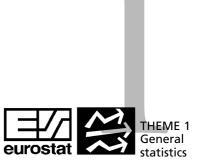
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REGIO database – Reference guide





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).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

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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 "User's Guide" published in 1999 (ISBN 92-828-8757-X). In future, Eurostat plans to produce a new updated version of this reference guide every one or two years. However, any future updates will be available only in electronic format (.pdf files) on the Internet. They will be available free of charge.

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. See the listing on the inside back cover.



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I. REGIONAL DATA - AN OVERVIEW

Eurostat's regional statistics cover the **principal aspects of the economic and social life** of the European Union, 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 guide is also available in French and German.

1. What is a region?

1.1. Definition of region

Region n.

culture

The Concise oxford Dictionary contains the following definition:

The content on grant 2 to the frame of the following the first the

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

1.2. 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)

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)

1. tract of land, space, place, having more or less definitely marked

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)

7



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. 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 devolution of power to administrative units at a lower level than the nation state. 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.

1.5. 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 (for example in the UK) may disrupt this.

1.6. 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. there is no Regulation yet 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. NUTS 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 an extensive process of consultation with interested parties, including the Member States. It can be hoped that in the course of 2001 or, at the latest, in 2002 this Regulation will be approved by the European Council and the European Parliament and thus become adopted.

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 on the availability and comparability of regional statistics. Upcoming enlargements of the Union will make 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 are the place in which certain levels of government exercise their powers, particularly where regional policy is concerned. Normative or administrative regions are therefore generally recognised by the national statistical systems as levels of data collection, processing and dissemination.

Nevertheless, 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 coal-fields, employment areas, rail traffic zones, agricultural areas, urban areas and so on) can be delineated and used in some Member States. Almost by definition, 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 main regional levels (*Länder* and *Kreise* in Germany, *régions* and *départements* in France, *Comunidades autónomas* and *provincias* in Spain, *regioni* and *provincie* in Italy, and so on).

Providing a breakdown at each of these NUTS levels into regions which are as similar as possible in terms of economic size 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 planned NUTS Regulation mentioned above will lay down thresholds for the average size of the NUTS regions. In its current wording, the draft Regulation states: "In order to establish the relevant level of NUTS in which a given class of administrative units in a Member State is to be classified, the average size of this class of administrative units in the Member State shall lie within the following population thresholds:"

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, NUTS 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 begun to 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".

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 is compiled, called "**non-administrative units**", in collaboration with the Member State concerned, by grouping together 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 NSI concerned, following consultations with the main Commission departments which were users of regional statistics.



Table 1 gives a definition and the official term for each NUTS level for the Member States. 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.

Table 1: Correspondence between the NUTS levels and the administrative units

(mentions in italics are the additional, "non-administrative" level)

	NUTS 1		NUTS 2		NUTS3	
В	Régions	3	Provinces	11	Arrondissements	43
DK	-	1	-	1	Amter	15
D	Länder	16	Regierungsbezirke	40	Kreise	441
GR	Groups of development regions	4	Development regions	13	Nomoi	51
E	Agrupacion de comunidades autonomas	7	Comunidades autonomas + Ceuta y Melilla	17+1	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla	50+2
F	Z.E.A.T + DOM	8+1	Régions + DOM	22+4	Départements + DOM	96+4
IRL	-	1	Regions	2	Regional Authority Regions	8
I	Gruppi di regioni	11	Regioni	20	Provincie	103
L	-	1	-	1	-	1
NL	Landsdelen	4	Provincies	12	COROP regio's	40
A	Gruppen von Bundesländern	3	Bundesländer	9	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken	35
P	Continente + Regioes autonomas	1+2	Commissaoes de coordenação regional + Regioes autonomas	5+2	Grupos de Concelhos	30
FIN	Manner-Suomi / Åland	2	Suuralueet	6	Maakunnat	20
S	-	1	Riksområden	8	Län	21
UK	Government office regions	12	Counties or groups of unitary authorities	37	Counties or groups of local authority regions	133
EU15		78		211		1093

2.3. Updating NUTS

Up to the present, NUTS was always updated at 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 been constructed from smaller administrative units (i.e. only **non-administrative units** exist). 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. The modification process was then tantamount to a creation process.

Recent example: the change to NUTS Level 2 in the 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 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 size, the median, the minimum and the maximum of NUTS regions for the Member States in terms of **population** (in 1000) in 1997. It gives a clear picture of the heterogeneity of the current regional breakdown in the European Union.



	NUTS level 1				NUTS level 2			NUTS level 3				
	Aver-	Me- dian	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Aver-	Me- dian	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Aver-	Media n	Minim um	Maxim um
EU15	4 817	4 401	25	17915	1 781	1 424	25	11073	344	217	20	5022
В	3 394	3 324	952	5906	926	1 006	243	1637	237	172	40	952
DK	5 285	5 285	5 285	5285	5 285	5 285	5 285	5285	352	291	45	630
D	5 124	3 082	668	17915	2 049	1 736	511	5269	186	135	36	2125
GR	2 625	3 018	1 015	3449	808	562	184	3449	206	115	21	3449
E	5 618	5 022	1 577	10718	2 185	1 377	135	<i>7</i> 159	756	513	63	5022
F	6 696	6 980	1 651	11073	2 318	1 753	160	11073	603	498	73	2567
IRL	3 661	3 661	3 661	3661	1 830	1 830	970	2690	458	376	207	1074
1	5 228	5 791	1 605	8974	2 876	1 867	119	8974	558	376	92	3792
L	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421	421
NL	3 903	3 344	1 637	7286	1 301	1 072	287	3352	390	303	54	1315
Α	2 691	2 896	1 770	3406	897	662	276	1600	231	190	21	1600
P	3 315	259	243	9444	1 421	517	243	3553	332	239	46	1834
FIN	2 570	2 570	25	5115	857	702	25	1815	257	194	25	1249
S	8 846	8 846	8 846	8846	1 106	1 060	389	1756	421	271	58	1754
UK	4 917	5 088	1 678	7941	1 595	1 538	372	4388	444	313	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 10 countries 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 Central European Countries" (ISBN 92-828-7319-6), a new edition of which is scheduled for publication in the first half of 2001.

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 2000, Slovenia modified two of its level 3 regions.

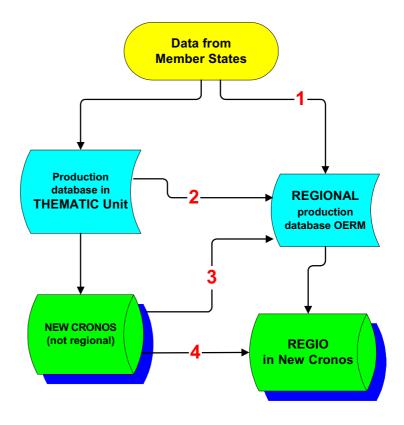
3. The statistical collections

3.1. Changes in NewCronos

In the course of 2000, far-reaching changes have been made to the organisation of data in the REGIO domain of NewCronos. These changes are still ongoing and are scheduled for completion in spring 2001. There are 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, 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.

In the future, the standard model for data flow will be 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.



But 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**.

The twelve collections in REGIO are:

agri-r	Agriculture
demo-r	Demographic statistics
econ-r	Economic accounts
lfs-r	Community labour force survey
rd	Research and development, patents
busi-r	Structural business statistics
health	Health statistics
educ	Education statistics
tour-r	Tourism statistics
tran_enr	Transport and energy statistics
unemp	Unemployment
reg_ybk	Regions: Statistical yearbook 2000

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.

For technical reasons, the three collections in italic *busi-r*, *health* and *educ* are not yet created in New Cronos at the moment (March 2001), but they will be generated in the coming weeks. They are already fully described in this reference guide.

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.

All in all, there are currently **120** tables in the regional database of Eurostat, **85** for EU Member States and **35** 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 Member State tables in REGIO

Active population at NUTS level 3 124	Deaths by sex and age group	
		55
Active population by age and sex 73	Deaths by sex and single year of age	56
Activity rates by age and sex 73	Density of the average total population	52
Agricultural accounts at regional level 41		
Agricultural accounts at regional level according to	\overline{E}	
EAA97 39		
Air transport – freight 118	Educational attainment level	100
Air transport – passengers 117	Electricity consumption by sector	114
Area of the regions 52	Electricity production capacity	113
Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS II 108	Employed persons by sector, full/part time and	sex 74
Arrivals of residents - NUTS II 107	Employment (ESA79)	65
Average annual population by sex 52	Employment (ESA95)	65
	Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA79)	66
\overline{B}	Employment at NUTS level 3 (ESA95)	66
	Employment by sector	77
Births and deaths 55	Employment in High Technology	77
Births by age of mother 55	Employment rates by sex	74
	European patent applications by IPC section	78
\overline{C}	European patent applications, rates	78
	Expenditure by sector	77
Causes of death 94		
Compensation of employees (ESA79) 67	\overline{G}	
Compensation of employees (ESA95) 67		
Cows' milk collection 38	GDP at NUTS level 2 (ESA79)	64
Crop production 35	GDP at NUTS level 2 (ESA95)	64
	GDP at NUTS level 3 (ESA95)	65
	GDP NUTS level 3 (ESA79)	65
	Gross fixed capital formation (ESA79)	66



Gross fixed capital formation (ESA95)	66	Non-national students in tertiary education by				
Gross value added at basic (current) prices NUT	S level	citizenship and sex	101			
2 (ESA95)	67	Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds	- NUTS			
Gross value added at basic (current) prices NUT	S level	III				
3 (ESA95)	68	Number of households	74			
GVA at factor cost NUTS level 2 (ESA79)	64	Number of unemployed by age and sex	72			
GVA at factor cost NUTS level 3 (ESA79)	64					
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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 10 Phare countries, 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 this aspect of the project will be more widely disseminated in 2001.

