

# European Regional and Urban Statistics Reference Guide

2010 edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2010

ISBN 978-92-79-15731-8

ISSN 1977-0375

DOI 10.2785/48966

Cat. No. KS-RA-10-008-EN-N

**Theme: General and regional statistics**

**Collection: Methodologies and working papers**

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Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Its mission is to provide the European Union with high-quality statistical information. For that purpose, it gathers and analyses figures from the national statistical offices across Europe and provides comparable and harmonised data for the European Union to use in the definition, implementation and analysis of Community policies. Its statistical products and services are also of great value to Europe's business community, professional organisations, academics, librarians, NGOs, the media and citizens.

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All publications are also downloadable free of charge in PDF format from the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. Furthermore, Eurostat's databases are freely available there, as are tables with the most frequently used and demanded short- and long-term indicators.

Eurostat has set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' (ESS) a network of user support centres which exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data. Contact details for this support network can be found on Eurostat Internet site.

## 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 *ex-post* assessment of the results of the EU's Cohesion Policy.

For many years, Eurostat has been collecting a wide variety of regional statistics. Over the last ten years, urban statistics have become the second pillar of its 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". Anyone can access the data free of charge via the Internet.

This Reference Guide replaces the 2009 edition. It is only available 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.

For any feedback, methodology questions or suggestions for improving this Guide, please send an e-mail to:  
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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 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 **more than 150 tables** in REGIO;<sup>1</sup> an alphabetical overview of all the tables can be found in the annex.

**Urban statistics** are dealt with in Chapter 4 of Part I, and the tables of indicators and variables for various spatial levels of over 300 cities are described in detail in Part III of this Reference Guide. A full range of data for measuring the quality of life in European cities was collected in 2003/2004 (for reference year 2001) and in 2006/2007 (for reference year 2004) in the context of the "Urban Audit", and the data can be accessed in Eurostat's free dissemination database. The next similar data collection has started beginning of 2010.

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For any feedback, methodology question or suggestion for improving this Reference Guide, please send an e-mail to: [berthold.feldmann@ec.europa.eu](mailto:berthold.feldmann@ec.europa.eu).

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1) The regional **data** can be directly accessed under [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database). Click on "Database", then on "General and Regional Statistics", then either on "Regional Statistics" or "Urban Audit".

# 1. The history of regional and urban statistics

As regional policies of the European Communities have a long history, also the regional statistics that support these policies exist since a long time.

Already the founding document, the **Treaty of Rome of 1957**, established in its Article 2 as a mission to promote the harmonious development of economic activities throughout the Community. The accompanying instruments put in place asked for a better development of less favoured regions ..., which had to be identified with the aid of regional statistics.

But it was with the first enlargement with Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1973 that the regional dimension of Community action was growing significantly. It saw the creation of the **European Development Fund**, which was in charge of intervening in regions lagging behind (Mezzogiorno of Italy) and in declining industrial regions (on request of the new Member State United Kingdom), supporting the financing of infrastructure and productive investment. All these intervention had to be backed up by statistics.

In 1986, the **Single Act** established an ambitious goal for the Community: *"to create, before the first January 1993, a market which will remove barriers to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital. A number of accompanying policies are needed to facilitate the implementation of the 'big market'. One of the most important of them is targeted to the reduction of the gap between various regions of the Community and to help the least prosperous regions with the aid of so called 'Structural Funds' "*.

Moreover, the **Lisbon Treaty**, in its article 3, makes **territorial cohesion** an explicit Objective for the future of Cohesion Policy. The current crisis with its asymmetric territorial impacts has increased the importance of territorial cohesion within the EU, and the discussion about the concept has gained momentum. In October 2008, the European Commission adopted a Green Paper on "Territorial Cohesion".

These developments strengthened the role of Regional Statistics in Eurostat.

Until 1999, most regional statistics were collected by the Eurostat unit responsible for regional statistics, i.e. the predecessors of unit E4. That meant that the whole data flow from sending out a data request to the Member States until the dissemination of regional data in a Regional Yearbook that contained hundreds of tables was concentrated in one unit.

In 2000, Eurostat decided that regional data to be collected by the thematic domains, which have close contacts to their thematic colleagues in the National Statistical Institutes. The proximity to national data also facilitated the data validation.

While data collection was initially nearly always based on a gentleman's agreement, several thematic units created a legal base for important regional data collections.

Until 2004, Regional Accounts, which may be considered the corner stone of regional statistics (by generating among others **regional GDP** statistics), was allocated to unit E4. Since then it is under the umbrella of National Accounts.

Since the turn of the century, **urban statistics**, i.e. a data collection below the NUTS levels, has grown in importance for Cohesion Policy and started to supplement regional statistics. Its data collection is concentrated in unit E4.

In some areas regional statistics also play a significant role in specific policy topics, such as rural development. These topics require the coordination and analysis of a subset of indicators for certain types of regions.

## 2. Regional breakdown

### 2.1. 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, etc.), **climate** (arid or high-rainfall), **language** (e.g. in Belgium, Finland and Spain), **ethnic origin** (e.g. Wales, northern Sweden and Finland or 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 and 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 modern maps 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 and electorates).

## 2.2. Regions as an administrative concept

A region is an attempt to group together populations or places with enough in common 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, in turn, becomes 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 Autónomas in Spain;
- Länder in Germany;
- Gewesten in Belgium.

## 2.3. Two alternative concepts of regions for statistical purposes

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; historical factors may also be at the root of an agreement to maintain the autonomy of certain administrative divisions;
- ♦ **analytical (or functional) regions** are defined in terms of particular analytical requirements; they categorise areas on the basis of 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. In addition, borders of normative or administrative regions often cut functional links that are vital to understand socio-economic phenomena.

Analytical or functional regions are, as their name suggests, very useful for economic analysis. There is a growing interest by users for these functional regions, in particular for so called Labour Market Areas (LMAs), defined as the employment catchment areas in a country. In many countries LMAs are already delineated and used for analytical purposes. Since several years Eurostat studies in detail if these national LMAs are sufficiently comparable and could be used in a European context. DG REGIO uses for its analysis approximations of LMAs with the aid of aggregations of NUTS 3 regions.

## 2.4. 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.<sup>2</sup>

For thirty years, 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.

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2) For the latest status of NUTS, see the RAMON classifications server on the Eurostat Internet site [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash\\_regions.html](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).

Work on a **Regulation** to give NUTS a legal status started in spring 2000. This was adopted in May 2003<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> A further amendment following the enlargement of the EU in 2007 was adopted in early 2008.<sup>5</sup>

One 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.

### **NUTS favours institutional divisions**

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

### **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 or *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

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- 3) 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, 21.6.2003).
  - 4) 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, 10.2.2007).
  - 5) See Regulation (EC) No 176/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union (Official Journal L 061, 5 March 2008).

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

These size bands are very large and lead to deplorable differences in average size between countries. This leads to the well known MAUP (*modifiable areal unit problem*).<sup>6</sup>

The following table shows the average size of region (in 1000 population) in the Member States for 2007.

### Average size of NUTS regions (in 1000 population) 2007

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>381</b>
Belgium	3542	966	241
Bulgaria	3830	1277	274
Czech Republic	10334	1292	738
Denmark	5461	1092	496
Germany	5142	2109	192
Estonia	1342	1342	268
Ireland	4357	2178	545
Greece	2798	861	219
Spain	6411	2362	761
France	7092	2455	638
Italy	11875	2827	555
Cyprus	784	784	784
Luxembourg	2276	2276	379
Latvia	3376	3376	338
Lithuania	480	480	480
Hungary	3352	1437	503
Malta	409	409	205
Netherlands	4095	1365	410
Austria	2772	924	238
Poland	6353	2383	578
Portugal	3536	1515	354

6) See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modifiable\\_areal\\_unit\\_problem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modifiable_areal_unit_problem)



Romania	5387	2693	513
Slovenia	2018	1009	168
Slovakia	5397	1349	675
Finland	2663	1065	264
Sweden	3049	1144	436
United Kingdom	5082	1648	458

### 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, support schemes in other domains, such as coastal and urban areas. To meet the demand for statistics linked to defining, implementing and monitoring 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 set for **all** the Member States. This usually corresponds to the “municipality”. (*See also Chapter 4 below.*)

## 2.5. 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 considerably 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, in this case Eurostat pays much stricter attention to compliance by all regions with the population thresholds set in the NUTS Regulation.



The table below shows the number of NUTS regions in the 27 Member States in the current NUTS\_2006 version. **Non-administrative** levels, as defined in Annex 2 to the NUTS Regulation, are in **grey**.

### Number of NUTS regions 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
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
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1 303</b>

## 2.6. Revision of the regional classification in 2010

According to the NUTS Regulation the regional classification can be amended not more frequently than every three years. The amendments of the classification is adopted by the Commission in accordance with the so called regulatory procedure with scrutiny.

In 2010, it is the second time that the Commission amends the NUTS classification according to the rules of the NUTS Regulation. The purpose of the revision is to reflect recent changes in the administrative division of Member States as well as accommodate national requests for modifications of non-administrative units. The next version of the NUTS classification will be called NUTS 2010, as the reference year is 2010. It will replace the currently valid regional classification (NUTS 2006) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012.

For the majority of Member States, 22 countries, the existing NUTS breakdown will be maintained for another three years at least. As a matter of fact, this results in a significant added value in terms of long time series for regional statistics in many domains. Changes will mainly take place at NUTS level 3. However, some adjustments also affect NUTS level 2 or even NUTS level 1. The attached table provides details about the expected changes.

Country	Expected Change	NUTS level affected		
		1	2	3
<b>BE</b>	No change			
<b>BG</b>	No change			
<b>CZ</b>	No change			
<b>DK</b>	No change			
<b>DE</b>	Complete re-organisation of Sachsen (DED) Merge of DE41 and DE42 in Brandenburg (DE4) Changes: Aachen (DEA21), Ludwigshafen a. R. (DEB34)			
<b>EE</b>	No change			
<b>IE</b>	No change			
<b>GR</b>	No change			
<b>ES</b>	No change			
<b>FR</b>	No change			
<b>IT</b>	Split of Milano (ITC45) to two NUTS3: Monza e della Brianza and Milano, Split of Ascoli Piceno (ITE34) to two NUTS-3: Ascoli Piceno and Fermo, Split of Foggia (ITF41) and Bari (ITF42) to three NUTS3 Barletta-Andria-Trani, Foggia, and Bari, Border shift between Pesaro e Urbino (ITE31) and Rimini (ITD59)			
<b>CY</b>	No change			
<b>LV</b>	No change			
<b>LT</b>	No change			
<b>LU</b>	No change			
<b>HU</b>	No change			
<b>MT</b>	No change			

<b>NL</b>	Merge of municipalities over NUTS-3 borders: Moordrecht, Zevenhuizen-Moerkapelle and Nieuwerkerk aan den IJssel (NL334/NL335) Binnenmaas and 's-Gravendeel (NL335/NL336) Alkemade and Jacobswoude (NL331/NL334)			
<b>AT</b>	No change			
<b>PL</b>	No change			
<b>PT</b>	No change			
<b>RO</b>	No change			
<b>SI</b>	No change			
<b>SK</b>	No change			
<b>FI</b>	Split of Etelä-Suomi (FI18) into two NUTS2 regions: Etelä-Suomi and Helsinki-Uusimaa, Uusimaa (FI181) and Itä-Uusimaa (FI182) become the NUTS2 region (Helsinki-Uusimaa), Merge of Itä-Suomi (FI13) and Pohjois-Suomi (FI1A) to one NUTS2 region			
<b>SE</b>	No change			
<b>UK</b>	Split of Cheshire CC (UKD22), Spilt of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK30) due to LGR 2009, Merge of Halton (part of UKD21) with East Merseyside (UKD51)			

## 2.7. Further information on NUTS

Further information on NUTS, the Regulation and its application can be found on the Eurostat website, where the NUTS classification and maps of the NUTS regions are available. See <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/>.

For further information, contact [ESTAT-nuts@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ESTAT-nuts@ec.europa.eu).

## 2.8. Regions outside Europe

Since spring 2008 Eurostat also provides regional data from the non-European OECD countries Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and USA to our data users. These data are copied from the OECD's public database and concern a small number of tables on population, economic accounts and labour market statistics. The territorial division is the one used by the OECD, which has developed a codification similar to NUTS at two "Territorial Levels", abbreviated TL. The OECD Territorial Level 2 defines the larger regions, whereas the Territorial Level 3 refers to the small regions of the area.

### The following division constitutes TL level 2:

Australia	8 States or Territories
Canada	12 Provinces
Japan	10 Groups of Prefectures
Korea	7 Regions
Mexico	32 Estados
New Zealand	2 Groups of Regional Councils
USA	51 States

**At the more detailed TL level 3, the following division is applicable:**

Australia	60 Statistical Divisions
Canada	288 Census Divisions
Japan	47 Prefectures
Korea	16 Special city, Metropolitan Area and Province
Mexico	209 Grupos de Municipios
New Zealand	14 Regional Councils
USA	179 Economic Areas ( <i>Bureau of Economic Analysis</i> )

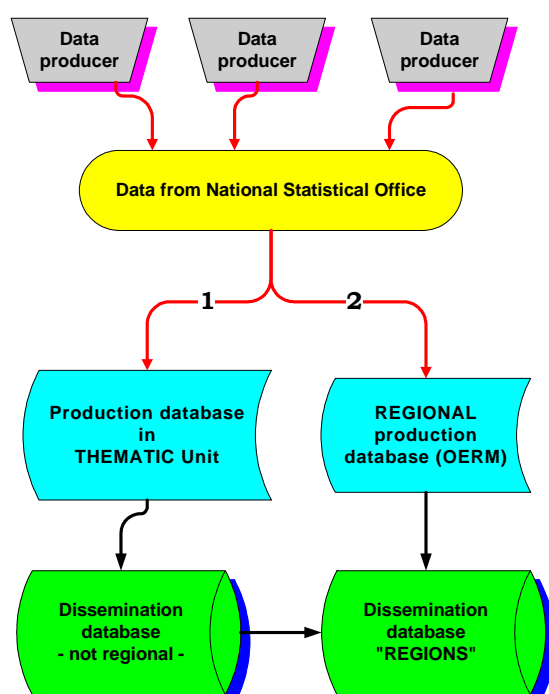
For the USA, an Economic Area may include portions from different States and the principle of hierarchical regions is thus not respected.

Eurostat is using the same codes as the OECD with the exception of TL level 3 in the USA, where Eurostat puts the acronym BEA in the code to show its origin and in order not to confuse these codes with the state codes at TL level 2.

## 3. The statistical collections

### 3.1. 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 below*):



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 them (*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 Eurostat's statistical databases) is also taken, mainly for labour market statistics at NUTS level 3 and for all Urban Audit data.

### 3.2. The collections of regional statistics in REGIO

The “Regions” domain in Eurostat’s statistical databases is structured into 13 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 13 collections are:

- Agriculture statistics;
- Demographic statistics;
- Migration statistics;
- Economic accounts – ESA95;
- Education statistics;
- Science and technology statistics;
- Labour market statistics;
- Labour cost statistics;
- Structural business statistics;
- Health statistics;
- Tourism statistics;
- Transport statistics;
- Information Society statistics;
- *Environment statistics (currently closed to the public);<sup>7</sup>*

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 NUTS level at which the data for the table were 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 based on **ESA95** at market prices.

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

**Note:**

1. Data concerning the French overseas departments (DOM) are not included in the totals for France or for the EU-27 except for regional accounts and regional labour market data. The country code **FR** signifies that data for the DOM are included, while **FX** is used wherever data refer to metropolitan France only.
2. From 1991 onwards, Germany means “Germany after reunification”; for population figures, however, this applies from 1990 onwards.

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7) At the moment there is no regional environmental data in NewCronos. A new regional environmental data collection is under preparation, and data can be expected end of 2010. For questions related to regional environmental data please contact [juergen.foerster@ec.europa.eu](mailto:juergen.foerster@ec.europa.eu)

### 3.3. Candidate and EFTA countries

As early as 1999, a large volume of regional statistics for the candidate countries was collected and stored, adding considerably to the information contained in Eurostat's statistical databases. This tradition is followed since then as closely as possible. For several statistical domains, regional data can be found for the current candidate countries Croatia and Turkey. Meanwhile also the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has started providing regional data, in particular regional GVA.

For the statistical regions in the EFTA countries Eurostat disseminates data in several domains, as far as these statistics are produced in a comparable manner in these countries.

## 4. Local administrative units

### 4.1. SIRE – European infra-regional information system

In addition to the collections of regional statistical data, Eurostat also has some data for the local administrative units (local authority level, LAU). There is a separate collection of local data, called SIRE (European infra-regional information system), which is described solely in this chapter, but not in the remainder of this Reference Guide, given that SIRE does not form part of the Regions domain. The SIRE database is not publicly available but restricted to users inside the European Commission. It consists of a classification for local administrative units (LAU levels 1 and 2) and statistical data from the ten-yearly population censuses. Flags denoting eligibility for the structural funds (under the EU regional policy) are also available. The total number of LAUs is around 120 000 in the EU-27, with an additional 40 000 in the EFTA and candidate countries.

Since there are frequent changes to the local administrative units, Eurostat tries to follow its development from year to year. Some countries make very frequent changes to their LAUs, while others virtually never change them. No attempt is made to link data from different censuses in any comprehensive manner. Links to the regional NUTS levels are stored in the database.

The NUTS Regulation makes provision for EU Member States to send lists of LAUs to Eurostat. A new version of the lists with codes and names as on 1.1.2009 was published on the Internet in early 2010. See

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts\\_nomenclature/local\\_administrative\\_units/lau\\_data](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/local_administrative_units/lau_data).

### 4.2. Population and housing censuses

Until 2008 there was no legal basis for the collection of LAU data. The Census Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 obliges Member States since then to submit data for numerous essential population and housing topics at LAU level 2. The Census Regulation also requires the use of harmonised definitions as well as unified reporting years. The first unified reporting year will be 2011.

The SIRE database contains statistical data from the last three rounds of population and housing censuses. Censuses are not held on the same date in every Member State. For the 1981, 1991 and 2001 rounds the time lag between the earliest census in a particular round and the last was about three years.

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 confidentiality reasons, data for small local authorities are withheld by Member States. The variable “total population” is available for all local authorities, however. Surface area is also available for every local authority. Some countries do not conduct population censuses, but retrieve comparable information from registers and other administrative records. It is not possible to retrieve all the variables in the table programme from every country. More detailed information about the database content can be found in the internal document “*Management of SIRE Data Base, Database Documentation*” (December 2008).

## 5. Urban statistics

### 5.1. The history

In 1999 the Commission conducted a tentative data collection of comparable indicators for European cities. The purpose of this “Urban Audit” was to test the feasibility of collecting comparable measurements of the quality of life in European cities. Over the entire EU (EU-15 at the time), around 480 variables were collected for the 58 largest cities – although London and Paris were omitted since they were considered too difficult to cope with in a test phase.

After completion of the Urban Audit, the Commission decided that there was a clear need to continue and improve this approach of collecting comparable information on urban development.

The next data collection waves for Urban Audit data took place in 2003 (for EU-15 cities) respectively 2004 (for the new Member States) and in 2006/2007 (for the EU-27 cities plus cities in Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Croatia).

### 5.2. The characteristics

#### **Variables**

Around 300 to 350 **variables** are defined for each collection wave, covering most aspects of urban life, e.g. demography, housing, health, crime, the labour market, income disparity, local administration, educational qualifications, the environment, climate, travel patterns, information society and cultural infrastructure. From these variables, **derived indicators** are calculated by Eurostat.

The following domains are covered by the Urban Audit dataset:

<b>1. Demography</b>		<b>6. Environment</b>
1.1 Population		6.1 Climate/geography
1.2 Nationality		6.2 Air quality and noise
1.3 Household structure		6.3 Water
<b>2. Social aspects</b>		6.4 Waste management
2.1 Housing		6.5 Land use
2.2 Health		<b>7. Travel and transport</b>
2.3 Crime		7.1 Travel patterns
<b>3. Economic aspects</b>		<b>8. Information society</b>
3.1 Labour market		8.1 Users and infrastructure
3.2 Economic activity		8.2 Local e-government
3.3 Income disparities and poverty		8.3 ICT sector
<b>4. Civic involvement</b>		<b>9. Culture and recreation</b>
4.1 Civic involvement		9.1 Culture and recreation
4.2 Local administration		9.2 Tourism
<b>5. Training and education</b>		
5.1 Education and training provision		
5.2 Educational qualifications		

### **Spatial units**

By now over 300 cities in the European Union (EU-27) and in addition around 50 cities in candidate and EFTA countries take part in the Urban Audit project.

Data is collected for four different levels of spatial unit:

- The first of these is the “central” or “core city”, i.e. the administrative unit, for which a rich dataset is generally available.
- Secondly, the larger urban zone (LUZ) is used to gather information that covers the “hinterland” of the city.
- Thirdly, intra-urban discrepancies are taken into account by gathering data for sub-city districts (SCD).
- Finally, for several capitals like Paris and London, a “kernel” was created in order to facilitate comparisons with other cities.

### **Large City Audit**

The Large City Audit is an additional data collection that involves all “non-Urban Audit cities” with more than 100 000 inhabitants in the EU. The list of cities participating was agreed bilaterally with the Member States.

In the Large City Audit all the variables available to the NSO are put together with the aid of an indepth investigation of the available databases. Data had to be supplied for a limited number of variables at the core city level.

### **Time line data**

For a shortlist of 80 variables “historic” data, i.e. data referring to 1991 and 1996, were collected in 2004.



### **Organisational set-up**

There are three organisational coordination levels in the Urban Audit: the European, national and local/city levels.

Eurostat is responsible for coordinating the flow of Urban Audit data at European level. This role involves keeping in contact with the national coordinators and with the main users in the Commission, feeding the database and disseminating the results of the Urban Audit. A team of experts, made up of senior statisticians, assists Eurostat regarding methodology questions on, for example, definitions of variables and estimation methods required to match the available data with the requested statistics.

National coordinators are essential as the link between the cities and Eurostat. The first choice for national coordinators has been the National Statistical Offices, as they have the necessary expertise in statistical matters and, in many cases, already have at their disposal a large number of the statistics required. In other cases, like Germany, city networks act as national coordinators. The National Urban Audit Coordinator (NUAC) collects data from the cities and other sources, validates them and makes sure that a complete set of urban statistics is transmitted within the deadlines set.

A large volume of data already existed in the NSOs' databases or in administrative registers available to them. The remaining data have to be collected from the cities. The local authorities collect a range of data for their own purposes, namely administration of the city, urban planning, etc.

### **Next Urban Audit data collections**

It was decided that from 2009 onwards there should be an annual Urban Audit data collection of a restricted number of 30 to 40 variables. This annual data collection is currently under way.

The next exhaustive collection of urban statistics will be accomplished in 2011.

## **5.3. A legal base for the Urban Audit data collection**

Since autumn 2009 Eurostat works on the drafting of a Regulation for the Urban Audit, so that in the near future there will be a legal base for the collection of urban statistics. For various reasons it was decided to draft in parallel a "Gentleman's Agreement", i.e. a written agreement between Member States and Eurostat to supply Urban Audit data on a voluntary base. This will complement the binding rules of the Regulation.

Various drafts of the Regulation and the Gentleman's Agreement are intensively discussed with the Member States, partly in the form of an email exchange, partly in Task Force meetings. Given the good progress achieved so far, it can be hoped that end of 2010 the Regulation can be passed on for discussion in Council and Parliament.

## 5.4. Perception surveys

In January 2004, a perception survey parallel to the Urban Audit data collection was conducted in 31 cities in the EU-15. In random telephone interviews, 300 citizens in each city were asked about their perception of various aspects of the quality of life in “their” city.

In December 2006 the survey was repeated with a larger sample per city in 75 cities in the EU-27, Turkey and Croatia.

In December 2009 the third perception survey was launched.

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

## 5.5. Analysis of the results

Based on the 2003/2004 Urban Audit data collection, a study was contracted to add value to the data. It was finalised in April 2007. The **“State of European Cities Report”** was prepared in this context by ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd, in cooperation with NordRegio and Eurofutures, following a call for tenders. The report builds on a unique collection of urban statistics. It provides indepth analysis of the demographic, economic and social statistics gathered. It draws on other available data, for example on education level, civic involvement and the environment. It also provides a **typology of European cities**, which allows Urban Audit cities to find other cities with which they can be compared in a meaningful way:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/themes/urban/audit/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/themes/urban/audit/index_en.htm).

Work on a second “State of European Cities Report” has started in summer 2008. It will be published in 2010.

## 5.6. Further information

The lists of variables, indicators and cities and further technical information can be found in Part III of this Reference Guide. In case of specific information not covered by here please contact us (e-mail: [estat-urban-audit@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-urban-audit@ec.europa.eu)).

For policy-related information concerning the Urban Audit, contact:

Ms Corinne Hermant-De Callatay (e-mail: [corinne.hermant@ec.europa.eu](mailto:corinne.hermant@ec.europa.eu)).

# 6. Frequently asked questions

## 6.1. Which version of NUTS?

All data in the Regions domain of Eurostat’s statistical databases now conform to the **2006** version of NUTS. The next change in the territorial breakdown will be decided in the second half of 2010 and implemented on 1 January 2012.

## 6.2. Which level of NUTS?

The standard level of data availability is NUTS level 2. For certain variables, NUTS level 3 is also available, but generally this is the exception (mainly in regional accounts, in population and in labour market statistics). For some statistics and some countries only NUTS level 1 is available, but this is fortunately an exception.

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

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

- On 1 January 2002, the euro became the national currency for the citizens of the euro-zone Member States (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland).
- Slovenia joined on 1 January 2007.
- Cyprus and Malta joined on 1 January 2008.
- Slovakia joined on 1 January 2009

The possibility for users to make cross-country comparisons (and aggregations) and for single-country time series analysis for the euro-zone Member States will be maintained (see explanations below).

From 2002 on, Eurostat has been publishing 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 is used for single-country time series analysis (comparison over time), the second for cross-country comparisons and aggregations.

## 6.4. When are data updated?

Most tables 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 when the data are sent to Eurostat, once they have been checked by the domain manager and/or her/his assistants.

## 6.5. Are the data checked for coherence?

For each set of indicators there are rules with which the data must comply. These are in general basic consistency rules — the subparts of a main indicator cannot possibly total more than the main indicator. However, should some of the data fail to comply with these

rules the domain manager then has to contact the Member State to determine which of the subtotals was wrong.

The domain manager will also check which data are missing and if there is any reason for this. Obviously, there is not much point in ringing up Helsinki to ask: “Where are your figures for olive plantations?” Once checked, the figures are then loaded into Eurostat’s statistical databases.

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

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

## 6.7. What are "Tables by themes"?

A sub-set of statistical indicators exists separately in an area of the database called '**Tables by themes**' (until last year called "Main Tables"). This area of the database was created with the less experienced users in mind. It holds a selection of the most important indicators of the database and allows for easier selection of the indicators as well as providing additional options for visualising the statistical indicators, including geographical mapping.

Please note that the indicators in this area are just a **copy** of existing indicators in the database and thus do not hold any additional statistical information.

On the regional level, the number of Tables by themes has been considerably increased in 2009 (by over 400%). By now there are 55 tables available for the ten different statistical domains as well as 11 tables with Urban Audit data. These Urban Audit tables are a subset of demographic, economic and social indicators.

## 6.8. 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. The data are comparable for all the countries covered.

In spring 2008, regional data from the 7 non-European OECD countries Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and the USA were added to the database. The territorial division for the latter countries is the one used by the OECD, which has developed a codification similar to the NUTS at two "Territorial Levels", abbreviated TL. *For more details see chapter 2.8 above.*

## 7. Methodological issues

**Note:** The following sections refer not only to EU countries but also to the candidate countries. However, the NUTS classification is valid for EU Member States only; in the case of candidate countries, reference should be made to SR ("Statistical Regions"). Both classifications are based on the same requirements and assumptions and are therefore comparable.

