METHODS AND NOMENCLATURES

2002 EDITION

European regional Statistics Reference Guide

1

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

eurostat

THEME 1
General statistics

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu.int).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

© European Communities, 2002

Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

Preliminary Remark

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

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

Eurostat's regional statistics are stored in the public database New Cronos, more specifically in the "REGIO" domain of Theme 1 "General Statistics". The contents of REGIO are accessible to everybody, not just staff of the European Commission. Any person who wishes to access the contents of REGIO is invited to contact their nearest Eurostat datashop, which will indicate the procedure to follow.

This reference guide replaces the 2001 edition (ISBN 92-894-1002-7). It is available only in pfd-format; and it is free of charge. Eurostat will produce a new updated version of this reference guide every year, usually in January. These updates will also be available in electronic format (.pdf files) on the Internet.

For any feedback, **methodological** questions or suggestions for improving this reference guide, please send an e-mail to: berthold.feldmann@cec.eu.int . Any enquiry regarding the regional **data** should be directly addressed to the nearest datashop (see footnote page 1).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. REGIONAL DATA - AN OVERVIEW

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

This guide describes the contents of the Eurostat database of regional statistics in an exhaustive way; 120 different tables are explained.

The information system for European infra-regional (local) statistics (SIRE) is mentioned briefly in Section 5.1 of this Overview, so that users needing information at a more detailed regional level are aware of what is available from this source. SIRE does not, however, form part of the REGIO database and is accordingly not covered elsewhere in this Guide.

French and German translations of this guide will be available in due course.

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

Any enquiry regarding the **data** should be directly addressed to the nearest **datashop**. You can find an up-to-date list of all datashops on the Eurostat homepage: www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat .[1]

1. What is a region?

1.1. Definition of region

The Concise oxford Dictionary contains the following definition:

Region *n.*
1. tract of land, space, place, having more or less definitely marked boundaries or characteristics
2. department of country, etc.

This definition identifies 2 important aspects:
- Delimitation of space on the basis of one or more criteria
- Use for administrative purposes at a level below that of the nation state

1) In order to find that list of datashops, just choose the language you prefer, then on the new screen locate the section marked "Services" in the blue left-hand column, and click on "Links&Contacts". In the centre of the screen, under the heading "Direct links & contacts", click on "Eurostat Data Shops". This will give you the latest contact details for the entire Data Shop network.

1.2. How regions differ

Regions have an identity which is made up of specific features such as their:

physical characteristics	**landscape** (mountainous, coastal, soils, forest) **climate** (arid, high-rainfall, tundra)
culture	**language** (obvious examples are the Flemish and Walloon regions in Belgium but Finland and Italy both have regions with a separate linguistic identity, as does Spain)
	ethnic origin (often overlapping with the region's linguistic identity, examples include Wales, Brittany, northern Sweden and Finland and the Basque Country of Spain)
	shared history (e.g. Bavaria, Aragon, the Shetland Islands, Piedmont)

1.3. How regions are delimited

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

natural boundaries	(rivers, mountains, sea or lake coasts, sparsely populated areas such as heavy woodlands or marshes)
	All of these are physical barriers that divide two groups of people and thus prevent them forming a larger unit
	Often in the past, these natural boundaries proved a convenient line along which to agree a frontier between competing local powers. In this way, they became
historical boundaries	Until relatively recent times, much of Europe was a patchwork of dukedoms, principalities, free cities, kingdoms, etc.. In a number of cases, some of the scattered territories of the feudal age appear on the modern map as enclaves (Baarle Nassau, Llivia, Busingen, Ceuta, etc).
	Whether these historical frontiers continue to be used as regional boundaries depends often on the degree to which old divisions of territory were retained during the formation of the nation state. In northern Spain, for example, complex administrative boundaries reflect the scattered territories of the Kings of Aragon and Navarre. By contrast, France completely restructured its administrative units under Napoleon. During the unifications of Germany and Italy, many of the less powerful political units disappeared as recognisable regions while the

more powerful retained a function as regions within the new nation state.

Administrative boundaries

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

While sometimes these are "natural" or "historical" regions, they are often more or less arbitrary units. These communes, counties, provinces, etc. are subject to change, for example to reflect political or population trends.

Other administrative boundaries often still reflected in modern regional structures are religious, such as parishes and bishoprics (among the oldest administrative boundaries), or established to meet the needs of democratic representation (wards, electorates).

1.4. Regions as an administrative concept

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

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

Ideal requirements for a region

Appropriate boundaries:

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

stable boundaries:

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

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

Hierarchy of regions

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

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

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

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

2. Regional breakdown: the NUTS classification

All regional statistics are based on a geographical division of the territory studied. Eurostat, in collaboration with the other Commission departments, set up the Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units (NUTS) at the beginning of the 1970s as a single, coherent system for dividing up the European Union's territory in order to produce regional statistics for the Community.

As yet, the NUTS classification has no specific legal basis, i.e. no EU Regulation is yet in force setting out in detail the rules for compiling and updating the system. These matters have been settled so far by "gentleman's agreements" between the Member States and Eurostat, sometimes after long and difficult negotiations. The NUTS nomenclature thus agreed is then published by Eurostat (the latest edition came out in 1999).

Work on a **Council Regulation** that gives NUTS a legal status started in spring 2000. This NUTS Regulation currently has the status of a draft legal text undergoing the discussions in Parliament and Council. Once this process is concluded, probably in mid 2002, this Regulation will be enacted as EU legislation.

A particularly important goal of the Regulation is to manage the inevitable process of change in the administrative structures of Member States in the smoothest possible way, so as to minimise the impact of such changes on the availability and comparability of regional statistics. Upcoming enlargements of the Union will render this objective all the more vital.

2.1. The underlying principles

NUTS was created and developed in accordance with the following principles:

NUTS favours institutional divisions

Two types of regional division are usually recognised:

- ***normative regions*** reflect political will; their boundaries are fixed in terms of the remit of local authorities and the size of the region's population regarded as corresponding to the economically optimal use of the necessary resources to accomplish their tasks; historical factors may also be at the root of an agreement to maintain the autonomy of certain administrative divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

NUTS favours general geographical units

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

NUTS is a hierarchical classification

Regional levels (1 to 3)

NUTS subdivides each Member State into a whole number of regions at NUTS 1 level. Each of these is then subdivided into regions at NUTS Level 2, and these in turn into regions at NUTS Level 3. Leaving aside the local level (municipalities), the administrative structure of the Member States is generally based on two of these three main regional levels. This existing administrative structure may be, for example, at NUTS1 and NUTS 3 levels (respectively the *Länder* and *Kreise* in Germany, or at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 (*régions*

and *départements* in France, *Comunidades autónomas* and *provincias* in Spain, *regioni* and *provincie* in Italy, and so on).

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

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

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

Local levels (4 and 5)

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

Two further levels have been defined in accordance with the NUTS principles, but only the last and smallest (level 5) has been fixed for **all** Member States. This usually corresponds to the concept of the “municipality”.

See also chapter 5 below.

2.2. Applying NUTS to a particular Member State

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

- the average size of the level examined corresponds more or less to that of one of the NUTS levels (average across the other Member States of the Union); in which case the administrative structure in question is adopted in its entirety, without change, as the NUTS regional breakdown at this level; this means that the size of individual units in the country concerned may differ widely from the Community-wide average size of the units registered at this NUTS level;

  example: for Italy it was decided to use the 20 *regioni* as NUTS Level 2; their average population (some 2.9 million inhabitants) is similar to the Community average (some 1.8 million), but some units are far smaller (Valle d'Aosta: 120 000) or larger (Lombardy: almost 9 million).

- 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 in collaboration with the Member State concerned, by grouping together existing smaller administrative units.

  example: for Portugal there was no administrative structure suitable for use at Level 3; the 305 units (*concelhos*) used at Level 4 were combined to form 30 *"grupos de concelhos"* at Level 3.

In both cases, the decision was taken by agreement between Eurostat and the national statistical institute (NSI) concerned, following consultations with the main Commission departments which were users of regional statistics.

The following table shows the number of NUTS regions in the Member States. **Non-administrative** levels are in **gray**. The complete list of regions can be found in the annex. In the annex you will also find a complete list of candidate country regions.

	level 1	level 2	level 3
Belgium	3	11	43
Denmark	1	1	15
Germany	16	40	441
Greece	4	13	51
Spain	7	18	52
France	9	26	100
Ireland	1	2	8
Italy	11	20	103
Luxembourg	1	1	1
The Netherlands	4	12	40
Austria	3	9	35
Portugal	3	7	30
Finland	2	6	20
Sweden	1	8	21
United Kingdom	12	37	133

2.3. Updating NUTS

The NUTS breakdown for a particular country has in the past always been updated on the initiative of the statistical office of the Member State concerned. The process followed was largely determined by the way in which the classification was compiled.

Where a national **administrative** structure was used to define a particular NUTS level, any changes made to this structure almost automatically result in changes to NUTS.

Recent examples:

- creation of a tenth province in Belgium (NUTS 2);
- conversion of "planning regions" to "regional authority regions" in Ireland (NUTS 3);
- division of several *provincie* in Italy (NUTS 3);
- regrouping of the *län* in Sweden (NUTS 3), etc.

The situation was more complex if a Member State wished to modify a NUTS level which has no counterpart in its administrative organisation but had, instead, been constructed from smaller administrative units (i.e. only **non-administrative units** exist at the level to be modified). In such cases, Eurostat had to examine the reason for the change (there may, for example, have been a change to the underlying administrative structure providing the "building blocks" for the level concerned or a significant change in the economic and statistical criteria on which the initial breakdown was based), and the extent to which the new structure proposed meets the basic principles of NUTS. In such cases, the level is not so much modified as recreated.

Recent example: the change of NUTS level 2 in the United Kingdom.

The negotiation with the Member State was in this case more difficult, because the statistical criteria used to assess the relevance of the new breakdown are not entirely precise and so leave room for manoeuvre. There ensued a long discussion between Eurostat and the national statistical institute (NSI) concerned before a compromise was reached.

In the near future, the forthcoming NUTS Regulation will set out clear rules for changes of the NUTS. It will in essence be the Committee set up under the Regulation which decides on any amendments to NUTS. Thus, all Member States will be involved in the process.

Users have an interest in the stability of classifications, so that time analysis of the data is possible. For this reason, the forthcoming NUTS Regulation will fix a minimum period of 3 years when the NUTS will remain unchanged. No more frequently than every 3 years, there will be a revision which implements all NUTS modifications that have been notified and approved since the last revision.

2.4. Some statistics about the NUTS regions

The following table shows the average, minimum and maximum size of NUTS regions for the Member States in terms of **population** (in 1000). It gives a picture of the heterogeneity of the current regional breakdown in the European Union.

Size of NUTS Regions (population)

	NUTS level 1			NUTS level 2			NUTS level 3		
	Aver-age	Mini-mum	Maxi-mum	Aver-age	Mini-mum	Maxi-mum	Aver-age	Mini-mum	Maxi-mum
EU15	4 817	25	17915	1 781	25	11073	344	20	5022
B	3 394	952	5906	926	243	1637	237	40	952
DK	5 285	5 285	5285	5 285	5 285	5285	352	45	630
D	5 124	668	17915	2 049	511	5269	186	36	2125
GR	2 625	1 015	3449	808	184	3449	206	21	3449
E	5 618	1 577	10718	2 185	135	7159	756	63	5022
F	6 696	1 651	11073	2 318	160	11073	603	73	2567
IRL	3 661	3 661	3661	1 830	970	2690	458	207	1074
I	5 228	1 605	8974	2 876	119	8974	558	92	3792
L	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421
NL	3 903	1 637	7286	1 301	287	3352	390	54	1315
A	2 691	1 770	3406	897	276	1600	231	21	1600
P	3 315	243	9444	1 421	243	3553	332	46	1834
FIN	2 570	25	5115	857	25	1815	257	25	1249
S	8 846	8 846	8846	1 106	389	1756	421	58	1754
UK	4 917	1 678	7941	1 595	372	4388	444	20	1734

2.5. Extension of the NUTS nomenclature to candidate countries

In a formal sense, there is no such thing as NUTS regions for non-member countries. However, clearly some kind of accepted regional breakdown is essential as a basis for accession negotiations. In 1996/1997, Eurostat proposed a breakdown for each of the ten countries then in the Phare programme. In conjunction with the countries concerned, these regional breakdowns were adopted by 1998.

They are set out in a Eurostat publication entitled: *"Statistical regions in the EFTA countries and the candidate countries",* a new edition of which was published end of 2001 (ISBN 92-894-2092-8).

Given that all of these countries have gained or regained their economic and/or political independence only in very recent years, there have been a number of instances in which administrative structures have had to be adapted in an attempt to optimise public administration during the difficult task of economic restructuring. The result has been a number of changes to the regional breakdowns originally agreed between Eurostat and the countries concerned. Romania, for example, retained its level 3 structure (judet) but redrew the level 2 breakdown so that a number of Level 3 regions were transferred from one Level 2 region to a different one. Poland reshaped its regional structure completely,

moving from 49 level 3 voivodships to 16 level 2 voivodships and then negotiating with Eurostat a level 3 structure which grouped together numbers of smaller (level 4) regions. The Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Slovakia also radically reshaped their regional breakdown and, as recently as late 2001, Estonia modified three of its five level 3 regions in order to better reflect the population distribution and economic structure of the country.

3. The statistical collections

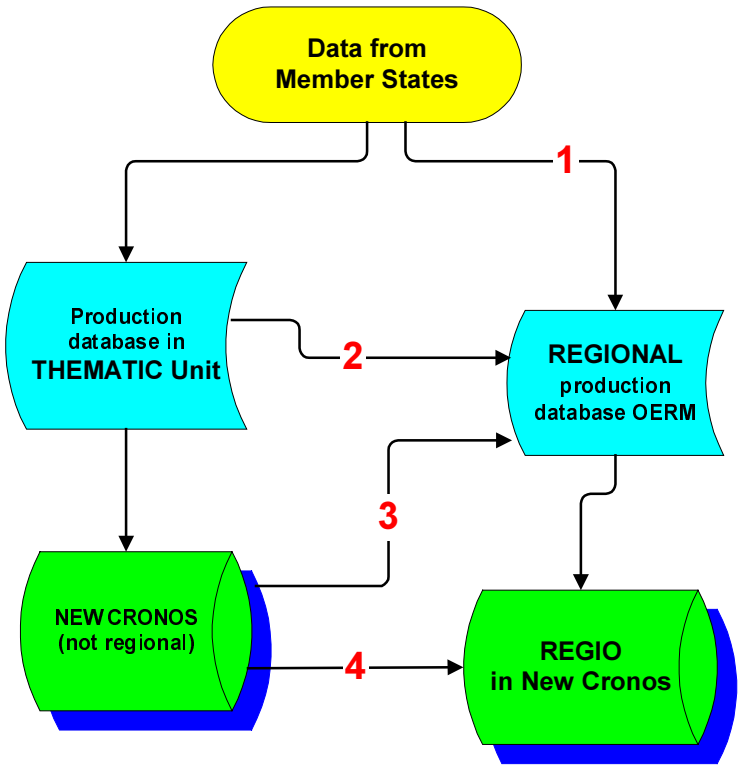
3.1. Changes in NewCronos

Over the course of 2000 and 2001, far-reaching changes were made to the organisation of data in the REGIO domain of NewCronos. These changes are now more or less completed.

There were two main reasons for these changes:

- More regional data has been added, such as, for example, business statistics (from the structural business survey), health statistics, education statistics, more tourism statistics, more R&D statistics and so on.
- The data flow was often inefficient. This has been improved or is in the process of amelioration.

From now on, the standard model for data flow is as follows (*see option 3 in the diagram*): First the data is sent by the Member States to the thematic units of Eurostat, who then validate the data. This data set is then loaded into New Cronos by the thematic unit in question. The Regional Statistics Section copies this information from New Cronos into its own Oracle Express production database, called OERM. After converting the data - if necessary - from an older version of NUTS into NUTS-99, we load the data into REGIO in New Cronos.



However, the other options shown in the diagram also exist for certain collections.

3.2. The collections of regional statistics in REGIO

The regional data base domain REGIO in New Cronos is structured into 12 datasets known as **collections**. Each collection consists of **groups** which then contain the **tables** (a group may still be split into different "subjects" which then contain the tables).

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

agri-r	Agriculture
demo-r	Demographic statistics
econ-r	Economic accounts
educ-r	Education statistics
lfs-r	Community labour force survey
rd	Research and development, patents
sbs-r	Structural business statistics
health-r	Health statistics
tour-r	Tourism statistics
tran_enr	Transport and energy statistics
unemp	Unemployment
reg_ybk	*Regions: Statistical yearbook of the previous year*

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

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

Examples:

un2ltu: collection "unemployment", NUTS level 2, long term unemployment

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

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

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

Please note: Data concerning the French overseas departments are not included in the totals for France or for EU15 except for regional accounts data according to ESA95. From 1991 onwards, Germany means "Germany after reunification"; for population, however, this is valid from 1990 onwards.

3.3. Overview of all (Member State) tables in REGIO

All in all, there are currently **124 tables** in the regional database of Eurostat, 82 for EU Member States and 42 for candidate countries. All tables are described in this user's guide. The overview shows which information is available at a regional level:

Overview of tables

4. Regional data from candidate countries

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

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

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

It should be borne in mind that in fact there are three candidate countries for which no regional statistics have been put together at all: **Turkey, Cyprus** and **Malta**. None of these countries were sufficiently advanced in the accession process to be included when the above-mentioned project was launched. In the case of Turkey, Cyprus and Malta, no agreement on a regional breakdown has yet been concluded.

Thus, the collected data refers only to the following **Central and East European candidate countries**:

Bulgaria	Czech Republic
Estonia	Hungary
Latvia	Lithuania
Poland	Romania
Slovakia	Slovenia

5. Local units

5.1. SIRE - European infra-regional information system

In addition to the collections of regional statistical data, Eurostat also has some data for the local level (communal level, NUTS 5). There is a separate collection for local data, called SIRE (European infra-regional information system), which is described solely in this chapter, not in the remainder of the Reference Guide, given that SIRE does not form part of the REGIO databse. The SIRE database, which is not publicly available but is instead restricted to users inside the European Commission, consists of a classification for local units (NUTS 4 and NUTS 5) and statistical data from the decennial population censuses. Flags denoting eligibility for the structural funds (EU Regional policy) are also available. The number of local units is around 100 000 in EU-15 and an additional 25 000 in EFTA and the candidate countries.

Since there are frequent changes to the NUTS 5 units, Eurostat has a system for management of the classification over time. Some countries have very frequent changes of their local units while other countries virtually never change them. Efforts to keep track of the changes in local units are therefore concentrated in just a few countries (primarily the United Kingdom and Germany). No attempt is made to link data from different censuses in a comprehensive manner. Links to the regional NUTS levels are inherent in the Community codes of local units.

5.2 Population and housing censuses

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

Around 30 variables are collected from the population censuses. They include total population, sex and age distribution, economic activity of the population, number of households, dwellings with tenure status, and level of education. For reasons of confidentiality, data for small communes may be suppressed by some Member States. The variable "total population" is available for all communes, however. Surface area for the local units is also available for all communes. Some countries do not conduct population censuses, but retrieve comparable information from registers and other administrative records. It is not possible to retrieve all variables in the table programme from all countries. There is no legal basis for the collection of data for local units. More detailed information can be found in the "Guidelines and table programme for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001" (Eurostat Theme 3, 1999) and in the internal document "SIRE European infra-regional information system. Description of the SIRE data" (Eurostat August 1998).

6. Frequently asked questions

6.1. Which version of NUTS

All data in REGIO follows the latest version of NUTS, i.e. **NUTS-99**. If tables are copied from other domains of New Cronos, the data is first converted to NUTS-99 in our production database, then reloaded into New Cronos / REGIO. This imperative rule allows the user to compare regions across all possible variables.

Unfortunately the National Statistical Offices are rather remiss in sending historical data for NUTS-99, that is re-estimated figures after they changed the regional boundaries. This implies that (in particular for Sweden, Finland, England [the other parts of the United Kingdom are not as seriously affected by the changes to NUTS 2 boundaries] and East Germany) certain regional statistics may be lacking for a small number of regions.

