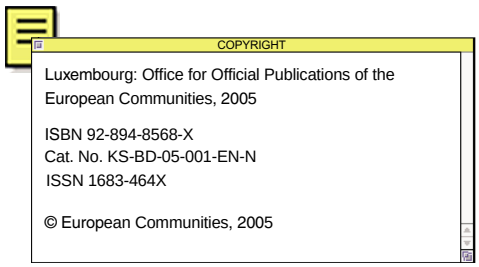
METHODS AND NOMENCLATURES

2005 EDITION

European regional and urban statistics –

Reference guide



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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 the data collection are explained in detail. Furthermore, the structure of the stored data is comprehensively described.

Eurostat's regional statistics are stored in its public database, more specifically in the "REGIO" domain of the theme "General Statistics". Anyone can access the contents of REGIO free of charge via the internet.

For the first time, this year's reference guide also covers **urban statistics**, which can be found in the database domain "URBAN AUDIT".

This reference guide replaces the 2004 edition. 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 each 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 .

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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, including demography, economic accounts, employment and unemployment. 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.

Part I of the guide describes the territorial classification NUTS, answers frequently asked questions, gives an overview of the publications related to regional statistics, and provides details of contact persons for further information.

In part II of the reference guide, the contents of the Eurostat database of regional statistics **REGIO** is described comprehensively. All in all, there are currently **215 tables** in REGIO, **129** for EU Member States and **86** for non EU-25 countries. An alphabetical overview of all tables can be found in the annex.

The information system for European infra-regional (local) statistics (SIRE) is mentioned briefly in chapter 3 of part I, so that users needing information at a more detailed local 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 chapter 4, and the tables of indicators and variables for various spatial levels of 258 cities are described in detail in part III of this reference guide. A lot of very interesting data was collected in 2003 and 2004 in the context of the Urban Audit, and the data can be accessed in Eurostat's free database in the "Urban Audit" domain of theme "General Statistics".

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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

The **data** can be directly accessed under
http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/newcronos/reference/display.do?screen=welcomeref&open=/general&language=en&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=0

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 differences 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 Autonómas 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.

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. An amendment to the NUTS Regulation due to enlargement has been prepared. This amendment will probably be adopted by Council and Parliament in spring 2005.

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

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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 January 2005) http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html

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)

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.

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 coalfields, 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 25 Member States (according to the current NUTS-2003 version). ***Non-administrative** levels as defined in annex 2 of the NUTS Regulation are in **grey**.*

Number of NUTS regions

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Belgium	3	11	43
Czech Republic	1	8	14
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
Estonia	1	1	5
Cyprus	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	6
Lithuania	1	1	10
Hungary	3	7	20
Malta	1	1	2
The Netherlands	4	12	40
Austria	3	9	35
Poland	6	16	45
Portugal	3	7	30
Slovenia	1	1	12
Slovakia	1	4	8
Finland	2	5	20
Sweden	1	8	21
United Kingdom	12	37	133
EU 25	**89**	**254**	**1214**

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.

Czech Republic

The names of NUTS 3 regions have changed.

Latvia

A rearrangement has been done around the capital at NUTS level 3. The country now has 6 regions instead of the previous 5 (only two of which remain unchanged).

Lithuania

The names of NUTS 3 regions have changed.

Hungary

Three regions at NUTS level 1 have been introduced.

Poland

Six regions at NUTS level 1 have been introduced. Some regions at NUTS level 3 have been rearranged, in particular within the NUTS 2 region “Slaskie”.

1.7. More information on NUTS

More information on NUTS, the Regulation and its application can be found on the Eurostat website, where we have loaded the NUTS classification and where you also find maps of the NUTS regions. See http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/

For more information please contact ESTAT-nuts@cec.eu.int

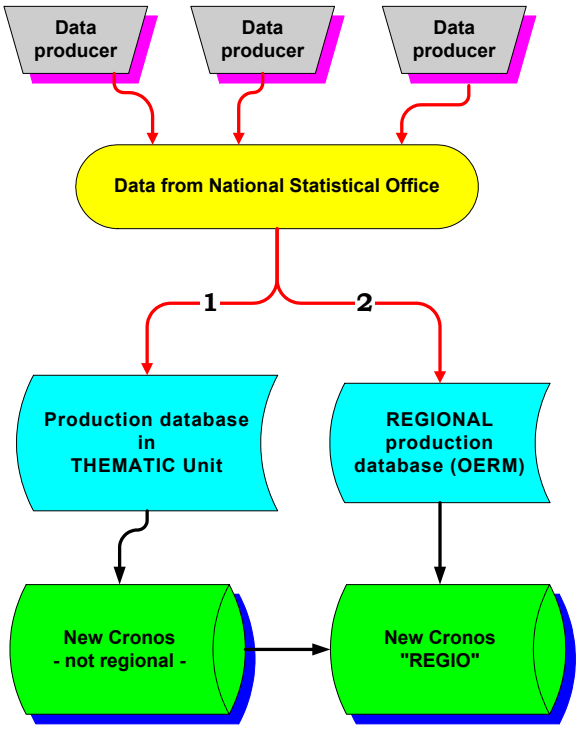
2. The statistical collections

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 12 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 twelve collections in REGIO are:

agri-r	Agriculture
demo-r	Demographic statistics
econ-r	Economic accounts
educ-r	Education statistics
env-r	Environment statistics
migr-r	Migration statistics
rd	Science and Technology (research and development, patents)
lfs-r	Labour market statistics
sbs-r	Structural business statistics
health-r	Health statistics
tour-r	Tourism statistics
tran_enr	Transport and energy statistics

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:

t2net: collection "transport", NUTS level 2, road, rail and waterway networks

e3vamp: collection "economic accounts" NUTS level 3, gross value added at market prices

Most tables have three or four dimensions, some have more. The first dimension corresponds to the regional breakdown (NUTS) and another to the time (TIME). In the description of each table, the keywords used for the other dimensions are indicated.

Please note: Data concerning the French overseas departments DOM are not included in the totals for France or for EU-25 except for regional accounts data and for regional labour market data. From 1991 onwards, Germany means "Germany after reunification"; for population, however, this is valid from 1990 onwards.

2.3. Candidate country data

As early as 1999, as part of a PHARE-funded project which received the wholehearted cooperation 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.

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 table codes for candidate countries were preceded by "X". After accession to the EU of ten countries in May 2004, all tables for the acceding countries concerned were moved into the Member State tables, so that all tables now contain regional statistics of 25 countries.

The tables preceded by "X" continue to exist for data from Bulgaria, Croatia (for the moment no data available), 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.

3. Local administrative units

3.1. 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 in-

stead 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 112 000 in EU-25 and an additional 50 000 in EFTA and the candidate countries (excluding Croatia).

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 second version of the lists with codes and names is published on the Internet in early 2005. http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/lau_en.html

3.2. 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 has been completed for some countries and will continue for remaining countries during 2005. Because of different census dates in the Member States, the tables will not be complete before 2006 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 December 2004).

4. Urban statistics

4.1. Data availability so far

In June 1999, the Commission conducted a tentative data collection of comparable indicators in European cities. This so called "**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 2001, the Commission decided that there was a clear need to **continue and improve** this approach of collecting 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.

The new data collection for **Urban Audit** took place in 2003 (and partly in 2004). It had the following characteristics:

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. After some thorough reflection, it was decided that a fresh survey would be too costly.

The list of variables is given in the appropriate chapter below. 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 were however part of the Urban Audit 2003 data collection.

In addition, there was a specific 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 were considered to be valuable for the development of European urban policy.

All in all, 258 cities of the European Union (EU-25), plus Bulgaria and Romania took part in the Urban Audit 2003/2004 project. The list of cities is given in the appropriate chapter below. For Turkey 26 cities have been selected for Urban Audit. Data for these cities will be collected later as part of a co-operation project.

Spatial units

As in the pilot phase, there were 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). See the "Urban Audit" chapter below.

Time line data

In 2004, Euostat launched the collection of "historic" data, i.e. the collection of data for 1991 and 1996. Only a reduced number of 80 variables was required. This data collection is currently (January 2005) still ongoing.

Perception survey

In January 2004, a parallel perception survey was conducted in 31 cities of the old Member States. This data is also available in NewCronos. Details are given in the appropriate chapter below.

4.2. Outlook

In the meantime, Eurostat has decided to make the Urban Audit data collection to part of its core business. So far the project was fully financed by DG REGIO. In future the financing will be shared between Eurostat and DG REGIO.

It is planned to have a next data collection round in 2006. First results of this will be available in 2007. Preparations for this data collection are ongoing.

5. Frequently asked questions

5.1. 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. After enlargement in May 2004, we speak of NUTS 2003/EU25.

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) or since the last "statistical regions-2001" (Hungary, Latvia, Poland) 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.

5.2. 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.

5.3. How has the introduction of the Euro 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.

5.4. 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 **labour market statistics** are estimated twice a year by the regional section itself. Here it can be said that regional GDP figures are always re-

newed in January and in July[3], regional labour market statistics are updated in January and in September.

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 ….

5.5. 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.

5.6. Do you have to look for regional data in other domains of New Cronos?

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.

5.7. Do the tables include data for all EU-25 regions?

Yes. Data for all regions of EU-25 are in one single table for each statistical topic. Data are fully comparable between old and new Member States. Data for the remaining candidate countries are stored in separate “X”tables.

3) In previous years, regional GDP was only updated once a year, namely in January.

6. Methodological Examples

Please note: The following chapters refer not only to EU countries but also to the candidate countries. However, the NUTS classification is only valid for EU Member States; in the case of candidate countries, 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 delivery program.

6.1 The Estimation of Regional GDP

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 2005, data are published for 2002). The data are available in REGIO under the names "E2GDP95" and "E3GDP95" for EU countries and "XEGDP" for Non-EU-25 countries.

In order to obtain figures per inhabitant, 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 GVA figures on which this regionalisation is based are so far without correction for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). In the near future, this will change.

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.

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, the national statistical offices have produced Quality Reports for regional GVA for all Member States, where the methods applied in each country are described in detail. Similar reports are currently under preparation for the Acceding Countries under a pilot project funded by the 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.

6.2. Regional Unemployment Rates

Definitions

The main source for regional labour market data is the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS). The definitions of the survey's indicators follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.

Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously):

1. without work during the reference week;
2. available for work at the time (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week);
3. 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 within a period of at most three months.

Economically active population (sometimes labelled also as labour force, active population or active persons) comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

The unemployment rate can be broken down further by age and sex. The youth unemployment rate relates to persons aged 15-24.

Unemployment rates down to NUTS level 2

Down to NUTS level 2, the unemployment rates as all the regional labour market data provided by Eurostat are derived from the LFS.

Unemployment rates at NUTS level 3

LFS NUTS level 2 absolute unemployment and economically active population figures broken down by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over) are divided between NUTS level 3 regions according to the distribution of NUTS level 3 absolute unemployment and economically active population figures by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over) provided by countries. Unemployment rates at NUTS level 3 are calculated subsequently by program.

The source of the NUTS level 3 absolute unemployment and economically active population data provided by countries and used when attributing LFS NUTS level 2 absolute figures to NUTS level 3 depends very much on the country. The source can be LFS annual average figures, LFS three-year average figures, reliable register figures or other reliable source.

7. 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.

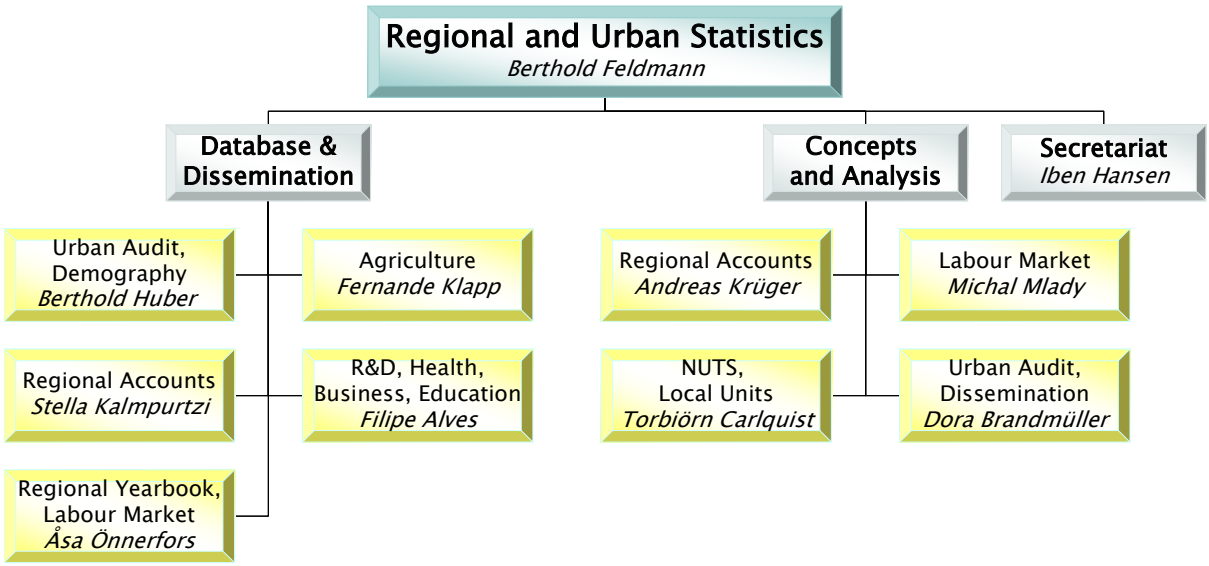
⇨ Detailed Description

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

8. 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 the *geographical information system team (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 meth-

odological 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	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int	Eurofarm data: guenther.tosstorff@cec.eu.int Agricultural accounts: peter.szabo@cec.eu.int Milk statistics: garry.mahon@cec.eu.int Land use: pascal.jacques@cec.eu.int Crop production: celine.ollier@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	stergiani.kalmpurtzi@cec.eu.int	andreas.krueger@cec.eu.int
Labour market	asa.onnerfors@cec.eu.int	michal.mlady@cec.eu.int ana.franco@cec.eu.int
Science and Technology, patents	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	august.goetzfried@cec.eu.int simona.frank@cec.eu.int
Structural business statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	petra.sneijers@cec.eu.int
Health statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	marleen.desmedt@cec.eu.int
Education statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	spyridon.pilos@cec.eu.int
Tourism statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	hanswerner.schmidt@cec.eu.int
Transport and energy statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	energy: pekka.loesoenen@cec.eu.int transport: carla.sciullo @cec.eu.int
Environment statistics	filipe.alves@cec.eu.int	juergen.foerster@cec.eu.int

9. 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 Yearbook". Classifications are published separately.

9.1. 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 statistical 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. Work started soon after on a fourth volume which examined the regions of the EFTA countries - Austria, Finland, Sweden (all Member States in 1996 when the book was published), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. As with the first 3 volumes, Volume 4 was published in English, French and German, and the same pattern was adopted for the fifth volume on Hungary in 1997.

Throughout 1997 and 1998, work continued on profiles for PHARE countries. Unfortunately, extensive redrawing of the statistical regions in these countries often reduced in the end the value of the book coverage. Anyhow, this series of activities led to the publication in 2000/2001 of the following "Portraits":

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

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).

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 have been completed and, after verification, the profiles should be uploaded in 2005.

9.2. 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.

9.3. Statistics in Focus

Several 8 to 12 page brochures, called "Statistics in Focus" (SiF) are scheduled over the course of a year. For 2005, we plan the following SiF:

Topic	**Date**
Regional GDP 2002	January
Household accounts 2002	May
Regional unemployment 2004	October

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

9.4. 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://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BD-02-002/EN/KS-BD-02-002-EN.PDF

Current versions	**Date**
Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics – NUTS (only in PDF format)	Aug 2004
Statistical Regions in the EFTA countries and the candidate countries (only in PDF format)	Dec 2001

An update of the document “statistical regions” is planned for 2005 in order to reflect the enlargement of the EU and the extension of the candidate country list. A classification of Local Administrative Units (LAU) was published on the Internet in early 2004. Note that the most up-to-date version can be found on the RAMON classifications server of Eurostat.

9.5. Urban Audit Handbook

In 2004, a methodological handbook of the Urban Audit data collection was published. This Handbook provides both the information required by the data suppliers to achieve coherence and comparability of the Urban Audit data on the one hand, and helps users understand the methods that have been applied in data compilation, and assess the relevance of the data for their own purposes on the other. The Handbook contains descriptions of the relevant aspects of the Urban Audit project, i.e. the method for selection of spatial units for the three spatial levels (Administrative City, Larger Urban Zone and Sub-City District) per country, the list of participating towns / cities, the glossary of variables and indicators (definitions and references) and basic information on the estimation methods applied.

It can be downloaded free of charge from the Eurostat web site. See
http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=1073,1135281,1073_1135295&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-BD-04-002

10. Symbols and abbreviations

-	Not applicable or real zero or zero by default
0	Less than half of the unit used
ø	Average
:	Not available
s	Eurostat estimate
u	unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)
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
CC	Candidate countries, i.e. countries whose applications for membership has been accepted by the Council. Currently Bulgaria, Croatia, 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.

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.

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 NON-EU25 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 voluntary data supply (gentleman's agreement).