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 Phare project was launched. Moreover, the small size of both Malta and Cyprus rule out the collection of data at any level equivalent to NUTS 2 or NUTS 3. In the case of Turkey, no agreement on a regional breakdown has 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. Updating frequency and procedure

Data requests are sent out annually but the timing in the year depends on the domain. Updating will take 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 as 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.

For each of the main indicators there is a set of rules with which the data must comply.

These are basic coherence rules - the subparts of a main indicator cannot possibly total more than the main indicator - but much of the data does not match these and the do-



main 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. 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 NUTS99, 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.

6.2. Which level of NUTS

The standard level of data availability is NUTS level 2. For certain variables, also NUTS level 3 is 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. 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 is always renewed in January and regional unemployment usually in the month of May.



6.4. 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 <u>all</u> 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.

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 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. In cases, where these data were not available, gross value added at factor costs or market prices according to ESA 79 were considered as regional structures. This concerns mostly figures on NUTS level 3. The assumption (which may prove wrong) is that the regional structure of production activities will not change dramatically when ESA95 is introduced. Furthermore, these are the only data that are currently available and the alternative would be not to publish any data. Using this procedure, national GDP is thus distributed in proportion to the value of regional gross value added.

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

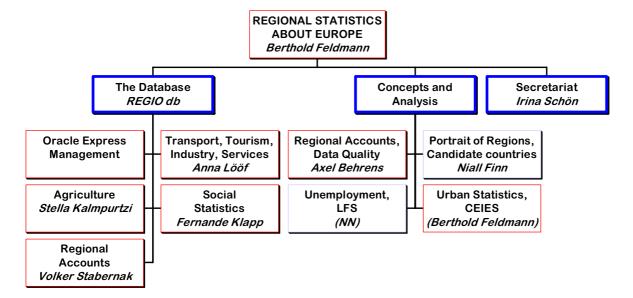
This last chapter shows in detail all the dimensions and the content of the various tables in the collection.

Organisational set up and contact persons

All regional statistics inside Eurostat are collected, stored and disseminated by the "Regional Statistics" **section** in division E4 of Eurostat. This section was created in May 1999. Apart from regional statistics, division E4 also comprises *demography statistics and geographical information systems*. The head of division 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 ease contacts, e-mail addresses are given:

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	aarno.laihonen@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	anna.loof@cec.eu.int	ibrahim.laafia@cec.eu.int
Structural business statistics	anna.loof@cec.eu.int	isabelle.maquet- engsted@cec.eu.int
Health statistics	fernande.klapp@cec.eu.int	antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int
Education statistics	fernande.klapp@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. The 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 Year-book".

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, the Romanian authorities decided that a postponement until 2001 was preferable to permit full updating. 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).



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 Year-book, the user 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, it is planned to incorporate candidate country data 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.

11. Outlook

The database is constantly being upgraded. The most important improvements to be expected in 2001 are:

- Regional accounts data in accordance with ESA-95 will continue to arrive at Eurostat and will be incorporated in the database.
- With regard to the structure of the database, some stability is aimed for after all the (necessary) changes of last year. Instead, the team's resources will be focussed predominantly on more extensive checks of the **quality** of the data in the database and the rectification of errors found.
- The only areas where there is a likelihood of being able to incorporate some new additional data are regional <u>environment</u> statistics.



12. Symbols and abbreviations

- None

0 Less than half the unit used

AverageNot availableEurostat estimate

mioMillionhabInhabitant

ECU European Currency Unit (up to 31.12.1998)

EUR Euro (from 1.1.1999)

PPS Purchasing power standard

m3 Cubic metrekm Kilometreha Hectarekg Kilogram

t 1 000 kilogramskWh Kilowatt hour

TJ Terajoule (=10⁹ 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 legal texts 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. Necessary adaptations to the applied 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. The 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. However, for the Netherlands and United Kingdom, 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 in 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 regions where collection centres - and not farms producing 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 of final agricultural production (or intermediate agricultural products) from a given region in a region of the same country are considered to be 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: create methodological consistency with the ESA on one hand and feasability on the other.

Thus a new system of the EAA was created in 1997. Data according to this accounting system starts flowing in to Eurostat and is reflected in this new 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 as 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, It-



aly, 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).

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: <u>ulrich.eidmann@cec.eu.int</u>.

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 EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

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

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

AGRIAREA Utilized agricultural area

ARABLAND Arable land

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 Potatoes **POTATO**

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 **FALLOW** Fallow land **PERMCROP** Permanent crops

ORCHARD Orchards (incl. Citrus fruit)

VINEYARD Vineyards

OLIVEPL Olive plantations

3. UNIT Units:

> U1000HA 1,000 ha Т НА 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 un-

der 80kg

PIG80_110KG Fattening pigs of 80 kg to un-

der 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

Notes:

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

XAANIMAL:

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:

<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>s:</u>	
1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2
2.	AGRIACCT9	7: 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
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



3. MVALUE

Value at basic price
Subsidies on products
Taxes on products
Value at producer price

4. CURRENCY Currency/indices

MIO_EUR Millions of EURO

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency (Milliard for Italy)

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 (to-

tal)

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 (in-

cluding VAT balance)

GVAFCOST Gross value added at factor

costs

DEPREC Depreciation

LABOURCOST Compensation and social secu-

rity 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 ma-

chinery

GFCF_OTH Other gross fixed capital forma-

tion

3. CURRENCY Currency / Indices

MIO_EUR Millions of euro

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency (Milliard for Italy)

4. TIME From 1980 (yearly)



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

<u>Dimensions:</u>

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)
	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 spert (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)
70	Number of holdings with fresh vegetables, melons and strawber-
, 1	ries (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 +
75	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 $(J/03)$,
92	number Number of holdings with bovine animals 1 year or over but un-
93	der 2 years, female (J/04) Bovine animals 1 year or over but under 2 years, female (J/04),
94	number Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over,
	male (J/05)
95	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, male (J/05), number
96	Number of holdings with bovine animals 2 year old and over,
	heifers (J/06)
97	Bovine animals 2 year old and over, heifers (J/06)
98	Number of holdings with dairy cows (J/07)
99	Dairy cows (J/07), number
100	Number of holdings with other cows (J/08)
101	Other cows (J/08), number
102	Number of holdings with sheep (J/09)
103	Sheep (J/09), number
104	Number of holdings with goats (J/10)
105	Goats (J/10), number
106	Number of holdings with pigs (J/11-J/13)
107	Pigs (J/11-J/13), number
108	Number of holdings with poultry (J/14-J/16)
109	Poultry (J/14-J/16), number
110	Total labour force (L/01-L/06) in AWU
111	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a
	non-regular basis (L/01-L/04) (persons)
112	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a
	non-regular basis (L/01-L/04), in AWU
113	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) (person)
114	Total family labour force (L/01-L/03) in AWU
115	Total family labour force full-time employed (L/01-L/03) (person)
116	Holder's being a natural person (persons)
117	Holder's being a natural person (AWU)
118	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (persons)
119	Holder's being a natural person: age < 35 years (AWU)
120	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (persons)
121	Holder's being a natural person: age 35 to 44 years (AWU)
122	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (persons)
123	Holder's being a natural person: age 45 to 54 years (AWU)
124	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (persons)
125	Holder's being a natural person: age 55 to 64 years (AWU)
126	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over (persons)
127	Holder's being a natural person: age 65 years and over(AWU)
128	Holder's being a natural person: sex = male (persons)
129	Holder's being a natural person: sex = female (persons)



	130	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (persons)
	131	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 0 to < 25% (AWU)
	132	Holder's being a natural person: work time > 25 to < 50% (per-
	152	sons)
	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% (per-
		sons)
	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

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 at NUTS 2 level 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 exeption of Netherlands, Finland and Sweden for which the land area concept is used. These data are given in km^2 (1 km^2 = 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 pojection 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:

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

D3AREA Area of the regions

D3DENSIT Density of the average total population **D2MORTAG** Deaths by age group and by sex

D2MORTIN Infant mortality

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 -

Central European Candidate countries

XDPOP Annual average population by sex - Central European Candidate

countries

XDAREA Total area of regions - Central European Candidate countries **XDDENSIT** Population density - Central European Candidate countries



pop_ch:

EU-Member States

D3NATMOR Births and deaths

P2NATAGBirths 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:

EU-Member States

D2MIGRBInterregional migration in BelgiumD2MIGREInterregional migration in SpainD2MIGRFInterregional migrations in FranceD2MIGRFIInterregional migrations in FinlandD2MIGRIInterregional migration in Italy

D2MIGRNL Interregional migration in the Netherlands

D2MIGRPInterregional 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 EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions".

