European Regional and Urban Statistics
Reference Guide

2007 edition
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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2007

ISSN 1977-0375
Cat. No. KS-RA-07-005-EN-N

Theme: General and regional statistics
Collection: Methodologies and working papers

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Introductory Remarks

European-scale regional and urban statistics are used for a wide range of purposes, e.g. for allocating structural funds in a rational and coherent way and for the ex-post assessment of the success (or failure) of local policies.

For many years, Eurostat has been collecting a wide range of regional statistics. Over the last five years, urban statistics have become the second pillar of our sub-national data collection. This reference guide is designed to serve as a vademecum, explaining the background of European regional and urban statistics, including the regional classification NUTS. In particular, all recent improvements made in the data collection are explained in detail. The way the data are stored is comprehensively described.

Eurostat's regional and urban statistics are stored in its public database, more specifically in the "Regions" and "Urban Audit" domains of the "General and regional statistics" theme. Anyone can access the data free of charge via the Internet.

This reference guide replaces the 2006 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 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 guide, please send an e-mail to: berthold.feldmann@ec.europa.eu.
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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 and labour market data. 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 this guide describes the territorial classification NUTS, answers frequently asked questions, gives an overview of the publications and websites related to regional and urban statistics, and provides details of contact persons for further information.

In part II, the contents of the Eurostat database of regional statistics REGIO are described comprehensively. All in all, there are currently 156 tables in REGIO; 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 regional database and is accordingly not covered elsewhere in this guide.

Urban statistics are dealt with in chapter 4, and the tables of indicators and variables for various spatial levels of over 300 cities are described in detail in part III. A full range of data for measuring the quality of life in European cities was collected in 2003/2004 in the context of the “Urban Audit”, and the data can be accessed in Eurostat’s free database in the “Urban Audit” domain of the “General and regional statistics” theme. A new range of statistics for even more European cities is currently being collected (2006/2007) and will be available from autumn 2007 onwards.

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

The data can be directly accessed under http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MASTER_regions&depth=2
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 (e.g. in Belgium, Finland, Spain), ethnic origin (e.g. 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 they cannot be used in themselves 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 extensive 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 provided 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 (Barle 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 when nation states were being formed. 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 power to be exercised 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 (e.g. 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 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 "gentlemen'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 was adopted in May 2003\(^2\) and entered into force in July 2003. A first amendment to the NUTS Regulation to reflect the 2004 enlargement was adopted by the Council and Parliament in autumn 2005. An amended regional breakdown in existing Member States, following the rules of the Regulation, was discussed in 2006 and adopted in early 2007.\(^3\) A further amendment following the enlargement of the EU in 2007 will be adopted in 2007, i.e. after this text has been finalised.

Because this reference guide is valid both before and after the entry into force of substantial modifications to the NUTS classification on 1 January 2008, both the current version and the future version of NUTS are described in this chapter. The 2007 enlargement has been taken into account in both descriptions, though.

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 optimum use of the resources they need to accomplish their tasks; his-

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1) For the latest status of NUTS, please see the RAMON classifications server on the Eurostat Internet site [ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat). In order to find RAMON from the Eurostat homepage, just select your preferred language, then on the new screen click on the tab marked "Methodology" and select "Eurostat's Classification Server (RAMON)". The direct URL of the NUTS classification is [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html)


historical factors may also be at the root of an agreement to maintain the autonomy of certain administrative divisions.

- **analytical (or functional) regions** are defined in terms of particular analytical requirements; they categorise areas according to specific geographical criteria such as altitude or soil type, or by economic and social criteria such as the homogeneity, complementarity or polarisation of regional economies.

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

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

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

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 (e.g. "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 population thresholds for the average size of the NUTS regions.

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<th>Level</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3 million</td>
<td>7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS 2</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTS 3</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 have been defined in accordance with NUTS principles, but only the smallest of these (LAU level 2) has been fixed for all Member States. This usually corresponds to the “municipality”. See also chapter 3 below.

1.5. Applying NUTS to a particular country

There are several stages in 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 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 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, including the regions in the new Member States). *Non-administrative levels as defined in annex 2 of the NUTS Regulation are in grey.*

### Number of NUTS regions 2003 for EU-27 (current version valid until 31/12/2007)

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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6. Revision of the regional classification in 2006

In 2006, the NUTS version of 2003 was modified for the first time under the NUTS Regulation. The effective date for these changes is 1 January 2008, and the number of regions will then be as shown in the table below.

**Number of NUTS regions 2006 for EU-27 (valid from 1/1/2008)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EU-27              | 95      | 268     | 1284    |
With effect from 1 January 2008, the changes in NUTS by country will be as follows:

**Belgium**

**NUTS level 3**

One NUTS level 3 region, *Arr. Verviers*, will be split by making the German-speaking community a separate region.

**Czech Republic**

**NUTS level 3**

A minor boundary shift affects the regions *Vysočina* and *Jihomoravský kraj*. A number of small municipalities have been transferred between these NUTS level 3 regions.

**Denmark**

**NUTS level 2**

Following an extensive regional reform in Denmark, where new administrative regions were created, Denmark will be divided into NUTS level 2 regions. The previous NUTS 3 regions do not generally correspond to the new NUTS level 2 regions.

**NUTS level 3**

The previous 15 administrative regions have been abolished and in their place, 11 new non-administrative regions have been created by combining municipalities. Only two NUTS 3 level 3 regions remain intact.

**Germany**

**NUTS level 2**

In the *Land Sachsen-Anhalt*, three regions have been merged into one. The six NUTS level 2 regions in the *Land Niedersachsen* are now non-administrative, but their territorial extent is unchanged.

**NUTS level 3**

In the *Land Sachsen-Anhalt*, 24 regions have been reorganised to constitute 14 new NUTS level 3 regions. A few regions scattered around Germany have received new names.
Spain

**NUTS level 3**

A major change has taken place in the islands. Every island in the **Canarias** and the **Illes Balears** will constitute a separate NUTS level 3 region, with the exception of Eivissa and Formentera, which together form one NUTS level 3 region.

Italy

**NUTS level 3**

The regions on the island of **Sardegna** have been reorganised, so that instead of four regions, there will now be eight at NUTS level 3.

The Netherlands

**NUTS level 3**

A minor boundary shift affects the regions **Achterhoek** and **Arnhem/Nijmegen** due to mergers of municipalities straddling the border of these non-administrative NUTS level 3 regions.

Poland

**NUTS level 3**

Half the non-administrative NUTS level 3 regions will be reorganised where necessary to comply with the NUTS Regulation criteria. A total of 23 regions are being split up and reorganised to form 44 new regions, i.e. a net increase of 21 NUTS level 3 regions. 22 NUTS level 3 regions remain intact.

Slovenia

**NUTS level 2**

Slovenia will be split into two regions at NUTS level 2.

Finland

**NUTS level 3**

A minor boundary shift affects the regions **Satakunta** and **Pirkanmaa**. One municipality only has been transferred between these NUTS level 3 regions.

Sweden

**NUTS level 1**

Three new non-administrative regions will be created in order to comply with the size criteria in the NUTS Regulation.
NUTS level 3

A border shift is taking place by moving one municipality from Västmanlands län to Uppsala län. As all NUTS level 3 regions will receive new codes with the introduction of NUTS level 1, this border shift will not be very visible in the coding structure.

United Kingdom

NUTS levels 2 and 3

In Scotland, the border between North Eastern Scotland and Highlands and Islands will be shifted by moving east Moray to the latter region. This will affect the borders at both NUTS level 2 and level 3.

A number of region names are being changed or corrected at all NUTS levels, in various parts of the United Kingdom.

All changes in the European regional classification will enter into force on 1 January 2008. For technical reasons, we will switch to the new version of NUTS (NUTS 2007/EU-27) in our dissemination database in late autumn 2007. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

A special amending Regulation for the Bulgarian and Romanian NUTS regions is in preparation. As this is a co-decision procedure, it will take several months before the NUTS is formally adopted for Bulgaria and Romania. Nevertheless, Eurostat has already switched to the new codes in its databases, and all deliveries of statistical data from BG and RO have been following the new NUTS since January 2007.

Bulgaria

NUTS level 1

There are still two regions at NUTS level 1, but the border between them has been modified to reflect the population size criteria in the NUTS Regulation. The northern region now includes the southeastern part of Bulgaria, while the southern region is reduced to the southwestern and south central parts of Bulgaria.

NUTS level 2

The number of regions remains the same, but five of the six regions at NUTS level 2 have new borders with effect from 2007. The modification was necessary to reflect the population size criteria in the NUTS Regulation. The unchanged NUTS 2 region is the southwestern region around the capital of Sofia.

Romania

NUTS level 1

Due to the size of the country, it was necessary to introduce regions at NUTS level 1 to coincide with accession to EU. There are four non-administrative NUTS level 1 regions in Romania.
NUTS level 2

At NUTS level 2, there are no territorial changes, but there are a few modifications of names of existing regions.

Among the remaining candidate countries, Croatia has agreed to a new regional division in early 2007, with three regions at level 2. Turkey has, for a number of years, had a division into statistical regions at three hierarchical levels. More and more data are expected to become available for the Turkish regions during the course of 2007.

Finally, it should be mentioned that one EFTA country will have modified statistical regions from 2008 onwards: Iceland will be split into two regions at level 3, one covering the capital area and another region covering the rest of the country.

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 will also find maps of the NUTS regions. See http://ec.europa.eu./eurostat/ramon/nuts/

For more information please contact ESTAT-nuts@ec.europa.eu

2. The statistical collections

2.1. Data flow into Eurostat's statistical databases

The standard model for the data flow of regional (and urban) statistics is as follows (see the diagram left):

First, the data from various national sources are collated in each country’s National Statistical Office and then sent to the thematic units of Eurostat, which validate the data (option 1 in the diagram). This data set is then loaded into Eurostat’s statistical databases by the thematic unit in question. The Regional Statistics Section copies this information from the thematic domain into the Regions domain.

However, option 2 shown in the diagram (data sent directly to the Eurostat regional team and then, after validation, loaded into the Regions domain of our
2.2. The collections of regional statistics in REGIO

The "Regions" database domain in Eurostat’s statistical databases is structured into 12 data sets known as collections. Each collection consists of groups containing the tables (a group may be further split into different "subjects" which then contain the tables). The twelve collections are:

- Agriculture statistics
- Demographic statistics
- Economic accounts
- Education statistics
- Environment statistics
- Migration statistics
- Science and Technology (research and development, patents)
- Regional labour market statistics
- Structural business statistics
- Health statistics
- Tourism statistics
- Transport and energy statistics

Moving on from the collections to the constituent tables, these are usually 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 abbreviated form of the title of the table, for example:

- e2gdp95 collection "economic accounts", NUTS level 2, Gross domestic product according to ESA95 at market prices

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

Please note: Data concerning the French overseas departments DOM are not included in the totals for France or for EU-27 except for regional accounts and regional labour market data. From 1991 onwards, Germany means "Germany after reunification"; for population figures, however, this applies 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 countries’ NSIs, a large volume of regional statistics for the candidate countries were collected and stored in the database, adding considerably to the information content of our statistical databases.
It was decided at the time to have these data in separate tables in REGIO of NewCronos, to avoid any confusion with EU data. To this end, the table codes for candidate countries were preceded by "X". Following the accession of ten countries in May 2004, all tables for the acceding countries were moved into the Member State tables, so that all tables then contained regional statistics for 25 countries. In January 2007, the same exercise was done for Bulgaria and Romania, so that the tables now contain data for 27 Member States.

The remaining countries in the tables preceded by “X” were moved to the corresponding tables for Member States in February 2007. This concerns regional data from Croatia, Turkey and EFTA countries. The “X” tables thus disappeared.

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 (local authority 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 Regions domain. The SIRE database, which is not publicly available but is 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 120 000 in EU-27 and an additional 40 000 in EFTA and the candidate countries.

Since there are frequent changes to the local administrative units, Eurostat has a system for managing 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 LAU codes.

The NUTS Regulation has a provision for EU Member States to send lists of LAU to Eurostat. A new version of the lists with codes and names as of 1/1/2006 is being published on the Internet in early 2007. See http://ec.europa.eu/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 lapse between the earliest census in a particular census round and the last is about three years. Currently, data from the 1981 and 1991 census rounds have been loaded. Collection, validation and loading of 2001 census data have been completed for most countries and will continue for remaining countries during 2007. Because of different cen-
sus dates in the Member States, the tables will not be complete before the end of 2007 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 local authorities may be suppressed by some Member States. The variable “total population” is available for all local authorities, however. Surface area for the LAU is also available for all local authorities. 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. The history

In June 1999, the Commission conducted a data collection of comparable indicators in European cities. This "Urban Audit" was designed as a pilot project to test the feasibility of the approach and to learn for the future from possible errors in the design. Over the entire EU, around 450 variables were collected for the 58 largest cities. However 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 to 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 various conclusions concerning the list of variables collected, the list of participating cities, and the spatial dimension.

The second data collection for Urban Audit, sometimes referred to as UA-2, took place in 2003 for the old Member States and in 2004 for the ten new Member States plus Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. A third round of Urban Audit data collection (UA-3) took place from May 2006 to September 2007. In the meantime it has been decided that the Urban Audit ranks as Eurostat core business. The collection of quantitative information on the quality of life in European cities will take place every three years.

4.2. Current state of play

The Urban Audit has the following characteristics:

Variables
Variables that fall within the scope of measuring the economic and social phenomena in cities can be classified into three categories:

- Variables that are already available in the national statistical databases of most countries (type A),
- Variables that are currently not available, but which can be estimated with reasonable accuracy (type B),
- Variables that are neither available nor can they be estimated to a sufficient data quality level (type C).

Variables of type A and B are collected as exhaustively as possible from the countries. For variables of type C, a fresh survey would be needed. After thorough reflection, it was decided that this would be too costly. Hence variables of type C are left aside.

The number of collected variables varies from one collection to the next. After each collection, a group of experts gets together to study in depth the response rates for each variable. Variables with very low response rates are dropped. If the covered topic is of high importance to the potential users of the Urban Audit, alternative means of measuring the phenomena are looked for and taken on board. Other new variables are also added if a new aspect is requested by users.

In this way, some 20% to 30% of the variables of the last data collection are dropped each time, and some 15% to 20% are newly added. So far more variables have been dropped than added. Most probably, some time in the future the number of collected variables will stabilise. The number of collected variables in the last collection rounds were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection round</th>
<th>No. of variables</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>None of the collected variables were kept because of quality problems (very low comparability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/2004</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>A subset of 80 variables was additionally collected for the reference years 1991 and 1996 (time-tine data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/2007</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>An additional 30 variables are collected centrally by the Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complete list of variables is given in the appropriate chapter in part III below. The reference year for the 2003/2004 collection was 2001, for the 2006/2007 collection 2003.

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 was 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. In the 2006/2007 collection, the number of cities was increased to 300. 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 can also be found in the public database.

**Spatial units**

There are four levels of spatial unit for which observations are collected:

- The first of these is the "central" or "core city", i.e. the administrative unit, for which there is generally a detailed data set available.

- Secondly, the larger urban zone (LUZ) is used to capture information which includes the "hinterland" of the city. The LUZ best reflects the functional urban area, that is, the area that includes the major commuting flows from neighbouring localities. *It may happen that several cities have one common LUZ, for example for Essen, Dortmund, Bochum, Mülheim and Moers there is one LUZ: "Ruhrgebiet".*

- A so called "kernel" was created for nine capital cities where the concept of the administrative city did not yield comparable spatial units.

- Finally, intra-urban discrepancies are taken into account by gathering data for sub-city districts (SCD). For this spatial unit, only about 30 variables can be collected.

4.3. **The perception survey in European cities**

In January 2004, a parallel perception survey was conducted in 31 cities of the 15 old Member States. The results of this survey are very popular among users, in particular journalists. For this reason, but also to counterbalance the quantitative information from the statistics, a new perception survey was conducted in December 2006 in 75 cities of EU-29 (the European Union of 27 plus Croatia and Turkey). In this survey, the number of respondents in each city was increased from 300 to 500 persons.

These data are also available in the Eurostat statistical databases. Details are given in the appropriate chapter below.

5. **Frequently asked questions**

5.1. **Which version of NUTS?**

All data in the Regions domain of Eurostat’s statistical databases conform to the 2003 version of NUTS. This version will officially remain valid until 31/12/2007. We will switch to the **new version of NUTS** (NUTS 2006/EU-27) some time in autumn 2007. The exact date has not yet been fixed. The official implementation date for the new NUTS version is 1 January 2008.
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 (mainly in regional accounts, population statistics and in regional labour market data). For some statistics and some countries only NUTS level 1 is available, but this is the (regrettable) exception.

5.3. How does the introduction of the euro affect tables in national currency?

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

- On 1 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).
- Slovenia joined on 1 January 2007.

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).

With effect from 2002, Eurostat publishes 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 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.

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. REGIO tables are updated and when the data is sent to Eurostat, and once it has been checked by the domain manager and or her/his assistants.

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 consistency rules — the subparts of a main indicator cannot possibly total more than the main indicator. However, should some of the data not comply with these rules 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?”! Once checked, the figures are then loaded into Eurostat’s statistical databases.

5.6. Do you have to look for regional data in other parts of the website?

**No.** This used to be the case many years ago 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 the Regions domain.

The only exception to this general rule concerns the nomenclature used: if a set of data uses territorial units that deviate substantially from NUTS, it is not considered mature enough for the Regions domain. 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 the Regions domain.

5.7. Do the tables include data from non–EU countries?

**Yes.** In February 2007 the separate tables for Member States on the one hand and for candidate and EFTA countries on the other hand were merged. Data are comparable for all countries.

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, reference should be made 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 involved in the ESA95 delivery programme.

6.1 Estimating Regional GDP

From 2000 onwards, Eurostat has estimated 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. Once the data have been processed within Eurostat, they are made available (e.g. in January 2007, data are published for 2004). The data are available in the Regions domain under the names "E2GDP95" and "E3GDP95".

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 for 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 concept introduced by ESA95. The GVA figures on which this regionalisation is based are corrected for “financial intermediation services indirectly measured” (FISIM) for almost all countries.

The GDP estimation algorithm usually follows a bottom-up approach, i.e. estimates are made first 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 NUTS 2 level are broken down using the regional structure of the latest available year. Where Extra-Regio data are available, the corresponding GVA is allocated proportionally to all the regions of the country concerned.

Regional GDP is expressed in both Ecu/euro and PPS (purchasing power standards). Current European structural policy rules call for per inhabitant 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. To make sure that regional accounts figures are consistent with national accounts figures, regional population figures are adjusted such 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 — or negligible — purchasing power disparities between the regions within individual countries. 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. Different 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.

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. 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. This means that estimates are based not on the GVA or population structure of year \( t \), but on the last available structure.
6.2. Regional Unemployment Rates

Definitions

The main source for regional labour market data is the EU-wide 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):

- without work during the reference week;
- 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);
- 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 programme.

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 some 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 the Regions domain, 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 of regional statistics come from.

⇒ Legal basis

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

⇒ Contact person

This indicates the domain manager inside the team who is responsible for the data set of a given collection.

⇒ List of tables

An enumeration of the tables available 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 Eurostat regional statistics are stored and disseminated by the "Regional Statistics" section in unit D2 “Regional Indicators and geographical information”. Apart from regional statistics, unit D2 also comprises the geographical information system team (GISCO). The head of unit of D2 is Mr Roger Cubitt, e-mail: roger.cubitt@ec.europa.eu

In September 2005 it was decided that the regional accounts part of the section would be moved to unit C2. This has however no effect on the content of the database or on the contact persons. It is a purely internal measure.
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 domain managers’ responsibilities for the various thematic collections of regional statistics. It should be borne in mind that methodological questions should be addressed to the specialists in the thematic units. In order to make it easier to contact them, the e-mail addresses are given:

### Contact points for Regional Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Domain manager in the section</th>
<th>methodological expert</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural accounts</td>
<td>Fernande Klapp</td>
<td>Peter Szabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal production</td>
<td>Fernande Klapp</td>
<td>Francis Weiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable production</td>
<td>Fernande Klapp</td>
<td>Fausto Cardoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of agricultural holdings</td>
<td>Fernande Klapp</td>
<td>Pol Marquer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>Fernande Klapp</td>
<td>Fausto Cardoso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demographic statistics</strong></td>
<td>Berthold Huber</td>
<td>Giampaolo Lanzieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration statistics</strong></td>
<td>Berthold Huber</td>
<td>David Thorogood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Accounts</strong></td>
<td>(Stella Kalmipurtzi in C2)</td>
<td>Andreas Krueger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education statistics</strong></td>
<td>Filipe Alves</td>
<td>Lene Mejer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment statistics</strong></td>
<td>Filipe Alves</td>
<td>Juergen Foerster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Science and Technology</strong></td>
<td>Filipe Alves</td>
<td>Hakan Wilen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seven domains..</strong></td>
<td>Filipe Alves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Audit (½)</strong></td>
<td>Berthold Huber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Audit (½)</strong></td>
<td>Filipe Alves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Yearbook, dissemination</strong></td>
<td>Asa Onnerfors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional and Urban Statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Berthold Feldmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTS, Local Units</strong></td>
<td>Torbjörn Carlquist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Indicators, Labour Market, (Mars)</strong></td>
<td>Pedro Ferreira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Regional Statistics Publications

Apart from this reference guide, there are two quite different publications that present regional statistics in all their 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 three 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 the PHARE countries. Unfortunately, extensive redrawing of the statistical regions in these countries often reduced the ultimate value of the book coverage. Anyhow, this series of activities led to the publication in 2000/2001 of the following "Portraits":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Poland and the Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

Updated versions of the regional profiles were produced in 2004 and 2005. They are presented on the Internet free of charge in a specially designed and easily navigable section of the Eurostat website, which was opened in September 2005. See [http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/regportraits/info/data/en/index.htm](http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/regportraits/info/data/en/index.htm)

There are concrete plans to convert this website into a dynamic site, where quantitative information is permanently updated from the dissemination database. The Urban Audit information will be added to the website, so that a "Cities’ and Regions’ Profiles" website (CARP) will be created.

