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Reference Guide

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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.

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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 (Baarle Nassau, Llivia, Busingen, Ceuta, etc).

Whether these historical frontiers continue to be used as regional boundaries depends often on the degree to which old divisions of territory were retained 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 . 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

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

3) See Commission Regulation (EC) No 105/2007 of 1 February 2007 amending the annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (Official Journal L 39, 10/02/2007)

torical 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.

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

Local levels

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

Two further levels 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)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Belgium	3	11	43
Bulgaria	2	6	28
Czech Republic	1	8	14
Denmark	1	1	15
Germany	16	41	439
Estonia	1	1	5
Ireland	1	2	8
Greece	4	13	51
Spain	7	19	52
France	9	26	100
Italy	5	21	103
Cyprus	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	6
Lithuania	1	1	10
Hungary	3	7	20
Malta	1	1	2
The Netherlands	4	12	40
Austria	3	9	35
Poland	6	16	45

Portugal	3	7	30
Romania	4	8	42
Slovenia	1	1	12
Slovakia	1	4	8
Finland	2	5	20
Sweden	1	8	21
United Kingdom	12	37	133
EU-27	**95**	**268**	**1284**

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)

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

Romania	4	8	42
Slovenia	1	2	12
Slovakia	1	4	8
Finland	2	5	20
Sweden	3	8	21
United Kingdom	12	37	133
EU 27	**97**	**271**	**1303**

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.

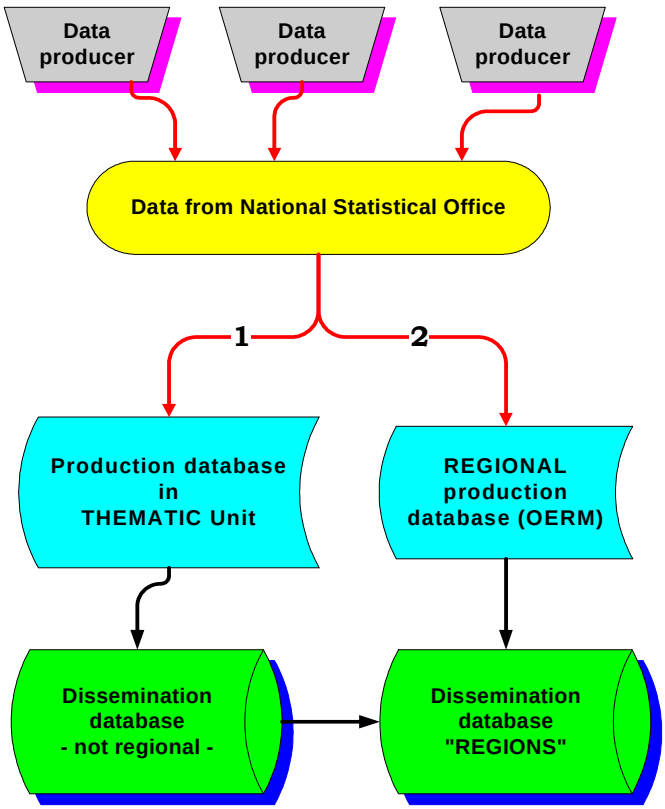
1.7. More information on NUTS

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

statistical databases) also exists for certain collections, mainly regional accounts and labour market statistics.

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 "**e**conomic accounts", NUTS level 2, **G**ross **d**omestic **p**roduct according to ESA**95** 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 co-operation 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:

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

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 subcity 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 1January 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

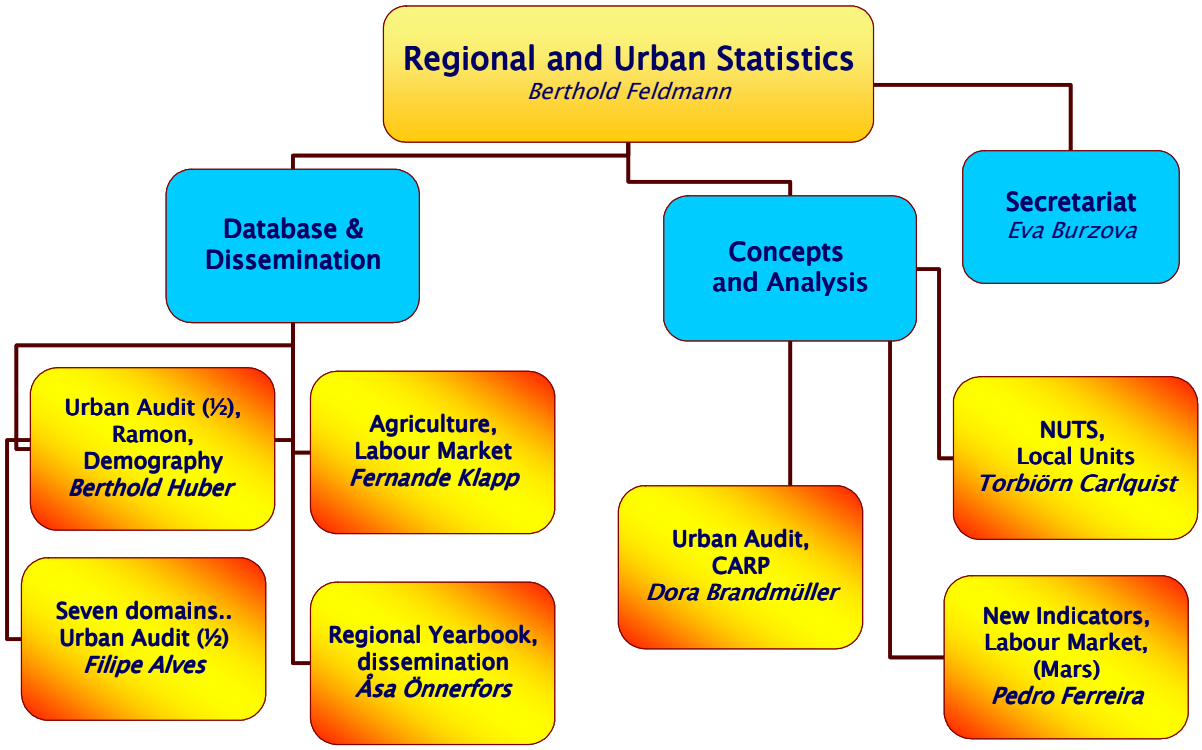
This last chapter shows in detail all the dimensions and the content of the various tables in the collection.

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

	Domain manager in the section	methodological expert
Agriculture		
Agricultural accounts	Fernande Klapp	Peter Szabo
Animal production	Fernande Klapp	Francis Weiler
Vegetable production	Fernande Klapp	Fausto Cardoso
Structure of agricultural holdings	Fernande Klapp	Pol Marquer
Land use	Fernande Klapp	Fausto Cardoso
Demographic statistics	Berthold Huber	Giampaolo Lanzieri
Migration statistics	Berthold Huber	David Thorogood
Regional Accounts	(Stella Kalmpurtzi in C2)	Andreas Krueger
Education statistics	Filipe Alves	Lene Mejer
Environment statistics	Filipe Alves	Juergen Foerster
Science and Technology		
R&D expenditure and personnel	Filipe Alves	Hakan Wilen

Human Ressources in S&T	Filipe Alves	August Goetzfried
Employment in high tech sectors	Filipe Alves	Tomas Meri
Europ. patent applications to EPO	Filipe Alves	Bernard Felix
Structural business statistics	Filipe Alves	Petra Sneijers
Health statistics	Filipe Alves	Sabine Gagel
Tourism statistics	Filipe Alves	Ulrich Spoerel
Transport statistics	Filipe Alves	Anna Bialas-Motyl
Regional labour market	Fernande Klapp	Sylvain Jouhette
Urban Audit	Berthold Huber	Teodora Brandmueller

Eurostat email addresses are: name + @ec.europa.eu

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":

Volume	**Countries**
6	Poland and the Czech Republic
7	Slovakia

8	Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
9	Slovenia
10	Bulgaria
11	Romania

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

The web version

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

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

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

An update of the "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&p_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 (=10^9 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

Farm structure – 1999/2000 survey, OPOCE, 2003

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

For table A2ANIMAL (livestock)

Directives 93/23/EEC, 93/24/EEC and 93/25/EEC
Commission Decisions 2004/760/EC, 2004/761/EC and 2004/747/EC

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)

Council Directive 96/16/EC of 19 March 1996
Directive 2003/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003.

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	

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 80kg
		PIG80_110KG	Fattening pigs of 80 kg to under 110 kg
		PIG110KG	Fattening pigs of 110 kg and over
		BOARS	Breeding boars
		SOW_BR	Total breeding sows
		SOW_FAR2	Covered sows
		SOW_FAR1	Sows covered for the first time
		SOW_NFAR2	Other sows
		SOW_NFAR1	Gilts not yet covered
	SHEEP		Sheep (total)
	GOAT		Goats (total)
	EQUID		Equidae (total)
	POULTRY		Poultry (total)
TOTAL			Total LSU (# Non applicable for units = 1000 heads)
3. TIME:	From 1977 (yearly) - Member States from 1995 (yearly) – NON-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 "HEIF_2Y_BR" includes data for position "HEIF_2Y_SL"

LV: 1996-1998: Data for position "HEIF1_2Y_SL" includes position "HEIF1_2Y_BR". Data for position "HEIF2Y_SL" includes position "HEIF2Y_BR".

PL: Goat, equidae: June data. Poultry: above two weeks

SE: From 1999 onwards: data according to June livestock census

RO: Data for Cows contains Cows and Buffalo Cows.

A2MILKPR Production of cows' milk on farms

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

07000	Wine
08000	Olive oil
09000	Other crop products
10000	Crop output
11000	Animals
11100	Cattle
11200	Pigs
11300	Equines
11400	Sheep and goats
11500	Poultry
11900	Other animals
12000	Animal products
12100	Milk
12200	Eggs
12900	Other animal products
13000	Animal output
14000	Agricultural goods output
15000	Agricultural services output
16000	Agricultural output
17000	Secondary activities (inseparable)
17100	Transformation of agricultural products
17900	Other non-separable secondary activities (goods and services)
18000	Output of the agricultural 'industry'
19000	Total intermediate consumption
19010	Seeds and planting stock (intermediate consumption)
19020	Energy; lubricants
19030	Fertilisers and soil improvers
19040	Plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides
19050	Veterinary expenses
19060	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption)
19061	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings
19062	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural 'industry'
19063	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding
19070	Maintenance of materials
19080	Maintenance of buildings
19090	Agricultural services (intermediate consumption)
19900	Other goods and services
20000	Gross value added at basic prices
21000	Fixed capital consumption
22000	Net value added at basic prices
23000	Compensation of employees
24000	Other taxes on production
25000	Other subsidies on production

	26000	Factor income (net value added, at factor cost, of agriculture)
	27000	Operating surplus/mixed income
	28000	Rents and other real estate rental charges to be paid
	29000	Interest paid
	30000	Interest received
	31000	Entrepreneurial income
	32000	Gross fixed capital formation in agricultural products
	33000	Gross fixed capital formation in non-agricultural products
	34000	Gross fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	35000	Net fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	36000	Changes in stocks
	37000	Capital transfers
3.	MVALUE	Monetary value
	01	Value at basic price
	02	Subsidies on products
	03	Taxes on products
	04	Value at producer price
4.	CURRENCY	Currencies/indices
	MIO_EUR	Millions of EURO
	MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed" series for euro-zone countries)
5.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