All going well, the NUTS Regulation will be approved in the first half of 2002, at which point the **NUTS-2002** breakdown will come into force. Thus far, only minor changes with respect to NUTS-99 are expected.

6.2. Which level of NUTS

The standard level of data availability is NUTS level 2. For certain variables, NUTS level 3 is also available, but by and large this is the exception. In the case of the candidate countries, a relatively higher proportion of data at level 3 is available, reflecting the fact that 4 of the 10 countries have no level 2 structure. For some statistics and some countries only NUTS level 1 is available, but again, this is the (regrettable) exception.

6.3. How has the change to the Euro affected tables that were in national currency?

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

Summary

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

Transitional arrangements (January and February 2002)

As noted above, **new series expressed in euro** - converted from the former national currency series of the euro-zone countries by applying the **irrevocably fixed** euro exchange rate - will be loaded in Eurostat databases by 31 January 2002, along with non-euro-zone countries series that continue to be expressed in DKK, SEK, GBP, and USD for example, under the label "national currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro-zone countries)".

This means that the new series **cannot be used in general for comparisons over space** (as was also the case for the series expressed in the former national currencies). In particular, users are warned about the possible misunderstanding in using these data for geographical comparisons or aggregations of euro-zone countries for periods prior to the adoption of the euro.

The series expressed in the euro-zone former national currencies will be kept in Eurostat databases until the end of February 2002. This period should be used by users to switch their procedures from the "old" series to the "new" series.

To help avoid misunderstanding between the "old" series and the "new" series during the transitional period of February 2002, the former will be presented under the label: "national currency (including euro-zone former currencies)".

The existing "**Euro/ECU**" **series** should continue to be used for cross-country comparisons and aggregations. It will generally remain the most appropriate series for Eurostat publications, in particular when referring to results for the European Union and the euro-zone.

New structure

Therefore, starting from 1st March 2002 Eurostat will publish two main families of data series:

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

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

Summary of availability and use of series in national currency for Euro-zone Member States

Series	Former national currencies	Euro/ECU	'Euro fixed'
Availability	Series available only until 28 February 2002.	Series always available	Series progressively loaded starting 10 December 2001. All series available from 1 February 2002.
Use	Comparison over time for a single country	Comparison between countries and aggregations	Comparison over time for a single country

6.4. When are data updated ?

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

Exception: Regional **GDP** and regional **unemployment** are estimated once a year by the regional section itself. Here it can be said that regional GDP figures are always renewed in January and regional unemployment usually in the month of May.

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

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

6.5. Are the data checked for coherence ?

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

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

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

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

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

6.7. Are there urban statistics in New Cronos / REGIO ?

So far this is not the case. There was, however, a pilot study to collect over 500 variables from 58 European cities[1] in 1999. The results of this study, called the "**Urban Audit**", can be consulted on the internet site http://www.inforegio.org/urban/audit/index.html

Eurostat is currently assessing the scope for launching a follow-up of the Urban Audit. As soon as data for this exercise are collected, they will also be made available in New Cronos / REGIO.

---

1) The cities covered in this study were: Antwerp, Brussels, Copenhagen, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Essen, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Dresden, Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Saragossa, Malaga, Marseilles, Lyon, Toulouse, Nice, Strasburg, Bordeaux, Nantes, Lille, Dublin, Cork, Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Genoa, Florence, Bari, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Graz, Vienna , Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Helsinki, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Bradford, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester, Cardiff.

7. Methodological Examples

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

7.1 The Estimation of Regional GDP

Available data according to ESA79 (EU Member States only)

Eurostat provides estimations of regional GDP figures down to NUTS level 3 from 1977 to 1996 according to ESA79. A new series was created for ESA95 with data starting at 1995. The data 1994 to 1996 (ESA79) have been used by the Commission to establish the list of those regions that are eligible for Objective 1 funding within the framework of the EU structural funds between 2000 and 2006. The data according to ESA79 can be found in NewCronos in the domain REGIO as the table "E3GDP79".

Available data according to ESA 95

From 2000 onwards, Eurostat has carried out estimations for regional GDP on the basis of the ESA95 national accounts figures, starting with the reference year 1995. Before the end of each year, data are delivered by Member States for the reference year t-2. After processing the data within Eurostat, they are made available e.g. in February 2002 data will be published for 1999. The data are available in REGIO under the name "E3GDP95" for EU countries and "XEGDP" for candiate countries.

The figures from national accounts, i.e. GDP in ECU/EUR (and PPS) and population figures represent the situation in January of each year.

The methodology of regionalisation is in principle the same as in previous years, i.e. the regional breakdown is made according to the most recent data of the regional structure of gross value added at basic prices, that is the new concept in ESA95.

The estimation algorithm does not produce estimates for all regions simultaneously. Instead it is structured hierarchically, i.e. firstly estimates are made for NUTS level 1 regions, then for NUTS level 2 regions and, finally for the NUTS 3 regions. The advantage of this procedure is that GVA structures for different years can be taken into account at various NUTS levels.

Where extra-regio data are available, their GVA will be allocated proportionally to all the regions in a given country.

Regional GDP is expressed in both ECU/EUR and PPS (purchasing power standards). Current European structural policy rules call for per capita figures rather than regional

GDP values *per se*. In order to derive values for these indicators, regional GDP estimates are divided by the relevant mean annual population.

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

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

Furthermore, use of national purchasing power parities (PPPs) is based on the **assumption** that there are no purchasing power disparities between the regions within individual countries, or that any such discrepancies are negligible. Although this assumption may be unrealistic, it is unavoidable in view of the current data situation, even if it may lead to distortions. Eurostat has started to develop a work programme that will introduce regional PPPs in a few years, but the regional level and the details are yet to be determined.

Regional GVA figures provide sound base data. They are compiled by EU Member States and Candiate Countries and checked for consistency by Eurostat. Discrepancies in national survey procedures and processing methods are not necessarily a cause for concern, provided results are comparable in terms of accuracy. However, the methods currently used to determine regional GVA do raise the issue of comparability. A typical example of methodological discrepancies between countries is treatment of the extra-regio, which some consider to be an “autonomous” region, whilst others do not.

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

7.2. Regional Unemployment Rates

Definitions

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

Procedure for estimates

The regional unemployment rate estimates are based on the results of the Community Labour Force Surveys at national level, which are carried out in all Member States at

least once a year. The figures are adjusted so that all the information used to calculate the rates refers in principle to a fixed date in the April of the year in question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Outline of the collection descriptions

For **each collection** of REGIO, the following chapters inform the reader about these particular regional statistics:

⇨ General presentation

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

⇨ Corresponding Publications

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

⇨ Data source

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

⇨ Legal base

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

⇨ Contact person

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

⇨ List of tables

An enumeration of the available tables in this collection.

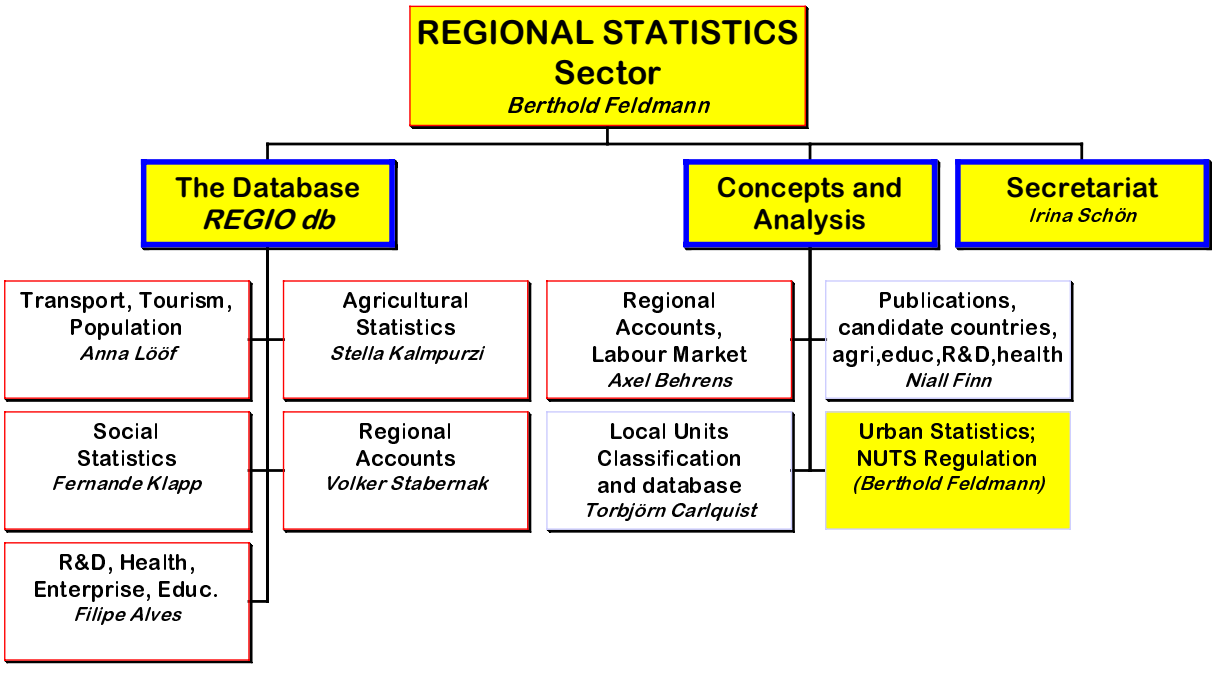
⇨ Detailed Description

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

9. Organisational set up and contact persons

All regional statistics inside Eurostat are collected, stored and disseminated by the "Regional Statistics" **section** in unit E4 of Eurostat. This section was created in May 1999. Apart from regional statistics, unit E4 also comprises *demography statistics and geographical information systems*. The head of unit of E4 is Mr Gilles **Decand**, e-mail: gilles.decand@cec.eu.int

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



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

Contact points for Regional Statistics

Topic	Domain manager	Methodological specialist
Agriculture	stergiani.kalmpurtzi@cec.eu.int	Eurofarm data: claude.vidal@cec.eu.int Agricultural accounts: ulrich.eidmann@cec.eu.int
Demographic statistics	anna.loof@cec.eu.int	aarno.laihonen@cec.eu.int
Economic accounts	volker.stabernak@cec.eu.int	axel.behrens@cec.eu.int
Community labour force survey	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int; volker.stabernak@cec.eu.int	ana.franco@cec.eu.int
Research and development, patents	felipe.alves@cec.eu.int	ibrahim.laafia@cec.eu.int
Structural business statistics	felipe.alves@cec.eu.int	isabelle.maquet-engsted@cec.eu.int
Health statistics	felipe.alves@cec.eu.int	antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int
Education statistics	felipe.alves@cec.eu.int	spyridon.pilos@cec.eu.int
Tourism statistics	anna.loof@cec.eu.int	hanswerner.schmidt@cec.eu.int
Transport and energy statistics	anna.loof@cec.eu.int	energy: peter.tavoularidis@cec.eu.int transport: john.allen@cec.eu.int
Unemployment	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int	axel.behrens@cec.eu.int

10. Regional Statistics Publications

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

10.1. Portrait of the regions

This publication, which so far consists of 10 volumes, is designed to present a fully rounded picture of individual regions across Europe. On the basis of a uniform collection of statistical data on a range of economic and social indicators, experts in the countries concerned review each region under a number of headings. These regional topical profiles, enhanced by photographs, maps, diagrams and statistical tables, describe the geography and history of the region, before going on to assess its strengths and weaknesses in terms of demographic, economic and cultural issues. Among the aspects examined are the labour market, education, infrastructure and resources.

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

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

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

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

Under contracts to be awarded in 2002, it is planned to make updated versions of all "Portraits" available in a specially designed section of the Eurostat website.

10.2. The regional yearbook

The concept of this publication was radically changed in 2000. It now consists of three language versions (German, English and French) and contains a series of sections examining individual collections from REGIO. In each section, coloured maps, as well as graphs and commentaries, give the reader as full a picture as possible of the regional distributions of the indicator or combination of indicators studied. As with the 1999 and 2000 Yearbooks, Yearbook 2001 users can access and manipulate the data electronically because they are stored on a CD-ROM that comes with the publication. The yearbook is produced each year in early summer and comes on the market by September. For the first time, candidate country data were incorporated in the 2001 Yearbook.

10.3. Statistics in Focus

Several 8 page brochures, called "Statistics in Focus" (SiF) are scheduled over the course of a year. In general, we produce the following SiF:

Topic	Date
Regional GDP in the EU	February
Regional GDP in candidate countries	February
Regional unemployment in the EU	May
Regional unemployment in candidate countries	June

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

10.4. Classifications

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

www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon

These publications contain the list of territorial units with Community codes and names of the regions. The hierarchical structure of the classification is the backbone of the lists. Supporting maps are available for each country. When the NUTS Regulation is approved, a new publication in this series (NUTS-2002) will replace the current NUTS-99. It is also foreseen to issue a Working Paper in 2002 with a description of the evolution of NUTS during the last 10 years.

Current versions	Date
Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS	1999
Statistical Regions in the EFTA Countries and the Candidate Countries (only in PDF format)	Dec 2001

Previous versions	Date
Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS	March 1995
Statistical Regions in the EFTA Countries and the Central European Countries	1999

11. Outlook

The database is constantly being upgraded in terms of breadth of coverage. The most important improvements to be expected in 2002 are:

- Regional accounts data in accordance with ESA-95 will continue to arrive at Eurostat and will be incorporated in the database. Here for the first time regional **household**

account data will be available in 2002, giving an improved possibility to measure and compare the wealth of regions.

- Data for **agriculture** (including agricultural accounts) was specially targetted in late 2001 in an effort to fill longstanding gaps for certain Member States. Further progres is expected over the course of 2002.
- The only areas where there is a likelihood of being able to incorporate some new additional data are regional **environment** statistics, subject to these being available at a sufficiently uniform regional level.
- Work underway should permit the conversion of the results of the **Urban Audit** pilot phase of 1999 to a form that can be read into a database, in turn making it possible to extract some of the dataset of urban statistics into New Cronos

12. Symbols and abbreviations

-	None
0	Less than half the unit used
ø	Average
:	Not available
*****	Eurostat estimate
mio	Million
hab	Inhabitant
ECU	European Currency Unit (up to 31.12.1998)
EUR	Euro (from 1.1.1999)
PPS	Purchasing power standard
m3	Cubic metre
km	Kilometre
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
t	1 000 kilograms
kWh	Kilowatt hour
TJ	Terajoule (=10^9 Kilojoule)
AWU	Annual work units
ESU	European size unit
LSU	Livestock unit
NC	National currency
CECC	Central European candidate countries
CC	Candidate countries, in this publication the definition excludes Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and is thus identical to CECC

II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DATABASE (REGIO)

1. Agricultural statistics

1.1. General presentation

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

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

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

Land use (tables A2LAND and XALAND)

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

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

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

Animal populations (tables A2ANIMAL and XAANIMAL)

The cattle, pig, sheep and goat populations are taken from the Community livestock surveys carried out in December. For the Netherlands and United Kingdom, however, the

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

Cows' milk collection (tables A2MILK and XAMILK)

The data refer to deliveries to collection centres.

The quantities of cream collected are expressed as milk equivalents and are added to the quantities of milk collected. The quantities of milk consumed on the holding or sold direct are not included.

The data refer to the regions in which the collection centres - and not the farms actually producing the milk - are located.

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

The concepts adopted for the regional accounts are identical to those used for agricultural accounts at national level. Nevertheless, in order to ensure consistency between final production (and intermediate consumption) at the different geographical levels, purchases within a given region of final agricultural production (or intermediate agricultural products) from another region of the same country are regarded as negative final production in the "purchasing" region - and not as an intermediate consumption.

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

Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 97 Rev 1.1 (table A2ACCT97)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2. Eurostat publications and databases

AGRICULTURE, Statistical Yearbook;

Crop production – Quarterly statistics;
Crop production – Glossarium;

Animal production – Quarterly statistics;
Animal production – Glossarium;

Manual of agricultural and forestry accounts, 1998;
AGRICULTURE – Economic accounts, agriculture and forestry;

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

Agricultural revenue, yearly publication.

1.3. Data sources

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

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

- A2MILK (cows' milk collection) from Eurostat unit F2,
- A2ACCT (agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 89/92), A2ACCT97 (agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 97) and A2EFARM (structure of agricultural holdings by region main indicators) from Eurostat unit F1.

1.4. Legal base

For table A2CROPS (crop production):

Council Regulation (EEC) 837/90, OJ L 88 of 3 April 1990, for cereals;
Council Regulation (EEC) 959/93, OJ L 98 of 24 April 1993, for other crop products.

For table A2ANIMAL (animal populations):

Commission Decision 94/432/EEC, OJ L 179 of 13 July 1994, for pigs;
Commission Decision 94/433/EEC, OJ L 179 of 13 July 1994, for cattle;

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

For table A2MILK (cows' milk collection):

Council Directive 96/16/EEC, OJ L 79 of 28 March 1996;
Commission Decision 97/80/EEC, OJ L 24 of 25 January 1997.

For table A2efarm (Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators):

Commission Decision 89/651/EEC, OJ L 391 of 26 October 1989;
Commission Decision 91/268/EC, OJ L 134 of 26 April 1991;
Commission Decision 96/170/EC, OJ L 47 of 15 February 1996.

The three other tables **(A2LAND, A2ACCT, A2ACCT97)** are based on gentleman's agreement.

1.5. Contact person

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

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

- Eurofarm data: claude.vidal@cec.eu.int ;
- Agricultural accounts: ulrich.eidmann@cec.eu.int ;
- Milk statistics: franco.zampogna@cec.eu.int .

1.6. List of tables

EU-Member States

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

A2LAND	Land use
A2CROPS	Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields)
A2ANIMAL	Animal populations (December)
A2MILK	Cows' milk collection
A2ACCT	Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA 89/92
A2ACCT97	Agricultural accounts at regional level according to EAA97 Rev.1.1
A2EFARM	Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators

Central European candidate countries

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

XALAND	Land use
XACROPS	Crop production (areas harvested, production and yields)
XAANIMAL	Animal populations (December)
XAMILK	Cows' milk collection

1.7. Detailed description

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

A2LAND: Land use
XALAND: ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	LANDUSE	Land use:	
	TOTAL		Total area (including inland waters)
		FOREST	Wooded area
		AGRIAREA	Utilized agricultural area
		GARDEN	Kitchen gardens
		GRASLAND	Permanent grassland
		PERMCROP	Permanent crops
		VINEYARD	Vineyards
		OLIVEPL	Olive plantations
		ARABLAND	Arable land
		GREENFOD	Green fodder on arable land
		FALLOW	Fallow land
3.	TIME	from 1974 (yearly) - Member States	
		from 1995 (yearly) - CECC	

Units: 1.000 ha

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

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	CROPS	Crop production	
		CEREALTOT	Total cereals (including rice)
		CEREAL	Cereals (excluding rice)
		WHEATTOT	Soft and durum wheat and spelt
		DURWHEAT	Durum wheat
		SOFTWHEAT	Soft wheat and spelt
		RYE	Rye

	BARLEY	Barley
	MAIZEGR	Grain maize
	RICE	Rice
	MAIZEFOD	Green maize
	POTATO	Potatoes
	PULSE	Dried pulses (total)
	SUGAR	Sugar beet
	OILSEED	Oilseeds (total)
	RAPE	Rape and turnip rape
	SUNFLOW	Sunflower seeds
	SOYA	Soya beans
	FLAX	Flax (oilseeds and textile)
	COTTON	Cotton (oilseeds and textile)
	TOBACCO	Tobacco
	PERMCROP	Permanent crops
	ORCHARD	Orchards (incl. Citrus fruit)
	VINEYARD	Vineyards
	OLIVEPL	Olive plantations

3. UNIT Units:
   U1000HA 1,000 ha
   T_HA t/ha
   U1000T 1,000 t
4. TIME From 1975 (yearly) - Member States
   from 1995 (yearly) - CECC

A2ANIMAL: Livestock (December survey)
XAANIMAL: ditto

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2
2. ANIMALS Animals:

CATTLE	Bovines (total)
CALF	Bovines less than 1 year
CALF_SL	Slaughter calves (<1 year)
CALF_BR_M	Other male calves (<1 year)
CALF_BR_F	Other female calves (<1 year)
BULL1_2Y	Male bovines (1-2 years)
HEIF1_2Y_SL	Female bovines for slaughter (1-2 years)
HEIF1_2Y_BR	Other female bovines (1-2 years)
BULL2Y	Male bovines (2 years and above)

		HEIF2Y_SL	Slaughter heifers (2 years and above)
		HEIF2Y_BR	Other heifers (2 years and above)
		COW	Cows (total)
		COW_DAIRY	Dairy cows
		COW_OTH	Other cows
		BUFFALO	Total buffaloes
		PIG	Total pigs
		PIGLET20KG	Piglets with less than 20 kg
		PIG20_50KG	Pigs of 20 kg or more but less than 50 kg
		PIG50KG	Fattening pigs of 50 kg and over
		PIG50_80KG	Fattening pigs of 50 kg to under 80kg
		PIG80_110KG	Fattening pigs of 80 kg to under 110 kg
		PIG110KG	Fattening pigs of 110 kg and over
		BOARS	Breeding boars
		SOW_BR	Total breeding sows
		SOW_FAR2	Covered sows
		SOW_FAR1	Sows covered for the first time
		SOW_NFAR2	Other sows
		SOW_NFAR1	Gilts not yet covered
		SHEEP	Sheep (total)
		GOAT	Goats (total)
		EQUID	Equidae (total)
		POULTRY	Poultry (total)
	TOTAL		Total LSU (# Non applicable for units = 1000 heads)
3.	TIME:	From 1977 (yearly) - Member States from 1995 (yearly) - CECC	
4.	UNIT	Units:	
		U1000HEAD	1,000 heads
		U1000LSU	1,000 LSU (Livestock Unit)

Notes:

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

XAANIMAL:

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

CZ: Data according to livestock census refer to 1 March of the following year.