This CARP website will be designed in the course of 2007 and can be expected to open in 2008.

### 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 the Regions domain. 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. 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. The SiFs on Regional GDP and household accounts are now published in unit C2. The regional statistics section continues to publish each year regional unemployment data in an SiF, usually in the early autumn. 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 at levels 1 to 3 are published intermittently by Eurostat in Theme 1 (General statistics). The NUTS, covering EU members, is in one publication,
and "Statistical Regions", covering EFTA countries and candidate countries, are in another. 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 development of NUTS from 1981 to 1999 was published in 2002 (Catalogue No: KS-BD-02-002-EN-N). It is available only 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current versions</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics – NUTS (only in PDF format)</td>
<td>Aug 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Regions in the EFTA countries and the candidate countries (only in PDF format)</td>
<td>Dec 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An update of the “Statistical regions" document is planned for 2006 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 and will be updated annually. 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. It provides both the information required by data suppliers to achieve consistency 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 selecting 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 website. See http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=1073.1135281,1073.1135295&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&pp_product_code=KS-BD-04-002

In 2006, an update of the glossary (exhaustive description of variable definitions) was produced. This can be obtained on request. A new version of the Urban Audit Handbook will be published at the beginning of 2008.
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 (=10⁹ Kilojoule)
AWU Annual work unit
ESU European size unit
LSU Livestock unit
NAC National currency
LAU Local Administrative Unit
CC Candidate countries, i.e. countries whose applications for membership have been accepted by the Council. Currently Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.
II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DATABASE (REGIO)

1. Agricultural statistics

1.1. General presentation

The agricultural collection of the REGIO database contains a number of 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 (table A2LAND)

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 regionalised with the same accuracy.
Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields) (table A2CROPS)

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 (table A2ANIMAL)

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 regionalised 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 (table A2MILKPR)

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 (table A2ACCT97)

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 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.

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 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

1.3. Data sources

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

The data for the remaining tables are requested from the NSO by Eurostat unit E2, which then forwards them to us:

- A2MILKPR (production of cows’ milk on farms)
- A2ACCT97 (agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 97) and A2EFARM (structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators)

1.4. Legal basis

For table A2CROPS (crop production):
Council Regulation (EEC) 837/90, OJ L 88 of 3 April 1990, for cereals;

For table A2ANIMAL (livestock)
For table A2EFARM (structure of agricultural holdings)

- Basic rules on organising the surveys: Regulation 2467/96/EC and 571/88/EEC
- Definitions of the characteristics Regulation 1444/2002/EC, Decision 2000/115/EC, Decision 97/418/EC, Decision 96/170/EC, Decision 89/651/EEC

For table A2MILKPR (milk production)


The other tables (A2LAND, A2ACCT97) are based on voluntary data supply.

1.5. Contact person

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

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

- Eurofarm data: guenther.tosstorff@ec.europa.eu;
- Agricultural accounts: peter.szabo@ec.europa.eu;
- Milk statistics: garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu;
- Land use: pascal.jacques@ec.europa.eu;
- Crop production: celine.ollier@ec.europa.eu;
- Livestock: francis.weiler@ec.europa.eu;

1.6. List of tables

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
1.7. Detailed description

**Please note:** For NON-EU27 countries, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are not NUTS, but "statistical regions" (SRE).

**A2LAND:** Land use (in 1.000 ha)

**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-EU-27 Countries

**Units:** 1.000 ha

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

**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-EU-27 Countries

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### A2ANIMAL:
Livestock (December survey)

**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 80 kg
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-EU-27 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 “HEIF2Y_BR” includes data for position “HEIF2Y_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

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)

**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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07000</td>
<td>Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08000</td>
<td>Olive oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09000</td>
<td>Other crop products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Crop output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11000</td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11100</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
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<td>11200</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
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<td>Equines</td>
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<td>11500</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
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<td>11900</td>
<td>Other animals</td>
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<td>Eggs</td>
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<td>Other animal products</td>
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<td>13000</td>
<td>Animal output</td>
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<td>Agricultural goods output</td>
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<td>15000</td>
<td>Agricultural services output</td>
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<tr>
<td>16000</td>
<td>Agricultural output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17000</td>
<td>Secondary activities (inseparable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17100</td>
<td>Transformation of agricultural products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17900</td>
<td>Other non-separable secondary activities (goods and services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18000</td>
<td>Output of the agricultural 'industry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19000</td>
<td>Total intermediate consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19010</td>
<td>Seeds and planting stock (intermediate consumption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19020</td>
<td>Energy; lubricants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19030</td>
<td>Fertilisers and soil improvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19040</td>
<td>Plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19050</td>
<td>Veterinary expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19060</td>
<td>Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19061</td>
<td>Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19062</td>
<td>Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural 'industry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19063</td>
<td>Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19070</td>
<td>Maintenance of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19080</td>
<td>Maintenance of buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19090</td>
<td>Agricultural services (intermediate consumption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19900</td>
<td>Other goods and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000</td>
<td>Gross value added at basic prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21000</td>
<td>Fixed capital consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22000</td>
<td>Net value added at basic prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23000</td>
<td>Compensation of employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24000</td>
<td>Other taxes on production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25000</td>
<td>Other subsidies on production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

A2E FARM 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Total AA (in ha) of holdings with &gt;=50 ha AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Number of holdings with less than 2 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Number of holdings with 100 ESU and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with less than 2 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with 100 ESU and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>AA owner farmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>AA tenant farmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>AA share farmed or in other modes of tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Total area (D,E,F,G,H) in ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Number of holdings with arable land (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Arable land (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>AA of holdings with arable land (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Number of holdings with cereals (D/01-D/08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Cereals (D/01-D/08) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Number of holdings with common wheat and spelt (D/01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Common wheat and spelt (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Number of holdings with durum wheat (D/02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Durum wheat (D/02) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Number of holdings with rye (D/03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Rye (D/03) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Number of holdings with barley (D/04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Barley (D/04) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Number of holdings with oats (D/05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Oats (D/05) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Number of holdings with grain maize (D/06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Grain maize (D/06) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Number of holdings with rice (D/07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Rice (D/07) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Number of holdings with other cereal (D/08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Other cereal (D/08) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Number of holdings with dried vegetables (D/09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dried vegetables (D/09) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Number of holdings with root crops (D/10-D/12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Root crops (D/10-D/12) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Number of holdings with potatoes (D/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Potatoes (D/10) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Number of holdings with sugar-beet (D/11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Sugar-beet (D/11) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Number of holdings with fodder roots and brassica (D/12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Fodder roots and brassica (D/12) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Number of holdings with industrial plants (D/13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Industrial plants (D/13) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Number of holdings with fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Number of holdings with flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Number of holdings with forage plants (D/18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Forage plants (D/18) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Number of holdings with permanent pasture and meadows (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Permanent pasture and meadows (F) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Number of holdings with permanent crops (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Permanent crops (G) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Number of holdings with vineyards (G/04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Vineyards (G/04) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Number of holdings with woodland (H/02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Woodland (H/02) (in ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Total number of holdings with livestock (J/01-J/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals (J/02-J/08), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Bovine animals (J/02-J/08), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Number of holdings with dairy cows (J/07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Dairy cows (J/07), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Number of holdings with other cows (J/08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Other cows (J/08), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Number of holdings with sheep (J/09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Sheep (J/09), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Number of holdings with goats (J/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Goats (J/10), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Number of holdings with pigs (J/11-J/13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Pigs (J/11-J/13), number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Number of holdings with poultry (J/14-J/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Poultry (J/14-J/16) (in 1.000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Total labour force (L/01-L/06) in AWU (Annual Work Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04) (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04), in AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) in AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Total family labour force full-time employed (L/01-L/03) (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age &lt; 35 years (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age &lt; 35 years (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 65 years and over (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: age 65 years and over (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: sex = male (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: sex = female (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 0 to &lt; 25% (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 0 to &lt; 25% (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 25 to &lt; 50% (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 25 to &lt; 50% (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 50 to &lt; 75% (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 50 to &lt; 75% (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 75 to &lt; 100% (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time &gt; 75 to &lt; 100% (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time 100% (persons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Holder’s being a natural person: work time 100% (AWU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Specialist horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Specialist granivores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Mixed cropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Number of holdings with: Mixed crops - livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with: Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with: Specialist horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Total AA of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Definition of 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 the 1 January population for all Member States, with the exception of Ireland (mid-April population) and the United Kingdom (30 June population). This table covers 5-year classes of age for the period 1980 – 1989.

Table D2JAN contains data on the 1 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. For all countries, this is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January for two consecutive years.

The Member States conduct annual population re-evaluations, on the basis of the last available Census results, with the exception of 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 1 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 are available: total area, including inland water bodies, and land area definition. Not all countries can provide data according to both concepts. For most countries the differ-
ence 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).

**Regional scenarios**

Based on past trends, an analysis of driving forces and expert opinion, Eurostat has produced a set of internationally consistent population projections at national level (EUROPOP2004: EUROstat POPulation Projections 2004-based). This exercise has been followed by a regional breakdown for those Member States that, according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) as of 2003, have a NUTS 2 level that is different from the national level. Owing to the non-availability of data, France and the United Kingdom were excluded from the regional exercise. Overall, the details of the population projections at NUTS 2 level cover 17 of the 27 Member States (eight countries having a NUTS 2 level which coincides with the national level), making a total of 197 regions.

Eurostat population projections should not be considered as forecasts. They show possible demographic developments based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration ("what-if" scenario), relying mainly on observed trends.

Eurostat regional projections are available from 1 January 2005 to 1 January 2031 by sex, age, year and NUTS level 2 region for BE, BG, CZ, DE, IE, EL, ES, IT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI and SE. For the countries not covered by the regional detail, and for further information on the EUROPOP2004 exercise, readers can refer to Statistics in Focus "Long-term population projections at national level" (Eurostat, 2006).

Eurostat’s set of regional population projections is just one of several population change scenarios based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The Eurostat regional projections comprise three variants: 'baseline', 'high population' and 'low population'. All these variants must be interpreted as possible alternative developments, but future results might obviously deviate from the range mapped out by the variants. No variant should be seen as a confidence limit in the statistical sense.

For the regional breakdown at NUTS level 2 of the population projections, the assumptions already formulated for the national-level exercise are carried forward into region-specific assumptions. The regional variation in demographic behaviour is expressed using the indirect standardisation method: the national fertility and mortality age- and sex-specific rates are first applied to the regional population, yielding a hypothetical number of events; subsequently, the observed number of regional events is divided by this hypothetical number to obtain a regional scaling factor. This latter is therefore an estimate of the extent to which regional rates are above or below the national value. For international migration, scaling factors were calculated as the ratio of the regional crude migration rate to the national crude migration rate.

On fertility, the regional scaling factors have been relatively stable over the most recent years. Regional deviations from the national values are, for the majority of the regions in the respective countries, in the range of ±20% for the recent years that have been used for the regional scaling factor. For the projections, therefore, the regional scaling factors have initially been set at the average value over recent years.

On mortality, the regional scaling factors for males and females have also been relatively
stable over the most recent period. On the whole, regional mortality differences were smaller than the corresponding fertility differences. As with fertility, the regional scaling factors for mortality were initially set at the average value for recent years.

On international migration, the usual data limitations encountered at national level are, if anything, amplified at the regional level. This component has been estimated as a residual of the demographic balance, and it therefore includes all imperfections which might affect the other components of the equation. Owing to the non-availability of the necessary information for Greece, Portugal and Ireland, the data on international migration for these countries were indirectly derived from the last census. This might have affected the results for the regions of these countries. The jump-off regional scaling factors have been set at the average over recent years.

Assumptions thus have to be made concerning the degree to which the scaling factors will change over the projection period. In the ‘baseline’ variant, a convergence has been assumed such that, by 2030, the difference between the national value and each regional scaling factor will have decreased by one fourth (intermediate values obtained by linear interpolation). For instance, a region whose scaling factor for a component is 0.80 (which means that it is 20% below the national level, by definition equal to 1) will reach a value of 0.85 at the end of the projection period. In the ‘high population’ variant the difference between national and regional value is halved (based on an assumption of greater convergence), while in the low population variant it is kept constant throughout the projection period.

However, in addition to the traditional components (fertility, mortality and international migration), one issue that is peculiar to the regional dimension has to be considered: interregional migration. The age- and sex-specific rates of interregional migration are estimated by means of a model that uses as input the inter-NUTS2 departures and arrivals by age, sex and region, and the total number of inter-NUTS2 migration by region of origin and region of destination (origin-destination migration matrix). In order to formulate appropriate assumptions on interregional migration for the projection period, the Eurostat model also takes into account national residential mobility and the degree of attractiveness of the regions; therefore, assumptions are formulated on internal mobility as a whole (intra- plus inter-regional moves) plus the convergence/divergence of the regions in terms of attractiveness (full convergence would signify that net interregional migration is zero). These assumptions are expressed as follows:

- in the ‘baseline’ variant, both internal mobility and regional differences remain at the same base year level;
- in the ‘high population’ variant, internal mobility increases by 20% in comparison to the base year level and regional differences in terms of attractiveness are halved;
- in the ‘low population’ variant, internal mobility drops to 80% of the base year level and regional differences in terms of attractiveness increase by 50%;

and are quantified in the origin-destination migration matrix. Using a specific model, these assumptions on internal mobility and attractiveness are thus ultimately translated into interregional migration rates.

The age structures for fertility, mortality and international migration at regional level have been assumed to be identical to those at national level, while for interregional migration they
are derived from the model and are region-specific.

The Eurostat population projections at regional level are fully consistent with the set at national level, in terms of both the input (rates) and, thanks to the application of specific consistency algorithms, the output (events) side. It can therefore be construed that the regional breakdown is linked to the assumptions and results of the exercise at national level. In particular, each variant of the regional projections uses the national data from the corresponding variant of the national exercise (i.e. regional baseline – national baseline, etc.).

**Definition of 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 two births, triplets as three, 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: ratio of live births to the total resident population.
- Crude death rate: ratio of total deaths to the total resident population.
- Infant mortality rate: ratio of deaths before the age of one to live births.

In table d2natag live births are distributed by age of the mother, by single years and by 5-year age classes. Table d2morag covers 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 age reached during the year (i.e. age at 31 December).

A separate table, d2infmo, deals with infant mortality.

**Census**

Regional data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing have been stored in the REGIO database on a country/table basis.

There is no legal basis for the collection of census data; they were collected on a voluntary basis according to the Table programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001. Each country has carried out a census according to a time plan agreed in the country. Thus there is a wide range of census dates, from March 1999 in France to 2002 in Poland, Ireland and Slovenia. Nevertheless, census data from all countries are considered to form part of the “2000/2001 round” of censuses of population and housing. The only exception is Malta, which held censuses in 1995 and 2005. The overview below indicates which reference dates have been used in the census table programme and also what is the source of the data.
### Reference date and type of census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reference date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>01/10/2001</td>
<td>“Enquête” – census-like survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>01/03/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>01/01/2001</td>
<td>Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>“Micro-census” (sample survey); municipal population registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>31/03/2000</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>01/11/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>18/03/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>08/03/1999</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>28/04/2002</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>21/10/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>01/10/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>31/03/2000</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>05/04/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>15/02/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>01/02/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>26/11/1995</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>01/01/2001</td>
<td>“Virtual census” - Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>15/05/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>21/05/2002</td>
<td>Census</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>12/03/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>15/04/2002</td>
<td>Census</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>26/05/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>31/12/2000</td>
<td>Census and registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>01/01/2001</td>
<td>Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>29/04/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Registers</td>
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<td>Census</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>03/11/2001</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>05/12/2000</td>
<td>Census</td>
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</table>

It has been endorsed by the Statistical Programme Committee of the European Statistical System. Depending on the national organisation of the census, some variables may not be available. The total headcount is available for all countries, though. 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.
Because the censuses were carried out before the NUTS 2003 version came into effect, the tabulation of regional census data has been done in the countries according to the NUTS division in force at the time of the census. Eurostat has made an effort to re-code the regional census tables to NUTS 2003. This has been possible for a large majority of regions, but there are some exceptions, due to regions splitting after the census date.

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 be stored not 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 to this reference guide.

Regional census tables which are 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/estatref/info/sdds/en/demo/demo_glossary.htm

2.2. Eurostat publications

Population statistics, Eurostat (annual)

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. Projections are calculated at Eurostat based on data sent by National Statistical Offices.

2.4. Legal basis

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

2.5. Contact person

The contact person for demographic statistics is Mr Berthold Huber, e-mail: berthold.huber@ec.europa.eu

For methodological questions, the person to ask is Mr Giampaolo Lanzieri, e-mail: Giampaolo.Lanzieri@ec.europa.eu

2.6. List of tables

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPAREA</th>
<th>POPULATION AND AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D2JAN80</td>
<td>Population at 1st January by age group and sex (1980 - 1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2JAN</td>
<td>Population at 1st January by sex and age, from 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3AVG</td>
<td>Average annual population by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2AVG</td>
<td>Average population by sex and single year of age, from 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3AREA</td>
<td>Surface area of the regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3DENS</td>
<td>Density of the average total population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POP_CH</th>
<th>POPULATION CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d3natmo</td>
<td>Live births and deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d2natag</td>
<td>Live births by age of the mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d2morag</td>
<td>Deaths by sex and age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d2infmo</td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJ_RTREND**  POPULATION PROJECTIONS

proj_rtbp_pop  Baseline variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex and single year of age (proj_rtbp_pop)  NEW!

proj_rtbp_dem_eve  Baseline variant, regional level - demographic events (proj_rtbp_dem_eve)  NEW!

proj_rthp_pop  High population variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex and single year of age (proj_rthp_pop)  NEW!

proj_rthp_dem_eve  High population variant, regional level - demographic events (proj_rthp_dem_eve)  NEW!

proj_rtlp_pop  Low population variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex and single year of age (proj_rtlp_pop)  NEW!

proj_rtlp_dem_eve  Low population variant, regional level - demographic events (proj_rtlp_dem_eve)  NEW!

**CENS_REG**  REGIONAL LEVEL CENSUS 2001 ROUND

**CENS_RSTR**  POPULATION STRUCTURE

cens_rsmarcoh  Population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status

cens_rssocind  Population by sex, age group and selected social indicator

cens_rscctz  Population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth

**CENS_RACT**  ACTIVE POPULATION

cens_rapop  Population by sex, group of age, economical status

cens_ramigr  Total population and active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration

cens_ractz  Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

**CENS_REDU**  EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

cens_reisco  Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment and occupation

cens_rews  Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current economical activity

**CENS_RHOU**  HOUSEHOLDS

cens_rhtype  Population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status

cens_rhsize  Population by sex, age group, size of household

cens_rheco  Private households by type and number of member

cens_rhagchi  Private households by type and age group of children

cens_rhact  Private households by type, adults by age group and economic activity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENS_RDWS</th>
<th>Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cens_rdhh</td>
<td>Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status and type of buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cens_rdbuild</td>
<td>Dwellings by number of rooms, of persons, type of building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS–2003. For NON EU–27 countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

While the data for most 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*


**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 Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
   and residual groups
   Y70_MAX 70 years and more
   Y85_MAX 85 years and more
   Y90_MAX 90 years and more
4. TIME
   from 1980 until 1989 (yearly)

**Units:** 1000 persons

**d2jan:**

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

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 2
2. SEX
   Sex:
   TOTAL Total
   M Males
   F Females
3. AGE
   Age:
   TOTAL Total
   Single years less than 1 year, 1, 2, ..., 89, 90
   with subtotals of,
   5 years groups Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
   and residual groups
   Y70_MAX 70 years and more
4. **TIME**
from 1990 (yearly)

*Units:* persons

**d3avg**
Average annual population by sex

*Dimensions:*
1. **GEO**
   *Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3.*
   **SEX**
   *Sex*
   **TOTAL**
   *Total*
   **M**
   *Males*
   **F**
   *Females*

2. **TIME**
   *Old Member States from 1970 (yearly)*
   *New Member States and Non-EU-27 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

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

2. **UNIT**
   **km²**
   *square kilometre*
   **miles²**
   *square miles*

3. **AREA**
   *total area*
   *land area*

4. **TIME**
   *from 1990 onwards*
**d3dens**
Density of the average total population

*Dimensions:*
1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003/statistical regions: at level 3
2. **TIME** Member States: from 1989 (yearly)
   
   Non-EU-27 countries: from 1990 (yearly)

*Units: Number of inhabitants per km2*

**POP_Chi**
**POPULATION CHANGE**

**d3natmo**
Births and deaths

*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-EU-27 countries: from 1990 (yearly)

*Units: 1000 persons*

**d2natag**
Births by age of the mother

*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**
   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

*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-EU-27 countries: from 1990 (yearly)

*Units:* 1000 persons

### d2infmo
Infant mortality

*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-EU-27-countries: from 1990 (yearly)

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

Please note: For all data concerning the collection of population projections, the base year is 2004.

PROJ_RTBP  TREND SCENARIO, BASELINE VARIANT
proj_rtbp_pop  Baseline variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex and single year of age (proj_rtbp_pop) NEW!

Dimensions:
1. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. SEX  Sex:
   T  Total
   M  Males
   F  Females
3. AGE  Age class:
   TOTAL  Total
   Y0  Less than 1 year
   Y1  1 year
   Y2  2 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
   Y20  20 years
   Y21  21 years
   Y22  22 years
   Y23  23 years
   Y24  24 years
   Y25  25 years
   Y26  26 years
   Y27  27 years
<table>
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<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Y74  74 years  
Y75  75 years  
Y76  76 years  
Y77  77 years  
Y78  78 years  
Y79  79 years  
Y80_MAX  80 years and over  

4. Time  
from 2004 – 2031 (yearly)  

Units: persons  

proj_rtbp_dem_eve Baseline variant, regional level - demographic events  
(proj_rtbp_dem_eve) NEW!  

