the measurement of migration flows.

Applied definitions of age may not always be homogeneous, the *standard definition being age at the end of the year*. Therefore anomalies can be found in the y0 and y0_4 age classes because of the relabelling of the classes for standardisation purposes.

The internal migration flows at NUTS level 2 are splitted in the arrivals and departures tables distributed by age. The internal migration by sex and region of origin and of destination matrices per country give the regional distribution of the flows for regions at Nuts2 level.

Regions in the GEO list figure out the number of departures with destination to the corresponding PARTNER regions.

Total inflows, in the intersection of the PARTNER regions with the corresponding region in the GEO list at Nuts0 level *-national level-* should therefore match the figure for the corresponding region in the arrivals table while total outflows, in the intersection of the GEO regions with the corresponding Nuts0 region *-national level-* in the PARTNER, will correspond with the figure for age total in the departures table.

Due to intra-regional migration, data from some of the countries and for some years in the detailed arrivals and departures by age tables were not consistent with the internal migration matrix by origin and destination. To solve this problem Eurostat estimated adjusted figures for these two tables.

The following procedure was followed: Totals from the internal migration matrix were transferred to the column with the totals in the arrivals and departures tables, while the age distribution as existed in the original data was maintained by applying the age percentages to the new total figures from the flow matrix.

The estimations produced have been consequently flagged as Eurostat estimates.

The number of movements involving the crossing of national borders are to be found in the p2mext group reporting on external migration figures at NUTS level 2.

Because of inconsistent definitions of age, differences might be expected in some cases with the figures reported in the international migration flows collection, in the New-Cronos domain International Migration and Asylum, under theme3: Population and social conditions.

Figures for Spain report only about national emigrants, while immigration takes into account also nationals coming from abroad as well as foreigners.

6.2. Eurostat publications

European Social Statistics - Migration

6.3. Data sources

All migration statistics are sent by National Statistical Offices.

E: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales

UK: National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) (internal migrations)
ONS estimates are derived from the International Passenger Survey (external migration)

6.4. Legal base

All data supply of migration statistics is based on a gentleman's agreement, as there is no community legislation on this topic.

6.5. Contact person

The contact person for migration statistics is Mr David Thorogood, e-mail: david.thorogood@cec.eu.int

6.6. List of tables

(The digit in the table name gives the NUTS level)

P2MINT INTERNAL MIGRATION

EU-Member States

p2arr Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group
p2dep Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group

Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination

p2mig_be Belgium
p2mig_dk Denmark
p2mig_de Germany
p2mig_es Spain
p2mig_it Italy
p2mig_nl the Netherlands
p2mig_at Austria
p2mig_pt Portugal

p2mig_fi	Finland
p2mig_se	Sweden
p2mig_uk	United Kingdom

Candidate countries

xp2arr	Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group
xp2dep	Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group

Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination

xp2mg_cz	Czech Republic
xp2mg_ee	Estonia
xp2mg_hu	Hungary
xp2mg_sk	Slovakia
xp2mg_si	Slovenia
xp2mg_pl	Poland
xp2mg_ro	Romania

P2MEXT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

EU-Member States

p2img	Immigration by sex and age group
p2emg	Emigration by sex and age group

Candidate countries

xp2img	Immigration by sex and age group
xp2emg	Emigration by sex and age group

Year 1990 to 1995: DK Age 'Total' includes ages over 75.

p2mig	Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination
xp2mg	ditto
_be	Belgium
_dk	Denmark
_de	German
_es	Spain
_it	Italy
_nl	the Netherlands
_at	Austria
_pt	Portugal
_fi	Finland
_se	Sweden
_uk	United Kingdom
_cz	Czech Republic
_ee	Estonia
_hu	Hungary
_sk	Slovakia
_si	Slovenia
_pl	Poland
_ro	Romania

Dimensions:

1. PARTNER Geopolitical entities (partners) NUTS-2003/statistical regions at level 2
2. SEX Total
Males
Females
3. GEO Geopolitical entities (declaring) NUTS-2003/statistical regions at level 2
4. TIME Member States: from 1975 (yearly)
Candidate Countries: from 1990 (yearly)

Units: Persons

Notes:

B: National total for 1995, 1996 includes non allocated regions.

DK: Age Total for period 1990 - 1995 includes ages over 75

RO: Age group Y60_64 includes ages over 60

Age distribution corresponds to non standard age groups Y1_5, Y6_10, ..., Y86_90, Y91_MAX.

EE: Revisions from 2001 Census results have not been provided to regional migration figures; therefore the non revised figures are to be considered as unreliable.

P2MEXT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

p2img Immigration by sex and age group
xp2img ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | AGE | Age and age classes
TOTAL total
y0_4 Less than 5 years
y5_9 Between 5 and 9 years
y10_14 Between 10 and 14 years
etc. |
| 2. | SEX | Total
Males
Females |
| 3. | GEO | Geopolitical entities (declaring) NUTS-2003/statistical regions at level 2 |
| 4. | TIME | from 1990 (yearly) |

Units: Persons

Notes:

Year 1992, 1993, 1999: PT includes immigration to non allocated regions.
 Age distribution corresponds to non standard age groups Y1_5, Y6_10, ..., Y86_90, Y91_MAX.
 EE-Revisions from 2001 Census results have not been provided to regional migration figures; therefore the non revised figures are to be considered unreliable.

p2emg Emigration by sex and age group
xp2emg ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | AGE | Age and age classes
TOTAL total
y0_4 Less than 5 years
y5_9 Between 5 and 9 years
y10_14 Between 10 and 14 years
etc. |
| 2. | SEX | Total
Males
Females |
| 3. | GEO | Geopolitical entities (declaring) NUTS-2003/statistical regions at level 2 |
| 4. | TIME | from 1990 (yearly) |

Units: Persons

Notes:

Age distribution corresponds to non standard age groups Y1_5, Y6_10, ..., Y86_90, Y91_MAX.

EE-Revisions from 2001 Census results have not been provided for regional migration figures; Therefore the non revised figures are to be considered unreliable.

7. Science and technology (R&D, patents)

7.1. General presentation

Definition of R&D

Research and Development includes creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications (Frascati Manual, § 57).

R&D expenditure

R&D expenses are all funds used for the realisation of R&D. They include current expenses such as employment costs or expenditures on materials, plus capital expenditure on, for example, buildings or equipment. Regional data on R&D, at NUTS levels 1 and 2, are supplied by Member States, generally on the base of national surveys. Some Member States cannot supply a regional breakdown for all R&D expenses. Some time series can show a break due to methodological revisions or other reasons. Details can be found in Eurostat's publication "R&D - Annual Statistics" or in the Frascati Manual, chapter 6.

R&D personnel

R&D personnel includes all persons employed directly on R&D sectors plus any supplying direct services to R&D such as manager, administrative staff and office staff. For methodological notes: see R&D expenditure (chapter 1.2.) or the Frascati Manual, chapter 5. As with the expenditure table, data are provided by Member States

R&D sectors

The structure of the sectors in the R&D domain differs in one major point from the sectorial structure of National Accounts. Due to the special importance of Universities and Technical Colleges, the sector "government" of National Accounts is split in two: "government sector" and "Higher education sector". The latter includes not only all universities, colleges of technology and other institutes of post-secondary education (whatever their source of finance or legal status), but also all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control, administrated by or associated with higher education establishments (Frascati Manual, chapter 3).

Patents

A patent is a legal title of industrial property granting its owner the exclusive right to exploit an invention commercially for a limited area and time. Patent data provide a measure of R&D output.

REGIO contains data on patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) from the regions of the Member States of the European Union at the NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3. There are two parts to the regional patent table, namely patent applications to the EPO by IPC section and patent applications to the EPO in the high technology fields.

Human resources in Science and Technology (HRST)

According to the Canberra manual, HRST are people who fulfil one or other of the following conditions:

- a) successfully completed education at tertiary level in an S&T field of study
- b) not formally qualified as above but employed in an S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required.

Employment in High-Technology sectors and Knowledge Intensive services

Drawn from the Community Labour Force Survey, data in this domain relate to employment in high-tech sectors (manufacturing) and most knowledge intensive sectors in the services.

7.2. Eurostat publications

Science and Technology, Detailed Tables;

Science and technology in Europe, Statistical pocketbook;

Science and Technology in Europe, Panorama.

7.3. Data sources

Data from the Member States is first sent to the specialist unit of Eurostat B5. Regional data is then transmitted to the regional section. Data from the candidate countries is so far transmitted directly to the regional section in unit F4.

7.4. Legal base

The data supply is based on a gentleman's agreement.

7.5. Contact person

The contact person for the research and development statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@cec.eu.int

For methodological questions please contact the specialist in unit B5, Mr August Götzfried, e-mail: august.goetzfried@cec.eu.int

7.6. List of tables

There are currently eight tables in this collection but some of the definitions might change during 2004:

Member States

EXP2	Expenditure by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2
PERS2	Employment by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2
EHTRD_R	Employment in High Technology sectors
PAT123	Patents applications by IPC section at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
PATHT123	High tech patents applications at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
SEC_ACT	Human resources in science and technology – annual data by sector of activity

Candidate countries

XRDEXP	R&D expenditure by sector – candidate countries
XRDPERS	R&D employment by sector – candidate countries

7.7. Detailed description

Please note: For candidate countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions".

EXP2 R&D expenditure by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2

Dimensions:

1. RDSECTOR Research and development sector
 - bes Business enterprise sector
 - gov Government sector
 - hes Higher education sector
 - pnp Private non-profit sector
 - total_sec All institutional sectors

2. UNIT Units
 - mio_eur Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
 - mio_nac Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed" series for euro-zone countries)
 - pps_kp95_hab Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant at constant 1995 prices
 - mio_pps Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
 - mio_pps_kp95 Millions of PPS at 1995 prices
 - eur_hab Euro per inhabitant
 - pc_gdp Percentage of GDP

3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS levels 1, 2

4. TIME From 1980 (yearly)

PERS2 R&D employment by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2

Dimensions:

1. RDSECTOR Research and development sector
 - bes Business enterprise sector
 - gov Government sector
 - hes Higher education sector
 - pnp Private non-profit sector
 - total_sec All institutional sectors

2. UNIT Units
 - hc Head Count
 - fte Full time equivalent
 - pc_act Percentage of active population

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 3. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS levels 1, 2 |
| 4. | TIME | From 1980 (yearly) |

EHTRD_R Employment in high technology sectors by NACE

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | NACE | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1 |
| | | total All NACE branches – Total |
| | | d Manufacturing |
| | | high_med_tec High and medium high technology (DG24, DK29 to DM35) |
| | | high_tec Higher Tech Manufacturing (DL30, DL32 and DL33) |
| | | tot_ht High Tech total (DG24, DK29 to DM35, I64, K72 and K73) |
| | | g_to_q Services |
| | | kis Knowledge Intensive Services (I61, I62, I64 to J67, K70 to K74, M80, N85, 092) |
| | | high_ser High Tech Services (I64, K72 and K73) |
| 2. | UNIT | Units |
| | | 1000 Thousands |
| | | pc_emp Percentage of total employment |
| 3. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS level 2 |
| 4. | TIME | From 1994 (yearly) |

SEC_ACT Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | CATEGORY | Category |
| | | hrst Human Resources in Science and Technology |
| | | hrste Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education |
| | | hrsto Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation |
| | | hrstc Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core |
| 2. | NACE | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1 |
| | | tot_incl All NACE Rev. 1: codes 01 to 99 including “not applicable” and “no answer” |
| | | d Manufacturing |
| | | high_med_tec High and medium high technology manufacturing (DG24, DK29 to DM35) |
| | | high_tec Higher Tech Manufacturing (DL30, DL32 and DL33) |

		tot_ht	High Tech total (DG24, DK29 to DM35, I64, K72 and K73)
		dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
		dk29_dm34_dm35	Mechanical and automotive engineering (Machinery and Transport): NACE Rev.1 codes 29, 34 and 35
		dl30_to_dl33	Electrotechnology/Information and Communication/measurement, control and instrumentation/optics (DL30 to DL33)
		g_to_q	Services
		kis	Knowledge Intensive Services (I61, I62, I64 to J67, K70 to K74, M80, N85, 092)
		high_ser	High Tech Services (I64, K72 and K73)
3.	UNIT	Units	
		1000 thousands	
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS level 2	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