A2EFARM Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS level 2
2.	LINES	Table lines : Variables related to agricultural holdings
	1	Total number of holdings
	2	Total Agricultural area (AA)
	3	Total standard gross margin (ESU - European Size Unit)
	4	Number of holdings in less favoured area
	5	Agricultural area in less favoured area
	6	Number of holdings in mountain area
	7	Agricultural area in mountain area
	8	Number of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
	9	Number of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
	10	Number of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
	11	Number of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
	12	Number of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
	13	Number of holdings with >=50 ha AA
	14	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
	15	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA

16	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
17	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
18	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
19	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with >=50 ha AA
20	Number of holdings with less than 2 ESU
21	Number of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
22	Number of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
23	Number of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
24	Number of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
25	Number of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
26	Number of holdings with 100 ESU and over
27	Total AA of holdings with less than 2 ESU
28	Total AA of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
29	Total AA of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
30	Total AA of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
31	Total AA of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
32	Total AA of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
33	Total AA of holdings with 100 ESU and over
34	AA owner farmed
35	AA tenant farmed
36	AA share farmed or in other modes of tenure
37	Total area (D,E,F,G,H) in ha
38	Number of holdings with arable land (D)
39	Arable land (in ha)
40	AA of holdings with arable land (in ha)
41	Number of holdings with cereals (D/01-D/08)
42	Cereals (D/01-D/08) (in ha)
43	Number of holdings with common wheat and spelt (D/01)
44	Common wheat and spelt (in ha)
45	Number of holdings with durum wheat (D/02)
46	Durum wheat (D/02) (in ha)
47	Number of holdings with rye (D/03)
48	Rye (D/03) (in ha)
49	Number of holdings with barley (D/04)
50	Barley (D/04) (in ha)
51	Number of holdings with oats (D/05)
52	Oats (D/05) (in ha)
53	Number of holdings with grain maize (D/06)
54	Grain maize (D/06) (in ha)
55	Number of holdings with rice (D/07)
56	Rice (D/07) (in ha)
57	Number of holdings with other cereal (D/08)
58	Other cereal (D/08) (in ha)
59	Number of holdings with dried vegetables (D/09)
60	Dried vegetables (D/09 (in ha)
61	Number of holdings with root crops (D/10-D/12)
62	Root crops (D/10-D/12) (in ha)
63	Number of holdings with potatoes (D/10)
64	Potatoes (D/10) (in ha)

65	Number of holdings with sugar-beet (D/11)
66	Sugar-beet (D/11) (in ha)
67	Number of holdings with fodder roots and brassica (D/12)
68	fodder roots and brassica (D/12) (in ha)
69	Number of holdings with industrial plants (D/13)
70	Industrial plants (D/13) (in ha)
71	Number of holdings with fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15)
72	Fresh vegetables, melons and strawberries (D/14 + D/15) (in ha)
73	Number of holdings with flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17)
74	flowers and ornamental plants (D/16 + D/17) (in ha)
75	Number of holdings with forage plants (D/18)
76	Forage plants (D/18 (in ha)
77	Number of holdings with permanent pasture and meadows (F)
78	permanent pasture and meadows (F) (in ha)
79	Number of holdings with permanent crops (G)
80	Permanent crops (G) (in ha)
81	Number of holdings with vineyards (G/04)
82	Vineyards (G/04) (in ha)
83	Number of holdings with woodland (H/02)
84	Woodland (H/02) (in ha)
85	Total number of holdings with livestock (J/01-J/19)
86	Number of holdings with bovine animals (J/02-J/08)
87	Bovine animals (J/02-J/08), number
88	Number of holdings with bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02)
89	Bovine animals under 1 year old (J/02), number
90	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03)
91	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03), number
92	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04)
93	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04), number
94	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05)
95	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05), number
96	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
97	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
98	Number of holdings with dairy cows (J/07)
99	Dairy cows (J/07), number
100	Number of holdings with other cows (J/08)
101	Other cows (J/08), number
102	Number of holdings with sheep (J/09)
103	Sheep (J/09), number
104	Number of holdings with goats (J/10)
105	Goats (J/10), number

106	Number of holdings with pigs (J/11-J/13)
107	Pigs (J/11-J/13), number
108	Number of holdings with poultry (J/14-J/16)
109	Poultry (J/14-J/16) (in 1.000)
110	Total labour force (L/01-L/06) in AWU (Annual Work Unit)
111	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04) (persons)
112	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis (L/01-L/04), in AWU
113	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) (person)
114	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) in AWU
115	Total family labour force full-time employed (L/01-L/03) (person)
116	Holder's being a natural person (persons)
117	Holder's being a natural person (AWU)
118	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (persons)
119	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (AWU)
120	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (persons)
121	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (AWU)
122	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (persons)
123	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (AWU)
124	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (persons)
125	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (AWU)
126	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over (persons)
127	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over(AWU)
128	Holder's being a natural person: sex = male (persons)
129	Holder's being a natural person: sex = female (persons)
130	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (persons)
131	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (AWU)
132	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 25 to < 50% (persons)
133	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 25 to < 50% (AWU)
134	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 50 to < 75% (persons)
135	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 50 to < 75% (AWU)
136	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 75 to < 100% (persons)
137	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 75 to < 100% (AWU)
138	Holder's being a natural person: work time 100% (persons)
139	Holder's being a natural person: work time 100% (AWU)
140	Number of holdings with: Specialist field crops
141	Number of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
142	Number of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
143	Number of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock
144	Number of holdings with: Specialist granivores
145	Number of holdings with: Mixed cropping
146	Number of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
147	Number of holdings with: Mixed crops - livestock
148	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist field crops
149	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
150	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
151	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock

	152	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist granivores
	153	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed cropping
	154	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
	155	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed crops – livestock
3.	TIME	From 1990 onwards
		Year of agricultural survey:
	1990	1990 survey
	1993	1993 survey
	1995	1995 survey
	1997	1997 survey
	2000	2000 survey

Notes:

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

2. Demographic statistics

2.1. General presentation

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 km² (1 km² = 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

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

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)

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

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

Long-term population projections at regional level, Statistics in Focus 2007. Eurostat.

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)

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

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

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 indocator

cens_rsctz 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

CENS_RDWS	**DWELLINGS**
cens_rdhh	Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status and type of buildings
cens_rdbuild	Dwellings by number of rooms, of persons, type of building

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

Dimensions:

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

Units: 1000 persons

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

Dimensions:

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

		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
		Y91 MAX	91 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: persons

d3avg Average annual population by sex

Dimensions:

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

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
Y48	48 years
Y49	49 years
Y50	50 years
Y51	51 years
Y52	52 years
Y53	53 years
Y54	54 years
Y55	55 years
Y56	56 years
Y57	57 years
Y58	58 years
Y59	59 years
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_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

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
Y48	48 years
Y49	49 years
Y50	50 years
Y51	51 years

	Y52	52 years
	Y53	53 years
	Y54	54 years
	Y55	55 years
	Y56	56 years
	Y57	57 years
	Y58	58 years
	Y59	59 years
	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_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 **TREND SCENARIO, LOW POPULATION VARIANT**

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
Y48	48 years
Y49	49 years
Y50	50 years
Y51	51 years
Y52	52 years
Y53	53 years
Y54	54 years
Y55	55 years
Y56	56 years
Y57	57 years
Y58	58 years
Y59	59 years
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

		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.	HHTYP	Type of household:	
		TOTAL	Total
		COH	Cohabiting
		NCOH	Not cohabiting
5.	MARSTA	Marital status:	
		TOTAL	Total of the marital status
		SIN	Single persons
		MAR	Married persons
		WID	Widowed persons
		DIV	Divorced persons
		SEP	Separated persons
		UNK	Unknown marital status

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_rsctz 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:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	INDCTZ	Citizen indicator:	
		TOTAL	Total
		NAT	Nationals
		FOR	Foreigners – Total
		UNK	Unknown
4.	CITIZEN	Citizenship:	
		TOTAL	Total
		EU_FOR EU	Foreigners (EC6-72, EC9-80, EC10-85, EC12-94,

	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 ACTIVE POPULATION

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

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_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
		EMPLER	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:

		TOTAL	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
		Y0_4	Less than 5 years
		Y5	5 years
		Y6	6 years
		Y7	7 years
		Y8	8 years
		Y9	9 years
		Y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
		Y10	10 years
		Y11	11 years
		Y12	12 years
		Y13	13 years
		Y14	14 years
		Y10_14	Between 10 and 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 25 years
		Y25	25 years
		Y26	26 years
		Y27	27 years
		Y28	28 years
		Y29	29 years
		Y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
		Y30	30 years
		Y31	31 years
		Y32	32 years
		Y33	33 years
		Y34	34 years

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
Y54	54 years
Y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
Y55	55 years
Y56	56 years
Y57	57 years
Y58	58 years
Y59	59 years
Y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
Y60	60 years
Y61	61 years
Y62	62 years
Y63	63 years
Y64	64 years
Y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
Y65	65 years
Y66	66 years
Y67	67 years
Y68	68 years
Y69	69 years
Y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
Y70	70 years
Y71	71 years
Y72	72 years

		Y73	73 years
		Y74	74 years
		Y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
		Y75	75 years
		Y76	76 years
		Y77	77 years
		Y78	78 years
		Y79	79 years
		Y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
		Y80	80 years
		Y81	81 years
		Y82	82 years
		Y83	83 years
		Y84	84 years
		Y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
		Y85	85 years
		Y86	86 years
		Y87	87 years
		Y88	88 years
		Y89	89 years
		Y85_89	Between 85 and 89 years
		Y90	90 years
		Y91	91 years
		Y92	92 years
		Y93	93 years
		Y94	94 years
		Y90_94	Between 90 and 94 years
		Y96	96 years
		Y97	97 years
		Y98	98 years
		Y99	99 years
		Y95_99	Between 95 and 99 years
		Y100_MAX	100 years and over
		UNK	Unknown
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
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)
		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
5.	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 Population 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:	

		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
4.	HHTYP	Type of household:	
		TOTAL	Total
		PRIV	Private households
		PRIV_OTH	Other persons living in private household
		A1	Single person
		A1_CH	Single parent with children
		MAR	Spouse
		COH	Cohabiting
		CHILD	Person living as a child in the parental home
		INST	Institutional household
		UNK	Unknown

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

cens_rhagchi 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

cens_rhact 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 forconventional occupied dwellings
		UNK_PERS	Total umber 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 classification[4]. 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)

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

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

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

3.2. Eurostat publications

European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA)

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

Regional accounts methods: Household accounts

Regions: Statistical Yearbook

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

3.3. Data sources

All data concerning 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
EØDIGDP	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.

EØDIGDP Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 3 (%)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level ø
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	Million of national currency (including "euro fixed series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

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

Dimensions:

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

		D62_R	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)
		D7_R	Other current transfers received (resources)
		B5N_U	Balance of primary income, net (resources)
		D5_U	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.(uses)
		D61_U	Social contributions (uses)
		D7_U	Other current transfers, paid (uses)
		B6N_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_NAC	Million of national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

HH2INC Income of households at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS-2003 at level 2	
2.	INDIC_NA	National accounts indicator (ESA95):	
		b5n_U	Balance of primary income, net (resources)
		b6n_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		MIO_PPCS	Millions of PPCS (Purchasing Power Standard based on final consumption)
		PPCS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standard based on final consumption per inhabitant
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant
4.	TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	

4. Education

4.1. General presentation

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

a) The regional tables of the UOE data collection

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

- Pupils and students (broken down by level of education, sex and age)
- 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.