Dimensions:  
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2  
2. INDIC_DE Demographic indicator:  
   BIRTH Births  
   DEATH Deaths  
   INTL_MIG International migration  
   INTRG_MIG Interregional migration  
3. Time from 2004 – 2030 (yearly)  

Units: persons  

PROJ_RTHP TREND SCENARIO, HIGH POPULATION VARIANT  

proj_rthp_pop High population variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex  
and single year of age (proj_rthp_pop) NEW!  

Dimensions:  
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2  
2. SEX Sex:  
   T Total  
   M Males  
   F Females  
3. AGE Age class:  
   TOTAL Total  
   Y0 Less than 1 year  
   Y1 1 year  
   Y2 2 years  
   Y3 3 years  
   Y4 4 years  
   Y5 5 years
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Y68  68 years
Y69  69 years
Y70  70 years
Y71  71 years
Y72  72 years
Y73  73 years
Y74  74 years
Y75  75 years
Y76  76 years
Y77  77 years
Y78  78 years
Y79  79 years
Y80_MAX 80 years and over

4.  Time  from 2004 – 2031 (yearly)

Units:  persons

proj_rthp_dem_eve High population variant, regional level - demographic events (proj_rthp_dem_eve) NEW!

Dimensions:
1.  GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2.  INDIC_DE  Demographic indicator:
   BIRTH  Births
   DEATH  Deaths
   INTL_MIG  International migration
   INTRG_MIG  Interregional migration
3.  Time  from 2004 – 2030 (yearly)

Units:  persons
### proj_rtlp_pop

Low population variant, regional level - 1st January population by sex and single year of age (proj_rtlp_pop) NEW!

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO**
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. **SEX**
   - Sex:
     - T: Total
     - M: Males
     - F: Females
3. **AGE**
   - Age class:
     - TOTAL: Total
     - Y0: Less than 1 year
     - Y1: 1 year
     - Y2: 2 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
     - Y20: 20 years
     - Y21: 21 years
     - Y22: 22 years
     - Y23: 23 years
     - Y24: 24 years
     - Y25: 25 years
     - Y26: 26 years
     - Y27: 27 years
     - Y28: 28 years
     - Y29: 29 years
     - Y30: 30 years
     - Y31: 31 years
Y32  32 years
Y33  33 years
Y34  34 years
Y35  35 years
Y36  36 years
Y37  37 years
Y38  38 years
Y39  39 years
Y40  40 years
Y41  41 years
Y42  42 years
Y43  43 years
Y44  44 years
Y45  45 years
Y46  46 years
Y47  47 years
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Y60  60 years
Y61  61 years
Y62  62 years
Y63  63 years
Y64  64 years
Y65  65 years
Y66  66 years
Y67  67 years
Y68  68 years
Y69  69 years
Y70  70 years
Y71  71 years
Y72  72 years
Y73  73 years
Y74  74 years
Y75  75 years
Y76  76 years
Y77  77 years

Y78 78 years
Y79 79 years
Y80_MAX 80 years and over

4. Time from 2004 – 2031 (yearly)

Units: persons

proj_rtlp_dem_eve Low population variant, regional level - demographic events (proj_rtlp_dem_eve) NEW!

Dimensions:
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2. INDIC_DE Demographic indicator:
   BIRTH Births
   DEATH Deaths
   INTL_MIG International migration
   INTRG_MIG Interregional migration
3. Time from 2004 – 2030 (yearly)

Units: persons

CENS_REG REGIONAL LEVEL CENSUS 2001 ROUND

CENS_RSTR POPULATION STRUCTURE
cens_rsmarcoh Population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status (census table 32)

Dimensions:
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. SEX Sex:
   TOTAL Total
   M Males
   F Females
3. AGE Age class:
   TOTAL Total
   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
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<thead>
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<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y50_54</td>
<td>Between 50 and 54 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y55_59</td>
<td>Between 55 and 59 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y60_64</td>
<td>Between 60 and 64 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y65_69</td>
<td>Between 65 and 69 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y70_74</td>
<td>Between 70 and 74 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y75_79</td>
<td>Between 75 and 79 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y80_84</td>
<td>Between 80 and 84 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y85_89</td>
<td>Between 85 and 89 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y90_MAX</td>
<td>90 years and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HHTYP

**Type of household:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COH</td>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCOH</td>
<td>Not cohabiting</td>
</tr>
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### MARSTA

**Marital status:**

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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Total of the marital status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIN</td>
<td>Single persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>Married persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WID</td>
<td>Widowed persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIV</td>
<td>Divorced persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Separated persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>Unknown marital status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Units:** Number of persons

### cens_rssocind

Population by sex, age group and selected social indicator
(census table 32)

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **SEX** Sex:
   - TOTAL Total
   - M Males
   - F Females
3. **AGE** Age class:
   - TOTAL Total
   - 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  
UNK  Unknown

4. IND_CENS  Census indicator:

MULTI_FAM  Living in multi-family private households

HH_MBRGE_5  Living in a private household of 5 or more members:

CHILD  Child
A1_CH  Single parent with children
FOR  Foreigners – Total
BORNOUT  Born outside the parent country
LIVOUT  Living outside the parent country at previous year
ISCED1  Primary education or first stage of basic education – level1 (ISCED 1997)
ISCED5_6  Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
INACT  Inactive population
EDUC  Attendant at educational institutions
UNE  Unemployment
EMPLER  Employers
PT  Part-time
ISCO1  Legislators, senior officials and managers
ISCO2  Professionals

**Units:** Number of persons

**cens_rscctz**  Population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth  
(census table 33)

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. SEX  Sex:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Males</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Females</td>
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3. INDCTZ  Citizen indicator:

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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR</td>
<td>Foreigners – Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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4. CITIZEN  Citizenship:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>EU_FOR EU</td>
<td>Foreigners (EC6-72, EC9-80, EC10-85, EC12-94,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU15-04, EU-27)
BE Belgium
DK Denmark
DE Federal Republic of Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)
GR Greece
ES Spain
FR France
IE Ireland
IT Italy
LU Luxembourg
NL Netherlands
AT Austria
PT Portugal
FI Finland
SE Sweden
UK United Kingdom
EFTA European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)
EUR_CE Citizens of Central and Eastern Europe (BG, HR, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, PL, RO, SK, SI, AL, BA, MK, CS)
EX_SU_EUR Citizens of the European Republics (excluding Baltic) of the former USSR (BY, MD, RU, UA)
EUR_REM Citizens of the rest of Europe (AD, CY, MT, MC, SM, TR, VA)
EUR Europe
AFR Africa
AFR_N Northern Africa
AFR_OTH Africa - Others
AME America
AME_N North America
AME_OTH America - Others
ASI Asia
ASI_ME Middle East
EX_SU_ASI Citizens of Asian Republics of the former USSR (AM, AZ, GE, KZ, HG, TJ, TM, UZ)
ASI_OTH Asia - Others
OCE Oceania
OTHER Other
LIVIN Living in the parent country

*Units: Number of persons*

**CENS_RACT**

cens_rapop Population by sex, group of age, economical status (census table 31)

**ACTIVE POPULATION**
1. **GEO**
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3

2. **SEX**
   Sex:
   - TOTAL: Total
   - M: Males
   - F: Females

3. **AGE**
   Age class:
   - TOTAL: Total
   - 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
   - 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
   - UNK: Unknown

4. **WSTATUS**
   Activity and employment status:
   - POP: Total population
   - ACT: Active population
   - ACT_UNK: Active population – Unknown
   - EMP: Employment
   - EMP_OTH: Employment – Other
   - SAL: Employees
   - EMLER: Employers
   - FAM: Family workers
   - UNE: Unemployment
   - INACT: Inactive population
   - INACT_UNK: Inactive population – Unknown
   - EDUC: Persons in education
   - RETIR: Retired
   - INACT_OTH: Inactive population – Other
   - NOT_APP: Not applicable

**Units:** Number of persons

**cens_ramigr**
Total population and active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration (census table 29)

**Dimensions:**
1. **GEO**
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **SEX**
   Sex:
<table>
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<th>Age class:</th>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Females</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y0_4</td>
<td>Less than 5 years</td>
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Y30_34 Between 30 and 34 years
Y35 35 years
Y36 36 years
Y37 37 years
Y38 38 years
Y39 39 years
Y35_39 Between 35 and 39 years
Y40 40 years
Y41 41 years
Y42 42 years
Y43 43 years
Y44 44 years
Y40_44 Between 40 and 44 years
Y45 45 years
Y46 46 years
Y47 47 years
Y48 48 years
Y49 49 years
Y45_49 Between 45 and 49 years
Y50 50 years
Y51 51 years
Y52 52 years
Y53 53 years
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Y61 61 years
Y62 62 years
Y63 63 years
Y64 64 years
Y60_64 Between 60 and 64 years
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Y67 67 years
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Y69 69 years
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<td>Y75_79</td>
<td>Between 75 and 79 years</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y96</td>
<td>96 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y97</td>
<td>97 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y98</td>
<td>98 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y99</td>
<td>99 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y95_99</td>
<td>Between 95 and 99 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y100_MAX</td>
<td>100 years and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **RESID1Y**
   Activity and employment status:
   - **TOTAL**
     Total
   - **OTH_NUTS3**
     Living in a different NUTS3 region of the same parent country one year prior to the census
   - **LIVOUT**
     Living outside the parent country one year prior to the census

5. **WSTATUS**
   Activity and employment status:
   - **POP**
     Total population
   - **ACT**
     Active population

*Units:* Number of persons
### cens_ractz

Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment (census table 35)

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO**
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3

2. **SEX**
   Sex:
   - TOTAL Total
   - M Males
   - F Females

3. **INDCTZ**
   Citizen indicator:
   - TOTAL Total
   - EU15_FOR EU Foreigners (EU15)
   - EU15_FOR_OTH Other foreigners (EU15)
   - UNK Unknown

4. **NACE**
   Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1:
   - TOTAL All NACE branches – Total
   - A_B Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
   - C_TO_F Industry
   - G_TO_Q Services
   - UNK Unknown NACE branch

5. **WSTATUS**
   Activity and employment status:
   - EMP Employment
   - EMP_OTH Employment – Other
   - SAL Employees
   - EMPLER Employers
   - UNK Unknown
   - NOT_APP Not applicable

**Units:** Number of persons

### CENS_REDU

**EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

### cens_rews

Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment and occupation (census table 34)

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO**
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3

2. **SEX**
   Sex:
   - TOTAL Total
   - M Males
   - F Females

3. **AGE**
   Age class:
   - TOTAL Total
   - Y0_34 Less than 35 years
   - Y35_MAX 35 years and over

4. **ISCED97**
   International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED):
   - TOT_NO Total of all level ISCED97 and no education
NONE No education
ISCED0_1 Pre-primary, primary education or first stage of basic education – level 0 and 1 (ISCED97)
ISCED2 Lower secondary or second stage of basic education – level 2 (ISCED 1997)
ISCED3 Upper secondary education – level 3 (ISCED 1997)
ISCED4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – level 4 (ISCED 1997)
ISCED5_6 Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
UNK Unknown

5. **WSTATUS** Activity and employment status:
POP Total population
EMP Employment
UNE Unemployment
INACT Inactive population
UNK Unknown
NOT_APP Not applicable

*Units: Number of persons*

cens_reisco
Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current economical activity (census table 34)

*Dimensions:*
1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **SEX** Sex:
   TOTAL Total
   M Males
   F Females
3. **AGE** Age class:
   TOTAL Total
   Y0_34 Less than 35 years
   Y35_MAX 35 years and over
   TOT_NO Total of all level ISCED97 and no education
   NONE No education
   ISCED0_1 Pre-primary, primary education or first stage of basic education – level 0 and 1 (ISCED97)
   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)
   ISCED4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – level 4 (ISCED 1997)
### ISCED5_6

Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)

**UNK** Unknown

### ISCO

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO):

- **ISCO1**: Legislators, senior officials and managers
- **ISCO2**: Professionals
- **ISCO3**: Technicians and associate professionals
- **ISCO4**: Clerks
- **ISCO5**: Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- **ISCO6**: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- **ISCO7**: Craft and related trades workers
- **ISCO8**: Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- **ISCO9**: Elementary occupations
- **ISCO0**: Armed forces

**UNK** Unknown

**Units:** Number of persons

### CENS_RHOU HOUSEHOLDS

**cens_rhtype** popula**tion by sex, group of age, type of household and household status (census table 30)

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO**
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **AGE**
   - Age class:
     - TOTAL: Total
     - Y0_14: Less than 15 years
     - Y15_19: Between 15 and 19 years
     - Y20_24: Between 20 and 25 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
     - **UNK**: Unknown
3. **SEX**
   - Sex:
### HHTYP
Type of household:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIV</td>
<td>Private households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIV_OTH</td>
<td>Other persons living in private household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Single person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1_CH</td>
<td>Single parent with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>Spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COH</td>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD</td>
<td>Person living as a child in the parental home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INST</td>
<td>Institutional household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Units:** Number of persons

**cens_rhsize**
Population by sex, age group, size of household (census table 32)

**Dimensions:**
1. **GEO**
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **AGE**
   Age class:
   - TOTAL Total
   - Y0_4 Less than 5 years
   - Y5_9 Between 5 and 9 years
   - Y10_14 Between 10 and 15 years
   - Y15_19 Between 15 and 19 years
   - Y20_24 Between 20 and 25 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
   - UNK Unknown
3. **SEX**
   Sex:
   - TOTAL Total
   - M Males
   - F Females
4. **N_PERSON** Number of persons:

1
2
3
4
5
GE_6 6 or more
UNK Unknown
TOT_POPHH Total population in private households

*Units:* Number of persons

**cens_rheco** Private households by type and number of member
(census table 36)

*Dimensions:*

1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. **HHTYP** Type of household:

| TOTAL | Total
|-------|-------|
| FAM1  | One family household
| FAM_GE2 | Two or more family household
| NFAM  | Non family household (single person + multi person household)
| MULTI_NFAM | Multi person non family household
| A1    | Single person
| A1_CH | Single parent with children
| A1F   | Single female
| A1M   | Single male
| A1M_CH | Single father with children
| A1F_CH | Single mother with children
| CPL_NCH | Couple without children
| CPL_CH | Couple with children
| MCPL_NCH | Married couple without children
| MCPL_CH | Married couple with children
| CCPL_NCH | Cohabiting couple without children
| CCPL_CH | Cohabiting couple with children
| OTHER | Other households

3. **N_PERSON** Number of persons:

1
2
3
4
5
GE_6 6 or more
TOT_POPHH Total population in private households

*Units:* Number of persons
Private households by type and age group of children
(census table 36)

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. HHTYP
   Type of household:
   - TOTAL: Total
   - FAM1: One family household
   - FAM_GE2: Two or more family household
   - NFAM: Non family household (single person + multi person household)
   - MULTI_NFAM: Multi person non family household
   - A1: Single person
   - A1_CH: Single parent with children
   - A1F: Single female
   - A1M: Single male
   - A1M_CH: Single father with children
   - A1F_CH: Single mother with children
   - CPL_NCH: Couple without children
   - CPL_CH: Couple with children
   - MCPL_NCH: Married couple without children
   - MCPL_CH: Married couple with children
   - CCPL_NCH: Cohabiting couple without children
   - CCPL_CH: Cohabiting couple with children
   - OTHER: Other households

3. CHILDREN
   Number and age of children:
   - TOTAL: Total
   - LT_6: Children of less than 6 years
   - LT_18: Children of less than 18 years
   - LT_25: Children of less than 25 years

**Units:** Number of persons

Private households by type, adults by age group and economic activity (census table 36)

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. HHTYP
   Type of household:
   - TOTAL: Total
   - FAM1: One family household
   - FAM_GE2: Two or more family household
   - NFAM: Non family household (single person + multi person household)
   - MULTI_NFAM: Multi person non family household
   - A1: Single person
A1_CH  Single parent with children
A1F  Single female
A1M  Single male
A1M_CH  Single father with children
A1F_CH  Single mother with children
CPL_NCH  Couple without children
CPL_CH  Couple with children
MCPL_NCH  Married couple without children
MCPL_CH  Married couple with children
CCPL_NCH  Cohabiting couple without children
CCPL_CH  Cohabiting couple with children
OTHER  Other households

3. IND_CENS  Census indicator:
HH_ACT  Households by number of economically active members
GE_65  Households with members aged 65 and more
GE_75  Households with members aged 75 and more

Units: Number of persons

CENS_RDWS  DWELLINGS

cens_rdhh  Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status and type of buildings (census table 37)

Dimensions:

1. TENSTATU  Housing tenure status:
TOTAL  Total
CONV  Conventional dwelling
OCC_DWEL  Occupied dwellings
OWNER  Owner
OTHER  Other
SECOND  For seasonal or secondary use
NCONV  Housing unit other than conventional Dwelling
CONV_UNK  Unknown Conventional dwelling
VACANT  Vacant
UNK_OCC  Type of occupancy unknown

2. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3

3. DWELTYP  Type of housing:
TOTAL  Total
RESID  Residential buildings
RESID_1  One dwelling house
RESID_2  Two dwelling houses
RESID_GE3  Three or more dwelling houses
RESID_UNK  Unknown residential buildings
NRESID      Non-residential buildings
UNK         Unknown

Units: Number of persons

cens_rdbuild  Dwellings by number of rooms, of persons, type of building
              (census table 37)

Dimensions:
1. GEO        Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 3
2. DWELTYP    Type of housing:
   TOTAL       Total
   RESID       Residential buildings
   RESID_1     One dwelling house
   RESID_2     Two dwelling houses
   RESID_GE3   Three or more dwelling houses
   RESID_UNK   Unknown residential buildings
   NRESID      Non-residential buildings
   UNK         Unknown

3. IND_CENS   Census indicator:
   TOT_PERS_DWEL Total number of persons
   TOT_ROOM_DWEL  Total number of rooms for conventional occupied dwellings
   UNK_PERS     Total number of persons from dwellings unknown

Units: Number of persons
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 according to the ESA95 classification4. ESA95 data start with 1995 as the first reference year and are available for both EU countries and non-EU 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 regions may be different from the country total because of the "extra-regio".

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 collected either on NUTS 2 or on NUTS 3 level. Data delivery for variables from non-EU countries is voluntary.

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

4) Data according to the ESA79 classification are available on request.
### Classification of branches A3-A6-A17 (NACE Rev. 1.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes (A3)</th>
<th>Codes (A6)</th>
<th>Labels</th>
<th>Codes (A17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A_B</td>
<td>A_B</td>
<td>Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural, hunting and forestry</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_TO_F</td>
<td>C_D_E</td>
<td>Total industry (excluding construction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity, gas and water supply</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G_H_I</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Hotels and restaurants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J_K</td>
<td></td>
<td>Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Financial intermediation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Real estate, renting and business activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L_TO_P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Public administration and defence, compulsory social security</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Health and social work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other community, social and personal service activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_TO_P</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘A_B’ + ‘C_TO_F’ + ‘G_TO_P’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘A_TO_P’ minus ‘FISIM’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 regional accounts come directly from Member States to the National Accounts unit of Eurostat. Gross domestic product indicators are calculated within Eurostat.

3.4. Legal basis

Data supply on ESA95 is based on a delivery programme that is binding for Member States, following 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 real regional GDP growth rate series is not obligatory under ESA95, but a voluntary data transmission.

3.5. Contact person

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

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

3.6. List of tables

**Gross domestic product indicators – ESA95**

- **E2GDP95**: Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 2
- **E3GDP95**: Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 3
- **E2GRGDP**: Real growth rate of regional GDP, market prices at NUTS level 2 – Percentage change on previous year
- **E0DIGDP**: Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 3 (%)

**Branch accounts – ESA95**

- **E2EMPL95**: Employment at NUTS level 2
- **E3EMPL95**: Employment at NUTS level 3
- **E2GFCF95**: Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2
- **E2REM95**: Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2
- **E2VABP95**: Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 2
- **E3VABP95**: Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3

**Household accounts – ESA95**

- **HH2P95**: Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2
- **HH2S95**: Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2
- **HH2INC**: Income of households at NUTS level 2
3.7. Detailed description

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

*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

*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 growth rate of regional GDP, market prices at NUTS level 2  
Percentage change on previous year

*Dimensions:*
1. GEO  Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2. TIME  As from 2000 (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, FI and SE. They are derived from data expressed in national currency. For DE (only NUTS level 2), EL, HU, AT, PL, SK, RO and UK the real growth rates were calculated by Eurostat on the basis of regional GVA in Euro and national deflators at an A6 branch breakdown of NACE.

**E0DIGDP**

Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 3 (%)

*Dimensions:*
1. GEO  Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 0
2. TIME  as from 1995 (annual)

*Notes:* For a given country the dispersion of regional GDP of the level 3 regions is defined as the sum of the absolute differences between regional and national GDP per inhabitant, weighted with the regional share of population and expressed in percent of the national GDP per inhabitant.

**E2EMPL95**

Employment at NUTS level 2

*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

*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

*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

*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

*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)

**E3VABP95**  Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3

*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)
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

*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, received (resources)
   - **D4_U**  Property income, paid (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**  Millions 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

*Dimensions:*

1. **GEO**  Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2
2. **INDIC_NA:**  National accounts indicator (ESA95):
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

**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**
   - **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)
- Education indicators

Data collection is based on the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

As a guide for comparison, the following table gives roughly the correspondence between levels of education according to ISCED76 and ISCED97.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCED 1976</th>
<th>ISCED 1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education preceding the first level</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the first level</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the second level, first stage</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the second level, second stage</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to an award not equivalent to a First university degree</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the third level, first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education at the third level, second stage of the type that leads to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education not definable by level</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 database concern:

*Highest level of education completed.*

The table 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 data set.

4.3. Data sources

On participants: UOE data collection.

Eurostat tables completed by EU countries under the joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat procedure.

Data collection (UOE) of educational statistics.