PAT123 Patents applications by IPC section at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3

Dimensions:

1.	IPC	International Patent Classification (IPC): sections
	tot_ipc	Total number of patent applications
	a	Section A - Human necessities
	a01	Agriculture; forestry; animal husbandry; hunting; trapping; fishing
	a21	Baking; edible doughs
	a22	Butchering; meat treatment; processing poultry or fish
	a23	Foods or foodstuffs; their treatment, not covered by other classes
	a24	Tobacco; cigars; cigarettes; smokers' requisites
	a41	Wearing apparel
	a42	Headwear
	a43	Footwear
	a44	Haberdashery; jewellery
	a45	Hand or travelling articles
	a46	Brushware
	a47	Furniture; domestic articles or appliances; coffee mills; spice mills; suction cleaners in general
	a61	Medical or veterinary science; hygiene
	a62	Life-saving; fire-fighting
	a63	Sports; games; amusements
	b	Section B - Performing operations; transporting

b01	Physical or chemical processes or apparatus in general
b02	Crushing, pulverising, or disintegrating; preparatory treatment of grain for milling
b03	Separation of solid materials using liquids or using pneumatic tables or jigs; magnetic or electrostatic separation of solid materials from solid materials or fluids; separation by high-voltage electric fields
b04	Centrifugal apparatus or machines for carrying-out physical or chemical processes
b05	Spraying or atomising in general; applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces, in general
b06	Generating or transmitting mechanical vibrations in general
b07	Separating solids from solids; sorting
b08	Cleaning
b09	Disposal of solid waste; reclamation of contaminated soil
b21	Mechanical metal-working without essentially removing material; punching metal
b22	Casting; powder metallurgy
b23	Machine tools; metal-working not otherwise provided for
b24	Grinding; polishing
b25	Hand tools; portable power-driven tools; handles for hand implements; workshop equipment; manipulators
b26	Hand cutting tools; cutting; severing
b27	Working or preserving wood or similar material; nailing or stapling machines in general
b28	Working cement, clay, or stone
b29	Working of plastics; working of substances in a plastic state in general
b30	Presses
b31	Making paper articles; working paper
b32	Layered product
b41	Printing; lining machines; typewriters; stamps
b42	Bookbinding; albums; files; special printed matter
b43	Writing or drawing implements; bureau accessories
b44	Decorative arts
b60	Vehicles in general
b61	Railways
b62	Land vehicles for travelling otherwise than on rails
b63	Ships or other waterborne vessels; related equipment
b64	Aircraft; aviation; cosmonautics
b65	Conveying; packing; storing; handling thin or filamentary material
b66	Hoisting; lifting; hauling
b67	Opening or closing bottles, jars or similar containers; liquid handling
b68	Saddlery; upholstery
b81	Micro-structural technology
b82	Nano-technology

c Section C - Chemistry; metallurgy

- c01** Inorganic chemistry
- c02** Treatments of water, waste water, sewage, or sludge
- c03** Glass; mineral or slag wool
- c04** Cements; concrete; artificial stone; ceramics; refractories
- c05** Fertilisers; manufacture thereof
- c06** Explosives; matches
- c07** Organic chemistry
- c08** Organic macromolecular compounds; their preparation or chemical working-up; compositions based thereon
- c09** Dyes; paints; polishes; natural resins; adhesives; miscellaneous compositions; miscellaneous applications of materials
- c10** Petroleum, gas or coke industries; technical gases containing carbon monoxide; fuels; lubricants; peat
- c11** Animal or vegetable oils, fats, fatty substances or waxes; fatty acids therefrom; detergents; candles
- c12** Biochemistry; beer; spirits; wine; vinegar; microbiology; enzymology; mutation or genetic engineering
- c13** Sugar industry
- c14** Skins; hides; pelts; leather
- c21** Metallurgy of iron
- c22** Metallurgy (of iron c21); ferrous or non-ferrous alloys; treatment of alloys or non-ferrous metals
- c23** Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material; chemical surface treatment; diffusion treatment of metallic material; coating by vacuum evaporation, by sputtering, by ion implantation or by chemical vapour deposition, in general; inhibiting corrosion of metallic material or incrustation in general
- c25** Electrolytic or electrophoretic processes; apparatus therefor
- c30** Crystal growth

d Section D - Textiles; paper

- d01** Natural or artificial threads or fibres; spinning
- d02** Yarns; mechanical finishing of yarns or ropes; warping or beaming
- d03** Weaving
- d04** Braiding; lace-making; knitting; trimmings; non-woven fabrics
- d05** Sewing; embroidering; tufting
- d06** Treatment of textiles or the like; laundering; flexible materials not otherwise provided for
- d07** Ropes; cables other than electric
- d21** Paper-making; production of cellulose

e Section E - Fixed constructions

- e01** Construction of roads, railways, or bridges
- e02** Hydraulic engineering; foundations; soil-shifting
- e03** Water supply; sewerage
- e04** Building
- e05** Locks; keys; window or door fittings; safes
- e06** Doors, windows, shutters, or roller blinds, in general; ladders
- e21** Earth or rock drilling; mining

- f** Section F – Mechanical engineering; lighting; heating; weapons; blasting

- f01** Machines or engines in general; engine plants in general; steam engines
- f02** Combustion engines; hot-gas or combustion-product engine plants
- f03** Machines or engines for liquids; wind, spring, weight, or miscellaneous motors; producing mechanical power or a reactive propulsive thrust, not otherwise provided for
- f04** Positive-displacement machines for liquids; pumps for liquids or elastic fluids
- f15** Fluid-pressure actuators; hydraulics or pneumatics in general
- f16** Engineering elements or units; general measures for producing and maintaining effective functioning of machines or installations; thermal insulation in general
- f17** Storing or distributing gases or liquids
- f21** Lighting
- f22** Steam generation
- f23** Combustion apparatus; combustion processes
- f24** Heating; ranges; ventilating
- f25** Refrigeration or cooling; combined heating and refrigeration systems; heat pump systems; manufacture or storage of ice; liquefaction or solidification of gases
- f26** Drying
- f27** Furnaces; kilns; ovens; retorts
- f28** Heat exchange in general
- f41** Weapons
- f42** Ammunition; blasting

- g** Section G – Physics

- g01** Measuring (counting G06M); testing
- g02** Optics
- g03** Photography; cinematography; analogous techniques using waves other than optical waves; electrography; holography
- g04** Horology
- g05** Controlling; regulating
- g06** Computing; calculating; counting
- g07** Checking-devices

- g08** Signalling
- g09** Educating; cryptography; display; advertising; seals
- g10** Musical instruments; acoustics
- g11** Information storage
- g12** Instrument details
- g21** Nuclear physics; nuclear engineering

h Section H – Electricity

- h01** Basic electric elements
- h02** Generation, conversion, or distribution of electric power
- h03** Basic electronic circuitry
- h04** Electric communication technique
- h05** Electric techniques not otherwise provided for

- 2. UNIT Units
 - mio_lf Number of applications per million people in the labour force
 - mio_pop Number of applications per million people in population
 - nb_tot Total number of applications
- 3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
- 4. TIME From 1989 (yearly)

PATHT123 High tech patents applications at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3

Dimensions:

- 1. HTPG High Tech patent groups (constructed upon IPC subclasses considered as High Tech)
 - tot_ht Total high tech
 - cab** Computer and automated business equipment
 - mge** Micro-organism and genetic engineering
 - avi** Aviation
 - cte** Communication technology
 - smc** Semiconductors
 - lsr** Laser
- 2. UNIT Units
 - mio_lf Number of applications per million people in the labour force
 - mio_pop Number of applications per million people in population

		nb_tot	Total number of applications
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1989 (yearly)	

XRDEXP Expenditure by sector – candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Research and development sector
		total_sec All institutional sectors
		bes Business enterprise sector
		gov_tot Government sector (total)
		hes Higher education sector
		pnp Private non-profit sector
2.	UNIT	Units
		MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including “euro fixed” series for euro-zone countries)
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at levels 2, 3
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

- CZ:* Column “total_sec All sectors” includes also PNP sector.
EE: Government sector includes PNP sector.
HU: The regional data does not match the national total.
SI: All sectors include PNP sector.
SK: Data for 1996 follows the administrative-territorial arrangement in use since 1st of August 1996.

XRDPEERS Employment by sector – candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Research and development sector
		total_sec All institutional sectors
		bes Business enterprise sector
		gov_tot Government sector (total)
		hes Higher education sector
		pnp Private non-profit sector
2.	UNIT	Units
		nbr Number of persons (absolute value)
		pc_emp Percentage of total employment
		ftu Full-time equivalent
		pc_act Percentage of active population
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at levels 2, 3
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

- CZ:* Column “total_sec All sectors” includes PNP sector.

- EE: For total employment and working population the LFS data was used.*
- SI: In “total_sec All sectors”, the sum of the regions does not match the national total as total also includes the PNP sector.*
- SK: Data for 1996 follows the administrative-territorial arrangement in use since 1st of August 1996.*

8. Structural business statistics

8.1. General presentation

The SBS (structural business statistics) describes the activity of businesses in the European Union. The regulation applies to all market activities (except agriculture) normally included in industry, construction, the distributive trades and services.

The statistical units used for the compilation of structural business statistics are listed in Section I of the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the European Community.

Regional SBS data for the candidate countries is not yet available but a collection will start this year.

Definitions are as follows:

Enterprise

The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

Kind-of-activity unit

The kind-of-activity unit (KAU) groups all the parts of an enterprise contributing to the performance of an activity at class level (four digits) of NACE Rev. 1 and corresponds to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise. The enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the value of production, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation.

Local unit

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

Credit institute

Credit institutions are defined in the first indent of Article 1 of Council Directive 77/780/EEC: 'credit institution means an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account'.

Data is provided by the National Statistical Institute or the national central bank in each EU Member State (for each country there is only one data provider). It is collected on an annual basis (t+10 months).

8.2. Eurostat publications

Structural business statistics - National methodologies - CD-ROM

Panorama of European business, 1999

8.3. Data sources

The data collection is carried out by the National Statistical Offices, and the aggregated data are transmitted to Eurostat, which takes on the work of calculating European totals.

8.4. Legal base

All SBS data is based on a binding legal act of 1996, the Council Regulation 58/97 of 20/12/96, OJ 14/97 of 17/1/97.

8.5. Contact person

The contact person for the Structural business statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@cec.eu.int.

For methodological questions please contact the specialists in unit D3:

Mr Paul Feuvrier, e-mail: paul.feuvrier@cec.eu.int for *s2sbs* and *x-sbs* tables,

Ms Petra Snejders, e-mail: petra.snejders@cec.eu.int for *s2cred* tables.

8.6. List of tables

S2SBS	Structural business statistics by economic activity
S2CRED	Statistics on credit institutions
X_SBS	Structural business statistics by economic activity – candidate countries

8.7. Detailed description

S2SBS Structural business statistics by economic activity

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1
	c	Mining and quarrying
	ca	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
	ca10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
	ca11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
	ca12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	cb	Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
	cb13	Mining of metal ores
	cb14	Other mining and quarrying
	d	Manufacturing
	da	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
	da15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
	da16	Manufacture of tobacco products
	db	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
	db17	Manufacture of textiles
	db18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
	dc	Manufacture of leather and leather products
	dc19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
	dd	Manufacture of wood and wood products
	dd20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
	de	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
	de21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
	de22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
	df	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	dg	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
	dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	dh	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	dh25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

di	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
di26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
dj	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
dj27	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
dj28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
dk	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dk29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dl	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
dl30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
dl31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
dl32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
dl33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
dm	Manufacture of transport equipment
dm34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
dm35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
dn	Manufacturing n.e.c.
dn36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
dn37	Recycling
e	Electricity, gas and water supply
e40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
e41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
f	Construction
f45	construction
g	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
g50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g501	Sale of motor vehicles
g502	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g503	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
g504	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
g505	Retail sale of automotive fuel
g51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles
g511	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
g512	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
g513	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
g514	Wholesale of household goods
g515	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
g516	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
g517	Other wholesale

g52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
g521	Retail sale in non-specialized stores
g522	Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
g523	Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
g524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
g525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
g526	Retail sale not in stores
g527	Repair of personal and household goods
h	Hotels and restaurants
h55	Hotels and restaurants
i	Transport, storage and communication
i60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
i61	Water transport
i62	Air transport
i63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
i64	Post and telecommunications
j65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
j67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
k	Real estate, renting and business activities
k70	Real estate activities
k71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
k72	Computer and related activities
k73	Research and development
k74	Other business activities

2.	VARIABLE	Economic indicator
	v11210	Number of local units
	v13320	Wages and Salaries
	v15110	Gross investment in tangible goods
	v16110	Number of persons employed
	v91290	Growth rate of employment
	v94310	Share of employment in manufacturing total
	v94414	Investment per person employed
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

Financial data in SBS are expressed in millions of euro/ECU.
Per head values are expressed in thousands of euro/ECU.