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

b) The EU Labour Force Survey

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

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

Methods and definitions	***Comments***
Labour Force Survey in the Acceding Countries – Methods and Definitions – 2002	Description of the national survey in the 13 Candidate countries in 2002.
The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 2001	Description of the continuous survey in 2001-2004.
Labour Force Survey in Central and East European Countries – Methods and definitions – 2000	Description of the survey in 10 Central and Eastern European Surveys; includes questionnaires (1998).
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1998	Description of the new continuous survey in 1998-2000.
The European Union Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1996	Essentially the same as "Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions –1992 series", but this publication incorporates changes resulting from the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1992 series	Description of the annual survey in 1992-1997.
Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions – 1988	Description of the annual survey in 1983-1991, (same as 1985 publication, but includes Spain and Portugal).
Labour Force Sample Survey – Methods and definitions – 1985	Description of the annual survey in 1983-1991.
Labour Force Sample Survey – Methods and definitions – 1977	Description of the biennial survey in 1973-1981.

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

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

5.3. Data sources

NUTS levels 1 and 2

Down to NUTS level 2, the regional labour market data 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

UN3WPOP	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)
LF2ACT	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)
LF2ACTRT	Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)
LF2ACEDU	Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

Regional employment – LFS series

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

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)

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

CVERT_Q2	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 – EU 25 (%)
PERS_Q2	Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (1000)
RT_Q2	Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 – EU 25 (%)
STDV_Q2	Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates – EU 25 (%)
LTU_Q2	Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000; %)
HH_Q2	Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)
POP_Q2	Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (1000)

5.7. Detailed description

Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

UN3WPOP Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3

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

		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
		y25_max	25 years and over
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y45_54	Between 45 and 54 years
		y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		y65_max	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

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

LF2ACEDU Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
3.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education – 1997(ISCED):	
		total	Total (ISCED 1997)
		isced0_2	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)
		isced3_4	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
		isced5_6	Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
		nresp	No answer
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

Regional employment – LFS series

LF2EMP Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2

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
3	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education – 1997 (ISCED):	
		total	Total (ISCED 1997)
		isced0_2	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)

		isced3_4	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
		isced5_6	Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
		nresp	No answer
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

LF2ECOMM Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions

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.*

LF2EHOUR 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/km^2)
		deg2	Intermediate urbanized area (100 to 499 inhabitants/km^2)
		deg3	Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km^2)
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 households

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

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

		f	Females
2.	AGE	y15_max	15 years and over
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
3.	ISCED97	International Standard Classification of Education – 1997 (ISCED):	
	total		Total (ISCED 1997)
		isced0_2	Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education – levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)
		isced3_4	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education – levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)
		isced5_6	Tertiary education – levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)
		nresp	No answer
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-2003: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: 1000 persons

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

Dimensions:

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

Unit: 1000 persons

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

WPOP_q2 Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3

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: **p2mint** and abroad: **p2mext**.

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

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

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

The internal migration flows at NUTS level 2 are 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 *-national level-* should therefore match the figure for the corresponding region in the arrivals table, while total outflows, in the intersection of the GEO regions with the corresponding Nuts0 region *-national level-* in the PARTNER, will correspond 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

p2arr	Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group
p2dep	Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group
p2mig_xx	Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination (country xx)

P2MEXT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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

6.7. Detailed description

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

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

_de	Germany
_ee	Estonia
_es	Spain
_it	Italy
_hu	Hungary
_nl	Netherlands
_at	Austria
_pl	Poland
_pt	Portugal
_ro	Romania
_si	Slovenia
_sk	Slovakia
_fi	Finland
_se	Sweden
_uk	United Kingdom

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	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non-profit sector
2.	UNIT	Unit	
		mio_eur	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
		mio_nac	Millions of national currency (including "euro fixed" series for euro area countries)
		mio_pps	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		mio_pps_kp95	Millions of PPS at 1995 prices
		pc_gdp	Percentage of GDP
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: At NUTS Levels 1, 2	
4.	TIME	From 1980 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	OCCUP	Occupation	
		total	Total R&D personnel
		rse	Researchers
2.	SEX	Sex	
		t	Total
		f	Females
3.	SECTPERF	Sector of performance	
		total	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector

		pnp	Private non-profit sector
4.	UNIT	Unit	
		hc	Head Count
		fte	Full time equivalent
		pc_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	Category	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education
		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core
2.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop_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	Category	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education
		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core
2.	SEX	Sex	

		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop_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	Category	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education
		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core
2.	AGE	Age	
		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	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 Category

hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education
hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core

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

TOTAL	All NACE branches - Total
MA_TOTAL	Manufacturing sector
MA_H_MH_TOT	High and medium high technology manufacturing 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 manufacturing 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, minig and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14

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, minig and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14
D	Manufacturing
E_F	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
G_H_P	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
I60_TO_I63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
FRB	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74
L_Q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social, personal service activities

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	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

		G08 Signalling
		G09 Educating; cryptography; display; advertising; seals
		G10 Musical instruments; acoustics
		G11 Information storage
		G12 Instrument details
		G21 Nuclear physics; nuclear engineering
		H Section H - Electricity
		H01 Basic electric elements
		H02 Generation, conversion, or distribution of electric power
		H03 Basic electronic circuitry
		H04 Electric communication technique
		H05 Electric techniques not otherwise provided for
		UNK Unknown
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_RTEC High Tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

Dimensions:

1.	IPC	International patent classification
		tot_ht Total high tech
		cab Computer and automated business equipment
		mge Micro-organism and genetic engineering
		avi Aviation
		cte Communication technology
		smc Semiconductors
		lsr Laser
2.	UNIT	Unit
		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_RICT ICT patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

Dimensions:

1.	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 petrolium and natural gas; service activities incidential to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
		ca12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
		cb	Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
		cb13	Mining of metal ores
		cb14	Other mining and quarrying
		d	Manufacturing
		da	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
		da15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
		da16	Manufacture of tobacco products
		db	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
		db17	Manufacture of textiles
		db18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
		dc	Manufacture of leather and leather products
		dc19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
		dd	Manufacture of wood and wood products
		dd20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
		de	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
		de21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
		de22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
		df	Manufacture of coke, refined petrolium products and nuclear fuel
		df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petrolium products and nuclear fuel
		dg	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
		dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
		dh	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
		dh25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
		di	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
		di26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

dj	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
dj27	Manufacture of basic metals
dj28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
dk	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dk29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
dl	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
dl30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
dl31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
dl32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
dl33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
dm	Manufacture of transport equipment
dm34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
dm35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
dn	Manufacturing n.e.c.
dn36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
dn37	Recycling
e	Electricity, gas and water supply
e40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
e41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
f	Construction
f45	construction
g	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
g50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g501	Sale of motor vehicles
g502	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g503	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
g504	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
g505	Retail sale of automotive fuel
g51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles
g511	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
g512	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
g513	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
g514	Wholesale of household goods
g515	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
g518	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
g519	Other wholesale
g52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
g521	Retail sale in non-specialized stores

		g522	Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
		g523	Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
		g524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
		g525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
		g526	Retail sale not in stores
		g527	Repair of personal and household goods
		h	Hotels and restaurants
		h55	Hotels and restaurants
		i	Transport, storage and communication
		i60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
		i61	Water transport
		i62	Air transport
		i63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
		i64	Post and telecommunications
		j65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
		j67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
		k	Real estate, renting and business activities
		k70	Real estate activities
		k71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
		k72	Computer and related activities
		k73	Research and development
		k74	Other business activities
2.	INDIC_SB	Economic indicator for structural business statistics	
		v11210	Number of local units
		v13320	Wages and Salaries
		v15110	Gross investment in tangible goods
		v16110	Number of persons employed
		v91290	Growth rate of employment (%)
		v94310	Share of employment in manufacturing total
		v94414	Investment per person employed (1000 €)
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 iimproving 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 co-operate 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 NewCronos 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-

lowing table shows that data are not at this time really comparable. More detailed explanatory notes for each Member State are enclosed below.

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

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

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

Dentists

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

- In some countries, data cover dentists **in activity** (D, GR, F, UK, A). This category includes dentists with a practice in dentistry and those without a practice (in industry, administration, research, …).
  The figures may also cover only the sub-category with practising dentists (DK, L since 1987).

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

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

Pharmacists

In principle, the series should 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

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

Nurses

The research focuses 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

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

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

Health infrastructure (hospital beds)

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

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

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

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

Details can be obtained from 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

HLTH_CD_ACDR	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (Annual data)
HLTH_CD_YNRT	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total
HLTH_CD_YNRM	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males
HLTH_CD_YNRF	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females
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
HLTH_CD_YSDR1	Causes of death by region - Standardised death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average)

Health care/status

HLTH_RS_PRSRG	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
HLTH_RS_BDSRG	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
HLTH_MB_CDISR	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants

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 Age class

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
Y0_64	Less than 65 years
Y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
Y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
Y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
Y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
Y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over

3. ICD 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)

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

51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

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

5. TIME From 1994 (yearly)

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

HLTH_CD_YNRT Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total
HLTH_CD_YNRM Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males
HLTH_CD_YNRF Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females

Dimensions:

1. AGE Age class

TOT	Total
Y0	Less than 1 year
Y1_4	Between 1 and 4 years
Y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
Y0_14	Less than 15 years
Y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
Y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
Y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
Y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
Y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
Y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
Y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years

Y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
Y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
Y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
Y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
Y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
Y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
Y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
Y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
Y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over

2. ICD 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)
10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)
11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)
12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)
13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)
14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)
15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)
16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)
18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)
19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)
20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)
21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)
22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)
23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)

	29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
	30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
	31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
	32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
	33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
	34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
	35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
	36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
	37	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
	38	Influenza (J10-J11)
	39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
	40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
	41	Asthma (J45-J46)
	42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
	43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
	44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
	45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
	46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
	47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthrosis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
	48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
	49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
	50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
	51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
	52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
	53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
	54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
	55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
	56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
	57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
	58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
	59	Accidents (V01-X59)
	60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
	61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
	62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
	63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
	64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
	65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)
3. GEO		Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS Level 2
4. TIME		From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

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

TOT	Total
Y0_4	Less than 5 years
Y5_9	Between 5 and 9 years
Y0_14	Less than 15 years
Y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
Y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
Y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
Y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
Y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
Y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
Y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
Y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
Y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
Y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
Y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
Y0_64	Less than 65 years
Y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
Y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
Y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
Y75_79	Between 75 and 79 years
Y80_84	Between 80 and 84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over

2. ICD 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)

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

	51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
	52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
	53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
	54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
	55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
	56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
	57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
	58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
	59	Accidents (V01-X59)
	60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
	61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
	62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
	63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
	64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
	65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)
3. GEO		Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS Level 2
4. TIME		From 1994-1996 (3 years average)

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)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)

06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)
09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)
11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)
12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)
13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)
14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)
15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)
16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)
18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)
19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)
20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)
21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)
22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)
23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue (C81-C96)
25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
37	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthrosis (M05-M06, M15-M19)

	48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
	49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
	50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
	51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
	52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
	53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
	54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
	55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
	56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
	57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
	58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
	59	Accidents (V01-X59)
	60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
	61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
	62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
	63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
	64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
	65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

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

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

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	Gonoccocal infections
		hepat_a	Hepatitis A
		hepat_b	Hepatitis B
		legio	Legionellosis
		malaria	Malaria
		measles	Measles
		meningo	Meningococcal disease
		mumps	Mumps
		pertussis	Pertussis
		rubella	Rubella
		salmon	Salmonellosis

		shigell	Shigellosis
		tuberco	Tuberculosis
		typh	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003 : at NUTS Level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

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 acommodation.