On educational attainment: LFS.

4.4. Legal basis

A gentlemen’s agreement governs the collection of data by way of 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 regional education statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit F4, Ms Lene Mejer, e-mail: lene.mejer@ec.europa.eu.
### 4.6. List of tables

**EDUC_RENRLRG1**  Number of students by level of education, orientation and sex - (ISCED97)

**EDUC_RENRLRG3**  Number of students by sex and age - (ISCED97)

**EDUC_REGIND**  Regional education indicators
4.7. Detailed description

**EDUC_RENRLRG1** 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)
   - isced3 Upper secondary education - Level 3 (ISCED 1997)
   - isced3gen Upper secondary education - Level 3 – general programmes (ISCED 1997)
   - isced3vpv Upper secondary education - Level 3 - pre-vocational and vocational programmes (ISCED 1997)
   - isced4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - Level 4 (ISCED 1997)
   - isced4gen Post-secondary non-tertiary education - Level 4 – general programmes (ISCED 1997)
   - isced4vpv Post-secondary non-tertiary education - Level 4 - pre-vocational and 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)
**EDUC_RENRLRG3**  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)

EDUC_REGIND Regional education indicators

Dimensions:

1. INDIC_ED Education indicator
   R01_1 Population aged 0-29 - as % of the total population at regional level
   R01_1D Population aged 0-29 at regional level (1000)
   R01_2 Population at regional level - as % of total country level population
   R01_2D Population at regional level (1000)
   R02_1 Students at ISCED level 3 (GPV) - as % of all students at ISCED level 3 at regional level
   R02_1D Students at ISCED level 3 (GPV) at regional level (1000)
   R02_2D Students at ISCED 3 at regional level (1000)
   R03_1 Students at ISCED levels 5-6 - as % of all pupils and students at regional level
   R03_1D Students at ISCED levels 5-6 at regional level (1000)
   R04_1 Ratio of the proportion of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the population by NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions
   R04_2 Students (ISCED 5-6) at regional level - as % of total country level students (ISCED 5-6)
   R04_3 Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17 at regional level - as % of corresponding age population

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

3. 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 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, we use either a distribution of LFS NUTS level 3 data or a distribution of register NUTS level 3 data to attribute LFS NUTS level 2 figures to NUTS level 3.

Data collection is structured the following way:

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 and Poland, where this 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 ‘spring’ LFS data. The ‘spring’ LFS data in the first four sub-folders is used for the following countries and years:

EU countries:
Germany: 5 1999 – 2004
France: 1999 – 2002
Ireland: 1999 – 2002
Luxembourg: 1999 – 2002
The Netherlands: 1999
Sweden: 1999 – 2000
Estonia: 1999
Cyprus: 1999 – 2003

5) Although Germany only introduced LFS in all four quarters in 2005, the Statistisches Bundesamt in Germany provided Eurostat with estimates of annual average unemployment, economically active population and unemployment rate figures down to NUTS level 2 regions. These estimates are calculated on the basis of the LFS. The rest of the 1999–2004 regional labour market statistics on Germany represent second-quarter data.
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 were published for the first time in September 2003.

After the major reform of regional labour market statistics 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 were published.

For more information about regional labour market statistics see the meta data information in the dissemination database.

### Basic concepts and definitions

The European Union Labour Force Survey 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.

- **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 are 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 – EU-25 (1000)" 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).

• **Lifelong learning** represents participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training.

### 5.2. Eurostat publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods and definitions</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Survey in Central and East European Countries – Methods and definitions – 2000</td>
<td>Description of the survey in 10 Central and Eastern European Surveys; includes questionnaires (1998).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1996</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 COM</td>
<td>Review of the LFS in 2000-2002 in accordance with Article 7 of the said Regu-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 are derived from the LFS. Individual LFS data are sent quarterly by the National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat (Unit F-2, Labour Market). The regional annual data down to NUTS level 2 are transferred to the regional statistics section in the summer (Eurostat, Unit D-2).

NUTS level 3

The basis for NUTS level 3 data are the 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 Eurostat (Unit D-2, regional statistics section) once a year 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 basis

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 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 Fernande Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions, please contact Mr Pedro Martins Ferreira, e-mail: pedro-jorge.martins-ferreira@ec.europa.eu.

The specialist for methodological questions in unit D-1 for the Labour Force Survey is Ms Ana Franco, e-mail: anna.franco@ec.europa.eu

5.6. List of tables

Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN3WPOP</td>
<td>Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ACT</td>
<td>Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ACTRT</td>
<td>Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ACEDU</td>
<td>Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional employment – LFS series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LF2EMP</td>
<td>Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ENACE</td>
<td>Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ESTAT</td>
<td>Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2EFTPT</td>
<td>Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2EEDU</td>
<td>Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2ECOMM</td>
<td>Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF2EMPRT</td>
<td>Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LF0CVERT**
Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – EU 25 (%)

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

**Regional unemployment – LFS adjusted series**

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

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

**UN0CVUNE**
Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – EU 25 (%)

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

**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)

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

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

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

**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)

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

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

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

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

**EMPRRT_Q2**
Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVERT_Q2</td>
<td>Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – EU 25 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERS_Q2</td>
<td>Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT_Q2</td>
<td>Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDV_Q2</td>
<td>Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – EU 25 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU_Q2</td>
<td>Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000; %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH_Q2</td>
<td>Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POP_Q2</td>
<td>Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

*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

*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

*Dimensions:*
1. **SEX**
   - t: Total
| 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:** %

**LF2ACEDU**

Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2

**Dimensions:**

| 1. SEX  | t | Total |
|         | m | Males |
|         | f | Females |

| 2. AGE  | y15_max | 15 years and over |
|         | y25_64  | Between 25 and 64 years |

|            | 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

**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

**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
   G_to_Q 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_Q 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

*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

*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

*Dimensions:*

1. **SEX**
   - **t** Total
   - **m** Males
   - **f** Females

2. **AGE**
   - **y15_max** 15 years and over
   - **y25_64** Between 25 and 64 years

   - **total** Total (ISCED 1997)
   - **isced0_2** Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)
ised3_4 Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
ised5_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

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

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

**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.*

**LF2EHOURL**

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

**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

**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

*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

*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

*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

**Dimensions:**

1. **DEG_URB** Degree of urbanisation:
   - deg1 Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km²)
   - deg2 Intermediate urbanized area (100 to 499 inhabitants/km²)
   - deg3 Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km²)

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

**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

**Dimensions:**

1. **SEX**
   - t Total
   - m Males
2. AGE
   - y15_max: 15 years and over
   - y25_64: Between 25 and 64 years
3. ISCED97 total
   - 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)
4. GEO
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2
5. TIME
   - from 1999 (yearly)

Unit: 1000 persons

**LF2PLL**

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

**Dimensions:**
1. LLL Life-long learning:
   - ll: 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

**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

**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

**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

**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, NUTS levels 1 and 2

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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: \textit{p2mint} and abroad: \textit{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 \textit{standard definition being age at the end of the year}. Therefore anomalies can be found in the y0 and y0_4 age classes because of the relabelling of the classes for standardisation purposes.

The internal migration flows at NUTS level 2 are split in the arrivals and departures tables distributed by age. 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 work out the number of departures with a destination in the corresponding PARTNER regions.

Total inflows, in the intersection of the PARTNER regions with the corresponding region in the GEO list at Nuts0 level \textit{-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 \textit{-national level-} in the PARTNER, will correspond to 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 in the original data was maintained by applying the age percentages to the new total figures from the flow matrix.

The resultant estimates 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 compared with the figures reported in the international migration flows collection, in the New Cronos domain International Migration and Asylum, under theme3: Population and social conditions.

Figures for Spain up to 2002 concern only 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.

6.4. Legal basis

All data supply of migration statistics is based on a gentlemen’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@ec.europa.eu

For methodological questions about migration statistics the person to contact is Mr David Thorogood, e-mail: david.thorogood@ec.europa.eu

6.6. List of tables

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

**P2MINT INTERNAL MIGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p2arr</td>
<td>Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2dep</td>
<td>Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2mig_xx</td>
<td>Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination (country xx)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P2MEXT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p2img</td>
<td>Immigration by sex and age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2emg</td>
<td>Emigration by sex and age group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-2003.

**P2MINT** INTERNAL MIGRATION

**p2arr** Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group

*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 1995, 1996: B: Age '85_MAX' includes ages over 60
Year 1990 to 1995: DK: Age '70-74' includes ages over 75

**p2dep** Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group

*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 '70-74' includes ages over 75.

**p2mig** Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination

(A separate table is used for each of the countries).

- **be** Belgium
- **cz** Czech Republic
- **dk** Denmark

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 from 1975 (yearly)

Units: Persons

Notes:

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

P2MEXT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

p2img Immigration by sex and age group

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.

**p2emg** Emigration by sex and age group

*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.
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 basis 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 managers, 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 sectoral 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 NUTS Levels 1 and 2. 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 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 (EHT)**

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 are first sent to the specialist unit of Eurostat F4. Regional data are then transmitted to the regional section.

**7.4. Legal basis**

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

**7.5. Contact person**

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

For methodological questions please contact the specialists in unit F4:

For R&D expenditure and personnel, Mr Hakan Wilen, e-mail: hakan.wilen@ec.europa.eu

For HRST, Mr August Götzfried, e-mail: august.goetzfried@ec.europa.eu

For patents and EHT, Mr Bernard Felix, e-mail: bernard.felix@ec.europa.eu
7.6. List of tables

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

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

**HRST_ST_RCAT**  Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (NUTS level 0, 1 and 2)

**HRST_ST_RSEX**  Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender (NUTS 0 and 1)

**HRST_ST_RAGE**  Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age (NUTS 0 and 1)

**HRST_ST_RSEC**  Annual data on HRST and sub-groups, employed, by sector of economic activity (NUTS 1)

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

**PAT_EP_RTOT**  Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

**PAT_EP_RIPC**  Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level by IPC sections and classes

**PAT_EP_RTEC**  High Tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

**PAT_EP_RICT**  ICT patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

**PAT_EP_RBIO**  Biotechnology patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level
### 7.7. Detailed description

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

**Dimensions:**

1. **SECTPERF**  
   Sector of performance  
   total  
   bes  
   gov  
   hes  
   pnp  
   **Dimensions:**

2. **UNIT**  
   Unit  
   mio_eur  
   mio_nac  
   mio_pps  
   mio_pps_kp95  
   pc_gdp  
   Percentage of GDP

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

4. **TIME**  
   From 1980 (yearly)

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

**Dimensions:**

1. **OCCUP**  
   Occupation  
   total  
   rse  
   Researchers

2. **SEX**  
   Sex  
   t  
   f  
   Females

3. **SECTPERF**  
   Sector of performance  
   total  
   bes  
   Government sector  
   hes  
   Higher education sector
4. UNIT

- **hc**: Head Count
- **fte**: Full time equivalent
- **pc_act**: Percentage of active population
- **pc_emp**: Percentage of total employment

5. GEO

Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2

6. TIME

From 1980 (yearly)

**HRST_ST_RCAT**

Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (NUTS level 0, 1 and 2)

*Dimensions:*

1. 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

- **1000**: Thousands
- **pc_pop_hrst**: HRST categories as a percentage of population
- **pc_act_hrst**: HRST categories as a percentage of labour force

3. GEO

Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2

4. TIME

From 1994 (yearly)

**HRST_ST_RSEX**

Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender (NUTS 0 and 1)

*Dimensions:*

1. 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
3. **UNIT**
   - **Unit**
   - **1000 Thousands**
   - **pc_pop_hrst** HRST categories as a percentage of population
   - **pc_act_hrst** HRST categories as a percentage of labour force

4. **GEO**
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1

5. **TIME**
   - From 1994 (yearly)

---

**HRST_ST_RAGE**

Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age (NUTS 0 and 1)

**Dimensions:**

1. **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**
   - **TOTAL** Total
   - **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**
   - **1000 Thousands**
   - **pc_pop_hrst** HRST categories as a percentage of population
   - **pc_act_hrst** HRST categories as a percentage of labour force

4. **GEO**
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1

5. **TIME**
   - From 1994 (yearly)
HRST_ST_RSEC

Annual data on HRST and sub-groups, employed, by sector of economic activity (NUTS 1)

Dimensions:

1. CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hrst</td>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrste</td>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrsto</td>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrstc</td>
<td>Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. NACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Economic Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>All NACE branches - Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_TOTAL</td>
<td>Manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_H_MH_TOT</td>
<td>High and medium high technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_HIGH_TEC</td>
<td>High technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_MHIGH_TEC</td>
<td>Medium high technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_L_ML_TOT</td>
<td>Low and medium low technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_MLOW_TEC</td>
<td>Medium low technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA_LOW_TEC</td>
<td>Low technology manufacturing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_TOTAL</td>
<td>Services: NACE Rev. 1.1 sections G to Q = 50 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_KIS_TOT</td>
<td>Total knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 74, 80, 85 and 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_KIS_HT</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 64, 72, 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_KIS_MS</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive market services (excluding financial intermediation and high-tech services): NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61, 62, 70, 71, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_KIS_FS</td>
<td>Knowledge-intensive financial services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 65, 66, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_KIS_OT</td>
<td>Other knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 80, 85, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_LKIS_TOT</td>
<td>Total less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63, 75, 90, 91, 93, 95 and 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_LKIS_MS</td>
<td>Less-knowledge-intensive market services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 50, 51, 52, 55, 60, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE_LKIS_OT</td>
<td>Other less-knowledge-intensive services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 75, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTEC_MA_SE</td>
<td>Total high and medium high technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 24, 29 to 35, 64, 72 and 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_TO_C</td>
<td>Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying: NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 01 to 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D  Manufacturing
E_F  Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
G  Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H  Hotels and restaurants
I  Transport, storage and communication
J  Financial intermediation
K  Real estate, renting and business activities
L_Q  Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev. 1 codes 75 and 99
M  Education
N  Health and social work
O_P  Other community, social, personal service activities and activities of households: NACE Rev. 1 codes 90 to 93 and 95 to 97

3. UNIT  Unit
1000  Thousands
pc_emp_hrst  HRST categories as a percentage of employment

4. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Level 1

5. TIME  From 1994 (yearly)

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

Dimensions:

1. NACE  Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1

TOTAL  All NACE branches - Total
MA_TOTAL  Manufacturing sector
MA_H_MH_TOT  High and medium high technology manufact. sector
MA_HIGH_TEC  High technology manufacturing sector
MA_MHIGH_TEC  Medium high technology manufacturing sector
MA_L_ML_TOT  Low and medium low technology manufact. sector
MA_MLOW_TEC  Medium low technology manufacturing sector
MA_LOW_TEC  Low technology manufacturing sector
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 manufacturing 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, mining 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

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)
**PAT_EP_RTOT**

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

**Dimensions:**

1. **UNIT**
   - nb_tot: All (no breakdown)
   - mio_act: Per million labour force
   - mio_pop: Per million inhabitants

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

3. **TIME**
   - From 1977 (yearly)

**PAT_EP_RIPC**

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level by IPC sections and classes

**Dimensions:**

1. **IPC**
   - International Patent Classification
     - 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
2. **UNIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nb_tot</td>
<td>All (no breakdown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mio_act</td>
<td>Per million labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mio_pop</td>
<td>Per million inhabitants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **GEO**

Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2

4. **TIME**

From 1977 (yearly)

**PAT_EP_RTEC**

High Tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

**Dimensions:**

1. **IPC**

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cab</td>
<td>Computer and automated business equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mge</td>
<td>Micro-organism and genetic engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avi</td>
<td>Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cte</td>
<td>Communication technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smc</td>
<td>Semiconductors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsr</td>
<td>Laser</td>
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</table>

2. **UNIT**

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nb_tot</td>
<td>All (no breakdown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mio_act</td>
<td>Per million labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mio_pop</td>
<td>Per million inhabitants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **GEO**

Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2
4. TIME From 1977 (yearly)

**PAT_EP_RICT**

ICT patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

*Dimensions:*

1. **IPC**
   - IPC International patent classification
   - coe ICT Consumer electronics
   - com ICT Computer, office machinery
   - tel ICT Telecommunications
   - oth_ict Other ICT
   - tot_ict Total ICT

2. **UNIT**
   - Unit
   - nb_tot All (no breakdown)
   - mio_act Per million labour force
   - mio_pop Per million inhabitants

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

4. **TIME**
   - From 1977 (yearly)

**PAT_EP_RBIO**

Biotechnology patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

*Dimensions:*

1. **UNIT**
   - Unit
   - nb_tot All (no breakdown)
   - mio_act Per million labour force
   - mio_pop Per million inhabitants

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

3. **TIME**
   - From 1977 (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 institution

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 are 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). They are collected on an annual basis (t+10 months).
8.2. Eurostat publications

Structural business statistics – National methodologies – CD-ROM
Panorama of European business (at irregular intervals)

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 basis

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

8.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions please contact the specialist in unit G1, Ms Petra Sneijers, e-mail: petra.sneijers@ec.europa.eu.

8.6. List of tables

SBS_R_NUTS03 Structural business statistics by economic activity - Regional data according to Nuts 2003

SBS_CRE_RREG Statistics on credit institutions - Number of local units, persons employed and wages and salaries by region
8.7. Detailed description

**SBS_R_NUTS03** Structural business statistics by economic activity - Regional data (according to Nuts 2003)

*Dimensions:*

1. **NACE** Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1
   - 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dj</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dj27</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dj28</td>
<td>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dk</td>
<td>Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dk29</td>
<td>Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl</td>
<td>Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl30</td>
<td>Manufacture of office machinery and computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl31</td>
<td>Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl32</td>
<td>Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl33</td>
<td>Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>Manufacture of transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm34</td>
<td>Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm35</td>
<td>Manufacture of other transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dn</td>
<td>Manufacturing n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dn36</td>
<td>Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dn37</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Electricity, gas and water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e40</td>
<td>Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e41</td>
<td>Collection, purification and distribution of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f45</td>
<td>construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g50</td>
<td>Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g501</td>
<td>Sale of motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g502</td>
<td>Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g503</td>
<td>Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g504</td>
<td>Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g505</td>
<td>Retail sale of automotive fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g51</td>
<td>Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g511</td>
<td>Wholesale on a fee or contract basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g512</td>
<td>Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g513</td>
<td>Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g514</td>
<td>Wholesale of household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g515</td>
<td>Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g518</td>
<td>Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g519</td>
<td>Other wholesale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g52</td>
<td>Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g521</td>
<td>Retail sale in non-specialized stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g522</td>
<td>Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g523</td>
<td>Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g524</td>
<td>Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g525</td>
<td>Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g526</td>
<td>Retail sale not in stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g527</td>
<td>Repair of personal and household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hotels and restaurants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h55</td>
<td>Hotels and restaurants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Transport, storage and communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i60</td>
<td>Land transport; transport via pipelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i61</td>
<td>Water transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i62</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i63</td>
<td>Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i64</td>
<td>Post and telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j65</td>
<td>Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j67</td>
<td>Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Real estate, renting and business activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k70</td>
<td>Real estate activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k71</td>
<td>Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k72</td>
<td>Computer and related activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k73</td>
<td>Research and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k74</td>
<td>Other business activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **INDIC_SB** Economic indicator for structural business statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v11210</td>
<td>Number of local units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v13320</td>
<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v15110</td>
<td>Gross investment in tangible goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v16110</td>
<td>Number of persons employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v91290</td>
<td>Growth rate of employment (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v94310</td>
<td>Share of employment in manufacturing total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v94414</td>
<td>Investment per person employed (1000 €)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**SBS_CRE_RREG** Statistics on credit institutions - Number of local units, persons employed and wages and salaries by region

*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.1.1
   - 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)
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 (referred to below 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 by designated governmental agencies of the EU-15 Member States. The Eurostat Task Force on 'Causes of death statistics' (TF/COD) has been particularly helpful in generating 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, etc.). 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.

With effect from 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 general aim of improving 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 improving quality and comparability.
An overview of the situation in European countries on certification and coding practices resulted from survey of 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 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 on the certification of external and unknown causes are being collected.

**Causes of death “EUROPEAN SHORTLIST”**

For its demographic statistics Eurostat used to work with a shortlist of 11 groupings of causes of death. In 1995 all Member States were consulted on Eurostat’s proposals for a revised reporting procedure on ‘causes of death statistics’ and Member States agreed to cooperate to arrive at a more detailed data collection at EU level.

The Working Group on ‘Public Health statistics’ mandated 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 shortlist 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 shortlist(s) already exist(s), a European shortlist could be used in addition.

The COD selected in the 65-point 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 WHO international summary tabulation lists. It includes the most relevant COD for the 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;
- the subject of ‘frequently asked questions’.

Another important element for arriving at the 65-point 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, seriously hamper the collection of comparable COD statistics in Europe. Since existing shortlists could not be used for the different ICD versions, care was taken that all the 65 causes in the list were compatible with all the versions of ICD; in fact this is a shortlist 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 reflect 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-year-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, etc).
  
  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, etc) 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. For example, 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 check the comparability of these data, Eurostat has tried to understand the concepts used by the countries behind the data they send to us for a number of years. The fol-
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In activity</th>
<th>Registered practising or not</th>
<th>Entitled to practise</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With a medical practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stomatologists included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>new Länder and East Berlin included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>stomatologists included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>dentists included until 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stomatologists included. Since 1987, only phys. with a medical practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>problem of quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>stomatologists included. Since 1987, only phys. with a medical practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>not all hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stomatologists included N.H.S. only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, etc) or have no activity (he can be unemployed).