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

PL: *Equidae: June data. Poultry: 6 months and older.*

RO: *Data for Cows contains Cows and Buffalo Cows.*

A2MILK: Cows' milk collection

XAMILK: ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		U1000T	1,000 t
		PCT_GRASS	% fat content
3.	TIME	From 1977 (yearly) - Member States	
		from 1995 (yearly) - CECC	

Notes:

To preserve confidentiality, some of the NUTS-2 data are not published.

A2MILK:

FR, GR: *collection of cream not included.*

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

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2
2.	AGRIACCT97: Agricultural accounts according to EAA97 (Rev. 1.1)	
	01000	Cereals (including seeds)
	01100	Wheat and spelt
	01110	Soft wheat and spelt
	01120	Durum wheat
	01200	Rye and meslin
	01300	Barley
	01400	Oats and summer cereal mixtures
	01500	Grain maize
	01600	Rice
	01900	Other cereals
	02000	Industrial crops
	02100	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds)

02110	Rape and turnip rape seed
02120	Sunflower
02130	Soya
02190	Other oleaginous products
02200	Protein crops (including seeds)
02300	Raw tobacco
02400	Sugar beet
02900	Other industrial crops
03000	Forage plants
03100	Fodder maize
03200	Fodder root crops (including forage beet)
03900	Other forage plants
04000	Vegetables and horticultural products
04100	Fresh vegetables
04200	Plants and flowers
05000	Potatoes (including seeds)
06000	Fruits
06100	Fresh fruit
06200	Citrus fruits
06300	Tropical fruit
06400	Grapes
06500	Olives
07000	Wine
08000	Olive oil
09000	Other crop products
10000	Crop output
11000	Animals
11100	Cattle
11200	Pigs
11300	Equines
11400	Sheep and goats
11500	Poultry
11900	Other animals
12000	Animal products
12100	Milk
12200	Eggs
12900	Other animal products
13000	Animal output
14000	Agricultural goods output
15000	Agricultural services output
16000	Agricultural output
17000	Secondary activities (inseparable)
17100	Transformation of agricultural products
17900	Other non-separable secondary activities (goods and services)
18000	Output of the agricultural 'industry'
19000	Total intermediate consumption

	19010	Seeds and planting stock (intermediate consumption)
	19020	Energy, lubricants
	19030	Fertilisers and soil improvers
	19040	Plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides
	19050	Veterinary expenses
	19060	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption)
	19061	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings
	19062	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural 'industry'
	19063	Feedingstuffs (intermediate consumption) - feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding
	19070	Maintenance of materials
	19080	Maintenance of buildings
	19090	Agricultural services (intermediate consumption)
	19900	Other goods and services
	20000	Gross value added at basic prices
	21000	Fixed capital consumption
	22000	Net value added at basic prices
	23000	Compensation of employees
	24000	Other taxes on production
	25000	Other subsidies on production
	26000	Factor income (net value added, at factor cost, of agriculture)
	27000	Operating surplus/mixed income
	28000	Rents and other real estate rental charges to be paid
	29000	Interest paid
	30000	Interest received
	31000	Entrepreneurial income
	32000	Gross fixed capital formation in agricultural products
	33000	Gross fixed capital formation in non-agricultural products
	34000	Gross fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	35000	Net fixed capital formation (excluding deductible VAT)
	36000	Changes in stocks
	37000	Capital transfers
3.	MVALUE	
	01	Value at basic price
	02	Subsidies on products
	03	Taxes on products
	04	Value at producer price
4.	CURRENCY	Currency/indices
	MIO_EUR	Millions of EURO
	MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
5.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)

A2ACCT: Agricultural accounts at regional level

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	AGRIACCT	Agricultural accounts	
		OUTPUT	Total final production
		CROP	Total crops production
		CEREAL	Cereals (including rice)
		WHEAT	Soft and durum wheat and spelt
		WHEATDUR	Durum wheat
		BARLEY	Barley
		MAIZEGR	Grain maize
		PULSE	Pulses
		ROOT	Roots and tubers
		POTATO	Potatoes
		SUGAR	Sugar beet
		INDUSTR	Industrial crops
		OILSEED	Oil seeds
		TEXTIL	Textile fibre plants
		TOBACCO	Tobacco
		HOPS	Hops
		VEGETABL	Fresh vegetables
		TOMATO	Tomatoes
		CAULIF	Cauliflowers
		FRUIT	Fresh fruit
		APPLE	Apples
		PEAR	Pears
		PEACH	Peaches
		CITRUS	Citrus fruit (total)
		ORANGE	Oranges
		LEMON	Lemons
		MANDARIN	Mandarins
		GRAPE	Table grapes
		WINE	Wine and grape must
		OLIVETAB	Table olives
		OLIVEOIL	Olive oil
		NURSERY	Nursery plants
		FLOWER	Flowers and ornamental plants
		CROP_OTH	Other crops
		ANIM_TOT	Total animal production
		ANIMAL	Animals
		CATTLE	Cattle
		PIG	Pigs
		SHEEPGOA	Sheep and goats
		SHEEP	Sheep

	POULTRY	Poultry
	ANIMPROD	Animal products
	MILK	Milk
	EGG	Eggs
	INPUT	Intermediate consumption (total)
	FEED	Animal feedingstuffs (total)
	FERTILIZ	Fertilizers and enrichments
	ENERGY	Energy and lubricants
	IN_OTH	Other inputs
	GVAMARKP	Gross value added at market prices
	SUBSID	Subsidies
	TAX	Taxes linked to production (including VAT balance)
	GVAFCOST	Gross value added at factor costs
	DEPREC	Depreciation
	LABOURCOST	Compensation and social security contributions of employees
	RENTAGE	Rent and other payments
	INTEREST	Interests
	GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation: Total
	BUILDING	Buildings and other structures
	MACHINE	Transport equipment and machinery
	GFCF_OTH	Other gross fixed capital formation
3. CURRENCY	Currency / Indices	
MIO_EUR	Millions of euro	
MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"	
4. TIME	From 1980 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2
2.	LINES	Table lines : Variables related to agricultural holdings
	1	Total number of holdings
	2	Total Agricultural area (AA)
	3	Total standard gross margin (ESU - European Size Unit)
	4	Number of holdings in less favoured area
	5	Agricultural area in less favoured area
	6	Number of holdings in mountain area
	7	Agricultural area in mountain area

8	Number of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
9	Number of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
10	Number of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
11	Number of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
12	Number of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
13	Number of holdings with >=50 ha AA
14	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with less than 5 ha AA
15	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 5 to 10 ha AA
16	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 10 to 20 ha AA
17	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 20 to 30 ha AA
18	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with 30 to 50 ha AA
19	Total AA (in ha) of holdings with >=50 ha AA
20	Number of holdings with less than 2 ESU
21	Number of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
22	Number of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
23	Number of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
24	Number of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
25	Number of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
26	Number of holdings with 100 ESU and over
27	Total AA of holdings with less than 2 ESU
28	Total AA of holdings with 2 to 4 ESU
29	Total AA of holdings with 4 to 8 ESU
30	Total AA of holdings with 8 to 16 ESU
31	Total AA of holdings with 16 to 40 ESU
32	Total AA of holdings with 40 to 100 ESU
33	Total AA of holdings with 100 ESU and over
34	AA owner farmed
35	AA tenant farmed
36	AA share farmed or in other modes of tenure
37	Total area (D,E,F,G,H) in ha
38	Number of holdings with arable land (D)
39	Arable land (in ha)
40	AA of holdings with arable land (in ha)
41	Number of holdings with cereals (D/01-D/08)
42	Cereals (D/01-D/08) (in ha)
43	Number of holdings with common wheat and spelt (D/01)
44	Common wheat and spelt (in ha)
45	Number of holdings with durum wheat (D/02)
46	Durum wheat (D/02) (in ha)
47	Number of holdings with rye (D/03)
48	Rye (D/03) (in ha)
49	Number of holdings with barley (D/04)
50	Barley (D/04) (in ha)
51	Number of holdings with oats (D/05)
52	Oats (D/05) (in ha)
53	Number of holdings with grain maize (D/06)
54	Grain maize (D/06) (in ha)
55	Number of holdings with rice (D/07)
56	Rice (D/07) (in ha)

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

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

	140	Number of holdings with: Specialist field crops
	141	Number of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
	142	Number of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
	143	Number of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock
	144	Number of holdings with: Specialist granivores
	145	Number of holdings with: Mixed cropping
	146	Number of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
	147	Number of holdings with: Mixed crops - livestock
	148	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist field crops
	149	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist horticulture
	150	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist permanent crops
	151	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist grazing livestock
	152	Total AA of holdings with: Specialist granivores
	153	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed cropping
	154	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed livestock holdings
	155	Total AA of holdings with: Mixed crops – livestock
3.	TIME	From 1990 onwards
		Year of agricultural survey:
	1990	1990 survey
	1993	1993 survey
	1995	1995 survey
	1997	1997 survey
	2000	2000 survey

Notes:

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

2. Demographic statistics

2.1. General presentation

Definition: Population base

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

Structure of the tables

The tables are arranged into three groups:

poparea this group contains data on population structure, total area, population density and population projections;

pop_ch this group contains data on population change (births and deaths),

dmigr this group contains data on interregional migration.

Within each group, data for Member States and for candidate countries are presented in separate tables.

a) Poparea

Population structure data contains data on 1st of January population for all Member States (in 5 year age groups from 1980 and in single years from 1995) and for candidate countries (in 5 year age groups from 1990).

It also contains data on average population by sex (from 1970 from member countries and from 1990 from candidate countries). Most Member States and candidate countries calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of 12 monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 June population), and Netherlands (1st July registered population).

Countries carry out population re-evaluations, each year on the basis of the last available census results, with the exception of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden, where the evaluation method is based on their population registers.

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

The group contains data on the total area of the regions of the European union and of the candidate countries, i.e. including the inland water with the exception of Netherlands, Finland and Sweden for which the land area concept is used. These data are given in km² (1 km² = 100 ha) and are used primarily for calculation of the population densities. Only one year is available and updates take place whenever the countries provide information on actual changes.

Data on regional population projections and labour force projections (both by sex and age groups) are new additions to this group. They are based on harmonized Eurostat population projections with the base year 1995 and projection span 1995 - 2025.

b) Pop_ch

The group pop_ch contains data on births and deaths (at NUTS 3 level from 1977 from the Member States and from 1990 from the candidate countries), on births by age of the mother (at NUTS 2 level from 1995), on deaths by sex and 5 year age groups (at NUTS 2 level from 1983 from the Member States and from 1990 from the candidate countries), on deaths by single years of age (at NUTS 2 level from 1995 from the Member States) and on infant mortality (at NUTS 2 level from 1987 from the Member States and from 1990 from the candidate countries).

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

Birth rate: is the ratio of live births to total resident population.

Death rate: is the ratio of total deaths to total resident population.

Infant mortality rate: ratio of deaths before the age of one to live births.

c) Dmigr

The group contains data on interregional migration by country (at NUTS 2 level from the Member States from 1975). For each region in the country, both in and out migration is given with the region of destination and the region of origin. For migration abroad or from abroad only country of destination or country of origin are given.

2.2. Eurostat publications

Demographic statistics, Eurostat

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

2.3. Data sources

All demographic statistics are sent by National Statistical Offices.

2.4. Legal base

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

2.5. Contact person

The contact person for demographic statistics is Mr Aarno Laihonen, e-mail: aarno.laihonen@cec.eu.int

2.6. List of tables

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

Poparea: POPULATION AND AREA

EU-Member States

D2AGE80	Population at 1 January by age group and by sex
P2AGE90	Population at 1st January by sex and single year of age
D3POP	Annual average population by sex
P2AVGPOP	Average population by sex and single year of age, from 1990
D3AREA	Area of the regions
D3DENSIT	Density of the average total population
D2SCE	Regional scenarios on population by sex and age groups (NUTS 95)
SCEN2LF	Regional scenarios on labour force by sex and age groups (NUTS 95)

Central European candidate countries

XDAGE90	Population at 1 st January by sex and age group - CC
XDPOP	Annual average population by sex - CC
XDAREA	Total area of regions - CC
XDDENSIT	Population density - CC

pop_ch: POPULATION CHANGE

EU-Member States

D3NATMOR	Births and deaths
P2NATAG	Births by the age of mother
D2MORTAG	Deaths by sex and age group
P2MORTAG	Deaths by sex and single year of age
D2MORTIN	Infant mortality

Central European candidate countries

XDNATMOR	Births and deaths - Central European Candidate countries
XDMORTAG	Deaths by sex and age group - Central European Candidate countries
XDMORTIN	Infant mortality - Central European Candidate countries

Dmigr: INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION

EU-Member States

D2MIGRB	Interregional migration in Belgium
D2MIGRE	Interregional migration in Spain
D2MIGRF	Interregional migrations in France
D2MIGRFI	Interregional migrations in Finland
D2MIGRI	Interregional migration in Italy
D2MIGRNL	Interregional migration in the Netherlands
D2MIGRP	Interregional migration in Portugal
D2MIGRSE	Interregional migrations in Sweden
D1MIGRD	Interregional migration in Germany
D1MIGRUK	Interregional migration in the United Kingdom

2.7. Detailed description

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

Group: poparea POPULATION AND AREA

D2AGE80: Population at 1 January by sex and age group (from 1980)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		5 years groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
		and residual groups	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1980 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

P2AGE90: Population at 1 January by sex and single years of age

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	less than 1 year, 1,2,,,,89,90
		with subtotals of,	
		5 years groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.../
		and residual groups	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
		Y91_MAX	91 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)	

D3POP **Average annual population by sex**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	from 1970 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

P2AVGPOP **Average population by sex and single year of age**

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
2.	AGE	Age and age classes	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	less than one year, 1,2, etc.
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1990 onwards	

Units: persons

D3AREA **Area of the regions**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3

Unit: km^2

D3DENSIT **Density of the average total population**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3
2.	TIME	from 1989 (yearly)

Units: Number of inhabitants per km2

D2SCE **Population scenarios by sex and age**

Dimensions:

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

Units: persons

SCEN2LF **Regional scenarios on labour force by sex and age**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-95: at NUTS level 2	
2.	POPSCE	Population scenarios	
		low	Scenario LOW
		high	Scenario HIGH
		base	Scenario BASELINE
3.	AGE	y15_19	Between 15 and 19 years
		y20_24	Between 20 and 24 years
		y25_29	Between 25 and 29 years
		y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years

		y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
		y40_44	Between 40 and 44 years
		y45_49	Between 45 and 49 years
		y50_54	Between 50 and 54 years
		y55_59	Between 55 and 59 years
		y60_64	Between 60 and 64 years
		y65_69	Between 65 and 69 years
		y70_74	Between 70 and 74 years
		y75_MAX	75 yearsand over
4.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
5.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly to 2000 and then 5 yearly to 2025)	

Units: persons

XDAGE90 **Population at 1 January by sex and age group – *candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities, statistical regions at level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		5 years groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/... / and residual groups
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: persons

XDPOP **Annual average population by sex** - ***candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities, statistical regions at level 3	
2.	SEX	Sex	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

XDAREA **Area of the regions – *candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities, statistical regions at level 3

Unit: km^2

XDDENSIT **Density of the average total population - *candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities, statistical regions at level 3
2.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)

Units: *Number of inhabitants per km2*

Group: pop_ch Population change

D3NATMOR **Births and deaths**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators:	
		LBIRTH	Live births
		DEATH	Deaths
		GBIRTHRT	Crude birth rate (per 1000 resident persons)
		GDEATH	Crude death rate (per 1000 resident persons)
3.	TIME	From 1977 (yearly)	

Units: *1000 persons*

P2NATAG **Births by age of mother**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	10 - 49
		5-year subtotals	Y10_14/Y15_19/.....Y45_49
		TOTAL	Total
		Y49_MAX	49 years and over
3.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: *Number of births*

D2MORTAG **Deaths by sex and age group**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		5-year groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.....Y85_89
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

P2MORTAG **Deaths by sex and single year of age**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Single years	Less than 1 year, 1,2,,,89,90
		with subtotals of	
		5-year groups	Y0_4/Y5_9/.....Y85_89
		and residual groups	
		Y70_MAX	70 years and more
		Y85_MAX	85 years and more
		Y90_MAX	90 years and more
		Y91_MAX	91 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: number of deaths

D2MORTIN **Infant mortality**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators:	
		INFMOR	Infant mortality
		INFMORRT	Infant mortality rate
3.	TIME	from 1987 (yearly)	

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

XDNATMOR **Births and deaths** - ***candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities: Statistical regions at level 3	
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators:	
		LBIRTH	Live births
		DEATH	Deaths
		GBIRTHRT	Crude birth rate
		GDEATH	Crude death rate
3.	TIME	From 1990(yearly)	

Units: *number of persons*
rate per 1000 resident persons

XDMORTAG **Deaths by sex and age group** - ***candidate countries***

Dimensions:

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

Units: *number of persons*

XDMORTIN **Infant mortality –*candidate countries***

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities: Statistical regions at level 2
2.	DEMOIND	Demographic indicators:
		INFMOR Infant mortality
		INFMORRT Infant mortality rate
3.	TIME	from 1990 (yearly)

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

Group: dmigr Interregional migration

D2MIGRB	Interregional migration in Belgium
D2MIGRE	Interregional migration in Spain
D2MIGRF	Interregional migrations in France
D2MIGRFI	Interregional migrations in Finland
D2MIGRI	Interregional migration in Italy
D2MIGRNL	Interregional migration in the Netherlands
D2MIGRP	Interregional migration in Portugal
D2MIGRSE	Interregional migrations in Sweden
D1MIGRD	Interregional migration in Germany
D1MIGRUK	Interregional migration in the United Kingdom

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Regions of origin (NUTS): at NUTS level 1 or 2
2.	PARTNER	Region of destination, at NUTS level 1 or 2
3.	TIME	from as early as 1975 (yearly)

Units: *Persons*

Notes:

For France (D2MIGRF), a DATEC dimension is used for the periods:

A1968_1974:	From 1968 to 1974
A1975_1981:	From 1975 to 1981
A1982_1989:	From 1982 to 1989

3. Economic accounts

3.1. General presentation

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

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

Data collection is done according to two different ESA classifications, ESA79 and ESA95. ESA79 data have been collected until the reference year 1996 and data collection according to ESA95 starts with 1995 as the first reference year.[2)] A first set of data according to ESA95 is available since the beginning of the year 2001.