10.2. Eurostat publications

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

10.3. Data sources

The tourism data 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

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

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

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

Everything on transport statistics 1970-2002, DVD-ROM

Glossary for transport statistics

Statistics in focus (several issues on transport by air and sea)

Reference Manual for Implementation of Council Regulation 1172/98 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road

11.3. Data sources

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

Nature	N°	Date	OJ	Published	Title
Rail					
Regulation	91/2003	16/12/02	L 14	21.01.2003	Annual and quarterly data on rail transport statistics; goods, passenger, accidents, regional data, network traffic
Commission Regulation	1192/2003	03/07/03	L 167	04.07.2003	Amendment of Regulation 91/2003 on rail transport statistics
Road					
Council Regulation	1172/98	25/05/98	L 163	06.06.1998	Micro data on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	2691/1999	18/12/99	L 326	18.12.1999	Rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	2163/2001	7/11/01	L 291	08.11.2001	Concerning the technical arrangement for data transmission for statistics of the carriage of goods by road

Commission Regulation	6/2003	30/12/02	L 1	04.01.2003	Concerning the dissemination of statistics on the carriage of goods by road
Commission Regulation	642/2004	06/04/04	L 75	07.04.2004	Precision requirements for data collected in accordance with Council Regulation 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road
Air					
Regulation	437/2003	27/02/03	L 66	11.03.2003	Statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.
Commission Regulation	1358/2003	31/07/03	194	01.08.2003	Implementation of Regulation 437/2003 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air and amendment of Annexes I and II
Maritime					
Council Directive	95/64	8/12/95	L 320	30.12.1995	Annual and quarterly data on statistical returns in respect of carriage goods and passengers by sea applicable from 1997 onwards (with a transition period until 2000).
Commission Decision	98/385	13/05/98	L 174	18.06.1998	Rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea
Commission Decision	2000/363	28/04/00	L 132	05.06.2000	Rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea
Commission Decision	2001/423	22/05/01	L 151	07.06.2001	Arrangements for publication or dissemination of the statistical data collected pursuant to Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea
Inland waterways					
Council Directive	80/1119/ EEC	17/11/80	L 339	15.12.1980	Annual, quarterly and some monthly data on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways
Road accidents					
Council Decision	93/704/EC	30/11/93	L 329	30.12.1993	Creation of a Community database on road accidents
Infrastructure					
Council Regulation	1108/70	4/06/70	L 130	15.06.1970	Introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway

11.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional 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.*
Road – for 1995 – only national roads, for 1996-1998 – all roads.

HU: *Network: river and canal: not available.*

SK: *Position "Other Roads" comprises the total length of 1st to 3rd class roads. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).*

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 cm^3)
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 1b) unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included.

Passenger car

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

Motor-coach or bus

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

Lorry

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

Road tractor

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

Trailer

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

Semi- Trailer

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

Special purpose road vehicle

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

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

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 an other, this can be within a region of from one region to an other. The total number of trips is equal to the total number of vehicles/day.

Production and **attraction** are expressed as the number of trips from (production) or to (attraction) a region.
Intra-regional traffic is the traffic that is produced and attracted by the same region. Origin and destination of the truck is the same region.
Transit traffic is the traffic that transits through the region without a stop for loading or unloading goods.
The **transport zones** within the study area are identified as a combination of NUTS1 and NUTS2 regions. This combination was made to get a set of regions with a size as close as possible to the size required for modeling transport flows at a European level.

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

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 level2	
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:

UK	*Only international passenger movements.*

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. Deleveries of water from one public water supply undertaking to another are excluded")* and not use of water by public.

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

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

This investment is to be broken down by the financing institution, national authorities, regional authorities or local authorities. This may require 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/wastewater 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
Regional Environmental Statistics – Initial data collection results. Data 1980-1999. ISBN 92-828-6259-3

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)

	otw_1	Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by production of electricity (cooling) (mio m3/yr)
	otw_2	Abstraction of other surface water (marine and brakich inclusive) by industry, all activities (mio m3/yr)
	pws_0	Total public water supply (mio m3/yr)
	pws_1	Total public water supplied to the domestic sector (mio m3/yr)
	pws_2	Population connected to public water supply system (% of national population)
	iws_0	Total investments by public + private sectors in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
	iws_1	Total investments by public sector in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
	iws_1_1	Total investments by public national authoroties in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
	iws_1_2	Total investments by public regional authoroties in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
	iws_1_3	Total investments by public local authoroties in water supply facilities (Mio national currency)
	iws_2	Total investments by private sector in water supply facilities

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

wwpop_1	Population connected to public sewage treatment (% of national population)
wwpop_2	Population connected to public sewarage (% of national population)
wwg_1	Total waste water generated from point sources (1000 I.E.)
wwg_3	Total waste water connected to public sewage treatment (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_0_1	Total treatment plants, number
wwtp_0_2	Total public treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_0_3	Total treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
wwtp_1_1	Mechanical treatment plants, number

	wwtp_1_2	Mechanical treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
	wwtp_1_3	Mechanical treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
	wwtp_2_1	Biological treatment plants, number
	wwtp_2_2	Biological treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
	wwtp_2_3	Biological treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
	wwtp_3_1	Advanced treatment plants, number
	wwtp_3_2	Advanced treatment plants, design capacity (1000 I.E.)
	wwtp_3_3	Advanced treatment plants, actual occupation (1000 I.E.)
	iww_0	Total investments in waste water collection and treatment facilities (public + private sectors) (Mio national currency)
	iww_1	Total investments by public sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
	iww_1_1	Total investments by public national authoroties in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
	iww_1_2	Total investments by public regional authoroties in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
	iww_1_3	Total investments by public local authoroties in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
	iww_2	Total investments by private sector in waste water collection and treatment facilities (Mio national currency)
2. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS 2003: at NUTS level 2	
3. TIME	From 1980	

env2wast: Regional waste statistics

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)

mu_1	Municipal waste incinerated, with and without energy recovery (1000 t)
mu_2	Municipal waste landfilled (1000 t)
mu_3	Municipal waste treated or disposed other than incineration or landfilling (1000 t)
mutp_0_1	Total treatment plants, number
mutp_0_2	Total treatment plants, annual capacity (1000 t)
mutp_1_1	Landfill sites, number
mutp_1_2	Landfill sites, capacity (1000 t)
mutp_1_3	Landfill sites, actual occupation (1000 t)
mutp_1_4	Non controlled landfill sites, number
mutp_2_1	Incineration plants, number
mutp_2_2	Incineration plants, capacity (1000 t)
mutp_3_1	Other treatment and disposal installations, number
mutp_3_2	Other treatment and disposal installations, capacity (1000 t)
imu_0	Total investments, public + private, in municipal waste treatment and disposal facilities (Mio 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 rat*a (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

Labour costs survey 2000 (lcs2000)

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	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	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

Lc_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:	
	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
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	2000	

Lc_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	

Lc_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

	APPR	number of apprentices
	HRS_WKD_APPR	average hours actually worked by the apprentices per year
5. TIME	2000	

Lc_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	

Lc_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

Lc_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:	
	EUR	Euro (from 1.1.1999) / ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
	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	

Lc_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

Lc_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

	HRS_WKD_APPR	average hours actually worked by the apprentices per year
5. TIME	2004	

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.

Code	City
BE001C	**Bruxelles / Brussel**
BE002C	Antwerpen
BE003C	Gent
BE004C	Charleroi
BE005C	Liège
BE006C	Brugge
BE007C	Namur
BG001C	**Sofia**
BG002C	Plovdiv
BG003C	Varna
BG004C	Burgas
BG005C	Pleven
BG006C	Ruse
BG007C	Vidin
CZ001C	**Praha**
CZ002C	Brno
CZ003C	Ostrava
CZ004C	Plzen
CZ005C	Usti nad Labem
CZ006C	Olomouc
CZ007C	Liberec
CZ008C	Ceske Budejovice
CZ009C	Hradec Kralove
CZ010C	Pardubice
CZ011C	Zlin
CZ012C	Kladno
CZ013C	Karlovy Vary
CZ014C	Jihlava
DK001C	**København**
DK002C	Aarhus
DK003C	Odense
DK004C	Aalborg
DE001C	**Berlin**
DE002C	Hamburg
DE003C	München
DE004C	Köln
DE005C	Frankfurt am Main
DE006C	Essen
DE007C	Stuttgart
DE008C	Leipzig
DE009C	Dresden
DE010C	Dortmund
DE011C	Düsseldorf
DE012C	Bremen
DE013C	Hannover
DE014C	Nürnberg
DE015C	Bochum
DE016C	Wuppertal
DE017C	Bielefeld
DE018C	Halle an der Saale
DE019C	Magdeburg
DE020C	Wiesbaden
DE021C	Göttingen
DE022C	Mülheim a.d.Ruhr
DE023C	Moers
DE025C	Darmstadt
DE026C	Trier
DE027C	Freiburg im Breisgau
DE028C	Regensburg
DE029C	Frankfurt (Oder)
DE030C	Weimar
DE031C	Schwerin

DE032C	Erfurt
DE033C	Augsburg
DE034C	Bonn
DE035C	Karlsruhe
DE036C	Mönchengladbach
DE037C	Mainz
DE039C	Kiel
DE040C	Saarbrücken
DE041C	Potsdam
DE042C	Koblenz
GR001C	**Athina**
GR002C	Thessaloniki
GR003C	Patra
GR004C	Irakleio
GR005C	Larisa
GR006C	Volos
GR007C	Ioannina
GR008C	Kavala
GR009C	Kalamata
ES001C	**Madrid**
ES002C	Barcelona
ES003C	Valencia
ES004C	Sevilla
ES005C	Zaragoza
ES006C	Málaga
ES007C	Murcia
ES008C	Las Palmas
ES009C	Valladolid
ES010C	Palma di Mallorca
ES011C	Santiago de Compostela
ES012C	Vitoria/Gasteiz
ES013C	Oviedo
ES014C	Pamplona/Iruña
ES015C	Santander
ES016C	Toledo
ES017C	Badajoz
ES018C	Logroño
ES019C	Bilbao
ES020C	Córdoba
ES021C	Alicante/Alacant
ES022C	Vigo
ES023C	Gijón
ES024C	L'Hospitalet de Llobregat
ES025C	Santa Cruz de Tenerife
EE001C	**Tallinn**
EE002C	Tartu
FR001C	**Paris**
FR203C	Marseille
FR003C	Lyon
FR004C	Toulouse
FR205C	Nice
FR006C	Strasbourg
FR007C	Bordeaux
FR008C	Nantes
FR009C	Lille
FR010C	Montpellier
FR011C	Saint-Etienne
FR012C	Le Havre
FR013C	Rennes
FR014C	Amiens
FR015C	Rouen
FR016C	Nancy
FR017C	Metz
FR018C	Reims
FR019C	Orléans
FR020C	Dijon
FR021C	Poitiers
FR022C	Clermont-Ferrand
FR023C	Caen
FR024C	Limoges
FR025C	Besançon
FR026C	Grenoble
FR027C	Ajaccio
FR028C	Saint Denis
FR029C	Pointe-a-Pitre
FR030C	Fort-de-France
FR031C	Cayenne
FR032C	Toulon
FR035C	Tours
FR202C	Aix-en-Provence
FR207C	Lens - Liévin
IE001C	**Dublin**
IE002C	Cork
IE003C	Limerick
IE004C	Galway
IE005C	Waterford
IT001C	**Roma**
IT002C	Milano
IT003C	Napoli
IT004C	Torino
IT005C	Palermo
IT006C	Genova
IT007C	Firenze
IT008C	Bari
IT009C	Bologna
IT010C	Catania
IT011C	Venezia
IT012C	Verona
IT013C	Cremona
IT014C	Trento
IT015C	Trieste
IT016C	Perugia
IT017C	Ancona
IT018C	l'Aquila
IT019C	Pescara
IT020C	Campobasso
IT021C	Caserta
IT022C	Taranto
IT023C	Potenza
IT024C	Catanzaro
IT025C	Reggio di Calabria
IT026C	Sassari