Furthermore, ESA95 is based on a Council Regulation that applies to EU Member States only; however, the candidate countries are also involved in the ESA95 delivery programme.

### 7.1. Estimating regional GDP

From 1999 onwards, Eurostat has been estimating regional GDP on the basis of the ESA95 national and regional accounts, 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 February 2008 data are published for 2005). The data are available in the Regions domain under the names "REG\_E2GDP" and "REG\_E3GDP".

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

The method for regionalising the national GDP is the same as in previous years, i.e. the regional breakdown is based on 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 every country.

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 and, finally, for NUTS 1 regions. If GVA for a given year is not available at NUTS 3 level, 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 in 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*. To make sure that regional accounts figures are consistent with national accounts figures, regional population figures are adjusted in such a way that the sum of all regions of a country equals the population figure published by national accounts.

This estimation procedure features a number of key 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 sources are not necessarily a cause for concern, provided the results are comparable in terms of accuracy.

As a measure to provide transparency about national methods, between 2000 and 2004 the national statistical offices produced Quality Reports for regional GVA, where the methods applied in each country were described in detail. At the beginning of 2008 they started to produce new detailed Inventories of methods applied and sources used. These inventories are gradually becoming available since the end of 2008 and can be obtained on request.

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 the countries are able to supply data on GVA structure for year  $t$  at every regional level, which could then be used to estimate the regional GDP values for 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.

## 7.2. 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 to 74 who were:

- 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;

**All three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously.**

Economically active population (sometimes also labelled 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 youth unemployment rate relates to persons aged 15 to 24.

Dispersion of employment (unemployment) rates is the coefficient of variation of regional employment (unemployment) rates in a country, weighted by the absolute working age population (active population).

Underperforming region is a region with a significantly high unemployment rate, or a significantly low employment rate, as compared with the rest of the country. The threshold at which a region is labelled “underperforming” regarding unemployment is 150% of the national unemployment rate and, regarding employment, 90% of the national employment rate.

### Unemployment rates down to NUTS level 2

Down to NUTS level 2, the unemployment rates, like 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 to 24 and 25 and over) are divided between NUTS level 3 regions in accordance with the distribution of NUTS level 3 absolute unemployment and economically active population figures by sex and age (15 to 24 and 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. The table set out below indicates the source for each country:

### Data source and reference period for NUTS level 3 figures, by country

Country	Data source	Reference period
Belgium	Register-based data	annual average
Bulgaria	LFS	annual average
Czech Republic	LFS	annual average
Denmark	Register-based data	annual average
Germany	Register-based data	annual average
Estonia	LFS	3-year-average
Ireland	Household survey	annual average
Greece	LFS	annual average
Spain	LFS	annual average
France	LFS + register-based data	annual average
Italy	LFS	annual average

Cyprus	LFS	annual average
Latvia	LFS	annual average
Lithuania	LFS	annual average
Luxembourg	LFS	annual average
Hungary	LFS	annual average
Malta	LFS	annual average
Netherlands	Register-based data	annual average
Austria	Register-based data	annual average
Poland	LFS	3-year-average
Portugal	Register-based data	annual average
Romania	LFS	3-year-average
Slovenia	Register-based data	annual average
Slovakia	LFS	annual average
Finland	LFS	annual average
Sweden	Register-based data	annual average
United Kingdom	LFS	annual average

### Labour market disparities in unemployment

To measure the disparities in the regional labour markets, two kind of indicators are calculated: the **dispersion of employment** (or unemployment) rates and the **underperformance indicators** regarding employment and unemployment. Both are calculated using data at NUTS level 2 and NUTS level 3.

High values for these indicators show that there are big differences in employment and unemployment levels between regions in a country. While the dispersion is a measure of the extent of these differences, the underperforming concept tries to spot regions where employment and unemployment situation is relatively worse when compared to the country average. Those regions being spotted, some indicators can be computed, e.g. the percentage of population in these regions.

## 8. Outline of the collection descriptions

Each chapter in Part II of this Reference Guide focuses on a separate collection in the Regions domain, informing the reader about the following aspects of each collection:

### ⇒ General presentation

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

### ⇒ Eurostat publications

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



### ⇒ **Data sources**

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 within 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.

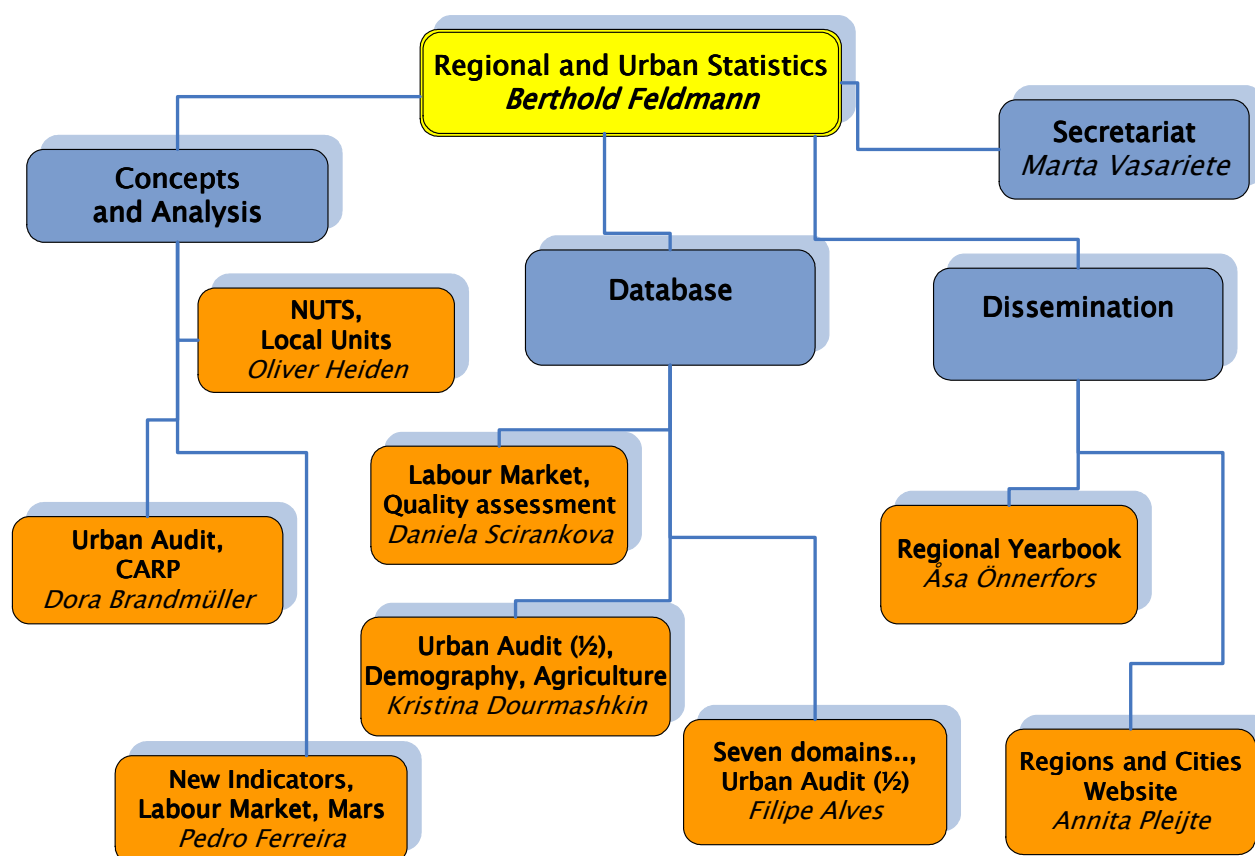
### ⇒ **Detailed description**

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

## 9. Organisational set-up and contact persons

All Eurostat regional statistics are stored and disseminated by the “Regional Statistics” **section** in Unit E4 “Regional Indicators and Geographical Information”. Apart from regional statistics, Unit E4 also comprises the *geographical information system team (GISCO)*.

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



The table set out below gives an overview of the section domain managers' responsibilities for the various thematic collections of regional statistics. It should be borne in mind that methodology questions should be addressed to the specialists in the thematic units.

## Contact points for regional statistics

	Domain manager in the section	Methodology expert
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Agricultural accounts	Kristina Dourmashkin	Iulia Paula Pop
Animal production	Kristina Dourmashkin	Rodrigo Ataíde-Dias
Vegetable production, land use	Kristina Dourmashkin	Fausto Cardoso / Sorina Vaju
Structure of agricultural holdings	Kristina Dourmashkin	Anna Cocker Maciejewska
<b>Demographic statistics</b>	Kristina Dourmashkin	Giampaolo Lanzieri
<b>Migration statistics</b>	Kristina Dourmashkin	David Thorogood
<b>Regional accounts</b>		
Gross domestic product	Nils Thoma (in C2)	Andreas Krueger
Household accounts	Nils Thoma (in C2)	Andreas Krueger
<b>Education statistics</b>		
Student enrolments	Filipe Alves	Lene Mejer
Educational attainment	Filipe Alves	Sylvain Jouhette
<b>Environment statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Juergen Foerster

<b>Science and technology</b>		
R&D expenditure and personnel	Filipe Alves	Hakan Wilen
Human resources in S&T	Filipe Alves	Silvia Crintea
Employment in high-tech sectors	Filipe Alves	Silvia Crintea
European patent applications to EPO	Filipe Alves	Bernard Felix
<b>Structural business statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Petra Sneijers
<b>Health statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Bart De Norre
<b>Tourism statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Pavel Vancura
<b>Transport statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Anna Bialas-Motyl
<b>Regional labour market</b>	Daniela Scirankova	Ingo Kuhnert
<b>Labour cost statistics</b>	Daniela Scirankova	Simone Casali
<b>Information society statistics</b>	Filipe Alves	Albrecht Wirthmann
<b>Urban Audit</b>	K. Dourmashkin, F. Alves	Teodora Brandmueller
<b>OECD data</b>	Daniela Scirankova	

*Eurostat e-mail addresses are: first name.surname@ec.europa.eu*

## 10. Regional statistics publications

Apart from this Reference Guide, there are also two quite different publications that present regional statistics in all their variety: The "Portrait of the Regions" and the "Regional Yearbook". These classifications are published separately.

### 10.1. Portrait of the Regions

#### The paper version

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

#### The web version

Updated versions of the regional profiles were produced in 2004 and 2005. They are available 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>.

### 10.2. Cities' and Regions' Profiles (CARP)

Work is in progress to create a dynamic site, where quantitative information will be complemented by textual information, with the so called "Cities' and Regions' Profiles".

Urban Audit maps will be also added to the website, so that users can easily see the spatial delineations of cities and regions. The tool will become available in 2010.

### 10.3. Eurostat regional yearbook

The main information source on European wide regional statistical data from Eurostat is the publication *Eurostat regional yearbook*, released to the public in the beginning of the autumn every year. This publication contains maps, tables and graphs along with written commentaries on most statistical subjects where Eurostat collects regional data. The chapter content may vary a bit from year to year, depending on data availability, and all chapters are written by Eurostat in-house statistical experts on the different subjects. Reoccurring chapters are for example; Population, Gross domestic product, Household accounts, Labour market, Structural business statistics, Information society, Education, Tourism, Transport, Health, Agriculture, Science, technology and innovation, as well as statistics on European cities from the Urban Audit data collection.

The Eurostat regional yearbook covers data from the 27 Member States of the European Union and when available also from the candidate countries and EFTA countries. It's published in German, English and French and the PDF version can be downloaded for free at the Eurostat website, either as a whole or by chapters, on the following address: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?p\\_product\\_code=KS-HA-09-001](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-HA-09-001)

If you have comments or suggestions for improvements on the Eurostat regional yearbook, please don't hesitate to contact us on [estat-regio@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-regio@ec.europa.eu)

### 10.4. 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 by Unit C2. The Regional Statistics section continues to publish regional unemployment data in an SiF each year, usually in the early autumn. More SiFs are published in the course of the year if there is a particularly interesting subject to present.

### 10.5. Classifications

The classifications of territorial units at levels 1 to 3 are published intermittently by Eurostat in Theme 1 (General statistics). NUTS, covering EU members, is in one publication, and “Statistical Regions”, covering EFTA countries and candidate countries, in another. The classifications are also available on Eurostat's RAMON server.

These publications contain the list of territorial units with the 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.

The **current version** of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics – NUTS 2006/EU-27 is available in PDF format and can be downloaded from:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-020/EN/KS-RA-07-020-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-020/EN/KS-RA-07-020-EN.PDF).

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 in PDF format only and can be downloaded from:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-BD-02-002/EN/KS-BD-02-002-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BD-02-002/EN/KS-BD-02-002-EN.PDF).

A publication on the Statistical Regions in the the candidate countries and the EFTA countries can be downloaded from:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-023/EN/KS-RA-07-023-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-023/EN/KS-RA-07-023-EN.PDF)

A classification of Local Administrative Units (LAU) was published on the Internet in early 2004 and has since been updated annually. Note that the most up-to-date version can be downloaded from:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts\\_nomenclature/local\\_administrative\\_units/lau\\_data](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/local_administrative_units/lau_data)

## 11. 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
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic metre
km	Kilometre
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
t	1 000 kilograms
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
TJ	Terajoule (= 10 <sup>9</sup> kilojoule)
AWU	Annual work unit
ESU	European size unit
LSU	Livestock unit
NAC	National currency
LAU	Local Administrative Unit

<b>CC</b>	Candidate countries, i.e. countries whose applications for membership have been accepted by the Council. Currently include Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.
<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Agreement, covers four countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The first three are part of the EEA (European Economic Area), while Switzerland has a bilateral agreement (also covering statistics) with the EU.

## 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.

#### **Land use** ([table AGR\\_R\\_LANDUSE](#))

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: yields production)** ([table AGR\\_R\\_CROPS](#))

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

**Animal populations (December) [[table AGR\\_R\\_ANIMAL](#)]**

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 (1000 tons) [[table AGR\\_R\\_MILKPR](#)]**

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 according to EAA 97 (Rev 1.1)****[[table AGR\\_R\\_ACCTS](#)]**

The agricultural accounts are defined as a satellite account to the National Accounts (ESA 95) and are submitted by the Member States according to Regulation (EC) 138/2004. The figures presented in table AGR\_R\_ACCTS are broken down from the agricultural accounts on country level at regional level. In the compiling a combination of bottom up and top down approaches are used. The regional data at NUTS level 2 are collected on gentleman agreement and submitted only in current prices.

**Structure of agricultural holdings by NUTS, main indicators ([table EF\\_R\\_NUTS](#))**

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 – Annual 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

All data concerning regional agricultural statistics come from the National Statistical Offices or the Ministries of Agriculture. All data is first sent to the thematic unit E2, where a first quality check is performed. The data is then transmitted to our section for further checking and loading to REGIO.

### 1.4. Legal basis

#### **For table AGR\_R\_CROPS (Areas harvested: Yields 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.  
*A new crop Regulation merging the two previous ones will enter into force 1 January 2010.*

#### **For table AGR\_R\_ANIMAL – Animal populations (December)**

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 EF\_R\_NUTS (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 AGR\_R\_MILKPR (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 (**AGR\_R\_LANDUSE, AGR\_R\_ACCTS**) are based on voluntary data supply.

### 1.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional agriculture statistics is Ms Kristina Dourmashkin, e-mail: [kristina.dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu](mailto:kristina.dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu).

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

- ♦ Eurofarm data: [anna.cocker-maciejewska@ec.europa.eu](mailto:anna.cocker-maciejewska@ec.europa.eu)
- Agricultural accounts: [iulia-paula.pop@ec.europa.eu](mailto:iulia-paula.pop@ec.europa.eu)  
[ole.olsen@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ole.olsen@ec.europa.eu)
- ♦ Milk statistics: [garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu](mailto:garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu)
- ♦ Land use: [fausto.cardoso@ec.europa.eu](mailto:fausto.cardoso@ec.europa.eu)  
[hannelore.utz@ec.europa.eu](mailto:hannelore.utz@ec.europa.eu)
- ♦ Crop production: [fausto.cardoso@ec.europa.eu](mailto:fausto.cardoso@ec.europa.eu);  
[celine.ollier@ec.europa.eu](mailto:celine.ollier@ec.europa.eu)
- ♦ Livestock: [garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu](mailto:garry.mahon@ec.europa.eu)

## 1.6. List of tables

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

<b>AGR_R_LANDUSE</b>	Land use
<b>AGR_R_CROPS</b>	Areas harvested: yields production
<b>AGR_R_ANIMAL</b>	Animal populations (December)
<b>AGR_R_MILKPR</b>	Production of cows' milk on farms (1000 tons)
<b>AGR_R_ACCTS</b>	Agricultural accounts according to EAA97 (Rev.1.1)
<b>EF_R_NUTS</b>	Structure of agricultural holdings by NUTS, main indicators

## 1.7. Detailed description

### AGR\_R\_LANDUSE:

Land use

#### Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities (declaring)
  2. LANDUSE Landuse:
    - 10000 Area-Total
    - 10001 Arable land
    - 10002 Permanent grassland
    - 10003 Land under permanent crops
    - 10004 Kitchen gardens
    - 10005 Utilized agricultural area (UAA)
    - 10006 Wooded area
    - 12410 Vineyards
    - 12450 Olives
    - 12610 Fodder from arable land
    - 12696 Fallow and green manures
  3. TIME from 1974
- Units: 1.000 ha

### AGR\_R\_CROPS

Areas harvested : Yields Production

1. GEO Geopolitical entities (declaring)
2. CROP\_PRO Crop production
  - c1040 Cereals (including rice)
  - c1050 Cereals (excluding rice)
  - c1100 Wheat
  - c1120 Common wheat and spelt
  - c1130 Durum wheat
  - c1150 Rye
  - c1160 Barley
  - c1200 Grain maize
  - c1250 Rice
  - c1300 Dried pulses, in grain equivalent
  - c1360 Potatoes
  - c1370 Sugar beet
  - c1410 Oilseeds
  - c1420 Rape – turnip rape
  - c1450 Sunflower seed
  - c1460 Oil flax
  - c1470 Soya bean

c1490	Cotton seed
c1550	Tobacco raw (including seedlings enclosures)
c2040	Fruit trees (excluding olives and citrus fruit)
c2270	Soft fruit
c2410	Vineyards
c2450	Total olives
c2625	Green maize

3. STRUCPRO	structure of production
PR	Harvested production (1 000 t)
YI	Yields (100 kg/ha)
HA	Area (1 000 ha)

4. TIME from 1975

# **AGR\_R\_ANIMAL** Animal populations (December)

1. GEO Geopolitical entities (declaring)

2. LIVSTOCK Animal population by category

pp0000	Total of the pig population
pp1000	Piglets with a live weight of less than 20 kg
pp2000	Pigs with a live weight of 20 kg and less than 50 kg
pp3000	Fattening pigs (including rejected boars and sows) of at least 50 kg
pp3100	Fattening pigs between 50 and < 80 kg
pp3200	Fattening pigs between 80 and < 110 kg
pp3300	Fattening pigs of at least 110 kg
pp4000	Breeding pigs with a live weight of 50 kg and higher
pp4100	Boars
pp4200	Sows – total
pp4210	Covered sows
pp4211	Of which: sows covered for the first time
pp4220	Sows not covered – total
pp4221	Of which: gilts not yet covered
ps0000	Sheep total
pg0000	Total of goat population
pc0000	Total of cattle population
pc1000	Bovine animals less than 1 year old
pc1100	Calves for slaughter
pc1200	Other calves
pc1210	Other calves: Male
pc1220	Other calves: Female

pc2000	Bovine animals aged between 1 and 2 years
pc2100	Bovine animals aged between 1 and 2 years: Male
pc2200	Bovine animals aged between 1 and 2 years: Female
pc2210	Animals for slaughter
pc2220	Other
pc3000	Bovines animals of 2 years and over
pc3100	Bovines animals of 2 years and over: Male
pc3200	Bovines animals of 2 years and over: Female
pc3210	Heifers
pc3211	Heifers for slaughter
pc3212	Other
pc3220	Cows
pc3221	Dairy cows
pc3222	Other cows
pc4000	Buffaloes

3. TIME From 1977

**AGR\_R\_MILKPR** Production of cows' milk on farms (1000 tons)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |                                   |
|----|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities (declaring) |
| 2. | TIME | From 1995                         |

**AGR\_R\_ACCTS** Agricultural accounts according to EAA97 (Rev. 1.1)

Dimensions:

- |    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1. | GEO         | Geopolitical entities (declaring)                 |
| 2. | iTM - NEWA: | LIST OF PRODUCTS - EAA                            |
|    | 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.	VALUE	Monetary value
	01	Value at basic price
	02	Subsidies on products
	03	Taxes on products
	04	Value at producer price
4.	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)
5.	TIME	From 1980

**EF\_R\_NUTS**

Structure of agricultural holdings by NUTS, main indicators

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities (declaring)
2.	IND_FARM	Main agricultural indicators
1		Total number of holdings
2		Total Agricultural area (AA)
3		Total standard gross margin (ESU - European Size Unit)
4		Number of holdings in less favoured area
5		Agricultural area in less favoured area
6		Number of holdings in mountain area
7		Agricultural area in mountain area
8		Number of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
9		Number of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
10		Number of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
11		Number of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
12		Number of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
13		Number of holdings with >=50 ha AA
14		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
15		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
16		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
17		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
18		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
19		Total AA (in ha) of holdings with >=50 ha AA
20		Number of holdings with less than 2 ESU
21		Number of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
22		Number of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
23		Number of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
24		Number of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
25		Number of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
26		Number of holdings with 100 ESU and over
27		Total AA of holdings with less than 2 ESU
28		Total AA of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
29		Total AA of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
30		Total AA of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
31		Total AA of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
32		Total AA of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
33		Total AA of holdings with 100 ESU and over
34		AA owner farmed
35		AA tenant farmed
36		AA share farmed or in other modes of tenure
37		Total area (D,E,F,G,H) in ha
38		Number of holdings with arable land (D)
39		Arable land (in ha)
40		AA of holdings with arable land (in ha)
41		Number of holdings with cereals (D/01-D/08)
42		Cereals (D/01-D/08) (in ha)



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

90	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03)
91	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, male (J/03), number
92	Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04)
93	Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04), number
94	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05)
95	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05), number
96	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
97	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
98	Number of holdings with dairy cows (J/07)
99	Dairy cows (J/07), number
100	Number of holdings with other cows (J/08)
101	Other cows (J/08), number
102	Number of holdings with sheep (J/09)
103	Sheep (J/09), number
104	Number of holdings with goats (J/10)
105	Goats (J/10), number
106	Number of holdings with pigs (J/11-J/13)
107	Pigs (J/11-J/13), number
108	Number of holdings with poultry (J/14-J/16)
109	Poultry (J/14-J/16) (number)
110	Total labour force (L/01-L/06) in AWU
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
	2007
	2005
	2003
	2000

## 2. Demographic statistics

### 2.1. General presentation

#### Definition of population

The statistics on population refer to the national, regional and local population at its usual residence. In accordance with this concept, the following persons are considered to be usually residents of the geographical area in question: those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference date or those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference date with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

Eurostat collects from Member States and other countries participating in the Eurostat regional annual data collection data on population on 1 January. Countries may provide the legal or registered population instead of the usually resident population.

#### Population data

Table reg\_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 reg\_D2JAN contains data on the 1 January population by single years of age and sex, by NUTS level 2, from 1990 onwards.

Table reg\_D2AVG provides the average population by single year of age and sex, by NUTS level 2 from 1990 onwards. The average population is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January for two consecutive years.

Table reg\_D3AVG contains data on total average population by sex and NUTS level 3 from 1990 onwards.

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

#### Area and population density

Table reg\_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 difference between total and land area is not significant. These data are given in km<sup>2</sup> (1 km<sup>2</sup> = 100 ha) and are used primarily for the calculation of the population density (table reg\_D3DENS).

## OECD data

In order to allow comparisons of European regional data with that of non-European regions, Eurostat now also stores regional data from Australia, Canada, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Japan and USA. This data is copied from the OECD's public database. For additional information on the data presented in the OECD tables and the corresponding meta-data, please refer to the OECD website: <http://stats.oecd.org>

## Population change

The demographic statistics on births and deaths are based on registered information that the Member States and other countries participating in the Eurostat data collections provide.

The regional demographic statistics contain detailed data at NUTS level 2 on the number of live births distributed by single year of age of mother (table reg\_d2natag ) and data on number deceased persons, by single year of age and sex (table reg\_d2morag). Two definition for age are available in the tables: age in completed years (i.e. age at last birthday) and age reached during the year (i.e. age at 31 December).

Table reg\_D3NATMO contains an overview of the natural population change (total number of births and deaths) at NUTS level 3, including the following crude rates.

- Crude birth rate: ratio of live births to the total average population, per 1000 inhabitants
- Crude death rate: ratio of total deaths to the total average population, per 1000 inhabitants

Table reg\_d2infmo provides data on infant mortality and infant mortality rate, by NUTS level 2.

## Regional population projections

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 (EUROPOP2008: EUROstat POPulation Projections 2008-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 2006, have a NUTS level 2 that is different from the national level.

Population projections are 'what-if' scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. As with Eurostat population projections at national level, EUROPOP2008 regional population projections present one of several possible population change scenarios at NUTS level 2 based on assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration for the period 2008-2030. The current regional scenario complements the demographic profile suggested by population projections produced by other statistical institutes or other international organisations, which draw alternative paths for the possible evolution of the population.

The projections have been compiled using the standard demographic cohort-component model. The country specific input parameters (EUROPOP2008 at national level; for informa-

tion on the Eurostat 2008-based population projections at national level, see Statistics in Focus Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies, 72/2008.) that were used for the national population projections (Age Specific Fertility Rates, Age Specific Death Rates and Migration) become region-specific for the respective regions. Additionally, the regional variation in demographic behaviour is quantified for the period 2008-2030.

For fertility and mortality the regional variation from the national overall fertility and mortality is expressed using the indirect standardisation method (standardised ratio). First, the national fertility and mortality age- and sex-specific rates are applied to the regional population, yielding a hypothetical number of events; then the observed number of regional events is divided by this hypothetical number to obtain a regional scaling factor. The regional scaling factors thus obtained represent an estimate of the extent to which regional fertility and mortality are above or below the national overall fertility and mortality.

For international migration, scaling factors were calculated as the ratio of the regional crude migration rate to the national crude migration rate. This indicator also equals the ratio of the share of the regional net migration in the total country net migration and of the regional population in the total population.

For fertility, the regional scaling factors have been relatively stable in recent years. Regional differences from the respective national figure (at national level standardised ratio by definition equals to 1) are, for the vast majority of regions, in the range of  $\pm 20\%$  for the years that have been used to calculate the regional scaling factors. Similarly, for mortality, the regional scaling factors for males and females have also been relatively stable in recent years. On the whole, regional mortality differences have been smaller than the corresponding fertility differences. For the projections, therefore, the regional scaling factors have initially been set to the average value in recent years.

International migration 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. In order to calculate the necessary information for Greece, Portugal and Ireland, the data on international migration for these countries were indirectly derived from the internal migration data from the last census. For France data for internal migration were available as an average for the period 2004-2008. This might have affected the results for the regions of these countries. The base year (starting year i.e. 2008) regional scaling factors have been set to the average over recent years where data were available.

Consequently, assumptions have to be made concerning the degree to which the scaling factors will change over the projection period 2008-2030. Specifically, the difference between the national and the regional scaling factor is assumed to decline by a quarter by 2030. For instance, where a region's scaling factor for a component is 0.80 (meaning that it is 20% below the national level, which by definition equals to 1) this will be 0.85 at the end of the projection period.

The scaling factors for each year between the base year and the target year have been obtained by linear interpolation. In addition to the above assumptions on fertility, mortality and international migration, assumptions were made about inter-regional migration.