While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

Group:	poparea	Population and area		
D2AGE80):	Population at 1 Janua	ary by sex and age gro	up (from 1980)
<u>Dimension</u>	<u>ıs:</u>			
1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities N	IUTS-99: at NUTS leve	1 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 Januar	ry by sex and single years of age

Dimens	วากกรา

Dinterisie	<u> </u>		
1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities N	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

D3AREA Area of the regions

<u>Dimensions:</u>

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

Unit: km²

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
v0.4 Less than 5 years

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		

<u>Units:</u> <u>persons</u>

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 - Central Euro-

pean 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 - Central European 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: persons

XDAREA Area of the regions

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities, statistical regions at level 3

Unit: km^2

XDDENSIT Density of the average total population

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
GDEATH Crude death rate

3. TIME From 1977 (yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

Rate per 1000 resident 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

<u>Dimensions:</u>

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 - Central European 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 - Central European 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

<u>Dimensions:</u>

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)

<u>Units:</u> number of deaths

number of deaths under one year/live births

Group: dmigr Interregional migration



D2MIGRBInterregional migration in BelgiumD2MIGREInterregional migration in SpainD2MIGRFInterregional migrations in FranceD2MIGRFIInterregional migrations in FinlandD2MIGRIInterregional migration in Italy

D2MIGRNL Interregional migration in the Netherlands

D2MIGRPInterregional migration in Portugal**D2MIGRSE**Interregional migrations in Sweden**D1MIGRD**Interregional migration in Germany

D1MIGRUK Interregional migration in the United Kingdom

Dimensions:

GEO Regions of origin (NUTS): at NUTS level 1 or 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.¹⁾ 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 TA3-TA6-TA17 (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 to be provided by the end of 2000. Data on NUTS 3 level and household tables have to be provided by the end of 2001. This means that the provision of data for the variables E3VABP95 and E3EMPL95 and all variables for Central European Candidate countries (mentioned under item 4.6) is voluntary at the moment.

For each of the three tables there are some derogations. For the set of tables, 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).

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



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

Codes	Codes	Labels	
(R3)	(R6)		(R17)
B01	B01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	B01
	B06	Fuel and power products	B06
	B30	Manufactured products	
		Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals, other than ra- dioactive	B13
		Non-metallic minerals and mineral products	B15
B02		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
	B68	Market services	
Recovery, repair, trade, lodging, catering services Transport and communication services B03 Services of credit and insurance institutions Other 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 TA3-TA6-TA17 (NACE Rev. 1)

Codes	Codes	Labels	Codes
(TA3)	(TA6)		(TA17) ⁽¹⁾
A_B	A_B	Agricultural, hunting and forestry	A
		Fishing	В
	C_E	Industry, including energy	
		Mining and quarrying	С
C_F		Manufacturing	D
		Electricity, gas and water supply	E
	F	Construction	F
	G_I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and restaurants; transport and communication	G
		Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and	Н
		personal and household goods	I
		Hotels and restaurants	
		Transport, storage and communication	
G_P	J_K	_K Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	
		Financial intermediation	J
		Real estate, renting and business activities	K
	L_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	О
		Private households with employed persons	P
		Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	Q
TOTAL		$(A_B)+(C_F)+(G_P)+Q$	
TOT_ADJ		TOTAL-FISIM (2)	

⁽¹⁾ Q called "Extra-territorial organisations and bodies" is part of TA17. However it does not count for the total of all branches neither on TA3 nor on TA6 level.

⁽²⁾ FISIM represents "Financial intermediation services indirectly measured"



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 ESA95 Council Regulation 2223/96 of 25.06.1996, OJ L 310 of 30.11.1996 ("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
E3GDP95 Gross domestic product at NUTS level 3

XE_GDP Gross domestic product (Central European Candidate countries

- CECC)

Subject branch95

(at NUTS 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 NUTS 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



3.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

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 NUTS level 2

2. NACE-CLIO Branch:

clioR17 all positions of Nace-Clio R17 (see table 2)

TOTAL Total

TOT_ADJ Adjusted total (- imputed output of bank services)

3. CURRENCY Currency:

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency (milliard for Italy)

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 NUTS level 3

2. NACE-CLIO Branch:

clioR3 all positions of Nace-Clio-R3

(see table 2)

TOTAL Total

TOT_ADJ Adjusted total (- imputed output of

bank services)

3. CURRENCY Currency:

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency

(milliard for Italy)

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 NUTS 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 aver-

age

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 Gross domestic product at level 3 (ESA95) - CECC

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS 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 inhabi-

tant

EUR_HAB_EU Euro per inhabitant as % of EU-15 aver-

age

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 Employment at NUTS level 2 (ESA95) - CECC

Dimensions:

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

2. WSTATUS Working status:



EMPLOY_TOT Total employment

EMPLEE 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 Employment at level 3 (ESA95) - CECC

Dimensions:

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

2. WSTATUS Working status:

EMPLOY_TOT Total employment

EMPLEE 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 Gross fixed capital formation level 2 (ESA95) - CECC

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS 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 / Indices:



MIO_NAT Millions of national currency

(milliard for Italy)

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** Compensation of employees level 2 (ESA95) - CECC

Dimensions:

1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS 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 / Indices:

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency

(milliard for Italy)

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)

- EU

XE2VABP Gross value added at basic (current) prices level 2 (ESA95) -

CECC

Dimensions:

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

2. NACE Branch:

NACE Rev.1 A17 all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A17

(see table 3)

TOTAL Total

TOT_ADJ Adjusted total (- imputed output of

bank services

3. CURRENCY Currency:

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency (milliard for Italy)

MIO_EUR Million euro

4. TIME both from 1995 (yearly)

E3VABP95 Gross value added at basic (current) prices NUTS level 3 (ESA95)

- EU



XE3VABP Gross value added at basic (current) prices level 3 (ESA95) -

CECC

Dimensions:

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

2. NACE Branch:

NACE Rev.1 A3 all positions of Nace-Rev.1-A3

(see table 3)

TOTAL Total

TOT_ADJ Adjusted total (- imputed output of

bank services)

3. CURRENCY Currency:

MIO_NAT Millions of national currency (milliard for Italy)

MIO_EUR Million euro

4. TIME both from 1995 (yearly)



4. Community labour force survey

4.1. 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 working 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 km², 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.

4.2. Eurostat publications

Labour Force Survey - Methods and definitions, Eurostat

Labour Force Survey - Annual results, Eurostat

4.3. 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.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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.



4.6. List of tables

EU Member States

LFOUNEMP 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

XLFEMPRTEmployment rates by sexXLFHHNumber of householdsXLFPOPPopulation by age and sex



4.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

LFOUNEMP		Number of unemployed by age and sex		
<u>Dimension</u>	<u>.s:</u>			
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)		
<u>Units:</u>	1000 per	<u>ersons</u>		

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

1000 persons

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 (y	vearly)

72

Units:



LF2ACT XLFACT		Active population by age and sex ditto		
<u>Dimension</u>	<u>s:</u>			
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 (y	yearly)



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



5. Research and development, patents

5.1. 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 and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

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 equipments. Regional data on R&D are being supplied by Member States 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 the Eurostat publication "R&D - Annual Statistics".

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.).

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 all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control or administrated by or associated with higher education establishments.

Employment in High-Tech

This new domain gives information and data about the employment in high-tech sectors (manufacturing and services).

5.2. Eurostat publications

Eurostat R&D - Annual Statistics



5.3. 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.

5.4 Legal base

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

5.5. Contact person

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

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

5.6. List of tables

There are currently seven tables in this collection but some of the tables will be merged and the definitions might change during 2001:

Member States

RD2EXP Expenditure by sector
RD2PERS Employment by sector
EHT_R Employment in High-Tech

RD2PAT European patent applications by IPC section

RD2PAT_R European patent applications, rates

Central European candidate countries

XRDEXP Expenditure by sector – CECC **XRDPERS** Employment by sector – CECC



5.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

RD2EXP Expenditure by sector

Dimensions:

1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : At NUTS level 2	
2.	DSTI/RDsector		Industry sectors (DSTI)
		S3/total	All sectors
		S34/bes	Business enterprise sector
		S35/gov	Government sector
		S37/hes	Higher education sector
3.	UNIT	expgdprt	Expenditures/Gross domestic product rate
		mio_eur	Millions of EURO (from 1.1.99)/ECU (up to
			31.12.98)
		mio_nat	Millions of national currency
4.	TIME	From 1985	(yearly)

RD2PERS

Employment by sector

Dimensions:

1.	DSTI/rdsector		Industry sectors (DSTI)
		S3/total	All sectors
		S34/bes	Business enterprise sector
		S35/gov	Government sector
		S37/hes	Higher education sector
2.	UNIT	Units:	
		PERS	Persons
		PERSRT	Persons in % of total employment
		FTU	Full time equivalent
		ACTIVRT	Persons in % of active population
3.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1985 (yearly)	

EHT_R Employment in High Technology

Dimensions:

1. VARIABLE Variable
high_tec Total high technology: NACE Rev. 1 24, 29 to 35, 64, 82 and 73
tot_emp Total employment
higher_man Higher tech manufacturing: NACE Ref. 1 30 and 32