IT027C	Cagliari
IT028C	Padova
IT029C	Brescia
IT030C	Modena
IT031C	Foggia
IT032C	Salerno
CY001C	**Lefkosia**
LV001C	**Riga**
LV002C	Liepaja
LT001C	Vilnius
LT002C	Kaunas
LT003C	Panevezys
LU001C	**Luxembourg**
HU001C	**Budapest**
HU002C	Miskolc
HU003C	Nyíregyháza
HU004C	Pécs
HU005C	Debrecen
HU006C	Szeged
HU007C	Győr
HU008C	Kecskemét
HU009C	Székesfehérvár
MT001C	**Valletta**
MT002C	Gozo
NL001C	**s' Gravenhage**
NL002C	Amsterdam
NL003C	Rotterdam
NL004C	Utrecht
NL005C	Eindhoven
NL006C	Tilburg
NL007C	Groningen
NL008C	Enschede
NL009C	Arnhem
NL010C	Heerlen
NL011C	Almere
NL012C	Breda
NL013C	Nijmegen
NL014C	Apeldoorn
NL015C	Leeuwarden
AT001C	**Wien**
AT002C	Graz
AT003C	Linz
AT004C	Salzburg
AT005C	Innsbruck
PL001C	**Warszawa**
PL002C	Łódź
PL003C	Kraków
PL004C	Wrocław
PL005C	Poznań
PL006C	Gdańsk
PL007C	Szczecin
PL008C	Bydgoszcz
PL009C	Lublin
PL010C	Katowice
PL011C	Białystok
PL012C	Kielce
PL013C	Toruń
PL014C	Olsztyn
PL015C	Rzeszów
PL016C	Opole
PL017C	Gorzów Wielkopolski
PL018C	Zielona Góra
PL019C	Jelenia Góra
PL020C	Nowy Sącz
PL021C	Suwałki
PL022C	Konin
PL023C	Żory
PL024C	Częstochowa
PL025C	Radom
PL026C	Płock
PL027C	Kalisz
PL028C	Koszalin
PT001C	**Lisboa**
PT002C	Oporto
PT003C	Braga
PT004C	Funchal
PT005C	Coimbra
PT006C	Setubal
PT007C	Ponta Delgada
PT008C	Aveiro
PT009C	Faro
RO001C	**Bucuresti**
RO002C	Cluj-Napoca
RO003C	Timisoara
RO004C	Craiova
RO005C	Braila
RO006C	Oradea
RO007C	Bacau
RO008C	Arad
RO009C	Sibiu
RO010C	Targu Mures
RO011C	Piatra Neamt
RO012C	Calarasi
RO013C	Giurgiu
RO014C	Alba Iulia
SI001C	**Ljubljana**
SI002C	Maribor
SK001C	**Bratislava**
SK002C	Kosice
SK003C	Banska Bystrica
SK004C	Nitra
SK005C	Prešov
SK006C	Zilina
SK007C	Trnava
SK008C	Trencin
FI001C	**Helsinki**
FI002C	Tampere
FI003C	Turku
FI004C	Oulu
SE001C	**Stockholm**
SE002C	Göteborg
SE003C	Malmö
SE004C	Jönköping
SE005C	Umeå

SE006C	Uppsala
SE007C	Linköping
SE008C	Örebro
UK001C	**London**
UK002C	Birmingham
UK003C	Leeds
UK004C	Glasgow
UK005C	Bradford
UK006C	Liverpool
UK007C	Edinburgh
UK008C	Manchester
UK009C	Cardiff
UK010C	Sheffield
UK011C	Bristol
UK012C	Belfast
UK013C	Newcastle upon Tyne
UK014C	Leicester
UK015C	Derry
UK016C	Aberdeen
UK017C	Cambridge
UK018C	Exeter
UK019C	Lincoln
UK020C	Gravesham
UK021C	Stevenage
UK022C	Wrexham
UK023C	Portsmouth
UK024C	Worcester
UK025C	Coventry
UK026C	Kingston-upon-Hull
UK027C	Stoke-on-trent
UK028C	Wolverhampton
UK029C	Nottingham
UK030C	Wirral
CH001C	**Zürich**
CH002C	Genève
CH003C	Basel
CH004C	Bern
CH005C	Lausanne
CH006C	Winterthur
CH007C	St Gallen
CH008C	Luzern
CH009C	Lugano
NO001C	**Oslo**
NO002C	Bergen
NO003C	Trondheim
NO004C	Stavanger
NO005C	Kristiansand
NO006C	Tromsø
TR001C	**Ankara**
TR002C	Adana
TR003C	Antalya
TR004C	Balıkesir
TR005C	Bursa
TR006C	Denizli
TR007C	Diyarbakır
TR008C	Edirne
TR009C	Erzurum
TR010C	Gaziantep
TR011C	Hatay
TR012C	İstanbul
TR013C	İzmir
TR014C	Kars
TR015C	Kastamonu
TR016C	Kayseri
TR017C	Kocaeli
TR018C	Konya
TR019C	Malatya
TR020C	Manisa
TR021C	Nevşehir
TR022C	Samsun
TR023C	Siirt
TR024C	Trabzon
TR025C	Van
TR026C	Zonguldak

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

Number of spatial units per countries

Country	Code	City	Kernel	LUZ	SCD level 1 *	SCD level 2 *
Bulgaria	BG	7		7	32	106
Belgium	BE	7		7	7	130
Czech Republic	CZ	14		14	22	87
Denmark	DK	4	1	4	0	57
Germany	DE	40		35	12	660
Estonia	EE	2		2	8	22
Greece	EL	9	1	9	59	209
Spain	ES	25		24	211	543
France	FR	35	1	26	0	826
Ireland	IE	5	1	5	0	59
Italy	IT	32		32	0	590
Cyprus	CY	1		1	0	8
Latvia	LV	2		2	6	35
Lithuania	LT	3		3	0	44
Luxembourg	LU	1		1	0	7
Hungary	HU	9		9	24	154
Malta	MT	2		2	2	21
Netherlands	NL	15		14	0	213
Austria	AT	5		5	23	92
Poland	PL	28		27	31	468
Portugal	PT	9	1	9	104	165
Romania	RO	14		14	6	328
Slovenia	SI	2		2	0	26
Slovakia	SK	8		8	9	59
Finland	FI	4	1	4	26	81
Sweden	SE	8	1	8	33	193
United Kingdom	UK	30	1	26	33	1260
Sum	**EU-27**	**320**	**8**	**300**	**648 ***	**6443 ***
Switzerland	CH	9	1	9	25	74
Norway	NO	6	0	6	0	46
Turkey	TR	26	0	26	72	826
Sum EU-27 + CH + NO + TR	**TOTAL**	**361**	**9**	**341**	**745 ***	**7389 ***

* 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
1994 – 1998
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 canot 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:

Code	Label
DE1001V	Total Resident Population
DE1002V	Male Resident Population
DE1003V	Female Resident Population
DE1067V	Total Resident Population 0-2
DE1068V	Male Resident Population 0-2
DE1069V	Female Resident Population 0-2
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
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)

DE3015V	Number of "moves" into the city during the last two years (flow)
DE3016V	Number of "moves" out of the city during the last two years (flow)
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
SA1027V	Number of roofless persons
SA1029V	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless
SA1031V	Number of people in Women's Shelter
SA1030V	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants
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
SA2027V	Number of practising physicians
SA2028V	Number of practising dentists

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
CI1016V	Total number of elected city representatives
CI1017V	Number of male elected city representatives
CI1018V	Number of female elected city representatives
CI2001V	Total Municipality Authority Income
CI2002V	Municipality Authority Income derived from local taxation
CI2003V	Municipality Authority Income transferred from national or regional government
CI2004V	Municipality Authority Income derived from charges for services
CI2005V	Municipality Authority Income derived from other sources
CI2006V	Total Municipality Authority Expenditure
CI2014V	Debt of municipal authority
CI2015V	Levels of reserves of municipal authority
CI2007V	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, 1or 2 as the highest level of education
TE2026V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - male
TE2027V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - female

TE2028V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3or 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 re-cycled
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

TT1084V	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet
TT1085V	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels
TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)
TT1077V	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure
TT1078V	Length of public transport network on flexible routes
TT1082V	Length of restricted bus lanes
TT1079V	Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)
TT1080V	Cost of a combined monthly ticket (all modes) for 5-10 km in the central zone
TT1081V	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time
TT1057V	Number of private cars registered
TT1013V	Number of motor cycles registered
TT1070V	Number of park and ride parking spaces
TT1075V	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour
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)
IT1001V	Number of households with a PC
IT1002V	Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet
IT1005V	Percentage of households with Internet access at home
IT1010V	Households with broad band access
IT2001V	Official city Internet web site (Yes/No)
IT2005V	Number of visits to official city Internet web site (daily)
IT2003V	Number of administrative forms available for download from official web site
IT2004V	Number of administrative forms which can be submitted electronically
IT3001V	Number of local units manufacturing ICT products
IT3002V	Number of persons employed in manufacture of ICT products
IT3003V	Number of local units providing ICT services
IT3004V	Number of persons employed in provision of ICT services
IT3005V	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society
IT3006V	Number of persons employed in production of content for the Information Society
CR1003V	Number of cinema seats (total capacity)
CR1005V	Cinema attendance (per year)
CR1006V	Number of museums
CR1007V	Number of museum visitors (per year)
CR1008V	Number of theatres
CR1013V	Number of theatre seats
CR1009V	Theatre attendance (per year)
CR1010V	Number of public libraries (all distribution points)

	CR1011V	Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)
	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:

Code	**Label**
DE1001V	Total Resident Population
DE1002V	Male Resident Population
DE1003V	Female Resident Population
DE1067V	Total Resident Population 0-2
DE1068V	Male Resident Population 0-2
DE1069V	Female Resident Population 0-2

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

SA2027V	Number of practising physicians
SA2028V	Number of practising dentists
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
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
EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city / region / country
EC2002V	Total resident population of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC2015V	Total employment of area [country] relating to reported GDP
EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income
EC3045V	Household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)
EC3048V	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)

EC3051V	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)
EC3054V	Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)
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%)
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
TE2025V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education
TE2026V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - male
TE2027V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - female
TE2028V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3or 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
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
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
	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
   1994 – 1998
   1999 – 2002
   2003 - 2005