1.5. Contact person

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

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

- Eurofarm data: guenther.tosstorff@cec.eu.int;
- Agricultural accounts: peter.szabo@cec.eu.int;
- Milk statistics: garry.mahon@cec.eu.int;
- Land use: pascal.jacques@cec.eu.int ;
- Crop production: celine.ollier@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

NON-EU25 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 NON-EU25 Countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions" (SRE).

A2LAND: Land use (in 1.000 ha)
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) – NON-EU25 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) – NON-EU25 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) – NON-EU25 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: above two weeks*
SE:	*From 1999 onwards: data according to June livestock census*
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.	AGRIACCT97: 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) (in 1.000)
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.

Population data

Table D2JAN80 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). This table covers 5-year classes of age for the period 1980 – 1989.

Table D2JAN contains data on 1st of January by single years of age from 1990 onwards. It also includes aggregates for 5-year classes of age.

Table D3AVG 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). From the second half of 2005 onwards Eurostat will calculate the average population according to a harmonised methodology: always the arithmetic mean of the population at 1 January for two consecutive years.

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 D2AVG 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 area of the regions of the European Union. Two area concepts will be available from second half of 2005 onwards: total area, including the inland water, and land area definition. Not all countries can provide data according to both concepts. For most countries the difference between total and land area is small. These data are given in km^2 (1 km^2 = 100 ha) and are used primarily for the population density (table D3DENS). For the moment only one year is available, but from the second half of 2005 onwards a time series of surface area will be available.

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).

New population projections based on 2004 as starting point are currently being developed at Eurostat. The NUTS 2003 breakdown is applied. The new scenarios will be stored in new tables, but the exact layout is not ready (at Feb 2005) and it is not possible to give a date for when they will be validated and stored in the database.

Definitions on population change

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

The number of births covers live births. Twins are counted as 2 births, triplets as 3, etc. (if all are alive). Table D3NATMO contains an overview of the natural population change, including crude rates.

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

- Crude birth rate: is the ratio of live births to the total resident population.
- Crude 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.

In table d2natag the live births are distributed by age of the mother, by single years and by 5-year age classes. Table d2morag contains the deceased persons by sex and single year of age.

For age of mothers and for deaths, there are two age definitions in the tables: completed years (i.e. age at last birthday) and reached years during the year (i.e. age at 31 December).

A separate table, d2infmo, deals with infant mortality.

Census

During 2005, it is planned to store the regional data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing in the REGIO database on a country/table basis.

There is no legal base for the collection of census data but they were collected on a voluntary base according to the Table programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001.

It has been agreed on in the Statistical Programme Committee of the European Statistical System. Depending on the national organisation of the census, some variables may not be available. Countries which did not carry out a census around 2001 have collected similar information from other sources, mainly registers. Out of the 40 tables in the table programme of the censuses of population and housing in 2001, tables 29-37 deal with the regional level at NUTS level 3.

The exact layout of these tables and their names in the REGIO database is not yet fixed at the writing of the Reference Guide. Nevertheless the titles of the 9 regional tables are listed below.

Three census tables concern the local level, LAU level 2 (previously NUTS level 5). These census tables for the local level will not be stored in the Regional database, but in the SIRE database, which is not disseminated. See more about the SIRE database and Local Administrative Units in the introduction of this reference guide.

Regional census tables planned to be included in REGIO (**all at NUTS level 3**):

TABLE 29 Usual resident population and economically active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration

TABLE 30 Usual resident population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status

TABLE 31 Usual resident population by sex, group of age and economical status (current activity and status of employment)

TABLE 32 Usual resident population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status, size of household and selected social indicators

TABLE 33 Usual resident population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth

TABLE 34 Usual resident population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current activity and occupation

TABLE 35 Usual resident population by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

TABLE 36 Private households by type and number of members and population by age group and economic activity

TABLE 37 Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status, type of ownership and type of building

Glossary

Definitions of the demographic variables and indicators can be found in the Glossary of Demography:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/newcronos/suite/info/notmeth/en/theme3/demo/glossaire.htm

2.2. Eurostat publications

Population statistics, Eurostat (annual)

Definitions and methods for the collection of demographic statistics in 31 European countries, Eurostat Working Papers (Population and social conditions 3/2003/E/n°25)

Guidelines and table programme for the community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001, Volume II: Table programme; Eurostat Working Papers (Population and social conditions 3/1999/E/n°10)

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 , e-mail:

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

D2JAN80	Population at 1st January by age group and sex (1980 - 1989)
D2JAN	Population at 1st January by sex and age, from 1990
D3AVG	Average annual population by sex
D2AVG	Average population by sex and single year of age, from 1990
D3AREA	Surface area of the regions
D3DENS	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)

Non-EU25 countries

XD2JAN	Population at 1st January by sex and age group - Non-EU25 countr**I**es

XD3AVG	Annual average population by sex - Non-EU25 countries
XD3AREA	Surface area of the regions - Non-EU25 countries
XD3DENS	Population density - Non-EU25 countries

POP_CH POPULATION CHANGE

EU-Member States

d3natmo	Live births and deaths
d2natag	Live births by age of the mother
d2morag	Deaths by sex and age group
d2infmo	Infant mortality

Non-EU25 countries

xd3natmo	Live births and deaths - Non-EU25 countries
xd2morag	Deaths by sex and age - Non-EU25 countries
xd2infmo	Infant mortality - Non-EU25 countries
xd2natag	Live births by age of the mother - Non-EU25 countries

2.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-2003. For Non-EU25 countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

While the data for most of the Member States is available at NUTS level 2, for Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3.

POPAREA **POPULATION AND AREA**

d2jan80 Population at 1st January by sex and age group (1980 - 1989)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2, only available for old Member States EU15	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		5 years groups and residual groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1980 until 1989 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

d2jan: Population at 1st January by sex and age (single years and 5-year-groups)

xd2jan ditto – Non-EU25 countries

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 with subtotals of,	less than 1 year, 1, 2, ..., 89, 90
		5 years groups and residual groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../

		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 1990 (yearly)	

Units: persons

d3avg Average annual population by sex
xd3avg ditto – Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3.	
	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	Old Member States from 1970 (yearly)	
		New Member States and Non-EU25 countries: from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

d2avg 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 Surface area of the regions
xd3area ditto – Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

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

2.	*UNIT*	*km²*	*square kilometre*
		miles²	*square miles*
3.	AREA	land area	[this dimension will be implemented soon, its
		total area	according naming has not yet been defined)

d3dens Density of the average total population
xd3dens ditto – Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3
2.	TIME	Member States: from 1989 (yearly)
		Non-EU25 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

scen2lf 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

d3natmo Births and deaths

xd3natmo ditto - Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3	
2.	INDIC_DE	Demographic indicators:	
		LBIRTH	Live births
		DEATH	Deaths
		GBIRTHRT	Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons)
		GDEATHRT	Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons)
3.	TIME	Old Member States: from 1977 (yearly)	
		New Member States and non-EU25 countries: from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

d2natag Births by age of the mother
xd2natag ditto – Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2	
2.	AGEDEF	Age definition	
		REACH	Age reached during the year
		COMPLETE	Age in completed years
3.	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
4.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: Number of children born alive

d2morag Deaths by sex and age group
xd2morag ditto - Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 2	
2.	AGEDEF	Age definition	
		REACH	Age reached during the year
		COMPLETE	Age in completed years
3.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
4.	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
5.	TIME	Member States: from 1983 (yearly)	
		Non-EU25 countries: from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

d2infmo Infant mortality

xd2infmo ditto – Non-EU25 countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/ statistical regions: at level 2
2.	INDIC_DE	Demographic indicators:
		INFMOR Infant mortality
		INFMORRT Infant mortality rate
3.	TIME	Old Member States: from 1987 (yearly)
		New Member States and non-EU25-countries: from 1990 (yearly)

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

3. Economic accounts

3.1. General presentation

The regional accounts are compiled in accordance with the 'European System of National and Regional Accounts' (ESA), which should be referred to for the definition of the aggregates. They are 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, gross fixed capital formation, employment and household accounts.

Data collection is done according to the ESA95 classification[4]. ESA95 data start with 1995 as the first reference year and are available for both EU countries and Non-EU25 Countries. Data are collected using NACE Rev. 1.1 as classification of the economic branches. Data according to NACE Rev. 1.1 is available in A3, A6 and A17 breakdown (see the table next page). The sum of the GVA of regions may be different from the country total because of the "extra-regio" GVA.

Data collection according to NACE Rev. 1.1 is based on Council Regulation 2223/96 and includes three sets of ESA tables, which have to be provided on a regional level. Data is either collected on NUTS 2 level or on NUTS 3 level. Data delivery for variables from Non-EU25 Countries is voluntary.

For each of the three sets of tables there are certain derogations for a number of Member States. Most of these derogations expire in 2005.

In the first half of 2005, a new time series of GDP growth rates at constant prices (real GDP growth) will be introduced. The data for BE, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT and FI was sent by the National Statistical Offices, while the data for the remaining countries had to be estimated by Eurostat.

4) Data according to the ESA79 classification are available on request.

Classification of branches A3-A6-A17 (NACE Rev. 1.1)

Codes (A3)	Codes (A6)	Labels	Codes (A17)
A_B	A_B	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing	
		Agricultural, hunting and forestry	A
		Fishing	B
C_TO_F	C_E	Industry, including energy	
		Mining and quarrying	C
		Manufacturing	D
		Electricity, gas and water supply	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	G
		Hotels and restaurants	H
		Transport, storage and communication	I
	J_K	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	
		Financial intermediation	J
		Real estate, renting and business activities	K
	L_TO_P	Other services activities	
		Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	L
		Education	M
		Health and social work	N
		Other community, social and personal service activities	O
		Private households with employed persons	P
A_TO_P		'A_B' + 'C_TO_F' + 'G_TO_P'	
TOTAL		'A_TO_P' minus '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

European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA)

Regional accounts methods: Gross value added and gross fixed capital formation by activity

Regional accounts methods: Household accounts

Regions: Statistical Yearbook

Statistics in Focus (annual): one on GDP and one on 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).

The new real GDP growth rate series is not based on ESA95, but a voluntary data supply.

3.5. Contact person

The contact person for economic accounts is Ms Stergiani Kalmpurtzi, e-mail: stergiani.kalmpurtzi@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

Gross domestic product indicators – ESA95

E2GDP95	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 2 – EU
E3GDP95	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 3 – EU
XE_GDP	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries
E2GRGDP	Real regional GDP growth rate, market prices at NUTS level 2 - EU

Branch accounts – ESA95

E2EMPL95	Employment at NUTS level 2 – EU
E3EMPL95	Employment at NUTS level 3 – EU
E2GFCF95	Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2 – EU
E2REM95	Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2 – EU
E2VABP95	Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 2 – EU
E3VABP95	Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3 – EU
XE2EMPL	Employment at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries
XE3EMPL	Employment at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries
XE2REM	Compensation of employees at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries
XE2GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries
XE2VABP	Gross value added at basic prices at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

XE3VABP Gross value added at basic prices at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries

Household accounts – ESA95

HH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

HH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

HH2INC Income of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

XHH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

XHH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

XHH2INC Income of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

3.7. Detailed description

> **Please note:** For Non-EU25 Countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions".
>
> The new table 'Real regional GDP growth rate, market prices' will be published first half of 2005.

E2GDP95 Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 2 – EU

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_PPS	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		PPS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
		PPS_HAB_EU	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant
		EUR_HAB_EU	Euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average
3.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

Notes: National GDP according to the ESA95 is broken down in accordance with the regional distribution of gross value added at basic prices.

E3GDP95 Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 3 – EU

XE_GDP Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 3	
2.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_PPS	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		PPS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
		PPS_HAB_EU	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant

		EUR_HAB_EU	Euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average
3.	TIME	As from 1995 (annual)	

E2GRGDP Real regional GDP growth rate, market prices at NUTS level 2 - EU

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2.	TIME	2000-2002 (annual)

Units: Growth rates in percent

Notes: Data are based on calculations by NSIs for BE, CZ, DE (only NUTS level 1 available), ES, FR, IT, NL, PT and FI. They are derived from data expressed in national currency. For EL, IE, HU, AT, PL, SK, SE and UK the real growth rates were calculated on the basis of regional GVA in Euro and national deflators at an A6 branch breakdown of NACE.

E2EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 2 – EU
XE2EMPL Employment at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	WSTATUS	Activity and employment status:	
		EMP	Employment
		SAL	Employees
3.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: all branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A17 (see table above)	
4.	TIME	As from 1995 (annual)	

Units: 1000 Persons

E3EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 3 – EU
XE3EMPL Employment at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 3	
2.	WSTATUS	Activity and employment status:	
		EMP	Employment
		SAL	Employees
3.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: all branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A3 (see table above)	
4.	TIME	As from 1995 (annual)	

Units: 1000 Persons

E2GFCF95 Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2 – EU
XE2GFCF Gross fixed capital formation at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A17 (see table above)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency: MIO_EUR Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998) MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	As from 1995 (annual)

E2REM95 Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2 – EU
XE2REM Compensation of employees at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A17 (see table above)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency: MIO_EUR Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998) MIO_NAC Millions of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	As from 1995 (annual)

E2VABP95 Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 2 – EU
XE2VABP Gross value added at basic prices at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A17 (see table above) TOTAL = 'A_TO_P' minus 'FISIM' (imputed output of bank services)

3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

E3VABP95 Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3 – EU

XE3VABP Gross value added at basic prices at regional level 3 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 3	
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1: All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 - A3 (see table above)	
		TOTAL =	'A_TO_P' minus 'FISIM' (imputed output of bank services)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

HH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

XHH2P95 Allocation of primary income account of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	INDIC_NA:	National accounts indicator (ESA95):	
		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 paied (uses)
		b5n_U	Balance of primary income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_NAC	Million of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)

4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)

HH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

XHH2S95 Secondary distribution of income account of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	INDIC_NA:	National accounts indicator (ESA95):	
		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 paied (uses)
		b6n_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_NAC	Million of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

HH2INC Income of households at NUTS level 2 – EU

XHH2INC Income of households at regional level 2 – Non-EU25 Countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	INDIC_NA	National accounts indicator (ESA95):	
		b5n_U	Balance of primary income, net (resources)
		b6n_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_PPCS	Millions of PPCS (Purchasing Power Standard based on final consumption)
		PPCS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standard based on final consumption per inhabitant
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant

4. TIME as from 1995 (annual)

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 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

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. Labour market statistics

5.1. General presentation

Down to NUTS level 2, the source for regional labour market data is the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS). This survey is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in the Member States of the European Union as well as in EFTA and Candidate countries. The LFS' target population is made up of all persons in private households aged 15 and over. The definitions of the survey's characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

For NUTS level 3, either distribution of LFS NUTS level 3 data or distribution of register NUTS level 3 data is used when attributing LFS NUTS level 2 figures to NUTS level 3.

All regional labour market data provided by Eurostat can be found on web-site http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ under *Data explorer / General and regional statistics / Regions / Regional labour market according* to the following categories:

Regional Labour Market

- Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series
- Regional employment – LFS series
- Regional unemployment – LFS adjusted series
- Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics – LFS series
- Regional labour market data based on pre-2003 methodology (data up to 2001) - LFS adjusted series

The first four sub-folders contain annual average data except for years in which the countries listed below either had only 'spring' Labour Force Survey (LFS) or provided Eurostat only with 'spring' Labour Force Survey data (this is second-quarter data except in the case of France alone, where these is first-quarter data). The last sub-folder, i.e. "Regional labour market data based on pre-2003 methodology (data up to 2001) – LFS adjusted series", contains second-quarter data. The 'spring' LFS data in the first four sub-folders is used for the following countries and years:

EU countries:
Germany:[5] 1999-2003
France: 1999 – 2002
Ireland: 1999 – 2002
Luxembourg: 1999 – 2002
The Netherlands: 1999

5) Even though Germany will only introduce LFS in all four quarters in 2005, which will enable the calculation of annual average figures, the Statistisches Bundesamt in Germany provides Eurostat with estimations of annual average unemployment, economically active population and unemployment rate figures down to NUTS level 2 regions. These estimations are calculated on the basis of the LFS. The rest of the regional labour market statistics on Germany represent second-quarter data.

Sweden: 1999 – 2000
Estonia: 1999
Cyprus: 1999 – 2003
Latvia: 1999 – 2001
Lithuania: 1999 – 2001
Poland: 1999

EFTA countries:
Norway: 1999
Iceland: 1999-2002
Switzerland: 1999-2003

The regional labour market data for EFTA countries was published for the first time in September 2003.

After the major reform of regional labour market statistics implemented in 2003 (changing second-quarter LFS results to annual average LFS figures), Eurostat provides annual regional labour market data from 1999 onwards (exceptions are mentioned above). In 2005, estimates of annual regional employment and unemployment rates for 1995-1998 will be published.

For more information about regional labour market statistics see meta-data (M) on Eurostat web-site http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ under *Data explorer / General and regional statistics / Regions / Regional Labour Market*.

For more information about the EU Labour Force Survey see meta-data (M) on Eurostat web-site http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ under *Data explorer / Population/social conditions / Labour market / Employment and unemployment – The European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS)* under Summary Methodologies.

Basic concepts and definitions

The European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and much else as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, households and regions of residence.