S2CRED Statistics on credit institutions

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | PRIORITY | Priority of data collection
m Data collection on mandatory basis
v Data collection on voluntary basis
o Optional |
| 2. | UNIT | Units
nbr Number (absolute value)
mio_eur Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/ECU (up to 31.12.1998) |
| 3. | VARIABLE | Economic indicator
v11210 Number of local units
v13320 Wages and salaries
v16110 Number of persons employed |
| 4. | NACE | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1
j6512_652 Total credit institutions
j6512 Other monetary intermediation
j6522 Other credit granting |
| 5. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 6. | TIME | From 1997 (yearly) |

X_SBS Structural business statistics by economic activity - candidate countries

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 1. | NACE | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1
c Mining and quarrying
ca Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
ca10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
ca11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
ca12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores
cb Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
cb13 Mining of metal ores
cb14 Other mining and quarrying |
|----|------|---|

d	Manufacturing
da	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
da15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
da16	Manufacture of tobacco products
db	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
db17	Manufacture of textiles
db18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
dc	Manufacture of leather and leather products
dc19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
dd	Manufacture of wood and wood products
dd20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
de	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
de21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
de22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
df	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
dg	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
dh	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
dh25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
di	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
di26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
dj	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
dj27	Manufacture of basic metals
dj28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
dk	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dk29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dl	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
dl30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
dl31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.

d132	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
d133	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
dm	Manufacture of transport equipment
dm34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
dm35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
dn	Manufacturing n.e.c.
dn36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
dn37	Recycling
e	Electricity, gas and water supply
e40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
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g51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles
g511	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
g512	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
g513	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
g514	Wholesale of household goods
g515	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
g516	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
g517	Other wholesale
g52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
g521	Retail sale in non-specialized stores
g522	Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
g523	Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
g524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
g525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
g526	Retail sale not in stores

		g527	Repair of personal and household goods
		h	Hotels and restaurants
		h55	Hotels and restaurants
		i	Transport, storage and communication
		i60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
		i61	Water transport
		i62	Air transport
		i63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
		i64	Post and telecommunications
		j65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
		j67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
		k	Real estate, renting and business activities
		k70	Real estate activities
		k71	Renting of machinery and equipment without op- erator and of personal and household goods
		k72	Computer and related activities
		k73	Research and development
		k74	Other business activities
2.	VARIABLE	Economic indicator	
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		v16110	Number of persons employed
		v91290	Growth rate of employment
		v94310	Share of employment in manufacturing total
		v94414	Investment per person employed
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

9. Health statistics

9.1. General presentation

Causes of death

Data source and quality

Eurostat's *Causes of Death Statistics* is the collection by Eurostat of statistical data on causes of death (below referred to as COD data) at sub-national (NUTS 2) level.

These series contain COD data since 1994 (except for Belgium 1993), disaggregated by sex, by 65 causes of death, by country and - for the European Union by region at NUTS level 2.

Tables contain the *absolute numbers* and *crude death rates* for data at sub-national level. For data at regional level only *crude death rates* are given. *Standardised rates* at regional level will be included in subsequent versions for reasons discussed below.

The data compiled in this series are obtained from the data provided by the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and of designated governmental agencies of the 15 EU Member States. The Eurostat Task Force on 'Causes of death statistics' (TF/COD) has been particularly helpful in the realisation of this data series.

The quality of the data is subject to the way in which the information on causes of death is reported and classified in each country. Procedures for the collection of cause-of-death data are relatively homogeneous between European countries (death certificate form, International Classification of Diseases ...). In spite of these common features, important quality and comparability issues remain. It should be noted that inter-country differences, in particular for specific causes such as accidents, drug abuse or alcohol related death may be caused by certification and/or coding differences.

Since 1993, EUROSTAT decided to address at Community level a revised procedure for reporting on 'causes of death statistics' as well as the problem of comparability of these statistics. The proposals for future work were endorsed by the Working Group (WG) on "Public Health Statistics", which at its meeting in February 1996 established the Task Force on 'Causes of death statistics' (TF/COD).

With the a general aim to improve the quality and comparability of cause-of-death data, the specific aims of the work of this TF/COD are

- i. to prepare initiative for data quality improvement and reporting of causes of death,
- ii. to examine methodological problems related to specific causes of death (e.g. ill-defined causes, violent death, deaths related to conditions such as alcohol or drug abuse)
- iii. to make recommendations to Member States on improvement in quality and comparability.

An overview of the situation in the European countries on certification and coding practices resulted from an inquiry on the registration of causes of death among EU countries, carried out in 1997 by SC8-INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale - France) with the assistance of the Eurostat TF/COD for Eurostat. More detailed information i.e. on causes of death requiring special attention, on the issue of unknown and ill-defined causes and on problems linked to legal investigations, confidentiality and rules applied for certification of external and unknown causes are being collected.

Causes of death «EUROPEAN SHORTLIST »

For its demographic statistics Eurostat used to work with a short list of 11 groupings of causes of death. In 1995 all Member States have been consulted on Eurostat's proposals for a revised reporting on 'causes of death statistics' and Member States agreed to cooperate to arrive at a more detailed data collection at EU level.

The Working Group on 'Public Health statistics' gave mandate to the Task Force (TF) on Causes of death statistics to work out together with Eurostat practical points and technical aspects.

All Member States welcomed the use of a short list of 'causes of death' as an important tool for international comparisons of mortality data, primarily for analysis at regional level and for the analysis of long-term results, such as retrospective studies and mortality projections. For those Member States where (a) national short list(s) already exist(s), a European short list could be used in supplement.

The COD selected in the 65-list have been chosen - with the assistance of the TF/COD - after careful examination of many lists being used by the Member States and of international summary tabulation lists of WHO. It includes the most relevant COD for EU and the basis on which the causes were selected for this list were:

- of relevance with respect to EU mortality patterns;
- of relevance of national and sub-national health programmes;
- of relevance for disaggregation by regional (NUTS 2) level
- of special importance to mortality trend and projections;
- subject of 'frequently asked questions'.

Another important element for arriving at the actual 65-list was that not all MS collect data at the same level of detail of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) (World Health Organisation), some at 3-digit, others at 4-digit level, and that MS do not all introduce ICD-10 at the same year. This will, for a period of 5 to 10 years, hamper seriously the collection of comparable COD statistics in Europe. Since existing short lists could not be used for the different ICD versions, care was taken for all the 65 causes included in the 65-list being compatible with all the versions of ICD; in fact this is a short list for COD that is compatible with the Eight, Ninth and Tenth Revisions of ICD.

Core data

The first two series give data at sub-national level, by sex, 5-years age groups and by cause of death (65 COD list). The first series contains the *absolute numbers of deaths*. The second series gives *age-specific death rates* per 100 000 population by sex. **Stan-**

Standardised rates are only given for data at a national level; for data at regional level only crude death rates are given. Standardised rates at regional level will be included in subsequent publications. It is important to realise that it is the absolute number and the crude death rate that reflects the burden of disease in a country; standardised rates indicate differences between countries and regions and are used for identifying meaningful trends.

A third series gives data at national and at regional (NUTS 2) level in *crude death rates* per 100.000 of population by sex, by 10-years-age groups and by cause of death (65 COD list). For reasons of confidentiality, some 'causes' or some 'age groups' have been compressed.

Since Eurostat will be making comparisons at the NUTS 2 level, the number of deaths by each cause in the 65-list will be very small, thus leading to a "small numbers" effect. If the number of deaths from one cause is for instance '2' in one year while in the next year the number increases by another two than the total number of deaths and the death rate from that cause has 'doubled' and is therefore unstable from year to year. This makes it necessary to use for the data at regional level at least three year rolling averages to avoid misleading fluctuations. Calculations for this are ongoing and standardised rates at regional level may be included in New Cronos in the future.

At national level, the number of deaths is not too small and therefore the direct standardisation method (SDR) could be reliably calculated on the basis of one-year data.

Health personnel

Physicians

Different concepts may be used to collect data on the number of physicians at NUTS level 2. Data at national level are disaggregated following the criteria of doctors on activity or those licensed to practise, something very difficult to do at NUTS level 2.

- ◆ In some countries, data cover physicians **in activity** (B, DK, D, GR, F, UK). This category includes physicians with a medical practice and those without a medical practice (in industry, administration, research, ...).
NB: The figures may also cover only the sub-category with practising physicians (L since 1987, IRL).
- ◆ '**Entitled to practise**' is a different concept used in some other countries (E, I, NL, P, FIN) to collect data on the number of physicians. Most of the time, it is regarded as equivalent to registration in a professional Medical Order. This concept covers certain physicians in activity and some who are not in activity. A physician may be entitled to practise but have no medical practice (he could work in industry, research, ...) or have no activity (he can be unemployed).

One country may refer data to different concepts. For example, in Italy, data on the national level are based on the physicians entitled to practise, but on the regional level, the concept used is the physicians with a medical practice. The figures may come from different sources. E.g. the physicians' medical order may collect data on all the physicians

entitled to practise, and the N.S.I. or the Ministry of Health may refer its data to physicians in activity, or more restrictively to physicians with a medical practice.

In order to control the comparability of these data, Eurostat has tried to understand the concepts used by the countries behind the data they send to us for several years. The following table shows that data are not at this time really comparable. More detailed explanatory notes for each Member State are enclosed below.

Summary table: Concepts used for data on the number of physicians

	In activity		Registered practising or not	Entitled to practise	Remark
	With a medical practice				
B	X				stomatologists included
DK	X				
D	X				new Länder and East Berlin included
GR	X				
E				E	
F	X				stomatologists included
IRL			X	E	Figures refer to all persons with addresses in the Republic of Ireland who have entered and maintained their name as fully registered doctors in the General Register of Medical Practitioners, regardless of the area in which they are engaged or whether or not they are practising medicine. Figures prior to 1992 only include persons aged under 65 years. From 1992 figures include persons of all ages.
I				E	dentists included until 1985 dentists excluded since 1985
L	X				stomatologists included. Since 1987, only phys. with a medical practice.
NL				E	problem of quality
A	X				
P				E	stomatologists included not all hospitals.
FIN				E	
S	X				
UK	X				stomatologists included N.H.S. only

NB: The terms 'doctor' and 'physician' are used synonymously.

Dentists

Different concepts may be used to collect data on the number of dentists at NUTS level 2. Data at national level are disaggregated following the criteria of dentists in activity or those licensed to practise, something very difficult to do at NUTS level 2.

- ♦ In some countries, data cover dentists **in activity** (D, GR, F, UK, A). This category includes dentists with a practice in dentistry and those without a practice

(in industry, administration, research, ...).

The figures may also cover only the sub-category with practising dentists (DK, L since 1987).

- ♦ **'Entitled to practise'** is a different concept used in some other countries (B, E, IRL, NL, P, FIN) to collect data. *Most of the time*, it is equivalent to registration in a professional Order. This concept covers certain dentists in activity and some who are not in activity. A dentist may be entitled to practise but have no practice in dentistry (he could work in industry, research, ...) or have no activity (he can be unemployed).

In order to control the comparability of these data, Eurostat has tried to understand the concepts used by the countries behind the data they send to us for several years. The following table shows that data are not at this time really comparable. More detailed explanatory notes for each Member State are enclosed below.