High tech manufactruing sectors: NACE Rev.1 24 and 29 to 35 high_man High tech services: NACE Rev. 1 64, 72 and 73 high_ser 2. UNIT Units nbr Absolute number Percentage of total employment pc_emp 3. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2 4. TIME From 1996 (yearly) RD2PAT European patent applications by IPC section Dimensions: **IPC** 1. International Patent Classification (IPC): sections Human necessities ipc_a ipc_b Performing operations; transporting Chemistry; metallurgy ipc_c ipc_d Textiles; paper Fixed construction ipc_e ipc_f Mechanical engineering; lighting; heating; weapons; blasting **Physics** ipc_g Electricity ipc_h total Total (sum of IPC sections) 2. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2 3. TIME From 1989 (yearly) RD2PAT_R European patent applications, rates Dimensions: **IPC** 1. International Patent Classification (IPC): sections tot_inhab Number of patent applications per million inhabitants tot_act Number of patent applications per million active population tot_fte Number of patent applications per R&D personnel (1000 FTE) tot_hc Number of patent applications per R&D personnel (1000 HC) Number of patent applications tot_exp per R&D expenditure (mio EUR) 2. **GEO** Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2 3. TIME From 1989 (yearly) **XRDEXP** Expenditure by sector - Central European candidate countries

Dimensions:

1. DSTI/rdsector Industry sectors (DSTI)



		S3/total	All sectors
		S34/bes	Business enterprise sector
		S35/gov	Government sector
		S37/hes	Higher education sector
		pnp	Private non profit sector
2.	UNIT	Units	
		MIO_NAT	Million national currency at current prices
3.	GEO	Statistical re	egions at level 2
4.	TIME	From 1995	(yearly)

Notes:

CZ: Column "s3 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 – Central European candidate countries

Dimensions:

1.	DSTI/rdsector		Industry sectors (DSTI)
		S3/total	All sectors
		S34/bes	Business enterprise sector
		S35/gov	Government sector
		S37/hes	Higher education sector
		Pnp	Private non profit sector
2.	UNIT	Units	
		pers/hc	Persons (Head counts)
		persrt	Persons in % of total employment
		fte	Full-time equivalent
		activrt	Persons in % of working population
3.	GEO	Statistical regions at level 2	
4.	TIME	From 1995 (yearly)	

Notes:

CZ:	Column "s3 all sectors" includes PNP sector.
EE:	For total employment and working population the LFS data was
	used.
SI:	In "s3" all sectors", the sum of the regions does not match the na-
	tional total as total also includes the PNP sector.
SK:	Data for 1996 follows the administrative-territorial arrangement in
	use since 1st of August 1996.



6. Structural business statistics

6.1. 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.

6.2. Eurostat publications

Structural business statistics - National methodologies - CD-ROM

Panorama of European business, 1999



6.3. 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.

6.4. Legal base

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

6.5. Contact person

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

For methodological questions please contact the specialist in unit D2, Ms Isabelle Maquet-Engsted, e-mail: <u>isabelle.maquet-engsted@cec.eu.int</u>.

6.6. List of tables

sbs-r Structural business statistics (industry, construction, trade and services).



6.7. Detailed description

sbs-r: Structural business statistics (industry, construction, trade and services).

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
	cal1	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



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 other transport equipment dm Manufacture of other transport equipment dn Manufacture of other transport equipment dn Manufacture of furniture; 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 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 household goods g515 Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies g516 Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies g517 Other wholesale g52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of per- sonal and household goods g521 Retail sale in non-specialized stores g522 Retail sale of personal and household 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	d130	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
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g526 Retail sale not in stores	g524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
	g525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
g527 Repair of personal and household goods	g526	Retail sale not in stores
	g527	Repair of personal and household goods
h Hotels and restaurants	h	Hotels and restaurants
h55 Hotels and restaurants	h55	Hotels and restaurants



	i	Transport, storage and communication		
	i60	Land transp	ort; transport via pipelines	
	i61	Water trans	port	
	i62	Air transport		
	i63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel		
		agencies		
	i64	Post and tele	ecommunications	
	k	Real estate,	renting and business activities	
	k70	Real estate a	activities	
	k71	Renting of m	nachinery and equipment without operator and of	
		personal and	d household goods	
	k72	Computer as	nd related activities	
	k73	Research an	d development	
	k74	Other busin	ess activities	
2.	VARIABLE	Economic in	dicator	
		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 u	nits: at NUTS level 2	
4.	TIME	from 1985 (y	vearly)	

Notes:

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

Per head values are expressed in thousands of euro/ECU.



7. Health statistics

7.1. 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. illdefined 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 cooperate 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.

- In some countries, data cover physicians in activity (B, DK, D, GR, FR, UK). This category includes physicians with a <u>medical practice</u> and those <u>without a medical practice</u> (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 assimilated to a recording 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 prac- tise	Remark
	With a medi- cal practice			
В	X			stomatologists included
DK	X			
D	X			new Länder and East Berlin included
GR	X			
E			E	
F	X			stomatologists included
IRL		х	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			Е	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.

- In some countries, data cover dentists **in activity** (D, GR, F, UK, A). This category includes dentists with a <u>practice in dentistry</u> and those <u>without a practice</u> (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 assimilated to a recording 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	Process		
В			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	Х	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	Х			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 <u>working in a pharmacy</u> and those <u>working in pharmaceutical industry, administration, research, ...</u> 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 coutries, data cover all pharmacists recorded in a professional Order. They are **entitled to practise** this profession. This include certain pharmacists <u>in activity</u> and some who are <u>not in activity</u> (e.g. unemployed pharmacists).

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

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

	In activity		Entitled to practise	Remarks
	working in a pharmacy	working in industry, research,		
В			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)

Health infrastructure (hospital beds)

Also for hospital beds, definitions and coverage vary to a large amount between countries. This reduces comparability to a large extent. Details can be obtained from Mr Montserrat, e-mail: antoni.montserrat@cec.eu.int.



7.2. Eurostat publications

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

'Health Pocketbook 2001' Eurostat (July 2001)

7.3. Data sources

Described previosly.

7.4. Legal base

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

7.5. Contact person

The contact person for health statistics is Ms Fernande Klapp, e-mail: fernande.klapp@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.

7.6. List of tables

H2CAUSDCauses of deathH2PERSHealth personnelH2BEDSHealth infrastructure



7.7. Detailed description

H2CAUSD Causes of death

<u>Dimensions:</u>

1. GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2			
2. SEX	M			
	F			
3. ICD	TOTAL	All causes of death (A00-Y89)		
	01	Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)		
	02	Tuberculosis (A15-A19,B90)		
	03	Meningococcal infection (A39)		
	04	AIDS (HIV-disease) (B20-B24)		
	05	Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)		
	06	Neoplasms (C00-D48)		
	07	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)		
	08	Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity, pharynx (C00-C14)		
	09	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (C15)		
	10	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)		
	11	Malignant neoplasm of colon (C18)		
	12	Malignant neoplasm of rectum and anus (C19-C21)		
	13	Malignant neoplasm liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)		
	14	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)		
	15	Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung		
		(C32-C34)		
	16	Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)		
	17	Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)		
	18	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)		
	19	Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus (C54-C55)		
	20	Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)		
	21	Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)		
	22	Malignant neoplasm of kidney (C64)		
	23	Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)		
	24	Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic/haematopoietic tissue		
		(C81-C96)		
	25	Diseases of the blood(-forming organs), immunological disorders		
		(D50-D89)		
	26	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)		
	27	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)		
	28	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)		
	29	Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis) (F10)		
	30	Drug dependence, toxicomania (F11-F16,F18-F19)		
	31	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs (G00-H95)		
	32	Meningitis (other than 03) (G00-G03)		
	33	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)		
	34	Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25)		



35

33	Other heart diseases (100-100,109-102)		
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. AGE_CDEATH	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		
5. TIME	from 1992 (yearly)		
Units:	<u>crude death rates</u> <u>(weighted average of the age specific mortality rates)</u>		

Other heart diseases (I30-I33,I39-I52)

(weighted average of the age specific mortality rates)



H2PERS		Health personnel		
<u>Dimension</u>	<u>.s:</u>			
1.	GEO	Geopolitical entities NUTS-99: at NUTS level 2		
2.	STAFF	Health Staff		
		PHYS	physicians or doctors	
		DENTIST dentists		
		PHARM pharmacists		
3.	TIME	from 1993 (yearly)		
<u>Units :</u>		Persons / rate per 100	00 inhabitants	

H2BEDS Hospital beds **Dimensions:** 1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS-99 : at NUTS level 2 $\,$ 2. **HBEDS** Total number of hospital beds from 1993 (yearly) 3. TIME Number of beds / rate per 1000 inhabitants

Units:



8. Education

8.1. General presentation

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

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 pirmarily the "regular" school and university system. Data included in the REGIO data base concern:

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

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

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



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)

8.2. Eurostat publications

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

8.3. 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 edcuational attainment: LFS.