In order to check the comparability of these data, Eurostat has tried to understand the concepts used by the countries behind the data they send to us for a number of 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

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

Pharmacists

In principle, the series should contain 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, etc. 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 includes 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In activity</th>
<th>Entitled to practise</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>working in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>number of pharmacies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Include pharmaceutical assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>data not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Include pharmaceutical assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Include pharmaceutical assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>data not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>data not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>data not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>data not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Other categories included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community pharmacists (regional) and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>registered pharmacies (national)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nurses

The research focuses on all the categories of health professionals that in the EU Member 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 facilitate 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 4600 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Nurses (EC)</th>
<th>Specialist nurses</th>
<th>Second level nurses</th>
<th>Midwives</th>
<th>Caring personnel</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Midwives not available separately. Many tasks which in other MS are performed by second level nurses are the responsibility of caring personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses, caring personnel includes second level nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses, caring personnel includes second level nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specialist nurses includes only psychiatric nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>'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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Data includes only general nurses and midwives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>There are no distinction between general and specialist nurses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

146
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public and Private</th>
<th>Nursing homes and day care included</th>
<th>Accounting</th>
<th>Field covered by statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>budgetary beds</td>
<td>Number of beds which, according to the budget, are to be available in approved wards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>annual average</td>
<td>Bed-counts include only beds used for full in-patient accommodation. Not include care or rehabilitation centres,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>yes (except military hospitals)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>partially</td>
<td>Beds in use to 31 December</td>
<td>Beds intended for ongoing care of patients admitted, included incubators for new born. Also includes beds for special 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Beds in use to 31 December</td>
<td>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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>only public</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>publicly funded</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>yes (except military hospitals)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>annual average</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Public Sector</td>
<td>Information Available</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>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 new-born 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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>only public</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>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.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Only public</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details can be obtained from Ms Sabine Gagel, e-mail: sabine.gagel@ec.europa.eu

### 9.2. Eurostat publications

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

'Health Pocketbook 2001’ Eurostat (July 2001)
9.3. Data sources

*Described previously.*

9.4. Legal basis

All data supply for regional health statistics is based on a gentlemen’s agreement.

9.5. Contact person

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

The specialist in unit F5 for methodological questions on health statistics is Ms Sabine Gagel, e-mail: sabine.gagel@ec.europa.eu.

9.6. List of tables

**Causes of death**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_ACDR</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRT</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRM</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRF</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YCDRT</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 years average) - Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YCDRM</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 years average) - Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YCDRF</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 years average) - Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YSDR1</td>
<td>Causes of death by region - Standardised death rate (per 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inhabitants - 3 years average)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health care/status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_RS_PRSRG</td>
<td>Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_RS_BDSRG</td>
<td>Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_MB_CDISR</td>
<td>Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inhabitants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.7. Detailed description

**HLTH_CD_ACDR**  Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)  
(Annual data)

*Dimensions:*

1. **SEX**  
   - T  Total  
   - M  Males  
   - F  Females

2. **AGE**  
   - TOT  Total  
   - 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  Less than 65 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**  
   International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems  
   (WHO)

   - 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Influenza (J10-J11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Pneumonia (J12-J18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Asthma (J45-J46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRT</td>
<td>Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRM</td>
<td>Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLTH_CD_YNRF</td>
<td>Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dimensions:

1. AGE Age class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOT</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y0</td>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y1_4</td>
<td>Between 1 and 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y5_9</td>
<td>Between 5 and 9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y0_14</td>
<td>Less than 15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y10_14</td>
<td>Between 10 and 14 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y15_19</td>
<td>Between 15 and 19 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y15_24</td>
<td>Between 15 and 24 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y20_24</td>
<td>Between 20 and 24 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y25_29</td>
<td>Between 25 and 29 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y30_34</td>
<td>Between 30 and 34 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y35_39</td>
<td>Between 35 and 39 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (WHO)

total       All causes of death (A00-Y89)
01          Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
02          Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
03          Meningococcal infection (A39)
04          AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
05          Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
06          Neoplasms (C00-D48)
07          Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
08          Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)
09          Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
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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 Alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30 Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31 Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32 Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33 Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34 Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35 Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36 Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
37 Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
38 Influenza (J10-J11)
39 Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40 Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41 Asthma (J45-J46)
42 Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44 Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47 Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48 Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49 Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
50 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52 Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53 Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54 Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55 Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56 Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57 Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58 External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59 Accidents (V01-X59)
60 Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61 Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62 Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63 Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64 Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65 Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

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

4. TIME From 1994-1996 (3 years average)
**HLTH_CD_YCDRT** Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Total

**HLTH_CD_YCDRM** Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Males

**HLTH_CD_YCDRF** Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Females

**Dimensions:**

1. **AGE** Age class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOT</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y0_4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Y10_14</td>
<td>Between 10 and 14 years</td>
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<td>Between 15 and 19 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y15_24</td>
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<td>Y55_59</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Y60_64</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y85_MAX</td>
<td>85 years and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **ICD** International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (WHO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>total</th>
<th>All causes of death (A00-Y89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>Meningococcal infection (A39)</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Neoplasms (C00-D48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)</td>
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<td>Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)</td>
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<td>Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)</td>
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<td>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)</td>
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<td>50</td>
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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)

**HLTH_CD_YSDR1** Causes of death by region - Standardised death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average)

*Dimensions:*

1. **SEX**
   - T Total
   - M Males
   - F Females

2. **AGE** Age class
   - TOT Total
   - Y0_64 Less than 65 years

3. **ICD** International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (WHO)
   - total All causes of death (A00-Y89)
   - 01 Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
   - 02 Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
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47  Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)</td>
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<td>Accidents (V01-X59)</td>
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<td>Accidental falls (W00-W19)</td>
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<td>Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)</td>
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<td>Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**HLTH_RS_PRSRG**  
Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants

**Dimensions:**

1. **UNIT**  
Units  
nbr Number (absolute value)  
100000hab Per 100,000 inhabitants  
hab_per_ Inhabitants per...

2. **STAFF**  
Personnel by category  
phys Physicians or doctors *  
dentist Dentists *  
pharm Pharmacists *  
nurse Nurses and midwives

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

* licensed, practising or active according to different national definitions
4. TIME From 1993 (yearly)

**HLTH_RS_BDSRG**
Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100,000 inhabitants

*Dimensions:*
1. UNIT Units
   - nbr Number (absolute value)
   - 100000hab Per 100,000 inhabitants
   - hab_per_ Inhabitants per...

2. FACILITY Health 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)

**HLTH_MB_CDISR**
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 Disease
   - gonoc_inf Gonococcal infections
   - hepat_a Hepatitis A
   - hepat_b Hepatitis B
   - legio Legionellosis
   - malaria Malaria
   - measles Measles
   - meningo Meningococcal disease
   - mumps Mumps
   - pertussis Pertussis
   - rubella Rubella
   - salmon Salmonellosis
shigell  Shigellosis
tuberc  Tuberculosis
typh    Typhoid and paratyphoid fever

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

4.  TIME  From 1994 (yearly)
10. Tourism statistics

10.1. General presentation

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).

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 more 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 sin-
gle bed, a 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 establishments at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

Arrivals of residents and non-residents

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

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

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

Country of residence

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

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

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

Tourist Accommodation

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

The tourist accommodation types are as follows:

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

**Collective tourist accommodation establishments**

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

**Hotels and similar establishments**

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

**Hotels**

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

**Similar establishments**

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

**Other collective establishments and Specialised establishments**

Any establishment, intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not necessarily being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care, social welfare or transport.

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

**Tourist camp-sites**

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

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

### 10.2. Eurostat publications

- Tourism trends in Mediterranean countries, 2001
- Tourism – Europe, Central European countries, Mediterranean countries, key figures 2000 - 2001
- Community Methodology on tourism statistics
- 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 are first sent by the Member States to the appropriate specialised Eurostat unit F6. Regional data are then sent to the regional section.

### 10.4. Legal basis


### 10.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional tourism statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit F6, Mr Ulrich Spörel, e-mail: ulrich.spoerel@ec.europa.eu.
10.6. List of tables

TOUR_CAP_NUTS3  Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 2, 3 - annual data
TOUR_OCC_ARRN2  Arrivals of residents - NUTS 2 - annual data
TOUR_OCC_NIRN2  Nights spent by residents - NUTS 2 - annual data
TOUR_OCC_ARNRN2 Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS 2 - annual data
TOUR_OCC_NINRN2 Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS 2 - annual data
10.7. Detailed description

TOUR_CAP_NUTS3  Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 2, 3 - annual data

Dimensions:
1. INDIC_TO  Tourism indicator
   a001  Establishments
   a002  Bedrooms
   a003  Bed-Places

2. ACTIVITY  Type of activity
   a100  Hotels and similar establishments
   b010  Tourist campsites
   b020  Holiday dwellings
   b040  Other collective accommodation n.e.s.
   b100  Other collective accommodation establishments, total

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

4. TIME  from 1990 (yearly)

TOUR_OCC_ARRN2  Arrivals of residents - NUTS 2 - annual data

Dimensions:
1. ACTIVITY  Type of activity
   a100  Hotels and similar establishments
   b010  Tourist campsites
   b020  Holiday dwellings
   b040  Other collective accommodation n.e.s.
   b100  Other collective accommodation establishments, total

2. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS level 2

3. TIME  from 1990 (yearly)

TOUR_OCC_NIRN2  Nights spent by residents - NUTS 2 - annual data

Dimensions:
1. ACTIVITY  Type of activity
   a100  Hotels and similar establishments
   b010  Tourist campsites
b020 Holiday dwellings  
b040 Other collective accommodation n.e.s.  
b100 Other collective accommodation establishments, total

2. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

**TOUR_OCC_ARNRN2**  Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS 2 - annual data

*Dimensions:*

1. ACTIVITY Type of activity  
   a100 Hotels and similar establishments  
   b010 Tourist campsites  
   b020 Holiday dwellings  
   b040 Other collective accommodation n.e.s.  
   b100 Other collective accommodation establishments, total

2. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

**TOUR_OCC_NINRN2**  Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS 2 - annual data

*Dimensions:*

1. ACTIVITY Type of activity  
   a100 Hotels and similar establishments  
   b010 Tourist campsites  
   b020 Holiday dwellings  
   b040 Other collective accommodation n.e.s.  
   b100 Other collective accommodation establishments, total

2. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : At NUTS level 2

3. TIME from 1990 (yearly)
11. Transport statistics

11.1. General presentation

The concepts used for drawing up Community data on transport are summarised in the 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 as a 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 by 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 abovementioned exercise is not expected to have a yearly update

11.2. Eurostat publications

Road freight transport at regional level in the European Union (1996 data)
Panorama of Transport – Statistical overview of transport in the EU
Glossary for transport statistics
Statistics in focus (several issues on transport by air and sea)

11.3. Data sources

Data from various national sources (not only National Statistical Offices) are sent to the specialised Eurostat unit G5. 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 by way of a questionnaire.

11.4. Legal base

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<th>N°</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>OJ</th>
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<td>91/2003</td>
<td>16/12/02</td>
<td>L 14</td>
<td>21.01.2003</td>
<td>Annual and quarterly data on rail transport statistics; goods, passenger, accidents, regional data, network traffic</td>
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<td>03/07/03</td>
<td>L 167</td>
<td>04.07.2003</td>
<td>Amendment of Regulation 91/2003 on rail transport statistics</td>
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<td>25/05/98</td>
<td>L 163</td>
<td>06.06.1998</td>
<td>Micro data on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road</td>
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<td>Commission Regulation</td>
<td>2163/2001</td>
<td>7/11/01</td>
<td>L 291</td>
<td>08.11.2001</td>
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<td>30/12/02</td>
<td>L 1</td>
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<td>06/04/04</td>
<td>L 75</td>
<td>07.04.2004</td>
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<td>27/02/03</td>
<td>L 66</td>
<td>11.03.2003</td>
<td>Statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.</td>
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<td>Commission Regulation</td>
<td>1358/2003</td>
<td>31/07/03</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>01.08.2003</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>2001/423</td>
<td>22/05/01</td>
<td>L 151</td>
<td>07.06.2001</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>Council Regulation</td>
<td>1108/70</td>
<td>4/06/70</td>
<td>L 130</td>
<td>15.06.1970</td>
<td>Introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway</td>
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</table>
11.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional transport statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions, please contact the following person:

Unit G5, Ms Anna Bialas-Motyl, e-mail: anna.bialas-motyl@ec.europa.eu

11.6. List of tables

- **tran_r_net**: Road, rail and navigable inland waterways networks at regional level
- **tran_r_vehst**: Stock of vehicles by category at regional level
- **tran_r_veh_jour**: Road transport of goods - Journeys made by vehicles at regional level
- **tran_r_safe**: Victims in road accidents at regional level
- **tran_r_mapa_nm**: Maritime transport of passengers at regional level (new methodology)
- **tran_r_mago_nm**: Maritime transport of freight at regional level (new methodology)
- **tran_r_avpa_nm**: Air transport of passengers at regional level (new methodology)
- **tran_r_avgo_nm**: Air transport of freight at regional level (new methodology)
- **tran_r_mapa_om**: Maritime transport of passengers at regional level (old methodology)
- **tran_r_mago_om**: Maritime transport of freight at regional level (old methodology)
- **tran_r_avpa_om**: Air transport of passengers at regional level (old methodology)
- **tran_r_avgo_om**: Air transport of freight at regional level (old methodology)
11.7. Detailed description

**tran_r_net**
Road, rail and navigable inland waterways networks at regional level

**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** Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2

3. **TIME** From 1978 (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.


**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).

**tran_r_vehst**

Stock of vehicles by category at regional level

**Dimensions:**

1. **TRAN_TYP** Mode or means of transport

   - **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
   - **TRAIL_Strail** Trailers and semi-trailers
   - **MOTO** Motorcycles (> 50 cm³)

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

3. **TIME** From 1978 (yearly)
Units: 1000

Notes:

ROAD VEHICLES

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

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

Motor-coach or bus
Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).
Statistics also include mini-buses designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).

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

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

Trailer
Goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. This category exclude agricultural trailers and caravans.

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 vehi-
ciles 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: vehi-
cles 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 na-
tional 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 motorcy-
cles has been presented for Estonia as a whole as the NMVRC does
not give these data by categories.
HU: The total number contains the number of vehicles owned by foreign
citizens and registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Foreign vehi-
cles are not included in the region totals. Goods carriage motor vehi-
cles: including dumpers and special-purpose vehicles.
RO: Goods carriage vehicles: Rigid road motor vehicles designed exclu-
sively 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).

**tran_r_veh_jour**

Road transport of goods - Journeys made by vehicles at regional
level

**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 another, this can be within a region of from one region to another. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>BE</th>
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<th>DE</th>
<th>GR</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

tran_r_safe

Victims in road accidents at regional level

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 Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME From 1988 (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).

**tran_r_mapa_nm**

Maritime transport of passengers at regional level (new methodology)

**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 1999 (yearly)

**Units:** 1000 passengers

**Notes:**

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

---

**tran_r_mago_nm** Maritime transport of freight at regional level (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 level 2

3. **TIME** from 1999 (yearly)

**Units:** 1000 t

**Notes:**

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

---

**tran_r_avpa_nm** Air transport of passengers at regional level (new methodology)

**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 1999 (yearly)

**Units:** 1000 passengers

**Notes:** Small airports not taken into account.

**tran_r_avgo_nm** Air transport of freight at regional level (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 level 2

3. **TIME** from 1999 (yearly)

**Units:** 1000 t

**Notes:** Small airports not taken into account.

**tran_r_mapa.om** Maritime transport of passengers at regional level (old methodology)

**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 passengers

**Notes:**
**tran_r_mago_om**  
Maritime transport of freight at regional level (old 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 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.

**tran_r_avpa_om**  
Air transport of passengers at regional level (old methodology)

**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.
**tran_r_avgo_om**

Air transport of freight at regional level (old methodology)

**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:** 1000 t

**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).
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 joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on the State of the Environment. For more information, see also water and waste sections in NewCronos "Milieu".

Water

Total gross abstraction of water by public water supply is the total abstraction with losses included.

Total public water supply is the total supply without losses ("net consumption", one could say).

Public water supply has to be regarded as public water ("Water supply by waterworks. Deliveries of water from one public water supply undertaking to another are excluded") and not use of water by public.

The total gross abstraction of water (=total withdrawal) is asked for, with a specification by purpose: how much abstraction is done for public water supply, how much for agriculture, industry, private households etc.

The parameter referring to public water supply is not the aggregation of the parameters related to agriculture, industry, private households, etc. These refer 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 any 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."

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 on the treatment plants managed by public authorities, the potential receivers 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 the purposes of this questionnaire, bank filtration is covered under surface water but sea-water, permanent bodies of stagnant water, both natural and artificial, and transitional waters, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas are not considered surface water and so are included under OTHER WATER.

**FRESH GROUND WATER:**

Fresh water which is being held in, and can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation. All permanent and temporary deposits of water, both artificially charged and naturally, in the subsoil, being of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. This category includes phreatic water-bearing strata, as well as deep strata under pressure or not, contained in porous or fracture soils. For purposes of this questionnaire, ground water includes springs, both concentrated and diffused, which may be subaqueous. Excluded from ground water is bank filtration (covered under surface water).

**OTHER WATER:**

Includes atmospheric precipitation, sea water, permanent bodies of stagnant water, both natural and artificial, mine water, drainage water (reclamations) 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 compared to surface and ground water resources.

**WATER ABSTRACTION = WATER WITHDRAWAL:**

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from ground water resources in any given time period are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water resource from which they were originally withdrawn.

**SUPPLY OF WATER:**

Delivery of water to final users plus net abstraction of water for own final use (self-supply).

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY:**

Water supply by water works. Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

**COOLING WATER:**

Water which is used to absorb and remove heat. In this questionnaire cooling water is broken down into cooling water used in the generation of electricity in power stations, and cooling water used in other industrial processes.

**INVESTMENT:**

Expenditure during the reference period on buildings, machinery and equipment and other capital goods having a useful life of more than one year for use in the context of water supply, waste collection, and treatment respectively. The investment is calculated by the purchase price or construction cost, including design and installation cost. The value of land necessary for the installation is also included.

Additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity are included. Current maintenance costs are excluded. Where large investments take place over more than one reference period, please report the expenditure incurred during the reference period.

This investment is to be broken down by the financing institution, national authorities, regional authorities or local authorities. This may require singling 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 the 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 the 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 because it would either produce no environmental benefit or 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 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):
Processes 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 chemical coagulation, flocculation and precipitation, break-point chlorination, stripping, mixed media filtration micro-screening, selective ion exchange, activated carbon adsorption, reverse osmosis, ultra-filtration, electro flotation.
Advanced treatment processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with mechanical and biological unit operations.

TREATMENT CAPACITY:
The total quantity of oxygen-demanding material that a waste water treatment plant is designed for which can be treated daily 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 metres (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 the 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 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 organisations are included in the definition.

RECOVERY OPERATIONS:
Technical operations, from simple sorting to more complicated treatment, performed with a view to 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

12.3. Data sources

These data were compiled by Eurostat on the basis of the country replies to the Regional Environment Questionnaire 1999.
The data are first collected by the specialised Eurostat unit E3 and transmitted to the regional section.

12.4. Legal basis

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@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit E3, Mr Jürgen Förster, e-mail: juergen.foerster@ec.europa.eu.

12.6. List of tables

- env2wa: Regional water statistics
- env2wwat: Regional waste water statistics
- env2wast: Regional waste statistics
12.7. Detailed description

**env2wa** Regional Water statistics

*Dimensions:*

1. **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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otw_1</td>
<td>Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otw_2</td>
<td>Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pws_0</td>
<td>Total public water supply (mio m3/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pws_1</td>
<td>Total public water supplied to the domestic sector (mio m3/yr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pws_2</td>
<td>Population connected to public water supply system (% of national population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_0</td>
<td>Total investments by public + private sectors in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_1</td>
<td>Total investments by public sector in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_1_1</td>
<td>Total investments by public national authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_1_2</td>
<td>Total investments by public regional authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_1_3</td>
<td>Total investments by public local authorities in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iws_2</td>
<td>Total investments by private sector in water supply facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3. TIME From 1980

**env2wwat** Regional waste water statistics

**Dimensions:**

1. WW Waste water sources and sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wwpop_1</td>
<td>Population connected to public sewage treatment (% of national population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwpop_2</td>
<td>Population connected to public sewerage (% of national population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwg_1</td>
<td>Total waste water generated from point sources (1000 I.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwg_3</td>
<td>Total waste water connected to public sewage treatment (1000 I.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwt_0_1</td>
<td>Total treatment plants, number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwt_0_2</td>
<td>Total public treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwt_0_3</td>
<td>Total treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwt_1_1</td>
<td>Mechanical treatment plants, number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### wWTP

- **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

- **iww_0**: Total investments in waste water collection and treatment facilities (public + private sectors) (Mio national currency)
- **iww_1**: Total investments by public sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
  - **iww_1_1**: Total investments by public national authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
  - **iww_1_2**: Total investments by public regional authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
  - **iww_1_3**: Total investments by public local authorities in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
- **iww_2**: Total investments by private sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)

### Dimensions:

1. **WASTE**: 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)

2. **GEO**: Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2
3. **TIME**: From 1980

### env2wast:

Regional waste statistics
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)
motp_0_1 Total treatment plants, number
motp_0_2 Total treatment plants, annual capacity (1000 t)
motp_1_1 Landfill sites, number
motp_1_2 Landfill sites, capacity (1000 t)
motp_1_3 Landfill sites, actual occupation (1000 t)
motp_1_4 Non controlled landfill sites, number
motp_2_1 Incineration plants, number
motp_2_2 Incineration plants, capacity (1000 t)
motp_3_1 Other treatment and disposal installations, number
motp_3_2 Other treatment and disposal installations, capacity (1000 t)
imu_0 Total investments, public + private, in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio nat. currency)
imu_1 Total investments by public sector in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio nat. 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 Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2

3. TIME From 1980 (yearly)
13. Labour cost statistics

13.1. General presentation

Labour Costs are the total expenditure borne by employers for the purpose of employing staff. They include employee compensation, with wages and salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions, vocational training costs, other expenditure, such as recruitment costs and spending on working clothes, and employment taxes regarded as labour costs minus any subsidies received.

Labour costs and their main components are expressed in absolute terms (Euro, national currencies - if different - and Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)) and pro rata (annually, monthly or hourly and per capita or in full-time units (FTU)), as aggregates or broken down by full- or part-time employment. The labour costs structure is given as a percentage of the overall value of the different core components.