Summary table: Concepts used for data on the number of dentists

	In activity		Entitled to practise	Remark
	With a practice in dentistry	Without a practice		
B			E	stomatologists not included
DK	X			
D	X	X		new Länder and East Berlin included
GR	X	X		
E			E	
F	X	X		physicians stomatologists not included
IRL	X	X	E	Figures refer to all persons on the register of the Dental Council of Ireland. They may include some dentists not in activity.
I			E	included in the number of doctors until 1985
L	X			since 1985, "doctor-dentists" included since 1987, only dentists with a dental practice physicians stomatologists not included
NL			E	
A	X	X		
P			E	
FIN			E	
S	X	X		
UK	X	X		N.H.S. only, stomatologists not included

Pharmacists

In principle, the series should contained the number of pharmacists **in activity** (self-employed or employed). Pharmacists in activity include those working in a pharmacy and those working in pharmaceutical industry, administration, research, ... Data should exclude pharmacists working abroad, but include foreign pharmacists licensed to practise.

NB: For different countries, the figures received by Eurostat cover only the sub-category with pharmacists working in a pharmacy.

In some countries, data cover all pharmacists recorded in a professional Order. They are **entitled to practise** this profession. This include certain pharmacists in activity and some who are not in activity (e.g. unemployed pharmacists).

In some countries, data refer only to the **number of pharmacies**.

Summary table: Concepts used for data on the number of pharmacists

	In activity		Entitled to practise	Remarks
	working in a pharmacy	working in industry, research, ...		
B			X	
DK				
D	X	no		
GR				number of pharmacies
E			E	
F	X	X		Include pharmaceutical assistants
IRL			E	
I			E	data not yet available
L			E	
NL	X			
A	X			
P			E	
FIN			E	
S			E	Other categories included
UK	X			Community pharmacists (regional) and registered pharmacies (national)

Nurses

The research focuses upon all the categories of health professionals that in the EU Members States (MS) are called 'nurse'. The category recognised by the EU as 'nurses responsible for general care' (NRGC) is especially targeted. At the same time, however, some MS have included other categories of nursing professionals and, more particularly, second level nurses and specialist nurses. Midwives have also been included.

Nurses responsible for general care (NRGC) [called general nurses (EC)]: Directives 77/452/EEC, 77/453/EEC and amendments of 10.10.1989 and 30.10.1989.

The EU has agreed upon a set of acceptable minimum standards for the training of nursing professionals in order to make possible freedom of movement for nurses in the MS. It concerns NRGC [called general nurses (EC)] having completed a basic general training of at least three years. The EU nursing Directives mention the following minimum standards of training:

- ♦ a 'general school education of 10 years' duration attested by a diploma, certificate or other formal qualifications awarded by the competent authorities or bodies in a MS, or a certificate resulting from a qualifying examination of an equivalent standard of entrance to a 'nurses training school (EC Directive 77/453/EEC and 89/595/EEC article 2(B)',
and
- ♦ a 'full-time training, of a specifically vocational nature, which must cover the subjects of the programme set out in the Annex to this Directive and comprise a three-year course or 4 600 hours of theoretical and clinical instruction (EC Directive 77/453/EEC and 89/595/EEC, article 2(B)'.

Figures before 1977 of 'general nurses (EC)' will be considered as figures of nurses equivalent to categories of 'general nurses (EC)' from 1977. If, however, the EC Nursing Directives have caused major changes in educational programmes and consequently figures before and after 1977 cannot be compared, then these changes and the degree to which they affect the comparability of the figures will be mentioned in the comparative tables.

Summary table: Concepts used for data on the number of nurses and midwives

	General Nurses (EC)	Specialist nurses	Second level nurses	Mid-wives	Caring personnel	Remarks
B	X	X	X			The specialist nurses includes residential services and midwives.
DK	X				X	Midwives not available separately. Many tasks which in other MS are performed by second level nurses are the responsibility of caring personnel
D	X	X	X	X	X	The specialised nurses include only paediatric nurses in general, acute and psychiatric hospitals. For the outpatient services, specialised nurses includes also nurses for elderly care and family rural care takers.
GR	X		X	X	X	There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses.
E	X			X	X	There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses. Caring personnel includes second level nurses.
F	X	X		X	X	Specialist nurses includes only psychiatric nurses.
IRL	X	X		X		"General nurses" includes specialist nurses and midwives. Figures refer to all persons on the register of the Nursing Board (An Bord Altranais). Some nurses on the register may be inactive.
I	X			X		Data includes only general nurses and midwives.
L	X		X	X	X	There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses.

NL	x	x	x			Specialist nurses refers to psychiatric nurses and nurses for the mentally handicapped. Second level nurses refers to nurses in old age homes and home care
P	x					All the groups included in general nurses
UK	x	x	x	x	x	Distinction between general and second level nurses only in the private nursing homes (not in the public hospitals).
A						
FIN						
S						

Health infrastructure (hospital beds)

Also for hospital beds, definitions and coverage vary widely between countries. This reduces comparability to a large extent.

Summary table: Concepts used for data on the number of hospital beds

	Public and Private	Nursing homes and day care included	Accounting	Field covered by statistics
B	yes	yes	budgetary beds	Number of beds which, according to the budget, are to be available in approved wards.
DK	yes	yes		Number of beds in somatic hospitals included on the psychiatric bed hospitals.
D	yes	no	annual average	Bed-counts include only beds used for full in-patient accommodation. not include care or rehabilitation centres,
GR	yes (except military hospitals)	yes		The number of beds covers the total of hospital beds in all health institutions in the country, which are ready to receive patients. Military hospital beds are excluded.
E	yes	partially	Beds in use to 31 December	Beds intended for ongoing care of patients admitted, included incubators for new born. Also includes beds for specialised care (intensive, coronary, burns...). Excludes observation of emergency beds, observation services, beds in hospitals available for day care, ambulatory hemodialysis, those used for special exploratory examinations, those intended for the personnel of the health establishment and beds for new-born babies.
F	yes	yes	Beds in use to 31 December	Full hospitalisation (activities of departments and wards which admit and care for the ill, the injured and pregnant women and which feature hospital beds and medical and paramedical staff who provide diagnosis, care and monitoring. Private hospitals.)
IRL	only public	no	publicly funded	Figures refer to in-patient beds in publicly funded acute (voluntary and health board) district and psychiatric hospitals Beds in private hospitals and nursing homes are not included
I	yes (except military hospitals)	no	annual average	The number of beds is given at annual level and includes beds for full in-patient accommodation. Military hospital beds are excluded. Day hospital beds are excluded. Nursing care beds are excluded.

L	yes	yes	registered in the national hospital plan	Bed for in-patient care in all hospital registered in the national hospital plan. Short-medium-long stay. Beds in psychiatric hospital and nursing homes for elderly people are included.
NL	yes	no		The figures on 'total hospital beds' refer to all beds (except cots for healthy infants and beds for day nursing) in general, university and specialised hospitals and mental hospitals. Not included are beds in hospitals available for nursing day care, medical children's home, nurseries for toddlers under medical supervision, institutions for the sensorially handicapped, institutions for the mentally weak (mentally handicapped) and nursing homes
P	yes	no	Beds in use to 31 December	The data made available were subject to the in-patient bed allocation criterion used (all hospitals, including psychiatric hospitals and health care centres). This criterion is defined as follows: the number of beds or newborn infant or child cots allocated to the inventory of a health centre with inpatient facilities at the time of data collection [31 December] (this is a statistical concept in the national statistical system). The number of beds does not include emergency services, post-operation recovery units, intensive care, dialysis or day-patient beds. The data only refer to general in-patient beds in hospitals and in the in-patient services of health care centres (allocation in effect).
UK	only public	yes	annual average (from 1 April to 31 March)	NHS in-patient care only, and all in-patient care facilities and daycases in inpatient facility beds (see enclosed list of terms and definitions).
A	yes	yes	Number of beds that have the bed status following the hospital Law.	The beds in all hospitals meeting the registration criteria set out in the Krankenanstaltengesetz (Hospital Act).
SF	yes	yes		Number of the available beds in in-patient institutions. Institutions: university hospitals, central hospitals, other general hospitals, health centre hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric departments of all in-patient institutions, private hospitals, state hospitals (army, prisons, etc.)
S	Only public	no		Statistics comprise only the State and County council sector, thus exclude the private sector. From 1992, there is a substantial break in the statistics due to a reform transferring the responsibility for care for the elderly from the county councils to the municipalities. Unfortunately, no data from the municipalities are available. That means that those elderly persons who need care but not hospital health care are excluded from the statistics (from 1992 onwards). And it is now practically impossible to recalculate older data to remove 'nursing homes' for the elderly.

Details can be obtained from Mr Duprét, e-mail: didier.dupre@cec.eu.int .

9.2. Eurostat publications

'Key Data on Health 2000' Eurostat. ISBN 92-894-0510-4

'Health Pocketbook 2001' Eurostat (July 2001)

9.3. Data sources

Described previously.

9.4. Legal base

All data supply for regional health statistics is based on a gentleman's agreement.

9.5. Contact person

The contact person for health statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@cec.eu.int .

The specialist in unit D6 for methodological questions on health statistics is ;s Marleen de Smedt, e-mail: marleen.desmedt@cec.eu.int .

9.6. List of tables

Member States

H2CAUSD	Causes of death – Crude death rates
H2CD_NR3	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average)
H2CD_SD3	Causes of death - Standardised Death Rate (3 years average)
H2CD_CD3	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average)
H2PERS	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants
H2BEDS	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants
H2INFDIS	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants

Candidate countries

XH2PERS	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants - candidate countries
XH2BEDS	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants - candidate countries
XH2INFDI	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries

9.7. Detailed description

H2CAUSD Causes of death – Crude death rates

Dimensions:

1. SEX	T	Total
	M	Males
	F	Females
2. AGE	total	Total
	y0_4	Less than 5 years
	y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
	y0_14	Less than 15 years
	y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
	y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
	y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
	y15_29	Between 15 and 29 years
	y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
	y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
	y30_39	Between 30 and 39 years
	y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
	y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
	y40_49	Between 40 and 49 years
	y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
	y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
	y50_59	Between 50 and 59 years
	y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
	y0_64	Less than 65 years
	y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
	y60_69	Between 60 and 69 years
	y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
	y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
	y70_79	Between 70 and 79 years
	y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
	y80_max	80 years and over
	y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
	y85_max	85 years and over
3. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
	08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)

09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)
11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)
12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)
13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)
14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)
15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)
16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)
18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)
19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)
20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)
21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)
22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)
23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
37	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)

50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)
4. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
5. TIME	From 1992 (yearly)

Units: *crude death rates*
(weighted average of the age specific mortality rates)

H2CD_NR3 Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average)

Dimensions:

1. SEX	M	Males
	F	Females
2. AGE		

tot	Total
y0	Less than 1 year
y1_4	Between 1 and 4 years
y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
y0_14	Less than 15 years
y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years

y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
y85_max	85 years and over

3. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
	08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)
	09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
	10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)
	11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)
	12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)
	13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)
	14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)
	15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)
	16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
	17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)
	18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)
	19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)
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	23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
	24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
	25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
	26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
	27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
	28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)

29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
37	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
 5. TIME From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

Units: Number/Absolute value

H2CD_SD3
Causes of death - Standardised Death Rate (3 years average)
Dimensions:

1. SEX	M	Males
	F	Females
2. AGE		
	tot	Total
	Y0_64	Less than 65 years
3. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
	08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)
	09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
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	20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)
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	23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
	24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
	25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
	26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
	27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
	28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
	29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)

30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
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34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
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38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2

5. TIME From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

Units: *Standardised death rate (per 100000 inhabitants)*

H2CD_CD3
Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average)
Dimensions:

1. SEX	M	Males
	F	Females
2. AGE		
	tot	Total
	y0_4	Less than 5 years
	y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
	y0_14	Less than 15 years
	y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
	y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
	y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
	y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
	y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
	y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
	y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
	y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
	y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
	y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
	y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
	y0_64	Less than 65 years
	y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
	y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
	y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
	y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
	y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
	y85_max	85 years and over
3. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
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16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
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21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)
22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)
23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
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38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)