The division of the population into employed persons, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons (sometimes labelled as inactive persons) follows the ILO definition. Other concepts also follow broadly the recommendations of ILO.

- **Population** covers persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (population living in collective households, i.e. residential homes, boarding houses, hospitals, religious institutions, workers' hostels, etc. are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for the short periods (but having retained a link with the private household) owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc. Persons on obligatory military service are not included.

- **Employed persons** are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.
- **Employment rate** represents employed persons as a percentage of the population. The employment rate can be broken down further by age and sex, e.g. the **employment rate of the age group 15-64** relates to persons aged 15-64.
- **Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64** gives a measure of the regional (NUTS level 2) spread of employment rates within countries and aggregates (e.g. EU-25, Euro-zone).
- **Unemployed persons** comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously):
    1. without work during the reference week;
    2. available for work at the time (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week);
    3. 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 within a period of at most three months.
- **Economically active population** (sometimes labelled also as **labour force**, **active persons** or **active population**) comprises employed and unemployed persons.

  In sub-folder Regional economically active population there are two economically active population tables for EU-25 and two tables for non-EU-25 countries:

  Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU-25 (Non-EU-25, respectively) (1000)

  Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU-25 (Non-EU-25, respectively) (1000)

  The difference in the German figures and the EU totals between the two "economically active population" tables is due to the estimates of annual economically active population (estimates on the basis of the LFS are provided by the Statistisches Bundesamt in Germany) that are used in the table "Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU-25 countries (1000)". These estimates cannot be used for the table "Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU-25 countries (1000)", as in this case a more detailed breakdown is required and therefore the second-quarter data is used for Germany in this table.
- **Economic activity rate** represents employed and unemployed persons (i.e. economically active population) as a percentage of the population.

  The economic activity rate can be broken down further by age and sex, e.g. **the economic activity rate of the age group 15-64** relates to persons aged 15-64.

  For computing economic activity rates, the table "Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU-25 (Non-EU-25) countries (1000)" with a more detailed breakdown is used.

- **Unemployment rate** represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

  The unemployment rate can be broken down further by age and sex. **The youth unemployment rate** relates to persons aged 15-24.

  For computing unemployment rates, the table "Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3" is used comprising for Germany annual average estimates on basis of the LFS (provided by Statistisches Bundesamt, Germany).

- **Long-term unemployment rate** represents long-term unemployed (12 months or longer) as a percentage of the sum of unemployed for less than one year and long-term unemployed.

- **Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates** gives a measure of the regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) spread of unemployment rates within countries and aggregates (EU-25, Euro-zone).

- **Life-long learning** represents participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training.

5.2. Eurostat publications

Methods and definitions	***Comments***
Labour Force Survey in the Acceding Countries – Methods and Definitions – 2002	Description of the national survey in the 13 Candidate countries in 2002.
The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 2001	Description of the continuous survey in 2001-2004.
Labour Force Survey in Central and East European Countries – Methods and definitions – 2000	Description of the survey in 10 Central and Eastern European Surveys; includes questionnaires (1998).
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1998	Description of the new continuous survey in 1998-2000.
The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1996	Essentially the same as "Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions –1992 series", but this publication incorporates changes resulting from the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions –1992 series	Description of the annual survey in 1992-1997.
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1988	Description of the annual survey in 1983-1991, (same as 1985

	publication, but includes Spain and Portugal).
Labour Force Sample Survey – Methods and definitions – 1985	Description of the annual survey in 1983-1991.
Labour Force Sample Survey – Methods and definitions – 1977	Description of the biennial survey in 1973-1981.

Quality	***Comments***
Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 COM (2003) 760(01).	Review of the LFS in 2000-2002 in accordance with Article 7 of the said Regulation.
Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and Council "Implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force survey in the Community" COM (2000) 895(01).	Review of the LFS in 1998-1999 in accordance with Article 7 of the said Regulation.

5.3. Data sources

NUTS levels 1 and 2

Down to NUTS level 2, the regional labour market data is derived from the LFS. Individual LFS data is sent quarterly by the National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat (Unit D-1, Labour Market). The regional annual data down to NUTS level 2 is transferred to the section of regional statistics in summer (Eurostat, Unit E-4).

NUTS level 3

The base for NUTS level 3 data represents Labour Force Survey NUTS level 2 results. LFS NUTS level 2 absolute figures are divided among NUTS level 3 regions according to the distribution of NUTS level 3 absolute figures provided by countries. The National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) or other relevant institutions in the country concerned (e.g. National Office of Employment) send once a year to Eurostat (Unit E-4, Structural Funds, Section of regional statistics) the NUTS level 3 unemployment and economically active population absolute data broken down by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over). The distribution of these data is used when attributing LFS NUTS level 2 figures to NUTS level 3. The source of the NUTS level 3 data provided by countries depends very much on the country.

The preference list for the source of NUTS level 3 economically active population broken down by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over) providing by countries:

1. LFS annual average
2. LFS three-year average
3. Reliable register results

4. Other reliable source

The preference list for the source of NUTS level 3 unemployment data broken down by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over) providing by countries:

1. LFS annual average
2. Registered unemployment – annual average
3. LFS three-year average

5.4. Legal base

The European Union Labour Force Survey is governed by the legislative Acts of the Council and Parliament, and by the Commission for their implementation. The principal legislation is the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 77/3). This is the main regulation and contains provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision making processes.

5.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional labour market statistics is Ms Åsa Önnerfors, e-mail: Asa.Onnerfors@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 D-1 for the Labour Force Survey is Ms Ana Franco, e-mail: anna.franco@cec.eu.int .

5.6. List of tables

Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

EU-25

UN3WPOP	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)
LF2ACT	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2ACTRT	Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
LF2ACEDU	Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Candidate and EFTA countries

XUNWPOP	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFACT	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFACTRT	Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)
XLFACEDU	Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

Regional employment – LFS series

EU-25

LF2EMP	Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2ENACE	Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2ESTAT	Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2EFTPT	Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2EEDU	Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
LF2ECOMM	Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions (1000)
LF2EMPRT	Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
LF0CVERT	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)
LF2EHOUR	Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full-time), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (hours)

Candidate and EFTA countries

XLFEMP	Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFENACE	Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFESTAT	Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFEFTPT	Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFEEDU	Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFECOMM	Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XLFEMPRT	Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)

XLFCVERT Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)

XLFEHOUR Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full-time), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (hours)

Regional unemployment – LFS adjusted series

EU-25

UN3PERS Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

UN3RT Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)

UNOCVUNE Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)

UN2LTU Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)

Candidate and EFTA countries

XUNPERS Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XUNRT Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)

XUNCVUNE Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – Non-EU25 Countries (%)

XUNLTU Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000; %)

Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics – LFS series

EU-25

LF2HH Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

LF2POP Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

LF2PEDU Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

LF2P_LLL Life-long learning – participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – (1000)

Candidate and EFTA countries

XLFHH Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XLFPOP Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XLFPEDU Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XLFP_LLL Life-long learning – participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

Regional labour market data based on pre-2003 methodology (data up to 2001) - LFS adjusted series

EU-25

WPOP_Q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

ACT_Q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

ACTRT_Q2 Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)

EMP_Q2 Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

EMPN_Q2 Employment by economic activity, full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

EMPRT_Q2 Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)

CVERT_Q2 Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)

PERS_Q2 Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

RT_Q2 Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)

STDV_Q2 Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)

LTU_Q2 Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)

HH_Q2 Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

POP_Q2 Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Candidate and EFTA countries

XWPOP_Q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XACT_Q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XACTR_Q2 Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)

XEMP_Q2 Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XEMPN_Q2 Employment by economic activity, full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

XEMPR_Q2	Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)
XCVER_Q2	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)
XPERS_Q2	Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XRT_Q2	Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – Non-EU25 Countries (%)
XSTDV_Q2	Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – Non-EU25 Countries (%)
XLTU_Q2	Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000; %)
XHH_Q2	Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)
XPOP_Q2	Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – Non-EU25 Countries (1000)

5.7. Detailed description

Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

UN3WPOP Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)

XUNWPOP ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ACT Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFACT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ACTRT Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)

XLFACTRT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: % Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of population.

LF2ACEDU Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFACEDU ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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 levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

Regional employment – LFS series

LF2EMP Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFEMP ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ENACE Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 –EU 25 (1000)

XLFENACE ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1.1:	
		TOTAL	All NACE branches – Total
		A_B	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
		C_D_E	Industry, including energy and excluding construction
		C_to_F	Industry, including energy and construction
		F	Construction
		Go_to_P	Services (excluding extra-territorial organizations and bodies)
		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 levels 1 and 2	

3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ESTAT Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 –EU 25 (1000)

XLFESTAT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	WSTATUS	Employment status:	
		EMP	Employment
		SAL	Employees
		SELF	Self-employed
		FAM	Family workers
		NRESP	No response
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2EFTPT Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFEFTPT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	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 levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2EEDU Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFEEDU ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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 levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ECOMM Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions –EU 25 (1000)

XLFECOMM ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

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)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2EMPRT Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2

XLFEMPRT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females

2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: % *Employed persons as a percentage of population.*

LF0VERT Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – EU 25 (%)

XLFCVERT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

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

Unit: % *Ratio of standard deviation of the weighted regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of the age group 15-64 to employment rate of the same age group at national level (EU level, respectively) expressed as a percentage.*

LF2EHOUR Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job (full time) , at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (hours)

XLFEHOUR ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

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

Unit: hours

Regional unemployment – LFS adjusted series

UN3PERS Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 –EU 25 (1000)

XUNPERS ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

UN3RT Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (%)

XUNRT ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: % *Unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.*

UNOCVUNE Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – EU 25 (%)

XUNCVUNE ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	CVINFO	Level of regional base:

		cv_nuts 2	Dispersion based on NUTS level 2
		cv_nuts 3	Dispersion based on NUTS level 3
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: % *Ratio of standard deviation of the weighted regional (NUTS level 2, level 3 respectively) unemployment rates to unemployment rate at national level (EU level, respectively) expressed as a percentage.*

UN2LTU Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000; %)

XUNLTU ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	nbr	1000 persons
		ltu_une_rt	% *(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.)*
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics – LFS series

LF2HH Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFHH ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries *(information about Degree of urbanisation is not available)*

Dimensions:

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

Unit: 1000 households

LF2POP Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFPOP ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 households

LF2PEDU Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFPEDU ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		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 levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2PLLL Life-long learning – participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XLFPLLL ditto for Candidate and EFTA countries

Dimensions:

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

Unit: 1000 persons

Regional labour market data based on pre-2003 methodology (data up to 2001) - LFS adjusted series

WPOP_q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)

XWPOP_q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15-24	between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

ACT_Q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

ACT_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

ACTRT_Q2 Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)

XACTRT_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: % Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of population.

EMP_Q2 Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XEMP_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1996 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

EMPN_Q2 Employment by economic activity, full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XEMPN_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	FT_PT	Work time (full/part-time):	
		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 1983 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

EMPRT_Q2 Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)

XEMPRT_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

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

Unit: *% Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population aged 15-64.*

CVERT_Q2 Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – EU 25 (%)

XCVERT_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1998 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

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

Unit: *% Ratio of standard deviation of the weighted regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of the age group 15-64 to employment rate of the same age group at national level (EU level, respectively) expressed as a percentage.*

PERS_Q2 Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 –EU 25 (1000)

XPERS_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1995 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15-24	between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

RT_q2 Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (%)

XRT_q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: % Unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

STDV_q2 Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – EU 25 (%)

XSTDV_q2 ditto for Candidate countries (but TIME is from 1998 (yearly) up to 2001)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	CVINFO	Level of regional base:	
		cv_nuts 2	Dispersion based on NUTS level 2
		cv_nuts 3	Dispersion based on NUTS level 3
3.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: % Ratio of standard deviation of the weighted regional (NUTS level 2, level 3 respectively) unemployment rates to unemployment rate at national level (EU level, respectively) expressed as a percentage.

LTU_q2 Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000; %)

XLTU_q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	UNIT	nbr	1000 persons
		ltu_une_rt	% *(Persons unemployed for one year or longer as a percentage of total unemployed persons.)*
3.	TIME	from 1987 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

HH_Q2 Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XHH_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001 and information about Degree of urbanisation is not available*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	DEG_URB	Degree of urbanisation:	
		total	Total
		deg1	Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km²)
		deg2	Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km²)
		deg3	Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km²)
3.	TIME	from 1992 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 households

POP_Q2 Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

XPOP_Q2 ditto for Candidate countries (*but TIME is from 1997 (yearly) up to 2001*)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
2.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly) up to 2001	

Unit: 1000 persons

6. Migration statistics

6.1. 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 relabeling of the classes for standardisation purposes.

The internal migration flows at NUTS level 2 are split 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 NewCronos 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

Population statistics, Eurostat (annual)

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 Berthold Huber , e-mail: berthold.huber@cec.eu.int

For methodological questions about migration statistics the person to contact 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

(***)	Population by sex and citizenship, Nuts level 3
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

6.7. 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.

*** New table*:* The table for Population by sex and citizenship at NUTS level 3 will be published during the year 2005. The name of this table has not yet been defined.

(***) Population by sex and citizenship, Nuts level 3

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3	
	SEX	TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1985 (yearly)	
4.	CITIZEN	Citizenship	

Units: number of persons

P2MINT INTERNAL MIGRATION

p2arr Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group
xp2arr ditto

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes	
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:

Year 1995, 1996:	B: Age '85_MAX' includes ages over 60
Year 1990 to 1995:	DK: Age 'Total' includes ages over 75

p2dep Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group
xp2dep ditto

Dimensions:

1.	AGE	Age and age classes
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 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 revisted 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

Eurostat R&D - Annual Statistics

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 E4.

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 specialists in unit B5:

For R&D expenditure and personnel, Ms Simona Frank, e-mail: simona.frank@cec.eu.int

For HRST, EHT and patents, Mr August Götzfried, e-mail: august.goetzfried@cec.eu.int

7.6. List of tables

There are currently 13 tables in this collection.

Member States

GERDREG	Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region
PERSREG	Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region
HR_CAS	Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level (NUTS 2)
HR_SECT	Annual data on employed HRST at the regional level, by sector of activity (NUTS 1)
HR_AGE	Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level by age (NUTS 1)
HR_SEX	Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level by sex (NUTS 1)
EHT_REG	Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level
REG_TOT	Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC; total number
REG_HT	High tech patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by high tech; total number, per million inhabitants and per million labour force
REG_POP	Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC;per million inhabitants
REG_LF	Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC;per million labour force

Candidate countries

XRDEXP	R&D expenditure by sector –candidate countries
XRDPERS	R&D personnel - 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".

GERDREG Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region

Dimensions:

1.	SECTPERF	Sector of performance	
		total	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non-profit sector
2.	UNIT	Unit	
		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)
		mio_pps	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		mio_pps_kp95	Millions of PPS at 1995 prices
		pc_gdp	Percentage of GDP
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2	
4.	TIME	From 1980 (yearly)	

PERSREG Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region

Dimensions:

1.	OCCUP	Occupation	
		total	Total R&D personnel
		rse	Researchers
		tec	Technicians / equivalent staff
		oth	Other supporting staff
2.	SEX	Sex	
		t	Total
		f	Females

3.	SECTPERF	Sector of performance	
		total	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non-profit sector
4.	UNIT	Unit	
		hc	Head Count
		fte	Full time equivalent
		pc_emp	Percentage of total employment
		pc_lbf	As % of labour force
5.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2	
6.	TIME	From 1980 (yearly)	

HR_CAS Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level (NUTS 2)

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.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1	
4.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

HR_SECT Annual data on employed HRST at the regional level, by sector of activity (NUTS 1)

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

total	All NACE branches - Total
ma_total	Manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 section D
ma_high_tec	High technology manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 30, 32 and 33
ma_mhigh_tec	Medium high technology manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29, 31, 34 and 35
ma_h_mh_tot	High and medium high technology manufactu-ring: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29 to 35
ma_mlow_tec	Medium low technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 23 and 25 to 28
ma_low_tec	Low-technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 15 to 22 and 36 to 37
ma_l_ml_tot	Low and medium low technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 15 to 22, 23, 25 to 28 and 36 to 37
se_total	Services: NACE Rev. 1.1 sections G to Q = 50 to 99
se_kis_tot	Total knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 74, 80, 85 and 92
se_kis_ht	Knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 64, 72, 73
se_kis_ms	Knowledge-intensive market services (excluding financial intermediation and high-tech services): NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 70, 71, 74
se_kis_fs	Knowledge-intensive financial services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 65, 66, 67
se_kis_ot	Other knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 80, 85, 92
se_lkis_tot	Total less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63, 75, 90, 91, 93, 95 and 99
se_lkis_ms	Less-knowledge-intensive market services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63
se_lkis_ot	Other less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 75, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99
htec_ma_se	Total high and medium high technology manufac-turing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29 to 35, 64, 72 and 73
a_to_c	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, minig and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14

		d	Manufacturing
		e_f	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
		g_h_p	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
		i60_to_i63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
		frb	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74
		l_q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
		m	Education
		n	Health and social work
		o	Other community, social, personal service activities
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_emp_hrst	Employed people – as a % of total employment
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

HR_AGE Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level by age (NUTS 1)

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.	AGE	Age	
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y45_64	Between 45 and 64 years
		y0_25_y65_max	Other (65 years and over as well as less than 25 years)

3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

HR_SEX Annual data on HRST and sub-groups of HRST at the regional level by sex (NUTS 1)

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.	SEX	Sex	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

EHT_REG Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1	
		total	All NACE branches - Total
		ma_total	Manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 section D
		ma_high_tec	High technology manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 30, 32 and 33

ma_mhigh_tec	Medium high technology manufacturing: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29, 31, 34 and 35
ma_h_mh_tot	High and medium high technology manufactu-ring: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29 to 35
ma_mlow_tec	Medium low technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 23 and 25 to 28
ma_low_tec	Low-technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 15 to 22 and 36 to 37
ma_l_ml_tot	Low and medium low technology: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 15 to 22, 23, 25 to 28 and 36 to 37
se_total	Services: NACE Rev. 1.1 sections G to Q = 50 to 99
se_kis_tot	Total knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 74, 80, 85 and 92
se_kis_ht	Knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 64, 72, 73
se_kis_ms	Knowledge-intensive market services (excluding financial intermediation and high-tech services): NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 70, 71, 74
se_kis_fs	Knowledge-intensive financial services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 65, 66, 67
se_kis_ot	Other knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 80, 85, 92
se_lkis_tot	Total less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63, 75, 90, 91, 93, 95 and 99
se_lkis_ms	Less-knowledge-intensive market services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63
se_lkis_ot	Other less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 75, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99
htec_ma_se	Total high and medium high technology manufac-turing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29 to 35, 64, 72 and 73
a_to_c	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, minig and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14
d	Manufacturing
e_f	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
g_h_p	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
i60_to_i63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water trans-port; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
frb	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74

		l_q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
		m	Education
		n	Health and social work
		o	Other community, social, personal service activities
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)	

REG_TOT Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC; total number

Dimensions:

1.	IPC	International Patent Classification	
		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.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2, 3
3.	TIME	From 1989 (yearly)

REG_HT High tech patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by high tech; total number, per million inhabitants and per million labour force

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 — Unit

mio_lf	Per million labour force
mio_pop	Per million people inhabitants
nb_tot	All (no breakdown)

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

4. TIME — From 1989 (yearly)

REG_POP Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC; per million inhabitants

Dimensions:

1. IPC — International Patent Classification

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

3. TIME From 1989 (yearly)

REG_LF Patent applications to the EPO by year of filing at the regional level by IPC; per million labour force

Dimensions:

1. IPC International Patent Classification
   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.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2, 3	
3.	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 1,2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

XRDPERS 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 1,2, 3
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

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.