8.4. Legal base

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

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

8.5. Contact person

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

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



8.6. List of tables

Educational attainment (levels: low, medium, high)

E2ATTAIN

levels accoding to ISCED76

E2PUPLRG76

E2PUPARG76

E2CTZHRG76

levels accoding to ISCED97

E2PUPLRG97

E2PUPARG97

E2PCTARG97

E2CTZHRG97



8.7. Detailed description

E2ATTAIN	Educational	attainment	level

<u>Dimension</u>	<u>s:</u>		
1.	GEO	Geopolitical	entities NUTS99; at NUTS level 2
2.	SEX	TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	AGE	Age	
		y25_64	
		y25_34	
		y35_64	
4.	ISCED	ISCED_97	
		0_2	low level
		3_4	medium level
		5_6	high level

5. TIME from 1999 (yearly)

Units: % of population

E2PUPLRG76 Pupils and students by region, level of education and sex

Dimensions:

	<u>—</u>		
1.	GEO	Geopolitical	entities NUTS99; at NUTS level 2
2.	SEX	TOTAL	Total
		M	Males
		F	Females
3.	ISCED	ISCED_76	
		TOTAL	Total
		IO_7	Total - ISCED
		IO	Preprimary
		I1	Primary
		I2	Lower secondary
		I3	Upper secondary
		I3_GEN	Upper secondary general
		I3_VOC	Upper secondary vocational and technical
		I5_7	Total tertiary
4.	TIME	1993 - 1997	(yearly)

Units: 1000 persons

E2PUPARG76 Pupils and students by region, sex and age

Dimensions:



GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS99; at NUTS level 2 1. 2. SEX TOTAL Total M Males F Females 3. AGE Age Total Total y2 2 years 3 years уЗ 4 years y4 ... y27 27 years 28 years y28 y30_34 between 30 and 34 years y35_39 between 35 and 39 years 40 years and over y40_max unk Unknown 4. TIME 1993 - 1997 (yearly) E2CTZHRG76 Non-national students in tertiary education by citizenship and sex Dimensions: 1. GEO Geopolitical entities NUTS99; at NUTS level 2 2. SEX TOTAL Total Males M F Females 3. **CITIZENSHIP** Citizen Foreigners - Total for eu15_for EU Foreignres (EU_15)

ext_eu

Extra-EU

1993 - 1997 (yearly)

TIME Units: 1000 persons

4.



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), ignor-



ing 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 nontourists (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.

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).

9.2. Eurostat publications

Tourism in Europe-Key figures 1997 – 1998



Tourism in the Central European countries-Key figures 1997 – 1998

Tourism in the Mediterranean countries-Key figures 1997 – 1998

Community Methodology on tourism statistics

Tourism in Europe - Trends 1995-98

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 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

Group:	RSECT_A Capacity of collective tourist accommodation
t_3r	Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds – NUTS III – annual data from 1994 on
Group:	RSECT_B Occupancy in collective accommodation establishments
t04_2r	Arrivals of residents - NUTS II - annual data from 1994 on
t05_2r	Nights spent by residents - NUTS II - annual data from 1994 on
t06_2r	Arrivals of non-residents - NUTS II - annual data from 1994 on
t07 2r	Nights spent by non-residents - NUTS II - ann. data from 1994 on



9.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

Group: RSECT_A

t_3r Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds - NUTS III – 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)

Group: RSECT_B

t04_2r Arrivals of residents - NUTS II - 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	Geopolitica	l entities NUTS-99: At NUTS level 2
3.	TIME	from 1994	(yearly)

t05_2r Nights spent by residents - NUTS II - 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 II - 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 II - 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.).

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 directly to the regional section of Eurostat. The specialised Eurostat unit C2 (transport) will start to collect also regional data in 2001.

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	1108/70	04.06.70	L130	15.06.70	Introducing an accounting system for expenditure
Regulation					on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway
Council	80/1119	17.11.80	L 339	15.12.80	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by
Directive					inland waterways



Council	80/1177	04.12.80	L350	23.12.80	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by
Directive					rail as part of regional statistics)
Council	93/704	30.11.93	L329/63	30.12.93	Creation of a Community database on road
Decision					accidents
Council	95/64	08.12.95	L320	30.12.95	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods
Directive					and passengers by sea and rule for implementation:
					Commission Decision (98/385/EC in O.J. L174 of
					18.06.98)
Draft					Statistical returns in respect of carriage of
Council					passengers, freight and mail by air (COM (95) 353
Regulation					final of 14.09.95)
Council	1172/98	25.05.98	L163	06.06.98	Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by
Regulation					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: <u>john.allen@cec.eu.int</u>.

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 - passangers

T2netRoad, rail and waterway networkT2SEA_FMaritime transport - freightT2SEA_PMaritime transport - passangers

T2veh Road transport, stock of vehicles by category



T2secu Road safety

Central European candidate countries

XTNET Road, rail and waterway network

XTSECU Road safety

XTVEH Road transport, stock of vehicles by category



10.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

en2celec Electricity production capacity (in Megawatt) (Installed net ca-

pacity)

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 col-

lected at regional level

HU: Electric Production Capacity: Annual average of net productin capac-

ity.

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. Statisti-

cal 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 $31^{\rm st}$

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 re-

gional level, no other sectors of consumption.

HU: Only national data, Regional data not available. Source: Energy In-

formation Agency

LT: Energy sector: excluding own use by plant, used for pumped stor-

age, 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 consump-

tion 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 ar-

rangement (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 Lorri	es (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 Cen-

tre (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, semitrailers 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 for-

eign 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 exclu-

sively or primarily to carry goods. Road tractors: Articulated vehi-

cle 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



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

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

Dimensions:

1. TRANDIR Transport direction

ON Passengers embarked
OFF Passengers disembarked

TOTAL Total: embarked and disembarked

TRANSIT Passengers transit Territorial units: at NUTS level 2

2. GEO Territorial units: at NU.

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

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 to-

tal.

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 pe-

riod 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).



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, registered unemployed and population are supplied by the appropriate units inside Eurostat. 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 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:

XUNRTUnemployment rate at NUTS level 3XUNPERSUnemployment at NUTS level 3XUNWPOPWorking population at NUTS level 3

Harmonized long term unemployment at NUTS level 2:

XUN2LTU Long term unemployment



11.7. Detailed description

Please note: For EU Member States, the territorial units for the dimension GEO are NUTS-99. For candidate countries the territorial units are "statistical regions". While the data for Member States in general is available at NUTS level 2, for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia it is often at level 3 of "statistical regions".

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			
DE			BELGIQUE-BELGIË
BE1	RÉG. BRUXELLES-CAP BRUSSELS HFDST. GEWEST	Rég. Bruxelles-Cap Brussels Hfdst. gewest	Rég. Bruxelles-Cap Brussels Hfdst. gewest
BE2 BE21	VLAAMS GEWEST	Antwerpen	
BE211 BE212 BE213		Antwerpen	Antwerpen (Arrondissement) Mechelen Turnhout
BE22		Limburg (B)	
BE221 BE222 BE223			Hasselt Maaseik Tongeren
BE23		Oost-Vlaanderen	rangaran
BE231 BE232 BE233			Aalst Dendermonde Eeklo
BE234 BE235			Gent (Arrondissement) Oudenaarde
BE236			Sint-Niklaas
BE24 BE241		Vlaams Brabant	Lalla Vikraanda
BE241 BE242			Halle-Vilvoorde Leuven
BE25		West-Vlaanderen	5
BE251 BE252			Brugge Diksmuide
BE253			leper
BE254 BE255			Kortrijk Oostende
BE256			Roeselare
BE257 BE258			Tielt Veurne
BE3	RÉGION WALLONNE		veume
BE31 BE32		Brabant Wallon Hainaut	Brabant Wallon
BE321 BE322			Ath Charleroi
BE323			Mons
BE324 BE325			Mouscron Soignies
BE326			Thuin
BE327 BE33		Liège	Tournai
BE331		Liege	Huy
BE332 BE333			Liège (Arrondissement) Verviers
BE334			Waremme
BE34 BE341		Luxembourg (B)	Arlon
BE342			Bastogne
BE343			Marche-en-Famenne
BE344 BE345			Neufchâteau Virton
BE35		Namur	
BE351 BE352			Dinant Namur (Arrondissement)
BE353			Philippeville



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



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE			DELITECUI AND
			DEUTSCHLAND
DE1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	Chuthaart	
DE11 DE111		Stuttgart	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis
DE112			Böblingen
DE113			Esslingen
DE114			Göppingen
DE115 DE116			Ludwigsburg Rems-Murr-Kreis
DE110 DE117			Heilbronn, Stadtkreis
DE117 DE118			Heilbronn, Landkreis
DE119			Hohenlohekreis
DE11A			Schwäbisch Hall
DE11B			Main-Tauber-Kreis
DE11C			Heidenheim Ootolkkraia
DE11D DE12		Karlsruhe	Ostalbkreis
DE121		Kansiune	Baden-Baden, Stadtkreis
DE122			Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis
DE123			Karlsruhe, Landkreis
DE124			Rastatt
DE125			Heidelberg, Stadtkreis
DE126 DE127			Mannheim, Stadtkreis Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis
DE128			Rhein-Neckar-Kreis
DE129			Pforzheim, Stadtkreis
DE12A			Calw
DE12B			Enzkreis
DE12C		F	Freudenstadt
DE13 DE131		Freiburg	Fraiburg im Praingau Stadtkraia
DE131 DE132			Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald
DE133			Emmendingen
DE134			Ortenaukreis
DE135			Rottweil
DE136			Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis
DE137			Tuttlingen Konstonz
DE138 DE139			Konstanz Lörrach
DE139 DE13A			Waldshut
DE14		Tübingen	
DE141		<u>-</u>	Reutlingen
DE142			Tübingen, Landkreis
DE143			Zollernalbkreis
DE144 DE145			Ulm, Stadtkreis Alb-Donau-Kreis
DE 145 DE 146			Alb-Dorlau-Kreis Biberach
DE147			Bodenseekreis
DE148			Ravensburg
DE149			Sigmaringen
	:		