The branch classification used for ESA79 is NACE-CLIO R3 - R6 - R17 (see table 2). For tables according to ESA95 this branch classification has been replaced by NACE Rev. 1 which is divided into A3-A6-A17 (see table 3). The sum of regions may be different (for both concepts) from the country total because of the "extra-regio" categories.

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

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

2) All data for candidate countries is exclusively collected according to ESA95.

Table 2: Classification of branches R3-R6-R17 (NACE-CLIO)

Codes (R3)	**Codes (R6)**	**Labels**	**Codes (R17)**
B01	B01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	B01
B02	B06	Fuel and power products	B06
	B30	Manufactured products	
		Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals, other than radioactive	B13
		Non-metallic minerals and mineral products	B15
		Chemical products	B17
		Metal products, machinery, equipment and electrical goods	B24
		Transport equipment	B28
		Food, beverages, tobacco	B36
		Textiles and clothing, leather and footwear	B42
		Paper and printing products	B47
		Products of various industries	B50
	B53	Building and construction	B53
B03	B68	Market services	
		Recovery, repair, trade, lodging, catering services	B58
		Transport and communication services	B60
		Services of credit and insurance institutions	B69
		Other market services	B74
	B86	Non-market services	B86
	B69B	Imputed output of bank services	B69B
TOTAL		B01 + B02 + B03	
TOT_ADJ		TOTAL - B69B	

NB.: The aggregate TOT_ADJ is available only for the tables E2VAMP, E2VAFC, E3VAMP, E3VAFC.

Table 3: Classification of branches A3-A6-A17 (NACE Rev. 1)

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

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

NB.: The aggregate TOTAL is only available for tables E2VABP95, E3VABP95, XE2VABP and XE3VABP.

3.2. Eurostat publications

ESA national accounts - Detailed tables by branch

European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA), 2nd edition

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

Regional accounts methods: Tables of general government

Regional accounts methods: Household accounts

3.3. Data sources

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

3.4. Legal base

As regards ESA79, data supply is based on a gentleman's agreement with Member States. Data supply on ESA95 is based on a delivery program that is binding for Member States, following the Council Regulation 2223/96 of 25.06.1996, OJ L 310 of 30.11.1996 on ESA95 ("European system of national and regional accounts").

3.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions, the person to contact is Mr Axel Behrens, e-mail: axel.behrens@cec.eu.int .

3.6. List of tables

Group esa79

Subject gdp79	***Gross domestic product indicators - EU***
E2GDP79	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2
E3GDP79	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3
Subject branch79	***Branch indicators Nace-Clio R3 and R17 - EU***
E2EMPL79	Employment at NUTS level 2 (Nace-Clio-R17)
E3EMPL79	Employment at NUTS level 3 (Nace-Clio-R3)
E2GFCF79	Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS level 2 (Nace-Clio-R17)
E2REM79	Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2 (Nace-Clio-R17)

E2VAFC79	Gross value added at factor cost at NUTS level 2 (Nace-Clio-R17)
E3VAFC79	Gross value added at factor cost at NUTS level 3 (Nace-Clio-R3)
E2VAMP79	Gross value added at market prices at NUTS level 2 (Nace-Clio-R17)
E3VAMP79	Gross value added at market prices at NUTS level 3 (Nace-Clio-R3)

Group esa95

Subject gdp95

E2GDP95	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2 - EU
E3GDP95	Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3 - EU
XE_GDP	Gross domestic product (candidate countries)

Subject branch95
(at level 2 and at Nace Rev.1 A17)

EU Member States

E2VABP95	Gross value added at basic prices (current prices), NUTS level 2
E2REM95	Compensation of employees at NUTS level 2
E2GFCF95	Gross fixed capital formation (current prices), NUTS level 2
E2EMPL95	Employment at NUTS level 2

Central European candidate countries

XE2VABP	Gross value added at basic prices (current prices), level 2
XE2REM	Compensation of employees at level 2
XE2GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation (current prices), level 2
XE2EMPL	Employment at level 2

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

EU Member States

E3VABP95	Gross value added at basic prices (current prices), NUTS level 3
E3EMPL95	Employment at NUTS level 3

Central European candidate countries

XE3VABP	Gross value added at basic prices (current prices), level 3
XE3EMPL	Employment at level 3

Subject HH95 (at NUTS level 2)

EU Member States

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

Central European candidate countries

XHH2P95	Allocation of primary income account of households - CC
XHH2S95	Secondary distribution of income account of households - CC

3.7. Detailed description

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

E2VAMP79 Gross value added at market prices NUTS level 2 (ESA79)
E2VAFC79 Gross value added at factor cost NUTS level 2 (ESA79)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	NACE-CLIO	Branch:	
		clioR17	all positions of Nace-Clio R17 (see table 2)
		TOTAL	Total
		TOT_ADJ	Adjusted total (Total - imputed output of bank services)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
4.	TIME	from 1975 to 1996 (yearly)	

E3VAMP79 Gross value added at market prices NUTS level 3 (ESA79)
E3VAFC79 Gross value added at factor cost NUTS level 3 (ESA79)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 3	
2.	NACE-CLIO	Branch:	
		clioR3	all positions of Nace-Clio-R3 (see table 2)
		TOTAL	Total
		TOT_ADJ	Adjusted total (Total - imputed output of bank services)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
4.	TIME	from 1977 to 1996 (yearly)	

E2GDP79 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2 (ESA79)
E2GDP95 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	CURRENCY	Currency / Indices:	
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
		MIO_PPS	Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant

		PPS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
		EUR_HAB_EU	Euro per inhabitant as % of EU-15 average
		PPS_HAB_EU	Purchasing Power Standard as % of EU-15 average
3.	TIME	E2GDP79 from 1975 to 1996 (yearly) E2GDP95 from 1995 (yearly)	

Notes:

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

E3GDP79 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3 (ESA79) - EU
E3GDP95 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3 (ESA95) - EU
XE_GDP ditto for candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 3	
2.	CURRENCY	Currency / Indices:	
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
		MIO_PPS	Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		EUR_HAB	Euro per inhabitant
		PPS_HAB	Purchasing Power Standards per inhabitant
		EUR_HAB_EU	Euro per inhabitant as % of EU-15 average
		PPS_ HAB_EU	Purchasing Power Standard as % of EU-15 average
3.	TIME	E3GDP79 from 1977 to 1996 (yearly) E3GDP95 and XE_GDP from 1995 (yearly)	

E2EMPL79 Employment at NUTS level 2 (ESA79) - EU
E2EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2EMPL ditto for candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	WSTATUS	Working status:	
		EMPL	Total employment
		SAL	Wage and salary earners
3.	NACE	Branch:	

		clioR17	all positions of Nace-Clio-R17 (see table 2) for ESA79
		Rev.1 A17	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17 (see table 3) for ESA95
		TOTAL	Total
4.	TIME	E2EMPL79 from 1977 to 1996 (yearly)	
		E2EMPL95 and XE2EMPL from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 Persons

E3EMPL79 Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA79) - EU
E3EMPL95 Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA95) – EU
XE3EMPL ditto for candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 3	
2.	WSTATUS	Working status:	
		EMPL	Total employment
		SAL	Wage and salary earners
3.	NACE	Branch:	
		clioR3	all positions of Nace-Clio-R3 (see table 2) for ESA79
		Rev.1 A3	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A3 (see table 3) for ESA95
		TOTAL	Total
4.	TIME	E3EMPL79 from 1977 to 1996 (yearly)	
		E3EMPL95 and XE3EMPL from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 Persons

E2GFCF79 Gross fixed capital formation NUTS level 2 (ESA79) - EU
E2GFCF95 Gross fixed capital formation NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2GFCF ditto for candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	NACE	Branch:	
		clioR17	all positions of Nace-Clio-R17 (see table 2) for ESA79
		Rev.1 A17	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17 (see table 3) for ESA95
		TOTAL	Total
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro

4.	TIME	E2GFCF79 from 1970 to 1995 (yearly) E2GFCF95 and XE2GFCF from 1995 (yearly)

E2REM79 Compensation of employees NUTS level 2 (ESA79) - EU
E2REM95 Compensation of employees NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - EU
XE2REM ditto for candidate countries (ESA95)

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	NACE	Branch:	
		clioR17	all positions of Nace-Clio-R17 (see table 2) for ESA79
		Rev.1 A17	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17 (see table 3) for ESA95
		TOTAL	Total
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
4.	TIME	E2REM79 from 1977 to 1996 (yearly) E2REM95 and XE2REM from 1995 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	NACE	Branch:	
		NACE Rev.1 A17	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17 (see table 3)
		A_TO_P	
		TOTAL	A_TO_P - imputed output of bank services
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
4.	TIME	both from 1995 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 3	
2.	NACE	Branch:	
		NACE Rev.1 A3	all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A3 (see table 3)
		A_TO_P	

		TOTAL	A_TO_P - imputed output of bank services
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
4.	TIME	both from 1995 (yearly)	

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

XHH2P95 ditto for candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	INDICATORS:		
		b2_3n_R	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)
		d1_R	Compensation of employees (resources)
		d4_R	Property income (resources)
		d4_U	Property income (uses)
		b5n_U	Balance of primary income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
		MIO_PPS	Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
4.	TIME	both from 1995 (yearly)	

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

XHH2S95 ditto for candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at level 2	
2.	INDICATORS:		
		d62_R	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)
		d7_R	Other current transfers received (resources)
		b5n_U	Balance of primary income, net (resources)
		d5_U	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.(uses)
		d61_U	Social contributions (uses)
		d7_U	Other current transfers paied (uses)
		b6n_U	Disposable income, net (uses)
3.	CURRENCY	Currency:	
		MIO_EUR	Million euro
		MIO_PPS	Million PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
4.	TIME	both from 1995 (yearly)	

4. Education

4.1. General presentation

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

a) The regional tables of the UOE data collection

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

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

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

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

b) The EU Labour Force Survey

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

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

Highest level of education completed.

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

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

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

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

4.2. Eurostat publications

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

4.3. Data sources

On participants: UOE data collection.

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

Data collection (UOE) of educational statistics.

On educational attainment: LFS.

4.4. Legal base

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

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

4.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit E3, Mr Spyridon Pilos, e-mail: spyridon.pilos@cec.eu.int .

4.6. List of tables

Levels according to ISCED76

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

Scheduled for inclusion in 1st semester 2002:

Levels according to ISCED97

ED2PLV97
ED2PAG97
ED2PCT97
ED2CZH97

Educational attainment level, age and sex - 1000 (ISCED97)

ED2ATT97

4.7. Detailed description

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

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	ISCED76	International Standard Classification of Education – 1976 (ISCED)	
	total Total - ISCED 0-7 (1976)		
	i0	Pre-primary education - ISCED 0 (1976)	
	i1_7	Total education without pre-primary education - ISCED 1-7 (1976)	
	i1	Primary education - ISCED 1 (1976)	
	i2_3	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3 (1976)	
	i2_3_gen	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3, general (1976)	
	i2_3_voc	Total secondary education - ISCED 2-3, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i2	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2 (1976)	
	i2_gen	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2, general (1976)	
	i2_voc	Lower secondary education - ISCED 2, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i3	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3 (1976)	
	i3_gen	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, general (1976)	
	i3_voc	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical (1976)	
	i3_voc_sch	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical school based (1976)	
	i3_voc_comb	Upper secondary education - ISCED 3, vocational and technical school and work based (1976)	
	i5_7	Total tertiary education - ISCED 5-7 (1976)	
	i5	Non-university degree tertiary level education - ISCED 5 (1976)	
	i6_7	University tertiary level education, 1st and 2nd stages - ISCED 6-7 (1976)	
	unk	Unknown	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS99: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

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

Dimensions:

1.	SEX	t	Total
		m	Males
		f	Females
2.	AGE	Age	
		Total	Total
		y2	2 years
		y3	3 years
		y4	4 years
		…	
		y27	27 years
		y28	28 years
		y29	29 years
		y30_34	Between 30 and 34 years
		y35_39	Between 35 and 39 years
		y40_max	40 years and over
		unk	Unknown
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS99: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

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

Dimensions:

1.	CITIZEN	Citizenship	
		for	Foreigners - Total
		eu_for	EU Foreigners (EC6-72, EC9-80, EC10-85, EC12-94, EC15)
		ext_eu	Extra-EU
2.	ISCED76	total	Total - ISCED 0-7 (1976)
		i5	Non-university degree tertiary level education - ISCED 5 (1976)
		i6_7	University tertiary level education, 1st and 2nd stages - ISCED 6-7 (1976)
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS99: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

5. Community labour force survey

5.1. General presentation

Conduct of the survey

The results of the labour force survey (LFS) refer exclusively to **private households**. The Community survey is carried out in spring, but the precise period during which it takes place varies somewhat from one country to another.

As the survey is conducted on a sample basis, results relating to small numbers of persons must be treated with caution. Great care must be taken when comparing the results with those of earlier surveys. This is mainly because the sample and the basis for grossing up the results may change from one survey to the next. In addition, the Community coding system has been slightly modified in order to increase the precision of the results and certain countries have modified their national questionnaires.

Basic concepts

The main statistical objectives of the LFS are to divide the population of working age (15 years and above) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

From 1983 onwards, the definitions are in conformity with the International Labour Office (ILO) recommendations. In the series between 1983 and 1991 the definition used for the unemployed was the following:

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference period of the interview, were aged 14 years or over, without a job, have made serious efforts to find one and who were immediately available for work.

From 1992 onwards this definition was revised as follows:

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference period of the interview, were aged 15 years or over, without work, available for work within the next two weeks and had used an active method of seeking work at some time during the previous four weeks.

From 1983 onwards the labour force (or active population or working population) was defined as comprising persons in employment and the unemployed. All those persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive.

For the years 1977, 1979 and 1981, the definitions are as follows:

Unemployment includes people without work looking for paid work.

The labour force comprises those who have a job (main or casual) and the unemployed.

Definitions

Activity rates: these represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age (15 years or more for the post-1991 series, 14 years or more for the series between 1983 and 1991).

Employment rates: are the employment / population ratios that represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of 15 to 64 years of age.

Degree of urbanisation: The concept "urbanisation" has been introduced in order to indicate the features of the area where the interviewed person lives. Three area types have been identified as follows:

- Densely populated area: refers to a set of closely related local units, each one of which having a density greater than 500 inhabitants per km^2, and the total population of which being of at least 50 000 inhabitants;
- Intermediate area: refers to a set of closely related local units that do not pertain to a densely populated area, each one of which having density greater than 100 inhabitants per km, and where the total population is at least of 50 000 inhabitants, or it refers to a set that is adjacent to a highly populated area.
- Thinly populated area: refers to a set of closely related local units that are not part of a densely populated area, nor of an intermediate area.

5.2. Eurostat publications

Labour Force Survey - Methods and definitions, Eurostat

Labour Force Survey - Annual results, Eurostat

5.3. Data sources

Individual data is sent by the National Statistical Offices to the colleagues in unit E1 of Eurostat. This unit then transfers the appropriate regional series to the section of regional statistics.

5.4. Legal base

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

5.5. Contact person

The contact person for the labour force survey is Ms Fernande Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int
The specialist for methodological questions in unit E1 for the labour force survey is Ms Ana Franco, e-mail: ana.franco@cec.eu.int

5.6. List of tables

EU Member States

LF0UNEMP	Number of unemployed by age and sex
LF2ACT	Active population by age and sex
LF2ACTRT	Activity rates by age and sex
LF2EMP	Employed persons by sector, full/part time and sex
LF2EMPRT	Employment rates by sex
LF2HH	Number of households
LF2POP	Population by age and sex

Central European candidate countries

XLFACT	Active population by age and sex
XLFACTRT	Activity rates by age and sex
XLFEMP	Employed persons by sector, full/part time and sex
XLFEMPRT	Employment rates by sex
XLFHH	Number of households
XLFPOP	Population by age and sex

5.7. Detailed description

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

LFOUNEMP **Number of unemployed by age and sex**

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 0 (countries)	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_24	Less than 25 years
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

LF2POP **Population by age and sex**
XLFPOP ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_14	Less than 15 years
		Y15_24	Between 15 and 25 years
		Y25_34	Between 25 and 35 years
		Y35_44	Between 35 and 45 years
		Y45_54	Between 45 and 55 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 65 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

LF2ACT **Active population by age and sex**
XLFACT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y15_24	Between 15 and 25 years
		Y25_34	Between 25 and 35 years
		Y35_44	Between 35 and 45 years
		Y45_54	Between 45 and 55 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 65 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly)	

Units: *1000 persons*

LF2ACTRT **Activity rates by age and sex**
XLFACTRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y15_24	Between 15 and 25 years
		Y25_34	Between 25 and 35 years
		Y35_44	Between 35 and 45 years
		Y45_54	Between 45 and 55 years
		Y55_64	Between 55 and 65 years
		Y65_MAX	65 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1977 (yearly)	

Units: *Percentage of the working population in relation to the corresponding total population*

LF2EMP **Employed persons by sector**, full/part time and sex
XLFEMP ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	FT_PT	Work time	
		TOTAL	Total
		PT	Part time
4.	NACECLIO	Branch:	
		clioR3	All positions of NACE-CLIO R3 (see table 2)
		TOTAL	Total
5.	TIME	from 1979 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 persons

LF2EMPRT **Employment rates by sex**
XLFEMPRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	TIME	from 1979 (yearly)	

Units: Percentage of the employed persons in relation to the corresponding population of working age

LF2HH **Number of households**
XLFHH ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	DEG_URB	Degree of urbanisation:	
		TOTAL	Total
		DEG1	Densely populated area
		DEG2	Intermediate area
		DEG3	Thinly populated area
3.	TIME	from 1992 (yearly)	

Units: 1000 households

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

6.1. General presentation

Definition of R&D

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

R&D expenditure

R&D expenses are all funds used for the realisation of R&D. They include current expenses such as employment costs or expenditures on materials, plus capital expenditure on, for example, buildings or equipment. Regional data on R&D, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3, are supplied by Member States, generally on the base of national surveys. Some Member States cannot supply a regional breakdown for all R&D expenses. Some time series can show a break due to methodological revisions or other reasons. Details can be found in Eurostat's publication "R&D - Annual Statistics" or in the Frascati Manual, chapter 6.

R&D personnel

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

R&D sectors

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

Patents

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

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

Human resources in Science and Technology (HRST)

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

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

Employment in High-Technology sectors and Knowledge Intensive services

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

6.2. Eurostat publications

Eurostat R&D - Annual Statistics

6.3. Data sources

Data from the Member States is first sent to the specialist unit of Eurostat A4. Regional data is then transmitted to the regional section. Data from the Central European Candidate countries is transmitted directly to unit E4.