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 specialist in unit D3, Ms Petra Sneijers, e-mail: petra.sneijers@cec.eu.int .

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 petrolium and natural gas; service activities incidential 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 petrolium products and nuclear fuel
		df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petrolium 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
g518	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
g519	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.	INDIC_SB	Economic indicator for structural business statistics	
		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)	

Note:

Financial data in SBS are expressed in millions of euro/ECU.

S2CRED Statistics on credit institutions

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC_SB	Economic indicator for structural business statistics	
		v11210	Number of local units
		v13320	Wages and salaries
		v16110	Number of persons employed
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1	
		total	All NACE branches - Total
		j6512_652	Total credit institutions
		j6512	Other monetary intermediation
		j6522	Other credit granting
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS Level 2 up to 2000 at NUTS Level 1 from 2001 onwards	
4.	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
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		k	Real estate, renting and business activities
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		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 co-operate 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. **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	Midwives	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 Dupré, 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 previosly.

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 E3 for methodological questions on health statistics is Ms Marleen de Smedt, e-mail: marleen.desmedt@cec.eu.int .

9.6. List of tables

Causes of death

COD_CDR	Causes of death – Crude death rate
RCOD_NR_T	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total
RCOD_NR_M	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males
RCOD_NR_F	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) – Females
RCOD_SDR	Causes of death - Standardised Death Rate (3 years average)
RCOD_CDR_T	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Total
RCOD_CDR_M	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Males
RCOD_CDR_F	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Females

Health Personnel

H2PERS	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
H2BEDS	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
H2INFDIS	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants
XH2PERS	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries
XH2BEDS	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries
XH2INFDI	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries

9.7. Detailed description

COD_CDR Causes of death – Crude death rate

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
	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
	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)
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 osteoarthrosis (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 (yearly)

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

RCOD_NR_T	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) –Total
RCOD_NR_M	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males
RCOD_NR_F	Causes of death - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females

Dimensions:

1. 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

2. 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 osteoarthrosis (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)

3. GEO — Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS Level 2

4. TIME — From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

Units: — *Number/Absolute value*

RCOD_SDR — Causes of death - Standardised Death Rate (3 years average)

Dimensions:

1. SEX	T	Total
	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)
	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 osteoarthrosis (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 100.000 inhabitants)*

RCOD_CDR_T	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Total
RCOD_CDR_M	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Males
RCOD_CDR_F	Causes of death - Crude death rate (3 years average) - Females

Dimensions:

1. 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
2. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
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	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 osteoarthrosis (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)

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

Units: *Crude death rate (per 100.000 inhabitants)*

H2PERS Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 inhabitants
2.	STAFF	Health Staff	
		phys	Physicians or doctors *
		dentist	Dentists *
		pharm	Pharmacists *
		nurse	Nurses and midwives
		* (licensed, practising or active according to different national definitions)	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS Level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1993 (yearly)	

H2BEDS Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 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)
		hbeds_oth	Other beds (speciality hospitals, etc.)
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	Gonoccocal 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 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 inhabitants
2.	STAFF	Health Staff	
		phys	Physicians or doctors *
		dentist	Dentists *
		pharm	Pharmacists *
		nurse	Nurses and midwives

* (licensed, practising or active according to different national definitions)

3.	GEO	Statistical regions at Level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1993 (yearly)	

XH2BEDS Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants - candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 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)
		hbeds_oth	Other beds (speciality hospitals, etc.)
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	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 inhabitants
2.	DISEASE	Diseases	
		gonoc_inf	Gonoccocal 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	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 terms 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 contry 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 acommodation.

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: filipe.alves@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 levels 2,3 – annual data
t04_2r	Arrivals of residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data
t05_2r	Nights spent by residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data
t06_2r	Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data
t07_2r	Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data

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 levels 2,3 – annual data

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 1990 (yearly)	

t04_2r Arrivals of residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data

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 1990 (yearly)	

t05_2r Nights spent by residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data

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 1990 (yearly)	

t06_2r Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS level 2 - annual data

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 1990 (yearly)	

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

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 1990 (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 Glossary for Transport Statistics published by Eurostat, Economic commission for Europe and UN-ECMT.

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 road transport carried out by vehicles registered in each member state, on its national territory and abroad. 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.
- 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 is the journeys made by vehicles transporting goods: how many journeys start, transit and end in a certain region and how many kilometres are driven those vehicles within the regions or to reach a certain region.

The indicators are the result of a transport modelling 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.

The above mentioned exercise is not expected to have a yearly update

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 Everything on transport statistics 1970-2002, DVD-ROM 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 updated 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. Most of the data are required under legal obligations (see 11.4 below). For regional data on infrastructure, stock of vehicles and traffic safety data are collected from Member States on a voluntary basis through a questionnaire.

11.4. Legal base

Energy

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

Transport

Nature	N°	Date	OJ	Published	Title
Rail					
Regulation	91/2003	16/12/02	L 14	21.01.2003	Annual and quarterly data on rail transport statistics; goods, passenger, accidents, regional data, network traffic
Commission Regulation	1192/2003	03/07/03	L 167	04.07.2003	Amendment of Regulation 91/2003 on rail transport statistics
Road					
Council Regulation	1172/98	25/05/98	L 163	06.06.1998	Micro data on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	2691/1999	18/12/99	L 326	18.12.1999	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	08.11.2001	Concerning the technical arrangement for data transmission for statistics of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	6/2003	30/12/02	L 1	04.01.2003	Concerning the dissemination of statistics on the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	642/2004	06/04/04	L 75	07.04.2004	Precision requirements for data collected in accordance with Council Regulation 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Air					
Regulation	437/2003	27/02/03	L 66	11.03.2003	Statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.
Commission Regulation	1358/2003	31/07/03	194	01.08.2003	Implementation of Regulation 437/2003 on statistical returns in

					respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air and amendment of Annexes I and II
Maritime					
Council Directive	95/64	8/12/95	L 320	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	18.06.1998	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
Inland waterways					
Council Directive	80/1119/ EEC	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
Road accidents					
Council Decision	93/704/EC	30/11/93	L 329	30.12.1993	Creation of a Community database on road accidents
Infrastructure					
Council Regulation	1108/70	4/06/70	L 130	15.06.1970	Introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway

11.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional energy and transport statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: Filipe.Alves@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the following persons

- **energy**: Mr Pekka Lösönen, e-mail: Pekka.Loesoenen@cec.eu.int
- **transport**: Ms Carla Sciullo, e-mail: Carla.Sciullo@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

reinlinf	Road, rail and navigable inland waterway networks
reroequi	Road transport, stock of vehicles by category
reroacci	Road safety
rerotruc	Road transport of goods - Journeys made by vehicles
reavgu98	Air transport of freight until 1998 (old methodology)
reavpu98	Air transport of passengers until 1998 (old methodology)
reavgf98	Air transport of freight from 1998 onwards (new methodology)
reavpf98	Air transport of passengers from 1998 onwards (new methodology)
remagu98	Maritime transport of freight until 1998 (old methodology)
remapu98	Maritime transport of passengers until 1998 (old methodology)
remagf98	Maritime transport of freight from 1998 onwards (new methodology)
remapf98	Maritime transport of passengers from 1998 onwards (new methodology)

Candidate Countries

reinlicc	Road, rail and waterway networks - Candidate Countries
reroeqcc	Road transport, stock of vehicles by category – Candidate Countries
reroaccc	Road safety - Candidate Countries
reavgocc	Air transport of freight - Candidate Countries
reavpacc	Air transport of passengers - Candidate Countries
remagocc	Maritime transport of freight - Candidate Countries
remapacc	Maritime transport of passengers - Candidate Countries

11.7. Detailed description

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

en2celec Electricity production capacity (in Megawatt) (Installed net capacity)
xencelec *ditto*

Dimensions:

1. GEO — Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS- 2003: at NUTS level 2
   Candidate Countries: Statistical regions level 3

2. ENERPROD — Energy source:
   - HYDRO Hydroelectric power
   - NUCLEAR Nuclear power
   - THERM Thermal power
   - TOTAL Total

3. TIME — Member States: From 1986 (yearly)
   Candidate Countries: From 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

CZ: *The Hydro and Thermal electric production Capacity are not collected at regional level*

HU: *Electric Production Capacity: Annual average of net productin capacity.*

LV: *For Hydro and Thermal sources, the data for the Riga region (LV001) includes the volume of electricity produced by 'Latvenergo' in the other regions.*

SI: *Hydroelectric power: Sums of the regional data do not equal national data because of:*
- Valuation of net production from results of questionnaire IND-1/M
- Small hydroelectric power plants are excluded
- Different source and way of collecting the data
- Different coverage of reporting units
Nuclear power and Thermal power: Only public power stations are divided between regions Sources: IND-4a: annual report of the Company for the Transfer of Electricity (ELES) and for the distribution of electricity. IND-4b: annual report of electricity autoproducers. Statistical Yearbook on Energy 1995.

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

en2cons Electricity consumption by sector (in Gigawatt-hours)

xencons *ditto*

Dimensions:

1. GEO — Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS 99: at NUTS level 2
CC: Statistical regions level 3

2. ENERSECT — Sector of consumption:

TOTAL	Total electricity consumption
INDU	Consumption by industrial sector
ENER	Consumption by energy sector
TRAN	Consumption by transport sector
HH	Consumption by households
AGRI	Consumption by agriculture
SERV	Consumption by services sector
OTHER	Other consumption

3. TIME — Member States: from 1986 (yearly)
Candidate Countries: from 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

DE, GR, NL:	*"INDU" includes "ENER"*
FR:	*"HH" includes low tension consumption in "AGRI"*
IE, NL:	*"HH" includes "AGRI"*
DK, FI:	*"INDU" includes construction*
FI:	*"AGRI" includes private consumption of farms*
CZ:	*Since 1996 only household electric consumption is collected at regional level, no other sectors of consumption.*
HU:	*Only national data, Regional data not available. Source: Energy Information Agency*
LT:	*Energy sector: excluding own use by plant, used for pumped storage, electric boilers.*
SI:	*Final consumption for 95, 96 and 97 is resp. 9656, 9582 and 9971 GWh.* *Industry and Energy: Sums do not equal because of:* *- some producers of electricity, public and autoproducers, report also the difference between gross and net production as consumption in questionnaire IND-1/M* *- only the biggest wrong reports were excluded* *- gasworks and public heat only plants are excluded* *Transport and households: Data available only at national level.* *Agriculture, Services and Other: No data available*

SK: *Position 'Industry' includes Energy sector consumption data as well. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).*

reinlinf Road, rail and navigable inland waterways network
reinlicc *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 more track railway lines
		RAILELEC	Electrified railway lines
		CANAL	Navigable canals
		RIVER	Navigable rivers
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, separated 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.*

DE: *"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.*

IT, BE: *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*

SE: *Canal includes river*

FI: *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).*

reroequi Road transport, stock of vehicles by category
reroeqcc *ditto*

Dimensions:

1.	TRAN_TYP	Mode or means of transport/Type of railway vehicles	
		TOT_VEH	All vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles)
		CAR	Passenger cars
		BUS	Buses
		TOT_UTIL	Total utility vehicles
		GOOD_VEH	Goods road motor vehicle
		TRAC	Road tractors
		SPEC_VEH	Special vehicles
	TRAI_STRAIL		Trailers and semi-trailers
		MOTO	Motorcycles (> 50 cm^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 1b) 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.

Semi- Trailer

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.

BE	*Numbers as at 1 August.*
DE	*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.*
DK, EL,	*SPECIAL is included in GOODS;*
FR	*SPECIAL is included in GOODS; vehicles and motorcycles: Argus data; the number of utility vehicles includes only those less than ten years old.*
IE	*Only motorcycles above 75 cm3*
FI	*Numbers as at 31 December*
SE	*From years 2000, covers only vehicles in use at the end of the year.*
UK	*TRACTOR included in GOODS, the sum of the regions differs from national total.*
CZ:	*Position "Trailers and semi-trailers" contains only trailers.*
EE:	*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.*
HU:	*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.*
RO:	*Goods carriage vehicles: Rigid road motor vehicles designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods. Road tractors: Articulated vehicle and road train.*
SK:	*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).*

reroacci Road safety

reroaccc *ditto*

Dimensions:

1.	VICTIM		Type of victim
		KIL	Persons killed
		INJ	Persons injured
	KIL_MIO_CAR		Number of deaths per million private cars
	KIL_MIO_POP		Number of deaths 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)*
ES:	*period of 24 hours (up to and including 1992)*
FR:	*period of 6 days*
IT:	*period of 7 days*
AT:	*period of 3 days (up to and including 1991)*
PT:	*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)
ES:	+ 30 % (up to and including 1992)
FR:	+ 5,7 % (9 % up to and including 1992)
IT:	+ 7,8 %
AT:	+ 12 % (up to and including 1991)

PT: + 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).

rerotruc Road transport of goods - Journeys made by vehicles

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC_TR	Transport 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 kilometres produced by intra-regional trips (1000 km/day)
	KM_TOT	Total number of kilometres driven within each region by all trucks, intra-regional trips are not included (1000 km/day)
	KM_PROD	Total number of kilometres made by journeys produced by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (1000 km/day)
	KM_ATTR	Total number of kilometres made by journeys attracted by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (1000 km/day)
	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 of 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

reavgu98 Air transport of freight until 1998 (old methodology)

reavgoccf *ditto*

Dimensions:

1. TRANSPRT Type of transport
   - TOT_GOOD Total goods loaded and unloaded
   - LD_GOOD Goods loaded
   - UNLD_GOOD Goods unloaded
   - TRANSIT_GOOD Goods in transit

2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1978 (yearly)

Units: *Freight in tons*

Notes:

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

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

reavpu98 Air transport of passengers until 1998 (old methodology)

reavpacc *ditto*

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSPRT	Type of transport	
		TOT_PASS	Total passengers embarked and disembarked
		EMB_PASS	Passengers embarked
	DISEMB_PASS		Passengers disembarked
	TRANSIT_PASS		Passengers in transit
2.	GEO	Territorial units: at NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1978 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 passengers

Notes:

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

reavgf98 Air transport of freight from 1998 onwards (new methodology)

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSPRT	Type of transport	
		TOT_GOOD	Total goods loaded and unloaded
		LD_GOOD	Goods loaded
	UNLD_GOOD		Goods unloaded
2.	GEO	Territorial units: at NUTS level2	
3.	TIME	from 1998 (yearly)	

Units: Freight in tons

Notes:

Small airports not taken into account.

reavpf98 Air transport of passengers from 1998 onwards (new metho-dology)

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSPRT	Type of transport

	TOT_PASS	Total passengers embarked and disembarked
	EMB_PASS	Passengers embarked
DISEMB_PASS		Passengers disembarked

2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1998 (yearly)

Units: 1000 passengers

Notes:

Small airports not taken into account

remagu98 Maritime transport of freight until 1998 (old methodology)

remagocc *ditto*

Dimensions:

1. TRANSPRT Type of transport

	TOT_GOOD	Total goods loaded and unloaded
	LD_GOOD	Goods loaded
UNLD_GOOD		Goods unloaded

2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1978 (yearly)

Units: 1000 t

Notes:

DE, DK, FR, IT	*Not including goods passing through one port only*
FR	*Minor ports traffic included only in the national total*

remapu98 Maritime transport of passengers until 1998 (old methodo-logy)

remapacc *ditto*

Dimensions:

1. TRANSPRT Type of transport

	TOT_PASS	Total passengers embarked and disembarked
	EMB_PASS	Passengers embarked
DISEMB_PASS		Passengers disembarked

2. GEO Territorial units: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1978 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

Notes:

UK *Only international passenger movements.*

remagf98 Maritime transport of freight from 1998 onwards (new metho-dology)

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSPRT	Type of transport	
		TOT_GOOD	Total goods loaded and unloaded
		LD_GOOD	Goods loaded
	UNLD_GOOD		Goods 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.

remapf98 Maritime transport of passengers from 1998 onwards (new method-ology)

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSPRT	Type of transport	
		TOT_PASS	Total passengers embarked and disembarked
		EMB_PASS	Passengers embarked
	DISEMB_PASS		Passengers 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 re-porting.