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE2	BAYERN		
DE21		Oberbayern	
DE211			Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE212 DE213			München, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE213 DE214			Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt Altötting
DE215			Berchtesgadener Land
DE216			Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen
DE217			Dachau
DE218			Ebersberg
DE219			Eichstätt
DE21A			Erding
DE21B			Freising
DE21C			Fürstenfeldbruck
DE21D DE21E			Garmisch-Partenkirchen Landsberg a. Lech
DE21E DE21F			Miesbach
DE21G			Mühldorf a. Inn
DE21H			München, Landkreis
DE21I			Neuburg-Schrobenhausen
DE21J			Pfaffenhofen a. d. Ilm
DE21K			Rosenheim, Landkreis
DE21L			Starnberg
DE21M DE21N			Traunstein Weilheim-Schongau
DE21N DE22		Niederbayern	Weiliteitti-Schongau
DE221		Micacibayem	Landshut, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE222			Passau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE223			Straubing, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE224			Deggendorf
DE225			Freyung-Grafenau
DE226			Kelheim
DE227 DE228			Landshut, Landkreis 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 DE235			Amberg-Sulzbach Cham
DE235 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 DE245			Hof, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE245 DE246			Bamberg, Landkreis 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 DE256			Schwabach, Kreisfreie Stadt Ansbach, Landkreis
DE250 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 DE267			Rhön-Grabfeld Haßberge
DE267 DE268			Kitzingen
DE269			Miltenberg
DE26A			Main-Spessart
DE26B			Schweinfurt, Landkreis
DE26C			Würzburg, Landkreis
DE27		Schwaben	G ,
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 DE279			Günzburg Neu-Ulm
DE279 DE27A			Neu-Olm Lindau (Bodensee)
DE27A DE27B			Ostaligäu
DE27C			Unterallgäu
DE27D			Donau-Ries
DE27E			Oberallgäu
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CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DE3 DE4 DE401	BERLIN BRANDENBURG	Berlin Brandenburg	Berlin Brandenburg an der Havel,
DE402 DE403 DE404 DE405 DE406 DE407 DE408 DE409 DE40A DE40B DE40C DE40D DE40E DE40F DE40G DE40H			Kreisfreie Stadt Cottbus, Kreisfreie Stadt Frankfurt (Oder), Kreisfreie Stadt Potsdam, Kreisfreie Stadt Barnim Dahme-Spreewald Elbe-Elster Havelland Märkisch-Oderland Oberhavel Oberspreewald-Lausitz Oder-Spree Ostprignitz-Ruppin Potsdam-Mittelmark Prignitz Spree-Neiße Teltow-Fläming
DE40I DE5	BREMEN	Bremen	Uckermark
DE501	BICEWEN	Bromen	Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE502 DE6	HAMBURG	Hamburg	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt Hamburg
DE7 DE71 DE711 DE712 DE713 DE714 DE715 DE716 DE717 DE718 DE719 DE71A DE71B DE71C DE71D DE71E	HESSEN	Darmstadt	Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt Frankfurt am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt Offenbach am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt Bergstraße Darmstadt-Dieburg Groß-Gerau Hochtaunuskreis Main-Kinzig-Kreis Main-Taunus-Kreis Odenwaldkreis Offenbach, Landkreis Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis Wetteraukreis
DE72 DE721 DE722 DE723 DE724 DE725		Gießen	Gießen, Landkreis Lahn-Dill-Kreis Limburg-Weilburg Marburg-Biedenkopf Vogelsbergkreis



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



	Г		
CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
OODL	110101	110102	NOTO
DE93		Lüneburg	0-#-
DE931 DE932			Celle Cuxhaven
DE933			Harburg
DE934			Lüchow-Dannenberg
DE935			Lüneburg, Landkreis
DE936 DE937			Osterholz Rotenburg (Wümme)
DE938			Soltau-Fallingbostel
DE939			Stade
DE93A			Uelzen
DE93B DE94		Weser-Ems	Verden
DE941		Weser-Ems	Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE942			Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE943			Oldenburg (Oldenburg),
DE944			Kreisfreie Stadt Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE945			Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE946			Ammerland
DE947 DE948			Aurich Cloppenburg
DE949			Emsland
DE94A			Friesland
DE94B DE94C			Grafschaft Bentheim
DE94D			Leer Oldenburg, Landkreis
DE94E			Osnabrück, Landkreis
DE94F			Vechta
DE94G DE94H			Wesermarsch Wittmund
DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN		
DEA1		Düsseldorf	Disable of Krainfrain Stadt
DEA11 DEA12			Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA13			Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA14			Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA15 DEA16			Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt Mülheim an der Ruhr,Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA17			Oberhausen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA18			Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA19 DEA1A			Solingen, Kreisfreie Stadt Wuppertal, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA1B			Kleve
DEA1C			Mettmann
DEA1D DEA1E			Neuss Viersen
DEA1E DEA1F			Wesel
DEA2		Köln	
DEA21			Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA22 DEA23			Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt Köln, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA24			Leverkusen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA25			Aachen, Landkreis
DEA26 DEA27			Düren Erftkreis
DEA27 DEA28			Entkreis Euskirchen
DEA29			Heinsberg



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



	I		
CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DEB3		Rheinhessen-Pfalz	
DEB31		Kilelillessell-Flaiz	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,
DED07			Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB37			Pirmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB38 DEB39			Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB39			Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt 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 DEB3K			Mainz-Bingen
DEC	SAARLAND	Saarland	Südwestpfalz
DEC01	SAAINLAIND	Saariariu	Stadtverband Saarbrücken
DEC02			Merzig-Wadern
DEC03			Neunkirchen
DEC04			Saarlouis
DEC05			Saarpfalz-Kreis
DEC06			Sankt Wendel
DED	SACHSEN		
DED1 DED11		Chemnitz	Champitz Kraiofraia Stadt
DED11			Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt Plauen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED12 DED13			Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED14			Annaberg
DED15			Chemnitzer Land
DED16			Freiberg
DED17			Vogtlandkreis
DED18			Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis
DED19			Mittweida
DED1A			Stollberg
DED1B DED1C			Aue-Schwarzenberg Zwickauer Land
DED1C		Dresden	ZWICKAUEI LAIIU
DED21		Broadin	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 DED2A			Löbau-Zittau Weißeritzkreis
DED2A DED2B			Kamenz
	I		Numeric



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
DED3		Leipzig	
DED31		9	Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED32			Delitzsch
DED33 DED34			Döbeln
DED34 DED35			Leipziger Land Muldentalkreis
DED36			Torgau-Oschatz
DEE	SACHSEN-ANHALT		-
DEE1		Dessau	Danney Kuninfunia Chadh
DEE11 DEE12			Dessau, Kreisfreie Stadt Anhalt-Zerbst
DEE13			Bernburg
DEE14			Bitterfeld
DEE15			Köthen
DEE16		Halle	Wittenberg
DEE2 DEE21		папе	Halle/Saale, Stadtkreis
DEE22			Burgenlandkreis
DEE23			Mansfelder Land
DEE24			Merseburg-Querfurt
DEE25 DEE26			Saalkreis
DEE27			Sangerhausen Weißenfels
DEE3		Magdeburg	
DEE31			Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE32			Aschersleben-Staßfurt
DEE33 DEE34			Bördekreis Halberstadt
DEE35			Jerichower Land
DEE36			Ohrekreis
DEE37			Stendal
DEE38 DEE39			Quedlinburg Schönebeck
DEE3A			Wernigerode
DEE3B			Altmarkkreis Salzwedel
DEF	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	Schleswig-Holstein	
DEF01			Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF02 DEF03			Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF03			Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF05			Dithmarschen
DEF06			Herzogtum Lauenburg
DEF07			Nordfriesland
DEF08 DEF09			Ostholstein Pinneberg
DEF09 DEF0A			Plimeberg Plön
DEF0B			Rendsburg-Eckernförde
DEF0C			Schleswig-Flensburg
DEF0D			Segeberg Stoinburg
DEF0E DEF0F			Steinburg Stormarn
	I		Stormann



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



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CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
GR			
GK			ΕΛΛΑΔΑ (ELLADA)
GR1 GR11	VOREIA ELLADA	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	
GR111		, matema manegerna, rrnam	Evros
GR112			Xanthi
GR113 GR114			Rodopi Drama
GR115			Kavala
GR12		Kentriki Makedonia	
GR121			Imathia The seed and is
GR122 GR123			Thessaloniki Kilkis
GR124			Pella
GR125			Pieria
GR126 GR127			Serres Chalkidiki
GR127 GR13		Dytiki Makedonia	Спаікідікі
GR131			Grevena
GR132			Kastoria
GR133 GR134			Kozani Florina
GR14		Thessalia	Homia
GR141			Karditsa
GR142 GR143			Larisa
GR 143 GR 144			Magnisia Trikala
GR2	KENTRIKI ELLADA		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
GR21		Ipeiros	• .
GR211 GR212			Arta Thesprotia
GR213			Ioannina
GR214			Preveza
GR22		Ionia Nisia	Zalamthaa
GR221 GR222			Zakynthos Kerkyra
GR223			Kefallinia
GR224		B. CH. Ell. 1	Lefkada
GR23 GR231		Dytiki Ellada	Aitoloakarnania
GR232			Achaia Achaia
GR233			lleia
GR24		Sterea Ellada	Voiatio
GR241 GR242			Voiotia Evvoia
GR243			Evrytania
GR244			Fthiotida
GR245 GR25		Polononnicos	Fokida
GR25 GR251		Peloponnisos	Argolida
GR252			Arkadia
GR253			Korinthia
GR254 GR255			Lakonia Messinia
GINZUU			เพษงงแแน