The age and sex-specific rates of inter-regional migration were estimated by means of a model that uses as an input the inter-NUTS level 2 departures and arrivals by age, sex and

region, and the total number of inter- NUTS level 2 migrations by region of origin and region of destination (origin-destination migration matrix).

Assumptions were made about national residential mobility and the degree of attractiveness of the regions; therefore, assumptions were made about 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 inter-regional migration is zero). In the current regional EUROPOP2008 population projections, internal mobility and regional differences are assumed not to change from the recent situation (calculated as an average of internal migration flows in recent years depending on countries' data availability). The assumptions are quantified in the origin-destination migration matrix. Using a specific model, these assumptions on internal mobility and attractiveness are ultimately translated into inter-regional migration rates.

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

The Eurostat regional population projections are fully consistent with the Eurostat national projections, in terms of both the input (rates) and, with the application of specific consistency algorithms, the output (events) side. Therefore, the regional assumptions and results are linked to the assumptions and national results of EUROPOP2008.

Specifically, in order to ensure consistency between the national and the regional EUROPOP2008, the regional projection model checks for each type of event (births, deaths, and international migration), whether the regional numbers add up to the national number from the national EUROPOP2008. If not, the regional numbers of events are proportionally adjusted in line with the national level. Consistency between regional and national scenarios is thus achieved both on the input side (equivalent rates) and on the output side (equivalent numbers of events).

### **Specific methodological remarks:**

- ♦ It should be noted that in principle, the period 2003-2007 was used; however, the exact number of years may differ between components and countries, depending on data availability.
- ♦ The base year is 2008 and eventual revisions of the population for the jump-off year have not been incorporated in the current version of the regional population projections in order to keep consistency to the EUROPOP2008 national population projections.
- ♦ EUROPOP2008 at national level: For information on the 2008-based population projections at national level refer to Eurostat publication, Statistics in Focus titled "Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies", 72/2008.

### **Census data at regional level**

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



Until 2008 there were no legal basis for the collection of census data. Census data 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
Bulgaria	01/03/2001	Census
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
Romania	18/03/2002	Census
Slovenia	15/04/2002	Census
Slovakia	26/05/2001	Census
Finland	31/12/2000	Census and registers
Sweden	01/01/2001	Registers
United Kingdom	29/04/2001	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

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. The titles of the 9 regional tables are listed below.

Because the censuses were carried out before the NUTS 2006 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 2006. This has been possible for a large majority of regions, but there are some exceptions, due to regions splitting after the census date.

The tables from the censuses of population and housing in 2001 represented at regional level (NUTS level 3) and included in REGIO are:

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

### **LIFE tables**

Life table is one of the most important and most widely used devices in demography, summarizing various aspects of the variation of mortality with age and showing, for each age, the probability that a person of that age will die before their next birthday. One column of the table is "age" followed by columns that tabulate age-related functions pertaining to mortality: the numbers of survivors to various ages, deaths in particular age intervals, age spe-

cific death rates, probabilities of death in various age intervals, and life expectancy at given exact age.

Life expectancy at certain ages represents the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

## Glossary

Definitions of the demographic variables and indicators can be found in the *Glossary of Demography*: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_SDDS/Annexes/demo\\_pop\\_sm1\\_an2.htm](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/demo_pop_sm1_an2.htm)

## 2.2. Eurostat publications

Eurostat Regional Yearbook

Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies, Statistics in Focus 72/2008 Eurostat

Regional population projections EUROPOP2008: Most EU regions face older population profile in 2030, Statistics in Focus 1/2010 Eurostat

"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):

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1073,46587259&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&p\\_product\\_code=KS-CC-03-005](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-CC-03-005)

Statistics on regional demography are published on Eurostat's web page as a part of free dissemination database.

## 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

The collection of regional demographic statistics is done on a 'gentlemen's agreement' basis.

Community legislation on population and housing censuses has been recently adopted: Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 14-20).

## 2.5. Contact person

The contact person for demographic statistics is Ms. Kristina Dourmashkin  
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For methodological questions, the person to ask is Mr. Giampaolo Lanzieri, e-mail: [Giampaolo.Lanzieri@ec.europa.eu](mailto:Giampaolo.Lanzieri@ec.europa.eu)

## 2.6. List of tables

*(The digit in the table name indicates the NUTS level)*

<b>reg_DEMPOAR</b>	<b>POPULATION AND AREA</b>
<b>reg_D2JAN</b>	Population at 1 <sup>st</sup> January by sex and age from 1990 onwards
<b>reg_D2JAN_OECD</b>	Population at 1 <sup>st</sup> January by sex and age (source: OECD) – in persons
<b>reg_D3AVG</b>	Annual average population by sex
<b>reg_D2AVG_OECD</b>	Average population, total (source: OECD) – in persons
<b>reg_D3AREA</b>	Area of the regions
<b>reg_D2AREA_OECD</b>	Area of the regions (source: OECD)
<b>reg_D3DENS</b>	Population density
<b>reg_D2DENS_OECD</b>	Population density (source: OECD)
<b>reg_PJANAGEGR3</b>	Population by sex and age groups on 1 January – NUTS level 3 regions
<b>reg_GIND3</b>	Demographic balance and crude rates – NUTS level 2 and 3 regions
<b>reg_DEMPCH</b>	<b>POPULATION CHANGE</b>
<b>reg_d3natmo</b>	Births and deaths
<b>reg_d2natag</b>	Births by age of the mother
<b>reg_d2morag</b>	Deaths by sex and age
<b>reg_d2infmo</b>	Infant mortality
<b>reg_frate2</b>	Fertility by age – NUTS level 2 regions

## REG\_DEMOPROJ POPULATION PROJECTIONS

<b>PROJ_R08C</b>	<b>EUROPOP2008 – Convergence scenario, regional level</b>
<b>proj_08c2150rp</b>	Regional level – 1 January population by sex and single year of age
<b>reg_demcens</b>	Regional level – demographic events

**REG\_DEMCENS REGIONAL LEVEL CENSUS 2001 ROUND****CENS\_RSTR POPULATION STRUCTURE**

<b>cens_rsmarcoh</b>	Population by sex, age group, marital and cohabitational status
<b>cens_rssocind</b>	Population by sex, age group and selected social indicator
<b>cens_rsctz</b>	Population by sex, country of citizenship and indicator of birth

**CENS\_RACT ACTIVE POPULATION**

<b>cens_rapop</b>	Population by sex, group of age, economical status
<b>cens_ramigr</b>	Total population and active population by sex, age and indicator of internal or international migration
<b>cens_ractz</b>	Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, major branch of economic activity, indicator of citizenship and status of employment

**CENS\_REDU EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

<b>cens_reisco</b>	Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment and occupation
<b>cens_rews</b>	Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current economical activity

**CENS\_RHOU HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>cens_rhtype</b>	Population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status
<b>cens_rhsize</b>	Population by sex, age group, size of household
<b>cens_rheco</b>	Private households by type and number of member
<b>cens_rhagchi</b>	Private households by type and age group of children
<b>cens_rhact</b>	Private households by type, adults by age group and economic activity

**CENS\_RDWS DWELLINGS**

<b>cens_rdhh</b>	Dwellings by indicator of conventional character, occupancy status and type of buildings
<b>cens_rdbuild</b>	Dwellings by number of rooms, of persons, type of building

**reg\_MLIFETABLE LIFE TABLE – NUTS LEVEL 2 REGIONS**

<b>reg_MDTHRT</b>	Age specific death rate (Mx)
<b>reg_MPBDTH</b>	Probability of dying between exact ages (qx)
<b>reg_MPBSURV</b>	Probability of surviving between exact ages (px)
<b>reg_MSURV</b>	Numbers left alive at given exact age (lx)
<b>reg_MDIE</b>	Number dying between exact ages (dx)
<b>reg_MPYLIV</b>	Person-years lived between exact age (Lx)
<b>reg_MTOTPYLIV</b>	Total person-years lived above given exact age (Tx)
<b>reg_MLIFEXP</b>	Life expectancy at given exact age (ex)

## 2.7. Detailed description

**Please note:** For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS 2006/EU-27. For NON-EU countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

### reg\_DEMPOAR

### POPULATION AND AREA

#### reg\_d2jan:

Population at 1<sup>st</sup> January by sex and age from 1990 onwards

#### Dimensions:

- |    |               |   |                                     |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | GEO           | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006/statistical regions: at level 2 |                                     |
| 2. | SEX           | Sex:  |                                     |
|    |               | TOTAL   | Total                               |
|    |               | M   | Males                               |
|    |               | F   | Females                             |
| 3. | AGE           | Age:  |                                     |
|    |               | TOTAL   | Total                               |
|    |               | Single years  | less than 1 year, 1, 2, ..., 89, 90 |
|    |               | with subtotals of,  |                                     |
|    |               | 5 years groups  | Y0_4/Y5_9/.../                      |
|    |               | and residual groups   |                                     |
|    |               | Y70_MAX   | 70 years and more                   |
|    |               | Y85_MAX   | 85 years and more                   |
|    |               | Y90_MAX   | 90 years and more                   |
|    |               | Y91_MAX   | 91 years and more                   |
|    |               | Y99_MAX   | 99 years and more                   |
|    |               | Y100_MAX  | 100 years and more                  |
|    |               | Y110_MAX  | 110 years and more                  |
|    |               | Unk   | Unknown                             |
| 4. | TIME          | from 1990 (yearly)  |                                     |
|    | <u>Units:</u> | <u>persons</u>  |                                     |

### reg\_D2JAN\_OECD

Population at 1<sup>st</sup> January by sex and age (source: OECD) in persons

#### Dimensions:

- |    |     |  |         |
|----|-----|--|---------|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2 |         |
| 2. | SEX | Sex:                                     |         |
|    |     | TOTAL                                    | Total   |
|    |     | M  | Males   |
|    |     | F  | Females |

3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_14	Less than 15 years
		Y15_64	Between 15 and 64 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and over

4. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

Units: persons

**reg\_d3avg** Annual average population by sex

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/statistical regions: at level 3.

2.	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females

3. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

**reg\_D2avg\_OECD** Average population, total (source: OECD)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2

4. TIME from 1980 (yearly)

Units: persons

**reg\_d3area** Area of the regions

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/statistical regions: at level 3

2.	UNIT	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
		miles <sup>2</sup>	square miles

3. TIME from 1990 onwards

4.	LANDUSE	TOTAL	Total area
		L0008	Land area - Total

**reg\_d2area\_OECD** Area of the regions (source: OECD)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2. UNIT km<sup>2</sup> square kilometre
3. TIME from 1990 onwards

**reg\_d2dens** Population density

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/statistical regions: at level 3
2. TIME 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>*

**reg\_d3dens\_OECD** Population density (source: OECD)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 3
2. TIME 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>*

**reg\_PJANAGEGR3** Population by sex and age groups on 1 January – NUTS level 3 regions

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/statistical regions: at level 3
2. AGE Age:
 

TOTAL	Total
Y0-14	Less than 15 years
Y15-64	15 to 64 years
Y65-MAX	65 years and over
UNK	Unknown
3. SEX Sex:
 

TOTAL	Total
M	Males
F	Females
4. TIME 2007 (yearly)

**reg\_GIND3** Demographic balance and crude rates – NUTS level 2 and 3 regions

Dimensions:

- |            |   |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
|------------|---|--|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|---|--------|------------------------|
| 1.         | GEO   | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006/statistical regions:<br>at levels 2 and 3  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| 2.         | INDIC_DE  | Demographic indicators:<br><table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>JAN</td><td>Population on 1 January</td></tr> <tr><td>LBIRTH</td><td>Live births</td></tr> <tr><td>DEATH</td><td>Deaths</td></tr> <tr><td>NATGROW</td><td>Natural increase</td></tr> <tr><td>CNMIGRAT</td><td>Net migration including corrections</td></tr> <tr><td>GROW</td><td>Total population increase</td></tr> <tr><td>NATGROWRT</td><td>Crude rate of natural increase</td></tr> <tr><td>CNMIGRATRT</td><td>Crude rate of neg migration including corrections</td></tr> <tr><td>GROWRT</td><td>Crude rate of increase</td></tr> </table> | JAN | Population on 1 January | LBIRTH | Live births | DEATH | Deaths | NATGROW | Natural increase | CNMIGRAT | Net migration including corrections | GROW | Total population increase | NATGROWRT | Crude rate of natural increase | CNMIGRATRT | Crude rate of neg migration including corrections | GROWRT | Crude rate of increase |
| JAN        | Population on 1 January                           |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| LBIRTH     | Live births                                       |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| DEATH      | Deaths  |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| NATGROW    | Natural increase                                  |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| CNMIGRAT   | Net migration including corrections               |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| GROW       | Total population increase                         |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| NATGROWRT  | Crude rate of natural increase                    |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| CNMIGRATRT | Crude rate of neg migration including corrections |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| GROWRT     | Crude rate of increase                            |  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |
| 3.         | TIME  | 2007 (yearly)  |     |                         |        |             |       |        |         |                  |          |                                     |      |                           |           |                                |            |   |        |                        |

**reg\_DEMPCH****POPULATION CHANGE****reg\_d3natmo**

Births and deaths

Dimensions:

- |          |  |   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
|----------|--|---|--------|-------------|-------|--------|----------|--|----------|--|
| 1.       | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006/statistical regions: at level 3   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
| 2.       | INDIC_DE                                     | Demographic indicators:<br><table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>LBIRTH</td><td>Live births</td></tr> <tr><td>DEATH</td><td>Deaths</td></tr> <tr><td>GBIRTHRT</td><td>Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons)</td></tr> <tr><td>GDEATHRT</td><td>Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons)</td></tr> </table> | LBIRTH | Live births | DEATH | Deaths | GBIRTHRT | Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons) | GDEATHRT | Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons) |
| LBIRTH   | Live births                                  |   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
| DEATH    | Deaths                                       |   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
| GBIRTHRT | Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons) |   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
| GDEATHRT | Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons) |   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |
| 3.       | TIME   | 1990 (yearly)   |        |             |       |        |          |  |          |  |

Units: 1000 persons**reg\_d2natag**

Births by age of the mother

Dimensions:

- |          |                             |  |       |                             |          |                        |
|----------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1.       | GEO                         | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 2   |       |                             |          |                        |
| 2.       | AGEDEF                      | Age definition<br><table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>REACH</td><td>Age reached during the year</td></tr> <tr><td>COMPLETE</td><td>Age in completed years</td></tr> </table> | REACH | Age reached during the year | COMPLETE | Age in completed years |
| REACH    | Age reached during the year |  |       |                             |          |                        |
| COMPLETE | Age in completed years      |  |       |                             |          |                        |
| 3.       | AGE                         | Age:<br><table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>Total</td></tr> </table>   | TOTAL | Total                       |          |                        |
| TOTAL    | Total                       |  |       |                             |          |                        |



Single years	10 - 50
5-year subtotals	Y10_14/Y15_19/... Y45_49
TOTAL	Total
Y49_MAX	49 years and over
Y50_MAX	50 years and over
Y51_MAX	51 years and over

4. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of children born alive*

### **reg\_d2morag**

Deaths by sex and age

#### Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/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
-------	-------

Single years: less than one year, 1, 2 etc. with subtotals of  
5-year groups Y0\_4/Y5\_9/... Y95\_99

Y70_MAX	70 years and more
Y85_MAX	85 years and more
Y90_MAX	90 years and more
Y91_MAX	91 years and more
Y99_MAX	99 years and more
Y100_MAX	100 years and more
Y110_MAX	110 years and more

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *1000 persons*

### **reg\_d2infmo**

Infant mortality

#### Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/ statistical regions: at level 2
2. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicators:
 

INFMOR	Infant mortality
INFMORRT	Infant mortality rate

## 3. TIME

From 1990 (yearly)

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

**reg\_frate2**

Fertility by age – NUTS level 2 regions

## 1. GEO

Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006/statistical regions: at level 2

## 2. AGE

Age:

TOTAL

Total

Y10-14

Between 10 and 14 years

Y15—Y49

Single years: 15-49

Y50\_MAX

50 years and more

## 3. TIME

From 1990 (yearly)

Units:**REG\_DEMPROJ****POPULATION PROJECTIONS****proj-rc08c****EUROPOP2008 - CONVERGENCE SCENARIO, REGIONAL LEVEL****proj\_08c2150rp**

Regional level – 1 January population by sex and single year of age

Dimensions:

## 1. GEO

Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2 and statistical regions for Norway and Switzerland

## 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
and so on.. ..	
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 2008 – 2031 (yearly)

Units: *number of persons*

**proj\_08c2150re** Regional level – demographic events

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2 and statistical regions for Norway and Switzerland
2. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:
 

BIRTH	Births
DEATH	Deaths
INTL_MIG	International migration
INTRG_MIG	Interregional migration
3. TIME from 2008 – 2030 (yearly)

Units: *number of events*

**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\_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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	Non nationals but citizens of other EU countries (EC6-1972, EC9-1980, EC10-1985, EC12-1994, EU15-2004, EU25-2006, EU27)
		BE	Belgium
		DK	Denmark
		DE	Federal Republic of Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)
		GR	Greece
		ES	Spain
		FR	France
		IE	Ireland
		IT	Italy
		LU	Luxembourg
		NL	Netherlands
		AT	Austria
		PT	Portugal
		FI	Finland
		SE	Sweden
		UK	United Kingdom
		EFTA	European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)
		EUR_CE	Citizens of Central and Eastern Europe (BG, HR, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, PL, RO, SK, SI, AL, BA, MK, CS)

EX_SU_EUR	Citizens of the European Republics (excluding Baltic) of the former USSR (BY, MD, RU, UA)
EUR_REM	Citizens of the rest of Europe (AD, CY, MT, MC, SM, TR, VA)
EUR	Europe
AFR	Africa
AFR_N	Northern Africa
AFR_OTH	Africa - Others
AME	America
AME_N	North America
AME_OTH	America - Others
ASI	Asia
ASI_ME	Middle East
EX_SU_ASI	Citizens of Asian Republics of the former USSR (AM, AZ, GE, KZ, HG, TJ, TM, UZ)
ASI_OTH	Asia - Others
OCE	Oceania
OTHER	Other
LIVIN	Living in the parent country

Units:      Number of persons

## CENS\_RACT

### cens\_rapop

#### Dimensions:

1.      GEO

2.      SEX

3.      AGE

## ACTIVE POPULATION

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

Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 3

Sex:

TOTAL	Total
M	Males
F	Females

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_2006: 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\_2006: 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\_reisco**      Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment, current economical activity (census table 34)

### Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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\_rews** Population by sex, age group, highest educational attainment and occupation (census table 34)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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\_RHOU

## HOUSEHOLDS

**cens\_rhype** Population by sex, group of age, type of household and household status (census table 30)

### Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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\_2006: 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\_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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\_rdh

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_2006: 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
<u>Units:</u> <i>Number of persons</i>		
<b>cens_rdbuild</b>	Dwellings by number of rooms, of persons, type of building (census table 37)	
<u>Dimensions:</u>		
1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 3
2.	DWELTYP	Type of housing:
	TOTAL	Total
	RESID	Residential buildings
	RESID_1	One dwelling house
	RESID_2	Two dwelling houses
	RESID_GE3	Three or more dwelling houses
	RESID_UNK	Unknown residential buildings
	NRESID	Non-residential buildings
	UNK	Unknown
3.	IND_CENS	Census indicator:
	TOT_PERS_DWEL	Total number of persons
	TOT_ROOM_DWEL	Total number of rooms for conventional occupied dwellings
	UNK_PERS	Total umber of persons from dwellings unknown
<u>Units:</u> <i>Number of persons</i>		

**REG\_MLIFETABLE LIFETABLE – NUTS LEVEL 2 REGIONS****Reg\_mdthrt** Age specific death rate (Mx)Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:

T	Total
M	Males
F	Females

3. AGE Age class:

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	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
DEATHRATE Age specific deathrate (Mx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mpbdt** Probability of dying between exact ages (qx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:  
T Total  
M Males  
F Females

3. AGE Age class:  
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

*and so on ..*

Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years

Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
PROBDEATH Probability of dying between exact ages (qx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mpbsurv** Probability of surviving between exact ages (qx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:  
T Total  
M Males  
F Females

3. AGE Age class:  
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

*and so on ..*

Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years

Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
PROBSURV Probability of surviving between exact ages (px)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_msurv** Number left alive at given exact age (lx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:
- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| T | Total   |
| M | Males   |
| F | Females |

3. AGE Age class:
- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 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         |

*and so on ..*

Y74	74 years
-----	----------



Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
SURVIVORS Number left alive at given exact age (lx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mdie** Number dying between given exact ages (dx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. SEX Sex:
- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| T | Total   |
| M | Males   |
| F | Females |

3. AGE Age class:
- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 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         |

*and so on ..*

Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
NUMBERDYING Number dying between exact ages (dx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mpyliv** Person-years lived between exact age (Lx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:
- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| T | Total   |
| M | Males   |
| F | Females |

3. AGE Age class:
- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 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         |

and so on ..

Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
PYLIVED Person-years lived between exact age (Lx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mtotpyliv** Total person-years lived above given exact age (Lx)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2

2. SEX Sex:  
T Total  
M Males  
F Females

3. AGE Age class:  
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
<i>and so on ..</i>	
Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
TOTPYLIVED Total person-years lived above given exact age (Tx)

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of persons*

**reg\_mlifexp** Life expectancy at given exact age (ex)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. SEX Sex:
 

T	Total
M	Males
F	Females
3. AGE Age class:
 

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

*and so on ..*

Y74	74 years
Y75	75 years
Y76	76 years
Y77	77 years
Y78	78 years
Y79	79 years
Y80	80 years
Y81	81 years
Y82	82 years
Y83	83 years
Y84	84 years
Y85_MAX	85 years and over
UNK	Unknown

4. INDIC\_DE Demographic indicator:  
LIFEXP Life expectancy at given exact age (ex

5. TIME From 1990 (yearly)

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 (in persons and in hours worked) and household accounts.

Data collection is according to the ESA95 classification<sup>1</sup>. 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 and A6 breakdown (see the table next page). Data collection according to NACE Rev. 1.1 is based on Regulation 1392/2007 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007). Data is collected either on NUTS level 2 or level 3. 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.

In order to allow comparisons of European regional data with that of non-European regions, Eurostat now also stores regional data from Australia, Canada, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Japan and USA. This data is copied from the OECD's public database. For additional information on the data presented in the OECD tables and the corresponding meta-data, please refer to the OECD website: <http://stats.oecd.org>

#### New Transmission Programme

The new Regional Accounts data Transmission Programme as per Regulation 1392/2007 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007) consists of the following tables:

**Table ESAP2REG\_1000\_A:** Tables by industry A6 and by region (NUTS2)-Annual

Variables: GFCF, compensation of employees, employment in hours worked

Timeliness: T+24 months

**Table ESAP2REG\_1200\_A:** Tables by industry A6 and by region (NUTS3)-Annual

Variables: GVA, employment in persons

Timeliness: T+24 months

**Table ESAP2REG\_1300\_A:** Households accounts by region (NUTS2)-Annual

---

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

## Variables:

Allocation of primary income account of households: Net operating surplus and net operating income, compensation of employees, Property income received, Property income paid, Balance of primary income, net

Secondary distribution of income account of households: Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, Other current transfers received, Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., social contributions, Other current transfers, paid, disposable income, net

Timeliness: T+24 months

### Classification of branches A3–A6 (NACE Rev. 1.1)

Codes (A3)	Codes (A6)	Labels
A_B	A_B	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing
C_TO_F	C_D_E	Total industry (excluding construction)
	F	Construction
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
	J_K	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities
	L_TO_P	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons
TOTAL	TOTAL	All NACE branches - Total 'A_TO_P' minus 'FISIM' <sup>(1)</sup> (for table E3VABP95 only)

(1) FISIM represents “Financial intermediation services indirectly measured”

NB.: The aggregate A\_TO\_P is only available for table E3VABP95. For all other variables total corresponds to TOTAL.

## 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 Regulation 1392/2007 (OJ L 324, 10.12.2007). 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 Mr Nils Thoma, e-mail:

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For methodological questions, the person to contact is Mr Andreas Krüger, e-mail:

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### 3.6. List of tables

#### ***Gross domestic product indicators – ESA95***

<b>REG_E2GDP</b>	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 2
<b>REG_E3GDP</b>	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 3
<b>REG_E2GRGDP</b>	Real growth rate of regional GDP, market prices at NUTS level 2 – Percentage change on previous year
<b>REG_EØDIGDP</b>	Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 2 and 3 (%)

#### ***Gross domestic product – non European countries (OECD data)***

<b>REG_E2GDP_OECD</b>	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at Territorial Level 2
<b>REG_E2GDP_OECD</b>	Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at Territorial Level 3

#### ***Branch accounts – ESA95***

<b>REG_E2EMPL95_HW</b>	Employment at NUTS level 2 (in hours worked)
<b>REG_E3EMPL95</b>	Employment at NUTS level 3 (in persons)
<b>REG_E2GFCF</b>	Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2
<b>REG_E2REM</b>	Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2
<b>REG_E3VABP95</b>	Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3

#### ***Household accounts – ESA95***

<b>REG_EHH2P</b>	Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2
<b>REG_EHH2S</b>	Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2
<b>REG_EHH2INC</b>	Income of households at NUTS level 2



### 3.7. Detailed description

**REG\_E2GDP** Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: NUTS\_2006 at level 2
2. UNIT Unit:
 

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.

**REG\_E3GDP** Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices at NUTS level 3

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: NUTS\_2006 at level 3
2. UNIT Unit:
 

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)

**REG\_E2GDP\_OECD** Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices (source: OECD)

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2. CURRENCY Currency:

	MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency
	NAC_HAB	National currency per inhabitant
3. TIME	as from 1990 (annual)	

**REG\_E3GDP\_OECD** Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices (source: OECD)

Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 3	
2. CURRENCY	Currency:	
	MIO_NAC	Millions of national currency
	NAC_HAB	National currency per inhabitant
3. TIME	as from 1990 (annual)	

**REG\_E2GRGDP** Real growth rate of regional GDP, market prices at NUTS level Percentage change on previous year

Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 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.

**REG\_EØDIGDP** Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 2 and 3 (%)

Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level ø	
2. TIME	as from 1995 (annual)	
3. STATINFO	Statistical information	
	DI_PPS_NUTS2	Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 2
	DI_PPS_NUTS3	Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS level 3

Notes For a given country the dispersion of regional GDP of the level 2 / 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.

**REG\_E2EMPL95\_HW** Employment in hours worked at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level 2
--------	---

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 2. | WSTATUS      | Activity and employment status:  |
|    | EMP          | Employment   |
|    | SAL          | Employees  |
| 3. | NACE         | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1:<br>all branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 – A6 (see table above) |
| 4. | TIME         | As from 1995 (annual)  |
|    | <u>Units</u> | <u>Mio hours worked</u>  |
|    | <u>Notes</u> | <u>Domestic concept</u>  |

**REG\_E3EMPL95** Employment in persons at NUTS level 3

Dimensions:

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | GEO          | Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level 3  |
| 2. | WSTATUS      | Activity and employment status:  |
|    | EMP          | Employment   |
|    | SAL          | Employees  |
| 3. | NACE         | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1:<br>all branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 – A6 (see table above) |
| 4. | TIME         | As from 1995 (annual)  |
|    | <u>Units</u> | <u>1000 Persons</u>  |
|    | <u>Notes</u> | <u>Domestic concept</u>  |

**REG\_E2GFCF** Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

- |    |          |  |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | GEO      | Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level 2  |
| 2. | NACE     | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1:<br>All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 – A6 (see table above) |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency:  |
|    | MIO_EUR  | Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/Millions of ECU (up to<br>31.12.1998)   |
| 4. | TIME     | As from 1995 (annual)  |

**REG\_E2REM** Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

- |    |          |  |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | GEO      | Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level 2  |
| 2. | NACE     | Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1:<br>All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 – A6 (see table above) |
| 3. | CURRENCY | Currency:  |
|    | MIO_EUR  | Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999) / Millions of ECU<br>(up to 31.12.1998)                                       |

4. TIME As from 1995 (annual)

**REG\_E3VABP95** Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: NUTS\_2006 at level 3
2. NACE Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev. 1.1:  
All branches of NACE Rev. 1.1 – A6 (see table above)
3. 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-zone countries)
4. TIME as from 1995 (annual)

**REG\_EHH2P** Allocation of primary income account of households at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: NUTS\_2006 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. UNIT Unit:  
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)

**REG\_EHH2S** Secondary distribution of income account of households at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: NUTS\_2006 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 (uses)
	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.	UNIT	Unit:
	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)

**REG\_EHH2INC**

Income of households at NUTS level 2

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: NUTS_2006 at level 2
2.	INDIC_NA	National accounts indicator (ESA95):
	B5N_U	Balance of primary income, net (uses)
	B6N_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	UNIT	Unit:
	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 statistics

### 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 and candidate countries in the joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education systems. The UOE data collection covers primarily the formal 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

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

#### 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.

*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 levels 0-2 and 3c short)
- *Medium level:* upper secondary education level (ISCED97 = levels 3-4 (except ISCED level 3c short),)
- *High level:* higher education qualification (ISCED97 = levels 5-6)

### 4.2. Eurostat publications

Data are published in a number of publications, in particular in the 'Key Data on Education' series in co-operation with Eurydice.