12. Environment statistics

12.1. 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. Deleveries 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 refering to p*ublic 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 forquot;.*

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 seawater, 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 renvoations 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.

NOT 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 microscreening, selective ion exchange, activated carbon adsorption, reverse osmosis, ultrafiltration, 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.

12.2. 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

12.3. 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.

12.4. Legal base

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

12.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions, please contact Mr Jürgen Förster, e-mail: juergen.foerster@cec.eu.int .

12.6. List of tables

Environment

EU Member States

env2wa	Regional water statistics
env2wwat	Regional waste water statistics
env2wast	Regional waste statistics

Non EU-25 countries

xenv2wat	Regional water statistics – Acceding Countries
xenv2wwt	regional waste water statistics – Acceding Countries
xenv2was	Regional waste statistics – Acceding Countries

12.7. 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 authoroties in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1_2	Total investments by public regional authoroties in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
iws_1_3	Total investments by public local authoroties 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 sewarage (% 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 authoroties in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_1_2	Total investments by public regional authoroties in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
iww_1_3	Total investments by public local authoroties 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)	

III. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE URBAN AUDIT DATABASE

1. General presentation

The Urban Audit is a response to growing demand for an assessment of the quality of life in European cities, where a significant proportion of European Union citizens live. The Urban Audit is a joint effort by the Directorate-General for Regional Policy (DG REGIO) and Eurostat to provide reliable and comparative information on selected urban areas in Member States of the European Union and the candidate countries.

Comparison of cities by regional, national and European agencies as well as between the cities themselves, according to their position in Europe (central – peripheral; North – South) and certain developments in different areas (economic activity, employment, public transport, education level etc.) as well as disparities within cities are very useful, if not crucial, for policy measures.

In the Urban Audit project, Eurostat has been responsible for coordinating the flow of Urban Audit data at the European level. Contact address (e-mail):

Estat-Urban-Audit@cec.eu.int

In terms of organisation, the national Coordinators at the NSOs have been mandatory as the link between the cities and Eurostat. Much data already existed at the NSOs in their databases or in administrative registers available to them. The remaining part of the data had to be collected from the cities.

Spatial levels

Data have been collected on three spatial levels:

- the **Core City (C)** according to the administrative definition, as the basic level,
- the **Larger Urban Zone (LUZ)** being an approximation of the functional urban zone centred around the town/city, and
- the **Sub-City District (SCD)** being a subdivision of the city according to strict criteria.

The selection of participating towns / cities and the definition of the composition of the LUZ and the SCD in terms of spatial units had to respect certain criteria:

- the participating towns / cities in each country should represent about 20 % of the population in that country
- the participating towns / cities should reflect a good geographic distribution within the country (peripheral, central)
- coverage should reflect more medium-sized towns / cities than was the case in the UAPP (medium-sized towns / cities having a population of between 50 000 – 250 000 inhabitants, large towns / cities with >250 000)
- data should be available and comparable

This "sampling" procedure for the Urban Audit project was closely and specifically designed by Eurostat, DG REGIO, the NSOs and the towns / cities in the countries. The final selection of participating towns / cities in the Urban Audit has been a compromise between all aspects.

Towns and cities have, as local councils or governments, most of the responsibility for managing urban change. Very often, towns and cities are service providers and they develop and maintain the infrastructure; the relevant local administration is empowered to run the town / city. In this way, it is clear that information is available at an **administrative** level. More than this, urban areas also have an impact on surrounding areas in terms of commuting, job concentration, traffic systems etc. In this way, there is also a need for a delimitation of functional urban regions and a request of information on these larger "urban" entities.

The definition of the Larger Urban Zone, which corresponds to an estimate of the Functional Urban Region (FUR), is a complex issue. The definition of FURs varies according to the national and local context, although the FUR is very often identified as being an employment zone or a commuting area.

There are variables for which the town / city is relevant (for example municipal expenditure and provision of services for the inhabitants of the town / city) and others for which only the FUR makes sense (for example GDP). There are also variables (such as crime, by way of example) which are difficult to render comparable from one country to another or from city to city.

Statistics at a **sub-city level** are more a matter for the cities themselves. The bigger the city, the more relevant such statistics, as there are likely to be significant intra-city disparities. This is also the level at which the public will identify as it corresponds to neighbourhoods with their own individual characteristics.

The approach of collecting data from existing sources makes it difficult and sometimes impossible to achieve comparability of variables over the entire "population", i.e. the 189 Cities in the EU (plus 69 in Candidate Countries). The National Urban Audit Coordinators tried hard to achieve comparability of urban data, at least within their own country. Wherever it was not possible, attempts were made to estimate the data; where this has been achieved it is noted in the database with a flag or free-text in the metadata of the UA database.

Kernel (K)

Applying the concept of the "Administrative City" to London and Paris does not yield comparable spatial units. "Greater London" (as classified at the NUTS level 1 region UKI, has a population of 7.2 Mio inhabitants), whereas "Paris" (as classified at the NUTS level 3 region FR101, has a population of 2.1 Mio inhabitants).

To facilitate better comparison between the two largest cities in Europe and with other large cities, an additional spatial unit, the "Kernel" has been developed.

For London, the Kernel consists of "Inner London", which is roughly comparable to the (administrative) city of Paris in terms of size. For Paris, the Kernel includes the first "small ring" of "departments" around the city. The table below explains the different spatial concepts in London and Paris. It is to be noted that the "Kernel" corresponds to a different spatial hierarchy in the two cities.

Participating cities

258 cities out of 27 countries (25 Member States, plus Bulgaria and Romania) are represented in the urban data collection. The first 2 letters of the code indicate the country of a given city.

Code	Name
BE001C	Bruxelles / Brussel
BE002C	Antwerpen
BE003C	Gent
BE004C	Charleroi
BE005C	Liège
BE006C	Brugge
CZ001C	Praha
CZ002C	Brno
CZ003C	Ostrava
CZ004C	Plzen
CZ005C	Usti nad Labem
DK001C	København
DK002C	Aarhus
DK003C	Odense
DK004C	Aalborg
DE001C	Berlin
DE002C	Hamburg
DE003C	München
DE004C	Köln
DE005C	Frankfurt am Main
DE006C	Essen
DE008C	Leipzig
DE009C	Dresden
DE010C	Dortmund
DE011C	Düsseldorf
DE012C	Bremen
DE013C	Hannover
DE014C	Nürnberg
DE015C	Bochum
DE016C	Wuppertal
DE017C	Bielefeld
DE018C	Halle an der Saale
DE019C	Magdeburg
DE020C	Wiesbaden
DE021C	Göttingen
DE022C	Mülheim a.d.Ruhr
DE023C	Moers
DE025C	Darmstadt
DE026C	Trier
DE027C	Freiburg im Breisgau
DE028C	Regensburg
DE029C	Frankfurt (Oder)
DE030C	Weimar
DE031C	Schwerin
DE032C	Erfurt
DE033C	Augsburg
DE034C	Bonn
DE035C	Karlsruhe
DE036C	Mönchengladbach
DE037C	Mainz
EE001C	Tallinn
EE002C	Tartu
GR001C	Athina
GR002C	Thessaloniki
GR003C	Patra
GR004C	Irakleio
GR005C	Larisa
GR006C	Ioannina
GR007C	Kavala
GR008C	Volos
GR009C	Kalamata
ES001C	Madrid
ES002C	Barcelona
ES003C	Valencia
ES004C	Sevilla
ES005C	Zaragoza
ES006C	Málaga
ES007C	Murcia
ES008C	Las Palmas
ES009C	Valladolid
ES010C	Palma di Mallorca
ES011C	Santiago de Compostela
ES012C	Vitoria/Gasteiz
ES013C	Oviedo
ES014C	Pamplona/Iruña
ES015C	Santander
ES016C	Toledo

ES017C	Badajoz
ES018C	Logroño
FR001C	Paris
FR003C	Lyon
FR203C	Marseille
FR004C	Toulouse
FR205C	Nice
FR006C	Strasbourg
FR007C	Bordeaux
FR008C	Nantes
FR009C	Lille
FR010C	Montpellier
FR011C	Saint-Etienne
FR012C	Le Havre
FR013C	Rennes
FR014C	Amiens
FR015C	Rouen
FR016C	Nancy
FR017C	Metz
FR018C	Reims
FR019C	Orléans
FR020C	Dijon
FR021C	Poitiers
FR022C	Clermont-Ferrand
FR023C	Caen
FR024C	Limoges
FR025C	Besançon
FR026C	Grenoble
FR027C	Ajaccio
FR028C	Saint Denis
FR029C	Pointe-a-Pitre
FR030C	Fort-de-France
FR031C	Cayenne
IE001C	Dublin
IE002C	Cork
IE003C	Limerick
IE004C	Galway
IT001C	Roma
IT002C	Milano
IT003C	Napoli
IT004C	Torino
IT005C	Palermo
IT006C	Genova
IT007C	Firenze
IT008C	Bari
IT009C	Bologna
IT010C	Catania
IT011C	Venezia
IT012C	Verona
IT013C	Cremona
IT014C	Trento
IT015C	Trieste
IT016C	Perugia
IT017C	Ancona
IT018C	l'Aquila
IT019C	Pescara
IT020C	Campobasso
IT021C	Caserta
IT022C	Taranto
IT023C	Potenza
IT024C	Catanzaro
IT025C	Reggio di Calabria
IT026C	Sassari
IT027C	Cagliari
CY001C	Lefkosia
LV001C	Riga
LV002C	Liepaja
LT001C	Vilnius
LT002C	Kaunas
LT003C	Panevezys
LU001C	Luxembourg
HU001C	Budapest
HU002C	Miskolc
HU003C	Nyiregyhaza
HU004C	Pecs
NL001C	s' Gravenhage
NL002C	Amsterdam
NL003C	Rotterdam
NL004C	Utrecht
NL005C	Eindhoven
NL006C	Tilburg
NL007C	Groningen
NL008C	Enschede
NL009C	Arnhem
NL010C	Heerlen
AT001C	Wien
AT002C	Graz
AT003C	Linz
PL001C	Warszawa
PL002C	Lodz
PL003C	Krakow
PL004C	Wroclaw
PL005C	Poznan
PL006C	Gdansk
PL007C	Szczecin
PL008C	Bydgoszcz
PL009C	Lublin
PL010C	Katowice
PL011C	Bialystok
PL012C	Kielce
PL013C	Torun
PL014C	Olsztyn
PL015C	Rzeszow
PL016C	Opole
PL017C	Gorzow Wielkopolski
PL018C	Zielona Gora
PL019C	Jelenia Gora
PL020C	Nowy Sacz
PL021C	Suwalki
PL022C	Konin
PL023C	Zory
PT001C	Lisboa
PT002C	Oporto
PT003C	Braga
PT004C	Funchal
PT005C	Coimbra
PT006C	Setubal
PT007C	Ponto Delgada
PT008C	Aveiro
SI001C	Ljubljana
SI002C	Maribor
SK001C	Bratislava
SK002C	Kosice
SK003C	Banska Bystrica
SK004C	Nitra
FI001C	Helsinki
FI002C	Tampere
FI003C	Turku
FI004C	Oulu
SE001C	Stockholm
SE002C	Göteborg
SE003C	Malmö
SE004C	Jönköping
SE005C	Umeå
UK001C	London
UK002C	Birmingham
UK003C	Leeds
UK004C	Glasgow
UK005C	Bradford
UK006C	Liverpool
UK007C	Edinburgh
UK008C	Manchester
UK009C	Cardiff
UK010C	Sheffield

UK011C	Bristol	UK023C	Portsmouth	RO004C	Craiova
UK012C	Belfast	UK024C	Worcester	RO005C	Braila
UK013C	Newcastle upon Tyne	BG001C	Sofia	RO006C	Oradea
UK014C	Leicester	BG002C	Plovdiv	RO007C	Bacau
UK015C	Derry	BG003C	Varna	RO008C	Arad
UK016C	Aberdeen	BG004C	Burgas	RO009C	Sibiu
UK017C	Cambridge	BG005C	Pleven	RO010C	Targu Mures
UK018C	Exeter	BG006C	Ruse	RO011C	Piatra Neamt
UK019C	Lincoln	BG007C	Vidin	RO012C	Calarasi
UK020C	Gravesham	RO001C	Bucuresti	RO013C	Giurgiu
UK021C	Stevenage	RO002C	Cluj-Napoca	RO014C	Alba Iulia
UK022C	Wrexham	RO003C	Timisoara		

The following table shows the distribution of the different spatial units per country:

Number of spatial units per countries

Country	Code	City	Kernel	LUZ	SCD level 1	SCD level 2
Belgium	BE	6		6	0	103
Czech Republic	CZ	5		5	22	87
Denmark	DK	4		4	0	57
Germany	DE	35		28	12	605
Estonia	EE	2		2	8	22
Greece	EL	9		9	12	119
Spain	ES	18		18	0	449
France	FR	31	1	27	0	826
Ireland	IE	4		3	0	59
Italy	IT	27		27	0	561
Cyprus	CY	1		1	0	8
Latvia	LV	2		2	6	35
Lithuania	LT	3		3	0	44
Luxembourg	LU	1		1	0	7
Hungary	HU	4		4	24	107
Malta	MT	2		1	2	21
Netherlands	NL	10		10	0	161
Austria	AT	3		3	23	81
Poland	PL	23		22	31	412
Portugal	PT	8		2	96	100
Slovenia	SI	2		2	0	26
Slovakia	SK	4		4	9	39
Finland	FI	4		4	23	66
Sweden	SE	5		5	18	81
United Kingdom	UK	24	1	20	33	1202
Sum	**EU25**	**237**	**2**	**213**	**319**	**5278**
Bulgaria	BG	7		7	32	106
Romania	RO	14		14	6	328
Sum EU25 + CC	**TOTAL**	**258**	**2**	**234**	**357**	**5712**

National level data

For reasons of comparable analysis, national level data has been compiled – and presented – for the Urban Audit variables (mainly from the Eurostat NewCronos database). In a number of cases, the UA variables are not available or could be calculated from several NewCronos variables.

Variables

Nine different areas of variables have been defined. The coding allows identifying its content. The first two letters of the variables plus the following digit make an identification of the content easy.

DE **Demography**
- DE1 Population
- DE2 Nationality
- DE3 Household structure

SA **Social aspects**
- SA1 Housing
- SA2 Health
- SA3 Crime

EC **Economic Aspects**
- EC1 Labour market
- EC2 Economic activity
- EC3 Income disparities and poverty

CI **Civic involvement**
- CI1 Civic involvement
- CI2 Local administration

TE **Training and education**
- TE1 Education and training provision
- TE2 Educational qualifications

EN **Environment**
- EN1 Climate/Geography
- EN2 Air quality and noise
- EN3 Water
- EN4 Waste management
- EN5 Land use
- EN6 Energy use

TT **Travel and transport**
- TT1 Travel patterns

IT **Information society**
- IT1 Users and infrastructure
- IT2 Local e-Government
- IT3 ICT sector

CR **Culture and recreation**
- CR1 Culture & recreation
- CR2 Tourism

Indicators

The indicators have been calculated by Eurostat based on the variable data set. The exact calculation algorithms are listed below with the detailed table description.

For indicators, only the reference periods in the TIME dimension are indicated, but there are no reference years in the dimension INFO, as the indicators are not necessarily calculated from variables of the same year; this depended on their availability.

Reference periods

Three reference periods have been defined for the data set:

1989 to 1993,
1994 to 1998 and
1999 to 2003.

They have been created in order to allow data comparison - especially for the indicators – even if not all the data could be collected for the same year.

2001 is the reference year for the main data collection, 1996 and 1991 are the years referenced for historical data collection. The preferences for the reference period (depending on availability) has been fixed as t, t+1, t-1, t+2, t-2 (t = 2001, 1996 or 1991).

Perception survey

The citizen's perception of quality of life within "their" city is important information. Perception indicators are the result of opinion polls among a representative random sample of 300 inhabitants of the city in question.