As far as available data and confidentiality rules permit, all variables and proportions are further broken down by size category, economic activity and region (larger countries only). Economic activity is broken down at the division level of the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NACE) for Sections C to K. From the survey 2004 on, the information is also available for NACE Sections M to O. Some of the countries also provided data in respect of Sections A, B and L.

Five size categories are distinguished: 10 to 49 employees, 50 to 249 employees, 250 to 499 employees, 500 to 999 employees and units having at least 1 000 employees. Some of the Member States have extended their survey coverage to smaller units, so that a sixth size category for units with fewer than 10 employees is available in their case.

13.2. Eurostat publications

A "Statistics in Focus" whenever a new labour cost data set is available.

13.3. Data sources

Structural information on labour costs is collected through four-yearly Labour Cost Surveys covering detailed structural labour costs data, hours worked and hours paid (LCS collection). The reference years of the surveys held so far are: 1996, 2000 and 2004.

The data are collected and compiled by the National Statistical Institutes on the basis of available structural and short-term information from samples and administrative records for enterprises of all sizes.

13.4. Legal bases

The labour cost components and their elements are defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1726/1999 of 27 July 1999 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 con-
cerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs as regards the definition and transmission of information on labour costs.

13.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional labour cost statistics is Ms Fernande Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@ec.europa.eu

The specialist for methodological questions in unit F2 for the Labour Cost Survey is Mr Veijo Ritola, e-mail: veijo.ritola@ec.europa.eu

13.6. List of tables

**Labour costs survey 1996 (lcs1996)**

- **lc_r96cost**: Labour cost
- **lc_r96earn**: Direct cost
- **lc_r96wag**: Direct remuneration
- **lc_r96struc**: Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
- **lc_r96hw**: Number of hours worked by year
- **lc_r96est**: Number of statistical units
- **lc_r96e**: Number of employees
- **lc_r96coef**: Coefficient of variation of labour cost
- **lc_r96appr**: Number of apprentices


- **lc_r00cost**: Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration
- **lc_r00struc**: Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
- **lc_r00num1**: Number of employees, hours worked and paid
- **lc_r00num2**: Number of hours worked and paid per employee
- **lc_r00stu**: Number of statistical units

**Labour costs survey 2004 (lcs2004)**

- **lc_r04cost**: labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration
- **lc_r04struc**: Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
- **lc_r04num1**: Number of employees, hours worked and paid
- **lc_r04num2**: Number of hours worked and paid per employee
- **lc_r04stu**: Number of statistical units
13.7. Detailed description

**LCS 1996**

**Lc_r96cost**  
Labour cost  
_Dimensions:_  
1. GEO  
Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  
Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. UNIT  
HOUR hour  
MONTH month  
YEAR year  
TOTAL total  
4. CURRENCY  
Currency:  
EUR Euro (from 1.1.1999) / ECU (up to 31.12.1998)  
NAC National currencies (including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries)  
PPS Purchasing Power Parities  
5. TIME  
1996

**Lc_r96earn**  
Direct cost  
_Dimensions:_  
1. GEO  
Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  
Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. UNIT  
HOUR hour  
MONTH month  
4. TIME  
1996

**Lc_r96Wag**  
Direct remuneration  
_Dimensions:_  
1. GEO  
Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  
Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. UNIT  
HOUR hour  
MONTH month  
4. TIME  
1996

**Lc_r96struc**  
Structure of labour costs as % of total cost  
_Dimensions:_  
1. GEO  
Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. lcstr96 Labour cost structure (Nace: C_to_K industry and services (excluding public administration)
4. TIME 1996

**Lc_r96hw** Number of hours worked by year

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. FT_PT Working time
   TOTAL total
   FT full-time
   PT part-time
   AVG_FTU yearly average per person in full-time unit
4. TIME 1996

**Lc_r96est** Number of statistical units

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. STATUNIT Statistical unit
   SAMPLE sample
   UNIVERS universe
4. TIME 1996

**Lc_r96e** Number of employees

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. FT_PT Working time
   TOTAL total
   TOT_FTU Total in full-time unit
   FT full time
   PT part-time
   PT_FTU part-time in full-time unit
4. TIME 1996
**Lc_r96coef**  Coefficient of variation of Labour cost

*Dimensions:*  
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. UNIT HOUR hour  
   YEAR year  
4. TIME 1996

**Lc_r96appr**  Number of apprentices

*Dimensions:*  
1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. TIME 1996
## LCS 2000

### Le_r00cost
Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE
   Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. CURRENCY
   Currency:
   - NAC: National currencies (including ‘euro fixed’ series for euro area countries)
   - PPS: Purchasing Power Parities
4. UNIT
   - Y_worker: Per employee in full-time units, per year
   - M_worker: Per employee in full-time units, per month
   - H_worker: Per hour
   - TOTAL: Total
5. TIME
   2000

### Le_r00struc
Structure of labour cost as % of total cost

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE
   Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. lcstr00
   Labour cost structure 2000 (Nace: C_to_K industry and services (excluding public administration))
4. TIME
   2000

### Le_r00num1
Number of employees, hours worked and paid

**Dimensions:**
1. GEO
   Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE
   Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. FT_PT
   Working time
   - TOTAL: total
   - TOT_FTU: Total in full-time unit
   - FT: full time
   - PT: part-time
   - PT_FTU: part-time in full-time unit
4. INDIC_LC
   Labour cost indicator
   - SAL: Number of employees
   - HRS_WKD_SAL: Average hours actually worked by the employees per year
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>HRS_WKD_APPR</td>
<td>average hours actually worked by the apprentices per year</td>
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5. **TIME**

2000

### Le_r00num2

Number of hours worked and paid per employee

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. **NACE** Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. **FT_PT** Working time
   - TOTAL total
   - FT full-time
   - PT part-time
   - AVG_FTU yearly average per person in full-time unit

4. **INDIC_LC** Labour cost indicator
   - HRS_WKD_PER_SAL average hours actually worked per year, per employee
   - HRS_WKD_PER_APPR average hours actually worked per year, per apprentice

5. **TIME**

2000

### Le_r00stu

Number of statistical units

**Dimensions:**

1. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. **NACE** Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. **STATUNIT** Statistical unit
   - SAMPLE sample
   - UNIVERS universe
4. **TIME**

2000
LCS 2004

**Le r04cost**  Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. CURRENCY  Currency:  
    - NAC  National currencies (including ‘euro fixed’ series for euro area countries)  
4. UNIT  Unit  
    - Y_worker  Per employee in full-time units, per year  
    - M_worker  Per employee in full-time units, per month  
    - H_worker  Per hour  
    - TOTAL  Total  
5. TIME  2004

**Le r04struc**  Structure of labour cost as percentage of total cost

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. lcstr04  Labour cost structure 2004 (Nace: C_to_K industry and services (excluding public administration))  
4. TIME  2004

**Le r04num1**  Number of employees, hours worked and paid

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO  Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1  
2. NACE  Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  
3. FT_PT  Working time  
    - TOTAL  total  
    - TOT_FTU  Total in full-time unit  
    - FT  full time  
    - PT  part-time  
    - PT_FTU  part-time in full-time unit  
4. INDIC_LC  Labour cost indicator  
    - SAL  Number of employees  
    - HRS_WKD_SAL  average hours actually worked by the employees per year  
    - APPR  number of apprentices
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<th>Index</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>2004</td>
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**Lc_r04num2**

Number of hours worked and paid per employee

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE
   - Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. FT_PT
   - Working time
     - TOTAL total
     - FT full-time
     - PT part-time
     - AVG_FTU yearly average per person in full-time unit
4. INDIC_LC
   - Labour cost indicator
     - HRS_WKD_PER_SAL average hours actually worked per year, per employee
     - HRS_WKD_PER_APPR average hours actually worked per year, per apprentice
5. TIME          | 2004                  |                                                                         |

**Lc_r04stu**

Number of statistical units

**Dimensions:**

1. GEO
   - Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 1
2. NACE
   - Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
3. STATUNIT
   - Statistical unit
     - SAMPLE sample
     - UNIVERS universe
4. TIME          | 2004                  |
III. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE URBAN AUDIT DATABASE

1. General presentation

The Urban Audit is a response to the 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, not to say 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@ec.europa.eu

In terms of organisation, the national Coordinators at the NSOs have been an essential 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.

The Urban Audit database is going through a major change, and the new database structure – Urban3 – will be available in summer 2007; this new structure will be the one presented in this 2007 edition of the Reference Guide. For consultation and comparison with the previous Urban2 database, please refer to the 2006 edition of the Reference Guide.

Spatial levels

Data have been collected on four 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 city, and
- the **Kernel (K)** was created for nine capital cities where the concept of the “Administrative City” does not yield comparable spatial units
- the **Sub-City District (SCD)** being a subdivision of the city according to strict criteria.

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

- the participating cities in each country should represent about 20% of the population in that country,
- the participating cities should reflect a good geographic distribution within the country (peripheral, central),
- coverage should reflect a sufficient number of medium-sized cities (medium-sized cities having a population of 50 000 – 250 000 inhabitants, large 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 cities in the countries. The final selection of participating cities in the Urban Audit represents a compromise between all aspects.

Cities have, as local councils or governments, most of the responsibility for managing urban change. Very often, they are service providers, and develop and maintain the infrastructure; the relevant local administration is empowered to run the city. In this respect, 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 clearly defined functional urban regions and demand for information on these larger urban entities, including the hinterland.

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 core city is relevant (for example municipal expenditure and provision of services for the inhabitants of the city) and others for which only the LUZ 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 with 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". The National Urban Audit Coordinators did their best 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 meta-data of the UA database.

Kernel (K)

Applying the concept of the “Administrative City” does not always yield comparable spatial units. “Greater London” for example (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 largest cities in Europe, an additional spatial unit, the “Kernel” has been developed for some capital cities. Please note that the “Kernel” corresponds to a different spatial hierarchy in the cities.

Participating cities

320 cities in 27 Member States, plus 41 cities from Switzerland, Norway and Turkey, are represented in the urban data collection. The first two letters of the code indicate the country of a given city.

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<th>City</th>
<th>Code</th>
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* Provisional data. Changes may take place throughout 2007.

### National level data

For reasons of comparable analysis, national level data have been compiled – and presented – for the Urban Audit variables (mainly from the Eurostat NewCronos database). In a num-
ber of cases, the UA variables are not available or have been calculated from several New-Cronos variables.

Variables

Nine different areas of variables have been defined. The coding enables the content to be pinpointed. The first two letters of the variables plus the following digit make for easy content identification.

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

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 and 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. There are no reference years in the INFO dimension, 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 – 1993
- 1999 – 2002
- 2003 – 2005

They have been created for ease of data comparison – especially for the indicators – even if not all the data could be collected for the same year.

2004 and 2001 are the reference years 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) have been fixed as t, t+1, t-1, (t+2, t-2) (t = 2004, 2001, 1996 or 1991).

Perception survey

The citizen’s perception of the quality of life within “their” city is important information. Perception indicators are the result of opinion polls among a representative random sample of 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 Urban Audit Cities were 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 sports facilities

In 2004 the survey was carried out in 31 cities of the 15 EU Member States with a representative sample of 300 citizens.
In 2006 the survey was carried out in 75 cities of the 27 EU Member States, Turkey and Croatia with a representative sample of 500 citizens.

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 have mostly 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 basis

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

5. Contact person

The contact persons for urban statistics are Mr Berthold Huber and Filipe Alves, e-mail:
berthold.huber@ec.europa.eu and filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu.

For methodological questions please contact Ms Teodora Brandmüller, e-mail: teodora.brandmueller@ec.europa.eu.

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:

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) have only codes, no names. Because there are so many of them, they cannot all be listed 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 – 2002
   2003 - 2005

2. INDIC_UR Urban audit city variables:

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<td>Male Resident Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1003V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1067V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population 0-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1068V</td>
<td>Male Resident Population 0-2</td>
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<td>DE1069V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population 0-2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Female Resident Population 3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1040V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population 0-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1041V</td>
<td>Male Resident Population 0-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1042V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population 0-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1043V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population 5-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1044V</td>
<td>Male Resident Population 5-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1045V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population 5-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1046V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population 15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1047V</td>
<td>Male Resident Population 15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1048V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population 15-19</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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
DE1058V  Total Resident Population 25-34
DE1059V  Male Resident Population 25-34
DE1060V  Female Resident Population 25-34
DE1061V  Total Resident Population 35-44
DE1062V  Male Resident Population 35-44
DE1063V  Female Resident Population 35-44
DE1064V  Total Resident Population 45-54
DE1065V  Male Resident Population 45-54
DE1066V  Female Resident Population 45-54
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
DE2005V  Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI
DE2006V  Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI
DE2004V  Nationals born abroad
DE3001V  Total Number of Households (excluding institutional households)
DE3017V  Total Resident Population living in households (excluding institutional households)
DE3002V  One person households
DE3005V  Lone parent households (with children aged 0 to under 18)
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 (stock)
DE3014V  Non-EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DE3015V</td>
<td>Number of &quot;moves&quot; into the city during the last two years (flow)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3016V</td>
<td>Number of &quot;moves&quot; out of the city during the last two years (flow)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1001V</td>
<td>Number of conventional dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1004V</td>
<td>Number of houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1005V</td>
<td>Number of apartments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1007V</td>
<td>Number of households living in houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1008V</td>
<td>Number of households living in apartments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1011V</td>
<td>Households owning their own dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1012V</td>
<td>Households in social housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1013V</td>
<td>Households in private rented housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1027V</td>
<td>Number of roofless persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1029V</td>
<td>Number of people in accommodation for the homeless</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1031V</td>
<td>Number of people in Women’s Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1030V</td>
<td>Number of people in accommodation for immigrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1016V</td>
<td>Average price for an apartment per m2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1023V</td>
<td>Average price for a house per m2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1049V</td>
<td>Average annual rent for housing per m2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1018V</td>
<td>Dwellings lacking basic amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1019V</td>
<td>Average occupancy per occupied dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1025V</td>
<td>Empty conventional dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1026V</td>
<td>Non-conventional dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1046V</td>
<td>Number of overcrowded households (&gt;1 persons in 1 room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1048V</td>
<td>Number of dwellings that is authorised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1022V</td>
<td>Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2004V</td>
<td>Infant Mortality per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2005V</td>
<td>Male Infant Mortality per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2006V</td>
<td>Female Infant Mortality per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2007V</td>
<td>Number of live births per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2008V</td>
<td>Number of live births per year (Male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2009V</td>
<td>Number of live births per year (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2013V</td>
<td>Number of deaths per year under 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>respiratory systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2014V</td>
<td>Number of deaths per year &lt; 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or</td>
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<tr>
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<td>respiratory systems (Male)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2015V</td>
<td>Number of deaths per year &lt; 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>respiratory systems (Female)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2016V</td>
<td>Total deaths under 65 per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2017V</td>
<td>Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2018V</td>
<td>Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2019V</td>
<td>Total deaths per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2020V</td>
<td>Total deaths per year (Male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2021V</td>
<td>Total deaths per year (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2022V</td>
<td>Number of hospital beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2026V</td>
<td>Number of hospital discharges of in-patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2027V</td>
<td>Number of practising physicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2028V</td>
<td>Number of practising dentists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SA3001V  Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]
SA3005V  Number of murders and violent deaths
SA3006V  Number of car thefts
SA3007V  Number of domestic burglary
SA3008V  Incidence rate of victimisation (survey based)
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 quoted on national stock exchange
EC2004V New business registered in reference year
EC2014V Companies gone bankrupt in reference year
EC2020V Total employment / jobs (work place based)
EC2008V Employment (jobs) in agriculture, fishery (NACE Rev. 1.1: A-B)
EC2009V Employment (jobs) in mining, manufacturing, energy (NACE Rev. 1.1: C-E)
EC2022V Employment (jobs) in construction (NACE Rev. 1.1: F)
EC2010V Employment (jobs) in trade, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 1.1: G-H)
EC2023V Employment (jobs) in transport, communication (NACE Rev. 1.1: I)
EC2011V Employment (jobs) financial intermediation, business activities (NACE Rev. 1.1: J-K)
EC2012V Employment (jobs) in public admin., health, education, other (NACE Rev. 1.1: L-P)
EC2016V Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 C-F
EC2017V Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 G-P
EC2018V Employment (jobs) - employees
EC2019V Employment (jobs) - self employed
EC3039V Median disposable annual household income
EC3040V Average 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)
EC3056V Total Number of Households (relating to the reported household income)
EC3055V Total Number of Households with less than 60% of the national median income
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: voter turn-out
CI1004V National elections: Total electorate (eligible)
CI1005V National elections: Total electorate (registered)
CI1006V National elections: voter turn-out
CI1007V City elections: Total electorate (eligible)
CI1008V City elections: Total electorate (registered)
CI1009V City elections: voter turn-out
CI1106V Total number of elected city representatives
CI1107V Number of male elected city representatives
CI1108V Number of female elected city representatives
CI1201V Total Municipality Authority Income
CI1202V Municipality Authority Income derived from local taxation
CI1203V Municipality Authority Income transferred from national or regional government
CI1204V Municipality Authority Income derived from charges for services
CI1205V Municipality Authority Income derived from other sources
CI1206V Total Municipality Authority Expenditure
CI1214V Debt of municipal authority
CI1215V Levels of reserves of municipal authority
CI1207V Total number of persons directly employed by the local administration
TE1001V Number of children 0-4 in day care
TE1006V Number of children 0-2 in day care
TE1007V Number of children 3-4 in day care
TE1005V Total students registered for final year of compulsory education
TE1030V Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma
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)
TE2025V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education
TE2026V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education - male
TE2027V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education - female
TE2028V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education
TE2029V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - male
TE2030V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - female
TE2031V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education
TE2032V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - male
TE2033V Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - female
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
EN2002V 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
EN2025V Accumulated ozone concentration in excess 70 µg/m3
EN2026V Annual average concentration of NO2
EN2027V Annual average concentration of PM10
EN2033V Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time
EN2035V Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time
EN2032V Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >65dB(A) at daytime
EN2036V Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >55dB(A) at night-time
EN2028V Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time
EN2029V Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time
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 water cuts, days per year
EN3010V Price of a m3 of domestic water (Euro)
EN3011V Percentage of urban waste water load (in p.e.) treated according to the applicable standard
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) 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
EN5003V Total land area (km²) according to cadastral register
EN5015V Water and wetland
EN5012V Green space area (km²)
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
EN5001V Green space (in hectares) to which the public has access
EN5103V Residents of core city based on modelling
EN5104V Population in morphological city
EN5105V Population of the morphological city living in the core city
EN5106V Land area of core city based on modelling
EN5107V Land area of morphological city
EN5108V Land area of the morphological city within the boundaries of the core city
TT1003V Percentage of journeys to work by car
TT1010V Percentage of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)
TT1011V Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle, bicycle, foot
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
TT1012V Percentage of journeys to work by car or motor cycle
TT1019V Average time of journey to work (minutes)
TT1020V Average length of journey to work by private car (km)
TT1064V People commuting into the city
TT1065V People commuting out of the city
TT1069V Number of stops of public transport
TT1083V Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in public transport
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TT1084V</td>
<td>Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1085V</td>
<td>Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1066V</td>
<td>Length of public transport network (km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1077V</td>
<td>Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1078V</td>
<td>Length of public transport network on flexible routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1082V</td>
<td>Length of restricted bus lanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1079V</td>
<td>Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1080V</td>
<td>Cost of a combined monthly ticket (all modes) for 5-10 km in the central zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1081V</td>
<td>Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1057V</td>
<td>Number of private cars registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1013V</td>
<td>Number of motor cycles registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1070V</td>
<td>Number of park and ride parking spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1075V</td>
<td>Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1060V</td>
<td>Number of deaths in road accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1061V</td>
<td>Number of persons seriously injured in road accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1071V</td>
<td>Accessibility by air (EU-27=100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1072V</td>
<td>Accessibility by rail (EU-27=100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1073V</td>
<td>Accessibility by road (EU-27=100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1074V</td>
<td>Multimodal accessibility (EU-27=100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1001V</td>
<td>Number of households with a PC</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT1002V</td>
<td>Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1005V</td>
<td>Percentage of households with Internet access at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1010V</td>
<td>Households with broad band access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT2001V</td>
<td>Official city Internet web site (Yes/No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT2005V</td>
<td>Number of visits to official city Internet web site (daily)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT2003V</td>
<td>Number of administrative forms available for download from official web site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT2004V</td>
<td>Number of administrative forms which can be submitted electronically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3001V</td>
<td>Number of local units manufacturing ICT products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3002V</td>
<td>Number of persons employed in manufacture of ICT products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3003V</td>
<td>Number of local units providing ICT services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3004V</td>
<td>Number of persons employed in provision of ICT services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3005V</td>
<td>Number of local units producing content for the Information Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT3006V</td>
<td>Number of persons employed in production of content for the Information Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1003V</td>
<td>Number of cinema seats (total capacity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1005V</td>
<td>Cinema attendance (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1006V</td>
<td>Number of museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1007V</td>
<td>Number of museum visitors (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1008V</td>
<td>Number of theatres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1013V</td>
<td>Number of theatre seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1009V</td>
<td>Theatre attendance (per year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1010V</td>
<td>Number of public libraries (all distribution points)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CR1011V  Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)
CR1014V  Number of persons employed in the culture and entertainment industry
CR2001V  Total annual tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation
CR2009V  Number of available beds
CR2102V  Number of available beds at high season
CR2103V  Number of available beds at low season
CR2104V  Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at high season
CR2105V  Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at low season
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 depart.