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		3	Dodekanisos
GR422			Kyklades
GR43		Kriti	,
GR431			Irakleio
GR432			Lasithi
GR433			Rethymni
GR434			Chania



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
ES			
LS			ESPAÑA
ES1	NOROESTE	Oalisia	
ES11 ES111		Galicia	La Coruna
ES112 ES113			Lugo Orense
ES114 ES12 ES13		Principado de Asturias Cantabria	Pontevedra Principado de Asturias Cantabria
ES2 ES21	NORESTE	Pais Vasco	
ES211 ES212 ES213			Alava Guipuzcoa Vizcaya
ES22 ES23 ES24		Comunidad Foral de Navarra La Rioja	Comunidad Foral de Navarra La Rioja
ES241 ES242		Aragón	Huesca Teruel
ES243 ES3	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	Comunidad de Madrid	Zaragoza Comunidad de Madrid
ES4 ES41	CENTRO (E)	Castilla y León	
ES411 ES412			Avila Burgos
ES413			León
ES414 ES415			Palencia Salamanca
ES416			Segovia
ES417 ES418			Soria Valladolid
ES419			Zamora
ES42		Castilla-la Mancha	
ES421 ES422			Albacete Ciudad Real
ES422 ES423			Ciudad Real Cuenca
ES424			Guadalajara
ES425			Toledo
ES43 ES431		Extremadura	Dadaiaz
ES431 ES432			Badajoz Cáceres
ES5	ESTE		0400700
ES51		Cataluña	
ES511 ES512			Barcelona
ES512 ES513			Girona Lleida
ES514			Tarragona



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CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3	
-				
ES52		Comunidad Valenciana		
ES521		Comunidad valenciana	Alicante	
ES522			Castellon de la Plana	
ES523		Islaa Dalaassa	Valencia	
ES53	OLID.	Islas Baleares	Islas Baleares	
ES6	SUR	A 1.1.		
ES61		Andalucia	A	
ES611			Almeria	
ES612			Cadiz	
ES613			Cordoba	
ES614			Granada	
ES615			Huelva	
ES616			Jaen	
ES617			Málaga	
ES618			Sevilla	
ES62		Región de Murcia	Región de 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
CODE	140131	14013 2	110133
FR			FRANCE
			TIMIL
FR1	ÎLE DE FRANCE	Île de France	
	ILE DE FRANCE	ne de France	D
FR101 FR102			Paris Seine-et-Marne
FR102 FR103			Yvelines
FR104			Essonne
FR105			Hauts-de-Seine
FR106			Seine-Saint-Denis
FR107			Val-de-Marne
FR108			Val-d'Oise
FR2	BASSIN PARISIEN	<u>.</u> .	
FR21		Champagne-Ardenne	Avelouses
FR211 FR212			Ardennes Aube
FR212 FR213			Marne
FR214			Haute-Marne
FR22		Picardie	ridate marre
FR221			Aisne
FR222			Oise
FR223			Somme
FR23		Haute-Normandie	_
FR231			Eure
FR232		Caratus	Seine-Maritime
FR24 FR241		Centre	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		D	Orne
FR26		Bourgogne	Câta diOr
FR261 FR262			Côte-d'Or Nièvre
FR263			Saône-et-Loire
FR264			Yonne
FR3	NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	. 3•
FR301	· · ·		Nord
FR302			Pas-de-Calais
FR4	EST		
FR41		Lorraine	



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FR413 FR411			Moselle Meurthe-et-Moselle
FR412 FR414			Meuse Vosges
FR42 FR421		Alsace	- Bas-Rhin
FR422 FR43		Franche-Comté	Haut-Rhin
FR431 FR432			Doubs Jura
FR433 FR434			Haute-Saône Territoire de Belfort
FR5 FR51	OUEST	Pays de la Loire	
FR511 FR512			Loire-Atlantique Maine-et-Loire
FR513 FR514			Mayenne Sarthe
FR515 FR52		Bretagne	Vendée
FR521 FR522			Côtes-d'Armor Finistère
FR523 FR524		D. 11. O	Ille-et-Vilaine Morbihan
FR53 FR531		Poitou-Charentes	Charente
FR532 FR533			Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres
FR534 FR6	SUD-OUEST	A suritarios s	Vienne
FR61 FR611		Aquitaine	Dordogne
FR612			Gironde
FR613 FR614			Landes Lot-et-Garonne
FR615 FR62		Midi-Pyrénées	Pyrénées-Atlantiques
FR621		wiidi-r yrenees	Ariège
FR622			Aveyron
FR623 FR624			Haute-Garonne Gers
FR625			Lot
FR626 FR627			Hautes-Pyrénées Tarn
FR628 FR63		Limousin	Tarn-et-Garonne
FR631		LIMOUSIN	Corrèze
FR632 FR633			Creuse Haute-Vienne
LLOSS			inaule-vieillie



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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	MÉDITEDDANIÉE		Puy-de-Dôme
FR8	MÉDITERRANÉE		
FR81		Languedoc-Roussillon	•
FR811			Aude
FR812			Gard
FR813			Hérault '
FR814			Lozère
FR815		Durana Alara Oŝta di Alara	Pyrénées-Orientales
FR82		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	Alman de Haute Duniane
FR821			Alpes-de-Haute-Provence
FR822 FR823			Hautes-Alpes
			Alpes-Maritimes
FR824 FR825			Bouches-du-Rhône Var
FR826			
FR83		Corse	Vaucluse
FR831		Corse	Corse-du-Sud
FR832			Haute-Corse
FR032 FR9	DÉPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-		i iaute-0018e
ı Nə	MER		
FR91	IVIER	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe
FR92		Martinique	Martinique
FR93		Guyane	Guyane
FR94		Réunion	Réunion
1 1134		I (GUIIIOI)	Nouthon



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



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



	T		
0005	NUITO 4	AULTO O	NUTO 0
CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
ıze	05NTD0 (I)		
IT5 IT51	CENTRO (I)	Toscana	
IT51 IT511		roscana	Massa-Carrara
IT512			Lucca
IT513			Pistoia
IT514			Firenze
IT515			Prato
IT516			Livorno
IT517 IT518			Pisa Arezzo
IT510			Siena
IT51A			Grosseto
IT52		Umbria	5,00010
IT521			Perugia
IT522			Terni
IT53		Marche	
IT531			Pesaro e Urbino
IT532 IT533			Ancona Macerata
IT533			Macerata Ascoli Piceno
IT6	LAZIO	Lazio	ASCOIL ICETIO
IT601		_00	Viterbo
IT602			Rieti
IT603			Roma
IT604			Latina
IT605 IT7	ARRITZO MOLICE		Frosinone
IT71	ABRUZZO-MOLISE	Abruzzo	
IT711		AbiuZZO	L'Aquila
IT712			Teramo
IT713			Pescara
IT714			Chieti
IT72		Molise	
IT721 IT722			Isernia
IT8	CAMPANIA	Campania	Campobasso
IT801	OAMI ANIA	Gampania	Caserta
IT802			Benevento
IT803			Napoli
IT804			Avellino
IT805	O.U.D.		Salerno
IT9 IT91	SUD	Duglio	
IT911		Puglia	Foggia
IT912			Bari
IT913			Taranto
IT914			Brindisi
IT915			Lecce
IT92		Basilicata	D (
IT921			Potenza Motoro
IT922 IT93		Calabria	Matera
IT931		Gaidblia	Cosenza
IT931			Crotone
IT933			Catanzaro
IT934			Vibo Valentia
IT935			Reggio di Calabria



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



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3	
LU				
				JXEMBOURG RAND-DUCHÉ)
			(G	RAND-DUCHE)
	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	



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



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
AT			ÖSTERREICH
AT1	OSTÖSTERREICH		
AT11 AT111		Burgenland	Mittalla una anda nad
AT112			Mittelburgenland Nordburgenland
AT113			Südburgenland
AT12		Niederösterreich	Mastriantal Figurery
AT121 AT122			Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen Niederösterreich-Süd
AT123			Sankt Pölten
AT124			Waldviertel
AT125 AT126			Weinviertel Wiener Umland/Nordteil
AT127			Wiener Umland/Südteil
AT13	0.000	Wien	Wien
AT2 AT21	SÜDÖSTERREICH	Kärnten	
AT211		Ramen	Klagenfurt-Villach
AT212			Oberkärnten
AT213 AT22		Steiermark	Unterkärnten
AT221		Steleimark	Graz
AT222			Liezen
AT223 AT224			Östliche Obersteiermark Oststeiermark
AT224 AT225			West- und Südsteiermark
AT226	v		Westliche Obersteiermark
AT3 AT31	WESTÖSTERREICH	Oberösterreich	
AT311		Oberosterreich	Innviertel
AT312			Linz-Wels
AT313 AT314			Mühlviertel
AT314 AT315			Steyr-Kirchdorf Traunviertel
AT32		Salzburg	
AT321			Lungau
AT322 AT323			Pinzgau-Pongau Salzburg und Umgebung
AT33		Tirol	Calibrary and Omgostang
AT331			Außerfern
AT332 AT333			Innsbruck Osttirol
AT334			Tiroler Oberland
AT335		V	Tiroler Unterland
AT34 AT341		Vorarlberg	Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald
AT341			Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet
	•		· ·