### 4.3. Data sources

On participants: UOE data collection.

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

On educational attainment: LFS.

#### 4.4. Legal basis

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning.

A Commission Regulation on statistics as regards education and training systems is currently being discussed with Member states. The coverage corresponds to the UOE coverage.

For the EU Labour Force Survey a Regulation exists (see chapter 5 of the Reference Guide).

#### 4.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional education statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: [filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu](mailto:filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu).

For methodological questions, please contact the specialists in unit F4, Ms Lene Mejer, e-mail: [lene.mejer@ec.europa.eu](mailto:lene.mejer@ec.europa.eu) (UOE data collection) and [sylvain.jouhette@ec.europa.eu](mailto:sylvain.jouhette@ec.europa.eu) (EU LFS regional education variables).

#### 4.6. List of tables

<b>EDUC_RENRLRG1</b>	Number of students by level of education, orientation, sex and region
<b>EDUC_RENRLRG3</b>	Number of students by age, sex and region
<b>EDUC_REGIND</b>	Regional indicators

## 4.7. Detailed description

**EDUC\_RENRLRG1** Number of students by level of education, orientation, sex and region

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\_2006: at NUTS Level 2
4. **TIME** From 1998 (yearly)

**EDUC\_RENRLRG3** Number of students by age, sex and region



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_2006: at NUTS Level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1998 (yearly)	

**EDUC\_REGIND**

Regional indicators

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC_ED	Education indicator
	R02_1	Students at ISCED level 3 (GPV) - as % of all students at ISCED level 3 at regional level
	R03_1	Students at ISCED levels 5-6 - as % of all pupils and students at regional level
	R03_2	Students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) - as % of the population aged 20-24 years at regional level
	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
	R04_4	Pupils and Students in all levels of education (ISCED 0-6) - as % of total population at regional level
	R05_1	Participation rates of 4-years-olds in education at regional level
	R05_2	Pupils and Students in upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4) - as % of the population aged 15-24 years at regional level
	R05_3	Pupils in primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 1-2) - as % of total population at regional level
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS Level 2
3.	TIME	From 1998 (yearly)

See also the tables **REG\_LFSD2PEDU** (*Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained*) and **REG\_LFSD2PLLL** (*Life-long learning - participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training*) in chapter 5.

## 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, if available. If not, the geographical distribution of register NUTS level 3 data is used to estimate NUTS level 3 figures.

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 disparities – LFS series and LFS adjusted 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 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 'spring' LFS data in the first four sub-folders is used for the following countries and years:

#### EU countries:

Germany:<sup>1</sup> 1999 – 2004

France: 1999 – 2002

Ireland: 1999 – 2002

Luxembourg: 1999 – 2002

The Netherlands: 1999

Sweden: 1999 – 2000

Estonia: 1999

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1) Although Germany only introduced the continuous LFS covering 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.

Cyprus: 1999 – 2003

Latvia: 1999 – 2001

Lithuania: 1999 – 2001

Poland: 1999

EFTA countries:

Norway: 1999

Iceland: 1999 – 2002

Switzerland: 1999 – 2003

The folder “Regional labour market disparities” are derived from regional employment and regional unemployment rates. 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 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 from second-quarter LFS results to annual average LFS figures), Eurostat provides annual regional labour market data from 1999 onwards (exceptions are mentioned above). In 2005, estimates of annual regional employment and unemployment rates for 1995-1998 were published.

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

## Basic concepts and definitions

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

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

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

- **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.
- **Economic activity rate** represents economically active population as a percentage of the total population.
- **Unemployment rate** represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population. The youth unemployment rate relates to persons aged from 15 to 24 years.
- **Long-term unemployment share** represents long-term unemployed (12 months or longer) as a percentage of the total unemployed persons.
- **Dispersion of regional employment (unemployment) rates** is the coefficient of employment (unemployment) rates in a country, weighted by the absolute active population of each region.
- **Underperforming region** is a region with either an employment rate below 90% of the national rate or an unemployment rate above 150% of the national unemployment rate. To compute the EU aggregate, the rates of all regions are compared with the EU employment and unemployment rates.
- **Lifelong learning** represents participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training.

## 5.2. Eurostat publications

Eurostat Regional Yearbook

Statistics in Focus (SiF) on regional unemployment

Eurostat - Statistics Explained

## 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 averages data down to NUTS level 2 are transferred to the regional statistics section in the summer (Eurostat, Unit E4).

### NUTS level 3

Whenever NUTS level 3 Labour Force Survey (LFS) data is available, LFS is used. For 10 out of 27 Member States, the NUTS level 3 estimates are based on registered data or other reliable source (BE, DK, DE, IE, FR, NL, AT, PT, SI and SE). For these 10 countries, the geographical NUTS level 3 distribution of registered data within each NUTS 2 region is used to breakdown the NUTS level 2 LFS figures.

For additional information on the data presented in the OECD tables and its corresponding meta-data, please refer to the OECD website: <http://stats.oecd.org>

## 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 Ms Daniela Scirankova, e-mail: [daniela.scirankova@ec.europa.eu](mailto:daniela.scirankova@ec.europa.eu)

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The contact person for the Labour Force Survey in unit F-2 is Mr Ingo Kuhnert, e-mail: [ingo.kuhnert@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ingo.kuhnert@ec.europa.eu)

## 5.6. List of tables

### **Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series**

<b>REG_LFP3POP</b>	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)
<b>REG_LFP2ACT</b>	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFP2AC_OECD</b>	Economically active population (source: OECD) – in persons
<b>REG_LFP2ACTRT</b>	Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
<b>REG_LFP2ACEDU</b>	Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

**Regional employment – LFS series and LFS adjusted series**

<b>REG_LFE2EMP</b>	Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2ENACE</b>	Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2EM_OECD</b>	Employment, total (source: OECD) – in persons
<b>REG_LFE2ESTAT</b>	Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2EFTPT</b>	Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2EEDU</b>	Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2ECOMM</b>	Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions (1000)
<b>REG_LFE2EMPRT</b>	Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
<b>REG_LFE2ERTC</b>	Change in unemployment rate by NUTS 2 regions, compared to the previous year
<b>REG_LFE2HOUR</b>	Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (hours)

**Regional unemployment – LFS series and LFS adjusted series**

<b>REG_LFU3PERS</b>	Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)
<b>REG_LFU2PE_OECD</b>	Unemployment, total (source: OECD) – in persons
<b>REG_LFU2RT_OECD</b>	Unemployment rates, total (source: OECD) – in %
<b>REG_LFU3RT</b>	Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)
<b>REG_LFU3URTC</b>	Change in unemployment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, compared to the previous year
<b>REG_LFU2LTU</b>	Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)

**Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics – LFS series**

<b>REG_LFSD2HH</b>	Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
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<b>REG_LFSD2POP</b>	Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFSD2PEDU</b>	Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFSD2PLLL</b>	Life-long learning – participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

### **Regional labour market disparities – LFS series and LFS adjusted series**

<b>REG_LMDER</b>	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2 and 3) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)
<b>REG_LMDUR</b>	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)
<b>REG_LMDUE</b>	Underperforming regions regarding employment (NUTS levels 2 and 3)
<b>REG_LMDUU</b>	Underperforming regions regarding unemployment (NUTS levels 2 and 3)

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

<b>REG_LFH3WPOP</b>	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH2ACT</b>	Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH2ACTRT</b>	Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
<b>REG_LFH2EMP</b>	Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH2EMPEN</b>	Employment by economic activity, full-time/part-time and sex at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH2EMPRT</b>	Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)
<b>REG_LFH2CVERT</b>	Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)
<b>REG_LFH2PERS</b>	Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH3UNRT</b>	Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)
<b>REG_LFH3STDV</b>	Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)
<b>REG_LFH2LTU</b>	Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)



<b>REG_LFH2HH</b>	Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)
<b>REG_LFH2POP</b>	Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

## 5.7. Detailed description

### Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

**REG\_LFP3POP** Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

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_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFP2ACT** Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

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
		Y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFP2AC\_OECD** Economically active population (source: OECD) – in persons

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)

**REG\_LFP2ACTRT** 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
		Y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: %Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of population.**REG\_LFP2ACEDU** Economically active population by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)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)
4.	TIME	NRESP	No answer
		from 1999 (yearly)	

**Regional employment – LFS series****REG\_LFE2EMP** Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

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
		Y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFE2ENACE** Employment by economic activity, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities - NACE Rev.1.1.1:	
		TOTAL	All NACE branches – Total
		A_B	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
		C_D_E	Total Industry (excluding construction)
		C_to_F	Industry
		F	Construction
		G_to_Q	Services
		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; extra-territorial organizations and bodies
		NRESP	No answer
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFE2EM\_OECD** Employment, total (source: OECD) - in persons

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)

**REG\_LFE2ESTAT** Employment by professional status, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)Dimensions:

- |    |         |   |
|----|---------|---|
| 1. | WSTATUS | Activity and Employment status:                         |
|    | EMP     | Employment  |
|    | SAL     | Employees   |
|    | SELF    | Self-employed   |
|    | FAM     | Family workers  |
|    | NRESP   | No response   |
| 2. | GEO     | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |
| 3. | TIME    | from 1999 (yearly)                                      |

**REG\_LFE2EFTPT** Employment by full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)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_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |             |
| 4. | TIME  | from 1999 (yearly)                                      |             |

**REG\_LFE2EEDU** Employment by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)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_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFE2ECOMM** Employment and commuting among NUTS level 2 regions (1000)

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_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFE2EMPRT** 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
		Y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 64 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and over
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFE2ERTC** Change in employment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, compared to the previous year

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_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	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels		1 and 2
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)		

*Employed persons as a percentage of population.*

**REG\_LFE2HOUR** Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (hours)

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2
2. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

**Regional unemployment – LFS adjusted series**

**REG\_LFU3PERS** Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

*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\_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3
4. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

**REG\_LFU2PE\_OECD** Unemployment, total (source: OECD) - in persons

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

**REG\_LFU2RT\_OECD** Unemployment rates, total (source: OECD) – in %

*Dimensions:*

1. GEO Geopolitical entity: Territorial Level 2
2. TIME from 1990 (yearly)

**REG\_LFU3RT** 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_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: %Unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.**REG\_LFU3URTC** Change in unemployment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, compared to the previous yearDimensions:

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_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3	
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFU2LTU** Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	NBR	1000 persons
		LTU_UNE_RT	Long term unemployment rate (on total unemployment)
		LTU_UNE_RS	Long-term unemployment share
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	



*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.*

### Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics – LFS series

**REG\_LFSD2HH** Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

1. DEG\_URB Degree of urbanisation:  
 TOTAL Total  
 DEG1 Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
 DEG2 Intermediate urbanized area (100 to 499 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
 DEG3 Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
 NRESP No Answer
2. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2
3. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

**REG\_LFSD2POP** Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

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  
 Y25\_64 Between 25 and 64 years  
 Y55\_64 Between 55 and 64 years  
 Y65\_MAX 65 years and over
3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2
4. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

**REG\_LFSD2PEDU** Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

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_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LFSD2PLLL** Life-long learning – participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

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_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2	
3.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

### Regional labour market disparities – LFS series and LFS adjusted series

**REG\_LMDER** Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2 and 3) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	SEX	T	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	STATINFO	NUTS2	NUTS2
		NUTS3	NUTS3
4.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

Unit: % Ratio of standard deviation of the weighted regional (NUTS level 2, level 3 respectively) employment rates of the age group 15-64 to employment rate at national level (EU level, respectively) expressed as a percentage.

**REG\_LMDUR** Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	SEX	T	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	STATINFO	NUTS2	NUTS2
		NUTS3	NUTS3
4.	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.*

**REG\_LMDUE** Underperforming regions regarding employment (NUTS levels 2 and 3)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	SEX	T	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	STATINFO	NUTS2	NUTS2
		NUTS3	NUTS3
4.	UNIT	PC_POP	Percentage of total population
		NBR_REG	Number of regions
		PC_REG	Percentage of regions
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

**REG\_LMDUU** Underperforming regions regarding unemployment (NUTS levels 2 and 3)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	SEX	T	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	STATINFO	NUTS2	NUTS2
		NUTS3	NUTS3
4.	UNIT	PC_ACT	Percentage of active population
		NBR_REG	Number of regions
		PC_REG	Percentage of regions
5.	TIME	from 1999 (yearly)	

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

**REG\_LFH3WPOP** Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |                   |
|----|------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 |                   |
| 2. | SEX  | T  | Total             |
|    |      | M  | Males             |
|    |      | F  | Females           |
| 3. | AGE  | Y25_MAX  | 25 years and over |
| 4. | TIME | from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001                              |                   |

**REG\_LFH2ACT** Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |                         |
|----|------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |                         |
| 2. | SEX  | T   | Total                   |
|    |      | M   | Males                   |
|    |      | F   | Females                 |
| 3. | AGE  | TOTAL   | Total                   |
|    |      | 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                           |                         |

**REG\_LFH2ACTRT** Economic activity rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |                         |
|----|------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |                         |
| 2. | SEX  | T   | Total                   |
|    |      | M   | Males                   |
|    |      | F   | Females                 |
| 3. | AGE  | TOTAL   | Total                   |
|    |      | 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.

**REG\_LFH2EMP** Employment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |                         |
|----|------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |                         |
| 2. | SEX  | T   | Total                   |
|    |      | M   | Males                   |
|    |      | F   | Females                 |
| 3. | AGE  | TOTAL   | Total                   |
|    |      | 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                           |                         |

**REG\_LFH2EMP\_N** Employment by economic activity, full-time/part-time and sex, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |       |   |  |
|----|-------|---|--|
| 1. | GEO   | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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. | NACE  | TOTAL   | All NACE branches - Total                  |
|    |       | A_B   | Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing |
|    |       | C_to_F  | Industry                                   |
|    |       | G_to_Q  | Services                                   |
| 5. | TIME  | from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001                           |  |

**REG\_LFH2EMPRT** Employment rates of age group 15-64 by sex, NUTS levels 1 and 2 (%)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |         |
|----|------|---|---------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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.

**REG\_LFH2\_CVERT** Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 (%)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |         |
|----|------|--|---------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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.

**REG\_LFH2PERS** Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |                   |
|----|------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 |                   |
| 2. | SEX  | T  | Total             |
|    |      | M  | Males             |
|    |      | F  | Females           |
| 3. | AGE  | Y25_MAX  | 25 years and over |
| 4. | TIME | from 1983 (yearly) up to 2001                              |                   |

**REG\_LFH3UNRT** Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 (%)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |                   |
|----|------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 |                   |
| 2. | SEX  | T  | Total             |
|    |      | M  | Males             |
|    |      | F  | Females           |
| 3. | AGE  | 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.

**REG\_LFH3STDV** Dispersion of regional (NUTS levels 2 and 3) unemployment rates (%)

Dimensions:

- |    |     |  |
|----|-----|--|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 0 (countries) |
|----|-----|--|

- |    |          |          |  |
|----|----------|----------|--|
| 2. | STATINFO | CV_NUTS2 | Coefficient of variation based on NUTS level 2 |
|    |          | CV_NUTS3 | Coefficient of variation based on NUTS level 3 |
| 3. | TIME     |          | from 1989 (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.

**REG\_LFH2LTU** Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000; %)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |                               |
|----|------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |                               |
| 2. | UNIT | NBR   | Number/Absolute value/Unit    |
|    |      | LTU_UNE_RT  | Long-term unemployment rate   |
| 3. | TIME |   | from 1987 (yearly) up to 2001 |

Unit: Persons unemployed for one year or longer as a percentage of total unemployed persons

**REG\_LFH2HH** Number of households by degree of urbanisation of residence, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |         |   |  |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | GEO     | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |  |
| 2. | DEG_URB | Degree of urbanisation:                                 |  |
|    |         | TOTAL   | Total  |
|    |         | DEG1  | Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )             |
|    |         | DEG2  | Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|    |         | DEG3  | Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )           |
| 3. | TIME    |   | from 1992 (yearly) up to 2001  |

**REG\_LFH2POP** Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 (1000)

Dimensions:

- |    |     |   |                         |
|----|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | GEO | Geopolitical entity NUTS_2006: at NUTS levels 1 and 2 |                         |
| 2. | SEX | T   | Total                   |
|    |     | M   | Males                   |
|    |     | F   | Females                 |
| 3. | AGE | TOTAL   | Total                   |
|    |     | Y0_14   | Less than 15 years      |
|    |     | 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	



## 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: **reg\_mig2mint**.

No distinction is made between national and non-national residents, but movements that involve the crossing of national borders are not included.

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

Applied definitions of age may not always be homogeneous, the *standard definition being age at the end of the year*. Therefore anomalies can be found in the y0 and y0\_4 age classes because of the relabeling of the classes for standardisation purposes.

The internal migration flows at NUTS level 2 are split in the arrivals and departures tables distributed by age. Internal migration by sex and region of origin and of destination matrices per country gives 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 NUTS-0 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.

### 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 Ms Kristina Dourmashkin , e-mail:

[Kristina.Dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu](mailto:Kristina.Dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu)

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

### 6.6. List of tables

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

#### **REG\_MIG2MINT      INTERNAL MIGRATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL**

<b>reg_mig2arr</b>	Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group
<b>reg_mig2dep</b>	Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group
<b>reg_mig2xx</b>	Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination (country xx)

## 6.7. Detailed description

### REG\_MIG2MINT INTERNAL MIGRATION

**reg\_mig2arr** Arrivals due to internal migration by sex and age group

Dimensions:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | AGE    | Age and age classes  |
| 2. | SEX    | Total<br>Males<br>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 |

**reg\_mig2dep** Departures due to internal migration by sex and age group

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | AGE  | Age and age classes  |
| 2. | SEX  | Total<br>Males<br>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.

**reg\_mig2 ..** Internal migration by sex, region of origin and destination  
(A separate table is used for each of the countries).

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| <b>be</b> | Belgium        |
| <b>bg</b> | Bulgaria       |
| <b>cz</b> | Czech Republic |
| <b>dk</b> | Denmark        |
| <b>de</b> | Germany        |
| <b>ee</b> | Estonia        |
| <b>es</b> | Spain          |
| <b>it</b> | Italy          |
| <b>hu</b> | Hungary        |
| <b>nl</b> | Netherlands    |

<b>at</b>	Austria
<b>pl</b>	Poland
<b>pt</b>	Portugal
<b>ro</b>	Romania
<b>si</b>	Slovenia
<b>sk</b>	Slovakia
<b>fi</b>	Finland
<b>se</b>	Sweden
<b>uk</b>	United Kingdom

Dimensions:

- |    |         |  |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | PARTNER | Geopolitical entities (partners) NUTS-2003/statistical regions at level 2  |
| 2. | SEX     | Total<br>Males<br>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.

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

### 7.1. General presentation

#### Definition of R&D

Research and Development (R&D) 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 (see the Frascati Manual, § 57)<sup>1</sup>.

#### R&D expenditure

Expenditures measured are intramural R&D expenditures. This measure contains all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds. They thus 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 time series can show a break due to changes in methodology. More information of the measurement of R&D expenditure can be found in the Frascati Manual, chapter 6.

#### R&D personnel

Total R&D personnel includes all persons employed directly in R&D activities as well as those any supplying direct services to R&D activities such as managers, administrators and clerical staff. Total R&D personnel can further be divided into the three occupational groups Researchers, Technicians and equivalent staff and Other supporting staff. In regional statistics only Researchers and total R&D personnel are accounted for. For methodological notes: see the Frascati Manual, chapter 5. As with the expenditure table, data are provided by Member States

#### R&D sectors

The institutional classification of the R&D performing units is following the institutional classification of National Accounts for the Business Enterprise Sector and the Private Non-Profit sector but differs in one major; 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

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1) Frascati Manual 2002: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD Publishing, ISBN: 9789264199033

operating under the direct control, administrated by or associated with higher education establishments. More information on the Institutional Classification can be found in the 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<sup>2</sup>, 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**

Panorama - Science, technology and innovation in Europe  
 Pocket Book - Science, technology and innovation in Europe - 2007 edition  
 Regional Yearbook

## **7.3. Data sources**

Data from the Member States are first sent to the thematic unit of Eurostat (currently unit F4). Links to regional data are then created in REGIO database.

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2) Canberra Manual (human resources), available at the OECD webpage

## 7.4. Legal basis

The supply of regional R&D data from countries is compulsory for uneven reference years through Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 22 July 2003 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2004 of 22 April 2004.

## 7.5. Contact person

The contact person for research and development statistics is Filipe Alves, e-mail:

[filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu](mailto: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](mailto:hakan.wilen@ec.europa.eu) or Reni Petkova, e-mail: [reni.petkova@ec.europa.eu](mailto:reni.petkova@ec.europa.eu)

For HRST and Employment in high tech sectors Mr Tomas Meri, e-mail:

[tomas.meri@ec.europa.eu](mailto:tomas.meri@ec.europa.eu)

For patents applications to EPO, Mr Bernard Felix, e-mail: [bernard.felix@ec.europa.eu](mailto:bernard.felix@ec.europa.eu)

## 7.6. List of tables

### R&D expenditure and personnel

**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

### Human resources in science and technology

**HRST\_ST\_RCAT** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (NUTS level 1 and 2)

**HRST\_ST\_RSEX** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender (NUTS level 1)

**HRST\_ST\_RAGE** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age (NUTS level 1)

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

### Employment in high technology sectors

**HTEC\_EMP\_REG** Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

**HTEC\_EMP\_RISCO** Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by type of occupation (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

**HTEC\_EMP\_RISCED** Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by level of education (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

### European patent applications to EPO

**PAT\_EP\_RTOT** Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

<b>PAT_EP_RIPC</b>	Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level by IPC sections and classes
<b>PAT_EP_RTEC</b>	High Tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level
<b>PAT_EP_RICT</b>	ICT patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level
<b>PAT_EP_RBIO</b>	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
pnf	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)
pps_kp00_hab	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant at constant 2000 prices
mio_pps	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
mio_pps_kp00	Millions of PPS at 2000 prices
pc_gdp	Percentage of GDP
  
3.           GEO        Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: 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	
		PC_ACT_HC	Percentage of active population - numerator in head count
		PC_ACT_FTE	Percentage of active population - numerator in full time equivalents
		PC_EMP_HC	Percentage of total employment - numerator in head count
		PC_EMP_FTE	Percentage of total employment - numerator in full time equivalents
		HC	Head Count
		FTE	Full time equivalent
5.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS Levels 1, 2	
6.	TIME	From 1980 (yearly)	

**HRST\_ST\_RCAT** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups (national level and NUTS level 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	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS levels 1, 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

**HRST\_ST\_RSEX** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by gender (national level and NUTS 1)

Dimensions:

1.	CATEGORY	Category	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education

		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core
2.	SEX	Sex	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS Level 1	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

**HRST\_ST\_RAGE** Annual data on HRST and sub-groups by age (national level and NUTS 1)

Dimensions:

1.	CATEGORY	Category	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education
		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core
2.	AGE	Age	
		y25_34	Between 25 and 34 years
		y35_44	Between 35 and 44 years
		y25_64	Between 25 and 64 years
		y45_64	Between 45 and 64 years
		y15_74	Between 15 and 74 years
		y15_24_y65_74	Other (Between 15 and 24 years as well as between 65 and 74)
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_pop	Percentage of total population
		pc_act	Percentage of active population
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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
	HTEC	High-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services)
	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
	A_TO_C	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying: NACE Rev. 1 codes 01 to 14

D	Manufacturing
E_F	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
G	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   | Percentage of total employment |
| 4. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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, by gender (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

Dimensions:

- |    |              |   |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1. | NACE         | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1   |
|    | TOTAL        | All NACE branches – Total   |
|    | HTEC         | High-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services)      |
|    | 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
A_TO_C	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14
D	Manufacturing
E_F	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
G_H_P	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
I60_TO_I63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
FRB	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74
L_Q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social, personal service activities
UNK	Unknown NACE branch

2.	SEX	Sex	
		t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
3.	UNIT	Unit	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_emp	Percentage of total employment
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS Level 2	
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

**HTEC\_EMP\_RISCO** Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by type of occupation (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
	TOTAL	All NACE branches – Total
	HTEC	High-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services)
	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
	A_TO_C	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14
	D	Manufacturing
	E_F	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
	G_H_P	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
	I60_TO_I63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies

	FRB	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74
	L_Q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
	M	Education
	N	Health and social work
	O	Other community, social, personal service activities
	UNK	Unknown NACE branch
2.	ISCO88	International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)
	TOTAL	Total
	ISCO2	Professionals
	ISCO3	Technicians and associate professionals
	OTHER	Other occupations
3.	UNIT	Unit
	1000	Thousands
	pc_emp	Percentage of total employment
4.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS Level 2
5.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)

**HTEC\_EMP\_RISCED** Annual data on employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by level of education (1994-2008, NACE Rev.1.1)

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1
	TOTAL	All NACE branches – Total
	HTEC	High-tech sectors (high-tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services)
	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
	A_TO_C	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying: NACE Rev.1 codes 01 to 14
	D	Manufacturing
	E_F	Electricity, gas, water supply and construction
	G_H_P	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households: NACE Rev.1 code 50 to 52, 55 and 95
	I60_TO_I63	Land transport; transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	FRB	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (without computers and R&D): NACE Rev.1 codes 65 to 67, 70, 71 and 74
	L_Q	Public administration, extra-territorial organizations and bodies: NACE Rev.1 codes 75 and 99
	M	Education
	N	Health and social work
	O	Other community, social, personal service activities
	UNK	Unknown NACE branch
2.	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
3.	UNIT	Unit
	1000	Thousands
	pc_emp	Percentage of total employment

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 4. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS Level 2 |
| 5. | TIME | From 1994 (yearly)                               |

**PAT\_EP\_RTOT** Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

Dimensions:

- |    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
| 1. | UNIT | Unit<br>mio_hab      Per million of inhabitants<br>nb_tot        All (no breakdown)<br>mio_act       Per million labour force |
| 2. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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 (IPC)<br><br>TOT_IPC Total number of patent applications<br>A    Section A - Human necessities<br>A01 Agriculture; forestry; animal husbandry; hunting; trapping; fishing<br>A21 Baking; edible doughs<br>A22 Butchering; meat treatment; processing poultry or fish<br>A23 Foods or foodstuffs; their treatment, not covered by other classes<br>A24 Tobacco; cigars; cigarettes; smokers' requisites<br>A41 Wearing apparel<br>A42 Headwear<br>A43 Footwear<br>A44 Haberdashery; jewellery<br>A45 Hand or travelling articles<br>A46 Brushware<br>A47 Furniture; domestic articles or appliances; coffee mills; spice mills; suction cleaners in general<br>A61 Medical or veterinary science; hygiene<br>A62 Life-saving; fire-fighting<br>A63 Sports; games; amusements<br><br>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
- C40 Combinatorial technology

## 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   |
|    |      | mio_hab Per million of inhabitants                   |
|    |      | nb_tot All (no breakdown)                            |
|    |      | mio_act Per million labour force                     |
| 3. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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 (IPC)            |
|    |      | tot_ht Total high tech                               |
|    |      | cab Computer and automated business equipment        |
|    |      | mge Micro-organism and genetic engineering           |
|    |      | avi Aviation   |
|    |      | cte Communication technology                         |
|    |      | smc Semiconductors                                   |
|    |      | lsr Laser  |
| 2. | UNIT | Unit   |
|    |      | mio_hab Per million of inhabitants                   |
|    |      | nb_tot All (no breakdown)                            |
|    |      | mio_act Per million labour force                     |
| 3. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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 levelDimensions:

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | IPC  | International patent classification (IPC)            |
|    |      | coe      ICT Consumer electronics                    |
|    |      | com      ICT Computer, office machinery              |
|    |      | tel      ICT Telecommunications                      |
|    |      | oth_ict      Other ICT                               |
|    |      | tot_ict      Total ICT                               |
| 2. | UNIT | Unit   |
|    |      | mio_hab      Per million of inhabitants              |
|    |      | nb_tot      All (no breakdown)                       |
|    |      | mio_act      Per million labour force                |
| 3. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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 levelDimensions:

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | UNIT | Unit   |
|    |      | mio_hab      Per million of inhabitants              |
|    |      | nb_tot      All (no breakdown)                       |
|    |      | mio_act      Per million labour force                |
| 2. | GEO  | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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**

##### **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

Panorama of European Business

Pocketbook on European Business

Quarterly Panorama on Business statistics (PDF only)

European Business: Facts and figures

## 8.3. Data sources

The tourism data are first sent by the Member States to the appropriate specialised Eurostat unit G2. Links to regional data are then created in REGIO database.