6.4 Legal base

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

6.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions please contact the specialist in unit A4, Mr Ibrahim Laafia, e-mail: ibrahim.laafia@cec.eu.int

6.6. List of tables

There are currently eight tables in this collection but some of the definitions might change during 2002:

Member States

EXP123	Expenditure by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
PERS123	Employment by institutional sectors at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
EHTRD	Employment in High Technology sectors
PAT123	Patents applications by IPC section at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
PATHT123	High tech patents applications at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3
HRST	Human resources in science and technology – annual data by sector of activity

Central European candidate countries

XRDEXP	R&D expenditure by sector – CECC
XRDPERS	R&D employment by sector – CECC

6.7. Detailed description

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

EXP123 **R&D expenditure by institutional sectors** at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Institutional sectors for R&D expenditure and personnel	
		bes	Busi"ness enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non-profit sector
		total_sec	All institutional sectors
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		mio_eur	Millions of euro (from 1999)/ECU (up to 1998)
		mio_eur_kp95	Millions of euro (at 1995 prices)
		mio_nac	Millions of "new national currency"
		mio_pps	Millions of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)
		pc_gdp	Percentage of GDP
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1981 / NUTS 3 from 1985 (yearly)	

PERS123 **R&D employment by institutional sectors** at NUTS levels 1, 2, 3

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Institutional sectors for R&D expenditure and personnel	
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov	Government sector
		hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non-profit sector
		total_sec	All institutional sectors
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		hc	Head Count
		fte	Full time equivalent
		pc_lbf	As % of labour force
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1981 / NUTS 3 from 1985 (yearly)	

EHTRD Employment in High Technology sectors by NACE

Dimensions:

1.	VARIABLE	Variable	
		tot_emp	Total employment NACE Rev.1
		high_tec	Total high technology: NACE Rev.1 24, 29 to 35, 64, 72 and 73
		high_man	High tech manufacturing sectors: NACE Rev.1 24 and 29 to 35
		higher_man	Higher tech manufacturing: NACE Rev.1 30 and 32
		che	Chemical industry: NACE Rev.1 24
	I	i_c	Electrotechnology, information and communication, measurement, control and instrumentation, optics: NACE Rev.1 30 to 33
		mac	Mechanical and automotive engineering (Machinery and Transport): NACE Rev.1 29, 34, 35
		high_ser	High tech services: NACE Rev.1 64, 72 and 73
		kis	Knowledge intensive services: NACE Rev.1 61, 62, 64-67, 70-74, 80, 85, 92
		man	Manufacturing: NACE Rev.1 15 to 37
		ser	Services: NACE Rev.1 50 to 99
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		1000	Thousands
		pc_emp	Percentage of total employment
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	IPC	International Patent Classification	
		tot_ipc	Total number of patent applications
		a	Section A - Human necessities
		b	Section B - Performing operations; transporting
		c	Section C - Chemistry; metallurgy
		d	Section D - Textiles; paper
		e	Section E - Fixed constructions
		f	Section F - Safety devices, transport, filling-up, rescue, ventilation, or drainage in or of mines or tunnels
		g	Section G - Physics
		h	Section H – Electricity

2.	UNIT	Units:	
		mio_lf	Number of applications per million people in the labour force
		mio_pop	Number of applications per million people in population
		nb_tot	Total number of applications
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1989 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	HTPG	High Tech patent groups (constructed upon IPC subclasses considered as High Tech)	
		tot_ht	Total high tech
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		mio_lf	Number of applications per million people in the labour force
		mio_pop	Number of applications per million people in population
		nb_tot	Total number of applications
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS levels 1, 2, 3	
4.	TIME	From 1989 (yearly)	

HRST **Human resources in science and technology by sector of activity**

Dimensions:

1.	VARIABLE	Variable	
		hrst	Human Resources in Science and Technology – In thousands
		hrste	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Education - In thousands
		hrsto	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Occupation - In thousands
		hrstc	Human Resources in Science and Technology - Core - In thousands
		s&e	Scientists and Engineers - In thousands
2.	SECTOR	NACE sector	
		total_nace	Total of sectors of economic activity (including unemployed and inactive HRST as well as employed HRST)
		high_tec	High tech total: NACE Rev.1 24, 29 to 35, 64, 72 and 73

		high_man	High tech manufacturing sectors: NACE Rev.1 24 and 29 to 35
		higher_man	Higher tech manufacturing: NACE Rev.1 30 and 32
		che	Chemical industry: NACE Rev.1 24
		I&c	Electrotechnology, information and communication, measurement, control and instrumentation, optics: NACE Rev.1 30 to 33
		mac	Mechanical and automotive engineering (Machinery and Transport): NACE Rev.1 29, 34, 35
		high_ser	High tech services: NACE Rev.1 64, 72 and 73
		kis	Knowledge intensive services: NACE Rev.1 61, 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 74, 80, 85 and 92
		man	Manufacturing: NACE Rev.1 15 to 37
		ser	Services: NACE Rev.1 50 to 99
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

XRDEXP Expenditure by sector – candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Research and development sector	
		total_sec	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector
		gov_tot	Government sector (total)
		hes	Higher education sector
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		MIO_NAC	Millions of "new national currency"
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

Notes:

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

XRDPERS Employment by sector – candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	RDSECTOR	Research and development sector	
		total_sec	All sectors
		bes	Business enterprise sector

		gov_tot	Government sector (total)
		hes	Higher education sector
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		nbr	Number of persons (absolute value)
		pc_emp	Percentage of total employment
		ftu	Full-time equivalent
		pc_act	Percentage of working population
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

Notes:

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

7. Structural business statistics

7.1. General presentation

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

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

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

Definitions are as follows:

Enterprise

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

Kind-of-activity unit

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

Local unit

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

Credit institute

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

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

7.2. Eurostat publications

Structural business statistics - National methodologies - CD-ROM

Panorama of European business, 1999

7.3. Data sources

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

7.4. Legal base

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

7.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions please contact the specialists in unit D2:
Mr Paul Feuvrier, e-mail: paul.feuvrier@cec.eu.int for *s2sbs* tables,
Ms Petra Sneijers, e-mail: petra.sneijers@cec.eu.int for *s2cred* tables.

7.6. List of tables

S2SBS Structural business statistics by economic activity
S2CRED Statistics on credit institutions.

7.7. Detailed description

S2SBS Structural business statistics by economic activity

Dimensions:

1.	NACE	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1
	c	Mining and quarrying
	ca	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
	ca10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
	ca11	Extraction of crude petrolium and natural gas; service activities incidential to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
	ca12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	cb	Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
	cb13	Mining of metal ores
	cb14	Other mining and quarrying
	d	Manufacturing
	da	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
	da15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
	da16	Manufacture of tobacco products
	db	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
	db17	Manufacture of textiles
	db18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
	dc	Manufacture of leather and leather products
	dc19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
	dd	Manufacture of wood and wood products
	dd20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
	de	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
	de21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
	de22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
	df	Manufacture of coke, refined petrolium products and nuclear fuel
	df23	Manufacture of coke, refined petrolium products and nuclear fuel
	dg	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
	dg24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	dh	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	dh25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	di	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	di26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	dj	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
	dj27	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
	dj28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
	dk	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	dk29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	dl	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment

dl30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
dl31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
dl32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
dl33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
dm	Manufacture of transport equipment
dm34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
dm35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
dn	Manufacturing n.e.c.
dn36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
dn37	Recycling
e	Electricity, gas and water supply
e40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
e41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
f	Construction
f45	construction
g	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
g50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g501	Sale of motor vehicles
g502	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
g503	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
g504	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
g505	Retail sale of automotive fuel
g51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles
g511	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
g512	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
g513	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
g514	Wholesale of household goods
g515	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
g516	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
g517	Other wholesale
g52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
g521	Retail sale in non-specialized stores
g522	Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
g523	Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
g524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
g525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
g526	Retail sale not in stores
g527	Repair of personal and household goods
h	Hotels and restaurants
h55	Hotels and restaurants

	i	Transport, storage and communication
	i60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
	i61	Water transport
	i62	Air transport
	i63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	i64	Post and telecommunications
	k	Real estate, renting and business activities
	k70	Real estate activities
	k71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
	k72	Computer and related activities
	k73	Research and development
	k74	Other business activities
2.	VARIABLE	Economic indicator
	v11210	Number of local units
	v13320	Wages and Salaries
	v15110	Gross investment in tangible goods
	v16110	Number of persons employed
	v91290	Growth rate of employment
	v94310	Share of employment in manufacturing total
	v94320	Share of employment in industry total
	v94414	Investment per person employed
3.	GEO	Territorial units: at NUTS level 2
4.	TIME	From 1985 (yearly)

Notes:

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

S2CRED Statistics on credit institutions

Dimensions:

1.	PRIORITY	Priority of data collection
	v	Data collection on voluntary basis
	o	Optional
2.	UNIT	Units
	nbr	Number (absolute value)

	mio_eur	Millions of euro (from 1.1.1999)/ECU (up to 31.12.1998)
3.	VARIABLE	Economical indicator
	v11210	Number of local units
	v13320	Wages and salaries
	v16110	Number of persons employed
4.	Nace	Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1
	j6512_652	Total credit institutions
	j6512	Other monetary intermediation
	j6522	Other credit granting
5.	GEO	Territorial units: at NUTS level 2
6.	TIME	From 1997 (yearly)

8. Health statistics

8.1. General presentation

Causes of death

Data source and quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Causes of death «EUROPEAN SHORTLIST »

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

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

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

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

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

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

Core data

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

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

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

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

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

Health personnel

Physicians

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

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

One country may refer data to different concepts. For example, in Italy, data on the national level are based on the physicians entitled to practise, but on the regional level, the concept used is the physicians with a medical practice. The figures may come from different sources. E.g. the physicians' medical order may collect data on all the physicians entitled to practise, and the N.S.I. or the Ministry of Health may refer its data to physicians in activity, or more restrictively to physicians with a medical practice.

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

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

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

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

Dentists

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pharmacists

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nurses

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

Nurses responsible for general care (NRGC) [called general nurses (EC)]: Directives 77/542/EEC, 77/453/EEC and amendments of 10.10.1989 and 30.10.1989.

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

- a 'general school education of 10 years' duration attested by a diploma, certificate or other formal qualifications awarded by the competent authorities or bodies in a MS, or a certificate resulting from a qualifying examination of an equivalent standard of entrance to a 'nurses training school (EC Directive 77/453/EEC and 89/595/EEC article 2(B)',

  and

- a 'full-time training, of a specifically vocational nature, which must cover the subjects of the programme set out in the Annex to this Directive and comprise a three-year course or 4 600 hours of theoretical and clinical instruction (EC Directive 77/453/EEC and 89/595/EEC, article 2(B)'.

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

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

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

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

Health infrastructure (hospital beds)

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

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

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

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

Details can be obtained from Mr Montserrat, e-mail: antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int .

8.2. Eurostat publications

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

'Health Pocketbook 2001' Eurostat (July 2001)

8.3. Data sources

Described previosly.

8.4. Legal base

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

8.5. Contact person

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

The specialist in unit E3 for methodological questions on health statistics is Mr Antoni Montserrat, e-mail: antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int .

8.6. List of tables

H2CAUSD	Causes of death – Crude death rates
H2PERS	Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants
H2BEDS	Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate per 1000 inhabitants
H2INFDIS	Infectious diseases - Reported cases and incidence rates per 100.000 inhabitants

8.7. Detailed description

H2CAUSD **Causes of death – Crude death rates**

Dimensions:

1. SEX	M	Males
	F	Females
2. AGE	total	Total
	y0_14	Less than 15 years old
	y15_29	15 to 29
	y30_39	30 to 39
	y40_49	40 to 49
	y50_59	50 to 59
	y60_69	60 to 69
	y70_79	70 to 79
	y80_max	80 and over
3. ICD	total	All causes of death (A00-Y89)
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
	08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)
	09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)
	10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)
	11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)
	12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)
	13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)
	14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)
	15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung (C32-C34)
	16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)
	17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)
	18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)
	19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)
	20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)
	21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)
	22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)
	23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)
	24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haemstopoietic tissue (C81-C96)

25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders (D50-D89)
26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)
30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)
31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)
32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)
33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)
35	Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)
36	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)
37	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
38	Influenza (J10-J11)
39	Pneumonia (J12-J18)
40	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)
41	Asthma (J45-J46)
42	Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
43	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum (K25-K28)
44	Chronic liver disease (K70, K73-K74)
45	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
46	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue (M00-M99)
47	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthrosis (M05-M06, M15-M19)
48	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
49	Diseases of kidney and ureter (N00-N29)
50	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (O00-O99)
51	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
52	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
53	Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)
54	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28)
55	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes (R00-R99)
56	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)
57	Unknown and unspecified causes (R96-R99)
58	External causes of injury and poisoning (V01-Y89)
59	Accidents (V01-X59)
60	Transport accidents (V01-V99)
61	Accidental falls (W00-W19)
62	Accidental poisoning (X40-X49)
63	Suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
64	Homicide, assault (X85-Y09)
65	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)

4. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2

5. TIME From 1992 (yearly)

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

H2PERS **Health personnel - Absolute numbers and rate** per 1000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		1000hab	Per 1000 inhabitants
2.	STAFF	Health Staff	
		phys	Physicians or doctors
		dentist	Dentists
		pharm	Pharmacists
		nurse	Nurses and midwives
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1993 (yearly)	

H2BEDS **Hospital beds - Absolute numbers and rate** per 1000 inhabitants

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		1000hab	Per 1000 inhabitants
2.	FACILITY	hbeds	Total number of hospital beds
		hbeds_psy	Number of psychiatric beds
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1993 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	UNIT	Units	
		nbr	Number (absolute value)
		100000hab	Per 100.000 inhabitants
2.	DISEASE	Diseases	
	gonoc_inf	Gonoccocal infections	
	hepat_a	Hepatitis A	
	hepat_b	Hepatitis B	
	legio	Legionellosis	
	malaria	Malaria	
	measles	Measles	
	meningo	Meningococcal disease	
	mumps	Mumps	
	pertussis	Pertussis	
	rubella	Rubella	
	salmon	Salmonellosis	
	shigell	Shigellosis	
	tuberco	Tuberculosis	
	typh	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1994 (yearly)	

9. Tourism statistics

9.1. General presentation

Definitions

This collection on regional tourism statistics contains data on

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

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

Capacity of collective tourist accommodation

Number of establishments

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

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

Number of bedrooms

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

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

Number of bedplaces

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

Nights spent by residents and non-residents

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

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

Arrivals of residents and non-residents

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

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

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

Country of residence

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

(i) *has lived for most of the past year or 12 months in that country (place), or*

(ii) *has lived in that country (place) for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country (place).*

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

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

Tourist Accommodation

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

The tourist accommodation types are as follows:

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

Collective tourist accommodation establishments

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

Hotels and similar establishments

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

Hotels

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

Similar establishments

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

Other collective establishments and Specialised establishments

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

Holiday dwellings

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

Tourist camp-sites

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

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

9.2. Eurostat publications

- Yearbook on tourism statistics, 2000 (1994-1998 data, CD-Rom)
- Tourism trends in mediterranean countries, 2001
- Tourism – Europe, Central European countries, Mediterranean countries, key figures 1999-2000
- Community Methodology on tourism statistics
- Tourism in Europe - Trends 1995-1998
- Methodological manual on the design and implementation of surveys on inbound tourism
- Methodological manual for statistics on congresses and conferences

9.3. Data sources

The tourism data is first sent by the Member States to the appropriate specialised Eurostat unit D3. Regional data is then sent to the regional section.

9.4. Legal base

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

9.5. Contact person

The contact person for the regional tourism statistics is Ms Anna Lööf, e-mail: anna.loof@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the specialist in unit D3, Mr Hans-Werner Schmidt, e-mail: hanswerner.schmidt@cec.eu.int .

9.6. List of tables

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

9.7. Detailed description

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

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

Dimensions:

1.	INDICAT	Economic indicator	
		a001	Establishments
		a002	Bedrooms
		a003	Bed-Places
2.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 3	
4.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

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

Dimensions:

1.	ACTIVITY	a100	Hotels and similar establishments
		b010	Tourist campsites
		b020	Holiday dwellings
		b040	Other collective accommodation n.i.e
		b100	Other collective accommodation establishments, total
2.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : At NUTS level 2	
3.	TIME	from 1994 (yearly)	

10. Transport and energy statistics

10.1. General presentation

Energy

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

Hydroelectric power production includes wind-generated and geothermal electricity.

Transport

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

Means of transport

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

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

Persons and goods carried

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

Road safety

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

Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods

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

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

10.2. Eurostat publications

ENERGY:	Principles and methods of the energy balance sheets- 1988
ENERGY:	Glossarium 1997
ENERGY:	Operation of nuclear power stations
ENERGY:	Energy balance sheets
ENERGY:	Statistical yearbook
TRANSPORT:	Statistical yearbook: Transport and communications
TRANSPORT:	Statistical yearbook: Transport of goods

10.3. Data sources

Energy

The data comes from various national sources. Some data is first collected by the specialised Eurostat unit F4 (energy and raw material statistics) and transmitted to the regional section.

Transport

Data from various national sources (not only National Statistical Offices) are sent to the specialised Eurostat unit C2 (transport) and transmitted to the regional section.

10.4. Legal base

Energy

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

Transport

Nature	N°	Date	OJ n°	Pub-lished	Title
Council Regulation	1108/70	04.06.70	L130	15.06.70	Introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway
Council Directive	80/1119	17.11.80	L 339	15.12.80	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways
Council Directive	80/1177	04.12.80	L350	23.12.80	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by rail as part of regional statistics)
Council Decision	93/704	30.11.93	L329/63	30.12.93	Creation of a Community database on road accidents
Council Directive	95/64	08.12.95	L320	30.12.95	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea and rule for implementation: Commission Decision (98/385/EC in O.J. L174 of 18.06.98)
Draft Council Regulation					Statistical returns in respect of carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air (COM (95) 353 final of 14.09.95)
Council Regulation	1172/98	25.05.98	L163	06.06.98	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road (replaces Council Directive (78/546/EEC) of 12.06.78 and Council Directive (89/462/EEC of 18.07.89)

10.5. Contact person

The contact person for regional energy and transport statistics is Ms Anna Lööf, e-mail: anna.loof@cec.eu.int .

For methodological questions, please contact the following persons

- **energy**: Mr Peter Tavoularidis, e-mail: peter.tavoularidis@cec.eu.int
- **transport**: Mr John Allen, e-mail: john.allen@cec.eu.int .

10.6. List of tables

Energy

EU Member States

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

Central European candidate countries

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

Transport

EU Member States

t2air_f	Air transport - freight
t2air_p	Air transport - passengers
t2net	Road, rail and waterway network
t2sea_f	Maritime transport - freight
t2sea_p	Maritime transport - passengers
t2veh	Road transport, stock of vehicles by category
t2secu	Road safety
t2truck	Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods

Central European candidate countries

xtair_f	Air transport – freight
xtair_p	Air transport – passengers
xtnet	Road, rail and waterway network
xtsea_f	Maritime transport – freight
xtsea_p	Maritime transport - passengers
xtsecu	Road safety
xtveh	Road transport, stock of vehicles by category

10.7. Detailed description

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

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

xencelec ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2 CECC: Statistical regions level 3
2.	ENERPROD	Energy source: HYDRO Hydroelectric power NUCLEAR Nuclear power THERM Thermal power TOTAL Total
3.	TIME	Member States: From 1986 (yearly) CECC: From 1995 (yearly)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

en2cons **Electricity consumption by sector (in Gigawatt-hours)**
xencons ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
		CECC: Statistical regions level 3	
2.	ENERSECT	Sector of consumption:	
		TOTAL	Total electricity consumption
		INDU	Consumption by industrial sector
		ENER	Consumption by energy sector
		TRAN	Consumption by transport sector
		HH	Consumption by households
		AGRI	Consumption by agriculture
		SERV	Consumption by services sector
		OTHER	Other consumption
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1986 (yearly)	
		CECC: from 1995 (yearly)	

Notes:

D, GR, NL:	*"INDU" includes "ENER"*
FR:	*"HH" includes low tension consumption in "AGRI"*
IRL, NL:	*"HH" includes "AGRI"*
DK, FI:	*"INDU" includes construction*
FI:	*"AGRI" includes private consumption of farms*
CZ:	*Since 1996 only household electric consumption is collected at regional level, no other sectors of consumption.*
HU:	*Only national data, Regional data not available. Source: Energy Information Agency*
LT:	*Energy sector: excluding own use by plant, used for pumped storage, electric boilers.*
SI:	*Final consumption for 95, 96 and 97 is resp. 9656, 9582 and 9971 GWh.* *Industry and Energy: Sums do not equal because of:* *- some producers of electricity, public and autoproducers, report also the difference between gross and net production as consumption in questionnaire IND-1/M* *- only the biggest wrong reports were excluded* *- gasworks and public heat only plants are excluded* *Transport and households: Data available only at national level.* *Agriculture, Services and Other: No data available*
SK:	*Position 'Industry' includes Energy sector consumption data as well. Data for 1996 follows the old administrative-territorial arrangement (i.e. the one in use until the 31st of July 1996).*

t2net: **Road, rail and navigable inland waterways network**
xtnet: ditto

Dimensions:

1.	TRANNET	Type of transport network	
		MOTORWAY	Motorways
		ROAD_OTH	Other roads
		TOT_RAIL	Total length of railway lines
		RAIL2TR	Length of double (or +) tracks railway lines
		RAILELEC	Electrified railway lines
		CANAL	Navigable canals
		RIVER	Navigable rivers and lakes
2.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
		CECC: Statistical regions level 3	
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1978 (yearly)	
		CECC: from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: km

Notes:

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

t2veh: **Road transport, stock of vehicles by category**
xtveh: ditto

Dimensions:

1.	TRANVEH	Type of vehicles:	
		TOTAL	All vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles)

		CAR	Private vehicles (passenger cars)	
		BUS	Buses, motor coaches and trolleybuses	
		TOT_UTIL	Total utility vehicles (lorries, tractors, special)	
			LORRY	Lorries (Self-propelled goods-carriage vehicle)
			TRACTOR	Road tractors
			SPECIAL	Special purpose road vehicles
		TRAILER	Trailers and semi-trailers	
		MOTO	Motorcycles over 50cm3	
2.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2 CECC: Statistical regions level 3		
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1978 (yearly) CECC: from 1995 (yearly)		

Units: 1000

Notes:

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

t2sea_p: Maritime transport - passengers
xtsea_p: ditto

Dimensions:

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

Units: 1000 persons

Notes:

UK	*Only international passenger movements.*

t2sea_f Maritime transport -freight
xtsea_f ditto

Dimensions:

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

Units: 1000 t

Notes:

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

t2air_p Air transport – passengers
xtair_p ditto

Dimensions:

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

Units: 1000 passengers

Notes:

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

t2air_f **Air transport – freight**
xtair_f ditto

Dimensions:

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

Units: Freight in tons

Notes:

D	*Minor airports' traffic included only in the national total.*
F	*Data for Bâle-Mulhouse airport are included only in the national total.*
F	*Freight loaded = total volume of freight (loaded and unloaded).*

t2secu **Road safety**
xtsecu ditto

Dimensions:

1.	TRANSECU		Victims
		DEATH	Persons killed in road accidents
		INJURED	Persons injured
		CAR_RT	number of deaths (persons killed in road accidents) per million private cars
		POP_RT	number of deaths (persons killed in road accidents) per million inhabitants
2.	GEO	Member States: Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
		CECC: Statistical regions level 3	
3.	TIME	Member States: from 1988 (yearly)	
		CECC: from 1995 (yearly)	

Units: number

Notes:

NL *injured: only those hospitalised*

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

GR: *period of 3 days (up to and including 1995)*
ES: *period of 24 hours (up to and including 1992)*
FR: *period of 6 days*
IT: *period of 7 days*
AT: *period of 3 days (up to and including 1991)*
PT: *period of 1 day*
LV: *period of 7 days*

Deaths happening after these periods are recorded as "injured".