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 – 2002
   2003 - 2005

2. INDIC_UR  Urban audit larger urban zone variables:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>DE1001V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population</td>
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<td>Male Resident Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1003V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population</td>
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<td>DE1067V</td>
<td>Total Resident Population 0-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1068V</td>
<td>Male Resident Population 0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE1069V</td>
<td>Female Resident Population 0-2</td>
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DE1070V  Total Resident Population 3-4
DE1071V  Male Resident Population 3-4
DE1072V  Female Resident Population 3-4
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
DE1058V  Total Resident Population 25-34
DE1059V  Male Resident Population 25-34
DE1060V  Female Resident Population 25-34
DE1061V  Total Resident Population 35-44
DE1062V  Male Resident Population 35-44
DE1063V  Female Resident Population 35-44
DE1064V  Total Resident Population 45-54
DE1065V  Male Resident Population 45-54
DE1066V  Female Resident Population 45-54
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
DE2005V  Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI
DE2006V  Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI
DE2004V  Nationals born abroad
DE3001V  Total Number of Households (excluding institutional households)
DE3017V  Total Resident Population living in households (excluding institutional households)
DE3002V  One person households
DE3005V  Lone parent households (with children aged 0 to under 18)
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 conventional 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
SA1049V  Average annual rent for housing per m2
SA1018V  Dwellings lacking basic amenities
SA1019V  Average occupancy per occupied dwelling
SA1025V  Empty conventional dwellings
SA1026V  Non-conventional dwellings
SA1046V  Number of overcrowded households (>1 persons in 1 room)
SA1048V  Number of dwellings that is authorised
SA1022V  Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)
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 diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems
SA2014V  Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Male)
SA2015V  Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (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
SA2026V  Number of hospital discharges of in-patients
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>SA2027V</td>
<td>Number of practising physicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2028V</td>
<td>Number of practising dentists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA3001V</td>
<td>Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA3005V</td>
<td>Number of murders and violent deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA3006V</td>
<td>Number of car thefts</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA3007V</td>
<td>Number of domestic burglary</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA3008V</td>
<td>Incidence rate of victimisation (survey based)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1001V</td>
<td>Total Economically Active Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1002V</td>
<td>Male Economically Active Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Female Economically Active Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1142V</td>
<td>Total Economically Active Population 15-24</td>
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<td>Male Economically Active Population 15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1144V</td>
<td>Female Economically Active Population 15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1145V</td>
<td>Total Economically Active Population 55-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1146V</td>
<td>Male Economically Active Population 55-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1147V</td>
<td>Female Economically Active Population 55-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1010V</td>
<td>Residents Unemployed</td>
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<td>Male Residents Unemployed</td>
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<td>EC1012V</td>
<td>Female Residents Unemployed</td>
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<td>EC1148V</td>
<td>Residents Unemployed 15-24</td>
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<td>Male Residents Unemployed 15-24</td>
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<td>EC1150V</td>
<td>Female Residents Unemployed 15-24</td>
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<td>Residents Unemployed 55-64</td>
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<td>Male Residents Unemployed 55-64</td>
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<td>Female Residents Unemployed 55-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1154V</td>
<td>Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1155V</td>
<td>Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1156V</td>
<td>Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1157V</td>
<td>Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1158V</td>
<td>Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1159V</td>
<td>Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1034V</td>
<td>Total Full-Time Employment</td>
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<td>EC1035V</td>
<td>Male Full-Time Employment</td>
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<td>EC1036V</td>
<td>Female Full-Time Employment</td>
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<td>EC1088V</td>
<td>Total Part-Time Employment</td>
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<td>EC1089V</td>
<td>Male Part-Time Employment</td>
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<td>EC1090V</td>
<td>Female Part-Time Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2001V</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product of city / region / country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2002V</td>
<td>Total resident population of area [country] relating to reported GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2015V</td>
<td>Total employment of area [country] relating to reported GDP</td>
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<td>EC3039V</td>
<td>Median disposable annual household income</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3045V</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3048V</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3051V</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3054V</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3056V</td>
<td>Total Number of Households (relating to the reported household income)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3055V</td>
<td>Total Number of Households with less than 60% of the national median income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3057V</td>
<td>Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3060V</td>
<td>Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (&gt;50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3063V</td>
<td>Individuals reliant on social security benefits (&gt;50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1001V</td>
<td>Number of children 0-4 in day care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1006V</td>
<td>Number of children 0-2 in day care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1007V</td>
<td>Number of children 3-4 in day care</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE1005V</td>
<td>Total students registered for final year of compulsory education</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE1030V</td>
<td>Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2025V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education</td>
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<td>TE2026V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education - male</td>
</tr>
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<td>TE2027V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1 or 2 as the highest level of education - female</td>
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<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2029V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - male</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2030V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - female</td>
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<td>TE2031V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2032V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - male</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2033V</td>
<td>Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2028V</td>
<td>Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise &gt;65 dB(A) at day time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2029V</td>
<td>Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise &gt;55 dB(A) at night time</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5003V</td>
<td>Total land area (km2) according to cadastral register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN5015V</td>
<td>Water and wetland</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5012V</td>
<td>Green space area (km2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN5016V</td>
<td>Land used for agricultural purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN5017V</td>
<td>Land area in mineral extraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5018V</td>
<td>Land area in industrial and manufactory use</td>
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</table>
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
EN5001V  Green space (in hectares) to which the public has access
TT1003V  Percentage of journeys to work by car
TT1010V  Percentage of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)
TT1011V  Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle, bicycle, foot
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
TT1012V  Percentage of journeys to work by car or motor cycle
TT1019V  Average time of journey to work (minutes)
TT1020V  Average length of journey to work by private car (km)
TT1069V  Number of stops of public transport
TT1083V  Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport
TT1057V  Number of private cars registered
TT1070V  Number of park and ride parking spaces
TT1060V  Number of deaths in road accidents
TT1061V  Number of persons seriously injured in road accidents
TT1071V  Accessibility by air (EU-27=100)
TT1072V  Accessibility by rail (EU-27=100)
TT1073V  Accessibility by road (EU-27=100)
TT1074V  Multimodal accessibility (EU-27=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  
     - 1999 – 2002  
     - 2003 - 2005

2. **INDIC UR**  
   Urban audit city indicators:

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<th>Denominator</th>
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<td>Total resident population</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE101I</td>
<td>Total population of working age</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1067I</td>
<td>Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 0-2</td>
<td>DE1067V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 0-2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 0-2</td>
<td>DE1069V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
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<td>Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 3-4</td>
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<td>Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 3-4</td>
<td>DE1071V</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>Proportion of total population aged 0-4</td>
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<td>DE1043I</td>
<td>Proportion of total population aged 5-14</td>
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<td>Proportion of total population aged 15-19</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>DE1049I</td>
<td>Proportion of total population aged 20-24</td>
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<td>DE1073I</td>
<td>Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 25-34</td>
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<td>Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 25-34</td>
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<td>Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 35-44</td>
<td>DE1062V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>DE1078I</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>Proportion of total population aged 55-64</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>Proportion of total population aged 65-74</td>
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<td>Proportion of male population aged 65-74</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<td>Proportion of female population aged 65-74</td>
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<td>DE1055I</td>
<td>Proportion of total population aged 75 and over</td>
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<td>DE1003I</td>
<td>Proportion of females to males in total population</td>
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<td>DE1002V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1057I</td>
<td>Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over</td>
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<td>DE1056V</td>
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<td>DE1061I</td>
<td>Total population change over 1 year</td>
<td>DE1001V (t)</td>
<td>DE1001V (t-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1062I</td>
<td>Total annual population change over 5 years</td>
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<td>nSQRT(DE1001V) (t-n)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1058I</td>
<td>Demographic dependency: (&lt;20 + &gt;65) / 20-64 years</td>
<td>DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V</td>
<td>DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1059I</td>
<td>Demogr. young age dependency: &lt;20 / 20-64 years</td>
<td>DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V</td>
<td>DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1060I</td>
<td>Demogr. old age dependency: &gt; 65 / 20-64 years</td>
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<td>DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<td>DE2001I</td>
<td>Nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE2002I</td>
<td>other EU nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
<td>DE2002V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE2003I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reference 1</td>
<td>Reference 2</td>
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<td>DE2004I</td>
<td>Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.</td>
<td>DE2004V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE2005I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals coming from &quot;Western&quot; countries as a proportion of total pop.</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE2006I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals coming from &quot;non-Western&quot; countries as a proportion of total pop.</td>
<td>DE2006V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3003I</td>
<td>Total number of households</td>
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<td>DE3004I</td>
<td>Average size of households</td>
<td>DE3017V</td>
<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3002I</td>
<td>Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.</td>
<td>DE3002V</td>
<td>DE3001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE3005I</td>
<td>Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.</td>
<td>DE3005V</td>
<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3008I</td>
<td>Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.</td>
<td>DE3008V</td>
<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3009I</td>
<td>Lone-pensioner households: male / female</td>
<td>DE3009V</td>
<td>DE3010V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3011I</td>
<td>Proportion of households with children aged 0-17</td>
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<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3015I</td>
<td>Moves to city during the last 2 years/moves out of the city during the last 2 years</td>
<td>DE3015V</td>
<td>DE3016V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3012I</td>
<td>Nationals moved to city during last 2 yrs /prop.of pop</td>
<td>DE3012V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3013I</td>
<td>EU nationals moved to city over last 2 yrs /prop.of pop</td>
<td>DE3013V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3014I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals moved to city last 2 yrs/pro p.of pop</td>
<td>DE3014V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1001I</td>
<td>Number of dwellings</td>
<td>SA1001V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1005I</td>
<td>Number of apartments</td>
<td>SA1005V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1004I</td>
<td>Number of houses</td>
<td>SA1004V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1028I</td>
<td>Number of people in accommodation for the homeless per 1000 pop</td>
<td>SA1029V*1000</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1027I</td>
<td>Number of roofless persons per 1000 pop</td>
<td>SA1027V*1000</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1030I</td>
<td>Number of people in accommodation for immigrants per 1000 pop</td>
<td>SA1030V*1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1031I</td>
<td>Number of people in Women's Shelter per 1000 pop</td>
<td>SA1031V*1000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1016I</td>
<td>Average price per m2 for an apartment sold that year</td>
<td>SA1016V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1023I</td>
<td>Average price per m2 for a house sold that year</td>
<td>SA1023V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1036I</td>
<td>Average price per m2 for apartm. / median househ income</td>
<td>SA1016V</td>
<td>EC3039V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1049I</td>
<td>Average annual rent for housing per m2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1018I</td>
<td>Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities</td>
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<td>SA1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1026I</td>
<td>Non-conventional dwellings per 1000 dwellings</td>
<td>SA1026V*10</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1019I</td>
<td>Average occupancy per occupied dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1022I</td>
<td>Average living area in m2 per person</td>
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<td>SA1046I</td>
<td>Percentage of overcrowded dwellings (&gt;3 persons in 1 room)</td>
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<td>SA1025I</td>
<td>Empty conventional dwellings per total dwellings</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1011I</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in owned dwellings</td>
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<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1012I</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in social housing</td>
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<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1013I</td>
<td>Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1007I</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in houses</td>
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<td>DE3001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA1008I</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in apartments</td>
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<td>DE3001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA1048I</td>
<td>Percentage of housing that is authorised</td>
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<td>SA1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2019I</td>
<td>Total deaths per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2020I</td>
<td>Total deaths per year (Male)</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2021I</td>
<td>Total deaths per year (Female)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2016I</td>
<td>Mortality rate for &lt;65 per year</td>
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<td>SA2017I</td>
<td>Mortality rate for &lt;65 per year (Male)</td>
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<td>SA2018I</td>
<td>Mortality rate for &lt;65 per year (Female)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2013I</td>
<td>Mortality rate for &lt;65 from heart dis. &amp; respir. ill.</td>
<td>SA2013V</td>
<td>DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2015I</td>
<td>Mortality rate females &lt;65 from heart dis. &amp; respir. ill.</td>
<td>SA2015V</td>
<td>DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2004I</td>
<td>Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>SA2004V</td>
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<td>SA2005I</td>
<td>Male Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2006I</td>
<td>Female Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2022I</td>
<td>Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2025I</td>
<td>Number of hospital patients per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2026I</td>
<td>Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2027I</td>
<td>Number of practising physicians per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA2028I</td>
<td>Number of practising dentists per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2023I</td>
<td>Number of doctors per 1000 residents</td>
<td>SA2023V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA2024I</td>
<td>Number of dentists per 1000 residents</td>
<td>SA2024V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA3001I</td>
<td>Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population</td>
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<td>SA3008I</td>
<td>Number of actual crime (surveyed) per 1000 pop.</td>
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<td>SA3005I</td>
<td>Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA3006I</td>
<td>Number of car thefts per 1000 population</td>
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<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA3007I</td>
<td>Number of domestic burglary per 1000 population</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1201I</td>
<td>Annual average change in economically active population over 5 years</td>
<td>EC1001V</td>
<td>nSQR(EC1001V(t) - EC1001V(t-n))</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1010I</td>
<td>Number of unemployed</td>
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<td>EC1020I</td>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1011I</td>
<td>Unemployment rate - male</td>
<td>EC1011V</td>
<td>EC1002V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1012I</td>
<td>Unemployment rate - female</td>
<td>EC1012V</td>
<td>EC1003V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1148I</td>
<td>Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24</td>
<td>EC1148V</td>
<td>EC1142V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1149I</td>
<td>Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24</td>
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<td>EC1143V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1150I</td>
<td>Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24</td>
<td>EC1150V</td>
<td>EC1144V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1151I</td>
<td>Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64</td>
<td>EC1151V</td>
<td>EC1145V</td>
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<td>EC1152I</td>
<td>Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64</td>
<td>EC1152V</td>
<td>EC1146V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1153I</td>
<td>Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64</td>
<td>EC1153V</td>
<td>EC1147V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1154I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term unemployed (&gt;6 months) 15-24</td>
<td>EC1154V</td>
<td>EC1148V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1155I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term unemployed - male</td>
<td>EC1155V</td>
<td>EC1149V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1156I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term unemployed - female</td>
<td>EC1156V</td>
<td>EC1150V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1157I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term employed (&gt;1 year) aged 55-64</td>
<td>EC1157V</td>
<td>EC1151V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1158I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male</td>
<td>EC1158V</td>
<td>EC1152V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1159I</td>
<td>Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female</td>
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<td>EC1153V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1202I</td>
<td>Proportion of unemployed who are under 25</td>
<td>EC1148V</td>
<td>EC1010V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1034I</td>
<td>Ratio of employed persons to population of working age</td>
<td>EC1034V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1035I</td>
<td>Ratio of employed to population of working age - male</td>
<td>EC1035V</td>
<td>DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1036I</td>
<td>Ratio of employed to population of working age - female</td>
<td>EC1036V</td>
<td>DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>EC1028I</td>
<td>Ratio of male employees to male economically active population</td>
<td>EC1028V</td>
<td>EC1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1029I</td>
<td>Ratio of female employees to female economically active population</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1030I</td>
<td>Female residents in paid employment</td>
<td>EC1030V</td>
<td>EC1003V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1031I</td>
<td>Self-employment rate</td>
<td>EC1025V</td>
<td>EC1025V+EC1028V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1032I</td>
<td>Self-employment rate - male</td>
<td>EC1026V</td>
<td>EC1026V+EC1029V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1033I</td>
<td>Self-employment rate - female</td>
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<td>EC1027V+EC1030V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1001I</td>
<td>Activity rate</td>
<td>EC1001V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1002I</td>
<td>Activity rate - male</td>
<td>EC1002V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1003I</td>
<td>Activity rate - female</td>
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<td>EC1142I</td>
<td>Activity rate 15-24</td>
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<td>DE1046V + DE1049V</td>
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<td>EC1143I</td>
<td>Activity rate 15-24 - male</td>
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<td>EC1144I</td>
<td>Activity rate 15-24 - female</td>
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<td>DE1048V + DE1051V</td>
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<td>EC1145I</td>
<td>Activity rate 55-64</td>
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<td>EC1146I</td>
<td>Activity rate 55-64 - male</td>
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<td>DE1026V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1147I</td>
<td>Activity rate 55-64 - female</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC1088I</td>
<td>Proportion in part-time employment</td>
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<td>EC1088V + EC1034V</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Proportion in part-time employment - male</td>
<td>EC1089V</td>
<td>EC1089V + EC1035V</td>
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<td>EC1090I</td>
<td>Proportion in part-time employment - female</td>
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<td>EC1090V + EC1036V</td>
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<td>Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24</td>
<td>EC1166V</td>
<td>EC1166V + EC1160V</td>
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<td>EC1167I</td>
<td>Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - male</td>
<td>EC1167V</td>
<td>EC1167V + EC1161V</td>
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<td>EC1168I</td>
<td>Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - female</td>
<td>EC1168V</td>
<td>EC1168V + EC1162V</td>
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<td>Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64</td>
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<td>EC1169V + EC1163V</td>
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<td>EC1170V + EC1164V</td>
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<td>Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64 - female</td>
<td>EC1171V</td>
<td>EC1171V + EC1165V</td>
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<td>EC2001I</td>
<td>GDP per head</td>
<td>EC2001V</td>
<td>EC2002V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC2015I</td>
<td>GDP per employed person</td>
<td>EC2001V</td>
<td>EC2015V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC2003I</td>
<td>No. of companies with HQs in city quoted on stock mkt</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC2008I</td>
<td>Proportion of employment in agriculture and fisheries</td>
<td>EC2008V</td>
<td>EC2020V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC2016I</td>
<td>Prop. of employment in mining, manuf, energy, constr.</td>
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<td>EC2020V</td>
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<td>Prop. of employment in industries G-P (NACE Rev.1)</td>
<td>EC2017V</td>
<td>EC2020V</td>
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<td>Prop. of employment in industries C-E (NACE Rev.1)</td>
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<td>Proportion of employment in construction</td>
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<td>Prop. of employment in trade, hotels and restaurants</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Prop. of employment in transport and communication</td>
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<td>EC2020V</td>
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<td>Prop. of employment in financial and business services</td>
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<td>Prop. of employment public admin., health and educ.</td>
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<td>Proportion of employment (jobs) - employees only</td>
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<td>Code</td>
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<td>Proportion of employment (jobs) - self-empl. only</td>
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<td>EC2020V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC2020I</td>
<td>Average employment per company</td>
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<td>EC2014I</td>
<td>Proportion of companies gone bankrupt</td>
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<td>EC2021V</td>
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<td>EC2004I</td>
<td>New businesses registred as a prop. of exist. Companies</td>
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<td>EC2021V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3039I</td>
<td>Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)</td>
<td>EC3039V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3040I</td>
<td>Average annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3054I</td>
<td>Ratio of first to fourth quintile earnings</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3051I</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)</td>
<td>EC3051V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3048I</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)</td>
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<td>EC3057I</td>
<td>Percent. households with less than half nat. aver. income</td>
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<td>EC3055I</td>
<td>Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income</td>
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<td>EC3056V</td>
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<td>EC3060I</td>
<td>Proportion of households reliant upon social security</td>
<td>EC3060V</td>
<td>EC3056V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI1003I</td>
<td>Prop. of registered electorate voting in EU elections</td>
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<td>CI1002V</td>
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<td>CI1006I</td>
<td>Prop. of registered electorate voting in nat. elections</td>
<td>CI1006V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI1009I</td>
<td>Prop. of registered electorate voting in city elections</td>
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<td>CI1008V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI1002I</td>
<td>Prop. of eligible electorate registred for EU elections</td>
<td>CI1002V</td>
<td>CI1001V</td>
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<td>CI1005I</td>
<td>Prop. of eligib. electorate registred for nat. elections</td>
<td>CI1005V</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI1008I</td>
<td>Prop. of eligib. electorate registred for city elections</td>
<td>CI1008V</td>
<td>CI1007V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI1016I</td>
<td>Number of elected city representatives</td>
<td>CI1016V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI1026I</td>
<td>No of elected city representatives per 1000 residents</td>
<td>CI1016V*1000</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI1017I</td>
<td>Percentage of elected city representat. who are men</td>
<td>CI1017V</td>
<td>CI1016V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI1018I</td>
<td>Percentage of elected city representat. who are women</td>
<td>CI1018V</td>
<td>CI1016V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI2006I</td>
<td>Annual expenditure of the munic. authority per resident</td>
<td>CI2006V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI2002I</td>
<td>Prop. of munic.authority income from local taxation</td>
<td>CI2002V</td>
<td>CI2001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI2003I</td>
<td>Prop. of munic.authority income from nat.&amp;reg. transfers</td>
<td>CI2003V</td>
<td>CI2001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI2004I</td>
<td>Prop. of munic.authority income from charges for servic.</td>
<td>CI2004V</td>
<td>CI2001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>CI2005I</td>
<td>Prop. of munic.authority income from other sources</td>
<td>CI2005V</td>
<td>CI2001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI2014I</td>
<td>Debt of municipal authority per resident</td>
<td>CI2014V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI2015I</td>
<td>Levels of reserves of municipal authority per resident</td>
<td>CI2015V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI2007I</td>
<td>Employment by local admin. as a proportion of the total employment</td>
<td>CI2007V</td>
<td>EC2020V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE1006I</td>
<td>Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
<td>TE1006V*1000</td>
<td>DE1067V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1007I</td>
<td>Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
<td>TE1007V*1000</td>
<td>DE1070V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1010I</td>
<td>Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
<td>TE1001V*1000</td>
<td>DE1040V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE1030I</td>
<td>Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.</td>
<td>TE1030V</td>
<td>TE1005V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1031I</td>
<td>Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4) per 1000 resident pop.</td>
<td>TE1031V*1000</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1032I</td>
<td>Proportion of male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)</td>
<td>TE1032V</td>
<td>TE1031V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1033I</td>
<td>Proportion of female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)</td>
<td>TE1033V</td>
<td>TE1031V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1026I</td>
<td>Students in higher education per 1000 resident pop.</td>
<td>TE1026V*1000</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1027I</td>
<td>Proportion of male students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)</td>
<td>TE1027V</td>
<td>TE1026V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE1028I</td>
<td>Proportion of female students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)</td>
<td>TE1028V</td>
<td>TE1026V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE2025I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED</td>
<td>TE2025V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE2026I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED - male</td>
<td>TE2026V</td>
<td>DE1047V + DE1050V +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2027I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population at level 1 or 2 ISCED - female</td>
<td>TE2027V</td>
<td>DE1053V + DE1026V</td>
</tr>
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<td>TE2028I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED</td>
<td>TE2028V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE2029I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED - male</td>
<td>TE2029V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2030I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualifi. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female</td>
<td>TE2030V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE2031I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED</td>
<td>TE2031V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE2032I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - male</td>
<td>TE2032V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE2033I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - female</td>
<td>TE2033V</td>
<td>DE1046V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1001I</td>
<td>Number of days of rain per year</td>
<td>EN1001V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1002I</td>
<td>Average number of hours of sunshine per day</td>
<td>EN1002V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1003I</td>
<td>Average temperature of warmest month</td>
<td>EN1003V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1004I</td>
<td>Average temperature of coldest month</td>
<td>EN1004V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN1005I</td>
<td>Rainfall (litre/m2) in the reference year</td>
<td>EN1005V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2002I</td>
<td>Summer Smog: No. of days ozone (O3) exceeds 120µg/m3</td>
<td>EN2002V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2003I</td>
<td>Number of days NO2 concentrations exceed 200mg/m3</td>
<td>EN2003V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2005I</td>
<td>Number of days PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3</td>
<td>EN2005V</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN2025I</td>
<td>Average ground level ozone concentration</td>
<td>EN2025V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2026I</td>
<td>Annual average concentration of NO2</td>
<td>EN2026V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2027I</td>
<td>Annual average concentration of PM10</td>
<td>EN2027V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2028I</td>
<td>Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise &gt;65 dB(A) at day time</td>
<td>EN2028V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2029I</td>
<td>Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise &gt;55 dB(A) at night time</td>
<td>EN2029V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2031I</td>
<td>Prop. of residents exposed to rail traffic noise &gt;65 dB(A) at day time</td>
<td>EN2031V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2033I</td>
<td>Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise &gt;65 dB(A) at day time</td>
<td>EN2033V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN2035I</td>
<td>Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise &gt;55 dB(A) at night time</td>
<td>EN2035V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN3003I</td>
<td>Consumption of water (m3 per annum) per capita</td>
<td>EN3003V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN3010I</td>
<td>Price of a m2 of domestic water</td>
<td>EN3010V</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN3004I</td>
<td>% dwellings connected to potable water system</td>
<td>EN3004V</td>
<td>SA1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN3006I</td>
<td>% dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system</td>
<td>EN3006V</td>
<td>SA1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN3011I</td>
<td>Percentage of households complying with applicable waste treatment rules</td>
<td>EN3011V</td>
<td>DE3001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN3008I</td>
<td>Number of water rationing cases, days per year</td>
<td>EN3008V</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN3009I</td>
<td>Number of scheduled water stoppages, days per year</td>
<td>EN3009V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN4001I</td>
<td>Collected solid waste per capita per year</td>
<td>EN4001V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN4002I</td>
<td>Proportion of solid waste processed by landfill</td>
<td>EN4002V</td>
<td>EN4001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>EN4003V</td>
<td>EN4001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN4003I</td>
<td>Proportion of solid waste processed by incinerator</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN4004I</td>
<td>Proportion of solid waste processed by recycling</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN4006I</td>
<td>Proportion of solid waste processed by other methods</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5003I</td>
<td>Total land area (km²) - from the cadastral register</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5001I</td>
<td>Green space to which the public has access per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5012I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in green space</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5016I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5017I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in mineral extraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5018I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in industrial and manufact. use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5019I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in road network use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5020I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in rail network use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5008I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in ports use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5009I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in airports use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5021I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in water treatment use</td>
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<td>EN5022I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in waste disposal use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5023I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in commerce and business use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5015I</td>
<td>Water and wetland</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5011I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5004I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in housing/residential use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5013I</td>
<td>Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5101I</td>
<td>Population density: total resident pop. per square km</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5102I</td>
<td>Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5103I</td>
<td>popul. in built-up are of core city / residents of core city</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5104I</td>
<td>popul. in built-up are of core city / popul. in morphological city</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5105I</td>
<td>Proportion of the morph. city population living outside the administrative boundaries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5107I</td>
<td>Proportion of the morph. city area lying outside the administrative boundaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5106I</td>
<td>Land area of core city based on modelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1003I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by car</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1012I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by car or motor cycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1006I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1007I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1008I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by foot</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1010I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1011I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle, bycylce, foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1057I</td>
<td>Number of registered cars per 1000 population</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1013I</td>
<td>Number of registered motor cycles per 1000 population</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1060I</td>
<td>Road accidents that lead to death per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1061I</td>
<td>Road accidents that lead to serious injuries per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1064I</td>
<td>Prop.of those employed in the city who are in-commuters</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1065I</td>
<td>Prop. of those living in the city who are out-commuters</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1019I</td>
<td>Average time of journey to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1020I</td>
<td>Average length of journey to work by private car (km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1066I</td>
<td>Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1076I</td>
<td>Length of public transport network per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1077I</td>
<td>Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure per 1000 pop</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1078I</td>
<td>Length of public transport network on flexible routes per 1000 pop</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1085I</td>
<td>Length of restricted bus lanes per 1000 pop</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1086I</td>
<td>Share of restricted bus lanes from public transport network</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Code/Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT101I</td>
<td>Ratio of day-time to night-time population</td>
<td>EC2020V</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1089I</td>
<td>Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels</td>
<td>EC1034V + EC1088V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1088I</td>
<td>Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet</td>
<td>TT1085V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1087I</td>
<td>Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport per 1000 pop</td>
<td>TT1083V*1000 DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1082I</td>
<td>Number of stops of public transport per 1000 pop.</td>
<td>TT1069V*1000 DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1069I</td>
<td>Number of stops of public transport per km2</td>
<td>TT1069V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1080I</td>
<td>Cost of a monthly ticket for public transport (for 5-10 km)</td>
<td>TT1080V</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1070I</td>
<td>Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 pop.</td>
<td>TT1070V*1000 DE1001V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1083I</td>
<td>Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 cars</td>
<td>TT1070V*1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1084I</td>
<td>Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour</td>
<td>TT1075V</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1081I</td>
<td>Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time</td>
<td>TT1081V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT1079I</td>
<td>Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle tracks) per 1000 pop</td>
<td>TT1079V*1000 DE1001V</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1071I</td>
<td>Accessibility by air (EU-27=100)</td>
<td>TT1071V</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1072I</td>
<td>Accessibility by rail (EU-27=100)</td>
<td>TT1072V</td>
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<td>TT1073I</td>
<td>Accessibility by road (EU-27=100)</td>
<td>TT1073V</td>
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<td>TT1074I</td>
<td>Multimodal accessibility (EU-27=100)</td>
<td>TT1074V</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT1001I</td>
<td>Proportion of households with a PC</td>
<td>IT1001V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1005I</td>
<td>Percentage of households with Internet access at home</td>
<td>IT1005V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1010I</td>
<td>Proportion of households with access to broadband</td>
<td>IT1010V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT1002I</td>
<td>Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet</td>
<td>IT1002V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT2001I</td>
<td>Official city internet website</td>
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<td>Employment in manufacturing ICT products as a proportion of the total employment</td>
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<td>Number of local units providing ICT services per resident</td>
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<td>Number of air passengers per resident</td>
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<td>Average occupancy rate of accommodation at high season</td>
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<td>Average occupancy rate of accommodation at low season</td>
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### Urban Audit indicators for larger urban zones