## 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](mailto:filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu).

For methodological questions please contact the specialist in unit G2, Ms Petra Sneijders, e-mail: [petra.sneijders@ec.europa.eu](mailto:petra.sneijders@ec.europa.eu).

## 8.6. List of tables

<b>SBS_R_NUTS03</b>	Regional data (according to NUTS_2006)
<b>SBS_CRE_RREG</b>	Number of local units, persons employed and Wages and salaries by region
<b>SBS_R_3F_MY</b>	Multi yearly regional statistics (NUTS 06)

## 8.7. Detailed description

### SBS\_R\_NUTS03

Regional data (according to NUTS\_2006)

#### Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1
	c	Mining and quarrying
	ca	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
	ca10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
	ca11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
	ca12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	cb	Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
	cb13	Mining of metal ores
	cb14	Other mining and quarrying
	d	Manufacturing
	da	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
	da15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
	da16	Manufacture of tobacco products
	db	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
	db17	Manufacture of textiles
	db18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
	dc	Manufacture of leather and leather products
	dc19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
	dd	Manufacture of wood and wood products
	dd20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
	de	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
	de21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
	de22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
	df	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	dg	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
	dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	dh	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	dh25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	di	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	di26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	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_2006: at NUTS Level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

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

**SBS\_CRE\_RREG**      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_2006: at NUTS Level 2 up to 2000; at NUTS Level 1 from 2001 onwards	
4.	TIME	From 1997 (yearly)	

**SBS\_R\_3F\_MY** Multi yearly regional statistics (NUTS 06)

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC_SB	Economic indicator for structural business statistics	
		v11210	Number of local units
		v12110	Turnover or gross premiums written
		v17331	Sales pace
2.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1	
		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
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS Level 2	
4.	TIME	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004	

## 9. Health statistics

### 9.1. General presentation

#### Causes of death

##### *Data source and quality*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An overview of the situation in European countries on certification and coding practices resulted from survey of the registration of causes of death among EU countries, carried out in 1997 by SC8-INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale – France)

with the assistance of the Eurostat TF/COD for Eurostat. More detailed information on causes of death requiring special attention, on the issue of unknown and ill-defined causes and on problems linked to legal investigations, confidentiality and rules on the certification of external and unknown causes are being collected.

### ***Causes of death "EUROPEAN SHORTLIST"***

For its demographic statistics Eurostat used to work with a shortlist of 11 groupings of causes of death. In 1995 all Member States were consulted on Eurostat's proposals for a revised reporting procedure on 'causes of death statistics' and Member States agreed to 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 level 2, 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 and infrastructure (hospital beds)**

Detailed information on health personnel and infrastructure can be obtained from this PDF publication:

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/health/library?l=/methodologiessandsdatasc/health\\_care/estat-oecd-definitions-c/\\_EN\\_1.0\\_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/health/library?l=/methodologiessandsdatasc/health_care/estat-oecd-definitions-c/_EN_1.0_&a=d)

## **9.2. Eurostat publications**

- Health in Europe - Data 1998-2003
- Health statistics - Atlas on mortality in the European Union (Combined product: Paper + Statistics in focus)
- Causes of death in the EU- 2006 Statistics in focus (data 2003)
- Health in Europe - Results from 1997-2000 surveys
- Statistical analysis on health-related longitudinal data from the ECHP
- Guidelines for the development and criteria for the adoption of health survey instruments
- Statistical analysis of socio-economic costs of accidents at work in the European Union
- Occupational Diseases in Europe in 2001
- Work and health in the European Union - A statistical portrait
- Causes of death in the EU

## **9.3. Data sources**

*Described above.*

## **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](mailto:filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu) .

The specialist in unit F5 for methodological questions is Mr Hartmut Buchow: [hartmut.buchow@ec.europa.eu](mailto:hartmut.buchow@ec.europa.eu) .

## 9.6. List of tables

<b><u>Causes of death</u></b>	(reg_hlth_cdeath)
<b>HLTH_CD_ACDR</b>	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (Annual data)
<b>HLTH_CD_YNRT</b>	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Total
<b>HLTH_CD_YNRM</b>	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Males
<b>HLTH_CD_YNRF</b>	Causes of death by region- Absolute Number (3 years average) - Females
<b>HLTH_CD_YCDRT</b>	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Total
<b>HLTH_CD_YCDRM</b>	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Males
<b>HLTH_CD_YCDRF</b>	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average) - Females
<b>HLTH_CD_YSDR1</b>	Causes of death by region - Standardised death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants - 3 years average)
<b><u>Health care/status</u></b>	(reg_hlth_care)
<b>HLTH_RS_PSRG</b>	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
<b>HLTH_RS_BDSRG</b>	Hospital beds (HP.1) - Absolute numbers and rate per 100.000 inhabitants
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH1T</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number – Total
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH1M</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number – Male
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH1F</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number - Female
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH2T</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants – Total
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH2M</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants - Male

<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH2F</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants – Female
<b>HLTH_CO_INPSTT</b>	In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Total
<b>HLTH_CO_INPSTM</b>	In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Male
<b>HLTH_CO_INPSTF</b>	In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Female
<b>HLTH_CO_HOSDAYT</b>	Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region - Total
<b>HLTH_CO_HOSDAYM</b>	Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region - Male
<b>HLTH_CO_HOSDAYF</b>	Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region - Female
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH3T</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Total
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH3M</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Male
<b>HLTH_CO_DISCH3F</b>	Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Female

## 9.7. Detailed description

<b>HLTH_CD_ACDR</b>	Causes of death by region - Crude death rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (Annual data)
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### 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
	Y0_14	Less than 15 years
	Y10_14	Between 10 and 14 years
	Y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
	Y15_24	Between 15 and 24 years
	Y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
	Y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
	Y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
	Y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
	Y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
	Y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
	Y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
	Y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
	Y0_64	Less than 65 years
	Y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
	Y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
	Y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years

Y75\_79 Between 75 and 79 years

Y80\_84 Between 80 and 84 years

Y85\_MAX 85 years and over

### 3. ICD10 International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD-10 2007)

A-R_V-Y	All causes of death (A00-Y89) excluding S00-T98
A_B	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
A15-A19_B90	Tuberculosis
A39	Meningococcal infection
B15-B19	Viral hepatitis
B20-B24	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
C00-D48	Neoplasms
C	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon
C19-C21	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus and anal canal
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas
C32-C34	Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri
C54_C55	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder
C81-C96	Malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue
D50-D89	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
E	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
E10-E14	Diabetes mellitus
F	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
F10	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
TOXICO	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16, F18-F19)
G_H	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
G00-G03	Meningitis
I	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
I20-I25	Ischaemic heart diseases
HEART_OTH	Other heart diseases (I30-I33, I39-I52)
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular diseases
J	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
J10_J11	Influenza
J12-J18	Pneumonia
J40-J47	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
J45_J46	Asthma and status asthmaticus
K	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
K25-K28	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum
K70_K73_K74	Chronic liver disease

L	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
M	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)
RHEUM_ARTHRO	Rheumatoid arthritis and arthrosis (M05-M06,M15-M19)
N	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
N00-N29	Diseases of kidney and ureter
O	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)
P	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
Q	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
Q00-Q07	Congenital malformations of the nervous system
Q20-Q28	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system
R	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)
R95	Sudden infant death syndrome
R96-R99	Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality
V01-Y89	External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y89)
V01-X59	Accidents
V	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
W00-W19	Falls
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm
X85-Y09	Assault
Y10-Y34	Event of undetermined intent

4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: 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

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C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach
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C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri
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D50-D89	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
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I60-I69	Cerebrovascular diseases
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K	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
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K70-K73_K74	Chronic liver disease
L	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
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O	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)
P	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
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W00-W19	Falls
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm
X85-Y09	Assault
Y10-Y34	Event of undetermined intent

3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: 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

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X60-X84	Intentional self-harm
X85-Y09	Assault
Y10-Y34	Event of undetermined intent

3. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: 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. ICD10	International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD-10 2007)
A-R_V-Y	All causes of death (A00-Y89) excluding S00-T98
A_B	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
A15-A19_B90	Tuberculosis
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W00-W19	Falls
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm
X85-Y09	Assault
Y10-Y34	Event of undetermined intent

4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: 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 *
		kine	Physiotherapists
		nurse	Nurses and midwives
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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   | Available beds in hospitals (HP.1)                                 |
|    |          | hbeds_acute                                       | Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1)                             |
|    |          | hbeds_psy   | Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1)                          |
|    |          | hbeds_lt  | Long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric)<br>in hospitals (HP.1) |
|    |          | hbeds_oth   | Other beds in hospitals (HP.1)                                     |
| 3. | GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006 : at NUTS Level 2 |  |
| 4. | TIME     | From 1993 (yearly)                                |  |

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH1T** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number – Total

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH1M** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number – Male

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH1F** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, total number - Female

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH2T** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants – Total

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH2M** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants - Male

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH2F** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, in-patients, per 100,000 inhabitants - Female

**HLTH\_CO\_INPSTT** In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Total

**HLTH\_CO\_INPSTM** In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Male

**HLTH\_CO\_INPSTF** In-patient average length of stay (ISHMT, in days) by region - Female

**HLTH\_CO\_HOSDAYT** Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region - Total

**HLTH\_CO\_HOSDAYM** Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region - Male

**HLTH\_CO\_HOSDAYF** Hospital days of in-patients (ISHMT) by region – Female

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH3T** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Total

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH3M** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Male

**HLTH\_CO\_DISCH3F** Hospital discharges by diagnosis (ISHMT) and region, day cases, total number - Female

Dimensions:

1. ICD10 International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD-10 2007)

A-T_Z	All causes of diseases (A00-Z99) excluding V00-Y98
A-T_Z_XNB	All causes of diseases (A00-Z99) excluding V00-Y98 and Z38
A_B	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
A00-A08	Intestinal infectious diseases except diarrhoea
A09	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin
A15-A19_B90	Tuberculosis
A40_A41	Septicaemia
B20-B24	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
A_B_OTH	Other infectious and parasitic diseases (remainder of A00-B99)
C00-D48	Neoplasms
C18-C21	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus and anal canal
C33_C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung
C43_C44	Malignant neoplasms of skin
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast
C53-C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder
C_OTH	Other malignant neoplasms (remainder of C00-C97)
D00-D09	In situ neoplasms
D12	Benign neoplasm of colon, rectum, anus and anal canal
D25	Leiomyoma of uterus
D00-D48_OTH	Other in situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (remainder of D00-D48)
D50-D89	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
D50-D64	Anaemias
D65-D89	Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
E	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
E10-E14	Diabetes mellitus
E_OTH	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (remainder of E00-E90)
F	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
F00-F03	Dementia
F10	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
F11-F19	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use
F20-F29	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders
F30-F39	Mood [affective] disorders
F_OTH	Other mental and behavioural disorders (remainder of F00-F99)
G	Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)
G30	Alzheimer's disease
G35	Multiple sclerosis
G40_G41	Epilepsy, status epilepticus
G45	Transient cerebral ischaemic attacks and related syndromes

G_OTH	Other diseases of the nervous system (remainder of G00-G99)
H00-H59	Diseases of the eye and adnexa
H25_H26_H28	Cataract
H00-H59_OTH	Other diseases of the eye and adnexa (remainder of H00-H59)
H60-H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
I	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
I10-I15	Hypertensive diseases
I20	Angina pectoris
I21_I22	Acute myocardial infarction including subsequent myocardial infarction
I23-I25	Other ischaemic heart disease
I26-I28	Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation
I44-I49	Conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias
I50	Heart failure
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular diseases
I70	Atherosclerosis
I83	Varicose veins of lower extremities
I_OTH	Other diseases of the circulatory system (remainder of I00-I99)
J	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
J00-J11	Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza
J12-J18	Pneumonia
J20-J22	Other acute lower respiratory infections
UPRESPIR_OTH	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract (J30-J34, J36-J39)
J35	Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids
J40-J44_J47	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis
J45_J46	Asthma and status asthmaticus
J60-J99	Other diseases of the respiratory system
K	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
K00-K08	Disorders of teeth and supporting structures
K09-K14	Other diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws
K20-K23	Diseases of oesophagus
K25-K28	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum
K29-K31	Dyspepsia and other diseases of stomach and duodenum
K35-K38	Diseases of appendix
K40	Inguinal hernia
K41-K46	Other abdominal hernia
K50_K51	Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis
K52	Other noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis
INTESTINE_OTH	Other diseases of intestine (K55,K58-K59,K63)
K56	Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction without hernia
K57	Diverticular disease of intestine
K60-K62	Diseases of anus and rectum
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K71-K77	Other diseases of liver
K80	Cholelithiasis
K81-K83	Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary tract
K85-K87	Diseases of pancreas
K_OTH	Other diseases of the digestive system (remainder of K00-K93)
L	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
L00-L08	Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
L20-L45	Dermatitis, eczema and papulosquamous disorders
L_OTH	Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (remainder of L00-L99)
M	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)
ARTHROPAT_OTH	Other arthropathies (M00-M15, M18-M22 ,M24-M25)
M16	Coxarthrosis [arthrosis of hip]
M17	Gonarthrosis [arthrosis of knee]

M23	Internal derangement of knee
M30-M36	Systemic connective tissue disorders
M40-M49	Deforming dorsopathies and spondylopathies
M50-M51	Cervical disc disorders, other intervertebral disc disorders
M53-M80-M99	Other disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
M54	Dorsalgia
M60-M79	Soft tissue disorders
N	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
N00-N16	Glomerular and renal tubulo-interstitial diseases
N17-N19	Renal failure
N20-N23	Urolithiasis
N25-N39	Other diseases of the urinary system
N40	Hyperplasia of prostate
N41-N51	Other diseases of male genital organs
N60-N64	Disorders of breast
N70-N77	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs
N91-N95	Menstrual, menopausal and other female genital conditions
N_OTH	Other diseases of the genitourinary system (remainder of N00-N99)
O	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)
ABORT_OTH	Other pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00-O03, O05-O08)
O04	Medical abortion
O10-O48	Complications of pregnancy predominantly in the antenatal period
O60-O75	Complications of labour and delivery
O80	Single spontaneous delivery
O81-O84	Other delivery
O85-O92	Complications predominantly related to the puerperium
O95-O99	Other obstetric conditions
P	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
P07	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified
P_OTH	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (remainder of P00-P96)
Q	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
R	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)
R07	Pain in throat and chest
R10	Abdominal and pelvic pain
R69	Unknown and unspecified causes of morbidity
R_OTH	Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings (remainder of R00-R99)
S_T	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)
INJ_HEAD_OTH	Other injuries to the head (S00-S05, S07-S09)
S06	Intracranial injury
INJ_OTH	Other injuries (S10-S51, S53-S71, S73-S81, S83-T14, T79)
S52	Fracture of forearm
S72	Fracture of femur
S82	Fracture of lower leg, including ankle
T20-T32	Burns and corrosions
T36-T65	Poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances and toxic effects
T80-T88	Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified
T90-T98	Sequelae of injuries, of poisoning and of other consequences of external causes

S_T_OTH	Other and unspecified effects of external causes (remainder of S00-T98)	
Z	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99)	
Z03	Medical observation and evaluation for suspected diseases and conditions	
Z30	Contraceptive management	
Z38	Liveborn infants according to place of birth	
Z51	Other medical care	
Z_OTH	Other factors influencing health status and contact with health services (remainder of Z00-Z99)	
2.	AGE	Age class
	TOTAL	Total
	Y0	Less than 1 year
	Y1_4	Between 1 and 4 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
	Y90_94	Between 90 and 94 years
	Y95_MAX	95 years and over
	UNK	Unknown
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006 : at NUTS Level 2
4.	TIME	From 2000 (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).

### Definitions

#### **Capacity of collective tourist accommodation**

##### Number of establishments

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

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

##### Number of bedrooms

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

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

##### Number of bedplaces

The number of bedplaces in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bedplace applies to a sin-

gle bed, a double bed being counted as two bedplaces. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bedplace is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bedplaces if the actual number of bedplaces is not known.

#### Nights spent by residents and non-residents

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

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

#### Arrivals of residents and non-residents

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

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

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

### **Country of residence**

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

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

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

### **Tourist Accommodation**

#### Definition:

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

The tourist accommodation types are as follows:

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

### Collective tourist accommodation establishments

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

### Hotels and similar establishments

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

### Hotels

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

### Similar establishments

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

### Other collective establishments and Specialised establishments

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

### Holiday dwellings

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

### Tourist camp-sites

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

Camping sites let pitches for tents, caravans, mobile homes and similar shelter to overnight visitors who want to stay on a "touring" pitch for one night, a few days or week(s), as well as

to people who want to hire a “fixed” pitch for a season or a year. Hired fixed pitches for long-term rent (more than a year) may be considered as private accommodation.

## 10.2. Eurostat publications

- Panorama on Tourism - 2007 edition
- Tourism statistics - Pocketbook – Data 2000-2005
- Statistics In Focus (SiF) on several issues regarding tourism data

## 10.3. Data sources

The tourism data are first sent by the Member States to the appropriate specialised Eurostat unit F6. Links to regional data are then created in REGIO database.

## 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](mailto: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](mailto:ulrich.spoerel@ec.europa.eu).

## 10.6. List of tables

<b>TOUR_CAP_NUTS3</b>	Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 3 - annual data
<b>TOUR_OCC_ARN2</b>	Arrivals - NUTS 2 - annual data
<b>TOUR_OCC_NIN2</b>	Nights spent - NUTS 2 - annual data

## 10.7. Detailed description

**TOUR\_CAP\_NUTS3** Number of establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces - NUTS 3 - annual data

Dimensions:

- |    |          |   |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | INDIC_TO | Tourism indicator<br>a001 Establishments<br>a002 Bedrooms<br>a003 Bed-Places  |
| 2. | ACTIVITY | Type of activity<br>a100 Hotels and similar establishments<br>b010 Tourist campsites<br>b020 Holiday dwellings<br>b040 Other collective accommodation n.e.s.<br>b100 Other collective accommodation establishments, total |
| 3. | GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS levels 2, 3  |
| 4. | TIME     | from 1990 (yearly)  |

**TOUR\_OCC\_ARN2** Arrivals - NUTS 2 - annual data

Dimensions:

- |    |          |   |
|----|----------|---|
| 1. | ACTIVITY | Type of activity<br>a100 Hotels and similar establishments<br>b010 Tourist campsites<br>b020 Holiday dwellings<br>b040 Other collective accommodation n.e.s.<br>b100 Other collective accommodation establishments, total |
| 2. | INDIC_TO | Tourism indicator<br>B001 Arrivals of residents<br>B002 Arrivals of non-residents<br>B003 Arrivals Total  |
| 3. | GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: At NUTS level 2  |
| 4. | TIME     | from 1990 (yearly)  |

**TOUR\_OCC\_NIN2** Nights spent - NUTS 2 - annual data

Dimensions:

- |    |          |                  |
|----|----------|------------------|
| 1. | ACTIVITY | Type of activity |
|----|----------|------------------|

		a001	Collective tourist accommodation establishments
		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.	INDIC_TO	Tourism indicator	
		B004	Nights spent by residents
		B005	Nights spent by non-residents
		B006	Nights spent Total
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006 : At NUTS level 2	
4.	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 UNECE and ITF.

### 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. Data are collected according to the legal act (Council Regulation 1172/98) and the definitions are based on the Glossary and legal act as well. The data at regional level are available in the road freight transport measurement part of the transport domain.
- The data on maritime and air transport refer to domestic and foreign traffic at big ports only (ports with turnover above 1 mln tonnes or/and 200 thous. passengers per year).
- 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.
- Annual national and international railway passenger transport by region of embarkation and region of disembarkation and annual national and international railway goods transport by region of loading and region of unloading (NUTS 2) – tables under preparation) – these two tables refer to 2005 data (data collected every 5 years); they will be available in the rail part of the transport domain.

## Road safety

- Persons killed and injured 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

Panorama of Transport

Pocketbook on Transport

EU road safety 2004: Regional differences (SiF publication)

The regional dimension of road freight transport statistics (SiF publication)

Regional road and rail transport networks (SiF publication)

Regional passenger and freight air transport in Europe in 2006 (SiF publication)

## 11.3. Data sources

Data from various national sources (not only National Statistical Offices) are sent to the specialised Eurostat unit E6. 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
<b>Rail</b>					
Regulation	91/2003	16/12/02	L 14	21.01.2003	Annual and quarterly data on rail transport statistics; goods, passenger, accidents, regional data - every five years, data under preparation for dissemination, network traffic
Commission	1192/2003	03/07/03	L 167	04.07.2003	Amendment of Regulation 91/2003 on



Regulation					rail transport statistics – definition for regional passenger and freight transport statistics
<b>Road</b>					
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
<b>Air</b>					
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
<b>Maritime</b>					
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
<b>Inland waterways</b>					
Council	80/1119/	17/11/80	L 339	15.12.1980	Annual, quarterly and some monthly

Directive	EEC				data on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways
<b>Road accidents</b>					
Council Decision	93/704/EC	30/11/93	L 329	30.12.1993	Creation of a Community database on road accidents
<b>Infrastructure</b>					
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

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## 11.7. Detailed description

**tran\_r\_net** Road, rail and navigable inland waterways networks at regional level

### Dimensions:

- |    |         |  |  |
|----|---------|--|--|
| 1. | UNIT    | Unit   |  |
|    |         | KM   | Kilometer                                    |
|    |         | KM_1000KM2                                       | Kilometres per 1 000 km2                     |
| 2. | TRANNET | Type of transport network                        |  |
|    |         | CANAL  | Navigable canals                             |
|    |         | MOTORWAY   | Motorways                                    |
|    |         | RAIL2TR  | Length of double or more track railway lines |
|    |         | RAILELEC   | Electrified railway lines                    |
|    |         | RIVER  | Navigable rivers                             |
|    |         | ROAD_OTH   | Other roads                                  |
|    |         | TOT_RAIL   | Total length of railway lines                |
| 3. | GEO     | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2 |  |
| 4. | TIME    | From 1978 (yearly)                               |  |

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> class roads. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1996).

### **tran\_r\_vehst**

Stock of vehicles by category at regional level

#### Dimensions:

- |    |         |  |  |
|----|---------|--|--|
| 1. | UNIT    | Unit   |  |
|    |         | 1000   | Thousands                                      |
|    |         | 1000HAB  | Per 1 000 inhabitants                          |
| 2. | VEHICLE | Vehicle  |  |
|    |         | TOT_X_TM   | All vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) |
|    |         | TRC  | Road tractors                                  |
|    |         | TRL_STRL   | Trailers and semi-trailers                     |
|    |         | VEH_GD   | Goods road vehicles                            |
|    |         | MOTO   | Motorcycles (> 50 cm <sup>3</sup> )            |
|    |         | CAR  | Passenger cars                                 |
|    |         | BUS  | Buses  |
|    |         | UTL  | Total utility vehicles                         |
|    |         | SPE  | Special vehicles                               |
| 3. | GEO     | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2 |  |

4. TIME From 1978 (yearly)

Notes:

ROAD VEHICLES

Motorcycle

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

Passenger car

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

Motor-coach or bus

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

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

Lorry

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

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

Road tractor

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

Trailer

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

Semi- Trailer

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

Special purpose road vehicle

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

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

<i>BE</i>	<i>Numbers as at 1 August.</i>
<i>DE</i>	<i>Until 2000; Numbers as at 1 July, level 1 only. From 2001, as at 1 January. The sum of the regions differs from the national total: vehicles of the Deutsche Bundesbahn and the Deutsche Bundespost are not distributed by region.</i>
<i>DK, EL, FR</i>	<i>SPECIAL is included in GOODS; SPECIAL is included in GOODS; vehicles and motorcycles: Argus data; the number of utility vehicles includes only those less than ten years old.</i>
<i>IE</i>	<i>Only motorcycles above 75 cm<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>FI</i>	<i>Numbers as at 31 December</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>From years 2000, covers only vehicles in use at the end of the year.</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>TRACTOR included in GOODS, the sum of the regions differs from national total.</i>
<i>CZ:</i>	<i>Position "Trailers and semi-trailers" contains only trailers.</i>
<i>EE:</i>	<i>Data are collected by the National Motor Vehicle Registration Centre (NMVRC). Road tractors and special-purpose vehicles are accounted under Goods carriage motor vehicles. The NMVRC does not give these data by category. The number of trailers, semi-trailers and motorcycles has been presented for Estonia as a whole as the NMVRC does not give these data by regions.</i>
<i>HU:</i>	<i>The total number contains the number of vehicles owned by foreign citizens and registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Foreign vehicles are not included in the region totals. Goods carriage motor vehicles: including dumpers and special-purpose vehicles.</i>
<i>RO:</i>	<i>Goods carriage vehicles: Rigid road motor vehicles designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods. Road tractors: Articulated vehicle and road train.</i>
<i>SK:</i>	<i>Position "Road tractors" for year 1997 contains newly bought road tractors surveyed separately as of 1997. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1996).</i>

**tran\_r\_veh\_jour**  
regional level

Road transport of goods - Journeys made by vehicles at

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 (km/day)
KM_TOT	Total number of kilometres driven within each region by all trucks, intra-regional trips are not included (km/day)
KM_PROD	Total number of kilometres made by journeys produced by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (km/day)
KM_ATTR	Total number of kilometres made by journeys attracted by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (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 2006: at NUTS level 2

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**tran\_r\_acci** Victims in road accidents at regional level

Dimensions:

- |    |        |  |   |
|----|--------|--|---|
| 1. | UNIT   | Unit   |   |
|    |        | NBR  | Number/Absolute value                     |
|    |        | MIO_HAB  | Per million of inhabitants                |
| 2. | 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  |
| 3. | GEO    | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2 |   |
| 4. | TIME   | From 1988 (yearly)                               |   |

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:	<i>period of 6 days</i>
IT:	<i>period of 7 days</i>
AT:	<i>period of 3 days (up to and including 1991)</i>
PT:	<i>period of 1 day</i>
LV:	<i>period of 7 days</i>

*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 31<sup>st</sup> of July 1996).*

**tran\_r\_mapa\_nm** Maritime transport of passengers at regional level (new methodology)

#### Dimensions:

- TRANSPRT Type of transport
 

TOT_PASS	Total passengers embarked and disembarked
EMB_PASS	Passengers embarked
DISEMB_PASS	Passengers disembarked
- GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2
- TIME From 1997 (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      | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2 |                                 |
| 3. | TIME     | From 1997 (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      | Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2 |   |
| 3. | TIME     | From 1993 (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 Geopolitical entities NUTS 2006: at NUTS level 2
3. TIME From 1993 (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 – 2002 (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 - 2002 (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 – 2002 (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 - 2002 (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).         |

**road\_go\_ta\_rl** Annual road freight transport by region of loading (1000 T, Mio Tkm, 1000 Jrnys)

Dimensions:

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | TIME | Period of time (annual data from 1999 onwards)   |
| 2. | GEO  | Geopolitical entity (declaring) – in road freight statistics, this is the country in which the vehicle is registered |
| 3. | UNIT | Unit   |
|    |      | 1000T                      Thousands of tonnes   |
|    |      | MIO_TKM                Millions of tonnes/Km   |
|    |      | 1000_JRNY              1000 Journeys   |
| 4. | LOAD | Loading/embarking country or region (NUTS level 3 for national transport)  |

**road\_go\_ta\_ru**                      Annual road freight transport by region of unloading (1000 T, Mio Tkm, 1000 Jrnys)

Dimensions:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | TIME   | Period of time (annual data from 1999 onwards)   |
| 2. | GEO    | Geopolitical entity (declaring) – in road freight statistics, this is the country in which the vehicle is registered |
| 3. | UNIT   | Unit   |
|    |        | 1000T                      Thousands of tonnes   |
|    |        | MIO_TKM                Millions of tonnes/Km   |
|    |        | 1000_JRNY              1000 Journeys   |
| 4. | UNLOAD | Unloading/disembarking country or region (NUTS level 3 for national transport)                                       |

**tran\_r\_rago**                      Annual national and international railway goods transport by region of loading and region of unloading

Dimensions:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | TIME   | Period of time (annual data from 2005 onwards) |
| 2. | GEO    | Geopolitical entity (declaring)                |
| 3. | LOAD   | Loading/embarking country or region            |
| 4. | UNLOAD | Unloading/disembarking country or region       |

Units:                      Tonnes

**tran\_r\_rapa** Annual national and international railway passenger transport by region of embarkation and region of disembarkation

Dimensions:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | TIME   | Period of time (annual data from 2005 onwards) |
| 2. | GEO    | Geopolitical entity (declaring)                |
| 3. | LOAD   | Loading/embarking country or region            |
| 4. | UNLOAD | Unloading/disembarking country or region       |

Units: Passengers

## 12. Labour cost statistics

### 12.1. General presentation

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

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

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

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

### 12.2. Eurostat publications

In general a "Statistics in Focus" when a new labour cost data set is available.