Collecting information on perception indicators remains a costly operation despite the adoption of a sample survey and the use of telephone interviews as the data collection method. This explains why the perception survey was limited to a selection of interesting topics for the Urban Audit. It is also the reason why only some 31 Urban Audit Cities could be chosen. This situation may change in the future if close co-operation with the cities is established.

The following perception indicators were reported in the Urban Audit:

1. Perception of integration of foreigners
2. Perception of housing market
3. Perception of health services
4. Perception of safety in the city
5. Perception of employment opportunities
6. Perception of financial well-being
7. Perception of the quality of local administration services
8. Perception of education quality
9. Perception of education facilities
10. Perception of air quality
11. Perception of green space provision
12. Perception of the public transport quality

13. Perception of the quality of the ICT infrastructure
14. Perception of the quality and quantity of cultural facilities
15. Perception of the quality and quantity of cultural events
16. Perception of the quality and quantity of sports facilities

As already mentioned, the data are the result of telephone interviews with a representative sample of 300 citizens in the 31 cities. The interviews were carried out by GALLUP institutions in the 15 EU-Member States during the period 5th to 16th January 2004.

2. Eurostat publications

Urban Audit Methodological Handbook, May 2004

3. Data sources

Most of the urban statistics variable data have been sent by National Statistical Offices.

National data mostly have been derived from other sources within NewCronos, provided by National Statistical Offices.

The indicator tables have been calculated by Eurostat, based on the variables.

4. Legal base

All data supply of urban statistics is based on a voluntary agreement, as there is no community legislation on this topic.

5. Contact person

The contact person for urban statistics is Mr Berthold Huber, e-mail:

Berthold.Huber@cec.eu.int

For methodological questions please contact Ms. Teodora Brandmüller, email: Teodora.Brandmueller@cec.eu.int

6. List of tables

city_v	Variables for core city and "Kernel" plus national data
luz_v	Variables for larger urban zones
city_i	Indicators for core city and "Kernel" plus national data
luz_i	Indicators for larger urban zones
scd_i	Indicators for sub-city districts at 2 levels
percep	Perception survey results

7. Detailed description

Please note:

In order to find the coding and names of the participating cities, check the paragraph 'Participating cities' above.

The participating Larger Urban Zones (LUZ) are mostly equivalent to the cities (codes ending with 'L' instead of 'C') with very few exceptions in some countries.

The Sub-City Districts (SCD) only have codes, but no names. Their large number does not allow listing them all here.

A. Variables

city_v Urban Audit variables for core city and "Kernel" plus national data

Dimensions:

1. TIME Period of time:
   1989 – 1993
   1994 – 1998
   1999 – 2003
2. INDIC_UR Urban audit city variables:

code	Variable
DE1001V	Total Resident Population
DE1002V	Male Resident Population
DE1003V	Female Resident Population
DE1040V	Total Resident Population 0-4
DE1041V	Male Resident Population 0-4
DE1042V	Female Resident Population 0-4
DE1043V	Total Resident Population 5-14
DE1044V	Male Resident Population 5-14
DE1045V	Female Resident Population 5-14
DE1046V	Total Resident Population 15-19
DE1047V	Male Resident Population 15-19
DE1048V	Female Resident Population 15-19
DE1049V	Total Resident Population 20-24
DE1050V	Male Resident Population 20-24
DE1051V	Female Resident Population 20-24
DE1052V	Total Resident Population 25-54
DE1053V	Male Resident Population 25-54
DE1054V	Female Resident Population 25-54
DE1025V	Total Resident Population 55-64
DE1026V	Male Resident Population 55-64

DE1027V	Female Resident Population 55-64
DE1028V	Total Resident Population 65-74
DE1029V	Male Resident Population 65-74
DE1030V	Female Resident Population 65-74
DE1055V	Total Resident Population 75 and over
DE1056V	Male Resident Population 75 and over
DE1057V	Female Resident Population 75 and over
DE2001V	Residents who are Nationals
DE2002V	Residents who are Nationals of other EU Member State
DE2003V	Residents who are not EU Nationals
DE2004V	Nationals born abroad
DE3001V	Total Number of Households
DE3002V	One person households (Total)
DE3005V	Lone parent households (Total)
DE3006V	Lone parent households (Male)
DE3007V	Lone parent households (Female)
DE3008V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Total
DE3009V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Male
DE3010V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Female
DE3011V	Households with children aged 0 to under 18
DE3012V	Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years
DE3013V	EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years
DE3014V	Non-EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years
SA1001V	Number of dwellings
SA1004V	Number of houses
SA1005V	Number of apartments
SA1007V	Number of households living in houses
SA1008V	Number of households living in apartments
SA1011V	Households owning their own dwelling
SA1012V	Households in social housing
SA1013V	Households in private rented housing
SA1015V	Number of homeless persons
SA1016V	Average price for an apartment per m2
SA1023V	Average price for a house per m2
SA1017V	Annual rent for social housing per m2
SA1021V	Average annual rent for an apartment per m2
SA1024V	Average annual rent for a house per m2
SA1018V	Dwellings lacking basic amenities
SA1019V	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling
SA1025V	Empty conventional dwellings
SA1026V	Non-conventional dwellings
SA1022V	Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)
SA2001V	Life expectancy at birth
SA2002V	Male life expectancy at birth
SA2003V	Female life expectancy at birth
SA2004V	Infant Mortality per year

SA2005V	Male Infant Mortality per year
SA2006V	Female Infant Mortality per year
SA2007V	Number of live births per year
SA2008V	Number of live births per year (Male)
SA2009V	Number of live births per year (Female)
SA2013V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness
SA2014V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness (Male)
SA2015V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness (Female)
SA2016V	Total deaths under 65 per year
SA2017V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)
SA2018V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)
SA2019V	Total deaths per year
SA2020V	Total deaths per year (Male)
SA2021V	Total deaths per year (Female)
SA2022V	Number of hospital beds
SA2025V	Number of hospital patients
SA2023V	Number of doctors (FTE)
SA2024V	Number of dentists (FTE)
SA3001V	Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]
SA3005V	Number of murders and violent deaths
SA3006V	Number of car thefts
EC1001V	Total Economically Active Population
EC1002V	Male Economically Active Population
EC1003V	Female Economically Active Population
EC1142V	Total Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1143V	Male Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1144V	Female Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1145V	Total Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1146V	Male Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1147V	Female Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1010V	Residents Unemployed
EC1011V	Male Residents Unemployed
EC1012V	Female Residents Unemployed
EC1148V	Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1149V	Male Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1150V	Female Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1151V	Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1152V	Male Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1153V	Female Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1154V	Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1155V	Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1156V	Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1157V	Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1158V	Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64

EC1159V	Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1025V	Residents in Self Employment
EC1026V	Male residents in Self Employment
EC1027V	Female residents in Self Employment
EC1028V	Residents in Paid Employment
EC1029V	Male residents in Paid Employment
EC1030V	Female residents in Paid Employment
EC1034V	Total Full-Time Employment
EC1035V	Male Full-Time Employment
EC1036V	Female Full-Time Employment
EC1088V	Total Part-Time Employment
EC1089V	Male Part-Time Employment
EC1090V	Female Part-Time Employment
EC1160V	Total Full-Time Employment 15-24
EC1161V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Male
EC1162V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Female
EC1163V	Total Full-Time Employment 55-64
EC1164V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Male
EC1165V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Female
EC1166V	Total Part-Time Employment 15-24
EC1167V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Male
EC1168V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Female
EC1169V	Total Part-Time Employment 55-64
EC1170V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Male
EC1171V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Female
EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city / region / country
EC2002V	Total resident population of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC2015V	Total employment of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC2021V	All companies
EC2003V	Companies with headquarter within the city [country] quoted on national stock exchange
EC2004V	New business registered in reference year
EC2014V	Companies gone bankrupt in reference year
EC2006V	Total net office floorspace 1st January
EC2013V	Vacant net office floorspace 1st Jaunuary
EC2020V	Total employment / jobs (work place based)
EC2008V	Employment (jobs) in agriculture, fishery (NACE Rev. 1: A-B) & ESA95 A3
EC2009V	Employment (jobs) in mining, manufacturing, energy (NACE Rev. 1: C-E)
EC2022V	Employment (jobs) inconstruction (NACE Rev. 1: F)
EC2010V	Employment (jobs) in trade, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 1: G-H)
EC2023V	Employment (jobs) in transport, communication (NACE Rev. 1: I)
EC2011V	Employment (jobs) financial intermediation, business activities (NACE Rev. 1: J-K)
EC2012V	Employment (jobs) in public admin., health, education, other (NACE Rev. 1: L-P)
EC2016V	Employment (jobs) in Nace Rev. 1 C-F (ESA95 A3)
EC2017V	Employment (jobs) in Nace Rev. 1 G-P (ESA95 A3)
EC2018V	Employment (jobs) - employees

EC2019V	Employment (jobs) - self employed
EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income
EC3045V	Household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)
EC3048V	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)
EC3051V	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)
EC3054V	Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)
EC3057V	Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average income
EC3060V	Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (>50%)
EC3063V	Individuals reliant on social security benefits (>50%)
CI1001V	European Elections: Total electorate (eligible)
CI1002V	European Elections: Total electorate (registered)
CI1003V	European Elections: Total votes counted
CI1004V	National Elections: Total electorate (eligible)
CI1005V	National Elections: Total electorate (registered)
CI1006V	National Elections: Total votes counted
CI1007V	City Elections: Total electorate (eligible)
CI1008V	City Elections: Total electorate (registered)
CI1009V	City Elections: Total votes counted
CI1011V	City Elections: Electorate aged less than 25
CI1010V	City Elections: Total votes counted by voters aged less than 25
CI1016V	Total number of elected city representatives
CI1017V	Number of Male elected city representatives
CI1018V	Number of Female elected city representatives
CI2001V	Total Municipality Authority Income
CI2002V	Municipality Authority Income derived from local taxation
CI2003V	Municipality Authority Income transfered from national or regional government
CI2004V	Municipality Authority Income derived from charges for services
CI2005V	Municipality Authority Income derived from other sources
CI2006V	Total Municipality Authority Expenditure
CI2007V	Total number of persons directly employed by the local administration
CI2008V	Number of persons directly employed by the local administration in central administration
CI2009V	Number of persons directly employed by the local administration in education
CI2010V	Number of persons directly employed by the local administration in health and social services
CI2011V	Number of persons directly employed by the local administration in public transport
CI2013V	Number of persons directly employed by the local administration in other
TE1001V	Number of children 0-4 in day care
TE1002V	Number of children 0-4 in private day care
TE1003V	Number of children 0-4 in public day care
TE1029V	Number of children 0-4 in other day care e.g. Church
TE1005V	Total students registered for final year of compulsory education
TE1030V	Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma
TE1017V	Students continuing education after completing compulsory education
TE1018V	Male students continuing education after completing compulsory education
TE1019V	Female students continuing education after completing compulsory education

TE1031V	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1032V	Male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1033V	Female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)
TE1026V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)
TE1027V	Male students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)
TE1028V	Female students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)
TE2016V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2017V	Number of Male residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2018V	Number of Female residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2001V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2002V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2003V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2019V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2020V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2021V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2022V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
TE2023V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
TE2024V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
EN1003V	Average temperature of warmest month
EN1004V	Average temperature of coldest month
EN1005V	Rainfall (litre/m2)
EN1001V	Number of days of rain per annum
EN1002V	Total number of hours of sunshine per day
EN2001V	Winter Smog: Number of days sulphur dioxide SO2 concentrations exceed 125 µg/m3
EN2002V	Summer Smog: Number of days ozone O3 concentrations exceed 120 µg/m3
EN2003V	Number of days nitrogen dioxide NO2 concentrations exceed 200 µg/m3
EN2005V	Number of days particulate matter PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3
EN2006V	Concentration of lead Pb in ambient air in µg/m3
EN2007V	Number of residents exposed to outdoor day noise levels above 55 dB(A)
EN2008V	Number of residents exposed to sleep disturbing outdoor night noise levels above 45 dB(A)
EN2014V	Total carbon dioxide CO2 emissions
EN2009V	Total carbon monoxide CO emissions
EN2010V	Total methane CH4 emissions
EN2011V	Total non-methane volatile organic compounds NVOC emissions
EN2012V	Total sulphur dioxide SO2 emissions
EN2013V	Total nitrogen dioxide NO2 emissions
EN3001V	Total number of annual tests (on all parameters) on drinking water quality
EN3002V	Number of annual determinations which exceed the prescribed concentration values
EN3003V	Total consumption of water
EN3004V	Number of dwellings connected to potable drinking water system
EN3006V	Number of dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system
EN3008V	Number of water rationing cases, days per year
EN3009V	Number of scheduled water cuts, days per year
EN4001V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial)
EN4002V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by landfill.

EN4003V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) is processed by incinerator
EN4004V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is recycled
EN4006V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) given to other disposal
EN4005V	Annual amount of toxic waste
EN5003V	Total land area (km2) according to cadastral register
EN5015V	Water and wetland
EN5012V	Green space area
EN5016V	Land used for agricultural purposes
EN5017V	Land area in mineral extraction
EN5018V	Land area in industrial and manufactory use
EN5019V	Land area in road network use
EN5020V	Land area in rail network use
EN5008V	Land area in ports use
EN5009V	Land area in airports use
EN5021V	Land area in water treatment use
EN5022V	Land area in waste disposal use
EN5023V	Land area in commerce, finance and business use
EN5011V	Land area in recreational, sports and leisure use
EN5004V	Land area in housing/residential use
EN5013V	Unused areas, including contaminated or derelict land areas
EN5014V	Urban area subject to special /physical planning conservation measures
EN5001V	Green space to which the public has access
EN5002V	Population within 15 minutes walking distance of urban green areas
EN6030V	Total petrol and gasoline use for private heating
EN6031V	Total petrol use for private and commercial transport
EN6010V	Total electricity use
EN6011V	Total electricity use by the transport sector
EN6012V	Total electricity use by the industrial sector
EN6013V	Total electricity use by the domestic sector
EN6014V	Total electricity use by the commercial (service) sector
EN6015V	Total natural gas use
TT1002V	Percentage of journeys to work by rail/metro
TT1003V	Percentage of journeys to work by car
TT1004V	Percentage of journeys to work by bus
TT1005V	Percentage of journeys to work by tram
TT1006V	Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle
TT1007V	Percentage of journeys to work by bicycle
TT1008V	Percentage of journeys to work by foot
TT1009V	Percentage of journeys to work by other modes
TT1019V	Average time of journey to work (minutes)
TT1062V	Average speed of inner-city car traffic (km/hour) during the rush hour
TT1063V	Average waiting time for a bus (minutes) in the rush hour
TT1064V	People commuting into the city
TT1065V	People commuting out of the city
TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)
TT1068V	Total kilometre driven in public transport (per day)

TT1067V	Public transport supply: Number of places times kilometre driven
TT1057V	Number of private cars registered
TT1058V	Road accidents resulting in death or serious injury
TT1059V	Average number of occupants of motor cars
TT1071V	Accessiblity by air (EU27=100)
TT1072V	Accessiblity by rail (EU27=100)
TT1073V	Accessiblity by road (EU27=100)
TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)
IT1001V	Number of households with a PC
IT1002V	Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet
IT1004V	Number of telephony main lines within the city [country for national data]
IT1010V	Households with broad band access
IT1005V	Percentage of households with Internet access at home
IT1006V	Computers per 100 pupils at primary education level
IT1007V	Computers per 100 pupils at secondary education level
IT1008V	Number of students of ICT at university level or equivalent
IT1009V	Number of public Internet access points (PIAPs)
IT2001V	Official city Internet web site (Yes/No)
IT2002V	Number of visits to official city Internet web site
IT2003V	Number of administrative forms available for download from official web site
IT2004V	Number of administrative forms which can be submitted electronically
IT3001V	Number of local units manufacturing ICT products
IT3002V	Number of persons employed in manufacture of ICT products
IT3003V	Number of local units providing ICT services
IT3004V	Number of persons employed in provision of ICT services
IT3005V	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society
IT3006V	Number of persons employed in production of content for the Information Society
CR1001V	Concerts (per year)
CR1002V	Concert attendance (per year)
CR1012V	Number of concert seats
CR1003V	Number of cinema seats (total capacity)
CR1005V	Cinema attendance (per year)
CR1006V	Number of museums
CR1007V	Number of museum visitors (per year)
CR1008V	Number of theatres
CR1013V	Number of theatre seats
CR1009V	Theatre attendance (per year)
CR1010V	Number of public libraries (all distribution points)
CR1011V	Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)
CR2001V	Total annual tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation
CR2009V	Number of available beds
CR2004V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport
CR2005V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals
CR2006V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals
CR2007V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total departures
CR2008V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic departures

3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		City code	Name of city
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		ref_year	Reference year
		flags	Flags

luz_v Urban Audit variables for larger urban zones

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time: 1989 – 1993 1994 – 1998 1999 – 2003
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit larger urban zone variables:

Variable code	Variable Explanation
DE1001V	Total Resident Population
DE1002V	Male Resident Population
DE1003V	Female Resident Population
DE1040V	Total Resident Population 0-4
DE1041V	Male Resident Population 0-4
DE1042V	Female Resident Population 0-4
DE1043V	Total Resident Population 5-14
DE1044V	Male Resident Population 5-14
DE1045V	Female Resident Population 5-14
DE1046V	Total Resident Population 15-19
DE1047V	Male Resident Population 15-19
DE1048V	Female Resident Population 15-19
DE1049V	Total Resident Population 20-24
DE1050V	Male Resident Population 20-24
DE1051V	Female Resident Population 20-24
DE1052V	Total Resident Population 25-54
DE1053V	Male Resident Population 25-54
DE1054V	Female Resident Population 25-54
DE1025V	Total Resident Population 55-64
DE1026V	Male Resident Population 55-64
DE1027V	Female Resident Population 55-64
DE1028V	Total Resident Population 65-74
DE1029V	Male Resident Population 65-74
DE1030V	Female Resident Population 65-74
DE1055V	Total Resident Population 75 and over
DE1056V	Male Resident Population 75 and over
DE1057V	Female Resident Population 75 and over

DE2001V	Residents who are Nationals
DE2002V	Residents who are Nationals of other EU Member State
DE2003V	Residents who are not EU Nationals
DE2004V	Nationals born abroad
DE3001V	Total Number of Households
DE3002V	One person households (Total)
DE3005V	Lone parent households (Total)
DE3006V	Lone parent households (Male)
DE3007V	Lone parent households (Female)
DE3008V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Total
DE3009V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Male
DE3010V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Female
DE3011V	Households with children aged 0 to under 18
SA1001V	Number of dwellings
SA1004V	Number of houses
SA1005V	Number of apartments
SA1007V	Number of households living in houses
SA1008V	Number of households living in apartments
SA1011V	Households owning their own dwelling
SA1012V	Households in social housing
SA1013V	Households in private rented housing
SA1016V	Average price for an apartment per m2
SA1023V	Average price for a house per m2
SA1017V	Annual rent for social housing per m2
SA1021V	Average annual rent for an apartment per m2
SA1024V	Average annual rent for a house per m2
SA1018V	Dwellings lacking basic amenities
SA1019V	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling
SA1025V	Empty conventional dwellings
SA1026V	Non-conventional dwellings
SA1022V	Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)
SA2001V	Life expectancy at birth
SA2002V	Male life expectancy at birth
SA2003V	Female life expectancy at birth
SA2004V	Infant Mortality per year
SA2005V	Male Infant Mortality per year
SA2006V	Female Infant Mortality per year
SA2007V	Number of live births per year
SA2008V	Number of live births per year (Male)
SA2009V	Number of live births per year (Female)
SA2013V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness
SA2014V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness (Male)
SA2015V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to heart diseases and respiratory illness (Female)
SA2016V	Total deaths under 65 per year

SA2017V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)
SA2018V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)
SA2019V	Total deaths per year
SA2020V	Total deaths per year (Male)
SA2021V	Total deaths per year (Female)
SA2022V	Number of hospital beds
SA2025V	Number of hospital patients
SA2023V	Number of doctors (FTE)
SA2024V	Number of dentists (FTE)
SA3001V	Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]
SA3005V	Number of murders and violent deaths
SA3006V	Number of car thefts
EC1001V	Total Economically Active Population
EC1002V	Male Economically Active Population
EC1003V	Female Economically Active Population
EC1142V	Total Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1143V	Male Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1144V	Female Economically Active Population 15-24
EC1145V	Total Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1146V	Male Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1147V	Female Economically Active Population 55-64
EC1010V	Residents Unemployed
EC1011V	Male Residents Unemployed
EC1012V	Female Residents Unemployed
EC1148V	Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1149V	Male Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1150V	Female Residents Unemployed 15-24
EC1151V	Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1152V	Male Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1153V	Female Residents Unemployed 55-64
EC1154V	Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1155V	Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1156V	Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24
EC1157V	Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1158V	Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC1159V	Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64
EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city / region / country
EC2002V	Total resident population of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC2015V	Total employment of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income
EC3045V	Household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)
EC3048V	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)
EC3051V	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)
EC3054V	Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)
EC3057V	Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average income
EC3060V	Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (>50%)

EC3063V	Individuals reliant on social security benefits (>50%)
TE1001V	Number of children 0-4 in day care
TE1002V	Number of children 0-4 in private day care
TE1003V	Number of children 0-4 in public day care
TE1029V	Number of children 0-4 in other day care e.g. Church
TE1005V	Total students registered for final year of compulsory education
TE1030V	Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma
TE1017V	Students continuing education after completing compulsory education
TE1018V	Male students continuing education after completing compulsory education
TE1019V	Female students continuing education after completing compulsory education
TE2016V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2017V	Number of Male residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2018V	Number of Female residents qualified at ISCED level 1
TE2001V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2002V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2003V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED level 2
TE2019V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2020V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2021V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED levels 3 and 4
TE2022V	Total number of residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
TE2023V	Number of male residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
TE2024V	Number of female residents qualified at ISCED levels 5 and 6
EN5003V	Total land area (km2) according to cadastral register
EN5015V	Water and wetland
EN5012V	Green space area
EN5016V	Land used for agricultural purposes
EN5017V	Land area in mineral extraction
EN5018V	Land area in industrial and manufactory use
EN5019V	Land area in road network use
EN5020V	Land area in rail network use
EN5008V	Land area in ports use
EN5009V	Land area in airports use
EN5021V	Land area in water treatment use
EN5022V	Land area in waste disposal use
EN5023V	Land area in commerce, finance and business use
EN5011V	Land area in recreational, sports and leisure use
EN5004V	Land area in housing/residential use
EN5013V	Unused areas, including contaminated or derelict land areas
EN5014V	Urban area subject to special /physical planning conservation measures
EN5001V	Green space to which the public has access
EN5002V	Population within 15 minutes walking distance of urban green areas
TT1002V	Percentage of journeys to work by rail/metro
TT1003V	Percentage of journeys to work by car
TT1004V	Percentage of journeys to work by bus
TT1005V	Percentage of journeys to work by tram
TT1006V	Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle

TT1007V	Percentage of journeys to work by bicycle
TT1008V	Percentage of journeys to work by foot
TT1009V	Percentage of journeys to work by other modes
TT1019V	Average time of journey to work (minutes)
TT1063V	Average waiting time for a bus (minutes) in the rush hour
TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)
TT1057V	Number of private cars registered
TT1058V	Road accidents resulting in death or serious injury
TT1071V	Accessiblity by air (EU27=100)
TT1072V	Accessiblity by rail (EU27=100)
TT1073V	Accessiblity by road (EU27=100)
TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)

3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		LUZ code	Name of the Larger Urban Zone
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		ref_year	Reference year
		flags	Flags

B. Indicators

city_i Urban Audit indicators for core city and "Kernel" plus national data

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time:
		1989 – 1993
		1994 – 1998
		1999 – 2003
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit city indicators:

Code	Indicator description	Numerator	Denominator
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1011I	Total population of working age	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	-
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14	DE1043V	DE1001V
DE1046I	Proportion of total population aged 15-19	DE1046V	DE1001V
DE1049I	Proportion of total population aged 20-24	DE1049V	DE1001V
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54	DE1052V	DE1001V
DE1025I	Proportion of total population aged 55-64	DE1025V	DE1001V
DE1028I	Proportion of total population aged 65-74	DE1028V	DE1001V

DE1055I	Proportion of total population aged 75 and over	DE1055V	DE1001V
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1057I	Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over	DE1057V	DE1056V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE1058I	Demographic dependency: (<20 + >65) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1059I	Demogr. young age dependency: <20 / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1060I	Demogr. old age dependency: > 65 / 20-64 years	DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V
DE2002I	EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V
DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.	DE2004V	DE1001V
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3001I	Average size of households	DE1001V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3006I	Lone-parent households male / female	DE3006V	DE3007V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female	DE3009V	DE3010V
DE3011I	Proportion of households with children aged 0-17	DE3011V	DE3001V
DE3012I	Nationals moved to city during last 2 yrs /prop.of pop	DE3012V	DE1001V
DE3013I	EU nationals moved to city over last 2 yrs /prop.of pop	DE3013V	DE1001V
DE3014I	Non-EU nationals moved to city last 2 yrs/prop.of pop	DE3014V	DE1001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1015I	Number of homeless people / total resident pop.	SA1015V	DE1001V
SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment	SA1016V	-
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house	SA1023V	-
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median househ income	SA1016V	EC3039V
SA1021I	Average annual rent for an apartment per m2	SA1021V	-
SA1024I	Average annual rent for a house per m2	SA1024V	-
SA1037I	Ratio of average price to average rent for an apartment	SA1016V	SA1021V
SA1038I	Ratio of average price to average rent for a house	SA1023V	SA1024V
SA1017I	Average annual social housing rents per m2	SA1017V	-
SA1039I	Average social housing rents to median househ income	SA1017V	EC3039V
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1011I	Proportion of households living in owned dwellings	SA1011V	DE3001V

SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA1013I	Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing	SA1013V	DE3001V
SA1007I	Proportion of households living in houses	SA1007V	DE3001V
SA1008I	Proportion of households living in apartments	SA1008V	DE3001V
SA1026I	Proportion of non-conventional dwellings	SA1026V	SA1001V
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	SA1019V	-
SA1022I	Average living area in m2 per person	SA1022V	-
SA1025I	Empty conventional dwellings per total dwellings	SA1025V	SA1001V
SA2001I	Life expectancy at birth for males and females	SA2001V	-
SA2013I	Mortality rate for <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2013V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2014I	Mortality rate males <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2014V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2015I	Mortality rate females <65 from heart dis.&respir. ill.	SA2015V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
SA2022I	Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents	SA2022V*1000	DE1001V
SA2023I	Number of doctors per 1000 residents	SA2023V*1000	DE1001V
SA2024I	Number of dentists per 1000 residents	SA2024V*1000	DE1001V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
SA3005I	Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.	SA3005V*1000	DE1001V
SA3006I	Number of car thefts per 1000 population	SA3006V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in employment over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1011I	Unemployment rate - male	EC1011V	EC1002V
EC1012I	Unemployment rate - female	EC1012V	EC1003V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24	EC1149V	EC1143V
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24	EC1150V	EC1144V
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64	EC1151V	EC1145V
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64	EC1152V	EC1146V

EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64	EC1153V	EC1147V
EC1154I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>6 months) 15-24	EC1154V	EC1148V
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male	EC1155V	EC1149V
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female	EC1156V	EC1150V
EC1157I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>1 year) aged 55-64	EC1157V	EC1151V
EC1158I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male	EC1158V	EC1152V
EC1159I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female	EC1159V	EC1153V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V
EC1034I	Ratio of employment to population of working age	EC1034V + EC1088V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1035I	Ratio of employment to population of working age - male	EC1035V + EC1089V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1036I	Ratio of employment to popul. of working age - female	EC1036V + EC1090V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1025I	Self-employment rate (residents)	EC1025V	EC1001V
EC1026I	Self-employment rate (residents) - male	EC1026V	EC1001V
EC1027I	Self-employment rate (residents) - female	EC1027V	EC1001V
EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1002I	Activity rate - male	EC1002V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1003I	Activity rate - female	EC1003V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male	EC1143V	DE1047V + DE1050V
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female	EC1144V	DE1048V + DE1051V
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64	EC1145V	DE1025V
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male	EC1146V	DE1026V
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female	EC1147V	DE1027V
EC1088I	Proportion in part-time employment	EC1088V	EC1088V + EC1034V

EC1089I	Proportion in part-time employment - male	EC1089V	EC1089V + EC1035V
EC1090I	Proportion in part-time employment - female	EC1090V	EC1090V + EC1036V
EC1166I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24	EC1166V	EC1166V + EC1160V
EC1167I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - male	EC1167V	EC1167V + EC1161V
EC1168I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - female	EC1168V	EC1168V + EC1162V
EC1169I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64	EC1169V	EC1169V + EC1163V
EC1170I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64 - male	EC1170V	EC1170V + EC1164V
EC1171I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64 - female	EC1171V	EC1171V + EC1165V
EC2001I	GDP per head	EC2001V	EC2002V
EC2015I	GDP per employed person	EC2001V	EC2015V
EC2003I	No. of companies with HQs in city quoted on stock mkt	EC2003V	-
EC2008I	Proportion of employment in agriculture and fisheries	EC2008V	EC2020V
EC2016I	Prop. of employment in mining, manuf, energy, constr.	EC2016V	EC2020V
EC2017I	Prop. of employment in industries G-P (NACE Rev.1)	EC2017V	EC2020V
EC2009I	Prop. of employment in industries C-E (NACE Rev.1)	EC2009V	EC2020V
EC2022I	Proportion of employment in construction	EC2022V	EC2020V
EC2010I	Prop. of employment in trade, hotels and restaurants	EC2010V	EC2020V
EC2023I	Prop. of employment in transport and communication	EC2023V	EC2020V
EC2011I	Prop. of employment in financial and business services	EC2011V	EC2020V
EC2012I	Prop. of employment public admin., health and educ.	EC2012V	EC2020V
EC2018I	Proportion of employment (jobs) - employees only	EC2018V	EC2020V
EC2019I	Proportion of employment (jobs) - self-empl. only	EC2019V	EC2020V
EC2020I	Average employment per company	EC2020V	EC2021V
EC2014I	Proportion of companies gone bankrupt	EC2014V	EC2021V
EC2004I	New businesses registrd as a prop. of exist. Companies	EC2004V	EC2021V
EC2013I	Net office space that is vacant	EC2013V	-
EC2033I	Proportion of net office space that is vacant	EC2013V	EC2006V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income	EC3039V	-
EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile earnings	EC3054V	EC3045V
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	DE3001V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	DE3001V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
CI1003I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in EU elections	CI1003V	CI1002V
CI1006I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in nat. elections	CI1006V	CI1005V
CI1009I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in city elections	CI1009V	CI1008V
CI1002I	Prop. of eligible electorate registrd for EU elections	CI1002V	CI1001V
CI1005I	Prop. of eligib. electorate registrd for nat. elections	CI1005V	CI1004V

CI1008I	Prop. of eligib. electorate registrd for city elections	CI1008V	CI1007V
CI1010I	Prop. of young people (<25 yr) voting in city elections	CI1010V	CI1011V
CI1016I	Number of elected city representatives	CI1016V	-
CI1026I	No of elected city representatives per 1000 residents	CI1016V*1000	DE1001V
CI1018I	Percentage of elected city representat. who are women	CI1018V	CI1016V
CI2006I	Annual expenditure of the munic. authority per resident	CI2006V	DE1001V
CI2101I	Annual expenditure of the munic. authority per city GDP	CI2006V	EC2001V
CI2002I	Prop. of munic.authority income from local taxation	CI2002V	CI2001V
CI2003I	Prop.of munic.authority income from nat.&reg. transfers	CI2003V	CI2001V
CI2004I	Prop.of munic.authority income from charges for servic.	CI2004V	CI2001V
CI2005I	Prop. of munic.authority income from other sources	CI2005V	CI2001V
CI2007I	Residents employed by local admin. / labour force	CI2007V	EC2020V
CI2008I	Employees in local admin (central) / labour force	CI2008V	EC2020V
CI2009I	Employees in local admin (education) / labour force	CI2009V	EC2020V
CI2010I	Employees in local admin (health) / labour force	CI2010V	EC2020V
CI2011I	Employees in local admin (transport) / labour force	CI2011V	EC2020V
CI2013I	Employees in local admin (other) / labour force	CI2013V	EC2020V
TE1001I	Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1001V*1000	DE1040V
TE1003I	Proportion of children 0-4 in public day care	TE1003V	TE1001V
TE1002I	Proportion of children 0-4 in private day care	TE1002V	TE1001V
TE1029I	Prop. of children 0-4 in other day care (e.g. church)	TE1029V	TE1001V
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.	TE1030V	TE1005V
TE1017I	Prop. of students continuing educ. after compuls. educ.	TE1017V	TE1005V
TE1026I	Students in higher education per 1000 resident pop.	TE1026V*1000	DE1001V
TE2016I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED	TE2016V	DE1001V
TE2017I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED - male	TE2017V	DE1002V
TE2018I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED - female	TE2018V	DE1003V
TE2001I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED	TE2001V	DE1001V
TE2002I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED - male	TE2002V	DE1002V
TE2003I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED - female	TE2003V	DE1003V
TE2019I	Prop. of population qualified at level 3-4 ISCED	TE2019V	DE1001V
TE2020I	Prop. of population qualified at level 3-4 ISCED - male	TE2020V	DE1002V
TE2021I	Prop. of population qualif. at level 3-4 ISCED - female	TE2021V	DE1003V
TE2022I	Prop. of population qualified at level 5-6 ISCED	TE2022V	DE1001V
TE2023I	Prop. of population qualified at level 5-6 ISCED - male	TE2023V	DE1002V
TE2024I	Prop. of population qualif. at level 5-6 ISCED - female	TE2024V	DE1003V
EN1001I	Number of days of rain per year	EN1001V	-
EN1002I	Average number of hours of sunshine per day	EN1002V	-
EN1003I	Average temperature of warmest month	EN1003V	-
EN1004I	Average temperature of coldest month	EN1004V	-
EN1005I	Rainfall (litre/m2) in the reference year	EN1005V	-
EN2001I	Winter Smog: Number of days SO2 exceeds 125µg/m3	EN2001V	-
EN2002I	Summer Smog: No. of days ozone (O3) exceeds 120µg/m3	EN2002V	-
EN2003I	Number of days NO2 concentrations exceed 200mg/m3	EN2003V	-
EN2005I	Number of days PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3	EN2005V	-
EN2006I	Concentration of lead Pb in ambient air in µg/m3	EN2006V	-