2. INDIC_UR Urban audit city indicators:

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1011I	Total population of working age	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	-
DE1067I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1067V	DE1001V
DE1068I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1068V	DE1001V
DE1069I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1069V	DE1001V
DE1070I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1070V	DE1001V
DE1071I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1071V	DE1001V
DE1072I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1072V	DE1001V
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14	DE1043V	DE1001V
DE1046I	Proportion of total population aged 15-19	DE1046V	DE1001V
DE1049I	Proportion of total population aged 20-24	DE1049V	DE1001V
DE1073I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1058V	DE1001V
DE1074I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1059V	DE1001V
DE1075I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1060V	DE1001V
DE1076I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1061V	DE1001V
DE1077I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1062V	DE1001V
DE1078I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1063V	DE1001V
DE1064I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1064V	DE1001V
DE1065I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1065V	DE1001V
DE1066I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1066V	DE1001V
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54	DE1052V	DE1001V
DE1025I	Proportion of total population aged 55-64	DE1025V	DE1001V
DE1028I	Proportion of total population aged 65-74	DE1028V	DE1001V
DE1029I	Proportion of male population aged 65-74	DE1029V	DE1001V
DE1030I	Proportion of female population aged 65-74	DE1030V	DE1001V
DE1055I	Proportion of total population aged 75 and over	DE1055V	DE1001V
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1057I	Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over	DE1057V	DE1056V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE1058I	Demographic dependency: (<20 + >65) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1059I	Demogr. young age dependency: <20 / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1060I	Demogr. old age dependency: > 65 / 20-64 years	DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V
DE2002I	other EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V

DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.	DE2004V	DE1001V
DE2005I	Non-EU nationals coming from "Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2005V	DE1001V
DE2006I	Non-EU nationals coming from "non - Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2006V	DE1001V
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3004I	Average size of households	DE3017V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female	DE3009V	DE3010V
DE3011I	Proportion of households with children aged 0-17	DE3011V	DE3001V
DE3015I	Moves to city during the last 2 years/moves out of the city during the last 2 years	DE3015V	DE3016V
DE3012I	Nationals moved to city during last 2 yrs /prop.of pop	DE3012V	DE1001V
DE3013I	EU nationals moved to city over last 2 yrs /prop.of pop	DE3013V	DE1001V
DE3014I	Non-EU nationals moved to city last 2 yrs/prop.of pop	DE3014V	DE1001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1005I	Number of apartments	SA1005V	
SA1004I	Number of houses	SA1004V	
SA1028I	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless per 1000 pop	SA1029V*1000	DE1001V
SA1027I	Number of roofless persons per 1000 pop	SA1027V*1000	DE1001V
SA1030I	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants per 1000 pop	SA1030V*1000	DE1001V
SA1031I	Number of people in Women's Shelter per 1000 pop	SA1031V*1000	DE1001V
SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment sold that year	SA1016V	-
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house sold that year	SA1023V	-
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median househ income	SA1016V	EC3039V
SA1049I	Average annual rent for housing per m2	SA1049V	-
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1026I	Non-conventional dwellings per 1000 dwellings	SA1026V*10	SA1001V
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	SA1019V	-
SA1022I	Average living area in m2 per person	SA1022V	-
SA1046I	Percentage of overcrowded dwellings (>3 persons in 1 room)	SA1046V	SA1001V
SA1025I	Empty conventional dwellings per total dwellings	SA1025V	SA1001V
SA1011I	Proportion of households living in owned dwellings	SA1011V	DE3001V
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA1013I	Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing	SA1013V	DE3001V
SA1007I	Proportion of households living in houses	SA1007V	DE3001V
SA1008I	Proportion of households living in apartments	SA1008V	DE3001V
SA1048I	Percentage of housing that is authorised	SA1048V	SA1001V
SA2019I	Total deaths per year	SA2019V	
SA2020I	Total deaths per year (Male)	SA2020V	
SA2021I	Total deaths per year (Female)	SA2021V	
SA2016I	Mortality rate for <65 per year	SA2016V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2017I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Male)	SA2017V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2018I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Female)	SA2018V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V

SA2013I	Mortality rate for <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2013V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2014I	Mortality rate males <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2014V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2015I	Mortality rate females <65 from heart dis.&respir. ill.	SA2015V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
SA2004I	Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2004V*1000	SA2007V
SA2005I	Male Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2005V*1000	SA2008V
SA2006I	Female Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2006V*1000	SA2009V
SA2022I	Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents	SA2022V*1000	DE1001V
SA2025I	Number of hospital patients per 1000 residents	SA2025V*1000	DE1001V
SA2026I	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per 1000 residents	SA2026V*1000	DE1001V
SA2027I	Number of practising physicians per 1000 residents	SA2027V*1000	DE1001V
SA2028I	Number of practising dentists per 1000 residents	SA2028V*1000	DE1001V
SA2023I	Number of doctors per 1000 residents	SA2023V*1000	DE1001V
SA2024I	Number of dentists per 1000 residents	SA2024V*1000	DE1001V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
SA3008I	Number of actual crime (surveyed) per 1000 pop.	SA3008V*1000	DE1001V
SA3005I	Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.	SA3005V*1000	DE1001V
SA3006I	Number of car thefts per 1000 population	SA3006V*1000	DE1001V
SA3007I	Number of domestic burglary per 1000 population	SA3007V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in economically active population over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1011I	Unemployment rate - male	EC1011V	EC1002V
EC1012I	Unemployment rate - female	EC1012V	EC1003V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24	EC1149V	EC1143V
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24	EC1150V	EC1144V
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64	EC1151V	EC1145V
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64	EC1152V	EC1146V
EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64	EC1153V	EC1147V
EC1154I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>6 months) 15-24	EC1154V	EC1148V
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male	EC1155V	EC1149V
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female	EC1156V	EC1150V
EC1157I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>1 year) aged 55-64	EC1157V	EC1151V
EC1158I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male	EC1158V	EC1152V
EC1159I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female	EC1159V	EC1153V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V
EC1034I	Ratio of employed persons to population of working age	EC1034V + EC1088V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1035I	Ratio of employed to population of working age - male	EC1035V + EC1089V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1036I	Ratio of employed to popul. of working age - female	EC1036V + EC1090V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V +

			DE1027V
EC1028I	Ratio of male employees to male economically active population	EC1028V	EC1001V
EC1029I	Ratio of female employees to female economically active population	EC1029V	EC1002V
EC1030I	Female residents in paid employment	EC1030V	EC1003V
EC1031I	Self-employment rate	EC1025V	EC1025V+EC1028V
EC1032I	Self-employment rate - male	EC1026V	EC1026V+EC1029V
EC1033I	Self-employment rate - female	EC1027V	EC1027V+EC1030V
EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1002I	Activity rate - male	EC1002V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1003I	Activity rate - female	EC1003V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male	EC1143V	DE1047V + DE1050V
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female	EC1144V	DE1048V + DE1051V
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64	EC1145V	DE1025V
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male	EC1146V	DE1026V
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female	EC1147V	DE1027V
EC1088I	Proportion in part-time employment	EC1088V	EC1088V + EC1034V
EC1089I	Proportion in part-time employment - male	EC1089V	EC1089V + EC1035V
EC1090I	Proportion in part-time employment - female	EC1090V	EC1090V + EC1036V
EC1166I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24	EC1166V	EC1166V + EC1160V
EC1167I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - male	EC1167V	EC1167V + EC1161V
EC1168I	Proportion in part-time employment, 15-24 - female	EC1168V	EC1168V + EC1162V
EC1169I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64	EC1169V	EC1169V + EC1163V
EC1170I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64 - male	EC1170V	EC1170V + EC1164V
EC1171I	Proportion in part-time employment, 55-64 - female	EC1171V	EC1171V + EC1165V
EC2001I	GDP per head	EC2001V	EC2002V
EC2015I	GDP per employed person	EC2001V	EC2015V
EC2003I	No. of companies with HQs in city quoted on stock mkt	EC2003V	-
EC2008I	Proportion of employment in agriculture and fisheries	EC2008V	EC2020V
EC2016I	Prop. of employment in mining, manuf, energy, constr.	EC2016V	EC2020V
EC2017I	Prop. of employment in industries G-P (NACE Rev.1)	EC2017V	EC2020V
EC2009I	Prop. of employment in industries C-E (NACE Rev.1)	EC2009V	EC2020V
EC2022I	Proportion of employment in construction	EC2022V	EC2020V
EC2010I	Prop. of employment in trade, hotels and restaurants	EC2010V	EC2020V
EC2023I	Prop. of employment in transport and communication	EC2023V	EC2020V
EC2011I	Prop. of employment in financial and business services	EC2011V	EC2020V
EC2012I	Prop. of employment public admin., health and educ.	EC2012V	EC2020V
EC2018I	Proportion of employment (jobs) - employees only	EC2018V	EC2020V

EC2019I	Proportion of employment (jobs) - self-empl. only	EC2019V	EC2020V
EC2020I	Average employment per company	EC2020V	EC2021V
EC2014I	Proportion of companies gone bankrupt	EC2014V	EC2021V
EC2004I	New businesses registrd as a prop. of exist. Companies	EC2004V	EC2021V
EC2005I	GDP per head in PPS	EC2001V/EC2002V	1/EC2005V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3039V	-
EC3040I	Average annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3040V	-
EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile earnings	EC3054V	EC3045V
EC3051I	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% house-holds above, 40% below)	EC3051V	
EC3048I	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% house-holds above, 60% below)	EC3048V	
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	EC3056V
EC3055I	Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income	EC3055V	EC3056V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	EC3056V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
CI1003I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in EU elections	CI1003V	CI1002V
CI1006I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in nat. elections	CI1006V	CI1005V
CI1009I	Prop. of registered electorate voting in city elections	CI1009V	CI1008V
CI1002I	Prop. of eligible electorate registrd for EU elections	CI1002V	CI1001V
CI1005I	Prop. of eligib. electorate registrd for nat. elections	CI1005V	CI1004V
CI1008I	Prop. of eligib. electorate registrd for city elections	CI1008V	CI1007V
CI1016I	Number of elected city representatives	CI1016V	-
CI1026I	No of elected city representatives per 1000 residents	CI1016V*1000	DE1001V
CI1017I	Percentage of elected city representat. who are men	CI1017V	CI1016V
CI1018I	Percentage of elected city representat. who are women	CI1018V	CI1016V
CI2006I	Annual expenditure of the munic. authority per resident	CI2006V	DE1001V
CI2002I	Prop. of munic.authority income from local taxation	CI2002V	CI2001V
CI2003I	Prop.of munic.authority income from nat.&reg. transfers	CI2003V	CI2001V
CI2004I	Prop.of munic.authority income from charges for servic.	CI2004V	CI2001V
CI2005I	Prop. of munic.authority income from other sources	CI2005V	CI2001V
CI2014I	Debt of municipal authority per resident	CI2014V	DE1001V
CI2015I	Levels of reserves of municipal authority per resident	CI2015V	DE1001V
CI2007I	Employment by local admin. as a proportion of the total employment	CI2007V	EC2020V
TE1006I	Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1006V*1000	DE1067V
TE1007I	Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1007V*1000	DE1070V
TE1001I	Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1001V*1000	DE1040V
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.	TE1030V	TE1005V
TE1031I	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4) per 1000 resident pop.	TE1031V*1000	DE1001V
TE1032I	Proportion of male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	TE1032V	TE1031V
TE1033I	Proportion of female students in upper and further educa-tion (ISCED level 3-4)	TE1033V	TE1031V
TE1026I	Students in higher education per 1000 resident pop.	TE1026V*1000	DE1001V
TE1027I	Proportion of male students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	TE1027V	TE1026V
TE1028I	Proportion of female students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	TE1028V	TE1026V
TE2025I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED	TE2025V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2026I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED - male	TE2026V	DE1047V + DE1050V +

			DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2027I	Prop. of working age population at level 1 or 2 ISCED - female	TE2027V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
TE2028I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED	TE2028V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2029I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED - male	TE2029V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2030I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female	TE2030V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
TE2031I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED	TE2031V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2032I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - male	TE2032V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2033I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 5 or 6 ISCED - female	TE2033V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EN1001I	Number of days of rain per year	EN1001V	-
EN1002I	Average number of hours of sunshine per day	EN1002V	-
EN1003I	Average temperature of warmest month	EN1003V	-
EN1004I	Average temperature of coldest month	EN1004V	-
EN1005I	Rainfall (litre/m2) in the reference year	EN1005V	-
EN2002I	Summer Smog: No. of days ozone (O3) exceeds 120µg/m3	EN2002V	-
EN2003I	Number of days NO2 concentrations exceed 200mg/m3	EN2003V	-
EN2005I	Number of days PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3	EN2005V	-
EN2025I	Average ground level ozone concentration	EN2025V	
EN2026I	Annual average concentration of NO2	EN2026V	
EN2027I	Annual average concentration of PM10	EN2027V	
EN2028I	Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2028V	DE1001V
EN2029I	Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2029V	DE1001V
EN2032I	Prop. of residents exposed to rail traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2032V	DE1001V
EN2036I	Prop. of residents exposed to rail traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2036V	DE1001V
EN2033I	Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2033V	DE1001V
EN2035I	Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2035V	DE1001V
EN3003I	Consumption of water (m3 per annum) per capita	EN3003V	DE1001V
EN3010I	Price of a m2 of domestic water	EN3010V	
EN3004I	% dwellings connected to potable water system	EN3004V	SA1001V
EN3006I	% dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system	EN3006V	SA1001V
EN3011I	Percentage of households complying with applicable waste treatment rules	EN3011V	DE3001V
EN3008I	Number of water rationing cases, days per year	EN3008V	-
EN3009I	Number of scheduled water stoppages, days per year	EN3009V	-
EN4001I	Collected solid waste per capita per year	EN4001V	DE1001V
EN4002I	Proportion of solid waste processed by landfill	EN4002V	EN4001V

EN4003I	Proportion of solid waste processed by incinerator	EN4003V	EN4001V
EN4004I	Proportion of solid waste processed by recycling	EN4004V	EN4001V
EN4006I	Proportion of solid waste processed by other methods	EN4006V	EN4001V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5016I	Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes	EN5016V	EN5003V
EN5017I	Proportion of the area in mineral extraction	EN5017V	EN5003V
EN5018I	Proportion of the area in industrial and manuf. use	EN5018V	EN5003V
EN5019I	Proportion of the area in road network use	EN5019V	EN5003V
EN5020I	Proportion of the area in rail network use	EN5020V	EN5003V
EN5008I	Proportion of the area in ports use	EN5008V	EN5003V
EN5009I	Proportion of the area in airports use	EN5009V	EN5003V
EN5021I	Proportion of the area in water treatment use	EN5021V	EN5003V
EN5022I	Proportion of the area in waste disposal use	EN5022V	EN5003V
EN5023I	Proportion of the area in commerce and business use	EN5023V	EN5003V
EN5015I	Water and wetland	EN5015V	
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use	EN5011V	EN5003V
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use	EN5004V	EN5003V
EN5013I	Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land	EN5013V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing	DE1001V	EN5004V
EN5103I	popul. in built-up are of core city / residents of core city	EN5105V	EN5103V
EN5104I	popul. in built-up are of core city / popul. in morphological city	EN5105V	EN5104V
EN5105I	Proportion of the morph. city population living outside the administrative boundaries	EN5104V-EN5105V	EN5104V
EN5107I	Proportion of the morph. city area lying outside the admin-istrative boundaries	EN5107V-EN5108V	EN5107V
EN5106I	Land area of core city based on modelling	EN5106V	-
TT1003I	Proportion of journeys to work by car	TT1003V	-
TT1012I	Proportion of journeys to work by car or motor cycle	TT1012V	
TT1006I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle	TT1006V	-
TT1007I	Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle	TT1007V	-
TT1008I	Proportion of journeys to work by foot	TT1008V	-
TT1010I	Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)	TT1010V	
TT1011I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle, bycylce, foot	TT1011V	
TT1057I	Number of registered cars per 1000 population	TT1057V*1000	DE1001V
TT1013I	Number of registered motor cycles per 1000 population	TT1013V*1000	DE1001V
TT1060I	Road accidents that lead to death per 1000 pop.	TT1060V*1000	DE1001V
TT1061I	Road accidents that lead to serious injuries per 1000 pop.	TT1061V	
TT1064I	Prop.of those employed in the city who are in-commuters	TT1064V	EC2020V
TT1065I	Prop. of those living in the city who are out-commuters	TT1065V	EC1034V + EC1088V
TT1019I	Average time of journey to work	TT1019V	-
TT1020I	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)	TT1020V	-
TT1066I	Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area	TT1066V	EN5003V
TT1076I	Length of public transport network per 1000 pop	TT1066V*1000	DE1001V
TT1077I	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure per 1000 pop	TT1077V*1000	DE1001V
TT1078I	Length of public transport network on flexible routes per 1000 pop	TT1078V*1000	DE1001V
TT1085I	Length of restricted bus lanes per 1000 pop	TT1082V	
TT1086I	Share of restrictred bus lanes from public transport net-work	TT1082V	TT1066V

TT1101I	Ratio of day-time to night-time population	EC2020V	EC1034V + EC1088V
TT1089I	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels	TT1085V	
TT1088I	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet	TT1084V	
TT1087I	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport per 1000 pop	TT1083V*1000	DE1001V
TT1082I	Number of stops of public transport per 1000 pop.	TT1069V*1000	DE1001V
TT1069I	Number of stops of public transport per km2	TT1069V	EN5003V
TT1080I	Cost of a monthly ticket for public transport (for 5-10 km)	TT1080V	
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
TT1084I	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour	TT1075V	
TT1081I	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time	TT1081V	
TT1079I	Length of bycycle network (dedicated cylce tracks) per 1000 pop	TT1079V*1000	DE1001V
TT1071I	Accessiblity by air (EU-27=100)	TT1071V	-
TT1072I	Accessiblity by rail (EU-27=100)	TT1072V	-
TT1073I	Accessiblity by road (EU-27=100)	TT1073V	-
TT1074I	Multimodal accessibility (EU-27=100)	TT1074V	-
IT1001I	Proportion of households with a PC	IT1001V	DE3001V
IT1005I	Percentage of households with Internet access at home	IT1005V	-
IT1010I	Proportion of households with access to broadband	IT1010V	DE3001V
IT1002I	Percent of population over 15 years who regularly use the Internet	IT1002V	-
IT2001I	Official city internet website	IT2001V	-
IT2002I	Number of visits to official internet site per 1000 pop	IT2002V*1000	DE1001V
IT2005I	Number of daily visits to official internet site per 1000 pop	IT2005V*1000	DE1001V
IT2003I	Number of administrative forms available for download from official web site	IT2003V	
IT2004I	No. of admin.forms that can be submitted electronically	IT2004V	-
IT3001I	Proportion of local companies that produce ICT products	IT3001V	EC2021V
IT3002I	Employment in manufacturing ICT products as a proportion of the total employment	IT3002V	EC2020V
IT3003I	Number of local units providing ICT services per resident	IT3003V	DE1001V
IT3004I	Employment in providing ICT services as a proportion of the total employment	IT3004V	EC2020V
IT3005I	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society	IT3005V	
IT3006I	Employment in producing ICT content as a proportion of the total employment	IT3006V	EC2020V
CR1005I	Annual cinema attendance per resident	CR1005V	DE1001V
CR1003I	Number of cinema seats per 1000 residents	CR1003V*1000	DE1001V
CR1008I	The number of theatres	CR1008V	-
CR1009I	Annual attendance at theatres per resident	CR1009V	DE1001V
CR1006I	Number of museums	CR1006V	-
CR1007I	Annual visitors to museums per resident	CR1007V	DE1001V
CR1010I	The number of public libraries	CR1010V	-
CR1011I	Total loans of books and other media per resident	CR1011V	DE1001V
CR1014I	Cultural employment ratio	CR1014V	EC1088V+EC1034V
CR1013I	Number of theatre seats per 1000 residents	CR1013V*1000	DE1001V
CR2001I	Tourist overnight stays in reg. accommodation per year	CR2001V	-
CR2011I	Tourist overnight stays per resident population	CR2001V	DE1001V
CR2014I	Number of air passengers per resident	CR2004V	DE1001V
CR2101I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation	CR2001V	CR2009V
CR2102I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at high season	CR2102V	CR2104V
CR2103I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at low season	CR2103V	CR2105V

CR2009I	Number of available beds	CR2009V	-
CR2004I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport	CR2004V	-
CR2005I	Share of non-domestic departures from nearest airport	CR2007V-CR2008V	CR2007V
CR2006I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals	CR2006V	
CR2007I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals	CR2005V	

3. CITIES Geopolitical entity:
   City code — Name of city

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

luz_i Urban Audit indicators for larger urban zones

Dimensions:

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

2. INDIC_UR Urban audit larger urban zone indicators:

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1011I	Total population of working age	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	-
DE1067I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1067V	DE1001V
DE1068I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1068V	DE1001V
DE1069I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 0-2	DE1069V	DE1001V
DE1070I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1070V	DE1001V
DE1071I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1071V	DE1001V
DE1072I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 3-4	DE1072V	DE1001V
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14	DE1043V	DE1001V
DE1046I	Proportion of total population aged 15-19	DE1046V	DE1001V
DE1049I	Proportion of total population aged 20-24	DE1049V	DE1001V
DE1073I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1058V	DE1001V
DE1074I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1059V	DE1001V
DE1075I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 25-34	DE1060V	DE1001V
DE1076I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1061V	DE1001V
DE1077I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1062V	DE1001V
DE1078I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 35-44	DE1063V	DE1001V
DE1064I	Proportion of Total Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1064V	DE1001V

DE1065I	Proportion of Male Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1065V	DE1001V
DE1066I	Proportion of Female Resident Population aged 45-54	DE1066V	DE1001V
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54	DE1052V	DE1001V
DE1025I	Proportion of total population aged 55-64	DE1025V	DE1001V
DE1028I	Proportion of total population aged 65-74	DE1028V	DE1001V
DE1029I	Proportion of male population aged 65-74	DE1029V	DE1001V
DE1030I	Proportion of female population aged 65-74	DE1030V	DE1001V
DE1055I	Proportion of total population aged 75 and over	DE1055V	DE1001V
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1057I	Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over	DE1057V	DE1056V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE1058I	Demographic dependency: (<20 + >65) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1059I	Demogr. young age dependency: <20 / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE1060I	Demogr. old age dependency: > 65 / 20-64 years	DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V
DE2002I	other EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V
DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.	DE2004V	DE1001V
DE2005I	Non-EU nationals coming from "Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2005V	DE1001V
DE2006I	Non-EU nationals coming from "non - Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2006V	DE1001V
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3004I	Average size of households	DE3017V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female	DE3009V	DE3010V
DE3011I	Proportion of households with children aged 0-17	DE3011V	DE3001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1005I	Number of apartments	SA1005V	
SA1004I	Number of houses	SA1004V	
SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment sold that year	SA1016V	-
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house sold that year	SA1023V	-
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median househ income	SA1016V	EC3039V
SA1049I	Average annual rent for housing per m2	SA1049V	-
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1026I	Non-conventional dwellings per 1000 dwellings	SA1026V*10	SA1001V
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	SA1019V	-
SA1022I	Average living area in m2 per person	SA1022V	-
SA1046I	Percentage of overcrowded dwellings (>3 persons in 1 room)	SA1046V	SA1001V
SA1025I	Empty conventional dwellings per total dwellings	SA1025V	SA1001V
SA1011I	Proportion of households living in owned dwellings	SA1011V	DE3001V
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA1013I	Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing	SA1013V	DE3001V
SA1007I	Proportion of households living in houses	SA1007V	DE3001V
SA1008I	Proportion of households living in apartments	SA1008V	DE3001V
SA1048I	Percentage of housing that is authorised	SA1048V	SA1001V
SA2019I	Total deaths per year	SA2019V	