**Dimensions:**

1. **TIME**  
   Period of time:  
   - 1989 – 1993  
   - 1999 – 2002  
   - 2003 - 2005

2. **INDIC UR**  
   Urban audit larger urban zone indicators:

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<td>Demographic dependency: (&lt;20 + &gt;65) / 20-64 years</td>
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<td>other EU nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
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<td>Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.</td>
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<td>Number of apartments</td>
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<td>Percentage of overcrowded dwellings (&gt;3 persons in 1 room)</td>
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<td>Number of hospital patients per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>Number of practising dentists per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>Number of doctors per 1000 residents</td>
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<td>Proportion of long term unemployed - female</td>
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<td>Proportion of long term unemployed (&gt;1 year) aged 55-64</td>
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<td>Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male</td>
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<td>Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female</td>
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<td>Proportion of unemployed who are under 25</td>
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<td>Ratio of employed to population of working age - male</td>
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<td>Activity rate 15-24</td>
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<td>Activity rate 15-24 - male</td>
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<td>Activity rate 55-64 - male</td>
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<td>Activity rate 55-64 - female</td>
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<td>EC2001I</td>
<td>GDP per head</td>
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<td>EC2015I</td>
<td>GDP per employed person</td>
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<td>Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)</td>
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<td>EC3048I</td>
<td>Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)</td>
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<td>EC3057I</td>
<td>Percent. households with less than half national income</td>
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<td>Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income</td>
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<td>Proportion of households reliant upon social security</td>
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<td>EC3063I</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals reliant on social security</td>
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<td>TE1006I</td>
<td>Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
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<td>TE1007I</td>
<td>Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
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<td>Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&amp;priv) per 1000 children</td>
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<td>Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.</td>
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<td>Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female</td>
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<td>EN5003I</td>
<td>Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register</td>
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<td>EN5001I</td>
<td>Green space to which the public has access per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5012I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in green space</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5016I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes</td>
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<td>EN5017I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in mineral extraction</td>
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<td>EN5018I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in industrial and manuf. use</td>
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<td>EN5019I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in road network use</td>
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<td>EN5020I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in rail network use</td>
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<td>EN5008I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in ports use</td>
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<td>EN5009I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in airports use</td>
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<td>EN5021I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in water treatment use</td>
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<td>EN5022I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in waste disposal use</td>
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<td>EN5023I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in commerce and business use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5015I</td>
<td>Water and wetland</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5011I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use</td>
<td>EN5011V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5004I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in housing/residential use</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5013I</td>
<td>Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land</td>
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<td>EN5011I</td>
<td>Population density: total resident pop. per square km</td>
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<td>EN5010I</td>
<td>Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1003I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by car</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1012I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by car or motor cycle</td>
<td>TT1012V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1006I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1007I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1008I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1010I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1011I</td>
<td>Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle, bycylce, foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1057I</td>
<td>Number of registered cars per 1000 population</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1013I</td>
<td>Number of registered motor cycles per 1000 population</td>
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<td>TT1060I</td>
<td>Road accidents that lead to death per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1061I</td>
<td>Road accidents that lead to serious injuries per 1000 pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1019I</td>
<td>Average time of journey to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1020I</td>
<td>Average length of journey to work by private car (km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1076I</td>
<td>Length of public transport network per 1000 pop</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1087I</td>
<td>Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport per 1000 pop.</td>
<td>TT1083V</td>
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<tr>
<td>TT1082I</td>
<td>Number of stops of public transport per 1000 pop.</td>
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TT1069I | Number of stops of public transport per km² | TT1069V | EN5003V
TT1070I | Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 pop. | TT1070V*1000 | DE1001V
TT1083I | Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 cars | TT1070V*1000 | TT1057V
TT1071I | Accessibility by air (EU-27=100) | TT1071V | -
TT1072I | Accessibility by rail (EU-27=100) | TT1072V | -
TT1073I | Accessibility by road (EU-27=100) | TT1073V | -
TT1074I | Multimodal accessibility (EU-27=100) | TT1074V | -

3. CITIES | Geopolitical entity:
| LUZ code | Name of the Larger Urban Zone

4. INFO | Information:
| value | Actual figure
| flags | Flags

**sccd_i**

Urban Audit indicators for sub-city districts at 2 levels

**Dimensions:**

1. TIME | Period of time:
| 1989 – 1993
| 1994 – 1998
| 1999 – 2002
| 2003 - 2005

2. INDIC_UR | Urban audit sub-city district variables:

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<td>DE1040I</td>
<td>Proportion of total population aged 0-4</td>
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<td>DE1003I</td>
<td>Proportion of females to males in total population</td>
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<td>DE1002V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1061I</td>
<td>Total population change over 1 year</td>
<td>DE1001V (t)</td>
<td>DE1001V (t-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE1062I</td>
<td>Total annual population change over 5 years</td>
<td>DE1001V (t)</td>
<td>nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)</td>
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<td>DE2001I</td>
<td>Nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
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<td>DE2002I</td>
<td>other EU nationals as a proportion of total population</td>
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<td>DE2003I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.</td>
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<td>Non-EU nationals coming from &quot;Western&quot; countries as a proportion of total pop.</td>
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<td>DE2006I</td>
<td>Non-EU nationals coming from &quot;non-Western&quot; countries as a proportion of total pop.</td>
<td>DE2006V</td>
<td>DE1001V</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3003I</td>
<td>Total number of households</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE3004I</td>
<td>Average size of households</td>
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<td>DE3002I</td>
<td>Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.</td>
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<td>Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.</td>
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<td>Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.</td>
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<td>Number of dwellings</td>
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<td>SA1018I</td>
<td>Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities</td>
<td>SA1018V</td>
<td>SA1001V</td>
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<td>SA1012I</td>
<td>Proportion of households living in social housing</td>
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<td>Total deaths per year</td>
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<td>SA2016I</td>
<td>Mortality rate for &lt;65 per year</td>
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<td>SA3001I</td>
<td>Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population</td>
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<td>EC1201I</td>
<td>Annual average change in economically active population over 5 years</td>
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<td>Unemployment rate</td>
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<td>Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24</td>
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<td>Activity rate</td>
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<td>EC1142I</td>
<td>Activity rate 15-24</td>
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<td>EC3039I</td>
<td>Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)</td>
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<td>EC3057I</td>
<td>Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC3055I</td>
<td>Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income</td>
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<td>Proportion of households reliant upon social security</td>
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<td>EC3063I</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals reliant on social security</td>
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<td>TE2025I</td>
<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED</td>
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<td>Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED</td>
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<td>Green space to which the public has access per capita</td>
<td>EN5001V*10000</td>
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<td>EN5012I</td>
<td>Proportion of the area in green space</td>
<td>EN5012V</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN5101I</td>
<td>Population density: total resident pop. per square km</td>
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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:
2. INDIC_UR  Urban audit indicator:

PS1010V  satisfied with public transport (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1012V  public transport: very satisfied
PS1013V  public transport: rather satisfied
PS1014V  public transport: rather unsatisfied
PS1015V  public transport: not at all satisfied
PS1016V  public transport: no reply
PS1017V  public transport: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1018V  public transport: unsatisfied (rather+strong)

PS1020V  satisfied with schools (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1022V  schools: very satisfied
PS1023V  schools: rather satisfied
PS1024V  schools: rather unsatisfied
PS1025V  schools: not at all satisfied
PS1026V  schools: no reply
PS1027V  schools: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1028V  schools: unsatisfied (rather+strong)

PS1030V  satisfied with hospitals (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1032V  hospitals: very satisfied
PS1033V  hospitals: rather satisfied
PS1034V  hospitals: rather unsatisfied
PS1035V  hospitals: not at all satisfied
PS1036V  hospitals: no reply
PS1037V  hospitals: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1038V  hospitals: unsatisfied (rather+strong)

PS1040V  satisfied with doctors (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1042V  doctors: very satisfied
PS1043V  doctors: rather satisfied
PS1044V  doctors: rather unsatisfied
PS1045V  doctors: not at all satisfied
PS1046V  doctors: no reply
PS1047V  doctors: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1048V  doctors: unsatisfied (rather+strong)

PS1050V  satisfied with green space (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1052V  greenspace: very satisfied
PS1053V  greenspace: rather satisfied
PS1054V  greenspace: rather unsatisfied
PS1055V  greenspace: not at all satisfied
PS1056V  greenspace: no reply
PS1057V greenspace: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1058V greenspace: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS1060V satisfied with sport facilities (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1062V sportfacilities: very satisfied
PS1063V sportfacilities: rather satisfied
PS1064V sportfacilities: rather unsatisfied
PS1065V sportfacilities: not at all satisfied
PS1066V sportfacilities: no reply
PS1067V sportfacilities: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1068V sportfacilities: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS1070V satisfied with cinemas (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1072V cinemas: very satisfied
PS1073V cinemas: rather satisfied
PS1074V cinemas: rather unsatisfied
PS1075V cinemas: not at all satisfied
PS1076V cinemas: no reply
PS1077V cinemas: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1078V cinemas: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS1080V satisfied with cultural facilities (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1082V culturalfacilities: very satisfied
PS1083V culturalfacilities: rather satisfied
PS1084V culturalfacilities: rather unsatisfied
PS1085V culturalfacilities: not at all satisfied
PS1086V culturalfacilities: no reply
PS1087V culturalfacilities: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1088V culturalfacilities: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS1090V satisfied with public internet access (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1092V public-internet: very satisfied
PS1093V public-internet: rather satisfied
PS1094V public-internet: rather unsatisfied
PS1095V public-internet: not at all satisfied
PS1096V public-internet: no reply
PS1097V public-internet: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1098V public-internet: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS1100V satisfied with internet access at home (synthetic index 0-100)
PS1102V internet access at home: very satisfied
PS1103V internet access at home: rather satisfied
PS1104V internet access at home: rather unsatisfied
PS1105V internet access at home: not at all satisfied
PS1106V internet access at home: no reply
PS1107V internet access at home: satisfied (rather+strong)
PS1108V internet access at home: unsatisfied (rather+strong)
PS2010V it is easy to find a good job here (synthetic index 0-100)
| PS2012V      | easy-to-find-a-job: strongly agree                          |
| PS2013V      | easy-to-find-a-job: somewhat agree                          |
| PS2014V      | easy-to-find-a-job: somewhat disagree                       |
| PS2015V      | easy-to-find-a-job: strongly disagree                       |
| PS2016V      | easy-to-find-a-job: no reply                                |
| PS2017V      | easy-to-find-a-job: agree (strongly+somewhat)               |
| PS2018V      | easy-to-find-a-job: disagree (strongly+somewhat)            |
| PS2020V      | foreigner here are well integrated (synthetic index 0-100)  |
| PS2022V      | integration of foreigners: strongly agree                   |
| PS2023V      | integration of foreigners: somewhat agree                   |
| PS2024V      | integration of foreigners: somewhat disagree                |
| PS2025V      | integration of foreigners: strongly disagree                |
| PS2026V      | integration of foreigners: no reply                         |
| PS2027V      | integration of foreigners: agree (strongly+somewhat)        |
| PS2028V      | integration of foreigners: disagree (strongly+somewhat)      |
| PS2030V      | easy to find good housing at reasonable price (synth. index 0-100) |
| PS2032V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: strongly agree                   |
| PS2033V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: somewhat agree                   |
| PS2034V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: somewhat disagree                |
| PS2035V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: strongly disagree                |
| PS2036V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: no reply                         |
| PS2037V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: agree (strongly+somewhat)        |
| PS2038V      | easy-to-find-good-housing: disagree (strongly+somewhat)      |
| PS2040V      | administrative services help efficiently (synthetic index 0-100) |
| PS2042V      | administration-helpful: strongly agree                      |
| PS2043V      | administration-helpful: somewhat agree                      |
| PS2044V      | administration-helpful: somewhat disagree                   |
| PS2045V      | administration-helpful: strongly disagree                   |
| PS2046V      | administration-helpful: no reply                            |
| PS2047V      | administration-helpful: agree (strongly+somewhat)            |
| PS2048V      | administration-helpful: disagree (strongly+somewhat)         |
| PS2050V      | air pollution is a big problem here (synthetic index 0-100) |
| PS2052V      | pollution-is-a-problem: strongly agree                      |
| PS2053V      | pollution-is-a-problem: somewhat agree                      |
| PS2054V      | pollution-is-a-problem: somewhat disagree                   |
| PS2055V      | pollution-is-a-problem: strongly disagree                   |
| PS2056V      | pollution-is-a-problem: no reply                            |
| PS2057V      | pollution-is-a-problem: agree (strongly+somewhat)            |
| PS2058V      | pollution-is-a-problem: disagree (strongly+somewhat)         |
| PS2060V      | noise is a big problem here (synthetic index 0-100)         |
| PS2062V      | noise-is-a-problem: strongly agree                          |
| PS2063V      | noise-is-a-problem: somewhat agree                          |
| PS2064V      | noise-is-a-problem: somewhat disagree                       |
| PS2065V      | noise-is-a-problem: strongly disagree                       |
noise-is-a-problem: no reply
noise-is-a-problem: agree (strongly+somewhat)
noise-is-a-problem: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
this is a clean city (synthetic index 0-100)
clean-city: strongly agree
clean-city: somewhat agree
clean-city: somewhat disagree
clean-city: strongly disagree
clean-city: no reply
clean-city: agree (strongly+somewhat)
clean-city: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
resources are spent in a responsible way (synthetic index 0-100)
resources: strongly agree
resources: somewhat agree
resources: somewhat disagree
resources: strongly disagree
resources: no reply
resources: agree (strongly+somewhat)
resources: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
satisfied to live in this city (synthetic index 0-100)
overall-satisfied: strongly agree
overall-satisfied: somewhat agree
overall-satisfied: somewhat disagree
overall-satisfied: strongly disagree
overall-satisfied: no reply
overall-satisfied: agree (strongly+somewhat)
overall-satisfied: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
in 5 years, it will be more pleasant to live here (synth. index 0-100)
in five years it will be better: strongly agree
in five years it will be better: somewhat agree
in five years it will be better: somewhat disagree
in five years it will be better: strongly disagree
in five years it will be better: no reply
in five years it will be better: agree (strongly+somewhat)
in five years it will be better: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
difficulty paying the bills at the end of the month (synthetic index 0-100)
it is difficult to pay my bills: always
it is difficult to pay my bills: sometimes
it is difficult to pay my bills: rarely or never
it is difficult to pay my bills: no reply
Feel safe in this neighbourhood (synthetic index 0-100)
the neighborhood is safe: always
the neighborhood is safe: sometimes
3. CITIES  Geopolitical entity:

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<tr>
<th>City code</th>
<th>Name of city</th>
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<td>Antwerpen</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bruxelles/Brussel</td>
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<td>BE005C</td>
<td>Liège</td>
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<td>Munchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>DK001C</td>
<td>Kobenhavn</td>
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<td>ES002C</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
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<td>FR203C</td>
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4. INFO  Information:

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