56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)
4. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
5. TIME	From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

Units: Crude death rate (per 100000 inhabitants)

H2PERS

Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		1000hab	Per 1000 inhabitants
2.	STAFF	Health Staff	
		phys	Physicians or doctors
		dentist	Dentists
		pharm	Pharmacists
		nurse	Nurses and midwives
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1993 (yearly)	

H2BEDS

Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		1000hab	Per 1000 inhabitants
2.	FACILITY	hbeds	Total number of hospital beds
		hbeds_psy	Number of psychiatric beds
		hbeds_acute	Number of acute care beds

hbeds_lt Number of long-term nursing care beds
(excluding psychiatric)

3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS level 2
4. TIME From 1993 (yearly)

**H2INFDIS Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per
100.000 inhabitants**

Dimensions:

1. UNIT Units
 nbr Number (absolute value)
 100000hab Per 100.000 inhabitants
2. DISEASE Diseases
 gonoc_inf Gonococcal infections
 hepat_a Hepatitis A
 hepat_b Hepatitis B
 legio Legionellosis
 malaria Malaria
 measles Measles
 meningo Meningococcal disease
 mumps Mumps
 pertussis Pertussis
 rubella Rubella
 salmon Salmonellosis
 shigell Shigellosis
 tuberco Tuberculosis
 typh Typhoid and paratyphoid fever
3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS level 2
4. TIME From 1994 (yearly)

**XH2PERS Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate
per 1000 inhabitants - candidate countries**

Dimensions:

1. UNIT Units
 nbr Number (absolute value)
 1000hab Per 1000 inhabitants
2. STAFF Health Staff
 phys Physicians or doctors
 dentist Dentists
 pharm Pharmacists
 nurse Nurses and midwives

- | | | |
|----|------|--------------------------------|
| 3. | GEO | Statistical regions at level 2 |
| 4. | TIME | From 1993 (yearly) |

XH2BEDS Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants - candidate countries

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | UNIT | Units
nbr
1000hab | Number (absolute value)
Per 1000 inhabitants |
| 2. | FACILITY | hbeds
hbeds_psy
hbeds_acute
hbeds_lt | Total number of hospital beds
Number of psychiatric beds
Number of acute care beds
Number of long-term nursing care beds
(excluding psychiatric) |
| 3. | GEO | Statistical regions at level 2 | |
| 4. | TIME | From 1993 (yearly) | |

XH2INFDI Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|--|--|
| 1. | UNIT | Units
nbr
100000hab | Number (absolute value)
Per 100.000 inhabitants |
| 2. | DISEASE | Diseases
gonoc_inf
hepat_a
hepat_b
legio
malaria
measles
meningo
mumps
pertussis
rubella
salmon
shigell
tuberco | Gonococcal infections
Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Legionellosis
Malaria
Measles
Meningococcal disease
Mumps
Pertussis
Rubella
Salmonellosis
Shigellosis
Tuberculosis |

typh Typhoid and paratyphoid fever

3. GEO Statistical regions at level 2

4. TIME From 1994 (yearly)

10. Tourism statistics

10.1. General presentation

Definitions

This collection on regional tourism statistics contains data on

- ◆ The **capacity** of collective tourist accommodation (number of establishments, number of bedrooms, number of bedplaces) and
- ◆ **Occupancy** in collective accommodation establishments (arrivals and nights spent, broken down into residents and non-residents).

Data for the accession countries have been collected during 2003.

The following text gives the definition of some key words in tourism:

Capacity of collective tourist accommodation

Number of establishments

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

Number of bedrooms

A bedroom is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms constituting an indivisible rental whole in an accommodation establishment or dwelling.

Rooms may be single, double or multiple, depending on whether they are equipped permanently to accommodate one, two or several people (it is useful to classify the rooms respectively). The number of existing rooms is the number the establishment habitually has available to accommodate guests (overnight visitors), excluding rooms used by the employees working for the establishment. If a room is used as a permanent residence (for more than a year) it should not be included. Bathrooms and toilets do not count as a room. An apartment is a special type of room. It consists of one or more rooms and has a kitchen unit and its own bathroom and toilet. Apartments may be with hotel services (in apartment hotels) or without hotel services. Cabins, cottages, huts, chalets, bungalows and villas can be treated like bedrooms and apartments, i.e. to be let as a unit.

Number of bedplaces

The number of bedplaces in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bedplace applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bedplaces. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bedplace is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bedplaces if the actual number of bedplaces is not known.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents

A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation.

Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodation at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

Arrivals of residents and non-residents

An arrival (departure) is defined as a person who arrives at (leaves) a collective accommodation establishment or at private tourism accommodation and checks in (out).

Statistically there is not much difference if, instead of arrivals, departures are counted. No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Arrivals are registered by country of residence of the guest and by month.

The arrivals of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) are excluded, if possible. The arrivals of same-day visitors spending only few hours during the day (no overnight stay, the date of arrival and departure are the same) at the establishment are excluded from accommodation statistics.

Country of residence

A person is considered to be a resident in a country (place) if the person:

- (i) *has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or*
- (ii) *has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place).*

International tourists should be classified according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. From a tourism standpoint any person who moves to another country (place) and intends to stay there for more than one year is immediately assimilated with other residents of that country (place). Citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors. Citizenship is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while

country of residence has to be determined by means of question or inferred e.g. from the person's address.

Tourist Accommodation

Tourist accommodation = Any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists.

The tourist accommodation types are as follows:

- Collective tourist accommodation establishments
- Hotels and similar establishments
- Other collective accommodation establishments
- Tourist camp-sites
- Specialised establishments
- Private tourist accommodation
- Rented accommodation
- Other types of private accommodation

Collective tourist accommodation establishments

An accommodation establishment that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making.

Hotels and similar establishments

Hotels and similar establishments are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

Hotels

Comprise hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Similar establishments

Comprise rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. This group also includes guest houses, Bed & Breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

Other collective establishments and Specialised establishments

Any establishment, intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-

making) and not necessarily being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care, social welfare or transport.

Holiday dwellings

Include collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

Tourist camp-sites

Consist of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and mobile homes. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, recreational activities).

Camping sites let pitches for tents, caravans, mobile homes and similar shelter to overnight visitors who want to stay on a "touring" pitch for one night, a few days or week(s), as well as to people who want to hire a "fixed" pitch for a season or a year. Hired fixed pitches for long-term rent (more than a year) may be considered as private accommodation.

10.2. Eurostat publications

- Yearbook on tourism statistics, 2002 (1990-2000 data, CD-Rom)
- Tourism trends in mediterranean countries, 2001
- Tourism – Europe, Central European countries, Mediterranean countries, key figures 2000 - 2001
- Community Methodology on tourism statistics
- Tourism in Europe - Trends 1995-1998
- Methodological manual on the design and implementation of surveys on inbound tourism
- Methodological manual for statistics on congresses and conferences
- Dynamic Regional Tourism

10.3. Data sources

The tourism data is first sent by the Member States to the appropriate specialised Eurostat unit D7. Regional data is then sent to the regional section.

10.4. Legal base

The data supply is based on the Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995, O.J. L291 of 6 December 1995.

10.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional tourism statistics is Mr Berthold Huber, e-mail: berthold.huber@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit D7, Mr Hans-Werner Schmidt, e-mail: hanswerner.schmidt@cec.eu.int .

10.6. List of tables

t_3r	Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds – NUTS level 3 – annual data from 1994 on
t04_2r	Arrivals of residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on
t05_2r	Nights spent by residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on
t06_2r	Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on
t07_2r	Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on

NOTE: *Regions in EFTA countries and in Accession countries are included in the same tables as regions in EU Member States.*

10.7. Detailed description

Please note: For candidate countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions".

t_3r **Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds -**
NUTS level 3 – annual data from 1994 on

Dimensions:

1.	INDICAT	Economic indicator	
		a001	Establishments
		a002	Bedrooms
		a003	Bed-Places
2.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS level 3	
4.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

t04_2r **Arrivals of residents -** NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

t05_2r **Nights spent by residents -** NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

t06_2r **Arrivals of non-residents -** NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | ACTIVITY | a100
b010
b020
b040
b100 | Hotels and similar establishments
Tourist campsites
Holiday dwellings
Other collective accommodation n.i.e
Other collective accommodation establishments,
total |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2 | |
| 3. | TIME | from 1994 (yearly) | |

t07_2r Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data from 1994 on

Dimensions:

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | ACTIVITY | a100
b010
b020
b040
b100 | Hotels and similar establishments
Tourist campsites
Holiday dwellings
Other collective accommodation n.i.e
Other collective accommodation establishments,
total |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2 | |
| 3. | TIME | from 1994 (yearly) | |

11. Transport and energy statistics

11.1. General presentation

Energy

Net production of electrical energy is measured as it leaves the power station, i.e. after deduction of consumption for auxiliary services and losses in the power station transformers.

Hydroelectric power production includes wind-generated and geothermal electricity.

Transport

The concepts used for drawing up Community data on transport are summarized in the Transport Statistical Yearbook published by Eurostat.

Means of transport

The first set of tables gives the regional breakdown of certain general data on transport, viz.:

- the data on transport networks indicate the length and category of the roads (e.g. motorways), railways (e.g. electrified lines), and inland waterways (e.g. canals);
- vehicle numbers include private cars (vehicles with seats for a maximum of nine persons, including the driver), buses (vehicles with seats for ten or more persons), various types of utility vehicles (e.g. vehicles for the carriage of goods, special vehicles and road tractors), trailers and motorcycles.

Persons and goods carried

- Road transport: the survey covers vehicles registered in a country, on the road in that country or between it and another country. Vehicles with a useful load capacity of not more than 3.5 tonnes or a total permitted loaded weight of not more than six tonnes may be excluded from the survey.
- The data on maritime and air transport refer to domestic and foreign traffic. Traffic at the minor ports and airports may be included only in the totals for the country.
- Maritime transport: - traffic involving one port only (victualling, fishing, traffic between offshore drilling rigs) is included, except for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Denmark.
- In the case of air transport, passengers changing aircraft in an airport in the region are counted twice (once on arrival and again on departure), whereas passengers continuing their journey in the same aircraft from the reporting airport are counted only once as transit passengers.

Road safety

- Persons killed in road accidents cover all categories of victim (pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, car drivers, etc.).

Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods

The indicators in this data set describe the European Regions in function of the transport of goods. The main focus are the journeys made by vehicles transporting goods: how many journeys start, transit and end in a certain region and how many kilometers are driven those vehicles within the regions or to reach a certain region.

The indicators are the result of a transport modeling exercise, carried out in the study on the development of the regional dimension of road transport statistics (reference ERDF study 98/00/27/220) of which the methodology is described in an accompanying report on indicators.

11.2. Eurostat publications

ENERGY:	Principles and methods of the energy balance sheets- 1988
ENERGY:	Glossarium 1997
ENERGY:	Operation of nuclear power stations
ENERGY:	Energy balance sheets
ENERGY:	Statistical yearbook
TRANSPORT:	Road freight transport at regional level in the European Union (1996 data)
	Panorama of Transport – Statistical overview of transport in the EU
	Transport by sea – National and International Intra - and Extra-EU, CDROM
	Transport by air – National and International Intra – and Extra-EU 1993-2000 data, CDROM
	Everything on transport statistics 1970-2001, CDROM
	Glossary for transport statistics
	Statistics in focus (several issues on transport by air and sea)
	Reference Manual for Implementation of Council Regulation 1172/98 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road

11.3. Data sources

Energy

National data is collected by unit D4 (Energy and Transport Statistics) by means of a questionnaire which is normally sent to energy ministries or similar. Unfortunately, this questionnaire does not include regional tables; therefore, regional energy data is not up-

dated regularly but only occasionally by consultation of energy-related statistical publications.

Transport

Data from various national sources (not only National Statistical Offices) are sent to the specialised Eurostat unit D4 and transmitted to the regional section.

11.4. Legal base

Energy

The data supply is based on a gentlemen's agreement.