### 12.3. 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.

## 12.4. Legal bases

The labour cost components and their elements are defined in Commission Regulations (EC) Nos 1737/2005 of 25 October 2005 and 1726/1999 of 27 July 1999 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs as regards the definition and transmission of information on labour costs.

## 12.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional labour cost statistics is Ms Daniela Scirankova, e-mail: [daniela.scirankova@ec.europa.eu](mailto:daniela.scirankova@ec.europa.eu)

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## 12.6. List of tables

### Labour costs survey 1996 (LCS1996)

<b>LC-R96COST</b>	Labour cost
<b>LC_R96EARN</b>	Direct cost
<b>LC_R96WAG</b>	Direct remuneration
<b>LC_R96STRUC</b>	Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
<b>LC_R96HW</b>	Number of hours worked by year
<b>LC_R96EST</b>	Number of statistical units
<b>LC_R96E</b>	Number of employees
<b>LC_R96COEF</b>	Coefficient of variation of labour cost
<b>LC_R96APPR</b>	Number of apprentices

### Labour costs survey 2000 (LCS2000)

<b>LC_R00COST</b>	Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration
<b>LC_R00STRUC</b>	Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
<b>LC_R00NUM1</b>	Number of employees, hours worked and paid
<b>LC_R00NUM2</b>	Number of hours worked and paid per employee
<b>LC_R00STU</b>	Number of statistical units

### Labour costs survey 2004 (LCS2004)

<b>LC_R04COST</b>	Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration
<b>LC_R04STRUC</b>	Structure of labour cost as % of total cost
<b>LC_R04NUM1</b>	Number of employees, hours worked and paid
<b>LC_R04NUM2</b>	Number of hours actually worked and paid per employee
<b>LC_R04STU</b>	Number of statistical units



## 12.7. Detailed description

### LCS 1996

#### LC\_R96COST

Labour cost

##### Dimensions:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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_2006: at NUTS level 1                                     |
| 2. NACE     | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1                                |
| 3. UNIT     | Unit   |
|             | HOUR      hour   |
|             | MONTH    month   |
| 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\_R96WAG

Direct remuneration

##### Dimensions:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 1       |
| 2. NACE     | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  |
| 3. UNIT     | HOUR      hour   |
|             | MONTH    month   |
| 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\_R96STRUC**      Structure of labour costs as % of total cost

#### Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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 employee in full-time units, per hour                              |
|             | TOTAL Total   |
| 5. INDIC_LC | <b>Labour costs indicator</b>   |
|             | COST_SAL Labour cost (excluding apprentices)                                    |
|             | COST_APPR Labour cost for apprentices   |
|             | DIR_COST_SAL Wages and salaries (excluding apprentices)                         |
|             | DIR_PAY_SAL Direct remuneration, bonuses and allowances (excluding apprentices) |
|             | DIR_PAY_APPR Wages and salaries for apprentices                                 |
| 6. TIME     | 2000  |

**LC\_R00STRUC** Structure of labour cost as % of total cost

Dimensions:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 1   |
| 2. NACE     | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1  |
| 3. LCSTRUCT | Labour costs 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_2006: 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 costs 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_2006: 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_2006: 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_2006: 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 currency (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 employee in full-time units, per hour                                |
|             | TOTAL      Total   |
| 5. INDIC_LC | <b>Labour costs indicator</b>  |
|             | COST_SAL      Labour cost (excluding apprentices)                                    |
|             | COST_APPR      Labour cost for apprentices   |
|             | DIR_COST_SAL    Wages and salaries (excluding apprentices)                           |
|             | DIR_PAY_SAL      Direct remuneration, bonuses and allowances (excluding apprentices) |
|             | DIR_PAY_APPR    Wages and salaries for apprentices                                   |
| 6. TIME     | 2004   |

**LC\_R04STRUC**

Structure of labour cost as percentage of total cost

Dimensions:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. GEO      | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 1  |
| 2. NACE     | Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev. 1.1   |
| 3. LCSTRUCT | Labour cost structure 2004 (Nace: C_to_K industry and services (excluding public administration)) |
| 4. TIME     | 2004  |

**LC\_R04NUM1**

Number of employees, hours actually worked and paid

Dimensions:

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 1. GEO   | Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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 actually worked and paid per employee

Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: 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_2006: 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

## 13. Information Society statistics

### 13.1. General presentation

The data given in this domain is collected by the National Statistical Institutes and is based on Eurostat's annual model surveys on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals. Part of the data collected are used in for monitoring the development of the European information society. The relevant indicators are defined in the i2010 benchmarking framework. The framework is derived from the **i2010 strategy**, which seeks to further boost efficiency throughout the economy through wider use of ICTs, creating a single European information space and aims at achieving an inclusive European information society.

The aim of the European ICT surveys is to collect and disseminate harmonised and comparable information on the use of Information and Communication Technologies in households and by individuals and in enterprises at European level. Data for this collection are supplied directly from the surveys with no separate treatment.

Regional breakdowns are only available for households and individuals and have been provided on a voluntary basis for 2006 and 2007. Starting from 2008, NUTS 1 is to be reported on an obligatory basis (hence by all countries), whereas NUTS level 2 is still optional. Regional data have been reported by a number of countries for the following indicators:

- Households with access to the Internet at home
- Households with broadband connection
- Individuals regularly using the Internet
- Individuals who have never used a computer
- Individuals who ordered goods or services over the Internet for private use

### 13.2. Eurostat publications

SiF and DiF on Internet usage in Households and by individuals and ICT usage in Enterprises

Eurostat regional Yearbook

### 13.3. Data sources

The data source is the Community Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.



### 13.4. Legal bases

Information Society Statistics are based on a binding legal act of 2004, *Regulation (EC) No 808/2004* (see link to Legal Base at the bottom of this page) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 concerning Community statistics on the information society. The objective of this Regulation is to establish a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on the information society.

### 13.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional information society statistics is Mr Filipe Alves, e-mail: [filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu](mailto:filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu).

The specialist for methodological questions is Mr Albrecht Wirthmann, Unit F6, e-mail: [albrecht.wirthmann@ec.europa.eu](mailto:albrecht.wirthmann@ec.europa.eu).

### 13.6. List of tables

<b>isoc_r_iacc_h</b>	Households with access to the Internet at home
<b>isoc_r_broad_h</b>	Households with broadband access
<b>isoc_r_iuse_i</b>	Individuals regularly using the Internet
<b>isoc_r_cux_i</b>	Individuals who have never used a computer
<b>isoc_r_blt12_i</b>	Individuals who ordered goods or services over the Internet for private use

### 13.7. Detailed description

<b>isoc_r_iacc_h</b>	Households with access to the Internet at home
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Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. TIME	From 2006 (yearly)

Unit: *Percentage of households*

<b>isoc_r_broad_h</b>	Households with broadband access
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Dimensions:

1. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. UNIT	Unit

	PC_HH	Percentage of households
	PC_HH_IACC	Percentage of households with Internet access at home
3. TIME	From 2006 (yearly)	

**isoc\_r\_iuse\_i** Individuals regularly using the Internet

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. TIME From 2006 (yearly)

Unit: *Percentage of individuals*

**isoc\_r\_cux\_i** Individuals who have never used a computer

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. TIME From 2006 (yearly)

Unit: *Percentage of individuals*

**isoc\_r\_blt12\_i** Individuals who ordered goods or services over the Internet for private use

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS\_2006: at NUTS level 2
2. TIME From 2006 (yearly)

Unit: *Percentage of individuals*

## 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, in candidate countries, in Switzerland and Norway.

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](mailto: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.

#### 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 some capital cities where the concept of the “Administrative City” does not yield comparable spatial units<sup>1</sup>
- the **Sub-City District (SCD)** being a subdivision of the city according to population 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 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.

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1) 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.

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.

### **Participating cities**

322 cities in 27 Member States, plus 47 cities from Switzerland, Norway, Croatia 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	<b>Bruxelles / Brussel</b>	DE003C	München	DE042C	Koblenz
BE002C	Antwerpen	DE004C	Köln	DE043C	Rostock
BE003C	Gent	DE005C	Frankfurt am Main	EE001C	<b>Tallinn</b>
BE004C	Charleroi	DE006C	Essen	EE002C	Tartu
BE005C	Liège	DE007C	Stuttgart	IE001C	<b>Dublin</b>
BE006C	Brugge	DE008C	Leipzig	IE002C	Cork
BE007C	Namur	DE009C	Dresden	IE003C	Limerick
BG001C	<b>Sofia</b>	DE010C	Dortmund	IE004C	Galway
BG002C	Plovdiv	DE011C	Düsseldorf	IE005C	Waterford
BG003C	Varna	DE012C	Bremen	GR001C	<b>Athina</b>
BG004C	Burgas	DE013C	Hannover	GR002C	Thessaloniki
BG005C	Pleven	DE014C	Nürnberg	GR003C	Patra
BG006C	Ruse	DE015C	Bochum	GR004C	Irakleio
BG007C	Vidin	DE017C	Bielefeld	GR005C	Larisa
BG008C	Stara Zagora	DE018C	Halle an der Saale	GR006C	Volos
CZ001C	<b>Praha</b>	DE019C	Magdeburg	GR007C	Ioannina
CZ002C	Brno	DE020C	Wiesbaden	GR008C	Kavala
CZ003C	Ostrava	DE021C	Göttingen	GR009C	Kalamata
CZ004C	Plzeň	DE022C	Mülheim a.d.Ruhr	ES001C	<b>Madrid</b>
CZ005C	Ústí nad Labem	DE023C	Moers	ES002C	Barcelona
CZ006C	Olomouc	DE025C	Darmstadt	ES003C	Valencia
CZ007C	Liberec	DE026C	Trier	ES004C	Sevilla
CZ008C	České Budějovice	DE027C	Freiburg im Breisgau	ES005C	Zaragoza
CZ009C	Hradec Králove	DE028C	Regensburg	ES006C	Málaga
CZ010C	Pardubice	DE029C	Frankfurt (Oder)	ES007C	Murcia
CZ011C	Zlín	DE030C	Weimar	ES008C	Las Palmas
CZ012C	Kladno	DE031C	Schwerin	ES009C	Valladolid
CZ013C	Karlovy Vary	DE032C	Erfurt	ES010C	Palma de Mallorca
CZ014C	Jihlava	DE033C	Augsburg		Santiago de
DK001C	<b>København</b>	DE034C	Bonn	ES011C	Compostela
DK002C	Aarhus	DE035C	Karlsruhe	ES012C	Vitoria/Gasteiz
DK003C	Odense	DE036C	Mönchengladbach	ES013C	Oviedo
DK004C	Aalborg	DE037C	Mainz	ES014C	Pamplona/Iruña
DE001C	<b>Berlin</b>	DE039C	Kiel	ES015C	Santander
DE002C	Hamburg	DE040C	Saarbrücken	ES016C	Toledo
		DE041C	Potsdam	ES017C	Badajoz
				ES018C	Logroño

ES019C	Bilbao	FR031C	Cayenne	LV002C	Liepāja
ES020C	Córdoba	FR032C	Toulon	LT001C	<b>Vilnius</b>
ES021C	Alicante/Alacant	FR035C	Tours	LT002C	Kaunas
ES022C	Vigo	FR202C	Aix-en-Provence	LT003C	Panevėžys
ES023C	Gijón	FR207C	Lens - Liévin	LU001C	<b>Luxembourg</b>
ES024C	L'Hospitalet de Llobregat	IT001C	<b>Roma</b>	HU001C	<b>Budapest</b>
ES025C	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	IT002C	Milano	HU002C	Miskolc
FR001C	<b>Paris</b>	IT003C	Napoli	HU003C	Nyíregyháza
FR203C	Marseille	IT004C	Torino	HU004C	Pécs
FR003C	Lyon	IT005C	Palermo	HU005C	Debrecen
FR004C	Toulouse	IT006C	Genova	HU006C	Szeged
FR205C	Nice	IT007C	Firenze	HU007C	Győr
FR006C	Strasbourg	IT008C	Bari	HU008C	Kecskemét
FR007C	Bordeaux	IT009C	Bologna	HU009C	Székesfehérvár
FR008C	Nantes	IT010C	Catania	MT001C	<b>Valletta</b>
FR009C	Lille	IT011C	Venezia	MT002C	Gozo
FR010C	Montpellier	IT012C	Verona	NL001C	s' Gravenhage
FR011C	Saint-Etienne	IT013C	Cremona	NL002C	<b>Amsterdam</b>
FR012C	Le Havre	IT014C	Trento	NL003C	Rotterdam
FR013C	Rennes	IT015C	Trieste	NL004C	Utrecht
FR014C	Amiens	IT016C	Perugia	NL005C	Eindhoven
FR015C	Rouen	IT017C	Ancona	NL006C	Tilburg
FR016C	Nancy	IT018C	I'Aquila	NL007C	Groningen
FR017C	Metz	IT019C	Pescara	NL008C	Enschede
FR018C	Reims	IT020C	Campobasso	NL009C	Arnhem
FR019C	Orléans	IT021C	Caserta	NL010C	Heerlen
FR020C	Dijon	IT022C	Taranto	NL011C	Almere
FR021C	Poitiers	IT023C	Potenza	NL012C	Breda
FR022C	Clermont-Ferrand	IT024C	Catanzaro	NL013C	Nijmegen
FR023C	Caen	IT025C	Reggio di Calabria	NL014C	Apeldoorn
FR024C	Limoges	IT026C	Sassari	NL015C	Leeuwarden
FR025C	Besançon	IT027C	Cagliari	AT001C	<b>Wien</b>
FR026C	Grenoble	IT028C	Padova	AT002C	Graz
FR027C	Ajaccio	IT029C	Brescia	AT003C	Linz
FR028C	Saint Denis	IT030C	Modena	AT004C	Salzburg
FR029C	Pointe-a-Pitre	IT031C	Foggia	AT005C	Innsbruck
FR030C	Fort-de-France	IT032C	Salerno	PL001C	<b>Warszawa</b>
		CY001C	<b>Lefkosia</b>	PL002C	Łódź
		LV001C	<b>Rīga</b>	PL003C	Kraków

PL004C	Wrocław	RO006C	Oradea	UK009C	Cardiff
PL005C	Poznań	RO007C	Bacău	UK010C	Sheffield
PL006C	Gdańsk	RO008C	Arad	UK011C	Bristol
PL007C	Szczecin	RO009C	Sibiu	UK012C	Belfast
PL008C	Bydgoszcz	RO010C	Târgu Mureş	UK013C	Newcastle upon Tyne
PL009C	Lublin	RO011C	Piatra Neamt	UK014C	Leicester
PL010C	Katowice	RO012C	Călăraşi	UK015C	Derry
PL011C	Białystok	RO013C	Giurgiu	UK016C	Aberdeen
PL012C	Kielce	RO014C	Alba Iulia	UK017C	Cambridge
PL013C	Toruń	SI001C	<b>Ljubljana</b>	UK018C	Exeter
PL014C	Olsztyn	SI002C	Maribor	UK019C	Lincoln
PL015C	Rzeszów	SK001C	<b>Bratislava</b>	UK020C	Gravesham
PL016C	Opole	SK002C	Košice	UK021C	Stevenage
PL017C	Gorzów Wielkopolski	SK003C	Banská Bystrica	UK022C	Wrexham
PL018C	Zielona Góra	SK004C	Nitra	UK023C	Portsmouth
PL019C	Jelenia Góra	SK005C	Prešov	UK024C	Worcester
PL020C	Nowy Sącz	SK006C	Žilina	UK025C	Coventry
PL021C	Suwałki	SK007C	Trnava	UK026C	Kingston-upon-Hull
PL022C	Konin	SK008C	Trenčín	UK027C	Stoke-on-trent
PL023C	Żory	FI001C	<b>Helsinki</b>	UK028C	Wolverhampton
PL024C	Częstochowa	FI002C	Tampere	UK029C	Nottingham
PL025C	Radom	FI003C	Turku	UK030C	Wirral
PL026C	Płock	FI004C	Oulu		
PL027C	Kalisz	SE001C	<b>Stockholm</b>	CH001C	Zürich
PL028C	Koszalin	SE002C	Göteborg	CH002C	Genève
PT001C	<b>Lisboa</b>	SE003C	Malmö	CH003C	Basel
PT002C	Porto	SE004C	Jönköping	CH004C	<b>Bern</b>
PT003C	Braga	SE005C	Umeå	CH005C	Lausanne
PT004C	Funchal	SE006C	Uppsala	CH006C	Winterthur
PT005C	Coimbra	SE007C	Linköping	CH007C	St Gallen
PT006C	Setúbal	SE008C	Örebro	CH008C	Luzern
PT007C	Ponta Delgada	UK001C	<b>London</b>	CH009C	Lugano
PT008C	Aveiro	UK002C	Birmingham	CH010C	Biel/Bienne
PT009C	Faro	UK003C	Leeds	NO001C	<b>Oslo</b>
RO001C	<b>Bucuresti</b>	UK004C	Glasgow	NO002C	Bergen
RO002C	Cluj-Napoca	UK005C	Bradford	NO003C	Trondheim
RO003C	Timișoara	UK006C	Liverpool	NO004C	Stavanger
RO004C	Craiova	UK007C	Edinburgh	NO005C	Kristiansand
RO005C	Brăila	UK008C	Manchester	NO006C	Tromsø



HR001C	<b>Zagreb</b>	TR007C	Diyarbakır	TR018C	Konya
HR002C	Rijeka	TR008C	Edirne	TR019C	Malatya
HR003C	Slavonski Brod	TR009C	Erzurum	TR020C	Manisa
HR004C	Osijek	TR010C	Gaziantep	TR021C	Nevşehir
HR005C	Split	TR011C	Hatay	TR022C	Samsun
TR001C	<b>Ankara</b>	TR012C	İstanbul	TR023C	Siirt
TR002C	Adana	TR013C	İzmir	TR024C	Trabzon
TR003C	Antalya	TR014C	Kars	TR025C	Van
TR004C	Balıkesir	TR015C	Kastamonu	TR026C	Zonguldak
TR005C	Bursa	TR016C	Kayseri		
TR006C	Denizli	TR017C	Kocaeli		

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

### Number of spatial units per countries

Country	Code	City	Kernel	LUZ
Bulgaria	BG	8		8
Belgium	BE	7		7
Czech Republic	CZ	14		13
Denmark	DK	4	1	4
Germany	DE	40		36
Estonia	EE	2		2
Ireland	IE	5	1	5
Greece	EL	9	1	9
Spain	ES	25		24
France	FR	35	1	23
Italy	IT	32		32
Cyprus	CY	1		1
Latvia	LV	2		2
Lithuania	LT	3		3
Luxembourg	LU	1		1
Hungary	HU	9		9
Malta	MT	2		1
Netherlands	NL	15		14
Austria	AT	5		5
Poland	PL	28		27
Portugal	PT	9	1	9
Romania	RO	14		14
Slovenia	SI	2		2
Slovakia	SK	8		8
Finland	FI	4	1	4
Sweden	SE	8	1	8
United Kingdom	UK	30	1	26
<b>Sum</b>	<b>EU-27</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>297</b>
Croatia	HR	5	0	5
Turkey	TR	26	0	26
Switzerland	CH	10	1	10
Norway	NO	6	0	6
<b>Sum EU-27 + TR + HR+ CH + NO</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>344</b>

### National level data

For reasons of comparable analysis, national level data have been compiled – and presented – for the Urban Audit variables.

## Large City Audit

The Large City Audit is a data collection that involves all “non-Urban Audit cities” with more than 100 000 inhabitants in the EU. The list of participating cities was agreed bilaterally with the Member States. In the Large City Audit a reduced number of variables (see table in the section titled “Variables”) are collected at the core city level for the reference years 2001 and 2004.

## 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.

<b>DE</b>	<b>Demography</b>
DE1	Population
DE2	Nationality
DE3	Household structure
<b>SA</b>	<b>Social aspects</b>
SA1	Housing
SA2	Health
SA3	Crime
<b>EC</b>	<b>Economic Aspects</b>
EC1	Labour market
EC2	Economic activity
EC3	Income disparities and poverty
<b>CI</b>	<b>Civic involvement</b>
CI1	Civic involvement
<b>TE</b>	<b>Training and education</b>
TE1	Education and training provision
TE2	Educational qualifications
<b>EN</b>	<b>Environment</b>
EN1	Climate/Geography
EN2	Air quality and noise
EN3	Water
EN4	Waste management
EN5	Land use
<b>TT</b>	<b>Travel and transport</b>
TT1	Travel patterns
<b>IT</b>	<b>Information society</b>
IT1	Users and infrastructure
IT2	Local e-Government
IT3	ICT sector
<b>CR</b>	<b>Culture and recreation</b>
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.

Beginning of 2010 Eurostat introduced variables and indicators relating to the **city hinterland**, i.e. larger urban zone minus core city.

## Reference periods

Four reference periods have been defined for the data set:

- 1989 – 1993
- 1994 – 1998
- 1999 – 2002
- 2003 – 2006

These periods 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 for the "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.

End of **2009** the survey was again carried out in the same cities as 2006, with the same sample size. This time some questions were dropped and some other questions added (not listed yet under "C. Perception data").

## 2. Eurostat publications

- ➡ Urban Audit Methodological Handbook, May 2004
- ➡ Urban Audit Reference Guide - Data 2003-2004
- ➡ A glossary with the definitions of all variables can be obtained on request.

## 3. Data sources

Most of the urban statistics variable data have been sent 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 yet on this topic.

## 5. Contact person

The contact persons for urban statistics are Mr Filipe Alves and Ms Kristina Dourmashkin, e-mail: [filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu](mailto:filipe.alves@ec.europa.eu) and [kristina.dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu](mailto:kristina.dourmashkin@ec.europa.eu).

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

## 6. List of tables

<b>urb_ikey</b>	Key indicators for core cities
<b>urb_icity</b>	Derived indicators for core cities
<b>urb_iluz</b>	Derived indicators for larger urban zones
<b>urb_iscd</b>	Derived indicators for sub-city districts
<b>urb_ilca</b>	Reduced set of derived indicators for 570 cities
<b>urb_vcity</b>	Data collected for core cities

<b>urb_vluz</b>	Data collected for larger urban zones
<b>urb_vscd</b>	Data collected for sub-city districts
<b>urb_vlca</b>	Reduced set of data collected for 570 cities
<b>urb_percep</b>	Perception survey results

***To be introduced in the course of 2010***

<b>urb_ihl</b>	Derived indicators for the city hinterland
<b>urb_vhl</b>	Data collected for the city hinterland

## 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.
- As there are so many Sub-City Districts (SCD) entries, their codes and names cannot be listed here.
- In order to avoid too many repetitions of the indicators and variables, a table lists them at the end of the according section. Separate columns indicate where the variables/indicators belong to.

## A. Indicators

<b>urb_ikey</b>	Key indicators for core cities
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Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time: 1989 – 1993 1994 – 1998 1999 – 2002 2003 – 2006
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit key indicators: <i>See table at the end of this section</i>
3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity: Country code      Name of country Kernel code      Name of kernel City code      Name of city
4.	INFO	Information:

value	Actual figure
flags	Flags
	<i>See list at the end of this section</i>

### **urb\_icity**      Derived indicators for core cities

#### Dimensions:

1.      TIME      Period of time:  
1989 – 1993  
1994 – 1998  
1999 – 2002  
2003 - 2006
2.      INDIC\_UR      Urban audit city indicators (all indicators):  
*See table at the end of this section*
3.      CITIES      Geopolitical entity:  
Country code      Name of country  
Kernel code      Name of kernel  
City code      Name of city
4.      INFO      Information:  
value      Actual figure  
flags      Flags  
*See list at the end of this section*

### **urb\_iluz**      Derived indicators for larger urban zones

#### Dimensions:

1.      TIME      Period of time:  
1989 – 1993  
1994 – 1998  
1999 – 2002  
2003 - 2006
2.      INDIC\_UR      Urban audit larger urban zone indicators:  
*See table at the end of this section*
3.      CITIES      Geopolitical entity:  
Country code      Name of country  
LUZ code      Name of LUZ  
Kernel code      Name of kernel

4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags
			<i>See list at the end of this section</i>

**urb\_iscd** Derived indicators for sub-city districts

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time:	
		1999 – 2002	
		2003 - 2006	
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit indicators for sub-city-districts:	
		<i>See table at the end of this section</i>	
3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		SCD1	Name derived from SCD1 code
		SCD2	Name derived from SCD2 code
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags
			<i>See list at the end of this section</i>

**urb\_ilca** Reduced set of derived indicators for 570 cities

Dimensions:

1.	TIME	Period of time:	
		1999 – 2002	
		2003 - 2006	
2.	INDIC_UR	Urban audit indicators for LCA:	
		<i>See table at the end of this section</i>	
3.	CITIES	Geopolitical entity:	
		Country	Name of country
		Core city	Name of the core city
		LCA	Name of the LCA
4.	INFO	Information:	
		value	Actual figure
		flags	Flags



*See list at the end of this section*

### **List of flags for the Urban Audit data collection**

N	Data collected by (National or Regional) Statistical Office
Z	Data collected by city
M	Data collected by others (private organisations)
A	Census (or exhaustive survey)
G	Sample basis
W	Register (secondary statistics)
E	Modelling / estimation
P	Provisional data
B	Break in the time series
I	Free-format text (footnote) available

## List of Urban Audit Indicators

### Codes used in the table:

Spatial unit

C – variable collected at the core city level

L – variable collected at the larger urban zone level

S – variable collected at the sub-city district level

LCA

LCA – variables collected in the Large City Audit

Key

Key – variables used in calculating key indicators

Numerator and Denominator

Codes of the variable used to calculate the indicator. The detailed list of variables is available at the end of the next section titled "Variables".