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

GR: + 18 % (up to and including 1995)
ES: + 30 % (up to and including 1992)
FR: + 5,7 % (9 % up to and including 1992)
IT: + 7,8 %
AT: + 12 % (up to and including 1991)
PT: + 30 %
LV: + 7,8 %

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

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

t2trucks **Journeys made by vehicles transporting goods**

Dimensions:

1.	INDIC		Indicator
		trips_intra	Total number of driven intra-regional trips (trucks/day)
		trips_prod	Total number of trips produced by and leaving the region (trucks/day)
		trips_attr	Total number of trips attracted by but not originated in the region (trucks/day)
		trips_tran	Total number of trips transited through the region, without origin or destination in that region (trucks/day)
		km_intra	Total number of kilometers produced by intra-regional trips (km)
		km_tot	Total number of kilometers driven within each region by all trucks, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
		km_prod	Total number of kilometers made by journeys produced by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
		km_attr	Total number of kilometers made by journeys attracted by the region, intra-regional trips are not included (km)
		acc_mean	Mean travel time between a region and all other regions of the European Union (min)
		acc_min	Minimum travel time a truck must drive to reach another region (min)
		acc_max	Maximum travel time a truck can drive to reach another region (min)
		tr_ratio	The share of total traffic that is transit traffic (%)
2.	GEO		Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Unemployment

11.1. General presentation

The unemployment rate is **defined** as the percentage of unemployed persons in the total economically active population. It relates to persons who are aged at least 15 at a certain point in time and can be broken down further by age and sex. The youth unemployment rate relates to persons under 25 years of age.

The **definition** of unemployment is in line with the **recommendations** of the International Labour Office (ILO) and may, therefore, differ markedly from the respective national concepts. According to the international recommendations, a person is deemed to be unemployed if all three of the following conditions are met:

a) he or she is without work during the survey reference week;
b) he or she is available for work, being able to take up employment within two weeks;
c) he or she has actively sought work over the past four weeks.

The economically active population is **defined** as the total of unemployed and employed persons. Employed persons are all those in work during the reference period.

Estimates of **regional** unemployment rates are based on the estimates of employed and unemployed persons taken from the Community **Labour Force Survey** at national level, in each case for a specific reference date in April. In a second step, the estimated jobless figures are broken down over the individual regions, applying the regional structures of registered unemployed persons or regionally representative results of labour force surveys. A similar procedure is followed in respect of employed persons, with regional results of labour force surveys or the regional structures of the most recent population censuses being used for regionalisation.

Initially, separate estimates are made for the sub-populations comprising women under 25 years of age, women aged 25 and above, men under 25 years and men aged 25 and above. The estimates for unemployed and employed persons in the individual sub-populations are subsequently added together to obtain an estimate of the overall unemployment rate.

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

11.2. Eurostat publications

Unemployment - Monthly, Eurostat
Employment and Unemployment, Eurostat

11.3. Data sources

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

11.4. Legal base

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

11.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions, please contact instead Mr Axel Behrens, e-mail: axel.behrens@cec.eu.int

11.6. List of tables

Member States

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3:

UN3RT	Unemployment rate at NUTS level 3
UN3PERS	Unemployment at NUTS level 3
UN3WPOP	Working population at NUTS level 3

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2:

UN2LTU	Long term unemployment

Central European candidate countries

Harmonized unemployment at NUTS level 3:

XUNRT	Unemployment rate at NUTS level 3
XUNPERS	Unemployment at NUTS level 3
XUNWPOP	Working population at NUTS level 3

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2:

XUN2LTU	Long term unemployment

11.7. Detailed description

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

UN3RT **Unemployment rate at NUTS level 3**

XUNRT ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_24	Less than 25 years
		Y25_MAX	25 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly)	

Units: *% of active population*

UN3PERS **Unemployment at NUTS level 3**

XUNPERS ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_24	Less than 25 years
		Y25_MAX	25 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly)	

Units: *1000 persons*

UN3WPOP **Active population at NUTS level 3**

XUNWPOP ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 3	
2.	SEX	Sex:	
		TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age:	
		TOTAL	Total
		Y0_24	Less than 25 years
		Y25_MAX	25 years and more
4.	TIME	from 1983 (yearly)	

Units: *1000 persons*

UN2LTU **Long term unemployment**

XUNLTU ditto

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2	
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		PERS	Persons
		LTURT_ACT	Long term unemployment as a percentage of the active population
		LTURT_UN	Long term unemployment as a percentage of the total number of unemployed
3.	TIME	from 1987 (yearly)	

*Units**:** 1000 persons, % of active population, % of unemployed*

III. ANNEX 1

REGIONAL CODES OF NUTS-99

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
BE			**BELGIQUE-BELGIË**
BE1	RÉG. BRUXELLES-CAP.-BRUSSELS HFDST. GEWEST	Rég. Bruxelles-Cap Brussels Hfdst. gewest	*Rég. Bruxelles-Cap* *Brussels Hfdst. gewest*
BE2	VLAAMS GEWEST		
BE21		Antwerpen	
BE211			*Antwerpen (Arrondissement)*
BE212			*Mechelen*
BE213			*Turnhout*
BE22		Limburg (B)	
BE221			*Hasselt*
BE222			*Maaseik*
BE223			*Tongeren*
BE23		Oost-Vlaanderen	
BE231			*Aalst*
BE232			*Dendermonde*
BE233			*Eeklo*
BE234			*Gent (Arrondissement)*
BE235			*Oudenaarde*
BE236			*Sint-Niklaas*
BE24		Vlaams Brabant	
BE241			*Halle-Vilvoorde*
BE242			*Leuven*
BE25		West-Vlaanderen	
BE251			*Brugge*
BE252			*Diksmuide*
BE253			*Ieper*
BE254			*Kortrijk*
BE255			*Oostende*
BE256			*Roeselare*
BE257			*Tielt*
BE258			*Veurne*
BE3	RÉGION WALLONNE		
BE31		Brabant Wallon	*Brabant Wallon*
BE32		Hainaut	
BE321			*Ath*
BE322			*Charleroi*
BE323			*Mons*
BE324			*Mouscron*
BE325			*Soignies*
BE326			*Thuin*
BE327			*Tournai*
BE33		Liège	
BE331			*Huy*
BE332			*Liège (Arrondissement)*
BE333			*Verviers*
BE334			*Waremme*
BE34		Luxembourg (B)	
BE341			*Arlon*
BE342			*Bastogne*
BE343			*Marche-en-Famenne*
BE344			*Neufchâteau*
BE345			*Virton*
BE35		Namur	
BE351			*Dinant*
BE352			*Namur (Arrondissement)*
BE353			*Philippeville*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DK	DANMARK	Danmark	**DANMARK**
DK001			*København og Frederiksberg kommuner*
DK002			*Københavns amt*
DK003			*Frederiksborg amt*
DK004			*Roskilde amt*
DK005			*Vestsjællands amt*
DK006			*Storstrøms amt*
DK007			*Bornholms amt*
DK008			*Fyns amt*
DK009			*Sønderjyllands amt*
DK00A			*Ribe amt*
DK00B			*Vejle amt*
DK00C			*Ringkøbing amt*
DK00D			*Århus amt*
DK00E			*Viborg amt*
DK00F			*Nordjyllands amt*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE			**DEUTSCHLAND**
DE1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG		
DE11		Stuttgart	
DE111			*Stuttgart, Stadtkreis*
DE112			*Böblingen*
DE113			*Esslingen*
DE114			*Göppingen*
DE115			*Ludwigsburg*
DE116			*Rems-Murr-Kreis*
DE117			*Heilbronn, Stadtkreis*
DE118			*Heilbronn, Landkreis*
DE119			*Hohenlohekreis*
DE11A			*Schwäbisch Hall*
DE11B			*Main-Tauber-Kreis*
DE11C			*Heidenheim*
DE11D			*Ostalbkreis*
DE12		Karlsruhe	
DE121			*Baden-Baden, Stadtkreis*
DE122			*Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis*
DE123			*Karlsruhe, Landkreis*
DE124			*Rastatt*
DE125			*Heidelberg, Stadtkreis*
DE126			*Mannheim, Stadtkreis*
DE127			*Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis*
DE128			*Rhein-Neckar-Kreis*
DE129			*Pforzheim, Stadtkreis*
DE12A			*Calw*
DE12B			*Enzkreis*
DE12C			*Freudenstadt*
DE13		Freiburg	
DE131			*Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis*
DE132			*Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald*
DE133			*Emmendingen*
DE134			*Ortenaukreis*
DE135			*Rottweil*
DE136			*Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis*
DE137			*Tuttlingen*
DE138			*Konstanz*
DE139			*Lörrach*
DE13A			*Waldshut*
DE14		Tübingen	
DE141			*Reutlingen*
DE142			*Tübingen, Landkreis*
DE143			*Zollernalbkreis*
DE144			*Ulm, Stadtkreis*
DE145			*Alb-Donau-Kreis*
DE146			*Biberach*
DE147			*Bodenseekreis*
DE148			*Ravensburg*
DE149			*Sigmaringen*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE2	BAYERN		
DE21		Oberbayern	
DE211			*Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE212			*München, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE213			*Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE214			*Altötting*
DE215			*Berchtesgadener Land*
DE216			*Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen*
DE217			*Dachau*
DE218			*Ebersberg*
DE219			*Eichstätt*
DE21A			*Erding*
DE21B			*Freising*
DE21C			*Fürstenfeldbruck*
DE21D			*Garmisch-Partenkirchen*
DE21E			*Landsberg a. Lech*
DE21F			*Miesbach*
DE21G			*Mühldorf a. Inn*
DE21H			*München, Landkreis*
DE21I			*Neuburg-Schrobenhausen*
DE21J			*Pfaffenhofen a. d. Ilm*
DE21K			*Rosenheim, Landkreis*
DE21L			*Starnberg*
DE21M			*Traunstein*
DE21N			*Weilheim-Schongau*
DE22		Niederbayern	
DE221			*Landshut, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE222			*Passau, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE223			*Straubing, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE224			*Deggendorf*
DE225			*Freyung-Grafenau*
DE226			*Kelheim*
DE227			*Landshut, Landkreis*
DE228			*Passau, Landkreis*
DE229			*Regen*
DE22A			*Rottal-Inn*
DE22B			*Straubing-Bogen*
DE22C			*Dingolfing-Landau*
DE23		Oberpfalz	
DE231			*Amberg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE232			*Regensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE233			*Weiden i. d. OPf.,Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE234			*Amberg-Sulzbach*
DE235			*Cham*
DE236			*Neumarkt i. d. OPf.*
DE237			*Neustadt a. d. Waldnaab*
DE238			*Regensburg, Landkreis*
DE239			*Schwandorf*
DE23A			*Tirschenreuth*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE24		Oberfranken	
DE241			*Bamberg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE242			*Bayreuth, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE243			*Coburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE244			*Hof, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE245			*Bamberg, Landkreis*
DE246			*Bayreuth, Landkreis*
DE247			*Coburg, Landkreis*
DE248			*Forchheim*
DE249			*Hof, Landkreis*
DE24A			*Kronach*
DE24B			*Kulmbach*
DE24C			*Lichtenfels*
DE24D			*Wunsiedel i. Fichtelgebirge*
DE25		Mittelfranken	
DE251			*Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE252			*Erlangen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE253			*Fürth, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE254			*Nürnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE255			*Schwabach, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE256			*Ansbach, Landkreis*
DE257			*Erlangen-Höchstadt*
DE258			*Fürth, Landkreis*
DE259			*Nürnberger Land*
DE25A			*Neustadt a. d. Aisch-Bad Windsheim*
DE25B			*Roth*
DE25C			*Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen*
DE26		Unterfranken	
DE261			*Aschaffenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE262			*Schweinfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE263			*Würzburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE264			*Aschaffenburg, Landkreis*
DE265			*Bad Kissingen*
DE266			*Rhön-Grabfeld*
DE267			*Haßberge*
DE268			*Kitzingen*
DE269			*Miltenberg*
DE26A			*Main-Spessart*
DE26B			*Schweinfurt, Landkreis*
DE26C			*Würzburg, Landkreis*
DE27		Schwaben	
DE271			*Augsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE272			*Kaufbeuren, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE273			*Kempten (Allgäu), Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE274			*Memmingen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE275			*Aichach-Friedberg*
DE276			*Augsburg, Landkreis*
DE277			*Dillingen a.d. Donau*
DE278			*Günzburg*
DE279			*Neu-Ulm*
DE27A			*Lindau (Bodensee)*
DE27B			*Ostallgäu*
DE27C			*Unterallgäu*
DE27D			*Donau-Ries*
DE27E			*Oberallgäu*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE3	BERLIN	Berlin	*Berlin*
DE4	BRANDENBURG	Brandenburg	
DE401			*Brandenburg an der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE402			*Cottbus, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE403			*Frankfurt (Oder), Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE404			*Potsdam, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE405			*Barnim*
DE406			*Dahme-Spreewald*
DE407			*Elbe-Elster*
DE408			*Havelland*
DE409			*Märkisch-Oderland*
DE40A			*Oberhavel*
DE40B			*Oberspreewald-Lausitz*
DE40C			*Oder-Spree*
DE40D			*Ostprignitz-Ruppin*
DE40E			*Potsdam-Mittelmark*
DE40F			*Prignitz*
DE40G			*Spree-Neiße*
DE40H			*Teltow-Fläming*
DE40I			*Uckermark*
DE5	BREMEN	Bremen	
DE501			*Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE502			*Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE6	HAMBURG	Hamburg	*Hamburg*
DE7	HESSEN		
DE71		Darmstadt	
DE711			*Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE712			*Frankfurt am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE713			*Offenbach am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE714			*Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE715			*Bergstraße*
DE716			*Darmstadt-Dieburg*
DE717			*Groß-Gerau*
DE718			*Hochtaunuskreis*
DE719			*Main-Kinzig-Kreis*
DE71A			*Main-Taunus-Kreis*
DE71B			*Odenwaldkreis*
DE71C			*Offenbach, Landkreis*
DE71D			*Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis*
DE71E			*Wetteraukreis*
DE72		Gießen	
DE721			*Gießen, Landkreis*
DE722			*Lahn-Dill-Kreis*
DE723			*Limburg-Weilburg*
DE724			*Marburg-Biedenkopf*
DE725			*Vogelsbergkreis*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE73		Kassel	
DE731			*Kassel, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE732			*Fulda*
DE733			*Hersfeld-Rotenburg*
DE734			*Kassel, Landkreis*
DE735			*Schwalm-Eder-Kreis*
DE736			*Waldeck-Frankenberg*
DE737			*Werra-Meißner-Kreis*
DE8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	
DE801			*Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE802			*Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE803			*Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE804			*Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE805			*Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE806			*Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE807			*Bad Doberan*
DE808			*Demmin*
DE809			*Güstrow*
DE80A			*Ludwigslust*
DE80B			*Mecklenburg-Strelitz*
DE80C			*Müritz*
DE80D			*Nordvorpommern*
DE80E			*Nordwestmecklenburg*
DE80F			*Ostvorpommern*
DE80G			*Parchim*
DE80H			*Rügen*
DE80I			*Uecker-Randow*
DE9	NIEDERSACHSEN		
DE91		Braunschweig	
DE911			*Braunschweig, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE912			*Salzgitter, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE913			*Wolfsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE914			*Gifhorn*
DE915			*Göttingen*
DE916			*Goslar*
DE917			*Helmstedt*
DE918			*Northeim*
DE919			*Osterode am Harz*
DE91A			*Peine*
DE91B			*Wolfenbüttel*
DE92		Hannover	
DE921			*Hannover, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE922			*Diepholz*
DE923			*Hameln-Pyrmont*
DE924			*Hannover, Landkreis*
DE925			*Hildesheim*
DE926			*Holzminden*
DE927			*Nienburg (Weser)*
DE928			*Schaumburg*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE93		Lüneburg	
DE931			*Celle*
DE932			*Cuxhaven*
DE933			*Harburg*
DE934			*Lüchow-Dannenberg*
DE935			*Lüneburg, Landkreis*
DE936			*Osterholz*
DE937			*Rotenburg (Wümme)*
DE938			*Soltau-Fallingbostel*
DE939			*Stade*
DE93A			*Uelzen*
DE93B			*Verden*
DE94		Weser-Ems	
DE941			*Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE942			*Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE943			*Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE944			*Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE945			*Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DE946			*Ammerland*
DE947			*Aurich*
DE948			*Cloppenburg*
DE949			*Emsland*
DE94A			*Friesland*
DE94B			*Grafschaft Bentheim*
DE94C			*Leer*
DE94D			*Oldenburg, Landkreis*
DE94E			*Osnabrück, Landkreis*
DE94F			*Vechta*
DE94G			*Wesermarsch*
DE94H			*Wittmund*
DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN		
DEA1		Düsseldorf	
DEA11			*Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA12			*Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA13			*Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA14			*Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA15			*Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA16			*Mülheim an der Ruhr,Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA17			*Oberhausen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA18			*Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA19			*Solingen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA1A			*Wuppertal, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA1B			*Kleve*
DEA1C			*Mettmann*
DEA1D			*Neuss*
DEA1E			*Viersen*
DEA1F			*Wesel*
DEA2		Köln	
DEA21			*Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA22			*Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA23			*Köln, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA24			*Leverkusen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA25			*Aachen, Kreis*
DEA26			*Düren*
DEA27			*Erftkreis*
DEA28			*Euskirchen*
DEA29			*Heinsberg*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DEA2A			*Oberbergischer Kreis*
DEA2B			*Rheinisch-Bergischer Kreis*
DEA2C			*Rhein-Sieg-Kreis*
DEA3		Münster	
DEA31			*Bottrop, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA32			*Gelsenkirchen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA33			*Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA34			*Borken*
DEA35			*Coesfeld*
DEA36			*Recklinghausen*
DEA37			*Steinfurt*
DEA38			*Warendorf*
DEA4		Detmold	
DEA41			*Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA42			*Gütersloh*
DEA43			*Herford*
DEA44			*Höxter*
DEA45			*Lippe*
DEA46			*Minden-Lübbecke*
DEA47			*Paderborn*
DEA5		Arnsberg	
DEA51			*Bochum, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA52			*Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA53			*Hagen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA54			*Hamm, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA55			*Herne, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEA56			*Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis*
DEA57			*Hochsauerlandkreis*
DEA58			*Märkischer Kreis*
DEA59			*Olpe*
DEA5A			*Siegen-Wittgenstein*
DEA5B			*Soest*
DEA5C			*Unna*
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ		
DEB1		Koblenz	
DEB11			*Koblenz, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB12			*Ahrweiler*
DEB13			*Altenkirchen (Westerwald)*
DEB14			*Bad Kreuznach*
DEB15			*Birkenfeld*
DEB16			*Cochem-Zell*
DEB17			*Mayen-Koblenz*
DEB18			*Neuwied*
DEB19			*Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis*
DEB1A			*Rhein-Lahn-Kreis*
DEB1B			*Westerwaldkreis*
DEB2		Trier	
DEB21			*Trier, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB22			*Bernkastel-Wittlich*
DEB23			*Bitburg-Prüm*
DEB24			*Daun*
DEB25			*Trier-Saarburg*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DEB3		Rheinhessen-Pfalz	
DEB31			*Frankenthal (Pfalz), Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB32			*Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB33			*Landau in der Pfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB34			*Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB35			*Mainz, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB36			*Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB37			*Pirmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB38			*Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB39			*Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB3A			*Zweibrücken, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEB3B			*Alzey-Worms*
DEB3C			*Bad Dürkheim*
DEB3D			*Donnersbergkreis*
DEB3E			*Germersheim*
DEB3F			*Kaiserslautern, Landkreis*
DEB3G			*Kusel*
DEB3H			*Südliche Weinstraße*
DEB3I			*Ludwigshafen, Landkreis*
DEB3J			*Mainz-Bingen*
DEB3K			*Südwestpfalz*
DEC	SAARLAND	Saarland	
DEC01			*Stadtverband Saarbrücken*
DEC02			*Merzig-Wadern*
DEC03			*Neunkirchen*
DEC04			*Saarlouis*
DEC05			*Saarpfalz-Kreis*
DEC06			*St. Wendel*
DED	SACHSEN		
DED1		Chemnitz	
DED11			*Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED12			*Plauen, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED13			*Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED14			*Annaberg*
DED15			*Chemnitzer Land*
DED16			*Freiberg*
DED17			*Vogtlandkreis*
DED18			*Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis*
DED19			*Mittweida*
DED1A			*Stollberg*
DED1B			*Aue-Schwarzenberg*
DED1C			*Zwickauer Land*
DED2		Dresden	
DED21			*Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED22			*Görlitz, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED23			*Hoyerswerda, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED24			*Bautzen*
DED25			*Meißen*
DED26			*Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis*
DED27			*Riesa-Großenhain*
DED29			*Sächsische Schweiz*
DED28			*Löbau-Zittau*
DED2A			*Weißeritzkreis*
DED2B			*Kamenz*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DED3		Leipzig	
DED31			*Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DED32			*Delitzsch*
DED33			*Döbeln*
DED34			*Leipziger Land*
DED35			*Muldentalkreis*
DED36			*Torgau-Oschatz*
DEE	SACHSEN-ANHALT		
DEE1		Dessau	
DEE11			*Dessau, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEE12			*Anhalt-Zerbst*
DEE13			*Bernburg*
DEE14			*Bitterfeld*
DEE15			*Köthen*
DEE16			*Wittenberg*
DEE2		Halle	
DEE21			*Halle/Saale, Stadtkreis*
DEE22			*Burgenlandkreis*
DEE23			*Mansfelder Land*
DEE24			*Merseburg-Querfurt*
DEE25			*Saalkreis*
DEE26			*Sangerhausen*
DEE27			*Weißenfels*
DEE3		Magdeburg	
DEE31			*Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEE32			*Aschersleben-Staßfurt*
DEE33			*Bördekreis*
DEE34			*Halberstadt*
DEE35			*Jerichower Land*
DEE36			*Ohrekreis*
DEE37			*Stendal*
DEE38			*Quedlinburg*
DEE39			*Schönebeck*
DEE3A			*Wernigerode*
DEE3B			*Altmarkkreis Salzwedel*
DEF	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	Schleswig-Holstein	
DEF01			*Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEF02			*Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEF03			*Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEF04			*Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEF05			*Dithmarschen*
DEF06			*Herzogtum Lauenburg*
DEF07			*Nordfriesland*
DEF08			*Ostholstein*
DEF09			*Pinneberg*
DEF0A			*Plön*
DEF0B			*Rendsburg-Eckernförde*
DEF0C			*Schleswig-Flensburg*
DEF0D			*Segeberg*
DEF0E			*Steinburg*
DEF0F			*Stormarn*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DEG	THÜRINGEN	Thüringen	
DEG01			*Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG02			*Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG03			*Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG04			*Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG05			*Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG06			*Eichsfeld*
DEG07			*Nordhausen*
DEG09			*Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis*
DEG0A			*Kyffhäuserkreis*
DEG0B			*Schmalkalden-Meiningen*
DEG0C			*Gotha*
DEG0D			*Sömmerda*
DEG0E			*Hildburghausen*
DEG0F			*Ilm-Kreis*
DEG0G			*Weimarer Land*
DEG0H			*Sonneberg*
DEG0I			*Saalfeld-Rudolstadt*
DEG0J			*Saale-Holzland-Kreis*
DEG0K			*Saale-Orla-Kreis*
DEG0L			*Greiz*
DEG0M			*Altenburger Land*
DEG0N			*Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt*
DEG0P			*Wartburgkreis*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
GR			**ΕΛΛΑΔΑ (ELLADA)**
GR1	VOREIA ELLADA		
GR11		Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	
GR111			*Evros*
GR112			*Xanthi*
GR113			*Rodopi*
GR114			*Drama*
GR115			*Kavala*
GR12		Kentriki Makedonia	
GR121			*Imathia*
GR122			*Thessaloniki*
GR123			*Kilkis*
GR124			*Pella*
GR125			*Pieria*
GR126			*Serres*
GR127			*Chalkidiki*
GR13		Dytiki Makedonia	
GR131			*Grevena*
GR132			*Kastoria*
GR133			*Kozani*
GR134			*Florina*
GR14		Thessalia	
GR141			*Karditsa*
GR142			*Larisa*
GR143			*Magnisia*
GR144			*Trikala*
GR2	KENTRIKI ELLADA		
GR21		Ipeiros	
GR211			*Arta*
GR212			*Thesprotia*
GR213			*Ioannina*
GR214			*Preveza*
GR22		Ionia Nisia	
GR221			*Zakynthos*
GR222			*Kerkyra*
GR223			*Kefallinia*
GR224			*Lefkada*
GR23		Dytiki Ellada	
GR231			*Aitoloakarnania*
GR232			*Achaia*
GR233			*Ileia*
GR24		Sterea Ellada	
GR241			*Voiotia*
GR242			*Evvoia*
GR243			*Evrytania*
GR244			*Fthiotida*
GR245			*Fokida*
GR25		Peloponnisos	
GR251			*Argolida*
GR252			*Arkadia*
GR253			*Korinthia*
GR254			*Lakonia*
GR255			*Messinia*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
GR3	ATTIKI	Attiki	*Attiki*
GR4	NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI		
GR41		Voreio Aigaio	
GR411			*Lesvos*
GR412			*Samos*
GR413			*Chios*
GR42		Notio Aigaio	
GR421			*Dodekanisos*
GR422			*Kyklades*
GR43		Kriti	
GR431			*Irakleio*
GR432			*Lasithi*
GR433			*Rethymni*
GR434			*Chania*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
ES			ESPAÑA
ES1	NOROESTE		
ES11		Galicia	
ES111			*A Coruña*
ES112			*Lugo*
ES113			*Ourense*
ES114			*Pontevedra*
ES12		Principado de Asturias	*Asturias*
ES13		Cantabria	*Cantabria*
ES2	NORESTE		
ES21		Pais Vasco	
ES211			*Álava*
ES212			*Guipúzcoa*
ES213			*Vizcaya*
ES22		Comunidad Foral de Navarra	*Comunidad Foral de Navarra*
ES23		La Rioja	*La Rioja*
ES24		Aragón	
ES241			*Huesca*
ES242			*Teruel*
ES243			*Zaragoza*
ES3	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	Comunidad de Madrid	*Comunidad de Madrid*
ES4	CENTRO (E)		
ES41		Castilla y León	
ES411			*Ávila*
ES412			*Burgos*
ES413			*León*
ES414			*Palencia*
ES415			*Salamanca*
ES416			*Segovia*
ES417			*Soria*
ES418			*Valladolid*
ES419			*Zamora*
ES42		Castilla-la Mancha	
ES421			*Albacete*
ES422			*Ciudad Real*
ES423			*Cuenca*
ES424			*Guadalajara*
ES425			*Toledo*
ES43		Extremadura	
ES431			*Badajoz*
ES432			*Cáceres*
ES5	ESTE		
ES51		Cataluña	
ES511			*Barcelona*
ES512			*Girona*
ES513			*Lleida*
ES514			*Tarragona*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
ES52		Comunidad Valenciana	
ES521			*Alicante / Alacant*
ES522			*Castellón / Castelló*
ES523			*Valencia / València*
ES53		Illes Balears	*Illes Balears*
ES6	SUR		
ES61		Andalucia	
ES611			*Almería*
ES612			*Cadiz*
ES613			*Córdoba*
ES614			*Granada*
ES615			*Huelva*
ES616			*Jaén*
ES617			*Málaga*
ES618			*Sevilla*
ES62		Región de Murcia	*Murcia*
ES63		Ceuta y Melilla	
ES631			*Ceuta*
ES632			*Melilla*
ES7	CANARIAS	Canarias	
ES701			*Las Palmas*
ES702			*Santa Cruz de Tenerife*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FR			**FRANCE**
FR1	ÎLE DE FRANCE	Île de France	
FR101			*Paris*
FR102			*Seine-et-Marne*
FR103			*Yvelines*
FR104			*Essonne*
FR105			*Hauts-de-Seine*
FR106			*Seine-Saint-Denis*
FR107			*Val-de-Marne*
FR108			*Val-d'Oise*
FR2	BASSIN PARISIEN		
FR21		Champagne-Ardenne	
FR211			*Ardennes*
FR212			*Aube*
FR213			*Marne*
FR214			*Haute-Marne*
FR22		Picardie	
FR221			*Aisne*
FR222			*Oise*
FR223			*Somme*
FR23		Haute-Normandie	
FR231			*Eure*
FR232			*Seine-Maritime*
FR24		Centre	
FR241			*Cher*
FR242			*Eure-et-Loir*
FR243			*Indre*
FR244			*Indre-et-Loire*
FR245			*Loir-et-Cher*
FR246			*Loiret*
FR25		Basse-Normandie	
FR251			*Calvados*
FR252			*Manche*
FR253			*Orne*
FR26		Bourgogne	
FR261			*Côte-d'Or*
FR262			*Nièvre*
FR263			*Saône-et-Loire*
FR264			*Yonne*
FR3	NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	
FR301			*Nord*
FR302			*Pas-de-Calais*
FR4	EST		
FR41		Lorraine	