EN2014I	Total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions	EN2014V	-
EN2009I	Total carbon monoxide (CO) emissions	EN2009V	-
EN2010I	Total methane (CH4) emissions	EN2010V	-
EN2011I	Non-methane volatile organic compounds(NVOC) emissions	EN2011V	-
EN2012I	Total sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions	EN2012V	-
EN2013I	Total nitrogen dioxide (NO2) emissions	EN2013V	-
EN2007I	Proportion of residents exposed to day noise >55 dB(A)	EN2007V	DE1001V
EN2008I	Prop. of residents exposed to night noise >45 dB(A)	EN2008V	DE1001V
EN2024I	CO2 emissions per capita	EN2014V	DE1001V
EN3003I	Consumption of water (m3 per annum) per capita	EN3003V	DE1001V
EN3004I	% dwellings connected to potable water system	EN3004V	SA1001V
EN3006I	% dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system	EN3006V	SA1001V
EN3008I	Number of water rationing cases, days per year	EN3008V	-
EN3009I	Number of scheduled water stoppages, days per year	EN3009V	-
EN4001I	Collected solid waste per capita per year	EN4001V	DE1001V
EN4002I	Proportion of solid waste processed by landfill	EN4002V	EN4001V
EN4003I	Proportion of solid waste processed by incinerator	EN4003V	EN4001V
EN4004I	Proportion of solid waste processed by recycling	EN4004V	EN4001V
EN4006I	Proportion of solid waste processed by other methods	EN4006V	EN4001V
EN4005I	Annual amount of toxic waste per capita	EN4005V	DE1001V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5002I	Prop. of population within a 15 min walk of green space	EN5002V	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5016I	Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes	EN5016V	EN5003V
EN5017I	Proportion of the area in mineral extraction	EN5017V	EN5003V
EN5018I	Proportion of the area in industrial and manuf. use	EN5018V	EN5003V
EN5019I	Proportion of the area in road network use	EN5019V	EN5003V
EN5020I	Proportion of the area in rail network use	EN5020V	EN5003V
EN5008I	Proportion of the area in ports use	EN5008V	EN5003V
EN5009I	Proportion of the area in airports use	EN5009V	EN5003V
EN5021I	Proportion of the area in water treatment use	EN5021V	EN5003V
EN5022I	Proportion of the area in waste disposal use	EN5022V	EN5003V
EN5023I	Proportion of the area in commerce and business use	EN5023V	EN5003V
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use	EN5011V	EN5003V
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use	EN5004V	EN5003V
EN5013I	Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land	EN5013V	EN5003V
EN5014I	Prop. of urban area under special conservation measures	EN5014V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing	DE1001V	EN5004V
EN6010I	Electricity consumption per capita (1000 kWh)	EN6010V	DE1001V
EN6015I	Gas consumption per capita (Mtoe)	EN6015V	DE1001V
EN6011I	Share of electricity use in transport sector	EN6011V	EN6010V
EN6012I	Share of electricity use in industry sector	EN6012V	EN6010V

EN6013I	Share of electricity use in domestic sector	EN6013V	EN6010V
EN6014I	Share of electricity use in commercial sector	EN6014V	EN6010V
TT1002I	Proportion of journeys to work by rail or metro	TT1002V	-
TT1003I	Proportion of journeys to work by car	TT1003V	-
TT1004I	Proportion of journeys to work by bus	TT1004V	-
TT1005I	Proportion of journeys to work by tram	TT1005V	-
TT1006I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle	TT1006V	-
TT1007I	Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle	TT1007V	-
TT1008I	Proportion of journeys to work by foot	TT1008V	-
TT1009I	Proportion of journeys to work by other modes	TT1009V	-
TT1059I	Average number of occupants of motor cars	TT1059V	-
TT1057I	Number of registered cars per 1000 population	TT1057V*1000	DE1001V
TT1058I	Road accidents (death or serious injury) per 1000 pop.	TT1058V*1000	DE1001V
TT1064I	Prop.of those employed in the city who are in-commuters	TT1064V	EC2020V
TT1065I	Prop. of those living in the city who are out-commuters	TT1065V	EC1034V + EC1088V
TT1019I	Average time of journey to work	TT1019V	-
TT1062I	Av. speed of inner-city car traffic during the rush hour	TT1062V	-
TT1063I	Average waiting time for a bus in the rush hour	TT1063V	-
TT1066I	Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area	TT1066V	EN5003V
TT1076I	Length of public transport network per capita	TT1066V	DE1001V
TT1101I	Ratio of day-time to night-time population	EC2020V	EC1034V + EC1088V
TT1068I	Total km driven in public transport per capita per day	TT1068V	DE1001V
TT1071I	Accessiblity by air (EU27=100)	TT1071V	-
TT1072I	Accessiblity by rail (EU27=100)	TT1072V	-
TT1073I	Accessiblity by road (EU27=100)	TT1073V	-
TT1074I	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)	TT1074V	-
IT1001I	Proportion of households with a PC	IT1001V	DE3001V
IT1010I	Proportion of households with access to broadband	IT1010V	DE3001V
IT1006I	Computers per 100 pupils in primary level education	IT1006V	-
IT1005I	Percentage of households with Internet access at home	IT1005V	-
IT1007I	Computers per 100 pupils in secondary level education	IT1007V	-
IT1008I	Number of ICT students	IT1008V	-
IT1009I	Number of public internet access points	IT1009V	-
IT2001I	Official city internet website	IT2001V	-
IT2004I	No. of admin.forms that can be submitted electronically	IT2004V	-
IT2002I	Number of hits on the city internet website	IT2002V	-
IT3001I	Proportion of local companies that produce ICT products	IT3001V	EC2021V
IT3002I	Percentage of labour force manufacturing ICT products	IT3002V	EC2020V
IT3004I	Percentage of labour force providing ICT services	IT3004V	EC2020V
IT3006I	Percentage of labour force producing ICT content	IT3006V	EC2020V
CR1005I	Annual cinema attendance per resident	CR1005V	DE1001V
CR1003I	Number of cinema seats per 1000 residents	CR1003V*1000	DE1001V
CR1001I	Number of concerts per 1000 residents	CR1001V*1000	DE1001V

CR1002I	Annual attendance at concerts per resident	CR1002V	DE1001V
CR1008I	The number of theatres	CR1008V	-
CR1009I	Annual attendance at theatres per resident	CR1009V	DE1001V
CR1006I	Number of museums	CR1006V	-
CR1007I	Annual visitors to museums per resident	CR1007V	DE1001V
CR1010I	The number of public libraries	CR1010V	-
CR1011I	Total loans of books and other media per resident	CR1011V	DE1001V
CR1012I	Number of concert seats per capita	CR1012V	DE1001V
CR1013I	Number of theatre seats per capita	CR1013V	DE1001V
CR2001I	Tourist overnight stays in reg. accommodation per year	CR2001V	-
CR2011I	Tourist overnight stays per resident population	CR2001V	DE1001V
CR2014I	Number of air passengers per resident	CR2004V	DE1001V
CR2101I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation	CR2001V	CR2009V
CR2009I	Number of available beds	CR2009V	-
CR2004I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport	CR2004V	-
CR2005I	Share of non-domestic departures from nearest airport	CR2007V-CR2008V	CR2007V

3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		City code	Name of city
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags

luz_i Urban Audit indicators for larger urban zones

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time:
		1989 – 1993
		1994 – 1998
		1999 – 2003
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit larger urban zone indicators:

Code	**Indicator description**	**Numerator**	**Denominator**
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1011I	Total population of working age	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	-
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14	DE1043V	DE1001V
DE1046I	Proportion of total population aged 15-19	DE1046V	DE1001V
DE1049I	Proportion of total population aged 20-24	DE1049V	DE1001V
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54	DE1052V	DE1001V
DE1025I	Proportion of total population aged 55-64	DE1025V	DE1001V
DE1028I	Proportion of total population aged 65-74	DE1028V	DE1001V
DE1055I	Proportion of total population aged 75 and over	DE1055V	DE1001V

DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1057I	Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over	DE1057V	DE1056V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE1058I	Demographic dependency: (<20 + >65) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1059I	Demogr. young age dependency: <20 / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1060I	Demogr. old age dependency: > 65 / 20-64 years	DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V
DE2002I	EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V
DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.	DE2004V	DE1001V
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3001I	Average size of households	DE1001V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3006I	Lone-parent households male / female	DE3006V	DE3007V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female	DE3009V	DE3010V
DE3011I	Proportion of households with children aged 0-17	DE3011V	DE3001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment	SA1016V	-
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house	SA1023V	-
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median househ income	SA1016V	EC3039V
SA1021I	Average annual rent for an apartment per m2	SA1021V	-
SA1024I	Average annual rent for a house per m2	SA1024V	-
SA1037I	Ratio of average price to average rent for an apartment	SA1016V	SA1021V
SA1038I	Ratio of average price to average rent for a house	SA1023V	SA1024V
SA1017I	Average annual social housing rents per m2	SA1017V	-
SA1039I	Average social housing rents to median househ income	SA1017V	EC3039V
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1011I	Proportion of households living in owned dwellings	SA1011V	DE3001V
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA1013I	Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing	SA1013V	DE3001V
SA1007I	Proportion of households living in houses	SA1007V	DE3001V
SA1008I	Proportion of households living in apartments	SA1008V	DE3001V
SA1026I	Proportion of non-conventional dwellings	SA1026V	SA1001V
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	SA1019V	-

SA1022I	Average living area in m2 per person	SA1022V	-
SA1025I	Empty conventional dwellings per total dwellings	SA1025V	SA1001V
SA2001I	Life expectancy at birth for males and females	SA2001V	-
SA2013I	Mortality rate for <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2013V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2014I	Mortality rate males <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2014V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2015I	Mortality rate females <65 from heart dis.&respir. ill.	SA2015V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
SA2022I	Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents	SA2022V*1000	DE1001V
SA2023I	Number of doctors per 1000 residents	SA2023V*1000	DE1001V
SA2024I	Number of dentists per 1000 residents	SA2024V*1000	DE1001V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
SA3005I	Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.	SA3005V*1000	DE1001V
SA3006I	Number of car thefts per 1000 population	SA3006V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in employment over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1011I	Unemployment rate - male	EC1011V	EC1002V
EC1012I	Unemployment rate - female	EC1012V	EC1003V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24	EC1149V	EC1143V
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24	EC1150V	EC1144V
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64	EC1151V	EC1145V
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64	EC1152V	EC1146V
EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64	EC1153V	EC1147V
EC1154I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>6 months) 15-24	EC1154V	EC1148V
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male	EC1155V	EC1149V
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female	EC1156V	EC1150V
EC1157I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>1 year) aged 55-64	EC1157V	EC1151V
EC1158I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male	EC1158V	EC1152V
EC1159I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female	EC1159V	EC1153V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V

EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1002I	Activity rate - male	EC1002V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1003I	Activity rate - female	EC1003V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male	EC1143V	DE1047V + DE1050V
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female	EC1144V	DE1048V + DE1051V
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64	EC1145V	DE1025V
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male	EC1146V	DE1026V
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female	EC1147V	DE1027V
EC2001I	GDP per head	EC2001V	EC2002V
EC2015I	GDP per employed person	EC2001V	EC2015V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income	EC3039V	-
EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile earnings	EC3054V	EC3045V
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	DE3001V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	DE3001V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
TE1001I	Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1001V*1000	DE1040V
TE1003I	Proportion of children 0-4 in public day care	TE1003V	TE1001V
TE1002I	Proportion of children 0-4 in private day care	TE1002V	TE1001V
TE1029I	Prop. of children 0-4 in other day care (e.g. church)	TE1029V	TE1001V
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.	TE1030V	TE1005V
TE1017I	Prop. of students continuing educ. after compuls. educ.	TE1017V	TE1005V
TE2016I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED	TE2016V	DE1001V
TE2017I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED - male	TE2017V	DE1002V
TE2018I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED - female	TE2018V	DE1003V
TE2001I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED	TE2001V	DE1001V
TE2002I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED - male	TE2002V	DE1002V
TE2003I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED - female	TE2003V	DE1003V
TE2019I	Prop. of population qualified at level 3-4 ISCED	TE2019V	DE1001V
TE2020I	Prop. of population qualified at level 3-4 ISCED - male	TE2020V	DE1002V
TE2021I	Prop. of population qualif. at level 3-4 ISCED - female	TE2021V	DE1003V
TE2022I	Prop. of population qualified at level 5-6 ISCED	TE2022V	DE1001V
TE2023I	Prop. of population qualified at level 5-6 ISCED - male	TE2023V	DE1002V

TE2024I	Prop. of population qualif. at level 5-6 ISCED - female	TE2024V	DE1003V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5002I	Prop. of population within a 15 min walk of green space	EN5002V	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5016I	Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes	EN5016V	EN5003V
EN5017I	Proportion of the area in mineral extraction	EN5017V	EN5003V
EN5018I	Proportion of the area in industrial and manuf. use	EN5018V	EN5003V
EN5019I	Proportion of the area in road network use	EN5019V	EN5003V
EN5020I	Proportion of the area in rail network use	EN5020V	EN5003V
EN5008I	Proportion of the area in ports use	EN5008V	EN5003V
EN5009I	Proportion of the area in airports use	EN5009V	EN5003V
EN5021I	Proportion of the area in water treatment use	EN5021V	EN5003V
EN5022I	Proportion of the area in waste disposal use	EN5022V	EN5003V
EN5023I	Proportion of the area in commerce and business use	EN5023V	EN5003V
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use	EN5011V	EN5003V
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use	EN5004V	EN5003V
EN5013I	Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land	EN5013V	EN5003V
EN5014I	Prop. of urban area under special conservation measures	EN5014V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing	DE1001V	EN5004V
TT1002I	Proportion of journeys to work by rail or metro	TT1002V	-
TT1003I	Proportion of journeys to work by car	TT1003V	-
TT1004I	Proportion of journeys to work by bus	TT1004V	-
TT1005I	Proportion of journeys to work by tram	TT1005V	-
TT1006I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle	TT1006V	-
TT1007I	Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle	TT1007V	-
TT1008I	Proportion of journeys to work by foot	TT1008V	-
TT1009I	Proportion of journeys to work by other modes	TT1009V	-
TT1059I	Average number of occupants of motor cars	TT1059V	-
TT1057I	Number of registered cars per 1000 population	TT1057V*1000	DE1001V
TT1058I	Road accidents (death or serious injury) per 1000 pop.	TT1058V*1000	DE1001V
TT1019I	Average time of journey to work	TT1019V	-
TT1063I	Average waiting time for a bus in the rush hour	TT1063V	-
TT1066I	Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area	TT1066V	EN5003V
TT1076I	Length of public transport network per capita	TT1066V	DE1001V
TT1071I	Accessiblity by air (EU27=100)	TT1071V	-
TT1072I	Accessiblity by rail (EU27=100)	TT1072V	-
TT1073I	Accessiblity by road (EU27=100)	TT1073V	-
TT1074I	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)	TT1074V	-

3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		LUZ code	Name of the Larger Urban Zone
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure

	flags	Flags

scd_i Urban Audit indicators for sub-city districts at 2 levels

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time: 1989 – 1993 1994 – 1998 1999 – 2003
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit sub-city district variables:

Code	Indicator description	Numerator	Denominator
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3001I	Average size of households	DE1001V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in employment over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income	EC3039V	-
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	DE3001V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	DE3001V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
TE2016I	Prop. of population qualified at level 1 ISCED	TE2016V	DE1001V
TE2001I	Prop. of population qualified at level 2 ISCED	TE2001V	DE1001V
TE2019I	Prop. of population qualified at level 3-4 ISCED	TE2019V	DE1001V
TE2022I	Prop. of population qualified at level 5-6 ISCED	TE2022V	DE1001V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V

3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		SCD code	Name of the sub-city district (if available)
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags

C. Perception data

percep Urban Audit perception survey results

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time: 1989 – 1993 1994 – 1998 1999 – 2003
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit indicator:
3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:

City code	*Name of city*
AT001C	Wien
BE002C	Antwerpen
BE001C	Bruxelles/Brussel
BE005C	Liège
DE001C	Berlin
DE010C	Dortmund
DE008C	Leipzig
DE003C	Munchen
DK001C	Kobenhavn
ES002C	Barcelona
ES001C	Madrid
ES006C	Malaga
FI001C	Helsinki
FR203C	Marseille
FR001C	Paris
FR013C	Rennes
GR001C	Athinai
GR004C	Irakleio
IE001C	Dublin
IT003C	Napoli

IT001C	Roma
IT004C	Torino
LU001C	Luxembourg
NL002C	Amsterdam
NL003C	Rotterdam
PT003C	Braga
PT001C	Lisboa
SE001C	Stockholm
UK004C	Glasgow
UK001C	London
UK008C	Manchester

4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags

ANNEX: OVERVIEW OF ALL TABLES

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