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
DE1001I	Total resident population	DE1001V	-	C,L,S	LCA	key
DE1011I	Total population at working age	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	-	C,L	LCA	key
DE1067I	Proportion of total resident population aged 0-2	DE1067V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1068I	Proportion of male resident population aged 0-2	DE1068V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1069I	Proportion of female resident population aged 0-2	DE1069V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1070I	Proportion of total resident population aged 3-4	DE1070V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1071I	Proportion of male resident population aged 3-4	DE1071V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1072I	Proportion of female resident population aged 3-4	DE1072V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1040I	Proportion of total population aged 0-4	DE1040V	DE1001V	C,L,S	LCA	
DE1043I	Proportion of total population aged 5-14	DE1043V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1046I	Proportion of total population aged 15-19	DE1046V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Spatial unit</b>	<b>LCA</b>	<b>key</b>
DE1049I	Proportion of total population aged 20-24	DE1049V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1073I	Proportion of total resident population aged 25-34	DE1058V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1074I	Proportion of male resident population aged 25-34	DE1059V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1075I	Proportion of female resident population aged 25-34	DE1060V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1076I	Proportion of total resident population aged 35-44	DE1061V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1077I	Proportion of male resident population aged 35-44	DE1062V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1078I	Proportion of female resident population aged 35-44	DE1063V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1064I	Proportion of total resident population aged 45-54	DE1064V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1065I	Proportion of male resident population aged 45-54	DE1065V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1066I	Proportion of female resident population aged 45-54	DE1066V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1052I	Proportion of total population aged 25-54	DE1052V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1025I	Proportion of total population aged 55-64	DE1025V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1082I	Proportion of male population aged 55-64	DE1026V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1083I	Proportion of female population aged 55-64	DE1027V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1079I	Proportion of total population aged 15-64	DE1046V + DE1049 + DE1052V + DE1025V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1080I	Proportion of male population aged 15-64	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1081I	Proportion of female population aged 15-64	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1028I	Proportion of total population aged 65-74	DE1028V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1029I	Proportion of male population aged 65-74	DE1029V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1030I	Proportion of female population aged 65-74	DE1030V	DE1001V	C,L		
DE1055I	Proportion of total population aged 75 and over	DE1055V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
DE1003I	Proportion of females to males in total population	DE1003V	DE1002V	C,L,S		
DE1057I	Proportion of females to males - aged 75 and over	DE1057V	DE1056V	C,L		
DE1061I	Total population change over 1 year	DE1001V (t)	DE1001V (t-1)	C,L,S	LCA	key
DE1062I	Total annual population change over 5 approx.years	DE1001V (t)	nSQR(DE1001V) (t-n)	C,L,S	LCA	key

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
DE1058I	Demographic dependency: (<20 + >65) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L	LCA	
DE1059I	Demographic young age dependency Index: (lt 20 years) / 20-64 years	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L	LCA	
DE1060I	Demographic old age dependency: > 65 / 20-64 years	DE1028V + DE1055V	DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L	LCA	
DE2001I	Nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2001V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	key
DE2002I	EU nationals as a proportion of total population	DE2002V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	key
DE2003I	Non-EU nationals as a proportion of total pop.	DE2003V	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	key
DE2004I	Nationals born abroad as a prop. of total pop.	DE2004V	DE1001V	C,L		key
DE2005I	Proportion of Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI	DE2005V	DE1001V	C,L,S		
DE2006I	Proportion of Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI	DE2006V	DE1001V	C,L,S		
DE3003I	Total number of households	DE3001V	-	C,L,S	LCA	
DE3004I	Average size of households	DE3017V	DE3001V	C,L,S		key
DE3002I	Proportion of households that are 1-person households	DE3002V	DE3001V	C,L,S		key
DE3005I	Prop. of households that are lone-parent households	DE3005V	DE3001V	C,L,S		
DE3008I	Prop. households that are lone-pensioner households	DE3008V	DE3001V	C,L,S		
DE3009I	Lone-pensioner households: male / female	DE3009V	DE3010V	C,L		
DE3011I	Proportion of households with children aged 0-17	DE3011V	DE3001V	C,L	LCA	key
DE3016I	Lone parent households per 100 households with children aged 0-17	DE3005V*100	DE3011V	C,L		
DE3015I	Moves to city during the last 2 years/moves out of the city during the last 2 years	DE3015V	DE3016V	C		
DE3012I	Proportion of nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years	DE3012V	DE1001V	C		
DE3013I	Proportion of EU nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years	DE3013V	DE1001V	C		
DE3014I	Proportion of non-EU nationals that have moved to the city during the last two years	DE3014V	DE1001V	C		
SA1001I	Number of dwellings	SA1001V	-	C,L,S	LCA	
SA1005I	Number of apartments	SA1005V		C,L		
SA1004I	Number of houses	SA1004V		C,L		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
SA1051I	Number of houses per 100 apartments	SA1004V*100	SA1005V	C,L		
SA1028I	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless per 1000 pop	SA1029V*1000	DE1001V	C		
SA1027I	Number of roofless persons per 1000 pop	SA1027V*1000	DE1001V	C		
SA1030I	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants per 1000 pop	SA1030V*1000	DE1001V	C		
SA1031I	Number of people in Women's Shelter per 1000 pop	SA1031V*1000	DE1001V	C		
SA1016I	Average price per m2 for an apartment	SA1016V	-	C,L		
SA1023I	Average price per m2 for a house	SA1023V	-	C,L		
SA1036I	Average price per m2 for apartm. / median annual househ income	SA1016V	EC3039V	C,L		
SA1049I	Average annual rent for housing per m2	SA1049V	-	C,L		
SA1018I	Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities	SA1018V	SA1001V	C,L,S		
SA1026I	Proportion of Non-conventional dwellings	SA1026V*10	SA1001V	C,L		
SA1019I	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	SA1019V	-	C,L		
SA1022I	Average living area in m2 per person	SA1022V	-	C,L		key
SA1050I	Percentage of overcrowded households (>1 persons in 1 room)	SA1046V	DE3001V	C,L		
SA1025I	Empty conventional dwellings per total No. of dwellings	SA1025V	SA1001V	C,L		
SA1011I	Proportion of households living in owned dwellings	SA1011V	DE3001V	C,L	LCA	key
SA1012I	Proportion of households living in social housing	SA1012V	DE3001V	C,L,S		
SA1013I	Prop. of households living in priv. rented housing	SA1013V	DE3001V	C,L		
SA1007I	Proportion of households living in houses	SA1007V	DE3001V	C,L		
SA1008I	Proportion of households living in apartments	SA1008V	DE3001V	C,L		
SA2029I	Crude death rate per 1000 residents	SA2019V*1000	DE1001V	C,L,S		
SA2030I	Crude death rate of male residents per 1000 male residents	SA2020V*1000	DE1002V	C,L,S		
SA2031I	Crude death rate of female residents per 1000 female residents	SA2021V*1000	DE1003V	C,L,S		
SA2019I	Total deaths per year	SA2019V		C,L,S		
SA2020I	Total deaths per year (Male)	SA2020V		C,L		
SA2021I	Total deaths per year (Female)	SA2021V		C,L		
SA2016I	Mortality rate for <65 per year	SA2016V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L,S		
SA2017I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Male)	SA2017V	DE1041V + DE1044V +	C,L		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
			DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V			
SA2018I	Mortality rate for <65 per year (Female)	SA2018V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		
SA2013I	Mortality rate for individuals under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness	SA2013V	DE1040V + DE1043V + DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L		
SA2014I	Mortality rate for males under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness	SA2014V	DE1041V + DE1044V + DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
SA2015I	Mortality rate for females under 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness	SA2015V	DE1042V + DE1045V + DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		
SA2007I	Live births per 1000 residents	SA2007V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		
SA2004I	Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2004V*1000	SA2007V	C,L		
SA2005I	Male Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2005V*1000	SA2008V	C,L		
SA2006I	Female Infant Mortality rate per year (per 1000 live births)	SA2006V*1000	SA2009V	C,L		
SA2022I	Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents	SA2022V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		key
SA2032I	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per hospital bed	SA2026V	SA2022V	C,L		
SA2026I	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients per 1000 residents	SA2026V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		
SA2027I	Number of practising physicians per 1000 residents	SA2027V*1000	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	
SA2028I	Number of practising dentists per 1000 residents	SA2028V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
SA3001I	Total Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	SA3001V*1000	DE1001V	C,L,S		
SA3005I	Number of murders and violent deaths per 1000 pop.	SA3005V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		
SA3006I	Number of car thefts per 1000 population	SA3006V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		key
SA3007I	Number of domestic burglary per 1000 population	SA3007V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		key
EC1201I	Annual average change in employment over approx. 5 years	EC1001V(t)- EC1001V(t-n)	nSQR(EC1001V -EC1001V)(t-n)	C,L,S	LCA	
EC1010I	Number of unemployed	EC1010V	-	C,L,S	LCA	
EC1020I	Unemployment rate	EC1010V	EC1001V	C,L,S	LCA	key
EC1011I	Unemployment rate - male	EC1011V	EC1002V	C,L		
EC1012I	Unemployment rate - female	EC1012V	EC1003V	C,L		
EC1148I	Proportion of residents unemployed 15-24	EC1148V	EC1142V	C,L,S	LCA	
EC1149I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 15-24	EC1149V	EC1143V	C,L		
EC1150I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 15-24	EC1150V	EC1144V	C,L		
EC1151I	Proportion of residents unemployed 55-64	EC1151V	EC1145V	C,L		
EC1152I	Proportion of male residents unemployed 55-64	EC1152V	EC1146V	C,L		
EC1153I	Proportion of female residents unemployed 55-64	EC1153V	EC1147V	C,L		
EC1154I	Proportion of unemployed aged 15-24 unemployed for more than 6 months	EC1154V	EC1148V	C,L		
EC1155I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - male	EC1155V	EC1149V	C,L		
EC1156I	Proportion of long term young unemployed - female	EC1156V	EC1150V	C,L		
EC1157I	Proportion of unemployed aged 55-64 unemployed for more than one year	EC1157V	EC1151V	C,L		
EC1158I	Proportion of long term old unemployed - male	EC1158V	EC1152V	C,L		
EC1159I	Proportion of long term old unemployed - female	EC1159V	EC1153V	C,L		
EC1202I	Proportion of unemployed who are under 25	EC1148V	EC1010V	C,L,S	LCA	
EC1034I	Ratio of employed persons to population of working age	EC1034V + EC1088V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C	LCA	key
EC1035I	Ratio of employed to population of working age - male	EC1035V + EC1089V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
EC1036I	Ratio of employed to popul. of working age - female	EC1036V + EC1090V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Spatial unit</b>	<b>LCA</b>	<b>key</b>
EC1028I	Ratio of employees to economically active population	EC1028V	EC1001V	C		
EC1029I	Ratio of male employees to male economically active population	EC1029V	EC1002V	C		
EC1030I	Ratio of female employees to female economically active population	EC1030V	EC1003V	C		
EC1031I	Self-employment rate	EC1025V	EC1025V + EC1028V	C		key
EC1032I	Self-employment rate - male	EC1026V	EC1026V + EC1029V	C		
EC1033I	Self-employment rate - female	EC1027V	EC1027V + EC1030V	C		
EC1001I	Activity rate	EC1001V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L	LCA	
EC1002I	Activity rate - male	EC1002V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
EC1003I	Activity rate - female	EC1003V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		
EC1005I	Net activity rate residents aged 15-64	EC1001V-EC1010V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L,S	LCA	
EC1142I	Activity rate 15-24	EC1142V	DE1046V + DE1049V	C,L	LCA	
EC1143I	Activity rate 15-24 - male	EC1143V	DE1047V + DE1050V	C,L		
EC1144I	Activity rate 15-24 - female	EC1144V	DE1048V + DE1051V	C,L		
EC1006I	Net activity rate residents aged 15-24	EC1142V-EC1148V	DE1046V + DE1049V	C,L,S		
EC1145I	Activity rate 55-64	EC1145V	DE1025V	C,L	LCA	
EC1146I	Activity rate 55-64 - male	EC1146V	DE1026V	C,L		
EC1147I	Activity rate 55-64 - female	EC1147V	DE1027V	C,L		
EC1007I	Net activity rate residents aged 55-64	EC1145V-EC1151V	DE1025V	C,L,S		



Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
EC1088I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment	EC1088V	EC1088V + EC1034V	C	LCA	key
EC1089I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment - male	EC1089V	EC1089V + EC1035V	C	LCA	
EC1004I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment - female	EC1090V	EC1090V + EC1036V	C		
EC1166I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 15-24	EC1166V	EC1166V + EC1160V	C		
EC1167I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 15-24 - male	EC1167V	EC1167V + EC1161V	C		
EC1168I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 15-24 - female	EC1168V	EC1168V + EC1162V	C		
EC1169I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64	EC1169V	EC1169V + EC1163V	C		
EC1170I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64 - male	EC1170V	EC1170V + EC1164V	C		
EC1171I	Proportion of employed residents in part-time employment, 55-64 - female	EC1171V	EC1171V + EC1165V	C		
EC2003I	No. of companies with HQs in city quoted on the national stock mkt	EC2003V	-	C		
EC2008I	Proportion of employment in agriculture fishery	EC2008V	EC2020V	C		
EC2016I	Prop. of employment in mining, manuf, energy,	EC2016V	EC2020V	C		
EC2024I	Prop. of employment in commercial services (NACE Rev 1.1: G-K)	EC2010V + EC2023V + EC2011V	EC2020V	C		
EC2017I	Prop. of employment in services (NACE Rev.1.1 G-P)	EC2017V	EC2020V	C		
EC2009I	Prop. of employment in industries (NACE Rev.1.1 C-E)	EC2009V	EC2020V	C		
EC2022I	Proportion of employment in construction (NACE Rev.1.1 F)	EC2022V	EC2020V	C		
EC2010I	Prop. of employment in trade, hotels and restaurants (NACE Rev.1.1 G-H)	EC2010V	EC2020V	C		
EC2023I	Prop. of employment in transport and communication (NACE Rev.1.1 I)	EC2023V	EC2020V	C		
EC2011I	Prop. of employment in financial and business services (NACE Rev.1.1 J-K)	EC2011V	EC2020V	C		
EC2012I	Prop. of employment public admin., health and educ. (NACE Rev.1.1 L-P)	EC2012V	EC2020V	C		
EC2018I	Proportion of employees in total employment (jobs)	EC2018V	EC2020V	C		
EC2019I	Proportion of self- employees in total employment (jobs)	EC2019V	EC2020V	C		
EC2020I	Average employment per company	EC2020V	EC2021V	C		
EC2021I	Employment per 100 of residents aged 15-64	EC2020V*100	DE1046V + DE1049V +	C		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
			DE1052V + DE1025V			
EC2014I	Proportion of companies gone bankrupt	EC2014V	EC2021V	C		
EC2004I	New businesses registrd as a prop. of exist. Companies	EC2004V	EC2021V	C		
EC3039I	Median disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3039V	-	C,L,S	LCA	
EC3040I	Average disposable annual household income (for city or NUTS 3 region)	EC3040V	-	C		
EC3054I	Ratio of first to fourth quintile disposable annual household income	EC3054V	EC3045V	C,L		
EC3051I	Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)	EC3051V		C,L		
EC3048I	Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)	EC3048V		C,L		
EC3057I	Percent. households with less than half nat.aver.income	EC3057V	EC3056V	C,L,S		key
EC3055I	Percent. households with less than 60% of the national median annual disposable income	EC3055V	EC3056V	C,L,S		
EC3060I	Proportion of households reliant upon social security	EC3060V	EC3056V	C,L,S		
EC3063I	Proportion of individuals reliant on social security	EC3063V	DE1001V	C,L,S		
CI1016I	Number of elected city representatives	CI1016V	-	C		
CI1026I	No of elected city representatives per 1000 residents	CI1016V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CI1017I	Percentage of elected city representat. who are men	CI1017V	CI1016V	C		key
CI1018I	Percentage of elected city representat. who are women	CI1018V	CI1016V	C		
TE1006I	Children 0-2 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1006V*1000	DE1067V	C,L		key
TE1007I	Children 3-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children	TE1007V*1000	DE1070V	C,L		
TE1001I	Number of Children 0-4 in day care (publ.&priv) per 1000 children 0-4	TE1001V*1000	DE1040V	C,L	LCA	
TE1030I	Proportion of students not completing compulsory educ.	TE1030V	TE1005V	C,L		
TE1031I	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4) per 1000 resident pop.	TE1031V*1000	DE1001V	C		
TE1035I	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4) per 100 resident population aged 15-24	TE1031V*100	DE1046V + DE1049	C		
TE1032I	Proportion of male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	TE1032V	TE1031V	C		
TE1033I	Proportion of female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	TE1033V	TE1031V	C		
TE1026I	Number os Students in universitites and further education establishments per 1000 resident pop.	TE1026V*1000	DE1001V	C		
TE1034I	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6) per 100 resident population aged 20-34	TE1026V*100	DE1049V + DE1058V	C		
TE1027I	Proportion of male students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	TE1027V	TE1026V	C		
TE1028I	Proportion of female students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	TE1028V	TE1026V	C		key
TE2025I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED	TE2025V	DE1046V +	C,L,S	LCA	key

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
			DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V			
TE2026I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 1 or 2 ISCED - male	TE2026V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
TE2027I	Prop. of working age population at level 1 or 2 ISCED - female	TE2027V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		key
TE2028I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED	TE2028V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L,S	LCA	
TE2029I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 3 or 4 ISCED - male	TE2029V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
TE2030I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 3 or 4 ISCED - female	TE2030V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		
TE2031I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED	TE2031V	DE1046V + DE1049V + DE1052V + DE1025V	C,L,S	LCA	key
TE2032I	Prop. of working age population qualified at level 5 or 6 ISCED - male	TE2032V	DE1047V + DE1050V + DE1053V + DE1026V	C,L		
TE2033I	Prop. of working age population qualif. at level 5 or 6 ISCED - female	TE2033V	DE1048V + DE1051V + DE1054V + DE1027V	C,L		key
EN1001I	Number of days of rain per year	EN1001V	-	C		
EN1002I	Average number of hours of sunshine per day	EN1002V	-	C		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
EN1003I	Average temperature of warmest month	EN1003V	-	C		
EN1004I	Average temperature of coldest month	EN1004V	-	C		
EN1005I	Rainfall (litre/m2) in the reference year	EN1005V	-	C		
EN2002I	Summer smog: Number of days ozone (O3) concentrations exceed 120 µg/m3	EN2002V	-	C		key
EN2003I	Number of days per year NO2 concentrations exceed 200mg/m3	EN2003V	-	C		
EN2005I	Number of days per year PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3	EN2005V	-	C		key
EN2025I	Accumulated ozone concentration in excess 70 µg/m3	EN2025V		C		
EN2026I	Annual average concentration of NO2	EN2026V		C		
EN2027I	Annual average concentration of PM10	EN2027V		C		
EN2028I	Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2028V	DE1001V	C		
EN2029I	Prop. of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2029V	DE1001V	C		
EN2032I	Prop. of residents exposed to rail traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2032V	DE1001V	C		
EN2036I	Prop. of residents exposed to rail traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2036V	DE1001V	C		
EN2033I	Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	EN2033V	DE1001V	C		
EN2035I	Prop. of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	EN2035V	DE1001V	C		
EN3003I	Consumption of water (m3 per annum) per inhabitant	EN3003V	DE1001V	C		key
EN3010I	Price of a m 3 of domestic water	EN3010V		C		key
EN3004I	% dwellings connected to potable drinking water supply infrastructure	EN3004V	SA1001V	C		
EN3006I	% dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system	EN3006V	SA1001V	C		
EN3011I	Percentage of the urban waste water load (in population equivalents) treated according to the applicable standard	EN3011V		C		
EN3008I	Number of water rationing cases, days per year	EN3008V	-	C		
EN3009I	Number of scheduled water stoppages, days per year	EN3009V	-	C		
EN4001I	Amount of Collected solid waste per capita per annum	EN4001V	DE1001V	C		key
EN4002I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by landfill	EN4002V	EN4001V	C		key
EN4003I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by incinerator	EN4003V	EN4001V	C		
EN4004I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by recycling	EN4004V	EN4001V	C		
EN4006I	Proportion of solid waste arising within the boundary processed by other methods	EN4006V	EN4001V	C		
EN5003I	Total land area (km2) - according to cadastral register	EN5003V	-	C,L,S	LCA	key
EN5001I	Green space (in m2) to which the public has access per capita	EN5001V*10000	DE1001V	C,L,S		
EN5012I	Proportion of the area in green space	EN5012V	EN5003V	C,L,S		
EN5016I	Proportion of the area used for agricultural purposes	EN5016V	EN5003V	C,L		
EN5024I	Proportion of the area used for commercial activities (industry, trade, offices)	EN5024V	EN5003V	C,L		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
EN5025I	Proportion of the area used for transport (road, rail, air, ports)	EN5025V	EN5003V	C,L		
EN5015I	Water and wetland	EN5015V		C,L		
EN5011I	Proportion of the area in recreational sports and leisure use	EN5011V	EN5003V	C,L		
EN5027I	Land area (in m2) in recreational, sports and leisure use per capita	EN5011V*1000000	DE1001V	C,L		
EN5004I	Proportion of the area in housing/residential use	EN5004V	EN5003V	C,L		
EN5026I	Proportion of the area use for other purposes	EN5026V	EN5003V	C,L		
EN5101I	Population density: total resident pop. per square km	DE1001V	EN5003V	C,L,S	LCA	key
EN5102I	Net residential density - pop. per land area in housing	DE1001V	EN5004V	C,L		
TT1003I	Proportion of journeys to work by car	TT1003V	-	C,L		key
TT1012I	Proportion of journeys to work by car or motor cycle	TT1012V		C,L		
TT1006I	Proportion of journeys to work by motor cycle	TT1006V	-	C,L		
TT1007I	Proportion of journeys to work by bicycle	TT1007V	-	C,L		
TT1008I	Proportion of journeys to work by foot	TT1008V	-	C,L		
TT1010I	Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)	TT1010V		C,L		
TT1057I	Number of registered cars per 1000 population	TT1057V*1000	DE1001V	C,L	LCA	key
TT1013I	Number of registered motor cycles per 1000 population	TT1013V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		
TT1060I	Road accidents that lead to death per 10000 pop.	TT1060V*10000	DE1001V	C,L		key
TT1061I	Road accidents that lead to serious injuries per 10000 pop.	TT1061V*10000	DE1001V	C,L		
TT1064I	Prop.of incommuters of persons employed in the city	TT1064V	EC2020V	C		
TT1065I	Prop. of out-commuters of employed persons living in the city	TT1065V	EC1034V + EC1088V	C		
TT1090I	Inbound commuters per 100 outbound commuters	TT1064V*100	TT1065V	C		
TT1019I	Average time of journey to work	TT1019V	-	C,L		key
TT1020I	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)	TT1020V	-	C,L		
TT1066I	Length of public transp.network as a prop. of land area	TT1066V	EN5003V	C, L		
TT1076I	Length of public transport network per inhabitant	TT1066V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		
TT1093I	Proportion of public transport network on fixed infrastructure	TT1077V	TT1066V	C		
TT1077I	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure per 1000 pop	TT1077V*1000	DE1001V	C		
TT1092I	Proportion of public transport network on flexible routes	TT1078V	TT1066V	C		
TT1078I	Length of public transport network on flexible routes per 1000 pop	TT1078V*1000	DE1001V	C		
TT1085I	Length of restricted bus lanes per 1000 pop	TT1082V		C		
TT1086I	Share of restricted bus lanes from public transport network	TT1082V	TT1066V	C		
TT1087I	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport per 1000	TT1083V*1000	DE1001V	C,L		

Code	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Spatial unit	LCA	key
	pop					
TT1088I	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet	TT1084V		C		
TT1089I	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels	TT1085V		C		
TT1082I	Number of stops of public transport per 1000 pop.	TT1069V*1000	DE1001V	C, L	LCA	
TT1069I	Number of stops of public transport per km2	TT1069V	EN5003V	C, L		key
TT1091I	Number of stops per 1 km of public transport network	TT1069V	TT1066V	C, L		
TT1080I	Cost of a monthly ticket for public transport (for 5-10 km)	TT1080V		C		key
TT1070I	Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 pop.	TT1070V*1000	DE1001V	C, L		
TT1083I	Number of park and ride parking spaces per 1000 cars	TT1070V*1000	TT1057V	C, L	LCA	
TT1084I	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour	TT1075V		C		
TT1081I	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time	TT1081V		C		
TT1079I	Length of bycycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes) per 1000 pop	TT1079V*1000I	DE1001V	C		
TT1071I	Accessiblity by air (EU27=100)	TT1071V	-	C,L		
TT1072I	Accessiblity by rail (EU27=100)	TT1072V	-	C,L		
TT1073I	Accessiblity by road (EU27=100)	TT1073V	-	C,L		
TT1074I	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)	TT1074V	-	C,L		
IT1005I	Percentage of households with Internet access at home	IT1005V	-	C		
IT3007I	Local units manufacturing ICT products per 1000 companies	IT3001V*1000	EC2021V	C		
IT3001I	Proportion of local companies that produce ICT products	IT3001V	EC2021V	C		
IT3002I	Percentage of employed in manufacturing ICT products	IT3002V	EC2020V	C		
IT3008I	Local units providing ICT services per 1000 companies	IT3003V*1000	EC2021V	C		
IT3003I	Number of local units providing ICT services per resident	IT3003V	DE1001V	C		
IT3004I	Percentage of employed in providing ICT services	IT3004V	EC2020V	C		
IT3009I	Local units producing content for the Information Society per 1000 companies	IT3005V*1000	EC2021V	C		
IT3005I	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society	IT3005V		C		
IT3006I	Percentage of employed in producing ICT content	IT3006V	EC2020V	C		
CR1005I	Annual cinema attendance per resident	CR1005V	DE1001V	C		
CR1003I	Number of cinema seats per 1000 residents	CR1003V*1000	DE1001V	C	LCA	key
CR1008I	The number of theatres	CR1008V	-	C		
CR1016I	Number of theatres per 1000 residents	CR1008V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR1009I	Annual attendance at theatres per resident	CR1009V	DE1001V	C		
CR1006I	Number of museums	CR1006V	-	C		
CR1017I	Number of museums per 1000 residents	CR1006V*1000	DE1001V	C		

<b>Code</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominator</b>	<b>Spatial unit</b>	<b>LCA</b>	<b>key</b>
CR1007I	Annual visitors to museums per resident	CR1007V	DE1001V	C		key
CR1010I	The number of public libraries	CR1010V	-	C		
CR1015I	Number of libraries per 1000 residents	CR1010V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR1011I	Total loans of books and other media per resident	CR1011V	DE1001V	C		
CR1014I	Proportion of employment in culture and entertainment industry	CR1014V	EC2020V	C		
CR1013I	Number of theatre seats per 1000 residents	CR1013V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2001I	Number of Tourist overnight stays in reg. accommodation per year	CR2001V	-	C	LCA	key
CR2011I	Number of Tourist overnight stays in reg. accommodation per year per resident population	CR2001V	DE1001V	C	LCA	key
CR2017I	Tourist overnight stays per 1000 population at low season	CR2105V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2016I	Tourist overnight stays per 1000 population at high season	CR2104V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2101I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation	CR2001V	CR2009V	C		
CR2103I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at low season	CR2105V	CR2103V	C		
CR2102I	Average occupancy rate of accommodation at high season	CR2104V	CR2102V	C		
CR2009I	Number of available beds	CR2009V	-	C		
CR2010I	Number of available beds per 1000 residents	CR2009V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2019I	Number of available beds per 1000 residents at low season	CR2103V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2018I	Number of available beds per 1000 residents at high season	CR2102V*1000	DE1001V	C		
CR2004I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport	CR2004V	-	C		
CR2014I	Number of air passengers per resident	CR2004V	DE1001V	C		
CR2015I	Share of non-domestic arrivals using nearest airport	CR2005V- CR2006V	CR2005V	C		
CR2005I	Share of non-domestic departures from nearest airport	CR2007V- CR2008V	CR2007V	C		
CR2006I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals	CR2006V		C		
CR2007I	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals	CR2005V		C		