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FR413			*Moselle*
FR411			*Meurthe-et-Moselle*
FR412			*Meuse*
FR414			*Vosges*
FR42		Alsace	
FR421			*Bas-Rhin*
FR422			*Haut-Rhin*
FR43		Franche-Comté	
FR431			*Doubs*
FR432			*Jura*
FR433			*Haute-Saône*
FR434			*Territoire de Belfort*
FR5	OUEST		
FR51		Pays de la Loire	
FR511			*Loire-Atlantique*
FR512			*Maine-et-Loire*
FR513			*Mayenne*
FR514			*Sarthe*
FR515			*Vendée*
FR52		Bretagne	
FR521			*Côtes-d'Armor*
FR522			*Finistère*
FR523			*Ille-et-Vilaine*
FR524			*Morbihan*
FR53		Poitou-Charentes	
FR531			*Charente*
FR532			*Charente-Maritime*
FR533			*Deux-Sèvres*
FR534			*Vienne*
FR6	SUD-OUEST		
FR61		Aquitaine	
FR611			*Dordogne*
FR612			*Gironde*
FR613			*Landes*
FR614			*Lot-et-Garonne*
FR615			*Pyrénées-Atlantiques*
FR62		Midi-Pyrénées	
FR621			*Ariège*
FR622			*Aveyron*
FR623			*Haute-Garonne*
FR624			*Gers*
FR625			*Lot*
FR626			*Hautes-Pyrénées*
FR627			*Tarn*
FR628			*Tarn-et-Garonne*
FR63		Limousin	
FR631			*Corrèze*
FR632			*Creuse*
FR633			*Haute-Vienne*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FR7	CENTRE-EST		
FR71		Rhône-Alpes	
FR711			*Ain*
FR712			*Ardèche*
FR713			*Drôme*
FR714			*Isère*
FR715			*Loire*
FR716			*Rhône*
FR717			*Savoie*
FR718			*Haute-Savoie*
FR72		Auvergne	
FR721			*Allier*
FR722			*Cantal*
FR723			*Haute-Loire*
FR724			*Puy-de-Dôme*
FR8	MÉDITERRANÉE		
FR81		Languedoc-Roussillon	
FR811			*Aude*
FR812			*Gard*
FR813			*Hérault*
FR814			*Lozère*
FR815			*Pyrénées-Orientales*
FR82		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	
FR821			*Alpes-de-Haute-Provence*
FR822			*Hautes-Alpes*
FR823			*Alpes-Maritimes*
FR824			*Bouches-du-Rhône*
FR825			*Var*
FR826			*Vaucluse*
FR83		Corse	
FR831			*Corse-du-Sud*
FR832			*Haute-Corse*
FR9	DÉPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER		
FR91		Guadeloupe	*Guadeloupe*
FR92		Martinique	*Martinique*
FR93		Guyane	*Guyane*
FR94		Réunion	*Réunion*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
IE	**IRELAND**	**Ireland**	**IRELAND**
IE01		Border, Midland and Western	
IE011			*Border*
IE012			*Midland*
IE013			*West*
IE02		Southern and Eastern	
IE021			*Dublin*
IE022			*Mid-East*
IE023			*Mid-West*
IE024			*South-East (IRL)*
IE025			*South-West (IRL)*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
IT			**ITALIA**
IT1	NORD OVEST		
IT11		Piemonte	
IT111			*Torino*
IT112			*Vercelli*
IT113			*Biella*
IT114			*Verbano-Cusio-Ossola*
IT115			*Novara*
IT116			*Cuneo*
IT117			*Asti*
IT118			*Alessandria*
IT12		Valle d'Aosta	*Valle d'Aosta*
IT13		Liguria	
IT131			*Imperia*
IT132			*Savona*
IT133			*Genova*
IT134			*La Spezia*
IT2	LOMBARDIA	Lombardia	
IT201			*Varese*
IT202			*Como*
IT203			*Lecco*
IT204			*Sondrio*
IT205			*Milano*
IT206			*Bergamo*
IT207			*Brescia*
IT208			*Pavia*
IT209			*Lodi*
IT20A			*Cremona*
IT20B			*Mantova*
IT3	NORD EST		
IT31		Trentino-Alto Adige	
IT311			*Bolzano-Bozen*
IT312			*Trento*
IT32		Veneto	
IT321			*Verona*
IT322			*Vicenza*
IT323			*Belluno*
IT324			*Treviso*
IT325			*Venezia*
IT326			*Padova*
IT327			*Rovigo*
IT33		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	
IT331			*Pordenone*
IT332			*Udine*
IT333			*Gorizia*
IT334			*Trieste*
IT4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA	Emilia-Romagna	
IT401			*Piacenza*
IT402			*Parma*
IT403			*Reggio nell'Emilia*
IT404			*Modena*
IT405			*Bologna*
IT406			*Ferrara*
IT407			*Ravenna*
IT408			*Forlì-Cesena*
IT409			*Rimini*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
IT5	CENTRO (I)		
IT51		Toscana	
IT511			*Massa-Carrara*
IT512			*Lucca*
IT513			*Pistoia*
IT514			*Firenze*
IT515			*Prato*
IT516			*Livorno*
IT517			*Pisa*
IT518			*Arezzo*
IT519			*Siena*
IT51A			*Grosseto*
IT52		Umbria	
IT521			*Perugia*
IT522			*Terni*
IT53		Marche	
IT531			*Pesaro e Urbino*
IT532			*Ancona*
IT533			*Macerata*
IT534			*Ascoli Piceno*
IT6	LAZIO	Lazio	
IT601			*Viterbo*
IT602			*Rieti*
IT603			*Roma*
IT604			*Latina*
IT605			*Frosinone*
IT7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE		
IT71		Abruzzo	
IT711			*L'Aquila*
IT712			*Teramo*
IT713			*Pescara*
IT714			*Chieti*
IT72		Molise	
IT721			*Isernia*
IT722			*Campobasso*
IT8	CAMPANIA	Campania	
IT801			*Caserta*
IT802			*Benevento*
IT803			*Napoli*
IT804			*Avellino*
IT805			*Salerno*
IT9	SUD		
IT91		Puglia	
IT911			*Foggia*
IT912			*Bari*
IT913			*Taranto*
IT914			*Brindisi*
IT915			*Lecce*
IT92		Basilicata	
IT921			*Potenza*
IT922			*Matera*
IT93		Calabria	
IT931			*Cosenza*
IT932			*Crotone*
IT933			*Catanzaro*
IT934			*Vibo Valentia*
IT935			*Reggio di Calabria*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
ITA	SICILIA	Sicilia	
ITA01			*Trapani*
ITA02			*Palermo*
ITA03			*Messina*
ITA04			*Agrigento*
ITA05			*Caltanissetta*
ITA06			*Enna*
ITA07			*Catania*
ITA08			*Ragusa*
ITA09			*Siracusa*
ITB	SARDEGNA	Sardegna	
ITB01			*Sassari*
ITB02			*Nuoro*
ITB03			*Oristano*
ITB04			*Cagliari*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
LU			**LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)**
LU	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	*Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
NL			**NEDERLAND**
NL1	NOORD-NEDERLAND		
NL11		Groningen	
NL111			*Oost-Groningen*
NL112			*Delfzijl en omgeving*
NL113			*Overig Groningen*
NL12		Friesland	
NL121			*Noord-Friesland*
NL122			*Zuidwest-Friesland*
NL123			*Zuidoost-Friesland*
NL13		Drenthe	
NL131			*Noord-Drenthe*
NL132			*Zuidoost-Drenthe*
NL133			*Zuidwest-Drenthe*
NL2	OOST-NEDERLAND		
NL21		Overijssel	
NL211			*Noord-Overijssel*
NL212			*Zuidwest-Overijssel*
NL213			*Twente*
NL22		Gelderland	
NL221			*Veluwe*
NL222			*Achterhoek*
NL223			*Arnhem/Nijmegen*
NL224			*Zuidwest-Gelderland*
NL23		Flevoland	*Flevoland*
NL3	WEST-NEDERLAND		
NL31		Utrecht	*Ultrecht*
NL32		Noord-Holland	
NL321			*Kop van Noord-Holland*
NL322			*Alkmaar en omgeving*
NL323			*IJmond*
NL324			*Agglomeratie Haarlem*
NL325			*Zaanstreek*
NL326			*Groot-Amsterdam*
NL327			*Het Gooi en Vechtstreek*
NL33		Zuid-Holland	
NL331			*Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek*
NL332			*Agglomeratie 's-Gravenhage*
NL333			*Delft en Westland*
NL334			*Oost-Zuid-Holland*
NL335			*Groot-Rijnmond*
NL336			*Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland*
NL34		Zeeland	
NL341			*Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen*
NL342			*Overig Zeeland*
NL4	ZUID-NEDERLAND		
NL41		Noord-Brabant	
NL411			*West-Noord-Brabant*
NL412			*Midden-Noord-Brabant*
NL413			*Noordoost-Noord-Brabant*
NL414			*Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant*
NL42		Limburg (NL)	
NL421			*Noord-Limburg*
NL422			*Midden-Limburg*
NL423			*Zuid-Limburg*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
AT			**ÖSTERREICH**
AT1	OSTÖSTERREICH		
AT11		Burgenland	
AT111			*Mittelburgenland*
AT112			*Nordburgenland*
AT113			*Südburgenland*
AT12		Niederösterreich	
AT121			*Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen*
AT122			*Niederösterreich-Süd*
AT123			*Sankt Pölten*
AT124			*Waldviertel*
AT125			*Weinviertel*
AT126			*Wiener Umland/Nordteil*
AT127			*Wiener Umland/Südteil*
AT13		Wien	*Wien*
AT2	SÜDÖSTERREICH		
AT21		Kärnten	
AT211			*Klagenfurt-Villach*
AT212			*Oberkärnten*
AT213			*Unterkärnten*
AT22		Steiermark	
AT221			*Graz*
AT222			*Liezen*
AT223			*Östliche Obersteiermark*
AT224			*Oststeiermark*
AT225			*West- und Südsteiermark*
AT226			*Westliche Obersteiermark*
AT3	WESTÖSTERREICH		
AT31		Oberösterreich	
AT311			*Innviertel*
AT312			*Linz-Wels*
AT313			*Mühlviertel*
AT314			*Steyr-Kirchdorf*
AT315			*Traunviertel*
AT32		Salzburg	
AT321			*Lungau*
AT322			*Pinzgau-Pongau*
AT323			*Salzburg und Umgebung*
AT33		Tirol	
AT331			*Außerfern*
AT332			*Innsbruck*
AT333			*Osttirol*
AT334			*Tiroler Oberland*
AT335			*Tiroler Unterland*
AT34		Vorarlberg	
AT341			*Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald*
AT342			*Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
PT			**PORTUGAL**
PT1	CONTINENTE		
PT11		Norte	
PT111			*Minho-Lima*
PT112			*Cávado*
PT113			*Ave*
PT114			*Grande Porto*
PT115			*Tâmega*
PT116			*Entre Douro e Vouga*
PT117			*Douro*
PT118			*Alto Trás-os-Montes*
PT12		Centro (P)	
PT121			*Baixo Vouga*
PT122			*Baixo Mondego*
PT123			*Pinhal Litoral*
PT124			*Pinhal Interior Norte*
PT125			*Dâo-Lafões*
PT126			*Pinhal Interior Sul*
PT127			*Serra da Estrela*
PT128			*Beira Interior Norte*
PT129			*Beira Interior Sul*
PT12A			*Cova da Beira*
PT13		Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	
PT131			*Oeste*
PT132			*Grande Lisboa*
PT133			*Península de Setúbal*
PT134			*Médio Tejo*
PT135			*Lezíria do Tejo*
PT14		Alentejo	
PT141			*Alentejo Litoral*
PT142			*Alto Alentejo*
PT143			*Alentejo Central*
PT144			*Baixo Alentejo*
PT15		Algarve	*Algarve*
PT2	AÇORES	Açores	*Açores*
PT3	MADEIRA	Madeira	*Madeira*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FI			**SUOMI / FINLAND**
FI1	MANNER-SUOMI		
FI13		Itä-Suomi	
FI131			*Etelä-Savo*
FI132			*Pohjois-Savo*
FI133			*Pohjois-Karjala*
FI134			*Kainuu*
FI14		Väli-Suomi	
FI141			*Keski-Suomi*
FI142			*Etelä-Pohjanmaa*
FI143			*Pohjanmaa*
FI144			*Keski-Pohjanmaa*
FI15		Pohjois-Suomi	
FI151			*Pohjois-Pohjanmaa*
FI152			*Lappi*
FI16		Uusimaa	
FI161			*Uusimaa*
FI162			*Itä-Uusimaa*
FI17		Etelä-Suomi	
FI171			*Varsinais-Suomi*
FI172			*Satakunta*
FI173			*Kanta-Häme*
FI174			*Pirkanmaa*
FI175			*Päijät-Häme*
FI176			*Kymenlaakso*
FI177			*Etelä-Karjala*
FI2	ÅLAND	Åland	*Åland*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
SE	**SVERIGE**		
			SVERIGE
SE01		Stockholm	
SE011			*Stockholms län*
SE02		Östra Mellansverige	
SE021			*Uppsala län*
SE022			*Södermanlands län*
SE023			*Östergötlands län*
SE024			*Örebro län*
SE025			*Västmanlands län*
SE04		Sydsverige	
SE041			*Blekinge län*
SE044			*Skåne län*
SE06		Norra Mellansverige	
SE061			*Värmlands län*
SE062			*Dalarnas län*
SE063			*Gävleborgs län*
SE07		Mellersta Norrland	
SE071			*Västernorrlands län*
SE072			*Jämtlands län*
SE08		Övre Norrland	
SE081			*Västerbottens län*
SE082			*Norrbottens län*
SE09		Småland med öarna	
SE091			*Jönköpings län*
SE092			*Kronobergs län*
SE093			*Kalmar län*
SE094			*Gotlands län*
SE0A		Västsverige	
SE0A1			*Hallands län*
SE0A2			*Västra Götalands län*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
UK			**UNITED KINGDOM**
UKC	NORTH EAST		
UKC1		Tees Valley and Durham	
UKC11			*Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees*
UKC12			*South Teesside*
UKC13			*Darlington*
UKC14			*Durham CC*
UKC2		Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	
UKC21			*Northumberland*
UKC22			*Tyneside*
UKC23			*Sunderland*
UKD	NORTH WEST		
UKD1		Cumbria	
UKD11			*West Cumbria*
UKD12			*East Cumbria*
UKD2		Cheshire	
UKD21			*Halton and Warrington*
UKD22			*Cheshire CC*
UKD3		Greater Manchester	
UKD31			*Greater Manchester South*
UKD32			*Greater Manchester North*
UKD4		Lancashire	
UKD41			*Blackburn with Darwen*
UKD42			*Blackpool*
UKD43			*Lancashire CC*
UKD5		Merseyside	
UKD51			*East Merseyside*
UKD52			*Liverpool*
UKD53			*Sefton*
UKD54			*Wirral*
UKE	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER		
UKE1		East Riding and North Lincolnshire	
UKE11			*Kingston upon Hull, City of*
UKE12			*East Riding of Yorkshire*
UKE13			*North and North East Lincolnshire*
UKE2		North Yorkshire	
UKE21			*York*
UKE22			*North Yorkshire CC*
UKE3		South Yorkshire	
UKE31			*Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham*
UKE32			*Sheffield*
UKE4		West Yorkshire	
UKE41			*Bradford*
UKE42			*Leeds*
UKE43			*Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
UKF	EAST MIDLANDS		
UKF1		Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	
UKF11			*Derby*
UKF12			*East Derbyshire*
UKF13			*South and West Derbyshire*
UKF14			*Nottingham*
UKF15			*North Nottinghamshire*
UKF16			*South Nottinghamshire*
UKF2		Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	
UKF21			*Leicester*
UKF22			*Leicestershire CC and Rutland*
UKF23			*Northamptonshire*
UKF3		Lincolnshire	*Lincolnshire*
UKG	WEST MIDLANDS		
UKG1		Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	
UKG11			*Herefordshire, County of*
UKG12			*Worcestershire*
UKG13			*Warwickshire*
UKG2		Shropshire and Staffordshire	
UKG21			*Telford and Wrekin*
UKG22			*Shropshire CC*
UKG23			*Stoke-on-Trent*
UKG24			*Staffordshire CC*
UKG3		West Midlands	
UKG31			*Birmingham*
UKG32			*Solihull*
UKG33			*Coventry*
UKG34			*Dudley and Sandwell*
UKG35			*Walsall and Wolverhampton*
UKH	EAST OF ENGLAND		
UKH1		East Anglia	
UKH11			*Peterborough*
UKH12			*Cambridgeshire CC*
UKH13			*Norfolk*
UKH14			*Suffolk*
UKH2		Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	
UKH21			*Luton*
UKH22			*Bedfordshire CC*
UKH23			*Hertfordshire*
UKH3		Essex	
UKH31			*Southend-on-Sea*
UKH32			*Thurrock*
UKH33			*Essex CC*
UKI	LONDON		
UKI1		Inner London	
UKI11			*Inner London - West*
UKI12			*Inner London - East*
UKI2		Outer London	
UKI21			*Outer London - East and North East*
UKI22			*Outer London - South*
UKI23			*Outer London - West and North West*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
UKJ	SOUTH EAST		
UKJ1		Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	
UKJ11			*Berkshire*
UKJ12			*Milton Keynes*
UKJ13			*Buckinghamshire CC*
UKJ14			*Oxfordshire*
UKJ2		Surrey, East and West Sussex	
UKJ21			*Brighton and Hove*
UKJ22			*East Sussex CC*
UKJ23			*Surrey*
UKJ24			*West Sussex*
UKJ3		Hampshire and Isle of Wight	
UKJ31			*Portsmouth*
UKJ32			*Southampton*
UKJ33			*Hampshire CC*
UKJ34			*Isle of Wight*
UKJ4		Kent	
UKJ41			*Medway*
UKJ42			*Kent CC*
UKK	SOUTH WEST		
UKK1		Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	
UKK11			*Bristol, City of*
UKK12			*North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire*
UKK13			*Gloucestershire*
UKK14			*Swindon*
UKK15			*Wiltshire CC*
UKK2		Dorset and Somerset	
UKK21			*Bournemouth and Poole*
UKK22			*Dorset CC*
UKK23			*Somerset*
UKK3		Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	*Cornwall and Isles of Scilly*
UKK4		Devon	
UKK41			*Plymouth*
UKK42			*Torbay*
UKK43			*Devon CC*
UKL	WALES		
UKL1		West Wales and The Valleys	
UKL11			*Isle of Anglesey*
UKL12			*Gwynedd*
UKL13			*Conwy and Denbighshire*
UKL14			*South West Wales*
UKL15			*Central Valleys*
UKL16			*Gwent Valleys*
UKL17			*Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot*
UKL18			*Swansea*
UKL2		East Wales	
UKL21			*Monmouthshire and Newport*
UKL22			*Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan*
UKL23			*Flintshire and Wrexham*
UKL24			*Powys*

CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
UKM	SCOTLAND		
UKM1		North Eastern Scotland	
UKM11			*Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray*
UKM2		Eastern Scotland	
UKM21			*Angus and Dundee City*
UKM22			*Clackmannanshire and Fife*
UKM23			*East Lothian and Midlothian*
UKM24			*Scottish Borders, The*
UKM25			*Edinburgh, City of*
UKM26			*Falkirk*
UKM27			*Perth and Kinross and Stirling*
UKM28			*West Lothian*
UKM3		South Western Scotland	
UKM31			*East and West Dunbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond*
UKM32			*Dumfries and Galloway*
UKM33			*East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland*
UKM34			*Glasgow City*
UKM35			*Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire*
UKM36			*North Lanarkshire*
UKM37			*South Ayrshire*
UKM38			*South Lanarkshire*
UKM4		Highlands and Islands	
UKM41			*Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty*
UKM42			*Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey*
UKM43			*Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands*
UKM44			*Eilean Siar (Western Isles)*
UKM45			*Orkney Islands*
UKM46			*Shetland Islands*
UKN	NORTHERN IRELAND	Northern Ireland	
UKN01			*Belfast*
UKN02			*Outer Belfast*
UKN03			*East of Northern Ireland*
UKN04			*North of Northern Ireland*
UKN05			*West and South of Northern Ireland*

IV. ANNEX 2

REGIONAL CODES

OF STATISTICAL REGIONS

OF 10 CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	BULGARIA		
BG	BULGARIA		
BG01		Severozapaden (North-West)	
BG011			*Vidin*
BG012			*Montana*
BG013			*Vratsa*
BG02		Severen tsentralen (North Central)	
BG021			*Pleven*
BG022			*Lovech*
BG023			*Veliko Tarnovo*
BG024			*Gabrovo*
BG025			*Ruse*
BG03		Severoiztochen (North-East)	
BG031			*Varna*
BG032			*Dobrich*
BG033			*Shumen*
BG034			*Targovishte*
BG035			*Razgrad*
BG036			*Silistra*
BG04		Yugozapaden (South-West)	
BG041			*Sofia stolitsa (capital)*
BG042			*Sofia*
BG043			*Blagoevgrad*
BG044			*Pernik*
BG045			*Kyustendil*
BG05		Yuzhen tsentralen (South Central)	
BG051			*Plovdiv*
BG052			*Stara Zagora*
BG053			*Haskovo*
BG054			*Pazardzhik*
BG055			*Smolyan*
BG056			*Kardzhali*
BG06		Yugoiztochen (South-East)	
BG061			*Burgas*
BG062			*Sliven*
BG063			*Yambol*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA		
CZ	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA		
CZ01		Praha	*Praha*
CZ02		Střední Čechy	
CZ020			*Středočeský*
CZ03		Jihozápad	
CZ031			*Budějovický*
CZ032			*Plzeňský*
CZ04		Severozápad	
CZ041			*Karlovarský*
CZ042			*Ústecký*
CZ05		Severovýchod	
CZ051			*Liberecký*
CZ052			*Královehradecký*
CZ053			*Pardubický*
CZ06		Jihovýchod	
CZ061			*Vysočina*
CZ062			*Jihomoravský*
CZ07		Střední Morava	
CZ071			*Olomoucký*
CZ072			*Zlínský*
CZ08		Moravskoslezsko	
CZ080			Moravskoslezský

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	EESTI		
EE	EESTI	Eesti	
EE001			*Põhja-Eesti*
EE004			*Lääne-Eesti*
EE006			*Kesk-Eesti*
EE007			*Kirde-Eesti*
EE008			*Lõuna-Eesti*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	MAGYARORSZÁG		
HU	MAGYARORSZÁG		
HU01		Közép-Magyarország	
HU011			*Budapest*
HU012			*Pest*
HU02		Közép-Dunántúl	
HU021			*Fejér*
HU022			*Komárom-Esztergom*
HU023			*Veszprém*
HU03		Nyugat-Dunántúl	
HU031			*Győr-Moson-Sopron*
HU032			*Vas*
HU033			*Zala*
HU04		Dél-Dunántúl	
HU041			*Baranya*
HU042			*Somogy*
HU043			*Tolna*
HU05		Észak-Magyarország	
HU051			*Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén*
HU052			*Heves*
HU053			*Nógrád*
HU06		Észak-Alföld	
HU061			*Hajdú-Bihar*
HU062			*Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok*
HU063			*Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg*
HU07		Dél-Alföld	
HU071			*Bács-Kiskun*
HU072			*Békés*
HU073			*Csongrád*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	LIETUVA		
LT	LIETUVA	Lietuva	
LT001			*Alytaus (Apskritis)*
LT002			*Kauno (Apskritis)*
LT003			*Klaipėdos (Apskritis)*
LT004			*Marijampolės (Apskritis)*
LT005			*Panevėžio (Apskritis)*
LT006			*Šiaulių (Apskritis)*
LT007			*Tauragės (Apskritis)*
LT008			*Telšių (Apskritis)*
LT009			*Utenos (Apskritis)*
LT00A			*Vilniaus (Apskritis)*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	LATVIJA		
LV	LATVIJA	Latvija	
LV001			*Rīga*
LV002			*Vidzeme*
LV003			*Kurzeme*
LV004			*Zemgale*
LV005			*Latgale*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	POLSKA		
PL	POLSKA		
PL01		Dolnośląskie	
PL011			*Jeleniogórsko-wałbrzyski*
PL012			*Legnicki*
PL013			*Wrocławski*
PL014			*M. Wrocław*
PL02		Kujawsko-Pomorskie	
PL021			*Bydgoski*
PL022			*Toruńsko-włocławski*
PL03		Lubelskie	
PL031			*Bialskopodlaski*
PL032			*Chełmsko-zamojski*
PL033			*Lubelski*
PL04		Lubuskie	
PL041			*Gorzowski*
PL042			*Zielonogórski*
PL05		Łódzkie	
PL051			*Łódzki*
PL052			*Piotrkowsko-skierniewicki*
PL053			*M. Łódż*
PL06		Małopolskie	
PL061			*Krakowsko-tarnowski*
PL062			*Nowosądecki*
PL063			*M. Kraków*
PL07		Mazowieckie	
PL071			*Ciechanowsko-płocki*
PL072			*Ostrołęcko-siedlecki*
PL073			*Warszawski*
PL074			*Radomski*
PL075			*M. Warszawa*
PL08		Opolskie	
PL080			*Opolski*
PL09		Podkarpackie	
PL091			*Rzeszowsko-tarnobrzeski*
PL092			*Krośnieńsko-przemyski*
PL0A		Podlaskie	
PL0A1			*Białostocko-suwalski*
PL0A2			*Łomżyński*
PL0B		Pomorskie	
PL0B1			*Słupski*
PL0B2			*Gdański*
PL0B3			*Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot*
PL0C		Śląskie	
PL0C1			*Północnośląski*
PL0C2			*Południowośląski*
PL0C3			*Centralny śląski*
PL0D		Świętokrzyskie	
PL0D0			*Świętokrzyski*
PL0E		Warmińsko-Mazurskie	
PL0E1			*Elbląski*
PL0E2			*Olsztyński*
PL0E3			*Ełcki*
PL0F		Wielkopolskie	
PL0F1			*Pilski*
PL0F2			*Poznański*
PL0F3			*Kaliski*
PL0F4			*Koniński*
PL0F5			*M. Poznań*
PL0G		Zachodniopomorskie	

PL0G1	*Szczeciński*
PL0G2	*Koszaliński*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ROMÂNIA		
RO	ROMÂNIA		
RO01		Nord-Est	
RO011			*Bacău*
RO012			*Botoşani*
RO013			*Iaşi*
RO014			*Neamţ*
RO015			*Suceava*
RO016			*Vaslui*
RO02		Sud-Est	
RO021			*Brăila*
RO022			*Buzău*
RO023			*Constanţa*
RO024			*Galaţi*
RO025			*Tulcea*
RO026			*Vrancea*
RO03		Sud	
RO031			*Argeş*
RO032			*Călăraşi*
RO033			*Dâmboviţa*
RO034			*Giurgiu*
RO035			*Ialomiţa*
RO036			*Prahova*
RO037			*Teleorman*
RO04		Sud-Vest	
RO041			*Dolj*
RO042			*Gorj*
RO043			*Mehedinţi*
RO044			*Olt*
RO045			*Vâlcea*
RO05		Vest	
RO051			*Arad*
RO052			*Caraş-Severin*
RO053			*Hunedoara*
RO054			*Timiş*
RO06		Nord-Vest	
RO061			*Bihor*
RO062			*Bistriţa-Năsăud*
RO063			*Cluj*
RO064			*Maramureş*
RO065			*Satu Mare*
RO066			*Sălaj*
RO07		Centru	
RO071			*Alba*
RO072			*Braşov*
RO073			*Covasna*
RO074			*Harghita*
RO075			*Mureş*
RO076			*Sibiu*
RO08		Bucureşti	
RO081			*Bucureşti*
RO082			*Ilfov*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	SLOVENIJA		
SI	SLOVENIJA	Slovenija	
SI001			*Pomurska*
SI002			*Podravska*
SI003			*Koroška*
SI004			*Savinjska*
SI005			*Zasavska*
SI006			*Spodnjeposavska*
SI009			*Gorenjska*
SI00A			*Notranjsko-kraška*
SI00B			*Goriška*
SI00C			*Obalno-kraška*
SI00D			*Jugovzhodna Slovenija*
SI00E			*Osrednjeslovenska*

CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA		
SK	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA		
SK01		Bratislavský	
SK010			*Bratislavský kraj*
SK02		Západné Slovensko	
SK021			*Trnavský kraj*
SK022			*Trenčianský kraj*
SK023			*Nitrianský kraj*
SK03		Stredné Slovensko	
SK031			*Žilinský kraj*
SK032			*Banskobystrický kraj*
SK04		Východné Slovensko	
SK041			*Prešovský kraj*
SK042			*Košický kraj*