	T		
CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
PT			
			PORTUGAL
PT1	CONTINENTE		
PT11		Norte	
PT111			Minho-Lima
PT112			Cávado
PT113			Ave
PT114			Grande Porto
PT115 PT116			Tâmega Entre Dours e Vouga
PT116 PT117			Entre Douro e Vouga Douro
PT117 PT118			Alto Trás-os-Montes
PT12		Centro (P)	AILU TTAS-US-IVIUTILES
PT121		Gentio (i)	Baixo Vouga
PT122			Baixo Mondego
PT123			Pinhal Litoral
PT124			Pinhal Interior Norte
PT125			Dâo-Lafôes
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		A I	Baixo Alentejo
PT15	400050	Algarve	Algarve
PT2	AÇORES	Açores	Açores
PT3	MADEIRA	Madeira	Madeira



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3	
CODE	NOISI	NO13 2	NOTS 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 FI15		Dahiaia Suami	Keski-Pohjanmaa	
FI15 FI151		Pohjois-Suomi	Dahiaia Dahiammaa	
FI151			Pohjois-Pohjanmaa Lappi	
FI16		Uusimaa	Lappi	
FI161		Gusiinaa	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 SE025			Örebro län Västmanlands län
SE025		Sydsverige	vasimamanus iam
SE041		Gydsverige	Blekinge län
SE044			Skåne län
SE06		Norra Mellansverige	
SE061		Ç	Värmlands län
SE062			Dalarnas län
SE063			Gävleborgs län
SE07		Mellersta Norrland	
SE071			Västernorrlands län
SE072 SE08		Övre Norrland	Jämtlands län
SE081		Ovie Nornand	Västerbottens län
SE082			Norrbottens län
SE09		Småland med öarna	TVOIT DOLLOTTO TAIT
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 UKC1 UKC11 UKC12 UKC13 UKC14	NORTH EAST	Tees Valley and Durham	Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees South Teesside Darlington Durham CC
UKC2		Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	
UKC21 UKC22 UKC23 UKD	NORTH WEST	and Wear	Northumberland Tyneside Sunderland
UKD1	NORTH WEST	Cumbria	
UKD11 UKD12			West Cumbria East Cumbria
UKD2 UKD21		Cheshire	Haltan and Marrington
UKD21			Halton and Warrington Cheshire CC
UKD3		Greater Manchester	
UKD31 UKD32			Greater Manchester South Greater Manchester North
UKD4		Lancashire	Greater Marienester Worth
UKD41 UKD42			Blackburn with Darwen Blackpool
UKD43 UKD5		Merseyside	Lancashire CC
UKD51		Merseyside	East Merseyside
UKD52			Liverpool
UKD53 UKD54			Sefton Wirral
UKE	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER		
UKE1		East Riding and North Lin- colnshire	
UKE11 UKE12 UKE13			Kingston upon Hull, City of East Riding of Yorkshire North and North East Lincolnshire
UKE2 UKE21 UKE22		North Yorkshire	York North Yorkshire CC
UKE3		South Yorkshire	Notal Tornstille CC
UKE31 UKE32			Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Sheffield
UKE4 UKE41		West Yorkshire	Bradford
UKE42			Leeds
UKE43			Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield



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



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



CODE	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
CODE	NUIST	NU15 Z	NU15 3
UKM	SCOTLAND		
UKM1		North Eastern Scotland	
UKM11			Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and
UKM2		Eastern Scotland	North East Moray
UKM21		Eastern Scotland	Angus and Dundee City
UKM22			Clackmannanshire and Fife
UKM23			East Lothian and Midlothian
UKM24			Scottish Borders, The
UKM25			Edinburgh, City of
UKM26 UKM27			Falkirk Perth and Kinross and Stirling
UKM28			West Lothian
UKM3		South Western Scotland	
UKM31			East and West Dunbartonshire, Helens-
			burgh
UKM32			and Lomond Dumfries and Galloway
UKM33			East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire
O Tanoo			Mainland
UKM34			Glasgow City
UKM35			Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and
UKM36			Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire
UKM37			South Ayrshire
UKM38			South Lanarkshire
UKM4		Highlands and Islands	
UKM41			Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and
UKM42			Cromarty
UNIVI42			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 UKN	NORTHERN IRELAND	Northern Ireland	Shetland Islands
UKN01	NORTHERN INCLAND	Northern heland	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

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES



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



CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA		
CZ	ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA		
CZ01		Praha	Praha
CZ02		Střední Čechy	Středočeský
CZ03		Jihozápad	c cacces,
CZ031			Budějovický
CZ032			Plzeňský
CZ04		Severozápad	•
CZ041			Karlovarský
CZ042			Ústecký
CZ05		Severovýchod	
CZ051			Liberecký
CZ052			Královehradecký
CZ053			Pardubický
CZ06		Jihovýchod	
CZ061			Jihlavský
CZ062			Brněnský
CZ07		Střední Morava	
CZ071			Olomoucký
CZ072			Zlínský
CZ08		Ostravsko	Ostravský



CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	EESTI		
EE EE001 EE002 EE003 EE004 EE005	EESTI	Eesti	Põhja-Eesti Kesk-Eesti Kirde-Eesti Lääne-Eesti Lõuna-Eesti



CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	MAGYARORSZÁG		
HU	MAGYARORSZÁG		
HU01		Közép-Magyarország	
HU011		. to zop magyarerozag	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		ÉI- AIEELI	Nógrád
HU06		Észak-Alföld	Haidé Diban
HU061			Hajdú-Bihar
HU062 HU063			Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
HU07		Dél-Alföld	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
HU071		Del-Allulu	Bács-Kiskun
HU072			Békés
HU073			Csongrád
110073			Osorigiau



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



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



CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
DI	POLSKA		
PL PL01	POLSKA	Dolnośląskie	
PL011			Jeleniogórsko-wałbrzyski
PL012			Legnicki
PL013 PL014			Wrocławski M. Wrocław
PL02		Kujawsko-Pomorskie	
PL021 PL022			Bydgoski Toruńsko-włocławski
PL022		Lubelskie	TOTUTISKO-WIOCIAWSKI
PL031			Bialskopodlaski
PL032 PL033			Chełmsko-zamojski Lubelski
PL04		Lubuskie	Lubeiski
PL041			Gorzowski
PL042 PL05		Łódzkie	Zielonogórski
PL051		LOGZNO	Łódzki
PL052			Piotrkowsko-skierniewicki
PL053 PL06		Małopolskie	M. Łódż
PL061		Walopolakie	Krakowsko-tarnowski
PL062			Nowosądecki
PL063 PL07		Mazowieckie	M. Kraków
PL071		Mazewieskie	Ciechanowsko-płocki
PL072			Ostrołęcko-siedlecki
PL073 PL074			Warszawski Radomski
PL075			M. Warszawa
PL08 PL080		Opolskie	Opolski
PL09		Podkarpackie	Οροισκί
PL091		·	Rzeszowsko-tarnobrzeski
PL092 PL0A		Podlaskie	Krośnieńsko-przemyski
PL0A1		1 Galacido	Białostocko-suwalski
PL0A2		Damanakia	Łomżyński
PL0B PL0B1		Pomorskie	Słupski
PL0B2			Gďański
PL0B3		Ćlaskia	Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot
PL0C PL0C1		Śląskie	Północnośląski
PL0C2			Południowośląski
PL0C3 PL0D		Świętokrzyskie	Centralny śląski
PL0D0		OWIĘTOKIZYSKIE	Świętokrzyski
PL0E		Warmińsko-Mazurskie	
PL0E1 PL0E2			Elbląski Olsztyński
PL0E3			Ełcki
PL0F		Wielkopolskie	Dilati:
PL0F1 PL0F2			Pilski Poznański
PL0F3			Kaliski
PL0F4			Koniński M. Bornoś
PL0F5 PL0G		Zachodniopomorskie	M. Poznań
PL0G1		Zaonoamopomorone	Szczeciński
PL0G2			Koszaliński



	T		
CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	_		
	ROMÂNIA		
RO	ROMÂNIA	N 151	
RO01		Nord-Est	Daažu
RO011			Bacău
RO012 RO013			Botoşani
RO013 RO014			laşi Neamţ
RO014 RO015			Suceava
RO016			Vaslui
RO02		Sud-Est	vasiai
RO021		344 Est	Brăila
RO022			Buzău
RO023			Constanța
RO024			Galaţi
RO025			Tulcea
RO026			Vrancea
RO03		Sud	
RO031			Argeş
RO032			Călăraşi
RO033			Dâmboviţa
RO034			Giurgiu
RO035			lalomiţa B
RO036			Prahova
RO037 RO04		Sud-Vest	Teleorman
RO04 RO041		Sud-vest	Dolj
RO041			Gorj
RO042			Mehedinți
RO044			Olt
RO045			Vâlcea
RO05		Vest	
RO051			Arad
RO052			Caraş-Severin
RO053			Hunedoara
RO054			Timiş
RO06		Nord-Vest	
RO061			Bihor
RO062			Bistrița-Năsăud
RO063			Cluj
RO064			Maramureş
RO065			Satu Mare
RO066 RO07		Centru	Sălaj
RO07 RO071		Centru	Alba
RO071			Braşov
RO072			Covasna
RO073			Harghita
RO075			Mureş
RO076			Sibiu
RO08		Bucureşti	• •
RO081		•	Bucureşti
RO082			Ilfov
	•		



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



CODE	Country, level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA	4	
SK	SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA		
SK01	SESTENDING THE SELECT	Bratislavský	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