## B. Variables

**urb\_vcity** Data collected for core cities

Dimensions:

1. TIME Period of time:  
1989 – 1993  
1994 – 1998  
1999 – 2002  
2003 - 2006
2. INDIC\_UR Urban audit city variables (all variables):  
*See table at the end of this section*
3. CITIES Geopolitical entity:  
Country code                      Name of country  
Kernel code                      Name of kernel  
City code                      Name of city
4. INFO Information:  
value                      Actual figure  
ref\_year                      Reference year  
flags                      Flags  
*See list in the chapter A. Indicators*

**urb\_vluz** Data collected for larger urban zones

Dimensions:

1. TIME Period of time:  
1989 – 1993  
1994 – 1998  
1999 – 2002  
2003 - 2006
2. INDIC\_UR Urban audit larger urban zone variables:  
*See table at the end of this section*
3. CITIES Geopolitical entity:  
Country code                      Name of country  
LUZ code                      Name of LUZ  
Kernel code                      Name of kernel
4. INFO Information:  
value                      Actual figure  
ref\_year                      Reference year  
flags                      Flags



**urb\_vscd** Data collected for sub-city districtsDimensions:

- |    |          |  |  |
|----|----------|--|--|
| 1. | TIME     | Period of time:<br>1999 – 2002<br>2003 - 2006  |  |
| 2. | INDIC_UR | Urban audit variables for sub-city-districts:<br><i>See table at the end of this section</i> |  |
| 3. | CITIES   | Geopolitical entity:<br>SCD1<br>SCD2   | Name derived from SCD1 code<br>Name derived from SCD2 code                               |
| 4. | INFO     | Information:<br>value<br>ref_year<br>flags   | Actual figure<br>Reference year<br>Flags<br><i>See list in the chapter A. Indicators</i> |

**urb\_vlca** Reduced set of data collected for 570 citiesDimensions:

- |    |          |   |  |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | TIME     | Period of time:<br>1999 – 2002<br>2003 - 2006                                 |  |
| 2. | INDIC_UR | Urban audit variables for LCA:<br><i>See table at the end of this section</i> |  |
| 3. | CITIES   | Geopolitical entity:<br>Country<br>Core city<br>LCA                           | Name of country<br>Name of the core city<br>Name of the LCA                              |
| 4. | INFO     | Information:<br>value<br>ref_year<br>flags                                    | Actual figure<br>Reference year<br>Flags<br><i>See list in the chapter A. Indicators</i> |

## List of Urban Audit Variables

### Codes used in the table:

Spatial unit

- C – variable collected at the core city level
- L – variable collected at the larger urban zone level
- S – variable collected at the sub-city district level
- N – variable collected at the national level

LCA

LCA – variables collected in the Large City Audit

Time-line

Time-line – variables collected for all four periods

Key

Key – variables used in calculating key indicators

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
DE1001V	Total Resident Population	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1002V	Male Resident Population	number	CLSN			annual
DE1003V	Female Resident Population	number	CLSN			annual
DE1067V	Total Resident Population 0-2	number	CLN			
DE1068V	Male Resident Population 0-2	number	CLN			
DE1069V	Female Resident Population 0-2	number	CLN			
DE1070V	Total Resident Population 3-4	number	CLN			
DE1071V	Male Resident Population 3-4	number	CLN			
DE1072V	Female Resident Population 3-4	number	CLN			
DE1040V	Total Resident Population 0-4	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1041V	Male Resident Population 0-4	number	CLN			
DE1042V	Female Resident Population 0-4	number	CLN			
DE1043V	Total Resident Population 5-14	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1044V	Male Resident Population 5-14	number	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
DE1045V	Female Resident Population 5-14	number	CLN			
DE1046V	Total Resident Population 15-19	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1047V	Male Resident Population 15-19	number	CLN			
DE1048V	Female Resident Population 15-19	number	CLN			
DE1049V	Total Resident Population 20-24	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1050V	Male Resident Population 20-24	number	CLN			
DE1051V	Female Resident Population 20-24	number	CLN			
DE1052V	Total Resident Population 25-54	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1053V	Male Resident Population 25-54	number	CLN			
DE1054V	Female Resident Population 25-54	number	CLN			
DE1058V	Total Resident Population 25-34	number	CLN	LCA		
DE1059V	Male Resident Population 25-34	number	CLN			
DE1060V	Female Resident Population 25-34	number	CLN			
DE1061V	Total Resident Population 35-44	number	CLN	LCA		
DE1062V	Male Resident Population 35-44	number	CLN			
DE1063V	Female Resident Population 35-44	number	CLN			
DE1064V	Total Resident Population 45-54	number	CLN	LCA		
DE1065V	Male Resident Population 45-54	number	CLN			
DE1066V	Female Resident Population 45-54	number	CLN			
DE1025V	Total Resident Population 55-64	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1026V	Male Resident Population 55-64	number	CLN			
DE1027V	Female Resident Population 55-64	number	CLN			
DE1028V	Total Resident Population 65-74	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1029V	Male Resident Population 65-74	number	CLN			
DE1030V	Female Resident Population 65-74	number	CLN			
DE1055V	Total Resident Population 75 and over	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE1056V	Male Resident Population 75 and over	number	CLN			
DE1057V	Female Resident Population 75 and over	number	CLN			
DE1073V	Median population age	number	CLN			
DE2001V	Residents who are Nationals	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
DE2002V	Residents who are Nationals of other EU Member State	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
DE2003V	Residents who are not EU Nationals	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
DE2005V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with high HDI	number	CLSN			
DE2006V	Residents who are not EU Nationals and citizens of a country with a medium or low HDI	number	CLSN			
DE2004V	Nationals born abroad	number	CLSN		key	
DE2007V	Number of residents born abroad (not only nationals)	number	CLN			
DE3001V	Total Number of Households (excluding institutional households)	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
DE3017V	Total Resident Population living in households (excluding institutional households)	number	CLSN		key	
DE3002V	One person households	number	CLSN		key	annual
DE3005V	Lone parent households (with children aged 0 to under 18)	number	CLSN			
DE3008V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Total	number	CLSN			
DE3009V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Male	number	CLN			
DE3010V	Lone pensioner (above retirement age) households Female	number	CLN			
DE3011V	Households with children aged 0 to under 18	number	CLN	LCA	key	annual
DE3018V	Households with 3 children or more under 18	number	CLN			
DE3019V	Number of jobless households with children	number	CLN			
DE3020V	Number of jobless households without children	number	CLN			
DE3012V	Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years	number	C			annual
DE3013V	EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)	number	C			
DE3014V	Non-EU Nationals that have moved into the city during the last two years (stock)	number	C			
DE3015V	"Number of ""moves"" into the city during the last two years (flow)"	number	C			
DE3016V	"Number of ""moves"" out of the city during the last two years (flow)"	number	C			
SA1001V	Number of conventional dwellings	number	CLSN	LCA		annual
SA1004V	Number of houses	number	CLN			
SA1005V	Number of apartments	number	CLN			
SA1007V	Number of households living in houses	number	CLN			
SA1008V	Number of households living in apartments	number	CLN			
SA1011V	Households owning their own dwelling	number	CLN	LCA	key	
SA1012V	Households in social housing	number	CLSN			
SA1013V	Households in private rented housing	number	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
SA1027V	Number of roofless persons	number	CN			
SA1029V	Number of people in accommodation for the homeless	number	CN			
SA1031V	Number of people in Women's Shelter	number	CN			
SA1030V	Number of people in accommodation for immigrants	number	CN			
SA1016V	Average price for an apartment per m2	euro	CN			
SA1023V	Average price for a house per m2	euro	CN			
SA1049V	Average annual rent for housing per m2	euro	CN			
SA1018V	Dwellings lacking basic amenities	number	CLSN			
SA1019V	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling	number	CLN			
SA1025V	Empty conventional dwellings	number	CLN			
SA1026V	Non-conventional dwellings	number	CLN			
SA1046V	Number of overcrowded households (>1 persons in 1 room)	number	CLN			
SA1022V	Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person)	m2/person	CLN		key	
SA2004V	Infant Mortality per year	number	CLN			
SA2005V	Male Infant Mortality per year	number	CLN			
SA2006V	Female Infant Mortality per year	number	CLN			
SA2007V	Number of live births per year	number	CLN			annual
SA2008V	Number of live births per year (Male)	number	CLN			
SA2009V	Number of live births per year (Female)	number	CLN			
SA2013V	Number of deaths per year under 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems	number	CLN			
SA2014V	Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Male)	number	CLN			
SA2015V	Number of deaths per year < 65 due to diseases of the circulatory or respiratory systems (Female)	number	CLN			
SA2029V	Number of deaths per year due to suicide	number	CL			
SA2016V	Total deaths under 65 per year	number	CLSN			
SA2017V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Male)	number	CLN			
SA2018V	Total deaths under 65 per year (Female)	number	CLN			
SA2019V	Total deaths per year	number	CLSN			annual
SA2020V	Total deaths per year (Male)	number	CLN			
SA2021V	Total deaths per year (Female)	number	CLN			
SA2022V	Number of hospital beds	number	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
SA2026V	Number of hospital discharges of in-patients	number	CLN			
SA2027V	Number of practising physicians	number	CLN	LCA	key	
SA2030V	Number of general practitioners	number	CL			
SA2031V	Number of specialist doctors	number	CL			
SA2028V	Number of practising dentists	number	CLN			
SA3001V	Total number of recorded crimes within city [country for national data]	number	CLSN			
SA3005V	Number of murders and violent deaths	number	CLN			
SA3006V	Number of car thefts	number	CLN		key	annual
SA3007V	Number of domestic burglary	number	CLSN		key	annual
EC1001V	Total Economically Active Population	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
EC1002V	Male Economically Active Population	number	CLSN			annual
EC1003V	Female Economically Active Population	number	CLSN			annual
EC1142V	Total Economically Active Population 15-24	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
EC1143V	Male Economically Active Population 15-24	number	CLN			
EC1144V	Female Economically Active Population 15-24	number	CLN			
EC1145V	Total Economically Active Population 55-64	number	CLN	LCA	key	
EC1146V	Male Economically Active Population 55-64	number	CLN			
EC1147V	Female Economically Active Population 55-64	number	CLN			
EC1010V	Residents Unemployed	number	CLSN	LCA	key	annual
EC1011V	Male Residents Unemployed	number	CLN			annual
EC1012V	Female Residents Unemployed	number	CLN			annual
EC1148V	Residents Unemployed 15-24	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
EC1149V	Male Residents Unemployed 15-24	number	CLN			
EC1150V	Female Residents Unemployed 15-24	number	CLN			
EC1151V	Residents Unemployed 55-64	number	CLSN			
EC1152V	Male Residents Unemployed 55-64	number	CLN			
EC1153V	Female Residents Unemployed 55-64	number	CLN			
EC1154V	"Unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24"	number	CLN			
EC1155V	"Male unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24"	number	CLN			
EC1156V	"Female unemployed continuously for more than six months, 15-24"	number	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
EC1157V	"Unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64"	number	CLN			
EC1158V	"Male unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64"	number	CLN			
EC1159V	"Female unemployed continuously for more than one year, 55-64"	number	CLN			
EC1025V	Residents in Self Employment	number	CN		key	
EC1026V	Male residents in Self Employment	number	CN			
EC1027V	Female residents in Self Employment	number	CN			
EC1028V	Residents in Paid Employment	number	CN		key	
EC1029V	Male residents in Paid Employment	number	CN			
EC1030V	Female residents in Paid Employment	number	CN			
EC1034V	Total Full-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA	key	
EC1035V	Male Full-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA		
EC1036V	Female Full-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA		
EC1088V	Total Part-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA	key	
EC1089V	Male Part-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA		
EC1090V	Female Part-Time Employment	number	CLN	LCA		
EC1160V	Total Full-Time Employment 15-24	number	CN			
EC1161V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Male	number	CN			
EC1162V	Full-Time Employment 15-24 Female	number	CN			
EC1163V	Total Full-Time Employment 55-64	number	CN			
EC1164V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Male	number	CN			
EC1165V	Full-Time Employment 55-64 Female	number	CN			
EC1166V	Total Part-Time Employment 15-24	number	CN			
EC1167V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Male	number	CN			
EC1168V	Part-Time Employment 15-24 Female	number	CN			
EC1169V	Total Part-Time Employment 55-64	number	CN			
EC1170V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Male	number	CN			
EC1171V	Part-Time Employment 55-64 Female	number	CN			
EC1172V	Number of jobless households with children	number	CLN			
EC1173V	Number of jobless households without children	number	CLN			
EC2001V	Gross Domestic Product of city	euro	CL	LCA	key	annual

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
EC2030V	Gross Domestic Product of NUTS-3 region in Euros	euro	CLN			
EC2031V	Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant in PPS of NUTS-3 region	PPS/head	CLN			
EC2021V	All companies	number	CN			
EC2024V	Enterprises with 1 to 250 employees	number	CN			
EC2025V	Enterprises with more than 250 employees	number	CN			
EC2026V	Enterprises that had a turnover increase last year (size class 1-250 employees)	number	CN			
EC2027V	Enterprises that had a turnover increase last year (size class >250 employees)	number	CN			
EC2028V	Average employment growth (or decline) of enterprises with 1 to 250 employees last year	Percentage	CN			
EC2029V	Average employment growth (or decline) of enterprises with more than 250 employees last year	Percentage	CN			
EC2003V	Companies with headquarter within the city quoted on national stock exchange	number	CN			
EC2004V	New business registered in reference year	number	CN			
EC2005V	Purchasing power parities for the ESA95 GDP aggregates (EU27=1)	number	N			
EC2014V	Companies gone bankrupt in reference year	number	CN			
EC2020V	Total employment / jobs (work place based)	number	CN			annual
EC2008V	"Employment (jobs) in agriculture, fishery (NACE Rev. 1.1: A-B) "	number	CN			
EC2009V	"Employment (jobs) in mining, manufacturing, energy (NACE Rev. 1.1: C-E)"	number	CN			
EC2022V	Employment (jobs) in construction (NACE Rev. 1.1: F)	number	CN			
EC2010V	"Employment (jobs) in trade, hotels, restaurants (NACE Rev. 1.1: G-H)"	number	CN			
EC2023V	"Employment (jobs) in transport, communication (NACE Rev. 1.1: I)"	number	CN			
EC2011V	"Employment (jobs) financial intermediation, business activities (NACE Rev. 1.1: J-K)"	number	CN			
EC2012V	"Employment (jobs) in public admin., health, education, other (NACE Rev. 1.1: L-P)"	number	CN			
EC2016V	Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 C-F	number	CN			
EC2017V	Employment (jobs) in NACE Rev. 1.1 G-P	number	CN			
EC2018V	Employment (jobs) - employees	number	CN			
EC2019V	Employment (jobs) - self employed	number	CN			
EC3039V	Median disposable annual household income	euro	CLSN	LCA		
EC3040V	Average disposable annual household income	euro	CN			
EC3045V	"Disposable annual household Income: Quintile 4 (income with 20% households above, 80% below)"	euro	CLN			
EC3048V	"Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 3 (income with 40% households above, 60% below)"	euro	CLN			
EC3051V	"Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 2 (income with 60% households above, 40% below)"	euro	CLN			



Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
EC3054V	"Disposable annual Household Income: Quintile 1 (income with 80% households above, 20% below)"	euro	CLN			
EC3056V	Total Number of Households (relating to the reported household income)	number	CLSN			
EC3055V	Total Number of Households with less than 60% of the national median disposable annual household income	number	CLN			
EC3057V	Total Number of Households with less than half of the national average disposable annual household income	number	CLSN		key	annual
EC3060V	Total Number of Households reliant on social security benefits (>50%)	number	CLSN			
EC3063V	Individuals reliant on social security benefits (>50%)	number	CLSN			
CI1009V	City Elections: Number of voters turned out	number	CS	LCA		
CI1019V	Participation rate at European elections	ratio	C			
CI1020V	Participation rate at national elections	ratio	CS	LCA		
CI1021V	Participation rate at city elections	ratio	CS	LCA		
CI1016V	Total number of elected city representatives	number	C		key	
CI1017V	Number of male elected city representatives	number	C			
CI1018V	Number of female elected city representatives	number	C			
TE1001V	Number of children 0-4 in day care	number	CLN	LCA	key	annual
TE1006V	Number of children 0-2 in day care	number	CLN			
TE1007V	Number of children 3-4 in day care	number	CLN			
TE1005V	Total students registered for final year of compulsory education	number	CLN			
TE1030V	Students leaving compulsory education without having a diploma	number	CLN			
TE1036V	Students in education of ISCED level 1-2	number	CN			
TE1037V	Male students in education of ISCED level 1-2	number	CN			
TE1038V	Female students in education of ISCED level 1-2	number	CN			
TE1031V	Students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	number	CN			
TE1032V	Male students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	number	CN			
TE1033V	Female students in upper and further education (ISCED level 3-4)	number	CN			
TE1026V	Students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	number	CN		key	annual
TE1027V	Male students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	number	CN			
TE1028V	Female students in higher education (ISCED level 5-6)	number	CN			
TE1034V	Average number of pupils in a class (primary schools)	number	CLN			
TE1035V	Average number of pupils in a class (secondary schools)	number	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
TE2025V	"Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education"	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
TE2026V	"Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - male"	number	CLN			
TE2027V	"Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 0, 1or 2 as the highest level of education - female"	number	CLN			
TE2028V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3or 4 as the highest level of education	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
TE2029V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - male	number	CLN			
TE2030V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 3 or 4 as the highest level of education - female	number	CLN			
TE2031V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education	number	CLSN	LCA	key	
TE2032V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - male	number	CLN			
TE2033V	Number of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education - female	number	CLN			
EN1003V	Average temperature of warmest month	degrees	C			
EN1004V	Average temperature of coldest month	degrees	C			
EN1005V	Rainfall (litre/m2)	litre/m2	C			
EN1001V	Number of days of rain per annum	number	C			
EN1002V	Total number of hours of sunshine per day	number	C			
EN1006V	Median city centre altitude above sea level	metre	C			
EN2002V	Number of days ozone O3 concentrations exceed 120 µg/m3	number	C		key	annual
EN2003V	Number of days nitrogen dioxide NO2 concentrations exceed 200 µg/m3	number	C			
EN2005V	Number of days particulate matter PM10 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3	number	C		key	annual
EN2030V	Number of days particulate matter PM2.5 concentrations exceed 50 µg/m3	number	C			
EN2025V	Accumulated ozone concentration in excess 70 µg/m3	µg/m3	C			
EN2026V	Annual average concentration of NO2 (µg/m3)	µg/m3	C			
EN2027V	Annual average concentration of PM10 (µg/m3)	µg/m3	C			
EN2033V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	number	C			
EN2035V	Number of residents exposed to road traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	number	C			
EN2032V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >65dB(A) at daytime	number	C			
EN2036V	Number of residents exposed to rail traffic (incl. tram) noise >55dB(A) at night-time	number	C			
EN2028V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >65 dB(A) at day time	number	CL			
EN2029V	Number of residents exposed to air traffic noise >55 dB(A) at night time	number	CL			
EN3003V	Total consumption of water	m3	CN		key	

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
EN3004V	Number of dwellings connected to potable drinking water system	number	CN			
EN3006V	Number of dwellings connected to sewerage treatment system	number	CN			
EN3008V	"Number of water rationing cases, days per year"	number	C			
EN3009V	"Number of water cuts, days per year"	number	C			
EN3010V	Price of a m3 of domestic water (Euro)	euro	C		key	
EN3011V	Percentage of the urban waste water load (in population equivalents) treated according to the applicable standard	Percentage	C			
EN4001V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial)	tonnes	CN		key	
EN4002V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by landfill.	tonnes	CN		key	
EN4003V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) processed by incinerator	tonnes	CN			
EN4004V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is recycled	tonnes	CN			
EN4007V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) that is composted	tonnes	CN			
EN4006V	Annual amount of solid waste (domestic and commercial) given to other disposal	tonnes	CN			
EN5003V	Total land area (km2) according to cadastral register	km2	CLSN	LCA	key	
EN5015V	Water and wetland	km2	CL			
EN5012V	Green space area (km2)	km2	CLS			
EN5016V	Land used for agricultural purposes	km2	CL			
EN5024V	"Land used for commercial activities (industry, trade, offices)"	km2	CL			
EN5004V	Land area in housing/residential use	km2	CL			
EN5025V	"Land used for transport (road, rail, air, ports)"	km2	CL			
EN5011V	"Land area in recreational, sports and leisure use"	km2	CL			
EN5026V	other land use	km2	CL			
EN5001V	Green space (in hectares) to which the public has access	hectares	CLS			
EN5109V	overbound - underbound based on population (qualitative indicator)	qualitative	C			
EN5110V	overbound - underbound based on area (qualitative indicator)	qualitative	C			
TT1003V	Percentage of journeys to work by car	Percentage	CLN		key	
TT1010V	"Percentage of journeys to work by public transport (rail, metro, bus, tram)"	percentage	CLN			
TT1006V	Percentage of journeys to work by motor cycle	Percentage	CLN			
TT1007V	Percentage of journeys to work by bicycle	Percentage	CLN			
TT1008V	Percentage of journeys to work by foot	Percentage	CLN			
TT1012V	Percentage of journeys to work by car or motor cycle	percentage	CLN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
TT1019V	Average time of journey to work (minutes)	minutes	CLN		key	
TT1020V	Average length of journey to work by private car (km)	km	CL			
TT1064V	People commuting into the city	number	C			
TT1065V	People commuting out of the city	number	C			
TT1069V	Number of stops of public transport	number	C		key	
TT1083V	Number of buses (or bus equivalents) operating in the public transport	number	C			
TT1084V	Average age of the bus (only buses) fleet	years	C			
TT1085V	Proportion of buses running on alternative fuels	percentage	C			
TT1066V	Length of public transport network (km)	km	C			
TT1077V	Length of public transport network on fixed infrastructure	km	C			
TT1078V	Length of public transport network on flexible routes	km	C			
TT1082V	Length of restricted bus lanes	km	C			
TT1079V	Length of bicycle network (dedicated cycle paths and lanes)	km	C			
TT1080V	Cost of a combined monthly ticket (all modes of public transport) for 5-10 km in the central zone	euro	C		key	annual
TT1081V	Cost of a taxi ride of 5 km to the centre at day time	euro	C			
TT1057V	Number of private cars registered	number	CLN	LCA	key	annual
TT1013V	Number of motor cycles registered	number	CN			
TT1070V	Number of park and ride parking spaces	number	C			
TT1075V	Maximum charge of on-street parking in the city centre per hour	euro	C			
TT1060V	Number of deaths in road accidents	number	CLN		key	annual
TT1061V	Number of persons seriously injured in road accidents	number	CLN			
TT1071V	Accessibility by air (EU27=100)	index	CL			
TT1072V	Accessibility by rail (EU27=100)	index	CL			
TT1073V	Accessibility by road (EU27=100)	index	CL			
TT1074V	Multimodal accessibility (EU27=100)	index	CL			
IT1005V	Percentage of households with Internet access at home	Percentage	CN			
IT3001V	Number of local units manufacturing ICT products	number	CN			
IT3002V	Number of persons employed in manufacture of ICT products	number	CN			
IT3003V	Number of local units providing ICT services	number	CN			
IT3004V	Number of persons employed in provision of ICT services	number	CN			

Code	Label	Unit	Spatial unit	LCA	Key	annual
IT3005V	Number of local units producing content for the Information Society	number	CN			
IT3006V	Number of persons employed in production of content for the Information Society	number	CN			
CR1003V	Number of cinema seats ( total capacity)	number	C	LCA	key	
CR1005V	Cinema attendance (per year)	number	C			
CR1006V	Number of museums	number	C			
CR1007V	Number of museum visitors (per year)	number	C		key	
CR1008V	Number of theatres	number	C			
CR1013V	Number of theatre seats	number	C			
CR1009V	Theatre attendance (per year)	number	C			
CR1010V	Number of public libraries (all distribution points)	number	C			
CR1011V	Number of books and other media loaned from public libraries (per year)	number	C			
CR1014V	Number of persons employed in the culture and entertainment industry	number	C			
CR1015V	"Number of public swimming pools (indoor and outdoor, excluding beaches)"	number	CL			
CR2001V	Total annual tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation	number	CN	LCA	key	annual
CR2009V	Number of available beds	number	CN			
CR2102V	Number of available beds at high season	number	CN			
CR2103V	Number of available beds at low season	number	CN			
CR2104V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at high season	number	CN			
CR2105V	Total tourist overnight stays in registered accommodation at low season	number	CN			
CR2004V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport	number	C			
CR2005V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total arrivals	number	C			
CR2006V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic arrivals	number	C			
CR2007V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Total departures	number	C			
CR2008V	Number of air passengers using nearest airport: Domestic departures	number	C			

## C. Perception data

**urb\_percep** Perception survey results

### Dimensions:

1. TIME Period of time:  
2004  
2006  
2009
  
2. INDIC\_UR Indicators for perception survey:
  - 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:  
Perception survey cities

**City code    Name of city**

BE001C	Bruxelles / Brussel	IT005C	Palermo
BE002C	Antwerpen	IT009C	Bologna
BE005C	Liège	IT012C	Verona
BG001C	Sofia	CY001C	Lefkosia
BG004C	Burgas	LV001C	Riga
CZ001C	Praha	LT001C	Vilnius
CZ003C	Ostrava	LU001C	Luxembourg
DK001C	København	HU001C	Budapest
DK004C	Aalborg	HU002C	Miskolc
DE001C	Berlin	MT001C	Valletta
DE002C	Hamburg	NL002C	Amsterdam
DE003C	München	NL003C	Rotterdam
DE006C	Essen	NL007C	Groningen
DE008C	Leipzig	AT001C	Wien
DE010C	Dortmund	AT002C	Graz
DE029C	Frankfurt (Oder)	PL001C	Warszawa
EE001C	Tallinn	PL003C	Kraków
IE001C	Dublin	PL006C	Gdańsk
GR001C	Athina	PL011C	Białystok
GR004C	Irakleio	PT001C	Lisboa
ES001C	Madrid	PT003C	Braga
ES002C	Barcelona	RO001C	Bucuresti
ES006C	Málaga	RO002C	Cluj-Napoca
ES013C	Oviedo	RO011C	Piatra Neamt
FR001C	Paris	SI001C	Ljubljana
FR006C	Strasbourg	SK001C	Bratislava
FR007C	Bordeaux	SK002C	Kosice
FR009C	Lille	FI001C	Helsinki
FR013C	Rennes	FI004C	Oulu
FR203C	Marseille	SE001C	Stockholm
IT001C	Roma	SE003C	Malmö
IT003C	Napoli	UK001C	London
IT004C	Torino	UK004C	Glasgow

## Detailed description of Urban Audit database

UK008C	Manchester	TR003C	Antalya
UK009C	Cardiff	TR007C	Diyarbakir
UK012C	Belfast	TR012C	Istanbul
UK013C	Newcastle upon Tyne	HR001C	Zagreb
TR001C	Ankara		

4.	INFO	Information:
		value      Actual figure
		flags      Flags

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European Commission

**European Regional and Urban Statistics - Reference Guide**

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2010 - 258 pp. - 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-79-15731-8

ISSN 1977-0375