SA2020I	Total deaths per year (Male)	SA2020V	
SA2021I	Total deaths per year (Female)	SA2021V	
SA2016I	Mortality rate for <65 per year	SA2016V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2017I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Male)	SA2017V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2018I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Female)	SA2018V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
SA2013I	Mortality rate for <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2013V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA2014I	Mortality rate males <65 from heart dis. & respir. ill.	SA2014V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
SA2015I	Mortality rate females <65 from heart dis.&respir. ill.	SA2015V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
SA2004I	Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2004V*1000	SA2007V
SA2005I	Male Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2005V*1000	SA2008V
SA2006I	Female Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2006V*1000	SA2009V
SA2022I	Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents	SA2022V*1000	DE1001V
SA2025I	Number of hospital patients per 1000 residents	SA2025V*1000	DE1001V
SA2026I	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per 1000 residents	SA2026V*1000	DE1001V
SA2027I	Number of practising physicians per 1000 residents	SA2027V*1000	DE1001V
SA2028I	Number of practising dentists per 1000 residents	SA2028V*1000	DE1001V
SA2023I	Number of doctors per 1000 residents	SA2023V*1000	DE1001V
SA2024I	Number of dentists per 1000 residents	SA2024V*1000	DE1001V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
SA3008I	Number of actual crime (surveyed) per 1000 pop.	SA3008V*1000	DE1001V
SA3005I	Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.	SA3005V*1000	DE1001V
SA3006I	Number of car thefts per 1000 population	SA3006V*1000	DE1001V
SA3007I	Number of domestic burglary per 1000 population	SA3007V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in economically active population over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1011I	Unemployment rate - male	EC1011V	EC1002V
EC1012I	Unemployment rate - female	EC1012V	EC1003V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24	EC1149V	EC1143V
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24	EC1150V	EC1144V
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64	EC1151V	EC1145V
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64	EC1152V	EC1146V
EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64	EC1153V	EC1147V
EC1154I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>6 months) 15-24	EC1154V	EC1148V
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male	EC1155V	EC1149V
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female	EC1156V	EC1150V
EC1157I	Proportion of long term unemployed (>1 year) aged 55-64	EC1157V	EC1151V

EC1158I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - male	EC1158V	EC1152V
EC1159I	Proportion of long term elderly unemployed - female	EC1159V	EC1153V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V
EC1035I	Ratio of employed to population of working age - male	EC1035V + EC1089V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1036I	Ratio of employed to popul. of working age - female	EC1036V + EC1090V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1002I	Activity rate - male	EC1002V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
EC1003I	Activity rate - female	EC1003V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male	EC1143V	DE1047V + DE1050V
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female	EC1144V	DE1048V + DE1051V
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64	EC1145V	DE1025V
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male	EC1146V	DE1026V
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female	EC1147V	DE1027V
EC2001I	GDP per head	EC2001V	EC2002V
EC2015I	GDP per employed person	EC2001V	EC2015V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3039V	-
EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile earnings	EC3054V	EC3045V
EC3051I	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% house-holds above, 40% below)	EC3051V	
EC3048I	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% house-holds above, 60% below)	EC3048V	
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	EC3056V
EC3055I	Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income	EC3055V	EC3056V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	EC3056V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
TE1006I	Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1006V*1000	DE1067V
TE1007I	Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1007V*1000	DE1070V
TE1001I	Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1001V*1000	DE1040V
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.	TE1030V	TE1005V
TE2025I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED	TE2025V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2026I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED - male	TE2026V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2027I	Prop. of working age population at level 1 or 2 ISCED - female	TE2027V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
TE2028I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4	TE2028V	DE1046V + DE1049V

	ISCED		+ DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2029I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED - male	TE2029V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2030I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female	TE2030V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
TE2031I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED	TE2031V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2032I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - male	TE2032V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V
TE2033I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 5 or 6 ISCED - female	TE2033V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5016I	Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes	EN5016V	EN5003V
EN5017I	Proportion of the area in mineral extraction	EN5017V	EN5003V
EN5018I	Proportion of the area in industrial and manuf. use	EN5018V	EN5003V
EN5019I	Proportion of the area in road network use	EN5019V	EN5003V
EN5020I	Proportion of the area in rail network use	EN5020V	EN5003V
EN5008I	Proportion of the area in ports use	EN5008V	EN5003V
EN5009I	Proportion of the area in airports use	EN5009V	EN5003V
EN5021I	Proportion of the area in water treatment use	EN5021V	EN5003V
EN5022I	Proportion of the area in waste disposal use	EN5022V	EN5003V
EN5023I	Proportion of the area in commerce and business use	EN5023V	EN5003V
EN5015I	Water and wetland	EN5015V	
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in sports and leisure use	EN5011V	EN5003V
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use	EN5004V	EN5003V
EN5013I	Prop. of the area unused, including contaminated land	EN5013V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing	DE1001V	EN5004V
TT1003I	Proportion of journeys to work by car	TT1003V	-
TT1012I	Proportion of journeys to work by car or motor cycle	TT1012V	
TT1006I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle	TT1006V	-
TT1007I	Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle	TT1007V	-
TT1008I	Proportion of journeys to work by foot	TT1008V	-
TT1010I	Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)	TT1010V	
TT1011I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle, bycylce, foot	TT1011V	
TT1057I	Number of registered cars per 1000 population	TT1057V*1000	DE1001V
TT1013I	Number of registered motor cycles per 1000 population	TT1013V*1000	DE1001V
TT1060I	Road accidents that lead to death per 1000 pop.	TT1060V*1000	DE1001V
TT1061I	Road accidents that lead to serious injuries per 1000 pop.	TT1061V	
TT1019I	Average time of journey to work	TT1019V	-
TT1020I	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)	TT1020V	-
TT1076I	Length of public transport network per 1000 pop	TT1066V*1000	DE1001V
TT1087I	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport per 1000 pop	TT1083V*1000	DE1001V
TT1082I	Number of stops of public transport per 1000 pop.	TT1069V*1000	DE1001V

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	Accessiblity by air (EU-27=100)	TT1071V	-
TT1072I	Accessiblity by rail (EU-27=100)	TT1072V	-
TT1073I	Accessiblity 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

scd_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:

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V
DE2002I	other EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V
DE2005I	Non-EU nationals coming from "Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2005V	DE1001V
DE2006I	Non-EU nationals coming from "non - Western" countries as a proportion of total pop.	DE2006V	DE1001V
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-
DE3004I	Average size of households	DE3017V	DE3001V
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person househ.	DE3002V	DE3001V
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent househ.	DE3005V	DE3001V
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner househ.	DE3008V	DE3001V
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V
SA2019I	Total deaths per year	SA2019V	

SA2016I	Mortality rate for <65 per year	SA2016V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
SA3001I	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V
EC1201I	Annual average change in economically active population over 5 years	EC1001V(t)-EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V - EC1001V)(t-n)
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V
EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3039V	-
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	EC3056V
EC3055I	Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median income	EC3055V	EC3056V
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	EC3056V
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V
TE2025I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED	TE2025V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2028I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED	TE2028V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
TE2031I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED	TE2031V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - from the cadastral register	EN5003V	-
EN5001I	Green space to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V

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

C. Perception data

percep Urban Audit perception survey results

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time:

2004
2006

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

PS2066V	noise-is-a-problem: no reply
PS2067V	noise-is-a-problem: agree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2068V	noise-is-a-problem: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2070V	this is a clean city (synthetic index 0-100)
PS2072V	clean-city: strongly agree
PS2073V	clean-city: somewhat agree
PS2074V	clean-city: somewhat disagree
PS2075V	clean-city: strongly disagree
PS2076V	clean-city: no reply
PS2077V	clean-city: agree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2078V	clean-city: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2080V	resources are spent in a responsible way (synthetic index 0-100)
PS2082V	resources: strongly agree
PS2083V	resources: somewhat agree
PS2084V	resources: somewhat disagree
PS2085V	resources: strongly disagree
PS2086V	resources: no reply
PS2087V	resources: agree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2088V	resources: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2090V	satisfied to live in this city (synthetic index 0-100)
PS2092V	overall-satisfied: strongly agree
PS2093V	overall-satisfied: somewhat agree
PS2094V	overall-satisfied: somewhat disagree
PS2095V	overall-satisfied: strongly disagree
PS2096V	overall-satisfied: no reply
PS2097V	overall-satisfied: agree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2098V	overall-satisfied: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2100V	in 5 years, it will be more pleasant to live here (synth. index 0-100)
PS2102V	in five years it will be better: strongly agree
PS2103V	in five years it will be better: somewhat agree
PS2104V	in five years it will be better: somewhat disagree
PS2105V	in five years it will be better: strongly disagree
PS2106V	in five years it will be better: no reply
PS2107V	in five years it will be better: agree (strongly+somewhat)
PS2108V	in five years it will be better: disagree (strongly+somewhat)
PS3010V	difficulty paying the bills at the end of the month (synthetic index 0-100)
PS3012V	it is difficult to pay my bills: always
PS3013V	it is difficult to pay my bills: sometimes
PS3014V	it is difficult to pay my bills: rarely or never
PS3015V	it is difficult to pay my bills: no reply
PS3020V	Feel safe in this neighbourhood (synthetic index 0-100)
PS3022V	the neighborhood is safe: always
PS3023V	the neighborhood is safe: sometimes

PS3024V	the neighborhood is safe: rarely or never
PS3025V	the neighborhood is safe: no reply
PS3030V	feel safe in this city (synthetic index 0-100)
PS3032V	the city is safe: always
PS3033V	the city is safe: sometimes
PS3034V	the city is safe: rarely or never
PS3035V	the city is safe: no reply

3. CITIES Geopolitical entity:

City code	Name of city
AT001C	Wien
BE002C	Antwerpen
BE001C	Bruxelles/Brussel
BE005C	Liège
DE001C	Berlin
DE010C	Dortmund
DE008C	Leipzig
DE003C	Munchen
DK001C	Kobenhavn
ES002C	Barcelona
ES001C	Madrid
ES006C	Malaga
FI001C	Helsinki
FR203C	Marseille
FR001C	Paris
FR013C	Rennes
GR001C	Athinai
GR004C	Irakleio
IE001C	Dublin
IT003C	Napoli
IT001C	Roma
IT004C	Torino
LU001C	Luxembourg
NL002C	Amsterdam
NL003C	Rotterdam
PT003C	Braga
PT001C	Lisboa
SE001C	Stockholm
UK004C	Glasgow
UK001C	London
UK008C	Manchester

4. INFO Information:

value Actual figure

flags	Flags

ANNEX: OVERVIEW OF ALL TABLES

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