Transport

Nature	N°	Date	OJ	Published	Title
Council Decision	93/704/EC	30/11/93	L 329	30.12.1993	Creation of a Community database on road accidents
Regulation	91/2003	16/12/02	L 14	21.1.2003	Annual and quarterly data on rail transport statistics; goods, passenger, accidents, regional data, network traffic
Commission Regulation	2691/1999	18/12/99	L 326	18.12.99	Rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	2163/2001	7/11/01	L 291	08.11.01	Concerning the technical arrangement for data transmission for statistics of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	6/2003	30/12/02	L1	4.1.2003	Concerning the dissemination of statistics on the carriage of goods by road
Regulation	437/2003	27/02/03	L66	11.3.2003	Statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.
Council Directive	80/119/	17/11/80	L 339	15.12.1980	Annual, quarterly and some monthly data on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways
Council Directive	95/64	8/12/95	L320	30.12.1995	Annual and quarterly data on statistical returns in respect of carriage goods and passengers by sea applicable from 1997 onwards (with a transition period until 2000).
Commission Decision	98/385	13/05/98	L 174	18.6.1998	Rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea
Commission Decision	2000/363	28/04/00	L 132	05.06.2000	Rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea

Commission Decision	2001/423	22/05/01	L 151	07.06.2001	Arrangements for publication or dissemination of the statistical data collected pursuant to Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea
Council Regulation	1108/70	4/06/70	L 130	15.6.1970	Introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway
Council Regulation	1172/98	25/05/98	L 163	6.6.1998	Micro data on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road

11.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional energy and transport statistics is Mr Berthold Huber, e-mail: berthold.huber@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the following persons

- ♦ **energy:** Mr Pekka Lösönen, e-mail: pekka.loesoenen@cec.eu.int :
- ♦ **transport:** Ms Josefine Oberhausen, e-mail: josefine.oberhausen@cec.eu.int .

11.6. List of tables

Energy

EU Member States

en2celec Electricity production capacity (in Megawatt)
en2cons Electricity consumption by sector (in Gigawatthour)

Candidate countries

xencelec Electricity production capacity (in Megawatt)
xencons Electricity consumption by sector (in Gigawatthour)

Transport

EU Member States

t2net Road, rail and waterway network
t2veh Road transport, stock of vehicles by category
t2secu Road safety (killed, injured, etc)
t2truck Road transport of goods – Journeys made by vehicles

t2air_f Air transport - freight (old methodology)
t2air_p Air transport – passengers (old methodology)
t2airf98 Air transport - freight (new methodology)
t2airp98 Air transport – passengers (new methodology)

t2sea_f	Maritime transport – freight (old methodology)
t2sea_p	Maritime transport – passengers (old methodology)
t2seaf98	Maritime transport – freight (new methodology)
t2seap98	Maritime transport – passengers (new methodology)

Candidate Countries

xtnet	Road, rail and waterway network
xtveh	Road transport, stocks of vehicles by category
xtsecu	Road safety (killed, injured, etc)
xtair_f	Air transport – freight (old methodology)
xtair_p	Air transport – passengers (old methodology)
xtsea_f	Maritime transport – freight (old methodology)
xtsea_p	Maritime transport – passengers (old methodology)

t2net: Road, rail and navigable inland waterways network

xtnet: ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | TRANNET | Type of transport network |
| | | MOTORWAY Motorways |
| | | ROAD_OTH Other roads |
| | | TOT_RAIL Total length of railway lines |
| | | RAIL2TR Length of double (or +) tracks railway lines |
| | | RAILELEC Electrified railway lines |
| | | CANAL Navigable canals. Waterway built primarily for navigation |
| | | RIVER Natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose. Natural expanse of water for navigation. Lagoons (brackish water area separated from the sea by a coastal bank) are included. |
| 2. | GEO | Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 3 |
| 3. | TIME | Member States: from 1978 (yearly)
CC: from 1995 (yearly) |

Units: km

Notes:

Navigable Inland Waterway

A stretch of water, not part of the sea, over which vessels of a carrying capacity of not less than 50 tonnes can navigate when normally loaded. This term covers both navigable rivers and lakes and navigable canals.

The length of rivers and canals is measured in mid-channel. The length of lakes and lagoons is measured along the shortest navigable route between the most distant points to and from which transport operations are performed. A waterway forming a common frontier between two countries is reported by both.

Categories of navigable in land waterways

The categories of navigable inland waterways are defined with reference to international classification systems such as those drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport.

Motorway

Road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, sepa-

rated from each other, either by a dividing strip intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles. Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespectively of the location of the sign-posts. Urban motorways are always included.

- EUR 15:* Sections of rivers or canals that constitute the frontier between two Member States are counted only once, although they are included in the totals for each country.
- D:* "Gemeindestrassen" are included in "other roads". The regional structures are as at 1975, hence there are no level 2 data. Rail network includes all railways for recent years. Early years cover only railways operated by Deutsche Bahn.
- I, B:* Sections of rivers that constitute the frontier between two Member States are counted only once, in the national total.
- NL:* The Lauwersmeer, Ijsselmeerpolders and Randmeeren canals are included only in the total for the country.
- UK:* Road network at 1 April
- S:* Canal includes river
- F:* Canal includes river 1990-1995
- EE:* Rail – the data are not divided by counties.
Road – for 1995 – only national roads, for 1996-1998 – all roads.
- HU:* Network: river and canal: not available.
- SK:* Position "Other Roads" comprises the total length of 1st to 3rd class roads. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).

t2veh: Road transport, stock of vehicles by category

xtveh: ditto

Dimensions:

1. TRANVEH Type of vehicles:

TOTAL	All vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles)
CAR	Private vehicles (passenger cars)
BUS	Buses, motor coaches and trolleybuses
TOT_UTIL	Total utility vehicles (lorries, tractors, special)
LORRY	Lorries (Self-propelled goods-carriage vehicle)
TRACTOR	Road tractors
SPECIAL	Special purpose road vehicles
TRAILER	Trailers and semi-trailers
MOTO	Motorcycles over 50cm ³
2. GEO Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 3
3. TIME Member States: from 1978 (yearly)
Candidate Countries: from 1995 (yearly)

Units: 1000

Notes:

ROAD VEHICLES

Motorcycle

Two-wheeled road motor vehicle with or without side-car, including motor scooter, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included.

Passenger car

Road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). The term "passenger car" therefore covers microcars (need no permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups.

Motor-coach or bus

Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).

Statistics also include mini-buses designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).

Lorry

Rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

This category includes vans which are rigid road motor vehicles designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3 500 kg. This category may also include "pick-ups."

Road tractor

Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

Trailer

Goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle.

This category exclude agricultural trailers and caravans. Goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its load weight rests on the road tractor.

Special purpose road vehicle

Road vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods.

This category includes e.g. fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV programmes, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, and other road vehicles not specified elsewhere.

<i>B</i>	<i>Numbers as at 1 August.</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>Until 2000; Numbers as at 1 July, level 1 only. From 2001, as at 1 January. The sum of the regions differs from the national total: vehicles of the Deutsche Bundesbahn and the Deutsche Bundespost are not distributed by region.</i>
<i>DK, EL, F</i>	<i>SPECIAL is included in GOODS; SPECIAL is included in GOODS; vehicles and motorcycles: Argus data; the number of utility vehicles includes only those less than ten years old.</i>
<i>IRL</i>	<i>Only motorcycles above 75 cm³</i>
<i>FI</i>	<i>Numbers as at 31 December</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>From years 2000, covers only vehicles in use at the end of the year.</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>TRACTOR included in GOODS, the sum of the regions differs from national total.</i>
<i>CZ:</i>	<i>Position "Trailers and semi-trailers" contains only trailers.</i>
<i>EE:</i>	<i>Data are collected by the National Motor Vehicle Registration Centre (NMVRC). Road tractors and special-purpose vehicles are accounted under Goods carriage motor vehicles. The NMVRC does not give these data by category. The number of trailers, semi-trailers and motorcycles has been presented for Estonia as a whole as the NMVRC does not give these data by regions.</i>
<i>HU:</i>	<i>The total number contains the number of vehicles owned by foreign citizens and registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Foreign vehicles are not included in the region totals. Goods carriage motor vehicles: including dumpers and special-purpose vehicles.</i>
<i>RO:</i>	<i>Goods carriage vehicles: Rigid road motor vehicles designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods. Road tractors: Articulated vehicle and road train.</i>
<i>SK:</i>	<i>Position "Road tractors" for year 1997 contains newly bought road tractors surveyed separately as of 1997. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).</i>

t2secu

Road safety

xtsecu

ditto

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSECU	Victims
	DEATH	Persons killed in road accidents
	INJURED	Persons injured. Any person not killed, but who sustained an injury as result of an injury accident, normally needing medical treatment.
	CAR_RT	number of deaths (persons killed in road accidents) per million private cars
	POP_RT	number of deaths (persons killed in road accidents) per million inhabitants
2.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2 Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 3
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1988 (yearly) Candidate Countries: from 1995 (yearly)

Units: number

Notes:

Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

Included are: collisions between road vehicles; between road vehicles and pedestrians; between road vehicles and animals or fixed obstacles and with one road vehicle alone. Included are collisions between road and rail vehicles
Multi-vehicle collisions.

NL *injured: only those hospitalised*

Deaths: *There are some significant differences in the definition of the period taken into account after the accident. The 30 days international norm defined by the ECTM (European Conference of Transport Ministers – an OECD organisation) is applied by most countries except:*

GR: period of 3 days (up to and including 1995)

E: period of 24 hours (up to and including 1992)

F: period of 6 days

I: period of 7 days

A: period of 3 days (up to and including 1991)

P: period of 1 day

LV: period of 7 days

Deaths happening after these periods are recorded as “injured”.

To make the data comparable to the standard 30-day period, the following coefficients must be used:

GR: + 18 % (up to and including 1995)

E: + 30 % (up to and including 1992)

F:	+ 5,7 % (9 % up to and including 1992)
I:	+ 7,8 %
A:	+ 12 % (up to and including 1991)
P:	+ 30 %
LV:	+ 7,8 %

IMPORTANT:

The data presented in REGIO (DEATH, CAR_RT and POP_RT) are those as transmitted by the Member States and have **not** been corrected with the coefficients shown above.

SK: *Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).*

t2trucks

Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC	Indicator
	trips_intra	Total number of driven intra-regional trips (trucks/day)
	trips_prod	Total number of trips produced by and leaving the region (trucks/day)
	trips_attr	Total number of trips attracted by but not originated in the region (trucks/day)
	trips_tran	Total number of trips transited through the region, without origin or destination in that region (trucks/day)
	km_intra	Total number of kilometers produced by intra-regional trips (km)
	km_tot	Total number of kilometers driven within each region by all trucks, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
	km_prod	Total number of kilometers made by journeys produced by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
	km_attr	Total number of kilometers made by journeys attracted by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
	acc_mean	Mean distance between a region and all other regions of the European Union (km)
	acc_min	Minimum distance a truck must drive to reach another region (km)
	acc_max	Maximum distance a truck can drive to reach another region (km)
	tr_ratio	The share of total traffic that is transit traffic (%)
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2

Notes:

Data used as a basis for the indicators in this data set were collected through surveys conducted according to the requirements laid down in the Council Directives on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road (78/546/EEC and 89/462/EEC). The survey data refer to 1992 for Greece, to 1993 for Germany and Ireland, to 1995 for Italy and Portugal and to 1996 for France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Spain, Austria, Sweden and Finland.

Additional data used in the transport model haven been obtained from Eurostat New Cronos.

One **trip** is defined as a journey of one truck from one place to an other, this can be within a region or from one region to an other. The total number of trips is equal to the total number of vehicles/day.

Production and **attraction** are expressed as the number of trips from (production) or to (attraction) a region.

Intra-regional traffic is the traffic that is produced and attracted by the same region. Origin and destination of the truck is the same region.

Transit traffic is the traffic that transits through the region without a stop for loading or unloading goods.

The **transport zones** within the study area are identified as a combination of NUTS1 and NUTS2 regions. This combination was made to get a set of regions with a size as close as possible to the size required for modeling transport flows at a European level.

Country	BE	DK	DE	GR	ES	FR	IRL	IT	LU	NL	A	PO	FIN	SV	UK
NUTS level	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1

t2air_f

Air transport - freight

xtair_f

ditto

Dimensions:

1. TRANDIR Transport direction
ON Goods loaded
OFF Goods unloaded
TOTAL Total, loaded and unloaded
2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2
3. TIME from 1978 (yearly)

Units: *Freight in tons*

Notes:

- D *Minor airports' traffic included only in the national total.*
- F *Data for Bâle-Mulhouse airport are included only in the national total.*

F Freight loaded = total volume of freight (loaded and unloaded).

t2air_p Air transport - passengers

xtair_p ditto

Dimensions:

1. TRANDIR Transport direction
 - ON Passengers embarked
 - OFF Passengers disembarked
 - TOTAL Total: embarked and disembarked
 - TRANSIT Passengers transit
2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2
3. TIME from 1978 (yearly)

Units: 1000 passengers

Notes:

- D Minor airports' traffic included only in the national total.
- F Data for Bâle-Mulhouse airport are included only in the national total.

t2airf98 Air transport-freight (new methodology)

Dimensions:

1. TRANDIR Transport direction
 - ON Goods loaded
 - OFF Goods unloaded
 - TOTAL Total, loaded and unloaded
2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level2
3. TIME from 1998 (yearly)

Units: Freight in tons

Notes:

Small airports not taken into account.

t2airp98 Air transport-passengers (new methodology)

Dimensions:

1. TRANDIR Transport direction
 - ON Passengers embarked
 - OFF Passengers disembarked
 - TOTAL Total: embarked and disembarked
2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2
3. TIME from 1998 (yearly)

Units: 1000 passengers

Notes:

Small airports not taken into account

t2sea_f Maritime transport -freight

xtsea_f ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | TRANDIR | Transport direction
ON Goods loaded
OFF Goods unloaded
TOTAL Total: loaded and unloaded |
| 2. | GEO | Territorial units: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1978 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 t

Notes:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| D, DK, F, I | Not including goods passing through one port only |
| F | Minor ports traffic included only in the national total |

t2sea_p Maritime transport - passengers

xtsea_p: ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | TRANDIR | Transport direction
ON Passengers embarked
OFF Passengers disembarked
TOTAL Total: embarked and disembarked |
| 2. | GEO | Territorial units: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1978 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

Notes:

- | | |
|----|---|
| UK | Only international passenger movements. |
|----|---|

T2seaf_98 Maritime transport-freight (new methodology)

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---|
| 1. | TRANDIR | Transport direction
ON Goods loaded
OFF Goods unloaded
TOTAL Total:loaded and unloaded |
| 2. | GEO | Territorial units: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1978 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 t

Notes:

Only ports handling more than 1 million tonnes per year are reporting.

t2seap_98: Maritime transport – passengers (new methodology)Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | TRANDIR | Transport direction |
| | ON | Passengers embarked |
| | OFF | Passengers disembarked |
| | TOTAL | Total: embarked and disembarked |
| 2. | GEO | Territorial units: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1998 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

Notes:

Only ports handling more than 200 000 passenger movements per year are reporting.

12. Unemployment

12.1. General presentation

Estimates of **regional** unemployment figures and unemployment rates are based on the estimates of employed and unemployed persons taken from the Community **Labour Force Survey** (LFS).

In accordance with the ILO standards adopted by the 13th and 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, for the purposes of the Community Labour Force Survey, **unemployed** persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were:

- (a) without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
- (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months.

Employed – persons aged 15 and over stating they are 'currently' working for pay or profit in a job or business for at least one hour in the reference week, or not currently working but with a job or business from which they are temporarily absent. Employed persons comprise therefore 'paid employees', 'self-employed', persons in 'training under special scheme related to employment' or in 'paid apprenticeship'. Persons 'working unpaid in family enterprise' are also included.

Labour force (Economically active population) – total number of people employed and unemployed

Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate can be broken down further by age and sex. The **youth unemployment rate** relates to persons aged 15-24.

Eurostat in co-operation with National Statistical Institutes implemented in 2003 a major reform of regional labour market statistics, switching from second-quarter LFS results to LFS annual averages (calculated from 1999 onwards): see "7.2. Regional Unemployment Rates – New methodology" p. 23.

Down to NUTS level 2, the data for the number of unemployed and for the labour force are annual averages of the LFS.

As LFS results are considered to be reliable only in a few cases down to NUTS level 3, this breakdown has to be considered separately. Any decision is made in close co-operation between Eurostat and the relevant National Statistical Office.

- Unemployment figures are regionalised either directly on the basis of reliable LFS results (e.g. by using the regional structure of a three-year average of the LFS) or by using information on registered unemployed.

- Depending also on the data situation, the further breakdown to NUTS level 3 for the labour force is based either on three-year averages of the LFS as well, or on the latest available population census results, or on any other results considered to be reliable at that regional level.

First, separate estimates are made for the sub-populations comprising women aged 15-24, women aged 25 and over, men aged 15-24 and men aged 25 and over. The estimates for unemployed and employed persons in the individual sub-populations are subsequently added together to obtain an estimate of the overall unemployment rate.

Unemployment rates reflect the development at the labour market concerned. Labour market related political decisions and general political trends may therefore influence unemployment rates. The smaller the respective subpopulation, the more marked these effects will be. We can take as an example the youth unemployment rate: if low demand for labour means young people continue to go to school, the youth unemployment rate will be smaller than in the case when they look for jobs. Such effects should always be taken into account when interpreting unemployment rate.

12.2. Eurostat publications

Unemployment - Monthly, Eurostat.

Employment and Unemployment, Eurostat.

12.3. Data sources

Data of the Labour Force Survey and population are supplied by the appropriate units inside Eurostat. Data on registered unemployed are supplied by Member States. The complex estimations are then done by the section of regional statistics.

12.4. Legal base

For the **source data** of unemployment rates see the appropriate chapters of this guide.

12.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional unemployment statistics is Ms Fernand Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int

For methodological questions, please contact Mr Michal Mlady, e-mail: michal.mlady@cec.eu.int

12.6. List of tables

A. SECOND-QUARTER DATA - UP TO 2001

Member States

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3 - second-quarter data:

STDV_q2	Coefficient of variation of unemployment rates across regions - second quarter
RT_q2	Unemployment rate at NUTS level 3 - second quarter
PERS_q2	Unemployment at NUTS level 3 - second quarter
WPOP_q2	Working population at NUTS level 3 - second quarter

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2 - second-quarter data:

LTU_q2	Long term unemployment - second quarter
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Candidate countries

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3 - second-quarter data:

XSTDV_q2	Coefficient of variation of unemployment rates across regions - second quarter
XRT_q2	Unemployment rate at NUTS level 3 - second quarter
XPERS_q2	Unemployment at NUTS level 3 - second quarter
XWPOP_q2	Working population at NUTS level 3 - second quarter

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2 - second-quarter data:

XLTU_q2	Long term unemployment - second quarter
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B. ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA - FROM 1999 ONWARDS

Member States

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3 - annual average data:

UNOCVUNE	Coefficient of variation of unemployment across regions - annual average
UN3RT	Unemployment rates at NUTS level 3 - annual average
UN3PERS	Unemployment at NUTS level 3 - annual average
UN3WPOP	Economically active population at NUTS level 3 - annual average

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2 - annual average data:

UN2LTU Long term unemployment – annual average

Candidate countries

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3 – annual average data:

XUNCVUNE Coefficient of variation of unemployment across regions – annual average

XUNRT Unemployment rates– annual average

XUNPERS Unemployment – annual average

XUNWPOP Economically active population – annual average

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2 – annual average data:

XUNLTU Long term unemployment – annual average

% (long-term unemployed as a percentage of total unemployment)

B. ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA (FROM 1999 ONWARDS)

UNOCVUNE **Coefficient of variation of unemployment rates across regions – annual average**

XUNCVUNE ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | CVINFO | Measure of variation:
cv_nuts 2 Coefficient of variation based on NUTS level 2
cv_nuts 3 Coefficient of variation based on NUTS level 3 |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries) |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

UN2LTU **Long-term unemployment – Annual average**

XUNLTU ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | UNIT | Units:
nbr Number / Absolute value / Unit
ltu_une_rt Long-term unemployment rate (on the sum of those unemployed for less than one year and those unemployed for one year or longer) |
| 2. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | from 1999 (yearly) |

Units: 1000 persons

% (persons unemployed for one year or longer, as a percentage of the sum of those unemployed for less than one year and those unemployed for one year or longer)

UN3PERS **Unemployment at NUTS level 3 – annual average**

XUNPERS ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| 1. | AGE | Age and age classes:
total Total
y15_24 Between 15 and 24 years
y25_max 25 years and over |
| 2. | SEX | Sex:
t Total |

		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

UN3RT **Unemployment rates at NUTS level 3 – annual average**
XUNRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: % (unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force)

UN3WPOP **Active population at NUTS level 3 – annual average**
XUNWPOP ditto

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes:	
		total	Total
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

13. Environment statistics

13.1. General presentation

Environment

Environment covers three major environmental domains: water uses, waste water management and municipal and hazardous waste management. Each domain is largely inspired by the the joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on the State of the Environment. For more information, see also water and waste sections in NewCronos "Milieu".

Water

Total gross abstraction of water by public water supply is the total abstraction with losses included.

Total public water supply is the total supply without losses ("net consumption", one could say).

Public water supply has to be regarded as public water (*"Water supply by waterworks. Deliveries of water from one public water supply undertaking to another are excluded"*) and not use of water by public.

The total gross abstraction of water (=total withdrawal), is asked for, with a specification by purpose: how much abstraction is done for public water supply, how much for agriculture, industry, private households etc.

Parameter referring to *public water supply* is not the aggregation of the parameters related to agriculture, industry, private households, etc. which are referring to self-supply.

The definition of self-supply, from the OECD/ Eurostat Joint Questionnaire, is : "*net abstraction of water for own final use*".

Waste water

The corresponding definition in the OECD/ Eurostat Joint Questionnaire is: *"The generation of waste water by point sources is broken down into activity categories defined according to the ISIC and NACE classifications. For the purpose of this questionnaire the discharges from industrial activities are defined as the quantities that leave the plant site. This means that an eventual waste water treatment inside a plant site is seen as part of the production process and that only the effluents are to be included in the data asked for"*.

For the purposes of the regional questionnaire only the total value of discharges without the sectoral breakdown is requested , in order to compare it with the domestic sector generation. Waste water generation by industry is not asked for as a separate item in the regional questionnaire because the focus is primarily based on the treatment plants managed by public authorities, the potential receiver of structural funds.

In this questionnaire, one Equivalent per Inhabitant is defined as 60g BOD5 per day

Waste

Waste refers to materials which are not prime products (i.e. products produced for the market) and for which the generator has no further use for his own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he wants to dispose of. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products, and during any other human activity. Wastes recycled or reused at the place of generation (internal recycling) are excluded. Also excluded are waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

DEFINITIONS

Most definitions concerning water supply and waste water treatment are extracted from: the ECE standard classification of water use CES/636 and Systems of Water Statistics in the ECE Region (ECE/Water/43).

They are used as well in the joint Eurostat/OECD questionnaire on the State of the Environment.

FRESH SURFACE WATER:

Water which flows over, or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural watercourses such as rivers, streams brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial watercourses such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals drainage systems and artificial reservoirs. For purposes of this questionnaire, bank filtration is covered under surface water but sea-water, permanent bodies of stagnant water both natural and artificial, and transitional waters, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas are not considered surface water and so are included under OTHER WATER.

FRESH GROUND WATER:

Fresh water which is being held in, and can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation. All permanent and temporary deposits of water, both artificially charged and naturally, in the subsoil, being of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. This category includes phreatic water-bearing strata, as well as deep strata under pressure or not, contained in porous or fracture soils. For purposes of this questionnaire, ground water includes springs, both concentrated and diffused, which may be subaqueous.

Excluded from ground water is bank filtration (covered under surface water).

OTHER WATER:

Includes atmospheric precipitation, sea water, permanent bodies of stagnant water both natural and artificial mine water, drainage water (reclamation's) and transitional water, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas. Resources can be assessed statistically for individual components of other water, but not for the item as a whole.

Other water resources may be of great importance locally, although in a national context they are usually of lesser importance as compared to surface and ground water resources.

WATER ABSTRACTION = WATER WITHDRAWAL:

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from ground water resources in any given time period are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water resource from which they were originally withdrawn.

SUPPLY OF WATER:

Delivery of water to final users plus net-abstraction of water for own final use (self-supply).

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY:

Water supply by water works. Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

COOLING WATER:

Water which is used to absorb and remove heat. In this questionnaire cooling water is broken down into cooling water used in the generation of electricity in power stations, and cooling water used in other industrial processes.

INVESTMENT:

Expenditure during the reference period on buildings, machinery and equipment and other capital goods having a useful life of more than one year for use in the context of water supply, waste collection, and treatment respectively. The investment is calculated by the purchase price or construction cost, including design and installation cost. The value of land necessary for the installation is also included.

Additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity are included. Current maintenance costs are excluded. Where large investments take place over more than one reference period, please report the expenditure incurred during the reference period.

This investment is to be broken down by the financing institution, national authorities, regional authorities or local authorities. This may require to single out financial transfers between the different levels of government authorities.

WASTE WATER:

Water which is of no further immediate value to the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of its quality, quantity or time of occurrence. However, waste water from one user can be a potential supply to a user elsewhere. Cooling water is not considered to be waste water for purposes of this questionnaire.

WASTE WATER TREATMENT:

Process to render waste water fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms for recycling or reuse. Three broad types of treatment are distinguished in the questionnaire: mechanical, biological and advanced. For purposes of calculating the total amount of treated waste water, volumes reported should be shown only under the "highest" type of treatment to which it was subjected.

Thus, waste water treated mechanically as well as biologically should be shown under biological treatment, and waste water treated in accordance with all three types should be reported under advanced treatment.

NB : Waste water treatment does not include collection of sewage or storm water, even when without collection no treatment will be possible

TREATMENT PLANT:

Installation to render waste water, sludge, storm water or cooling water fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms for recycling or reuse.

PUBLIC SEWERAGE:

Sewerage networks for the evacuation of domestic and other waste water, operated by governmental, federal or local authorities, by communities, water authorities or sewage/waste-water collection, discharge and treatment associations. This does not necessarily include waste water treatment.

NO PUBLIC SEWERAGE (or INDEPENDENT SEWERAGE):

Individual private facilities installed to evacuate domestic and other waste water in cases where a public, sewerage network is not available or not justified or either because it would produce no environmental, benefit or it would involve excessive cost.

PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT (MSTP):

Public sewage treatment is all treatment of sewage in municipal sewage treatment plants (MSTP) by official authorities or private companies (for local authorities), where the treatment of sewage is the aim of the firm.

OTHER WASTE WATER TREATMENT (IWWP):

Treatment of waste water or sewage in any treatment plant not being public treatment, i.e. industrial waste water plants (IWWP). Excluded from other waste water treatment is the treatment in septic tanks.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY(= PRIMARY TREATMENT):

Processes of a physical and mechanical nature which result in decanted effluents and separate sludge.

Mechanical processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment is understood to include at least such processes as sedimentation, flotation etc.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY (= SECONDARY TREATMENT):

Process which employ aerobic or anaerobic microorganisms and result in decanted effluents and separated sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants. Biological

treatment processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with mechanical and advanced unit operations.

ADVANCED TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY:

Process capable of reducing specific constituents in waste water or sludge not normally achieved by other treatment options. For the purpose of this questionnaire, advanced treatment technology covers all unit operations which are not considered to be mechanical or biological. In waste-water treatment this includes e.g. chemical coagulation, flocculation and precipitation, break-point chlorination, stripping, mixed media filtration micro-screening, selective ion exchange, activated carbon adsorption, reverse osmosis, ultra-filtration, electro flotation.

Advanced treatment processes are also used in combination and-or in conjunction with mechanical and biological unit operations.

TREATMENT CAPACITY:

The total quantity of oxygen demanding material that a waste water treatment plant is designed for which can daily be treated with a certain efficiency. This quantity is in general expressed in population equivalents.

Please specify how the population equivalent has been defined (g of BOD/day)

WASTE WATER GENERATED:

Either the quantity of water in cubic meters (m³) that has been polluted by adding waste or heat to a water course, or, the substances (pollution in kg BOD/d or comparable) that have been added to the waste water. The origin can be domestic use (used water from bathing, toilets, cooking etc.) or industrial use.,

DOMESTIC SEWAGE:

Water discharged after use in households, municipalities, and community, social and personal services (NACE/ISIC 75-99). For purposes of this questionnaire, industrial, commercial and trade waste water, which cannot be reported separately, is included in domestic sewage.

WASTES:

Substances or objects (as set out in annex 1 of the Directive 75/442/EEC on waste) which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

Wastes discharged into sewers, inland waterways or the sea are to be included.

HAZARDOUS WASTES:

Substances or objects to which the definition of waste applies and which form a potential danger for human health and/or the quality of the natural environment. Hazardous wastes are listed in the annexes of the Basel Convention, in EU Council Decision 94/904/EC or are defined in national law.

MUNICIPAL WASTES:

Wastes collected by or on behalf of municipalities. These wastes include household wastes (post-consumption wastes of households, collected door-to door or delivered to a disposal plant), similar wastes of commerce and trade, similar wastes of hospital and street and market cleansing waste. Any material fractions collected separately mainly from households by municipalities or by private packaging organizations are included in the definition.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS:

Technical operations, from simple sorting to more complicated treatment, performed in view of obtaining useful materials or energy from wastes.

ENERGY RECOVERY:

The use of combustible waste as a means to generate energy through direct incineration with or without other waste but with a net gain of energy.

MATERIAL RECOVERY:

Recovery operations such as sorting, physical-chemical treatment in view of separating or regenerating useful materials from wastes (distillation of spent solvents, re-refining of mineral oils, etc.). Different to recycling.

SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS=RECOVERED MATERIALS:

Materials for recycling separated or extracted from wastes for re-introduction into a production process.

13.2. Eurostat publications

Statistics In Focus

Water management in the regions of the European Union

Other publications

Regional Environmental Statistics- Initial data collection results. Data 1980-1999. ISBN 92-828-6259-3

13.3. Data sources

This data was compiled by Eurostat on the basis of the country replies on the Regional Environment Questionnaire 1999.

The data is first collected by the specialised Eurostat unit F5 and transmitted to the regional section.

13.4. Legal base

The data supply is based on a gentlemen's agreement.

13.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional environment statistics is Mr Berthold Huber, e-mail: berthold.huber@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact Mr Pascal Wolff, e-mail: pascal.wolff@cec.eu.int .

13.6. List of tables

Environment

EU Member States

env2wa	Regional water statistics
env2wwat	Regional waste water statistics
env2wast	Regional waste statistics

Candidate countries

xenv2wat	Regional water statistics – Acceding Countries
xenv2wwt	regional waste water statistics – Acceding Countries
xenv2was	Regional waste statistics – Acceding Countries

13.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-2003. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

env2wa

Regional Water statistics

xenv2wat

ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1. | GEO | Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 2 |
| 2. | WA | Water abstracting sector |
| | sfw_0 | Total gross abstraction of fresh surface water (mio m3/yr) |
| | sfw_1 | Abstraction of fresh surface water by public water supply (mio m3/yr) |
| | sfw_2 | Abstraction of fresh surface water by agriculture, etc... (mio m3/yr) |
| | sfw_3 | Abstraction of fresh surface water by domestic sector (private households) (mio m3/yr) |
| | sfw_4 | Abstraction of fresh surface water by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr) |
| | sfw_5 | Abstraction of fresh surface water by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_0 | Total gross abstraction of fresh ground water (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_1 | Abstraction of fresh ground water by public water supply (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_2 | Abstraction of fresh ground water by agriculture, etc... (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_3 | Abstraction of fresh ground water by domestic sector (private households) (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_4 | Abstraction of fresh ground water by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr) |
| | gdw_5 | Abstraction of fresh ground water by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr) |
| | totw_0 | Total gross abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) (mio m3/yr) |
| | totw_1 | Abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) by public water supply (mio m3/yr) |

totw_2	Abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) by agriculture etc... (mio m3/yr)
totw_3	Abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) by domestic sector (private households) (mio m3/yr)
totw_4	Abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr)
totw_5	Abstraction of total fresh water (ground + surface) by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr)
otw_0	Total gross abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) (mio m3/yr)
otw_1	Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr)
otw_2	Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr)
pws_0	Total public water supply (mio m3/yr)
pws_1	Total public water supplied to the domestic sector (mio m3/yr)
pws_2	Population connected to public water supply system (% of national population)
iws_0	Total investments by public + private sectors in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1	Total investments by public sector in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1_1	Total investments by public national authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1_2	Total investments by public regional authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1_3	Total investments by public local authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_2	Total investments by private sector in water supply facilities

3. TIME Member States: From 1980
Candidate Countries: From 1980

env2wwat Regional waste water statistics

xenv2wwt ditto

Dimensions:

1. WW Waste water sources and sectors
wwpop_1 Population connected to public sewage treatment (% of national population)

wwpop_2	Population connected to public sewerage (% of national population)
wwg_1	Total waste water generated from point sources (1000 I.E.)
wwg_2	Total waste water generated from domestic sector (1000 I.E.)
wwg_3	Total waste water connected to public sewage treatment (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_0_1	Total treatment plants, number
wwtp_0_2	Total public treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_0_3	Total treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_1_1	Mechanical treatment plants, number
wwtp_1_2	Mechanical treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_1_3	Mechanical treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_2_1	Biological treatment plants, number
wwtp_2_2	Biological treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_2_3	Biological treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_3_1	Advanced treatment plants, number
wwtp_3_2	Advanced treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_3_3	Advanced treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
iww_0	Total investments in waste water collection and treatment facilities (public + private sectors) (Mio national currency)
iww_1	Total investments by public sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_1_1	Total investments by public national authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_1_2	Total investments by public regional authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_1_3	Total investments by public local authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_2	Total investments by private sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 2. | GEO | Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 2 |
| 3. | TIME | Member States: from 1980
Candidate Countries: from 1980 |

env2wast: Regional waste statistics

xenv2was ditto

Dimensions:

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | WASTE | |
| | muc_0 | Total amount of municipal waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities (1000 t) |
| | muc_1 | Municipal waste collected from households (1000 t) |
| | muc_2 | Municipal waste collected by origin other than from households (1000 t) |
| | muc_3 | Population served by municipal waste collection services (as % of national population) |
| | mu_1 | Municipal waste incinerated, with and without energy recovery (1000 t) |
| | mu_2 | Municipal waste landfilled (1000 t) |
| | mu_3 | Municipal waste treated or disposed other than incineration or landfilling (1000 t) |
| | mutp_0_1 | Total treatment plants, number |
| | mutp_0_2 | Total treatment plants, annual capacity (1000 t) |
| | mutp_1_1 | Landfill sites, number |
| | mutp_1_2 | Landfill sites, capacity (1000 t) |
| | mutp_1_3 | Landfill sites, actual occupation (1000 t) |
| | mutp_1_4 | Non controlled landfill sites, number |
| | mutp_2_1 | Incineration plants, number |
| | mutp_2_2 | Incineration plants, capacity (1000 t) |
| | mutp_3_1 | Other treatment and disposal installations, number |
| | mutp_3_2 | Other treatment and disposal installations, capacity (1000 t) |
| | imu_0 | Total investments, public + private, in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency) |
| | imu_1 | Total investments by public sector in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency) |
| | imu_1_1 | Total investments by public national authorities in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency) |
| | imu_1_2 | Total investments by public regional authorities in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency) |

		imu_1_3	Total investments by public local authorities in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency)
		imu_2	Total investments by private sector in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio national currency)
		hw_0	Total amount of hazardous waste generated (1000 t)
		hw_1	Hazardous waste incinerated (1000 t)
		hw_2	Hazardous waste landfilled, including incineration wastes (1000 t)
		hw_3	Hazardous waste with other disposal and treatment (1000 t)
2.	GEO		Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2 Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 2
3.	TIME		Member States: from 1980 (yearly) Candidate Countries: from 1980 (yearly)